ESE 531: Digital Signal Processing

Lec 11: February 21, 2019

Polyphase Decomposition and Multi-rate Filter Banks

Lecture Outline

- Review: Interchanging Operations
- Polyphase Decomposition
- Multi-Rate Filter Banks

Expander and Compressor

not LTI!

"expander"

Upsampling
-expanding in time
-compressing in frequency

"compressor"

Downsampling
-compressing in time
-expanding in frequency

Interchanging Operations - Summary

Filter and expander ≡ Expander and expanded filter*

$$x[n] \to H(z) \to \uparrow L \to y[n] \quad \equiv \quad x[n] \to \uparrow L \to H(z^L) \to y[n]$$

$$x[n] \to \downarrow M \to H(z) \to y[n] \quad \equiv \quad x[n] \to H(z^M) \to \downarrow M \to y[n]$$

Compressor and filter ≡ Expanded filter* and compressor

*Expanded filter = expanded impulse response, compressed freq response

Polyphase Decomposition

- The polyphase decomposition of a sequence is obtained by representing it as a superposition of M subsequences, each consisting of every Mth value of successively delayed versions of the sequence.
- When this decomposition is applied to a filter impulse response, it can lead to efficient implementation structures for linear filters in several contexts.

Polyphase Decomposition

- We can decompose an impulse response (of our filter) to:

$$h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} h_k[n-k]$$

Polyphase Decomposition

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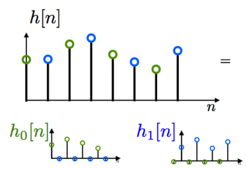
M=2



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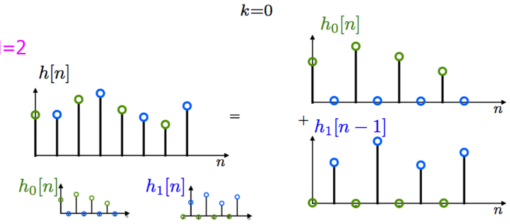
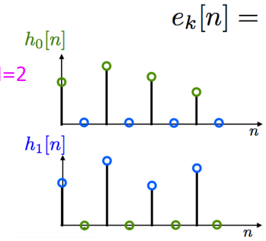


Polyphase Decomposition

$$h_k[n] \rightarrow \boxed{\downarrow \text{M}} \rightarrow e_k[n]$$

$$e_k[n] = h_k[nM]$$

M=2



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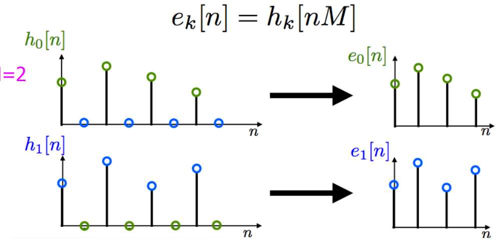


Polyphase Decomposition

$$e_k[n] \rightarrow \boxed{\uparrow \text{M}} \rightarrow h_k[n]$$

recall upsampling ⇒ scaling

$$H_k(z) = E_k(z^M)$$

Polyphase Decomposition

$$e_k[n] \rightarrow \boxed{\uparrow \text{M}} \rightarrow h_k[n]$$

recall upsampling ⇒ scaling

$$H_k(z) = E_k(z^M)$$

Also, recall:

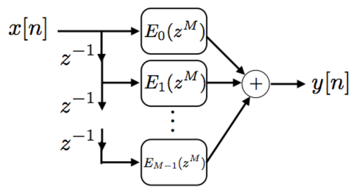
$$h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} h_k[n-k]$$

So,

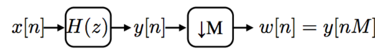
$$\boxed{H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} E_k(z^M) z^{-k}}$$

Polyphase Decomposition

$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} E_k(z^M) z^{-k}$$

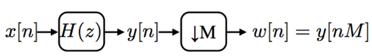


Polyphase Implementation of Decimation



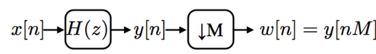
- Problem:
  - Compute all y[n] and then throw away -- wasted computation!

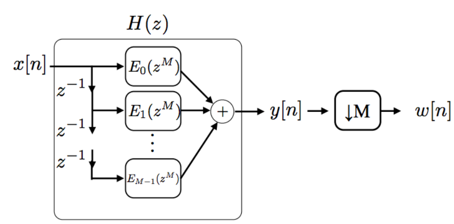
Polyphase Implementation of Decimation



- Problem:
  - Compute all y[n] and then throw away -- wasted computation!
  - For FIR length N → N multiplications/unit time

Polyphase Implementation of Decimation





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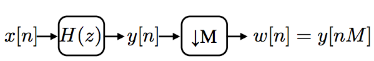

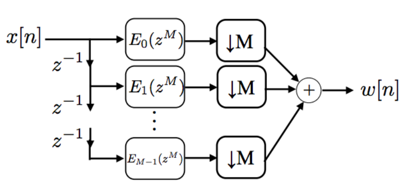

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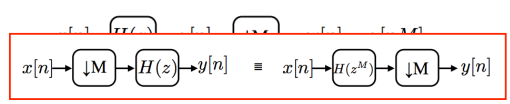

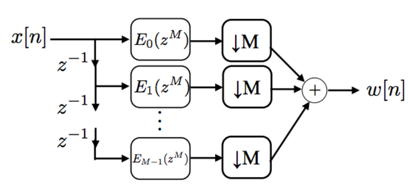

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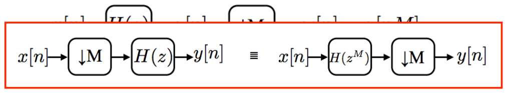

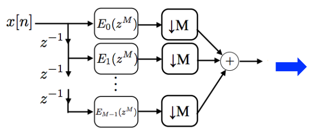

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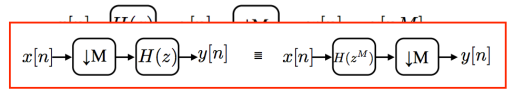

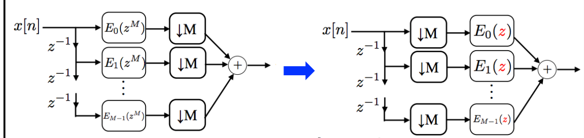

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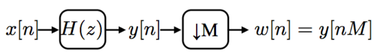

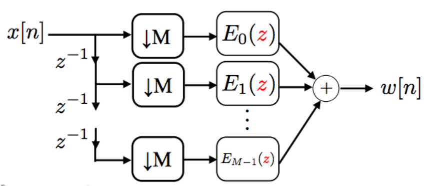

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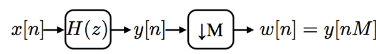
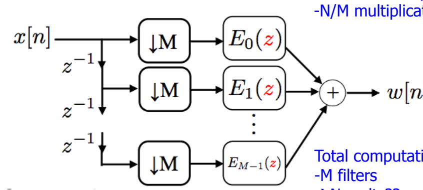
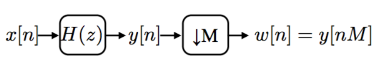


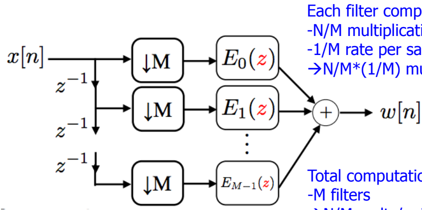


Each filter computation:
-N/M multiplications

Total computation:
-M filters
→N mults??

Polyphase Implementation of Decimation

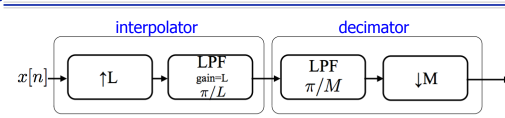


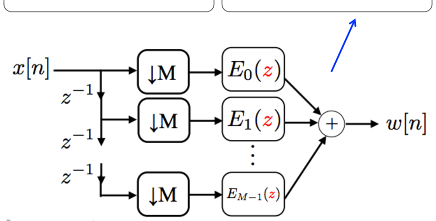


Each filter computation:
-N/M multiplications
-1/M rate per sample
→N/M*(1/M) mults/unit time

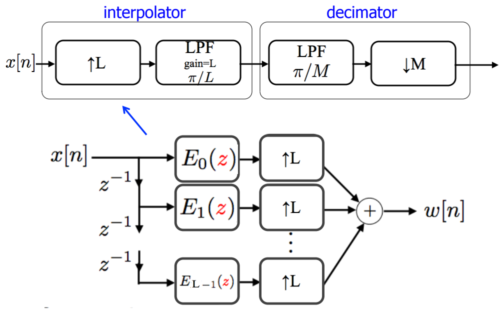
Total computation:
-M filters
→N/M mults/unit time

Polyphase Implementation of Decimator





Polyphase Implementation of Interpolation

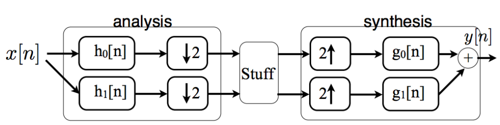


Multi-Rate Filter Banks

- Use filter banks to operate on a signal differently in different frequency bands
  - To save computation, reduce the rate after filtering

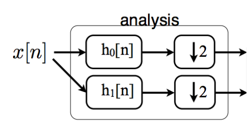
Multi-Rate Filter Banks

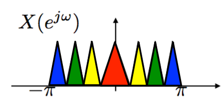
- Use filter banks to operate on a signal differently in different frequency bands
  - To save computation, reduce the rate after filtering
- $h_0[n]$ is low-pass, $h_1[n]$ is high-pass
  - Often $h_1[n]=e^{j\pi n}h_0[n]$ ← shift freq resp by π



Multi-Rate Filter Banks

- Assume h_0, h_1 are ideal low/high pass with $\omega_C=\pi/2$





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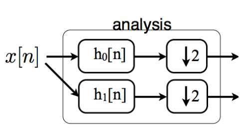

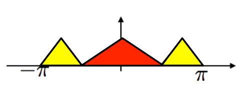

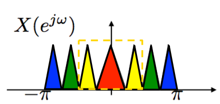

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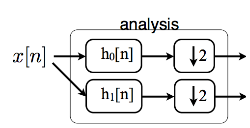

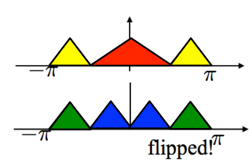

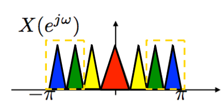

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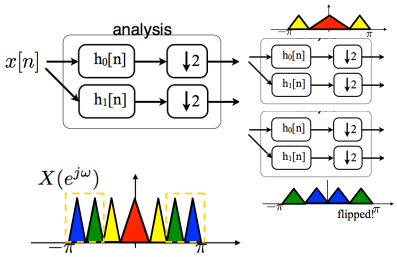

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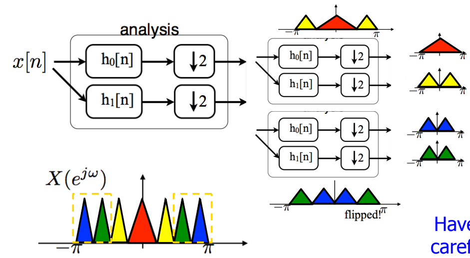

Have to be careful with order!

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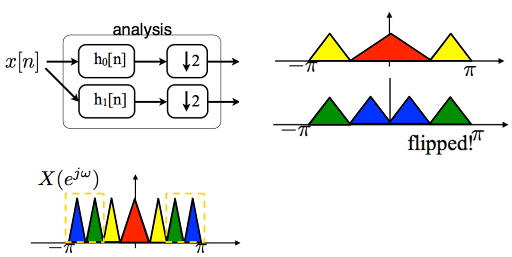

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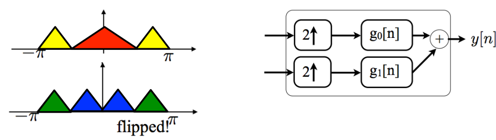

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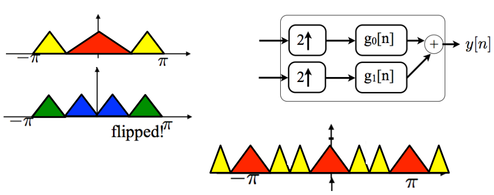

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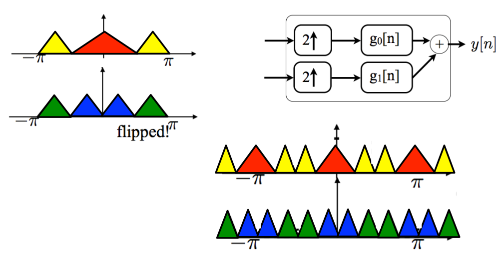

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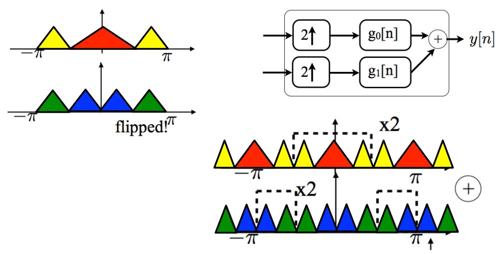

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Multi-Rate Filter Banks

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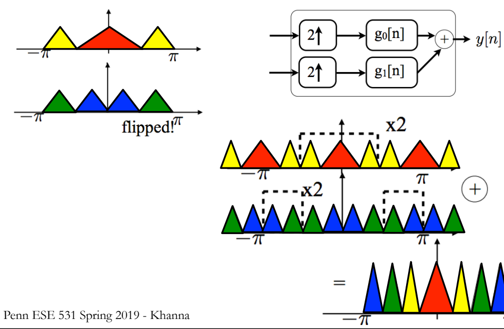

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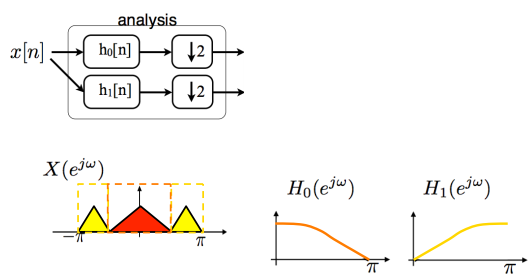
Multi-Rate Filter Banks

- h_0, h_1 are NOT ideal low/high pass



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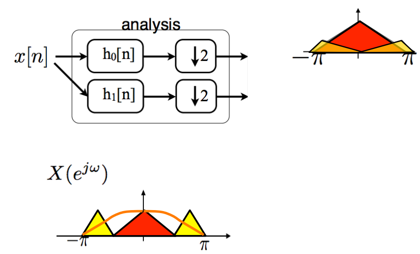
Non Ideal Filters

- h_0, h_1 are NOT ideal low/high pass



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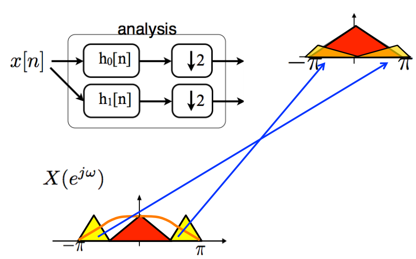

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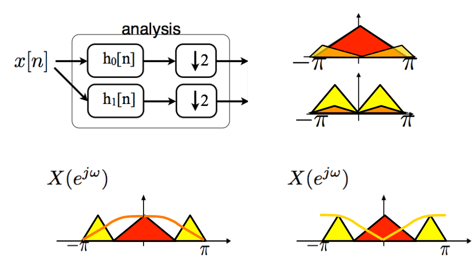

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Non Ideal Filters

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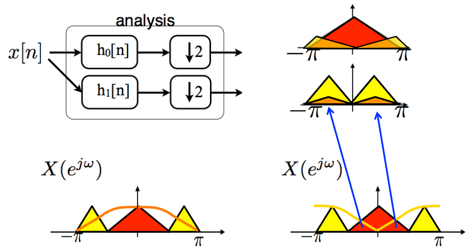

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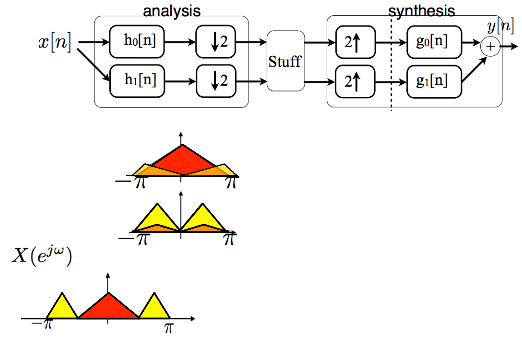

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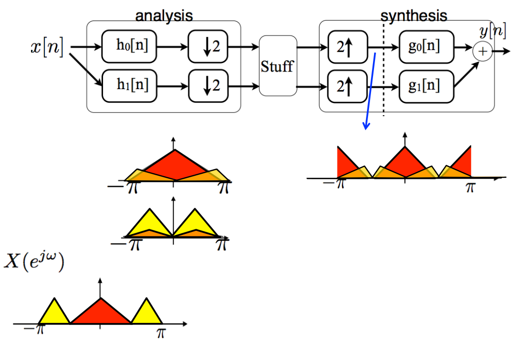

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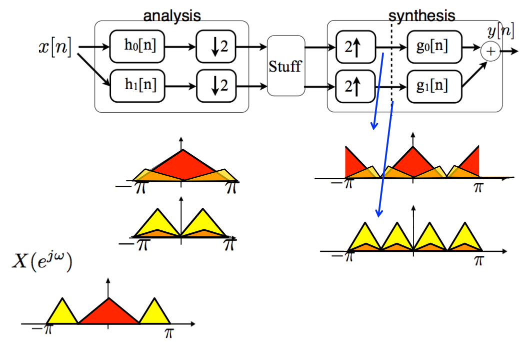
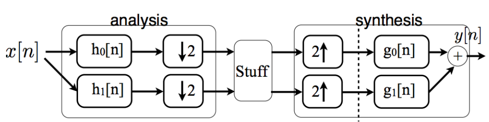


Perfect Reconstruction non-Ideal Filters

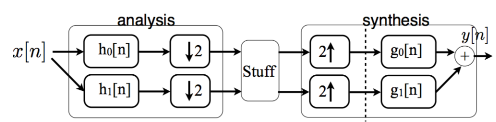


$$
\begin{aligned}
Y(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{1}{2}\left[G_0(e^{j\omega})H_0(e^{j\omega}) + G_1(e^{j\omega})H_1(e^{j\omega})\right] X(e^{j\omega}) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2}\left[G_0(e^{j\omega})H_0(e^{j(\omega-\pi)}) + G_1(e^{j\omega})H_1(e^{j(\omega-\pi)})\right] X(e^{j(\omega-\pi)})
\end{aligned}
$$

need to cancel!

aliasing

Quadrature Mirror Filters



Quadrature mirror filters

$$
\begin{aligned}
H_1(e^{j\omega}) &= H_0(e^{j(\omega-\pi)}) \\
G_0(e^{j\omega}) &= 2H_0(e^{j\omega}) \\
G_1(e^{j\omega}) &= -2H_1(e^{j\omega})
\end{aligned}
$$

Perfect Reconstruction non-Ideal Filters

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2}\left[G_0(e^{j\omega})H_0(e^{j\omega}) + G_1(e^{j\omega})H_1(e^{j\omega})\right]X(e^{j\omega})$$
$$+\frac{1}{2}\left[G_0(e^{j\omega})H_0(e^{j(\omega-\pi)}) + G_1(e^{j\omega})H_1(e^{j(\omega-\pi)})\right]X(e^{j(\omega-\pi)})$$

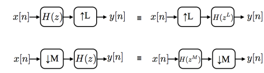
need to cancel!

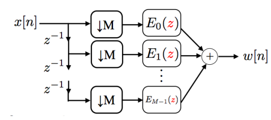
aliasing

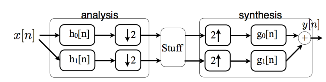
$$\begin{aligned} H_1(e^{j\omega}) &= H_0(e^{j(\omega-\pi)}) \\ G_0(e^{j\omega}) &= 2H_0(e^{j\omega}) \\ G_1(e^{j\omega}) &= -2H_1(e^{j\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

Big Ideas

- Interchanging Operations
- Polyphase Decomposition
- Multi-Rate Filter Banks







Admin

- HW 4 due Sunday