MATLAB Project

Goals

The goals of this project is to learn how to design and apply a digital filter to remove unwanted content from a signal.

Filter Configurations

All the filter design functions in the Signal Processing Toolbox operate with normalized frequencies. The normalized frequency is always in the interval 0 < f < 1. To convert the normalized frequency back to Hertz, multiply by half the sample frequency (Fs/2). To convert normalized frequency to angular frequency, multiply by π /sample.

Procedures

- (1) Load the audio file *craudio* (sample frequency Fs=8192 Hz), playback the audio and plot the power spectrum of the signal (figure1).
- (2) To suppress the noise in the audio signal, design a IIR Butterworth low-pass filter with no more than 3 dB of ripple in the passband, and at least 60 dB of attenuation in the stopband. The transition band has a bandwidth of 2 kHz.
 - (a) Specify the cutoff frequency and find the filter order.
 - (b) Determine the system function H(z) of the filter. Print the coefficients **b** and **a**.
 - (c) Plot the magnitude response of the filter (figure 2).
 - (d) Draw the filter structures (Direct Form II).
- (3) Filter the *craudio* using the filter designed in step (2), playback the filtered audio and plot the power spectrum (figure3). Has the noise been suppressed by the filter?
- (4) Plot the waveforms of *craudio* and the filtered signal in the same window (using *subplot*) for comparison. (figure 4).