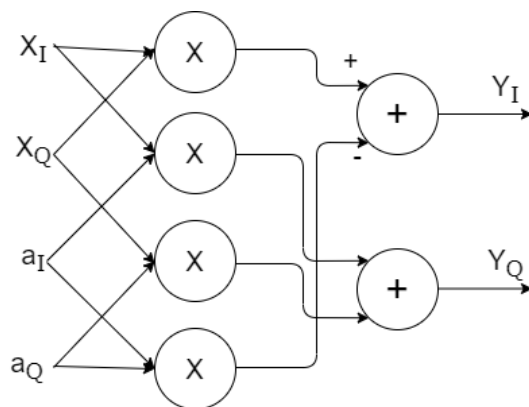


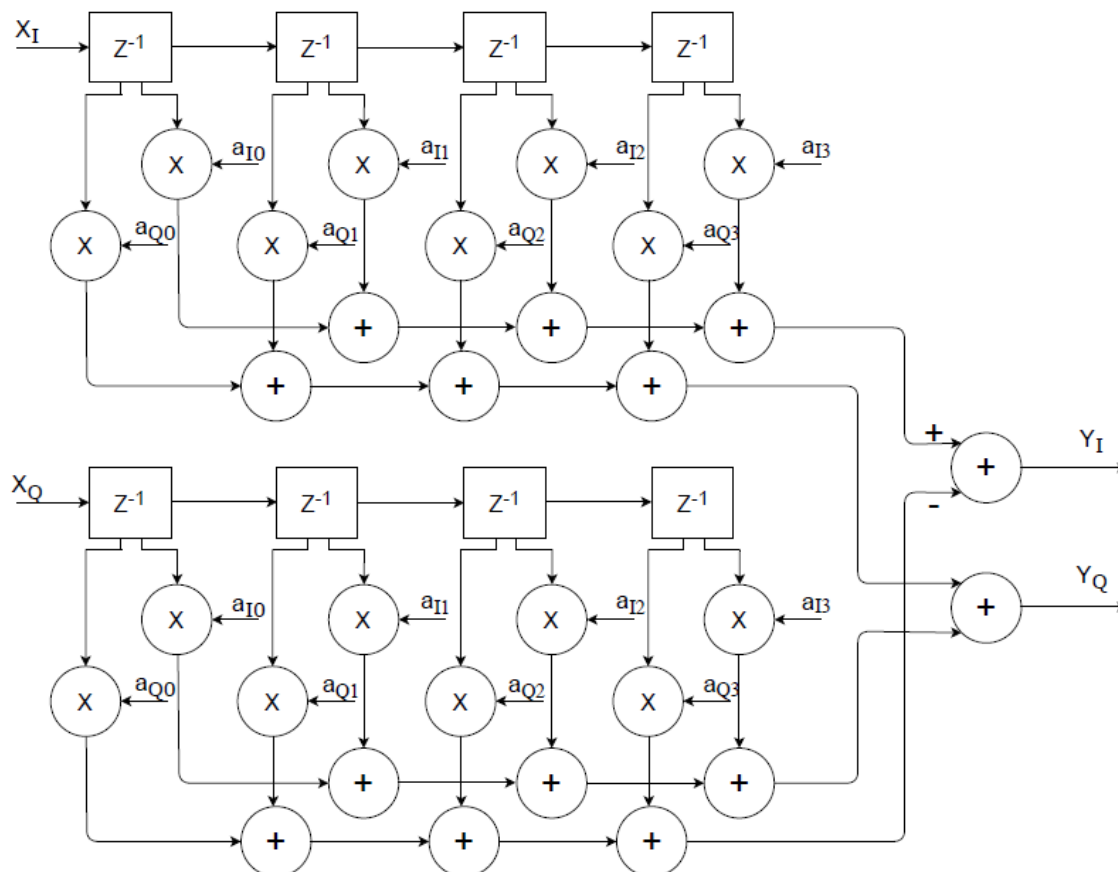
A complex FIR (finite impulse response) filter, takes the digital input data, manipulates it, and outputs the digital data. In this example, a simple convolution operation course between the complex input data (X_I and X_Q), the FIR filter coefficients (a_I and a_Q) to give an output (Y_I and Y_Q) which is the convolution between $X_I + jX_Q$ and $a_I + ja_Q$.

The design of a complex multiplier can be created through 4 multipliers and two adders as shown:

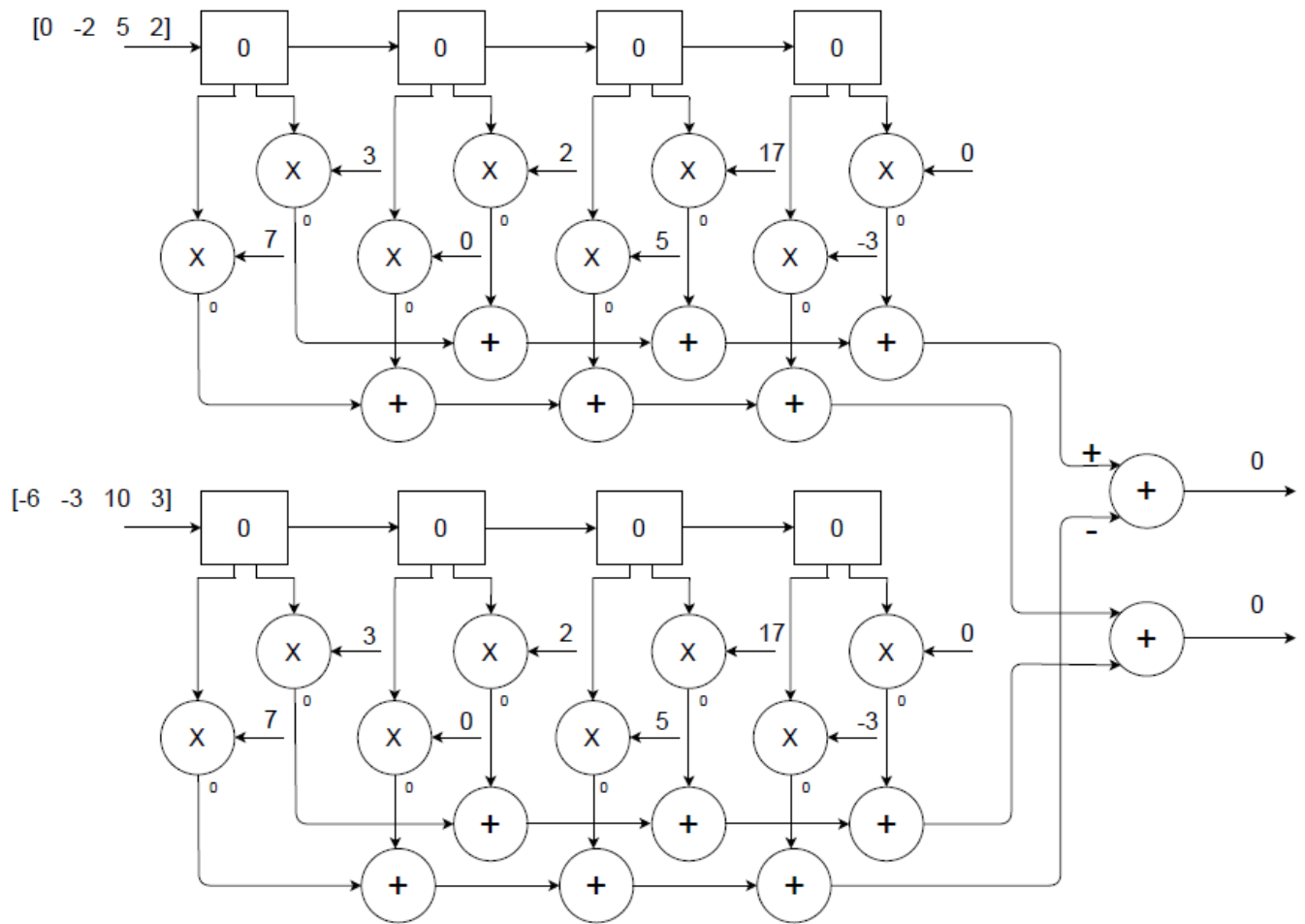
$$(X_I + jX_Q)(a_I + ja_Q) = (X_I a_I - X_Q a_Q) + j(X_I a_Q + X_Q a_I)$$



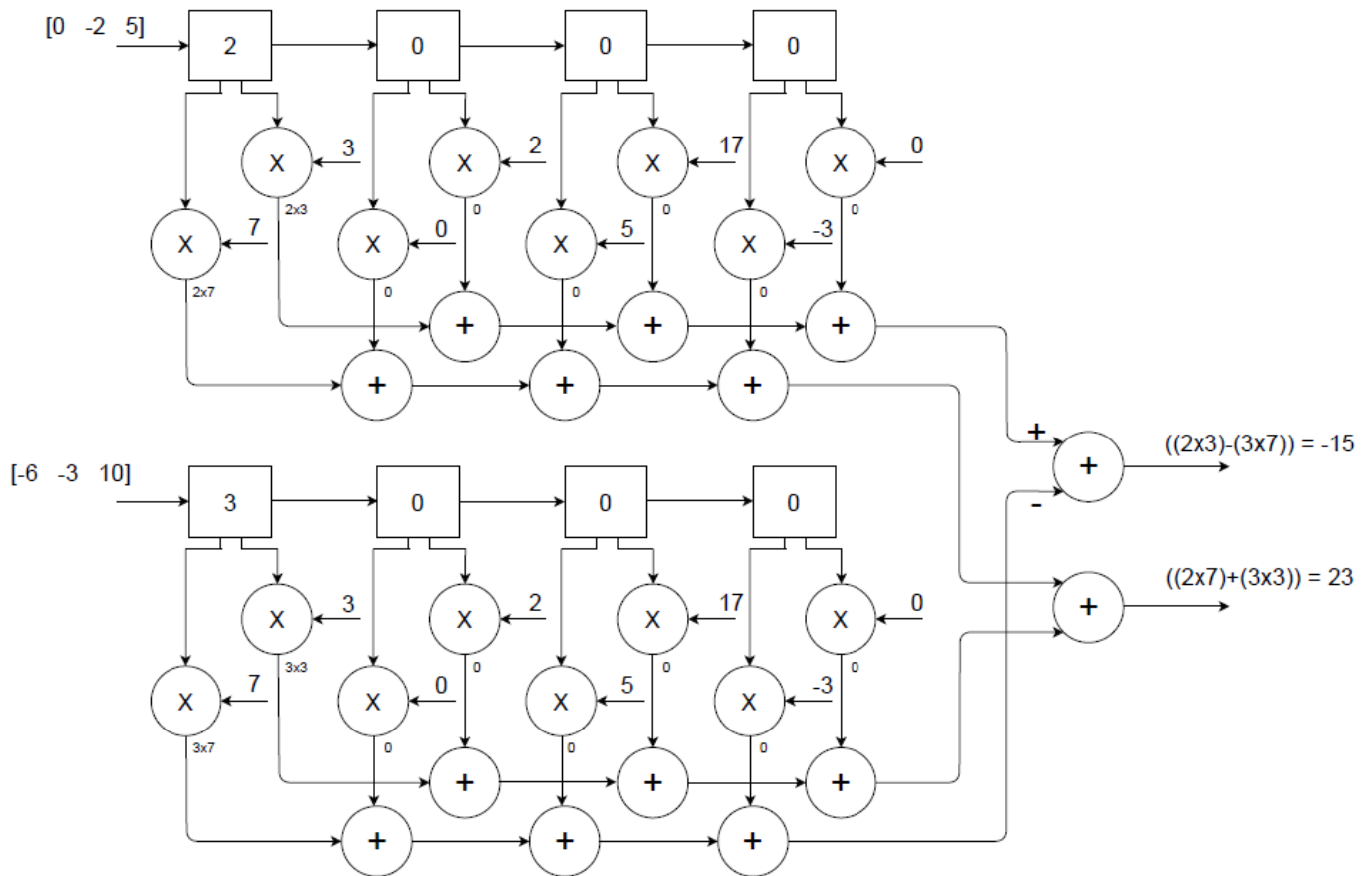
Shown below is a generic design of a 4 tap complex FIR filter. As we can see, a FIR filter tap consists of delay block (Z^{-1}), a multiplication block (\otimes), and the addition block (\oplus). A similar principle can be applied for an n tap complex FIR filter.



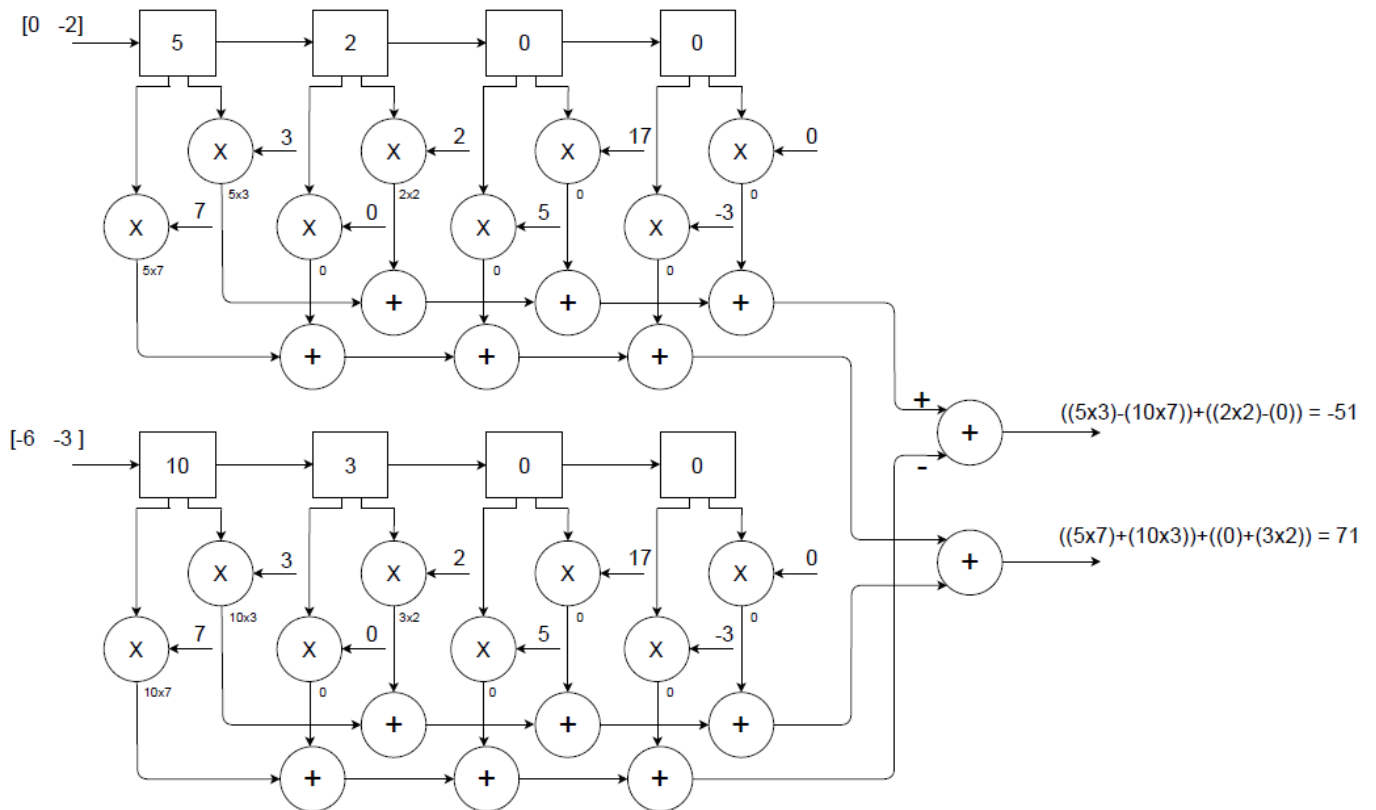
1)



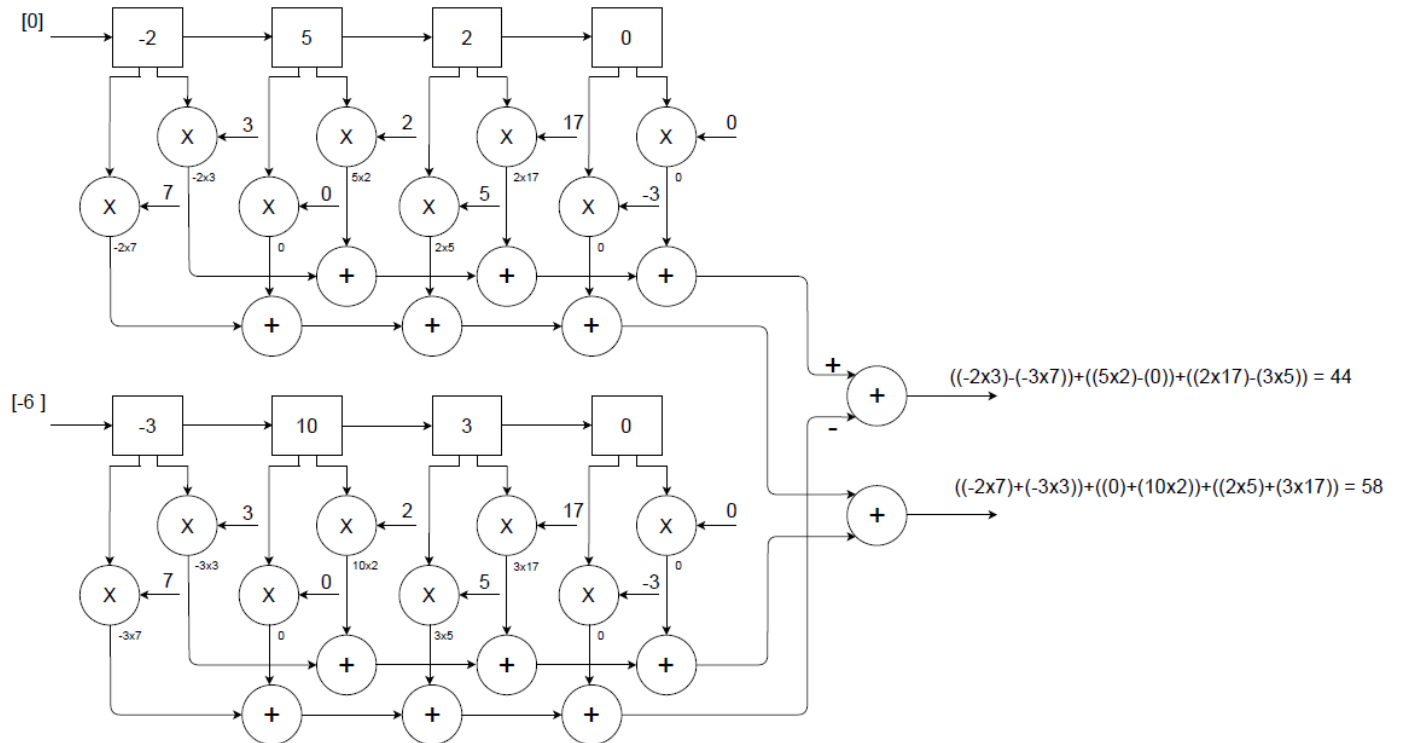
2)



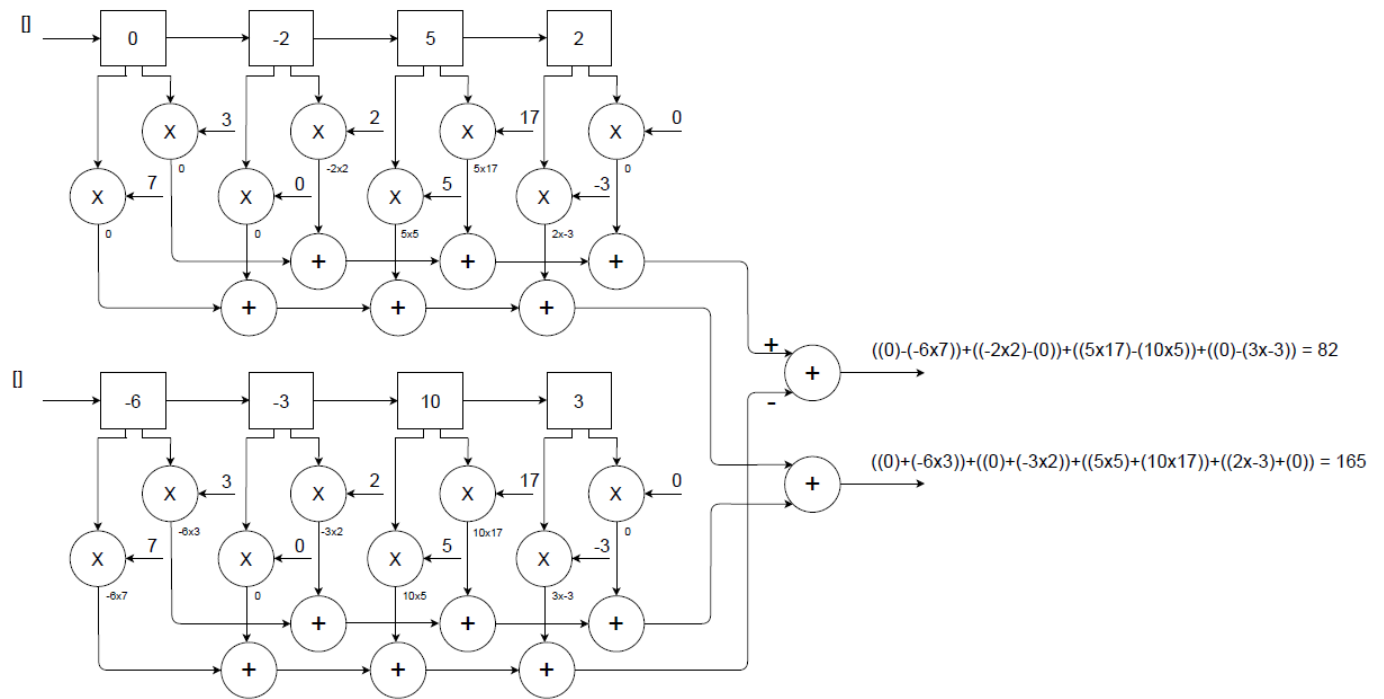
3)



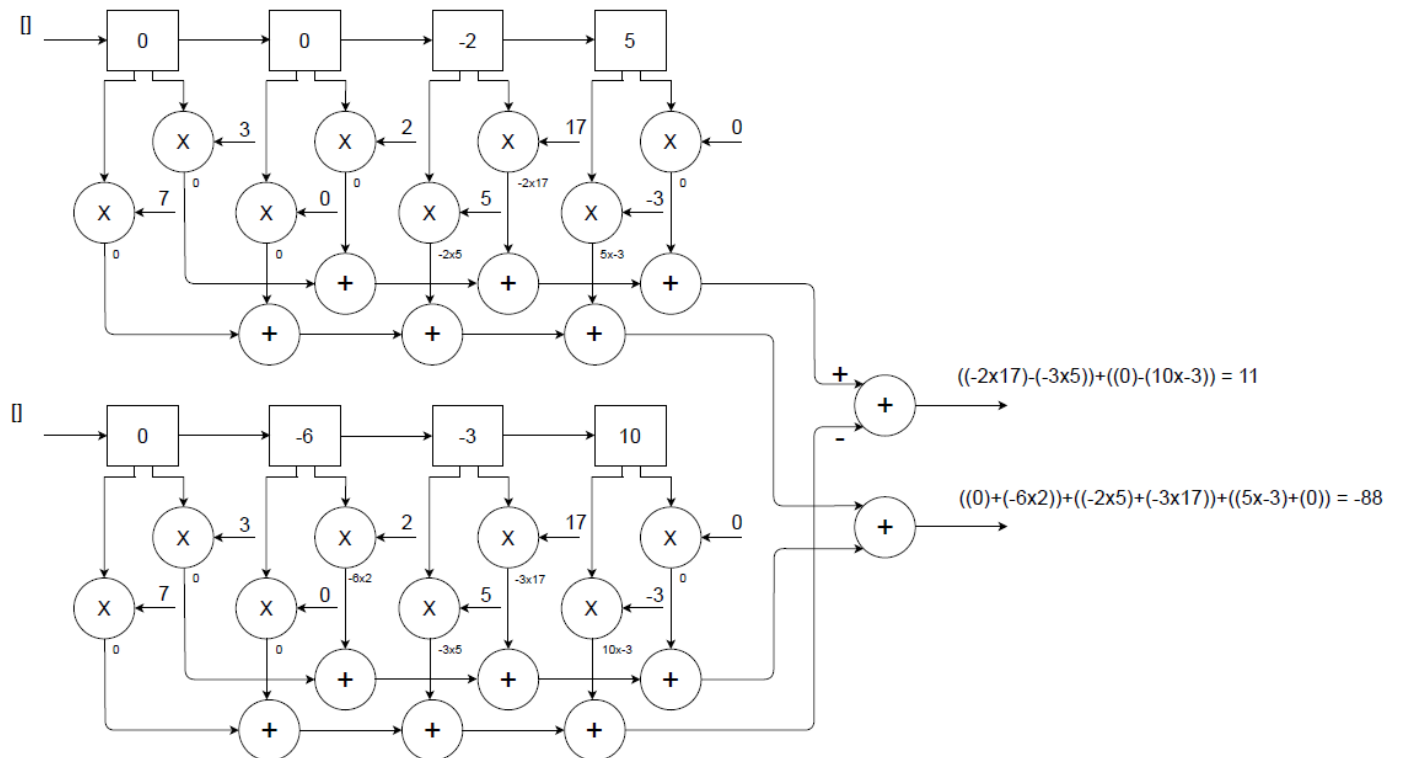
4)



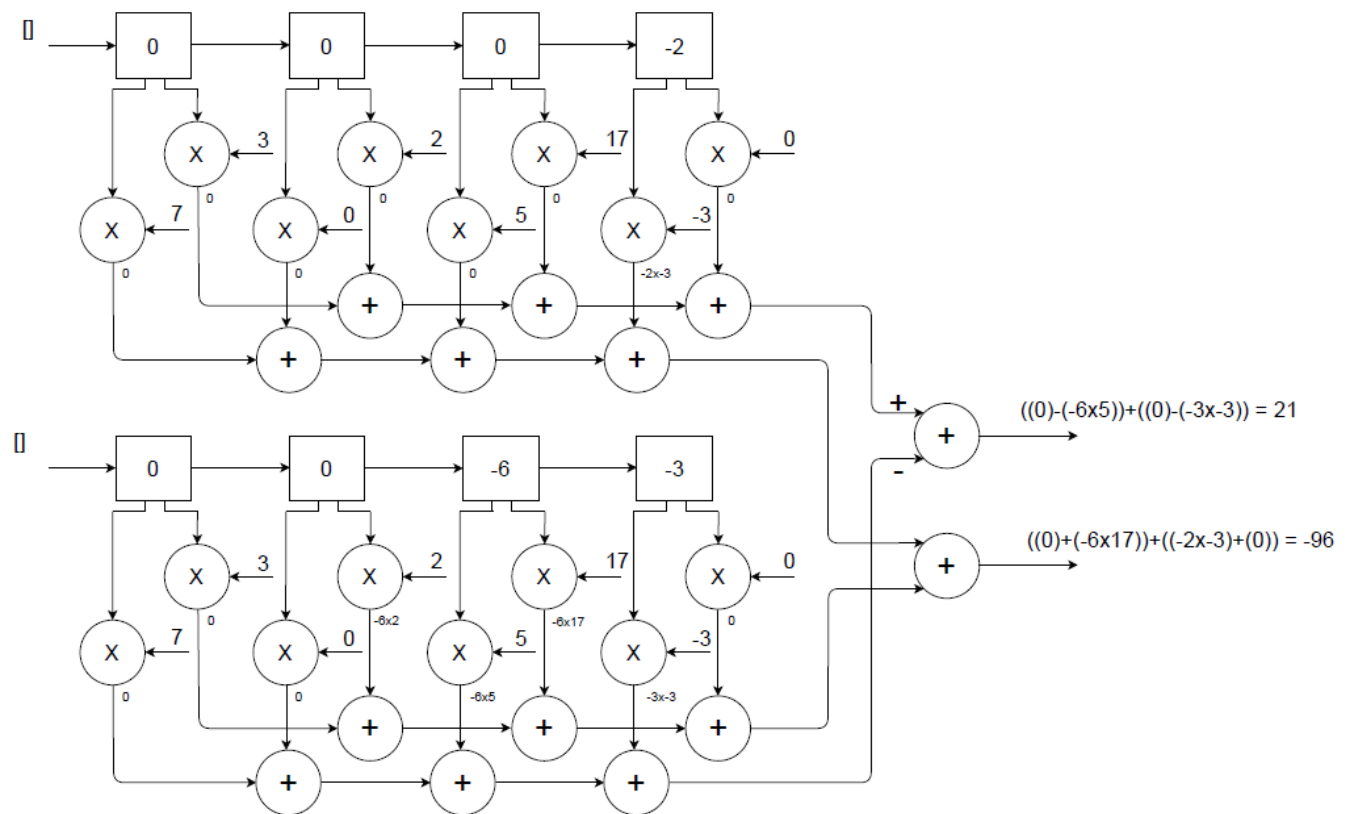
5)



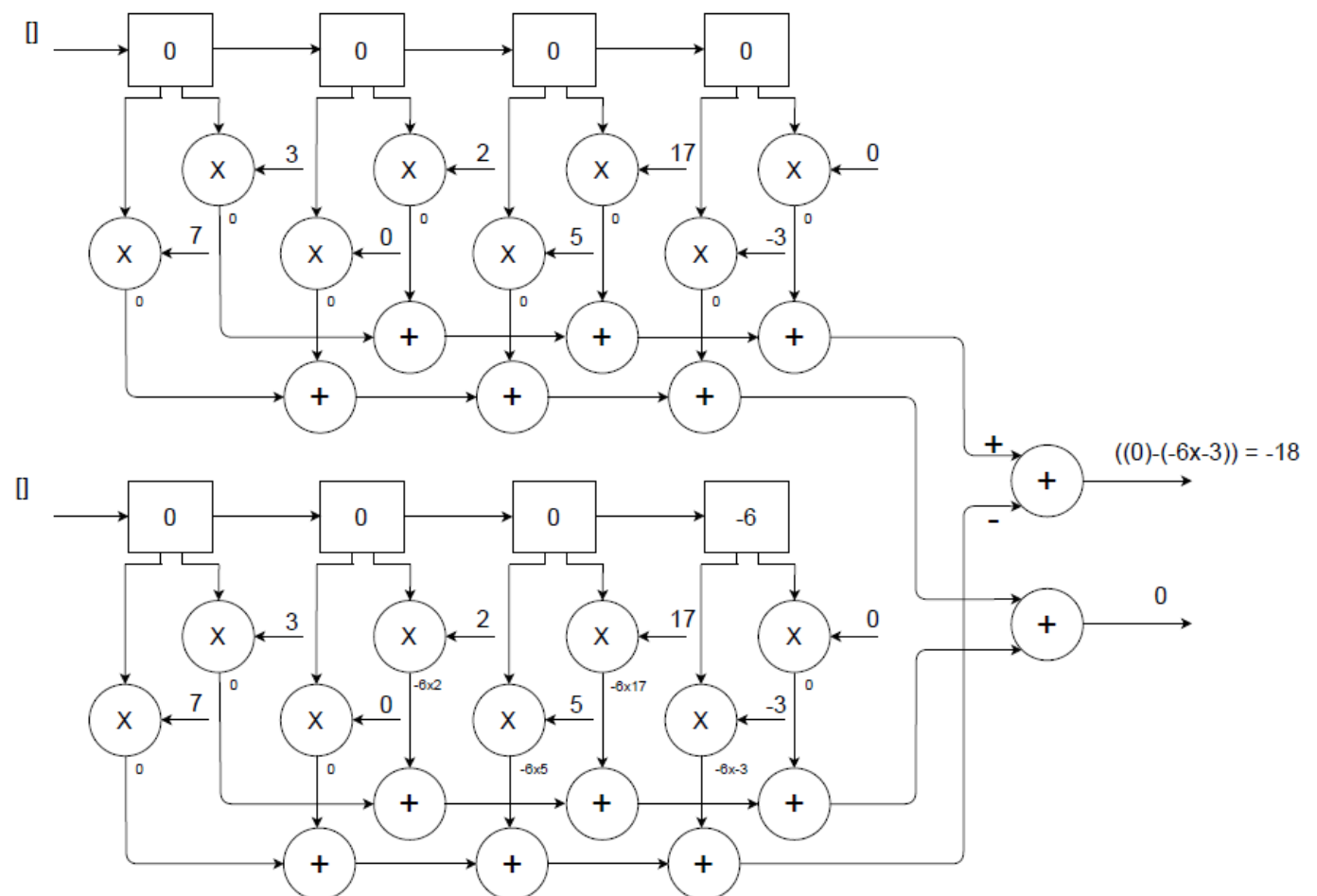
6)



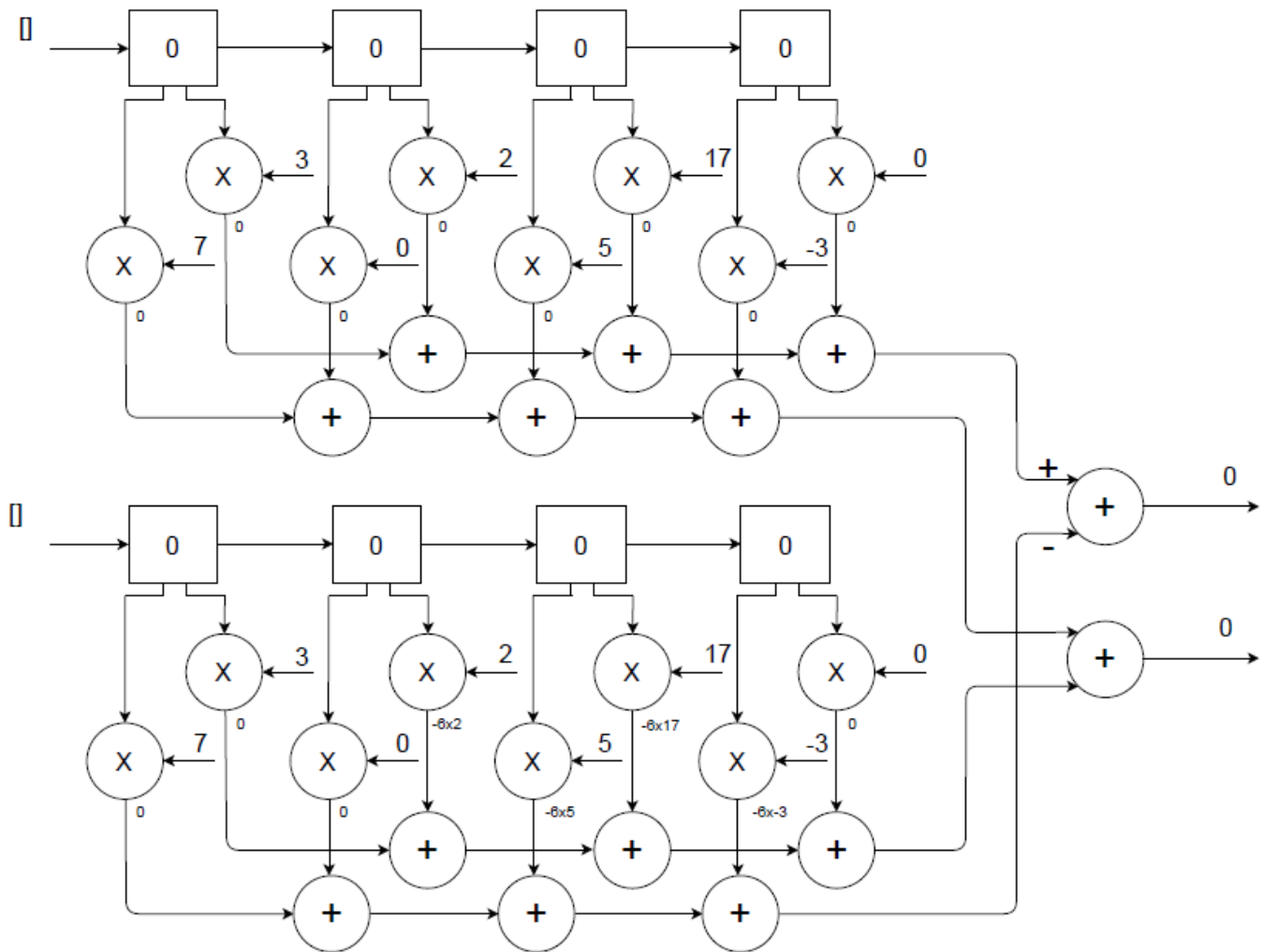
7)



8)



9)



The following convolution process between two complex numbers can be confirmed to be correct through by checking the corresponding operation in MATLAB, as shown below:

```
>> x = [2+3i 5+10i -2-3i 0-6i];
>> a = [3+7i 2+0i 17+5i 0-3i];
>> conv(x,a)

ans =

    1.0e+02 *

Columns 1 through 6

-0.1500 + 0.2300i  -0.5100 + 0.7100i   0.4400 + 0.5800i   0.8200 + 1.6500i   0.1100 - 0.8800i   0.2100 - 0.9600i

Column 7

-0.1800 + 0.0000i
```