Here are some **key parameters of FIR filters**:

* [**Coefficients**: FIR filters are defined by their coefficients, which determine the filter's response to input signals.](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=17e11e019d24dacbf5b3d7766843e242a6114616c2abfaf0358f33d985823c83JmltdHM9MTc1NDA5MjgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=2cec2f00-889b-61b0-1f32-3d0b890060f6&psq=parameters+for+FIR+filters&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvRmluaXRlX2ltcHVsc2VfcmVzcG9uc2U&ntb=1)
* [**Filter Order**: The order of the filter (number of coefficients minus one) affects the filter's performance and complexity.](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=17e11e019d24dacbf5b3d7766843e242a6114616c2abfaf0358f33d985823c83JmltdHM9MTc1NDA5MjgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=2cec2f00-889b-61b0-1f32-3d0b890060f6&psq=parameters+for+FIR+filters&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvRmluaXRlX2ltcHVsc2VfcmVzcG9uc2U&ntb=1)
* [**Phase Delay and Group Delay**: For linear phase FIR filters, the phase delay and group delay are constant, which preserves the wave shape of signals in the passband.](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=118de44e9de6b89144dd0a7ec8b37ecf668575bbb0ca28b9f7539b2799fdc401JmltdHM9MTc1NDA5MjgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=2cec2f00-889b-61b0-1f32-3d0b890060f6&psq=parameters+for+FIR+filters&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cubWF0aHdvcmtzLmNvbS9oZWxwL3NpZ25hbC91Zy9maXItZmlsdGVyLWRlc2lnbi5odG1s&ntb=1)
* [**Impulse Response**: The impulse response of an FIR filter is finite and can be designed using methods like impulse response truncation.](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=c8ce6c17859e0faad94ae7adc9325414e85fc61fb0f7ff8a8e98b9d50fcfebabJmltdHM9MTc1NDA5MjgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=2cec2f00-889b-61b0-1f32-3d0b890060f6&psq=parameters+for+FIR+filters&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuc3RhZmYubmNsLmFjLnVrL29saXZlci5oaW50b24vZWVlMzA1L0NoYXB0ZXI0LnBkZg&ntb=1)
* [**Frequency Response**: The frequency response describes how the filter affects different frequency components of the input signal.](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=e93b4f8f2c71b3d1084513948c8ff8e4b48f47170a7a19db34162cec89a99b2aJmltdHM9MTc1NDA5MjgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=2cec2f00-889b-61b0-1f32-3d0b890060f6&psq=parameters+for+FIR+filters&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9kc3BndXJ1LmNvbS9kc3AvZmFxcy9maXIvcHJvcGVydGllcy8&ntb=1)

These parameters are essential for designing and implementing FIR filters in digital signal processing applications.

Useful links :

[Design Low pass filter using MATLAB](https://in.mathworks.com/help/dsp/ug/designing-low-pass-fir-filters.html)  
[Practical Introduction to Digital Filter Design](https://in.mathworks.com/help/signal/ug/practical-introduction-to-digital-filter-design.html)  
[How to design and implement a digital low-pass filter on an Arduino](https://youtu.be/HJ-C4Incgpw?si=qGD0OCyAmYDPaoa2)  
Finite [Impulse Response](https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Impulse_Response_Representation.html) [Digital Filters](https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/)  
[Finite Impulse Response Digital Filters](https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/FIR_Digital_Filters.html)  
[Realization of Digital Filters](https://www.ee.cityu.edu.hk/~hcso/ee3202_9.pdf)  
[FIR Filter Design and Software Implementation](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uNNNj9AZisM&t=1s)  
[FIR Filter Design](https://jnnce-ece-manjunath.weebly.com/uploads/1/9/2/0/19204775/fir-filter-design.pdf)  
[Design of FIR Filters](https://www2.ensc.sfu.ca/people/faculty/ho/ENSC429/Chapter%205%20-%20Design%20of%20FIR%20Filters.pdf)  
[Kaiser Window](https://in.mathworks.com/help/signal/ug/kaiser-window.html) : ratio of the main lobe energy to the side lobe energy is maximized

What special types of FIR filters are there?

Aside from “regular” and “extra crispy” there are:

* [*Boxcar*](https://zipcpu.com/dsp/2017/10/16/boxcar.html) – Boxcar FIR filters are simply filters in which each coefficient is 1.0. Therefore, for an N-tap boxcar, the output is just the sum of the past N samples. Because boxcar FIRs can be implemented using only adders, they are of interest primarily in hardware implementations, where multipliers are expensive to implement.
* [*Hilbert Transformer*](https://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/39362/InTech-Digital_fir_hilbert_transformers_fundamentals_and_efficient_design_methods.pdf)– Hilbert Transformers shift the phase of a signal by 90 degrees. They are used primarily for creating the imaginary part of a complex signal, given its real part.
* [*Differentiator*](https://in.mathworks.com/help/dsp/ref/differentiatorfilter.html)– Differentiators have an amplitude response which is a linear function of frequency. They are not very popular nowadays, but are sometimes used for FM demodulators.
* [*Lth-Band*](https://in.mathworks.com/help/dsp/ug/fir-nyquist-l-th-band-filter-design.html)– Also called “Nyquist” filters, these filters are a special class of filters used primarily in multirate applications. Their key selling point is that one of every *L* coefficients is zero–a fact which can be exploited to reduce the number of multiply-accumulate operations required to implement the filter. (The famous “half-band” filter is actually an Lth-band filter, with L=2.)
* [*Raised-Cosine*](https://in.mathworks.com/help/comm/ug/raised-cosine-filtering.html)– This is a special kind of filter that is sometimes used for digital data applications. (The frequency response in the passband is a cosine shape which has been “raised” by a constant.)
* **Applications:**  
  Raised cosine filters with varying roll-off factors are widely used in digital communication systems, like LTE, to balance bandwidth efficiency and mitigation of ISI.
* *Lots of others.*

Rectangular, Kaiser, and Raised Cosine are all window functions used in the design of Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filters. They differ in their characteristics, particularly in terms of side lobe suppression and main lobe width, impacting filter performance. The rectangular window offers the narrowest main lobe but poor side lobe suppression, while Kaiser and Raised Cosine windows offer better side lobe control at the cost of wider main lobes.   
  
Rectangular Window:

* Definition: A simple window that is 1 within the window length and 0 elsewhere.
* Characteristics: Provides the narrowest main lobe (best frequency resolution) but the highest side lobes (poor stopband attenuation).
* Use Cases: Suitable for applications where high frequency resolution is critical, and side lobe interference is not a major concern, such as in transient signal analysis where most of the energy is at the beginning.

Kaiser Window:

* Definition:  
  A window function with a parameter (β) that controls the trade-off between main lobe width and side lobe level.
* Characteristics:  
  Offers a good balance between main lobe width and side lobe attenuation. By adjusting β, you can tailor the window to your specific needs.
* Use Cases:  
  Widely used for general-purpose FIR filter design where a good balance of frequency resolution and stopband performance is desired.

Raised Cosine Filter:

* Definition:  
  A filter with a frequency response shaped like a raised cosine function, often used in communication systems.
* Characteristics:  
  Provides good spectral shaping with controlled roll-off, minimizing inter-symbol interference in communication systems.
* Use Cases:  
  Commonly used in digital communication systems for pulse shaping and channel equalization to mitigate inter-symbol interference.

While windowing is a common method for designing FIR filters, alternative approaches exist. One prominent method is the frequency sampling technique, which directly parameterizes the desired frequency response by using DFT coefficients. Another category of methods involves optimal filter design, where the filter coefficients are chosen to minimize a specific error criterion, such as the equiripple method.   
This video explains how to design an FIR filter using a frequency sampling method:

<https://youtu.be/fUhRWIc17Ys?si=GCdHecyPHmE4jN1W>

Here's a more detailed explanation of these alternatives:  
1. Frequency Sampling Method:

* This method directly uses the desired frequency response of the filter to design the FIR filter.
* Instead of designing the filter in the time domain and then transforming it, this approach works in the frequency domain.
* The desired frequency response is sampled at a number of points, and these samples are used as the DFT coefficients of the FIR filter.
* This method allows for direct control over the filter's frequency response characteristics.

This video demonstrates how to design an FIR filter using a windowing method:  
  
<https://youtu.be/_lwR1cvF4Io?si=w3GPSi2NWi67gysC>

2. Optimal Filter Design Methods:

* These methods aim to find the "best" set of FIR filter coefficients that meet specific design criteria.
* One common example is the equiripple design, which minimizes the maximum ripple in both the passband and stopband.
* Another is the Parks-McClellan algorithm, which is a widely used algorithm for designing optimal FIR filters.
* These methods often involve iterative optimization algorithms to find the filter coefficients that satisfy the design constraints with the lowest possible filter order.   
  This video shows an example of an equiripple design for an FIR filter:

<https://youtu.be/2e4XUkRZhlM?si=8STRHqsR2GLhR0db>

3. Other Considerations:

* **Linear Buffer Implementation:**  
  Regardless of the design method, FIR filters can be implemented efficiently using a linear buffer to store past input samples, as shown in MathWorks.
* **Hardware Implementation:**  
  FIR filters are well-suited for hardware implementation due to their simple structure and computational efficiency.
* **Applications:**  
  FIR filters are widely used in various signal processing applications, including audio processing, biomedical signal processing, and image processing.