



Shelving Filter Cascade with Adjustable Transition Slope and Bandwidth

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Low Order Shelving Filter Design

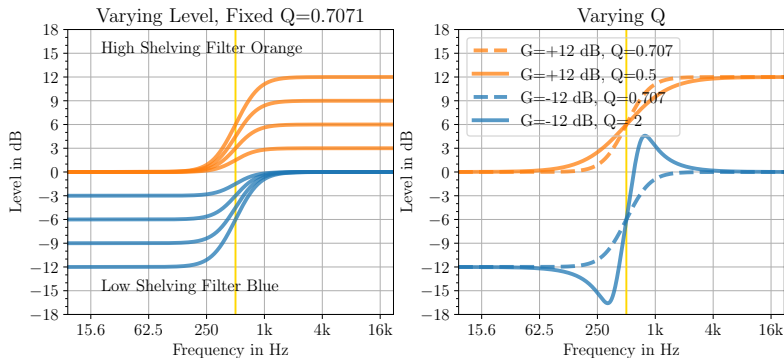


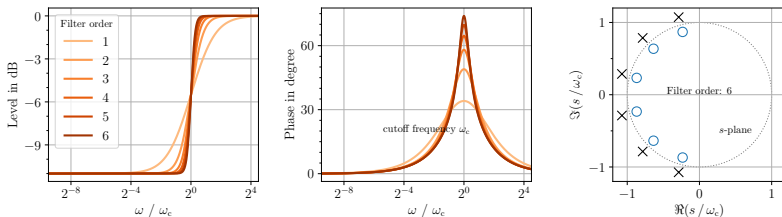
Figure: Typical 2nd order shelving filter with cutoff frequency 500 Hz defined at mid-level. Slope and transition bandwidth is linked to chosen shelving level and Q-factor.

Higher Order Shelving Filter Designs

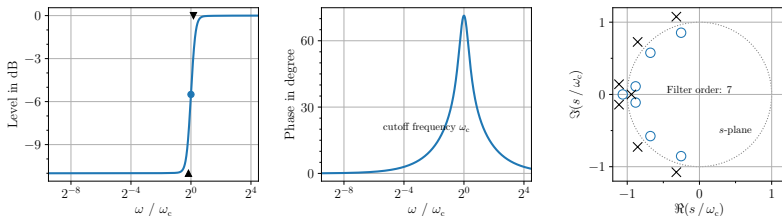
we don't have copyright, please cf. Figure 19

Figure: [McGrath, Baird & Jackson, 2004, 117th AES Conv.]
Approximation of a shelving filter transition band with PEQ biquads.

Higher Order Shelving Filter Designs



[Holters & Zölzer, 2006, 120th AES Conv.] Butterworth alignment of poles and zeros, cf. [US patent: #9 722 560]



[Easty, 2008, 125th AES Conv.] Idea refinement and explicit control of transition band, cf. [US patent #9 203 366]

Proposed: Shelving Filter Cascade

Idea: **Cascade** of 1st / 2nd order low / high shelving filters to create **adjustable transition band**.

Logarithmic alignment due to filter characteristics in log-log domain, also meaningful for human hearing.

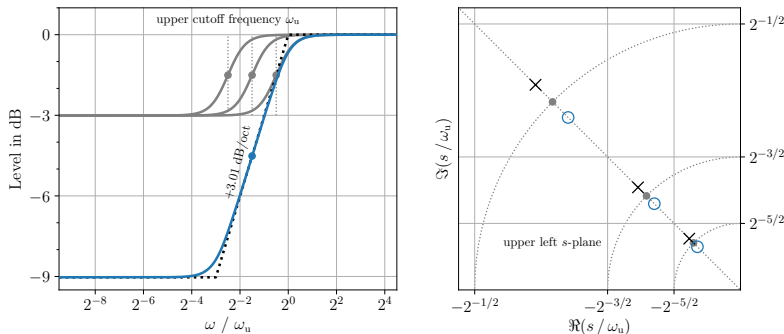


Figure: [Schultz, Hahn, Spors, 2020, 148th AES Conv.]

Example: +3 dB/oct slope and -9 dB shelving gain achieved by one octave spacing of three biquads.

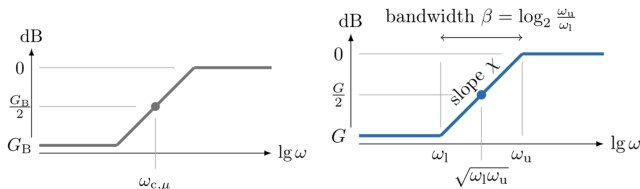
Proposed: Shelving Filter Cascade

Idea: Cascade of 1st / 2nd order low / high shelving filters to create adjustable transition band:

upper cutoff frequency $\omega_u > 0$ in rad/s,

shelving level G in dB, **slope** χ in dB/octave, **bandwidth** $\beta > 0$ in octaves

$$G = \mp \beta \cdot \chi$$



(a) each shelving biquad with mid-level cutoff frequency $\omega_{c,\mu}$.

(b) shelving filter cascade with lower / upper cutoff frequency ω_l/u .

Figure: Parameters of (a) shelving biquad and (b) shelving filter cascade.

Fixed Level with Varied Slope or Bandwidth

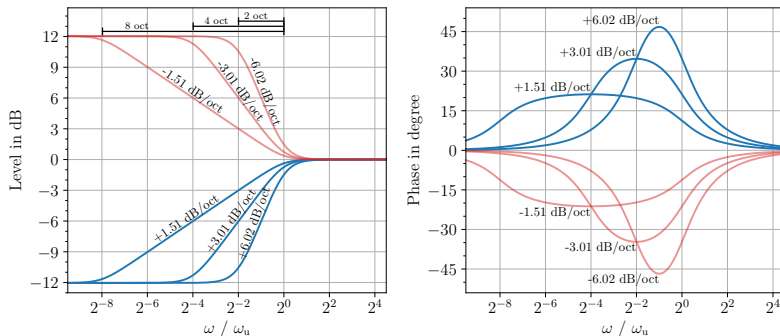


Figure: Fixed shelving level $G = \pm 12$ dB.

Varied slope χ in dB/oct with resulting bandwidth β in oct or vice versa.

Fixed Slope with Varied Bandwidth or Level

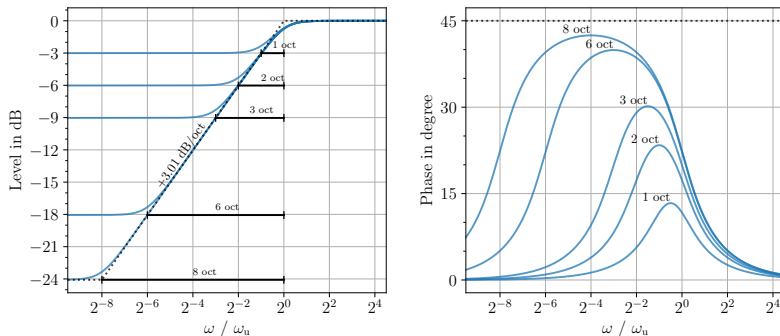


Figure: Fixed slope $\chi = 3 \text{ dB/oct}$.

Varied bandwidth β in oct, resulting shelving level G in dB or vice versa.

Fixed Bandwidth with Varied Level or Slope

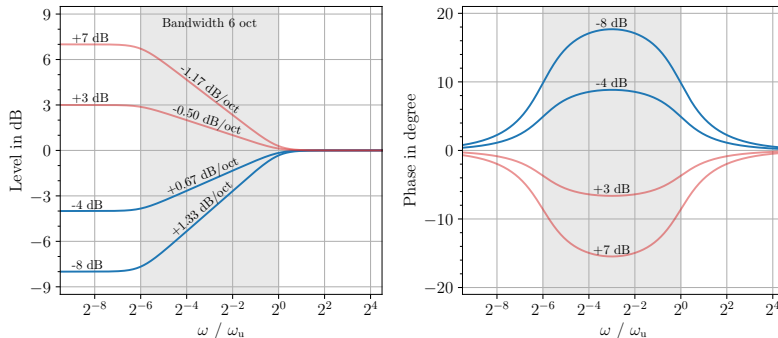


Figure: Fixed bandwidth $\beta = 6$ oct.

Varied shelving level G in dB, resulting slope χ in dB/oct or vice versa.

Constraint: Discrete Steps for Shelving Level

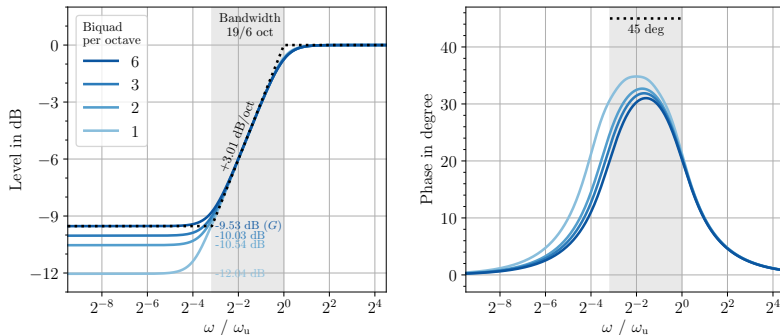


Figure: The resulting shelving level deviates from G for less than $N_O = 6$ biquads per octave. Slope $\chi = 3 \text{ dB/oct}$ and shelving level $G = -\frac{19}{6}\chi \approx -9.5 \text{ dB}$ yields bandwidth $\beta = 19/6 \text{ oct}$.

Constraint: Ripple Along Transition Slope

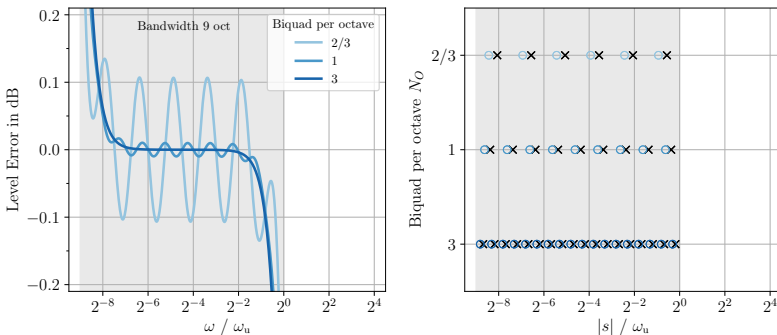


Figure: Left: Deviation $20 \lg |H(\omega)| - 20 \lg |H_{\text{ideal slope}}(\omega)|$.

Right: distribution of poles (x) and zeros (o).

$\beta = 9 \text{ oct}$, $G = -10 \lg(2) \approx -3 \text{ dB}$ yields

$\chi = \frac{10}{9} \lg(2) \approx +0.3345 \text{ dB/oct.}$

Discrete-Time Filter Design

Straightforward design with bilinear or matched- z transform of biquads as long as upper cutoff frequency f_u much smaller than sampling frequency f_s .

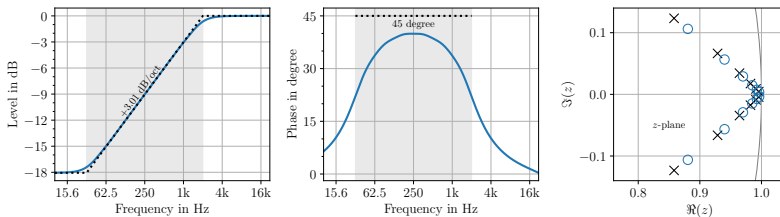
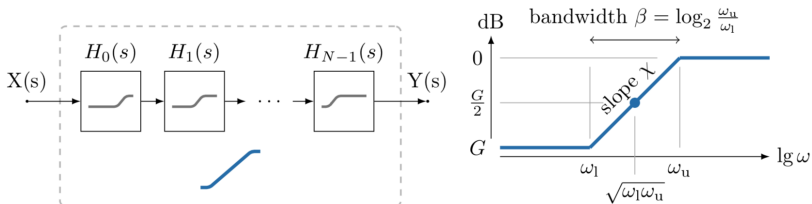


Figure: Digital filter design with bilinear transform, cascade of 6 biquads.
3 dB/oct slope over a 6 oct bandwidth,
 $f_u = 2\text{kHz}$, $f_s = 48\text{ kHz}$, $N_O = 1$ biquad per octave.

Summary

- Proposing a shelving filter with adjustable parameters : shelving level G , bandwidth β , slope χ



- Cascade of 2nd order shelving filters, logarithmically spaced along frequency
- Limitations are not severe but design must be carefully adapted to specific target application, i.e. choosing appropriate number of biquads per octave and the total amount of biquads
- Potential applications: line array equalizers, audio mixing and production, sound field synthesis pre-filters, equal loudness contour equalizers