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**AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY–BANGLADESH (AIUB)**

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

**DATA COMMUNICATION LABORATORY**

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**Group: 4**

**LAB REPORT ON: 2**

***Study of signal frequency, spectrum, bandwidth, and quantization using***

***MATLAB***

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| **Name** | **ID** | **Contribution** |
| 1. MD. SHAHRIAR PARVEZ SHAMIM | 21-44998-2 |  |
| 2. MD. AL FAIAZ RAHMAN FAHIM | 21-45080-2 |  |
| 3. MD. OMAR FARUK SAKIB | 21-45077-2 |  |
| 4. MD. ABU HOJIFA | 21-45081-2 |  |
| 5. ASHFAT AHMAD MEDUL | 21-44854-2 |  |

**Submitted By:**

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**Abstract:**

This experiment was designed to understand the use of MATLAB for solving communication engineering problems. This experiment also helps us to develop understanding of MATLAB environment, commands and syntax.

**Theory:**

**I. Frequency:** The frequency of a wave describes how many waves go past a certain point in one second. Frequency is measured in Hertz (usually abbreviated Hz), and can be calculated using the formula:

**V = fλ**

where **V** is the velocity of the wave (in ms−1), **f** is the frequency of the wave (in Hz), and **λ** (the Greek letter lambda) is the wavelength of the wave (distance from one peak / trough to the next, in m). Frequency is the rate of change with respect to time. Change in a short span of time means high frequency. Change over a long span of time means low frequency.

**II. Spectrum:** Usually we represent signals in time domain. But signals can be represented in frequency domain as well. When signals are represented in frequency domain, they are called spectrum.

**III. Bandwidth:** Bandwidth is the range of frequency a signal contains in it. If a composite signal is made up of multiple sinusoids of 100, 250, 300, and 400 Hz. Then its bandwidth is the difference of the highest and lowest frequency components. So here the bandwidth of the signal is (400-100) = 300 Hz.

**IV. Quantization:** The digitization of analog signals involves the rounding off of the values which are approximately equal to the analog values. The method of sampling chooses a few points on the analog signal and then these points are joined to round off the value to a near stabilized value. Such a process is called as Quantization.

**Results:**

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| --- | --- |
| fs = 500;  t = 0:1/fs:0.5;  f1 = 12;  f2 = 6;  A1 = 1.5;  A2 = 1.1;  x1 = A1\*sin(2\*pi\*f1\*t);  x2 = A2\*sin(2\*pi\*f2\*t);  plot(t,x1,'k--o','LineWidth',1)  hold on  plot(t,x2,'b-\*','LineWidth',1)  hold off  xlabel('time in seconds')  ylabel('Amplitude in volts')  title('Signals of different Frequencies')  legend('Signal x1','Signal x2') |  |

**Figure 1:** Signals of Different Frequencies.

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| fs = 5000;  t = 0:1/fs:2;  f1 = 12;  f2 = 6;  A1 = 2;  A2 = 3;  x1 = A1\*sin(2\*pi\*f1\*t);  x2 = A2\*sin(2\*pi\*f2\*t);  nx = length(t);  fx1 = fft(x1);  fx2 = fft(x2);  fx1 = fftshift(fx1)/(nx/2);  fx2 = fftshift(fx2)/(nx/2);  f = linspace(-fs/2,fs/2,nx);  bar(f, abs(fx1),2,'k')  hold on  bar(f, abs(fx2),2,'r')  hold off  axis([-50 50 0 4])  xlabel('Frequency (Hz)');  ylabel('Amplitude');  title('Frequency Domain Representation of Different Signals');  legend('Signal x1','Signal x2') |  |

**Figure 2:**  Frequency Domain Representation of Different Signals.

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| fs = 8000;  f = 4; %Hz  t = 0:1/fs:2;  signal = 2\*sin(2\*pi\*f\*t);  nx = length(t);  plot(t, signal,'linewidth',1);  title('Time-Domain Representation of Signal');  xlabel('Time (s)');  ylabel('Amplitude');  fftSignal = fft(signal);  fftSignal = fftshift(fftSignal)/(nx/2);  f = linspace(-fs/2,fs/2,nx);  figure; | A screen shot of a graph  Description automatically generated |

**Figure 3:**  Time-Domain Representation of Signal.

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| plot(f, abs(fftSignal),'linewidth',2);  title('Frequency-Domain Representation of Signal');  xlabel('Frequency (Hz)');  ylabel('Amplitude');  xlim([-20 20])  sd = 2;  noise = sd\*randn(size(signal));  figure |  |

**Figure 4:**  Frequency-Domain Representation of Signal.

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| --- | --- |
| plot(t,noise, 'linewidth', 1)  xlabel('Time (s)');  ylabel('Amplitude');  title('Time-Domain Representation of Noise');  fftNoise = fft(noise);  fftNoise = fftshift(fftNoise)/(nx/2);  figure |  |

**Figure 5:**  Time-Domain Representation of Noise.

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| --- | --- |
| plot(f,abs(fftNoise), 'linewidth', 2) title('Frequency-Domain Representation of Noise'); xlabel('Frequency (Hz)'); ylabel('Amplitude');  xlim([-20 20])  noisySignal = signal + noise;  figure |  |

**Figure 6:**  Frequency-Domain Representation of Noise.

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| --- | --- |
| plot(t,noisySignal, 'linewidth', 1)  xlabel('Time (s)');  ylabel('Amplitude');  title('Time-Domain Representation of Noisy Signal');  fftNoisySignal = fft(noisySignal);  fftNoisySignal = fftshift(fftNoisySignal)/(nx/2);  figure |  |

**Figure 7:**  'Time-Domain Representation of Noisy Signal.

**Figure 8:**  Frequency-Domain Representation of Noisy Signal.

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| --- | --- |
| fs = 10000;  t = [0:1/fs:0.1];  f = 10;  sig = 2\*sin(2\*pi\*f\*t);  partition = -1.5:1.5;  codebook = -2:2;  [index,quants] = quantiz(sig,partition,codebook);  plot(t,sig,'x',t,quants,'.')  figure  legend('Original signal','Quantized signal'); |  |

**Figure 9:**  Example of Quantization.

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| --- | --- |
| plot(f,abs(fftNoisySignal), 'linewidth', 2)  title('Frequency-Domain Representation of Noisy Signal');  xlabel('Frequency (Hz)');  ylabel('Amplitude');  xlim([-20 20])  figure |  |

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Here,

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| A = 2  B = 1  C = 4  D = 4  E = 9  F = 9  G = 8  H = 2 | a1 = G + 1 = 9  a2 = F + 2 = 11  a3 = E + 3 = 12  f1 = E + 1 = 10  f2 = F + 2 = 11  f3 = G + 3 = 11 | x1 = a1\*cos(2\*pi\*f1\*t) = 9\*cos(2\*pi\*10\*t)  x2 = a2\*sin(2\*pi\*f2\*t) = 11\*sin(2\*pi\*11\*t)  x3 = a3\*cos(2\*pi\*f3\*t) = 12\*sin(2\*pi\*11\*t) |

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**Figure 10:**  Example of Quantization.

**Discussion & Conclusion:**

In the Experiment, various functionalities of MATLAB were observed in hand. Various functions that were available on MATLAB were learned and observed. Using this knowledge, MATLAB software plotted Frequency, Spectrum, Bandwidth, and Quantization. The quantizing of an analog signal is done by discretizing the signal with a number of Quantization levels. Various formatting on the graph was learned from this experiment as well.

**References:**

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