



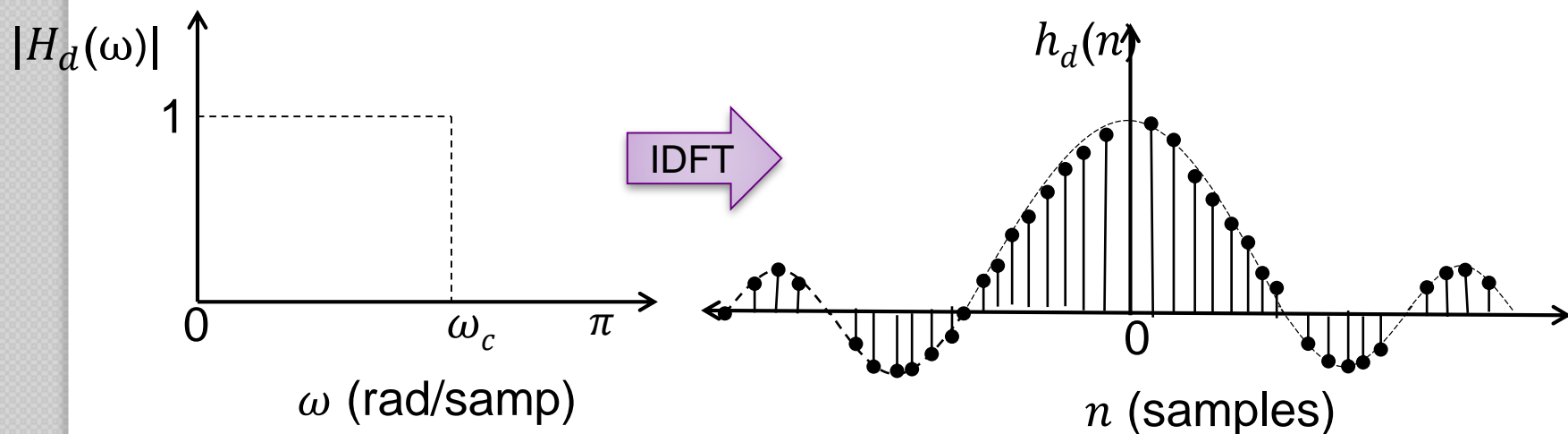
Digital Signal Processing (EE313): FIR filter design using windowing

Krishnan C.M.C

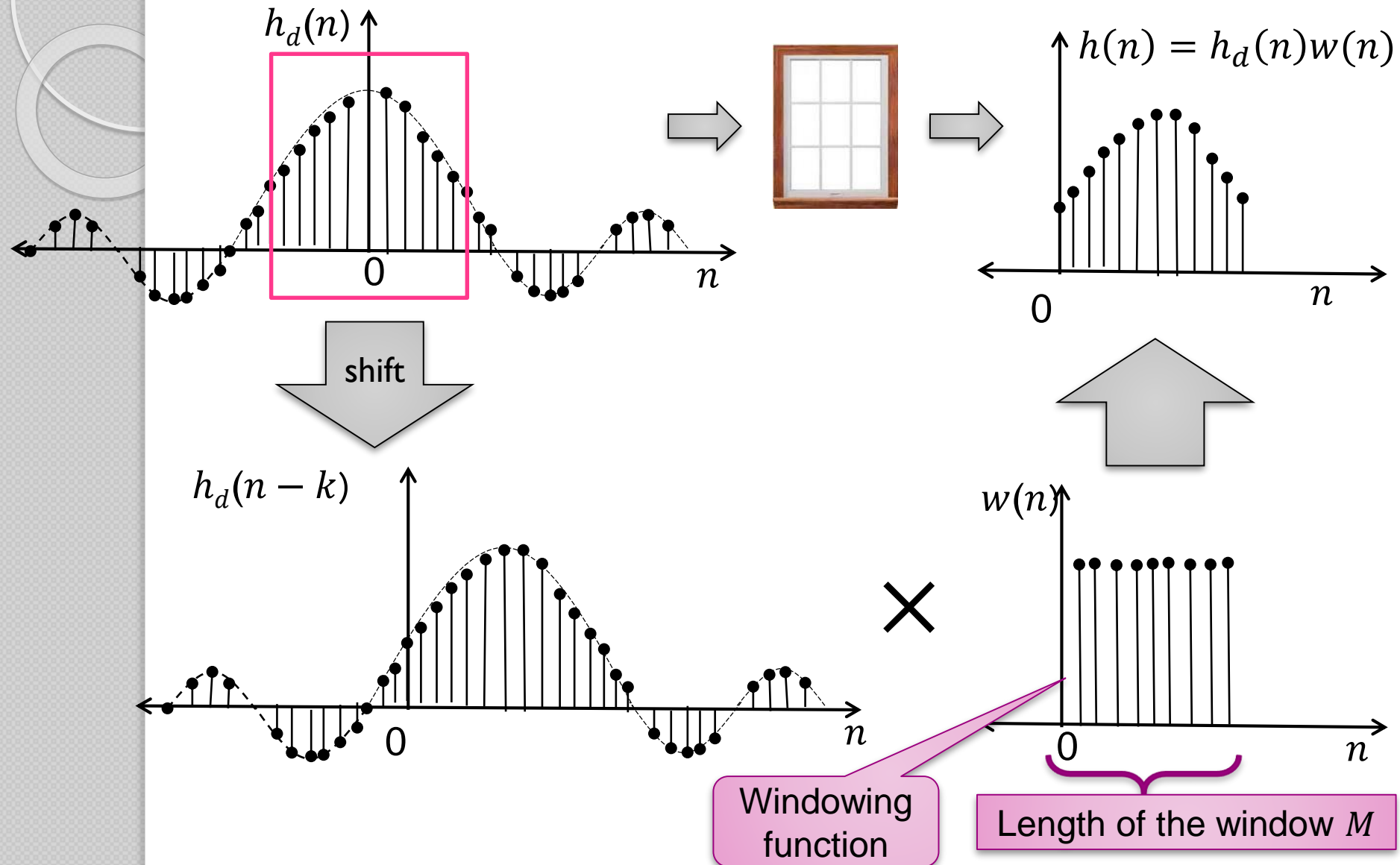
Assistant Professor, E&E,
NITK Surathkal

Design using windows:

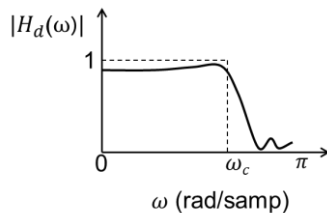
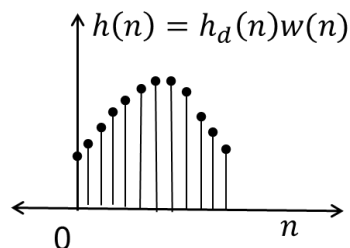
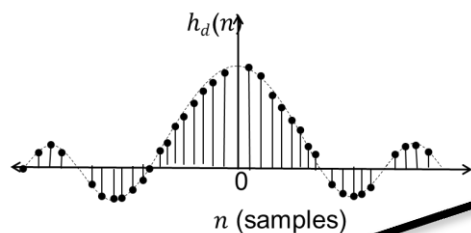
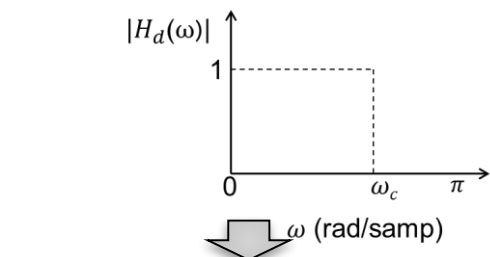
- Starts from a desired frequency response (mostly ideal response)
- Ideal response is:
 - acausal
 - stays for infinite duration



Design using windows:

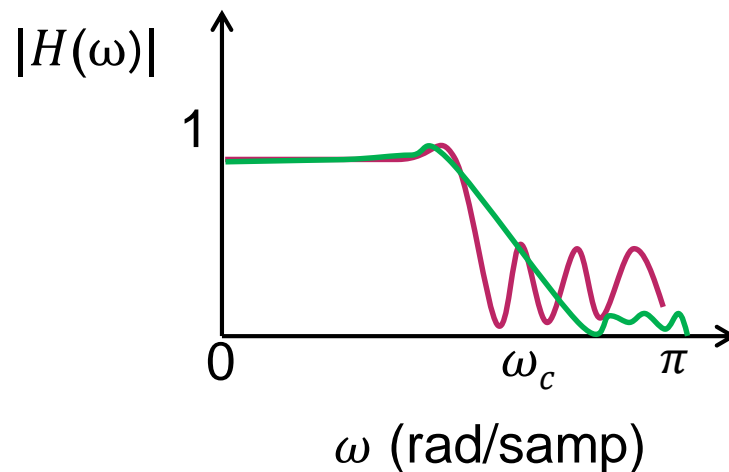


Design using windows:



Time domain Windowing of the ideal impulse response

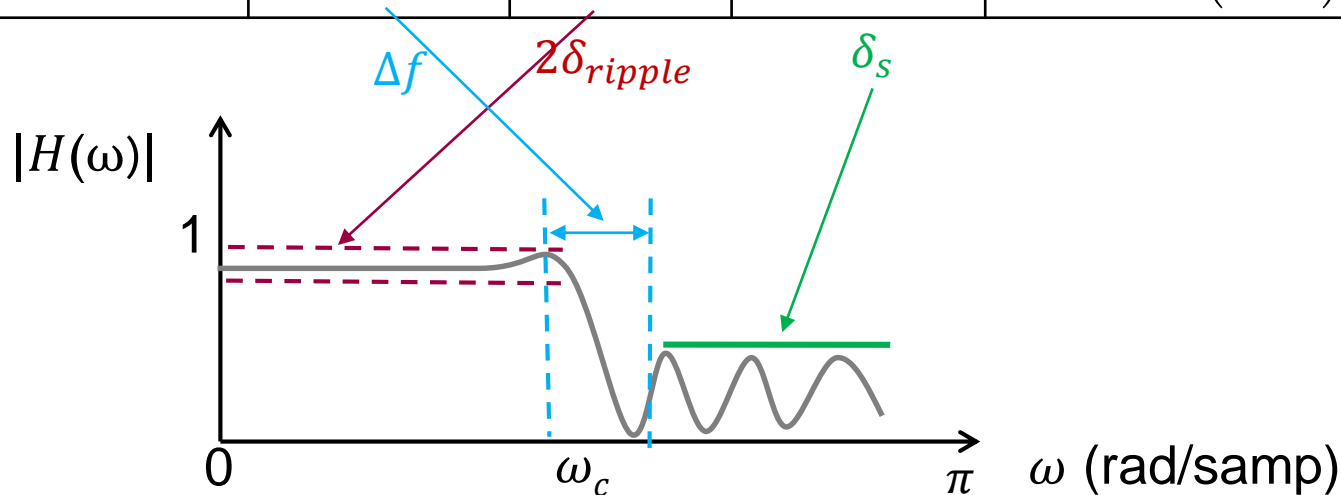
- Rectangular
- Hamming/Hanning



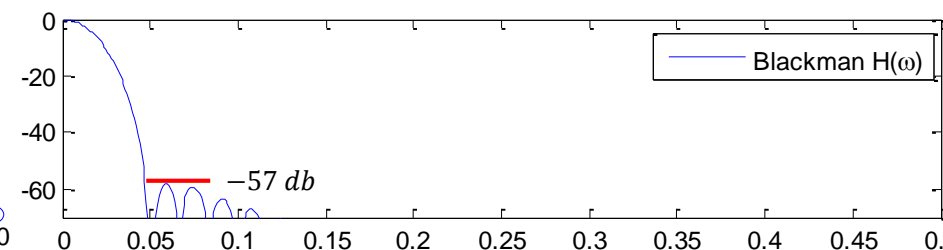
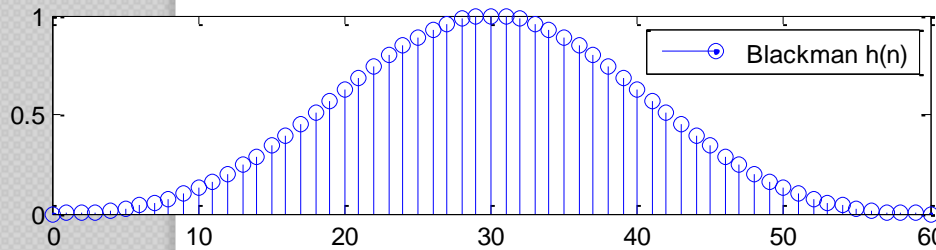
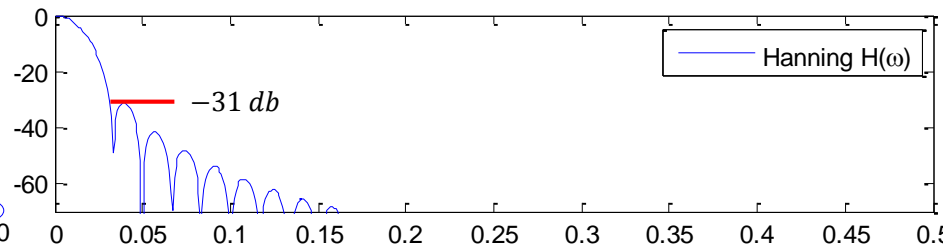
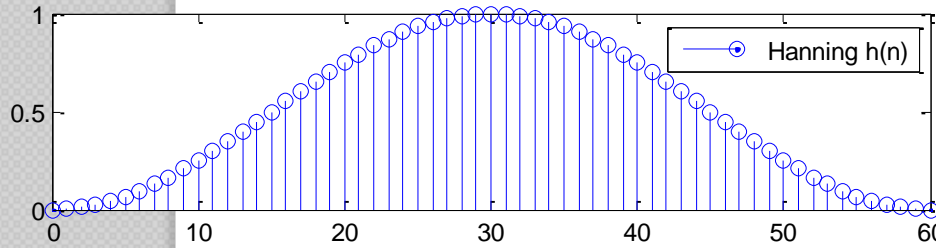
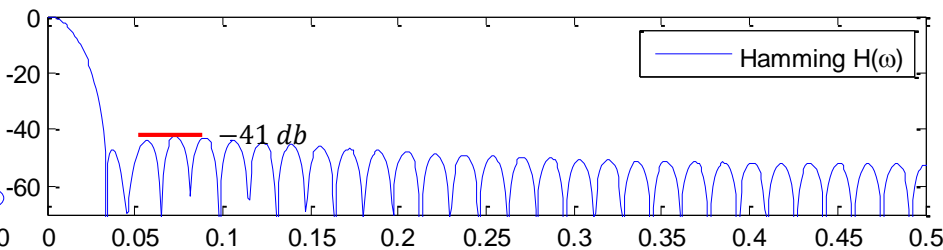
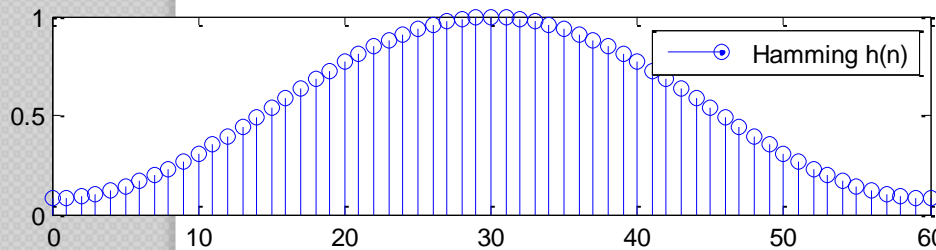
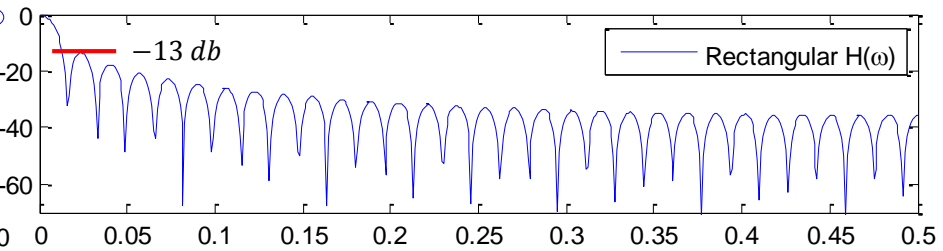
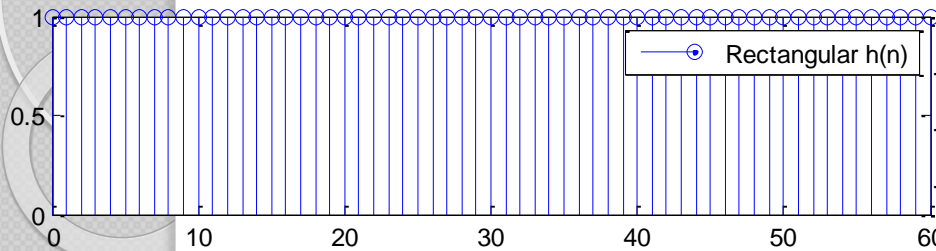
Different window functions:

Window Properties

Window	Transition width (Hz) normalized	Pass band ripple	Stop band attenuation	Time-domain sequence $0 \leq n \leq M - 1$
Rectangular	$\frac{.9}{M}$	.07416	21	1
Hanning	$\frac{3.1}{M}$	.0546	44	$.5 - .5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{M-1}\right)$
Hamming	$\frac{3.3}{M}$	.0194	53	$.54 - .46 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{M-1}\right)$
Blackman	$\frac{5.5}{M}$	.0017	75	$.42 - .5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{M-1}\right) + .08 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi n}{M-1}\right)$



Different window functions:



FIR Filter design flow chart:

