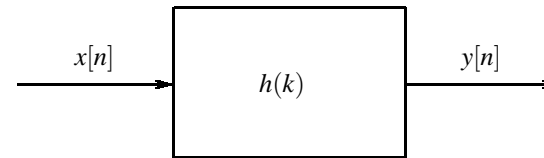


DT system characteristics



An LTI system is described with its impulse response

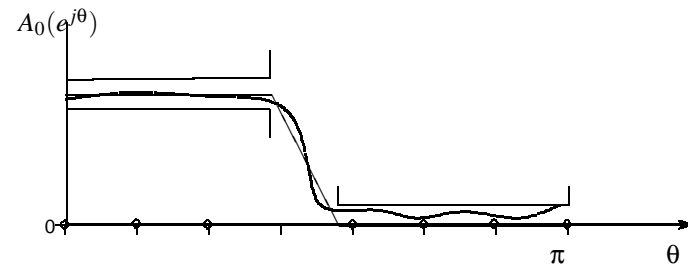
$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(k) \cdot x(n-k)$$

but we are interested in its characteristics in the frequency domain

$$H(e^{j\theta}) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\theta}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n)e^{-jn\theta}$$

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Amplitude characteristics | $A(\theta)$ | = | $ H(e^{j\theta}) $ |
| Phase characteristics | $\varphi(\theta)$ | = | $\arg[H(e^{j\theta})]$ |
| Group delay | $\tau(\theta)$ | = | $-d\varphi(\theta)/d\theta$ |

Filter design



- Specification: stopband, passband, tolerances
- Approximation: find best rational function

$$\frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}} \quad (\text{IIR})$$

or

$$b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M} \quad (\text{FIR})$$

determine order and coefficients, check stability

- Implementation: structure, noise, hardware/software ...
-

FIR filter design – window method

- Ideal filter: $A_0(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } |\theta| < \theta_p \\ 0 & \text{for } \theta_p < |\theta| \leq \pi \end{cases}$ and zero phase
- Impulse response:

$$h_0(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_0(e^{j\theta}) e^{jn\theta} d\theta = \frac{\theta_p}{\pi} \frac{\sin n\theta_p}{n\theta_p}$$

is non-causal and infinite!

- Make it finite: $h_p[n] = h_0[n]g[n]$ ($g[n] = 0$ for $|n| > P$)
- Shift it to be causal – delay by P samples: $h[n] = h_p[n - P]$

→ finally we obtain

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{2P} h(n) z^{-n} = z^{-P} H_P(z)$$

Implementations

- Transversal (linear convolution)
 - By $IFFT(FFT(x) \cdot FFT(h))$
 - Lagrange structure: FIR with IIR inside
-