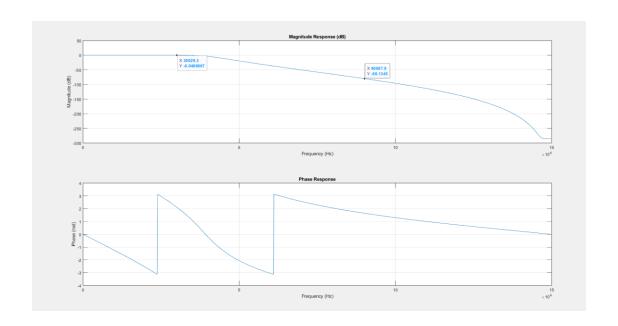
1. IIR Filter Design Design a digital Butterworth lowpass filter operating at a sampling rate of 300 kHz with a -0.3 dB cutoff frequency at 30 kHz and a minimum stopband attenuation of -80 dB at 90 kHz using the bilinear transformation method. You should first determine the order of the analog filter prototype and design the analog prototype filter using buttap function. Afterward, transform the analog filter transfer function to the desired digital transfer function using the bilinear function. Plot the gain and phase responses. Show all steps used in the design.

Code

```
clear; clc;
fs = 300e3;
                                        % Sampling rate (Hz)
Ts = 1/fs;
                                         % Sampling period (sec)
analog_wp = 30e3 * 2 * pi;
analog_ws = 90e3 * 2 * pi;
                                         % Passband cutoff (rad/sec)
                                        % Stopband cutoff (rad/sec)
                                        % Passband ripple in dB
r pass = 0.3;
r_stop = 80;
                                        % Stopband attenuation in dB
wp = analog_wp * Ts;
                                        % Normalized digital passband (rad/sample)
ws = analog_ws * Ts;
                                        % Normalized digital stopband
% Pre-warp the frequencies
wp2 = (2/Ts) * tan(wp/2);

ws2 = (2/Ts) * tan(ws/2);
                                        % Prewarped analog passband
                                         % Prewarped analog stopband
% Find minimum order of Butterworth filter
[N, wc2] = buttord(wp2, ws2, r_pass, r_stop, 's');
% Analog prototype filter using buttap
[z, p, k] = buttap(N);
                                        % s-domain prototype
                                     % Convert to transfer function
[b_, a_] = zp2tf(z, p, k);
[b, a] = lp2lp(b_, a_, wc2);
                                         % Scale to desired analog cutoff
% Bilinear transformation to digital
[bz, az] = bilinear(b, a, fs);
                                        % Convert to digital filter
% Frequency response
% Plot magnitude in dB
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(W, 20*log10(abs(H))); grid on;
title('Magnitude Response (dB)');
xlabel('Frequency (Hz)');
ylabel('Magnitude (dB)');
% Plot phase in radians
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(W, angle(H)); grid on;
title('Phase Response');
xlabel('Frequency (Hz)');
ylabel('Phase (rad)');
```

Result



Step

- i. 透過 ω= Ω *Ts,找出 ωp 和 ωs。
- ii. 做 prewarp, 找出 Ω p(wp2)和 Ω s(ws2)。
- iii. 透過 buttord, 找出 min order (N)和 cutoff frequency(wc2)。
- iv. 透過 buttap,找出 S-domain 下的極點和零點;透過 zp2tf,將極點和零點轉成 transfer function;再透過 lp2lp,轉成有正確的cutoff frequency。
- v. 最後,透過 bilinear,將類比濾波器轉換為數位濾波器。

2. FIR Filter Design

(a) Using the window method, design a linear-phase FIR low pass filter with the following specifications: passband edge at 5 rad/sec, stopband edge at 12 rad/sec, maximum passband attenuation of -0.2 dB, minimum stopband attenuation of -44 dB, and a sampling frequency of 36 rad/sec. Use each of the following windows for the design: Hamming, Hann, and Blackman. Show the impulse response coefficients and plot the gain response of the designed filters for each case. Show all steps used in the design and comment on your results. Do not use the fir1 function.

Code

```
clear; clc; analog_wp = 5; % 通單邊界損率 (rad/sec) analog_ws = 12; % 阻爾邊界損率 (rad/sec) fs = 36 / (2 * p1); % 將 36 rad/sec 輔換為 Hz Ts = 1 / fs; % 取樣週期(秒)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     x1 = 0:M_Hamming;
x2 = 0:M_Hann;
x3 = 0:M_Blackman;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     figure;
subplot(3,1,1)
wp = analog_wp * Ts;
ws = analog_ws * Ts;
wc = (ws + wp) / 2;
transition_BW = ws - wp;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    stem(x1, L Hamming); grid on;
title('Hamming');
xlabel('Sampling (n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  subplot(3,1,2)
stem(x2, L_Hann); grid on;
title('Hann');
xlabel('Sampling (n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
% 濾波器階數M估算,取到整數
海 順反称権款(旧日井 「以り)運動(

M_Hann = ceil(8 * pi / transition_BW);

M_Hamming = ceil(8 * pi / transition_BW);

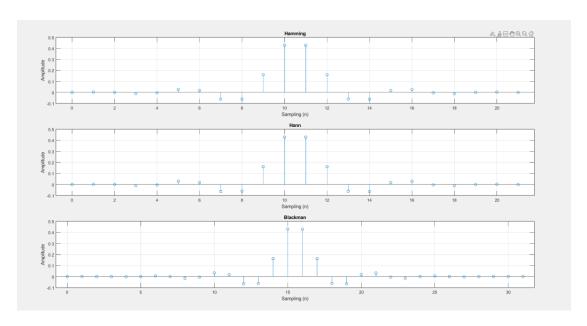
M_Blackman = ceil(12 * pi / transition_BW);
ከ የተመመጠ

n1 = -M_Hamming / 2 : M_Hamming / 2;

n2 = -M_Hann / 2 : M_Hann / 2;

n3 = -M_Blackman / 2: M_Blackman / 2;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     subplot(3.1.3)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    stamplot(3,1,3)
stem(x3, L_Blackman); grid on;
title('Blackman');
xlabel('Sampling (n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
% 利用環想低通濾深器的脈衝響應 (sinc 函數) 死上動應器函數;設計出 FIR 濾宏器係數
L Hann = ((wc / pi) * sinc((wc / pi) * n2)).* hanning(M_Hann + 1)';
L Hamming = ((wc / pi) * sinc((wc / pi) * n1)).* hamming(M_Hamming + 1)';
L_Blackman = ((wc / pi) * sinc((wc / pi) * n3)).* blackman(M_Blackman + 1)';
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  % 頻率響應(使用 freqr・横輪為 rad/sec)|
n_ffft = 2048;
[HJ, w1] = freqz(L_Hamming, 1, n_fft);
[H2, ~] = freqz(L_Hann, 1, n_fft);
[H3, ~] = freqz(L_Blackman, 1, n_fft);
%時域係數圖
x1 = 0:M_Hamming;
x2 = 0:M_Hann;
x3 = 0:M_Blackman;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    % 轉換為 rad/sec:ω = (rad/sample) * fs
omega = w1 * fs;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     % 由相室型度周
supplot(3,1,1)
stem(x1, L_Hamming); grid on;
title('Hamming');
xlabel('Sampling (n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Ingure;
plot(omega, 20*log10(abs(H1)), 'LineWidth', 1.2); hold on;
plot(omega, 20*log10(abs(H2)), 'LineWidth', 1.2);
plot(omega, 20*log10(abs(H3)), 'LineWidth', 1.2); grid on;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    xlabel('Frequency (rad/sec)');
ylabel('Magnitude (dB)');
legend('Hamming', 'Hann', 'Blackman');
title('Gain Response Comparison of FIR Filters (rad/sec)');
xlim([0, pi*fs]); % 限制 Nyquist 頻率
subplot(3,1,2)
subplot(3,1,2)
stem(x2, L_Hann); grid on;
title('Hann');
xlabel('Sampling (n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
```

Result



Hamming:

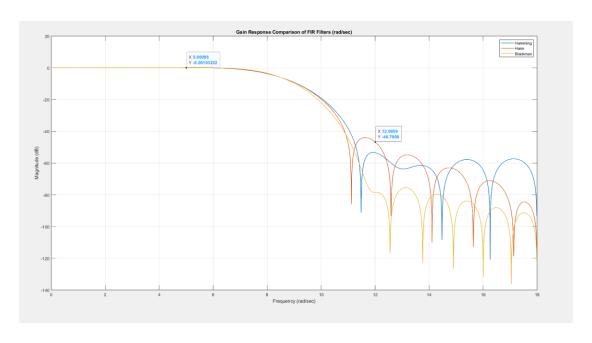
$$M=8\pi/(\omega s-\omega p)=21$$

• Hann:

$$M=8\pi/(\omega s-\omega p)=21$$

Blackman:

$$M=12\pi/(\omega s-\omega p)=31$$



Comment

在 psaaband 中,三個 window 皆有大於-0.2dB;在 stopband 中,可以看到 Hann 在 ωs 時是三個 window 最大的,為-46.7908dB,小於題目所要求的 stopband attenuation(-44dB),再接下來 Hamming 和 Blackman。

但同時從圖中可以看到,Hann 也有最小的 transition bandwidth,再接下來是 Hamming 和 Blackman。從這裏也可以看出 mainlobe 越窄(transition bandwidth 越小),sidelobe 通常就越高 (阻帶越差)。

Step

- i. 透過 ω=Ω*Ts,找出 ωp 和 ωs。
- ii. 定義 ideal lowpass filter 的 cutoff frequency ωc =(ωp + ωs)/2; 定 義 transition bandwidth=ws wp (因爲Transition Bandwidth≈Mainlobe Width)
- iii. 計算 Hamming, Hann, and Blackman window 所需的 M。
- iv. 根據公式生成 ideal lowpass impulse response

hd[n]=(wc / pi) * sinc((wc / pi) * n))

$$n = -M / 2 \sim M / 2$$

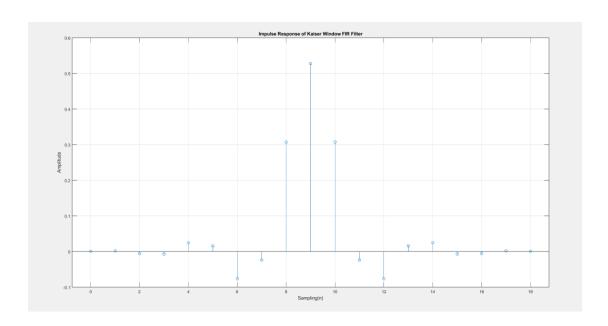
將剛剛得到的濾波器階數M加 1, 作為 Hamming、Hann 和 Blackman window 的長度輸入,再分別乘上 ideal lowpass impulse response,即得到正確的 windowing。

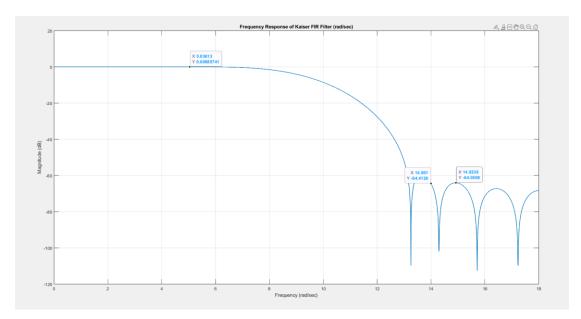
(b) Repeat (a) with the Kaiser window method, adjusting the stopband edge to 14 rad/sec and setting the minimum stopband attenuation to -60 dB. Do not use fir1 function.

Code

```
clear; clc;
 analog_wp = 5;
 analog_ws = 14;
                             % 阻帶邊界類率改爲14rad/sec
 fs = 36 / (2 * pi);
 Ts = 1 / fs;
 % 數位化頻率 ( rad/sample ) w=analog_w*Ts
wp = analog_wp * Ts;
 ws = analog_ws * Ts;
 wc = (wp + ws) / 2;
transition_BW = ws - wp;
% 計算 Kaiser 所需參數
 analog_fp = analog_wp / (2 * pi);
 analog_fs = analog_ws / (2 * pi);
 r pass = 1 - 10^(-0.2 / 20);
 r_stop = 10^{-60} / 20);
                                 % 阻帶誤差改成 -60dB
 % Kaiser 濾波器設計參數
 Fedge = [analog_fp analog_fs]; % 邊界頻率 (Hz)
 dev = [r_pass r_stop];
                                 % 通帶與阻帶誤差
                                 % 頻帶響應:通帶=1,阻帶=0
mags = [1 0];
 % 使用 kaiserord 計算所需的階數與參數
 [M_kaiser, Wn, beta, ftype] = kaiserord(Fedge, mags, dev, fs);
M_kaiser = M_kaiser + 3;
% 理想演波器脈衝響應乘上 Kaiser window
 n = -M_kaiser / 2 : M_kaiser / 2;
 hd = (wc / pi) * sinc((wc / pi) * n);
 w_kaiser = kaiser(M_kaiser + 1, beta)';
 LP_Kaiser = hd .* w_kaiser;
 % 帚出脈衝響應圖
 x = 0 : M_{kaiser};
figure;
 stem(x, LP_Kaiser);
 title('Impulse Response of Kaiser Window FIR Filter');
 xlabel('Sampling(n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
grid on;
% 盘出脈衝響應圖
x = 0 : M_{kaiser};
figure;
stem(x, LP_Kaiser);
title('Impulse Response of Kaiser Window FIR Filter');
xlabel('Sampling(n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
grid on;
% 使用 freqz 盘頻率響應 ( 横軸轉換為 rad/sec )
[H, w] = freqz(LP_Kaiser, 1, 2048);
omega = w * fs; % 將 rad/sample → rad/sec
figure;
plot(omega, 20*log10(abs(H)), 'LineWidth', 1.3); grid on;
xlabel('Frequency (rad/sec)');
ylabel('Magnitude (dB)');
title('Frequency Response of Kaiser FIR Filter (rad/sec)');
xlim([0, pi * fs]); % 限制在 Nyquist 頻率 (rad/sec)
```

Result





Comment

從圖中可以看到,Kaiser window 的 M=18,L=M+1=19,比 Hamming、Hann 和 Blackman 都來的得小。

除此之外,在 psaaband 中,Kaiser window 有大於-0.2dB;在 stopband 中,可以看到 Kaiser 在 ωs 時為-64.4126dB,在 ωs 之後 的最大值為-64.0599dB,均有小於題目所要求的 stopband

attenuation (-60dB)_o

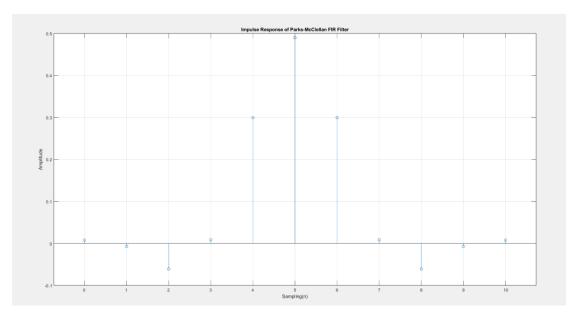
Step

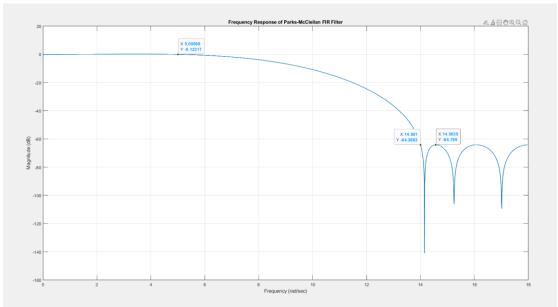
- i. 透過 ω=Ω*Ts,找出 ωp 和 ωs。
- ii. 定義 ideal lowpass filter 的 cutoff frequency ωc 為 (ωp + ωs)/2; 定義 transition bandwidth 為 ws wp (因爲

 Transition Bandwidth≈Mainlobe Width)
- iii. 利用 $f=\Omega/2\pi$,計算 Kaiser window 所需參數 fp、fs、δ1、δ2
- iv. 利用 kaiserord 函數,得到 M 和 β
- v. 發現 M 不符合規範, 最後使用 M=M+3。
- vi. 利用 kaiser 函數得到 kaiser window,再分別乘上 ideal lowpass impulse response,即得到正確的 windowing。
- (c) Repeat (b) with the Parks-McClellan method. (d) Compare the results of (a), (b) and (c).
 - Code

```
clear; clc;
analog wp = 5;
analog ws = 14;
fs = 36 / (2 * pi);
Ts = 1 / fs;
% 類比頻率轉數位頻率 (rad/sample)
wp = analog_wp * Ts;
ws = analog ws * Ts;
wc = (wp + ws) / 2;
transition BW = ws - wp;
% Parks-McClellan 設計參數(轉換為 Hz)
analog fp = analog wp / (2 * pi);
analog_fs = analog_ws / (2 * pi);
r_{pass} = 1 - (10 ^ (-0.2 / 20));
r stop = 10 ^ (-60 / 20);
% 頻率邊界與設計規格
Fedge = [analog_fp analog_fs];
dev = [r pass r stop];
mags = [1 0];
% 計算 FIR 階數與設計參數
[M, fo, ao, w] = firpmord(Fedge, mags, dev, fs);
LP_Parks = firpm(M+3, fo, ao, w); % 多加 3 階以符合要求
% 盘出脈衝響應
x = 0 : M+3;
figure;
stem(x, LP Parks);
title('Impulse Response of Parks-McClellan FIR Filter');
xlabel('Sampling(n)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
grid on;
% 使用 freqz 盘頻率響應 ( 横軸轉換為 rad/sec )
[H, w] = freqz(LP_Parks, 1, 2048);
omega = w * fs; % 將 rad/sample → rad/sec
figure;
plot(omega, 20*log10(abs(H)), 'LineWidth', 1.3); grid on;
xlabel('Frequency (rad/sec)');
ylabel('Magnitude (dB)');
title('Frequency Response of Parks-McClellan FIR Filter');
xlim([0, pi * fs]);
```

Result





Comment

從圖中可以看到, Parks-McClellan 的 M=10,L=M+1=11,比 Hamming、Hann、Blackman 和 Kaiser 都來的得小。

除此之外,在 psaaband 中,Parks-McClellan 有大於-0.2dB;在 stopband 中,可以看到 Parks-McClellan 在 ω s 為-64.2683dB,在 ω s 之後的最大值為-64.198dB,均有小於題目所要求的 stopband attenuation(-60dB)。

Step

- i. 透過 ω=Ω*Ts, 找出 ωp 和 ωs。
- ii. 定義 ideal lowpass filter 的 cutoff frequency ωc 為 (ωp+

- ωs)/2; 定義 transition bandwidth 為 ws wp(因爲 Transition Bandwidth≈Mainlobe Width)
- iii. 利用 f=ω/2π,計算 Parks-McClellan 所需參數
- iv. 利用 firpmord 函數,得到 M、頻率 fo、增益 ao 和權重 w
- v. 因爲 M 不符合題目要求的數值,最後是使用 M=M+3 才能符合。
- vi. 將剛剛得到的濾波器階數*M*輸入到 firpm 函數得到 Parks-McClellan。

- (d) Compare the results of (a), (b) and (c).
 - 在 (a) 中所使用的三種傳統 window (如 Hamming、Hann、Blackman) 雖然都能符合設計規格,但所需的階數通常偏高。這是因為這類 window 必須在 mainlobe width 與 sidelobe area 之間做權衡,無法同時對通帶與阻帶的 ripple 做精準控制,因此為了保險起見,常會產生過度設計(order 比較大)。但這些方法的優點是設計流程簡單、概念直觀,計算上也較為快速。
 - (b) 所使用的 Kaiser window 提供一個可調參數 β, 可以針對不同 ripple 與 transition band 做出更有彈性的調整。由於能更有效地控制主 瓣與旁瓣的關係,階數通常比 (a) 更小。不過其限制在於 ripple 的設定 需同時滿足通帶誤差 (rpass) 與阻帶誤差(rstop)中較小的那個要求,這 會降低彈性,有時仍會造成階數偏高。在計算上,會比 (a) 稍微複雜一 些。
 - (c) 採用的 Parks-McClellan 則是透過最佳化方法來設計 FIR 濾波器。它能分別設定通帶與阻帶的最大 ripple, 並自動調整 ripple 分布以達到最小階數, 因此在三者中效率最佳。不過此方法涉及 firpmord 和 firpm 函數去進行計算和設計,設計流程較複雜。