

时频分析**MATLAB**编程

一、时频分析函数：

(1) 短时傅里叶变换函数

```
[S, F, T]=specgram(y, nfft, Fs, hanning(127), Noverlap);
```

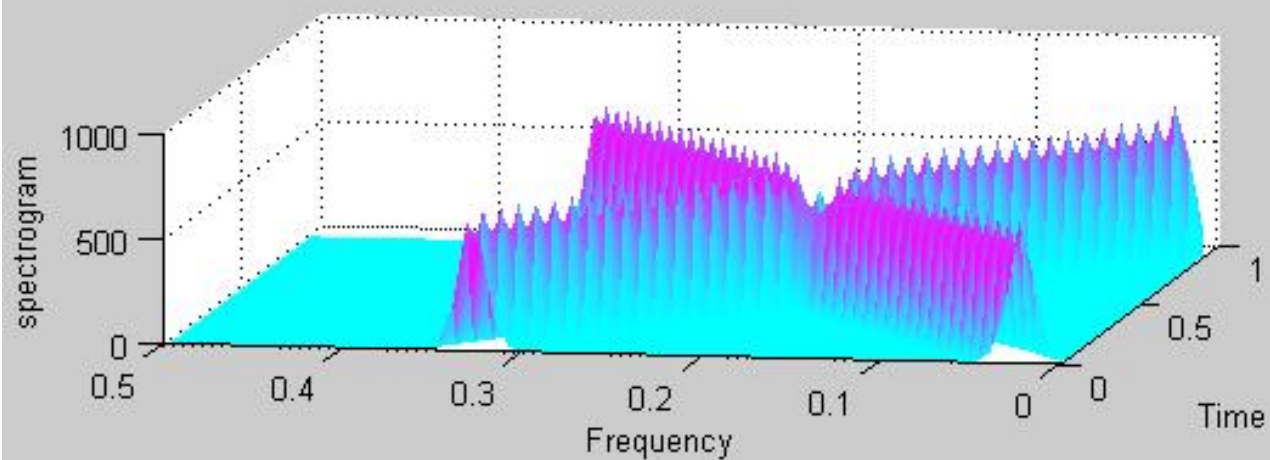
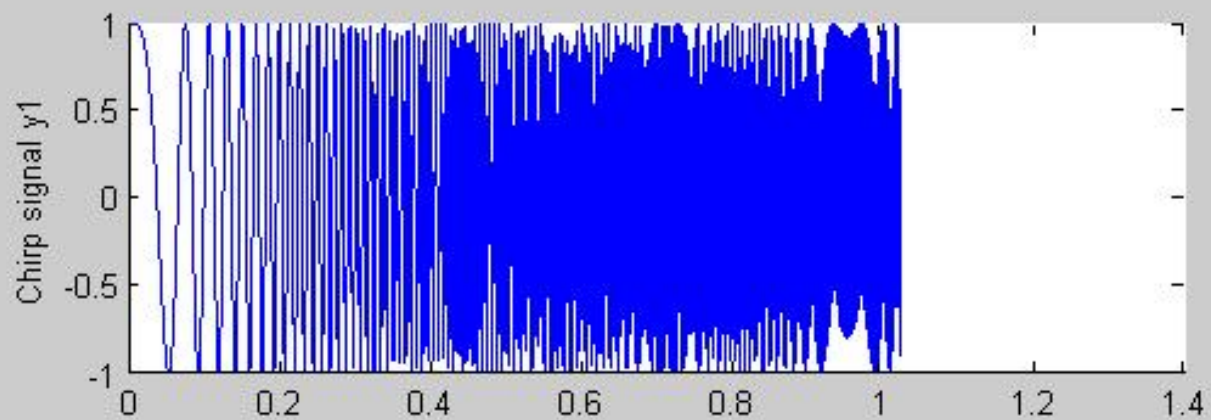
%已被spectrogram() 函数取代

(2) 小波变换函数

二、编程实例

例7.1：短时傅里叶变换。

```
clc;
t=0:0.001:1.024-.001;
N=1024;
%两个chirp并相加
y1=chirp(t,0,1,350);
y2=chirp(t,350,1,0);
y=y1+y2;
subplot(211);plot(t,y1);
ylabel('Chirp signal y1');
%两个chirp信号和的STFT
[S,F,T]=specgram(y,127,1,hanning(127),126);
subplot(212);
surf(T/1000,F,abs(S).^2);
view(-80,30);
shading flat;
colormap(cool);
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Frequency');
zlabel('spectrogram');
```

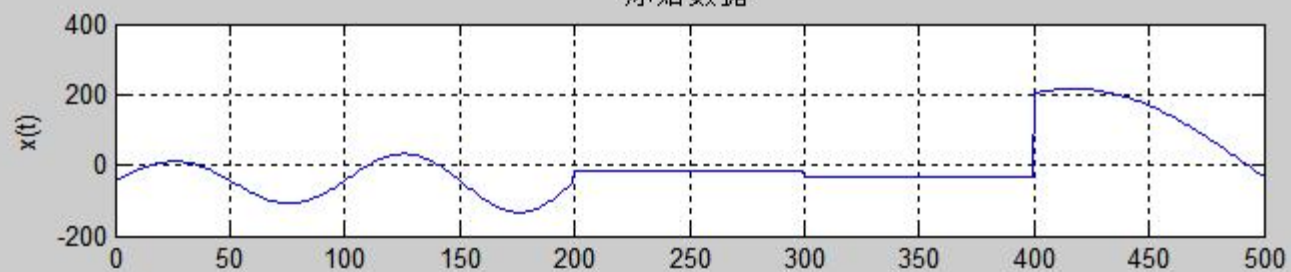


例7.2：小波变换检测突变。

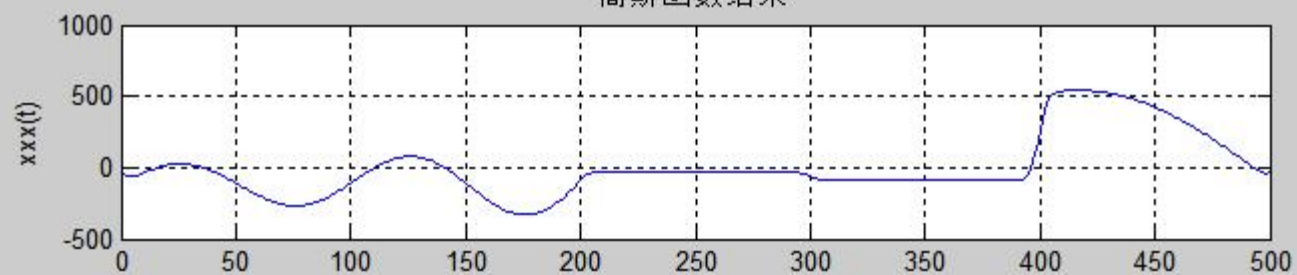
```
x=zeros(1,500);  
%检测数据  
for t=1:500  
    if(t<200)  
        x(t)=50.*exp(t/300).*sin(2*pi*0.01*t);  
    elseif (t>=200)&(t<300)  
        x(t)=50.*exp(t/300).*sin(2*pi*0.01*200)+30;  
    elseif (t>=300)&(t<400)  
        x(t)=50.*exp(t/300).*sin(2*pi*0.01*200)+10;  
    else  
        x(t)=50.*exp(t/300).*sin(2*pi*0.01*200)+10+250*sin(2*pi*0.003*t);  
    end  
end  
x=x';  
x=x-mean(x);  
a=3;
```

```
for n=1:500
    t0=n*1;
    for tw=[1:500]
        xx(tw)=exp(-((tw-t0)/a).^2/2)/a;
        yy(tw)=(tw-t0).*exp(-((tw-t0)/a).^2/2)/a;
        zz(tw)=(1-((tw-t0)/a).^2).*exp(-((tw-t0)/a).^2/2)/a;
    end
    xxx(n)=sum(x.*(xx)');
    yyy(n)=sum(x.*(yy)');
    zzz(n)=sum(x.*(zz)');
end
subplot(411);plot(x);
ylabel('x(t)');title('原始数据');grid;
subplot(412);plot(xxx);
ylabel('xxx(t)');title('高斯函数结果');grid;
subplot(413);plot(yyy);
xlabel('t/s');ylabel('yyy(t)');title('一阶导数结果');grid;
subplot(414);plot(zzz);
ylabel('t/s');ylabel('zzz(t)');title('二阶导数结果');grid;
```

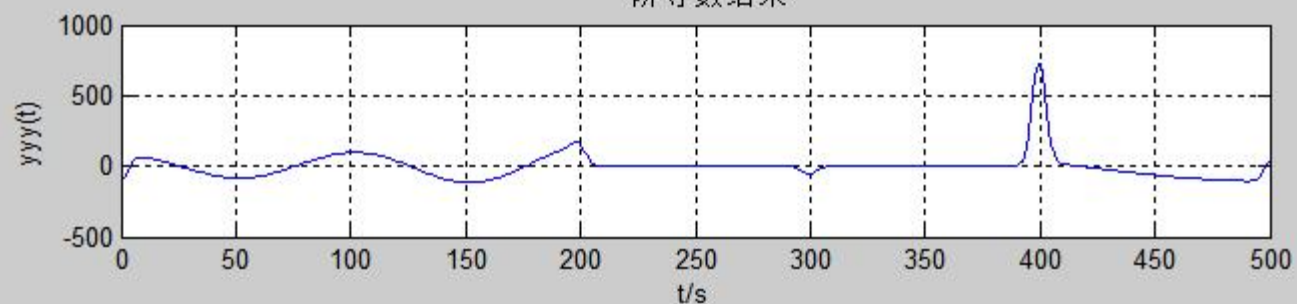
原始数据



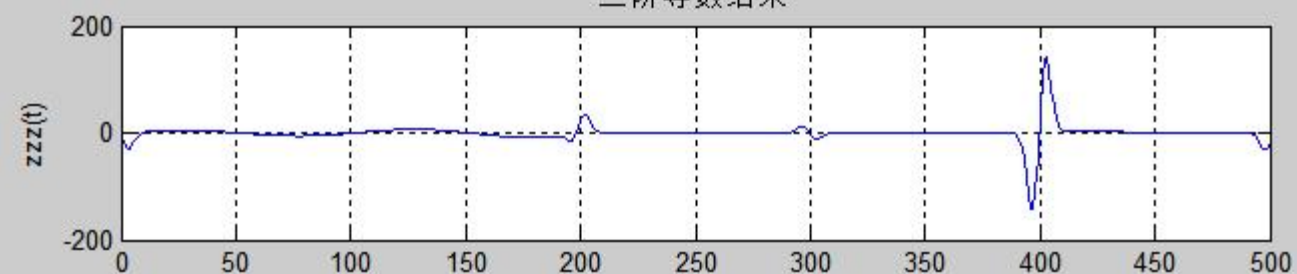
高斯函数结果



一阶导数结果



二阶导数结果



例7.3：Gabor变换。

```
clf;
clear all;
close all;
%采样率
fs=100;
Ts=1/100;
t=0:Ts:10;
%生成一个高斯函数
gass=2^(1/4)*exp(-pi*(t).^2).*cos(5*pi*t);
subplot(231);
plot(t,gass);
title('高斯函数');
xlabel('t');
ylabel('幅度');
grid on;
T=0:Ts:10;
%生成要变换的信号函数
ft=sin(T.^2+2*T)+sin(T.^2);
subplot(232);
plot(t,ft);
title('信号函数');
xlabel('t');
ylabel('幅度');
grid on;
```

%信号做FFT变换

y=fft(ft);

amp=abs(y);

subplot(233);

plot(amp);

title('信号的FFT变换');

xlabel('f');

ylabel('幅度');

grid on;

subplot(234);

plot(t,imag(hilbert(ft)));

title('信号的HT变换');

grid on;

%高斯窗每次平移点数

sh1=100;

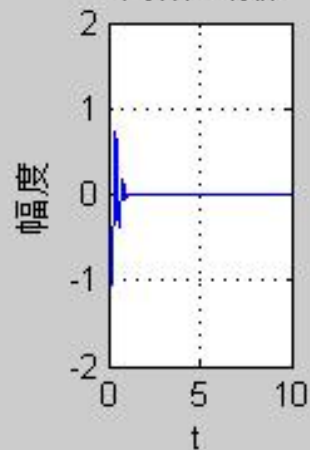
%求高斯窗平移总次数

shn=(length(t)-1)/sh1;

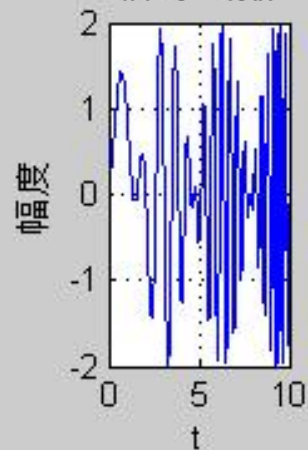
y2=zeros(shn,2001);

```
for k=0:shn-1
    %平移后的高斯函数
    gassc=2^(1/4)*exp(-pi*(t-k*sh1*Ts).^2).*cos(5*pi*t);
    %归一化
    gassc2=gassc/sum(gassc.^2);
    %短时傅里叶变换
    y1=conv(hilbert(ft),gassc.^2);
    y2(k+1,:)=y1;
end
[F,T]=size(y2);
[F,T]=meshgrid(1:T,1:F);
subplot(235);
mesh(F,T,abs(y2));
title('信号尺度分布图');
xlabel('t');
ylabel('f');
zlabel('幅度');
grid on;
subplot(236);
%等高线图
contour(F,T,abs(y2));
title('信号时频图');
xlabel('F(Hz)');
ylabel('尺度');
grid on;
```

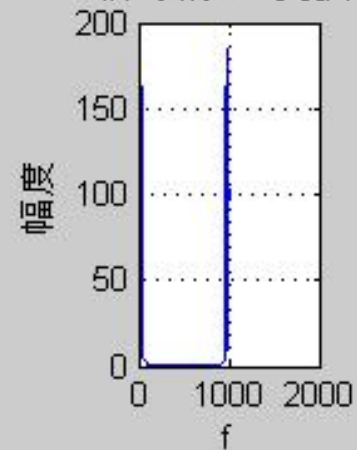
高斯函数



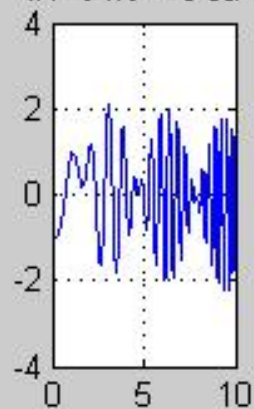
信号函数



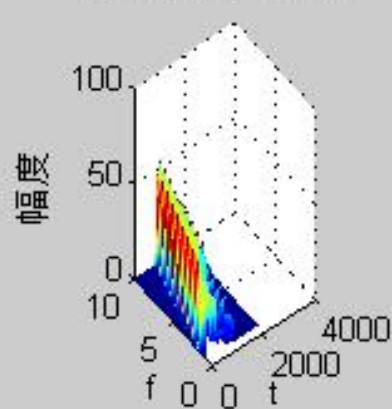
信号的FFT变换



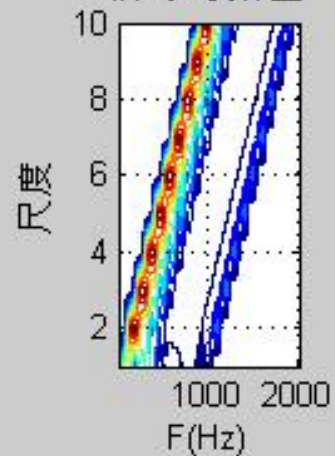
信号的HT变换



信号尺度分布图



信号时频图



例7.4： 二维Gabor变换。

%目的： extraction of image's gray value by gabor function filter

```
delta_x=5;
```

```
delta_y=5;
```

```
u=2*pi;
```

```
v=4*pi;
```

```
[omega_x,omega_y] = meshgrid(1:15,10:24);
```

```
d1=(1/delta_x)^2*(omega_x-u).^2;
```

```
d2=(1/delta_y)^2*(omega_y-v).^2;
```

```
g=1/(2*pi*delta_x*delta_y)*exp(-(d1+d2));
```

```
% draw figure
```

```
subplot(131);
```

```
mesh(g)
```

```
title('Fourier transform of gabor filter','fontsize',12)
```

```
axis square;
```

```
subplot(132);
```

```
f=imread('Lena1','bmp' );
```

```
imshow(f);
```

```
title('original image','fontsize',12)
```

```
subplot(133);
```

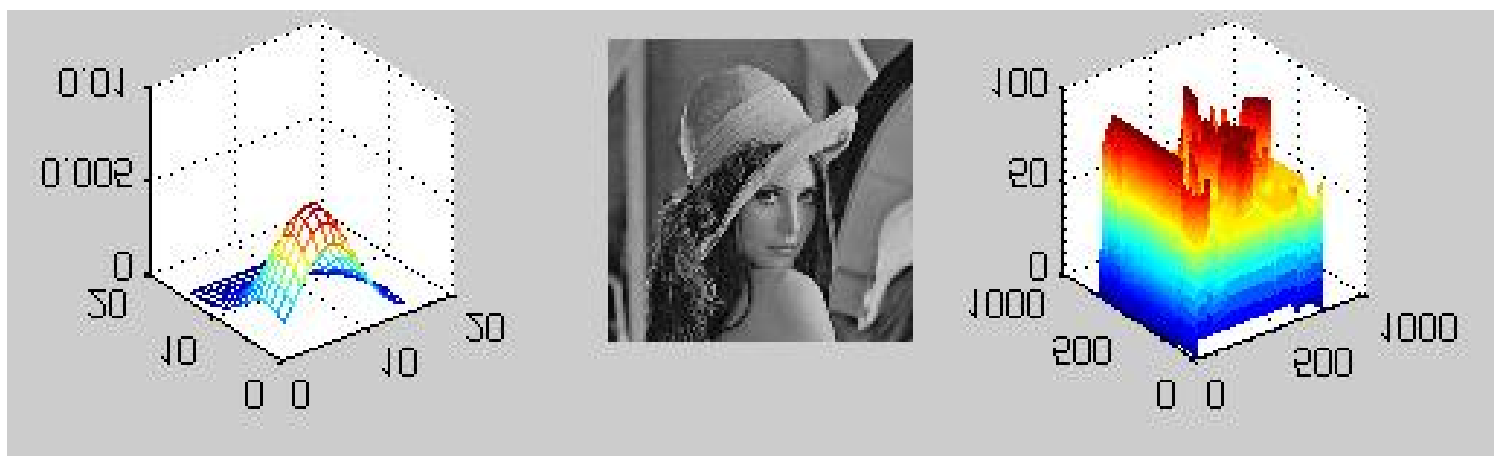
```
f=imread('Lena','bmp' );
```

```
w=conv2(double(f),g);
```

```
mesh(w);
```

```
title('gabor filter to image','fontsize',12)
```

```
axis square;
```



（说明：存在数字倒着显示的问题，尚未解决）