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RTDSP Lab 4 Report

*Real-Time Implementation of FIR Filters*

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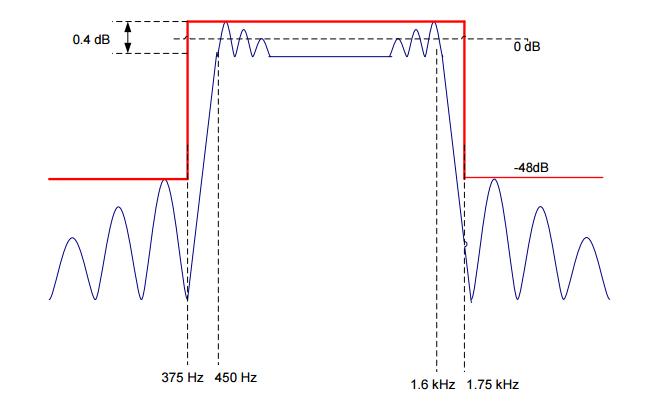
Real-Time Implementation of FIR Filters

# Matlab Filter Design

An FIR filter must be designed using MATLAB. The filter has the following specifications:

* Stop band attenuation of -48dB
* Maximum passband ripple of 0.4dB
* Passband frequencies between 450 and 1750Hz

*Figure 1* below highlights the full specifications for the pass band filter.



*Figure 1 - The full specifications for the pass band filter [1]*

To implement this filter, the Parks-MClellen algorithms is used. This algorithm uses iterative techniques (Remez algourthm) to design the filter to the specifications. Using a simple rectangular filter will produce large errors at the discontinuities due to Gibbs phenomenon. The Parks-MClellen algorithm has the advantage that the errors between the ideal and actual magnitude response can be controlled and minimised in each of the frequency bands.

The algorithm is implemented in MATLAB via the firpmord and firpm functions. Firpmord takes parameters that describe the desired cutoff frequencies and amplitudes of the stopbands/passbands of the filter, the allowed deviation from the desired amplitudes, and the sampling frequency. It returns parameters that can be passed to firpm to produce an array of frequency coefficients.



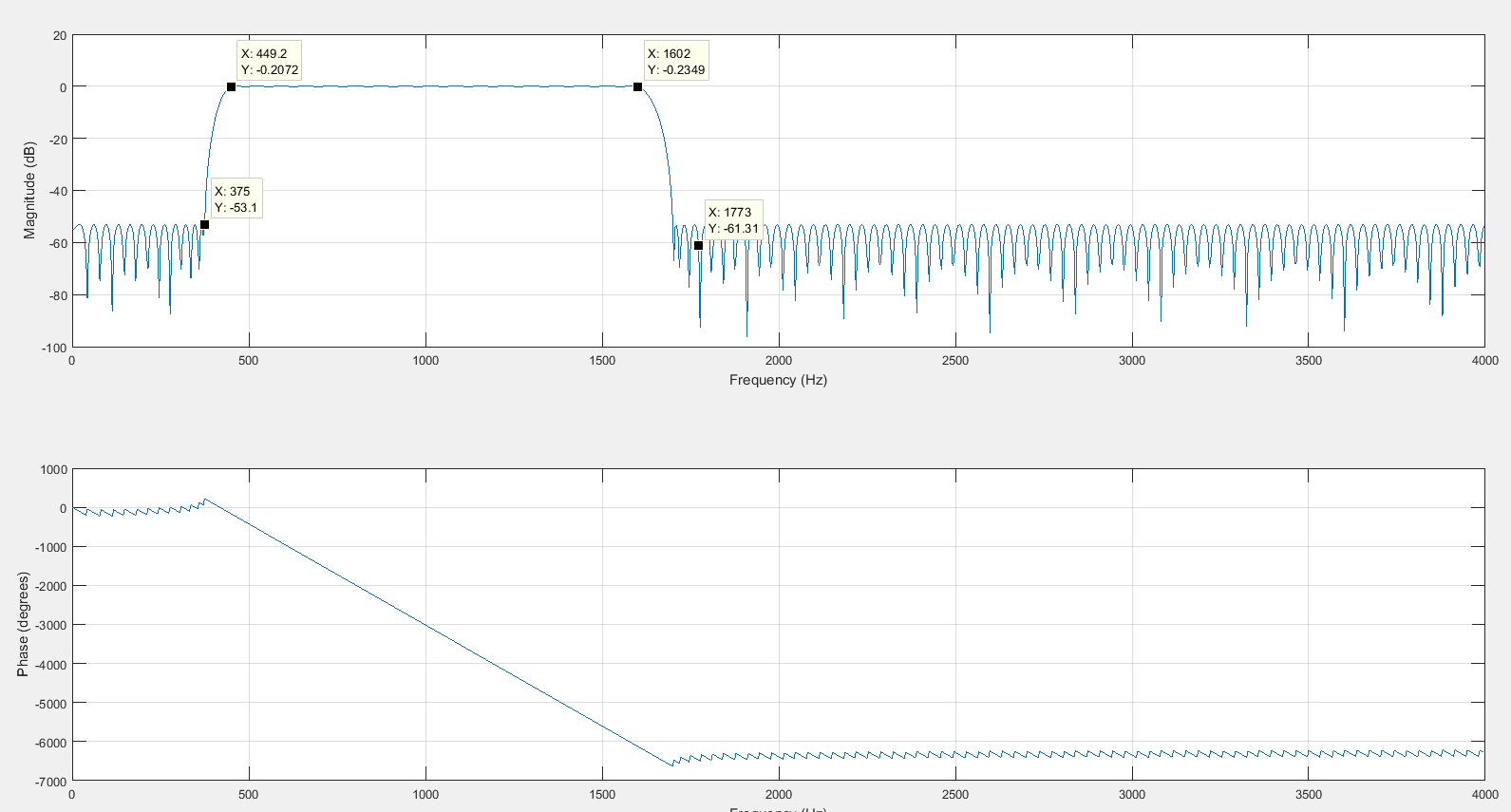
Figure - The firpmord function passes the passband specification as arguments and returns an array of frequency coefficients

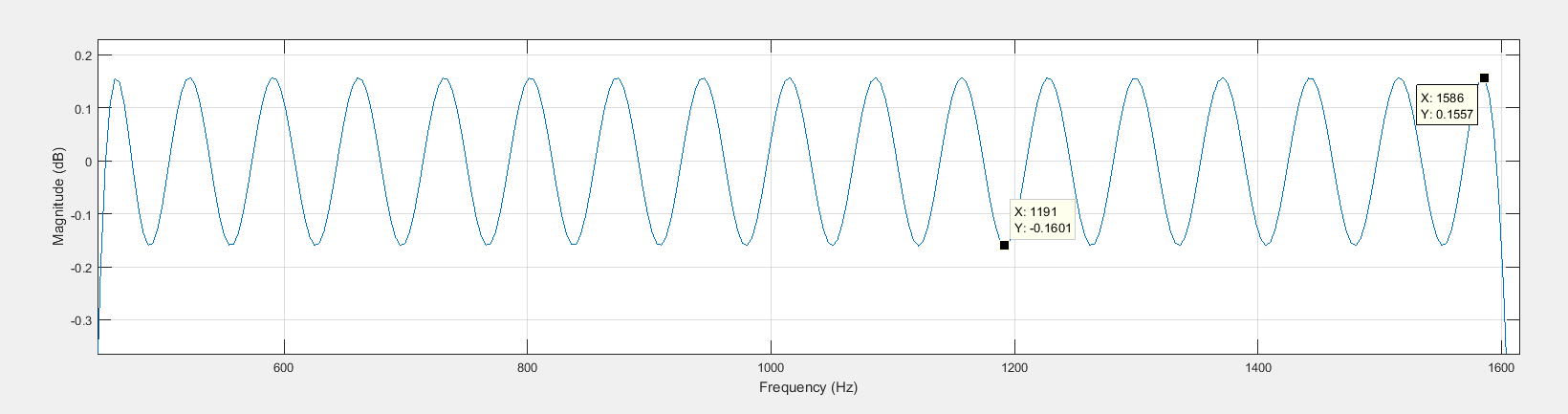
The parameters are slightly altered from the specification, as with the filter that was previously being produced, around the stop band edge of the first transition band, one of the lobes was not matching the specification according to the network analyser, even though it was correct in Matlab, so using some trial and error we reached values that create a more correct result.

FIRST SPECIFICATIONS AND TRACE OF FILTER SHOWING HOW IT WOULDN’T WORK

This may be due to delay in the ADC/DAC of the DSP board.

Figure 1 below shows the response of the filter adheres to the amplitude specification and Figure 2 is demonstrates that the passband ripple is within the 0.4dB required, by showing the amplitude of the highest/lowest points.





### APPENDIX A: Matlab Code

