基于 Matlab 的混合音频分离实验

信号与系统第二次大作业

一、实验目的

设计阶数尽可能低的数字滤波器分离混合音频信号并单独播放。本实验旨在使学生掌握利用 matlab 进行简单音频处理的方法,并加深对信号与系统理论知识的理解。

现有一采样频率为 176.4kHz 的音频片段,由两首歌曲片段分别经 45kHz 和 65kHz 余弦信号调制(调幅)后混合而成,且含均匀分布噪声。需对此音频去噪以改善恢复歌曲质量,并实现两首歌曲片段的分离和单独播放。

二、算法

两首歌曲片段分别经 45kHz 和 65kHz 余弦信号调制。因此首先需要设计合理的带通滤波器对两频率的信号进行滤波分离。然后对分离得到的信号进行解调,即可得到歌曲片段。

三、算法实现

第一步: 读取混合音频片段;

第二步:设计带通滤波器。称过滤 45kHz 音频的带通滤波器为 45kHz 带通滤波器, 称过滤 65kHz 音频的带通滤波器为 65kHz 带通滤波器。两带通滤波器的设计指标如下:

45kHz 带通滤波器: $f_{p1}=44kHz$, $f_{p2}=46kHz$, $f_{s1}=43kHz$, $f_{p2}=47kHz$ 通带允许起伏-3dB, 阻带衰减 $\leq -15dB$

65kHz 带通滤波器: $f_{p1}=63kHz$, $f_{p2}=67kHz$, $f_{s1}=60kHz$, $f_{p2}=70kHz$

通带允许起伏 -3dB,阻带衰减 $\leq -15dB$

第三步: 分别利用两滤波器对原始混合音频进行滤波;

第四步:对两输出音频进行相干解调。解调的方法为将信号乘以一同频率余弦函数,将信号频率搬至低频。然后利用低通滤波器分离得到最终歌曲信号。两低通滤波器的设计指标相同,如下:

 $\Omega_c = 5000Hz$, $\Omega_s = 8000Hz$, 阻带衰减 $\leq -15dB$, 通带内允许起伏: -3dB

四、实验

(一) 读取音频文件

利用 matlab 内置 audioread 函数读取音频文件 modulatedSong_noisy.wav 至变量 original 中,并获得采样频率 fs、音频时间 Time 以及信号长度 length。

% Load the original wav file

[original, fs] = audioread('modulatedSong_noisy.wav');

Time = length(original)/fs; % get the time of the wav file

length = length(original); % get the length of the wav file

f = fs * (0:2047)/4096;

然后画出原始音频的时域波形以及频谱图如 Fig.1、Fig.2 所示。

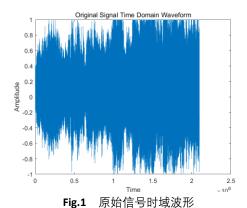
% Draw the original signal time domain waveform

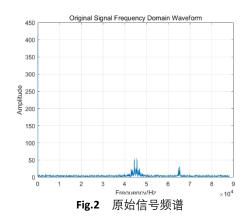
figure(1);

plot (original);

title ('Original Signal Time Domain Waveform');

xlabel ('Time');





ylabel ('Amplitude');

% Draw the original signal Frequency Domain waveform

fft_original = fft(original, 4096); % fast fourier transform

abs_fft_original = abs(fft_original); % calculate the amplitude of fft_original wav

figure (2);

plot(f, abs_fft_original (1:2048));

title('Original Signal Frequency Domain Waveform');

xlabel('Frequency/Hz');

ylabel('Amplitude');

(二) 设计带通滤波器并进行滤波

45kHz 和 65kHz 带通滤波器的具体设计分别见附录 Section 1 以及 Section 2。

% 45kHz band pass filter

c 45 = [0.0005, 0, -0.0014, 0, 0.0014, 0, -0.0005];

 $d_45 = [1.0000, 0.1824, 2.6883, 0.3268, 2.4144, 0.1470, 0.7236];$

 $[H_45,F_45] = freqz(c_45,d_45,4096,fs);$

% 65kHz band pass filter

 $b_65 = [4.670669486554073e-03,0, -9.341338973108146e-03,0,4.670669486554073e-03];$

 $a_65 = [1.0000, 2.579623390365959, 3.465091698701277, 2.330009599091112, 8.162659773170391e-01];$

 $[H_65,F_65] = freqz(b_65,a_65,4096,fs);$

然后做出两个带通滤波器的幅度响应以及相位响应,分别如 Fig.3、Fig4、Fig.5、Fig.6 所示。

 $[H_65,F_65] = freqz(b_65,a_65,4096,fs);$

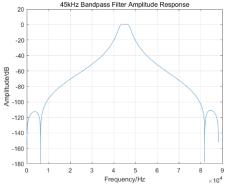


Fig.3 45kHz 带通滤波器幅度响应

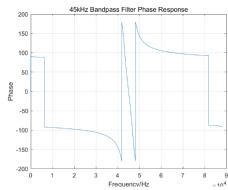


Fig.4 45kHz 带通滤波器相位响应

```
% Draw the amplitude response of the 45kHz filter
  figure(3);
  plot(F_45, 20*log10(abs(H_45)));
  xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
  ylabel('Amplitude/dB');
  title('45kHz Bandpass Filter Amplitude Response');
  % Draw the phase response of the 45kHz filter
  figure(4);
  pha = angle(H_45) * 180 / pi;
  plot(F 45, pha);
  xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
  ylabel('Phase');
  title('45kHz Bandpass Filter Phase Response');
  grid on;
  % Draw the amplitude response of the 65kHz filter
  figure(5);
  plot(F 65, 20*log10(abs(H 65)));
  xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
  ylabel('Amplitude/dB');
  title('65kHz Bandpass Filter Amplitude Response');
  grid on;
  % Draw the phase response of the 65kHz filter
  figure(6);
  pha = angle(H_65) * 180 / pi;
  plot(F_65, pha);
  xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
  ylabel('Phase');
  title('65kHz Bandpass Filter Phase Response');
   grid on;
          65kHz Bandpass Filter Amplitude Response
 -20
                                                               100
-60
                                                               50
-80
                                                            Phase
                                                               -50
-120
                                                              -100
-160
-180 L
                   4 5
Frequency/Hz
```

Fig.5 65kHz 带通滤波器幅度响应

对输入信号进行滤波,得到滤波后的中间信号。 % 45kHz signal through the buttord filter

output_first_song = filter(c_45,d_45,original);

% 65kHz signal through the buttord filter

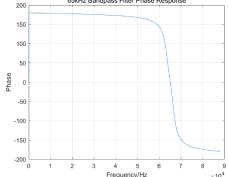


Fig.6 45kHz 带通滤波器相位响应

```
output_second_song = filter(b_65, a_65,original);
 绘出输出信号的频谱,如 Fig.7、Fig.8 所示:
  % Draw the 45kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain waveform
  fft_output_first_song = fft(output_first_song, 4096); % fast fourier transform
  abs_fft_output_first_song = abs(fft_output_first_song);
  figure (7);
  plot(f, abs fft output first song (1:2048));
  title('45kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain Waveform');
  xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
  ylabel('Amplitude');
  grid on;
  % Draw the 65kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain waveform
  fft_output_second_song = fft(output_second_song, 4096); % fast fourier transform
  abs_fft_output_second_song = abs(fft_output_second_song);
  figure (8);
  plot(f, abs fft output second song (1:2048));
  title('65kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain Waveform');
  xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
  ylabel('Amplitude');
  grid on;
   45kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain Waveform
                                                   월 20
                                                                     Frequency/Hz
Fig.7 45kHz 带通滤波器滤波后信号频谱
                                                    Fig.8 65kHz 带通滤波器滤波后信号频谱
(三)解调
 首先利用同频率的相干余弦信号将信号频率搬至低频区。
  % Demodulation of the 45kHz signal
  n=0:length-1;
  cos signal = cos(n * 2 * pi * 45000 / fs);
  middle_original_45 = output_first_song .* cos_signal';
  middle_original_45 = middle_original_45 - mean(middle_original_45);
  % Demodulation of the 65kHz signal
  n=0:length-1;
  cos signal = cos(n * 2 * pi * 65000 / fs);
  middle_original_65 = output_second_song .* cos_signal';
  middle_original_65 = middle_original_65 - mean(middle_original_65);
 为了设计合适的低通滤波器,首先画出以上信号的频谱,如 Fig.9、Fig.10 所示。
```

% Draw the 45kHz signal time after Bandpass Filter Frequency Waveform

```
fft_middle_45 = fft (middle_original_45, 4096); % fast fourier transform
            abs fft middle 45 = abs(fft middle 45);
            figure(9);
            plot (f, abs_fft_middle_45 (1:2048));
           title ('45kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain Waveform');
           xlabel ('Frequency/Hz');
           ylabel ('Amplitude');
           grid on;
            % Draw the 65kHz signal time after Bandpass Filter Frequency Waveform
           fft_middle_65 = fft (middle_original_65, 4096); % fast fourier transform
            abs fft middle 65 = abs(fft middle 65);
            figure(10);
            plot (f, abs_fft_middle_65 (1:2048));
           title ('65kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain Waveform');
           xlabel ('Frequency/Hz');
           ylabel ('Amplitude');
           grid on;
             45kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain Waveform
                                                                                                                               65kHz Signal after Bandpass Filter Frequency Domain Waveform
         50
                                                                                                                          25
         40
         30
                                                                                                                          15
        20
       Fig.9 45kHz 带通滤波器滤波后信号频谱
                                                                                                                       Fig.10 45kHz 带通滤波器滤波后信号频谱
          观察绘出的频谱图,可见所需信号频率范围在 0-5000Hz 左右,由此设计低通滤波器的指标,并计算。
两个低通滤波器的设计指标相同。具体计算过程见附录 Section 3。
            % Design Low Pass Filter for The 45kHz Signal
            b\ 45 = [5.994320231034189e - 05, 2.397728092413676e - 04, 3.596592138620514e - 04, 2.397728092413676e - 04, 2.397728092418666e - 04, 2.397728066e - 04, 2.397728
04,5.994320231034189e-05];
            a\_45 = [1.0000, -3.512958673247569, 4.653998866041075, -2.753805161156560, 6.137240596000196e-01];
            [H_45, F_45] = freqz(b_45,a_45,1000,fs);
            % Design Low Pass Filter for The 65kHz Signal
            b 65=[5.994320231034189e-05,2.397728092413676e-04, 3.596592138620514e-04, 2.397728092413676e-
04, 5.994320231034189e-05];
            a\_65 = [1.0000, -3.512958673247569, 4.653998866041075, -2.753805161156560, 6.137240596000196e-01];\\
            [H_65, F_65] = freqz(b_65,a_65,1000,fs);
         绘出两个相同低通滤波器的幅度相应与相位响应,如 Fig.11、Fig.12 所示。
            % Draw The Amplitude Response of The 45kHz Lowpass Filter
```

figure(11);

plot(F_45, 20*log10(abs(H_45)));

xlabel('Frequency/Hz');

```
ylabel('Amplitude/dB');
title('45kHz Lowpass Filter Amplitude Response');
grid on;
% Draw The Phase Response of The 45kHz Lowpass Filter
 figure(12);
 pha = angle(H_45) * 180 / pi;
 plot(F 45, pha);
xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
ylabel('Phase');
title('45kHz Lowpass Filter Phase Response');
grid on;
\% Draw The Amplitude Response of The 65kHz Lowpass Filter
figure(13);
 plot(F_65, 20*log10(abs(H_65)));
xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
ylabel('Amplitude/dB');
title('65kHz Lowpass Filter Amplitude Response');
grid on;
% Draw The Phase Response of The 65kHz Lowpass Filter
figure(14);
 pha = angle(H_65) * 180 / pi;
plot(F_65, pha);
xlabel('Frequency/Hz');
ylabel('Phase');
title('65kHz Lowpass Filter Phase Response');
grid on;
           45kHz Lowpass Filter Amplitude Response
                                                        200
                                                        150
 -50
                                                        100
 -100
                                                        -50
 -250
                                                       -100
 -300
                                                        -150
 -350
                                                        -200
                   Frequency/Hz
       Fig.11 低通滤波器幅度响应
                                                              Fig.12 低通滤波器相位响应
对中间信号进行低通滤波,得到最终的输出信号,即歌曲信号,并进行保存:
% Draw the amplitude response of the 45kHz filter
% 45kHz signal through the buttord lowpass filter
output_song_45 = filter(b_45,a_45,middle_original_45);
% 65kHz signal through the buttord lowpass filter
output_song_65 = filter(b_65,a_65,middle_original_65);
 % Save The Output Songs
 %sound(output_song_45,fs);
```

```
sound(output_song_65,fs);
  audiowrite('45kHz song.wav',output song 45,fs);
  audiowrite('65kHz_song.wav',output_song_65,fs);
(四) 最终输出分析
   分别绘出两个歌曲片段的时域波形以及频谱,分别如 Fig13、Fig14、Fig15、Fig16 所示。
  % Draw The 45kHz Output Song Time Domain Waveform
  figure(15);
  plot(output_song_45);
  title ('Output 45kHz Song Time Domain Waveform');
  xlabel ('Time');
  ylabel ('Amplitude');
  % Draw the 45kHz Output Song Frequency Domain Waveform
  fft_output_45 = fft (output_song_45, 4096); % fast fourier transform
  abs_fft_output_45 = abs(fft_output_45); % calculate the amplitude of fft_original wav
  figure (16);
  plot (f, abs_fft_output_45 (1:2048));
 0.4
                                                          50
                                                          40
                                                          20
                                                          10
 -0.4
 -0.5
                                                                           4 5
Frequency/Hz
                                      × 10<sup>6</sup>
       Fig.13 45kHz 歌曲时域波形
                                                                 Fig.14 45kHz 歌曲频谱
  title ('Output 45kHz Song Frequency Domain Waveform');
  xlabel ('Frequency/Hz');
  ylabel ('Amplitude');
  grid on;
  % Draw The 65kHz Output Song Time Domain Waveform
  figure(17);
  plot(output_song_65);
  title ('Output 65kHz Song Time Domain Waveform');
  xlabel ('Time');
  ylabel ('Amplitude');
  grid on;
  % Draw the 65kHz Output Song Frequency Domain Waveform
  fft_output_65 = fft (output_song_65, 4096); % fast fourier transform
  abs_fft_output_65 = abs(fft_output_65); % calculate the amplitude of fft_original wav
```

figure (18);

plot (f, abs_fft_output_65 (1:2048));

title ('Output 65kHz Song Frequency Domain Waveform');

xlabel ('Frequency/Hz');

ylabel ('Amplitude');

grid on;

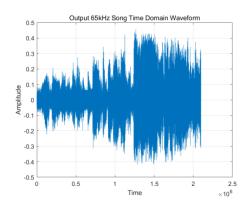


Fig.15 65kHz 歌曲时域波形

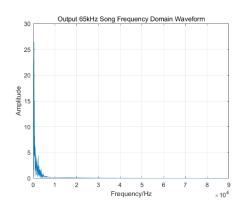


Fig.16 65kHz 歌曲时域波形

五、结果分析

如 Fig.2 所示,原始信号的频谱在 45kHz 与 65kHz 附近存在两个突出的峰,这是因为两首歌曲片段分别 经 45kHz 和 65kHz 余弦信号的调制(调幅)后混合在一起形成的。除此以外,在其他频率上存在均匀分布的小幅度信号,这是均匀分布的噪声。

以对 45kHz 信号的分析为例。如 Fig.7 所示,距离 45kHz 较远的信号均被大幅度抑制,基本只剩 45kHz 左右的信号。可见看出,设计的带通滤波器起到了良好的效果。在解调第一步乘以频率为 45kHz 的余弦信号后,信号的频谱如 Fig.9 所示。可见,信号被搬至频率约为 0-4000Hz 的位置。再经低通滤波器后,输出信号的时域波形与频谱如 Fig.13 和 Fig.14 所示。可见,经低通滤波器后,高频信号被过滤掉,而低频信号得以完整保留下来。播放解调后的信号,非常清晰。

65kHz 信号的处理过程同理,不加详述。

六、问题讨论

根据上述实验结果, 滤波得到了很好的效果, 旋律和歌词都十分得清晰。但是仔细聆听, 还是能听到强度非常小的噪声, 歌曲在细节上也存在损失。因此, 是否还有提升滤波效果的空间。因此, 我们提出一下方案。

方案一:通过调节滤波器的设计指标,寻找使滤波效果最佳的滤波器。这种方法易于理解,但是调节过程非常繁琐,也难以在数值上度量滤波效果。

方案二: 在带通滤波前, 先解调, 再通过滤波器分离目标信号与其他信号。

方案三:由于音频本身存在均匀分布的噪声,因此可以在处理的第一步通过局部均值等方法达到光滑 滤波的效果。

这些方案都有待于进一步探索。

Appendix

Section 1 45kHz 带通滤波器求解

指标: $f_{p1} = 44kHz$, $f_{p2} = 46kHz$, $f_{s1} = 43kHz$, $f_{p2} = 47kHz$, 通带允许起伏 -3dB, 阻带衰减 $\leq -15dB$ 下面进行求解:

 $\Omega_{p1} = 2\pi \times 43000 rad/s$, $\Omega_{p2} = 2\pi \times 47000 rad/s$, $\Omega_{s1} = 2\pi \times 41000 rad/s$, $\Omega_{s2} = 2\pi \times 49000 rad/s$ (1) 求归一化带通滤波器频率:

取通带宽度为参考频率: $\Omega_r = \Omega_{p2} - \Omega_{p1} = 2\pi \times 4000 rad/s$

$$\lambda_{p1} = \Omega_{p1}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 43000}{2\pi \times 4000} = \frac{43}{4}, \qquad \lambda_{p2} = \Omega_{p2}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 47000}{2\pi \times 4000} = \frac{47}{4}, \qquad \lambda_{s1} = \Omega_{s1}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 41000}{2\pi \times 4000} = \frac{41}{4}$$

$$\lambda_{s2} = \Omega_{s2}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 49000}{2\pi \times 4000} = \frac{49}{4}, \qquad \lambda_0 = \sqrt{\lambda_{p1}\lambda_{p2}} = \frac{\sqrt{43\times47}}{4}$$

(2) 求低通原型各归一化频率:

$$\Omega'_{p1} = \frac{\lambda_{p1}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{p1}} = 0.5, \qquad \Omega'_{p2} = \frac{\lambda_{p2}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{p2}} = 1, \qquad \Omega'_{s1} = \frac{\lambda_{s1}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{s1}} = 2.0732, \qquad \Omega'_{s2} = \frac{\lambda_{s2}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{s2}} = 1.9388$$

(3) 求低通原型系统函数 $H_{a1}(s')$:

取 $\Omega'_{s2} = 1.9388$,则有:

$$|H_{a1}(j\Omega'_{s2})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (1.9338)^{2N}}} = 10^{-\frac{15}{20}}$$

$$N = \frac{\lg(10^{1.5} - 1)}{2\lg(1.9338)} = 2.58$$

取N = 3, 查表得:

$$H_{a1}(s') = \frac{1}{(s')^3 + 2(s')^2 + 2s' + 1}$$

(4) 求带通滤波器的 $H_a(s)$:

将关系式 $s' = \frac{s^2 + (\Omega_0)^2}{s(\Omega_{p2} - \Omega_{p1})} = \frac{s^2 + \Omega_{p1}\Omega_{p2}}{s(\Omega_{p2} - \Omega_{p1})}$ 代入 $H_{a1}(s')$,并整理得 $H_a(s)$ 。通过冲击不变法求得系统函数 $H_a(z)$

$$H_a(z) = \frac{0.0005 - 0.0014z^{-1} + 0.0014z^{-2} - 0.0005z^{-3}}{1 + 0.1824z^{-1} + 2.6883z^{-2} + 0.3268z^{-3} + 2.4144z^{-4} + 0.1470z^{-5} + 0.7236z^{-6}}$$

此即为所涉及巴特沃斯带通滤波器的传递函数。

Section 2 65kHz 带通滤波器求解

指标: $f_{p1} = 63kHz$, $f_{p2} = 67kHz$, $f_{s1} = 60kHz$, $f_{p2} = 70kHz$, 通带允许起伏 -3dB, 阻带衰减 $\leq -15dB$ 下面进行求解:

 $\Omega_{p1} = 2\pi \times 63000 rad/s, \ \Omega_{p2} = 2\pi \times 67000 rad/s, \ \Omega_{s1} = 2\pi \times 60000 rad/s, \ \Omega_{s2} = 2\pi \times 70000 rad/s$

(1) 求归一化带通滤波器频率:

取通带宽度为参考频率: $\Omega_r = \Omega_{p2} - \Omega_{p1} = 2\pi \times 4000 rad/s$

$$\lambda_{p1} = \Omega_{p1}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 63000}{2\pi \times 4000} = \frac{63}{4}, \qquad \lambda_{p2} = \Omega_{p2}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 67000}{2\pi \times 4000} = \frac{67}{4}, \qquad \lambda_{s1} = \Omega_{s1}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 60000}{2\pi \times 4000} = 15$$

$$\lambda_{s2} = \Omega_{s2}/\Omega_r = \frac{2\pi \times 70000}{2\pi \times 4000} = 17.5, \qquad \lambda_0 = \sqrt{\lambda_{p1}\lambda_{p2}} = \frac{\sqrt{63\times47}}{4}$$

(2) 求低通原型各归一化频率:

$$\Omega'_{p1} = \frac{\lambda_{p1}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{p1}} = -1, \qquad \Omega'_{p2} = \frac{\lambda_{p2}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{p2}} = 1, \qquad \Omega'_{s1} = \frac{\lambda_{s1}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{s1}} = -2.5875, \qquad \Omega'_{s2} = \frac{\lambda_{s2}^2 - \lambda_0^2}{\lambda_{s2}} = 2.425$$

(3) 求低通原型系统函数 $H_{a1}(s')$:

取 $\Omega'_{s2} = 2.425$,则有:

$$|H_{a1}(j\Omega'_{s2})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (2.425)^{2N}}} = 10^{-\frac{15}{20}}$$

$$N = \frac{\lg(10^{1.5} - 1)}{2\lg(2.425)} = 1.93$$

取N = 2, 查表得:

$$H_{a1}(s') = \frac{1}{(s')^2 + \sqrt{2}s' + 1}$$

(4) 求带通滤波器的 $H_a(s)$:

将关系式 $\mathbf{s}' = \frac{s^2 + (\Omega_0)^2}{s(\Omega_{p2} - \Omega_{p1})} = \frac{s^2 + \Omega_{p1}\Omega_{p2}}{s(\Omega_{p2} - \Omega_{p1})}$ 代入 $H_{a1}(s')$,求得 $H_a(s)$,最终通过冲击不变法求得系统函数 $H_a(z)$:

 $H_a(z)$

 $=\frac{(4.670669486554073e-03)-(9.341338973108146e-03)z^{-1}-(4.670669486554073e-03)z^{-2}}{1+2.579623390365959z^{-1}+3.465091698701277z^{-2}+2.330009599091112z^{-3}+(8.162659773170391e-01)z^{-4}}$ 此即为所涉及巴特沃斯带通滤波器的传递函数。

Section 3 低通滤波器求解

两低通滤波器的设计指标相同,如下:

 $\Omega_c = 5000Hz$, $\Omega_s = 8000Hz$, 阻带衰减 $\leq -15dB$, 通带内允许起伏: -3dB

(1) 求阶数 N, 将两组数据代入方程式:

$$|H_a(j\Omega_s)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}}}$$

则有:

$$N = 0.5 \log_{\frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_c}} (10^{1.5} - 1) = 3.64$$

(2) 求滤波器系统函数

取 N=4,查表得 N=4 的巴特沃斯多项式,即可写出 $H_a(s')$,再经解归一化,即令 $\frac{s}{\Omega_c}=s'$ 代入得到 $H_a(s)$:

$$H_a(s') = \frac{1}{s'^4 + 2.6131s'^3 + 3.4142s'^2 + 2.6131s' + 1}$$

最终通过冲击不变法求得系统函数 $H_a(z)$:

 $H_a(z) = \frac{5.994320231034189e - 05 - 2.397728092413676e - 04z^{-1} + 3.596592138620514e - 04z^{-2} - 2.397728092413676e - 04z^{-3} + 2.397728092413676e - 04z^{-4} + 5.994320231034189e - 05z^{-5} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-3} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-4} + 5.994320231034189e - 05z^{-5} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-3} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-4} + 5.994320231034189e - 05z^{-5} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-3} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-4} + 5.994320231034189e - 05z^{-5} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-3} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-4} + 5.994320231034189e - 05z^{-5} + 2.39728092413676e - 04z^{-5} + 2.397280924136$