

4/8/23

OPTIMUM EQUIRIPPLE FILTERS:

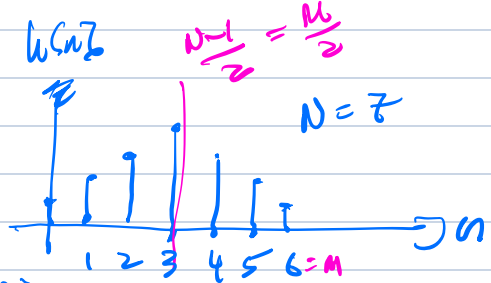
THE Parks-McClellan Algorithm

(OSYP 7.7-7.9)

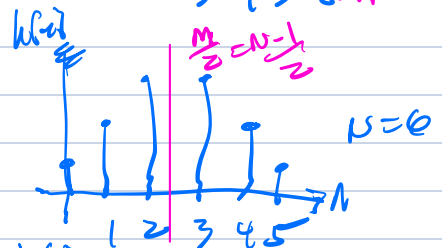
$M = N - 1$

Types of symmetric FIR filters

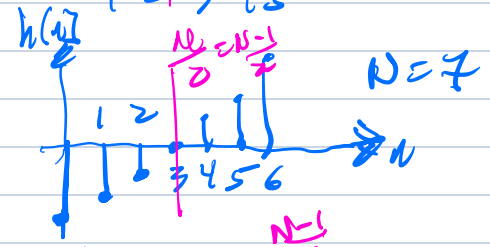
TYPE I N ODD, EVEN SYMMETRY



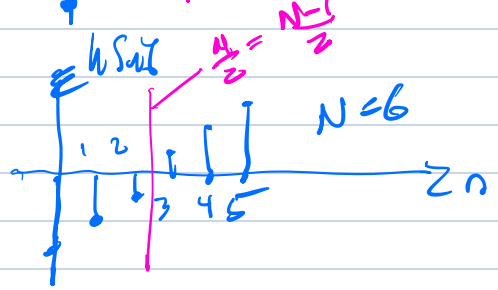
TYPE II N EVEN, EVEN SYMMETRY



TYPE III N ODD, ODD SYMMETRY



TYPE IV N EVEN, ODD SYMMETRY



$h(n) = h'(n - \frac{M}{2})$ (N odd)

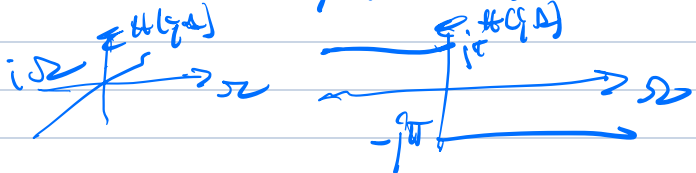
$H(e^{j\omega}) = H'(e^{j\omega}) e^{-j\frac{\omega M}{2}}$ (N odd)

TYPE I, II FILTERS $H'(e^{j\omega})$ REAL, EVEN

LPF, HPF, BPF, NOTCH

TYPE III, IV FILTERS $H'(e^{j\omega})$ IMAGINARY, ODD

DIFFERENTIATORS, PHASE SHIFTERS



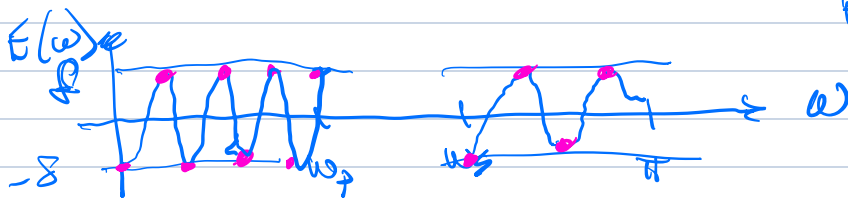
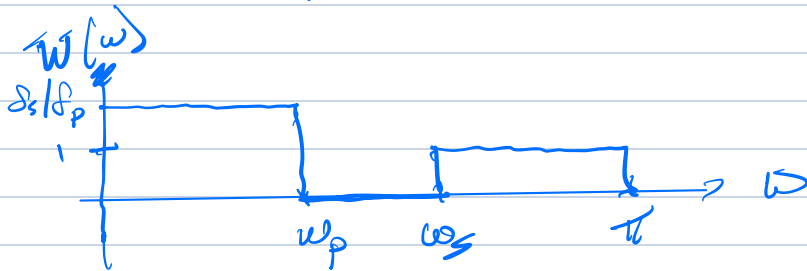
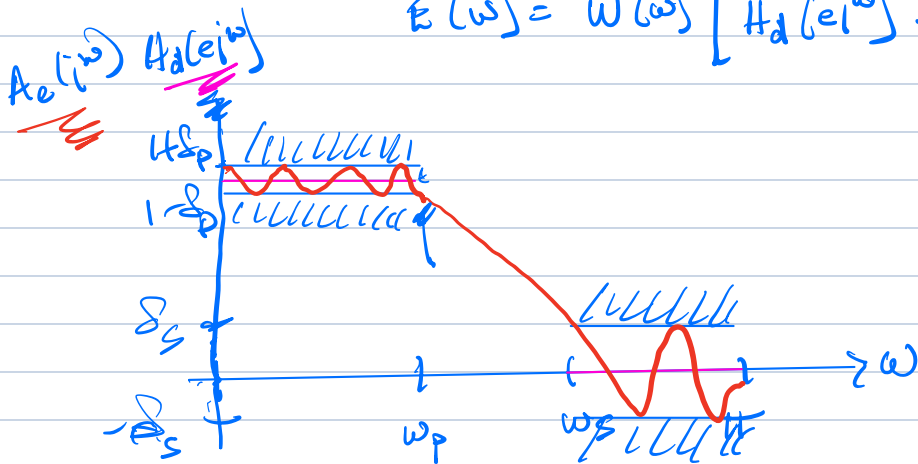
OPTIMUM EQUIRIPPLE DESIGN

GIVEN $\omega_p, \omega_s, N, \delta_p/\delta_s$

FIND FILTER COEFFS $h(n)$ THAT MINIMIZE δ_p, δ_s

OR MIN MAX $|E(\omega)|$

$$E(\omega) = W(\omega) [H_d(e^{j\omega}) - A_e(e^{j\omega})]$$



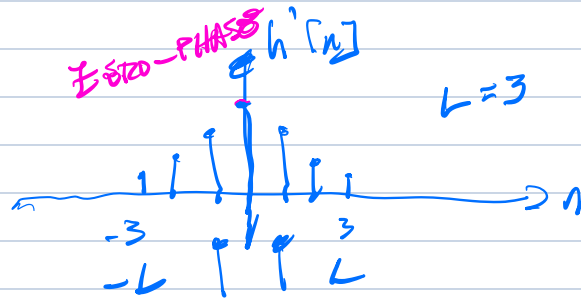
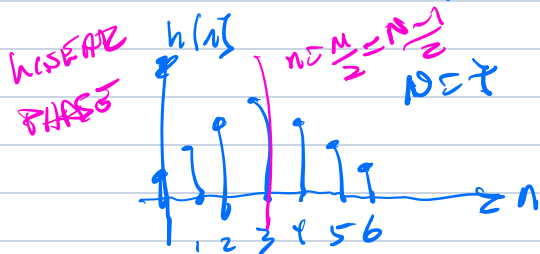
$$E(\omega) = W(\omega) [H_d(e^{j\omega}) - A_e(e^{j\omega})]$$

THE ALTERNATION THEOREM

"IN ORDER FOR MAX $|E(\omega)|$ TO BE MINIMIZED, IT IS NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT FOR $E(\omega)$ TO EXHIBIT AT LEAST $L+2$ ALTERNATIONS."

ALTERNATIONS ARE POINTS FOR WHICH $E(\omega) = \pm \delta$

CONSIDER TYPE I FIR FILTER



$$L = \frac{N-1}{2}; N = 2L+1$$

$$H'(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-L}^L h[n] e^{j\omega n} = h[0] + \sum_{l=1}^L h[l] \underbrace{(e^{-j\omega l} + e^{+j\omega l})}_{2\cos(\omega l)}$$

FOR \rightarrow

$$H'(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{l=1}^L h[l] \cos(l\omega)$$

CHEBYSHEV POLYNOMIALS

$$\sum_{k=0}^L a_k (\cos(\omega))^k$$

CONSIDER:

1. $\cos(\omega)$

2. $(\cos(\omega))^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega)$

3. $(\cos(\omega))^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega)\right) \cos(\omega)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega) \cos(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(\omega) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(3\omega)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cos(\omega) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(3\omega)$$

IMPLICATION: FOR TYPE I FILTERS,

$$H'(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{l=1}^L h[l] \cos(\omega l) = \sum_{k=0}^L a_k (\cos(\omega))^k$$

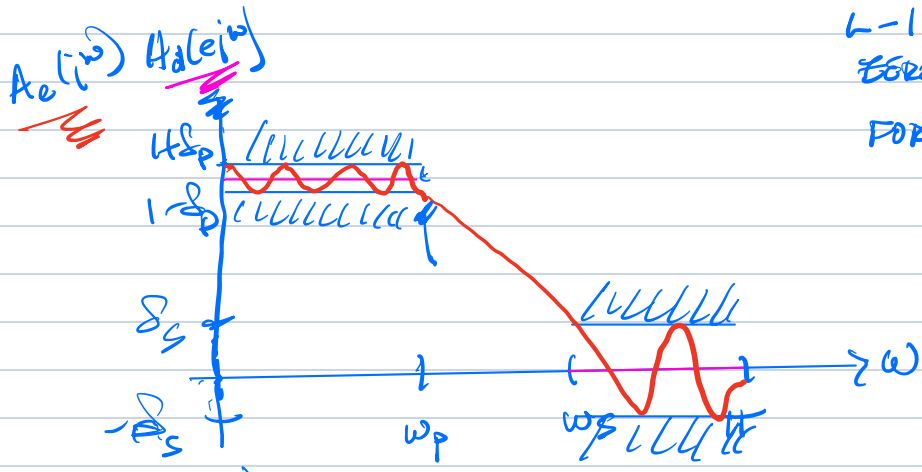
$$\text{For } H'(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=0}^L a_k (\cos(\omega))^k$$

FOR WHICH ω WILL $H'(e^{j\omega})$ HAVE ZERO SLOPE?

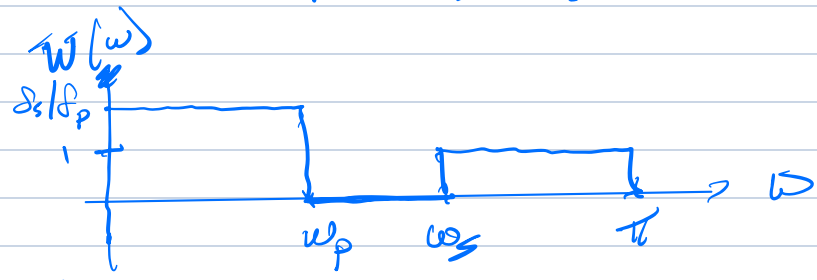
$$H'(e^{j\omega}) \stackrel{?}{=} A_c(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dH'(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} &= \frac{d}{d\omega} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^L a_k (\cos(\omega))^k \\ &= - \sum_{k=0}^L a_k k (\cos(\omega))^{k-1} \cdot \sin(\omega) = 0 \\ &= -\sin(\omega) \sum_{k=1}^L a_k \cos(\omega)^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

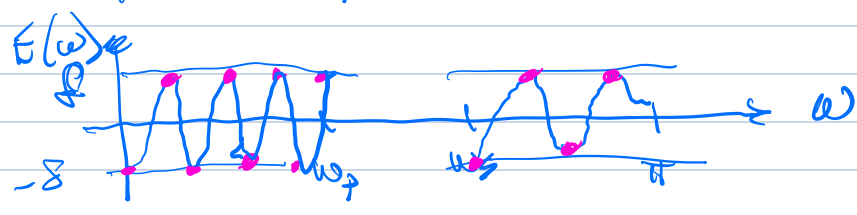
$L-1$ POINTS OF ZERO SLOPE FOR $0 < \omega < \pi$



TO SATISFY ALTERNATION THEOREM NEED $L+2$ ALTS



ZERO-SLOPE PTS $0, \pi, L-1$ MORE ω_p, ω_s

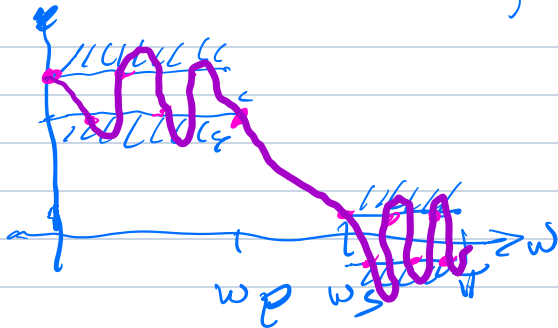


MAX POSSIBLE # OF ALTS IS $L+3$

IMPLEMENTATION of PARISS - McCLELLAN

1. CHOOSE ALT POINTS $\omega_p, \omega_s, L=1$ MORE FOR $0 < \omega < \pi$
PLUS $\omega = 0$ OR $\omega = \pi$

EX SUPPOSE $L=10, N=21$, ASSUME $W(\omega) = 1$



2. FITTED CHEBYSHEV POLYNOMIAL THROUGH PTS

3. "RIBBON EXCHANGE" REPLACE ALT. POINTS BY
BY ACTUAL EXTREMAL POINTS