

# Advanced Signals and Systems – Extensions

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# Contents of the Lecture

## Entire Semester:

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Discrete signals and random processes
- ❑ Spectra
- ❑ Discrete systems
- ❑ Idealized linear, shift-invariant systems
- ❑ Hilbert transform
- ❑ State-space description and system realizations
- ❑ ***Extensions***

## Extensions

- All-pass filters

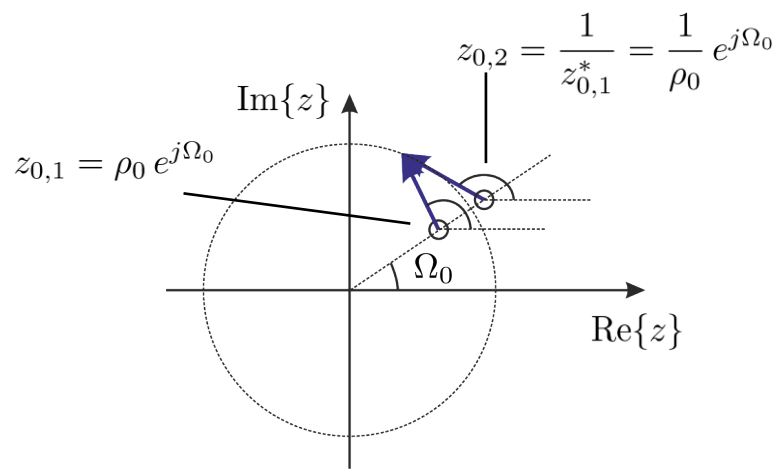
All-Pass Filters – Part 1

*Symmetry of poles and/or zeros*

If some zeros or poles show *certain magnitude or phase relations*, special types of systems can be created. We will start first with *pairs of zeros* that have the following restriction:

$$z_{0,2} = \frac{1}{z_{0,1}^*}$$

In a pole-zero plot we obtain the following behavior:



## All-Pass Filters – Part 2

### Symmetry of poles and/or zeros (continued)

If we look at the *magnitudes* of both zero contributions we obtain:

$$|e^{j\Omega} - z_{0,1}| = \rho_0 |e^{j\Omega} - z_{0,2}| \quad \forall \Omega. \quad \dots \textit{ derivation on the blackboard ...}$$

For the *phase* of the connection of both zeros we get:

$$\begin{aligned} & \arg \left\{ [e^{j\Omega} - \rho_0 e^{j\Omega_0}] [e^{j\Omega} - \frac{1}{\rho_0} e^{j\Omega_0}] \right\} \\ = & \arg \left\{ e^{j2\Omega} + e^{j2\Omega_0} - \left(\rho_0 + \frac{1}{\rho_0}\right) e^{j(\Omega+\Omega_0)} \right\} \\ = & \arg \left\{ e^{j(\Omega+\Omega_0)} \left[ e^{j(\Omega-\Omega_0)} + e^{-j(\Omega-\Omega_0)} - \left(\rho_0 + \frac{1}{\rho_0}\right) \right] \right\} \\ = & \arg \left\{ e^{j(\Omega+\Omega_0)} \underbrace{\left[ 2 \cos(\Omega - \Omega_0) - \left(\rho_0 + \frac{1}{\rho_0}\right) \right]}_{\text{real}} \right\} \\ = & \arg \left\{ e^{j(\Omega+\Omega_0)} \right\} \\ = & \Omega + \Omega_0. \end{aligned}$$

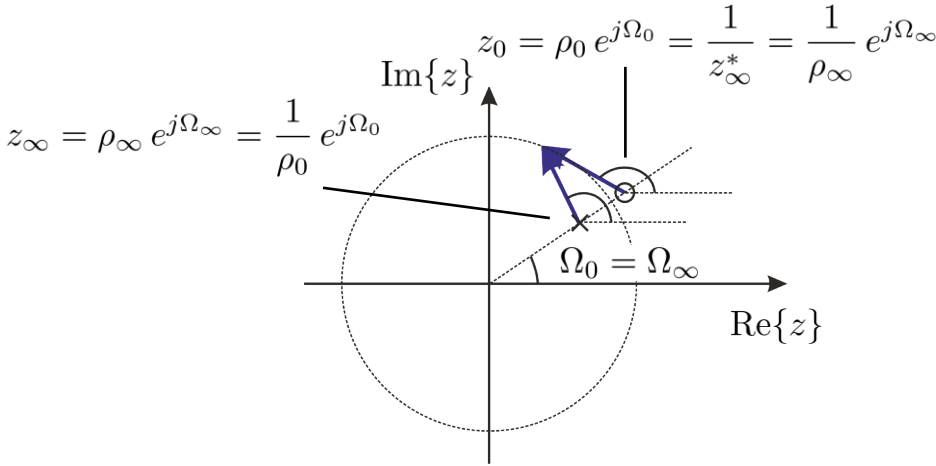
← *(affin) linear with respect to the normalized frequency!*

*Symmetry of poles and/or zeros (continued)*

Now we have a look at pole-zero combinations that exhibit the following relation:

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{z_\infty^*}$$

In pole-zero plots those combinations look like this:



***Be aware that stability has to be ensured, meaning that all poles have to be inside the unit circle and thus all zeros must be outside of it!***

### *Symmetry of poles and/or zeros (continued)*

For the magnitudes we get:

$$\frac{|e^{j\Omega} - z_0|}{|e^{j\Omega} - z_\infty|} = \rho_0 \quad \forall \Omega.$$

Less important are here the phase relations. The magnitude relation that is shown before, however, leads to a ***constant magnitude contribution of the pole-zero combination*** (not dependent on frequency).

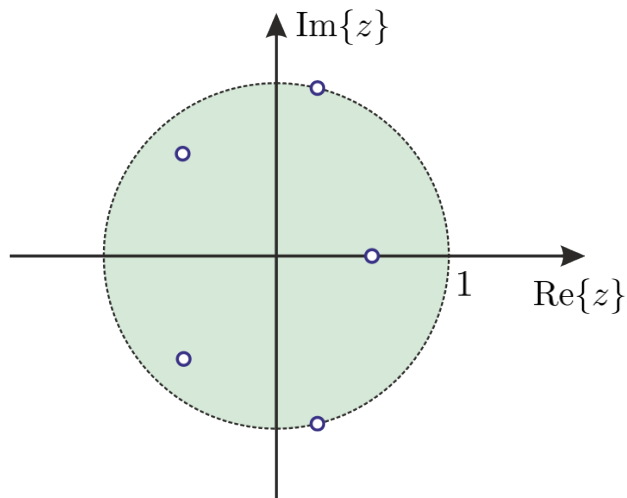
Systems with such a pole-zero relation exhibit a constant magnitude frequency response. They are called ***all-pass systems***, since all frequency can pass such a system with the same gain.

### Minimum-phase Systems

If a system has all its zeros within the unit circle

$$|z_{0,\mu}| \leq 1 \quad \forall \mu,$$

it is called a *minimum-phase system*.



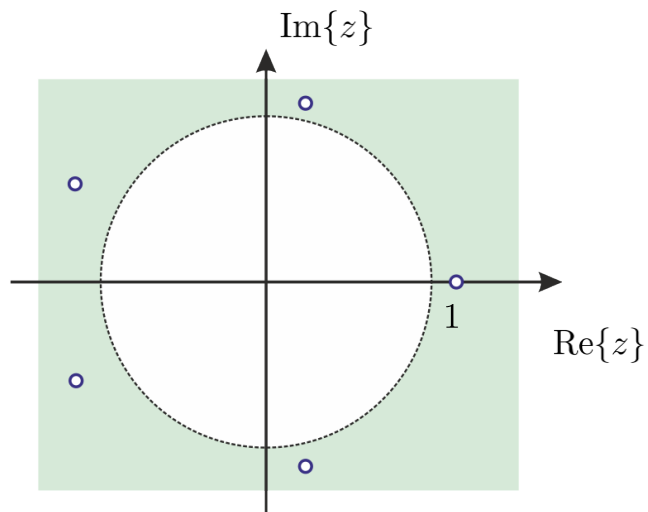


## Maximum-phase Systems

Systems that have all zeros outside the unit circle

$$|z_{0,\mu}| > 1 \quad \forall \mu,$$

are called *maximum-phase systems*.



**Consequence: Stable all-pass filters are maximum-phase systems.**

## Mixed-phase Systems

Systems with zeros inside and outside the unit circle are called *mixed-phase systems*. They can be *decomposed into a minimum-phase system and an all-pass system*.

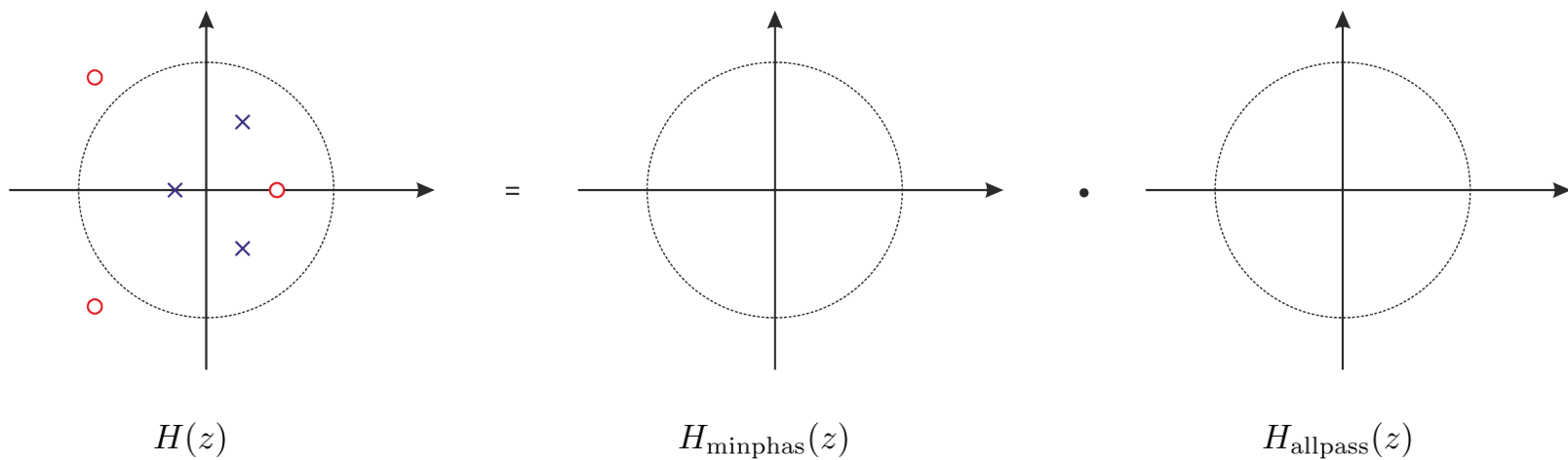
- For the magnitude frequency response we get:

$$|H(e^{j\Omega})| = |H_{\text{minphas}}(e^{j\Omega})| \underbrace{|H_{\text{allpass}}(e^{j\Omega})|}_{= 1 \forall \Omega} = |H_{\text{minphas}}(e^{j\Omega})|.$$

- The additional poles and zeros in  $H_{\text{minphas}}(e^{j\Omega})$  compensate with the corresponding poles and zeros of the all-pass system  $H_{\text{allpass}}(e^{j\Omega})$  after cascading both systems.

**Mixed-phase Systems (continued)**

Example of a mixed-phase system:



**Please determine the minimum-phase and the all-pass part of the system!**

**Solution on the blackboard (after individual trials first)**

## Contents of the Extension Part

***This part:***

- All-pass filters

***No next part – that's it ...***

Enjoy applying your new knowledge – in the upcoming lectures, during a lab, while working on your thesis and most importantly during your profession as an engineer.

The DSS team

