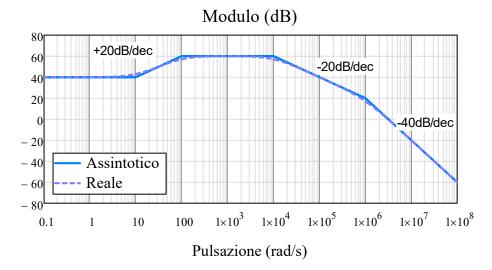
#### Filtri

#### Esercizio 1A

pendenza totale:

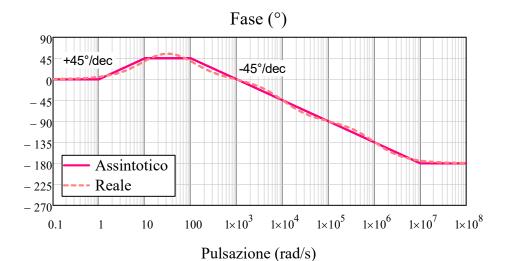
$$\begin{aligned} \text{DATI: } A &= 100, \ \omega_Z = 10 \cdot \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \ \omega_{P_1} = 100 \cdot \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \\ \omega_{P_2} &= 10^4 \cdot \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \ \omega_{P_3} = 10^6 \cdot \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \end{aligned} \\ W(s) &= A \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_Z}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_3}}\right)} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_3}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P$$

Nessun polo e nessuno zero nell'origine. Guadagno positivo. Il diagramma di bode del modulo parte da 40dB. Per il modulo la pendenza aumenta di 20dB/dec ad ogni zero e diminuisce di 20dB/dec ad ogni polo



Il diagramma di bode della fase parte da 0 poichè non ci sono poli nè zeri nell'origine e A>0

- in corrispondenza dello zero lo sfasamento inizia una decade prima e finisce una decade dopo. Complessivamente aumenta di 90° (45° per ogni decade) tra  $\omega_7/10$  fino a  $10\omega_7$ .
- in corrispondenza di ciascun polo lo sfasamento inizia una decade prima e finisce una decade dopo. Complessivamente diminuisce di 90° (45° per ciascuna decade) tra  $\omega_p/10$  fino a  $10\omega_p$ .



Sfasamento iniziale (0°)  $\omega_{Z1} \qquad +45 \qquad +45 \qquad \\ \omega_{P1} \qquad -45 \qquad -45 \qquad \\ \omega_{P2} \qquad \qquad -45 \qquad -45 \qquad \\ \omega_{P3} \qquad \qquad -45 \qquad -45 \qquad \\ \end{array}$ 

-45

-45

-45

-45

-45

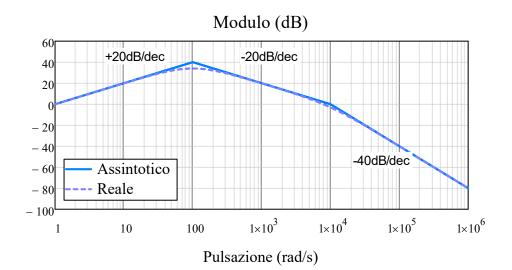
+45

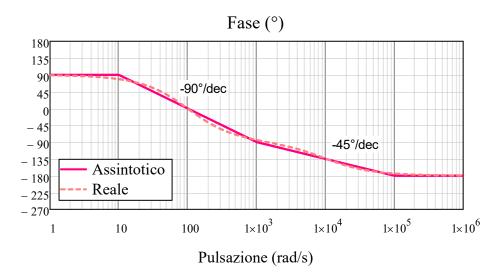
0

# Esercizio 1B

DATI: 
$$A = 1$$
,  $\omega_O = 1s^{-1}$   $\omega_{P_1} = 100 rad \cdot s^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_{P_2} = 10^4 \cdot rad \cdot s^{-1}$  
$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_O}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right)}$$

Il diagramma di bode del modulo parte con una pendenza di +20dB/dec poichè c'è uno zero nell'origine. Il diagramma di bode della fase parte da +90° poichè il guadagno è positivo e c'è un polo nell'origine.



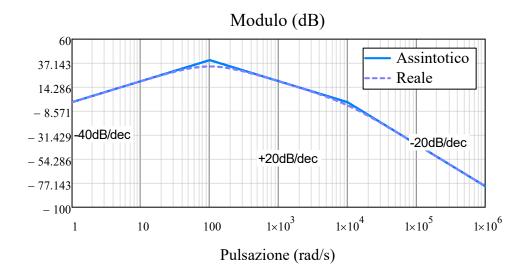


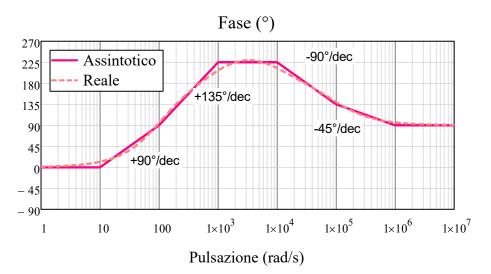
 $Sfasamento (°/dec) \\ \omega_{P1} (polo doppio) \\ -90°/dec \\ -45°/dec \\ -45°/dec \\ -45°/dec \\ -45°/dec \\ -90°/dec \\ -90°/dec \\ -45°/dec \\ -45°/dec$ 

# Esercizio 1C

$$\begin{split} \text{DATI: A = -10, } & \omega_0 = 1 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \ \omega_{Z_1} = 100 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \ \omega_{Z_2} = 10^3 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \ \omega_{P_1} = 10^4 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \ \omega_{P_2} = 10^5 \cdot \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \\ & W(\text{s}) = A \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{\text{s}}{\omega_{Z_1}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\text{s}}{\omega_{Z_2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{\text{s}}{\omega_0}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\text{s}}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\text{s}}{\omega_{P_2}}\right)} \end{split}$$

Il diagramma di bode del modulo parte con una pendenza di -40dB per decade poichè c'è un polo doppio nell'origine





$$\text{DATI: } \mathbf{R}_1 = 10 \mathrm{k}\Omega \text{, } \mathbf{R}_2 = 5 \mathrm{k}\Omega \text{, } \mathbf{C}_2 = 200 \mathrm{nF}$$

#### Funzione di trasferimento

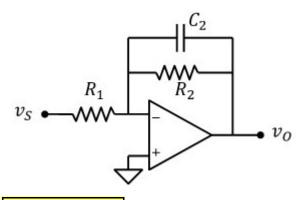
$$\mathbf{Z}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{R}_2}{1 + \mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}_2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = -\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}} \cdot \frac{Z_{2}}{R_{1}} = \frac{-R_{2}}{R_{1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2}\right)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}}$$

Definiamo:

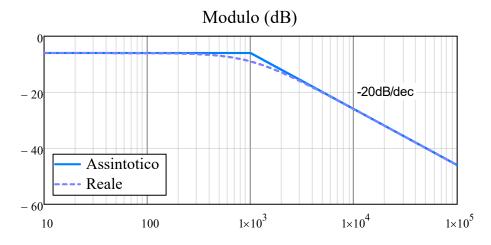
$$A = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} = -0.5$$

$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{{\rm C_2 \cdot R_2}} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$$

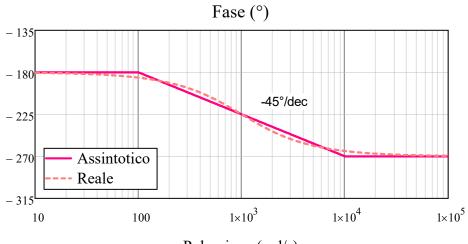


$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)}$$

#### Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)



Pulsazione (rad/s)

$$\text{DATI: } \mathbf{R}_1 = 10 \mathrm{k}\Omega \text{, } \mathbf{R}_2 = 50 \mathrm{k}\Omega \text{, } \mathbf{C}_1 = 10 \mathrm{nF}$$

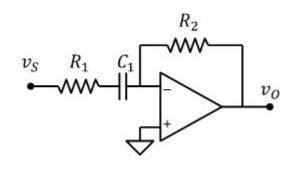
#### Funzione di trasferimento

$$Z_1 = \frac{1 + j\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}{j\omega \cdot C_1}$$

$$\mathbf{v_{O}} = -\mathbf{v_{S}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R_{2}}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{-\mathbf{R_{2}}}{\mathbf{R_{1}}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C_{1}} \cdot \mathbf{R_{1}}}{\left(1 + \mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R_{1}} \cdot \mathbf{C_{1}}\right)} \cdot \mathbf{v_{S}}$$

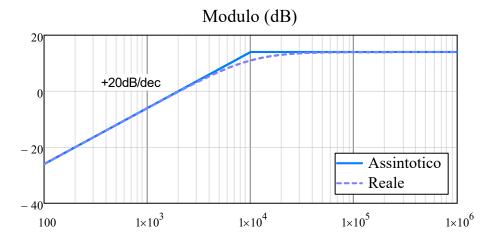
$$A = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} = -5$$

$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{{\rm C_1 \cdot R_1}} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$$

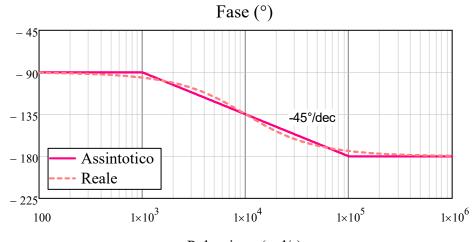


$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_p}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)}$$

#### Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)



Pulsazione (rad/s)

DATI: 
$$R_1 = 10$$
k $\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 5$ k $\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 10$ nF,  $C_2 = 2$ nF

#### Funzione di trasferimento

$$Z_1 = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}{i\omega \cdot C_1} \qquad Z_2 = \frac{R_2}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = -\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}} \cdot \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{-R_{2}}{R_{1}} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1}}{\left(1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}\right)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}}$$

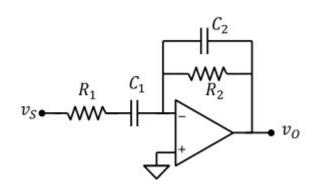
Definiamo:

$$A = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} = -0.5$$

$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{C_1 \cdot R_1} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

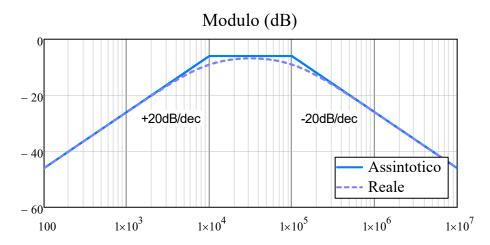
$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{C_1 \cdot R_1} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

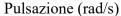
$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right)}$$

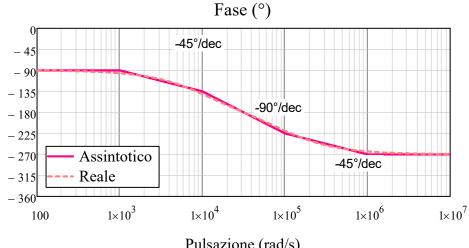


$$\omega_{\text{P}_2} = \frac{1}{\text{C}_2 \cdot \text{R}_2} = 1 \times 10^5 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

#### Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase







Pulsazione (rad/s)

DATI: 
$$\omega_L = 100s^{-1}$$
,  $\omega_H = 10^5 \cdot s^{-1}$ ,  $A_v = -10$ ,  $R_{IN} = 10k\Omega$ 

#### 1) Dimensionamento di resistenze e capacità

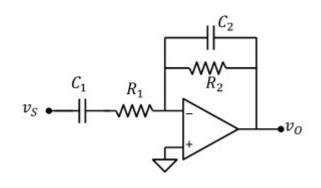
Calcolo della funzione di trasferimento:

$$Z_1 = R_1 + \frac{1}{i\omega C_1} = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}{i\omega \cdot C_1}$$

$$R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C_1}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C_2}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C_2}} = \frac{R_2}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

$$W(\omega) = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = -\frac{i\omega \cdot C_1 \cdot R_2}{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2\right) \cdot \left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1\right)} \qquad \text{W($\omega$) ha uno zero nell'origine e due poli:}$$



I due poli sono: 
$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot C_1} \quad \omega_{P_2} = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

L'impedenza di ingresso del filtro è  $R_{IN} = Z_1$ . Ad alta frequenza  $Z_1$  si approssima con  $R_1$ , quindi

$$R_1 = R_{IN} = 10 \cdot k\Omega$$

Dobbiamo assumere  $\omega_{P1} < \omega_{P2}$ . Quindi al centro della banda passante ( $\omega_{P1} < \omega < \omega_{P2}$ ) avremmo:

- 1+jωR<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> circa uguale a 1
- 1+jωR<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub> circa uguale a 1

il guadagno a centro banda è approssimativamente:  $A_V = -\frac{i\omega \cdot C_1 \cdot R_2}{(1) \cdot \left(i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1\right)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 

Bisogna realizzare:

$$R_2 = -A_v \cdot R_1 = 100 \cdot k\Omega$$

Note le resistenze calcoliamo le capacità:

$$\omega_{P_1} \,=\, \omega_L = 100 \!\cdot\! \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

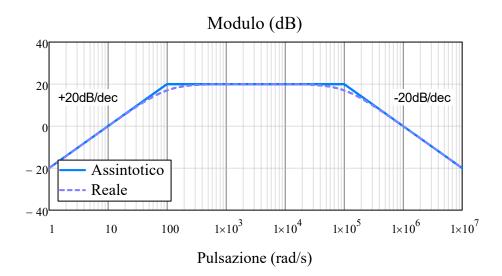
$$C_1 = \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot \omega_{P_1}} = 1 \cdot \mu F$$

$$\omega_{P_2} = \omega_H = 1 \times 10^5 \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$$

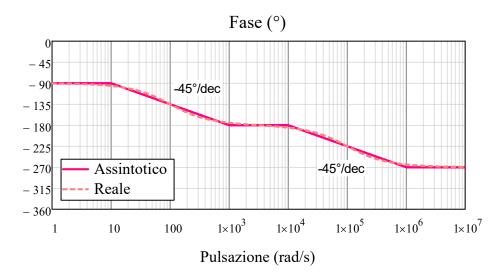
$$\omega_{P_2} = \omega_H = 1 \times 10^5 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$
 $C_2 = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot \omega_{P_2}} = 0.1 \cdot \text{nF}$ 

$$W(s) = A_{v} \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_{P_{1}}}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_{1}}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_{2}}}\right)}$$

# 3) Tracciare il diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



- 8 -



DATI:  $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ 

1) valore di  ${\bf R}_{\rm 1}$  affinchè il modulo del guadagno sia  $\,{\rm W}_{0}\,=\,5\,$ 

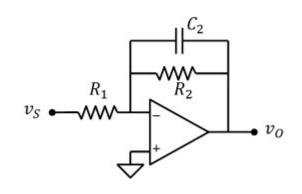
$$A_v = \frac{-R_2}{R_1}$$
 (filtro passa basso)  $R_1 = \frac{R_2}{W_0} = 2 \cdot k\Omega$ 

$$R_1 = \frac{R_2}{W_0} = 2 \cdot k\Omega$$

2) valore di C $_{\mathbf{2}}$  affinchè la frequenza di taglio sia  $\,\omega_{T}^{}=\,10^{3}s^{-\,1}$ 

$$\omega_{\mathrm{T}} = \left( \mathbf{R}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}_2 \right)^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{\rm T} = (R_2 \cdot C_2)^{-1}$$
 $C_2 = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot \omega_{\rm T}} = 100 \cdot \rm nF$ 



3) Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase

Funzione di trasferimento:

$$Z_2 = \frac{R_2}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{R_2}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2} \qquad W(s) = \frac{-Z_2}{R_1} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + s \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

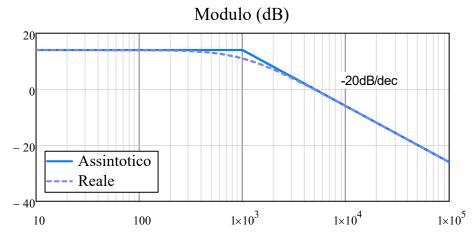
$$A = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} = -5$$

$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_2} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot s^-$$

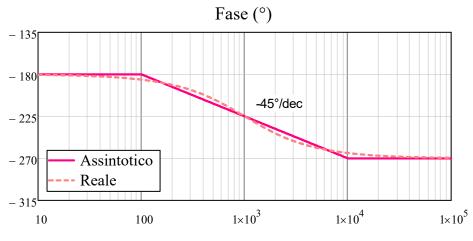
$$A = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} = -5$$

$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_2} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}}$$



Pulsazione (rad/s)

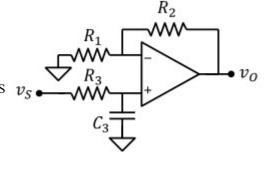


Pulsazione (rad/s)

DATI: 
$$R_1 = 10 \text{k}\Omega$$
,  $R_3 = 20 \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_2 = 200 \text{nF}$ ,  $A = 5$ ,  $\omega_P = 1000 \text{s}^{-1}$ 

1) Funzione di trasferimento

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{1 + i\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3}} \qquad \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}} = \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{R}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{R}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3}\right)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}} \qquad \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}} = \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}}$$



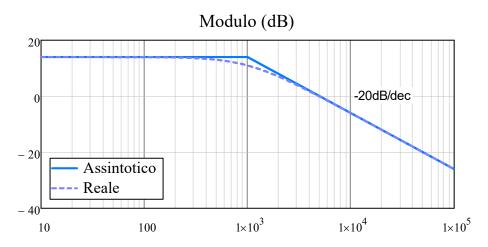
2) Valore di  $R_2$  per avere A=5

$$A = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$
  $R_2 = R_1 \cdot (A - 1) = 40 \cdot k\Omega$ 

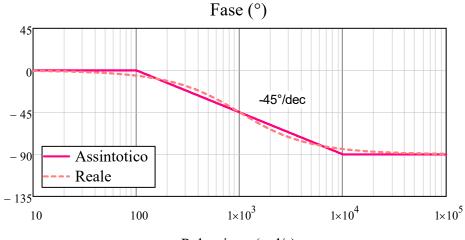
3) Valore di C  $_{3}$  per avere  $\,\omega_{P}=1\times\,10^{3}\cdot s^{-1}$ 

$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{{\rm R}_3 \cdot {\rm C}_3}$$
 ${\rm C}_3 = \frac{1}{\omega_{\rm P} \cdot {\rm R}_3} = 50 \cdot {\rm nF}$ 

4) Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)



Pulsazione (rad/s)

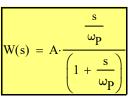
DATI: 
$$R_1 = 100 k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 100 k\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 100\Omega$ ,  $C_3 = 20 \mu F$ 

# 1) Funzione di trasferimento

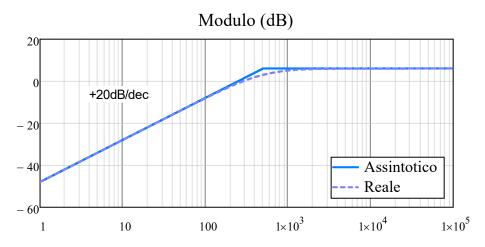
$$v_{P} = \frac{i\omega \cdot R_{3} \cdot C_{3}}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{3} \cdot C_{3}} \qquad v_{O} = v_{P} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) \cdot \frac{i\omega \cdot R_{3} \cdot C_{3}}{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_{3} \cdot C_{3}\right)} \cdot v_{S} \quad v_{S} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{$$

Poniamo:

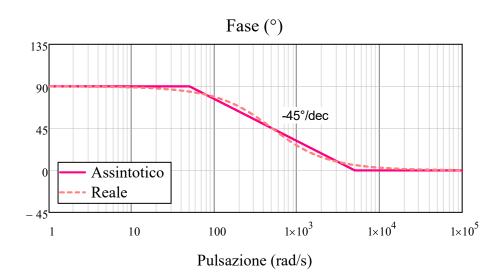
$$A = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 2$$
  $\omega_P = \frac{1}{R_3 \cdot C_3} = 500 \cdot s^{-1}$ 



# 2) Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)

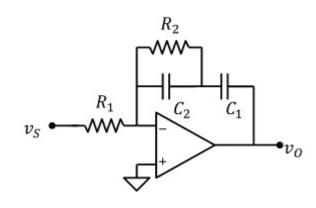


DATI: 
$$R_1 = 1k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 900nF$ ,  $C_2 = 100nF$ 

#### Funzione di trasferimento

$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{C}_1} + \frac{\mathrm{R}_2}{1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \mathrm{C}_2} = \frac{1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \left(\mathrm{C}_1 + \mathrm{C}_2\right)}{\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{C}_1 \cdot \left(1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \mathrm{C}_2\right)}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}} = -\frac{\mathbf{Z}_2}{\mathbf{R}_1} = -\frac{1 + \mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_2 \cdot \left(\mathbf{C}_1 + \mathbf{C}_2\right)}{\mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_1 \cdot \mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \left(1 + \mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}_2\right)}$$



Definiamo:

$$\omega_{\rm Z} = \left[ {\rm R}_2 \cdot \left( {\rm C}_1 + {\rm C}_2 \right) \right]^{-1} = 100 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$$
  $\omega_{\rm P} = \left( {\rm R}_2 \cdot {\rm C}_2 \right)^{-1} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$ 

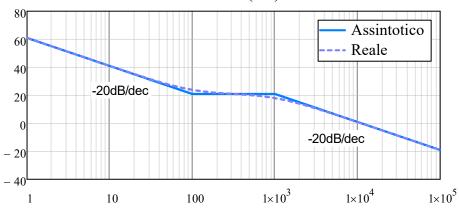
- 12 -

$$\omega_{\text{O}} = (C_1 \cdot R_1)^{-1} = 1.11 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

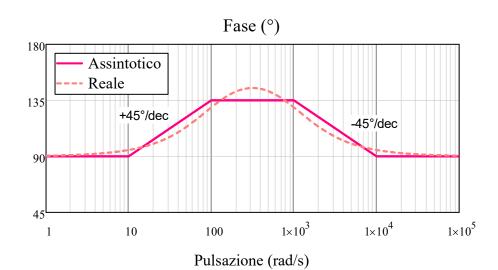
$$W(s) = \frac{-\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_Z}\right)}{\frac{s}{\omega_O} \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)}$$

# Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase





Pulsazione (rad/s)



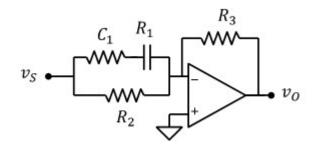
DATI: 
$$\mathbf{R}_1 = 1 \mathrm{k}\Omega\text{, } \mathbf{R}_2 = 9 \mathrm{k}\Omega\text{, } \mathbf{R}_3 = 45 \mathrm{k}\Omega\text{, } \mathbf{C}_1 = 1 \mu\mathrm{F}$$

# Funzione di trasferimento

$$v_O = \frac{-R_3}{Z}$$

$$Z = \frac{R_2 \cdot Z_1}{R_2 + Z_1}$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{-R_{3}}{Z}$$
  $Z = \frac{R_{2} \cdot Z_{1}}{R_{2} + Z_{1}}$   $Z_{1} = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}}{i\omega \cdot C_{1}}$ 



$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \frac{-R_{3} \cdot \left(R_{2} + Z_{1}\right)}{R_{2} \cdot Z_{1}} = \frac{-R_{3}}{R_{2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{i\omega \cdot C_{1} \cdot R_{2}}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}}\right) = \frac{-R_{3}}{R_{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{1 + i\omega \cdot \left(R_{1} + R_{2}\right) \cdot C_{1}}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}}\right]$$

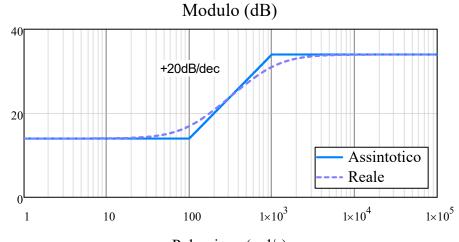
$$A = \frac{-R_3}{R_2} = -5$$

$$\omega_{\rm Z} = \frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2) \cdot C_1} = 100 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$$

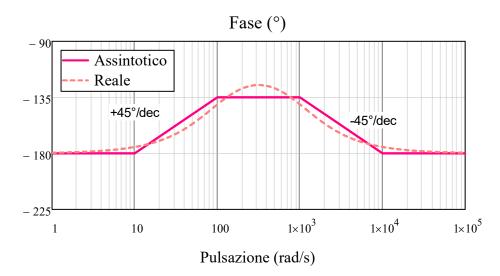
$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot C_1} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_Z}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_P}}$$

#### Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)



- 14 -

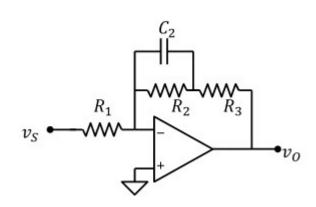
# Esercizio 11

DATI: 
$$R_1 = 2k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 198k\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 2k\Omega$ ,  $C_2 = 50.5nF$ 

#### Funzione di trasferimento

$$Z_2 = \frac{R_2}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

$$v_{O} = -\frac{R_3 + Z_2}{R_1} = -\left(\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1}\right) \cdot \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot \frac{R_3 \cdot R_2}{R_2 + R_3} \cdot C_2}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

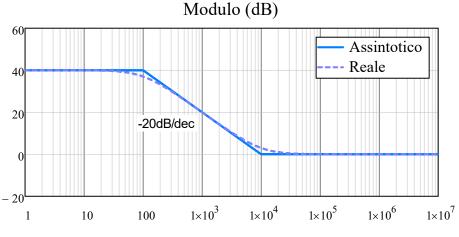


Definiamo:

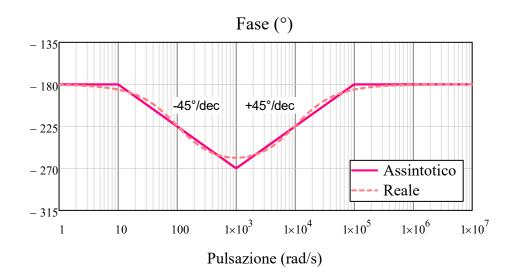
$$R_{p} = \frac{R_{3} \cdot R_{2}}{R_{2} + R_{3}} = 1.98 \cdot k\Omega \quad \boxed{\omega_{Z} = \frac{1}{C_{2} \cdot R_{p}} = 1 \times 10^{4} \cdot s^{-1}} \boxed{\omega_{p} = \frac{1}{C_{2} \cdot R_{2}} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}} \boxed{A = -\left(\frac{R_{2} + R_{3}}{R_{1}}\right) = -100}$$

$$\boxed{W(s) = A \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{Z}}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p}}}}$$

#### Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)

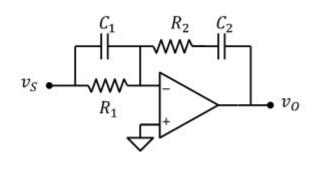


DATI: 
$$R_1 = 10 k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 5 k\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 1 nF$ ,  $C_2 = 20 nF$ 

#### Funzione di trasferimento

$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1}{1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1} \qquad Z_2 = \frac{1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}{\mathrm{j}\omega \cdot C_2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = -\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}} \cdot \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{-R_{2}}{R_{1}} \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}\right)}{\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot C_{2} \cdot R_{2}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}}$$



Definiamo:

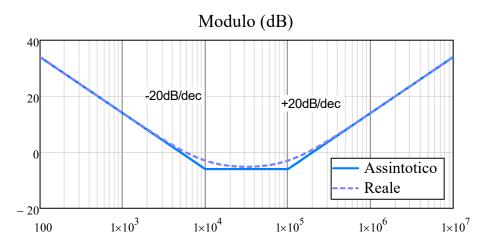
$$A = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} = -0.5$$

$$\omega_{Z_1} = \frac{1}{C_1 \cdot R_1} = 1 \times 10^5 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

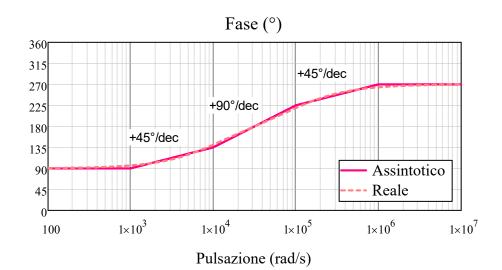
$$\omega_{Z_2} = \frac{1}{C_2 \cdot R_2} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{Z_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{Z_2}}\right)}{\frac{s}{\omega_{Z_2}}}$$

#### Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)



Andrea Cester

DATI: 
$$R_1 = 1k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 1k\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 200k\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 20nF$ 

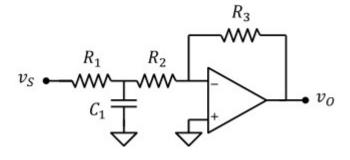
#### Funzione di trasferimento

Rete equivalente secondo thevening all'ingresso invertente dell'AO

Tensione a vuoto:

$$v_{EQ} = v_S \cdot \frac{1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}$$

Resistenza equivalente (con v<sub>S</sub>=0):



$$Z_{EQ} = R_2 + \frac{R_1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1} = \frac{R_2 + R_1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_1}{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1\right)} = \left(R_2 + R_1\right) \cdot \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_2 + R_1} \cdot C_1}{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1\right)}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \frac{-R_{3}}{Z_{EQ}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{EQ} = -\mathbf{v}_{S} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}} \cdot \frac{R_{3} \cdot \left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}\right)}{\left(R_{2} + R_{1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + i\omega \cdot \frac{R_{1} \cdot R_{2}}{R_{2} + R_{1}} \cdot C_{1}\right)} = -\mathbf{v}_{S} \cdot \frac{R_{3}}{\left(R_{2} + R_{1}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot \frac{R_{1} \cdot R_{2}}{R_{2} + R_{1}} \cdot C_{1}\right)}$$

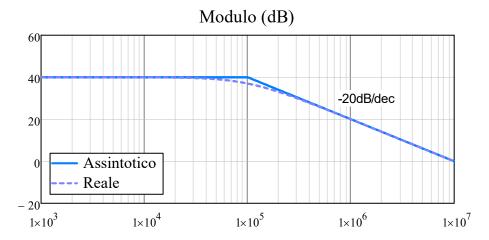
Poniamo:

$$A = \frac{-R_3}{R_1 + R_2} = -100$$

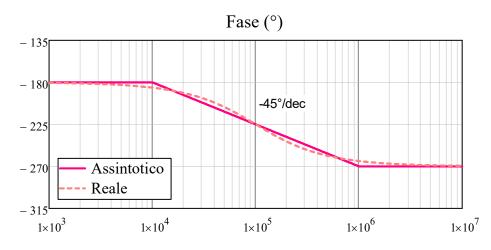
$$A = \frac{-R_3}{R_1 + R_2} = -100 \qquad R_P = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_2 + R_1} = 500 \,\Omega \quad \omega_P = \left(R_P \cdot C_1\right)^{-1} = 1 \times 10^5 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}}$$

#### Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)



Pulsazione (rad/s)

DATI: 
$$R_1 = 1k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 99k\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 1k\Omega$ ,  $C_3 = 100nF$ 

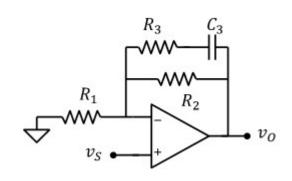
1) Guadagno in condizioni stazionarie

$$A_{V} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 100$$

2) Guadagno ad alta frequenza

$$R_P = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$$

$$A_{V} = 1 + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{1}} = 1.99$$



2) Ricavare l'espressione della funzione di trasferimento

$$Z_2 = \frac{R_2 \cdot \left(R_3 + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C_3}\right)}{R_2 + \left(R_3 + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C_3}\right)} = \frac{R_2 \cdot \left(i\omega \cdot C_3 \cdot R_3 + 1\right)}{i\omega \cdot C_3 \cdot \left(R_2 + R_3\right) + 1}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \left(1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S} = 1 + \frac{R_{2} \cdot \left(\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} + 1\right)}{R_{1} \cdot \left[\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \left(\mathbf{R}_{2} + \mathbf{R}_{3}\right) + 1\right]} = \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) \cdot \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \left(\frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{1}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} + R_{3}\right)}{1 + i\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \left(R_{2} + R_{3}\right)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}$$

Poniamo:

$$\omega_{Z_1} = \left[ C_3 \cdot \left( \frac{R_2 \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + R_3 \right) \right]^{-1} = 5 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

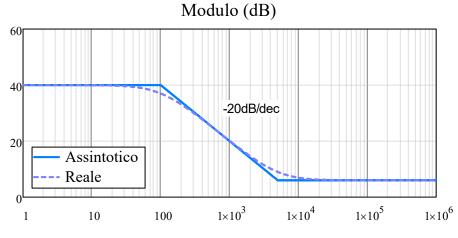
$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{C_3 \cdot (R_2 + R_3)} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$A = \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = 100$$

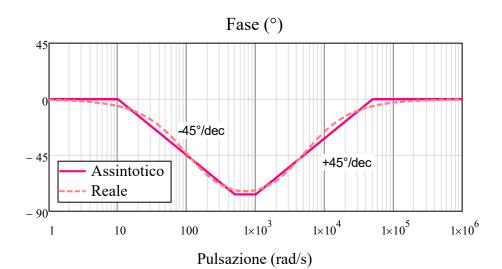
Funzione di trasferimento:

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{Z_1}}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}}$$

# 3) Tracciare il diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)



DATI: 
$$R_1 = 10k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 10k\Omega$ ,  $\omega_{Z_1} = 1000s^{-1}$ 

#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

Corrente attraverso R<sub>1</sub> e R<sub>2</sub>

$$I_{R1} = \frac{v_S}{R_1}$$
  $I_{R2} = I_{R1} = \frac{v_S}{R_1}$ 

Potenziale ai capi della capacità C:

$$v_C = 0 - V_{R2} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_S$$

Corrente attraverso C:

$$I_{C} = \frac{v_{C}}{Z_{C}} = i\omega \cdot C \cdot v_{C}$$

Corrente attraverso R<sub>3</sub>

$$\mathbf{I}_{R3} = \mathbf{I}_{R2} - \mathbf{I}_{C} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{S}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} - i\omega \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{C} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{S}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} - i\omega \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \left(\frac{-\mathbf{R}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} + \frac{i\omega \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}$$

Tensione di uscita:  $v_{O} = v_{C} - V_{R3} = \frac{-R_{2}}{R_{1}} \cdot v_{S} - R_{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{i\omega \cdot C \cdot R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) \cdot v_{S} = -\left(\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{R_{3}}{R_{1}} + \frac{i\omega \cdot C \cdot R_{2} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{1}}\right) \cdot v_{S}$ 

$$W(s) = -\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \left(1 + s \cdot C \cdot \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3}{R_2 + R_3}\right)$$

Definiamo:  $A = -\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} = -2$ 

$$R_{P} = \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}} = 5 \cdot k\Omega$$

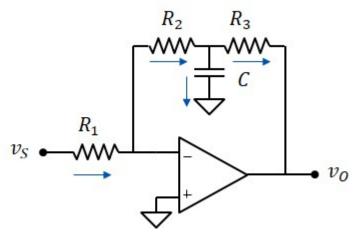
$$W(s) = A \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega Z_1}\right)$$

funzione di trasferimento con un solo zero in:

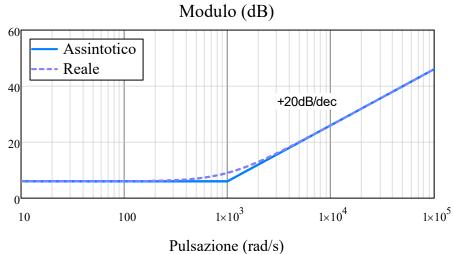
$$\omega_{Z_1} = \frac{1}{C \cdot R_P}$$

$$\omega_{Z_1} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

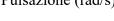
$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_{Z_1} \cdot R_P} = 200 \cdot nF$$

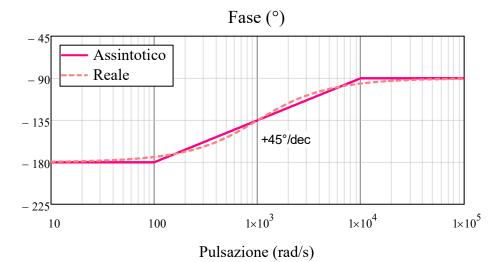


# 3) Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



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Andrea Cester

$$R_2 = 1k\Omega, R_3 = 1k\Omega, R_4 = 99k\Omega C_1 = 111nF, C_5 = 918nF$$

1) calcolare  $\textbf{R}_{\textbf{1}}$  e  $\textbf{R}_{\textbf{2}}$  affinché  $R_{IN}=~10k\Omega$  in  $\textbf{\omega=0}$ 

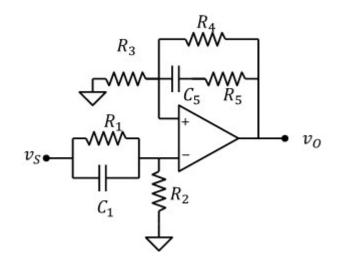
 $e |W(0)| = |W(\infty)|$ 

$$R_{IN} = R_1 + R_2$$
  $R_1 = R_{IN} - R_2 = 9 \cdot k\Omega$ 

Guadagno in 
$$\omega$$
=0  $A_0 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) = 10$ 

Guadagno in 
$$\omega = \infty$$
  $A_{HF} = \left(1 + \frac{R_P}{R_3}\right)$ 

con: 
$$R_P = \frac{R_4 \cdot R_5}{R_4 + R_5}$$
  $R_P = (A_0 - 1) \cdot R_3 = 9 \cdot k\Omega$   $R_5 = \left(\frac{1}{R_P} - \frac{1}{R_4}\right)^{-1} = 9.9 \cdot k\Omega$ 



$$R_5 = \left(\frac{1}{R_P} - \frac{1}{R_4}\right)^{-1} = 9.9 \cdot k\Omega$$

#### 2) Funzione di trasferimento

Calcoliamo le impedenze:

$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}$$

$$Z_5 = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_5 \cdot C_5}{i\omega \cdot C_5}$$

$$Z_{1} = \frac{R_{1}}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}} \qquad Z_{5} = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{5} \cdot C_{5}}{i\omega \cdot C_{5}} \qquad Z_{4} = \frac{R_{4} \cdot Z_{5}}{R_{4} + Z_{5}} = \frac{R_{4} \cdot \left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_{5} \cdot C_{5}\right)}{1 + i\omega \cdot \left(R_{5} + R_{4}\right) \cdot C_{5}}$$

Potenziale del terminale non invertente:

$$v_{P} = v_{S} \cdot \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2} + Z_{1}} = v_{S} \cdot \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}\right)}{1 + i\omega \cdot \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{1}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \cdot C_{1}}$$

Nodo di uscita:

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \mathbf{v}_{P} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{Z_{4}}{R_{3}} \right) = \mathbf{v}_{P} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{R_{3}} \cdot \frac{R_{4} \cdot \left( 1 + i\omega \cdot R_{5} \cdot C_{5} \right)}{1 + i\omega \cdot \left( R_{5} + R_{4} \right) \cdot C_{5}} \right] = \mathbf{v}_{P} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{R_{3}} \cdot \frac{R_{3} + R_{4} + i\omega \cdot \left( R_{5} \cdot R_{3} + R_{4} \cdot R_{3} + R_{5} \cdot R_{4} \right) \cdot C_{5}}{1 + i\omega \cdot \left( R_{5} + R_{4} \right) \cdot C_{5}} \right]$$

$$v_{O} = v_{P} \cdot \left[ \frac{R_{3} + R_{4}}{R_{3}} \cdot \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot \left(R_{5} + \frac{R_{3} \cdot R_{4}}{R_{3} + R_{4}}\right) \cdot C_{5}}{1 + i\omega \cdot \left(R_{5} + R_{4}\right) \cdot C_{5}} \right]$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C_{1}\right)}{1 + i\omega \cdot \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{1}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \cdot C_{1}} \cdot \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot \left(R_{5} + \frac{R_{4} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{3} + R_{4}}\right) \cdot C_{5}}{1 + i\omega \cdot \left(R_{5} + R_{4}\right) \cdot C_{5}} \cdot v_{S}$$

$$\frac{R_2 \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 900 \,\Omega \qquad R_4 + R_5 = 108.9 \cdot k\Omega \qquad \qquad R_5 + \frac{R_4 \cdot R_3}{R_3 + R_4} = 10.89 \cdot k\Omega$$

Poniamo:

$$A = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_3} = 10$$

che coincide con il guadagno per  $\omega$ =0

$$\omega_{Z_1} = \left[ \left( R_5 + \frac{R_4 \cdot R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \right) \cdot C_5 \right]^{-1} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{\mathbf{P}_4} = \left[ \left( \mathbf{R}_5 + \mathbf{R}_4 \right) \cdot \mathbf{C}_5 \right]^{-1} = 10 \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1}$$

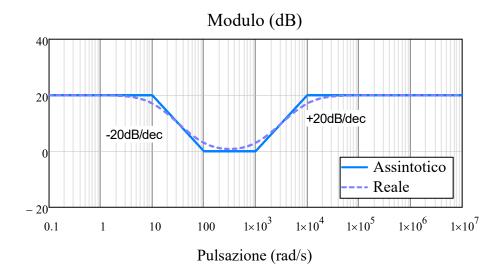
$$\omega_{Z_2} = (R_1 \cdot C_1)^{-1} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

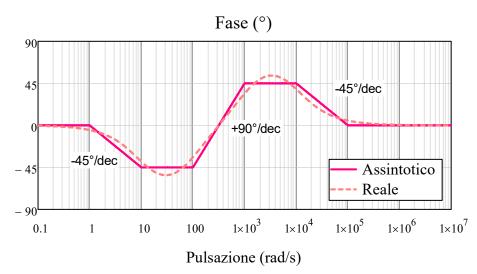
$$\omega_{\text{P}_2} = \left(\frac{\text{R}_2 \cdot \text{R}_1}{\text{R}_1 + \text{R}_2} \cdot \text{C}_1\right)^{-1} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

Otteniamo la seguente funzione di trasferimento:

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{Z_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{Z_2}}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right)}$$

# 3) Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase





# 5) Ampiezza e fase del segnale di uscita, con segnale di ingresso:

$$V_{S1} = 10 \text{mV},$$
  $\omega_{1} = 10^{6} \text{s}^{-1},$   $\varphi_{1} = 180^{\circ}$   
 $V_{S2} = 1 \text{mV},$   $\omega_{2} = 690 \text{s}^{-1},$   $\varphi_{2} = 90^{\circ}$   
 $v_{S}(t) = V_{S1} \cdot \sin(\omega_{1} \cdot t + \varphi_{1}) + V_{S2} \cdot \sin(\omega_{2} \cdot t + \varphi_{2})$ 

Guadagno in 
$$\omega_1$$
 
$$W_1 = 20 dB \qquad A_1 = 10^{\frac{W_1}{20}} = 10 \qquad \boxed{V_{O1} = A_1 \cdot V_{S1} = 0.1 \, V}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_1 = 0^{\circ} \qquad \qquad \varphi_{O1} = \varphi_1 + \Delta \varphi_1 = 180^{\circ}$$

Guadagno in 
$$\omega_2$$
 
$$W_2 = 0 \text{dB} \qquad A_2 = 10^{\frac{W_2}{20}} = 1 \qquad \qquad \boxed{V_{O2} = A_2 \cdot V_{S2} = 1 \cdot \text{mV}}$$
 
$$\Delta \phi_2 = -45^\circ + 90^\circ \cdot \log \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_{Z_1}}\right) = 30 \cdot \circ \qquad \qquad \boxed{\phi_{O2} = \phi_2 + \Delta \phi_2 = 120 \cdot \circ}$$

$$v_{O}(t) = V_{O1} \cdot \sin(\omega_1 \cdot t + \varphi_{O1}) + V_{O2} \cdot \sin(\omega_2 \cdot t + \varphi_{O2})$$

DATI:  $R = 2k\Omega$ , C = 100nF

Segnale di ingresso:  $V_S = 5V$ ,  $\phi_S = 45^{\circ}$ 

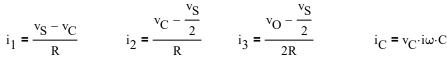
#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

$$v_P = \frac{v_S}{2} = v_N$$

Dalle leggi di kirchhoff ricaviamo:

$$i_1 = i_C + i_2$$
  $i_2 = i_3$ 

Sia  $v_C$  la tensione ai capi del condensatore:



$$i_2 = \frac{v_C - \frac{v_S}{2}}{R}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{v_O - \frac{v_S}{2}}{2R}$$

$$i_C = v_C \cdot i\omega \cdot C$$

$$\frac{v_{S} - v_{C}}{R} = \frac{v_{C} - \frac{v_{S}}{2}}{R} + v_{C} \cdot i\omega \cdot C$$

Ricaviamo v<sub>c</sub>:

$$v_{\rm C} = \frac{3v_{\rm S}}{2 \cdot (2 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C)}$$

Calcoliamo i<sub>3</sub> = i<sub>2</sub>

$$i_3 = i_2 = \frac{v_C - \frac{v_S}{2}}{R} = \frac{1 - i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{2 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_S}{2R}$$

e infine v<sub>O</sub>:

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{S}}{2} - 2\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{i}_{3} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{S}}{2} - \left(\frac{1 - i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}}{2 + i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}\right) = \mathbf{v}_{S} \cdot \left[\frac{i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot 3\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}}{4 \cdot \left(1 + i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}}{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}\right)}\right]$$

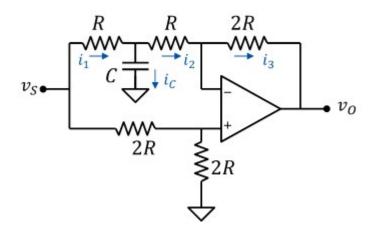
Poniamo:

$$A = \frac{3}{2}$$

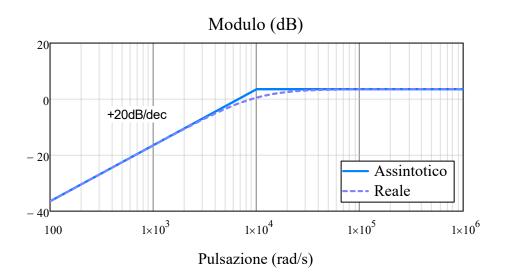
$$A = \frac{3}{2}$$
  $\omega_{P_1} = \frac{2}{R \cdot C} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot s^{-1}$ 

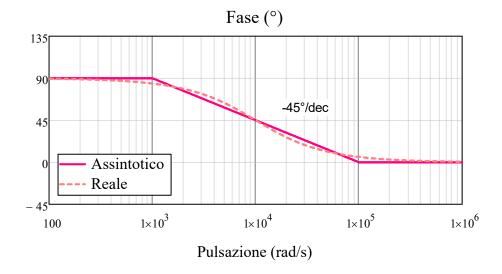
Otteniamo la seguente funzione di trasferimento:

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}}$$



# 2) diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase





# 3a) Am piezza e fase del segna le di uscita, con segnale di ingresso a pulsazione: $\omega_S=400 s^{-1}$

$$v_S(t) \, = \, V_S \cdot sin\!\!\left(\omega_S \cdot t \, + \, \phi_S\right)$$

Modulo del guadagno asintotico per  $\omega = \omega_s$ :

$$A_{S_{dB}} = \left( \left| W(i\omega_S) \right| \right)_{dB} = \left( \left| W(i\omega_{P_1}) \right| \right)_{dB} + 20 \cdot \log \left( \frac{\omega_S}{\omega_{P_1}} \right)$$

$$A_{S_{dB}} = -24.5 dB$$

$$A_{S} = 10 \frac{A_{S_{dB}}}{20} = 0.06$$

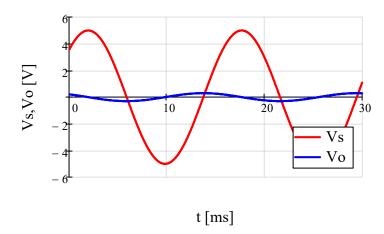
Fase del guadagno asintotico per  $\omega$ = $\omega_S$ :

$$\Delta \varphi_{\rm S} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$V_{O} = A_{S} \cdot V_{S} = 0.3 V$$

$$V_{O} = A_{S} \cdot V_{S} = 0.3 \text{ V}$$
  $\varphi_{O} = \varphi_{S} + \Delta \varphi_{S} = 135 \cdot ^{\circ}$ 

$$v_{O}(t) = V_{O} \cdot \sin(\omega_{S} \cdot t + \varphi_{O})$$



# 3b) Am piezza e fase del segnale di uscita, con segnale di ingresso a pulsazione: $\omega_{S}=5000 s^{-1}$

Modulo del guadagno asintotico per ω=ως:

$$A_{S_{dB}} = (|W(i\omega_S)|)_{dB} = (|W(i\omega_{P_1})|)_{dB} + 20 \cdot log \left(\frac{\omega_S}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \qquad A_{S_{dB}} = -2.5 dB \qquad \qquad A_{S} = 10 = 0.75$$

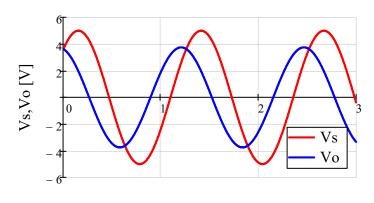
Fase del guadagno asintotico per  $\omega = \omega_S$ :

$$\Delta \varphi_{S} = 90^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} \cdot \log \left( \frac{\omega_{S}}{0.1 \, \omega_{P_{1}}} \right) = 58.5 \cdot \circ$$

$$V_O = A_S \cdot V_S = 3.75 \,\mathrm{V}$$

$$V_{O} = A_{S} \cdot V_{S} = 3.75 \text{ V}$$
  $\varphi_{O} = \varphi_{S} + \Delta \varphi_{S} = 103.5 \cdot \text{ }^{\circ}$ 

$$v_{O}(t) = V_{O} \cdot \sin(\omega_{S} \cdot t + \varphi_{O})$$



t [ms]

# 3c) Am piezza e fase del segna le di uscita, con segnale di ingresso a pulsazione: $\omega_S = 2000 \mbox{G}^{-1}$

Modulo del guadagno asintotico per  $\omega = \omega_S$ :

$$A_{S_{dB}} = 3.5dB$$
  $A_{S} = 10^{\frac{A_{S_{dB}}}{20}} = 1.5$ 

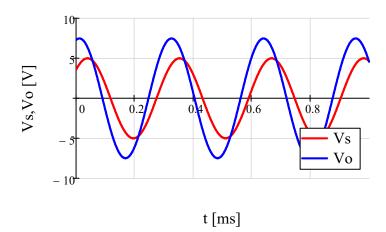
Fase del guadagno asintotico per  $\omega = \omega_s$ :

$$\Delta \phi_{S} = 90^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} \cdot \log \left( \frac{\omega_{S}}{0.1 \, \omega_{P_{1}}} \right) = 31.5 \cdot {}^{\circ}$$

$$V_O = A_S \cdot V_S = 7.5 V$$

$$\varphi_{\rm O} = \varphi_{\rm S} + \Delta \varphi_{\rm S} = 76.5$$

$$v_{O}(t) = V_{O} \cdot \sin(\omega_{S} \cdot t + \varphi_{O})$$



DATI:

$$R_1 = 10k\Omega$$
,

$$R_2 = 200k\Omega$$
,

$$R_3 = 1k\Omega$$
,

$$R_4 = 5k\Omega$$

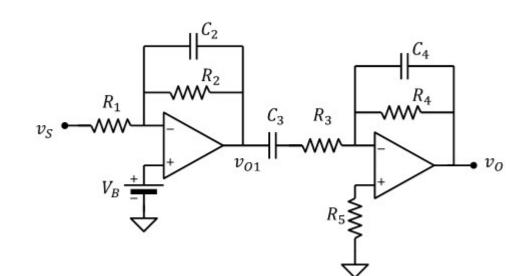
$$R_5 = 3.3k\Omega$$

$$C_2 = 50pF$$
,

$$C_3 = 10\mu F$$
,

$$C_4 = 20nF$$
,

$$V_B = 1V$$



#### 1) resistenza di ingresso

$$R_{IN} = R_1 = 10 \cdot k\Omega$$

# 2) La tensione di uscita in condizioni stazionarie con $v_S = 200 mV$

Tutte le capacità sono circuiti aperti.

$$v_O = 0$$

#### 3) Funzione di trasferimento

Applichiamo la sovrapposizione degli effetti:  $con v_S = 0V e V_B ON$ 

$$v_{O1} = V_B \cdot \left(1 + \frac{Z_2}{R_2}\right)$$
 poichè VB è costante, l'uscita è costante pari a:  $v_{O1}$ 

$$v_{O1} = V_B \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) = 21 V$$

il secondo stadio in presenza di un ingresso costante ha  $v_O = 0$  poichè all suo ingresso la capacità  $C_3$  è in aperto. Di conseguenza  $v_N = v_P = v_O = 0$ 

con  $V_B = 0 e v_S ON$ :

# Primo stadio

$$Z_2 = \frac{R_2}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

$$v_{O1} = -v_S \cdot \frac{Z_2}{R_1} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2} \cdot v_S$$

#### Secondo stadio

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = -\frac{Z_4}{Z_3} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}1} \qquad Z_3 = \frac{1 + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_3 \, \mathbf{C}_3}{\mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_3} \qquad Z_4 = \frac{\mathbf{R}_4}{1 + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_4 \cdot \mathbf{C}_4}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = -\frac{\mathrm{i}\omega\cdot\mathrm{C}_{3}\cdot\mathrm{R}_{4}}{\left(1+\mathrm{i}\omega\cdot\mathrm{R}_{3}\,\mathrm{C}_{3}\right)\cdot\left(1+\mathrm{i}\omega\cdot\mathrm{R}_{4}\cdot\mathrm{C}_{4}\right)}\cdot\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}1} = \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega\cdot\mathrm{C}_{3}\cdot\mathrm{R}_{4}}{\left(1+\mathrm{i}\omega\cdot\mathrm{R}_{3}\,\mathrm{C}_{3}\right)\cdot\left(1+\mathrm{i}\omega\cdot\mathrm{R}_{4}\cdot\mathrm{C}_{4}\right)}\cdot\left(\frac{\mathrm{R}_{2}}{\mathrm{R}_{1}}\cdot\frac{1}{1+\mathrm{i}\omega\cdot\mathrm{R}_{2}\cdot\mathrm{C}_{2}}\cdot\mathrm{v}_{S}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = \frac{\mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{4}}{\mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3}}{\left(1 + \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{4} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{4}\right)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}}$$

Poniamo:

$$A = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_4}{R_1 \cdot R_3} = 100$$

$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{R_3 \cdot C_3} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{\text{P}_2} = \frac{1}{\text{R}_4 \cdot \text{C}_4} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$A = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_4}{R_1 \cdot R_3} = 100$$

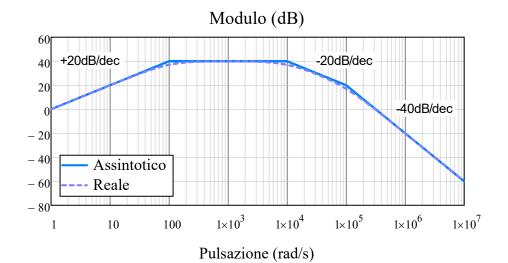
$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{R_3 \cdot C_3} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

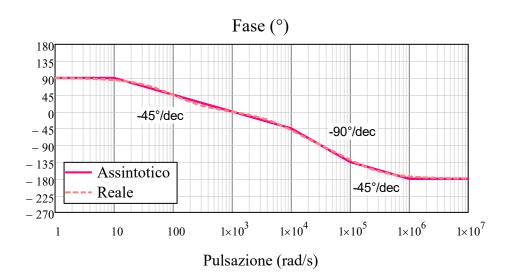
$$\omega_{P_2} = \frac{1}{R_4 \cdot C_4} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{P_3} = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_2} = 1 \times 10^5 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_3}}\right)}$$

#### 4) Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase





# 5) Ampiezza e fase del segnale di uscita, con segnale di ingresso:

$$V_{S0} = 1V$$

$$V_{S1} = 10$$
mV,  $\omega_1 = 10^3$ s<sup>-1</sup>,  $\phi_1 = 180^\circ$ 

$$V_{S2} = 300 \text{mV}, \quad \omega_2 = 10^6 \text{s}^{-1}, \quad \phi_2 = 90^\circ$$

$$v_S(t) \,=\, V_{S0} + V_{S1} \cdot \sin\!\left(\omega_1 \cdot t + \phi_1\right) + V_{S2} \cdot \sin\!\left(\omega_2 \cdot t + \phi_2\right)$$

Guadagno in DC (ω=0):

$$W_0 = 0$$

$$V_{O0} = W_0 \cdot V_{S0} = 0$$

Guadagno in ω<sub>1</sub>

$$W_1 = 40 dB$$
  $A_1 = 10^{\frac{M_1}{20}} = 100$ 

$$V_{O1} = A_1 \cdot V_{S1} = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_1 = 0^{\circ}$$

$$\varphi_{O1} = \varphi_1 + \Delta \varphi_1 = 180 \cdot$$

Guadagno in ω<sub>2</sub>

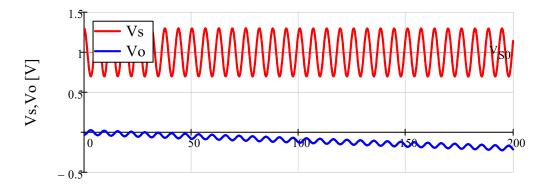
$$W_2 = -20 dB$$
  $A_2 = 10^{\frac{w_2}{20}} = 0.1$ 

$$V_{O2} = A_2 \cdot V_{S2} = 30 \cdot mV$$

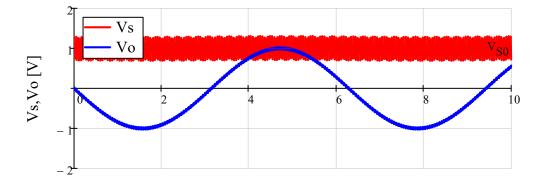
$$\Delta \phi_2 = -180^{\circ}$$

$$\varphi_{O2} = \varphi_2 + \Delta \varphi_2 = -90$$

$$v_{O}(t) = V_{O0} + V_{O1} \cdot \sin(\omega_{1} \cdot t + \varphi_{O1}) + V_{O2} \cdot \sin(\omega_{2} \cdot t + \varphi_{O2})$$







t [ms]

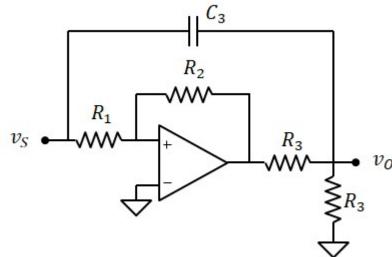
DATI:

$$R_1 = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 20k\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 5k\Omega$$

$$C_3 = 400 nF$$



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

Tensione di uscita dell'operazionale:

$$v_{A} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_{S}$$

Tensione di uscita (legge di kirchhoff):

$$\frac{\mathbf{v}_{O}}{\mathbf{R}_{3}} + (\mathbf{v}_{O} - \mathbf{v}_{S}) \cdot i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} + \frac{\mathbf{v}_{O} - \mathbf{v}_{A}}{\mathbf{R}_{3}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{v_O}}{\mathrm{R_3}} + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{C_3} \cdot \mathrm{v_O} + \frac{\mathrm{v_O}}{\mathrm{R_3}} = \frac{\mathrm{v_A}}{\mathrm{R_3}} + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{C_3} \cdot \mathrm{v_S}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \frac{\mathbf{R}_{3}}{2 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{v}_{A}}{\mathbf{R}_{3}} + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}\right) = \frac{\mathbf{R}_{3}}{2 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{-\mathbf{R}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3}} + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3}\right) \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S} = \frac{\mathbf{R}_{3}}{2 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{-\mathbf{R}_{2} + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3}}{\mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}$$

$$\frac{v_{O}}{v_{S}} = \frac{-R_{2}}{2 \cdot R_{1}} \cdot \frac{\left(1 - i\omega \cdot C_{3} \cdot R_{1} \cdot \frac{R_{3}}{R_{2}}\right)}{1 + i\omega \cdot \frac{C_{3} \cdot R_{3}}{2}} \cdot v_{S}$$

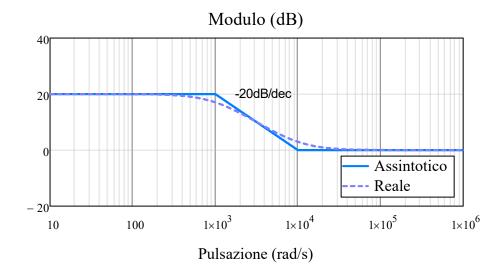
$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{2}{R_2 \cdot C_3} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

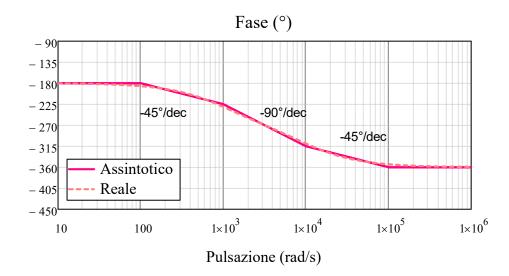
$$\omega_{P_{1}} = \frac{2}{R_{3} \cdot C_{3}} = 1 \times 10^{3} \cdot s^{-1} \qquad \omega_{Z_{1}} = \frac{R_{2}}{C_{3} \cdot R_{1} \cdot R_{3}} = 1 \times 10^{4} \cdot s^{-1} \qquad \text{(zero a parte reale positiva)} \qquad A = \frac{-R_{2}}{2 \cdot R_{1}} = -10$$

$$A = \frac{-R_2}{2 \cdot R_1} = -10$$

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{\left(1 - \frac{s}{\omega_{Z_1}}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right)}$$

#### 2) diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase





3) Ampiezza e fase del segnale di uscita, con segnale di ingress o: 
$$V_{S1} = 1V, \qquad \omega_1 = 2 \cdot 10^3 \, \text{s}^{-1}, \quad \phi_1 = 45^\circ$$
 
$$v_S(t) = V_{S1} \cdot \sin \left( \omega_1 \cdot t + \phi_1 \right)$$
 Guadagno in  $\omega_1$  
$$W_1 = 20 \text{dB} - 20 \text{dB} \cdot \log \left( \frac{\omega_1}{1000 \text{s}^{-1}} \right) = 13.979 \qquad A_1 = 10^{\frac{W_1}{20}} = 5$$
 Fase in  $\omega_1$ : 
$$\Delta \phi_1 = -180^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ \cdot \log \left( \frac{\omega_1}{1000 \text{s}^{-1}} \right) = -252 \cdot \circ$$

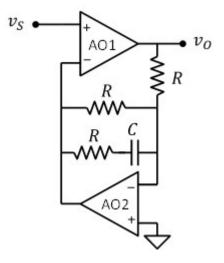
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_{O1} &= \mathbf{A}_1 \cdot \mathbf{V}_{S1} = 5 \, \mathbf{V} \\ \mathbf{v}_{O}(t) &= \mathbf{V}_{O1} \cdot \sin(\omega_1 \cdot t + \varphi_{O1}) \end{aligned}$$

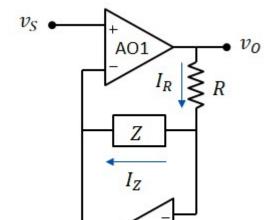
DATI:  $R = 10k\Omega$ , C = 100nF

# 1) Funzione di trasferimento

Impedenza della rete di retroazione comune ai due operazionali

$$Z = \frac{R\left(R + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}\right)}{R + R + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}} = R \cdot \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}$$





AO<sub>2</sub>

Legge di kirchhoff tra R e Z:

$$I_R = I_Z$$

$$\frac{v_{O1} - v_{N2}}{R} = \frac{v_{N2} - v_{N1}}{Z}$$

Per il principio del cortocircuito virtuale:

$$v_{N1} = v_S$$
  $v_{N2} = 0$ 

$$\frac{v_{O1}}{R} = \frac{-v_{S}}{Z}$$

$$v_{O} = v_{O1} = \frac{-R}{Z} \cdot v_{S}$$

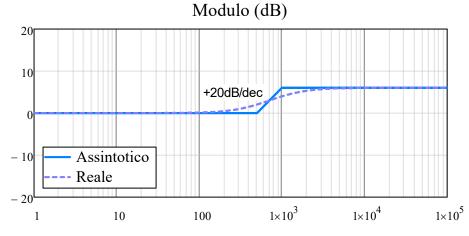
$$W(\omega) = \frac{-R}{Z} = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}$$

$$\omega_{Z_1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot R \cdot C} = 500 \cdot s^{-1}$$

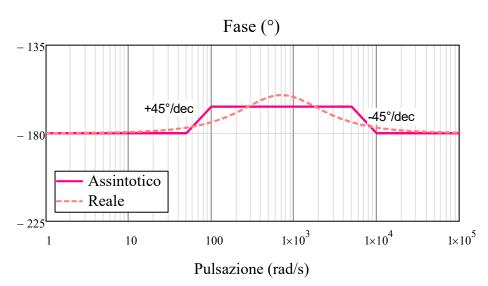
$$\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{P_1 C} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = -\frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{Z_1}}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}}$$

#### 2) Tracciare il diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase



Pulsazione (rad/s)

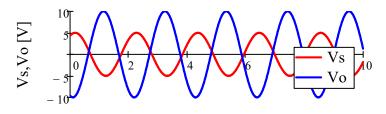


3) Ampiezza e fase del segnale di uscita, quando all'ingresso è presente il segnale:  $v_S = V_S \sin(\omega_1 \cdot t + \phi_1)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{con } V_S = 5 \text{V, } \omega_1 = 3 \cdot 10^3 \text{s}^{-1} \text{, } \phi_1 = 60^\circ \\ &\text{Modulo del guadagno asintotico per } \omega = \omega_1 \text{:} \quad W_1 = 0 + 20 \cdot \log \left( \frac{\omega_{P_1}}{\omega_{Z_1}} \right) = 6 \cdot \text{dB} \quad A_1 = 10^{\frac{W_1}{20}} = 2 \end{aligned} \qquad \boxed{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{W_1}{V_0 = A_1 \cdot V_S = 10 \, \text{V}} \\ &\frac{V_0 = A_1 \cdot V_S = 10 \, \text{V}}{V_0 = A_1 \cdot V_S = 10 \, \text{V}} \end{aligned} }$$

Fase del guadagno asintotico per  $\omega = \omega_1$ :  $\Delta \phi_1 = -180^\circ + 45^\circ \cdot \left( log \left( \frac{\omega_{P_1} \cdot 0.1}{\omega_{Z_1} \cdot 0.1} \right) \right) = -166 \cdot \circ$   $\phi_0 = \phi_1 + \Delta \phi_1 = -106 \cdot \circ$ 

$$v_{S}(t) \, = \, V_{S} \cdot sin \! \left( \omega_{1} \cdot t \, + \, \phi_{1} \right) \qquad v_{O}(t) \, = \, V_{O} \cdot sin \! \left( \omega_{1} \cdot t \, + \, \phi_{O} \right)$$



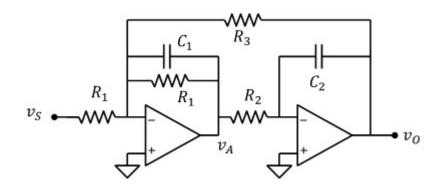
t [ms]

DATI:

$$R_1 = 1k\Omega, R_2 = 1k\Omega$$

$$C_1 = 250 \text{nF}, C_2 = 80 \text{nF}$$

$$R_3 = 10k\Omega$$



#### Funzione di trasferimento

$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}$$

$$v_{O} = v_{A} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2}} \right)$$
  $v_{A} = -v_{O} \cdot \left( i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2} \right)$ 

Legge di kirchhoff al terminale invertente del primo stadio:

$$\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{v_{A}}{Z_{1}} + \frac{v_{O}}{R_{3}} = \frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} - \frac{v_{O} \cdot (i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2})}{Z_{1}} + \frac{v_{O}}{R_{3}} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = -\frac{\mathbf{R}_{3}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{v}_{S}}{\left[1 - i\omega \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} - (i\omega)^{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}\right]}$$

Ponendo  $s = i\omega$ , il denominatore della frazione è:

$$1 + b \cdot s + a \cdot s^2$$

$$b = -\left(\frac{R_3 \cdot R_2}{R_1} \cdot C_2\right) = -8 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$a = -R_3 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_1 \cdot C_2 = -2 \times 10^{-7} s^2$$

e ha due radici reali una positiva e una negativa:

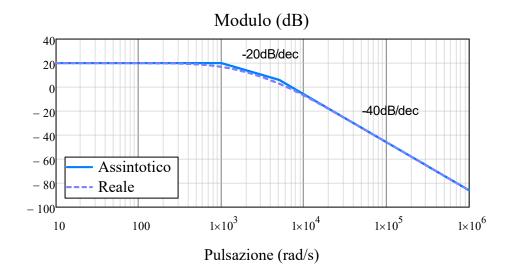
$$\omega_{\text{P}_1} = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{2a} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

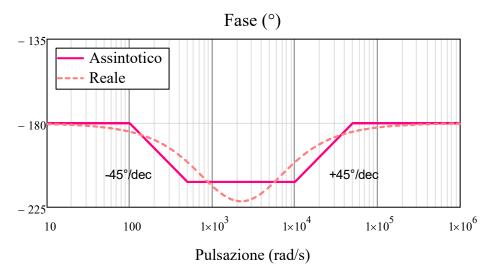
$$\omega_{\text{P}_2} = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{2a} = -5 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

Ponendo  $A = \frac{-R_3}{R_2} = -10$  , la funzione di trasferimento è:

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right)}$$

# Diagramma di Bode asintotico del modulo e della fase





#### Esercizio 22A

DATI: B = 
$$40$$
, a =  $10^{-6}$  s<sup>2</sup>, b =  $10^{-3}$  ·s, c =  $4$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{B}{a \cdot s^2 + b \cdot s + c}$$

Avendo un polinomio di secondo grado al denominatore, è necessario procedere come segue:

#### 1) trovare le radici ω<sub>1</sub> e ω<sub>2</sub>.

Se sono reali (positive o negative) si fattorizza il polinomio scrivendolo nella forma:

$$\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{s}}{\omega_1}\right)\cdot\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{s}}{\omega_2}\right)\cdot\mathrm{C}$$

e si ottengono due poli reali. Si può procedere con il diagramma di Bode come negli esercizi precedenti. Se le radici sono complesse coniugate bisogna riscrivere il polinomi in questo modo:

$$\left[1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{P}}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{P}}}\right)^{2}\right] \cdot \mathbf{C}$$

in questo caso le radici sono:

$$s_1 = -b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c} = (-1 \times 10^{-3} - 3.873i \times 10^{-3}) s$$
  
 $s_2 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c} = (-1 \times 10^{-3} + 3.873i \times 10^{-3}) s$ 

Essendo complesse coniugate riscriviamo il polinomio nel modo seguente:

$$a \cdot s^2 + b \cdot s + c = c \cdot \left(1 + \frac{b}{c} \cdot s + \frac{a}{c} \cdot s^2\right) = c \cdot \left[1 + \frac{b}{c} \cdot s + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)^2\right]$$

$$con: \omega_P = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}} = 2 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

Poniamo infine: 
$$\frac{2\delta}{\omega_P} = \frac{b}{c}$$
 ovvero:  $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{c} \cdot \omega_P = 0.25$ 

In alternativa, dato il polinomio  $as^2 + bs + c$ , lo scriviamo nella forma:

$$\left[1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}\right] \cdot c \qquad con: \omega_{P} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}, \ \delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{c} \cdot \omega_{P}$$

Il discriminante del polinomio è:

$$\Delta = \frac{\delta^2}{\omega_{\rm p}^2} - \frac{1}{\omega_{\rm p}^2} = \frac{\delta^2 - 1}{\omega_{\rm p} \cdot 2}$$

le radici sono reali se  $\Delta \geq 0$  ovvero  $|\delta| \geq 1$ 

le radici sono complesse coniugate se  $|\delta| < 1$  (come in questo caso)

Incorporiamo la costante c insieme a B in un'unica costante  $A=\frac{B}{c}=10\,$  e otteniamo:

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{\left[1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_p} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2\right]}$$

 $\omega_{p}$  rappresenta la posizione del doppio zero o del doppio polo (in questo caso, essendo il denominatore, si tratta di un polo).

Il valore di  $\delta$  (in modulo minore di 1) è legato alla presenza di picchi di risonanza nel modulo intorno al polo (o zero) e alla pendenza dello sfasamento in un intorno del polo (o zero).

Ponendo  $x = \omega/\omega_p$ , il modulo del polinomio è:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + 2\delta \cdot ix + (ix)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{(1 - x^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 x^2} = \sqrt{1 + (4\delta^2 - 2)x^2 + x^4}$$
esizione del minimo
$$(4\delta^2 - 2)2x + 4 \cdot x^3 = 0 \qquad x^2 = 1 - 2\delta^2$$

Derivando l'argomernto della radice otteniamo la posizione del minimo

$$(46 - 2)2x + 4 \cdot x =$$

$$x^2 = 1 - 2\delta^2$$

Se 1 -  $2\delta^2$  < 0 -->  $|\delta| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  la derivata non si annulla mai e la funzione non ha un minimo

Se 1 -  $2\delta^2 > 0$  -->  $|\delta| \ge \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  la derivata si annulla e il valore del minimo è:

$$\sqrt{1 + (4\delta^2 - 2)x^2 + x^4} = \sqrt{1 - (1 - 2\delta^2)^2} = 2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2\delta^2}$$

in questo caso, il valore minimo in decibel vale:

$$\Delta_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log \left( 2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2\delta^2} \right) = -6.6 \cdot dB$$

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Trattandosi di un polo il minimo del polnomio si traduce in un massimo nel guadagno pari a:

$$G_{\text{max}} = 20 \log(A) - \Delta_{\text{dB}}$$

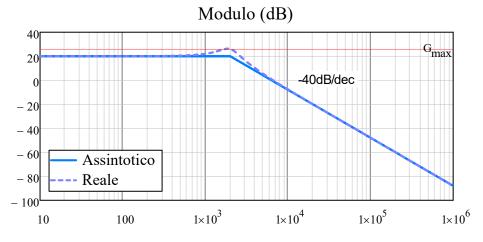
Per quanto riguarda la fase, il polo produce uno sfasamento di -180° (polo doppio) approssimativamente tra le pulsazioni:

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\omega_P}{10^{\delta}} = 1.125 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

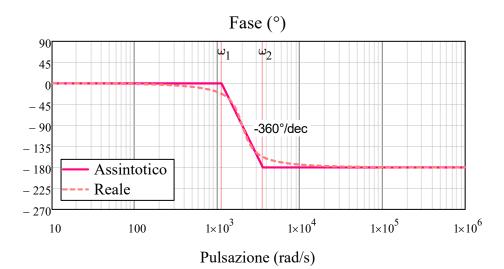
$$\omega_2 = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{\delta} = 3.557 \times 10^{3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

La pendenza del diagramma asintotico della fase è:

$$\frac{-180^{\circ}}{\log(\omega_2) - \log(\omega_2)} = \frac{-180^{\circ}}{2\delta} = \frac{-90^{\circ}}{\delta}$$



Pulsazione (rad/s)



# Esercizio 22B

DATI: 
$$A = 1$$
,  $\omega_A = 6 \cdot 10^3 s^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_B = 10^4 s^{-1}$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 - \frac{s}{\omega_A} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_B}\right)^2}$$

Poniamo:

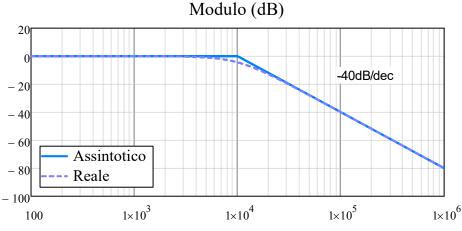
$$\omega_{\rm P} = \omega_{\rm B}$$

$$\omega_{P} = \omega_{B}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{\omega_{A}}\right) \cdot \omega_{B} = -0.833$$

Riscriviamo la funzione di trasferimento:

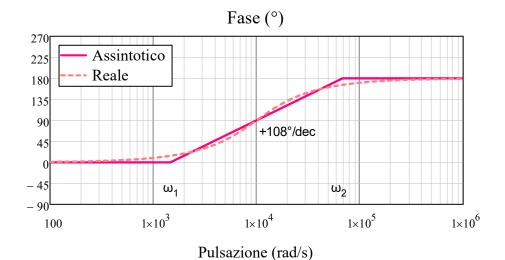
$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$



 $\delta > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 

nessun picco

Pulsazione (rad/s)



Lo sfasamento avviene tra:

$$\omega_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 6.8 \times 10^4 \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot 10^{\delta} = 1.5 \times 10^{3} \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

e ha pendenza:

$$\frac{-90^{\circ}}{\delta} = 108 \cdot \frac{\circ}{\text{dec}}$$

# Esercizio 22C

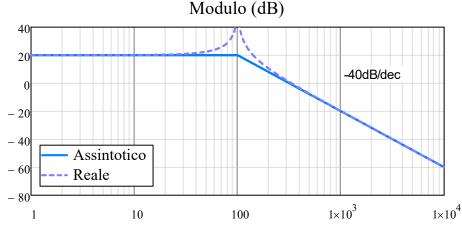
DATI: 
$$A = -10$$
,  $\omega_P = 100s^{-1}$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)^2}$$

Riscriviamo la funzione di trasferimento:

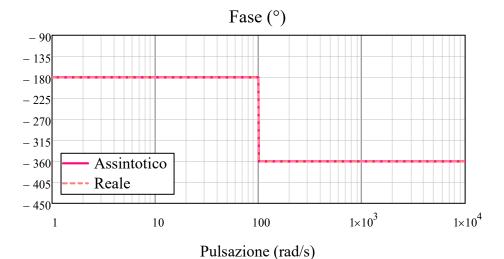
$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_P} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)^2}$$

con δ=0



con  $\delta$ =0, la funzione di trasferimento ha un guadagno infinito in prossimità del polo

Pulsazione (rad/s)



Lo sfasamento avviene istantaneamente alla pulsazione  $\omega_{P}$  con pendenza infinita

# Esercizio 23A

DATI: 
$$K = 10$$
,  $\omega_0 = 500 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_1 = 2000 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_2 = 1000 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{K \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_1}\right) + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_2}\right)^2}$$

Poniamo,  $\omega_{\mathbf{P}} = \omega_{2}$ ,

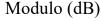
riscriviamo la funzione di trasferimento:

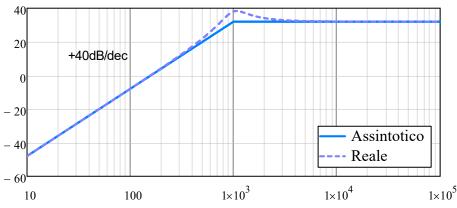
$$W(s) = \frac{K \cdot \frac{\omega_2^2}{\omega_0^2} \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{\omega_p}{\omega_1} \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right) + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\rm P}}{\omega_1} = 0.25$$

Poniamo: 
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_P}{\omega_1} = 0.25$$
  $A = K \cdot \frac{\omega_2^2}{\omega_0^2} = 40$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}\right)^{2}}{1 + 2 \cdot \delta \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}\right) + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}\right)^{2}}$$





picco positivo in prossimità del polo

$$20 \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot \delta_{1} \sqrt{1 - 2\delta^{2}}} \right) = 6.6 \cdot dB$$

Pulsazione (rad/s)

Fase (°) - 90 -135-180-225-360°/dec -270-315-360Assintotico Reale -405 $\omega_1$  $\omega_{2}$ -450 $1 \times 10^3$  $1\times10^4$  $1\times10^5$ 10 100

 $\omega_1 = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 562.3 \cdot s^{-1}$ 

$$\omega_2 = \omega_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot 10^{\delta} = 1.8 \times 10^3 \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

# Esercizio 23B

DATI: 
$$\omega_1 = 1.6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$
,  $\omega_2 = 8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_3 = 125 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_4 = 200 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_1} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_2}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_3} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_4}\right)^2}$$

Poniamo, 
$$\omega_P = \omega_4 e \ \omega_Z = \omega_2$$
 riscriviamo la funzione di trasferimento:

$$W(s) = \frac{1 + \frac{s \cdot \omega_Z}{\omega_Z \cdot \omega_1} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_Z}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{s \cdot \omega_P}{\omega_P \cdot \omega_3} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)^2}$$

$$\delta_{Z} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_{Z}}{\omega_{1}} = 0.25$$
  $\delta_{P} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_{P}}{\omega_{3}} = 0.8$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{1 + 2\delta_Z \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_Z} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_Z}\right)^2}{1 + 2\delta_P \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_P} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)^2}$$

W ha due poli e due zeri entrambi complessi coniugati:

$$\left|\delta_Z\right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \text{il numeratore ha un minimo in prossimità dello zero. il picco è:}$$

$$20 \cdot log \left( 2 \cdot \delta_{Z} \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2\delta_{Z}^{2}} \right) = -6.6 \cdot dB$$

$$\left|\delta_{\mathbf{p}}\right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 il denominatore non ha il minimo in prossimità del polo. Nessun picco

Lo sfasamento introdotto dallo zero è complessivamente +180° e avviene tra le pulsazioni:

$$\omega_{Z1} = \omega_{Z} \cdot 10^{-\delta_{Z}} = 4.5 \times 10^{4} \cdot s^{-1}$$
 $\omega_{Z2} = \omega_{Z} \cdot 10^{\delta_{Z}} = 1.4 \times 10^{5} \cdot s^{-1}$ 

con una pendenza pari a:

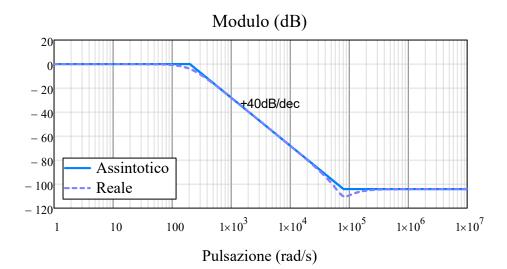
$$\frac{90^{\circ}}{\delta_{\rm Z}} = 360 \cdot \frac{\circ}{\rm dec}$$

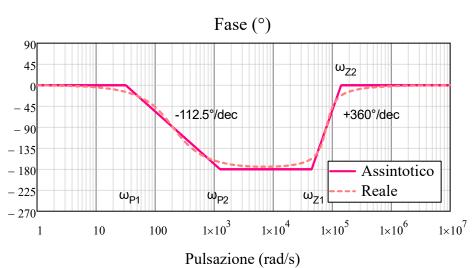
Lo sfasamento introdotto dal polo è complessivamente -180° e avviene tra le pulsazioni:

$$\omega_{P1} = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{-\delta_{P}} = 31.7 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{P2} = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{\delta_{P}} = 1.3 \times 10^{3} \cdot s^{-1}$$

con una pendenza pari a:  $\frac{90^{\circ}}{\delta_{D}} = 112.5 \cdot \frac{\circ}{\text{dec}}$ 





# Esercizio 23C

DATI: 
$$A = -20$$
,  $\omega_1 = 100 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_2 = 5000 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_3 = 1000 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\omega_4 = 1000 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_1} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_2}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_3} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_4}\right)^2}$$

Poniamo,  $\omega_P = \omega_4 e \omega_Z = \omega_2$ riscriviamo la funzione di trasferimento:

$$W(s) = A \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s \cdot \omega_Z}{\omega_Z \cdot \omega_1} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_Z}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{s \cdot \omega_P}{\omega_P \cdot \omega_3} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)^2}$$

$$\delta_{Z} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_{Z}}{\omega_{1}} = 25$$
 $\delta_{P} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_{P}}{\omega_{2}} = 0.5$ 

$$\delta_{\mathbf{P}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_{\mathbf{P}}}{\omega_{\mathbf{2}}} = 0.5$$

$$W(s) = \frac{1 + 2\delta_Z \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_Z} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_Z}\right)^2}{1 + 2\delta_P \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_P} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_P}\right)^2}$$

W ha due poli complessi coniugati:

il denominatore ha il minimo in prossimità del polo. il picco ha vale:

$$20 \cdot \log \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot \delta_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2\delta_{\mathbf{P}}^2}} \right) = 3.01 \cdot d\mathbf{B}$$

W ha due zeri reali poichè  $\delta_Z > 1$  il valore degli zeri si ricavano risolvendo l'equazine di secondo grado:

$$1 + 2\delta_{Z} \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{Z}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{Z}}\right)^{2} = 0$$

$$\omega_{Z1} = -\omega_{Z} \cdot \left(-\delta_{Z} + \sqrt{\delta_{Z}^{2} - 1}\right) = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

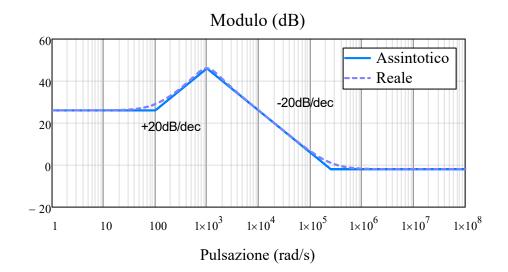
$$\omega_{Z2} = -\omega_{Z} \cdot \left(-\delta_{Z} - \sqrt{\delta_{Z}^{2} - 1}\right) = 2.5 \times 10^{5} \cdot s^{-1}$$

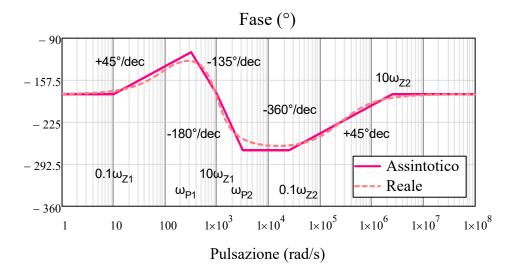
Oppure in modo equivalente, risolvendo l'equazione di partenza:

$$1 + \frac{s}{\omega_1} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{\frac{1}{\omega_{1}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\omega_{1}}\right)^{2} - 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\omega_{2}^{2}}\right)}}{\frac{2}{\omega_{2}^{2}}} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$-\frac{\frac{1}{\omega_{1}} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\omega_{1}}\right)^{2} - 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\omega_{2}^{2}}\right)}}{\frac{2}{\omega_{2}^{2}}} = 2.5 \times 10^{5} \cdot s^{-1}$$





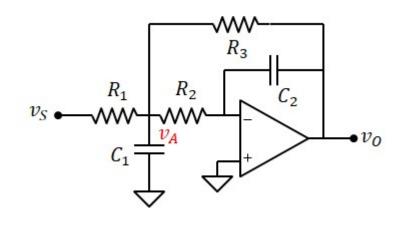
$$\begin{split} &\omega_{Z1} \cdot 0.1 = 10 \cdot s^{-1} \\ &\omega_{P1} = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{-\delta_{P}} = 316.2 \cdot s^{-1} \\ &\omega_{Z1} \cdot 10 = 1 \times 10^{3} \cdot s^{-1} \\ &\omega_{P2} = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{\delta_{P}} = 3.2 \times 10^{3} \cdot s^{-1} \\ &\omega_{Z2} \cdot 0.1 = 2.5 \times 10^{4} \cdot s^{-1} \\ &\omega_{Z2} \cdot 10 = 2.5 \times 10^{6} \cdot s^{-1} \end{split}$$

DATI: 
$$R_1=4k\Omega$$
,  $C_1=500$ nF,  $R_2=2k\Omega$ ,  $C_2=1$ nF,  $R_3=40k\Omega$ ,

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

$$v_O = -v_A \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{v_{O}}{R_{3}}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + i\omega \cdot C_{1}} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{v_{O}}{R_{3}}}{\frac{1}{R_{P}} + i\omega \cdot C_{1}}$$



$$-\mathbf{v}_{O} \cdot \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} = \frac{\frac{\mathbf{v}_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{\mathbf{v}_{O}}{R_{3}}}{\frac{1}{R_{P}} + \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1}}$$
 Definiamo: 
$$\mathbf{R}_{P} = \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}}\right)^{-1} = 1.29 \cdot \mathbf{k} \Omega$$

$$R_{\mathbf{P}} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right)^{-1} = 1.29 \cdot k\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}} = \frac{-\mathbf{R}_{1}}{\mathbf{R}_{3}} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{\mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{P}}} + (\mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega})^{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} \right] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}}$$

$$A = \frac{-R_3}{R_1} = -10$$

$$A = \frac{-R_3}{R_1} = -10 \qquad \omega_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3 \cdot C_2}} = 5 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1} \qquad \delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3 \cdot C_2}{R_p} \cdot \omega_P = 0.155$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3 \cdot C_2}{R_P} \cdot \omega_P = 0.155$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

#### 2) calcolare il valore massimo del modulo del quadagno vicino al polo

il punto di massimo si ha in corrispondenza del punto di minimo del denominatore:

$$1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{p}}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}\right)^2$$

Per il calcolo del punto di minimo poniamo  $x = \omega/\omega_p$  e s = ix.

$$1 + 2\delta \cdot ix - x^2$$

Calcoliamo il modulo

$$f(x)^2 = (1 - x^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \delta \cdot x)^2$$

Posizione del minimo:

$$\frac{d(f(x)^2)}{dx} = -4 \cdot (1 - x^2) \cdot x + 8 \cdot \delta^2 \cdot x = 0 \qquad x = \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \delta^2} = 0.976$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \delta^2} = 0.976$$

Valore del minimo (del denominatore):

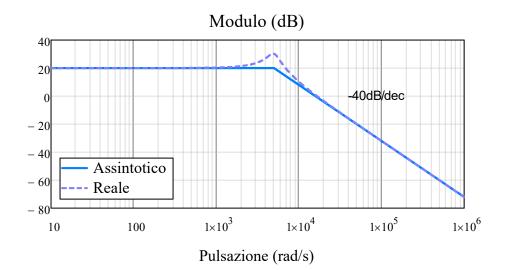
$$f_{\min} = 2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \delta^2} = 0.306$$

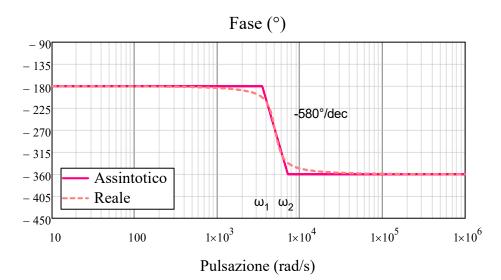
Massimo del modulo:

$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{|A|}{\left(2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}\right)} = 32.7$$

$$W_{\text{max.dB}} = 20 \cdot \log \left[\frac{1}{\left(2 \cdot \delta\right)}\right]$$

$$W_{\text{max.dB}} = 20 \cdot \log \left[ \frac{|A|}{\left(2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}\right)} \right] = 30.3$$





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 3.5 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_p \cdot 10^{\delta} = 7.14 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

4) Sapendo che all'ingresso è applicato il segnale  $\mathbf{v_S} = \mathbf{V_{S1}} \sin(\omega_S t)$  con  $V_{S1} = 0.2 Ve \ \omega_S = 4000s^{-1}$ , calcolare ampiezza e fase del segnale di uscita <u>dal diagramma di bode asintotico</u>

$$W_{dB} = 20 \text{dB} \qquad \qquad \Phi = -180^{\circ} - \frac{180^{\circ}}{|2\delta|} \cdot \log \left(\frac{\omega_S}{\omega_1}\right) = -213.73 \cdot ^{\circ}$$

$$V_{O} = V_{S1} \cdot 10^{\frac{W_{dB}}{20}} = 2 V$$

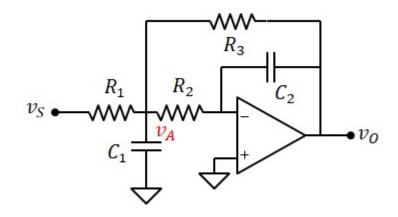
$$\Phi_{O} = \Phi = -214^{\circ}$$

DATI:  $R_1 = 10k\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ ,

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

$$v_{O} = -v_{A} \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2}}$$

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{v_{O}}{R_{3}}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + i\omega \cdot C_{1}} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{v_{O}}{R_{3}}}{\frac{1}{R_{P}} + i\omega \cdot C_{1}}$$



$$-\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}} \cdot \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} = \frac{\frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} + \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}}}{\mathbf{R}_{3}}}{\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{P}}} + \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1}}$$

Definiamo: 
$$R_P = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{S} = \frac{-\mathbf{R}_{1}}{\mathbf{R}_{3}} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{\mathbf{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{P}} + (\mathbf{i}\omega)^{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} \right] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{O}$$

$$A = \frac{-R_3}{R_1}$$

$$\omega_{\mathbf{P}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{C}_1 \cdot \mathbf{R}_2 \cdot \mathbf{R}_3 \cdot \mathbf{C}_2}}$$

$$A = \frac{-R_3}{R_1} \qquad \omega_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3 \cdot C_2}} \qquad \delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3 \cdot C_2}{R_P} \cdot \omega_P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{C_1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{R_2 \cdot R_3}}{R_P}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

# 2) trovare il valore di C , C e R in modo tale che il guadagno sia A = -4, il polo sia $\omega_P = 2 \cdot 10^4 s^{-1}$ , $Q = \frac{1}{172}$

Noto il guadagno e R<sub>1</sub>, ricaviamo:

$$R_3 = -R_1 \cdot A = 40 \cdot k\Omega$$

 $R_3 = -R_1 \cdot A = 40 \cdot k\Omega$  da cui risulta:  $R_P = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right)^{-1} = 4.44 \cdot k\Omega$ 

Da Q ricaviamo:

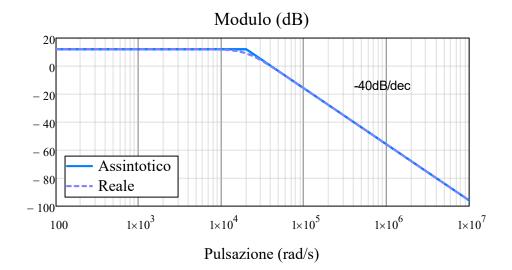
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2.0} = 0.707$$

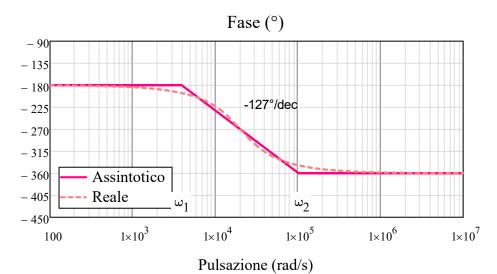
Nota  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  e  $\delta$ , ricaviamo:

$$C_2 = \frac{2\delta \cdot R_P}{\omega_P \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3} = 0.786 \cdot nF$$

Note  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $C_2$  e  $\omega_P$ , ricaviamo:

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_p^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3 \cdot C_2} = 7.95 \cdot nF$$





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 3.93 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{\delta} = 1.02 \times 10^5 \, \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

DATI:  $R = 10k\Omega$ ,

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

$$v_{O} = -v_{A} \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C_{2}}$$

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R} + \frac{v_{O}}{R}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + i\omega \cdot C_{1}} = \frac{v_{S} + v_{O}}{3 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C_{1}}$$

$$-\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}} \cdot \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}} + \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}}}{3 + \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}_1}$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{-v_{S}}{\left(1 + i\omega \cdot 3 \cdot R \cdot C_{2} + i\omega^{2} \cdot R^{2} \cdot C_{1} \cdot C_{2}\right)}$$

$$A = -1$$

$$\omega_{\mathbf{P}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{R} \cdot \sqrt{\mathbf{C}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}_2}}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_p} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2}$$

# 2) trovare il valore di C $_{1}$ e C $_{2}$ in modo tale che il polo sia $\,\omega_{P}=\,10^{4}\,\mathrm{s}^{-\,1}\,$ e che il diagramma asintotico della fase in prossimità del polo abbia pendenza -180°/decade

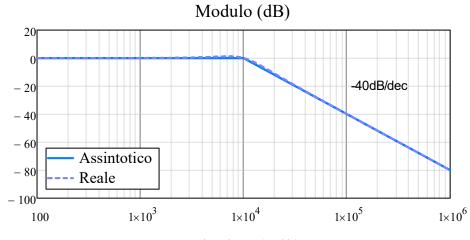
Pendenza del diagramma della fase (asintotico) nell'intorno del polo:

$$\frac{180^{\circ}}{2 \cdot \delta} = \frac{180^{\circ}}{\text{dec}} \qquad \delta = 0.5$$

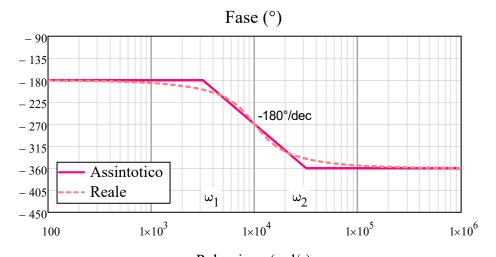
$$C_2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\delta}{R \cdot \omega_P} = 3.33 \cdot nF$$

$$C_1 = C_2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2\delta}\right)^2 = 30 \cdot \text{nF}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$



Pulsazione (rad/s)



$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 3.16 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_p \cdot 10^{\delta} = 3.16 \times 10^4 \, \text{s}^{-1}$$

DATI: 
$$R_1 = 2k\Omega$$
,  $C_1 = 400nF$ ,  $R_2 = 200k\Omega$ ,  $C_2 = 1\mu F$ ,  $C_3 = 40nF$ ,

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

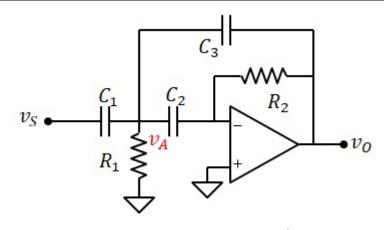
$$v_{O} = -v_{A} \cdot (i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2})$$

$$v_{A} = \frac{i\omega \cdot C_{1} \cdot v_{S} + i\omega \cdot C_{3} \cdot v_{O}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + i\omega \cdot C_{1} + i\omega \cdot C_{2} + i\omega \cdot C_{3}}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_O = -\frac{\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_S + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_O}{1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}_P} \cdot \left(\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_2 \cdot \mathbf{C}_2\right)$$

$$\mathbf{v_{O}} = \frac{-(\mathbf{i}\omega)^2 \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_1} \cdot \mathbf{R_2} \cdot \mathbf{C_2} \cdot \mathbf{v_{S}}}{1 + \mathbf{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_P} + (\mathbf{i}\omega)^2 \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_3} \cdot \mathbf{R_2} \cdot \mathbf{C_2}}$$

Poniamo:  $\omega_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3}} = 250 \cdot s^{-1}$ 



Definiamo:

finiamo: 
$$C_P = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 1.44 \times 10^3 \cdot nF$$

$$A = -\frac{C_1}{C_3} = -10$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

#### 2) calcolare il valore massimo del modulo del guadagno vicino al polo

il punto di massimo si ha in corrispondenza del punto di minimo del denominatore:

$$1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{\rm P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{\rm P}}\right)^2$$

Per il calcolo del punto di minimo poniamo  $x = \omega/\omega_p$  e s = ix.

$$1 + 2\delta \cdot ix - x^2$$

Calcoliamo il modulo

$$f(x)^2 = (1 - x^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \delta \cdot x)^2$$

Posizione del minimo:

$$\frac{d(f(x)^2)}{dx} = -4 \cdot (1 - x^2) \cdot x + 8 \cdot \delta^2 \cdot x = 0 \qquad x = \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \delta^2} = 0.861$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \delta^2} = 0.861$$

Valore del minimo (del denominatore):

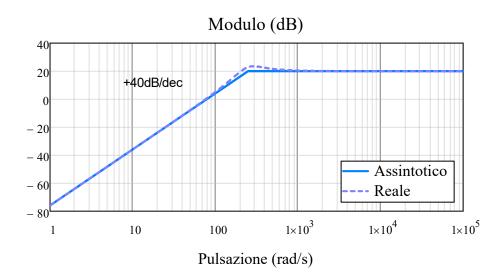
$$f_{\min} = 2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \delta^2} = 0.672$$

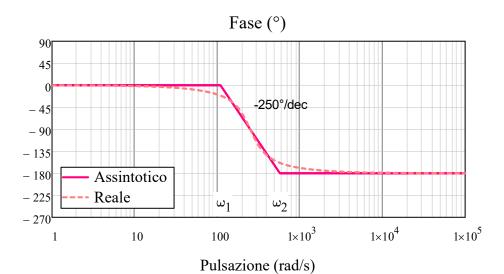
Massimo del modulo:

$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{|A|}{\left(2.5.\sqrt{1-\delta^2}\right)} = 14.887$$

$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{|A|}{\left(2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}\right)} = 14.887 \qquad W_{\text{max.dB}} = 20 \cdot \log \left[\frac{|A|}{\left(2 \cdot \delta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}\right)}\right] = 23.456$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_p} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2}$$





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 109.13 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot 10^{\delta} = 572.72 \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1}$$

4) Sapendo che all'ingresso è applicato il segnale  $\mathbf{v_g} = \mathbf{V_{S1}} \sin(\omega_S t)$  con  $V_{S1} = 1 Ve \ \omega_S = 100s^{-1}$ , calcolare ampiezza e fase del segnale di uscita <u>dal diagramma di bode asintotico</u>

$$W_{dB} = 20dB + 40 \cdot \log \left(\frac{\omega_S}{\omega_P}\right) = 4.082 \qquad \Phi = 0$$

$$V_{O} = V_{S1} \cdot 10^{\frac{W_{dB}}{20}} = 1.6 V$$

$$\Phi_{O} = \Phi = 0.0$$

DATI: 
$$R_1 = 5k\Omega$$
,  $C_1 = C_2 = C$ 

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

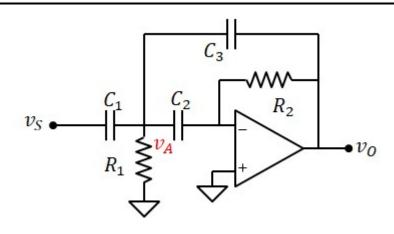
$$v_{O} = -v_{A} \cdot (i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C)$$

$$v_{A} = \frac{i\omega \cdot C \cdot v_{S} + i\omega \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + i\omega \cdot 2C + i\omega \cdot C_{3}}$$

$$\mathbf{v_O} = -\frac{\mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{v_S} + \mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_3} \cdot \mathbf{v_O}}{1 + \mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_P}} \cdot \left(\mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R_2} \cdot \mathbf{C}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = \frac{-{(\mathrm{i}\omega)}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}}}{1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{P}} + {(\mathrm{i}\omega)}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}}$$

Poniamo:  $\omega_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C \cdot C_3}}$ 



Definiamo:

$$C_P = 2C + C_3$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot R_1 \cdot C_P \cdot \omega_P$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot R_1 \cdot C_P \cdot \omega_P$$

$$A = -\frac{C}{C_3}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

# 2) trovare il valore di C $_{1,}$ C $_{2,}$ C $_{3}$ e R $_{2}$ in modo tale che il polo sia $\,\omega_{P}=\,20s^{-\,\,1}$ , che il diagramma asintotico della fase in prossimità del polo abbia pendenza -360°/decade e che il guadagno sia A=-2

Per avere una pendenza di 360°/dec dobbiamo fissare

$$\delta = \frac{90^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} = 0.25$$

Da A, ricaviamo:

$$C = -A \cdot C_3$$

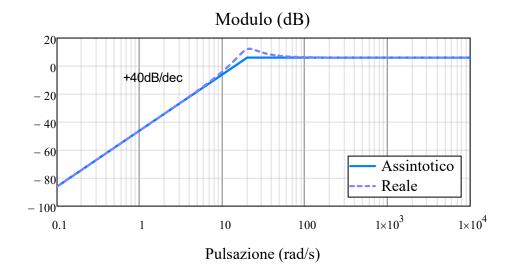
Da 
$$\delta$$
,  $\omega_P$  e R<sub>1</sub>, calcoliamo: 
$$C_P = 2C + C_3 = C_3 \cdot (1 - 2A) = \frac{2 \cdot \delta}{R_1 \cdot \omega_P}$$

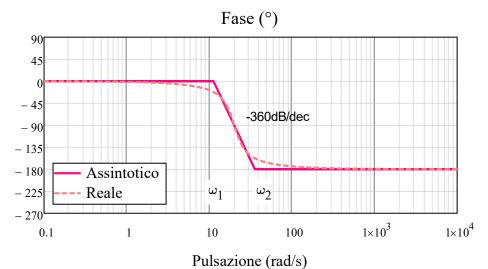
$$C_3 = \frac{2 \cdot \delta}{(1 - 2A) \cdot R_1 \cdot \omega_P} = 1 \cdot \mu F$$

$$C = -A \cdot C_3 = 2 \cdot \mu F$$

Da C, C3, 
$$\omega_P$$
 e R<sub>1</sub>, calcoliamo:

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_P^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot C \cdot C_3} = 250 \cdot k\Omega$$





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 11.25 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{\delta} = 35.57 \cdot s^{-1}$$

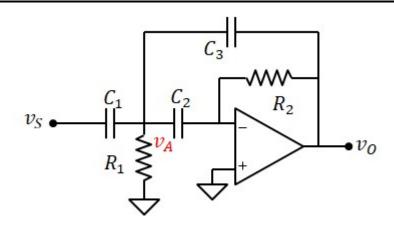
DATI: 
$$R_1=25k\Omega$$
,  $C_1=2\mu F$ ,  $R_2=50k\Omega$ ,  $C_2=2\mu F$ ,  $C_3=1\mu F$ ,

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} &= -\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{A}} \cdot \left( \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} \right) \\ \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{A}} &= \frac{\mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}} + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3}} \\ \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} &= -\frac{\mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}} + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}}}{1 + \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{P}}} \cdot \left( \mathrm{i} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} \right) \end{split}$$

$$\mathbf{v_{O}} = \frac{-{(i\omega)}^2 \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_1} \cdot \mathbf{R_2} \cdot \mathbf{C_2} \cdot \mathbf{v_{S}}}{1 + i\omega \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_P} + {(i\omega)}^2 \cdot \mathbf{R_1} \cdot \mathbf{C_3} \cdot \mathbf{R_2} \cdot \mathbf{C_2}}$$

Poniamo:  $\omega_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3}} = 20 \cdot s^{-1}$ 



Definiamo:  $C_P = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 5 \cdot \mu F$ 

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot R_1 \cdot C_p \cdot \omega_p = 1.25$$
  $A = -\frac{C_1}{C_3} = -2$ 

il denominatore, riscritto come 1 +  $2\delta(s/\omega_p)$  +  $(s/\omega_p)^{2}$ , ammette come soluzioni:

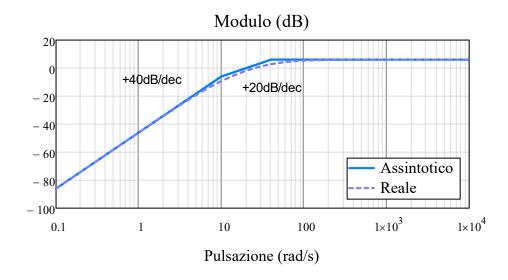
$$S_1 = \omega_P \cdot \left( -\delta + \sqrt{\delta^2 - 1} \right) = -10 \cdot s^{-1}$$

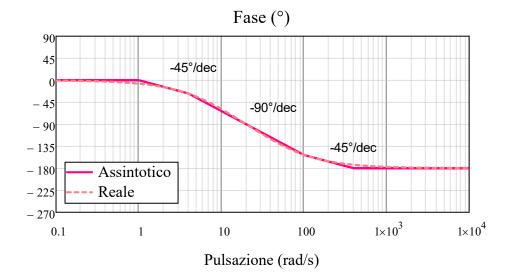
$$S_2 = \omega_p \cdot \left(-\delta - \sqrt{\delta^2 - 1}\right) = -40 \cdot s^{-1}$$

Quindi abbiamo due poli reali negativi e non una coppia di poli complessi coniugati.

$$\omega_{P_1} = -S_1 = 10 \cdot s^{-1} \qquad \omega_{P_2} = -S_2 = 40 \cdot s^{-1} \qquad \omega_{O} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 \cdot C_3 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2}} = 20 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right)}$$



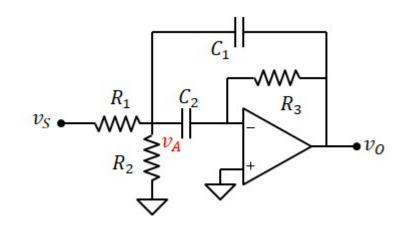


DATI: 
$$R_1 = 20k\Omega$$
,  $C_1 = 10nF$ ,  $R_2 = 20k\Omega$ ,  $C_2 = 10nF$ ,  $R_3 = 40k\Omega$ ,

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

$$v_O = -v_A \cdot i\omega \cdot R_3 \cdot C_2$$

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + i\omega \cdot C_{1} \cdot v_{O}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + i\omega \cdot C_{2} + i\omega \cdot C_{1}}$$



$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = -\left(i\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} + i\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}}}{\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}_{P}} + i\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{P}}$$

Definiamo: 
$$R_P = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)^{-1} = 10 \cdot k\Omega$$
 
$$C_P = C_1 + C_2 = 0.02 \cdot \mu F$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{O}} = - \left[ \frac{\frac{\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}}}{1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{P}} + \left(\mathrm{i}\omega\right)^{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1}} \right] \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{S}}$$

Poniamo:

$$\omega_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_{3} \cdot R_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot C_{2} \cdot C_{1}}} = 5 \times 10^{3} \cdot s^{-1} \qquad \delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot R_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot C_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \omega_{\mathbf{p}} = 0.5$$

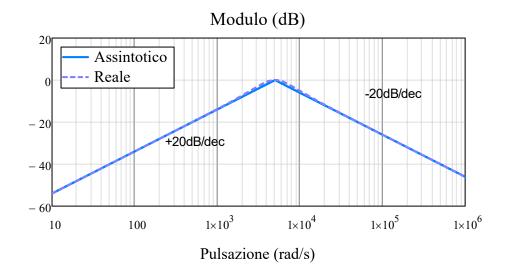
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot R_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot C_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \omega_{\mathbf{P}} = 0.5$$

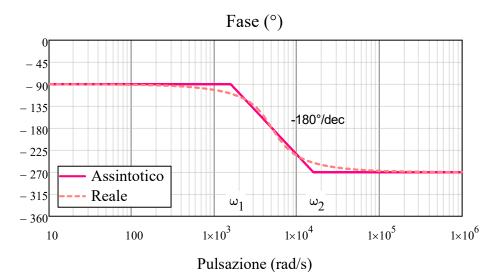
e riscriviamo l'espressione in questo modo:

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \frac{-\left(\frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{\omega_{P}}\right) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{P} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}} \cdot \omega_{P}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}$$

Poniamo infine: 
$$A \,=\, -\!\!\left(\frac{R_3\!\cdot\! R_P\!\cdot\! C_2}{R_1}\!\cdot\! \omega_P\right) = -1$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_p}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_p} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2}$$





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 1.58 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

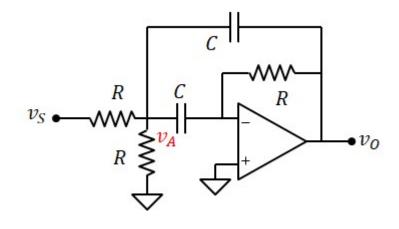
$$\omega_2 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{\delta} = 1.58 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

DATI: C = 10nF

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento

$$v_O = -v_A \cdot i\omega \cdot R \cdot C$$

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R} + i\omega \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + i\omega \cdot C + i\omega \cdot C}$$



$$v_{O} = -(i\omega \cdot R \cdot C) \cdot \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R} + i\omega \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} + i\omega \cdot C\right)}$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{-\left(i\omega \cdot \frac{R \cdot C}{2}\right)}{\left[1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot \frac{R^{2} \cdot C^{2}}{2}\right]} \cdot v_{S} \qquad \text{Poniamo:} \qquad \omega_{p} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{R \cdot C} \quad \text{e} \quad 2\delta = \omega_{p} \cdot R \cdot C = \sqrt{2}$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{-\left(\frac{i\omega}{\omega_{P}}\right) \cdot \omega_{P} \cdot \frac{R \cdot C}{2}}{\left[1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{i\omega}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{i\omega}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}\right]} \cdot v_{S}$$

e poi: 
$$A = -\frac{\left(\omega_P \cdot R \cdot C\right)}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Ottenaimo:

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

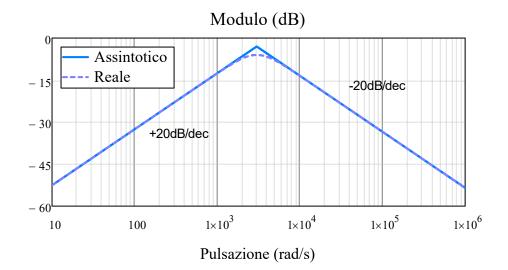
con: 
$$A = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -0.707$$
 e  $\delta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707$ 

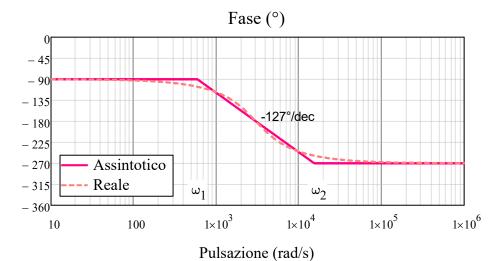
2) trovare il valore di R affinchè  $\,\omega_{P}^{}=\,3000s^{-\,1}$ 

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_{P} \cdot C} = 47.1 \cdot k\Omega$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot R \cdot C \cdot \omega_{P} = 0.707$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \omega_{\mathbf{P}} = 0.707$$



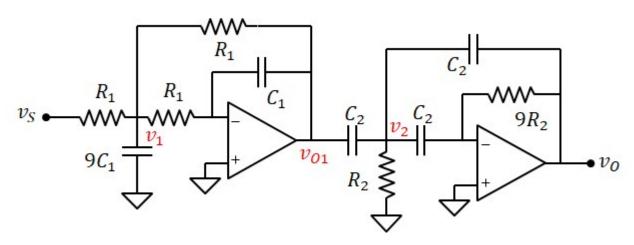


$$\omega_1 \; = \; \omega_P {\cdot} \, 10^{-\; \delta} = 588.86 {\cdot} \, s^{-\; 1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{\delta} = 1.53 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

DATI: 
$$C_1=3.33 \mathrm{nF},~R_1=10 \mathrm{k}\Omega,~C_2=33.3 \mu\mathrm{F}$$
 ,  $R_2=100\Omega$ 

#### 1) trovare la funzione di trasferimento



#### Primo stadio:

$$\mathbf{v}_{\text{O1}} = \frac{-\mathbf{v}_1}{\left(i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \mathbf{C}_1\right)}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1} = \frac{\frac{\mathbf{v}_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{\mathbf{v}_{O1}}{R_{1}}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{1}} + i\omega \cdot 9C_{1}} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{S} + \mathbf{v}_{O1}}{3 + i\omega \cdot 9R_{1} \cdot C_{1}}$$

$$v_{O1} = \frac{-1}{(i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1)} \cdot \frac{v_S + v_{O1}}{3 + i\omega \cdot 9R_1 \cdot C_1}$$

$$v_{O1} = \frac{-v_{S}}{1 + i\omega \cdot 3R_{1} \cdot C_{1} + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot 9R_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{1}^{2}}$$

Poniamo: 
$$p_1 = \frac{1}{3R_1 \cdot C_1} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot s^{-1}$$
 
$$\delta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3R_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot p_1 = 0.5$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\text{O1}} = \frac{-\mathbf{v}_{\text{S}}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{p_{1}} + \left(\frac{\mathrm{i}\omega}{p_{1}}\right)^{2}}$$

Unendo i due stadi otteniamo la funzione di trasferimento:

#### Secondo stadio:

$$v_O = -v_2 \cdot (i\omega \cdot 9R_2 \cdot C_2)$$

$$v_{1} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + \frac{v_{O1}}{R_{1}}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + i\omega \cdot 9C_{1}} = \frac{v_{S} + v_{O1}}{3 + i\omega \cdot 9R_{1} \cdot C_{1}}$$

$$v_{2} = \frac{v_{O1} \cdot i\omega \cdot C_{2} + v_{O} \cdot i\omega \cdot C_{2}}{i\omega \cdot C_{2} + i\omega \cdot C_{2} + i\omega \cdot C_{2} + \frac{1}{R_{2}}} = \frac{(v_{O1} + v_{O}) \cdot i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C_{2}}{1 + i\omega \cdot 3R_{2} \cdot C_{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = -i\omega \cdot 9\mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{v}_{O1} + \mathbf{v}_{O}\right) \cdot i\omega \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}{1 + i\omega \cdot 3\mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}$$

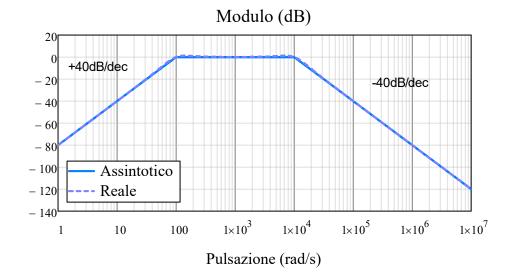
$$v_{O} = -v_{O1} \cdot \frac{(i\omega)^2 \cdot 9R_2^2 \cdot C_2^2}{1 + i\omega \cdot 3R_2 \cdot C_2 + (i\omega)^2 \cdot 9R_2^2 \cdot C_2^2}$$

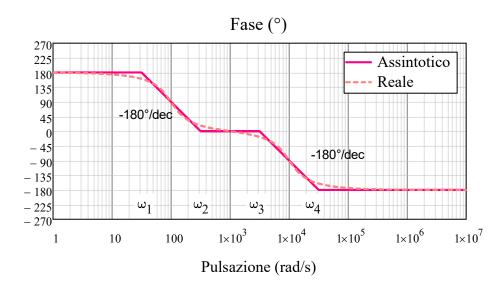
Poniamo: 
$$p_2 = \frac{1}{3R_2 \cdot C_2} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\delta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3R_2 \cdot C_2 \cdot p_2 = 0.5$$

$$v_{O} = -v_{O1} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{i\omega}{p_{2}}\right)^{2}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{i\omega}{p_{2}} + \left(\frac{i\omega}{p_{2}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{s}{p_2}\right)^2}{\left[1 + 2\delta_1 \cdot \frac{s}{p_1} + \left(\frac{s}{p_1}\right)^2\right] \cdot \left[1 + 2\delta_2 \cdot \frac{s}{p_2} + \left(\frac{s}{p_2}\right)^2\right]}$$





$$\omega_{1} = p_{2} \cdot 10^{-\delta_{2}} = 31.65 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{2} = p_{2} \cdot 10^{\delta_{2}} = 316.54 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{3} = p_{1} \cdot 10^{-\delta_{1}} = 3.17 \times 10^{3} \cdot s^{-1}$$

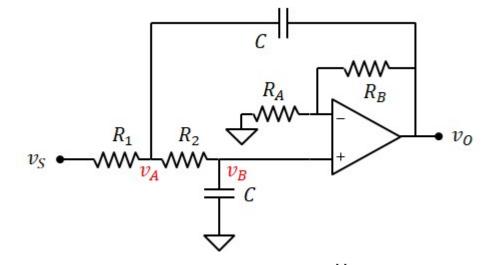
$$\omega_{4} = p_{1} \cdot 10^{\delta_{1}} = 3.17 \times 10^{4} \cdot s^{-1}$$

DATI:

$$R_A = 1k\Omega, R_B = 2k\Omega$$

C = 10nF,

$$R_1 = 20k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 80k\Omega$ 



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

L'AO è in configurazione non invertente e ha un guadagno:

$$A = 1 + \frac{R_B}{R_A} = 3$$

Noto il guadagno, esprimiamo  $v_B$  in funzione di  $v_O$ 

$$v_B = \frac{v_O}{A}$$

e poi $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}}$  in funzione di  $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}}$ , mediante la legge del partitore di tensione

$$v_{B} = v_{A} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}}{R + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}} = v_{A} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C}$$

$$v_A = (1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C) \cdot v_B = (1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C) \cdot \frac{v_O}{A}$$

Legge di kirchhoff al nodo va

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R_{1}} + i\omega \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{Z_{2}} + i\omega \cdot C} = \frac{v_{S} + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{1 + \frac{R_{1}}{Z_{2}} + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C} = \frac{v_{S} + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{1 + \frac{i\omega \cdot C \cdot R_{1}}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_{2} \cdot C} + i\omega \cdot R_{1} \cdot C}$$

con: 
$$Z_2 = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot C}$$

$$(1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C) \cdot \frac{v_O}{A} = \frac{v_S + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C \cdot v_O}{1 + \frac{i\omega \cdot C \cdot R_1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C} + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C}$$

$$\left[1 + i\omega \cdot C \cdot \left(R_2 + 2R_1\right) + R_2 \cdot R_1 \cdot C^2 \cdot \left(i\omega\right)^2\right] \cdot \frac{v_O}{A} = v_S + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C \cdot v_O$$

$$\left[1 + i\omega \cdot \left[R_2 + R_1 \cdot (2 - A)\right] \cdot C + (i\omega)^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_1 \cdot C^2\right] \cdot \frac{v_O}{A} = v_S$$

Poniamo: 
$$\omega_P = \frac{1}{C \cdot \sqrt{R_1 \cdot R_2}} = 2.5 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{i\omega}{\omega_{P}} \cdot \omega_{P} \cdot \left[R_{2} + 2R_{1} \cdot (1 - A)\right] \cdot C + \left(\frac{i\omega}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}\right] \cdot \frac{v_{O}}{A} = v_{S}$$

Poniamo: 
$$2\delta = \omega_P \cdot \left[ R_2 + 2R_1 \cdot (1 - A) \right] \cdot C$$

Poniamo: 
$$2\delta = \omega_P \cdot \left[ R_2 + 2R_1 \cdot (1 - A) \right] \cdot C$$
 
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_P \cdot \left[ R_2 + R_1 \cdot (2 - A) \right] \cdot C = 0.75$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{i\omega}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{i\omega}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}} \cdot v_{S}$$

Funzione di trasferimento:

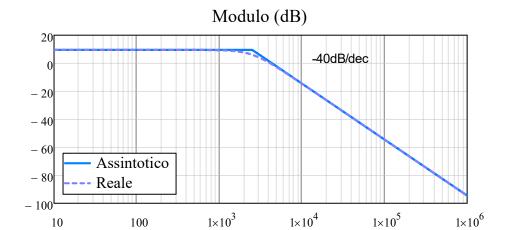
$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\omega_{\mathbf{P}} = 2.5 \times 10^3 \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

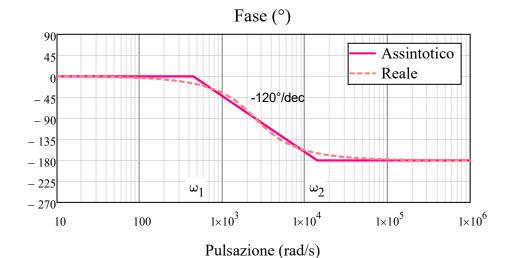
 $\delta = 0.75$ 

A = 3

#### 2) Diagramma di bode



Pulsazione (rad/s)

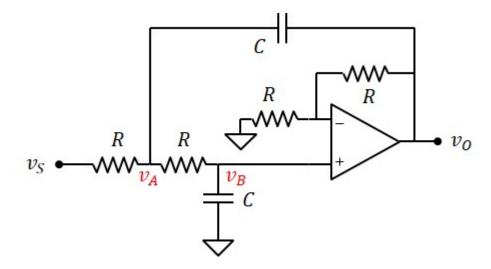


$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 444.57 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_p \cdot 10^{\delta} = 1.41 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

DATI:

 $R = 10k\Omega$ 



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

Tensione di uscita:

$$v_O = A \cdot v_B$$

$$v_O = A \cdot v_B$$
  $A = \left(1 + \frac{R}{R}\right) = 2$ 

Tensione  $v_B$  (partitore di tensione):

$$v_B = v_A \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}}{R + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}} = v_A \cdot \frac{1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}$$

$$v_A = (1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C) \cdot v_B = (1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C) \cdot \frac{v_O}{\Delta}$$

Legge di kirchhoff al nodo v<sub>A</sub>:

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R} + i\omega \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{i\omega \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} + i\omega \cdot C} = \frac{v_{S} + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{1 + \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}$$

$$(1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C) \cdot \frac{v_{O}}{A} = \frac{v_{S} + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C \cdot v_{O}}{1 + \frac{i\omega \cdot C \cdot R}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}$$

$$\left[1 + i\omega \cdot 3R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot R^{2} \cdot C^{2}\right] \cdot \frac{v_{O}}{A} = v_{S} + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C \cdot v_{O}$$

$$\left[1 + i\omega \cdot (3 - A)R \cdot C + (i\omega)^2 \cdot R^2 \cdot C^2\right] \cdot \frac{v_O}{A} = v_S$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{A}{1 + i\omega \cdot (3 - A)R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot R^{2} \cdot C^{2}} \cdot v_{S}$$

Poniamo:

$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{R.C}$$

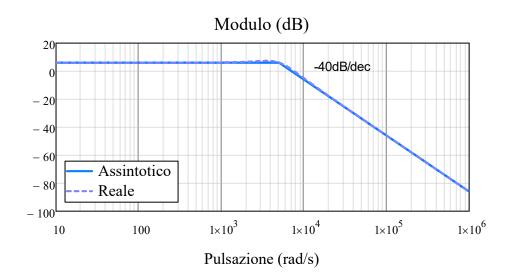
$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{\text{R} \cdot \text{C}}$$
  $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - \text{A}) = 0.5$ 

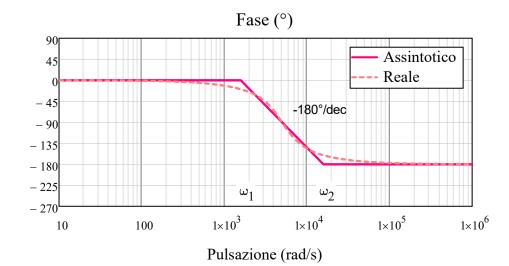
$$W(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

2) calcolare C in modo tale che  $\,\omega_{P}\,=\,5000\,s^{-\,1}$ 

$$C = \frac{1}{R \cdot \omega_{P}} = 20 \cdot nF$$

### 3) Diagramma di Bode





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 1.58 \times 10^3 \cdot s^{-1}$$

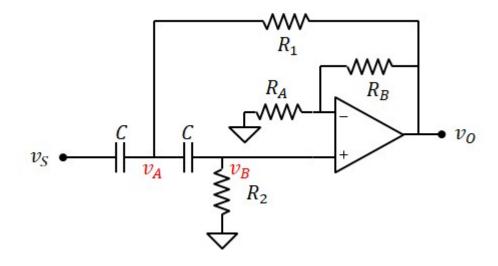
$$\omega_2 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{\delta} = 1.58 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$



$$R_A = 1k\Omega, R_B = 7k\Omega$$

$$C = 1\mu F$$
,

$$R_1 = 40k\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ 



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

$$v_O = v_B \cdot A$$

$$\mathbf{v_O} = \mathbf{v_B} \cdot \mathbf{A} \qquad \quad \mathbf{A} \, = \, 1 \, + \, \frac{\mathbf{R_B}}{\mathbf{R_A}} = 8 \label{eq:vo}$$

Tensione 
$$v_B$$
 (partitore di tensione): 
$$v_B = v_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}} = v_A \cdot \frac{i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}$$

$$v_A = v_B \cdot \left( \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C} \right) = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_O}{A}$$

$$\text{Legge di kirchhoff al nodo } \text{v}_{\text{A}}\text{:} \qquad \text{v}_{\text{A}} = \frac{\frac{\text{v}_{\text{O}}}{\text{R}_{1}} + \text{i}\omega \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{v}_{\text{S}}}{\frac{1}{\text{R}_{1}} + \text{i}\omega \cdot \text{C} + \frac{1}{Z_{2}}} = \frac{\text{v}_{\text{O}} + \text{i}\omega \cdot \text{R}_{1} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{v}_{\text{S}}}{1 + \text{i}\omega \cdot \text{R}_{1} \cdot \text{C} + \frac{\text{i}\omega \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{R}_{1}}{1 + \text{i}\omega \cdot \text{R}_{2} \cdot \text{C}}} \\ Z_{2} = \frac{1 + \text{i}\omega \cdot \text{R}_{2} \cdot \text{C}}{\text{i}\omega \cdot \text{C}}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot C}$$

$$\frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_O}{A} = \frac{v_O + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C \cdot v_S}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C} + \frac{i\omega \cdot C \cdot R_1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_2 \cdot C}$$

$$\left[ 1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \mathrm{C} + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_1 \cdot \mathrm{C} + \mathrm{R}_1 \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot (\mathrm{i}\omega)^2 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{R}_1 \right] \cdot \frac{\mathrm{v_O}}{\mathrm{A} \cdot \left(\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \mathrm{C}\right)} = \mathrm{v_O} + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_1 \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{v_S}$$

$$\left[1 + \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \left[\mathrm{R}_2 \cdot (1 - \mathrm{A}) + 2\mathrm{R}_1\right] \cdot \mathrm{C} + \mathrm{R}_1 \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \mathrm{C}^2 \cdot (\mathrm{i}\omega)^2\right] \cdot \frac{\mathrm{v}_\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{A} \cdot \left(\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_2 \cdot \mathrm{C}\right)} = \mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \mathrm{R}_1 \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{v}_\mathrm{S}$$

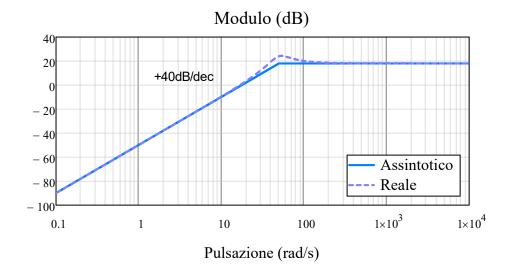
$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{i}\omega)^{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}^{2}}{1 + \mathbf{i}\omega \cdot \left[\mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot (1 - \mathbf{A}) + 2\mathbf{R}_{1}\right] \cdot \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}^{2} \cdot (\mathbf{i}\omega)^{2}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}$$

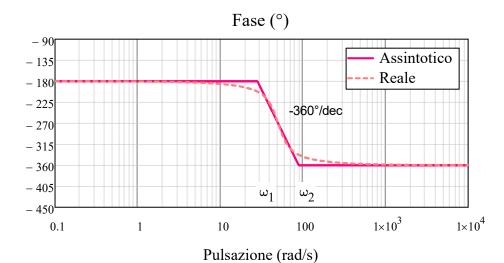
Poniamo: 
$$\omega_{\mathbf{P}} = \frac{1}{C \cdot \sqrt{R_1 \cdot R_2}} = 50 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{p}}\right)^{2}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{p}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{p}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \omega_{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \mathbf{C} \cdot \left[ \mathbf{R}_2 \cdot (1 - \mathbf{A}) + 2\mathbf{R}_1 \right] = 0.25$$

# 2) Diagramma di Bode





$$\omega_1 = \omega_{p} \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 28.12 \cdot s^{-1}$$

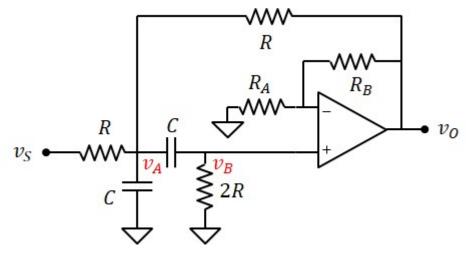
$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 28.12 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{\delta} = 88.91 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$R_A = 10k\Omega, R_B = 14k\Omega$$

C = 200 nF,

 $R = 5k\Omega$ 



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

Tensione di uscita:

$$v_O = A \cdot V_F$$

$$v_{O} = A \cdot V_{B}$$
  $A = 1 + \frac{R_{B}}{R_{A}} = 2.4$ 

Tensione 
$$v_B$$
 (partitore di tensione):  $v_B = v_A \cdot \frac{2R}{2R + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}} = v_A \cdot \frac{i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}$ 

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{1 + i\mathbf{\omega} \cdot 2\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}}{i\mathbf{\omega} \cdot 2\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{1 + i\mathbf{\omega} \cdot 2\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}}{i\mathbf{\omega} \cdot 2\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{O}}}{\mathbf{A}}$$

Legge di kirchhoff al nodo v<sub>a</sub>:

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R} + \frac{v_{O}}{R}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + i\omega \cdot C + \frac{1}{Z}} = \frac{v_{S} + v_{O}}{2 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}}$$

$$Z = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot C}$$

$$\left[1 + i\omega \cdot (3 - A) \cdot R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot R^{2} \cdot C^{2}\right] \cdot \frac{v_{O}}{A \cdot (i\omega \cdot R \cdot C)} = v_{S}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{(i\omega \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C})}{\left[1 + i\omega \cdot (3 - \mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C} + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}^{2}\right]} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}$$

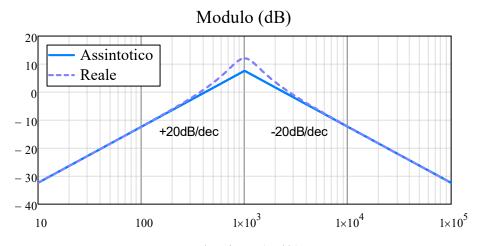
Poniamo:

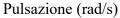
$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{{\rm R} \cdot {\rm C}} = 1 \times 10^3 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$$
  $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - {\rm A}) = 0.3$ 

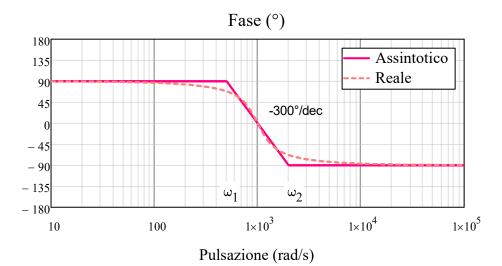
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - A) = 0.3$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}}}{1 + 2 \cdot \delta \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

### 2) Diagramma di Bode







$$\omega_1 \; = \; \omega_{P} {\cdot} \, 10^{-\; \delta} = 501.19 {\cdot} \, s^{-\; 1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{\delta} = 2 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

### 3) Massimo reale del modulo di W

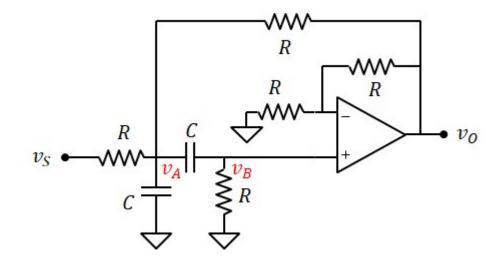
$$W(\omega_{P}) = \frac{A \cdot i}{1 + 2i \cdot \delta + (i)^{2}} = \frac{A}{2 \cdot \delta}$$

$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{A}{2\delta} = 4$$

$$W_{dB} = 20 \cdot log \left(\frac{A}{2\delta}\right) = 12$$

DATI:

$$R = 10k\Omega$$
,  $C = 20nF$ ,



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

Tensione di uscita:

$$v_0 = 2 \cdot v_B$$

Tensione 
$$v_B$$
 (partitore di tensione):  $v_B = v_A \cdot \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}} = v_A \cdot \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}$ 

$$v_A = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} \cdot v_B = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_O}{2}$$

Legge di kirchhoff al nodo v<sub>A</sub>:

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R} + \frac{v_{O}}{R}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + i\omega \cdot C + \frac{1}{Z}} = \frac{v_{S} + v_{O}}{2 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}}$$

$$Z = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot C}$$

$$\frac{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_{O}}{2} = \frac{v_{S} + v_{O}}{2 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}}$$

$$\left[2 + 4i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot R^{2} \cdot C^{2}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_{O}}{2} = v_{S} + v_{O}$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{\left[1 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot \frac{R^{2} \cdot C^{2}}{2}\right]} \cdot v_{S}$$

Poniamo:

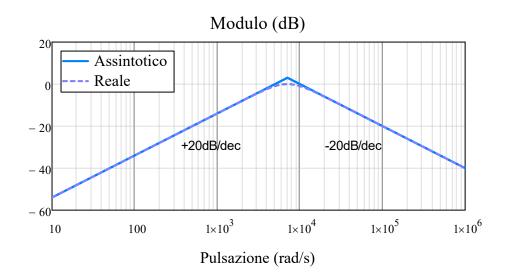
$$\omega_{P} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{R \cdot C} = 7.071 \times 10^{3} \cdot s^{-1}$$
 $\delta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707$ 
 $A = \sqrt{2}$ 

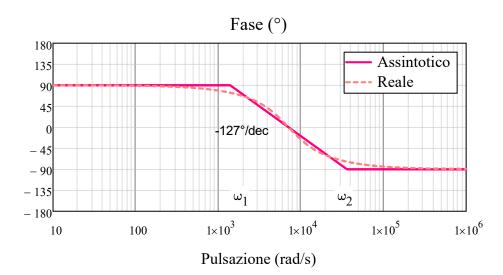
$$\delta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707$$

$$A = \sqrt{2}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P}}}{1 + 2 \cdot \delta \frac{s}{\omega_{P}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P}}\right)^{2}}$$

# 2) Diagramma di Bode





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 1.39 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_{\text{P}} \cdot 10^{\delta} = 3.6 \times 10^4 \, \text{s}^{-1}$$

#### 3) Massimo reale del modulo di W

$$W(\omega_{P}) = \frac{A \cdot i}{1 + 2i \cdot \delta + (i)^{2}} = \frac{A}{2 \cdot \delta}$$

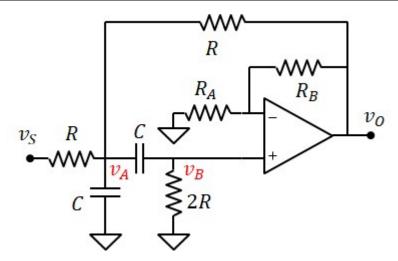
$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{A}{2\delta} = 1$$

$$W_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log \left( \frac{A}{2\delta} \right) = 0$$

DATI:

$$R = 5k\Omega, C = 100nF,$$

$$R_A = 10k\Omega$$



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

Tensione di uscita:

$$v_O = A \cdot v_F$$

$$v_O = A \cdot v_B$$
  $A = 1 + \frac{R_B}{R_A}$ 

Tensione 
$$v_B$$
 (partitore di tensione):  $v_B = v_A \cdot \frac{2R}{2R + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C}} = v_A \cdot \frac{i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}$ 

$$v_A = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C} \cdot v_B = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_O}{A}$$

Legge di kirchhoff al nodo v<sub>A</sub>:

$$v_{A} = \frac{\frac{v_{S}}{R} + \frac{v_{O}}{R}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + i\omega \cdot C + \frac{1}{Z}} = \frac{v_{S} + v_{O}}{2 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}}$$

$$Z = \frac{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot C}$$

$$\frac{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}{i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_O}{A} = \frac{v_S + v_O}{2 + i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + \frac{i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{1 + i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C}}$$

$$\left[2 + 6i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot 2R^{2} \cdot C^{2}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot 2R \cdot C} \cdot \frac{v_{O}}{A} = v_{S} + v_{O}$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{A \cdot i\omega \cdot R \cdot C}{\left[1 + (3 - A)i\omega \cdot R \cdot C + (i\omega)^{2} \cdot R^{2} \cdot C^{2}\right]} \cdot v_{S}$$

$$\omega_{\rm P} = \frac{1}{{\rm R \cdot C}} = 2 \times 10^3 \cdot {\rm s}^{-1}$$
  $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - {\rm A})$ 

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_p}}{1 + 2 \cdot \delta \frac{s}{\omega_p} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2}$$

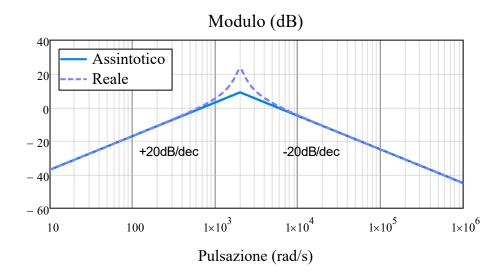
2) Valore di R  $_{\mbox{\footnotesize B}}$  per ottenere una pendenza del diagramma di bode della fase  $\,{\rm S}\,=\,$ 

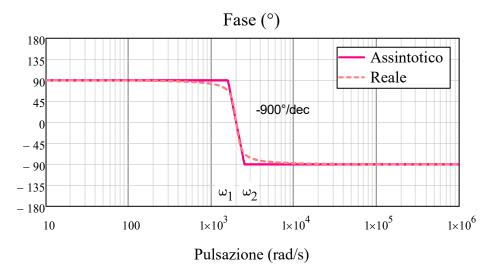
$$S = \frac{90^{\circ}}{\delta} \qquad \delta = \frac{90^{\circ}}{S} = 0.1$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - A)$$
  $A = 3 - 2\delta = 2.8$ 

$$R_B = R_A \cdot (A - 1) = 18 \cdot k\Omega$$

#### 3) Diagramma di Bode





$$\omega_1 = \omega_P \cdot 10^{-\delta} = 1.59 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_p \cdot 10^{\delta} = 2.52 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

#### 4) Massimo reale del modulo di W

$$W(\omega_{P}) = \frac{A \cdot i}{1 + 2i \cdot \delta + (i)^{2}} = \frac{A}{2 \cdot \delta}$$

$$W_{max} = \frac{A}{2\delta} = 14$$

$$W_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log \left(\frac{A}{2\delta}\right) = 22.9$$

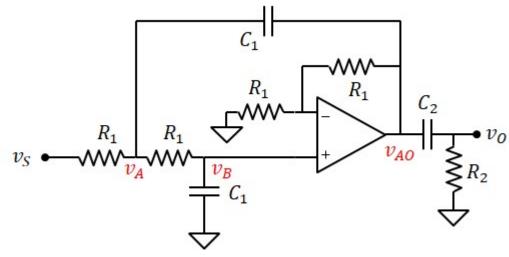
$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{A}{2\delta} = 14$$

$$W_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log \left(\frac{A}{2\delta}\right) = 22.9$$

DATI:  $R_1 = 25k\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 4nF$ ,

 $R_2 = 100k\Omega$ ,

 $C_2 = 100 nF$ 



#### 1) Funzione di trasferimento

 $v_{AO} = A \cdot v_B$   $A = \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_1}\right) = 2$ Tensione di uscita:

 $v_B = v_A \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C_1}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{i\omega \cdot C_1}} = v_A \cdot \frac{1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}$ Tensione v<sub>B</sub> (partitore di tensione):

 $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}} = (1 + i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1}) \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{B}} = (1 + i\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{1}) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{O}}}{\mathbf{A}}$ 

Legge di kirchhoff al nodo v<sub>A</sub>:

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{\frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}}}{R_{1}} + i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{C}_{1}\cdot\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{AO}}}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{C}_{1}}{1 + i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{R}_{1}\cdot\mathbf{C}_{1}} + i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{C}_{1}} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{S}} + i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{R}_{1}\cdot\mathbf{C}_{1}\cdot\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{AO}}}{1 + \frac{i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{R}_{1}\cdot\mathbf{C}_{1}}{1 + i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{R}_{1}\cdot\mathbf{C}_{1}} + i\boldsymbol{\omega}\cdot\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{C}}$$

$$(1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1) \cdot \frac{v_{AO}}{A} = \frac{v_S + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot v_{AO}}{1 + \frac{i\omega \cdot C_1 \cdot R_1}{1 + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1} + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1}$$

$$\left[1 + i\omega \cdot 3R_1 \cdot C_1 + (i\omega)^2 \cdot R_1^2 \cdot C_1^2\right] \cdot \frac{v_{AO}}{A} = v_S + i\omega \cdot R_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot v_{AO}$$

$$v_{AO} = \frac{A}{1 + i\omega \cdot (3 - A)R_1 \cdot C_1 + (i\omega)^2 \cdot R_1^2 \cdot C_1^2} \cdot v_S$$

Poniamo:  $\omega_{P_1} = \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot C_1} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot s^{-1}$   $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - A) = 0.5$ 

$$v_{AO} = \frac{A}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right)^2} \cdot v_S$$

Partitore di tensione:

$$\mathbf{v}_{O} = \frac{\mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}{1 + \mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{AO} = \frac{\mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}}{1 + \mathbf{i}\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{2}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{A}}{1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{\mathbf{s}}{\omega_{\mathbf{P}_{1}}} + \left(\frac{\mathbf{s}}{\omega_{\mathbf{P}_{1}}}\right)^{2}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{S}$$

Poniamo:

$$\omega_{P_2} = \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_2} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{A \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{P_2}}\right) \cdot \left[1 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_{P_1}}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$\omega_{P_1} = 1 \times 10^4 \cdot s^{-1}$$

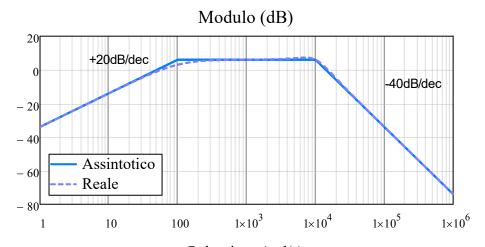
$$\omega_{P_2} = 100 \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$A = 2$$

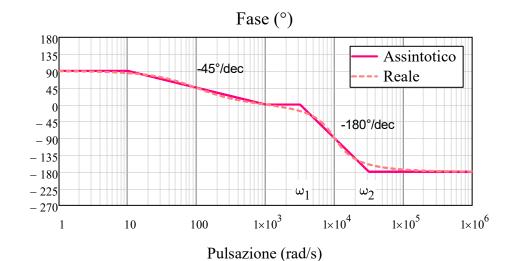
$$\omega_{\text{P}_2} = 100 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$A = 2$$

#### 2) Diagramma di Bode



Pulsazione (rad/s)



$$\omega_{1} = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{-\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3.16 \times 10^{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot s^{-\delta}$$

$$\omega_{2} = \omega_{P} \cdot 10^{\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3.16 \times 10^{4} \\ 316.23 \end{pmatrix} \cdot s^{-1}$$