

THE MEASURABLE DIFFERENCE.



DEWETRON

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# OXYGEN TRAINING

> FFT

> CPB



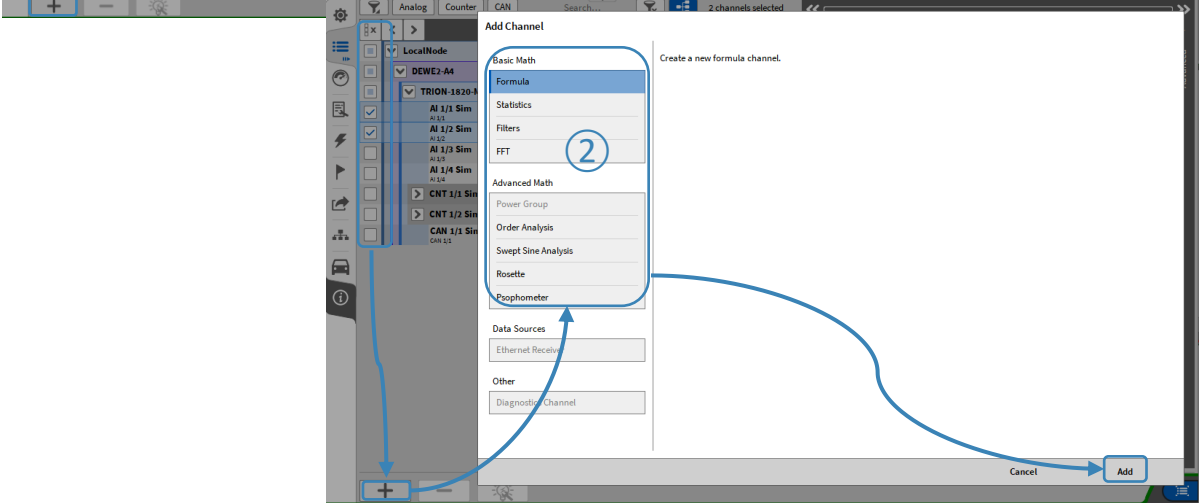
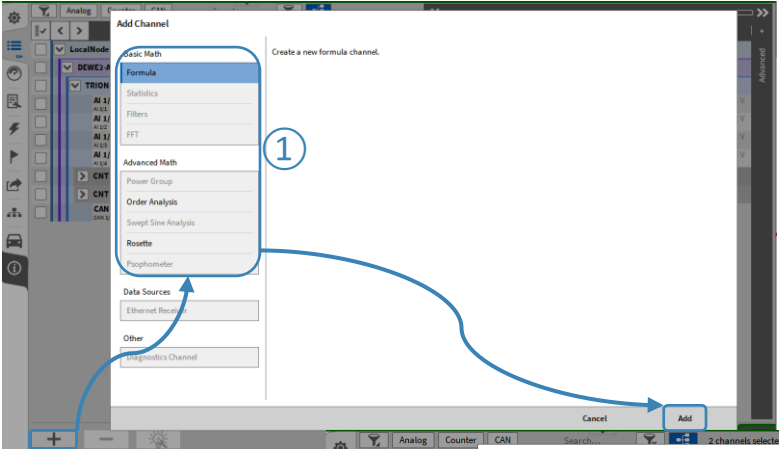


- > Adding Math Channels
- > Creating FFTs
- > FFT Visualization
  - > Spectrum Analyzer
  - > Spectrogram
  - > Data Export
  - > FFT Reference Curves
- > CPB Signal Analysis & visualization
- > Offline Math



# ADD MATH CALCULATIONS TO THE MEASUREMENT SETUP

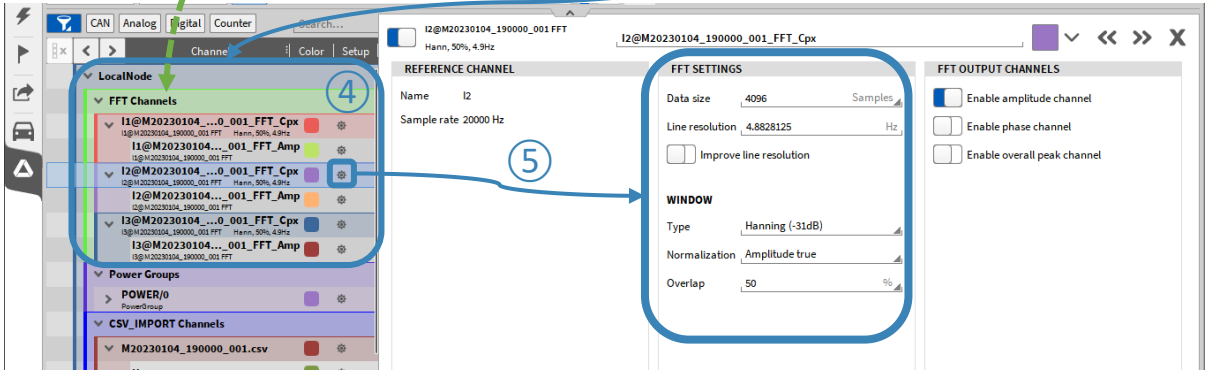
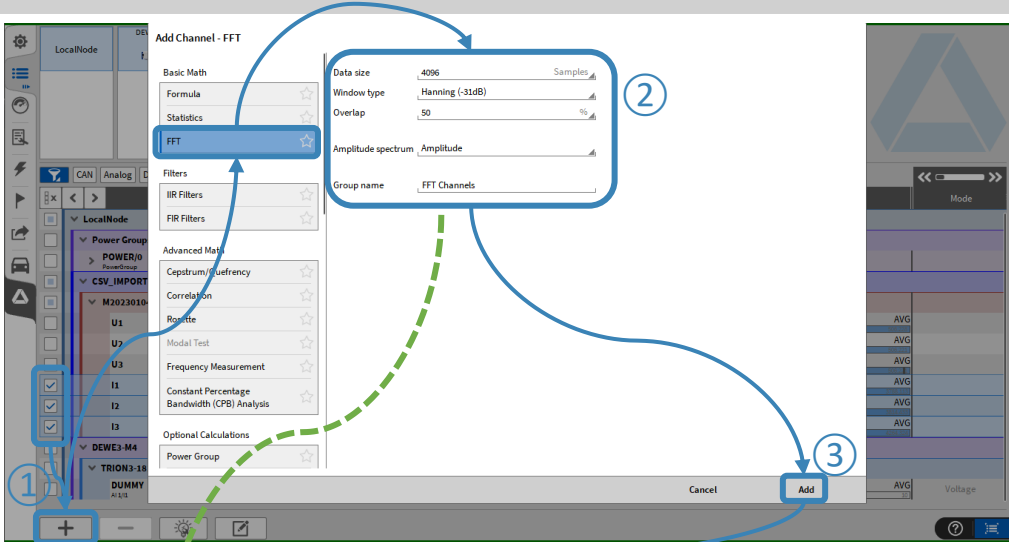
- ① To create
  - > Formulas
  - > Order analysis modules
  - > Rosette calculationspress the + button  
Select the proper calculation and press *Add*
- ② Reference channels must be selected before creating
  - > Statistics
  - > Filters
  - > FFT
  - > Swept sine analysis
  - > Psophometers





# CREATING FFT MATH CHANNELS

- ① Select one or several channels to be filtered by checking their check boxes and press the + button
- ② Select *FFT* and choose the proper spectral analysis options
- ③ Press *Add* afterwards to create these channels
- ④ Two output channels per reference channel will be created
  - > Complex (*\_Cpx*) including the complex spectrum
  - > Amplitude (*\_Amp*) including the amplitude spectrum
- ⑤ Changes can still be applied by entering the settings of the desired channel via the *Gear* button



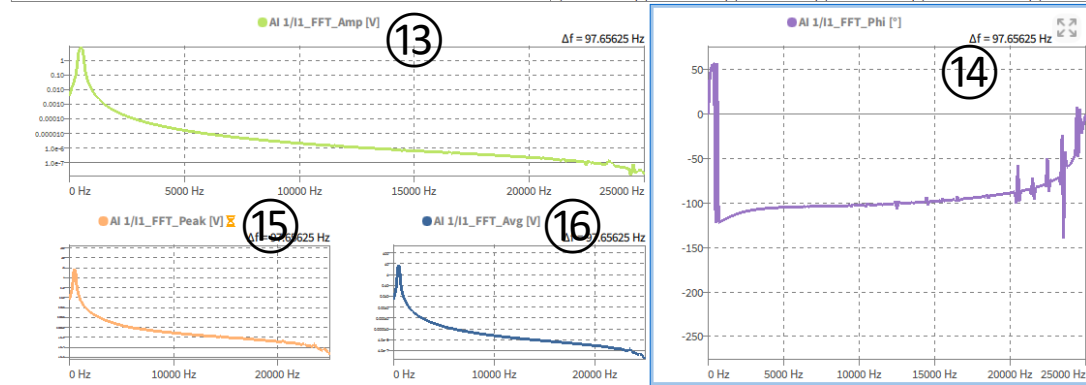
*Note: phase channel and over all peak channel can be added as additional FFT output channels*



# FFT SETTINGS IN DETAIL

- ① FFT channel active
- ② FFT channel setup
- ③ Channel color
- ④ Channel name
- ⑤ Reference channel
- ⑥ Sample rate of reference channel
- ⑦ Samples used for FFT calculation
- ⑧ Resulting line resolution  
(Samplerate/Samples per FFT)
- ⑨ Improve line resolution by zero padding
- ⑩ Window type for calculation  
(Hamming, Hanning, Rectangular, Blackman, Blackman-Harris, Flattop, Flattop-Bartlett)
- ⑪ Normalization (amplitude, power, none)
- ⑫ Overlap between FFT-windows
- ⑬ To enable the amplitude channel

Zeit	[AI 1/I1_FFT_Cpx] [V]
0:58.7059200	(1.935+0.000i) (2.467+2.045i) (5.000+6.534i) (17.479+26.087i) (458.096+710.522i) (-1088.4...
0:58.6956800	(3.359+0.000i) (4.302+0.562i) (8.799+1.815i) (31.047+7.367i) (820.631+204.580i) (-1965.55...
0:58.6894400	(2.962+0.000i) (3.805+-1.226i) (7.828+-3.888i) (27.785+-15.346i) (738.332+-412.257i) (-177...
0:58.6752000	(0.960+0.000i) (1.245+-2.349i) (2.614+-7.483i) (9.462+-29.741i) (255.811+-805.625i) (-625...

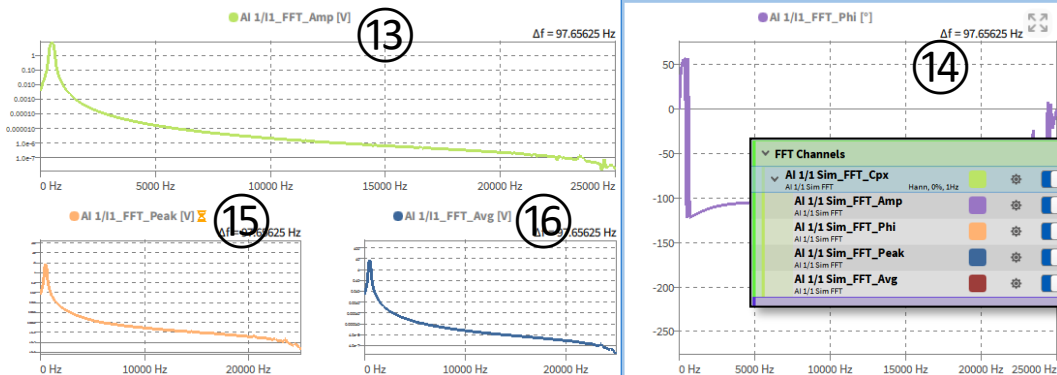




# FFT SETTINGS IN DETAIL

- 14 Enable phase channel
- 15 Enable overall peak of amplitude (over whole measurement time)
- 16 Enable overall average of peak (over whole measurement time)
- 17 Reduce the number of FFT bins to the selected numbers, related to the line resolution. If empty all bins are active. This bin reduction is applied to all sub channels.

Zeit	(AI 1/I1_FFT_Cpx) [V]
0:58.7059200	(1.935+0.000i) (2.467+2.045i) (5.000+6.534i) (17.479+26.087i) (458.096+710.522i) (-1088.4...
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0:58.6752000	(0.960+0.000i) (1.245+-2.349i) (2.614+-7.483i) (9.462+-29.741i) (255.811+-805.625i) (-625...



# VISUALIZE FFT CHANNELS



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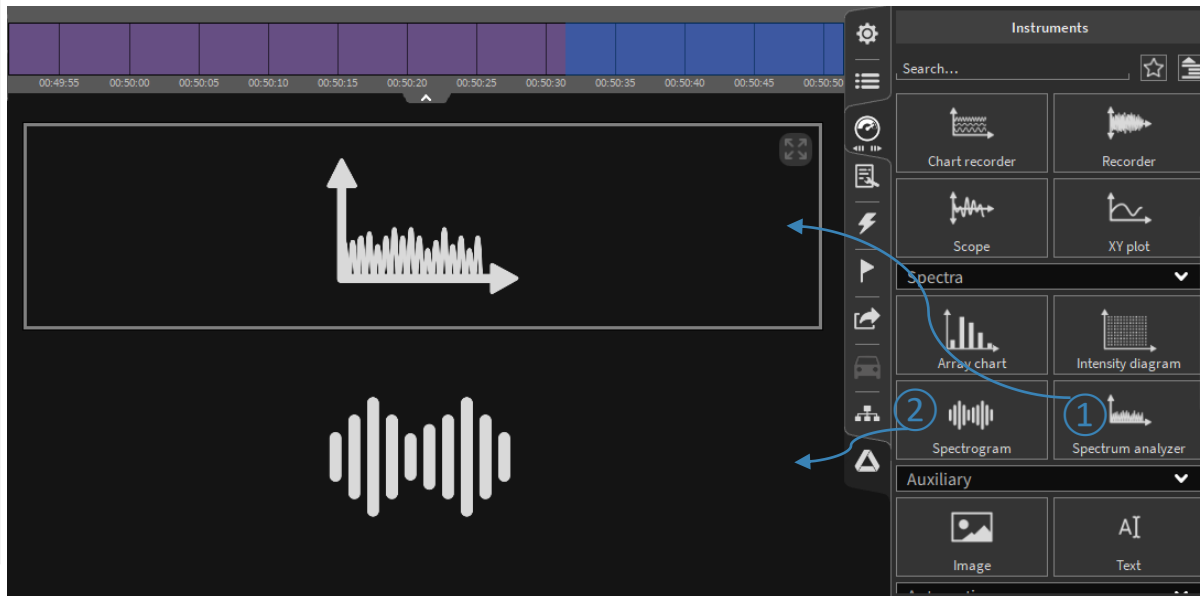
*Amplitude and phase channels can be visualized with a Spectrum Analyzer or a Spectrogram*

① *Spectrum Analyzer displays the actual spectrum*

② *Spectrogram displays the time dependent spectral trend*

*Complex FFT channels can't be visualized in OXYGEN but can only be exported after recoding for post processing*

*Amplitude and phase channels can surely be exported as well for post processing*



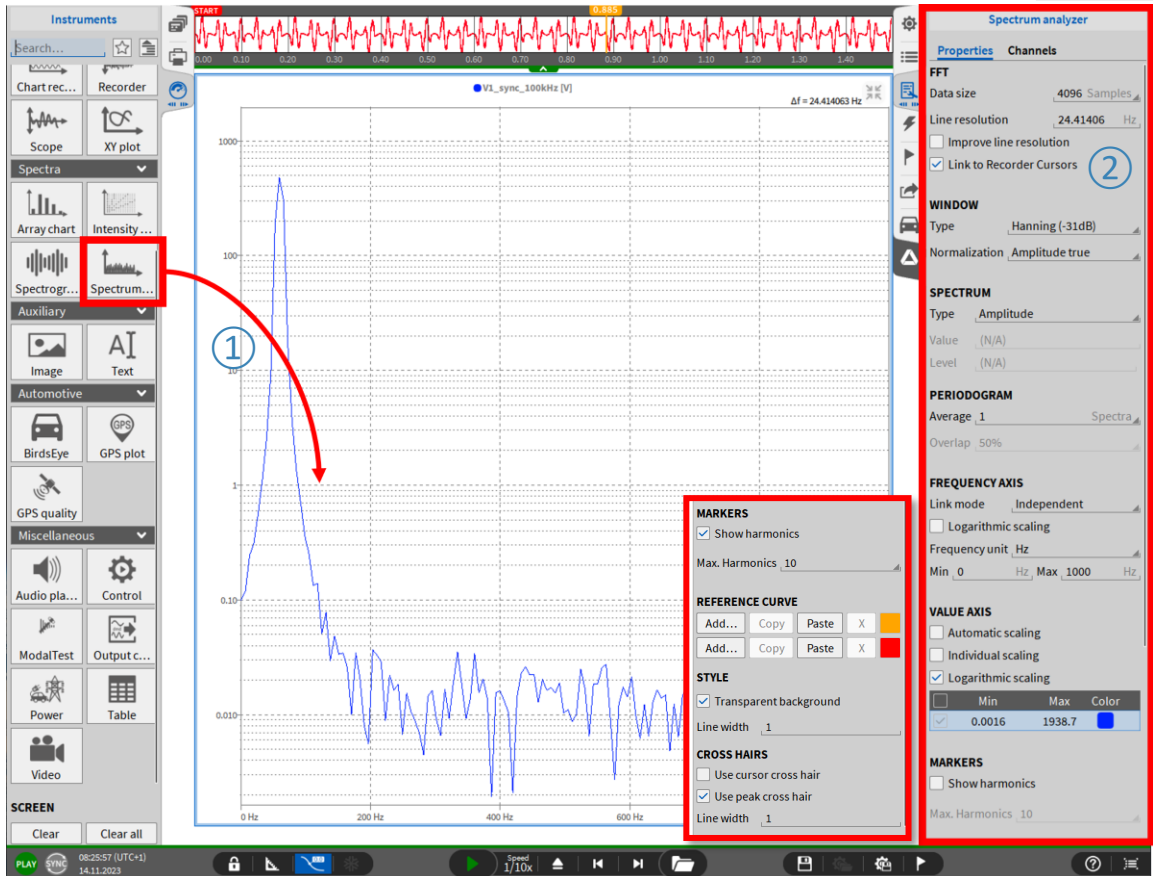




# SPECTRUM ANALYZER

① Drag'n Drop the spectrum analyzer instrument to the measurement screen and add an reference channel. This channel can be a FFT channel (amplitude or phase) or an other time domain channel from the channel list

② This tool calculates an FFT without the need to create a formula beforehand. The settings are similar to the math FFT math option



## Difference to math FFT:

- > Data only visualized but not stored to a separate channel
- > No export possible
- > No deterministic calculation
- > No timing information about spectrum update available





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# SPECTRUM ANALYZER CONT'D

- ① To calculate the FFT based on a region in the recorder between A/B cursors. The recorder needs to be on the same page and set to Link mode = Instruments on page
- ② Additionally the spectrum analyzer Link to Recorder cursor has to be enabled

The screenshot displays the DEWETRON software interface. At the top, a red waveform is shown with a yellow highlighted region between two cursors labeled 'A' and 'B'. Below this, a blue waveform is shown with the same cursors. A table below the waveforms provides the following data:

	A	B	Delta
Time [s]	0.8037678	0.9563558	0.1525879
V1_sync_100kHz [V]	-176.9039	-477.5917	-300.6878

Below the table is a spectrum analyzer plot showing a peak at 694.7Hz. The settings panel on the right is divided into three sections:

- Recorder**: Under 'Cursors', the 'Link mode' is set to 'Instruments on page' (circled in red with a '1').
- Spectrum analyzer**: Under 'Properties', the 'Link to Recorder Cursors' checkbox is checked (circled in red with a '2').

# FFT REFERENCE CURVES - OVERVIEW

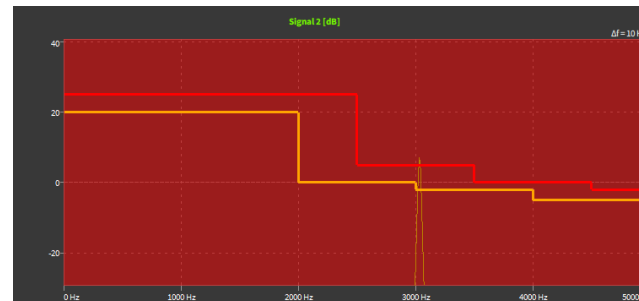
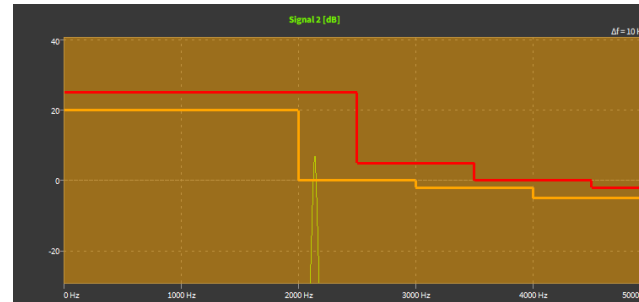
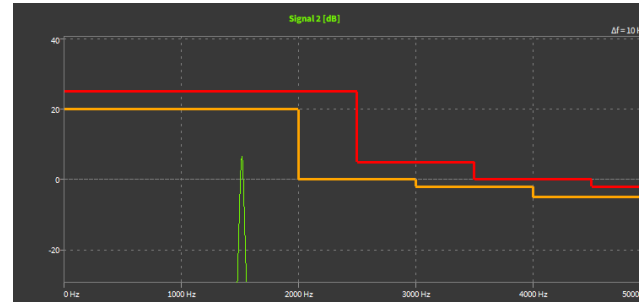


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## Features:

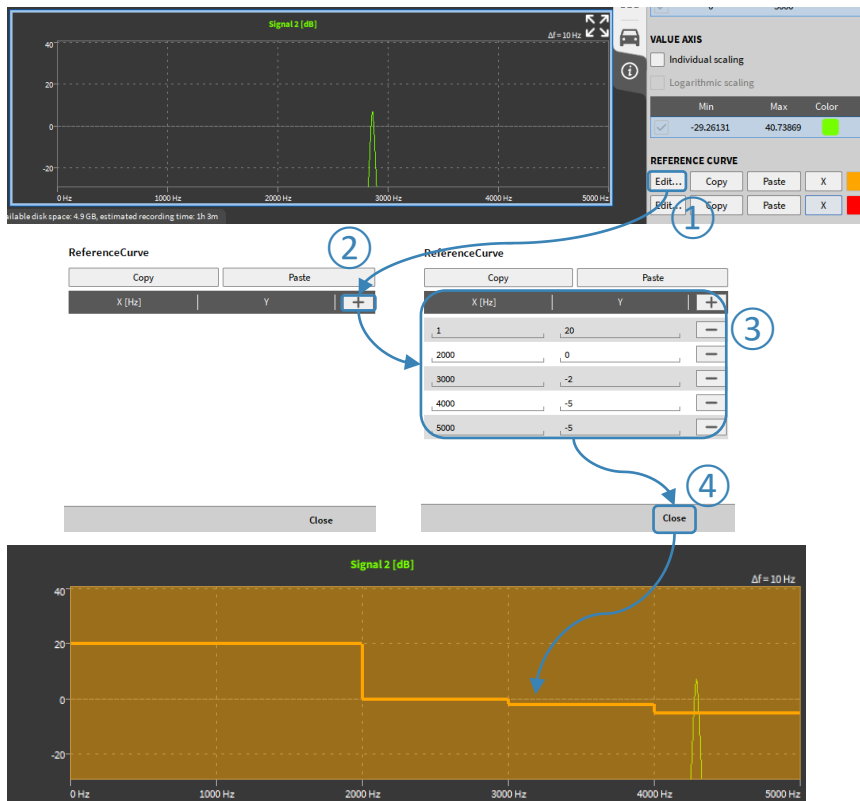
- Two Reference curves available in Spectrum Analyzer
- Background changes color if threshold is exceeded
- Background color is reset if threshold is decreased again
- Definition via value table (same manner as table scaling)
- Copy and paste table from / into Excel





# FFT REFERENCE CURVES – HOW TO CREATE

- 1 Press the *Edit...* button and a popup menu will open
- 2 Press the *+* button to add one or several lines
- 3 Add the frequency and the corresponding threshold
- 4 Press *Close* and the reference curve will be drawn in the Spectrum Analyzer



# FFT REFERENCE CURVES – COPY & PASTE DATA



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> Copy & paste from orange to red curve and vice versa

X (Hz)	Y	
1	20	—
2000	0	—
3000	-2	—
4000	-5	—
5000	-5	—

> Copy & Paste from / into Excel or others

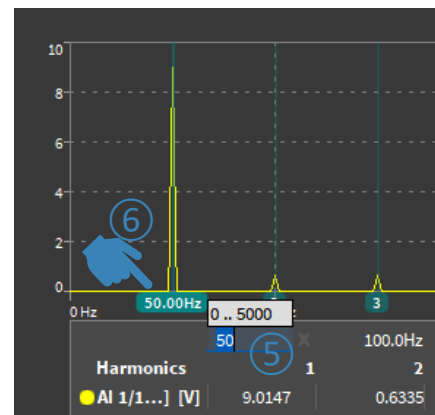
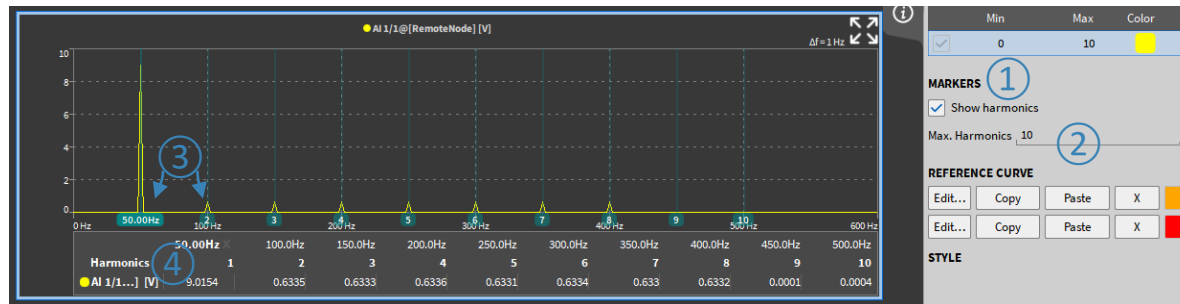
X	Y
1	20
2000	0
3000	-2
4000	-5
5000	-5



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# HARMONICS CURSOR

- ① Harmonics Cursors can be displayed by checking *Show Harmonics*
- ② The number of harmonics can be set from 1 to 10
- ③ Harmonics are marked with cursors
- ④ Harmonics amplitude is displayed at the instrument's bottom
- ⑤ The cursor position can be changed by entering a new frequency for the first harmonic  
The position of the higher harmonics is automatically adjusted
- ⑥ It is also possible to move the first harmonic cursor with the left mouse button  
The position of the higher harmonics is automatically adjusted

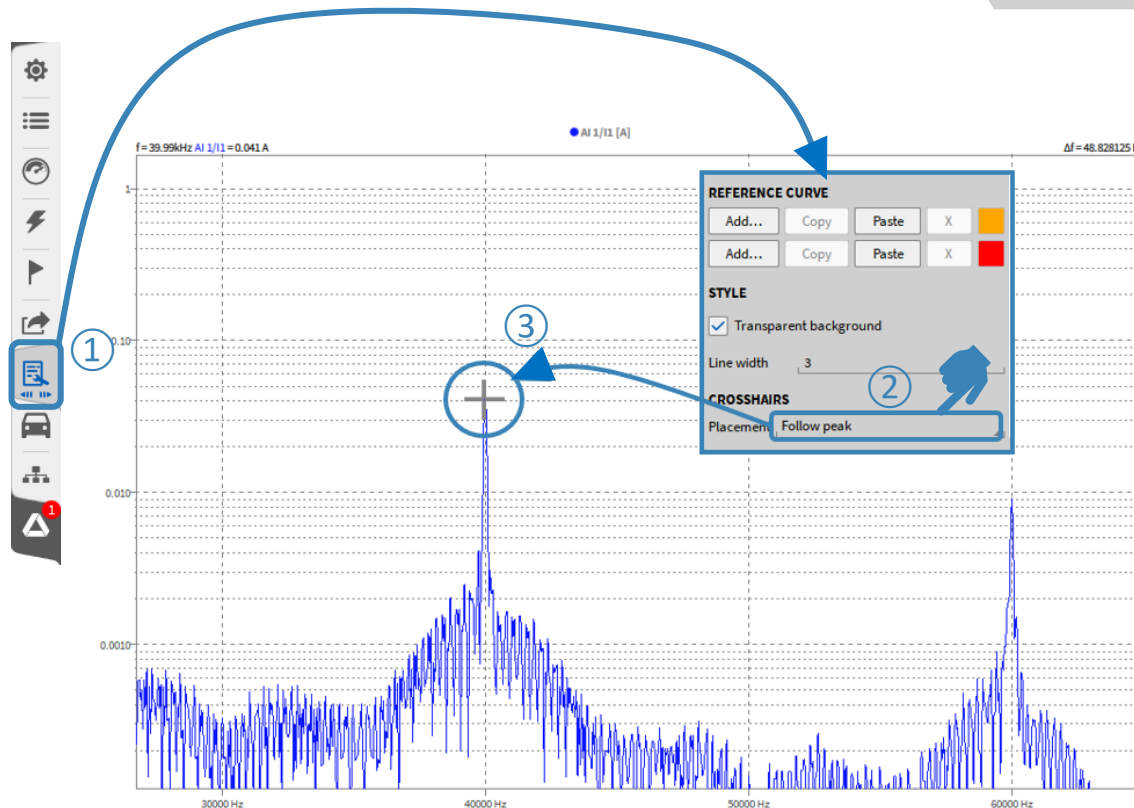




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# PEAK HAIR CURSOR

- 1 Select the Spectrum Analyzer instrument and pen the instrument properties
- 2 Go to the crosshairs section and select „Follow peak“ in the dropdown box for the placement
- 3 A crosshair will be displayed automatically in the Spectrum Analyzer instrument. It follows automatically the highest peak in the visible range of the instrument.

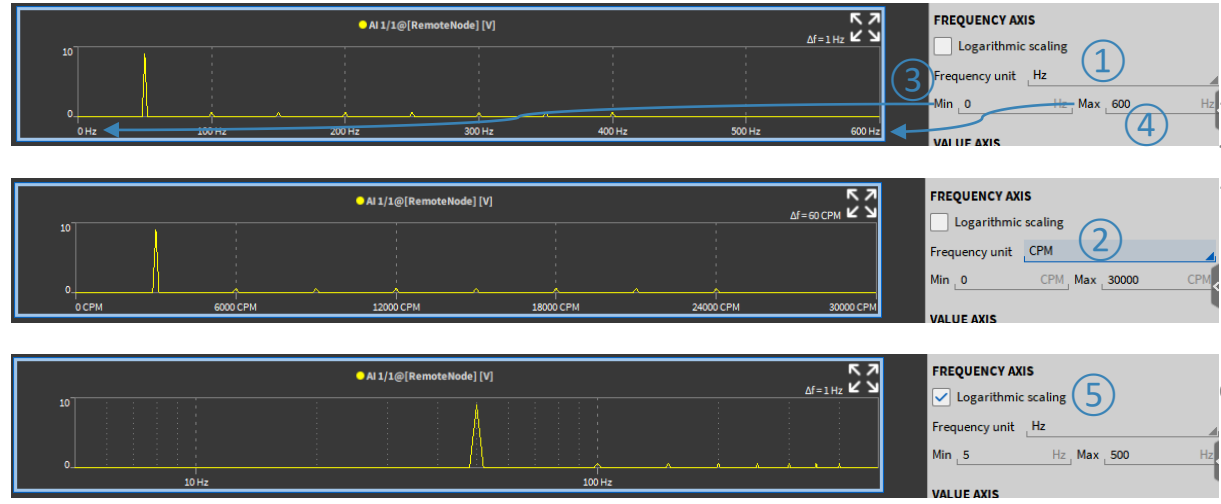




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# FREQUENCY AXIS SETTINGS

- ① The unit of the X-Axis is Hertz [Hz] per default
- ② The unit can be changed to Cycles Per Minute [CPM] which is defined as [Hz] \* 60
- ③ The axis' minimum can be freely defined
- ④ The axis' maximum can be freely defined
- ⑤ The scaling can optionally be set from linear to logarithmic scaling



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# SPECTROGRAM

- ① Amplitude and phase channels can be assigned to a Spectrogram from the Channel List
- ② Settings for visualization can be edited in the instrument properties
  - > Per default, the Spectrogram plots
    - > the elapsed time on the X-Axis
    - > The frequency range on the Y-Axis
    - > Color-codes the amplitude of the spectrum
- ③
  - > Color Resolution can be changed by moving the mouse along the color scale with a left mouse click
  - > Color Range can be changed by pressing CTRL+ Scrolling

The screenshot displays the DEWETRON software interface. At the top, a timeline shows a signal recording from 00:00:00:00 to 00:10:00:00. Below this, a spectrogram plot is shown with a frequency range from 0 to 10000 Hz and a time span of 10 seconds. The plot is color-coded by amplitude, with a color scale on the right ranging from 1 (blue) to 1000 (red). A mouse cursor is positioned over the color scale, and a red circle with the number 3 is drawn around it. The properties panel on the right is open, showing the 'Spectrogram' settings. The 'TIME AXIS' section is set to 'Horizontal' orientation, 'Auto' format, and a 'Time span' of 10. The 'FREQUENCY AXIS' section has 'Min' set to 0 and 'Max' set to 10000. The 'VALUE AXIS' section has 'Color sequence' set to 'Jet', 'Logarithmic scaling' checked, and 'Min' set to 0.3788113 and 'Max' set to 3788.113. The 'INFO' section shows 'Spectrum: FFT/Amplitude'. The 'STYLE' section is also visible. A red circle with the number 2 is drawn around the 'Spectrogram' title in the properties panel. A red circle with the number 1 is drawn around the spectrogram plot. The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the time 19:17:29 (UTC+1) on 03.01.2023.



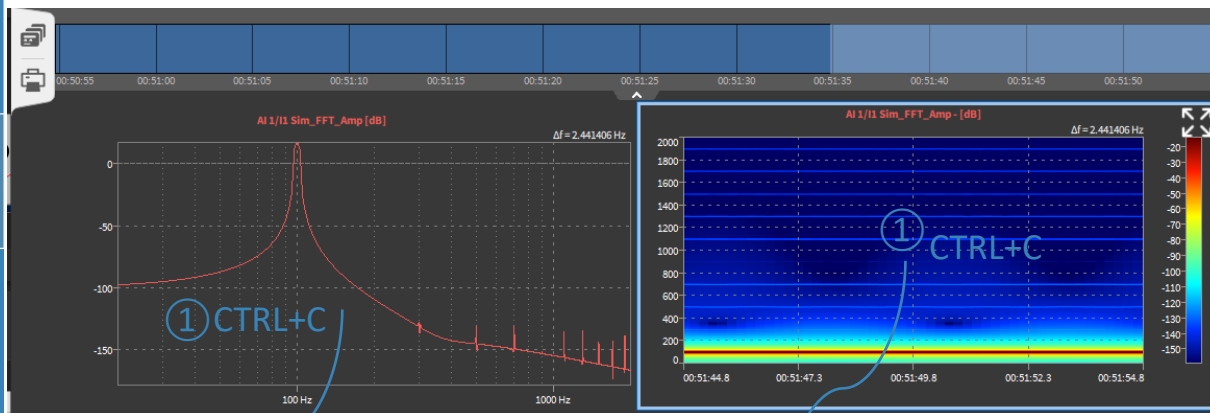
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# COPY + PASTE FFT DATA TO EXCEL

① Select the instrument with a left click (blue frame around instrument occurs) and press **CTRL+C** to copy the currently displayed data to clipboard

② Open Excel or a different software to paste the FFT data from clipboard with **CTRL+V**



	A	B	C
1	Max Freq	AI 1/I1 Sim_FFT_Amp	
2	0	-117.949769	
3	2.441406	-111.513118	
4	4.882813	-110.447289	
5	7.324219	-109.067736	
6	9.765625	-107.613806	
7	12.207031	-106.189741	
8	14.648438	-104.830711	
9	17.089844	-103.53958	
10	19.53125	-102.307844	
11	21.972656	-101.12384	
12	24.414063	-99.975815	
13	26.855469	-98.852948	
14	29.296875	-97.745543	
15	31.738281	-96.644939	
16	34.179688	-95.543321	
17	36.621094	-94.433515	
18	39.0625	-93.308788	
19	41.503906	-92.162675	

CTRL+V  
②

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Time	0	2.441406	4.882813	7.324219	9.765625
2		-10.1112	-106.027144	-99.971455	-99.866541	-99.692831
3		-9.9064	-105.470072	-99.417674	-99.322481	-99.164474
4		-9.7016	-105.076522	-99.026209	-98.937187	-98.789199
5		-9.4968	-104.832205	-98.783095	-98.697639	-98.555456
6		9.292	-104.728891	-98.680269	-98.596263	-98.456445
7		-9.0872	-104.763238	-98.714455	-98.629971	-98.489372
8		-8.8824	-104.936348	-98.886734	-98.799781	-98.655161
9		-8.6776	-105.253912	-99.202683	-99.110946	-98.958546
10		-8.4728	-105.726986	-99.673123	-99.573596	-99.408578
11		-8.268	-106.373647	-100.315689	-100.20409	-100.019635
12		-8.0632	-107.222092	-101.157756	-101.027442	-100.813129
13		-7.8584	-108.316478	-102.241861	-102.081608	-101.820217
14		-7.6536	-109.728589	-103.632692	-103.425206	-103.085746
15		-7.4488	-111.583669	-105.457647	-105.151712	-104.677582

CTRL+V  
②

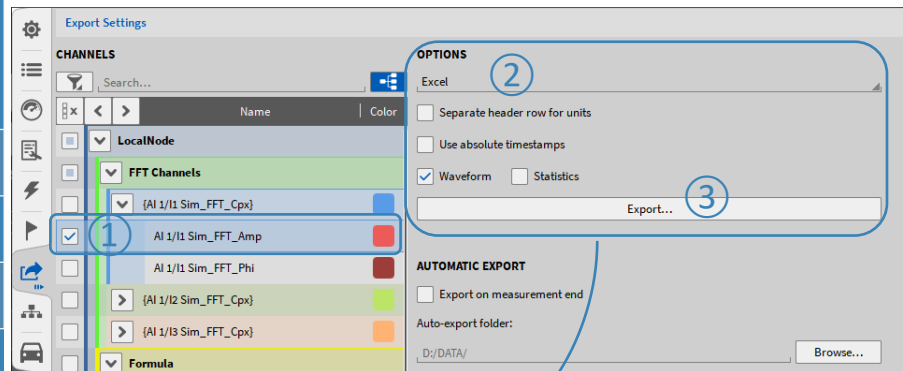


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# FFT DATA EXPORT

FFT data can be exported after recording as well. To do so, open the data file and go to the Export menu

- ① Select the channels to be exported
- ② Select the Export Format
- ③ Press *Export...* button

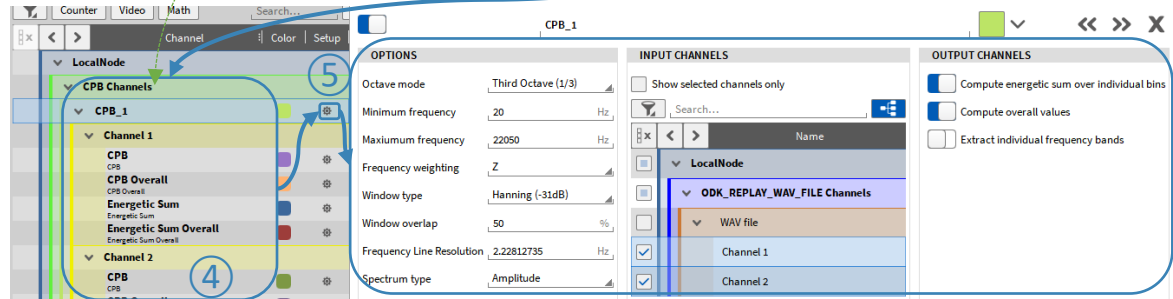
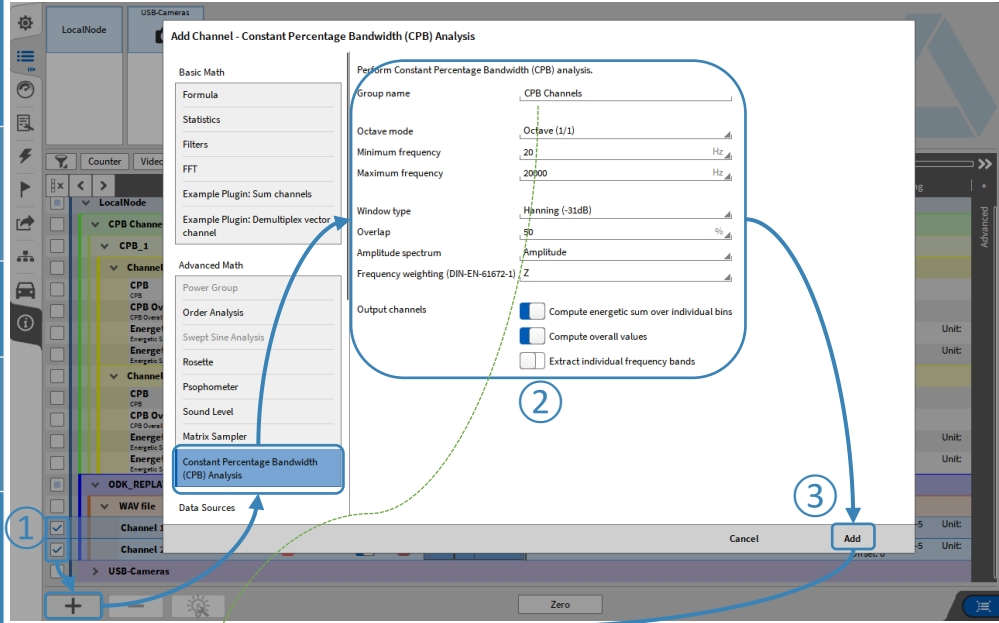


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	Time [s]	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin	AI 1/11 Sin
2	0.1712	-105.254	-99.2027	-99.1109	-98.9585	-98.7462	-98.4748	-98.1454	-97.7592	-97.3	
3	0.376	-105.727	-99.6731	-99.5736	-99.4086	-99.1793	-98.8873	-98.5344	-98.1225	-97.6	
4	0.5808	-106.374	-100.316	-100.204	-100.02	-99.7645	-99.4414	-99.0534	-98.6037	-98.0	
5	0.7856	-107.222	-101.158	-101.027	-100.813	-100.519	-100.149	-99.7099	-99.2062	-98.	
6	0.9904	-108.316	-102.242	-102.082	-101.82	-101.465	-101.026	-100.511	-99.9305	-99.2	
7	1.1952	-109.729	-103.636	-103.425	-103.086	-102.634	-102.086	-101.46	-100.77	-100.	
8	1.4	-111.584	-105.458	-105.152	-104.673	-104.056	-103.337	-102.544	-101.701	-100.	
9	1.6048	-114.127	-107.925	-107.414	-106.658	-105.746	-104.749	-103.713	-102.664	-101.	
10	1.8096	-117.95	-111.513	-110.447	-109.069	-107.614	-106.19	-104.831	-103.54	-102.	
11	2.0144	-125.252	-117.378	-114.243	-111.495	-109.225	-107.308	-105.636	-104.138	-102.	
12	2.2192	-134.783	-121.154	-115.692	-112.211	-109.641	-107.575	-105.82	-104.271	-102.	
13	2.424	-120.838	-114.048	-112.303	-110.35	-108.502	-106.822	-105.293	-103.887	-102.	
14	2.6288	-115.813	-109.53	-108.818	-107.816	-106.672	-105.481	-104.291	-103.123	-101.	
15	2.8336	-112.746	-106.59	-106.203	-105.611	-104.869	-104.027	-103.124	-102.185	-101.	
16	3.0384	-110.59	-104.483	-104.233	-103.834	-103.311	-102.688	-101.987	-101.227	-100.	
17											
18											
19											



# CREATING A CPB ANALYSIS

- 1 Select one or several channels by checking their check boxes and press the + button
- 2 Select *CPB Analysis*, choose the proper calculation options and enable the required output channels
- 3 Press *Add* afterwards to create these channels
- 4 A separate output channel for each reference channel and calculation is created
- 5 Changes can still be applied by entering the settings of the desired channel via the *Gear* button



# CPB ANALYSIS OPTIONS



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CPB\_1

**OPTIONS**

Octave mode ① Third Octave (1/3)

Minimum frequency ② 20 Hz

Maximum frequency ③ 22050 Hz

Frequency weighting ④ Z

Window type ⑤ Hanning (-31dB)

Window overlap ⑥ 50 %

Frequency Line Resolution ⑦ 2.22812735 Hz

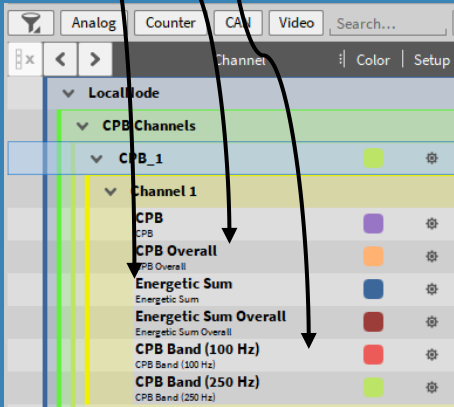
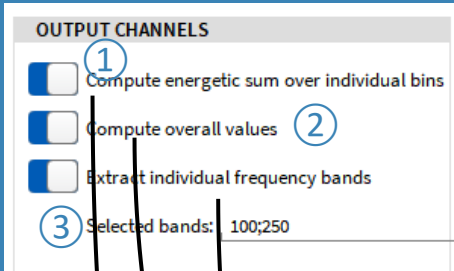
Spectrum type ⑧ Amplitude

- ① Select Octave, Third, or Twelfth octave band resolution (EN 61260)
- ② Select the minimum frequency for the CPB analysis
- ③ Select the maximum frequency for the CPB analysis
- ④ Select between A-, B-, C-, D-, or Z (linear) weighting (DIN-EN 61672)
- ⑤ Select a window type for the spectral analysis
- ⑥ Select an overlapping factor 0 ... 90% for the spectral analysis
- ⑦ Adjust the frequency resolution if required
- ⑧ Select between an Amplitude spectrum and a decibel spectrum with freely definable reference value and reference level

# CREATING A CPB ANALYSIS



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The actual CPB spectrum (changing in time) is calculated per default. The channel name is *CPB*

- ① The energetic sum for the spectrum is calculated.  
The channel name is *Energetic Sum*

$$\text{For Amplitude Spectrum: } \textit{Energetic Sum} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$\text{For Decibel Spectrum: } \textit{Energetic Sum} = 10 * \log \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (10^{\frac{x_i}{10}})^2}$$

- ② One CPB spectrum and energetic sum averaged for the entire measurement time with reset at Recording start.  
The channel name is *CPB Overall* and *Energetic Sum Overall*

- ③ If *Extract individual frequency bands* is enabled, frequency bands can be output as time domain channels. I.e. If 100 Hz is entered, the 100 Hz band will be extracted as time domain channel to analyze the time dependent trend.

# CPB CHANNEL VISUALIZATION WITH ARRAY CHART



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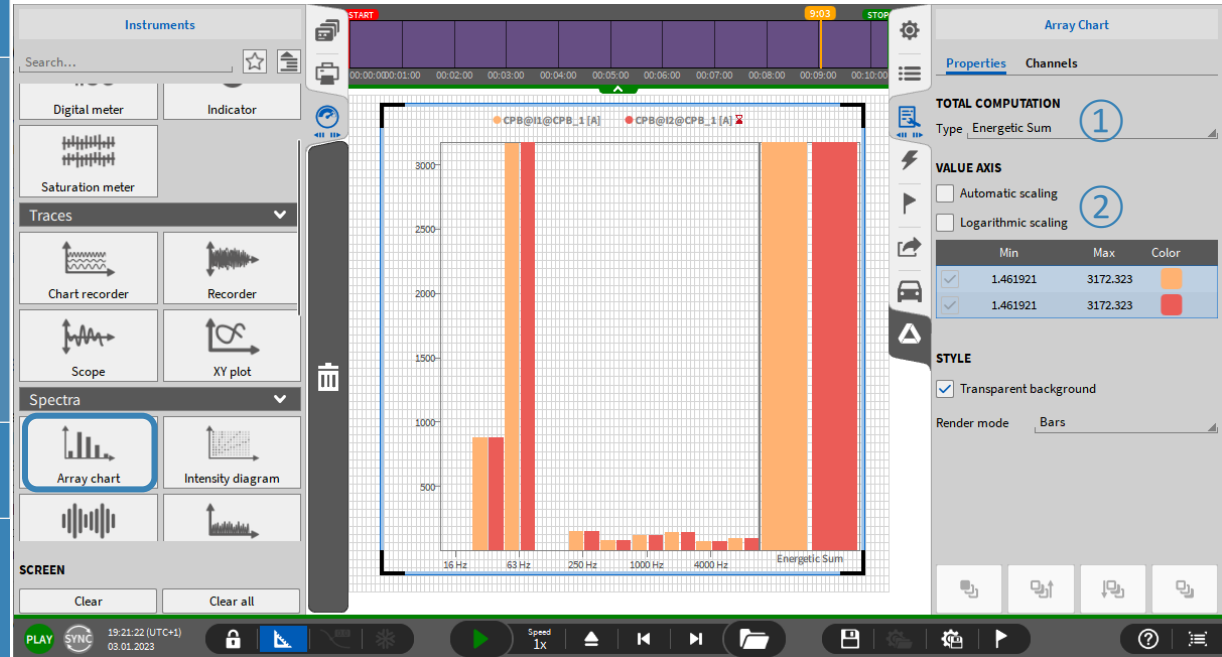
Array Chart Instrument can be used to visualize a CPB spectrum

① Total Computation: Optionally add an additional column on the right hand instrument side which displays the

- Minimum
- Maximum
- Energetical Sum

Of the CPB spectrum

② Values Axis: Change the scaling of the Y-Axis







# OFFLINE MATH – ADDING CALCULATIONS TO THE DATA FILE

- ① Basic and Advanced Math (except Power Groups) can be created offline
- ② Offline created channels are marked with a green *Stored* button
- ③ Any changes to a data file can be stored with the *Store* button

Add Channel - Statistics

Basic Math

- Formula ☆
- Statistics ☆
- FFT ☆

Filters

- IIR Filters ☆
- FIR Filters ☆

Advanced Math

- Cepstrum/Quefrency ☆
- Correlation ☆
- Rosette ☆
- Modal Test ☆
- Frequency Measurement ☆
- Constant Percentage Bandwidth (CPB) Analysis ☆

①

Channel: LocalNode

Statistics 1

I1@M20230104_190000_001_RMS	RMS, 1s	2336.1223
U1@M20230104_190000_001_RMS	RMS, 1s	357.95716

Power Groups

POWER/0

②

PLAY SYNC 10:14:56 (UTC+2) 4/15/2020

③

### Remarks:

- > After closing and reopening a data file again, the offline created channels cannot be edited any more
- > Thus, it's not possible to edit settings of an online calculated channel
- > It is not possible to edit the settings of an analog channel, digital or counter channel offline
- > Please keep in mind that the results of an offline calculated channel can differ from an online calculated channel, i.e. filters as they are oscillating at the beginning