Lab4_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f0的周期性信号的任何周期性信号都可以通过将频率为f0,2f0,3f0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;

•

f0被称为基本频率。

2f0, 3f0, 4f0, ect. 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

$$x \ saw(t) = 2(t - [t]) - 1.$$

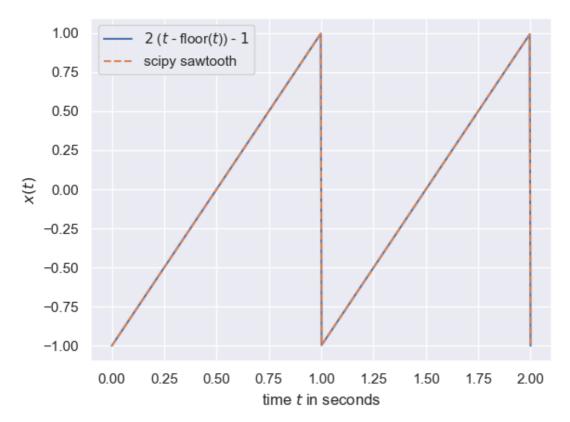
scipy库给了我们更多的灵活性来生成和可视化锯齿信号,因为它们可以像正弦信号一样被生成。

```
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 samtooth
saw_tooth2 = signal.sawtooth(2 * np.pi * f0 * t)

plt.plot(t, saw_tooth, label='$2$ ($t$ - 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。

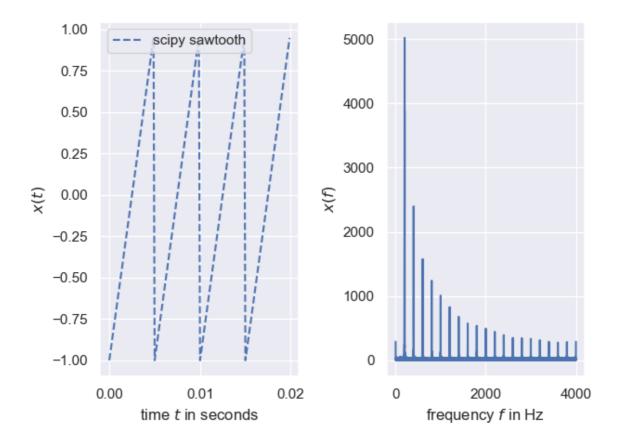
□ **任务1**: 生成一个长度为2秒的锯齿信号,基频为200Hz的锯齿信号,并播放它。为了实现这一目标,请替换下面代码中由 # ...'表示的注释。该代码将显示时域信号的初始20毫秒,以及使用函数 np.ft.rfft()`计算实值时间序列的(复数)离散傅里叶变换(DFT)的频谱(频域)。

```
# for easy sawtooth signal generation
from scipy import signal
from IPython import display as ipd # to playback audio signals
fs= 8000
                        # sampling frequency
                             # time vector
t = np.arange(0,2,1/fs)
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 spectum (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 allowes 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。

Fourier series of Saw-tooth signal (Task 2)

锯齿信号的傅里叶级数由以下公式给出

$$x'~saw~(t)=rac{2}{\pi}[Sin(\omega_0 t)+rac{Sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2}+rac{Sin(3\omega_0 t)}{3}+\ldots],$$

$$=rac{2}{\pi}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}rac{Sin(i\omega_{0}t)}{i},$$

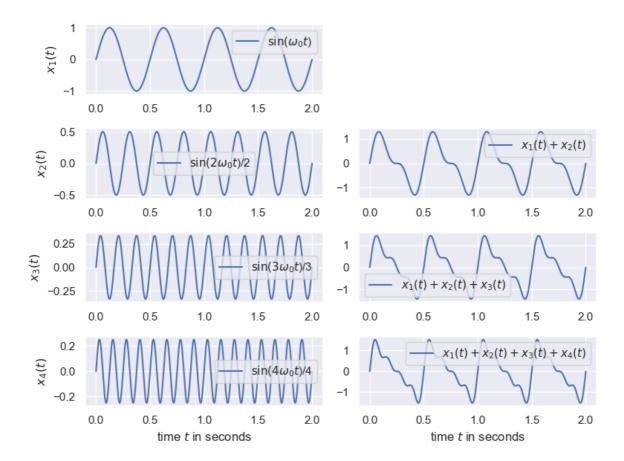
with ω = 2πf 是角频率。ie.

$$\omega_0=2\pi f_0$$

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()
```



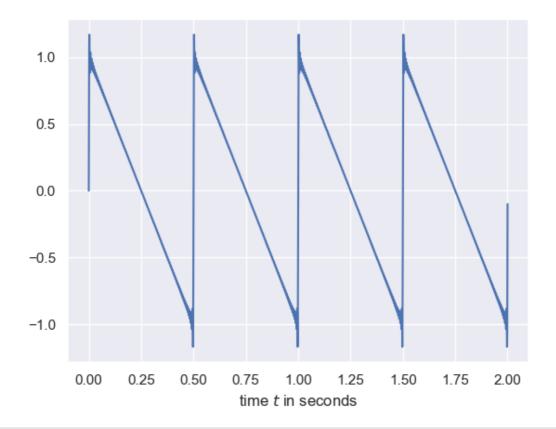
请注意,左侧面板中的正弦波的振幅在下降 (见y轴标签)。

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 sinosuids to approximate saw-tooth, default: 10
 height : float, optional
• height of saw-tooth, default: 1
 Returns
 \----
 sawTooth
• generated sawtooth signal
t
• matching time vector
 0.00
 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()
```



Fourier series of (time-reversed) Saw-tooth signal (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。

$$egin{align} x~saw~(t) &= -rac{2h}{\pi}[Sin(\omega_0 t) - rac{Sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2} + rac{Sin(3\omega_0 t)}{3} - \ldots + \ldots - \ldots], \ &= -rac{2h}{\pi}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{k-1}rac{Sin(k\omega_0 t)}{k}, \end{aligned}$$

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 sinosuids to approximate saw-tooth, default: 10
```

```
Returns
    sawTooth
       generated sawtooth signal
       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()
```

