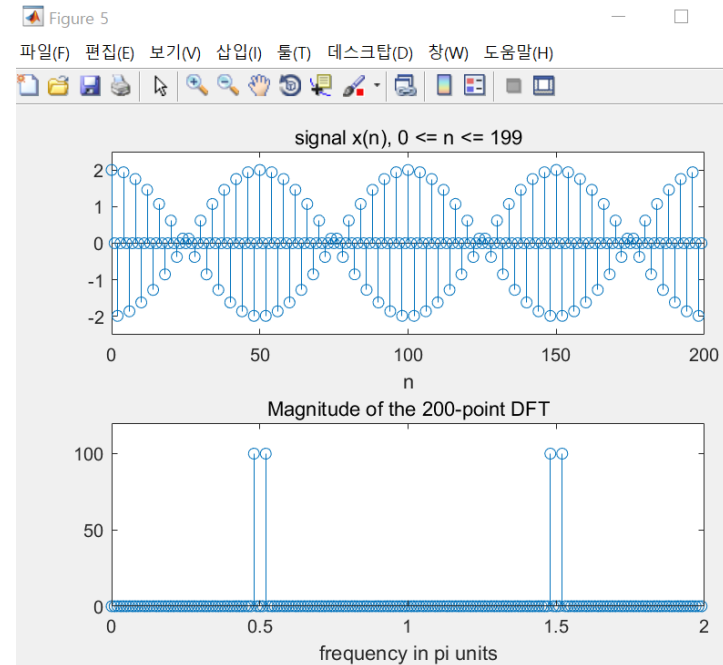
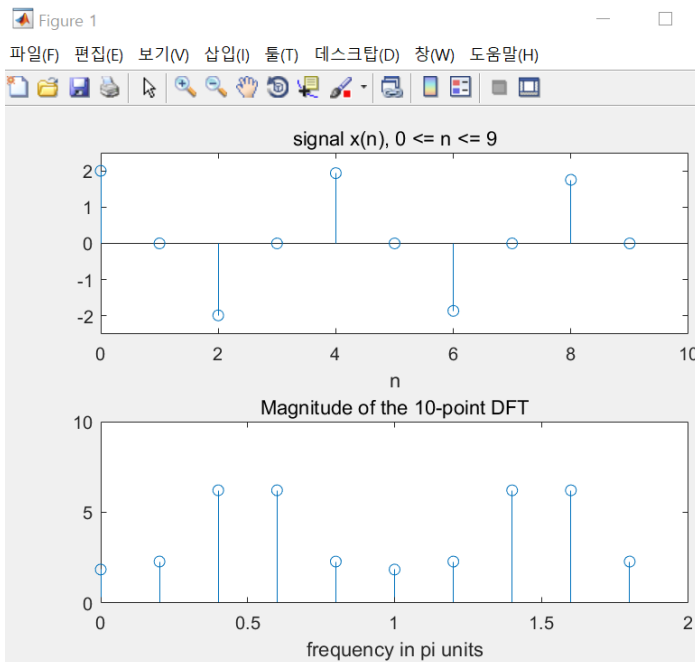


실습4-DFT(2)

Seoul National University of Science and Technology

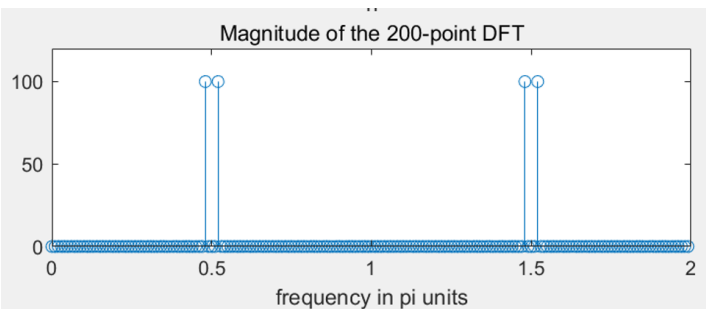
실습 소개

- DFT를 이용한 주파수 분석을 할 때, 신호의 분석 구간의 길이가 어느 정도가 적절한 지에 대해 알아본다.
- 이를 통해 high-resolution spectrum 개념을 이해한다.
- High-density(조밀함) spectrum과의 개념 차이를 이해한다.

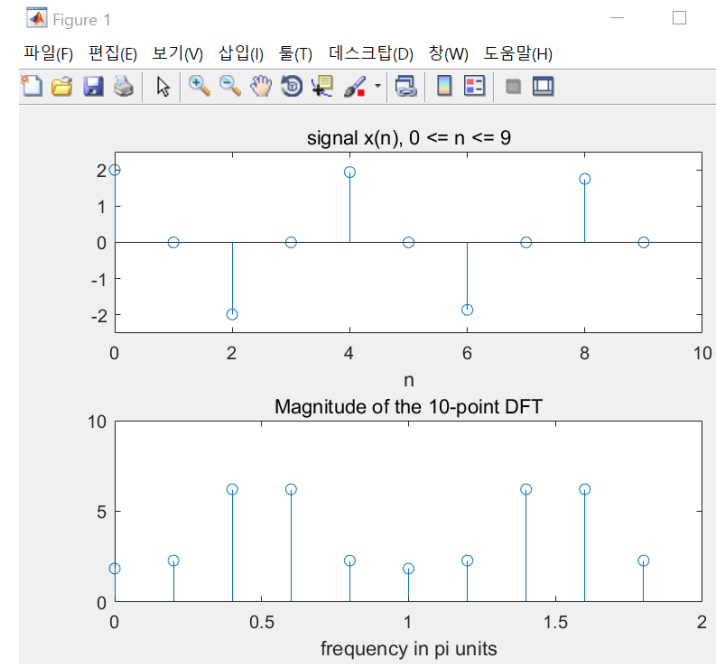


신호의 분석 구간이 짧은 경우, 스펙트럼을 정확히 알 수 있을까?

```
% Spectrum based on the first 10 samples of x(n)
N=10;
n=[0:N-1]; x = cos(0.48*pi*n)+cos(0.52*pi*n);
figure(1)
subplot(2,1,1); stem(n,x);
xlabel('n'); title('signal x(n), 0 <= n <= 9');
axis(
);
X=fft(x);
magX=abs(X);
k=0:N-1;w=
;
subplot(2,1,2); stem(
);
xlabel('frequency in pi units'); title('Magnitude of the 10-point DFT');
axis([0,2,0,10])
```



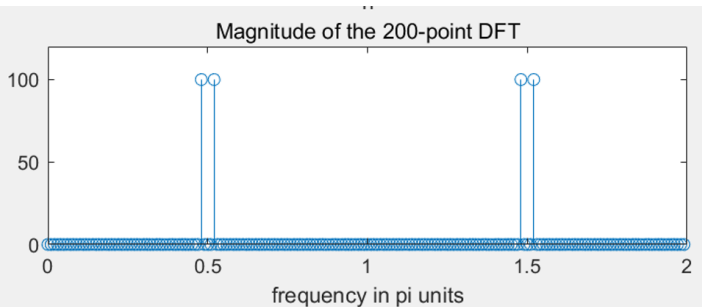
← 이것이 정답!!!



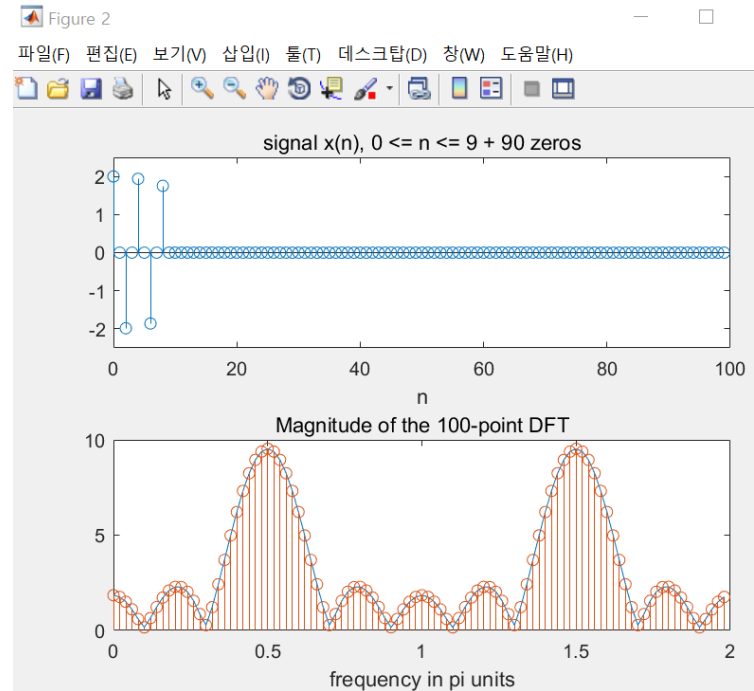
Zero-padding을 해서 high-density 스펙트럼을 얻었지만, 신호의 분석 구간이 짧아 정확한 스펙트럼이 아니다.

```
% High density spectrum (100 samples) using zero-padding
```

```
N = 100;  
n1=[0:N-1]; x1= [x1 zeros(1,90)]; % 90 zeros are added  
figure(2)  
subplot(2,1,1); stem(n1,x1);  
xlabel('n'); title('signal x(n), 0 <= n <= 9 + 90 zeros');  
axis([0,N,-2.5,2.5])  
X1=fft(x1);  
magX1=abs(X1);  
k1=0:N-1; w1=2*pi*k1/N;  
subplot(2,1,2); plot(w1/pi,magX1); stem(w1/pi,magX1);  
xlabel('frequency in pi units');  
title('Magnitude of the 100-point DFT');  
axis([0,2,0,10])
```



← 이것이 정답!!!

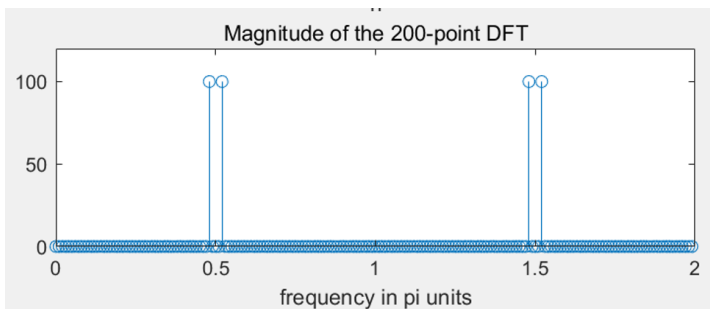


$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

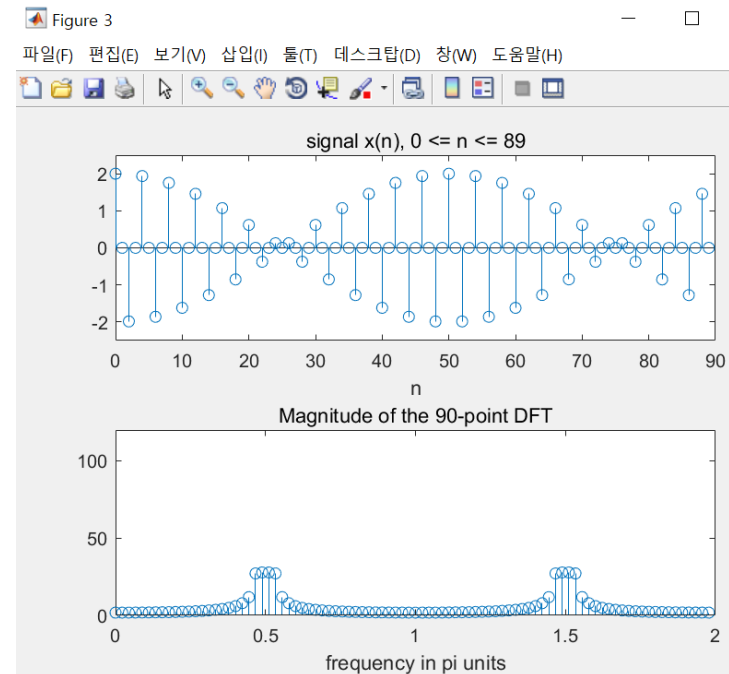
continuous (pointing to $e^{j\omega}$) discrete (pointing to $x(n)$)

신호의 분석 구간을 적절하게 하여 어느 정도 정확한 스펙트럼 성분을 파악하였다.

```
% High resolution spectrum based on 90 samples of the signal x(n)
N = 90;
n=[0:N-1]; x=cos(0.48*pi*n)+cos(0.52*pi*n);
figure(3)
subplot(2,1,1);stem(n,x);
title('signal x(n), 0 <= n <= 89');xlabel('n')
axis([0,N,-2.5,2.5])
X=fft(x);
magX=abs(X);
k=0:N-1;w=          ;
subplot(2,1,2);stem(w/pi,magX);
xlabel('frequency in pi units'); title('Magnitude of the 90-point DFT');
axis([0,2,0,120])
```



← 이것이 정답!!!



신호의 분석 구간을 더욱 늘려서 좀 더 정확한 스펙트럼 성분을 파악하였다.

```
% High resolution spectrum based on 190 samples of the signal x(n)
```

```
N = 190;
```

```
n=[0:N-1]; x=cos(0.48*pi*n)+cos(0.52*pi*n);
```

```
figure(4)
```

```
subplot(2,1,1);stem(n,x);
```

```
title('signal x(n), 0 <= n <= 189');xlabel('n')
```

```
axis([0,N,-2.5,2.5])
```

```
X=fft(x);
```

```
magX=abs(X);
```

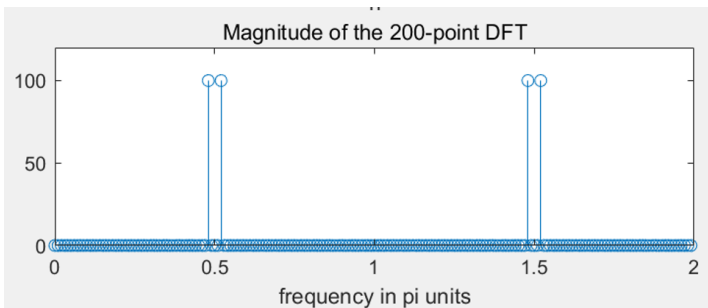
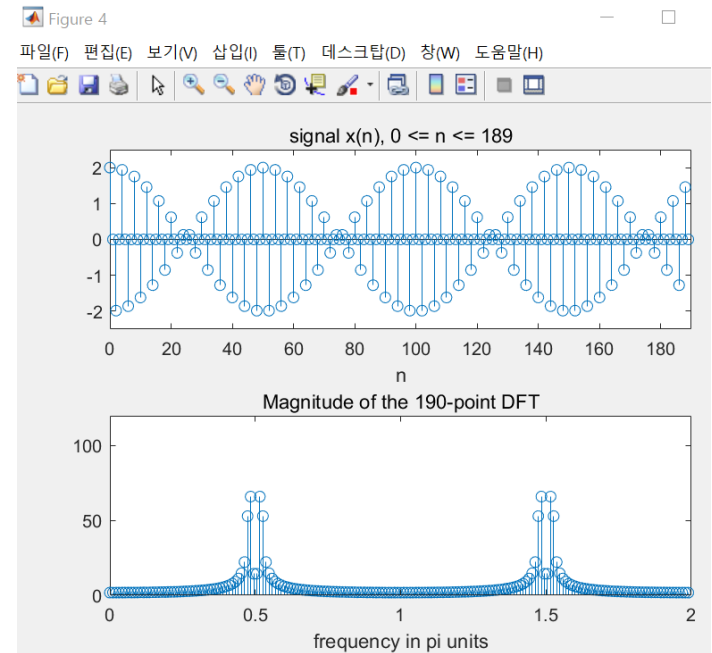
```
k=0:N-1;w=
```

```
subplot(2,1,2);stem(w/pi,magX);
```

```
xlabel('frequency in pi units');
```

```
title('Magnitude of the 190-point DFT');
```

```
axis([0,2,0,120])
```



← 이것이 정답!!!

신호의 주기와 DFT 길이가 일치하여 매우 정확한 스펙트럼 성분을 얻을 수 있다.

```
% High resolution spectrum based on 200 samples of the signal x(n)
```

```
N = 200;
```

```
n=[0:N-1]; x=cos(0.48*pi*n)+cos(0.52*pi*n);
```

```
figure(5)
```

```
subplot(2,1,1);stem(n,x);
```

```
title('signal x(n), 0 <= n <= 199');xlabel('n')
```

```
axis([0,N,-2.5,2.5])
```

```
X=fft(x);
```

```
magX=abs(X);
```

```
k=0:N-1;
```

```
subplot(2,1,2);stem(w/pi,magX);
```

```
xlabel('frequency in pi units');
```

```
title('Magnitude of the 200-point DFT');
```

