

Frequency Analysis of DAQ Signals

CHRISTOPHER COPPOLA
MARCH 12, 2014

I. Computational Method:

Signal transforms are computed using a discrete Hartley transform implemented by the FFTW library:

$$Y_k = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} X_j [\cos(2\pi jk/n) + \sin(2\pi jk/n)]$$

Frequency-domain functions have to be scaled by $1/T$, where T is the total time elapsed in the time-domain signal.

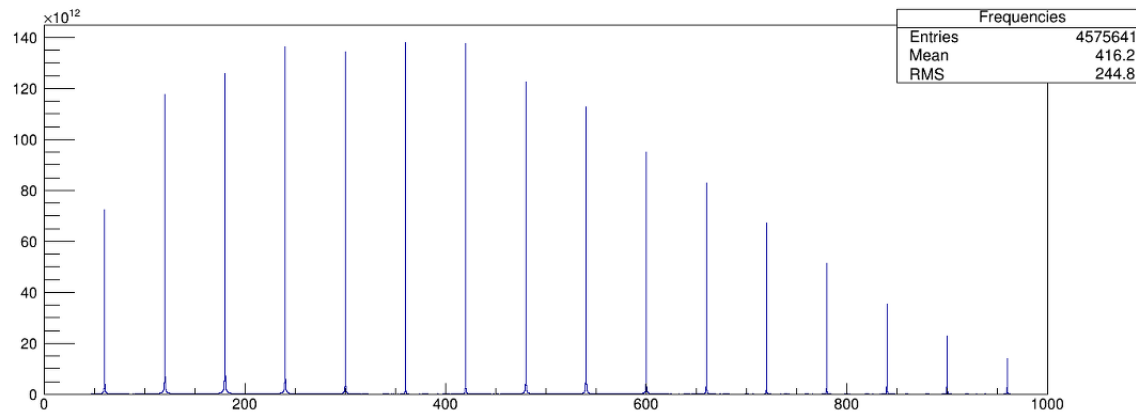
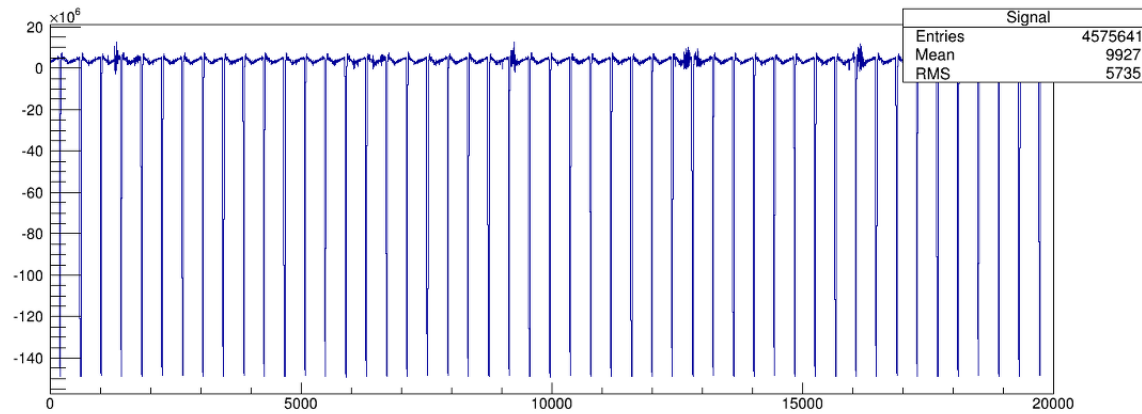
II. Results

Due to time, I used 10% of the total data from the previous run for each channel.

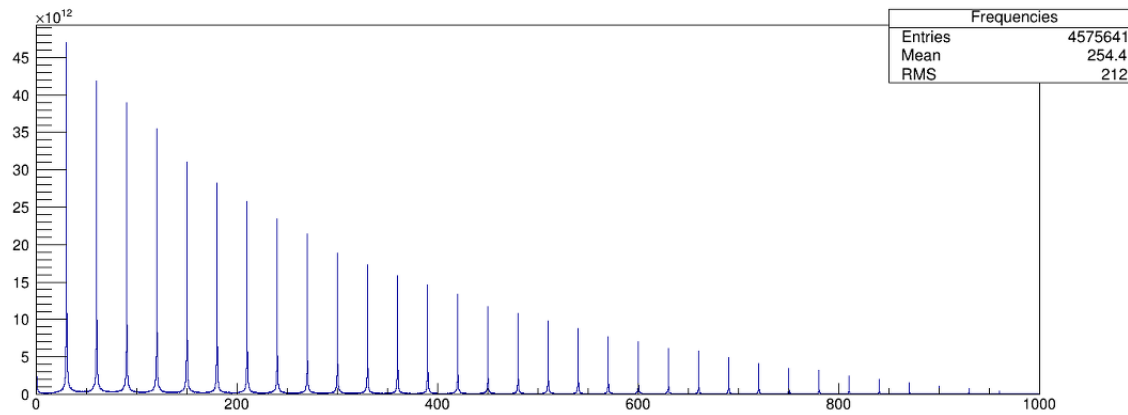
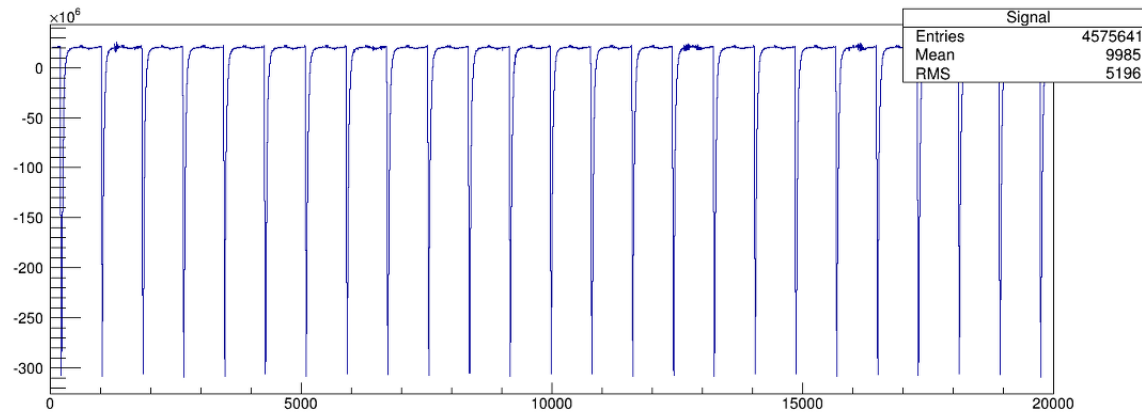
The sampling frequency is checked by counting ~ 407 samples for every pulse from the known 60Hz signal. This gives a frequency of $\approx 24.4\text{kHz}$.

The top chart is the time-domain, and the bottom chart is frequency-domain.

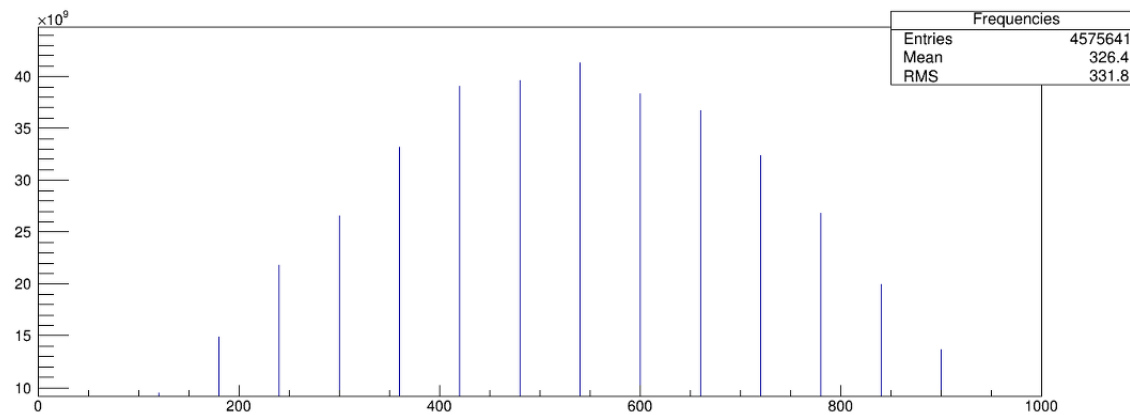
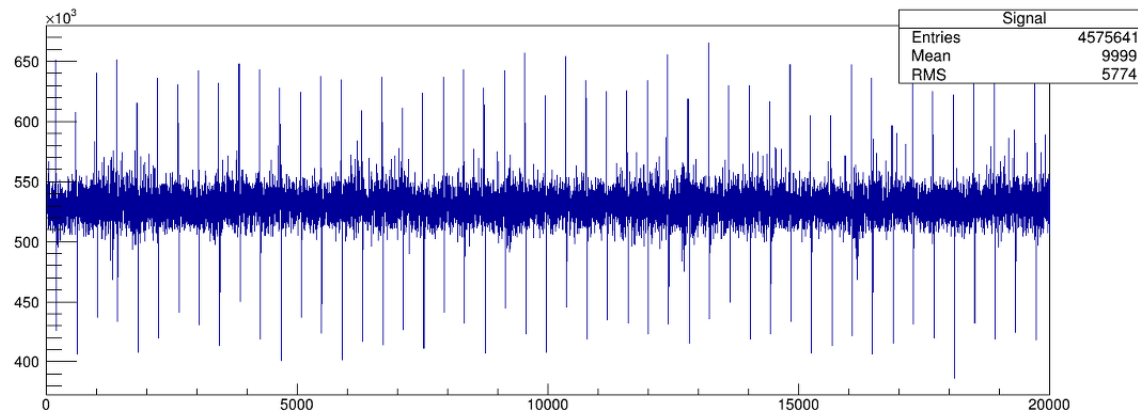
Channel 0



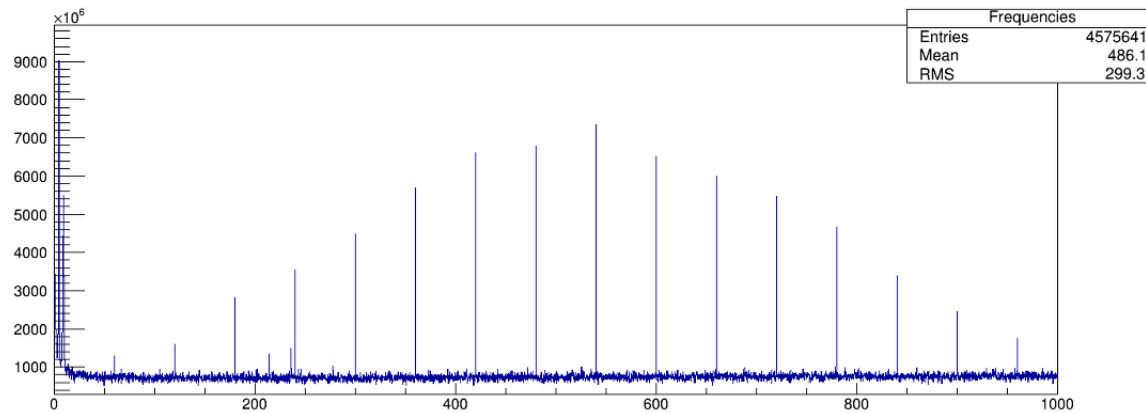
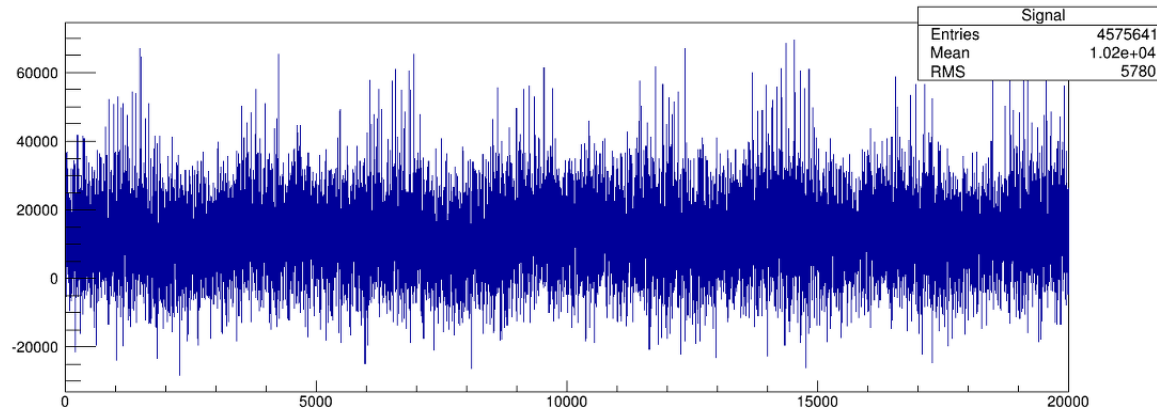
Channel 1



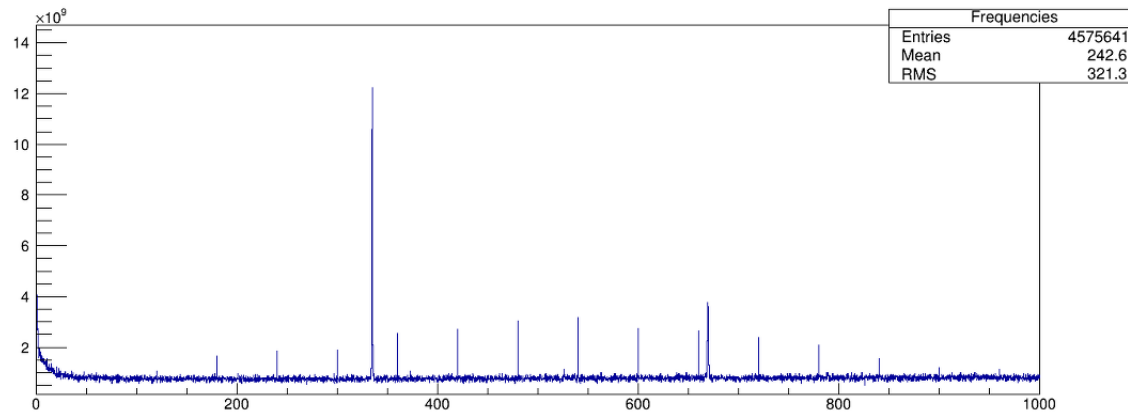
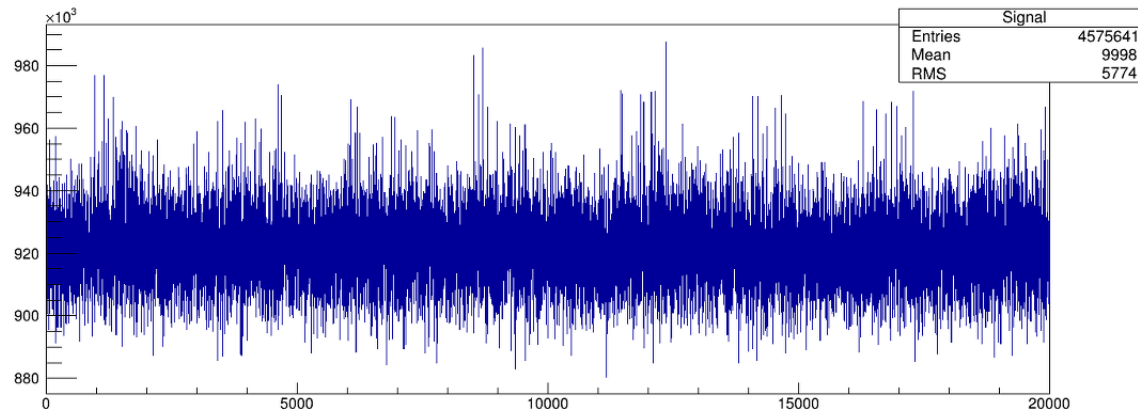
Channel 2



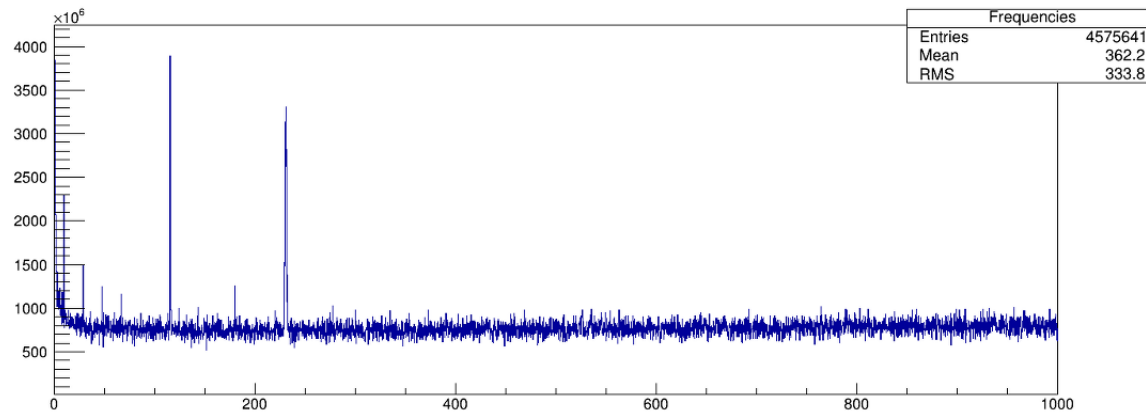
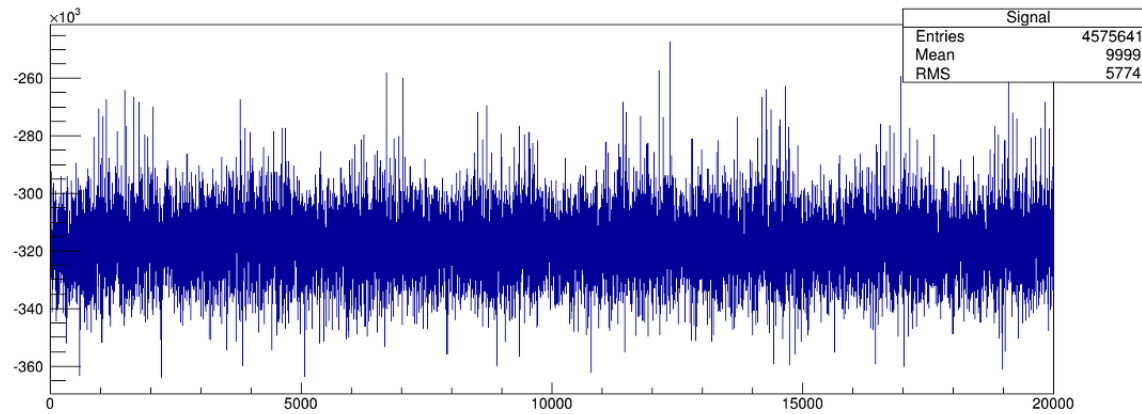
Channel 3



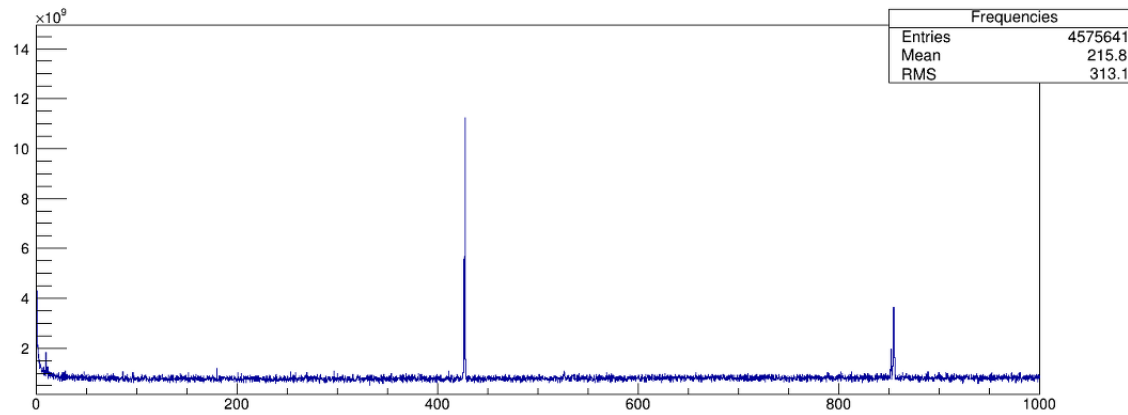
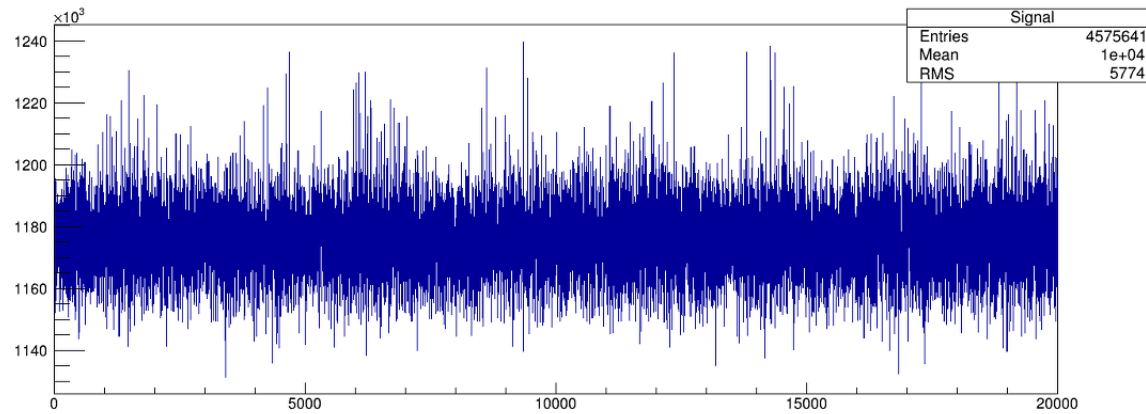
Channel 4



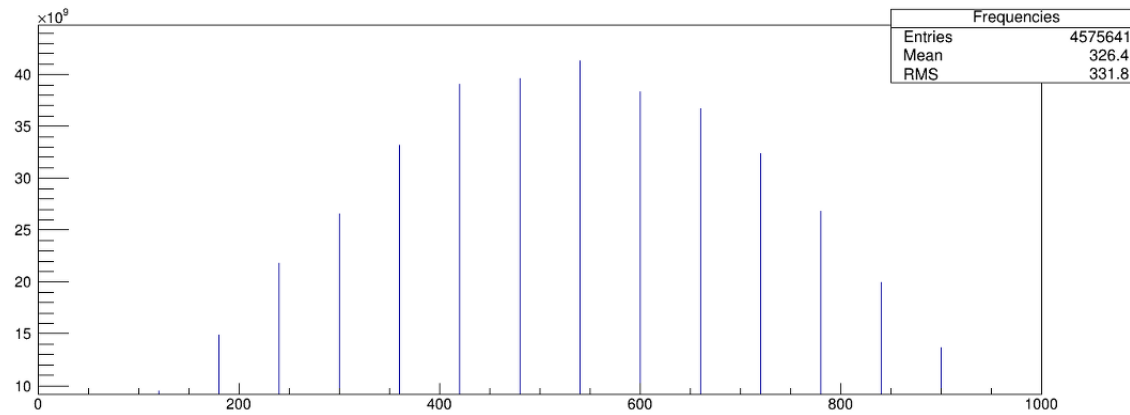
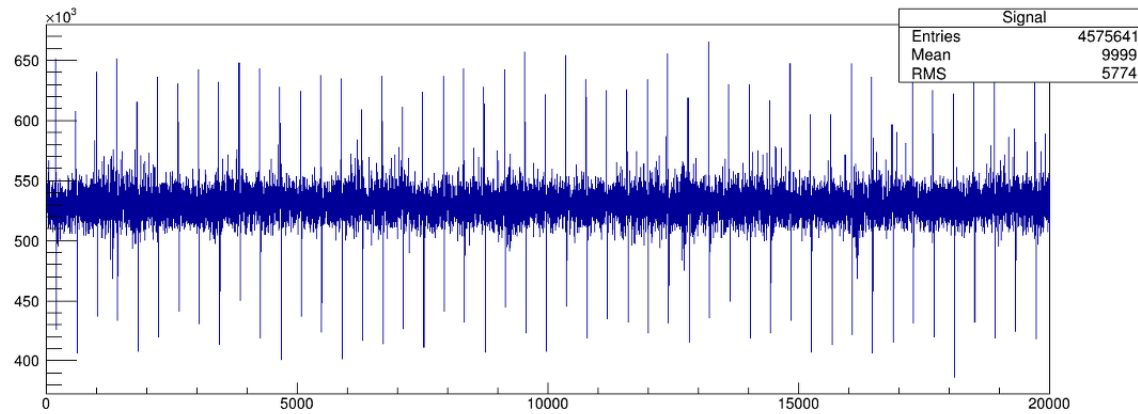
Channel 5



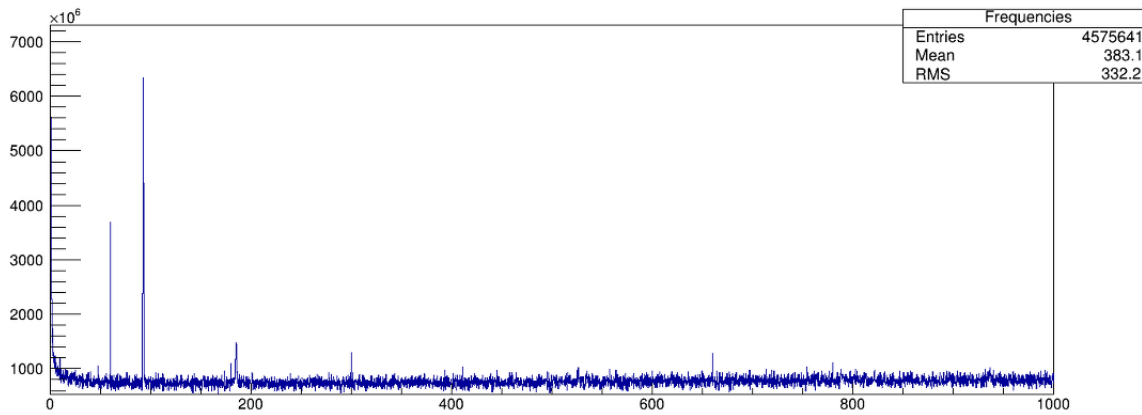
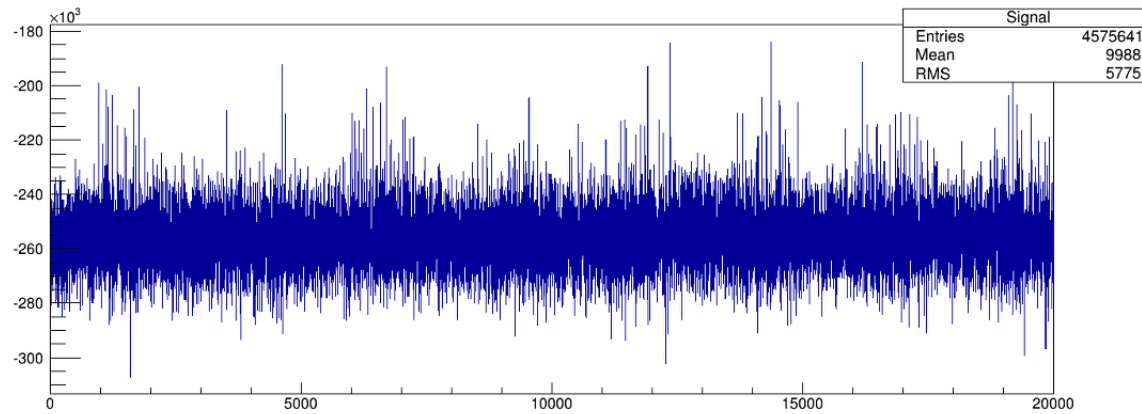
Channel 6



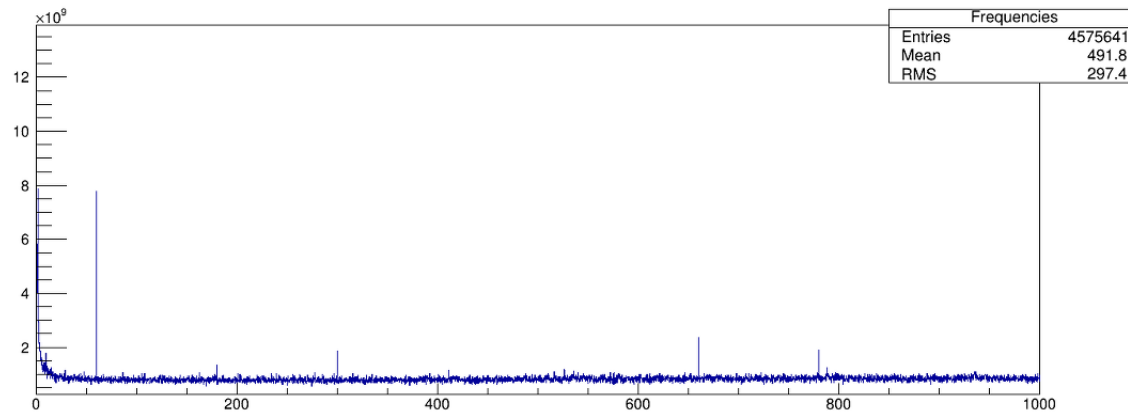
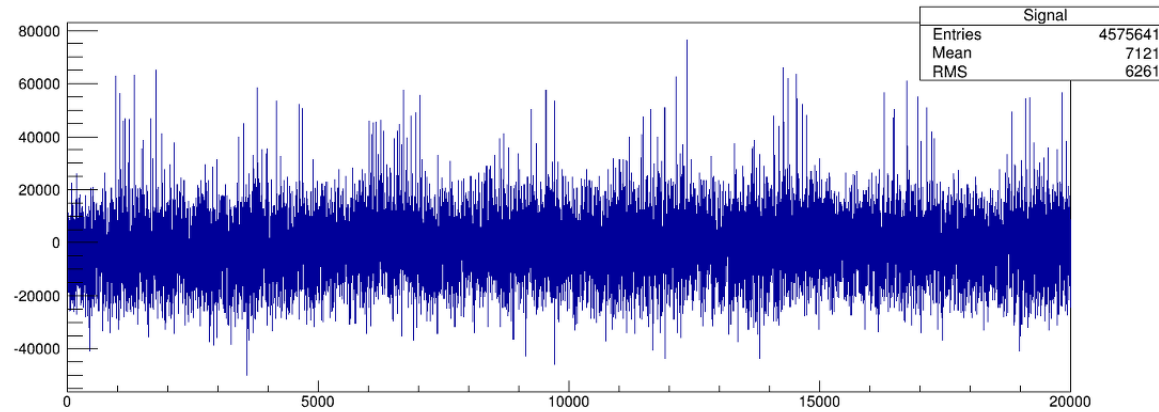
Channel 8



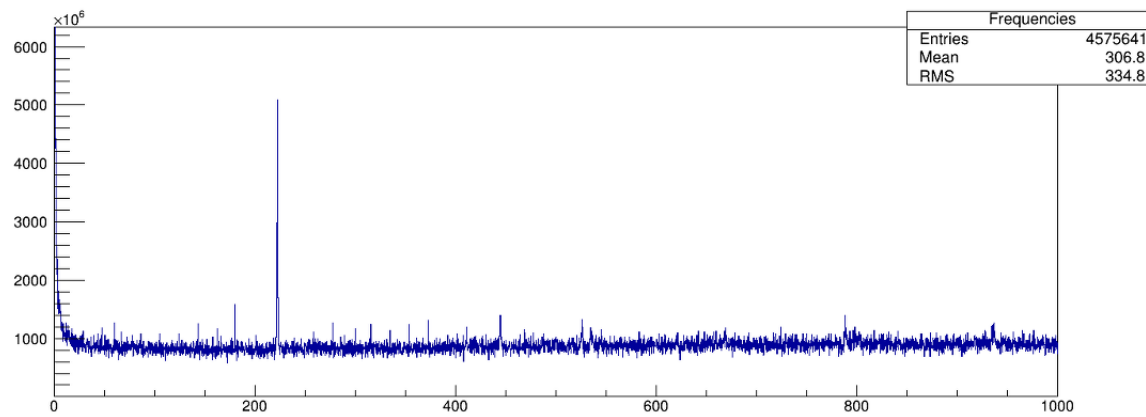
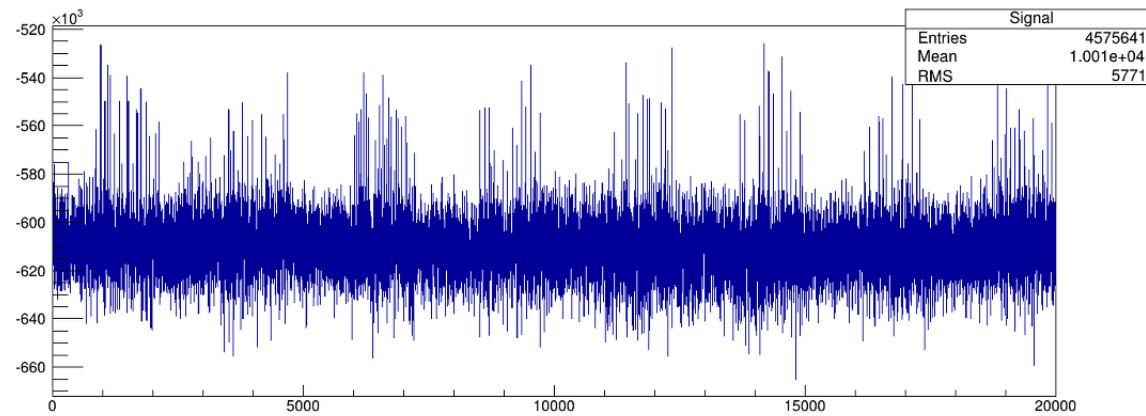
Channel 15



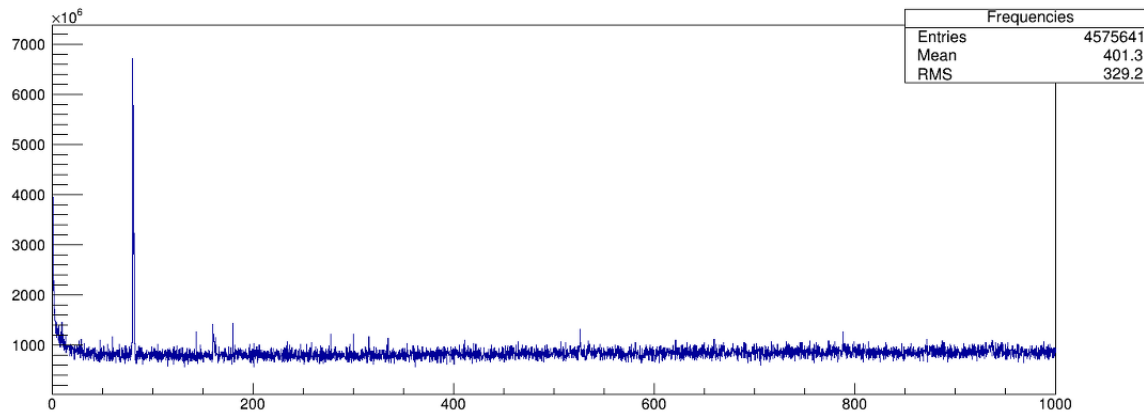
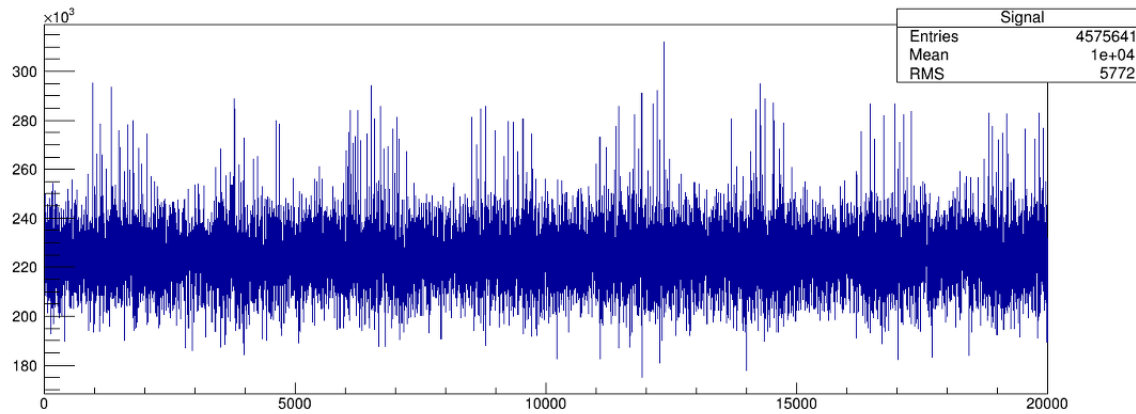
Channel 16



Channel 17



Channel 18



III. Future Analysis

It is possible to analyze future signals if the group is interested. It may be useful to examine the noise taken during DAQ testing, or to check future electronics architecture for specific signal isolation.

I may also be able to produce additional transform types if desired.

