EE-2200 Winter-99

Lecture 12

Digital Filtering of Analog Signals

22-Feb-99

Info: Web-CT, Lab, HW

- Quiz #2 on 1–March (Monday)
- MATLAB Help on Mondays
  - 6 PM, VL–456
- Prob Set #6 due FRIDAY
  - Solutions for #5 are posted
- Lab #7 on Frequency Response
  - Touch–Tone Phone will be Lab #8

READING ASSIGNMENTS

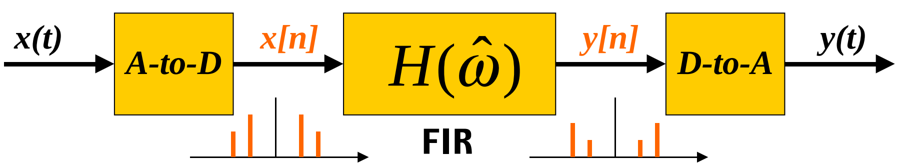
- This Lecture:
  - Chapter 6, pp. 188–194
- Other Reading:
  - Recitation: Ch. 6, pp. 176–188
    - FREQUENCY RESPONSE EXAMPLES
  - Next Lecture: Chapter 7, start

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will be able to:
- Understand mathematical descriptions of signal processing algorithms and express those algorithms as computer implementations (MATLAB)

LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- Track the spectrum of x[n] thru an FIR Filter.
- UNIFICATION:
  - How does Frequency Response affect x(t) to produce y(t) ?



LECTURE #11 REVIEW

- SINUSOIDAL INPUT SIGNAL
  - OUTPUT has SAME FREQUENCY
  - DIFFERENT Amplitude and Phase
- FREQUENCY RESPONSE of FIR
  - MAGNITUDE vs. Frequency
  - PHASE vs. Freq
  - PLOTTING:

MAG

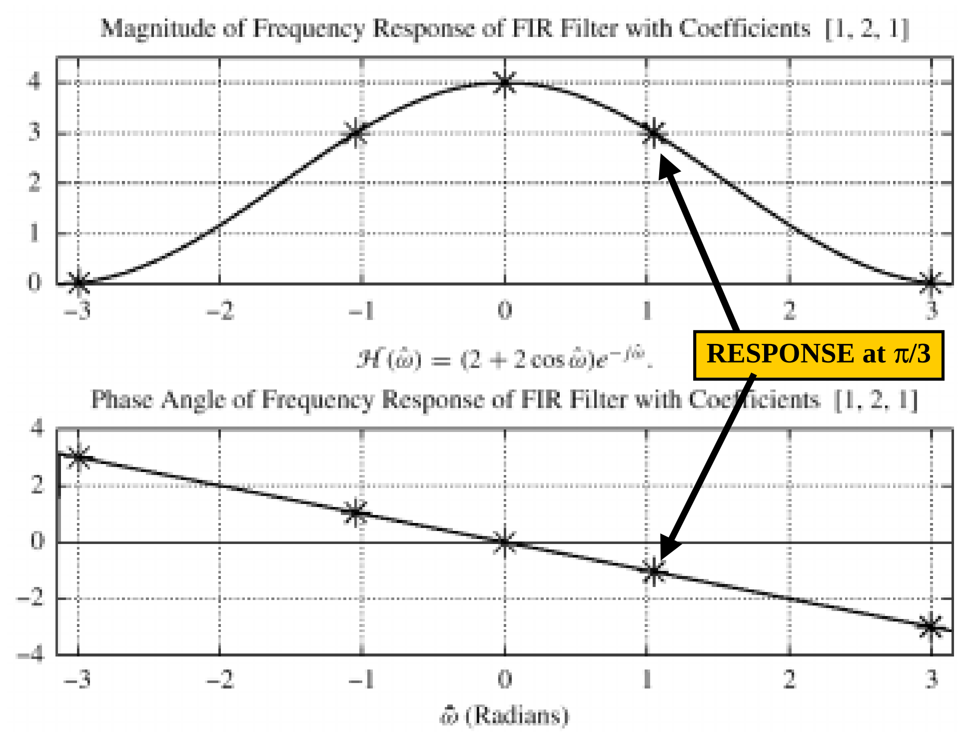
PHASE

$$H(\hat{\omega}) = |H(\hat{\omega})| e^{j\varphi(\hat{\omega})}$$

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

- yy = freqz(bb,1,ww)
  - VECTOR bb contains Filter Coefficients
  - DSP-First: yy = freekz(bb,1,ww)
- FILTER COEFFICIENTS $\{b_k\}$

$$\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k e^{-j\hat{\omega}k}$$



LTI SYSTEMS

- LTI:
  - Linear & Time-Invariant
- COMPLETELY CHARACTERIZED by:
  - FREQUENCY RESPONSE
  - IMPULSE RESPONSE h[n]
- Two DOMAINS: time & frequency
  - Go back and forth

TIME & FREQUENCY

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k]x[n-k]$$

FIR DIFFERENCE EQUATION

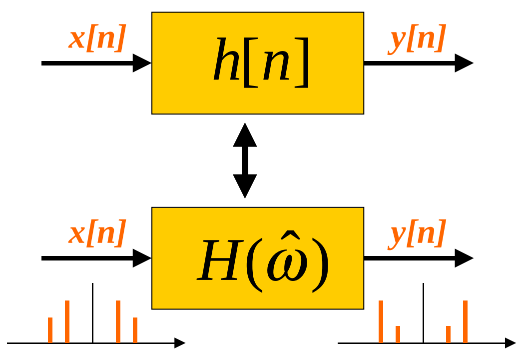
The frequency response of an LTI system

$$\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k e^{-j\hat{\omega}k} = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k]e^{-j\hat{\omega}k} \quad (6.1.4)$$

IMPULSE RESPONSE

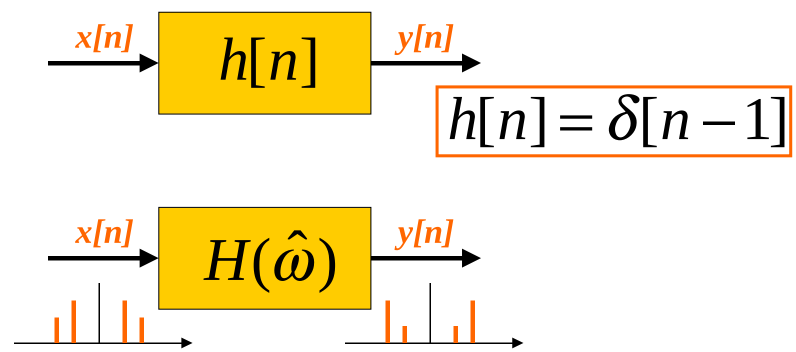
BLOCK DIAGRAMS

- Equivalent Representations



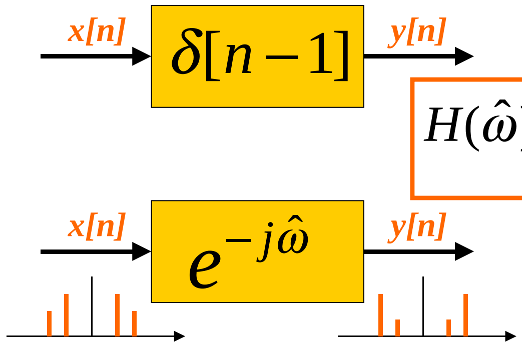
DELAY SYSTEM ??

- UNIT DELAY: Find $h[n]$ and $H(\hat{\omega})$



DELAY SYSTEM

- **UNIT DELAY:** Find $h[n]$ and $H(\hat{\omega})$

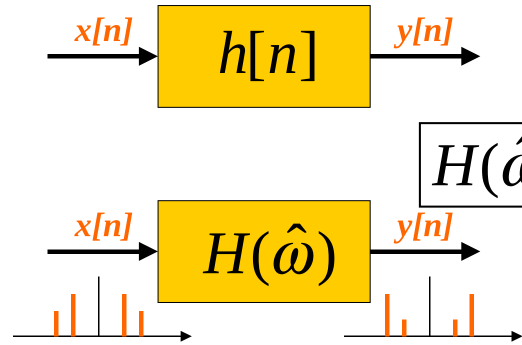


$$H(\hat{\omega}) = \sum_k \delta[k-1] e^{-j\hat{\omega}k}$$

k=1 ONLY

FREQ DOMAIN --> TIME ??

- **START with** $H(\hat{\omega})$ and find $h[n]$ or b_k



$$h[n] = ?$$

$$H(\hat{\omega}) = 7e^{-j2\hat{\omega}} \cos(\hat{\omega})$$

FREQ DOMAIN --> TIME

$$H(\hat{\omega}) = 7e^{-j2\hat{\omega}} \cos(\hat{\omega})$$

EULER's Formula

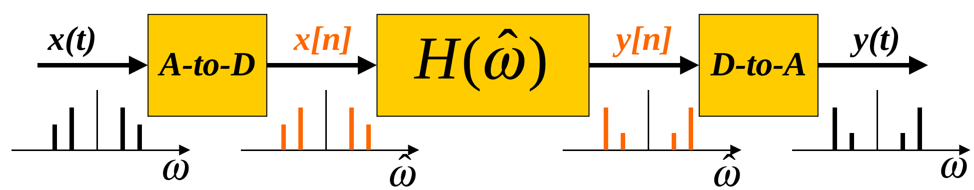
$$= 7e^{-j2\hat{\omega}}(0.5e^{j\hat{\omega}} + 0.5e^{-j\hat{\omega}})$$

$$= (3.5e^{-j\hat{\omega}} + 3.5e^{-j3\hat{\omega}})$$

$$h[n] = 3.5\delta[n-1] + 3.5\delta[n-3]$$

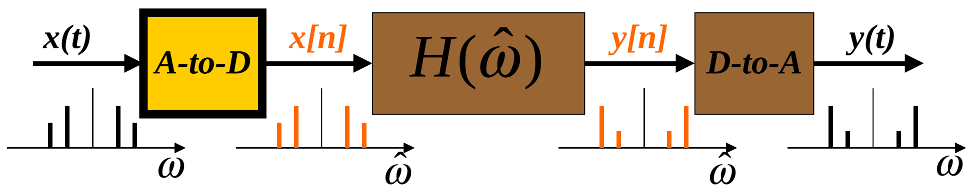
$$b_k = \{0, 3.5, 0, 3.5\}$$

DIGITAL "FILTERING"



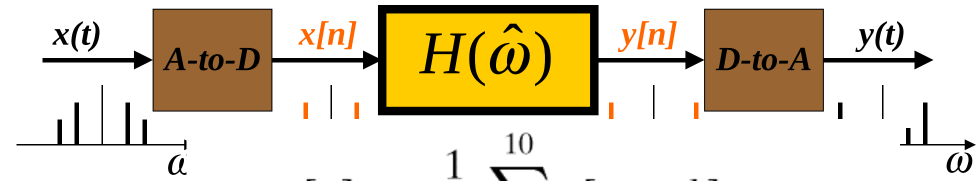
- ω **SPECTRUM of x(t) (SUM of SINUSOIDS)**
- $\hat{\omega}$ **SPECTRUM of x[n]**
  - **Is ALIASING a PROBLEM ?**
- **SPECTRUM y[n] (FIR Gain or Nulls)**
- ω **Then, OUTPUT y(t) = SUM of SINUSOIDS**

FREQUENCY SCALING



- TIME SAMPLING: $t = nT_s$
  - POSSIBLE ALIASING
  - FREQUENCY SCALING $\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s = \frac{\omega}{f_s}$

11-pt AVERAGER Example

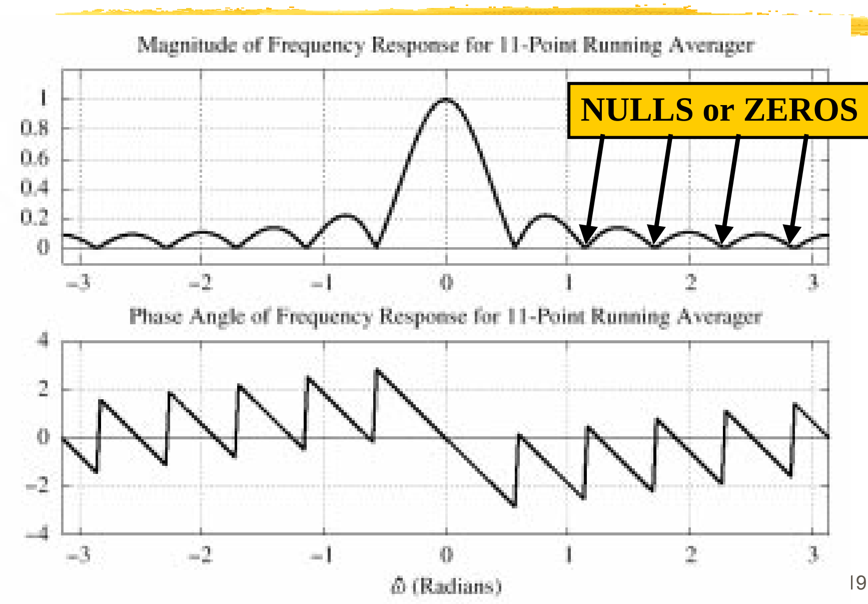


$$y[n] = \frac{1}{11}\sum_{k=0}^{10} x[n-k]$$

$$\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{\sin(\hat{\omega}11/2)}{11\sin(\hat{\omega}/2)} e^{-j\hat{\omega}5}$$

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi(25)t) + \sin(2\pi(250)t)$$

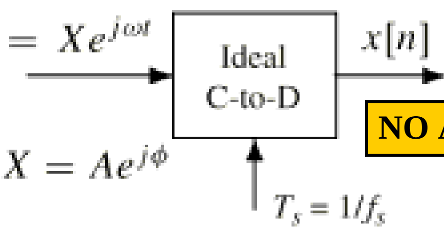
11-pt AVERAGER



11-pt AVG Example (2)

$x(t) = Xe^{j\omega t}$

$X = Ae^{j\phi}$



$x[n] = x(nT_s) = Xe^{j\omega nT_s}$

$= Xe^{j\hat{\omega}n}$

NO Aliasing

$$y[n] = \mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega})Xe^{j\hat{\omega}n}$$

$$\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s$$

$$y[n] = \mathcal{H}(\omega T_s)Xe^{j\omega T_s n}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{H}(\omega T_s)Xe^{j\omega t}$$

SINUSOID thru FIR

$$x[n] = X_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(\frac{X_k}{2} e^{j\hat{\omega}_k n} + \frac{X_k^*}{2} e^{-j\hat{\omega}_k n} \right)$$

$$= X_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} |X_k| \cos(\hat{\omega}_k n + \angle X_k)$$

if $\mathcal{H}(-\hat{\omega}) = \mathcal{H}^*(\hat{\omega})$, the corresponding output is

$$y[n] = \mathcal{H}(0)X_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}_k) \frac{X_k}{2} e^{j\hat{\omega}_k n} + \mathcal{H}(-\hat{\omega}_k) \frac{X_k^*}{2} e^{-j\hat{\omega}_k n} \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{H}(0)X_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} |\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}_k)| |X_k| \cos\left(\hat{\omega}_k n + \angle X_k + \angle \mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}_k)\right)$$

EVALUATE Freq. Response

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi(25)t) + \sin(2\pi(250)t)$$

evaluating at 25 and 250 Hz.

$f_s = 1000$

$$\mathcal{H}(2\pi(25)/1000) = \frac{\sin(\pi(25)(11)/1000)}{11\sin(\pi(25)/1000)} e^{-j2\pi(25)(5)/1000}$$

$$= 0.8811 e^{-j\pi/4}$$

MAG SCALE

PHASE CHANGE

$$\mathcal{H}(2\pi(250)/1000) = \frac{\sin(\pi(250)(11)/1000)}{11\sin(\pi(250)/1000)} e^{-j2\pi(250)(5)/1000}$$

$$= 0.0909 e^{-j\pi/2}$$

$$y(t) = 0.8811\cos(2\pi(25)t - \pi/4) + 0.0909\sin(2\pi(250)t - \pi/2)$$

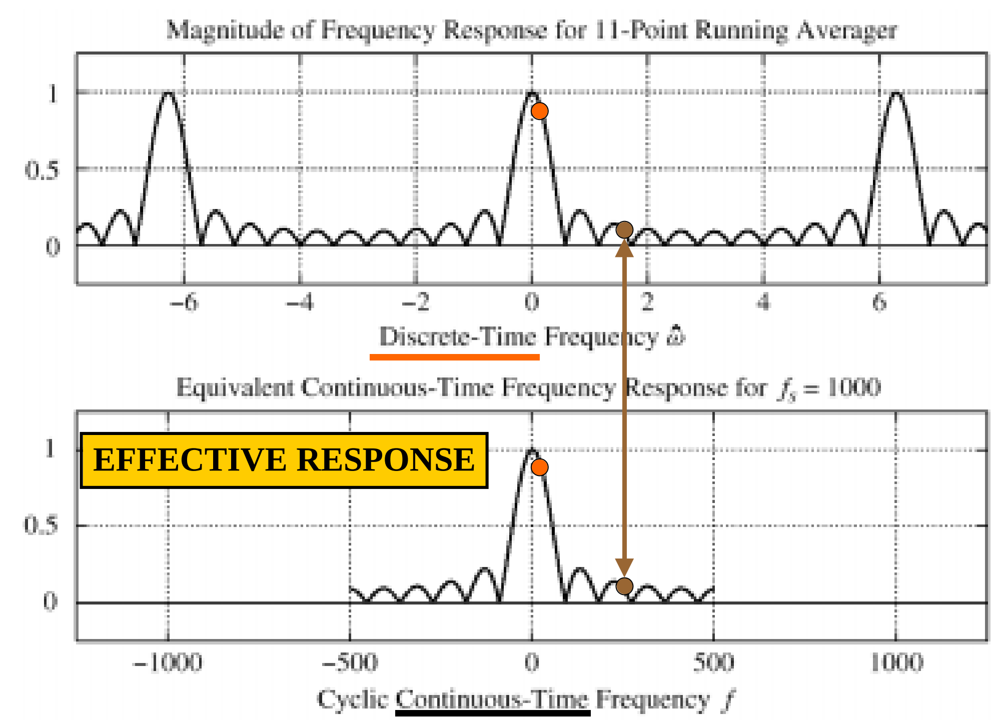
EFFECTIVE Freq. Response

- Assume NO Aliasing, then
  - ANALOG FREQ <---> DIGITAL FREQ

$$\hat{\omega} = \omega T_s = \frac{\omega}{f_s}$$

  - So, we can plot:
  - Scaled Freq. Axis

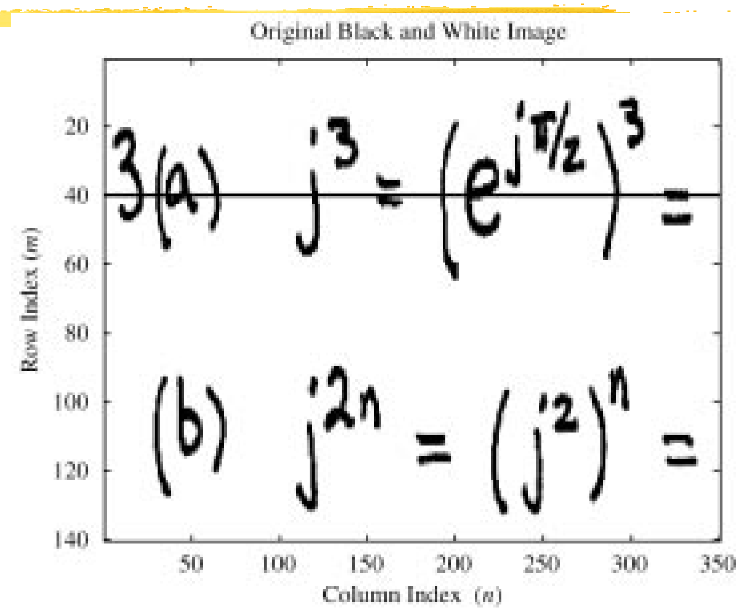
$$H(\omega T_s) \text{ vs. } \omega$$



FILTER TYPES

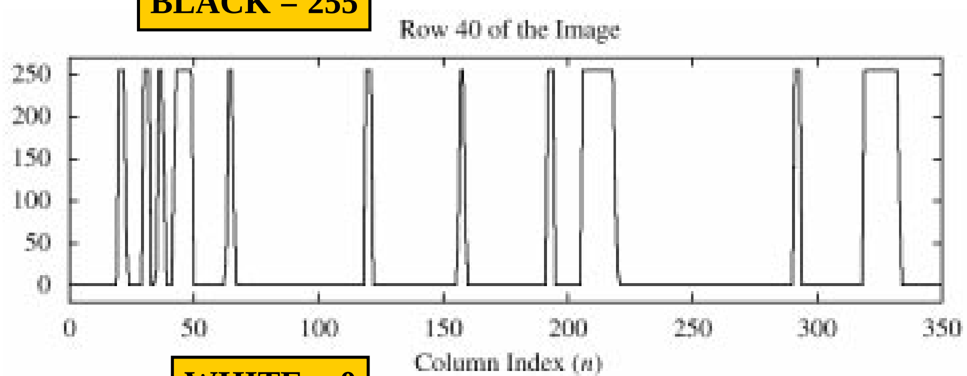
- LOW–PASS FILTER (LPF)
  - BLURRING
  - ATTENUATES HIGH FREQUENCIES
- HIGH–PASS FILTER (HPF)
  - SHARPENING for IMAGES
  - BOOSTS THE HIGHS
  - REMOVES DC
- BAND–PASS FILTER (BPF)

B & W IMAGE



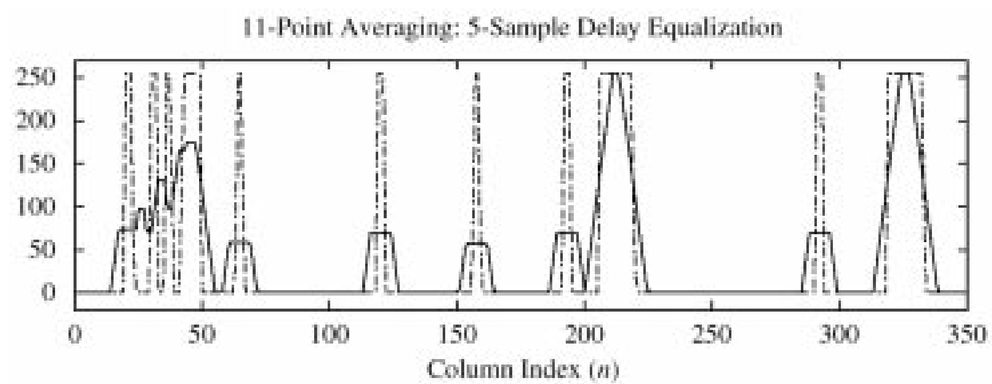
ROW of B&W IMAGE

BLACK = 255



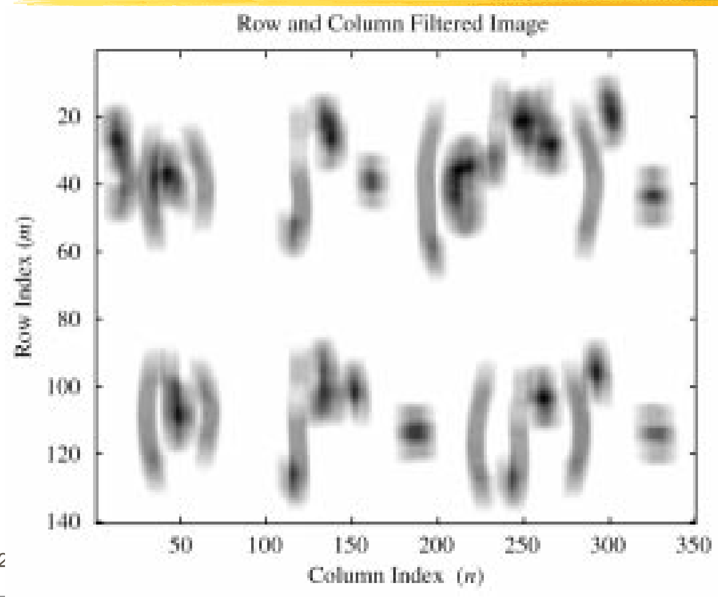
WHITE = 0

FILTERED ROW of IMAGE



ADJUST DELAY by 5 samples

FILTERED B&W IMAGE



LPF: BLUR

B&W IMAGE with COSINE

FILTERED: 11-pt AVG