## Trabajo práctico

Transformada de Fourier

## Procesamiento Digital de Señales (fundamentos)

Gonzalo Nahuel Vaca



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## 1. Parte 1

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import signal
\begin{array}{lll} {\rm def} \  \, {\rm sine} \, ({\rm fs} \, , \, \, {\rm f} \, , \, \, {\rm amp}, \, \, {\rm N}, \, \, {\rm phase} \, ) \colon \\ {\rm t} \, = \, {\rm np.arange} \, ({\rm 0} \, , \, {\rm N} \, / \, \, {\rm fs} \, , \, \, {\rm 1} \, / \, \, {\rm fs} \, ) \\ {\rm sig} \, = \, {\rm amp} \, * \, {\rm np.sin} \, ({\rm 2} \, * \, \, {\rm np.pi} \, * \, \, {\rm f} \, * \, \, {\rm t} \, + \, {\rm phase} ) \\ {\rm return} \, \, \, {\rm sig} \, \end{array}
def delta(N):
        # t = np.arange(0, N / fs, 1 / fs)
sig = signal.unit_impulse(N)
         return sig
def powerAverage(signal):
    fft = np.fft.fft(signal) / len(signal)
    return np.sum(np.fft.fftshift(abs(fft)) ** 2)
 if __name__ == "__main__":
        fs = 500

f = 10

N = 200
         phase = 0
        \begin{array}{l} t = np.\,arange\,(0\;,\;N\;/\;fs\;,\;1\;/\;fs\;)\\ nData = np.\,arange\,(0\;,\;N\;,\;1)\\ fData = nData\;*\;(fs\;/\;N) - (fs\;/\;2)\\ tf = np.\,arange\,(-fs\;/\;2\;,\;(fs\;/\;2) - (fs\;/\;N)\;,\;fs\;/\;N)\\ fig = plt.\,figure\,() \end{array}
        plt.grid()
plt.title(
                "Sine: f=10Hz, fs=500Hz, N=200, phase=0, powerAverage=" + str(round(powerAverage(sine), 2)) + "W"
        ) sineFFTAxe = fig.add_subplot(4, 2, 2) sineFFTAxe.set_xlim(-fs / 2, (fs / 2) - (fs / N)) plt.plot(fData, np.abs(np.fft.fftshift(np.fft.fft(sine)) / N) ** 2) plt.grid()
         plt.title("FFT(sine)")
        square = square(fs, f, 1, N, phase)
squareAxe = fig.add_subplot(4, 2, 3)
plt.plot(t, square, "b-", linewidth=1, alpha=1, label="Square")
plt.grid()
plt.title(
        plt.title(
"Square: f=10Hz, fs=500Hz, N=200, phase=0, powerAverage="
+ str(round(powerAverage(square), 2))
+ "W"
        plt.grid()
plt.title("FFT(Square)")
         \label{eq:sawtooth} \begin{array}{lll} sawtooth = sawtooth (fs\,,\,f,\,1,\,N,\,phase) \\ squareAxe = fig.add\_subplot (4\,,\,2\,,\,5) \\ plt.plot (t,\,sawtooth\,,\,"b-",\,linewidth=1,\,alpha=1,\,label="Sawtooth") \\ \end{array}
         plt.grid()
plt.title(
```

```
"Sawtooth: f=10Hz, fs=500Hz, N=200, phase=0, powerAverage="
+ str(round(powerAverage(sawtooth), 2))
+ "W"
)
squareFFTAxe = fig.add_subplot(4, 2, 6)
squareFFTAxe.set_xlim(-fs / 2, (fs / 2) - (fs / N))
plt.plot(fData, np.abs(np.fft.fftshift(sawtooth) / N) ** 2)
plt.grid()
plt.title("FFT(Sawtooth)")
# Delta plot
delta = signal.unit_impulse(N)
deltaAxe = fig.add_subplot(4, 2, 7)
plt.plot(t, delta, "b-", linewidth=1, alpha=1, label="Delta")
plt.grid()
plt.title("Delta: t=0, powerAverage=" + str(round(powerAverage(sine), 2)) + "W")
deltaFFTAxe = fig.add_subplot(4, 2, 8)
deltaFFTAxe.set_xlim(-fs / 2, (fs / 2) - (fs / N))
plt.plot(fData, np.abs(np.fft.fftshift(np.fft.fft(delta)) / N) ** 2)
plt.grid()
plt.title("FFT(Delta)")
plt.show()
```

En la figura 1 se puede observar el funcionamiento del script.

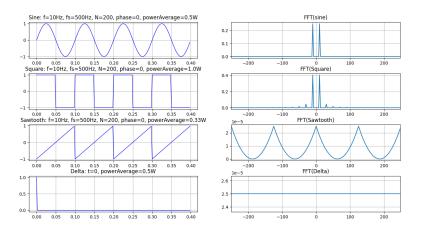


Figura 1: Imagen de las señales y sus transformadas.

## 2. Parte 2

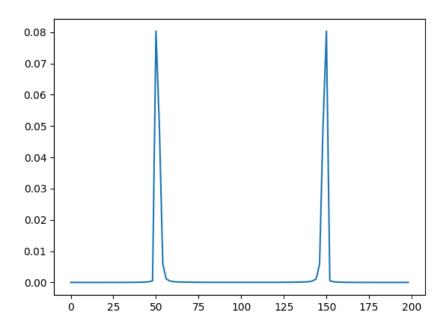


Figura 2: Imagen previo a zero padding.

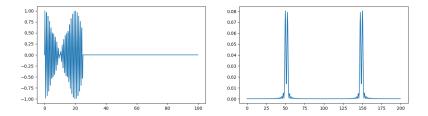


Figura 3: Imagen posterior a zero padding.