

# 信号理論

## - No.4 フィルタリング -

渡辺 裕

# Signal Theory

- No.4 Filtering -

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# FIRフィルタ

- FIR(Finite Impulse Response):有限インパルス応答
- インパルス応答の値  $h(n)$  が  $n < 0$  で 0 であり、 $n = 0, \dots, N-1$  までの有限の値で定義されるとき、 $h(n)$  によって決まる線形システム
- FIRフィルタのインパルス応答の  $z$ 変換 ( $z = e^{j\omega}$ , 遅延素子)

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) z^{-n}$$

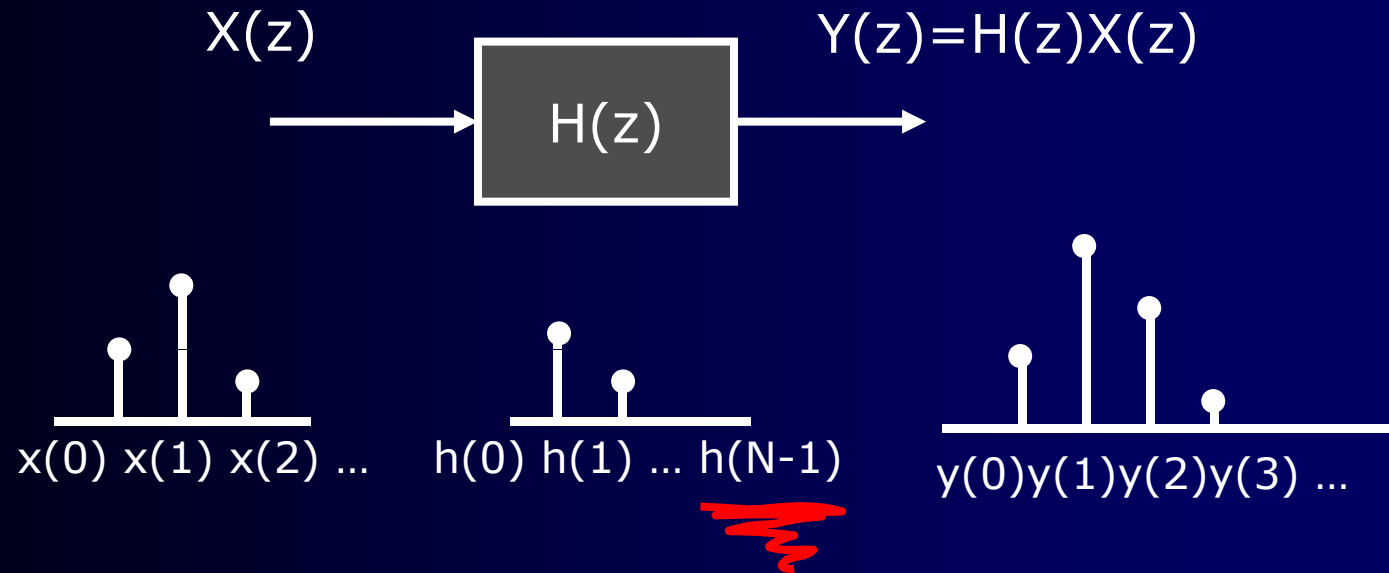
# FIR Filter

- FIR: Finite Impulse Response
- FIR filter is a linear system that has the impulse response  $h(n)$ , which is 0 at  $n < 0$  and defined in the finite range  $n = 0, \dots, N-1$
- z transform of an FIR filter's impulse response can be given by ( $z = e^{j\omega}$ , unit delay)

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) z^{-n}$$

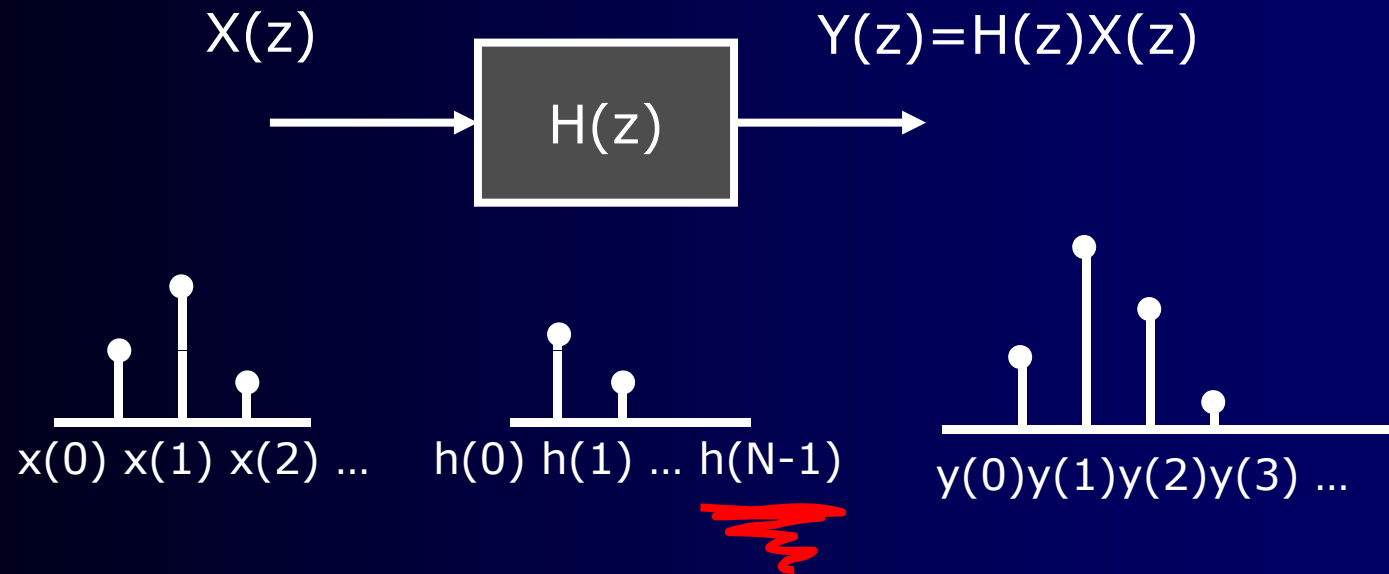
# FIRフィルタ (2)

- z-変換による離散時間線形システムの記述



# FIR Filter (2)

- Description of the discrete linear system by z transform



# FIRフィルタ (3)

- 入出力系列およびフィルタのインパルス応答はz変換で表される

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)z^{-n}$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y(n)z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(n-k)x(k) \right) z^{-n}$$

# FIR Filter (3)

- In and output sequence and filter's impulse response can be written by z transform

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)z^{-n}$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y(n)z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(n-k)x(k) \right) z^{-n}$$



# 畳み込み

- デジタルフィルタ: 離散時間線形システム
- 入力に対して出力を観測
- 入出力関係をインパルス応答によって表す

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n-k)x(k)$$

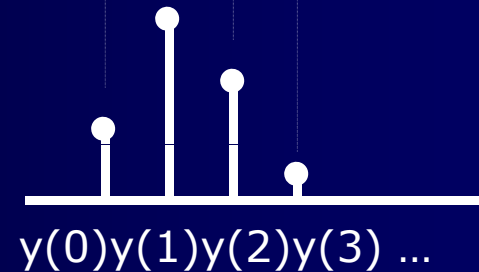
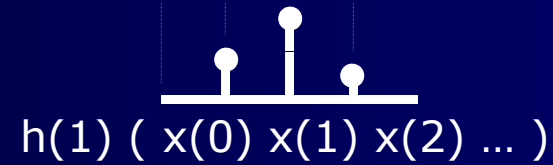
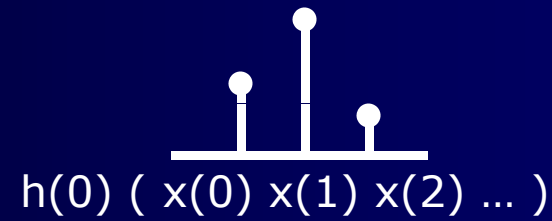
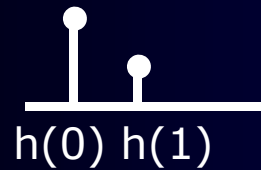
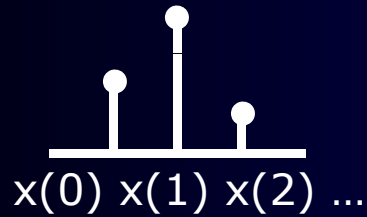
# Convolution

- Digital Filter: Discrete linear system
- Output caused by the input is observed
- Impulse response shows input-output relation

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n-k)x(k)$$

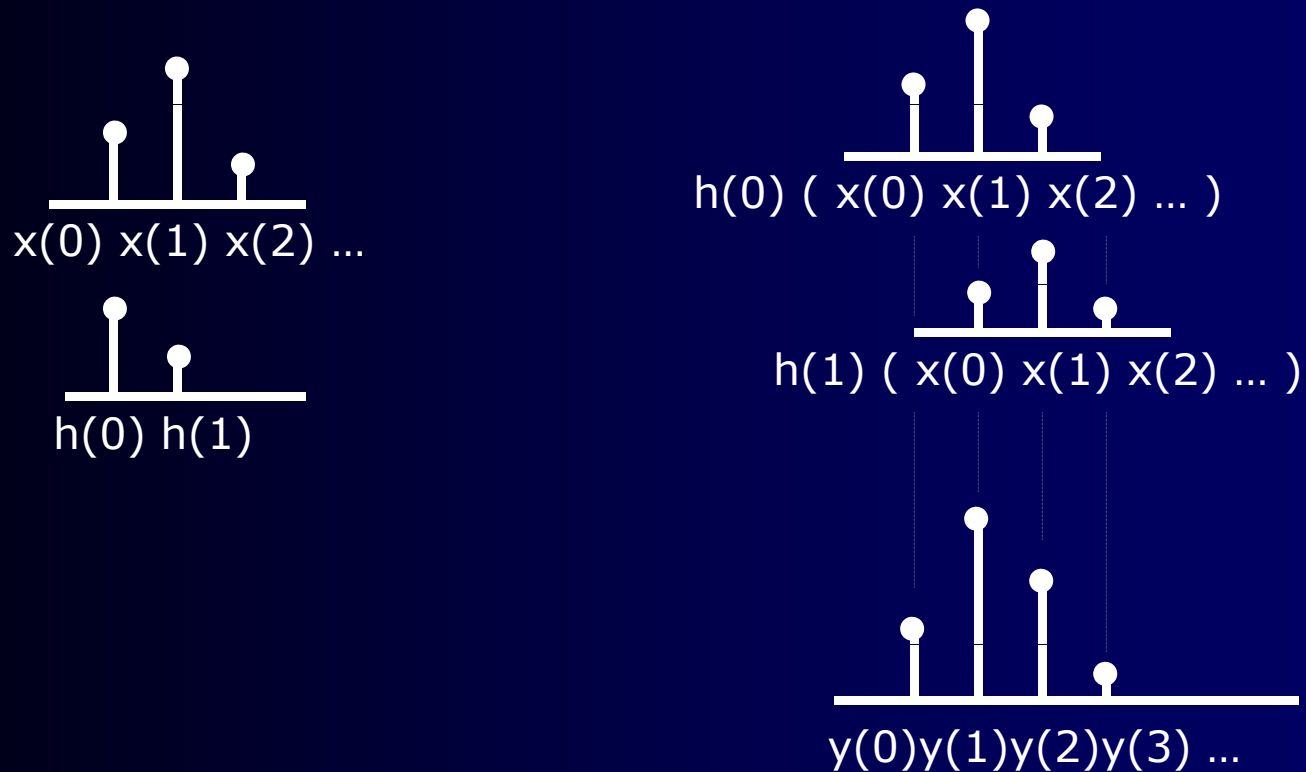
# 畳み込み (2)

- 時刻  $n < 0$  で信号が 0 と仮定したときの畳み込み



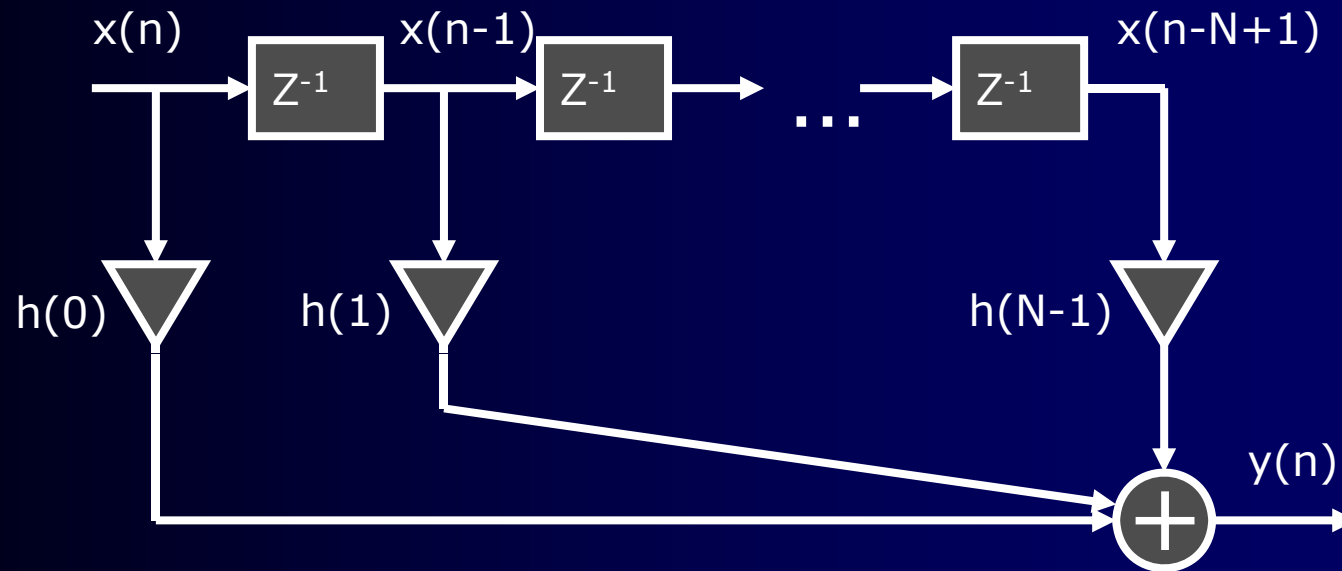
# Convolution (2)

- Convolution when signal is 0 at time  $n < 0$



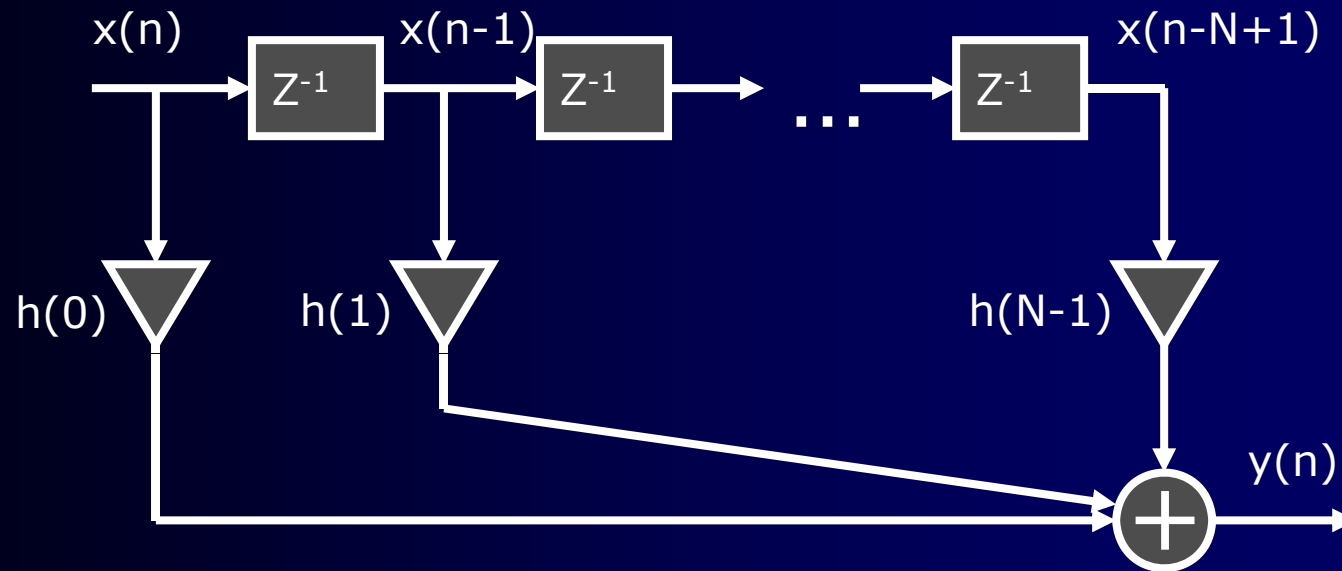
# FIRフィルタの構成

- トランスバーサル型の構成



# Realization of FIR Filter

- Transversal Type



# プログラミング

- N次FIRフィルタ

```
for (k=0; k<L; k++) {  
    sum = 0;  
    for (n=0; n<N; n++) {  
        sum=sum+h(n)x(k-n);  
    }  
    y[k] =sum;  
}
```

# Programming

- N-th order FIR Filter

```
for (k=0; k<L; k++) {  
    sum = 0;  
    for (n=0; n<N; n++) {  
        sum=sum+h(n)x(k-n);  
    }  
    y[k] =sum;  
}
```



# 周波数特性

- 周波数応答は、 $h(n)$ の離散フーリエ変換で表される

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \exp(-jn\omega)$$

ただし、 $H(\omega)$ は以下のように周期関数である

$$H(\omega) = H(\omega + 2m\pi) \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

パワースペクトル

$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \exp(-jn\omega) \right|^2$$

# Frequency Characteristics

- Frequency Response can be written by Discrete Fourier Transform of  $h(n)$

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \exp(-jn\omega)$$

Where,  $H(\omega)$  is a periodic function.

$$H(\omega) = H(\omega + 2m\pi) \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

Power spectrum

$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \exp(-jn\omega) \right|^2$$

# IIRフィルタ

- IIR(Infinite Impulse Response):無限インパルス応答
- インパルス応答の値  $h(n)$  が  $n < 0$  で 0 であり、以下の条件を満足する  $h(n)$  によって決まる線形システム

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty$$

- IIRフィルタのインパルス応答の  $z$ 変換 ( $z = \exp(j\omega)$ , 遅延素子)

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n) z^{-n} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^m b_k z^{-k}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k z^{-k}}$$

# IIR Filter

- IIR: Infinite Impulse Response
- linear system having the impulse response  $h(n)$  is 0 at  $n < 0$  and satisfies the next condition

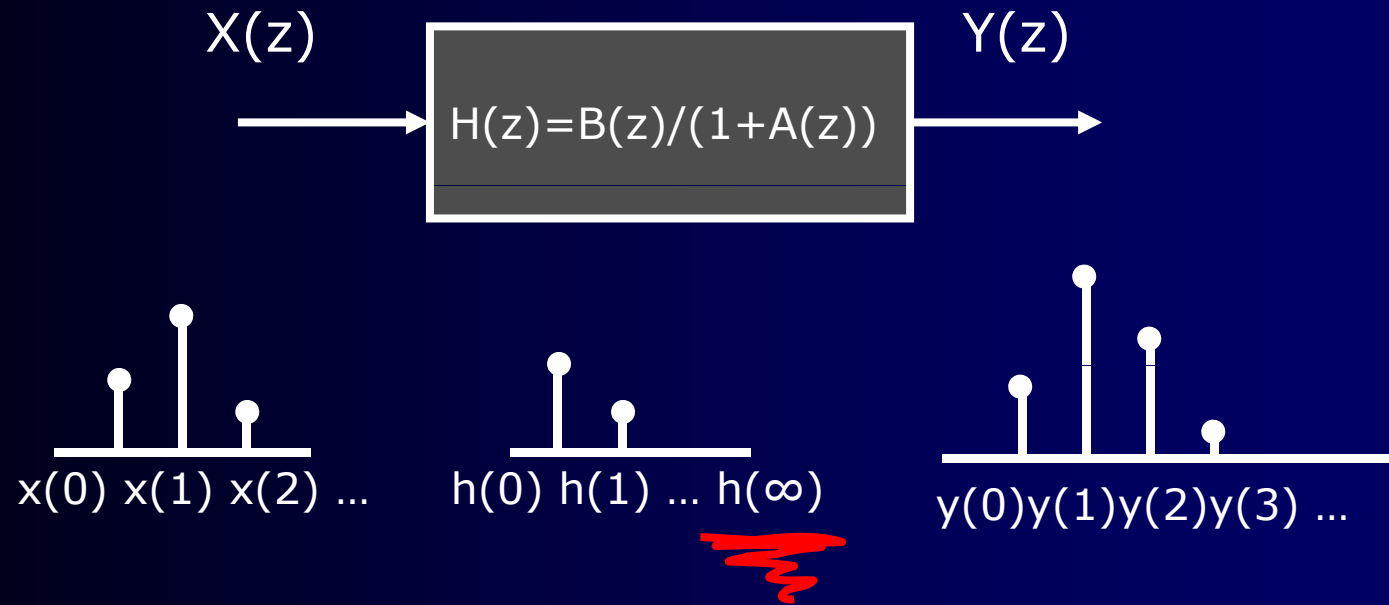
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty$$

- z transform of IIR filter's impulse response ( $z = \exp(j\omega)$ , Unit delay)

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n)z^{-n} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^m b_k z^{-k}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k z^{-k}}$$

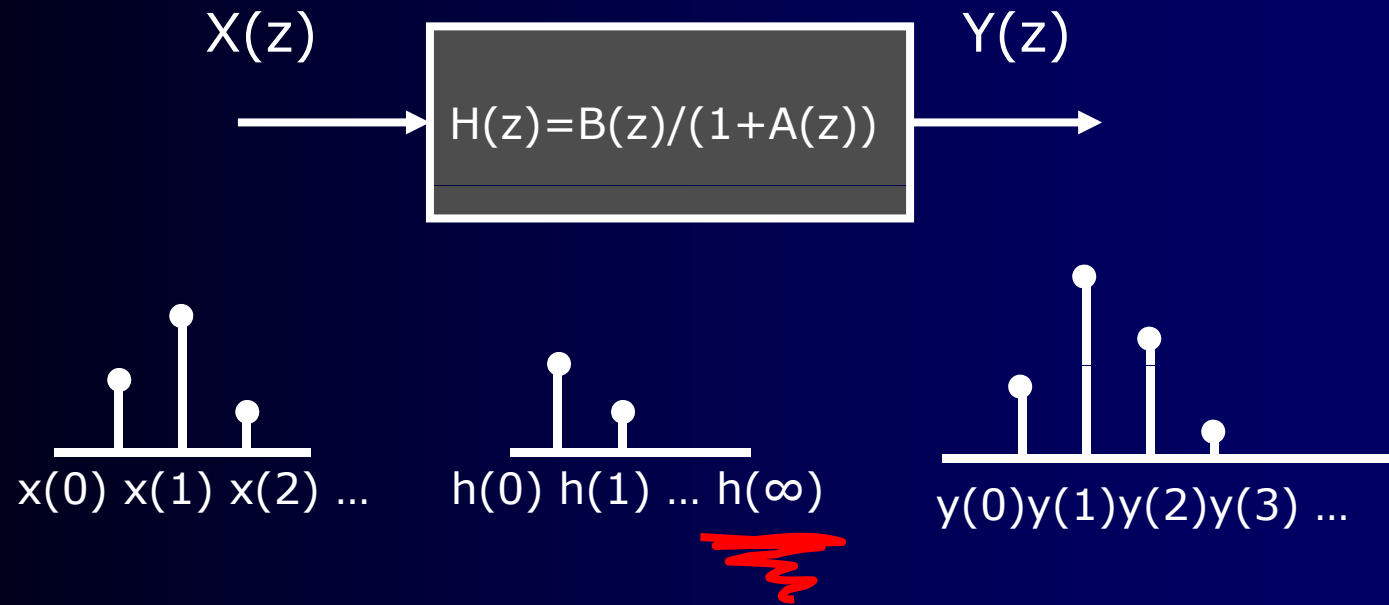
# IIRフィルタ (2)

- z-変換によるシステム記述



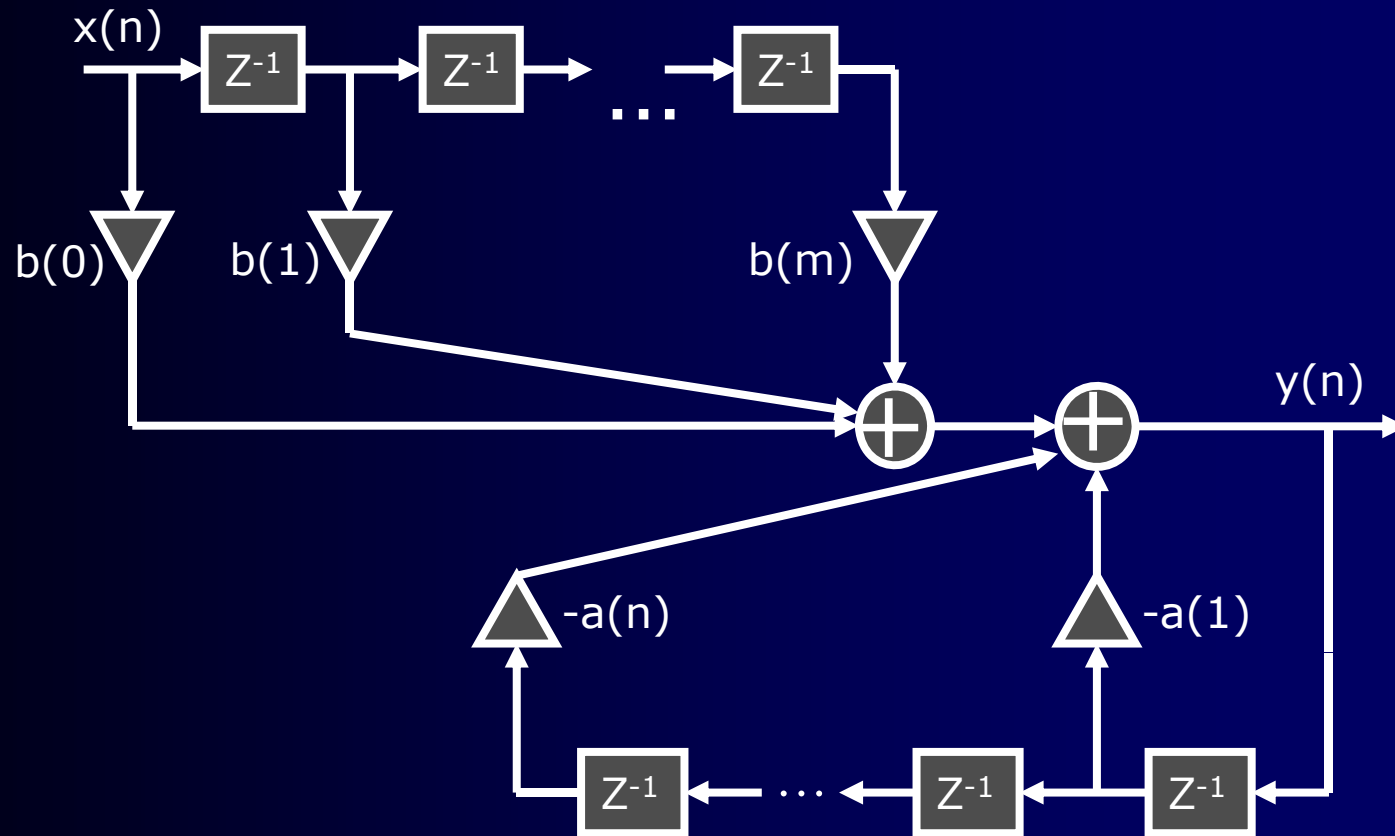
# IIR Filter (2)

- System description by z transform



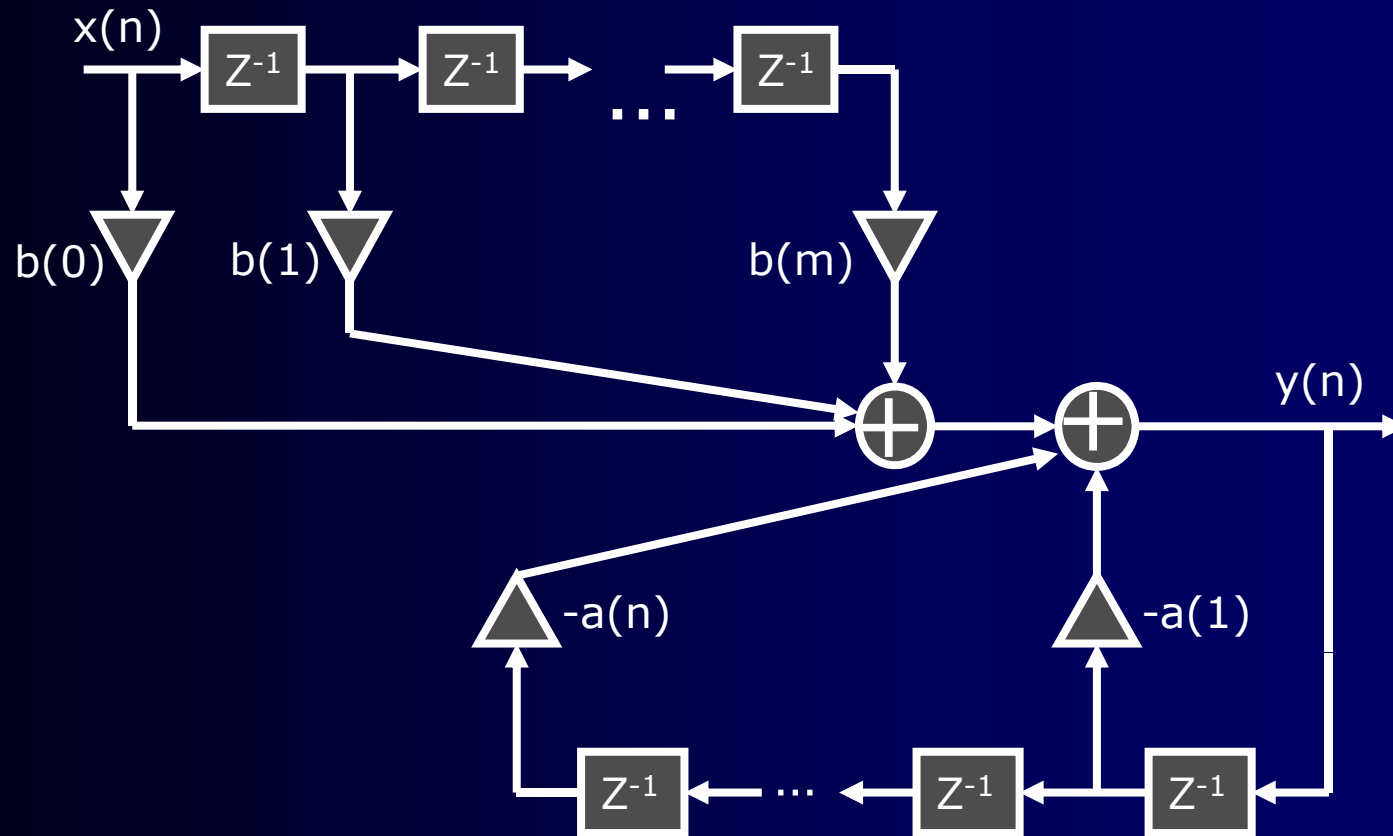
# IIRフィルタの構成

- 漸化型IIRフィルタの直接構成



# Realization of IIR Filter

- Direct Realization of Recursive IIR Filter





# ARフィルタ

- IIRフィルタは一般にARMA (Auto Regressive and Moving Average)フィルタ
- FIRフィルタはMAフィルタ
- ARフィルタはFIR部分を持たない

$$H(z) = \frac{C}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k z^{-k}}$$

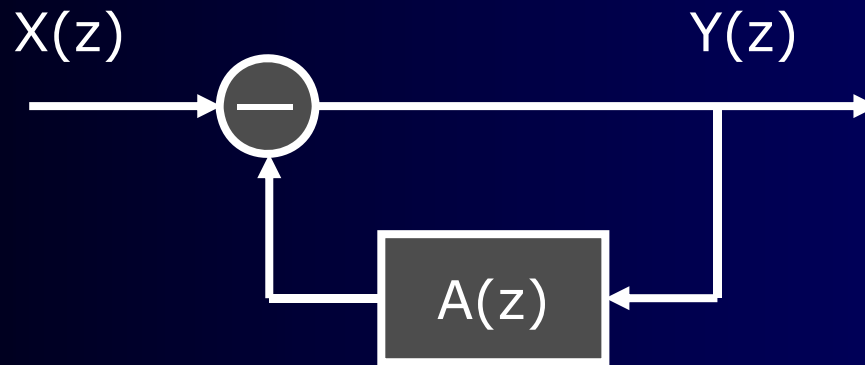
# AR Filter

- IIR Filter can be regarded as ARMA (Auto Regressive and Moving Average) Filter in general
- FIR Filter corresponds to MA Filter
- AR Filter does not have FIR Filter

$$H(z) = \frac{C}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k z^{-k}}$$

# ARフィルタ (2)

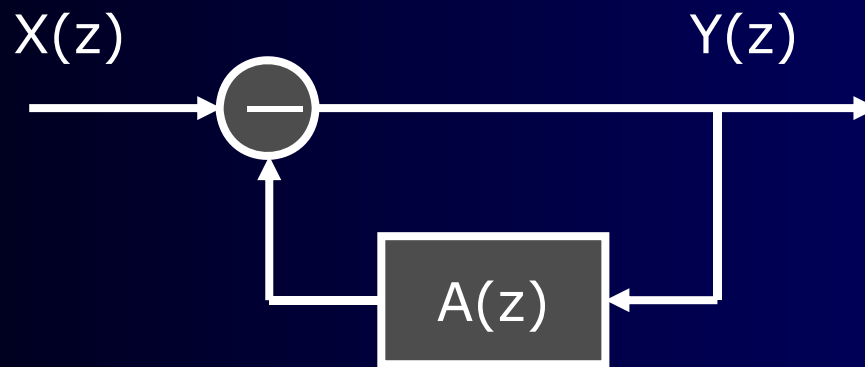
- $z$ 変換によるシステム記述



$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 + A(z)} X(z)$$

# AR Filter (2)

- System description by z transform



$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 + A(z)} X(z)$$

# 1次ARモデル

- z変換による伝達関数から時間応答への計算

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} X(z)$$

は次のように書ける

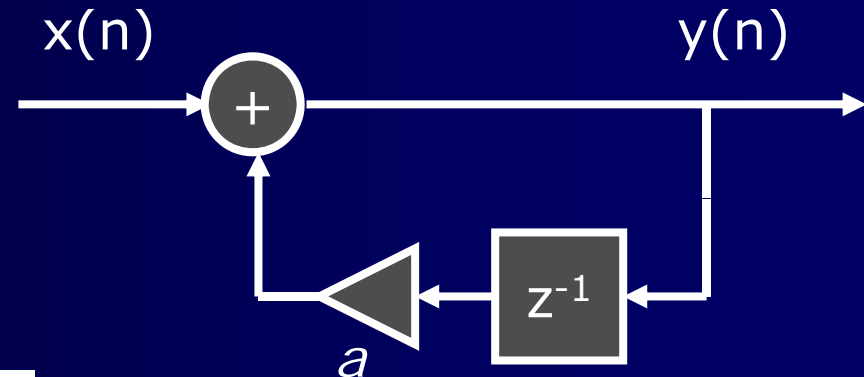
$$(1 - \alpha z^{-1})Y(z) = X(z)$$

これを時間領域に書き直すと

$$y(n) - \alpha y(n-1) = x(n)$$

となり、以下の式を得る

$$y(n) = \alpha y(n-1) + x(n)$$



# 1<sup>st</sup> order AR Model

- Time series representation from z transform

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} X(z)$$

can be written as

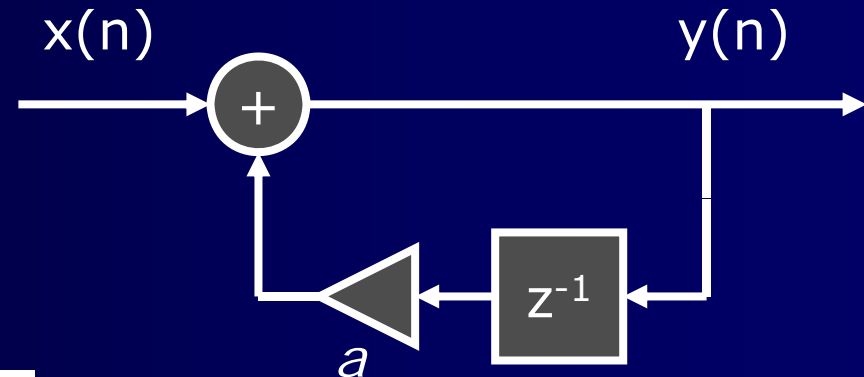
$$(1 - \alpha z^{-1})Y(z) = X(z)$$

rewrite to time domain

$$y(n) - \alpha y(n-1) = x(n)$$

Thus, we have

$$y(n) = \alpha y(n-1) + x(n)$$



# プログラミング

- 1次 ARモデル

```
for (k = 0; k < L; k++) {  
    y[k] = a * y[k-1] + x[k];  
}
```

- n次ARモデル

```
for (k = 0; k < L; k++) {  
    sum = 0;  
    for (n = 1; n < N; n++) {  
        sum = sum + a[n] * y[k-n];  
    }  
    y[k] = sum + x[k];  
}
```

# Programming

- 1st order AR model  
for (k =0; k<L; k++) {  
    y[k] = a\*y[k-1] + x(k);  
}
  
- n-th order AR model  
for (k=0; k<L; k++) {  
    sum = 0;  
    for (n=1, n<N; n++) {  
        sum = sum+ a[n]\*y[k-n];  
    }  
    y[k] = sum + x[k];  
}



# 問題

- $H(z)=1/(1-0.9z^{-1})$ であるIIRフィルタの周波数特性の計算

# Quiz

- Obtain the power spectrum of IIR Filter that has the transfer function  $H(z)=1/(1-0.9z^{-1})$

# サンプリングフィルタ

- 入力信号の周波数帯域を  $f_m$  に制限したとき,  $1/(2f_m)$  の間隔でサンプリングを行う(サンプリング定理)
- サンプリングを  $1/N$  に間引くとき, サンプリング定理を満たすためには(折り返し歪(エイリアジングノイズ)を含まないようにするためには), 通過周波数帯域を  $f_m/N$  に設定する必要がある
- 係数は分母と分子が整数なる分数で表すと, デジタル信号処理には都合が良い(特に2のべき乗の分母)

# Sampling Filter

- Sampling period is  $1/(2f_m)$  when the frequency range of an input signal is limited to  $f_m$  (Sampling Theorem)
- When sub-sampling  $1/N$  is performed, the pass-band should be set to  $f_m/N$  to satisfy Sampling Theorem (to avoid aliasing noise generation)
- It is preferred to set the denominator and numerator of coefficients integer value for digital signal processing (especially denominator should be  $2^n$ )

# 直線位相フィルタ

- フィルタの周波数応答を

$$H(\omega) = \pm |H(\omega)| e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$

と表したとき, 指数項が

$$\theta(\omega) = -\alpha\omega$$

であれば直線位相のフィルタと呼ばれ, 次式を満足する

$$\alpha = (N - 1) / 2$$

$$h(n) = h(N - 1 - n) \quad (0 \leq n \leq N - 1)$$

# Linear Phase Filter

- Filter's response can be written as

$$H(\omega) = \pm |H(\omega)| e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$

If the exponential part has the next relation

$$\theta(\omega) = -\alpha\omega$$

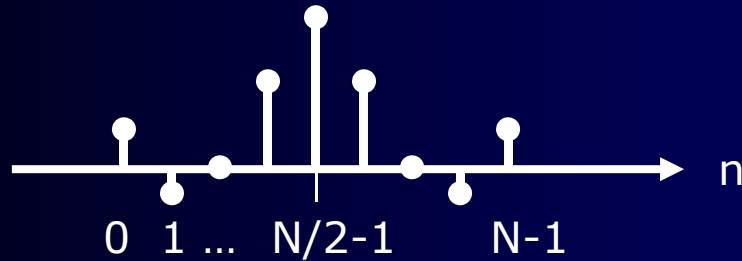
It is called linear phase filter, and it satisfies

$$\alpha = (N - 1) / 2$$

$$h(n) = h(N - 1 - n) \quad (0 \leq n \leq N - 1)$$

# 直線位相フィルタ (2)

- 直線位相フィルタのインパルス応答は対称

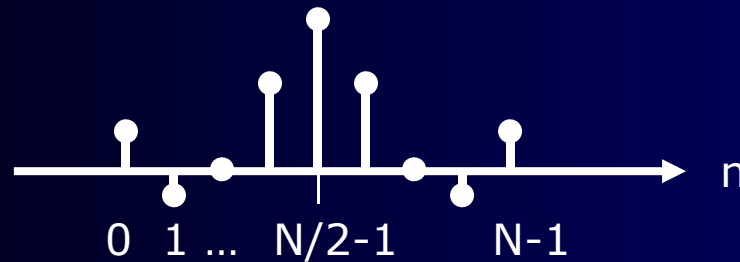


- 画像処理に好都合:画像の両端にはデータが存在しないため,データの対称性を仮定して直線位相のフィルタの係数を適用

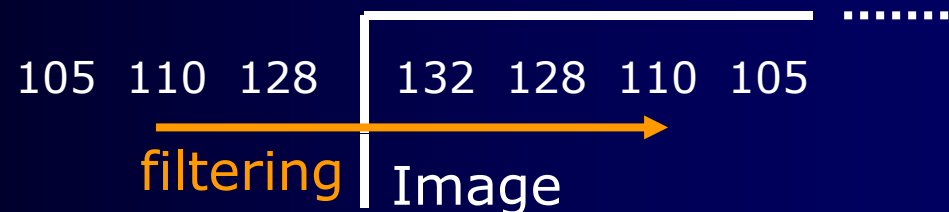


# Linear Phase Filter (2)

- Impulse response of linear phase filter is symmetric



- Good for Image Processing: At the edges of an image, data are missing for FIR filtering so that symmetric property is presumed and linear phase filter is applied





# サブサンプリングフィルタ

- 2:1サブサンプル用7次FIRフィルタの例

係数 \ 分母		32
h(0)	0.5000000	16
h(1),h(-1)	0.2865796	9
h(2),h(-2)	0.0000000	0
h(3),h(-3)	-0.0318142	-1

# Sub-sampling Filter

- Example of 2:1 sub-sampling filter

Coef \ Denom		32
h(0)	0.5000000	16
h(1),h(-1)	0.2865796	9
h(2),h(-2)	0.0000000	0
h(3),h(-3)	-0.0318142	-1