

数字信号处理

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第五章 数字滤波器

FIR数字滤波器

概 述

IIR滤波器幅度特性好，但无法实现线性相位，需附加调相网络；

IIR滤波器需要注意稳定性问题；

由于单位抽样响应特点不同，IIR滤波器设计方法不能移植于FIR滤波器的设计；

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，方便起见，很多时候均使用FIR滤波；

FIR滤波可利用快速傅立叶变换；

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，因为若对相位不感兴趣，可用阶数低很多的IIR滤波实现。

一、系统具有线性相位响应的条件

线性相位条件: $\mathbf{h(n) = \pm h(N - n - 1)}$

FIR频响:

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

极坐标形式

$$\mathbf{H(e^{j\omega}) = \pm |H(e^{j\omega})| e^{j\theta(\omega)}}$$

$\mathbf{h(n)}$ 是实函数时, $\mathbf{|H(e^{j\omega})| = |H(e^{-j\omega})|}$, $\mathbf{\theta(\omega) = -\theta(-\omega)}$

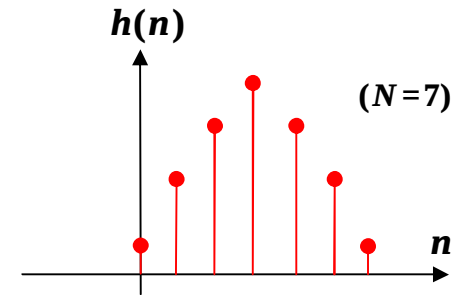
$$\mathbf{H(e^{j\omega}) = H(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)}}$$

中心奇偶对称: 与圆周奇偶对称不同

二、线性相位FIR系统的时、频域特点

Case 1: $h(n)$ 中心偶对称, N 为奇数

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



定义一个 $(N + 1)/2$ 点序列 $a(n)$:

$$a(0) = h\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right), a(n) = 2h\left(\frac{N-1}{2} - n\right), n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N-1}{2}$$

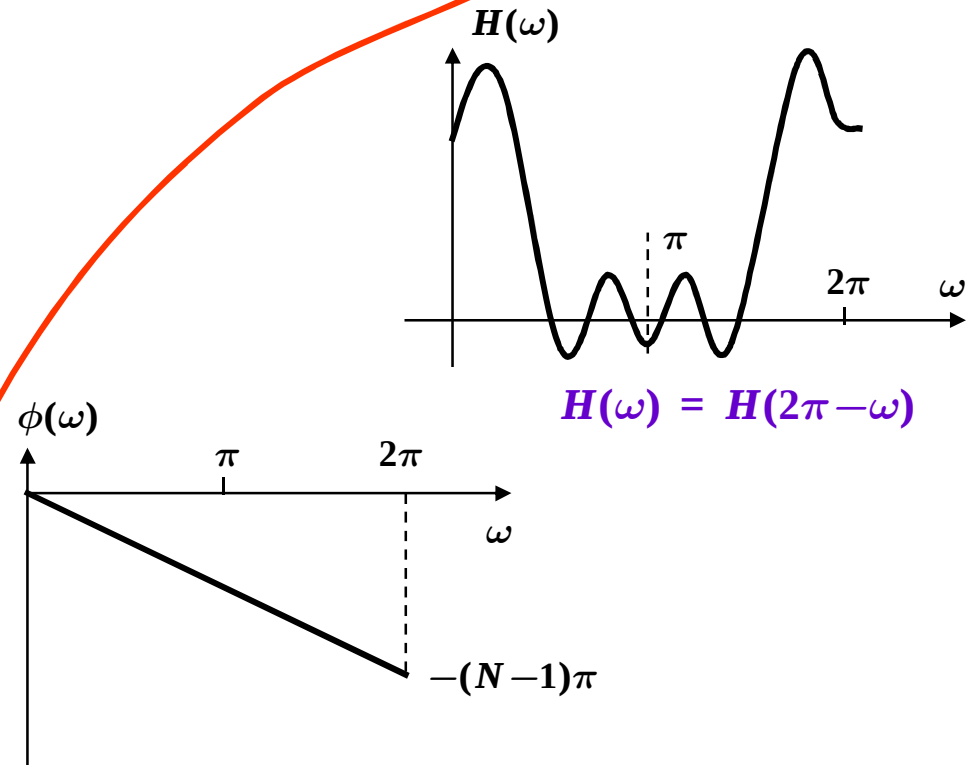
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} a(n) \cos[\omega n] \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} a(n) \cos[\omega n] \\ \phi(\omega) = -\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega \end{cases}$$

利用上式可由 $h(n)$ 得到滤波器
频率响应

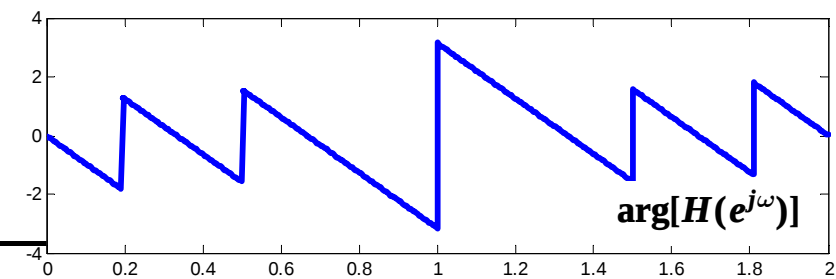
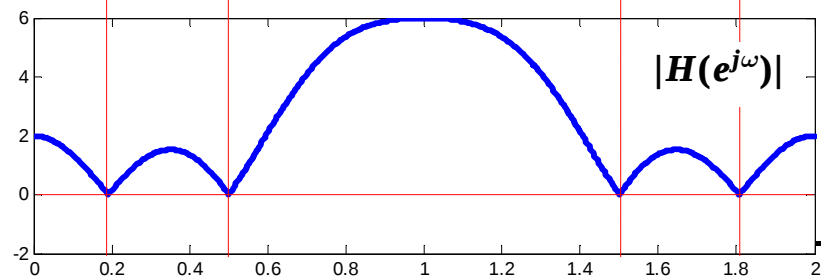
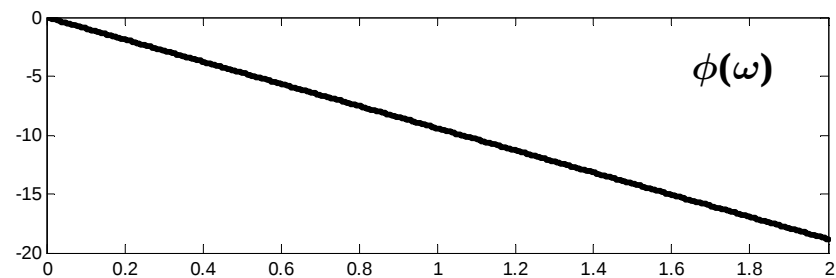
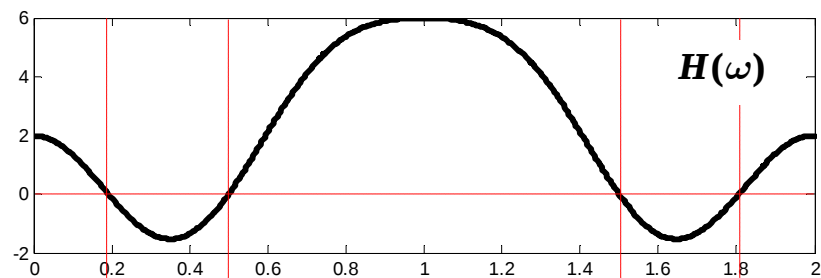
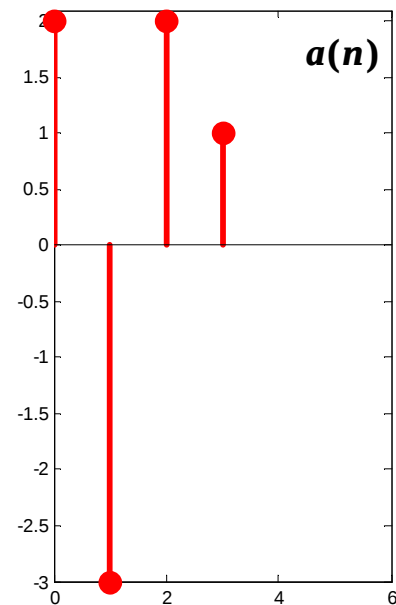
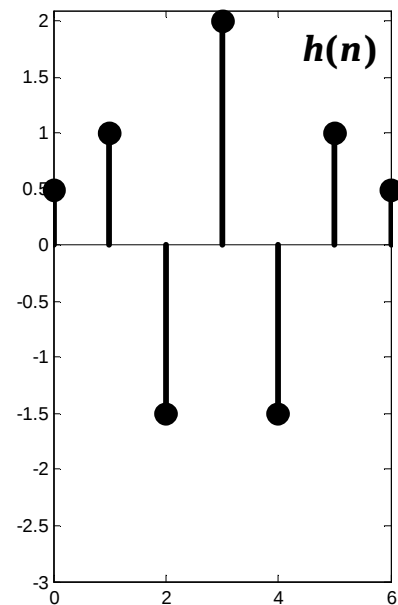
这里 $H(\omega)$ 并不是
幅频响应, 其值
可正可负

note



线性相位FIR滤波器

AN EXAMPLE



Case 2: $h(n)$ 中心偶对称, N 为偶数

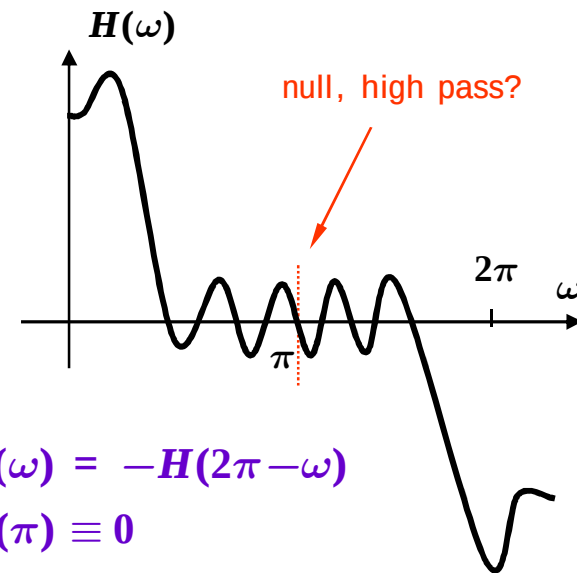
$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} h(n) \left[e^{-j\omega n} + e^{-j\omega(N-1-n)} \right] \\
 &= e^{-j\omega \left(\frac{N-1}{2} \right)} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} h(n) \left[e^{j\omega \left(\frac{N-1}{2} - n \right)} + e^{-j\omega \left(\frac{N-1}{2} - n \right)} \right]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

定义一个 $(N/2 + 1)$ 点序列 $b(n)$:

$$b(0) = 0, b(n) = 2h \left(\frac{N}{2} - n \right), n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$

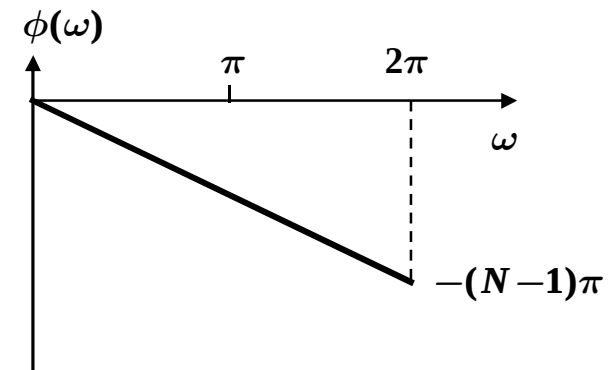
$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= e^{-j\omega \left(\frac{N-1}{2} \right)} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} b(n) \cos \left[\omega \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= e^{-j\omega \left(\frac{N-1}{2} \right)} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} b(n) \cos \left[\omega \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$H(\omega)$

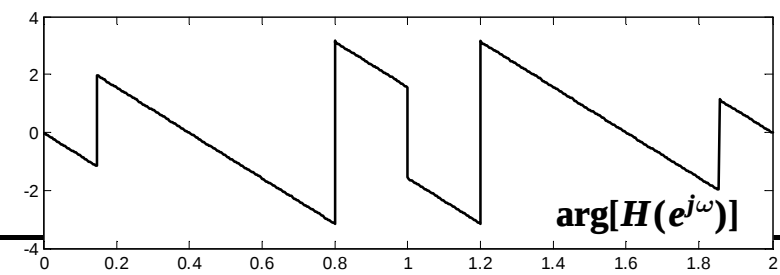
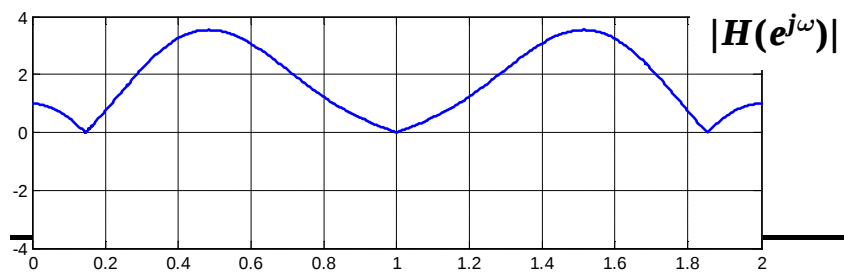
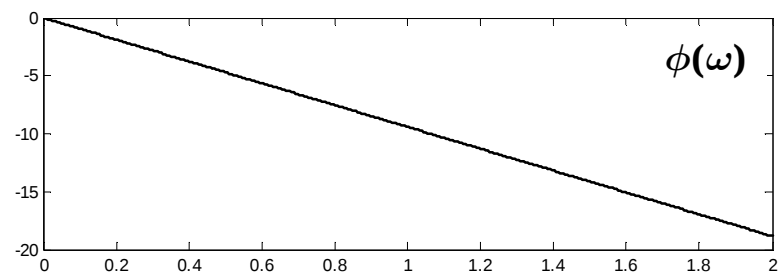
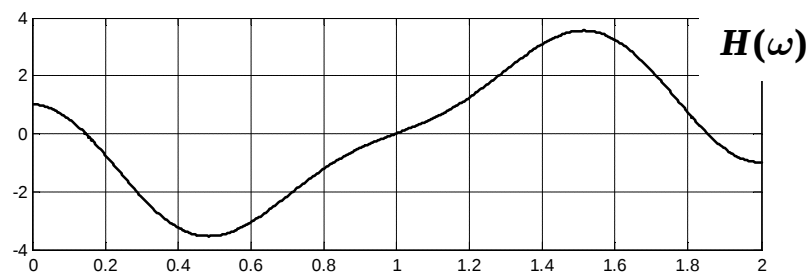
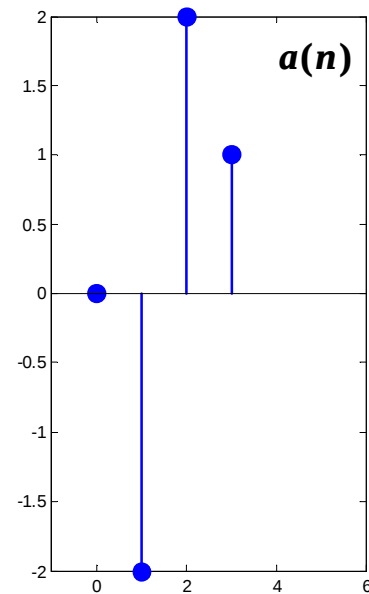
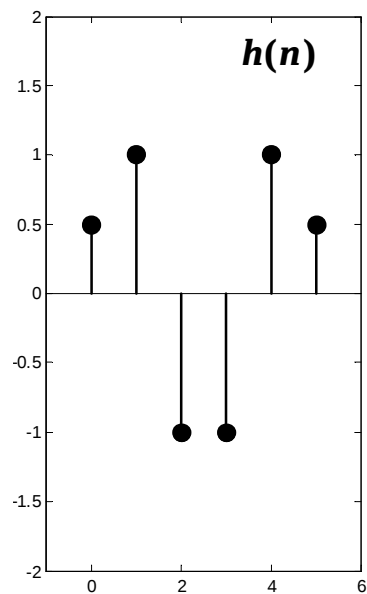


$$H(\omega) = -H(2\pi - \omega)$$

$$H(\pi) \equiv 0$$



AN EXAMPLE



Case 3: $h(n)$ 中心奇对称, N 为奇数 (中间项恒为零)

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

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

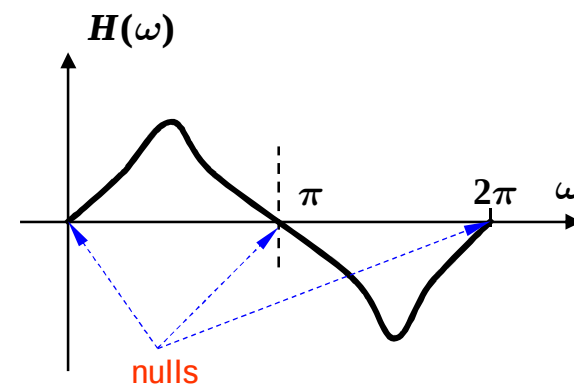
定义一个 $(N+1)/2$ 点序列 $c(n)$:

$$c(0) = 0, c(n) = 2h\left(\frac{N-1}{2} - n\right), n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N-1}{2}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega})$$

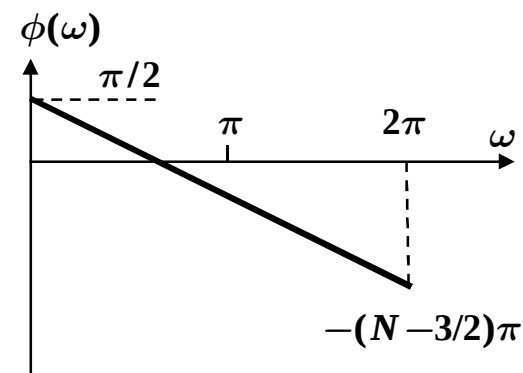
$$= e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega\right)} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} c(n) \sin[\omega n] \right\}$$

$\underbrace{1444444441244444444}_{H(\omega)}$

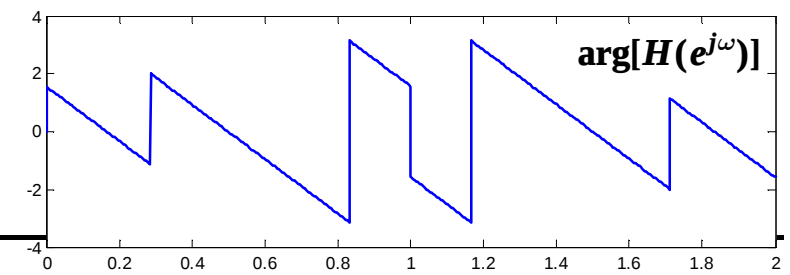
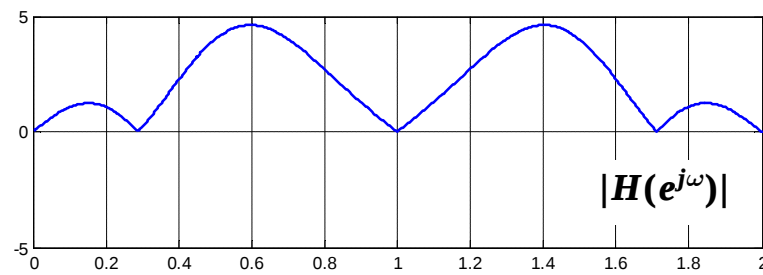
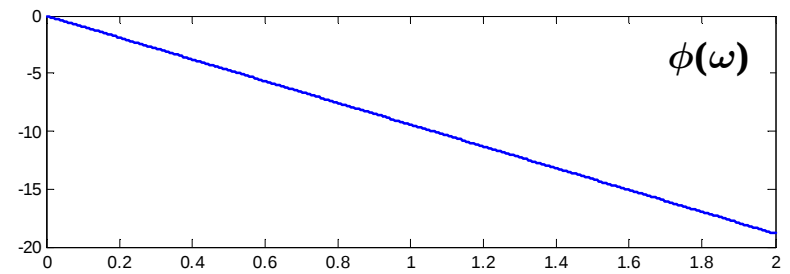
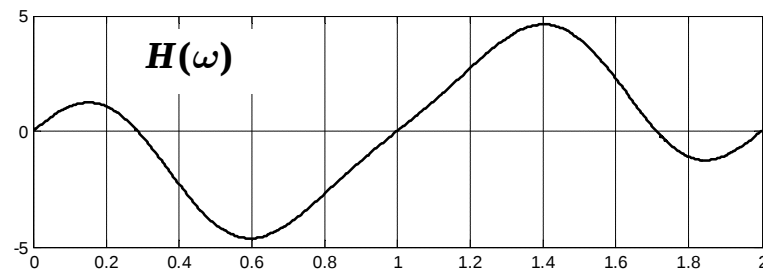
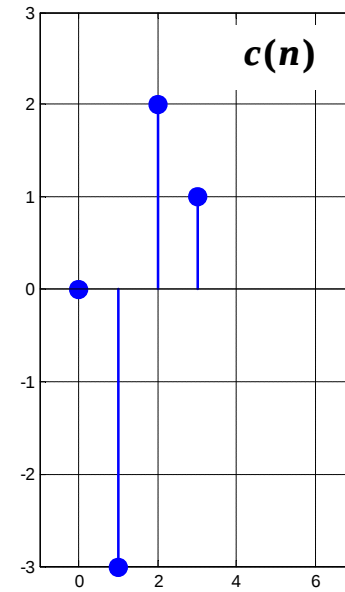
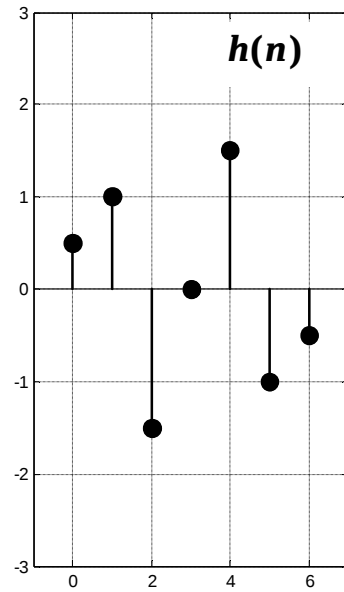


$$H(\omega) = -H(2\pi - \omega)$$

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



AN EXAMPLE



Case 4: $h(n)$ 中心奇对称, N 为偶数

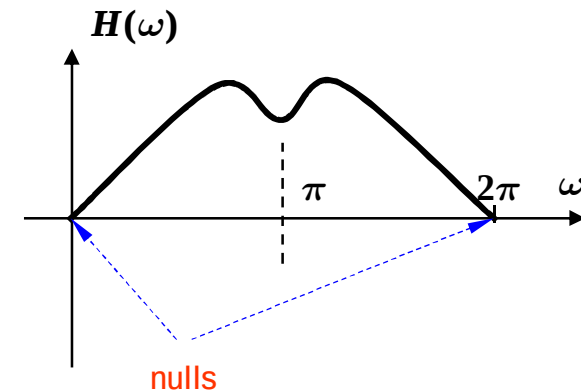
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \left[e^{-j\omega n} - e^{-j\omega(N-1-n)} \right] = e^{-j\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)\omega} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) 2j \sin \left[\left(\frac{N}{2} - n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \omega \right]$$

定义一个 $N/2 + 1$ 点序列 $d(n)$:

$$d(0) = 0, d(n) = 2h\left(\frac{N}{2} - n\right), n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$

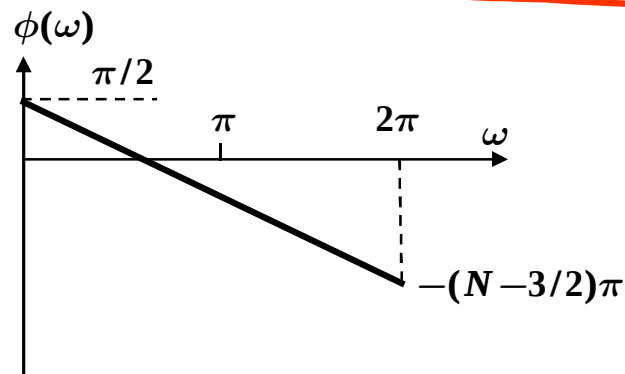
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega\right)} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} d(n) \sin \left[\omega \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$H(\omega)$

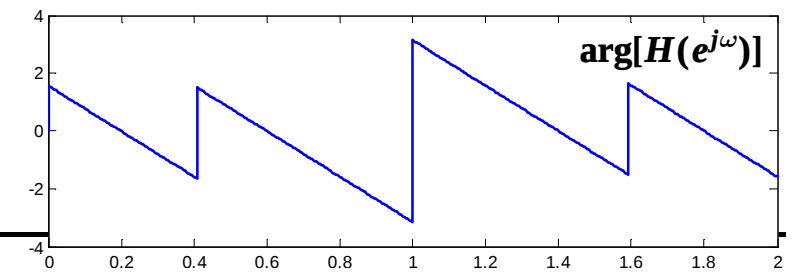
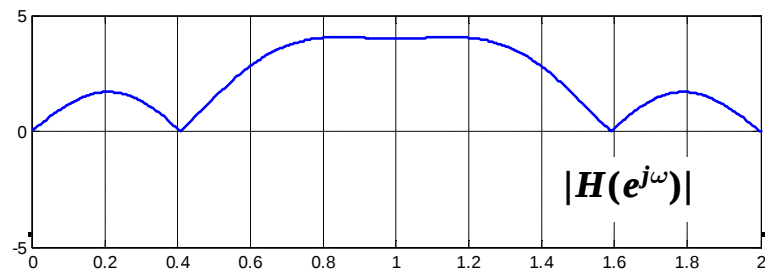
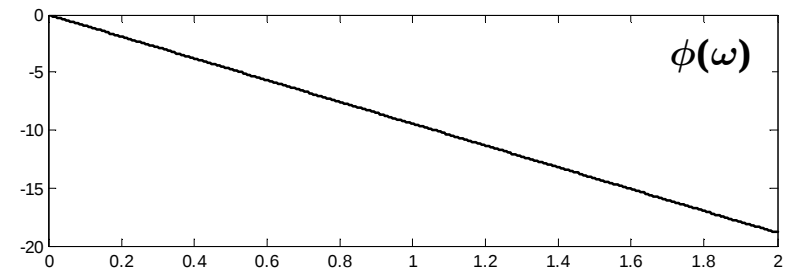
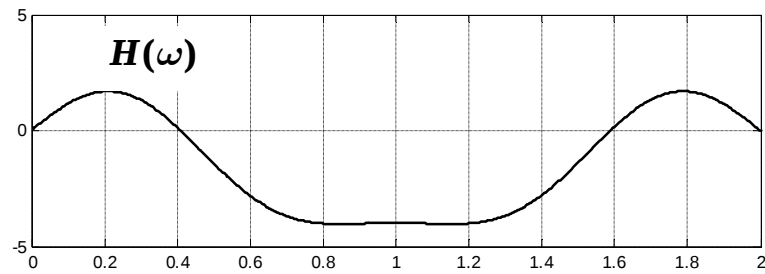
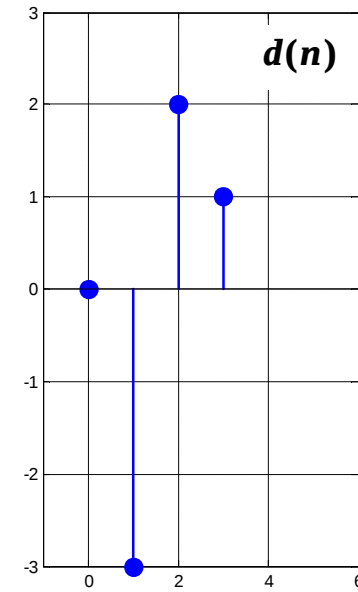
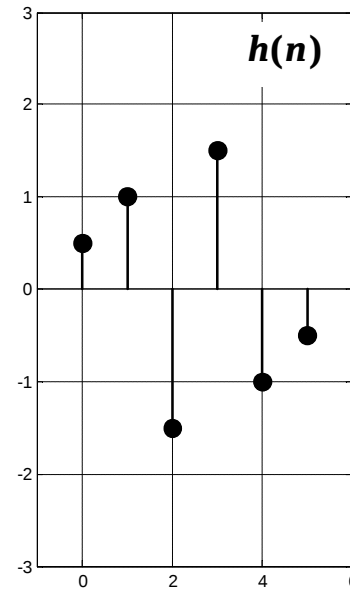


$$H(\omega) = H(2\pi - \omega)$$

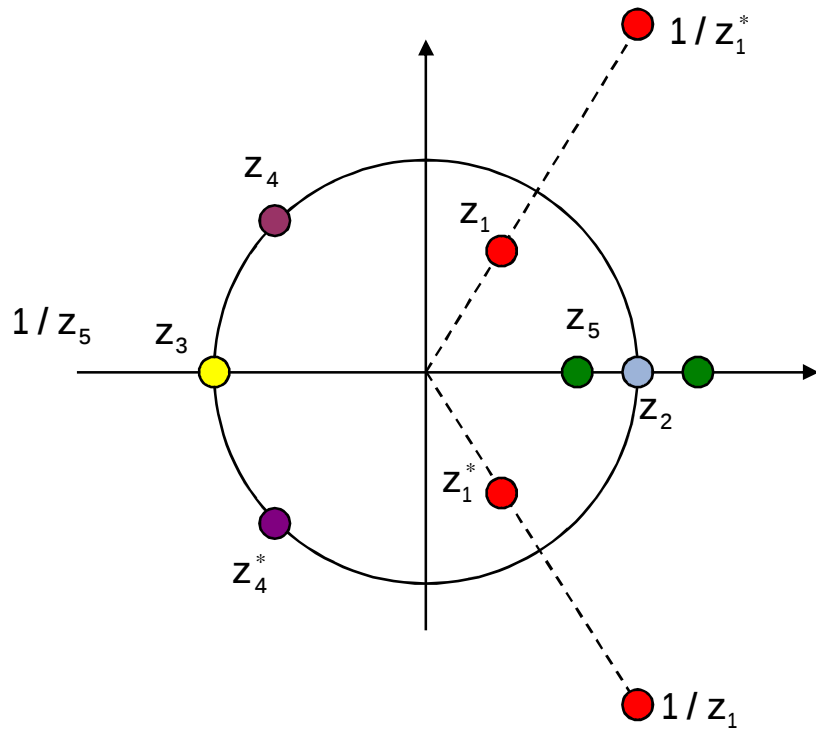
$$H(0) = H(2\pi) \equiv 0$$



AN EXAMPLE



线性相位系统零点特点



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

A summary:

① 时域:

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

② 频域:

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

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

— $H(\omega)$ 为实函数

— $h(n)$ 偶对称: $L = 0$

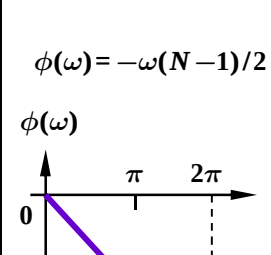
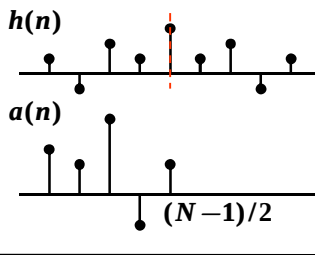
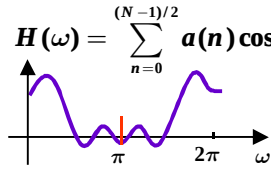
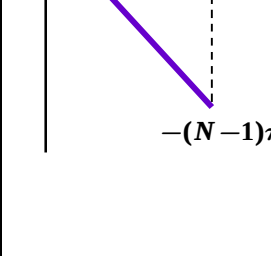
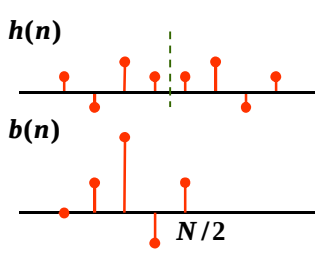
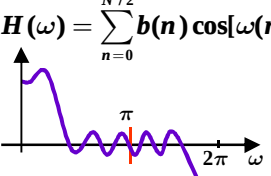
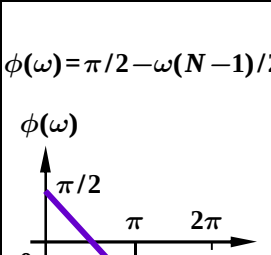
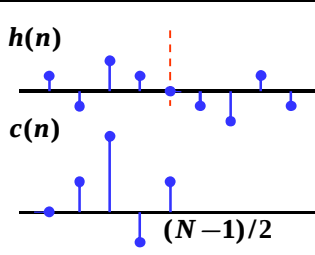
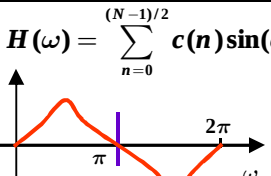
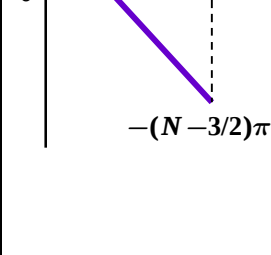
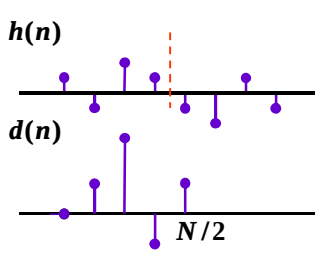
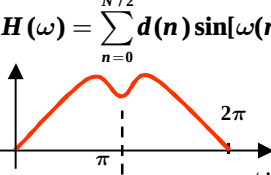
— $h(n)$ 奇对称: $L = 1$

③ 零点:

成对易对出现

线性相位 FIR 数字滤波器特点

线性相位FIR滤波器的四种情况

$h(n) = h(N - n - 1)$			
1)			奇数 N $H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{(N-1)/2} a(n) \cos(\omega n)$  $a(0) = h[(N-1)/2]$ $a(n) = 2h[(N-1)/2 - n], n = 1 \sim (N-1)/2$
2)			偶数 N $H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/2} b(n) \cos[\omega(n - 1/2)]$  $b(0) = 0$ $b(n) = 2h[N/2 - n], n = 1 \sim N/2$
$h(n) = -h(N - n - 1)$			
3)			奇数 N $H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{(N-1)/2} c(n) \sin(\omega n)$  $c(0) = 0$ $c(n) = 2h[(N-1)/2 - n], n = 1 \sim (N-1)/2$
4)			偶数 N $H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/2} d(n) \sin[\omega(n - 1/2)]$  $d(0) = 0$ $d(n) = 2h[N/2 - n], n = 1 \sim N/2$

How to derive $H(e^{j\omega})$ from $h(n)$?