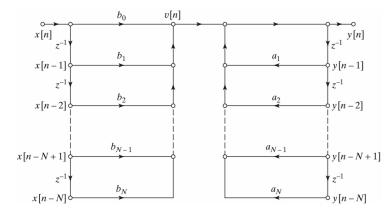
# Digital Signal Processing Basic IIR Realization Structures

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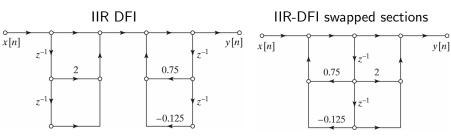
### IIR Direct Form I

If  $H(z)=\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ , we can implement this directly as a cascade of the feedforward part P(z) and the feedback part Q(z).



## Changing the Order of the IIR DFI Sections

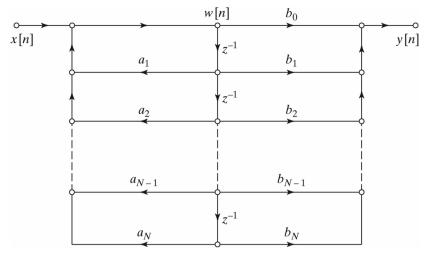
To get an equivalent structure, we can reverse the order of the sections (do feedback first, feedforward second). Example:



Note the delays in the signal flow graph with swapped sections are no longer storing past inputs and past outputs.

#### IIR Direct Form II

By sharing the delays in our swapped sections structure, we arrive at a structure called IIR Direct Form II.



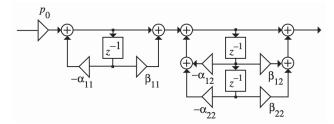
## Pseudocode Implementation of IIR Direct Form II

```
<read in new input x[n]>
<shift intermediate values down, starting at bottom</pre>
  w[n-N+1] = w[n-N+2]
  w[n-N+2] = w[n-N+3]
<compute new intermediate value</pre>
  w[n] = x[n] - a[1]*w[n-1] - a[2]*w[n-2] - ...
<compute new output</pre>
  y[n] = b[0]*w[n] + b[1]*w[n-1] + b[2]*w[n-2] + ...
>
```

#### IIR Cascaded Direct Form II

Idea: factor transfer function and implement as a series/product of smaller cascaded transfer functions. Example:

$$H(z) = \frac{p_0 + p_1 z^{-1} + p_2 z^{-2} + p_3 z^{-3}}{1 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2} + d_3 z^{-3}}$$
$$= \left(\frac{p_0 (1 + \beta_{1,1} z^{-1})}{1 + \alpha_{1,1} z^{-1}}\right) \left(\frac{1 + \beta_{1,2} z^{-1} + \beta_{2,2} z^{-2}}{1 + \alpha_{1,2} z^{-1} + \alpha_{2,2} z^{-2}}\right)$$

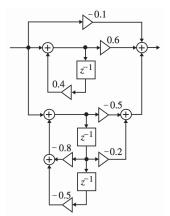


Both sections are implemented here as DF II. The ordering of the sections and the numerator/denominator pairings can affect performance when using finite precision. This is the default IIR structure in Matlab.

#### IIR Parallel Realization

One way to realize IIR filters in parallel is to do a partial fraction expansion. Example:

$$H(z) = \frac{0.44z^{-1} + 0.362z^{-2} + 0.02z^{-3}}{1 + 0.4z^{1-} + 0.18z^{-2} - 0.2z^{-3}} = -0.1 + \frac{0.6}{1 - 0.4z^{-1}} + \frac{-0.5 - 0.2z^{-1}}{1 + 0.8z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}}$$



Each subfilter is DFII. Can be useful for dividing computation across processors/cores.