

Digital Filter Design & Implementation

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2 x 1.5 hrs

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Digital and Analog Filters

- ❖ Analog filters are usually implemented in L(inductors) and C (capacitors). For high precision, crystal and ceramic, saw filters are used.
- ❖ Low frequency analog filters are bulky because of large inductance and capacitance needed. Analog filters have implementation advantages in high frequency.
- ❖ Digital filters are implemented in arithmetic operations, thus is very precise (5% accuracy for C, but 0.01% for digital)
- ❖ The number of arithmetic operations is proportional to the sampling frequency.

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Digital Filters

❖ Types of Digital Filters:

- low-pass, band-pass, high-pass, notch-filter, allpass, etc.

❖ FIR and IIR Digital Filters

❖ Multiplierless filters

❖ Filters for sampling rate conversion

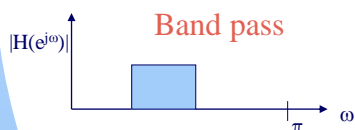
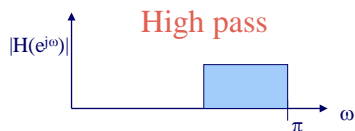
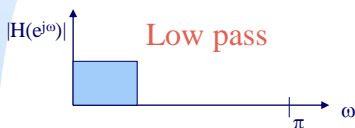
❖ Structures of Digital Filters

- Direct, cascade, parallel forms
- State-space realizations
- Orthogonal digital filter

❖ Quantization Errors, Stability, accuracy

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Types of Digital Filters



❖ Usages:

- Low pass: anti-aliasing, smoothing, noise reduction
- High pass: DC removal, baseline wander reduction
- Band pass: noise reduction

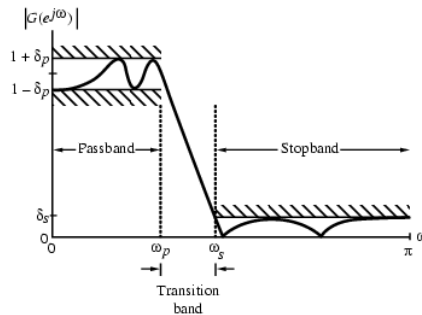
❖ Design:

- Choose FIR or IIR filter coefficients to approximate desired frequency response.
- Usually the designed filter coefficients are not unique! Leaving large design space to be explored. Passband, stopband ripples.

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Digital filter specifications

- ❖ For example the magnitude response $|G(e^{j\omega})|$ of a digital lowpass filter may be given as indicated below



* Transition bandwidth is important for filter order determination.

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Digital filter specifications

- ❖ In practice, passband edge frequency F_p and stopband edge frequency F_s are specified in Hz
- ❖ For digital filter design, normalized bandedge frequencies need to be computed from specifications in Hz using

$$\omega_p = \frac{\Omega_p}{F_T} = \frac{2\pi F_p}{F_T} = 2\pi F_p T$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{\Omega_s}{F_T} = \frac{2\pi F_s}{F_T} = 2\pi F_s T$$

F_T is the sampling frequency

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Digital filter specifications

Filter specification parameters

- ❖ ω_p - passband edge frequency
- ❖ ω_s - stopband edge frequency
- ❖ δ_p - peak ripple value in the passband
- ❖ δ_s - peak ripple value in the stopband

Digital filter specifications

- ❖ **Practical specifications are often given in terms of loss function (in dB)**

- ❖
$$G(\omega) = -20 \log_{10} |G(e^{j\omega})|$$

- ❖ Peak passband ripple

$$\alpha_p = -20 \log_{10}(1 - \delta_p) \text{ dB}$$

- ❖ Minimum stopband attenuation

$$\alpha_s = -20 \log_{10}(\delta_s) \text{ dB}$$

Filter 복잡도

- ❖ W_p 와 W_s 의 차이를 **transition bandwidth**라 하며 이 사이가 좁을 수록 **filter** 의 차수가 높아야 한다 (복잡하다). 보통 0.05π 정도는 준다.
- ❖ **Passband ripple**은 0dB (이상적, 불가능한 값)이상으로 0.5 dB, 1 dB 등으로 준다. 이 값이 클 수록 필터의 **ripple** 은 크지만 차수가 낮아진다.
- ❖ **Stopband ripple** 또는 **rejection** 은 **stopband**에서의 감쇄된 값으로 -40dB (amplitude로 1/100)에서 -80dB (1/10000)의 값을 가진다. 이 감쇄가 클 수록 차수가 높은 어려운 필터가 된다.

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Digital filter의 구성요소

- ❖ **Multiplier**
- ❖ **Adder**
- ❖ **Delay:** z^{-1} 로 표현하며, 한 샘플 지연을 의미한다.
- ❖ 이 때 **delay**의 개수를 가지고 몇차의 **filter** 라고 말한다.
- ❖ **Analog filter: R, C, L, amplifier**
 - 이 때 C, L의 개수를 가지고 필터의 차수를 말한다.

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간단한 digital filtering의 예

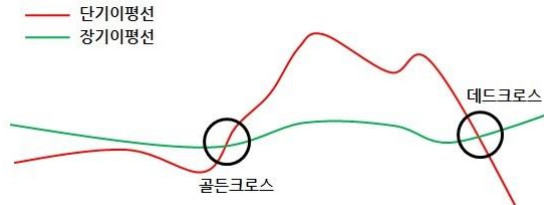
- ❖ 지금부터 과거의 신호를 10개 합쳐서 결과로 낸다.
- ❖ 즉 $y[n] = x[n] + x[n-1] + \dots + x[n-9]$
- ❖ 이렇게 지금부터 과거의 신호를 합쳐서 내는 것을 **moving average**라 한다. 이 때 더하는 것의 개수를 늘릴 수록 더 강력한 **lowpass filter** 가 된다. 즉 높은 주파수 성분이 없어진다.
- ❖ 주식값: 이동평균
 - 5일, 20일, 60일, 120일 이동평균
- ❖ **Moving average filter**: 매우 간단한 **lowpass filter**이고 구현하는데 계산이 매우 간단하다 (곱셈 없다).

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Golden cross, dead cross



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간단한 filter

- ❖ $y[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$
- ❖ 이 필터는 어떤 특징을 가지는가?
- ❖ DC를 집어 넣으면, 즉 $x[n] = x[n-1]$ 이 경우는 $y[n]$ 으로 0 이 나온다.
- ❖ $X[n] = \cos(\pi n)$ 을 넣는다. (매우 높은 주파수 신호)
- ❖ $y[n] = \cos(\pi n) - \cos(\pi(n-1))$
 $= \cos(\pi n) - \cos(\pi n - \pi) = 2 \cos(\pi n)$

High pass filter 가 된다.

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일반적인 구조의 FIR filter

❖ **FIR filter (Finite Impulse Response) filter:**
input signal 을 delay한 후 각각을 계수로 multiply 한 후 모두 더한다.

❖ **The basic FIR Filter equation is**

$$y[n] = \sum h[k] x[n-k] \quad \text{for } k = 0 \text{ to } M-1$$

where $h[k]$ is an array of constants (filter coefficients)

M=3 인 경우

```
y[0] = h0*x[0]+h1*x[-1] +h2*x[-2]
y[1] = h0*x[1]+h1*x[0] +h2*x[-1]
y[2] = h0*x[2]+h1*x[1] +h2*x[0]
y[3] = h0*x[3]+h1*x[2] +h2*x[1]
```

```
//N 개의 출력 계산 y[0] ~ y[N-1]
```

```
For (n=0; n<N; n++) {
```

```
    y[n]=0;
```

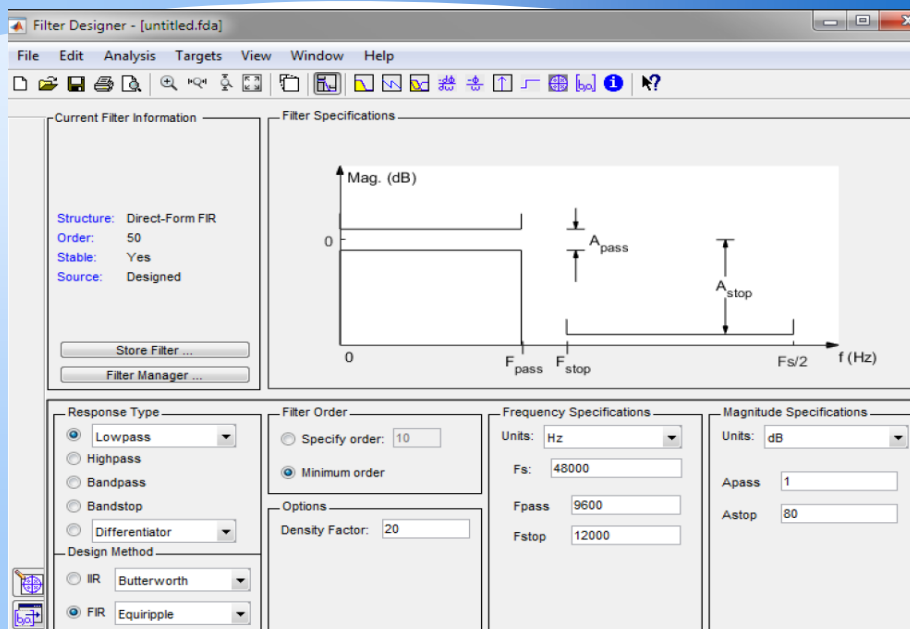
```
    For (k = 0;k<M;k++)
```

```
        //inner loop
```

```
        y[n] = y[n] + h[k]*x[n-k];}
```

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Matlab 의 filter designer



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Filter design specification

- ❖ Filter structure: FIR filter direct form (무난)
- ❖ Filter의 종류: lowpass, high pass, bandpass 등
- ❖ Design method: Equiripple (CAD 방법)
- ❖ Sampling frequency: 현재 사용하는 system의 sampling frequency를 주어도 되고, $F_s = 1$ 로 두고 설계해도 됨. $F_s = 1$ 에서 $F_{pass} = 0.1$ 인 것과 $F_s = 10\text{KHz}$ 에서 $F_{pass} = 1\text{KHz}$ 인 것은 동일한 digital filter
- ❖ Passband ripple (여기에서는 1dB), stopband attenuation (여기에서는 80dB)를 준다.
- ❖ 그러면 금방 filter order M 을 정하고 계수를 준다.

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FIR Digital Filter Order Estimation

Kaiser's Formula:
$$N \cong \frac{-20 \log_{10}(\sqrt{\delta_p \delta_s})}{14.6(\omega_s - \omega_p)/2\pi}$$

- ❖ **ie N is inversely proportional to transition band width and not on transition band location**
- ❖ 설계된 filter 의 order 가 너무 크다 (즉 계산 많이 든다). 그래서 줄여야 한다. 그러면 **transition bandwidth**를 늘리고, **attenuation** 을 작게 해야 한다 (**80dB => 60dB => 40dB**)

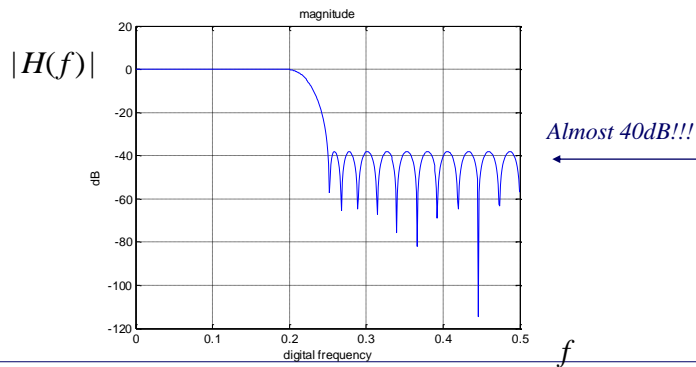
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Example: Low Pass Filter

Passband $f = 0.2$ ($f_s = 1$ 기준)

Stopband $f = 0.25$ with attenuation 40dB

Choose order $N=40/(22*(0.25-0.20))=37$

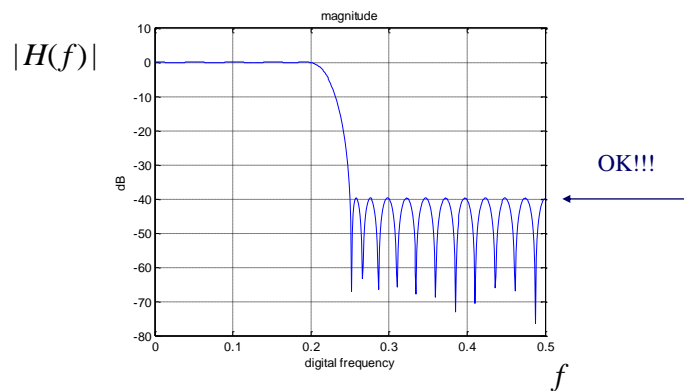


Example: Low Pass Filter

Passband $f = 0.2$

Stopband $f = 0.25$ with attenuation 40dB

Choose order $N=40 > 37$



Linear phase filter - symmetric FIR

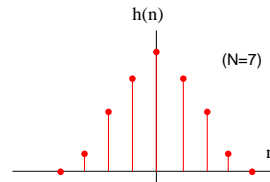
- ❖ $h(n) = h(-n)$
- ❖ Evaluate the frequency response (assuming that N is odd) and $h(n)$ is real-valued

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} h(n) z^{-n}$$

if $h(n) = h(-n)$ we get

$$H(e^{j2\pi\Omega}) = h(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} h(n) (e^{-j2\pi n\Omega} + e^{+j2\pi n\Omega})$$

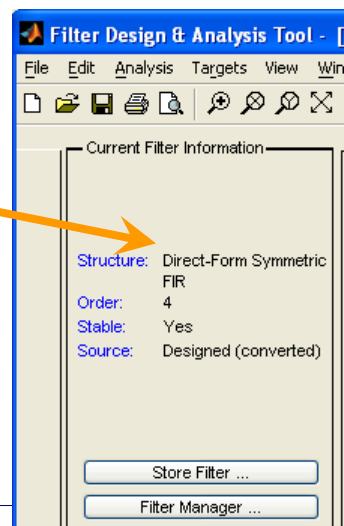
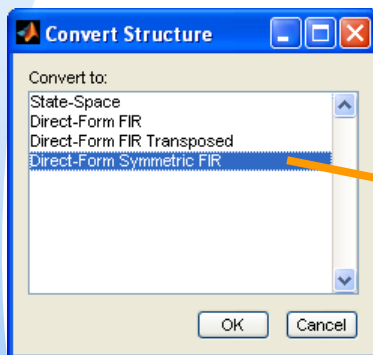
$$H(e^{j2\pi\Omega}) = h(0) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} h(n) \cos[2\pi n\Omega]$$



The **frequency response is real**: phase shift is 0 or 180 degrees

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Edit, Convert Structure ...



MATLAB example 1

```
N = 80; k = 0:(N-1);
```

```
b0 = 1;
```

```
b1 = -1;
```

```
b2 = 1;
```

```
B = [b0 b1 b2];
```

```
f = 1/8;
```

```
x = sin(2*pi*f*k+pi/6);
```

```
y = filter(B,1,x);
```

```
subplot(2,1,1)
```

```
systemFIR(0,0,4,5,10,'b')
```

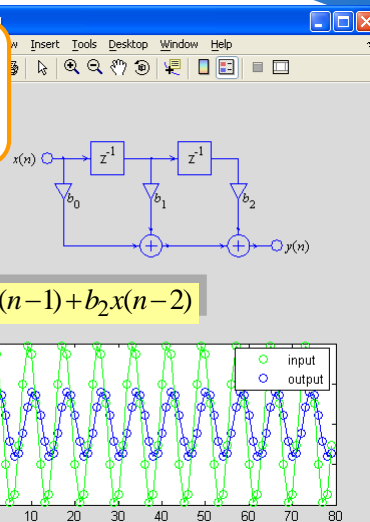
```
subplot(2,1,2)
```

```
plot(k,x,'go', k,y,'bo',...)
```

```
    k,x,'g-', k,y,'b-')
```

```
legend('input','output')
```

MATLAB **filter** command corresponds to the symbol Φ



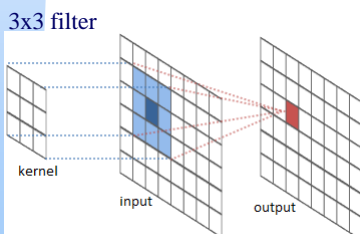
$$y(n) = b_0x(n) + b_1x(n-1) + b_2x(n-2)$$

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2D FIR filter (2D convolution)

❖ 2 dimensional filtering: image 신호처리에 사용함.

❖ Input $x[n_1, n_2] \rightarrow h[n_1, n_2] \rightarrow y[n_1, n_2]$



```
//N^2 개의 출력 계산 y[0,0] ~ y[N-1, N-1]
```

```
For (n1=0; n1<N; n1++) {
```

```
    For (n2=0; n2<N; n2++) {
```

```
        y[n1, n2]=0.0;
```

```
        For (k1 = 0; k1<M; k1++) {
```

```
            For (k2 = 0; k2<M; k2++) {
```

```
                //inner loop
```

```
                y[n1, n2] = y[n1, n2] + h[k1, k2]*x[n1-k1, n2-k2];}}
```

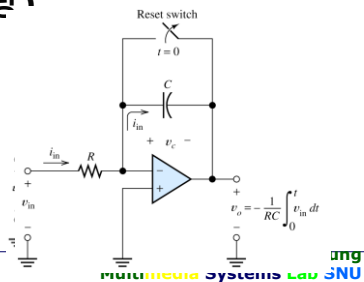
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Recursive filter

- ❖ FIR filter는 입력 $x[n]$ 을 지연시킨 것을 조합하여 $y[n]$ 을 만들었다.
- ❖ Recursive filter는 $x[n]$ 을 지연시킨 것과 함께, $y[n]$ 을 지연시킨 것을 조합하여 $y[n]$ 을 만든다. IIR (infinite impulse response) filter 라고도 한다.

IIR filter 의 예: $y[0] = 0.0$ 으로 초기화,

- ❖ $y[n] = y[n-1] + x[n]$, for $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$
적분기 (accumulator 에 해당)



MATLAB example 3

```
N = 80; k = 0:(N-1);
```

```
a = 0.97;
```

```
B = [0 1];
```

```
A = [1 -a];
```

```
x = (k==0);
```

```
y = filter(B,A,x);
```

```
subplot(3,1,1)
```

```
draw1stIIR(0,0,4,5,10,'b')
```

```
subplot(3,1,2)
```

```
stem(k,x,'r')
```

```
ylabel('input')
```

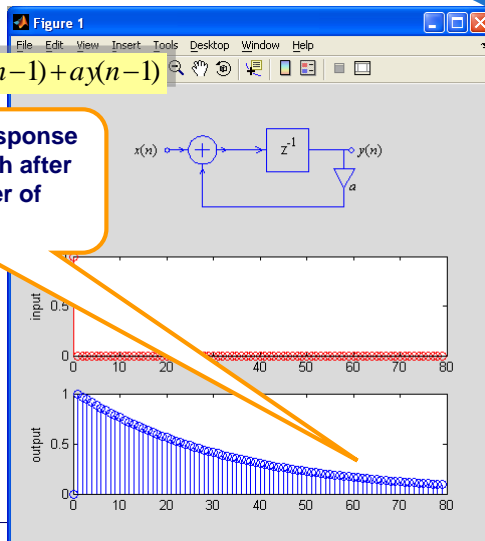
```
subplot(3,1,3)
```

```
stem(k,y,'b')
```

```
ylabel('output')
```

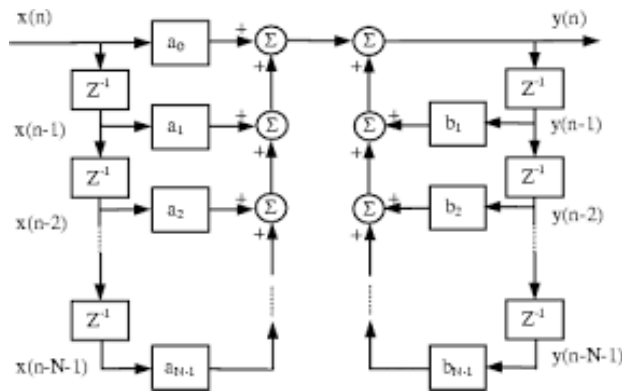
$$y(n) = x(n-1) + ay(n-1)$$

The impulse response does not vanish after finite number of samples



Recursive filter (Nth order)

❖ feed-forward feed-back path



z^{-1} means 1 sample delay

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FIR, IIR digital filters

❖ Let $\{h[n]\}$: impulse response

$\{x(n)\}$: input, $\{y(n)\}$: output

❖ Finite impulse response (FIR) filter:

$$y(n) = \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h(j)x(n-j)$$

❖ Usually, implemented as a feed-forward type.

❖ Infinite impulse response (IIR) filter

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=1}^p a(i)y(n-i) + \sum_{k=0}^q b(k)x(n-k)$$

❖ Recursive formula will impact on computation methods (feedback).

❖ 일반적으로 같은 주파수 특성을 가지는 **filter** 를 만드는게 계산량이 덜 든다.

❖ Stability concerns:

- The magnitude of $y(n)$ may become infinity even all $x(n)$ are finite!
- Coefficient values,
- Quantization error

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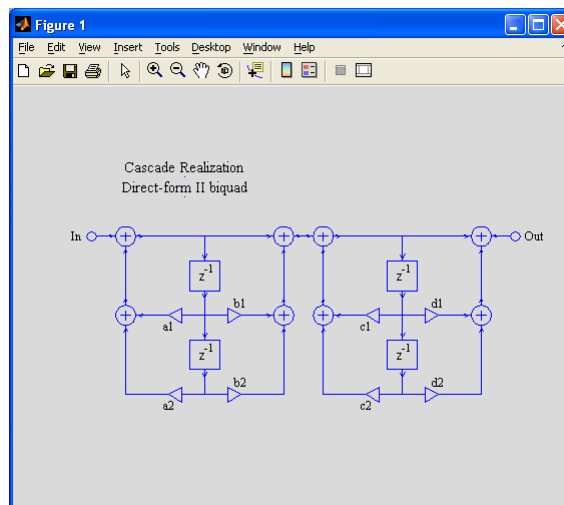
FIR or IIR filter

- ❖ 일반적으로 비슷한 주파수 특성을 가지는 **filter** 를 만드는데 **IIR filter**의 차수가 적게 필요하다. **IIR filter**의 차수는 보통 **10차** 이내인데 비해서 **FIR filter**의 경우는 **100차**가 넘는 경우도 많다.
- ❖ 대략적인 계산량은
- ❖ **FIR filter: output sample의 수*filter order**
- ❖ **IIR filter: output sample의 수 *(feedback 부분 order (P)+ feedforward 부분 order (Q))**
- ❖ **Image processing**에는 꼭 **Linear phase FIR filter**만 사용한다.

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=1}^P a(i)y(n-i) + \sum_{k=0}^Q b(k)x(n-k)$$

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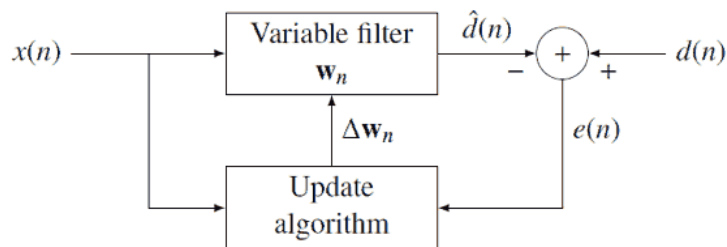
Cascade direct form II



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Adaptive filter

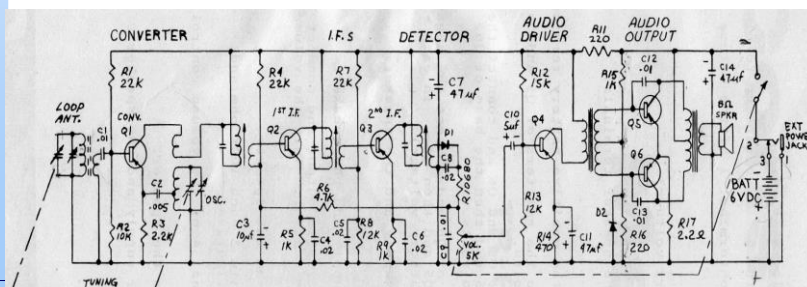
- ❖ Filter의 계수를 신호에 따라서 바꾼다. 즉, 환경 조건에 따라서 필터의 계수를 자동으로 바꾼다.
- ❖ 나중에 비슷한 알고리즘을 **neural network**에서 다룬다.



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SW defined Radio

RF analog -> 고속 ADC ->
(SW: bandpass filtering -> AM demodulation ->
lowpass filter) ->
audio DAC -> audio amp & speaker



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Summary

- ❖ **Digital signal processing** 은 **digital** 연산(승, 가산)과 **memory** (지연)를 이용하여 신호처리를 수행한다.
- ❖ **SW**를 이용하여 구현할 경우 매우 쉽게 시스템의 **parameter** 등을 바꿀 수 있으므로 유연한 시스템 설계가 가능하다.
- ❖ **Sampling frequency** 가 높은 고속 신호처리에는 계산량이 매우 많이 필요하였으나, 현재 고속의 컴퓨터를 이용하기 때문에 **SW**를 이용한 시스템 구현이 가능하다.
- ❖ **Digital filter** 는 **FIR filter** 와 **IIR filter** 등이 있다. 계수를 환경 조건에 따라 바꿀 수 있는 **adaptive filter** 도 있다.