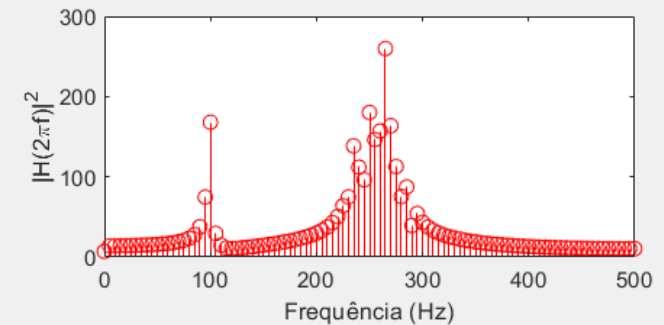
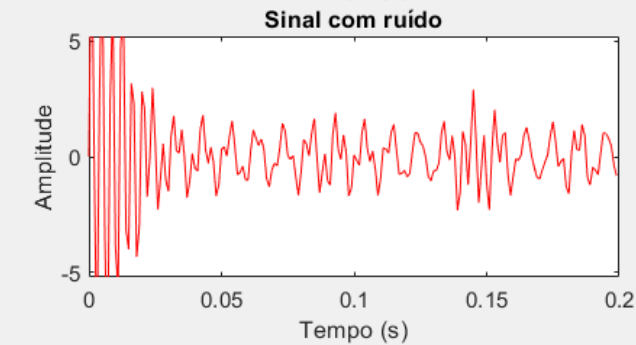
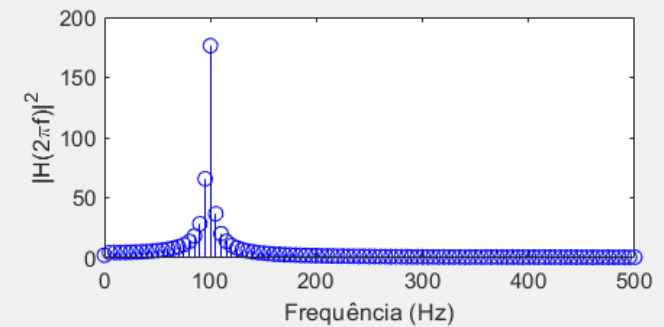
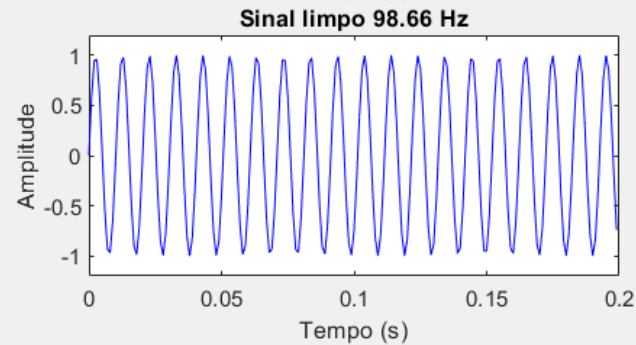
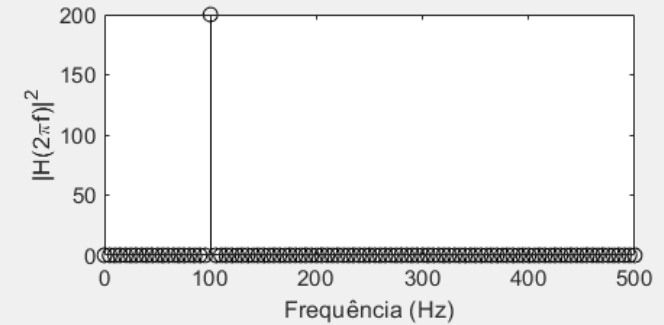
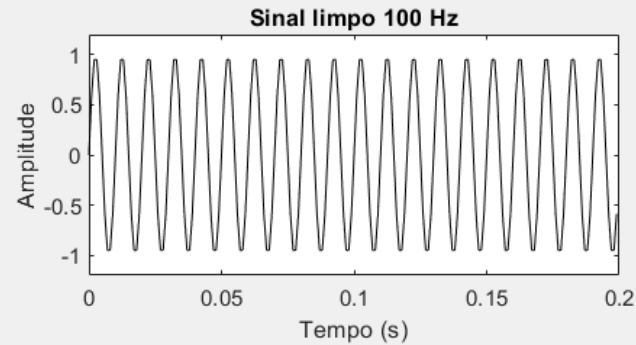


PROJETO DE FILTROS

**PROCESSAMENTO DIGITAL DE SINAIS (PDS)
PROF. DR. DANIEL PRADO DE CAMPOS**

PROBLEMA: SINAL COM RUÍDO

- $F_s = 1000$ Hz

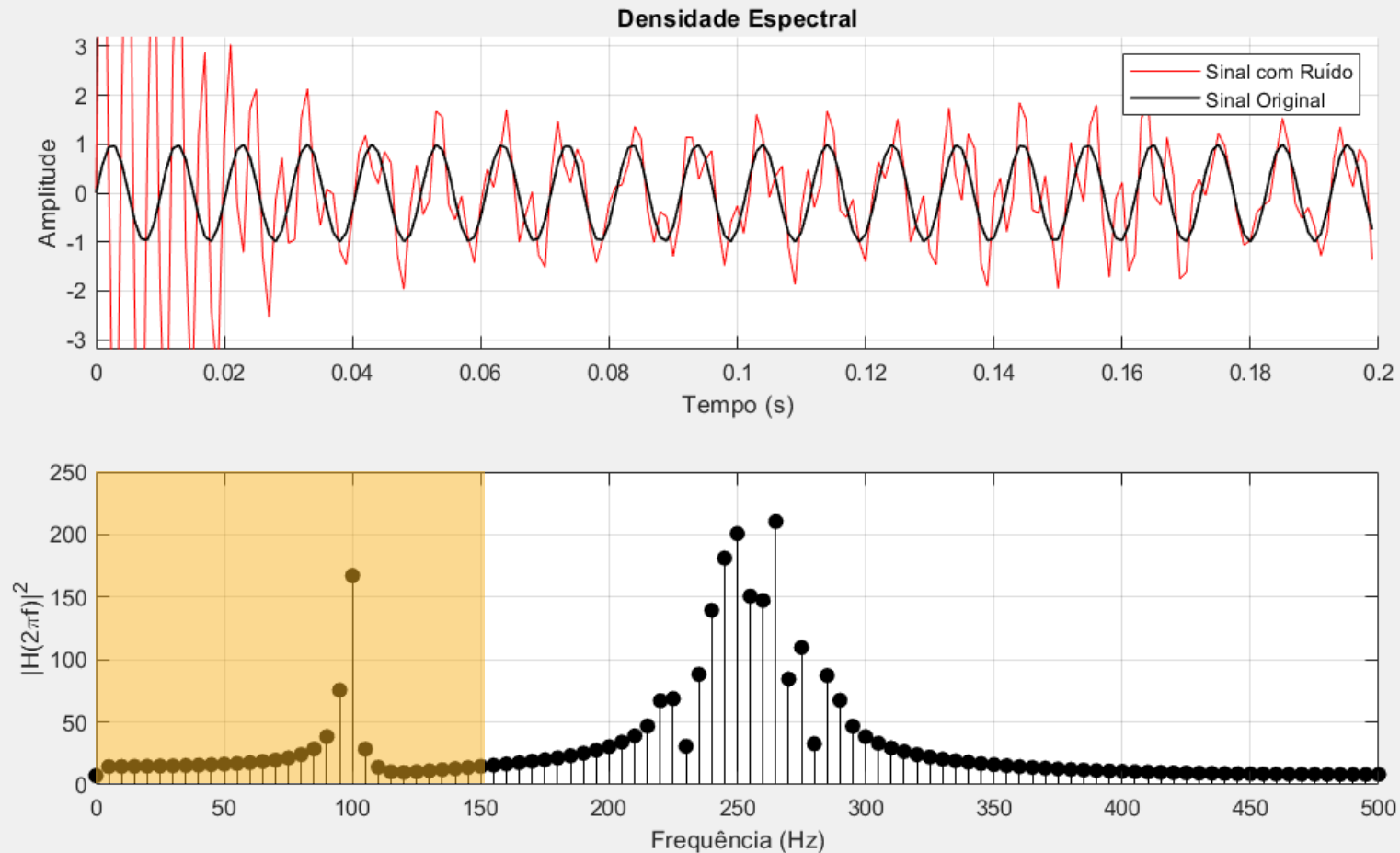


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two parallel, wavy vertical lines. The inner line is yellow and the outer line is white, both set against a dark brown background.

FILTRO FIR

PROJETO POR JANELAMENTO

PASSO 1: DEFINIR FREQUÊNCIA DE CORTE



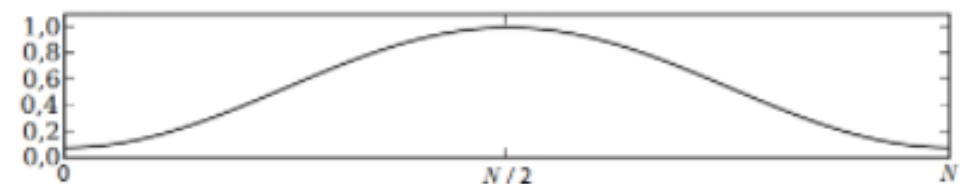
- $F_c = 150 \text{ Hz}$

PASSO 2: ESCOLHER UMA JANELA

Janela	Amplitude do pico lateral	Lóbulo principal	Faixa de transição ($\Delta\omega$)	Atenuação mínima
Retangular	-13 dB	$2\pi/N$	$0,91\pi/N$	-21 dB
Triangular	-25 dB	$4\pi/N$	$1,19\pi/N$	-25 dB
Hanning	-31 dB	$4\pi/N$	$2,51\pi/N$	-44 dB
Hamming	-41 dB	$4\pi/N$	$3,14\pi/N$	-53 dB
Blackman	-57 dB	$6\pi/N$	$4,60\pi/N$	-74 dB

- Janela de Hamming

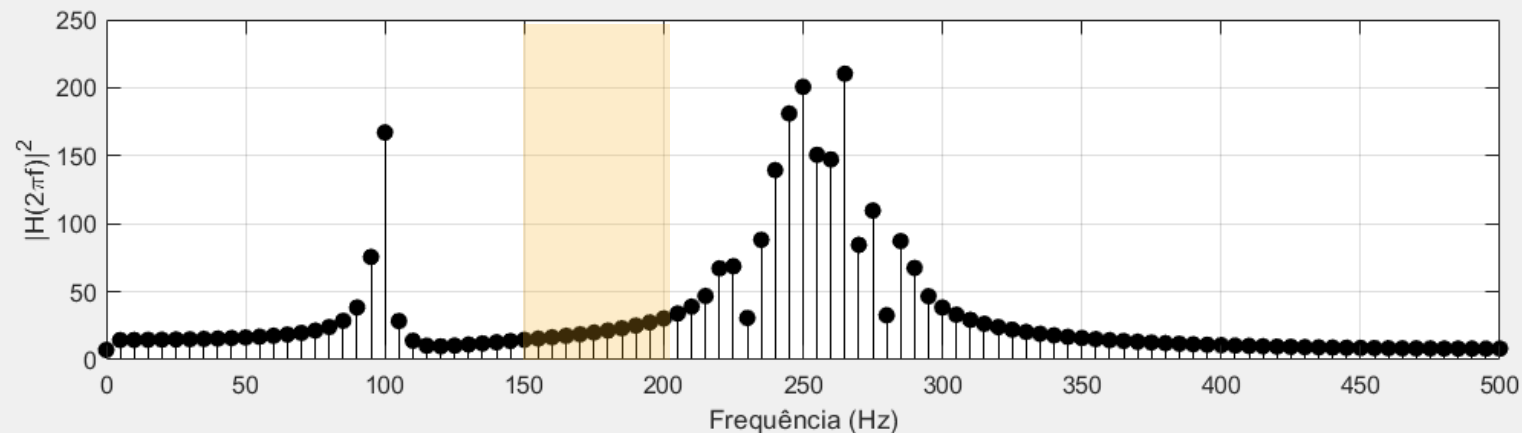
$$w[n] = \begin{cases} 0,54 - 0,46 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{N-1}, & \text{se } 0 \leq n < N \\ 0, & \text{fora do intervalo} \end{cases}$$



PASSO 3: ESCOLHER FAIXA DE TRANSIÇÃO OU LÓBULO PRINCIPAL

Janela	Amplitude do pico lateral	Lóbulo principal	Faixa de transição ($\Delta\omega$)	Atenuação mínima
Hamming	-41 dB	$4\pi/N$	$3,14\pi/N$	-53 dB

- $\Delta f = 50$ Hz



PASSO 4:

DEFINIR TAMANHO DE JANELA

Janela	Amplitude do pico lateral	Lóbulo principal	Faixa de transição ($\Delta\omega$)	Atenuação mínima
Hamming	-41 dB	$4\pi/N$	$3,14\pi/N$	-53 dB

- $\Delta\omega = 3,14\pi/N$
- $N = 3,14\pi/\Delta\omega$
- Para filtro ser simétrico:
 - $N = 2*M+1$
 - $M = (N-1)/2$

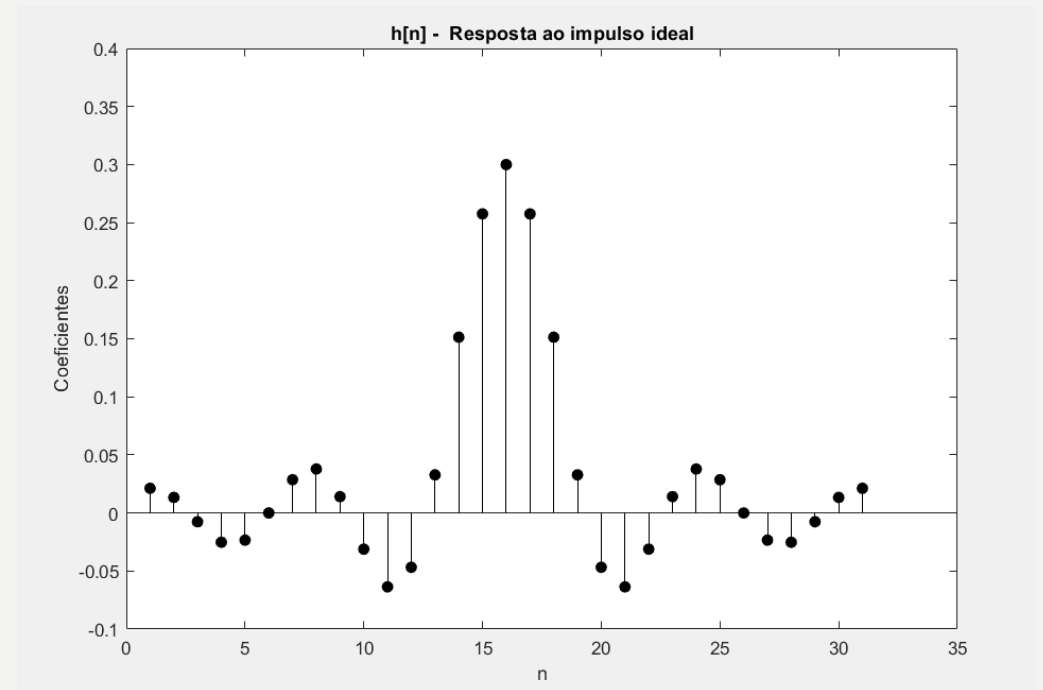
PASSO 5: CONSTRUIR FILTRO IDEAL

Janela	Amplitude do pico lateral	Lóbulo principal	Faixa de transição ($\Delta\omega$)	Atenuação mínima
Hamming	-41 dB	$4\pi/N$	$3,14\pi/N$	-53 dB

- Filtro Ideal

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t}$$

- Usar frequência de corte escolhida e truncar no número de amostras calculado (N).

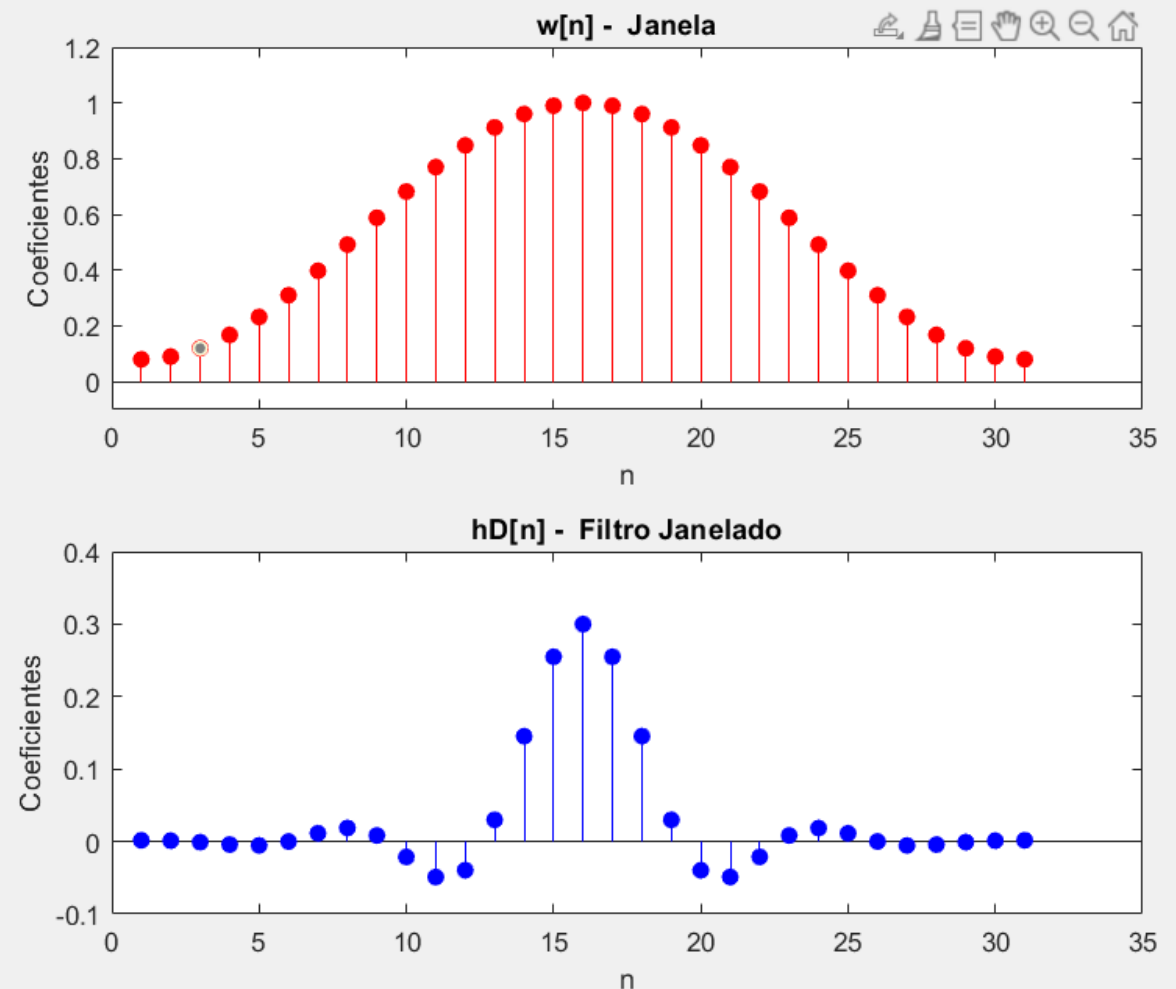


PASSO 6: JANELAR FILTRO IDEAL

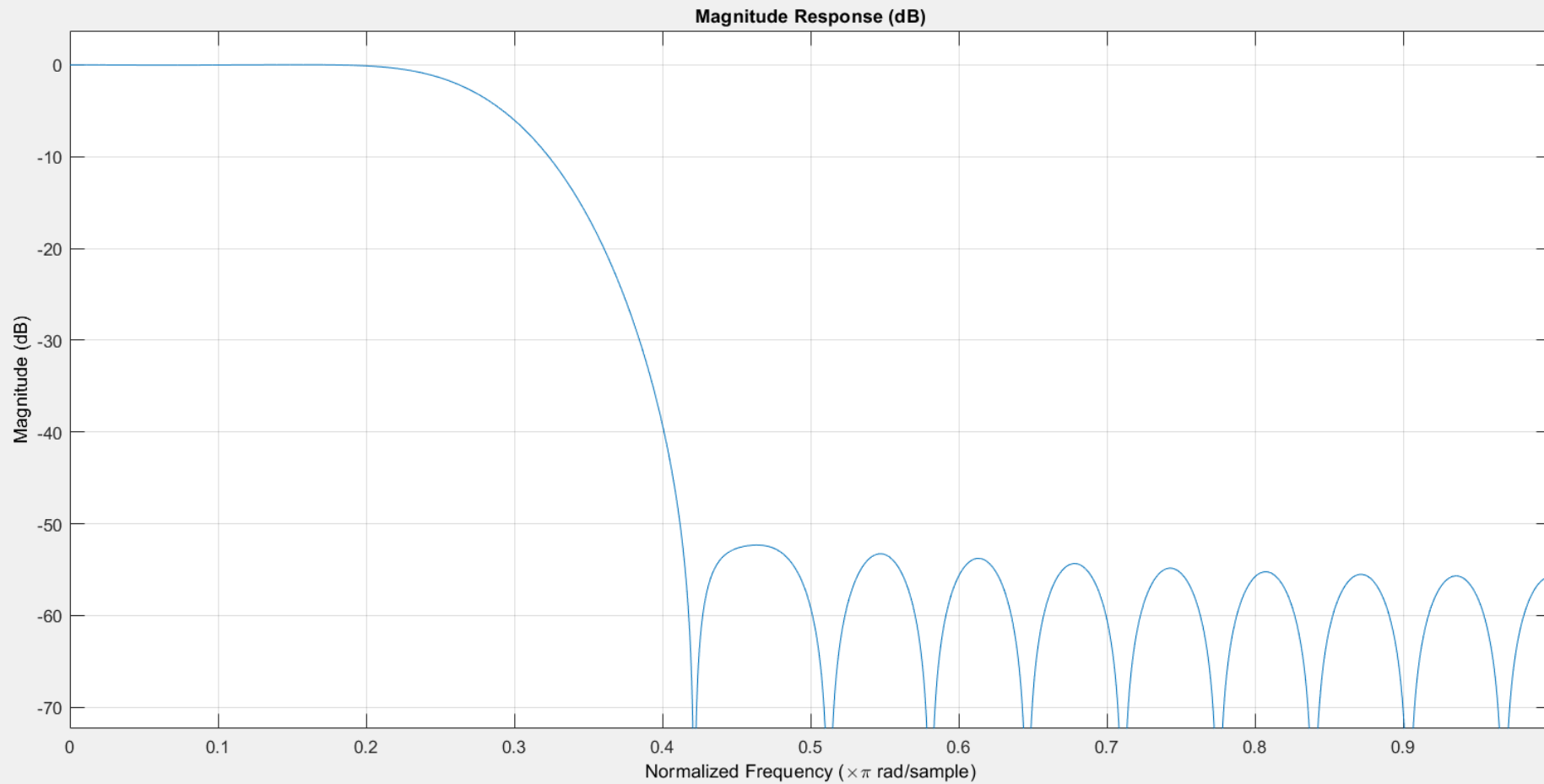
- O filtro pode ser implementado por:

$$h[n] = h_D[n]w[n]$$

- $h_D[n]$: resposta do filtro ideal (deslocado)

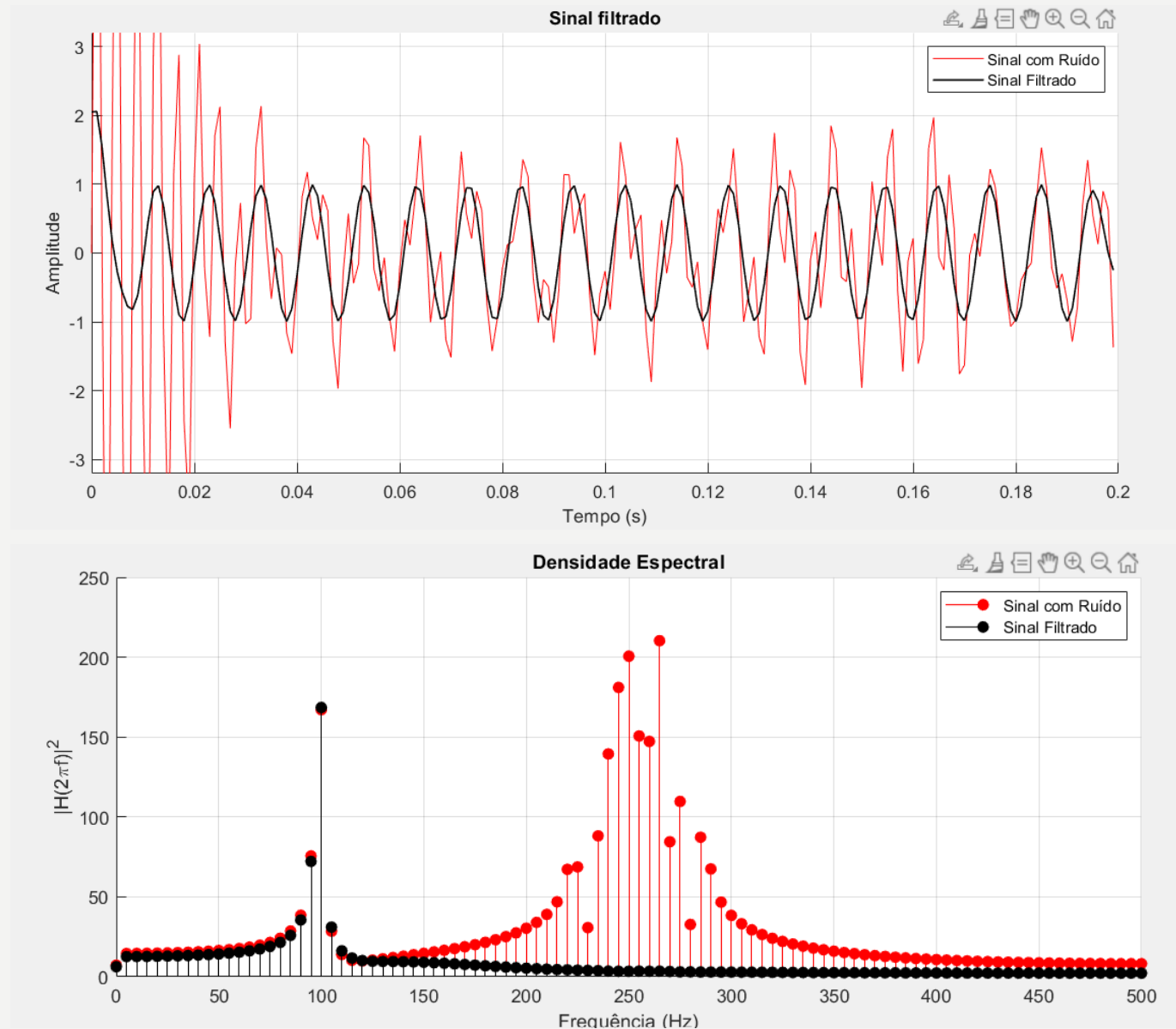


PASSO 7: VISUALIZAR O FILTRO



PASSO 7: APLICAR O FILTRO

Pode aplicar por
convolução ou pela
função filtfilt

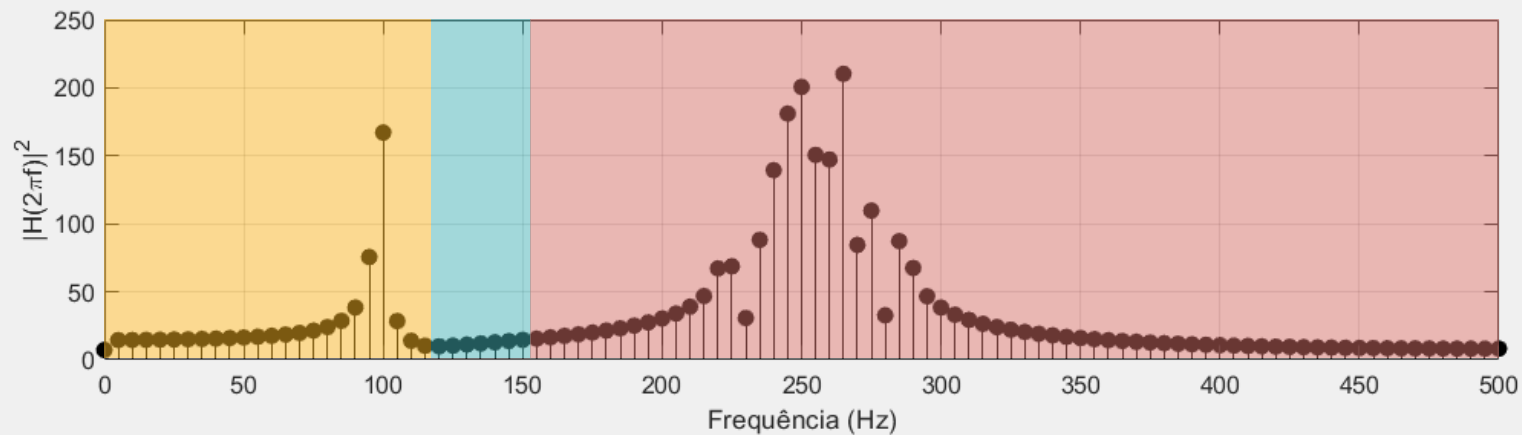
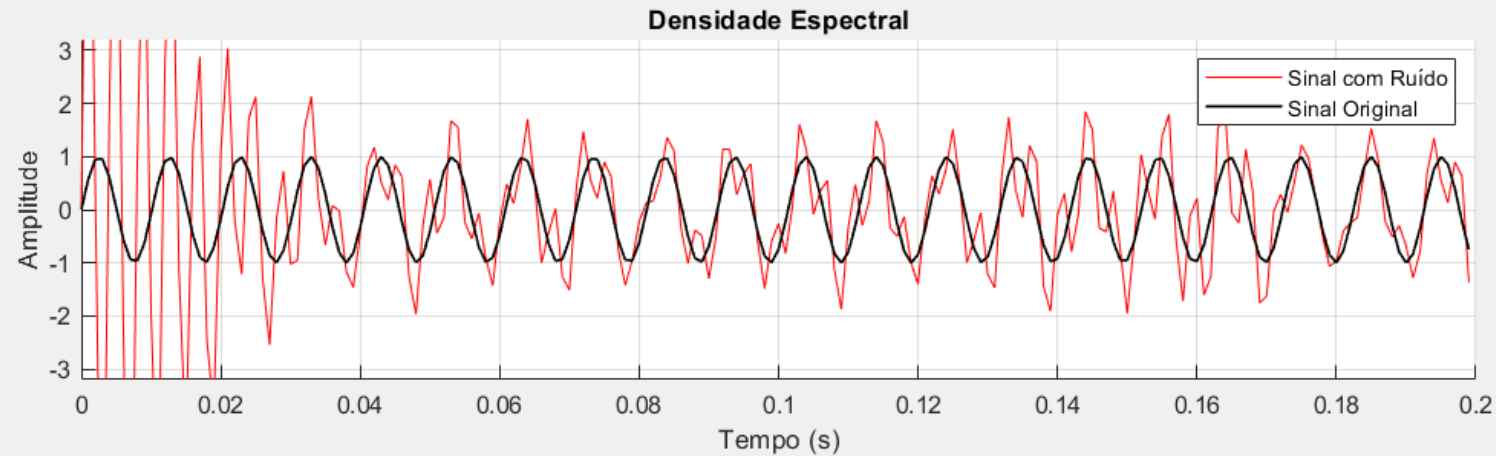




FILTRO IIR

PROJETO POR FUNÇÃO DE
APROXIMAÇÃO

PASSO 1: ESPECIFICAR FILTRO



- F_p , F_s , Ripple?

PASSO 2: DEFINIR ORDEM E OBTER POLINÔMIO (ESCOLHER FUNÇÃO)

```
Wp = 120 / (fs/2);
```

```
Ws = 150 / (fs/2);
```

```
Rs = 20;
```

```
Rp = 1;
```

```
[N, Wn] = buttord(Wp, Ws, Rp, Rs)
```

```
[B,A] = butter(N,Wn);
```

```
fvtool(B,A)
```

PASSO 3:

APLICAR FILTRO

```
Wp = 120 / (fs/2);
```

```
Ws = 150 / (fs/2);
```

```
Rs = 20;
```

```
Rp = 1;
```

```
[N, Wn] = buttord(Wp, Ws, Rp, Rs)
```

```
[B,A] = butter(N,Wn);
```

```
fvtool(B,A)
```

PASSO 3: APLICAR FILTRO

```
x_filt = filtfilt(B,A,x3);
```

