

# ELG4177 - DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING Lab2

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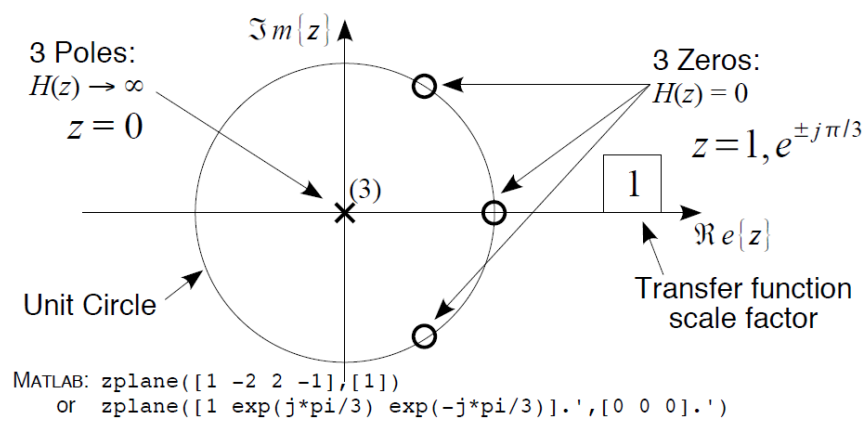
<http://www.site.uottawa.ca/~hjlee103/>

## Assignment 02

# FILTERS AND RESONATORS

# Poles & Zeros

A pole-zero plot is a useful way of expressing a transfer function. Consider the following for  $H(z) = 1 - 2z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} - z^{-3}$ .



$$4y[n] = 2y[n-1] - 3y[n-2] + 2x[n] + 3x[n-1] \Rightarrow$$

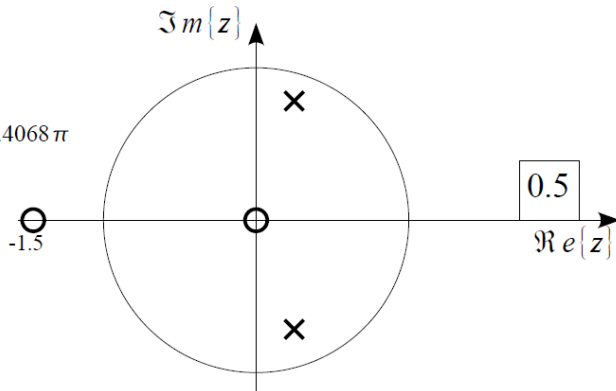
$$H(z) = \frac{2 + 3z^{-1}}{4 - 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}}$$

Zeros:

$$z = 0, z = -1.5$$

Poles:

$$z = 0.886e^{\pm j0.4068\pi}$$



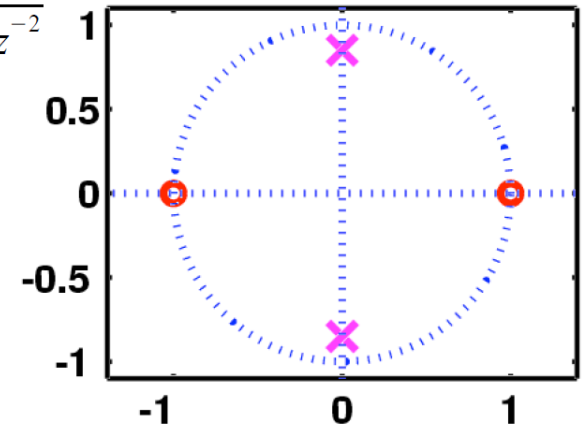
$$H(z) = \frac{1 - z^{-2}}{1 + 0.7225z^{-2}}$$

Zeros:

$$z = \pm 1$$

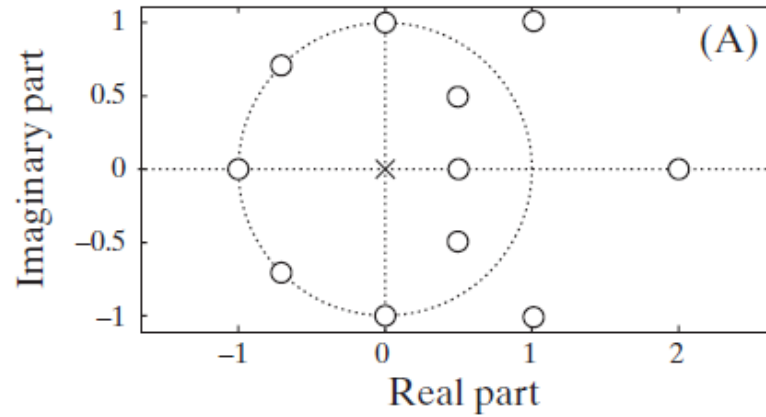
Poles:

$$z = 0.85e^{\pm j\pi/2}$$



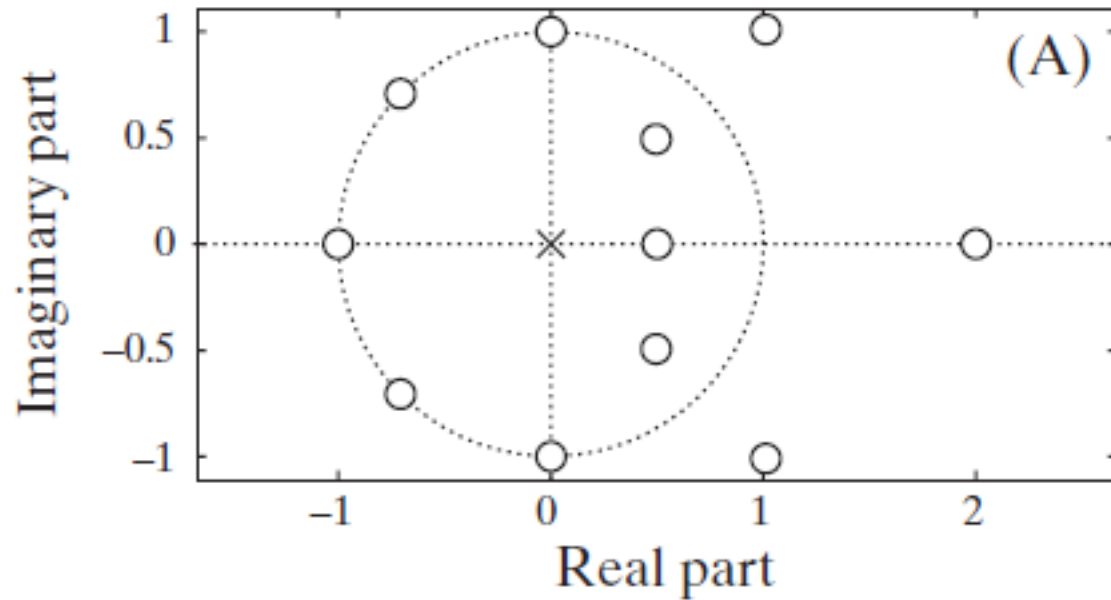
# Determine what the filters are by zero-pole

# FIR



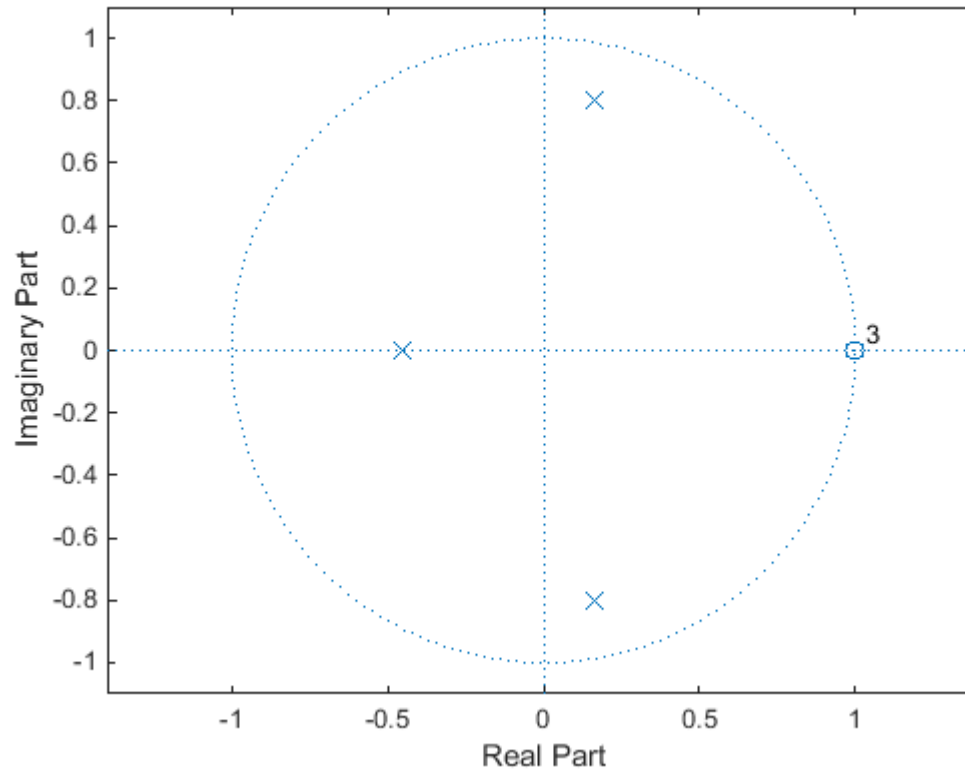
All poles at origin

# Low-pass filter

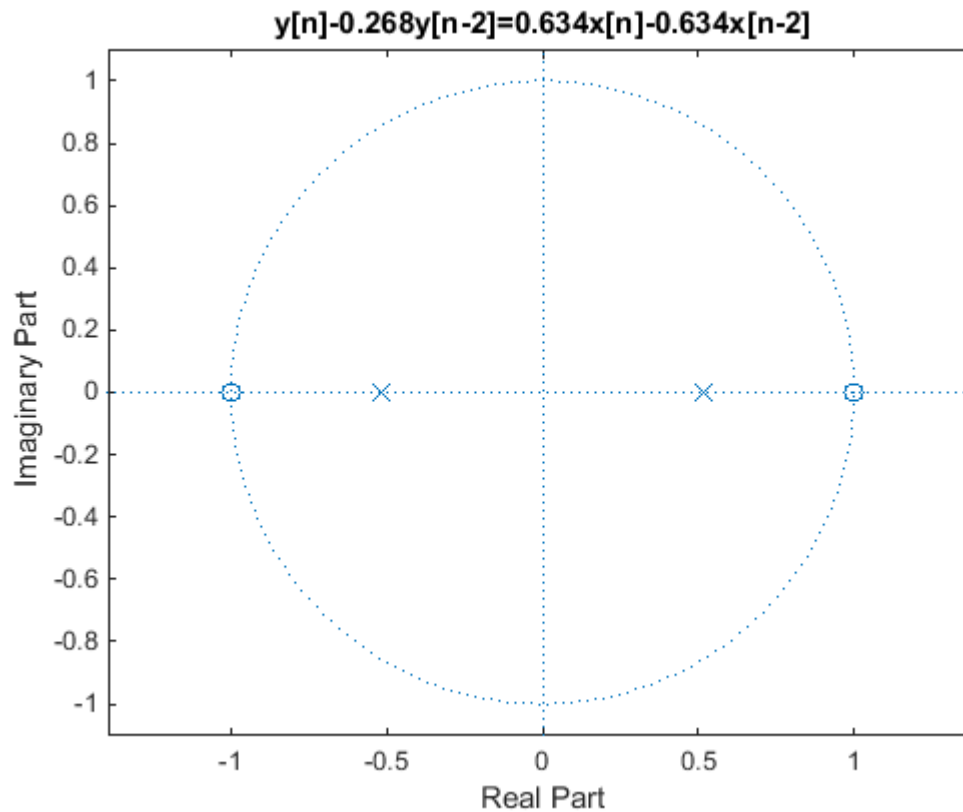


# High-pass filter

$$y[n]+0.13y[n-1]+0.52y[n-2]+0.3y[n-3]=0.16x[n]-0.48x[n-1]+0.48x[n-2]-0.16x[n-3]$$



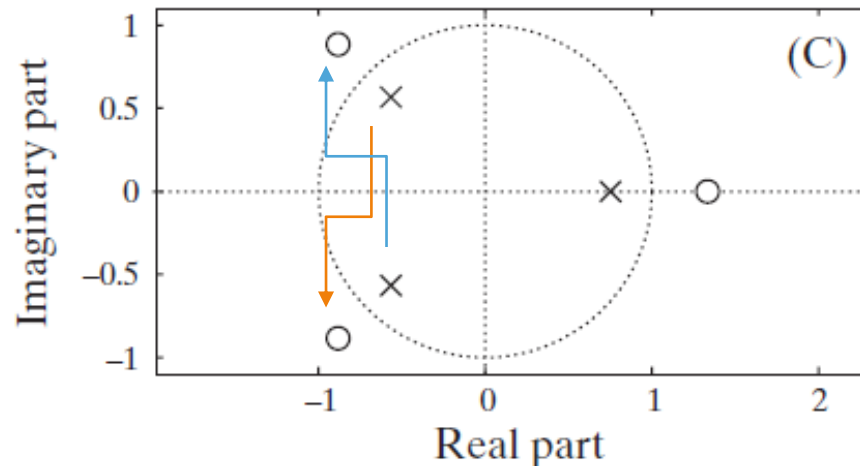
# Band-pass Filter





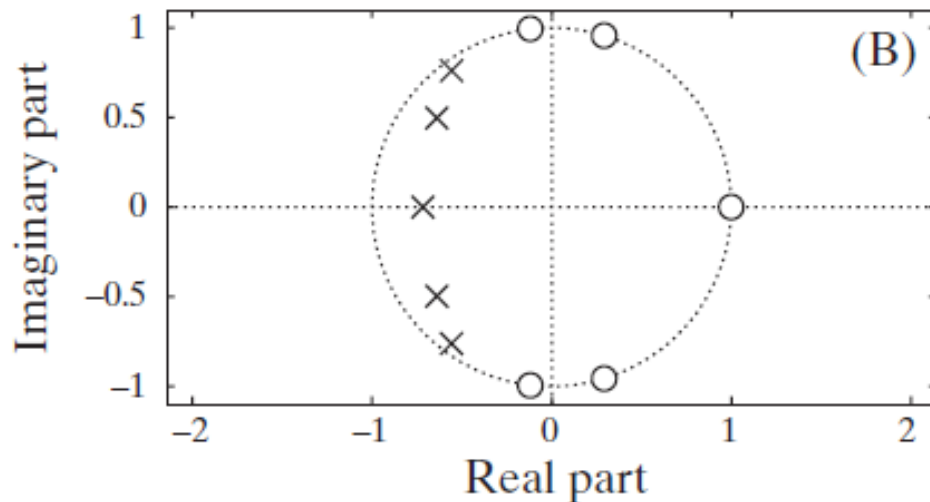
# All pass filter

It is the only system for which poles and zeros occur in conjugate reciprocal pairs.



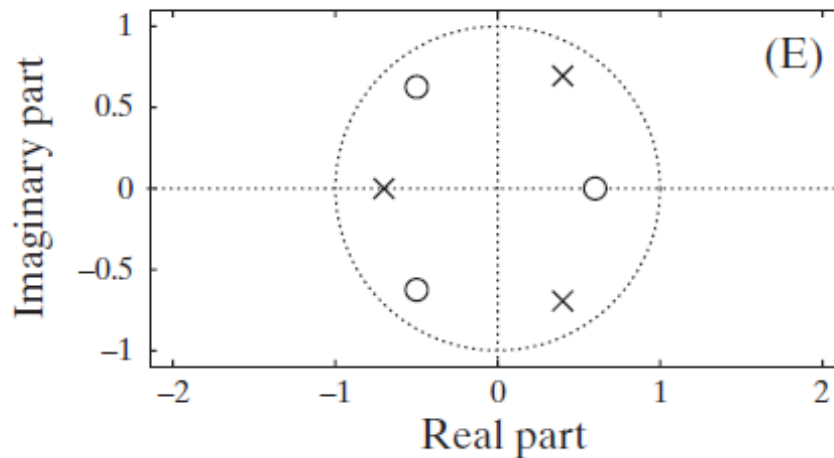
# Stable system

Stable systems include the unit circle in their ROC.  
If the system is causal, this means all poles have to be inside the unit circle



# Stable & Causal inverse system

All zeros of the original system need to be inside the unit circle



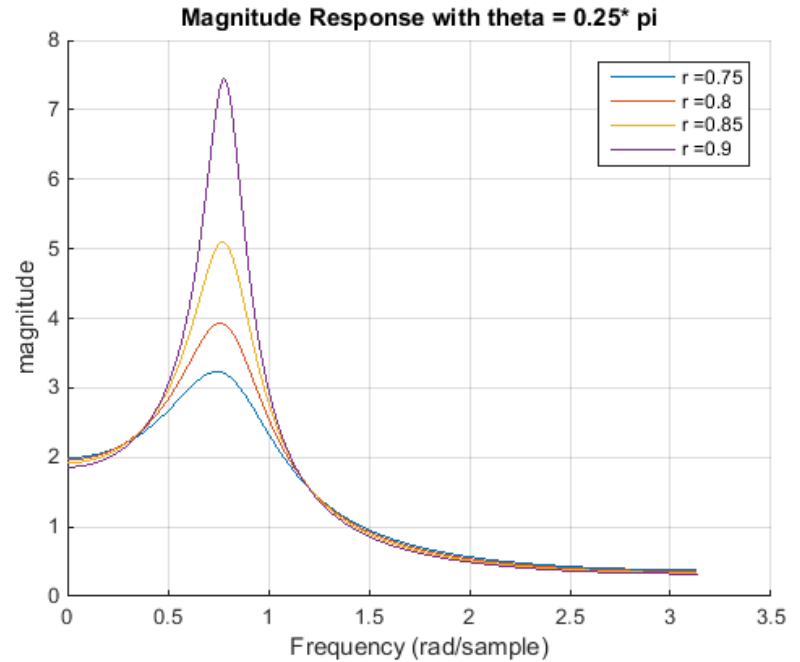
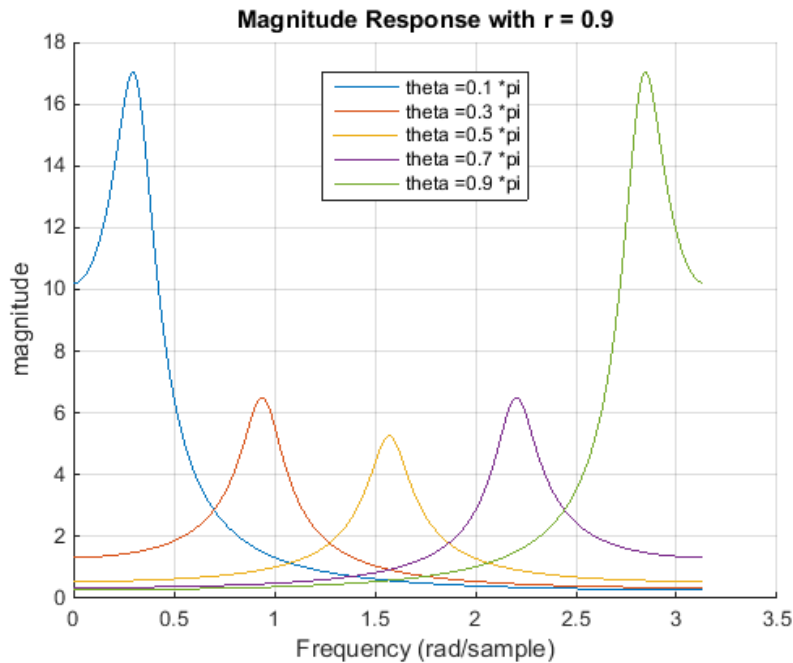
# Assignments' Help

- **a)** Use  $[h \ w] = \text{freqz}(b,a)$ ; Plot  $h$  vs.  $w$  like in lab 1 for the magnitude and phase response. Describe what type of filter each of the 4 systems are (LPF, HPF, BPF, APF,...)
- **Theta&r)** You can do this by using `mesh` to plot in 3D. The function `mesh(x, y, z)` plots a 3D contour of  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  where  $x$  is a vector of size  $1:N$ ,  $y$  is a vector of size  $1:M$  and  $z$  is a matrix of size  $M \times N$ .
- Or let **theta** be constant and change **r**, then let **r** constant and change **theta**.



# Resonators

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2r \cos \theta z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$$

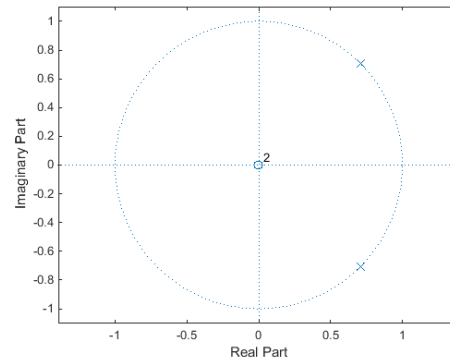
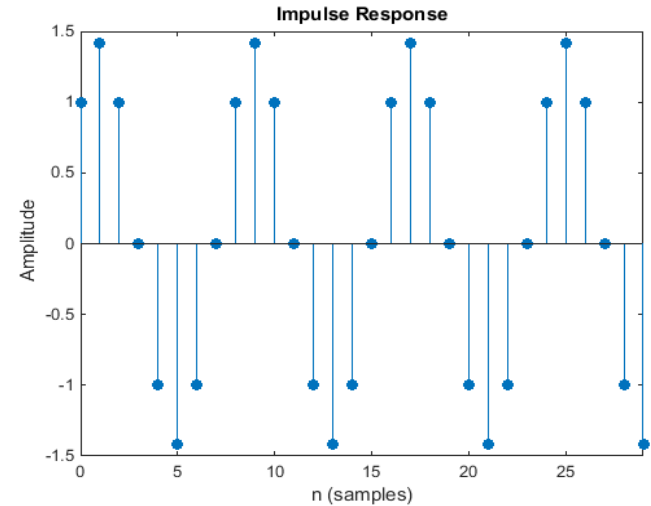
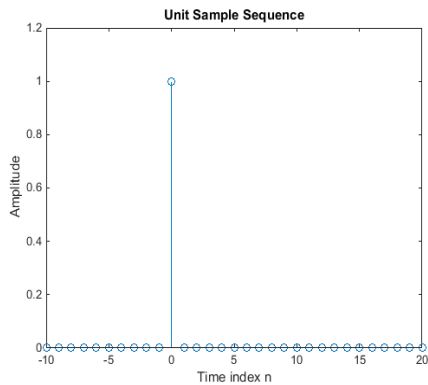


The Gain  $G = |H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{1}{1 - r\sqrt{1 - 2r \cos(2\theta) + r^2}}$

# Sinusoid Generator

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2r \cos \theta z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$$

Let  $r=1$



$$\text{Frequency} = f = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \cdot fs$$

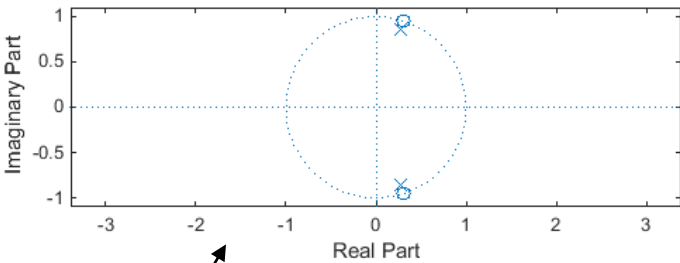
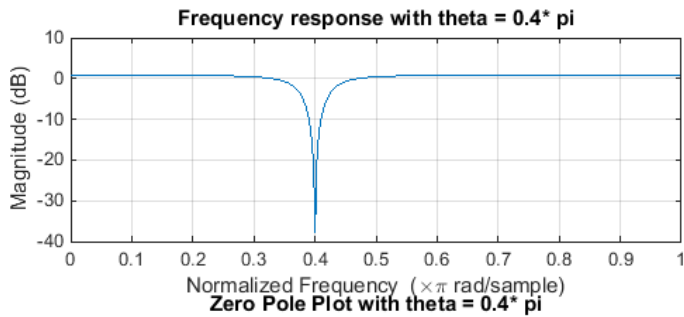
# Notch & Comb Filters

Notch filter: If zeros are closer than poles to unit circle

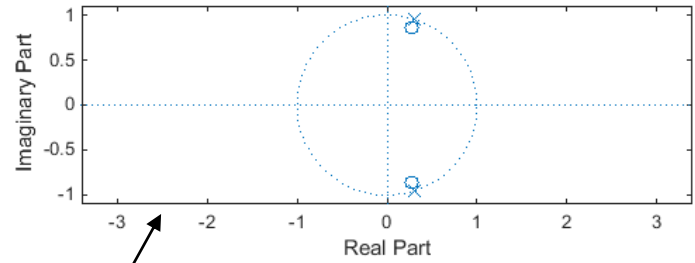
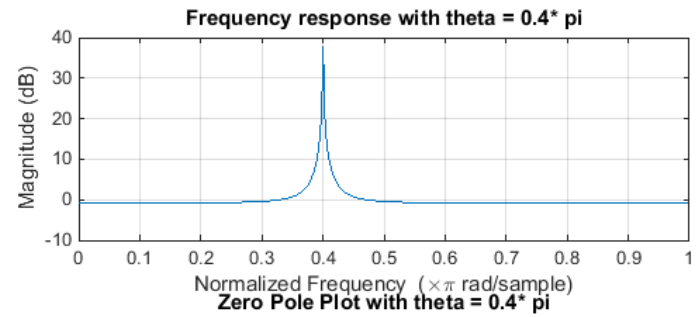
Comb Filter: If poles are closer than zeros to unit circle

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - 2 \cos \theta z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 1.8 \cos \theta z^{-1} + 0.81 z^{-2}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - 1.8 \cos \theta z^{-1} + 0.81 z^{-2}}{1 - 2 \cos \theta z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$



Notch

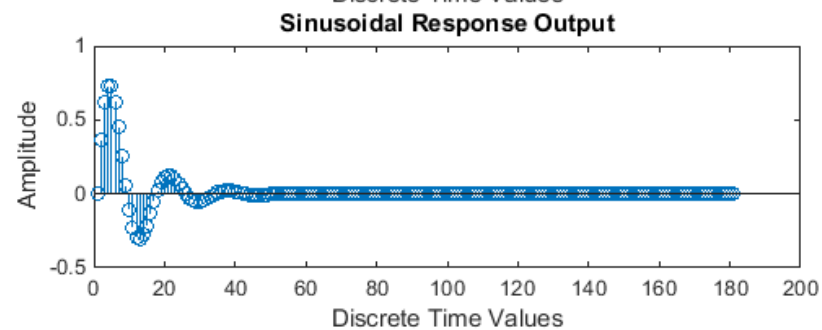
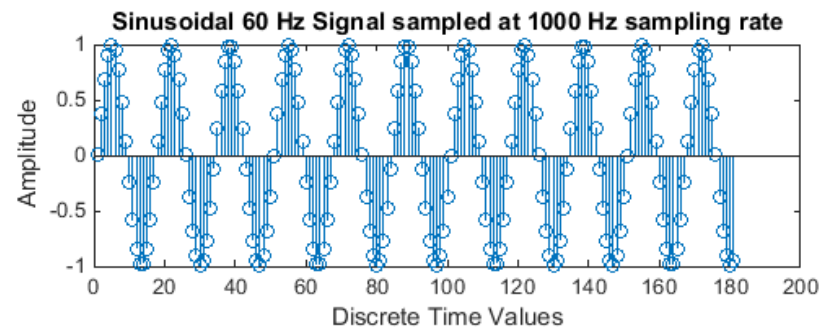
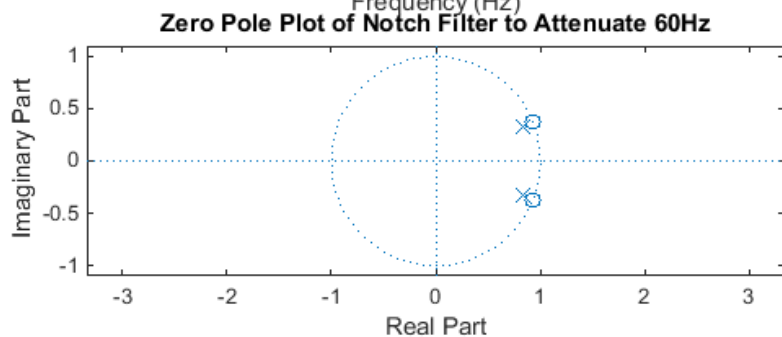
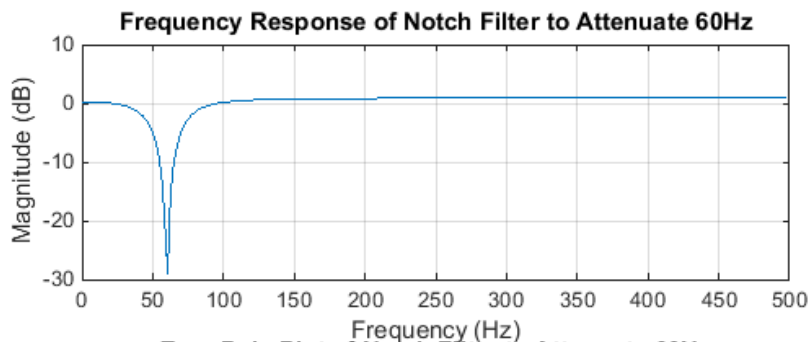


Comb

# Remove certain frequency

Removing 60 Hz

$$\theta = \frac{f}{f_s} \cdot 2\pi = 60/1000 \cdot 2\pi$$





Complete the assignment with mathematical proof if required.

Thanks