

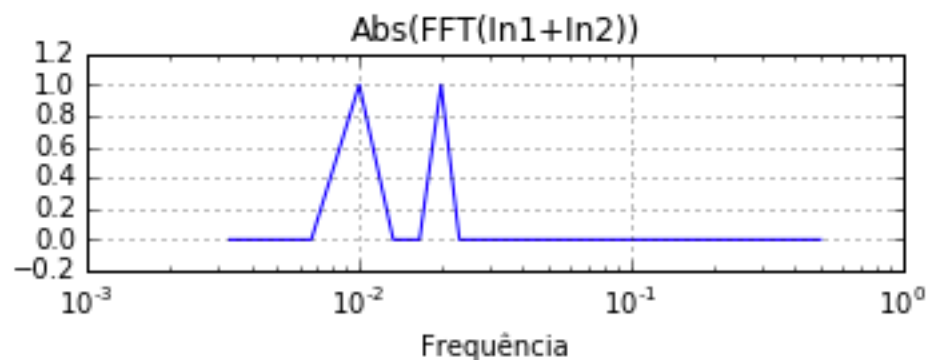
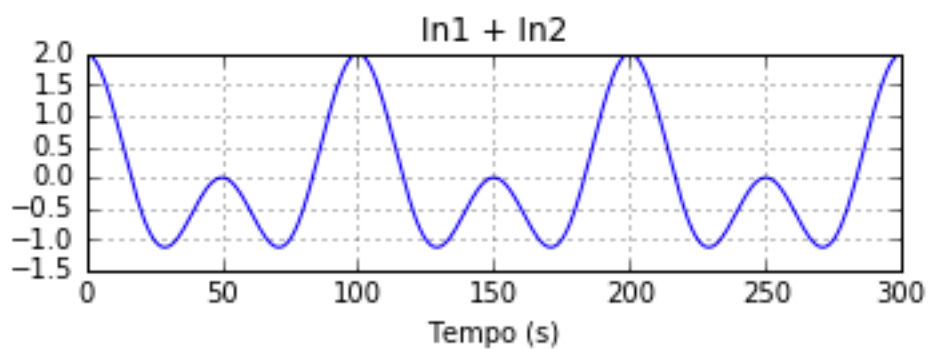
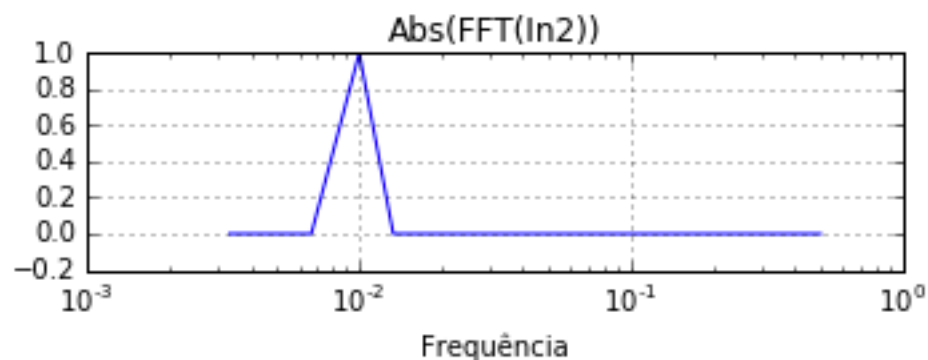
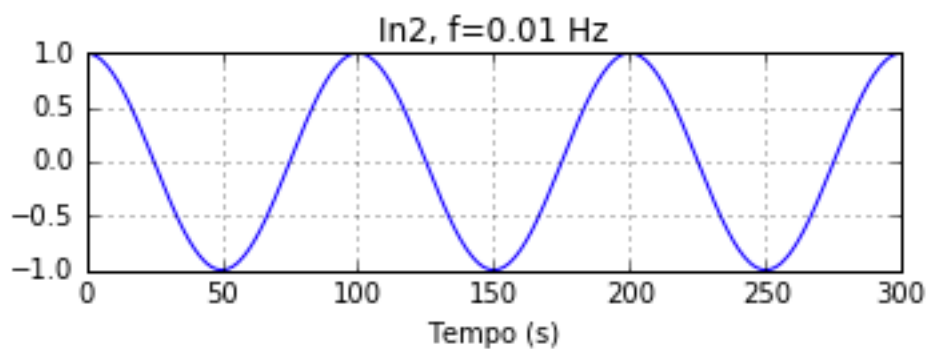
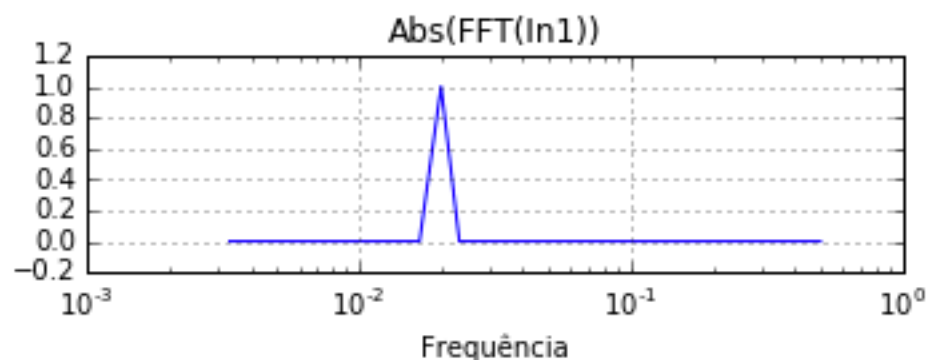
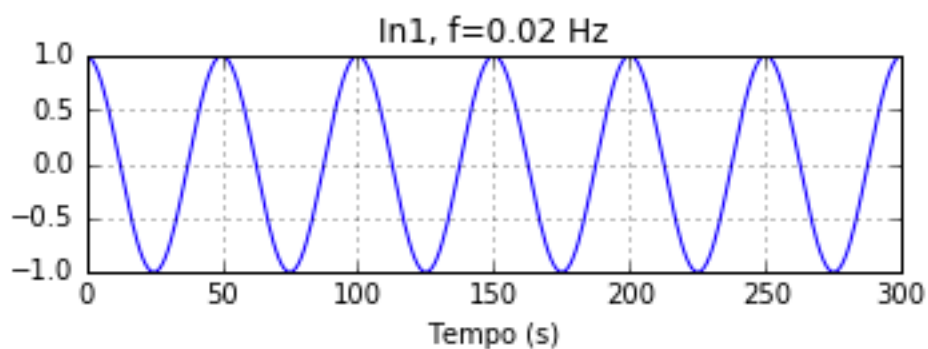
# Modelação Numérica 2017

## Aula 8, 14/Mar

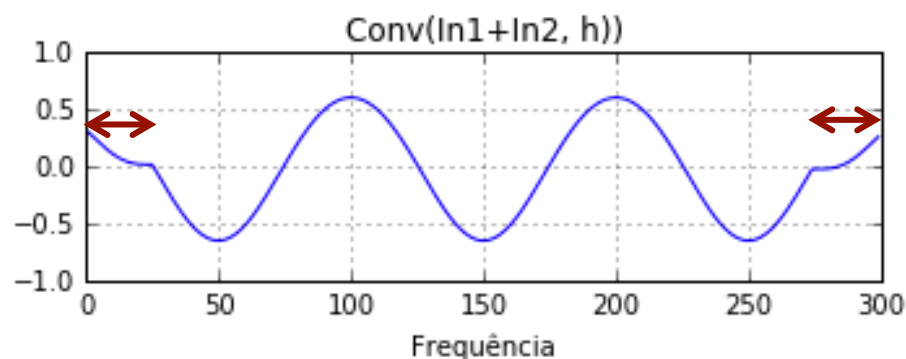
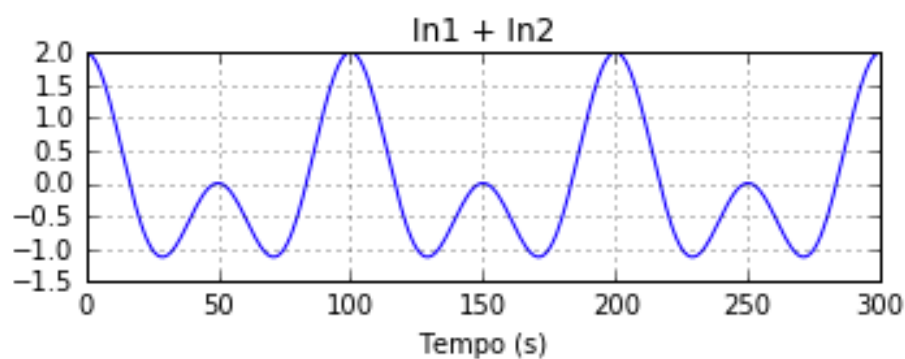
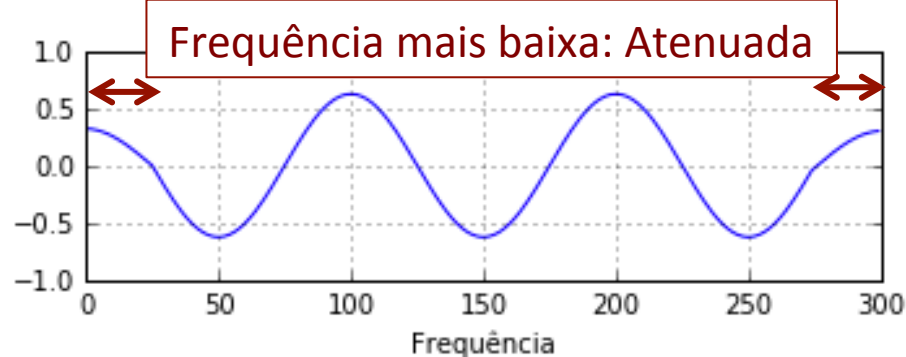
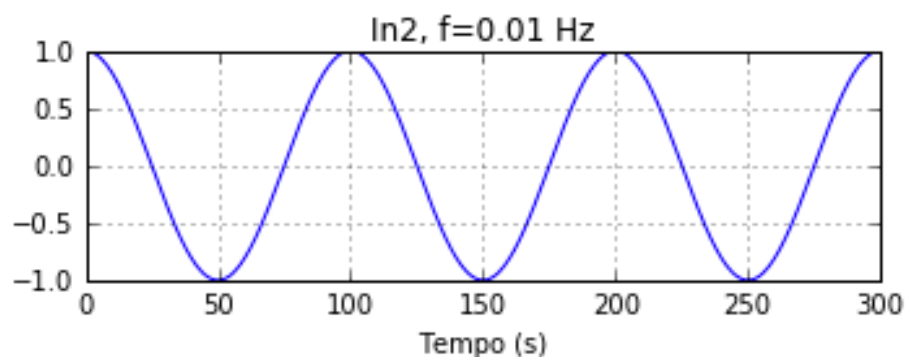
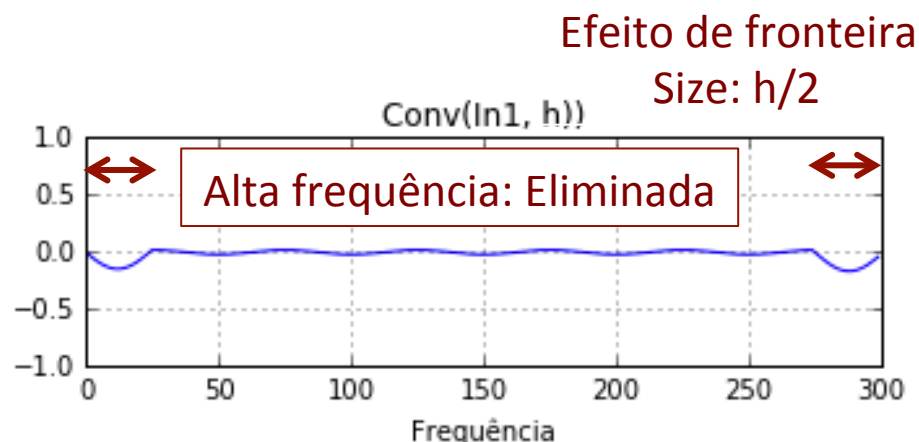
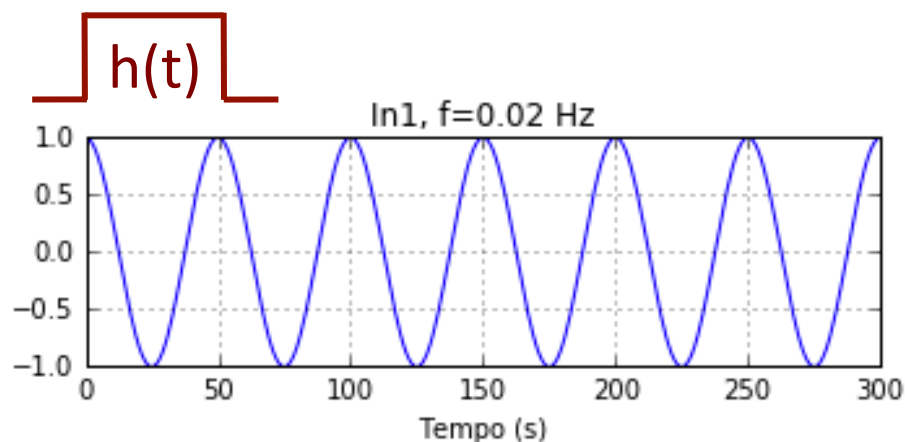
- Filtros (revisão)
- Espectrogramas

<http://modnum.ucs.ciencias.ulisboa.pt>

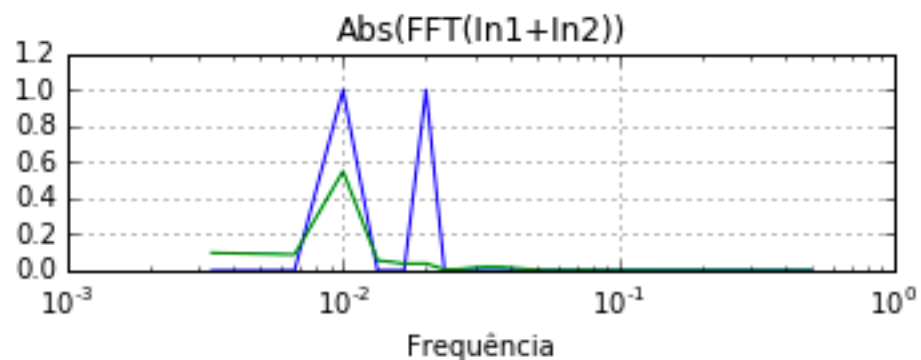
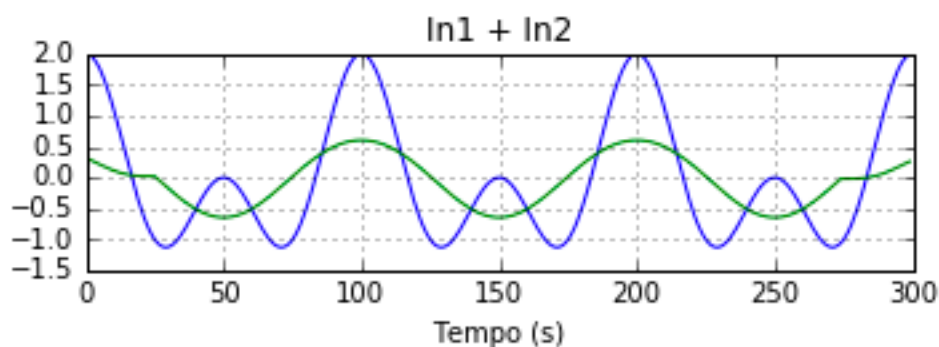
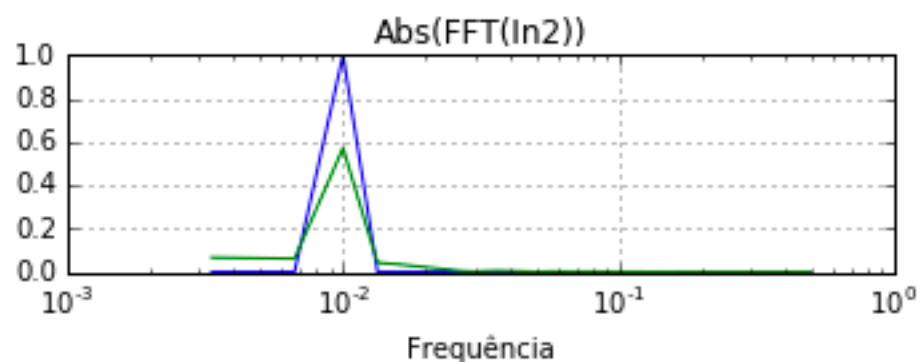
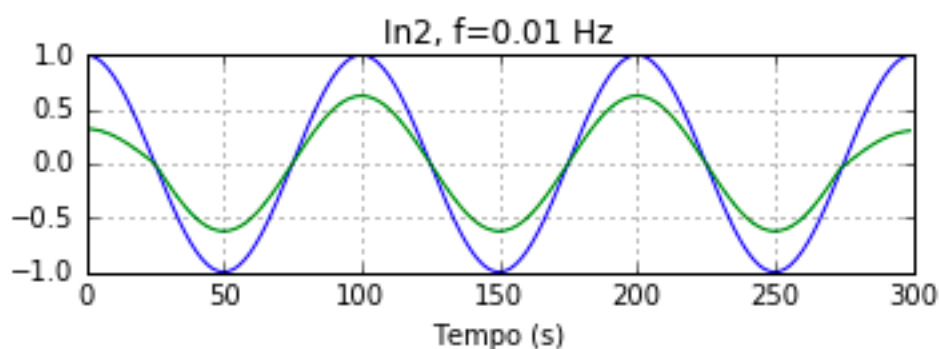
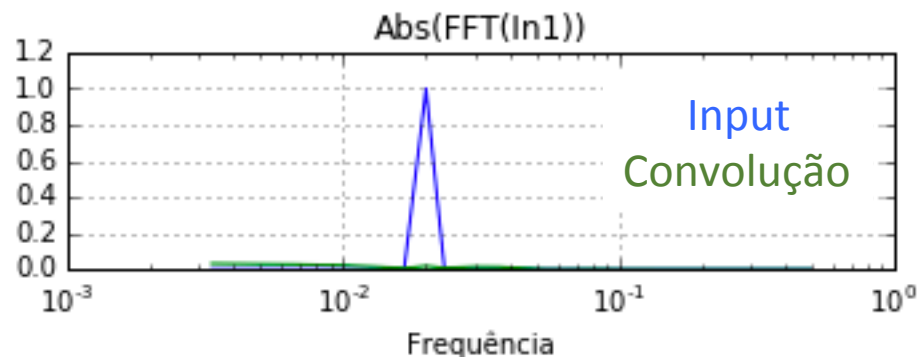
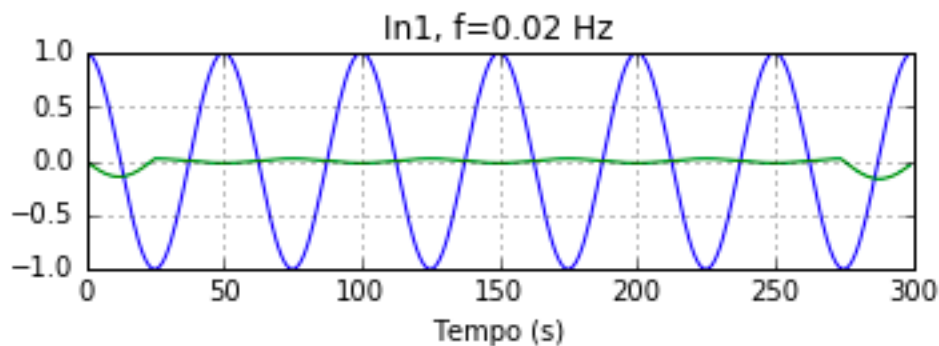
# Filtros – Input



# Filtro de média móvel (domínio do tempo)



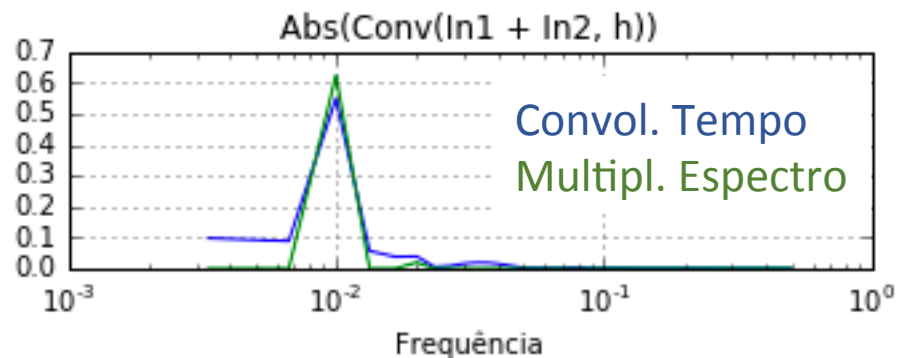
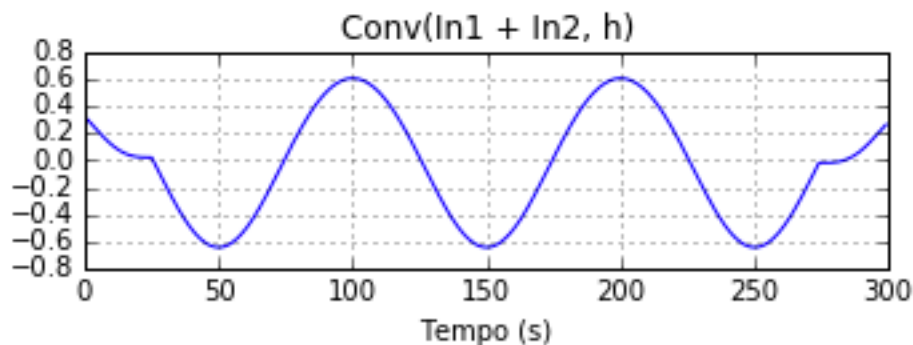
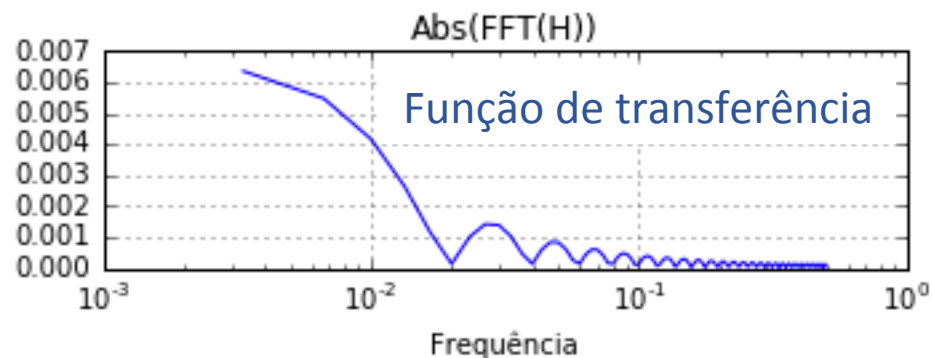
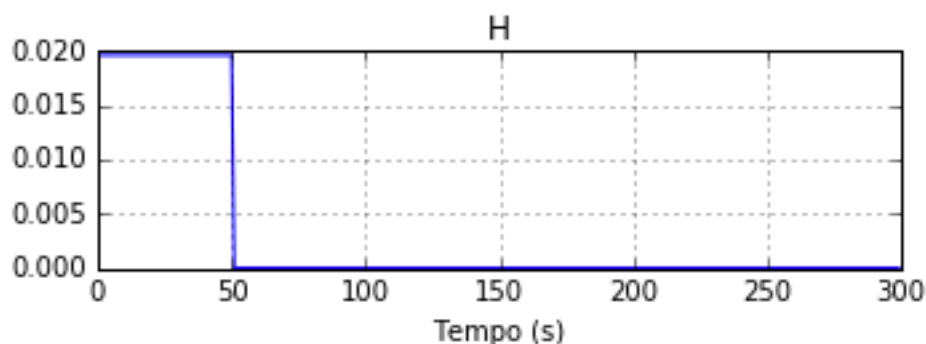
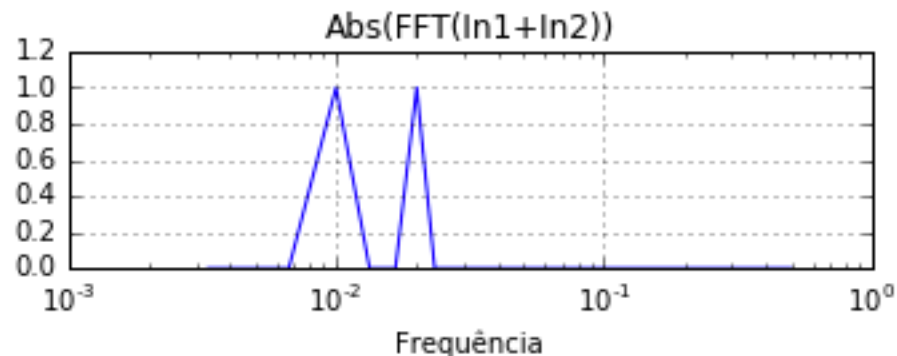
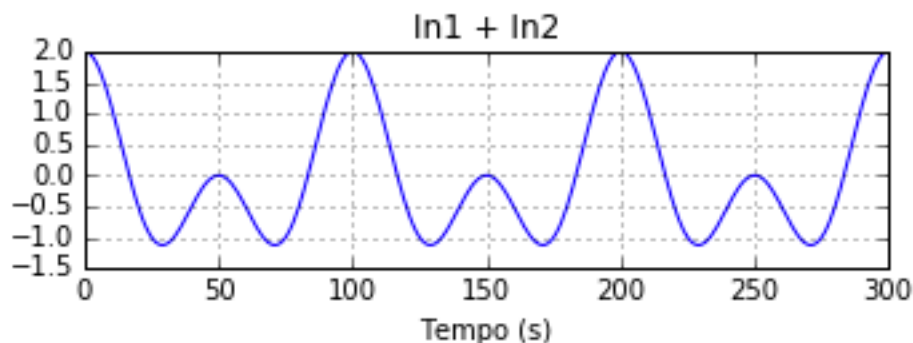
# Filtro de média móvel (domínio do tempo)



# Filtro de média móvel (domínio espectral)

Domínio do tempo: convolução

Domínio espectral: multiplicação



# Filtro de média móvel (função de transferência)

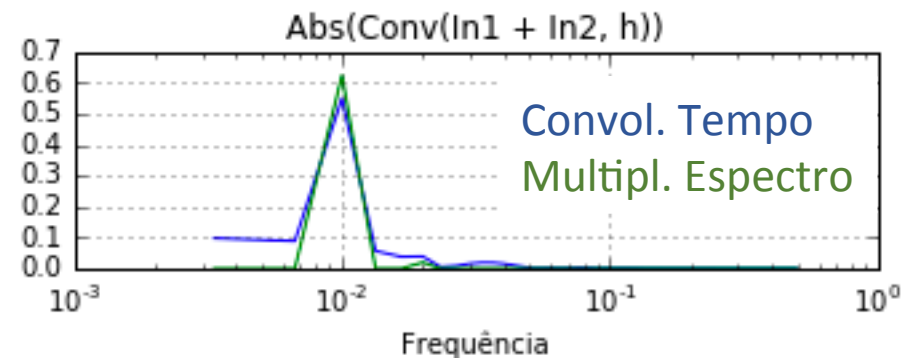
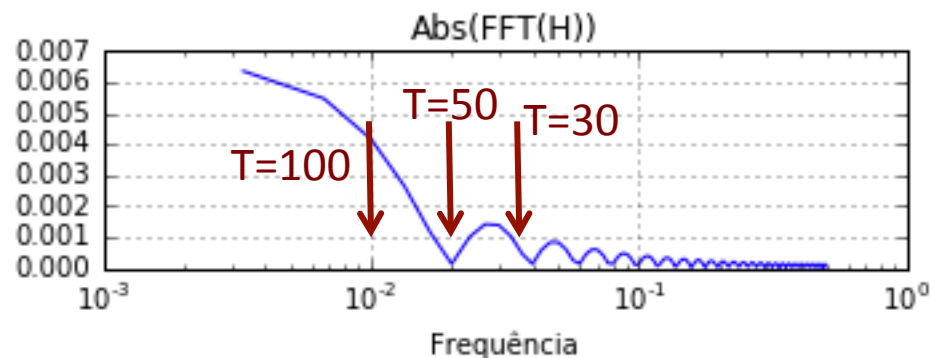
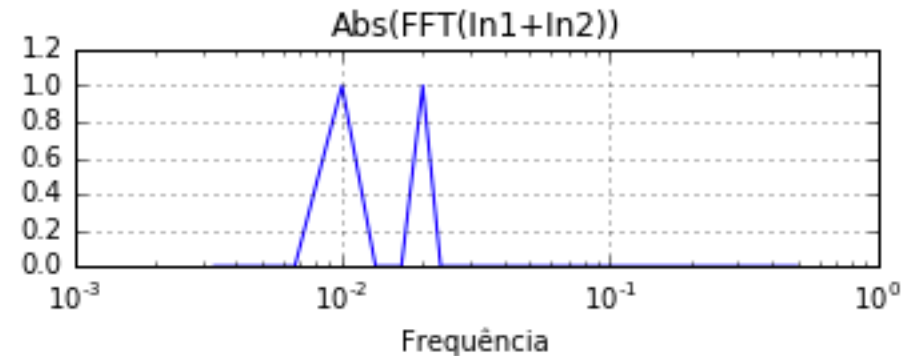
A função de transferência:

- Oscila
- Decai lentamente

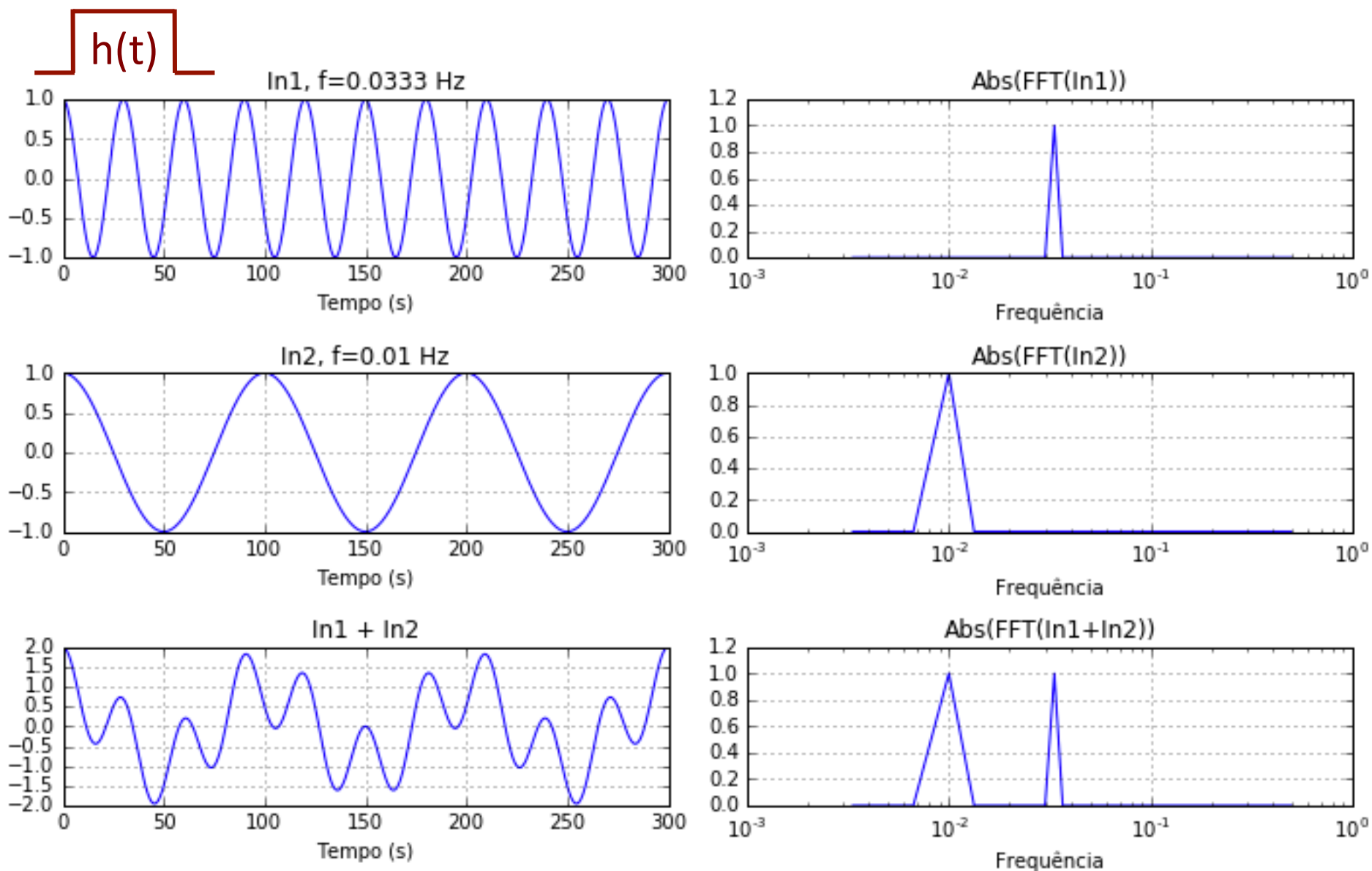
É um mau filtro...

O comportamento do filtro de media móvel depende não só da frequência como também da sua localização exacta em relação às oscilações da função de transferência!

Domínio espectral: multiplicação

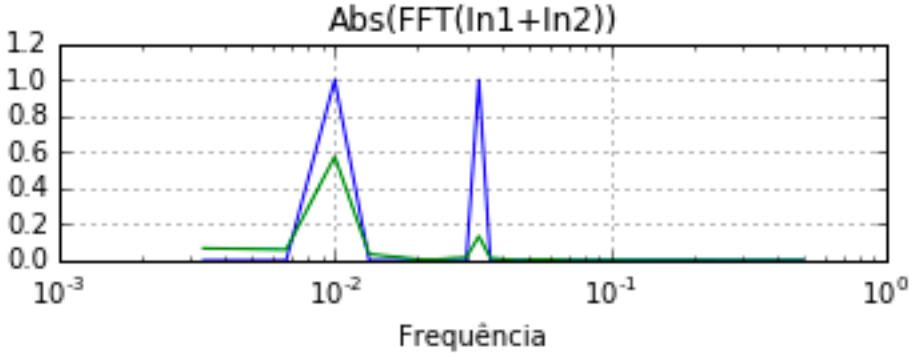
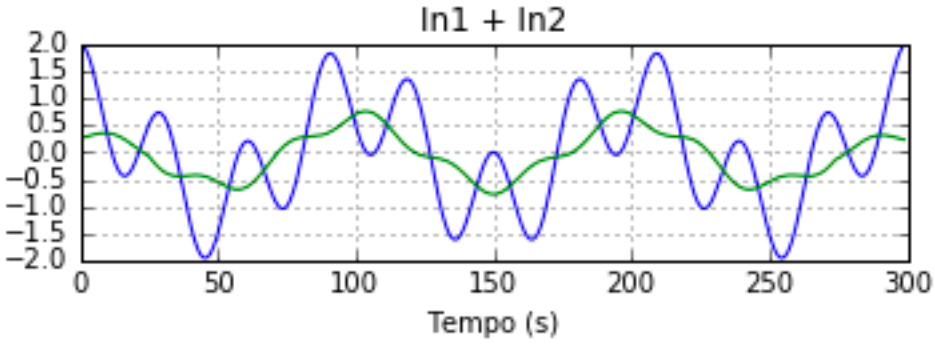
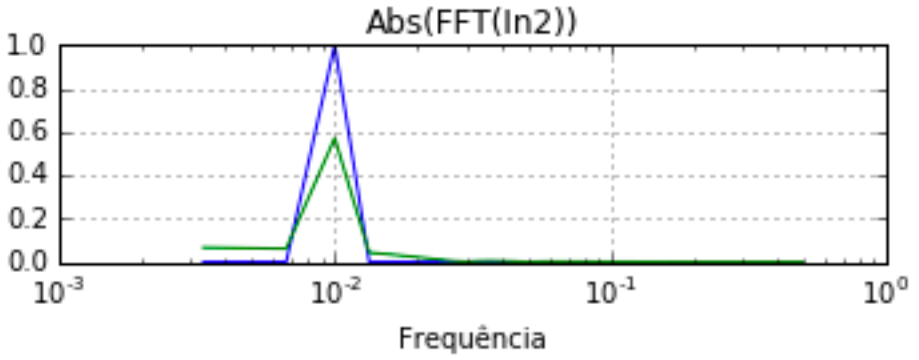
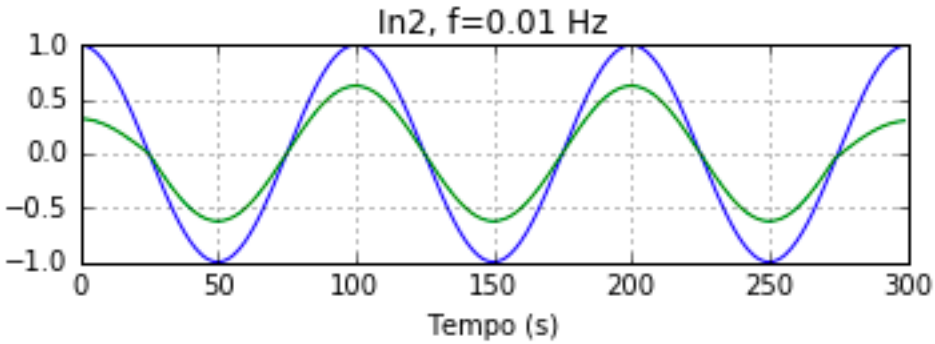
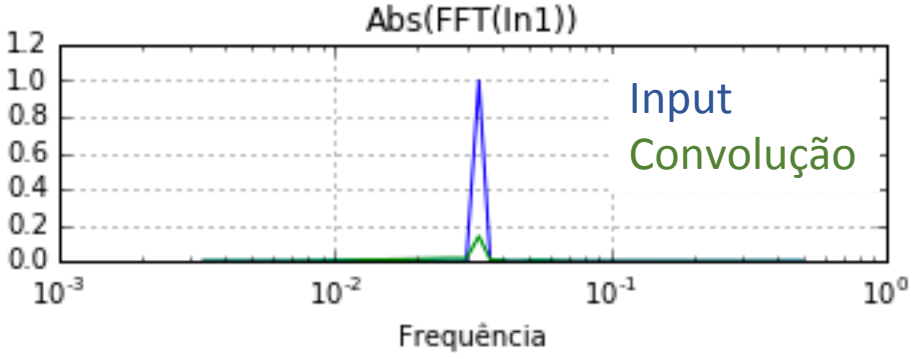
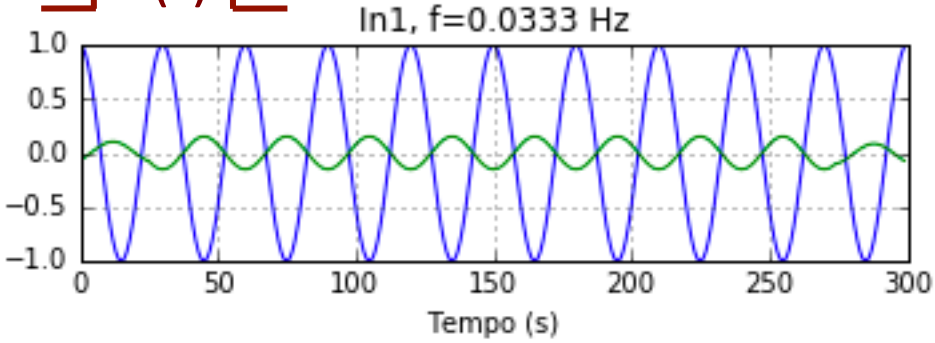


# E com uma frequência mais alta? (T=30 s)



# E com uma frequência mais alta? (T=30 s) Convolução no domínio do tempo

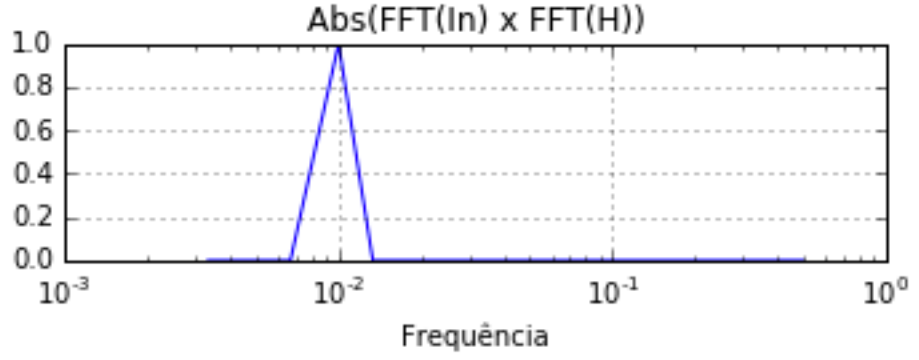
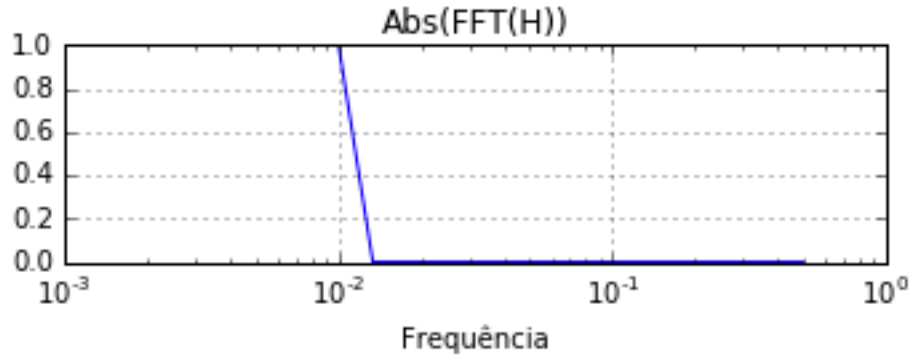
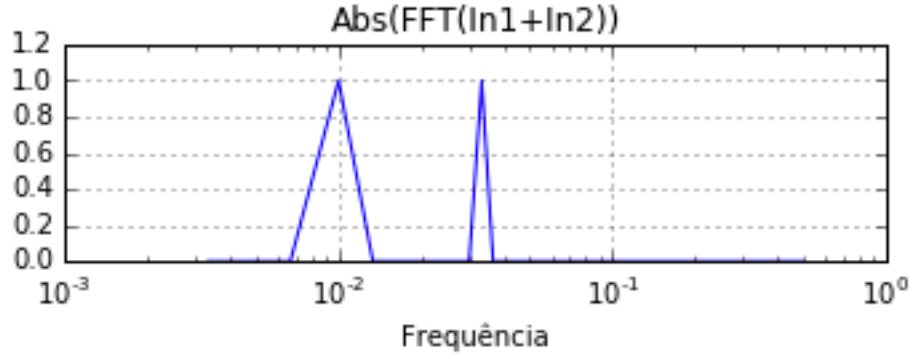
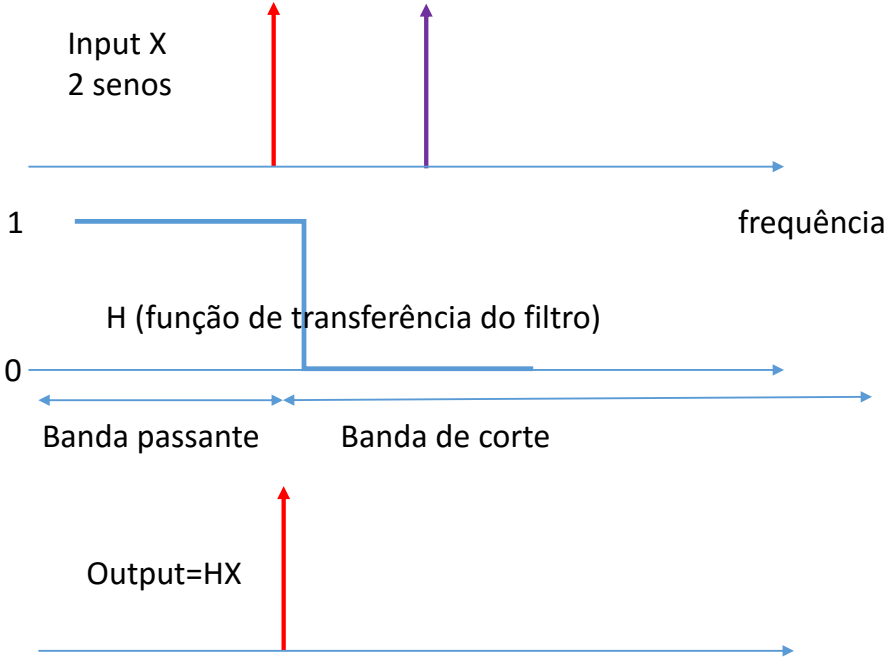
$h(t)$





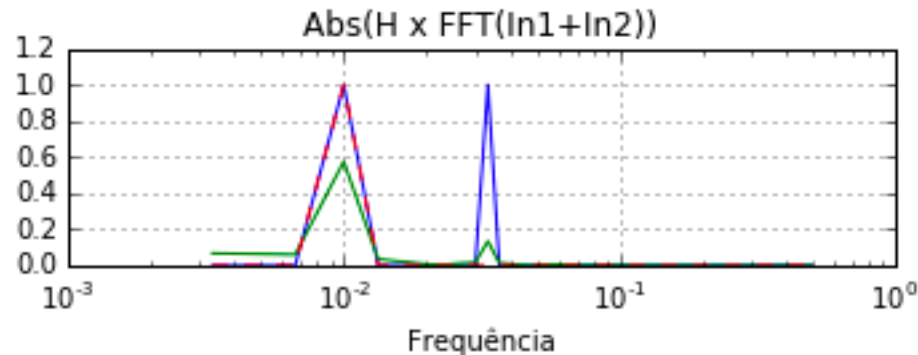
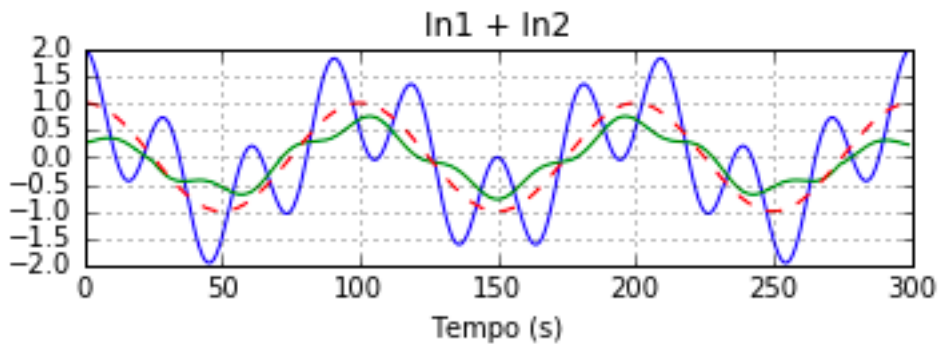
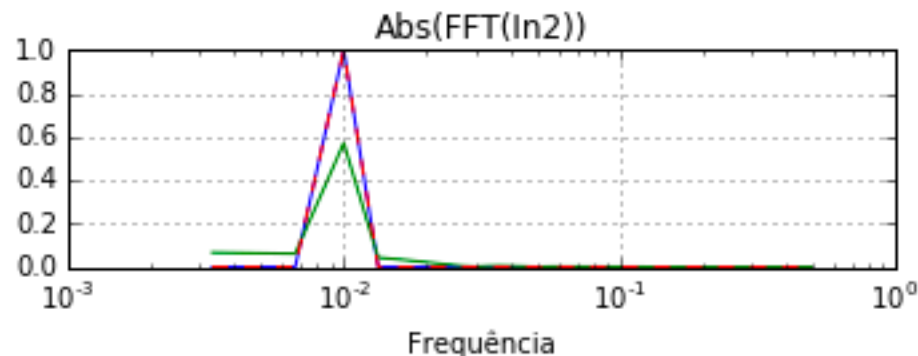
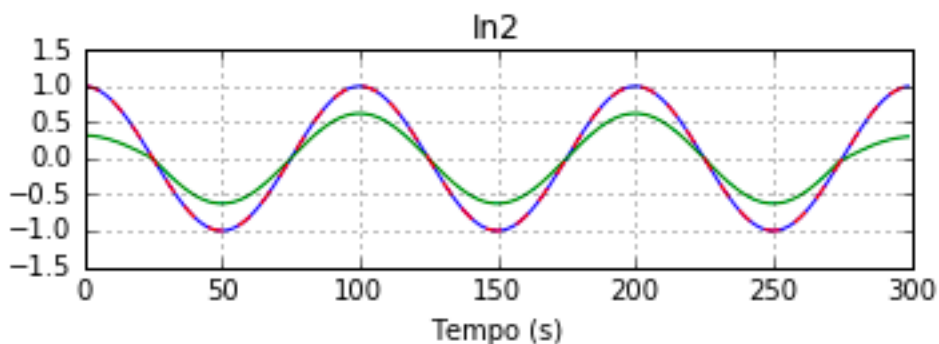
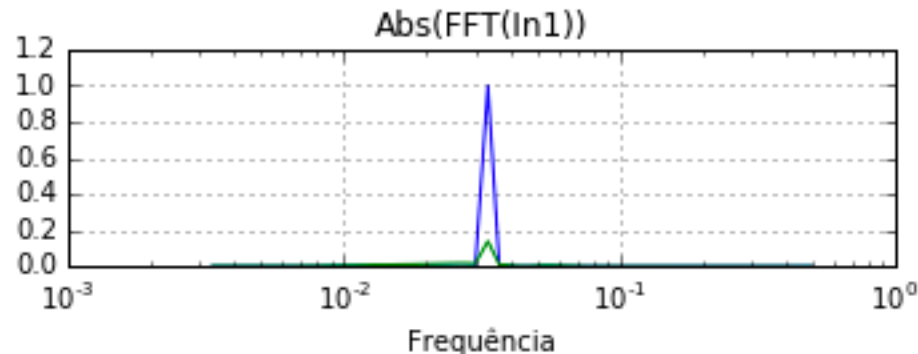
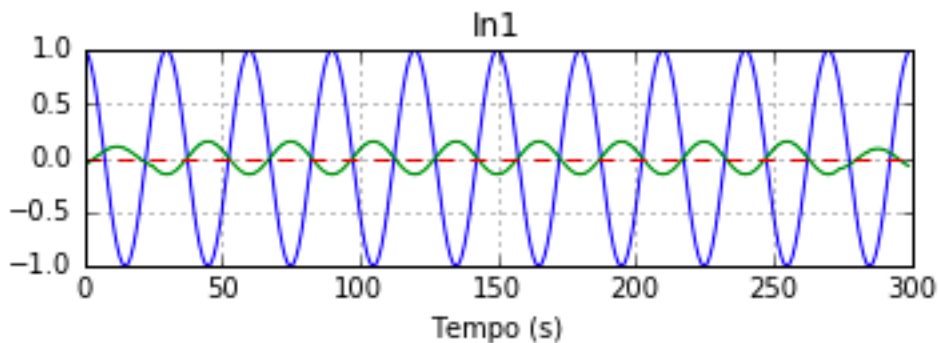
# É melhor definir os filtros no domínio espectral

No caso discreto:



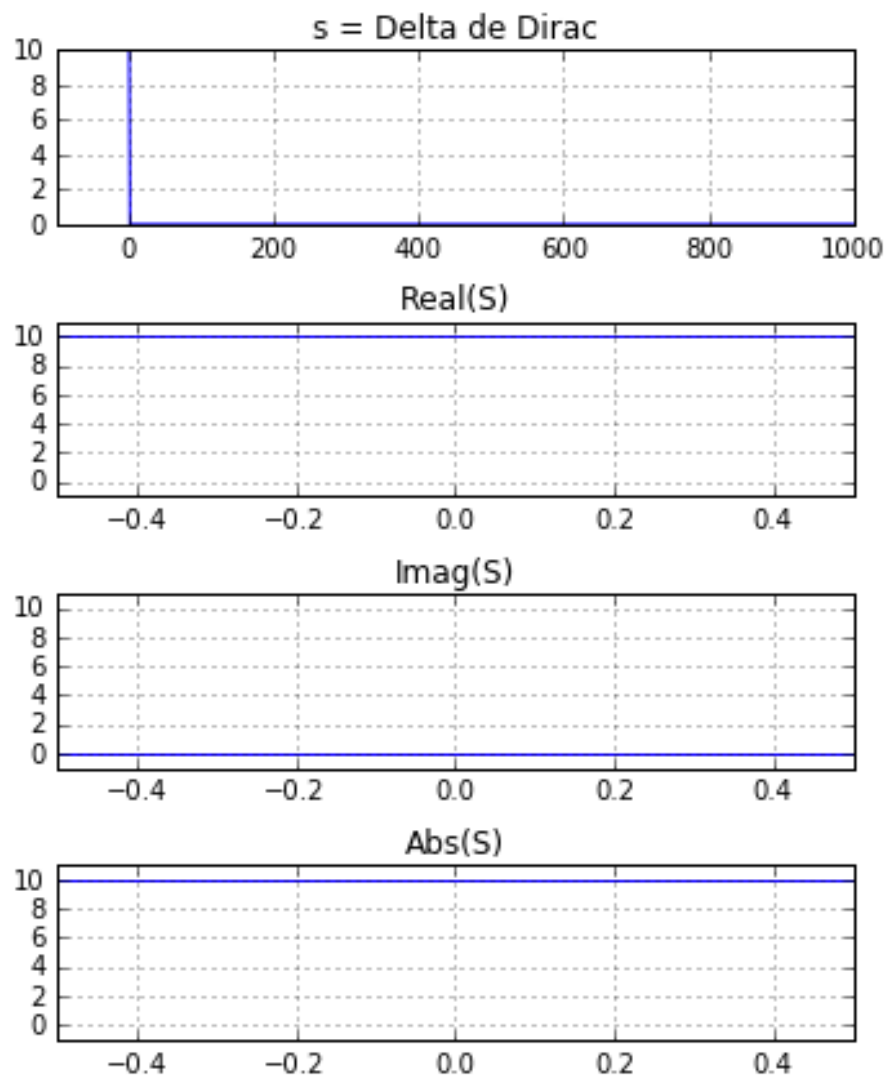
# E com uma frequência mais alta? (T=30 s) Multiplicação no domínio do espectro

Input  
Convol. Tempo  
Multipl. Espectro

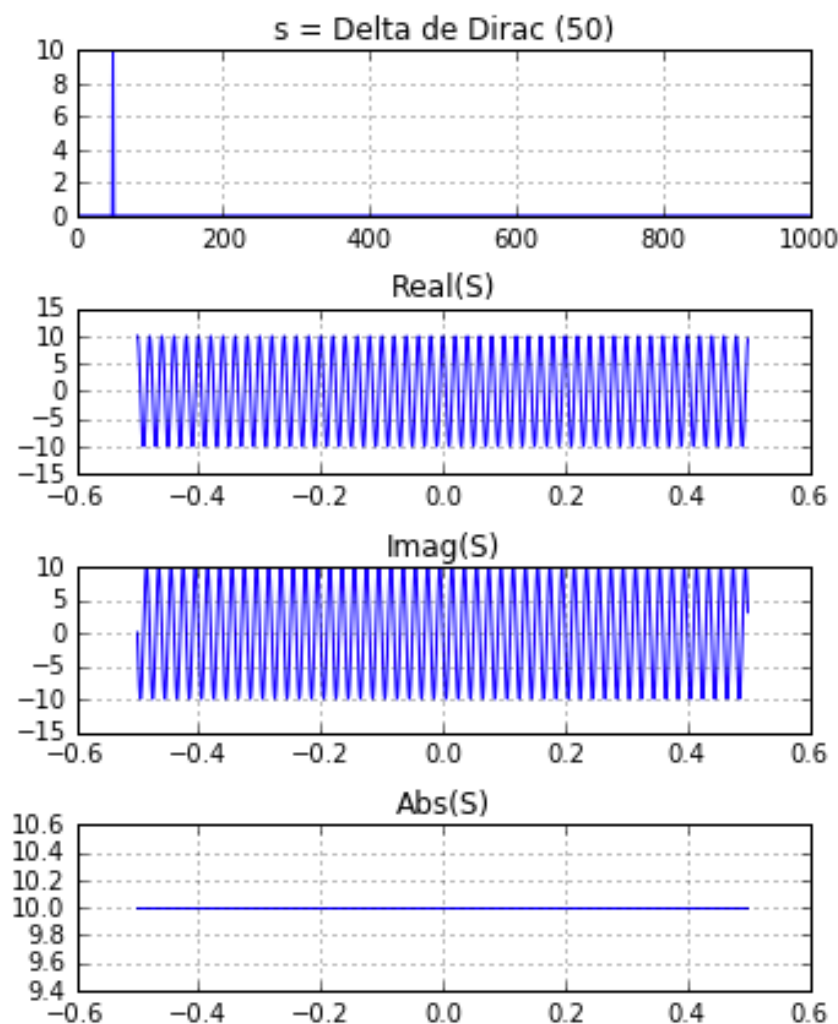


# Transformadas de Fourier de séries importantes

$\mathcal{F}(\delta_0 \text{ de Dirac}) = \text{constante}$



$\mathcal{F}(\delta_{50} \text{ de Dirac}) = \text{constante}$



# Transformadas de Fourier de séries importantes

```

# %% Pente
N=1000;
s=np.zeros(N)
t=np.arange(N)
dt=1.;
fNyq=1/(2*dt);
df=1/(dt*N);
freq=np.arange(-fNyq, fNyq, df);

# %%
s[range(0,N,20)]=10;
S=fft.fft(s);
SS=np.concatenate([S[N/2:], S[:N/2]])

plt.subplot(4,1,1);
plt.plot(t,s); plt.grid()
plt.title(u's = Delta de Dirac (k)');

plt.subplot(4,1,2);
plt.plot(freq,np.real(SS));
plt.title('Real(S)'); plt.grid()

plt.subplot(4,1,3);
plt.plot(freq,np.imag(SS));
plt.title('Imag(S)'); plt.grid()

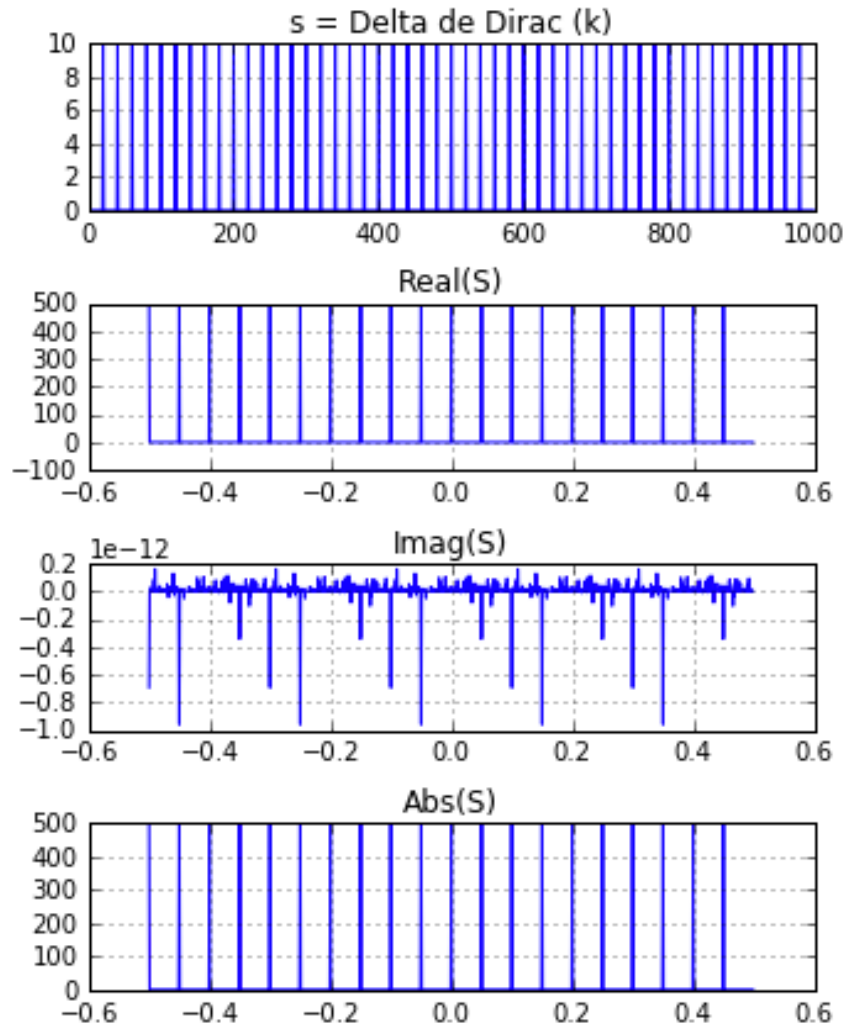
plt.subplot(4,1,4);
plt.plot(freq,np.abs(SS));
plt.title('Abs(S)'); plt.grid()

plt.tight_layout()

```

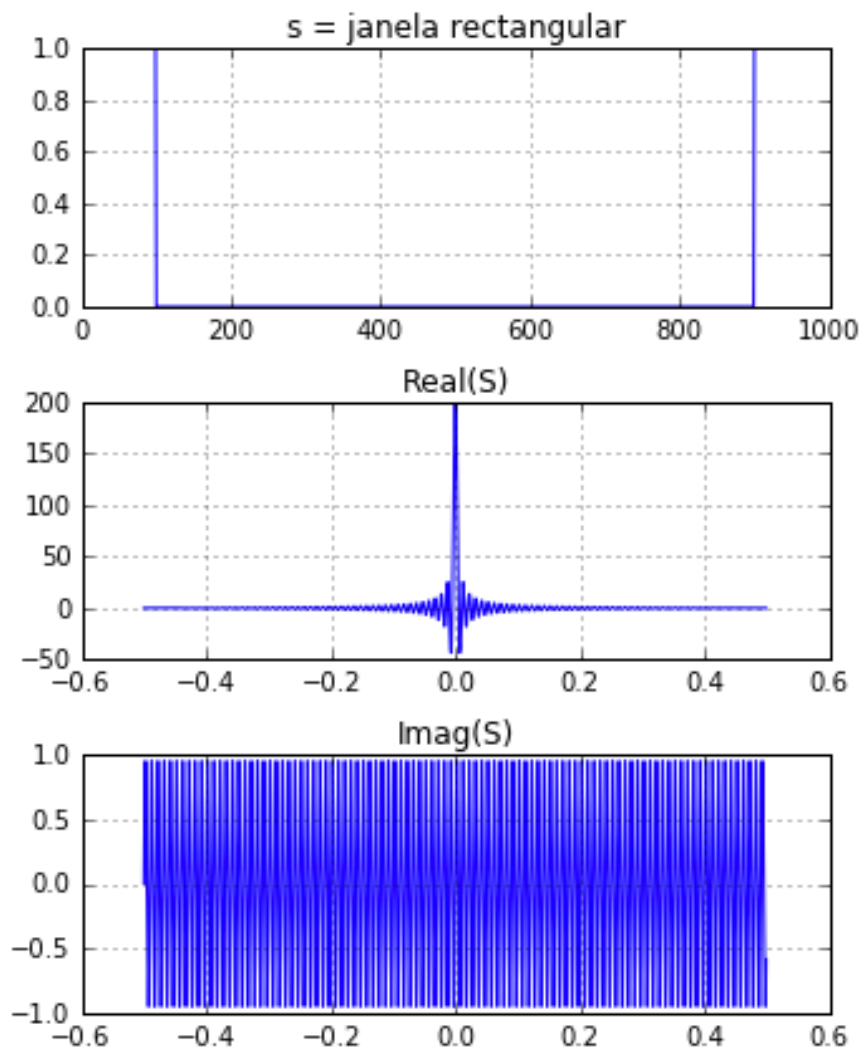
Pente de Dirac:  $\mathcal{F}(\delta_k \text{ de Dirac}) = \delta_n$

Amostrar regularmente = multiplicar por pente

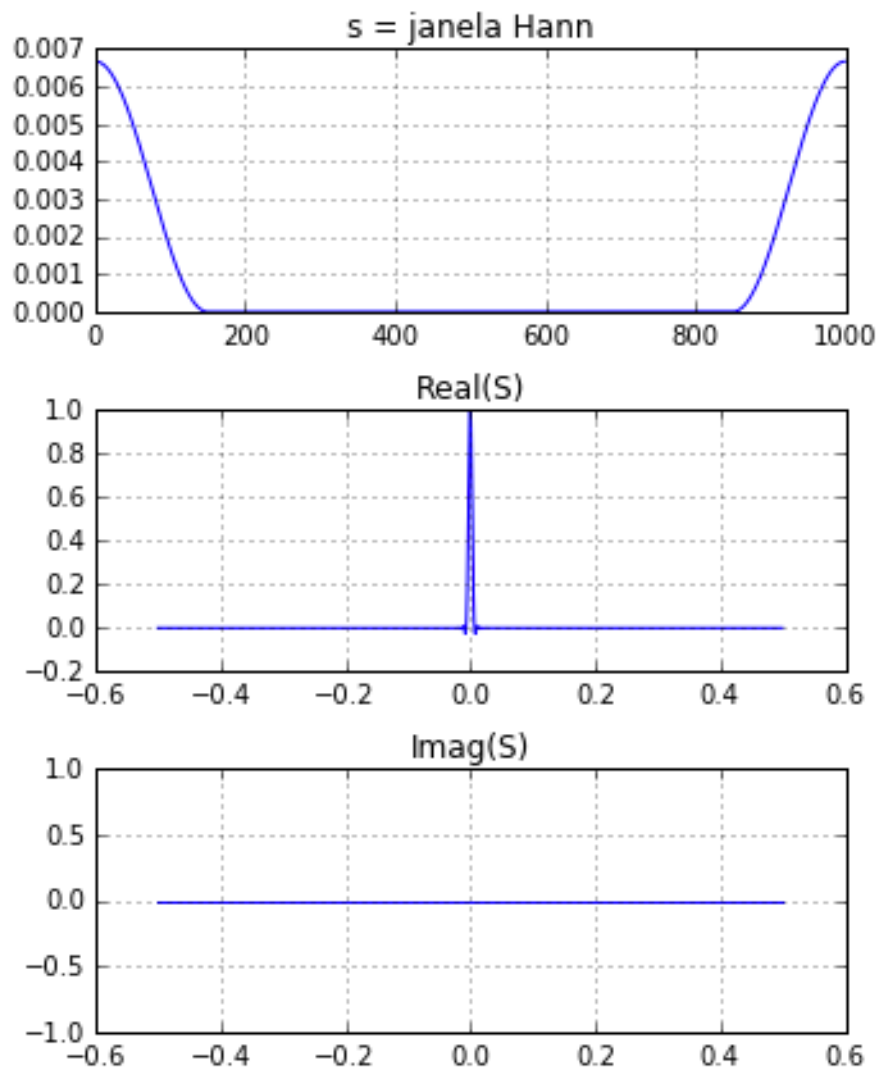


# Transformadas de Fourier de séries importantes

## Janela rectangular

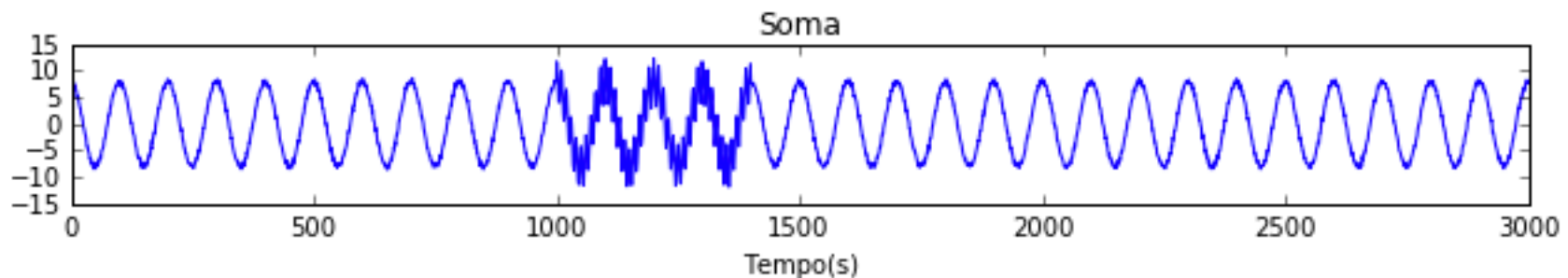


## Janela de Hann

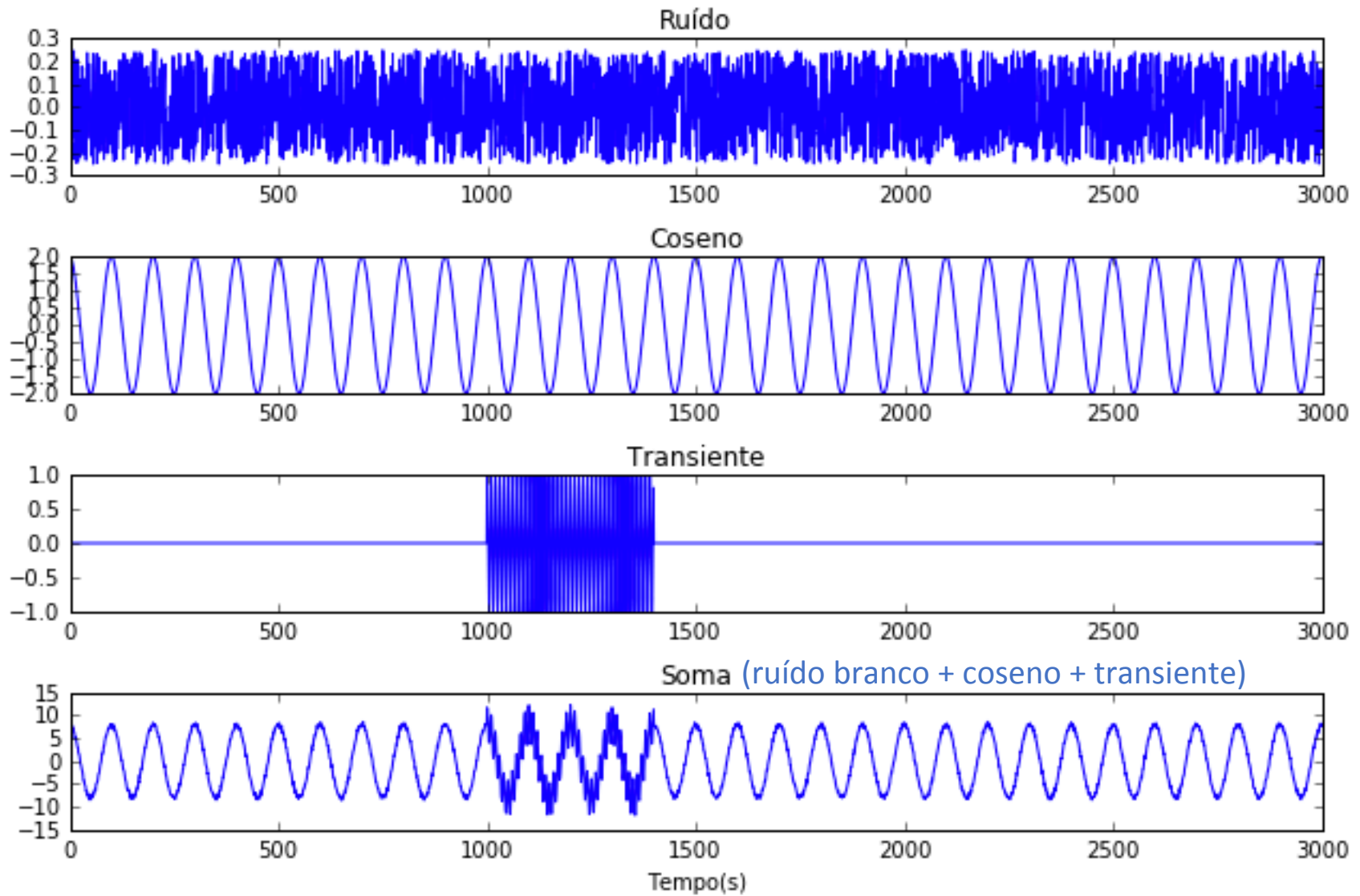


# Espectrogramas

Muitas vezes pretendemos analisar a **evolução temporal do espetro** de um sinal. Por exemplo no caso de sinais que contém oscilações transientes de curta duração em certas regiões do espetro (e.g.: um tsunami de alta frequência sobreposto numa maré de baixa frequência). Pode também servir para analisar a variação annual da amplitude do ciclo diurno, e muitas outras coisas.



# Exemplo



# Exemplo - input

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from numpy import pi as pi
import numpy.fft as fft

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10, 6

### Parâmetros
dt=1.                # intervalo de amostragem
N=3000              # número de pontos da amostra
t=np.arange(0,N*dt,dt) # vector de tempos
T=np.array([50.,100.,10.]) # períodos dos vários sinais
NS=len(T);          # número de sinais
NJ=200              # número de pontos da janela do espectrograma

omega=2.*pi/T       # frequências angulares dos vários sinais
ampsin=np.array([0.,2.,1.]) # amplitudes dos sinais
ampnoi=np.array([0.5,0.,0.]) # amplitude do ruído
IsT=np.array([0,0,1]) # 0 sinal é transiente? 0=não, 1=sim
transient=np.zeros(N) # vector com sinal transiente
transient[5*NJ:7*NJ]=1 # pontos do sinal transiente diferentes de zero
s=np.zeros([N,NS]) # matriz com sinais, inicializada com zeros
sT=np.zeros(N)     # vector com a soma de todos os sinais
tit=[u'Ruído', 'Coseno', 'Transiente', 'Soma'] # Título dos plots
```



# Exemplo - input

```
%% Sinais
plt.close();
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 9, 6

for i in range(NS):
    s[:,i] = ampsin[i]*np.cos(omega[i]*t) + ampoi[i]*(np.random.rand(N)-0.5)
    if IsT[i]==1:
        s[:,i]=s[:,i]*transient

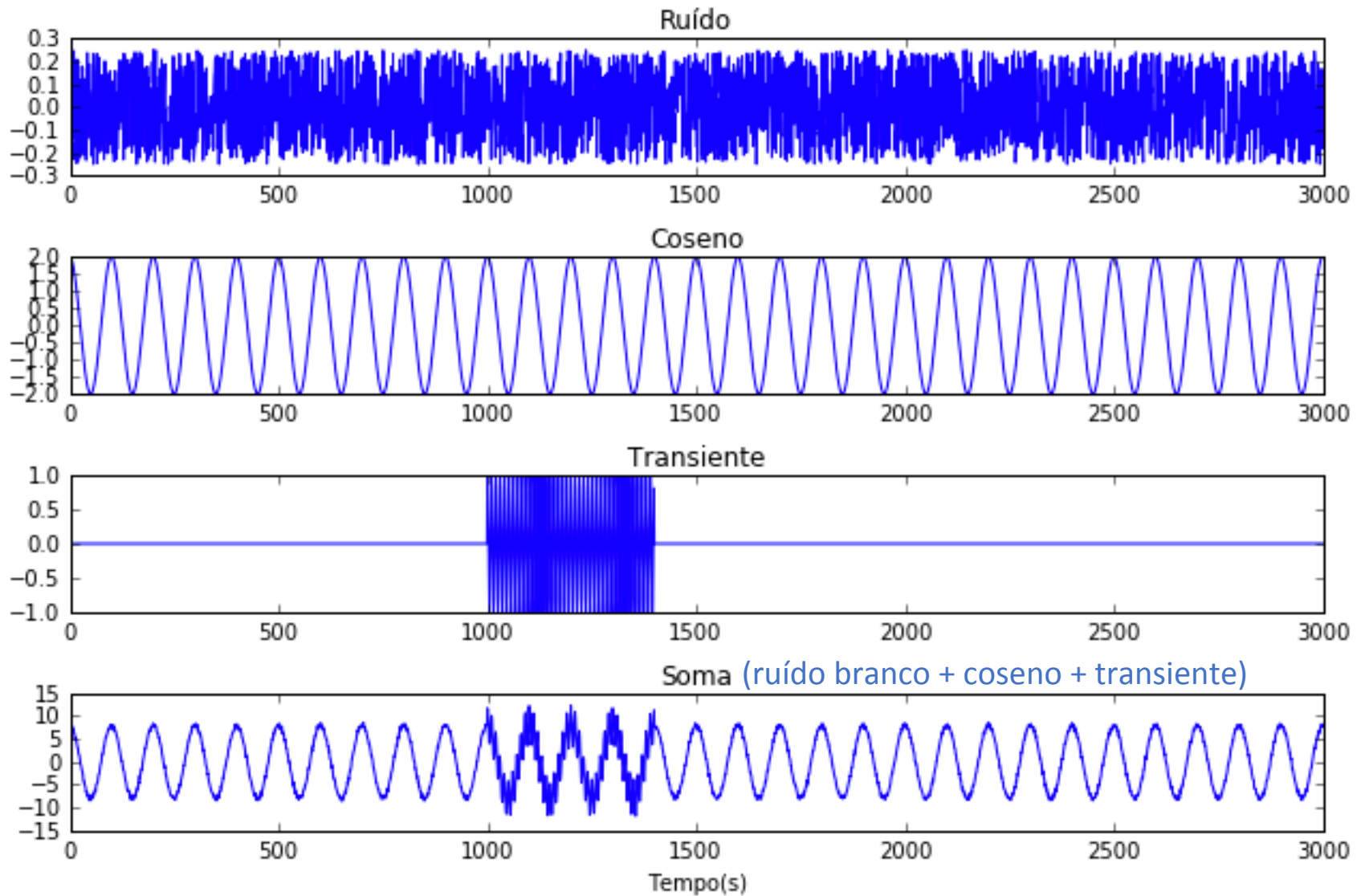
    sT=sT+s[:,i]

# Plot
plt.subplot(NS+1, 1, i+1);
plt.plot(t,s[:,i])
plt.title(tit[i])

plt.subplot(NS+1, 1, 4);
plt.plot(t,sT)
plt.xlabel('Tempo(s)')
plt.title(tit[3])

plt.tight_layout()
```

# Exemplo - input



```

# %% Espectros
tf = s*0. # Matriz dos espectros. Iniciar com zeros.
fNyq=1./(2.*dt); # Frequência de Nyquist
df=1./(N*dt); # Espaçamento da amostragem espectral
freq=np.arange(-fNyq, fNyq, df) # Vector das frequências

# %% Plot
plt.close();
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10, 6

for i in range(NS):
    tf[:,i]=fft.fft(s[:,i]) # Calcular os espectros

    plt.subplot(NS+1, 2, i*2+1);
    plt.plot(t,s[:,i])
    plt.title(tit[i])

    plt.subplot(NS+1, 2, i*2+2);
    plt.semilogx(freq[N/2:], np.abs(tf[:,i])[N/2:])
    plt.title(tit[i])
    plt.xlim([1e-4, fNyq])

tfT=fft.fft(sT) # Calcular espectro

i=3
plt.subplot(NS+1, 2, i*2+1);
plt.plot(t,sT)
plt.title(tit[i])
plt.xlabel('Tempo (s)')

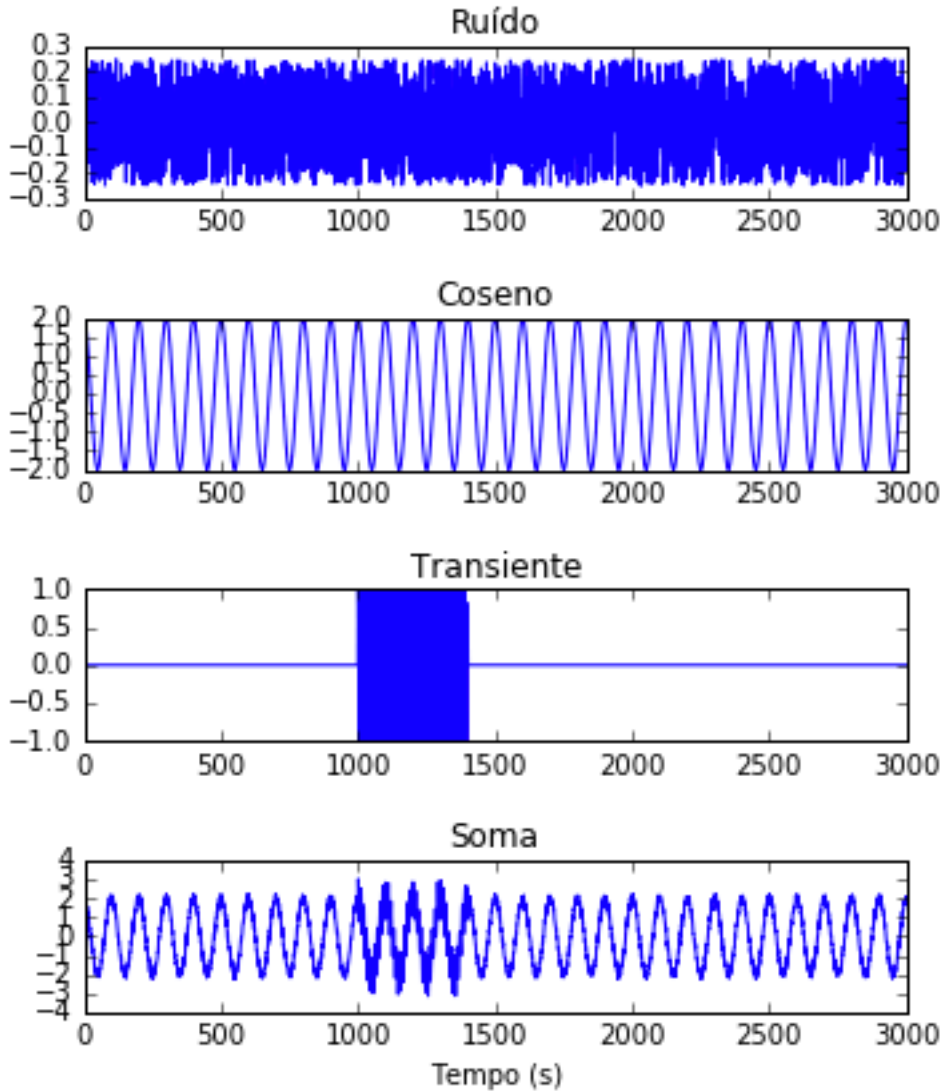
plt.subplot(NS+1, 2, i*2+2);
plt.semilogx(freq[N/2:], np.abs(tfT)[N/2:])
plt.title(tit[i])
plt.xlim([1e-4, fNyq])
plt.xlabel(u'Frequência (Hz)')

plt.tight_layout()

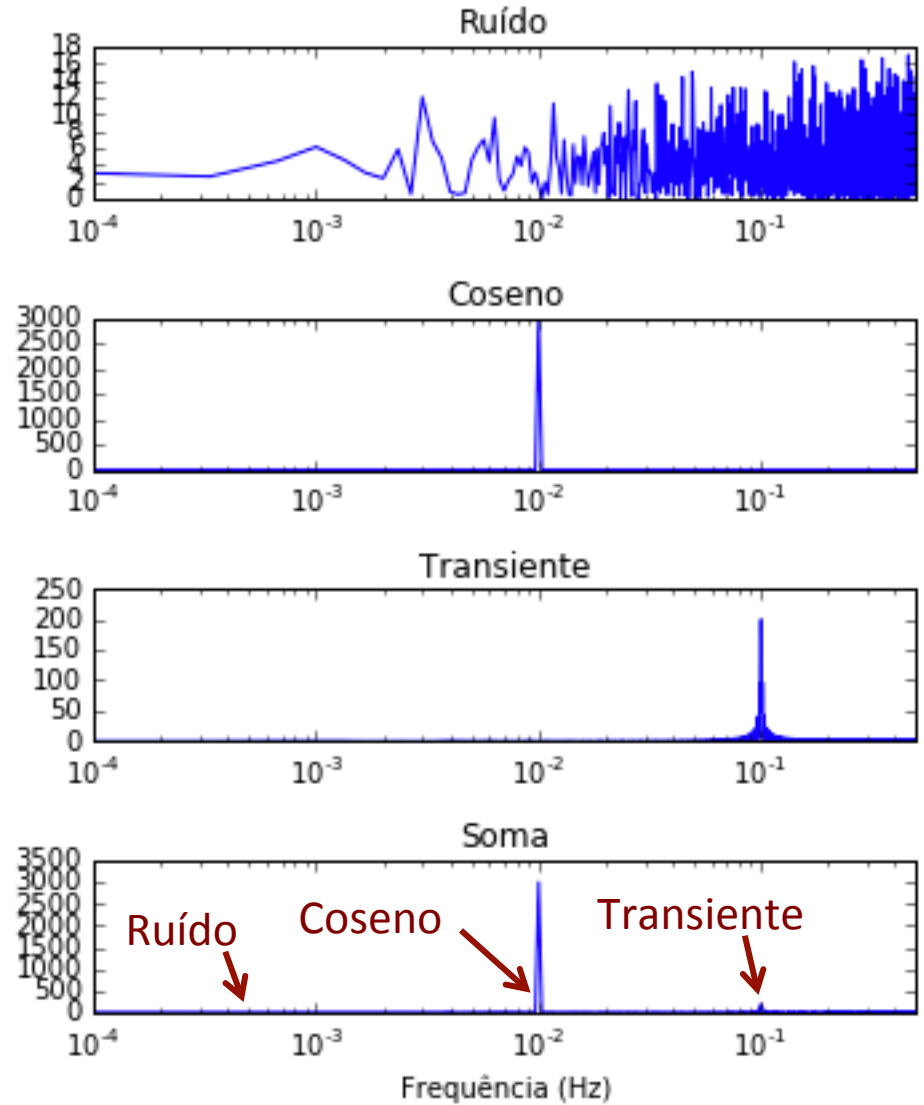
```

# Exemplo

Domínio do tempo

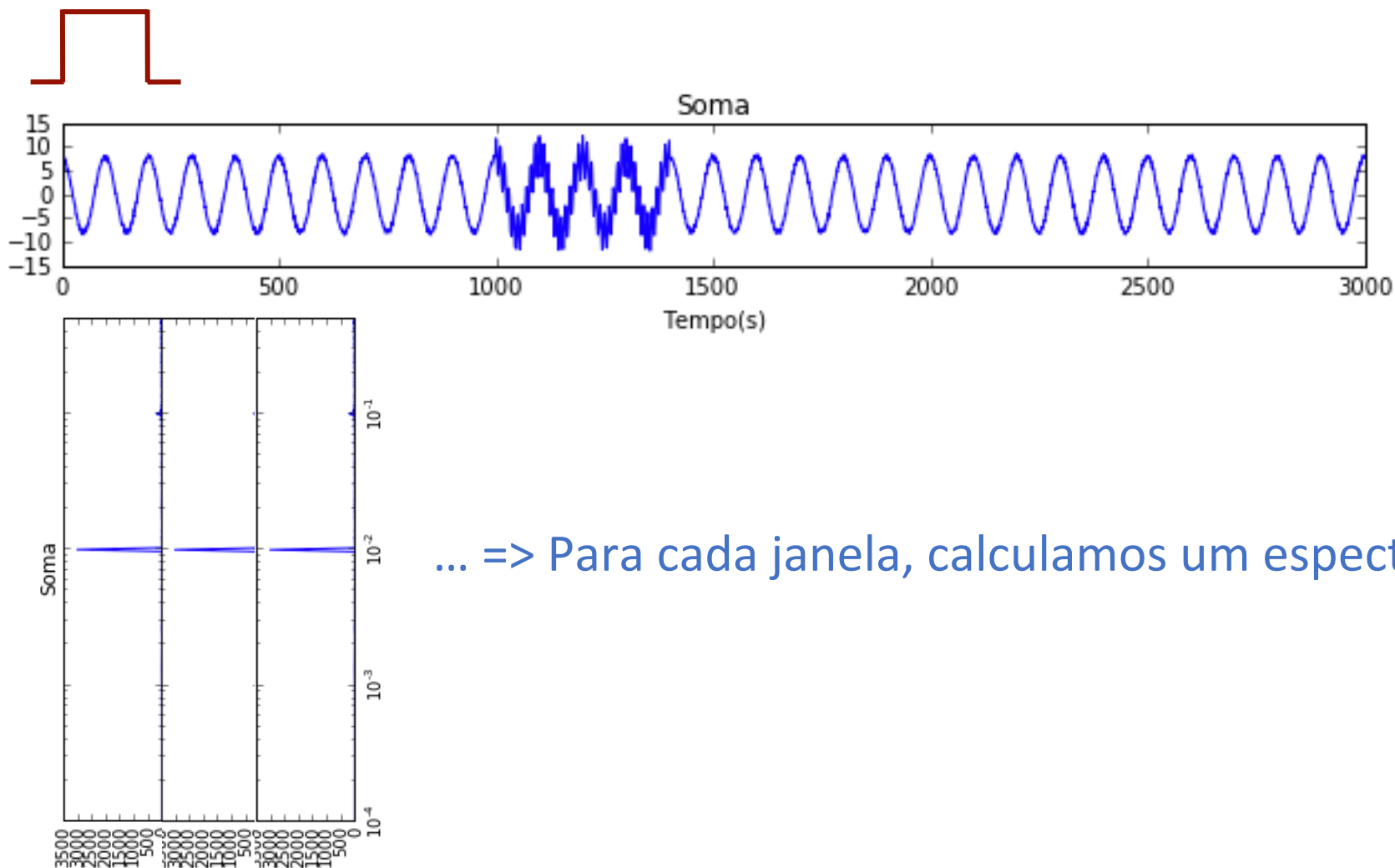


Domínio espectral



# Espectrograma

Janela móvel (NJ = 200)



... => Para cada janela, calculamos um espectro.

# Espectrograma

```
%% Espectrograma
NJ2=NJ/2 # metade no número de pontos na janela do espectrograma
df=1./(NJ*dt) # amostragem no espectro correspondente à janela escolhida
freq=np.arange(0, fNyq, df) # vector de frequências do espectro de cada janela
tstart=np.arange(0, N*dt+NJ, NJ); #inícios da janela móvel
Njanelas=len(range(0, N, NJ)) # número de janelas do espectrograma
specgram=np.zeros([NJ2, Njanelas]) # matriz com espectros para cada janela

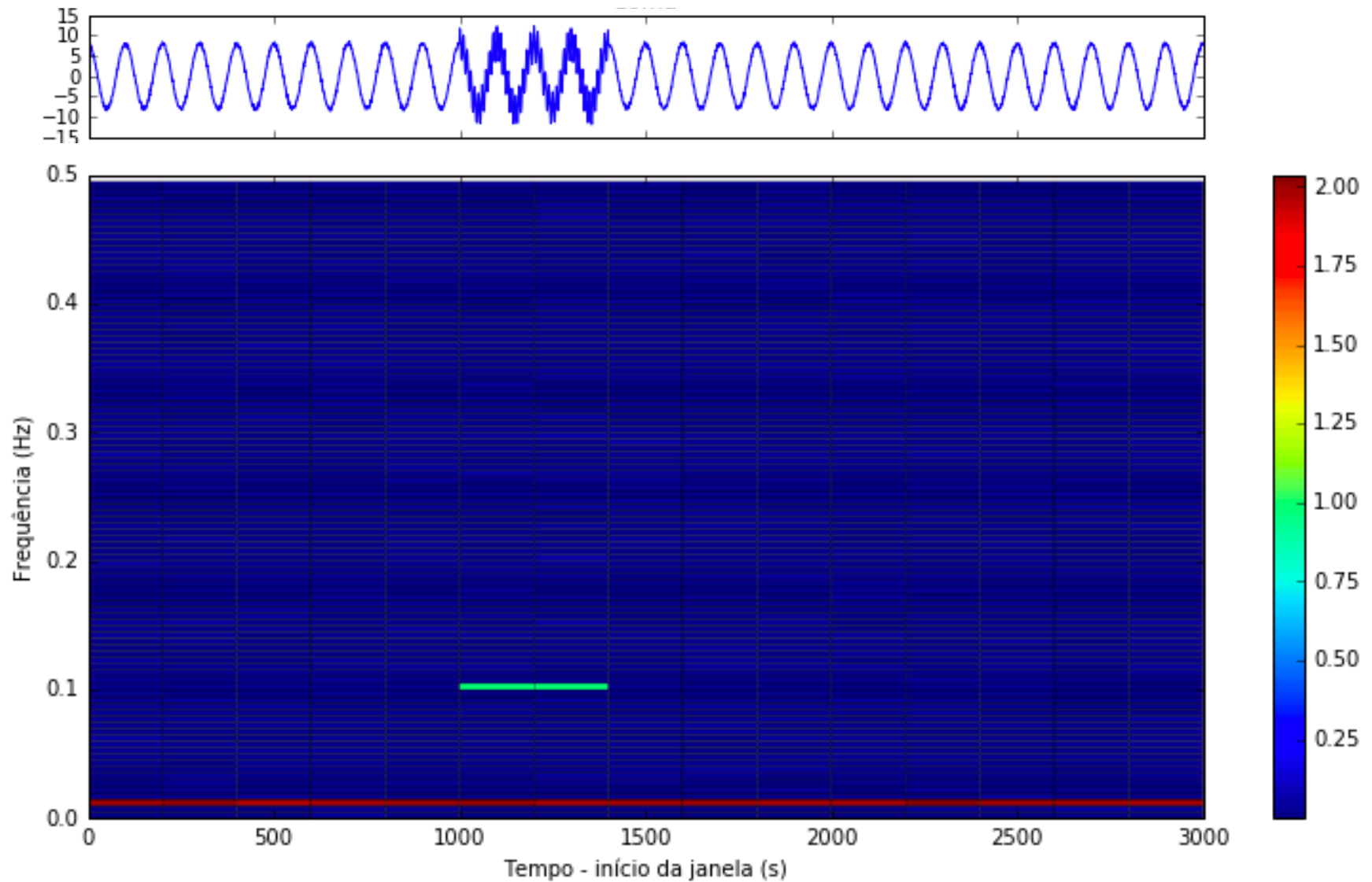
kw=0; # Número da janela; inicializado a zero
for k in range(0, N, NJ): # ciclo para cada janela
    sw=sT[k:k+NJ] # Cortar o sinal (soma) em cada janela
    Fw=fft.fft(sw) # Espectro da janela de sinal
    AFw=np.abs(Fw[:NJ2])/NJ2
    specgram[:, kw]=AFw;
    kw=kw+1 # Número da janela: 0, 1, 2, ...

%% Plot
plt.close();
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10, 5

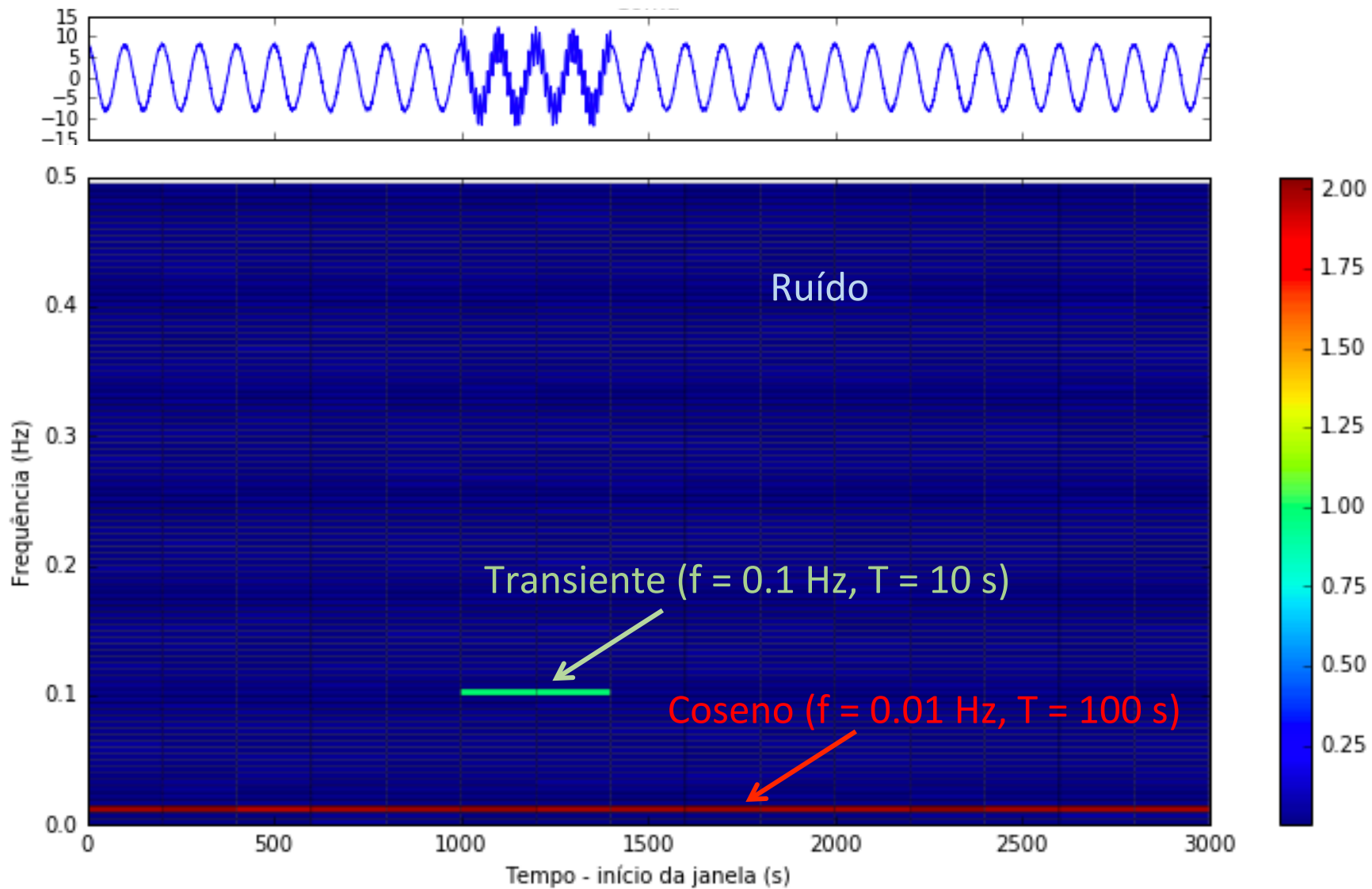
plt.pcolor(tstart, freq, specgram, edgecolors='k')
plt.colorbar()
plt.xlabel(u'Tempo - início da janela (s)')
plt.ylabel(u'Frequência (Hz)')

plt.tight_layout()
```

# Espectrograma



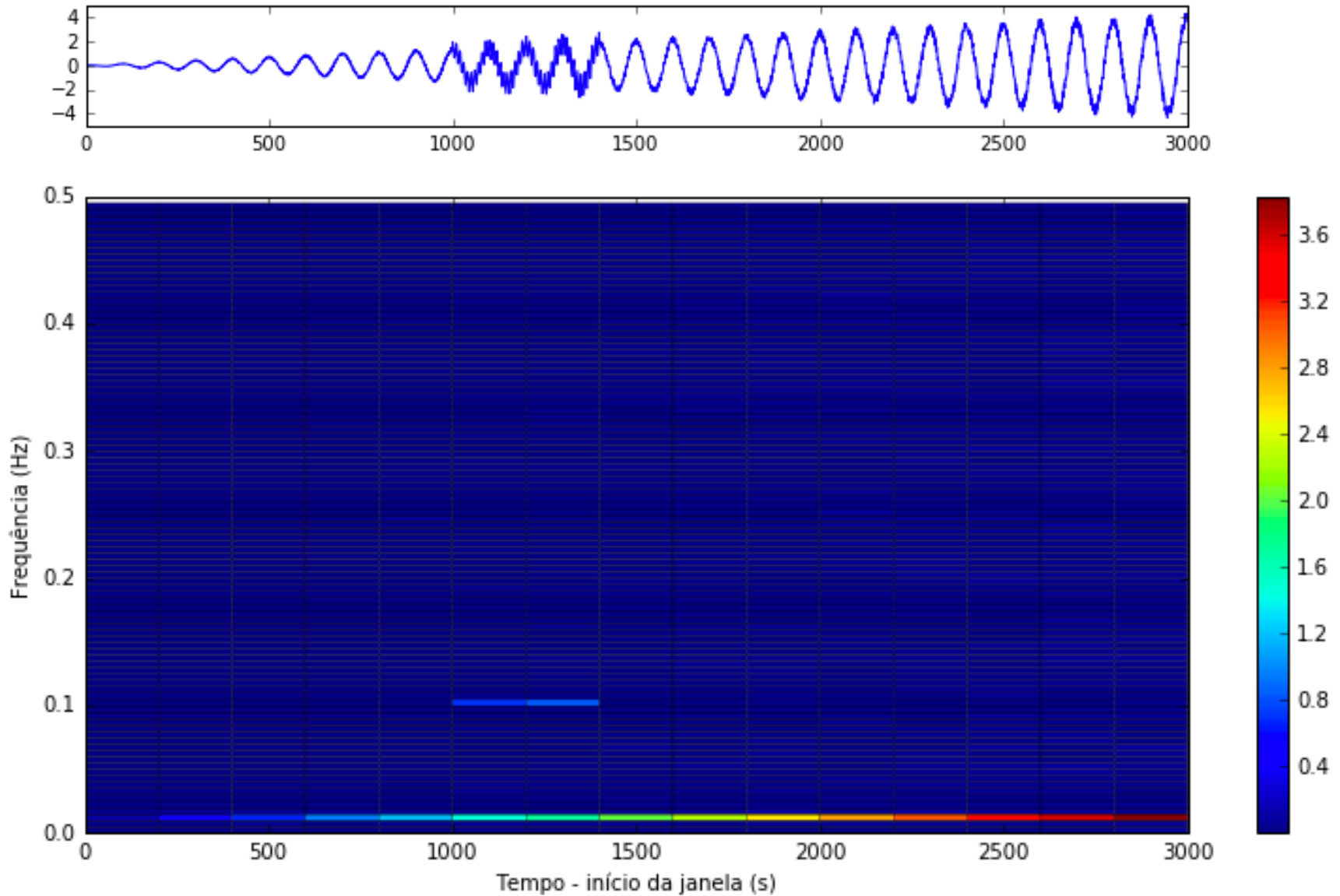
# Espectrograma





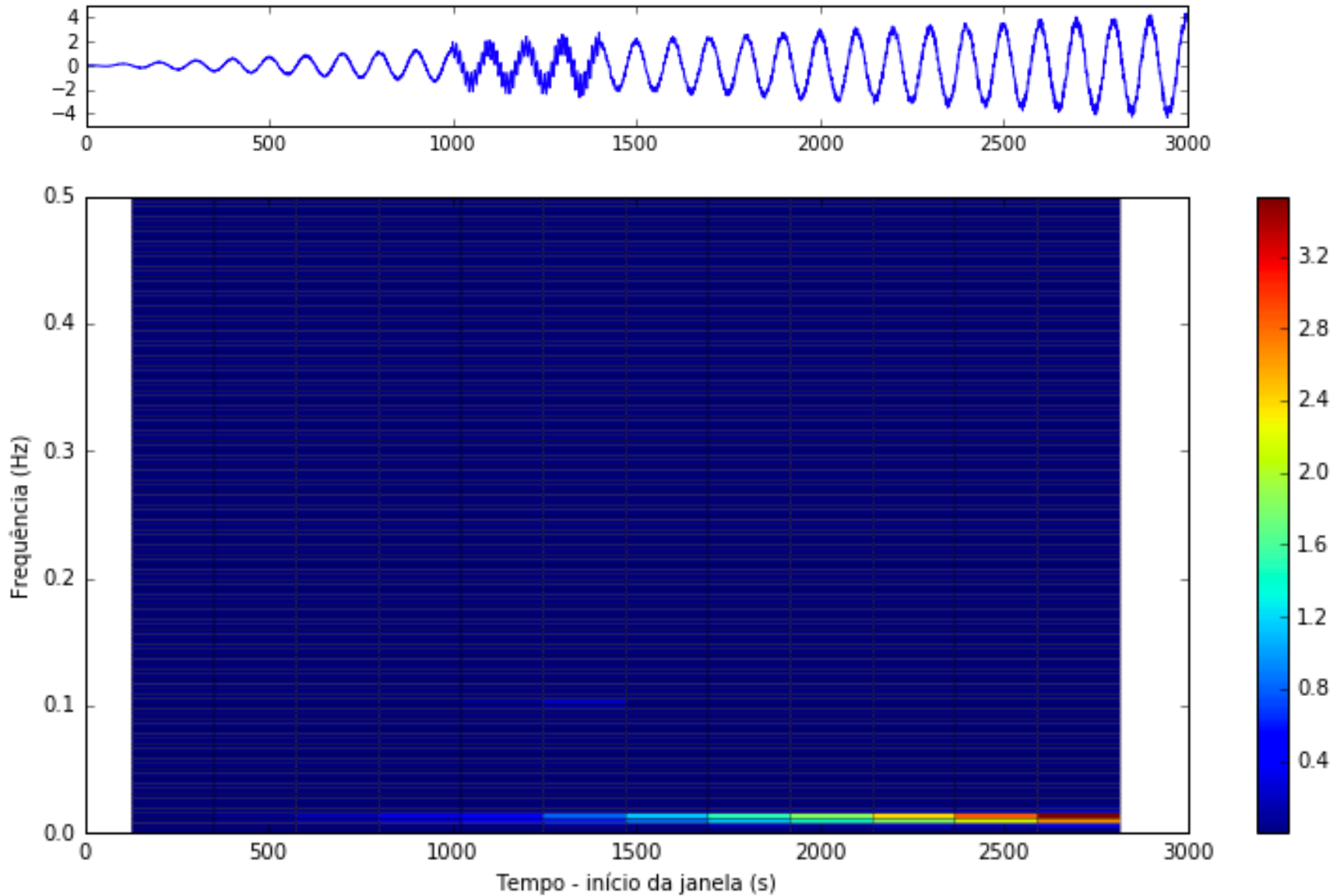
# Espectrograma de sinal variável

$$sT = sT * \text{np.arange}(0, 2, 2./N)$$



# Espectrograma de sinal variável

`sT = sT * np.arange(0, 2, 2./N)`



```
## Scipy spectrogram
from scipy import signal

fs, ts, Sxx = signal.spectrogram(sT, 1/dt, scaling='spectrum')

plt.close(); plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10, 5

plt.pcolor(ts, fs, Sxx, edgecolors='k')
plt.colorbar()
plt.xlabel(u'Tempo - início da janela (s)')
plt.ylabel(u'Frequência (Hz)')

plt.tight_layout()
```

