

# Circular Convolution and Phase

## Convolution for periodic signals:

Let  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  have period  $T$ ,

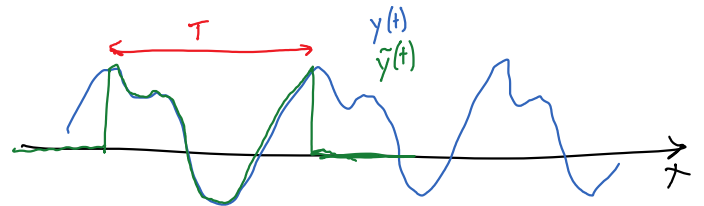
$$x(t) * y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{x(\tau) y(t-\tau)}_{\text{periodic}} d\tau = \infty$$

$$x(t) \circledast_T y(t) = \int_{\langle T \rangle} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$$

or equivalently

Let  $\tilde{y}(t)$  be one period  $y(t)$

$$x(t) * \tilde{y}(t) = x(t) \circledast_T y(t)$$



## Fourier Properties:

DT: Multiplication rule  $x[n] \cdot y[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(f) \circledast_T Y(f)$

CTFS: Circular Convolution rule:

$$x(t) \longrightarrow \{a_k\}$$

$$y(t) \longrightarrow \{b_k\}$$

Period  $T$

$$x(t) \circledast_T y(t) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{T} a_k b_k$$

Two finite-duration signals:

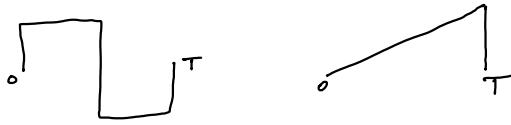
Duration  $T$  for both.

Regular convolution

Assume zero elsewhere.

(Matlab would do this)

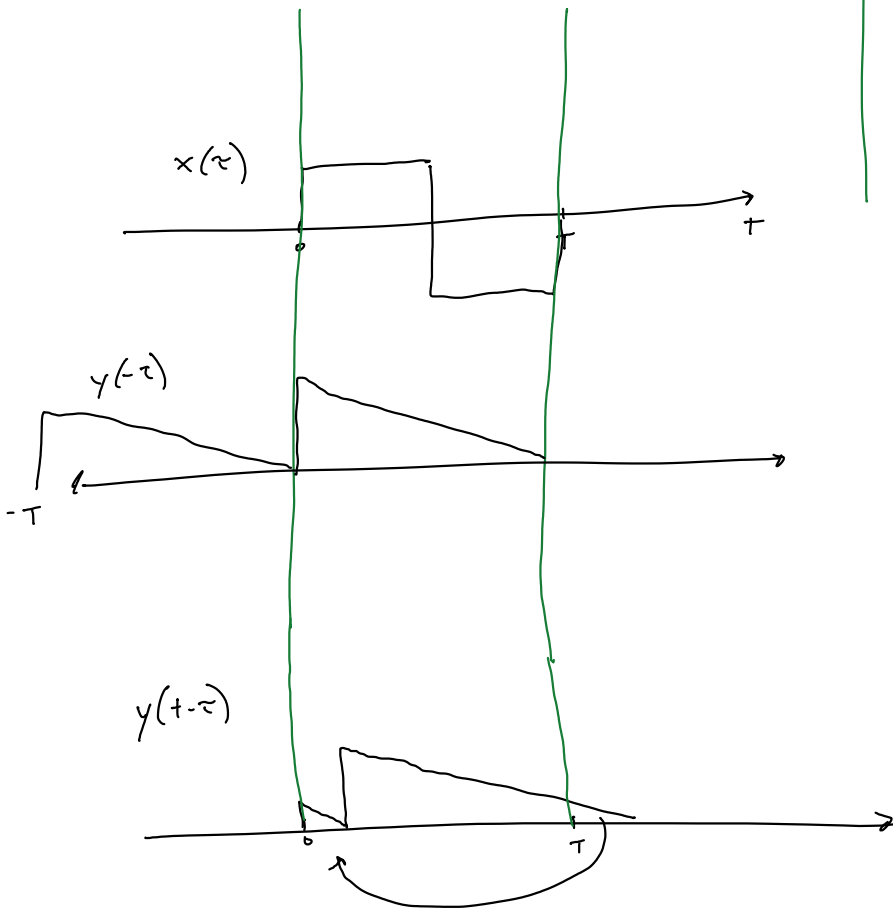
Duration  $T$  for both.



Circular conv. results in same length  $T$ .

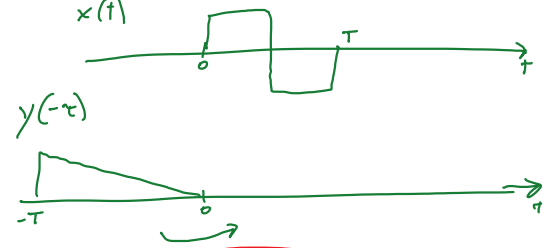
$$x(t) \otimes_T y(t) = \int_0^T x(\tau) y(t-\tau \bmod T) d\tau$$

↑  
Add multiples of  $T$   
such that  $t-\tau+kT \in (0, T)$

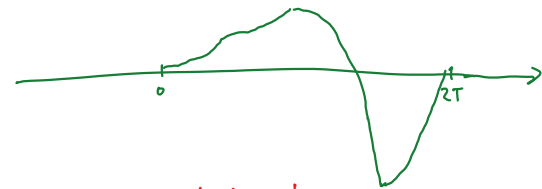


Assume zero elsewhere.  
(Matlab would do this)

Flip - and - shift



Overlap for  $t \in (0, 2T)$



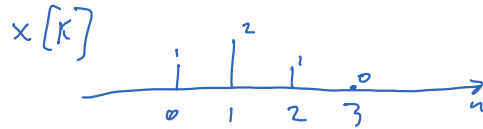
DT:  $2N-1$  length.

Equivalently: Circular convolution of periodic extensions.

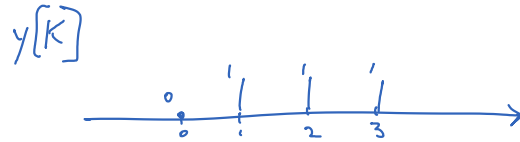
(See Matlab demo: Circular convolution through DFT multiplication.)

Example of circ. conv.:

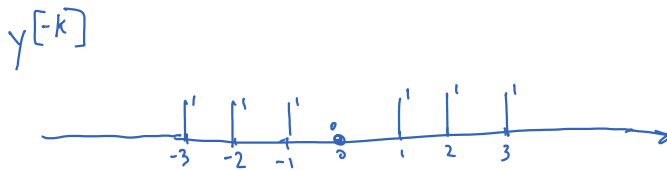
Duration  $N=4$



$$x = (1, 2, 1, 0)$$

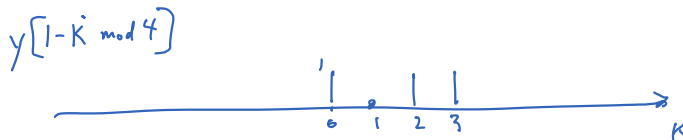


$$y = (0, 1, 1, 1)$$



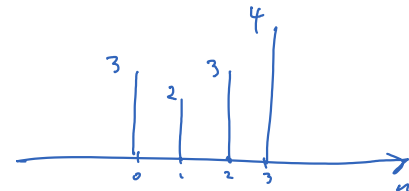
$$z[n] = x[n] \circledast_4 y[n]$$

$z[n]$



$$z[0] = 3$$

$$z[1] = 2$$

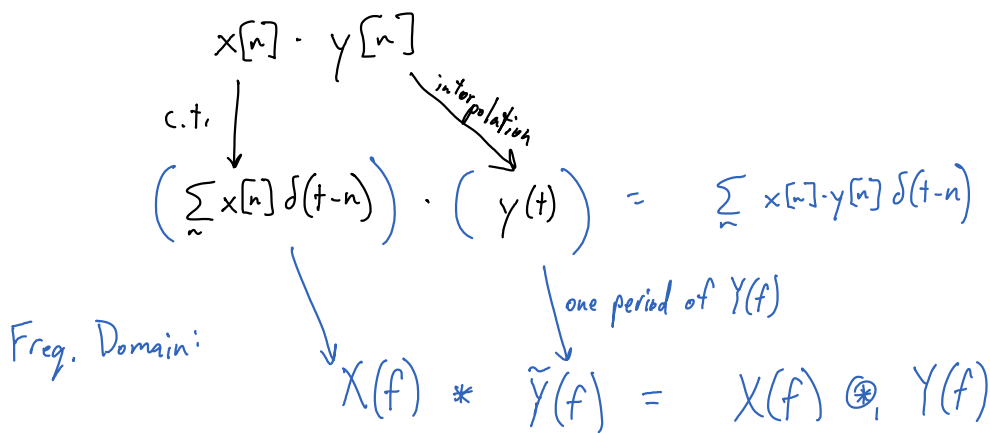


$$z[2] = 3$$



$$z[3] = 4$$

Why Circ. Conv. for DT Multiplication Property?



How does phase affect a signal?

How does phase affect a signal?

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See Matlab demo. Timing is in the phase.