

Finite Fourier Transform of a Sine Wave with Windowing

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Abstract

We also show that windowing the DFT to force periodicity greatly reduces the Gibbs phenomenon.

1. Digitized Sine Wave of Known Frequency

Construct a digitized sine wave on $n = 512$ sample points with sampling frequency $f_s = 100$ Hz, frequency $f = 1.2$ Hz,

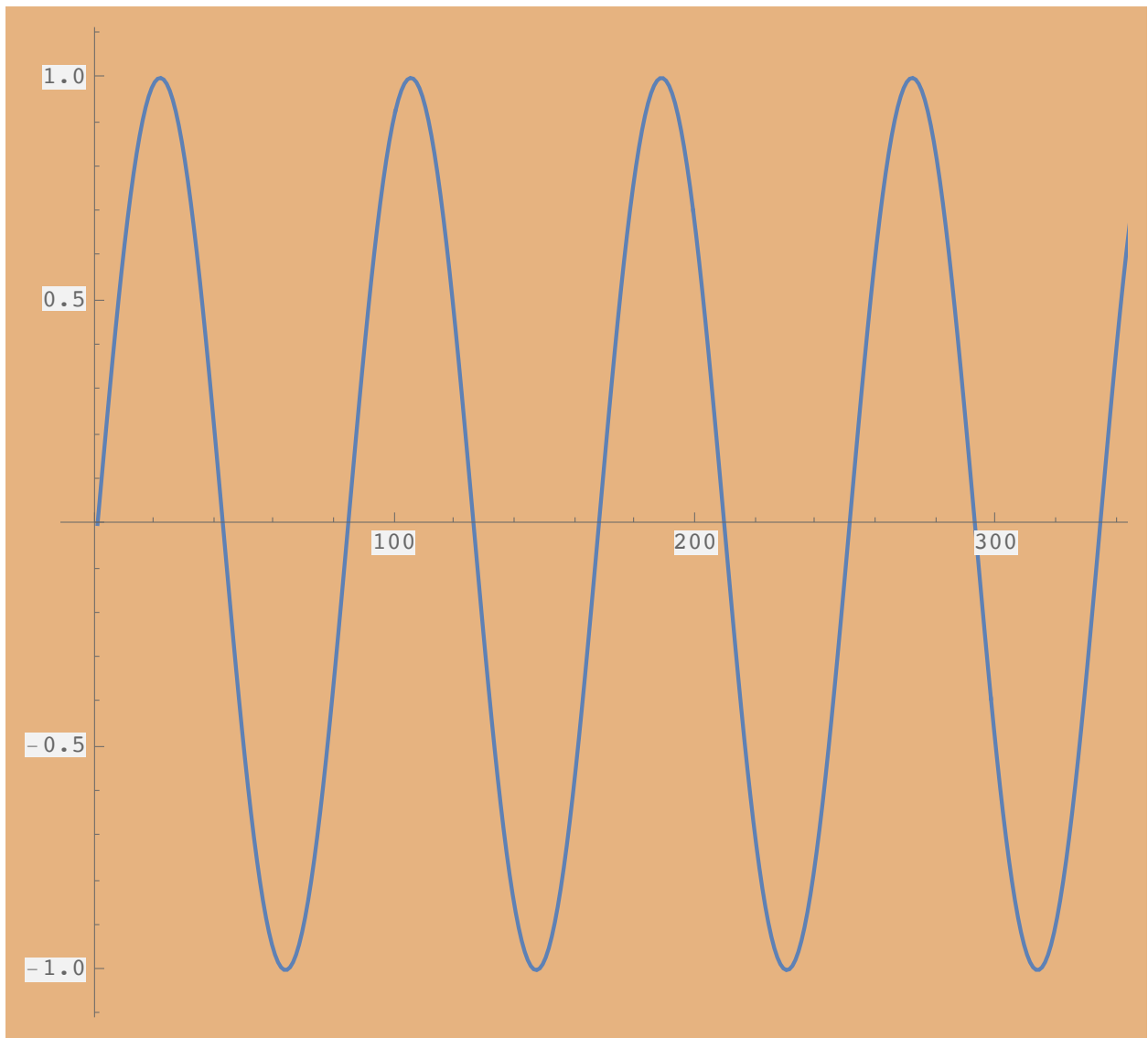
```
n = 512; f = 1.2; fs = 100;
```

```
IndexToFreq[k_, fs_, n_] :=  $\frac{k}{n}$  fs;
```

The digitized sine wave is

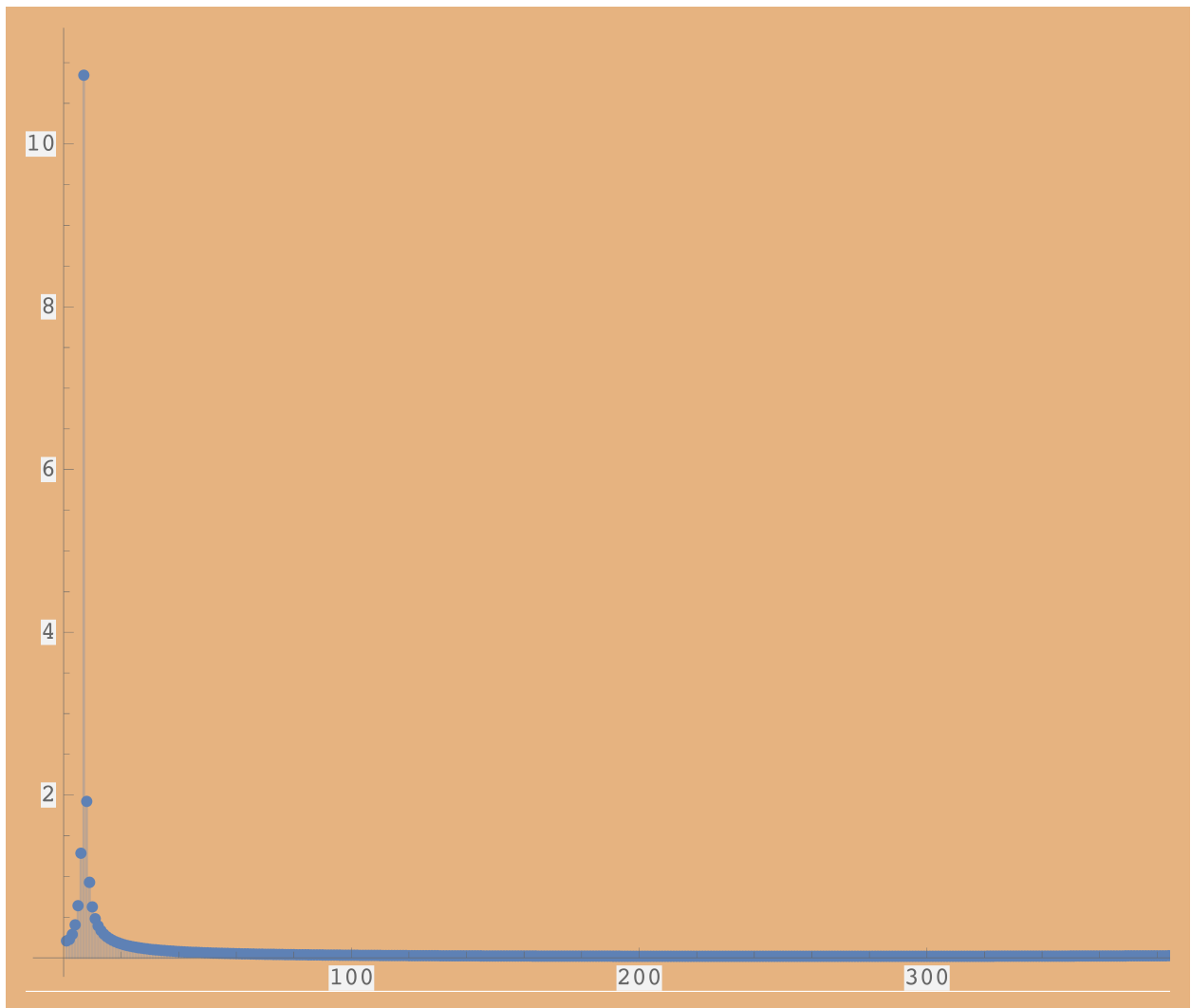
```
DigitalSine[f_, fs_, n_] := Table[Sin[ $\frac{2 \pi f}{fs} k$ ], {k, 0, n - 1}];
```

```
ListPlot[DigitalSine[f, fs, n],  
  Joined -> True, Filling -> None, PlotRange -> Full]
```



Its power spectrum instead of showing peaks, shows a bit of spreading since there are discontinuities at the endpoints generating high frequencies.

```
ListPlot[Abs[Fourier[DigitalSine[f, fs, n]]],  
Filling -> Axis, PlotRange -> Full]
```



Mapping the discrete index to the frequency in Hz,

```
IndexToFreq[6, fs, n] // N
```

```
1.17188
```

The maximum frequency is 50 Hz from the sampling theorem,

```
IndexToFreq[n / 2, fs, n] // N
```

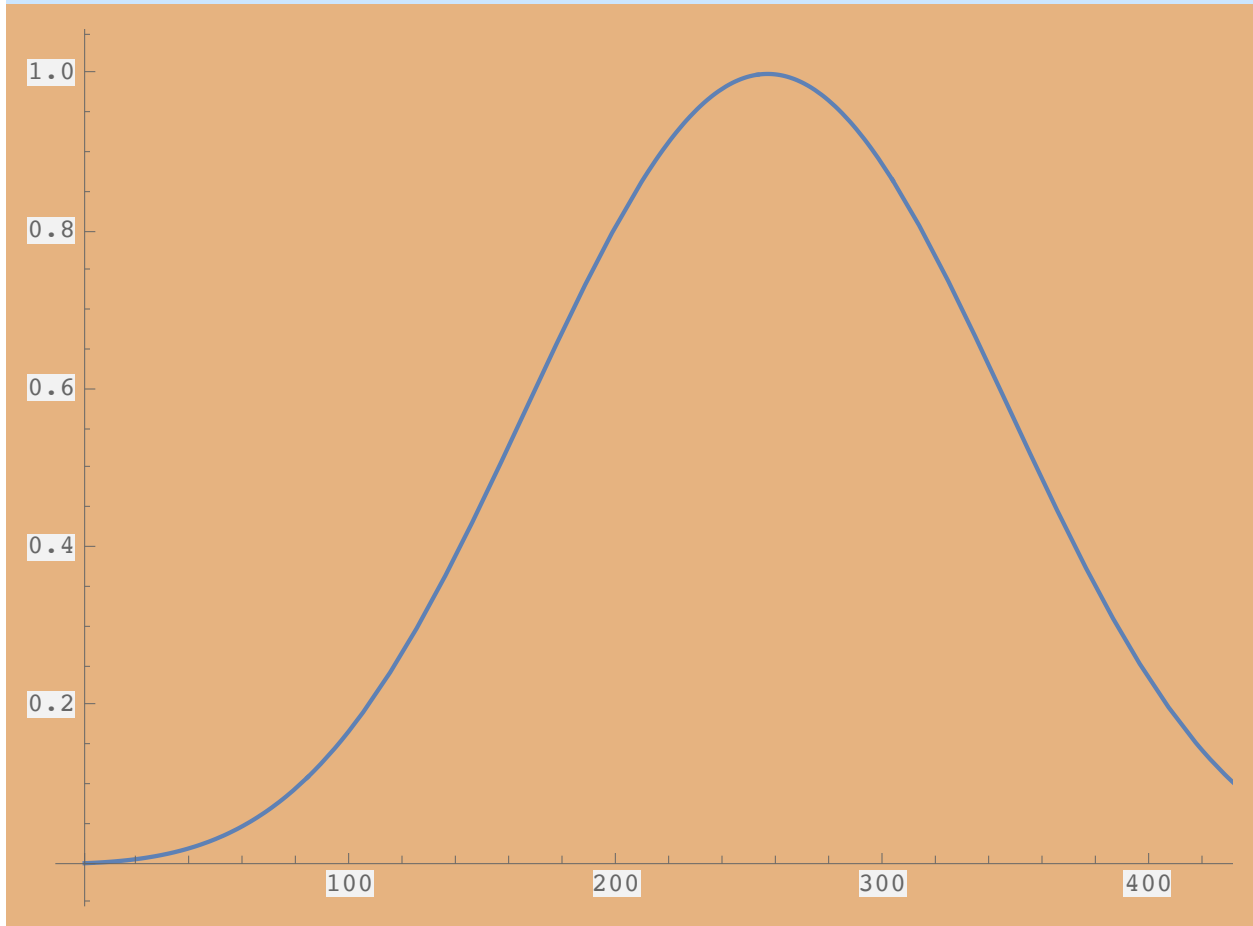
```
50.
```

A Kaiser-Bessel window is given by the function,

```
 $\beta = 9;$ 
```

$$\text{KaiserBessel}[k_, \beta_] := \frac{\text{BesselI}\left[0, \beta \sqrt{1 - \left(2 \frac{k-1}{n-1} - 1\right)^2}\right]}{\text{BesselI}[0, \beta]}$$

```
Plot[KaiserBessel[k, 9], {k, 0, n}]
```

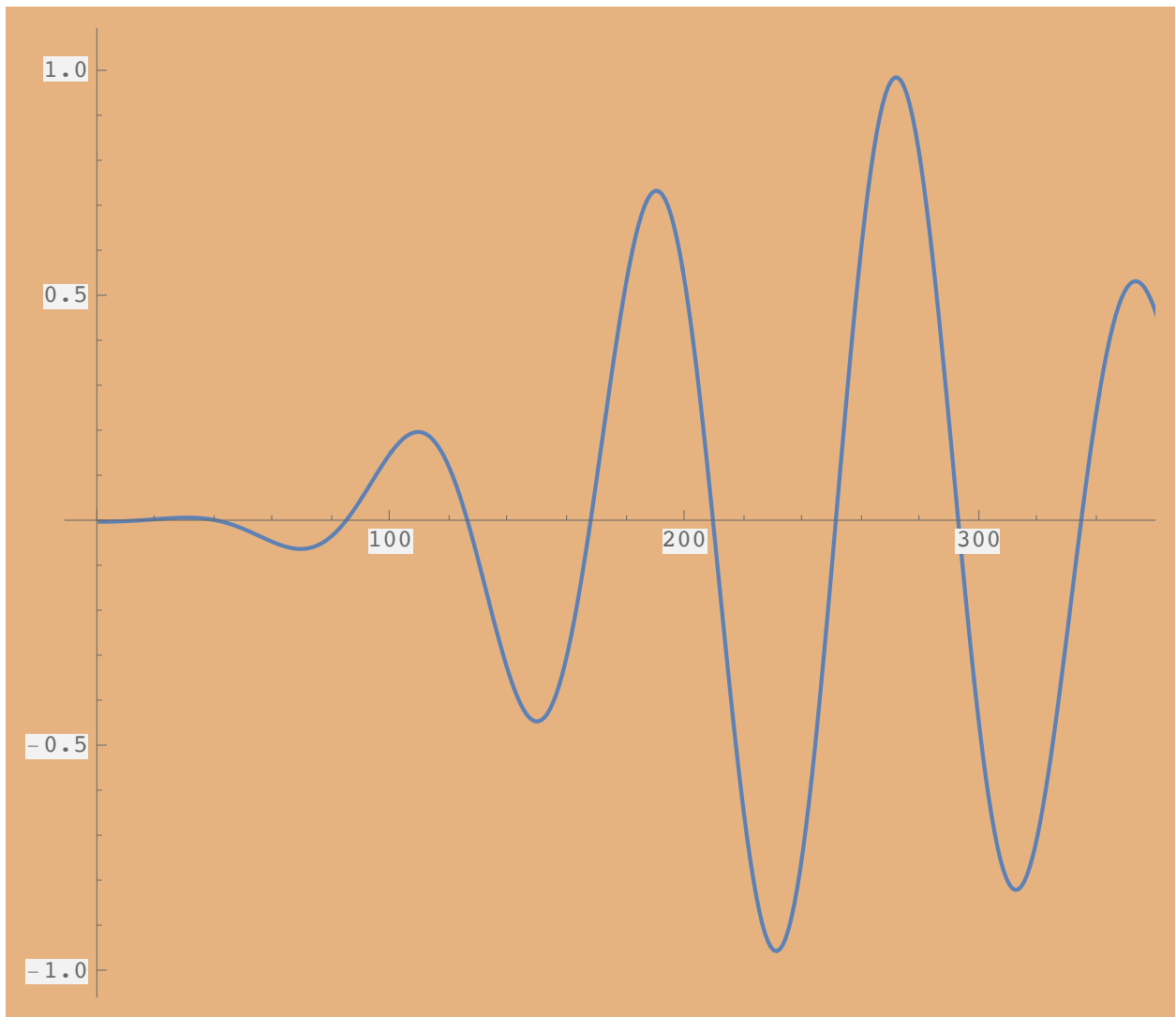


Digitize the Kaiser-Bessel window,

```
KaiserBessel[n_] := Table[KaiserBessel[k, 9], {k, 0, n-1}];
```

Apply the Kaiser-Bessel window to the sine wave to make it periodic,

```
ListPlot[KaiserBessel[n] DigitalSine[f, fs, n],
  Joined -> True, Filling -> None, PlotRange -> Full]
```



The power spectrum now has less contamination by high frequency generated discontinuities,

```
ListPlot[Abs[Fourier[DigitalSine[f, fs, n] KaiserBessel[n]]],  
Filling -> Axis, PlotRange -> Full]
```

