

# Digital Filters 190529

1 a) Group delay:  $T_g(\omega T) = -\frac{\partial \phi(\omega T)}{\partial \omega}$  (or  $-\frac{\partial \phi(\omega T)}{\partial (\omega T)}$ )

Phase delay:  $T_p(\omega T) = -\frac{\phi(\omega T)}{\omega}$  (or  $-\frac{\phi(\omega T)}{\omega T}$ )

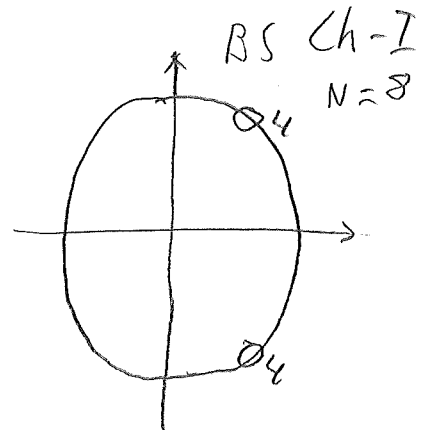
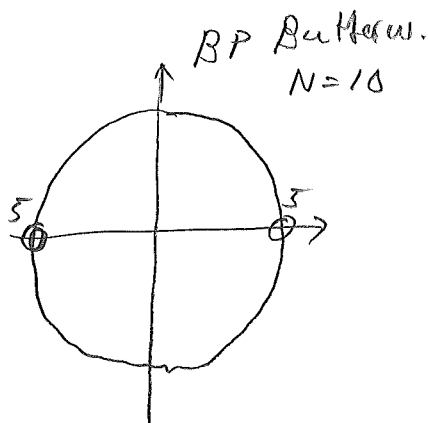
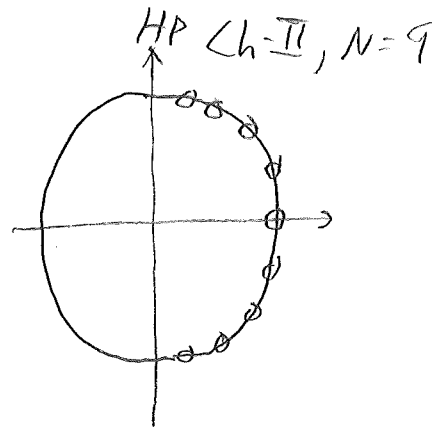
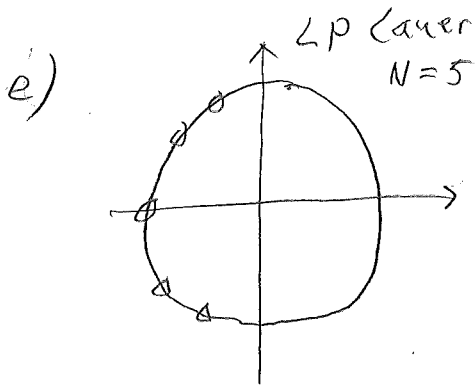
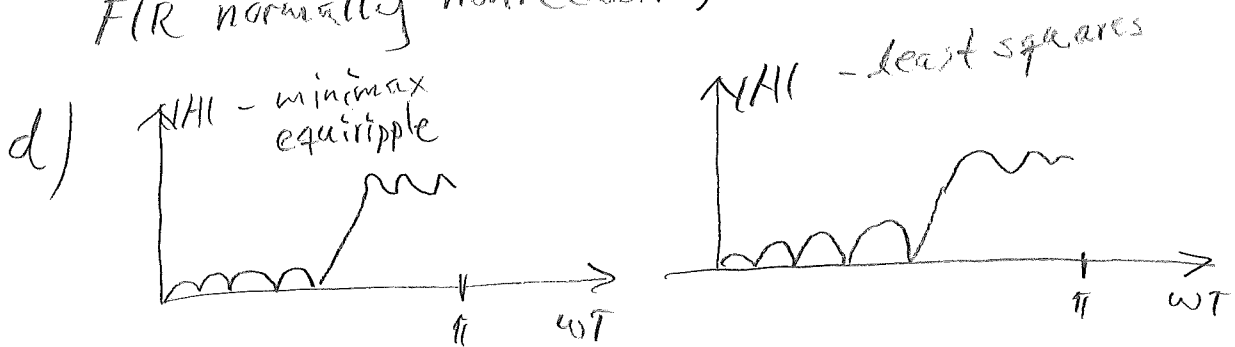
b) Stable filter under finite-arithmetic conditions  
Recovers after disturbance, no parasitic oscillations

c) Recursive - output computed using input samples and previous output samples

Nonrecursive - output computed using only input samples

IIR always recursive

FIR normally nonrecursive, can be recursive



2) Edges of analog filter ( $\frac{\omega}{T} = 1$  for simplicity)

$$\omega_{ac} = \tan\left(\frac{\omega_c T}{2}\right) = 0,207 \quad \omega_{as} \equiv \tan\left(\frac{\omega_s T}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{\omega_{as}}{\omega_{ac}} = 4,82 \Rightarrow$$

Filter order  $N = 3$

$12 \leq \theta \leq 16$  select  $\theta = 14$

Normalized zeros:  $\pm j 4,7352$ , one at  $s = \infty$

poles:  $-1,0612$   
 $-0,4633 \pm j 1,2119$

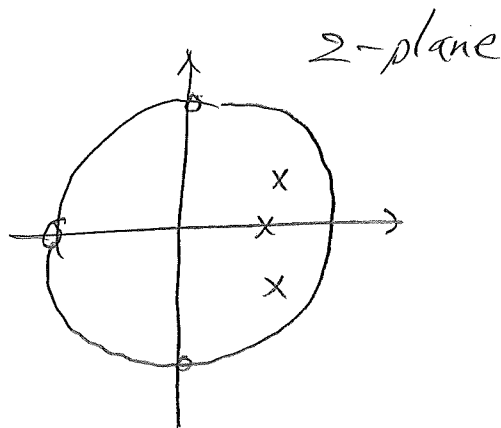
Denormalized zeros:  $\pm j 0,9848$ , one at  $s = \infty$

Multi. by  $\omega_{ac}$  poles:  $-0,2073$   
 $-0,09599 \pm j 0,2510$

$$s \rightarrow z \approx \frac{1+s}{1-s}$$

zeros:  $0,01536 \pm j 0,9999$   
 $-1,0000$

poles:  $0,6565$   
 $0,7340 \pm j 0,3971$



### 3) Edges of analog reference filter

$$\omega_{arc} = \tan\left(\frac{\theta_{arc}}{2}\right) = 3.078, \quad \omega_{ars} = \tan\left(\frac{\theta_{ars}}{2}\right) = 1.171$$

$$\text{HP} \rightarrow \text{LP spec. } \Omega_{arc} = \frac{\omega_F^2}{\omega_{arc}} = \left| \text{select } \omega_F^2 = \omega_{arc} \right| = 1$$

$$\Omega_{ars} = \frac{\omega_F^2}{\omega_{ars}} = \frac{\omega_{arc}}{\omega_{ars}} = 2.629$$

$$\frac{\Omega_{ars}}{\Omega_{arc}} = 2.629 \Rightarrow \text{Filter order } N = 5$$

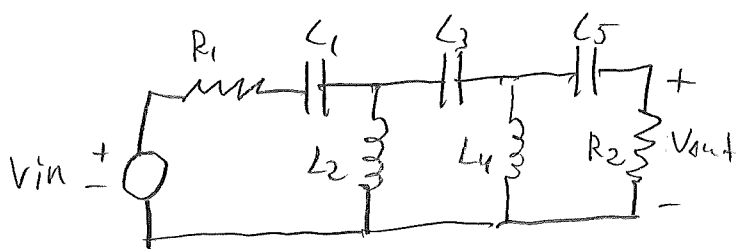
$$\text{Normalized elem. values } L'_1 = L'_5 = 1.7058, \quad L'_3 = 2.5408$$

$$C'_2 = C'_4 = 1.2296$$

$$\text{Denormalize with } R=1, \quad \Omega_{arc}=1 \Rightarrow L=L', \quad C=C'$$

$$(\Rightarrow R_1=R_2=1)$$

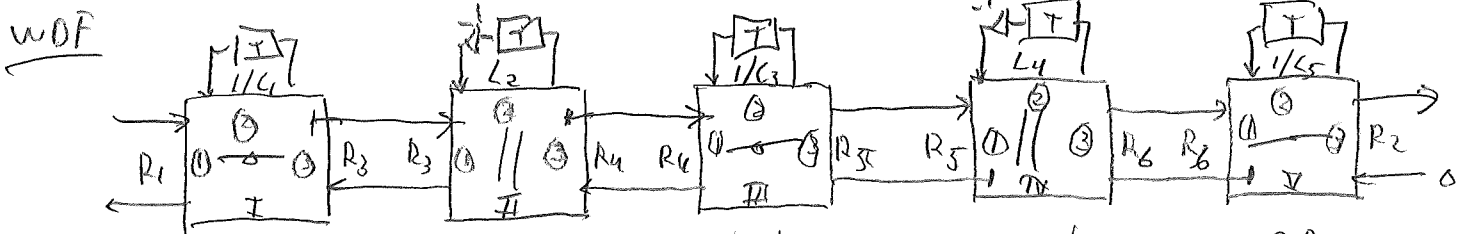
$$\text{LP} \rightarrow \text{HP: } \begin{array}{l} \text{---} L \text{---} \rightarrow \text{---} \left| \frac{L}{\omega_F^2} \right| \text{---} \\ \left| \frac{C}{\omega_F^2} \right| \text{---} \rightarrow \text{---} L \text{---} \end{array} \Rightarrow$$



$$L_2 = L_4 = \frac{1}{\omega_F^2 C_2} = 0.2642$$

$$C_1 = C_5 = \frac{1}{\omega_F^2 L_1} = 0.1905$$

$$L_3 = \frac{1}{\omega_F^2 L_3} = 0.1279, \quad R_1 = R_2 = 1$$



$$\text{I: } R_3 = R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1} = 6.2499$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{2R_1}{R_1 + 1/C_1 + R_3} = 0.1600$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1 - \alpha_1 = 0.8400$$

$$\alpha_3 = 1$$

$$\text{II: } R_4 = \frac{1}{1/R_3 + 1/L_2} = 0.2535$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{2/R_3}{1/R_3 + 1/L_2 + 1/R_4} = 0.04057$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1 - \alpha_1 = 0.95943$$

$$\alpha_3 = 1$$

$$\text{III: } \alpha_1 = \frac{2R_4}{R_4 + 1/C_3 + R_5} = 0.06089$$

$$\alpha_2 = 2 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_3 = 1.8782$$

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 = 0.06089$$

$$R_4 = R_5$$

$$\text{IV: } R_5 = R_4, \quad \alpha_1 = 1$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0.95943$$

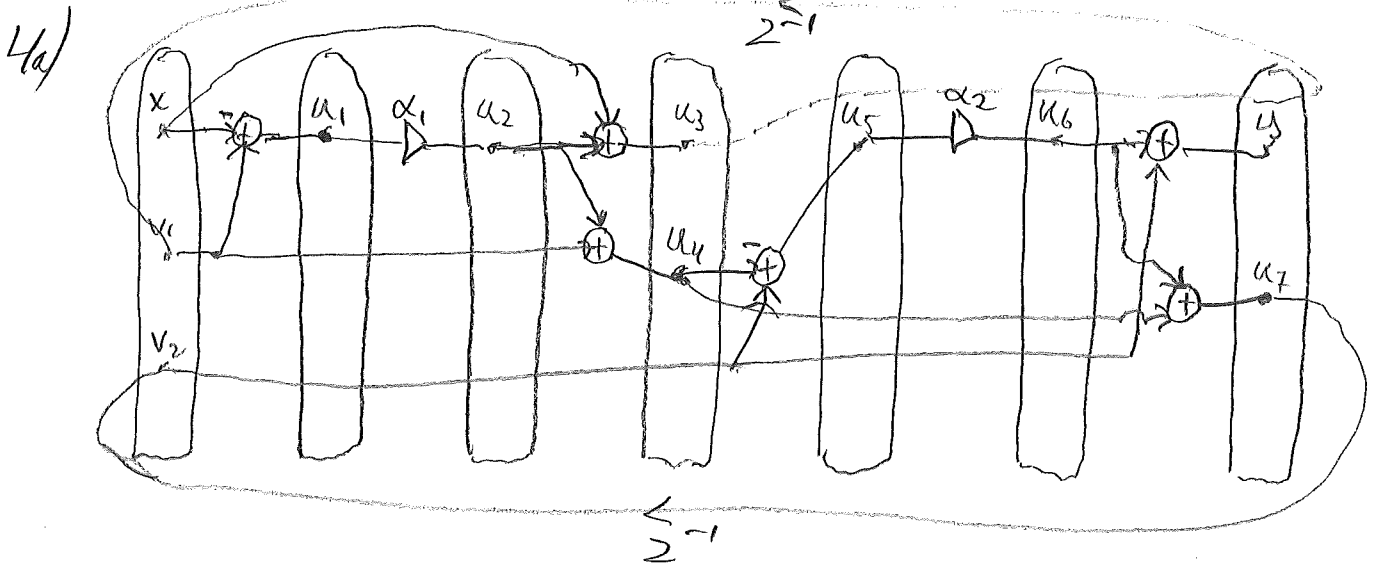
$$\alpha_3 = 0.04057$$

$$\text{V: } R_6 = R_3, \quad \alpha_1 = 1$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0.7520$$

$$\alpha_3 = 0.2480$$

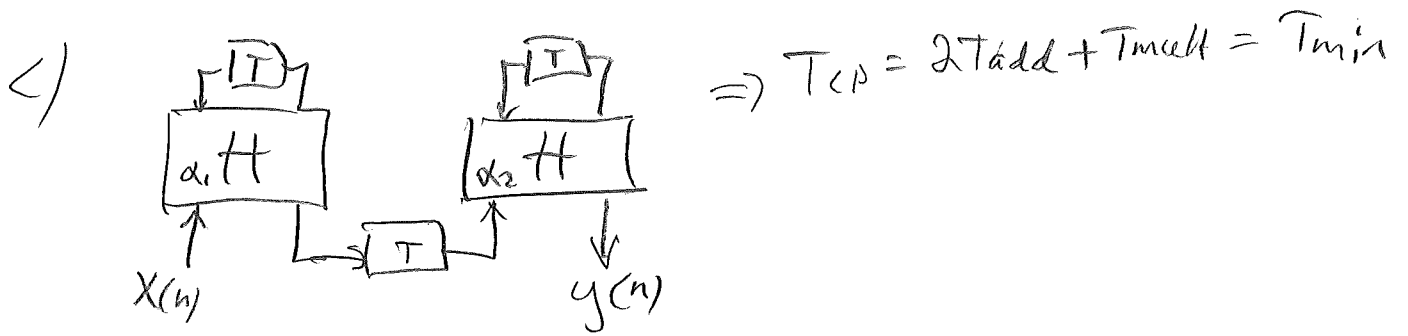
(Symmetric with I)



b)

$$T_{CP} = 4T_{add} + 2T_{mult}$$

$$T_{min} = 2T_{add} + T_{mult}$$



5a) Propagation through allpass does not affect the noise power  $\Rightarrow$

$$P_{ye} = \frac{\sigma^2}{12} \cdot \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_1^2(n) + g_2^2(n) \right), \quad \left. \begin{aligned} g_1(n) &= \alpha_1^n u(n) + \alpha_1^{n-1} u(n-1) \\ g_2(n) &= \alpha_2^n u(n) + \alpha_2^{n-1} u(n-1) \end{aligned} \right\} (1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_1^2(n) = 1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_1}\right)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_1^{2n} = 1 + \frac{\alpha_1^2 + 2\alpha_1 + 1}{\alpha_1^2} \cdot \frac{\alpha_1^2}{1 - \alpha_1^2} = \frac{2(1 + \alpha_1)}{1 - \alpha_1^2} = \frac{2}{1 - \alpha_1}$$

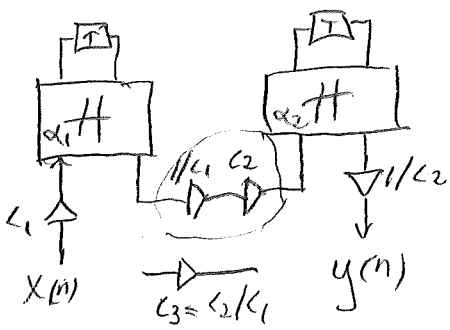
$\approx 2,667$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_2^2(n) = \dots = \frac{2}{1 - \alpha_2^2} \approx 8 \quad \Rightarrow P_{ye} \approx 5,298 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$(1): Y(z) = \bar{E}(z) + (1 + \alpha) V(z) \Rightarrow V(z) = z^{-1} (E(z) + \alpha V(z)) \Rightarrow V(z) = E(z) \cdot \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}}$$

$$= E(z) \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{(1 + \alpha) z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} \right) = E(z) \cdot \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} \leftrightarrow \alpha^n u(n) + \alpha^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

5)  $L_2$ -norm not affected by allpass sections  $\Rightarrow$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1(n) &= -\alpha_1^n u(n) + \alpha_1^{n-1} u(n-1) \\ f_2(n) &= -\alpha_2^n u(n) + \alpha_2^{n-1} u(n-1) \end{aligned} \right\} (2)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_1^2(n) = 1 + \left(-1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_1}\right)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_1^{2n} = 1 + \frac{\alpha_1^2 - 2\alpha_1 + 1}{\alpha_1^2} \cdot \frac{\alpha_1^2}{1 - \alpha_1^2} = \frac{2(1 - \alpha_1)}{1 - \alpha_1^2} = \frac{2}{1 + \alpha_1} = 1,6$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_2^2(n) = \dots = \frac{2}{1 + \alpha_2} = 1,1428$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1,6}} \approx 0,7906$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1,1428}} \approx 0,9354, \quad C_3 = 1,1832, \quad 1/C_2 = 1,069$$

Del. el. output

$$(2): U(z) = V(z) - X(z) = z^{-1} (\alpha U(z) + X(z)) - X(z)$$

Input to mult  $\Rightarrow U(z) = X(z) \cdot \frac{-1 + z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} \leftrightarrow -\alpha^n u(n) + \alpha^{n-1} u(n-1)$

$$6a) H(z) = H_1(z^{L_2}) H_2(z)$$

$$b) \text{ Transition band of } H_1(z) : \Delta_1 = 2\Delta L_2$$

$$H_2(z) : \Delta_2 = 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{L_2} - \frac{1}{L} \right)$$

Complexity - mult. per output sample

$$C = \frac{K}{\Delta_1 \cdot L} + \frac{K}{\Delta_2 \cdot L_2} = \frac{K}{2\Delta L_2 \cdot L} + \frac{K}{2\pi \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial L_2} = 0 \text{ for } L_2 = -\frac{a}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - b}$$

$$\text{where } a = \frac{-4\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{L} - 2\Delta L}, \quad b = \frac{2\pi L}{\frac{2\pi}{L} - 2\Delta L}$$

$$L = 18 \Rightarrow L_2^{(\text{opt})} \approx 10.25$$

c) select  $L_1 = 2, L_2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow L = L_1 L_2 = 18$

$$7) H(z) = \frac{(1 - z^{-1})(1 + bz^{-1})(1 + b^2 z^{-2})}{(1 - b^2 z^{-1})(1 + b^2 z^{-1})(1 + b^2 z^{-2})}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + (b-1)z^{-1} + b^2 z^{-2})(1 + b^2 z^{-2})}{1 - b^4 z^{-4}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + (b-1)z^{-1} + (b^2 - b)z^{-2} + b^2(b-1)z^{-3} - b^3 z^{-4}}{1 - b^4 z^{-4}} = \sum_{k=0}^3 z^{-k} H_k(z^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow H_0(z) = \frac{1 + b^3 z^{-1}}{1 - b^4 z^{-1}}, \quad H_1(z) = \frac{b-1}{1 - b^4 z^{-1}}$$

$$H_2(z) = \frac{b^2 - b}{1 - b^4 z^{-1}}, \quad H_3(z) = \frac{b^2(b-1)}{1 - b^4 z^{-1}}$$