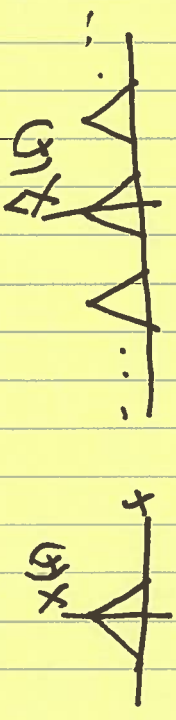


### Lecture 23: DFT / FFT Algorithms

Recall:

$$T \hat{x}(f) = X(f) + X(f - f_s) + X(f + f_s) + \dots$$



The spectrum of  $x(n)$ :

$$\hat{X}(w) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-jwn}$$

$$\hat{X}(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) e^{-j2\pi f n T}$$

$T = \frac{1}{f_s}$

However, this is useless! Why?

$$\hat{X}_L(f) = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} x(nT) e^{-j2\pi f n T}$$

Implications:

- could work for periodic signals
- or time-limited signals
- for other signals, like speech, distortion will occur

$$X_L(n) = X(n) u(n)$$

$$\text{where } u(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq L-1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$X(w) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-jwn}$$

$$X_L(w) = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} x(n) e^{-jwn}$$

multiplication in the time-domain is convolution in the freq. domain:

$$X_L(w) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(w') W(w-w') \frac{dw'}{2\pi}$$

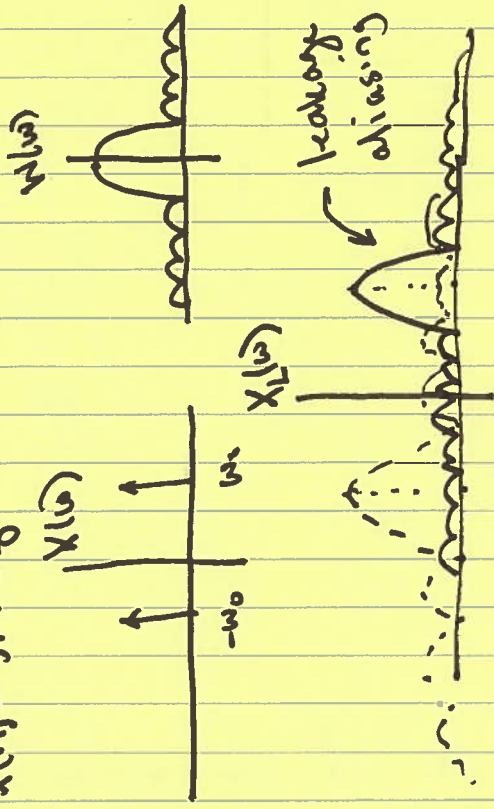
$$W(w) = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} u(n) e^{-jwn}$$

$$W(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} u(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{L-1} z^{-n} = \frac{1-z^{-L}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$W(w) = \frac{1 - e^{-jLw}}{1 - e^{-jw}}$$

Distortion occurs!

$$x(n) = \sin \omega_0 n$$



the "peak" in the spectrum shifts  
 "bias": the peak is at the wrong freq.  
 the distortion is due to time-domain windowing  
 (using a finite number of samples)  
 Can we "minimize" the leakage?  
 could make the window longer...

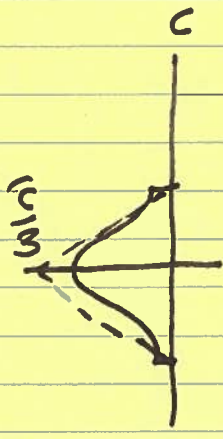


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Hanning window:

$$w(n) = 0.54 - 0.46 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{L-1}\right) \quad 0 \leq n \leq L-1$$

= 0 elsewhere



$$\hat{x}(n) = x(n)w(n)$$



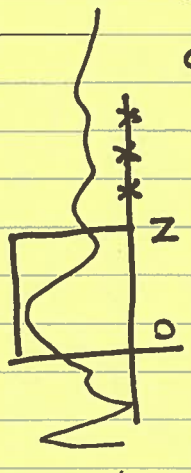
Discrete Fourier Transform:

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

where  $k/N f_s$  are frequency samples



We can interpolate the spectrum by zero-padding



add zeros to the end of the vector

$$\tilde{x}(n) = \begin{cases} x(n) & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & N \leq n \leq M-1 \end{cases}$$

resolution is  $f_s/M$  where  $M > N$

Summary:

$$\tilde{X}(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{x}(n) e^{-j2\pi f n} = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \tilde{x}(n) e^{-j2\pi f n}$$

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