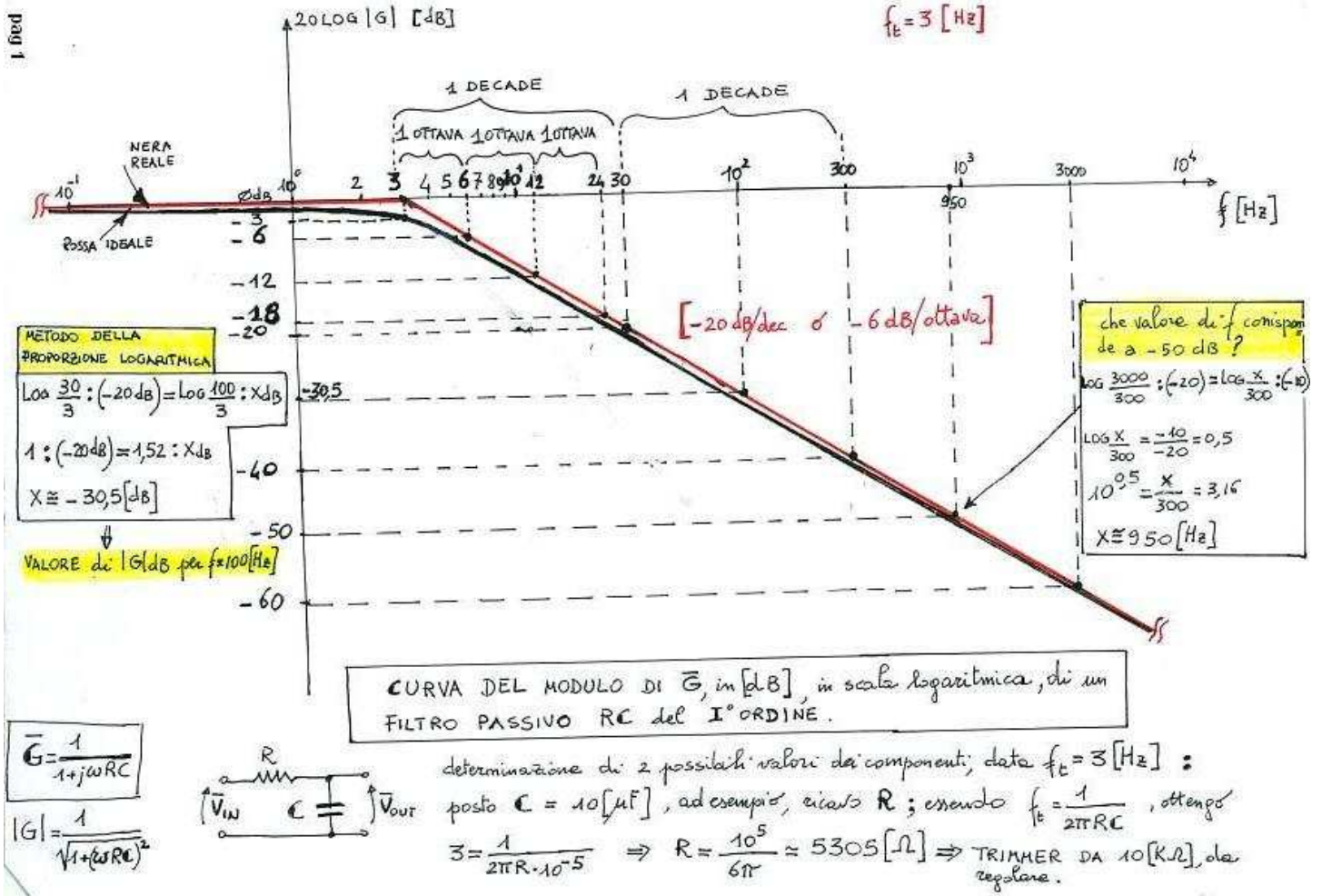
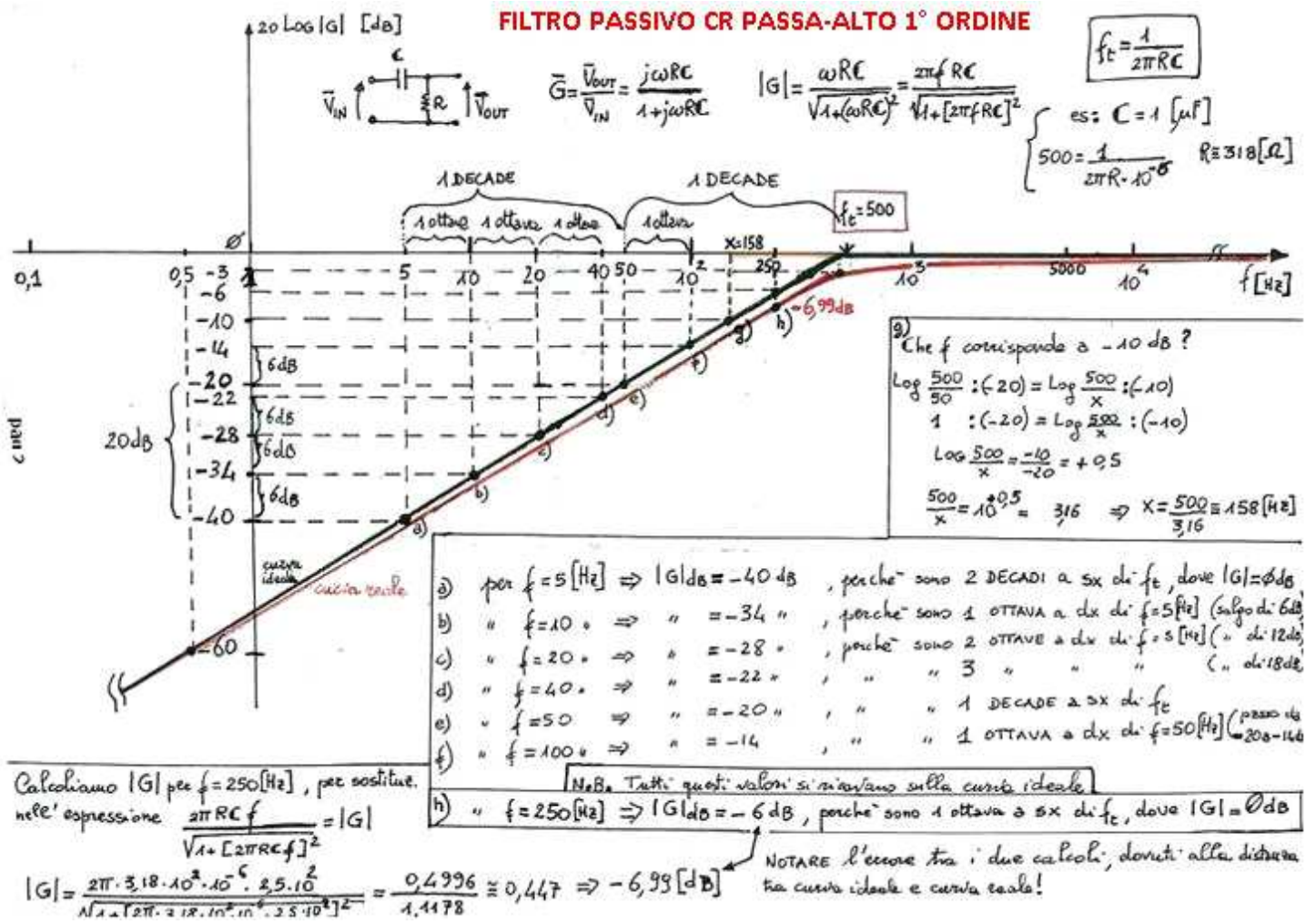


# FILTRI E CURVE DI BODE

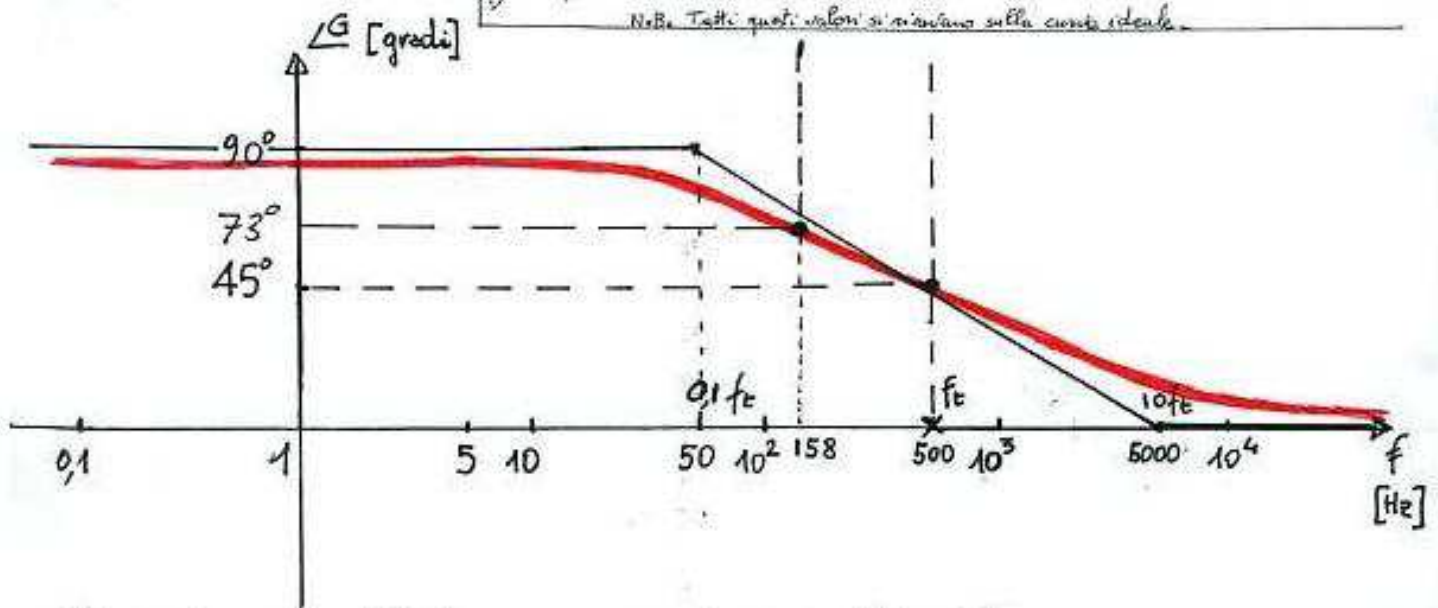
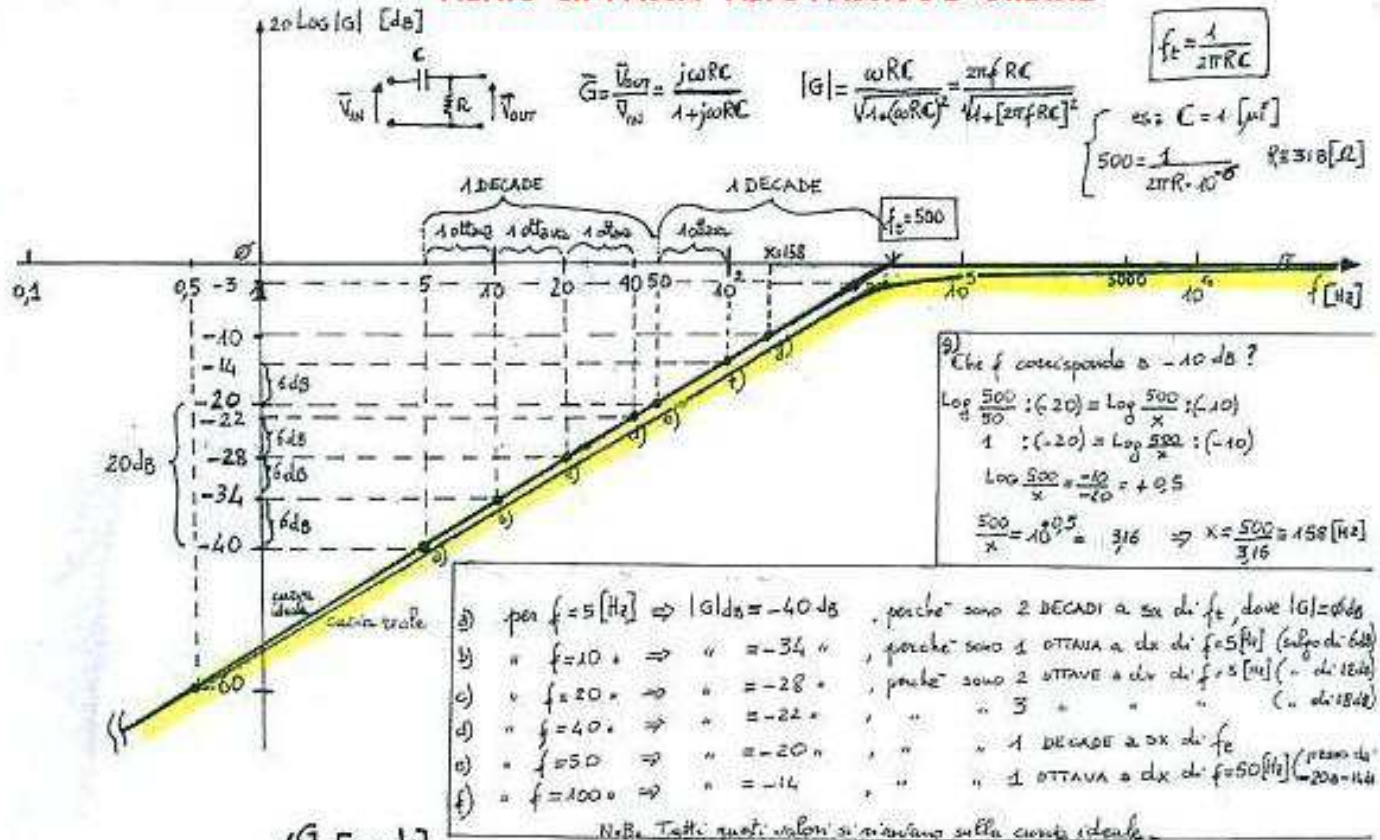
## 1. FILTRO PASSIVO RC PASSA - BASSO del 1° ordine



## 2. FILTRO PASSIVO CR PASSA – ALTO del 1° ordine



# FILTRO CR PASSA - ALTO PASSIVO 1° ORDINE



$$\angle G = 90^\circ - \arctan(\omega RC)$$

per  $f=0 \Rightarrow \angle G = 90^\circ$

per  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \Rightarrow \angle G = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$

per  $f \rightarrow \infty, \angle G \rightarrow 0^\circ$

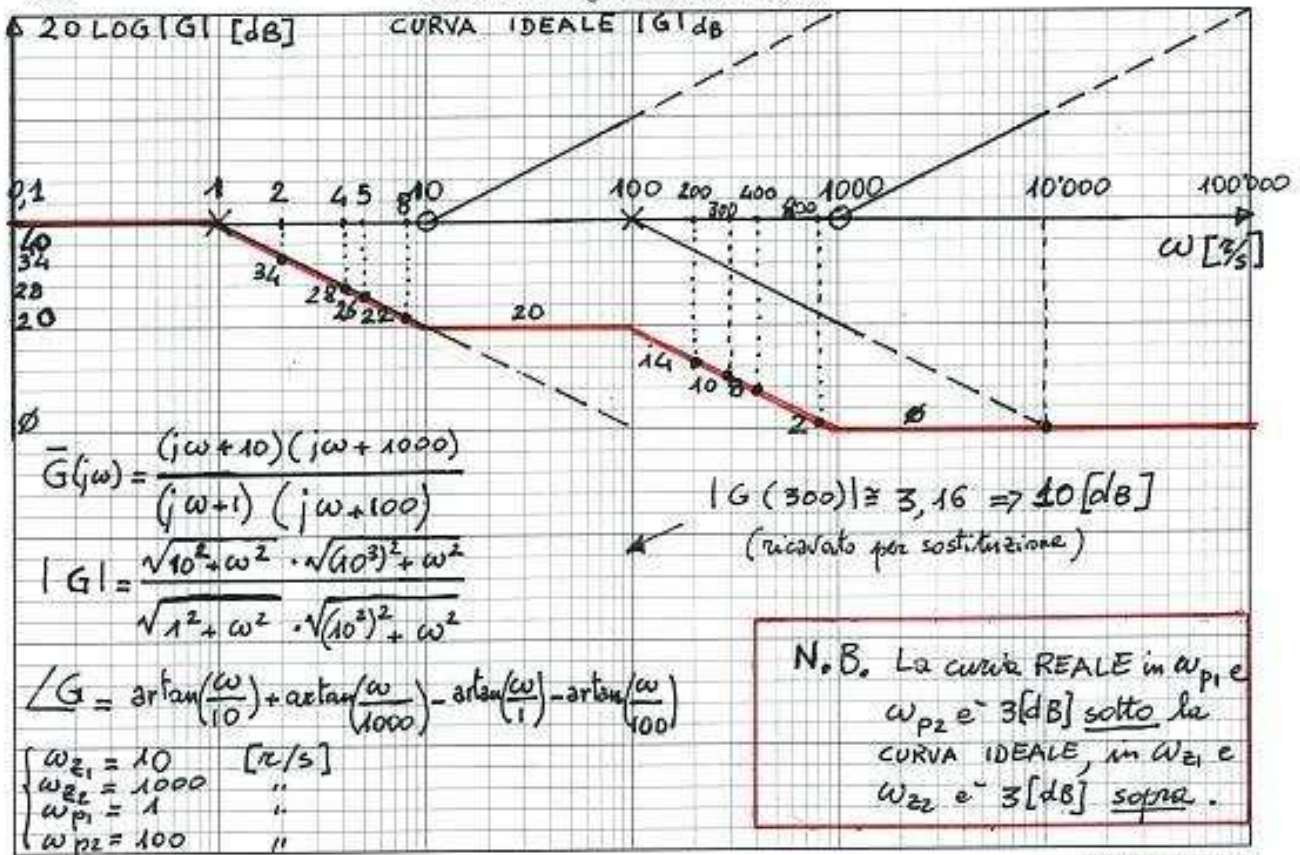
La curva ideale è una semiretta orizzontale, alla quota  $90^\circ$ , fino a  $0,1 f_c$ , un segmento da  $+90^\circ$  (a  $0,1 f_c$ ) a  $0^\circ$  (a  $10 f_c$ ), una semiretta orizzontale, a quota  $0^\circ$ , da  $10 f_c$  a  $\infty$ .

### 3. FILTRO ATTIVO PASSA - BASSO del 2° ordine ( POLO-ZERO-POLO-ZERO )

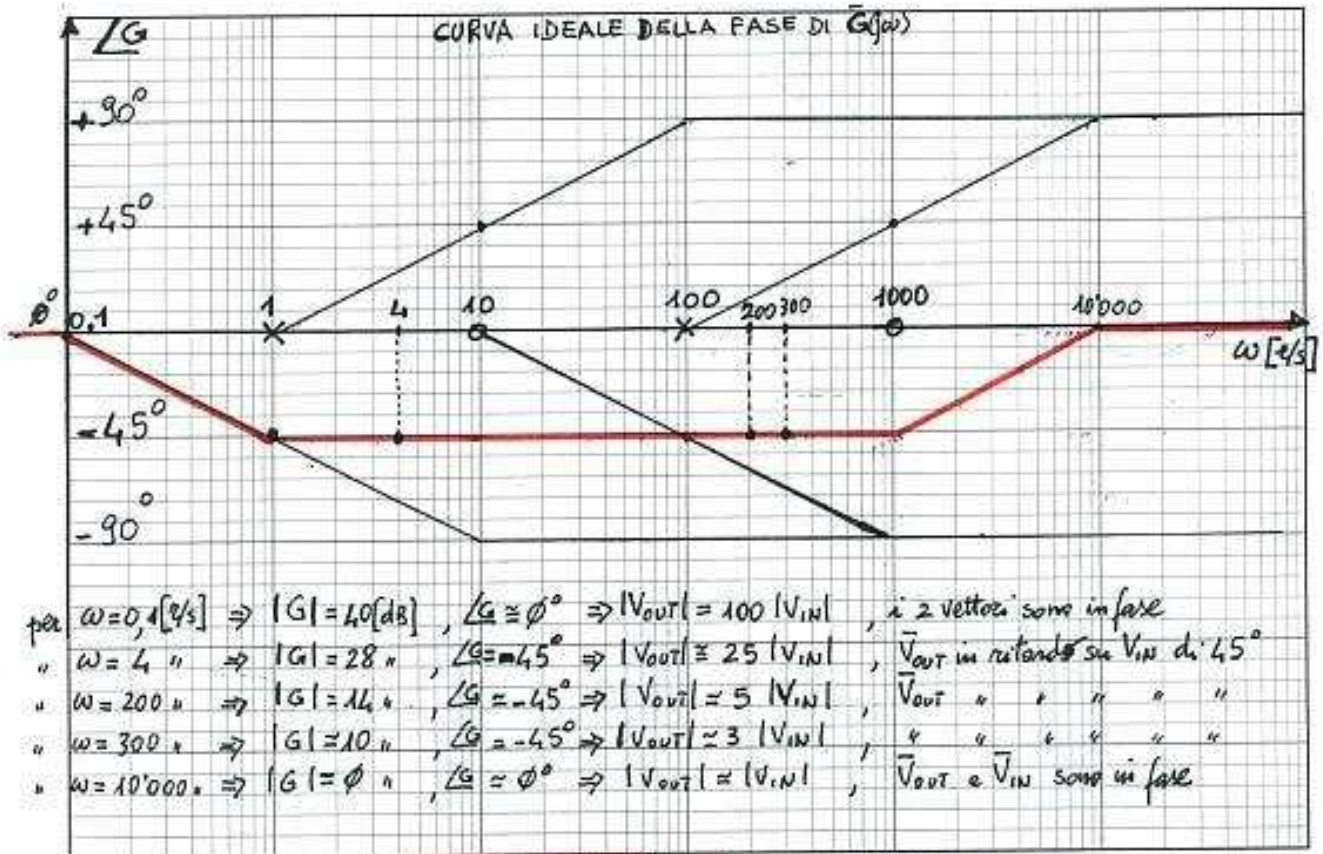
①

#### ESERCIZI SVOLTI IN CLASSE

Carta semilogaritmica a 6 decadi



Pulsazione  $\omega$

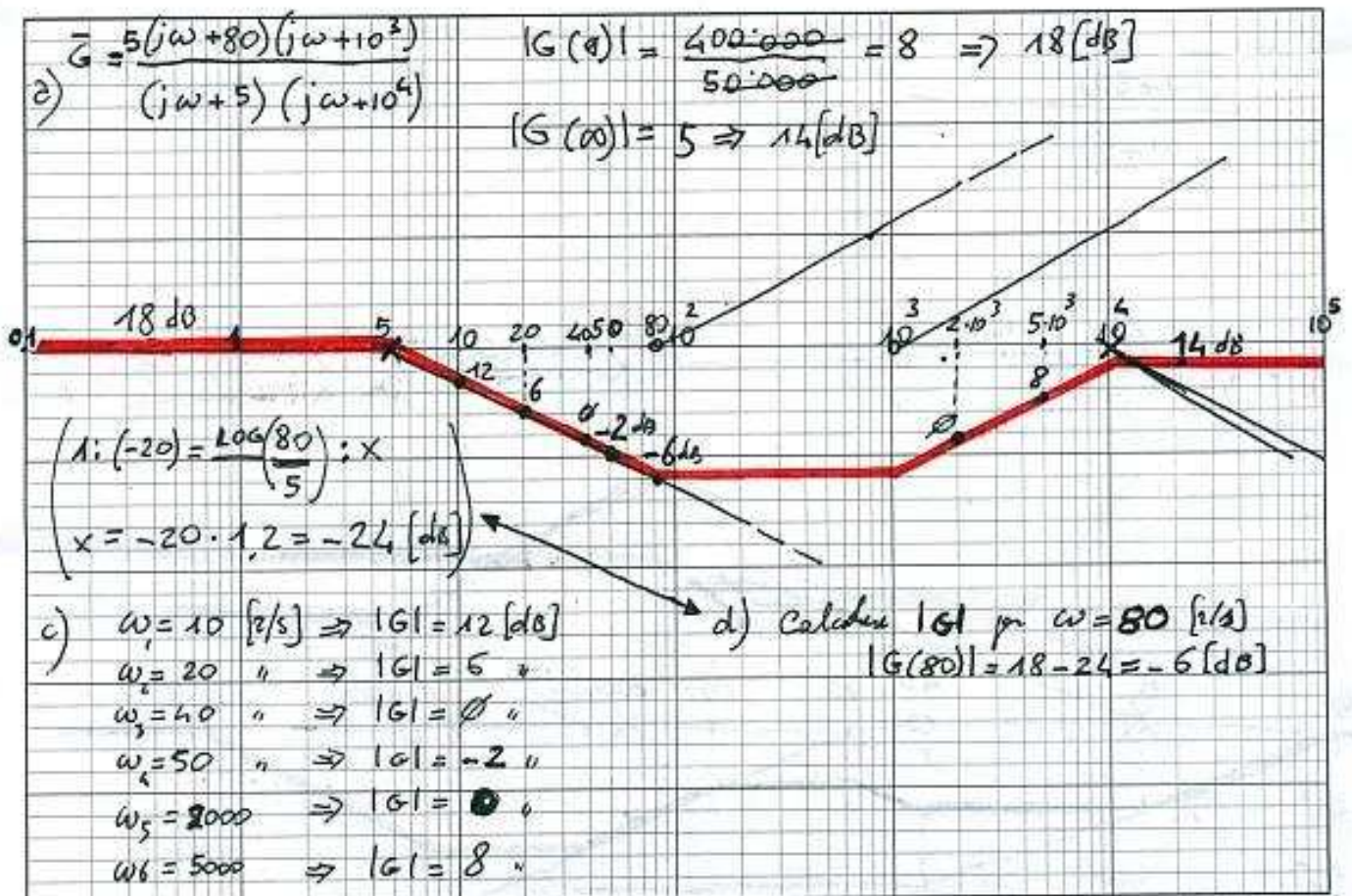
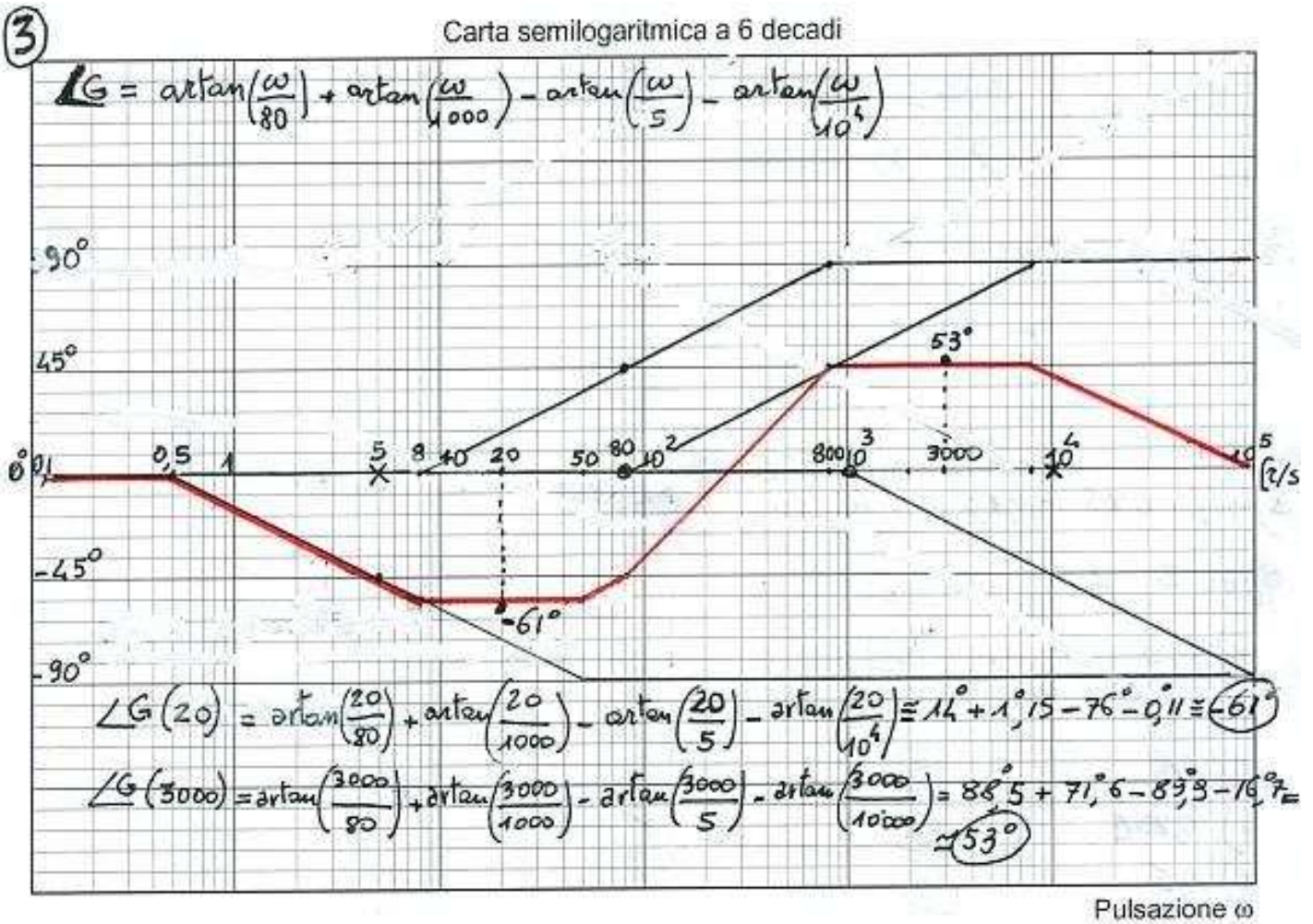


Pulsazione  $\omega$

$$\bar{V}_{out} = \bar{G} \cdot \bar{V}_{in} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |V_{out}| = |G| \cdot |V_{in}| \\ \angle V_{out} = \angle G + \angle V_{in} \end{cases}$$

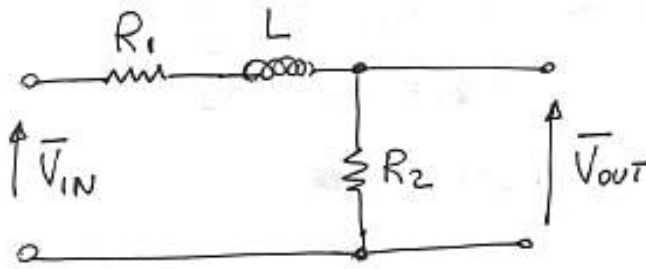


## 5. FILTRO ATTIVO PASSA - BASSO del 2° ordine ( POLO-ZERO-ZERO-POLO )



## 6. FILTRO PASSIVO LR PASSA - BASSO DEL 1° ORDINE

ES 4



FILTRO PASSIVO P. BASSO  
con  $G_{MAX} < 1$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Z}_L = \emptyset & \text{per } \omega = \emptyset \\ \bar{Z}_L \Rightarrow \infty & \text{per } \omega \Rightarrow \infty \\ \text{per cui } \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = |G|_{MAX} & (\text{per } \omega = \emptyset) \\ V_{OUT} = \emptyset & \text{per } \omega \Rightarrow \infty, |G| < \end{cases}$$

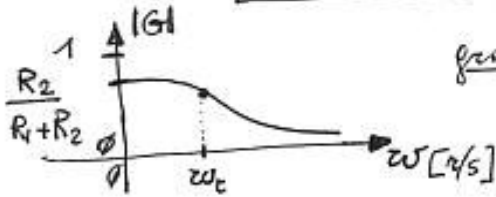
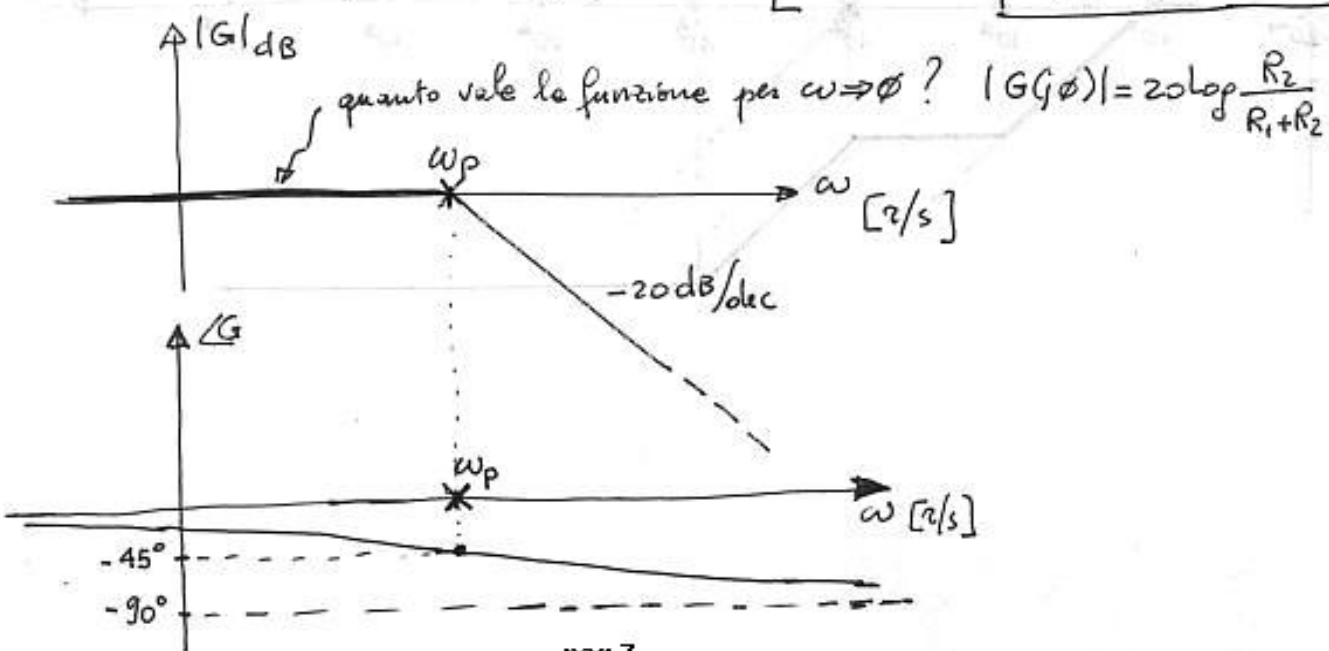


grafico in scala naturale

$\omega_c$  è quel valore per cui il  $|G_{MAX}|$  viene ridotto  $\approx$  del 30% (diviso per  $\sqrt{2}$ ).  
 cioè  $|G(j\omega_c)| = \frac{|G_{MAX}|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{cases} |\bar{G}(j\omega)| = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + \bar{Z}_L + R_2} = \frac{R_2}{(R_1 + R_2) + j\omega L} \\ |G| = \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega L)^2}} & \text{se } \omega = \omega_c = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{L} \Rightarrow |G| = \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (R_1 + R_2)^2}} = \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{2}(R_1 + R_2)} \\ \angle G = \emptyset^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R_1 + R_2}\right) & \text{se } \omega = \omega_c \Rightarrow \angle G = -45^\circ \end{cases}$$

$\bar{G}$  ha un polo in  $j\omega = -\frac{R_1 + R_2}{L} \Rightarrow \omega_p = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{L} \text{ [rad/s]}$



det.  $R_1, R_2, L$  in modo che  $\begin{cases} |G_{MAX}| = 0,5 \\ f_c = 800 [Hz] \end{cases}$

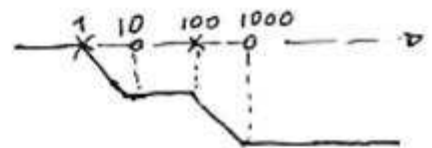
$$2^{\circ} |G_{MAX}| = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 0,5 \Rightarrow R_2 = R_1 = R$$

$$1^{\circ} \begin{cases} \omega_c = \omega_p = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{L} = 2\pi \cdot 800 = 5027 [z/s] \\ \text{pongo } L = 10 [mH] \Rightarrow 5027 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} = R_1 + R_2 \\ R_1 + R_2 \approx 50 [\Omega] \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{R_2}{50} = 0,5 \Rightarrow R_2 = 25 [\Omega] \quad R_1 = 25 [\Omega]$$

### FILTRO ATTIVO PASSA - BASSO 2° ORDINE (P-Z-P-Z)

$$5 \quad \bar{G} = \frac{(j\omega + 10)(j\omega + 1000)}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 100)}$$



$$\bar{G}(j\omega) = \frac{10 \cdot 1000}{1 \cdot 100} = 100 \Rightarrow 40 \text{ dB}$$

$$G(j\infty) = 1 \Rightarrow \phi "$$

