

# DFT Frequency (4A)

---

- Angular Frequency
- Negative Frequency
- Fundamental Frequency
- Harmonic Frequency
- Sampling Frequency
- Normalized Frequency

Copyright (c) 2009, 2010, 2011 Young W. Lim.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to [youngwlim@hotmail.com](mailto:youngwlim@hotmail.com).

This document was produced by using OpenOffice and Octave.

# Angular Frequency

**Frequency**  $f = \frac{1}{T}$  (Hz: cycles per second)

1Hz → event repeats once per second

**Angular Frequency**  $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$  (radians per second)

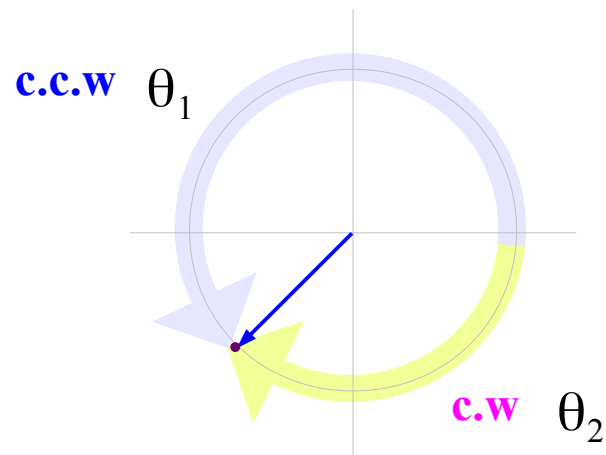
One revolution =  $2\pi$  radian  $\left( \text{speed} = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time}} \right)$

$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \frac{1}{T}$  → **Angular Speed**

$\theta = \omega t = 2\pi f t$  → **Phase**

# Negative Frequency

*An angle can be measured either by a positive angle or a negative angle.*



$$e^{+j\omega_1 t} = \cos(+\omega_1 t) + j \sin(+\omega_1 t)$$

$$e^{-j\omega_2 t} = \cos(-\omega_2 t) + j \sin(-\omega_2 t)$$

<b>Angle</b>	c.c.w (+)	Positive Angle	$\theta_1 = \omega_1 t$	$(\theta_1 > 0)$
	c.w (-)	Negative Angle	$\theta_2 = \omega_2 t$	$(\theta_2 < 0)$
<b>Angular Speed</b>	c.c.w (+)	Positive Frequency	$\omega_1 = +\frac{2\pi}{T}$	$(\omega_1 > 0)$
	c.w (-)	Negative Frequency	$\omega_2 = -\frac{2\pi}{T}$	$(\omega_2 < 0)$

# DFT Matrix

$W_8^0$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^0$
$W_8^0$	$W_8^1$	$W_8^2$	$W_8^3$	$W_8^4$	$W_8^5$	$W_8^6$	$W_8^7$
$W_8^0$	$W_8^2$	$W_8^4$	$W_8^6$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^2$	$W_8^4$	$W_8^6$
$W_8^0$	$W_8^3$	$W_8^6$	$W_8^1$	$W_8^4$	$W_8^7$	$W_8^2$	$W_8^5$
$W_8^0$	$W_8^4$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^4$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^4$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^4$
$W_8^0$	$W_8^{-3}$	$W_8^{-6}$	$W_8^{-1}$	$W_8^{-4}$	$W_8^{-7}$	$W_8^{-2}$	$W_8^{-5}$
$W_8^0$	$W_8^{-2}$	$W_8^{-4}$	$W_8^{-6}$	$W_8^0$	$W_8^{-2}$	$W_8^{-4}$	$W_8^{-6}$
$W_8^0$	$W_8^{-1}$	$W_8^{-2}$	$W_8^{-3}$	$W_8^{-4}$	$W_8^{-5}$	$W_8^{-6}$	$W_8^{-7}$

\* still symmetric matrix

c.w (-)

c.c.w (+)

*Exponents and Strides*

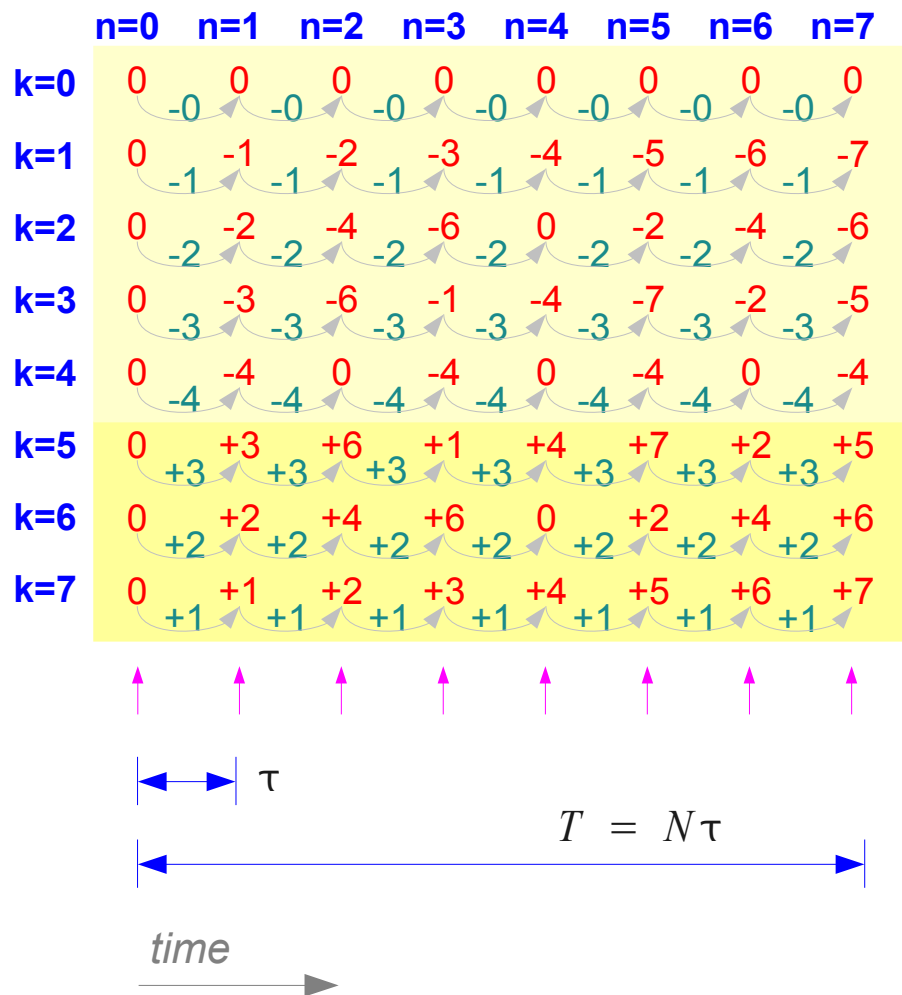
	n=0	n=1	n=2	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6	n=7
k=0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k=1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
k=2	0	-2	-4	-6	0	-2	-4	-6
k=3	0	-3	-6	-1	-4	-7	-2	-5
k=4	0	-4	0	-4	0	-4	0	-4
k=5	0	+3	+6	+1	+4	+7	+2	+5
k=6	0	+2	+4	+6	0	+2	+4	+6
k=7	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7

$$W_N^{nk+N} = W_N^{nk}$$

$$W_8^{nk} = e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{8}\right)nk}$$

# Fundamental and Harmonic Frequencies

## Exponents and Strides of DFT Matrix

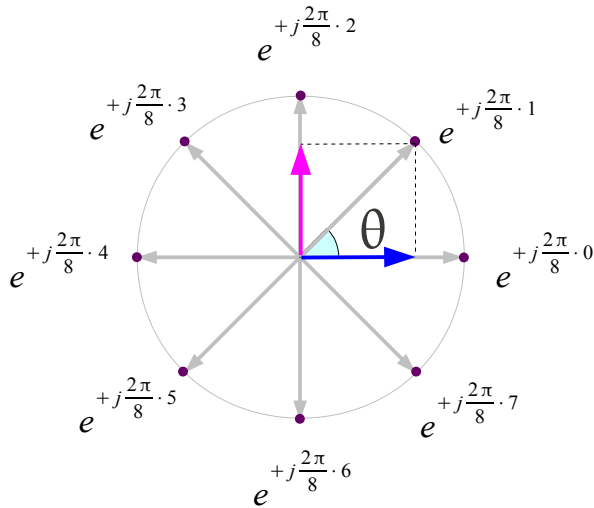


stride	angular speed	Measuring Frequency	Harmonic Frequency
0	cw 0	0	Fundamental →
-1	cw $-1\omega$	+1f	1 <sup>st</sup> harmonic
-2	cw $-2\omega$	+2f	2 <sup>nd</sup> harmonic
-3	cw $-3\omega$	+3f	3 <sup>rd</sup> harmonic
-4	cw $-4\omega$	+4f	4 <sup>th</sup> harmonic
+3	ccw $+3\omega$	-3f	5 <sup>th</sup> harmonic
+2	ccw $+2\omega$	-2f	6 <sup>th</sup> harmonic
+1	ccw $+1\omega$	-1f	7 <sup>th</sup> harmonic

**Fundamental Frequency**  $f_0 = \frac{1}{T}$

**Harmonic Frequency**  $f_k = k \cdot f_0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$

# Sampling Frequency



Sampling Time

$$\tau$$

Sampling Frequency

$$f_s = \frac{1}{\tau} \quad (\text{samples per second})$$

Period

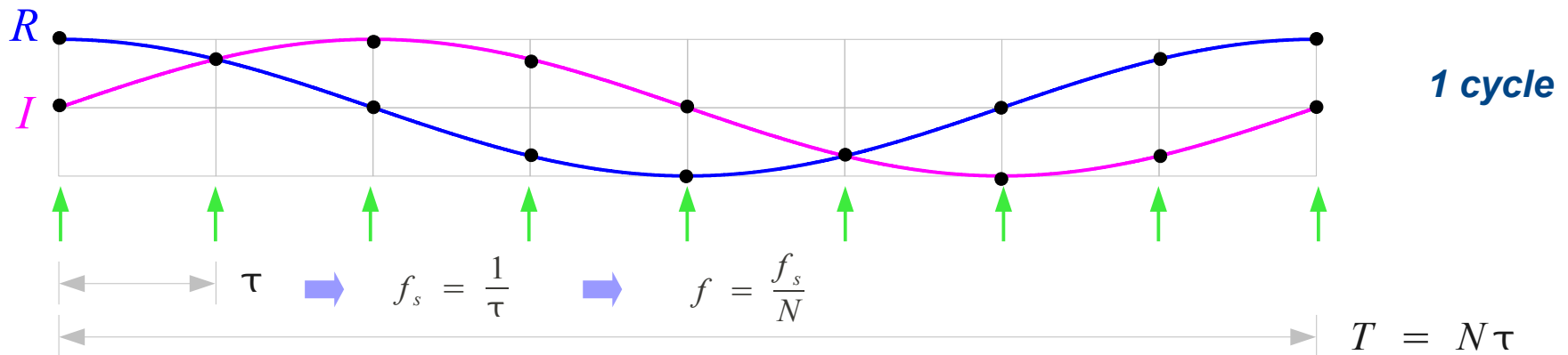
$$T = N\tau$$

Fundamental Freq

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \quad (\text{cycles per second})$$

$$f = \frac{f_s}{N} \quad \left( = \frac{1}{N\tau} \right)$$

## Sinusoid with Fundamental Frequency



# Normalized Frequency

Sampling Time  $\tau$



Sampling Frequency

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

(samples per second)

$$T = N\tau$$

## Normalized Frequency

$$\frac{f_n}{f_s} = \frac{n}{N}$$

(cycles per sample)

Fundamental Frequency

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



$$f_0 = \frac{f_s}{N}$$



Harmonic Frequencies

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= 1 \cdot f_0 = \frac{1}{N} f_s \\ f_2 &= 2 \cdot f_0 = \frac{2}{N} f_s \\ f_3 &= 3 \cdot f_0 = \frac{3}{N} f_s \\ &\dots \\ f_{N-1} &= (N-1) \cdot f_0 = \frac{(N-1)}{N} f_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{N} \\ &\frac{2}{N} \\ &\frac{3}{N} \\ &\dots \\ &\frac{(N-1)}{N} \end{aligned}$$

Normalized Frequencies





## References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
- [3] A “graphical interpretation” of the DFT and FFT, by Steve Mann