

11/9/24

INTRO TO LATTICE FILTERS

COS 486, PTS. NOTES 7.3-7.5

REMEMBER: QUIZ 2 11/20/24, IN CLASS

COVERAGE THROUGH PS 9

REVIEW: LINEAR PREDICTION, LD RECURSION

GIVEN $\{ \phi(n) \}_n$, $| \phi(n) | \leq 1$ FIND $\{ \alpha_k^{(p)} \}_k$

$$H(z) = \frac{G}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^P \alpha_k^{(p)} z^{-k}}$$

$$w(n) \rightarrow \boxed{H(z)} \rightarrow x(n)$$

SOLVE WITH LEVINSON - DURBIN RECURSION

0. let $E^{(0)} = \phi(0)$

1. $k_i = \frac{\phi(i) - \sum_{e=1}^{i-1} \alpha_e^{(i-1)} \phi(i-e)}{E^{(i-1)}} \quad 1 \leq i \leq P$

2. $\alpha_i^{(0)} = k_i$

3. $\alpha_e^{(i)} = \alpha_e^{(i-1)} - k_i \alpha_{i-e}^{(i-1)} \quad 1 \leq e \leq i-1$

4. $E^{(i)} = (1 - k_i^2) E^{(i-1)}$

TO CALCULATE $\{ \alpha_i \}$ FROM $\{ k_i \}$

let $\alpha_i^{(1)} = k_i$, BEGINNING WITH $i=1$

$\alpha_e^{(i)} = \alpha_e^{(i-1)} - k_i \alpha_{i-e}^{(i-1)}$

FROM $\{ \alpha_i \}$ TO $\{ k_i \}$ $1 \leq i \leq P$

let $k_P = \alpha_P^{(P)}$

STARTING WITH $i=0$, let $k_i = \alpha_i^{(i)}$

$$\alpha_e^{(i+1)} = \frac{\alpha_e^{(i)} + k_i \alpha_{e-1}^{(i)}}{1 - k_i^2} \quad \text{FOR } i=0 \rightarrow 1$$

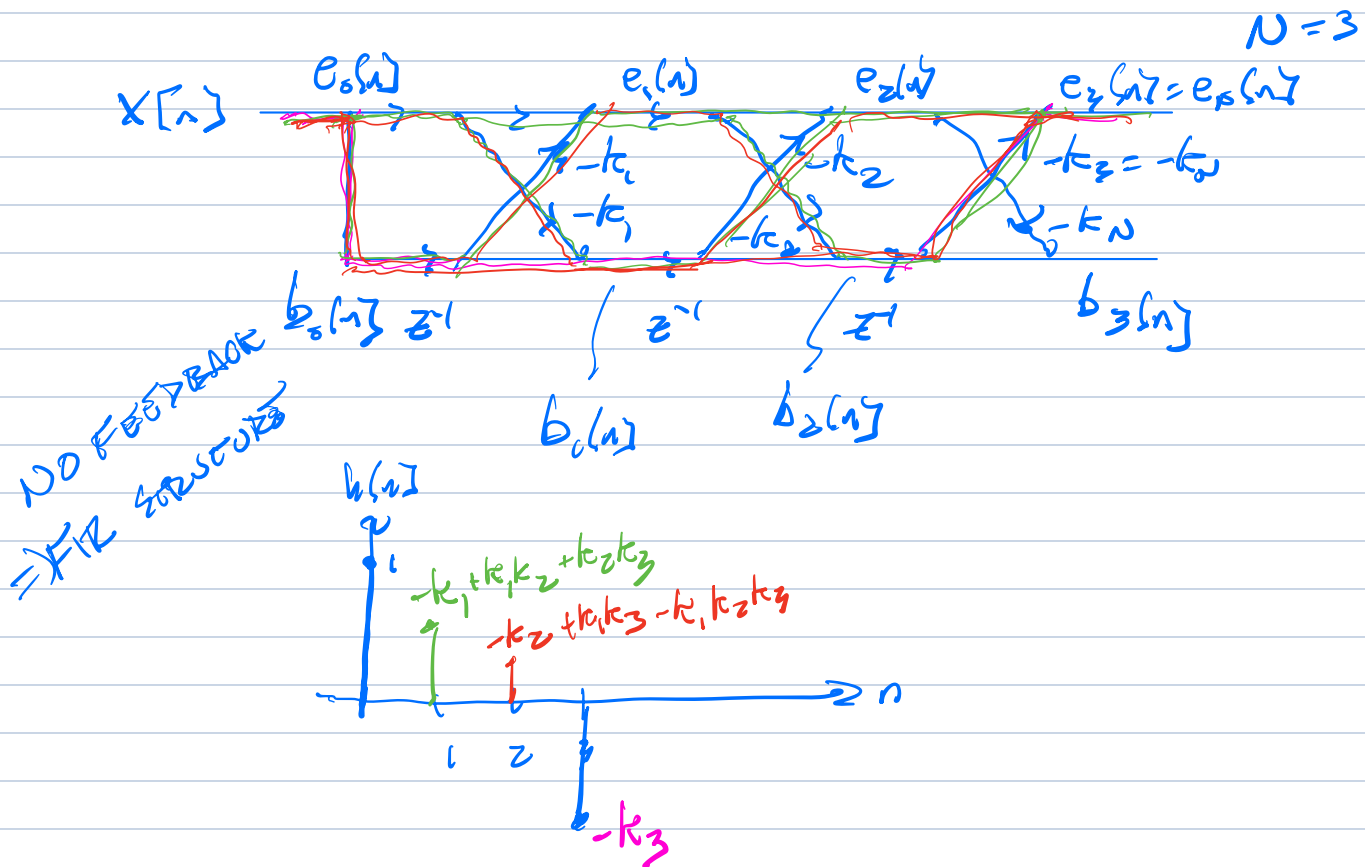
$$e = i - 21$$

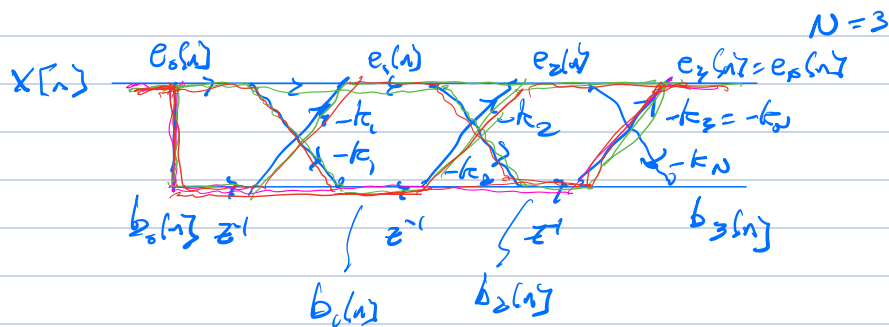
COMPUTING LPG GELN

$$\phi[0,0] = \sum_{k=1}^P \alpha_k \phi[0,k] + \cancel{G^2}$$

$$G^2 = \phi[0,0] - \sum_{k=1}^P \alpha_k \phi[0,k]$$

BASIC LATTICE FILTER STRUCTURE





RECURSIVE CHARACTERIZATION OF $e_i[n]$, $b_i[n]$

$$e_i[n] = e_{i-1}[n] - k_i b_{i-1}[n-1]$$

$$b_i[n] = -k_i e_{i-1}[n] + b_{i-1}[n-1]$$

$$e_0[n] = b_0[n] = x[n]; \quad y[n] = e_N[n]$$

$$E_i(z) = E_{i-1}(z) - k_i z^{-1} B_{i-1}(z)$$

$$B_i(z) = -k_i E_{i-1}(z) + z^{-1} B_{i-1}(z)$$

$$E_0(z) = B_0(z) = X(z); \quad Y(z) = E_N(z)$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow \boxed{A(z)} \rightarrow y[n]$$

$$A(z) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i^{(n)} z^{-i} = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{E_N(z)}{E_0(z)}$$

DEFINE

$$A_i(z) \triangleq \frac{E_i(z)}{E_0(z)}$$

$$\tilde{A}_i(z) \triangleq \frac{B_i(z)}{B_0(z)}$$

CAN BE SHOWN THAT IF α 's AND K 's ONLY- RECURSION-DEPENDENT, THEN

$$A_i(z) = A_{i-1}(z) - k_i z^{-i} A_{i-1}(z^{-1})$$

$$\tilde{A}_i(z) = z^{-i} A_i(z^{-1})$$

$$A_i(z) = A_{i-1}(z) - k_i z^{-i} A_{i-1}(z^{-1}) - k_i \left(z^{-i} - \sum_{e=1}^{i-1} a_e^{(i-1)} z^{e-i} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{1 - \sum_{e=1}^i a_e^{(i)} z^{-e}}_{A_i(z)} = \underbrace{1 - \sum_{e=1}^{i-1} a_e^{(i-1)} z^{-e}}_{A_{i-1}(z)} - k_i z^{-i} \underbrace{\left(1 - \sum_{e=1}^{i-1} a_e^{(i-1)} z^{e-i} \right)}_{A_{i-1}(z^{-1})}$$

CONSIDER COEFFS of z^{-r} $-r = i-i$
 $e = i-r$

LD RELATION $a_r^{(i)} z^{-r} = a_r^{(i-1)} z^{-r} - k_i a_{i-r}^{(i-1)} z^{-r}$

VISIBLE COEFFS OF LATTICE FILTER ARE $\{k_i\}$!

OTHER FILTER STRUCTURES WITH VISIBLE COEFFS:

1. FIR FILTER $H(z) = \sum_{e=0}^M b_e z^{-e}$

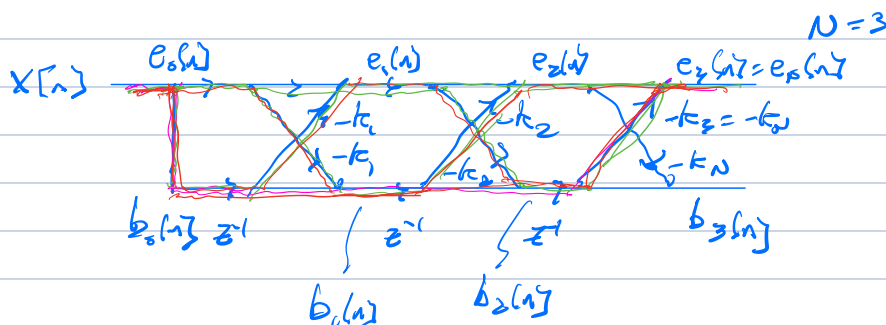
2. IIR FILTER $H(z) = \frac{\sum_{e=0}^M b_e z^{-e}}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k z^{-k}}$ DF-IF
PF-IF

2. FREQ. SAMPLING STRUCTURE

$$H(z) = (1 - z^{-N})^N \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{H[k]}{1 - \omega_N^k z^{-1}}$$

3. FIC LATTICE FILTER

COEFFS ARE REFLECTION COEFFS.



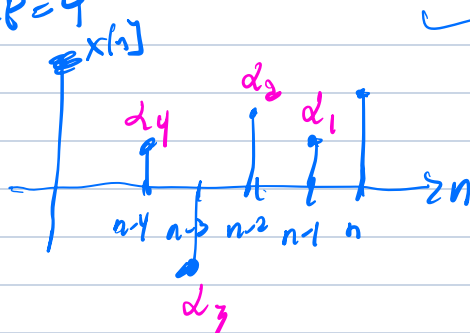
MEANING of $e_i[n]$, $b_i[n]$

$$A_i(z) = \frac{E_i(z)}{E_0(z)} = \frac{E_i(z)}{X(z)} = 1 - \sum_{e=1}^i d_e^{(i)} z^{-e}$$

$$E_i(z) = X(z) \left(1 - \sum_{e=1}^i d_e^{(i)} z^{-e} \right)$$

$$e_i[n] = x[n] - \sum_{e=1}^i d_e^{(i)} x[n-e] = 4^{\text{th}} \text{ ORDER LPC ERROR}$$

ASSUME $N=P=4$



$$e_4[n] = x[n] - \hat{x}[n]$$

WHAT ARE $\{b_i[n]\}$?

FROM BEFORE $\hat{A}_i(z) = z^{-i} A_i(z)$

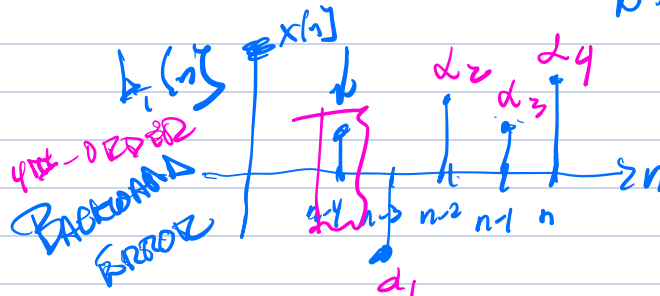
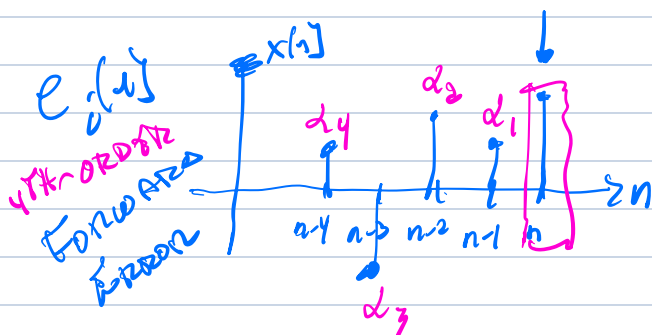
$$\hat{A}_i(z) = \frac{B_i(z)}{E_0(z)} = z^{-i} \left(1 - \sum_{e=1}^i d_e^{(i)} z^{-e} \right)$$

$$\frac{B_i(z)}{E_0(z)} = \hat{A}_i(z) = z^{-i} - \sum_{e=1}^i d_e^{(i)} z^{-(i+e)}$$

$$B_i(z) = X(z) \left(z^{-i} - \sum_{e=1}^i d_e^{(i)} z^{-(i+e)} \right)$$

BACKWARD ERROR $b_i[n] = x[n-i] - \sum_{e=1}^i d_e^{(i)} x[n-(i+e)]$

$N=P=4$



THE PARZEN METHOD of BERNARD'S REFLECTION COEFF.

GIVEN $\{x_i\}_i^N$ FIND $\{k_i\}$ THAT

$$\text{NOW } \xi_i^2 = E[e_i^2(n)]$$

$$e_i(n) = e_{i-1}(n) - k_i b_{i-1}(n-1)$$

$$\text{let } \xi_i^2 = E[e_i^2(n)] = E[(e_{i-1}(n) - k_i b_{i-1}(n-1))^2]$$

$$\frac{d\xi_i^2}{dk_i} = E[2(e_{i-1}(n) - k_i b_{i-1}(n-1)) b_{i-1}(n-1)] = 0$$

$$E[e_{i-1}(n) b_{i-1}(n-1)] = k_i E[b_{i-1}^2(n-1)]$$

$$k_i^* = \frac{E[e_{i-1}(n) b_{i-1}(n-1)]}{E[b_{i-1}^2(n-1)]}$$

RECURSIVE
PROCEDURE:

0. let $b_0(n) = e_0(n) = x(n)$

1. let $k_i = \frac{E[e_{i-1}(n) b_{i-1}(n-1)]}{E[b_{i-1}^2(n-1)]}$

2. let $e_i(n) = e_{i-1}(n) - k_i b_{i-1}(n-1)$

$b_i(n) = -k_i e_{i-1}(n) + b_{i-1}(n-1)$

with

COMMENTS

1. USE TIME AVERAGES

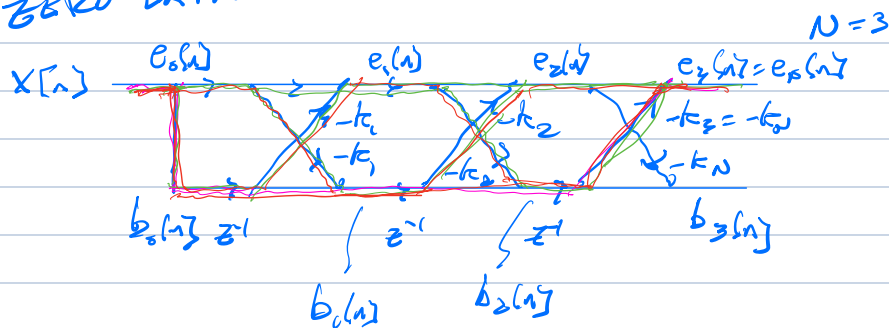
$$E[b_{i-1}^2(n-1)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} b_{i-1}^2(n-1)$$

2. CAN OBTAIN α_i FROM 1D RECURSION

3. $|k_i| < 1$

4. $k_i^* = \frac{E[e_{i-1}(n) b_{i-1}(n-1)]}{E[e_i^2(n)]}$

ALL-ZERO LATTICE



$$e_i[n] = e_{i-1}[n] - k_i b_{i-1}[n-1]$$

$$b_i[n] = -k_i e_{i-1}[n] + b_{i-1}[n-1]$$

$$e_0[n] = b_0[n] = x[n]; \quad y[n] = e_N[n]$$

FOR ALL-POLE LATTICE

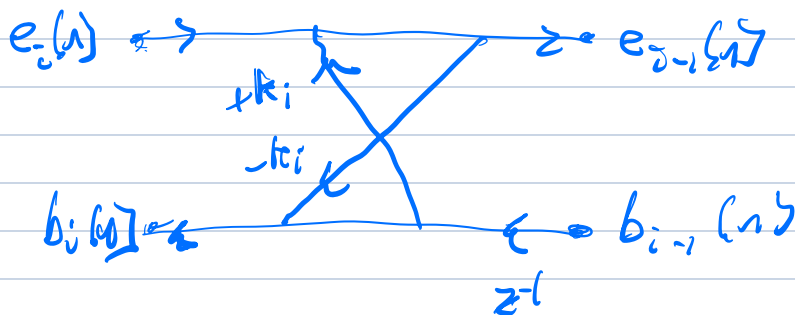
$$b_i[n] = -k_i e_{i-1}[n] + b_{i-1}[n-1]$$

$$e_{i-1}[n] = e_i[n] + k_i b_{i-1}[n-1]$$

ALL-ZERO $\equiv$

INPUT $x[n] = e_0[n]$

OUTPUT $x_N[n] = y[n]$



POLE LATTICE $\frac{E(z)}{E_0(z)} = \frac{E_N(z)}{E_0(z)} = A(z)$

POLE LATTICE $\frac{E(z)}{E_0(z)} = \frac{E_N(z)}{E_N(z)} = \frac{1}{A(z)} \Rightarrow \frac{E}{A(z)}$

