

Filters

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電容有電抗作用，阻止低頻訊號通過

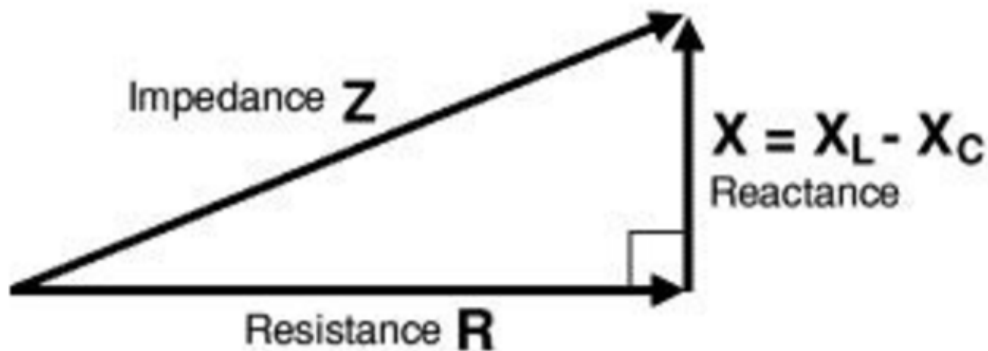
電阻、電抗

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

阻抗 = Impedance(Z)

電阻 = Resistance(R)

電抗 = Reactance(X) ($X = X_L - X_C$)



$$\text{Impedance, } Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

- 電容抗 (capacitive reactance) , X_C

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} \quad \text{where: } \begin{array}{l} X_C = \text{reactance in ohms } (\Omega) \\ f = \text{frequency in hertz (Hz)} \\ C = \text{capacitance in farads (F)} \end{array}$$

X_C 在低頻時變大，高頻時變小。在穩定直流 (DC) 頻率為零時， X_C 無限大 (完全抵抗)，因此，電容器交流 (AC) 通行，直流 (DC) 阻隔。

例如：一個 $1\mu\text{F}$ 的電容，信號 50 Hz 時電抗為 $3.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ，可是當頻率提高至 10 kHz 時電抗則僅有 16Ω 。

電感抗 (inductive reactance) , X_L

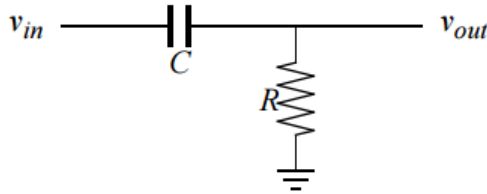
$$X_L = 2\pi fL \quad \text{where: } \begin{array}{l} X_L = \text{reactance in ohms } (\Omega) \\ f = \text{frequency in hertz (Hz)} \\ L = \text{inductance in henrys (H)} \end{array}$$

X_L 在低頻時變小，高頻時變大。在穩定直流 (DC) 頻率為零時， X_L 為零 (無抵抗)，因此，電感器直流 (DC) 通行，交流 (AC) 阻隔。

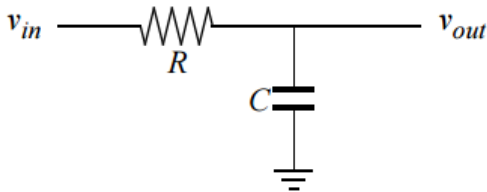
例如：一個 1 mH 的電感，信號 50 Hz 時電抗為 0.3Ω ，可是當頻率提高至 10 kHz 時電抗則為 63Ω 。

Filter Circuits

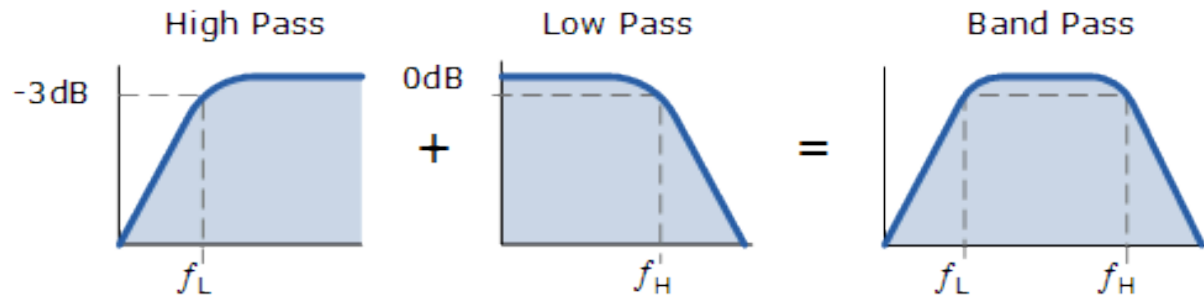
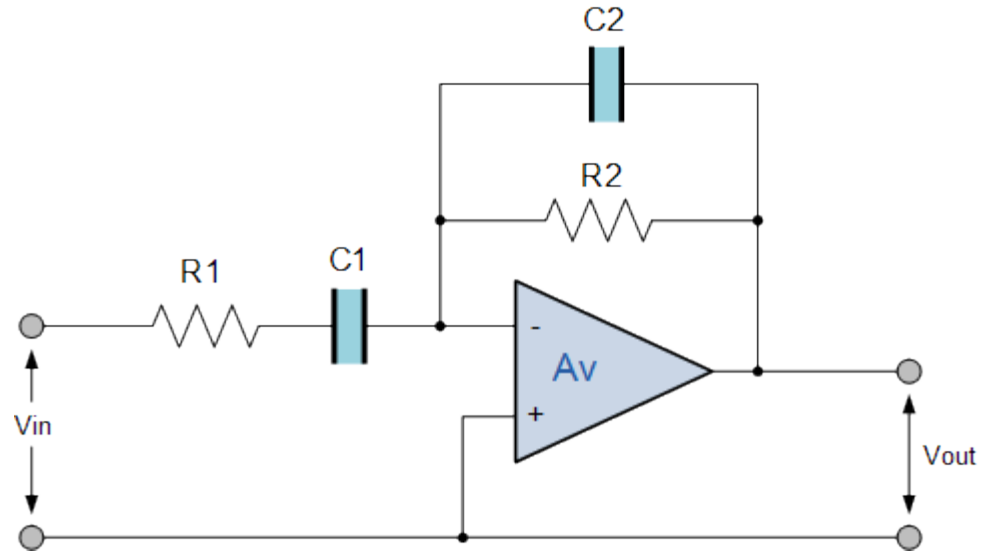
- Passive filters with a single resistor and capacitor are called one-pole filters.
- The high-pass filter selects frequencies above a breakpoint frequency $\omega = 1/RC$



- The low-pass filter selects frequencies below a breakpoint frequency $\omega = 1/RC$



Bandpass filter



Bandpass filter

- **Frequency**

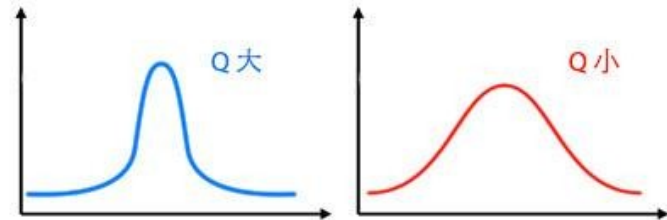
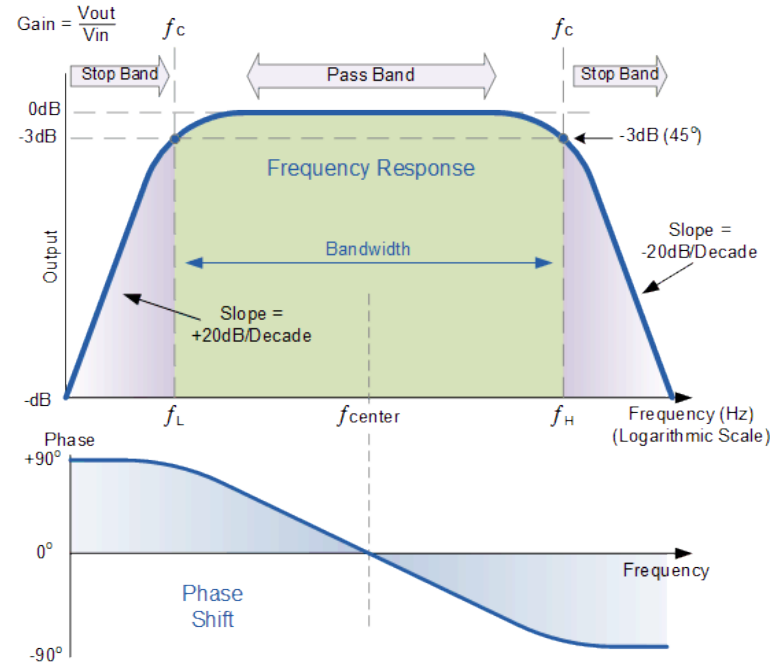
- f_r is the resonant or Center Frequency
- f_L is the lower -3dB cut-off frequency point
- f_H is the upper -3db cut-off frequency point

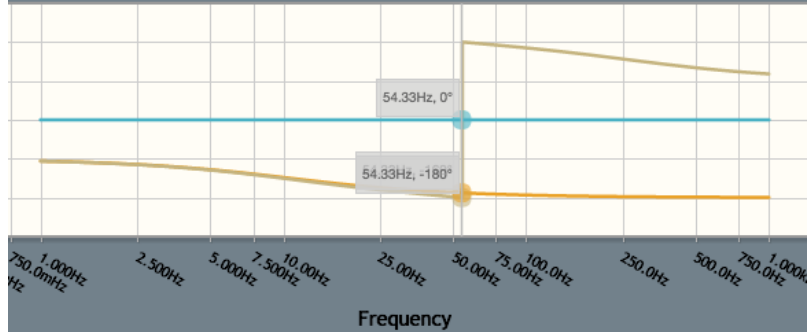
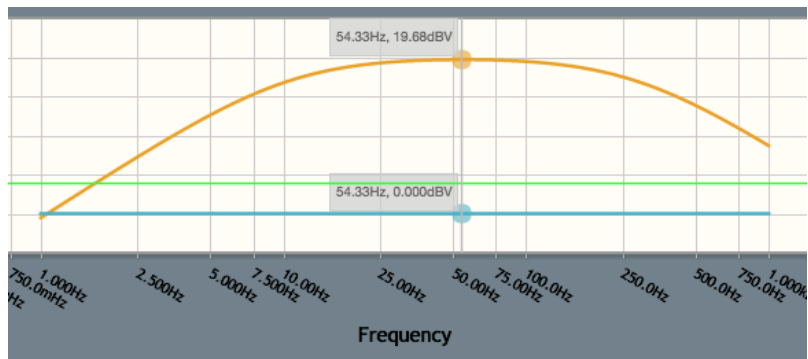
- **Quality Factor**

- **Gain**

$$Q = \frac{\text{Resonant Frequency}}{\text{Bandwidth}}$$

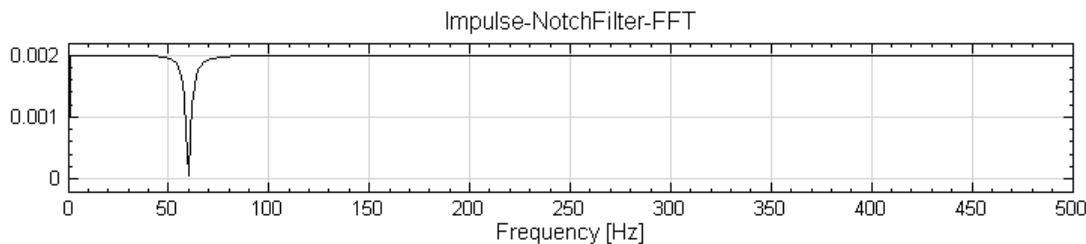
$$\text{Voltage Gain} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}, \quad f_{c1} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}, \quad f_{c2} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_2}$$





Notch Filter

- Commonly referred to as band-stop or band-rejection filters.
- Notch Filter 的主要濾除某一特定頻率
- 若假設濾波器設計為濾除為 60 Hz 的訊號，其 Frequency Response Function 如下圖。



Twin T notch filter

- A notch filter can be built with combining two 2-pole passive filters. One is low pass, and one is high pass.

