

Clase 4 (Videos)

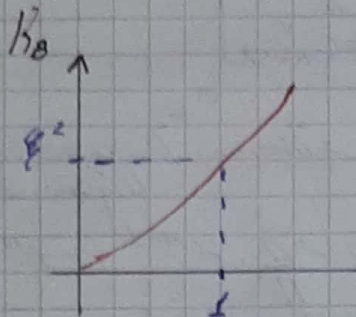
Aproximación Chebyshev y Bessel

(o más lento)

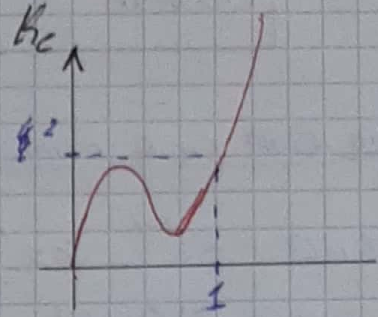
Se impone una fase o retardo de grupo para responder más rápido a la entrada.

Chebyshev

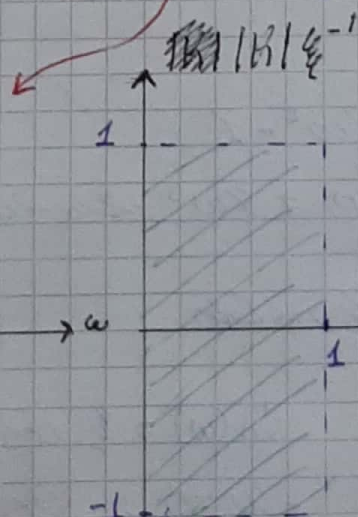
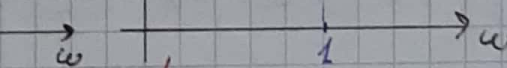
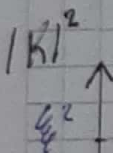
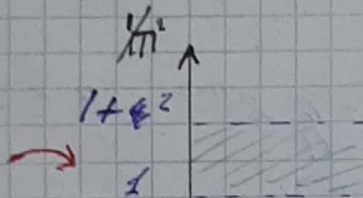
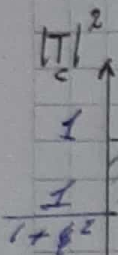
$$|T_n(\omega)| = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 \omega^{2n}}$$



cont de error en la banda de paso es min



distribuye el error monotonamente para que el error este controlado y que crezca lo más rápido posible al transitar de la banda de paso a la de stop



esta decido en imagen entre 1 y -1 y en dominio entre 0 y 1

$$\epsilon^{-1} |K| = y$$

$$y = \epsilon \cos(n x)$$

$$x = \cos^{-1}(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow |K| = \epsilon \cos[n \cdot \cos^{-1}(\omega)]$$

sin embargo, como hacemos para $\omega > 1$?

$$\cos^{-1}(\omega) = jz \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega = \cosh z$$

$$\cos(j) = \frac{e^{j(j)} + e^{-j(j)}}{2} = \cosh z$$

$$w = \cosh(z) \quad y \quad z = \cosh^{-1}(w)$$

$$|K| = \left\{ \cosh[n \cosh^{-1}(w)] \right\}; \quad \forall w \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|K| = C_n(w)$$

$$\boxed{|T_c(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + C_n^2(w)}}$$

Como llevar C_n a forma de polinomio (expansion polinomial de funciones trigonométricas)

$$\cos n\theta = 2^{n-1} \cos^n \theta - \frac{n}{1!} 2^{n-3} \cos^{n-2} \theta + \frac{n(n-3)}{2!} 2^{n-5} \cos^{n-4} \theta - \frac{n(n-3)(n-5)}{3!} 2^{n-7} \cos^{n-6} \theta + \dots$$

$$\text{si } \theta = \cos^{-1}(w)$$

$$C_n(w) = \cos[n \cos^{-1}(w)] = 2^{n-1} w^n - \frac{n}{1!} 2^{n-3} w^{n-2} + \dots$$

$$\boxed{C_n(w) = 2w \cdot C_{n-1}(w) - C_{n-2}(w)}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_0(w) = 1 \\ C_1(w) = w \end{cases}$$

$$C_2(w) = 2w \cdot w - 1 = 2w^2 - 1$$

$$C_3(w) = 2w(2w^2 - 1) - w = 4w^3 - 2w - w = 4w^3 - 3w$$

Análisis de la respuesta de módulo

$$|T_c(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + C_n^2(w)}$$

$$C_n(w) = \left\{ \cos[n \cos^{-1}(w)] \right\}$$

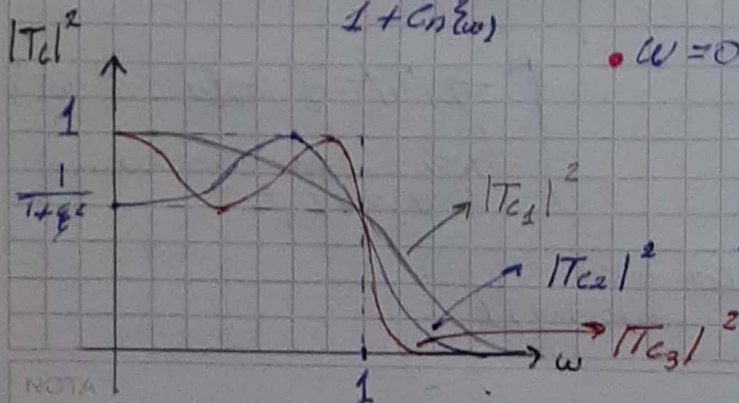
$$\bullet \quad w=0 : \cos^{-1}(0) = \pi/2$$

$$\cos(n\pi/2)$$

$$n \text{ impar} \rightarrow 1$$

$$n \text{ par} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

} distintos puntos de arranque dependiendo de n par o impar



NOTA

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega = 1 : \cos^{-1}(1) &= 0 \\ \cos(n\theta/2\pi) &= 1 \quad \forall n \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow c_n(1) = \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2}$$

• Cantidad de "toques" de la región de confinamiento es igual a "n"

Localización de P y Z de $|Tc|^2$

$$|Tc|^2 = \frac{1}{1+c_n^2} \Big|_{\omega=j} = \frac{1}{1+c_n^2} = T(s)T(-s)$$

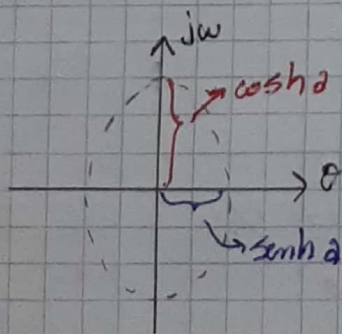
$$c_n(s/j) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cosh[n \cosh^{-1}(s/j)]$$

sch 7.3

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} O_R &= -\sinh a \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi\right) \\ W_R &= \cosh a \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, n=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\frac{O_R^2}{\sinh^2 a} + \frac{W_R^2}{\cosh^2 a} = \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1 \quad \forall k$$

Lugar geométrico de una elipse

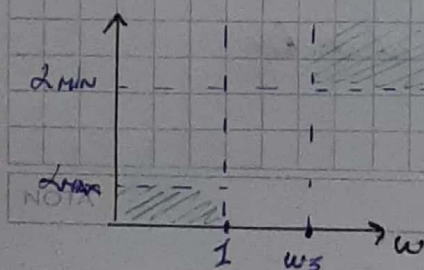


$$a = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sinh^{-1} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

Ecuaciones de diseño

$$|Tc(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1+c_n^2}$$

$$c_n(j\omega)^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \cosh^2[n \cosh^{-1}(\omega)]$$



$$\omega = 1 \Rightarrow c_n(1)^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$\alpha_{MAX} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}}$$

$$\alpha_{MAX} = 10 \log(1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2})$$

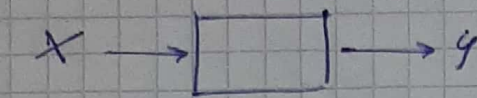
$$\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} = 10^{\frac{\alpha_{MAX} - 10}{10}} - 1$$

$$\omega = \omega_s$$

$$\Delta H_{indB} = 10 \log (1 + \epsilon n^2 (\omega_s))$$

$$\Delta H_{indB} = 10 \log [1 + \frac{1}{4} \cosh^2 [n \cosh^{-1}(\omega_s)]] \quad \rightarrow \text{iterar con } n \text{ hasta obtener un } \Delta > \Delta_{lim}$$

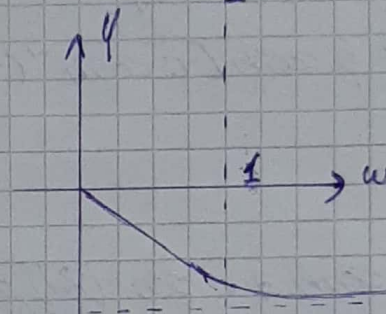
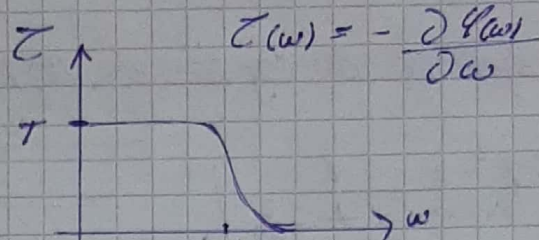
Aproximación de Bessel \rightarrow se impone una fase o retardo de grupo



$$\frac{y}{x} = H(\omega) \cdot e^{j\phi(\omega)}$$

$$= 1 \cdot e^{j-T \cdot \omega}$$

$$H(j\omega) = e^{-j \frac{\omega}{\omega_s} T}$$



$$H(j\omega) \big|_{\omega=\omega_s} = e^{-j \frac{\omega_s}{\omega_s} T} = e^{-jT}$$

$$H(s) = e^{-sT} = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)} = \frac{1}{\sinh(s) + \cosh(s)}$$

$$e^x = \sinh(x) + \cosh(x)$$

$$\sinh = s + \frac{s^3}{3!} + \frac{s^5}{5!} + \frac{s^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$\cosh = 1 + \frac{s^2}{2!} + \frac{s^4}{4!} + \frac{s^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\coth(s) = \frac{\cosh(s)}{\sinh(s)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{3s} + \frac{1}{5s} + \dots$$

$n=1 \quad n=2 \quad n=3$

$$\boxed{n=1}$$

$$\coth(s) = \frac{1}{s} = \frac{\cosh(s)}{\sinh(s)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cosh(s) = 1 \\ \sinh(s) = s \end{array} \right\}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{\sinh(s) + \cosh(s)} = \frac{1}{s + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{B1} = \frac{1}{s+1} \quad \text{es igual al de HP y al de delay}$$

$n=2$

$$\cosh(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{3s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{3} = \frac{3+s^2}{3s}$$

$$H_{B2}(s) = \frac{R^{+3}}{(s^2 + 3s + 3)}$$

si quiero ganancia unitaria en continua $R=3$

$\rightarrow B_e(s)$ polinomio de Bessel 2º ord $n=2$

$$H_{BN}(s) = \frac{B_{N,0}}{B_N(s)} \rightarrow \text{ganancia}$$

 $n=3$

$$\cosh = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{3s + 5/5} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{15 + s^2} = \frac{6s^2 + 15}{s^3 + 15s}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{B3}(s) = \frac{15}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 15s + 15}$$

Volviendo al Bessel de 2º orden:

$$H(s) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 5 \frac{\omega_0}{Q} s + \omega_0^2}$$

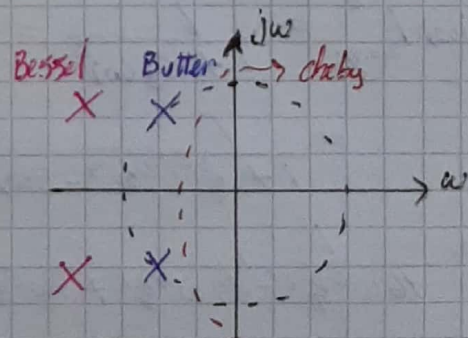
$$\text{si } \omega_0^2 = 3$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{Q} = 3$$

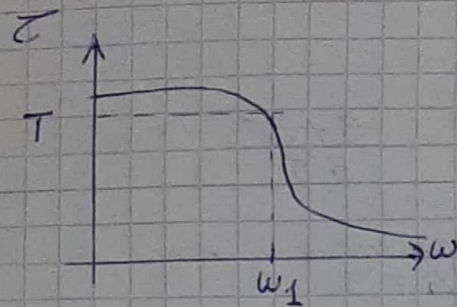
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = Q_{\text{Bes}} < Q_{\text{But}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Tabla para diseñar Bessels
(Figura 10.12 Sch cap X)

Q de un Bessel de 2º orden es menor al de Butten



A menor Q, más lejos del eje jw



Diseño de Bessel

- 1° Ripple en banda de paso
 - 2° % error en el delay
 - 3° Atenuación en ω_5
- Pag 413
comp X
del 5ch

$$h.T |_{\omega=\omega_5}$$

Tengo 3 restricciones para el n

$$T(\omega_1) = 0,95 T |_{\omega_1}$$

↪ error de 5%
en $\omega=1$

→ Me quedo con el n menor que cumpla las 3 condiciones.

Si $\omega_1 = 1$ Me fijo en la tabla que n necesito para tener cierto error

Resolución de problema de Chebyshev

$$\alpha_{\min} = 50 \text{ dB} \quad \omega_p = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha_{\max} = 1 \text{ dB} \quad \omega_s = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\epsilon^2 = 10^{\frac{\alpha_{\max}}{10}} - 1 = 0,259$$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 10 \log(1 + 0,259^{2n}) \Rightarrow \text{Para } n=3$$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 54,13 \text{ dB} \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon^2 = 0,259 \text{ y } n=3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |T_c(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_1}^2 &= \frac{1}{1 + C_3(\omega)^2} = T(5) \cdot T(-5) = \frac{1}{5^3 a + 5^2 b + 5c + d} \cdot \frac{1}{-5^3 a + 5^2 b - 5c + d} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2(4\omega^3 - 3\omega)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2(16\omega^6 - 24\omega^4 + 9\omega^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{16\omega^6 \epsilon^2 - 24\omega^4 \epsilon^2 + 9\omega^2 \epsilon^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$|T_c(j\omega)|_{\omega=\frac{\omega_s}{j}}^2 = \frac{1}{-5^6 16 \epsilon^2 - 5^4 24 \epsilon^2 - 5^2 9 \epsilon^2 + 1} = T(5) \cdot T(-5)$$

$$-a^2 = -16 \epsilon^2 \Rightarrow a = 4 \epsilon^2$$

$$d = 1$$

Seo b y c y listo.

$$\begin{cases} b^2 = 2ac \\ c^2 = 2bd \\ -24\epsilon^2 = -2ac + b^2 \\ -9\epsilon^2 = 2bd - c^2 \end{cases}$$

NOTA