

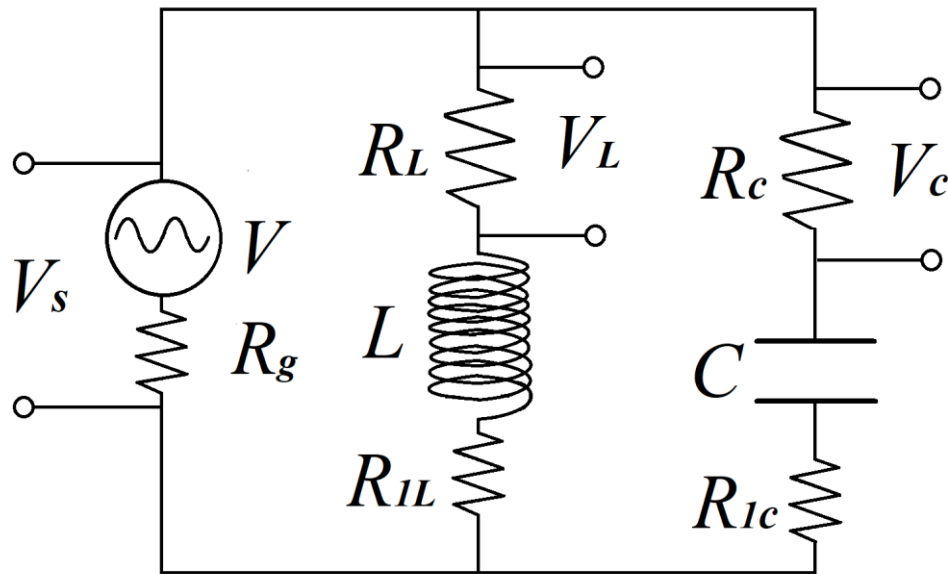
ANALISI DI UN FILTRO CROSSOVER

EMANUELE SPATARO

A.A. 2021/2022



APPARATO SPERIMENTALE



Schema del circuito realizzato sulla scheda
NI ELVIS II

Function generator

- $R_G \approx 50 \Omega$
- V : tensione sinusoidale con ampiezza 5V

Ramo Woofer

- $L = (48.9 \pm 0.5) \text{ mH}$
- $R_{1L} = (127.14 \pm 0.16) \Omega$
- $R_L = (997.9 \pm 0.5) \Omega$

Ramo tweeter

- $C = (32.0 \pm 0.3) \text{ nF}$
- $R_{1C} = (999.9 \pm 0.5) \Omega$
- $R_C = (150.10 \pm 0.17) \Omega$

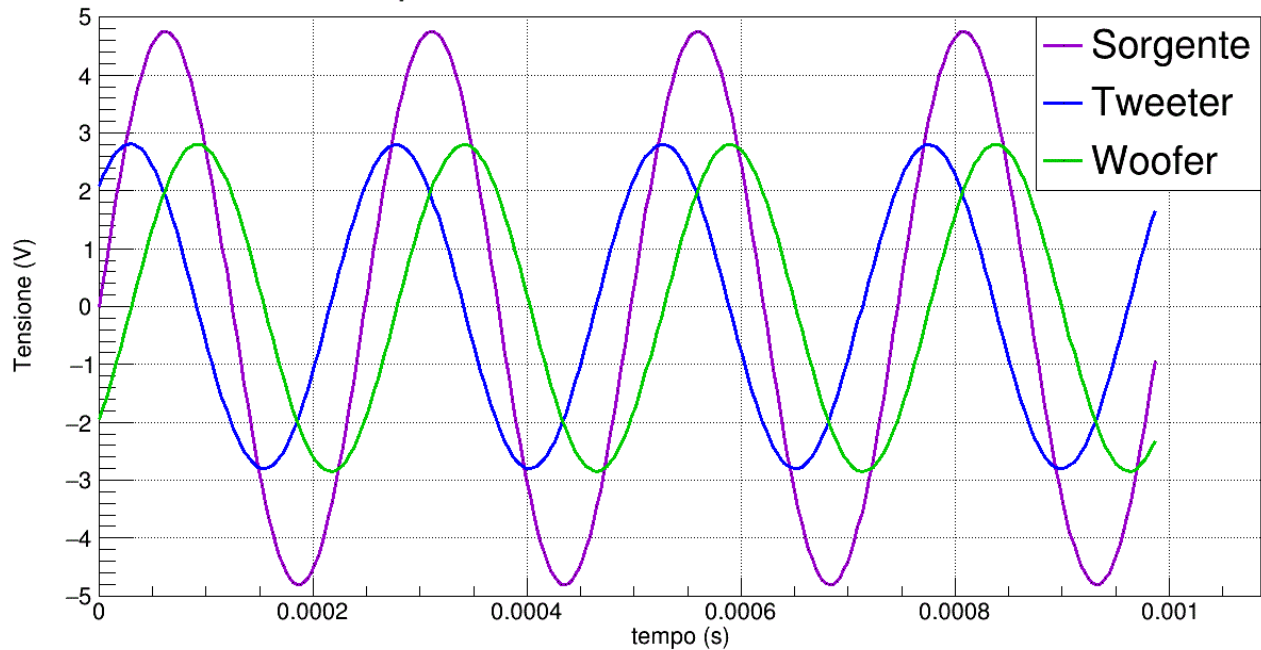
Analisi preliminare

Crossover atteso: $\nu_a = (4020 \pm 50)Hz$

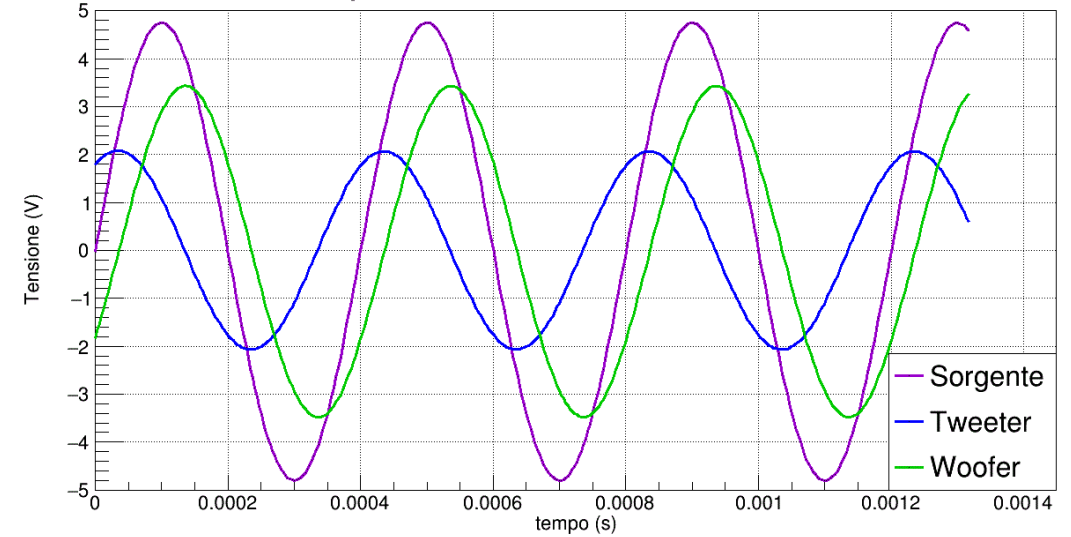
Frequenza di campionamento

- $f = 300 \text{ kHz}$

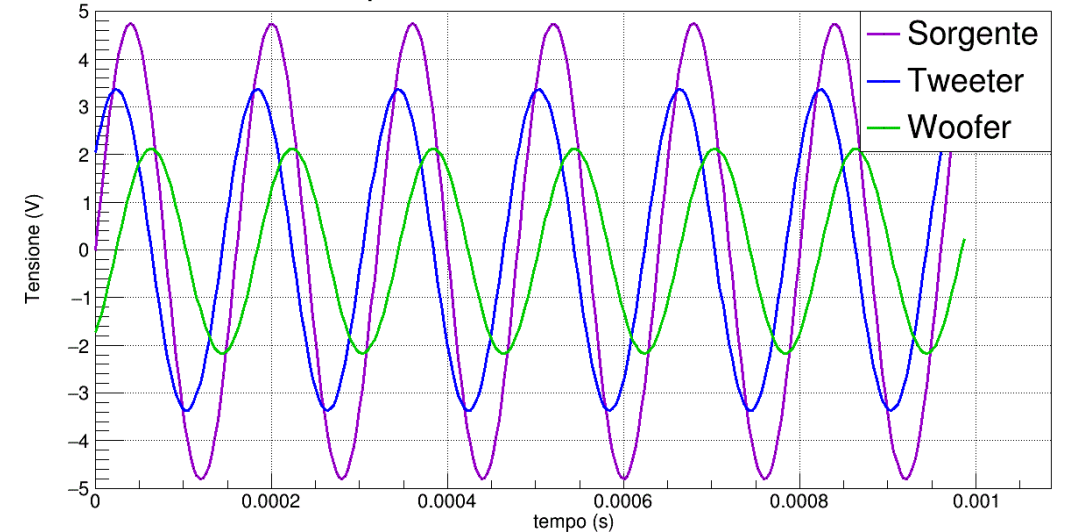
Comportamento del filtro a 4.023kHz



Comportamento del filtro a 2.5kHz



Comportamento del filtro a 6.25kHz



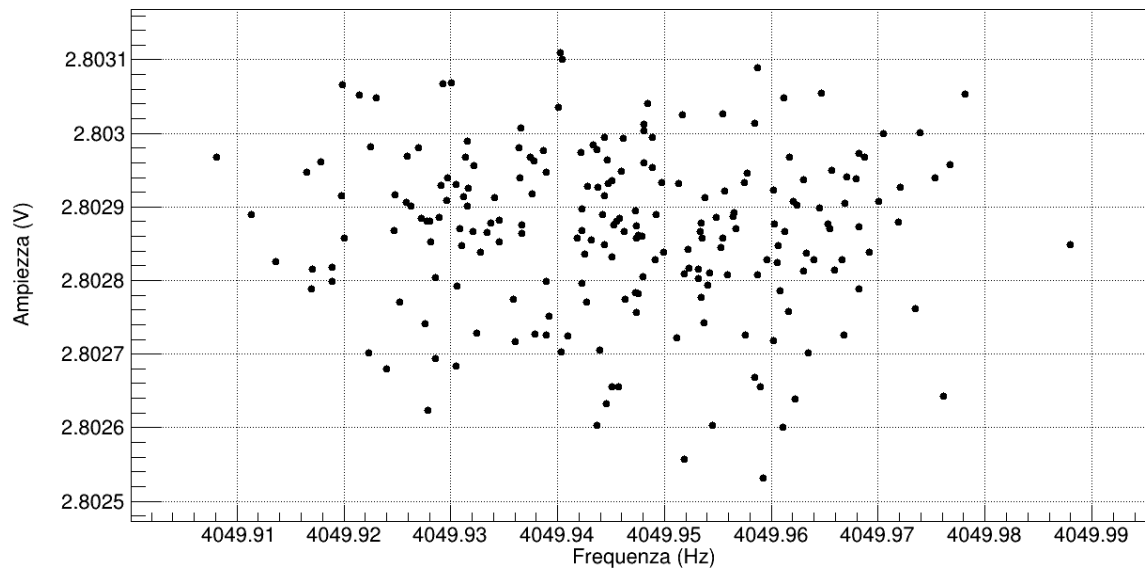
ANALISI TENSIONE: RANGE RISTRETTO

Rumore preso sia sul woofer che sul tweeter:

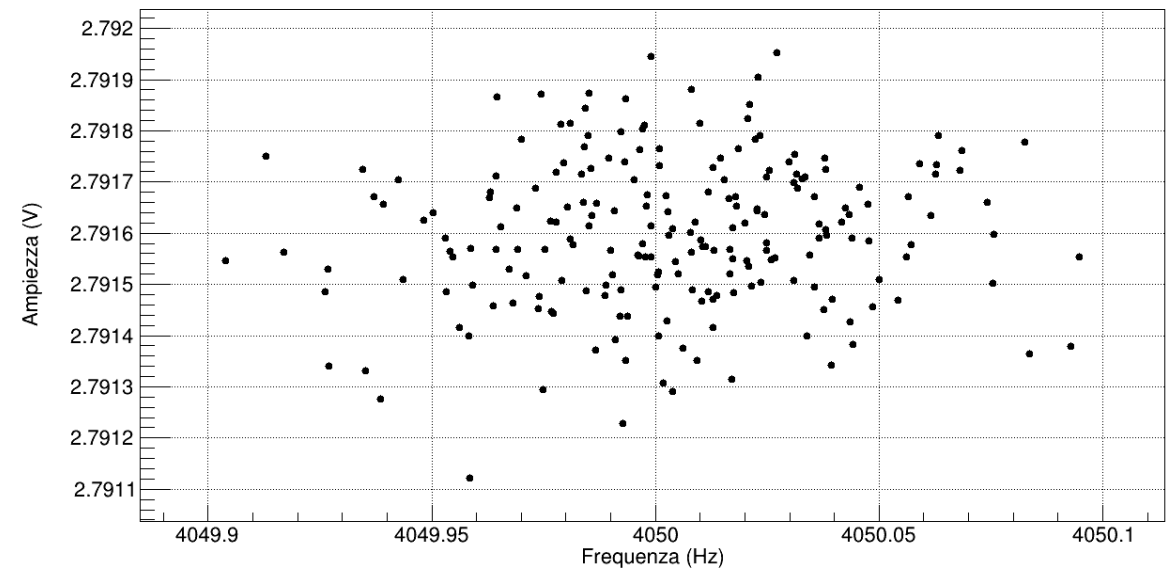
- Abbiamo alimentato il circuito con una frequenza costante vicino a quella di crossover e analizzato con labview l'ampiezza in funzione della frequenza.

Le oscillazioni sulla frequenza sono state trascurate.

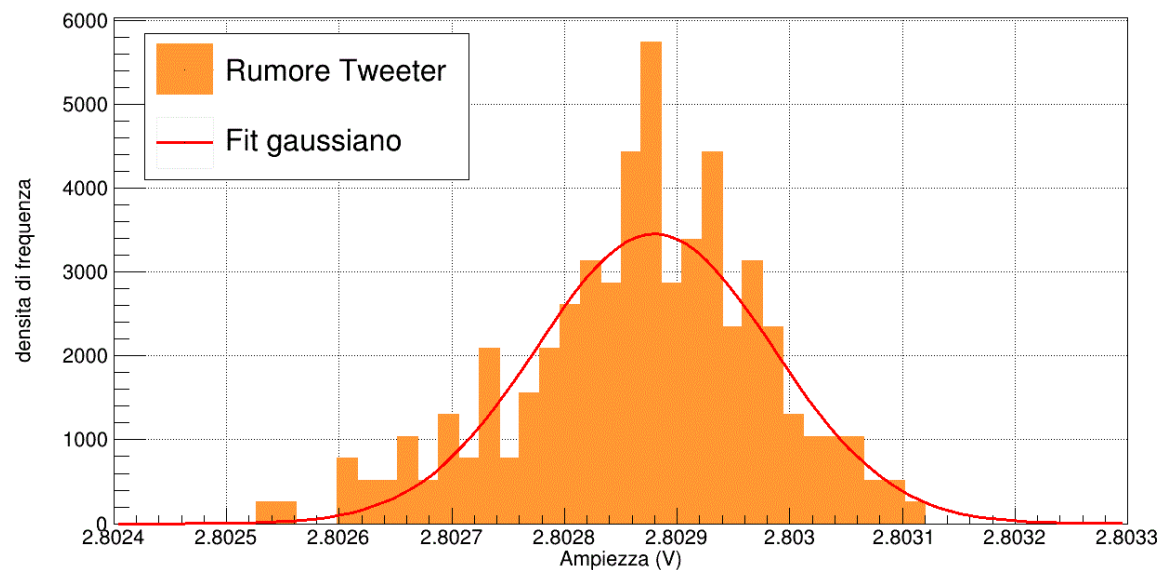
rumore-tweeter.txt



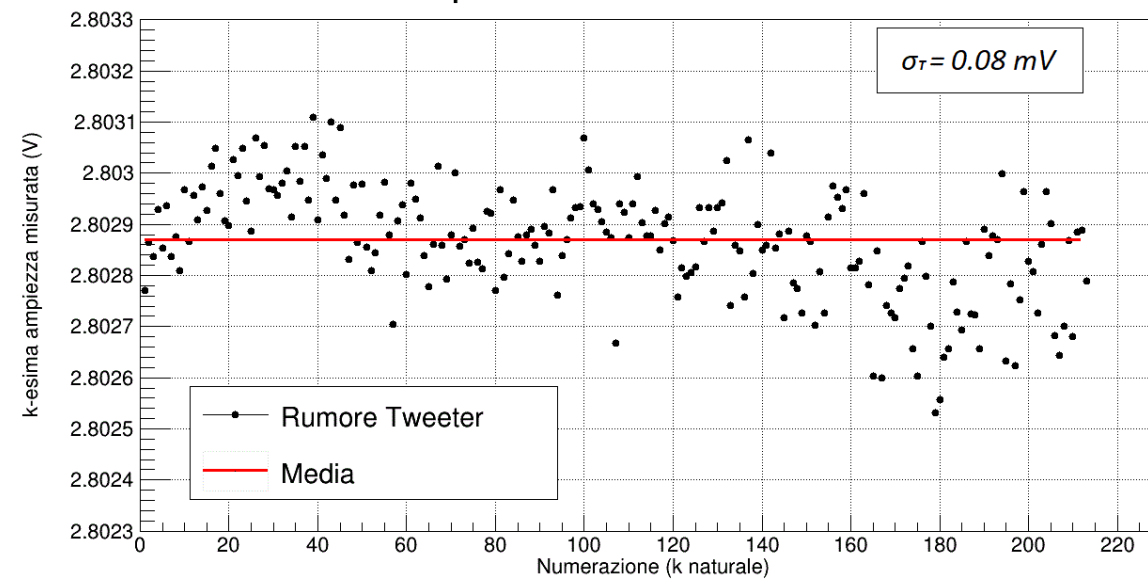
rumore-woofer.txt



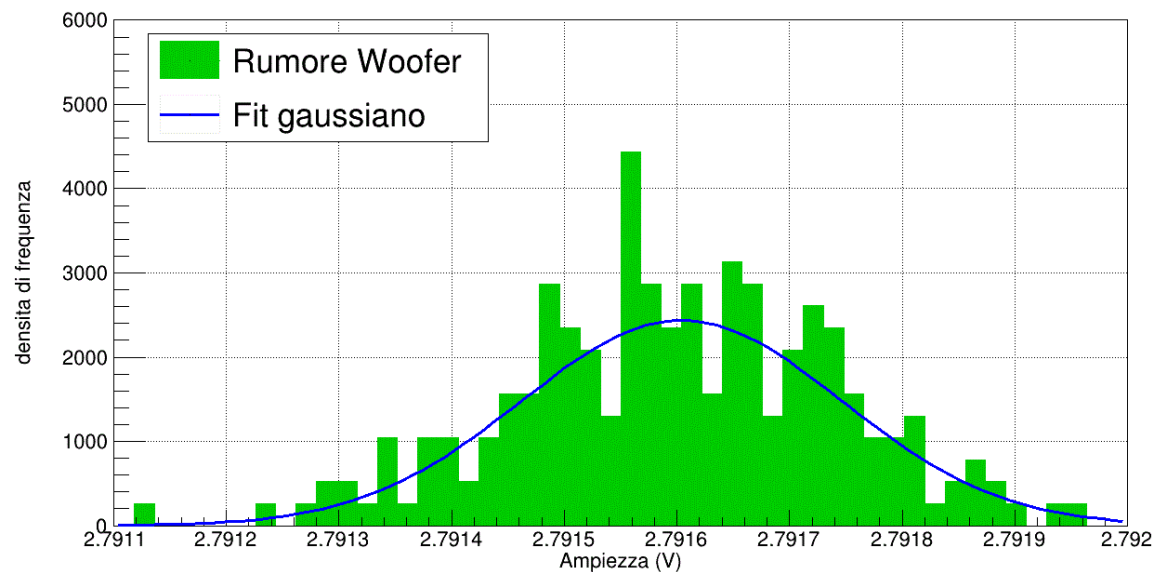
Rumore Tweeter - Densita di Frequenza



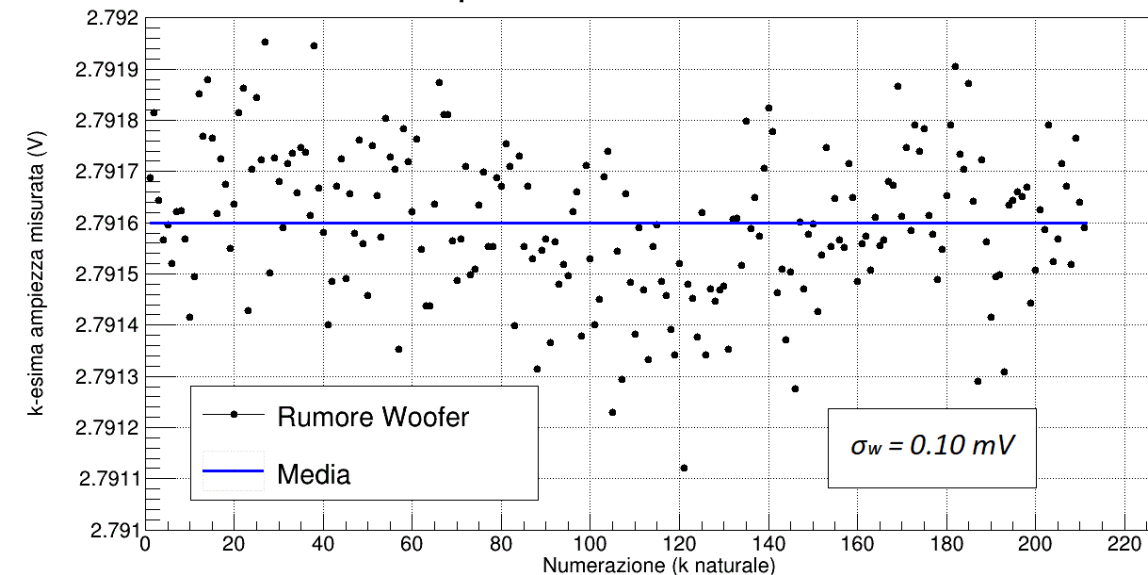
Campioni del rumore sul tweeter



Rumore Woofer - Densita di Frequenza



Campioni del rumore sul woofer



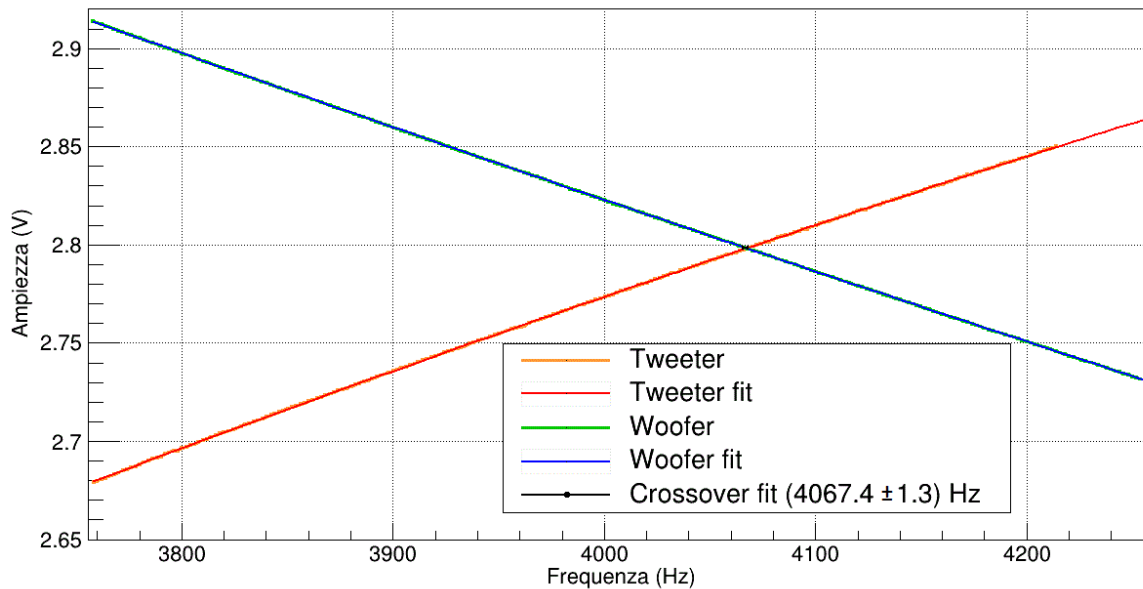
Fit parabolici su woofer e tweeter

Errori usati nelle misure di ampiezza

- Tweeter $\delta V_T = 2\sigma_T = 0.16 \text{ mV}$
- Woofer $\delta V_W = 2\sigma_W = 0.2 \text{ mV}$

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\chi}_T^2 &= 1.166 & R_T^2 &= 0.999996 \\ \widetilde{\chi}_W^2 &= 0.4581 & R_W^2 &= 0.999981\end{aligned}$$

Risposta in frequenza - Range ristretto



Risposta in frequenza - Range ristretto

