



Ciências  
ULisboa

# Modelação Numérica

## Aula 3

Espectros, FFT

## Transformada discreta de Fourier (2)

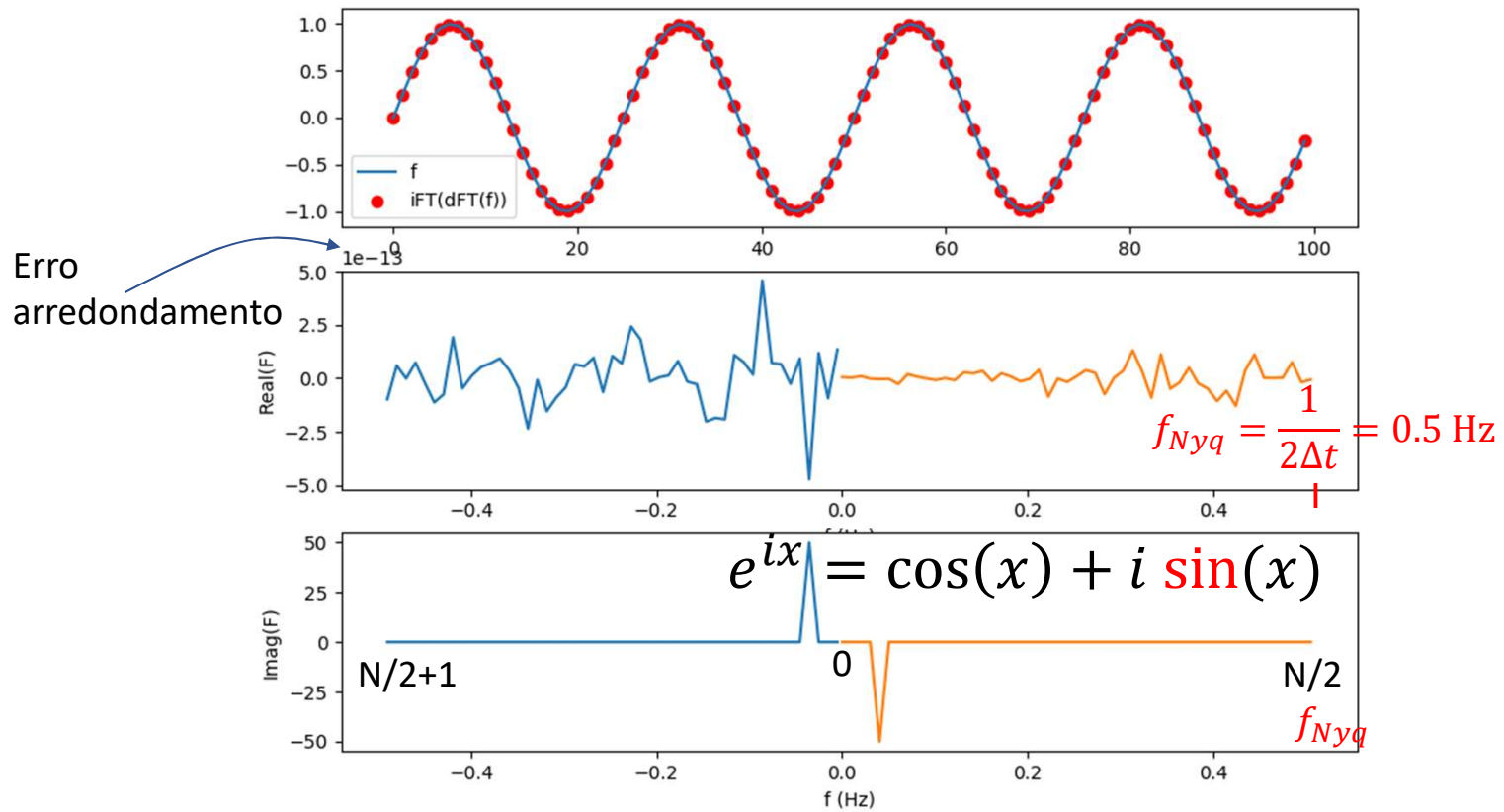
**Transformada discreta de Fourier** ( $k$  indica frequência/número de onda)

$$F_k(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_n e^{-2\pi i n k / N}$$

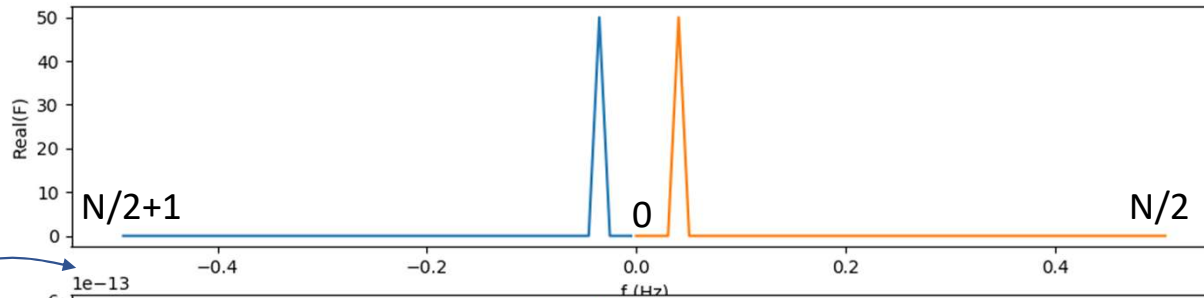
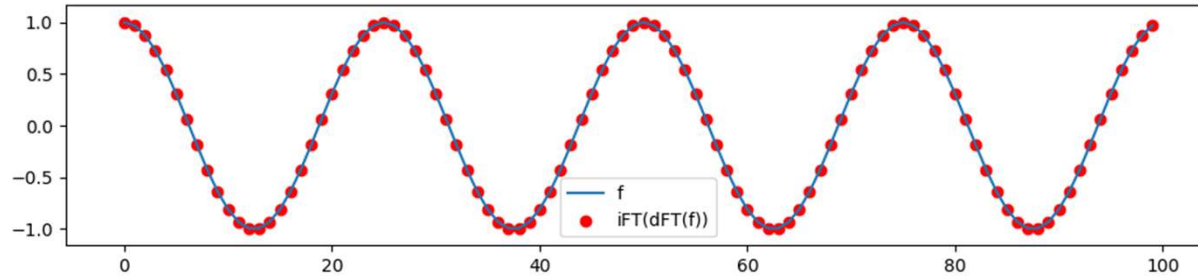
**transformada discreta inversa de Fourier** ( $n$  indica tempo)

$$f_n(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_k e^{2\pi i n k / N}$$

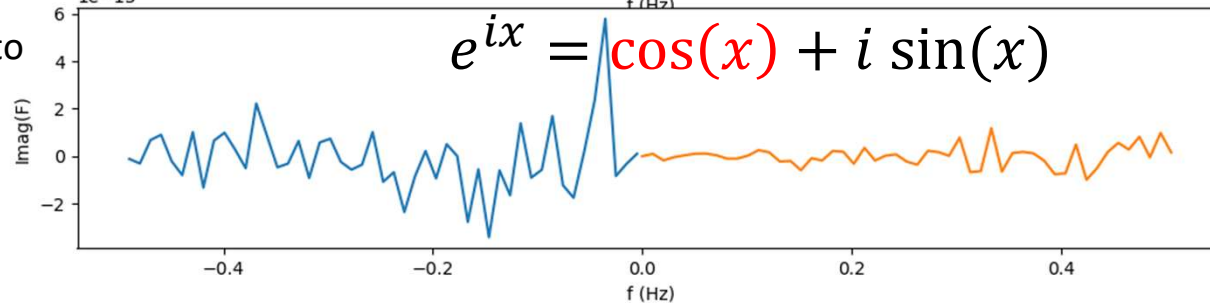
# Transformada de $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{25}\right)$



# Transformada de $\cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{25}\right)$



Erro arredondamento



## Espectros de **amplitude** e de **fase**

Em vez de analisar a parte Real e a parte Imaginária da transformada de Fourier, podemos analisar o seu módulo, designado por **espectro de amplitude**:

$$A(\omega) = |F(\omega)|$$

O seu **espectro de fase** (ângulo no plano complexo)

$$\Phi(\omega) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\text{Imag}(F)}{\text{Real}(F)} \right)$$

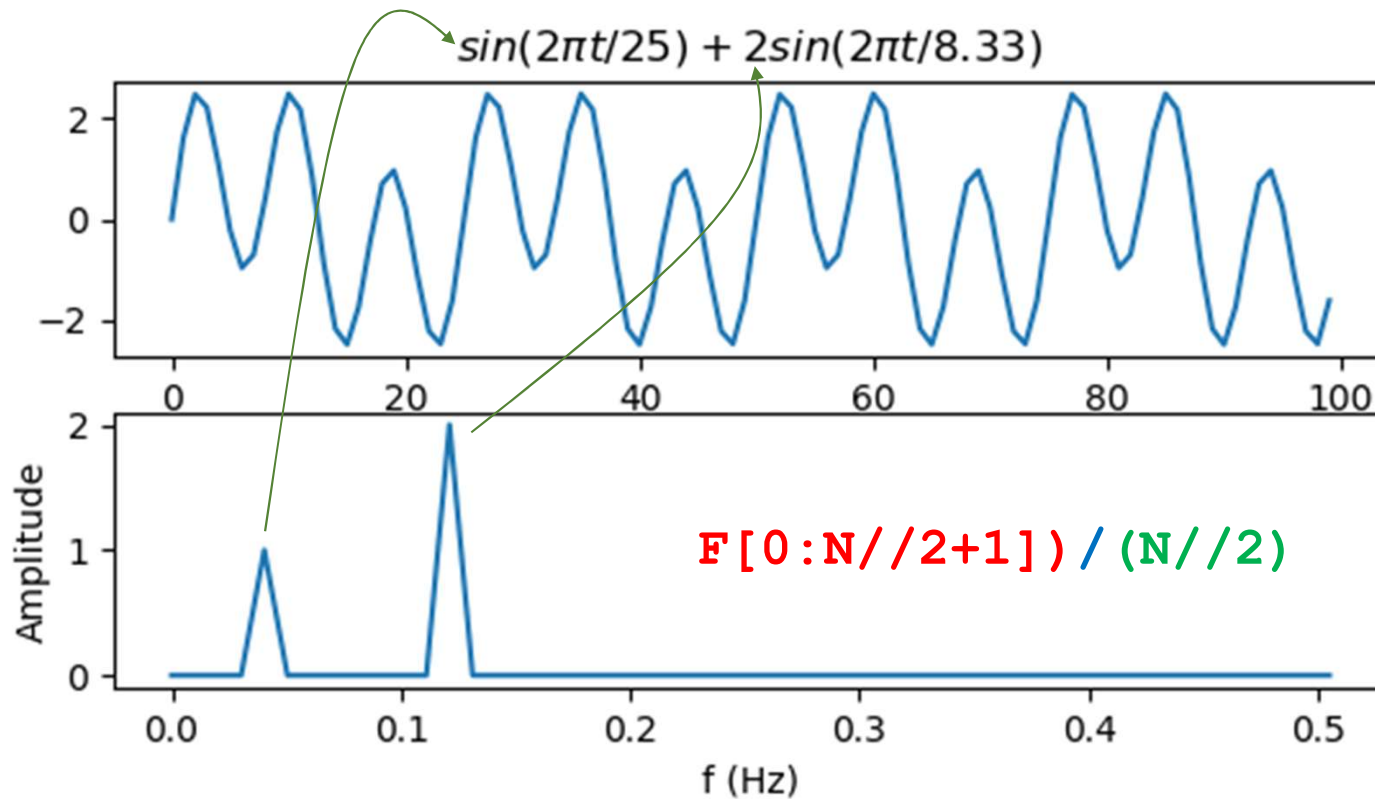
Onde  $\omega = 2\pi f$

Se  $f$  for real, o espectro de amplitude é **simétrico**.

## fft da soma de dois senos

```
import numpy as np;import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
N=100;dt=1.;T=N*dt/4.;
t=np.linspace(0,dt*(N-1),N);
f=np.sin(2*np.pi*t/T)+2*np.sin(2*np.pi*t/(T/3))
plt.subplot(3,1,1);plt.plot(t,f)
plt.title(r"$\sin(2\pi t/25)+2 \sin (2\pi t/8.33 )$")
F=np.dFT(f)
fNyq=1/(2*dt); df=2*fNyq/(N-1)
freq=np.arange(0,fNyq+df,df)
plt.subplot(3,1,2)
plt.plot(freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2)) #IMPORTANTE
plt.ylabel('Amplitude');plt.xlabel('f (Hz)')
```

## dFT da soma de dois senos



Só se mostra para  $F > 0$  (é uma função par)

# Fast Fourier Transform $N = 2^k 3^m 5^n$

As simetrias dos senos e cosenos podem ser aproveitadas para desenhar algoritmos muito eficientes **se** o Número de pontos da amostra for da forma  $N = 2^k 3^m 5^n$ , ( $k, n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ ).

**Transformada discreta de Fourier em numpy**

```
F=np.fft.fft(f)
```

**Transformada inversa**

```
f=np.fft.ifft(F)
```



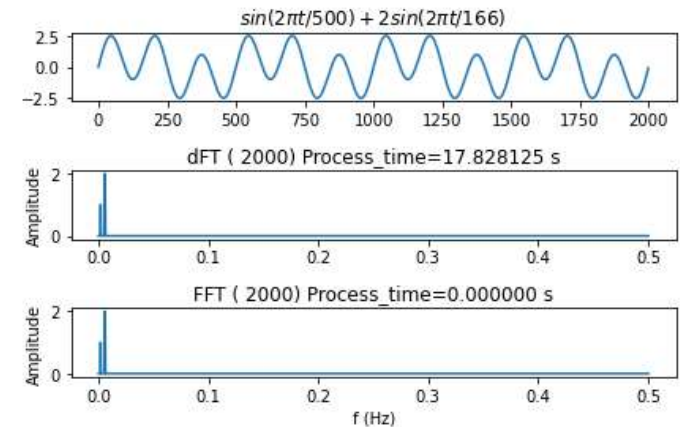
```

from scipy import fft
N=2000;dt=1.;T=N*dt/4.
t=np.linspace(0,dt*(N-1),N);

f=np.sin(2*np.pi*t/T)+2*np.sin(2*np.pi*t/(T/3))
fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=3)
ax[0].plot(t,f)
ax[0].set_title(r"$\sin(2\pi t/3)+2 \sin(2\pi t/3)$" % (T,T/3))
t0=process_time();F=dFT(f);t1=process_time()
fNyq=1/(2*dt); df=2*fNyq/(N-1)
freq=np.arange(0,fNyq+df,df)
ax[1].plot(freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[1].set_ylabel('Amplitude')
ax[1].set_title('dFT (%5i) Process_time=%8.6f s' % (N,t1-t0))
t0=process_time();F=fft.fft(f);t1=process_time()
ax[2].plot(freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[2].set_ylabel('Amplitude');plt.xlabel('f (Hz)')
ax[2].set_title('FFT (%5i) Process_time=%8.6f s' % (N,t1-t0))

fig.tight_layout()

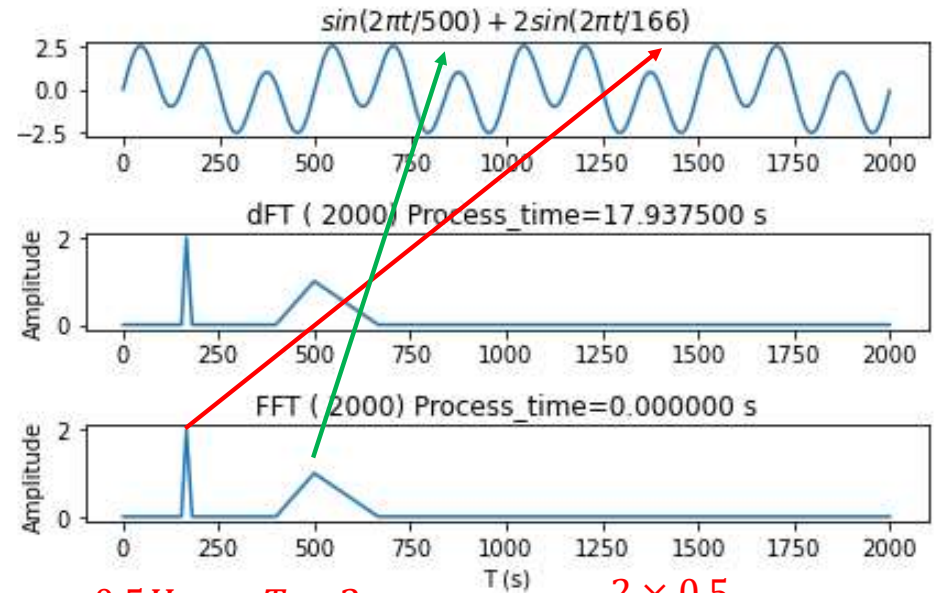
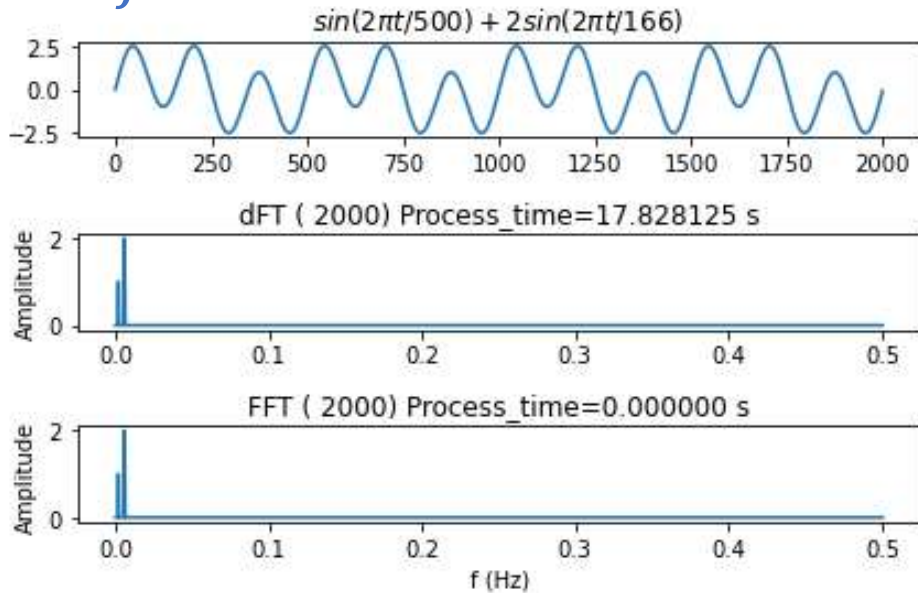
```



# $F(freq) \rightarrow F(T)$

$\bar{f} = 0$

Notas:  $\bar{f} = 0$ ;  $f(0) = 0$ ;  $F[0] = 0$ ;  $T_{MAX} = \infty$



$f_{MAX} = 0.5\text{Hz} \Rightarrow T = 2\text{s}$

$f_{MIN} = \frac{2 \times 0.5}{2000}\text{Hz} \Rightarrow T = 2000\text{s}$

Nota:  $\frac{1}{freq[0]} = \infty$

```
ax[2].plot(1/freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[2].set_ylabel('Amplitude');plt.xlabel('T (s)')
ax[2].set_title('FFT (%5i) Process_time=%8.6f s' % (N,t1-t0))
```

## RESUMO: Uma série finita (amostra) ...

Tem uma **transformada discreta** de Fourier

$$F = \mathcal{F}(f)$$

e existe uma **transformada discreta inversa** tal que:

$$f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(F)$$

Trata-se de **operações exatas** (a menos do erro de arredondamento).

Em consequência, a função  $f$  (no domínio físico  $f(t)$  ou  $f(x)$ ) tem **a mesma informação** que o seu **espectro**  $F$  (no domínio transformado  $f(\omega)$  ou  $f(k_x)$ ).

## Nota

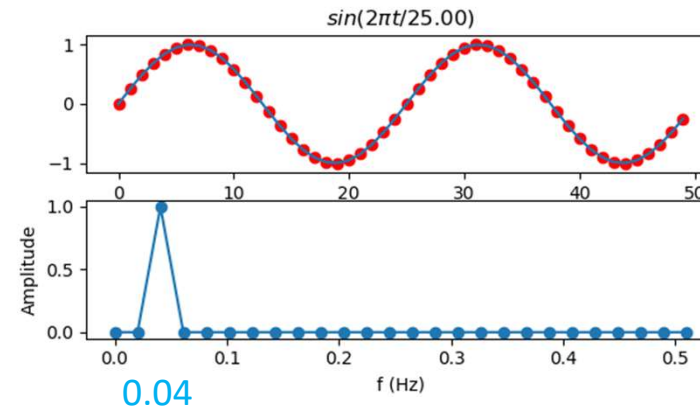
O facto de a transformada discreta ter a mesma informação do que a **série discreta finita**, não implica que ela tenha toda a informação da série original (**contínua e infinita**). Isso só acontecerá nas condições indicadas anteriormente.

# Problema do domínio

Exatamente dois períodos fundamentais.

Espectro OK

Pico em  $0.04\text{Hz} = 1/T$

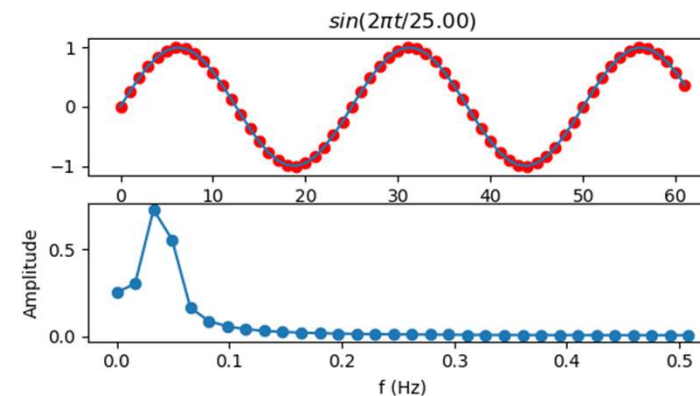


2.5 períodos fundamentais.

Espectro poluído

Mas, em ambos os casos

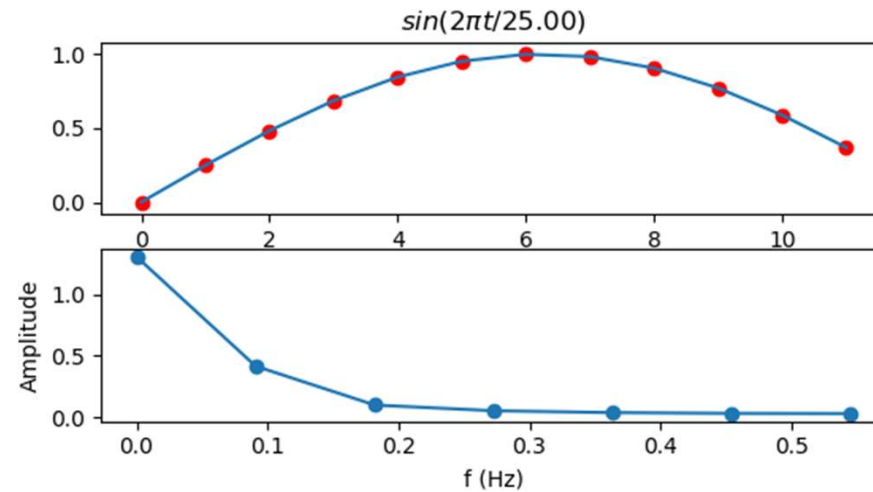
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}(f)) = f$$



# Domínio inferior ao período fundamental

Mas,

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}(f)) = f$$



Pico em 0Hz (média não nula)

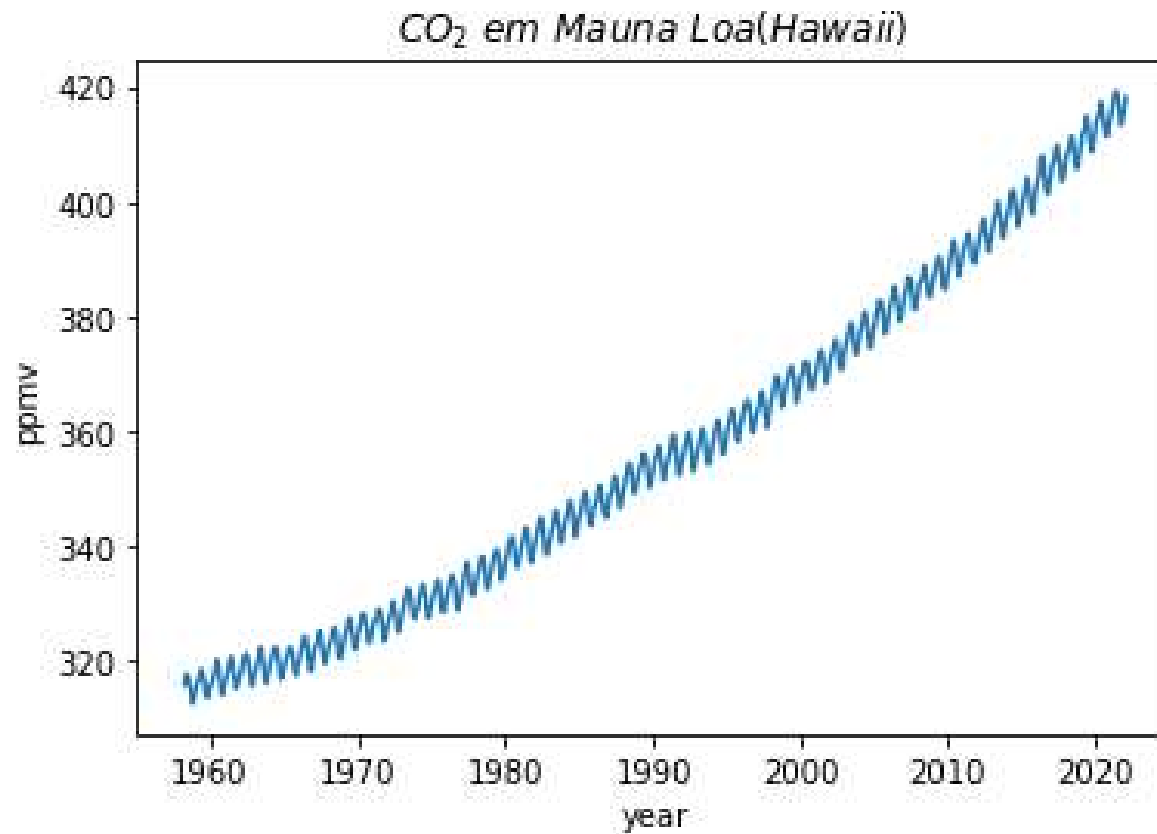
## Com dados reais

Existem muitas harmónicas e podemos não saber qual a **harmónica fundamental**.

É preciso ter bom senso e ensaiar **diferentes aproximações**.

Por exemplo, se se tratar de uma série climática (em que devem existir ciclos anuais e diurnos) deve analisar-se um período que corresponda a anos completos, ou a dias completos.

E agora, um caso real





# 2 ficheiros NOAA

MaunaLoa\_Week\_NOAA - Notepad

File Edit View

<https://gml.noaa.gov/>

#	Start of week			CO2 molfrac	(-999.99 = no data)		increase	
#	(yr,	mon,	day,	(ppm)	#days	1 yr ago	10 yr ago	since 1800
1974	5	19	1974.3795	333.37	5	-999.99	-999.99	50.40
1974	5	26	1974.3986	332.95	6	-999.99	-999.99	50.06
1974	6	2	1974.4178	332.35	5	-999.99	-999.99	49.60
1974	6	9	1974.4370	332.20	7	-999.99	-999.99	49.65
1974	6	16	1974.4562	332.37	7	-999.99	-999.99	50.06
1974	6	23	1974.4753	331.73	5	-999.99	-999.99	49.72
1974	6	30	1974.4945	331.68	6	-999.99	-999.99	50.02
1974	7	7	1974.5137	331.46	6	-999.99	-999.99	50.20
1974	7	14	1974.5329	330.83	5	-999.99	-999.99	50.01
1974	7	21	1974.5521	330.76	7	-999.99	-999.99	50.41
1974	7	28	1974.5712	329.80	4	-999.99	-999.99	49.97
1974	8	4	1974.5904	329.85	5	-999.99	-999.99	50.54
1974	8	11	1974.6096	329.15	5	-999.99	-999.99	50.37
1974	8	18	1974.6288	329.06	6	-999.99	-999.99	50.80
1974	8	25	1974.6479	328.33	7	-999.99	-999.99	50.54
1974	9	1	1974.6671	328.06	5	-999.99	-999.99	50.68
1974	9	8	1974.6863	327.56	4	-999.99	-999.99	50.53
1974	9	15	1974.7055	326.72	6	-999.99	-999.99	49.95
1974	9	22	1974.7247	326.99	5	-999.99	-999.99	50.37

MaunaLoa\_NOAA - Notepad

File Edit View

1958	3	1958.2027	315.70	314.43	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	4	1958.2877	317.45	315.16	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	5	1958.3699	317.51	314.71	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	6	1958.4548	317.24	315.14	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	7	1958.5370	315.86	315.18	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	8	1958.6219	314.93	316.18	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	9	1958.7068	313.20	316.08	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	10	1958.7890	312.43	315.41	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	11	1958.8740	313.33	315.20	-1	-9.99	-0
1958	12	1958.9562	314.67	315.43	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	1	1959.0411	315.58	315.55	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	2	1959.1260	316.48	315.86	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	3	1959.2027	316.65	315.38	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	4	1959.2877	317.72	315.41	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	5	1959.3699	318.29	315.49	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	6	1959.4548	318.15	316.03	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	7	1959.5370	316.54	315.86	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	8	1959.6219	314.80	316.06	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	9	1959.7068	313.84	316.73	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	10	1959.7890	313.33	316.33	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	11	1959.8740	314.81	316.68	-1	-9.99	-0
1959	12	1959.9562	315.58	316.35	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	1	1960.0410	316.43	316.40	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	2	1960.1257	316.98	316.36	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	3	1960.2049	317.58	316.28	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	4	1960.2896	319.03	316.70	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	5	1960.3716	320.04	317.22	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	6	1960.4563	319.59	317.47	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	7	1960.5383	318.18	317.52	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	8	1960.6230	315.90	317.19	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	9	1960.7077	314.17	317.08	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	10	1960.7896	313.83	316.83	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	11	1960.8743	315.00	316.88	-1	-9.99	-0
1960	12	1960.9562	316.10	316.80	-1	-9.99	-0

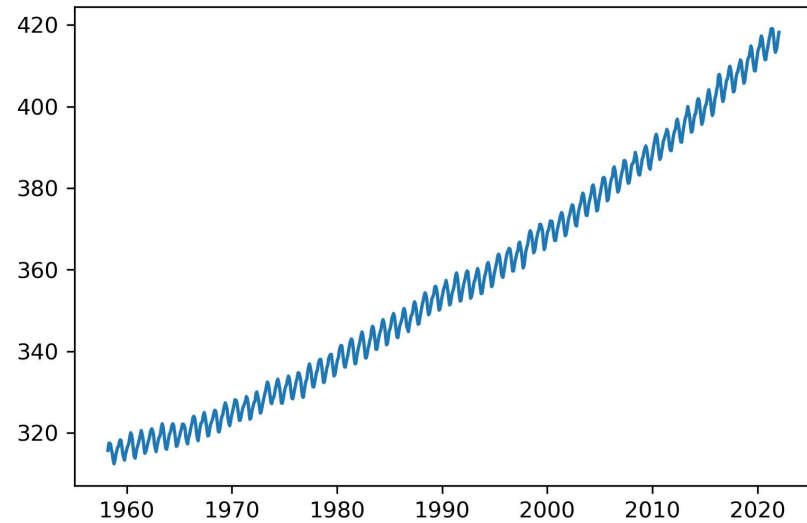
Ln 1, Col 1

51

# Dados mensais

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

ML=np.loadtxt('MaunaLoa_NOAA.txt')
year=ML[:,2]
co2=ML[:,3]
plt.plot(year,co2)
```



```

ML=np.loadtxt('MaunaLoa_NOAA.txt')
t=ML[:,2]
co2=ML[:,3]
dt=1/12. #ano

```

```

fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=2)
N=len(co2)
F=fft.fft(co2)

```

```

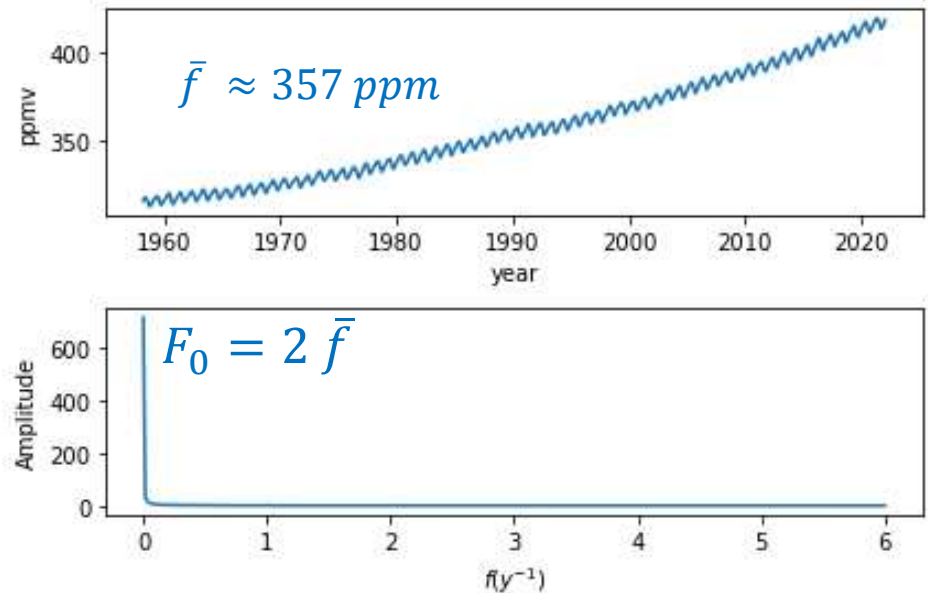
ax[0].plot(t,co2)
ax[0].set_ylabel('ppmv');ax[0].set_xlabel('year')

```

```

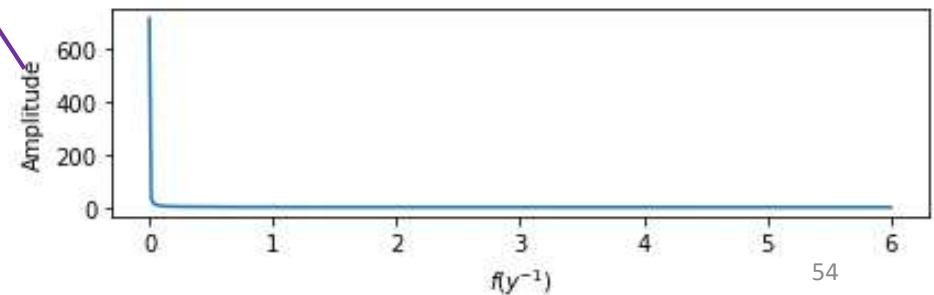
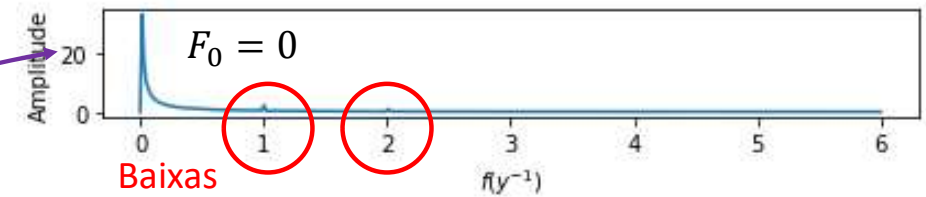
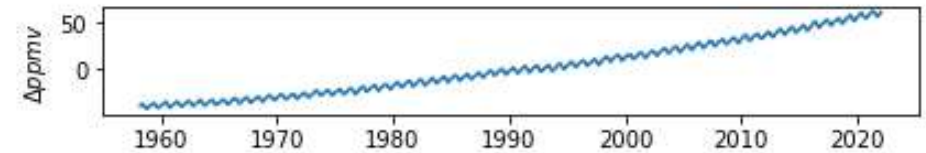
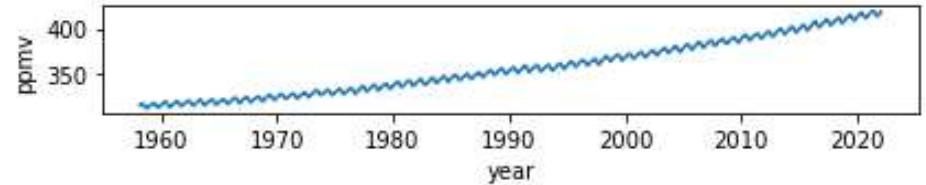
fNyq=1/(2*dt); df=2*fNyq/(N-1)
freq=np.arange(0,fNyq+df,df)
ax[1].plot(freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[1].set_ylabel('Amplitude');ax[1].set_xlabel(r'$f$ (y-1)$')
fig.tight_layout()

```



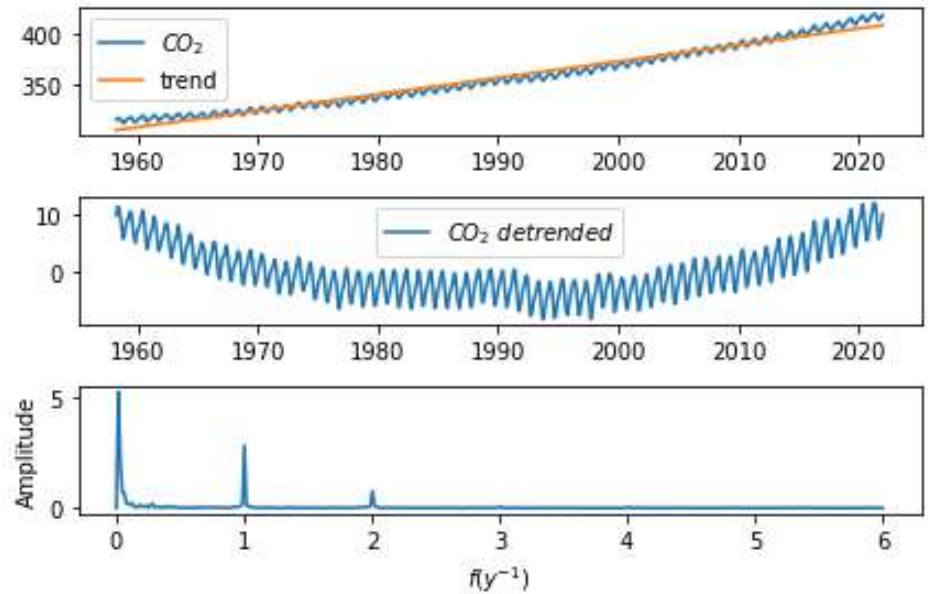
# Retirando a média

```
fig, ax=plt.subplots(nrows=3)
f=co2-np.mean(co2)
F=fft.fft(f)
ax[0].plot(t,co2)
ax[0].set_ylabel('ppmv')
ax[0].set_xlabel('year')
ax[1].plot(t,f)
ax[1].set_ylabel(r'$\Delta$ ppmv$')
fNyq=1/(2*dt); df=2*fNyq/(N-1)
freq=np.arange(0,fNyq+df,df)
ax[2].plot(freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[2].set_ylabel('Amplitude');ax[2].set_xlabel(r'$f (y^{-1})$')
fig.tight_layout()
fig.show()
```



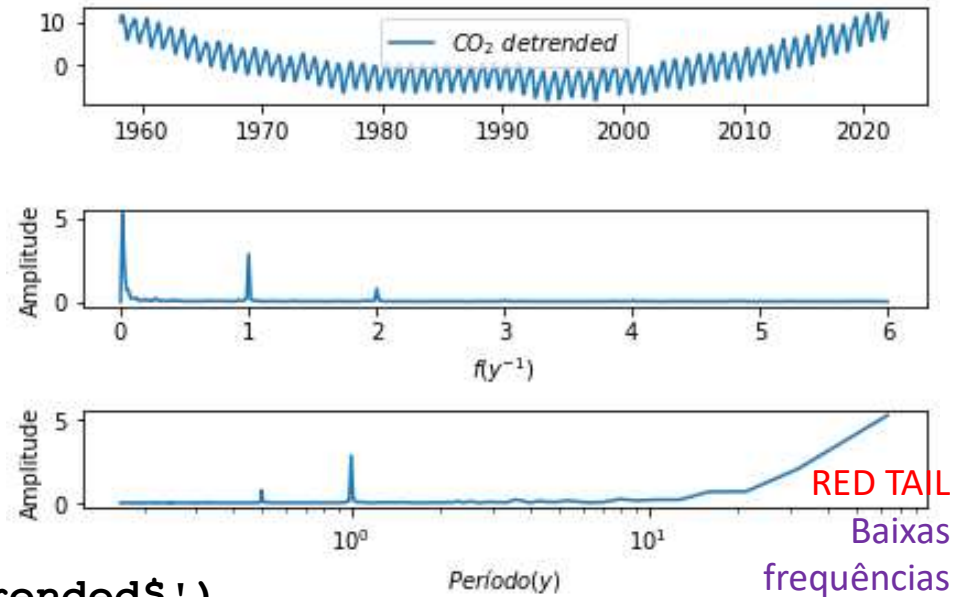
# Retirando a tendência

```
pol=np.polyfit(t,co2,1)
co2trend=pol[1]+pol[0]*t
fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=3)
ax[0].plot(t,co2,label=r'$CO_2$')
ax[0].plot(t,co2trend,label='trend')
ax[0].legend()
f=co2-co2trend
ax[1].plot(t,f,label=r'$CO_2$ detrended$')
ax[1].legend()
F=fft.fft(f)
ax[2].plot(freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[2].set_ylabel('Amplitude');ax[2].set_xlabel(r'$f$ (y-1)$')
plt.tight_layout()
```



# De novo mas mudando o gráfico

```
fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=3)
f=co2-co2trend
ax[0].plot(t,f,label=r'$CO_2$ \ detrended$')
ax[0].legend()
F=fft.fft(f)
ax[1].plot(freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[1].set_ylabel('Amplitude')
ax[1].set_xlabel(r'$f$ (y-1)$')
ax[2].plot(1/freq,np.abs(F[0:N//2+1])/(N//2))
ax[2].set_xscale('log')
ax[2].set_ylabel('Amplitude');ax[2].set_xlabel(r'$Período$ (y)$')
plt.tight_layout()
```



A subtração da média impõe  $F[0] = 0$ .

A subtração da linha de tendência impõe  $F[0] = 0$  e modifica as muito baixas frequências mas não as elimina.

Precisamos de utilizar um **filtro passa-alto**.

