

# 云南大学资源环境与地球科学学院

## 《地震数字信号处理》课程实验报告

实验序号 09 实验名称 离散傅里叶变换 指导教师 杨海燕老师

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请实验指导教师根据实验情况，自行选择以下内容进行填写并留适当空白	成绩
<p>♦ 实验目的（必填）</p> <p>通过对指定模拟信号做离散傅里叶变换来掌握离散傅里叶变换的原理及其应用。</p> <p>♦ 实验原理（请用自己的语言简明扼要地叙述）</p> <p>对离散时间、离散频率的序列能进行离散傅里叶变换。</p> <p>♦ 实验内容与数据来源（简明写出实验方法、关键步骤和要测量的参数）</p> <p>1,已知一个模拟信号为</p> $x(t)=\sin(180\pi t)+1.3\sin(260\pi t)+1.6\sin(6400\pi t)$ <p>用 <math>f_s=600\text{Hz}</math> 对 <math>x(t)</math> 抽样，取其长度为 <math>N=64</math> 点,得到序列为 <math>x(n)</math>。</p> <p>(1)作 <math>x(n)</math> 的 64 点 DFT，并画出频谱幅度 <math> X(k) , k=0,1,\dots,63</math></p> <p>2,研究取数据长度足够长情况下的高频率分辨率的频谱以及数据不够的情况下靠补零值而造成的计算机频率间距减小后的频谱，看它们的区别，研究序列</p> $x(n)=\cos(0.48\pi n)+\cos(0.52\pi n)$ <p>求它的有限样本的频谱。</p> <p>(1)取 <math>0\leq n\leq 10</math>,确定并画出 DFT[x(n)];</p> <p>(2)对(1)中的序列补 90 个零值后,确定并画出 DFT[x(n)];</p> <p>(3)取 <math>0\leq n\leq 100</math>,确定并画出 DFT[x(n)];</p> <p>♦ 程序代码（必填）</p> <p>第一题：</p>	

**fortran:**

**program ex09**

```
♦      !complex(kind=4)::a
♦      real,dimension(11)::x1=0
♦      real,dimension(101)::x2=0
♦      complex,dimension(11)::Xa1=(0,0)
♦      complex,dimension(101)::Xa2=(0,0)
♦      real::PI=3.14159,k
♦      integer::i,j
♦
♦      do i=0,10
♦      x1(i+1)=cos(0.48*PI*i)+cos(0.52*PI*i)
♦      x2(i+1)=x1(i+1)
♦      enddo
♦
♦      do i=0,10
♦      do j=0,10
♦      Xa1(i+1)=Xa1(i+1)+x1(j+1)*complex(cos(2*PI/11
♦      *i*j),-sin(2*PI/11*i*j))
♦      enddo
♦      enddo
♦
♦      open(1,file='Xk1.data',status='replace')
♦      do i=1,11
♦      k=sqrt(real(Xa1(i))**2+aimag(Xa1(i))**2)
♦      write(1,'(i3,f8.3,f8.3)') i-1,k,k
♦      enddo
♦      close(1)
♦
♦      open(2,file='Xk2.data',status='replace')
♦      do i=0,100
♦      do j=0,100
♦      Xa2(i+1)=Xa2(i+1)+x2(j+1)*complex(cos(2*PI/10
♦      1*i*j),-sin(2*PI/101*i*j))
♦      enddo
♦      enddo
♦      do i=0,100
♦      k=sqrt(real(Xa2(i+1))**2+aimag(Xa2(i+1))**2)
♦      write(2,'(i3,f8.3,f8.3)') i,k,k
♦      enddo
♦      close(2)
♦
```

```

♦      open(1,file='Xk3.data',status='replace')
♦      do i=0,100
♦      x2(i+1)=cos(i*PI*0.48)+cos(i*PI*0.52)
♦      enddo
♦      Xa2=0
♦      do i=0,100
♦      do j=0,100
♦      Xa2(i+1)=Xa2(i+1)+x2(j+1)*complex(cos(2*PI/10
1*i*j),-sin(2*PI/101*i*j))
♦      enddo
♦      enddo
♦      do i=0,100
♦      k=sqrt(real(Xa2(i+1))**2+aimag(Xa2(i+1))**2)
♦      write(1,'(i3,f8.3,f8.3)') i,k,k
♦      enddo
♦      close(1)
♦      end program ex09

```

#### **GMT:**

```

#!/usr/bin/env -S bash -e
♦ # GMT modern mode bash template
♦ # Date: 2022-05-24T16:41:28
♦ # User: sirius
♦ # Purpose: Purpose of this script
♦ export GMT_SESSION_NAME=$$ # Set a unique
session name
♦ gmt begin T91 png/pdf
♦ # Place modern session commands here
♦ gmt subplot begin 3x1 -Ff30c/35c
♦
♦ gmt subplot set 0
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.01cb0 -jX30c/10c -R0/10/0/15 Xk1.data
-Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -By+l'|X(k)|,N=10'
♦
♦ gmt subplot set 1
♦ gmt plot -jX30c/10c -R0/100/0/15 Xk2.data -BWS -
Bx+l'n' -By+l'|X(k)|,N=100'
♦
♦ gmt subplot set 2
♦ gmt plot -jX30c/10c -R0/100/0/100 Xk3.data -BWS -
Bx+l'n' -By+l'|X(k)|,N=100'
♦ gmt subplot end
♦ gmt end show

```

第二题:

**fortran:**

**program ex10**

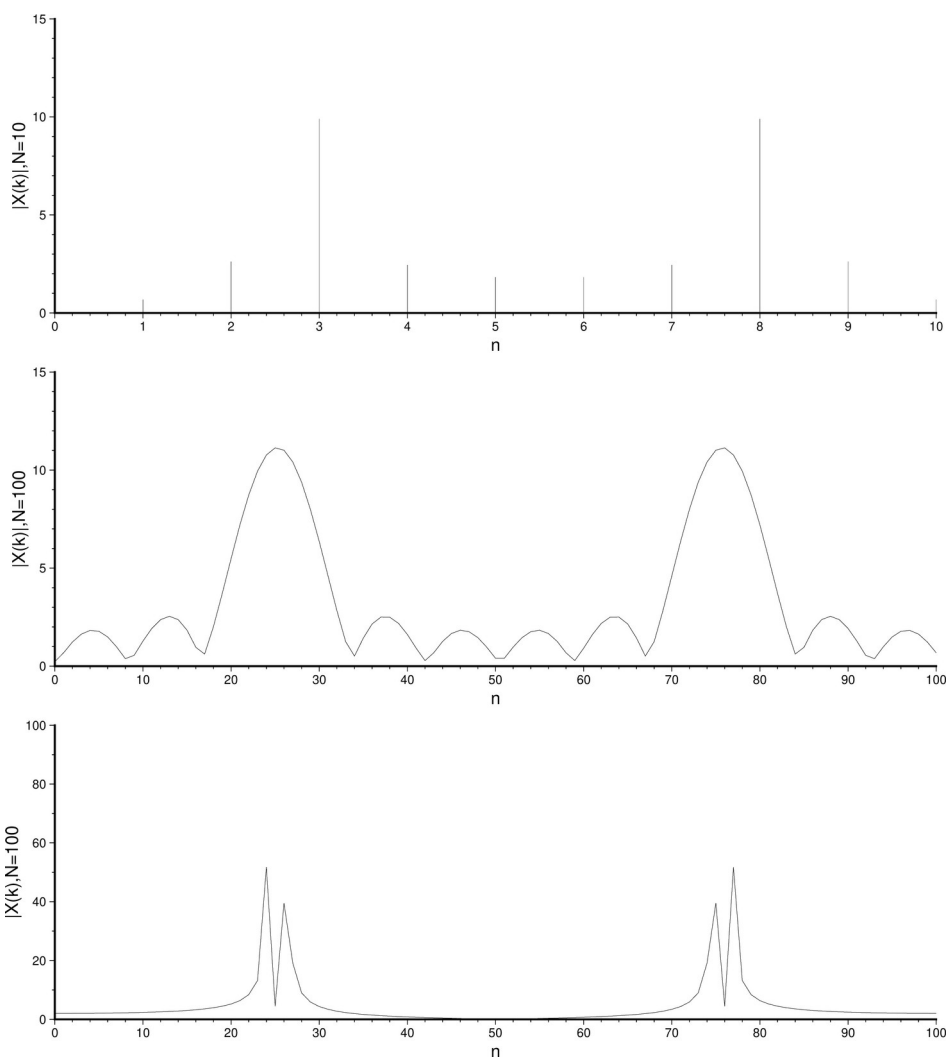
```
♦      real,dimension(64)::xn=0
♦      complex,dimension(64)::Xk=(0,0)
♦      integer::i,j,f1=90,f2=130,f3=320,fs=600
♦      real::PI=3.14159,k
♦
♦      do i=0,63
♦          xn(i+1)=sin(2*PI*i*f1/fs)+1.3*sin(2*PI*i*f2/fs)
♦          +1.6*sin(2*PI*i*f3/fs)
♦      enddo
♦
♦      do i=0,63
♦          do j=0,63
♦              Xk(i+1)=Xk(i+1)+xn(j+1)*complex(cos(2*PI*i*j/6
♦              4),-sin(2*PI*i*j/64))
♦          enddo
♦      enddo
♦
♦      open(1,file='Xk4.data',status='replace')
♦      do i=0,63
♦          k=sqrt(real(Xk(i+1))**2+aimag(Xk(i+1))**2)
♦          write(1,'(i3,2f8.3)') i+1,k,k
♦      enddo
♦      close(1)
♦      end program ex10
```

**GMT:**

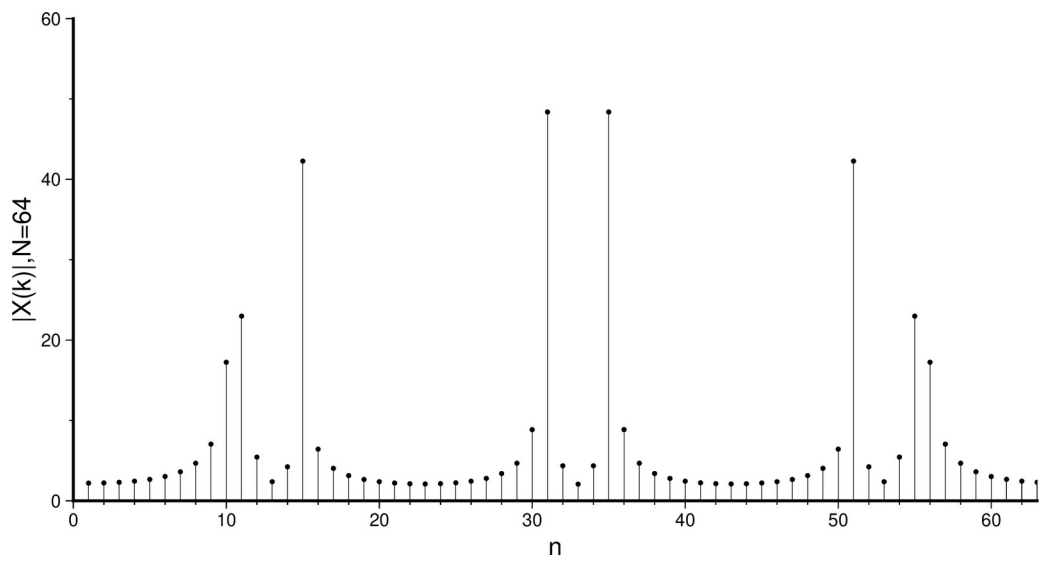
```
#!/usr/bin/env -S bash -e
♦ # GMT modern mode bash template
♦ # Date: 2022-05-24T17:18:02
♦ # User: sirius
♦ # Purpose: Purpose of this script
♦ export GMT_SESSION_NAME=$$ # Set a unique
♦ session name
♦ gmt begin T92 png/pdf
♦ # Place modern session commands here
♦ gmt subplot begin 1x1 -Ff30c/15c -Cx2 -Cy2
♦ gmt subplot set 0
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.01cb0 -jX20c/10c -R0/63/0/60 Xk4.data
♦ -Gblack -BWS -Bx+'n' -By+'|X(k)|,N=64'
```

- ♦ **gmt plot -Sc0.1c -jX20c/10c -R0/63/0/60 Xk4.data -Gblack**
- ♦ **gmt subplot end**
- ♦ **gmt end show**
- ♦ **实验结论 (必填)**

### 第一题:



### 第二题:



#### ◆ 实验体会及建议、思考

对于同一序列，取不同的点数时，作离散傅里叶变换，会得到大不相同的结果。