#### 100052205

# 数字信号处理 Digital Signal Processing

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## § 5-4 FIR数字滤波器设计

#### FIR滤波器设计

- 线性相位FIR特点
- 窗函数法
- 频率采样法

#### 概述

IIR滤波器:	FIR滤波器:
幅度特性好 无法实现线性相位,需附加调相网络 需要注意稳定性问题	可具有线性相位特性 可利用快速傅立叶变换

- 由于单位冲激、脉冲响应特点不同,IIR滤波器设计方法不能移植于FIR滤波器的设计。
- 鉴于FIR滤波器可以做到线性相位,可专门讨论线性相位FIR滤波器的设计, 因为若对相位响应不感兴趣,可用阶数低很多的IIR滤波实现。

#### 线性相位的重要性:

- 在图像处理,数据传输和现代通信系统中多要求系统具有线性相位特性。
- 应用实例
  - 1. 音乐厅系统:不同频率成分的音乐,经过线性相位系统,不同频率成分的时延是一致的,这样组合起来的音乐和舞台上一样。否则不同位置的听众将听到不同的音乐。
  - 2. 雷达系统:通过比较返回与发射的脉冲信号之间的时间差来确定目标的距离。如果雷达系统的相位非线性的话,回波信号各个频率成分的延迟时间不一样,合成的回波信号与实际的回波信号其起始位置就很有可能不同,这样测算的距离不能真实反应目标与雷达之间的距离了。

线性相位定义:系统的相频特性与频率成正比(相频特性是一条直线),信号通过它产生的延迟等于常数。

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\tau\omega$$

$$au_p = -rac{arphi(\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$\tau_{g} = -\frac{d\varphi(\omega)}{d\omega}$$

要求滤波器具有严格的线性相位时, 应有:

$$\tau_p = \tau_g = \tau = \text{constant}$$

#### ▶ 线性相位实数FIR的充要条件(h(n)为实数)

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)\cos(\omega n) - j\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)\sin(\omega n)$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan(\frac{-\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)\sin(\omega n)}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)\cos(\omega n)}) = -\tau\omega \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{\sin(\tau\omega)}{\cos(\tau\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)\sin(\omega n)}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)\cos(\omega n)}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \sin[(\tau - n)\omega] = 0$$

严格线性相位充要条件 (第一类线性相位滤波器)

$$\tau = (N-1)/2$$
  $h(n) = h(N-1-n)$ 

工程上只要求具有恒定群时延:  $\varphi(\omega) = \omega_0 - \tau \omega$ 

同理可得 
$$\omega_0 = \pm \pi/2$$
  $\tau = (N-1)/2$   $h(n) = -h(N-1-n)$ 

除群时延外, 产生90°相移。 (第二类线性相位滤波器)

#### ▶线性相位FIR特点

• h(n)的中心对称性:

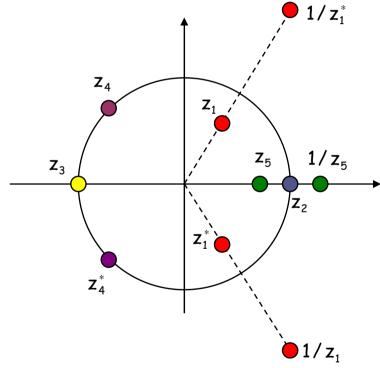
$$h(n) = \pm h(N-n-1)$$

h(n) 为实数, 中心奇偶对称 (与圆周奇偶对称不同) 对称中心在 (N-1)/2

$$\begin{split} H(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \pm h(N-1-n) z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \pm h(m) z^{-(N-1-m)} = \pm z^{-(N-1)} \Bigg[ \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h(m) z^{m} \Bigg] \\ &= \pm z^{-(N-1)} H(z^{-1}) \end{split}$$

• h(n)的实值性:

$$H^{*}(z) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)z^{-n}\right]^{*} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)(z^{*})^{-n}$$
$$= H(z^{*})$$



线性相位响应 FIR 系统零点 必是互为倒数的共轭对

#### Case 1: h(n)中心偶对称,N 为奇数

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-3} h(n) \left[ e^{-j\omega n} + e^{-j\omega(N-n-1)} \right] + h\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= e^{-j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)} \left\{ h\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{N-3} h(n) \left[ e^{j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)} e^{-j\omega n} + e^{j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)} e^{-j\omega(N-n-1)} \right] \right\}$$

$$= e^{-j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)} \left\{ h\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{N-3} h(n) \left[ e^{j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}-n\right)} + e^{-j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}-n\right)} \right] \right\}$$

$$= e^{-j\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega} \left\{ h\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{N-3} 2h(n)\cos\left[\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}-n\right)\right] \right\}$$

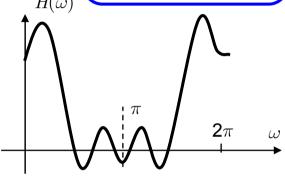
定义一个(N+1)/2点序列 a(n):

$$a(\mathbf{0}) = higgl(rac{N-1}{2}iggr), \ a(n) = 2higgl(rac{N-1}{2}-niggr), \ n = 1, 2, ..., rac{N-1}{2}$$

$$H(e^{\;j\omega})=e^{\;-j\omega\left[rac{N-1}{2}
ight]}\left[rac{\sum\limits_{n=0}^{N-1}a(n)\cos\left[\omega n
ight]}{}
ight]$$

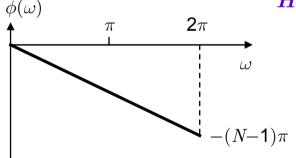
$$\Rightarrow \left\{egin{array}{l} H(\omega) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{rac{N-1}{2}} a(n) \cosigl[\omega nigr] \ \phi(\omega) = -igl(rac{N-1}{2}igr]\omega \end{array}
ight.$$

利用上式可由 h(n) 得到滤波器 频率响应 这里 $H(\omega)$ 并不是 幅频响应,其值 可正可负





0, π,2 π偶对称

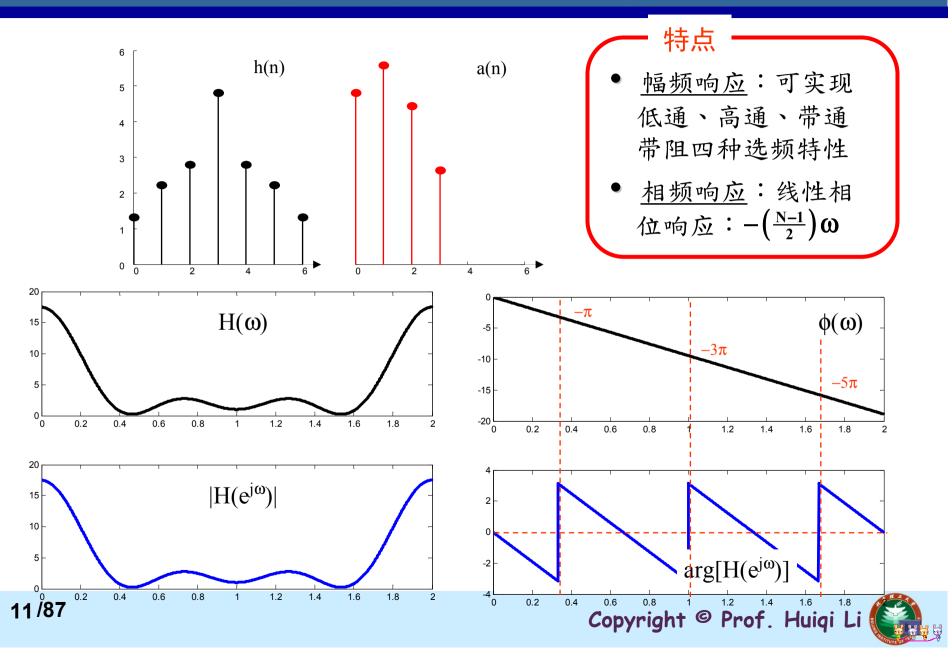


线性相位FIR滤波器

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#### AN EXAMPLE h(n)a(n)-1.5 -1.5 -2.5 -2.5 $H(\omega)$ $\phi(\omega)$ -10 -15 1.2 1.4 0.2 0.6 0.8 1.2 1.4 1.6 $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ $\arg[H(e^{j\omega})]$ 0.8 1.4 1.2 0.2

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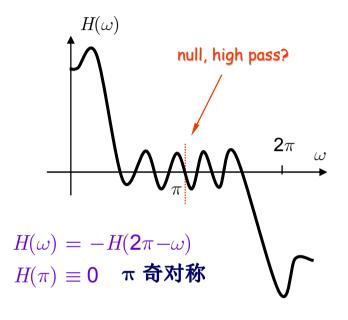


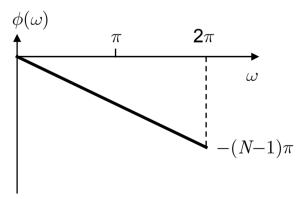
#### Case 2: h(n)中心偶对称,N 为偶数

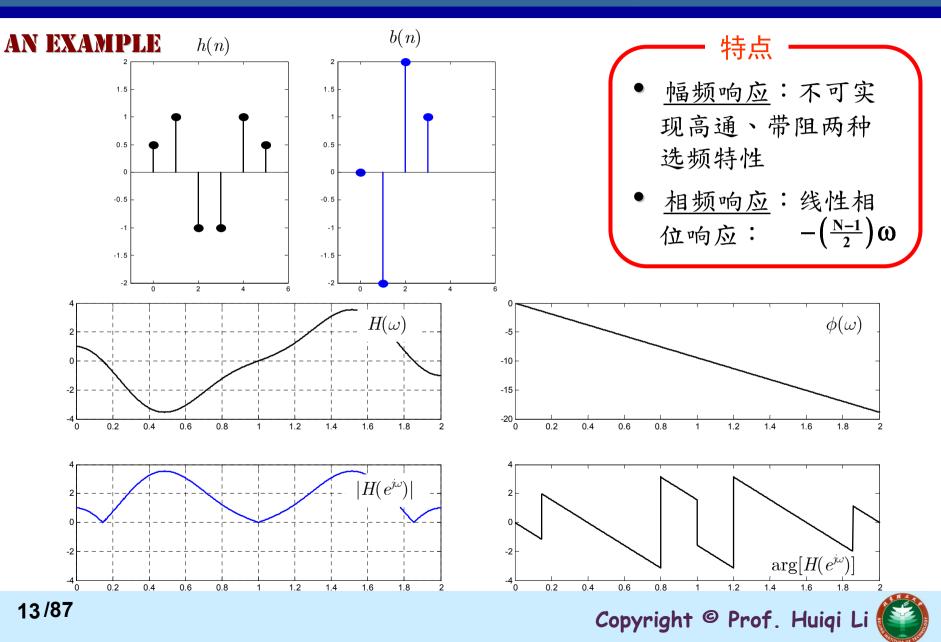
$$egin{aligned} H(e^{\ j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{rac{N}{2}-1} h(n) \Big[ \, e^{-j\omega n} + e^{\,-j\omega ig(N-1-nig)} \, \Big] \ &= e^{\,-j\omega \Big[ rac{N-1}{2} \Big] \sum_{n=0}^{rac{N}{2}-1} h(n) \Big[ \, e^{\,j\omega \Big[ rac{N-1}{2} - n \Big]} + e^{\,-j\omega \Big[ rac{N-1}{2} - n \Big]} \, \Big] \ &= e^{\,-j \Big[ rac{N-1}{2} \Big] \omega} \sum_{n=0}^{rac{N}{2}-1} 2 h(n) \cos igg[ \, \omega \Big[ rac{N}{2} - n - rac{1}{2} \Big] \Big] \, \end{aligned}$$

定义一个(N/2+1)点序列 b(n):

$$b(0)=0, b(n)=2higgl(rac{N}{2}-niggr), n=1,2,...,rac{N}{2}$$
 $H(e^{j\omega})=e^{-j\omegaiggl(rac{N-1}{2}iggr)}\sum_{n=0}^{rac{N}{2}}b(n)\cosiggl(\omegaiggl(n-rac{1}{2}iggr)iggr]$ 







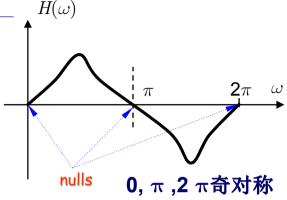
#### Case 3: h(n)中心奇对称,N 为奇数(中间项恒为零)

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{rac{N-3}{2}} h(n) \Big[ \, e^{-j\omega n} - e^{-j\omega(N-1-n)} \, \Big] \ = e^{j \Big[rac{\pi}{2} - rac{N-1}{2}\omega\Big]} igg\{ \sum_{n=0}^{rac{N-3}{2}} 2h(n) \sin igg[\omega \Big[rac{N-1}{2} - n\Big] \Big] igg\}$$

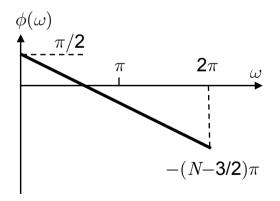
定义一个
$$(N+1)/2$$
点序列  $c(n)$ :

$$egin{align} c(0) &= 0, \, c(n) = 2higgl(rac{N-1}{2}-niggr), \, n=1, \, 2, ..., rac{N-1}{2} \ H(e^{j\omega}) \ &= e^{jiggl(rac{\pi}{2}-rac{N-1}{2}\omegaiggr)}iggl\{rac{N-1}{2}c(n)\siniggl[\omega niggr]iggr\} \end{aligned}$$

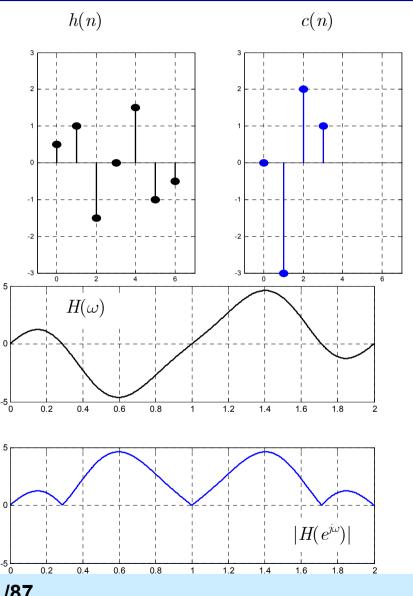
 $H(\omega)$ 



$$H(\omega) = -H(2\pi - \omega)$$
  
$$H(0) = H(\pi) = H(2\pi) \equiv 0$$

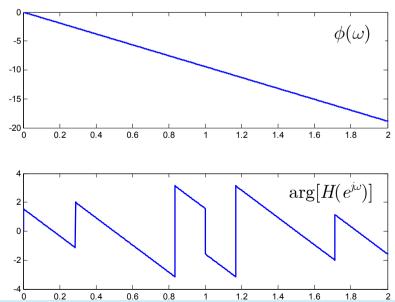






#### 特点

- <u>幅频响应</u>:只可实 现带通选频特性
- <u>相频响应</u>:线性相位响应: $\frac{\pi}{2} (\frac{N-1}{2})\omega$



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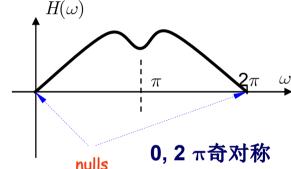


#### Case 4: h(n)中心奇对称,N 为偶数

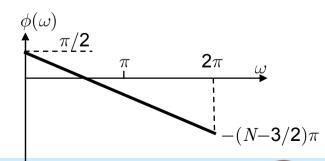
$$H\!(e^{\,j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{rac{N}{2}-1} \!\! h(n) \! \left[ e^{\,-j\omega n} - e^{\,-j\omega \left(N-1-n
ight)} 
ight] \! = e^{\,-j\left[rac{N-1}{2}
ight]\!\omega} \sum_{n=0}^{rac{N}{2}-1} \!\! h(n) \! 2j \! \sin\! \left[ \left(rac{N}{2} - n - rac{1}{2}
ight)\!\omega 
ight] \! e^{\,j\omega n} \! \left[ \left(rac{N}{2} - n - rac{1}{2}
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ight] \! e^{\,j\omega n} \! \left[ \left(rac{N}{2} - n - rac{1}{2}
ight)\!\omega 
ight] \! e^{\,j\omega n} \! \left[ \left(rac{N}{2} - n - rac{1}{2}
ight)\!\omega 
ight] \! e^{\,j\omega n} \! \left[ \left( n - n - \frac{1}{2} - n -$$

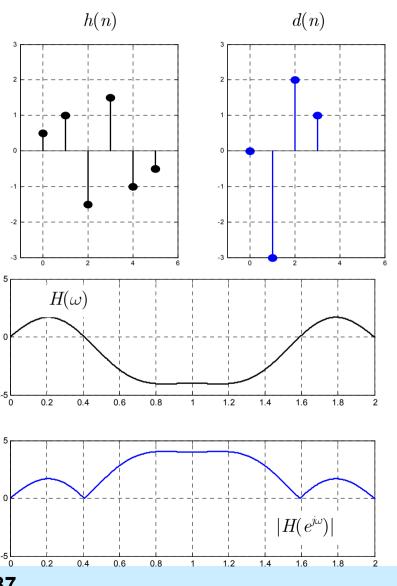
定义一个N/2+1点序列 d(n):

$$d(0)=0, d(n)=2higgl(rac{N}{2}-niggr), n=1,2,...,rac{N}{2} \ H(e^{j\omega})=e^{j\left(rac{\pi}{2}rac{N-1}{2}\omega
ight)}iggl\{rac{N}{2}d(n)\siniggl(\omegaiggl(n-rac{1}{2}iggr)iggr] \ H(\omega)$$



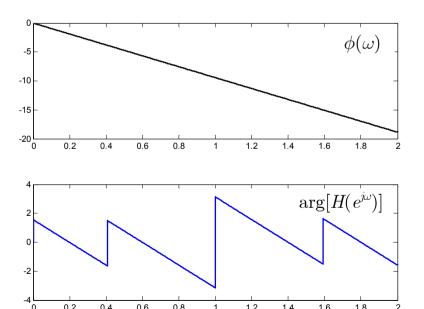
$$H(\omega) = H(2\pi - \omega)$$
  
 $H(0) = H(2\pi) \equiv 0$ 





#### 特点

- <u>幅频响应</u>:不可实 现低通、带阻选频 特性
- <u>相频响应</u>:线性相 位响应: $\frac{\pi}{2} - (\frac{N-1}{2})\omega$



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#### ① 时域:

$$h(n) = \pm h(N - n - 1)$$

#### ② 频域:

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(\omega) e^{j\left(rac{L}{2}\pi - rac{N-1}{2}\omega
ight)}$$

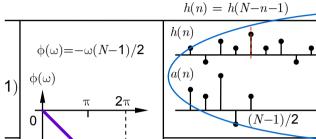
$$H(z) = (-1)^{L} z^{-(N-1)} H(z^{-1})$$

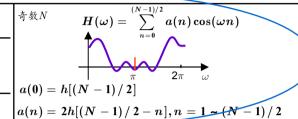
- $-\mathit{H}(\omega)$ 为实函数
- -h(n) 傷对称: L=0
- -h(n) 奇对称:L=1

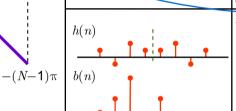
#### ③ 零点:

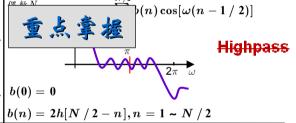
**成倒数、共轭对** 当现

#### 线性相位FIR滤波器的四种情况



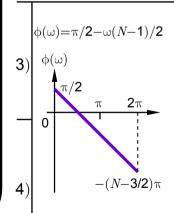


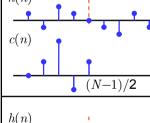


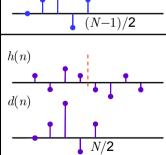


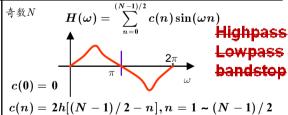
$$h(n) = -h(N{-}n{-}1)$$

N/2

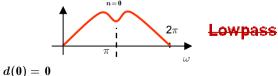








偶數
$$N$$
  $H(\omega) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{N/2} d(n) \sin[\omega(n-1\,/\,2)]$ 



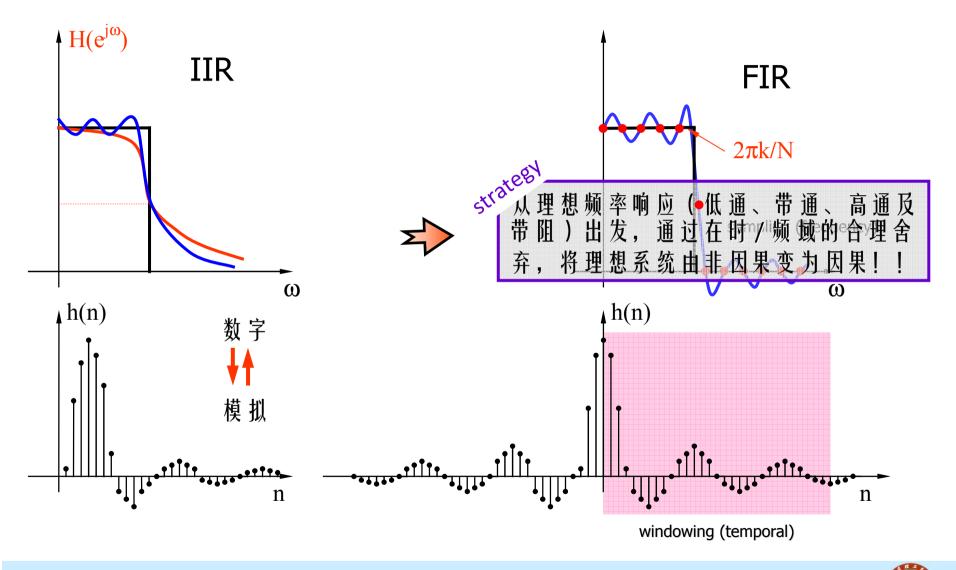
$$d(n) = 2h[N/2 - n], n = 1 \sim N/2$$

线性相位 FIR 数字滤波器特点

类型	<i>h</i> (n)	$Hg(\omega)$	
1	h(n)=h(N-1-n),N为奇数	Ηg(ω)关于ω=0、π、2π偶对称	
2	<i>h</i> (n)= <i>h</i> (N-1-n), <i>N</i> 为偶数	Hg(ω)关于ω=0、2π偶对称,关于 ω=π奇对称	
3	h(n)=-h(N-1-n),N为奇数	Ηg(ω)关于ω=0、π、2π奇对称	
4	h(n)=-h(N-1-n), <i>N</i> 为偶数	Hg(ω)关于ω=0、2π奇对称,关于 ω=π偶对称	

实际使用时,一般来说,

- 1 适合构成低通、高通、带通、带阻滤波器; (重点掌握)
- 2 适合构成低通、带通滤波器;
- 3 适合构成带通滤波器;
- 4 适合构成高通、带通滤波器。



#### FIR数字滤波器的设计

- □ 需要掌握低通、带通、带阻、高通四种选频特性FIR滤波器的设计
- □ 若要求FIR数字滤波器具有线性相位响应,只考虑第一种情形,即 h(n)为奇点数中心偶对称
- □ 需要掌握下述两种方法
- 窗函数方法 (Windowing Method): 在满足线性相位响应前提下,在时域舍弃一些不可实现的要求
- 频率采样方法 (Frequency-Sampling Method) 在满足线性相位响应前提下,在频域舍弃一些不可实现的要求

#### ▶窗函数方法: Windows

#### 设计原理:

窗函数法设计FIR数字滤波器在时域进行:

设计
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$
逼近理想滤波器 $H_d(e^{j\omega})$ 

$$h_{\,_d}(n\,)\,=\,rac{1}{2\,\pi}\int_{\,_{-\,\pi}}^{\,_{\pi}}H_{\,_d}(e^{\,_{j\,\omega}}\,)e^{\,_{j\,\omega\,n}}d\,\omega$$

理想滤波器非因果,h<sub>d</sub>(n)无限长

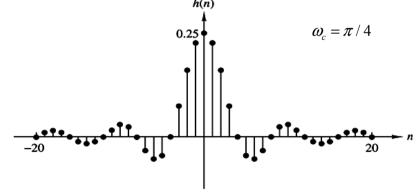


Figure 10.1.1 Unit sample response of an ideal lowpass filter.

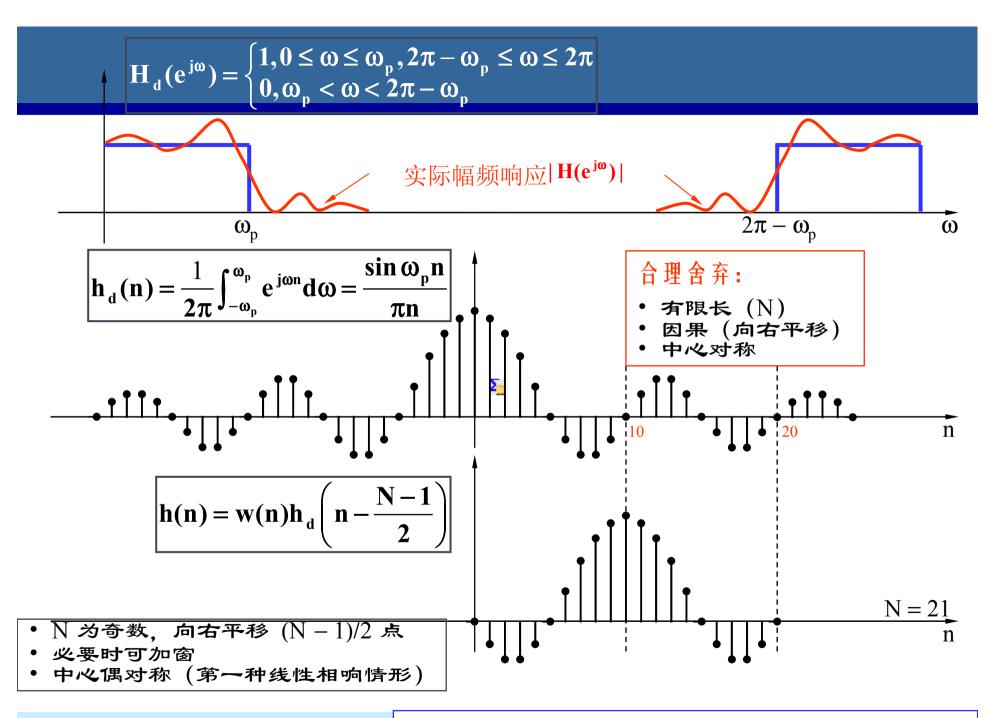
#### 解决方法

- 1. 用有限项和逼近无限项和,有限长序列逼近无限长序列 h<sub>d</sub>(n)。
- 2. 将有限长的 $h_d(n)$ 进行(N-1)/2 的有限延时,从而由非因果系统得到了因果系统。

用有限长的h(n)来逼近无限长非因果的 $h_a(n)$ 

截断: 
$$h(n) = \begin{cases} h_d(n) & 0 \le n \le N-1 \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = h_d(n)w(n)$$
  $w(n)$ : 窗函数



EXAMPLE:截止频率为ωn的线性相位N阶低通滤波器

1. 截止频率为 $\omega$ 。理想低通滤波器

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{H}_d oldsymbol{'}(e^{\,j\omega}) &= egin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \leq \omega_c \ 0 & \omega_c \leq |\omega| < \pi \end{cases} \qquad h_d \, oldsymbol{'}(n) &= rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} e^{\,j\omega n} d\omega = rac{\sin \omega_c n}{\pi n} \end{aligned}$$

2.  $h_d$ '(n)进行(N-1)/2的有限时延:

$$egin{aligned} m{H}_d(e^{j\omega}) &= egin{cases} 1e^{-j\omegarac{ ext{N-1}}{2}} & |\omega| \leq \omega_c \ 0 & \omega_c \leq |\omega| < \pi \ h_d(n) &= rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} m{H}_d(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \ &= rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} e^{-j\omegarac{ ext{N-1}}{2}} e^{j\omega n} d\omega \ &= rac{\omega_c}{\pi} rac{\sin\left[\omega_c \left(n - rac{ ext{N-1}}{2}
ight)
ight]}{\omega_c \left(n - rac{ ext{N-1}}{2}
ight)} \end{aligned}$$

3. 取矩形窗截断:

$$w\left(n\right)=R_{N}\left(n\right)=egin{cases}1&0\leq n\leq N-1\ &0$$
 其他

线性相位约束:

$$lpha = rac{N - 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n) = egin{cases} rac{\omega_c}{\pi} rac{\sin\left[\omega_c(n-lpha)
ight]}{\omega_c(n-lpha)} & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \ 0 & \sharp \& \end{cases}$$



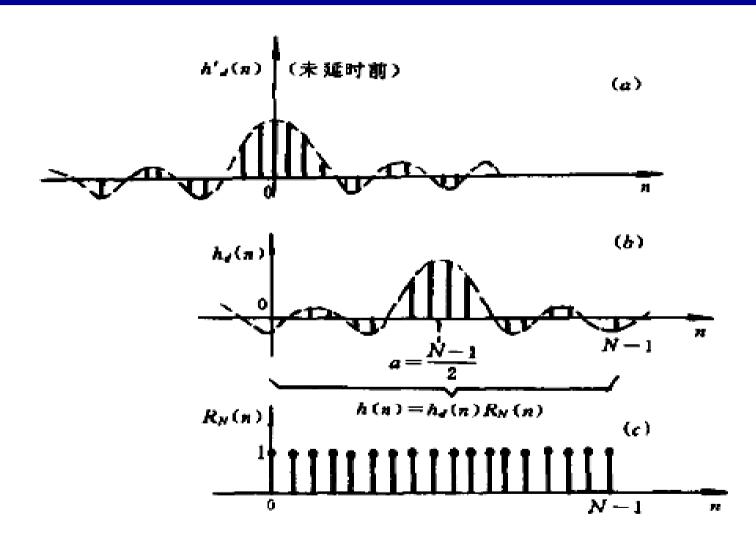


图 5-61 理想单位取样响应的直接截取

#### 矩形窗截断影响

时域相乘,频域相卷. 求 h(n)的频率特性:

$$H (e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_d(e^{j\theta}) W (e^{j(\omega-\theta)}) d\theta$$

$$W (e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} w(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

对矩形窗:

$$W_{R}\left(e^{j\omega}
ight) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j\omega n} = rac{1-e^{-j\omega N}}{1-e^{-j\omega}} = e^{-j\omega(N-1)/2} rac{\sin\left(\omega N/2
ight)}{\sin\left(\omega/2
ight)} \ W_{R}\left(e^{j\omega}
ight) = W_{R}\left(\omega
ight)e^{-j\omega(N-1)/2}$$

$$W_{_R}\left(\omega
ight) = rac{\sin\left(\omega\,N\,/2
ight)}{\sin\left(\omega/2
ight)}$$

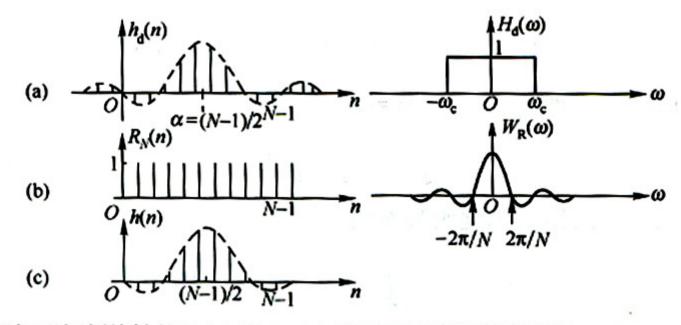


图 7.9 理想矩形幅频特性的  $h_d(n)$  和  $H_d(\omega)$  以及矩形窗函数序列的  $w(n) = R_N(n)$  及  $W_R(\omega)$ 

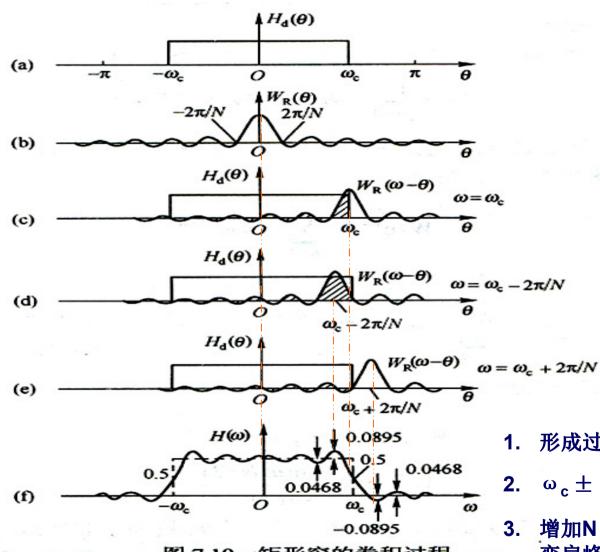


图 7.10 矩形窗的卷积过程

- 1. 形成过渡带, 宽度4 π/N.
- 2.  $\omega_c \pm 2\pi/N$  处出现最大肩峰值。
- 3. 增加N,减少过渡带宽度,不能改变肩峰值,Gibbs现象。

#### 常用的窗函数

- 1.矩形窗 肩峰8.95%, 阻带最小衰减-21dB.
- 2.三角形窗(Bartlett Window)
  - (巴特利特窗)
- 3.汉宁窗(Hanning Window)
  - (余弦平方窗,升余弦窗)
- 4.海明窗(Hamming Window)
  - (改进的升余弦窗)
- 5.布拉克曼窗(Blackman Window)
  - (二阶升余弦窗)
- 6.凯泽窗(Kaiser Window)

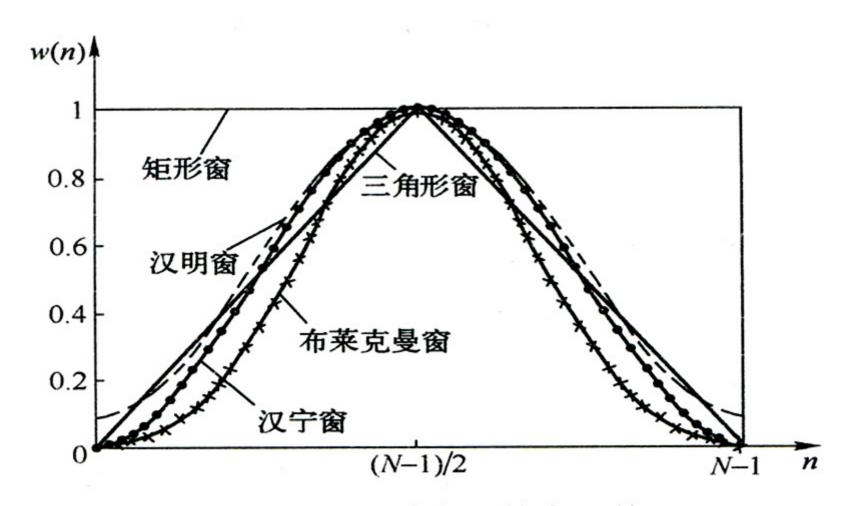


图 7.11 五种常用的窗函数

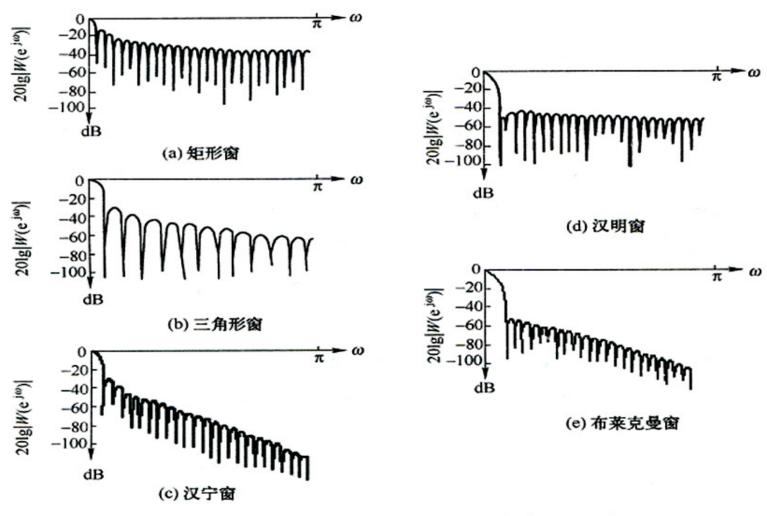


图 7.12 图 7.11 的各种窗函数的傅里叶变换(N = 51)

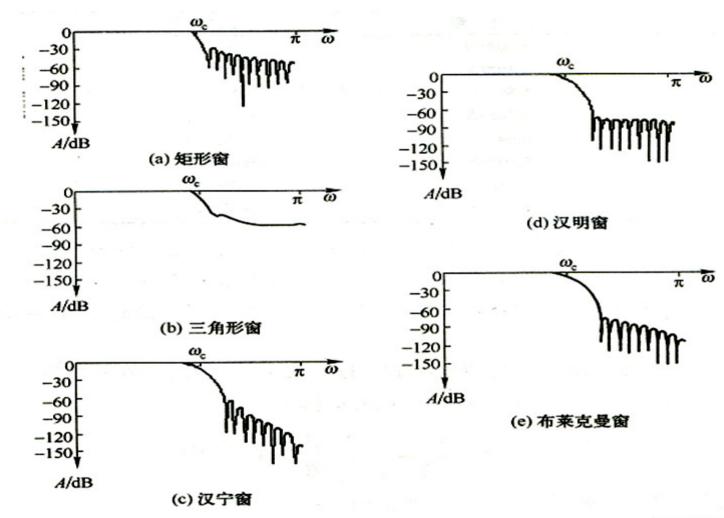


图 7.13 理想低通滤波器加窗后的幅度响应(N=51),  $A=20\lg^{|H(\omega)/H(0)|}$ 

表 7.3 6种窗函数的基本参数比较

	窗 函 数	留谱性	窗谱性能指标		加窗后滤波器性能指标	
		旁瓣峰值(dB)	主瓣宽度 2π/Ν	过渡带宽 Δω/(2π/N)	阻带最小衰减 (dB)	
	矩形窗	-13	2	0.9	-21	
	三角形窗	-25	4	2.1	-25	
	汉宁窗	-31	4	3.1	-44	
	汉明窗	-41	4	3.3	-53	
	布莱克曼窗	-57	6	5.5	-74	
	凯泽窗 (β = 7.865)	-57		5	-80	

#### 窗函数法的设计步骤

- 步骤一:根据给定指标确定理想低通数字滤波器的截止频率,以及相应的理想频率响应 H<sub>d</sub>(e<sup>jω</sup>),其相位响应为零;
- 步骤二:根据下式计算理想低通系统的单位脉冲响应序列 h<sub>d</sub>(n):

$$\mathbf{h}_{d}(\mathbf{n}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \mathbf{H}_{d}(\mathbf{e}^{j\omega}) \mathbf{e}^{j\omega \mathbf{n}} d\omega$$

● 步骤三:确定滤波器阶数 N,将 h<sub>d</sub>(n)向右平移 (N-1)/2,加窗得到 h(n):

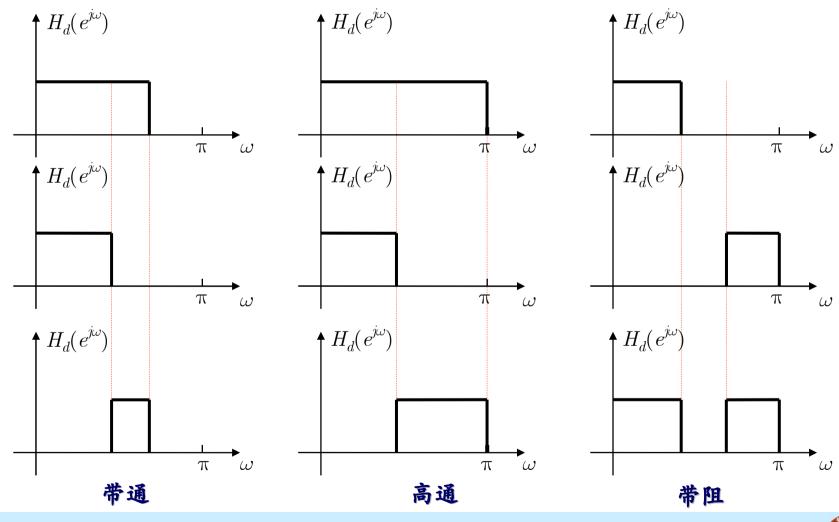
$$h(n) = w(n)h_d[n-(N-1)/2]$$

这样,实际频率响应为

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_{d}(e^{j\theta}) W[e^{j(\omega-\theta)}] d\theta$$

● 步骤四: 检验结果,如果不满足指标要求,则返回步骤三,重新选择窗长或 窗形进行设计,直到满足要求为止

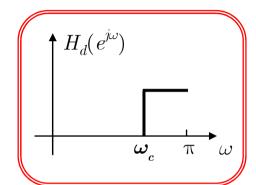
#### 低通到高通、带通、带阻



#### 线性相位FIR高通滤波器的设计公式

#### - 理想高通的频响:

$$egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} e^{-j\omegalpha} & \omega_c \leq |\omega| \leq \pi \ egin{align*} egin{align$$

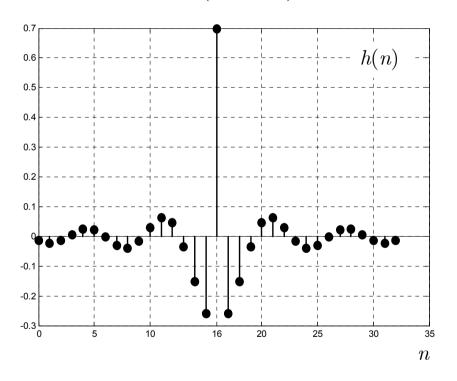


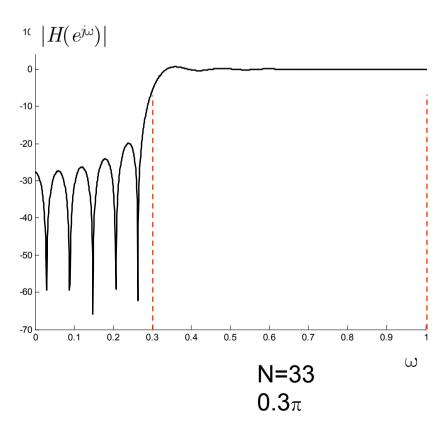
其单位抽样响应:

$$egin{aligned} h_d(n) &= rac{1}{2\pi} iggl[ \int_{-\pi}^{-\omega_c} e^{j\omega(n-lpha)} d\omega + \int_{\omega_c}^{\pi} e^{j\omega(n-lpha)} d\omega iggr] \ &= iggl[ rac{1}{\pi(n-lpha)} iggl\{ \sin\left[\pi\left(n-lpha
ight)
ight] - \sin\left[\omega_c\left(n-lpha
ight)
ight] iggr\} & n 
eq lpha \ rac{1}{\pi} (\pi-\omega_c) & n = lpha \end{aligned}$$

高通滤波器 $(\omega_c)=$ 全通滤波器-低通滤波器 $(\omega_c)$ 

$$\frac{\sin[\pi\left(n-16\right)]-\sin[0.3\pi\left(n-16\right)]}{\pi\left(n-16\right)}$$

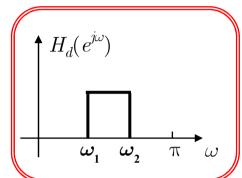




#### 线性相位FIR带通滤波器的设计公式

#### - 理想带通的频响。

$$egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} e^{-j\omegalpha} & oldsymbol{0} < \omega_1 \leq |\omega| \leq \omega_2 < \pi \ oldsymbol{0} & otherwise \end{bmatrix} & egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} H_d(e^{j\omega}) \ oldsymbol{0} & oldsymbol{0} \ oldsymbol{\omega_1} & oldsymbol{\omega_2} & \pi \end{pmatrix} \omega \end{array}$$

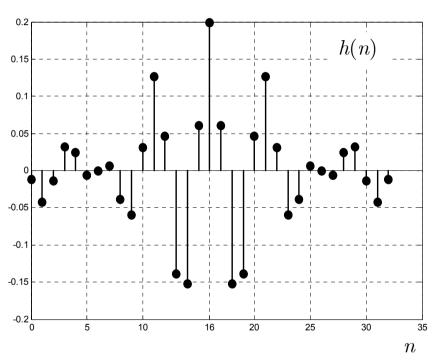


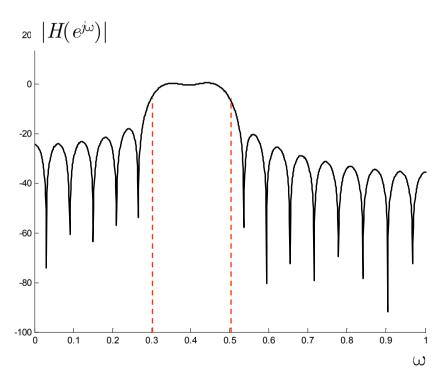
其单位抽样响应:

$$egin{aligned} h_d(n) &= rac{1}{2\pi} iggl[ \int_{-\omega_2}^{-\omega_1} e^{j\omega(n-lpha)} d\omega + \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} e^{j\omega(n-lpha)} d\omega iggr] \ &= iggl\{ rac{1}{\pi \left(n-lpha
ight)} iggl\{ \sin iggl[ \omega_2 \left(n-lpha
ight) iggr] - \sin iggl[ \omega_1 \left(n-lpha
ight) iggr] iggr\} \quad n 
eq lpha \ rac{1}{\pi} iggl( \omega_2 - \omega_1 iggr) & n = lpha \end{aligned}$$

带通滤波器 $(\omega_1,\omega_2)=$ 低通滤波器 $(\omega_2)-$ 低通滤波器 $(\omega_1)$ 

$$\frac{\sin[0.5\pi\left(n-16\right)]-\sin[0.3\pi\left(n-16\right)]}{\pi\left(n-16\right)}$$



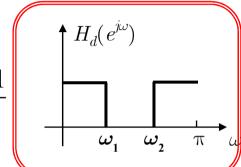


N=33  $0.3\pi$ ,  $0.5\pi$ 

#### 线性相位FIR带阻滤波器的设计公式

#### — 理想带阻的频响:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{H}_d(e^{j\omega}) = egin{cases} e^{-j\omegalpha} & oldsymbol{0} \leq |\omega| \leq \omega_1, \omega_2 \leq |\omega| \leq \pi \ oldsymbol{0} & otherwise \end{cases} oldsymbol{lpha}_1 = egin{cases} rac{N-1}{2} & oldsymbol{0} & oldsymbol{\omega}_1 & oldsymbol{\omega}_2 & \pi \end{pmatrix} egin{cases} oldsymbol{0} & oldsymbol{\omega}_1 & oldsymbol{\omega}_2 & \pi \end{pmatrix} egin{cases} oldsymbol{\omega}_2 oldsymb$$

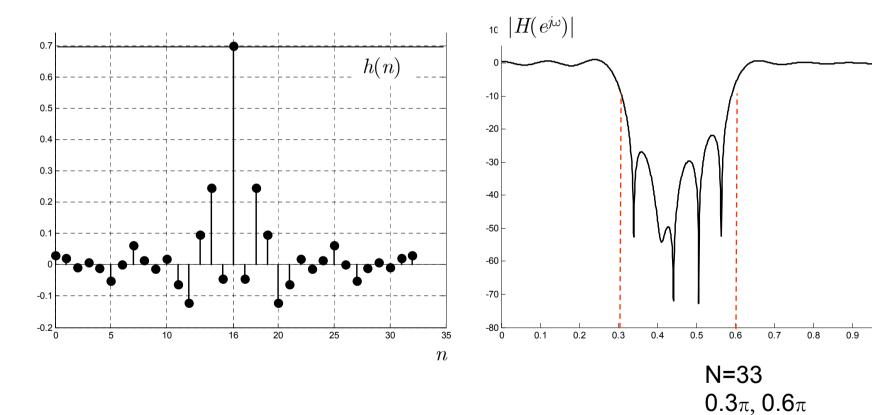


#### 其单位抽样响应:

$$egin{aligned} h_d(n) &= rac{1}{2\pi} iggl[ \int_{-\pi}^{-\omega_2} e^{j\omega(n-lpha)} d\omega + \int_{-\omega_1}^{\omega_1} e^{j\omega(n-lpha)} d\omega + \int_{\omega_2}^{\pi} e^{j\omega(n-lpha)} d\omega iggr] \ &= iggl\{ rac{1}{\pi \left(n-lpha
ight)} iggl\{ \sin\left[\pi \left(n-lpha
ight)
ight] + \sin\left[\omega_1 \left(n-lpha
ight)
ight] - \sin\left[\omega_2 \left(n-lpha
ight)
ight] iggr\} \quad n 
eq lpha \ rac{1}{\pi} iggl(\pi + \omega_1 - \omega_2iggr) & n = lpha \ \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

带阻滤波器 $(\omega_1,\omega_2)$  = 高通滤波器 $(\omega_2)$  + 低通滤波器 $(\omega_1)$ 

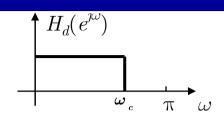
$$\frac{\sin[\pi\left(n-16\right)]+\sin[0.3\pi\left(n-16\right)]-\sin[0.6\pi\left(n-16\right)]}{\pi\left(n-16\right)}$$



 $\omega$ 

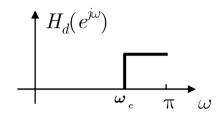
#### 低通滤波器 $(\omega_c)$ (要求掌握)

$$h_d(n) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} rac{1}{\pi(n-lpha)} \sin[\omega_c(n-lpha)] & n 
eq lpha \ rac{\omega_c}{\pi} & n = lpha \end{array} 
ight.$$



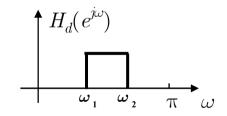
#### 高通滤波器 $(\omega_c)$ = 全通滤波器 - 低通滤波器 $(\omega_c)$

$$h_d(n) = egin{cases} rac{1}{\pi(n-lpha)} \Big\{ \sin\left[\pi\left(n-lpha
ight)
ight] - \sin\left[\omega_c\left(n-lpha
ight)
ight] \Big\} & n 
eq lpha \ rac{1}{\pi} ig(\pi-\omega_cig) & n = lpha \end{cases}$$



#### 带通滤波器 $(\omega_1,\omega_2)$ = 低通滤波器 $(\omega_2)$ - 低通滤波器 $(\omega_1)$

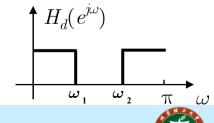
$$h_d(n) = egin{cases} rac{1}{\pi \left( n - lpha 
ight)} \Big\{ \sin igg[ \omega_2 \left( n - lpha 
ight) \Big] - \sin igg[ \omega_1 \left( n - lpha 
ight) \Big] \Big\} & n 
eq lpha \ rac{1}{\pi} igg( \omega_2 - \omega_1 igg) & n = lpha \end{cases}$$



#### 带阻滤波器 $(\omega_1,\omega_2)$ = 高通滤波器 $(\omega_2)$ + 低通滤波器 $(\omega_1)$

$$h_{d}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi (n-\tau)} \left\{ \sin \left[\pi (n-\alpha)\right] + \sin \left[\omega_{1} (n-\alpha)\right] - \sin \left[\omega_{2} (n-\alpha)\right] \right\} & n \neq \alpha \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\pi + \omega_{1} - \omega_{2}\right) & n = \alpha \end{cases}$$

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#### > 频率取样设计方法

- 窗函数方法是一种时域方法,它从预期频率特性出发,用该特性的付氏反变换h<sub>d</sub>(n)作为滤波器系数。由于要使它实现,并改善有关特性而加窗截断,以有限长h(n)近似理想的h<sub>d</sub>(n)。(实际滤波器的频率响应偏离理想值,产生了通带波纹、阻带衰减和过渡带)
- 频率取样法从频域出发,只选取理想频率响应(周期连续函数)的一些离散值,再通过内插得到实际可实现的频率响应 (如果在单位圆上等间距采样,则此时从时域上看,滤波器的脉冲响应是理想值的周期延拓)。

#### 设计原理

$$egin{align} oldsymbol{H}\left(k
ight) &= oldsymbol{H}_d(k) \ &= oldsymbol{H}_d(z)ig|_{z=e^{j(rac{2\pi}{N})k}} \ &= oldsymbol{H}_d(e^{j\omega})ig|_{\omega=(rac{2\pi}{N})k} \end{aligned}$$

H(k) 是所要求的频率响应H<sub>d</sub>(ejw)的N个等 间隔取样值。

$$H\left(z
ight) = rac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} rac{H\left(k
ight)}{1-W_{N}^{-k}z^{-1}} \Rightarrow H_{d}(z)$$

$$egin{cases} H\left(z
ight) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H\left(k
ight) \Phi_k\left(z
ight) \ \Phi_k\left(z
ight) = rac{1}{N} rac{1-z^{-N}}{1-W_N^{-k}z^{-1}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi_{k}(z) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - W_{N}^{-k} z^{-1}}$$

内插函数

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) W_N^{-kn} \right] z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( W_N^{-k} z^{-1} \right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( W_N^{-k} z^{-1} \right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) \frac{1 - \left( W_N^{-kN} z^{-N} \right)^n}{1 - W_N^{-k} z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{X(k)}{1 - W_N^{-k} z^{-1}}$$

$$z=e^{j\omega}$$

$$egin{cases} egin{aligned} m{H}\left(e^{\,j\omega}
ight) &= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} m{H}\left(k
ight) m{\Phi}_{k}\left(e^{\,j\omega}
ight) \ m{\Phi}_{k}\left(e^{\,j\omega}
ight) &= rac{1}{N} rac{1-e^{-\,jN\,\omega}}{1-e^{\,-\,j(\omega-krac{2\,\pi}{N})}} & \Rightarrow m{H}_{d}\left(e^{\,j\omega}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{k}\left(e^{\,j\omega}\,
ight) = rac{\sin\left(rac{N\,\omega}{2}
ight)}{\sin\left(rac{\omega}{2} - rac{\pi\,k}{N}
ight)} e^{-j(rac{N\,\omega}{2} - rac{\omega}{2} + rac{\pi\,k}{N})}$$

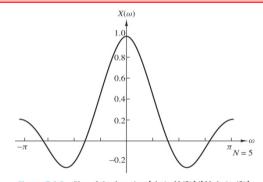
$$\Phi_{k}\left(e^{\,j\omega}
ight) = \Phi\left(\omega - k\,rac{2\pi}{N}
ight) \Rightarrow \,\Phi\left(\omega
ight) = rac{1}{N}rac{\sin\left(rac{N\,\omega}{2}
ight)}{\sin\left(rac{\omega}{2}
ight)}e^{-j\left(rac{N-1}{2}
ight)\omega}$$
内插函数

$$\Rightarrow H\left(e^{j\omega}
ight) = \sum\limits_{k=0}^{N-1} H\left(k
ight) \Phi\left(\omega - krac{2\pi}{N}
ight) = rac{e^{-j\left(rac{N-1}{2}
ight)\omega}}{N} \sum\limits_{k=0}^{N-1} H\left(k
ight) \left|rac{\sin\left(rac{N\omega}{2}
ight)}{\sin\left(rac{\omega}{2} - rac{\pi k}{N}
ight)}e^{-jrac{\pi k}{N}}
ight|$$

$$H\left(z
ight) = rac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} rac{H\left(k
ight)}{1-W^{-k}_{\ N} z^{-1}}$$

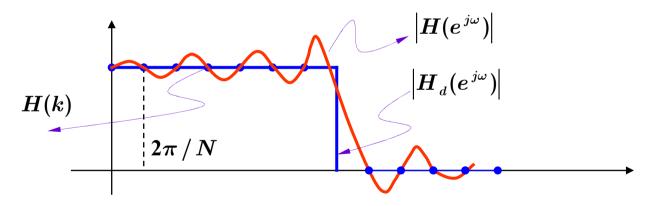
$$\left\{egin{aligned} H\left(z
ight) &= \sum\limits_{k=0}^{N-1} H\left(k
ight) \Phi_{k}\left(z
ight) \ \Phi_{k}\left(z
ight) &= rac{1}{N} rac{1-z^{-N}}{1-W_{N}^{-k}z^{-1}} \end{aligned}
ight.$$

$$igg| \Phi_k(z) = rac{1}{N} rac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - W_N^{-k} z^{-1}}$$



$$H\left(e^{\,j\omega}
ight)=\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}H\left(k
ight)\Phi\left(\omega-k\,rac{2\,\pi}{N}
ight)=\left.rac{e^{\,-j\left(rac{N-1}{2}
ight)\omega}}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}H\left(k
ight)
ight|rac{\sin\left(rac{N\,\omega}{2}
ight)}{\sin\left(rac{\omega}{2}-rac{\pi\,k}{N}
ight)}e^{\,-jrac{\pi\,k}{N}}$$

$$s\left(\omega,k
ight) = rac{1}{N} \left[ rac{\sin\left(rac{N\,\omega}{2}
ight)}{\sin\left(rac{\omega}{2} - rac{\pi\,k}{N}
ight)} e^{-jrac{\pi\,k}{N}} 
ight] \Rightarrow egin{pmatrix} H\left(e^{\,j\omega}
ight) = e^{-j\left(rac{N-1}{2}
ight)\omega} \sum\limits_{k=0}^{N-1} H\left(k
ight) s\left(\omega,k
ight) \end{pmatrix}$$
内插函数



- 抽样点上,频率响应严格相等
- 抽样点之间,加权内插函数的延伸叠加
- 变化越平缓,内插越接近理想值,逼近误差较小

# 抽样值确定

<u>若希望把预期频率特性的付氏反变换作为滤波器系数,则应满</u>足下面几个条件:

- (1) 预期频率特性的取样点数应等于滤波器阶数 N,并在单位圆上等间隔分布;
- (2)为保证滤波器系数为实数,单位抽样序列应为实序列, 取样频率特性应具有圆周共轭对称性;
- (3) 为使频率特性具有线性相位,其幅度特性和付氏反变换 之序列应为中心对称或中心反对称结构

#### 线性相位约束条件

对第一类线性相位滤波器, h(n)为偶对称, N为奇数

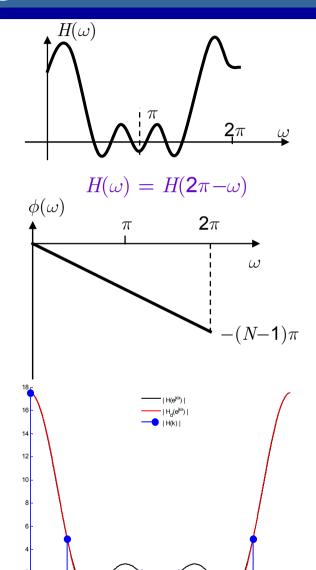
$$H\left(e^{-j\omega}
ight)=H\left(\omega
ight)e^{-j heta\left(\omega
ight)}$$

$$\left\{egin{aligned} H\left(\omega
ight)&=\sum_{n=0}^{rac{N-1}{2}}a(n)\cos\left[\omega n
ight]\ heta(\omega)&=-igg(rac{N-1}{2}igg)\omega \end{aligned}
ight.$$

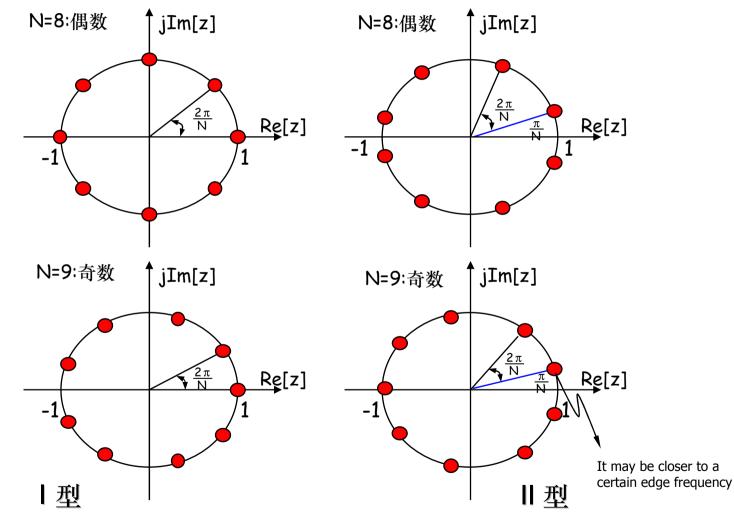
$$egin{aligned} H\left(k
ight) &= H\left(e^{-j\omega}
ight)igg|_{\omega=rac{2\pi}{N}k} & k=0,1,2,\cdots,N-1 \ H\left(k
ight) &= H_{-k}e^{-j heta_{-k}} \ igg|_{ heta_{-k}} &= -igg(rac{N-1}{2}igg)rac{2\pi}{N}k \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} H\left(\omega
ight) &= H\left(2\pi - \omega
ight) \ \Rightarrow egin{aligned} H_{-k} &= H_{-N-k} \end{aligned}$$

N为偶数:  $H_k = -H_{N-k}$ 



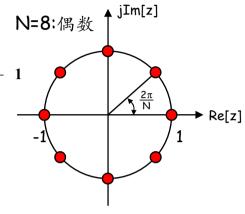
#### 频率抽样两种方法



#### 1) 第一种频率抽样

系统函数:  $H(z) = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k}z^{-1}}$ 

频率响应:  $H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{N} e^{-j\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H\left(k\right) e^{-j\frac{\pi k}{N}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega N}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{\pi k}{N}\right)}$ 

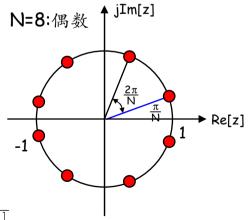


#### 2) 第二种频率抽样

$$H\left(k
ight)=\left.H_{d}\left(z
ight)
ight|_{z=\left.e^{\left.j\left(rac{2\pi}{N}k+rac{\pi}{N}
ight)}
ight.}=\left.H_{d}\left(e^{\left.j\omega
ight.}
ight)
ight|_{\omega=rac{2\pi}{N}k+rac{\pi}{N}}\qquad k=0,1,...,N-1$$

系统函数:  $H(z) = \frac{1+z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}\left(k+\frac{1}{2}\right)}z^{-1}}$ 

频率响应:  $H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\omega N}{2}\right)}{N} e^{-j\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H\left(k\right)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{N}\left[k+\frac{1}{2}\right]}}{j\sin\left[\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{\pi}{N}\left[k+\frac{1}{2}\right]\right]}$ 



#### 线性相位约束条件

第一种抽样方法						
	h(n) 中心偶对称	h(n) 中心偶对称	h(n) 中心奇对称	h(n) 中心奇对称		
	N为奇数	N为偶数	N为奇数	N为偶数		
幅度约束	$egin{aligned} \mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k) \mid \ k = 0 \sim (N-1)/2 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} \mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k) \mid \ k = 0 \sim (N/2-1) \ \mid H(N/2) \mid = 0 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} \mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k) \mid \ & k = 0 \sim (N-1)/2 \ & \mid H(0) \mid = 0 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} \mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k) \mid \ & k = 0 \sim (N/2-1) \ & \mid H(0) \mid = 0 \end{aligned}$		
相位约束	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k) \ &= -k(1-N^{-1})\pi \ k &= 0 \sim (N-1)/2 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k) \ &= -k(1-N^{-1})\pi \ k &= 0 \sim (N/2-1) \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k) \ &= rac{\pi}{2} - k(1-N^{-1})\pi \ k &= 0 \sim (N-1)/2 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k) \ &= rac{\pi}{2} - k(1-N^{-1})\pi \ k &= 0 \sim (N/2-1) \end{aligned}$		

#### ① 时域:

$$h(n) = \pm h(N-n-1)$$

#### ② 频域:

$$egin{align} H(e^{j\omega}) &= H(\omega)e^{j\left(rac{L}{2}\pi-rac{N-1}{2}\omega
ight)} \ H(z) &= (-1)^Lz^{-(N-1)}H(z^{-1}) \ \end{array}$$

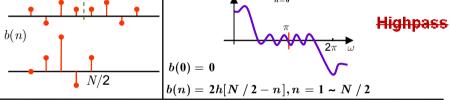
- $-\mathit{H}(\omega)$ 为实函数
- -h(n) 傷对称: L=0
- -h(n) 奇对称:L=1
- ③ 零点:

成倒数对辿现

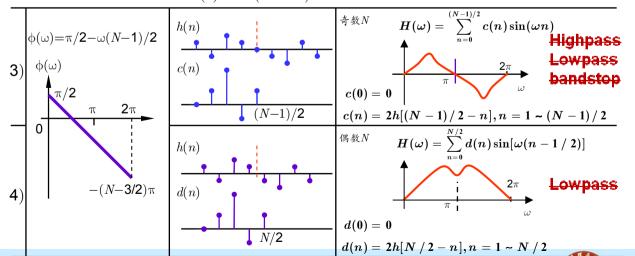
#### 线性相位FIR滤波器的四种情况

h(n) = h(N-n-1)  $\phi(\omega) = -\omega(N-1)/2$   $\phi(\omega)$   $\pi \quad 2\pi$  (N-1)/2  $a(n) \quad \pi \quad 2\pi$  a(0) = h[(N-1)/2]  $a(n) = 2h[(N-1)/2 - n], n = 1 \sim (N-1)/2$  a(m) = 2h[(N-1)/2 - n] a(m) = 2h[(N-1)/2 - n]

 $-(N-1)\pi$ 



$$h(n) = -h(N-n-1)$$



FIR 数字滤波器特点

对于第一种抽样方式,当h(n)为实数时

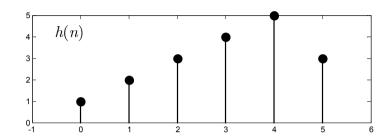
$$h\left( n
ight) =h^{st}(n)$$

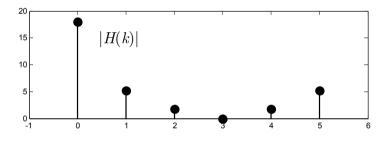
$$H(k) = DFT[h(n)]$$

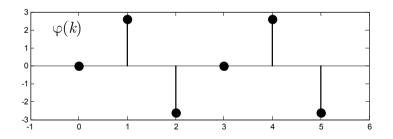
根据 
$$H^*(N-k) = DFT[h^*(n)]$$

于是 
$$H(k) = H^*(N-k)$$

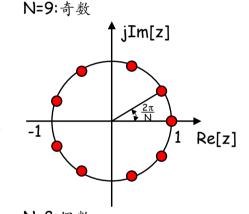
$$egin{aligned} &igg| H(k) | = |H(N-k)| \ & heta(k) = rg[H(k)] = - heta(N-k) \end{aligned}$$
以 $k = rac{N}{2}$ 中心



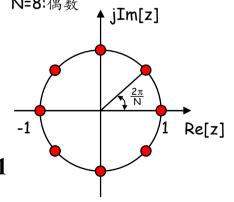




$$eta: \quad heta(\omega) = -iggl(rac{N-1}{2}iggr)\omega$$



$$N$$
为偶数:  $heta(k) = egin{cases} -rac{2\pi}{N}kigg(rac{N-1}{2}igg) & k = 0,...,igg(rac{N}{2}-1igg) \ 0 & k = rac{N}{2} \ rac{2\pi}{N}(N-k)igg(rac{N-1}{2}igg) & k = igg(rac{N}{2}+1igg),...,N-1 \end{cases}$ 



当N为奇数时:

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egi$$

当N为偶数时:

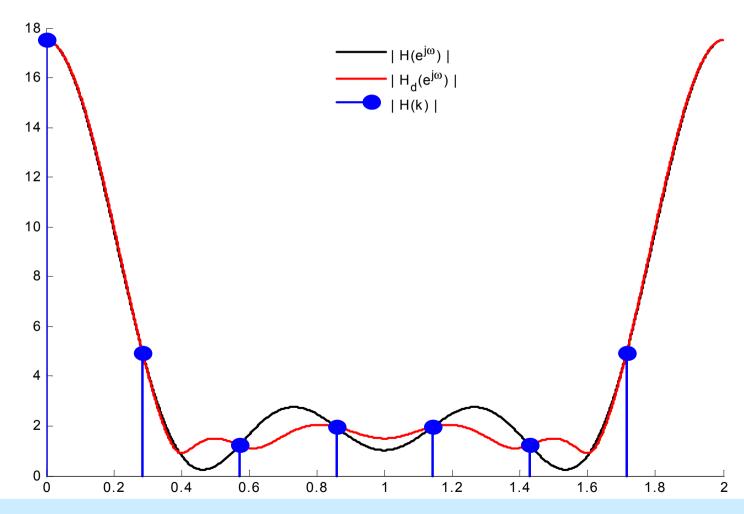
$$H\left(k
ight)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} \left|H\left(k
ight)
ight|e^{-jrac{2\pi}{N}k\left(rac{N-1}{2}
ight)} & k=0,...,\left[rac{N}{2}-1
ight) \ 0 & k=rac{N}{2} \ \left|H\left(k
ight)
ight|e^{jrac{2\pi}{N}\left(N-k
ight)\left[rac{N-1}{2}
ight)} & k=\left(rac{N}{2}+1
ight),...,N-1 \end{array}
ight.$$

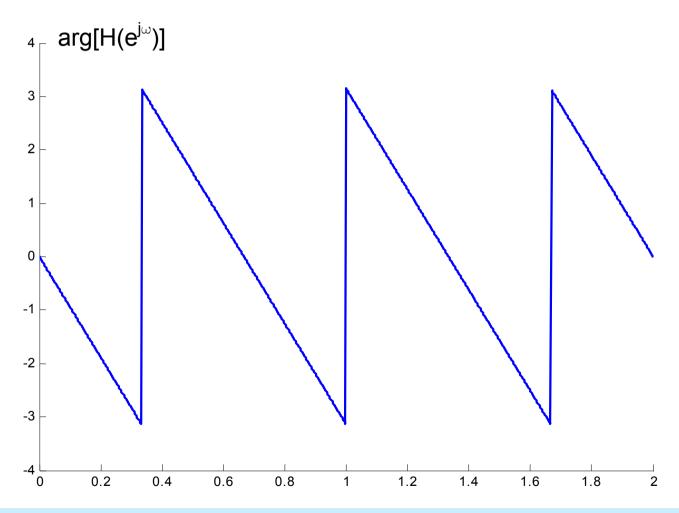
$$H\left(e^{j\omega}
ight) = e^{-j\left(rac{N-1}{2}
ight)\omega} \left\{ egin{align*} \left|H(0)\left|\sin\left(rac{\omega N}{2}
ight)
ight. + \sum_{k=1}^{M}\left|H(k)
ight| \ N \sin\left(rac{\omega}{2}
ight) - rac{k\pi}{N}
ight. + \left. \left|\sin\left(N\left(rac{\omega}{2} - rac{k\pi}{N}
ight)
ight]
ight. + \left. \left|\sin\left(N\left(rac{\omega}{2} + rac{k\pi}{N}
ight)
ight. 
ight. 
ight. + \left. \left|\sin\left(rac{\omega}{2} + rac{k\pi}{N}
ight)
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ight\} \left. \left|\sin\left(rac{\omega}{2} - rac{k\pi}{N}
ight)
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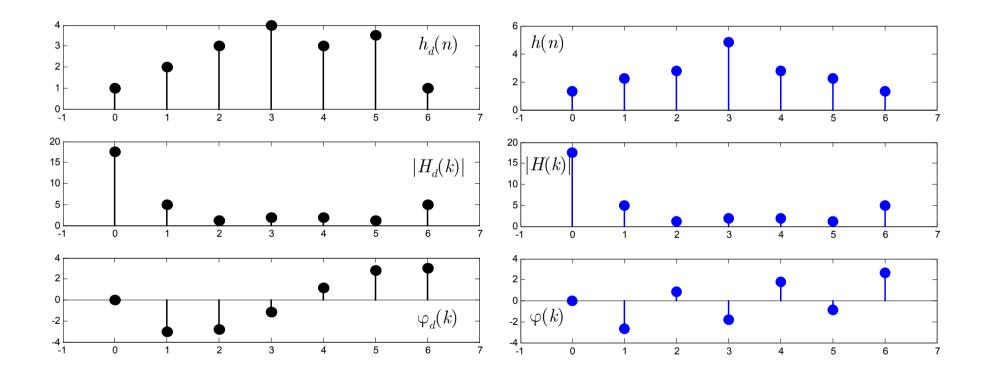
N为奇数M = (N-1)/2, N为偶数M = N/2-1



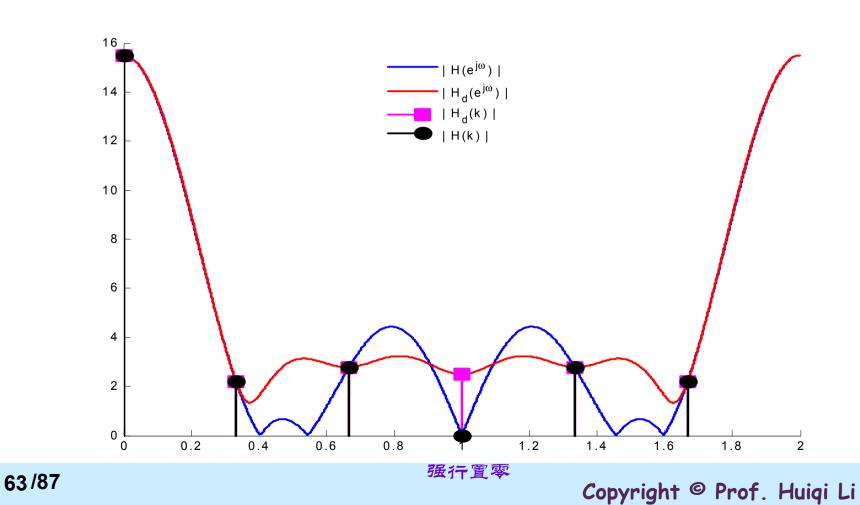
第一种抽样, 偶对称, 奇数点 N=7

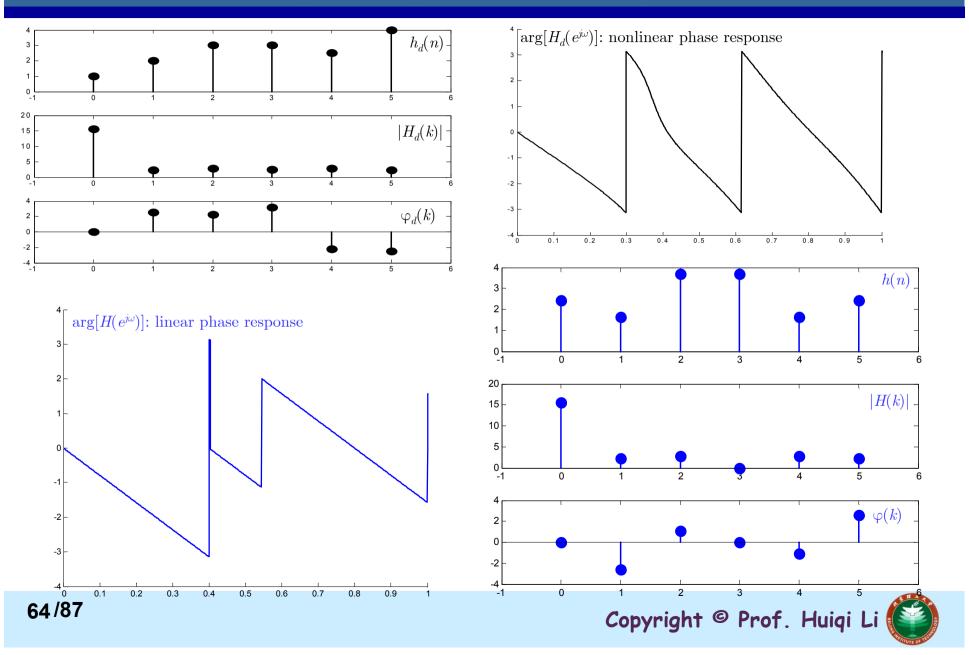




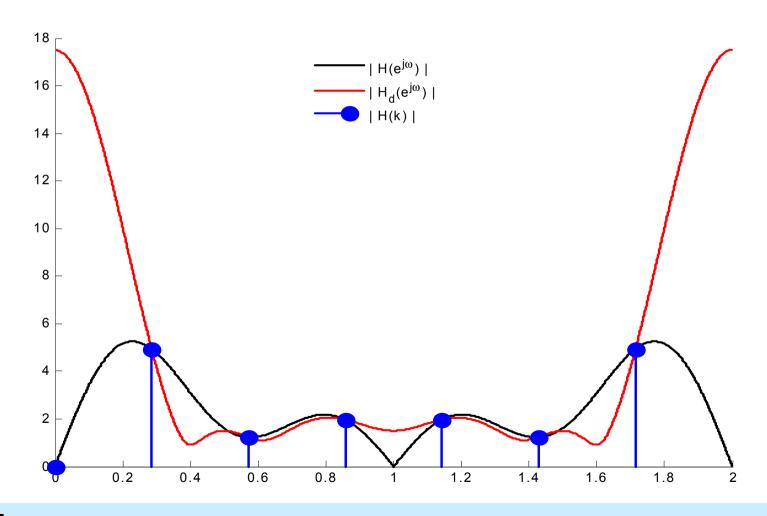


第一种抽样,偶对称,偶数点 N=6

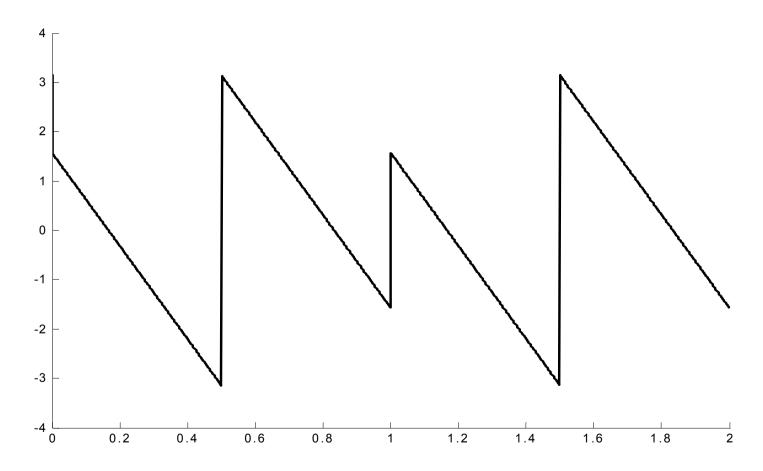


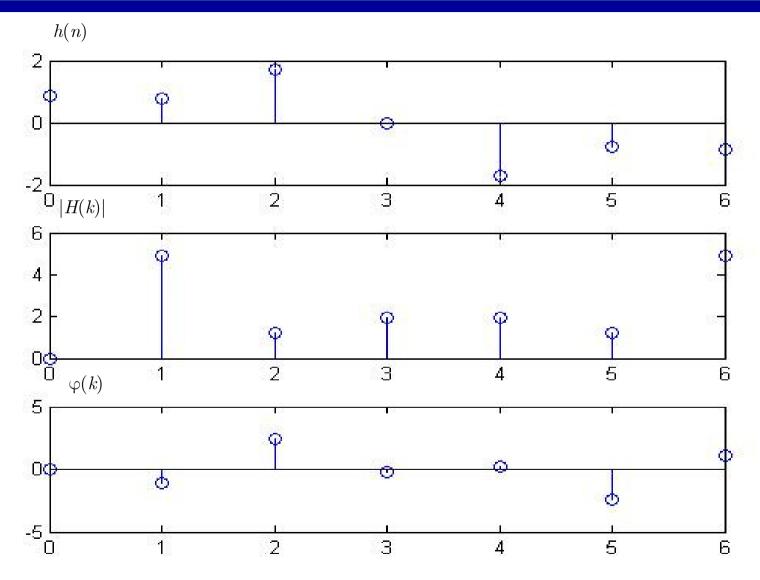


第一种抽样, 奇对称, 奇数点 N=7

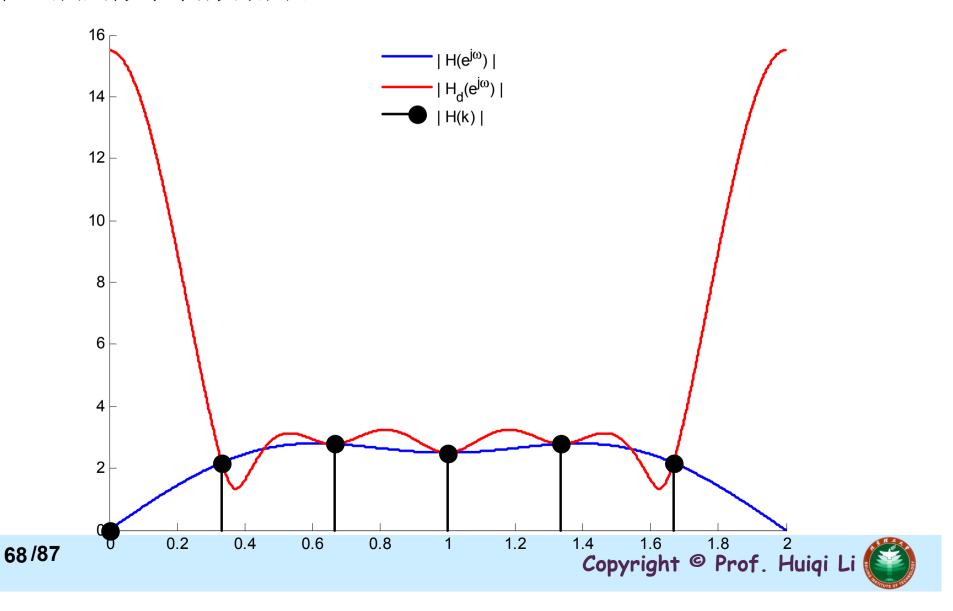


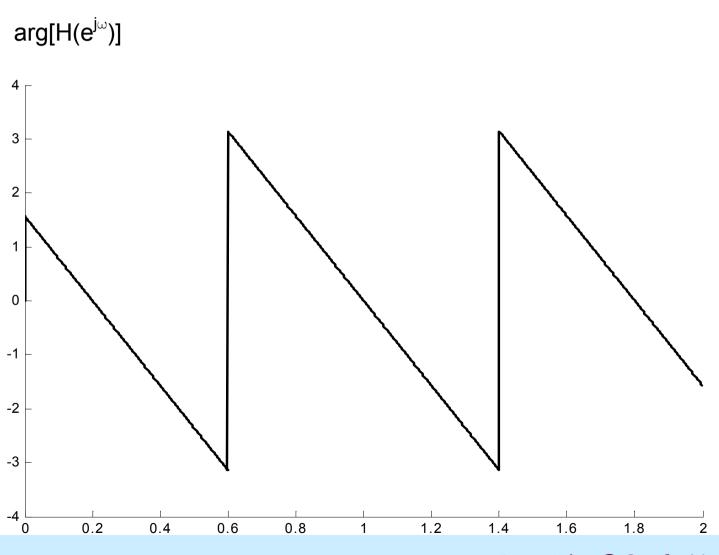
 $arg[H(e^{j\omega})]$ 

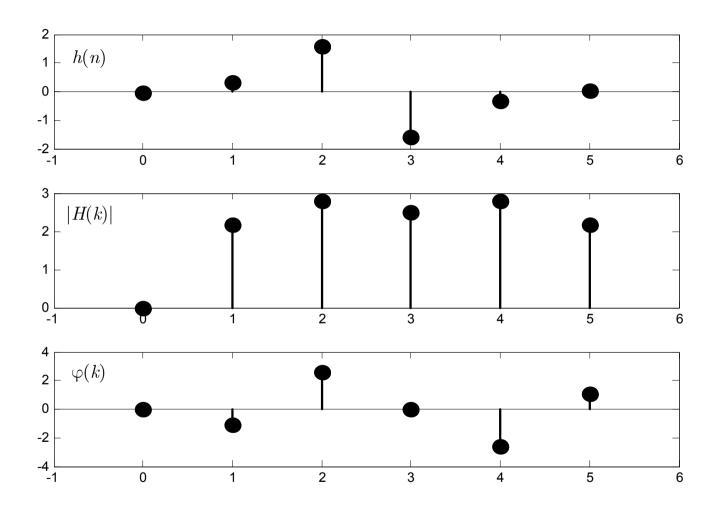




第一种抽样, 奇对称, 偶数点 N=6





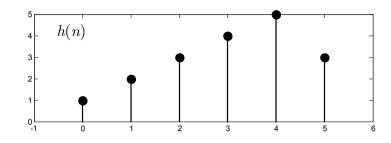


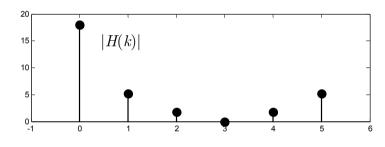
#### 线性相位约束条件

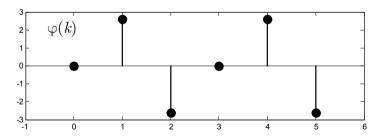
第二种抽样方法							
	h(n) 中心偶对称	h(n) 中心偶对称	h(n)中心奇对称	h(n) 中心奇对称			
_	N为奇数	N为偶数	N为奇数	N为偶数			
幅度约束	$egin{aligned} \mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k-1) \mid \ k = 0 \sim (N-1)/2 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} \mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k-1) \mid \ k = 0 \sim (N/2-1) \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} \mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k-1) \mid \ k = 0 \sim (N-1)/2 \ & \mid H(rac{N-1}{2}) \mid = 0 \end{aligned}$	$\mid H(k) \mid = \mid H(N-k-1) \mid$ $k = 0 \sim (N/2-1)$			
相位约束	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k-1) \ &= -(k+rac{1}{2})(1-rac{1}{N})\pi \ &k = 0 \sim (N-3)/2 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k-1) \ &= -(k+rac{1}{2})(1-rac{1}{N})\pi \ k &= 0 \sim (N/2-1) \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k-1) \ &= rac{\pi}{2} - (k+rac{1}{2})(1-rac{1}{N})\pi \ k &= 0 \sim (N-3)/2 \end{aligned}$	$egin{aligned} arphi(k) &= -arphi(N-k-1) \ &= rac{\pi}{2} - (k+rac{1}{2})(1-rac{1}{N})\pi \ k &= 0 \sim (N/2-1) \end{aligned}$			

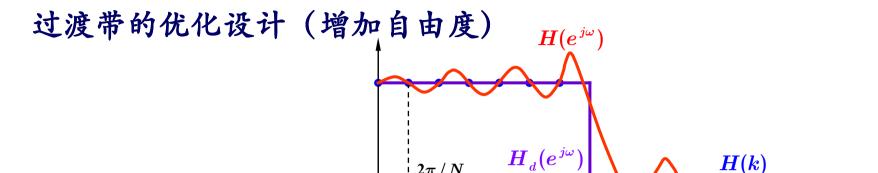
对于第二种抽样方式,当h(n)为实数时

$$H(k)=H^*(N-1-k)$$
  $H(k)=H(N-1-k)$   $heta(k)=rg[H(k)]=- heta(N-1-k)$  以 $k=rac{N-1}{2}$ 中心









 $2\pi/N$ 

增加过渡带抽样点,可加大阻带衰减 &

$$H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H\left(k\right) \Phi\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{N}k\right)$$

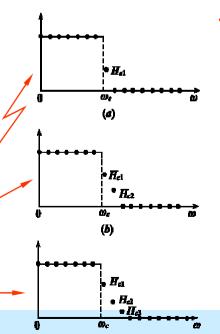
不加过渡抽样点:  $\xi = -20dB$ 

加一点: ξ = -40 ~ -54dB

加两点: ξ = -60 ~ -75dB

加三点: ξ = -80 ~ -95dB

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- 增加过渡带抽样点,可加大阻 带衰减,但导致过渡带变宽
- 增加**N**, 使抽样点变密, 减小 过渡带宽度,但增加了计算量

优点: 频域直接设计; 窄带

缺点: 抽样频率只能是 2π/N 或  $a\pi/N$  的整数倍,且截止 频率  $\omega_{c}$  不能任意取值(采

样点可能无法触及

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# FIR例(书P247)

利用第一种频率抽样法设计一个频率特性为矩形的理想低通滤波器,截止频率为  $0.5\pi$ ,抽样点数为 N=33,要求滤波器具有线性相位频率响应,并写出 H(k),h(n), $H(e^{j\omega})$  和 H(z)

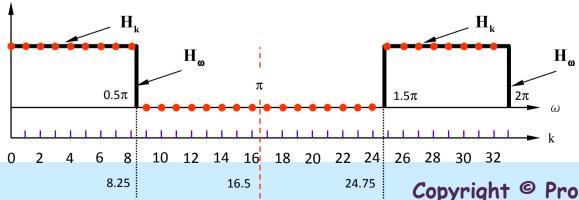
解:

$$H_{\mathbf{d}}(e^{j\omega}) = H_{\omega}e^{j\phi(\omega)} = \begin{cases} e^{-j\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega} = e^{-j16\omega} & 0 \le \omega \le 0.5\pi, 1.5\pi \le \omega \le 2\pi \\ 0 & 0.5\pi < \omega < 1.5\pi \end{cases}$$

按第一种频率抽样方式,N = 33,得抽样点:  $|\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{j} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}}|$ ,其中

$$H(k) = H_k e^{j\phi_k}$$
, 其中

$$H_{k} = H_{N-k} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le k \le \left\lfloor \frac{N\omega_p}{2\pi} \right\rfloor = 8 \\ 0 & \left\lfloor \frac{N\omega_p}{2\pi} \right\rfloor + 1 = 9 \le k \le \left\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \right\rfloor = 16 \end{cases}; \quad \phi_{k} = -k \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)\pi = -\frac{32}{33}k\pi$$



$$h(n) = \frac{H_0}{N} + \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} H_k \cos \left[ -k \left( 1 - \frac{1}{N} \right) \pi + \frac{2\pi}{N} kn \right], n = 0, 1, ..., N - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{33} + \frac{2}{33} \sum_{k=1}^{8} \cos \left[ \frac{2k\pi}{33} (n - 16) \right], n = 0, 1, ..., 32$$

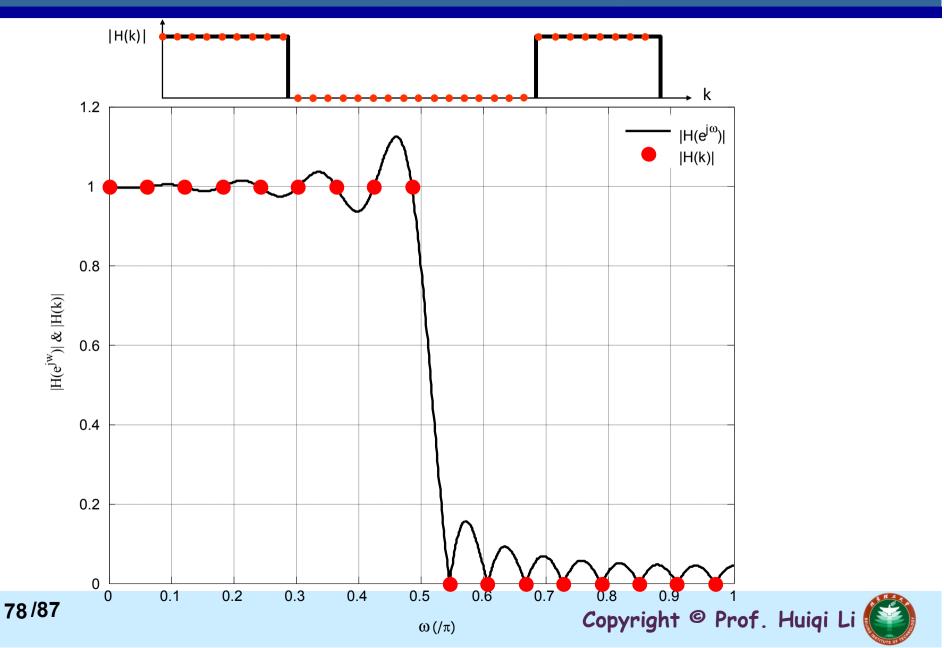
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega} \left\{ \frac{H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\omega N}{2}\right)}{N \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)} + \sum_{k=1}^{M} \frac{H_k}{N} \left[ \frac{\sin\left[N\left(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)\right]}{\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)} + \frac{\sin\left[N\left(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)\right]}{\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)} \right] \right\}$$

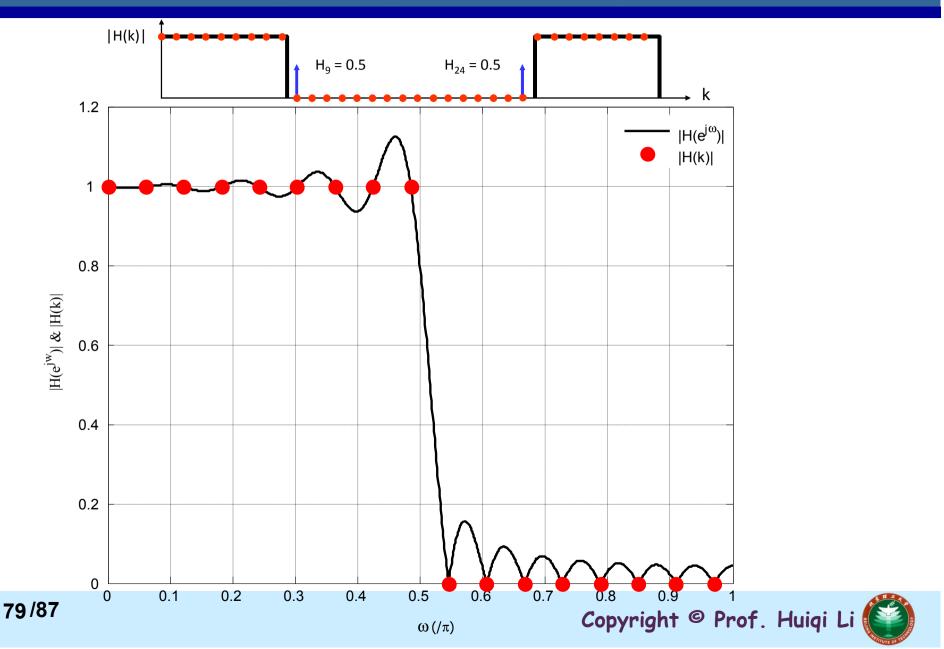
$$= e^{-j16\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{33\omega}{2}\right)}{33\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)} + \sum_{k=1}^{8} \left[ \frac{\sin\left[33\left(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{33}\right)\right]}{33\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{33}\right)} + \frac{\sin\left[33\left(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{33}\right)\right]}{33\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{33}\right)} \right] \right\}$$

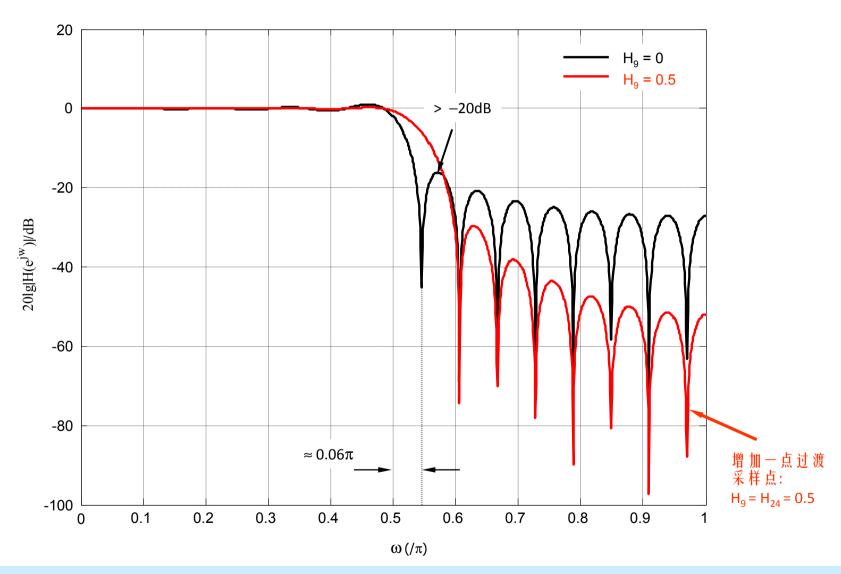
$$=e^{-j\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega}\left\{h\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)+\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}}2h(n)\cos\left[\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}-n\right)\right]\right\}$$

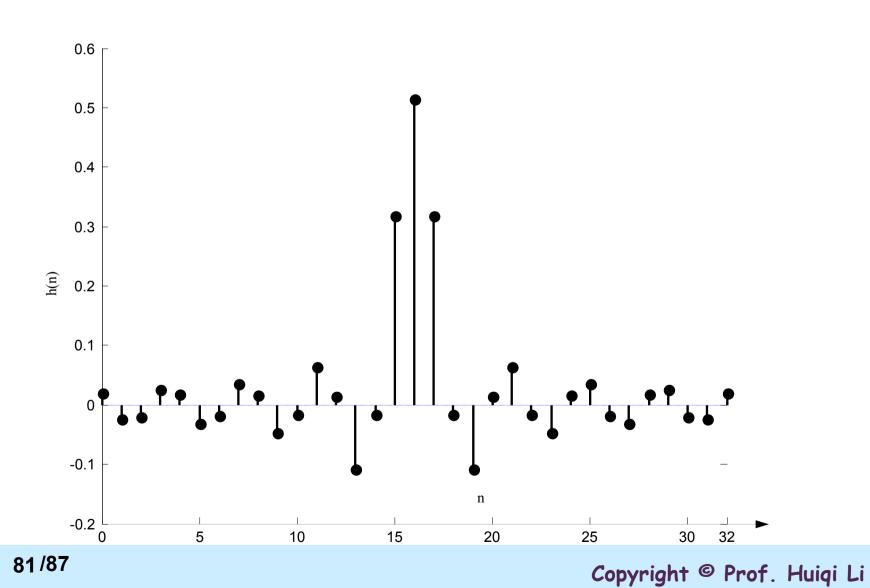
$$\begin{split} H(z) &= \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} \\ &= \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \frac{2(-1)^k \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{N}k\right)(1-z^{-1})}{1-2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}k\right)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1-z^{-33}}{33} \left[ \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{8} \frac{2(-1)^k \cos\left(\frac{1}{33}k\pi\right)(1-z^{-1})}{1-2\cos\left(\frac{2}{33}k\pi\right)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \end{split}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} h(n) \left[ z^{-n} \pm z^{-(N-1-n)} \right] + h \left( \frac{N-1}{2} \right) z^{-\frac{N-1}{2}}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{15} h(n) \left[ z^{-n} \pm z^{-(32-n)} \right] + h \left( 16 \right) z^{-16}$$









### 只要求掌握:

- 第一种线性相位情形: h(n) 为中心偶对称实序列, 阶数 N 为奇数
- 第一种采样方式:

$$\begin{split} H_{d}(e^{j\omega}) &= H_{\omega}e^{-j(N-1)\omega/2} \; ; H_{\omega} = H_{(2\pi-\omega)} \; , |H_{\omega}| = |H_{d}(e^{j\omega})| \\ H(k) &= H_{d}(e^{j\omega})|_{\omega=2\pi k/N} = \underbrace{H_{2\pi k/N}}_{H_{k}} e^{j(N-1)(2\pi k/N)/2} = H_{k}e^{j\phi_{k}} \end{split}$$

◆ 频 率 采 样 符 幅 应 满 足 条 件:

$$H_k = H_{2\pi k/N} = H_{2\pi (N-k)/N} = H_{(N-k)}; |H_k| = |H(k)|$$

◆ 频 率 采 样 相 位 应 满 足 条 件:

$$\phi_{k} = -\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}k\right) = -k\pi\left(1-\frac{1}{N}\right); e^{j\phi_{(N-k)}} = e^{-j\phi_{k}}$$

### 系统单位脉冲响应、传函、频响

奇数点中心偶对称单位脉冲响应、第一种采样方式:

$$\begin{split} & h(n) = \frac{H_0}{N} + \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} H_k \cos \left[ -k \left( 1 - \frac{1}{N} \right) \pi + \frac{2\pi}{N} kn \right], n = 0, 1, ..., N - 1 \\ & H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} h(n) \left[ z^{-n} + z^{-(N-1-n)} \right] + h \left( \frac{N-1}{2} \right) z^{-\frac{N-1}{2}} = z^{-\frac{N-1}{2}} \left[ h \left( \frac{N-1}{2} \right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} h(n) \left[ z^{\left( \frac{N-1}{2} - n \right)} + z^{-\left( \frac{N-1}{2} - n \right)} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{2(-1)^k H_k \cos(\pi k/N)(1-z^{-1})}{1-2\cos(2\pi k/N)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{2(-1)^k H_k \cos(\pi k/N)(1-z^{-1})}{1-2\cos(2\pi k/N)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{2(-1)^k H_k \cos(\pi k/N)(1-z^{-1})}{1-2\cos(2\pi k/N)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{2(-1)^k H_k \cos(\pi k/N)(1-z^{-1})}{1-2\cos(2\pi k/N)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{2(-1)^k H_k \cos(\pi k/N)(1-z^{-1})}{1-2\cos(2\pi k/N)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \left[ \frac{H_0}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \right] \\ & = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-W_N^{-k} z^{-1}} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{H(k)}{1-Z} + \frac{1-z^{-N}}{N} \right]$$

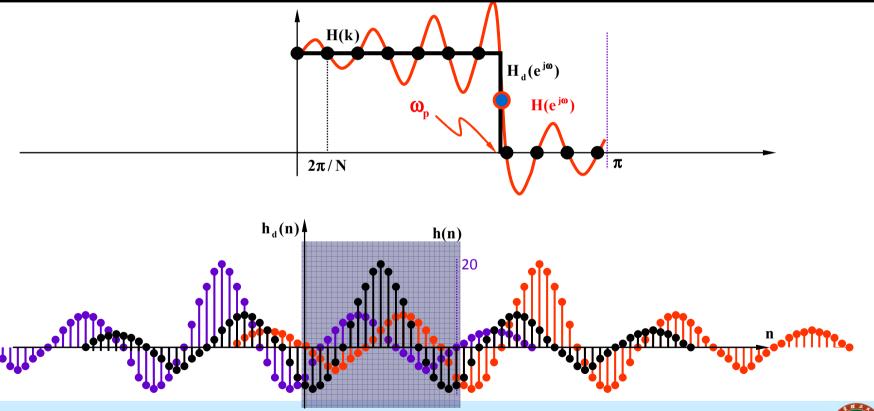
$$= e^{-i\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega} \left\{ \frac{H_0 \sin\left(\frac{\omega N}{2}\right)}{N \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{H_k}{N} \left[ \frac{\sin\left[N\left(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)\right]}{\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)} + \frac{\sin\left[N\left(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)\right]}{\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{N}\right)} \right] \right\}_{\text{Sampling measure}}$$

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### FIR频率采样设计方法步骤

- 确定滤波器的技术指标,及预期频率响应(简单起见,可从理想选频特性开始)
- > 选择频率采样类型:
  - 类型 I: kF<sub>s</sub>/N
  - 类型 II: (k + ½)Fs/N
- ▶ 计算所需频率采样点数 N 及对应的频域采样值 H(k),确定过渡带中频率采样点数 M 以及对应的幅度
- ➤ 计算滤波器传递函数H(z)和频率响应H(e <sup>jω</sup> )
- ▶ 检验结果是否满足指标,如果不满足,返回步骤二或三重新设计

- 虽然 FIR 数字滤波器的频率响应不能任意设定(有时物理不可实现),但一些特殊频点上的响应却可精确控制(根据频率采样定理、DFT与DTFT之间的关系);
- 优点: 频域直接设计: 适合于窄带滤波器的设计;
- 缺点: 抽样频率只能是π/N的整偶(或奇)数倍,且截止频率不能任意取值(采样点可能无法与之重合)。



### 复习

### 第3章要求:

- 熟练计算线性卷积、周期卷积及圆周卷积,弄清三者之间的关系
- 熟练计算DFT,弄清DFT与FT、ZT及DTFT之间的关系



### 第4章要求:

- 掌握按时间和频率抽取 基2、分裂基"L"蝶形推导
- 熟练画出三种算法实现流图

#### 分而治之

\*按时间、频率抽取基2算法;混合基;分裂基; (线性调频z变换)

#### 第5章要求:

- IIR巴特沃思数字低通滤波器设计(低通): 脉冲响应不变、双线性变换
- FIR线性相位响应数字滤波器设计(低通、高通、带通、带阻):

时域平移截断、频域均匀采样

#### 合理舍弃

- \*巴特沃斯模拟逼近→脉冲响应不变(折叠)/双线性变换数字化(变形)数↔模映射不同
- \*窗函数方法(时域截断);频率采样方法(频域采样)