

Group Delay and Phase Delay (1A)

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Beat Signal

Very similar frequency signals

$$1.1 \text{ Hz} \quad \cos(2\pi * 1.1 * t)$$

$$0.9 \text{ Hz} \quad \cos(2\pi * 0.9 * t)$$

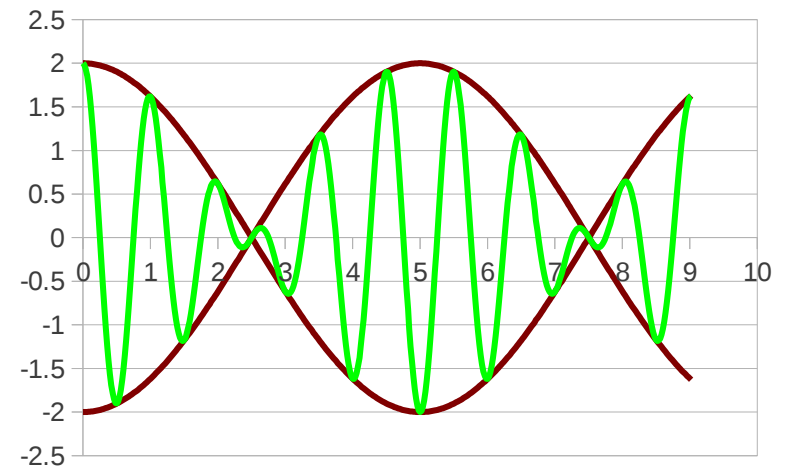
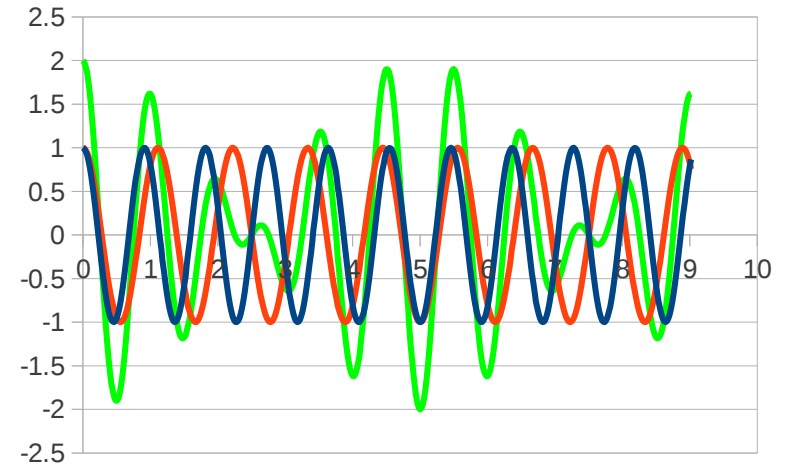
$$\cos(2\pi * 1.1 * t) + \cos(2\pi * 0.9 * t)$$

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

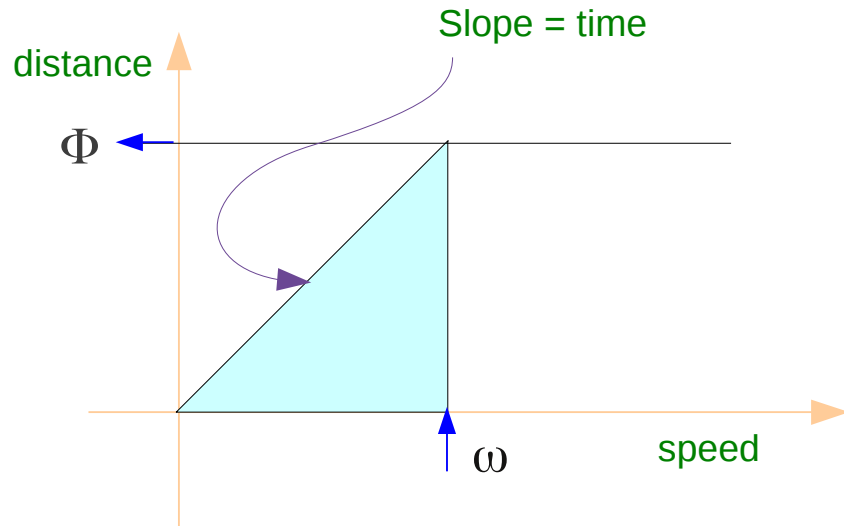
$$= \cos(2\pi * 0.1 * t) \cdot \cos(2\pi * 1.0 * t)$$

Slow
moving
envelop

Fast
moving
carrier

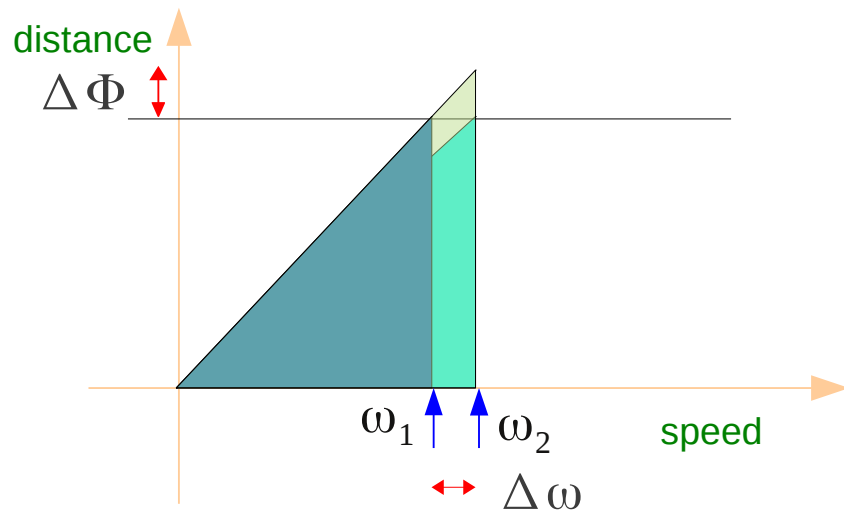


Angle and Angular Speed



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

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



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

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

Phase Shift and Time Shift

measure phase shift not in second
But in portions of a cosine wave cycle

within phase change in one cycle

Phase Shift → in radians, degrees

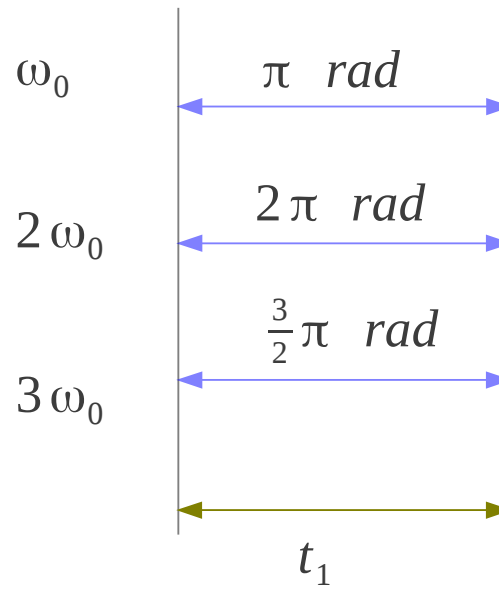
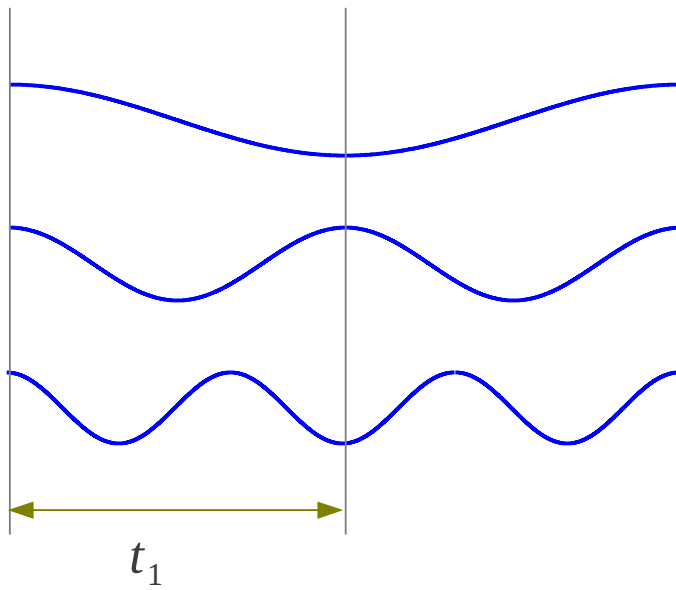
Delay → in seconds (time)

Given **time shift** (delay)

$$\Phi = 2\pi f \cdot t$$

The actual **phase shift** is different

According to the **frequency**



Uniform Time Delay

The same delay applied to all frequencies

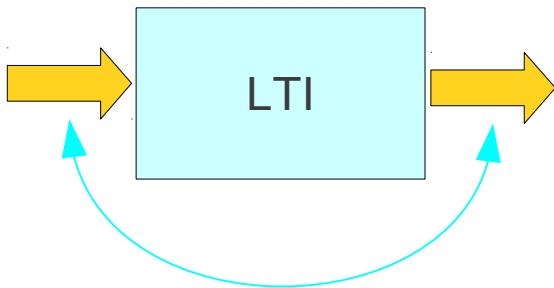


The different phase shift to the different frequency

Linear Phase System

Phase Shift \propto Frequency

Frequency Response
: uniform magnitude & delay



The waveform shape is preserved.

Uniform Time Delay

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

$$2\pi f \cdot t$$

Group Delay

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

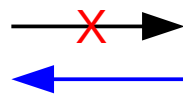


Group Delay:
The phase shift changes for *small changes in frequency*



A uniform, waveform preserving phase response → linear

Constant Group Delay



Uniform Time Delay

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>