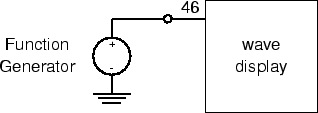
Equipment

Test board

Part A: Sample Rate and Aliasing

When we convert a continuous, analog signal to a digital signal (digitize it), we *sample* its value at regular intervals. The sequence of numbers that results represents the original signal at these sample points, but ignores what goes on between them. If the signal is sufficiently well-behaved (i.e. it satisfies the Nyquist criterion and contains no energy at frequencies greater than half the sampling frequency), then these sample points are enough to represent the original signal exactly. But if the original signal contains a frequency greater than half the sampling rate, that frequency will be *aliased* to a lower frequency.

Let’s start by looking at what sampling looks like in the time domain.

* Connect the function generator output and CH1 of the scope to A/D input4 (pin 46 on the interface board socket strip).
* Set the function generator to produce a 5 V p-p, 300 Hz sine wave.
* Download [Lab7\_Spectrum\_Analyzer](http://www.ece.rice.edu/~dpr2/elec240labs/Lab7_Spectrum_Analyzer.vi) and open in Labview. Set "number of samples per channel" and "rate" to 10000. Set "averaging mode" to RMS averaging. Start the program by pressing the run button or by pressing CTRL-R with the cursor over the window.
* Here’s what we have:  
  
* Right-click on the black box indicating waveform type above the Signal waveform, which says Dev1/ai4. Select Common Plots and select the 2nd option (points only). You should see about three cycles of a sine wave displayed in the waveform graph. Unlike last week's display, the samples are shown as individual dots, rather than connected line segments.
* Slowly increase the frequency to 2 kHz and note how the waveform becomes less clear.
* At 2 kHz, press STOP. You should see either several lines or several overlapping sine waves. This is an illusion caused by the fact that only a few samples of each cycle are being taken.
* Make a sketch to illustrate what happens when the frequency of the waveform is equal to a small submultiple (1/5, in this case) of the sampling rate.
* To see the actual underlying waveform more clearly, switch the display to connected lines: Place the cursor on the box marked "display style" underneath the display and select the continuous line style from the "Common Plots" submenu.
* Restart the program and continue increasing the frequency of the function generator until you reach 5 kHz, stopping at several points along the way to examine the waveform. When the function generator frequency is exactly half the sampling frequency the samples will alternate the same positive and negative values. (This may be easier to see by switching to the vertical line plot display style.)
* Continue increasing the function generator frequency. Notice that as you approach 10 kHz, you begin to see a well-defined sine wave which *decreases* in frequency as you increase the function generator frequency. This is the *alias* of the generator frequency. At exactly 10 kHz you should get a zero frequency sine wave.
* Continue increasing the function generator frequency past 10 kHz. Note that you once again have a sine wave that increases in frequency as the input frequency increases.
* **Explain the concept of aliasing, folding, and the Nyquist criterion, and relate to your results.**
* Try square and triangle waves of various frequencies and see what happens to them as the frequency changes.
* Press the STOP button and exit the waveform view program.

Part B: Amplitude Quantization

Once the input signal has been sampled, it must be represented as a number in the computer. Since there are a limited number of bits available to encode the number (12 in this case), there are only a limited number of values that can be exactly represented. Values in between two successive encodings must be rounded or truncated to one or the other. This process of forcing the continuous input range into a discrete set of values is called quantization.

* On the left hand side of the spectrum analyzer are two controls which control the quantization of the sampled signal. The *full scale* control sets the maximum allowed bits of the signal. The number of bits control sets the *number of bits* that may be represented within the allowed range.
* Experiment with different values for *full scale* and *number of bits*. What do you notice in the waveform display? What is the relation between the number of levels and spectrum of the resulting signal?
* Stop and exit the spectrum analyzer program.