



UNIVERSITÉ  
DE LORRAINE



POLYTECH<sup>®</sup>  
NANCY

# ***Transformée de Fourier discrète & FFT***

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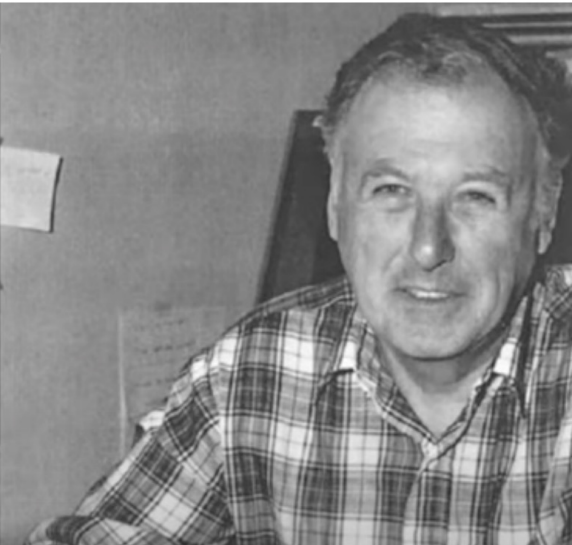
## Les hommes du jour



Carl Friedrich Gauss



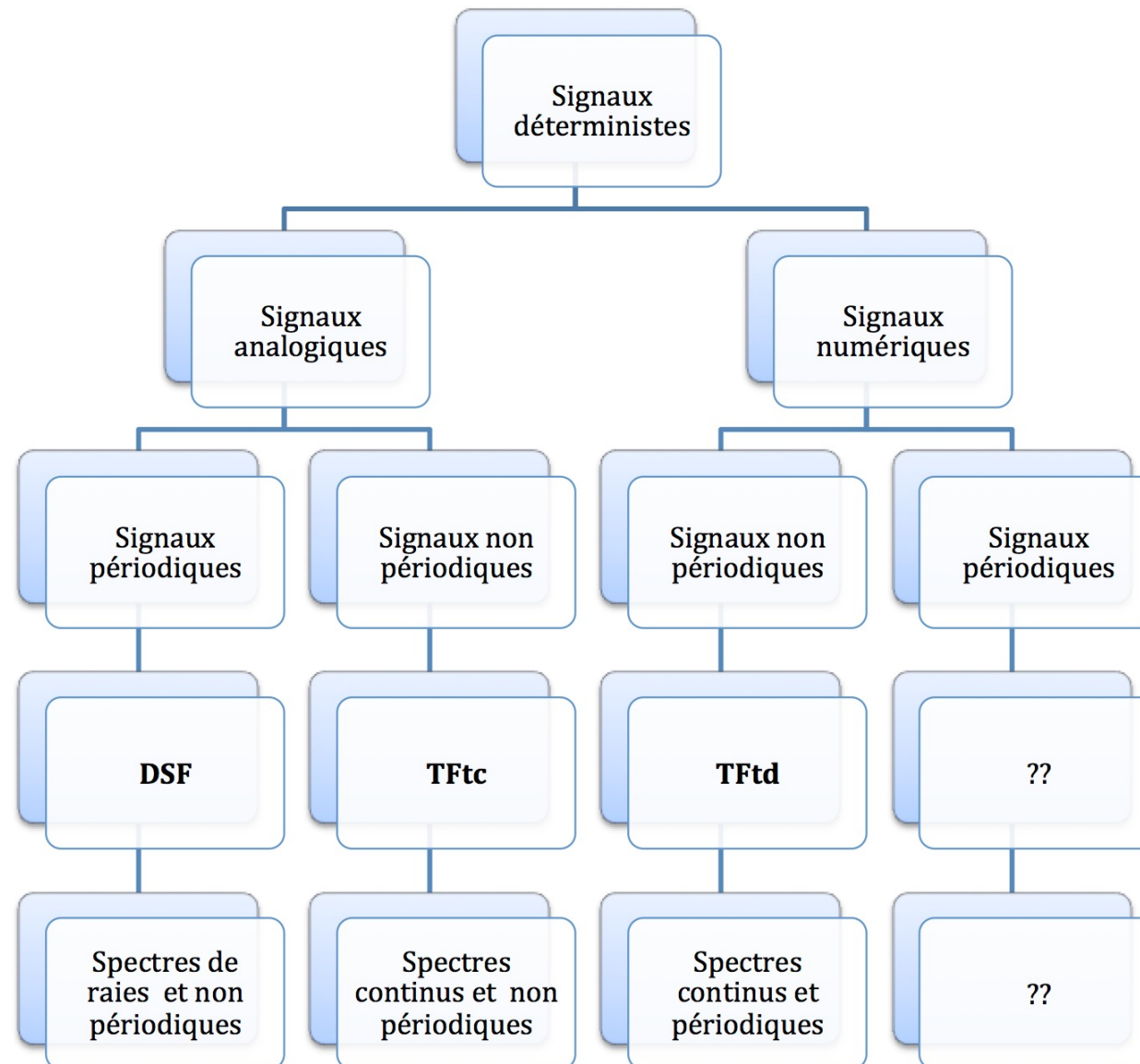
John Tukey



James Cooley

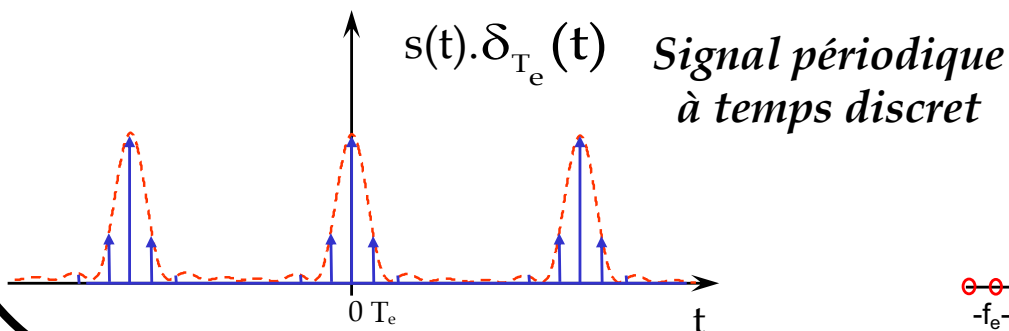
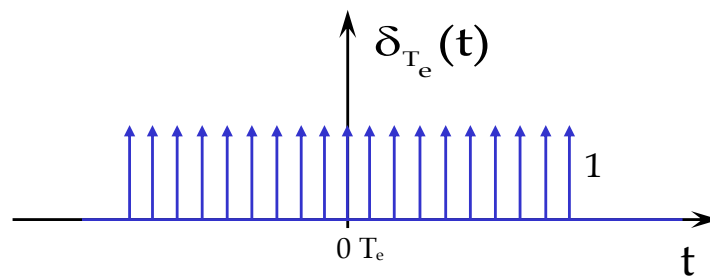
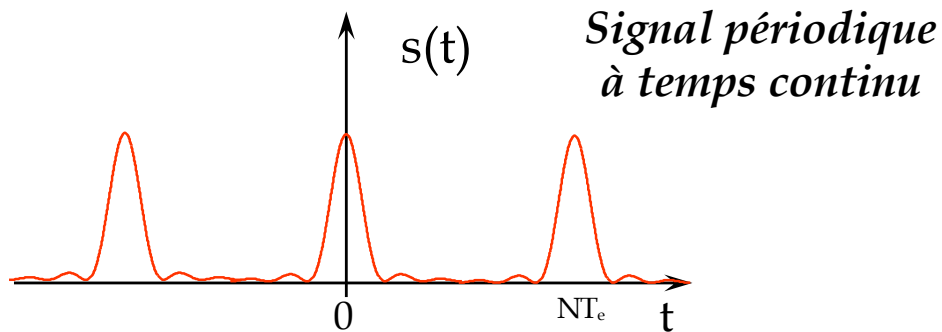
**FFT : The algorithm that transformed the world**

# Analyse de Fourier de signaux déterministes

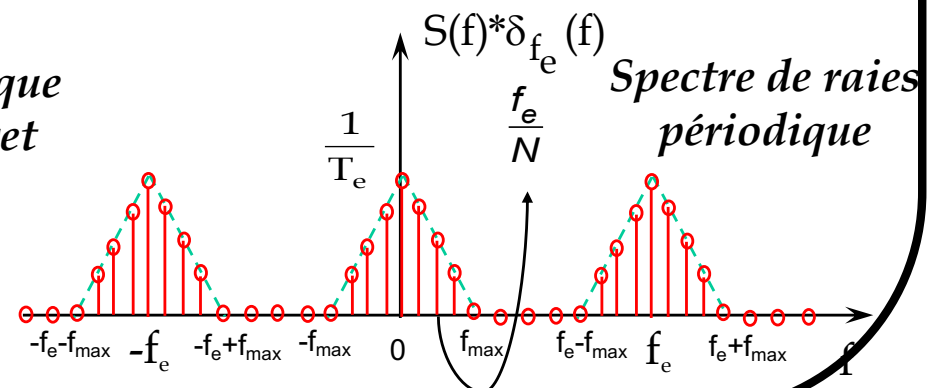
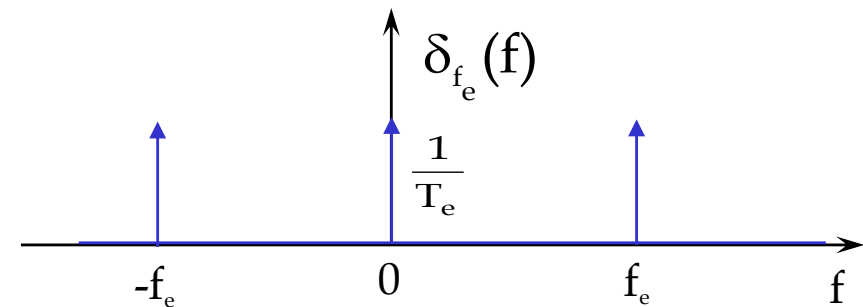
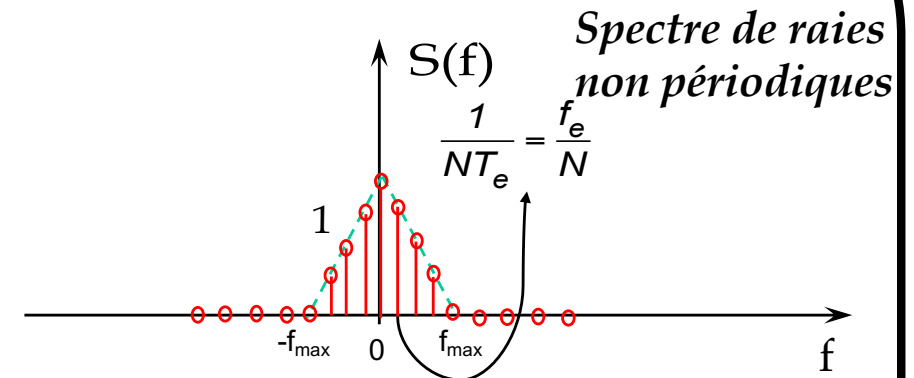


# Introduction à la transformée de Fourier discrète

## Domaine temporel



## Domaine fréquentiel



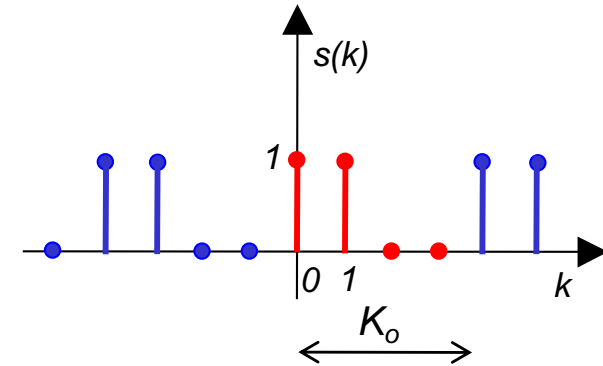
## Transformée de Fourier discrète (TFD) - Définition

- Soit  $s(k)$  *périodique* de période  $K_o$  :

$$s[(k + lK_o)] = s(k) \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- TFD de  $s(k)$  (calculé à partir de  $K_o$  échantillons de  $s(k)$ )

$$S(m) = S(m\Delta f) = \sum_{k=0}^{K_o-1} s(k) e^{-j2\pi \frac{km}{K_o}} \quad m = 0, 1, \dots, K_o-1$$



$S(m)$  est une fonction discrète de la variable  $f$  (en Hz)

$k$  : indice temporel,  $k=0, 1, \dots, K_o-1$

$m$  : indice fréquentiel,  $m=0, 1, \dots, K_o-1$

$K_o$  : nombre d'échantillons d'une période du signal et de composantes d'une période du spectre

$s(k)=s(kT_e)$  :  $k^{\text{ème}}$  échantillon temporel du signal

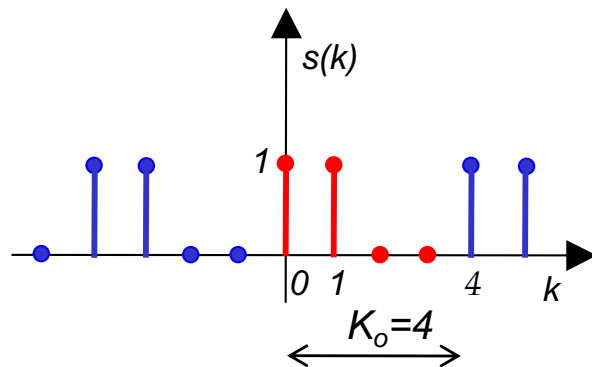
$S(m)=S(m\Delta f)$  :  $m^{\text{ème}}$  composante du spectre

$T_e$  : période d'échantillonnage (intervalle entre 2 échantillons de  $s(k)$ )

$\Delta f = \frac{1}{K_o T_e} = \frac{f_e}{K_o}$  : pas fréquentiel (intervalle entre 2 raies du spectre de  $S(m)$ )

## TFD - Exemples

$$\begin{cases} s(k) = \delta(k) + \delta(k-1) \\ s(k+nK_o) = s(k), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad K_o = 4 \end{cases}$$



$s(k)$  : signal à temps discret

Ses spectres d'amplitude et de phase sont donc périodiques de « période »  $f_e$

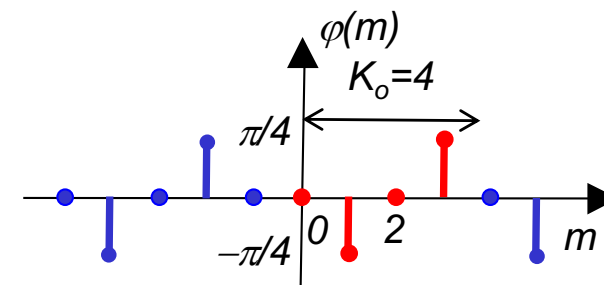
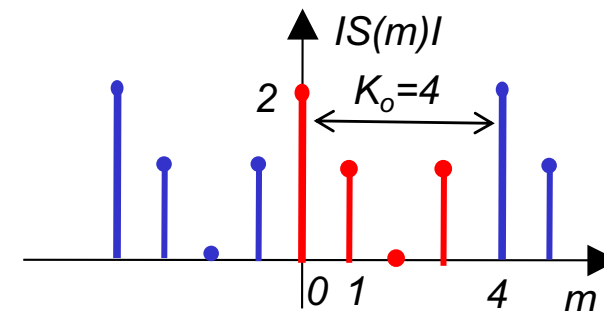
Calcul de  $K_o=4$  composantes spectrales sur  $[0 ; f_e[$

$S(m) = S(m\Delta f)$  pour  $m=0, 1, 2, 3$  et  $\Delta f = f_e/K_o$

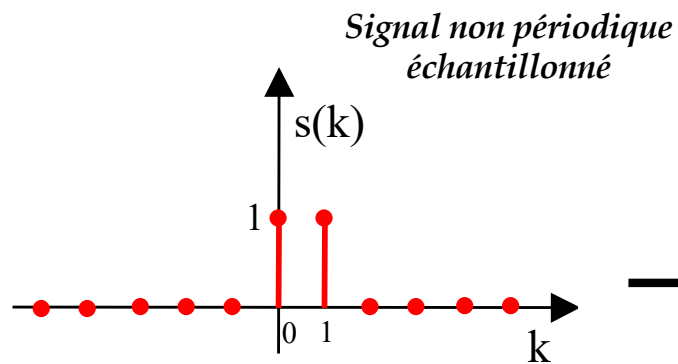
$s(k)$  et  $S(m)$  sont périodiques de même période :  $K_o=4$

$$S(m) = S\left(m \frac{f_e}{4}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^3 s(k) e^{-j\pi \frac{km}{2}} \quad m=0,1,2,3$$

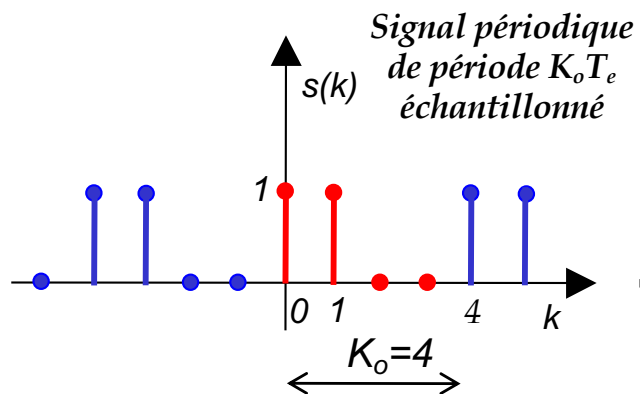
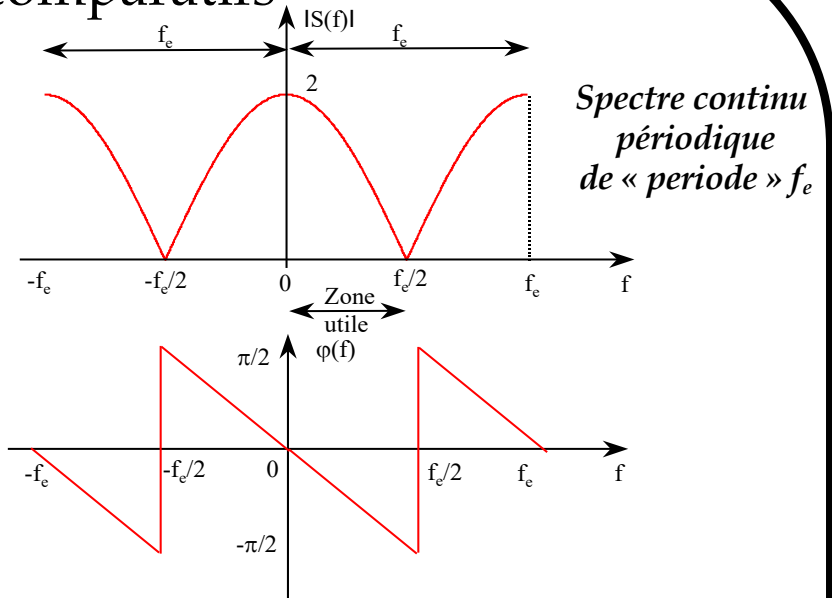
|                          |                     |                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| $S(0) = 2$               | $ S(0)  = 2$        | $\varphi(0) = 0$      |
| $S(1) = S(f_e/4) = 1-j$  | $ S(1)  = \sqrt{2}$ | $\varphi(1) = -\pi/4$ |
| $S(2) = S(f_e/2) = 0$    | $ S(2)  = 0$        | $\varphi(2) = 0$      |
| $S(3) = S(3f_e/4) = 1+j$ | $ S(3)  = \sqrt{2}$ | $\varphi(3) = \pi/4$  |



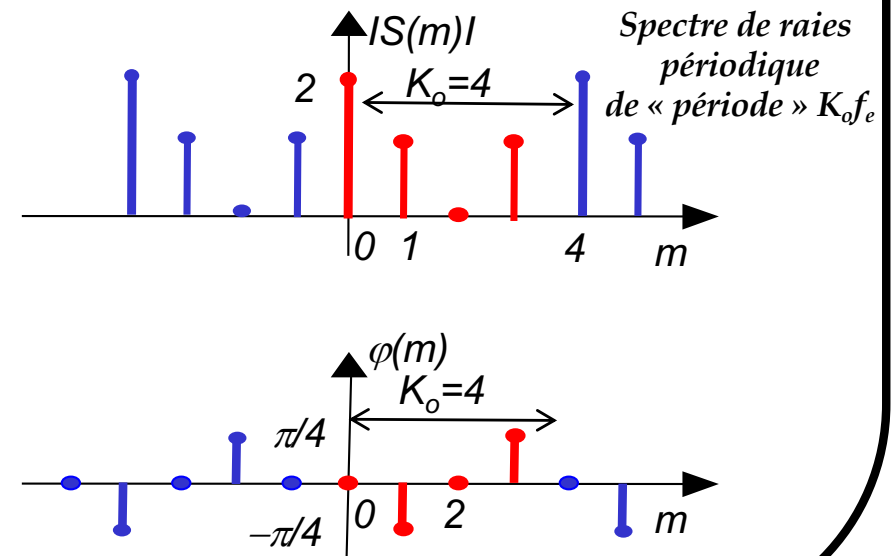
## TFtd/TFD - Exemples comparatifs



**TFtd**



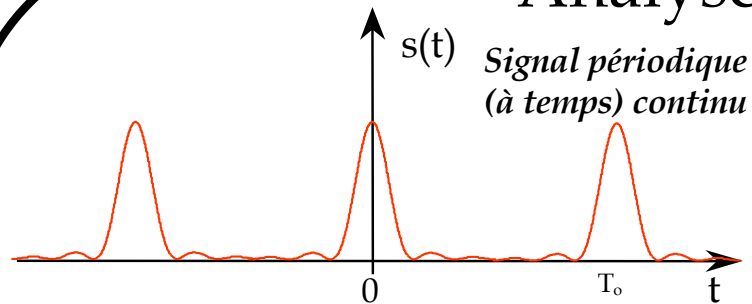
**TFD**



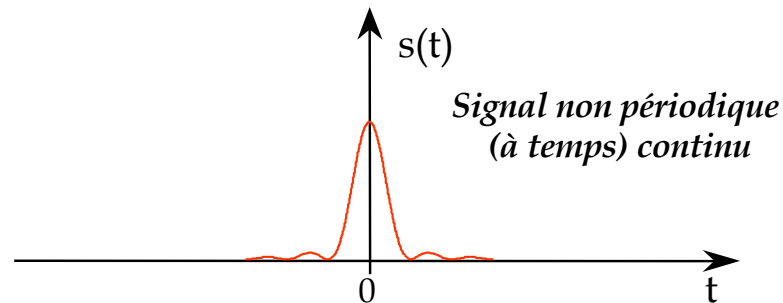
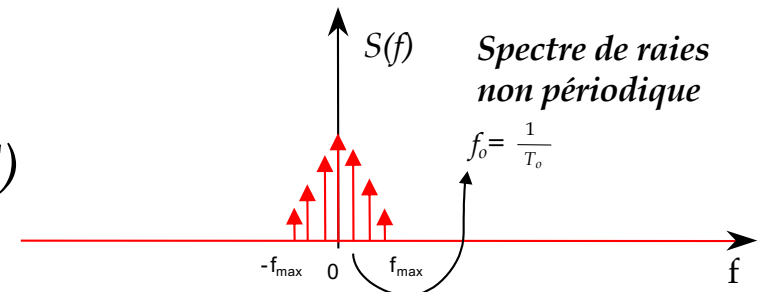
# Analyse de Fourier – Bilan

| Signal                     | Temps continu                                                                                                                                                                                               | Temps discret                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Périodique                 | Décomposition en série de Fourier<br>$s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n e^{j2\pi n f_0 t}$ $c_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} s(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt$ <i>spectre de raies non périodique</i> | Transformée de Fourier discrète<br>TFD<br>$S(m) = \sum_{k=0}^{K_0-1} s(k) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{K_0} km}$ <i>spectre de raies et périodique</i>       |
| Non périodique             | Transformée de Fourier à temps continu - TFtc<br>$S(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$ <i>spectre continu non périodique</i>                                                              | Transformée de Fourier à temps discret - TFtd<br>$S(f) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} s(k) e^{-j2\pi fk T_e}$ <i>spectre continu et périodique</i> |
| Dualité<br>temps-fréquence | échantillonné<br>continu                                                                                                                                                                                    | périodique<br>non périodique                                                                                                                     |

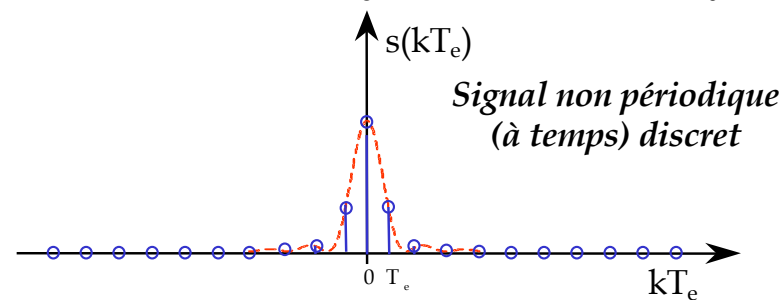
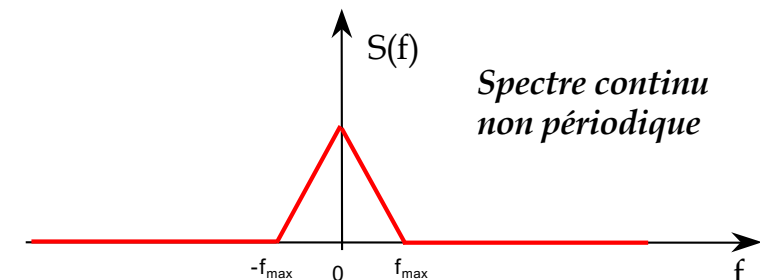
# Analyse de Fourier – Bilan



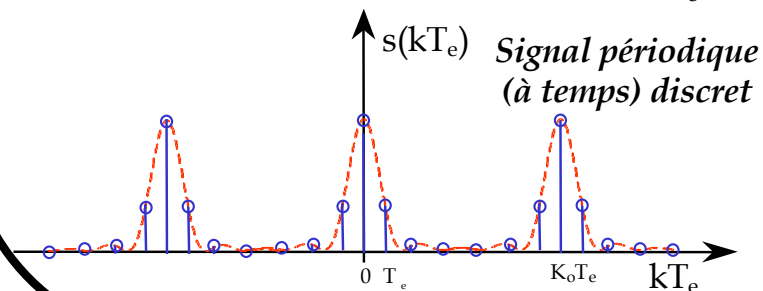
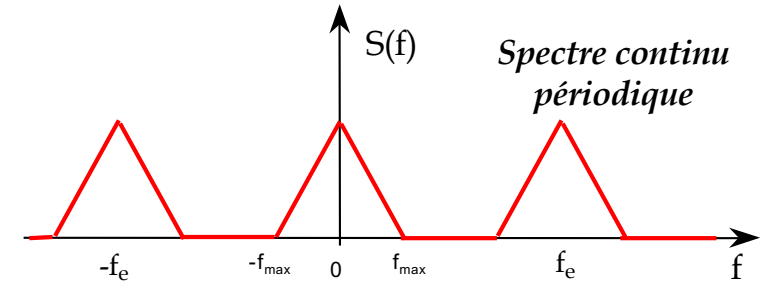
TFtc  
(ou DSF)



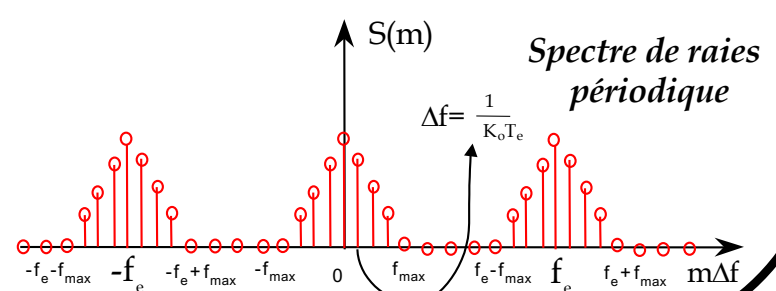
TFtc



TFtd



TFD



## Implantation pratique de la TFD : vers la FFT

- La TFD calculée pour  $N$  composantes fréquentielles est appelée *TFD à  $N$  points* ou *TFD d'ordre  $N$* 
  - $s(k)$  et  $S(m)$  sont périodiques de même période  $N$ 
    - Elle présente l'inconvénient majeur de nécessiter  $N^2$  opérations pour calculer  $S(m)$  à partir de  $N$  échantillons de  $s(k)$
- Il existe un calcul de  $S(m)$  qui utilise de façon très ingénieuse les propriétés de l'exponentielle si  $N$  est une puissance de 2
- Cette TFD s'appelle **FFT** (*Fast Fourier Transform*), inventée en 1965
  - La FFT présente l'avantage de nécessiter  $N \log_2(N)$  opérations pour calculer  $S(m)$  à partir de  $N$  échantillons de  $s(k)$
  - Fonction *fft* sous Matlab

## Article référence de la FFT - 1965

### An Algorithm for the Machine Calculation of Complex Fourier Series

By James W. Cooley and John W. Tukey

An efficient method for the calculation of the interactions of a  $2^m$  factorial experiment was introduced by Yates and is widely known by his name. The generalization to  $3^m$  was given by Box et al. [1]. Good [2] generalized these methods and gave elegant algorithms for which one class of applications is the calculation of Fourier series. In their full generality, Good's methods are applicable to certain problems in which one must multiply an  $N$ -vector by an  $N \times N$  matrix which can be factored into  $m$  sparse matrices, where  $m$  is proportional to  $\log N$ . This results in a procedure requiring a number of operations proportional to  $N \log N$  rather than  $N^2$ . These methods are applied here to the calculation of complex Fourier series. They are useful in situations where the number of data points is, or can be chosen to be, a highly composite number. The algorithm is here derived and presented in a rather different form. Attention is given to the choice of  $N$ . It is also shown how special advantage can be obtained in the use of a binary computer with  $N = 2^m$  and how the entire calculation can be performed within the array of  $N$  data storage locations used for the given Fourier coefficients.

Consider the problem of calculating the complex Fourier series

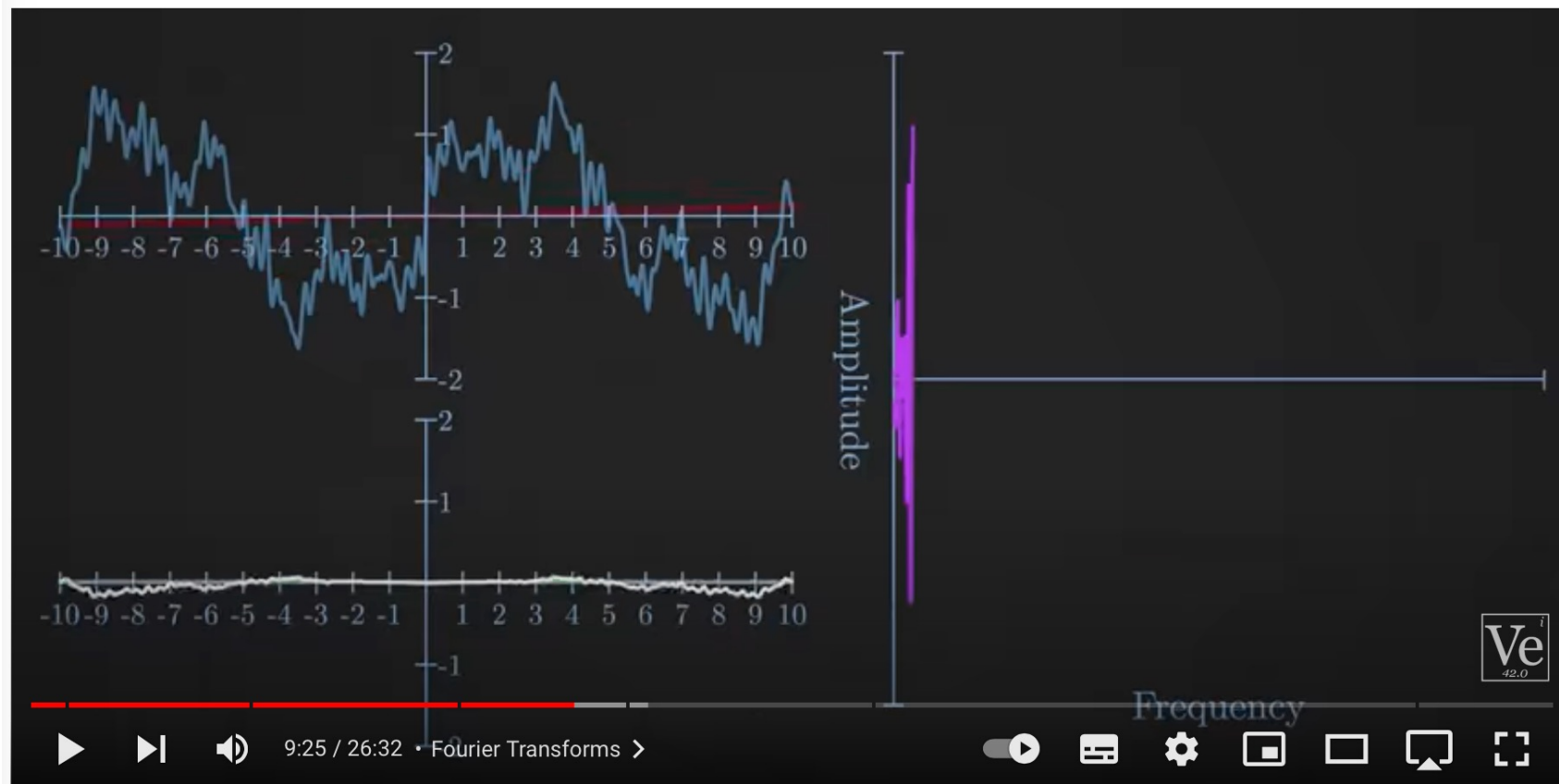
$$(1) \quad X(j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} A(k) \cdot W^{jk}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1,$$



John Tukey

James Cooley

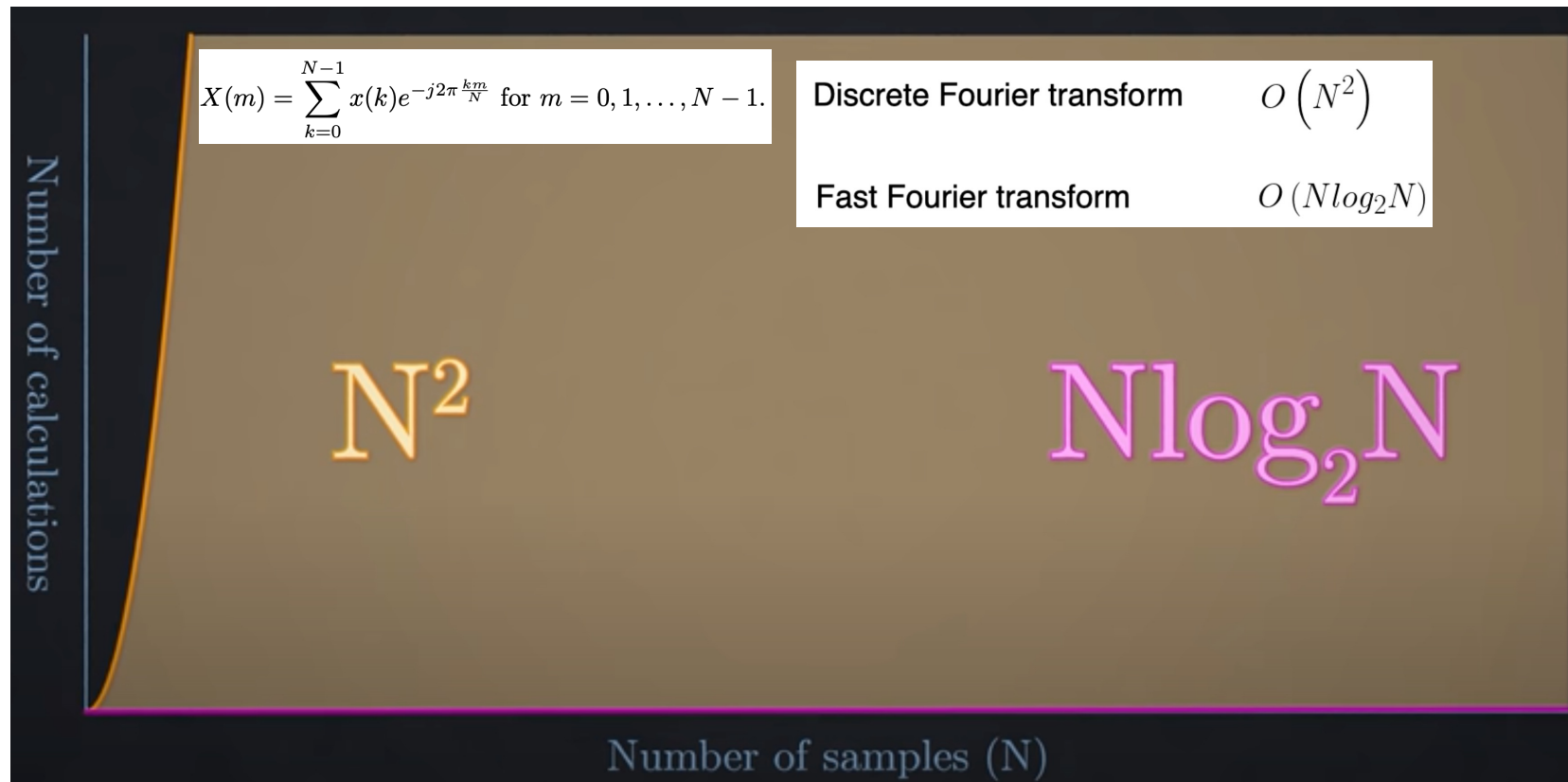
**FFT:** « *The most important numerical algorithm of our lifetime* ». Gilbert Strang



The Algorithm That Transformed The World

[www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=nmgFG7PUHfo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=nmgFG7PUHfo)

## Avantage de la FFT – Moins de calculs et donc plus rapide, d'où son nom



From **FFT : the Algorithm that transformed the world**  
[www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=nmgFG7PUHfo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=nmgFG7PUHfo)

On the surface, this might not seem like a big deal. However, when  $N$  is large enough it can make a world of difference. Have a look at the following table.

|              |        |                  |                  |
|--------------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| $N$          | 1000   | $10^6$           | $10^9$           |
| $N^2$        | $10^6$ | $10^{12}$        | $10^{18}$        |
| $N \log_2 N$ | $10^4$ | $20 \times 10^6$ | $30 \times 10^9$ |

Say it took 1 nanosecond to perform one operation. It would take the Fast Fourier Transform algorithm approximately 30 seconds to compute the Discrete Fourier Transform for a problem of size  $N = 10^9$ . In contrast, the regular algorithm would need several decades.

$$10^{18} ns \rightarrow 31.2 \text{ years}$$

$$30 \times 10^9 ns \rightarrow 30 \text{ seconds}$$