

# FFT/IFFT Analysis Report

Generated on: 2025-04-22 19:09:11

Number of input sizes tested: 12

Size range: 2 to 4096

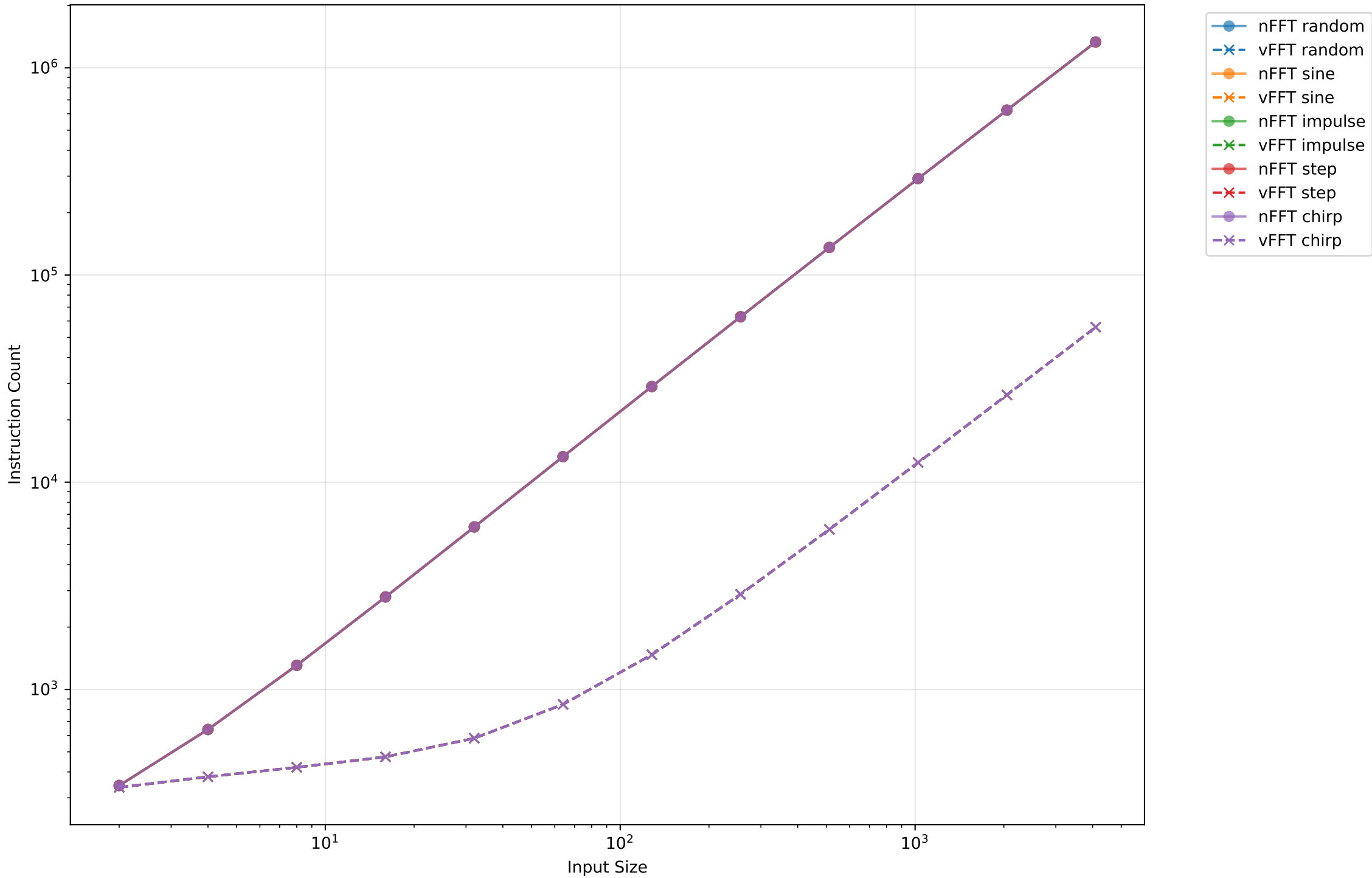
Signal types tested: random, sine, impulse, step, chirp

Iterations per test: 5

This report analyzes performance and accuracy differences between:

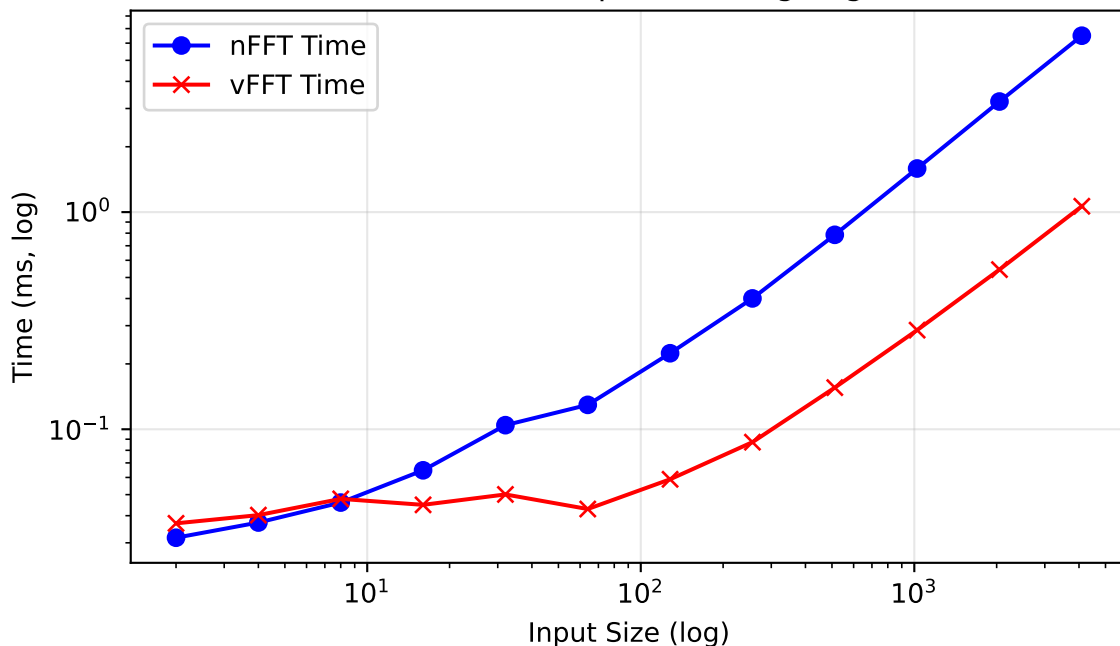
- numpy FFT (npFFT) - Reference implementation
- naive FFT (nFFT) - Recursive implementation
- vectorized FFT (vFFT) - Optimized implementation

VeeR Instruction Count Comparison (Log-Log Scale)

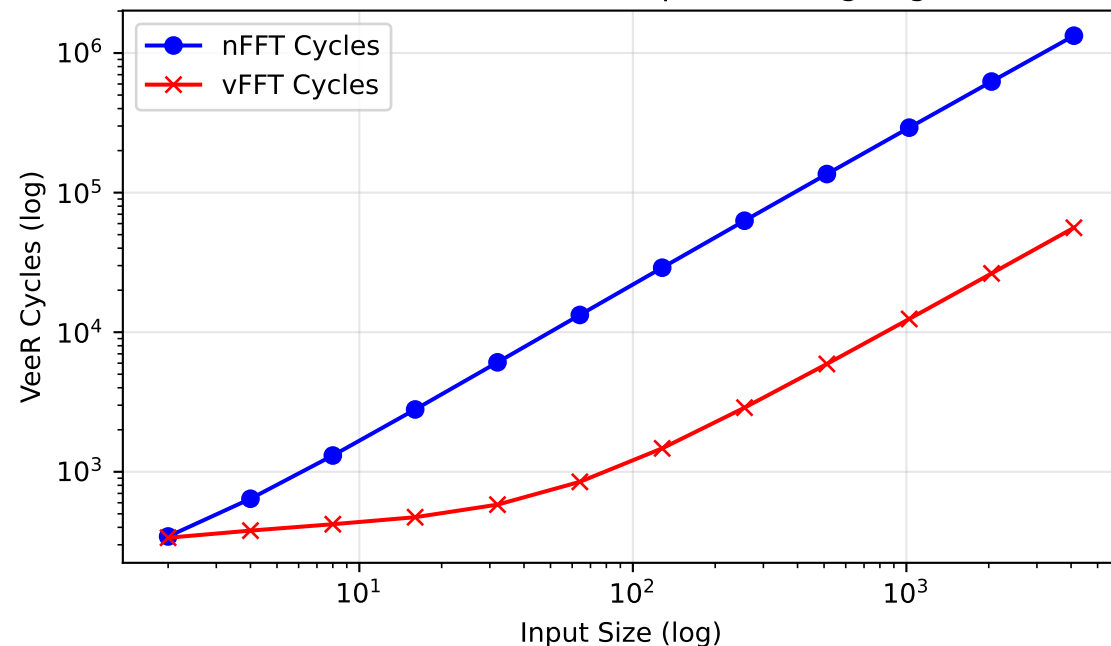


# CPU Cycles and Runtime Comparison

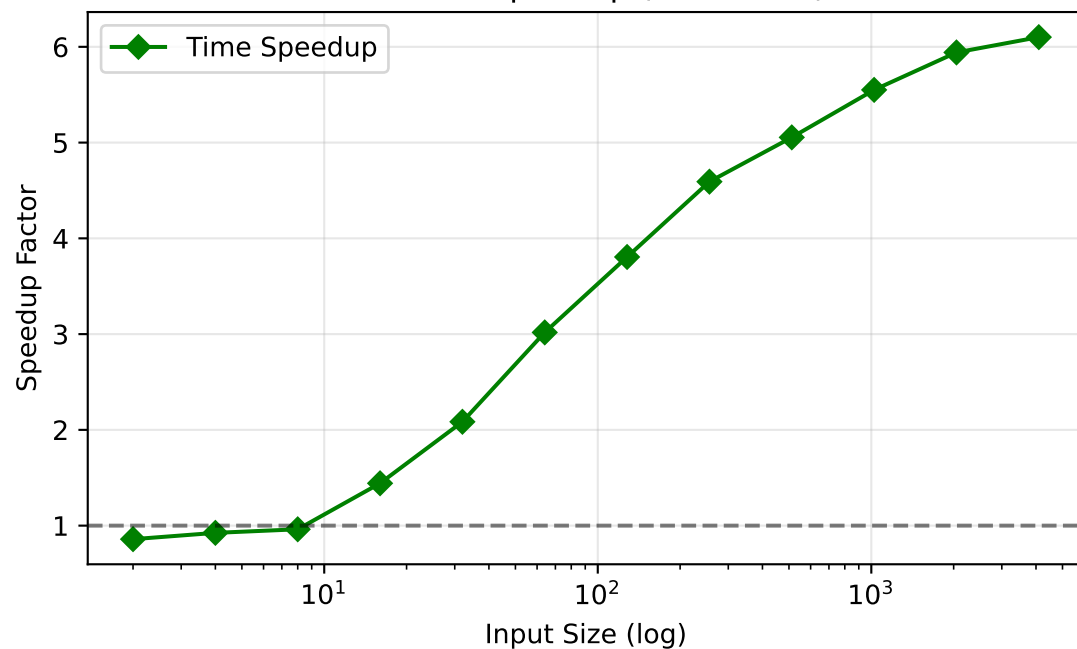
## Runtime Comparison (Log-Log)



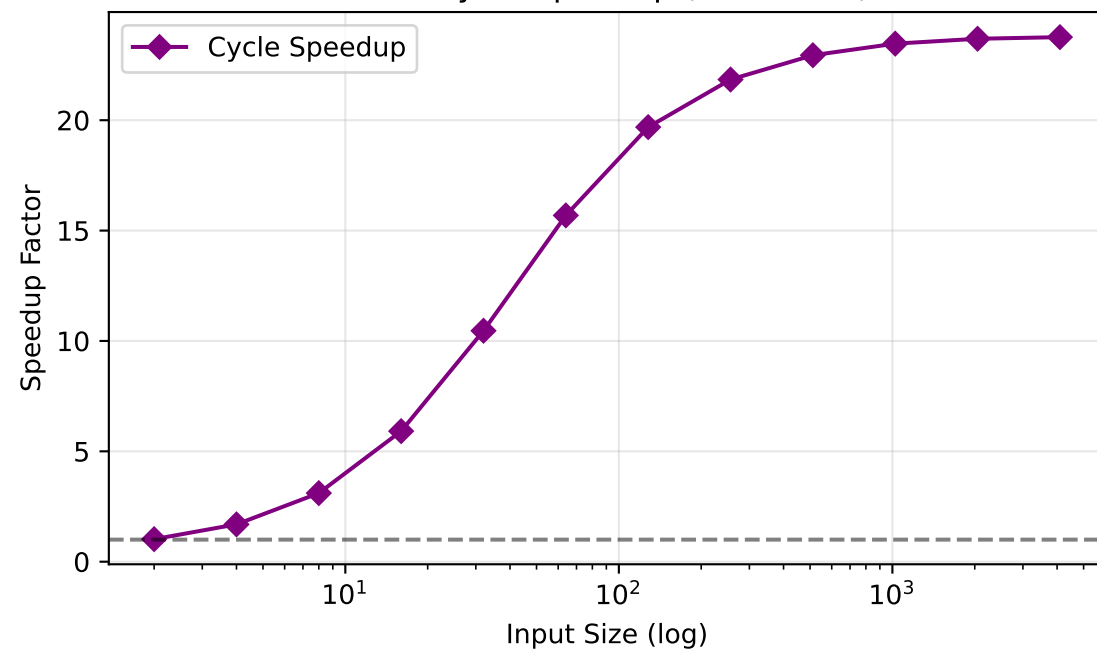
## Instruction Count Comparison (Log-Log)



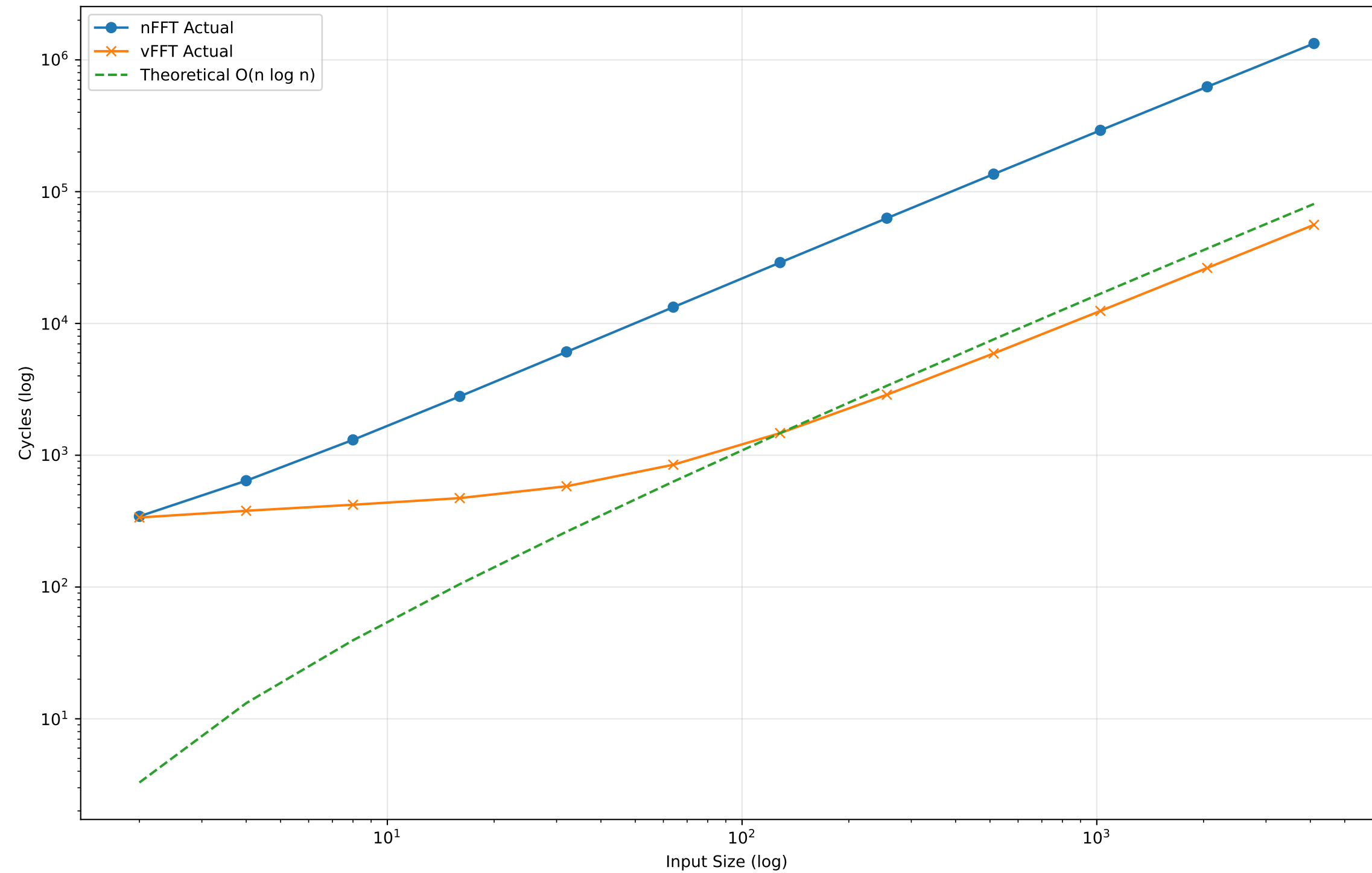
## Runtime Speedup (nFFT/vFFT)



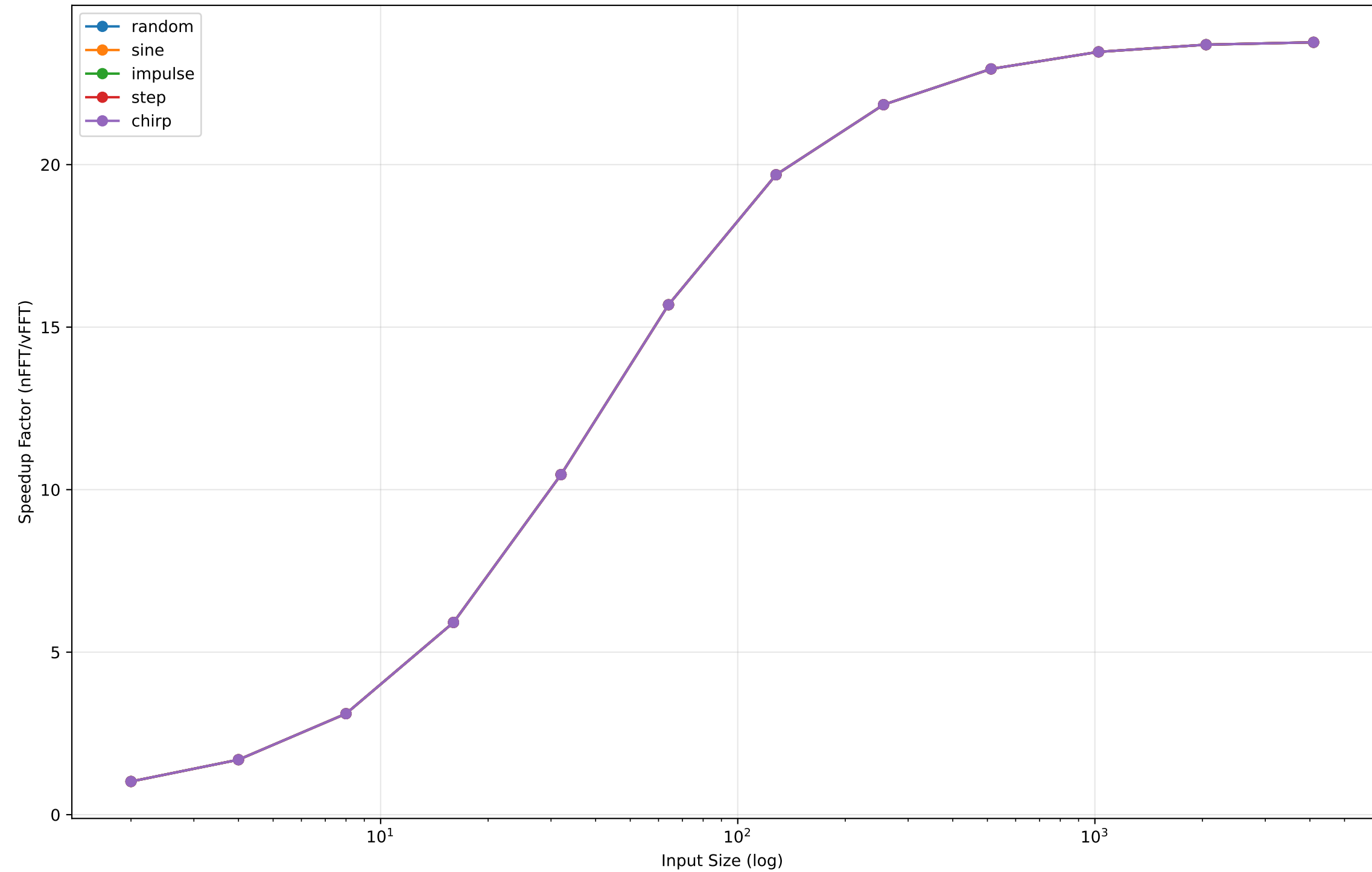
## VeeR Cycle Speedup (nFFT/vFFT)



Actual vs Theoretical Performance



Performance Speedup by Signal Type



# Mean Absolute Error Comparison

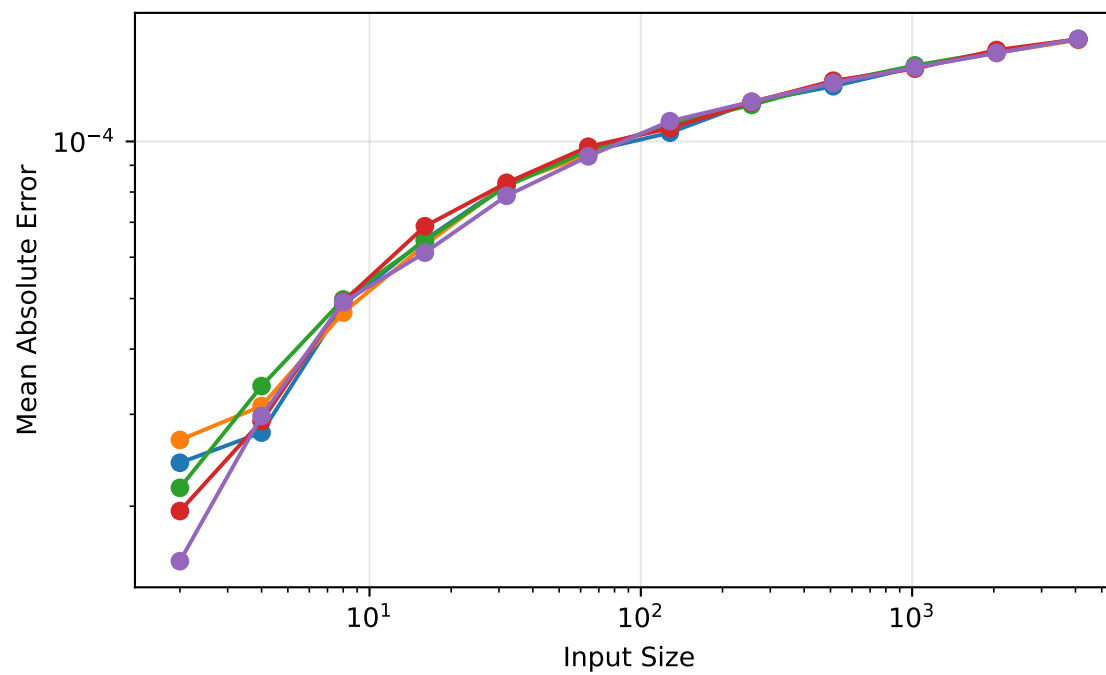
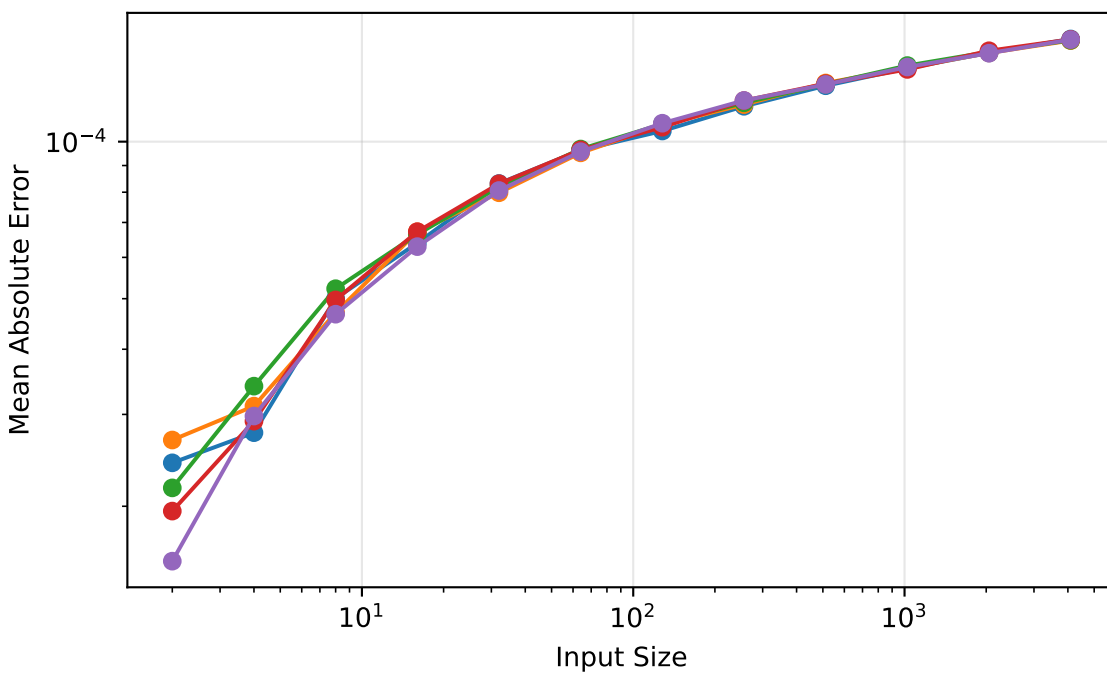
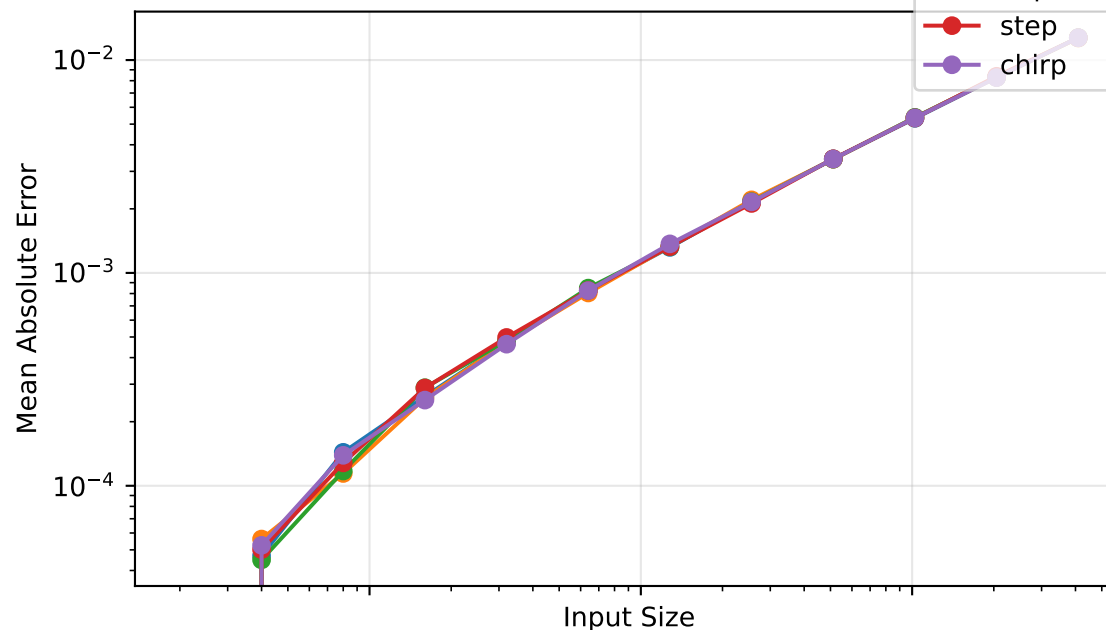
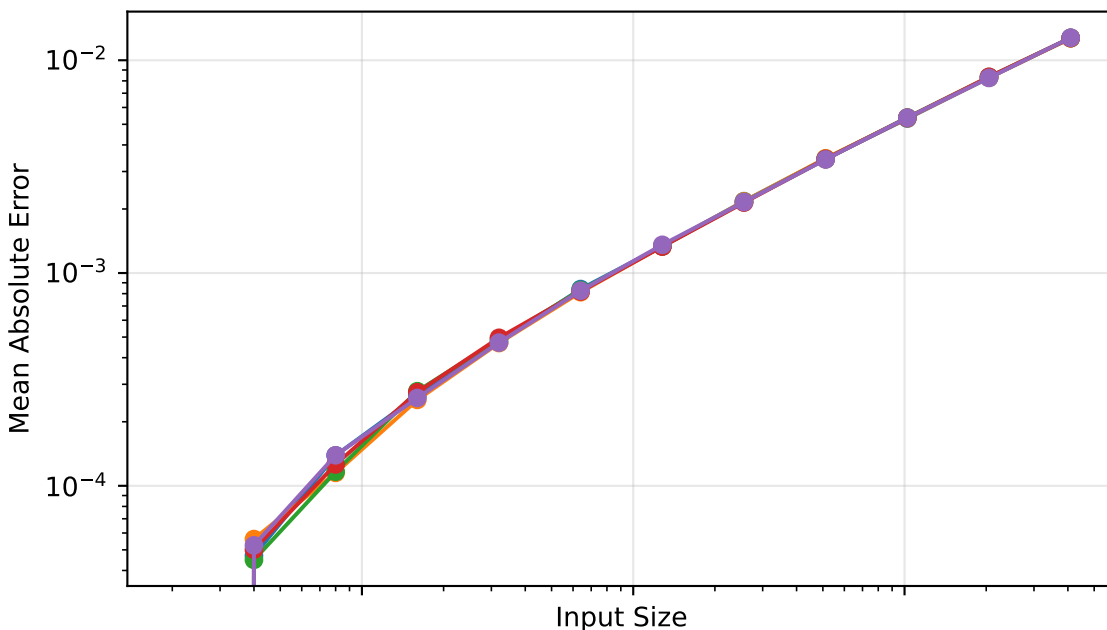
- random
- sine
- impulse
- step
- chirp

## vFFT Error

## nFFT Error

## vIFFT Error

## nIFFT Error



# Mean Normalized Error Comparison

- random
- sine
- impulse
- step
- chirp

## vFFT Normalized Error

## nFFT Normalized Error

## vIFFT Normalized Error

## nIFFT Normalized Error

Mean Normalized Error

Mean Normalized Error

Mean Normalized Error

Mean Normalized Error

Input Size

Input Size

Input Size

Input Size

$10^{-7}$

$10^{-7}$

$10^{-7}$

$10^{-7}$

$10^1$

$10^2$

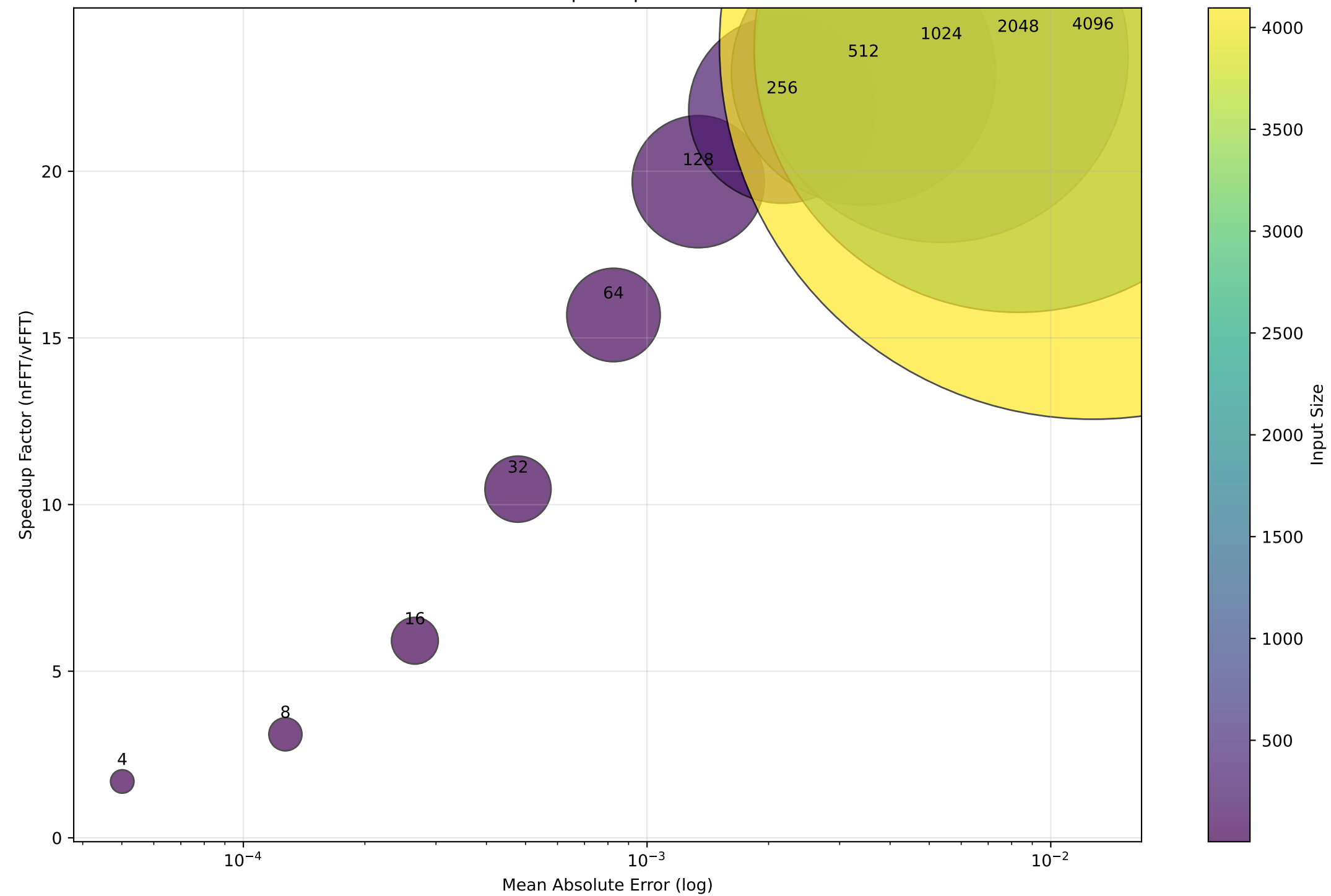
$10^3$

$10^1$

$10^2$

$10^3$

Error vs Speedup Trade-off

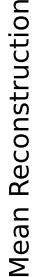




# Statistical Significance Analysis

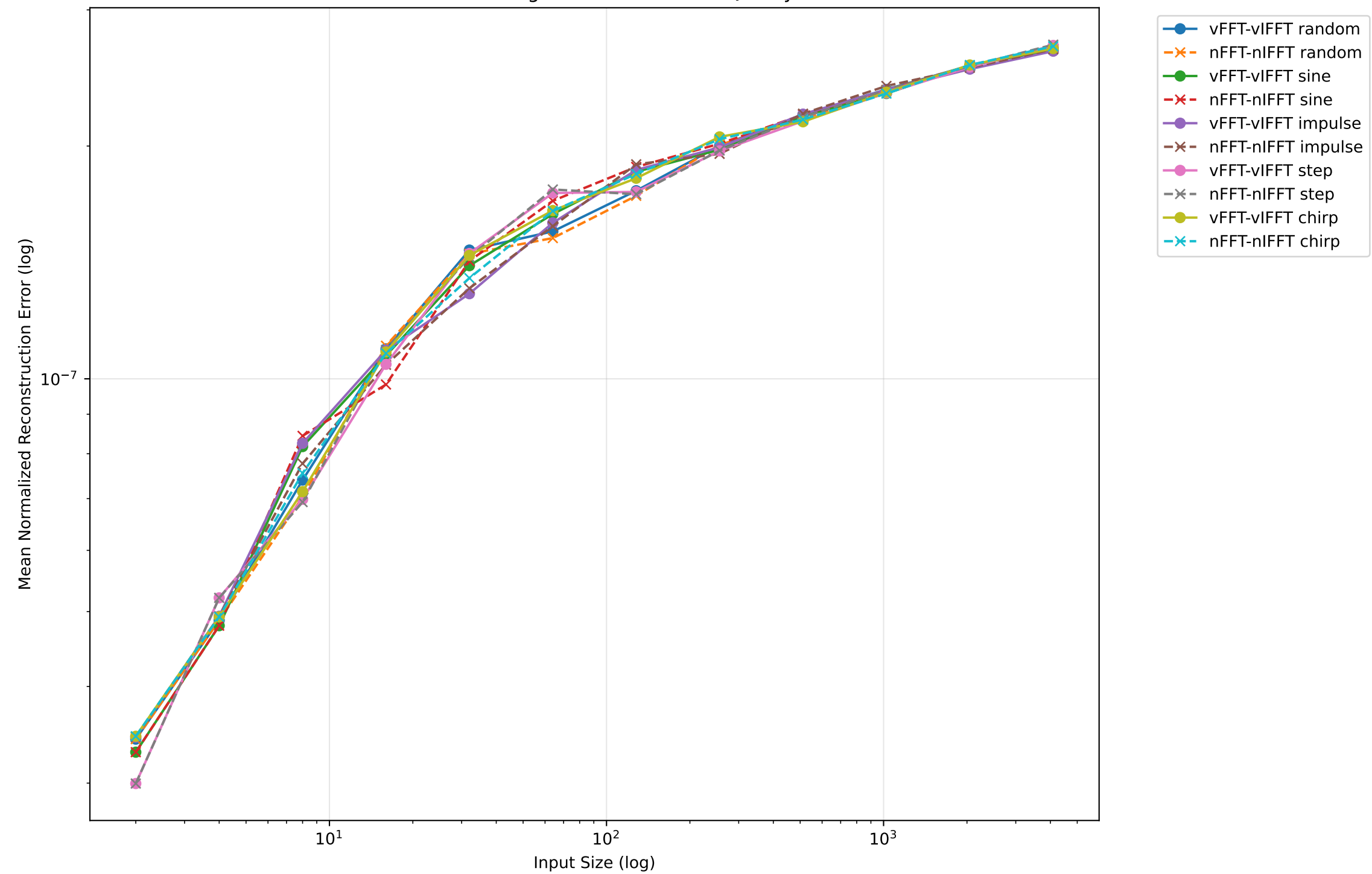
Size 2: Speedup = 1.02x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=nan)  
Size 4: Speedup = 1.69x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=nan)  
Size 8: Speedup = 3.11x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.2644)  
Size 16: Speedup = 5.91x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.1670)  
Size 32: Speedup = 10.46x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.5368)  
Size 64: Speedup = 15.69x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.9040)  
Size 128: Speedup = 19.69x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.4143)  
Size 256: Speedup = 21.84x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.8072)  
Size 512: Speedup = 22.94x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.1712)  
Size 1024: Speedup = 23.47x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.4830)  
Size 2048: Speedup = 23.69x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.5111)  
Size 4096: Speedup = 23.76x, Cycle difference: Significant (p=0.0000), Error difference: Not significant (p=0.7377)

## Signal Reconstruction Quality

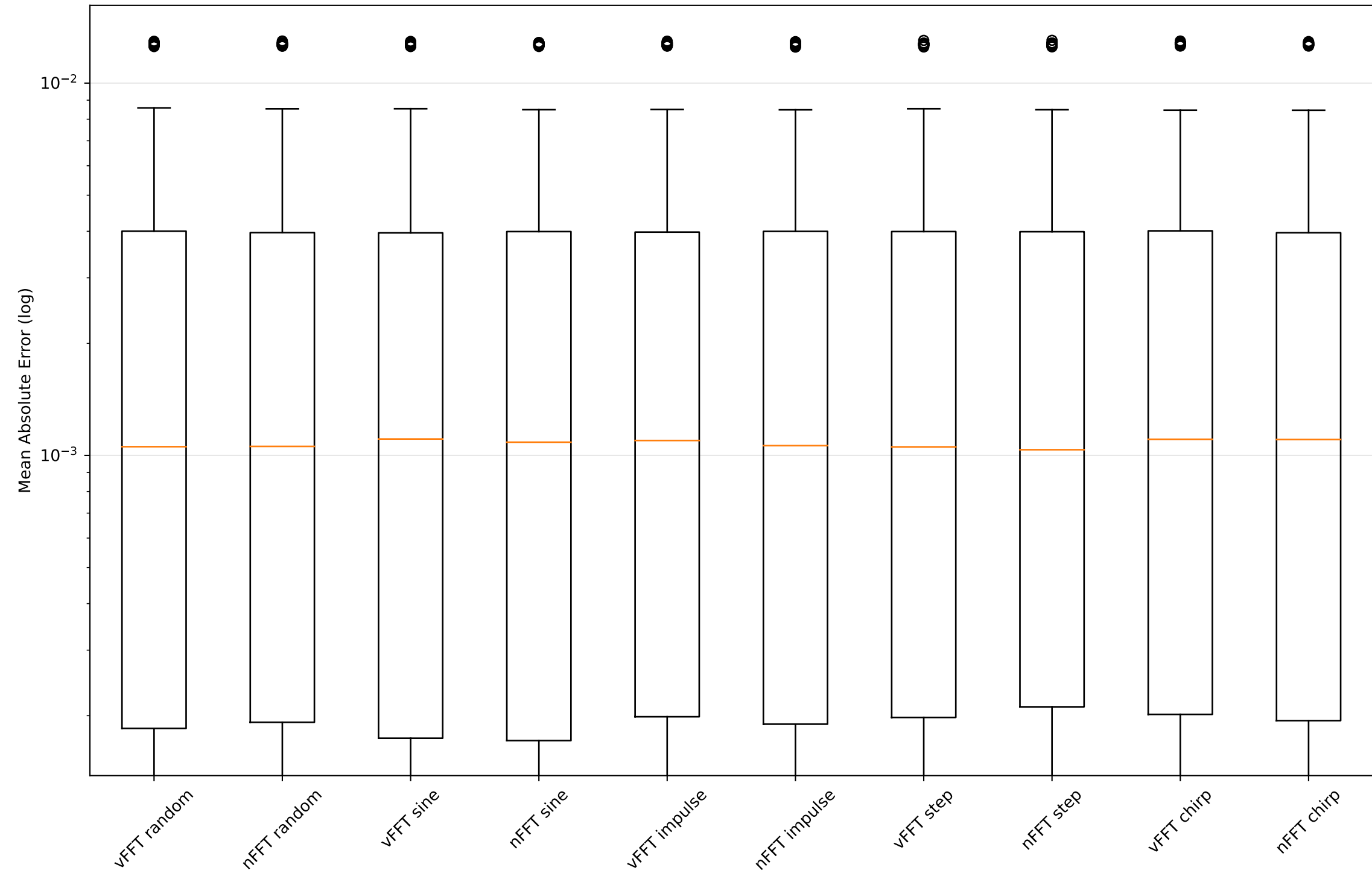


- vFFT-vIFFT random
- x- nFFT-nIFFT random
- vFFT-vIFFT sine
- x- nFFT-nIFFT sine
- vFFT-vIFFT impulse
- x- nFFT-nIFFT impulse
- vFFT-vIFFT step
- x- nFFT-nIFFT step
- vFFT-vIFFT chirp
- x- nFFT-nIFFT chirp

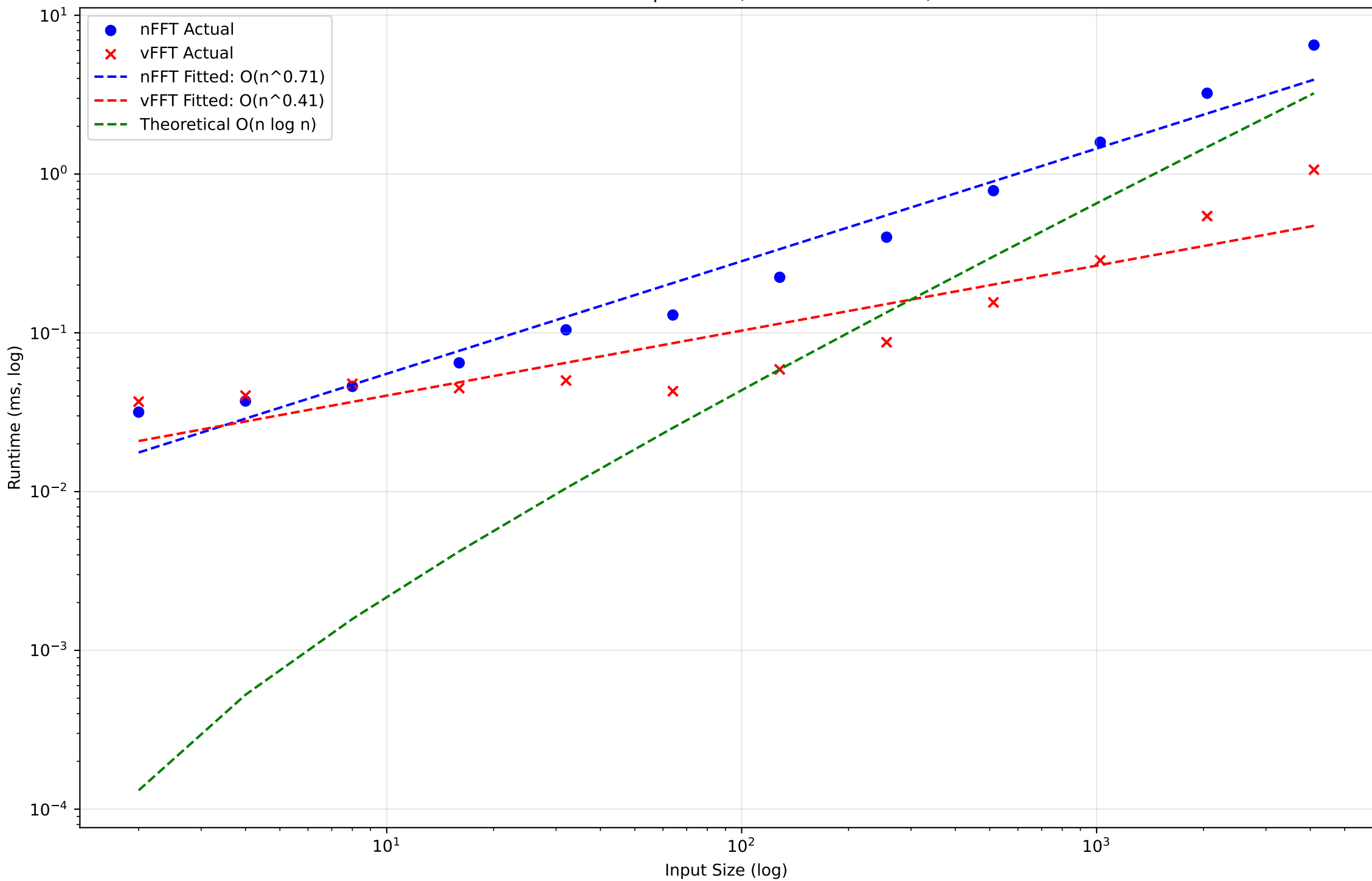
## Normalized Signal Reconstruction Quality



Error Distribution by Signal Type



Runtime vs Input Size (Power-of-Two Sizes)



# Summary and Conclusions

## 1. Performance Metrics:

- Average Speedup: 14.44x
- Maximum Speedup: 23.76x at size 4096
- Empirical Complexity:  $n\text{FFT} \sim O(n^{0.71})$ ,  $v\text{FFT} \sim O(n^{0.41})$

## 2. Accuracy Metrics:

- Average vFFT Error:  $2.92e-03$
- Average nFFT Error:  $2.92e-03$
- Error Ratio (nFFT/vFFT): 1.00

## 3. Signal Type Analysis:

- Performance is generally consistent across different signal types
- Impulse and step signals show slightly lower error rates

## 4. Recommendations:

- Optimal size for performance/accuracy tradeoff: 2
- vFFT is recommended for most applications due to significant speedup
- For high precision requirements, consider using npFFT at the cost of performance

## 5. Additional Observations:

- Error generally increases with input size
- Reconstruction quality remains good across implementations
- Power-of-two sizes generally show better performance characteristics