

Processamento Digital de Sinal

Miniteste 3 2006/2007

Filtros Digitais.

1. Compare qualitativamente os métodos de síntese de filtros Digitais IIR que conhece. (5 minutos)
2. Determine a resposta a impulso do filtro digital passa banda ideal que não causa distorção harmónica. (15 minutos)
3. Considere um canal áudio com 3 canais multiplexados em FDM digital, cada um ocupando uma largura de banda de $\pi/3$. Pretende-se que implemente um filtro FIR que seja adequado para retirar o canal intermédio. O filtro deve apresentar as seguintes características:
 - a. Atenuação mínima de -0.05 dB na banda passante
 - b. Atenuação mínima de -60 dB na banda de rejeição
 - c. Determine a ordem do filtro de ordem mais baixa que permite efectuar o pretendido. Justifique

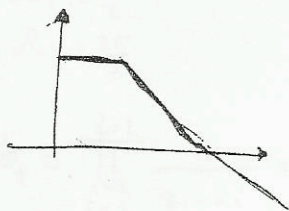
TABLE 7.2 COMPARISON OF COMMONLY USED WINDOWS

Window Type	Peak Sidelobe Amplitude (Relative)	Approximate Width of Mainlobe	Peak Approximation Error $20 \log_{10} \delta$ (dB)	Equivalent Kaiser Window β	Transition Width of Equivalent Kaiser Window
Rectangular	-13	$4\pi/(M+1)$	-21	0	$1.81\pi/M$
Bartlett	-25	$8\pi/M$	-25	1.33	$2.37\pi/M$
Hanning	-31	$8\pi/M$	-44	3.86	$5.01\pi/M$
Hamming	-41	$8\pi/M$	-53	4.86	$6.27\pi/M$
Blackman	-57	$12\pi/M$	-74	7.04	$9.19\pi/M$

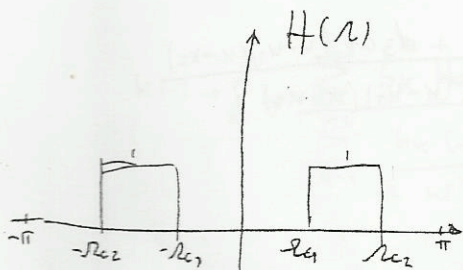
Teste modelo (mini teste 3) 2006-2007

- 1) • verices na resposta impulsional
- baseado na amostragem
 - tem um problema porque não é sobre o aliasing
 - mais simples ; - ~~resposta amostrada do sistema~~
- método de Fourier blinier
- é o melhor porque não tem aliasing, evita o

→ os filtros reais nunca são limitados em banda.
 todos os filtros práticos tem banda finita, banda limitada



2) Filtro FIR (não tem distorção harmônica).



$$h[n] = e^{-j\omega_c n/2}$$

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; |\omega| < \omega_{c1} \\ e^{j\omega n/2} & ; \omega_{c1} < |\omega| < \omega_{c2} \\ 0 & ; |\omega| > \omega_{c2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\omega_{c2}}^{-\omega_{c1}} \frac{e^{j\omega n/2}}{j(n-\pi/2)} e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \int_{\omega_{c1}}^{\omega_{c2}} \frac{e^{j\omega n/2}}{j(n-\pi/2)} e^{j\omega n} d\omega \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{j(n-\pi/2)} e^{j\omega n/2} \right]_{-\omega_{c2}}^{-\omega_{c1}} + \frac{1}{j(n-\pi/2)} e^{j\omega n/2} \left[\omega_{c1}^{\omega_{c2}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

=

$$C_k = Hd(z_k) - \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \delta}{w(z_k)}$$

$Hd(z) \rightarrow$ 1 na banda passante.

→ sempre que o $k(k_0)$ é equiripple, nestes tem variação de ripple o $w(z_k) = 1$

$$e_1 = 1 - \delta$$

$$e_2 = 1 + \delta$$

$$e_3 = 0 - \delta$$

$L \leftarrow$ ordem do filtro.

$$d_k = \prod_{i=1, i \neq k}^{L+1} \frac{1}{z_k - z_i} = b_k (z_k - z_{L+2})$$

$$d_k = b_k (z_k - z_{L+2})$$

$$d_1 = b_1 (z_1 - z_4) = b_1 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} b_1$$

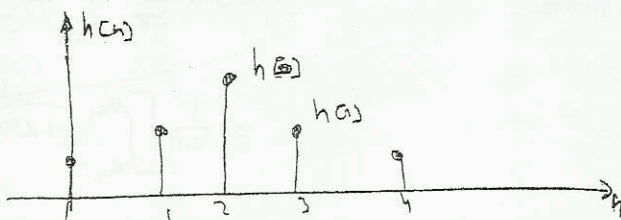
$$d_2 = b_2 (z_2 - z_4) = b_2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$A_c(z) = \frac{\frac{d_1 e_1}{z - z_1} + \frac{d_2 e_2}{z - z_2} + \frac{d_3 e_3}{z - z_3}}{\frac{d_1}{z - z_1} + \frac{d_2}{z - z_2} + \frac{d_3}{z - z_3}} =$$

$$= \frac{d_1 e_1 (z - z_2)(z - z_3) + d_2 e_2 (z - z_1)(z - z_3) + d_3 e_3 (z - z_1)(z - z_2)}{d_1 (z - z_2)(z - z_3) + d_2 (z - z_1)(z - z_3) + d_3 (z - z_1)(z - z_2)}$$

$$P(z) = \frac{(d_1 e_1 + d_2 e_2 + d_3 e_3) z^2}{(d_1 + d_2 + d_3) z^2}$$

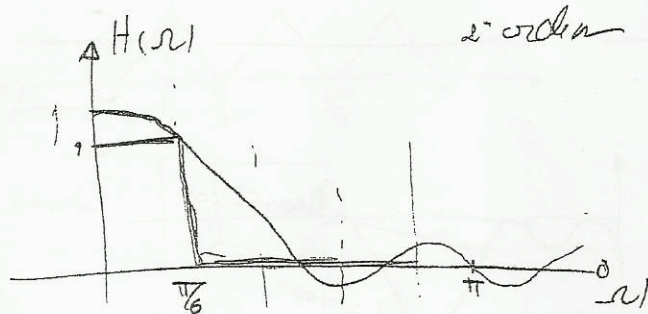
$h[0] \quad h[1] \quad h[2]$



$$\delta = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{L+2} b_k H_d(\Omega)}{\sum_{k=1}^{L+2} \frac{b_k (-1)^{k+1}}{w(\Omega_k)}}$$

$$b_k = \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k}}^{L+2} \frac{1}{\Omega_k - \Omega_i}$$

$$\Omega_i \begin{cases} \Omega_1 = 0 \\ \Omega_2 = \pi/6 \\ \Omega_3 = \pi/2 \\ \Omega_4 = 2\pi/3 \end{cases}$$



$$k=1 \rightarrow b_1 = \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq 1}}^{L+2} \frac{1}{\Omega_1 - \Omega_i} = \frac{1}{\Omega_1 - \Omega_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega_1 - \Omega_3} \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega_1 - \Omega_4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$\approx 4.9751$$

valor de $H_d(\Omega)$ até b_2 está acima de 1, tome valor 1, depois b_3 e b_4 estão na zona de reflexo, $H_d(\Omega) = 0$.

$$k=1 \rightarrow \delta = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{L+2} b_k H_d(\Omega)}{\sum_{k=1}^{L+2} \frac{b_k (-1)^{k+1}}{w(\Omega_k)}} = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{k b_1 - k b_2 + b_3 - b_4} = \boxed{w(\Omega) = \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$= -0.0915$$

$$w(\Omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k}, & 0 \leq \Omega \leq \pi/6 \\ 1, & |\Omega| > \pi/6 \end{cases}$$

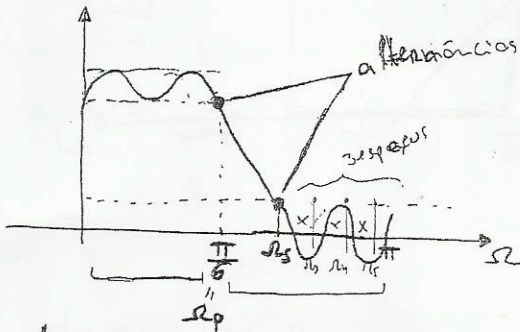
$$k = \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1}$$

→ frequ (N,D)

← mostra o gráfico da freq de corte.

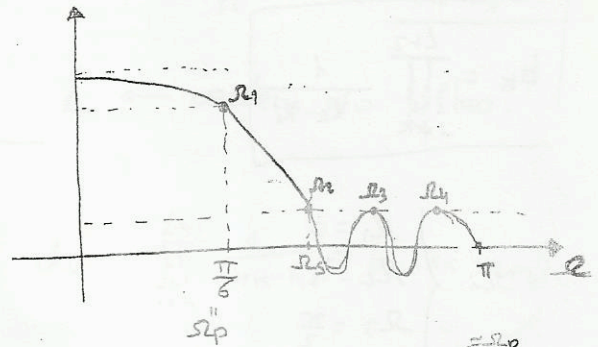
b)

para as alter. apenas 5 alternâncias



$$L=2$$

$$L+2 \leq n: \text{alternância} \leq L+3.$$



$$\frac{\pi - \omega_5}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

no de zeros

$$\omega_3 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

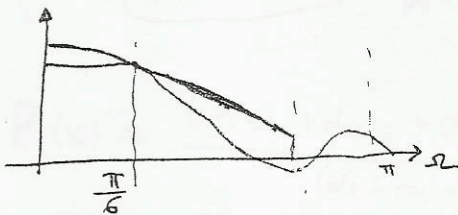
$$\omega_4 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \approx \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$W(\omega) [H_d(\omega) - A_e(\omega)] = (-1)^{i+1} \delta \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 = 0 \\ \omega_2 = \omega_p = \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \omega_3 = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \omega_4 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

16-06-2010

Problema sobre filtros digitais:



2ª ordem

$$\omega_i: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 = 0 \\ \omega_2 = \pi/6 \\ \omega_3 = \pi/2 \\ \omega_4 = 2\pi/3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\pi - \pi/6}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{18}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{8\pi}{18} \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + 2 \times \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{10\pi}{18} = \frac{16\pi}{18} \approx \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

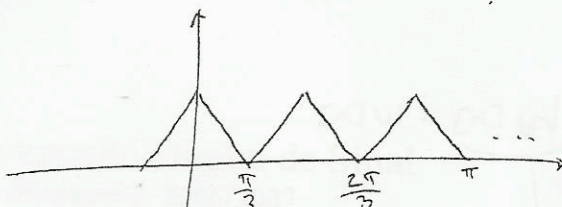
$$W(\omega) [H_d(\omega) - A_e(\omega)] = (-1)^{i+1} \delta, \quad i=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{K}$$

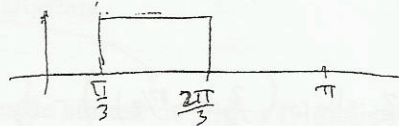
$$\sum_{i=0}^L a_i (\cos(\omega_i))^{i-1}$$

$$W(\omega) = \frac{1}{K}$$

3)



2) inferencia
 3) inferencia
 4) inferencia



- atenuação mínima de 0,05 dB
- -60 dB na banda de rejeição

→ o filtro ideal é o filtro de ordem mais baixo.

$$M = \frac{10 \log(\delta_1 \delta_2) - 13}{2.324 \Delta \omega}$$

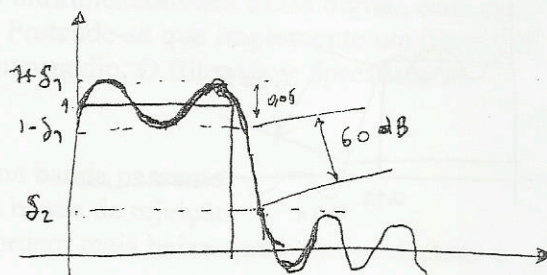
$$\delta_2: 20 \log_{10} \delta_2 = -60$$

$$\delta_2 = 10^{-3} = 0.001$$

$$\delta_1: 1 - \delta_1 = 10^{-\frac{0.05}{20}}$$

$$\rightarrow 20 \log_{10}(1 - \delta_1) = -0.05$$

$$1 - \delta_1 = 10^{-\frac{0.05}{20}} \approx 0.9943 \Rightarrow \delta_1 \approx 1 - 0.9943 \approx 0.0057$$



$$M = \frac{-10 \log(0.0057 \times 0.001) - 13}{2.324 \cdot \frac{\pi}{30}} = 162.06$$

$$\frac{\pi}{30}$$

$$M = 163 \text{ ou superior}$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

~~Handwritten scribbles~~ → Determinar o filtro

→ Usando a fórmula de Kaiser com: (PK 8 vezes = 60 dB)

$$\alpha = M/2$$

$$\beta = ?$$

$$M_k = \frac{A - 8}{2.285 \Delta \omega} = \frac{163 - 8}{2.285 \times \frac{\pi}{30}} = \frac{155}{2.285 \times \frac{\pi}{30}} = 211$$

para fórmula:

$$\beta = 0.1102 (A - 8.7) = 5.6533$$

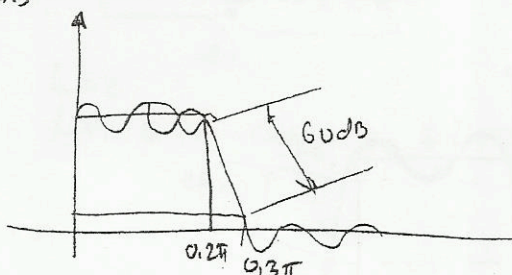
$$h[n] = h_d[n] \cdot w[n]$$

↓
desajuste

$$h[n] = h_d[n] \cdot w[n]$$

$$h_d[n] = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2}{3}(n - n/2)\right) - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{1}{3}(n - n/2)\right) \quad \text{para } M = 218$$

MATLAB

>> ~~clear~~>> $w_p = 0.2 * p1$ $w_s = 0.3 * p1$ $w_p = 0.2 * p1$ $w_s = 0.3 * p1$ $dw = w_s - w_p$ $\rightarrow A = 60$ $\rightarrow M = \operatorname{ceil}((A - 8) / (2.285 * dw))$ $B = 5 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow be = 0.1102 * (A - 8.7)$

função [hd] = ideal_lp(w_c, M)

 $\alpha = n/2$ $n = [0 : 1 : M];$ $m = n - \alpha$
 $hd = \sin(w_c * m) ./ (pi * m);$ $hd = \operatorname{ideal_lp}(w_p, M);$ $\operatorname{plot}(hd)$ $w_kai = \operatorname{kaiser}(M+1, be);$ figure
 $\operatorname{plot}(w_kai)$

• multiplicar os valores pontos
pontos...

 $h = hd * w_kai;$

se der erro feze:

 $h = hd * w_kai;$ figure
 $\operatorname{plot}(h)$

①
resposta impulsional do filtro de pass
de passa - o filtro de Kaiser.