



# Periodogram

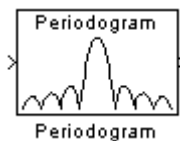
Compute nonparametric estimate of spectrum

## Library

Estimation / Power Spectrum Estimation

dspsect3

## Description



The Periodogram block computes a nonparametric estimate of the spectrum. The block averages the squared magnitude of the FFT computed over windowed sections of the input and normalizes the spectral average by the square of the sum of the window samples.

Both an M-by-N frame-based matrix input and an M-by-N sample-based matrix input are treated as M sequential time samples from N independent channels. The block computes a separate estimate for each of the N independent channels and generates an  $N_{\text{fft}}$ -by-N matrix output. When you select the **Inherit FFT length from input dimensions** check box,  $N_{\text{fft}}$  is specified by the frame size of the input, which must be a power of 2. When you clear the **Inherit FFT length from input dimensions** check box,  $N_{\text{fft}}$  is specified as a power of 2 by the **FFT length** parameter, and the block zero pads or wraps the input to  $N_{\text{fft}}$  before computing the FFT.

Each column of the output matrix contains the estimate of the corresponding input column's power spectral density at  $N_{\text{fft}}$  equally spaced frequency points in the range  $[0, F_s)$ , where  $F_s$  is the signal's sample frequency. The output is always sample based.

The **Number of spectral averages** specifies the number of spectra to average. Setting this parameter to 1 effectively disables averaging.

The **Window type**, **Stopband ripple**, **Beta**, and **Window sampling** parameters all apply to the specification of the window function; see the [Window Function](#) block reference page for more details on these four parameters.

## Example

The [dspstfft](#) demo provides an illustration of using the Periodogram and Matrix Viewer blocks to create a spectrogram. The [dpsacomp](#) demo compares the Periodogram block with several other spectral estimation methods.

## Dialog Box

**Block Parameters: Periodogram** ? X

Periodogram (mask) (link)  
Nonparametric spectral estimation using the Periodogram method.

Parameters

Window type: **Hamming**

Stopband attenuation in dB:  
50

Beta:  
5

Window sampling: **Symmetric**

☐ Inherit FFT length from input dimensions

FFT length:  
256

Number of spectral averages:  
4

OK Cancel Help Apply

#### Window type

Enter the type of window to apply. See the [Window Function](#) block reference page for more details. [Tunable](#).

#### Stopband attenuation in dB

Enter the level, in dB, of stopband attenuation,  $R_s$ , for the Chebyshev window. This parameter is enabled if, for the **Window type** parameter, you choose Chebyshev. [Tunable](#).

#### Beta

Enter the  $\beta$  parameter for the Kaiser window. This parameter is enabled if, for the **Window type** parameter, you chose Kaiser. Increasing **Beta** widens the mainlobe and decreases the amplitude of the window sidelobes in the window's frequency magnitude response. [Tunable](#).

#### Window sampling

From the list, choose *Symmetric* or *Periodic*. [Tunable](#).

#### Inherit FFT length from input dimensions

When you select this check box, the block uses the input frame size as the number of data points,  $N_{fft}$ , on which to perform the FFT.

#### FFT length

Enter the number of data points on which to perform the FFT,  $N_{fft}$ . When  $N_{fft}$  is larger than the input frame size, each frame is zero-padded as needed. When  $N_{fft}$  is smaller than the input frame size, each frame is wrapped as needed. This parameter is enabled when you clear the **Inherit FFT length from input dimensions** check box.

#### Number of spectral averages

Enter the number of spectra to average; setting this parameter to 1 disables averaging.

## References

Oppenheim, A. V. and R. W. Schaffer. *Discrete-Time Signal Processing*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1989.

Orfanidis, S. J. *Introduction to Signal Processing*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1995.

Proakis, J. and D. Manolakis. *Digital Signal Processing*. 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1996.

## Supported Data Types

| Port   | Supported Data Types  |
|--------|---|
| Input  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Double-precision floating point</li><li>• Single-precision floating point</li></ul> |
| Output | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Double-precision floating point</li><li>• Single-precision floating point</li></ul> |

## See Also

[Burg Method](#) Signal Processing Blockset

[Inverse Short-Time FFT](#) Signal Processing Blockset

[Magnitude FFT](#) Signal Processing Blockset

[Short-Time FFT](#) Signal Processing Blockset

[Spectrum Scope](#) Signal Processing Blockset

[Window Function](#) Signal Processing Blockset

[Yule-Walker Method](#) Signal Processing Blockset

[pwelch](#) Signal Processing Toolbox

See [Power Spectrum Estimation](#) for related information.

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Peak-Notch Filter

Permute Matrix

