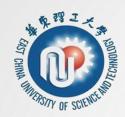


第二章 z 变换与LSI系统频域分析

The z Transform and Frequency domain analysis of LSI System





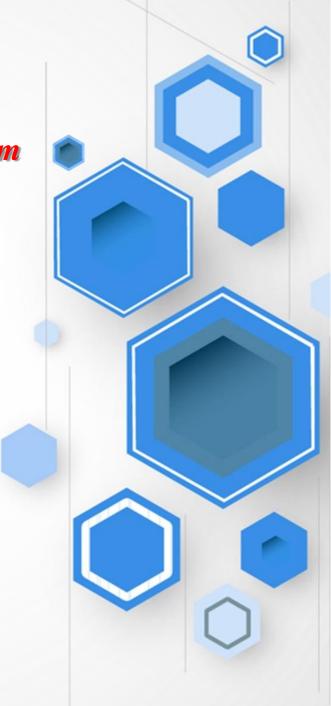
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2.6 特殊滤波器的设计

数字陷波器的设计

华东理工大学信息科学与工程学院 万永菁

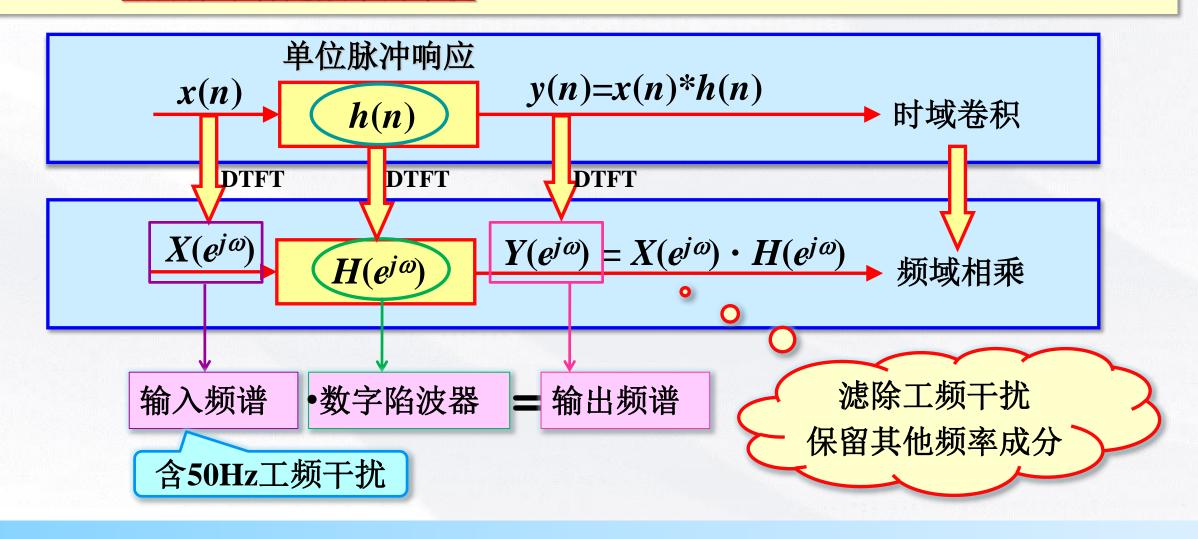


数字陷波器的基本概念

Notch filter / Trap filter



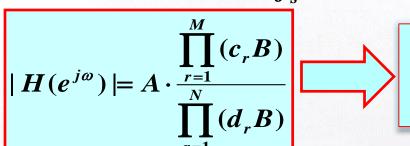
<u>陷波器</u>:一种特殊的带阻滤波器,其阻带在理想情况下只有一个频率点,主要用于 <u>消除某个特定频率的干扰</u>。



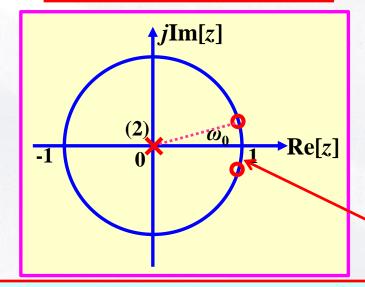


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例:设计一个数字陷波器将输入信号中的50Hz工频干扰信号滤除,尽可能保留其他 频率成分,设系统采样频率 $f_{\rm c}=1000{
m Hz}$ 。



若零点出现在单位圆ejω上 则 $H(e^{j\omega})$ 幅值为0。

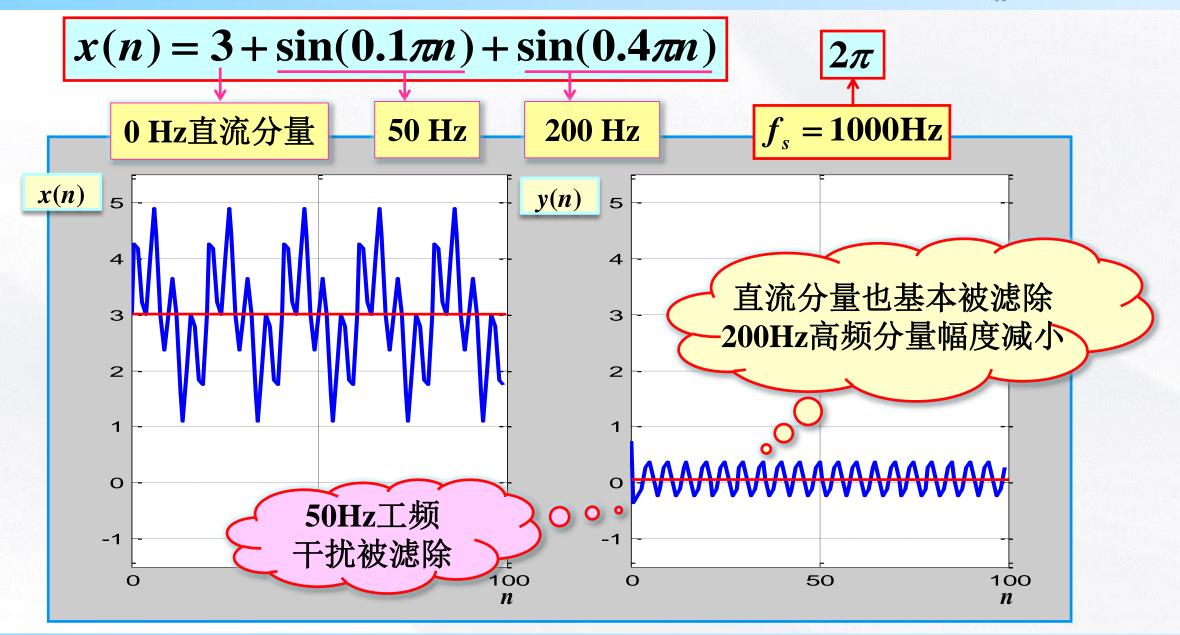


$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \frac{50}{1000} = 0.1\pi(rad)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{3.9} \frac{(z - e^{j\omega_0})(z - e^{-j\omega_0})}{z^2}$$

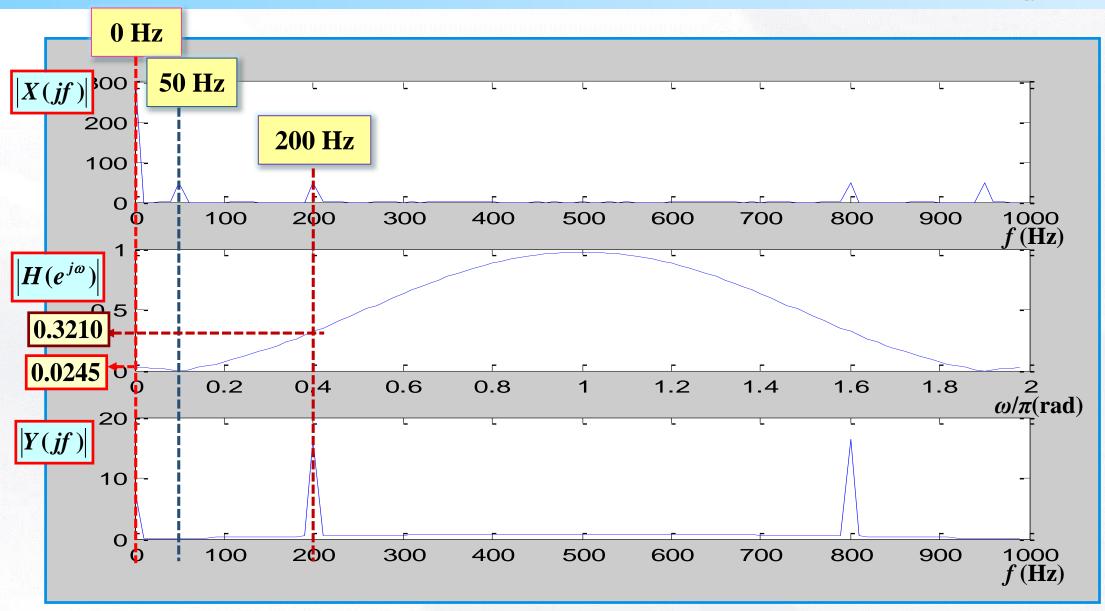
在 $ω_0$ = ±0.1 π 处设计一对共轭零 点,以滤除50Hz工频干扰信号。





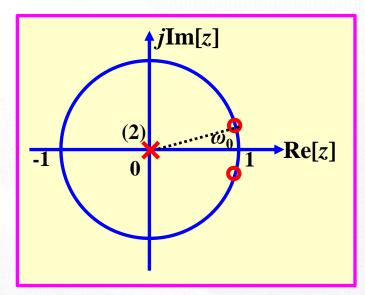


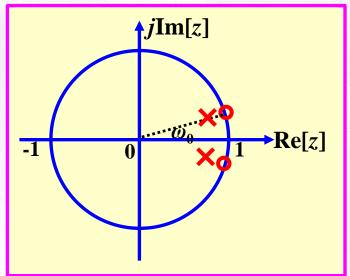


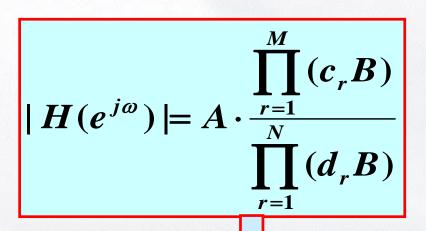


数字陷波器的设计举例 —— 重新设计极点位置









保证直流、高频 分量不被滤除 极点与零点 互相牵制

$$H(z) = \frac{(z - e^{j\omega_0})(z - e^{-j\omega_0})}{(z - re^{j\omega_0})(z - re^{-j\omega_0})}$$

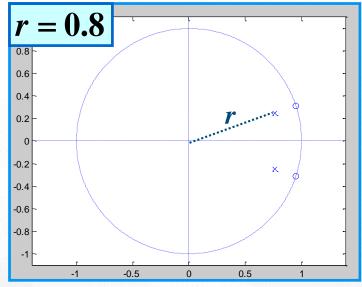
半径r如何取?

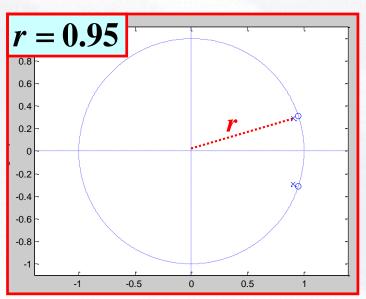


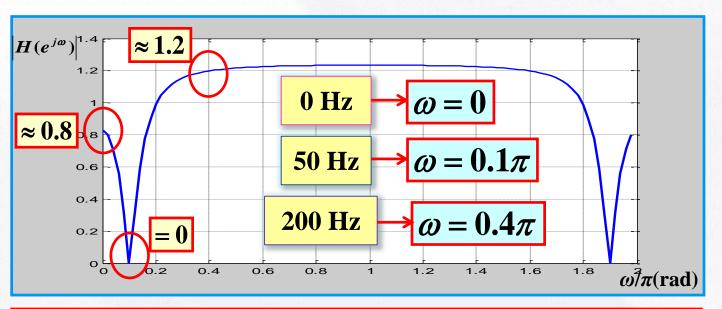
数字陷波器的设计举例 —— 不同 r 参数下的频率响应

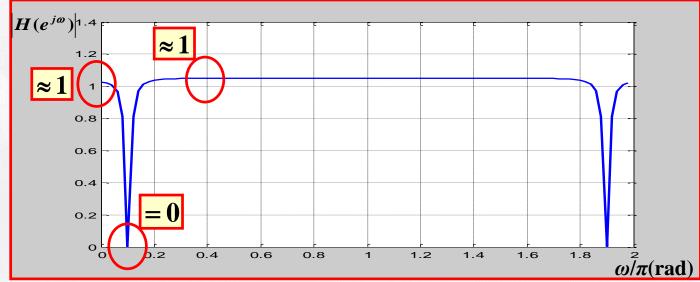


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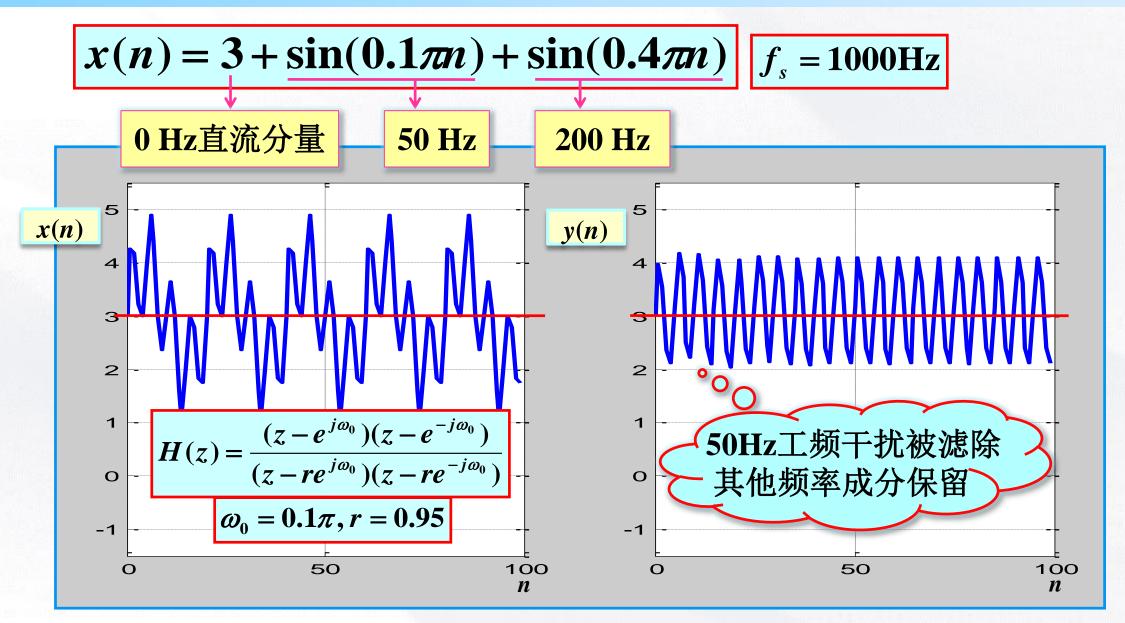








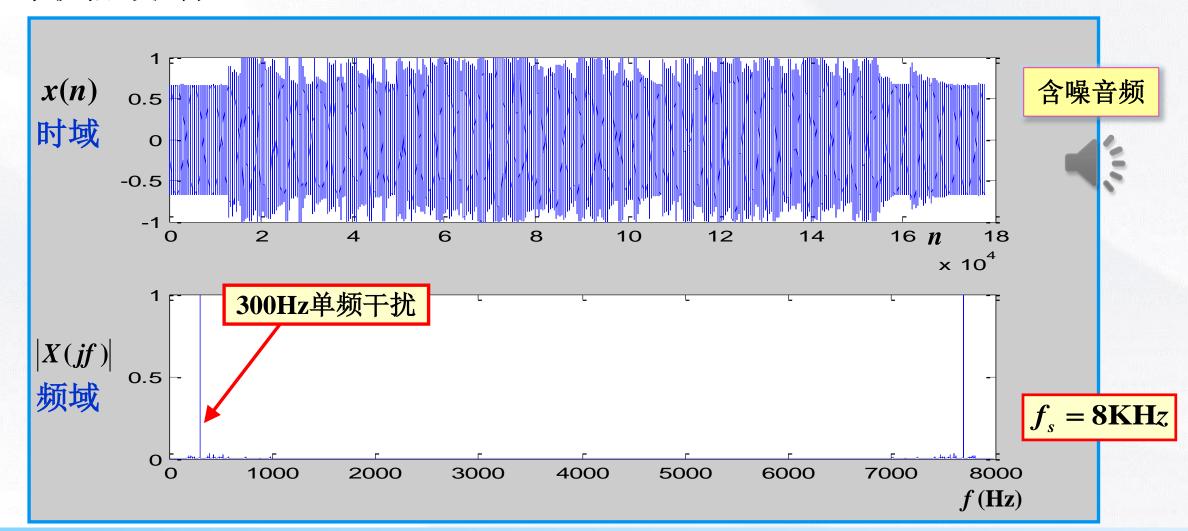








>实例:某段音频受到了某单一频率信号的干扰,请设计一个数字陷波器,将 干扰信号滤除。







$$H(z) = \frac{(z - e^{j\omega_0})(z - e^{-j\omega_0})}{(z - re^{j\omega_0})(z - re^{-j\omega_0})}$$

$$r=0.95$$
 保证陷波效果的同时 保留音频中其他频率成分

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \cdot \frac{f_0}{f_s} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{300}{8000} = 0.075\pi (rad)$$

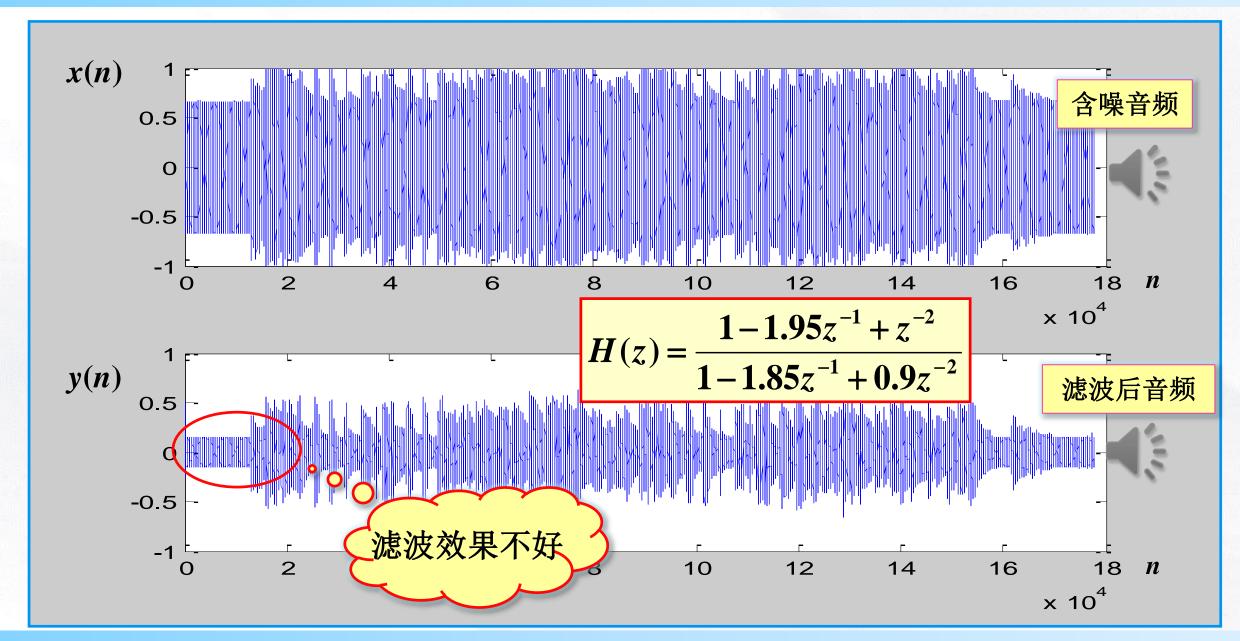
将单频干扰信号准确无误地滤除

$$H(z) = \frac{(z - e^{j0.075\pi})(z - e^{-j0.075\pi})}{(z - re^{j0.075\pi})(z - re^{-j0.075\pi})} = \frac{1 - 2\cos(0.075\pi)z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 2\cdot0.95\cdot\cos(0.075\pi)z^{-1} + 0.95^{2}z^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1.9447z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 1.8475z^{-1} + 0.9025z^{-2}} \approx \frac{1 - 1.95z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 1.85z^{-1} + 0.9z^{-2}}$$

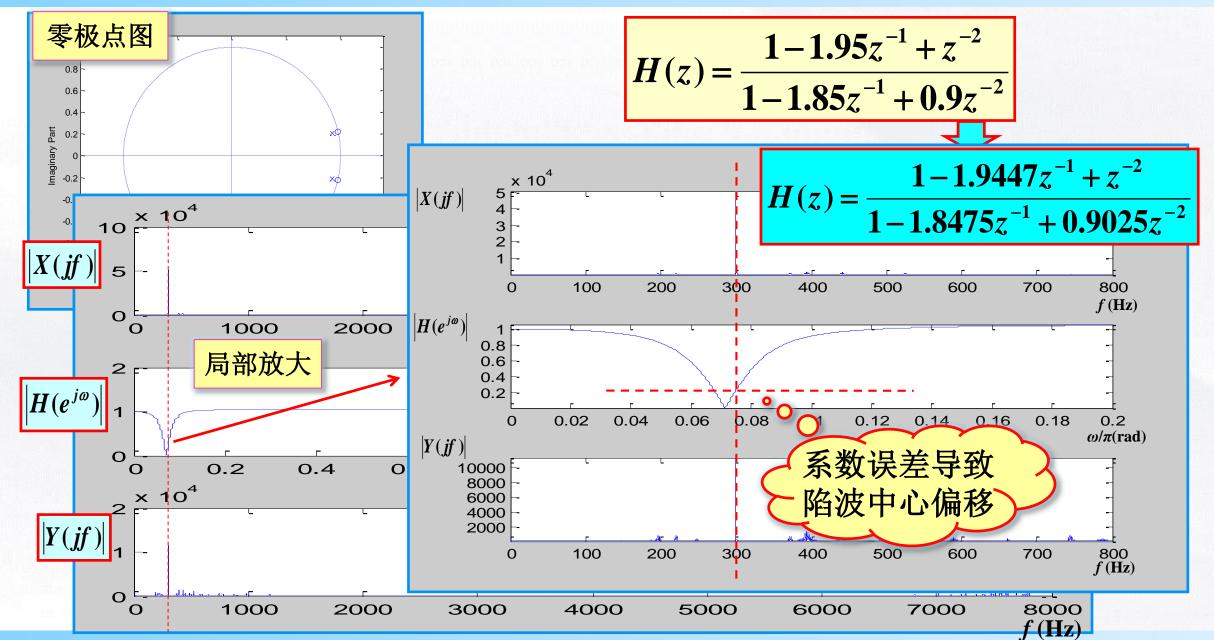












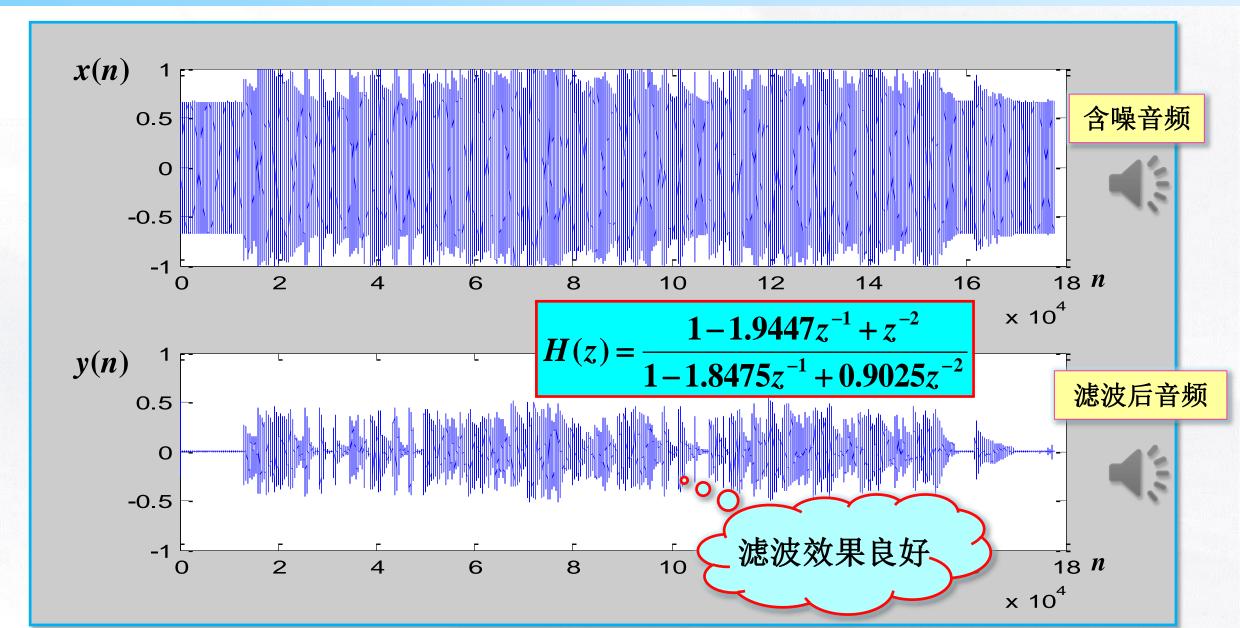


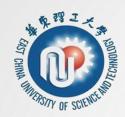












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