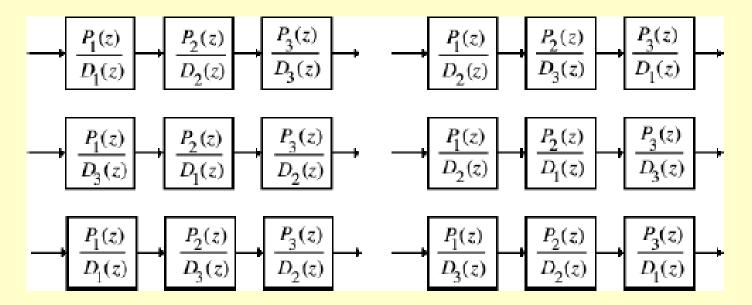
# UNIT-1 (Lecture-4)

Realization of Digital Systems: Cascade Realization of an IIR Systems

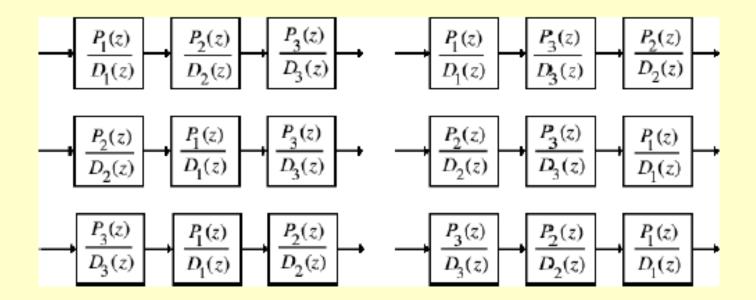
- By expressing the numerator and the denominator polynomials of the transfer function as a product of polynomials of lower degree, a digital filter can be realized as a cascade of low-order filter sections
- Consider, for example, H(z) = P(z)/D(z) expressed as

$$H(z) = \frac{P(z)}{D(z)} = \frac{P_1(z)P_2(z)P_3(z)}{D_1(z)D_2(z)D_3(z)}$$

 Examples of cascade realizations obtained by different pole-zero pairings are shown below



 Examples of cascade realizations obtained by different ordering of sections are shown below



 There are altogether a total of 36 different cascade realizations of

$$H(z) = \frac{P_1(z)P_2(z)P_3(z)}{D_1(z)D_2(z)D_3(z)}$$

based on different pole-zero-pairings and different orderings

 Due to finite wordlength effects, each such cascade realization behaves differently from others

- Usually, the polynomials are factored into a product of 1st-order and 2nd-order polynomials
- In this case H(z) is expressed as

$$H(z) = p_0 \prod_{k} \left( \frac{1 + \beta_{1k} z^{-1} + \beta_{2k} z^{-2}}{1 + \alpha_{1k} z^{-1} + \alpha_{2k} z^{-2}} \right)$$

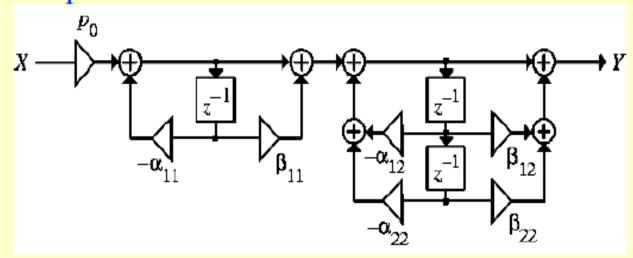
• In the above, for a first-order factor

$$\alpha_{2k} = \beta_{2k} = 0$$

• Consider the 3rd-order transfer function

$$H(z) = p_0 \left( \frac{1 + \beta_{11} z^{-1}}{1 + \alpha_{11} z^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{1 + \beta_{12} z^{-1} + \beta_{22} z^{-2}}{1 + \alpha_{12} z^{-1} + \alpha_{22} z^{-2}} \right)$$

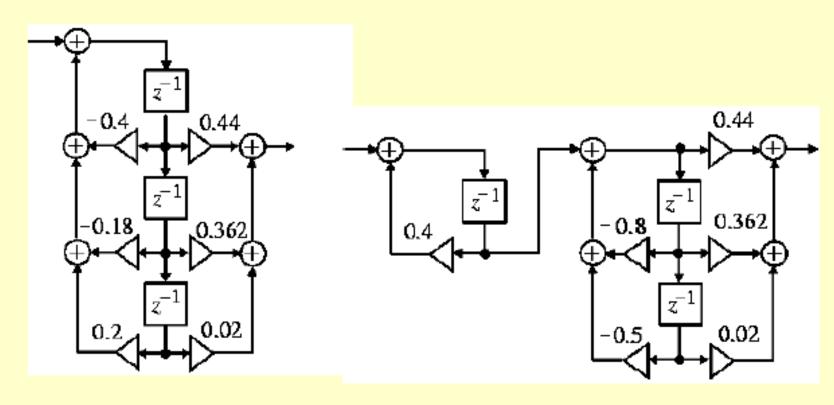
• One possible realization is shown below



Example: Direct form II and cascade form realizations of

$$H(z) = \frac{0.44z^{-1} + 0.362z^{-2} + 0.02z^{-3}}{1 + 0.4z^{-1} + 0.18z^{-2} - 0.2z^{-3}}$$
$$= \left(\frac{0.44 + 0.362z^{-1} + 0.02z^{-2}}{1 + 0.8z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}}\right) \left(\frac{z^{-1}}{1 - 0.4z^{-1}}\right)$$

are shown on the next slide



Direct form II

Cascade form