

Signals and Systems 2

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Lab #4: Sampling/reconstruction

High-level objectives:

- (a) Use the help system, to learn about Matlab commands and syntax.
- (b) Explore and modify examples, to understand third-party code and to write your own.
- (c) Get familiar with basic Matlab commands.
- (d) Analyze examples of code and relate them with the theory.
- (e) Introduce good working habits for creating and presenting reports.

The deliverable for each group consists of a **single .zip file**, including all the materials required at the different exercises, and well as the required manual calculations in paper. The document should be named (please, **be strict** on that, it will be processed automatically):

SiS2_Lab4_NameSurnameMember1_NameSurnameMember2.zip

Submit only **one document per group** to Aula Global.

Sampling and reconstruction

```
%% Sampling and reconstruction lab
clear,clc,close all;

%% Parameters
f_M = 50;      % frequency of original signal [Hz]
f_s = 2*f_M;   % sampling rate [Hz]
omega_M = 2*pi*f_M; % frequency of original signal [rad/s]
omega_s = 2*pi*f_s; % sampling rate [rad/s]
T = 1/f_s;    % sampling period [s]
duration = 10/f_M; % signal duration [s]

%% Generate "continuous-time" signal
t = 0:duration/1000:duration; % continuous-time axis
x = cos(2*pi*f_M*t); % continuous-time signal

%% Generate sampled, discrete-time signal
nT = 0:T:duration; % discrete-time axis
x_s = cos(2*pi*f_M*nT); % sampled signal
N = length(nT); % number of samples

%% Signal reconstruction
x_r = zeros(length(t));
sinc_train = zeros(N,length(t));
f_c = f_s/2; % filter cutoff frequency [Hz]
omega_c = 2*pi*f_c; % filter cutoff frequency [rad/s]
for idx_t = 1:length(t)
    for n = 0:N-1
        sinc_train(n+1,:) = omega_c*T/pi * sin(omega_c*(t-n*T)) ./ (omega_c*(t-n*T));
        x_r(idx_t) = x_r(idx_t) + %... **missing line of code**
    end
end

%% Plot the sinc train
figure; hold on; grid on;
plot(t,x_s,'.*sinc_train','LineWidth',2)
stem(nT,x_s,'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Time [s]')
ylabel('Amplitude')
title('Sinc train used for interpolation')

%% Plot the sampled and reconstructed signals
figure; hold on; grid on;
plot(t,x,'LineWidth',2)
stem(nT,x_s,'LineWidth',2)
plot(t,x_r,'--','LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Time [s]')
ylabel('Amplitude')
legend('Original signal','Sampled signal','Reconstructed signal')
title('Original, sampled, and reconstructed signals')
```

Assignments:

- (a) Analyze and explain the above code.
- (b) Complete the **missing line of code** to reconstruct the original signal by using the following formula from the theory:

$$x_r(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(nT) \frac{\omega_c T}{\pi} \frac{\sin(\omega_c(t - nT))}{\omega_c(t - nT)}.$$

- (c) Set a sampling rate `f_s` that allows to reconstruct the original signal. Produce plots.
- (d) Set a sampling rate `f_s` that incurs aliasing. Produce plots.