

Aplicações de sinais



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Começando:

Apresentação para a próxima aula:

Dedução do Kernel de Dirichlet

(DTFT do sinal K-N rectangular)



Obra de referência: Understanding digital signal processing 3Ed, Lyons, 2011

DFT equation (rectangular form):
$$\rightarrow$$

$$X(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) [\cos(2\pi nm/N) - j\sin(2\pi nm/N)]$$

DFT equation (exponential form):
$$\rightarrow$$

$$X(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j2\pi nm/N}$$

Outros autores preferem usar o k.

X(m) = the mth DFT output component, i.e., X(0), X(1), X(2), X(3), etc., m = the index of the DFT output in the frequency domain, m = 0, 1, 2, 3, . . ., N-1, x(n) = the sequence of input samples, x(0), x(1), x(2), x(3), etc.,

n =the time-domain index of the input samples, $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots, N-1,$

N = the number of samples of the input sequence and the number of frequency points in the DFT output.

Notar que começa sempre em zero.



sample and perform an 8-point DFT on a continuous input signal containing components at $1\ \text{kHz}$ and $2\ \text{kHz}$, expressed as

$$x_{\text{in}}(t) = \sin(2\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot t) + 0.5\sin(2\pi \cdot 2000 \cdot t + 3\pi/4)$$

$$x(n) = x_{\text{in}}(nt_s) = \sin(2\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot nt_s) + 0.5\sin(2\pi \cdot 2000 \cdot nt_s + 3\pi/4)$$

$$f_s = 8000 \text{ samples/second}$$
 $x(0) = 0.3535, \quad x(1) = 0.3535,$ $x(2) = 0.6464, \quad x(3) = 1.0607,$ $x(4) = 0.3535, \quad x(5) = -1.0607,$ $x(6) = -1.3535, \quad x(7) = -0.3535.$



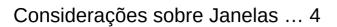
Pode ser interpretado como um produto interno
$$X(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j2\pi nm/N}$$

O escalar
$$X(m)$$
 é o resultado do produto interno entre o vector $x(n)$ e o vector $e^{-j2\pi\frac{m}{N}}(n)$

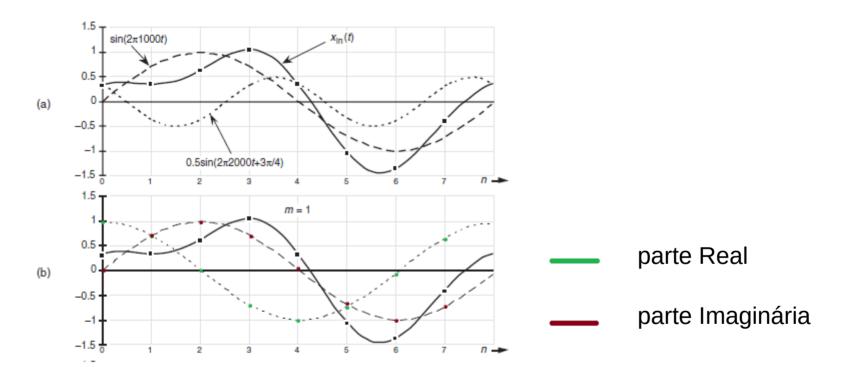
O escalar
$$X\left(m
ight)$$
 é o resultado do produto interno entre o vector $\left.X\left(n
ight)$ e o vector $\left.W_{N}^{m}(n)\right.$

$$W_N^m \qquad \qquad \qquad e^{-j2\pi \frac{m}{N}}$$

$$X(m) = \langle x | W_N^m \rangle$$

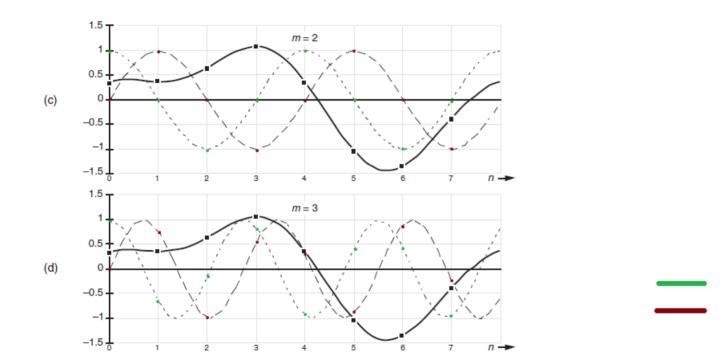






- (a) the input signal;
- (b) the input signal and the m=1





- (c) the input signal and the m=2
- (d) the input signal and the m = 3

parte Real

parte Imaginária



```
X(1) = 0.3535 \cdot 1.0  -i(0.3535 \cdot 0.0)  \leftarrow this is the n = 0 term
     +0.3535 \cdot 0.707 -j(0.3535 \cdot 0.707) \leftarrow this is the n = 1 term
     +0.6464 \cdot 0.0 -j(0.6464 \cdot 1.0) \leftarrow this is the n = 2 term
    + 1.0607 \cdot -0.707 - j(1.0607 \cdot 0.707) + 0.3535 \cdot -1.0 - j(0.3535 \cdot 0.0)
                                                                     . . .
    -1.0607 \cdot -0.707 -j(-1.0607 \cdot -0.707) -j(-1.3535 \cdot 0.0)
     -0.3535 \cdot 0.707 -j(-0.3535 \cdot -0.707) \leftarrow this is the n = 7 term
                   = 0.3535 + i0.0
                     +0.250 - j0.250
                     +0.0 - j0.6464
                     -0.750 -j0.750
                     -0.3535 - j0.0
                     +0.750 - j0.750
                     +0.0 - i1.3535
                     -0.250 - i0.250
                   = 0.0 - i4.0 = 4 \angle -90^{\circ}.
```

E assim por aí em diante, m = 2, 3, ..., 7.

Daqui a necessidade de um algoritmo rápido FFT

Relações de simetria na DFT:

Simetrias pares: A parte real de X(m) é par. O valor absoluto de X(m) é par.

Simetrias ímpares: A parte imaginária de X(m) é ímpar. A fase de X(m) é ímpar.

Relembrar:

$$s = s_{
m RE} + s_{
m RO} + is_{
m IE} + is_{
m IO}$$
 $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F} + \mathcal{F} + \mathcal{F} + \mathcal{F} + \mathcal{F} + \mathcal{F} = S_{
m RE} + is_{
m IO}$ $S = S_{
m RE} + is_{
m IO} + is_{
m IE} + s_{
m RO}$

Num sinal real a parte ímpar no tempo dá origem à parte ímpar imaginária na frequência



Inversão espectral:

The discrete spectrum of any digital signal can be inverted by multiplying the signal's discrete-time samples by a sequence of alternating plus ones and minus ones (1, -1, 1, -1, etc.), indicated in the literature by the succinct expression $(-1)^n$.

in the DSP literature be aware that some clever authors may represent the $(-1)^n$ sequence with its equivalent expressions of

$$(-1)^n = \cos(\pi n) = e^{j\pi n}$$

multiplication of real signal samples by $(-1)^n$ flips the positive-frequency band of interest, from zero to $+f_s/2$ Hz, where the center of the flipping is $f_s/4$ Hz.

Likewise, the multiplication flips the negative frequency band of interest, from $-f_s/2$ to zero Hz, where the center of the flipping is $-f_s/4$ Hz.

Qualquer componente DC (zero Hz) presente será transladada para a frequência π (+f_s/2) ou equivalentemente para - π (-f_s/2).

A componente em π (f_s/2) será a nova componente DC.



DFT LEAKAGE Vazamento espectral, espalhamento espectral

DFTs are constrained to operate on a finite set of N input values, sampled at a sample rate of $f_{\rm s}$, to produce an N-point transform whose discrete outputs are associated with the individual analytical frequencies $f_{\rm analysis}(m)$, with

$$f_{\text{analysis}}(m) = \frac{mf_s}{N}$$
, where $m = 0, 1, 2, ..., N - 1$.

If the input has a signal component at some intermediate frequency between our analytical frequencies of mf_s/N , say $1.5f_s/N$, this input signal will show up to some degree in all of the N output analysis frequencies of our DFT!



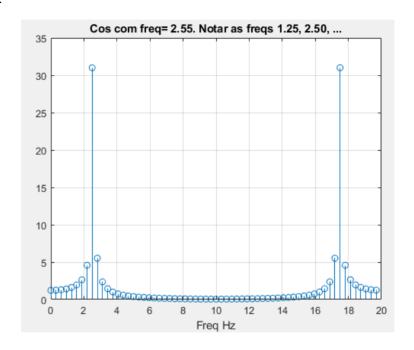
(Mostrar a animação em Matlab)



```
clear
       close all
       clc
5 -
       qNN= 64;
       qFs= 20;
       bFreq= 0:0.05:(qFs/2);
10 -
       ktt= ((0:63)')/qFs;
11 -
       kff= qFs*( ((0:(qNN-1))')/qNN) ;
12
13 -
     for ff= bFreq
14 -
           kSs= cos(2*pi*ff*ktt);
15 -
           kSsfa= abs(fft(kSs));
16 -
           stem(kff, kSsfa);
17 -
           title(sprintf('Cos com freq= %4.2f. Notar as freqs 1.25, 2.50, ...', ff));
18 -
           grid on
19 -
           xlabel('Freq Hz');
20 -
           pause
21 -
      ∟ end
22
23
```

Código para a animação em Matlab





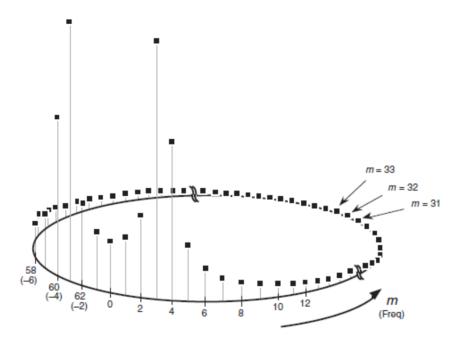
We say that input signal energy shows up in all of the DFT's output *bins*.

Engineers often refer to

DFT samples as "bins." So when you see, or hear, the word *bin* it merely means a frequency-domain sample.







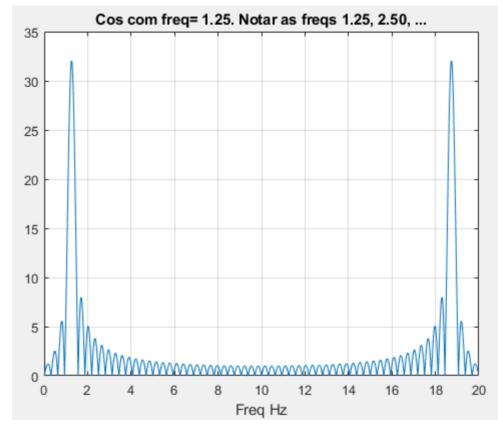
Cyclic representation of the DFT's spectral replication when the DFT input is 3.4 cycles per sample interval.



```
clear
       close all
       clc
       αNN= 1024;
 6 -
       qFs= 20;
       bFreq= 0:0.05:(qFs/2);
 9
10 -
       ktt= ((0:63)')/qFs;
11 -
       kff= qFs*( ((0:(qNN-1))')/qNN);
12
     for ff= bFreq
14 -
           kSs= cos(2*pi*ff*ktt);
15 -
          kSsfa= abs(fft(kSs, qNN));
16 -
           plot(kff, kSsfa);
17 -
          title(sprintf('Cos com freq= %4.2f. Notar as freqs 1.25, 2.50, ...', ff));
18 -
           grid on
19 -
           xlabel('Freq Hz');
20 -
           pause
21 -
22
```

Código para a animação em Matlab, mas com zero padding





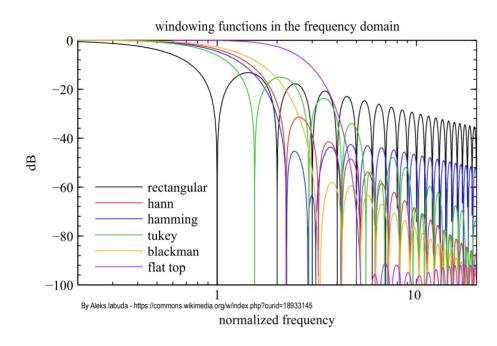


Terminando:

Apresentação para a próxima aula: (13 Abr)

Mostre a animação do sinal desta aula quer com com uma janela triangular quer com uma de Hann





Janelas há muitas....

OBRIGADO