ECE 310

Digital Signal Processing

Spring, 2021, ZJUI Campus

Lecture 25

Topics:

✓ Introduction to digital filter design

Educational Objectives:

- ✓ Understand FIR filters, IIR filters, their filter structures and characteristics
- ✓ Understand generalized linear phase

Digital Filter Design

$$X_a(t)$$
 $H_a(\Omega)$
 $y_a(t)$

A desired $H_a(\Omega)$



A desired $H_d(\omega) = H_a(\frac{\omega}{T})$

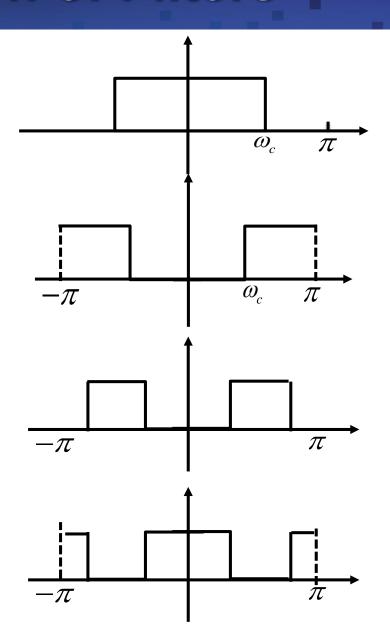
Classification of Filters

-Low-pass filter (LP)

-High-pass filter (HP)

-Band-pass filter (BP)

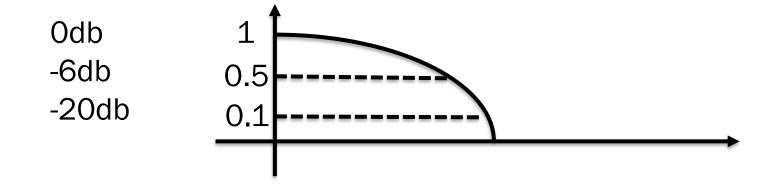
-Band-stop filter (BS)



Passband, Stop Band and Transition Band

Magnitude: dB (Decibel)

$$20\log_{10}|H_d(\omega)| \quad or \quad 10\log_{10}|H_d(\omega)|^2$$



Generalized Linear Phase (GLP)

$$\angle H_d(\omega) = -\omega M$$
 linear phase

Generalized LP:

$$H_d(\omega) = R(\omega)e^{-j\omega M}$$
 (type1)

$$H_d(\omega) = R(\omega)e^{j(\alpha - \omega M)}$$
 (type2)

 $R(\omega)$: a real function

 $\alpha: \pi/2$

Examples

Determine the phase response of the following filters

a)
$$\{h_n\}_{n=0}^2 = \{1, -1, 1\}$$

b)
$$\{h_n\}_{n=0}^2 = \{-\frac{1}{4}, 1, -\frac{1}{4}\}$$

c)
$$\{h_n\}_{n=1}^2 = \{1, -1\}$$

Pole-Zero Filters

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} b_k z^{-k}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} a_k z^{-k}}$$

$$y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + ... + a_{N-1} y[n-N+1] = b_0 x[n] + ... + b_{N-1} x[n-N+1]$$

FIR:
$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} b_k z^{-k}$$

$$h[n] = \{b_0, ..., b_{N-1}\}$$

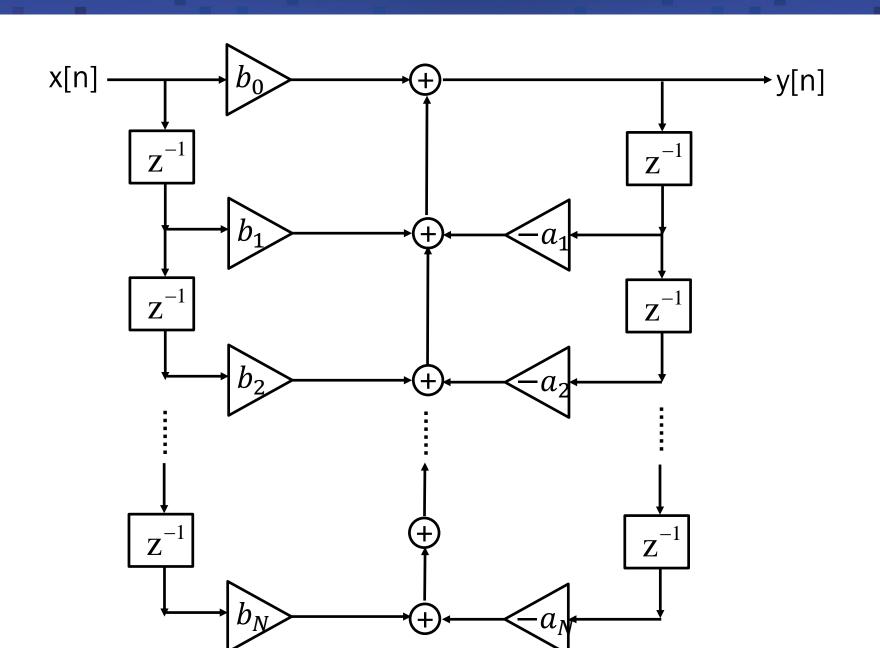
not so "good" magnitude response

IIR:
$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} b_k z^{-k}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} a_k z^{-k}}$$

e.g.
$$h[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n], H(z) = \frac{z}{z-1/2}$$

- not so "good" phase response
- "good" magnitude response

Direct Form I



Direct Form II

