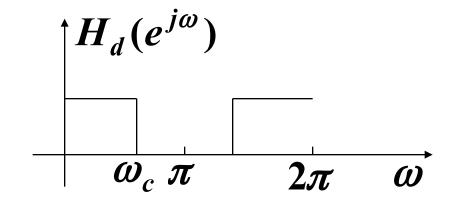
#### 3. 数字滤波技术(Digital Filtering)

#### 3.1 FIR 滤波器的窗函数设计

假定要求设计的频响为:

$$H_d(e^{jw}) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$



则它的单位冲击响应为:

$$h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_d(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$
$$= \sin(\omega_c n) / (\pi n) = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} Sa(\omega_c n)$$

为了构成因果的FIR滤波器,需对 $h_d(n)$ 进行 (N-1)/2的时延,此时 $H_d(e^{i\omega})$ 变为:

$$\hat{H}_d(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\omega(N-1)/2} & |\omega| \le \omega_c \\ 0 & \sharp \text{ the } \end{cases}$$

 $h_d(n)$  变为:

$$\hat{h}_d(n) = \frac{\sin\left[\omega_c\left(n - \frac{N-1}{2}\right)\right]}{\pi\left(n - \frac{N-1}{2}\right)}$$

然后再截取N点得h(n)为:

$$h(n) = \hat{h}_{d}(n)w(n)$$

其中w(n)称为窗函数。

常见的窗函数有:

矩形窗(Rectangular Window)

汉宁窗(Hanning Window)

汉明窗(Hamming Window)

凯塞窗(Kaiser Window)

#### 抽取滤波器例子

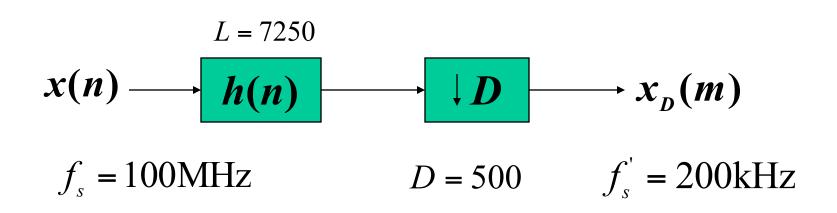


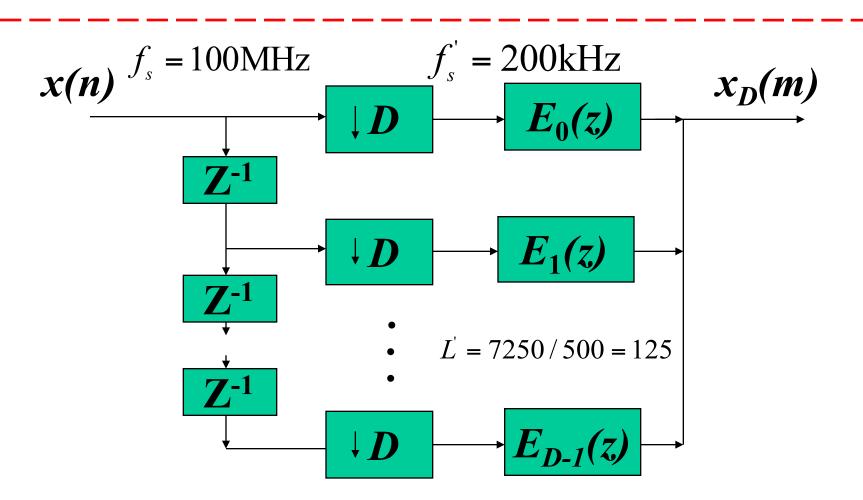
$$B = 50 \text{kHz}$$
  $f_s = 100 \text{MHz}$ 

设低通滤波器截止频率为100kHz,数据率为200kHz。

此时过渡带宽为100kHz-50kHz=50kHz。当阻带衰减要求为0.001时,滤波器阶数高达7250。

$$N \ge \frac{-20\lg\delta - 7.95}{14.36\Delta f / f_s}$$





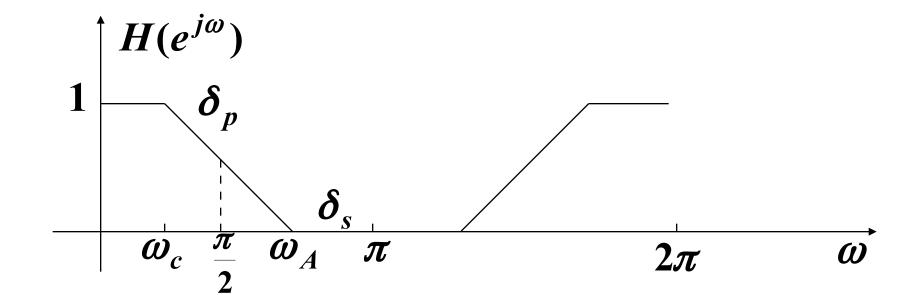
#### 3.2 半带滤波器 (Half-Band Filter)

#### (1) 半带滤波器的概念

满足如下条件的FIR滤波器叫半带滤波器:

$$(a)$$
  $\delta_p = \delta_s = \delta$  (通带波纹等于阻带衰减)

$$(b)$$
  $\omega_c = \pi - \omega_A$  (通带带宽等于阻带带宽)



可见半带滤波器有如下性质:

(a) 
$$H(e^{j\omega})\Big|_{\omega=\pi/2} = 0.5$$

(b) 
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = 1 - H(e^{j(\pi-\omega)})$$

(c) h(n)具有如下形式:

$$h(n) = [x,0,x,0,...,0,x,0.5,x,0,...,0,x,0,x]$$

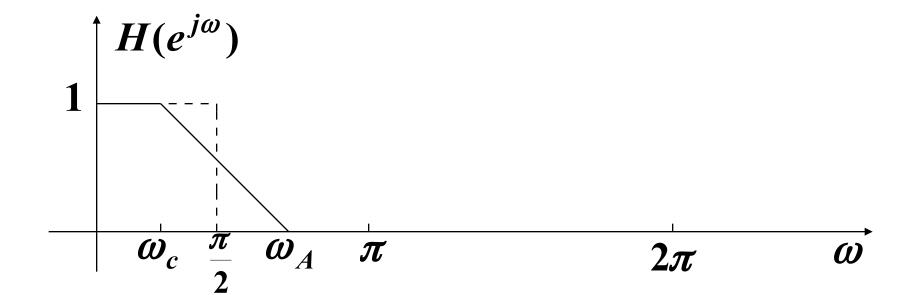
(N-1)/2

半带滤波器系数的对称性和近一半系数为0,使得滤波运算量大大降低。

#### (2) 半带FIR滤波器的设计方法

半带滤波器的理想特性为:

$$\hat{H}_d(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\omega(N-1)/2} & |\omega| \le \pi/2 \\ 0 & \sharp \text{ } \text{ } \end{cases}$$



$$\hat{h}_d(n) = \frac{\sin\left[\omega_c\left(n - \frac{N-1}{2}\right)\right]}{\pi\left(n - \frac{N-1}{2}\right)}$$

因为

$$\hat{h}_d(\frac{N-1}{2}) = 0.5$$

所以满足半带滤波器设计要求。

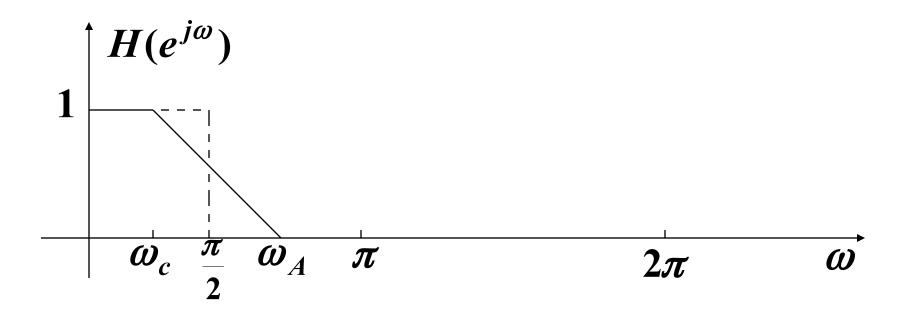
为了满足 $\omega_a$ , $\omega_c$ , $\delta_p$ , $\delta_s$ 的要求,可对  $\hat{h}_d(n)$  加凯塞窗。

(a) 计算相对过渡带: 
$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_s} = \frac{\omega_A - \omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi - 2\omega_c}{2\pi}$$

(b) 确定滤波器阶数: 
$$N \ge \frac{-20 \lg \delta - 7.95}{14.36 \Delta f / f_s}$$

(c) 计算凯塞窗 w<sup>k</sup>(n)

(d) 求滤波器系数:  $h(n) = \hat{h}_d(n) w^k(n)$ 



$$\omega_c = \pi/8$$
  $\omega_A = 7\pi/8$   $\delta = 0.001$ 

(a) 计算相对过渡带: 
$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_s} = \frac{\omega_A - \omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(b) 确定滤波器阶数: 
$$N \ge \frac{-20 \lg \delta - 7.95}{14.36 \Delta f / f_s} = 9.66$$
 取  $N = 11$ 

# (c) 计算凯塞窗 w<sup>k</sup>(n)

$$w^{k}(n) = \frac{I_{0} \left[ \beta \left( 1 - \left[ 2(n - N/2)/N \right]^{2} \right)^{1/2} \right]}{I_{0}(\beta)}$$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} 0.1102(A-8.7), & A > 50 \\ 0.5842(A-21)^{0.4} + 0.07886(A-21), & 21 \le A \le 50 \\ 0.0, & A < 21 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -20\lg \delta = 60$$

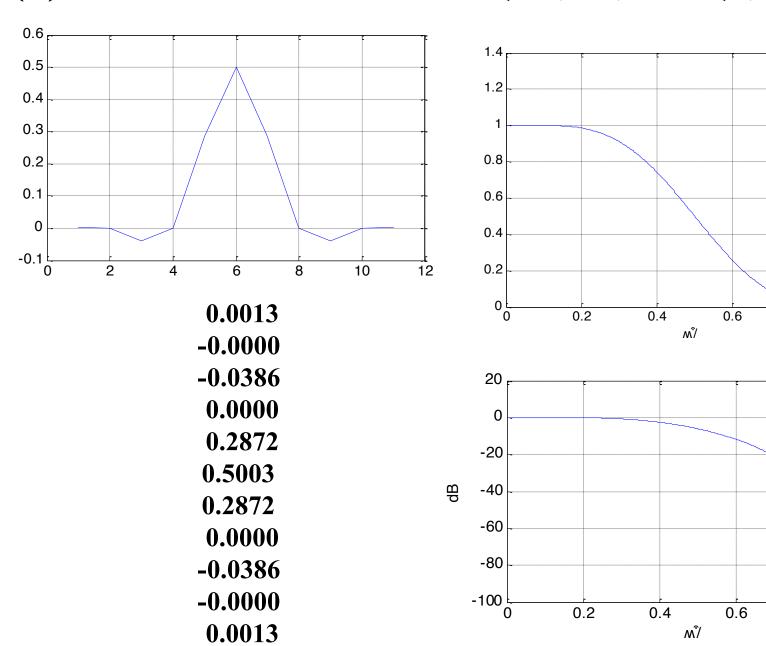
得到:  $\beta = 5.65$ 

#### (d) 求滤波器系数:

#### fir1(N-1, 1/2, kaiser(N, 5.65))

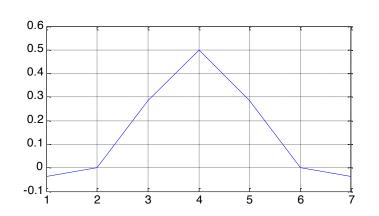
0.8

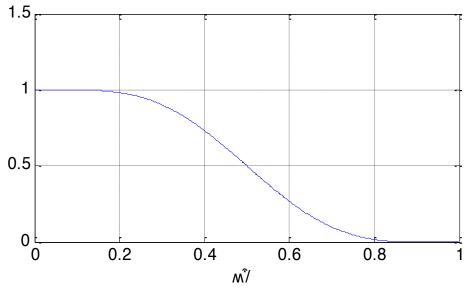
0.8

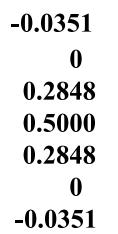


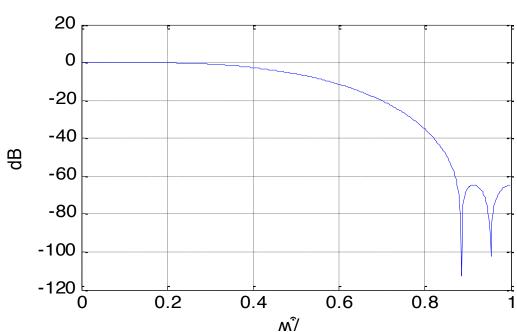
#### firhalfband('minorder', 1/8, 0.001)



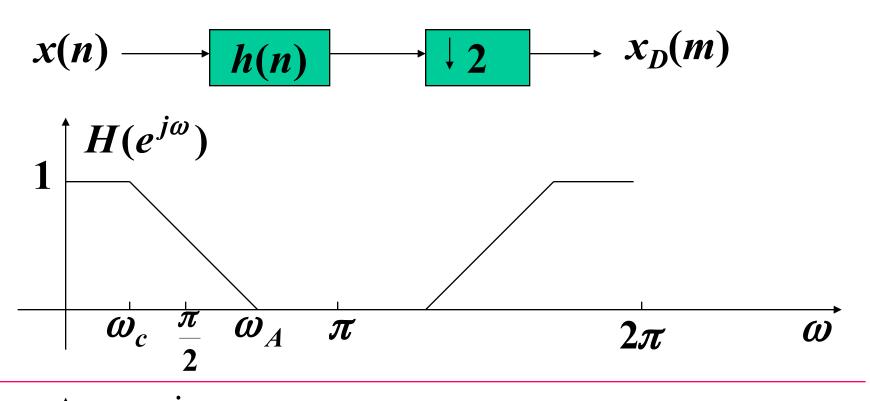


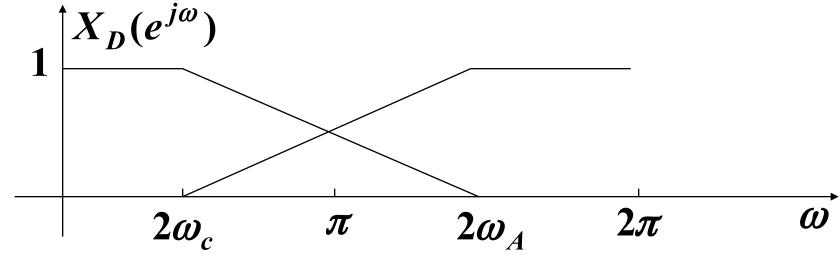


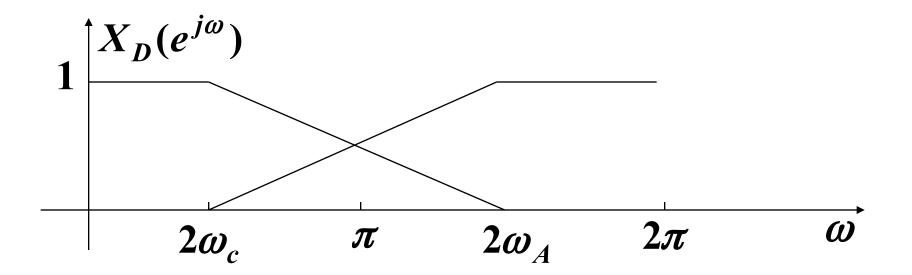




# (3) 半带滤波器实现的2倍抽取

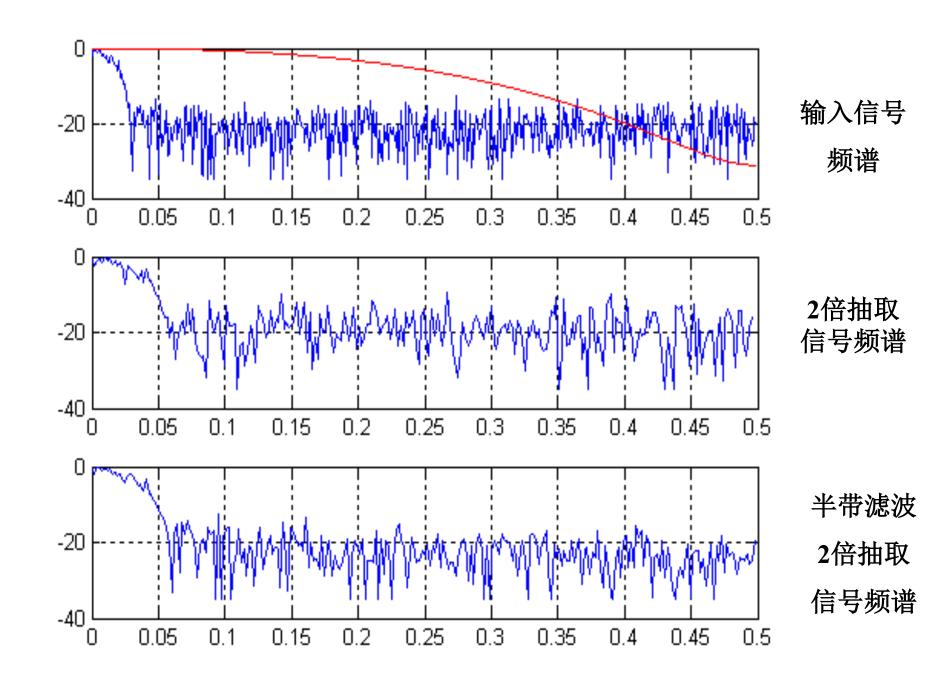






可见,由于半带滤波器在 $\pi/2\sim\omega_A$ 区间内不为零,经2倍抽取后信号在2 $\omega_c\sim\pi$ 区间内(对应抽取前信号频率为 $\omega_c\sim\pi/2$ )是混迭的。

所以,当用半带滤波器进行2倍抽取时,原信号x(n)的频带不能超过 $\omega_c$ 。



### (4) M个半带滤波器实现的 D = 2<sup>M</sup> 倍抽取

设信号模拟带宽为 $f_c$ ,随着抽取,各级采样率逐级降低,其数字带宽 $\omega_c$ 逐级变大。

各级数字带宽: 
$$\omega_{cm} = 2\pi f_c / f_{sm} = 2\pi \alpha_m$$

其中定义相对带宽 $\alpha_m$ 为:

$$\alpha_m = \frac{f_c}{f_{sm}} \qquad m = 1, 2, ..., M$$

其中fsm 为第m级半带滤波器的输入取样速率:

$$f_{sm} = f_s / 2^{(m-1)}$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{f_c}{f_s} 2^{(m-1)}$$

第m级半带滤波器的过渡带宽为:

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_{sm}} = \frac{\omega_{Am} - \omega_{cm}}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi - 2\omega_{cm}}{2\pi} = \frac{1 - 4\alpha_{m}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_{s1}} = \frac{\omega_{A1} - \omega_{c1}}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi - 2\omega_{c1}}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{\omega_{c1}}{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \omega_{A1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \omega_{A1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \omega_{A2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \omega_{A3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \omega_{A4} = \frac{\pi}{2$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_{s2}} = \frac{\omega_{A2} - \omega_{c2}}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi - 2\omega_{c2}}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{\omega_{c2}}{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \omega_{A2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由此可计算出第m级半带滤波器(凯塞窗设计)所需的阶数:

$$N_m = \frac{-20\lg \delta_m - 7.95}{14.36\Delta f / f_{sm}}$$

如果取 
$$\delta = 0.001$$
,  $\delta_m = \delta/M$ 

则

$$N_m = \frac{7.25 + 2.8 \lg M}{1 - 2^{(m+1)} f_c / f_s}$$

# 3.3 积分梳状(CIC)滤波器

半带滤波器可完成D为 2的幂次方时的抽取滤波,当D不等于 $2^{M}$ 时,例如 D = 48 =  $3 \times 2^{4}$ ,则第一级抽取滤波可用积分梳状滤波器实现。

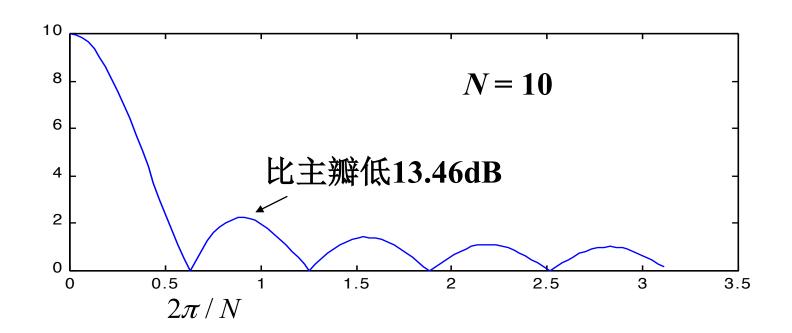
积分梳状滤波器是一种最简单的 FIR滤波器,其单位冲击响应 h(n) 为:

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le n \le N - 1 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0 \le n \le N - 1 \\ 0 & n \end{aligned}$$

其**Z**变换为: 
$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} z^{-n} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

# 其频响为:

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z)\big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \frac{\sin(\omega N/2)}{\sin(\omega/2)}e^{-j\omega(N-1)/2}$$



主瓣电平:

$$\left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right|_{\omega=0} = N$$

第一旁瓣电平:

$$\left| H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) \right|_{\omega = \frac{2\pi}{N} + \frac{2\pi}{2N}} = \frac{1}{\left| \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2N}\right) \right|}$$

主旁瓣比:

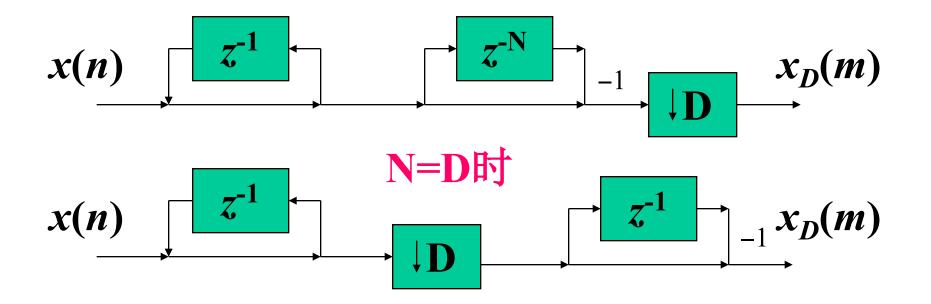
$$20\lg\left(\left|N\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2N}\right)\right|\right) \approx 20\lg\frac{3\pi}{2} = 13.46 \text{ dB}$$

# H(z)可分解为:

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} (1 - z^{-N}) = H_1(z)H_2(z)$$

其中 
$$H_1(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$
 为积分滤波器

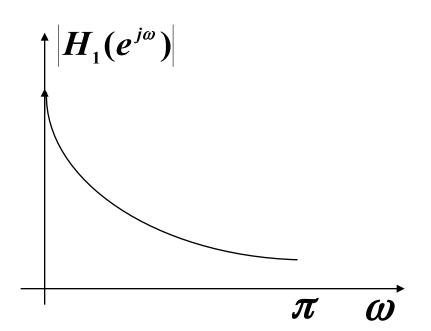
$$H_2(z) = 1 - z^{-N}$$
 为梳状滤波器



### 积分滤波器:

$$y_1(n) = x(n) + y_1(n-1)$$

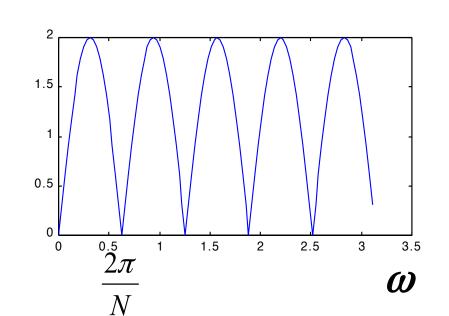
$$H_1(e^{jw}) = \frac{e^{j\omega/2}}{2} \left(\sin(\frac{\omega}{2})\right)^{-1}$$



# 梳状滤波器:

$$y_2(n)=x(n)-x(n-N)$$

$$H_2(e^{j\omega}) = 2e^{-j\omega\frac{N}{2}}\sin(\omega\frac{N}{2})$$

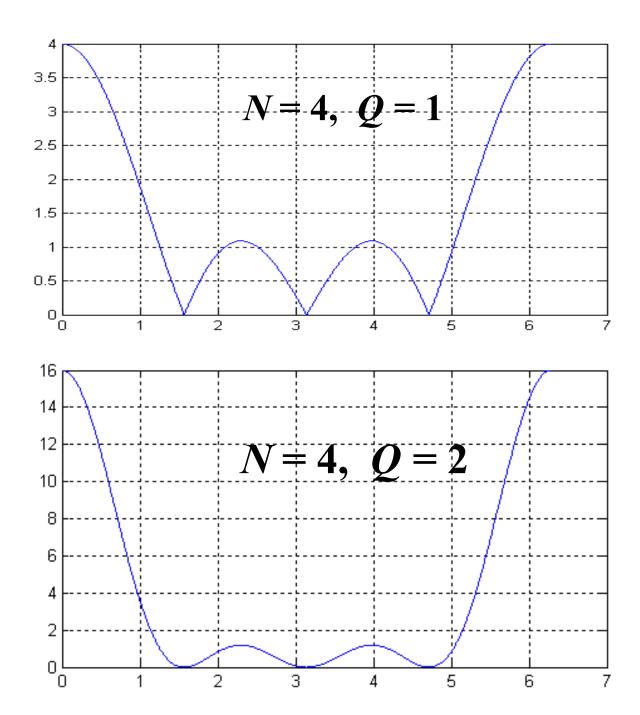


为了降低旁瓣电平,可以采用多个CIC滤波器级联的办法解决。Q级的CIC滤波器频响为:

$$H_{\mathcal{Q}}(e^{j\omega}) = \left(\frac{\sin(\omega N/2)}{\sin(\omega/2)}\right)^{\mathcal{Q}}$$

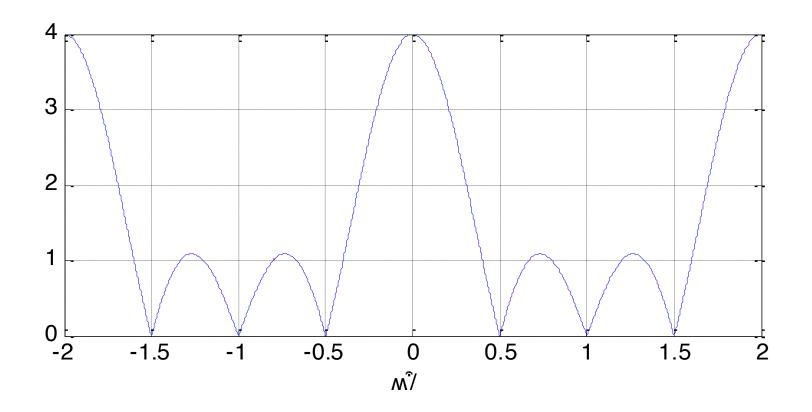
主旁瓣比 = 13.46Q (dB)

$$x(n)$$
 $x(n)$ 
 $x(n)$ 
 $x(n)$ 
 $x(n)$ 
 $x(n)$ 

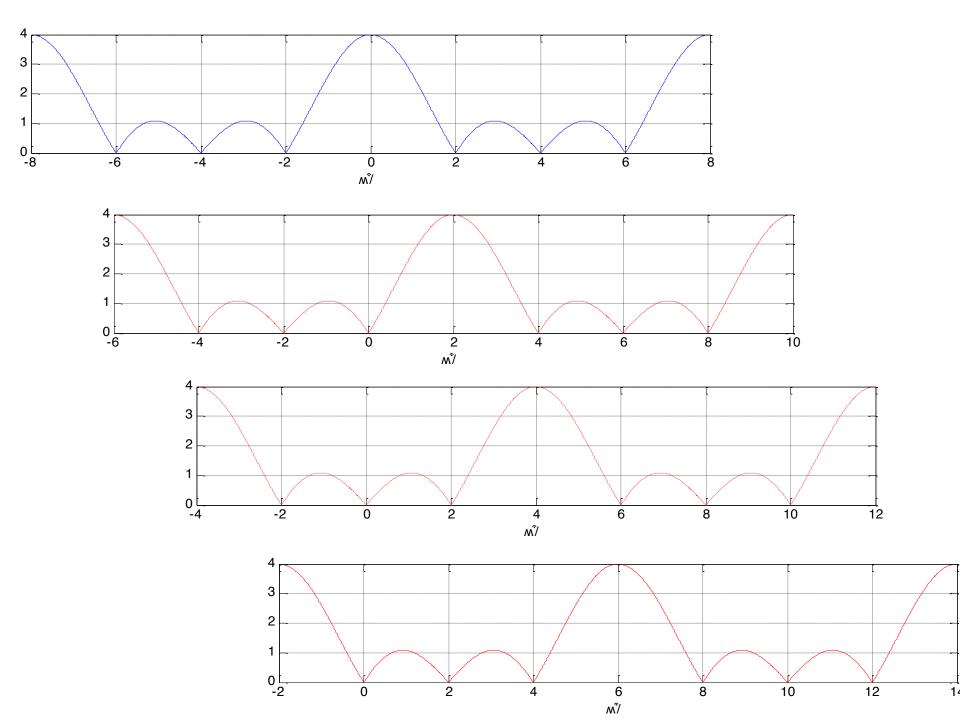


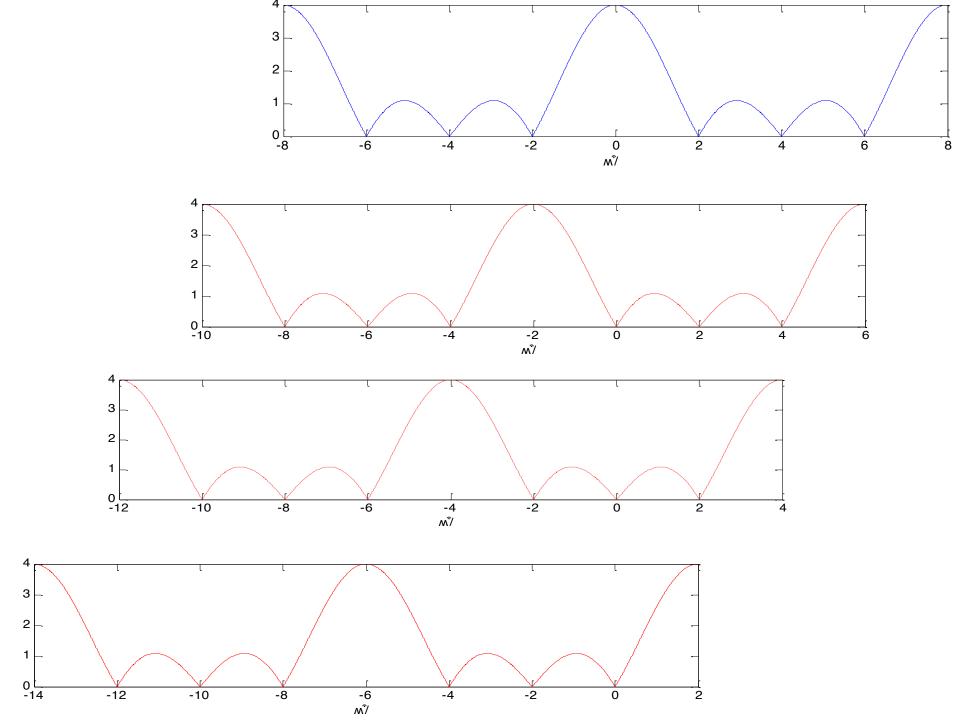
- ▲ CIC滤波器实现简单,没有乘法运算。
- ▲ CIC滤波器每级有一个处理增益,注意溢出。
- ▲抽取因子必须等于CIC滤波器阶数,否则没 上面的等效形式。

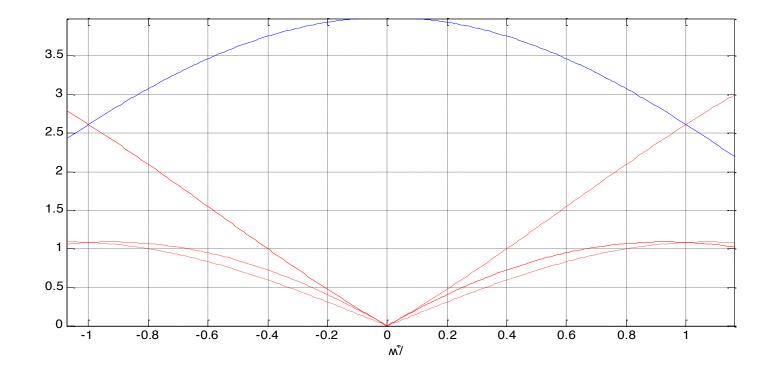
N=4

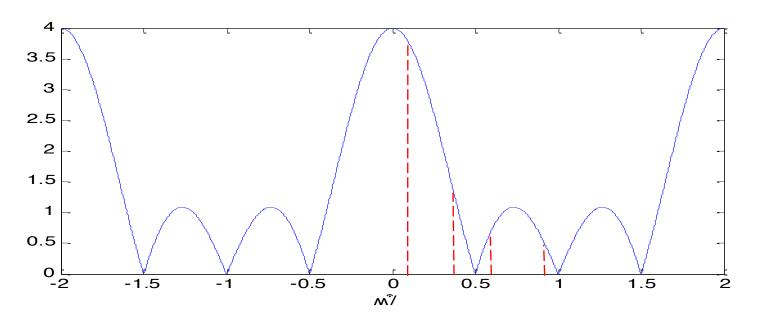


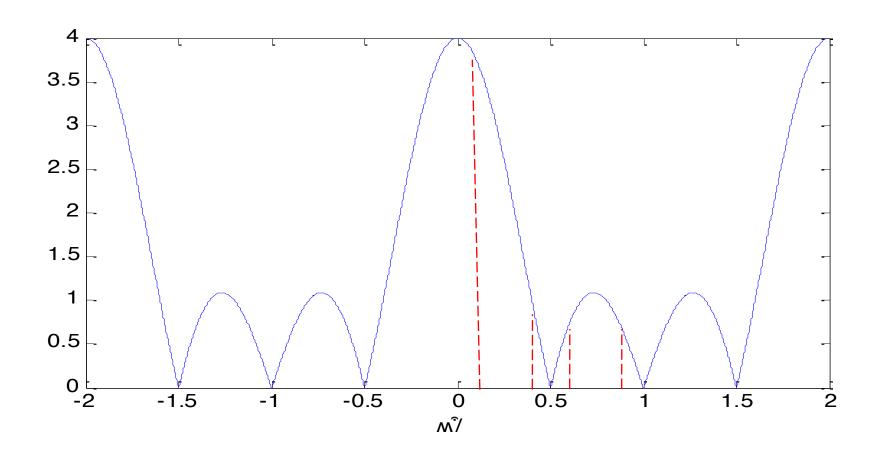
试画出D=4倍抽取后频谱











设抽取前原信号数字带宽为  $\omega_1$ 

则对应最大混叠幅度的数字频率  $\omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{N} - \omega_2$ 

# 最大混叠幅度衰减为

$$A_{1} = 20 \lg \left| \frac{H(e^{j0})}{H(e^{j\omega_{2}})} \right| = 20 \lg \frac{N}{\left| \frac{\sin \left( \frac{\omega_{2}N}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} \right)} \right|} = 20 \lg \left| \frac{N \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{N} - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( \pi - \frac{\omega_{1}N}{2} \right)} \right|$$

引入带宽比例因子 
$$b = \frac{Nf_1}{f_s} = \frac{N\frac{\omega_1 f_s}{2\pi}}{f_s} = \frac{N\omega_1}{2\pi}$$

$$A_{1} = 20 \lg \frac{N \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{N}(1-b)\right)}{\sin(b\pi)}$$

$$b = 1, D = N? 1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

→ 
$$A_1 \approx -20 \lg b$$

如果单级衰减不够,则仍可以采用多级级联,这时的组带衰减为

$$A_1^Q = -Q(20\lg b) = Q \cdot A_1$$

# 抽取滤波器例子



$$f_1 = 50 \text{kHz}$$
  $f_s = 100 \text{MHz}$ 

如果要求 
$$A_1 = 40$$
dB ,则  $b = 0.01$   
 $D = N = bf_s / f_1 = 20$ 

两级级联时, $A_1^Q = 2A_1 = 80$ dB

# 带宽比例因子b的选取还需考虑信 号在 $\omega = \omega$ 处的幅度衰减不能太大。

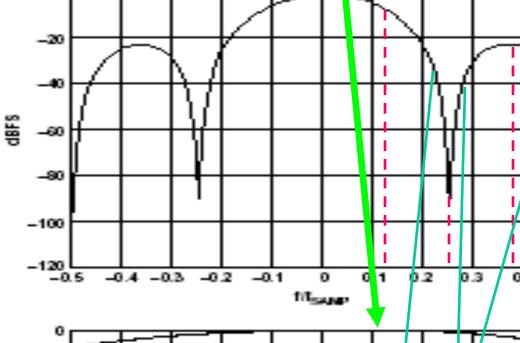
幅度衰减为
$$\delta_{s} = 201g \left| \frac{H(e^{j0})}{H(e^{j\omega_{1}})} \right| = 201g \left| \frac{N \sin\left(\frac{\omega_{1}}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\omega_{1}N}{2}\right)} \right|$$

$$= 20 \lg \left| \frac{N \sin\left(\frac{b\pi}{N}\right)}{\sin\left(b\pi\right)} \right| \approx 20 \lg \left| \frac{b\pi}{\sin\left(b\pi\right)} \right|$$

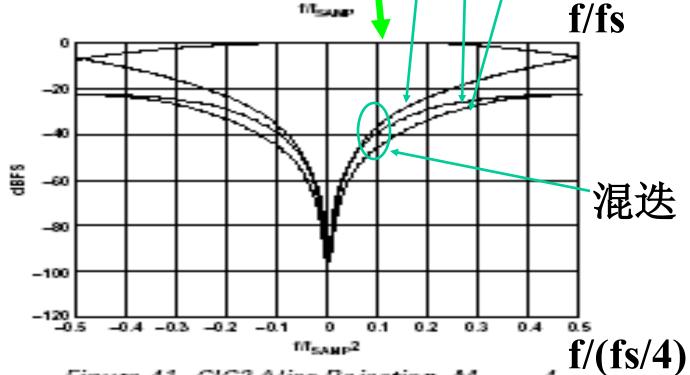
$$b = 0.01$$
 时  $\delta_s = 0.0014$ dB

两级级联时, $\delta_{s}^{\varrho} = Q \cdot \delta_{s} = 0.0028 dB$ 

D=4时的 2级CIC



D=4倍抽取后的 信号频谱



0.5

Figure 41. CIC2 Alias Rejection, M<sub>CIC2</sub> = 4

# 设 fs=60MHz

# 两级抽取混叠抑制--相对带宽B/fs

B=0.6MHz

则:

 $B/f_S = 1\%$ 

D=2时折叠

抑制达-60dB

| D | -50dB | -60dB | -70dB | -80dB |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2 | 1.79% | 1.00% | 0.57% | 0.32% |
| 4 | 1.22% | 0.70% | 0.40% | 0.22% |