

FFT - **FAST** DFT

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$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] W_N^{nk}, k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

COST? For $k=1 \quad N \otimes N-1 \oplus$

$$N^2 \oplus \sim N^2 \oplus N^2 \text{ MACs}$$

Example



$$f_s = 40 \text{ kHz}$$

$$1 \text{ sec} \sim N = 40 \cdot 10^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$10 \text{ sec} \sim N = 40 \cdot 10^4 \Rightarrow$$



Problem: QUADRATIC growth of cost with problem size!

Opportunity - Divide and conquer!

Break problem into 2 problems of half the size

Entire problem: N^2 MACs

Half: $\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)^2 \parallel \times 2 = \frac{N^2}{2}$ MACs

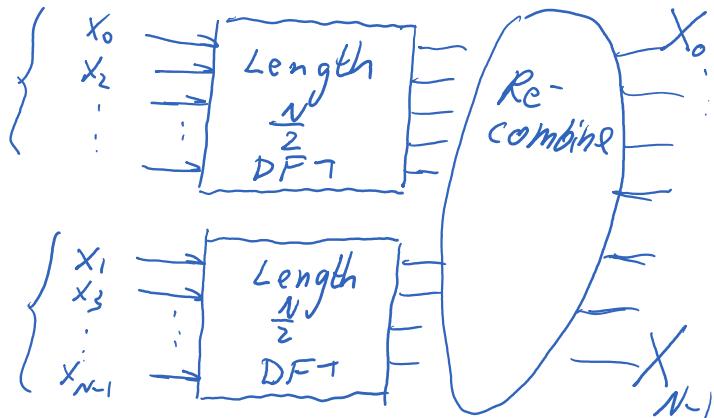
This works! - So keep doing it - break up the problem recursively.

Radix 2 DIT (Decimation in time)

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_n = x_{2n} \\ z_n = x_{2n+1} \end{array} \right\} 0 \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_n \\ z_n \end{array} \right\} \text{Even numbered inputs}$$



DFT:

$$X_p = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \cdot W_N^{np} \quad 0 \leq p \leq N-1$$

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

$$X_p = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} (x_{2k} W_N^{2kp} + x_{2k+1} W_N^{(2k+1)p})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} y_k W_{N/2}^{kp} + W_N^p \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} z_k W_{N/2}^{kp}$$

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

Radix - 2
 $N = 2^v$ v - integer

$$\text{For } p = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{N}{2} - 1, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{X_p = Y_p + W_N^p Z_p \quad 0 \leq p \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1} \quad (2)$$

Divide and Conquer 2

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$$X_{p+\frac{N}{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} y_k W_{N/2}^{k(p+\frac{N}{2})} + W_N^{p+\frac{N}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} z_k W_{N/2}^{k(p+\frac{N}{2})}$$

$$W_{N/2}^{k(p+\frac{N}{2})} = W_{N/2}^{kp} W_{N/2}^{k\frac{N}{2}} = W_{N/2}^{kp} \bullet 1$$

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

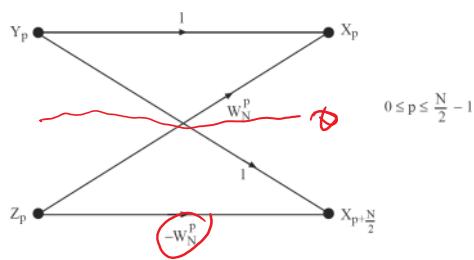
~~$$X_{p+\frac{N}{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} y_k W_{N/2}^{kp} - W_N^p \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} z_k W_{N/2}^{kp}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \left[X_{p+\frac{N}{2}} = Y_p - W_N^p Z_p \quad 0 \leq p \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1 \right] \quad (3)$$

$$0 \leq p < \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

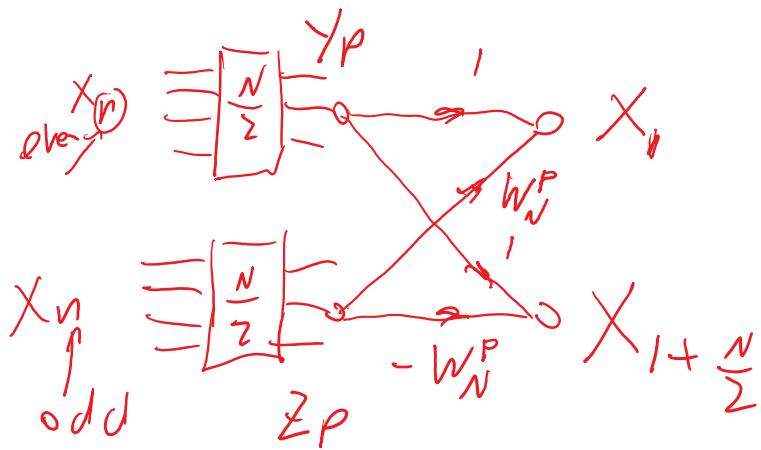
The DIT Butterfly

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$$X_p = Y_p + W_N^p Z_p \quad 0 \leq p \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

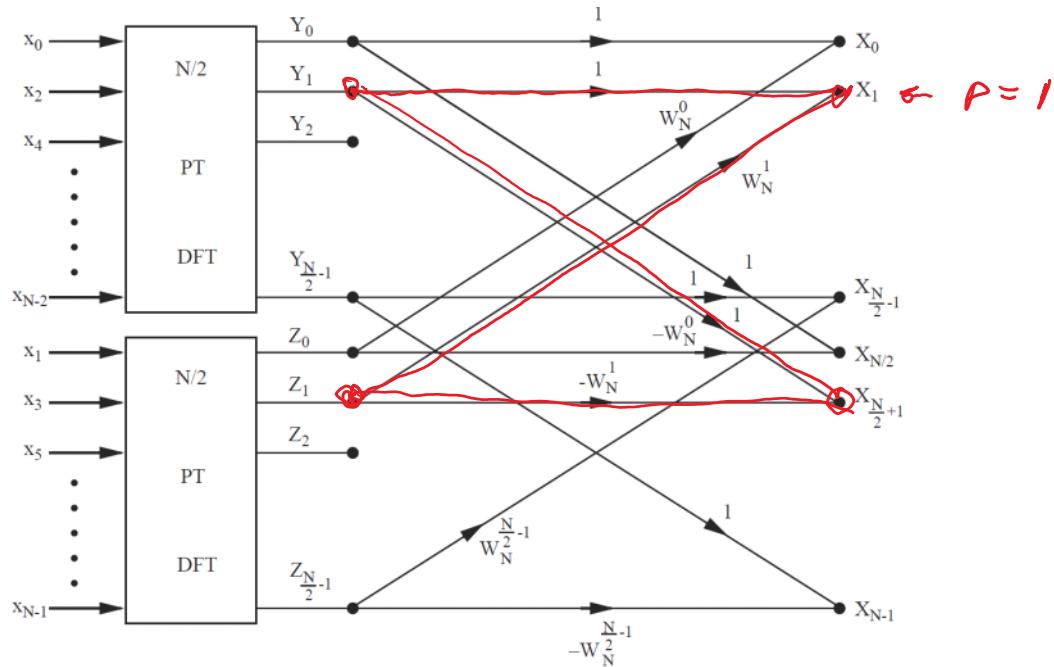
$$X_p + \frac{N}{2} = Y_p - W_N^p Z_p$$



$2 \otimes + 2 \oplus$ per butterfly

Divide and Conquer

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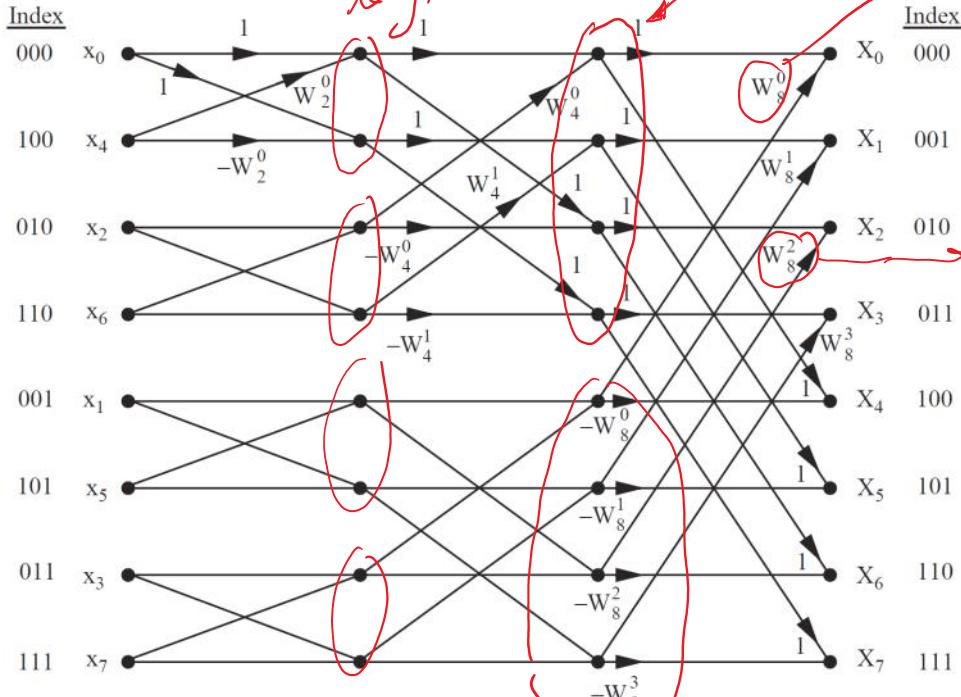


$$\text{Work: } \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{N}{2}} \text{butterfly.} \times (2\Theta + 2\Phi) = \underline{N\Theta + N\Phi}$$

8-Point Radix2 FFT

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Example (N = 8, DIT FFT)



length
4
DFT

Trivial X

$N \cdot \log_2 N$

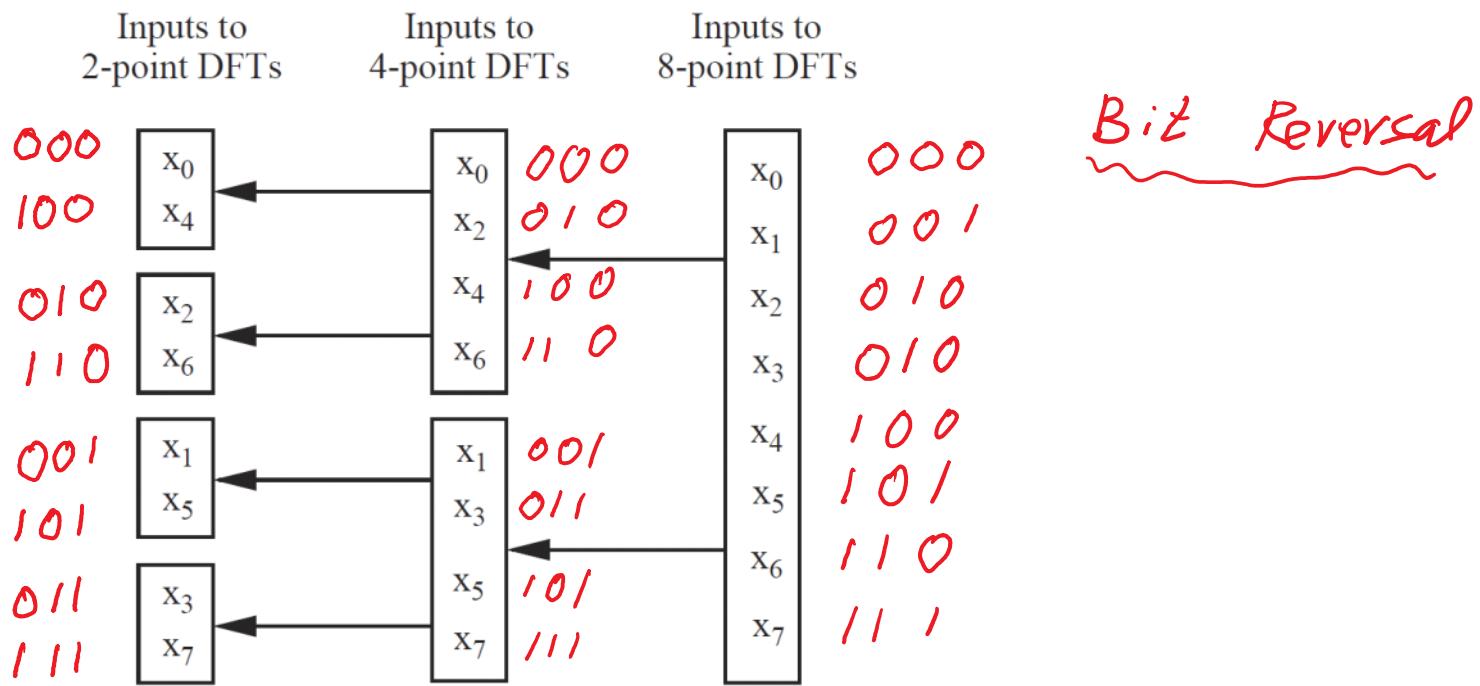
$$e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{8} \cdot 2} \\ = e^{-j \frac{\pi}{4}} = -j$$

$$-j(a + j6) \\ = -ja + b$$

Reordering the input in Radix2 DIT

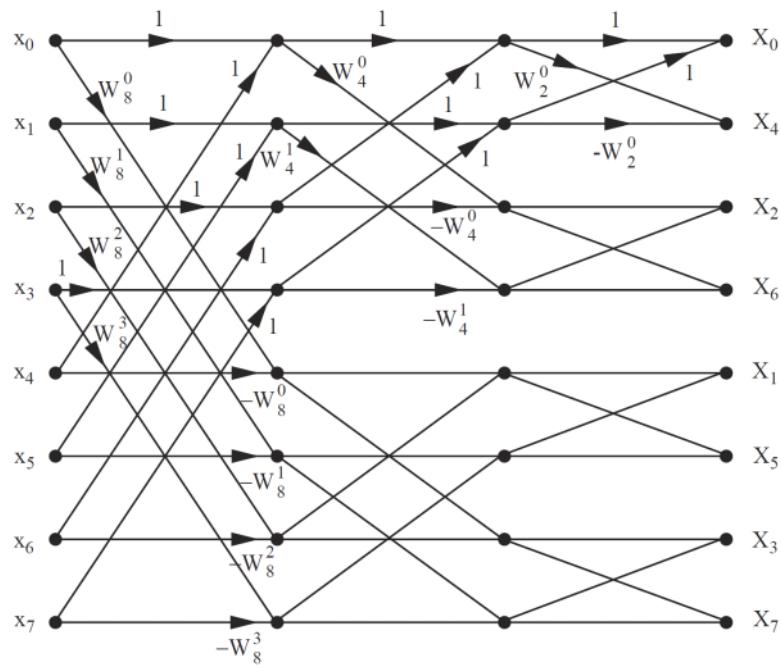
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DIF - Decimation in Frequency

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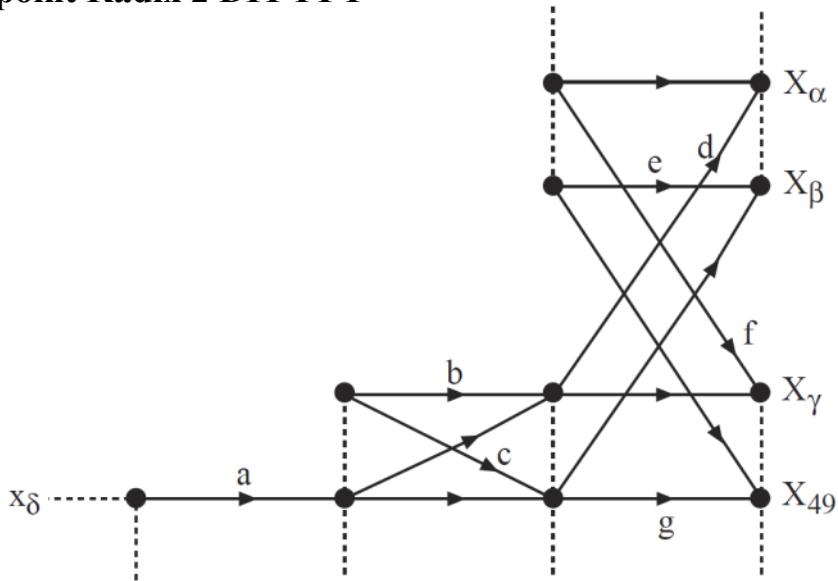
Derived in text. But:
Can obtain DIT from DIF
by Flow Graph Transposition.

1. Switch inputs & outputs

2. Reverse arrows

3. Replace summation nodes
by distribution nodes and v.v.

Example: 64 point Radix 2 DIT FFT



Solution: Use Eqs. (2) and (3) from p. 47.2 in course notes:

$$X_p = Y_p + W_N^p Z_p \quad 0 \leq p \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

$$X_{p+\frac{N}{2}} = Y_p - W_N^p Z_p \quad 0 \leq p \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

$$N = 64, \beta + \frac{N}{2} = 49 \Rightarrow \beta = \underline{17}$$

$$\gamma = 49 - \frac{N}{4} = \underline{33}$$

$$\alpha = 33 - \frac{N}{2} = \underline{1}$$

δ is bit reversal of 49 = $(110001)_2 \Rightarrow \delta = (100011)_2 = \underline{35}$

$$d = W_{64}^1 = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{64}} \quad g = -W_{64}^{17} = -e^{-j\frac{34\pi}{64}}$$

$$e = 1 \quad b = 1$$

$$f = 1 \quad c = 1 \quad a = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{since this is a top} \\ \leftarrow \text{branch in butterfly} \\ \text{of 16 pt DFT} \end{matrix}$$

Computational Cost - Example

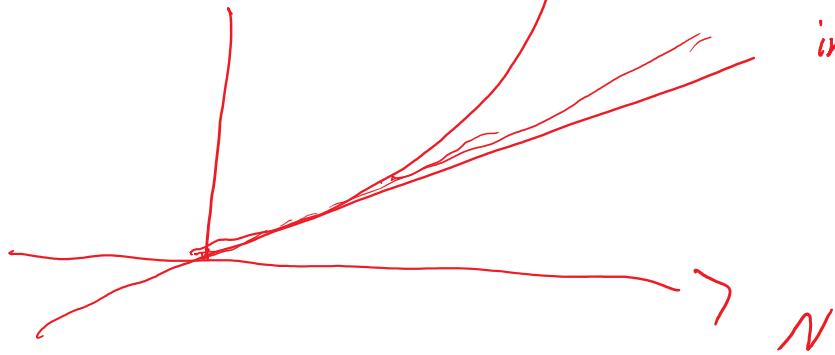
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$$N = 2^{10}$$

$$DFT \sim N^2 \text{ MACs} = 2^{20} \approx 10^6$$

$$FFT \sim N \log_2 N = 2^{10} \cdot 10 \sim 10^4$$

Factor of 100 improvement!



Acknowledgement: some material taken from course notes by D.C Munson, Jr.