

Filter Design Using Scilab

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Introduction

- What is a filter?
- A filter is a device or process that removes some unwanted component or feature from a signal.

Objective

In this presentation i will show how differnt types of filters can be designed using scilab.

This presentation is being divided into following parts:

- **Different windowing techniques.**
- **Filter design by different in-built functions available in scilab.**

In this slide i will be describing different windowing techniques.This can be performed by different window functions with window length by using the in-built command window().

Window Functions for FIR Filter Design

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`win=window('kr',n,alpha)`
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`win=window('ch',n,par)`

Window based Linear Phase FIR filter

Calling Sequence

```
[wft,wfm,fr]=wfir(ftype,forder,cfreq,wtype,fpar)
```

Arguments

- ftype: 'lp', 'hp', 'bp', 'sb'

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- wtype: 're', 'tr', 'hm', 'hn', 'kr', 'ch'

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- ftype: 'lp', 'hp', 'bp', 'sb'
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- cfreq: 2-vector of cutoff frequencies

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- cfreq: 2-vector of cutoff frequencies
- fpar: 2-vector of window parameters

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- `fpar`: 2-vector of window parameters
- `wft`: time domain filter coefficients

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- wft: time domain filter coefficients
- wfm: frequency domain filter response on the grid
fr

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- `fpar`: 2-vector of window parameters
- `wft`: time domain filter coefficients
- `wfm`: frequency domain filter response on the grid
`fr`
- `fr`: frequency grid

Equiripple FIR Filter Design

Calling Sequence

```
[hn]=eqfir(nf,bedge,des,wate)
```

Arguments

- nf: number of output filter points desired

Equiripple FIR Filter Design

Calling Sequence

```
[hn]=eqfir(nf,bedge,des,wate)
```

Arguments

- `nf`: number of output filter points desired
- `bedge`: $M \times 2$ matrix giving a pair of edges for each band

Equiripple FIR Filter Design

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- wate: M-vector giving relative weight of error in each band
- hn: output of linear-phase FIR filter coefficients

IIR Digital filter

Calling Sequence

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[hz]=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq,delta)
```

Arguments

- n:the filter order

IIR Digital filter

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Arguments

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IIR Digital filter

Calling Sequence

```
[hz]=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq,delta)
```

Arguments

- n:the filter order
- ftype: 'lp', 'hp', 'bp', 'sb'
- fdesign: 'butt', 'cheb1', 'cheb2' and 'ellip'

Calling Sequence

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[hz]=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq,delta)
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Arguments

- n:the filter order
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- frq:2-vector of discrete cut-off frequencies
- delta:2-vector of error values

To design filter of any magnitude

Function- **remezb**

Calling Sequence

$a_n = \text{remezb}(n_c, f_g, d_s, w_t)$

- **n_c** : number of cosine functions
- **f_g** : dense grid of frequency
- **d_s** : derived magnitude values on this grid
- **w_t** : error weighting vectors
- **a_n** : filter coefficients

Filter

Filtering of discrete signals by **flts** function

Function- **flts**

Calling Sequence

$y, [x] = \text{flts}(u, sl, x0)$

- **u**: the data to be filtered
- **x0**: initial state vector/matrix giving necessary i/p-o/p. It allows for filtering of length signals
- **x**: optimal variable which gives the state sequence.

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- How to design filter of any magnitude using `remezb()`

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In this presentation we have learnt:

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- How to design linear phase FIR filter using `wfir()`
- How to design linear phase FIR filter using `eqfir()`
- How to design IIR filter using `iir()`
- How to design filter of any magnitude using `remezb()`
- How to filter discrete signals using `flts()`

Textbook Companion

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