DIGITALES ARCHIV

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Petrosian, Ruslan; Chukhov, Vladyslav; Petrosian, Arsen

Article

Development of a method for synthesis the FIR filters with a cascade structure based on genetic algorithm

Technology audit and production reserves

Provided in Cooperation with: ZBW OAS

Reference: Petrosian, Ruslan/Chukhov, Vladyslav et. al. (2021). Development of a method for synthesis the FIR filters with a cascade structure based on genetic algorithm. In: Technology audit and production reserves 4 (2/60), S. 6 - 11. http://journals.uran.ua/tarp/article/download/237271/236844/546247. doi:10.15587/2706-5448.2021.237271.

This Version is available at: http://hdl.handle.net/11159/7154

Kontakt/Contact ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics Düsternbrooker Weg 120 24105 Kiel (Germany) E-Mail: *rights[at]zbw.eu* https://www.zbw.eu/

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieses Dokument darf zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen. Sofern für das Dokument eine Open-Content-Lizenz verwendet wurde, so gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte. Alle auf diesem Vorblatt angegebenen Informationen einschließlich der Rechteinformationen (z.B. Nennung einer Creative Commons Lizenz) wurden automatisch generiert und müssen durch Nutzer:innen vor einer Nachnutzung sorgfältig überprüft werden. Die Lizenzangaben stammen aus Publikationsmetadaten und können Fehler oder Ungenauigkeiten enthalten.



κ'ΗШ

https://savearchive.zbw.eu/termsofuse

Terms of use:

This document may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes. You are not to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public. If the document is made available under a Creative Commons Licence you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the licence. All information provided on this publication cover sheet, including copyright details (e.g. indication of a Creative Commons license), was automatically generated and must be carefully reviewed by users prior to reuse. The license information is derived from publication metadata and may contain errors or inaccuracies.



Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

UDC 004.02 DOI: 10.15587/2706-5448.2021.237271 Article type «Original research»

Ruslan Petrosian, Vladyslav Chukhov, Arsen Petrosian

DEVELOPMENT OF A METHOD FOR SYNTHESIS THE FIR FILTERS WITH A CASCADE STRUCTURE BASED ON GENETIC ALGORITHM

The object of research is the process of digital signal processing. The subject of research is methods of synthesis of digital filters with a finite impulse response based on a genetic algorithm. Digital filtering is one of the tasks of digital signal processing. FIR filters are always stable and provide a constant group delay. There are various methods for synthesizing digital filters, but they are all aimed at synthesizing filters with a direct structure.

One of the most problematic areas of a digital filter with a direct structure in digital processing is the high sensitivity of the filter characteristics to inaccuracies in setting the filter coefficients. Genetic algorithm-based filter synthesis methods use an ideal filter as the approximated filter. This approach has a number of disadvantages: it complicates the search for an optimal solution; computation time increases.

The study used random search method, which is the basis of genetic algorithm (used for solving optimization problems); theory of digital filtering in filter analysis; numerical methods for modeling in a Python program.

Prepared synthesis method FIR filter with the cascade structure, which is less sensitive to the effect of finite bit width. Computation time was reduced. This is due to the fact that the proposed method searches for the most suitable filter coefficients based on a genetic algorithm and has a number of features, in particular, it is proposed to use a piecewise-linear function as an approximated amplitude-frequency response.

This makes it possible to reduce the number of populations of the genetic algorithm when searching for a solution. The synthesis of an FIR filter with a cascade structure based on a genetic algorithm showed that for a 24-order filter it took about 30-40 generations to get the filter parameters close to the optimal values. In comparison with classical methods of filter synthesis, the following advantages are provided: calculations of the coefficients of a filter with a cascade structure directly, the possibility of optimizing coefficients with limited bit depth.

Keywords: genetic algorithm, FIR filter, cascade structure of digital filter, standard deviation, piecewiselinear function.

Received date: 24.03.2021 Accepted date: 12.05.2021 Published date: 31.07.2021 © The Author(s) 2021 This is an open access article under the Creative Commons CC BY license

How to cite

Petrosian, R., Chukhov, V., Petrosian, A. (2021). Development of a method for synthesis the FIR filters with a cascade structure based on genetic algorithm. Technology Audit and Production Reserves, 4 (2 (60)), 6–11. doi: http://doi.org/10.15587/2706-5448.2021.237271

1. Introduction

Digital signal processing (DSP) is directed at solving the problems of receiving, processing and transmitting information in real time. Its application allows to obtain results that were unattainable when using analog methods of information processing. DSP methods are of great interest to scientists and engineers working in various fields of science and technology: communication systems, image processing, process control systems, medical diagnostic equipment, acoustics, measuring technology and instrumentation [1].

DSP is used in the fields, where it is necessary to perform such tasks as filtering, compressing, recovering, controlling, measurement of signal parameters: audio, video processing, or any signal coming from any source.

Filtering is the most common digital processing task. Its implementation is based on using digital filters: filters with a finite impulse response (FIR filters), filters with infinite impulse response (IIR filters). In many applications with digital signal processing, the use of FIR filters is preferable because it has the following advantages:

- filter group delay constant;
- FIR filters are always stable.

Algorithms based on intelligent data processing algorithms are now widely used. One of such algorithms is genetic [2, 3].

A genetic algorithm is a heuristic method, which is a variation of evolutionary algorithms. It solves optimization problems using natural evolution methods similar to natural selection in real world.

Digital filter design consists of the following steps [4]:

- 1. Determining filter requirements;
- 2. Calculation of the digital filter coefficient;

3. Representation of a digital filter by a suitable computational structure (algorithm); 4. Analysis of the effect of the final bit depth on the filter operation;

5. Implementation of the digital filter at the software and/or hardware level.

At the first stage of filter design, need to set: sampling rate; technical requirements for amplitude-frequency response (AFR), phase-frequency response or impulse response; choose the type of filter (FIR filter, IIR filter); hardware platform requirements (bit depth, processor/microcontroller clock speed, memory size, etc.), etc.

At the second stage, the synthesis method is selected and the filter coefficients are calculated. The obtained coefficients are intended for the implementation of a digital filter using a direct structure. However, such a structure has a number of disadvantages and may not meet the technical requirements; therefore, proceed to the third stage – the choice of the filter structure.

Implementing a digital filter using a direct structure leads to a number of problems, especially when the filter order is large. They are due to the high sensitivity of the filter characteristics to inaccuracies in setting the digital filter coefficients. Factor setting errors can lead to unwanted frequency response deviations and cause filter instability (IIR filter only). Therefore, for the implementation of digital filters, as a rule, other structures are used [4, 5], and in particular a cascade structure based on the use of elementary links of the first and second orders.

However, calculating the coefficients of a cascade filter from the coefficients of a straight filter introduces additional error. This problem can be eliminated if the coefficients of the filter with a cascading structure are calculated directly for a given structure. The use of a genetic algorithm makes it possible to solve this problem.

At the fourth stage, it is necessary to take into account the effect of the limited bit depth of the chosen platform on the filter characteristics. Due to the fact that the characteristics of the filter with a cascade structure are less sensitive to deviations of the filter coefficients than with a direct structure, it means that their bitness may be less and, therefore, the requirements for the hardware platform will be lower.

To minimize the effect of finite bit depth, mathematical methods of operations research are used [6]. However, the genetic algorithm will allow not only to calculate the coefficients of the digital filter, but also to optimize the filter coefficients taking into account the effect of quantization. Considering the above, the synthesis of FIR filters with a cascade structure based on a genetic algorithm is an actual task.

2. The object of research and its technological audit

The object of research is the process of digital signal processing, the subject of research is methods of synthesis of digital filters with a finite impulse response based on a genetic algorithm.

Digital processing in general is performed in accordance with the structural diagram (Fig. 1):



Digital filtering is the most common digital processing task. FIR filter belongs to the class of linear discrete systems. The relationship between input x(n) and output y(n) digital signals is determined by the following difference equation (1) [5]:

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} b_i \cdot x(n-i),$$
(1)

where y(n), x(n) – output and input digital signals, respectively; b_i – FIR filter coefficients; N – number of filter coefficients.

In accordance with the difference equation (1), the direct form of the FIR filter is implemented, shown in Fig. 2.



Fig. 2. FIR filter with a direct form

Another form of FIR filter is cascading, which is given by the following expression (2):

$$y(n) = \prod_{k=0}^{K-1} (b_{0k} \cdot v_k(n) + b_{1k} \cdot v_k(n-1) + b_{2k} \cdot v_k(n-2)), \qquad (2)$$

where

$$v_{k+1}(n) = b_{0k} \cdot v_k(n) + b_{1k} \cdot v_k(n-1) + b_{2k} \cdot v_k(n-2),$$

$$v_0(n) = x(n), \quad v_0(n-1) = x(n-1), \quad v_0(n-2) = x(n-2),$$

K – number of stages.

In accordance with equation (2), the cascade form of the FIR filter is implemented, shown in Fig. 3.



Fig. 3. FIR filter cascade form

Each cascade is represented mainly in the form of secondorder filters in accordance with Fig. 4 (one of the cascades can be of the first order if the filter order is even).



Fig. 4. Second order cascade structure

A digital filter with a direct structure is simple to implement, but it has a high sensitivity of the filter characteristics to inaccuracies in setting the filter coefficients. Calculating the coefficients of a cascaded filter based on the coefficients of a direct filter also has its drawbacks.

3. The aim and objectives of research

The aim of research is to analyze methods for the synthesis of digital filters with a finite impulse response, to develop a method for the synthesis of FIR filters with a cascade implementation structure based on a genetic algorithm.

This will make it possible to improve the accuracy of the digital filter with a cascade structure.

To achieve the aim, the following objectives have been set: 1. Explore the existing methods for the synthesis of digital filters with a finite impulse response.

2. Develop a method for the synthesis of FIR filters with a cascade implementation structure based on a genetic algorithm.

3. Carry out the synthesis of an FIR filter with a cascade implementation structure.

4. Research of existing solutions of the problem

In the scientific researches, digital filters and methods for their design have been deeply analyzed [4, 5]. Among the most widely used classical methods for calculating FIR filters are window method, frequency sampling method, least squares method, best uniform approximation method. The first two are not optimization methods, but are simple to use. The third method requires the use of numerical methods, and, therefore, the calculation accuracy will depend on the accuracy of those methods. The fourth method allows obtaining the best results, but, as a rule, it is impossible to determine analytically the function of the best uniform approximation. One of the most effective iterative methods for determining the best uniform approximation is the Remez exchange algorithm (modified Remez algorithm).

The use of modern heuristic algorithms for data processing [3] makes possible to get some advantages: to increase the efficiency of searching an optimal solution; perform multi-criteria optimization.

In [7, 8], the FIR filter synthesis using a genetic algorithm is considered. The work presents a diagram (Fig. 5), which explains the principle of calculating the coefficients.



Fig. 5. Diagram for estimating FIR filter coefficients using a genetic algorithm

When designing a digital filter, two main synthesis methods can be distinguished: synthesis of digital filters in the frequency domain; synthesis of digital filters in the time domain.

In accordance with Fig. 5 to optimize the coefficients of the FIR filter the following objective function (3) is proposed in [7, 8]:

$$MSE = \sum_{n=0}^{T} (y(n) - \hat{y}(n))^{2}, \qquad (3)$$

where y(n), $\hat{y}(n)$ – output digital signals of the approximated and approximating filters respectively; T – the number of signal samples.

The nature of the input signal x(n) is not clear from the work, so it is not clear in which domain the filter is synthesized: frequency or time? It can be easily shown that if the input signal x(n) is harmonic, then the optimization of the synthesized filter will occur in the frequency domain and only at one point of the amplitude-frequency response (AFR).

In works [7–9], an ideal filter is used as an approximated filter (Fig. 6), which has a piecewise-constant AFR (equal to a constant value in the passband and zero in the stopband). The ideal filter is unrealizable, therefore the real (approximating) filter deviates from the ideal filter. In addition, a real filter has a transition band in addition to the pass and attenuation bands. In the transition band, the greatest deviation of the ideal and real filters is observed, which causes additional difficulties in filter design.

In [7, 8], the filter design is performed in accordance with the objective function (3) and, therefore, does not take into account the indicated problem.



Fig. 6. AFR of the approximated and approximating low-pass filters

In [9], this problem is solved by using two objective functions to minimize the deviation: MSE (mean square error) in the passband and stopband; MAE (mean absolute error) in the transition band. Although this approach eliminates the problem, it complicates the implementation of the method.

It follows from the above analysis that the works devoted to the synthesis of FIR filters are focused on the implementation of filters with a direct structure. If it is necessary to implement filters with a cascade structure, it is proposed to recalculate the coefficients. Therefore, it is necessary to find a solution that would allow directly calculating the coefficients of the FIR filter with a cascade structure.

5. Methods of research

The following scientific methods were used in the study: – random search method, which is the basis of genetic algorithm (used for solving optimization problems);

- theory of digital filtering in filter analysis;

 numerical methods for modeling in a Python program. Methods of mathematical analysis, the theory of linear discrete systems, the theory of digital filtering, operational calculus, numerical methods, mathematical methods of operations research, elements of the theory of computational algorithms and programming were used for the development.

6. Research results

Let's perform the synthesis of the FIR filter in the frequency domain, so it is necessary to set the requirements for the AFR of the filter. As an approximated filter, not an ideal filter will be used, but a filter with the appearance shown in Fig. 7.



As an approximating filter, a filter will be used, the AFR of which is given by expression (4).

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n},$$
(4)

where h(n) – the final impulse response of the FIR filter; ω – the angular frequency.

However, as already mentioned, linear phase FIR filters are widely used. This requires the impulse response to be symmetric or antisymmetric [5]. In this case, four types of FIR filters are possible (Table 1).

	,		
Filter type	Impulse response	Number of im- pulse response coefficients	Amplitude-frequency response
Ι	sym- metrical	odd	$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{(N-1)/2} a(n) \cdot \cos(\omega n)$
п	sym- metrical	even	$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{N/2} b(n) \cdot \cos(\omega(n-1/2))$
Ш	antisym- metric	odd	$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{(N-1)/2} c(n) \cdot \sin(\omega n)$
IV	antisym- metric	even	$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{N/2} d(n) \cdot \sin(\omega(n-1/2))$

Linear phase filter types

Table 1

To optimize filter coefficients, an objective function (fitness function) is required. As an objective function, let's use the standard deviation between the approximated and approximating AFR of the FIR filter (5).

$$e = \sqrt{\int_{0}^{\pi} W(\omega) (H(\omega) - \hat{H}(\omega))^{2} d\omega} \to \min,$$
(5)

where $W(\omega)$ – the weight function.

When solving a problem with a genetic algorithm, it is necessary to identify the phenotype that determines the real object. In our case, the filter coefficients will be a phenotype, which for our task will form a chromosome.

As an implementation of the genetic algorithm, a chromosome is a Python class that stores a list of real filter coefficients and other necessary parameters:

class	Fir1T:							
44 77 77	Non-recursive	digital	filter	of	the	first	type	<i></i>

def	init(self, fmax,	a):			
	selfN=len(a)	#	number of FIR coefficients		
	selffmax=fmax	#	sampling rate/2 (maximum)		
	selfa=a	#	list of coefficients		

The general view of the proposed method for the synthesis of an FIR filter with a cascade structure based on a genetic algorithm is as follows:

- 1. Creation an initial population;
- 2. Calculation of the chromosomes fitness;

3. Selection of initial chromosomes (solutions) with the best fitness values for creating a new population;

4. Performing the operation of the chromosomal crossover;

5. Performing the mutation operation;

6. If the stop condition is triggered, let's return the chromosome with the best fitness value, otherwise go to step 2 to process the new population.

To test the efficiency of the method can be used a package of applied programs for solving technical computing problems – Matlab [10, 11]. However, later it was decided to replace it with the Python programming language in mind: not the expressiveness of the built-in Matlab programming language; the high cost of the package. Let's implement modeling for the first type filter (Table 1). The approximated frequency response function will have the form shown in Fig. 8.



Fig. 8. AFR of the desired FIR filter

To run the genetic algorithm, it is necessary to setup some hyperparameters. In our case, it will look like this:

ORDER= <mark>24</mark>	# filter order
POPULATION=150	# number of individuals
	in the population
SURVIVOR=0.25	# survival probability
MUTATION=0.05	# probability of an
	individual mutating
GENERATIONS=150	# maximum number of
	generations

9

TECHNOLOGY AUDIT AND PRODUCTION RESERVES - № 4/2(60), 2021

The simulation results are shown in the next two figures: Fig. 9, a – synthesized FIR filter of the 24th order; Fig. 9, b shows the dependence of fitness on the chromosomes population.

Calculated FIR filter coefficients using a genetic algorithm (Table 2).



Fig. 9. The results of the proposed method: a – AFR of the synthesized FIR filter; b – the fitness change when searching a solution

k	b_{0k}	b_{1k}	b_{2k}
0	0.00500739	-0.0155937	0.01283741
1	1	-2.28907715	2.29340521
2	1	0.95592767	1
3	1	1.98590483	1
4	1	1.65039403	1
5	1	0.1683833	1
6	1	0.59197151	1
7	1	1.87621986	1
8	1	1.32148575	1
9	1	-0.1459856	1
10	1	-0.99811282	0.43603285
11	1	-1.21470794	0.39006209

Coefficients of each stage of the FIR filter

From the given example, it can be seen that it took about 30-40 generations for the result of the synthesis of a filter with a cascade structure based on the genetic algorithm to be close to the optimal parameters.

7. SWOT analysis of research results

Strengths. The studies have shown that the use of the genetic algorithm makes it possible to calculate the coefficients of the FIR filter directly for the cascade structure. This calculation can be performed taking into account the effect of quantizing the coefficients, and not using an additional mathematical apparatus to minimize the error when quantizing the filter coefficients.

Weaknesses. The disadvantages of the method of synthesis of an FIR filter with a cascade structure based on a genetic algorithm can be attributed to a relatively long computation time compared to classical methods of synthesis of filters with a direct structure. The disadvantage can be partially eliminated by using compiled programming languages.

Opportunities. In the future, it is necessary to pay attention to the formation of the initial population, as well as the operations of the genetic algorithm - crossing and mutation, as well as their choice.

Threats. The method for the synthesis of an FIR filter with a cascade structure based on a genetic algorithm, proposed in this work, belongs to evolutionary algorithms, therefore, special attention should be paid to tuning hyperparameters. The proposed version of hyperparameters in most cases is suitable for solving the problem, but in some cases it may be necessary to adjust them.

8. Conclusions

1. The analysis of the existing methods for the synthesis of FIR filters showed that the calculation of the filter coefficients is carried out for the direct form of implementation. If it is necessary to implement filters with a cascade form, it is proposed to recalculate the coefficients.

2. The analysis showed that the use of an ideal filter as an approximated frequency response has a number of disadvantages when using the genetic algorithm: it complicates the search for an optimal solution; computation time increases. To eliminate the disadvantage, it was proposed to use a piecewise-linear function.

3. The result of the synthesis of an FIR filter with a cascade structure based on a genetic algorithm showed that for a 24-order filter it took about 30-40 generations to get the filter parameters close to optimal values.

References

Table 2

- Zubarev, Yu. B., Vityazev, V. V., Dvorkovich, V. P. (1999). Tsifrovaya obrabotka signalov – informatika realnogo vremeni. *Tsifrovaya obrabotka signalov*, 1, 5–17.
- Mitchell, M. (1998). An Introduction to Genetic Algorithms. London: MIT Press, 158. doi: http://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/3927.001.0001
- Mutingi, M., Mbohwa, C. (2017). Grouping Genetic Algorithms. Advances and Applications. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 243. doi: http://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-44394-2
- Rabiner, L. (1978). Teoriya i primenenie tsifrovoy obrabotki signalov. Moscow: Izdatelstvo «Mir», 848.
- Proakis, J., Manolakis, D. (2013). Digital Signal Processing. London: Pearson, 1019.

- Yukhimenko, B., Gulyaeva, N. (2018). Metody optimizatsii i issledovaniya operatsiy. Kyiv: Izdatelstvo «Feniks», 204.
- Thakare, V. V., Sahu, R. K. (2015). A Genetic Algorithm for Optimization of MSE & Ripples in Linear Phase Low Pass FIR Filter & Also Compare with Cosine Window Techniques. *International Journals Digital Communication and Analog Signals*, 1, 9–15.
- 8. Sahu, R. K., Thakare, V. V. (2015). Comparative Designing of Optimal FIR Filter using Parks-McClellan & Genetic Algorithm. *International Journal of Computer & Communication Engineering Research*, 3, 46–49. Available at: http://www. ijcaonline.ijccer.org/index.php/ojs/article/download/162/77
- 9. Karaboğa, N., Çetinkaya, B. (2004). Optimal design of minimum phase digital fir filters by using genetic algorithm. 3rd International Conference on Electrical and Electronics Engineering, 176–179. Available at: https://www.emo.org.tr/ekler/cf9d-6bd14a20958_ek.pdf
- Solonina, A. I. (2018). Tsifrovaya obrabotka signalov v zerkale MATLAB. Saint Petersburg: Izdatelstvo «BKHV», 560.

 Cheng, J. R., Gen, M. (2020). Parallel Genetic Algorithms with GPU Computing. Intechopen, 26. doi: http://doi.org/10.5772/ intechopen.89152

⊠ **Ruslan Petrosian,** Senior Lecturer, Department of Computer Science, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine, e-mail: e_rvs@ukr.net, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0388-8821

Vladyslav Chukhov, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Biomedical Engineering and Telecommunications, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine, ORCID: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0001-7782-9077

Arsen Petrosian, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0960-8461

 \boxtimes Corresponding author