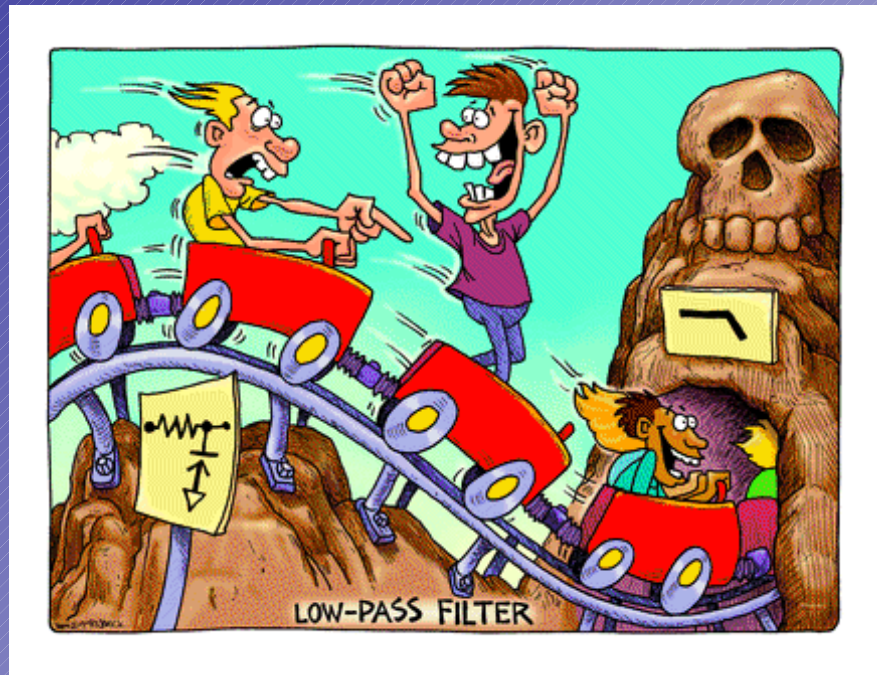


Filtros Passivos

Prof. Filippo Valiante Filho

<http://prof.valiante.info>

O que é e para que serve um filtro?

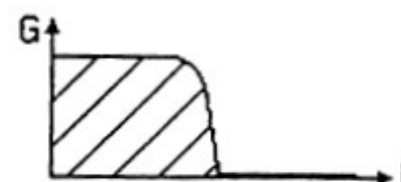
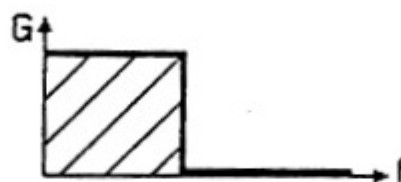
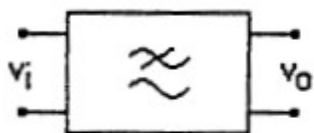


Tipos de Filtros:

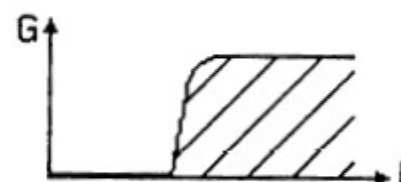
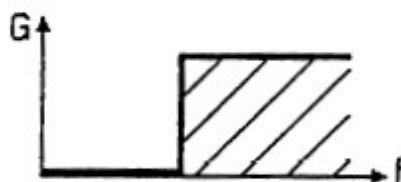
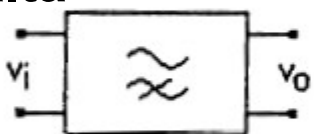


$$G(f) = \frac{v_o(f)}{v_i(f)}$$

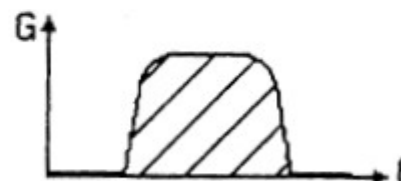
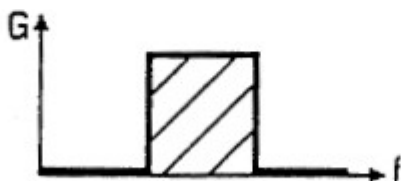
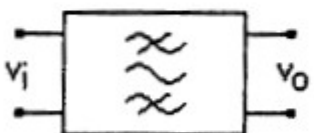
passa-baixa



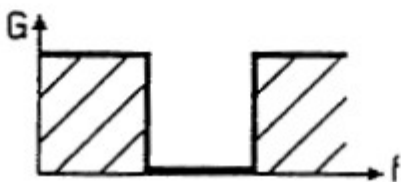
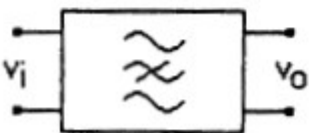
passa-alta



passa-faixa



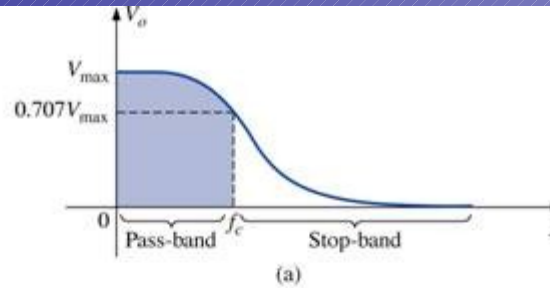
rejeita-faixa



Tipos de Filtros:

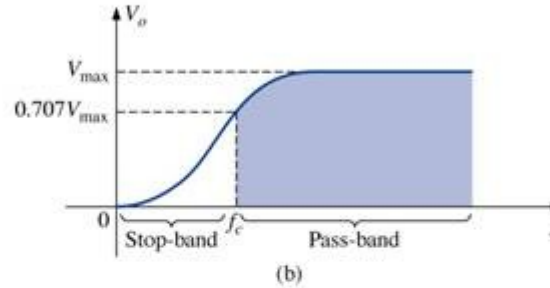
passa-baixa

Low-pass filter:



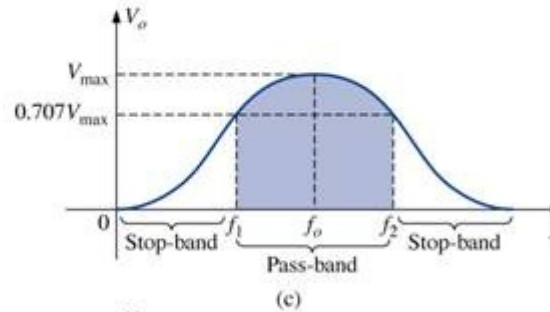
passa-alta

High-pass filter:



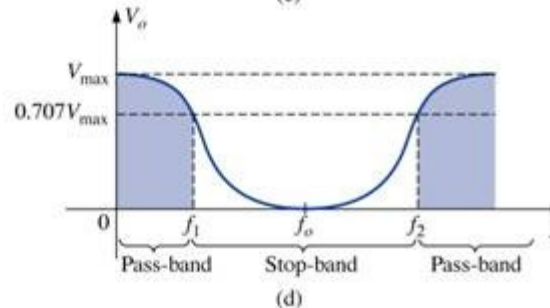
passa-faixa

Pass-band filter:



rejeita-faixa

Stop-band filter:



Filtro Ideal:

- Possui ganho unitário em toda a banda passante (pass-band)
- Ganho igual a zero na faixa de rejeição (stop-band)
- Não introduz perdas
- Não altera a fase do sinal

Filtro Real...

Impedâncias:

- Indutor:

$$\dot{Z}_L = jX_L \Rightarrow \omega \uparrow X_L \uparrow$$

$$X_L = \omega.f.L$$

- Capacitor:

$$\dot{Z}_C = -jX_C \Rightarrow \omega \uparrow X_C \downarrow$$

$$X_C = 1 / \omega.f.C$$

$$\omega = 2.\pi.f$$

Relações:

- Ganho de Tensão:

$$A_v = V_o / V_i$$

- Ganho de Corrente:

$$A_i = I_o / I_i$$

- Ganho de Potência:

$$A_p = P_o / P_i = (V_o \cdot I_o) / (V_i \cdot I_i) = A_v \cdot A_i$$

Relações em dB:

- Ganho de Tensão:

$$G_v \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log A_v = 20 \log (V_o / V_i)$$

- Ganho de Corrente:

$$G_i \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log A_i$$

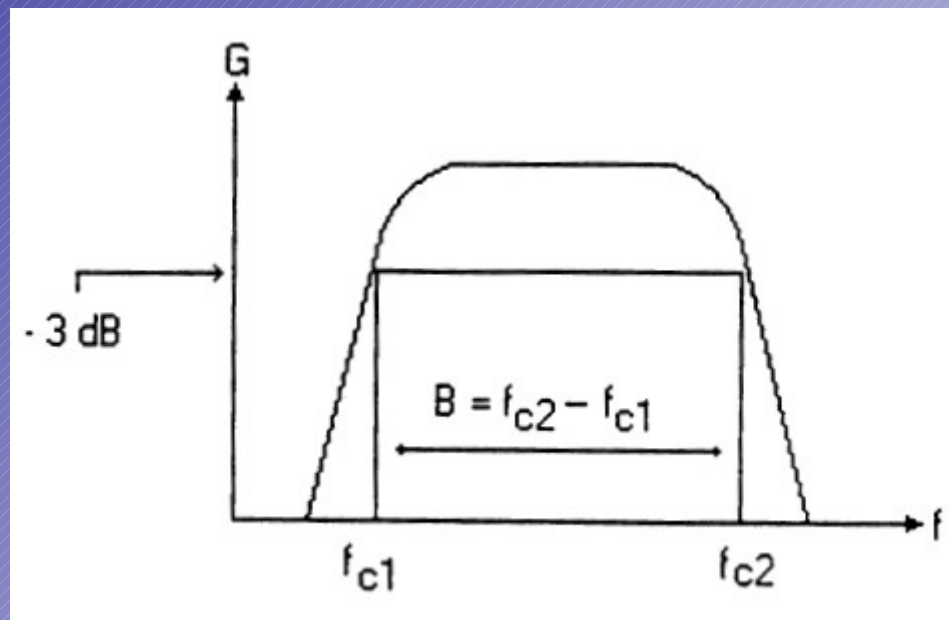
- Ganho de Potência:

$$G_p \text{ (dB)} = 10 \log (A_v \cdot A_i)$$

Características:

- **Frequência de Corte (f_c):**

Definida para o ponto onde o ganho de potência cai pela metade, isto é cai 3 dB. Neste ponto a defasagem é de 45° e o ganho de tensão é de $1/\sqrt{2}$.

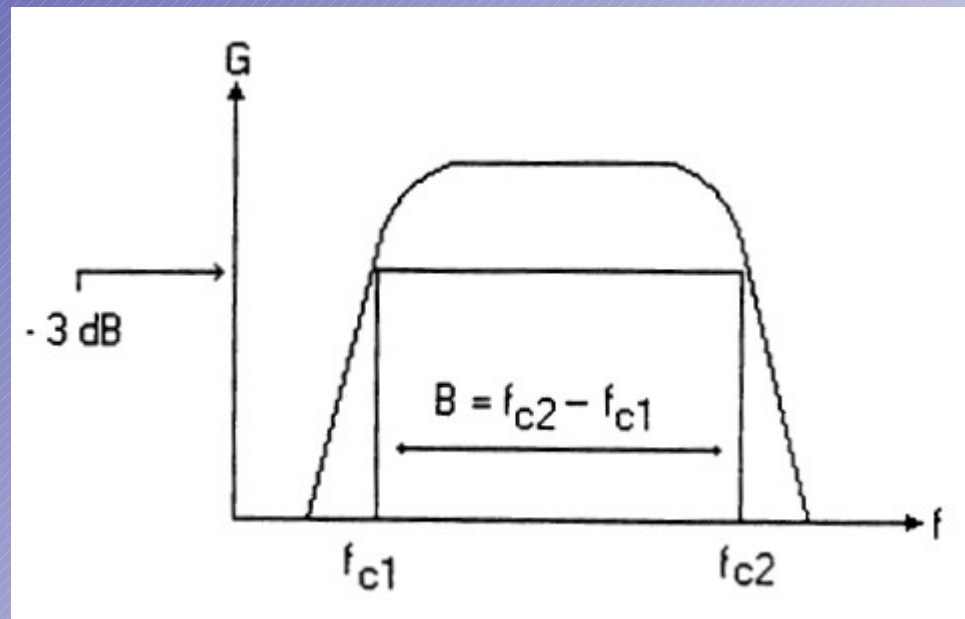


Características:

- Banda passante (B):

A banda compreendida entre as frequências de corte. Também chamada de largura de banda (B ou BW).

$$B = f_{cs} - f_{ci}$$



Características:

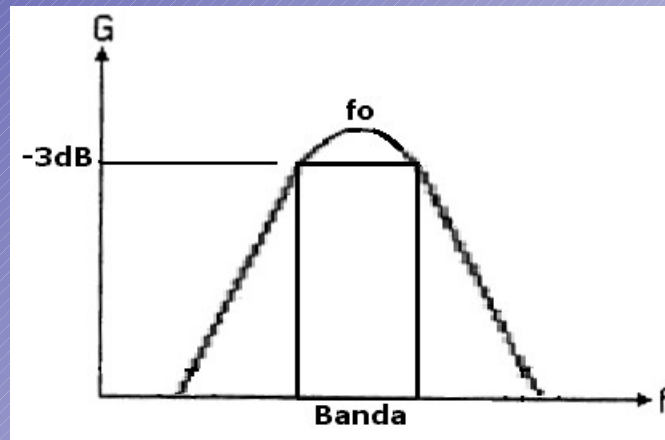
- Fator Q

Índice de Mérito, Fator de Qualidade, Fator de Seletividade

$Q = \frac{\text{Energia armazenada pelo circuito (L e C)}}{\text{Energia dissipada pelo circuito (R)}}$

$$Q = f_0 / BW$$

$Q \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{Seletividade} \uparrow$

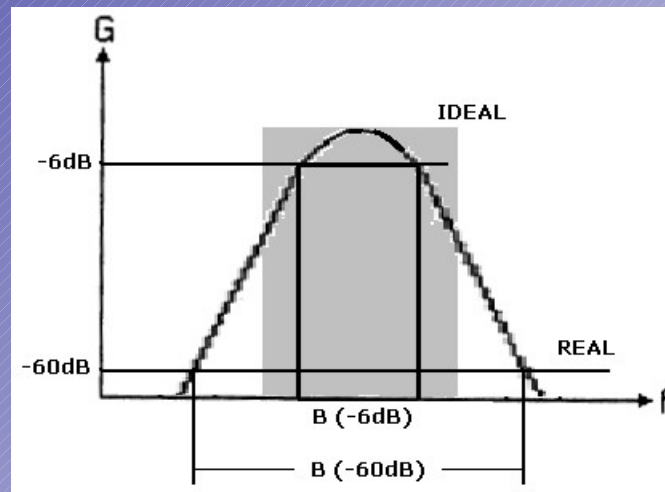


Características:

- Fator de Forma:

Relação da banda medida a -60 dB e a -6 dB.
Um filtro ideal teria fator de forma unitário

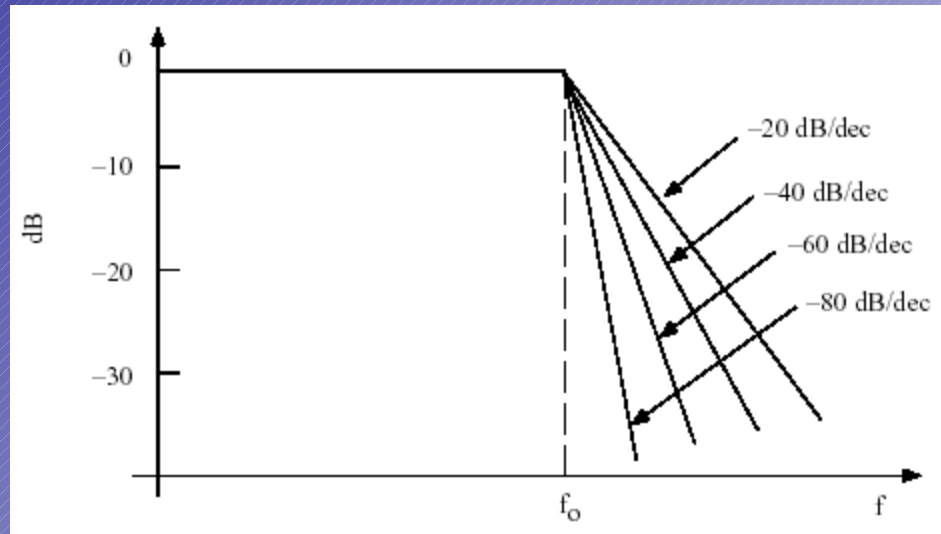
$$\text{f.f.} = B(-60\text{dB}) / B(-6\text{dB})$$



Características:

- Atenuação:

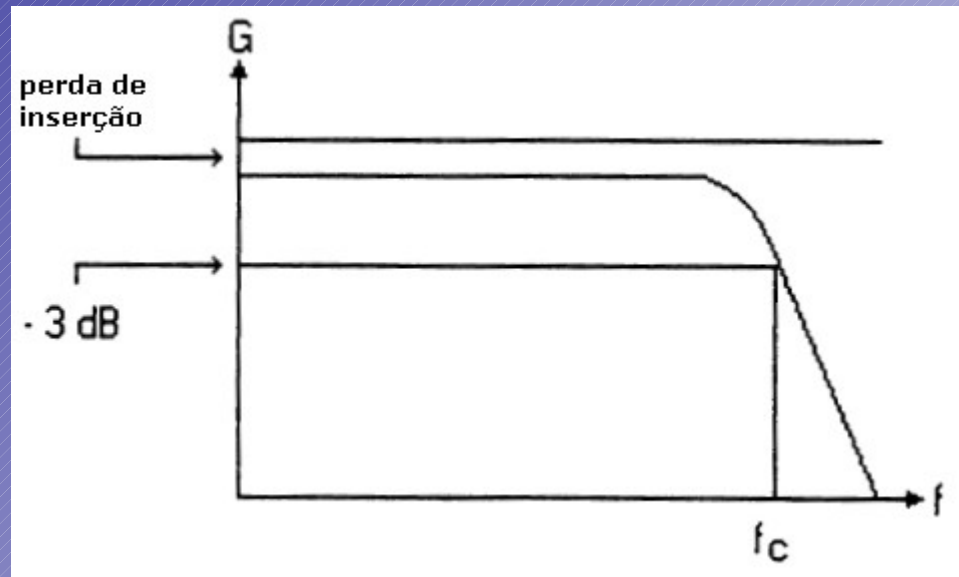
Dependente da topologia adotada ou das associações executadas.



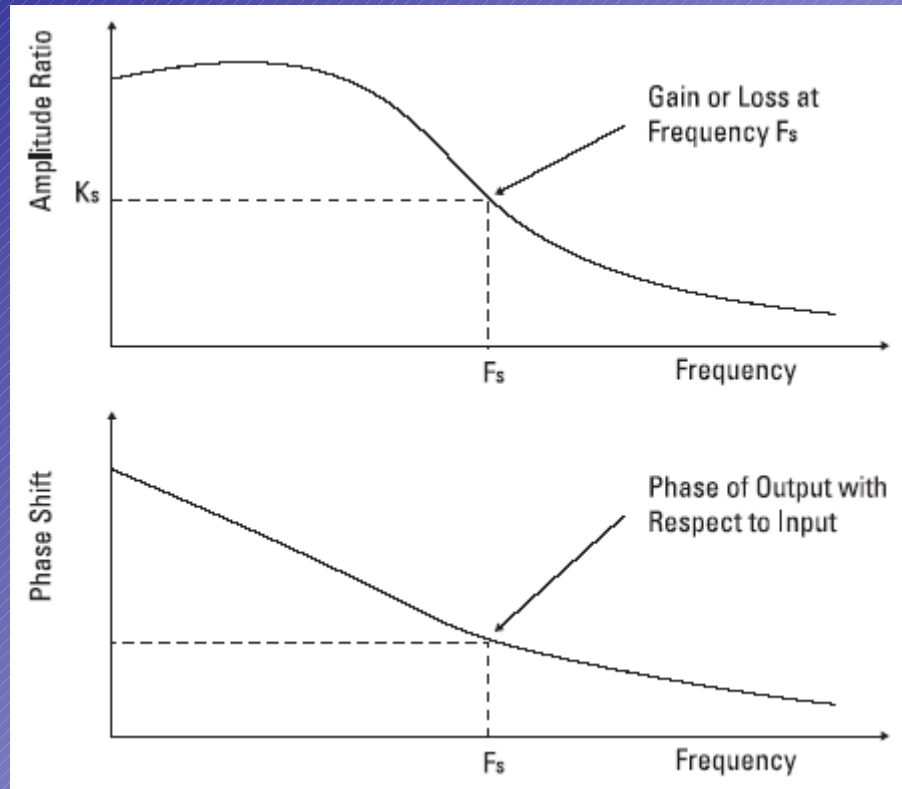
Características:

- Perda de Inserção:

Atenuação do sinal provocada simplesmente pela utilização do filtro. É medida comparando-se a amplitude do sinal antes e após o filtro.

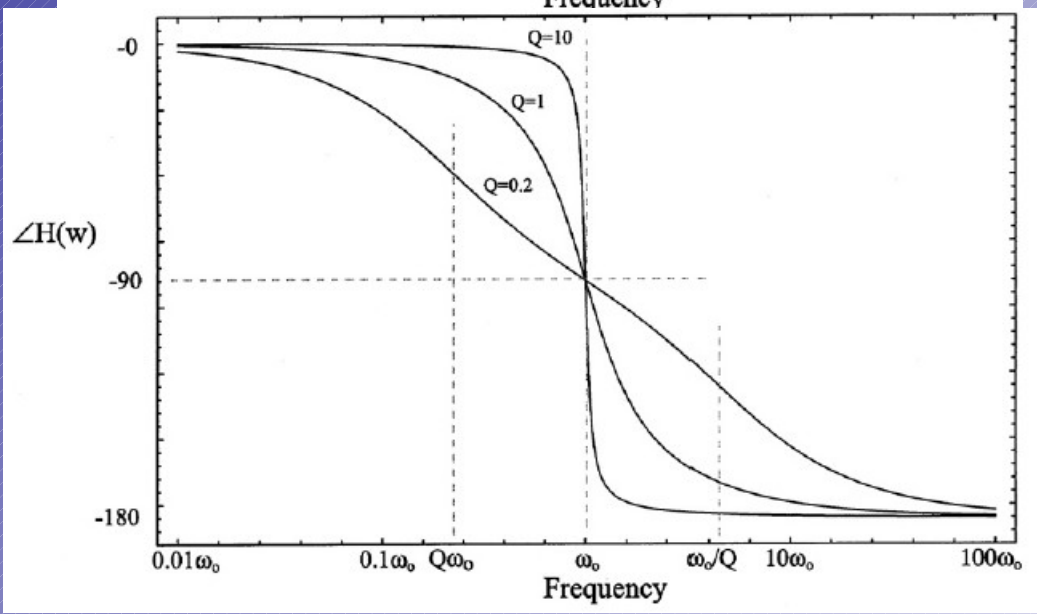
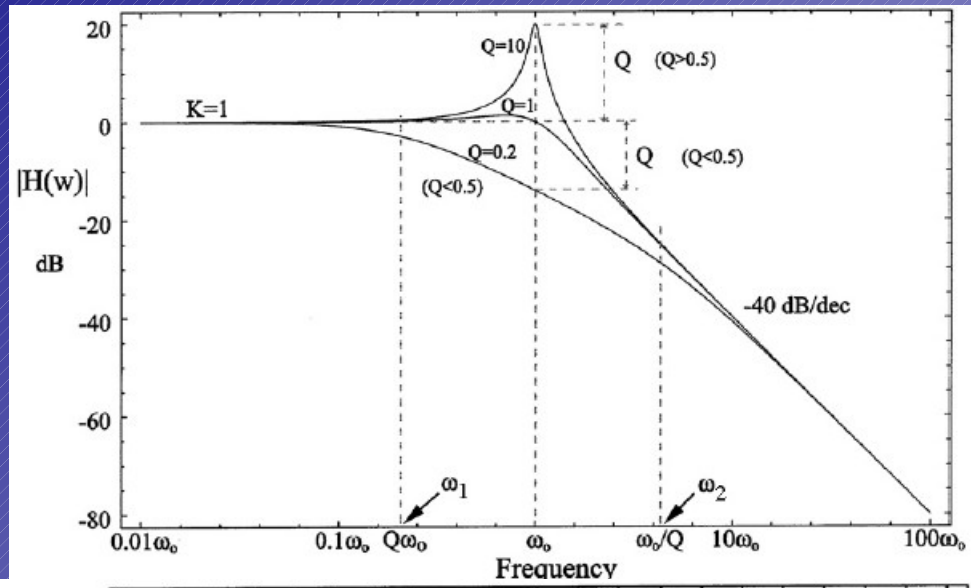


Resposta em Frequência



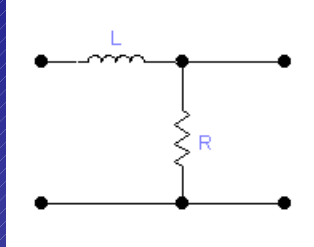
Resposta em Fase

Resposta em Frequência

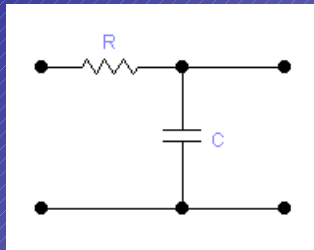


Resposta em Fase

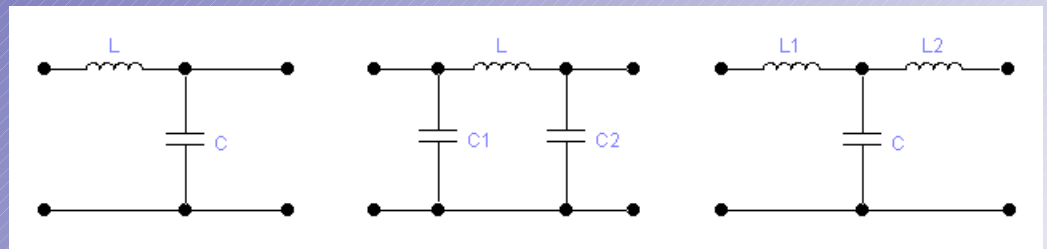
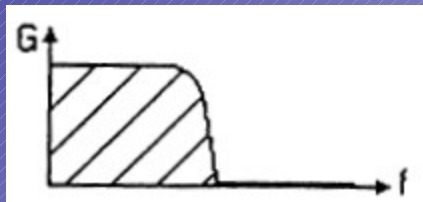
Filtro passa-baixas:



$$|A_v| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}} \quad \angle A_v = -\arctg \frac{X_L}{R} \quad f_c = \frac{R}{2\pi \cdot L}$$

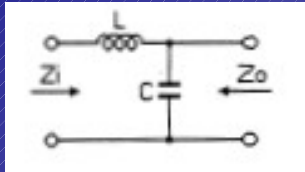


$$|A_v| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{X_C^2}}} \quad \angle A_v = -\arctg \frac{R}{X_C} \quad f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R \cdot C}$$

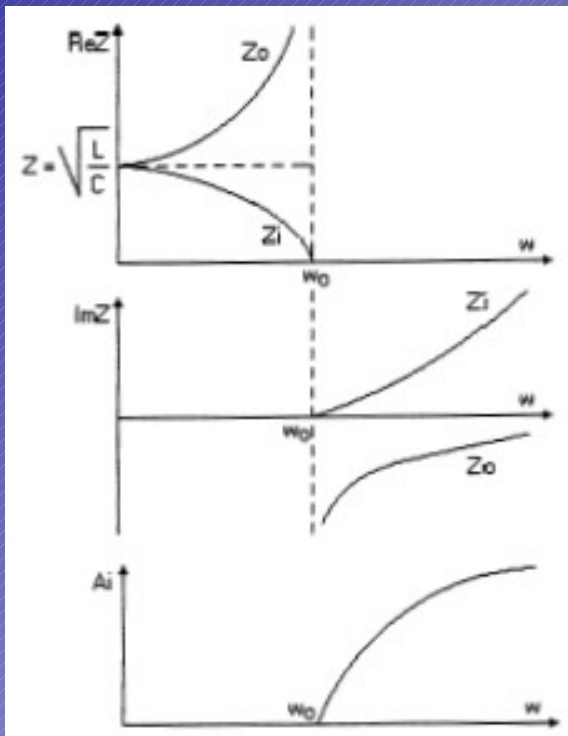


Filtro L — Filtro π — Filtro T

Filtro passa-baixas:



- Impedância de entrada
- Impedância de saída
- Constante de Atenuação



$$Z_i = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - w^2 \cdot L \cdot C} = Z_0 \cdot \sqrt{1 - w^2 \cdot L \cdot C}$$

$$Z_o = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - w^2 \cdot L \cdot C}} = Z_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - w^2 \cdot L \cdot C}}$$

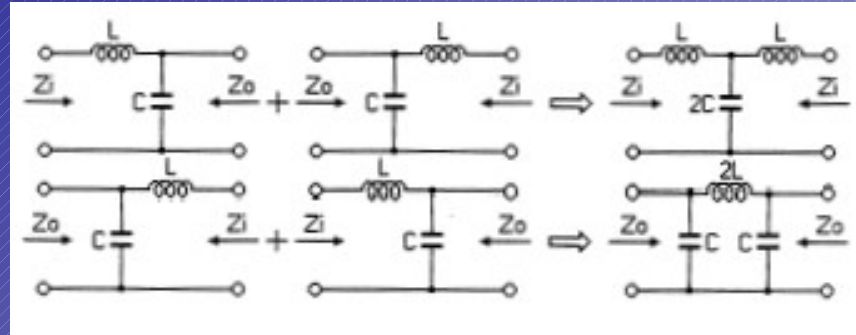
$$A_i = \ln \left| \sqrt{1 - w^2 \cdot L \cdot C} + jw \cdot \sqrt{L \cdot C} \right|$$

$$\text{Para: } 0 \leq w \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C}} \quad (= w_c) \quad A_i = 0$$

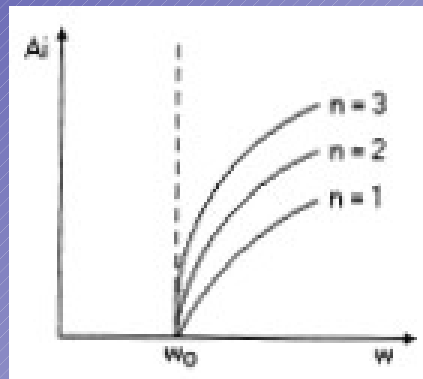
$$\text{Para } w > w_c: A_i = \ln(w^2 \cdot L \cdot C - 1)$$

$$f_c = \frac{w_c}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L \cdot C}}$$

Filtro passa-baixas:

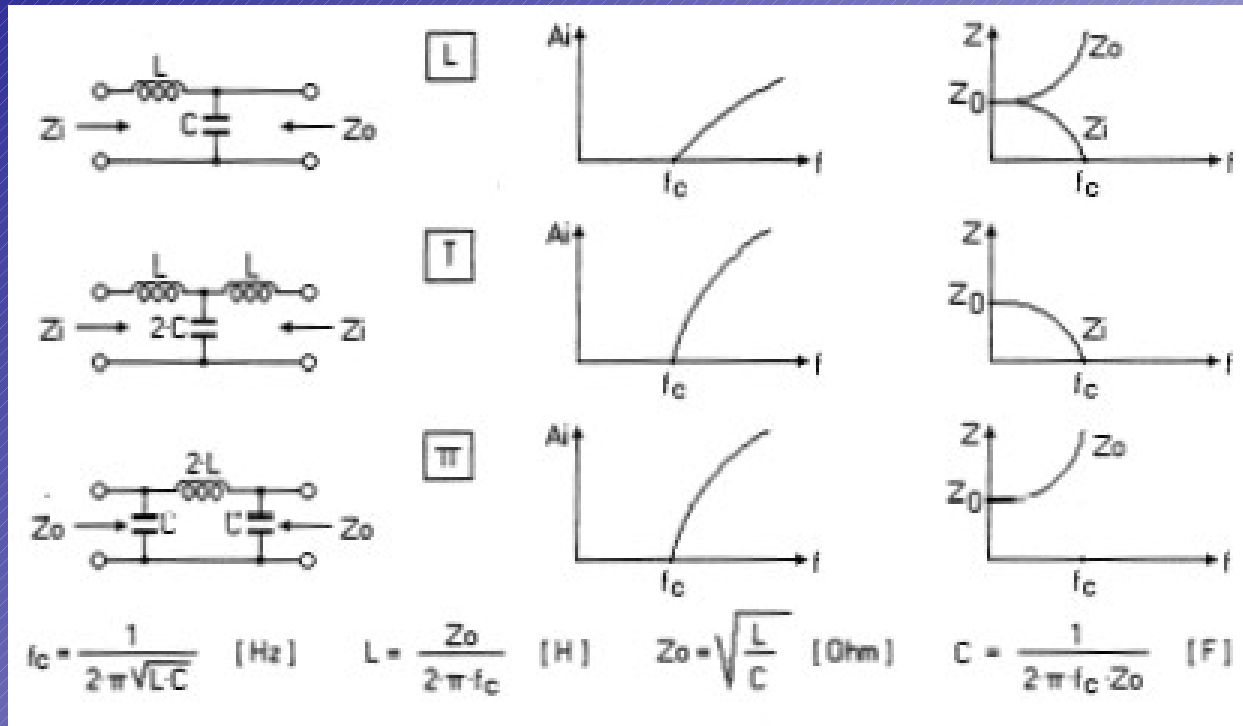


Seções em T e π

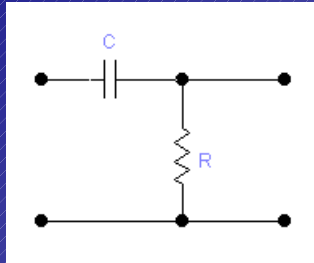


Atenuação para “n” seções cascadeadas

Filtro passa-baixas:



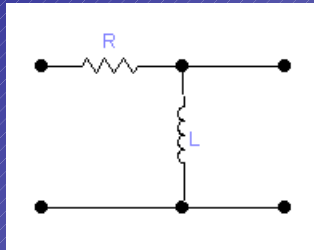
Filtro passa-altas:



$$|Av| = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 \cdot C^2}}}$$

$$\angle Av = \arctg \frac{1}{\omega \cdot R \cdot C}$$

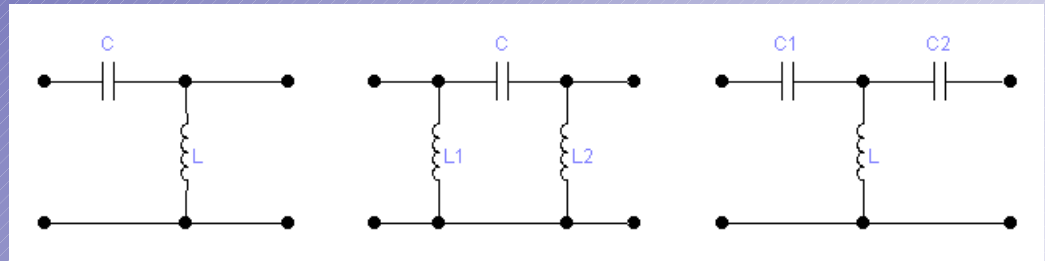
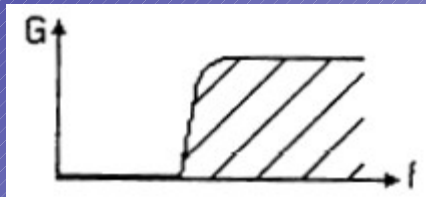
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R \cdot C}$$



$$|Av| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{\omega^2 \cdot L^2}}}$$

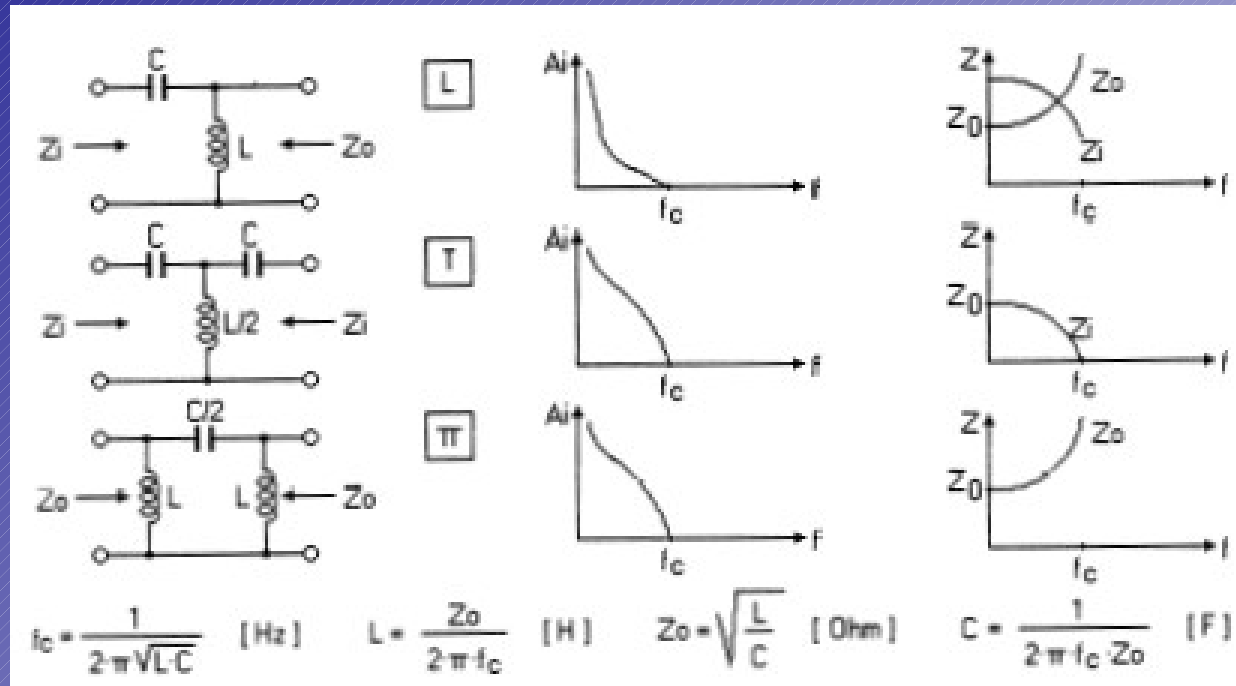
$$\angle Av = -\arctg \frac{R}{\omega \cdot L}$$

$$f_c = \frac{R}{2\pi \cdot L}$$

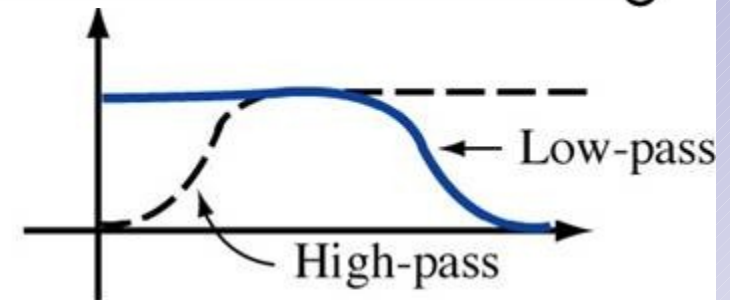
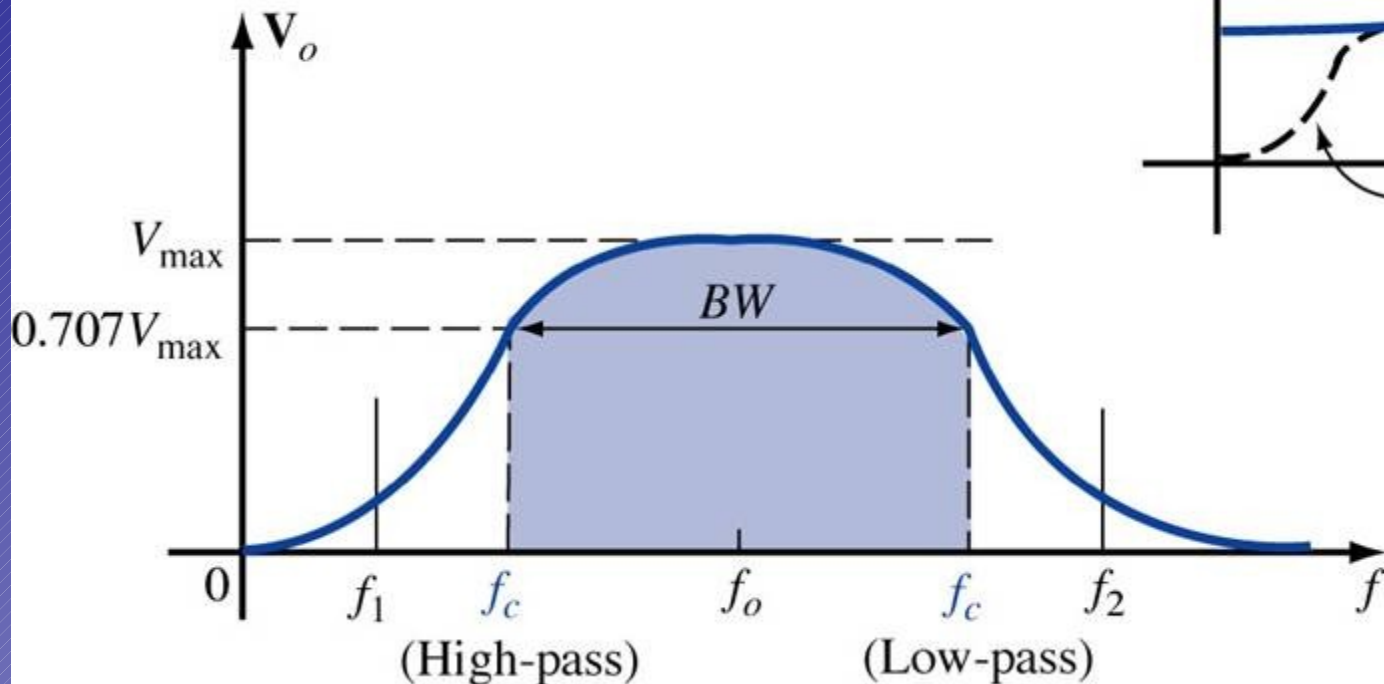
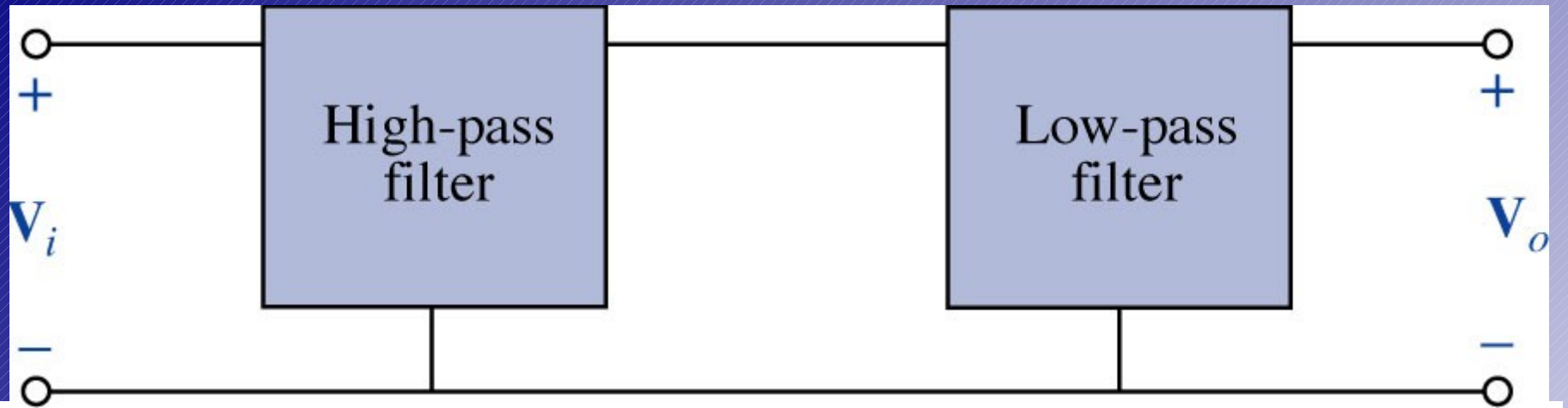


Filtro L — Filtro π — Filtro T

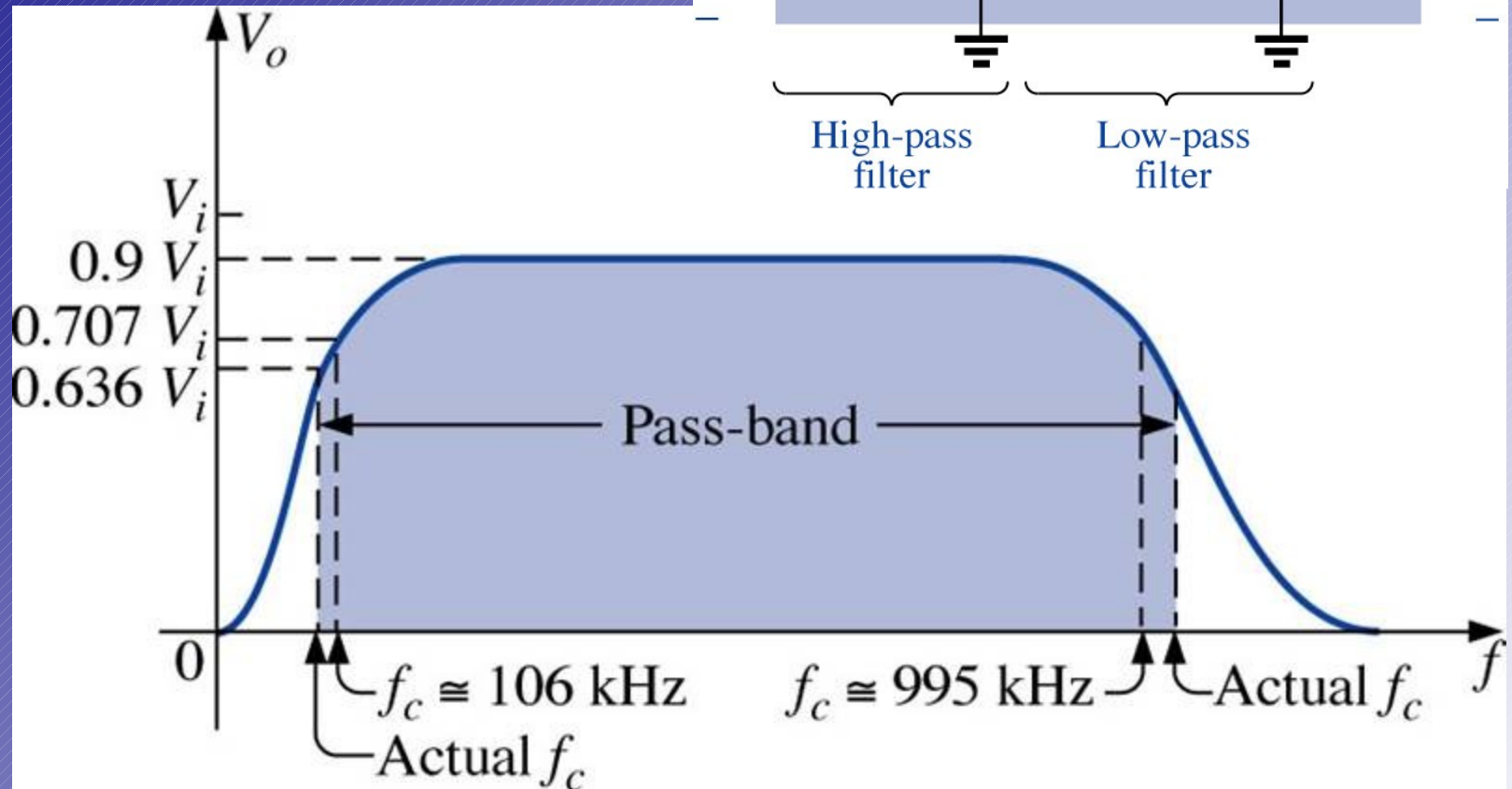
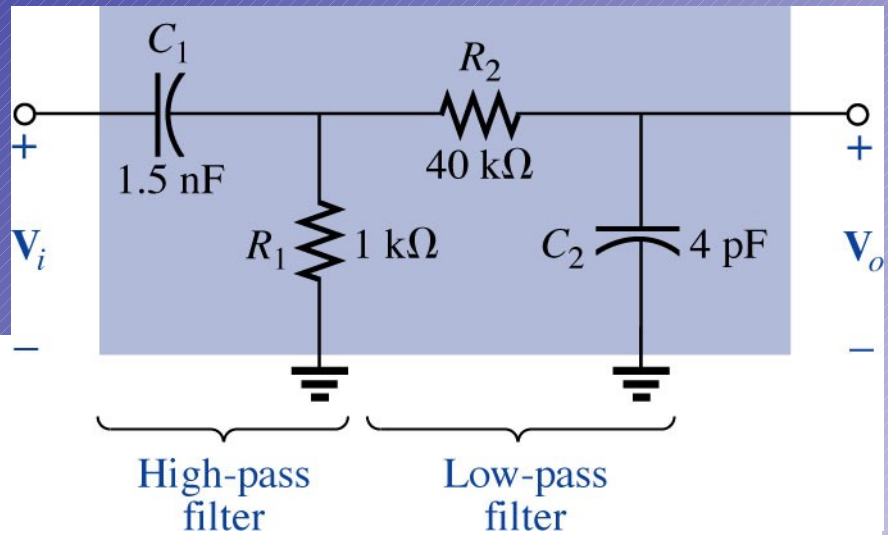
Filtro passa-altas:



Filtro passa-faixa:

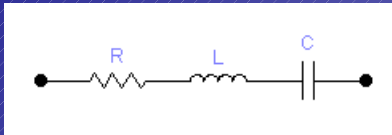


Filtro passa-faixa:



Filtro passa-faixa:

- Ressonância Série

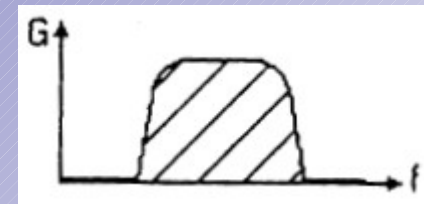


$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L.C}}$$

$f < f_r \Rightarrow$ circuito capacitivo

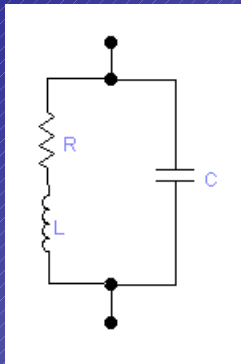
$f > f_r \Rightarrow$ circuito indutivo

$$Q_s = X_L / R_s$$



Filtro passa-faixa:

- Ressonância Paralela



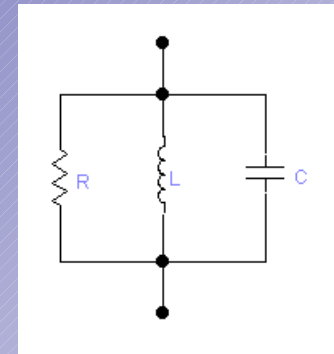
$$R_p = R_s \cdot (1 + Q_s^2)$$

$f < f_r \Rightarrow$ circuito indutivo

$f > f_r \Rightarrow$ circuito capacitivo

$$Q_p = R_p / X_L = f_r / B$$

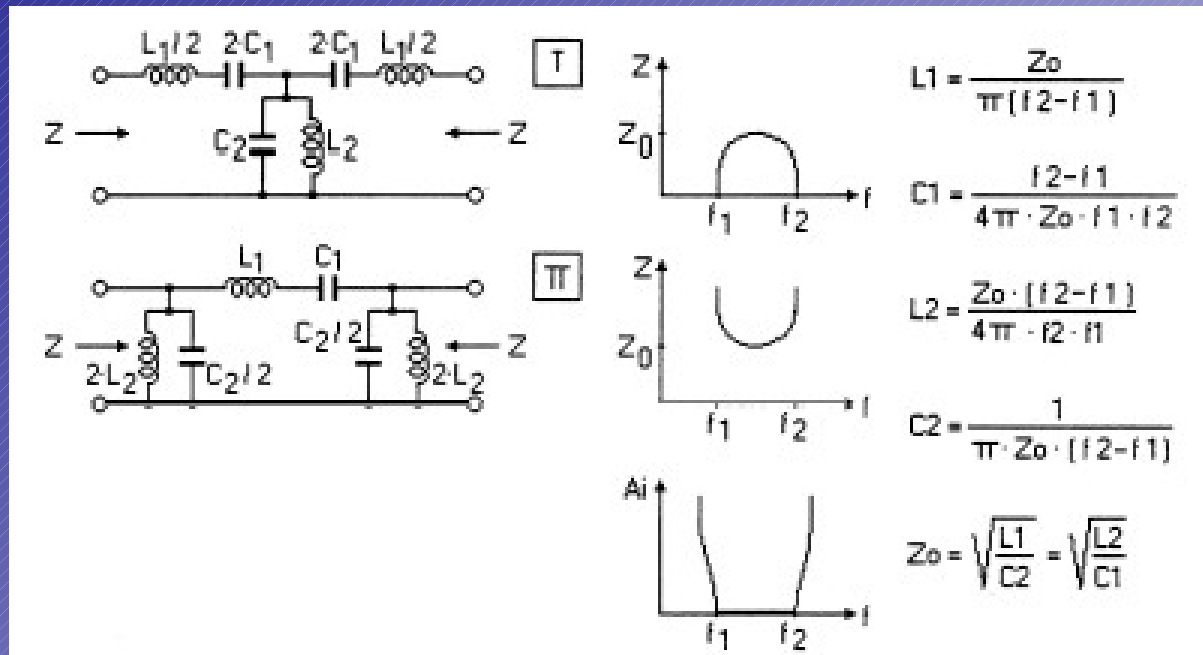
$$B = 2 \cdot \Delta f = f_{cs} - f_{ci}$$



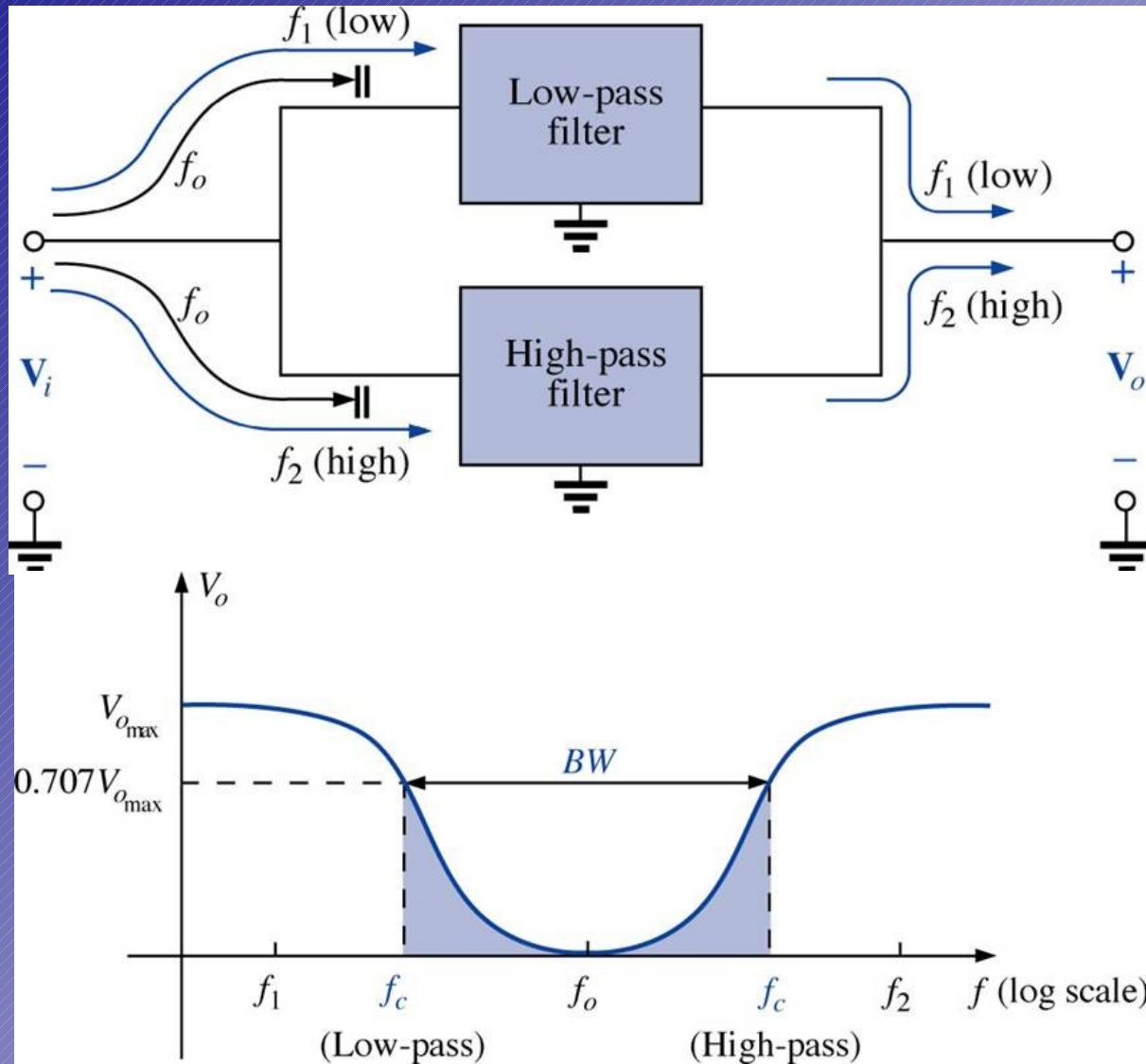
$$Z = \frac{R_p}{1 + jQ_p \cdot 2 \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega r}}$$

$$A_v = \frac{Z}{R_p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(Q_p \cdot \frac{2\Delta f}{f_r} \right)^2}}$$

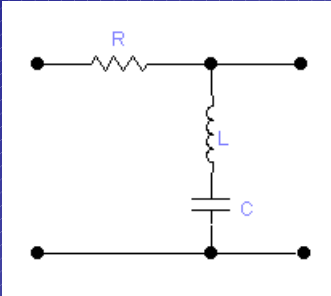
Filtro passa-faixa:



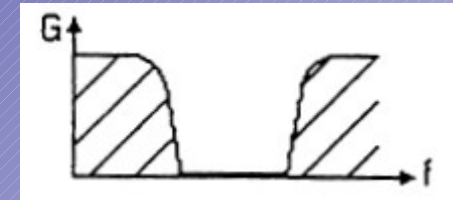
Filtro rejeita-faixa (stop-band):



Filtro rejeita-faixa:



$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L \cdot C}}$$

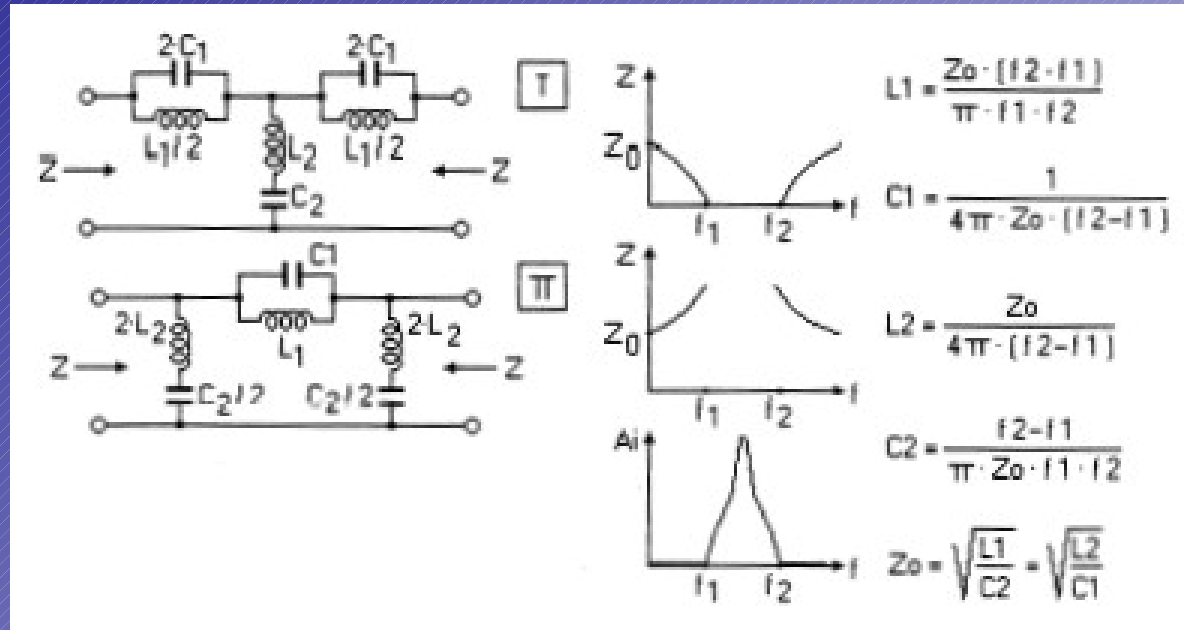


Ganho mínimo:

$$A_{vo} = \frac{R_s}{R + R_s}$$

$$Q_p = R_p / X_L = f_r / B$$

Filtro rejeita-faixa:



Referências:

1. Telecomunicações: transmissão e recepção AM-FM. 11^a Edição. Alcides Tadeu Gomes. Editora Érica.
2. Apostila do Módulo MCM-20. Elettronica Veneta.
3. Agilent Technologies Educator's Corner.
www.educatorscorner.com.
4. Notas de aulas de Princípios de Comunicação. Prof. Dr. Carlos Antonio França Sartori Departamento de Engenharia - PUC-SP.
5. Introdução à Análise de Circuitos. 10^a edição. Robert L. Boylestad. Pearson Education.