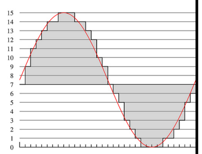
Penn Engineering

ESE



Lecture #07– Frequency Domain

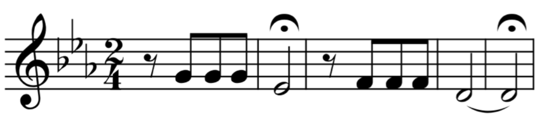
ESE 150 – Digital Audio Basics

Teaser

- **Play this on piano:**

Teaser

- **Play**



3 eighth notes 1 half note

Cheat: G4 E4^b F4 D4

Information

- **1s / quarter note ➔ 10s of sound**
- **How many bits to represent 10s of sound with 16b samples and 44KHz sampling?**
  - 44K Hz x 16b/sample x 10s = 7040K =7Mbits

Representation

- **How does musical staff represent sound?**
  - What does vertical position represent?
  - Note shape?

Frequency Representation

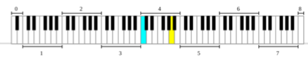
- **There are other ways to represent**
  - Frequency representation particularly efficient

392 311 348 294

Frequencies in Hertz

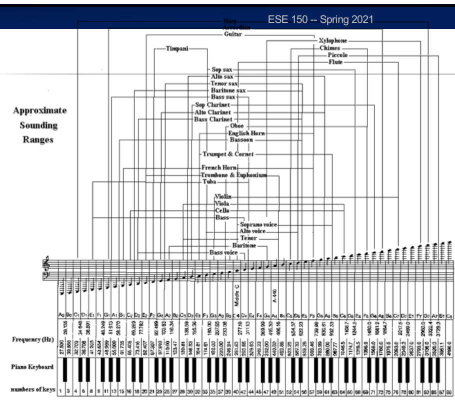
Frequency Representation

- How much information is this musical staff communicating?
- How many keys on piano? → bits/note



Hamburg Steinway D-274 Piano photo by Karl Kunde

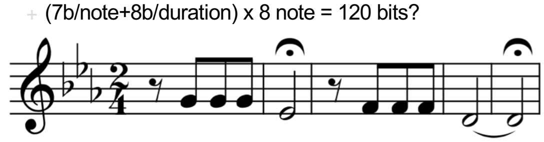
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:D274.jpg



Larry Solomn: http://solomonsmusic.net/insrange.htm

Frequency Representation

- How much information is this musical staff communicating?
- How many keys on piano? → bits/note
- Let's say 8b duration
- How many bits for 8 notes?
  - (7b/note+8b/duration) x 8 note = 120 bits?



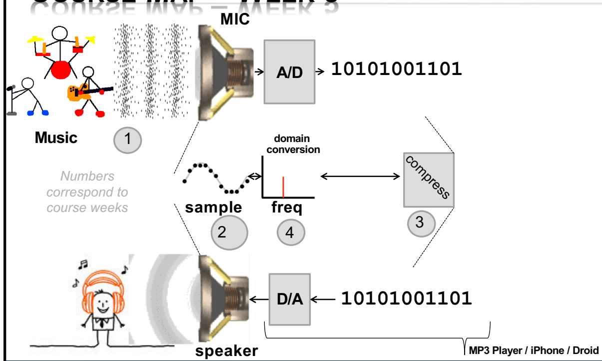
Conclude

- Can represent common sounds much more compactly in frequency domain than in time-sample domain
  - Frequency domain ~ 120b
  - Time-sample domain ~ 7Mb

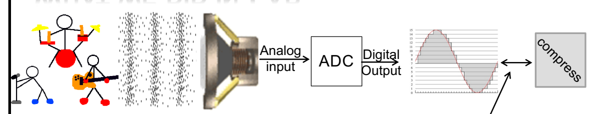
Lecture Topics

- Teaser: frequency representation
- Where are we on course map?
- Frequency Domain
- Vector Background
- The Fourier Series
  - can represent any signal in frequency domain
- References

Course Map – Week 5



What we did in Lab…



- **Week 1: Converted Sound to analog voltage signal**
  - a "pressure wave" that changes air molecules w/ respect to time
  - a "voltage wave" that changes amplitude w/ respect to time
- **Week 2: Sampled voltage, then quantized it to digital sig.**
  - Sample: Break up independent variable, take discrete 'samples'
  - Quantize: Break up dependent variable into n-levels (need 2^n bits to digitize)
- **Week 3: Compress digital signal**
  - Use even less bits without using sound quality!
- **Week 4 (upcoming): Before we compress…**
  - Put our 'digital' data into another form…BEFORE we compress…less stuff to compress!

Background

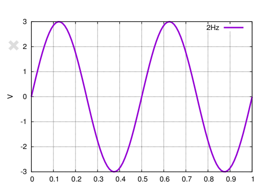
What is the Frequency Domain?

Musical Representation

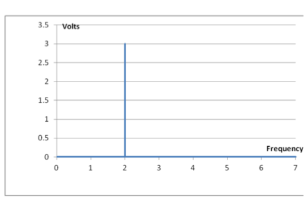
- **With this compact notation**
  - Could communicate a sound to pianist
  - Much more compact than 44KHz time-sample amplitudes (fewer bits to represent)
  - Represent frequencies

Time-Domain & Frequency-Domain

- **As an example…let's say we have a pure tone**
  - If period: T = 1/2 and Amplitude = 3 Volts
  - $s(t) = A\,sin(2\pi f t) = A\,sin(2\pi 2 t)$



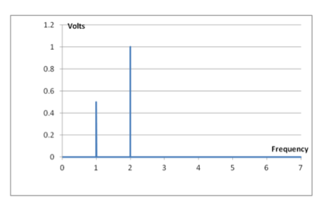
Time domain representation



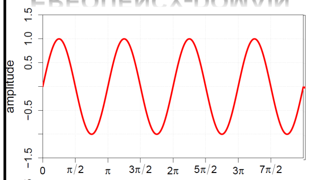
Frequency domain representation

Frequency-Domain

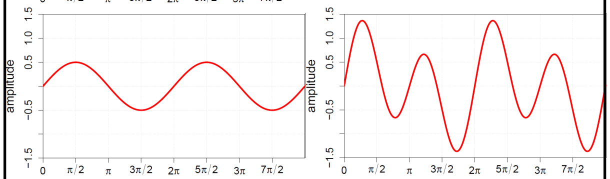
- **Of course, not all signals are this simple**
- **For example:** $s(t) = \sin(2\times 2\pi\times t) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\pi\times t)$
- **Question: What will the frequency representation look like?**



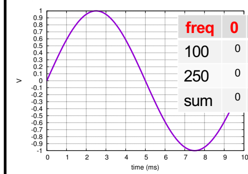
Frequency-Domain



- How about the time-domain?
  - Plot $\sin(2\times 2\pi\times t)$
  - Plot $\frac{1}{2}\sin(2\pi\times t)$
  - Sum: $\sin(2\times 2\pi\times t) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\pi\times t)$
  - ***Notice how it was easier to plot the frequency domain representation***

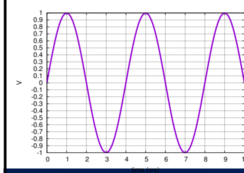


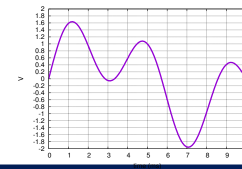
Remember Lecture 5: Preclass 1



freq	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
100	0	0.6	0.95	0.95	0.6	0	-0.6	-0.95	-0.96	-0.6	0
250	0	1.0	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0
sum	0	1.6	0.95	-0.05	0.6	1	-0.6	-1/95	-0.95	0.4	0

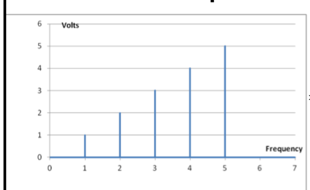
$$\sin(100\times 2\pi\times t) + \sin(250\times 2\pi\times t)$$

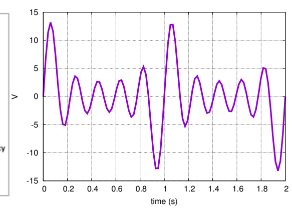




Frequency-Domain

- **Another example**





The time domain plot on the right is really the sum of 5 sinusoids, where 5 Hz is the strongest component of the signal

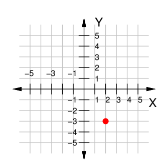
Frequency-Domain

- **So far…**
  - we have seen how a signal written as:
    - a sum of sines of different frequencies
  - can have a ***frequency domain representation***
- **Each sine component…**
  - is more or less important depending on its **coefficient**
  - Example: $\boldsymbol{s(t)} = 1\sin(2\times 2\pi\times t) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\pi\times t)$
- **Can any arbitrary signal be represented as a sum of sines?**
  - No. But the idea has potential, let's explore it!

Vector Background

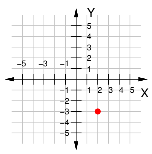
Vector Space

- **We're familiar with multi-dimensional spaces and vector representation**
  - E.g. Cartesian Coordinates in 2 Space
    - 2 dimensions X, Y
    - Represent points as vector with 2 elements (x,y)
  - Preclass 4a
    - What is the (x,y) coordinate of the red dot?



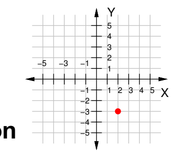
Vector Space

- **We're familiar with multi-dimensional spaces and vector representation**
  - E.g. Cartesian Coordinates in 2 Space
    - 2 dimensions X, Y
    - Represent points as vector with 2 elements (x,y)
  - Can easily extend to 3 Space
    - (x,y,z)
  - Harder to visualize, but could extend to any number of dimensions
    - (d1,d2,d3,d4,d5,....)



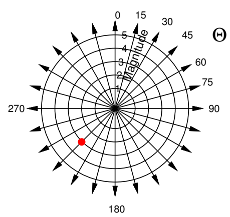
Orthogonal Basis

- **We can describe any point in the space by a linear combination of orthogonal basis elements**
  - E.g. Cartesian Coordinates in 2 Space
    - x -- [1,0]
    - y -- [0,1]
    - Any point:
      - a*x + b*y = [a,b]
  - Orthogonal – no linear scaling of one gives the other
    - Dot products are zero
- **Combine by linear superposition**



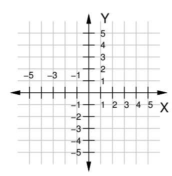
Different Representations

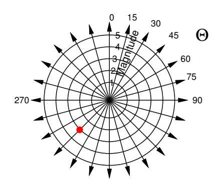
- **We can also represent points in 2-space in polar coordinates**
  - A different orthogonal basis
    - (magnitude, Θ)
- **What is the polar coordinate of the red dot? (4b)**



Can Change Representations

- **Both Cartesian and Polar Coordinates can describe points in the same space.**
  - How do we change polar to Cartesian? (4c)
  - What is the Cartesian coordinate for the red dot? (4d)





Complex Numbers

- **Complex Numbers are an example of this**
  - Real dimension
  - Imaginary dimension
- **Cartesian version:** $a+bi$
- **Polar (Magnitude, angle) version:** $M \times e^{i\theta}$
- Euler's Formula: $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$

The frequency domain &

The Fourier Series

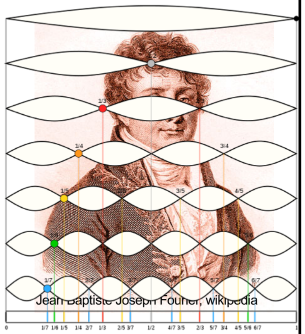
History…

- **Fourier series:**
  - Any ***periodic*** signal can be represented as a sum of simple periodic functions: *sin* and *cos*

sin(nt) and cos(nt)

where n = 1, 2, 3, …

These are called the ***harmonics*** of the signal



Fourier Series – more formally

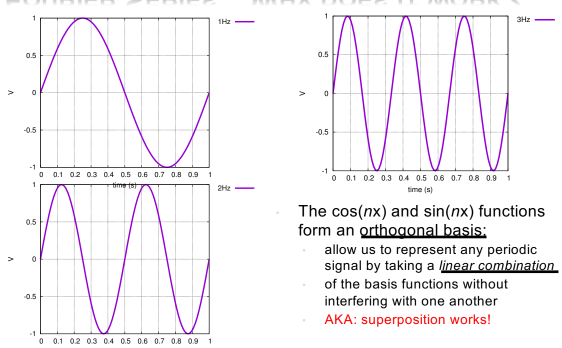
The Fourier Theorem states that any *periodic* function f(t) of period L can be cast in the form:

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n \cos\frac{n\pi t}{L} + b_n \sin\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right)$$

The constants: a_0, a_n , and b_n are called the Fourier coefficients of *f(t)*

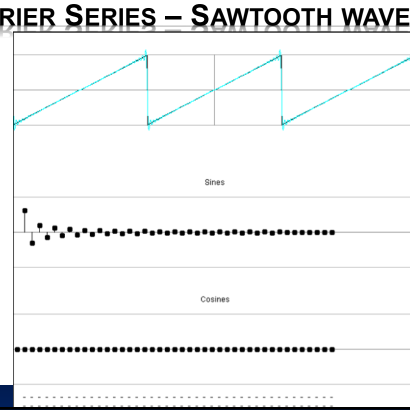
[also a complex number version that uses complex coefficient and $e^{i\theta}$ instead of cos/sin]

Fourier Series – Why does it work?



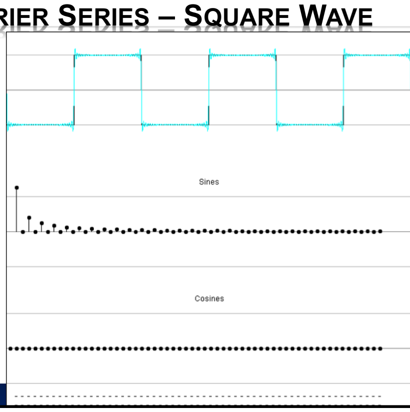
- The cos(nx) and sin(nx) functions form an orthogonal basis:
  - allow us to represent any periodic signal by taking a *linear combination*
  - of the basis functions without interfering with one another
  - AKA: superposition works!

Fourier Series – Sawtooth Wave



(falstad.com/fourie

Fourier Series – Square Wave



(falstad.com/fourie

Fourier Series (Review of key points)

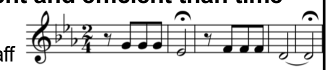
- **The idea of the series:**
  - Any ***PERIODIC*** wave can be represented as simple sum of sine waves
- **2 Caveats:**
  - Linearity:
    - The series only holds while the system it is describing is *linear* because it relies on the superposition principle
    - -aka – adding up all the sine waves is superposition in action
  - Periodicity:
    - The series only holds if the waves it is describing are periodic
    - Non-periodic waves are dealt with by the Fourier Transform
      - We will examine that in Lecture 9

Nyquist

- **Remember we said we needed to sample at twice the maximum frequency**
  - Now see all signals can be represented as a linear sum of frequencies
  - …and the frequency components are orthogonal
    - Can be extracted and treated independently

Big Ideas

- **Can represent signals in frequency domain**
  - Different basis – basis vectors of sines and cosines
- **Often more convenient and efficient than time domain**
  - Remember musical staff



$$f(t) = \frac{a_o}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} [a_n \cos(nt) + b_n \sin(nt)]$$

ENIAC

- **First general-purpose, electronic computer built here at Penn**
- **Unveiled on Feb. 14, 1946**
  - 75 years ago on Sunday
- **Symposium to celebrate and learn about on Monday (2/15)**
  - 10:30am-noon, 1:30pm-3pm

Reminder

- **Feedback**
  - Lecture and Lab
- **Lab 4 out**
  - Use MATLAB to transform data into frequency domain
- **No class on Friday 2/12**
  - Penn Engagement Day
- **Lab due on Sunday (2/14)**
  - Moved back so not due on Engagement Day
- **ENIAC Day on Monday 2/15**
  - https://events.seas.upenn.edu/event/eniacday/
- **Lab on Monday 2/15**
  - After ENIAC Day event

Learn More

- **ESE325 – whole course on Fourier Analysis**
- **ESE224 – signal processing**
- **ESE215, 319, 419 – reason about behavior of circuits in time and frequency domains**

References

- **S. Smith, "The Scientists and Engineer's Guide to Digital Signal Processing," 1997.**
- **https://betterexplained.com/articles/an-interactive-guide-to-the-fourier-transform/**