

数字信号处理

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第五章 数字滤波器

IIR数字滤波器

脉冲响应不变变换法

IIR数字滤波器设计



一、从模拟滤波器设计数字滤波器

1、从模拟低通滤波器设计数字低通滤波器

- (1) 脉冲/阶跃响应不变法
- (2) 双线性变换法

2、IIR数字低通滤波器的频率变换（高通、带通、带阻数字滤波器的设计）

- (1) 直接由模拟原型到各种类型数字滤波器的转换
- (2) 从数字低通滤波器到各种类型数字滤波器的转换

二、直接设计IIR数字滤波器

1、IIR数字低通滤波器的频域直接设计方法

- (1) 零、极点位置累试法（点阻滤波器）
- (2) 幅度平方函数法

2、IIR数字低通滤波器的时域直接设计方法

- (1) 帕德逼近法
- (2) 波形形成滤波器设计

三、IIR数字滤波器的优化设计方法

- 1、最小均方误差方法
- 2、最小p误差方法
- 3、最小平方逆设计法
- 4、线性规划设计方法

模拟原型滤波器数字化设计方法

原理 (Principle)

首先按一定指标设计出满足要求的模拟原型滤波器，再将其通过某种方式数字化

转换方法 (Conversion methods)

- 将微分方程转换为差分方程
- 脉冲响应不变变换法
- 双线性变换法
- 匹配Z变换

要求 (Requirement)

- ① s -平面的左半平面应映射至 z -平面的单位圆内，即系统稳定性要在转换中能够保持；
- ② 保形要求（频率选择能力）

IIR数字滤波器设计



一、从模拟滤波器设计数字滤波器

1、从模拟低通滤波器设计数字低通滤波器



脉冲响应不变法

(2) 双线性变换法

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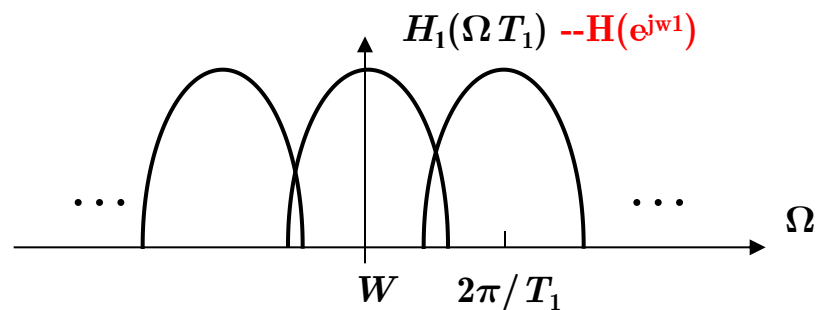
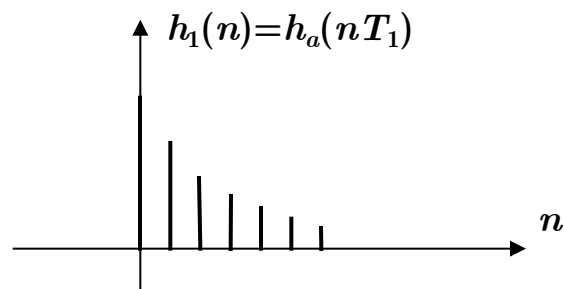
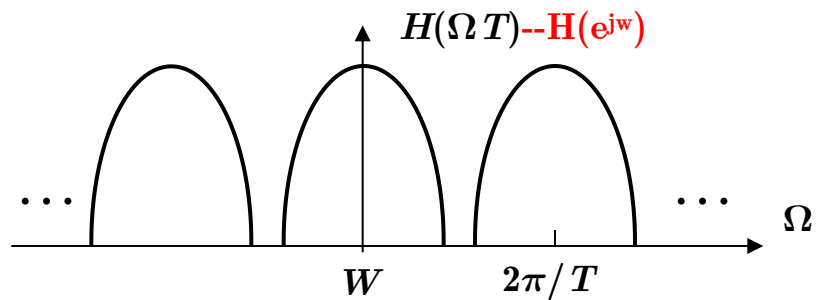
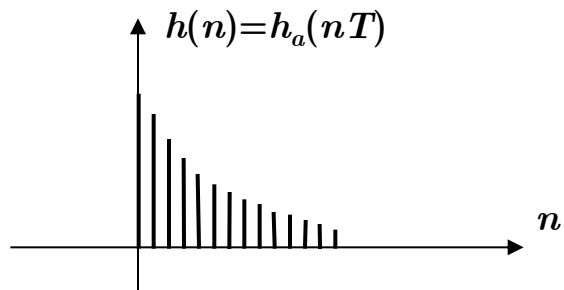
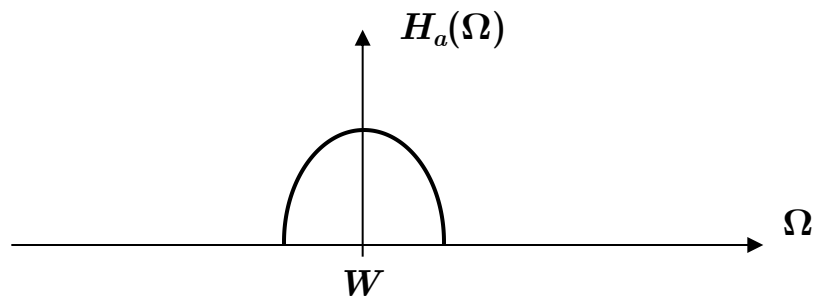
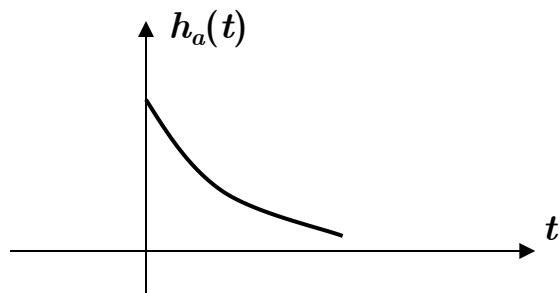
1、最小均方误差方法

2、最小p误差方法

3、最小平方逆设计法

4、线性规划设计方法

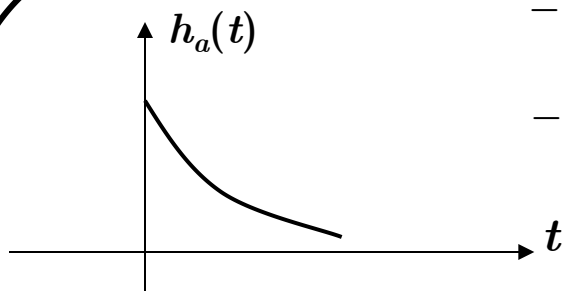
脉冲响应不变法--变换原理



Time domain

Frequency domain

脉冲响应不变法--变换原理



$$- \quad h_a(t) \quad \hat{h}_a(t) \quad h(n) \quad H(z) \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n)z^{-n}$$

$$- \quad H_a(s) \quad \hat{H}_a(s) \quad ? \quad H(z)$$

$$\hat{H}_a(s) = L \hat{h}_a(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h_a(nT)e^{-sTn}$$

$$H(z) = \hat{H}_a(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1}{T} \ln z} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n)z^{-n} \neq H_a(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1}{T} \ln z}$$

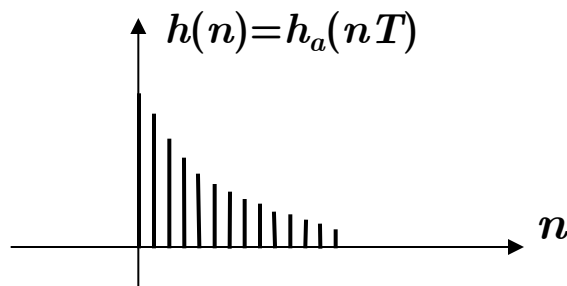
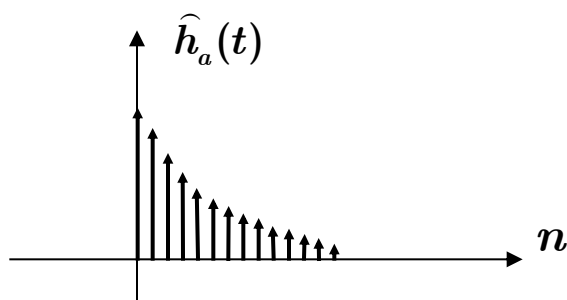
$$\hat{H}_a(s) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} H_a \left| s - j \frac{2\pi}{T} m \right| \neq H_a(s)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} H_a \left| j \frac{\omega}{T} - j \frac{2\pi}{T} m \right| \neq H_a \left(\Omega = \frac{\omega}{T} \right)$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\omega}{T}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T} H_a \left| j \frac{\omega}{T} \right| = \frac{1}{T} H_a(j\Omega) \quad |\omega| \leq \pi$$

结论：由 $H_a(s)$ 和 $H(z)$ 之间不是单值映射
频率变换坐标是线性的



脉冲响应不变法—模拟滤波器数字化

$$H_a(s) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{A_i}{s - s_i} \quad \text{并联, 部分分式}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_a(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{s_i t} u(t) \Rightarrow h(n) = h_a(nT) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i e^{s_i T n} u(nT)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i (e^{s_i T})^n z^{-n} u(n) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{s_i T} z^{-1})^n \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - (e^{s_i T} z^{-1})^{N+1}}{1 - e^{s_i T} z^{-1}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{A_i}{1 - e^{s_i T} z^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

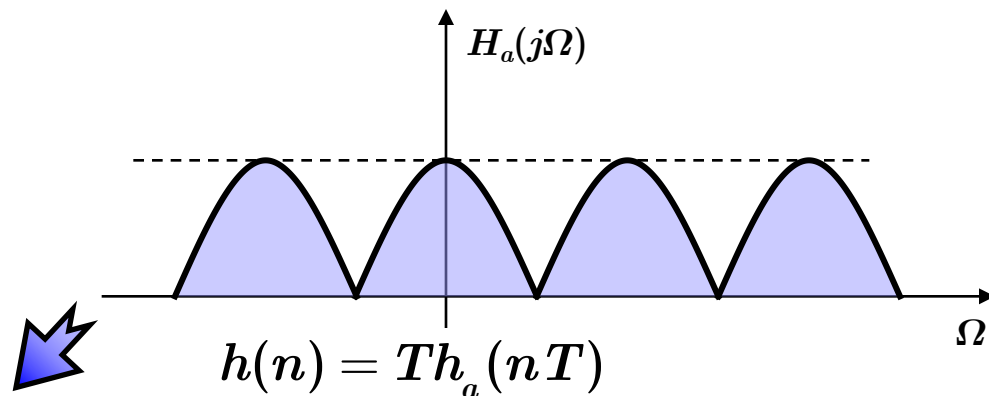
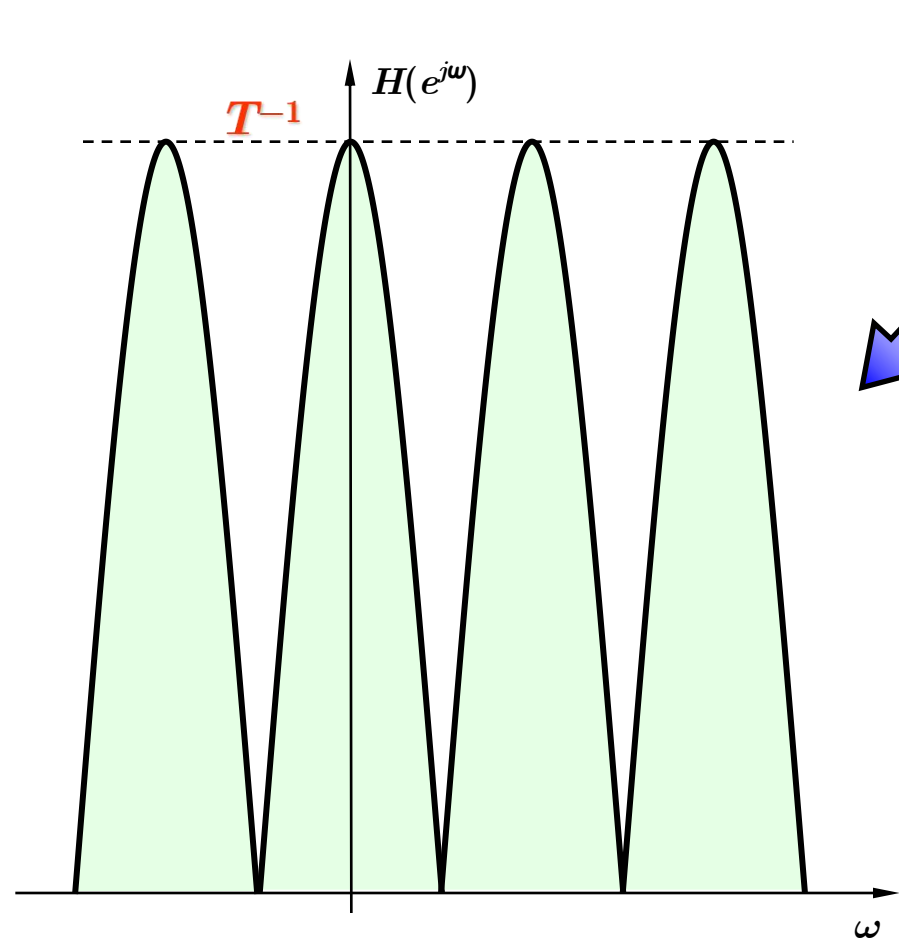
此处把课本 (5-23) 和
(5-43) (5-46) 统一起来

$$\frac{A_i}{s - s_i} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A_i}{1 - e^{s_i T} z^{-1}} = \frac{A_i z}{z - e^{s_i T}}$$

优缺点

1、增益过高 (T^{-1})

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T} H_a \left| j \frac{\omega}{T} \right| = \frac{1}{T} H_a(j\Omega) \quad |\omega| \leq \pi$$



$$h(n) = T h_a(nT)$$

\Downarrow

$$H(z) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{T A_i}{1 - s_i^T z^{-1}}$$

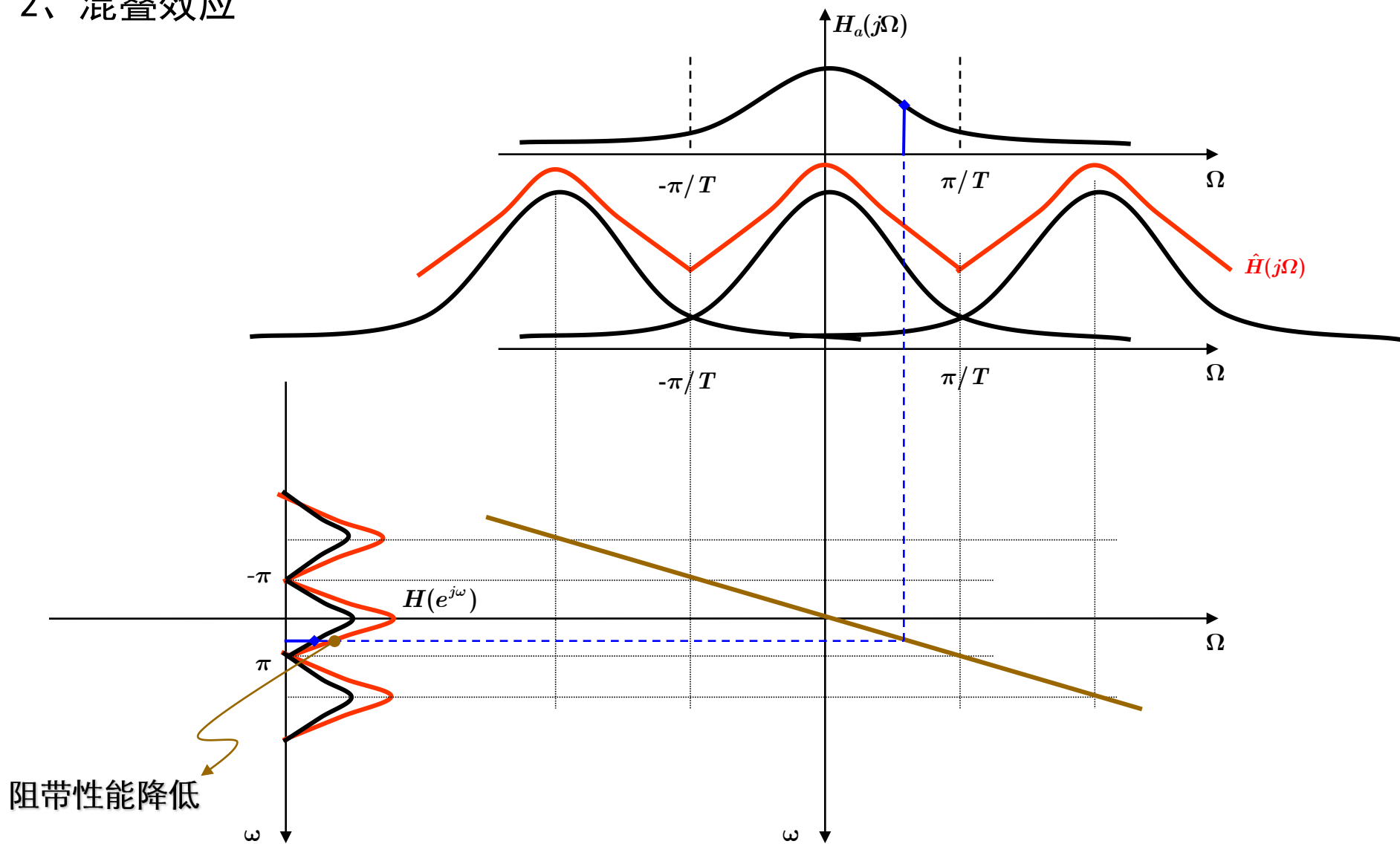
\Downarrow

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} H_a \left(j \frac{\omega}{T} - j \frac{2\pi}{T} m \right)$$

\Downarrow

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H_a \left| j \frac{\omega}{T} \right|, |\omega| \leq \pi$$

2、混叠效应



IIR滤波器设计1—课本P194

如果所要设计的数字低通滤波器满足下列条件：

(a) 在 $\omega \leq 0.2\pi$ 的通带范围内幅度变化不大于 $1dB$,

(b) 在 $0.3\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$ 的阻带范围内幅度衰减不小于 $15dB$,

试用脉冲响应不变变换法，设计相应的数字巴特沃斯低通滤波器，

(1) 确定滤波器的阶数 N

(2) 确定滤波器的系统函数 $H(z)$

(3) 确定滤波器的频率响应 $H(e^{j\omega})$

(4) 给出滤波器的任意一种结构实现形式



解：(1) 由已知条件列出对模拟滤波器的衰减要求

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega_p)| \geq -1dB \\ 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega_s)| \leq -15dB \end{cases}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H_a(j\frac{\omega}{T}) = H_a(j\Omega), |\omega| \leq \pi$$

$$\omega = \Omega T, \quad T = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_p = \frac{\omega_p}{T} = 0.2\pi, \quad \Omega_s = \frac{\omega_s}{T} = 0.3\pi,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 20\lg|H_a(j0.2\pi)| \geq -1dB \\ 20\lg|H_a(j0.3\pi)| \leq -15dB \end{cases}$$

$$A^2(\Omega) = |H_a(j\Omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega)| = -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{0.2\pi}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right] \geq -1dB & \text{通带} \\ -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{0.3\pi}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right] \leq -15dB & \text{阻带} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取等号} \begin{cases} 1 + \left(\frac{0.2\pi}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N} = 10^{0.1} (a) \\ 1 + \left(\frac{0.3\pi}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N} = 10^{1.5} (b) \end{cases}$$

解出： $N = 5.89$, $\Omega_c = 0.7047$ 取 $N = 6$

代入(a), $\Omega_c = 0.7032$ 满足通带，给阻带裕量

代入(b), $\Omega_c = 0.7080$ 满足阻带，给通带裕量

(2)由巴特沃斯滤波器极点公式得到

$$s_k = \Omega_c e^{j\pi[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2k-1}{2N}]}, k = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$s_{1,2} = -0.18 \pm j0.70; \quad s_{3,4} = -0.50 \pm j0.50; \quad s_{5,6} = -0.70 \pm j0.18$$

$$H_a(s) = \frac{K}{(s^2 + 0.36s + 0.49)(s^2 + 0.99s + 0.49)(s^2 + 1.36s + 0.49)}; \quad K = 0.12 \quad (H_a(s)|_{s=0} = 1)$$

或直接由表5-1

$$H_a(s) = \frac{\Omega_c^6}{s^6 + 3.863\Omega_c s^5 + 7.464\Omega_c^2 s^4 + 9.141\Omega_c^3 s^3 + 7.464\Omega_c^4 s^2 + 3.863\Omega_c^5 s + \Omega_c^6}$$
$$= \frac{0.12093}{s^6 + 2.7170s^5 + 3.6910s^4 + 3.1789s^3 + 1.8252s^2 + 0.6644s + 0.1209}$$

展成部分分式

$$H_a(s) = \left[\frac{0.9351 - 1.6196i}{s - (-0.6845 + 0.1834i)} + \frac{0.9351 + 1.6196i}{s - (-0.6845 - 0.1834i)} \right]$$
$$+ \left[\frac{0.1447 + 0.2505i}{s - (-0.1834 + 0.6845i)} + \frac{0.1447 - 0.2505i}{s - (-0.1834 - 0.6845i)} \right]$$
$$+ \left[\frac{-1.0797 - 0.0000i}{s - (-0.5011 + 0.5011i)} + \frac{-1.0797 + 0.0000i}{s - (-0.5011 - 0.5011i)} \right]$$

$$H_a(s) = \left[\frac{0.94 - 1.62i}{s - (-0.68 + 0.18i)} + \frac{0.94 + 1.62i}{s - (-0.68 - 0.18i)} \right] + \left[\frac{0.14 + 0.25i}{s - (-0.18 + 0.68i)} + \frac{0.14 - 0.25i}{s - (-0.18 - 0.68i)} \right] + \left[\frac{-1.08}{s - (-0.50 + 0.50i)} + \frac{-1.08}{s - (-0.50 - 0.50i)} \right]$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{s - s_i} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - e^{s_i T} z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - e^{s_i T}}$$

$$s_1 = -0.68 + 0.18i \Rightarrow \frac{0.94 - 1.62i}{s - (-0.68 + 0.18i)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{0.94 - 1.62i}{1 - e^{-0.68 + 0.18i} z^{-1}}$$

$$s_2 = -0.68 - 0.18i \Rightarrow \frac{0.94 + 1.62i}{s - (-0.68 - 0.18i)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{0.94 + 1.62i}{1 - e^{-0.68 - 0.18i} z^{-1}}$$

$$s_3 = -0.18 + 0.68i \Rightarrow \frac{0.14 + 0.25i}{s - (-0.18 + 0.68i)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{0.14 + 0.25i}{1 - e^{-0.18 + 0.68i} z^{-1}}$$

$$s_4 = -0.18 - 0.68i \Rightarrow \frac{0.14 - 0.25i}{s - (-0.18 - 0.68i)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{0.14 - 0.25i}{1 - e^{-0.18 - 0.68i} z^{-1}}$$

$$s_5 = -0.50 + 0.50i \Rightarrow \frac{-1.08}{s - (-0.50 + 0.50i)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{-1.08}{1 - e^{-0.50 + 0.50i} z^{-1}}$$

$$s_6 = -0.50 - 0.50i \Rightarrow \frac{-1.08}{s - (-0.50 - 0.50i)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{-1.08}{1 - e^{-0.50 - 0.50i} z^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H(z) &= \frac{0.94 - 1.62i}{1 - e^{-0.68 + 0.18i} z^{-1}} + \frac{0.94 + 1.62i}{1 - e^{-0.68 - 0.18i} z^{-1}} \\
&+ \frac{0.14 + 0.25i}{1 - e^{-0.18 + 0.68i} z^{-1}} + \frac{0.14 - 0.25i}{1 - e^{-0.18 - 0.68i} z^{-1}} \\
&+ \frac{-1.08}{1 - e^{-0.50 + 0.50i} z^{-1}} + \frac{-1.08}{1 - e^{-0.50 - 0.50i} z^{-1}} \\
&= \frac{0.94 - 1.62i}{1 - (0.50 + 0.09i) z^{-1}} + \frac{0.94 + 1.62i}{1 - (0.50 - 0.09i) z^{-1}} \\
&+ \frac{0.14 + 0.25i}{1 - (0.65 + 0.53i) z^{-1}} + \frac{0.14 - 0.25i}{1 - (0.65 - 0.53i) z^{-1}} \\
&+ \frac{-1.08}{1 - (0.53 + 0.29i) z^{-1}} + \frac{-1.08}{1 - (0.53 - 0.29i) z^{-1}} \\
&= \frac{1.84 - 0.65z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} + 0.26z^{-2}} + \frac{0.28 - 0.45z^{-1}}{1 - 1.3z^{-1} + 0.7z^{-2}} + \frac{-2.16 + 1.14z^{-1}}{1 - 1.06z^{-1} + 0.37z^{-2}} \\
&= \frac{0.0007z^{-1} + 0.0105z^{-2} + 0.0167z^{-3} + 0.0042z^{-4} + 0.0001z^{-5}}{1 - 3.36z^{-1} + 5.07z^{-2} - 4.28z^{-3} + 2.12z^{-4} - 0.58z^{-5} + 0.07z^{-6}}
\end{aligned}$$

```
% P194 教学demo
% 采用脉冲响应不变变换法，设计数
% 字巴特沃斯滤波器
% 通带  $W_p = 0.2\pi$  1dB
% 阻带  $W_s = 0.3\sim 1\pi$  15dB
% 求：N,  $H(z)$ ,  $H(e^{j\omega})$ , 直接-I
T = 1;
fs = 1;
Wp = 0.2*pi;
Ws = 0.3*pi;
Ap = 1; %dB
As = 15; %dB
```

```
[N,Wc] = buttord(Wp,Ws,Ap,As,'s');
%返回最小N和Wc
%计算结果： N=6 Wc = 0.7087
```

buttord

Butterworth filter order and cutoff frequency

Syntax

```
[n,Wn] = buttord(Wp,Ws,Rp,Rs)
```

```
[n,Wn] = buttord(Wp,Ws,Rp,Rs,'s')
```

$[n,Wn] = \text{buttord}(W_p,W_s,R_p,R_s,'s')$ finds the minimum order n and cutoff frequencies W_n for an analog Butterworth filter. Specify the frequencies W_p and W_s in radians per second. The passband or the stopband can be infinite.


```
[B,A] = butter(N,Wc,'s');
```

%设计模拟滤波器。

%[___] = butter(__,'s') designs a lowpass,

highpass, bandpass, or bandstop analog

Butterworth filter with cutoff angular frequency

Wn.

butter

Butterworth filter design

Syntax

```
[b,a] = butter(n,Wn)
[b,a] = butter(n,Wn,ftype)

[z,p,k] = butter(___)
[A,B,C,D] = butter(___)

[___] = butter(__,'s')
```

```
[r,p,k] = residue(Bs,As);
```

%部分分式展开

```
B = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.1266
```

```
A = 1.0000 2.7380 3.7484 3.2533 1.8824
0.6905 0.1266
```

$H(s) = 0.1266 / (s^6 + 2.7380s^5 + 3.7484s^4 + 3.2533s^3 + 1.8824s^2 + 0.6905s + 0.1266)$

% 留数

% 极点

% r =

% p =

% 0.9351 - 1.6196i

% -0.6845 + 0.1834i

% 0.9351 + 1.6196i

% -0.6845 - 0.1834i

% 0.1447 + 0.2505i

% -0.1834 + 0.6845i

% 0.1447 - 0.2505i

% -0.1834 - 0.6845i

% -1.0797 - 0.0000i

% -0.5011 + 0.5011i

% -1.0797 + 0.0000i

% -0.5011 - 0.5011i

% $H(s) = (0.9351 - 1.6196i) / [s - (-0.6845 + 0.1834i)]$
% $+ (0.9351 + 1.6196i) / [s - (-0.6845 - 0.1834i)]$
% $+ (0.1447 + 0.2505i) / [s - (-0.1834 + 0.6845i)]$
% $+ (0.1447 - 0.2505i) / [s - (-0.1834 - 0.6845i)]$
% $+ (-1.0797 - 0.0000i) / [s - (-0.5011 + 0.5011i)]$
% $+ (-1.0797 + 0.0000i) / [s - (-0.5011 - 0.5011i)]$

```

%-----
%Create zero-pole-gain model; convert to zero-pole-gain model
hs = tf(num,den);
zpk(hs);

% ans =
%
%          0.12665
% -----
% (s^2 + 1.369s + 0.5022) (s^2 + 1.002s + 0.5022) (s^2 + 0.3668s + 0.5022)
%
% Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
%
%-----

```

```
[D,C] =impinvar(B,A,fs);
```

%脉冲响应不变变换法 设计数字滤波器

%[bz,az] =impinvar(b,a,fs) creates a digital filter with numerator and denominator coefficients bz and az, respectively, whose impulse response is equal to the impulse response of the analog filter with coefficients b and a, scaled by 1/fs. If you leave out the argument fs, or specify fs as the empty vector [], it takes the default value of 1 Hz.

impinvar

Impulse invariance method for analog-to-digital filter conversion

Syntax

```
[bz,az] =impinvar(b,a,fs)  
[bz,az] =impinvar(b,a,fs,tol)
```

```
D = -0.0000    0.0007    0.0105    0.0167    0.0042  
0.0001         0
```

```
C = 1.0000   -3.3443    5.0183   -4.2190    2.0725    -  
0.5600    0.0647
```

```
%H(z)=  
(0.0007*z^5 + 0.0105*z^4 + 0.0167*z^3 + 0.0042*z^2  
+ 0.0001*z)  
/  
(z^6 -3.3443*z^5 + 5.0183*z^4 -4.2190*z^3 +  
2.0725*z^2 -0.5600*z + 0.0647)
```

$$H(z) = \frac{0.0007z^{-1} + 0.0105z^{-2} + 0.0167z^{-3} + 0.0042z^{-4} + 0.0001z^{-5}}{1 - 3.36z^{-1} + 5.07z^{-2} - 4.28z^{-3} + 2.12z^{-4} - 0.58z^{-5} + 0.07z^{-6}}$$

Hz = filt(D,C);

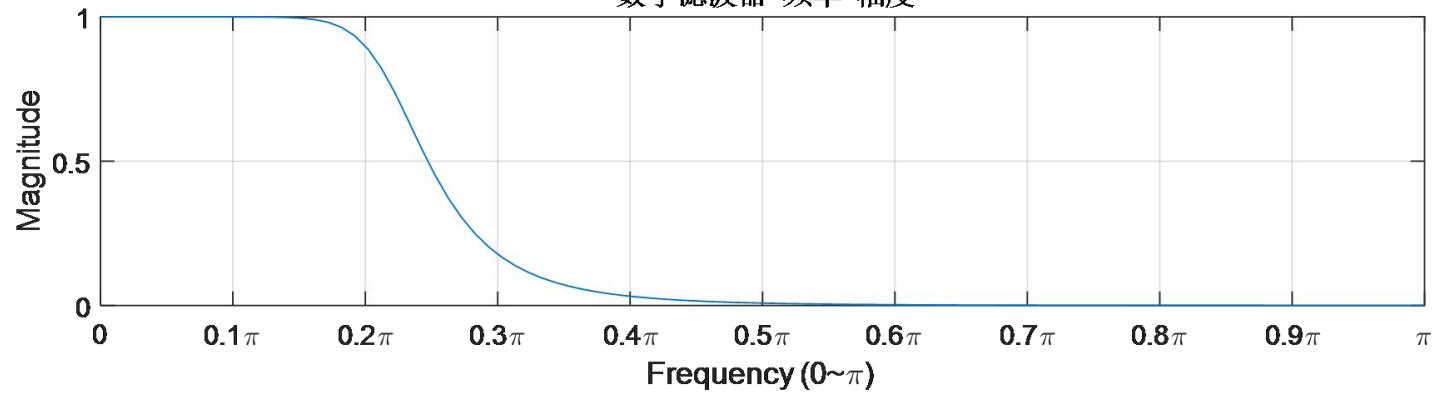
Hz =

$$\frac{-1.887\text{e-}15 + 0.0006584 z^{-1} + 0.0105 z^{-2} + 0.01672 z^{-3} + 0.004232 z^{-4} + 0.0001062 z^{-5}}{1 - 3.344 z^{-1} + 5.018 z^{-2} - 4.219 z^{-3} + 2.073 z^{-4} - 0.56 z^{-5} + 0.0647 z^{-6}}$$

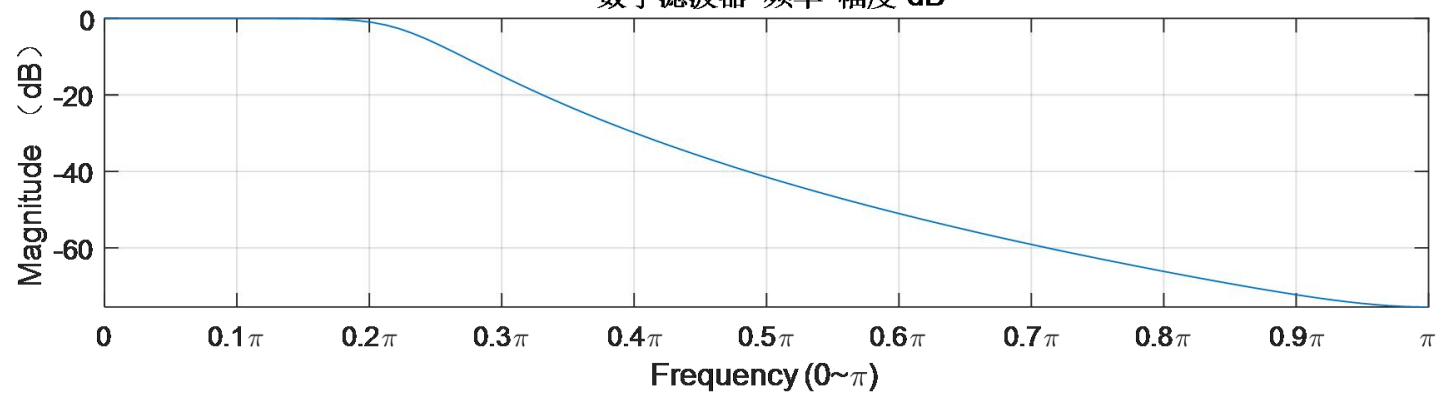
Sample time: unspecified

Discrete-time transfer function.

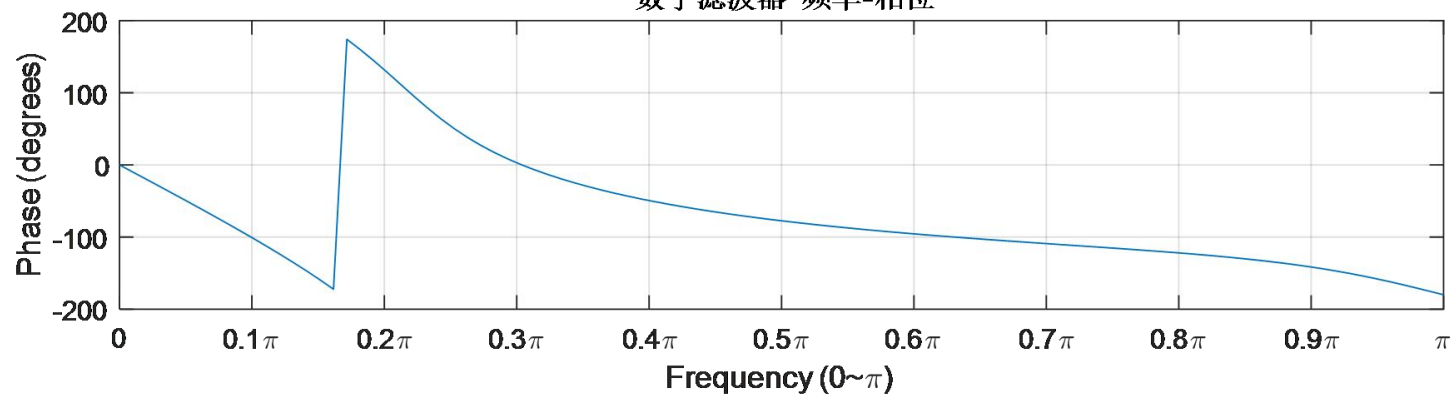
数字滤波器 频率-幅度



数字滤波器 频率-幅度 dB



数字滤波器 频率-相位



采用修订版 buttord_z 函数

```
function [order,wn] = buttord_z(wp,ws,rp,rs,opt)
```

```
% next find the butterworth natural frequency W0 (or, the "3dB frequency")
```

```
% to give exactly rs dB at WA. W0 will be between 1 and WA:
```

```
W0 = WA / ( (10^(.1*abs(rs)) - 1)^(1/(2*(abs(order)))));
```

```
%modified by Zhiguo Zhou 2019.5.3
```

```
W0_P = WP / ( (10^(.1*abs(rp)) - 1)^(1/(2*(abs(order)))));%通带
```

```
W0_S = WS / ( (10^(.1*abs(rs)) - 1)^(1/(2*(abs(order)))));%阻带
```

```
[N,Wc] = buttord_z(Wp,Ws,Ap,As,'s');
```

```
%采用修订版 buttord_z 函数， N=2， Wc = 0.7032
```

```
[B,A] = butter(N,Wc,'s');
```

```
%设计模拟滤波器
```

```
%B = 0      0      0      0      0      0      0.1209
```

```
%A = 1.0000  2.7170  3.6910  3.1788  1.8252  0.6644  0.1209
```

```
%H(s) =
```

0.1209

$s^6 + 2.7170s^5 + 3.6910s^4 + 3.1788s^3 + 1.8252s^2 + 0.6644s + 0.1209$

%部分分式展开

Bs = num;%分子

As = den;%分母

[r,p,k] = residue(Bs,As);

%H(s) =

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{0.9279 - 1.6071i}{s - (-0.6792 + 0.1820i)} + \frac{0.9279 + 1.6071i}{s - (-0.6792 - 0.1820i)} \\ & + \frac{0.1435 + 0.2486i}{s - (-0.1820 + 0.6792i)} + \frac{0.1435 - 0.2486i}{s - (-0.1820 - 0.6792i)} \\ & + \frac{-1.0714 + 0.0000i}{s - (-0.4972 + 0.4972i)} + \frac{-1.0714 - 0.0000i}{s - (-0.4972 - 0.4972i)} \end{aligned}$$

% 留数 r =

% -1.0714 + 0.0000i

% -1.0714 - 0.0000i

% 0.1435 + 0.2486i

% 0.1435 - 0.2486i

% 0.9279 - 1.6071i

% 0.9279 + 1.6071i

% 极点 p =

% -0.4972 + 0.4972i

% -0.4972 - 0.4972i

% -0.1820 + 0.6792i

% -0.1820 - 0.6792i

% -0.6792 + 0.1820i

% -0.6792 - 0.1820i


```
[D,C] =impinvar(B,A,fs);
```

```
%D = -0.0000  0.0006  0.0101  0.0161  0.0041  0.0001      0
```

```
%C =  1.0000 -3.3635  5.0684 -4.2759  2.1066 -0.5706  0.0661
```

```
Hz = filt(D,C);
```

```
%Hz =
```

```
%
```

```
% -1.066e-14 + 0.000631 z^-1 + 0.0101 z^-2 + 0.01614 z^-3 + 0.004101 z^-4 + 0.0001033 z^-5
```

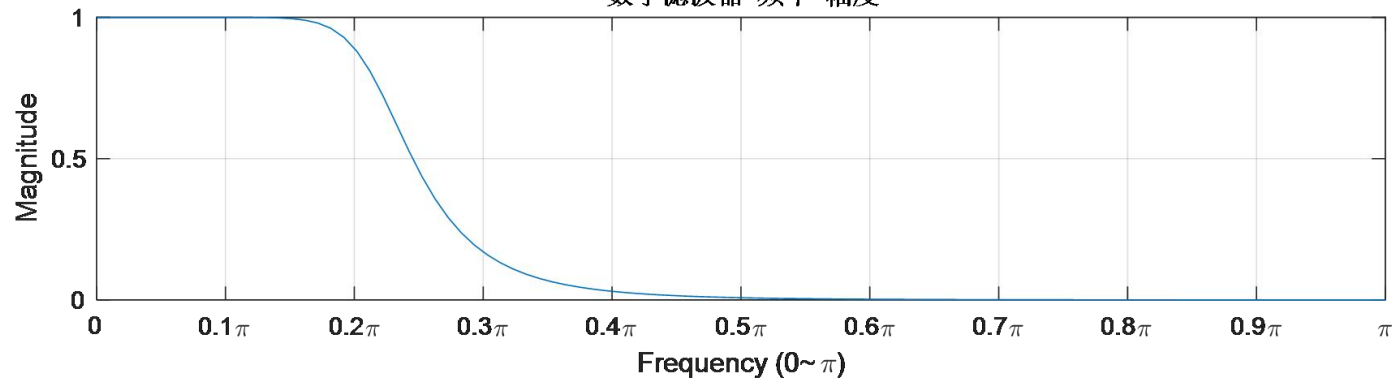
```
% -----
```

```
% 1 - 3.364 z^-1 + 5.068 z^-2 - 4.276 z^-3 + 2.107 z^-4 - 0.5706 z^-5 + 0.06607 z^-6
```

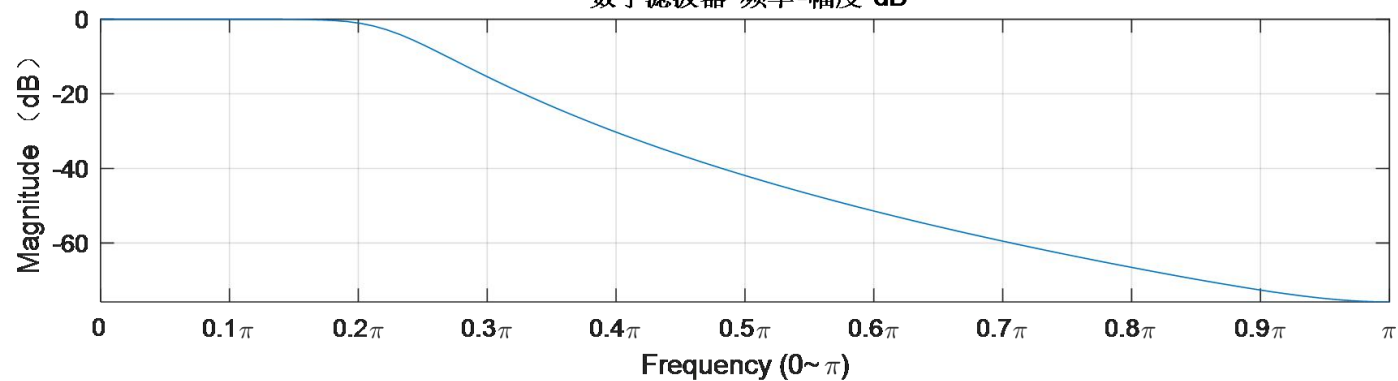
```
%
```

$$H(z) = \frac{0.0007z^{-1} + 0.0105z^{-2} + 0.0167z^{-3} + 0.0042z^{-4} + 0.0001z^{-5}}{1 - 3.36z^{-1} + 5.07z^{-2} - 4.28z^{-3} + 2.12z^{-4} - 0.58z^{-5} + 0.07z^{-6}}$$

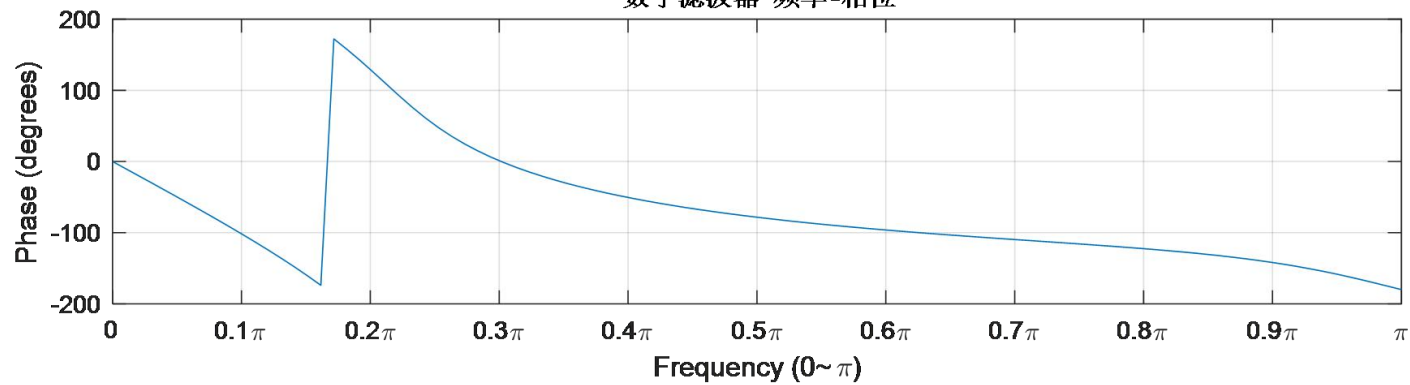
数字滤波器 频率-幅度



数字滤波器 频率-幅度 dB



数字滤波器 频率-相位



IIR滤波器设计2--往年真题

如果所要设计的数字低通滤波器满足下列条件：

(a) 在 $\omega \leq \pi / 8$ 的通带范围内幅度变化不大于 $3dB$,

(b) 在 $\pi / 2 \leq \omega \leq \pi$ 的阻带范围内幅度衰减不小于 $20dB$,

试用脉冲响应不变变换法，设计相应的数字巴特沃斯低通滤波器，

(1) 确定滤波器的阶数 N

(2) 确定滤波器的系统函数 $H(z)$

(3) 确定滤波器的频率响应 $H(e^{j\omega})$

(4) 给出滤波器的直接I型结构实现形式

提示：

(1)所有小数均计算到小数点后两位

(2)假设取样间隔 $T = 1$

(3)双线性变换的频率变换关系为：

$$\Omega = 2/T \tan(\omega/2)$$

(4)模拟巴特沃斯低通滤波器 $H_a(s)$ 的极点为：

$$s_k = \Omega_c e^{j\pi[1/2+(2k-1)/(2N)]}, k = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

(4)模拟巴特沃斯低通滤波器平方函数为：

$$A^2(\Omega) = 1/[1 + (\Omega/\Omega_c)^{2N}]$$

解：(1) 由已知条件列出对模拟滤波器的衰减要求

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega_c)| \geq -3dB \\ 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega_s)| \leq -20dB \end{cases}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H_a(j\frac{\omega}{T}) = H_a(j\Omega),$$

$$\omega = \Omega T, \quad T = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_c = \frac{\omega_c}{T} = \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad \Omega_s = \frac{\omega_s}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 20\lg\left|H_a(j\frac{\pi}{8})\right| \geq -3dB \\ 20\lg\left|H_a(j\frac{\pi}{2})\right| \leq -20dB \end{cases}$$

$$A^2(\Omega) = |H_a(j\Omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega)| = -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi/8}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right] \geq -3dB \\ -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi/2}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right] \leq -20dB \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取等号} \begin{cases} 1 + \left(\frac{\pi/8}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N} = 10^{0.3} (a) \\ 1 + \left(\frac{\pi/2}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N} = 10^2 (b) \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega_c = \pi/8 = 0.39$$

解出： $N = 1.66$, 取 $N = 2$

(2)由巴特沃斯滤波器
极点公式得到

$$s_k = \Omega_c e^{j\pi[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2k-1}{2N}]}, k = 1, 2$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = \frac{\pi}{8} e^{j\pi\frac{3}{4}} \\ = 0.39(-0.707 + j0.707) \\ s_2 = \frac{\pi}{8} e^{j\pi\frac{5}{4}} \\ = 0.39(-0.707 - j0.707) \end{cases}$$

$$s_{1,2} = 0.28(-1 \pm j)$$

由表5-1

$$H_a(s) = \frac{0.15}{s^2 + 0.55s + 0.15}$$

(3)展成部分分式

$$H_a(s) = \frac{0.15}{s^2 + 0.55s + 0.15}$$

$$= \frac{A}{s - (-0.28 + j0.28)} + \frac{B}{s - (-0.28 - j0.28)}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} A = -0.28j \\ B = 0.28j \end{cases}$$

$$H_a(s) = \frac{-0.28j}{s - (-0.28 + j0.28)} + \frac{0.28j}{s - (-0.28 - j0.28)}$$

$$\text{由} \frac{1}{s - s_k} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - e^{s_k T} z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - e^{s_k T}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{-0.28j}{1 - e^{(-0.28 + j0.28)T} z^{-1}} + \frac{0.28j}{1 - e^{(-0.28 - j0.28)T} z^{-1}}$$

此处修订了符号错误

把课本（5-23）和（5-43）（5-46）统一起来

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(z) &= \frac{-0.28j}{1 - e^{(-0.28+j0.28)}z^{-1}} + \frac{0.28j}{1 - e^{(-0.28-j0.28)}z^{-1}} \\
 &= \frac{-0.28j}{1 - (0.7282 + 0.2078i)z^{-1}} + \frac{0.28j}{1 - (0.7282 - 0.2078i)z^{-1}} \\
 &= \frac{0.1164z^{-1}}{1 - 1.4564z^{-1} + 0.5735z^{-2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

此处修订了符号错误
把课本（5-23）和
（5-43）（5-46）统一起来

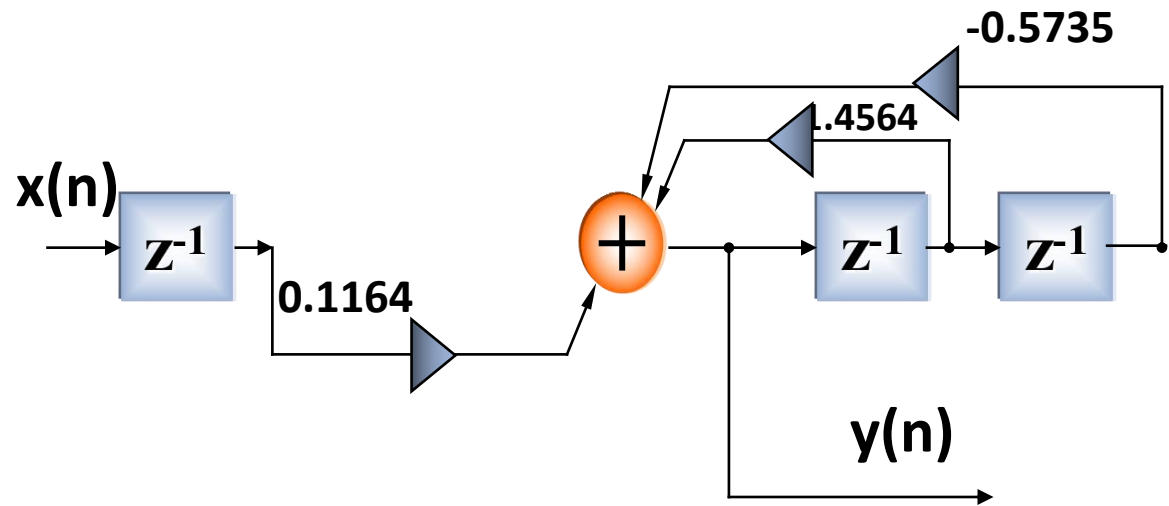
$$H(z) = \frac{0.1164z^{-1}}{1 - 1.4564z^{-1} + 0.5735z^{-2}}$$

(5) 频率响应

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$$

(6) 滤波器结构

直接I, II




```
[N,Wc] = buttord_z(Wp,Ws,Ap,As,'s');
%N = 2, Wc = 0.3932
```

```
[B,A] = butter(N,Wc,'s');
%设计模拟滤波器。
%B =    0    0    0.1546
%A = 1.0000    0.5560    0.1546
%H(s) =
%      0.1546
%  -----
%  s^2 + 0.5560*s + 0.1546
```

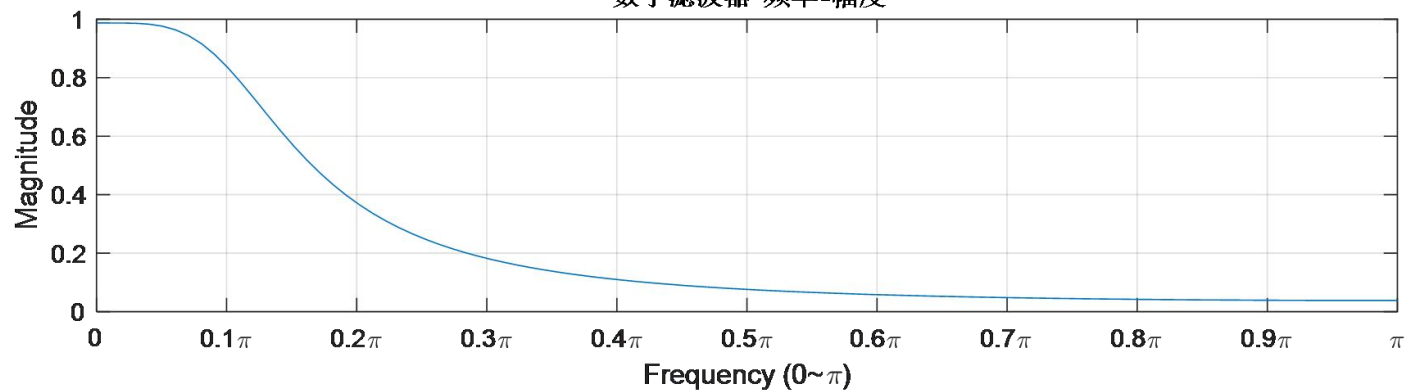
$$H_a(s) = \frac{0.15}{s^2 + 0.55s + 0.15}$$

```
[D,C] =impinvar(B,A,fs);
%D = 0    0.1156    0
%C = 1.0000 -1.4564    0.5735
```

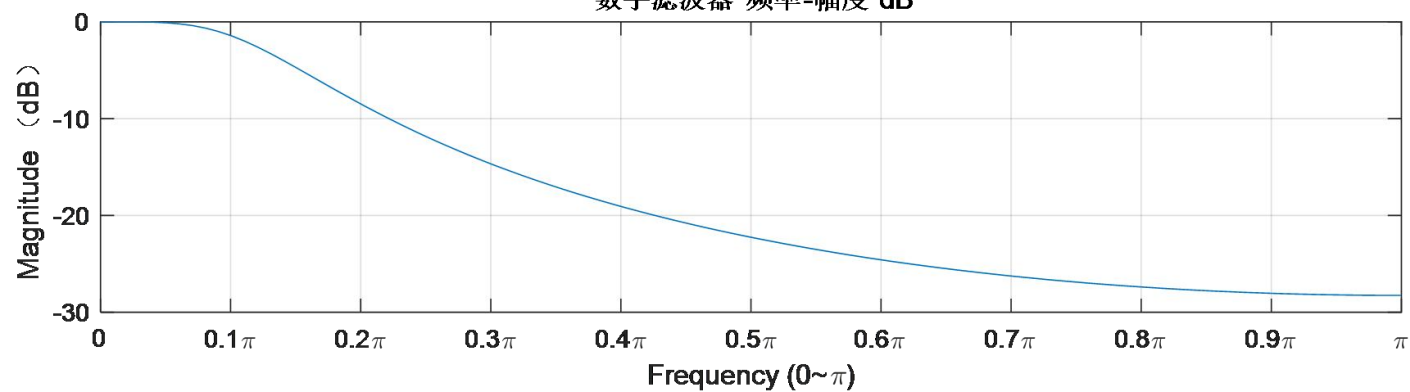
```
Hz = filt(D,C);
%Hz =
%      0.1156 z^-1
%  -----
%  1 - 1.4564 z^-1 + 0.5735 z^-2
```

$$H(z) = \frac{0.1164z^{-1}}{1 - 1.4564z^{-1} + 0.5735z^{-2}}$$

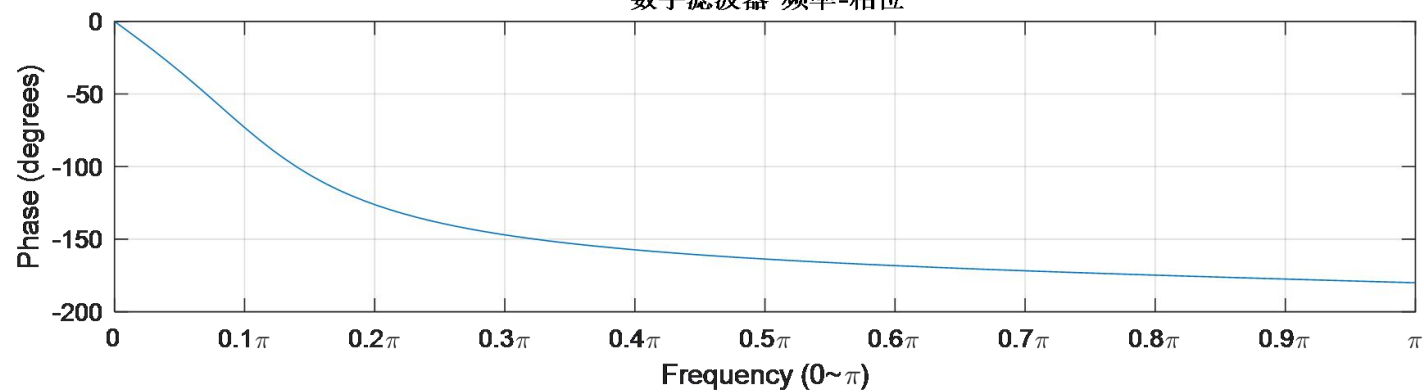
数字滤波器 频率-幅度



数字滤波器 频率-幅度 dB



数字滤波器 频率-相位



IIR滤波器设计3—习题集P91修改版

用脉冲响应不变变换法设计相应的数字巴特沃斯低通滤波器，

指标： $0 \leq f \leq 2.5\text{Hz}$ 衰减小于 3dB

$f \geq 50\text{Hz}$ 衰减大于或等于 40dB

抽样频率 $f_s = 200\text{Hz}$ 。

- (1) 确定滤波器的阶数 N
- (2) 确定滤波器的系统函数 $H(z)$
- (3) 确定滤波器的频率响应 $H(e^{j\omega})$
- (4) 给出滤波器的任意一种结构实现形式



解：

(1)把模拟角频率转化为数字角频率

$$T = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{200},$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_c = 2\pi f_c = 5\pi \quad \omega_c = \Omega_c T = \frac{\pi}{40},$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_s = 2\pi f_s = 100\pi \quad \omega_s = \Omega_s T = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

(2) 由已知条件列出对模拟滤波器的衰减要求

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega_c)| \geq -3dB \\ 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega_s)| \leq -40dB \end{cases}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H_a(j\frac{\omega}{T}) = H_a(j\Omega),$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 20\lg|H_a(j5\pi)| \geq -3dB \\ 20\lg|H_a(j100\pi)| \leq -40dB \end{cases}$$

$$A^2(\Omega) = |H_a(j\Omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20\lg|H_a(j\Omega)| = -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{5\pi}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right] \geq -3dB \\ -10\lg\left[1 + \left(\frac{100\pi}{\Omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right] \leq -40dB \end{cases}$$

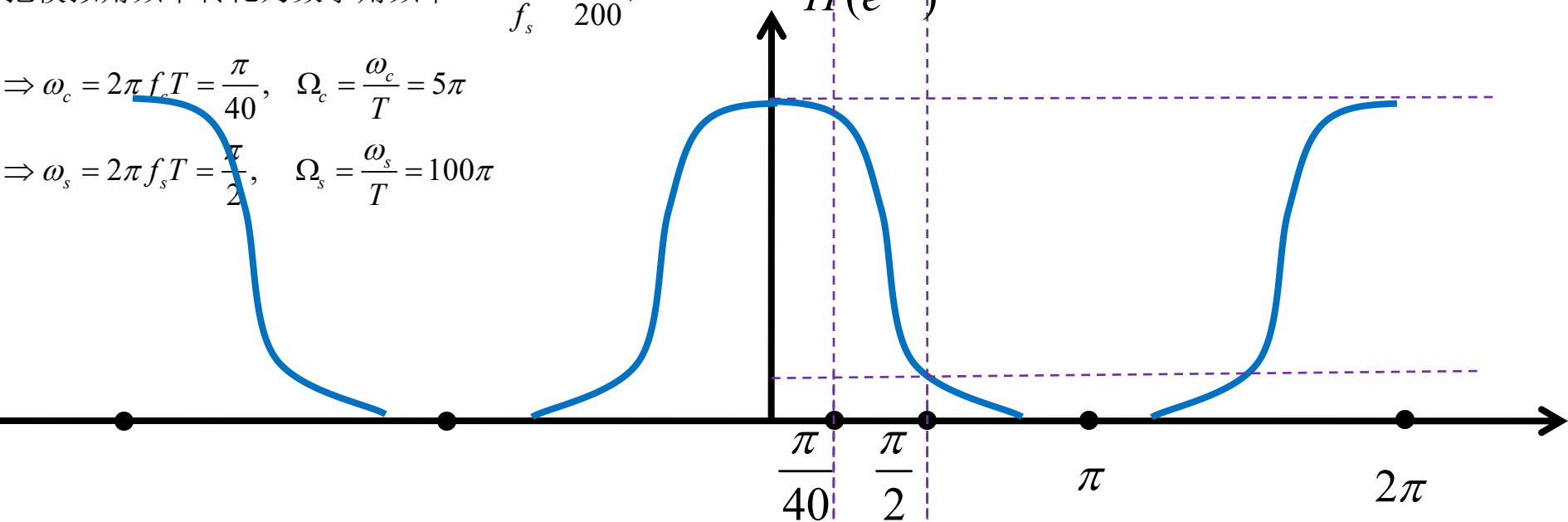
由题干3dB，可直接得到 $\Omega_c = 5\pi = 15.7$

取等号解出： $N = 1.54$ ，取 $N = 2$

把模拟角频率转化为数字角频率 $T = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{200}$,

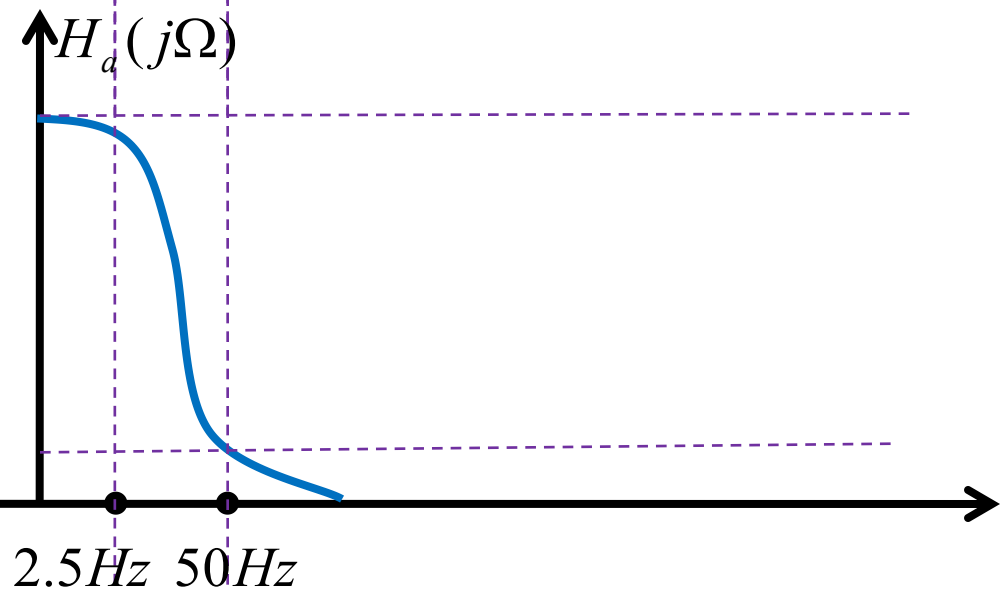
$$\Rightarrow \omega_c = 2\pi f_c T = \frac{\pi}{40}, \quad \Omega_c = \frac{\omega_c}{T} = 5\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_s = 2\pi f_s T = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \Omega_s = \frac{\omega_s}{T} = 100\pi$$



$$\omega = \Omega T$$

线性映射



$$\text{或取等号} \begin{cases} 1 + \left(\frac{5\pi}{\Omega_c} \right)^{2N} = 10^{0.3} (a) \\ 1 + \left(\frac{100\pi}{\Omega_c} \right)^{2N} = 10^4 (b) \end{cases}$$

由题干3dB, 可直接得到 $\Omega_c = 5\pi = 15.7$

取等号解出: $N = 1.54$, 取 $N = 2$

(3)由巴特沃斯滤波器极点公式得到

$$s_k = \Omega_c e^{j\pi[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2k-1}{2N}]}, k = 1, 2$$

$$s_1 = 5\pi e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} = 15.7(\cos\frac{3\pi}{4} + j\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}) \\ = 15.7(-0.707 + j0.707)$$

$$s_2 = 5\pi e^{j\frac{5\pi}{4}} = 15.7(\cos\frac{5\pi}{4} + j\sin\frac{5\pi}{4}) \\ = 15.7(-0.707 - j0.707)$$

或直接由表5-1

$$H_a(s) = \frac{\Omega_c^2}{s^2 + \sqrt{2}\Omega_c s + \Omega_c^2} \text{得到}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_a(s) = \frac{247.3}{s^2 + 22.24s + 247.3}$$

(4)展成部分分式

$$s_1 = -11.12 + j11.12$$

$$s_2 = -11.12 - j11.12$$

$$H_a(s) = \frac{247.3}{s^2 + 22.24s + 247.3} = \frac{A}{s - (-11.12 + j11.12)} + \frac{B}{s - (-11.12 - j11.12)}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} A = -11.12j \\ B = 11.12j \end{cases}$$

$$H_a(s) = \frac{-11.12j}{s - (-11.12 + j11.12)} + \frac{11.12j}{s - (-11.12 - j11.12)}$$

$$\text{由} \frac{1}{s - s_k} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - e^{s_k T} z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - e^{s_k T}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{-11.12j}{1 - e^{(-11.12 + j11.12)/200} z^{-1}} + \frac{11.12j}{1 - e^{(-11.12 - j11.12)/200} z^{-1}}$$

or

$$\text{由} \frac{1}{s - s_k} \Leftrightarrow \frac{T}{1 - e^{s_k T} z^{-1}} = \frac{Tz}{z - e^{s_k T}} \text{ (修正公式)}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{-11.12j \times \frac{1}{200}}{1 - e^{(-11.12 + j11.12)/200} z^{-1}} + \frac{11.12j \times \frac{1}{200}}{1 - e^{(-11.12 - j11.12)/200} z^{-1}}$$

此处修订了符号错误
把课本(5-23)和
(5-43) (5-46)统一起来

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(z) &= \frac{-11.12j}{1 - e^{(-11.12 + j11.12)/200} z^{-1}} + \frac{11.12j}{1 - e^{(-11.12 - j11.12)/200} z^{-1}} \\
 &= \frac{-11.12j(1 - (0.9445 - 0.0526i)z^{-1}) + 11.12j(1 - (0.9445 + 0.0526i)z^{-1})}{1 - (0.9445 + 0.0526i + 0.9445 - 0.0526i)z^{-1} + (0.9445 + 0.0526i)(0.9445 - 0.0526i)z^{-2}} \\
 &= \frac{1.1698z^{-1}}{1 - 1.889z^{-1} + 0.8948z^{-2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$H(z) = \frac{1.1698 \times \frac{1}{200} z^{-1}}{1 - 1.889z^{-1} + 0.8948z^{-2}} = \frac{0.0058z^{-1}}{1 - 1.889z^{-1} + 0.8948z^{-2}}$$

此处修订了符号错误
把课本 (5-23) 和
(5-43) (5-46) 统一起来

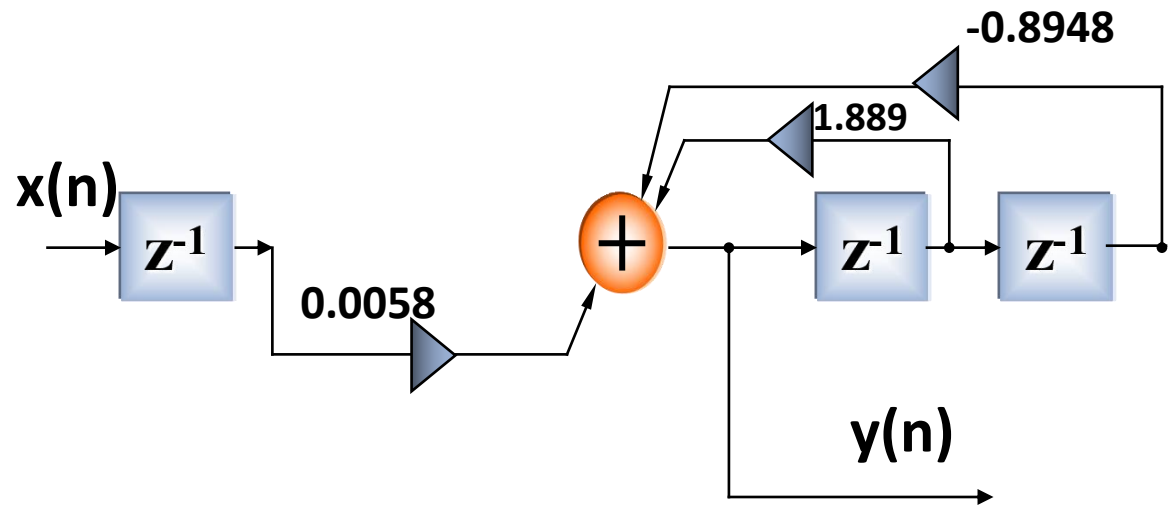
$$H(z) = \frac{0.0058z^{-1}}{1 - 1.889z^{-1} + 0.8948z^{-2}}$$

(5) 频率响应

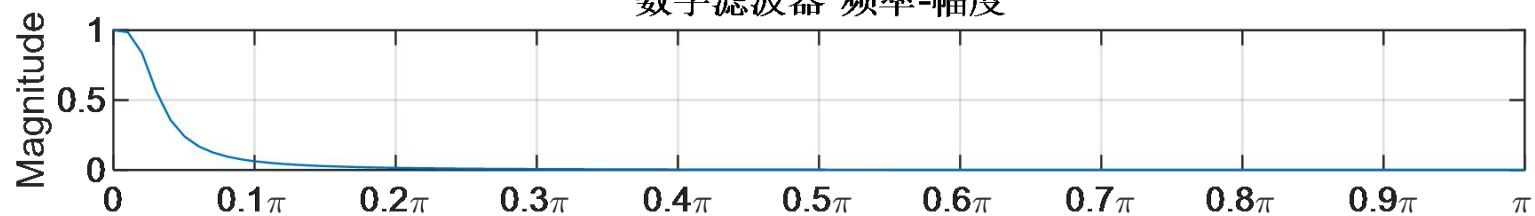
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$$

(6) 滤波器结构

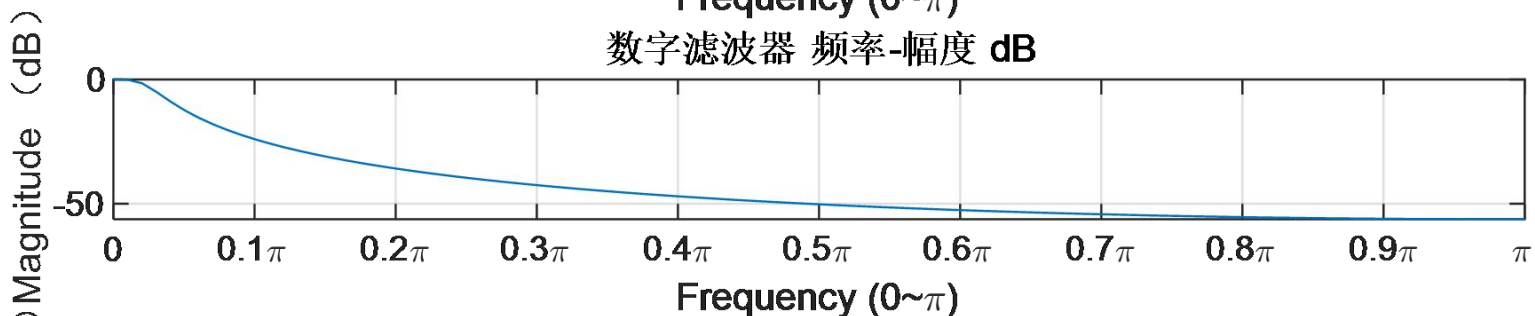
直接I, II



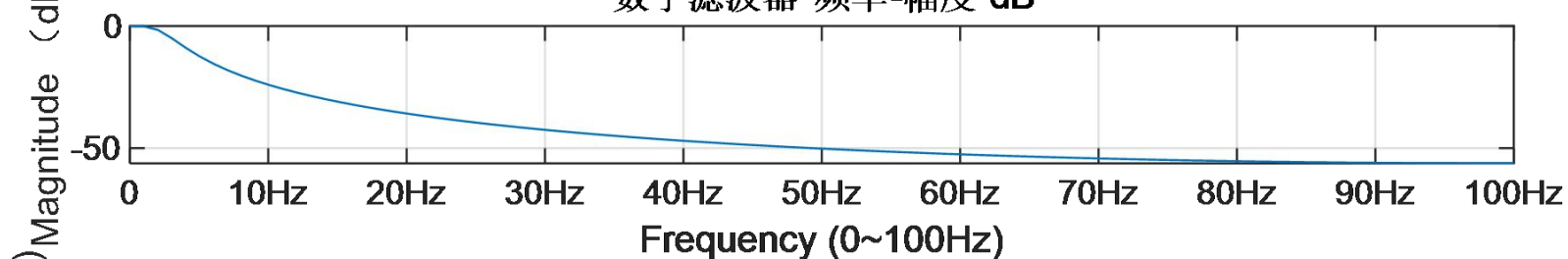
数字滤波器 频率-幅度



数字滤波器 频率-幅度 dB



数字滤波器 频率-幅度 dB



数字滤波器 频率-相位



数字滤波器 频率-幅度 dB

