

Question 1 (1 point): What is your name and student number?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Lab Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Question 2 (4 points): A DSP system is sampled at  $T_s=100\mu s$ , you need to design a windowed high pass FIR filter,  $h[n]$ , with the following attributes: Accept frequencies above 3000Hz (to within 10%) and reject frequencies below 2400Hz by at least .03%. Show the expression for a causal FIR filter  $h[n]$ , including window function, ideal filter function,  $\omega_c$  and length L.

$T_s = 100\mu s \rightarrow F_s = 10kHz$

$\omega_a = \pi (.3+.24) = .54\pi$

$\omega_c = \pi - \omega_a = .46\pi$

Stop band spec =  $-20\log_{10} (.0003)$

= 70.5dB  $\rightarrow$  Blackman window

$2.79/L = .06$

$L = 2.79/.06 = 46.5 \rightarrow L=47$

Window =  $.42+.5\cos(\pi(n-47)/47)+.08\cos(2\pi(n-47)/47)$

$h_{HPIDEAL} = (-1)^{N-47}(0.46)\text{sinc}(.46(n-47))$

$H[n] = \text{Window} .* h_{HPIDEAL}$

$= (.42+.5\cos(\pi(n-47)/47)+.08\cos(3\pi(n-47)/47)) .* (-1)^{N-47}(0.46)\text{sinc}(.46(n-47))$

For  $n = 0:2L \rightarrow n=0:94$

some useful formulas

$$h_{LP}[n] = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} n\right), h_{LP}[n] = \frac{\sin(\omega_c(n-L))}{\pi(n-L)}, \text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x},$$

$$h_{HP}[n] = (-1)^n \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} n\right), \omega_c = \pi - \omega_a$$

$$h_{BP}[n] = 2 \cos(n\omega_0) \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} n\right)$$

Cosine based windows

$$W[n+L] = a_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(2\frac{\pi n}{L}\right) + a_3 \cos\left(3\frac{\pi n}{L}\right)$$

Centre at  $n=L$  for FIR

Window name	Stop band Attenuation (dB)	Transition band width (L)	$a_0$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$
Rectangular	20.8	0.46	1	0	0	0
Hann	43.9	1.56	0.5	0.5	0	0
Hamming	53.9	1.90	0.53836	0.46164	0	0
Blackman	75.3	2.79	0.42	0.5	0.08	0
Blackman-Nuttall	112.7	4.09	0.3635819	0.4891775	0.1365995	0.0106411

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Question 2 (4 points): A DSP system is sampled at  $T_s=200\mu s$ , you need to design a windowed low pass FIR filter,  $h[n]$ , with the following attributes: Accept frequencies below 1000Hz (to within 10%) and reject frequencies above 1200Hz by at least .001%. Show the expression for a causal FIR filter  $h[n]$ , including window function, ideal filter function,  $\omega_c$  and length L.

$T_s = 200\mu s \rightarrow F_s = 5kHz$

$\omega_c = \pi (.2+.24) = .44\pi$

Stop band spec =  $-20\log_{10} (.00001)$

= 100dB  $\rightarrow$  Blackman-Nuttall window

$4.09/L = .04$

$L = 4.09/.04 = 102.35 \rightarrow L=103$

Window =  $0.3635819+0.4891775\cos(\pi(n-103)/103)+0.1365995\cos(2\pi(n-103)/103)+0.0106411\cos(3\pi(n-103)/103)$

$H_{LPIDEAL} = (0.44)\text{sinc}(.44(n-103))$

$H[n] = \text{Window} .* h_{LPIDEAL}$

$= (0.3635819+0.4891775\cos(\pi(n-103)/103)+0.1365995\cos(2\pi(n-103)/103)+0.0106411\cos(3\pi(n-103)/103)).*(0.44)\text{sinc}(.44(n-103))$

For  $n = 0:2L \rightarrow n=0:206$

some useful formulas

$$h_{LP}[n] = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} n\right), h_{LP}[n] = \frac{\sin(\omega_c(n-L))}{\pi(n-L)}, \text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi}$$

$$h_{HP}[n] = (-1)^n \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} n\right), \omega_c = \pi - \omega_a$$

$$h_{BP}[n] = 2 \cos(n\omega_0) \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} n\right)$$

Cosine based windows

$$W[n+L] = a_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(2\frac{\pi n}{L}\right) + a_3 \cos\left(3\frac{\pi n}{L}\right)$$

$\uparrow$  at  $n=L$  for FIR

Window name	Stop band Attenuation (dB)	Transition band width (L)	$a_0$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$
Rectangular	20.8	0.46	1	0	0	0
Hann	43.9	1.56	0.5	0.5	0	0
Hamming	53.9	1.90	0.53836	0.46164	0	0
Blackman	75.3	2.79	0.42	0.5	0.08	0
Blackman-Nuttall	112.7	4.09	0.3635819	0.4891775	0.1365995	0.0106411