

FREKVENCIJSKI ODZIV

Primena DSP u upravljanju

Osobine sistema

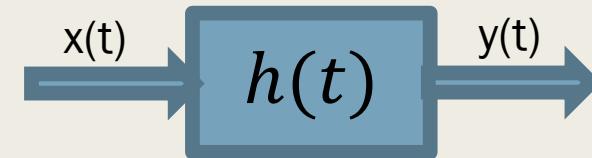


- **Linearnost:** $\Phi\{ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)\} = a\Phi\{x_1(t)\} + b\Phi\{x_2(t)\}$
- **Vremenska invarijantnost:** $y(t) = \Phi\{x(t)\} \Rightarrow y(t - \tau) = \Phi\{x(t - \tau)\}$
- **Stabilnost:** ako je $|x(t)| \leq A$ za svako $t \Rightarrow |\Phi\{x(t)\}| \leq B$ gde su A i B konačne pozitivne konstante sistem je stabilan
- **Kauzalnost:** Sistem je kauzalan ako signal na izlazu u trenutku τ zavisi samo od vrednosti signala na ulazu za $t < \tau$. Ne postoji odziv pre pobude.

Linearni vremenski invarijantni sistemi

LVI sistemi

- Sistem koji ima osobine linearnosti, vremenske invarijantnosti i kauzalnosti naziva se LVI
- U vremenskom domenu definiše se impulsnim odzivom
- $h(t) = \Phi\{\delta(t)\}$
- LVI je kauzalan ako je $h(t) = 0$ za $t < 0$
- $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_0^t x(t - \tau)h(\tau)d\tau$



Frekvencijski odziv

- $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_0^t x(t - \tau)h(\tau)d\tau / \mathcal{F}$
- $Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$
- $H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)}$
- $H(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{h(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{h(t)\} \Big|_{s=j\omega} = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega}$
- $|H(j\omega)|$ amplitudska karakteristika sistema
- $\arg[H(j\omega)] = \angle H(j\omega)$ fazna karakteristika sistema
- $|Y(j\omega)| = |X(j\omega)||H(j\omega)|$ i $\angle Y(j\omega) = \angle X(j\omega) + \angle H(j\omega)$
- $|H(j\omega)| = |H(-j\omega)|$ i $\angle H(j\omega) = -\angle H(-j\omega)$

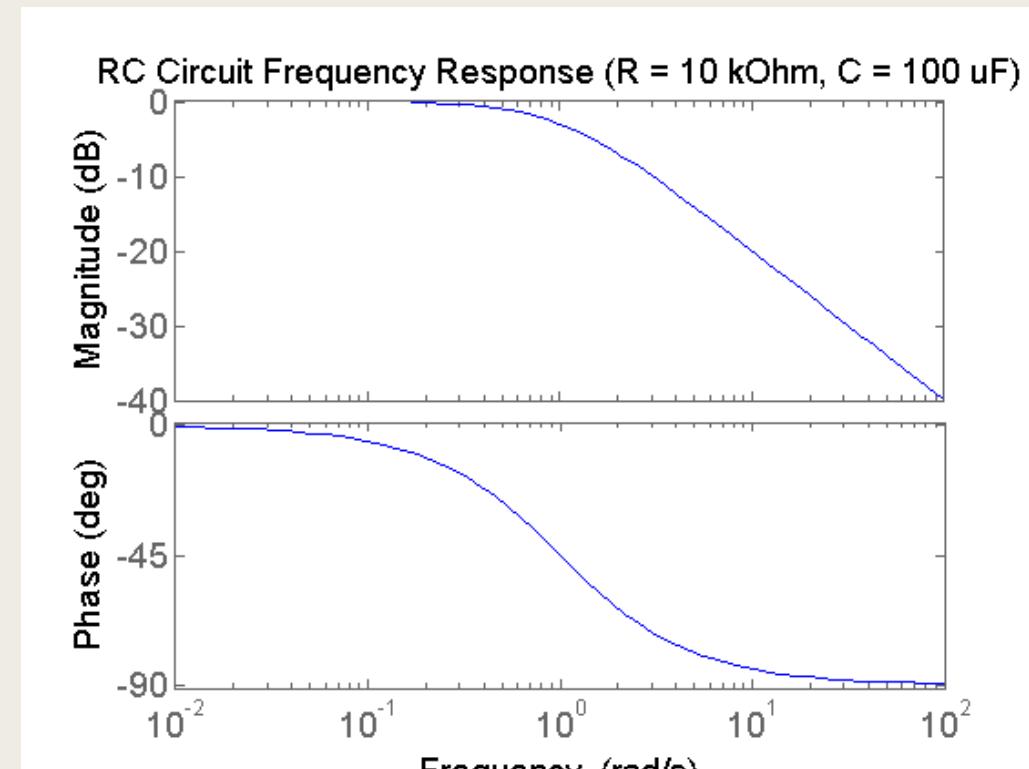
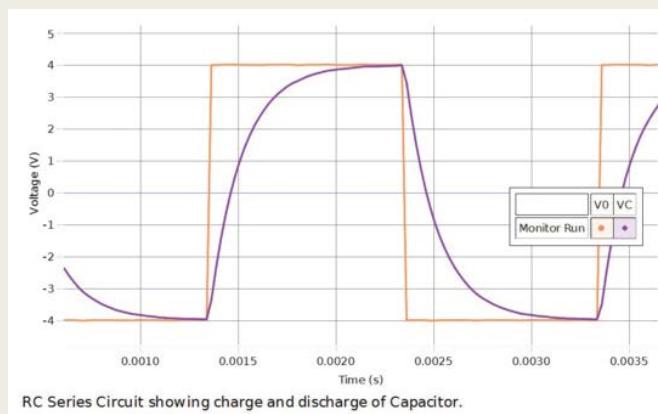
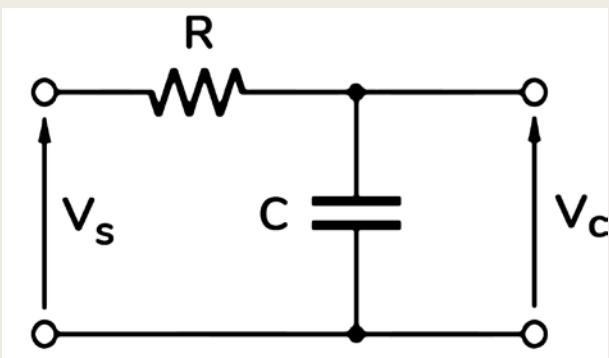
Frekvencijski odziv

- Frekvencijski odziv se može odrediti i preko Furijeove transformacije diferencijalne jednačine koja opisuje sistem, na identičan način kao funkcija prenosa primenom Laplasove transformacije
- Modeli elektronskih komponenti koji se koriste u kolima naizmeničnih struja predstavljaju frekvencijske odzive:

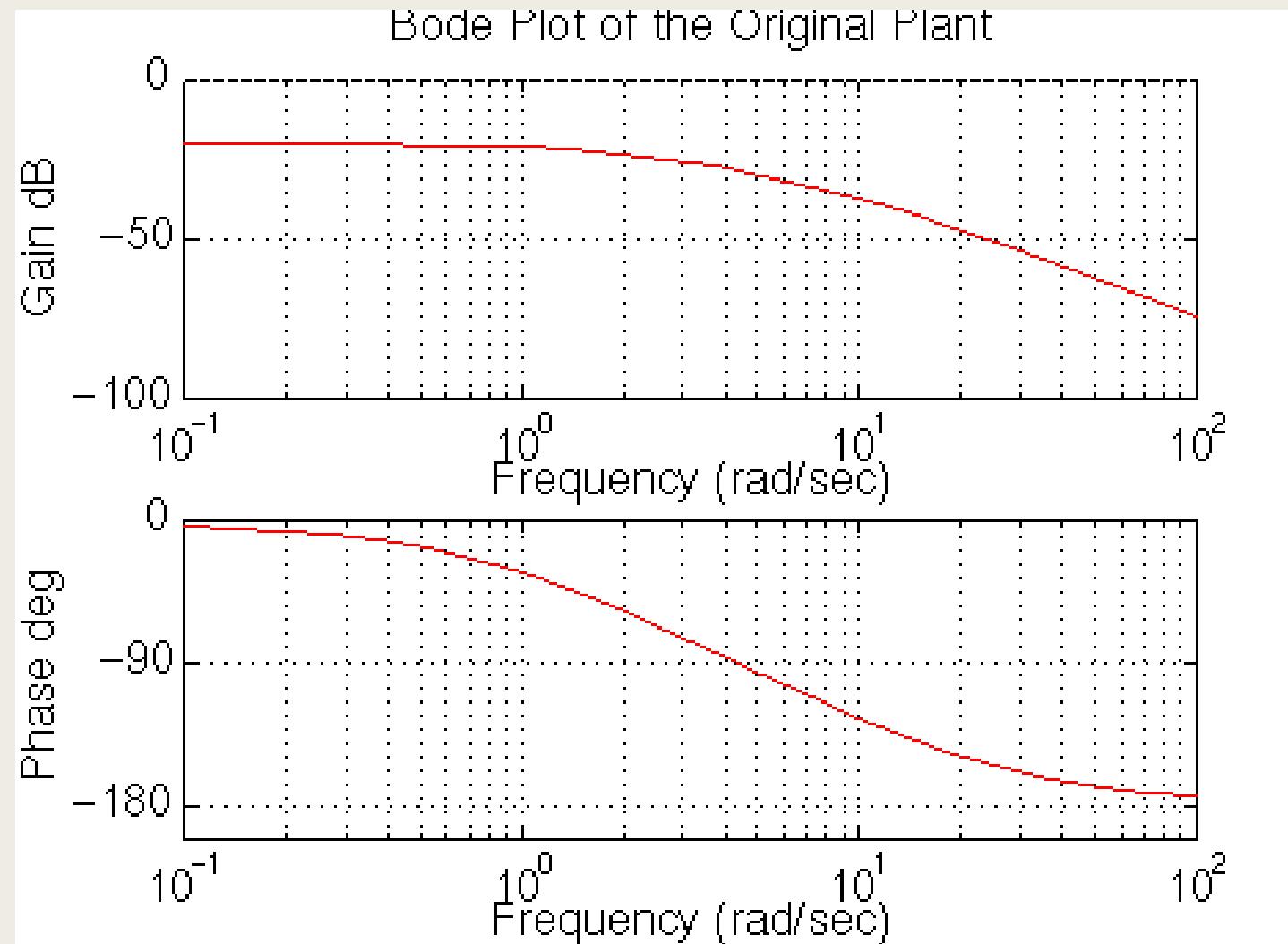
- $Z_L = j\omega L \quad i \quad Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

- RC kolo: $V_C(j\omega) = V_S(j\omega) \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = V_S(j\omega) \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$

- $H(j\omega) = \frac{V_C(j\omega)}{V_S(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$



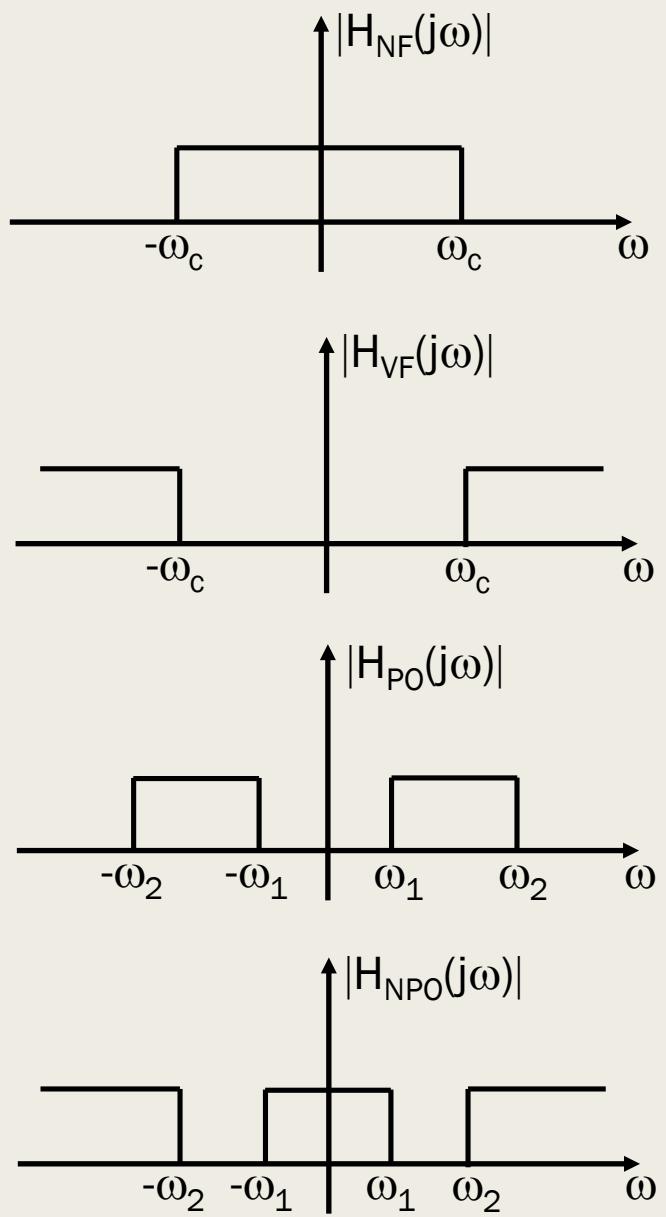
Bodeovi dijagrami – grafički prikaz frekvencijskog odziva



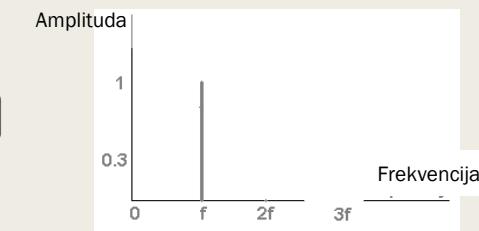
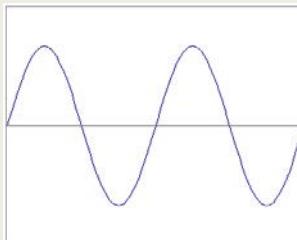
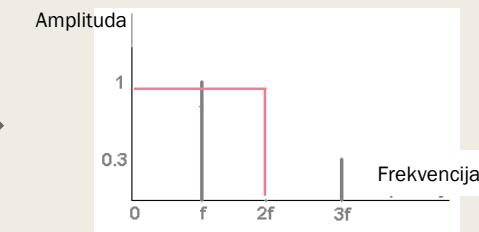
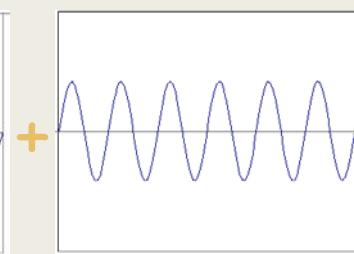
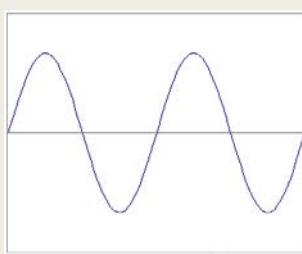
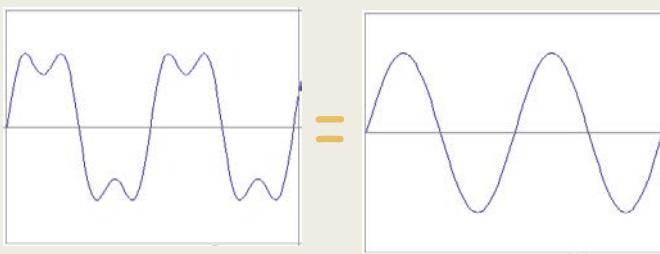
Idealni filteri

Amplitudska karakteristika

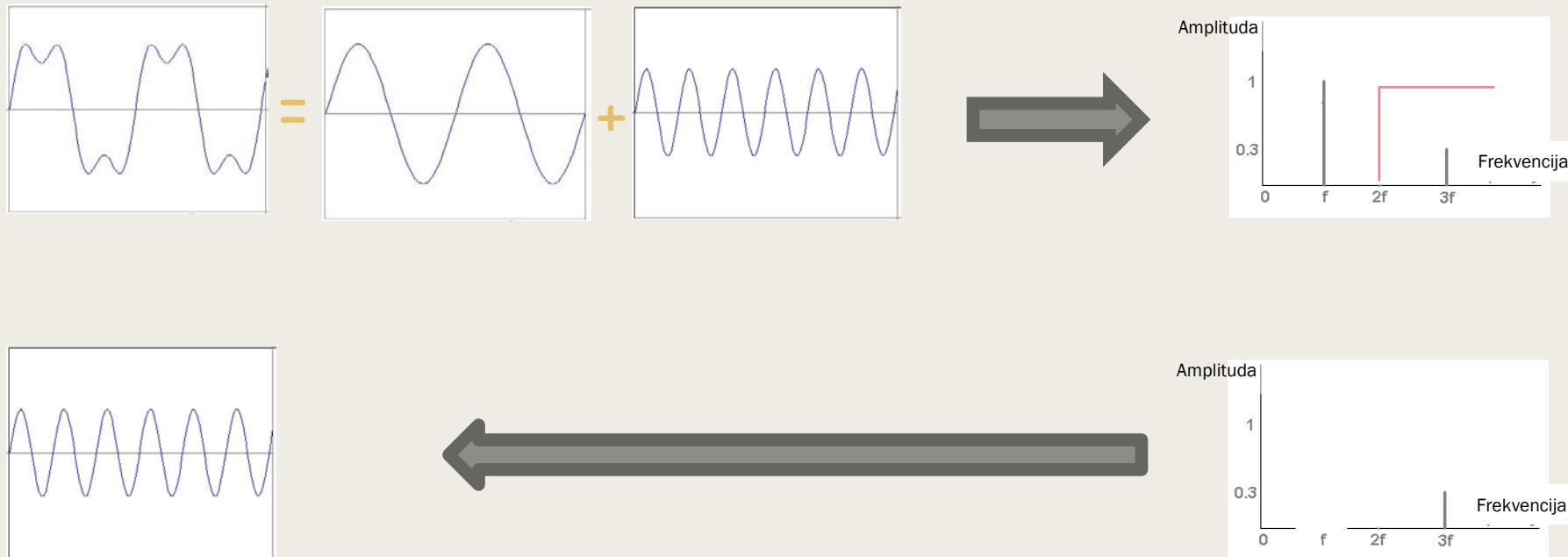
- Filter propusnik niskih učestanosti, **NF** filter
- $H_{NF}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{za } |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 0 & \text{za } |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$
- Filter propusnik visokih učestanosti, **VF** filter
- $H_{VF}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{za } |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 1 & \text{za } |\omega| \geq \omega_c \end{cases}$
- Filter propusnik opsega učestanosti, **PO** filter
- $H_{PO}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{za } \omega_1 \leq |\omega| \leq \omega_2 \\ 0 & \text{za } 0 < |\omega| < \omega_1 \text{ i } |\omega| > \omega_2 \end{cases}$
- Filter nepropusnik opsega učestanosti, **NPO** filter
- $H_{NPO}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{za } 0 \leq |\omega| \leq \omega_1 \text{ i } |\omega| > \omega_2 \\ 0 & \text{za } \omega_1 < |\omega| < \omega_2 \end{cases}$



Primer NF filter

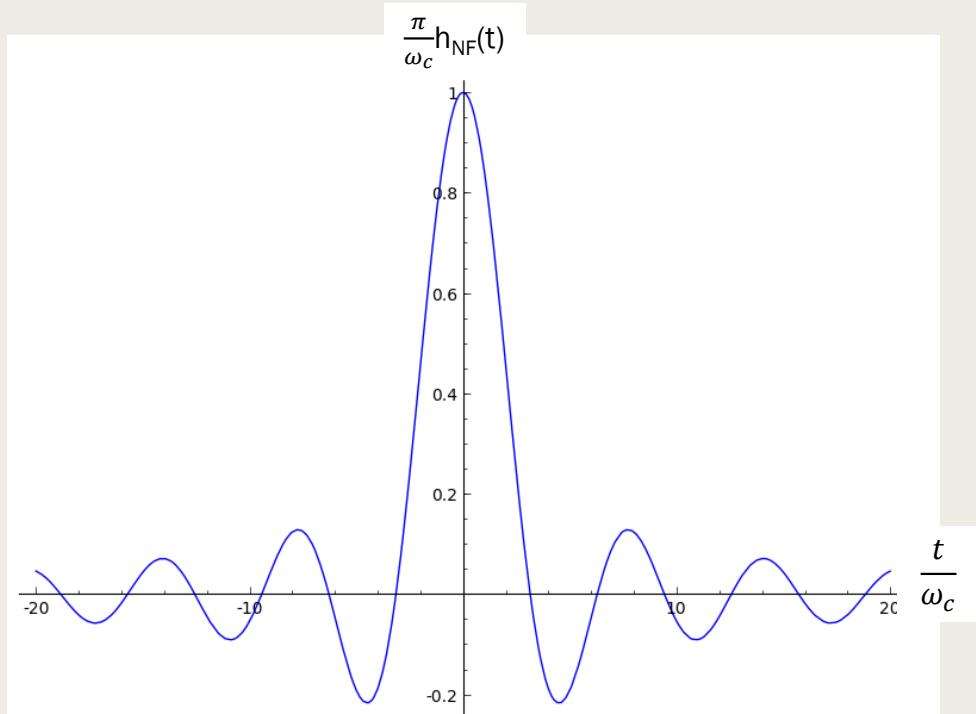


Primer VF filter



NF filter nulte fazne karakteristike

- Frekvencijski odziv: $H_{NF}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{za } |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 0 & \text{za } |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$
- Impulsni odziv: $h_{NF}(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{H_{NF}(j\omega)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi jt} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c}$
- $h_{NF}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi jt} [e^{j\omega_c t} - e^{-j\omega_c t}] = \frac{1}{\pi t} \sin(\omega_c t) \Rightarrow h_{NF}(t) = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\omega_c t}$



NF filter linearne fazne karakteristike

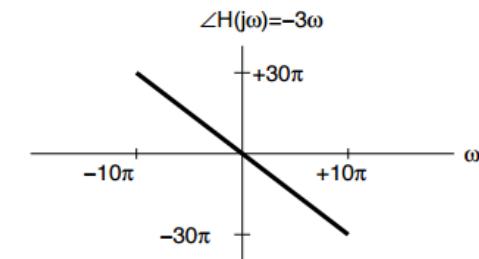
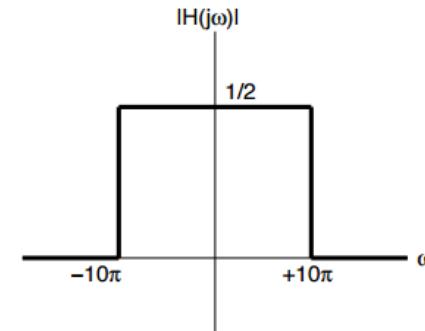
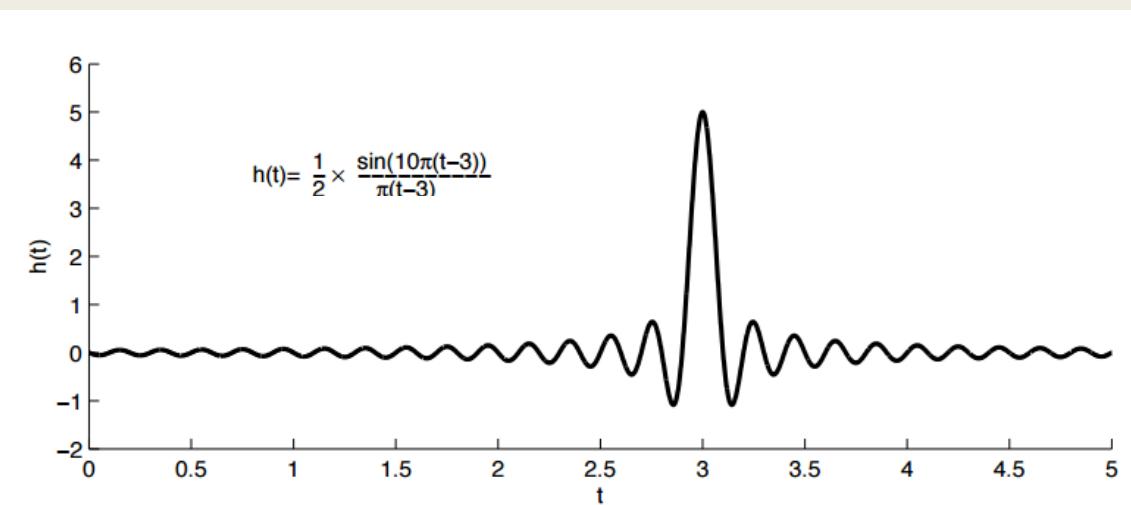
- Frekvencijski odziv: $H_{NF}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\omega\tau} & \text{za } |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 0 & \text{za } |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$

- Impulsni odziv: $h_{NF}(t) = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin[\omega_c(t-\tau)]}{\omega_c(t-\tau)}$

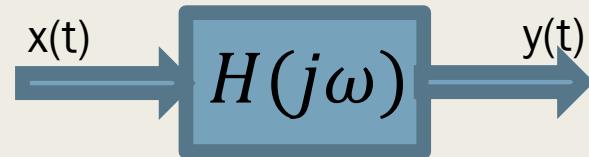
- Primer:

- $H_{NF}(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega 3} & \text{za } |\omega| \leq 10\pi \\ 0 & \text{za } |\omega| > 10\pi \end{cases}$

- $h(t) = \frac{10\pi}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin[10\pi(t-3)]}{10\pi(t-3)}$



Linearna fazna karakteristika



- Kakav je značaj linearne fazne karakteristike?
- Ako je $H(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega\tau}$ posmatrajmo kako to utiče na pojedinačni i -ti harmonik
- $x(t) = \sin \omega_i t \Rightarrow y(t) = \sin(\omega_i t + \varphi_i) = \sin(\omega_i t - \omega_i \tau) = \sin[\omega_i(t - \tau)]$
- Dakle svaki harmonik će biti zakašnjen za identično vreme τ sekundi
- Odnosno ceo signal $y(t)$ biće zakašnjen za τ sekundi i neće biti izobličen
- Grupno kašnjenje: $\tau_d = -\frac{d\angle H(j\omega)}{d\omega}$ je konstantno za sisteme sa linearom faznom karakteristikom
- Uopšteno linearna fazna karakteristika je data izrazom:
- $\angle H(j\omega) = k_1 + k_2\omega$; k_1 i k_2 su realne konstante