

Digital Filter Design

Synopsis

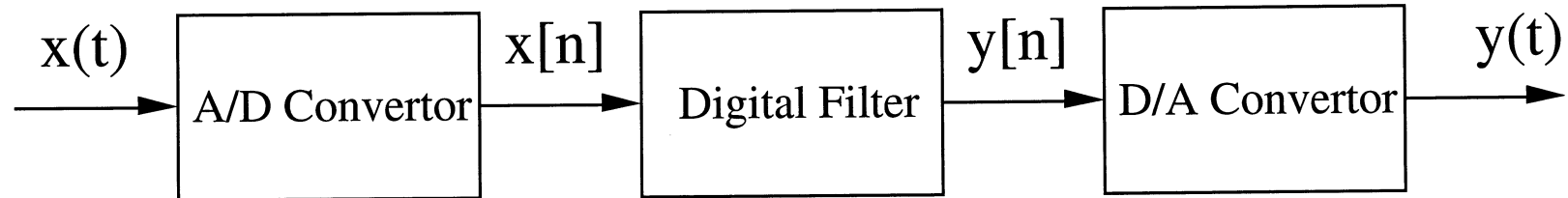
- **Overview of filter design problem**
- **Finite impulse response filter design**
- **Infinite impulse response filter design**

Overview

- **Filter design problem consists of three tasks**
 - **specification**
 - **approximation**
 - **realization**
- **Consider a simple example to illustrate these tasks**

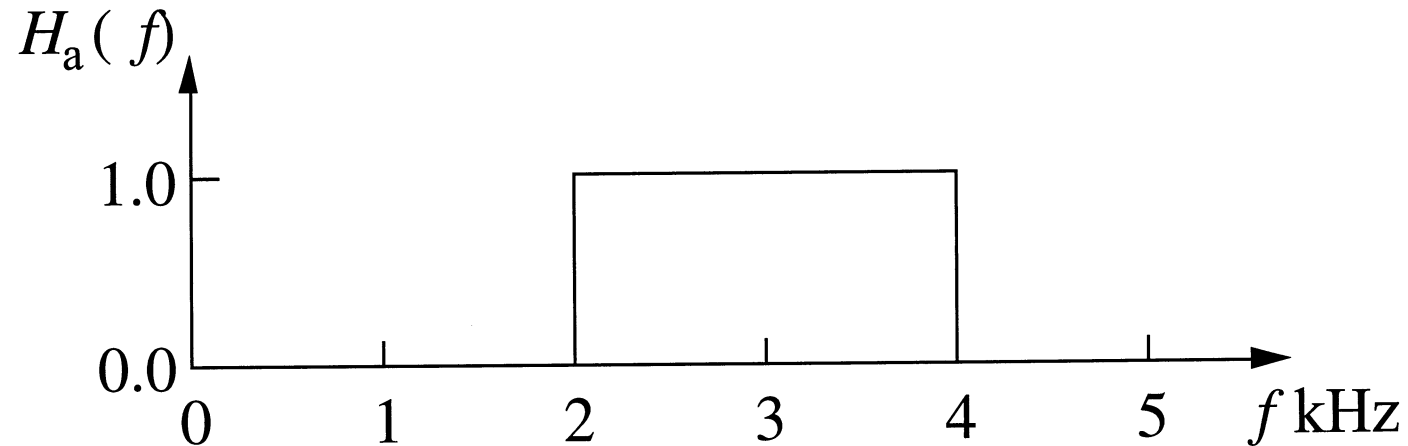
Filter Design Example

- An analog signal contains frequency components ranging from DC (0 Hz) to 5 kHz
- Design a digital system to remove all but the frequencies in the range 2 - 4 kHz
- Assume signal will be sampled at 10 kHz rate

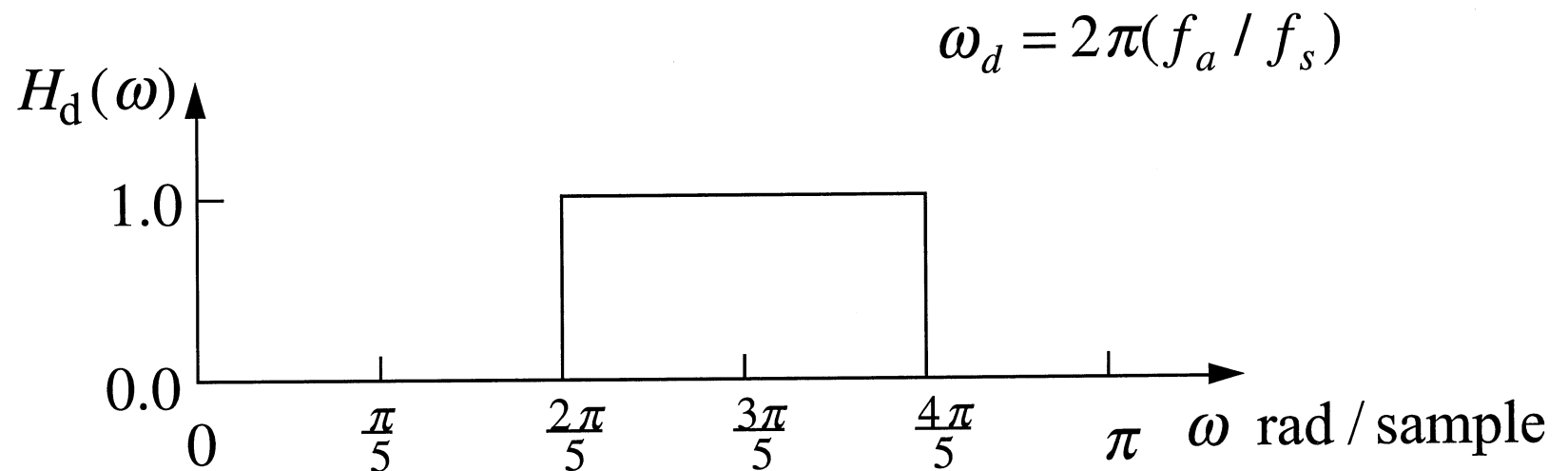


Specification

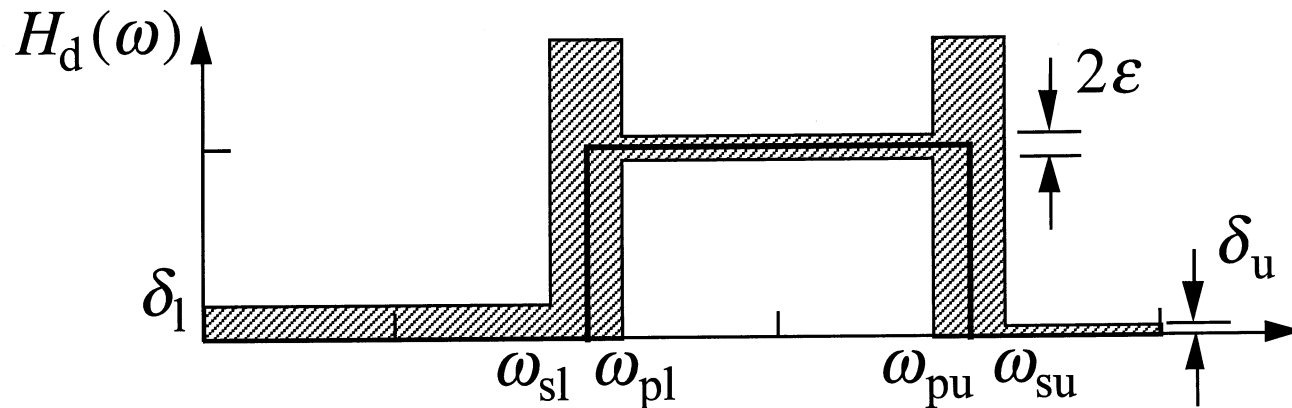
- Ideal analog filter



- Ideal digital filter



Filter Tolerance Specification



ω_{pl}, ω_{pu} - lower and upper passband edges

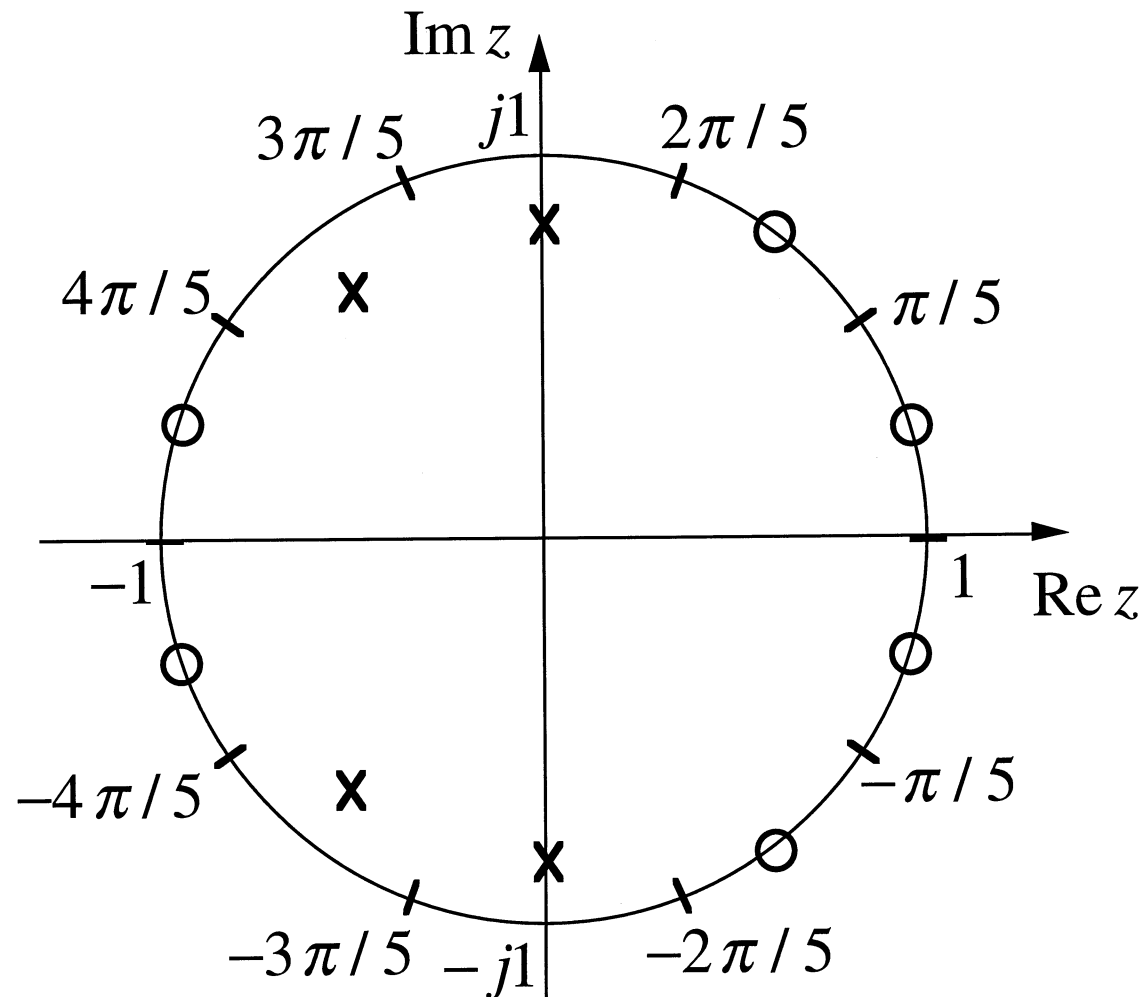
ω_{sl}, ω_{su} - lower and upper stopband edges

δ_l, δ_u - lower and upper stopband ripple

ϵ - passband ripple

Approximation

- Design by positioning poles and zeros (PZ plot design)



Approximation (Cont.)

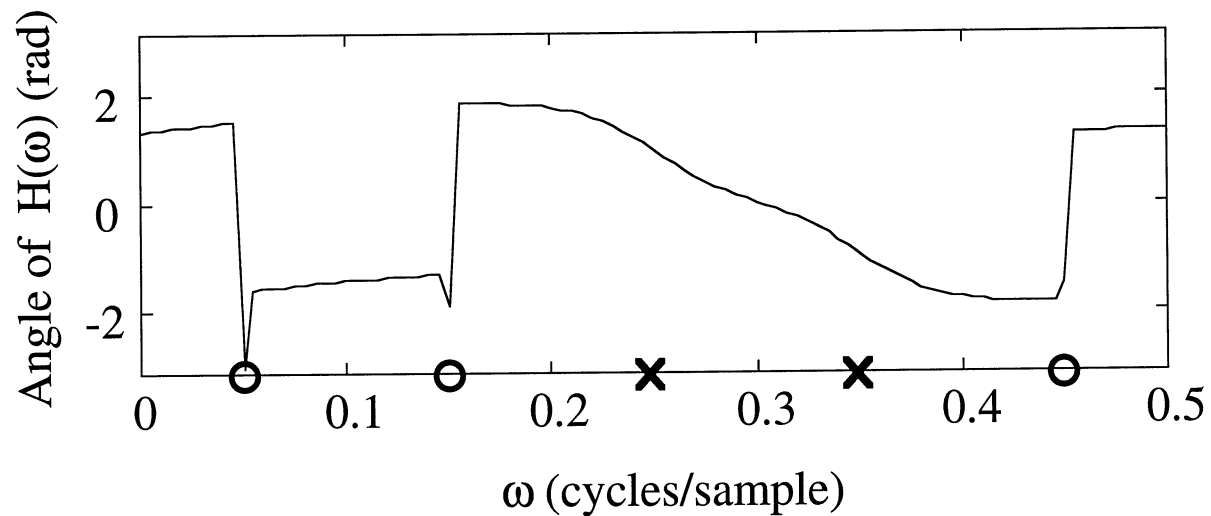
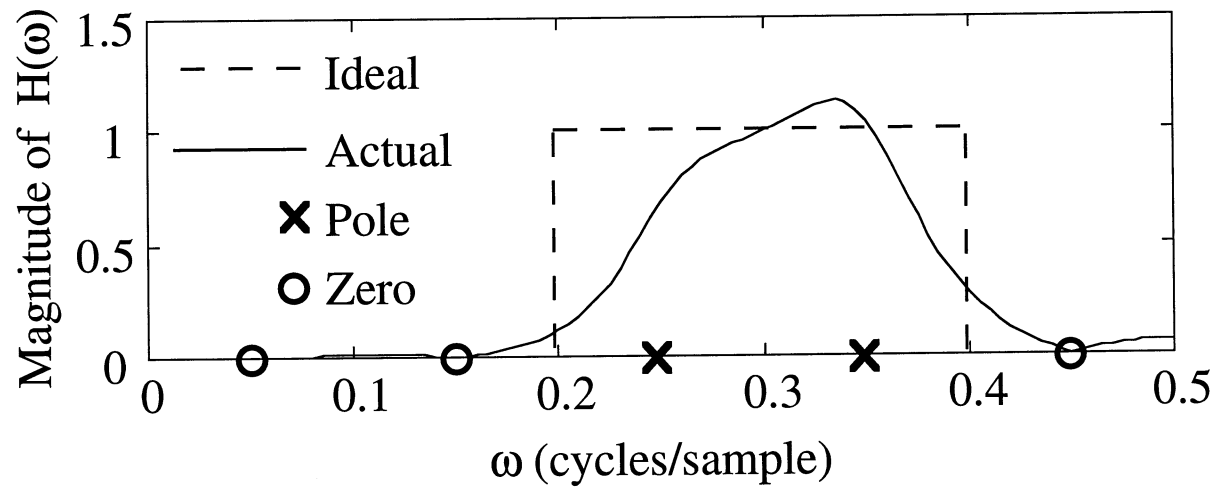
- Transfer function for PZ plot filter

$$H(z) = K \frac{(z - e^{j\pi/10})(z - e^{j3\pi/10})(z - e^{j9\pi/10})}{(z - 0.8e^{j5\pi/10})(z - 0.8e^{j7\pi/10})} \\ \times \frac{(z - e^{-j\pi/10})(z - e^{-j3\pi/10})(z - e^{-j9\pi/10})}{(z - 0.8e^{-j5\pi/10})(z - 0.8e^{-j7\pi/10})}$$

Choose constant K to yield unity magnitude response at center of passband

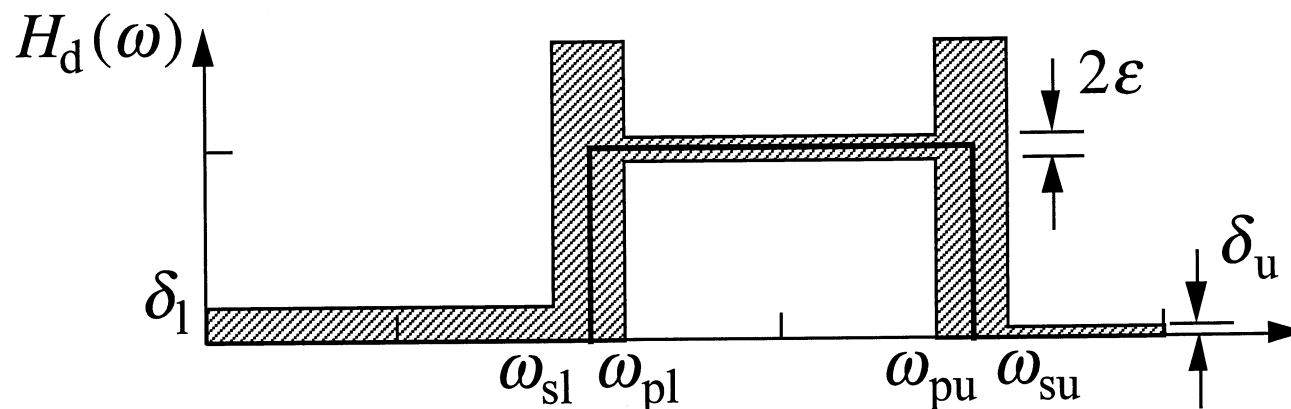
Approximation (Cont.)

- Frequency response of PZ plot filter



Approximation (Cont.)

- **Comments on PZ plot design**
 - **Passband asymmetry is due to extra zeros in lower stopband**
 - **Phase is highly nonlinear**
 - **Zeros on unit circle drive magnitude response to zero and result in phase discontinuities**
 - **Pole-zero plot yields intuition about filter behavior, but does not suggest how to meet design specifications:**



Overview (Cont.)

- 1. Specification - What frequency response or other characteristics of the filter are desired?**
- 2. Approximation - What are the coefficients or, equivalently, pole and zeros of the filter that will approximate the desired characteristics?**
- 3. Realization - How will the filter be implemented?**

Realization

- Cascade form of transfer function

$$H(z) = K \frac{(z - e^{j\pi/10})(z - e^{j3\pi/10})(z - e^{j9\pi/10})}{(z - 0.8e^{j5\pi/10})(z - 0.8e^{j7\pi/10})} \\ \times \frac{(z - e^{-j\pi/10})(z - e^{-j3\pi/10})(z - e^{-j9\pi/10})}{(z - 0.8e^{-j5\pi/10})(z - 0.8e^{-j7\pi/10})}$$

Cascade Form Realization

- Cascade form in second order sections with real-valued coefficients

$$H(z) = K \left[z^2 - 2 \cos(\pi / 10) z + 1 \right]$$
$$\times \left[\frac{z^2 - 2 \cos(3\pi / 10) z + 1}{z^2 - 1.6 \cos(5\pi / 10) z + 0.64} \right]$$
$$\times \left[\frac{z^2 - 2 \cos(9\pi / 10) z + 1}{z^2 - 1.6 \cos(7\pi / 10) z + 0.64} \right]$$

Cascade Form Realization

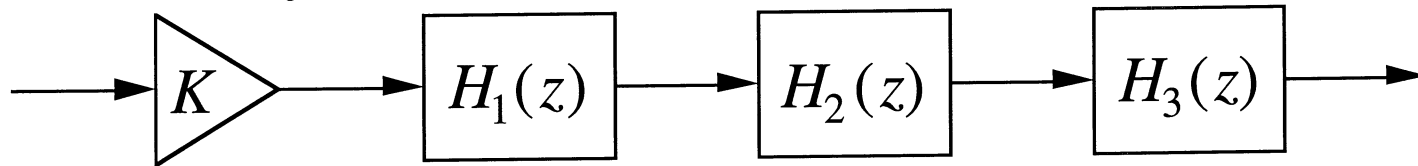
- Convert to negative powers of z

$$H(z) = K \left[1 - 2 \cos(\pi / 10) z^{-1} + z^{-2} \right]$$
$$\times \left[\frac{1 - 2 \cos(3\pi / 10) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 1.6 \cos(5\pi / 10) z^{-1} + 0.64 z^{-2}} \right]$$
$$\times \left[\frac{1 - 2 \cos(9\pi / 10) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 1.6 \cos(7\pi / 10) z^{-1} + 0.64 z^{-2}} \right]$$

(ignoring overall time advance of 2 sample units)

Cascade Form Realization

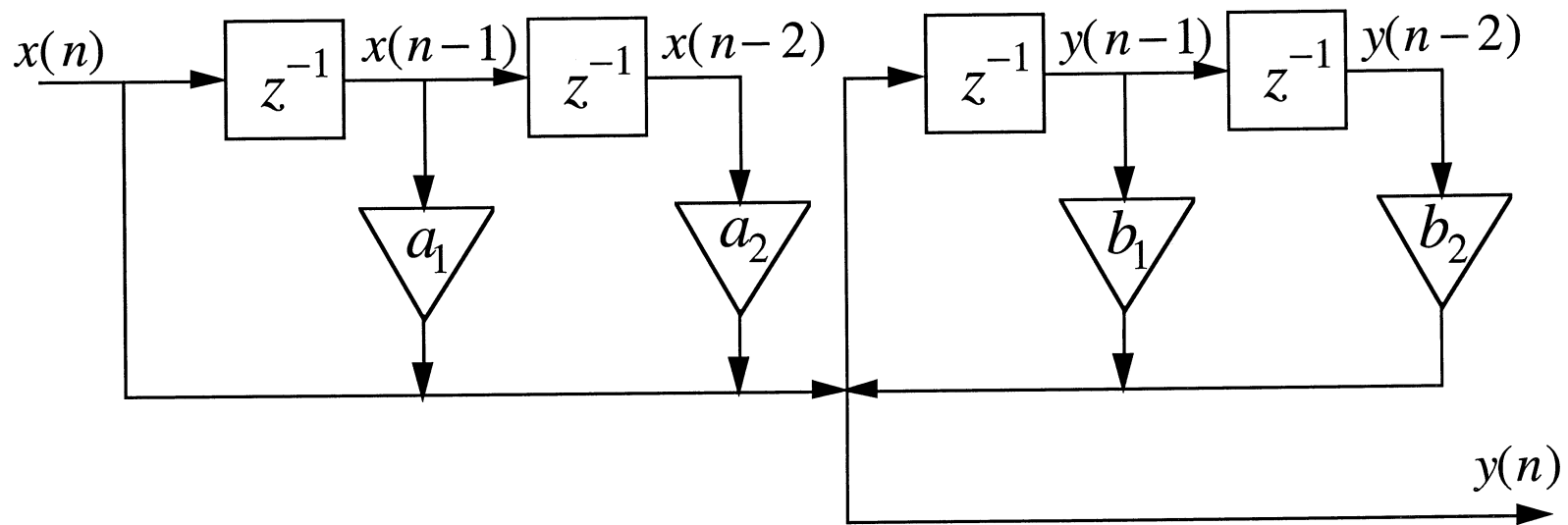
- Overall system



- Second order stages

$$H_i(z) = \frac{1 + a_{1i} z^{-1} + a_{2i} z^{-2}}{1 - b_{1i} z^{-1} - b_{2i} z^{-2}}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

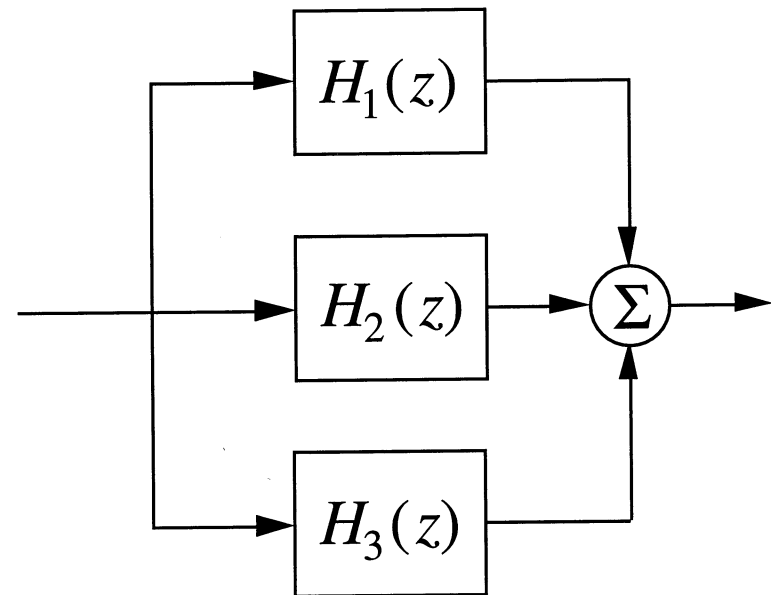
$$y_i[n] = x_i[n] + a_{1i} x_i[n-1] + a_{2i} x_i[n-2] + b_{1i} y_i[n-1] + b_{2i} y_i[n-2]$$



Parallel Form Realization

- Expand transfer function in partial fractions

$$H(z) = d_0 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2} + \frac{a_{01} + a_{11} z^{-1}}{1 - b_{11} z^{-1} - b_{21} z^{-2}} + \frac{a_{02} + a_{12} z^{-1}}{1 - b_{12} z^{-1} - b_{22} z^{-2}}$$



Direct Form Realization

- Multiply out all factors in numerator and denominator of transfer function

$$H(z) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_6 z^{-6}}{1 - b_1 z^{-1} - \dots - b_4 z^{-4}}$$

