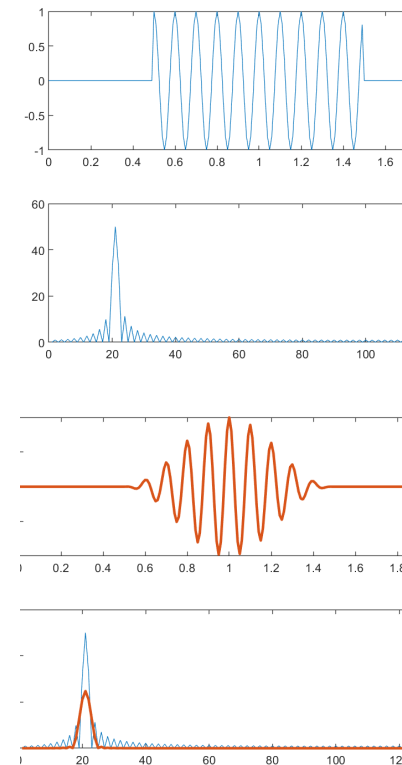


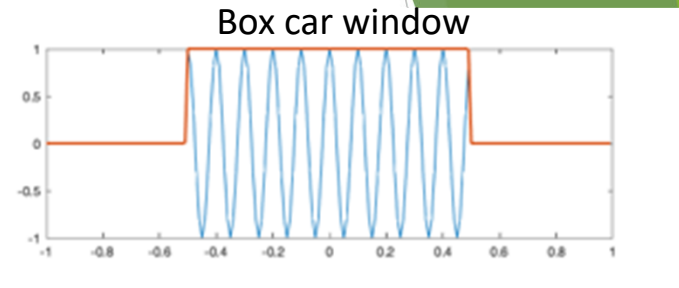
# Windowing



# Windowing

- ▶ Application of convolution theorem in the reverse direction
- ▶ Example: Windowed sinusoid

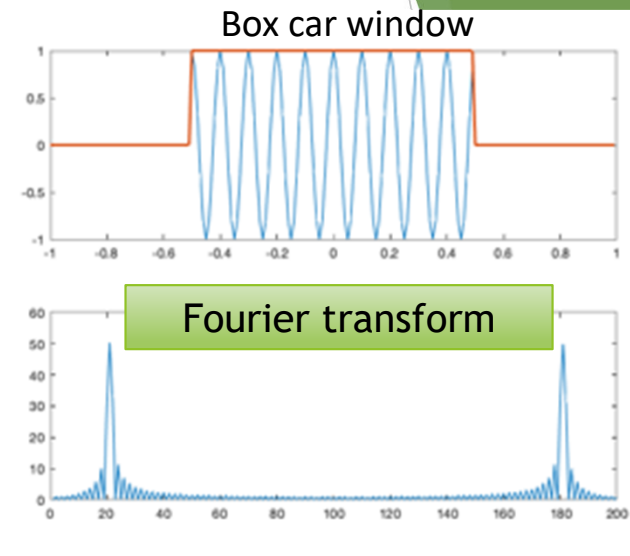
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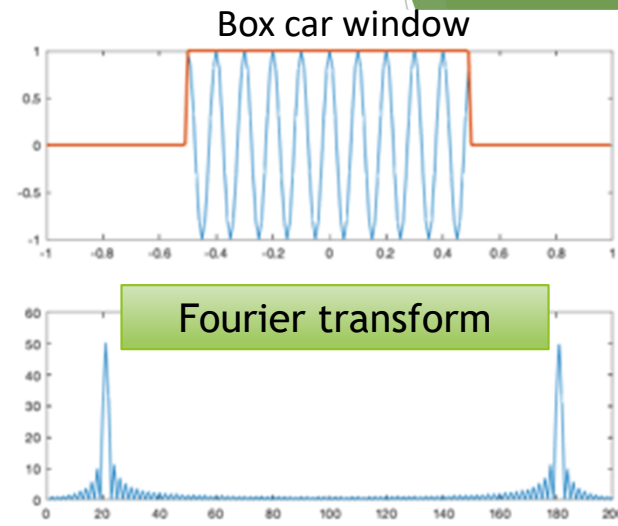
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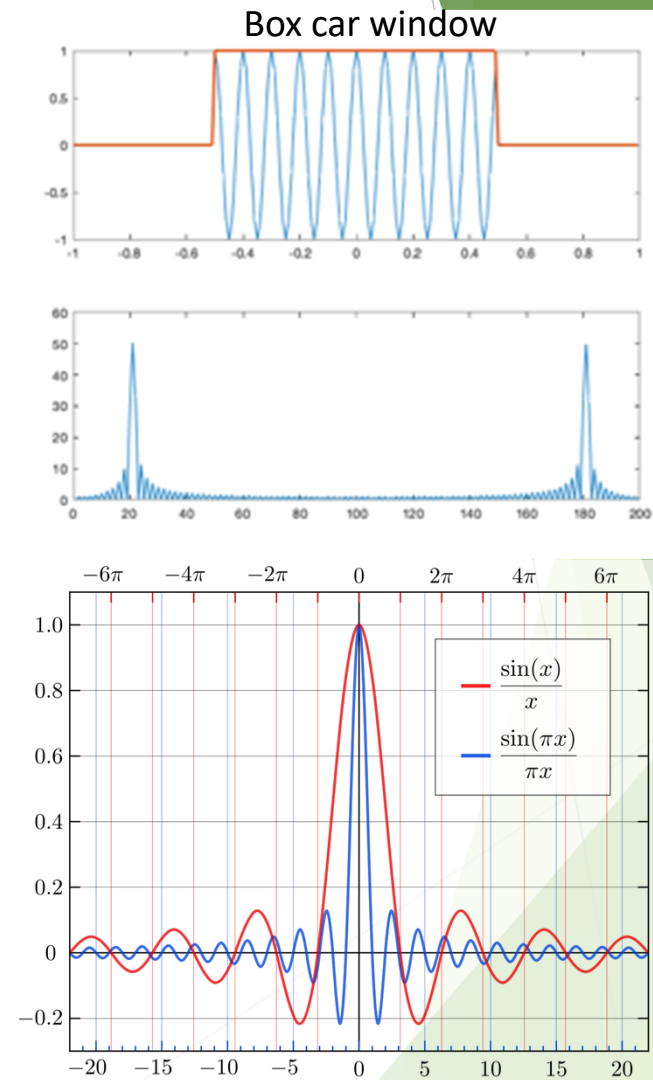
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- (Prove) Fourier transform of Box car window:

$$\tilde{\Pi}(f) = T \text{sinc}(fT) = T \sin(\pi fT) / (\pi fT)$$



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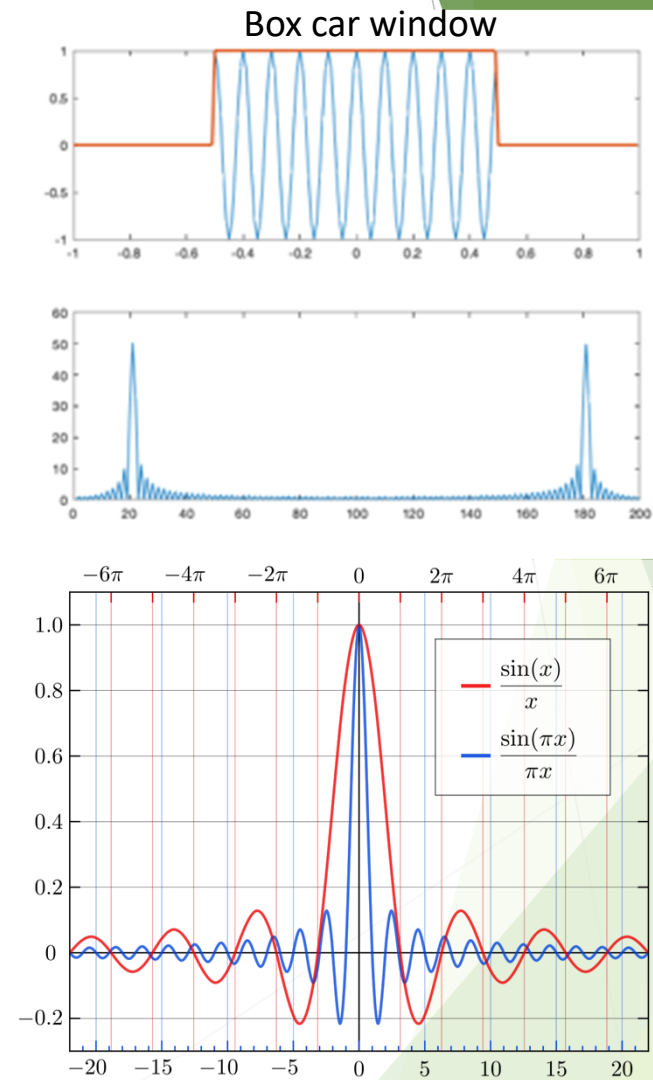
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- ▶ Fourier transform of cosine (Lecture 3):

$$\frac{1}{2}(\delta(f - f_0) + \delta(f + f_0))$$

- ▶ Convolution theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} df' T \text{sinc}((f - f')T) \left[ \frac{1}{2}(\delta(f' - f_0) + \delta(f' + f_0)) \right] \\ &= \frac{T}{2} [\text{sinc}((f - f_0)T) + \text{sinc}((f + f_0)T)] \end{aligned}$$



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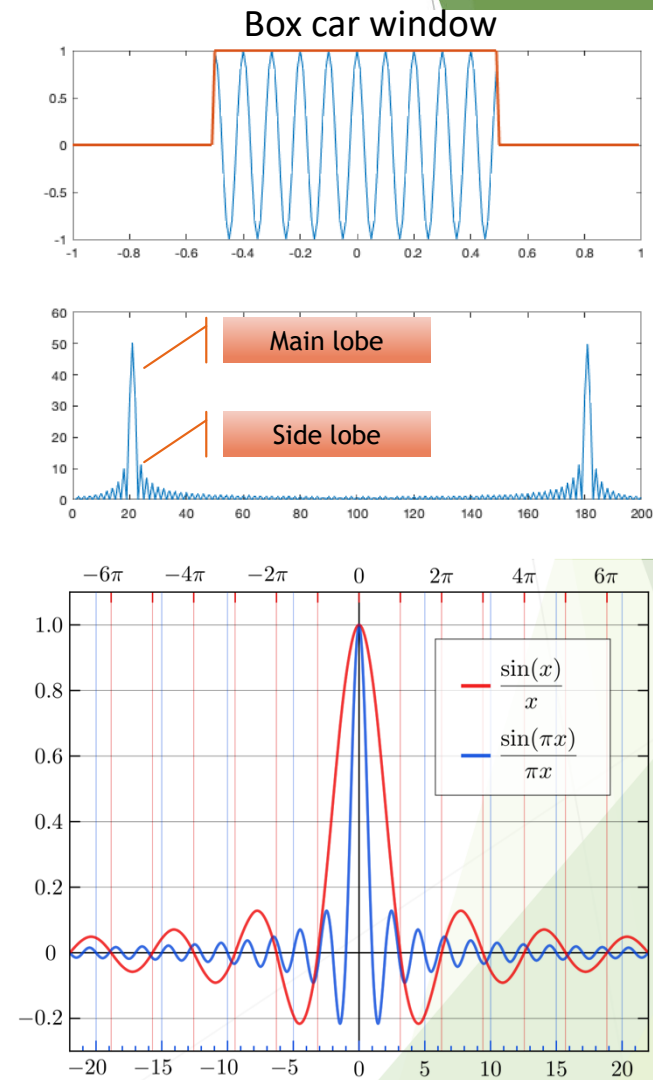
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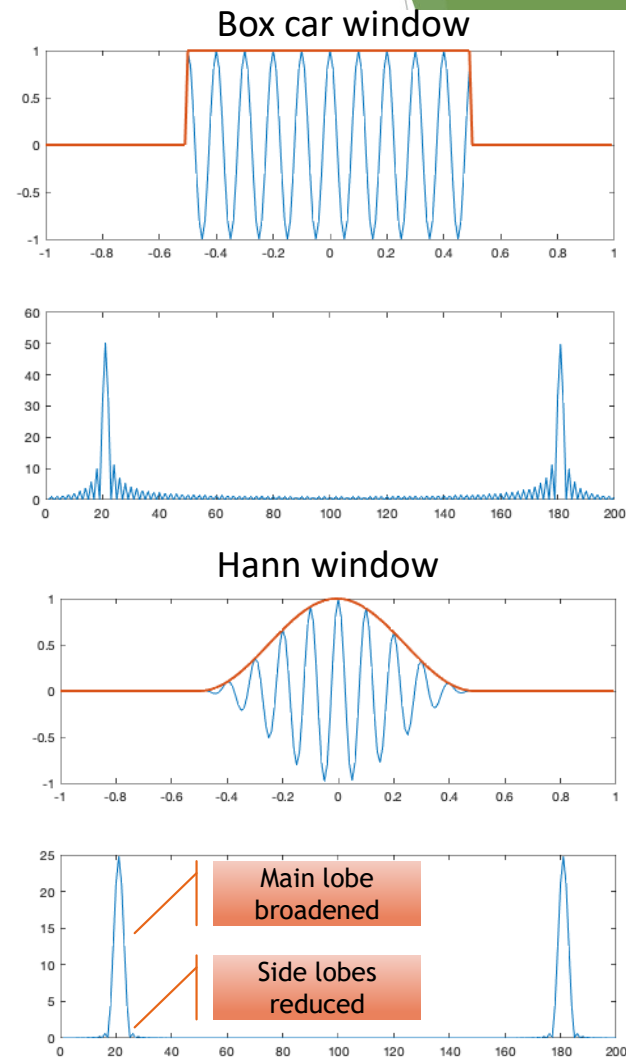
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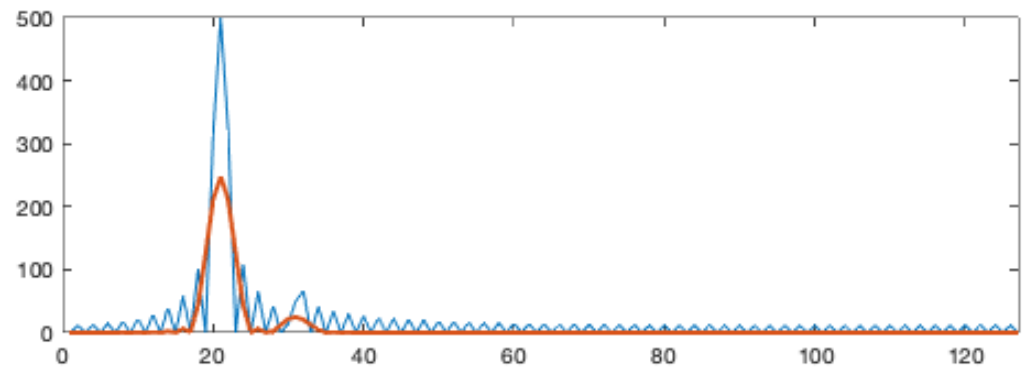
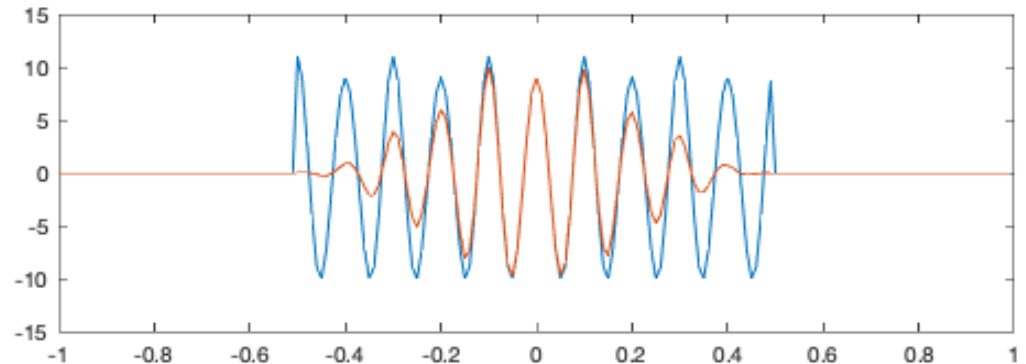
- ▶ Using a different window (e.g., Hann) results in a different trade-off between the main lobe width and side lobe height





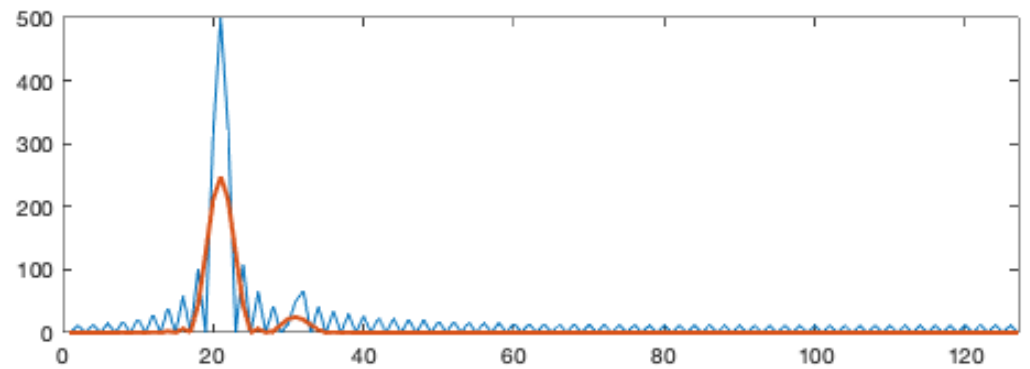
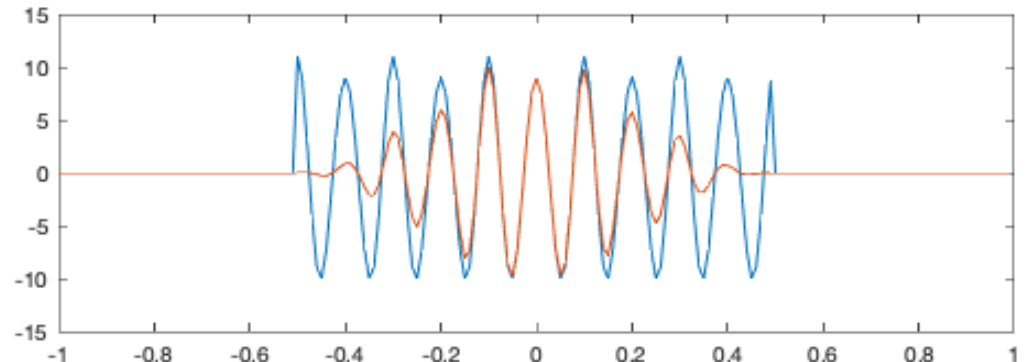
# Windowing

- ▶ Different window choices have different trade-offs
- ▶ The figure shows the sum of two sinusoids and the Fourier transform under different window choices (boxcar and Hann)



# Windowing

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- ▶ The figure shows the sum of two sinusoids and the Fourier transform under different window choices (boxcar and Hann)
- ▶ Note that it is easier to see the second, weaker, signal with Hann windowing compared to boxcar, where the side lobe is higher than the signal peak
- ▶ On the other hand, the peaks are broadened: In the presence of noise, it would be harder to estimate the true signal frequency from the Hann windowed data due to the much broader width of the peaks



Run DATASCIENCE\_COURSE / DSP / WindowExample.m