Transform Signals from Time Domain to Frequency Domain with FFT

Purpose:

- Use narray to generate sine-waveforms (signals) with different frequencies (i.e., 4Hz, 7Hz. & 9Hz)
- Plot these waveforms in (Amplitude vs Time) with each individual waveform in a separate graph using matplotlib
- Merge/combine the waveforms(signals) into one waveform(signal)
- Plot the combined waveform in (Amplitude vs Time) using matplotlib
- Transform the combined signal from time domain into frequency domain waveform using numpy's FFT
- Plot the transformed waveform in (Amplitude vs Frequency) using matplotlib

Key Concepts:

Forward and Inverse Fourier Transforms

Forward Fourier Transform: Analysis Equation

$$X(\omega) = \int\limits_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Inverse Fourier Transform: Synthesis Equation

$$x(t)=rac{1}{2\pi}\int\limits_{-\infty}^{+\infty}X(\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega$$

The Discrete Fourier Transform Equations

Forward Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT):

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \cdot e^{-i \, 2\pi \, k \, n \, / \, N}$$

Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform (IDFT):

$$x_n = rac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_k e^{i \, 2\pi \, k \, n \, / \, N}$$

The Implementation of FFT

The FFT is the implementation of the DFT and IDFT based on the algorithm lay out in JW Cooley and John Tukey's 1965 paper (http://www.ams.org/journals/mcom/1965-19-090/S0025-5718-1965-0178586-1/).

```
In [6]: %matplotlib inline
# Python example - Fourier transform using numpy.fft method
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plotter
```

1 of 4 6/7/2020, 7:57 PM

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In [7]: # How many time points are needed i,e., Sampling Frequency
samplingFrequency = 100;

# At what intervals time points are sampled
samplingInterval = 1 / samplingFrequency;

# Begin time period of the signals
beginTime = 0;

# End time period of the signals
endTime = 10;

# Frequency of the signals
signal1Frequency = 4; #Sine wave 1
signal2Frequency = 7; #Sine wave 2
signal3Frequency = 9 #Sine wave 3

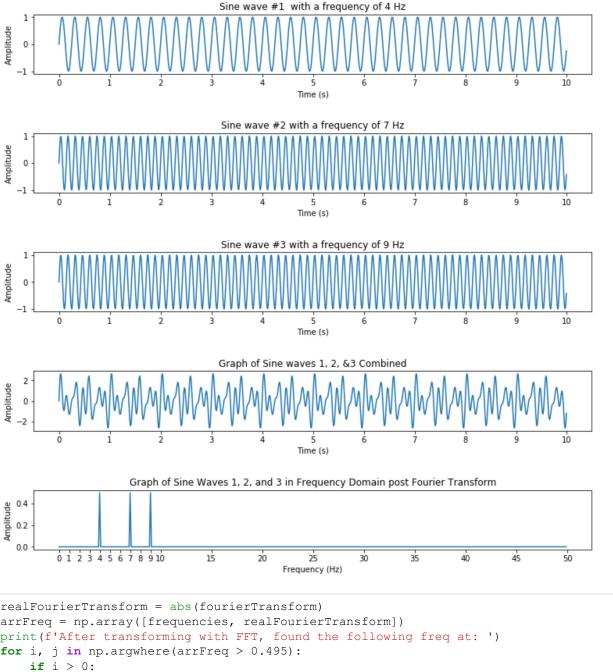
# Time points
time = np.arange(beginTime, endTime, samplingInterval);
#print(time)
In [8]: # Create two sine waves
```

```
In [8]: # Create two sine waves
    amplitude1 = np.sin(2*np.pi*signal1Frequency*time)
    amplitude2 = np.sin(2*np.pi*signal2Frequency*time)
    amplitude3 = np.sin(2*np.pi*signal3Frequency*time)
    #print(amplitude1)
```

2 of 4 6/7/2020, 7:57 PM

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In [9]: # Create subplot
        figure, axis = plotter.subplots(5, 1)
        figure.set_figwidth(12.8)
        #figure.set figheight(9.6)
        figure.set figheight(12.6)
        plotter.subplots adjust(hspace=1)
        # Time domain representation for sine wave 1
        axis[0].set title('Sine wave #1 with a frequency of 4 Hz')
        axis[0].set xlabel('Time (s)')
        axis[0].set ylabel('Amplitude')
        axis[0].set xticks([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
        # Time domain representation for sine wave 2
        axis[1].set title('Sine wave #2 with a frequency of 7 Hz')
        axis[1].set xlabel('Time (s)')
        axis[1].set ylabel('Amplitude')
        axis[1].set xticks([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
        # Time domain representation for sine wave 3
        axis[2].set title('Sine wave #3 with a frequency of 9 Hz')
        axis[2].set_xlabel('Time (s)')
        axis[2].set_ylabel('Amplitude')
        axis[2].set xticks([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
        # Add the sine waves -- plot the 2 sine waves as one graph
        amplitude = amplitude1 + amplitude2 + amplitude3
        # Time domain representation of the resultant sine wave
        #axis[2].set title('Sine wave with multiple frequencies')
        axis[3].set_title('Graph of Sine waves 1, 2, &3 Combined')
        axis[3].set xlabel('Time (s)')
        axis[3].set ylabel('Amplitude')
        axis[3].set_xticks([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
        #--- Transform from time domain to frequency domain using FFT ---#
        # Frequency domain representation
        fourierTransform = np.fft.fft(amplitude)/len(amplitude)
                                                                           # Normalize ampli
        tude
        fourierTransform = fourierTransform[range(int(len(amplitude)/2))] # Exclude samplin
        g frequency
        tpCount = len(amplitude)
        values = np.arange(int(tpCount/2))
        timePeriod = tpCount/samplingFrequency
        frequencies = values/timePeriod
        # Plot Frequency domain graph
        #axis[3].set title('Fourier transform depicting the frequency components')
        axis[4].set title('Graph of Sine Waves 1, 2, and 3 in Frequency Domain post Fourier
        Transform')
        axis[4].set_xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')
        axis[4].set ylabel('Amplitude')
        axis[4].set xticks([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50])
        # Plot everything
        axis[0].plot(time, amplitude1)
        axis[1].plot(time, amplitude2)
        axis[2].plot(time, amplitude2)
        axis[3].plot(time, amplitude)
        axis[4].plot(frequencies, abs(fourierTransform))
        #print(frequencies)
```

3 of 4 6/7/2020, 7:57 PM



```
In [10]: realFourierTransform = abs(fourierTransform)
         arrFreq = np.array([frequencies, realFourierTransform])
         print(f'After transforming with FFT, found the following freq at: ')
         for i, j in np.argwhere(arrFreq > 0.495):
                 print(f'\{j/10\} Hz') # since (end - start = 10), therefore freq = 1/t ==> 1
         /10
```

After transforming with FFT, found the following freq at:

4.0 Hz

7.0 Hz

9.0 Hz

6/7/2020, 7:57 PM 4 of 4