Dedução da equação de diferenças de um filtro passa baixas RLC

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1 RLC passa baixas

A função de transferência de um filtro passa baixas pode ser escrito da seguinte forma utilizando a transformada de Laplace:

$$v_{out}(s) = \frac{1/Cs}{R + Ls + 1/Cs} V_{in}(s). \tag{1}$$

Reorganizando a equação temos:

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{RCs + LCs + 1}. (2)$$

Utilizando a transformação bilinear dada por:

$$s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{z-1}{z+1} \tag{3}$$

E substituindo em 2, temos:

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)^2 + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right) + 1}$$
(4)

Multiplicando por $\frac{(z+1)^2}{(z+1)^2}$ temos:

$$H(z) = \frac{(z+1)^2}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z-1)^2 + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z-1)(z+1) + (z+1)^2}$$
 (5)

Expandindo os termos:

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 2z + 1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \ \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 + z - z + 1) + (z^2 + 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 - 2z + 1) + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (6z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (5z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2(z^2 - 2z + 1)} \, \, (5z) = \frac{1}{LC\left(\frac{$$

E reoganizando:

$$H(z) = \frac{z^{2} + 2z + 1}{\left(LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^{2} + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right) + 1\right)z^{2} + \left(-2LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^{2} + 2\right)z + \left(LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^{2} - RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right) + 1\right)}$$
(7)

Para que o filtro se torne causal, precisamos multiplicar por $\frac{z^{-2}}{z^{-2}}$:

$$H(z) = \frac{z^{-2} + 2z^{-1} + 1}{\left(LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^{2} - RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right) + 1\right)z^{-2} + \left(-2LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^{2} + 2\right)z^{-1} + \left(LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^{2} + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right) + 1\right)}$$
(8)

Para deixar a equação mais enxuta, vamos reescrever:

$$H(z) = \frac{z^{-2} + 2z^{-1} + 1}{Az^{-2} + Bz^{-1} + d}$$
(9)

Considerando $H(z)=\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$ e multiplicando cruzado, temos:

$$AY(z)z^{-2} + BY(z)z^{-1} + dY(z) = X(z)z^{-2} + 2X(z)z^{-1} + X(z)$$
(10)

Fazendo a inversa da transformada Z temos:

$$Ay[n-2] + By[n-1] + dy[n] = x[n-2] + 2x[n-1] + x[n]$$
 (11)

Reorganizando temos:

$$y[n] = \frac{x[n]}{d} + \frac{2x[n-1]}{d} + \frac{x[n-2]}{d} - \frac{Ay[n-1]}{d} - \frac{By[n-2]}{d}$$
(12)

E comparando com a forma canônica.

$$y[n] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] + b_2 x[n-2] - a_1 y[n-1] - a_2 y[n-2]$$
(13)

temos os coeficientes:

- $b_0 = \frac{1}{d}$
- $b_1 = 2b_0$
- $b_2 = b_0$

•
$$a_1 = \frac{\left(LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2 - RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right) + 1\right)}{d}$$

•
$$a_2 = \frac{\left(-2LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2 + 2\right)}{d}$$

Onde:

$$d = \left(LC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right)^2 + RC\left(\frac{2}{T}\right) + 1\right) \tag{14}$$