

5)

 $\alpha [dB]$ 

$\alpha_{MIN} = 48$

$\alpha_{MAX} = 0,4$

$f_0 = 3,2$

$0,6 = f_p$

$w_p = 1$

$w_s = 1/3 = 0,333$

c) Para el FLP prototipo  $w_{p,LP} = \frac{1}{w_{p,HP}} = 1$

$w_{s,LP} = \frac{1}{w_{s,HP}} = 3$

$\epsilon^2 = 10^{\frac{\alpha_{MAX}}{10}} - 1 = 0,096$

Me fijo que tipo de filtro cumple el  $\alpha_{MIN}$  con el menor orden

Un Bessel para una  $w_s = 3$  no llega a  $\alpha_{MIN}$  tan grandes

25) que queda descartado  $\rightarrow$  Tabla del 5ch. Cap X. Pág 413

NOTA

$16:35 \rightarrow 17:20$

Butter

cheby

$$\alpha_{MIN_N} = 10 \log (1 + \epsilon^2 \omega_s^{2N})$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_N} = 10 \log [1 + \epsilon^2 \cosh^2(N \cdot \cosh^{-1} \omega_s)]$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_2} = 9,43 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_2} = 14,58 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_3} = 18,51 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_3} = 29,74 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_4} = 28 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_4} = 45 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_5} = 37,53$$

$$\alpha_{MIN_5} = 60,35 \text{ dB}$$

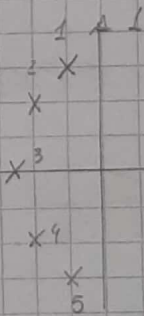
$\Rightarrow$  lo cumple un cheby de orden 5

$$|T_{C5}(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 \omega_s^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |T_{C5}(5)| = \frac{0,2}{5^5 + 5^4 \cdot 1,25 + 5^3 \cdot 2,03 + 5^2 \cdot 1,43 + 5 \cdot 0,82 + 0,2}$$

Polos:  $P_{1,5} = -0,12 \pm j1,1$   
 $P_{2,4} = -0,91 \pm j0,63$   
 $P_3 = -0,386$

polos más cercanos  
 al eje  $j\omega$  (mayor Q)  
 y tienen distinto  $\omega_0$



$$|T_{C5}(5)| = \frac{1,1}{5^2 + 5 \cdot 0,24 + 1,1} \cdot \frac{0,493}{5^2 + 5 \cdot 0,62 + 0,493} \cdot \frac{0,386}{5 + 0,386}$$

$$T_{C5HP}(5) = T_{C5LP}(1/5)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{C5HP}(5) = \frac{1,1}{1/5^2 + 1/5 \cdot 0,24 + 1,1} \cdot \frac{0,493}{1/5^2 + 1/5 \cdot 0,62 + 0,493} \cdot \frac{0,386}{1/5 + 0,386}$$

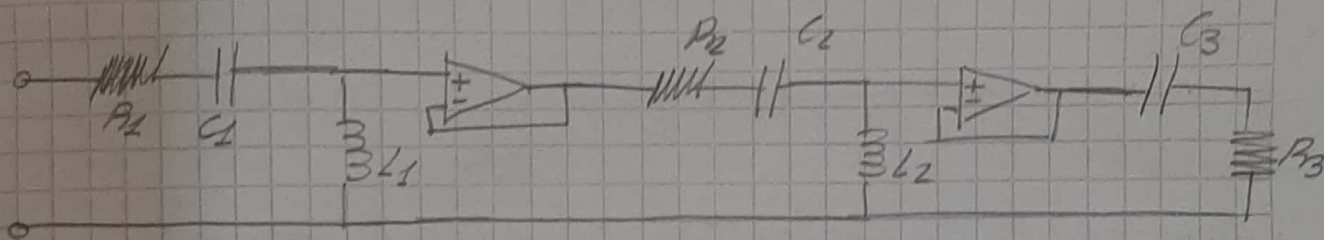
$$T_{C5HP}(5) = \frac{5^2}{5^2 + 5 \cdot 0,24 + \frac{1}{1,1}} \cdot \frac{5^2}{5^2 + 5 \cdot 0,62 + \frac{1}{0,493}} \cdot \frac{5}{5 + \frac{1}{0,386}}$$

$$T_{C5HP}(5) = \frac{5^2}{5^2 + 5 \cdot 0,218 + 0,91} \cdot \frac{5^2}{5^2 + 5 \cdot 1,258 + 2,03} \cdot \frac{5}{5 + 2,59}$$

NOTA

15:20  $\rightarrow$  17:00





$$H_1(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s \frac{R_1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_1 C_1}} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 0,218 + 0,91} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{R_1}{L_1} = 0,218 \\ \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} = 0,91 \end{cases}$$

USO como  $R_Z = R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R \Rightarrow R_1 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 = \frac{1}{0,218} = 4,59 \quad \text{y} \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{L_1 \cdot 0,91} = 0,24$$

$$H_2(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s \frac{R_2}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_2 C_2}} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s \cdot 1,258 + 2,03} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{R_2}{L_2} = 1,258 \\ \frac{1}{L_2 C_2} = 2,03 \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{1,258} = 0,795 \quad \text{y} \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{L_2 \cdot 2,03} = 0,62$$

$$H_3 = \frac{s}{s + 2,59} = \frac{s}{s + \frac{1}{R_3 C_3}} \quad \frac{1}{R_3 C_3} = 2,59 \Rightarrow C_3 = \frac{1}{2,59} = 0,386$$

$$\text{Si } R_Z = 2,2 \text{ K}\Omega \Rightarrow L_1 = \frac{L_1'}{R_Z} \cdot R_Z = \frac{4,59}{2\pi \cdot 9,6 \text{ KHz}} \cdot 2,2 \text{ K}\Omega = 167,4 \text{ mH}$$

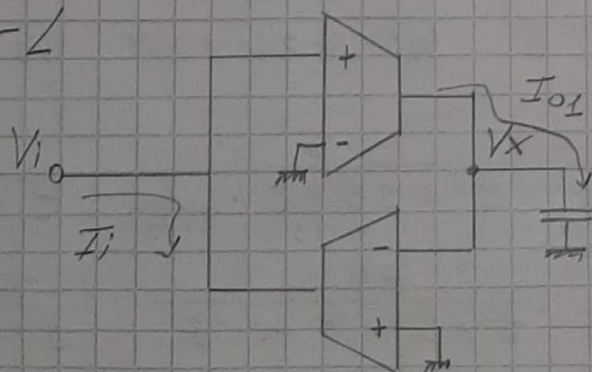
$$C_1 = \frac{C_1'}{R_Z \cdot R_Z} = \frac{0,24}{2\pi \cdot 9,6 \text{ KHz} \cdot 2,2 \text{ K}\Omega} = 1,8 \text{ nF}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{L_2'}{R_Z} \cdot R_Z = 29 \text{ mH}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_2'}{R_Z \cdot R_Z} = 4,67 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{C_3'}{R_Z \cdot R_Z} = 2,9 \text{ nF}$$

OTA-L



$$Z_i = \frac{sL}{g_m^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = C/g_m^2$$

(como defino el  $g_m$ ?)