ECE 310

Digital Signal Processing

Spring, 2021, ZJUI Campus

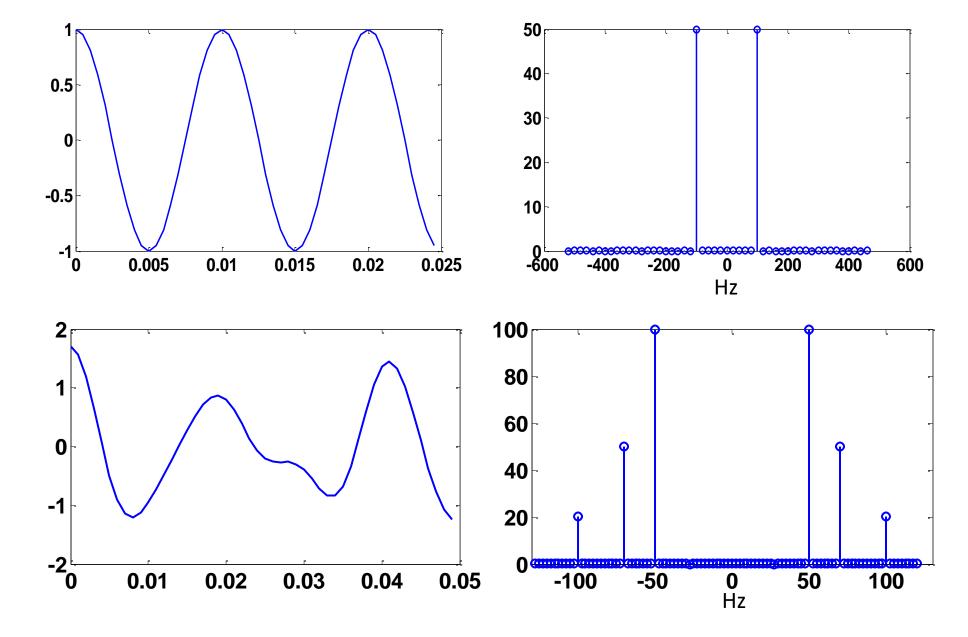
Lecture 22

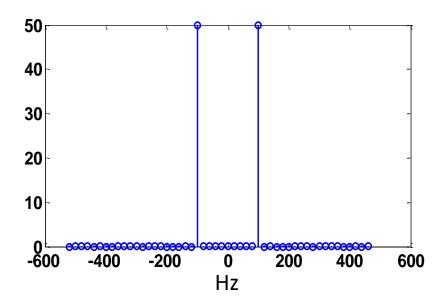
Topics:

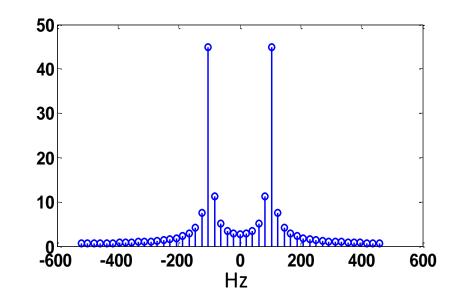
- ✓ Further discussion of DFT Spectral Estimation
- ✓ Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)

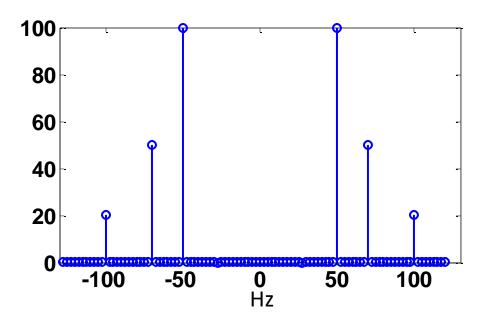
Educational Objectives:

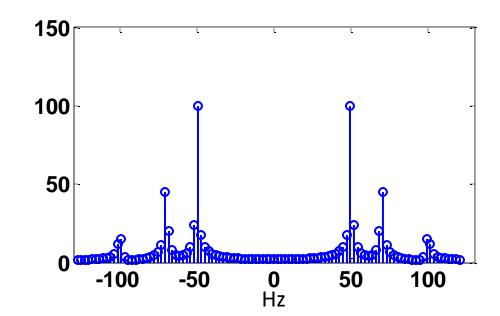
- ✓ Understand DFT spectral analysis method
 - Zero-padding effect
 - Windowing effect
 - Resolution limitation
- ✓ Understand the FFT decomposition equation

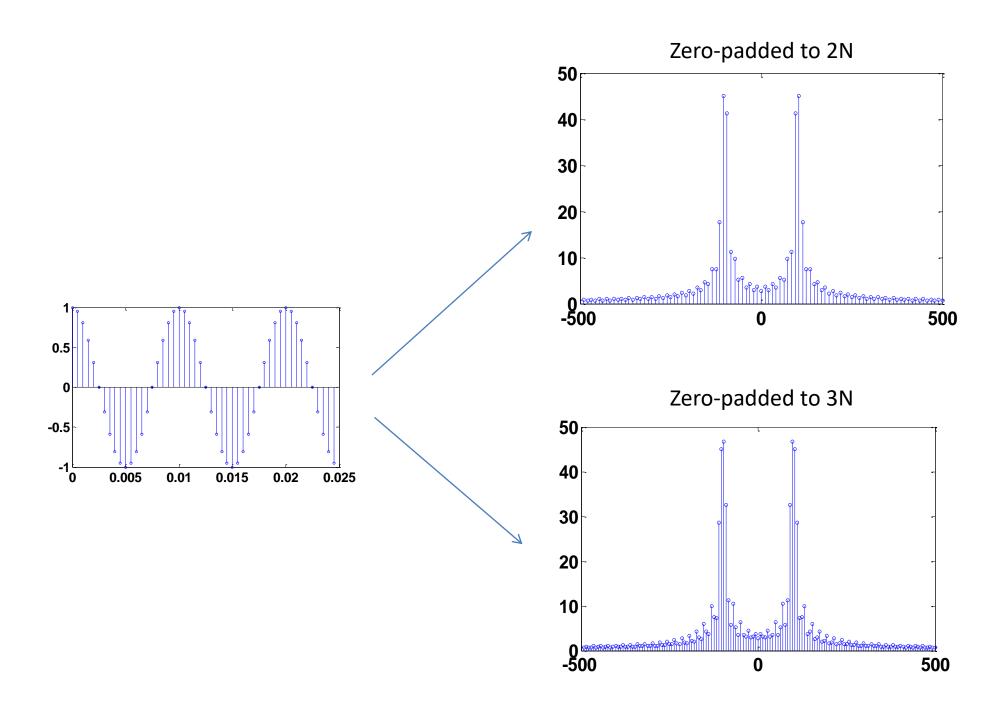


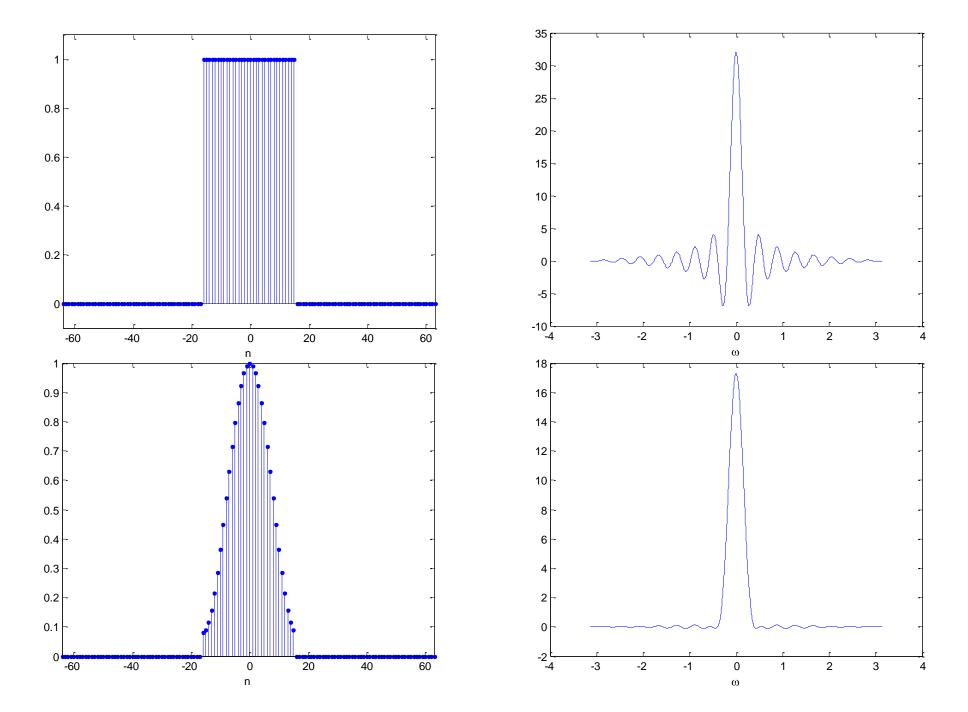


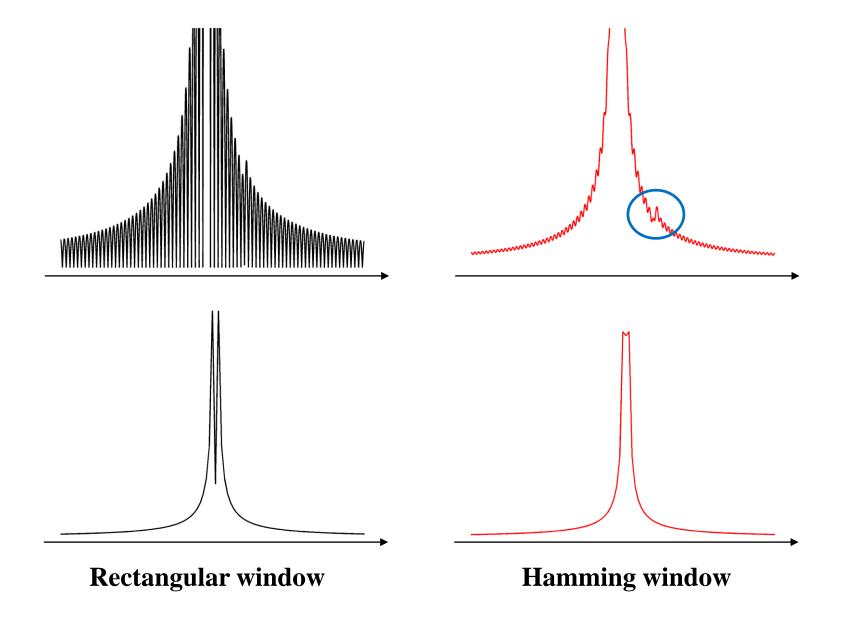


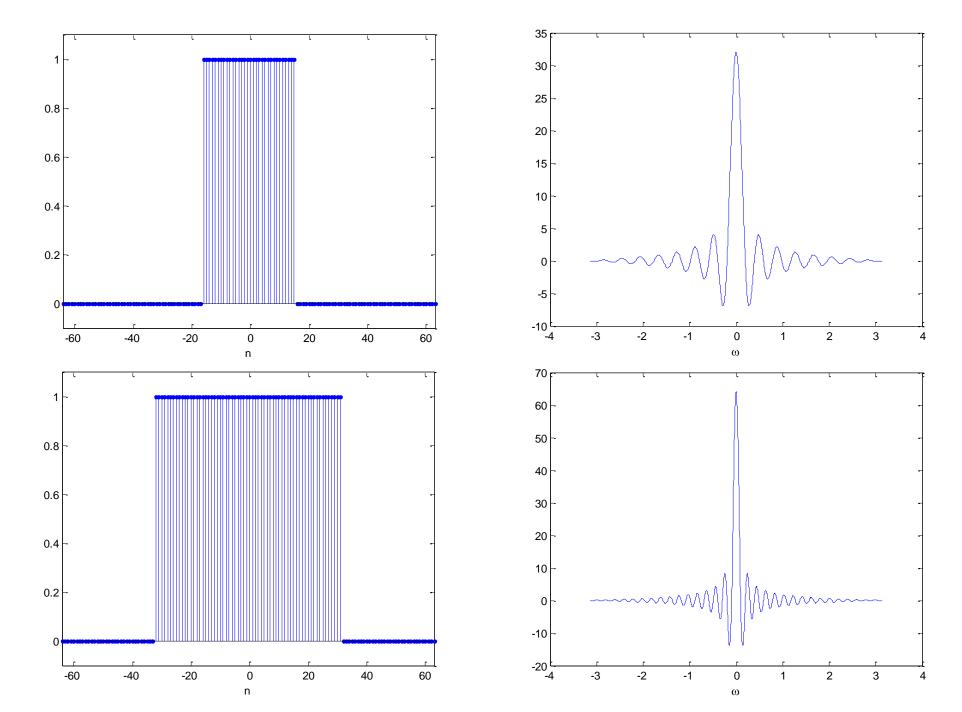


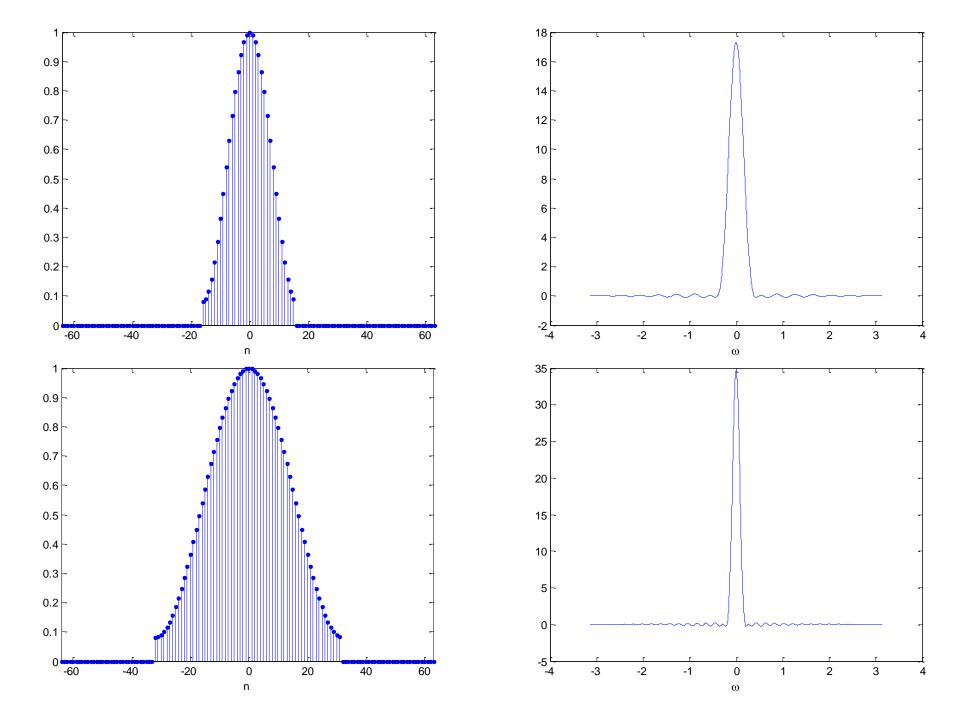












$$X_m = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}mn}, \qquad m = 0, 1...N-1$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X_m e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}mn}, \qquad n = 0, 1...N-1$$

FFT (Decimation-in-Time, DIT, Radix-2) algorithm:

- **✓** Requirement:
- ✓ Computational complexity:

$$N = 2^r$$
, r integer

 $N \log_2(N)$

$$N = 2^{14} = 16,384$$

$$N^2 = 268, 435, 456$$

$$N \log_2 N = 229,376$$

saving factor =
$$\frac{268,435,456}{229,376}$$
 = 1170

$$X_{m} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_{n} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}mn} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_{n} W_{N}^{mn}, \qquad m = 0, 1...N-1$$

$$m = 0, 1...N - 1$$

$$W_N = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}}$$

$$X_{m} = \sum_{p=0}^{N/2-1} x_{2p} W_{N/2}^{pm} + W_{N}^{m} \sum_{p=0}^{N/2-1} x_{2p+1} W_{N/2}^{pm}$$
$$= Y_{m} + W_{N}^{m} Z_{m},$$

$$m = 0, 1...N - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_m = \sum_{p=0}^{N/2-1} x_{2p} W_{N/2}^{pm} \end{cases}$$

$$m = 0,1...N/2-1$$

$$Z_m = \sum_{p=0}^{N/2-1} x_{2p+1} W_{N/2}^{pm}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_{m+N/2} = Y_m \\ \\ Z_{m+N/2} = Z_m \end{cases}$$
 $m = 0, 1...N / 2 - 1$

$$\begin{cases} X_m = Y_m + W_N^m Z_m \\ X_{m+N/2} = Y_m - W_N^m Z_m \end{cases}$$

$$m = 0,1...N/2-1$$