

# Lec3 - DFT & FreqEst

Thursday, 6 June 2024 14:25

Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) representation assumes that any arbitrary, finite-time signal  $y[n]$  may be represented as a sum of sinusoidal signals,

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} A_k \cos(\omega_k n + \theta_k), \quad n = 0, \dots, L-1$$

$N$  - מספר תדירות

$$k = 0, \dots, N-1$$

$$\omega_k = k \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

הנמדה: עקור  $N \geq L$  ניתן לקבל  $y[n]$  בלתי ידוע

$$\hat{y} = \hat{y}$$

$$\underline{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{k_0} \\ \omega_{k_1} \\ \omega_{k_2} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0, \theta_0 \\ A_1, \theta_1 \\ A_2, \theta_2 \end{cases}$$

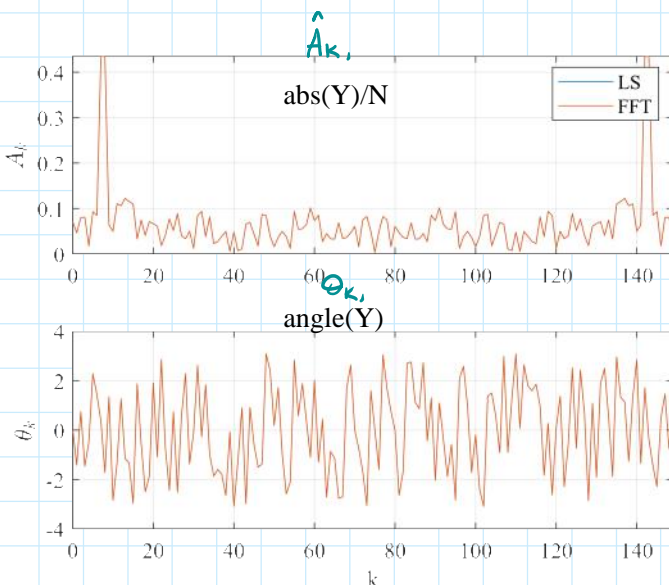
$$X =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos(\omega_1 \cdot 0) & \sin(\omega_1 \cdot 0) & \cos(\omega_2 \cdot 0) & \dots \\ 1 & \cos(\omega_1) & \sin(\omega_1) & \cos(\omega_2 \cdot 1) & \dots \\ 1 & \cos(2\omega_1) & \sin(2\omega_1) & \cos(2\omega_2) & \dots \\ 1 & \cos(3\omega_1) & \sin(3\omega_1) & \cos(3\omega_2) & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

FFT  $\rightarrow$

$$Y[k] = N A_k e^{j\theta_k}$$

הרכה יחד להכיר פחות מכיוון



$$\omega_k = \omega_{N-k}$$

הוכחה:

$$\cos((N-k)\Delta\omega) = \cos(N\Delta\omega - k\Delta\omega) = \cos(2\pi - k\Delta\omega) = \cos(k\Delta\omega).$$

LS:  $A_k, \theta_k$  - משתנים

$$\hat{y} = Xw.$$

$A_k, \theta_k$ : אם יש אתם בגודל  $\omega_k$

סהר האמפליטודה והפאזה של  $\omega_k$

$$\omega_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(0) = 0$$

פיתרון:  $L \times 2N-1$

$$w_0 = 0.1 \cdot \pi;$$

$$A = 1.5;$$

$$\theta = -\pi/4;$$

$$L = 100;$$

$$n = (0:L-1)';$$

$$\sigma = 1;$$

$$y_{\text{theory}} = A \cdot \cos(w_0 \cdot n + \theta);$$

$$y = y_{\text{theory}} + \sigma \cdot \text{randn}(L, 1);$$

$N = L + 50$ ; % number of frequencies

% LS

$$X = \text{zeros}(L, 2 \cdot N - 1);$$

$$X(:, 1) = \text{ones}(L, 1);$$

$$X(:, 2:2:end) = \cos(2 \cdot \pi / N \cdot n \cdot (1:N-1));$$

$$X(:, 3:2:end) = \sin(2 \cdot \pi / N \cdot n \cdot (1:N-1));$$

$$w_{\text{ls}} = \text{lsqminnorm}(X, y); \quad \% w_{\text{ls}} = \text{pinv}(X) \cdot y;$$

$$y_{\text{hat}} = X \cdot w_{\text{ls}};$$

% Amplitude and phase

$$A_{\text{hat}}(1) = w_{\text{ls}}(1);$$

$$A_{\text{hat}}(2:N) = \sqrt{w_{\text{ls}}(2:2:end).^2 + w_{\text{ls}}(3:2:end).^2};$$

$$\theta_{\text{hat}}(1) = 0;$$

$$\theta_{\text{hat}}(2:N) = -$$

$$\text{atan2}(w_{\text{ls}}(3:2:end), w_{\text{ls}}(2:2:end));$$

$$Y = \text{fft}(y, N);$$

## Frequency estimation

$$y[n] = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \theta) + \epsilon[n] \quad n = 0, \dots, L-1$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\omega_0$

$$\hat{y}(\omega_0) = \mathbf{X}(\omega_0) \mathbf{w} \leftarrow \text{periodogram}$$

$$\mathbf{e}(\omega_0) = \mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\omega_0)$$

$$\mathbf{e} \perp \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\langle \mathbf{y} \rangle^2 = \langle \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\omega_0) \rangle^2 + \langle \mathbf{e}(\omega_0) \rangle^2$$

$\langle \mathbf{y} \rangle^2$        $\langle \hat{\mathbf{y}}(\omega_0) \rangle^2$        $\langle \mathbf{e}(\omega_0) \rangle^2$   
 כאן      כאן      כאן  
 לקיחה      בקיחה      נקייה  
 $\omega_0$        $\omega_0$        $\omega_0$

$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \arg \min_{\omega_0} \|\mathbf{e}\|^2 = \arg \max_{\omega_0} \|\hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2$$

$$\widehat{SNR} = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{e}\|^2}$$

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$$\hat{\sigma}_\epsilon^2 = \|\hat{\mathbf{e}}\|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{L}$$

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$$\langle x^2(t) \rangle = \sigma_x^2$$

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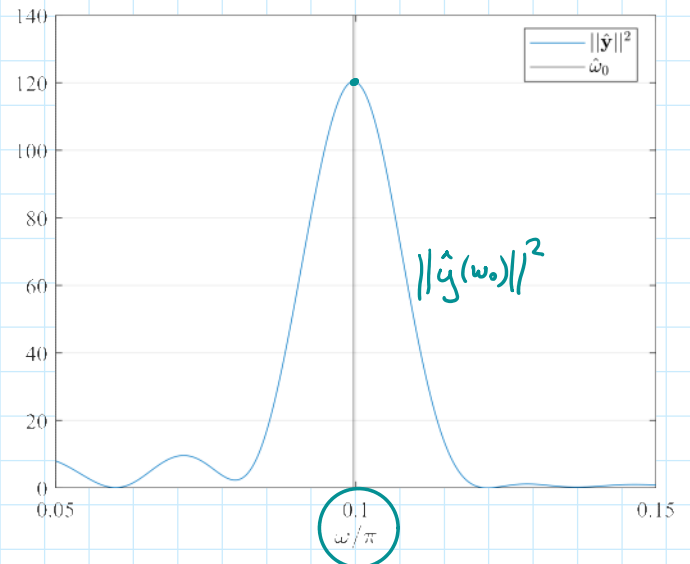
```
%% dataset
w0 = 0.1*pi;
A = 1.5;
theta = -pi/4;
L = 100;
n = (0:L-1)';
sigma = 1;
y_theory = A*cos(w0*n+theta);
noise = sigma*randn(L,1);
y = y_theory + noise;
snr_theory = y_theory'*y_theory/(noise'*noise);
```

%% SNR

```
P_signal_hat = per(y,w_max);
P_noise_hat = y'*y-per(y,w_max);
snr_hat = P_signal_hat/P_noise_hat;
sigma_hat = sqrt(P_noise_hat/L);
```

%% LS

```
function P = per(y,w0)
L = length(y);
n = (0:L-1)';
X = [cos(w0*n) sin(w0*n)];
w_ls = lsqminnorm(X,y);
y_hat = X*w_ls;
P = y_hat'*y_hat;
end
fun = @(w) -per(y,w);
w_max = fminsearch(fun,0.1*pi);
```



$$P_{\cos} = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

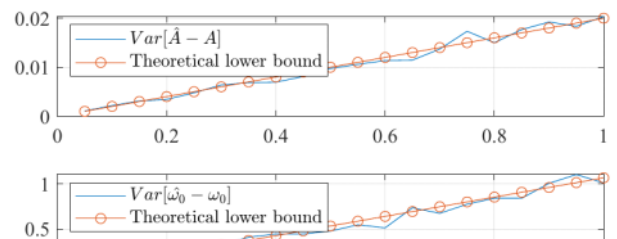
$$\hat{A} - A$$

$$SNR = \frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2} \quad (19.25)$$

and the corresponding (Cramer-Rao) bounds are

$$\text{Var}[\hat{A}] \geq \frac{2\sigma^2}{L} \quad [V^2] \quad (19.26)$$

$$\text{Var}[\hat{\omega}_0] \geq \frac{12}{SNR \times L(L^2 - 1)} \approx \frac{12}{SNR \times L^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sample}} \right) \right] \quad (19.27)$$



$$\text{Var}[\hat{\omega}_0] \geq \frac{12}{\text{SNR} \times L(L^2 - 1)} \approx \frac{12}{\text{SNR} \times L^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sample}} \right) \right] \quad (19.27)$$

$$\text{Var}[\hat{\theta}] \geq \frac{2(2L - 1)}{\text{SNR} \times L(L + 1)} \approx \frac{4}{\text{SNR} \times L} \quad [\text{rad}^2] \quad (19.28)$$

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