This book covers recent advances and contributions to the area of digital signal processing. It starts with a revisit and a rewriting of the sampling theorem in the context of signals containing discontinuities. The approach of impulse invariance for converting continuous-time domain filters to discrete-time domain filters is questioned in light of the Mittag-Leffler expansion. Higher quality digital filters than those obtained using the present day approach are studied. General base perfect shuffle transformations are shown to be basic operations prevalent in transform factorisation and parallel processing. Hypercube transformations, Kronecker products and sorting formalism have had a major impact on transformations of generalised spectral analysis, processor architecture, optimal parallel, massively parallel processing and parallel sorting. The objective of the present book is to render some of the authors previously and recently published papers in the domain of digital signal processing and the architecture of parallel digital signal processors into a simpler format for all to read. In the topics covered in this book, matrix formalism is often employed. Hypercubes, the Kronecker product of matrices and matrix operators such as the general base perfect shuffle matrix are powerful mathematical tools that effectively convert sequential information into matrices. Matrix formalism is a powerful mathematical tool. In fact, it may be said that if a picture is worth a thousand words, a matrix is worth a thousand equations. Chapter One deals with a...
The recent paper which reveals an age-old mathematical error in the literature that has, until today, produced nefariously inferior digital filters. The error, which has been shown to erroneously apply Shannon's sampling theorem for decades, exists to date in Matlab®.

The error is part of the well-known technique of impulse invariance, which transforms analogue continuous-domain filters into digital filters. A correction of the error is proposed, producing a vastly superior digital filter than obtained using the present day impulse invariance approach. Chapter Two deals with radix-2 fast Fourier transform (FFT) factorisation. A unique approach is presented in which the authors alternate between equations and corresponding matrices to develop the factorisation of the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) matrix. In Chapter Three, a generalisation is applied to obtain FFT factorisations to a general radix r. The subject of generalised spectral analysis, including generalised Walsh transform are studied in Chapter Four. Chapter Five presents parallelism in Generalised Spectral Analysis and in particular the Generalised Walsh Chrestenson transform. Optimal parallel and pipelined processors are considered in Chapter Six. Generalised transform factorisation for massive parallelism is covered in Chapter Seven. In Chapter Eight, the authors study Hypercube transformations for massive parallelism. Chapter Nine introduces a generalisation of the Dirac-delta function. Chapter Ten relates to a generalisation of the theory of distributions. New Laplace, Z and Fourier-related transforms, which are results of the proposed generalisation of the Dirac-delta impulse, are presented in Chapter Eleven. Chapter Twelve relates to a Z domain counterpart to Prony’s method. Chapter Thirteen presents an approach to Massively Parallel and Comparison-Set Minimized Sorting.

The purpose of this book is to explore several specific areas of research in two distinct but related fields: digital signal processing and modern control and estimation theory. There are enough similarities "and" differences in the philosophies, goals, and analytical techniques of the two fields to indicate that a concerted effort to understand these better might lead to some useful interaction and collaboration among researchers. The author writes that his examination "will in general not be result-oriented. Instead, I have been most interested in understanding the goals of the research and the methods and approach used. Understanding the goals may help us to see why the techniques used in the two disciplines differ. Inspecting the methods and approaches may allow one to see areas in which concepts in one field may be usefully applied in the other. The book undoubtedly has a control-oriented flavor, since it reflects the author’s background and also since the original purpose of this study was to present a control theorist’s point of view at the 1976 Arden House Workshop on Digital Signal Processing. However, an effort has been made to explore avenues in both disciplines in order to encourage researchers in the two fields to continue along these lines."

Indeed, the book contains numerous suggestions for new research directions and speculations on possible new results, all of them a direct result of the purposeful mixing of the ideas of the two disciplines. For the benefit of researchers who may wish to follow up some of these suggestions and speculations, the author has assembled a comprehensive bibliography, consisting of more than 600 references. In order to achieve his unique perspective of viewing each field in the context of the other, the author examines such topics as stability analysis of feedback control systems and digital filters subject to the effects of finite wordlength arithmetic; linear prediction, parameter identification, and relationships involving Kalman filtering and "fast" algorithms; system synthesis, realization, and implementation; two-dimensional filtering, decentralized control and estimation, and some of their connections with image processing; and aspects of nonlinear system theory, including homomorphic and bilinear systems. Numerical linear algebra, digital signal processing, and parallel algorithms are three disciplines with a great deal of activity in the last few years. The interaction between them has been growing to a level that merits an Advanced Study Institute dedicated to the three areas together. This volume gives an account of the main results in this interdisciplinary field. The following topics emerged as major themes of the meeting: - Singular value and eigenvalue decompositions, including applications, - Toeplitz matrices, including special algorithms and architectures, - Recursive least squares in linear algebra, digital signal processing and control, - Updating and downdating
techniques in linear algebra and signal processing, - Stability and sensitivity analysis of special recursive least squares problems, - Special architectures for linear algebra and signal processing. This book contains tutorials on these topics given by leading scientists in each of the three areas. A considerable number of new research results are presented in contributed papers. The tutorials and papers will be of value to anyone interested in the three disciplines. Over the past few years, the demand for high-speed Digital Signal Processing (DSP) has increased dramatically. New applications in real-time image processing, satellite communications, radar signal processing, pattern recognition, and real-time signal detection and estimation require major improvements at several levels; algorithmic, architectural, and implementation. These performance requirements can be achieved by employing parallel processing at all levels. Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) technology supports and provides a good avenue for parallelism. Parallelism offers efficient solutions to several problems which can arise in VLSI DSP architectures such as: 1. Intermediate data communication and routing: several DSP algorithms, such as FFT, involve excessive data routing and reordering. Parallelism is an efficient mechanism to minimize the silicon cost and speed up the pro cessing time of the intermediate middle stages. 2. Complex DSP applications: the required computation is almost doubled. Parallelism will allow two similar channels processing at the same time. The communication between the two channels has to be minimized. 3. Application-specific systems: this emerging approach should achieve real-time performance in a cost-effective way. 4. Testability and fault tolerance: reliability has become a required feature in most of DSP systems. To achieve such property, the involved time overhead is significant. Parallelism may be the solution to maintain acceptable speed performance. Addresses a wide selection of multimedia applications, programmable and custom architectures for the implementations of multimedia systems, and arithmetic architectures and design methodologies. The book covers recent applications of digital signal processing algorithms in multimedia, presents high-speed and low-priority binary and finite field arithmetic architectures, details VHDL-based implementation approaches, and more. Emerging applications such as high-definition television (HDTV), streaming video, image processing in embedded applications and signal processing in high-speed wireless communications are driving a need for high-performance digital signal processors (DSPs) with real-time processing. This class of applications demonstrates significant data parallelism, finite precision, need for power-efficiency and the need for 100's of arithmetic units in the DSP to meet real-time requirements. Data-parallel DSPs meet these requirements by employing clusters of functional units, enabling 100's of computations every clock cycle. These DSPs exploit instruction level parallelism and subword parallelism within clusters, similar to a traditional VLIW (Very Long Instruction Word) DSP, and exploit data parallelism across clusters, similar to vector processors. This is the only book that offers a thorough treatment of the following: design and application of programmable digital signal processors; formal specification and optimization of signal processing architectures and circuits; high-level synthesis of DSP architectures and datapaths; detailed treatment of application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs); scheduling, allocation and assignment algorithms for multiple processor DSP systems; and hardware/software co-design issues in DSP. VLSI Digital Signal Processors: An Introduction to Rapid Prototyping and Design Synthesis provides a cohesive, quantitative and clear exposition of the implementation and prototyping of digital signal processing algorithms on programmable signal processors, parallel processing systems and application-specific ICs. Included are both programmable and dedicated digital signal processors, and discussions of the latest optimization methods and the use of computer-aided-design techniques. Digital signal processing (DSP) has been applied to a very wide range of applications. This includes voice processing, image processing, digital communications, the transfer of data over the internet, image and data compression, etc. Engineers who develop DSP applications today, and in the future, will need to address many implementation issues including mapping algorithms to computational structures, computational efficiency, power dissipation, the effects of finite precision arithmetic, throughput and hardware implementation. It is not practical
to cover all of these in a single text. However, this text emphasizes the practical implementation of DSP algorithms as well as the fundamental theories and analytical procedures that form the basis for modern DSP applications. Digital Signal Processing: Principles, Algorithms and System Design provides an introduction to the principals of digital signal processing along with a balanced analytical and practical treatment of algorithms and applications for digital signal processing. It is intended to serve as a suitable text for a one semester junior or senior level undergraduate course. It is also intended for use in a following one semester first-year graduate level course in digital signal processing. It may also be used as a reference by professionals involved in the design of embedded computer systems, application specific integrated circuits or special purpose computer systems for digital signal processing, multimedia, communications, or image processing. Covers fundamental theories and analytical procedures that form the basis of modern DSP Shows practical implementation of DSP in software and hardware Includes Matlab for design and implementation of signal processing algorithms and related discrete time systems Bridges the gap between reference texts and the knowledge needed to implement DSP applications in software or hardwareThis book presents a distributed multiprocessor architecture that is faster, more versatile, and more reliable than traditional single-processor architectures. It also describes a simulation technique that provides a highly accurate means for building a prototype system in software. The system prototype is studied and analyzed using such DSP applications as digital filtering and fast Fourier transforms. The code is included as well, which allows others to build software prototypes for their own research systems. The design presented in Microprocessor-Based Parallel Architecture for Reliable Digital Signal Processing Systems introduces the concept of a dual-mode architecture that allows users a dynamic choice between either a conventional or fault-tolerant system as application requirements dictate. This volume is a "must have" for all professionals in digital signal processing, parallel and distributed computer architecture, and fault-tolerant computing.

Market_Desc: · Students in graduate level courses· Electrical Engineers· Computer Scientists· Computer Architecture Designers· Circuit Designers· Algorithm Designers· System Designers· Computer Programmers in the Multimedia and Wireless Communications Industries· VLSI System Designers Special Features: This example-packed resource provides invaluable professional training for a rapidly-expanding industry. · Presents a variety of approaches to analysis, estimation, and reduction of power consumption in order to help designers extend battery life. · Includes application-driven problems at the end of each chapter· Features six appendices covering shortest path algorithms used in retiming, scheduling, and allocation techniques, as well as determining the iteration bound· The Author is a recognized expert in the field, having written several books, taught several graduate-level classes, and served on several IEEE boards About The Book: This book complements the other Digital Signaling Processing books in our list, which include an introductory treatment (Marven), a comprehensive handbook (Mitra), a professional reference (Kaloupsidis), and others which pertain to a specific topic such as noise control. This graduate level textbook will fill an important niche in a rapidly expanding market.

Digital signal processing (DSP) covers a wide range of applications such as signal acquisition, analysis, transmission, storage, and synthesis. Special attention is needed for the VLSI (very large scale integration) implementation of high performance DSP systems with examples from video and radar applications. This book provides basic architectures for VLSI implementations of DSP tasks covering architectures for application specific circuits and programmable DSP circuits. It fills an important gap in the literature by focusing on the transition from algorithms specification to architectures for VLSI implementations. Areas covered include: * architectures for basic operations and elementary functions * parallel processing and pipelining * application specific array processors * programmable digital signal processors With the fusion of signal processing algorithms and VLSI circuit design it will assist digital signal processing architecture developers. This book is of particular interest to electronic engineering and computer science students and will benefit practitioners of digital signal processor circuit
Access Free Parallel Digital Signal Processing An Emerging Market
design. Mneney’s text focuses on basic concepts of digital signal processing, MATLAB simulation, and implementation on selected DSP hardware. Aims to bridge the gap between parallel computer architectures and the creation of parallel digital signal processing (DSP) algorithms. This work offers an approach to digital signal processing utilizing the unified signal algebra environment to develop naturally occurring parallel DSP algorithms.; College or university book shops may order five or more copies at a special student price. Price is available on request. Digital audio, speech recognition, cable modems, radar, high-definition television—these are but a few of the modern computer and communications applications relying on digital signal processing (DSP) and the attendant application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs). As information-age industries constantly reinvent ASIC chips for lower power consumption and higher efficiency, there is a growing need for designers who are current and fluent in VLSI design methodologies for DSP. Enter VLSI Digital Signal Processing Systems—a unique, comprehensive guide to performance optimization techniques in VLSI signal processing. Based on Keshab Parhi’s highly respected and popular graduate-level courses, this volume is destined to become the standard text and reference in the field. This text integrates VLSI architecture theory and algorithms, addresses various architectures at the implementation level, and presents several approaches to analysis, estimation, and reduction of power consumption. Throughout this book, Dr. Parhi explains how to design high-speed, low-area, and low-power VLSI systems for a broad range of DSP applications. He covers pipelining extensively as well as numerous other techniques, from parallel processing to scaling and roundoff noise computation. Readers are shown how to apply all techniques to improve implementations of several DSP algorithms, using both ASICs and off-the-shelf programmable digital signal processors. The book features hundreds of graphs illustrating the various DSP algorithms, examples based on digital filters and transforms clarifying key concepts, and interesting end-of-chapter exercises that help match techniques with applications. In addition, the abundance of readily available techniques makes this an extremely useful resource for designers of DSP systems in wired, wireless, or multimedia communications. The material can be easily adopted in new courses on either VLSI digital signal processing architectures or high-performance VLSI system design. An invaluable reference and practical guide to VLSI digital signal processing. A tremendous source of optimization techniques indispensable in modern VLSI signal processing, VLSI Digital Signal Processing Systems promises to become the standard in the field. It offers a rich training ground for students of VLSI design for digital signal processing and provides immediate access to state-of-the-art, proven techniques for designers of DSP systems—in wired, wireless, or multimedia communications. Topics include: * Transformations for high speed using pipelining, retiming, and parallel processing techniques * Power reduction transformations for supply voltage reduction as well as for strength or capacitance reduction * Area reduction using folding techniques * Strategies for arithmetic implementation * Synchronous, wave, and asynchronous pipelining * Design of programmable DSPs. An Instructor’s Manual presenting detailed solutions to all the problems in the book is available from the Wiley editorial department. A parallelization and implementation of digital signal processing (DSP) algorithms using multiprocessors is a special case of parallel processing. This thesis proposes a general hardware and software framework for task partitioning, task assignment, processor (or process) network construction, task scheduling and programming problems of both atomic and large grain data flow graphs describing DSP algorithms for a parallel pipelined architecture which is suitable for many different DSP algorithms. The proposed architecture is a SSIMD or MIMD machine depending on the algorithms implemented and the programming methodologies. The proposed architecture and its six network configurations are partly implemented as an experimental techniques are proposed for atomic data flow graphs. The simulation and implementation blocks columnization scheduling technique for DSP algorithms described by large grain data flow block diagrams is proposed. It is based on data flow programming techniques using FIFO buffers. The concurrency in the proposed scheduling algorithms suitable for this parallel pipelined architecture is both temporal concurrency
(pipelining), where, chains of tasks are divided into stages, with every stage handling results obtained from the previous stage and spatial concurrency (parallelism), where tasks are executed by several PEs simultaneously. The third level of concurrency can be also achieved by using input and output synchronized circular buses. This time the system throughput can be at its near theoretical data acquisition throughput limits. The AdEPar hardware and software visual object-oriented DSP environment based on theoretical work presented in this thesis was designed to serve as a test bed for various scheduling, simulation and code generation problems as well as a real-time implementation tool for DSP systems and advanced studies. A programmable longitudinal feedback system based on four AT & T 1610 digital signal processors has been developed as a component of the PEP-II R & D program. This longitudinal quick prototype is a proof of concept for the PEP-II system and implements full-speed bunch-by-bunch signal processing for storage rings with bunch spacing of 4 ns. The design incorporates a phase-detector-based front end that digitizes the oscillation phases of bunches at the 250 MHz crossing rate, four programmable signal processors that compute correction signals, and a 250-MHz hold buffer/kicker driver stage that applies correction signals back on the beam. The design implements a general-purpose, table-driven downsampler that allows the system to be operated at several accelerator facilities. The hardware architecture of the signal processing is described, and the software algorithms used in the feedback signal computation are discussed. The system configuration used for tests at the LBL Advanced Light Source is presented.