

BUTTERWORTH FILTER EMPLOYMENT FOR SMOOTHING OF MULTI-STAGE FUNCTIONS IN THE SYNTHESATOR OF TELECOMMUNICATION SIGNALS

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D-

Summary. Possibilities of Butterworth LPF application to the smoothing of multi-stage functions approximating the signals in the correlative encoding systems are considered. The smoothing degree dependence on filter order and cutoff frequency according to *D*-criterion is analyzed.

[1],

[2].
().

[1,2]

[3].

[4].

$$H(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + b_{m-2} s^{m-2} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + a_{n-2} s^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0}, \quad (1)$$

$$s = j\omega, \quad a_i \quad b_i -$$

4,

[5].

$$g_4(t) = \frac{2U \sin(\pi t/T)}{\pi (t/T)^2 - 1}, \quad -\infty < t < \infty, \quad (2)$$

(2)

$$G_4(j\omega)$$

$$G_4(j\omega) = j2UT \sin \omega T, \quad |\omega| < \frac{\pi}{T}.$$

$$g_4(t) \quad [-mT, mT]$$

$$g_4^*(x; n) = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \chi_k^*(x), \quad (3)$$

$$c_k = \int_{-m}^m g_4(x) \chi_k^*(x) dx, \quad x = t/T,$$

$$n - \chi_k^*(x),$$

$$\chi_k^*(x) -$$

[2].

$$g_4^*(x, n)$$

rect-

$$g_4^*(x; n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n/2} a_{-k} \eta_{-k}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{n/2} a_k \eta_k(t),$$

$$\eta_{-k}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -k\xi T \leq t \leq (1-k)\xi T, \quad \xi = 2m/n, \\ 0 & t < -k\xi T \quad t > (1-k)\xi T \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_k(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (k-1)\xi T \leq t \leq k\xi T, \\ 0 & t < (k-1)\xi T \quad t > k\xi T. \end{cases}$$

$$a_{-k} \quad a_k \quad m=4 \quad n=16 \quad . 1.$$

1 -

$$g_4(t)$$

k	a_k	k	a_k	k	a_k	k	a_k
1	0,4611	5	-0,09344	1	-0,4611	5	0,09344
2	0,9931	6	-0,06544	2	-0,9931	6	0,06544
3	0,7849	7	0,04053	3	-0,7849	7	-0,04053
4	0,2309	8	0,03253	4	-0,2309	8	-0,03253

MATLAB,

MATLAB

Signal Processing [6].

$$[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}] = \text{butter}(5, 0.2);$$

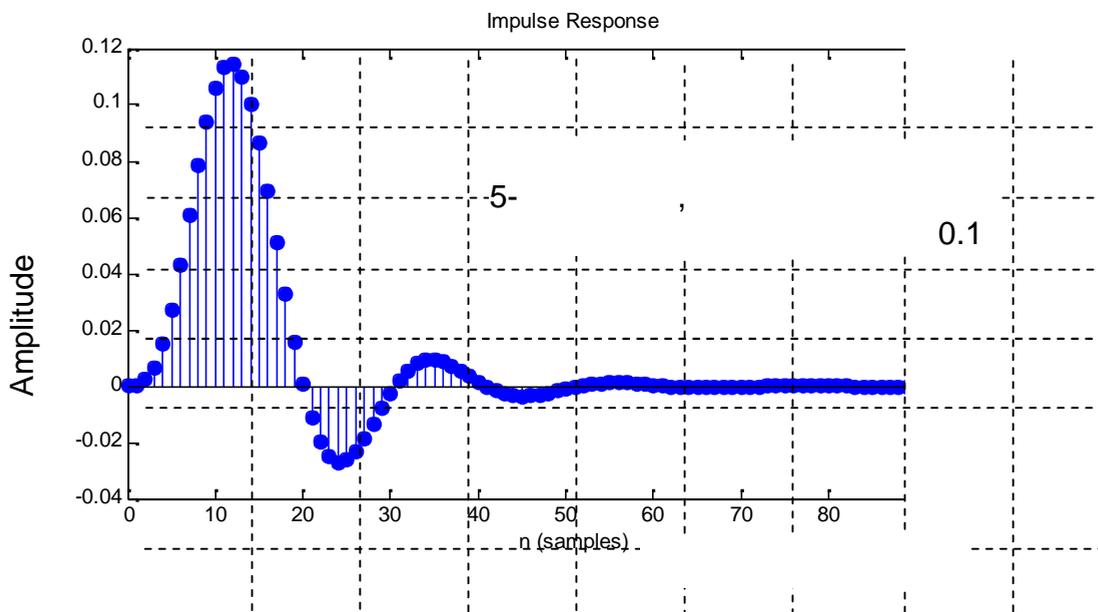
0,1 5- 0,2 [6, . 217].
 \mathbf{b} \mathbf{a} -
 (1).

MATLAB, *filter*.

$$\mathbf{y} = \text{filter}(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x});$$

x y -

impz(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}). . 1
 5-



. 1

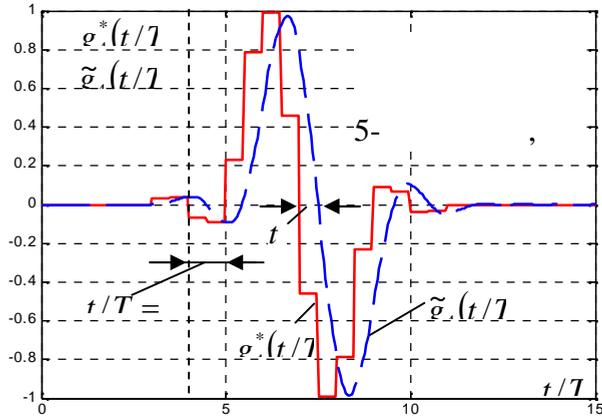
(3),

$y(t)$,

4,

(2).

. 2.



.2

$$D(n_1) = \frac{1}{\tilde{g}_4(t - T)} \sum_{\substack{i=-n_1 \\ i \neq -1, i \neq 1}}^{n_1} |\tilde{g}_4(t - iT)|, \quad (4)$$

$|\tilde{g}_4(t - iT)|$ -

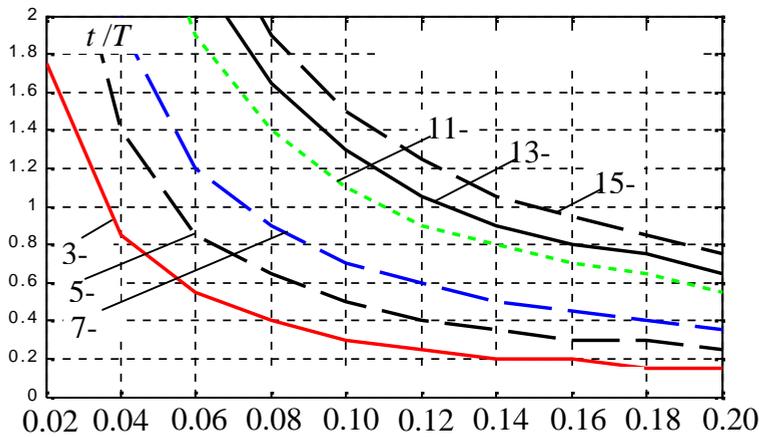
(4)

$i = 1, \dots, \tilde{g}_4(t - iT) = 0,$

.3

$D(n_1) = 0.$

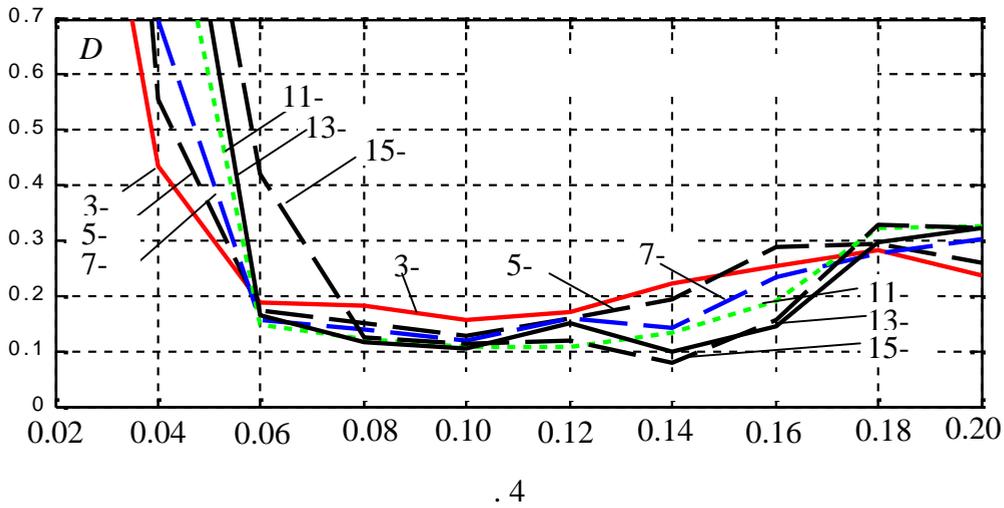
$i =$



.3

D-

.4.



0,14, 15- $D_{\min} \approx 0,07$,
 93%,
 $[-mT, mT]$.

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
- 1,4 0,7 11- 0,08 0,16.
 0,1 3- 13- 17- 0,1 - 0,14
 D_{\min} .

1. // - 2007. - 2. - .98-99.
2. // " (DBT-2008)(26-27 2008 .). - , 2008. - . 340-345.
3. , 1989. - 496 .
4. : . - : , 1982. - 592 .
5. : . - : , 1979. - 592 .
6. : . - : , 2003. - 608 .