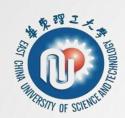


第二章 z 变换与LSI系统频域分析

The z Transform and Frequency domain analysis of LSI System





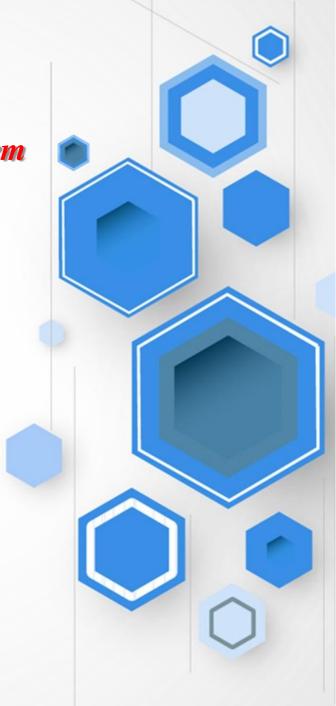
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2.6 特殊滤波器的设计

全通滤波器的设计

华东理工大学信息科学与工程学院 万永菁



全通滤波器的基本概念 All-Pass filter





定义:滤波器的幅度特性在整个频带[0,2 π]上均等于常数,或者等于1,即:

$$\left|H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)\right|=1, \quad 0\leq\omega\leq2\pi$$

则该滤波器称为全通滤波器。

特点:信号通过全通滤波器后,其输出的幅度特性保持不变,仅相位发生变化。

全通滤波器的系统函数的一般形式为:

$$H_{ap}(z) = A \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} d_k z^{-N+k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{N} d_k z^{-k}}, \quad d_0 = 1, \quad d_k$$
为实数



全通滤波器的基本概念

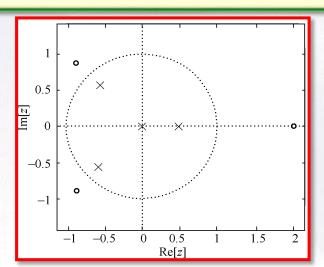


$$H_{ap}(z) = A \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} d_k z^{-N+k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{N} d_k z^{-k}}$$

$$H_{ap}(z) = A \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} d_k z^{-N+k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{N} d_k z^{-k}} = A \frac{z^{-N} D(z^{-1})}{D(z)} = A \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{z^{-1} - p_i^*}{1 - p_i z^{-1}}$$

$$\left| H_{ap}(e^{j\omega}) \right| = \left| A \frac{(e^{j\omega})^{-N} D(e^{-j\omega})}{D(e^{j\omega})} \right|$$

$$= \left| A \frac{(e^{j\omega})^{-N} D^*(e^{j\omega})}{D(e^{j\omega})} \right| = |A|$$



$$H_{i}(z) = \frac{z^{-1} - p_{i}^{*}}{1 - p_{i}z^{-1}} = \frac{1 - p_{i}^{*}z}{z - p_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{-p_{i}^{*}(z - 1)}{z - p_{i}} + \frac{\$ \text{ (2)}}{\$ \text{ (2)}}$$

$$= \frac{z^{-1} - p_{i}^{*}}{z - p_{i}} + \frac{\$ \text{ (2)}}{\$ \text{ (2)}}$$

- 实系数全通滤波器的零极点分布特性 共轭倒易关系
- 一般作为相位校正,又称相位均衡器。



实系数因果稳定全通滤波器的相位响应



讨论: 1个极点 $p=re^{j\theta}$ 和1个零点 $z=r^{-1}e^{j\theta}$ 组成的 $H_i(z)$ 的相位响应:

零点和极点共轭倒易: $p = \frac{1}{z^*}$ $H_{ap}(z)$ 可以认为由多个 $H_i(z)$ 级联组成

$$H_{i}(z) = \frac{z^{-1} - re^{-j\theta}}{1 - re^{j\theta}z^{-1}} = \frac{z^{-1}(1 - re^{-j\theta}z)}{1 - re^{j\theta}z^{-1}}$$

可以看出, $|H_i(e^{j\omega})|=1$ 其相位有什么特点?

$$H_{i}(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega} \frac{1 - re^{-j\theta}e^{j\omega}}{1 - re^{j\theta}e^{-j\omega}} = e^{-j\omega} \frac{1 - r\cos(\omega - \theta) - jr\sin(\omega - \theta)}{1 - r\cos(\omega - \theta) + jr\sin(\omega - \theta)}$$

实系数因果稳定全通滤波器的相位响应



$$H_{i}(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega} \frac{1 - r\cos(\omega - \theta) - jr\sin(\omega - \theta)}{1 - r\cos(\omega - \theta) + jr\sin(\omega - \theta)}$$

 $H_i(e^{j\omega})$ 的相位响应为:

$$\theta_i(\omega) = -\omega - 2\arctan\frac{r\sin(\omega - \theta)}{1 - r\cos(\omega - \theta)}$$

 $H_i(e^{j\omega})$ 的<u>群延迟</u>为:

$$grd_i(\omega) = -\frac{d\theta_i(\omega)}{d\omega} = \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2-2r\cos(\omega-\theta)}$$

对于因果稳定的全通滤波器而言,|r|<1,所以有: $grd_i(\omega)>0$,即:实系数因果稳定全通滤波器的群延迟总为正,相位响应在 [0,π]内单调减小。



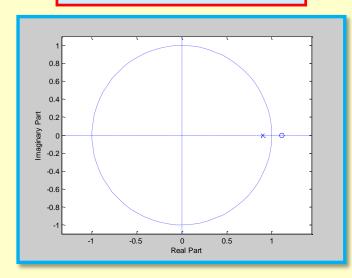


实系数因果稳定全通滤波器的重要特性 ——

相位在[0,π]内单调减小; 群延迟为正

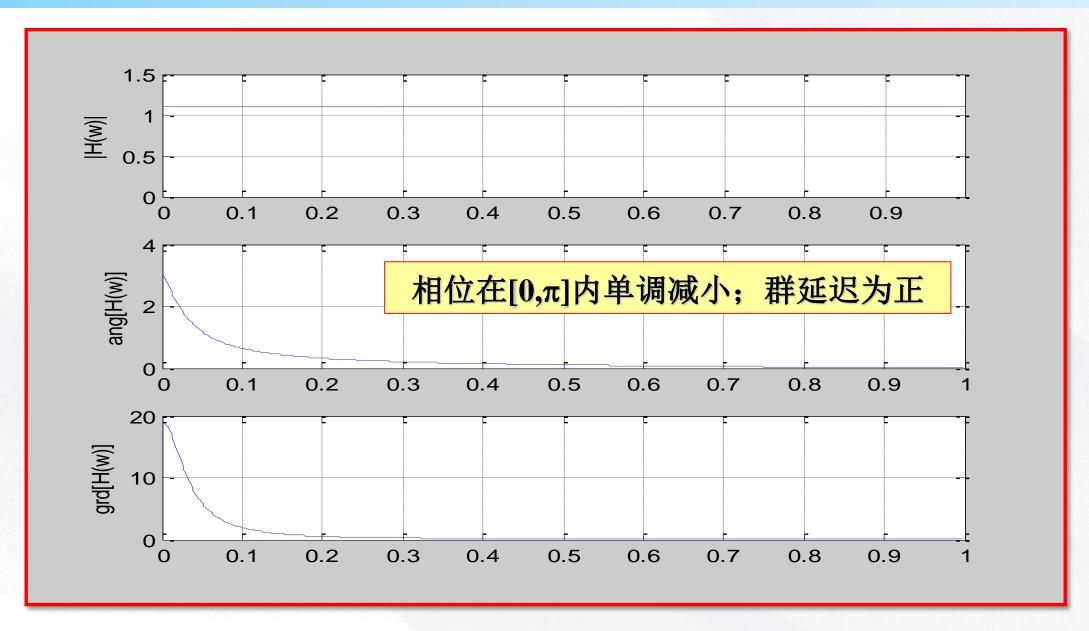
```
b=[1 -1/0.9]; a=[1 -0.9];
[Fh,w] = freqz(b,a);
[Gd,w] = grpdelay(b,a);
subplot(311)
plot(w/pi,abs(Fh));ylabel('|H(w)|'); grid on;
axis([0 max(w/pi) 0 1.5])
subplot(312)
plot(w/pi,angle(Fh));
ylabel('ang[H(w)]'); grid on;
subplot(313)
plot(w/pi,Gd);ylabel('grd[H(w)]'); grid on;
```

$$H_{ap}(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{0.9}z^{-1}}{1 - 0.9z^{-1}}$$







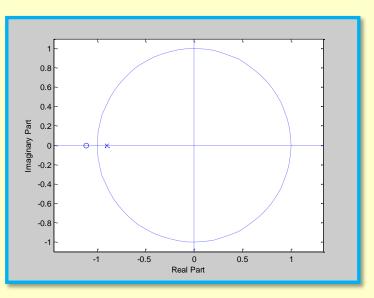






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```

$$H_{ap}(z) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{0.9}z^{-1}}{1 + 0.9z^{-1}}$$







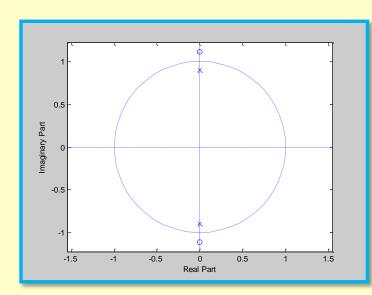






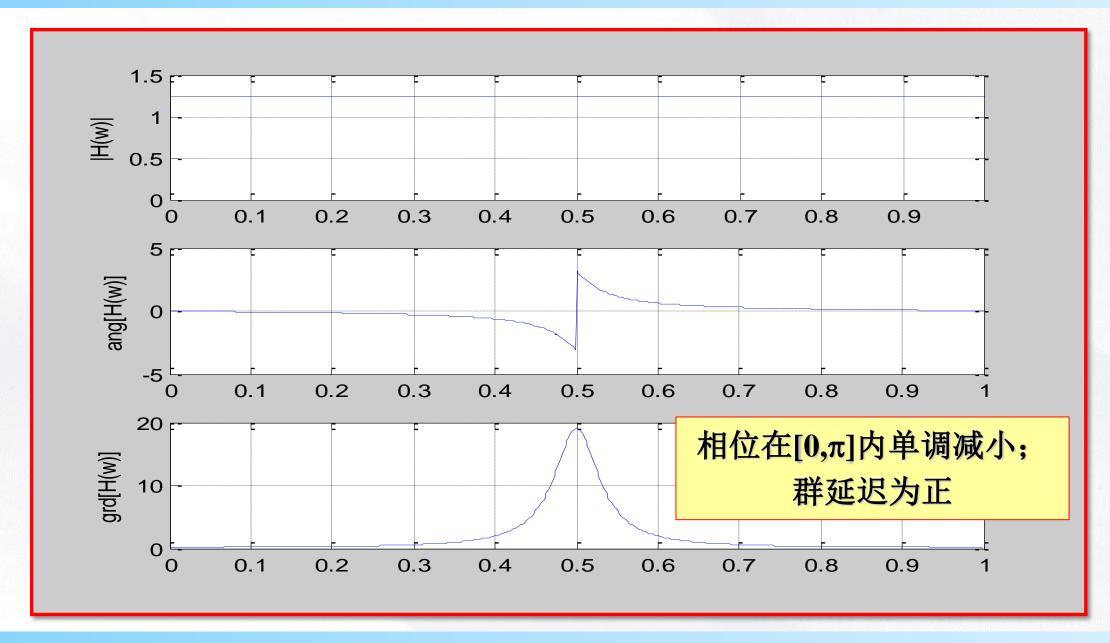
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b=[1 \ 0 \ -1/0.81]; a=[1 \ 0 \ -0.81];
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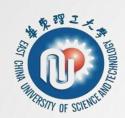
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