Implementation of FIR/IIR Filters with the TMS32010/TMS32020

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Implementation of FIR/IIR Filters with the TMS32010/TMS32020

Abstract

This report discusses the implementation of Finite Impulse Response (FIR)/Infinite Impulse Response (IIR) filters using the TMS32010 and TMS32020. Filters designed with designed processors, such as the TMS320, are superior over their aanalog counterparts for better specifications, stability, performance, and reproducability. This report describes a variety of methods for implementing FIR/IIR filters using the TMS320. The TMS320 algorithm execution time and data memory requirements are considered. Tradeoffs between several different filter structures are also discussed. This application report compliments the Digital Filter Design Package (DFDP) discussed in Section 2.

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INTRODUCTION

In many signal processing applications, it is advantageous to use digital filters in place of analog filters. Digital filters can meet tight specifications on magnitude and phase characteristics and eliminate voltage drift, temperature drift, and noise problems associated with analog filter components.

This application report describes a variety of methods for implementing Finite Impulse Response (FIR) and Infinite Impulse Response (IIR) digital filters with the TMS320 family of digital signal processors. Emphasis is on minimizing both the execution time and the number of data memory locations required. Tradeoffs between several different structures of the two classes of digital filters are also discussed.

In this report, TMS320 source code examples are included for the implementation of two FIR filters and three IIR filters based on the techniques presented. Plots of magnitude response, log-magnitude response, unit-sample response, and other pertinent data accompany each of the filter implementations. Important performance considerations in digital filter design are also included. The methods presented for implementing the different types of filters can be readily extended to any desired order of filters.

Readers are assumed to have some familiarity with the basic concepts of digital signal processing theory.[1] The notation used in this report is consistent with that used in reference [1].

FILTERING WITH THE TMS320 FAMILY

Almost every field of science and engineering, such as acoustics, physics, telecommunications, data communications, control systems, and radar, deal with signals. In many applications, it is desirable that the frequency spectrum of a signal be modified, reshaped, or manipulated according to a desired specification. The process may include attenuating a range of frequency components and rejecting or isolating one specific frequency component.

Any system or network that exhibits such frequency-selective characteristics is called a filter. Several types of filters can be identified: lowpass filter (LPF) that passes only "low" frequencies, highpass filter (HPF) that passes "high" frequencies, bandpass filter (BPF) that passes a "band" of frequencies, and band-reject filter that rejects certain frequencies. Filters are used in a variety of applications, such as removing noise from a signal, removing signal distortion due to the transmission channel, separating two or more distinct signals that were mixed in order to maximize communication channel utilization, demodulating signals, and converting discrete-time signals into continuous-time signals.

Advantages of Digital Filtering

The term "digital filter" refers to the computational process or algorithm by which a digital signal or sequence of numbers (acting as input) is transformed into a second sequence of numbers termed the output digital signal. Digital filters involve signals in the digital domain (discrete-time signals), whereas analog filters relate signals in the analog domain (continuous-time signals). Digital filters are used extensively in applications, such as digital image processing, pattern recognition, and spectrum analysis. A band-limited continuous-time signal can be converted to a discrete-time signal by means of sampling. After processing, the discrete-time signal can be converted back to a continuous-time signal.Some of the advantages of using digital filters over their analog counterparts are:

1. High reliability
2. High accuracy
3. No effect of component drift on system performance
4. Component tolerances not critical.

Another important advantage of digital filters when implemented with a programmable processor such as the TMS320 is the ease of changing filter parameters to modify the filter characteristics. This feature allows the design engineer to effectively and easily upgrade or update the characteristics of the designed filter due to changes in the application environment.

Design of Digital Filters

The design of digital filters involves execution of the following steps:

1. Approximation
2. Realization
3. Study of arithmetic errors
4. Implementation.

Approximation is the process of generating a transfer function that satisfies a set of desired specifications, which may involve the time-domain response, frequency-domain response, or some combination of both responses of the filter.

Realization consists of the conversion of the desired transfer function into filter networks. Realization can be accomplished by using several network structures,[2,3] as listed below. Some of these structures are covered in detail in this report.

1. Direct
2. Direct canonic (direct-form II)
3. Cascade
4. Parallel
5. Wave[4]
6. Ladder.

Approximation and realization assume an infinite-precision device for implementation. However,

implementation is concerned with the actual hardware circuit or software coding of the filter using a programmable processor. Since practical devices are of finite precision, it is necessary to study the effects of arithmetic errors on the filter response.

TMS320 Digital Signal Processors

Digital Signal Processing (DSP) is concerned with the representation of signals (and the information they contain) by sequences of numbers and with the transformation or processing of such signal representations by numeric-computational procedures. In the past, digital filters were implemented in software using mini- or main-frame computers for non-realtime operation or on specialized dedicated digital hardware for realtime processing of signals.

The recent advances in VLSI technology have resulted in the integration of these digital signal processing systems into small integrated circuits (ICs), such as the TMS320 family of digital signal processors from Texas Instruments. The TMS320 implementation of digital filters allows the filter to operate on realtime signals. This method combines the ease and flexibility of the software implemention of filters with reliable digital hardware. To further ease the design task, it is now possible for engineers to design and test filters using any one of the commercially available filter design packages, some of which create TMS320 code and decrease the design time.

The Texas Instruments TMS320 digital signal processing family contains two generations of digital signal processors. The TMS32010, the first-generation digital signal processor,[5] implements in hardware many functions that other processors typically perform in software. Some of the key features of the TMS32010 are:

- 200-ns instruction cycle
- 1.5K words (3K bytes) program ROM
- 144 words (288 bytes) data RAM
- External memory expansion to 4K words (8K bytes) at full speed
- 16 x 16-bit parallel multiplier
- Interrupt with context save
- Two parallel shifters
- On-chip clock
- Single 5-volt supply, NMOS technology, 40-pin DIP.

The TMS32020 is the second-generation processor[6] in the TMS320 DSP family. To maintain device compatibility, the TMS32020 architecture is based upon that of the TMS32010, the first member of the family, with emphasis on overall speed, communication, and flexibility in processor configuration. Some of the key features of the TMS32020 are:

- 544 words of on-chip data RAM, 256 words of which may be programmed as either data or program memory
- 128K words of data/program space
- Single-cycle multiply/accumulate instructions
- TMS32010 software upward compatibility
- 200-ns instruction cycle
- Sixteen input and sixteen output channels
- 16-bit parallel interface
- Directly accessible external data memory space
- Global data memory interface for multiprocessing
- Instruction set support for floating-point operations
- Block moves for data/program memory
- Serial port for multiprocessing or codec interface
- On-chip clock
- Single 5-volt supply, NMOS technology, 68-pin grid array package.

Because of their computational power, high I/O throughput, and realtime programming, the TMS320 processors have been widely adapted in telecommunication, data communication, and computer applications. In addition to the above features, the TMS320 has efficient DSP-oriented instructions and complete hardware/software development tools, thus making the TMS320 highly suitable for DSP applications.

DIGITAL FILTER IMPLEMENTATION ON THE TMS320

For a large variety of applications, digital filters are usually based on the following relationship between the filter input sequence x(n) and the filter output sequence y(n):

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k\, y(n-k) + \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k\, x(n-k) \qquad (1)$$

Equation (1) is referred to as a linear constant-coefficient difference equation. Two classes of filters can be represented by linear constant-coefficient difference equations:

1. Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filters, and
2. Infinite Impulse Response (IIR) filters.

The following sections describe the implementation of these classes of filters on the TMS32010 and TMS32020.

FIR Filters

For FIR filters, all of the a_k in (1) are zero. Therefore, (1) reduces to

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k\, x(n-k) \qquad (2)$$

where (M + 1) is the length of the filter.

As a result, the output of the FIR filter is simply a finite-length weighted sum of the present and previous inputs to the filter. If the unit-sample response of the filter is denoted

as h(n), then from (2), it is seen that h(n) = b(n). Therefore, (2) is sometimes written as

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h(k)x(n-k) \qquad (3)$$

From (3), it can be seen that an FIR filter has, as the name implies, a finite-length response to a unit sample. Denoting the z transforms of x(n), y(n), and h(n) as X(z), Y(z), and H(z), respectively, then

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k z^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h(k)z^{-k} \qquad (4)$$

Equations (3) and (4) may also be represented by the network structure shown in Figure 1. This structure is referred to as a direct-form realization of an FIR filter, because the filter coefficients can be identified directly from the difference equation (3). The branches labeled with z^{-1} in Figure 1 correspond to the delays in (3) and the multiplications by z^{-1} in (4). Equation (3) may be implemented in a straightforward and efficient manner on a TMS320 processor.

TMS32010 Implementation of FIR Filters

Figure 2 gives an example of a length-5 direct-form FIR filter, and Figure 3 shows a portion of the TMS32010 code for implementing this filter.

The notation developed in this section will be used throughout this application report. XN corresponds to x(n), XNM1 corresponds to x(n − 1), etc.

In the above implementation, the following three basic and important concepts for the implementation of FIR filters on the TMS320 should be understood:

1. The relationship between the unit-sample response of an FIR filter and the filter structure,
2. The power of the LTD and MPY instruction pair for this implementation, and
3. The ordering of the input samples in the data memory of the TMS320, which is critical for realtime signal processing.

The input sequence x(n) is stored as shown in Figure 4. In general, each of the multiplies and shifts of x(n) in (3) is implemented with an instruction pair of the form

```
LTD   XNM1
MPY   H1
```

The instruction LTD XNM1 loads the T register with the contents of address XNM1, adds the result of the previous multiply to the accumulator, and shifts the data at address XNM1 to the next higher address in data memory. Using the storage scheme in Figure 4, this corresponds to shifting the data at address XNM1 to address XNM2. The instruction MPY H1 multiplies the contents of the T register with the contents of address H1. The shifting is the reason for the storage scheme used in Figure 4. This scheme, critical for realtime digital signal processing, makes certain that the input sequence x(n) is in the correct location for the next pass through the filter.

By comparing (3) with the code in Figure 3, the reason for the ordering of the data and the importance of the shift implemented by the LTD instruction can be seen. To better

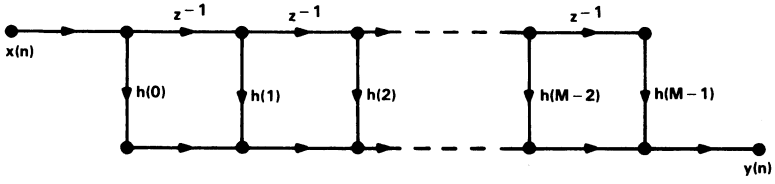


Figure 1. Direct-Form FIR Filter

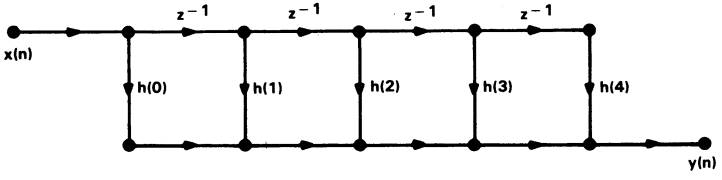


Figure 2. Length-5 Direct-Form FIR Filter

```
* THIS SECTION OF CODE IMPLEMENTS THE FOLLOWING EQUATION:                *
* x(n-4)h(4) + x(n-3)h(3) + x(n-2)h(2) + x(n-1)h(1) + x(n)h(0) = y(n)  *
*
NXTPT   IN XN,PA2       * GET THE NEW INPUT VALUE XN FROM PORT PA0 *
*
        ZAC             * ZERO THE ACCUMULATOR *
*
        LT XNM4         * x(n-4)h(4) *
        MPY H4
*
        LTD XNM3        * x(n-4)h(4) + x(n-3)h(3) *
        MPY H3
*
        LTD XNM2        * SIMILAR TO THE PREVIOUS STEPS *
        MPY H2
*
        LTD XNM1
        MPY H1
*
        LTD XN
        MPY H0
*
        APAC            * ADD THE RESULT OF THE LAST MULTIPLY TO *
*                       * THE ACCUMULATOR                        *
*
        SACH YN,1       * STORE THE RESULT IN YN *
*
        OUT YN,PA2      * OUTPUT THE RESPONSE TO PORT PA1 *
*
        B NXTPT         * GO GET THE NEXT POINT *
```

Figure 3. TMS32010 Code for Implementing a Length-5 FIR Filter

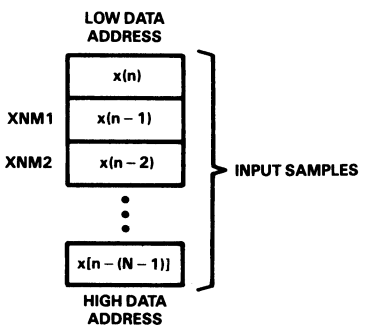


Figure 4. TMS32010 Input Sample Storage for a Length-N FIR Filter

understand the algorithm, the relationship between the input and output of the filter must be considered. Evaluating (3) for a particular value of n, for example, n_0, yields

$$y(n_0) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h(k)\, x(n_0 - k) \qquad (5)$$

If the next sample of the filter response $y(n_0+1)$ is needed, it is seen from (3) that

$$y(n_0+1) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h(k)\, x(n_0 + 1 - k) \qquad (6)$$

Equations (5) and (6) show that the samples of x(n) associated with particular values of h(k) in (5) have been shifted to the left (i.e., to a higher data address) by one in (6). This shifting of the input data, illustrated in Figure 5, corresponds to the shifting of the flipped input sequence in relation to the unit-sample response.

Depending on the system constraints, the designer may choose to reduce program memory size by taking advantage of indirect addressing capability provided by the TMS32010. Using either of the auxiliary registers along with the autoincrement or autodecrement feature, the FIR filter program can be rewritten in looped form as shown in Figure 6.

The input sequence x(n) is stored as shown in Figure 4, and the impulse response h(n) is stored as shown in Figure 7. In the looped version, the indirect addressing mode is used with the autodecrement feature and BANZ instruction to control the looping and address generation for data access. While the looped code requires less program memory than the straightline version, the straightline version runs more quickly than the looped code because of the overhead associated with loop control. This design tradeoff should be carefully considered by the design engineer.

It is also possible to use the LTD/MPYK instruction pair to implement each filter tap in straightline code. The MPYK instruction is used to multiply the contents of the T register by a signed 13-bit constant stored in the MPYK instruction word. For many applications, a 13-bit coefficient can adequately implement the filter without significant changes to the filter response. An advantage of using this approach is that the coefficients are stored in program memory and there is no need to transfer them to data memory. This reduces the amount of data memory locations required per filter tap from two to one.

The length-80 FIR filter program in Appendix A implements a linear-phase FIR filter in straightline code. The unit-sample response of the filter is symmetric in order to achieve linear phase. Because of the symmetry, it is necessary to store only 40 (rather than 80) of the samples of the impulse response. This symmetry can often be used to a designer's advantage since it significantly reduces the amount of storage space required to implement the filter.

In summary, by taking advantage of the TMS32010 features, a designer can implement a direct-form FIR filter, optimized for execution time, data memory, or program memory.

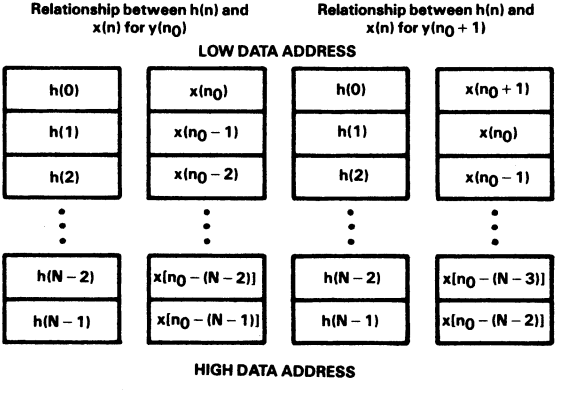


Figure 5. Relationship Between the Contents of Data Registers

```
* THIS SECTION OF CODE IMPLEMENTS THE EQUTION:                    *
* x(n-(N-1))h(N-1) + x(n-(N-2))h(N-2) + ... + x(n)h(0) = y(n)  *
*
        LARP AR0          * AUXILIARY REGISTER POINTER SET TO AR0 *
*
NXTPT   IN XN,PA2         * PULL IN NEW INPUT FROM PORT PA0 *
*
        LARK AR0,XNMNM1   * AR0 POINTS TO X(n-(N-1)) *
        LARK AR1,HNM1     * AR1 POINTS TO H(N-1) *
*
        ZAC               * ZERO THE ACCUMULATOR *
*
        LT *-,AR1         * x(n-(N-1))h(N-1) *
        MPY *-,AR0
*
LOOP    LTD *,AR1         * x(n-(N-1))h(N-1)+x(n-(N-2))h(N-2)+...+x(n)h(0)=y(n)*
        MPY *-,AR0
*
        BANZ LOOP         * IF AR0 DOES NOT EQUAL ZERO,              *
*                         * THEN DECREMENT AR0 AND BRANCH TO LOOP *
*
        APAC              * ADD THE P REGISTER TO THE ACCUMULATOR *
*
        SACH YN,1         * STORE THE RESULT IN YN *
*
        OUT YN,PA2        * OUTPUT THE RESPONSE TO PORT PA1 *
*
        B NXTPT           * GO GET THE NEXT INPUT POINT *
```

Figure 6. TMS32010 Code for Implementing a Looped FIR Filter

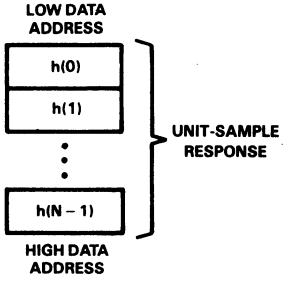
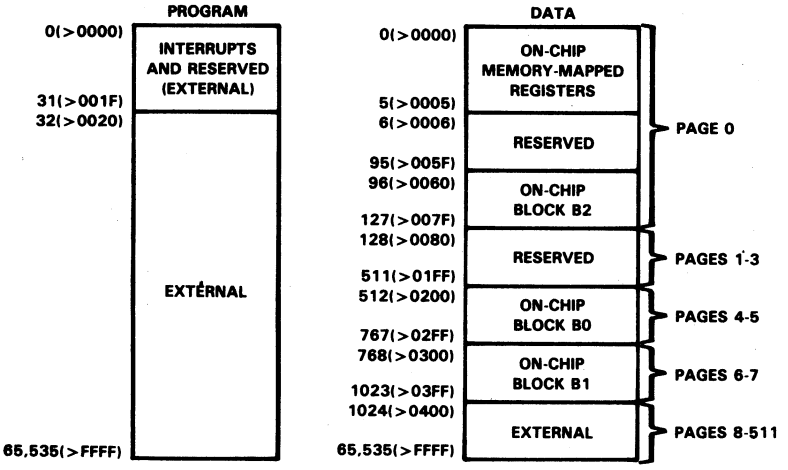


Figure 7. TMS32010 Unit-Sample Response Storage for a Looped FIR Filter

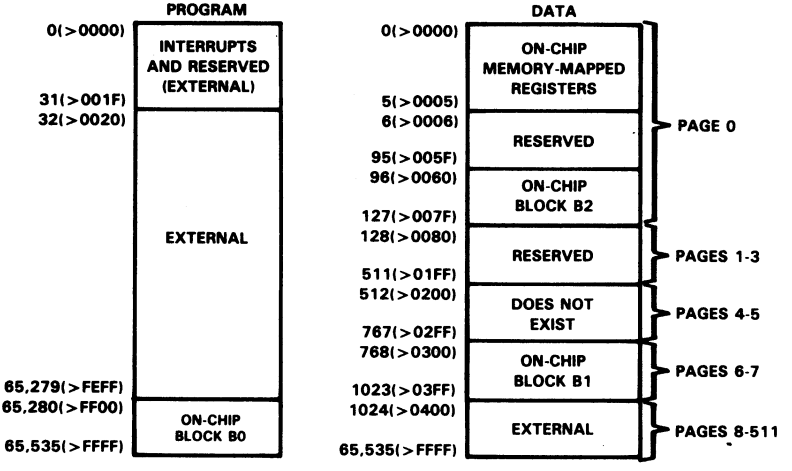
TMS32020 Implementation of FIR Filters

In many DSP applications, realtime processing of signals is very critical. Important choices must be made in selecting a DSP device capable of realtime filtering, For example, in a speech application, a sampling rate of 8 kHz is common, which corresponds to an interval of 125 μs between consecutive samples. This interval is the maximum allowable time for realtime operation, corresponding to 625 cycles on the TMS32010. In order to perform the required signal processing tasks in that interval, it is essential to reduce filter execution time. This can be accomplished by a single-cycle multiply/accumulate instruction. The TMS32020, the second-generation DSP device, is a processor with such a capability. A single-cycle multiply/accumulate with data-move instruction and larger on-chip RAM make it possible to implement each filter tap in approximately 200 ns.

The TMS32020 provides a total of 544 16-bit words of on-chip RAM, divided into three separate blocks of B0, B1, and B2. Of the 544 words, 288 words (blocks B1 and B2) are always data memory, and 256 words (block B0) are programmable as either data or program memory. The CNFD (configure block B0 as data memory) and CNFP (configure block B0 as program memory) instructions allow dynamic configuration of the memory maps through software, as illustrated in Figure 8. After execution of the CNFP instruction, block B0 is mapped into program memory, beginning with address 65280. To take advantage of the MACD (multiply and accumulate with data move) instruction, block B0 must be configured as program memory using the CNFP instruction. MACD only works with on-chip RAM. The use of the MACD instruction helps to speed



(a) ADDRESS MAPS AFTER A CNFD INSTRUCTION



(b) ADDRESS MAPS AFTER A CNFP INSTRUCTION

Figure 8. TMS32020 Memory Maps

the filter execution and allows the size of the FIR filter to expand to 256 taps.[6]

The TMS32020 implementation of (3) is made even more efficient with a repeat instruction, RPTK. It forms a useful instruction pair with MACD, such as

```
RPTK    NM1
MACD    (PMA),(DMA)
```

The RPTK NM1 instruction loads an immediate 8-bit value N-1 into the repeat counter. This causes the next instruction to be executed N times (N = the length of the filter). The instruction MACD (PMA),(DMA) performs the following functions:

1. Loads the program counter with PMA,
2. Multiplies the value in data memory location DMA (on-chip, block B1) by the

value in program memory location PMA (on-chip, block B0),

3. Adds the previous product to the accumulator,
4. Copies the data memory value (block B0) to the next higher on-chip RAM location. The data move is the mechanism by which the z^{-1} delay can be implemented, and
5. Increments the program counter with each multiply/accumulate to point to the next sample of the unit-sample response.

In other words, the MACD instruction combines the LTD/MPY instruction pair into one. With the proper storage of the input samples and the filter unit-sample response, one can take advantage of the power of the MACD instruction. Figure 9 is a data storage scheme that provides the correct sequence of inputs for the next pass through the filter.

In the TMS32020 code example of Figure 10, data memory values are accessed indirectly through auxiliary register 1 (AR1) when the MACD instruction is implemented. For low-order filters (second-order), using the MACD instruction in conjunction with the RPTK instruction is less effective due to the overhead associated with the MACD instruction in setting up the repeat construct. To take advantage of the MACD instruction, the filter order must be greater than three. For lower-order filters, it is recommended to use the LTD/MPY instruction pair in place of RPT/MACD.

Writing looped code for the TMS32020 implementation of an FIR filter gives no further advantage. Since the MACD instruction already uses less program memory, looped code in this case does not reduce program memory size. Implementing FIR filters of length-3 or higher requires the same amount of program memory (excluding coefficient storage). For example, an FIR filter of length-256 takes the same amount of program memory space as a FIR filter of length-4.

Since the TMS32020 instruction set is upward-compatible with the TMS32010 instruction set, it is possible to use the LTD/MPYK instruction pair to implement the filter. With the TMS32020, the designer can use either RPTK/MACD or LTD/MPY(K) where appropriate. Depending on the application and the data memory constraints, the use of the LTD/MPYK instruction pair results in less data memory usage at the cost of increasing the program memory storage.

The FIR filter program of Appendix A is an implementation of the same length-80 FIR filter used in the TMS32010 example. In this implementation, it can be seen that the TMS32020 uses less program memory than the TMS32010 with the tradeoff of using more data memory words. The increase in data memory size is indirectly related to the MACD instruction; i.e., in order to take full advantage of the instruction, it is necessary to keep the multiplier pipeline as busy as possible. Therefore, the filter will execute faster when all 80 coefficients are provided in block B0.

The TMS32020 provides a solution for the faster execution of FIR filters. The combination of the RPTK/MACD instructions provides for a minimum program memory and high-speed execution of an FIR filter. If data memory is a concern, the designer can use the LTD/MPYK instruction pair at the cost of increasing program memory and using 13-bit filter coefficients.

IIR Filters

The concepts introduced for the implementation of FIR filters can be extended to the implementation of IIR filters. However, for an IIR filter, at least one of the a_k in (1) is

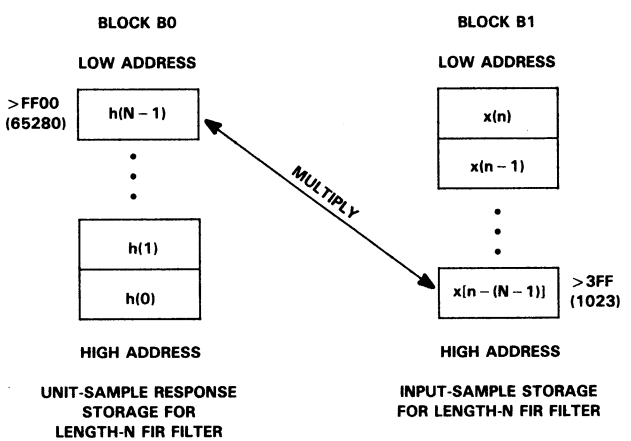


Figure 9. TMS32020 Memory Storage Scheme

```
* THIS SECTION OF CODE IMPLEMENTS THE EQUATION:
* x(n-(N-1))h(N-1) + x(n-(N-2))h(N-2) + ... + x(n)h(0) = y(n)
*
        CNFP                    * USE BLOCK B0 AS PROGRAM AREA
*
NXTPT   IN      XN,PA0          * BRING IN THE NEW SAMPLE XN
*
        LRLK    AR1,>3FF        * POINT TO THE BOTTOM OF BLOCK B1
        LARP    AR1
*
        MPYK    0               * SET P REGISTER TO ZERO
        ZAC                     * CLEAR THE ACCUMULATOR
*
        RPTK    NM1             * REPEAT N-1 TIMES
        MACD    >FF00,*-        * MULTIPLY/ACCUMULATE
*
        APAC
        SACH    YN,1
*
        OUT     YN,PA1          * OUTPUT THE FILTER RESPONSE y(n)
*
        B       NXTPNT          * GET THE NEXT POINT
```

Figure 10. TMS32020 Code for Implementing a Length-5 FIR Filter

nonzero. It has been shown[1] that the z transform of the unit-sample response of an IIR filter corresponding to (1) is

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k z^{-k}}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k z^{-k}} \qquad (7)$$

where H(z), Y(z), and X(z) are the z transforms of h(n), y(n), and x(n), respectively. Three different network structures often used to implement (7) are the direct form, the cascade form, and the parallel form. Implementation of these structures is discussed in the following sections.

Direct-Form IIR Filter

Equations (1) and (7) may also be represented by the network structure shown in Figure 11. For convenience, it is assumed that M = N. This network structure is referred to as the direct-form I realization of an Nth-order difference equation. As was the case for the direct-form FIR filter, the structure in Figure 11 is called direct-form since the coefficients of the network can be obtained directly from the difference equation describing the network. Again, the branches associated with the z^{-1} correspond to the delays in (1) and the multiplications in (7).

The following difference equation:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k\, y(n-k) + \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k\, x(n-k) \qquad (8)$$

shows that the output of the filter is a weighted sum of past values of the input to the filter and of the output of the filter. Using techniques similar to those for an FIR filter, this realization can be implemented in a straightforward and efficient way on the TMS32010 and TMS32020.

A network flowgraph equivalent to that in Figure 11 is shown in Figure 12. This system is referred to as the direct-form II structure. Since the direct-form II has the minimum number of delays (branches labeled z^{-1}), it requires the minimum number of storage registers for computation. This structure is advantageous for minimizing the amount of data memory used in the implementation of IIR filters.

In Figures 13 through 17, a second-order direct-form II IIR filter is used as an example for the TMS320 implementation of the IIR filter. The network structure is shown in Figure 13.

The difference equation for this network is

$$d(n) = x(n) + a_1\, d(n-1) + a_2\, d(n-2) \qquad (9)$$
$$y(n) = b_0\, d(n) + b_1\, d(n-1) + b_2\, d(n-2)$$

In this case, d(n), shown in (9) and Figure 13, corresponds to the network value at the different delay nodes. The zero-delay register corresponds to d(n); d(n − 1) is the register for the delay of one; and d(n − 2) is the register for the delay of two. A portion of the TMS32010 code necessary to implement (9) is shown in Figure 14. Initially all d(n − i) for i = 0,1,2 are set to zero.

The delay-node values of the filter are stored in data memory as shown in Figure 15. At each major step of the algorithm, a multiply is done, and the result from the previous multiply is added to the accumulator. Also, the past delay-node values are shifted to the next higher location in

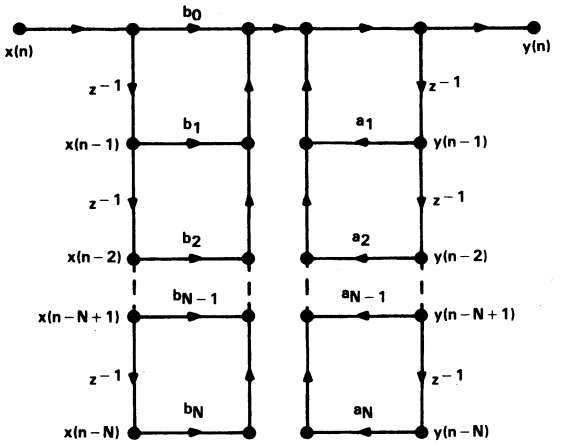


Figure 11. Direct-Form I IIR Filter

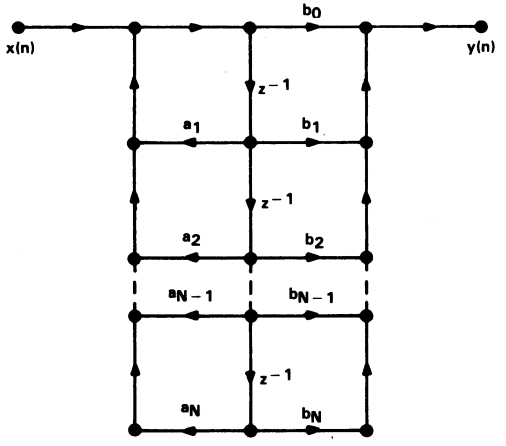


Figure 12. Direct-Form II IIR Filter

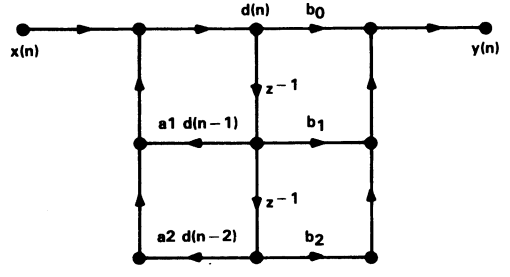


Figure 13. Second-Order Direct-Form II IIR Filter

data memory, thus placing them in the correct position for the next pass through the filter. All of these operations are carried out with instruction pairs, such as

```
LTD     DNM1
MPY     B1
```

where DNM1 corresponds to $d(n-1)$ and B1 corresponds to b_1 as in (9).

When the last multiplication is performed and the result is added to the accumulator, the accumulator contains the result of (9), which is y(n). From (9) and Figure 13, it is evident that the delay-node value d(n) depends on several of the previous delay-node values. This feedback is illustrated by the instruction

```
SACH    DN,1
```

and the use of the statements

```
LTD     DNM1
.
.
.
LTD     DN
```

The ordering of the delay-node values, shown in Figure 15, allows for a simple program structure with minimal computations and minimal data locations. It also accommodates the shifting of the delay-node values in a straightforward way. The feedback of DN makes apparent the underlying structure of the direct-form II filter and (10). This form of the algorithm is flexible and can be extended to higher-order direct-form filters in a straightforward way.

```
* THIS SECTION OF CODE IMPLEMENTS THE EQUATIONS:                    *
* d(n) = x(n) + d(n-1)a  + d(n-2)a                                  *
*                     1          2                                  *
* y(n) = d(n)b  + d(n-1)b  + d(n-2)b                                *
*              0          1          2                              *
*
*
        IN XN,PA0       * NEW INPUT VALUE XN *
*
        LAC XN,15       * LOAD ACCUMULATOR WITH XN *
*
        LT DNM1
        MPY A1
*
        LTA DNM2
        MPY A2
*
        APAC
*
        SACH DN,1       * d(n) = x(n) + d(n-1)a  + d(n-2)a  *
*                       *                     1          2 *
        ZAC
*
        MPY B2
*
        LTD DNM1
        MPY B1
*
        LTD DN
        MPY B0
*
        APAC
*
        SACH YN,1       * y(n) = d(n)b  + d(n-1)b  + d(n-2)b  *
*                       *              0          1          2 *
*
        OUT YN,PA1      * YN IS THE OUTPUT OF THE FILTER *
```

Figure 14. TMS32010 Code for Implementing a Second-Order Direct-Form II IIR Filter

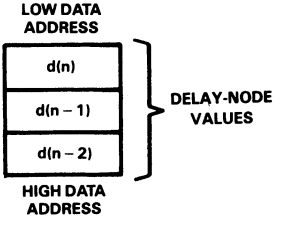


Figure 15. Delay-Node Value Storage for a Second-Order Direct-Form IIR Filter

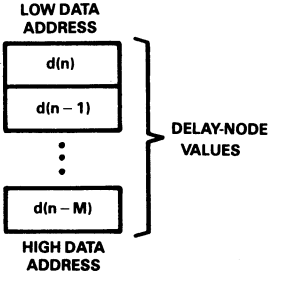


Figure 16. Delay-Node Value Storage for a Direct-Form II IIR Filter

Figure 16 shows the necessary ordering of the delay-node values for a general direct-form II structure for the case $M \geq N$. Filter order is determined by M or N, whichever is greater.

Figure 17 shows a portion of the TMS32020 code for implementing the same second-order direct-form II IIR filter using the MACD instruction. As discussed in the section on FIR filters, using the RPTK/MACD instruction pair is most effective when the filter order is three or higher. The use of the MACD instruction allows the designer to save one word of program memory over the LTD/MPY implementation. The TMS32020 code in Figure 17 is provided only as an example. For a biquad implementation (second-order direct-form II IIR filter), the TMS32010 code and TMS32020 code for the filter implementation are identical. Note that due to larger on-chip RAM of the TMS32020, higher-order IIR filters or sections of IIR filters can be implemented. For the rest of the IIR filter structures, the same discussion applies to both processors.

An example of a TMS32010/TMS32020 program implementing a fourth-order direct-form II structure can be found in Appendix C.

Cascade-Form IIR Filter

In this section, the realization and implementation of cascade-form IIR filters are discussed. The implementation of a cascade-form IIR filter is an extension of the results of the implementation of the direct-form IIR filter.

The z transform of the unit-sample response of an IIR filter

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k z^{-k}}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k z^{-k}} \qquad (10)$$

```
* THIS SECTION OF CODE IMPLEMENTS A SECOND-ORDER DIRECT-FORM II IIR FILTER
* d(n) = x(n) + d(n-1)a    + d(n-2)a
*                     1             2
* y(n) = d(n)b  + d(n-1)b   + d(n-2)b
*          0           1           2
*
NEXT    IN    XN,PA2          * NEW INPUT VALUE XN
*
        LAC   XN
        MPYK  0               * CLEAR P REGISTER
*
        LARP  AR1
        LRLK  AR1,>03FF
        CNFP                  * USE BLOCK B0 AS PROGRAM AREA
*
*  d(n) = x(n) + d(n-1)a   + d(n-2)a
*                    1           2
*
        RPTK  1               * REPEAT 2 TIMES
        MACD  >FF00,*+
*
        APAC
        SACH  DN,1            * d(n)
*
*  y(n) = d(n)b  + d(n-1)b   + d(n-10)b
*           0           1            2
*
        ZAC
        MPYK  0               * CLEAR P REGISTER
*
        MPY   >FF02
*
        RPTK  1
        MACD  >FF03,*-
*
        APAC
        SACH  YN,1            * SAVE FILTERED OUTPUT
*
        OUT   YN,PA2          * YN IS THE OUTPUT OF THE FILTER
        B     NEXT
```

Figure 17. TMS32020 Code for Implementing a Second-Order Direct-Form IIR Filter with MACD

may also be written in the equivalent form

$$H(z) = \prod_{k=1}^{N/2} \frac{\beta_{0k} + \beta_{1k}z^{-1} + \beta_{2k}z^{-2}}{1 - \alpha_{1k}z^{-1} - \alpha_{2k}z^{-2}} \qquad (11)$$

where the filter is realized as a series of biquads. Therefore, this realization is referred to as the cascade form. Figure 18 shows a fourth-order IIR filter implemented in cascade structure, where the subsections are implemented as direct-form II sections. Each subsection corresponds to one of the terms in the product in (11). Note that any single cascade section is identical to the second-order direct-form II IIR filter described previously.

The difference equation for cascade section i can be written as

$$d_i(n) = y_{i-1}(n) + \alpha_{1i}\, d_i(n-1) + \alpha_{2i}\, d_i(n-2) \qquad (12)$$

$$y_i(n) = \beta_{0i}\, d_i(n) + \beta_{1i}\, d_i(n-1) + \beta_{2i}\, d_i(n-2)$$

where

i	=	1,2,...,N/2.
$y_{i-1}(n)$	=	input to section i.
$d_i(n)$	=	value at a particular delay node in section 1.
$y_i(n)$	=	output of section i.
$y_0(n) = x(n)$	=	sample input to the filter.
$y_{N/2} = y(n)$	=	output of the filter.

For the IIR filter consisting of the two cascaded sections shown in Figure 18, there are two sets of equations describing the relationship between the input and output of the filter. The delay-node values for each section are stored as shown in Figure 19. The same indexing scheme used previously

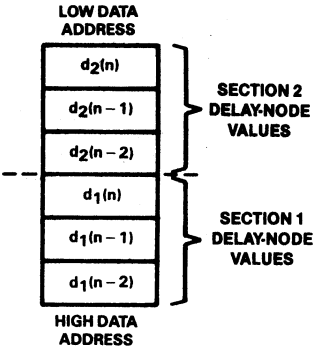


Figure 19. Delay-Node Storage for Cascaded IIR Filter Subsections

is used here (i.e., from the higher address in data memory to the lower address in data memory). In this case, the algorithm can be structured so that the 32-bit accumulator of the TMS320 acts as a storage register and carries the output of one of the second-order subsections to the input of the next second-order subsection. This avoids unnecessary truncation of the intermediate filter values into 16-bit words, and therefore provides better accuracy in the final output.

The implementation of the cascaded fourth-order IIR filter can be summarized as follows:

1. Load the new input value x(n).
2. Operate on the first section as outlined in Figure 12.
3. Leave the output of the first section in the accumulator (i.e., the SACH YN can be omitted for the first-section implementation since the accumulator links the output of one section to the input of the following section).
4. Operate on the second section in the same way as the first section, remembering that

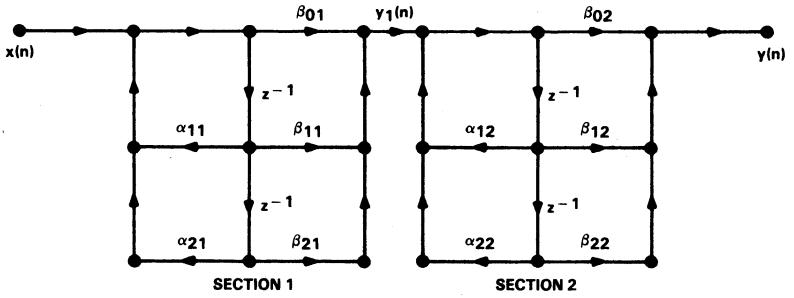


Figure 18. Fourth-Order Cascaded IIR Filter

the accumulator already contains the output of the previous section.

5. The output of the second section is the filter output y(n).

The above procedures can be applied to the IIR filter implementation of higher orders. It can be shown[3] that with proper ordering of the second-order cascades, the resulting filter has better immunity to quantization noise than the direct-form implementation, as will be discussed later.

An example of a TMS32010/TMS32020 program that implements a fourth-order IIR cascaded structure is contained in Appendix C.

Parallel-Form IIR Filter

The third form of an IIR filter is referred to as the parallel form. In this case, H(z) is written as

$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{M-N} C_k z^{-k} + \sum_{k=1}^{N/2} \frac{\gamma_{0k} + \gamma_{1k} z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha_{1k} z^{-1} - \alpha_{2k} z^{-2}} \qquad (13)$$

If $M < N$, then the term $(C_k z^{-k}) = 0$. The network form is shown in Figure 20, where it is assumed that $M = N = 4$. The multiplication of the input by C (a constant) is trivial. However, for one of the parallel branches of this structure, the difference equation is

$$d_i(n) = x(n) + \alpha_{1i}\, d_i(n-1) + \alpha_{2i}\, d_i(n-2) \qquad (14)$$

$$p_i(n) = \gamma_{0i}\, d_i(n) + \gamma_{1i}\, d_i(n-1)$$

where $i = 1,2,\ldots,N/2$, and $p_i(n)$ = the present output of a parallel branch.

The similarity to the second-order direct-form II network and the single parallel section is apparent. However, in this case, the outputs of all sections are summed to give the output y(n), i.e.,

$$y(n) = Cx(n) + \sum_{i=1}^{N/2} p_i(n) \qquad (15)$$

if $M = N$. For the parallel implementation, the delay-node values are also structured in data memory, as shown in Figure 21, thus allowing for an implementation similar to that used previously. After the output of each section stored in the 32-bit accumulator is determined, these outputs are summed to yield the filter output y(n). An example of a TMS32010/TMS32020 program to implement a parallel structure can be found in Appendix C.

PERFORMANCE CONSIDERATIONS IN DIGITAL FILTER DESIGN

In the previous sections, different realizations of the FIR and IIR digital filters were discussed. This section is mainly concerned with the effects of finite wordlength on filter performance.

Some features of FIR and IIR filters, which distinguish them from each other and need special considerations when they are implemented, include phase characteristics, stability, and coefficient quantization effects.

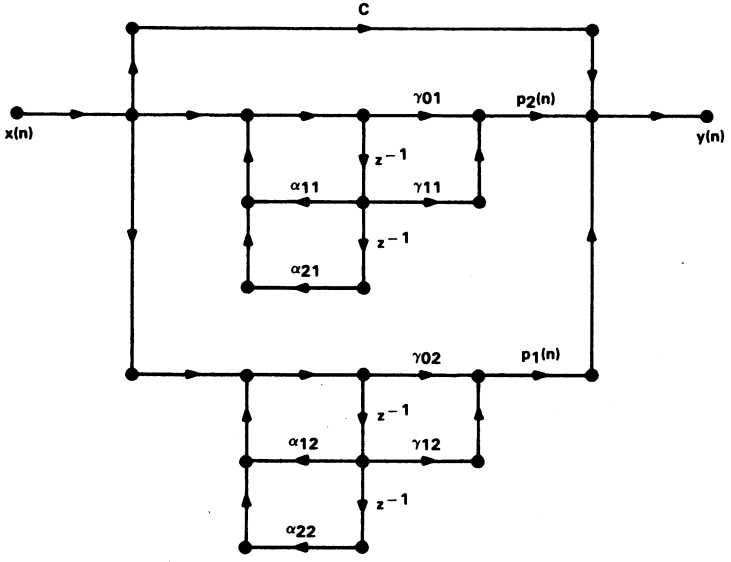


Figure 20. Parallel-Form IIR Filter

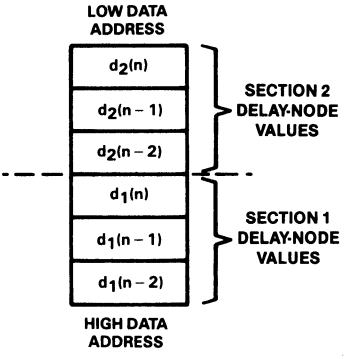


Figure 21. Delay-Node Value Storage for a Parallel IIR Filter

Given a set of frequency-response characteristics, typically a higher-order FIR filter is required to match these characteristics to a corresponding IIR filter. However, this does not imply that IIR filters should be used in all cases. In some applications, it is important that the filter have linear phase, and only FIR filters can be designed to have linear phase.

Another important consideration is the stability of the filter. Since the unit-sample response of an FIR filter is of finite length, FIR filters are inherently stable (i.e., a bounded input always produces a bounded output). This can be seen from (5) where the output of an FIR filter is a weighted finite sum of previous inputs. On the other hand, IIR filters may or may not be stable, depending on the locations of the poles of the filter.

Digital filters are designed with the assumption that the filter will be implemented on an infinite precision device. However, since all processors are of finite precision, it is necessary to approximate the "ideal" filter coefficients. This approximation introduces coefficient quantization error. The net result due to imprecise coefficient representations is a deviation of the resultant filter frequency response from the ideal one. For narrowband IIR filters with poles close to the unit circle, longer wordlengths may be required. The worst effect of coefficient quantization is instability resulting from poles being moved outside the unit circle.

The effect of coefficient quantization is highly dependent on the structure of the filter and the wordlength of the implementation hardware. Since the poles and zeroes for a filter implemented with finite wordlength arithmetic are not necessarily the same as the poles and zeroes of a filter implemented on an infinite precision device, the difference may affect the performance of the filter.

In the IIR filter, the cascade and parallel forms implement each pair of complex-conjugate poles separately. As a result, the coefficient quantization effect for each pair of complex-conjugate poles is independent of the other pairs of complex-conjugate poles. This is generally not true for direct-form filters. Therefore, the cascade and parallel forms of IIR filters are more commonly used than the direct form.

Another problem in implementing a digital filter is the quantization error due to the finite wordlength effect in the hardware. Sources of error arising from the use of finite wordlength include the following:

1. I/O signal quantization
2. Filter coefficient quantization
3. Uncorrelated roundoff (or truncation) noise
4. Correlated roundoff (or truncation) noise
5. Dynamic range constraints.

These problems are addressed in the following paragraphs in more detail.

Representing instantaneous values of a continuous-time signal in digital form introduces errors that are associated with I/O quantization. Input signals are subjected to A/D quantization noise while output signals are subjected to D/A quantization noise. Although output D/A noise is less detrimental, input A/D quantization noise is the more dominant factor in most systems. This is due to the fact that input noise "circulates" within IIR filters and can be "regenerative" while output noise normally just "propagates" off-stage.

The filter coefficients in all of the routines described in this report are initially stored in program memory, and then moved to data memory. These coefficients are represented in Q15 format; i.e., the binary point (represented in two's-complement form) is assumed to follow the most-significant bit. This gives a coefficient range of 0.999969 to -1.0 with increments of 0.000031. The input is also in Q15 format so that when two Q15 numbers are multiplied, the result is a number in Q30 format. When the Q30 number resides in the 32-bit accumulator of the TMS320, the binary point follows the second most-significant bit. Since the output of the filter is assumed to be in Q15 format, the Q30 number must be adjusted by left-shifting by one while maintaining the most-significant 16 bits of the result. This is accomplished with the step SACH YN,1, which shifts the Q30 number to the left by one and stores the upper sixteen bits of the accumulator following the shift. The result YN is in Q15 format. Note that it is important to keep intermediate values in the accumulator as long as possible to maintain the 32-bit accuracy.

Uncorrelated roundoff (or truncation) noise may occur in multiplications. Even though the input to the digital filter is represented with finite wordlength, the result of processing leads to values requiring additional bits for their representation. For example, a b-bit data sample, multiplied by a b-bit coefficient, results in a product that is 2b bits long. In a recursive filter realization, 2b bits are required after the first iteration, 3b bits after the second iteration, and so on. The fact that multiplication results have to be truncated means that every "multiplier" in a digital structure can be regarded as a noise source. The combined effects of various noise sources degrade system performance.

Truncation or rounding off the products formed within the digital filter is referred to as correlated roundoff noise. The result of correlated roundoff (or truncation) noise, including overflow oscillations, is that filters suffer from "limit-cycle effect" (small-amplitude oscillations). For systems with adequate coefficient wordlength and dynamic range, this problem is usually negligible. Overflows are generated by additions resulting in undesirable large-amplitude oscillations. Both limit cycles and overflow oscillations force the digital filter into nonlinear operations. Although limit cycles are difficult to eliminate, saturation arithmetic can be used to reduce overflow oscillations. The overflow mode of operation on the TMS320 family is accomplished with the SOVM (set overflow mode) instruction, which sets the accumulator to the largest representable 32-bit positive (>7FFFFFFF hex) or negative (>80000000 hex) number according to the direction of overflow.

Dynamic range constraints, such as scaling of parameters, can be used to prevent overflows and underflows of the finite wordlength registers. The dynamic range is the ratio between the largest and smallest signals that can be represented in a filter. For an FIR filter, an overflow of the output results in an error in the output sample. If the input sample has a maximum magnitude of unity, then the worstcase output is

$$y(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) = s \qquad (16)$$

To guarantee y(n) to be a fraction, either the filter gain or the input x(n) has to be scaled down by a factor "s". Reducing the filter gain implies scaling down the filter coefficients so that the 16-bit coefficient is no longer used effectively. An implication of this scaling is a degradation of the filter frequency response due to higher quantization errors. As an alternative, the input signal may be scaled, resulting in a reduction in signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). In practice, the second approach is preferred since the scaling factor is normally less than two and does not change the SNR drastically. The required scaling on a TMS32020 is achieved by using the SPM (set P register output shift mode) instruction to invoke a right-shift by six bits to implement up to 128 multiply/accumulates without overflow occurring.

For an IIR filter, an overflow can cause an oscillation with full-scale amplitude, thus rendering the filter useless. In general, if the input signal x(n) is sinusoidal, the reciprocal of the gain "s" of the IIR filter is used to prevent output overflows.

For the TMS320 implementation with its double-precision accumulator and P register, scaling down the input sequence by the scaling factor "s" while maintaining a 16-bit accuracy for the coefficients can accomplish the task. For this reason, use of the MPYK instruction for IIR filter implementation is not recommended. Scaling the input signal by a factor "s" results in a degradation in the overall system SNR. Therefore, for IIR filters, it is important to keep the coefficient quantization errors as small as possible since less accurate coefficients may cause an unstable filter if the poles are moved outside the unit circle. The LAC (load accumulator with shift) instruction on the TMS320 processors easily accomplishes input signal scaling.

In the previous paragraphs, finite wordlength problems associated with digital filter implementation on programmable devices were discussed. The 16-bit coefficients and the 32-bit accumulator of the TMS320 processor help minimize the quantization effects. Special instructions also help overcome problems in the accumulator. These features, in addition to a powerful instruction set, make the TMS32010 and TMS32020 ideal programmable processors for filtering applications.

SOURCE CODE USING THE TMS320

Examples of TMS320 source code for the implementation of two FIR filters and three IIR filters, based on the techniques described in this application report, are contained in the appendixes. Plots of the magnitude response, log-magnitude response, unit-sample response, and other pertinent data precede the filter programs.

Five filter types are presented in the three appendixes as follows:

Appendix A	Length-80 bandpass FIR filter (TMS32010 and TMS32020)
Appendix B	Length-60 FIR differentiator (TMS32010/TMS32020)
Appendix C	Fourth-order lowpass IIR filters: direct-form, cascade, and parallel types (TMS32010/TMS32020)

The purpose of the source code is to further illustrate the use of the TMS320 devices for filtering applications and to allow implementation and analysis of these filters. The code is based on the programming techniques discussed earlier in this report.

TMS32020 source code is listed in the appendix for a length-80 FIR filter. The TMS32020 source code for the rest of the filter programs is identical to the TMS32010 code, as explained earlier. TMS32010 and TMS32020 instructions are compatible only at the mnemonic level. TMS32010 source programs should be reassembled using a TMS32020 assembler before execution. For more detail about code migration, refer to the TMS32020 User's Guide appendix, "TMS32010/TMS32020 System Migration," for detailed information.[6]

These filters were designed using the Digital Filter Design Package (DFDP) developed by Atlanta Signal Processors Incorporated (ASPI).[7] This package runs on either a Texas Instruments Professional Computer or an IBM Personal Computer and can generate TMS320 code for the filter designed. DFDP was used to design the FIR filters with the Remez exchange algorithm developed by Parks and McClellan, and to design the IIR filters by bilinear transformation of an elliptic analog prototype. All plots supplied with the filter programs were produced by DFDP.

Filter design packages, such as DFDP, make the design

and implementation of digital filters straightforward. They allow the DSP engineer to quickly examine a variety of filters and understand the tradeoffs involved in varying the characteristics of the filters. Several digital filter design packages and other useful software support from third parties are described in the TMS32010 Development Support Reference Guide.[8]

All of the TMS320 source code examples have several features in common that depend on the implementation and application. These features include the moving of filter coefficients from storage in program memory to data memory, their representation in Q15 format, and the instructions that control the analog interface used for testing.

The hardware configuration that was used to test these filters included a Texas Instruments analog interface board (AIB) to provide an analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog interface. The sampling rate was 10 kHz in all cases. The filters were driven by a white-noise source, and the frequency response was estimated by a spectrum analyzer. Each filter routine contains several lines of code to initialize the analog interface board. The AIB signals the TMS320 that another input sample is available by pulling the $\overline{BIO}$ pin low. The TMS320 polls this pin using the BIOZ instruction. The AIB houses a TMS32010 device. In order to use the TMS32020 with the AIB (PN: RTC/EVM320C-06), a specially designed adaptor (PN: RTC/ADP320A-06) must be inserted to convert TMS32020 signals to TMS32010 signals. All of these implementation- and application-dependent sections of code are labeled.

Appendix A provides programs for the implementation of a length-80 linear-phase bandpass FIR filter on the TMS32010 and the TMS32020. The filter has been designed using the Parks-McClellan algorithm. Pertinent data for this filter is as follows:

Passband	1.375	-	3.625	kHz
Stopbands	0.0	-	1.0	kHz
	4.0	-	5.0	kHz
Attenuation in stopbands		-68.4		dB
Transition regions	1.0	-	1.375	kHz
	3.625	-	4.0	kHz

The figures preceding the program show the magnitude response using a linear scale, the log-magnitude response, and the unit-sample response. Both the magnitude response and the log-magnitude response illustrate the equiripple response expected from using the Parks-McClellan algorithm. The unit-sample response possesses the symmetry that is characteristic of linear-phase FIR filters.

A length-60 FIR differentiator, shown in Appendix B, is also designed using the Parks-McClellan algorithm. Characteristics for the FIR differentiator are listed below.

Lower band edge	0.0 kHz
Upper band edge	5.0 kHz
Desired slope	0.4800
Maximum deviation	0.3172 percent

The log-magnitude resonse is illustrated as well as the unit-sample response, which is antisymmetric for an FIR differentiator. Because the code is written in looped form, there is a dramatic reduction in the amount of program space necessary to implement this filter.

The three filters in Appendix C are fourth-order lowpass IIR filters, designed using the bilinear-transform technique. The first filter is based on a direct-form II structure, the second filter is based on a cascade structure with two second-order direct-form II subsections, and the third filter is based on a parallel structure. These three IIR filters are identical in terms of their frequency response and have the following characteristics:

Passband	0.0	-	2.5	kHz
Transition region	2.5	-	2.75	kHz
Stopband	2.75	-	5.0	kHz
Attenuation in stopband	-25.17			dB

The figures that show the magnitude response, log-magnitude response, phase response, group delay, and the unit-sample response for the three IIR filters are treated as a group and precede the three programs for filter implementation.

Table 1 is a summary of information about the five digital filters that are implemented in the appendixes.

An examination of the length-80 FIR filter implementation reveals the advantages of using a TMS32020 over the TMS32010. The program memory size is reduced by a factor of 15 (11 words vs. 163 words) while execution speed is improved by a factor of 1.8. Since the other filter types do not take advantage of the RPTK/MACD instruction pair, the performance results are the same. For example, a fourth-order cascade-form IIR filter executes at 5.4 μs using only 27 program memory words.

When implementing linear-phase FIR filters, the designer must choose the right device for the application. If fast execution time and less program memory are essential, then the TMS32020 is the right choice.

The IIR filters are direct transformations of analog filters, exhibiting the same amplitude and phase characteristics as their analog counterparts. IIR filters tend to be more efficient than FIR filters with respect to transitionband sharpness and filter orders required. Although they require less code for implementation than the FIR filters (TMS32010 straightline code), they show great nonlinearity in phase, which limits their use in some applications.

By far the most commonly used IIR structure is the cascade-form realization. It has been shown that proper ordering of the poles and zeroes results in less sensitivity to quantization noise. The Digital Filter Design Package designs IIR filters in cascade form only.

By using a TMS32020 for both FIR and IIR filter implementations, it is possible to design a higher-order filter

Table 1. Summary Table of Filter Programs

LENGTH-80 LINEAR-PHASE BANDPASS FIR (STRAIGHT-LINE CODE)				
CODE	**CYCLES**	**EXECUTION TIME (MICROSECONDS)**	**PROGRAM MEMORY (WORDS)**	**DATA MEMORY (WORDS)**
Straight Line:				
TMS32010	163	32.6	163	120
TMS32020 (with RPTK)	90	18	11	161
LENGTH-60 FIR DIFFERENTIATOR (LOOPED CODE)				
CODE	**CYCLES**	**EXECUTION TIME (MICROSECONDS)**	**PROGRAM MEMORY (WORDS)**	**DATA MEMORY (WORDS)**
Looped:				
TMS32010/20	243	48.6	11	120
FOURTH-ORDER LOWPASS IIR FILTERS				
STRUCTURE	**CYCLES**	**EXECUTION TIME (MICROSECONDS)**	**PROGRAM MEMORY (WORDS)**	**DATA MEMORY (WORDS)**
Direct-Form II:				
TMS32010/20	24	4.8	24	16
Cascade:				
TMS32010/20	27	5.4	27	18
Parallel:				
TMS3210/20	28	5.6	28	18

NOTE: The above performance figures are only given as a reference. They should not be taken as benchmarks since programs can always be improved for better speed and memory efficiency.

than with the TMS32010. The TMS32020 is also ideal for higher-order FIR filters that require single-cycle multiply/accumulate operations.

SUMMARY

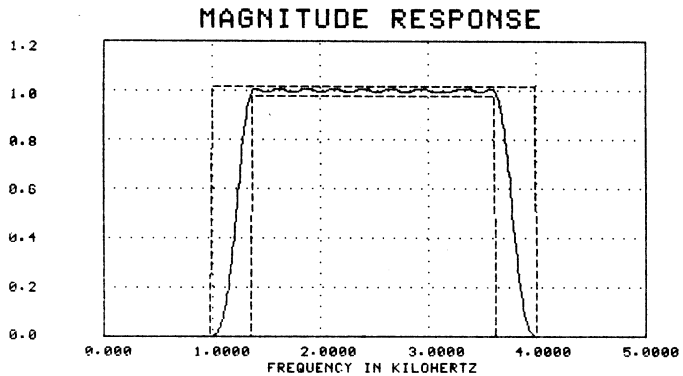
A brief review of FIR and IIR digital filters has been given to assist in understanding the fundamentals of digital filter structure and their implementations using a digital signal processor. Many design examples have also been included to show the tradeoffs between FIR and IIR structures.

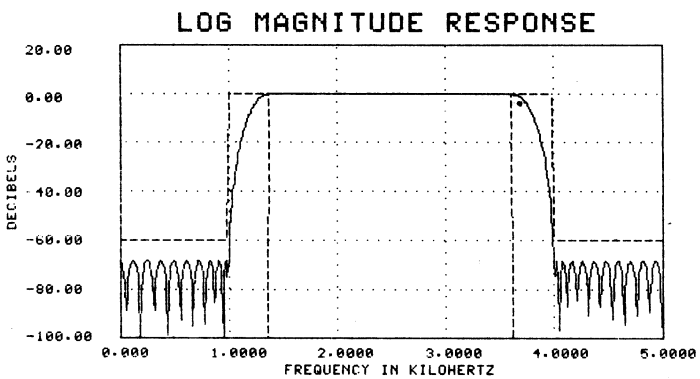
This application report has also described methods for implementing FIR and IIR filters with the TMS32010 and TMS32020. The design engineer can now choose between the two devices, depending on the application.

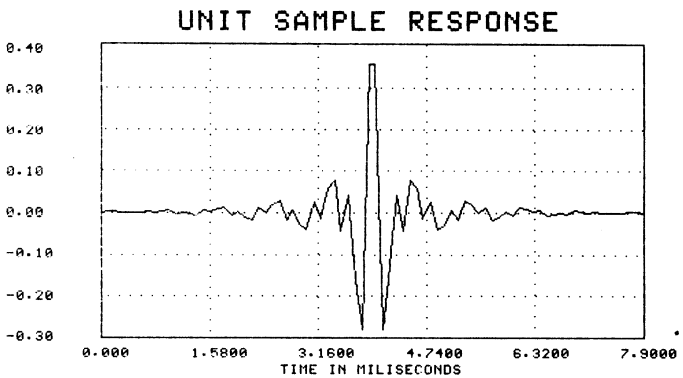
REFERENCES

1. A.V. Oppenheim and R.W. Schafer, *Digital Signal Processing*, Prentice-Hall (1975).
2. Andreas Antoniou, *Digital Filters: Analysis and Design*, McGraw-Hill (1979).
3. C.S. Burrus and T.W. Parks, *Digital Filter Design*, John Wiley & Sons (1986).
4. U. Kaiser, "Wave Digital Filters and Their Significance for Customized Digital Signal Processing," *Texas Instruments Engineering Journal*, **Vol 2**, No. 5, 29-44 (September - October 1985).
5. *TMS32010 User's Guide* (SPRU001B), Texas Instruments (1985).
6. *TMS32020 User's Guide* (SPRU004A), Texas Instruments (1985).
7. *Digital Filter Design Package (DFDP)*, Atlanta Signal Processors Inc. (ASPI), 770 Spring St. NW, Suite 208, Atlanta, GA 30308, 404/892-7265 (1984).
8. *TMS32010 Development Support Reference Guide* (SPRU007), Texas Instruments (1984).

APPENDIX A
LENGTH-80 LINEAR-PHASE PASSBAND FIR FILTER







```
0001            ************************************************************
0002            *
0003            *                    LINEAR-PHASE FIR FILTER
0004            *                  LENGTH-80 BANDPASS FILTER
0005            *
0006            *       SAMPLING FREQUENCY = 10 KHZ
0007            *
0008            *                         FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
0009            *
0010            *                           BAND 1      BAND 2      BAND 3
0011            *
0012            *       LOWER BAND EDGE      0.0000      1.3750      4.0000
0013            *       UPPER BAND EDGE      1.0000      3.6250      5.0000
0014            *       NOMINAL GAIN         0.0000      1.0000      0.0000
0015            *       NOMINAL RIPPLE       0.0010      0.0200      0.0010
0016            *       MAXIMUM RIPPLE       0.0004      0.0076      0.0004
0017            *       RIPPLE IN DB       -68.3965      0.0657    -68.3997
0018            *
0019            *                         FILTER STRUCTURE
0020            *
0021            *
0022            *              -1      -1                  -1
0023            *             z       z                   z
0024            * o--->---o--->---o--->---o--->---> -  -  -o---->---o
0025            *  x(n)   |       |       |               |        |
0026            *         |       |       |               |        |
0027            *         v h(0)  v h(1)  v h(2)          v h(N-2) v h(N-1)
0028            *         |       |       |               |        |
0029            *         |       |       |               |        |
0030            *         o--->---o--->---o--->---> -  -  -o--->---o--->---o
0031            *                                                      y(n)
0032            *
0033            ************************************************************
0034            *
0035            *   CYCLES | EXECUTION TIME | PROGRAM MEMORY | DATA MEMORY
0036            *          | (MICROSECONDS) |     (WORDS)    |   (WORDS)
0037            *  --------+----------------+----------------+-------------
0038            *          |                |                |
0039            *     90   |      18        |       10       |      161
0040            *          |                |                |
0041            *
0042            *   (EXCLUDING INITIALIZATION AND I/O)
0043            ************************************************************
0044            *
0045                    IDT 'FIRBPASS'
0046      002D  YN      EQU     45
0047      002E  MODE    EQU     46
0048      002F  CLOCK   EQU     47
0049      0030  XN      EQU     48
0050            *
0051 0000              AORG 0
0052 0000 FF80         B START
     0001 0072
0053            *
0054 0020              CTABLE AORG     32
0055 0020 FFDC  CH0    DATA    >FFDC   * -0.107251E-02 *
0056 0021 001F  CH1    DATA    >001F   *  0.973976E-03 *
```



```
0057 0022 0051  CH2    DATA    >0051   *  0.249065E-02 *
0058 0023 FFE9  CH3    DATA    >FFE9   * -0.675043E-03 *
0059 0024 FFE6  CH4    DATA    >FFE6   * -0.771385E-03 *
0060 0025 FFBA  CH5    DATA    >FFBA   * -0.212256E-03 *
0061 0026 FFB4  CH6    DATA    >FFB4   * -0.229530E-02 *
0062 0027 004B  CH7    DATA    >004B   *  0.231021E-02 *
0063 0028 FFF9  CH8    DATA    >FFF9   * -0.194902E-03 *
0064 0029 0069  CH9    DATA    >0069   *  0.322896E-02 *
0065 002A 00A2  CH10   DATA    >00A2   *  0.496452E-02 *
0066 002B FF6F  CH11   DATA    >FF6F   * -0.440419E-02 *
0067 002C FFFE  CH12   DATA    >FFFE   * -0.314831E-04 *
0068 002D FF70  CH13   DATA    >FF70   * -0.438169E-02 *
0069 002E FEF4  CH14   DATA    >FEF4   * -0.815474E-02 *
0070 002F 00CB  CH15   DATA    >00CB   *  0.621682E-02 *
0071 0030 000B  CH16   DATA    >000B   *  0.342216E-03 *
0072 0031 00E6  CH17   DATA    >00E6   *  0.704627E-02 *
0073 0032 0187  CH18   DATA    >0187   *  0.119391E-01 *
0074 0033 FEE5  CH19   DATA    >FEE5   * -0.860811E-02 *
0075 0034 000B  CH20   DATA    >000B   *  0.346738E-03 *
0076 0035 FE7F  CH21   DATA    >FE7F   * -0.117293E-01 *
0077 0036 FDBF  CH22   DATA    >FDBF   * -0.175964E-01 *
0078 0037 0192  CH23   DATA    >0192   *  0.122947E-01 *
0079 0038 FFB5  CH24   DATA    >FFB5   * -0.227426E-02 *
0080 0039 026A  CH25   DATA    >026A   *  0.188796E-01 *
0081 003A 0368  CH26   DATA    >0368   *  0.266148E-01 *
0082 003B FDC2  CH27   DATA    >FDC2   * -0.175126E-01 *
0083 003C 00C0  CH28   DATA    >00C0   *  0.586574E-02 *
0084 003D FC0A  CH29   DATA    >FC0A   * -0.309240E-01 *
0085 003E FAA3  CH30   DATA    >FAA3   * -0.418954E-01 *
0086 003F 0347  CH31   DATA    >0347   *  0.256315E-01 *
0087 0040 FE3D  CH32   DATA    >FE3D   * -0.137498E-01 *
0088 0041 0747  CH33   DATA    >0747   *  0.568720E-01 *
0089 0042 09BB  CH34   DATA    >09BB   *  0.760286E-01 *
0090 0043 FA3D  CH35   DATA    >FA3D   * -0.450011E-01 *
0091 0044 052B  CH36   DATA    >052B   *  0.403853E-01 *
0092 0045 EB59  CH37   DATA    >EB59   * -0.161339E+00 *
0093 0046 DC2A  CH38   DATA    >DC2A   * -0.279963E+00 *
0094 0047 2D57  CH39   DATA    >2D57   *  0.352454E+00 *
0095 0048 2D57  CH40   DATA    >2D57   *  0.352454E+00 *
0096 0049 DC2A  CH41   DATA    >DC2A   * -0.279963E+00 *
0097 004A EB59  CH42   DATA    >EB59   * -0.161339E+00 *
0098 004B 052B  CH43   DATA    >052B   *  0.403853E-01 *
0099 004C FA3D  CH44   DATA    >FA3D   * -0.450011E-01 *
0100 004D 09BB  CH45   DATA    >09BB   *  0.760286E-01 *
0101 004E 0747  CH46   DATA    >0747   *  0.568720E-01 *
0102 004F FE3D  CH47   DATA    >FE3D   * -0.137498E-01 *
0103 0050 0347  CH48   DATA    >0347   *  0.256315E-01 *
0104 0051 FAA3  CH49   DATA    >FAA3   * -0.418954E-01 *
0105 0052 FC0A  CH50   DATA    >FC0A   * -0.309240E-01 *
0106 0053 00C0  CH51   DATA    >00C0   *  0.586574E-02 *
0107 0054 FDC2  CH52   DATA    >FDC2   * -0.175126E-01 *
0108 0055 0368  CH53   DATA    >0368   *  0.266148E-01 *
0109 0056 026A  CH54   DATA    >026A   *  0.188796E-01 *
0110 0057 FFB5  CH55   DATA    >FFB5   * -0.227426E-02 *
0111 0058 0192  CH56   DATA    >0192   *  0.122947E-01 *
0112 0059 FDBF  CH57   DATA    >FDBF   * -0.175964E-01 *
0113 005A FE7F  CH58   DATA    >FE7F   * -0.117293E-01 *
```

```
0114 005B 000B  CH59    DATA    >000B   *  0.346738E-03 *
0115 005C FEE5  CH60    DATA    >FEE5   * -0.860811E-02 *
0116 005D 0187  CH61    DATA    >0187   *  0.119391E-01 *
0117 005E 00E6  CH62    DATA    >00E6   *  0.704627E-02 *
0118 005F 000B  CH63    DATA    >000B   *  0.342216E-03 *
0119 0060 00CB  CH64    DATA    >00CB   *  0.621682E-02 *
0120 0061 FEF4  CH65    DATA    >FEF4   * -0.815474E-02 *
0121 0062 FF70  CH66    DATA    >FF70   * -0.438169E-02 *
0122 0063 FFFE  CH67    DATA    >FFFE   * -0.314831E-04 *
0123 0064 FF6F  CH68    DATA    >FF6F   * -0.440419E-02 *
0124 0065 00A2  CH69    DATA    >00A2   *  0.496452E-02 *
0125 0066 0069  CH70    DATA    >0069   *  0.322896E-02 *
0126 0067 FFF9  CH71    DATA    >FFF9   * -0.194902E-03 *
0127 0068 004B  CH72    DATA    >004B   *  0.231021E-02 *
0128 0069 FFB4  CH73    DATA    >FFB4   * -0.229530E-02 *
0129 006A FFBA  CH74    DATA    >FFBA   * -0.212256E-03 *
0130 006B FFE6  CH75    DATA    >FFE6   * -0.771385E-03 *
0131 006C FFE9  CH76    DATA    >FFE9   * -0.675043E-03 *
0132 006D 0051  CH77    DATA    >0051   *  0.249065E-02 *
0133 006E 001F  CH78    DATA    >001F   *  0.973976E-03 *
0134 006F FFDC  CH79    DATA    >FFDC   * -0.107251E-02 *
0135            *
0136 0070 000A  MD      DATA    >000A
0137 0071 01F3  SMP     DATA    >01F3           ; SAMPLING RATE OF 10 KHZ *
0138            *
0139      0072  START   EQU     $
0140            *
0141            * INITIALIZATION OF THE ANALOG INTERFACE BOARD
0142            *
0143 0072 C807          LDPK    7
0144 0073 CA70          LACK    MD
0145 0074 582E          TBLR    MODE
0146 0075 E02E          OUT     MODE,PA0
0147 0076 CA71          LACK    SMP
0148 0077 582F          TBLR    CLOCK
0149 0078 E12F          OUT     CLOCK,PA1
0150            *
0151            * LOAD FILTER COEFFICIENTS
0152            *
0153 0079 5588          LARP    AR0             ; USE AR0 FOR INDIRECT ADDRESSING
0154 007A D000          LRLK    AR0,>200        ; POINT TO BLOCK B0
     007B 0200
0155 007C CB4F          RPTK    >4F             ; 80 COEFFICIENTS
0156 007D FCA0          BLKP    CTABLE,*+
     007E 0020
0157            *
0158 007F CE05          CNFP                    ; USE BLOCK B0 AS PROGRAM AREA
0159            *
0160 0080 FA80  WAIT    BIOZ    NXTPT           ; BIO PIN GOES LOW WHEN A
     0081 0084
0161 0082 FF80          B       WAIT            ; NEW SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE
     0083 0080
0162            *
0163 0084 8230  NXTPT   IN      XN,PA2          ; BRING IN THE NEW SAMPLE XN
0164            *
0165 0085 D100          LRLK    AR1,>3FF        ; POINT TO THE BOTTOM OF BLOCK B1
     0086 03FF
```



```
0166 0087 5589          LARP    AR1
0167            *
0168 0088 A000          MPYK    0
0169 0089 CA00          ZAC
0170            *
0171 008A CB4F          RPTK    >4F
0172 008B 5C90          MACD    >FF00,*-
     008C FF00
0173            *
0174 008D CE15          APAC
0175 008E 692D          SACH    YN,1
0176            *
0177 008F E22D          OUT     YN,PA2          ; OUTPUT THE FILTER RESPONSE y(n)
0178            *
0179 0090 FF80          B       WAIT            ; GO GET THE NEXT POINT
     0091 0080
0180            *
0181                    END
NO ERRORS, NO WARNINGS
```

```
0001          ************************************************************
0002          *
0003          *                    LINEAR-PHASE FIR FILTER
0004          *                  LENGTH-80 BANDPASS FILTER
0005          *
0006          *      SAMPLING FREQUENCY = 10 KHZ
0007          *
0008          *                      FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
0009          *
0010          *                        BAND 1      BAND 2      BAND 3
0011          *
0012          *      LOWER BAND EDGE     0.0000      1.3750      4.0000
0013          *      UPPER BAND EDGE     1.0000      3.6250      5.0000
0014          *      NOMINAL GAIN        0.0000      1.0000      0.0000
0015          *      NOMINAL RIPPLE      0.0010      0.0200      0.0010
0016          *      MAXIMUM RIPPLE      0.0004      0.0076      0.0004
0017          *      RIPPLE IN DB      -68.3965      0.0657    -68.3997
0018          *
0019          *                      FILTER STRUCTURE
0020          *
0021          *
0022          *              -1      -1                  -1
0023          *             z       z                   z
0024          * o--->---o--->---o--->---o--->  -  -  -o---->---o
0025          *  x(n)    |       |       |             |       |
0026          *          |       |       |             |       |
0027          *         v h(0)  v h(1)  v h(2)        v h(N-2) v h(N-1)
0028          *          |       |       |             |       |
0029          *          |       |       |             |       |
0030          *          o--->---o--->---o--->  -  -  -o--->---o--->---o
0031          *                                                    y(n)
0032          *
0033          ************************************************************
0034          *
0035          *   CYCLES | EXECUTION TIME | PROGRAM MEMORY | DATA MEMORY
0036          *          | (MICROSECONDS) |     (WORDS)    |   (WORDS)
0037          *   -------|----------------|----------------|-------------
0038          *          |                |                |
0039          *     163  |      32.6      |      163       |      120
0040          *          |                |                |
0041          *   ---------------------------------------------------------
0042          *
0043          *   (EXCLUDING INITIALIZATION AND I/O)
0044          *
0045          ************************************************************
0046          *
0047                IDT 'FIRBPASS'
0048    0000  XN    EQU 0
0049    0001  XNM1  EQU 1
0050    0002  XNM2  EQU 2
0051    0003  XNM3  EQU 3
0052    0004  XNM4  EQU 4
0053    0005  XNM5  EQU 5
0054    0006  XNM6  EQU 6
0055    0007  XNM7  EQU 7
0056    0008  XNM8  EQU 8
0057    0009  XNM9  EQU 9
```



```
0058    000A  XNM10 EQU 10
0059    000B  XNM11 EQU 11
0060    000C  XNM12 EQU 12
0061    000D  XNM13 EQU 13
0062    000E  XNM14 EQU 14
0063    000F  XNM15 EQU 15
0064    0010  XNM16 EQU 16
0065    0011  XNM17 EQU 17
0066    0012  XNM18 EQU 18
0067    0013  XNM19 EQU 19
0068    0014  XNM20 EQU 20
0069    0015  XNM21 EQU 21
0070    0016  XNM22 EQU 22
0071    0017  XNM23 EQU 23
0072    0018  XNM24 EQU 24
0073    0019  XNM25 EQU 25
0074    001A  XNM26 EQU 26
0075    001B  XNM27 EQU 27
0076    001C  XNM28 EQU 28
0077    001D  XNM29 EQU 29
0078    001E  XNM30 EQU 30
0079    001F  XNM31 EQU 31
0080    0020  XNM32 EQU 32
0081    0021  XNM33 EQU 33
0082    0022  XNM34 EQU 34
0083    0023  XNM35 EQU 35
0084    0024  XNM36 EQU 36
0085    0025  XNM37 EQU 37
0086    0026  XNM38 EQU 38
0087    0027  XNM39 EQU 39
0088    0028  XNM40 EQU 40
0089    0029  XNM41 EQU 41
0090    002A  XNM42 EQU 42
0091    002B  XNM43 EQU 43
0092    002C  XNM44 EQU 44
0093    002D  XNM45 EQU 45
0094    002E  XNM46 EQU 46
0095    002F  XNM47 EQU 47
0096    0030  XNM48 EQU 48
0097    0031  XNM49 EQU 49
0098    0032  XNM50 EQU 50
0099    0033  XNM51 EQU 51
0100    0034  XNM52 EQU 52
0101    0035  XNM53 EQU 53
0102    0036  XNM54 EQU 54
0103    0037  XNM55 EQU 55
0104    0038  XNM56 EQU 56
0105    0039  XNM57 EQU 57
0106    003A  XNM58 EQU 58
0107    003B  XNM59 EQU 59
0108    003C  XNM60 EQU 60
0109    003D  XNM61 EQU 61
0110    003E  XNM62 EQU 62
0111    003F  XNM63 EQU 63
0112    0040  XNM64 EQU 64
0113    0041  XNM65 EQU 65
0114    0042  XNM66 EQU 66
```

```
0043  XNM67  EQU 67
0044  XNM68  EQU 68
0045  XNM69  EQU 69
0046  XNM70  EQU 70
0047  XNM71  EQU 71
0048  XNM72  EQU 72
0049  XNM73  EQU 73
004A  XNM74  EQU 74
004B  XNM75  EQU 75
004C  XNM76  EQU 76
004D  XNM77  EQU 77
004E  XNM78  EQU 78
004F  XNM79  EQU 79
      *
0050  H0     EQU 80
0051  H1     EQU 81
0052  H2     EQU 82
0053  H3     EQU 83
0054  H4     EQU 84
0055  H5     EQU 85
0056  H6     EQU 86
0057  H7     EQU 87
0058  H8     EQU 88
0059  H9     EQU 89
005A  H10    EQU 90
005B  H11    EQU 91
005C  H12    EQU 92
005D  H13    EQU 93
005E  H14    EQU 94
005F  H15    EQU 95
0060  H16    EQU 96
0061  H17    EQU 97
0062  H18    EQU 98
0063  H19    EQU 99
0064  H20    EQU 100
0065  H21    EQU 101
0066  H22    EQU 102
0067  H23    EQU 103
0068  H24    EQU 104
0069  H25    EQU 105
006A  H26    EQU 106
006B  H27    EQU 107
006C  H28    EQU 108
006D  H29    EQU 109
006E  H30    EQU 110
006F  H31    EQU 111
0070  H32    EQU 112
0071  H33    EQU 113
0072  H34    EQU 114
0073  H35    EQU 115
0074  H36    EQU 116
0075  H37    EQU 117
0076  H38    EQU 118
0077  H39    EQU 119
      *
0078  MODE   EQU 120
0079  CLOCK  EQU 121
```



```
007A  YN     EQU 122
007B  ONE    EQU 123
      *
0000         AORG 0
      *
0000 F900    B START
0001 002C
      *
      * COEFFICIENTS ARE INITIALLY *
      * STORED IN PROGRAM MEMORY   *
      *
      * DUE TO THE SYMMETRY OF THE IMPULSE RESPONSE *
      * ONLY HALF OF THE SAMPLES OF THE IMPULSE     *
      * RESPONSE ARE STORED. THIS MEANS THAT        *
      * h(N-1-n) = h(n).                            *
      *
0002 FFDC  CH0   DATA  >FFDC   * -0.107251E-02 *
0003 001F  CH1   DATA  >001F   *  0.973976E-03 *
0004 0051  CH2   DATA  >0051   *  0.249065E-02 *
0005 FFE9  CH3   DATA  >FFE9   * -0.675043E-03 *
0006 FFE6  CH4   DATA  >FFE6   * -0.771385E-03 *
0007 FFBA  CH5   DATA  >FFBA   * -0.212256E-03 *
0008 FFB4  CH6   DATA  >FFB4   * -0.229530E-02 *
0009 004B  CH7   DATA  >004B   *  0.231021E-02 *
000A FFF9  CH8   DATA  >FFF9   * -0.194902E-03 *
000B 0069  CH9   DATA  >0069   *  0.322896E-02 *
000C 00A2  CH10  DATA  >00A2   *  0.496452E-02 *
000D FF6F  CH11  DATA  >FF6F   * -0.440419E-02 *
000E FFFE  CH12  DATA  >FFFE   * -0.314831E-04 *
000F FF70  CH13  DATA  >FF70   * -0.438169E-02 *
0010 FEF4  CH14  DATA  >FEF4   * -0.815474E-02 *
0011 00CB  CH15  DATA  >00CB   *  0.621682E-02 *
0012 000B  CH16  DATA  >000B   *  0.342216E-03 *
0013 00E6  CH17  DATA  >00E6   *  0.704627E-02 *
0014 0187  CH18  DATA  >0187   *  0.119391E-01 *
0015 FEE5  CH19  DATA  >FEE5   * -0.860811E-02 *
0016 000B  CH20  DATA  >000B   *  0.346738E-03 *
0017 FE7F  CH21  DATA  >FE7F   * -0.117293E-01 *
0018 FDBF  CH22  DATA  >FDBF   * -0.175964E-01 *
0019 0192  CH23  DATA  >0192   *  0.122947E-01 *
001A FFB5  CH24  DATA  >FFB5   * -0.227426E-02 *
001B 026A  CH25  DATA  >026A   *  0.188796E-01 *
001C 0368  CH26  DATA  >0368   *  0.266148E-01 *
001D FDC2  CH27  DATA  >FDC2   * -0.175126E-01 *
001E 00C0  CH28  DATA  >00C0   *  0.586574E-02 *
001F FC0A  CH29  DATA  >FC0A   * -0.309240E-01 *
0020 FAA3  CH30  DATA  >FAA3   * -0.418954E-01 *
0021 0347  CH31  DATA  >0347   *  0.256315E-01 *
0022 FE3D  CH32  DATA  >FE3D   * -0.137498E-01 *
0023 0747  CH33  DATA  >0747   *  0.568720E-01 *
0024 09BB  CH34  DATA  >09BB   *  0.760286E-01 *
0025 FA3D  CH35  DATA  >FA3D   * -0.450011E-01 *
0026 052B  CH36  DATA  >052B   *  0.403853E-01 *
0027 EB59  CH37  DATA  >EB59   * -0.161339E+00 *
0028 DC2A  CH38  DATA  >DC2A   * -0.279963E+00 *
0029 2D57  CH39  DATA  >2D57   *  0.352454E+00 *
      *
```

```
0228 002A 000A  MD      DATA    >000A
0229 002B 01F3  SMP     DATA    >01F3   * SAMPLING RATE OF 10 KHZ *
0230            *
0231 002C 6E00  START   LDPK 0
0232            *
0233 002D 7E01          LACK 1
0234 002E 507B          SACL ONE        * CONTENT OF ONE IS 1 *
0235            *
0236 002F 7079          LARK AR0,CLOCK  * THIS SECTION OF CODE LOADS  *
0237 0030 7129          LARK AR1,>29    * THE FILTER COEFFICIENTS AND *
0238 0031 7E2B          LACK SMP        * OTHER VALUES FROM PROGRAM   *
0239 0032 6880  LOAD    LARP AR0        * MEMORY TO DATA MEMORY       *
0240 0033 6791          TBLR *-,AR1
0241 0034 107B          SUB ONE
0242 0035 F400          BANZ LOAD
     0036 0032
0243            *
0244 0037 4878          OUT MODE,PA0    * INITIALIZATION OF ANALOG *
0245 0038 4979          OUT CLOCK,PA1   * INTERFACE BOARD          *
0246            *
0247 0039 F600  WAIT    BIOZ NXTPT      * BIO PIN GOES LOW WHEN A *
     003A 003D
0248 003B F900          B WAIT          * NEW SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE *
     003C 0039
0249            *
0250 003D 4200  NXTPT   IN XN,PA2       * BRING IN THE NEW SAMPLE XN *
0251            *
0252 003E 7F89          ZAC
0253            *
0254 003F 6A4F          LT XNM79        * DUE TO SYMMETRY h(0) = h(79) *
0255 0040 6D50          MPY H0          * x(n-79) * h(79) *
0256            *
0257 0041 6B4E          LTD XNM78
0258 0042 6D51          MPY H1          * h(1) = h(78) *
0259            *
0260 0043 6B4D          LTD XNM77
0261 0044 6D52          MPY H2
0262            *
0263 0045 6B4C          LTD XNM76
0264 0046 6D53          MPY H3
0265            *
0266 0047 6B4B          LTD XNM75
0267 0048 6D54          MPY H4
0268            *
0269 0049 6B4A          LTD XNM74
0270 004A 6D55          MPY H5
0271            *
0272 004B 6B49          LTD XNM73
0273 004C 6D56          MPY H6
0274            *
0275 004D 6B48          LTD XNM72
0276 004E 6D57          MPY H7
0277            *
0278 004F 6B47          LTD XNM71
0279 0050 6D58          MPY H8
0280            *
0281 0051 6B46          LTD XNM70
```



```
0282 0052 6D59          MPY H9
0283            *
0284 0053 6B45          LTD XNM69
0285 0054 6D5A          MPY H10
0286            *
0287 0055 6B44          LTD XNM68
0288 0056 6D5B          MPY H11
0289            *
0290 0057 6B43          LTD XNM67
0291 0058 6D5C          MPY H12
0292            *
0293 0059 6B42          LTD XNM66
0294 005A 6D5D          MPY H13
0295            *
0296 005B 6B41          LTD XNM65
0297 005C 6D5E          MPY H14
0298            *
0299 005D 6B40          LTD XNM64
0300 005E 6D5F          MPY H15
0301            *
0302 005F 6B3F          LTD XNM63
0303 0060 6D60          MPY H16
0304            *
0305 0061 6B3E          LTD XNM62
0306 0062 6D61          MPY H17
0307            *
0308 0063 6B3D          LTD XNM61
0309 0064 6D62          MPY H18
0310            *
0311 0065 6B3C          LTD XNM60
0312 0066 6D63          MPY H19
0313            *
0314 0067 6B3B          LTD XNM59
0315 0068 6D64          MPY H20
0316            *
0317 0069 6B3A          LTD XNM58
0318 006A 6D65          MPY H21
0319            *
0320 006B 6B39          LTD XNM57
0321 006C 6D66          MPY H22
0322            *
0323 006D 6B38          LTD XNM56
0324 006E 6D67          MPY H23
0325            *
0326 006F 6B37          LTD XNM55
0327 0070 6D68          MPY H24
0328            *
0329 0071 6B36          LTD XNM54
0330 0072 6D69          MPY H25
0331            *
0332 0073 6B35          LTD XNM53
0333 0074 6D6A          MPY H26
0334            *
0335 0075 6B34          LTD XNM52
0336 0076 6D6B          MPY H27
0337            *
0338 0077 6B33          LTD XNM51
```

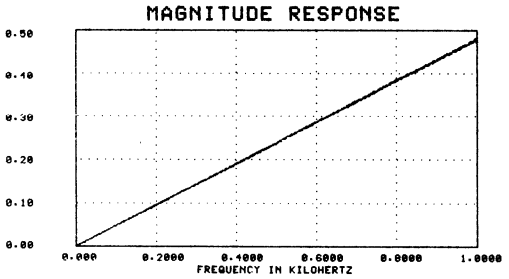
```
0339 0078 6D6C          MPY H28
0340              *
0341 0079 6B32          LTD XNM50
0342 007A 6D6D          MPY H29
0343              *
0344 007B 6B31          LTD XNM49
0345 007C 6D6E          MPY H30
0346              *
0347 007D 6B30          LTD XNM48
0348 007E 6D6F          MPY H31
0349              *
0350 007F 6B2F          LTD XNM47
0351 0080 6D70          MPY H32
0352              *
0353 0081 6B2E          LTD XNM46
0354 0082 6D71          MPY H33
0355              *
0356 0083 6B2D          LTD XNM45
0357 0084 6D72          MPY H34
0358              *
0359 0085 6B2C          LTD XNM44
0360 0086 6D73          MPY H35
0361              *
0362 0087 6B2B          LTD XNM43
0363 0088 6D74          MPY H36
0364              *
0365 0089 6B2A          LTD XNM42
0366 008A 6D75          MPY H37
0367              *
0368 008B 6B29          LTD XNM41
0369 008C 6D76          MPY H38
0370              *
0371 008D 6B28          LTD XNM40
0372 008E 6D77          MPY H39
0373              *
0374 008F 6B27          LTD XNM39
0375 0090 6D77          MPY H39
0376              *
0377 0091 6B26          LTD XNM38
0378 0092 6D76          MPY H38
0379              *
0380 0093 6B25          LTD XNM37
0381 0094 6D75          MPY H37
0382              *
0383 0095 6B24          LTD XNM36
0384 0096 6D74          MPY H36
0385              *
0386 0097 6B23          LTD XNM35
0387 0098 6D73          MPY H35
0388              *
0389 0099 6B22          LTD XNM34
0390 009A 6D72          MPY H34
0391              *
0392 009B 6B21          LTD XNM33
0393 009C 6D71          MPY H33
0394              *
0395 009D 6B20          LTD XNM32
```

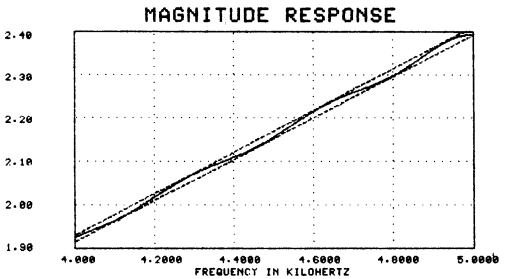


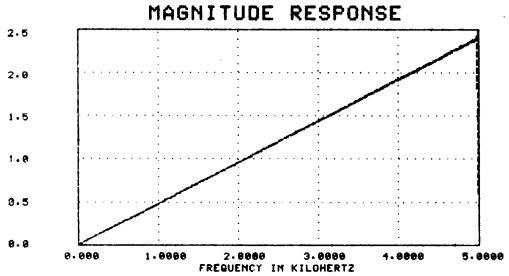
```
0396 009E 6D70          MPY H32
0397              *
0398 009F 6B1F          LTD XNM31
0399 00A0 6D6F          MPY H31
0400              *
0401 00A1 6B1E          LTD XNM30
0402 00A2 6D6E          MPY H30
0403              *
0404 00A3 6B1D          LTD XNM29
0405 00A4 6D6D          MPY H29
0406              *
0407 00A5 6B1C          LTD XNM28
0408 00A6 6D6C          MPY H28
0409              *
0410 00A7 6B1B          LTD XNM27
0411 00A8 6D6B          MPY H27
0412              *
0413 00A9 6B1A          LTD XNM26
0414 00AA 6D6A          MPY H26
0415              *
0416 00AB 6B19          LTD XNM25
0417 00AC 6D69          MPY H25
0418              *
0419 00AD 6B18          LTD XNM24
0420 00AE 6D68          MPY H24
0421              *
0422 00AF 6B17          LTD XNM23
0423 00B0 6D67          MPY H23
0424              *
0425 00B1 6B16          LTD XNM22
0426 00B2 6D66          MPY H22
0427              *
0428 00B3 6B15          LTD XNM21
0429 00B4 6D65          MPY H21
0430              *
0431 00B5 6B14          LTD XNM20
0432 00B6 6D64          MPY H20
0433              *
0434 00B7 6B13          LTD XNM19
0435 00B8 6D63          MPY H19
0436              *
0437 00B9 6B12          LTD XNM18
0438 00BA 6D62          MPY H18
0439              *
0440 00BB 6B11          LTD XNM17
0441 00BC 6D61          MPY H17
0442              *
0443 00BD 6B10          LTD XNM16
0444 00BE 6D60          MPY H16
0445              *
0446 00BF 6B0F          LTD XNM15
0447 00C0 6D5F          MPY H15
0448              *
0449 00C1 6B0E          LTD XNM14
0450 00C2 6D5E          MPY H14
0451              *
0452 00C3 6B0D          LTD XNM13
```

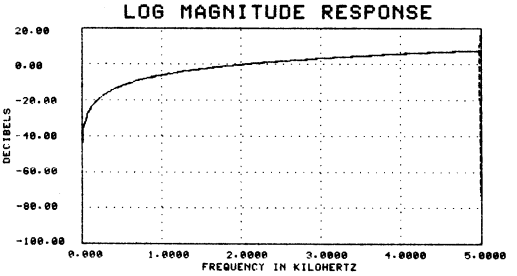
```
0453 00C4 6D5D          MPY H13
0454              *
0455 00C5 6B0C          LTD XNM12
0456 00C6 6D5C          MPY H12
0457              *
0458 00C7 6B0B          LTD XNM11
0459 00C8 6D5B          MPY H11
0460              *
0461 00C9 6B0A          LTD XNM10
0462 00CA 6D5A          MPY H10
0463              *
0464 00CB 6B09          LTD XNM9
0465 00CC 6D59          MPY H9
0466              *
0467 00CD 6B08          LTD XNM8
0468 00CE 6D58          MPY H8
0469              *
0470 00CF 6B07          LTD XNM7
0471 00D0 6D57          MPY H7
0472              *
0473 00D1 6B06          LTD XNM6
0474 00D2 6D56          MPY H6
0475              *
0476 00D3 6B05          LTD XNM5
0477 00D4 6D55          MPY H5
0478              *
0479 00D5 6B04          LTD XNM4
0480 00D6 6D54          MPY H4
0481              *
0482 00D7 6B03          LTD XNM3
0483 00D8 6D53          MPY H3
0484              *
0485 00D9 6B02          LTD XNM2
0486 00DA 6D52          MPY H2
0487              *
0488 00DB 6B01          LTD XNM1
0489 00DC 6D51          MPY H1
0490              *
0491 00DD 6B00          LTD XN
0492 00DE 6D50          MPY H0
0493              *
0494 00DF 7F8F          APAC
0495              *
0496 00E0 597A          SACH YN,1
0497              *
0498 00E1 4A7A          OUT YN,PA2      * OUTPUT THE FILTER RESPONSE y(n) *
0499              *
0500 00E2 F900          B WAIT          * GO GET THE NEXT POINT *
     00E3 0039
0501              *
0502                    END
NO ERRORS, NO WARNINGS
```

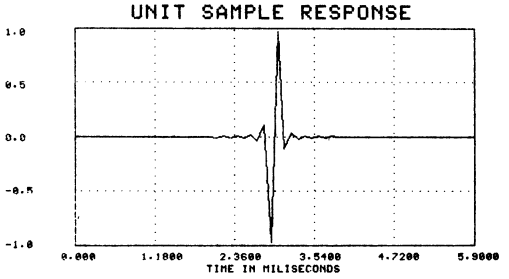
APPENDIX B
LENGTH-60 FIR DIFFERENTIATOR











```
0001          ************************************************************
0002          *
0003          *                              FIR FILTER
0004          *                        LENGTH-60 DIFFERENTIATOR
0005          *
0006          *                          FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
0007          *
0008          *       SAMPLING FREQUENCY = 10 KHZ
0009          *
0010          *       LOWER BAND EDGE          0.0000
0011          *       UPPER BAND EDGE          5.0000
0012          *       DESIRED SLOPE            0.4800
0013          *       MAX % DEVIATION          0.3171
0014          *
0015          *                            FILTER STRUCTURE
0016          *
0017          *
0018          *                -1      -1                      -1
0019          *              z       z                       z
0020          * o--->---o--->---o--->---o--->---  -  -  -o---->---o
0021          *  x(n)    |       |       |                 |       |
0022          *          |       |       |                 |       |
0023          *          v h(0)  v h(1)  v h(2)          v h(N-2) v h(N-1)
0024          *          |       |       |                 |       |
0025          *          |       |       |                 |       |
0026          *          o--->---o--->---o--->---  -  -  -o---->---o--->---o
0027          *                                                        y(n)
0028          *
0029          ************************************************************
0030          *
0031          *   CYCLES | EXECUTION TIME | PROGRAM MEMORY | DATA MEMORY
0032          *          | (MICROSECONDS) |     (WORDS)    |   (WORDS)
0033          *   -------|----------------|----------------|------------
0034          *          |                |                |
0035          *     243  |      48.6      |       11       |     120
0036          *          |                |                |
0037          *   ------------------------------------------------------
0038          *
0039          *   (EXCLUDING I/O AND INITIALIZATION)
0040          *
0041          ************************************************************
0042          *
0043                IDT 'FIRDIF'
0044    0000  XN    EQU 0
0045    0001  XNM1  EQU 1
0046    0002  XNM2  EQU 2
0047    0003  XNM3  EQU 3
0048    0004  XNM4  EQU 4
0049    0005  XNM5  EQU 5
0050    0006  XNM6  EQU 6
0051    0007  XNM7  EQU 7
0052    0008  XNM8  EQU 8
0053    0009  XNM9  EQU 9
0054    000A  XNM10 EQU 10
0055    000B  XNM11 EQU 11
0056    000C  XNM12 EQU 12
0057    000D  XNM13 EQU 13
```



```
0058    000E  XNM14 EQU 14
0059    000F  XNM15 EQU 15
0060    0010  XNM16 EQU 16
0061    0011  XNM17 EQU 17
0062    0012  XNM18 EQU 18
0063    0013  XNM19 EQU 19
0064    0014  XNM20 EQU 20
0065    0015  XNM21 EQU 21
0066    0016  XNM22 EQU 22
0067    0017  XNM23 EQU 23
0068    0018  XNM24 EQU 24
0069    0019  XNM25 EQU 25
0070    001A  XNM26 EQU 26
0071    001B  XNM27 EQU 27
0072    001C  XNM28 EQU 28
0073    001D  XNM29 EQU 29
0074    001E  XNM30 EQU 30
0075    001F  XNM31 EQU 31
0076    0020  XNM32 EQU 32
0077    0021  XNM33 EQU 33
0078    0022  XNM34 EQU 34
0079    0023  XNM35 EQU 35
0080    0024  XNM36 EQU 36
0081    0025  XNM37 EQU 37
0082    0026  XNM38 EQU 38
0083    0027  XNM39 EQU 39
0084    0028  XNM40 EQU 40
0085    0029  XNM41 EQU 41
0086    002A  XNM42 EQU 42
0087    002B  XNM43 EQU 43
0088    002C  XNM44 EQU 44
0089    002D  XNM45 EQU 45
0090    002E  XNM46 EQU 46
0091    002F  XNM47 EQU 47
0092    0030  XNM48 EQU 48
0093    0031  XNM49 EQU 49
0094    0032  XNM50 EQU 50
0095    0033  XNM51 EQU 51
0096    0034  XNM52 EQU 52
0097    0035  XNM53 EQU 53
0098    0036  XNM54 EQU 54
0099    0037  XNM55 EQU 55
0100    0038  XNM56 EQU 56
0101    0039  XNM57 EQU 57
0102    003A  XNM58 EQU 58
0103    003B  XNM59 EQU 59
0104          *
0105    003C  H0    EQU 60
0106    003D  H1    EQU 61
0107    003E  H2    EQU 62
0108    003F  H3    EQU 63
0109    0040  H4    EQU 64
0110    0041  H5    EQU 65
0111    0042  H6    EQU 66
0112    0043  H7    EQU 67
0113    0044  H8    EQU 68
0114    0045  H9    EQU 69
```

```
0115      0046  H10     EQU 70
0116      0047  H11     EQU 71
0117      0048  H12     EQU 72
0118      0049  H13     EQU 73
0119      004A  H14     EQU 74
0120      004B  H15     EQU 75
0121      004C  H16     EQU 76
0122      004D  H17     EQU 77
0123      004E  H18     EQU 78
0124      004F  H19     EQU 79
0125      0050  H20     EQU 80
0126      0051  H21     EQU 81
0127      0052  H22     EQU 82
0128      0053  H23     EQU 83
0129      0054  H24     EQU 84
0130      0055  H25     EQU 85
0131      0056  H26     EQU 86
0132      0057  H27     EQU 87
0133      0058  H28     EQU 88
0134      0059  H29     EQU 89
0135      005A  H30     EQU 90
0136      005B  H31     EQU 91
0137      005C  H32     EQU 92
0138      005D  H33     EQU 93
0139      005E  H34     EQU 94
0140      005F  H35     EQU 95
0141      0060  H36     EQU 96
0142      0061  H37     EQU 97
0143      0062  H38     EQU 98
0144      0063  H39     EQU 99
0145      0064  H40     EQU 100
0146      0065  H41     EQU 101
0147      0066  H42     EQU 102
0148      0067  H43     EQU 103
0149      0068  H44     EQU 104
0150      0069  H45     EQU 105
0151      006A  H46     EQU 106
0152      006B  H47     EQU 107
0153      006C  H48     EQU 108
0154      006D  H49     EQU 109
0155      006E  H50     EQU 110
0156      006F  H51     EQU 111
0157      0070  H52     EQU 112
0158      0071  H53     EQU 113
0159      0072  H54     EQU 114
0160      0073  H55     EQU 115
0161      0074  H56     EQU 116
0162      0075  H57     EQU 117
0163      0076  H58     EQU 118
0164      0077  H59     EQU 119
0165            *
0166      0078  MODE    EQU 120
0167      0079  CLOCK   EQU 121
0168      007A  YN      EQU 122
0169      007B  ONE     EQU 123
0170            *
0171 0000             AORG 0
```



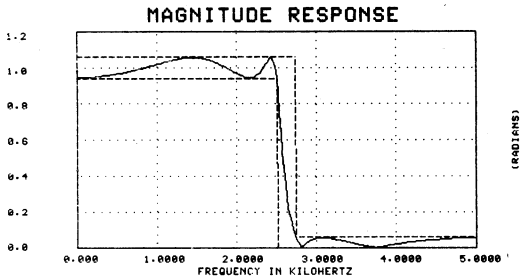
```
0172            *
0173 0000 F900        B START
     0001 0040
0174            *
0175            * COEFFICIENTS ARE INITIALLY *
0176            * STORED IN PROGRAM MEMORY   *
0177            *
0178 0002 0030  CH0     DATA    >0030   *  0.146547E-02 *
0179 0003 FFC2  CH1     DATA    >FFC2   * -0.186717E-02 *
0180 0004 0015  CH2     DATA    >0015   *  0.670857E-03 *
0181 0005 FFEF  CH3     DATA    >FFEF   * -0.507893E-03 *
0182 0006 000F  CH4     DATA    >000F   *  0.476907E-03 *
0183 0007 FFF0  CH5     DATA    >FFF0   * -0.482679E-03 *
0184 0008 0010  CH6     DATA    >0010   *  0.505055E-03 *
0185 0009 FFEE  CH7     DATA    >FFEE   * -0.536698E-03 *
0186 000A 0012  CH8     DATA    >0012   *  0.576256E-03 *
0187 000B FFEB  CH9     DATA    >FFEB   * -0.624602E-03 *
0188 000C 0016  CH10    DATA    >0016   *  0.681939E-03 *
0189 000D FFE7  CH11    DATA    >FFE7   * -0.750338E-03 *
0190 000E 001B  CH12    DATA    >001B   *  0.831878E-03 *
0191 000F FFE1  CH13    DATA    >FFE1   * -0.929373E-03 *
0192 0010 0022  CH14    DATA    >0022   *  0.104702E-02 *
0193 0011 FFD8  CH15    DATA    >FFD8   * -0.119041E-02 *
0194 0012 002C  CH16    DATA    >002C   *  0.136731E-02 *
0195 0013 FFCB  CH17    DATA    >FFCB   * -0.158880E-02 *
0196 0014 003D  CH18    DATA    >003D   *  0.187070E-02 *
0197 0015 FFB6  CH19    DATA    >FFB6   * -0.223732E-02 *
0198 0016 0059  CH20    DATA    >0059   *  0.272579E-02 *
0199 0017 FF90  CH21    DATA    >FF90   * -0.339682E-02 *
0200 0018 008E  CH22    DATA    >008E   *  0.435422E-02 *
0201 0019 FF42  CH23    DATA    >FF42   * -0.578642E-02 *
0202 001A 0108  CH24    DATA    >0108   *  0.806880E-02 *
0203 001B FE75  CH25    DATA    >FE75   * -0.120382E-01 *
0204 001C 028B  CH26    DATA    >028B   *  0.198777E-01 *
0205 001D FB04  CH27    DATA    >FB04   * -0.389339E-01 *
0206 001E 0DD6  CH28    DATA    >0DD6   *  0.108105E+00 *
0207 001F 837E  CH29    DATA    >837E   * -0.972714E+00 *
0208 0020 7C81  CH30    DATA    >7C81   * -CH29 *
0209 0021 F229  CH31    DATA    >F229   * -CH28 *
0210 0022 04FB  CH32    DATA    >04FB   * -CH27 *
0211 0023 FD74  CH33    DATA    >FD74   * -CH26 *
0212 0024 018A  CH34    DATA    >018A   * -CH25 *
0213 0025 FEF7  CH35    DATA    >FEF7   * -CH24 *
0214 0026 00BD  CH36    DATA    >00BD   * -CH23 *
0215 0027 FF71  CH37    DATA    >FF71   * -CH22 *
0216 0028 006F  CH38    DATA    >006F   * -CH21 *
0217 0029 FFA6  CH39    DATA    >FFA6   * -CH20 *
0218 002A 0049  CH40    DATA    >0049   * -CH19 *
0219 002B FFC2  CH41    DATA    >FFC2   * -CH18 *
0220 002C 0034  CH42    DATA    >0034   * -CH17 *
0221 002D FFD3  CH43    DATA    >FFD3   * -CH16 *
0222 002E 0027  CH44    DATA    >0027   * -CH15 *
0223 002F FFDD  CH45    DATA    >FFDD   * -CH14 *
0224 0030 001E  CH46    DATA    >001E   * -CH13 *
0225 0031 FFE4  CH47    DATA    >FFE4   * -CH12 *
0226 0032 0018  CH48    DATA    >0018   * -CH11 *
0227 0033 FFE9  CH49    DATA    >FFE9   * -CH10 *
```

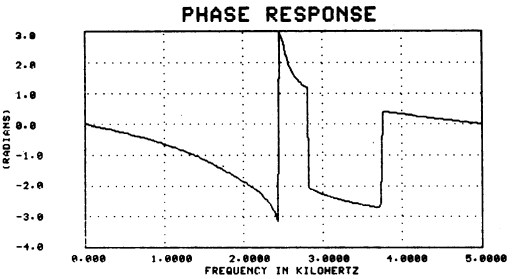
```
0228 0034 0014  CH50   DATA    >0014   * -CH9 *
0229 0035 FFED  CH51   DATA    >FFED   * -CH8 *
0230 0036 0011  CH52   DATA    >0011   * -CH7 *
0231 0037 FFEF  CH53   DATA    >FFEF   * -CH6 *
0232 0038 000F  CH54   DATA    >000F   * -CH5 *
0233 0039 FFF0  CH55   DATA    >FFF0   * -CH4 *
0234 003A 0010  CH56   DATA    >0010   * -CH3 *
0235 003B FFEA  CH57   DATA    >FFEA   * -CH2 *
0236 003C 003D  CH58   DATA    >003D   * -CH1 *
0237 003D FFCF  CH59   DATA    >FFCF   * -CH0 *
0238           *
0239 003E 000A  MD     DATA    >000A
0240 003F 01F3  SMP    DATA    499     * SAMPLING RATE OF 10 KHZ *
0241           *
0242 0040 6E00  START  LDPK 0
0243           *
0244 0041 7E01         LACK 1
0245 0042 507B         SACL ONE        * CONTENT OF ONE IS 1 *
0246           *
0247 0043 7079         LARK AR0,CLOCK  * THIS SECTION OF CODE LOADS  *
0248 0044 713C         LARK AR1,60     * THE FILTER COEFFICIENTS AND *
0249 0045 7E3F         LACK SMP        * OTHER VALUES FROM PROGRAM   *
0250 0046 6880  LOAD   LARP AR0        * MEMORY TO DATA MEMORY       *
0251 0047 6791         TBLR *-,AR1
0252 0048 107B         SUB ONE
0253 0049 F400         BANZ LOAD
     004A 0046
0254           *
0255 004B 4878         OUT MODE,PA0    * INITIALIZATION OF ANALOG *
0256 004C 4979         OUT CLOCK,PA1   * INTERFACE BOARD          *
0257           *
0258 004D 6880         LARP AR0        * SET ARP TO AR0 *
0259           *
0260 004E F600  WAIT   BIOZ NXTPT      * BIO PIN GOES LOW WHEN A *
     004F 0052
0261 0050 F900         B WAIT          * NEW SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE *
     0051 004E
0262           *
0263 0052 4200  NXTPT  IN XN,PA2       * BRING IN THE NEW SAMPLE XN *
0264           *
0265 0053 703B         LARK AR0,XNM59  * AR0 POINTS TO THE INPUT SEQUENCE *
0266 0054 7177         LARK AR1,H59    * AR1 POINTS TO THE IMPULSE RESPONSE *
0267           *
0268 0055 7F89         ZAC
0269           *
0270 0056 6A91         LT *-,AR1
0271 0057 6D90         MPY *-,AR0
0272           *
0273 0058 6B81  LOOP   LTD *,AR1
0274 0059 6D90         MPY *-,AR0
0275           *
0276 005A F400         BANZ LOOP
     005B 0058
0277           *
0278 005C 7F8F         APAC            * ACCUMULATE LAST MULTIPLY *
0279           *
0280 005D 597A         SACH YN,1
```

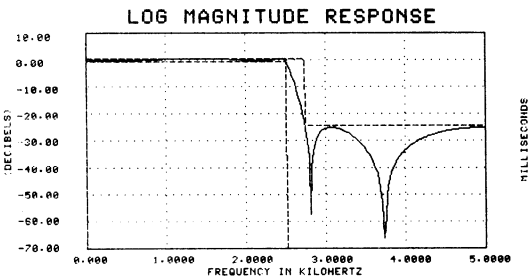


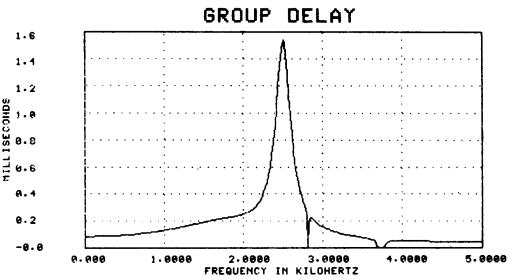
```
0281           *
0282 005E 4A7A         OUT YN,PA2      * OUTPUT THE FILTER RESPONSE y(n) *
0283           *
0284 005F F900         B WAIT          * GO GET THE NEXT POINT *
     0060 004E
0285           *
0286                   END
NO ERRORS, NO WARNINGS
```

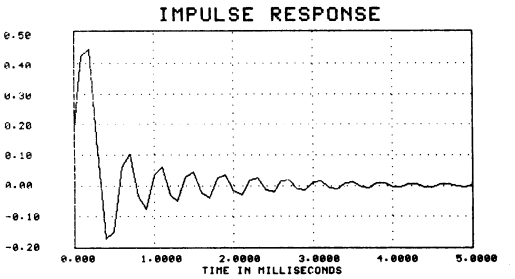
APPENDIX C
FOURTH-ORDER LOWPASS IIR FILTERS











```
0001          ************************************************************
0002          *
0003          *                       FOURTH-ORDER IIR
0004          *                   ELLIPTIC LOWPASS FILTER
0005          *
0006          *                   DIRECT-FORM II STRUCTURE
0007          *
0008          *                   FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
0009          *
0010          *     SAMPLING FREQUENCY = 10 KHZ
0011          *
0012          *                              BAND 1          BAND 2
0013          *
0014          *     LOWER BAND EDGE          0.00000         2.75000
0015          *     UPPER BAND EDGE          2.50000         5.00000
0016          *     NOMINAL GAIN             1.00000         0.00000
0017          *     NOMINAL RIPPLE           0.06000         0.06000
0018          *     MAXIMUM RIPPLE           0.05617         0.05514
0019          *     RIPPLE IN DB             0.47469       -25.17089
0020          *
0021          *                       FILTER STRUCTURE
0022          *
0023          *
0024          *                                  b
0025          *                                  0
0026          *
0027          *          o--->---o----->----o----->----o--->---o
0028          *          x(n)    |          |  -1      |      y(n)
0029          *                  ^     a    v z    b   ^
0030          *                  |     1    |      1   |
0031          *                  o----<----o---->----o
0032          *                  |          |  -1      |
0033          *                  ^     a    v z    b   ^
0034          *                  |     2    |      2   |
0035          *                  o----<----o---->----o
0036          *                  |          |  -1      |
0037          *                  ^     a    v z    b   ^
0038          *                  |     3    |      3   |
0039          *                  o----<----o---->----o
0040          *                  |          |  -1      |
0041          *                  ^     a    v z    b   ^
0042          *                  |     4    |      4   |
0043          *                  o----<----o---->----o
0044          *
0045          *
0046          *
0047          ************************************************************
0048          *
0049          *   CYCLES | EXECUTION TIME | PROGRAM MEMORY | DATA MEMORY
0050          *          | (MICROSECONDS) |     (WORDS)    |   (WORDS)
0051          *   -------+----------------+----------------+------------
0052          *          |                |                |
0053          *     24   |       4.8      |       24       |     16
0054          *          |                |                |
0055          *   ------------------------------------------------------
0056          *
0057          *   (EXCLUDING I/O AND INITIALIZATION)
```



```
0058          *
0059          ************************************************************
0060          *
0061                      IDT 'IIR4DIR'
0062    0000  DN      EQU 0
0063    0001  DNM1    EQU 1
0064    0002  DNM2    EQU 2
0065    0003  DNM3    EQU 3
0066    0004  DNM4    EQU 4
0067          *
0068    0005  A1      EQU 5
0069    0006  A2      EQU 6
0070    0007  A3      EQU 7
0071    0008  A4      EQU 8
0072          *
0073    0009  B0      EQU 9
0074    000A  B1      EQU 10
0075    000B  B2      EQU 11
0076    000C  B3      EQU 12
0077    000D  B4      EQU 13
0078          *
0079    000E  MODE    EQU 14
0080    000F  CLOCK   EQU 15
0081    0010  YN      EQU 16
0082    0011  XN      EQU 17
0083    0012  ONE     EQU 18
0084          *
0085 0000             AORG 0
0086          *
0087 0000 F900        B START
     0001 000D
0088          *
0089          * COEFFICIENTS ARE INITIALLY *
0090          * STORED IN PROGRAM MEMORY   *
0091          *
0092 0002 3845  CA1   DATA    >3845    *  0.4396070 *
0093          *
0094          *                                * A2 = -1.172416.  THE -1.0 TERM *
0095 0003 E9EE  CA2   DATA    >E9EE    * IS IMPLEMENTED WITH A SUB AND  *
0096          *                        * A2 CONTAINS -0.172416 = >E9EE. *
0097          *
0098 0004 3167  CA3   DATA    >3167    *  0.3859772 *
0099 0005 DDC1  CA4   DATA    >DDC1    * -0.2675277 *
0100          *
0101 0006 17FA  CB0   DATA    >17FA    *  0.1873279 *
0102 0007 2B02  CB1   DATA    >2B02    *  0.3360168 *
0103 0008 3D1F  CB2   DATA    >3D1F    *  0.4775291 *
0104 0009 2AFF  CB3   DATA    >2AFF    *  0.3359135 *
0105 000A 17F3  CB4   DATA    >17F3    *  0.1871291 *
0106          *
0107 000B 000A  MD    DATA    >000A
0108 000C 01F3  SMP   DATA    499      * SAMPLING RATE OF 10 KHZ *
0109          *
0110 000D 6E00  START LDPK 0
0111          *
0112 000E 7E01        LACK 1
0113 000F 5012        SACL ONE         * CONTENT OF ONE IS 1 *
```

```
0114                *
0115 0010 700F              LARK AR0,CLOCK  * THIS SECTION OF CODE LOADS  *
0116 0011 710A              LARK AR1,10     * THE FILTER COEFFICIENTS AND *
0117 0012 7E0C              LACK SMP        * OTHER VALUES FROM PROGRAM   *
0118 0013 6880  LOAD        LARP AR0        * MEMORY TO DATA MEMORY       *
0119 0014 6791              TBLR *-,AR1
0120 0015 1012              SUB ONE
0121 0016 F400              BANZ LOAD
     0017 0013
0122                *
0123 0018 7F89              ZAC             * THIS SECTION SETS THE *
0124 0019 5000              SACL DN         * INITIAL STATE OF THE  *
0125 001A 5001              SACL DNM1       * FILTER TO ZERO        *
0126 001B 5002              SACL DNM2
0127 001C 5003              SACL DNM3
0128 001D 5004              SACL DNM4
0129                *
0130 001E 480E              OUT MODE,PA0    * INITIALIZATION OF ANALOG *
0131 001F 490F              OUT CLOCK,PA1   * INTERFACE BOARD          *
0132                * *
0133 0020 F600  WAIT        BIOZ NXTPT      * BIO PIN GOES LOW WHEN A *
     0021 0024
0134 0022 F900              B WAIT          * NEW SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE *
     0023 0020
0135                *
0136 0024 4211  NXTPT       IN XN,PA2       * BRING IN THE NEW SAMPLE XN *
0137                *
0138                *                       * IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEM POLES *
0139 0025 2F11              LAC XN,15
0140                *
0141 0026 6A01              LT DNM1
0142 0027 6D05              MPY A1          * d(n-1) * a  *
0143                *                                   1
0144 0028 6C02              LTA DNM2        * THIS SECTION IS EQUIVALENT TO *
0145 0029 6D06              MPY A2          * -1.172416 * DNM2.  THE -1.0   *
0146 002A 1F02              SUB DNM2,15     * TERM IS IMPLEMENTED WITH THE  *
0147                *                       * SUB DNM2,15 AND A2 CONTAINS   *
0148                *                       * -0.172416 = >E9EE.            *
0149                *
0150 002B 6C03              LTA DNM3
0151 002C 6D07              MPY A3
0152                *
0153 002D 6C04              LTA DNM4
0154 002E 6D08              MPY A4
0155                *
0156 002F 7F8F              APAC
0157                *
0158 0030 5900              SACH DN,1
0159                *
0160 0031 7F89              ZAC
0161                *
0162 0032 6D0D              MPY B4          * IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEM ZEROES *
0163                *
0164 0033 6B03              LTD DNM3
0165 0034 6D0C              MPY B3          * d(n-3) * b  *
0166                *                                   3
0167 0035 6B02              LTD DNM2
```



```
0168 0036 6D0B              MPY B2
0169                *
0170 0037 6B01              LTD DNM1
0171 0038 6D0A              MPY B1
0172                *
0173 0039 6B00              LTD DN
0174 003A 6D09              MPY B0
0175                *
0176 003B 7F8F              APAC
0177                *
0178 003C 5910              SACH YN,1       * FINISHED FILTER *
0179                *
0180 003D 4A10              OUT YN,PA2      * OUTPUT THE FILTER RESPONSE y(n) *
0181                *
0182 003E F900              B WAIT          * GO GET THE NEXT POINT *
     003F 0020
0183                *
0184                        END
NO ERRORS, NO WARNINGS
```

```
0001          ************************************************************
0002          *
0003          *                        FOURTH-ORDER IIR
0004          *                    ELLIPTIC LOWPASS FILTER
0005          *
0006          *                      CASCADE STRUCTURE WITH
0007          *              SECOND-ORDER DIRECT-FORM II SUBSECTIONS
0008          *
0009          *                      FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
0010          *
0011          *      SAMPLING FREQUENCY = 10 KHZ
0012          *
0013          *                                BAND 1          BAND 2
0014          *
0015          *      LOWER BAND EDGE          0.00000         2.75000
0016          *      UPPER BAND EDGE          2.50000         5.00000
0017          *      NOMINAL GAIN             1.00000         0.00000
0018          *      NOMINAL RIPPLE           0.06000         0.06000
0019          *      MAXIMUM RIPPLE           0.05617         0.05514
0020          *      RIPPLE IN DB             0.47469       -25.17089
0021          *
0022          *
0023          *                        FILTER STRUCTURE
0024          *
0025          *
0026          *                    b      y (n)          b
0027          *                     01     1              02
0028          * o--->--o--->---o--->---o--->---o--->---o--->---o--->---o
0029          *  x(n) |       |  -1   |       |       |  -1   |     y(n)
0030          *       ^   a   v z   b ^       ^   a   v z   b ^
0031          *       |   11  |     11|       |   12  |     12|
0032          *       o---<---o--->---o       o---<---o--->---o
0033          *       |       |  -1   |       |       |  -1   |
0034          *       ^   a   v z   b ^       ^   a   v z   b ^
0035          *       |   21  |     21|       |   22  |     22|
0036          *       o---<---o--->---o       o---<---o--->---o
0037          *
0038          *
0039          ************************************************************
0040          *
0041          *  CYCLES | EXECUTION TIME | PROGRAM MEMORY | DATA MEMORY
0042          *         | (MICROSECONDS) |    (WORDS)     |   (WORDS)
0043          *  -------|----------------|----------------|-------------
0044          *         |                |                |
0045          *    27   |       5.4      |       27       |      18
0046          *         |                |                |
0047          *  ------------------------------------------------------
0048          *
0049          *  (EXCLUDING I/O AND INITIALIZATION)
0050          *
0051          ************************************************************
0052          *
0053                IDT 'IIR4CAS'
0054    0000  D2N     EQU 0
0055    0001  D2NM1   EQU 1
0056    0002  D2NM2   EQU 2
0057          *
```



```
0058    0003  D1N     EQU 3
0059    0004  D1NM1   EQU 4
0060    0005  D1NM2   EQU 5
0061          *
0062    0006  B01     EQU 6
0063    0007  B11     EQU 7
0064    0008  B21     EQU 8
0065          *
0066    0009  A11     EQU 9
0067    000A  A21     EQU 10
0068          *
0069    000B  B02     EQU 11
0070    000C  B12     EQU 12
0071    000D  B22     EQU 13
0072          *
0073    000E  A12     EQU 14
0074    000F  A22     EQU 15
0075          *
0076    0010  MODE    EQU 16
0077    0011  CLOCK   EQU 17
0078    0012  YN      EQU 18
0079    0013  XN      EQU 19
0080    0014  ONE     EQU 20
0081          *
0082 0000             AORG 0
0083          *
0084 0000 F900        B START
     0001 000E
0085          *
0086                  * COEFFICIENTS ARE INITIALLY *
0087                  * STORED IN PROGRAM MEMORY   *
0088                  *
0089 0002 1F05  CB01  DATA    >1F05   *  0.242342 *
0090 0003 2B75  CB11  DATA    >2B75   *  0.339521 *
0091 0004 1EFD  CB21  DATA    >1EFD   *  0.242117 *
0092          *
0093 0005 394D  CA11  DATA    >394D   *  0.447687 *
0094 0006 D889  CA21  DATA    >D889   * -0.308310 *
0095          *
0096 0007 62F1  CB02  DATA    >62F1   *  0.772990 *
0097 0008 26DB  CB12  DATA    >26DB   *  0.303581 *
0098 0009 62ED  CB22  DATA    >62ED   *  0.772887 *
0099          *
0100 000A FEF7  CA12  DATA    >FEF7   * -0.008080 *
0101 000B 90EE  CA22  DATA    >90EE   * -0.867723 *
0102          *
0103 000C 000A  MD    DATA    >000A
0104 000D 01F3  SMP   DATA    499     * SAMPLING RATE OF 10 KHZ *
0105          *
0106 000E 6E00  START LDPK 0
0107          *
0108 000F 7E01        LACK 1
0109 0010 5014        SACL ONE        * CONTENT OF ONE IS 1 *
0110          *
0111 0011 7011        LARK AR0,CLOCK  * THIS SECTION OF CODE LOADS  *
0112 0012 710B        LARK AR1,11     * THE FILTER COEFFICIENTS AND *
0113 0013 7E0D        LACK SMP        * OTHER VALUES FROM PROGRAM   *
```

```
0114 0014 6880  LOAD   LARP AR0          * MEMORY TO DATA MEMORY       *
0115 0015 6791         TBLR *-,AR1
0116 0016 1014         SUB ONE
0117 0017 F400         BANZ LOAD
     0018 0014
0118           *
0119 0019 7F89         ZAC               * THIS SECTION SETS THE *
0120 001A 5000         SACL D2N          * INITIAL STATE OF THE  *
0121 001B 5001         SACL D2NM1        * FILTER TO ZERO        *
0122 001C 5002         SACL D2NM2
0123 001D 5003         SACL D1N
0124 001E 5004         SACL D1NM1
0125 001F 5005         SACL D1NM2
0126           *
0127 0020 4810         OUT MODE,PA0      * INITIALIZATION OF ANALOG *
0128 0021 4911         OUT CLOCK,PA1     * INTERFACE BOARD         *
0129           *
0130 0022 F600  WAIT   BIOZ NXTPT        * BIO PIN GOES LOW WHEN A *
     0023 0026
0131 0024 F900         B WAIT            * NEW SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE *
     0025 0022
0132           *
0133 0026 4213  NXTPT  IN XN,PA2         * BRING IN THE NEW SAMPLE XN *
0134           *
0135 0027 2F13         LAC XN,15         * START FIRST CASCADE SECTION *
0136           *
0137 0028 6A04         LT D1NM1
0138 0029 6D09         MPY A11           * d (n-1) * a    *
0139           *                             1         11
0140 002A 6C05         LTA D1NM2
0141 002B 6D0A         MPY A21
0142           *
0143 002C 7F8F         APAC
0144           *
0145 002D 5903         SACH D1N,1
0146           *
0147 002E 7F89         ZAC
0148           *
0149 002F 6D08         MPY B21
0150           *
0151 0030 6B04         LTD D1NM1
0152 0031 6D07         MPY B11
0153           *
0154 0032 6B03         LTD D1N
0155 0033 6D06         MPY B01           * FINISHED FIRST CASCADE SECTION *
0156           *
0157           *                         * START SECOND CASCADE SECTION *
0158           *
0159 0034 6C01         LTA D2NM1
0160 0035 6D0E         MPY A12           * d (n-1) * a    *
0161           *                             2         12
0162 0036 6C02         LTA D2NM2
0163 0037 6D0F         MPY A22
0164           *
0165 0038 7F8F         APAC
0166           *
0167 0039 5900         SACH D2N,1
```



```
0168           *
0169 003A 7F89         ZAC
0170           *
0171 003B 6D0D         MPY B22
0172           *
0173 003C 6B01         LTD D2NM1
0174 003D 6D0C         MPY B12
0175           *
0176 003E 6B00         LTD D2N
0177 003F 6D0B         MPY B02
0178           *
0179 0040 7F8F         APAC
0180           *
0181 0041 5912         SACH YN,1         * FINISHED SECOND CASCADE SECTION *
0182           *                         * AND FILTER                      *
0183           *
0184 0042 4A12         OUT YN,PA2        * OUTPUT THE FILTER RESPONSE y(n) *
0185           *
0186 0043 F900         B WAIT            * GO GET THE NEXT POINT *
     0044 0022
0187           *
0188                   END
NO ERRORS, NO WARNINGS
```

```
0001          ************************************************************
0002          *
0003          *                      FOURTH-ORDER IIR
0004          *                  ELLIPTIC LOWPASS FILTER
0005          *
0006          *                     PARALLEL STRUCTURE
0007          *
0008          *                    FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
0009          *
0010          *     SAMPLING FREQUENCY = 10 KHZ
0011          *
0012          *                              BAND 1          BAND 2
0013          *
0014          *     LOWER BAND EDGE          0.00000         2.75000
0015          *     UPPER BAND EDGE          2.50000         5.00000
0016          *     NOMINAL GAIN             1.00000         0.00000
0017          *     NOMINAL RIPPLE           0.06000         0.06000
0018          *     MAXIMUM RIPPLE           0.05617         0.05514
0019          *     RIPPLE IN DB             0.47469       -25.17089
0020          *
0021          *
0022          *                     FILTER STRUCTURE
0023          *
0024          *                          C
0025          *          +----------------->-----------------+
0026          *          |                                   |
0027          *          ^                          g     p (n) v
0028          *          |                           01    1   |
0029          *  o--->---o--->---o---->----o---->----o--->---o--->---o
0030          *  x(n)    |       |          | -1     |       |     y(n)
0031          *          |       ^    a     v z   g   ^       |
0032          *          |       |     11   |       11  |       |
0033          *          |       o----<----o---->----o           |
0034          *          |       |          | -1                |
0035          *          |       ^    a     v z                 |
0036          *          v       |     21   |                   ^
0037          *          |       o----<----o                   |
0038          *          |                                     |
0039          *          |                                     |
0040          *          |                          g     p (n) |
0041          *          |                           02    2   |
0042          *          +--->---o---->----o---->----o--->---+
0043          *                  |          | -1     |
0044          *                  ^    a     v z   g   ^
0045          *                  |     12   |       12  |
0046          *                  o----<----o---->----o
0047          *                  |          | -1
0048          *                  ^    a     v z
0049          *                  |     22   |
0050          *                  o----<----o
0051          *
0052          *
0053          ************************************************************
0054          *
0055          *   CYCLES | EXECUTION TIME | PROGRAM MEMORY | DATA MEMORY
0056          *          | (MICROSECONDS) |     (WORDS)    |   (WORDS)
0057          *   -------+----------------+----------------+------------
```



```
0058          *          |                |                |
0059          *     28   |      5.6       |       28       |     18
0060          *          |                |                |
0061          *   ------------------------------------------------------
0062          *
0063          *   (EXCLUDING I/O AND INITIALIZATION)
0064          *
0065          ************************************************************
0066          *
0067          *
0068                       IDT 'IIR4PAR'
0069     0000  D2N    EQU 0
0070     0001  D2NM1  EQU 1
0071     0002  D2NM2  EQU 2
0072     0003  D1N    EQU 3
0073     0004  D1NM1  EQU 4
0074     0005  D1NM2  EQU 5
0075           *
0076     0006  G01    EQU 6
0077     0007  G11    EQU 7
0078           *
0079     0008  A11    EQU 8
0080     0009  A21    EQU 9
0081           *
0082     000A  G02    EQU 10
0083     000B  G12    EQU 11
0084           *
0085     000C  A12    EQU 12
0086     000D  A22    EQU 13
0087           *
0088     000E  C      EQU 14
0089           *
0090     000F  MODE   EQU 15
0091     0010  CLOCK  EQU 16
0092     0011  YN     EQU 17
0093     0012  XN     EQU 18
0094     0013  ONE    EQU 19
0095     0014  P1     EQU 20
0096           *
0097 0000             AORG 0
0098           *
0099 0000 F900        B START
         0001 000D
0100           *
0101           * COEFFICIENTS ARE INITIALLY *
0102           * STORED IN PROGRAM MEMORY   *
0103           *
0104           *
0105 0002 C750  CG01  DATA >C750      * -0.4428446 *
0106 0003 5F2C  CG11  DATA >5F2C      *  0.7435591 *
0107           *
0108 0004 394D  CA11  DATA >394D      *  0.447687 *
0109 0005 D889  CA21  DATA >D889      *  0.308310 *
0110           *
0111 0006 F721  CG02  DATA >F721      * -0.0693031 *
0112 0007 EFAE  CG12  DATA >EFAE      * -0.1274959 *
0113           *
```

```
0114 0008 FEF7  CA12   DATA >FEF7       * -0.008080 *
0115 0009 90EE  CA22   DATA >90EE       * -0.867723 *
0116                   *
0117 000A 5988  CC     DATA >5988       *  0.699476 *
0118                   *
0119 000B 000A  MD     DATA    >000A
0120 000C 01F3  SMP    DATA    >01F3    * SAMPLING RATE OF 10 KHZ *
0121                   *
0122 000D 6E00  START  LDPK 0
0123                   *
0124 000E 7E01         LACK 1
0125 000F 5013         SACL ONE         * CONTENT OF ONE IS 1 *
0126                   *
0127 0010 7010         LARK AR0,CLOCK   * THIS SECTION OF CODE LOADS  *
0128 0011 710A         LARK AR1,10      * THE FILTER COEFFICIENTS AND *
0129 0012 7E0C         LACK SMP         * OTHER VALUES FROM PROGRAM   *
0130 0013 6880  LOAD   LARP AR0         * MEMORY TO DATA MEMORY       *
0131 0014 6791         TBLR *-,AR1
0132 0015 1013         SUB ONE
0133 0016 F400         BANZ LOAD
     0017 0013
0134                   *
0135 0018 7F89         ZAC              * THIS SECTION SETS THE *
0136 0019 5000         SACL D2N         * INITIAL STATE OF THE  *
0137 001A 5001         SACL D2NM1       * FILTER TO ZERO        *
0138 001B 5002         SACL D2NM2
0139 001C 5003         SACL D1N
0140 001D 5004         SACL D1NM1
0141 001E 5005         SACL D1NM2
0142                   *
0143 001F 480F         OUT MODE,PA0     * INITIALIZATION OF ANALOG *
0144 0020 4910         OUT CLOCK,PA1    * INTERFACE BOARD          *
0145                   *
0146 0021 F600  WAIT   BIOZ NXTPT       * BIO PIN GOES LOW WHEN A *
     0022 0025
0147 0023 F900         B WAIT           * NEW SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE *
     0024 0021
0148                   *
0149 0025 4212  NXTPT  IN XN,PA2        * BRING IN THE NEW SAMPLE XN *
0150                   *
0151 0026 2F12         LAC XN,15        * START FIRST PARALLEL SECTION *
0152                   *
0153 0027 6A05         LT D1NM2
0154 0028 6D09         MPY A21          * d (n-2) * a    *
0155                   *                  1         21
0156 0029 6B04         LTD D1NM1
0157 002A 6D08         MPY A11
0158                   *
0159 002B 7F8F         APAC
0160                   *
0161 002C 5903         SACH D1N,1
0162                   *
0163 002D 7F89         ZAC
0164                   *
0165 002E 6D07         MPY G11
0166                   *
0167 002F 6B03         LTD D1N
```



```
0168 0030 6D06         MPY G01
0169                   *
0170 0031 7F8F         APAC
0171                   *
0172 0032 5914         SACH P1,1        * FINISHED FIRST PARALLEL SECTION *
0173                   *
0174 0033 2F12         LAC XN,15        * START SECOND PARALLEL SECTION *
0175                   *
0176 0034 6A02         LT D2NM2
0177 0035 6D0D         MPY A22          * d (n-2) * a    *
0178                   *                  2         22
0179 0036 6B01         LTD D2NM1
0180 0037 6D0C         MPY A12
0181                   *
0182 0038 7F8F         APAC
0183                   *
0184 0039 5900         SACH D2N,1
0185                   *
0186 003A 2F14         LAC P1,15
0187                   *
0188 003B 6D0B         MPY G12
0189                   *
0190 003C 6B00         LTD D2N
0191 003D 6D0A         MPY G02
0192                   *
0193 003E 6C0E         LTA C
0194 003F 6D12         MPY XN
0195                   *
0196 0040 7F8F         APAC
0197                   *
0198 0041 5911         SACH YN,1        * FINISHED SECOND PARALLEL SECTION *
0199                   *                * AND FINISHED FILTER              *
0200                   *
0201 0042 4A11         OUT YN,PA2       * OUTPUT THE FILTER RESPONSE y(n) *
0202                   *
0203 0043 F900         B WAIT           * GO GET THE NEXT POINT *
     0044 0021
0204                   *
0205                   END
NO ERRORS, NO WARNINGS
```