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Tarea semanal 5

a) El diseño lo haré como siempre, el cero de transmisión lo agrego después

Del gráfico de fase:

$$f_c = 300 \text{ Hz}$$

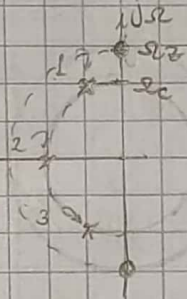
$$\omega = 2\pi f_c$$

HPF

$$\omega_c^2 = 1$$

$$\omega_z^2 = 1/3$$

Σ



3 polos $\rightarrow n=3$ porque la fase, sin la rotación de fase por el cero de transmisión, se desarrollaría hasta $-270^\circ (-3/2 \pi)$

1PF

 \rightarrow

$$\omega_c = 1$$

$$\omega_z = 1/3$$

Cuando $\omega \rightarrow \infty$: $\varphi = \varphi_z - \varphi_p = 0 - (\pi/2 + \pi/2 + \pi/2)$
(sin el cero de transmisión) $\varphi = -3/2 \pi$

Como no hay restricción de $\alpha_{max} \rightarrow \alpha_{max} = 3 \text{ dB}$, decido que sea Butterworth.

$$e^2 = 10^{\alpha_{max}/10} - 1 \approx 1$$

$$|T(\Omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + e^2 \Omega^{2n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \Omega^6} \rightarrow T(p) = \frac{\Omega_c}{p + \Omega_c} \frac{\Omega_c^2}{p^2 + p \Omega_c + \Omega_c^2}, Q = \frac{1}{2 \cos(\pi/3)} = 1$$

Agrego el cero de transmisión:

$$T(p) = \frac{\Omega_c}{p + \Omega_c} \frac{\Omega_c^2}{p^2 + p \Omega_c + \Omega_c^2} \frac{(p^2 + \Omega_z^2)}{\Omega_z^2} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{para no} \\ \text{tener ganancia} \\ \text{de más} \end{array}$$

cero de transmisión
0 dB

Uso el núcleo de transformación:

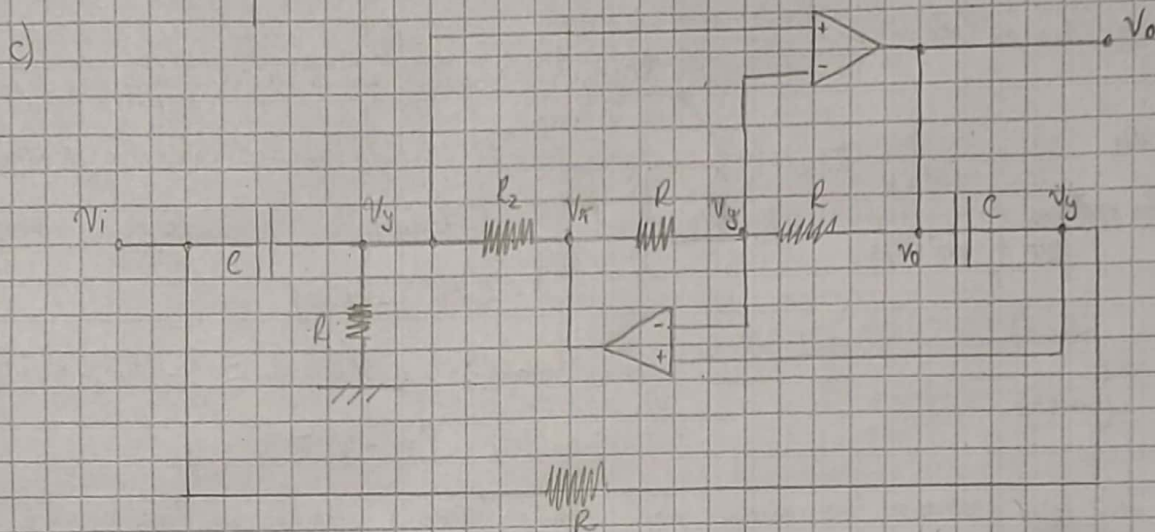
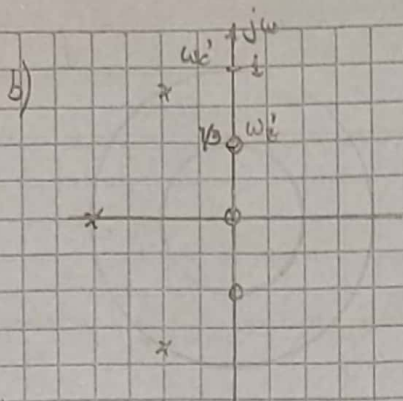
$$T(s) = \frac{s}{s + \omega_c} \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s \omega_c + \omega_c^2} \frac{(1/s^2 + \Omega_z^2)}{\Omega_z^2} \frac{1}{\Omega_z^2}$$

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

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

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

NOTA



$$① \quad (v_0 - v_y) sC = (v_y - v_i)/R \quad ; \quad v_0 sC + v_i/R = v_y (1/R + sC) \quad ; \quad v_y = \frac{v_0 sC + v_i/R}{sC + 1/R}$$

$$② \quad (v_i - v_y) sC = v_y/R + (v_y - v_x)/R_2$$

$$③ \quad (v_x - v_y)/R = (v_y - v_0)/R \quad ; \quad v_x - v_y = v_y - v_0 \quad ; \quad v_x = 2v_y - v_0$$

Reemplazo ③ y ① en ②:

$$v_i sC = v_y (1/R + 1/R_2 + sC) - v_x/R_2$$

$$v_i sC R_2 = v_y (R_2/R + 1 + sC R_2) - (2v_y - v_0) = v_0 + v_y (sC R_2 + R_2/R - 1)$$

$$v_i sC R_2 = v_0 + \frac{v_0 sC + v_i/R}{sC + 1/R} (sC R_2 + R_2/R - 1) = v_0 + \frac{v_0 sC}{sC + 1/R} (sC R_2 + R_2/R - 1) + \frac{v_i (sC R_2 + R_2/R - 1)}{R(sC + 1/R)}$$

$$v_i \left(sC R_2 - \frac{(sC R_2 + R_2/R - 1)}{R(sC + 1/R)} \right) = v_0 \left[1 + \frac{sC}{sC + 1/R} (sC R_2 + R_2/R - 1) \right]$$

$$v_i \frac{s^2 C^2 R R_2 + sC R_2 - sC R_2 - R_2/R + 1}{R(sC + 1/R)} = v_0 \frac{sC + 1/R + sC (sC R_2 + R_2/R - 1)}{sC + 1/R}$$

Torpe semana 5

$$V_i (\sigma^2 C^2 R_2 - R_2/R_1 R + 1/R) = V_o (\sigma C + 1/R + \sigma^2 C^2 R_2 + \sigma C R_2/R_1 - \sigma C)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = T(s) = \frac{\sigma^2 C^2 R_2 - R_2/R_1 R + 1/R}{\sigma^2 C^2 R_2 + \sigma C R_2/R_1 + 1/R}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{s^2 - \frac{1}{R_1 R C^2} + \frac{1}{R_2 R C^2}}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{R_1 C} + \frac{1}{R_2 R C^2}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{s^2 + \frac{1}{R C^2} \left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right)}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{R_1 C} + \frac{1}{R_2 R C^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R C} = 1 \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2 R C^2} = 1 \rightarrow R = \frac{1}{R_2 C^2} = \frac{R_1^2}{R_2}$$

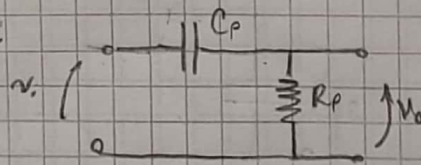
$$\frac{1}{R C^2} \left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right) = \frac{1}{3^2} \rightarrow \frac{R_2 (R_1 - R_2)}{R_1 R C} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$R_1 - R_1/9 = R_2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{8}{9} R_1 \rightarrow R = \frac{9}{8} R_1$$

$$s z_c = R_1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} C' = 1 \\ R_1' = 1 \\ R_2' = 8/9 \\ R' = 9/8 \end{cases}$$

Para el primer orden:



$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{R_p}{R_p + 1/s C_p}$$

$$T_1(s) = \frac{s}{s + 1/R_p C_p}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_p C_p} = 1 \rightarrow C_p = \frac{1}{R_p} \quad s z_c = R_p \rightarrow \begin{cases} R_p' = 1 \\ C_p' = 1 \end{cases}$$

NOTA