EE-2025 Spring-2000

Lecture 11

Frequency Response of FIR

21-Feb-00

Info: Web-CT, Lab, HW

- Calendar:
  - Quiz #2 on 3-March (Friday)
- Prob Set #6 due this week
  - On-Line Self-Tests are available
- Lab #6: FIR Filtering
  - Effects: Blur & Echo
  - Lab Quiz during Lab #6

READING ASSIGNMENTS

- This Lecture:
  - Chapter 6, pp. 157-165, 169-176
- Other Reading:
  - Recitation: Ch. 6, pp. 176-188
    - FREQUENCY RESPONSE EXAMPLES
  - Next Lecture: Chapter 6, pp. 188-194

DEBUGGING

- "Any Fool" can write code
- Debugging is the interesting part
  - It takes talent !!!
- HOWEVER,
  - Assume the stupid mistake is the problem

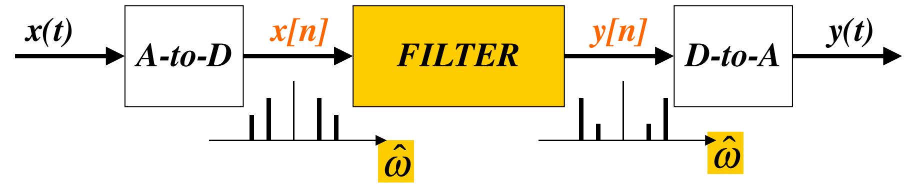
LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- **SINUSOIDAL INPUT SIGNAL**
  - DETERMINE the FIR FILTER OUTPUT
- **FREQUENCY RESPONSE of FIR**
  - PLOTTING vs. Frequency
  - MAGNITUDE vs. Freq
  - PHASE vs. Freq

MAG PHASE

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

DIGITAL "FILTERING"



- CONCENTRATE on the SPECTRUM
- SINUSOIDAL INPUT
  - INPUT x[n] = SUM of SINUSOIDS
  - Then, OUTPUT y[n] = SUM of SINUSOIDS

GENERAL FIR FILTER

- FILTER COEFFICIENTS $\{b_k\}$
  - DEFINE THE FILTER

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

  - For example, $\{b_k\} = \{3, -1, 2, 1\}$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{3} b_k x[n-k]$$

$$= 3x[n] - x[n-1] + 2x[n-2] + x[n-3]$$

FILTERING EXAMPLE

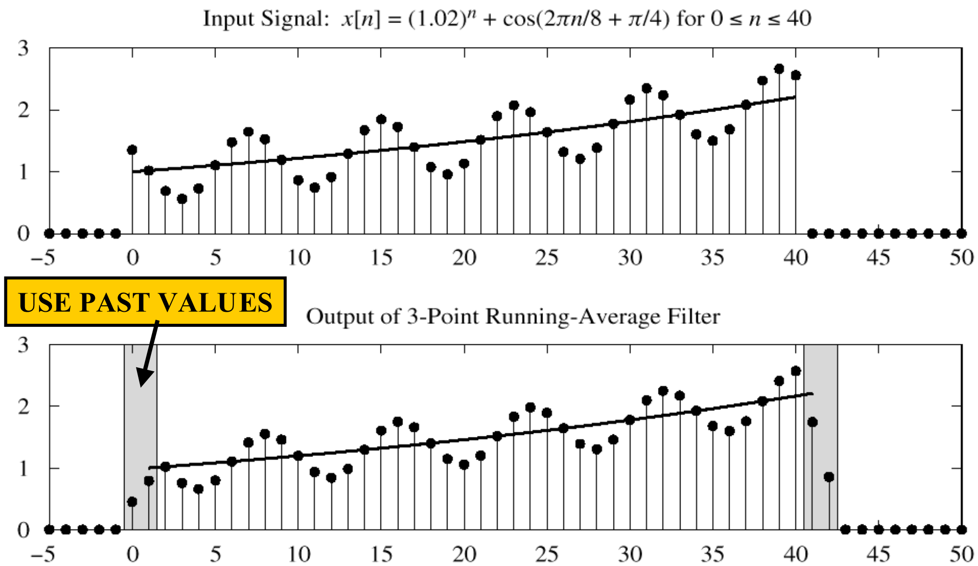
- 7-point AVERAGER
  - Removes cosine
    - By making its amplitdue (A) smaller

$$y_7[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{6} (\tfrac{1}{7}) x[n-k]$$

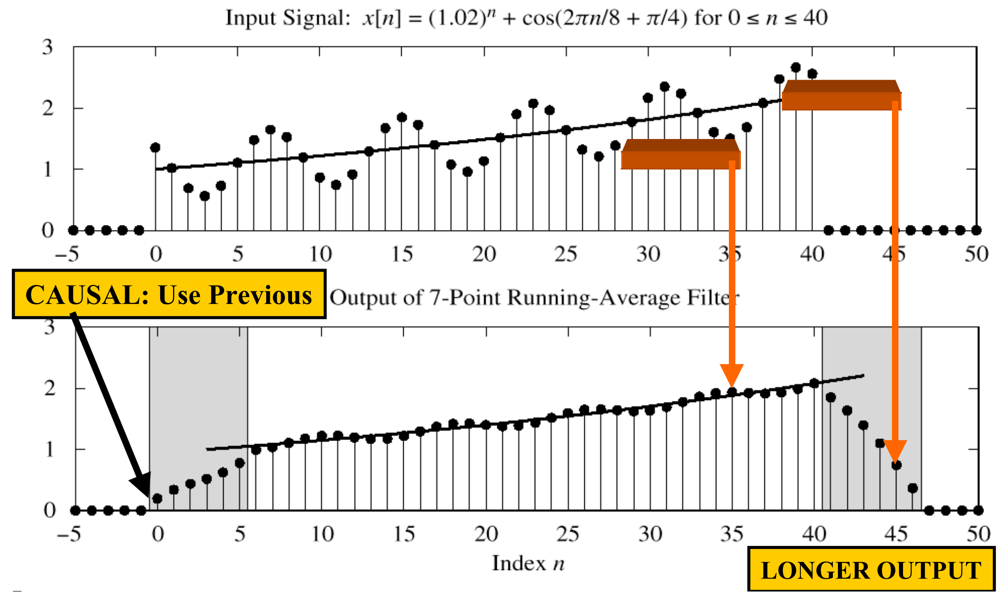
- 3-point AVERAGER
  - Changes A slightly

$$y_3[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{2} (\tfrac{1}{3}) x[n-k]$$

3-pt AVG EXAMPLE



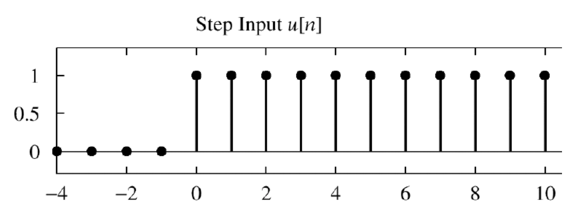
7-pt FIR EXAMPLE (AVG)



POP QUIZ

- FIR Filter is "FIRST DIFFERENCE"
  - y[n] = x[n] − x[n−1]
- INPUT is "UNIT STEP"

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } n \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } n < 0 \end{cases}$$



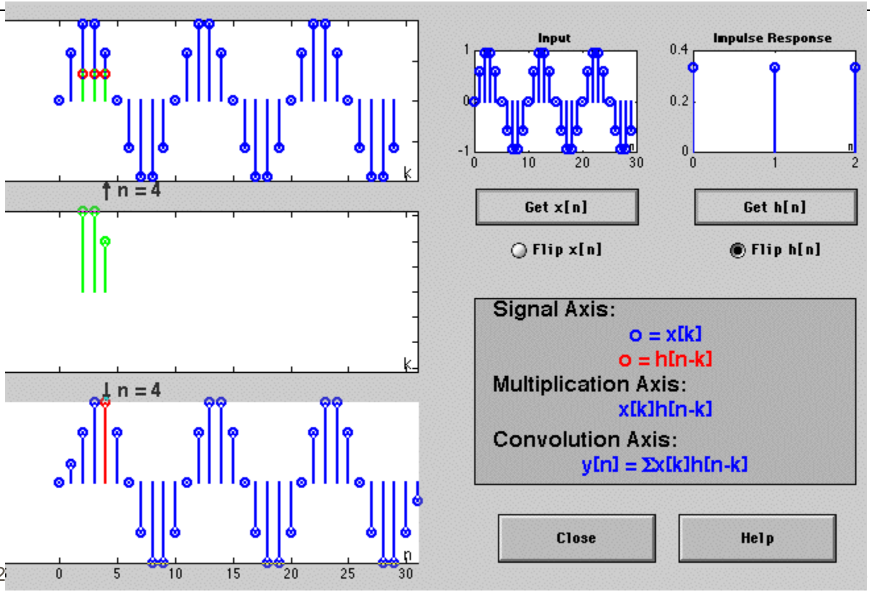
- Find y[n]

$$y[n] = u[n] - u[n-1] = \delta[n]$$

INPUT = SINUSOID

- INPUT: x[n] = SINUSOID
- OUTPUT: y[n] will also be a SINUSOID
  - Different Amplitude and Phase
  - SAME Frequency
- AMPLITUDE & PHASE CHANGE
  - Called the FREQUENCY RESPONSE

CONVDEMO: MATLAB GUI



COMPLEX EXPONENTIAL

$$x[n] = Ae^{j\phi}e^{j\hat{\omega}n} \qquad -\infty < n < \infty$$

x[n] is the input signal—a complex exponential

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

FIR DIFFERENCE EQUATION

COMPLEX EXP OUTPUT

- Use the FIR “Difference Equation”

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k Ae^{j\phi}e^{j\hat{\omega}(n-k)}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k e^{j\hat{\omega}(-k)}\right) Ae^{j\phi}e^{j\hat{\omega}(n)}$$

$$= H(\hat{\omega})Ae^{j\phi}e^{j\hat{\omega}(n)}$$

FREQUENCY REPONSE

- At each frequency, we can **DEFINE**

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

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

- Complex-valued formula
  - Has MAGNITUDE vs. frequency
  - And PHASE vs. frequency

EXAMPLE 6.1

Example 6.1

$$\{b_k\} = \{1,\ 2,\ 1\}$$

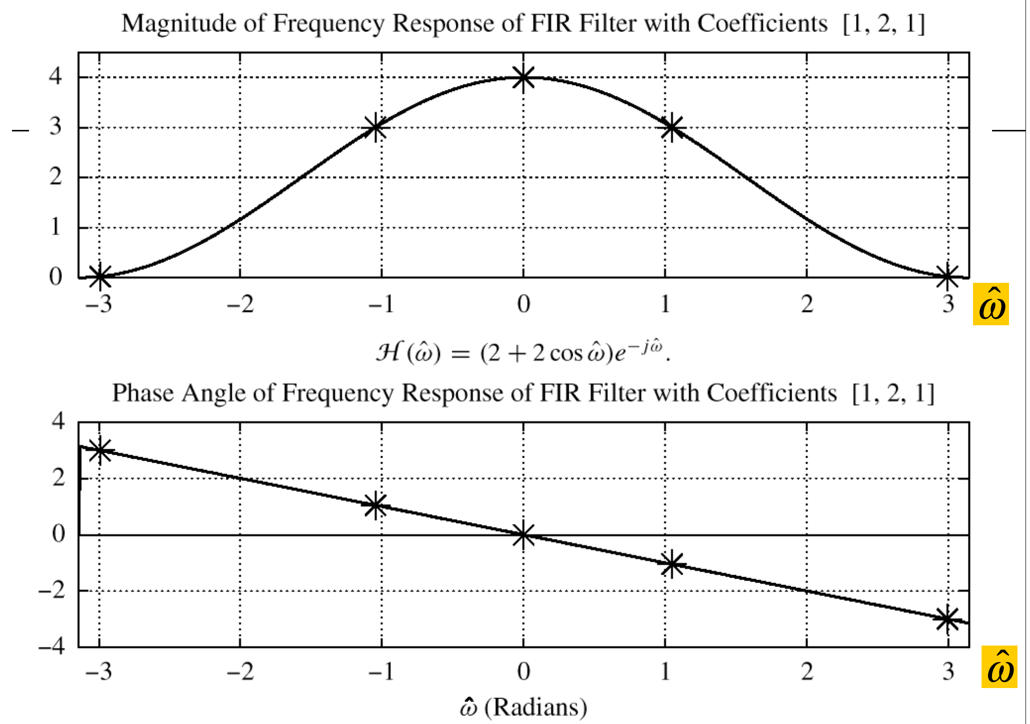
$$\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = 1 + 2e^{-j\hat{\omega}} + e^{-j\hat{\omega}2}$$

To obtain formulas for the magnitude and phase of the frequency response

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) &= 1 + 2e^{-j\hat{\omega}} + e^{-j\hat{\omega}2} \\ &= e^{-j\hat{\omega}}\left(e^{j\hat{\omega}} + 2 + e^{-j\hat{\omega}}\right) \\ &= e^{-j\hat{\omega}}\left(2 + 2\cos\hat{\omega}\right)\end{aligned}$$

EXPLOIT SYMMETRY

Since $(2 + 2\cos\hat{\omega}) \geq 0$ for frequencies $-\pi < \hat{\omega} \leq \pi$,
the magnitude is $|\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega})| = (2 + 2\cos\hat{\omega})$
and the phase is $\angle\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = -\hat{\omega}$.



MATLAB:
FREQUENCY RESPONSE

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

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

EXAMPLE 6.2

- **Find y[n] when x[n] = complex exp.**

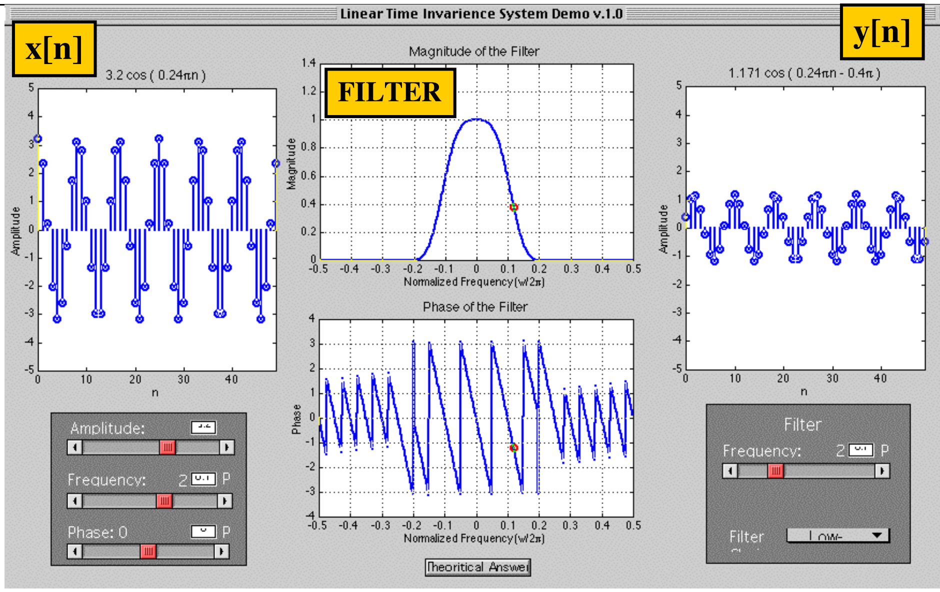
Example 6.2 Consider the complex input $x[n] = 2e^{j\pi/4}e^{j\pi n/3}$.

$$|\mathcal{H}(\pi/3)| = 2 + 2\cos(\pi/3) = 3 \text{ and } \angle\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = -\pi/3.$$

Therefore, the output of the system for the given input is

$$\begin{aligned}y[n] &= 3e^{-j\pi/3} \cdot 2e^{j\pi/4}e^{j\pi n/3} \\ &= (3 \cdot 2) \cdot e^{(j\pi/4 - j\pi/3)}e^{j\pi n/3} \\ &= 6e^{-j\pi/12}e^{j\pi n/3} = 6e^{j\pi/4}e^{j\pi(n-1)/3}\end{aligned}$$

LTI Demo with Sinusoids



LTI SYSTEMS

- LTI: Linear & Time-Invariant
- COMPLETELY CHARACTERIZED by:
  - FREQUENCY RESPONSE, or
  - IMPULSE RESPONSE h[n]
- Sinusoid IN -----> Sinusoid OUT
  - At the SAME Frequency

Time & Frequency Relation

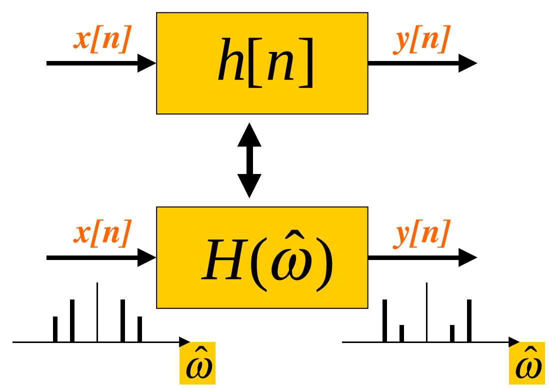
- Get Frequency Response from h[n]
  - Here is the FIR case:

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

IMPULSE RESPONSE

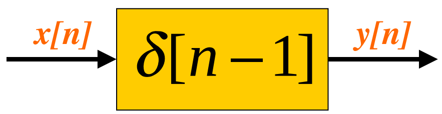
BLOCK DIAGRAMS

- Equivalent Representations

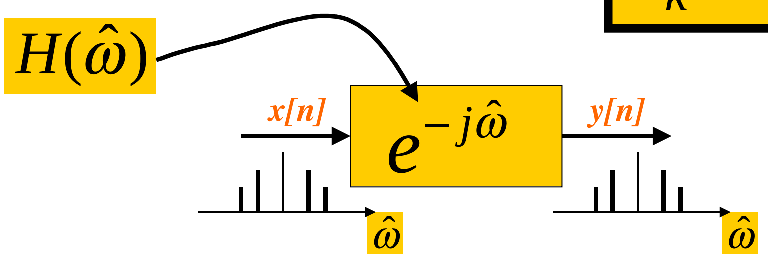


UNIT-DELAY SYSTEM

Find $h[n]$ and $H(\hat{\omega})$ for $y[n] = x[n-1]$



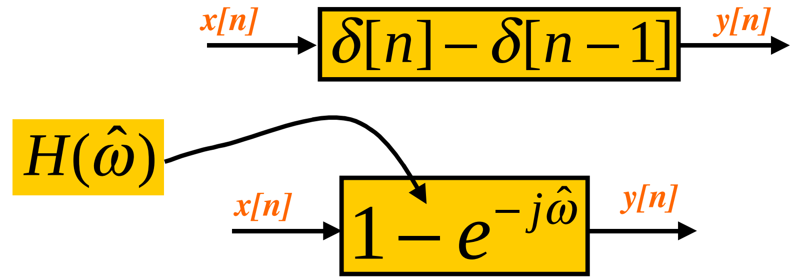
$$b_k = \{0,1\}$$



FIRST DIFFERENCE SYSTEM

Find $h[n]$ and $H(\hat{\omega})$ for the Diff. Eqn:

$$y[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$$



CASCADE SYSTEMS

- Does the order of S_1 & S_2 matter?
  - NO, LTI SYSTEMS can be rearranged !!!
  - WHAT ARE THE FILTER COEFFS? $\{b_k\}$
  - WHAT is the overall FREQUENCY RESPONSE ?

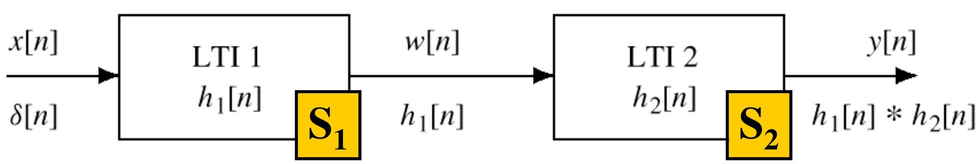
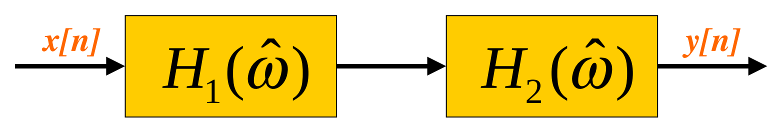
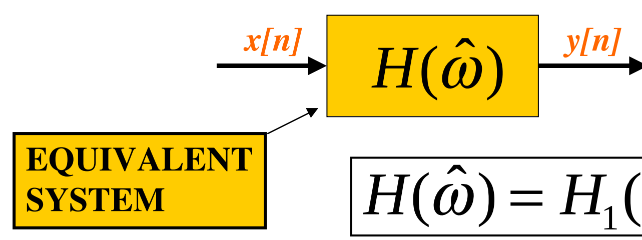


Figure 5.19 A Cascade of Two LTI Systems.

CASCADE EQUIVALENT

- MULTIPLY the Frequency Responses





$$H(\hat{\omega}) = H_1(\hat{\omega})H_2(\hat{\omega})$$