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**UNIA EUROPEJSKA**  
EUROPEJSKI  
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



## **„SIGNAL PROCESSING”**

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez  
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*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany  
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,  
nowoczesna oferta edukacyjna i wzmacniania zdolności  
do zatrudniania osób niepełnosprawnych”***

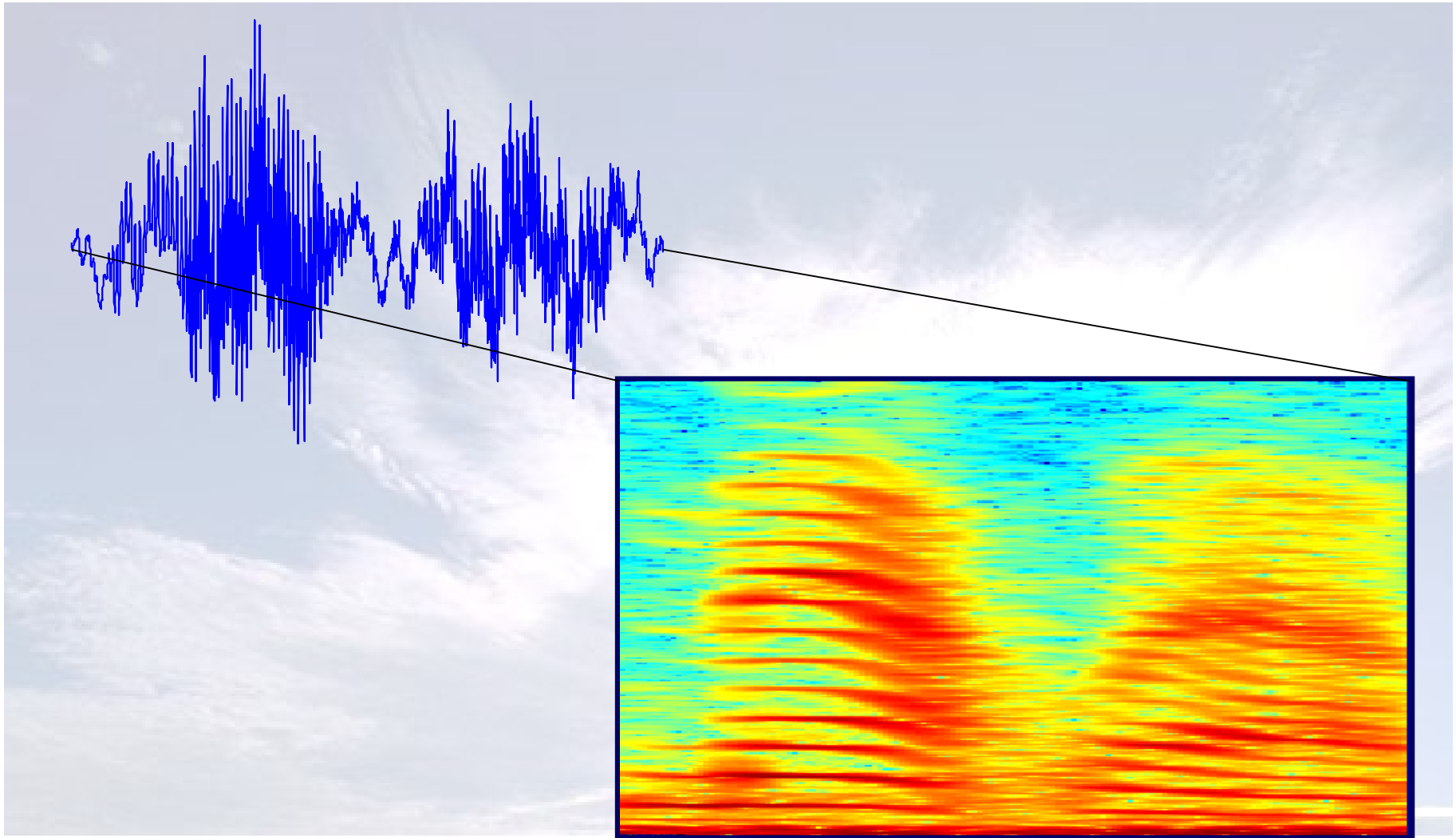


Politechnika Łódzka

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[www.kapitalludzki.p.lodz.pl](http://www.kapitalludzki.p.lodz.pl)

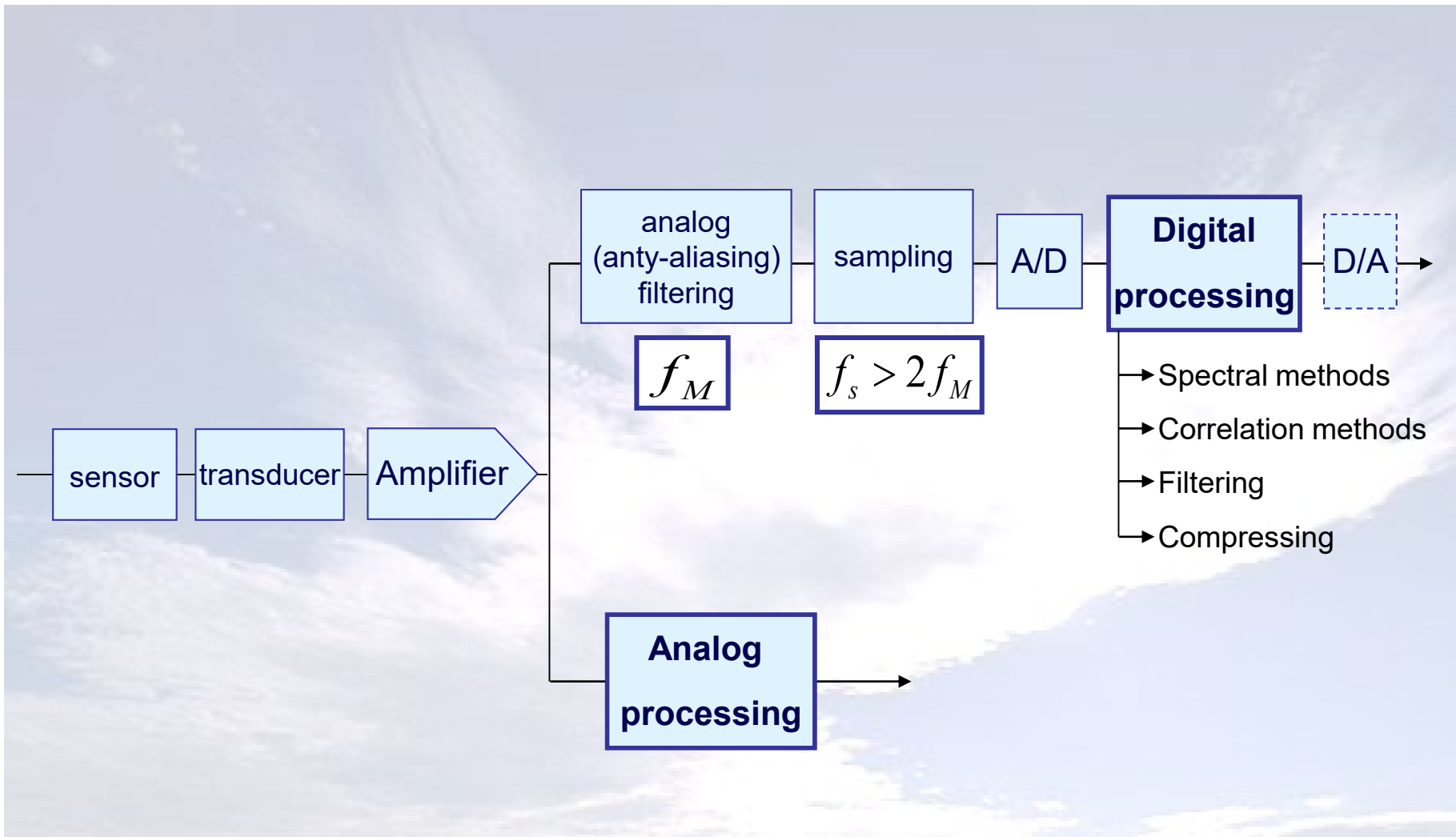


# Spectral analysis



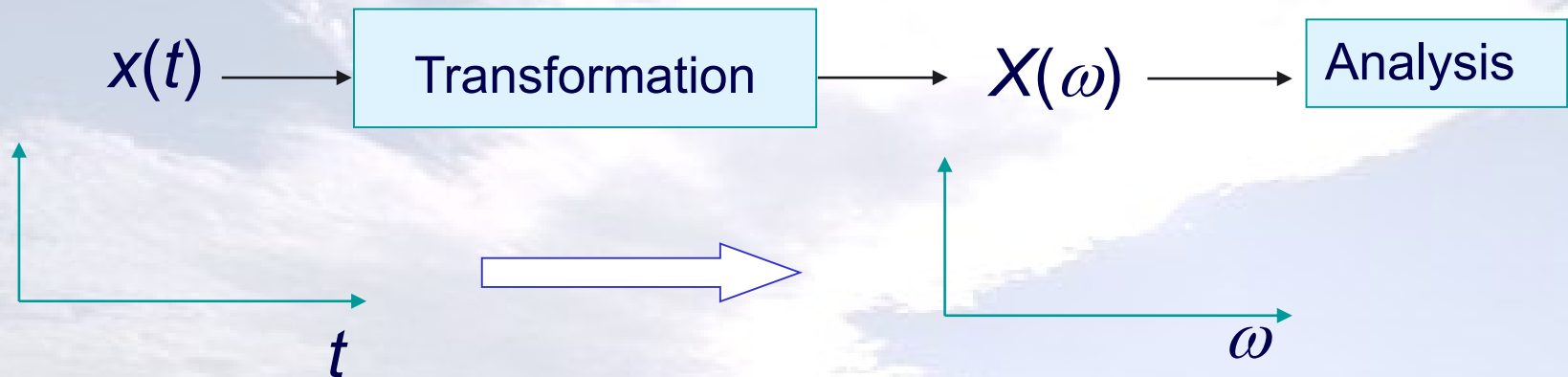


# Signal processing



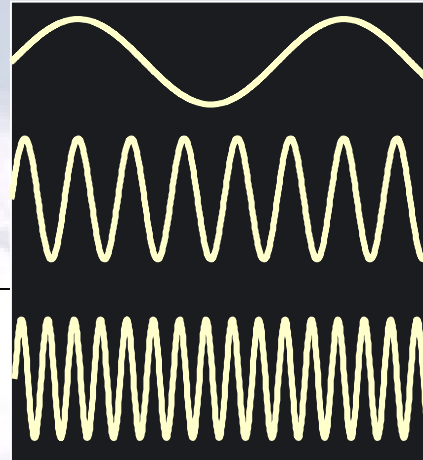
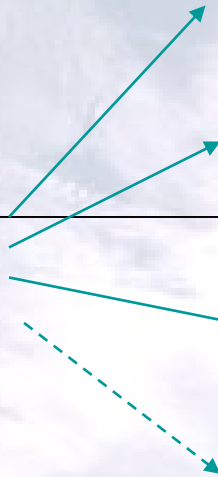
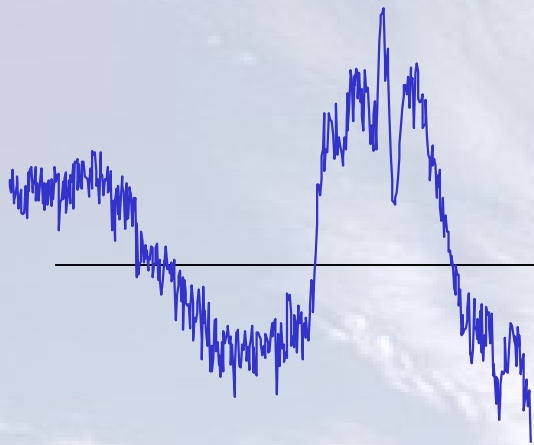
# Spectral analysis

Analysis of signals in spectral domain enables observation of signal features that are not visible in time domain but have significant diagnostic meaning.





# Fourier series

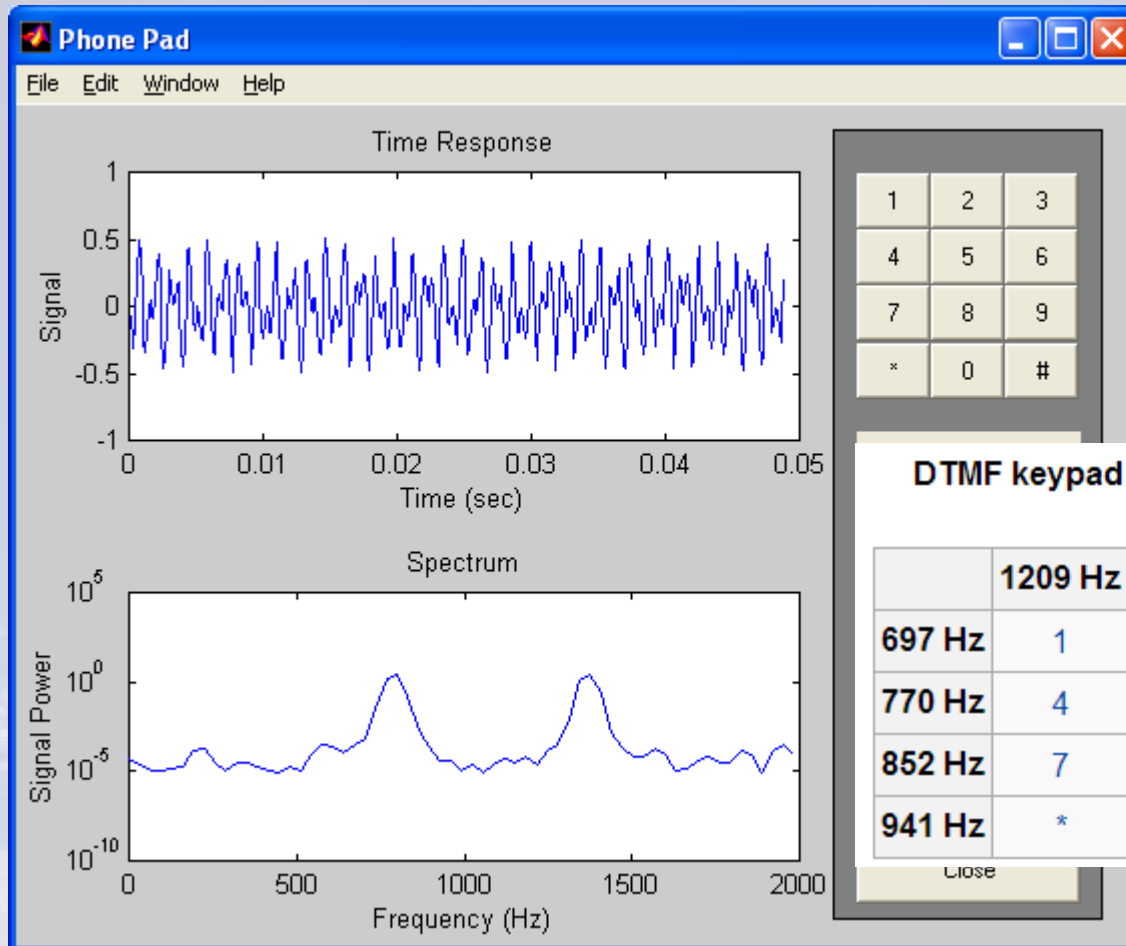


Joseph Fourier  
(1768-1830)

Wide range of signals may be represented by linear combination of harmonic functions of different frequencies – so called Fourier series



# DTMF - Dual Tone Multi Frequency



DTMF keypad frequencies (with sound clips)

	1209 Hz	1336 Hz	1477 Hz	1633 Hz
697 Hz	1	2	3	A
770 Hz	4	5	6	B
852 Hz	7	8	9	C
941 Hz	*	0	#	D

<http://onlinetonegenerator.com/dtmf.html>





# Fourier Transform

How to combine amplitudes of individual harmonics (of varying frequencies) in order to obtain a representation of a signal of an arbitrary shape?



# Trigonometric Fourier series

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (a_k \cos k\omega_0 t + b_k \sin k\omega_0 t)$$

where:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \text{ fundamental frequency [rad/s]}$$

and:

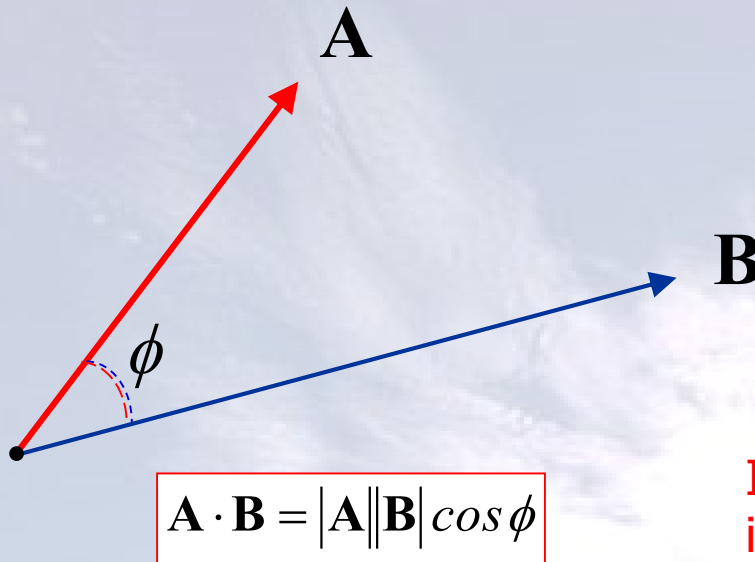
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos k\omega_0 t dt, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin k\omega_0 t dt, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$



# Inner product of vectors

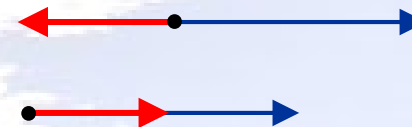


Inner product of vectors  
is a scalar

$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$  dla  $\phi = 90^\circ$  i.e. for orthogonal vectors

$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \min < 0$  for  $\phi = 180^\circ$

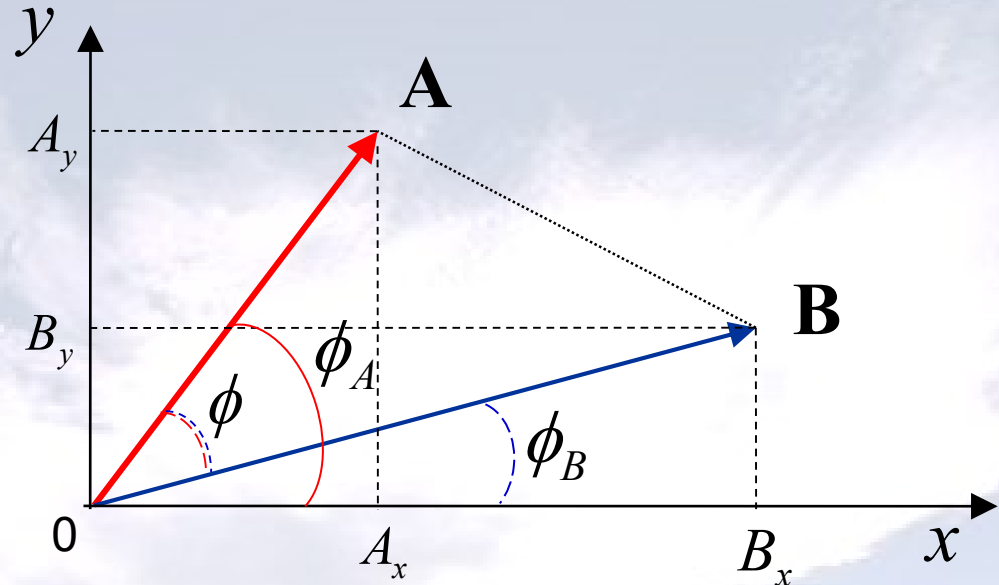
$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \max > 0$  for  $\phi = 0^\circ$



$$\mathbf{A} = [A_x, A_y]$$

$$\mathbf{B} = [B_x, B_y]$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= |\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}| \cos(\phi_A - \phi_B) = |\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}| (\cos \phi_A \cos \phi_B + \sin \phi_A \sin \phi_B) = \\ &= |\mathbf{A}| \cos \phi_A |\mathbf{B}| \cos \phi_B + |\mathbf{A}| \sin \phi_A |\mathbf{B}| \sin \phi_B = A_x B_x + A_y B_y \end{aligned}$$

# Inner product of vectors

On the Euclidean plane  $\rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y$$

For an  $N$ -dimensional vectors:

$$\mathbf{X} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N]$$

These can be interpreted as samples of functions

$$\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_N y_N$$

III

$$\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N] \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}$$

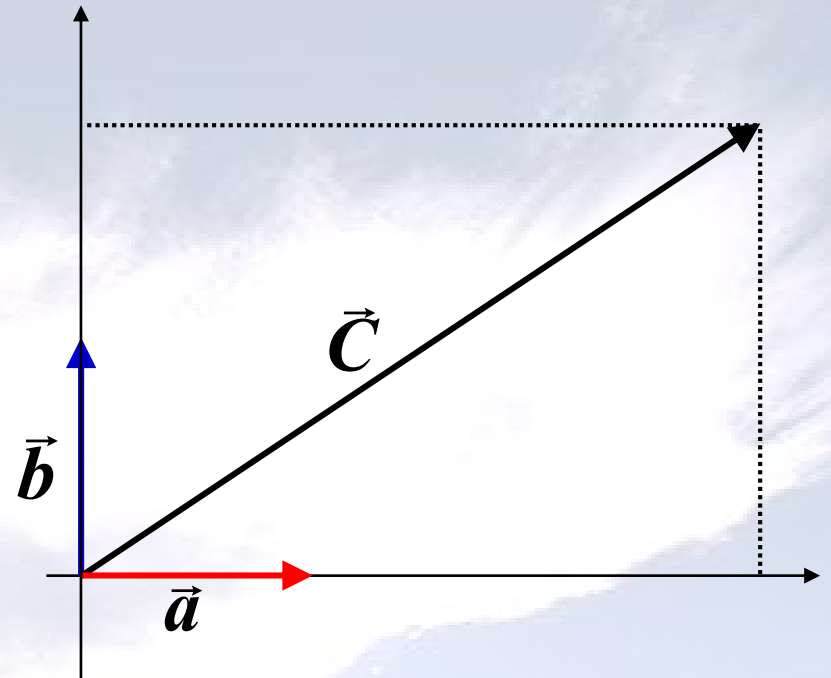
# Basis vectors

Problem: We want to represent a given vector  $\vec{C}$  by orthogonal (basis) vectors  $\vec{a}$  i  $\vec{b}$  of unit length

$$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 1$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

Orthogonal vectors



# Basis vectors

Hyphotesis:

$$\vec{C} = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{C})\vec{a} + (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{C})\vec{b}$$

Proof:

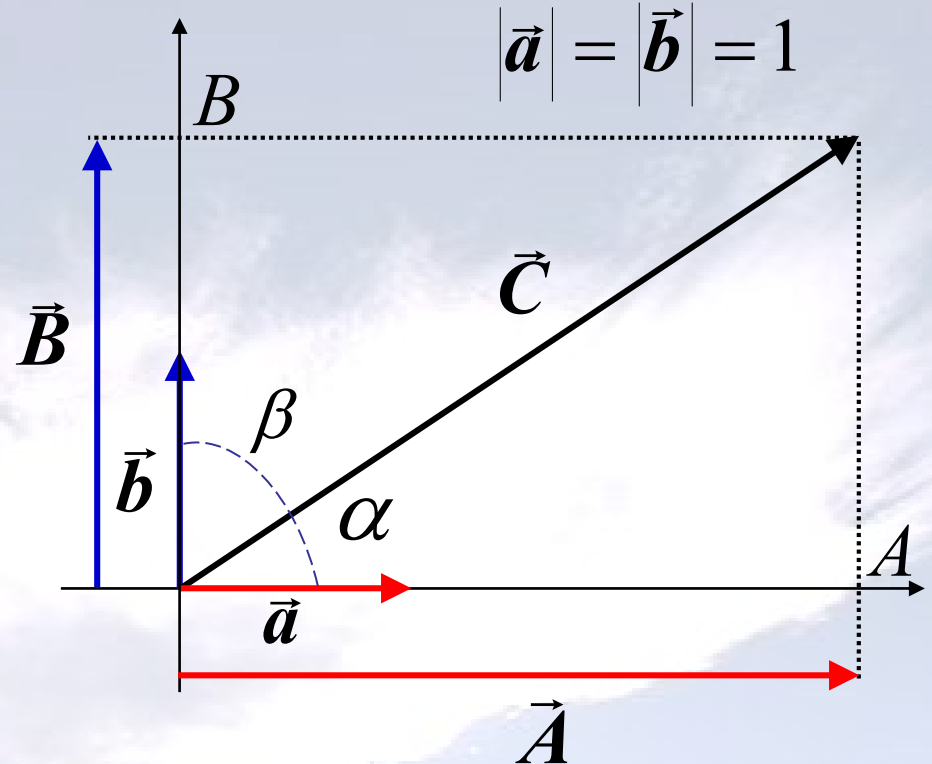
$$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{C})\vec{a} = (\|\vec{a}\|\|\vec{C}\|\cos\alpha)\vec{a} = A\vec{a}$$

$$(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{C})\vec{b} = (\|\vec{b}\|\|\vec{C}\|\cos\beta)\vec{b} = B\vec{b}$$

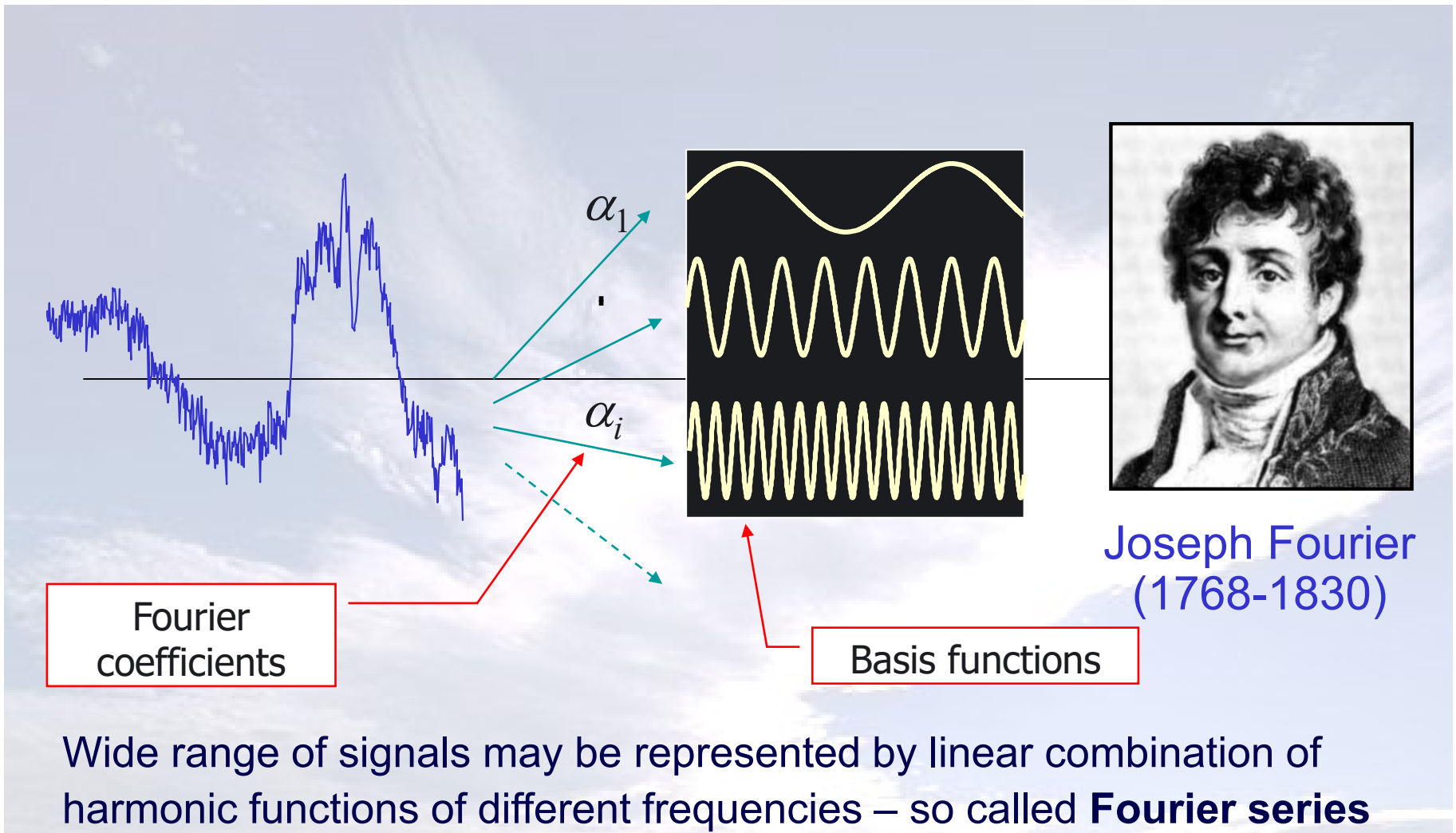


$$\vec{C} = \underline{A\vec{a} + B\vec{b}} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$

Linear combination of basis vectors



# Back to Fourier series



# The problem of function approximation

Consider a task: we wish to approximate a given function  $g$  by a weighted sum of  $n$  simpler functions  $f_i$  :

$$g \approx \alpha_1 f_1 + \alpha_2 f_2 + \dots + \alpha_n f_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i$$

Linear combination of functions

The set of functions  $f_i$  is usually given, our goal is to find out coefficients  $\alpha_i$ , such that we get best possible approximation of function  $g$  by a set of  $n$  simpler functions  $f_i$

# Trigonometric Fourier series

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (a_k \cos k\omega_0 t + b_k \sin k\omega_0 t)$$

where:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

fundamental frequency [rad/s]

and:

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t=0}^T x(t) dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t=0}^T x(t) \cos k\omega_0 t dt, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

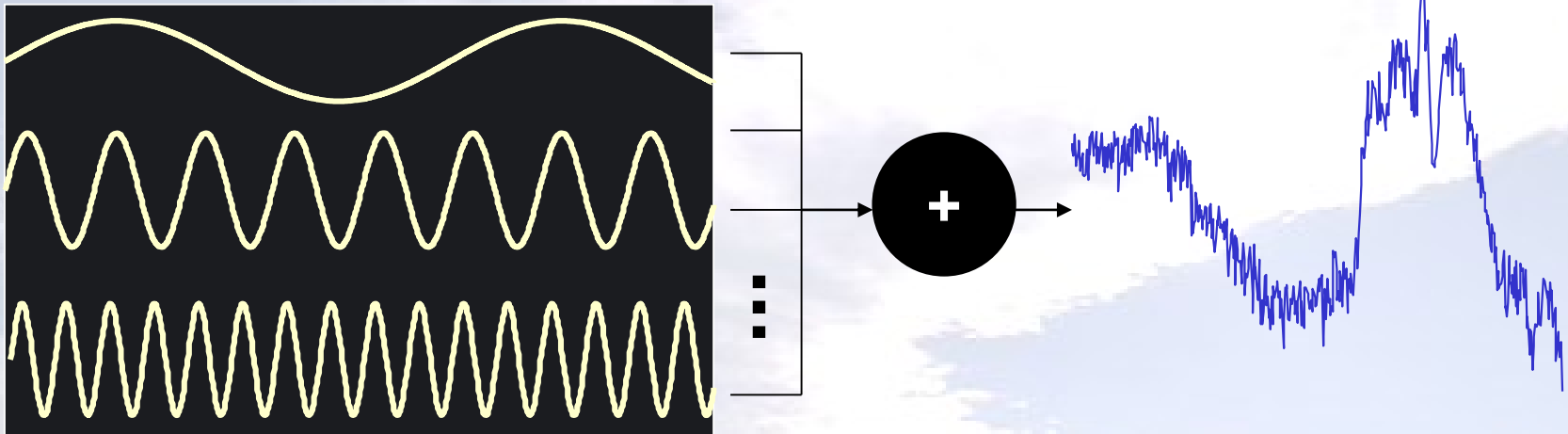
$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t=0}^T x(t) \sin k\omega_0 t dt, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

Inner product of functions

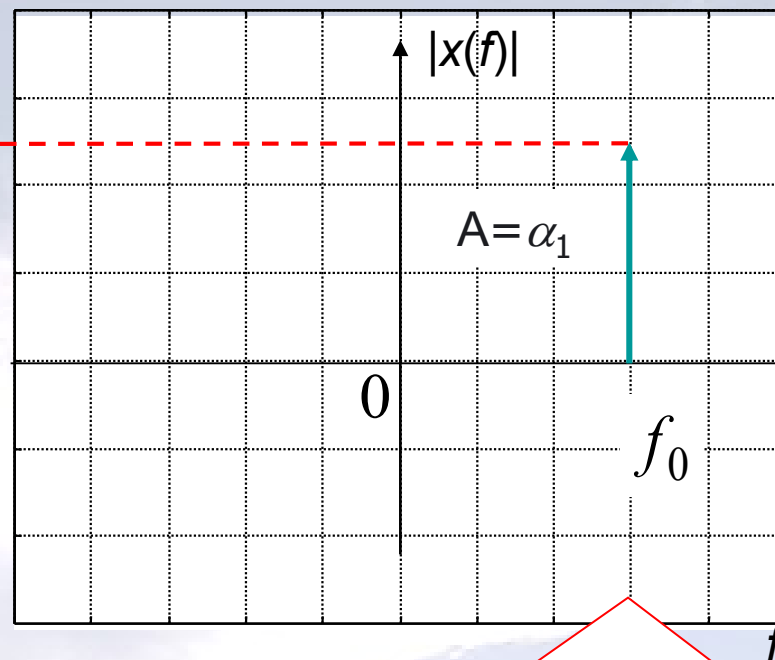
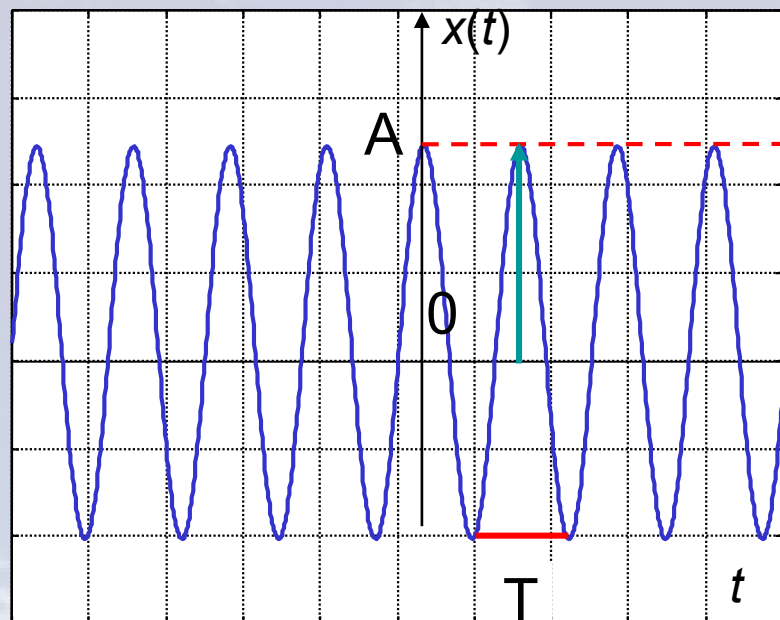


# Trigonometric Fourier series

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (a_k \cos k\omega_0 t + b_k \sin k\omega_0 t)$$



# Fourier series of a cosinusoid



$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T}$$

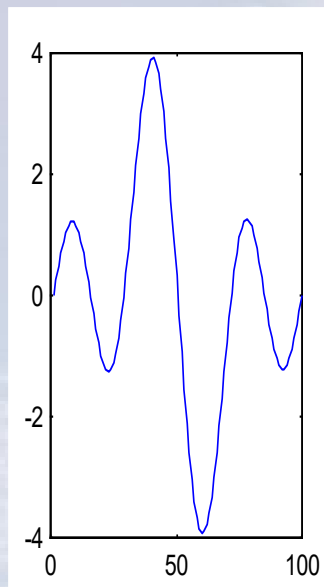
time

frequency

# Fourier series - example

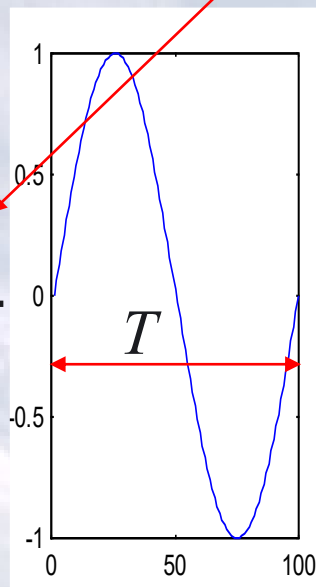
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} b_k \sin k\omega_0 t$$

$$x(t) = \sin \omega_0 t - 1.5 \cdot \sin 2\omega_0 t + 2 \cdot \sin 3\omega_0 t$$

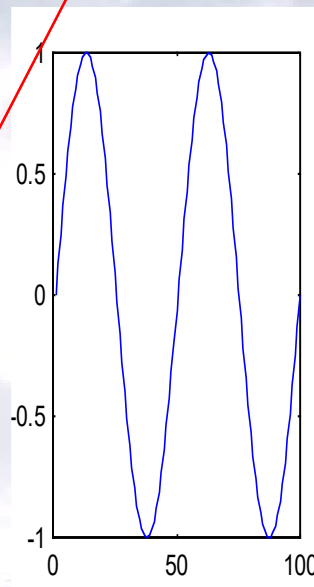


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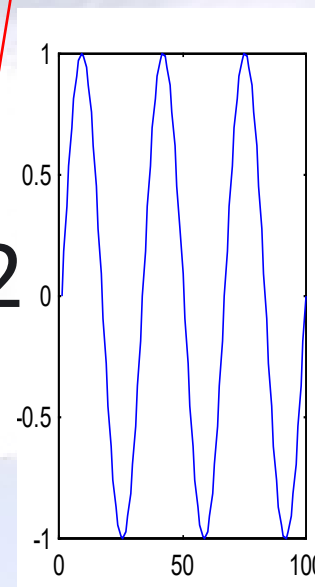
1



-1.5



+2



Fundamental frequency

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

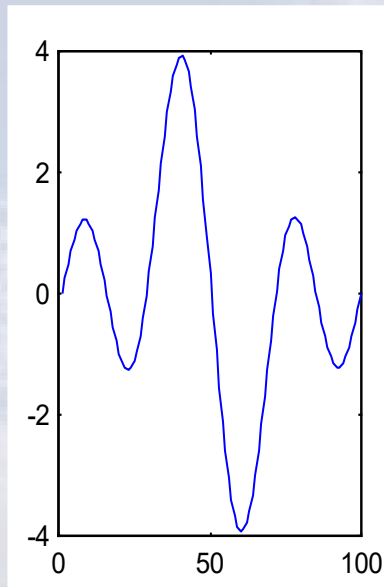
Fundamental period

# Fourier series - example

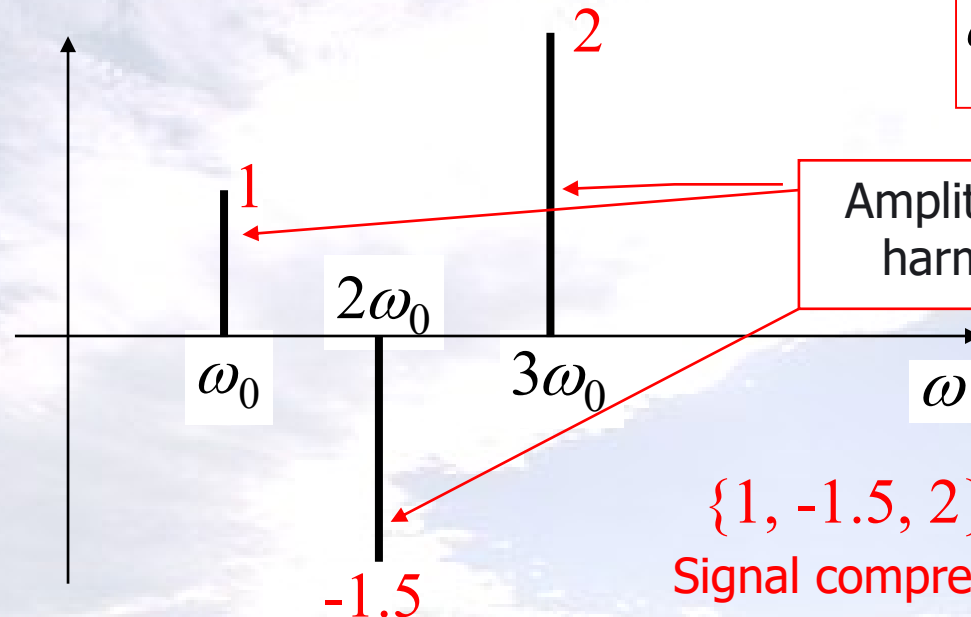
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} b_k \sin k\omega_0 t$$

$$x(t) = 1 \sin \omega_0 t - 1.5 \cdot \sin 2\omega_0 t + 2 \cdot \sin 3\omega_0 t$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

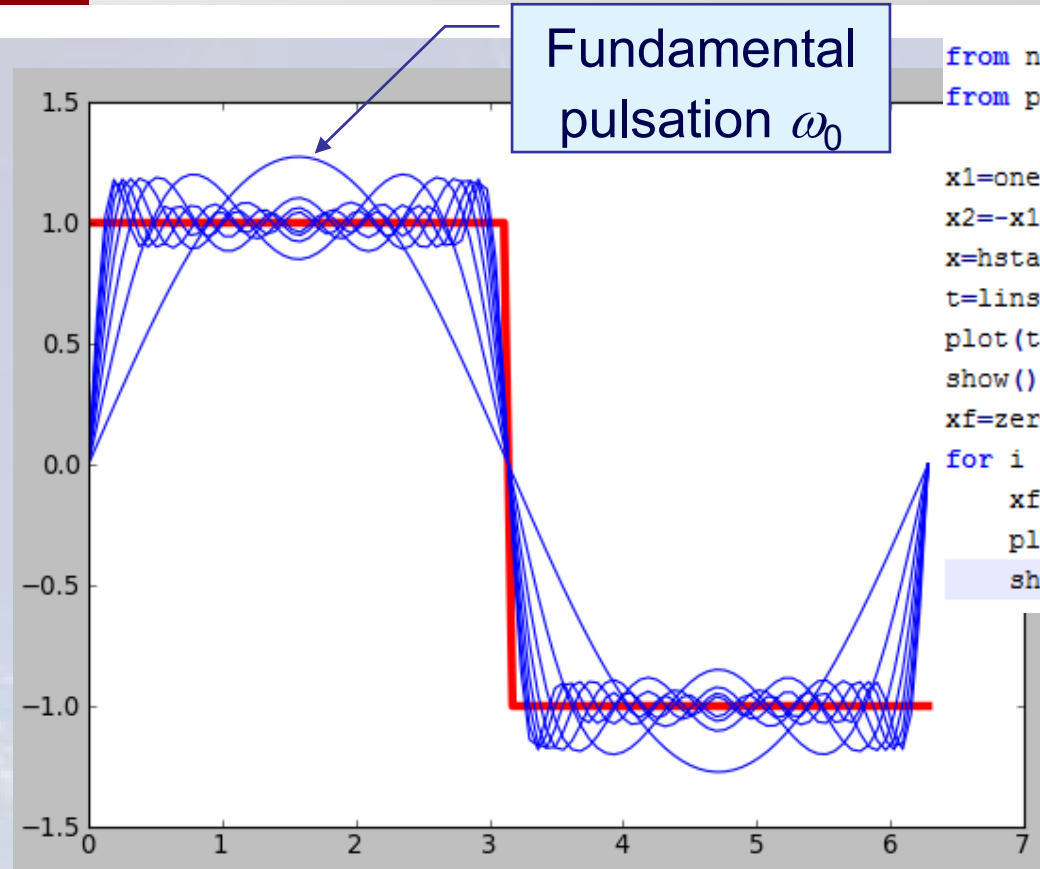


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$\{1, -1.5, 2\}$   
Signal compression!

# Fourier series - example



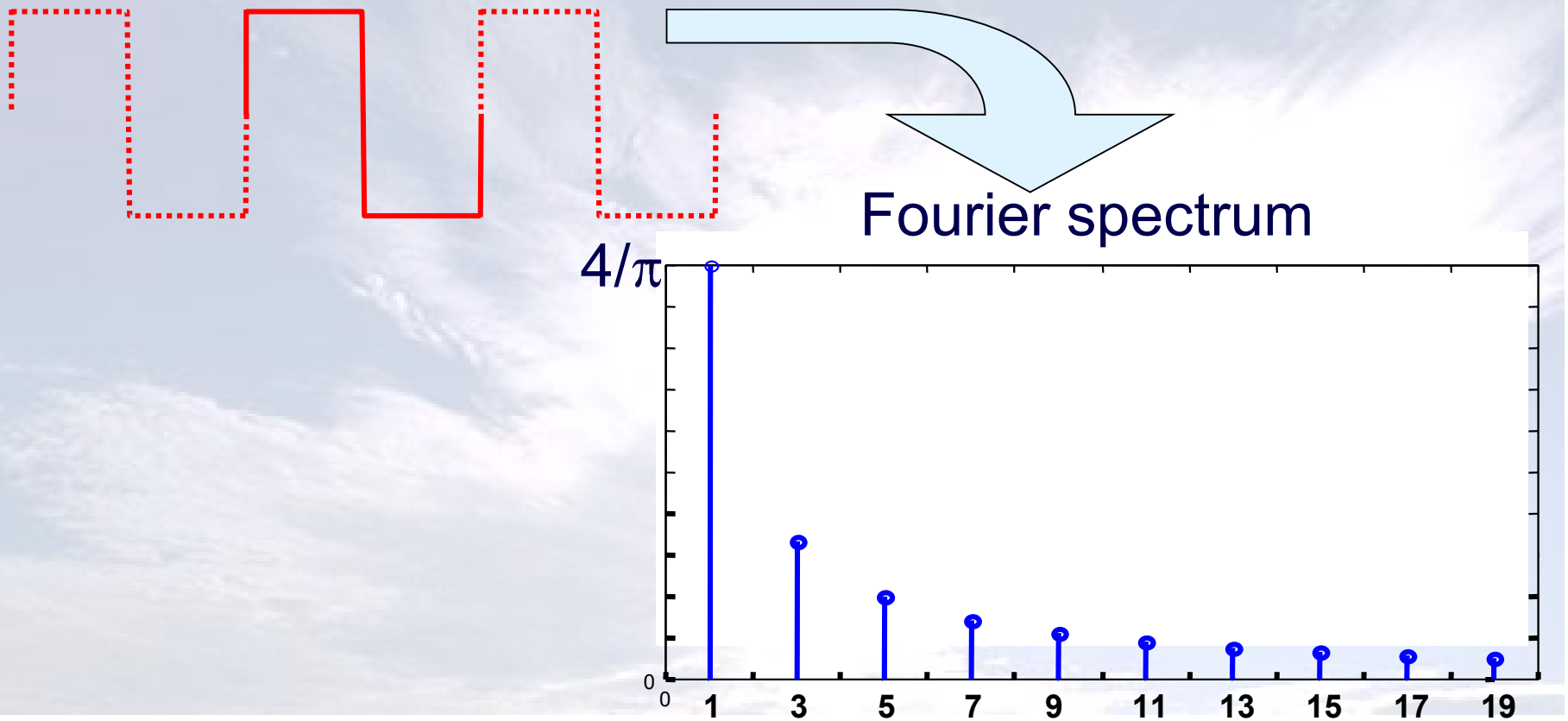
```
from numpy import sin, ones, hstack, zeros, pi, linspace
from pylab import plot, show
```

```
x1=ones(50)
x2=-x1
x=hstack((x1,x2))
t=linspace(0,2.0*pi,100)
plot(t,x,'r', linewidth=4)
show()
xf=zeros(len(t))
for i in xrange(1,17,2):
    xf+=4.0/pi*sin(i*t)/i
    plot(t,xf,'b')
show()
```

$$x(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin t}{1} + \frac{\sin 3t}{3} + \frac{\sin 5t}{5} + \dots \right) \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1$$

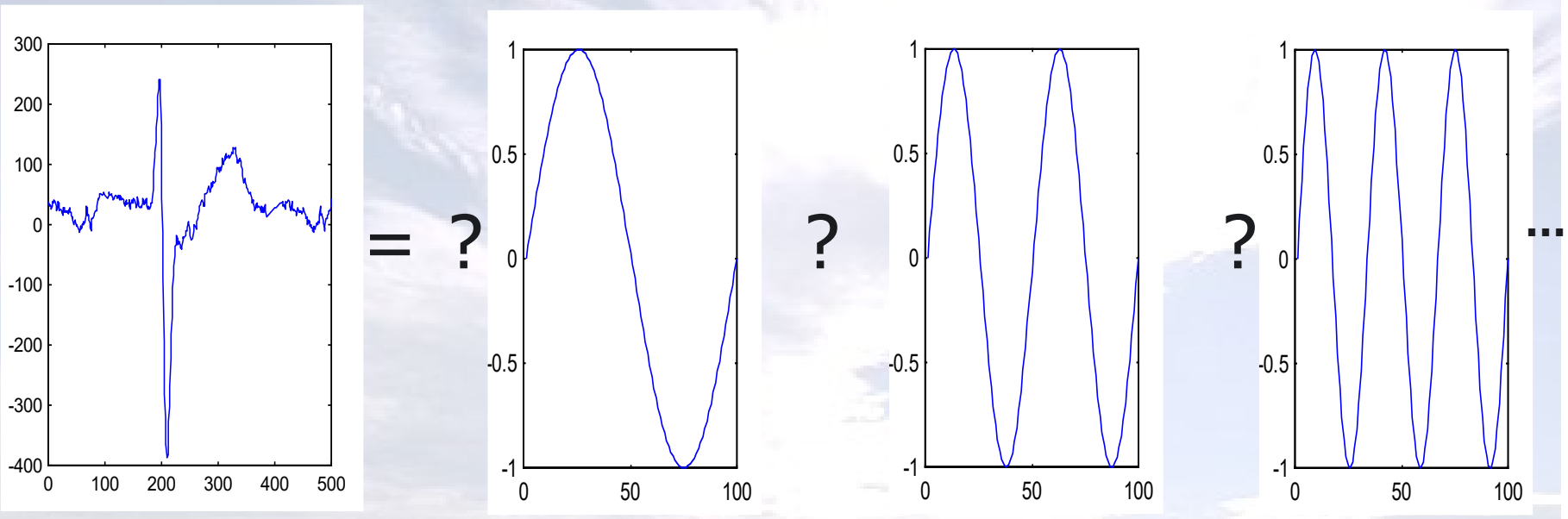
# Fourier series - example

See Fourier Series Animation using Circles: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=LznjC4Lo7IE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LznjC4Lo7IE)

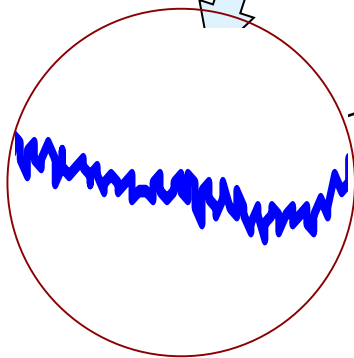
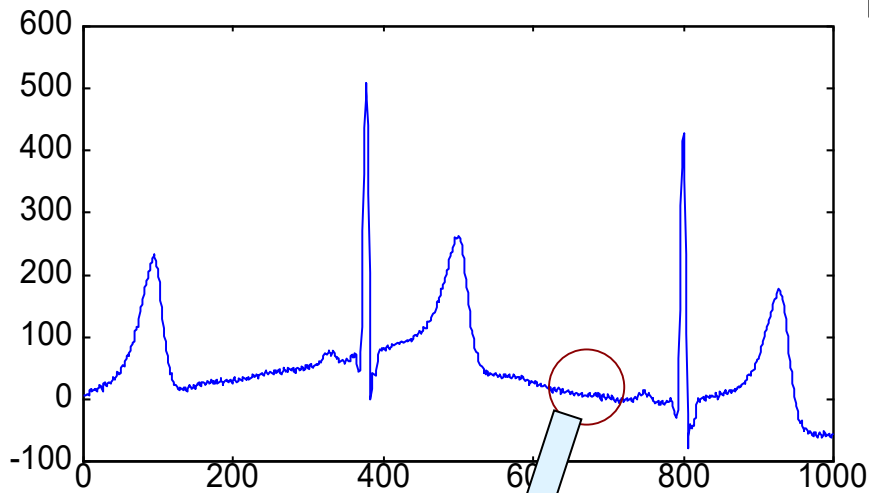


# Trigonometric Fourier series

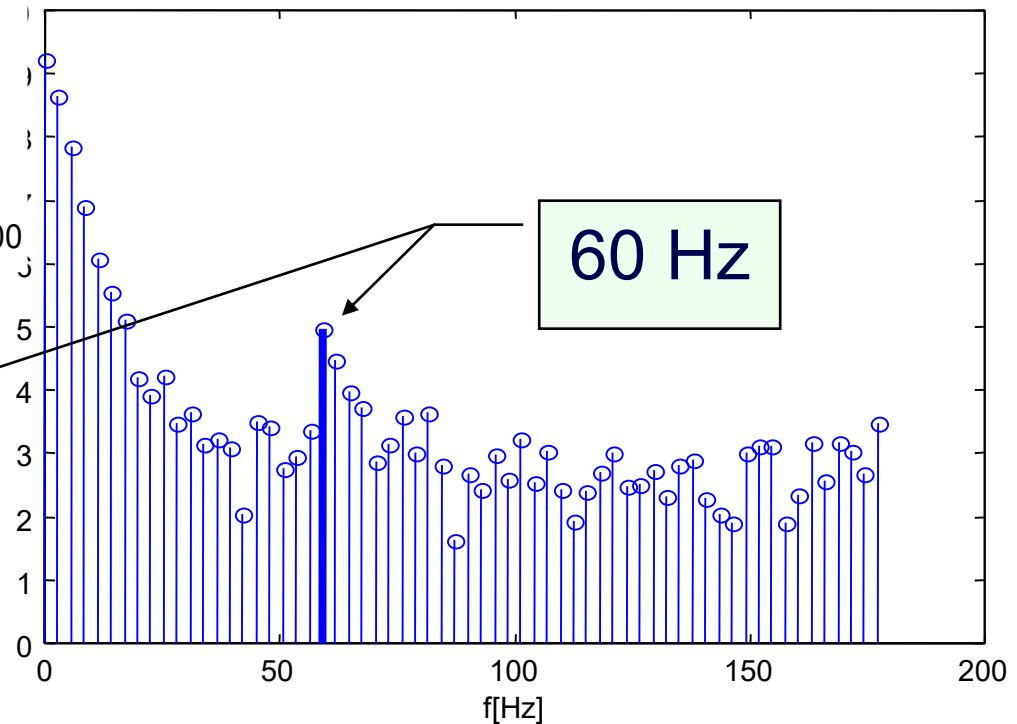
$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (a_k \cos k\omega_0 t + b_k \sin k\omega_0 t)$$



# Fourier series of ECG

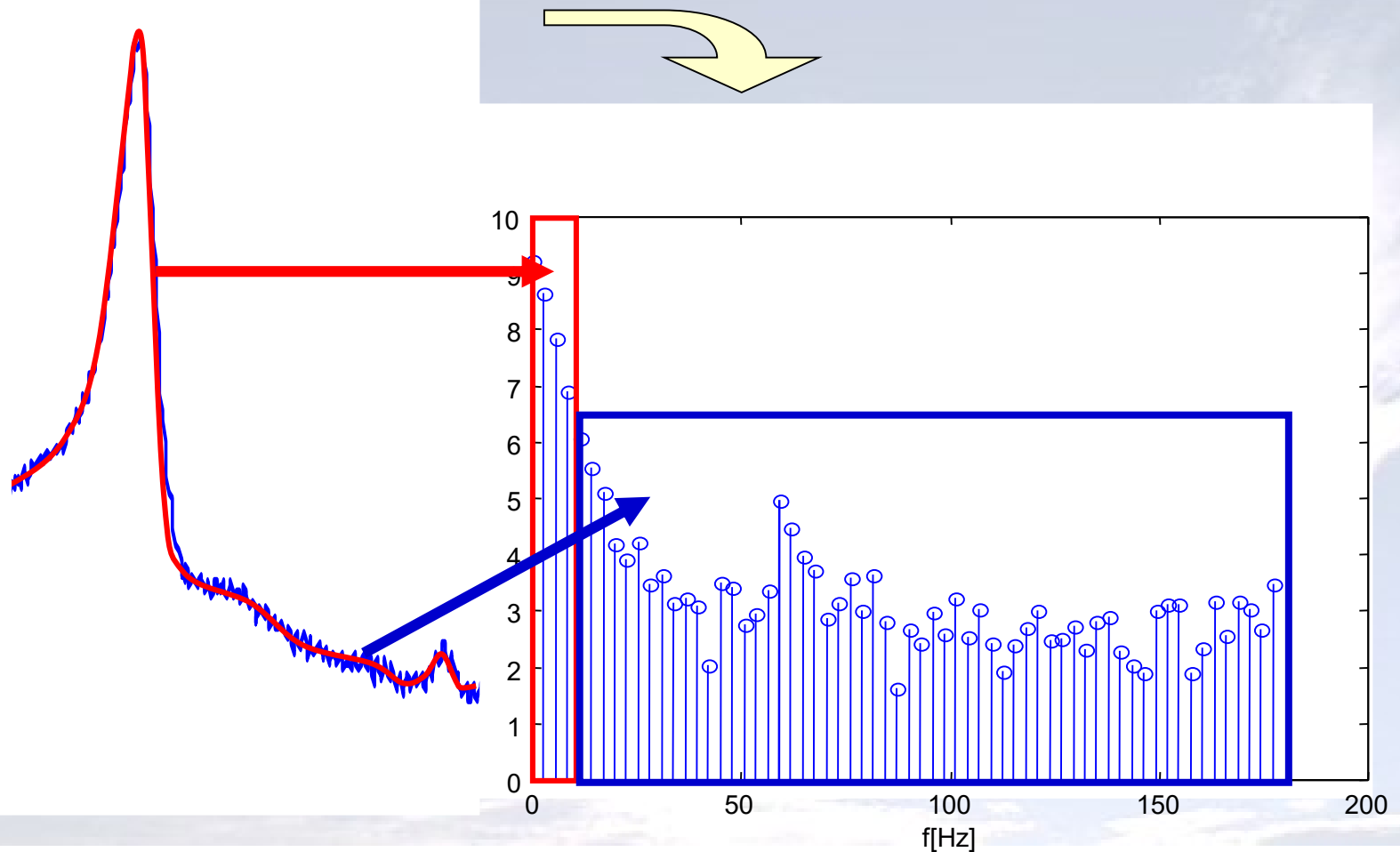


## Fourier spectrum of ECG signal





# Fourier series of ECG



# Exponential Fourier series from trigonometric series

Let:

$$\begin{cases} a_k = c_k + c_{-k}, & k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ b_k = j(c_k - c_{-k}), & k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_0 = 2c_0$$

then:

$$x(t) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} ((c_k + c_{-k}) \cos k\omega_0 t + j(c_k - c_{-k}) \sin k\omega_0 t)$$

and finally:

$$x(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

use:

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} = \cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t$$

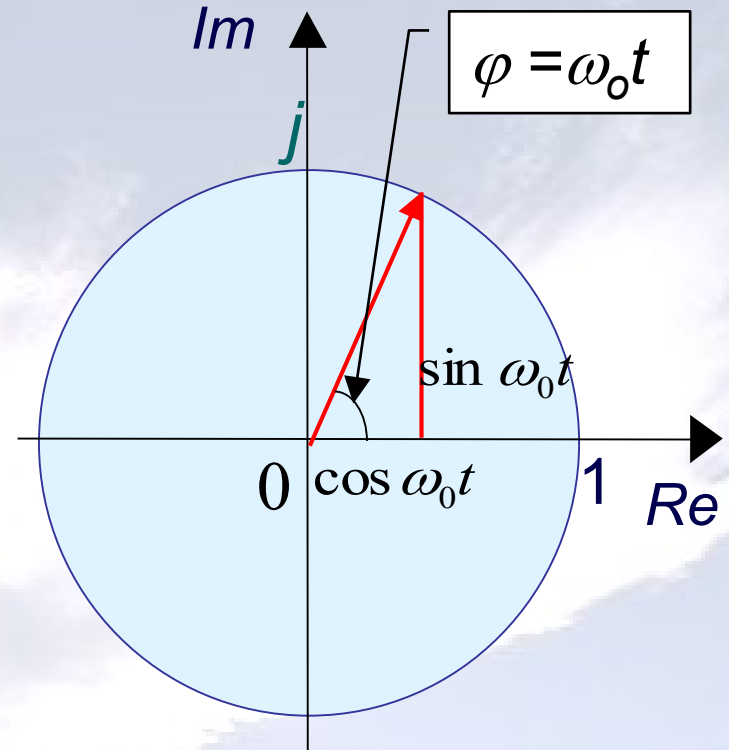
## Euler's formula:

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} = \cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t$$



$$\sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$

$$\cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$



# Fourier coefficients

$$x(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(k) e^{jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)t}$$

where:

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt, \quad X(0) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

# Fourier Transform

Replace  $k\omega_0$  by continuous pulsation  $\omega$ :

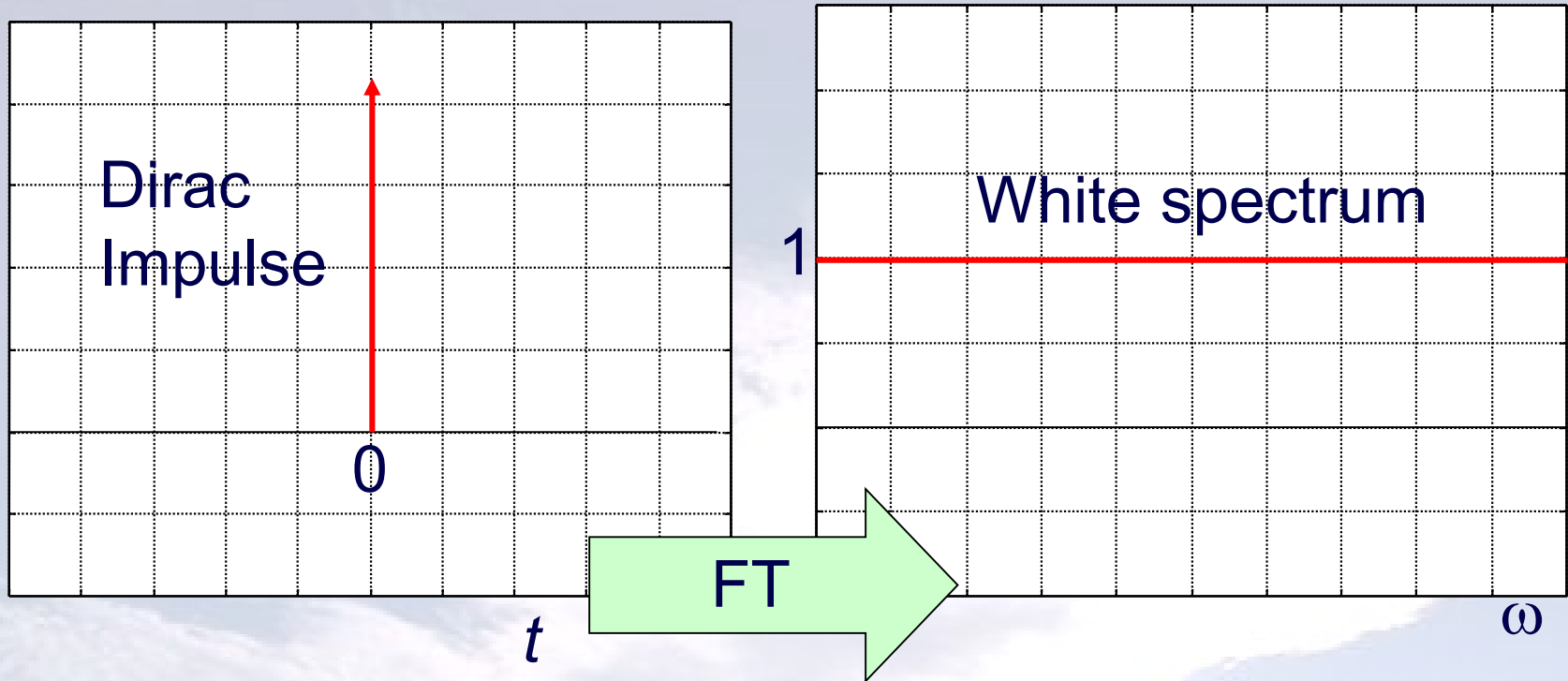
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Complex Fourier  
coefficients

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

Complex numbers!

# Fourier Transform - example

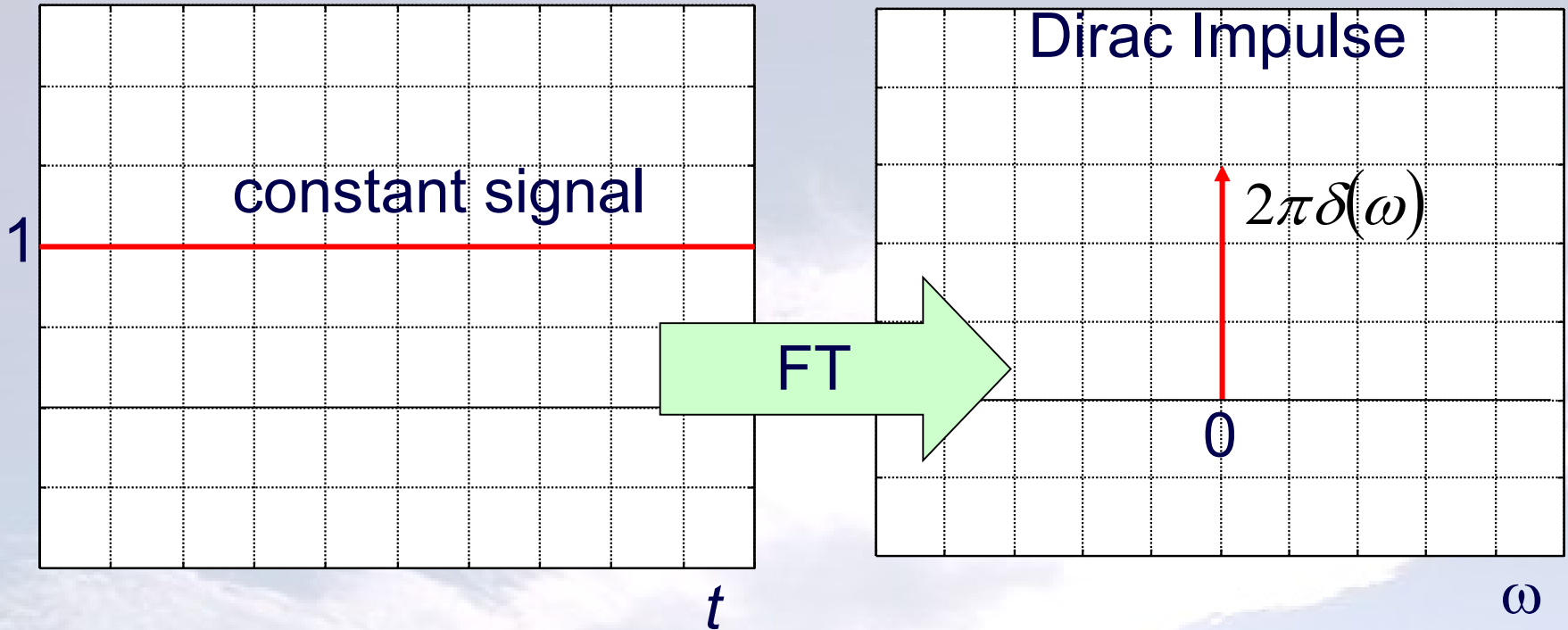


$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{for } t = 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = 1$$

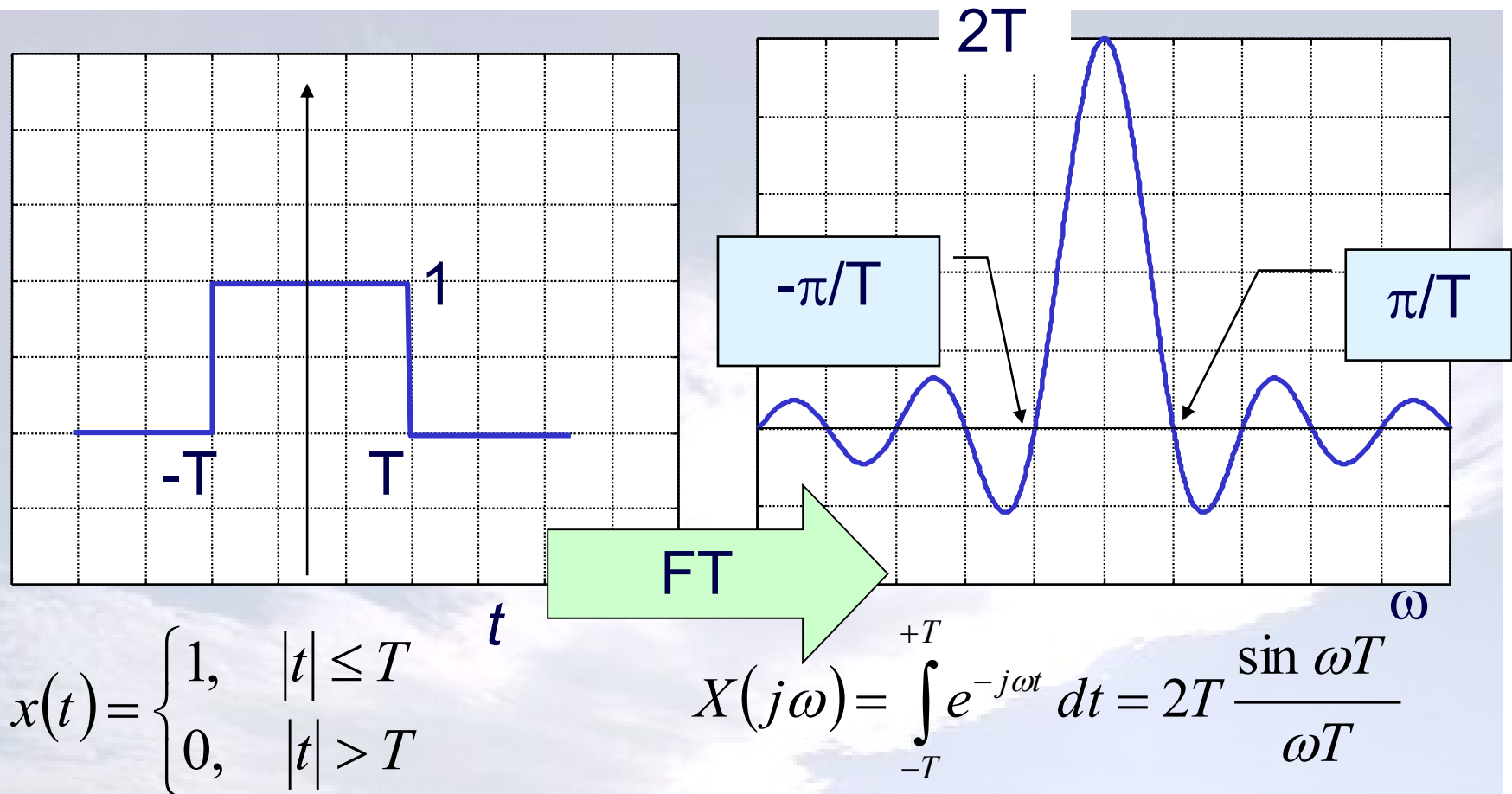
# Fourier Transform - example



$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$\delta(\omega) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{for } \omega = 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } \omega \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

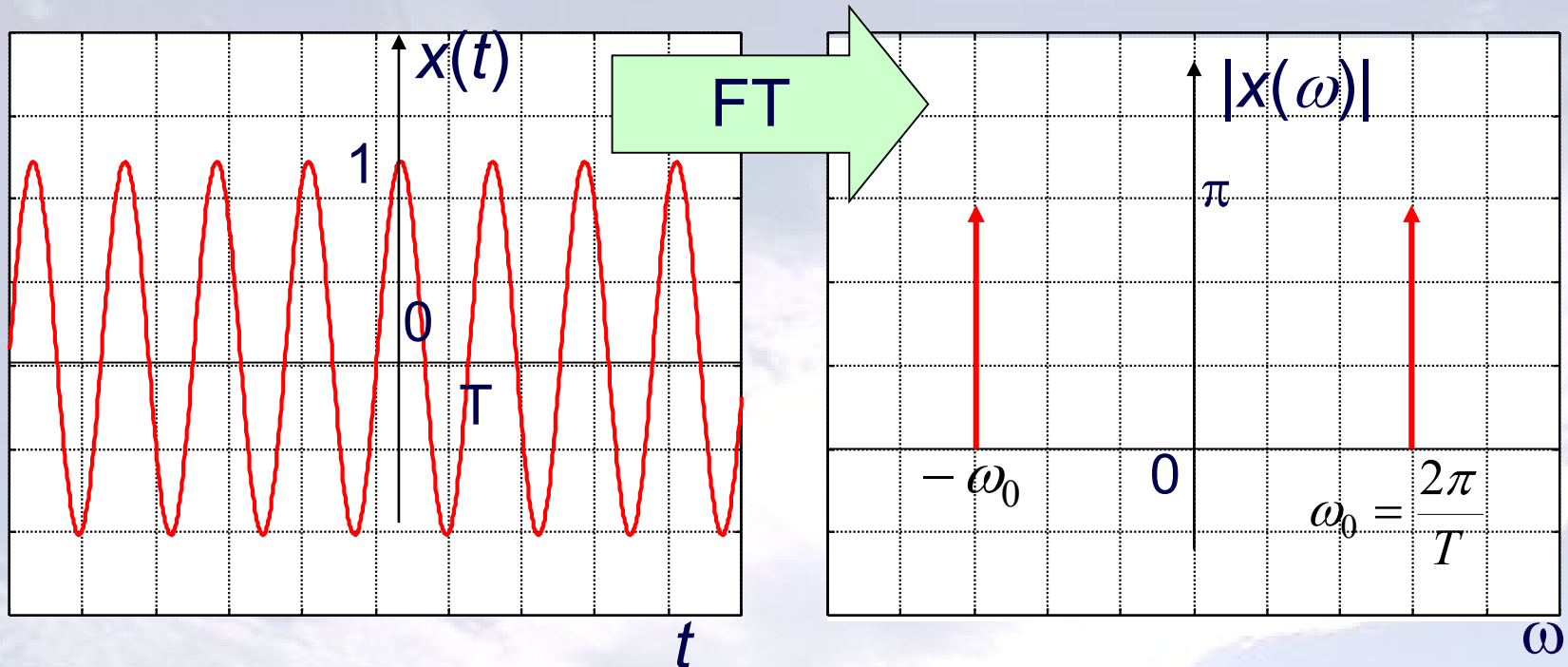
# Fourier Transform - example



**A signal of finite length has infinitely wide spectrum**

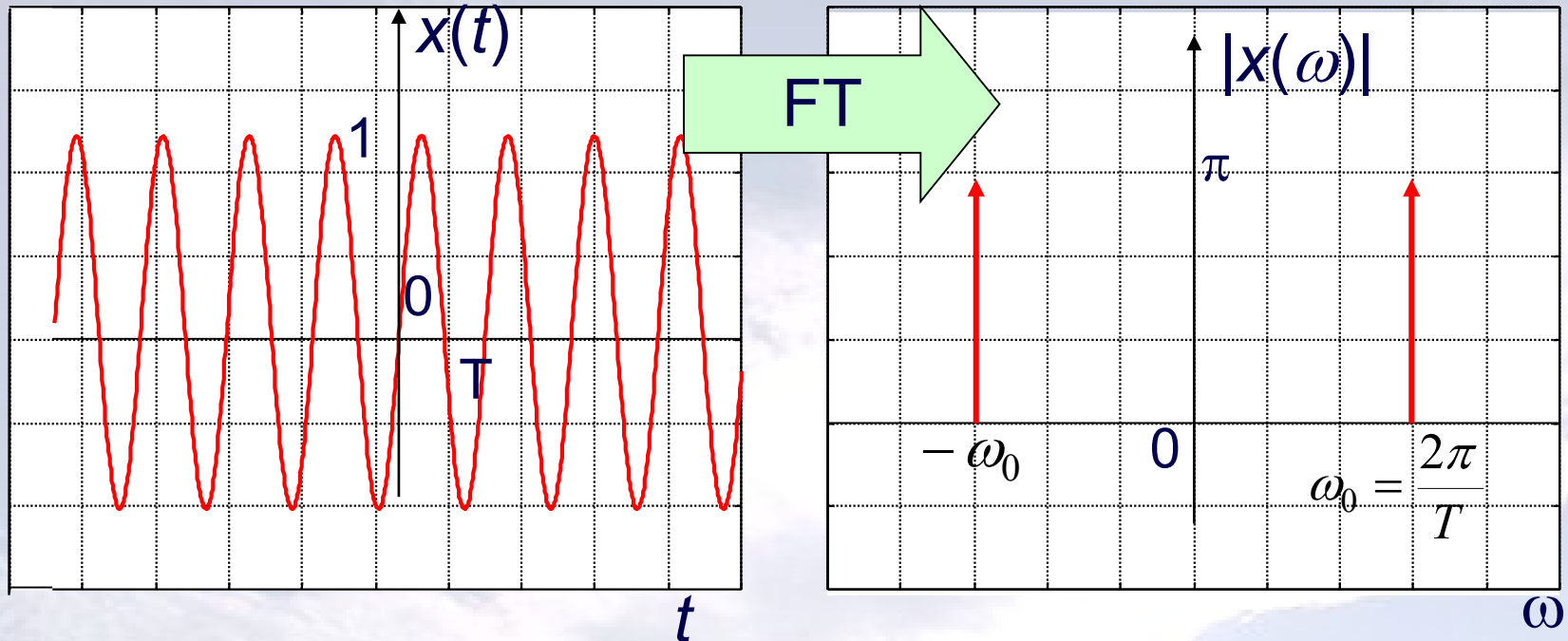


# Spectrum of a harmonic function



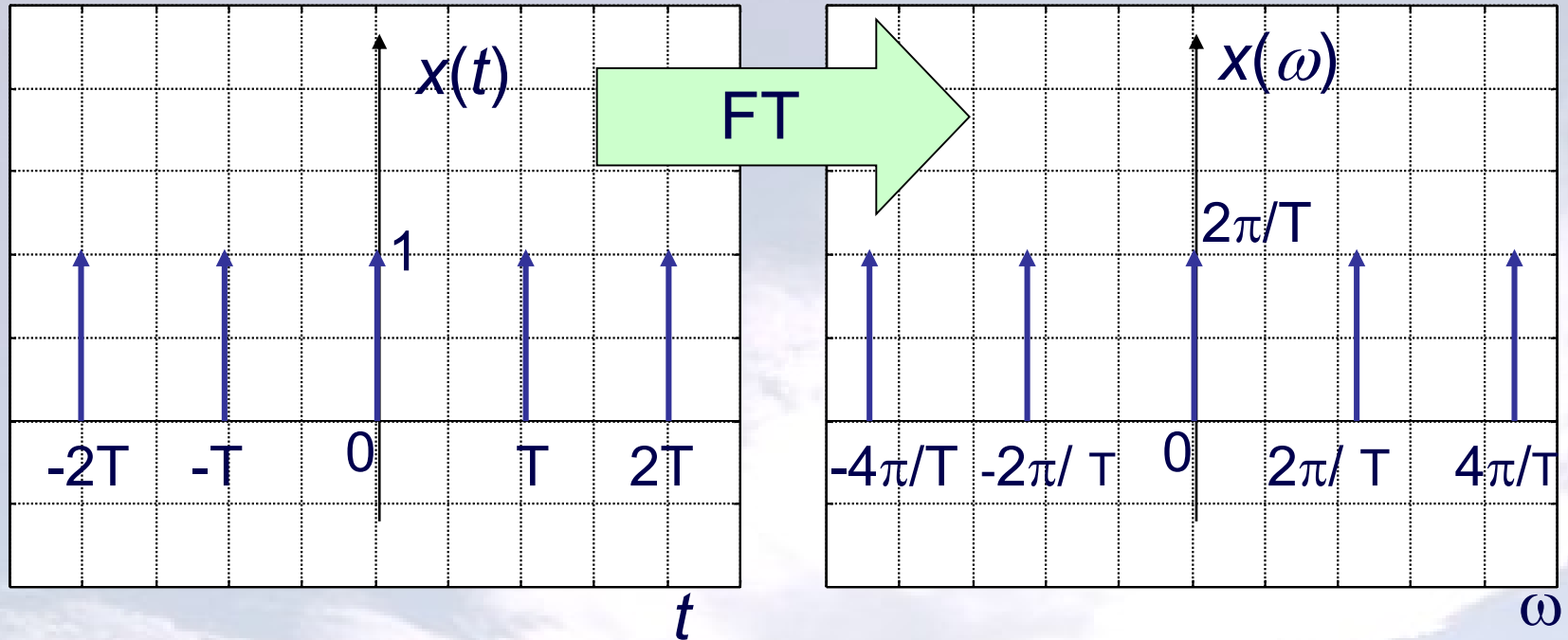
$$\cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} \right) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \left( 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \right)$$

# Spectrum of a harmonic function



$$\sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2j} \left( e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t} \right) \leftrightarrow -\frac{j}{2} \left( 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) - 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \right)$$

# Series of unit impulses



$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - kT) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \omega_0 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

where  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

# Some properties of Fourier Transform

1. Linearity:

$$ax(t) + by(t) \leftrightarrow aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$$

2. Scaling:

$$x(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right), \quad a > 0$$

3. Convolution:

$$x(t) * y(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)Y(j\omega)$$

4. Multiplication:

$$x(t)y(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega) * Y(j\omega)$$

5. Parseval's equality:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

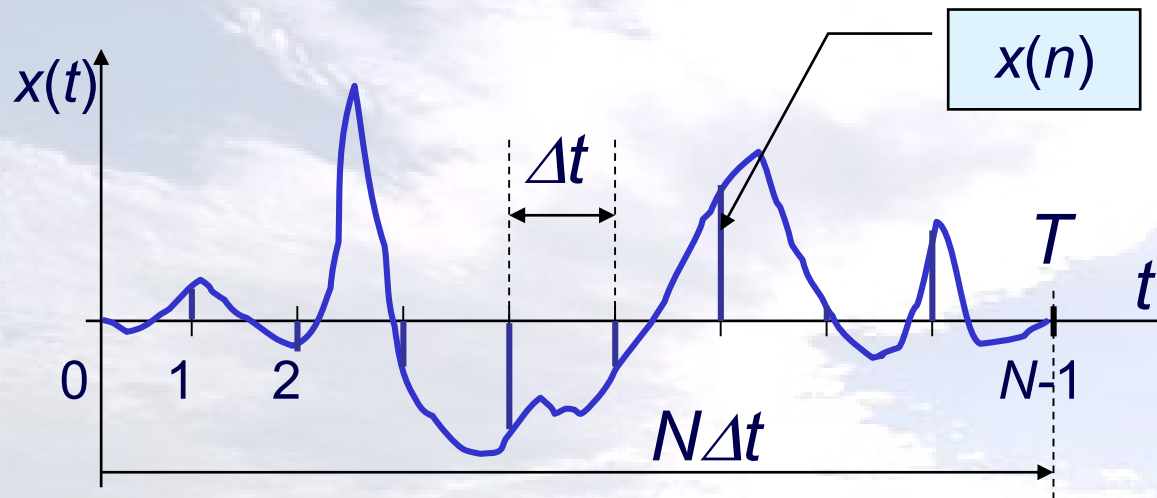
6. Modulation:

$$x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

# Discrete Fourier Transform

Periodic signal  $x(t)$  is sampled  $N$  times during its period  $T$ , ie.  $T=N\Delta t$ . Discrete signal  $x(n)$  of period  $N$  is obtained:

$$x(n) = x(n + N)$$



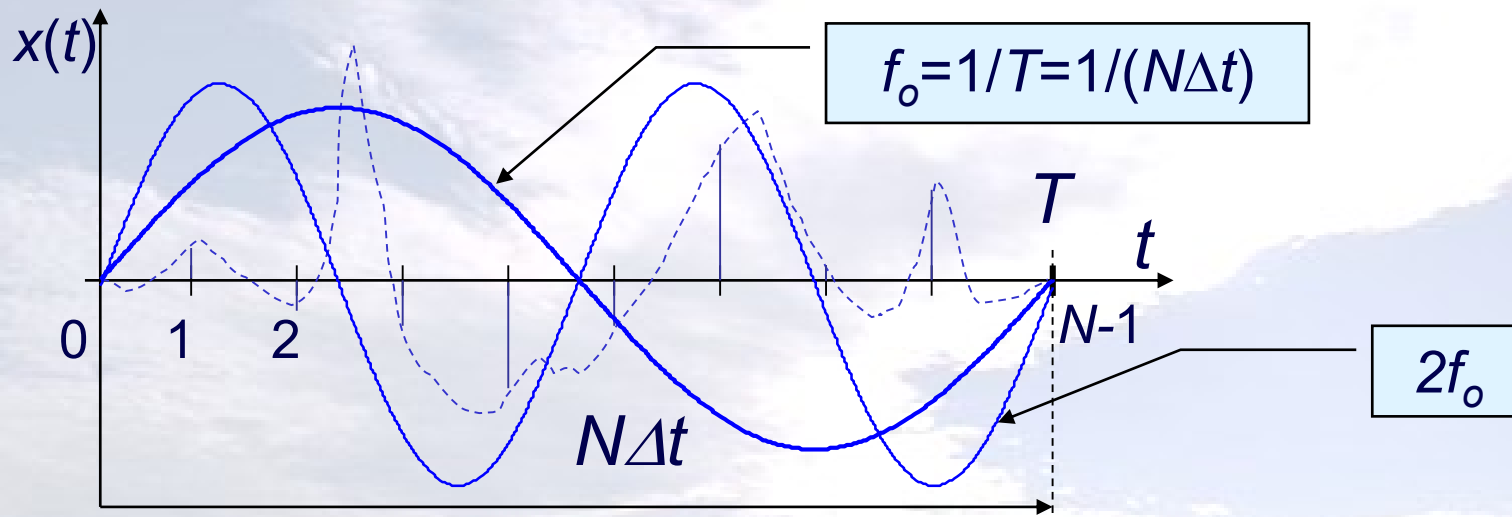
# Discrete Fourier Transform

The smallest frequency of Fourier series (fundamental frequency):

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{N\Delta t} = \frac{f_s}{N}$$

Frequencies of successive k-ths harmonics:

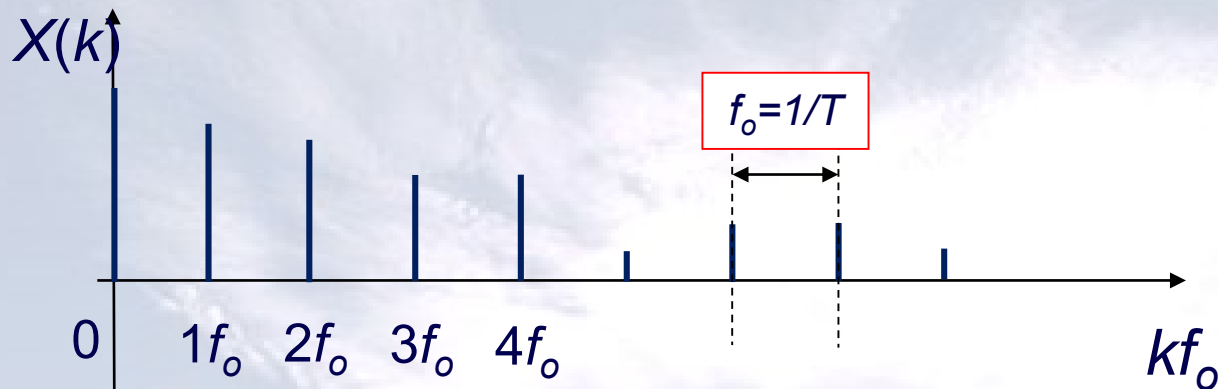
$$kf_0 = \frac{k}{N\Delta t} = \frac{kf_s}{N}$$



# Discrete Fourier Transform

Frequency/time resolution:

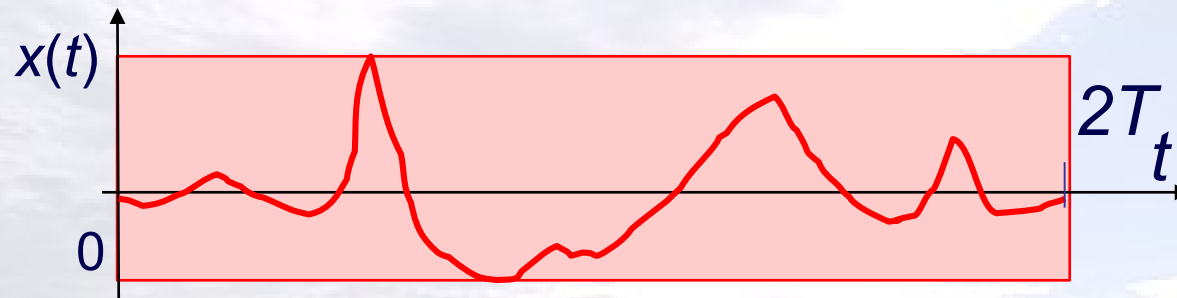
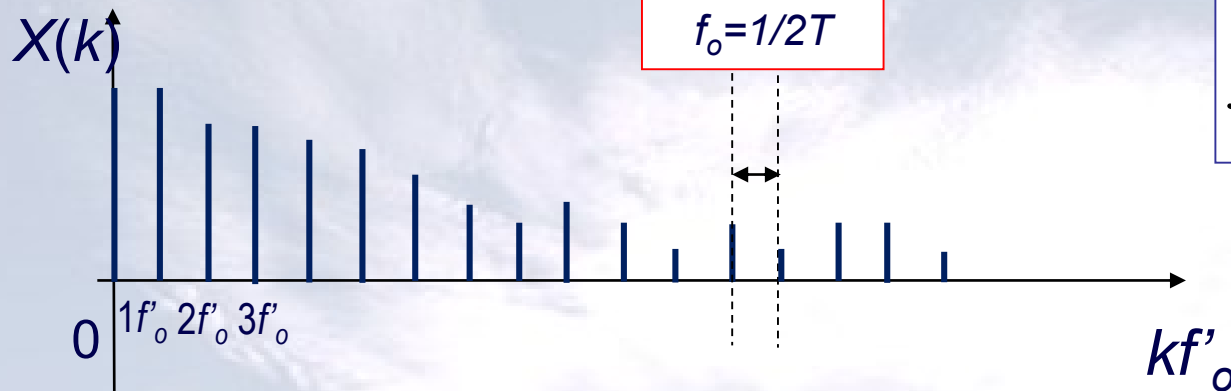
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{N\Delta t} = \frac{f_s}{N}$$



# Discrete Fourier Transform

Frequency/time resolution:

$$f'_0 = \frac{1}{2T} = \frac{1}{2N\Delta t} = \frac{f_s}{2N}$$

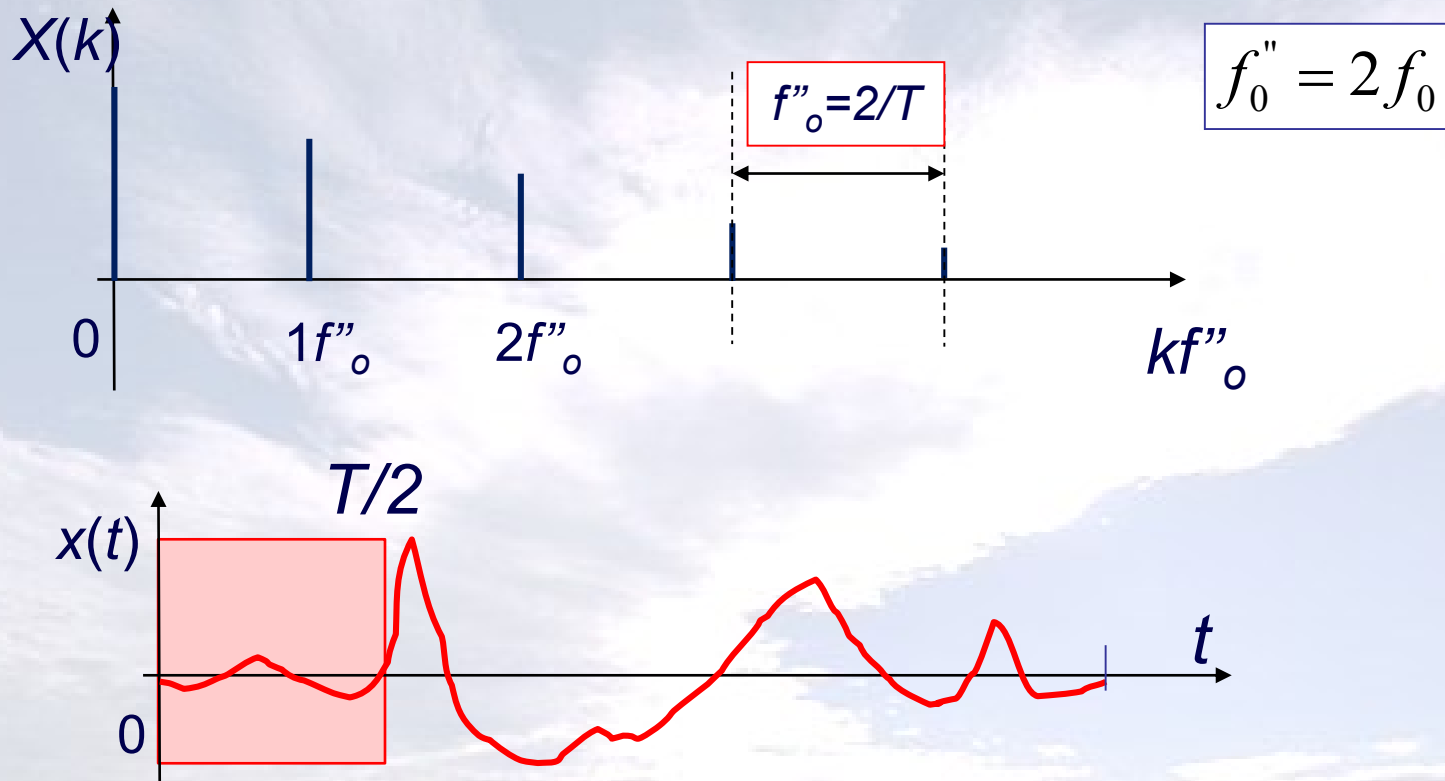




# Discrete Fourier Transform

Frequency/time resolution:

$$f_o'' = \frac{2}{T} = \frac{2}{N\Delta t} = \frac{2f_s}{N}$$



# Discrete Fourier Transform

Modifying equations for Fourier series and Fourier coefficients for continuous time:

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k=+\infty} X(k) e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

gives corresponding equations for discrete time:

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N\Delta t} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n\Delta t) e^{-jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{N\Delta t}\right)n\Delta t} \Delta t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)n}$$

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{N}n}$$

$$k=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$n=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

# Discrete Fourier Transform

Direct:

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-jk \left( \frac{2\pi}{N} \right) n}$$

Sample index in time

$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$

Inverse:

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

Sample index in frequency

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$

# DFT – amplitude and phase spectrum

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

$$X(k) = |X(k)| \cdot e^{j \arg(X(k))}$$

Amplitude  
spectrum

Phase  
spectrum

Where:

$$|X(k)| = \sqrt{\operatorname{Re}[X(k)]^2 + \operatorname{Im}[X(k)]^2}$$

$$\arg[X(k)] = \arctan\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}[X(k)]}{\operatorname{Re}[X(k)]}\right)$$

# DFT – properties

For a real valued signal  $x(n)$  the following property holds for its  $N$ -point DFT:

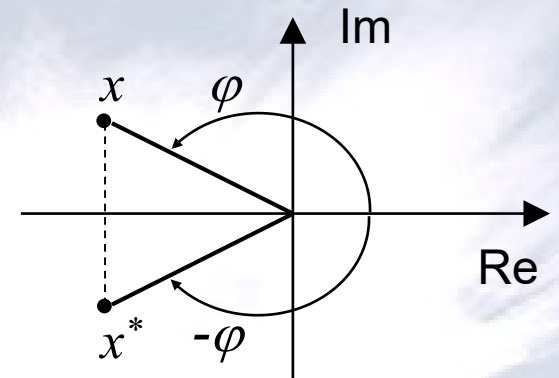
$$X(k) = X^*(N - k)$$

Hence for the amplitude spectrum (even symmetry):

$$|X(k)| = |X(N - k)|$$

and for the phase spectrum (odd symmetry):

$$\arg[X(k)] = -\arg[X(N - k)]$$



# DFT-example

$$x(n) = [1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 4]$$

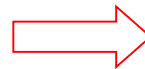
$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1=3} x(n) e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

$$X(0) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1=3} x(n) e^{-j2\pi 0n/N} = \frac{1}{4} [x(0) + x(1) + x(2) + x(3)] =$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} [1 + 3 + 4 + 4] = 3$$

$$X(1) = ? \dots = \frac{1}{4} (-3 + j)$$

$$X(2) = ? \dots = -\frac{1}{4} (2)$$

$$X(3) = ? \dots = -\frac{1}{4} (3 + j)$$



Amplitude and  
phase  
spectrum?

# The symmetry – property

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

$$N=4$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(k=0) &= 3 \\ X(k=1) &= \frac{1}{4}(-3 + j) \\ X(k=2) &= -\frac{1}{4}(2) \\ X(k=3) &= -\frac{1}{4}(3 + j) \end{aligned}$$



$$X\left(\frac{N}{2} + k\right) = X^*\left(\frac{N}{2} - k\right)$$



$$\left| X\left(\frac{N}{2} + k\right) \right| = \left| X\left(\frac{N}{2} - k\right) \right|$$

Amplitude spectrum:  
even symmetry



$$\arg\left(X\left(\frac{N}{2} + k\right)\right) = -\arg\left(X\left(\frac{N}{2} - k\right)\right)$$

Phase spectrum:  
odd symmetry

# DFT – properties

DFT is periodic:

$$X(k) = X(k + N)$$

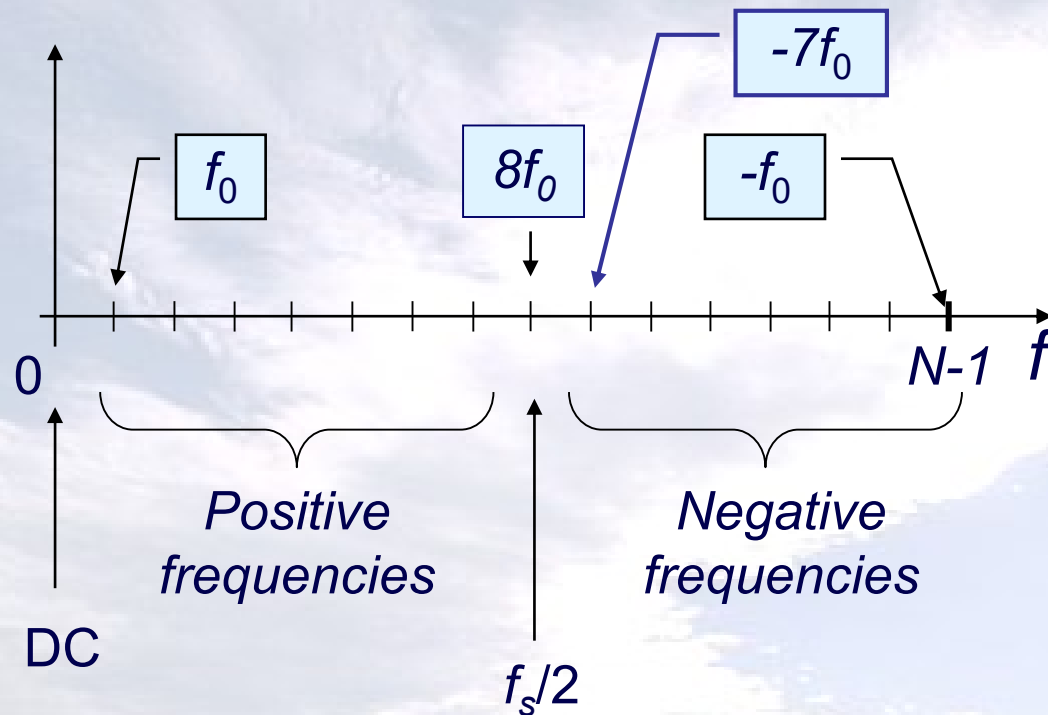
$$X(k + N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j2\pi(k+N)n/N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j2\pi kn/N} \underbrace{e^{-j2\pi kn}}_{=?} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j2\pi kn/N} = X(k)$$

= ?



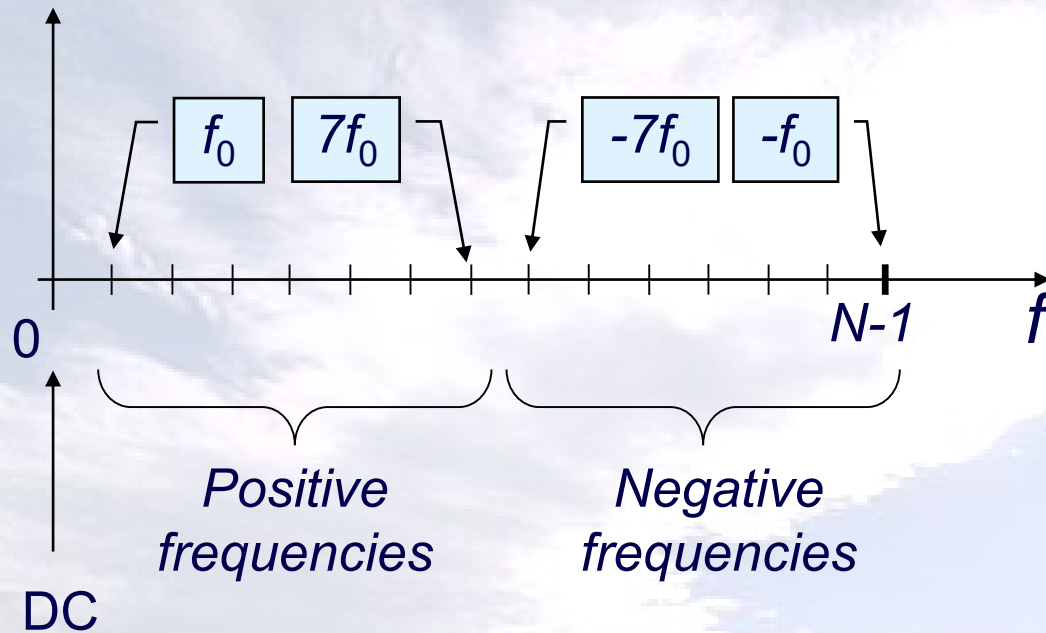
# Discrete Fourier Transform – amplitude spectrum

$N$  - even ( $N=16$ )



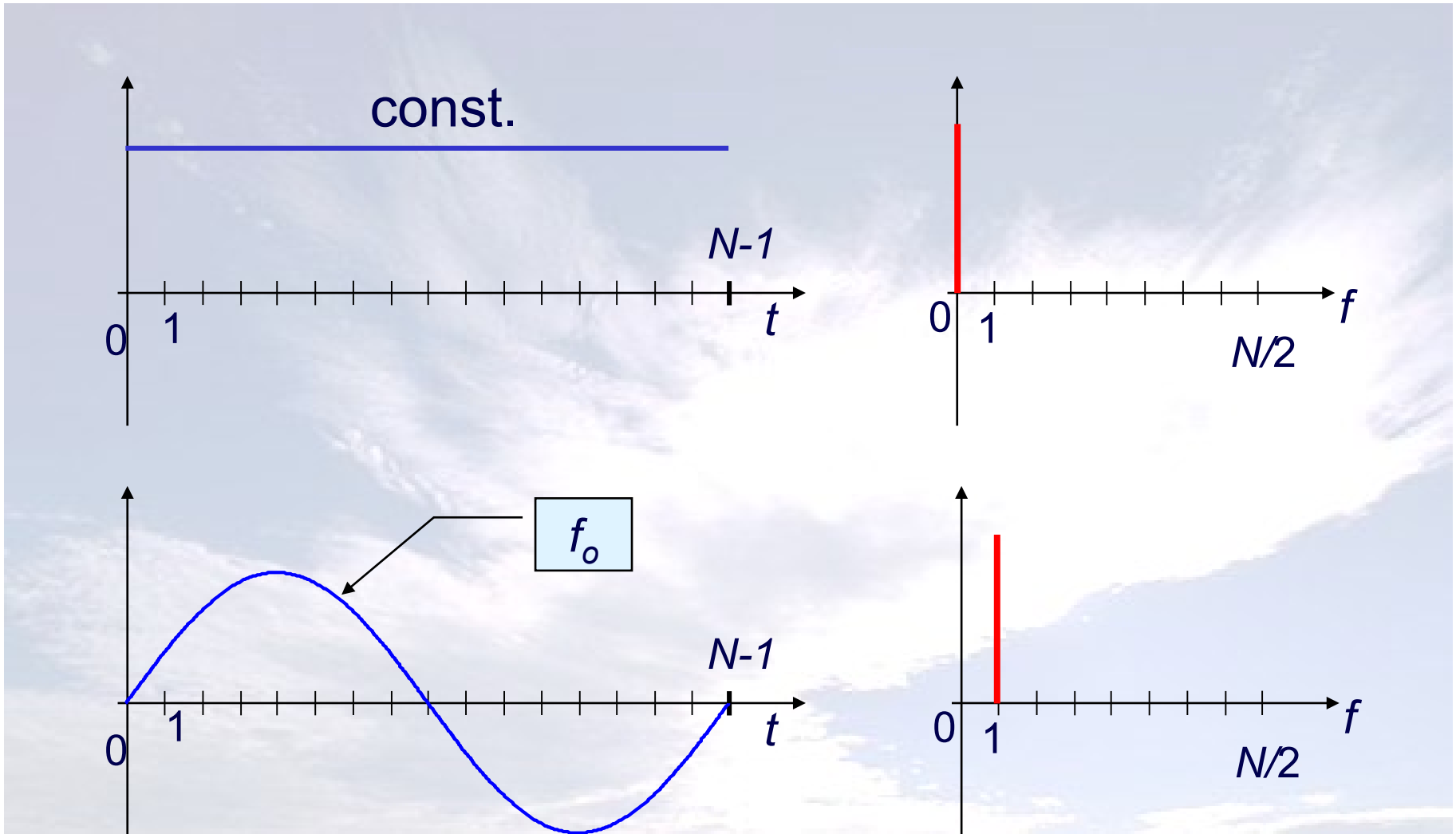
# Discrete Fourier Transform – amplitude spectrum

$N$  - odd ( $N=15$ )



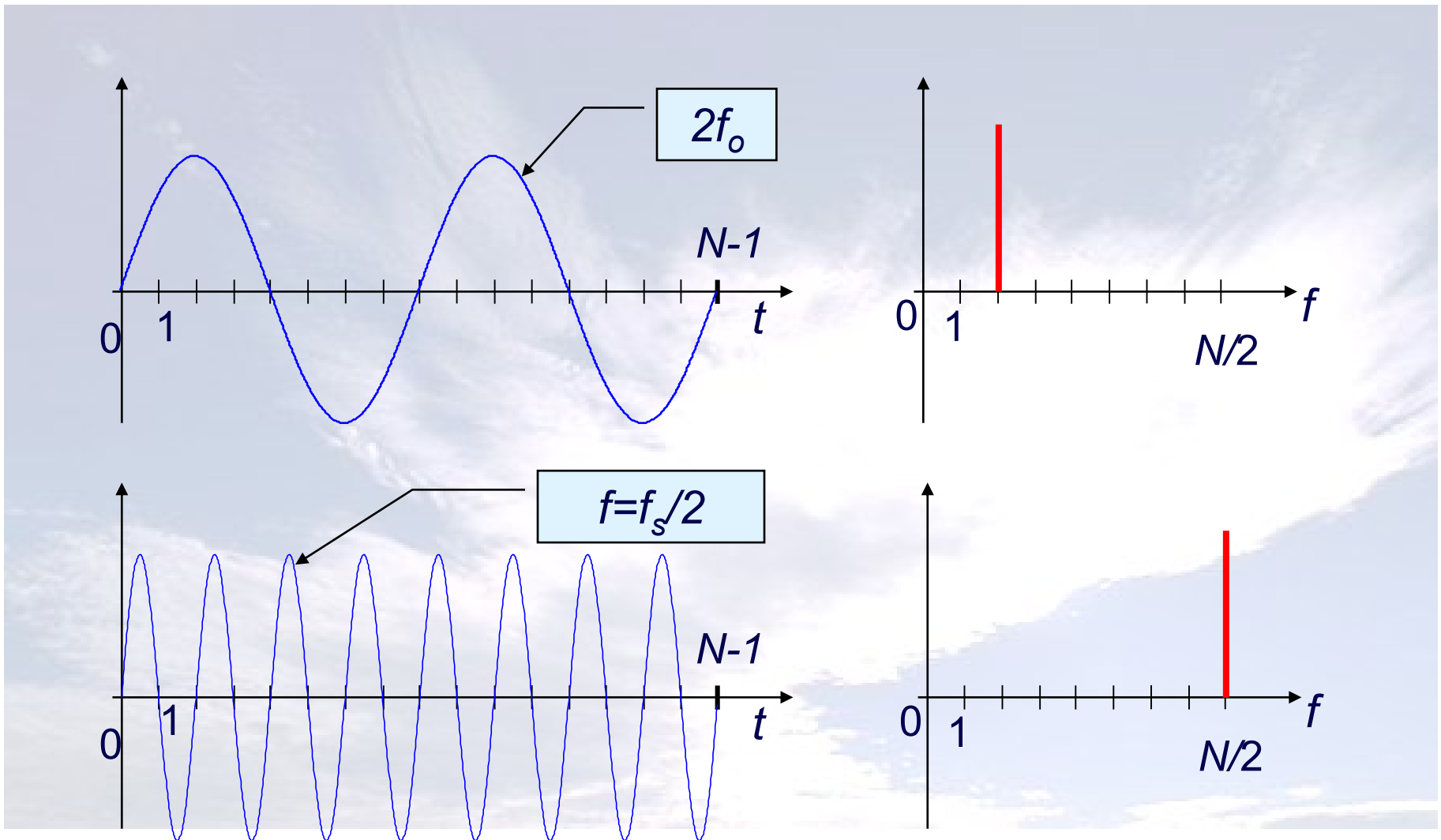


# Discrete Fourier Transform – amplitude spectrum





# Discrete Fourier Transform – amplitude spectrum



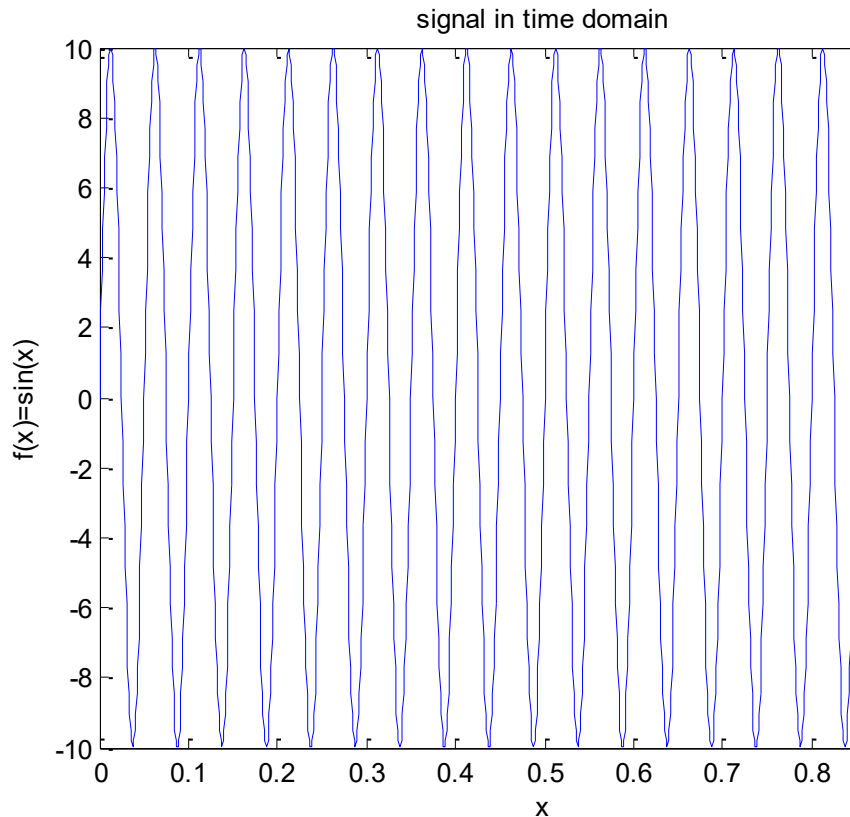
# Examples

## Computer exercise:

- Create  $N=2000$  samples of harmonic signal  $x(t)=A\sin(2\pi f_x t)$ , where  $A=10$ ,  $f_x=20$  Hz, sampled with frequency  $f_s=1000$  Hz.
- Plot the signal, determine its frequency spectra and plot them.
- Compute the inverse transform and compare the result with the original signal.



# Examples



```
N=2000      #number of samples
A=10        #amplitude
fx=20       #sinusoid frequency
fs=1000     #sampling frequency
T=N/fs      #time range
#time scale
t=arange(0,T,1.0/fs)

#sinusoid sample values
x=A*sin(2*pi*fx*t)

#plotting
figure(1)
plot(t,x)
title('signal in time domain')
xlabel('Time [s]')
ylabel('f(x)=sin(x)')
```



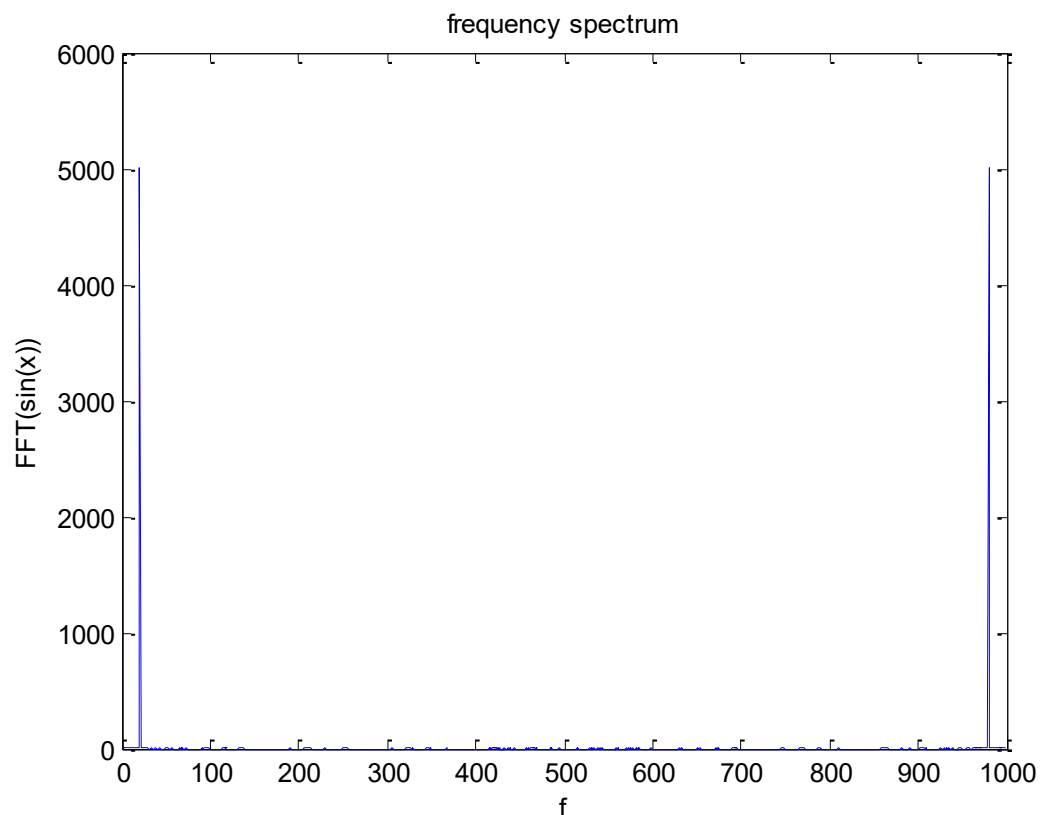


# Examples

```
#frequency base determination  
f0=float(fs)/N  
f=arange(0,N*f0,f0)
```

```
#determination of Fourier  
coefficients  
X=fft(x)
```

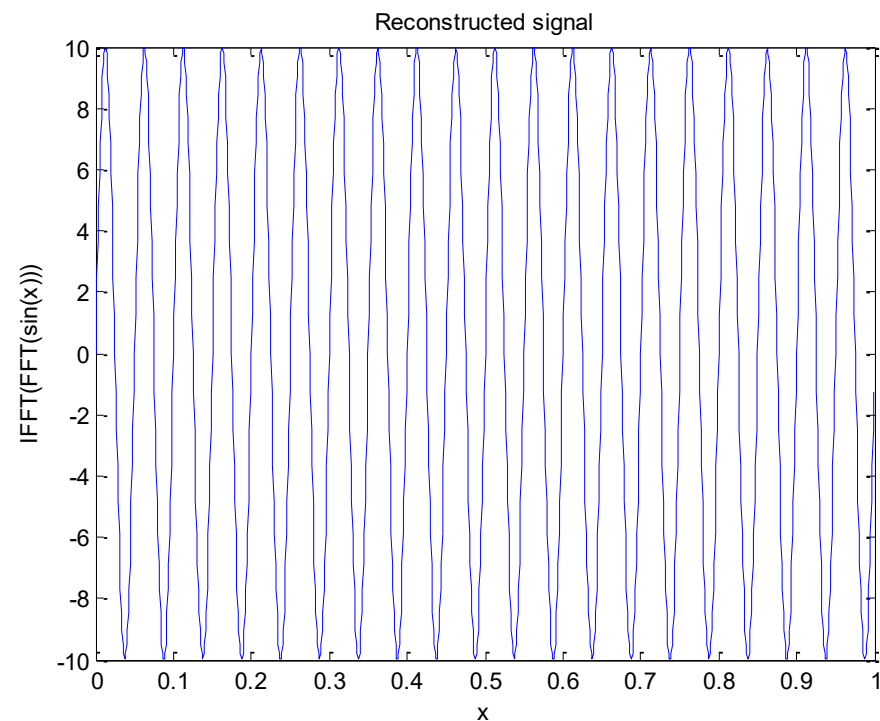
```
#plotting  
figure  
plot(f, abs(X))  
title('frequency spectrum')  
xlabel('f')  
ylabel('FFT(sin(x))')
```





# Examples

```
#inverse  
iX=ifft(X)  
figure; plot(t,real(iX))  
title('Reconstructed signal')  
xlabel('x')  
ylabel('IFFT(FFT(sin(x)))')
```







# Examples

## Computer exercise:

Add the Gaussian noise of standard deviation  $\sigma=20$   
( `20*randn(1,1000)` )  
to the signal created in the previous exercise.

Plot the noised signal. Is it possible to determine the harmonic frequency using the time characteristic?

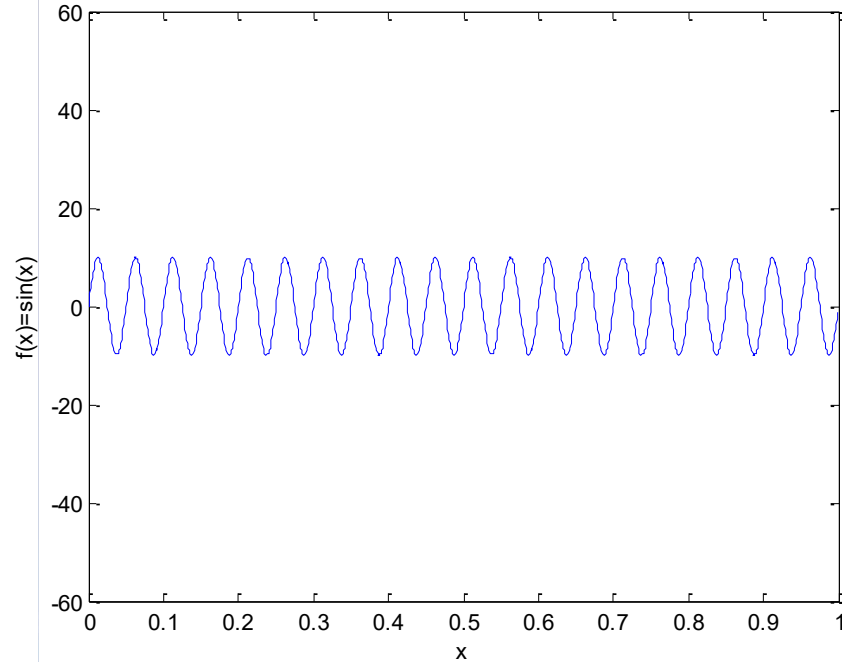
Plot the frequency spectrum of the noised signal and determine the main harmonic component of the signal.



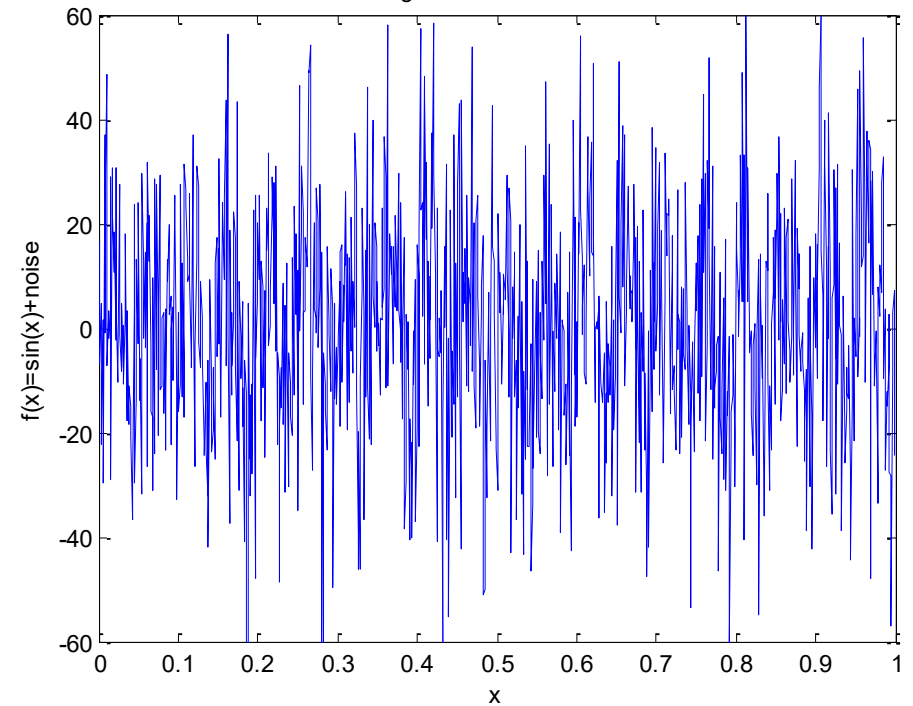


# Examples

signal in time domain

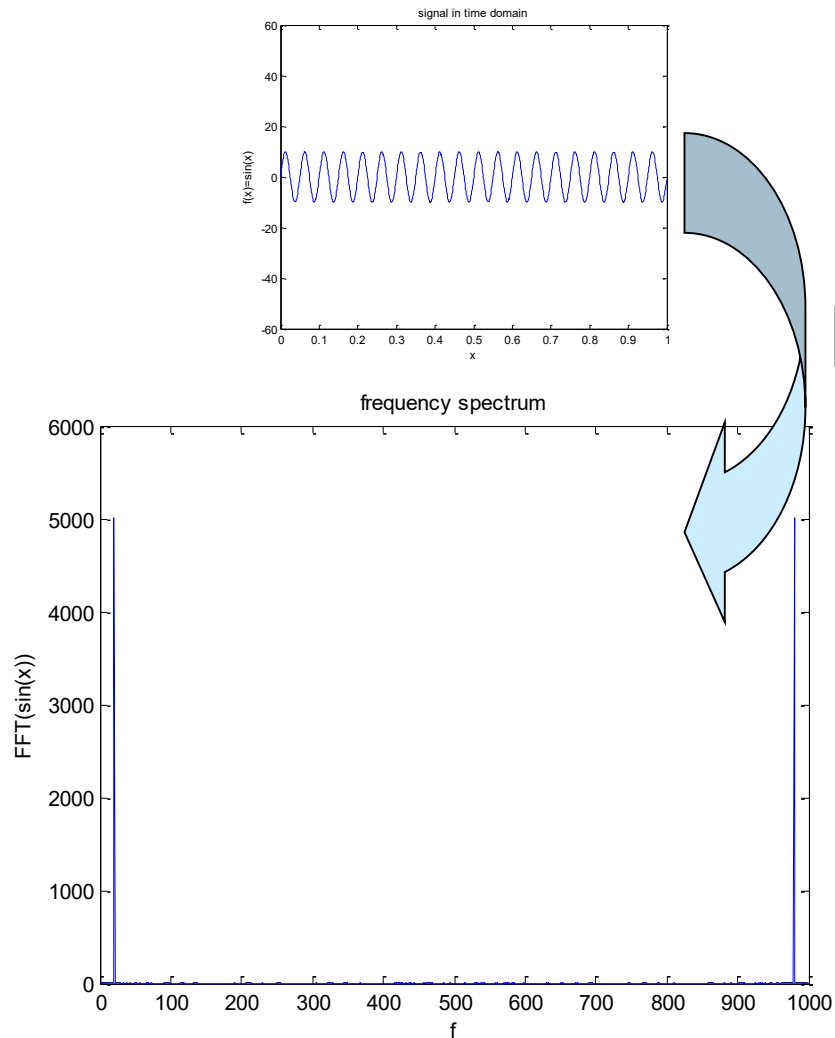


signal in time domain

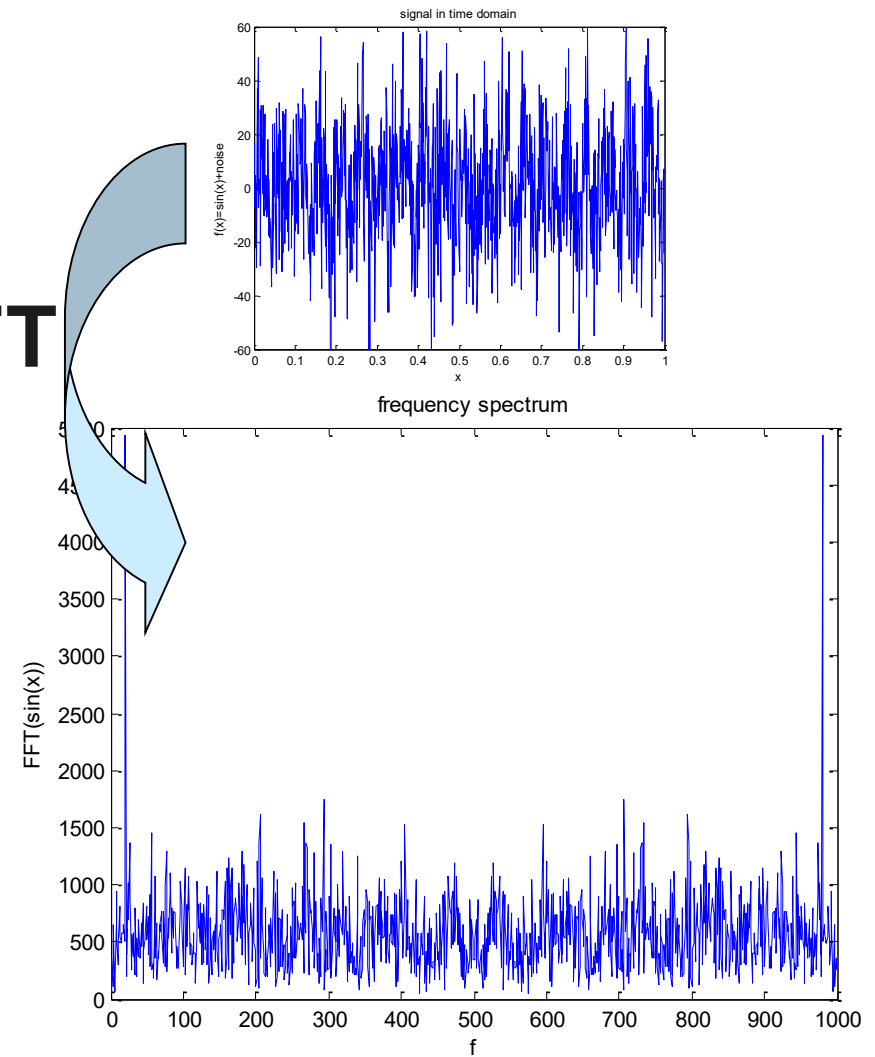




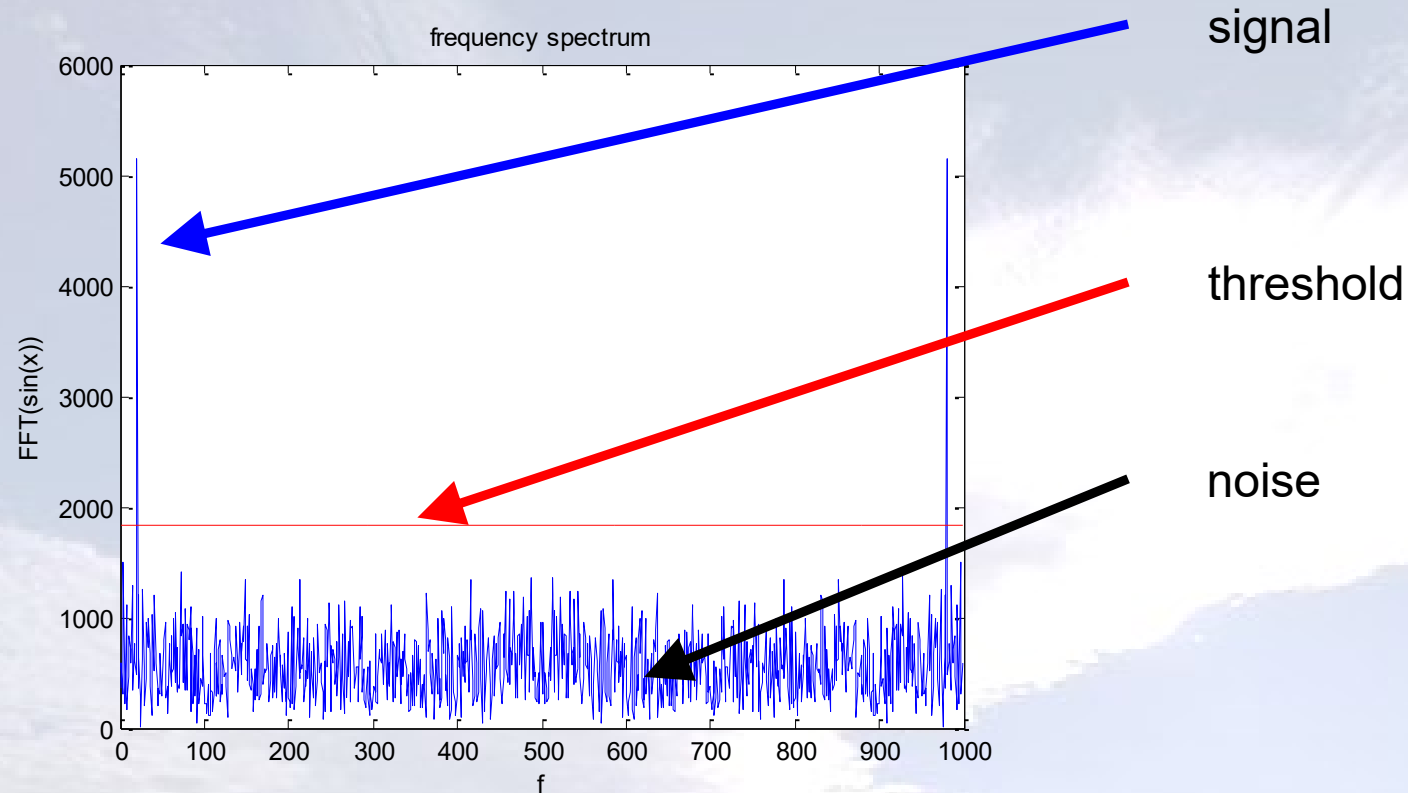
# Examples



DFT

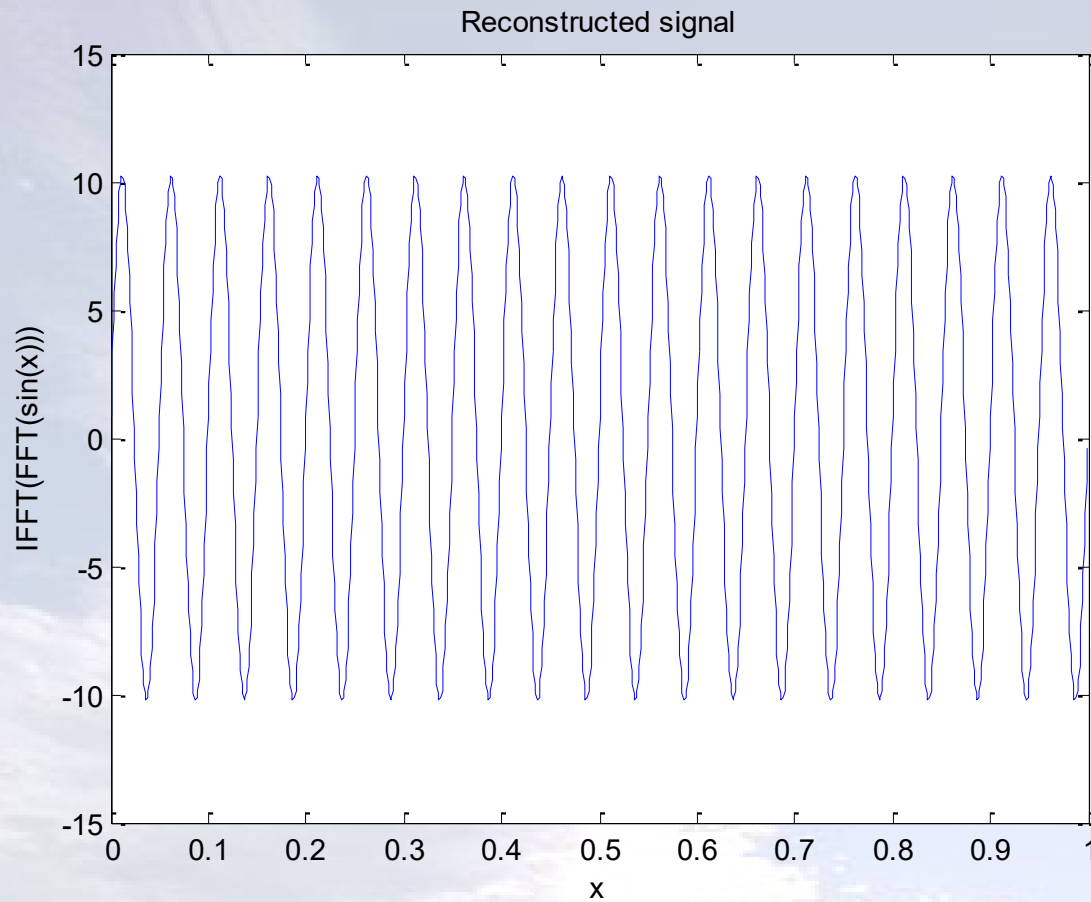


# Examples





# Examples



# Examples

## Computer exercise:

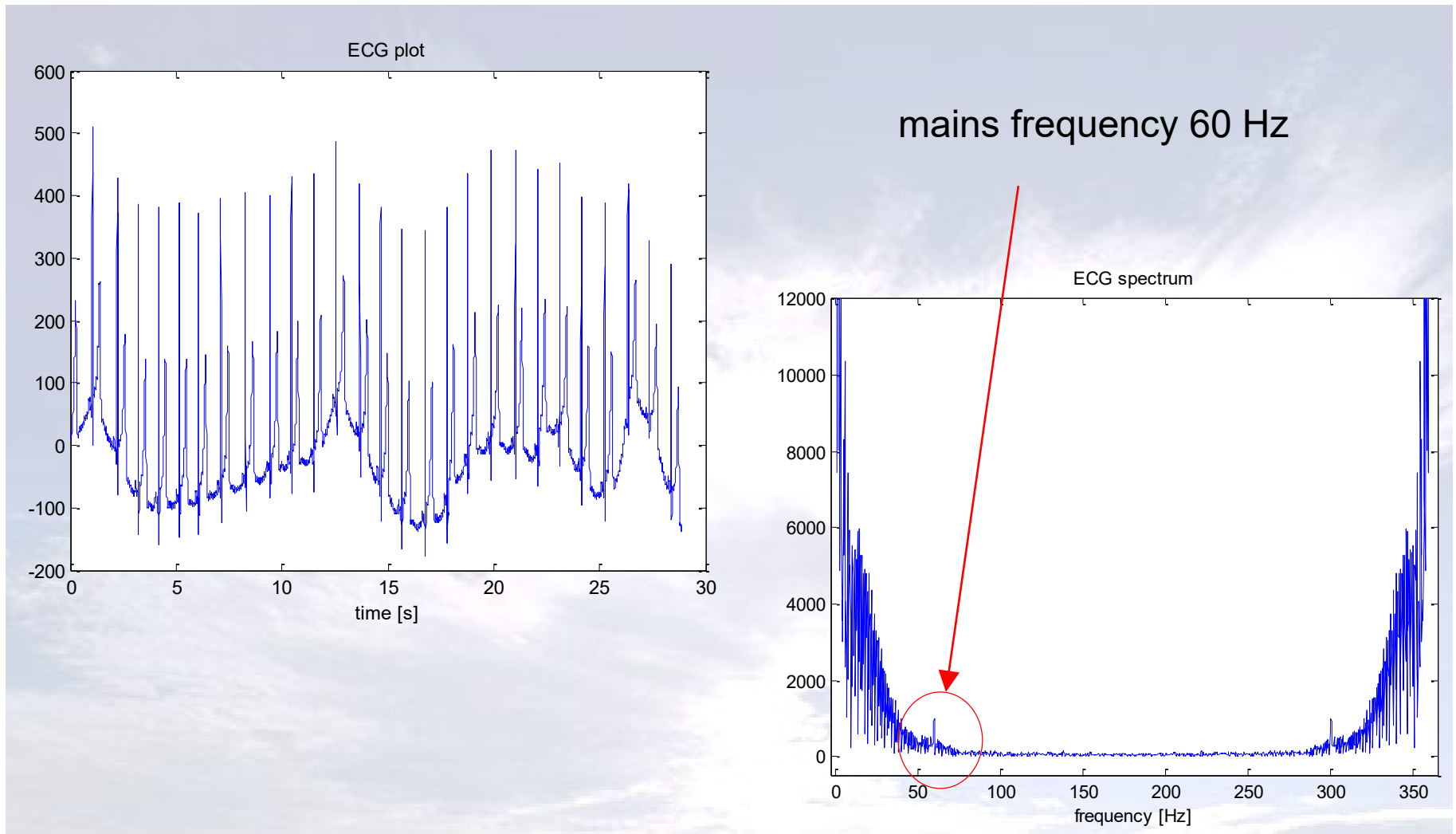
Determine and plot the amplitude frequency spectrum of the ECG signal sampled at  $f_s=360$  Hz

*(remember to subtract the mean from the signal prior to Fourier transform. Use 1024-point DFT).*

Analyse the ECG signal spectrum.

Notice the mains frequency.

# Examples



In practice a **Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)** is used

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-jk \left( \frac{2\pi}{N} \right) n}, \quad dla \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$X(0) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j0 \left( \frac{2\pi}{N} \right) n}$$

Single coefficient

N	N <sup>2</sup> (FT)	NlogN (FFT)	Zysk N/logN
16	256	64	4
256	65535	2048	32
512	262144	4608	64
2048	~4e6	22528	186

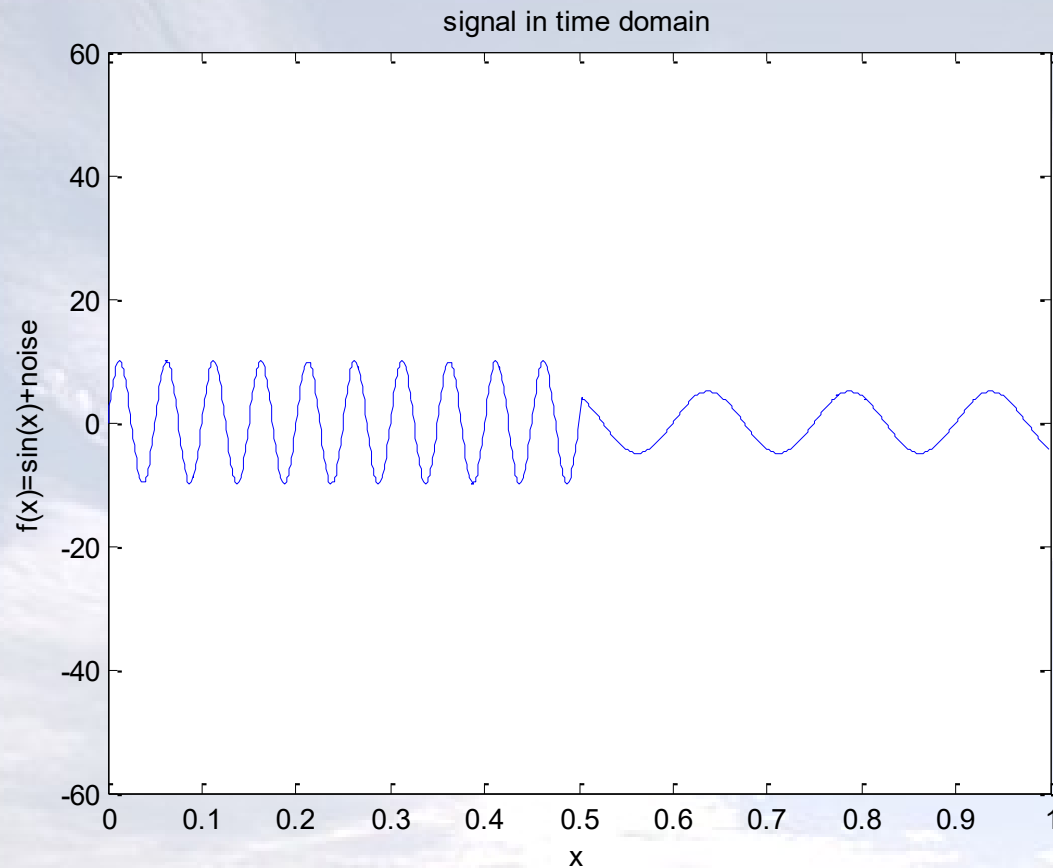
In FFT symmetry and periodicity of complex harmonics is used





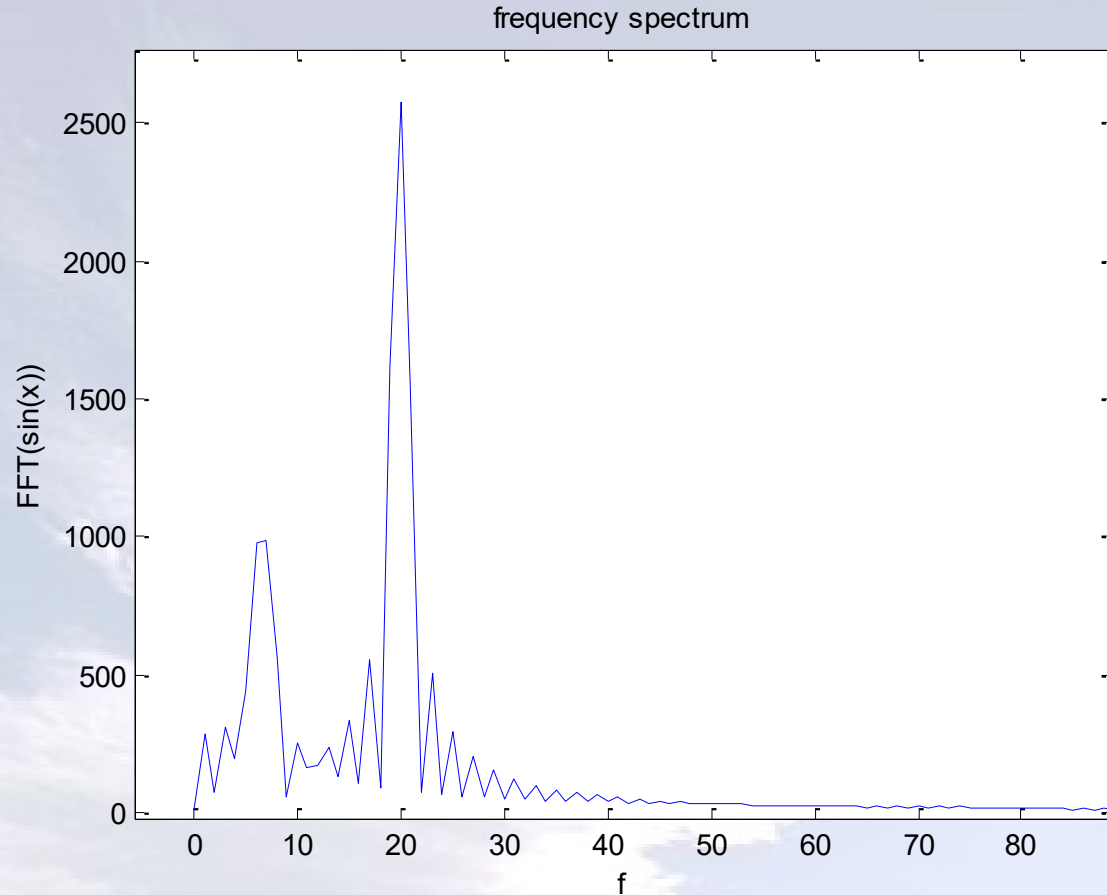
# Short Time Fourier Transform

Consider the following non-stationary signal:





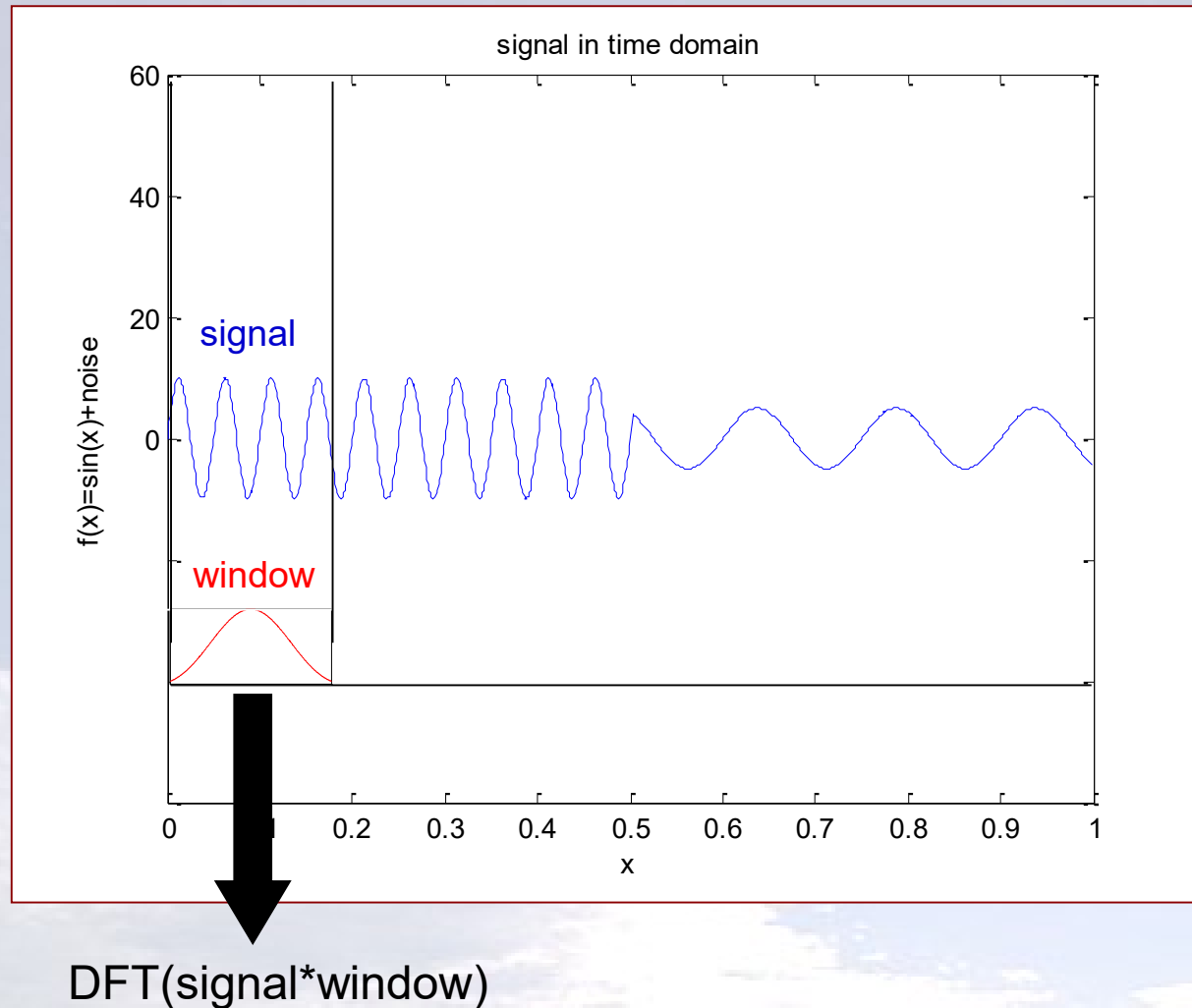
# Short Time Fourier Transform



What important information is lost in the frequency spectrum?

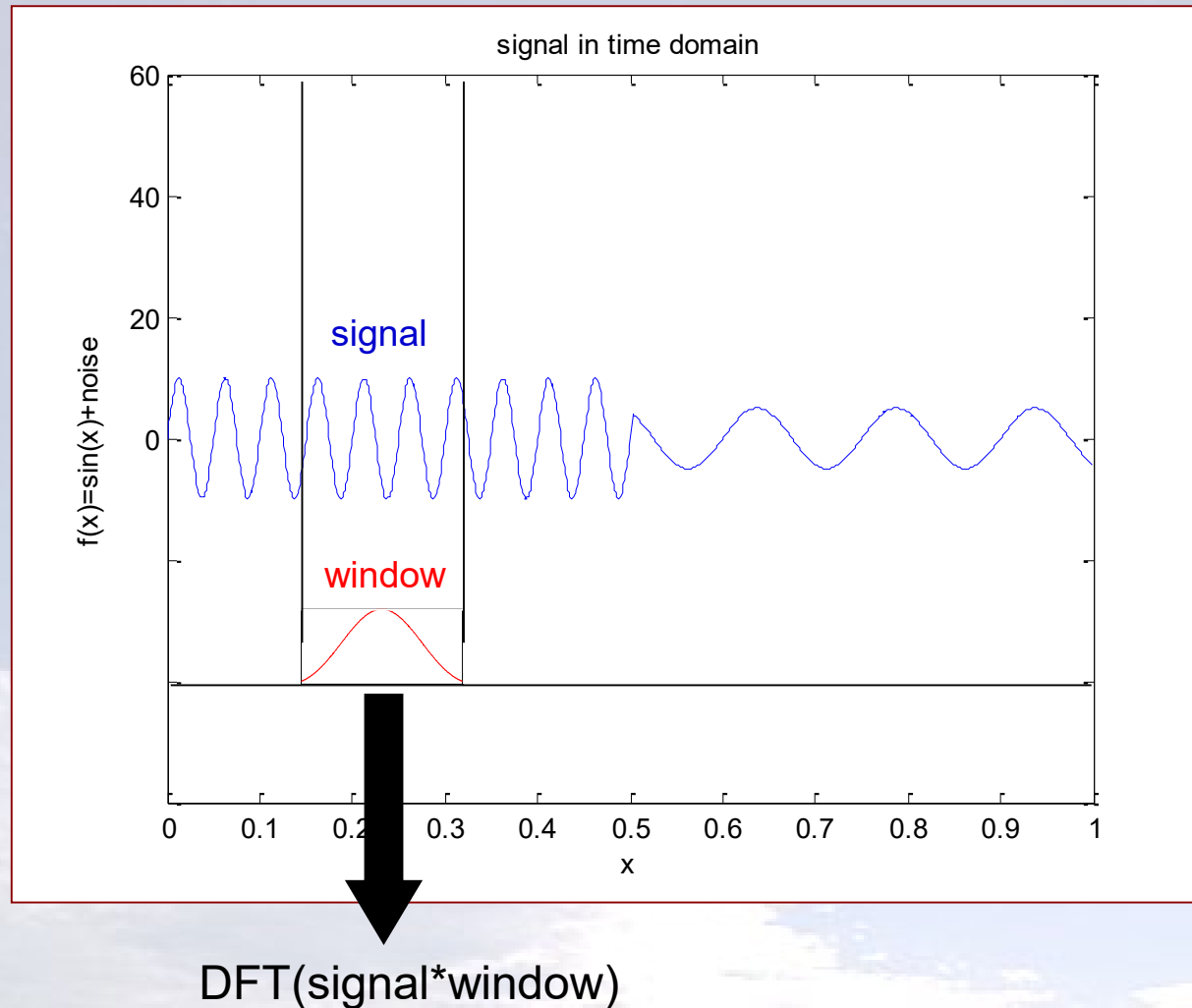


# Short Time Fourier Transform

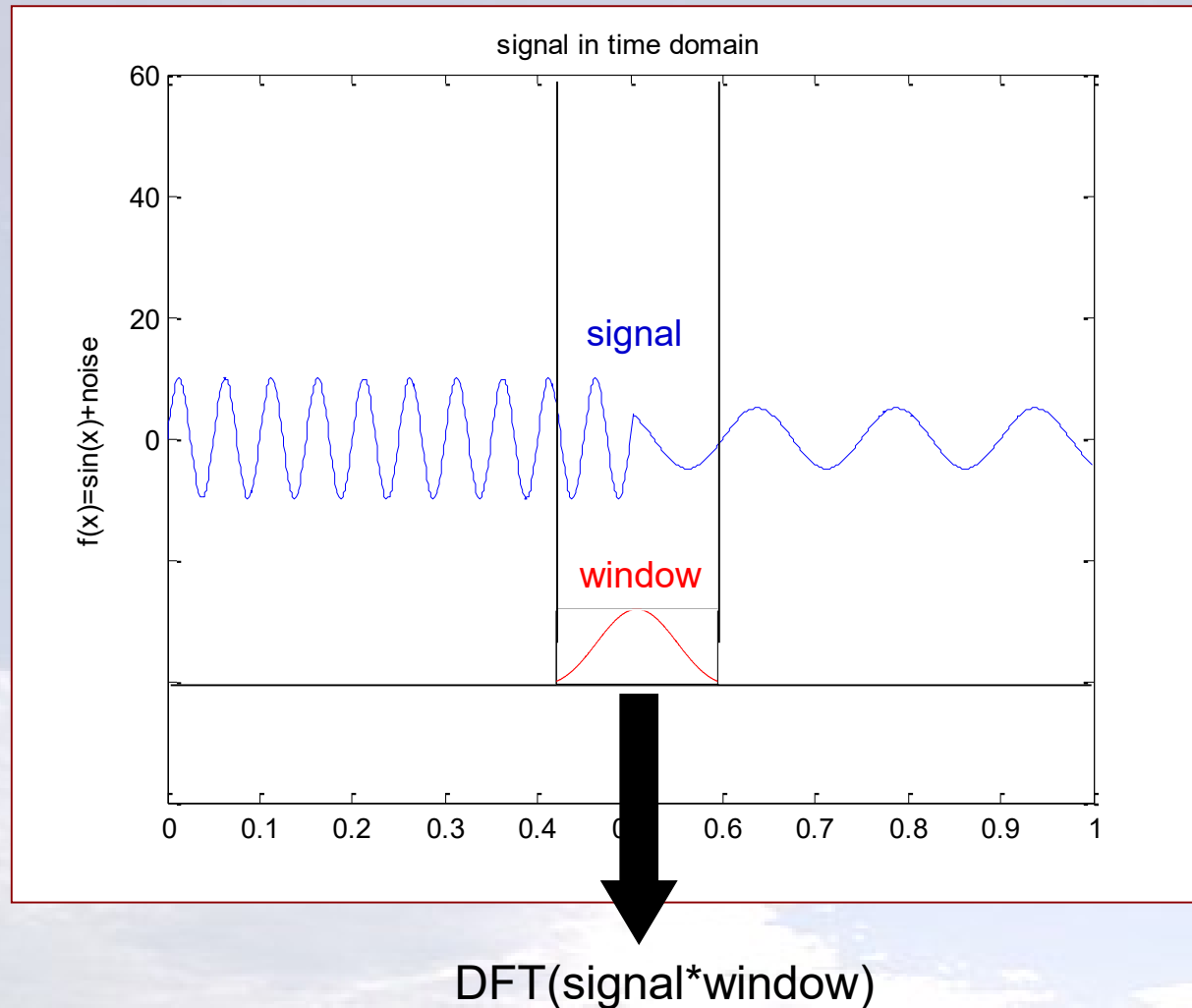




# Short Time Fourier Transform

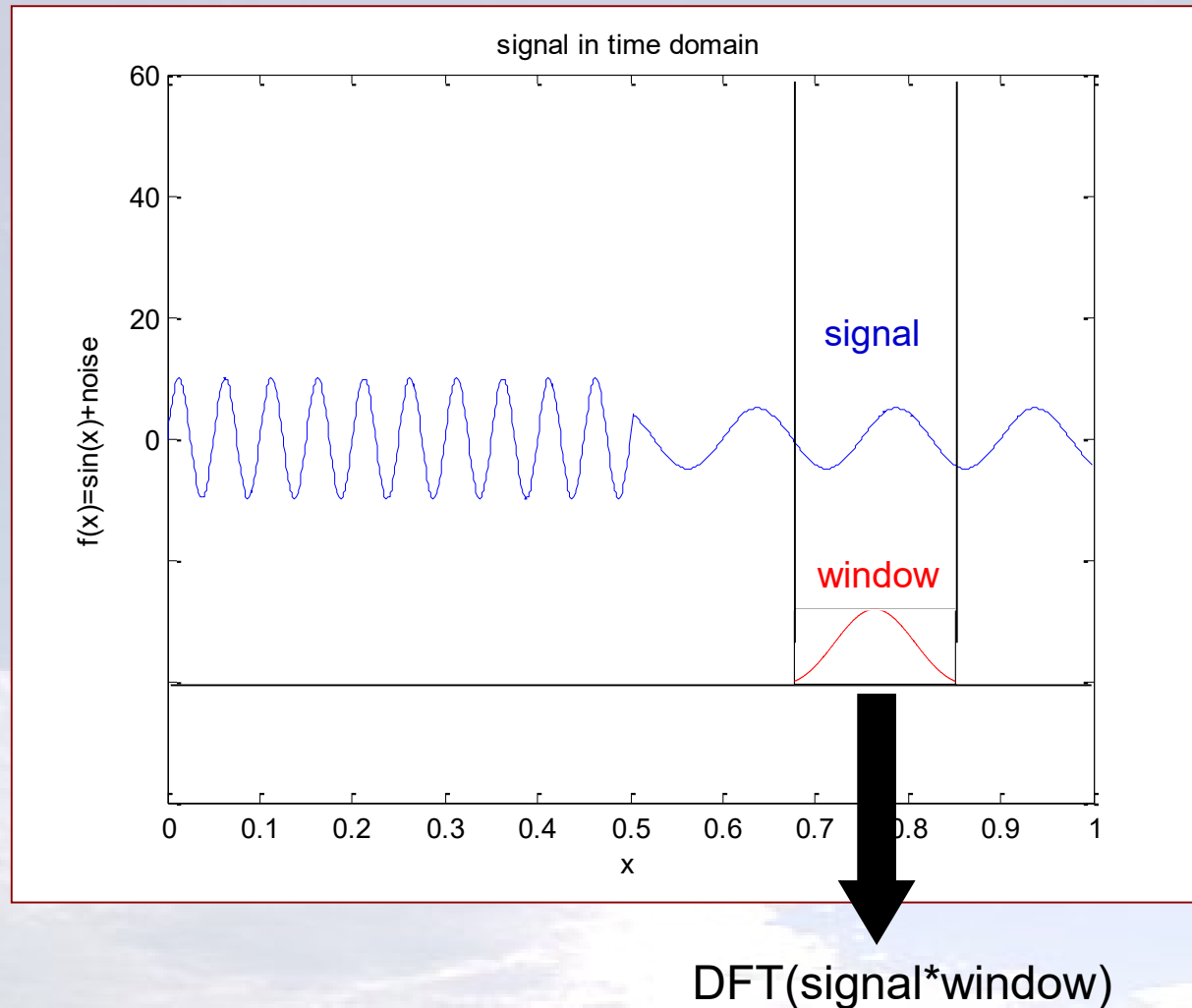


# Short Time Fourier Transform



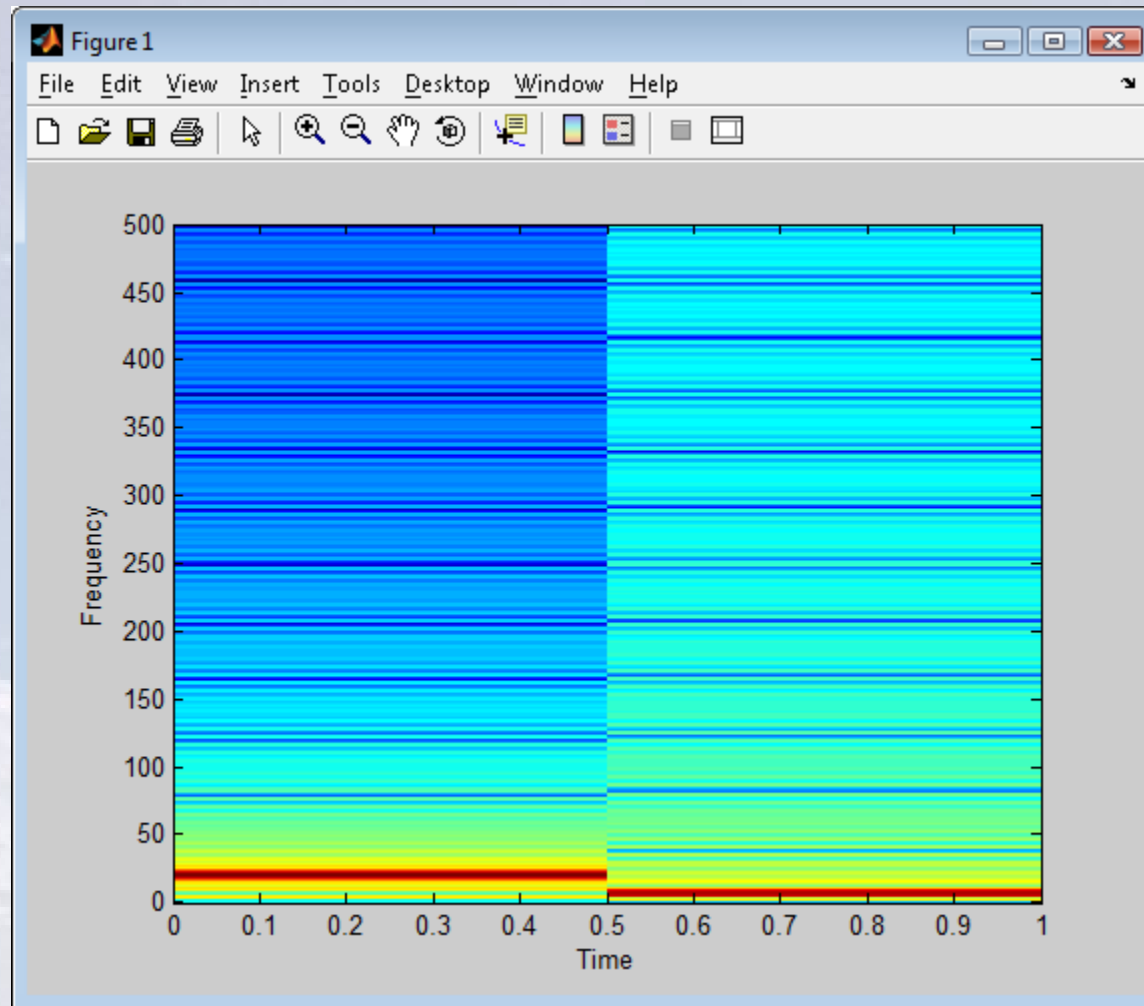


# Short Time Fourier Transform





# Short Time Fourier Transform





# Short Time Fourier Transform

$$STFT(x(n)) = X(m, \omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)w(n-m)e^{-j\omega n}$$

signal

discrete time  
variable

discrete frequency  
variable

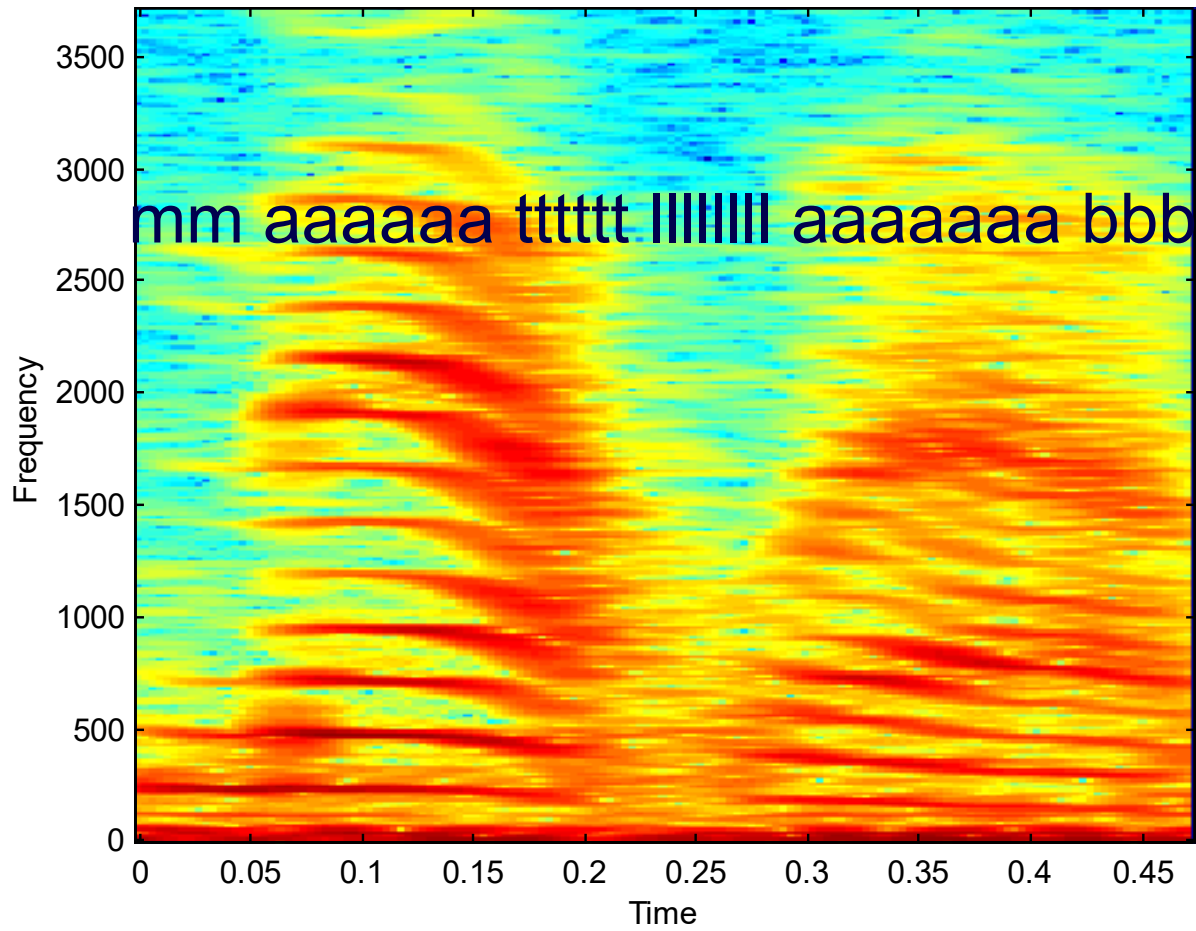
window function





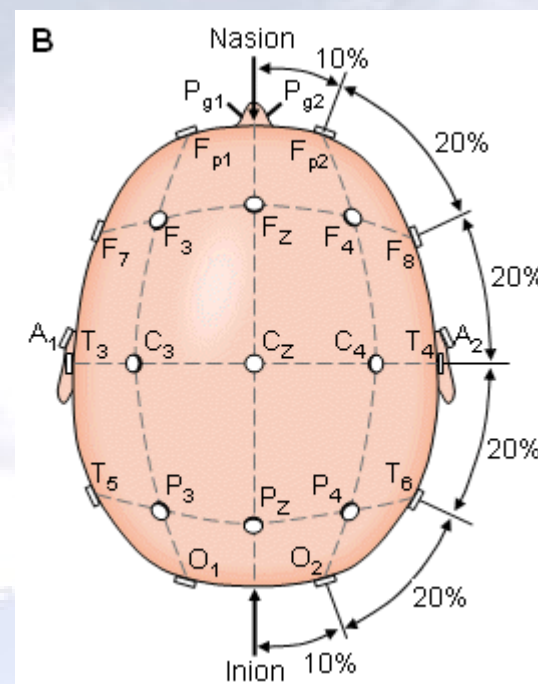


# Short Time Fourier Transform



# Electroencephalography

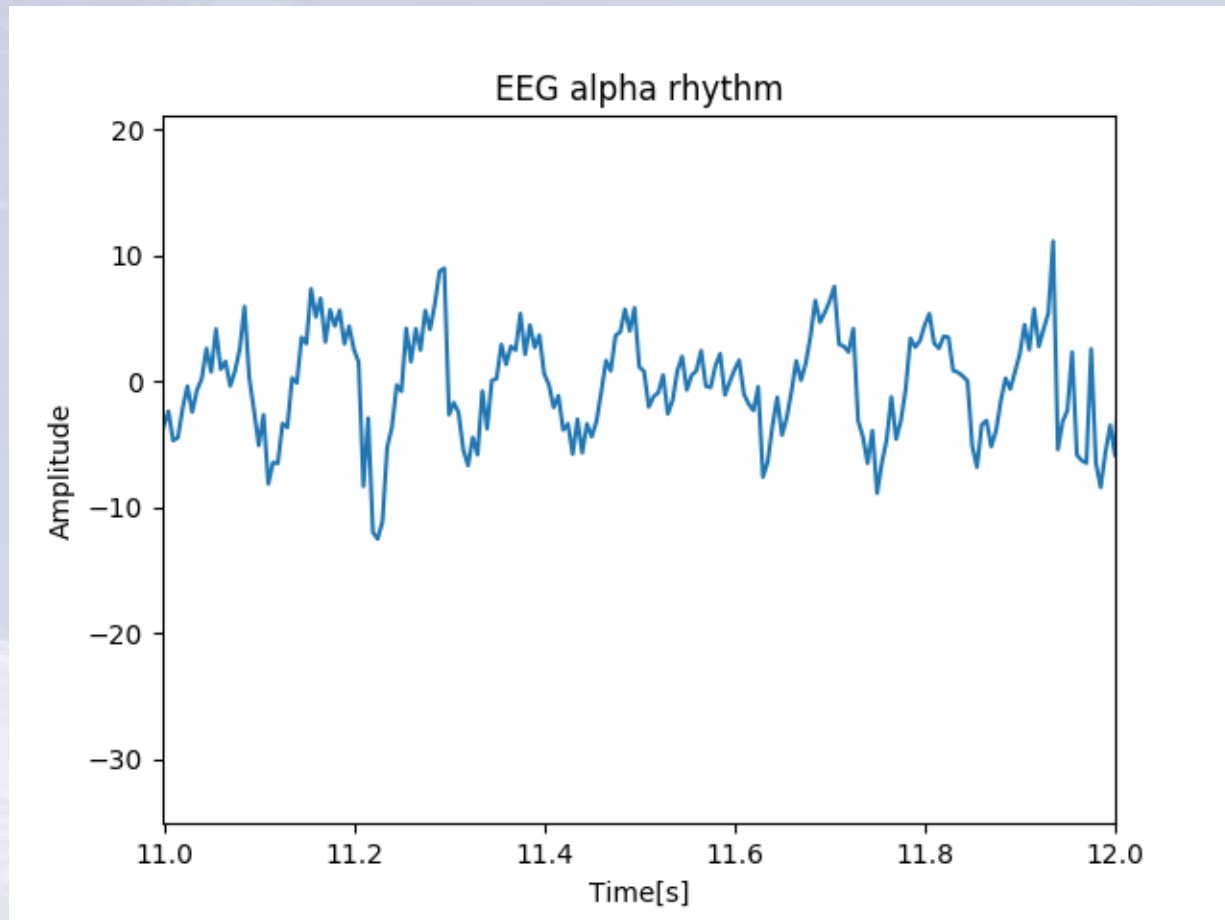
**Electroencephalography** – a noninvasive measurement technique of an electrical activity of the brain



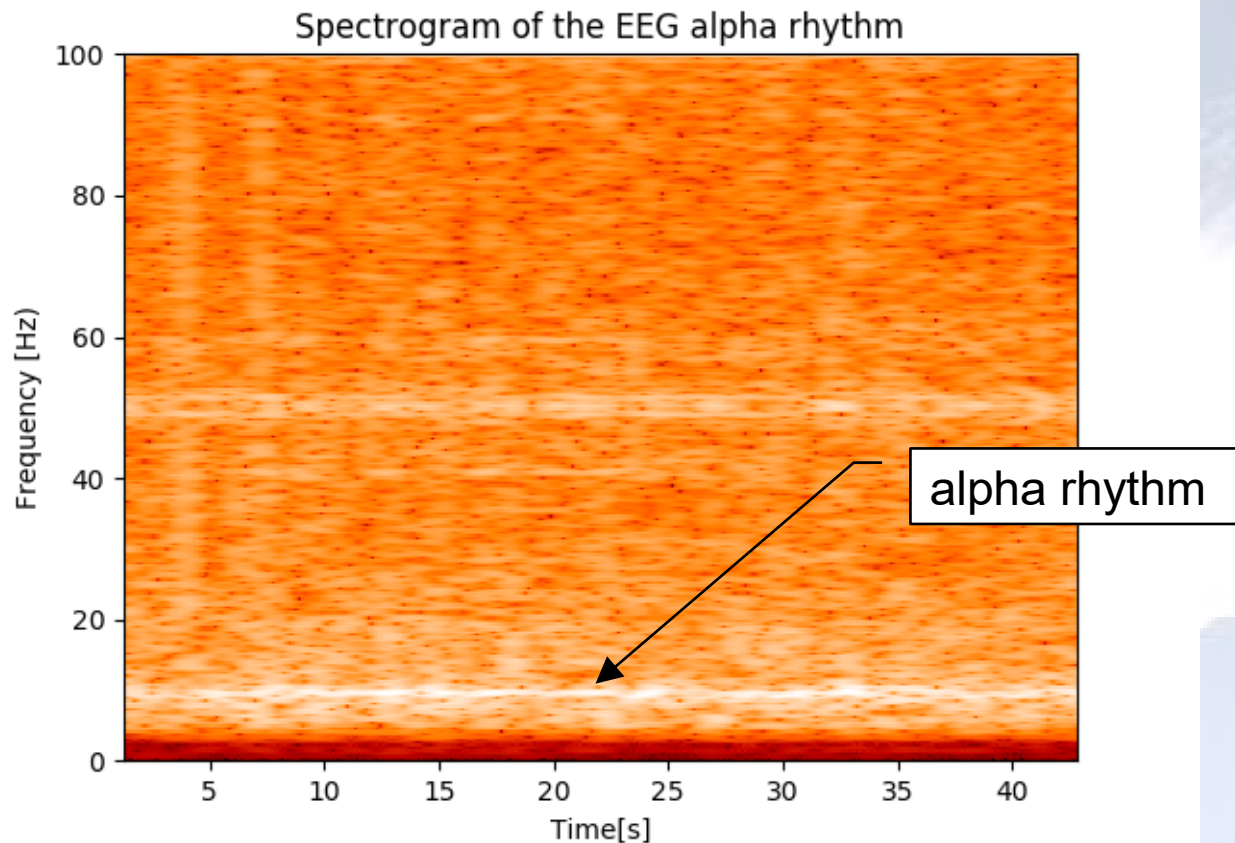
Standard positioning points  
of EEG electrodes (system 10/20)



# EEG signal



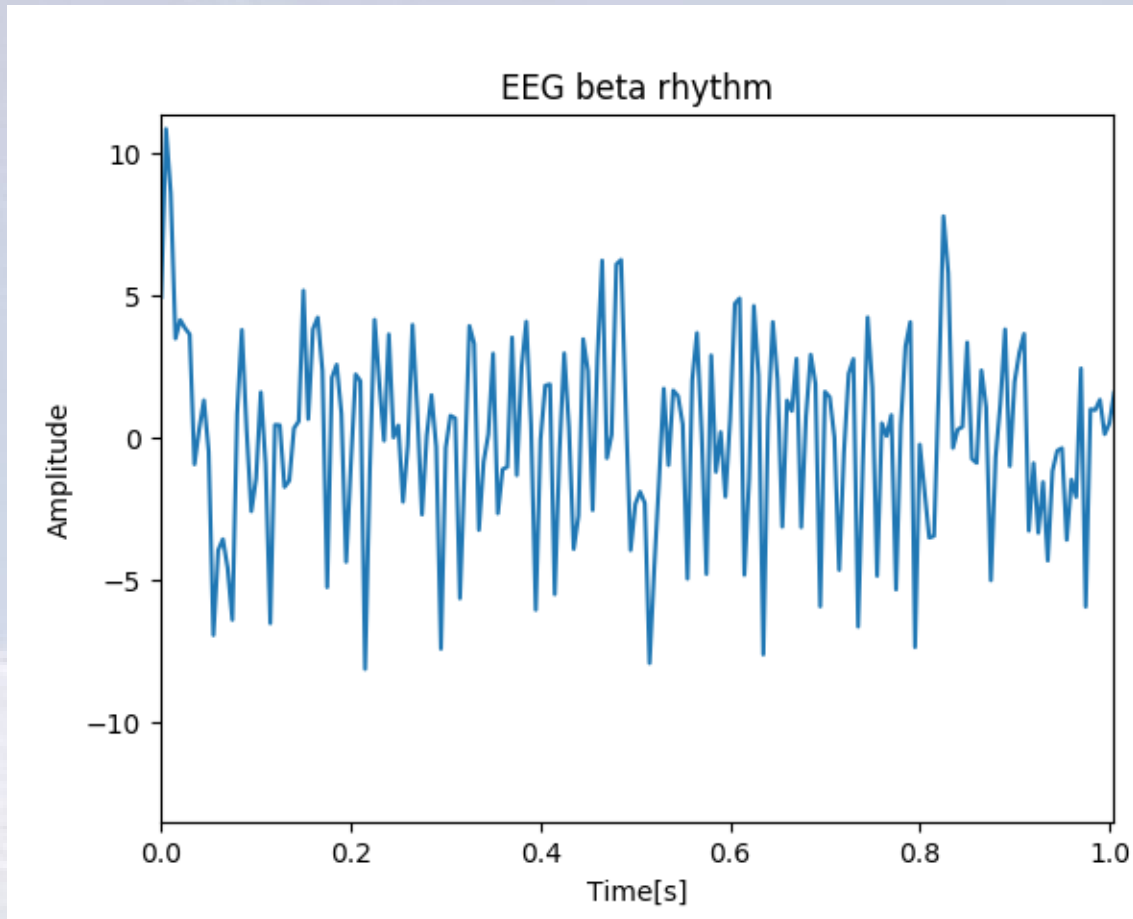
# Short Time Fourier Transform

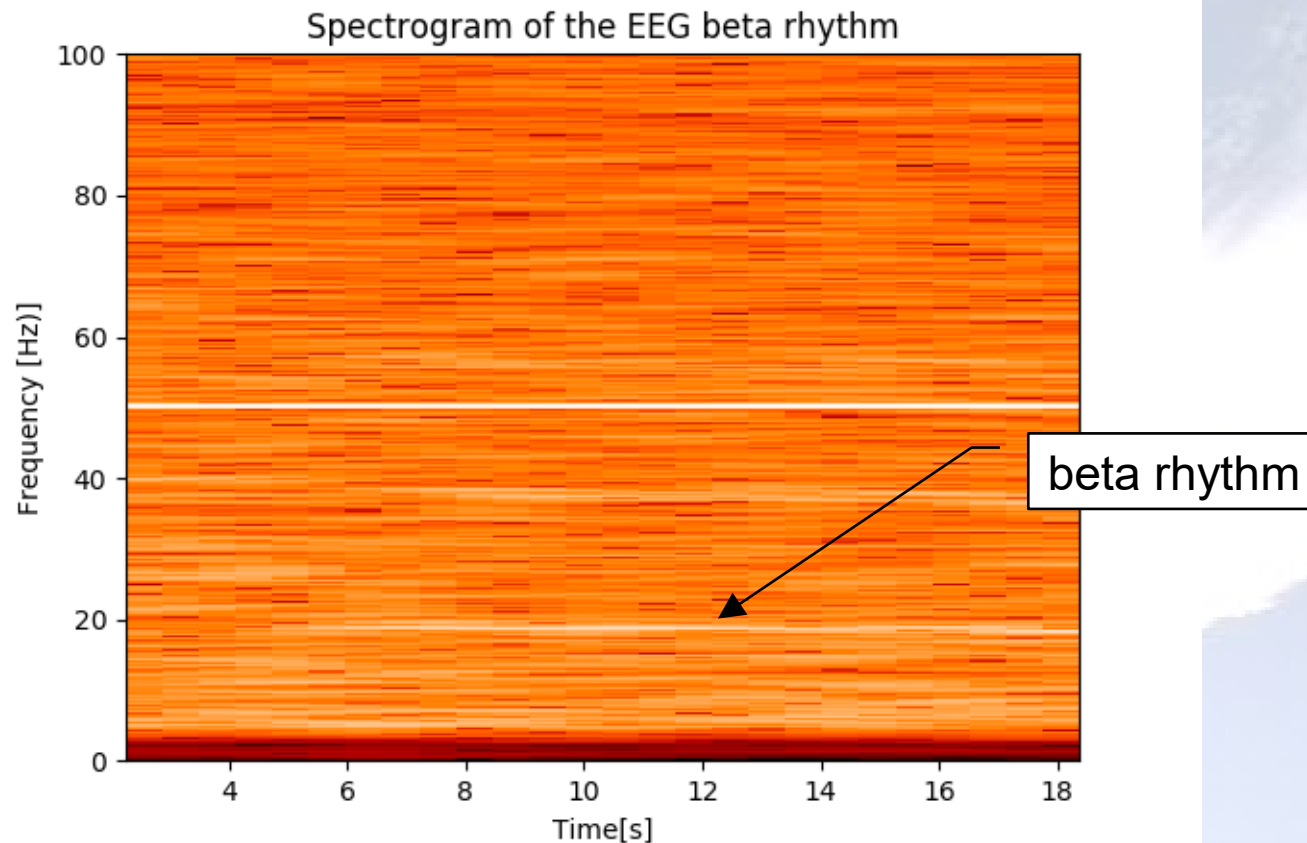


```
Pxx, freqs, bins, im = specgram(eeg1, NFFT=512, Fs=200, noverlap=500, cmap=cm.gist_heat)
```



# EEG signal





```
Pxx, freqs, bins, im = specgram(eeg2, NFFT=512, Fs=200, noverlap=500, cmap=cm.gist_heat)
```



# Summary

1. Fourier series
2. Exponential Fourier series
3. Fourier Transform
4. Discrete Fourier Transform
5. Fourier spectrum interpretation
6. Short Time Fourier Transform







**KAPITAŁ LUDZKI**  
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

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do zatrudniania osób niepełnosprawnych”***



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