

Freqz(Module)

January 25, 2017

- 1 This is a module which has a function `freqz` which can be used to plot the frequency response of a filter or a digital signal and outputs the plot for frequency response and phase response for the given filter or signal.

1.0.1 Input:

Inputs for the function `freqz` are as follows: ##### 'b' - vector of Filter coefficients in the numerator of its transfer function ##### 'a' - vector of Filter coefficients in the denominator of its transfer function (default value is 1 for FIR filter) ##### 'whole' - boolean parameter for plotting the frequency/phase for the complete timeperiod (cycle/2pi) ##### axisFreqz - vector of values for scaling axes of Frequency response. Vector structure: [xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax]. ##### axisPhase - vector of values for scaling axes of Phase response. Vector structure: [xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax].

1.0.2 Output:

Shows a plot with two subplots of frequency response on top and phase response at the bottom for the given signal or for filter coefficients provided.

1.0.3 Import the relevant modules and define the function.

```
In [1]: # Module for show impulse response answer
        # Julia Peter, Mathias Kuntze
        #Modified, Gerald Schuller, Nov. 2016

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from scipy import signal as sp

def freqz(b, a=1, whole = False, axisFreqz = None, axisPhase = None):

    w, h = sp.freqz(b, a, worN=512, whole=whole)
    #w = w/np.pi
    fig = plt.figure()
    plt.title('Digital filter frequency response')
    plt.subplot(2,1,1)
```

```

plt.plot(w, 20 * np.log10(abs(h)), 'b')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude (dB)')
plt.xlabel('Normalized Frequency')
plt.grid()
if axisFreqz is not None:
    plt.axis(axisFreqz)

plt.subplot(2,1,2)
#angles = np.unwrap(np.angle(h))
angles = np.angle(h)
plt.plot(w, angles, 'g')
plt.ylabel('Angle (radians)')
plt.xlabel('Normalized Frequency')
plt.grid()

if axisPhase is not None:
    plt.axis(axisPhase)

plt.show()
return h

```