Data Mining de Series Temporales Filtros FIR e IIR

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Introducción

Filtros FIR

Filtros IIR



Filtros FIR e IIR

- ► Los filtros digitales se clasifican en dos tipos de acuerdo a la respuesta del filtro cuando a la entrada se presenta una señal impulso:
 - ▶ FIR: Finite Impulse Response, tienen respuesta lineal, son estables, no recursivos, lentos, requieren más coeficientes, son filtros que tienen solamente implementación digital; los filtros MA son FIR.
 - ► IIR: Infinite Impulse Response, respuesta no lineal, pueden ser inestables, recursivos, rápidos, requieren menos coeficientes, son filtros que modelizan filtros analógicos.

Los filtros digitales FIR tienen la siguiente ecuación de recurrencia, en su formsa general:

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

► Ejemplo: un filtro MA3 tiene un N=3:

$$MA3(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h(k)x(n-k) = \frac{1}{3}x(n) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-1) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-2)$$

► Los coeficientes de los **FIR** deben cumplir con la suguiente condición, de forma de no amplificar ni atenuar la salida del mismo:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h(k) = 1$$

► Ejemplo: un filtro MA3:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_{MA3}(k) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

► Los **FIR** pueden ser centrados:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=M_1}^{M_2} h(k)x(n-k)$$

► Ejemplo: un filtro MA3 centrado:

$$MA3(n) = \sum_{k=-1}^{1} h(k)x(n-k) = \frac{1}{3}x(n+1) + \frac{1}{3}x(n) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-1)$$

Filtros FIR con distintos pesos

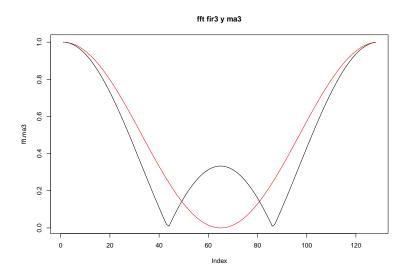
▶ Un filtro de tres coeficientes FIR3, denominado filtro de Hanning:

$$FIR3(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} h(k)x(n-k) = \frac{1}{4}x(n) + \frac{1}{2}x(n-1) + \frac{1}{4}x(n-2)$$

Ejemplo FIR3 de Hanning

```
N = 128
fir3 = rep(0,N)
fir3[1] = 1/4
fir3[2] = 1/2
fir3[3] = 1/4
ma3 = rep(0,N)
ma3[1:3] = 1/3
fft.fir3 = Mod(fft(fir3))
fft.ma3 = Mod(fft(ma3))
plot(fft.ma3,type='l',main='fft fir3 y ma3')
lines(fft.fir3,col='red')
```

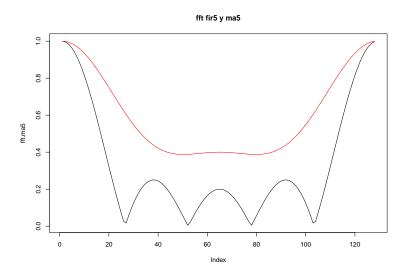
Ejemplo FIR3 de Hanning



Ejemplo FIR5

```
N = 128
fir5 = rep(0,N)
fir5[1] = 0.05
fir5[2] = 0.15
fir5[3] = 0.6
fir5[4] = 0.15
fir5[5] = 0.05
ma5 = rep(0,N)
ma5[1:5] = 1/5
fft.fir5 = Mod(fft(fir5))
fft.ma5 = Mod(fft(ma5))
plot(fft.ma5,type='l',main='fft fir5 y ma5')
lines(fft.fir5,col='red')
```

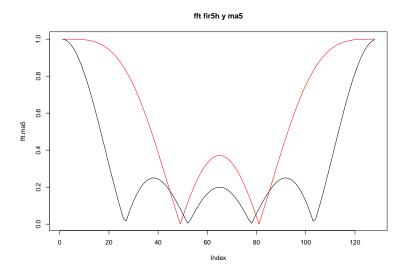
Ejemplo FIR5



Ejemplo FIR5 de Hammimg

```
N = 128
fir5h = rep(0,N)
fir5h[1] = -3/35
fir5h[2] = 12/35
fir5h[3] = 17/35
fir5h[4] = 12/35
fir5h[5] = -3/35
ma5 = rep(0,N)
ma5[1:5] = 1/5
fft.fir5h = Mod(fft(fir5h))
fft.ma5 = Mod(fft(ma5))
plot(fft.ma5,type='l',main='fft fir5h y ma5')
lines(fft.fir5h,col='red')
```

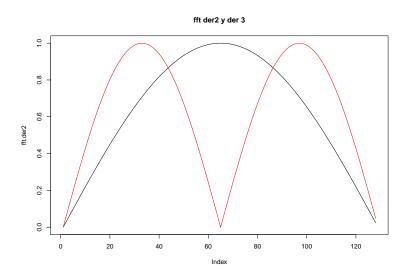
Ejemplo FIR5 de Hammimg



Ejemplo derivadas de 2 y 3 muestras

```
N = 128
der2 = rep(0,N)
der2[1] = 0.5
der2[2] = -0.5
der3 = rep(0,N)
der3[1] = 0.5
der3[3] = -0.5
fft.der2 = Mod(fft(der2))
fft.der3 = Mod(fft(der3))
plot(fft.der2,type='l',main='fft der2 y der3')
lines(fft.der3,col='red')
```

Ejemplo derivadas de 2 y 3 muestras

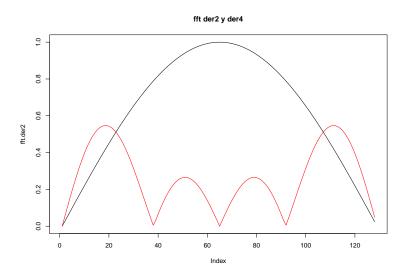


Ejemplo derivadas de 4 muestras

```
N = 128
der4 = rep(0,N)
der4[1] = 2/10
der4[2] = 1/10
der4[0] = 0
der4[4] = -1/10
der4[5] = -2/10

fft.der4 = Mod(fft(der4))
plot(fft.der2,type='l',main='fft der2 y der4')
lines(fft.der4,col='red')
```

Ejemplo derivadas de 4 muestras



► Los filtros digitales **IIR** tienen la siguiente ecuación de recurrencia, en su formsa general:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k x(n-k) - \sum_{k=1}^{M} b_k y(n-k)$$

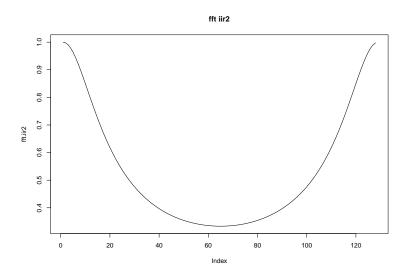
Ejemplo: un filtro IIR2:

$$IIR2(n) = 0.5x(n) - 0.5IIR2(n-1)$$

Ejemplo IIR2

```
N = 128
x = rep(0,N)
x[2] = 1
iir2 = rep(0,N)
a = 0.5
b = -0.5
for(n in 2:N)
  iir2[n] = a*x[n] - b*iir2[n-1]
fft.iir2 = Mod(fft(iir2))
plot(fft.iir2,type='l',main='fft iir2')
```

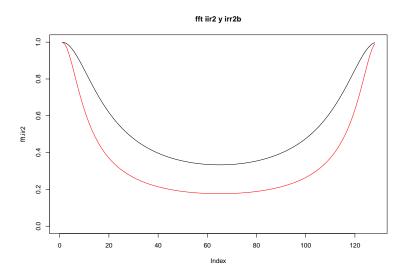
Ejemplo IIR2



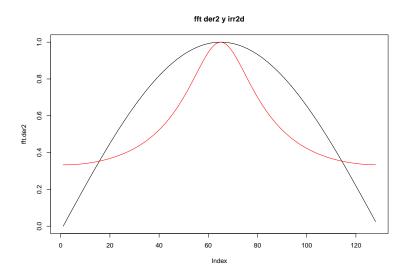
Ejemplo IIR2b

```
iir2b = rep(0,N)
a = 0.3
b = -0.7
for(n in 2:N)
  iir2b[n] = a*x[n] - b*iir2b[n-1]
fft.iir2b = Mod(fft(iir2b))
plot(fft.iir2,type='l',main='fft iir2 y irr2b',ylim = c(0,1))
lines(fft.iir2b,col='red')
```

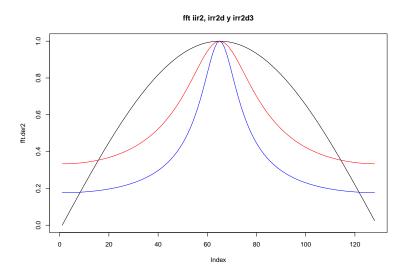
Ejemplo IIR2b



```
iir2d = rep(0,N)
a = 0.5
b = 0.5
for(n in 2:N)
  iir2d[n] = a*x[n] - b*iir2d[n-1]
fft.iir2d = Mod(fft(iir2d))
plot(fft.der2,type='l',main='fft der2 y irr2d',ylim = c(0,1))
lines(fft.iir2d,col='red')
```

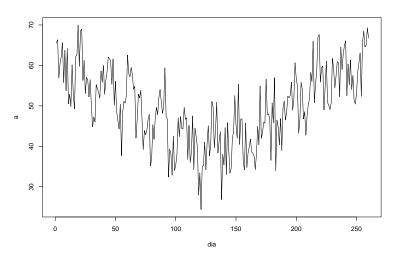


```
iir2d3 = rep(0,N)
a = 0.3
b = 0.7
for(n in 2:N)
  iir2d3[n] = a*x[n] - b*iir2d3[n-1]
fft.iir2d3 = Mod(fft(iir2d3))
plot(fft.der2,type='l',main='fft iir2, irr2d y irr2d3',ylim = c(
lines(fft.iir2d,col='red')
lines(fft.iir2d3,col='blue')
```



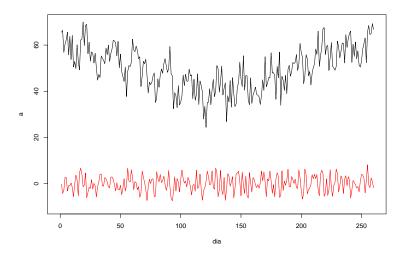
```
#dir = '/home/marcelo/Dropbox/PS_2020/'
dir = '/Users/marcelorisk/Dropbox/PS_2020/'
setwd(dir)
dato = read.csv('TS_1.csv')

op = par(mfrow = c(1,1))
plot(dato$t,dato$a,type='l',xlim=c(0,260),xlab='dia',ylab='a')
```



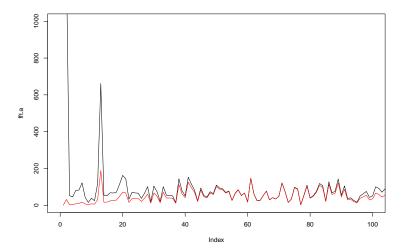
```
op = par(mfrow = c(1,1))
plot(dato$t,dato$a,type='l',xlim=c(0,260),ylim=c(-10,70),xlab='d
lines(der.a,col='red')
```

der.a = filter(dato\$a, c(0.5, 0, -0.5), circular=TRUE)



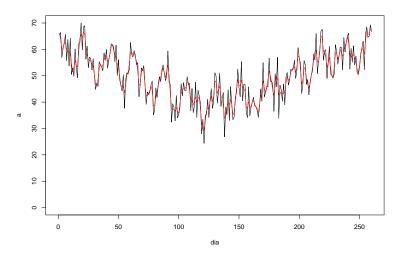
```
fft.der.a = Mod(fft(der.a))
fft.a = Mod(fft(dato$a))

plot(fft.a,type='l',xlim = c(0,100),ylim = c(0,1000))
lines(fft.der.a,col='red')
```



```
h3.a = filter(dato$a,c(0.25,0.5,0.25),circular=TRUE)

op = par(mfrow = c(1,1))
plot(dato$t,dato$a,type='l',xlim=c(0,260),ylim=c(0,70),xlab='dialines(h3.a,col='red')
```



```
fft.h3.a = Mod(fft(h3.a))
fft.a = Mod(fft(dato$a))

plot(fft.a,type='l',xlim = c(0,100),ylim = c(0,1000))
lines(fft.h3.a,col='red')
```

