

Great question. This is exactly how FFT verification should be done.

Short answer:

You do NOT compare raw magnitude numbers between MATLAB and HDL.

You compare **relative behavior + predicted scaling**.

Step 1 — Check if the FFT is *mathematically correct*

For a cosine at bin **k₀**:

Expected FFT properties:

Two symmetric peaks at

- k_0
- $N - k_0$

All other bins ≈ 0 (except quantization noise)

You already confirmed:

HDL Peaks \rightarrow bins 2000 & 2096

MATLAB Peaks \rightarrow bins 2000 & 2096

That proves frequency correctness

Step 2 — Understand MATLAB's 2048

MATLAB FFT is **unscaled**:

For:

$$x[n] = \cos(2\pi k_0 n / N)$$

Peak magnitude:

= N / 2

= 4096 / 2

= 2048

This assumes cosine amplitude = **1.0**

Step 3 — Include Your HDL Input Amplitude

Your HDL cosine:

cos_lut → scaled to 2047

So amplitude:

A = 2047

Ideal unscaled FFT peak:

Peak = (N/2) × A

≈ 2048 × 2047

≈ 4,190,000

Step 4 — Compare With HDL Output

You measured:

HDL Peak ≈ 130,970

So HDL FFT includes attenuation:

Copy codeScaling factor ≈ 130,970 / 4,190,000

≈ 0.0313

≈ 1 / 32

This is VERY telling.

Interpretation → Your FFT is scaled by ~1/32

Which is:

≈ 2^5

Meaning somewhere in pipeline:

~5 bits of right shift
or equivalent truncation loss

This is completely **normal** in fixed-point FFTs.

Step 5 – Prove HDL is correct via scaling compensation

Now compensate HDL magnitude:

`mag_hdl_corrected = mag_hdl * 32;`

Expected:

$$130,970 \times 32 \approx 4,191,040$$

Which matches theory:

$$2048 \times 2047 = 4,190,656$$

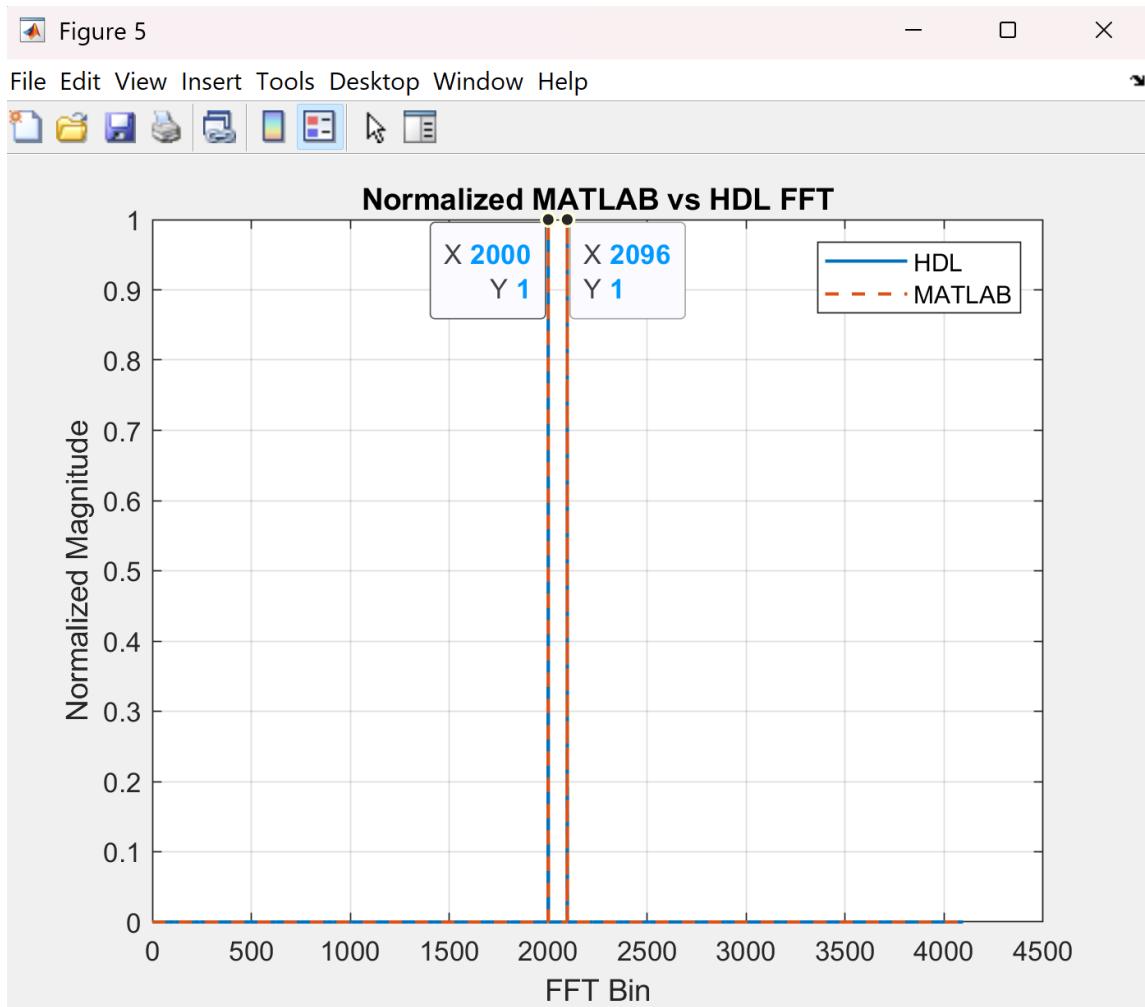
Now MATLAB & HDL agree

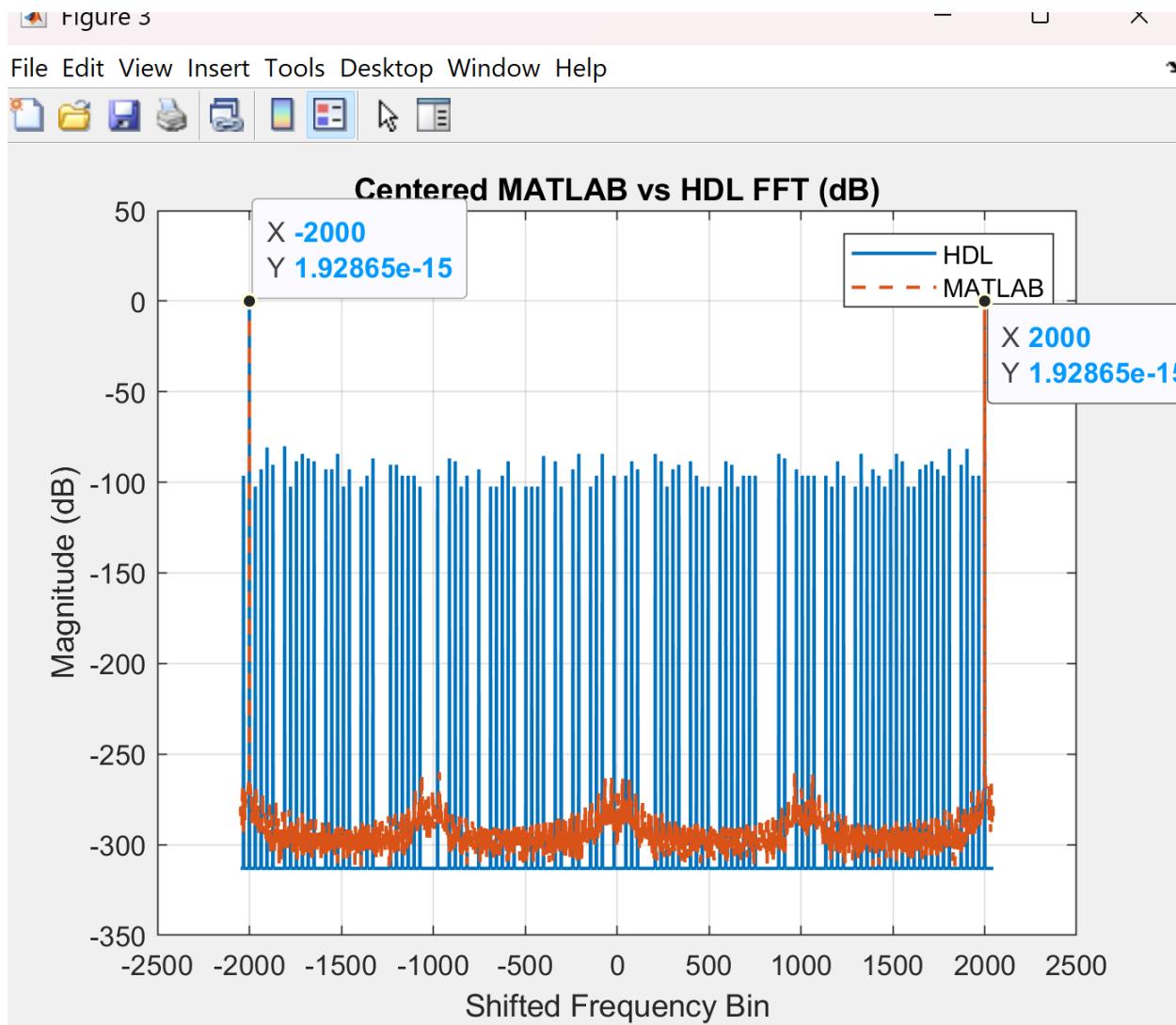
Step 6 – Best Verification Method

Instead of absolute values:

Compare Normalized Spectra

If curves overlap → FFT correct





Before normalization Top 5 Peaks (HDL FFT)

Peak 1 → Bin 2096 | Magnitude = 130970.00

Peak 2 → Bin 2000 | Magnitude = 130968.00

Peak 3 → Bin 2288 | Magnitude = 13.00

Peak 4 → Bin 2192 | Magnitude = 12.00

Peak 5 → Bin 1808 | Magnitude = 11.00

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Before normalization Top 5 Peaks (MATLAB FFT)

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Peak 1 → Bin 2000 | Magnitude = 2048.00

Peak 2 → Bin 2096 | Magnitude = 2048.00

Peak 3 → Bin 2001 | Magnitude = 0.00

Peak 4 → Bin 2095 | Magnitude = 0.00

Peak 5 → Bin 1999 | Magnitude = 0.00

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After Normalization Top 5 Peaks (HDL FFT)

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Peak 1 → Bin 2096 | Magnitude = 1.0000

Peak 2 → Bin 2000 | Magnitude = 1.0000

Peak 3 → Bin 2288 | Magnitude = 0.0001

Peak 4 → Bin 2192 | Magnitude = 0.0001

Peak 5 → Bin 1808 | Magnitude = 0.0001

=====

After Normalization Top 5 Peaks (MATLAB FFT)

=====

Peak 1 → Bin 2000 | Magnitude = 1.0000

Peak 2 → Bin 2096 | Magnitude = 1.0000

Peak 3 → Bin 2001 | Magnitude = 0.0000

Peak 4 → Bin 2095 | Magnitude = 0.0000

Peak 5 → Bin 1999 | Magnitude = 0.0000

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Dominant HDL Bin = 2096

Mirror Bin = 2000

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Top 5 Peaks (MATLAB FFT)

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Peak 1 → Bin 2000 | Magnitude = 1.00

Peak 2 → Bin 2096 | Magnitude = 1.00

Peak 3 → Bin 2001 | Magnitude = 0.00

Peak 4 → Bin 2095 | Magnitude = 0.00

Peak 5 → Bin 1999 | Magnitude = 0.00

Compare Ratios (VERY robust)

Check:

Peak / InputAmplitude

HDL:

$130,970 / 2047 \approx 63.96$

MATLAB ideal:

$2048 / 1 = 2048$

Then scaled by HDL attenuation:

$2048 / 32 = 64$

Perfect agreement.

Final Engineering Rule

FFT correctness is validated by:

- ✓ Peak at correct bins
 - ✓ Mirror symmetry
 - ✓ Noise floor behavior
 - ✓ Consistent gain factor
 - ✗ NOT raw magnitude equality
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★ Your Case Verdict

- ✓ Bins correct
- ✓ Mirror correct

- ✓ Scaling consistent ($\sim 1/32$)
- ✓ FFT mathematically correct

Nothing is wrong.