

12Lab4_Frequency analysis (of periodic signals)

频率分析（周期性信号的分析）---傅里叶分析

傅里叶定理指出，任何频率为 f_0 的周期性信号的任何周期性信号都可以通过将频率为 $f_0, 2f_0, 3f_0$ 的 "正弦波"(sine waves)相加来精确构建。等等。将周期性时域信号分割成正弦波称为傅里叶分析。

这个 "傅里叶系列" 中的每个正弦波都有以下特点

- 频率;
- 振幅;
- 相位;
-

f_0 被称为基本频率。

$2f_0, 3f_0, 4f_0, \text{etc.}$ 被称为谐波

The sawtooth signal (锯齿状信号)

锯齿信号的最简单形式定义为

$$X_{saw}(t) = t - [t],$$

或以0为中心作为

$$x_{saw}(t) = 2(t - [t]) - 1.$$

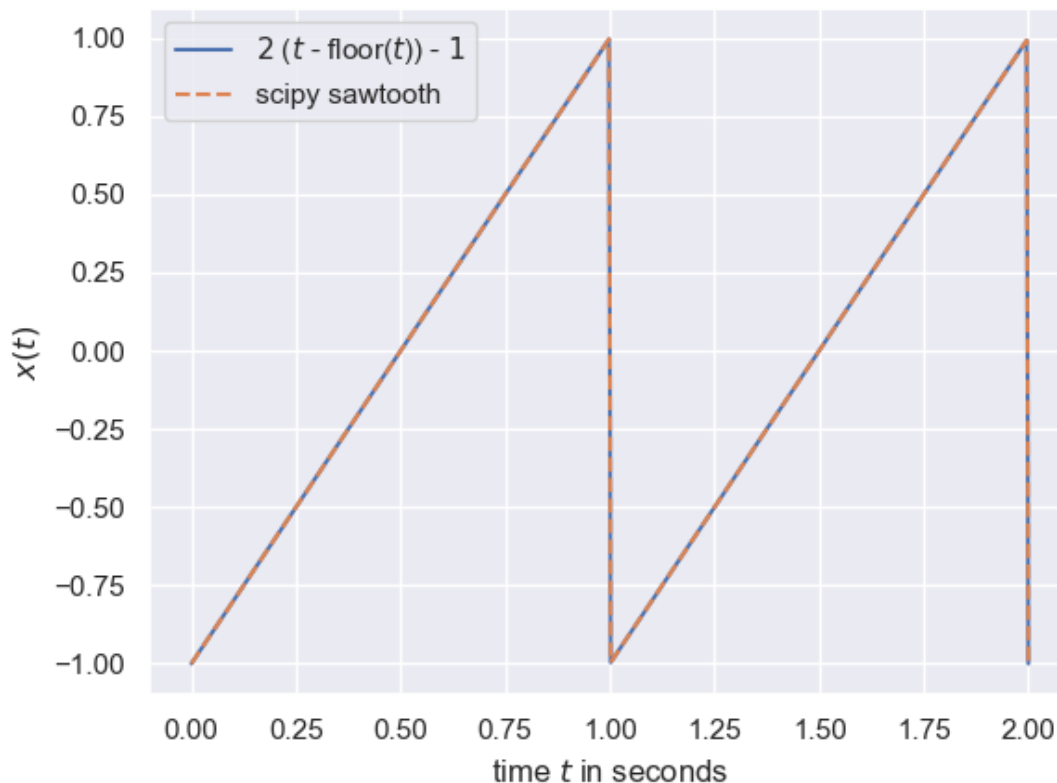
scipy库给了我们更多的灵活性来生成和可视化锯齿信号，因为它们可以像正弦信号一样被生成。

```
from scipy import signal

t = np.linspace(0, 2, 500)
saw_tooth = 2*(t-np.floor(t))-1

f0 = 1 # frequency in Hz for scipy sawtooth
saw_tooth2 = signal.sawtooth(2 * np.pi * f0 * t)

plt.plot(t, saw_tooth, label='$2\$ ($t\$ - \text{floor}(\$t\$)) - \$1\$')
plt.plot(t, saw_tooth2, '--', label='scipy sawtooth');
plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds'); plt.ylabel('$x(t)$')
plt.legend();
```



我们在上面的图中看到，使用方程（2）和使用scipy库实现锯齿的结果是一样的（尽管scipy的方法证明了更多的灵活性）。

- **任务1:** 生成一个长度为2秒的锯齿信号，基频为200Hz的锯齿信号，并播放它。为了实现这一目标，请替换下面代码中由# ...'表示的注释。该代码将显示时域信号的初始20毫秒，以及使用函数`np.fft.rfft()`计算实值时间序列的（复数）离散傅里叶变换（DFT）的频谱（频域）。

```
from scipy import signal          # for easy sawtooth signal generation
from IPython import display as ipd # to playback audio signals

fs= 8000                          # sampling frequency
t = np.arange(0,2,1/fs)          # time vector

f0 = 200                          # frequency in 200 Hz for scipy sawtooth
saw_tooth = signal.sawtooth(2*np.pi*f0*t)

# plot first 20 ms (=160 samples at sampling frequency of 8000 Hz)
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(t[0:160], saw_tooth[0:160], '--', label='scipy sawtooth');
plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds'); plt.ylabel('$x(t)$')
plt.legend();

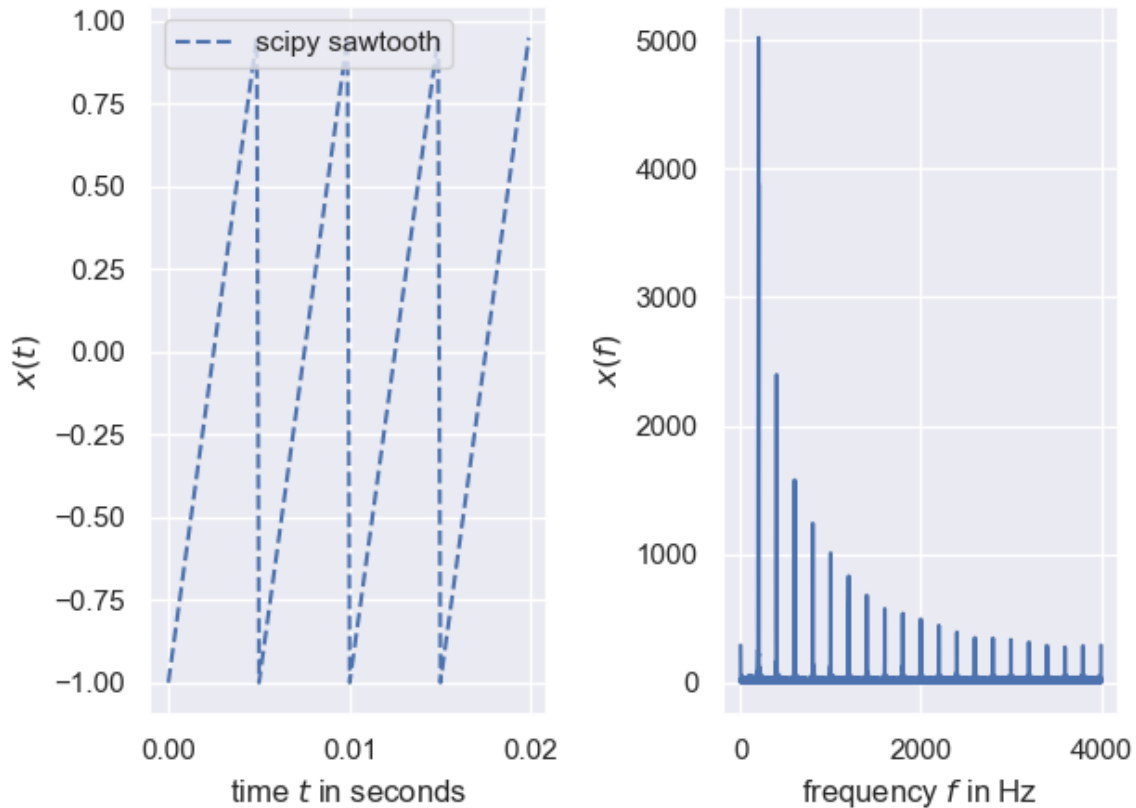
# calculate the spectrum (frequency domain representation)
FFT_length = 2**15 # take a power of two which is larger than the signal length
f = np.linspace(0, fs/2, num=int(FFT_length/2+1))
spectrum = np.abs(np.fft.rfft(saw_tooth,n=FFT_length))

# plot the spectrum
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
```

```
plt.plot(f,spectrum)
plt.xlabel('frequency $f$ in Hz');plt.ylabel('$x(f)$')

plt.tight_layout() # this allows for some space for the title text.

# playback sound file (if you want)
ipd.Audio(saw_tooth, rate=fs)
```



当我们看上图右边的光谱时，我们看到它是由等距离的谱线组成的，在较高的频率下振幅逐渐减小。

锯齿形信号的傅里叶级数 (Task 2)

锯齿信号的傅里叶级数由以下公式给出

$$x'_{saw}(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\sin(\omega_0 t) + \frac{\sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2} + \frac{\sin(3\omega_0 t)}{3} + \dots \right],$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(i\omega_0 t)}{i},$$

with $\omega = 2\pi f$ 是角频率。ie.

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$$

下面的代码从（左图）开始生成前四个正弦信号，以及这些信号的叠加，从而一步步形成锯齿信号（右图）。

```

fs = 8000 # Sampling frequency

t = np.arange(0,2,1/fs) # time vector 2

f0 = 2          # fundamental frequency in Hz


sin1 = np.sin(2*np.pi*f0*t)

sin2 = np.sin(2*np.pi*2*f0*t)/2

sin3 = np.sin(2*np.pi*3*f0*t)/3

sin4 = np.sin(2*np.pi*4*f0*t)/4


plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))

plt.subplot(4,2,1)

plt.plot(t,sin1,label='$\mathrm{sin}(\omega_0 t)$')

plt.ylabel('$x_1(t)$')

plt.legend()


plt.subplot(4,2,3)

plt.plot(t,sin2,label='$\mathrm{sin}(2 \omega_0 t)/2$')

plt.ylabel('$x_2(t)$')

plt.legend()


plt.subplot(4,2,4)

plt.plot(t,sin1+sin2,label='$x_1(t)+x_2(t)$')

plt.legend()


plt.subplot(4,2,5)

plt.plot(t,sin3,label='$\mathrm{sin}(3 \omega_0 t)/3$')

plt.ylabel('$x_3(t)$')

plt.legend()

```

```
plt.subplot(4,2,6)

plt.plot(t,sin1+sin2+sin3,label='$x_1(t)+x_2(t)+x_3(t)$')

plt.legend()


plt.subplot(4,2,7)

plt.plot(t,sin4,label='$\mathrm{sin}(4 \omega_0 t)/4$')

plt.ylabel('$x_4(t)$')

plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds')

plt.legend()


plt.subplot(4,2,8)

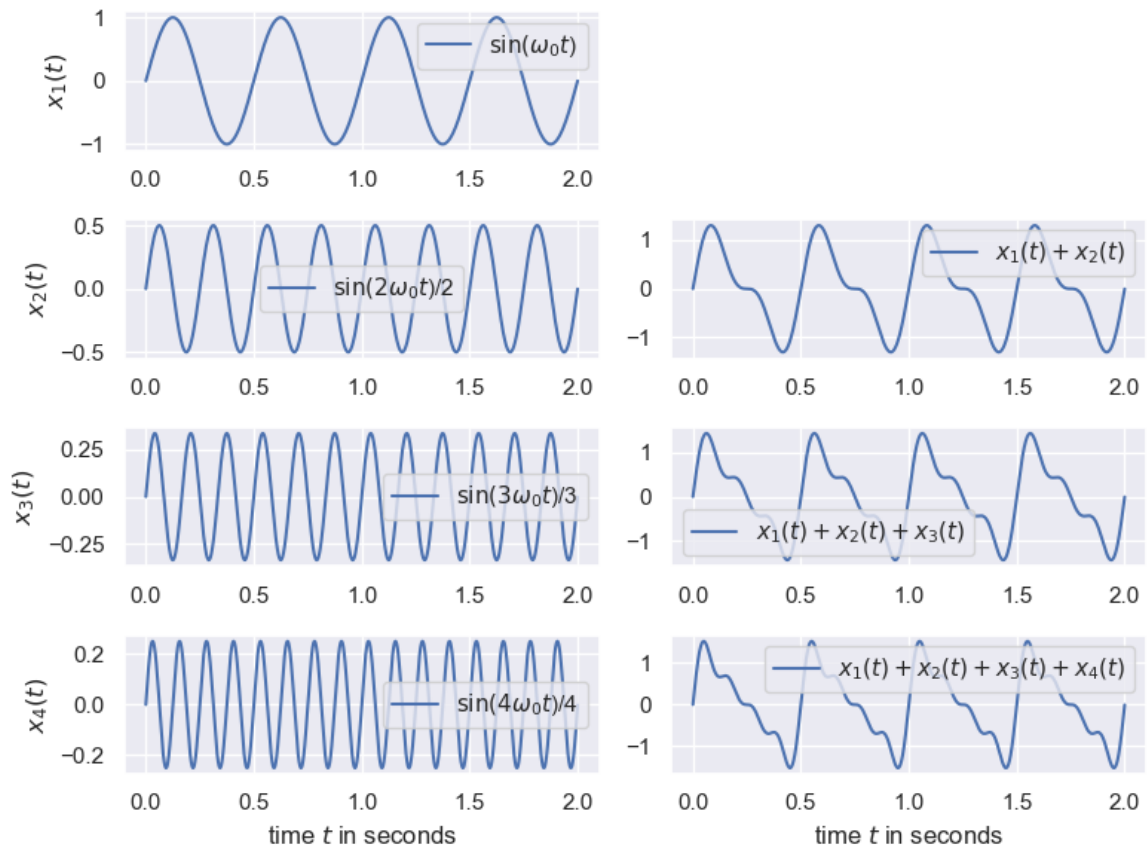
plt.plot(t,sin1+sin2+sin3+sin4,label='$x_1(t)+x_2(t)+x_3(t)+x_4(t)$')

plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds')

plt.legend()


plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()
```



请注意，左侧面板中的正弦波的振幅在下降（见y轴标签）。

作为一个函数的实现（下面的generateSawTooth()）当然在代码的可重用性方面更有效率。

```
def generateSawTooth(f0=2, length = 2, fs=8000, order=10, height=1):

    """

    Return a saw-tooth signal with given parameters.

    Parameters
    \-----

    f0 : float, optional

    • fundamental frequency $f_0$ of the signal to be generated,

    • default: 1 Hz

    length : float, optional

    • length of the signal to be generated, default: 2 sec.

    fs : float, optional

    • sampling frequency $f_s$, default: 8000 Hz

    order : int, optional
```

- number of sinusoids to approximate saw-tooth, default: 10

height : float, optional

- height of saw-tooth, default: 1

Returns

\-----

sawTooth

- generated sawtooth signal

t

- matching time vector

"""

-

```
t=np.arange(0,length,1/fs) # time vector
```

```
sum = np.zeros(len(t))
```

```
for ii in range(order):
```

- jj=ii+1

- sum += np.sin(2*np.pi*jj*f0*t)/jj

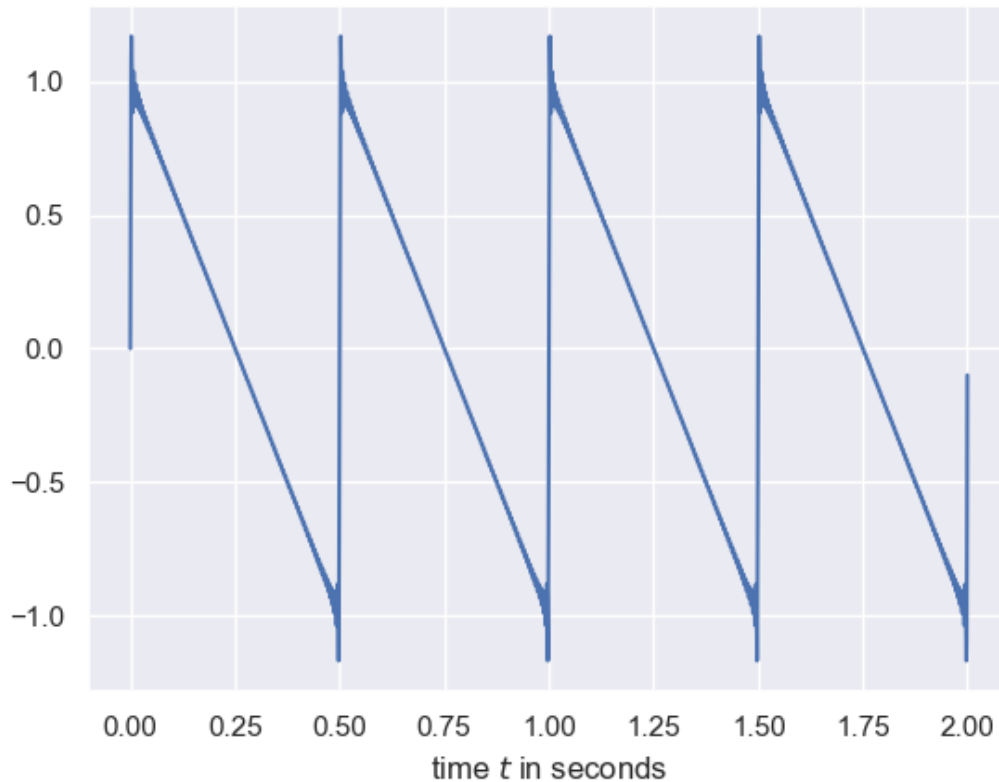
```
return 2*height*sum/np.pi, t
```

```
saw,t = generateSawTooth(order=100)
```

```
plt.plot(t,saw)
```

```
plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds')
```

```
plt.show()
```



锯齿信号的傅里叶级数（时间反转）（Task 3）

如果我们想让锯齿信号先从0增加到1的部分开始，这可以通过实现以下傅里叶数列来实现。

$$x_{saw}(t) = -\frac{2h}{\pi} \left[\sin(\omega_0 t) - \frac{\sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2} + \frac{\sin(3\omega_0 t)}{3} - \dots + \dots \right],$$

$$= -\frac{2h}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 t)}{k},$$

在上述两个公式中，h是高度， $\omega = 2\pi f$ 是角频率。

```
def generateSawTooth2(f0=1, length = 2, fs=8000, order=10, height=1):
    """
    Return a saw-tooth signal with given parameters.

    Parameters
    -----
    f0 : float, optional
        fundamental frequency $f_0$ of the signal to be generated,
        default: 1 Hz
    length : float, optional
        length of the signal to be generated, default: 2 sec.
    fs : float, optional
        sampling frequency $f_s$, default: 8000 Hz
    order : int, optional
        number of sinusoids to approximate saw-tooth, default: 10
```



```

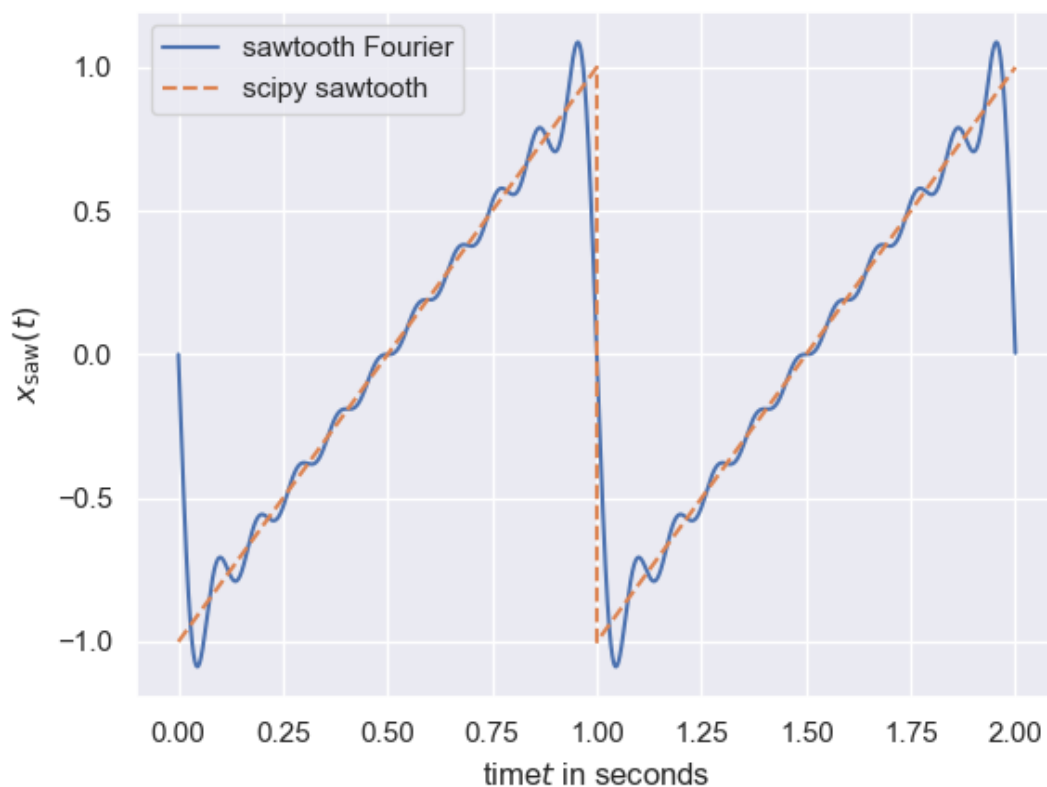
Returns
-----
sawTooth
    generated sawtooth signal
t
    matching time vector
"""
t=np.arange(0,length,1/fs) # 时间向量
sawTooth = np.zeros(len(t)) # 用零来预分配变量
for ii in range(1,order+1):
    sign = 2*(ii % 2) - 1# 创建交替的标志
    sawTooth += np.sin(2*np.pi*ii*f0*t)/ii
    print(str(ii)+'': adding ' + str(sign) + ' sin(2 $\pi$ '+str(ii*f0)+' Hz
t)')
return -2*height/np.pi*sawTooth, t

f0 = 1
saw2,t = generateSawTooth2(f0)
plt.plot(t,saw2,label="sawtooth Fourier")
plt.ylabel("$x_{\mathrm{saw}}(t)$")
plt.xlabel("time$t$ in seconds")

# 与scipy生成的锯齿形信号进行比较
saw_scipy = signal.sawtooth(2*np.pi*f0*t)

plt.plot(t,saw_scipy,"--",label="scipy sawtooth")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



三角波形的傅里叶级数 (Task 4)

三角波可以通过以下的傅里叶数列来实现。

$$x_{tri}(t) = \frac{8h}{\pi^2} \left[\sin(\omega_0 t) - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin(3\omega_0 t) + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin(5\omega_0 t) - \dots + \dots \right],$$
$$= \frac{8h}{\pi^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-1} \frac{\sin((2i-1)\omega_0 t)}{(2i-1)^2}$$

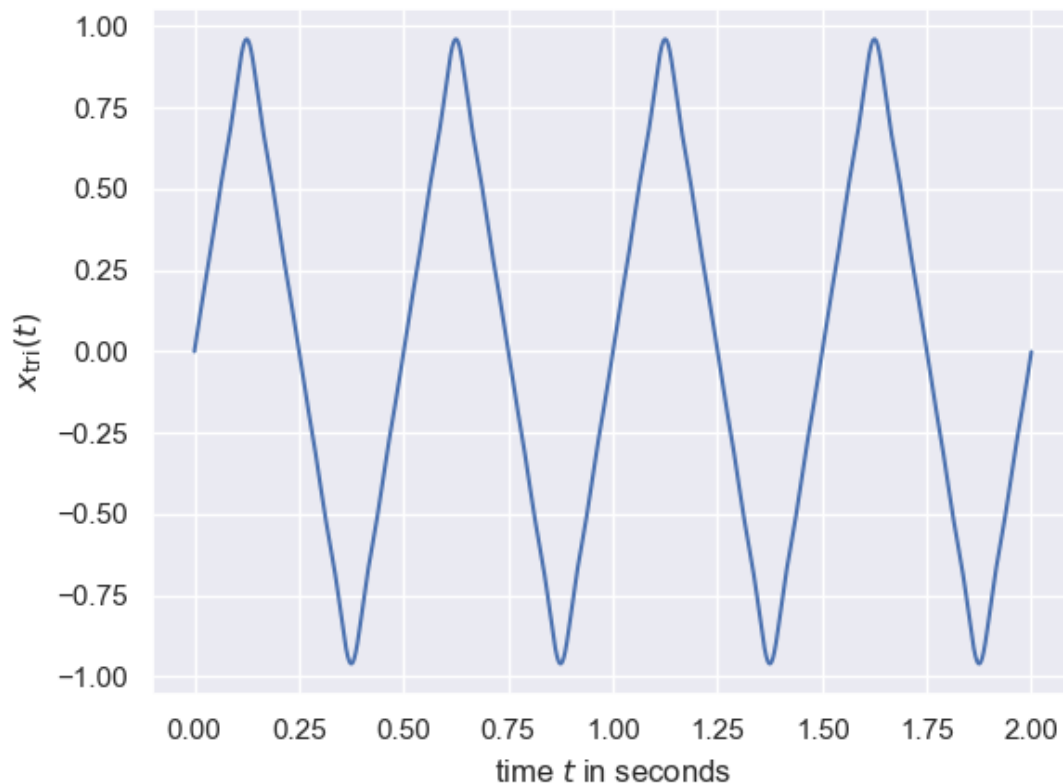
```
def generateTriangular(f0=2, length = 2, fs=8000, order=10, height=1):
    """
    Return a saw-tooth signal with given parameters.

    Parameters
    -----
    f0 : float, optional
        fundamental frequency $f_0$ of the signal to be generated,
        default: 1 Hz
    length : float, optional
        length of the signal to be generated, default: 2 sec.
    fs : float, optional
        sampling frequency $f_s$, default: 8000 Hz
    order : int, optional
        number of sinusoids to approximate saw-tooth, default: 10
    height : float, optional
        height of saw-tooth, default: 1

    Returns
    -----
    sawTooth
        generated sawtooth signal
    t
        matching time vector
    """

    t=np.arange(0,length,1/fs) # time vector
    sum = np.zeros(len(t))
    for ii in range(1, order+1, 2):
        sign = -1* (ii % 4) + 2# create alternating sign
        print(str(ii)+': adding ' + str(sign) + ' sin(2 $\pi$ '+str(ii*f0)+' Hz
t)')
        sum += sign*np.sin(2*np.pi*ii*f0*t)/(ii**2)
    return 8*height/(np.pi**2)*sum, t

f0=2
tri,t = generateTriangular(f0,order=10)
plt.plot(t,tri)
plt.ylabel('$x_{\mathrm{tri}}(t)$');
plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds');
plt.show()
```



矩形/方波的傅里叶级数 (Task5)

从下面生成的图可以看出，该公式代表矩形波，又称方波。

$$x_{rect}(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} [\sin(\omega_0 t) + \sin(3\omega_0 t) + \sin(5\omega_0 t) + \dots],$$

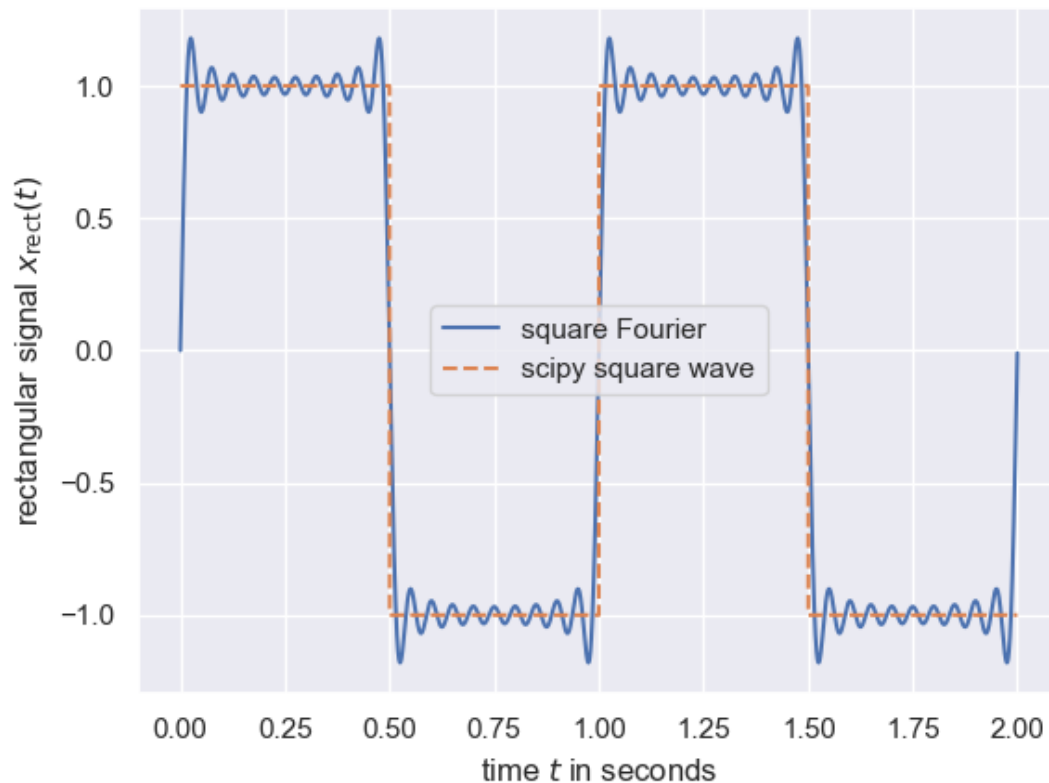
$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin((2i-1)\omega_0 t)}{(2i-1)}$$

```
def generateTriangular(f0=1, length = 2, fs=8000, order=10):
    t=np.arange(0,length,1/fs) # time vector
    sum = np.zeros(len(t)) # pre-allocate variable with zeros
    for ii in range(1, order+1, 2):
        sum += np.sin(2*np.pi*ii*f0*t)/ii
        #print(str(ii)+' : adding sin(2 $ \pi $ '+str(ii*f0)+' Hz t)')
    return 4/np.pi*sum, t

f0=1
rec,t = generateTriangular(f0,order=20)
plt.plot(t,rec,label='square Fourier')
plt.ylabel('rectangular signal $x_{\mathrm{rect}}(t)$')
plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds')

# compare to the rectangular/square wave signal generated by scipy
rec_scipy = signal.square(2 * np.pi * f0 * t)
plt.plot(t,rec_scipy,'--',label='scipy square wave')
```

```
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



傅里叶变换(Task6)

离散傅里叶变换用于将一般的时间序列转化为频域（即使它们是非周期性的）。

下面这段代码可以看出

$$x(t) = \sin_1(t) + \sin_2(t)$$

with

$$\sin_1(t) = \sin(2\pi f_1 t)$$

$$\sin_2(t) = \sin(2\pi f_2 t + \Phi_1)$$

$$f_1 = 1230 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_2 = 1800 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\Phi_1 = \pi$$

```
fs = 8000
t = np.arange(0,2,1/fs)
f1 = 1230
f2 = 1800
sin1 = np.sin(2*np.pi*f1*t)
sin2 = np.sin(2*np.pi*f2*t+np.pi)/2
```

```

x = sin1+sin2

# 混合信号的DFT
N = 2**14 # DFT's length
print('Signal length is '+ str(len(x)))
print('DFT length is '+ str(N))
f1 = np.linspace(0,fs/2,int(N/2)) # the positive frequencies (up to fs/2)
f2 = np.linspace(-fs/2,0,int(N/2)) # the negative frequencies
f = np.concatenate([f1,f2])
X = np.fft.fft(x,N) # 使用fft函数对信号进行傅里叶变换

plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
plt.plot(t[:160],x[:160])
plt.xlabel('time $t$ in seconds')
plt.ylabel('$x(t)$')
plt.subplot(2,2,2)
plt.plot(f,np.abs(X))
plt.title('Absolute value of the DFT of a signal mixture')
plt.xlabel('frequency $f$ in Hz')
plt.ylabel('$|x(f)|$')
plt.subplot(2,2,3)
plt.plot(f,np.real(X))
plt.subplot(2,2,4)
plt.plot(f,np.imag(X))
plt.tight_layout()
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

