



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-35  
An Autonomous Institution**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai



## **DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING**

### **19BMB302 - BIOMEDICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**

**III YEAR/ V SEMESTER**

## **UNIT III INFINITE IMPULSE RESPONSE**

### **FILTERS**



## UNIT II INFINITE IMPULSE RESPONSE FILTERS

Characteristics of practical frequency selective filters.

Characteristics of commonly used analog filters

Butterworth filters, Chebyshev filters.

Design of IIR filters from analog filters (LPF, HPF, BPF, BRF)

Approximation of derivatives

Impulse invariance method

Bilinear transformation

Frequency transformation in the analog domain

Structure of IIR filter - direct form I, direct form II

Cascade, parallel realizations



**Example 5.34** Design a Chebyshev filter for the following specification using (a) bilinear transformation (b) impulse invariance Method.

$$\begin{aligned} 0.8 \leq |H(e^{j\omega})| \leq 1 & \quad 0 \leq \omega \leq 0.2\pi \\ |H(e^{j\omega})| \leq 0.2 & \quad 0.6\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{aligned}$$

**Solution**

(a) Given  $\omega_s = 0.6\pi$ ,  $\omega_p = 0.2\pi$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \lambda^2}} = 0.2 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4.899$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2}} = 0.8 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = 0.75$$

$$\Omega_p = \frac{2}{T} \tan \frac{\omega_p}{2} = 0.6498 \quad (\because T = 1 \text{ sec})$$

$$\Omega_s = \frac{2}{T} \tan \frac{\omega_s}{2} = 2.752$$

$$N = \frac{\cosh^{-1} \lambda/\varepsilon}{\cosh^{-1} 1/k} = 1.208$$

$$\Rightarrow N = 2$$



$$\Rightarrow N = 2$$

$$\mu = \epsilon^{-1} + \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^{-2}} = 3$$

$$a = \Omega_p \left[ \frac{\mu^{1/N} - \mu^{-1/N}}{2} \right] = 0.3752$$

$$b = \Omega_p \left[ \frac{\mu^{1/N} + \mu^{-1/N}}{2} \right] = 0.75$$

$$\phi_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2N} \quad k = 1, 2$$

$$s_k = a \cos \phi_k + jb \sin \phi_k$$

$$s_1 = -0.2653 + j0.53$$

$$s_2 = -0.2653 - j0.53$$



Denominator of

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= (s + 0.2653)^2 + (0.53)^2 \\ &= s^2 + 0.5306s + 0.3516 \end{aligned}$$

For  $N$  even, Numerator of  $H(s)$  is  $\frac{0.3516}{[1 + (0.75)^2]^{1/2}} = 0.28$

$$H(s) = \frac{0.28}{s^2 + 0.5306s + 0.3516}$$

Using bilinear transformation

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= H(s) \Big|_{s = \frac{2}{T} \left( \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1}} \right)} \quad \boxed{\because T = 1 \text{ sec}} \\ H(z) &= \frac{0.28(1 + z^{-1})^2}{5.4128 - 7.298z^{-1} + 3.29z^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{0.052(1 + z^{-1})^2}{1 - 1.3480z^{-1} + 0.608z^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$



(b) By using impulse invariance method

$$\omega = \Omega T \Rightarrow \omega_p = \Omega_p T \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_s = \Omega_s T$$

For  $T = 1$  sec

$$\frac{\omega_s}{\omega_p} = \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_p} = \frac{0.6\pi}{0.2\pi} = 3$$

$$N = \frac{\cosh^{-1} \frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon}}{\cosh^{-1} \frac{1}{k}} = \frac{\cosh^{-1} \frac{4.899}{0.75}}{\cosh^{-1} 3} = 1.45$$

Approximating  $N$  to next higher integer, we get  $N = 2$ . We know  $\mu = 3$

$$a = \Omega_p \left[ \frac{\mu^{1/N} - \mu^{-1/N}}{2} \right] = 0.3627$$

$$b = \Omega_p \left[ \frac{\mu^{1/N} + \mu^{-1/N}}{2} \right] = 0.7255$$

$$\phi_1 = 135^\circ; \phi_2 = 225^\circ$$

$$s_1 = -0.2564 + j0.513$$

$$s_2 = -0.2564 - j0.513$$

Numerator of  $H(s) = 0.264$

$$H(s) = \frac{0.264}{s^2 + 0.513s + 0.33} = \frac{(0.5146)(0.513)}{(s + 0.2564)^2 + (0.513)^2}$$



Taking inverse Laplace transform we obtain

$$h(t) = 0.5146e^{-0.2564t} \sin 0.513t$$

Let  $t = nT$ . Then  $h(nT) = 0.5146e^{-0.2564nT} \sin 0.513nT$ .

The  $z$ -Transform

$$H(z) = \frac{0.5146e^{-0.2564T} z^{-1} \sin 0.513T}{1 - 2e^{-0.2564T} z^{-1} \cos 0.513T + e^{-0.513T} z^{-2}}$$

Assume  $T = 1$  sec

$$H(z) = \frac{0.1954z^{-1}}{1 - 1.3483z^{-1} + 0.5987z^{-2}}$$

(or)

$$H(s) = \frac{0.264}{s^2 + 0.513s + 0.33} = \frac{0.257j}{s + 0.256 - j0.513} - \frac{0.257j}{s + 0.256 + j0.513}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{0.257j}{1 - e^{-0.256T} e^{j0.513T} z^{-1}} - \frac{0.257j}{1 - e^{-0.256T} e^{-j0.513T} z^{-1}} \\ &= \frac{0.1954z^{-1}}{1 - 1.3483z^{-1} + 0.5987z^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$





**Example 5.39** Design a digital Chebyshev filter to meet the constraints

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq H(e^{j\omega}) \leq 1 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \omega \leq 0.2\pi$$

$$0 \leq |H(e^{j\omega})| \leq 0.1 \quad \text{for } 0.5\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$$

by using bilinear transformation and assume sampling period  $T = 1$  sec.

(AU ECE May'05)

**Solution** Given  $\omega_s = 0.5\pi$ ;  $\omega_p = 0.2\pi$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \lambda^2}} = 0.1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 9.95$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \epsilon = 1$$





$$\Omega_p = \frac{2}{T} \tan \frac{\omega_p}{2} = 2 \tan(0.1\pi) = 0.65$$

$$\Omega_s = \frac{2}{T} \tan \frac{\omega_s}{2} = 2 \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2$$

$$N = \frac{\cos h^{-1} \frac{\lambda}{\epsilon}}{\cos h^{-1} \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_p}} = \frac{\cos h^{-1} 9.95}{\cos h^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{0.65} \right)} = 1.669$$

approximate  $N = 2$

$$\mu = \epsilon^{-1} + \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^{-2}} = 1 + \sqrt{2} = 2.414$$

$$a = \Omega_p \left[ \frac{\mu^{1/N} - \mu^{-1/N}}{2} \right] = 0.65 \left[ \frac{2.414^{1/2} - 2.414^{-1/2}}{2} \right] = 0.295$$

$$b = \Omega_p \left[ \frac{\mu^{1/N} + \mu^{-1/N}}{2} \right] = 0.65 \left[ \frac{2.414^{1/2} + 2.414^{-1/2}}{2} \right] = 0.717$$

$$\phi_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2N} \quad k = 1, 2; \quad \phi_1 = 135^\circ; \quad \phi_2 = 225^\circ$$

$$s_k = a \cos \phi_k + j b \sin \phi_k$$

$$s_1 = 0.295 \cos 135^\circ + j 0.717 \sin 135^\circ = -0.2086 + j0.507$$

$$s_2 = 0.295 \cos 225^\circ + j 0.717 \sin 225^\circ = -0.2086 - j0.507$$



Denominator of

$$H(s) = (s + 0.2086)^2 + (0.507)^2 = s^2 + 0.4172s + 0.3$$

For  $N$  even, numerator of  $H(s)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0.3}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2}} = 0.212 \\ H(s) &= \frac{0.212}{s^2 + 0.4172s + 0.3} \end{aligned}$$

Using bilinear transformation

$$H(z) = H(s) \Big|_{s = \frac{2}{T} \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]}$$

Since  $T = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{0.212(1 + z^{-1})^2}{4(1 - z^{-1})^2 + 0.8344(1 - z^{-2}) + 0.3(1 + z^{-1})^2} \\ &= \frac{0.212(1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2})}{4 - 8z^{-1} + 4z^{-2} + 0.8344 - 0.8344z^{-2} + 0.3 + 0.6z^{-1} + 0.3z^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{0.212(1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2})}{5.1344 - 7.40z^{-1} + 3.4656z^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{0.0413(1 + z^{-1})^2}{1 - 1.44z^{-1} + 0.675z^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$



# Thank You!