

# Non-power-preserving analysis windows

## Rectangular windows

Full size window. Actually this is a MDCT without window.

$$f(x) = 1 \text{ for } |x| < 1, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

Sometimes also written as

$$f(x) = v(1/2) \text{ for } |x| < 1, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

Half-size window.

$$f(x) = 1 \text{ for } |x| < 1/2, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

The rectangular window has the smallest main lobe width, but has the worst side lobe rejection (-6dB). In other words, the rectangular window has the best frequency resolution.

## Triangular (aka Bartlett) window

$$f(x) = 1 - |x| \text{ for } |x| < 1, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

Other common non power preserving windows in its discrete form where  $t$ =window length and  $0 \leq k \leq t - 1$ :

### Barlett-Hann

$$v(k) = a_0 - a_1 \left| \left( \frac{k}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right| + a_2 \cos \left( \frac{2\pi k}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$a_0 = 0.62; \quad a_1 = 0.48; \quad a_2 = 0.38$$

### Blackman

$$v(k) = a_0 - a_1 \cos \left( \frac{2\pi k}{t-1} \right) + a_2 \cos \left( \frac{4\pi k}{t-1} \right)$$

$$a_0 = 0.42; \quad a_1 = 0.5; \quad a_2 = 0.08$$

### **Blackman-Harris**

$$v(k) = a_0 - a_1 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{t-1}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi k}{t-1}\right) - a_3 \cos\left(\frac{6\pi k}{t-1}\right)$$

$$a_0 = 0.35875; \quad a_1 = 0.48829; \quad a_2 = 0.14128; \quad a_3 = 0.01168$$

### **Blackman-Nuttall**

$$v(k) = a_0 - a_1 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{t-1}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi k}{t-1}\right) - a_3 \cos\left(\frac{6\pi k}{t-1}\right)$$

$$a_0 = 0.3635819; \quad a_1 = 0.4891775; \quad a_2 = 0.1365995; \quad a_3 = 0.0106411$$

### **Flat top**

$$v(k) = a_0 - a_1 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{t-1}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi k}{t-1}\right) - a_3 \cos\left(\frac{6\pi k}{t-1}\right) + a_4 \cos\left(\frac{8\pi k}{t-1}\right)$$

$$a_0 = 1; \quad a_1 = 1.93; \quad a_2 = 1.29; \quad a_3 = 0.388; \quad a_4 = 0.322$$

### **Gauss**

$$v(k) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(a \frac{k-t/2}{t/2}\right)^2}$$

$$a \leq 2$$

### **Hamming**

$$v(k) = a_0 - a_1 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{t-1}\right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{25}{46}; \quad a_1 = \frac{21}{46}$$

### **Hann**

$$v(k) = \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{t-1}\right)\right) / 2$$

### **Hanning**

$$v(k) = a_0 - a_1 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{t-1}\right)$$

$$a_0 = 0.5; \quad a_1 = 0.5$$

### **Bessel**

## **Power-preserving analysis windows**

### **Sine window**

$$f(x) = \sin(w/2)$$

### **Kaiser-Bessel-derived (KBD) window**

For  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ :

$$f(x) = \text{Int}$$

For  $x > 1$ :

$$f(x) = 0$$

For  $x < 0$ :

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$