

# Design FIR Filters

1. Window Method
2. Optimal equiripple Method
3. Frequency Sampling Method

## Design Steps

1. Filter Specification
2. Coefficient Calculations
3. Realisation
4. Implementation

## Summary of ideal impulse responses for standard frequency selective filters

Filter type	$h_D(n), n \neq 0$	$h_D(0)$
Lowpass	$2f_c \frac{\sin(nw_c)}{nw_c}$	$2f_c$
Highpass	$-2f_c \frac{\sin(nw_c)}{nw_c}$	$1 - 2f_c$
Bandpass	$2f_2 \frac{\sin(nw_2)}{nw_2} - 2f_1 \frac{\sin(nw_1)}{nw_1}$	$2(f_2 - f_1)$
Bandstop	$2f_1 \frac{\sin(nw_1)}{nw_1} - 2f_2 \frac{\sin(nw_2)}{nw_2}$	$1 - 2(f_2 - f_1)$

## Summary of important features of common window functions

Name of Window function	Normalized transition width(HZ)	Passband ripple (db)	Main lobe relative to side lobe(dB)	Stopband attenuation(dB) (maximum)	Window function $w(n),  n  \leq (N-1)/2$
<b>Rectangular</b>	$0.9 / N$	0.7416	13	21	1
<b>Hanning</b>	$3.1 / N$	0.056	31	44	$0.5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right)$
<b>Hamming</b>	$3.3 / N$	0.0194	41	53	$0.54 + 0.46 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right)$
<b>Blackman</b>	$5.5 / N$	0.0017	57	75	$0.42 + 0.5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N-1}\right) + 0.08 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi n}{N-1}\right)$
<b>Kaiser</b>	$2.93 / N (\beta=4.54)$	0.0274		50	$\frac{I_0\left(\beta\left\{1 - [2n/(N-1)]^2\right\}^{1/2}\right)}{I_0(\beta)}$
	$4.32 / N (\beta=6.76)$	0.00275		70	
	$5.71 / N (\beta=8.96)$	0.000275		90	

# Summary of important features of common window functions

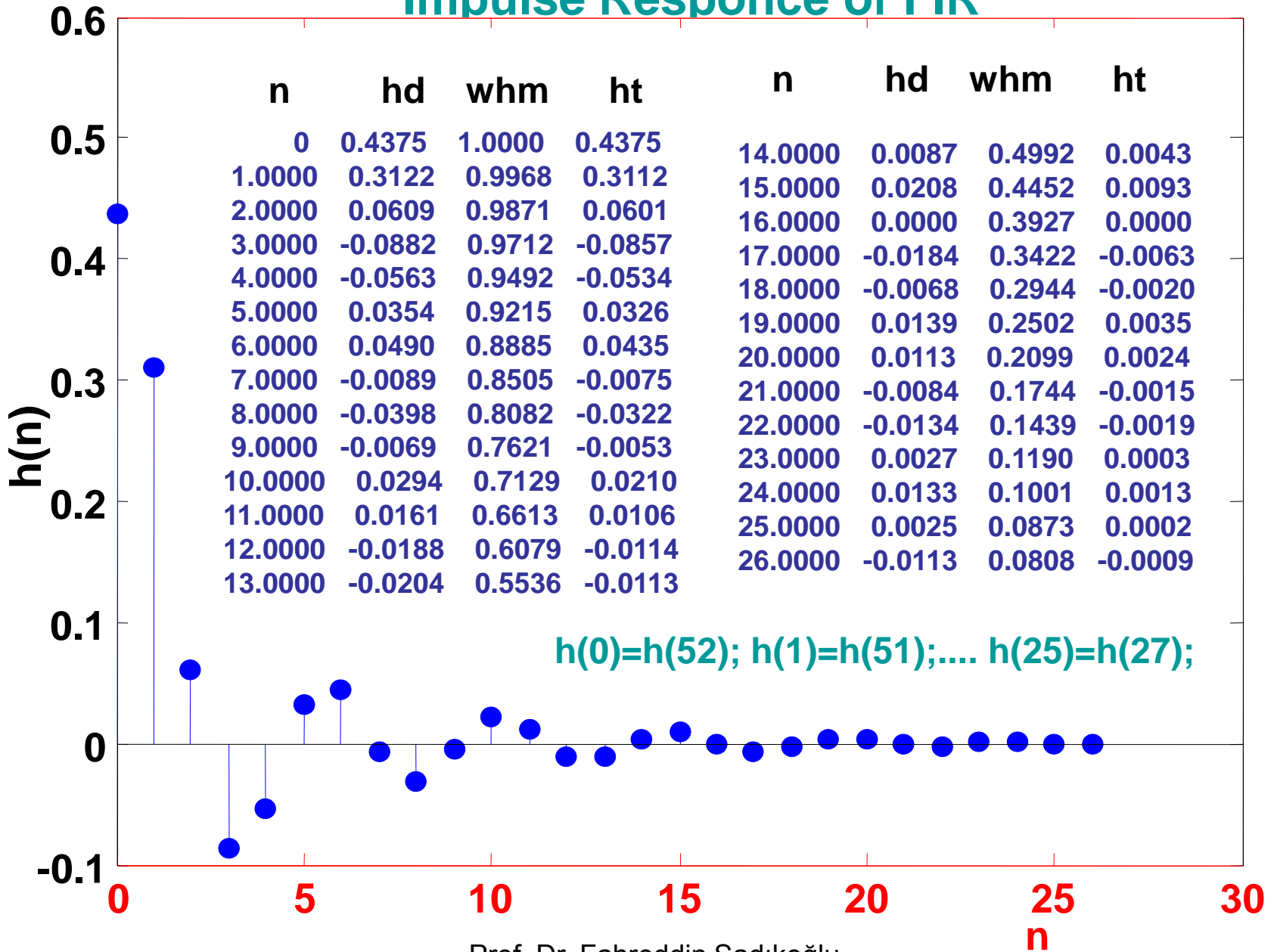
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<b>Kaiser</b>	$2.93N(\beta=4.54)$	0.0274		50	$\frac{I_0\left(\beta\left\{1 - [2n/(N-1)]^2\right\}^{1/2}\right)}{I_0(\beta)}$
	$4.32N(\beta=6.76)$	0.00275		70	
	$5.71/N(\beta=8.96)$	0.000275		90	

# Design FIR Using Hamming Window

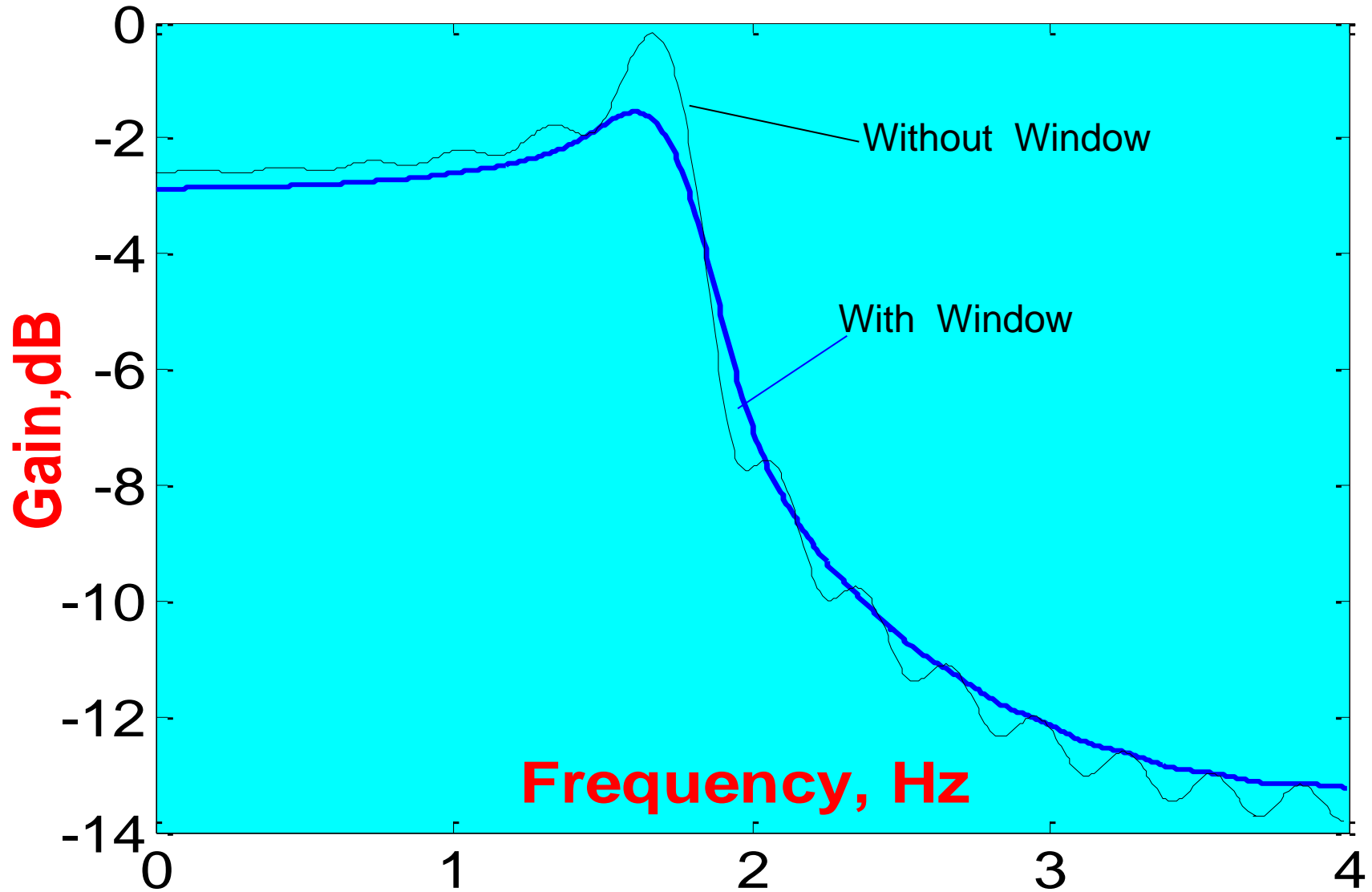
```
fp=1.5;
df=0.5;
as=50;
ft=8;
df1=df/ft;
N=3.3/df1;
N=ceil(N)
n=0:(N-1)/2;
fc1=(fp+(df/2))/ft
w=2*pi*fc1;
hd=2*fc1*sinc(2*fc1*n);
whm=0.54+0.46*cos(2*pi*n/53);
ht=hd.*whm;
[h f]=freqz(ht,1,512,ft);
g=20*log10(abs(h));
plot(f,g)
xlabel('frequency, Hz')
ylabel('Gain,dB')
```

```
[n' ht']
stem (n,ht,'fill')
xlabel('n')
ylabel('h(n)')
```

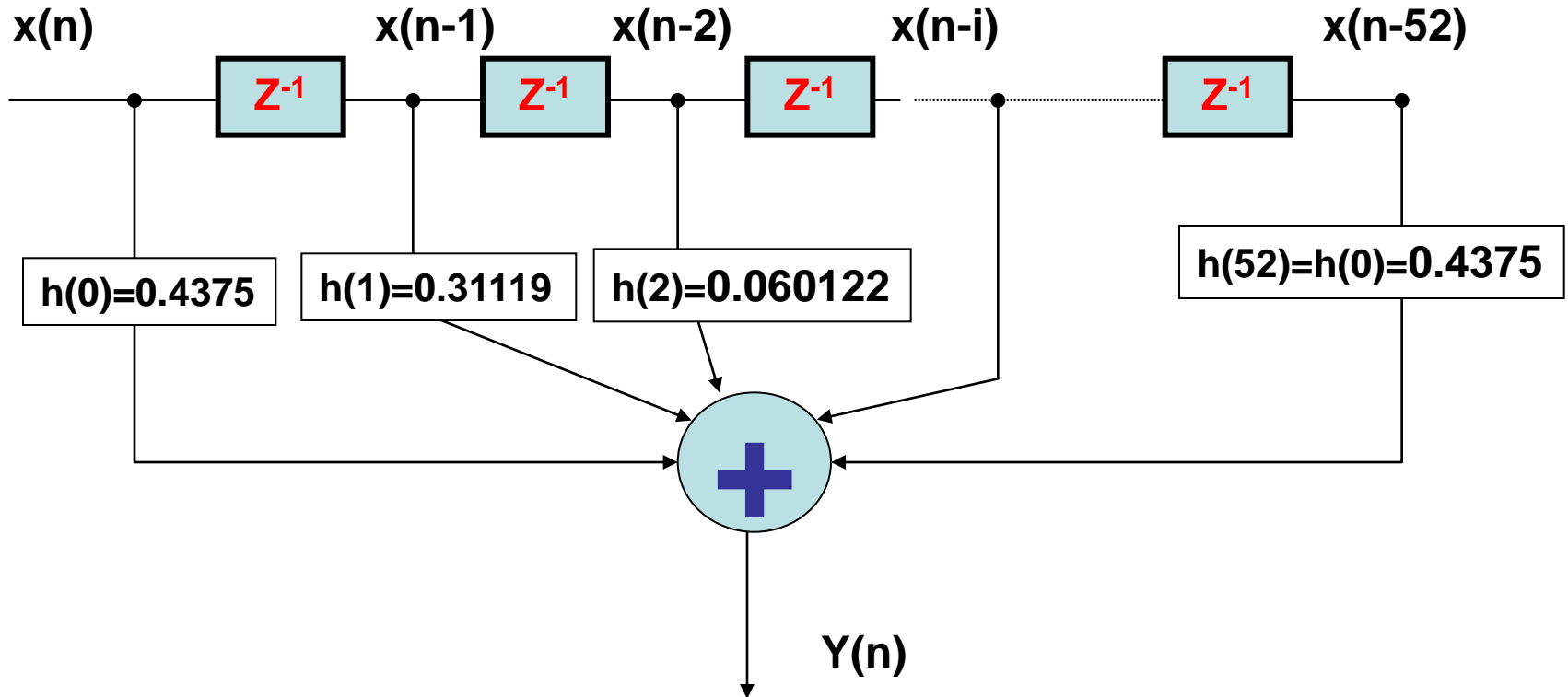
# Impulse Response of FIR



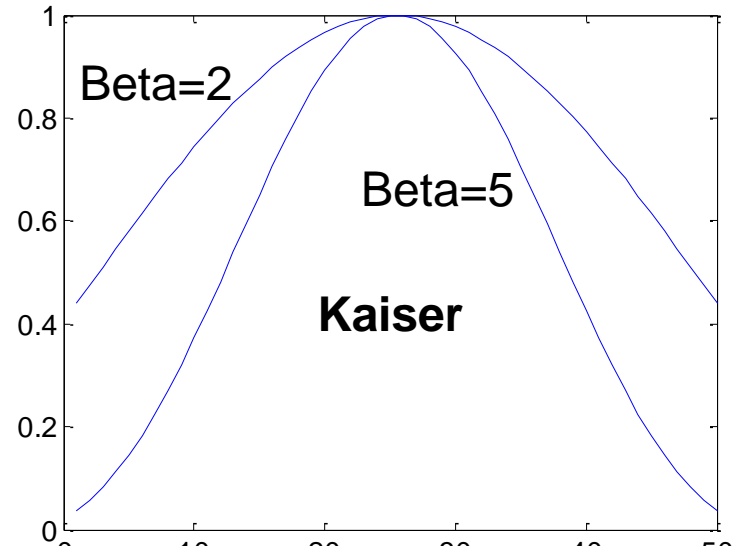
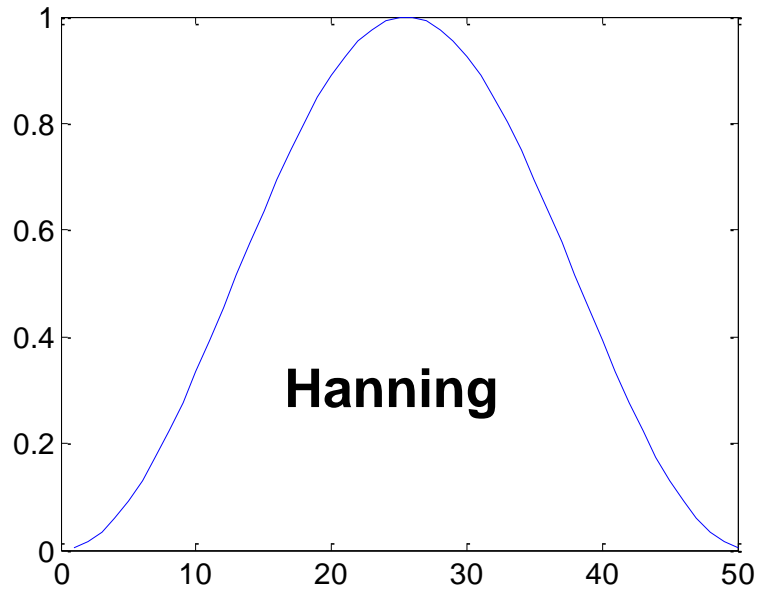
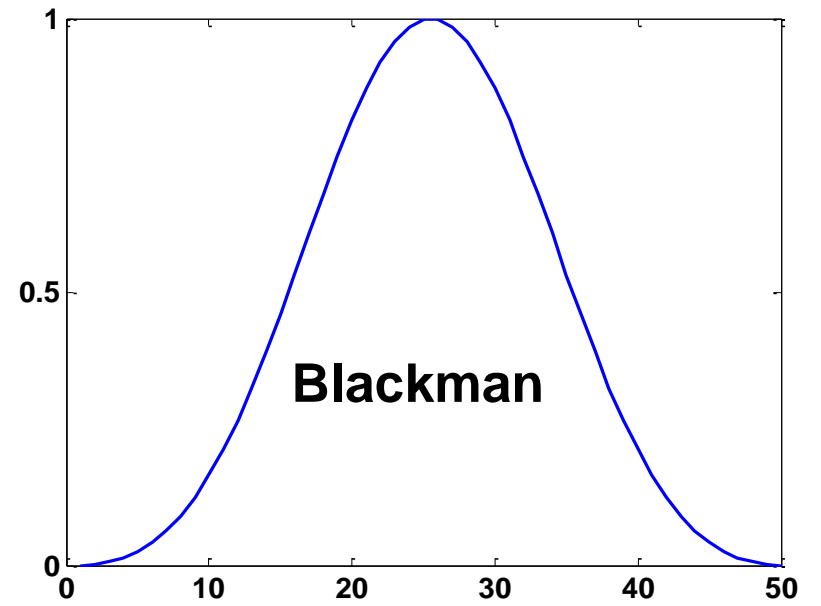
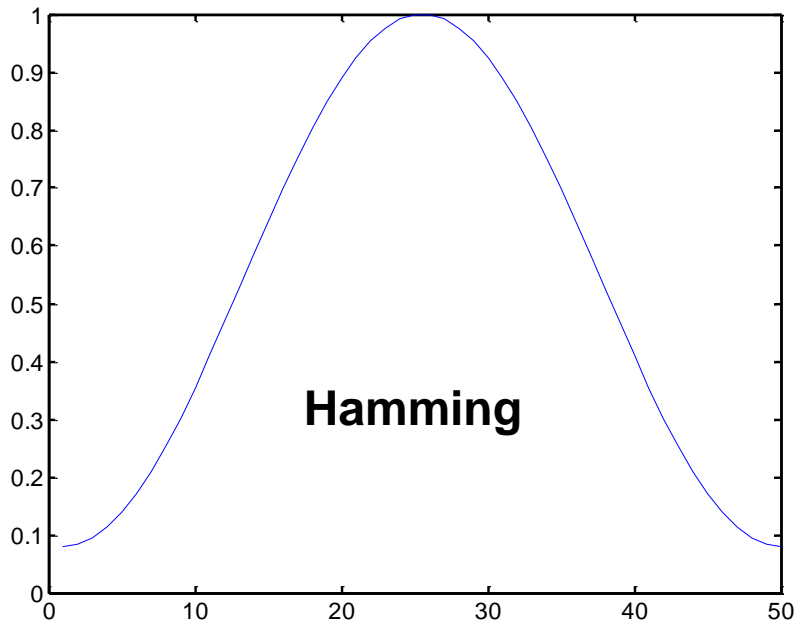
# Frequency Response of FIR



# Realization of FIR



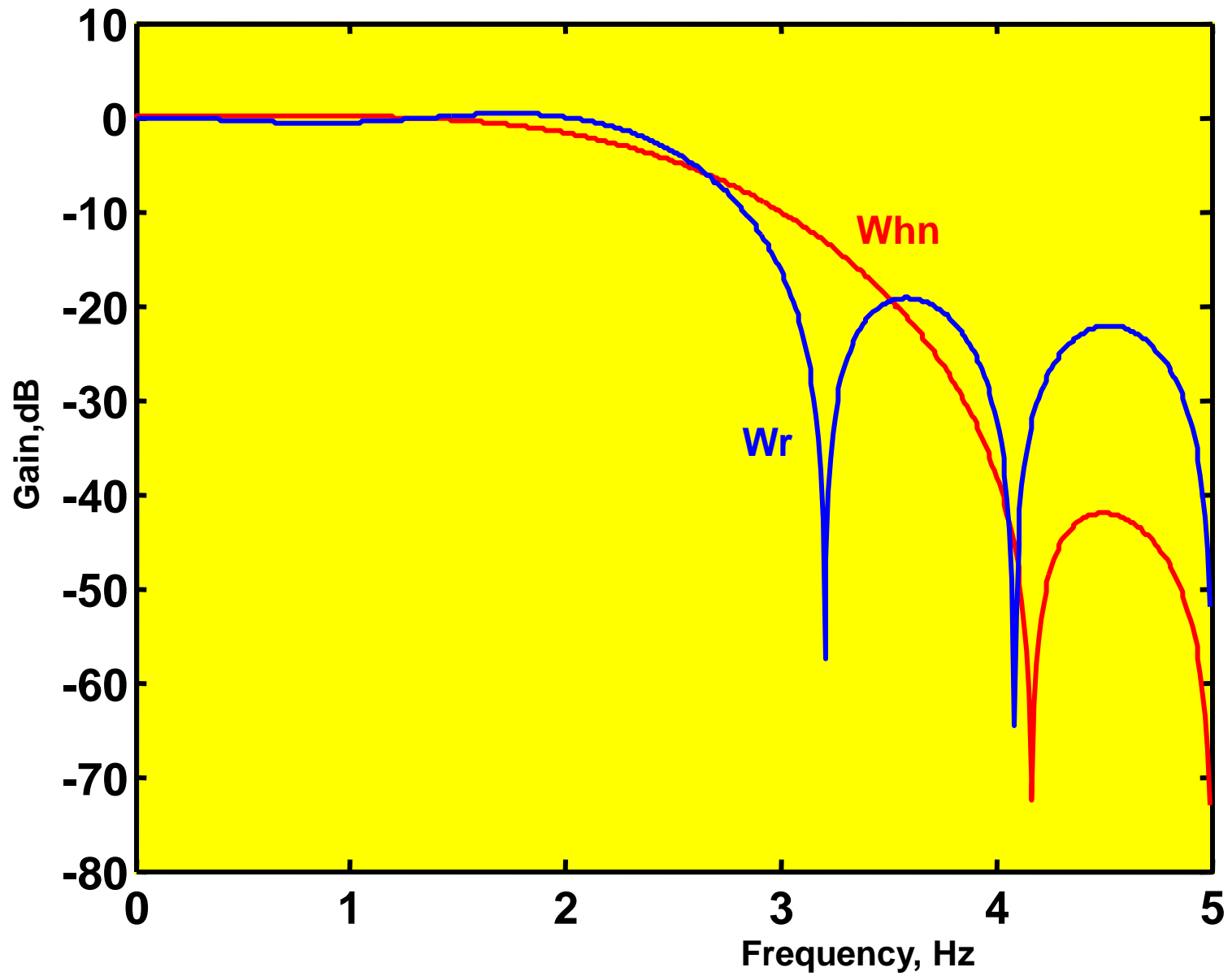


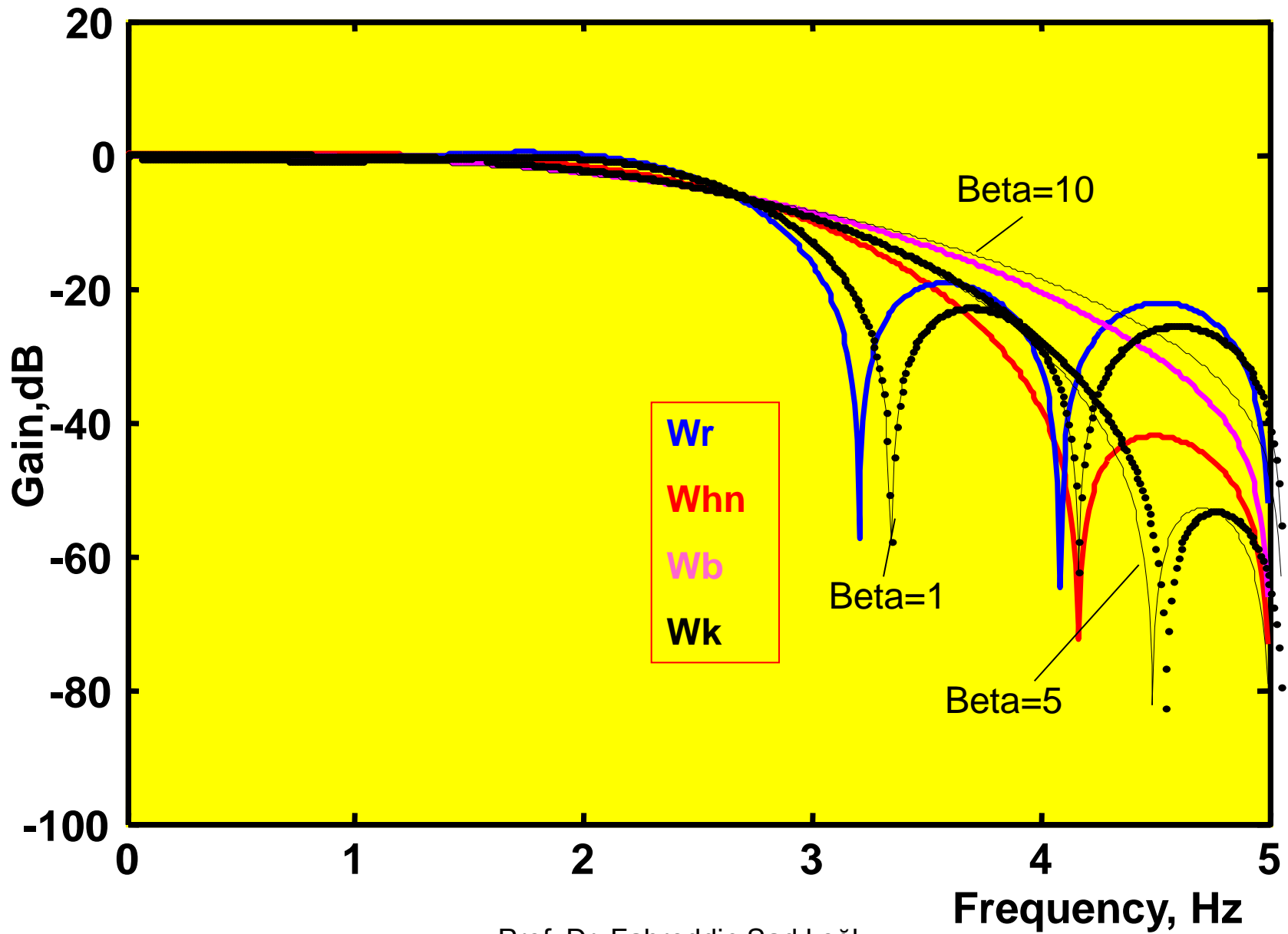


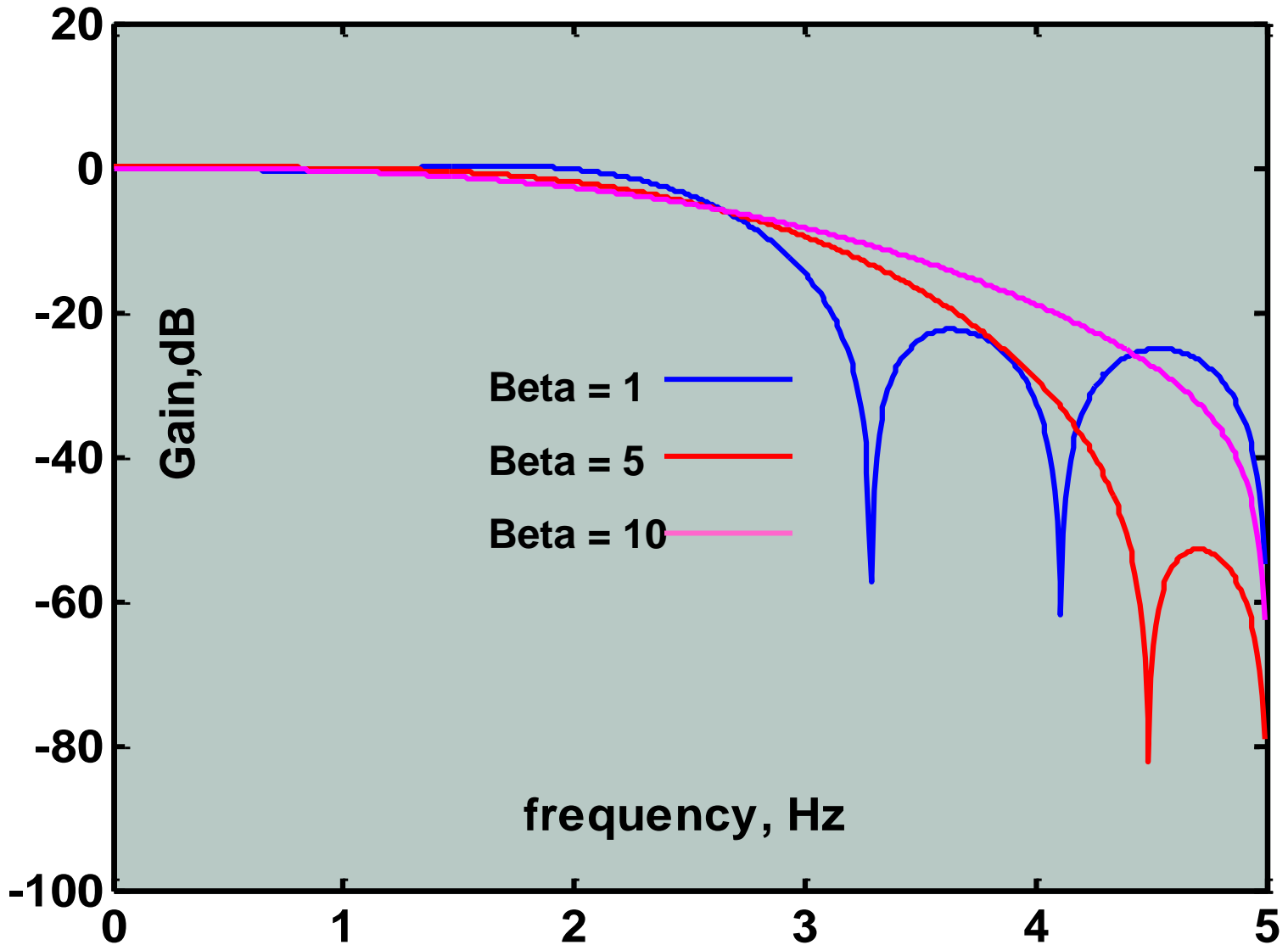
# Comparison different FIR

```
fp=1;  
fs=4.3;  
ft=10;  
df1=(fs-fp)/ft;  
N=3.3/df1;  
N=ceil(N)  
fc=fp+(fs-fp)/2  
fcn=fc/(0.5*ft);  
wr=boxcar(N);  
hd=fir1(N-1,fcn,wr);  
whm=hanning(N);  
ht=fir1(N-1,fcn,whm);  
[h f]=freqz(ht,1,512,ft);  
g=20*log10(abs(h));  
plot(f,g)  
xlabel('frequency, Hz')  
ylabel('Gain,dB')
```

<b>n</b>	<b>wr</b>	<b>whn</b>	<b>hd</b>	<b>ht</b>
<b>1.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.0794</b>	<b>0.0641</b>	<b>0.0053</b>
<b>2.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.2923</b>	<b>-0.0388</b>	<b>-0.0117</b>
<b>3.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.5712</b>	<b>-0.1052</b>	<b>-0.0622</b>
<b>4.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.8274</b>	<b>0.1235</b>	<b>0.1058</b>
<b>5.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.9797</b>	<b>0.4564</b>	<b>0.4629</b>
<b>6.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.9797</b>	<b>0.4564</b>	<b>0.4629</b>
<b>7.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.8274</b>	<b>0.1235</b>	<b>0.1058</b>
<b>8.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.5712</b>	<b>-0.1052</b>	<b>-0.0622</b>
<b>9.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.2923</b>	<b>-0.0388</b>	<b>-0.0117</b>
<b>10.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.0794</b>	<b>0.0641</b>	<b>0.0053</b>







## Design PB Remez filter

```
f1=0; f2=500; f3=1000;  
f4=1500; f5=2000;  
f6=5000;  
ft=10000; N=41;  
w1=f1/(0.5*ft);  
w2=f2/(0.5*ft);  
w3=f3/(0.5*ft);  
w4=f4/(0.5*ft);  
w5=f5/(0.5*ft);  
w6=f6/(0.5*ft);  
F=[w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6];  
M=[0 0 1 1 0 0];  
h=remez(N-1,F,M);  
[H f]=freqz(h,1,512,ft);  
mag=20*log10(abs(H));  
plot(f,mag);  
xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')  
ylabel('Gain (dB)')
```

