

Ej. 7)

$$f_{ci} = 1600 \text{ KHz}$$

$$f_{cs} = 2500 \text{ KHz}$$

RIPPLE MAXIMO 3dB

MP.

GANANCIA MAXIMA EN LA BANDA DE PASO: 10 dB

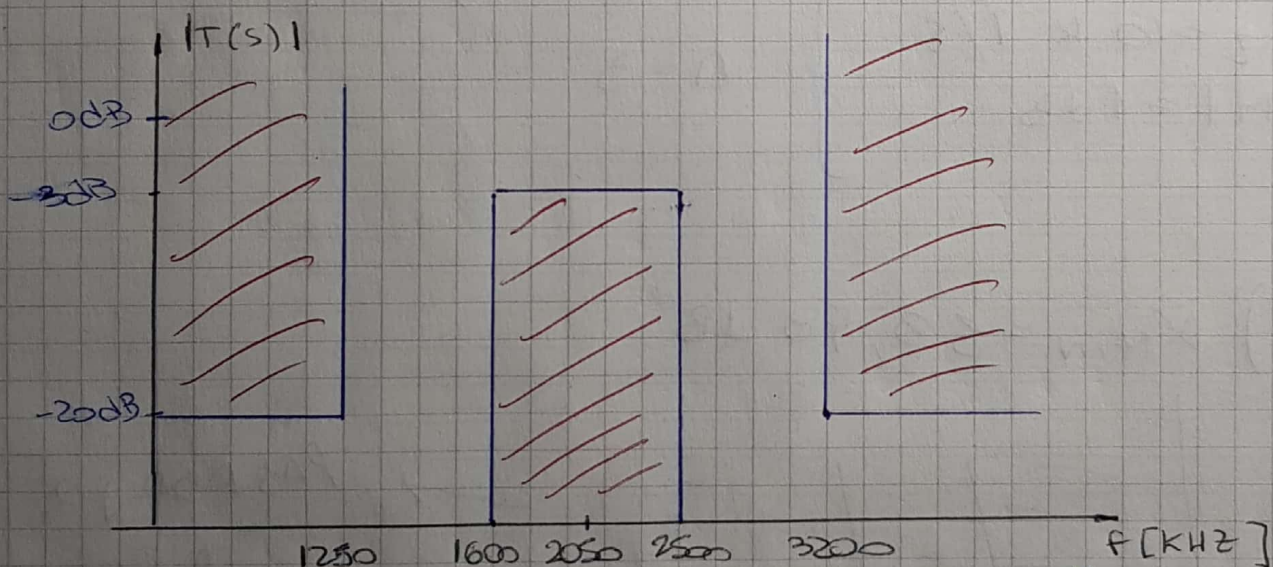
Att_{MIN}: 20 dB \rightarrow 1250 KHz x 3200 KHz

a) $T(s)_n$

b) P y Z

c) GRAFICAR TRANSF. MODULO Y FASE

d) SINTETIZAR C/ ACKERBERG-MOSBERG



$$\alpha_{MAX} = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{MIN} = -20 \text{ dB}$$

$$\epsilon^2 = 10^{\frac{(\alpha_{MAX})}{10}} - 1 = 0,99 \approx 1$$

$$n =$$

$$\omega_{ci} = 1,6$$

$$\omega_{cs} = 2,5$$

$$\omega_{sn} = 0,625$$

$$\omega_{sn} = 1,6$$

$$K(s) = \phi \cdot \frac{s^2 + 1}{s}$$

$$\omega_{on} \rightarrow 1$$

$$BW = \omega_{cs} - \omega_{ci}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\omega_{on}}{BW}$$

$$\phi = 2,273$$

NOTA

~~$$\Omega_s = 2,16$$

$$\Omega_p = 1$$~~

~~$$\Omega_s = 2,16$$~~

~~$$\Omega_p = 1$$~~

TRANSLADAS
A PASABAJOS

$$n=3 \rightarrow Att = 20,16 \text{ dB}$$

ITERAR

$$A_{MIN} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \Omega_s^{2n})$$

MODELO PASABAJOS

$$\frac{1}{1 - \epsilon^2 s^6} = \frac{1}{as^3 + bs^2 + cs + d} \cdot \frac{1}{-as^3 + bs^2 - cs + d}$$

$$+\epsilon^2 = +a^2 \Rightarrow a = \epsilon$$

$$d^2 = 1 \rightarrow d = 1$$

$$n=4$$

$$0 = b^2 - ac - ac \Rightarrow +2ac = b^2$$

$$n=2$$

$$c^2 = 2bd$$

$$c^2 = 2b \rightarrow c = \sqrt{2b}$$

$$2\epsilon c = b^2 \rightarrow 2\epsilon \sqrt{2b} = b^2$$

$$4\epsilon^2 \sqrt{2b} = b^3$$

$$\boxed{2\epsilon^{2/3} = b}$$

$$c = \sqrt{2b} = \sqrt{4\epsilon^{2/3}} = 2\epsilon^{1/3} = c$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon s^3 + 2\epsilon^{2/3} s^2 + 2\epsilon^{1/3} s + 1} = T(s)$$

$$P_1 = s + 1$$

$$P_2 = s - (-0,5 + j0,866)$$

$$P_3 = s - (-0,5 - j0,866)$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

DESNORMALIZO $\phi \Rightarrow s = \frac{s}{e^{-1/3}}$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{s}{e^{-1/3}} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{s^2}{e^{-2/3}} + \frac{s}{e^{-1/3}} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

NUCLEO: $Q \frac{(s^2+1)}{s}$

$$T(s)_{BP} = \frac{1}{\frac{Q(s^2+1)}{s} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{Q^2(s^2+1)^2}{s^2} + \frac{Q(s^2+1)}{s} + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{s}{Qs^2 + s + Q} \cdot \frac{s^2}{Q^2s^4 + 2Q^2s^2 + Q^2 + Qs^3 + Qs + s^2}$$

$$= \frac{s/Q}{s^2 + \frac{s}{Q} + 1} \cdot \frac{s^2/Q^2}{s^4 + \frac{s^3}{Q} + \frac{s^2}{2 + \frac{1}{Q^2}} + \frac{s}{Q} + 1}$$

\downarrow
 $-0,25 \pm j0,433$

Polos \rightarrow $-0,162 \pm j0,595$
 $+0,063 \pm j0,62$

$$= \frac{s/Q}{s^2 + \frac{s}{Q} + 1} \cdot \frac{s/Q}{s^2 + 50,324 + 2s + 1} \cdot \frac{s/Q}{s^2 + 90,126 + 0,25s}$$

Polos:

$$p_{1,2} = -0,134 \pm j1,207$$

$$p_{3,4} = -0,225 \pm j0,974$$

$$p_{5,6} = -0,09 \pm j0,818$$

$$z = (0)^3$$

SOS 1

$$\frac{s/q}{s^2 + \frac{s}{q} + 1}$$

$$\omega_{01} = 1$$

$$Q_1 = \infty$$

$$K_1 = 1$$

SOS 2

$$\frac{\omega_{02}}{Q_2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 0,268s + 1,475}$$

$$\omega_{02} = 1,21$$

$$Q_2 = 4,53$$

$$K_2 = 1,68$$

K2

 $\frac{\omega_{03}}{Q_3}$

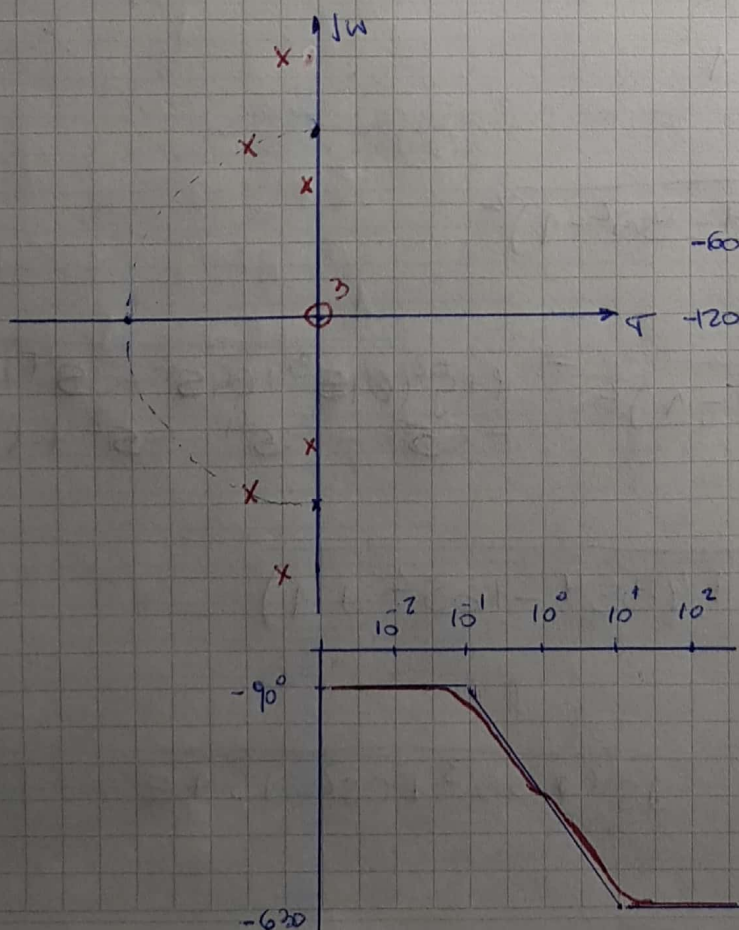
K3

$$\frac{0,18 s}{s^2 + 0,18s + 0,677}$$

$$\omega_{03} = 0,822$$

$$Q_3 = 4,56$$

$$K_3 = 2,5$$



• TENES EL APORTO DE LOS CEROS $\rightarrow 60 \text{ dB/dec}$ QUE SE VANAN COMPENSADOS CON LOS CEROS, LOS CUALES TERMINAN APORTANDO -60 dB/dec

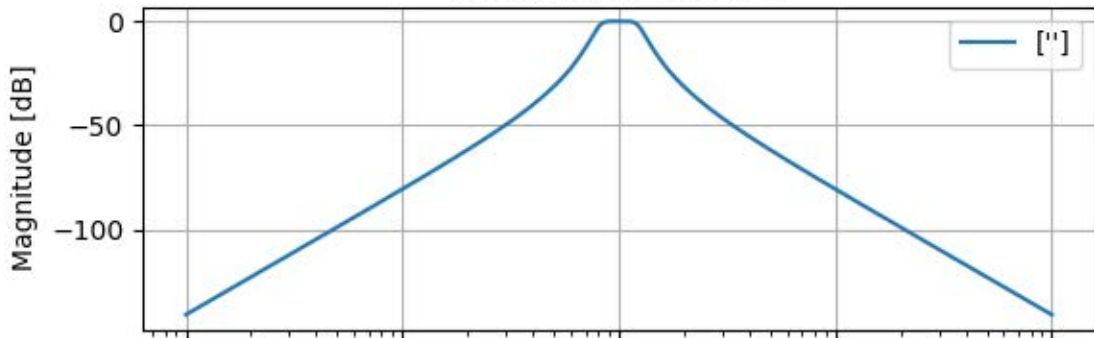
$$z^3 \rightarrow 2+0^\circ$$

$$d \rightarrow -90^\circ$$

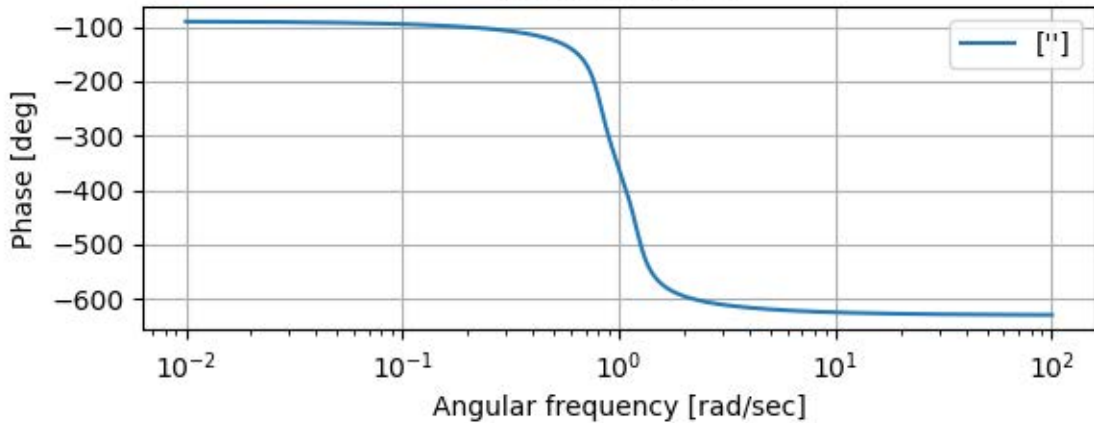
$$p^2 \rightarrow 3 \cdot -180^\circ$$

$$-540^\circ$$

Magnitude response



Phase response



Poles and Zeros map

$\omega = 1$

$Q = 4.53$

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