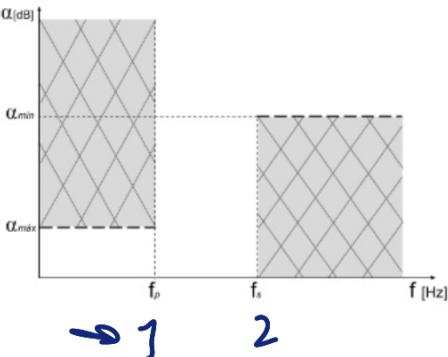


A partir de la siguiente plantilla, sabiendo que:



α_{\max} [dB]	α_{\min} [dB]	f_p [Hz]	f_s [Hz]
1	12	1500	3000

1. Obtener la transferencia para máxima planicidad en la banda de paso **utilizando los conceptos de partes de función**. Recordar que: $|T(j\omega)|^2 = T(j\omega) \cdot T(-j\omega) = T(s) \cdot T(-s)|_{s=j\omega}$
2. Obtener el diagrama de polos y ceros, y un bosquejo de la respuesta en frecuencia.
3. Implementar el circuito **normalizado** con estructuras pasivas separadas mediante buffers.
4. Obtenga el circuito que cumpla con la plantilla requerida si dispone de capacitores de 100nF.
5. Proponga una red que se comporte igual a la hallada en 4) pero con resistores, capacitores y opamps.

Bonus:

- +10 💎 Proponer un planteo alternativo a 1) usando la ω_{Butter} (ver Schaumann 6.4)
- +10 ⚽ Simulación numérica y circuital.
- +10 🍺 Presentación en jupyter notebook.

Estate de la entrega

$$\alpha_{\max} = 1 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 12 \text{ dB}$$

$$f_p = 1500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_s = 3000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\xi^2 = 10^{\frac{\alpha_{\max}/10}{2}} - 1 = 0,2589 \rightarrow \text{no es una respuesta Butterworth}$$

$\xi = 0,508$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 10 \log(1 + \xi^2 \omega_s^{2n})$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{\omega_s}{\Omega_w} = 2 \quad (\text{tomo como } \Omega_w = 2\pi \cdot f_p)$$

$$\alpha_{\min} \underset{n=1}{=} 3,079 \text{ dB } \times$$



$$\alpha_{\min} \underset{n=2}{=} 7,1 \text{ dB } \times$$

$$\alpha_{\min} \underset{n=3}{=} 12,43 \text{ dB } \checkmark \rightarrow \text{Cumple con ser mayor al } \alpha_{\min} \text{ del diseño.}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega^{2n}} \longrightarrow \omega_B = \omega_p \cdot \varepsilon^{-1/m} = \omega_p \varepsilon^{-1/3}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^6}$$

$$\omega_B = 2\pi \cdot f_p \cdot 1,253$$

$$\omega_s = 1,5958$$

$$\omega_p = 0,7979$$

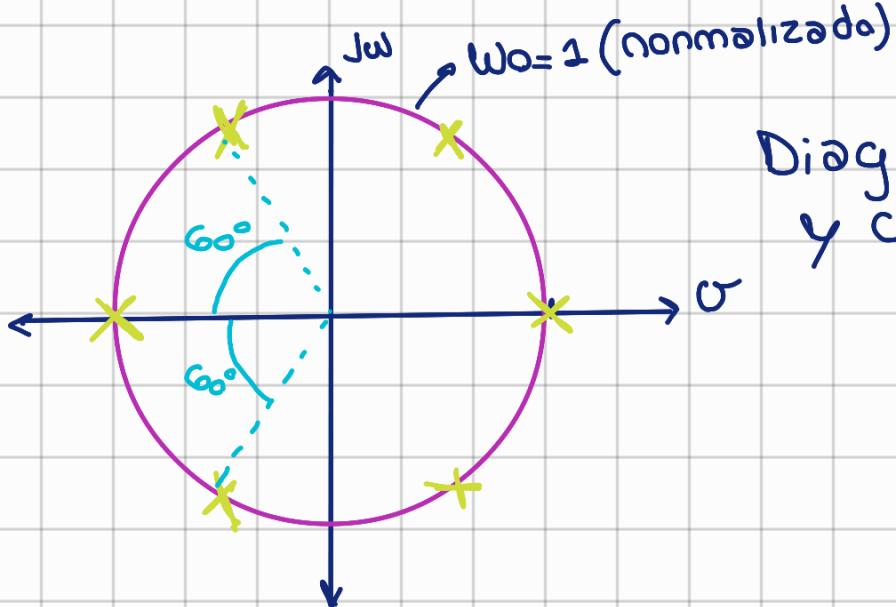


Diagrama de polos y ceros de $|T(j\omega)|^2$

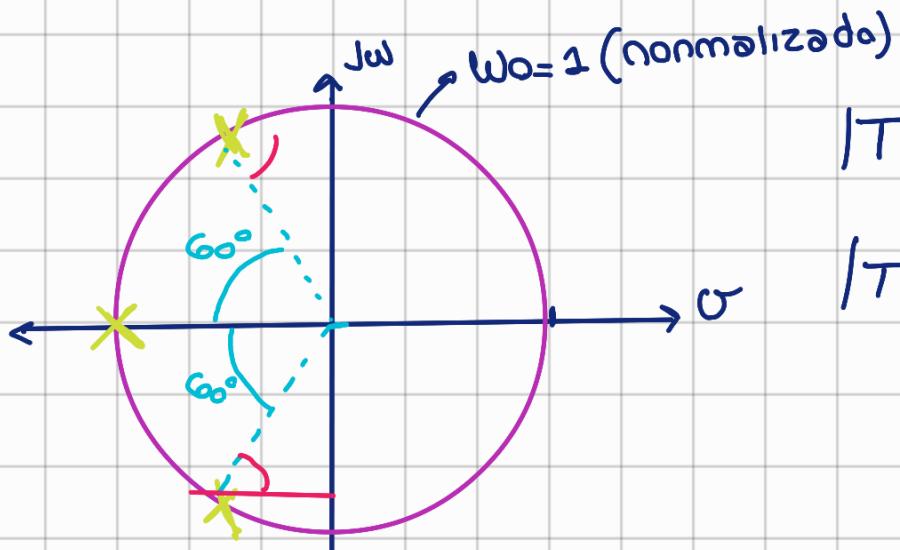
Si nos quedamos solo con los izquierdos del eje $j\omega$ obtenemos $T(j\omega)$

Sabiendo que un par de polos comp. conj. se representa como $\pm (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)$ (caso pasa bajos) = $\frac{1}{s^2 + 2 \cdot \cos(\theta) + 1}$
y un polo simple $\pm \frac{1}{s + 1}$

finalmente θ

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

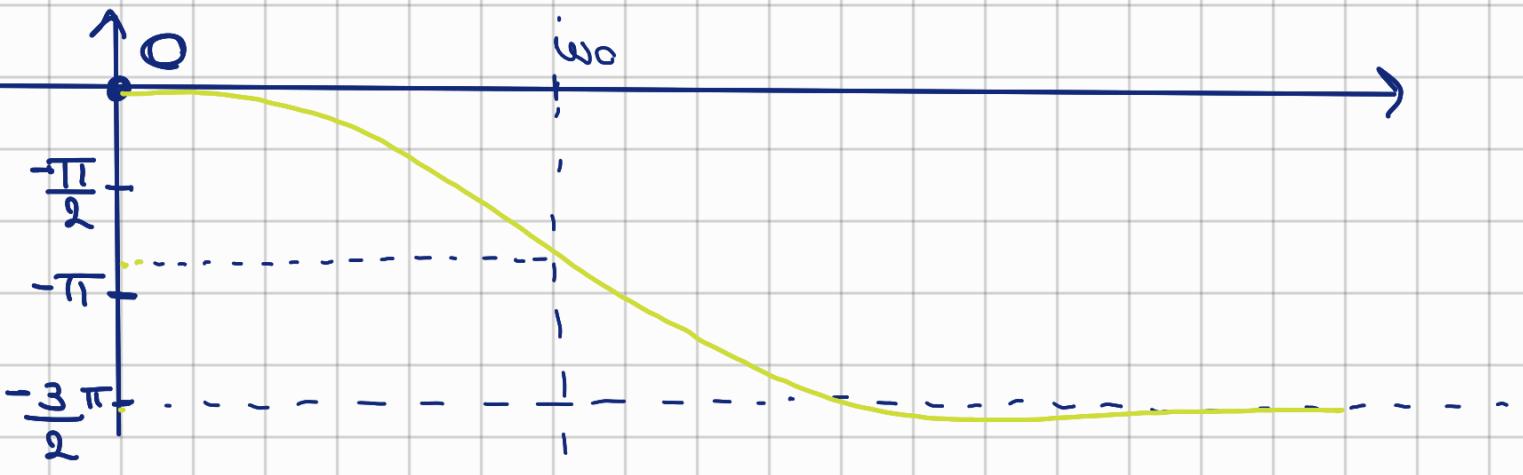
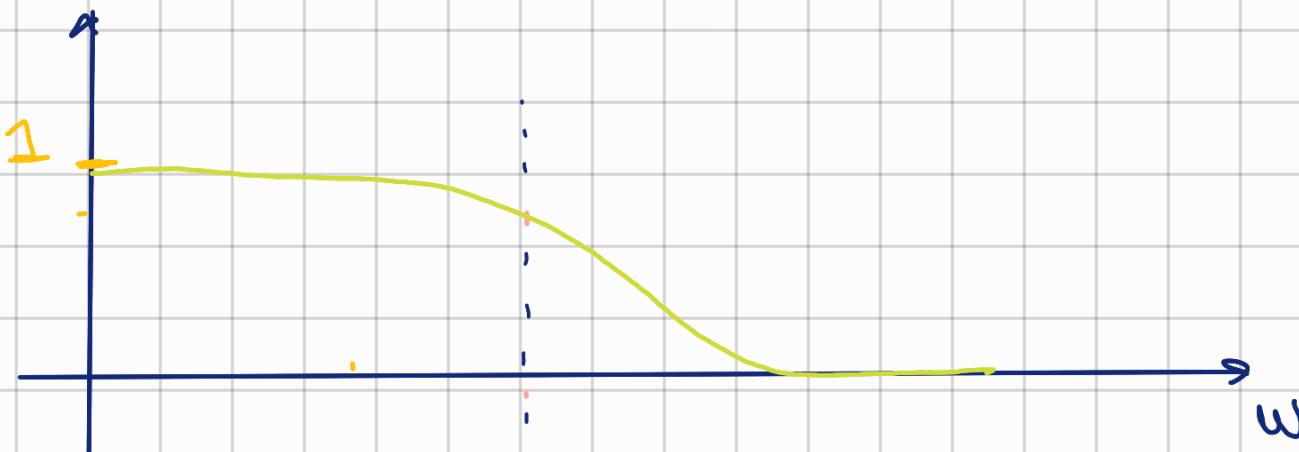
$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1} - \frac{1}{s + 1} = \frac{1}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1}$$



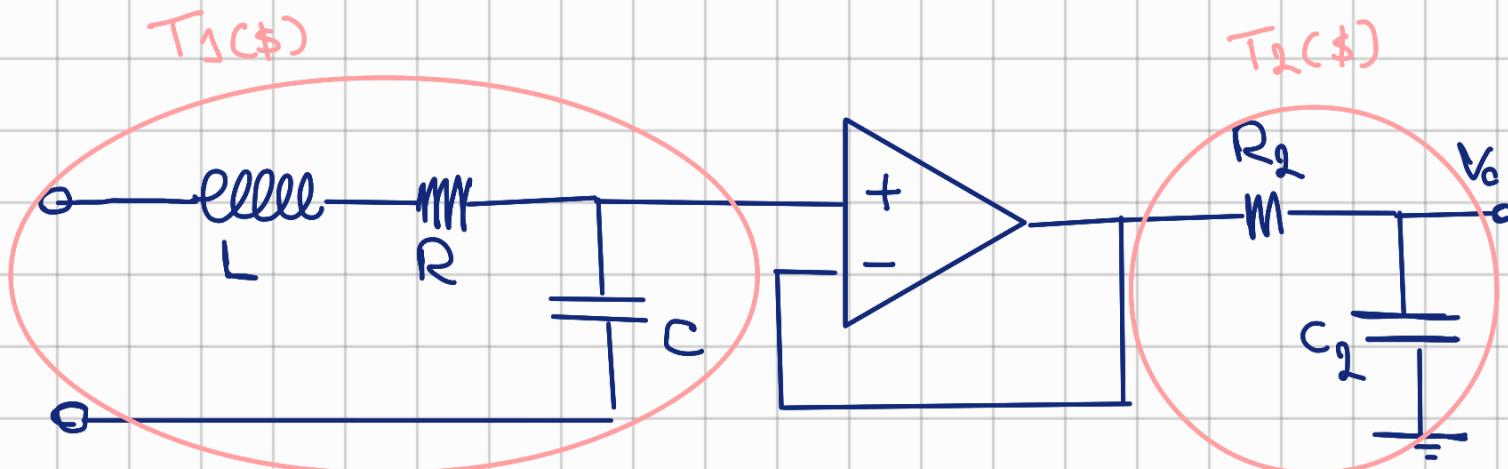
$$|T(j\omega)|_{\omega=0} = 1$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} = 0$$

$$|T(j\omega)|$$



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



$$T_1(\$) = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{\$^2 + \$ \frac{R}{L} + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

normalizando

$$\rightarrow T_1(\$) = \frac{1}{\$^2 + \$ R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} + 1}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

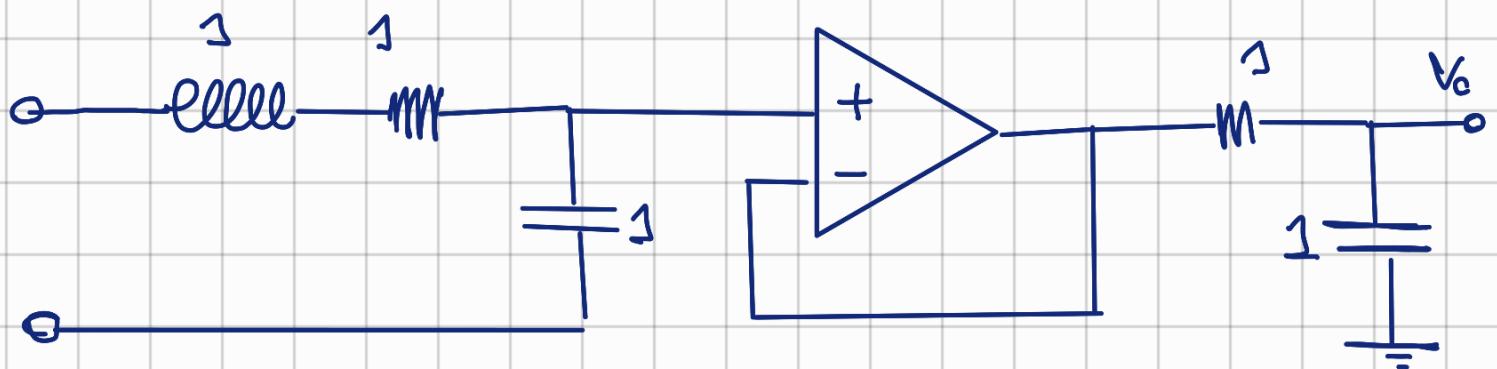
Calculo los Componentes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \omega_0 = 1 \longrightarrow C = \frac{1}{L} \Rightarrow L = 1$$

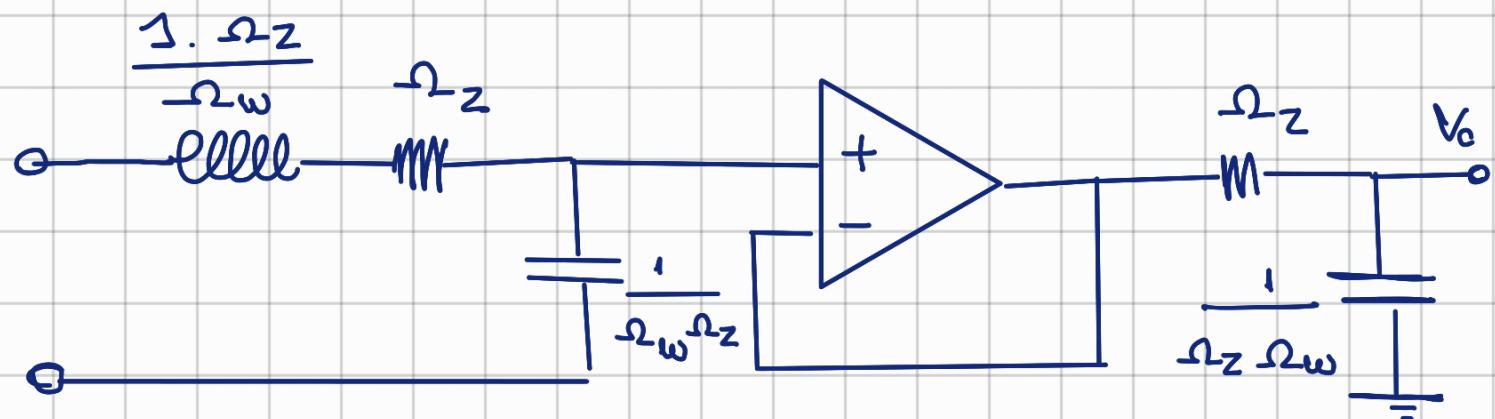
$$\frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = Q = 1 \longrightarrow \Omega_Z = R, \Rightarrow R = 1$$

(normal de
impedancia)

$$T_2(\$) = \frac{\frac{1}{CR}}{\$ + \frac{1}{CR}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{CR} = 1 \rightarrow R = \frac{1}{C} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = 1 \\ C = 1 \end{cases}$$



desnormalizando:



$$\text{Con } \Omega_w = 2\pi \cdot f_p \cdot \bar{\epsilon}^{1/3} = 11811,81 \text{ Hz}$$

$$C = 100 \text{ nF} = \frac{1}{\Omega_w \Omega_z} \rightarrow \Omega_z = 846,61 \Omega$$

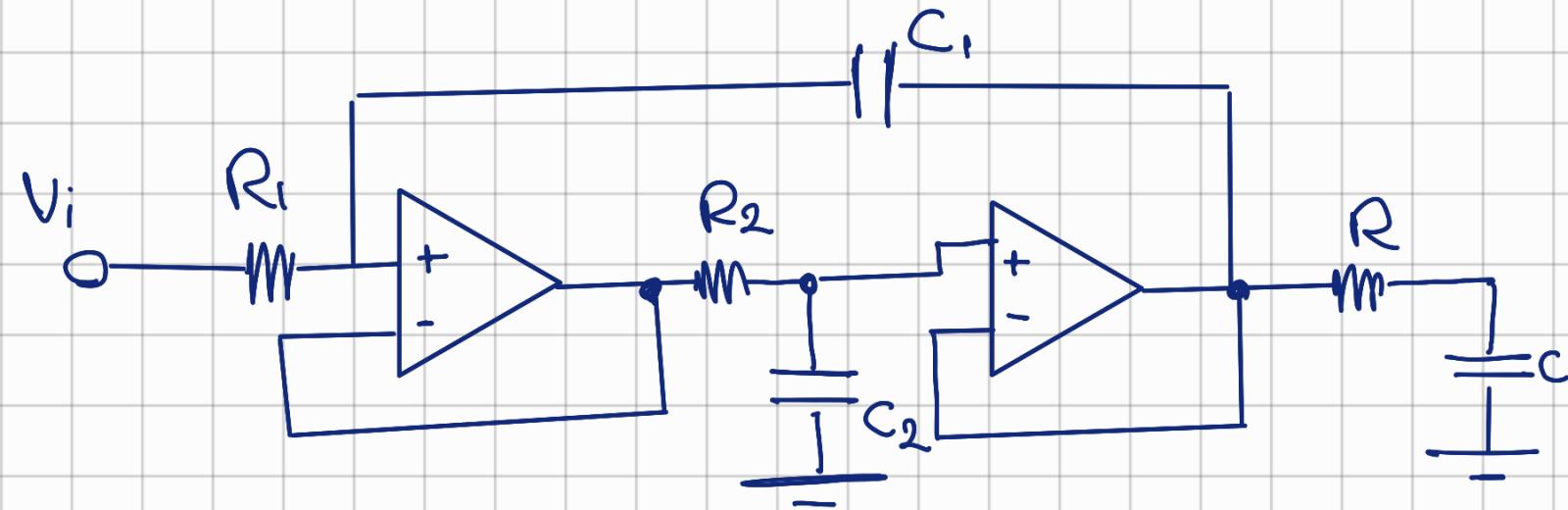
$$C = 100 \text{ nF}$$

$$L = 0,0716 \text{ H} = 71,67 \text{ mH}$$

$$R = 846,61 \Omega$$

⑤ Propongo reemplazar el filtro de segundo orden.

Utilice un biquadrado:



$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} = 1$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}} = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_1 = 1 \\ R_2 = 1 \\ C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

R y C son el mismo filtro de antes.

$$R = 1$$

$$C = 1$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R = \Omega_2 = 847 \Omega$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = C = 1 = \frac{1}{\Omega_2 \Omega_w} = 100 \text{ nF.}$$