滤波器设计示例

1,	Matlab 设计 IIR 基本示例	1
	(1)直接设计数字滤波器]
	(2)脉冲相应不变法	
	(3)双线性变换	
	(4) 双线形变换法设计 chebyshev 高通滤波器	
	(5)使用 MatLab6 下的 Filter Designed Tool	
2.	Matlab 设计 IIR 高级示例	
-\	(1) 双线性变换实现 ButterWorth 低通	
	(2) 双线性变换法实现 Chebyshev 低通 (I 型)	
	(3) 低通变换为高通	
	(2) 低通变换为带通	
	(3) 低通变换为带通(双线性变换)	
3	Matlab 窗函数设计 FIR 滤波器基本示例	
٥,	(1) 低通滤波器实现	
	(2)带通滤波器实现	

1、Matlab 设计 IIR 基本示例 返回

(1)直接设计数字滤波器 [返回]

低通,采样频率为 1Hz,通带临界频率 $f_p=0.2Hz$,通带内衰减小于 1dB (p=1);阻 带临界频率 $f_s=0.3Hz$,阻带内衰减大于 25dB (s=25)。设计一个数字滤波器满足以上参数。 % Matlab 使用归一化的频率参数(临界频率除以采样频率的 1/2)。

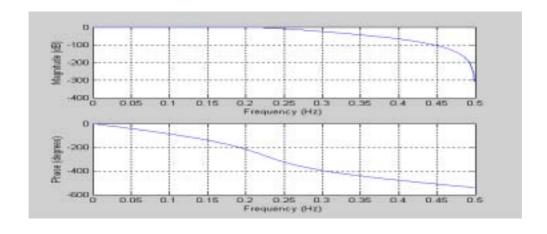
%这样临界频率参数的取值范围在 0 和 1 之间, 1 代表 Fs/2 (用角频率表示的时候对应)

FS=1

[n,Wn]=buttord(0.2/(FS/2),0.3/(FS/2),1,25);

[b,a]=butter(n,Wn);

freqz(b,a,512, FS);



(2)脉冲相应不变法 [返回]

低通,采样频率为 1Hz,通带临界频率 $f_P=0.2Hz$,通带内衰减小于 1dB (p=1);阻 带临界频率 $f_S=0.3Hz$,阻带内衰减大于 25dB (s=25)。设计一个数字滤波器满足以上参数。

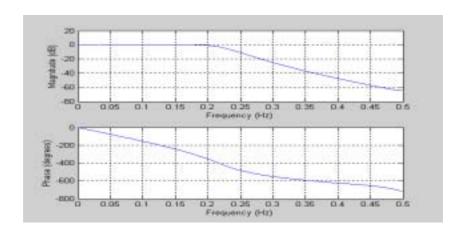
FS=1

[n,Wn]=buttord(0.2*2*pi,0.3*2*pi,1,25,'s'); %临界频率采用角频率表示

[b,a]=butter(n,Wn,'s');

%freqs(b,a) %设计模拟的 [bz,az]=impinvar(b,a,FS); %映射为数字的

freqz(bz,az,512,FS)



(3) 双线性变换 返回

低通,采样频率为 1Hz,通带临界频率 $f_p=0.2Hz$,通带内衰减小于 1dB (p=1);阻 带临界频率 $f_s=0.3Hz$,阻带内衰减大于 25dB (s=25)。设计一个数字滤波器满足以上参数。

FS=1

%通带、阻带截止频率

Fl=0.2;Fh=0.3;

%频率预畸

wp=(Fl/FS)*2*pi; %临界频率采用角频率表示

ws=(Fh/FS)*2*pi;%临界频率采用角频率表示

OmegaP=2*FS*tan(wp/2);

OmegaS = 2*FS*tan(ws/2);

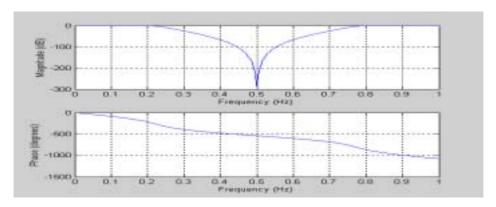
[n,Wn]=buttord(OmegaP,OmegaS,1,25,'s');

[b,a]=butter(n,Wn,'s');

%freqs(b,a)%设计模拟的

[bz,az]=bilinear(b,a,FS); %映射为数字的

freqz(bz,az,512,FS,'whole')



(4) 双线形变换法设计 chebyshev 高通滤波器 返回

高通,采样频率为 10Hz,通带临界频率 f_p =4Hz,通带内衰减小于 0.8dB(p=1);阻 带临界频率 f_s =3Hz,阻带内衰减大于 20dB(s=25)。设计一个数字滤波器满足以上参数。

%双线形变换法设计 chebyshev 高通滤波器

FS=10; T=1/FS;

fp=4;fs=3;

wp=fp/FS*2*pi;

ws=fs/FS*2*pi;

OmegaP=2*FS*tan(wp/2);

OmegaS=2*FS*tan(ws/2);

[n,Wn]=cheb1ord(OmegaP,OmegaS,0.8,20,'s')

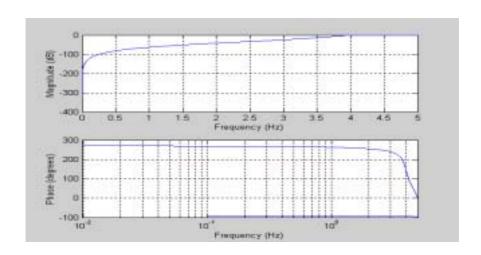
[b,a]=cheby1(n,0.8,Wn,'high','s');

freqs(b,a)%设计模拟的

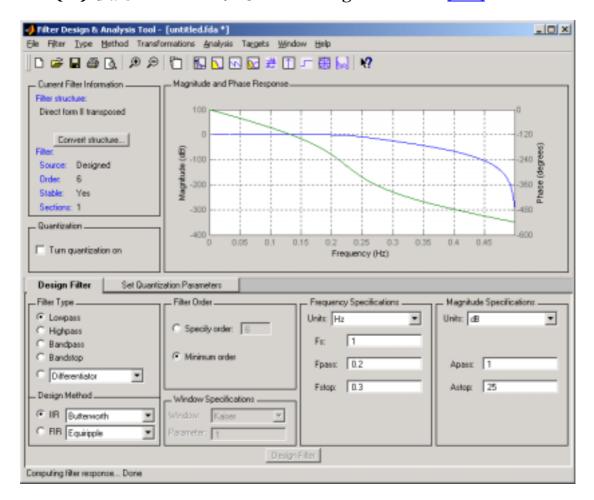
[bz,az]=bilinear(b,a,FS); %映射为数字的

freqz(bz,az,512,FS)

bz,az



(5)使用 MatLab6 下的 Filter Designed Tool [返回]



2、Matlab 设计 IIR 高级示例 返回

(1) 双线性变换实现 ButterWorth 低通 [返回]

- %采样频率 10Hz,通带截止频率 fp=3Hz,阻带截止频率 fs=4Hz
- %通带衰减小于 1dB, 阻带衰减大于 20dB
- %使用双线性变换法由模拟滤波器原型设计数字滤波器

T=0.1; FS=1/T;

fp=3;fs=4;

wp=fp/FS*2*pi;

ws=fs/FS*2*pi;

Rp = 1; % 通带衰减

As = 20; % 阻带衰减

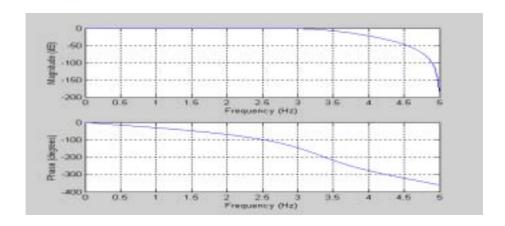
% 频率预畸

OmegaP = (2/T)*tan(wp/2); % Prewarp Prototype Passband freq

OmegaS = (2/T)*tan(ws/2); % Prewarp Prototype Stopband freq

%设计 butterworth 低通滤波器原型

```
N = ceil((log10((10^(Rp/10)-1)/(10^(As/10)-1)))/(2*log10(OmegaP/OmegaS)));
OmegaC = OmegaP/((10^(Rp/10)-1)^(1/(2*N)));
[z,p,k] = buttap(N); %获取零极点参数
p = p*OmegaC;
k = k*OmegaC^N;
B = real(poly(z));
b0 = k;
cs = k*B;
ds = real(poly(p));
% 双线性变换
[b,a] = bilinear(cs,ds,FS);
% 绘制结果
freqz(b,a,512,FS);
```



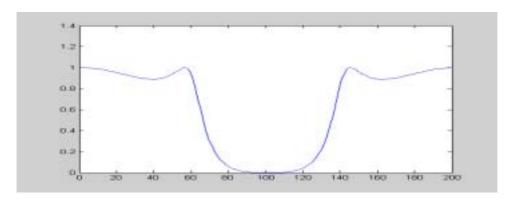
(2) 双线性变换法实现 Chebyshev 低通 (I型) 返回

采样频率为 10Hz,设计一个数字低通滤波器,要求其通带临界频率 $f_n=3$ Hz,通带

内衰减小于 $1dB(\alpha_p = 1dB)$ 阻带临界频率 $f_s = 4Hz$ 阻带内衰减大于 $15dB(\alpha_s = 15dB)$

```
T=0.1; FS=1/T;
fp=3;fs=4;
Rp = 1;
As = 15;
% 频率预畸
wp=fp/FS*2*pi;
ws=fs/FS*2*pi;
OmegaP = (2/T)*tan(wp/2);
OmegaS = (2/T)*tan(ws/2);
%设计 Chebyshev 低通滤波器原型
ep = sqrt(10^(Rp/10)-1);
A = 10^(As/20);
```

```
OmegaC = OmegaP;
OmegaR = OmegaS/OmegaP;
g = \operatorname{sqrt}(A*A-1)/\operatorname{ep};
N = ceil(log10(g+sqrt(g*g-1))/log10(OmegaR+sqrt(OmegaR*OmegaR-1)));
[z,p,k] = cheb1ap(N,Rp);
                           %获取零极点参数
a = real(poly(p));
aNn = a(N+1);
p = p*OmegaC;
a = real(poly(p));
aNu = a(N+1);
k = k*aNu/aNn;
b0 = k;
B = real(poly(z));
b = k*B;
% 双线性变换
[bz,az] = bilinear(b,a,FS);
% 绘制结果
%freqz(bz,az,200,FS,'whole');
H=freqz(bz,az,200,'whole');
plot(abs(H));
```

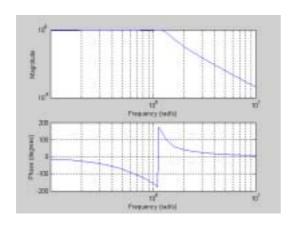


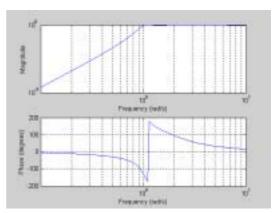
(3)低通变换为高通 [返回]

采样频率为 $1 {
m Hz}$,设计一个数字低通滤波器,要求其通带临界频率 $f_p=0.3 {
m Hz}$,通带内衰减小于 $1 {
m dB}(\alpha_p=1 dB)$,阻带临界频率 $f_s=0.2 {
m Hz}$,阻带内衰减大于 $20 {
m dB}$ ($\alpha_s=20 dB$)。 求这个数字滤波器的传递函数 ${
m H(z)}$,输出它的幅频特性曲线。

fp=.2;fs=.3; Wp=fp*2*pi; Ws=fs*2*pi; alphap=1;

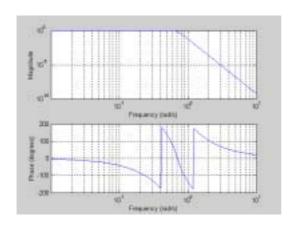
```
alphas=20;
[N, Wn] = cheb1ord(Wp, Ws, alphap, alphas,'s')
[B, A] = cheby1(N, alphap, Wn, 's');
close all;
figure(1);
freqs(B,A);
[BT, AT] = lp2hp(B, A, Wp);
figure(2);
freqs(BT,AT);
```

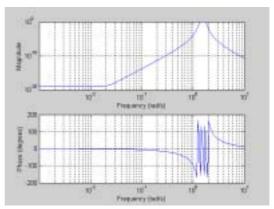




(2)低通变换为带通 返回

```
\%fpl=20Hz , fph=30Hz , fsl=15Hz , fsh=35Hz ,
%Rp=1;As=20
Fs = 100; T=1/Fs;
fpl=20;fph=30;fsl=15;fsh=35;
Wpl=fpl/Fs*2*pi;
Wph=fph/Fs*2*pi;
Wsl=fsl/Fs*2*pi;
Wsh=fsh/Fs*2*pi;
Rp = 1;
As = 40;
OmigaP=Wph-Wpl;
                     %低通滤波器通带截止频率
OmigaS=Wsh-Wsl;
                     %低通滤波器通带截止频率
[N,Wn]=buttord(OmigaP,OmigaS,Rp,As,'s');
[B,A]=butter(N,Wn,'s');
[BT,AT]=lp2bp(B,A,sqrt(Wph*Wpl),Wph-Wpl);
close all;
freqs(B,A);
figure(2);
freqs(BT,AT);
```





(3)低通变换为带通(双线性变换) [返回]

%采样频率 100Hz, Wpl=20Hz, Wph=30Hz, Wsl=15Hz, Wsh=35Hz,

% 频率/采样频率*2*pi

 $\%\,Wpl=0.4*pi$, Wph=0.6*pi , Wsl=0.2*pi , Wsh=0.8*pi ,

%Rp=1;As=20

T = 1; Fs = 1/T; % Set T=1

%T=2;

Wpl=tan(0.4/2/Fs*pi);

Wph=tan(0.6/2/Fs*pi);

Wsl=tan(0.3/2/Fs*pi);

Wsh=tan(0.7/2/Fs*pi);

Rp = 1; % Passband ripple in dB

As = 40; % Stopband attenuation in dB

%计算模拟低通原型的参数

OmigaP=Wph-Wpl; %低通滤波器通带截止频率 OmigaS=Wsh-Wsl; %低通滤波器通带截止频率

[N,Wn]=buttord(OmigaP,OmigaS,Rp,As,'s');

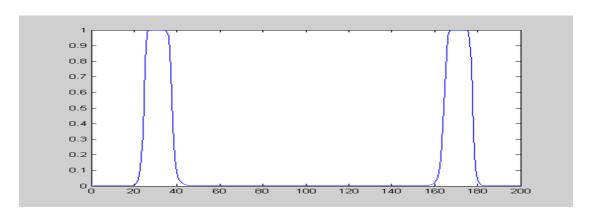
[B,A]=butter(N,Wn,'s');

[BT,AT]=lp2bp(B,A,sqrt(Wph*Wpl),Wph-Wpl);

[b,a]=bilinear(BT,AT,Fs);

H=freqz(b,a,200,'whole');

plot(abs(H));



3、Matlab 窗函数设计 FIR 滤波器基本示例 [返回]

(1)低通滤波器实现 返回

[例] 设计一个长度为 8 的线性相位 FIR 滤波器。

其理想幅频特性满足
$$\mid H_{_d}(e^{j\omega})\mid = egin{cases} 1,0 \leq \omega \leq 0.4\pi \\ 0,else \end{cases}$$

Window=boxcar(8); %长度为8的矩形窗 Window

b=fir1(7,0.4,Window);

freqz(b,1)

Window=blackman(8); % 长度为 8 的布拉克曼窗 Window

b=fir1(7,0.4,Window);

freqz(b,1)

(2) 带通滤波器实现 [返回]

[例] 设计线性相位带通滤波器 ,设计指标 :长度 N=16 ,上下边带截止频率分别为 W1= 0.3 , w2=0.5 。

Window=blackman(16);

b=fir1(15,[0.3 0.5],Window);

freqz(b,1)

(3) MultiBand 实现 [返回]

 $b = fir1(48,[0.2\ 0.3\ .45\ .55\ 0.7\ 0.8]);$

freqz(b,1,512)

