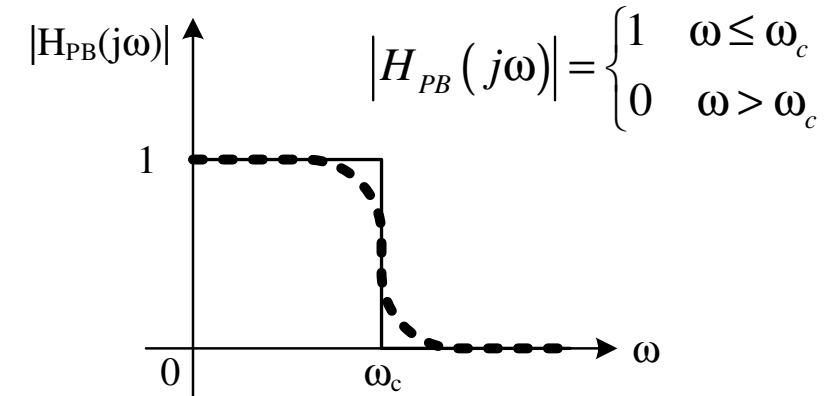
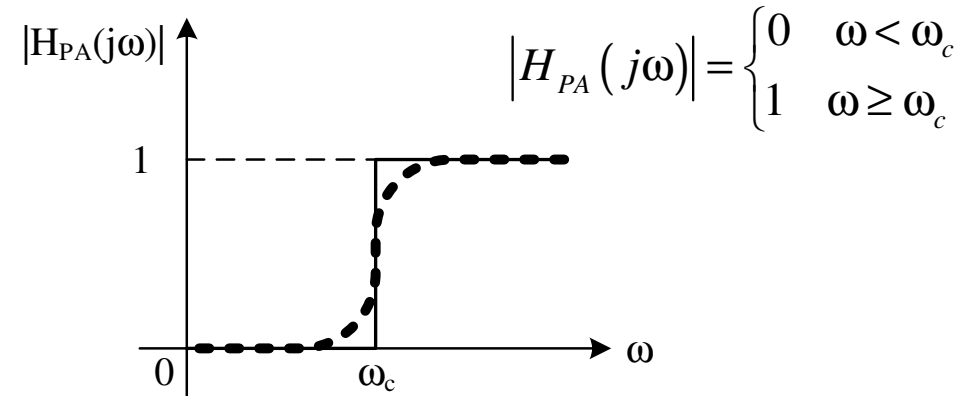


# Filtros

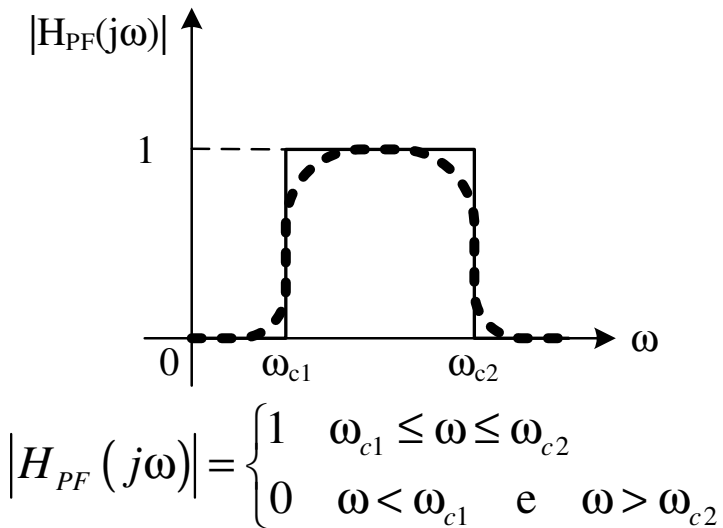
- Filtro passa-baixa (PB)



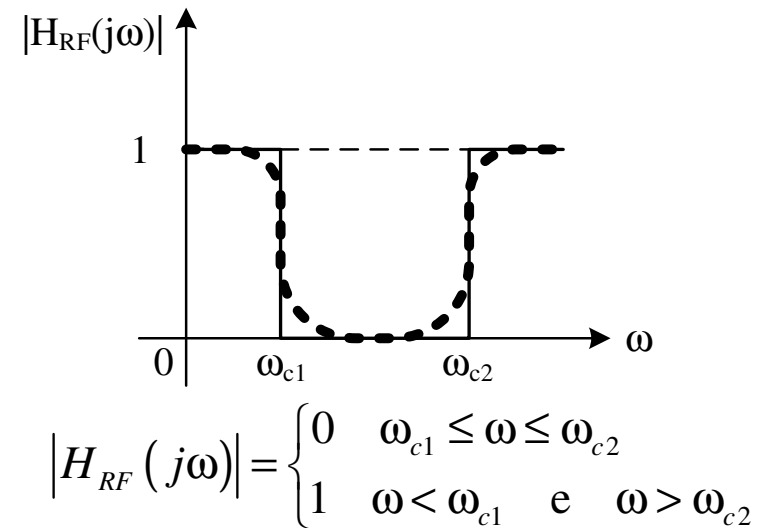
- Filtro passa-alta (PA)



- Filtro passa-faixa (PF)



- Filtro rejeita-faixa (RF)



Alguns parâmetros (será considerada a curva do passa-faixa):  $|A_v(j\omega)|$

- $\omega_c$ : frequência de corte [rad/s]
- $\omega_{ci}$ : frequência de corte inferior [rad/s]
- $\omega_{cs}$ : frequência de corte superior [rad/s]
- $\omega_n, \omega_o$ : frequência de ressonância[rad/s]
- $k$ : fator de escala
- $BW$ : largura de faixa [rad/s]
- $Q$ : fator de mérito

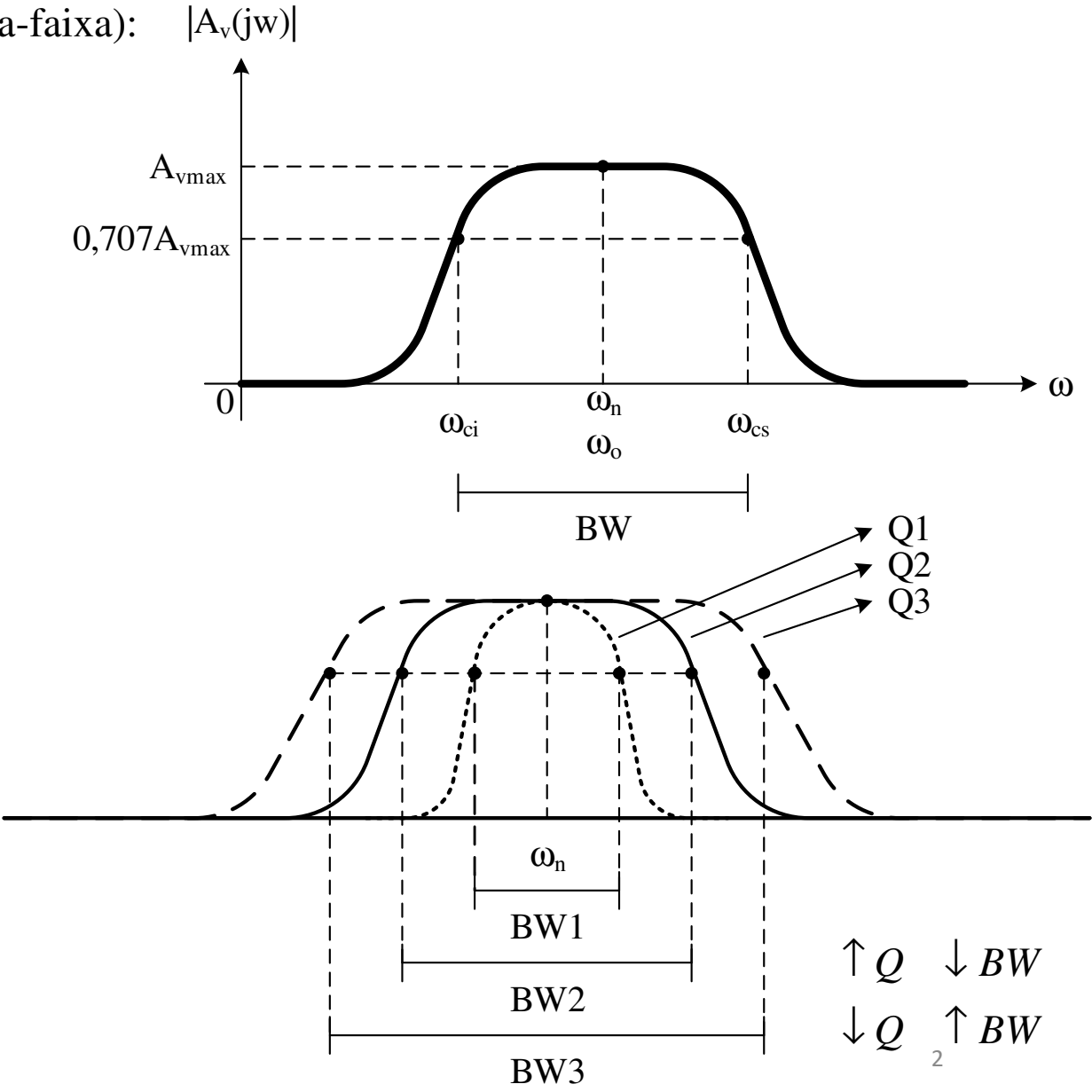
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\omega_{p1}\omega_{p2}}$$

$$BW = \omega_{cs} - \omega_{ci}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_n}{BW}$$

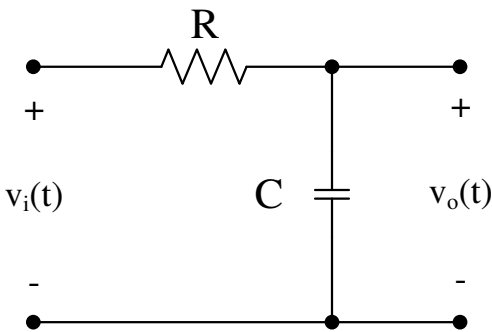
$$H(s) = \frac{N(s)}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$BW = 2\xi\omega_n \rightarrow \frac{\omega_n}{Q} = 2\xi\omega_n \rightarrow Q = \frac{1}{2\xi}$$



Filtros RC e RL de 1ª ordem

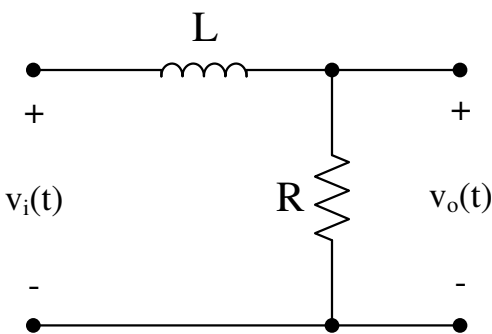
- Passa-baixa (PB)



$$H(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} = k \frac{1}{s + \omega_c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(j0)| &= 1 \\ |H(j\omega_c)| &= 0,707 \\ |H(j\infty)| &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

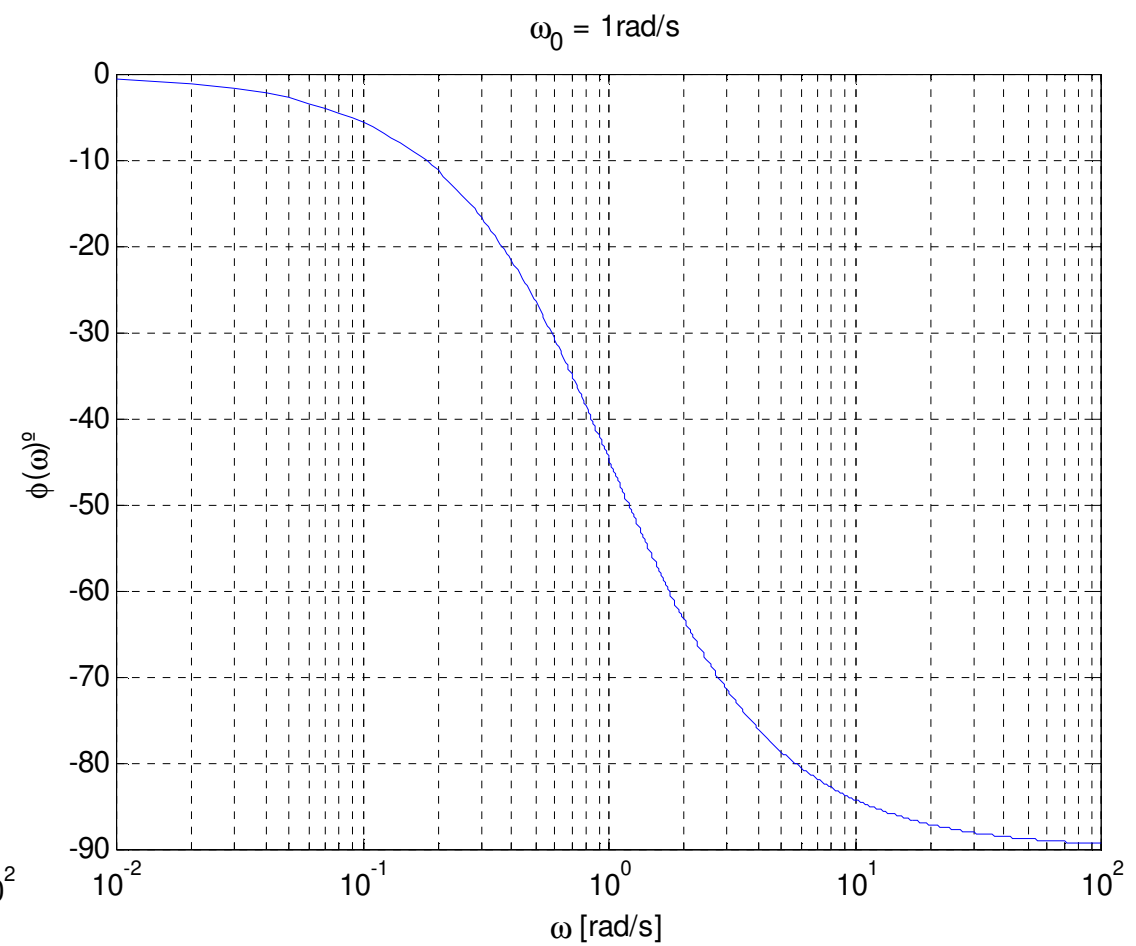
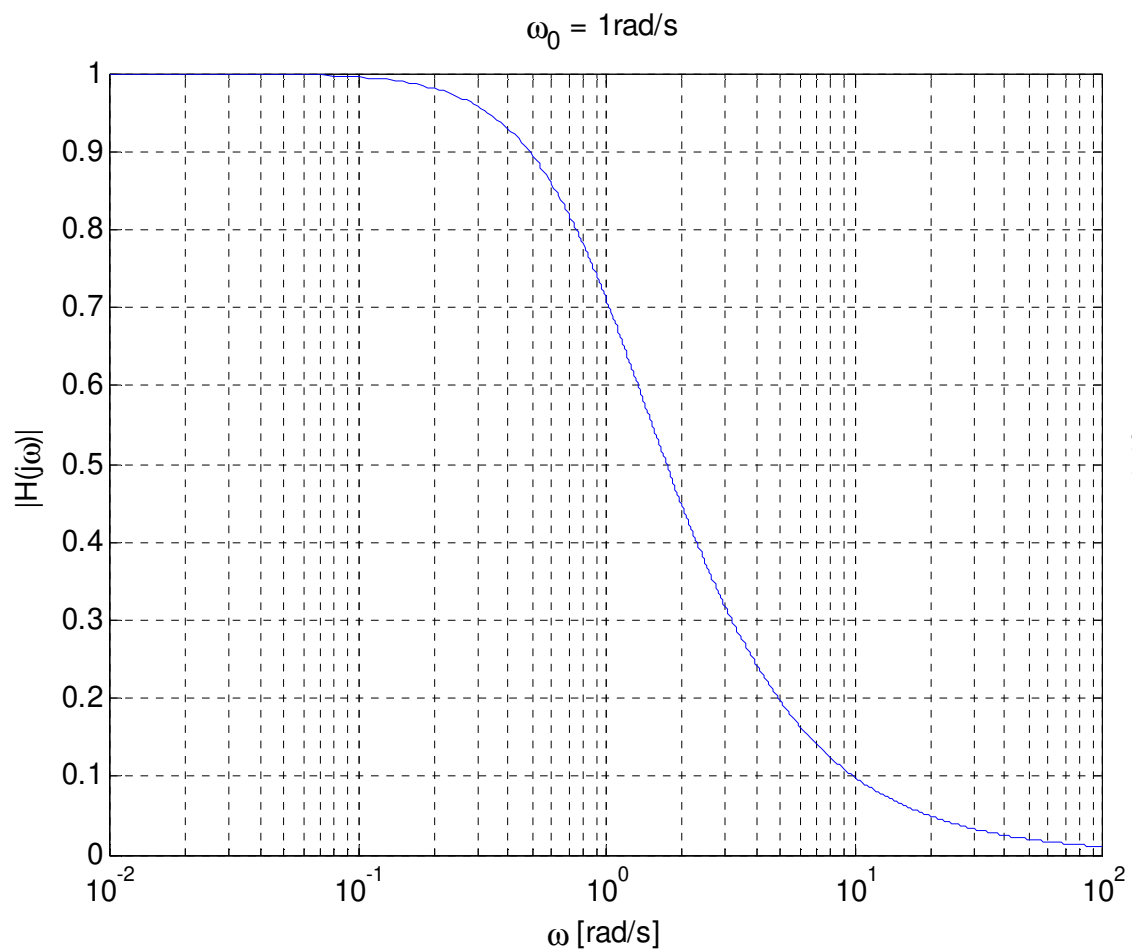
$$\begin{aligned} \omega_c &= \frac{1}{RC} \\ k &= \frac{1}{RC} \end{aligned}$$



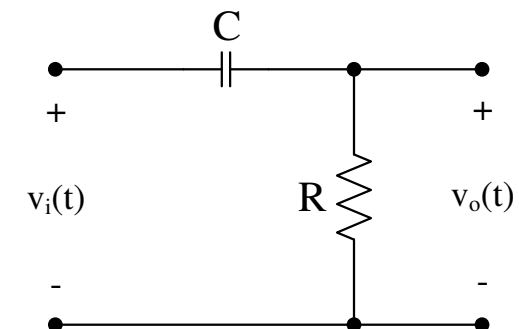
$$H(s) = \frac{\frac{R}{L}}{s + \frac{R}{L}} = k \frac{1}{s + \omega_c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(j0)| &= 1 \\ |H(j\omega_c)| &= 0,707 \\ |H(j\infty)| &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_c &= \frac{R}{L} \\ k &= \frac{R}{L} \end{aligned}$$



- Passa-alta (PA)



$$H(s) = \frac{s}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} = k \frac{s}{s + \omega_c}$$

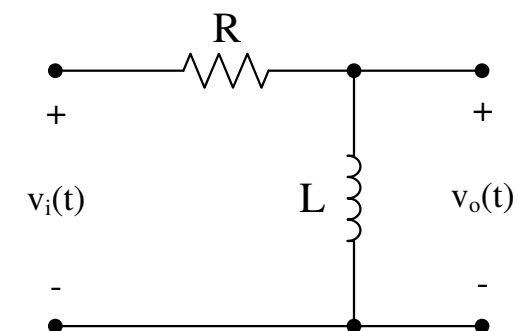
$$|H(j0)| = 0$$

$$|H(j\omega_c)| = 0,707$$

$$|H(j\infty)| = 1$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$k = 1$$



$$H(s) = \frac{s}{s + \frac{R}{L}} = k \frac{s}{s + \omega_c}$$

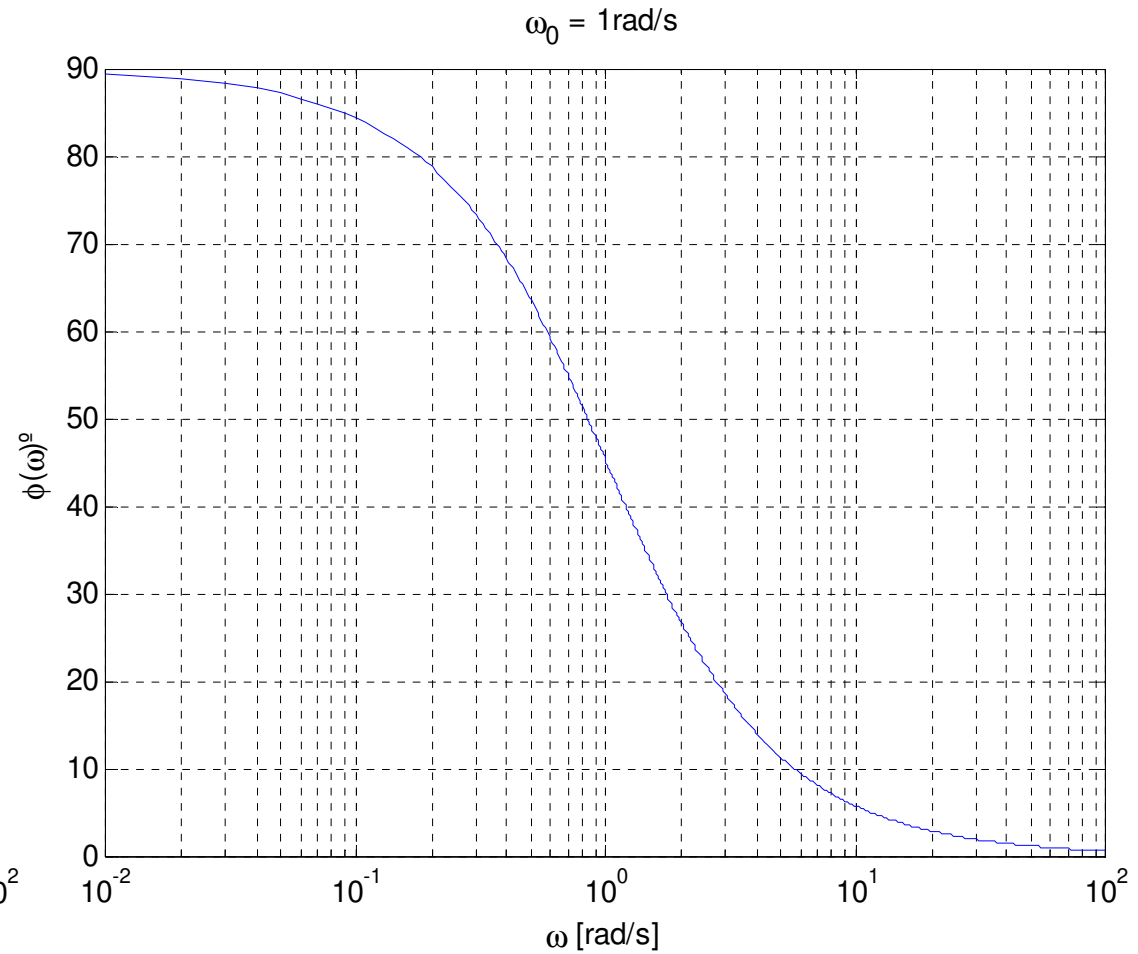
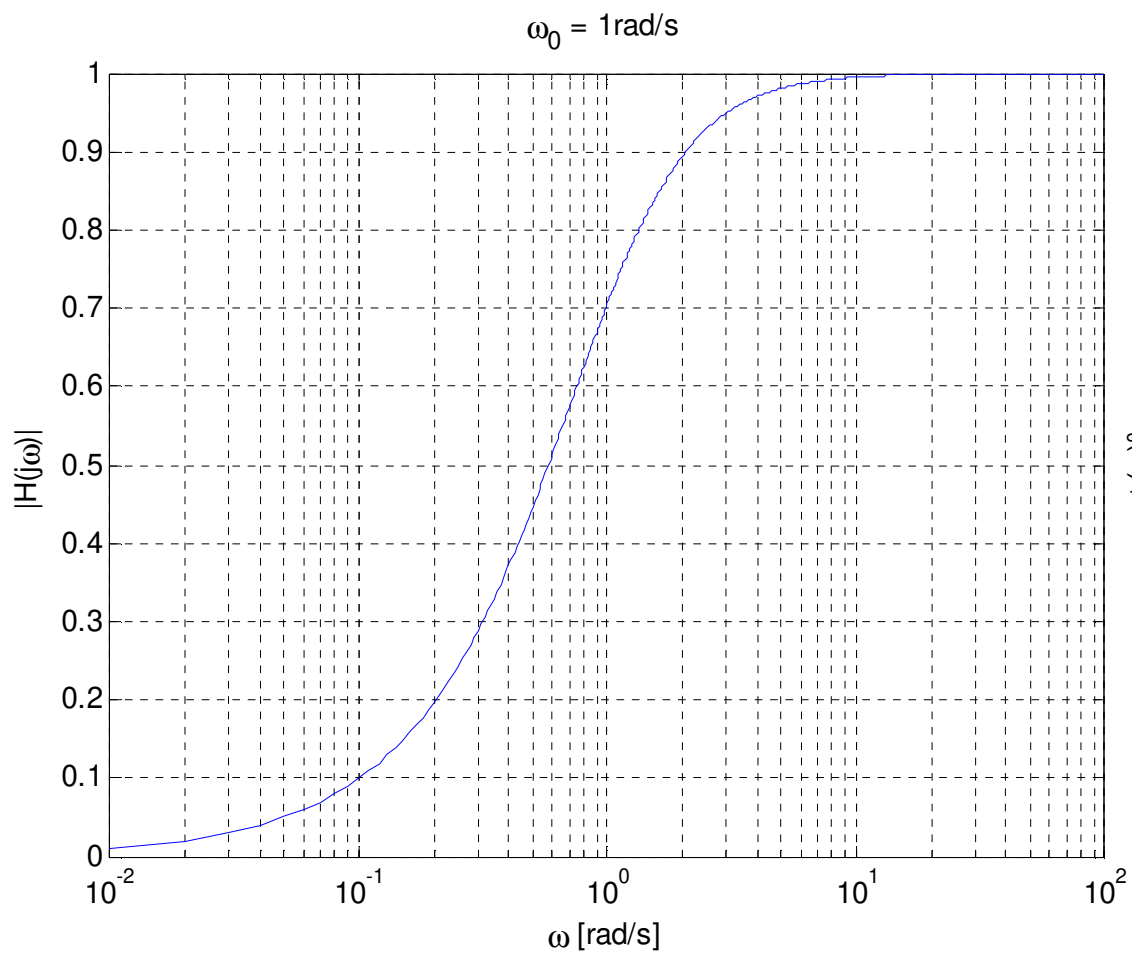
$$|H(j0)| = 0$$

$$|H(j\omega_c)| = 0,707$$

$$|H(j\infty)| = 1$$

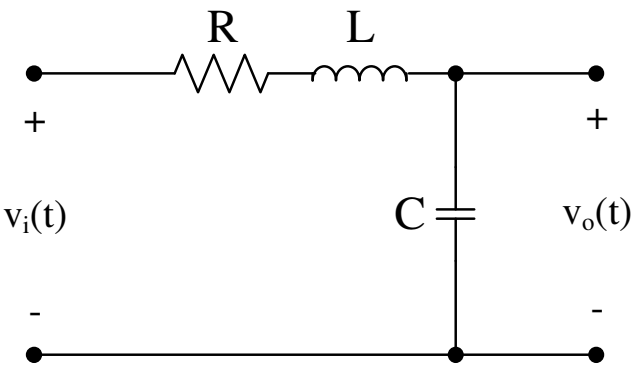
$$\omega_c = \frac{R}{L}$$

$$k = 1$$



# Filtros RLC de 2ª ordem

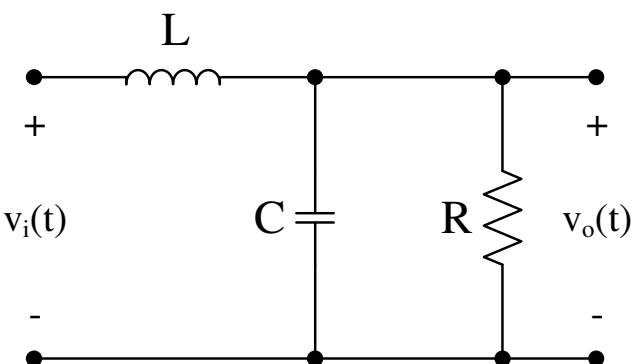
- Passa-baixa (PB)



$$H(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \qquad k = \frac{1}{LC} \qquad BW = \frac{R}{L} \qquad Q = \frac{\omega_n L}{R}$$

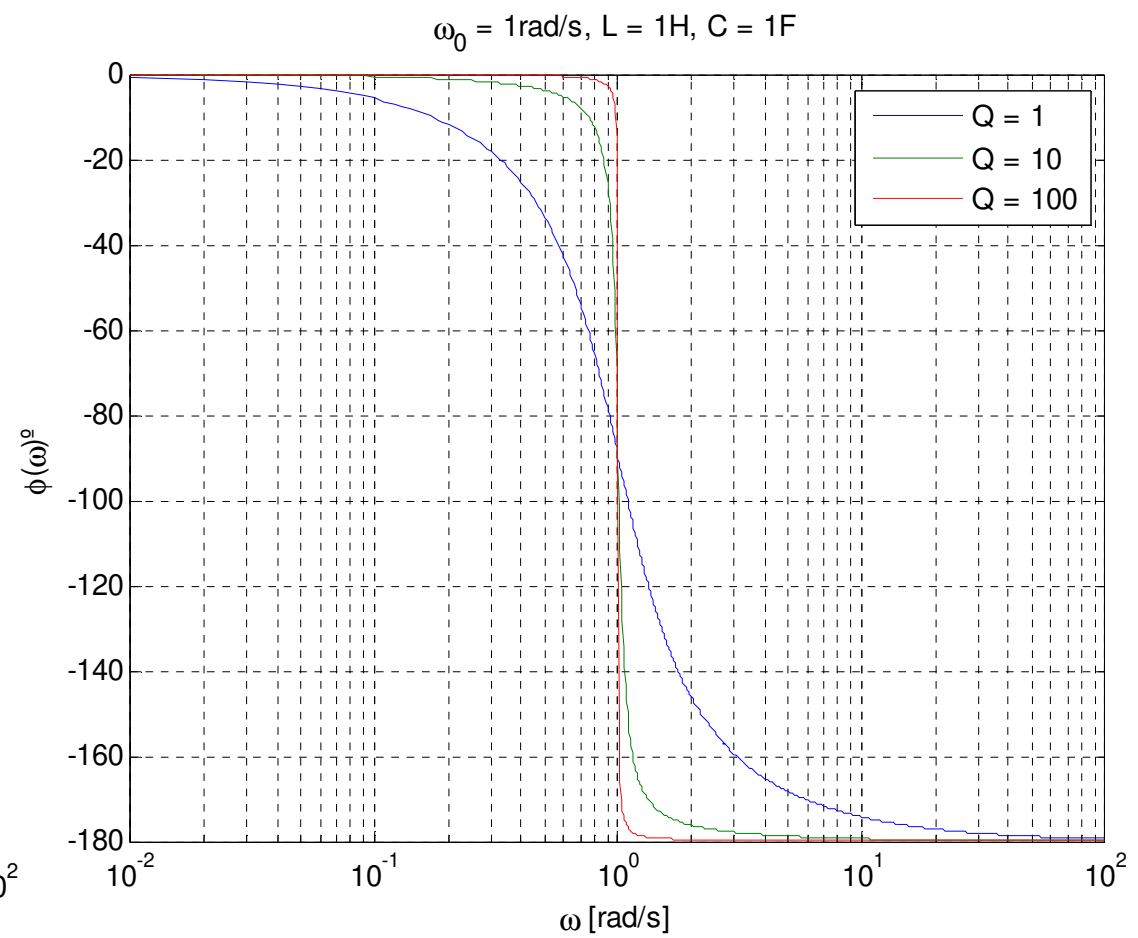
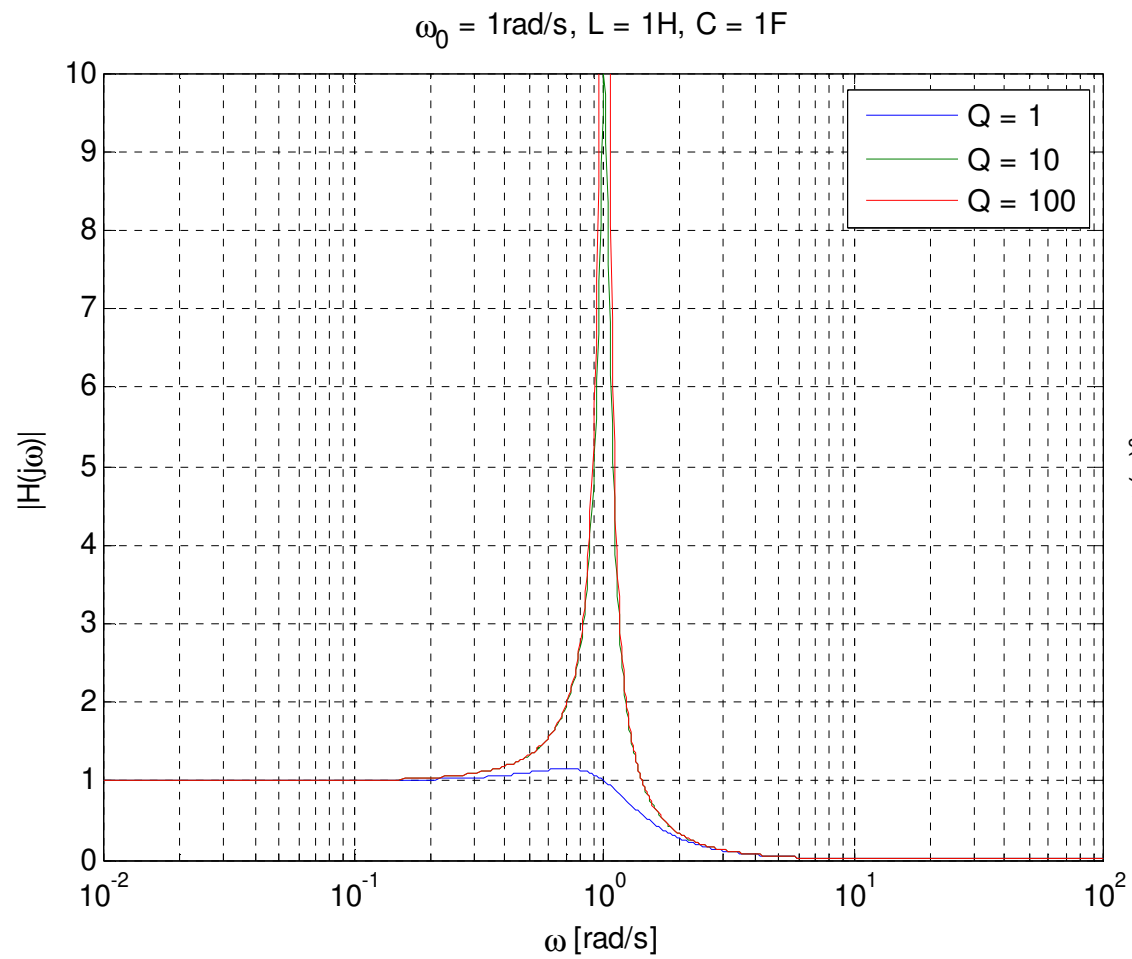
$|H(j0)| = 1$   
 $|H(j\omega_n)| = Q$   
 $|H(j\infty)| = 0$



$$H(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

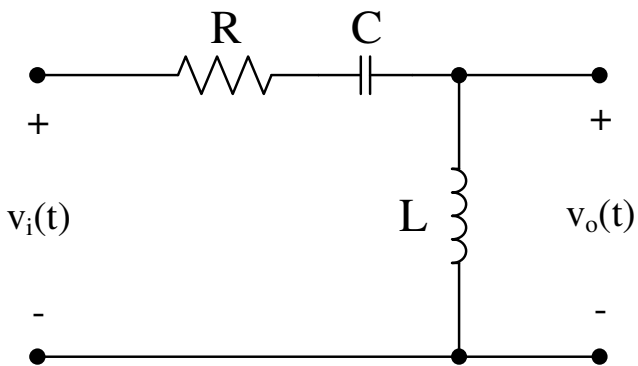
$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \qquad k = \frac{1}{LC} \qquad BW = \frac{1}{RC} \qquad Q = \omega_n RC$$

$|H(j0)| = 1$   
 $|H(j\omega_n)| = Q$   
 $|H(j\infty)| = 0$





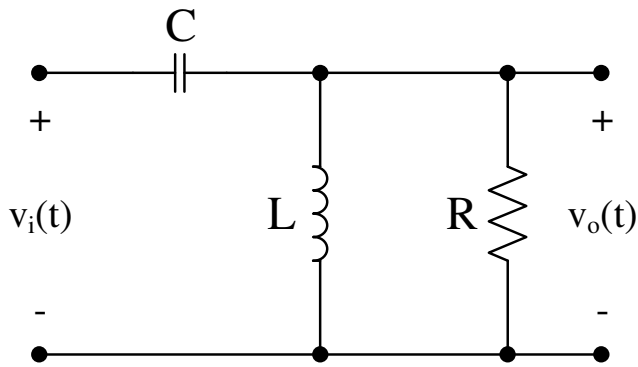
- Passa-alta (PA)



$$H(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad k = 1 \quad BW = \frac{R}{L} \quad Q = \frac{\omega_n L}{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(j0)| &= 0 \\ |H(j\omega_n)| &= Q \\ |H(j\infty)| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

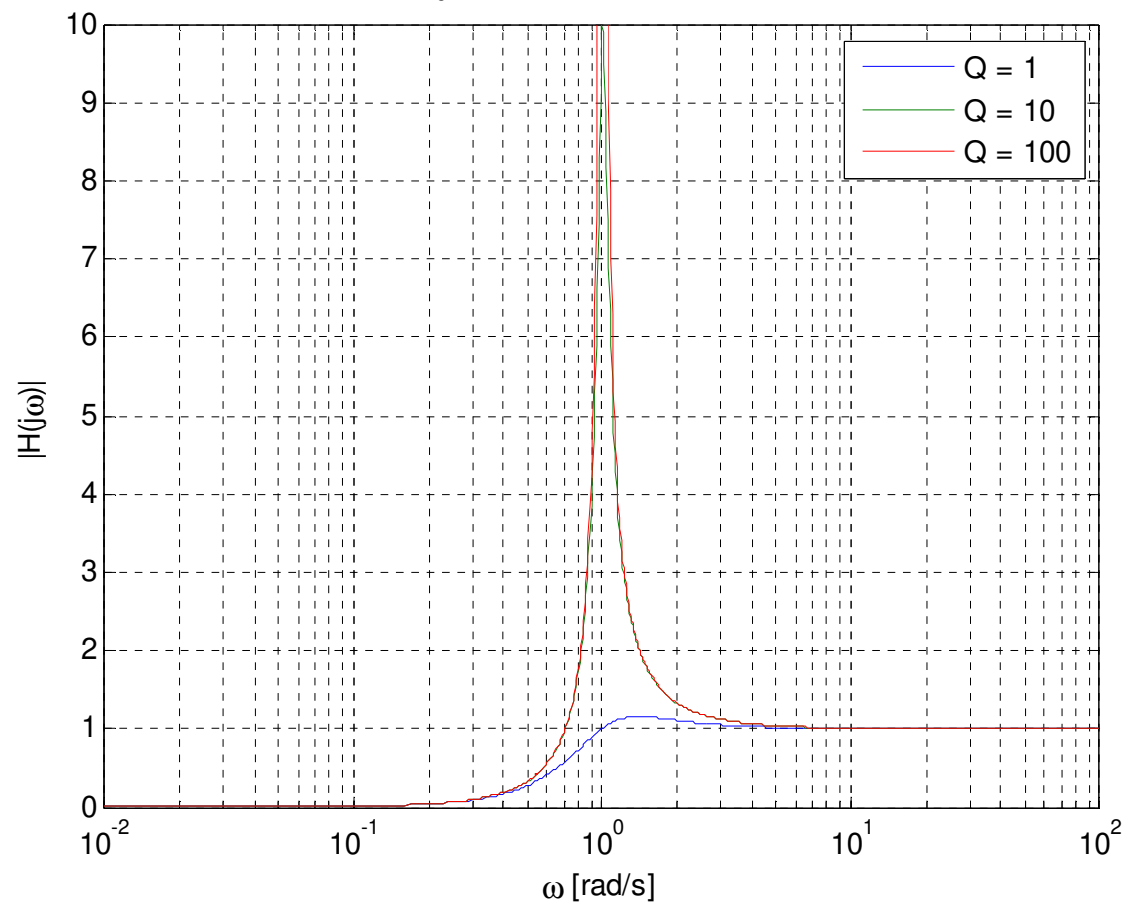


$$H(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

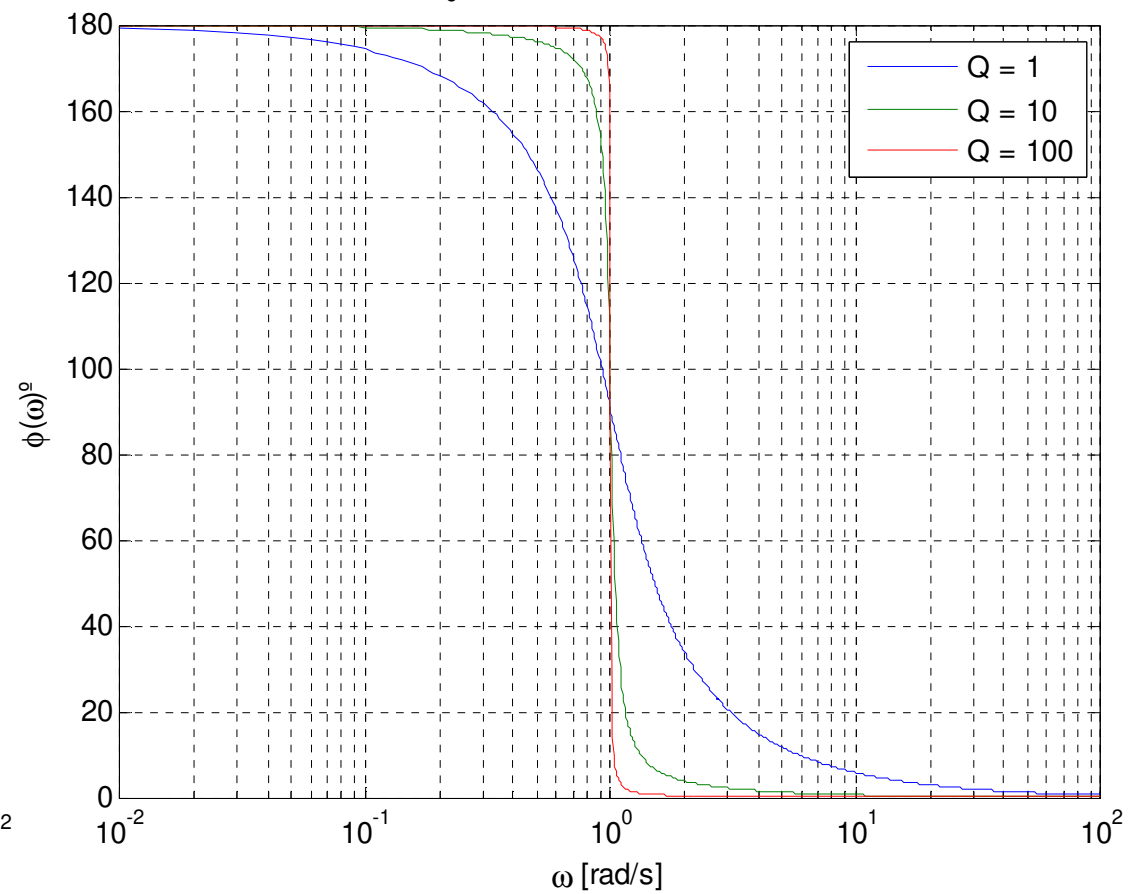
$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad k = 1 \quad BW = \frac{1}{RC} \quad Q = \omega_n RC$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(j0)| &= 0 \\ |H(j\omega_n)| &= Q \\ |H(j\infty)| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

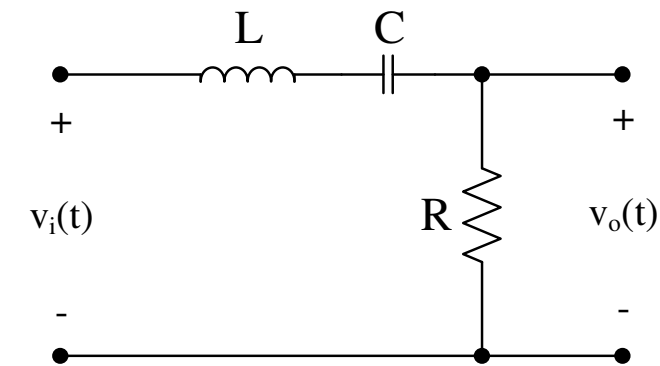
$\omega_0 = 1\text{rad/s}$ ,  $L = 1\text{H}$ ,  $C = 1\text{F}$



$\omega_0 = 1\text{rad/s}$ ,  $L = 1\text{H}$ ,  $C = 1\text{F}$



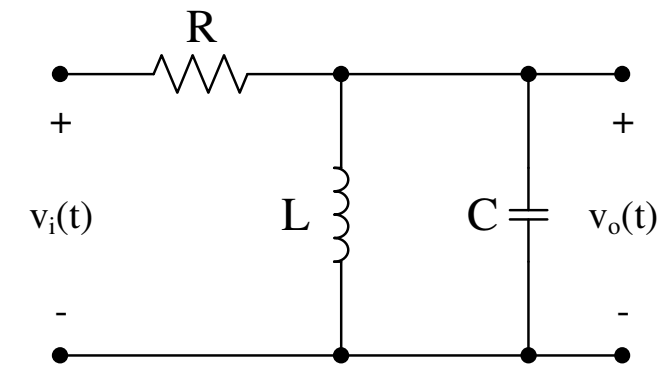
- Passa-faixa (PF)



$$H(s) = \frac{\frac{R}{L}s}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{s}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad k = \frac{R}{L} \quad BW = \frac{R}{L} \quad Q = \frac{\omega_n L}{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(j0)| &= 0 \\ |H(j\omega_n)| &= 1 \\ |H(j\infty)| &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

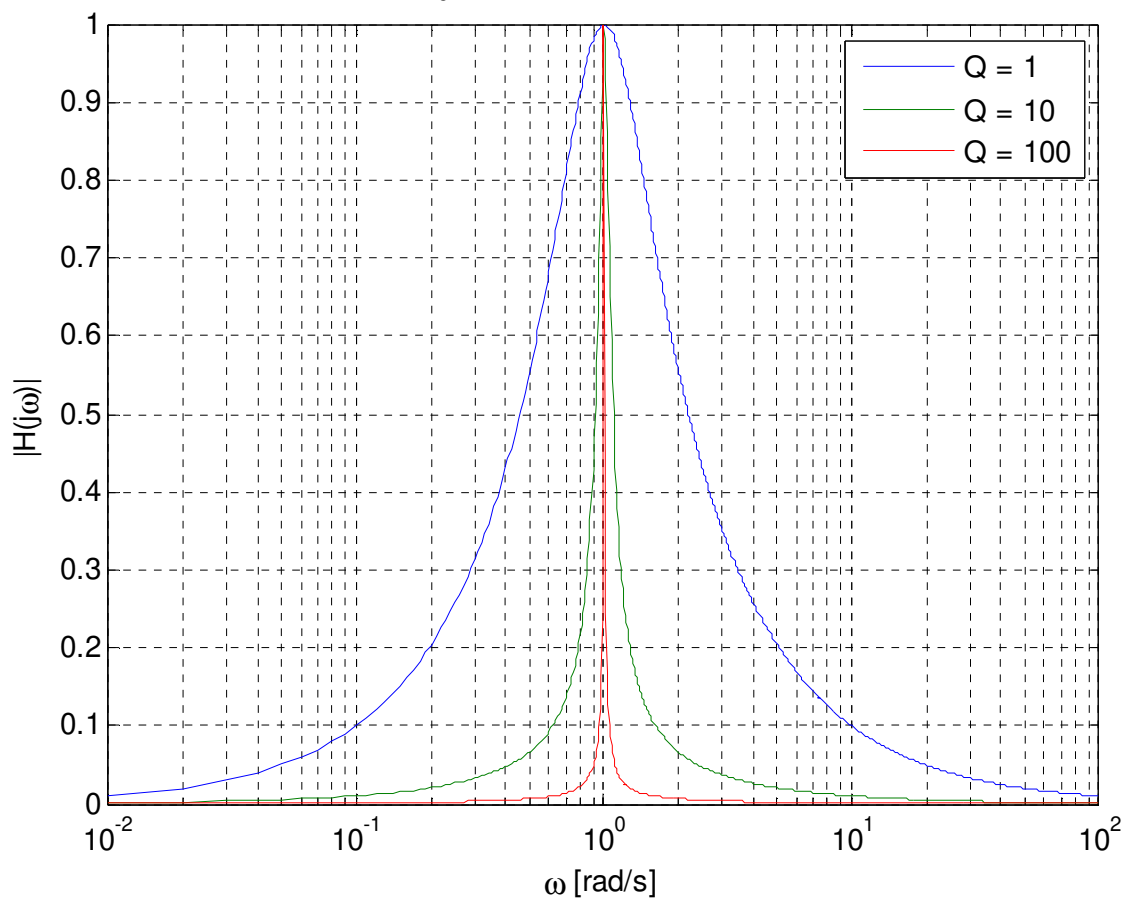


$$H(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}s}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{s}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

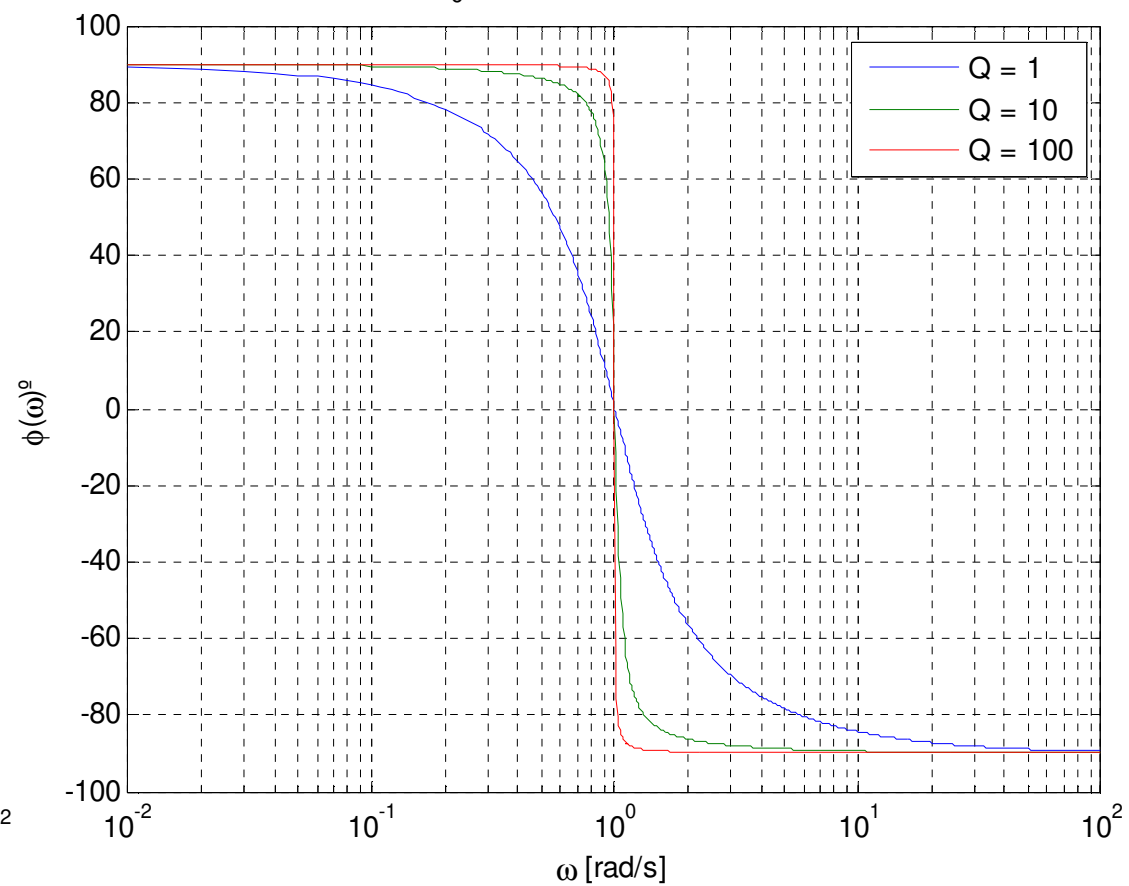
$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad k = \frac{1}{RC} \quad BW = \frac{1}{RC} \quad Q = \omega_n RC$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(j0)| &= 0 \\ |H(j\omega_n)| &= 1 \\ |H(j\infty)| &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

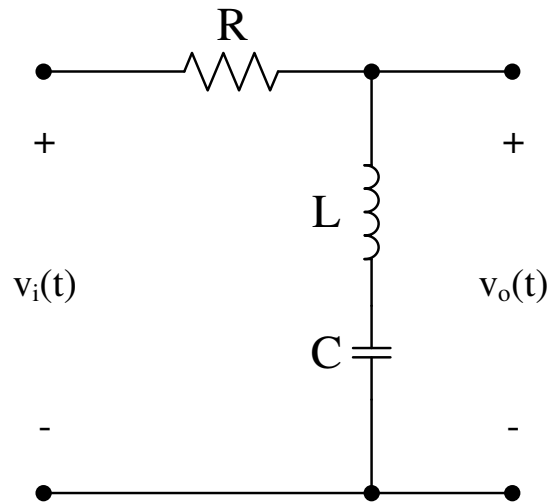
$\omega_0 = 1\text{rad/s}$ ,  $L = 1\text{H}$ ,  $C = 1\text{F}$



$\omega_0 = 1\text{rad/s}$ ,  $L = 1\text{H}$ ,  $C = 1\text{F}$



- Rejeita-faixa (RF)



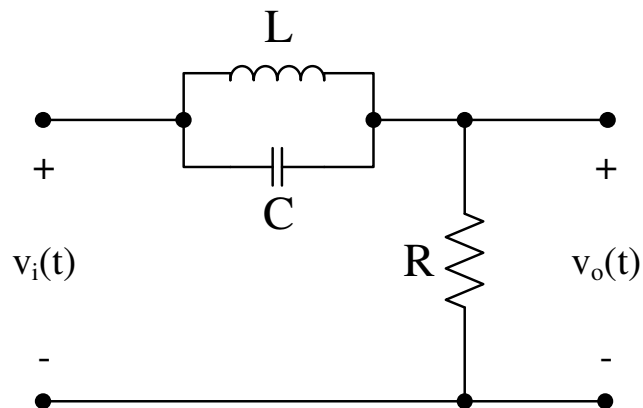
$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{s^2 + \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{s^2 + \omega_n^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad k = 1 \quad BW = \frac{R}{L} \quad Q = \frac{\omega_n L}{R}$$

$$|H(j0)| = 1$$

$$|H(j\omega_n)| = 0$$

$$|H(j\infty)| = 1$$



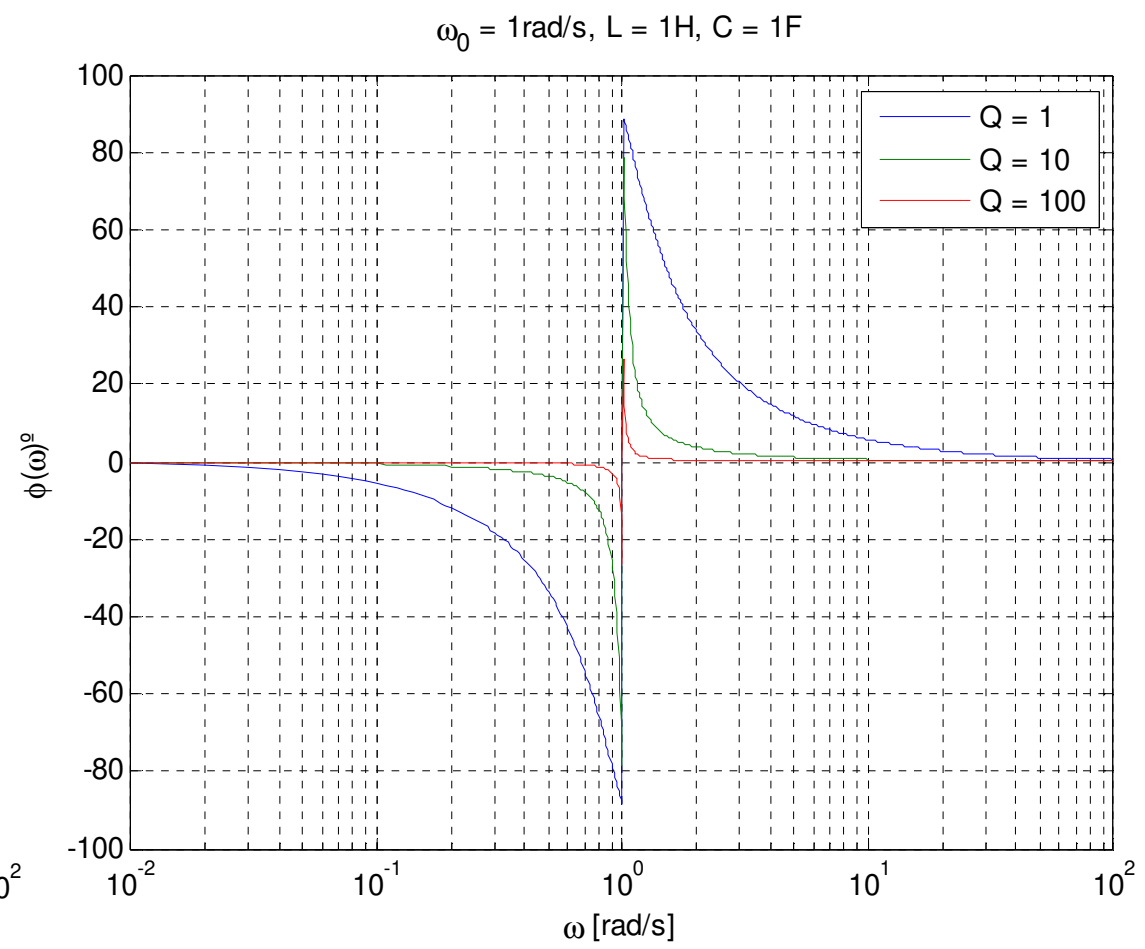
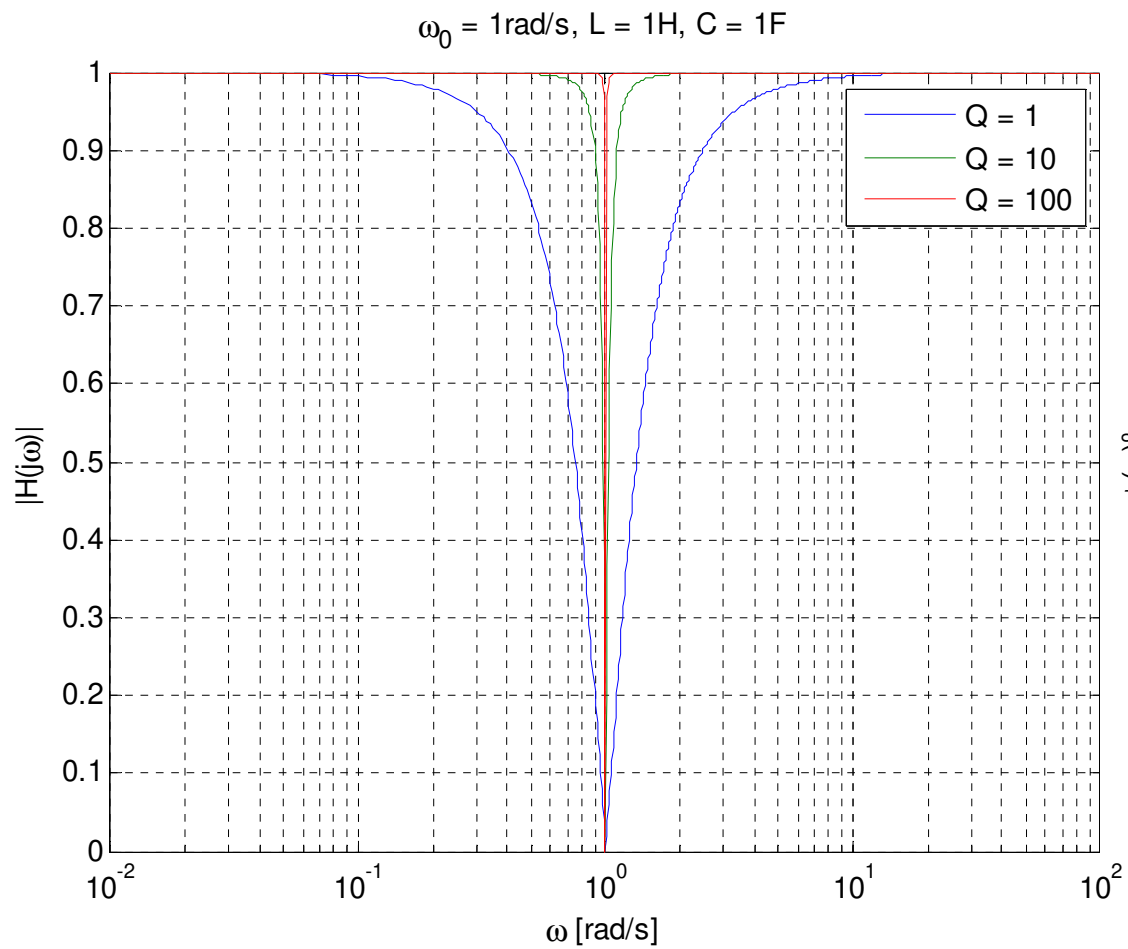
$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = k \frac{s^2 + \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = k \frac{s^2 + \omega_n^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad k = 1 \quad BW = \frac{1}{RC} \quad Q = \omega_n RC$$

$$|H(j0)| = 1$$

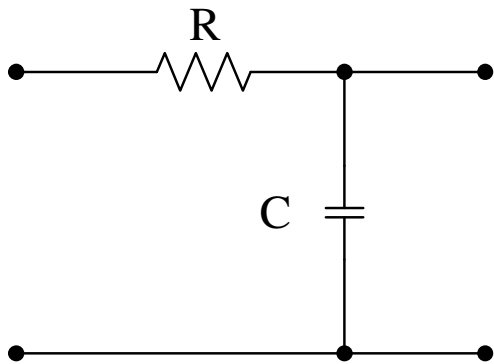
$$|H(j\omega_n)| = 0$$

$$|H(j\infty)| = 1$$



## Exercícios

1) Projetar o filtro PB do tipo RC na frequência de corte de  $10^3 \text{ rad/s}$  com  $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Resp:  $C = 1 \mu\text{F}$



2) Para um filtro do tipo PB de 1ª ordem com componente transversal capacitivo, frequência angular de corte igual a  $100 \text{ krad/s}$  e  $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , pede-se:

- o valor de  $C$ .
- os valores do módulo do ganho nas frequências angulares iguais a  $0 \text{ rad/s}$ ,  $100 \text{ krad/s}$  e tendendo a infinito e esboçar o gráfico do módulo do ganho.
- os valores das fases nas frequências angulares de  $0 \text{ rad/s}$ ,  $100 \text{ krad/s}$  e tendendo a infinito. Esboçar o gráfico da fase.

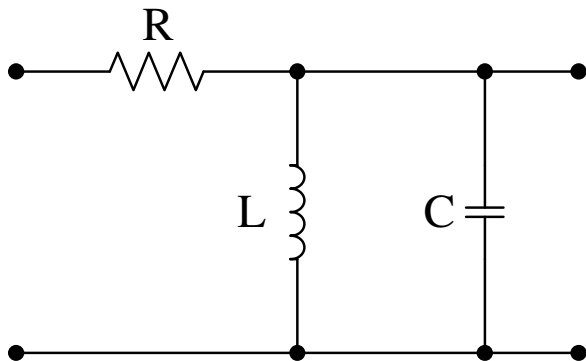
3) Para um filtro do tipo PA de 1ª ordem com componente transversal resistivo, frequência angular de corte igual a  $100 \text{ krad/s}$  e  $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , pede-se:

- o valor de  $C$ .
- os valores do módulo do ganho nas frequências angulares iguais a  $0 \text{ rad/s}$ ,  $100 \text{ krad/s}$  e tendendo a infinito e esboçar o gráfico do módulo do ganho.
- os valores das fases nas frequências angulares de  $0 \text{ rad/s}$ ,  $100 \text{ krad/s}$  e tendendo a infinito. Esboçar o gráfico da fase.

- 4) Para um filtro do tipo PB de 2ª ordem com componente transversal apenas capacitivo,  $\omega_n$  igual a 100krad/s,  $R = 1k\Omega$  e  $L = 5mH$ , pede-se:
- a) o valor de  $C$ .
  - b) o valor do fator de mérito.
  - c) o valor do fator de amortecimento.
  - d) os valores do módulo do ganho nas frequências angulares iguais a 0rad/s, 100krad/s e tendendo a infinito e esboçar o gráfico do módulo do ganho.
  - e) os valores das fases nas frequências angulares iguais a 0rad/s, 100krad/s e tendendo a infinito e esboçar o gráfico da fase.
- 5) Para um filtro do tipo PA de 2ª ordem com componente transversal apenas indutivo,  $\omega_n$  igual a 100krad/s,  $R = 50\Omega$  e  $L = 5mH$ , pede-se:
- a) o valor de  $C$ .
  - b) o valor do fator de mérito.
  - c) o valor do fator de amortecimento.
  - d) os valores do módulo do ganho nas frequências angulares iguais a 0rad/s, 100krad/s e tendendo a infinito e esboçar o gráfico do módulo do ganho.
  - e) os valores das fases nas frequências angulares iguais a 0rad/s, 100krad/s e tendendo a infinito e esboçar o gráfico da fase.



6) Projetar o filtro PF de 2ª ordem do tipo RLC ilustrado na figura a seguir, com  $\omega_0 = 62,83\text{Mrad/s}$ ,  $Q = 100$  e  $R = 2\text{k}\Omega$ . Determinar os valores de  $L$ ,  $C$ ,  $BW$  e  $\xi$ . Resp:  $C = 795\text{pF}$ ,  $L = 318\text{nH}$ ,  $BW = 628,31\text{krad/s}$ ,  $\xi = 0,005$ .

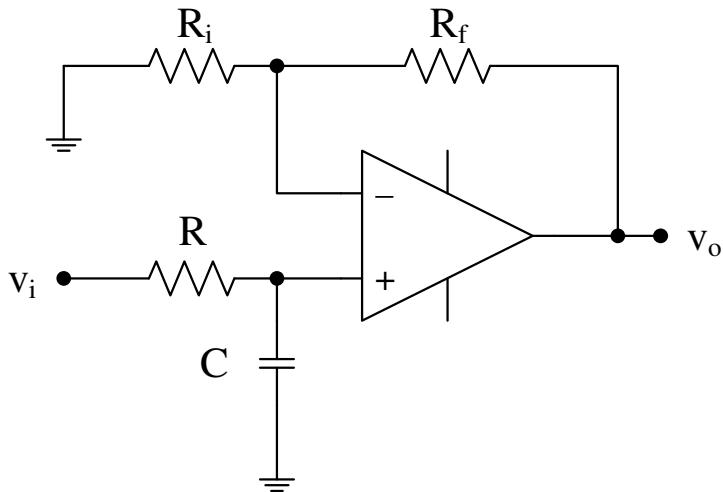


7) Projetar o filtro PF de 2ª ordem do tipo RLC ilustrado no exercício anterior, com  $\omega_0 = 100\text{Mrad/s}$ ,  $BW = 5\text{Mrad/s}$  e  $R = 100\Omega$ . Determinar os valores de  $Q$ ,  $C$ ,  $L$  e  $\xi$ . Resp:  $Q = 20$ ,  $C = 2\text{nF}$ ,  $L = 50\text{nH}$ ,  $\xi = 0,025$ .

- 8) Para um filtro do tipo PF com componentes longitudinais indutivo e capacitivo,  $\omega = 1000\text{rad/s}$ ,  $L = 1\text{mH}$  e  $Q = 5$ , pede-se:
- o valor de  $C$ .
  - o valor de  $R$ .
  - o valor de  $BW$ .
  - os valores do módulo do ganho em  $0\text{rad/s}$ ,  $905\text{rad/s}$ ,  $1000\text{rad/s}$ ,  $1105\text{rad/s}$  e tendendo a infinito, e esboçar o gráfico do módulo do ganho.
  - os valores das fases nas mesmas frequências do item anterior, e esboçar o gráfico da fase.

- 9) Para um filtro do tipo RF com componentes transversais indutivo e capacitivo,  $\omega = 1000\text{rad/s}$ ,  $L = 1\text{mH}$  e  $Q = 5$ , pede-se:
- a) o valor de  $C$ .
  - b) o valor de  $R$ .
  - c) o valor de BW.
  - d) os valores do módulo do ganho em  $0\text{rad/s}$ ,  $905\text{rad/s}$ ,  $1000\text{rad/s}$ ,  $1105\text{rad/s}$  e tendendo a infinito, e esboçar o gráfico do módulo do ganho.
  - e) os valores das fases nas mesmas frequências do item anterior, e esboçar o gráfico da fase.

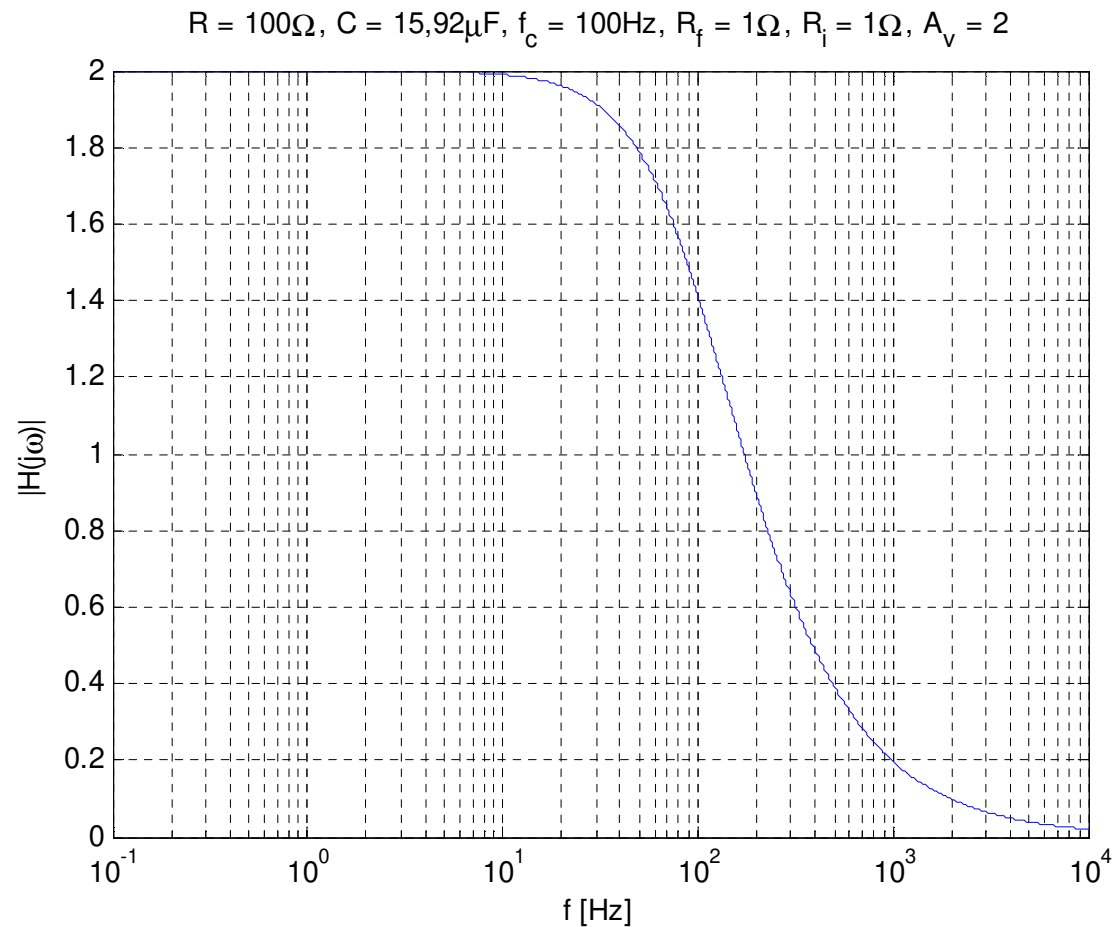
# Filtro PB ativo de 1ª ordem



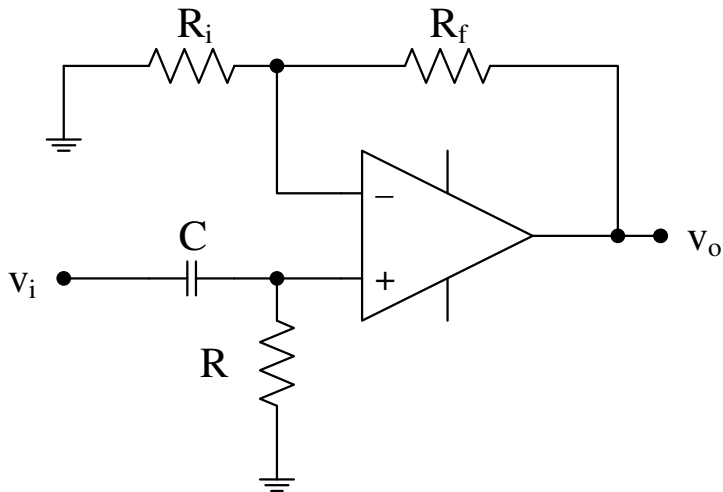
$$H(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = A_v \left( \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} \right)$$

$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i} \qquad \omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$H(j\omega) = A_v \frac{1}{\left(1 + j \frac{f}{f_c}\right)} \rightarrow \left|H(j\omega)\right| = A_v \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^2}}$$



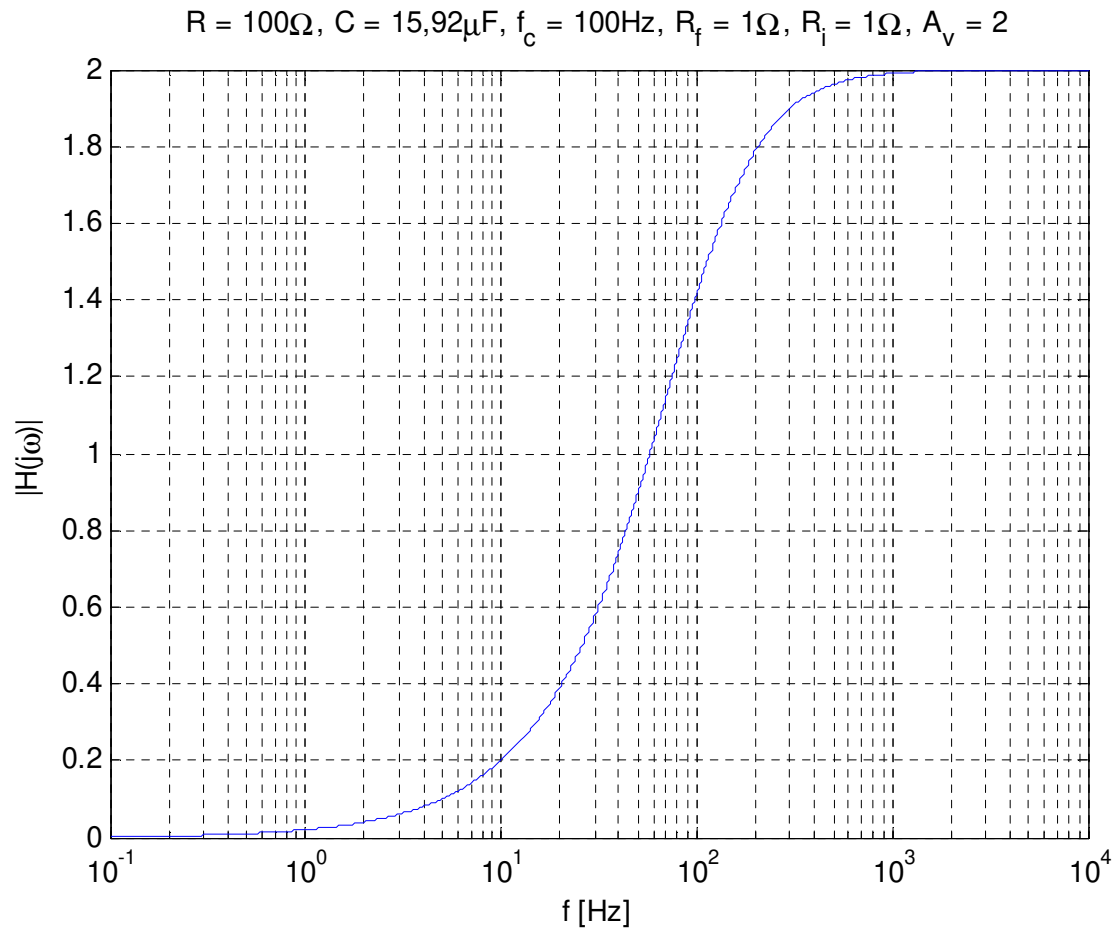
# Filtro PA ativo de 1ª ordem



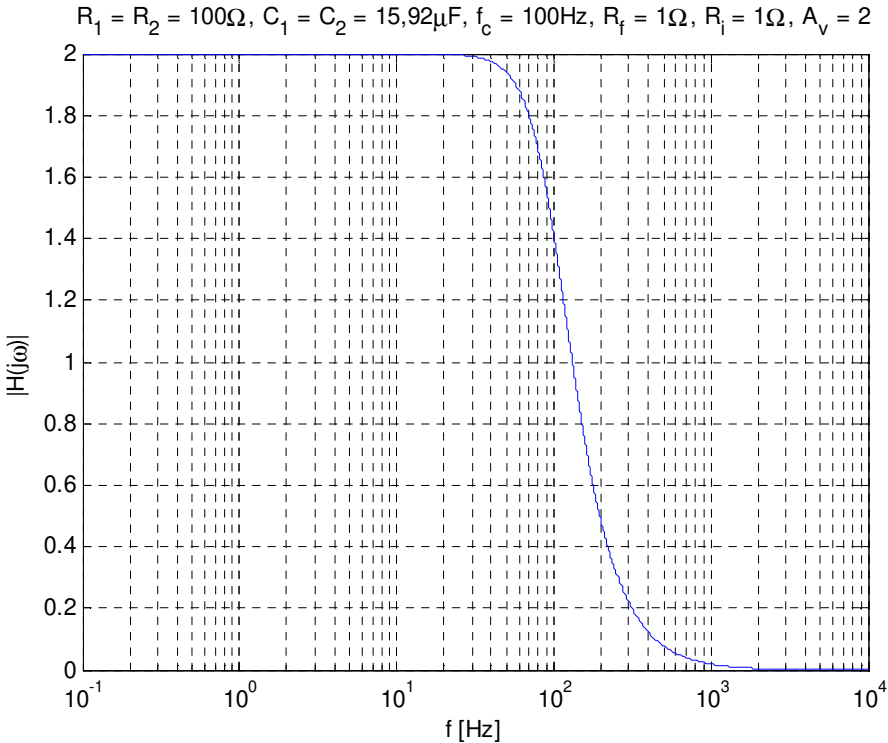
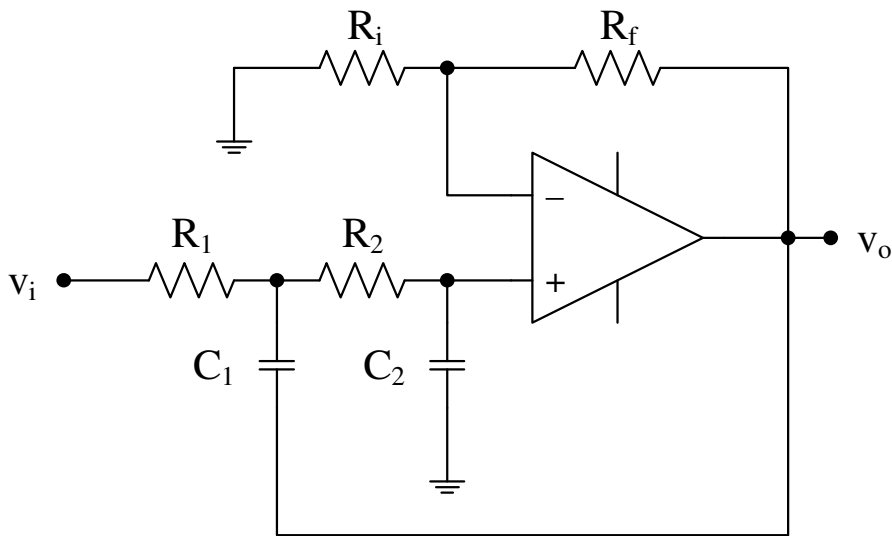
$$H(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = A_v \frac{s}{\left(s + \frac{1}{RC}\right)}$$

$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i} \qquad \omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$H(j\omega) = A_v \left( \frac{j \frac{f}{f_c}}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_c}} \right) \rightarrow |H(j\omega)| = A_v \left( \frac{\frac{f}{f_c}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^2}} \right)$$



# Filtro PB ativo de 2ª ordem

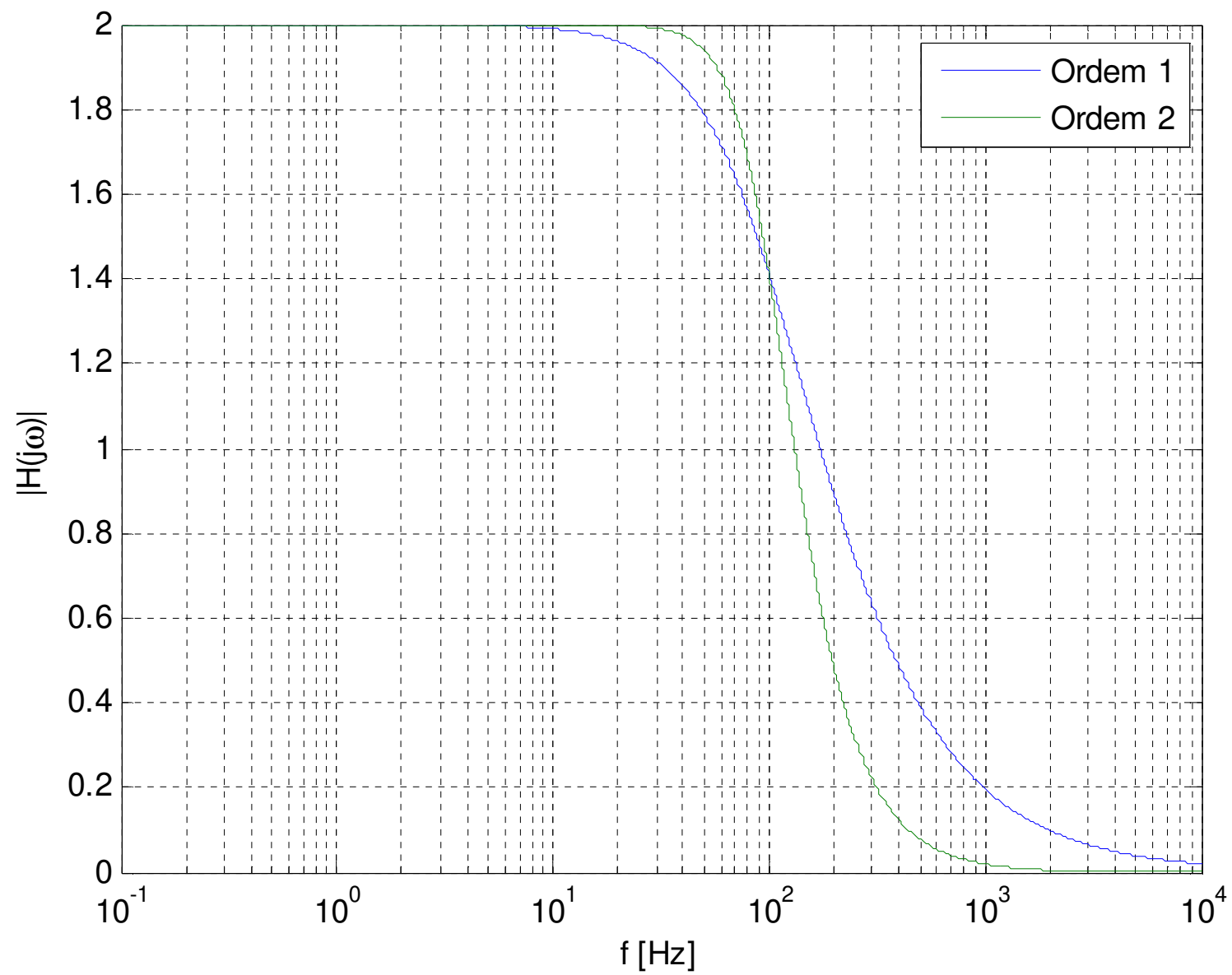


$$H(s)=\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)}=A_v\left[\frac{\frac{1}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}}{s^2+\left(\frac{R_1C_1+R_2C_2+R_1C_2-R_1C_1A_v}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}\right)s+\frac{1}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}}\right]$$

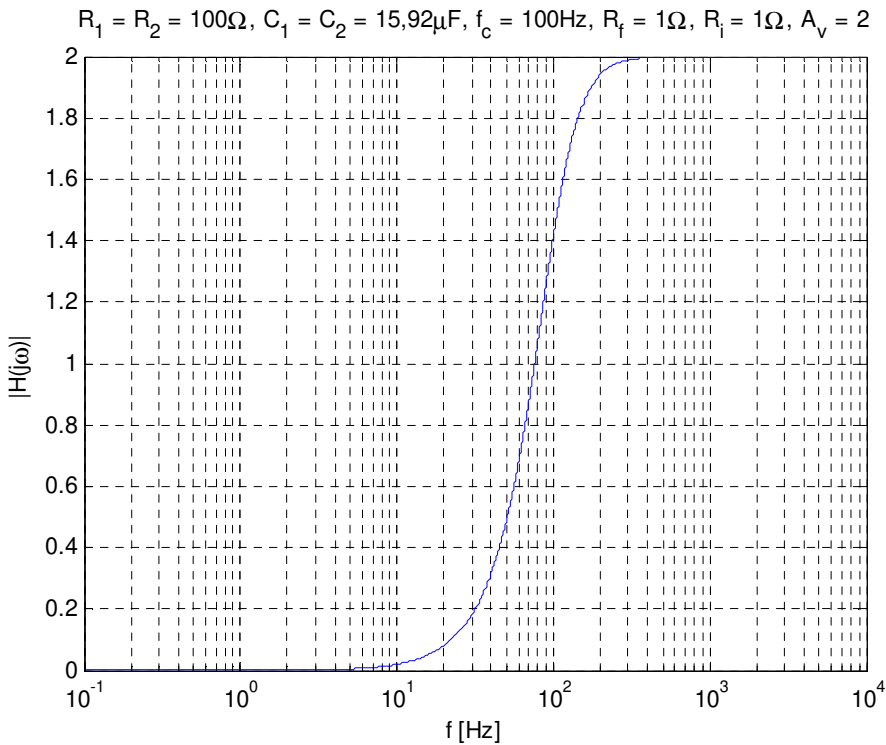
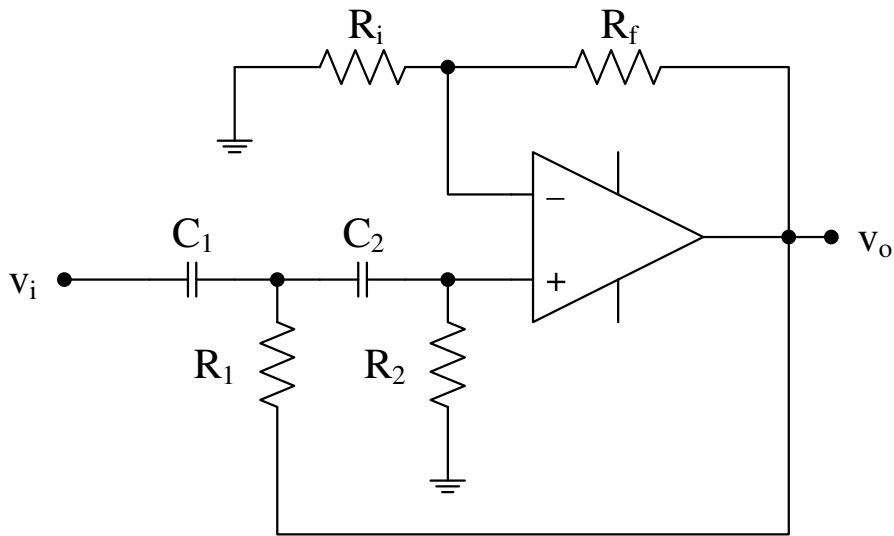
$$A_v=\left(1+\frac{R_f}{R_i}\right)\qquad \omega_c^2=\frac{1}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}$$

$$\left|H\left(j\omega\right)\right|=A_v\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^4}}$$

$$R_f=0,586R_i\text{ ou }A_v=1,586\\ \text{(comportamento Butterworth)}$$



# Filtro PA ativo de 2ª ordem



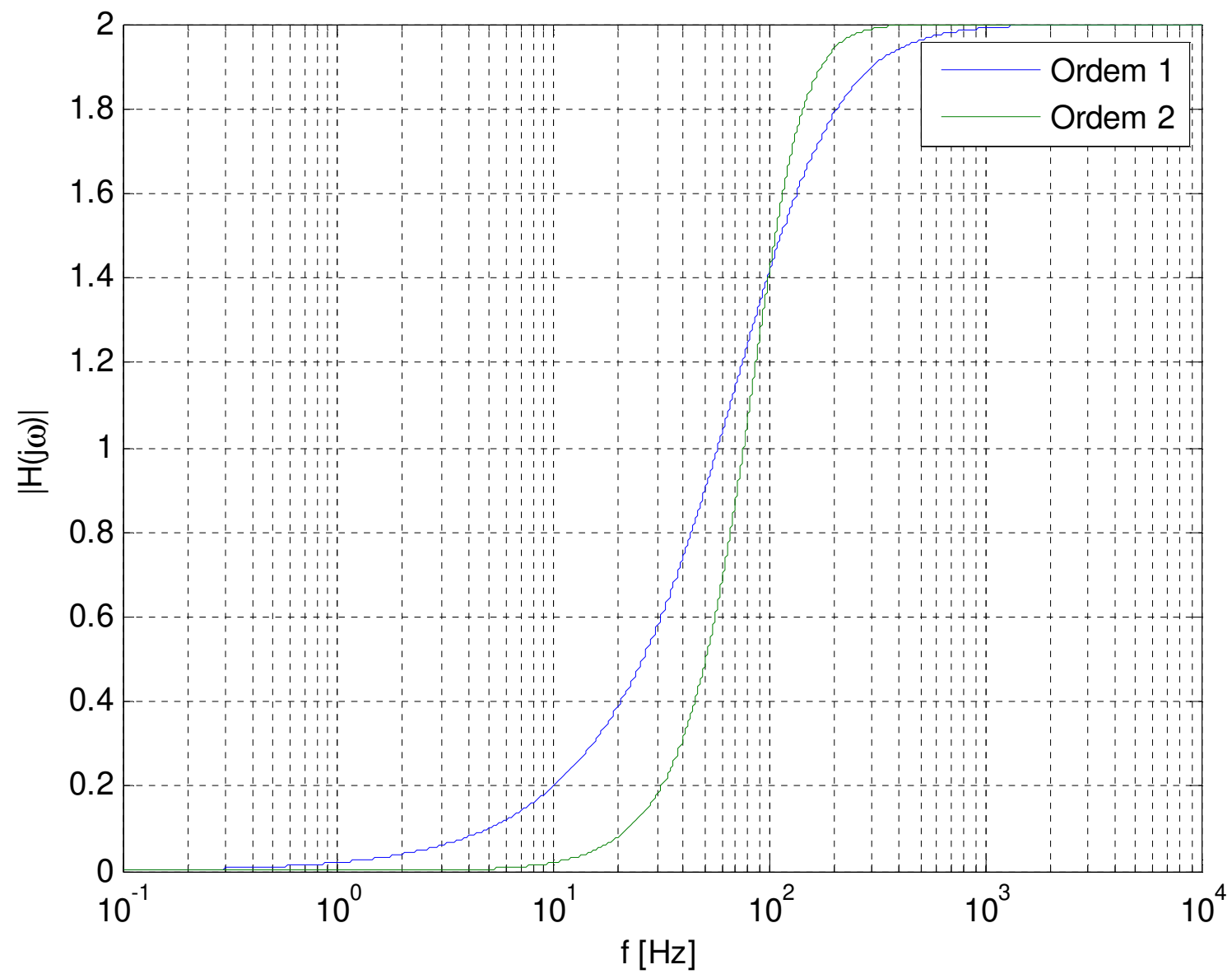
$$H(s)=\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)}=A_v\left[\frac{s^2}{s^2+\left(\frac{R_1C_1+R_2C_2+R_1C_2-R_2C_2A_v}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}\right)s+\frac{1}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}}\right]$$

$$A_v=\left(1+\frac{R_f}{R_i}\right)\qquad\omega_c^2=\frac{1}{R_1R_2C_1C_2}$$

$$\left|H\left(j\omega\right)\right|=A_v\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^4}}$$

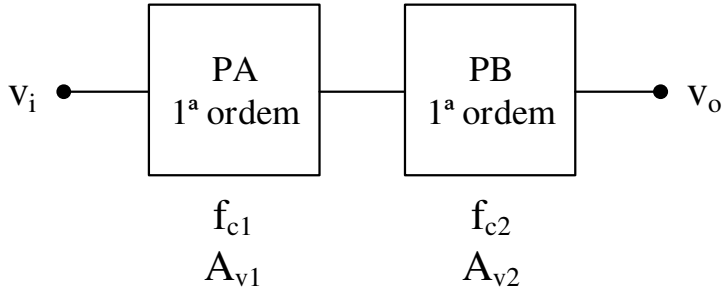
$$R_f=0,586R_i\text{ ou }A_v=1,586$$

(comportamento Butterworth)





# Filtro PF



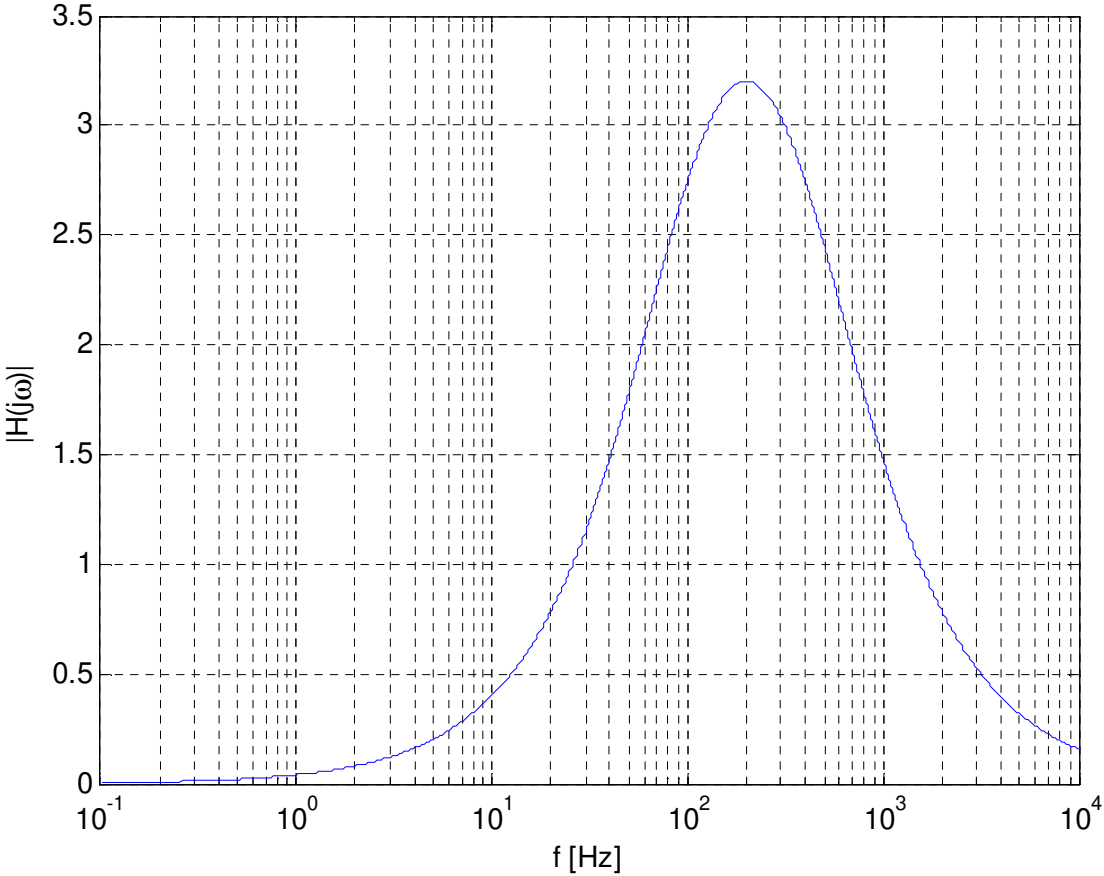
$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{A_{v1}A_{v2}\left(\frac{f}{f_{c1}}\right)}{\sqrt{\left[1+\left(\frac{f}{f_{c1}}\right)^2\right]\left[1+\left(\frac{f}{f_{c2}}\right)^2\right]}}$$

$$f_{c1} < f_{c2} \qquad f_{central} = \sqrt{f_{c1}f_{c2}}$$

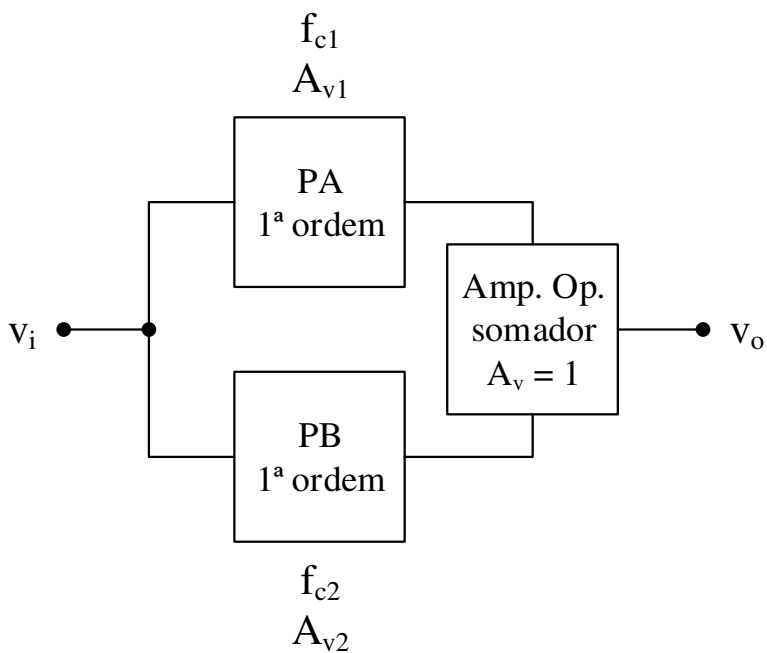
$$A_{v1} = A_{v2}$$

$$A_{v1} = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_{i2}} \qquad A_{v2} = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_{i2}}$$

$$R_1=R_2=100\Omega \text{ , } C_1=15,92\mu\text{F} \text{ , } f_{c1}=100\text{Hz} \text{ , } C_2=3,97\mu\text{F} \text{ , } f_{c2}=400\text{Hz} \text{ , } R_f=1\Omega \text{ , } R_i=1\Omega \text{ , } A_{v1}=A_{v2}=2$$



Filtro RF



$$f_{c1} > f_{c2}$$

$$f_{central} = \sqrt{f_{c1} f_{c2}}$$

$$A_{v1} = A_{v2}$$

$$A_{v1} = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_{i2}}$$

$$A_{v2} = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_{i2}}$$

## Exercícios

- 1) Projetar um filtro PB ativo de 1ª ordem com frequência de corte em 1kHz e ganho igual a 2. Considerar  $C = 10\text{nF}$  e  $R_i = 10\text{k}\Omega$ . Desenhar o esquema elétrico final e esboçar a curva da resposta em frequência para o módulo do ganho de tensão. Resp:  $R = 15,9\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_f = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .
- 2) Projetar um filtro PB ativo de 2ª ordem com frequência de corte em 1kHz e ganho igual a 1,586. Considerar  $C_1 = C_2 = 4,7\text{nF}$ ,  $R_i = 27\text{k}\Omega$  e  $R_1 = R_2$ . Desenhar o esquema elétrico final e esboçar a curva da resposta em frequência para o módulo do ganho de tensão. Resp:  $R_f = 15,82\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = R_2 = 33,86\text{k}\Omega$ .
- 3) Projetar um filtro PA ativo de 1ª ordem com frequência de corte em 1kHz e ganho igual a 2. Considerar  $C = 10\text{nF}$  e  $R_f = 10\text{k}\Omega$ . Desenhar o esquema elétrico final e esboçar a curva da resposta em frequência para o módulo do ganho de tensão. Resp:  $R = 15,9\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_i = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .
- 4) Determinar a frequência de corte e o ganho para um filtro PA ativo de 2ª ordem com  $R_1 = R_2 = 33\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_i = 26,96\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = C_2 = 4,7\text{nF}$  e  $R_f = 15,8\text{k}\Omega$ . Resp:  $A_v = 1,58$ ,  $f_c = 1,026\text{kHz}$ .