

(ppt. slide 5)

Purpose of FIR filter? (5-3)

⇒ Noise Removal

get rid of frequencies we don't want (noise)
usually bandpass filtering

⇒ Spectral Analysis

used in interpolation (called FIR interpolation, filterbanks)

separate low frequencies and high frequencies, or combine frequencies

⇒ Spectral shaping

data conversion

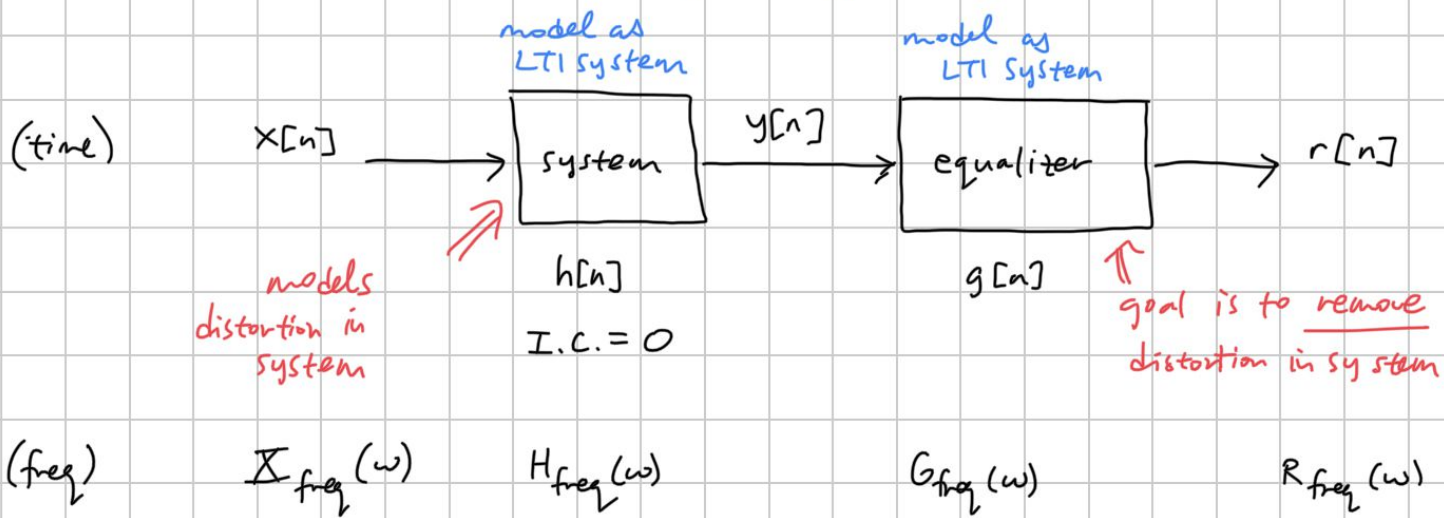
equalization / pre-distortion

carrier frequency / phase recovery

timing recovery

example of pre-distortion:

goal ⇒ get $r[n] = x[n]$



$$\underline{Y_{\text{freq}}(\omega)} = H_{\text{freq}}(\omega) \cdot \underline{X_{\text{freq}}(\omega)}$$

$$R_{\text{freq}}(\omega) = G_{\text{freq}}(\omega) \cdot \underline{Y_{\text{freq}}(\omega)}$$

$$= G_{\text{freq}}(\omega) \cdot [H_{\text{freq}}(\omega) \cdot \underline{X_{\text{freq}}(\omega)}]$$

$$= \underbrace{G_{\text{freq}}(\omega) \cdot H_{\text{freq}}(\omega)}_{\text{goal: to pass all frequencies}} \cdot \underline{X_{\text{freq}}(\omega)}$$

goal: to pass all frequencies

★ goal: to remove effects of distortion ($h[n]$)

$$\Rightarrow G_{\text{freq}}(\omega) = \frac{1}{H_{\text{freq}}(\omega)}$$

★ but what happens if...

① $H_{\text{freq}}(\omega) = 0$?

② $|H_{\text{freq}}(\omega)| = 0$?

FIR Filter \Rightarrow Same as a tapped delay line (for implementation)
(slide 5-5)

we want it to be LTI: thus all I.C. = 0.

what are I.C.? we have $M-1$ delay blocks

\Rightarrow we have $M-1$ I.C.

$$x[-1], x[-2], \dots, x[-(M-1)] = 0$$

\rightarrow consider @ $n=0$ (time = 0) (first terms)

* $h[\dots]$ = coefficients that scale the amplitude of input signal $x[n]$

$$y[0] = \underbrace{h[0]}_{\text{current OUTPUT}} x[0] + \underbrace{h[1]}_{\text{current INPUT}} x[-1] + \underbrace{h[2]}_{\text{I.C.}} x[-2] + \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{I.C.}} + \underbrace{h[M-1]}_{\text{I.C.}} x[-(M-1)]$$

Computation Complexity:

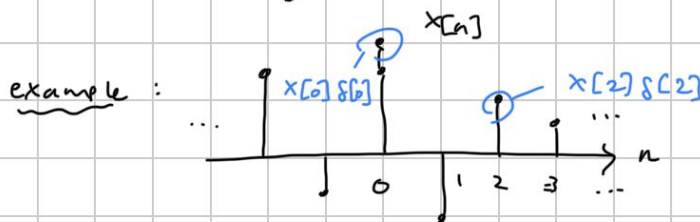
how many multiplications? \Rightarrow you have M coefficients $\Rightarrow M$ multiplications

how many additions? \Rightarrow 2 cases ① accumulator $\Rightarrow M$ additions

② just add $\Rightarrow M-1$ additions

Derive D.T. Convolution of FIR Filter (slide 5-6)

you can take infinitely long signal, and decompose it into countably infinite parts.



break @ 11:13 AM.

return @ 11:19 AM.

LTI system (slide 5-7)

characterized entirely by impulse response $h[n]$

\Rightarrow you know everything about system based on only $h[n]$

you can build an LTI system using convolution.

MATLAB demonstration @ 11:23 AM