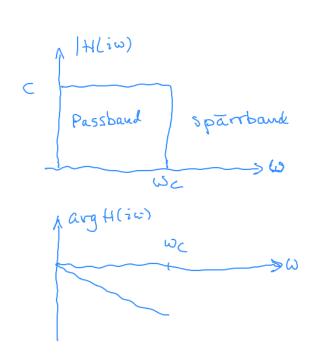
## Filter

- · Frebreusselebtiva Filter Androw Freeveusinnehallet i en signel.
- · Prediktering. Forutsaga kommande varden i en signal.
- · glatting (smoothing) Minska storningar Fran brus.

Frekvensselektiva filter Vi betraktar LP-filter, sådana som dampar höga frekveuser.

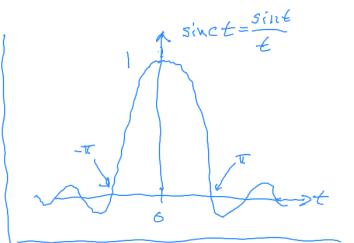
Signatur med fretuens w & wc skall passers, mojligen fordrojda to Signaturued wowc skall mislackes  $M(t) = \begin{cases} C \cdot x(t-t_0) & w \leq wc \text{ (passbould)} \\ 0 & w > wc \text{ (sparrbound)} \end{cases}$ 

Fourier transformeving i passbanded get Y(ω) = (.Χ(ω), e >> Frekvensfunktionou blir  $H(i\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)} = C \cdot e^{-i\omega t_0} \Rightarrow$ amplifulfouttioner (H(iw)) = C fasturationen argH(iv) = - wto



Bestam impulssvaret (invers Fourier transform)  $w_c$  $h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{-\omega_c} e^{-\omega_c} d\omega =$ 

$$= \frac{\sin(\omega_c(t-t_0))}{\pi(t-t_0)} = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \sin(\frac{\omega_c(t-t_0)}{\pi(t-t_0)})$$



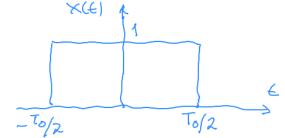
h(4) har varden for £40. Fistret ar ej kansalt!

Men vi skall se hor det handerar en Fyrkandpuls

$$E_{\perp} Lat$$

$$X(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq T_0/2 \\ 0 & |t| \geq T_0/2 \end{cases}$$

$$X(t) \uparrow$$



Faltuing med impulssuavet goo

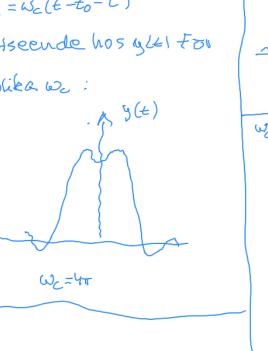
$$--- = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda - \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda \right)$$

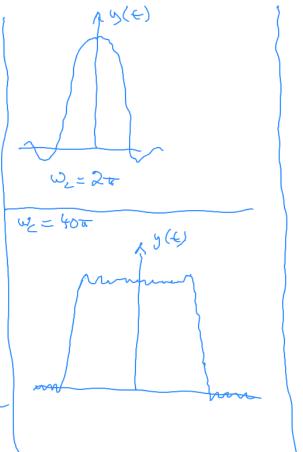
$$Si(a) \qquad Si(b)$$

$$Q = W_{c}(t-t_{0}+T^{0}/2)$$

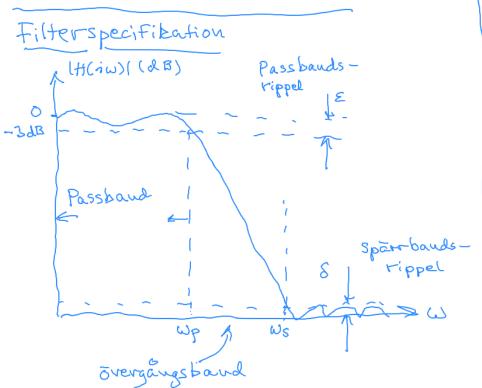
$$b = W_{c}(t-t_{0}-T^{0}/2)$$

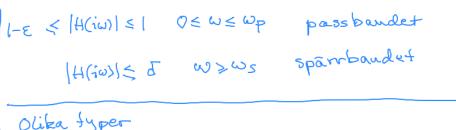
$$\lambda = W_{c}(t-t_{0}-T)$$
Useende hos yell for
original way:
$$A = W_{c}(t-t_{0}+T^{0}/2)$$

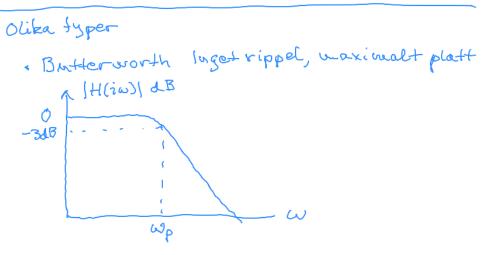




Vi kan autså inte realisera ett i dealt filter, vi måste också acceptera en viss distorsion.



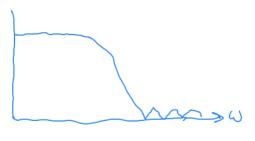




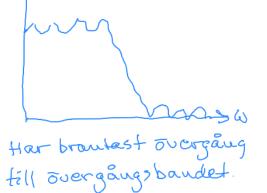
· Chebyshev typ1

tippel = passbandet

· Chebyshev 2 rippel i sparrbandet



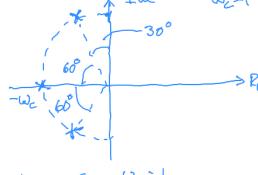
· Caver-Filter rippel i både passoch sparrband



Filtertyper LP (lagpass) HP (hog pass) BP (Bandpass)

Notch 
$$S = P_R = \omega_c \cdot e^{\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}n + \pi(k-1)/n)}, k=1,2,3,...}$$

h= filtrets ordning



$$5 = -\omega_{c} \ge l$$

$$5 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{A}{(S+1)(S+\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(S+\frac{1}{2}+i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} =$$

$$=\frac{A}{(5+1)([5+\frac{1}{2})^2-(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2)}$$

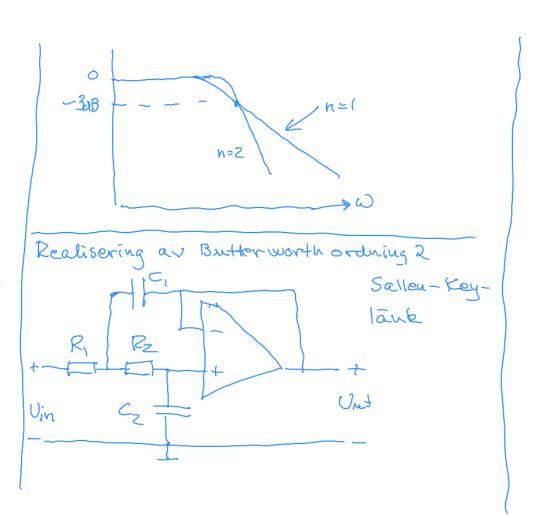
$$=\frac{1}{(S+1)(S^{2}+S+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4})}$$

$$=\frac{A}{(S+1)(S^2+S+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{(5+6)(5^2+5+1)}$$

$$\frac{-3dB}{4000} = \frac{3\cdot20dB}{1000}$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$$



$$H(S) = \frac{R_1R_2C_1C_2}{R_1R_2C_1C_2} = \frac{R_1R_2C_1C_2}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}$$

$$=\frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{5^{2}+29\omega_{n}\cdot 5+\omega_{n}^{2}}$$

$$g = \frac{C_z(R+R_z)}{2(R_zR_zC_1C_z)}$$

Transformering an Filter

Ex Utgå från LP-filtret  $H(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \implies$ 

$$H_{\text{ny}}(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{s}{\omega_c}+1} = \frac{\omega_c}{s+\omega_c}$$

Transformering as filtertyp LP > HP med gransfrakvens W≥ S → Wc

Ex Utga Fran
$$H(s) = \frac{1}{S+1} \text{ och}$$
bestaun  $H_{HP}(s)$  uned
gransfrehuens  $W_c = 50 \text{ rad/s}$ 

$$Losning$$

$$S \rightarrow \frac{50}{5} \longrightarrow$$

$$H_{HP}(5) = \frac{5}{\frac{50}{5} + 1} = \frac{5}{\frac{5+50}{5}}$$

Ex Ett Butterworth-filter  
au- ovdning 2 har  

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \sqrt{2} s + 1}$$

Bestam ett Butterworth  
HP-filter med graus-  
frekvens 
$$\omega_c = 100 \, \text{rad/s}$$
  
 $S \rightarrow \frac{100}{5} \Rightarrow$ 

$$H_{HP}(s) = \frac{1}{(\frac{100}{5})^2 + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{100}{5} + 1} = \frac{5^2}{10^4 + \sqrt{2} \cdot 1005 + 52} = \frac{1}{10^4 + \sqrt{2} \cdot 1005 + 52} = \frac$$

52+12-100-5+10

$$R = U_{H} - W_{L}$$

$$\omega_{M} = \sqrt{\omega_{L} \cdot \omega_{H}}$$

$$LP \rightarrow BP$$

$$S \rightarrow \frac{S^2 + \omega_M^2}{B \cdot S} = \frac{1}{B \cdot S}$$

$$=\frac{s^2+1}{0.15}$$

$$|_{BP}(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{s^2 + 1}{O_1 1 s}} + 1$$

$$= \frac{0.15}{s^2 + 0.1s + 1}$$

Ex LP 
$$\rightarrow$$
 BS

Bestam H<sub>BS</sub>(s) med

 $\omega_{M} = 3$ , B=5

$$= \frac{3}{5^{2}}$$
 $\omega_{L}$ 
 $\omega_{H}$ 
 $\omega_{H}$ 
 $\omega_{H}$ 
 $\omega_{H}$ 
 $\omega_{H}$ 
 $\omega_{H}$ 

$$= \frac{5^2 + 9}{5^2 + 55 + 9}$$

Kommenter
$$H(i\omega) = \frac{-\omega^2 + 9}{-\omega^2 + 5\omega + 9}$$

$$H(i3) = 0 \quad \text{Notch}$$

Stammer!

Fran analog till diskret over forings toubtion

Tustins metad

Vivetatt Z=e h= samplingsintervallet.

Z= esh aubildar vaustra halplanet(s) till det inre av enhetscitheln(Z), 12/41.

Omskrivning

 $\approx \frac{1+\frac{3h}{2}}{1-\frac{5h}{2}} \implies$ 

$$Z(1-51/2)=(+51/2)$$
  
Los Mt 5:

$$S = \frac{2}{h} \cdot \frac{2-1}{2+1}$$

Ex Utga Fran H(5) = 1 och bestam

$$H(z)$$
 for ext HP-filter med  $w_c = 5$  rad/s.  
 $h = 0.5$ 

$$S \rightarrow \frac{\omega_c}{s} = \frac{5}{s} \implies$$

$$H_{\text{tr}}(s) = \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$5 \rightarrow \frac{2}{h} \cdot \frac{2-1}{2+1} = 4 \cdot \frac{2-1}{2+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot \frac{2-1}{2+1}}{4 \cdot \frac{2-1}{2+1} + 5} = \frac{4(2-1)}{9z+1}$$

## Frequency Warping

Tustius metod geren forvranguing av Faskurvan.

Med fotjande variant av Tustin kan man få en god approximation au Faskurvan kring en onskad frokvens wy:

$$S = \frac{\omega_M}{\tan \frac{\omega_M h}{2}}, \frac{Z-1}{Z+1}$$