Complex Nonlinearities for Audio Signal Processing

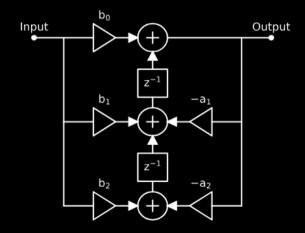
Jatin Chowdhury

Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics (CCRMA)

Nonlinear Filters

Biquad Filter

Transposed Direct Form II



Biquad Filter

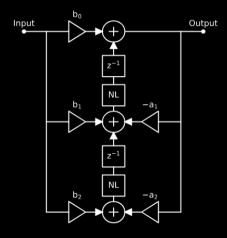
Difference equation:

$$y[n] = b_0 u[n] + b_1 u[n-1] + b_2 u[n-2] - a_1 y[n-1] - a_2 y[n-2]$$
 (1)

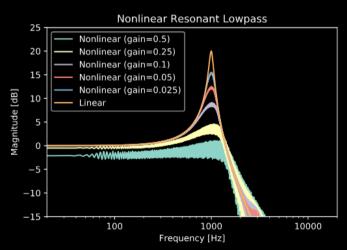
State space formulation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \\ y[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ y[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u[n]$$
 (2)

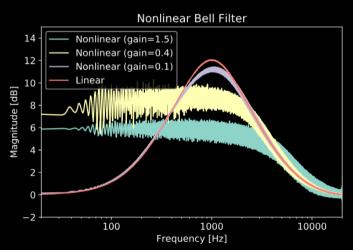
4



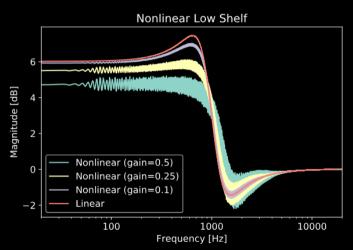
Saturating nonlinearities →nonlinear resonance



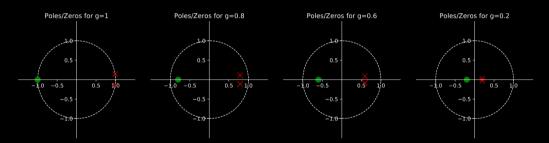
Saturating nonlinearities →nonlinear resonance



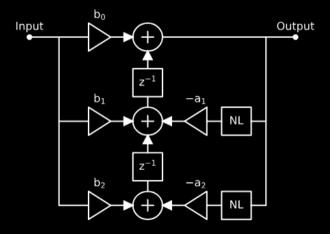
Saturating nonlinearities →nonlinear resonance



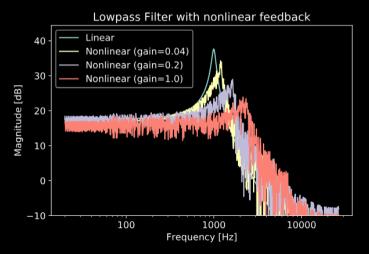
Pole/zero movement



Nonlinear Feedback Filter

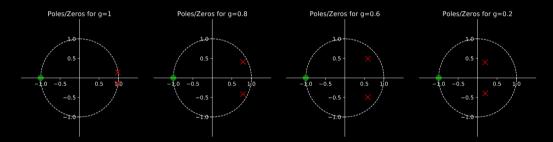


Nonlinear Feedback Filter Saturating nonlinearity →cutoff frequency modulation



Nonlinear Feedback Filter

Pole/zero movement

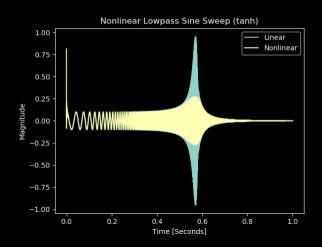


Questions:

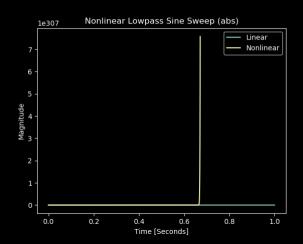
Can we guarantee that a nonlinear filter will be stable given that its linear corrolary is stable?

For what subset of nonlinear functions is this guaranteed?

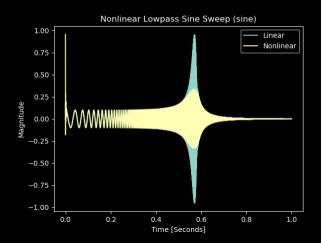
Test case: saturating nonlinearity, $f_{NL} = \tanh(x) \rightarrow \mathsf{STABLE!}$



Test case: full wave rectifier, $f_{NL} = 0.45|x| \rightarrow UNSTABLE!$



Test case: sine, $f_{NL} = \sin(x) \rightarrow \mathsf{STABLE!}$



Lyapunov Stability¹

1. Form state space equation:

$$\mathbf{x}[n+1] = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}[n]) \tag{3}$$

- 2. Find Jacobian J of f
- 3. If every element of J is less than 1 at some operating point, the system is Lyapunov stable about that point.

¹Lyapunov.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \\ y[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{h} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ y[n] \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u[n]$$
(4)

$$h_1(x_1[n], x_2[n], y[n]) = f_{NL}(x_2[n]) - a_1 y[n]$$

$$h_2(x_1[n], x_2[n], y[n]) = -a_2 y[n]$$

$$h_3(x_1[n], x_2[n], y[n]) = f_{NL}(x_1[n])$$
(5)

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & f'_{NL}(x_2[n]) & -a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_2 \\ f'_{NL}(x_1[n]) & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6)

Note that if f'_{NL} does not exist at some point, the system is NOT stable at that point.

Nonlinear Feedback Stability

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \\ y[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{h} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ y[n] \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u[n]$$
 (7)

$$h_1(x_1[n], x_2[n], y[n]) = x_2[n] - a_1 f_{NL}(y[n])$$

$$h_2(x_1[n], x_2[n], y[n]) = -a_2 f_{NL}(y[n])$$

$$h_3(x_1[n], x_2[n], y[n]) = x_1[n]$$
(8)

Nonlinear Feedback Stability

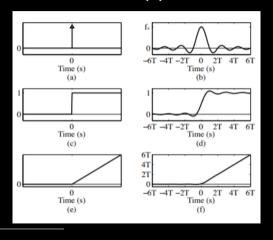
$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -a_1 f'_{NL}(y[n]) \\ 0 & 0 & -a_2 f'_{NL}(y[n]) \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (9)

General stability contstraint:

$$|f'_{NL}(x)| \le 1 \tag{10}$$

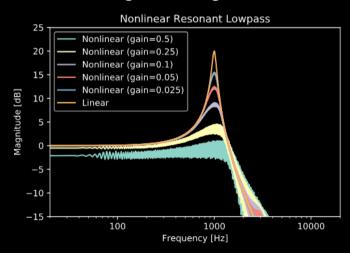
Note: if the $f'_{NL}(x)$ does not exist, the filter is not guaranteed stable.

If derivative doesn't exist at every point: use BLAMP²!

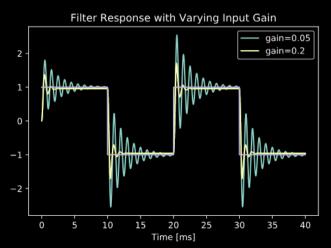


²BLAMP.

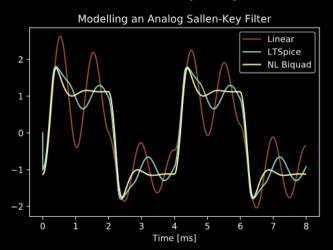
Can we use this for analog modelling?



Parameters: nonlinearities, input gain



Modelling an overdriven Sallen-Key lowpass filter



Conclusion

Goals

- Tools for musicians/mixing engineeers
- Inspiration/explanations for audio effect makers
- A academic paper (or two)

Presentation Audio plugins (VST/AU)



Presentation Medium articles



Presentation

Links:

- https://github.com/jatinchowdhury18/ ComplexNonlinearities
- https://medium.com/@jatinchowdhury18

Thank you!