

Minimum Phase (3A)

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Properties of a Minimum Phase System

Lowest Time Delay

Group Delay

Energy Compaction

Invertible

Min Phase Filter

{ flat response
correct phase response

Equalizer

{ flat response
incorrect phase response

Minimum Phase System

Stable Causal System

All its poles are in the left half of the s plane

Minimum Phase System



Maximum Phase System



Mixed Phase System



Minimum Phase System Properties (1)

Minimum Phase System

If an amplitude response is known



the **minimum** phase response can be determined uniquely

$$A(\omega) = |H(j\omega)| \quad 0 \leq \omega < \infty$$

$$\Phi_{min}(\omega) = \arg\{H(j\omega)\}$$

Non-Minimum Phase System

With the same amplitude response

The **non-minimum** phase response is always greater

some / all zeros in the right half s plane

$$A(\omega) = |H(j\omega)| \quad 0 \leq \omega < \infty$$

$$\Phi(\omega) \geq \Phi_{min}(\omega)$$

Minimum Phase System Properties (2)

Minimum Phase System

Phase Response $\Phi(\omega)$ can be unambiguously determined from the amplitude response $A(\omega)$



Non-Minimum Phase System

Not valid

Verification of a Minimum Phase System

Check the progression of $\Phi(\omega)$ and $A(\omega)$ at high frequency

$$H(\omega) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

order m

order n

Minimum Phase System

Phase $\Phi_{min}(\infty) = -90^\circ (n - m)$

Slope $-20(n - m) \text{ dB / decade}$

Non-Minimum Phase System

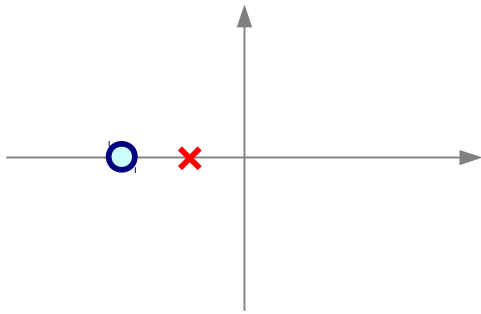
$|\Phi(\infty)| \geq |\Phi_{min}(\infty)|$

$-20(n - m) \text{ dB / decade}$

Example

Minimum Phase System

$$H(s) = \frac{1 + 2s}{1 + 4s} \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow -0.5 \\ \longrightarrow -0.25 \end{array}$$

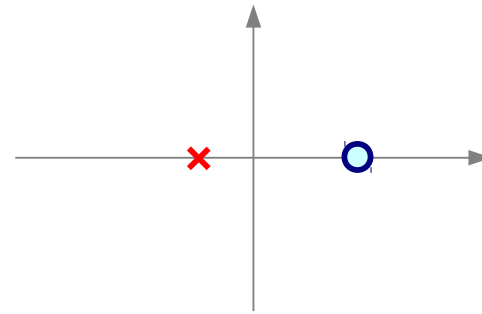


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 + j2\omega}{1 + j4\omega} &= \frac{1 + j2\omega}{1 + j4\omega} \cdot \frac{1 - j4\omega}{1 - j4\omega} \\ &= \frac{(1 + 8\omega^2) - j2\omega}{1 + 16\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi(\omega) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\omega}{1 + 8\omega^2}\right)$$

Non-Minimum Phase System

$$H(s) = \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 4s} \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow +0.5 \\ \longrightarrow -0.25 \end{array}$$



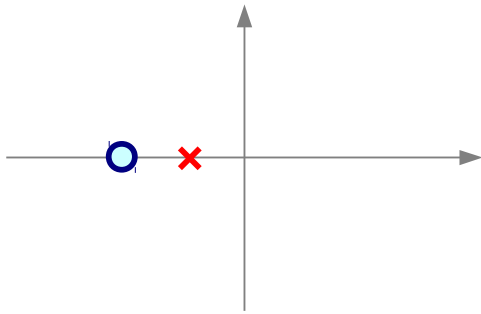
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 - j2\omega}{1 + j4\omega} &= \frac{1 - j2\omega}{1 + j4\omega} \cdot \frac{1 - j4\omega}{1 - j4\omega} \\ &= \frac{(1 - 8\omega^2) - j6\omega}{1 + 16\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi(\omega) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6\omega}{1 + 8\omega^2}\right)$$

Example - Decomposition

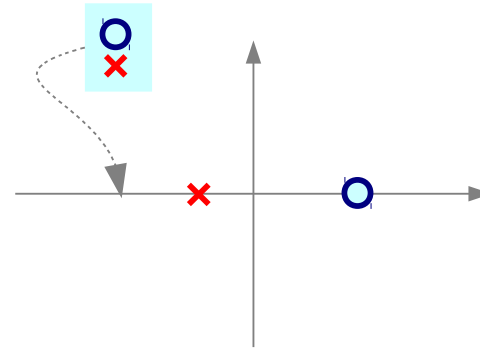
Minimum Phase System

$$H(s) = \frac{1 + 2s}{1 + 4s}$$

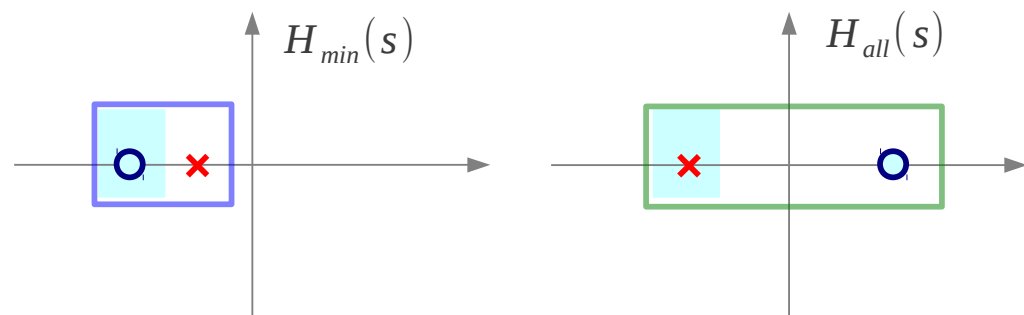


Non-Minimum Phase System

$$H(s) = \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 4s} = \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 4s} \cdot \frac{1 + 2s}{1 + 2s}$$



$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 4s} \cdot \frac{1 + 2s}{1 + 2s} \\ &= \frac{1 + 2s}{1 + 4s} \cdot \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 2s} \\ &= H_{min}(s) \cdot H_{all}(s) \end{aligned}$$



A non-minimum phase system can always be decomposed into $H_{min}(s) \cdot H_{all}(s)$

Example - All Pass Filter (1)

$$H_{all}(s) = \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 2s}$$

Flat Magnitude

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1 - j2\omega}{1 + j2\omega} \right| &= \frac{|1 - j2\omega|}{|1 + j2\omega|} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\omega^2}}{\sqrt{1 + 4\omega^2}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

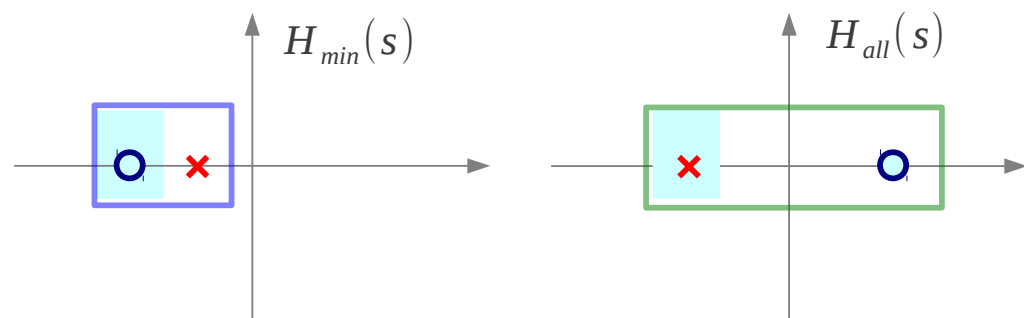
$$|H_{all}(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\omega^2}}{\sqrt{1 + 4\omega^2}} = 1$$

A Pure Phase Shifter

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 - j2\omega}{1 + j2\omega} &= \frac{1 - j2\omega}{1 + j2\omega} \cdot \frac{1 - j2\omega}{1 - j2\omega} \\ &= \frac{(1 - 4\omega^2) - j4\omega}{1 + 4\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\arg\{H_{all}(j\omega)\} = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4\omega}{1 - 4\omega^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 4s} \cdot \frac{1 + 2s}{1 + 2s} \\ &= \frac{1 + 2s}{1 + 4s} \cdot \frac{1 - 2s}{1 + 2s} \\ &= H_{min}(s) \cdot H_{all}(s) \end{aligned}$$



A non-minimum phase system can always be decomposed into $H_{min}(s) \cdot H_{all}(s)$

Example - All Pass Filter (2)

$$H_{all}(s) = \frac{s - 0.5}{s + 0.5}$$
$$= \frac{s + 0.5 - 1}{s + 0.5}$$

$$H(s) = 1 - \frac{2}{(s + 0.5)}$$



Inverse Laplace Transform

$$h(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-0.5t}$$

$$H_{all}(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - 0.5}{j\omega + 0.5}$$

Flat Magnitude

$$|H_{all}(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 0.25}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 0.25}} = 1$$

Phase Shifter

$$\arg\{H_{all}(j\omega)\} = -2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{0.5}\right)$$

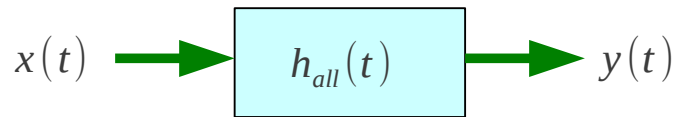
Group Delay

$$-\frac{d}{d\omega}(\arg\{H_{all}(j\omega)\})$$
$$= -\frac{d}{d\omega} \left(-2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{0.5}\right) \right)$$
$$= \frac{4}{(1 + \omega^2/0.25)} > 0$$

Properties of a Minimum Phase System

Properties of a Minimum Phase System

All Pass Filter (4)

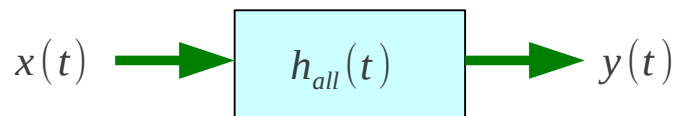


Parseval's Theorem

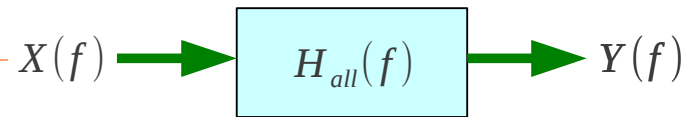
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt$$

Energy Compaction

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |x(t)|^2 dt \geq \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |y(t)|^2 dt$$



The energy build-up in the input is more **rapid** than in the output



Parseval's Theorem

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Y(f)|^2 dt$$

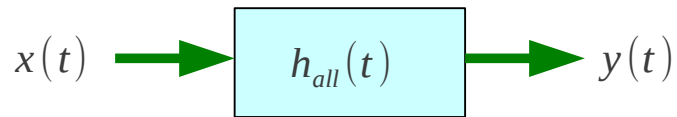
$$Y(f) = H_{all}(f)X(f) \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H_{all}(f)|^2 |X(f)|^2 dt$$

$$|H_{all}(f)| = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 dt$$

Allpass Filter

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt$$

All Pass Filter (5)

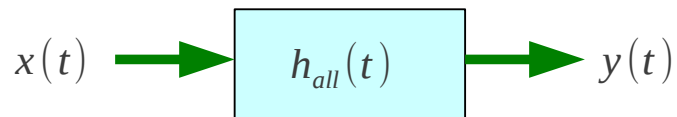


Parseval's Theorem

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt$$

Energy Compaction

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |x(t)|^2 dt \geq \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |y(t)|^2 dt$$



The energy build-up in the input is more **rapid** than in the output

Truncated input

$$x_1(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) & (t \leq t_0) \\ 0 & (t > t_0) \end{cases}$$

For $t \leq t_0$ $\Rightarrow x_1(t) = x(t) \Rightarrow$

$$y_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} h(t-\tau)x_1(\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t h(t-\tau)x(\tau)d\tau = y(t)$$

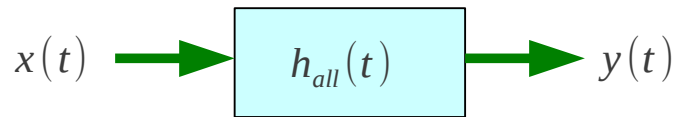
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y_1(t)|^2 dt$$

For $t > t_0$ $\Rightarrow x_1(t) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |x_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |y_1(t)|^2 dt + \int_{t_0}^{+\infty} |y_1(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |x(t)|^2 dt \geq \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |y(t)|^2 dt \quad \text{For } t \leq t_0$$

All Pass Filter (6)

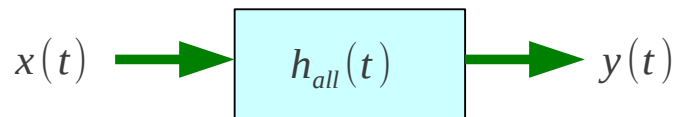


Parseval's Theorem

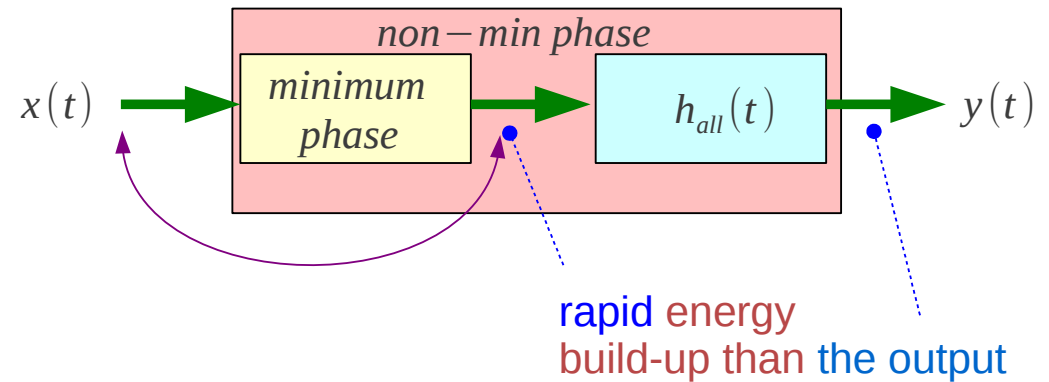
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt$$

Energy Compaction

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |x(t)|^2 dt \geq \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} |y(t)|^2 dt$$



The energy build-up in the input is more **rapid** than in the output



The signal energy until t_0 of the minimum phase \geq any other causal signal with the same magnitude response

Thus minimum phase signals

➡ **maximally concentrated toward time 0** when compared against all causal signals having the same magnitude response

minimum phase signals

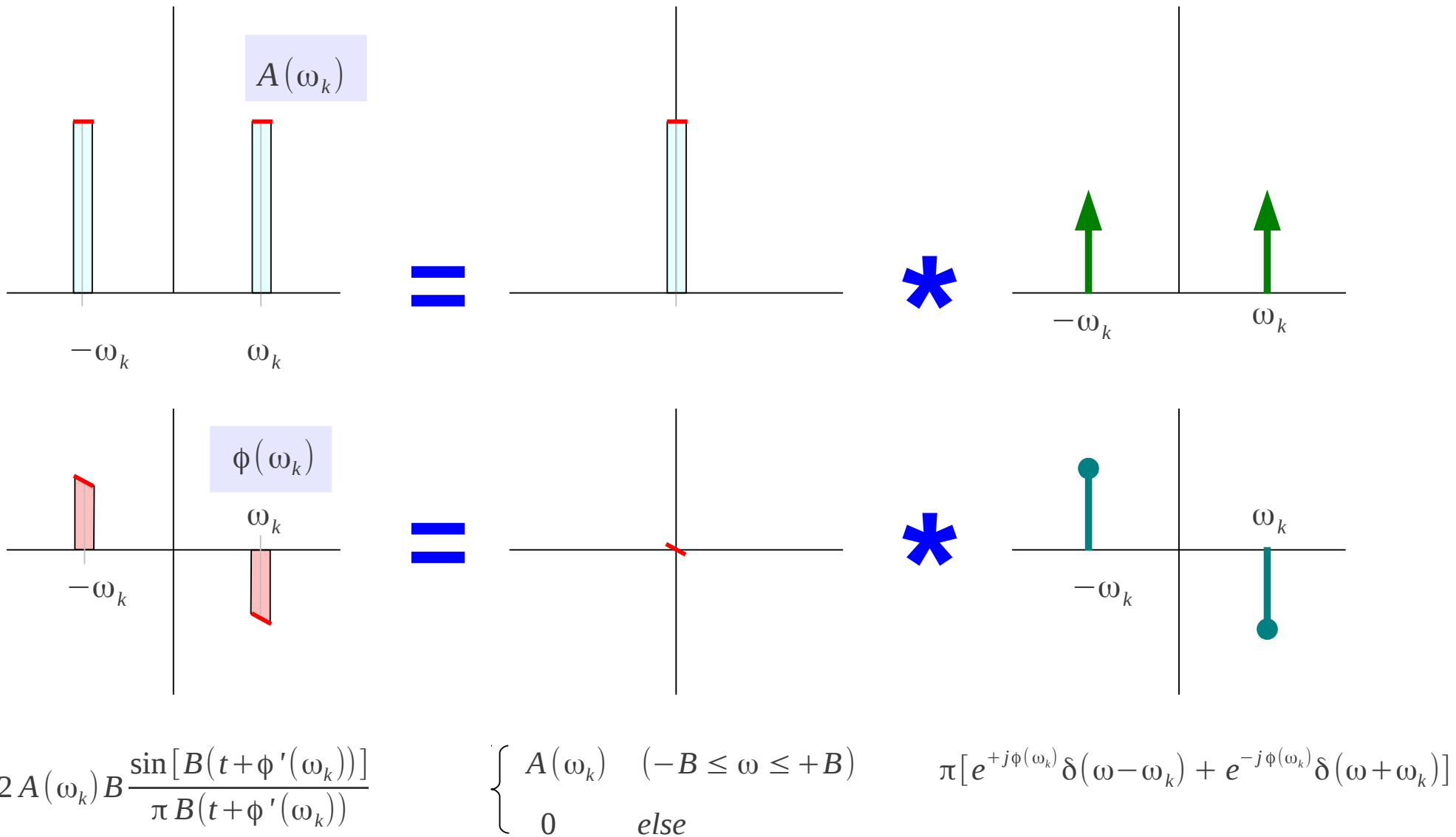
➡ **minimum delay signals**

Properties of a Minimum Phase System

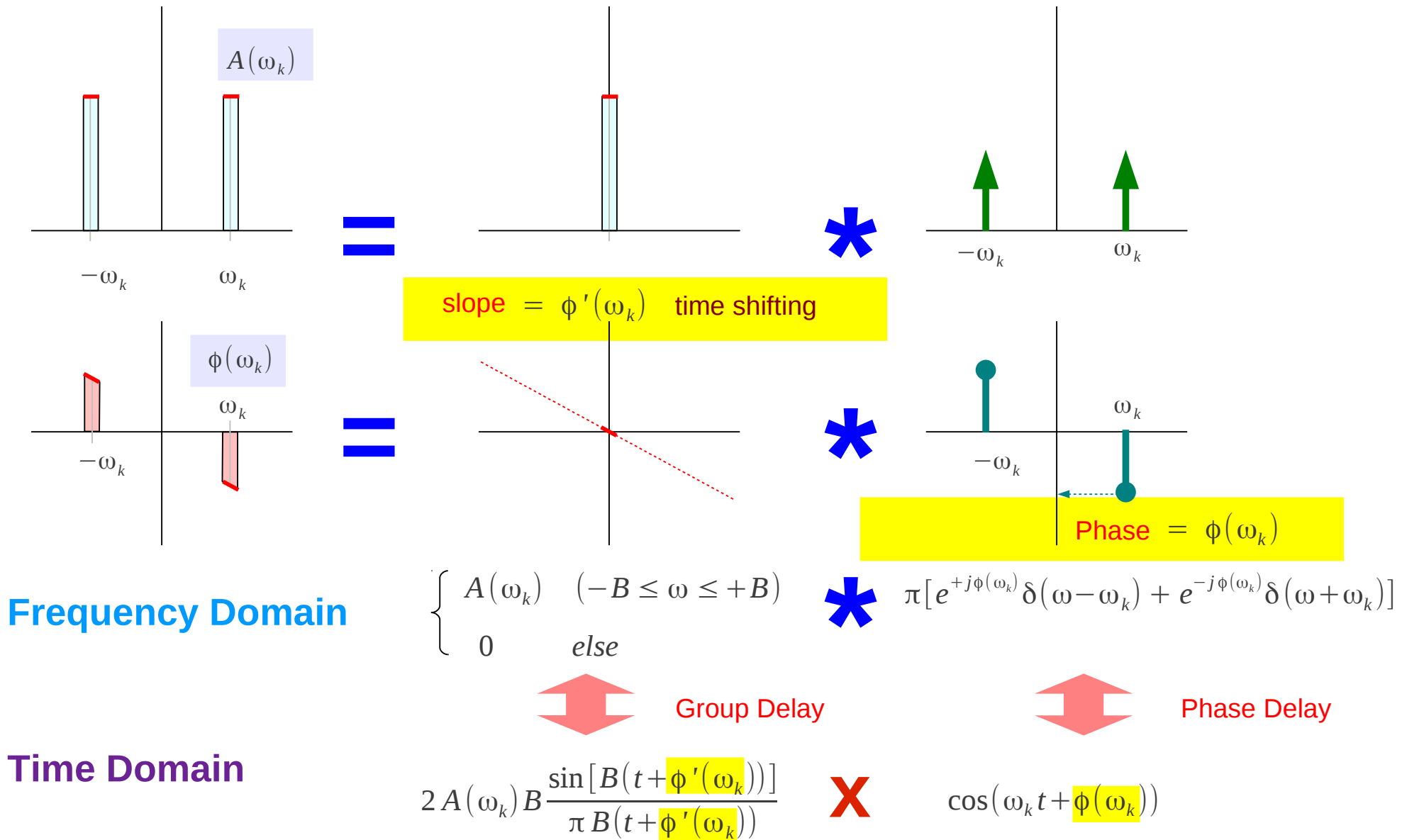
Properties of a Minimum Phase System

Properties of a Minimum Phase System

Simple LPF – Approximation (2)



Simple LPF – Approximation (3)



References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
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- [5] www.radiolab.com.au/DesignFile/DN004.pdf