

FreeDV Treffen Anfang April 2022

1. Terminplanung

2. Fourier-Transformation

- OFDM Signal-Erzeugung
- bekannte Anwendungen der Fourier-Transformation
- analytische, **diskrete** und *schnelle* Fourier-Transformation

3. offene Diskussion

1. Terminplanung

- FreeDV Runde **jeden Sonntag**
ab 11:00 Uhr, 40m & 80m
ab 13:30 Uhr, 40m & 80m
- nächstes Gruppentreffen am 28. **April**, ab 19:30 Uhr

April 2022							
KW	Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
13					1	2	3
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	25	26	27	28	29	30	

nächstes Treffen in **3 Wochen**

FreeDV Treffen Anfang April 2022

1. Terminplanung

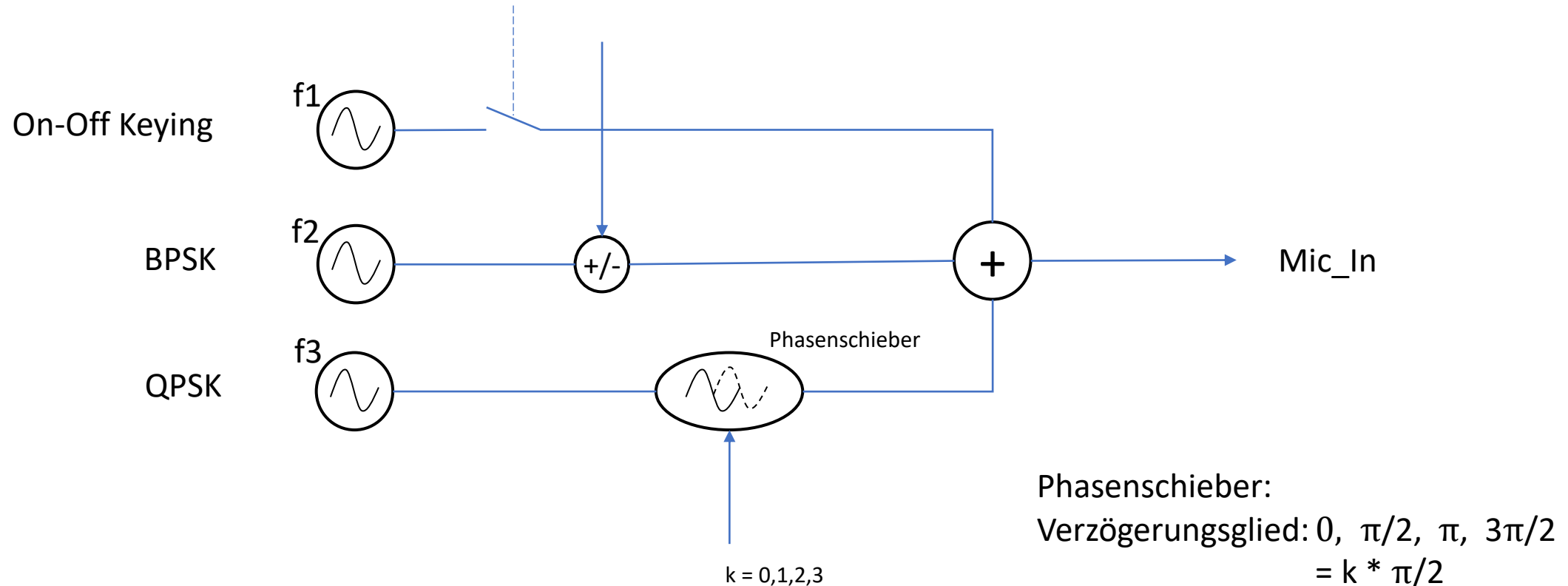
2. Fourier-Transformation

- OFDM Signal-Erzeugung
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- analytische, **diskrete** und *schnelle* Fourier-Transformation

3. offene Diskussion

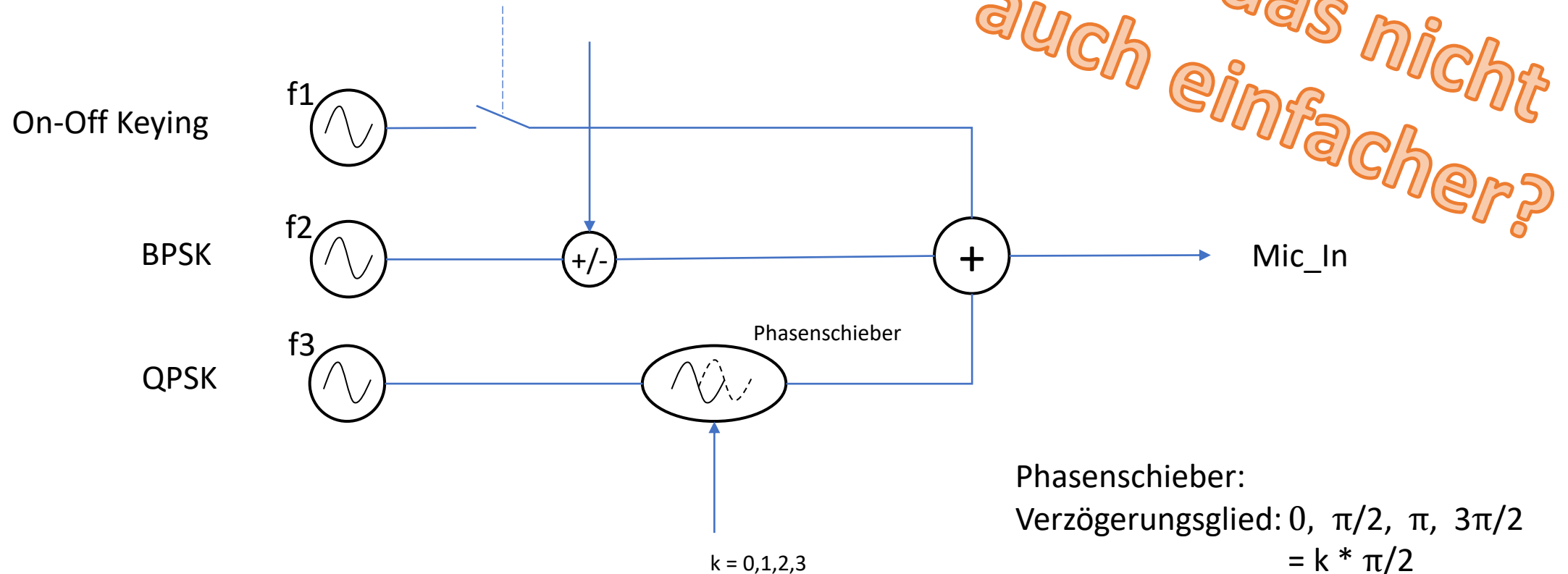
2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM Signal erzeugen:



2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM Signal erzeugen:



2. Fourier-Transformation

einfacher mit...

bekannte Anwendungen:

- Spektrum eines analogen Signals anzeigen
- Wasserfall Diagramm anzeigen
(→ zeitliche Entwicklung eines Spektrums)



2. Fourier-Transformation

einfacher mit...

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- Spektrum eines analogen Signals anzeigen
- Wasserfall Diagramm anzeigen
(→ zeitliche Entwicklung eines Spektrums)



Hmmm?

Ist das ein **echtes** Spektrum?

Was macht ein „**Spectrum Analyzer**“ anders?

2. Fourier-Transformation

einfacher mit...

bekannte Anwendungen:

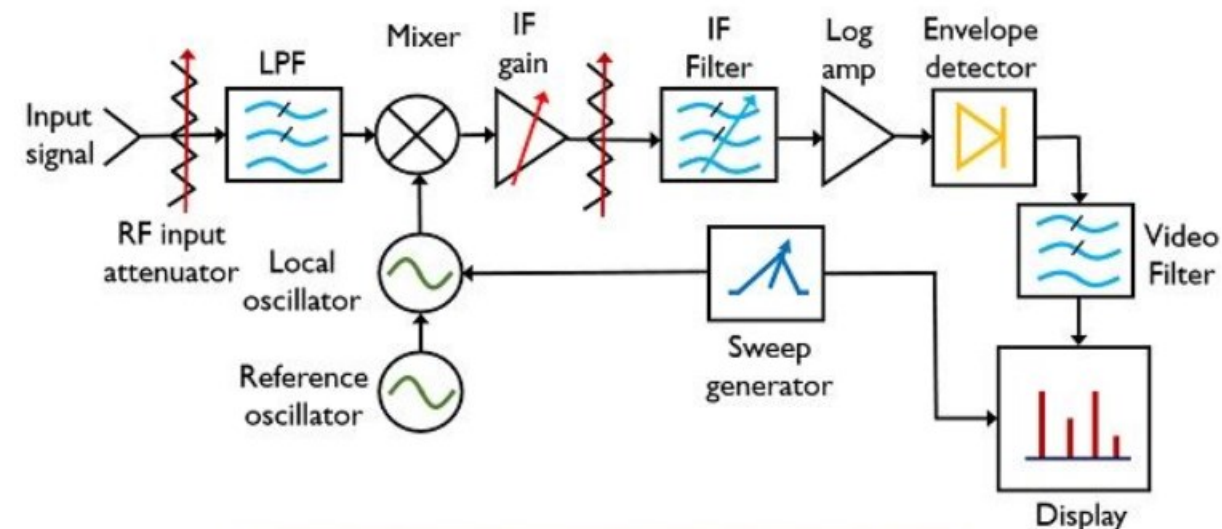
- Spektrum eines analogen Signals anzeigen
- Wasserfall Diagramm anzeigen
(→ zeitliche Entwicklung eines Spektrums)



Hmmm?

Ist das ein **echtes** Spektrum?

Was macht ein „**Spectrum Analyzer**“ anders?



Block Diagram of Spectrum Analyzer

Quelle: <https://electronicsdesk.com/spectrum-analyzer.html>

Electronics Desk

2. Fourier-Transformation

bekannte Anwendungen:

- Spektrum eines analogen Signals anzeigen
- Wasserfall Diagramm anzeigen
(→ zeitliche Entwicklung eines Spektrums)



Tatsächlich handelt es sich dabei um abgetastete Analogwerte, die in eine spektrale Anzeige „übersetzt“ werden (Transformation).

Mathematisch unterscheidet man zwischen einer

- Fourier-Transformierten (mathematische Funktion)
- diskreten Fourier-Transformation (das verwenden wir typischerweise!)

Es gibt die

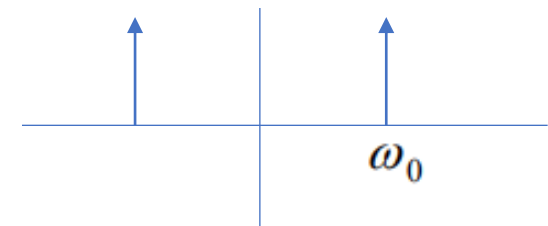
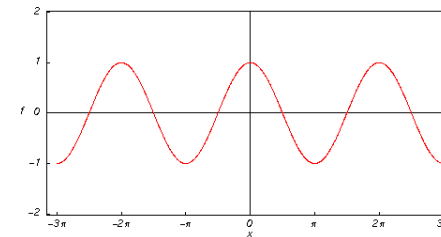
- Fourier-Transformation
- **Inverse** Fourier Transformation

2. Fourier-Transformation

Mathematisch unterscheidet man zwischen einer

- **Fourier-Transformierten**
(mathematische Funktion, Formeldarstellung)

Function, $f(t)$	Fourier Transform, $F(\omega)$
<i>Definition of Inverse Fourier Transform</i> $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$	<i>Definition of Fourier Transform</i> $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$
$\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$

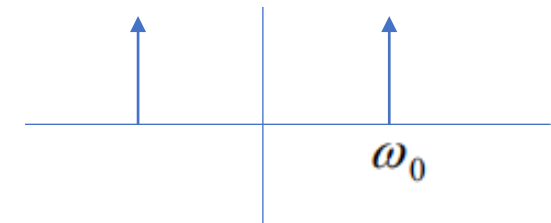
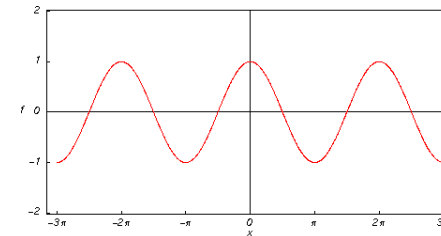


2. Fourier-Transformation

Mathematisch unterscheidet man zwischen einer

- **Fourier-Transformierten**
(mathematische Funktion, Formeldarstellung)

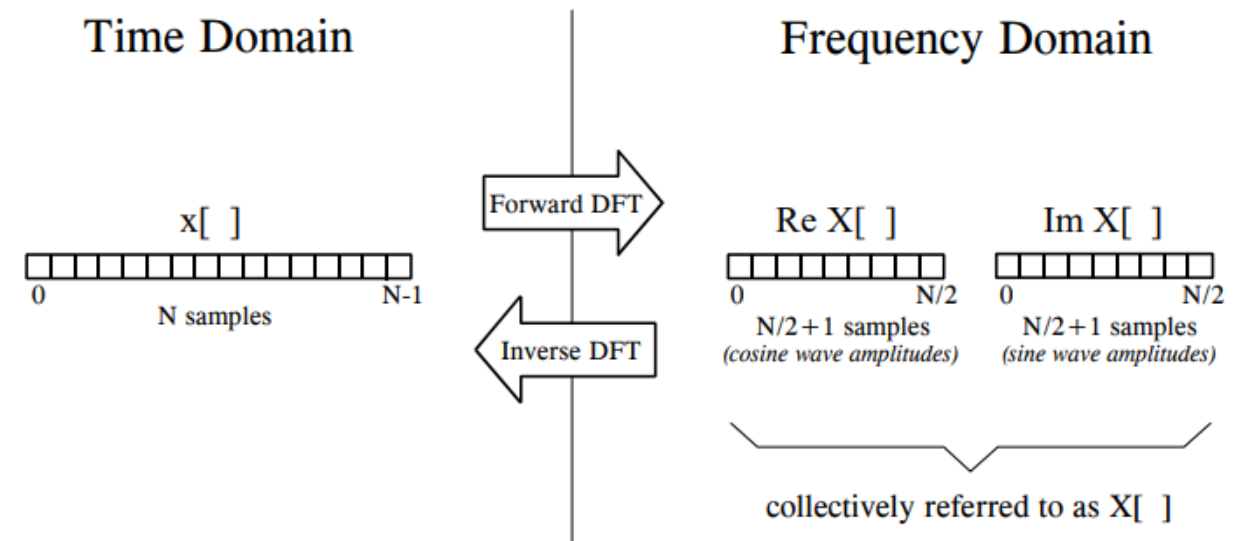
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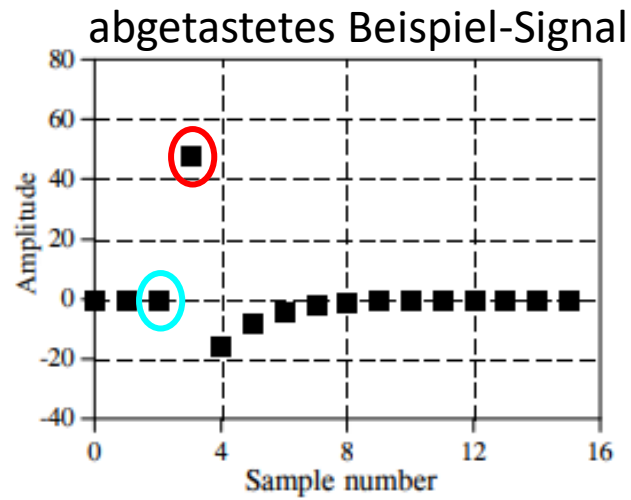
- **diskrete Fourier-Transformation**
(das verwenden wir typischerweise, d.h. wir arbeiten mit Mengen von **Abtastwerten**)

Quellen:

<https://ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/baug/ibk/structural-mechanics-dam/education/identmeth/fourier.pdf>, <https://www.dspguide.com/>



2. Fourier-Transformation



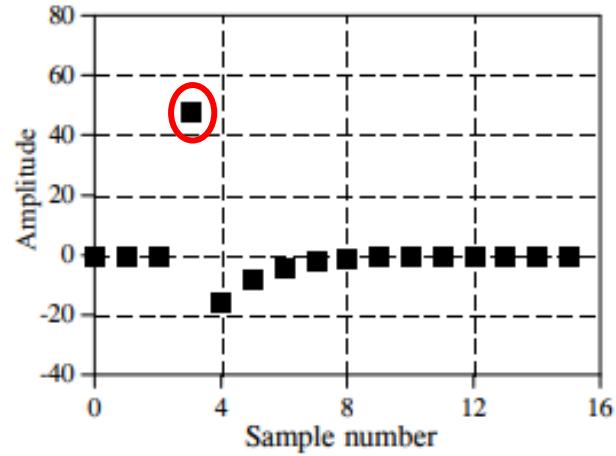
Abtastwerte 0..15 (N=16)

Das gezeigte „Signal“ ist nicht werte-kontinuierlich, es ist bereits abgetastet.

(zwischen **Wert 3 und 4** gibt es keine Information über den Kurven-Verlauf!)

Die Abtastrate ist so gewählt, dass genau N=16 Abtastwerte vom Kurven-Verlauf erzeugt werden.

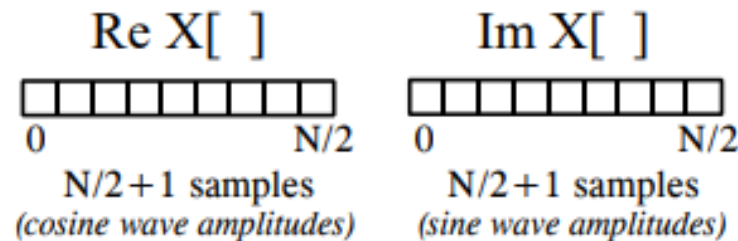
2. Fourier-Transformation



DECOMPOSE

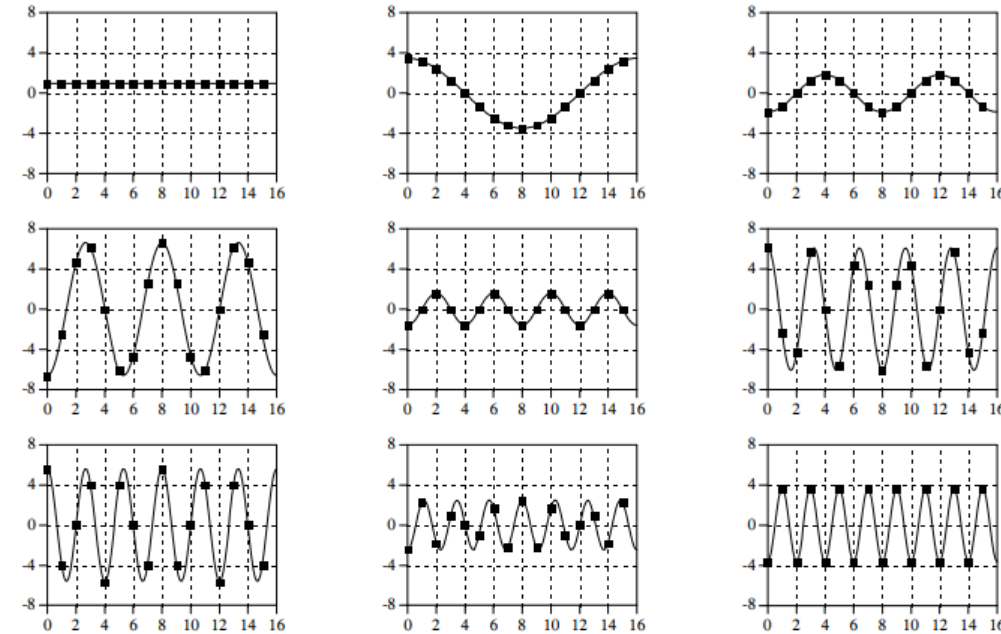
SYNTHESIZE

Abtastwerte 0..15 (N=16)

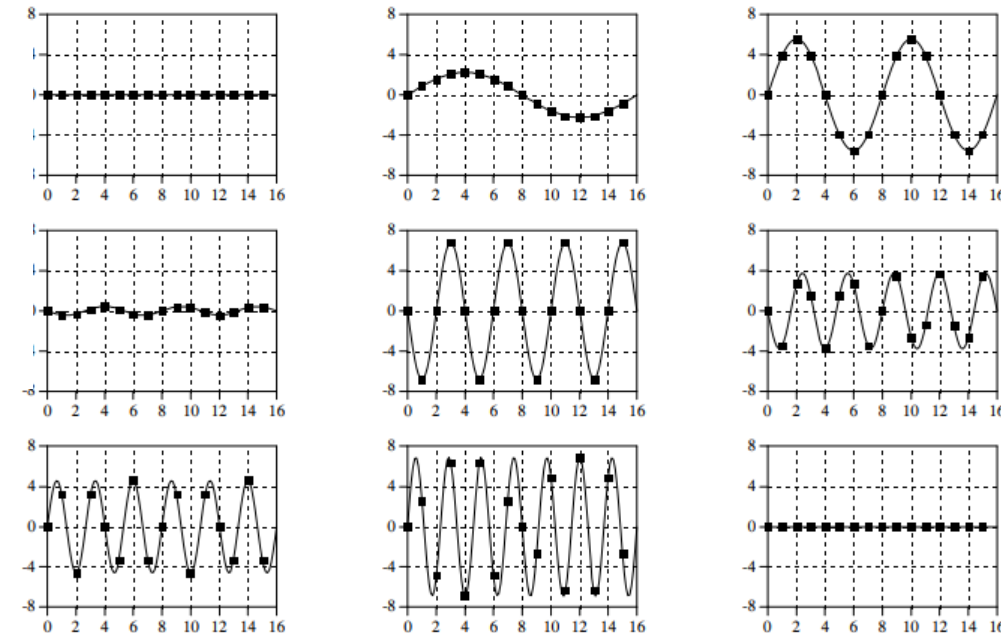


$N/2 + 1 = 9$ Amplitudenwerte von
Cosinus- und Sinus-
Schwingungen

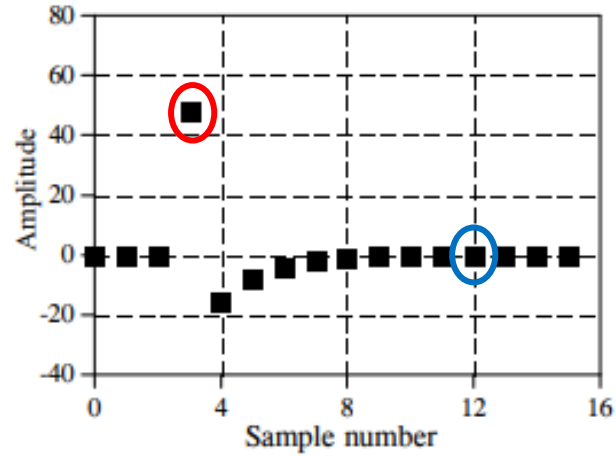
Cosine Waves



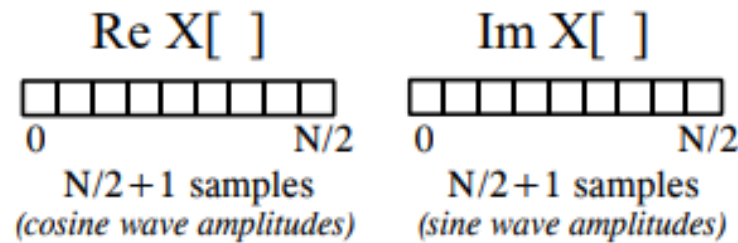
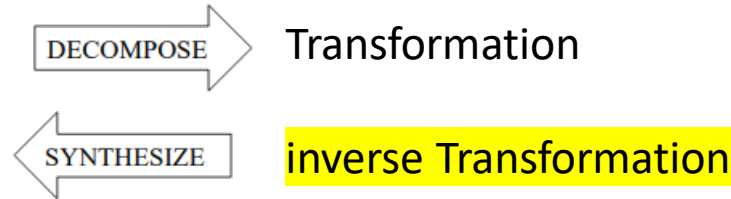
Sine Waves



2. Fourier-Transformation

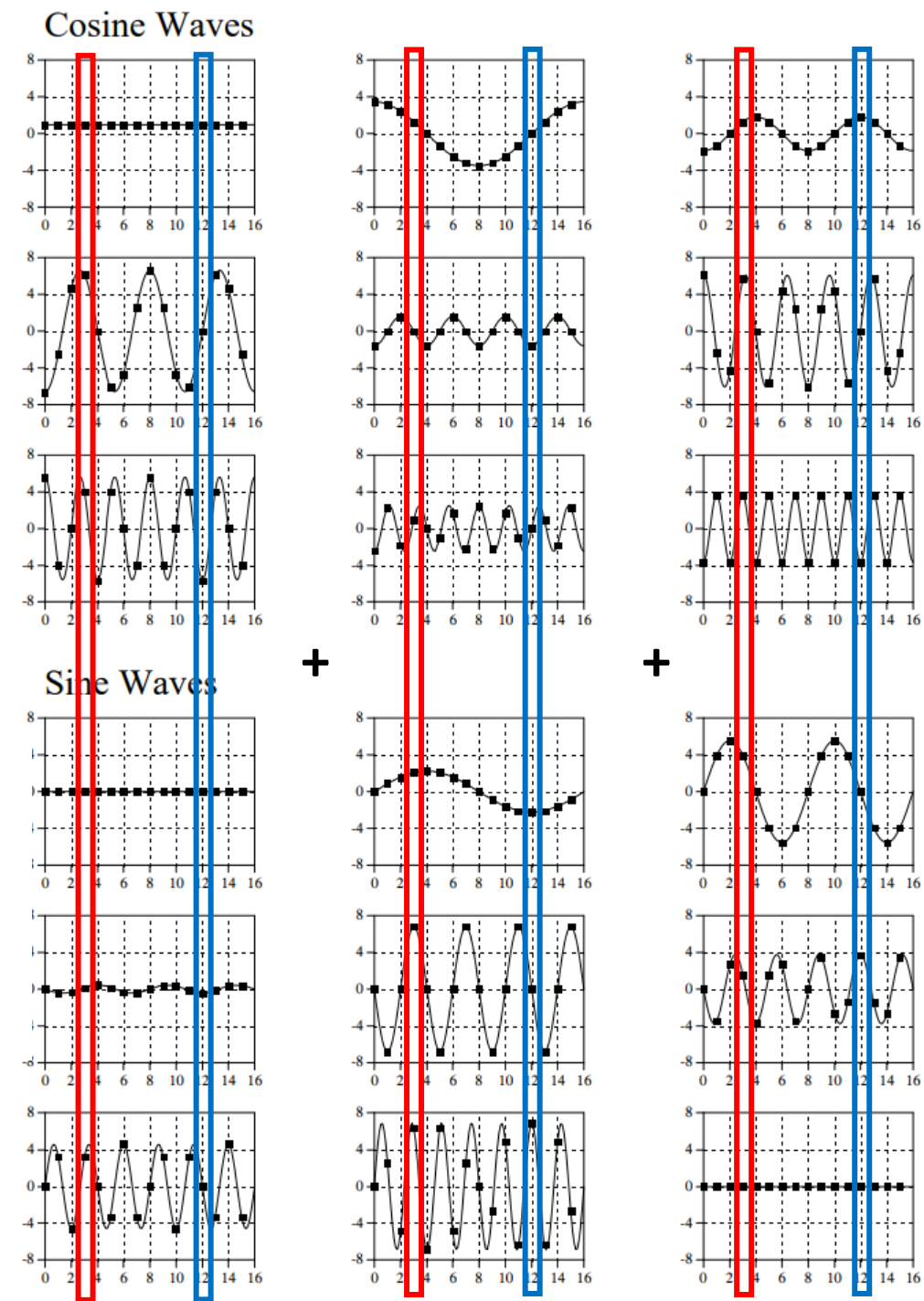


Abtastwerte 0..15 (N=16)

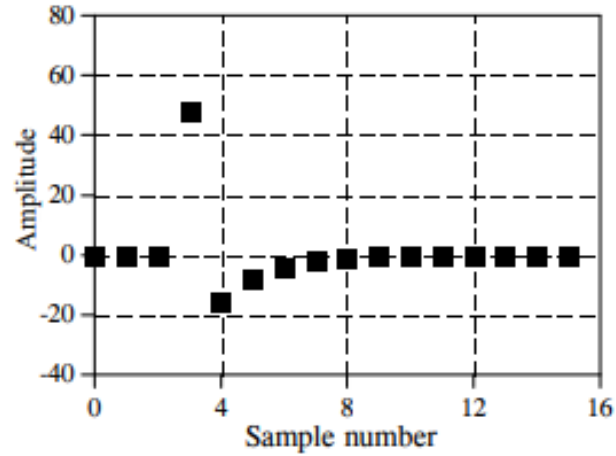


$N/2 + 1 = 9$ **Amplitudenwerte** von
Cosinus- und Sinus-
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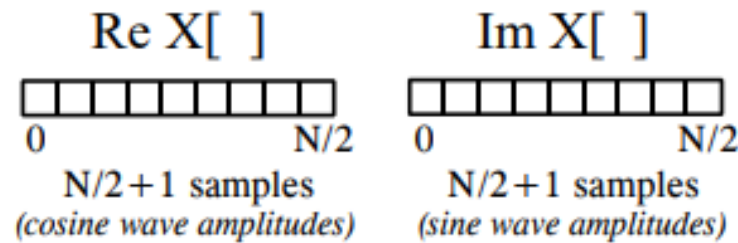
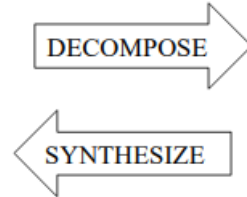
Quelle: <https://www.dspguide.com/>



2. Fourier-Transformation



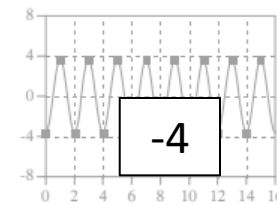
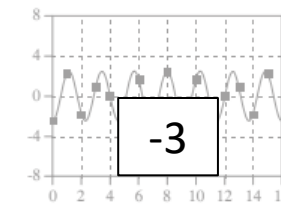
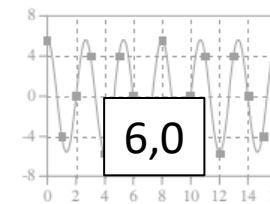
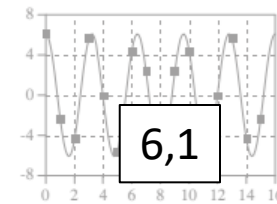
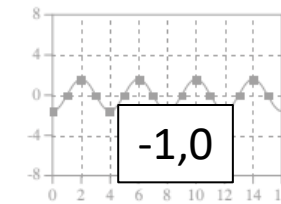
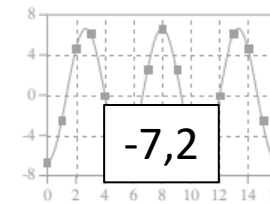
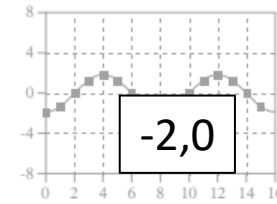
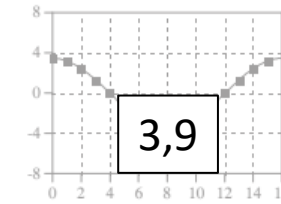
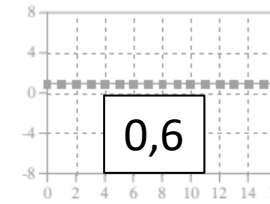
Abtastwerte 0..15 (N=16)



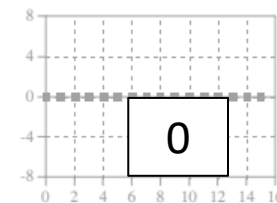
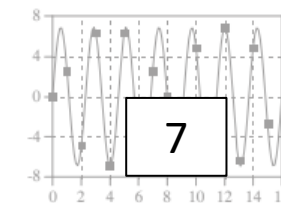
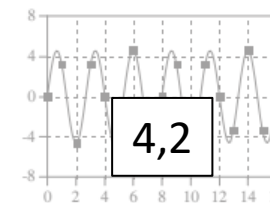
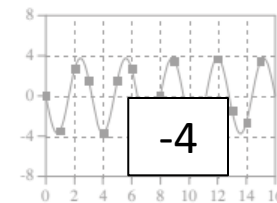
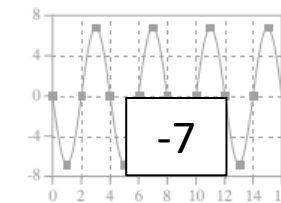
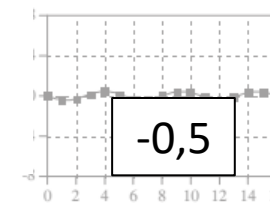
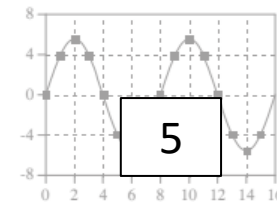
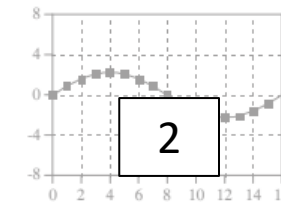
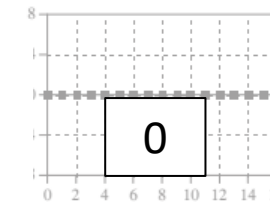
$N/2 + 1 = 9$ **Amplitudenwerte** von
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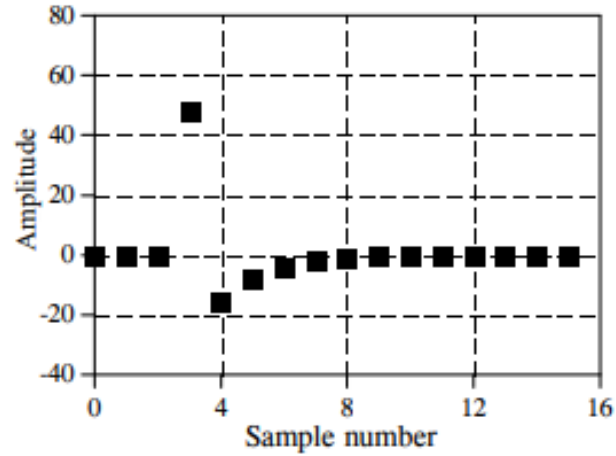
Cosine Waves



Sine Waves



2. Fourier-Transformation



DECOMPOSE

SYNTHESIZE

Abtastwerte 0..15 (N=16)

$x[i]$

„Rückwärtsrechnung“
(**inverse** diskrete
Fourier-Transformation)

$x[0]=$

0,6

$x[3]=$

-7,2

$x[6]=$

6,0

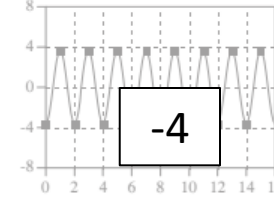
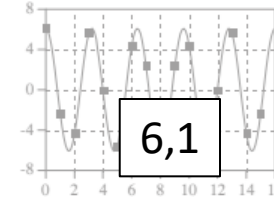
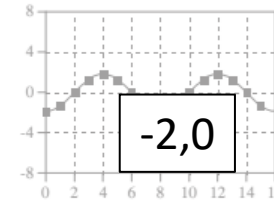
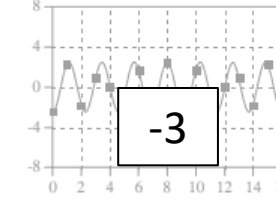
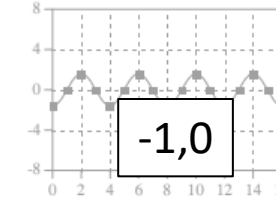
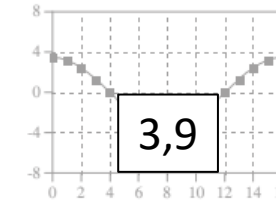
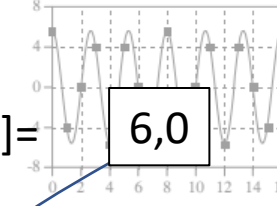
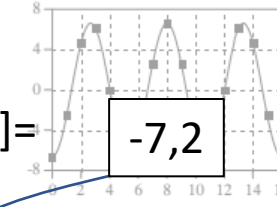
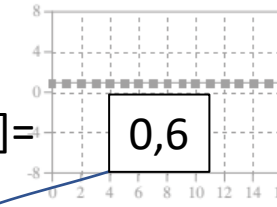
cos() Amplituden

$$x[i] = \sum_{k=0}^{N/2} \text{Re}\bar{X}[k] \cos(2\pi ki/N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N/2} \text{Im}\bar{X}[k] \sin(2\pi ki/N)$$

EQUATION 8-2

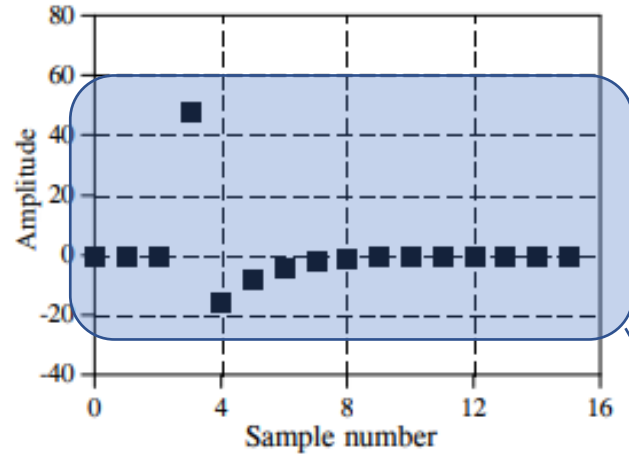
The synthesis equation. In this relation, $x[i]$ is the signal being synthesized, with the index, i , running from 0 to $N-1$. $\text{Re}\bar{X}[k]$ and $\text{Im}\bar{X}[k]$ hold the amplitudes of the cosine and sine waves, respectively, with k running from 0 to $N/2$. Equation 8-3 provides the normalization to change this equation into the inverse DFT.

Cosine Waves



sin() Amplituden

2. Fourier-Transformation



DECOMPOSE

SYNTHESIZE

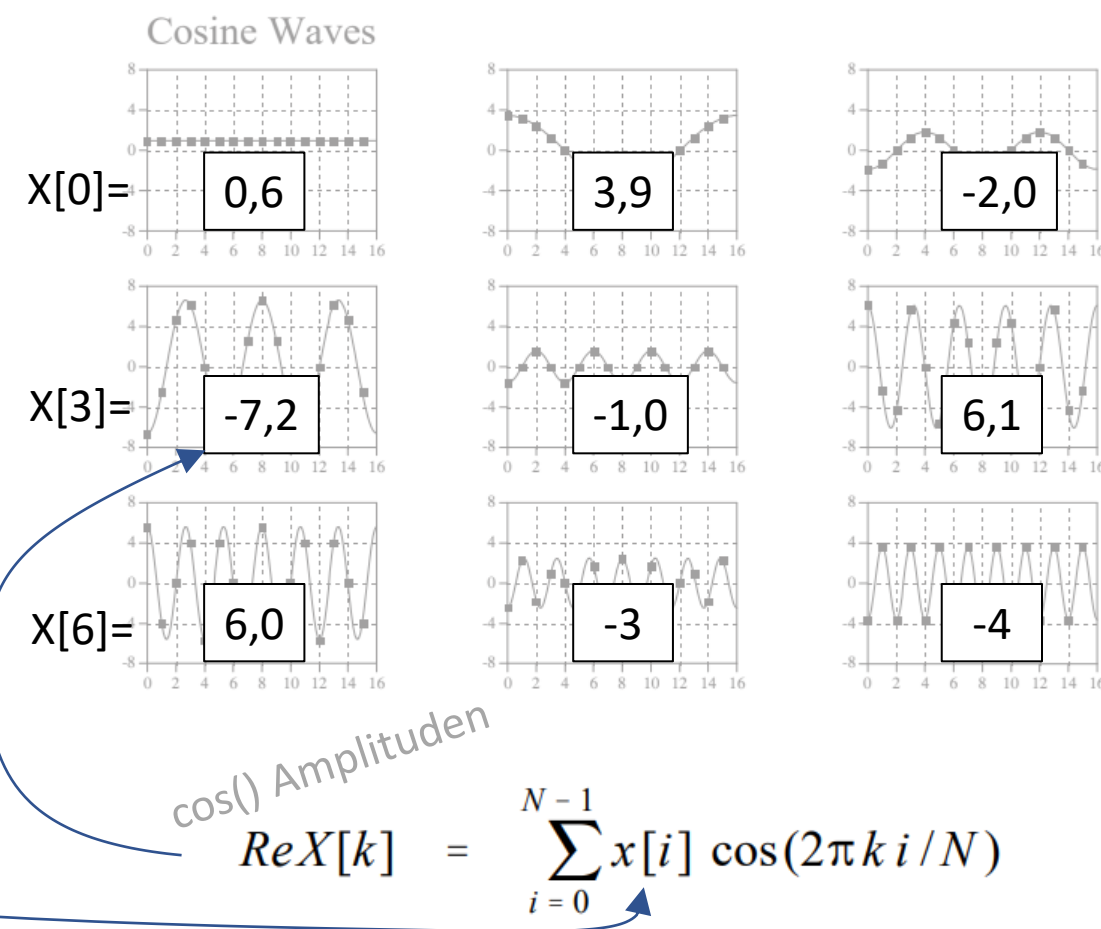
Abtastwerte 0..15 (N=16)

$x[i]$

„Vorwärtsrechnung“
(diskrete Fourier-Transformation)

EQUATION 8-4

The analysis equations for calculating the DFT. In these equations, $x[i]$ is the time domain signal being analyzed, and $ReX[k]$ & $ImX[k]$ are the frequency domain signals being calculated. The index i runs from 0 to $N-1$, while the index k runs from 0 to $N/2$.



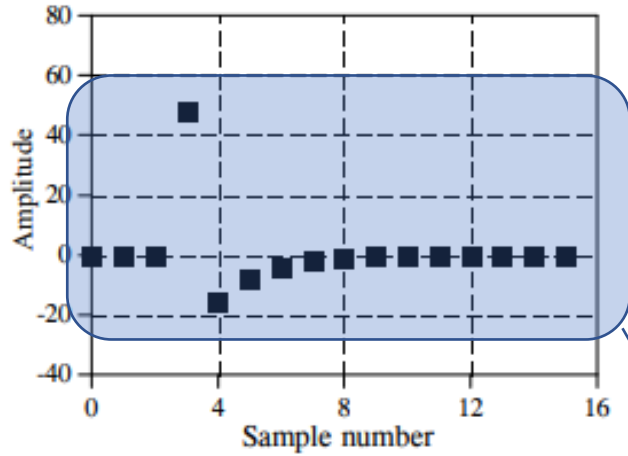
cos() Amplituden

$$ReX[k] = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x[i] \cos(2\pi k i / N)$$

sin() Amplituden

$$ImX[k] = - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x[i] \sin(2\pi k i / N)$$

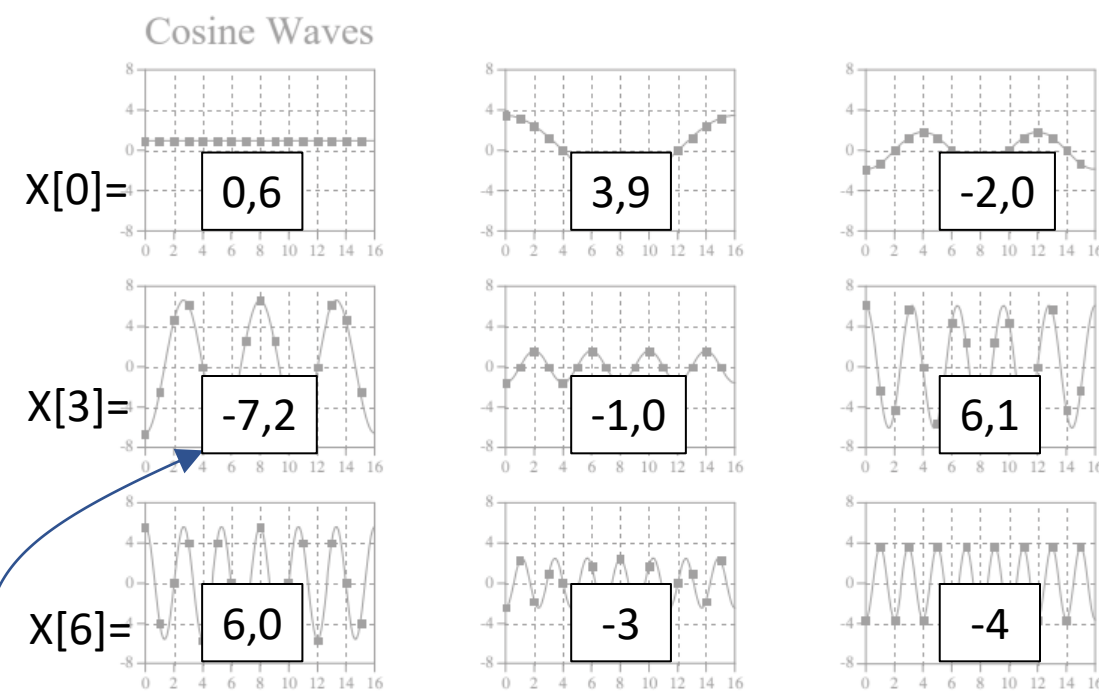
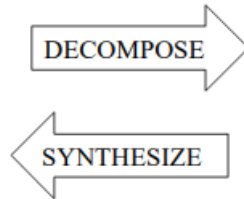
2. Fourier-Transformation



Abtastwerte 0..15 (N=16)

$x[i]$

„Vorwärtsrechnung“
(diskrete Fourier-
Transformation)



cos() Amplituden

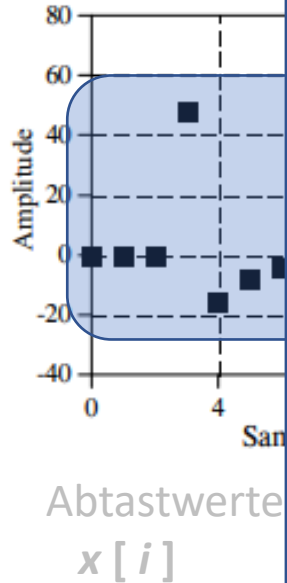
$$ReX[k] = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x[i] \cos(2\pi k i / N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Re X[3] = & x(0) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 0 / 16) \\ & + x(1) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 1 / 16) \\ & + x(2) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 2 / 16) \\ & + x(3) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 3 / 16) \\ & + x(4) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 4 / 16) \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

EQUATION 8-4

The analysis equations for calculating the DFT. In these equations, $x[i]$ is the time domain signal being analyzed, and $ReX[k]$ & $ImX[k]$ are the frequency domain signals being calculated. The index i runs from 0 to $N-1$, while the index k runs from 0 to $N/2$.

2. Fourier-Transformation



viele Zahlen, viel berechnen, d.h.

→ wir brauchen einen programmierbaren, wissenschaftlichen Taschenrechner, z.B. Matlab (kostet Geld), oder die freie Variante **GNU Octave**

Besonderheit in beiden Programmen:

- komplex programmierbar, viele fertige Bibliotheken
- viele Rechnungen können mit **Einzelwerten** erfolgen oder mit **großen Datenmengen**, in einem Schritt:

Einfach-Berechnung

```
>> sin(1.1)
ans = 0.8912
```

Daten-Vektor

```
>> a=[1.1 1.5 1.8 2.1 2.2]
a =
```

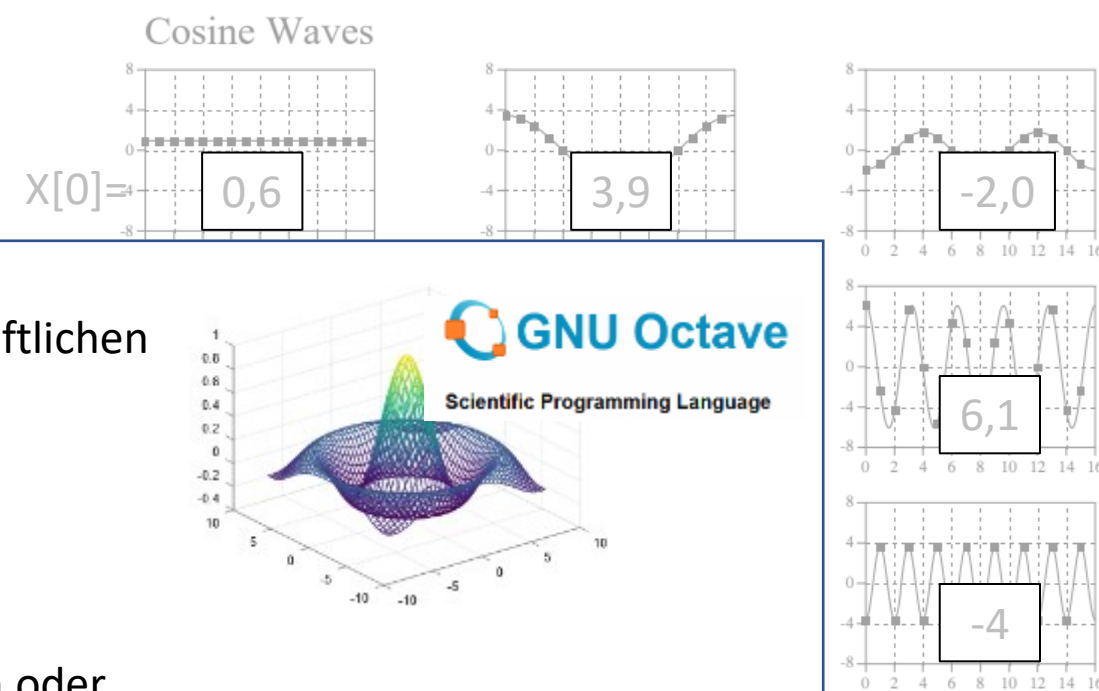
```
1.1000 1.5000 1.8000 2.1000 2.2000
```

Rechnung 1

```
>> 3+a
ans =
```

Rechnung 2

```
4.1000 4.5000 4.8000 5.1000 5.2000
```



$\pi k i / N)$

$3*0/16)$

$3*1/16)$

$3*2/16)$

$3*3/16)$

$3*4/16)$



v2.m x v1_beispiel.m x

```

1
2 disp ("einfache diskrete Transformation");
3
4 # 16 Beispielwerte
5 werte = [ 0, 0, 0, 50, -18, -9, -4.5, -2, -1, ...
6          -0.5, -0.2, -0.05, 0, 0, 0, 0];
7
8 function ret = fourier_cos(samples)
9     N = length(samples);
10    for k = ( 1 : N/2 +1)
11        a(k) = 0;
12        for n = ( 1 : N )
13            a(k) = a(k) + samples(n) * cos( 2*pi * (k-1) * (n-1) /N);
14        endfor
15    endfor
16    ret = 2/N * a;
17 end
18
19 function ret = fourier_sin(samples)
20     N = length(samples);
21    for k = ( 1 : N/2 +1)
22        a(k) = 0;
23        for n = ( 1 : N )
24            a(k) = a(k) + samples(n) * sin( 2*pi * (k-1) * (n-1) /N);
25        endfor
26    endfor
27    ret = 2/N * a;
28 end
29
30 fourier_cos(werte)
31 fourier_sin(werte)
32 sqrt ( fourier_cos(werte) .^2 + fourier_sin(werte) .^2 )

```

Cosine Waves

X[0]= 0,6

X[3]= -7,2

X[6]= 6,0

3,9

-1,0

-3

-2,0

6,1

-4

cos() Amplituden

$$ReX[k] = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x[i] \cos(2\pi k i / N)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Re X[3] = & x(0) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 0 / 16) \\
 & + x(1) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 1 / 16) \\
 & + x(2) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 2 / 16) \\
 & + x(3) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 3 / 16) \\
 & + x(4) \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 4 / 16) \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$



v2.m x v1_beispiel.m x

```

1
2 disp ("einfache diskrete Transformation");
3
4 # 16 Beispielwerte
5 werte = [ 0, 0, 0, 50, -18, -9
6           -0.5, -0.2, -0.05, 0
7
8 function ret = fourier_cos(samples)
9     N = length(samples);
10    for k = ( 1 : N/2 + 1)
11        a(k) = 0;
12        for n = ( 1 : N )
13            a(k) = a(k) + samples(n) * cos(2*pi*k*(n-1)/N);
14        endfor
15    endfor
16    ret = 2/N * a;
17 end
18
19 function ret = fourier_sin(samples)
20     N = length(samples);
21     for k = ( 1 : N/2 + 1)
22         a(k) = 0;
23         for n = ( 1 : N )
24             a(k) = a(k) + samples(n) * sin(2*pi*k*(n-1)/N);
25         endfor
26     endfor
27     ret = 2/N * a;
28 end
29
30 fourier_cos(werte)
31 fourier_sin(werte)
32 sqrt ( fourier_cos(werte) .^2 + fourier_sin(werte) .^2 )

```

einfache diskrete Transformation

ans =

1.8438	3.6538	-1.7155
-6.9902	-1.7875	6.4094
5.9655	-2.5730	-7.7688

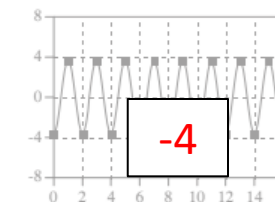
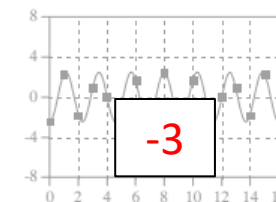
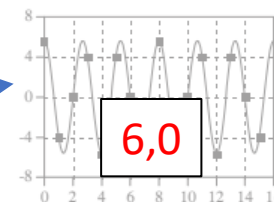
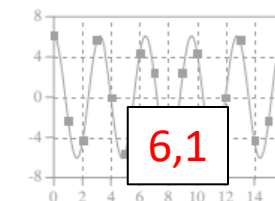
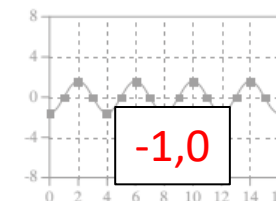
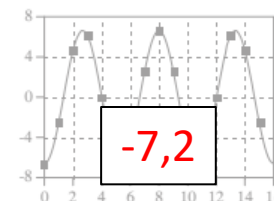
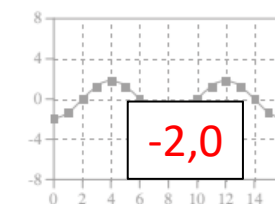
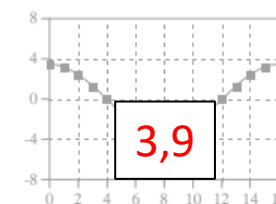
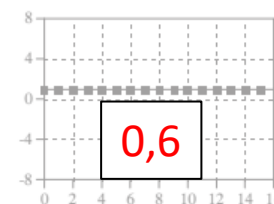
ans =

0	2.0388	5.8806
-0.2669	-7.1812	-4.0068
4.8056	7.2990	0.0000

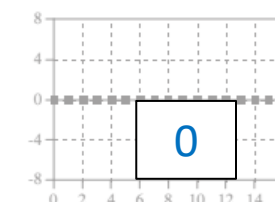
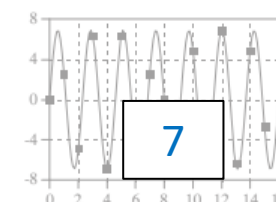
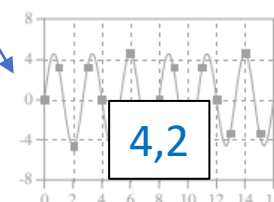
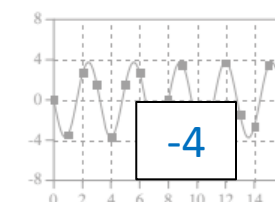
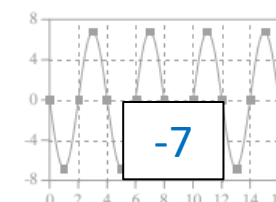
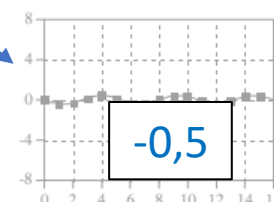
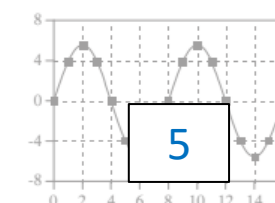
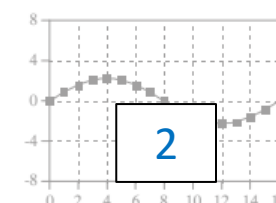
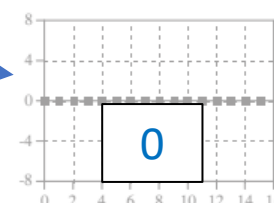
ans =

1.8438	4.1842	6.1257
6.9953	7.4004	7.5587
7.6603	7.7392	7.7688

Cosine Waves



Sine Waves



2. Fourier-Transformation

Was haben wir gemacht?

- wir haben ein Rechenprogramm benutzt (GNU Octave)
 - Information aus dem Zeitbereich (Abtastwerte, 16 Stück)
 - transformiert in Sinus- und Cosinus-Amplituden Information (je 9 Stück)
 - anschaulich Frequenz-Spektrum-Anteile
- andere Darstellung der gleichen Information
(transformierte Information, ohne Verlust!)

diskrete Fourier Transformation

cos() Amplituden

$$ReX[k] = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x[i] \cos(2\pi k i / N)$$

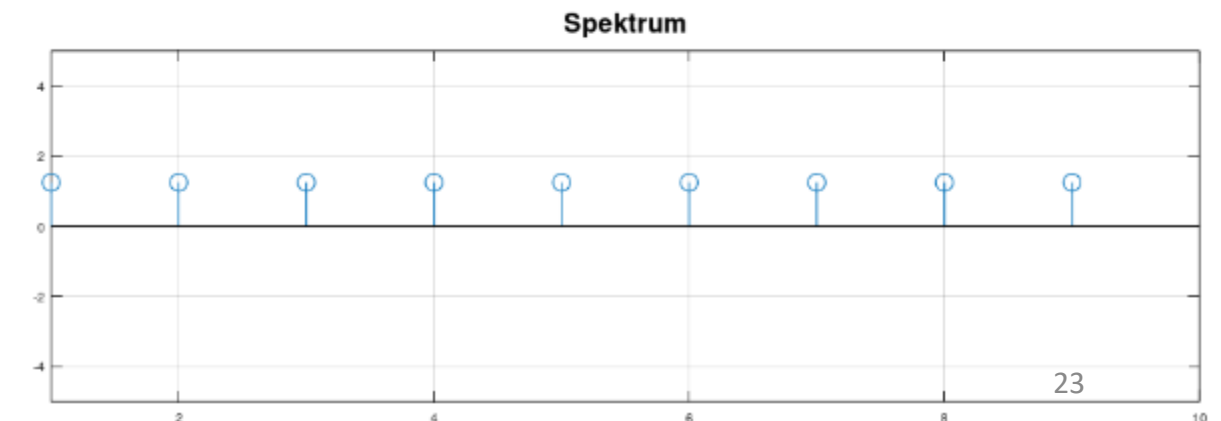
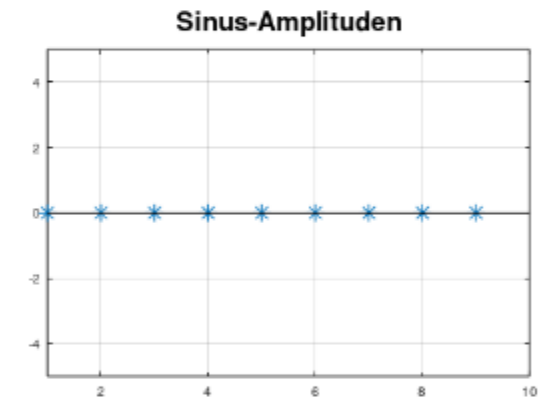
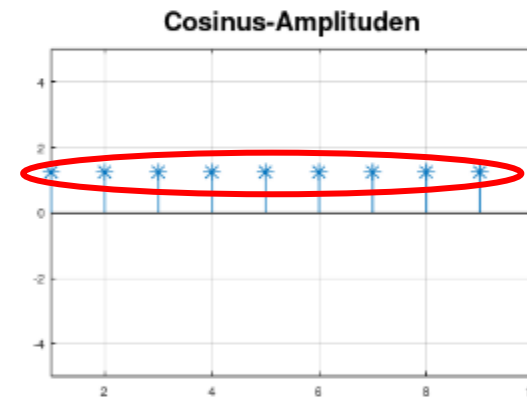
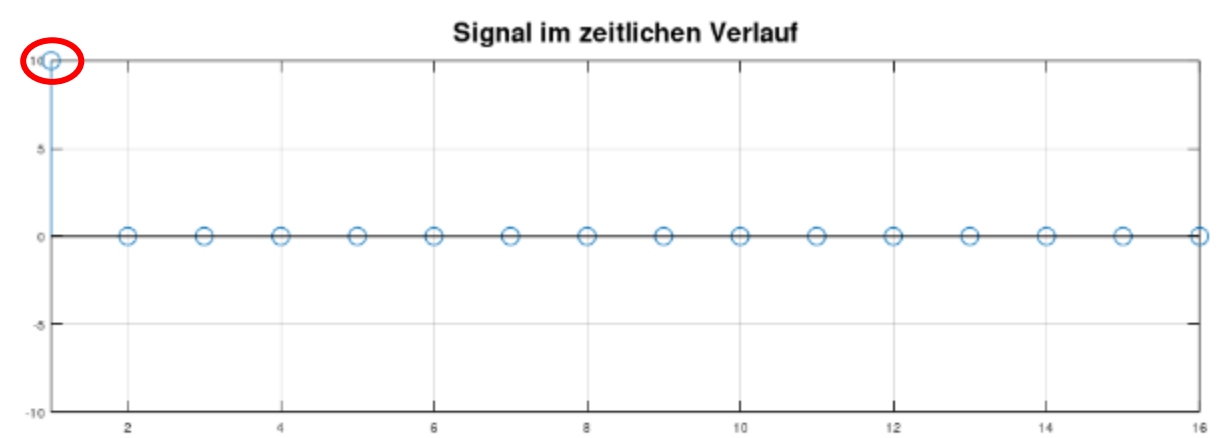
sin() Amplituden

$$ImX[k] = - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x[i] \sin(2\pi k i / N)$$

2. Fourier-Transformation

Spielereien...

```
2 disp ("einfache diskrete Transformation");
3
4 # 16 Beispielwerte
5 werte = [10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
6          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
7
8 function ret = fourier_cos(samples)
9 function ret = fourier_sin(samples)
10
11 subplot(3,2,1:2);
12 stem (werte,"o"); grid on; axis([1 16 -10 10]);
13 title ("Signal im zeitlichen Verlauf", "fontsize",20);
14
15 subplot(3,2,3);
16 stem ( fourier_cos(werte), "*"); grid on; axis([1 10 -5 5]);
17 title ("Cosinus-Amplituden", "fontsize",20);
18
19 subplot(3,2,4);
20 stem ( fourier_sin(werte), "*"); grid on; axis([1 10 -5 5]);
21 title ("Sinus-Amplituden", "fontsize",20);
22
23 subplot(3,2,5:6);
24 stem (sqrt ( fourier_cos(werte) .^2 + fourier_sin(werte) .^2 ),"o");
25 grid on; axis([1 10 -5 5]);
26 title ("Spektrum", "fontsize",20);
27
```

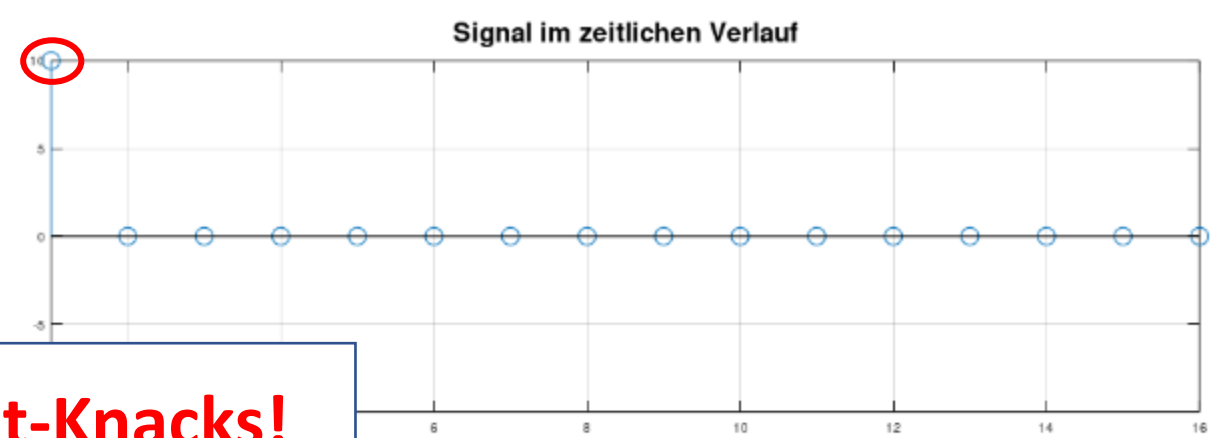


```
# 16 Beispielwerte
werte = [10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
```

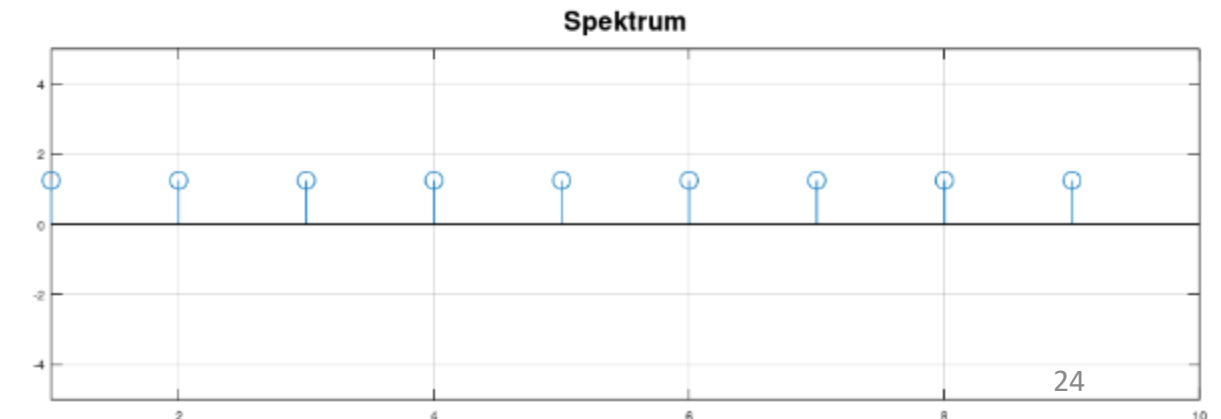
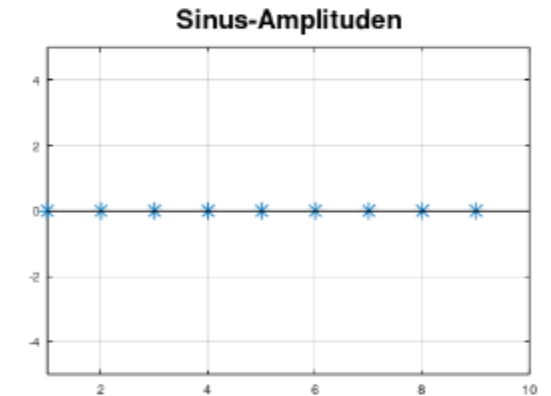
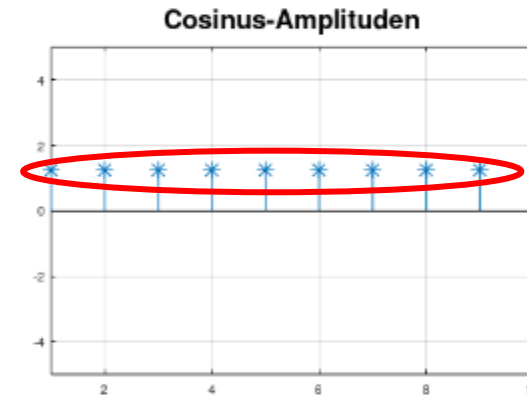
2. Fourier-Transformation

Spielereien...

```
2 disp ("einfache diskrete Transformation");
3
4 # 16 Beispielwerte
5 werte = [10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
6          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
7
8 function ret = fourier_cos(samples)
9 function ret = fourier_sin(samples)
10
11 subplot(3,2,1:2);
12 stem (werte,"o"); grid on; axis([1 16 -10 10]);
13 title ("Signal im zeitlichen Verlauf", "fontsize",20);
14
15 subplot(3,2,3);
16 stem ( fourier_cos(werte), "*"); grid on; axis([1 10 -5 5]);
17 title ("Cosinus-Amplituden", "fontsize",20);
18
19 subplot(3,2,4);
20 stem ( fourier_sin(werte), "*"); grid on; axis([1 10 -5 5]);
21 title ("Sinus-Amplituden", "fontsize",20);
22
23 subplot(3,2,5:6);
24 stem (sqrt ( fourier_cos(werte) .^2 + fourier_sin(werte) .^2 ),"o")
25 grid on; axis([1 10 -5 5]);
26 title ("Spektrum", "fontsize",20);
27
```



ein Einschalt-Knacks!



```
# 16 Beispielwerte
werte = [10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
```


2. Fourier-Transformation

und rückwärts: inverse Fourier Transformation

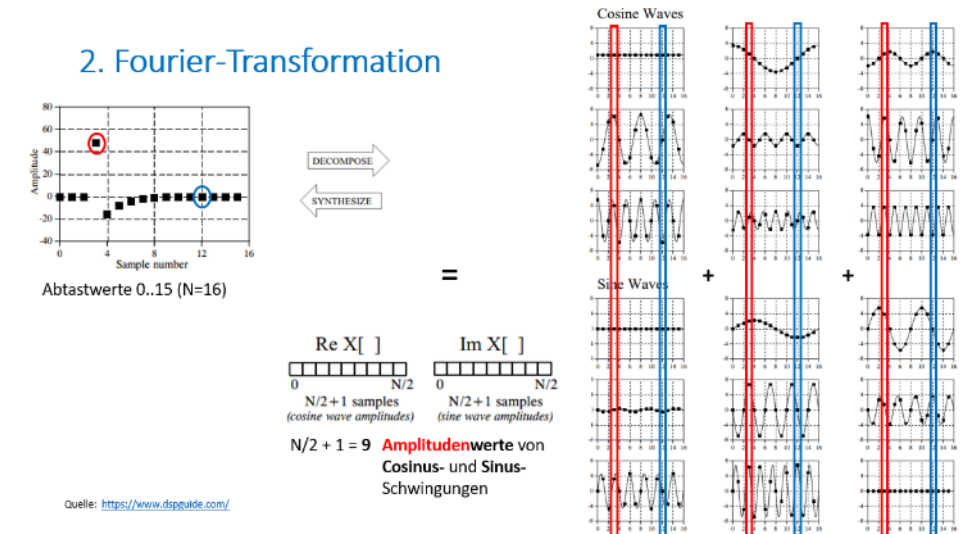
```

6 function ret = ift_cs(Fc, Fs)
7     N = length(Fc)*2-1;
8     for i = ( 1 : N )
9         x(i) = 0;
10        for k = ( 1 : N/2+1 )
11            x(i) = x(i) + Fc(k) * cos( 2*pi * (k-1) * (i-1) /N ) ...
12                    + Fs(k) * sin( 2*pi * (k-1) * (i-1) /N );
13        endfor
14    endfor
15    ret = x;
16 end

```

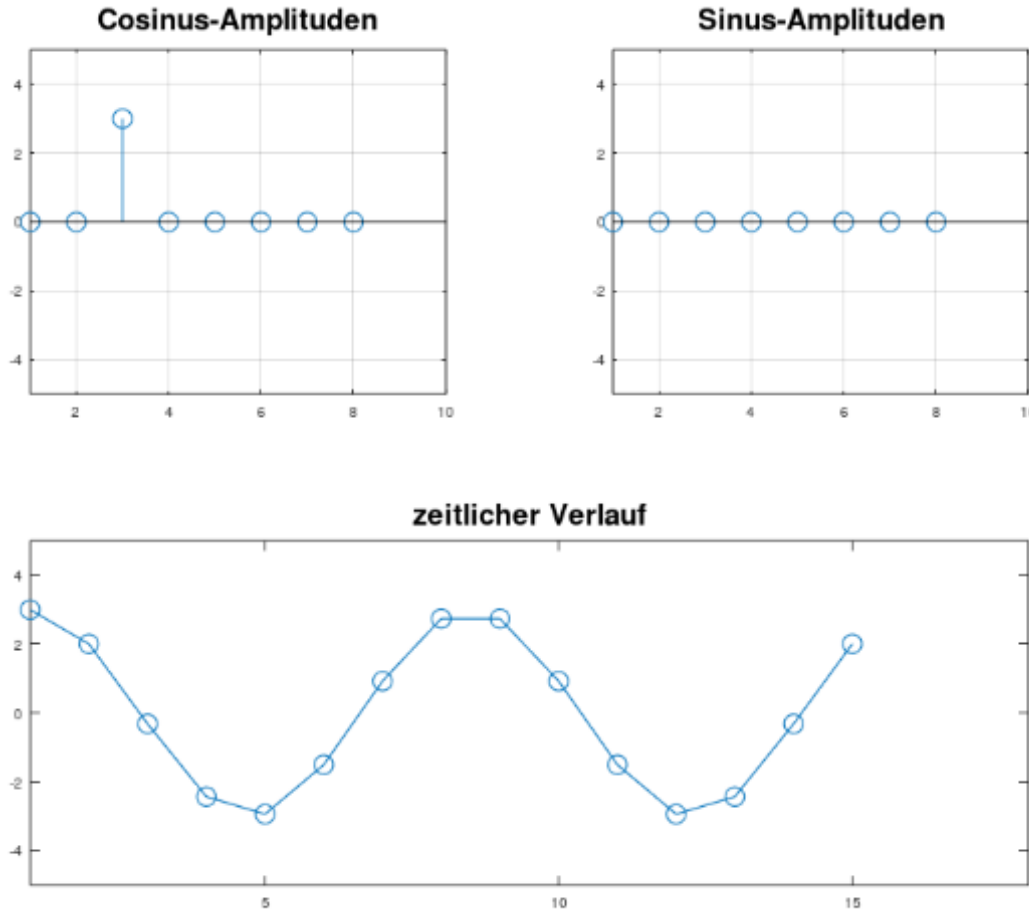
$$x[i] = \sum_{k=0}^{N/2} \overset{\text{cos() Amplituden}}{Re \bar{X}[k]} \cos(2\pi ki / N) + \sum_{k=0}^{N/2} \overset{\text{sin() Amplituden}}{Im \bar{X}[k]} \sin(2\pi ki / N)$$

und das hatten wir vorhin schon
anschaulich „im Kopf“ und grafisch
berechnet...



2. Fourier-Transformation

Spielereien...



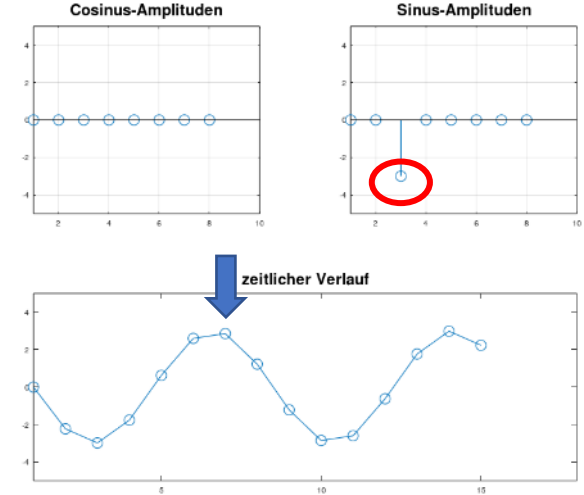
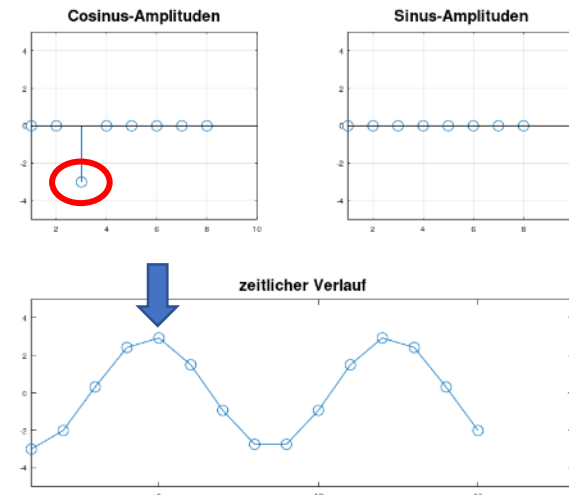
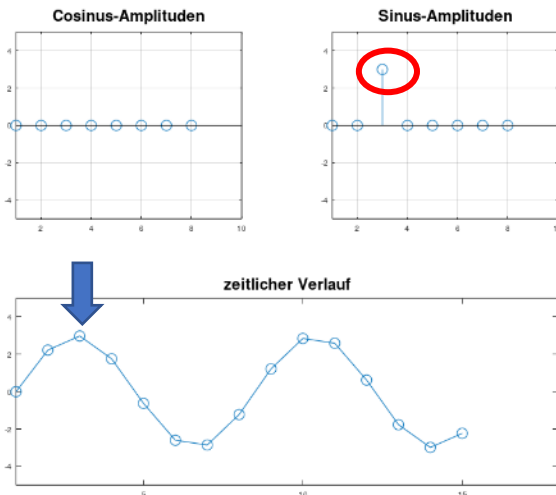
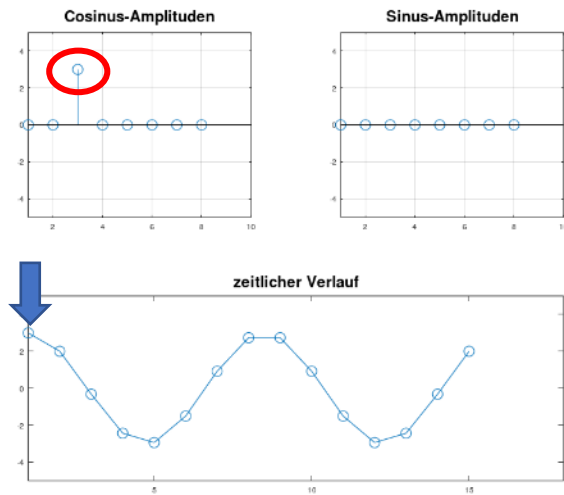
```

1 pkg load signal;
2
3 F_Cosinus = [0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
4 F_Sinus   = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
5
6 function ret = ift_cs(Fc, Fs)
7     N = length(Fc)*2-1;
8     for i = ( 1 : N )
9         x(i) = 0;
10        for k = ( 1 : N/2+1 )
11            x(i) = x(i) + Fc(k) * cos ( 2*pi * (k-1) * (i-1) /N ) ...
12                    + Fs(k) * sin ( 2*pi * (k-1) * (i-1) /N );
13        endfor
14    endfor
15    ret = x;
16 end
17
18
19 f = ift_cs(F_Cosinus, F_Sinus);
20
21
22 # subplot (3,2,1:2); plot(t,f,"o-"); # axis ([0 t_tot -1.5 1.5]);
23 subplot (3,2,1);
24 stem(F_Cosinus); axis([1 10 -5 5]); grid on;
25 title ("Cosinus-Amplituden", "fontsize",20);
26
27 subplot (3,2,2);
28 stem(F_Sinus); axis([1 10 -5 5]); grid on;
29 title ("Sinus-Amplituden", "fontsize",20);
30
31 subplot (3,2,3:4);
32 plot(f, "o-"); axis([1 18 -5 5]);
33 title ("zeitlicher Verlauf", "fontsize",20);

```

2. Fourier-Transformation

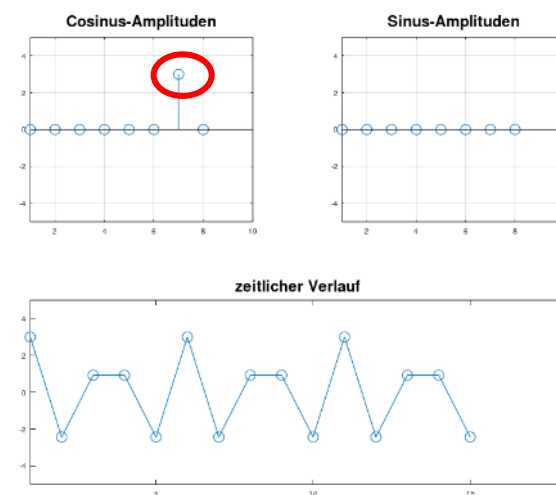
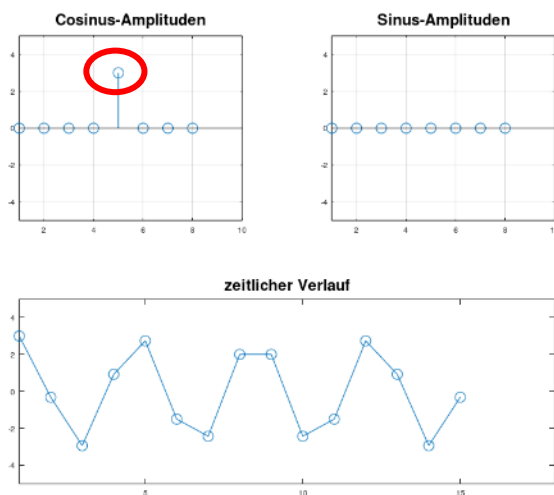
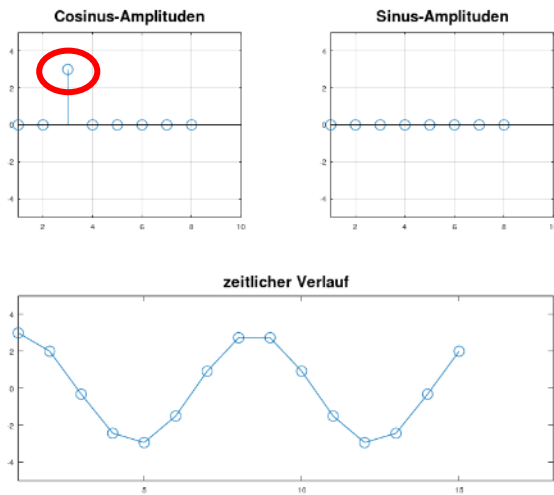
Spielereien...



Wir haben ein QPSK mit $f=2$ erzeugt!

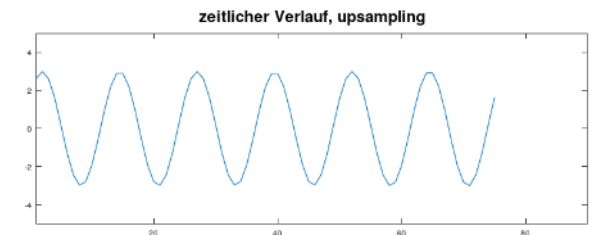
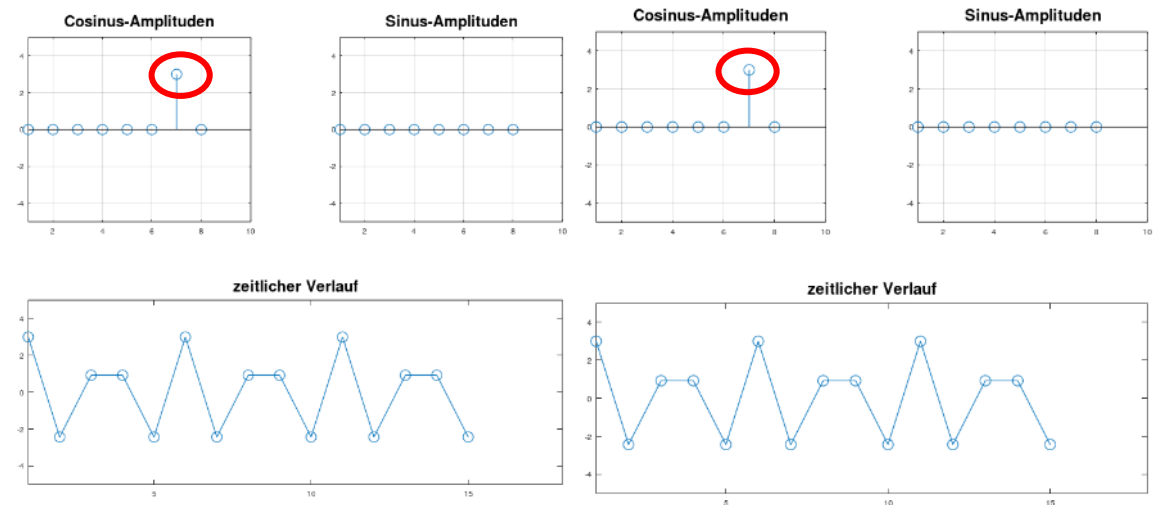
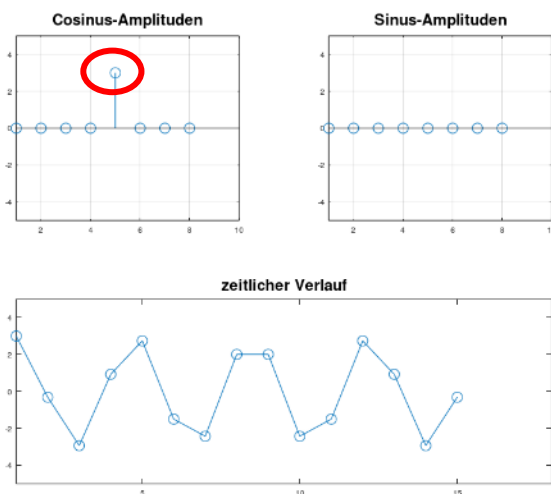
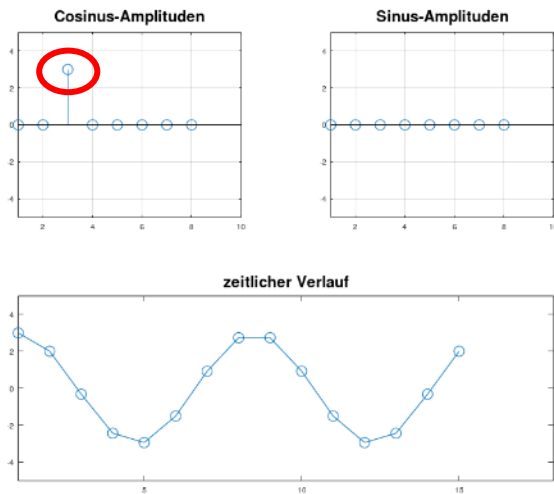
2. Fourier-Transformation

Spielereien...



2. Fourier-Transformation

Spielereien...



Die Darstellung mit verbundenen Punkten im Zeitbereich ist schwer erkennbar; mit etwas Tricksen...



2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM!...

Cosinus-Amplituden

Sinus-Amplituden

Cosinus-Amplituden

Sinus-Amplituden

Cosinus-Amplituden

Sinus-Amplituden

zeitlicher Verlauf

zeitlicher Verlauf

zeitlicher Verlauf

zeitlicher Verlauf, upsampling

zeitlicher Verlauf, upsampling

zeitlicher Verlauf, upsampling

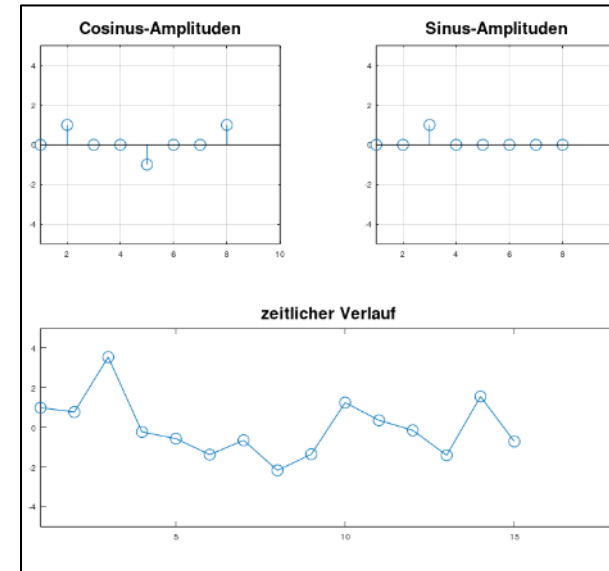
Beobachtung 1:
Die Amplituden im Zeitbereich „ergeben“ sich einfach durch die **inverse Fourier-Transformation** der Informations-Symbole aus dem Frequenzbereich.

2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM!...

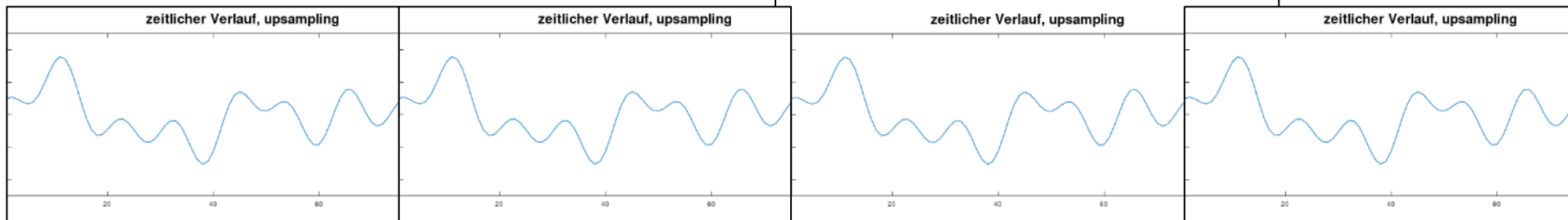
Beobachtung 2:

der zeitliche Verlauf eines OFDM Signals ergibt sich durch einfache **Wiederholung** der inversen Fourier-Transformierten....!



Beobachtung 1:

Die Amplituden im Zeitbereich „ergeben“ sich einfach durch die **inverse Fourier-Transformation** der Informations-Symbole aus dem Frequenzbereich.

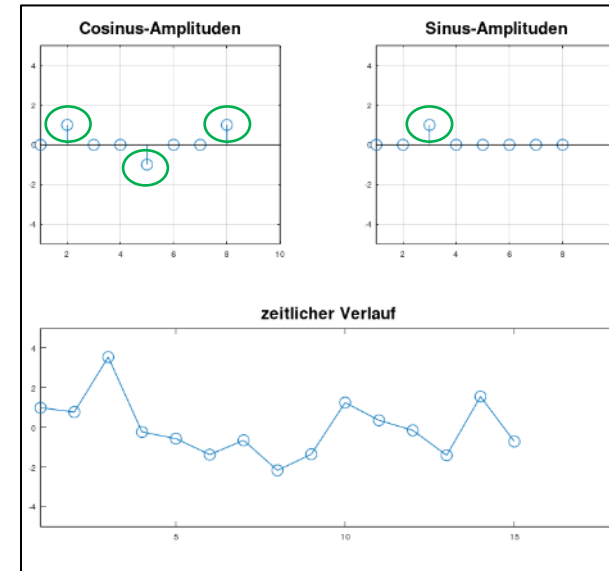


2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM!...

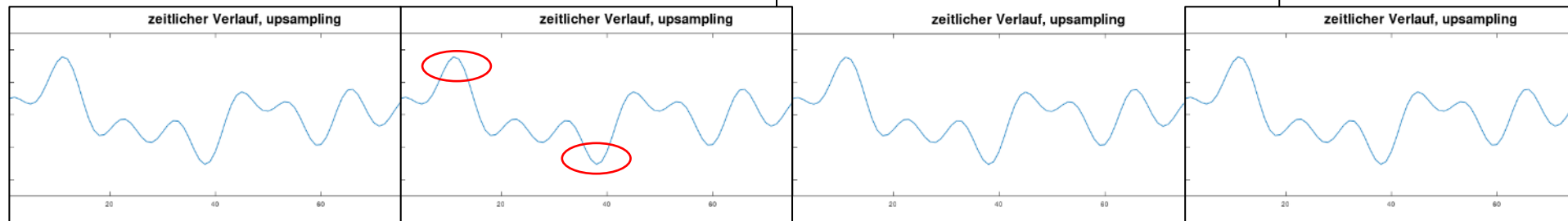
Beobachtung 2:

der zeitliche Verlauf eines OFDM Signals ergibt sich durch einfache **Wiederholung** der inversen Fourier-Transformierten....!



Beobachtung 1:

Die Amplituden im Zeitbereich „ergeben“ sich einfach durch die **inverse Fourier-Transformation** der Informations-Symbole aus dem Frequenzbereich.

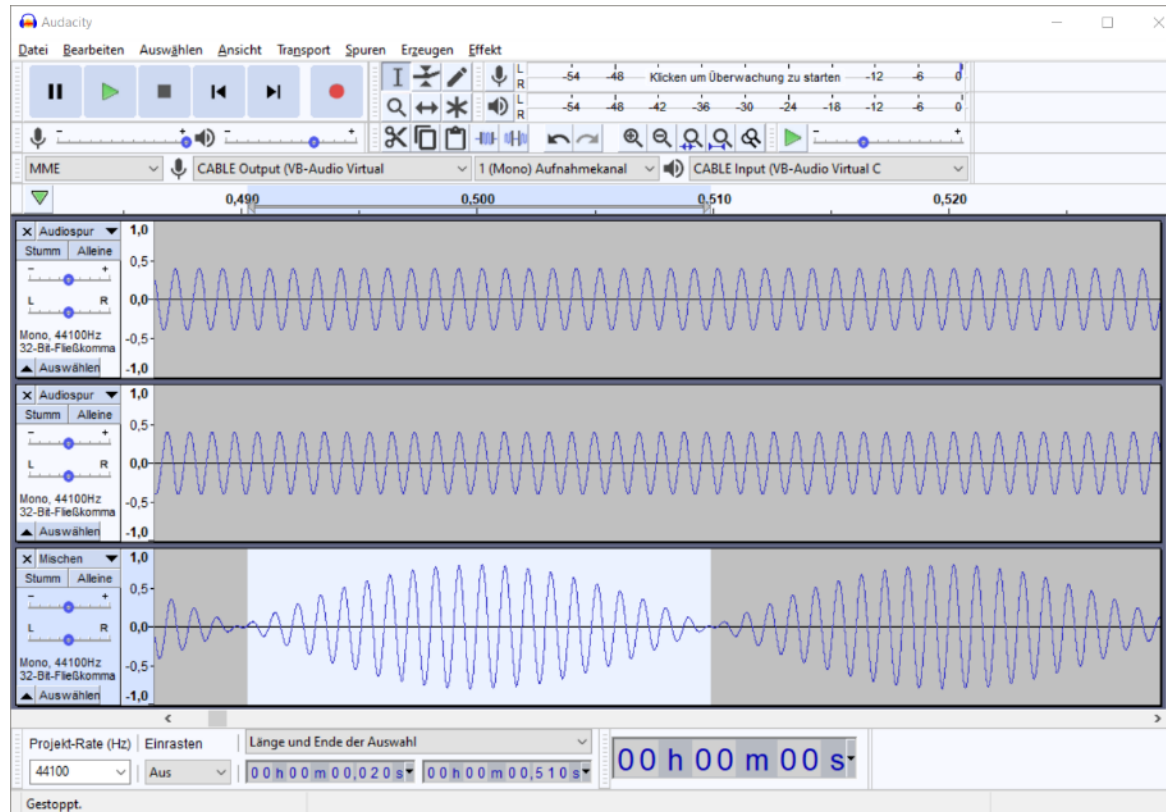


Beobachtung 3:

es ergeben sich **Extremwerte** ...

2. Fourier-Transformation

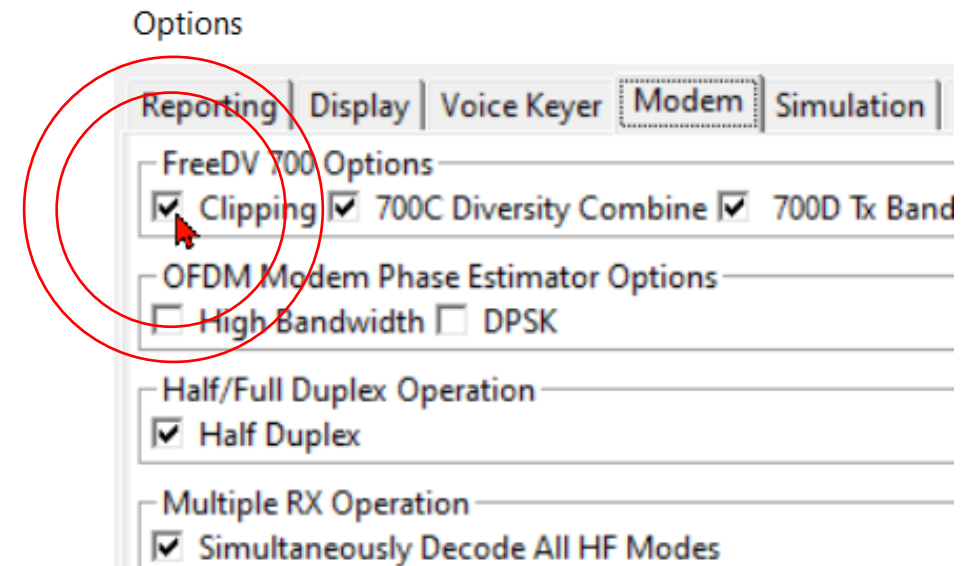
→ Folie vom 7. Januar !!



Darstellung von letzten Treffen:

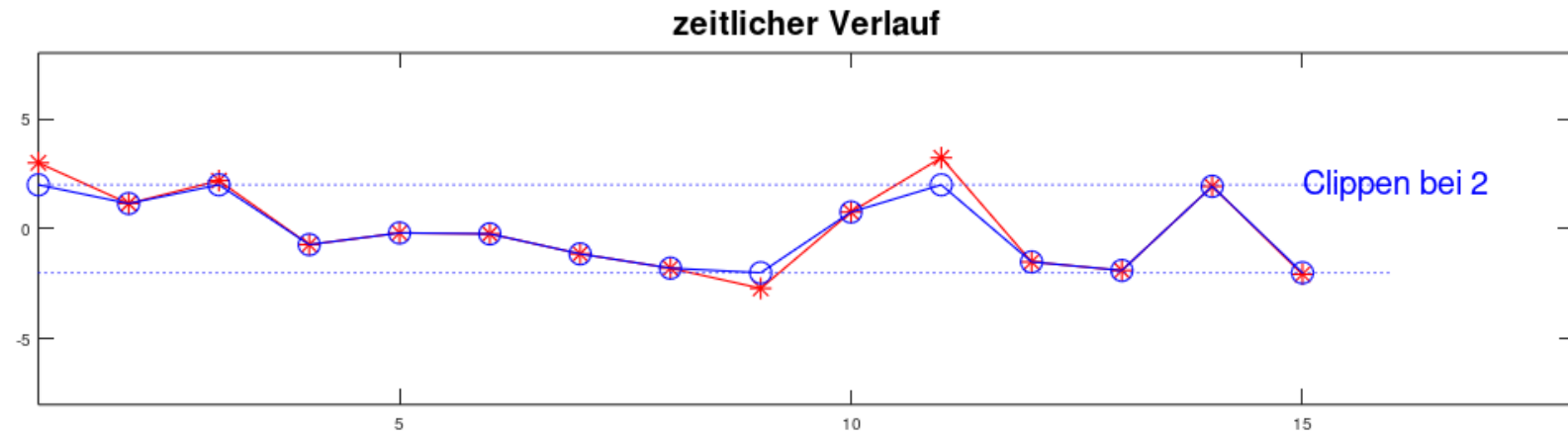
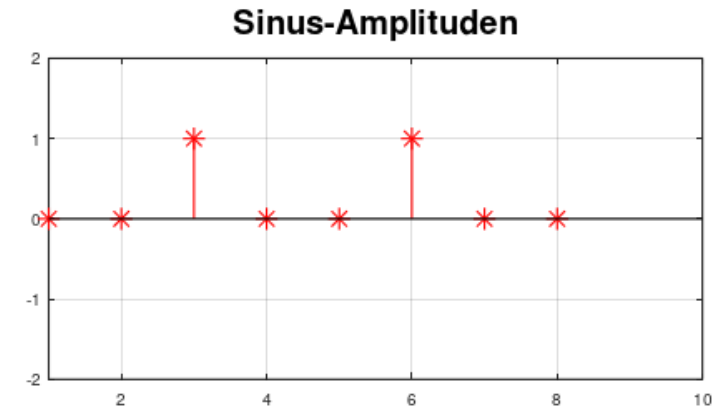
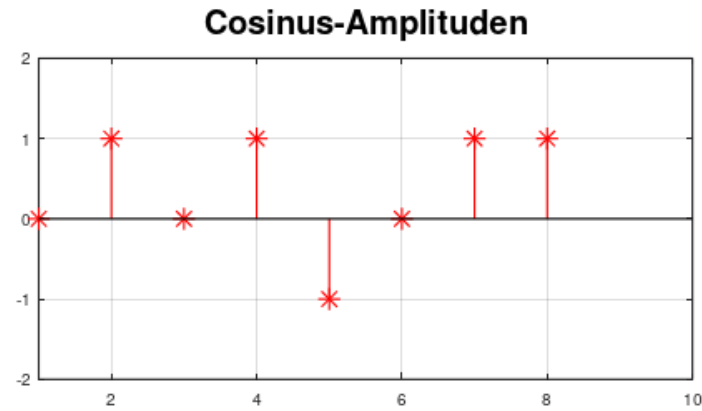
→ überlagerte einzelträger führen zu Maxima bzw. Auslöschung, abhängig von der Phasenlage

- da ist doch eine Einstellung unter (Tools → Options → Modem → **Clipping**)
- was macht das?



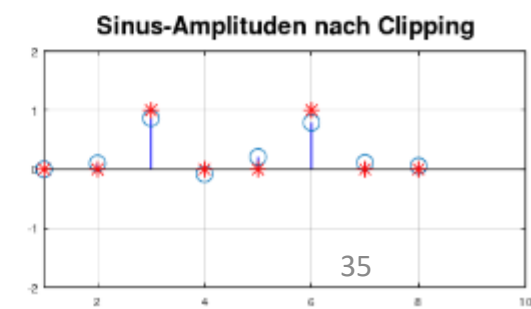
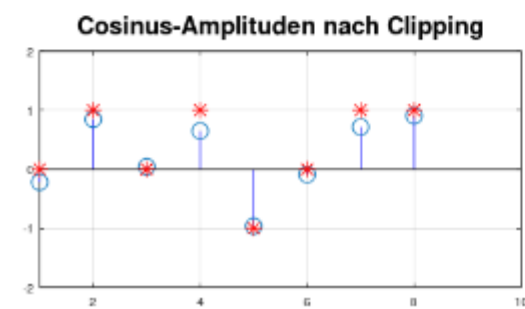
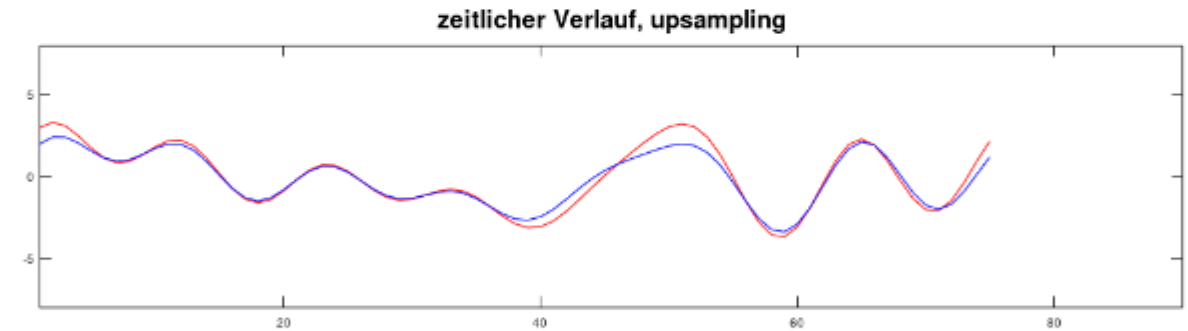
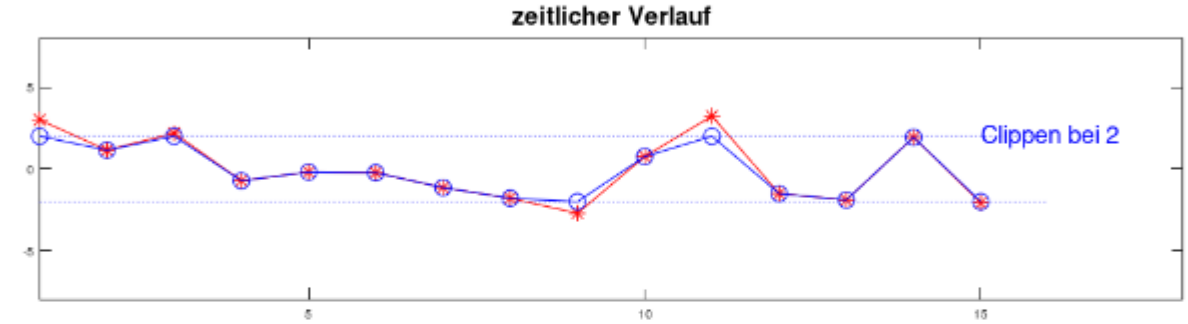
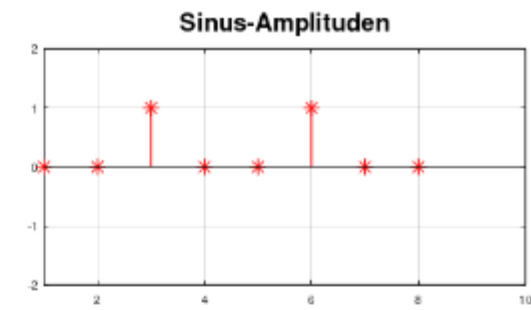
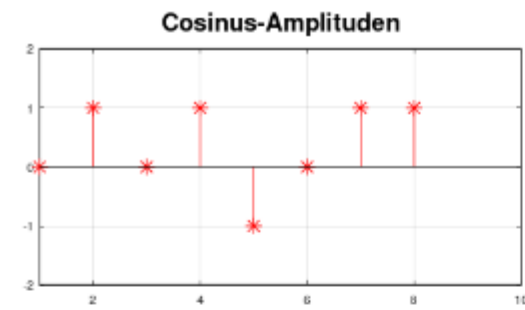
2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM mit Clipping!



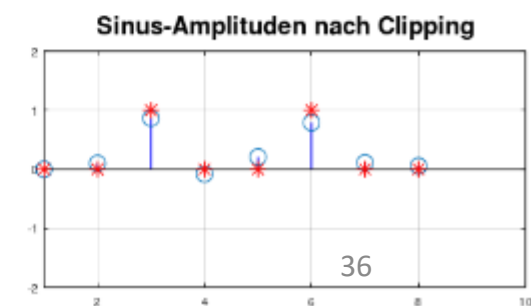
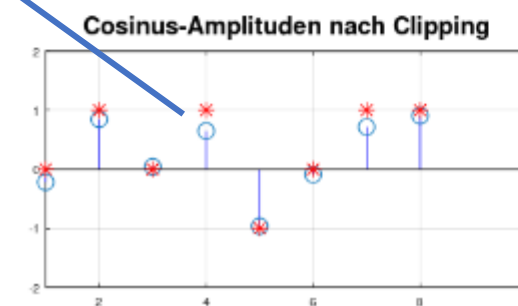
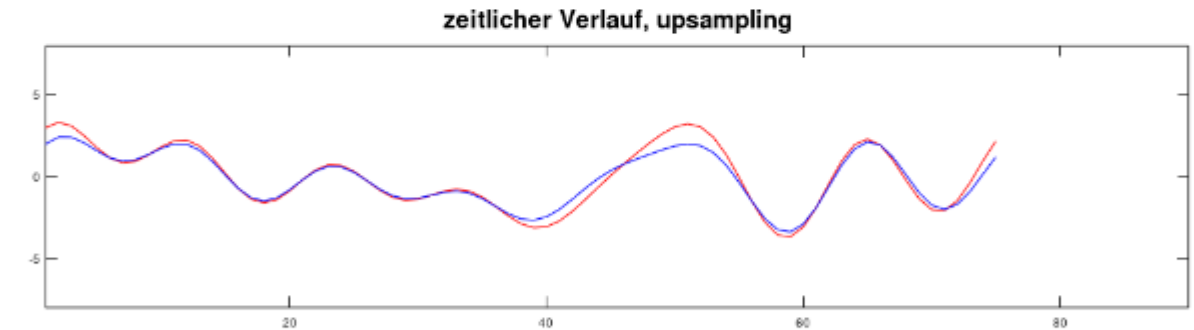
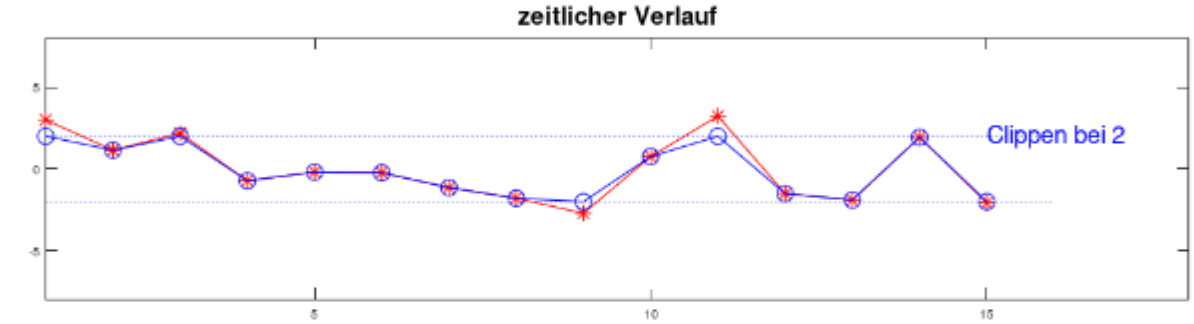
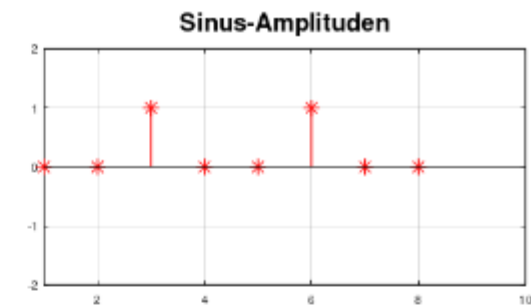
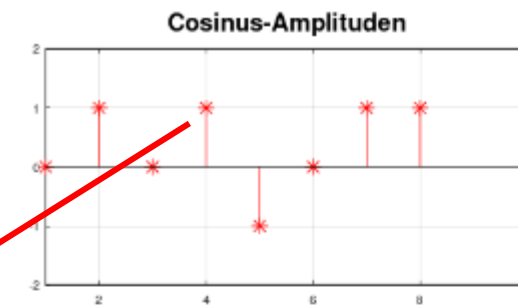
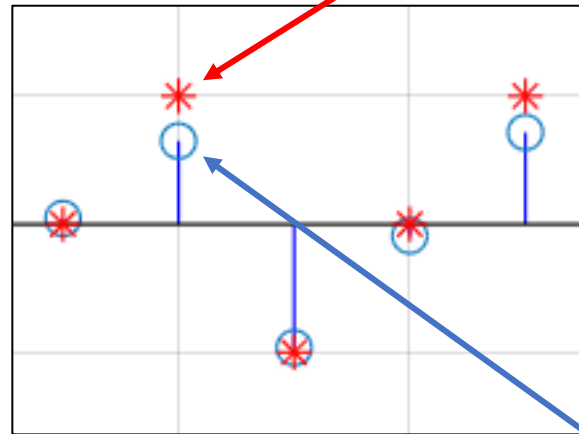
2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM mit Clipping!



2. Fourier-Transformation

OFDM mit Clipping!



Einsicht:

alle Symbole tragen irgendwie zu Extremwerten bei;

Clippen der Extremwerte beeinträchtigt

alle **Quellsymbole**...

2. Fourier-Transformation

Die gezeigten Algorithmen sind unglaublich ineffizient (viele Rechenoperationen für wenig Ergebnis).

Von James Cooley und John Turkey wurde 1965 eine effiziente Berechnungsmethode für die diskrete Fourier-Transformation wieder entdeckt und für moderne Rechner-Systeme adaptiert:

**Schnelle Fourier Transformation,
Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT)**

Das ist einer der gängigen Algorithmen, die heute regelmäßig verwendet werden.

FreeDV Treffen Anfang April 2022

1. Terminplanung

2. Fourier-Transformation

- OFDM Signal-Erzeugung
- bekannte Anwendungen der Fourier-Transformation
- analytische, **diskrete** und *schnelle* Fourier-Transformation

3. offene Diskussion