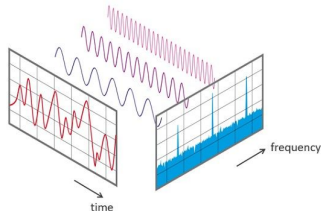


Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT)

How-to implement a FFT in Real Time

Rainer Nitsche / February 2024



DFT / FFT Objectives

General objectives of the **discrete** fourier transformation

- Analyzing a time domain signal in the frequency domain \rightsquigarrow Fourier Transform
- The fast fourier transform (FFT) is an efficient method to numerically compute a discrete fourier transform (DFT)
- The goal is to analyze the following signal:

$$x(t) = c + a_1 \sin(\omega_1 t) + a_2 \cos(\omega_2 t);$$

discrete time

$$x[n] = c + a_1 \sin(\omega_1 n T_s) + a_2 \sin(\omega_2 n T_s), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

with sample time T_s or sample frequency $f_s = \frac{1}{T_s}$.

Overview

- Objectives: time domain to frequency domain
- time signal - discrete time signal - DFT - FFT
- Sample Time / Number of Samples / Bin Width / Nyquist Frequency / Leakage effect
- Simulink Simulation
- dSpace Implementation in Real Time

Some Remarks on FFT

FESTO

This is a text in second frame. For the sake of showing an example.
See also [1]

- Good youtube videos from Steve Brunton about Fourier Transform:
▶ [Link](#)
- Understanding the Discrete Fourier Transform and the FFT...

▶ [Link](#)

The goal is to analyze the following signal:

$$A(t) = c + a_1 \sin(\omega t) + a_2 \cos(\omega t)$$

(1)

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- Text visible on slide 4

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(1)

Visualization

FESTO

```
1
2 % *****
3 % Umsortieren fuer einen 3 D Plot
4 % *****
5 % Anzahl der Zeitfenster kann man ausrechnen:
6 % 1sec / (1024*Ts) ; simTime = 1 sec; Ts = 6.25e-5;
7 % => 16 Pakete bei 1 Sekunde...
8 for i = 1:length(matFFT(1,1,:))
9     % t(i) = i;
10    t(i,:) = matFFT(:,i);
11 end
12
13 figure(10); mesh(t)
14
15 f_vec = [0:1:length(matFFT(:,1))-1]*1/Ts/length(matFFT);
16
17 LW=1.5;
```


A motivating Example for FFT in Simulink

Example

Sliding mode of the system [2]:

$$\ddot{x} = \sin(3t) + u \quad (2)$$

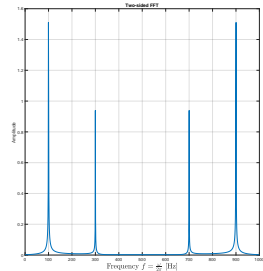
with sliding surface

$$s = c\dot{x} + x \quad (3)$$

with control law

$$u = -M \operatorname{sgn}(s) \quad (4)$$

If the system is in sliding mode, *i. e.* $s = 0$, the dynamics is $s = \dot{x} + x = 0$ and therefore independent of system parameters or disturbance \rightsquigarrow robust !



Simulation results for $M = 3$
and $c = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Sample frame title

FESTO

In this slide, some important text will be highlighted because it's important. Please, don't abuse it.

Remark

Sample text

Important theorem

Sample text in red box

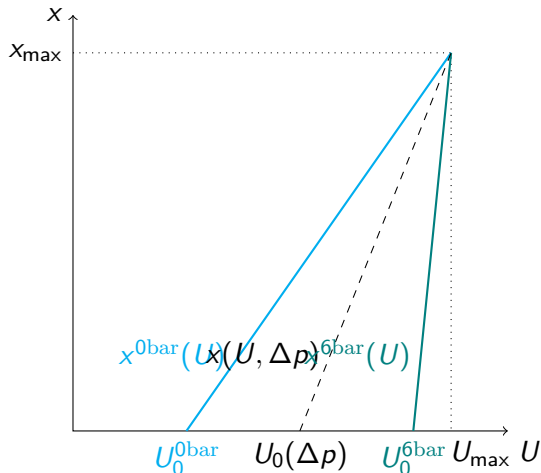
Examples

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is "Examples".

TikZ Test

FESTO

Hello world



References

- [1] S.L. Brunton and J.N. Kutz. *Data-Driven Science and Engineering: Machine Learning, Dynamical Systems, and Control*. Cambridge University Press, 2022. ISBN: 9781009098489. URL: <https://books.google.de/books?id=rxNkEAAQBAJ>.
- [2] Vadim I. Utkin et al. *Road map for sliding mode control design*. 6330 Cham, Switzerland: Springer, 2020. ISBN: 978-3030417086. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-41709-3.