Group Delay and Phase Delay (1A)

Young Won Lim
7/15/12

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

This document was produced by using OpenOffice and Octave.

Phase Shift and Time Shift

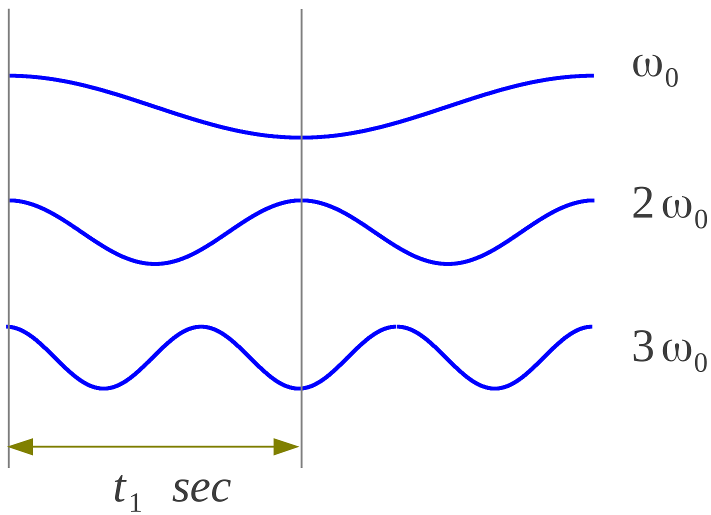
measure phase shift not <u>in second</u>
*but **<u>in portions</u>** of a cosine wave cycle*

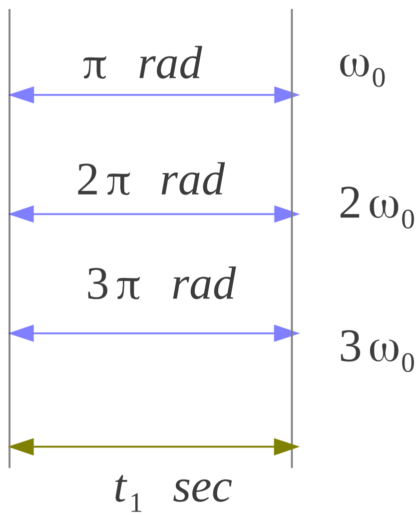
within phase change in one cycle

Phase Shift → in radians, degrees
Delay → in seconds (time)

Given time shift (delay) $t_1 \ sec$

The actual phase shift is different according to the frequency $\pi, 2\pi, 3\pi \ rad$





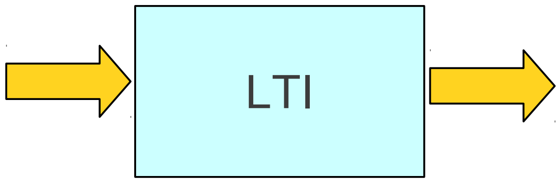
The same <u>delay</u>
applied to all frequencies

The different <u>phase shift</u>
to the different frequency

Frequency Response

Frequency Response $H(e^{j\omega})$

$e^{j\omega t}$

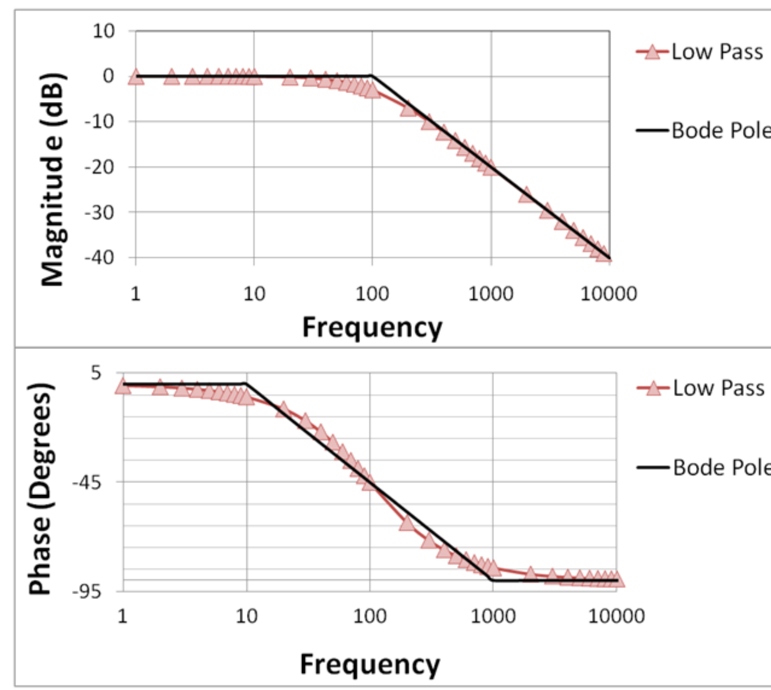


$H(e^{j\omega})\,e^{j\omega t}$

LPF example

$|H(e^{j\omega})|$ Magnitude Response

$\angle H(e^{j\omega})$ Phase Response

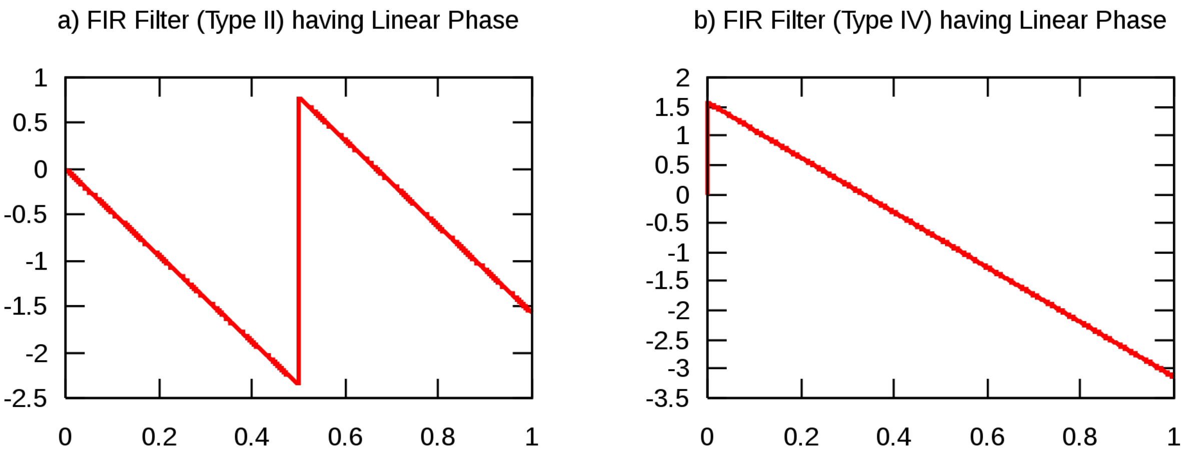


Linear Phase System

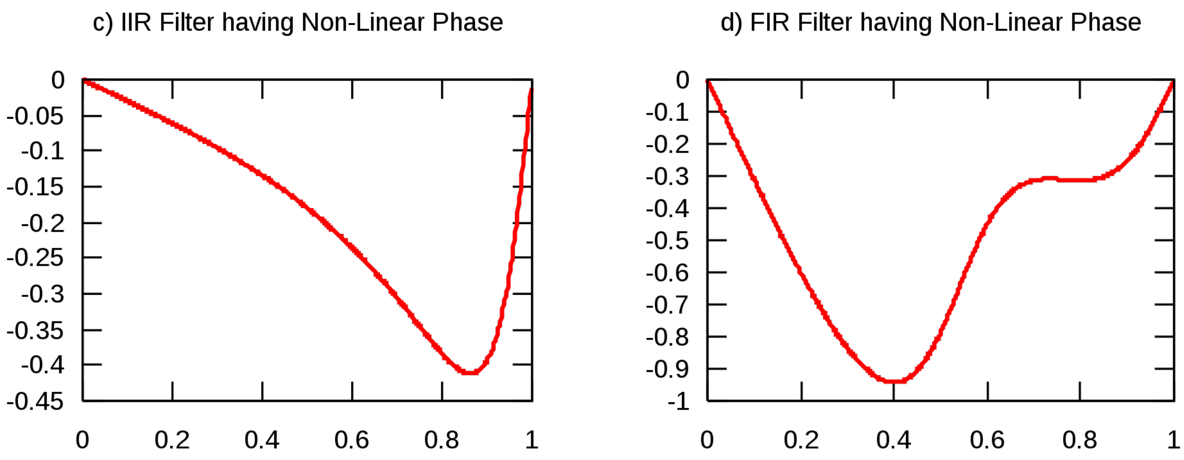
Linear Phase System

Phase Shift $\propto$ Frequency

$$\angle H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) \propto \omega$$

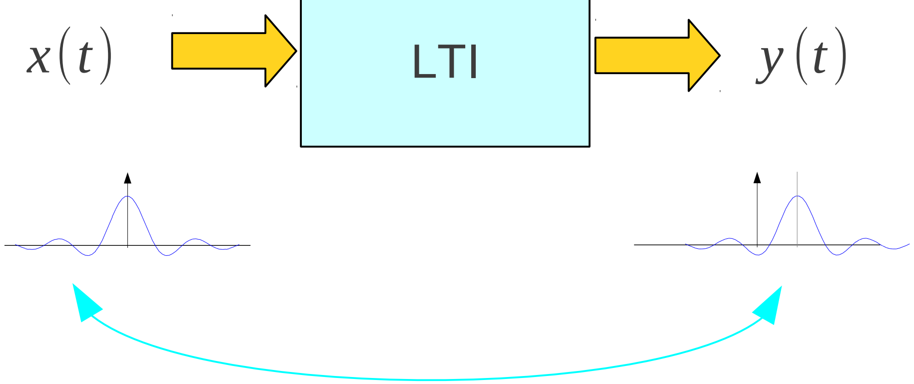


Non-Linear Phase System

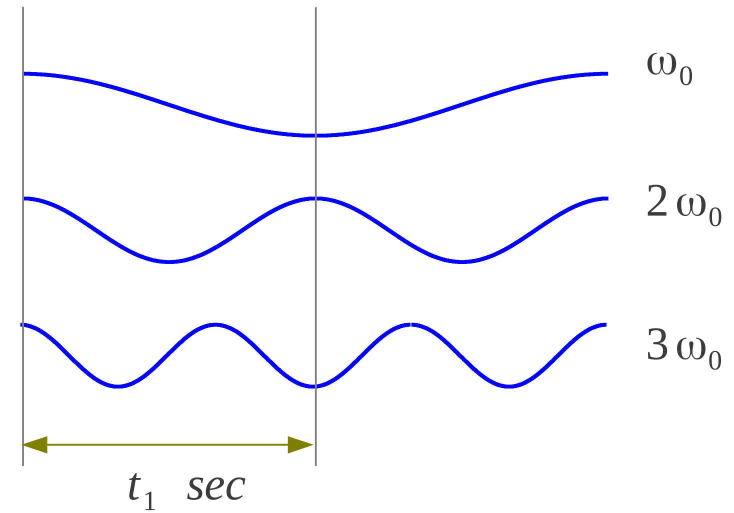


Uniform Time Delay (1)

Frequency Response $H(e^{j\omega})$

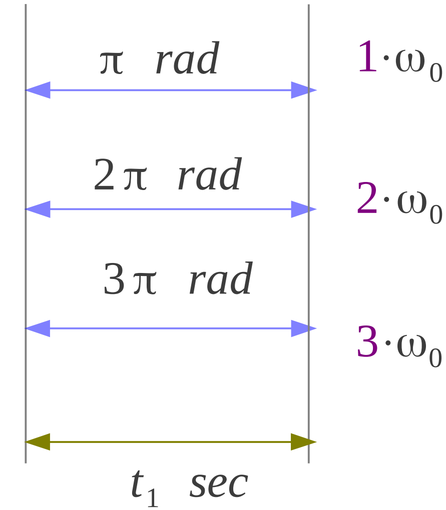


The waveform shape can be preserved.



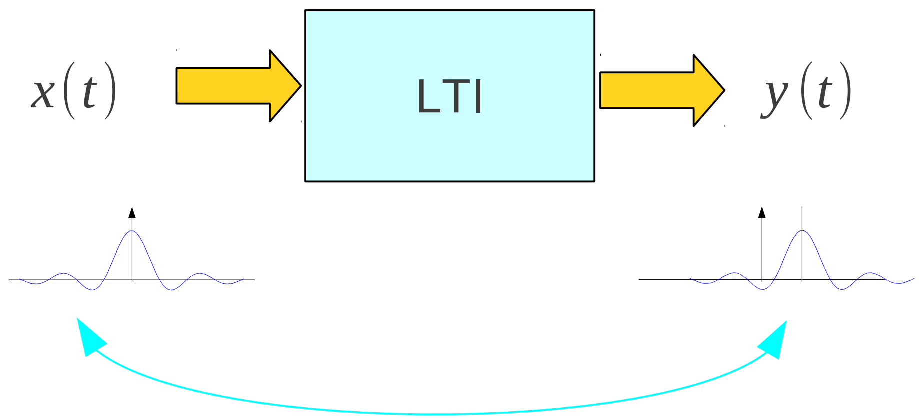
- uniform magnitude $\quad |H(e^{j\omega})| = c$
- uniform time delay

linear phase $\quad \angle H(e^{j\omega}) = k\,\omega$



Uniform Time Delay (2)

Frequency Response $H(e^{j\omega})$



The waveform shape can be preserved.

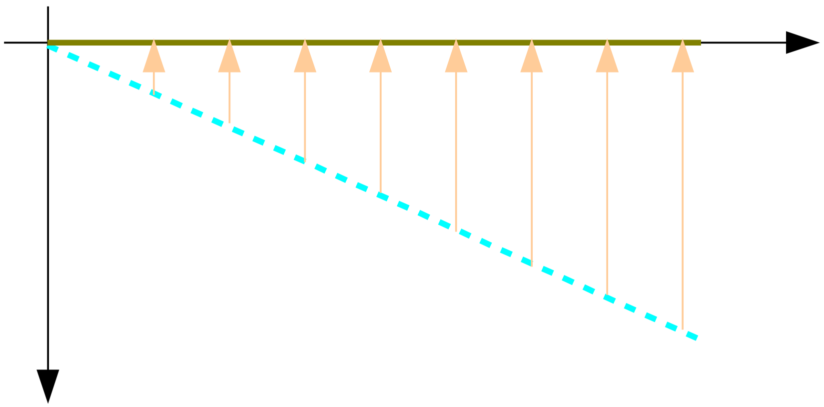
uniform magnitude $\quad |H(e^{j\omega})| = c$

uniform time delay

linear phase $\quad \angle H(e^{j\omega}) = k\,\omega$

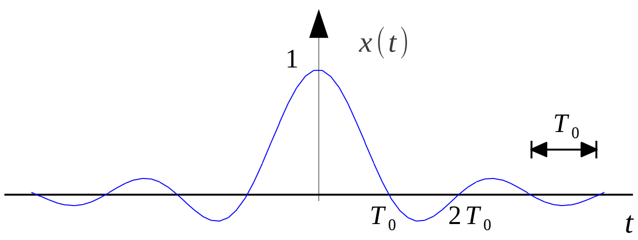
Uniform Time Delay

Could remove delay
from the phase response
to achieve a horizontal line at
***zero degree** (No delay)*



CTFT of Sinc Function

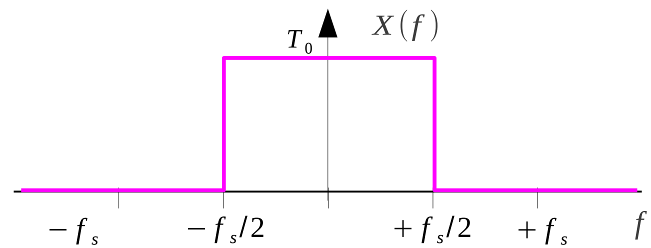
$$t = \pm T_0,\ \pm 2T_0,\ \pm 3T_0,\ \cdots \quad \Rightarrow \quad x(t) = 0$$



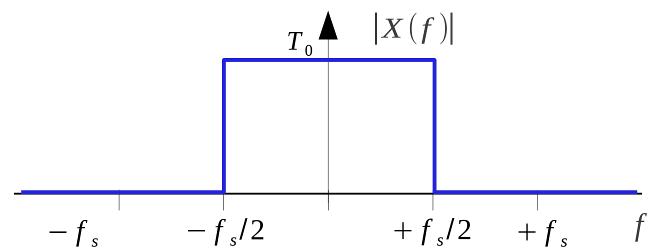
$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t/T_0)}{\pi t/T_0} = \frac{\sin(\pi f_s t)}{\pi f_s t}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \equiv f_s$$

CTFT

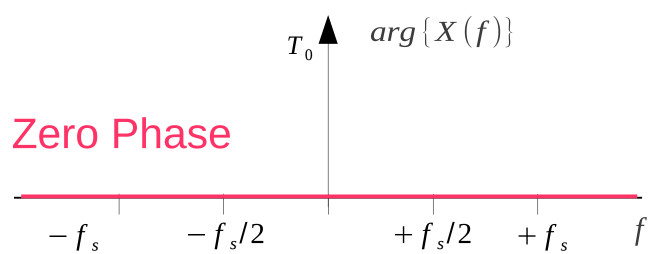


$$H(f) = \begin{cases} T_0, & |f| \le f_s/2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

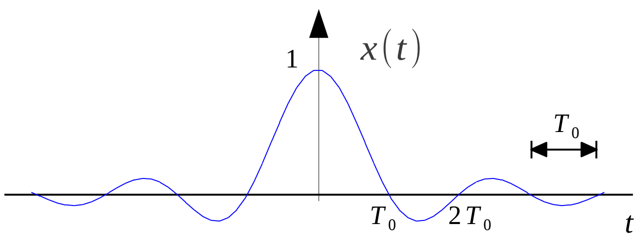


Real Symmetric Signal

Zero Phase

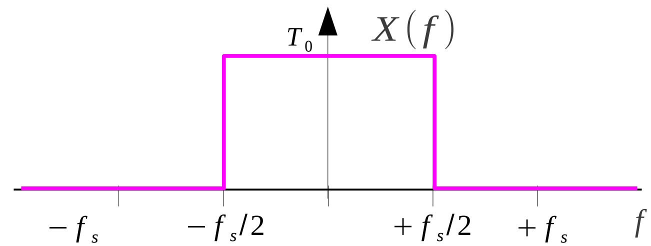


CTFT Time Shifting Property



$$\frac{1}{T_0} \equiv f_s$$

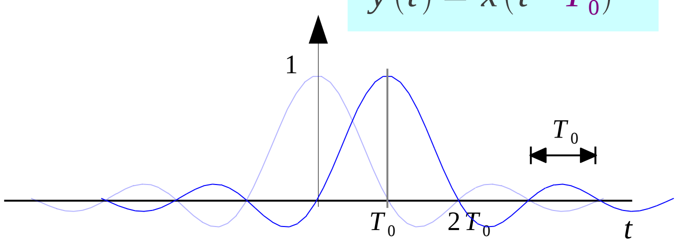
CTFT



$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t/T_0)}{\pi t/T_0} = \frac{\sin(\pi f_s t)}{\pi f_s t}$$

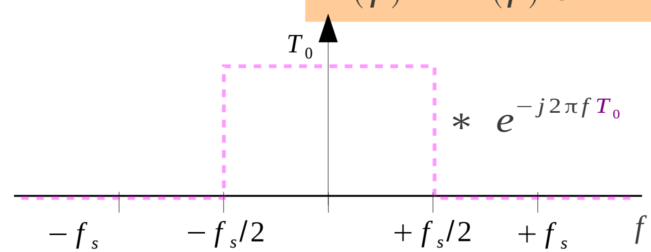
$$X(f) = \begin{cases} T_0, & |f| \le f_s/2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = x(t - T_0)$$

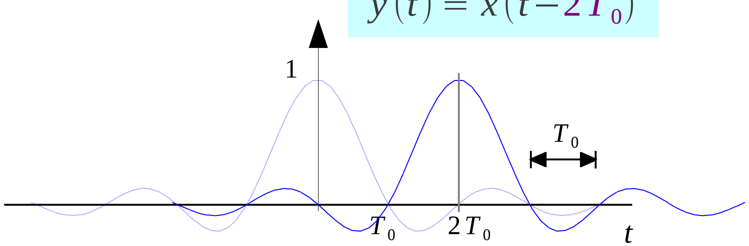


CTFT

$$Y(f) = X(f) \cdot e^{-j 2\pi f T_0}$$

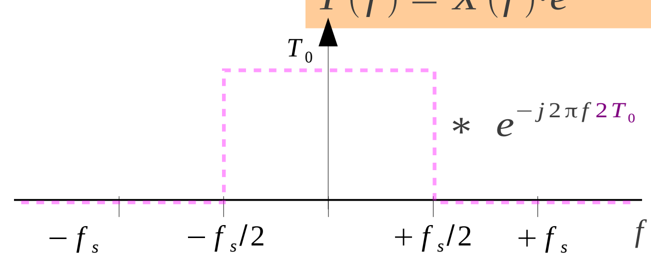


$$y(t) = x(t - 2T_0)$$

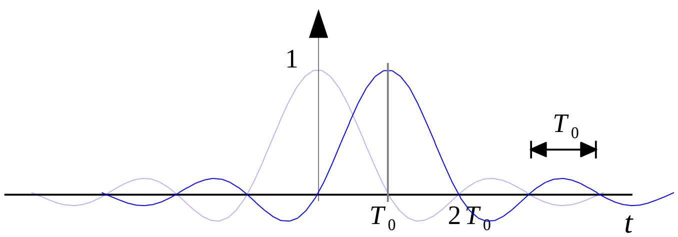


CTFT

$$Y(f) = X(f) \cdot e^{-j 2\pi f 2T_0}$$

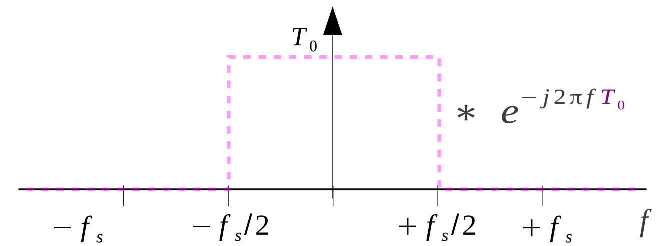


CTFT of Sinc Function Shifted by T_0



$$\frac{1}{T_0} \equiv f_s$$

CTFT



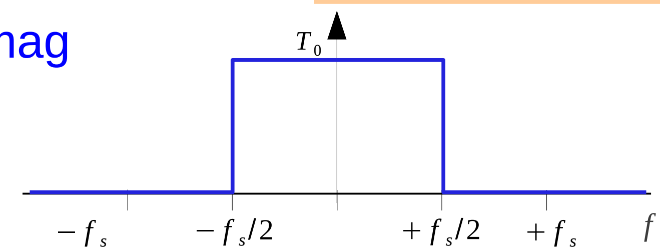
$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t/T_0)}{\pi t/T_0} = \frac{\sin(\pi f_s t)}{\pi f_s t}$$

$$X(f) = \begin{cases} T_0, & |f| \le f_s/2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = x(t - T_0)$$

$$Y(f) = X(f) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f T_0}$$

mag

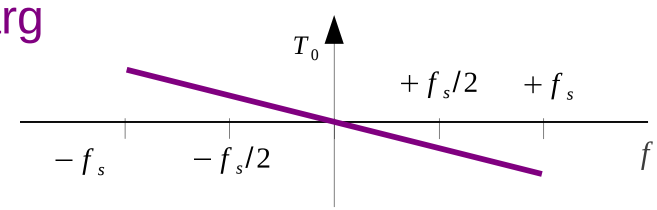


$$Arg \Rightarrow \Phi(f)$$

$$slope = \frac{d\Phi}{df} = -2\pi T_0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\Phi}{d\omega} = -T_0$$

Group Delay $\quad -\dfrac{d\Phi}{d\omega} = T_0$

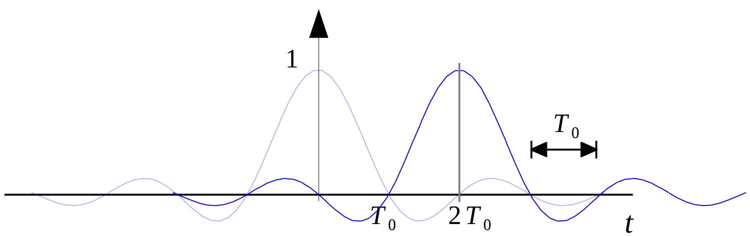
arg



Pure Delay (No Dispersion) → Linear Phase Change

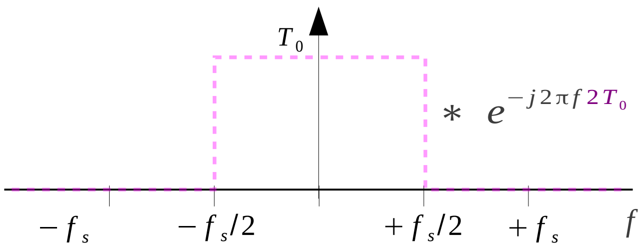
$slope = -2\pi T_0$

CTFT of Sinc Function Shifted by $2T_0$



$$\frac{1}{T_0} \equiv f_s$$

CTFT



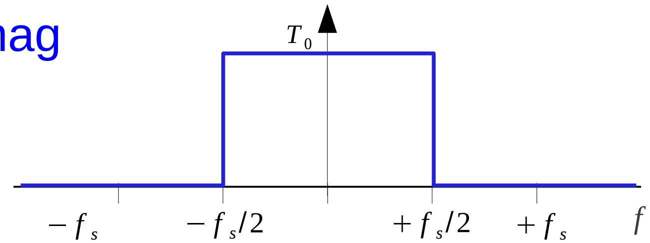
$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t/T_0)}{\pi t/T_0} = \frac{\sin(\pi f_s t)}{\pi f_s t}$$

$$X(f) = \begin{cases} T_0, & |f| \le f_s/2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = x(t-2T_0)$$

$$Y(f) = X(f) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f 2T_0}$$

mag

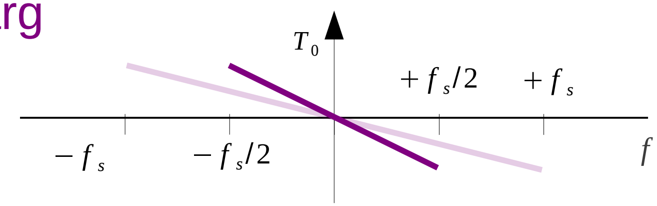


$Arg \Rightarrow \Phi(f)$

$$slope = \frac{d\Phi}{df} = -2\pi 2T_0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\Phi}{d\omega} = -2T_0$$

Group Delay $\quad -\frac{d\Phi}{d\omega} = 2T_0$

arg



Pure Delay (No Dispersion) $\Rightarrow$ Linear Phase Change

$slope = -2\pi 2T_0$

Group Delay (1)

Consider the cosine components
at *closely spaced frequencies* and
their phase shifts in relation to each other

Group Delay:
The phase shift changes
for small changes in frequency

small changes in frequency

phase shift changes

$\Delta\omega \rightarrow$ LTI $\rightarrow \Delta\Phi$

A uniform, waveform preserving
phase response → linear

Constant Group Delay $\nrightarrow$ Uniform Time Delay (linear phase)

Constant Group Delay $\leftarrow$ Uniform Time Delay (linear phase)

Group Delay (2)

Constant slope ➡ Constant Group Delay

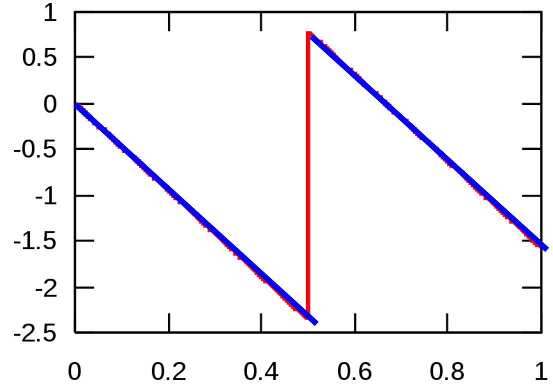
Linear Phase System

Phase Shift $\propto$ Frequency

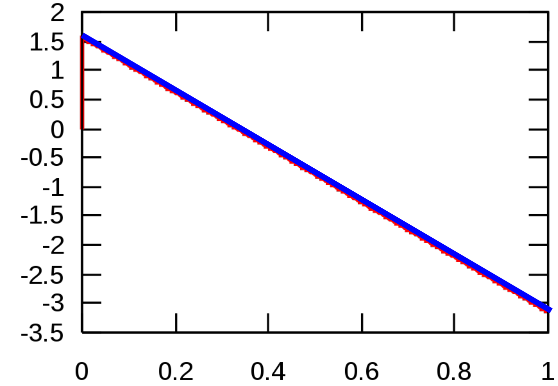
$$\angle H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) \propto \omega$$

No dispersion

a) FIR Filter (Type II) having Linear Phase



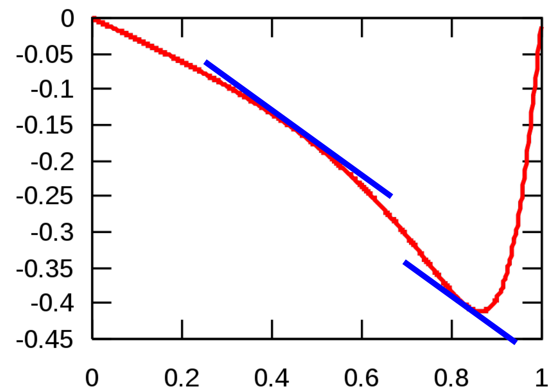
b) FIR Filter (Type IV) having Linear Phase



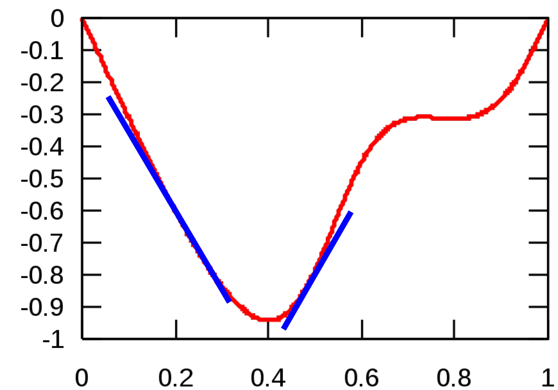
Non-Linear Phase System

Dispersion

c) IIR Filter having Non-Linear Phase



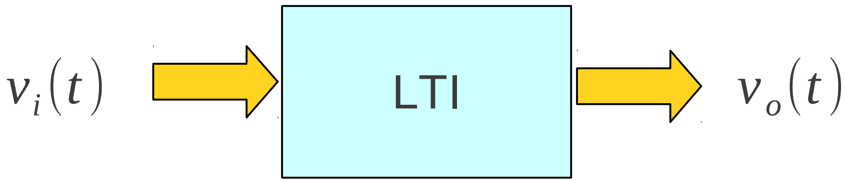
d) FIR Filter having Non-Linear Phase

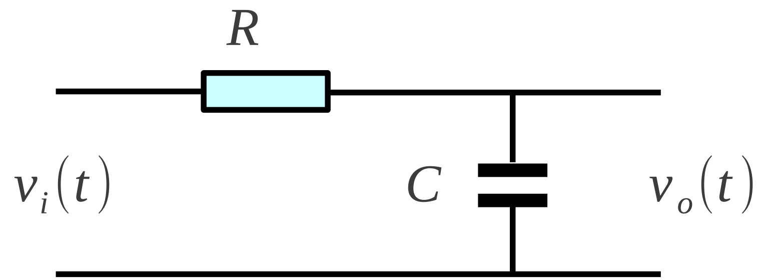


Varying slope ➡ Varying Group Delay

Simple Low Pass Filter (1)

Frequency Response





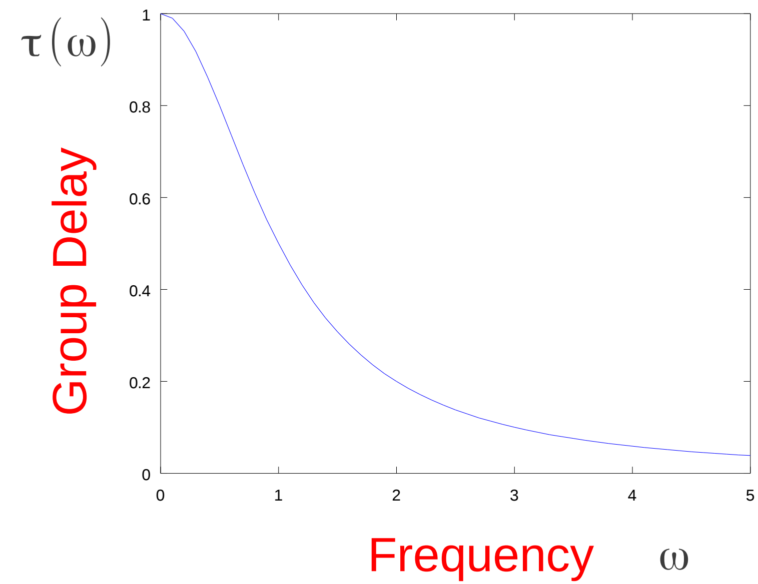
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega/\omega_0} \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$H(j\omega) = A(j\omega)e^{j\phi(j\omega)}$$

$$A(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2/\omega_0^2}}$$

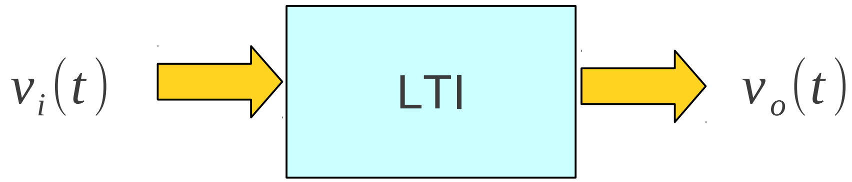
$$\phi(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}(-\omega/\omega_0)$$

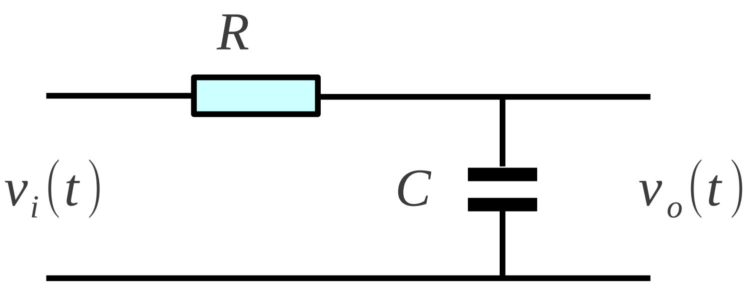
$$\tau(\omega) = -\frac{d\phi}{d\omega} = -\frac{1}{1+\omega^2/\omega_0^2}$$



Simple Low Pass Filter (2)

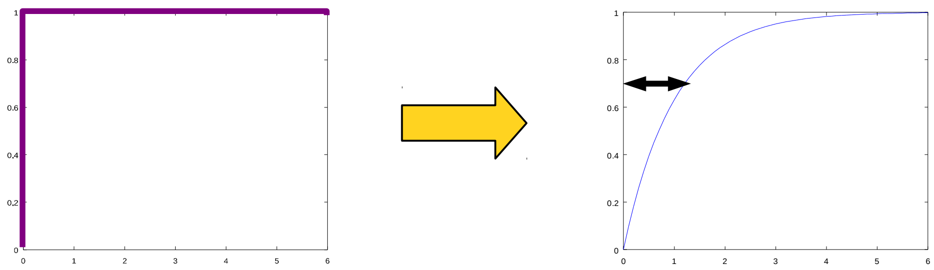
Frequency Response

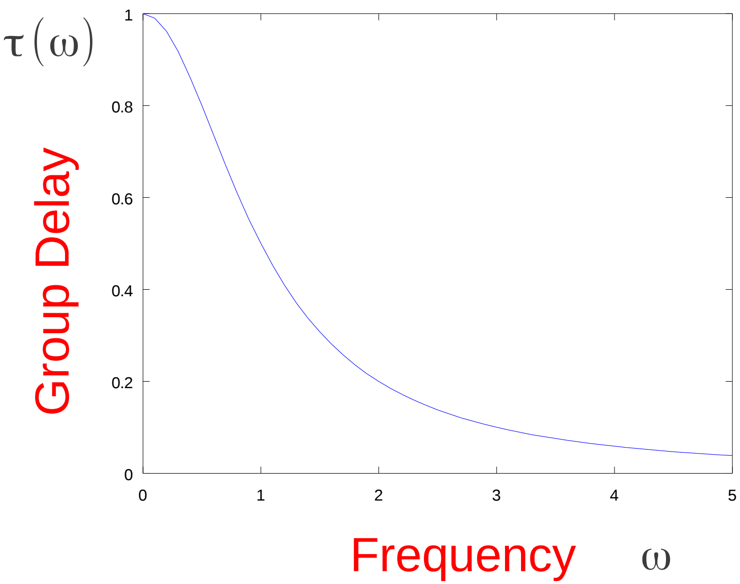




$$v_o(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

which delay ?



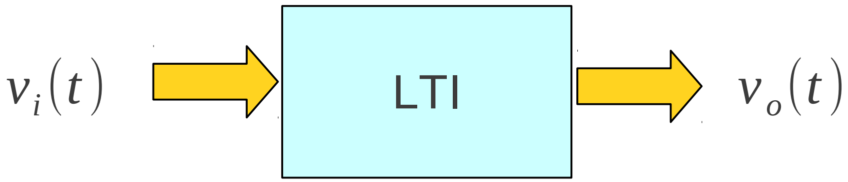


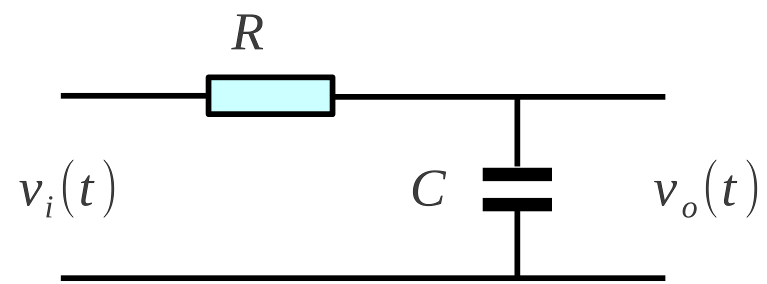
Group delay is not constant

Dispersion

Simple Low Pass Filter (3)

Frequency Response





$$v_o(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

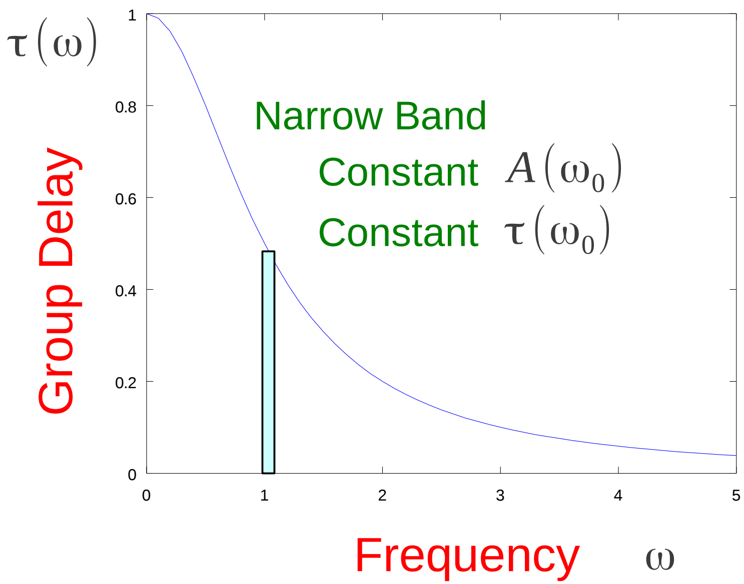
When focusing Narrow Band

Output

Time delayed by $\tau(\omega_0)$

Amplitude scaled by $A(\omega_0)$

Phase shifted by $\phi(\omega_0)$

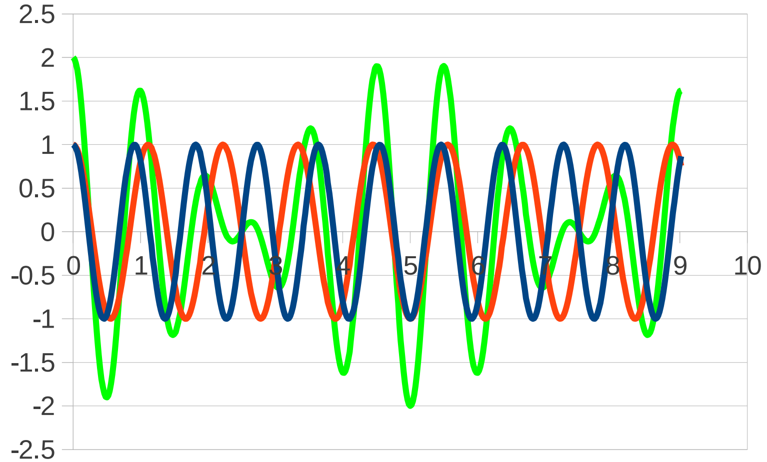


Beat Signal

Very similar frequency signals

1.1 Hz $\cos(2\pi * 1.1 * t)$

0.9 Hz $\cos(2\pi * 0.9 * t)$



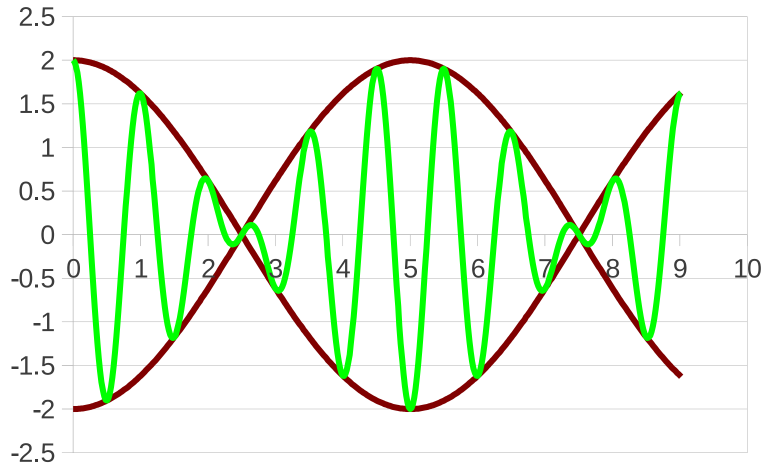
$$\cos(2\pi * 1.1 * t) + \cos(2\pi * 0.9 * t)$$

$$= \cos\left(2\pi * \frac{(1.1-0.9)}{2} * t\right) \cdot \cos\left(2\pi * \frac{(1.1+0.9)}{2} * t\right)$$

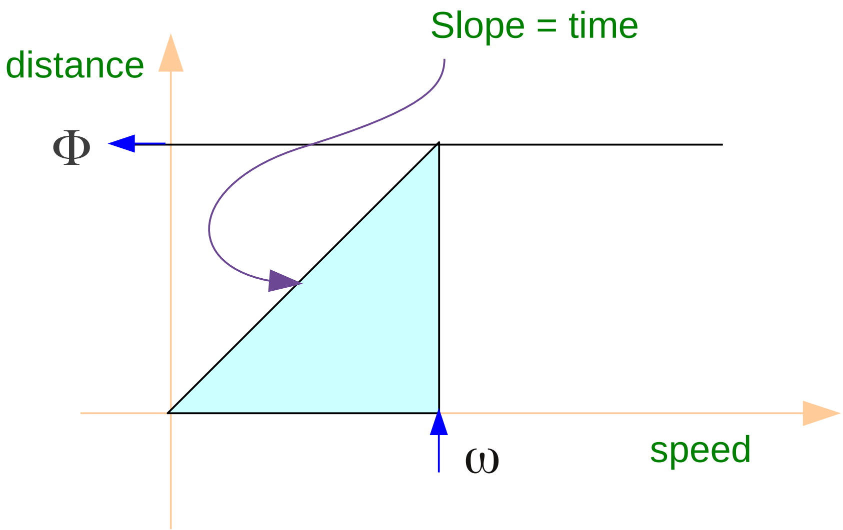
$$= \cos(2\pi * 0.1 * t) \cdot \cos(2\pi * 1.0 * t)$$

Slow moving envelop

Fast moving carrier

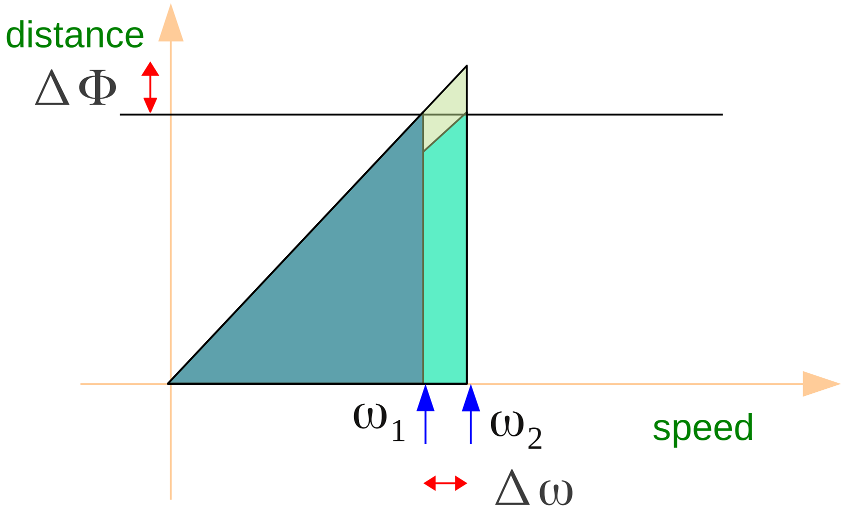


Angle and Angular Speed



$$\Phi = \omega \cdot t$$

$$t = \frac{\Phi}{\omega}$$



$$\Delta\Phi = \Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta\omega}$$

Group Delay

References

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
[2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
[3] http://www.libinst.com/tpfd.htm