

Department of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

EN2063 — SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS



Digital Filter Design

Semester 03 : Project

Submitted by

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Specifications

Index Number : 200087A (200ABC.)

$A = 0$, $B = 8$, $C = 7$

$D = 7 \bmod 4 = 3$

Parameters

Maximum passband ripple = 0.1 dB

Minimum stopband attenuation = 58 dB

Lower passband edge = 1100 rad/s

Upper passband edge = 1600 rad/s

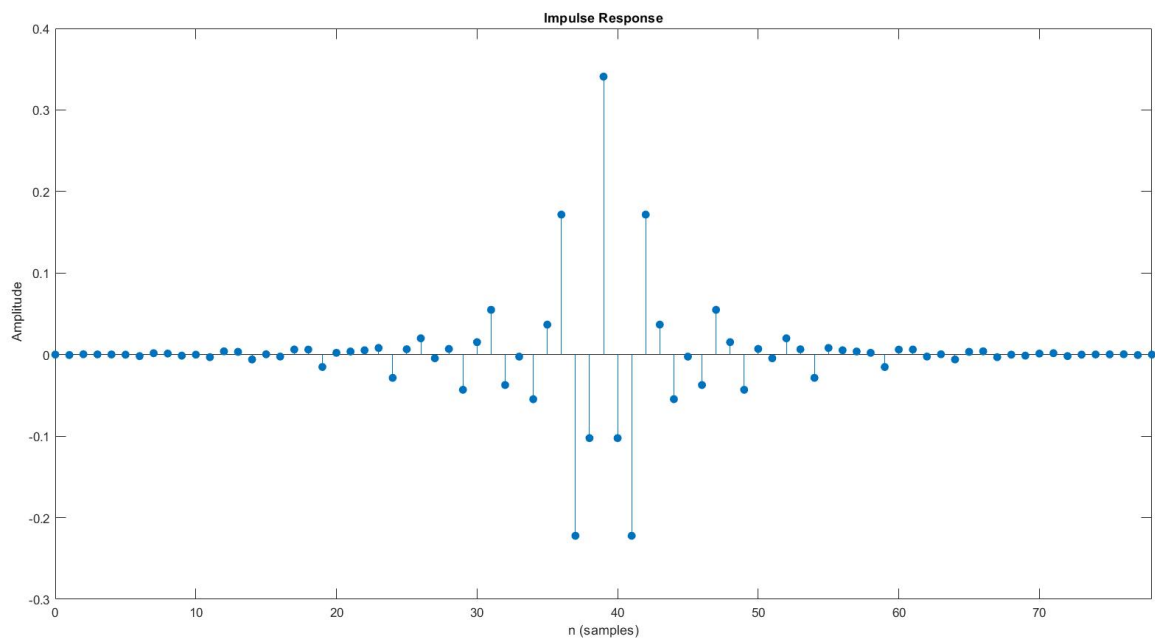
Lower stopband edge = 800 rad/s

Upper stopband edge = 1800 rad/s

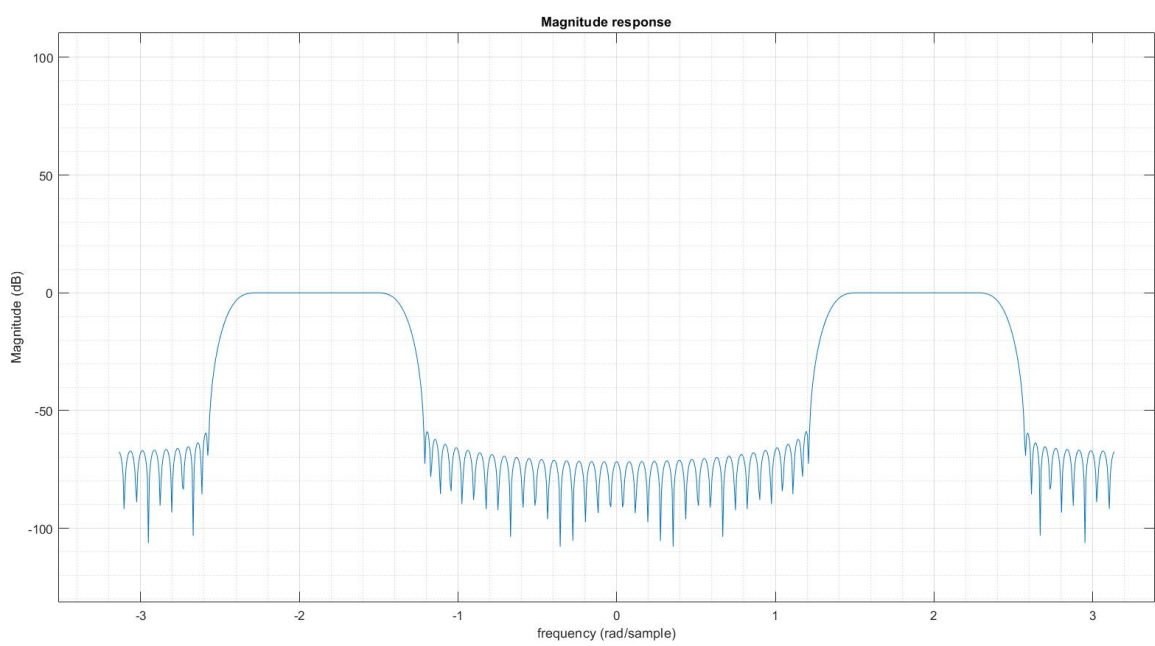
Sampling frequency = 4400 rad/s

1 FIR Bandpass Digital Filter

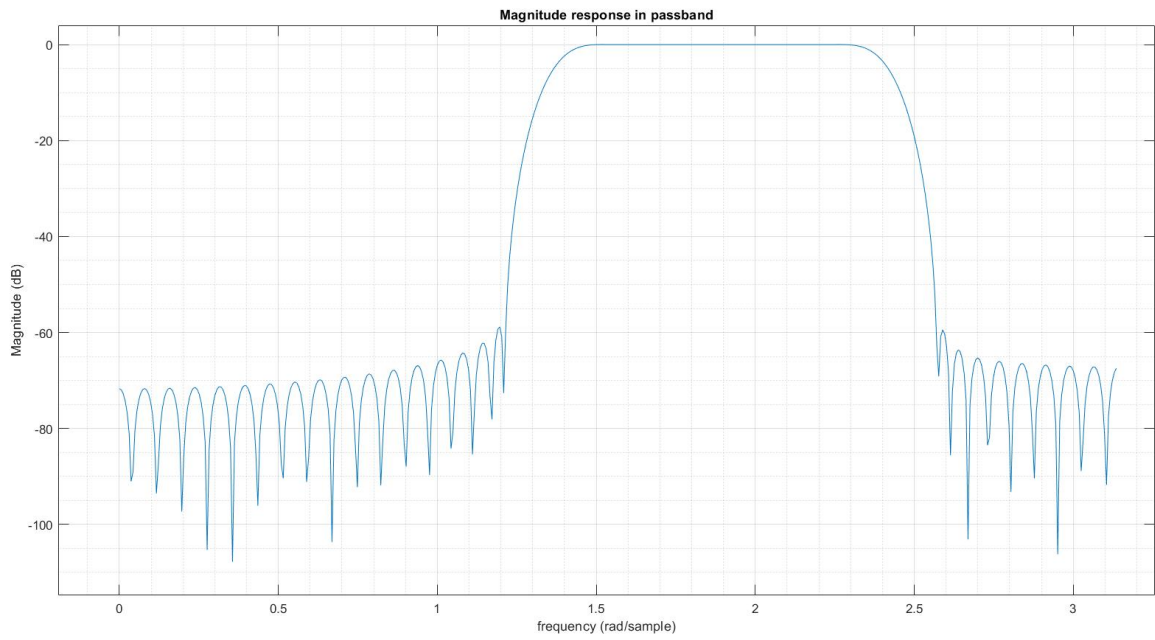
1.1 Impulse Response



1.2 Magnitude Response of the Digital Filter



1.3 Magnitude Response in the Passband



2 IIR Bandpass Filter

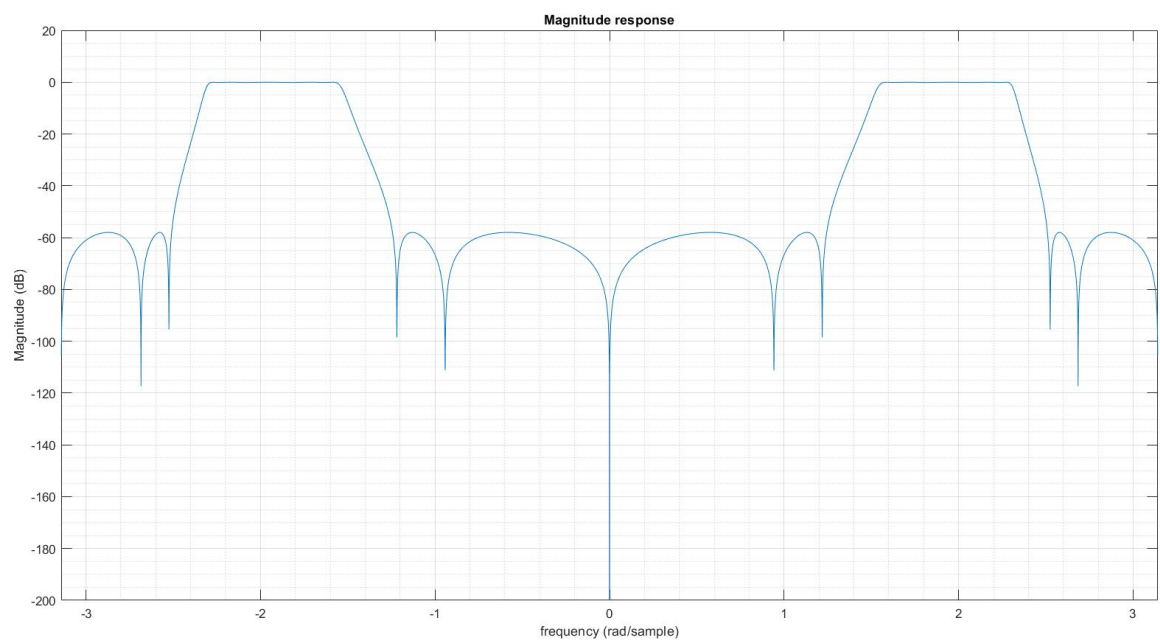
D = 3

Approximation Method : Elliptic

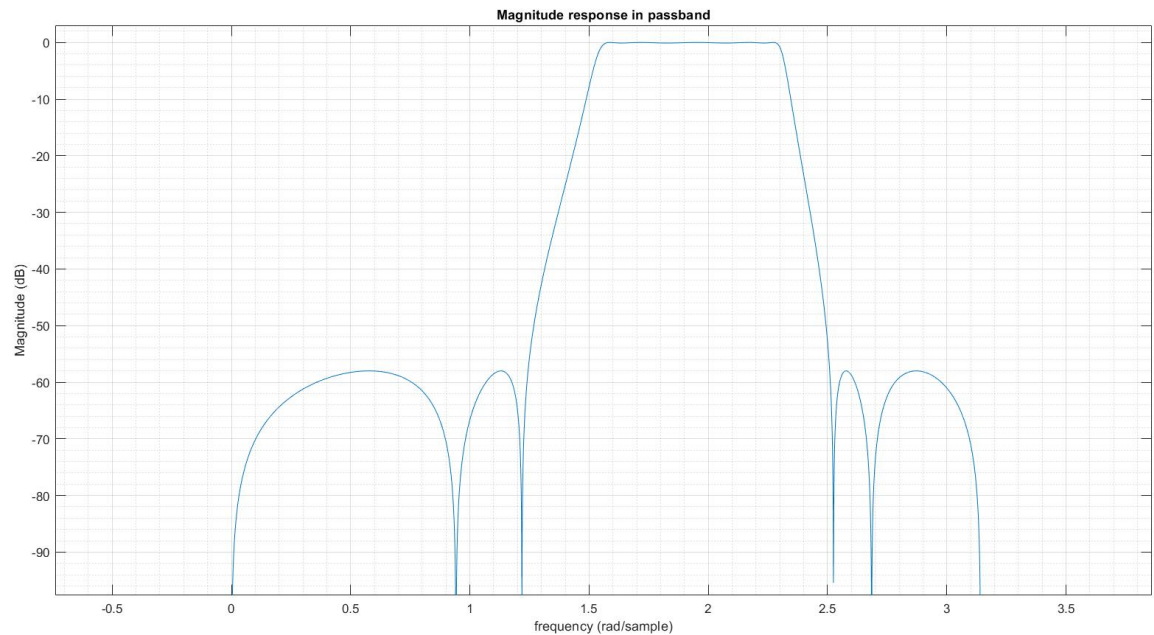
2.1 Coefficients of the Trasfer Function

k	Zeroes	Poles
0	0.007480014	1
1	0.011662351	3.070331905
2	0.002568812	7.078414662
3	0.003252407	10.79920825
4	0.012882167	13.72339129
5	-8.53E-14	13.223374
6	-0.012882167	10.79919059
7	-0.003252407	6.664838984
8	-0.002568812	3.422578911
9	-0.011662351	1.144285098
10	-0.007480014	0.293204173

2.2 Magnitude Response of the Digital Filter



2.3 Magnitude Response in the Passband



3 Comparision of FIR and IIR

FIR Filter	IIR Filter
Order of the filter = $N = 78$	Order of the filter = $N = 10$
Number of adders required = 78	Number of adders required = $2 \times 10 = 20$
Number of multipliers required = $78 + 1 = 79$	Number of multipliers required = $2 \times 10 + 1 = 21$
Group delay = $78/2 = 39$	Group delay = $10/2 = 5$

4 Appendices

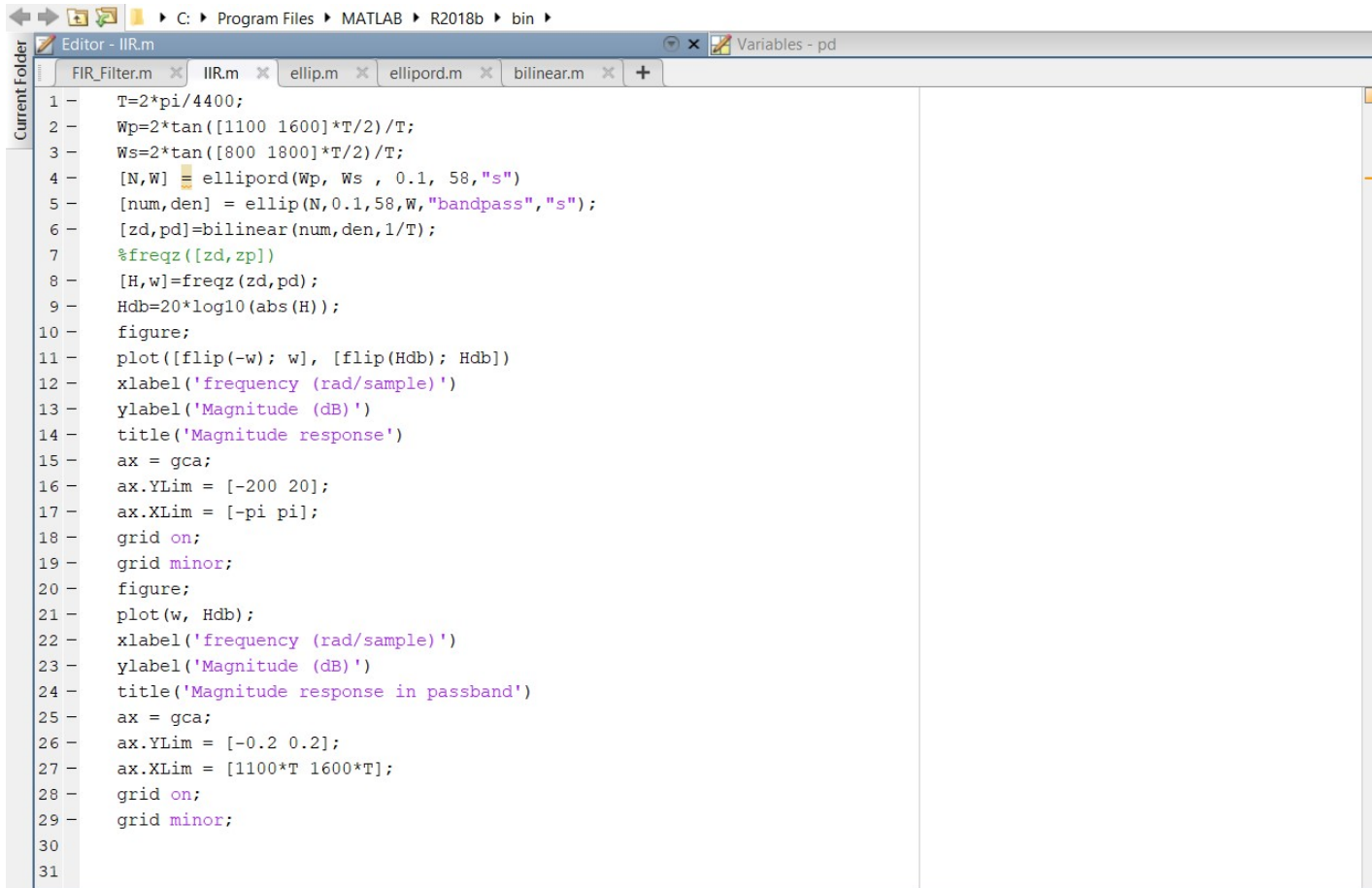
FIR Filter.m

```

1  fsamp = 4400/(2*pi);
2  fcuts = [800/(2*pi) 1100/(2*pi) 1600/(2*pi) 1800/(2*pi)];
3  mags = [0 1 0];
4  devs = [10^(-58/20) 10^(0.1/20) 10^(-58/20)];
5  [n,Wn,beta,ftype] = kaiserord(fcuts,mags,devs,fsamp);
6  n = n + rem(n,2);
7  hh = fir1(n,Wn,ftype,kaiser(n+1,beta),'noscale');
8  %impz(hh,1)
9  [H,w] = freqz(hh,1);
10 Hdb=20*log10(abs(H));
11 figure;
12 plot([flip(-w); w], [flip(Hdb); Hdb])
13 xlabel('frequency (rad/sample)')
14 ylabel('Magnititude (dB)')
15 title('Magnititude response')
16 ax = gca;
17 ax.YLim = [-200 20];
18 ax.XLim = [-pi pi];
19 grid on;
20 grid minor;
21 figure;
22 plot(w, Hdb);
23 xlabel('frequency (rad/sample)')
24 ylabel('Magnititude (dB)')
25 title('Magnititude response in passband')
26 ax = gca;
27 ax.YLim = [-0.2 0.2];
28 ax.XLim = [1100*T 1600*T];
29 grid on;
30 grid minor;
31

```

IIR Filter.m



```
1 - T=2*pi/4400;
2 - Wp=2*tan([1100 1600]*T/2)/T;
3 - Ws=2*tan([800 1800]*T/2)/T;
4 - [N,W] = ellipord(Wp, Ws , 0.1, 58,"s")
5 - [num,den] = ellip(N,0.1,58,W,"bandpass","s");
6 - [zd,pd]=bilinear(num,den,1/T);
7 - %freqz([zd,zp])
8 - [H,w]=freqz(zd,pd);
9 - Hdb=20*log10(abs(H));
10 - figure;
11 - plot([flip(-w); w], [flip(Hdb); Hdb])
12 - xlabel('frequency (rad/sample)')
13 - ylabel('Magnitude (dB)')
14 - title('Magnitude response')
15 - ax = gca;
16 - ax.YLim = [-200 20];
17 - ax.XLim = [-pi pi];
18 - grid on;
19 - grid minor;
20 - figure;
21 - plot(w, Hdb);
22 - xlabel('frequency (rad/sample)')
23 - ylabel('Magnitude (dB)')
24 - title('Magnitude response in passband')
25 - ax = gca;
26 - ax.YLim = [-0.2 0.2];
27 - ax.XLim = [1100*T 1600*T];
28 - grid on;
29 - grid minor;
30
31
```