Digital Signal Processing (EE313): Spectral analysis with DFT

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Spectral leakage
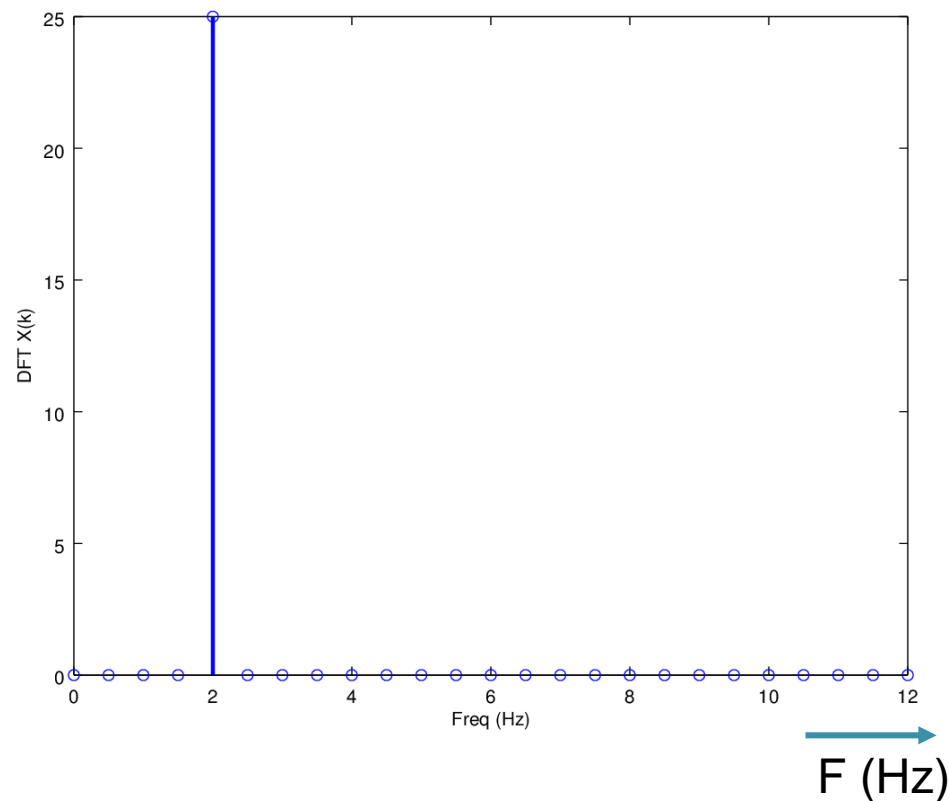
$$x_a(t) = \sin(4\pi t)$$

$$0 \le n \le 49 \text{ or } N = 50$$

$$Fs = 25$$

$$t_{max} = 2 - \frac{1}{Fs}$$
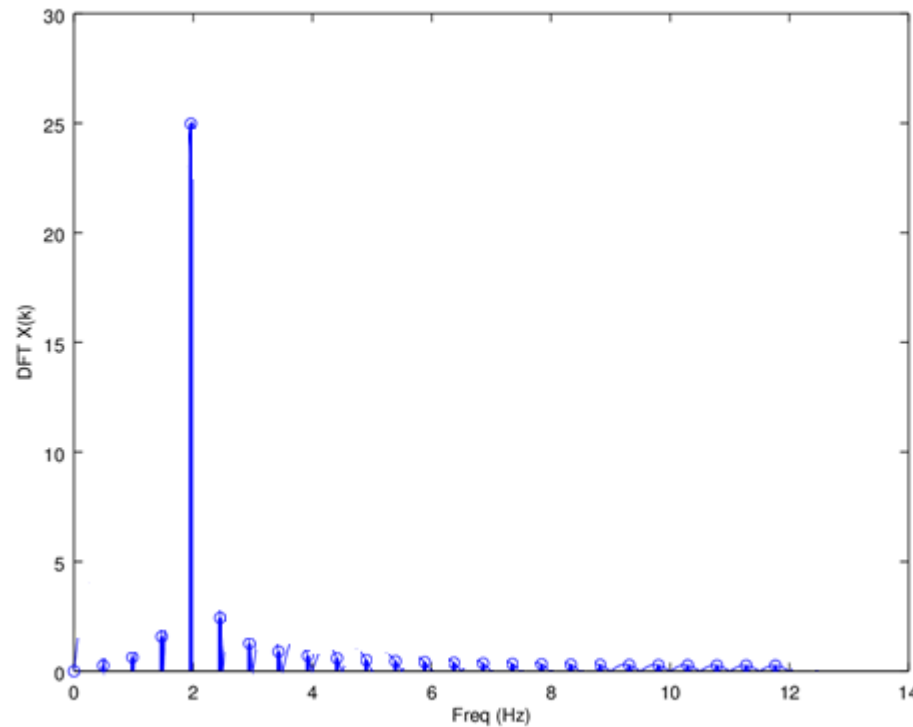
$$\frac{k}{N} = \frac{F}{F_s}$$

F (Hz)

Spectral leakage

$$x_a(t) = \sin(4\pi t)$$

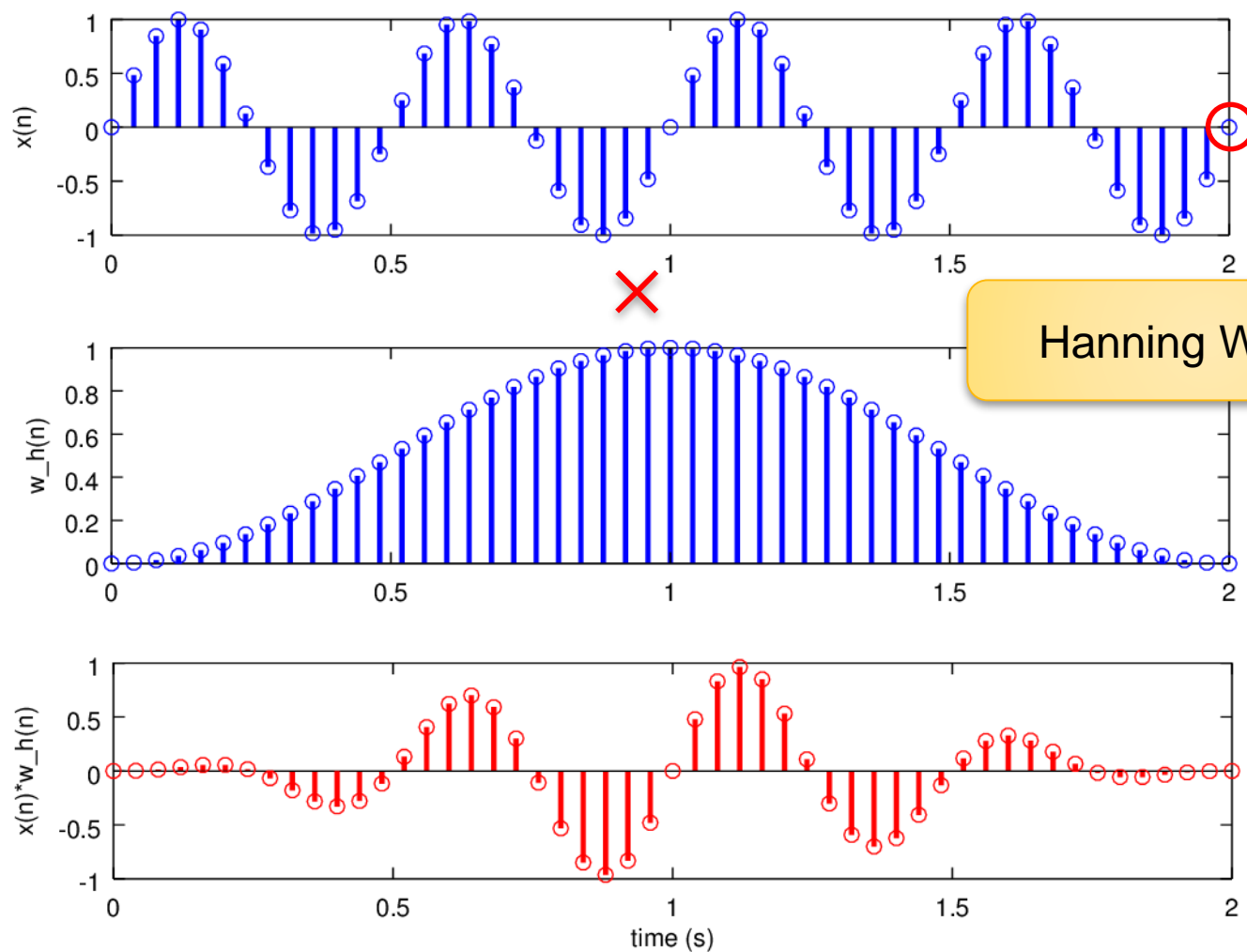$$0 \leq n \leq 50 \text{ or } N = 51$$

$$Fs = 25$$

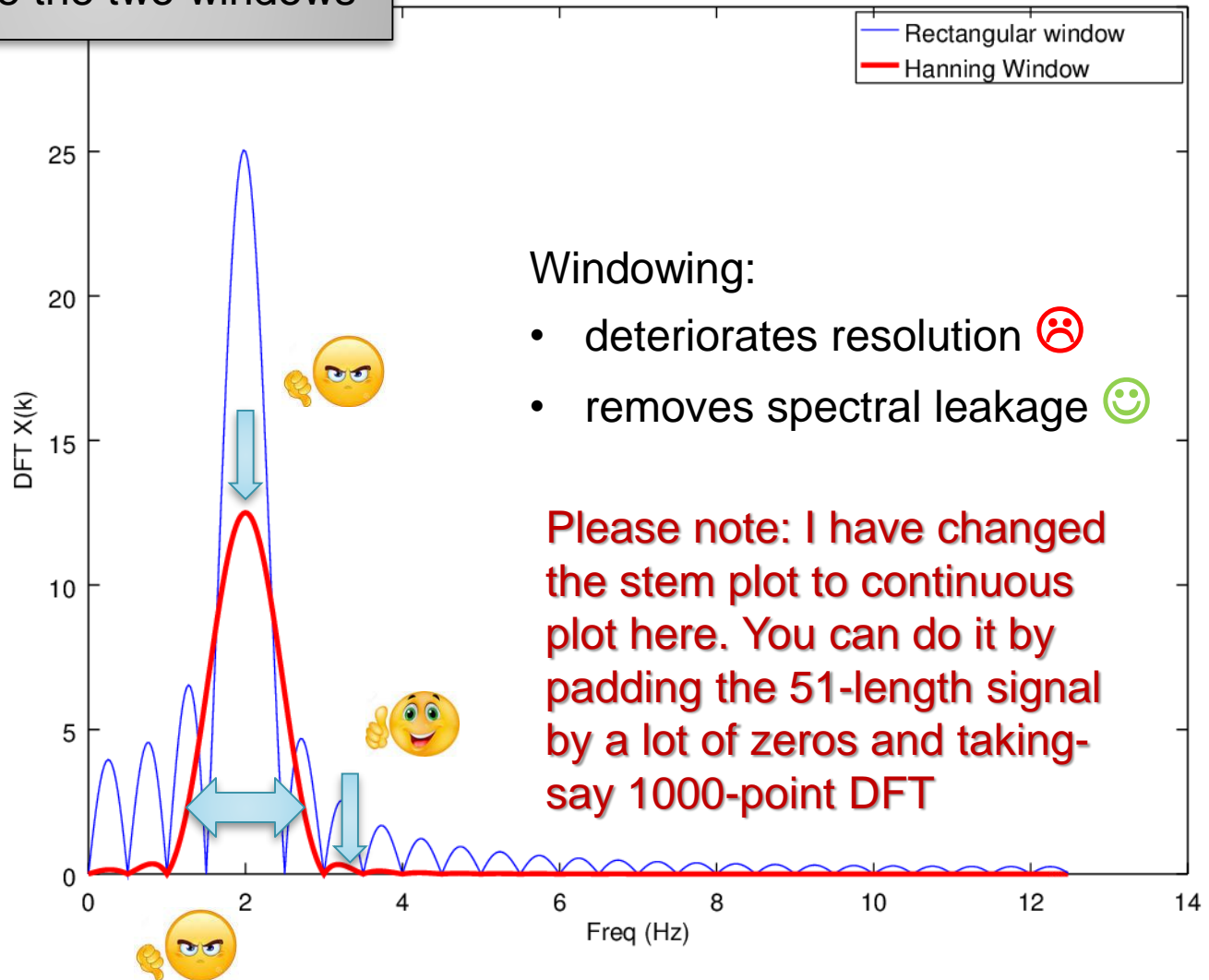$$\frac{k}{N} = \frac{F}{F_s}$$

$$k = 51 \times \frac{2}{25} = 4.08$$

$$\Rightarrow X(k) \neq 0 \; \forall k$$

Spectral smoothing using time-domain windowing

Hanning Window

Spectral smoothing using time-domain windowing

Compare the two windows

Windowing:

- deteriorates resolution 😠

- removes spectral leakage 🙂

Please note: I have changed the stem plot to continuous plot here. You can do it by padding the 51-length signal by a lot of zeros and taking- say 1000-point DFT
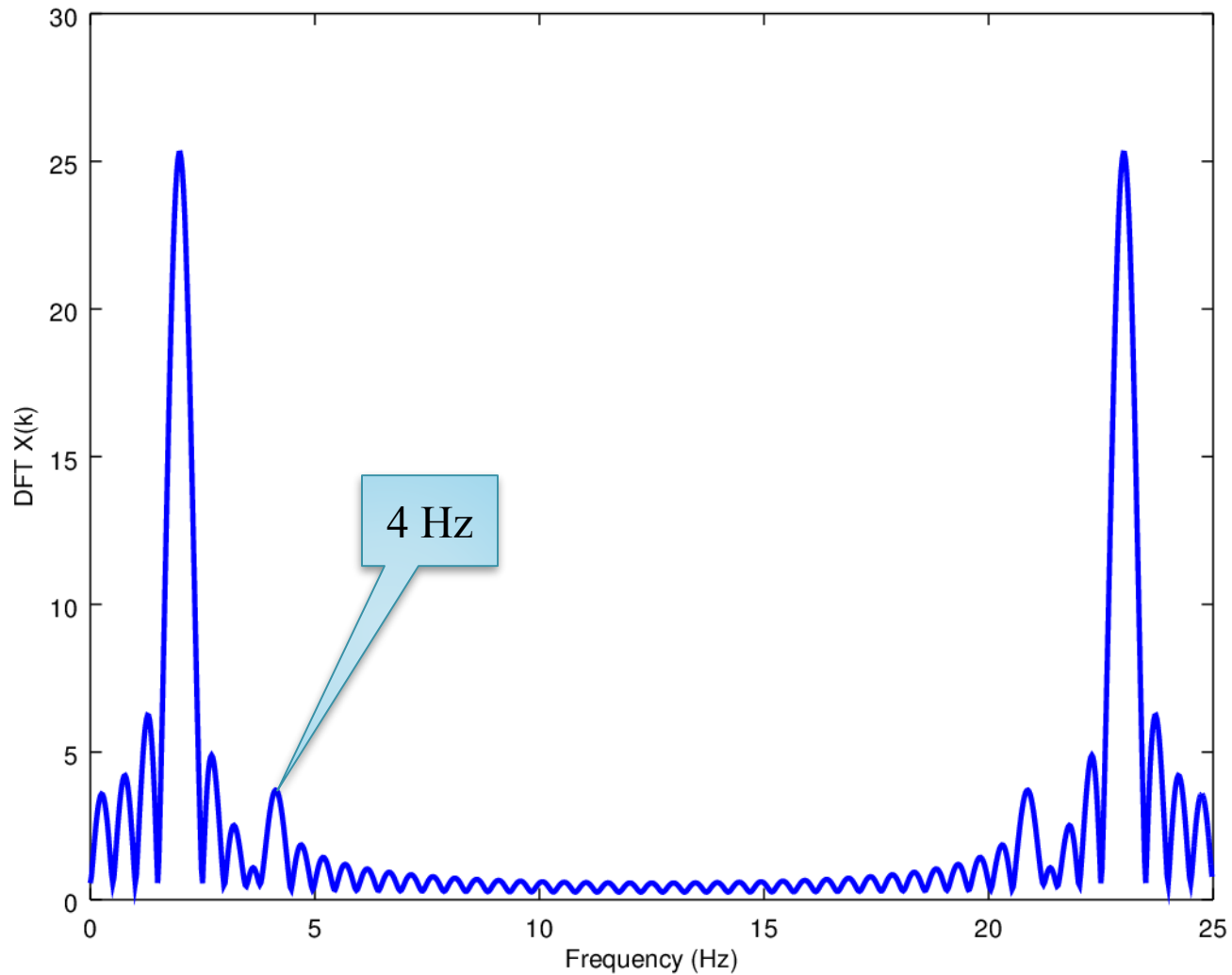
Spectral smoothing using time-domain windowing

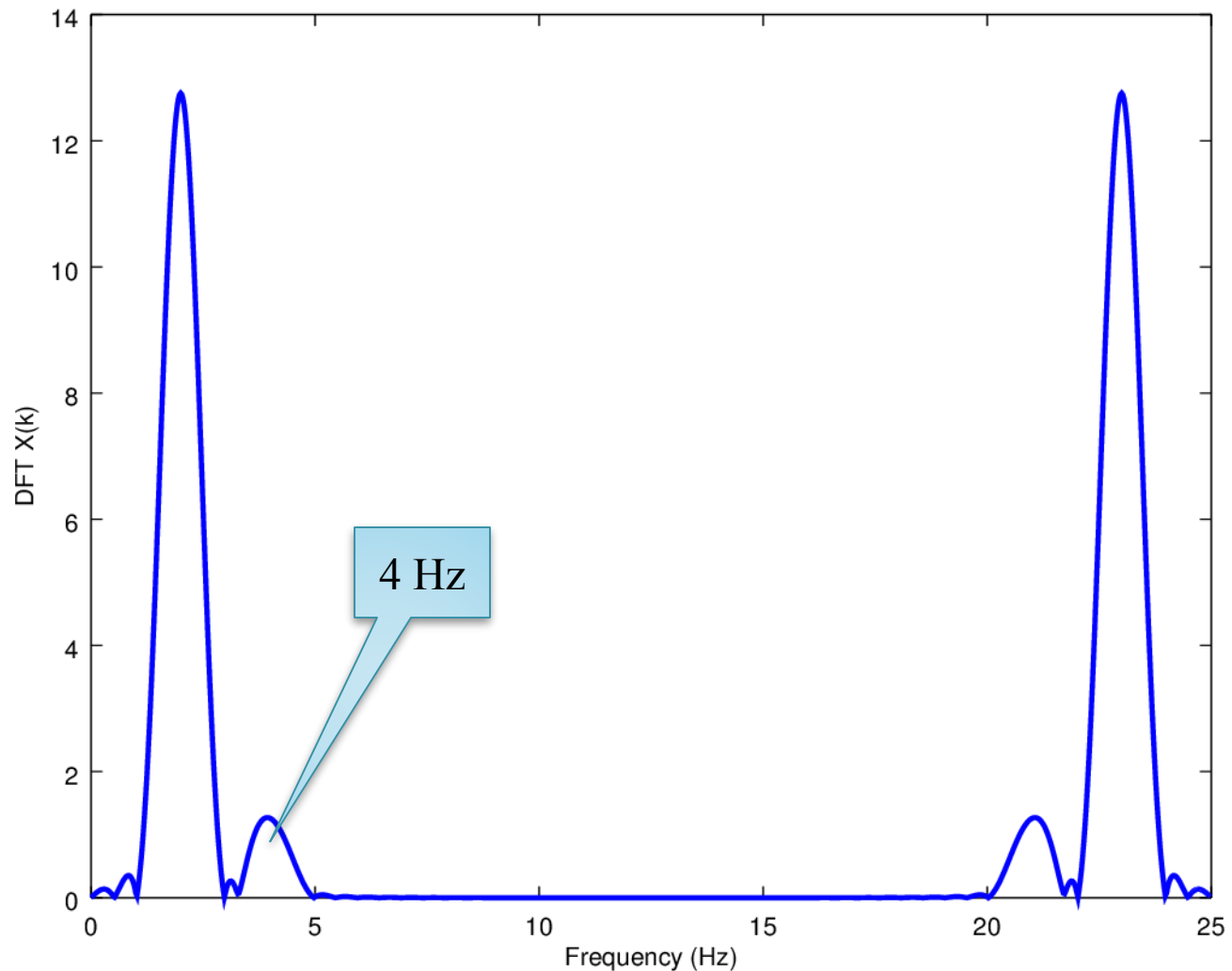$$x_a(t) = \sin(4\pi t) + 0.1\sin(8\pi t)$$

$$Fs = 25, N = 52$$

4 Hz

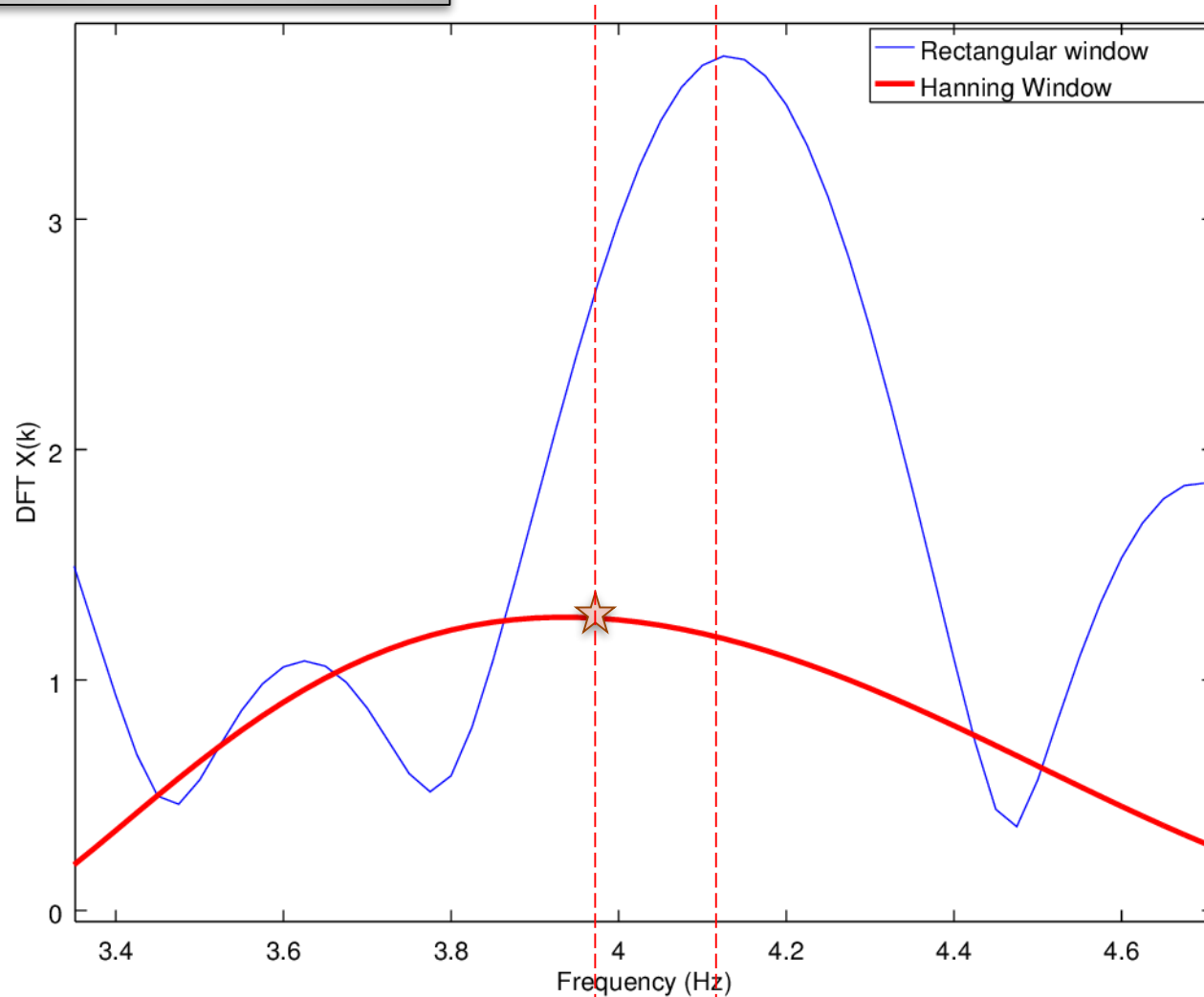# Spectral smoothing using time-domain windowing

$$x_a(t) = \sin(4\pi t) + 0.1\sin(8\pi t)$$
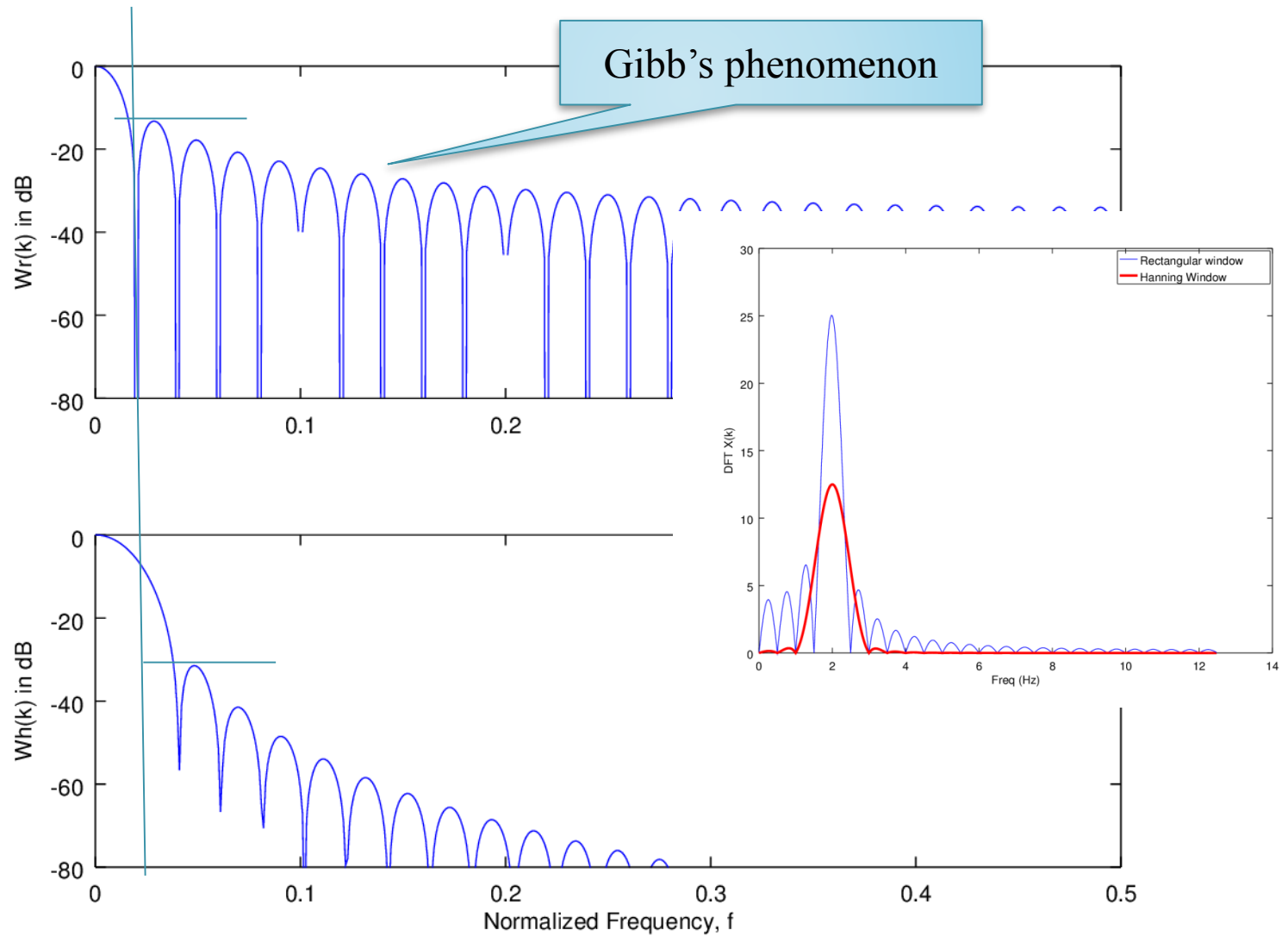
$$Fs = 25, N = 52$$

4 Hz

Spectral smoothing using time-domain windowing
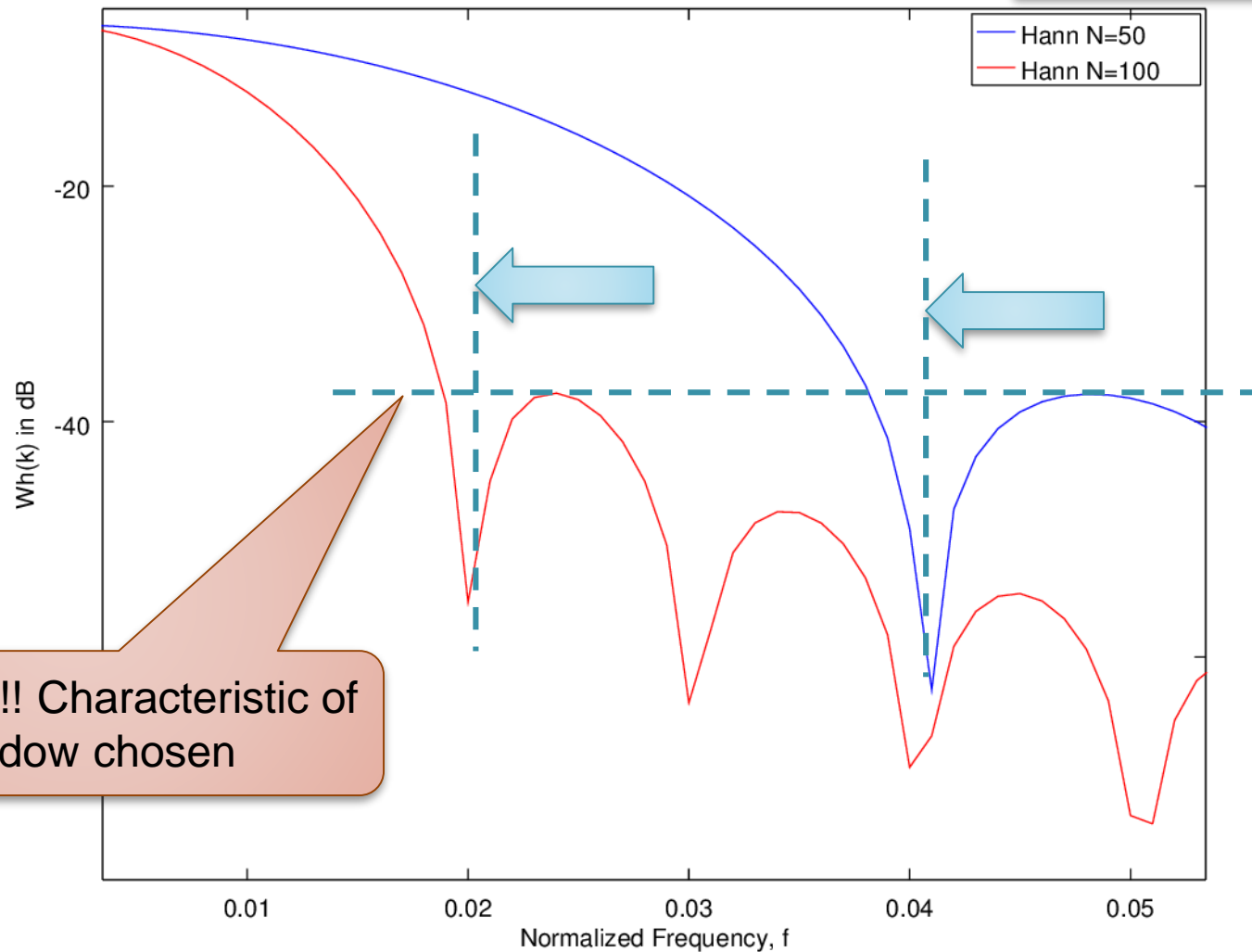
Compare the two windows

Different time-domain windows

Gibb's phenomenon

Different time-domain windows

Increase the observation length (Hanning window)

No change!!! Characteristic of a window chosen