

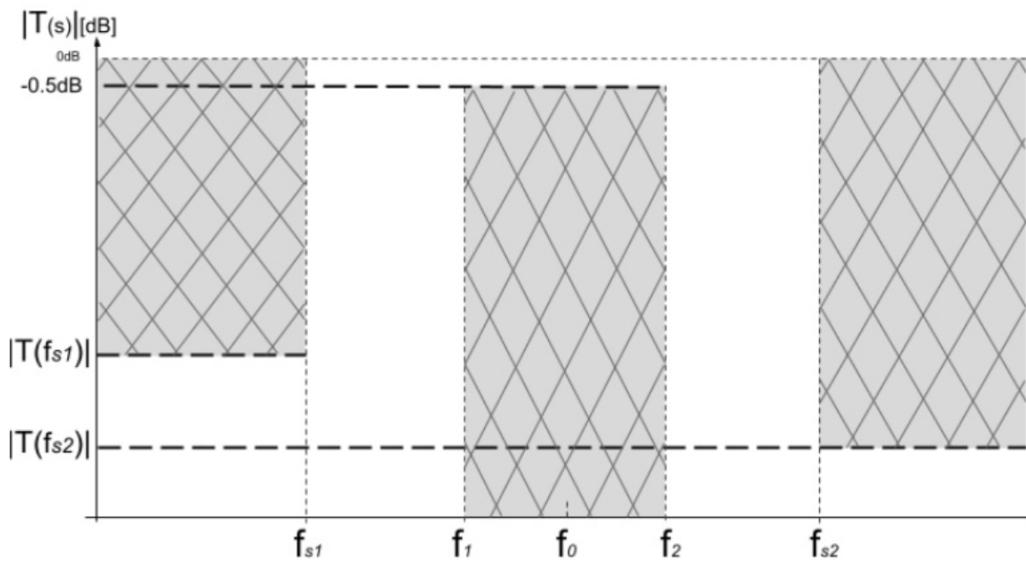
Consigna del ejercicio

Se pide diseñar un filtro pasabanda que cumpla con la siguiente plantilla:

- $\omega_0 = 2\pi 22 \text{ kHz}$
- $Q = 5$
- Aproximación Chebyshev con ripple de 0,5 dB

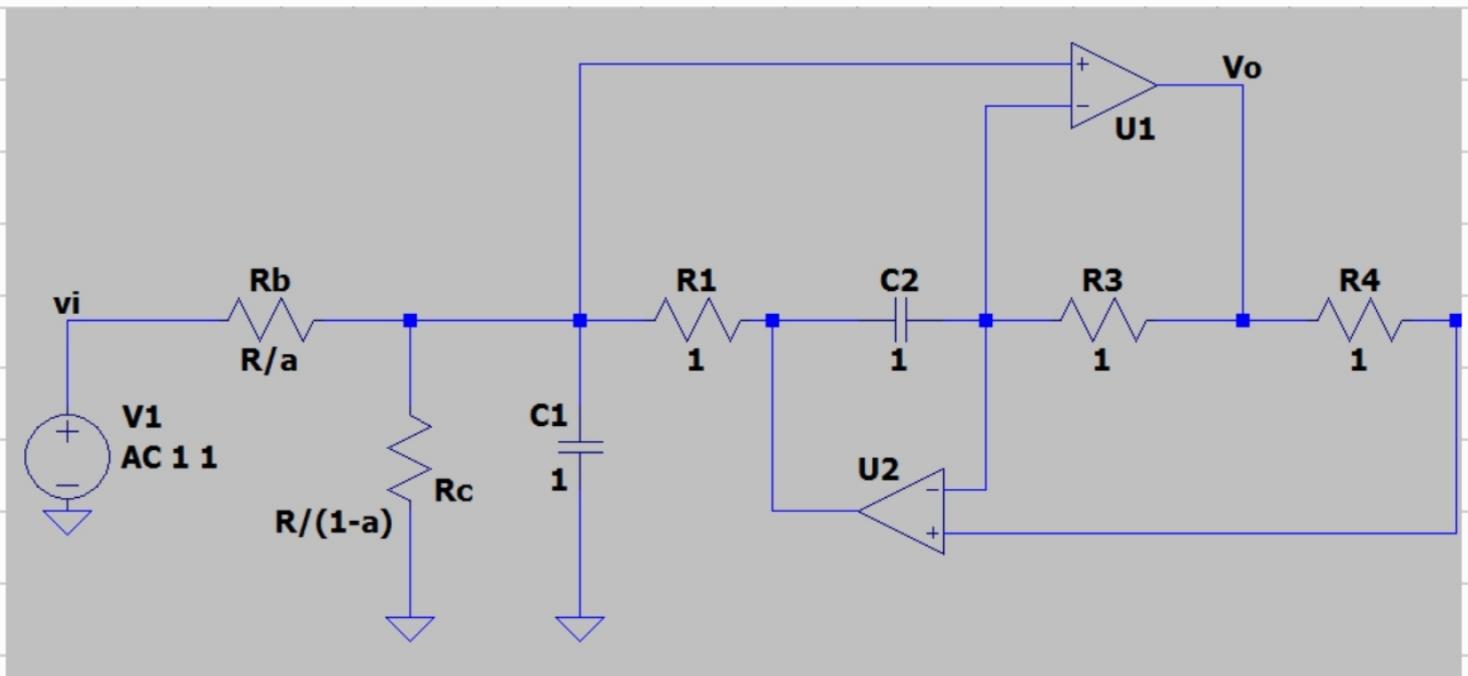
También se sabe que la transferencia del filtro debe ser:

- $|T(f_{s1})| = -16 \text{ dB}$ para $f_{s1} = 17 \text{ kHz}$
- $|T(f_{s2})| = -24 \text{ dB}$ para $f_{s2} = 36 \text{ kHz}$



Consignas de la actividad:

- 👉 Obtener la plantilla de diseño pasabanda normalizada
- 👉 Obtener la función transferencia normalizada del prototipo pasabajo que satisfaga el requerimiento del filtro pasabanda.
- 👉 Obtener la transferencia pasabanda normalizada
- 👉 Implementar mediante secciones pasivas separadas por seguidores de tensión activos.
- 👉 Activar las redes pasivas mediante la red propuesta aquí debajo y comprobar mediante simulación el comportamiento deseado.



Desarrollo:

Obtengo frecuencias normalizadas: ($\Omega_0 = \omega_0$)

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \cdot 22 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow \omega_{0n} = 1$$

$$f_{s1} = 17 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow \omega_{s1n} = 0,7727$$

$$f_{s2} = 36 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow \omega_{s2n} = 1,636$$

$$Q = 5 \rightarrow Q = \frac{\omega_0}{Bw} \Rightarrow Bw = 2\pi \cdot 4400 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_{p2} - \omega_{p1} = Bw \\ \omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_{p2} \cdot \omega_{p1}} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_{p2} = Bw + \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega_{p2}} \\ \omega_{p2}^2 - \omega_{p2} Bw - \omega_0^2 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = 24309,72 \text{ Hz} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\omega_{p1} = 19909,72 \text{ Hz} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$W_{P2,n} = 1,1049$$

$$W_{P1,n} = 0,9049$$

plantilla pasa bandas

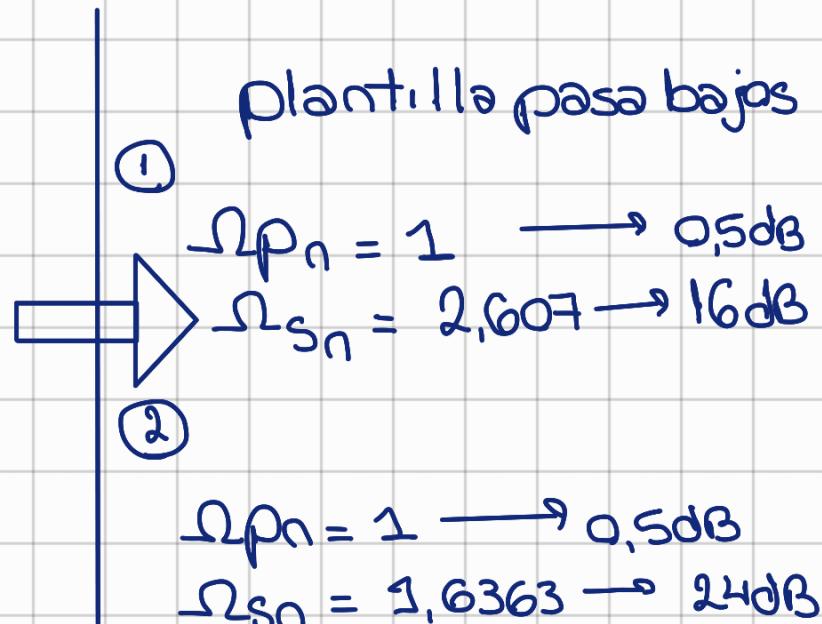
$$W_{0,n} = 1$$

$$W_{S1,n} = 0,7727$$

$$W_{S2,n} = 1,636$$

$$W_{P2,n} = 1,1049$$

$$W_{P1,n} = 0,9049$$



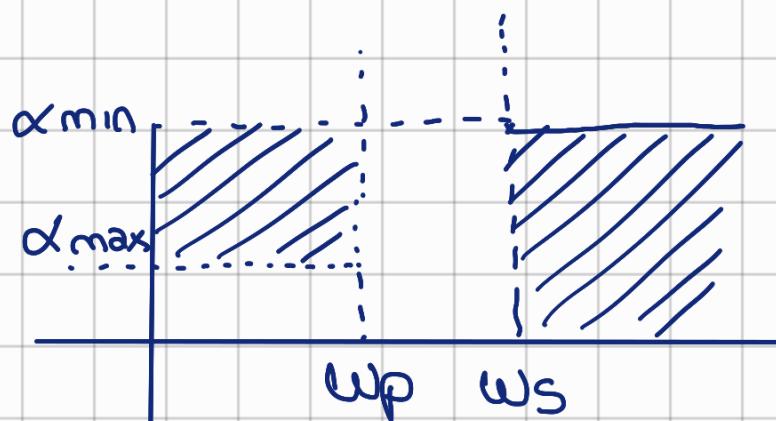
filtro L_p

$$W_P = 1$$

$$W_S = 2,607$$

$$\alpha_{min} = 16 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{max} = 0,5 \text{ dB}$$



$$\xi^2 = 10^{\alpha_{\max}/10} - 1 \rightarrow \xi^2 = 0,122$$

$$\alpha_{\max} = 10 \log(1 + \xi^2)$$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 10 \log \left[1 + \xi^2 \cosh^2(m \cosh^{-1}(w_0)) \right]$$

$$m = 3$$

Obtenemos C_m :

$$C_m(\omega) = 2\omega C_{m-1}(\omega) - C_{m-2}(\omega)$$

$$C_1(\omega) = 2\omega \cdot \omega - 1 = 2\omega^2 - 1$$

$$C_2(\omega) = 2\omega(2\omega^2 - 1) - \omega = 4\omega^3 - 3\omega$$

$$|T(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + (\xi C_m)^2}$$

$$|T_e(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + (\xi(4\omega^3 - 3\omega))^2}$$

$$|T_c(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2(4\omega^3 - 3\omega)(4\omega^3 - 3\omega)}$$

$$|T_{cc}(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2 [16\omega^6 - 12\omega^4 - 12\omega^4 + 9\omega^2]}$$

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

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

$$|T_c(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{16\epsilon^2}}{\omega^6 - \omega^4 1,5 + \omega^2 0,5625 + 0,5122}$$

$$j\omega = \$ \rightarrow \omega = \frac{\$}{j}$$

$$|T_c(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{0,5122}{-\$^6 - \$^4 1,5 - \$^2 0,5625 + 0,5122}$$

Resuelvo con python los polos

$$\text{polos} = \left[-0,3132 \pm 1,0219j ; 0,3132 \pm 1,0219j ; -0,62 ; 0,62 \right]$$

descarto los polos en el plano de recho

$$\text{polos} = \left[-0,3132 \pm 1,0219j ; -0,62 \right]$$

$$TC(\$) = \frac{\sqrt{0,5122}}{(\$ - (-0,3132 \pm 1,0219j))(\$ + 0,62)}$$

$$TC(\$) = \frac{0,7156}{\$^3 + \$^2 1,2529 + \$ 1,5348 + 0,7156}$$

Transforma a passa bandas

$$\$ \rightarrow Q \cdot \frac{\$^2 + 1}{\1$

$$TC(\$) = \frac{0,7156}{(Q \frac{\$^2 + 1}{\$^1})^3 + (Q \frac{\$^2 + 1}{\$^1})^2 1,2529 + (Q \frac{\$^2 + 1}{\$^1}) 1,5348 + 0,7156}$$

$$TC(Q) = \frac{0,7156}{\frac{Q^3}{\$^3} \left[(\$^6 + 3\$^4 + 3\$^2 + 1) + (\$^4 + 2\$^2 + 1) \frac{1,2529}{Q} \$ + (\$^2 + 1) \frac{1,5348}{Q^2} \$^2 + \frac{\$^3}{Q^3} 0,7156 \right]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\$^2 + 1)(\$^2 + 1)(\$^2 + 1) \\ & (\$^4 + 2\$^2 + 1)(\$^2 + 1) \\ & \$^8 + 2\$^6 + \$^4 + \$^6 + 2\$^4 + 1 \\ & \$^6 + 9\$^4 + 3\$^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$TC(Q) =$$

$$\frac{\$^3 0,7156}{Q^3}$$

$$\frac{\$^6 + \$^5 \frac{1,2529}{Q} + \$^4 \left(3 + \frac{1,5348}{Q^2} \right) + \$^3 \left(2,5058 + \frac{0,7156}{Q} \right) + \$^2 \left(3 + \frac{1,5348}{Q^2} \right)}{Q}$$

Con $Q = 5$

$$+ \$ \frac{1,2529}{Q} + 1$$

$$T(\$) = \frac{\$^3 5,7248 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\$^6 + \$^5 0,25058 + \$^4 3,061 + \$^3 0,5068 + \$^2 3,061 + \$ 0,25058 + 1}$$

Obtengo polos con python:

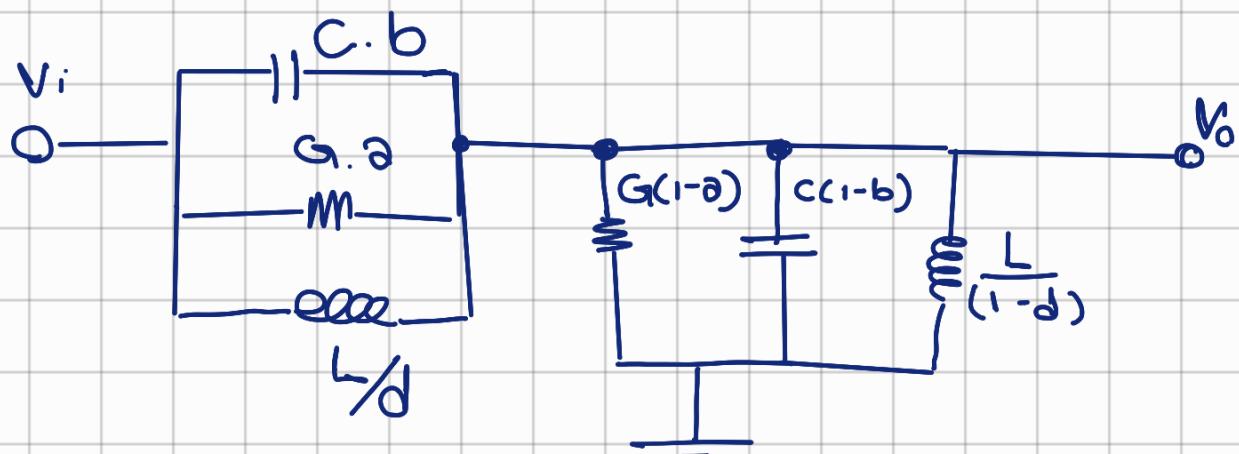
$$\text{Polos} = \left\{ -0,0347 \pm 1,106j ; -0,0622 \pm 0,998j ; -0,028 \pm 0,903j \right\}$$

$$T(\$) = \frac{k \cdot \$ 0,0694}{\$^2 + \$ 0,0694 + 1,224} \cdot \frac{\$ 0,124}{\$^2 + \$ 0,124 + 0,998} \cdot \frac{\$ 0,056}{\$^2 + \$ 0,056 + 0,816}$$

$$k = 11,87$$

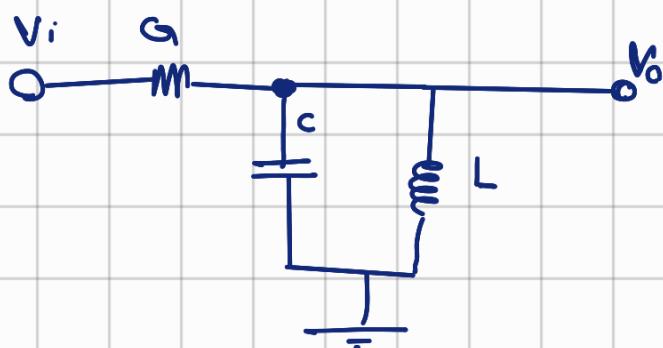
Diseño del filtro:

Aplíco Método de Voltage feed forward



$$T(\$) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{\left[b\$^2 + \$ \frac{G \alpha}{C} + \frac{d}{CL} \right]}{\left[\$^2 + \$ \frac{G}{C} + \frac{1}{LC} \right]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 0 \\ d &= 0 \\ \alpha &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



filtros 1º

$$T(\$) = \frac{\$ 0,0694}{\$^2 + \$ 0,0694 + 1,224} ; T(\$) = \frac{\$ \frac{G}{C}}{\$^2 + \$ \frac{G}{C} + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\frac{1}{LC} = 1,224 ; \quad \frac{1}{RC} = 0,0694$$

Supongo \$R=1

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 14,409 F \\ L &= 0,05669 H \end{aligned}$$

filtros 2º

$$T(\$) = \frac{\$ 0,124}{\$^2 + \$ 0,124 + 0,998} ; T(\$) = \frac{\$ \frac{G}{C}}{\$^2 + \$ \frac{G}{C} + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\frac{1}{LC} = 0,998 ; \quad \frac{1}{RC} = 0,124$$

Supongo \$R=1

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 8,0645 f \\ L &= 0,1242 H \end{aligned}$$

filtro 3º

$$T(\$) = \frac{\$0,056}{\$^2 + \$0,056 + 0,816} ; T(\$) = \frac{\$ \frac{G}{C}}{\$^2 + \$ \frac{G}{C} + \frac{1}{L_C}}$$

$$\frac{1}{L_C} = 0,816 ; \frac{1}{R_C} = 0,056$$

Supongo R=1

$$C = 17,85 \text{ f}$$

$$L = 0,0686 \text{ Hy}$$

