

Additional information on ffts

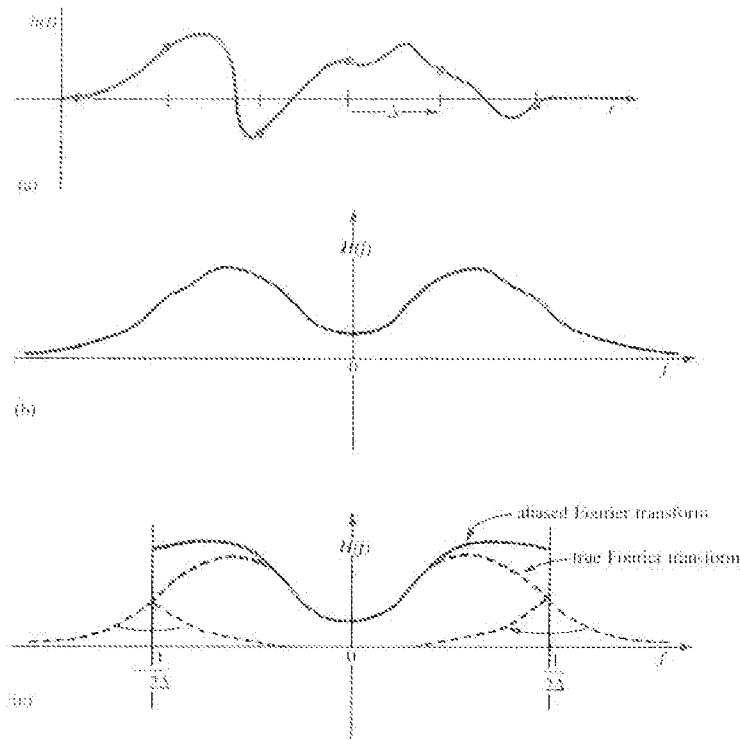


Figure 13.1.1. The continuous function shown in (a) is nonzero only for a finite interval of time T . It follows that its Fourier transform, shown schematically in (b), is not bandwidth limited but has finite amplitude for all frequencies. If the original function is sampled with a sampling interval Δ , as in (a), then the Fourier transform (c) is defined only between plus and minus the Nyquist critical frequency. Power outside that range is folded over or "aliased" into the range. The effect can be eliminated only by low-pass filtering the original function *before sampling*.

Example of aliasing
(fig. from Numerical Recipes)

How convolution works (fig. from Numerical Recipes)

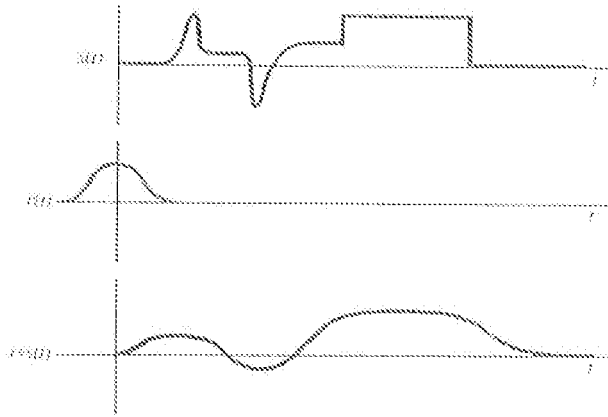


Figure 12.4.1. Example of the convolution of two functions. A signal $s(t)$ is convolved with a response function $r(t)$. Since the response function is broader than some features in the original signal, these are "washed out" in the convolution. In the absence of any additional noise, the process can be reversed by deconvolution.

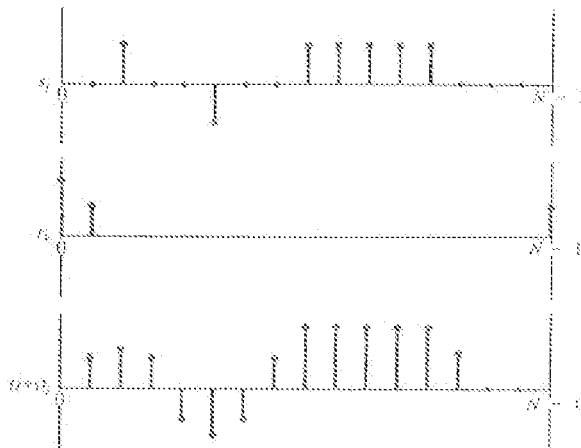


Figure 12.4.2. Convolution of discretely sampled functions. Note how the response function for negative times is wrapped around and stored at the extreme right end of the array r_2 .

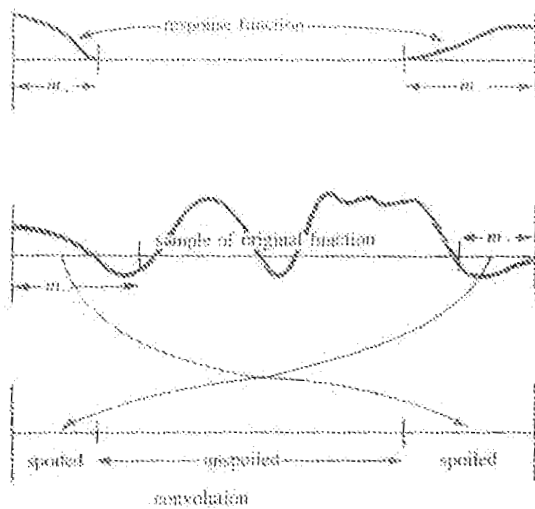


Figure 12.3.3. The wraparound problem in convolving finite segments of a function. Not only must the response function wrap be viewed as cyclic, but so must the sampled original function. Therefore a portion at each end of the original function is erroneously wrapped around by convolution with the response function.

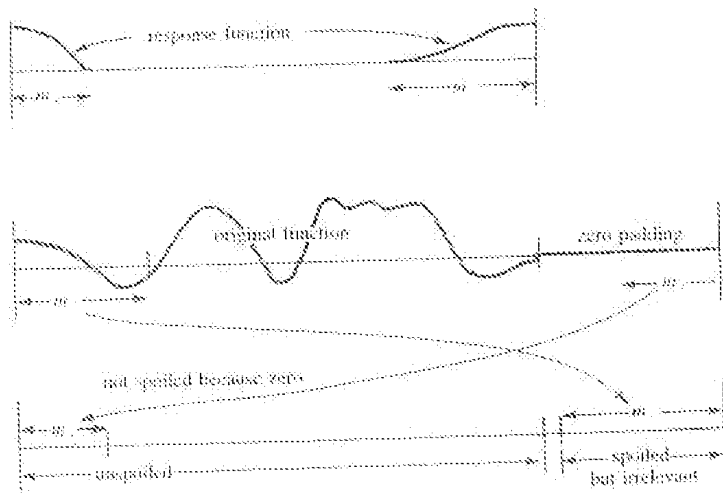


Figure 12.3.4. Zero padding as solution to the wraparound problem. The original function is extended by zeros, serving a dual purpose: when the zeros wrap around, they do not disturb the true convolution; and while the original function wraps around onto the zero region, that region can be discarded.

Introduction of spurious data in the convolution.

Can be fixed by padding.

(Figures from Numerical Recipes)