

1) Ej. 6 TP Síntesis de Cuadripolos)

Sintetizar un cuadripolo que cumpla con los siguientes parámetros:

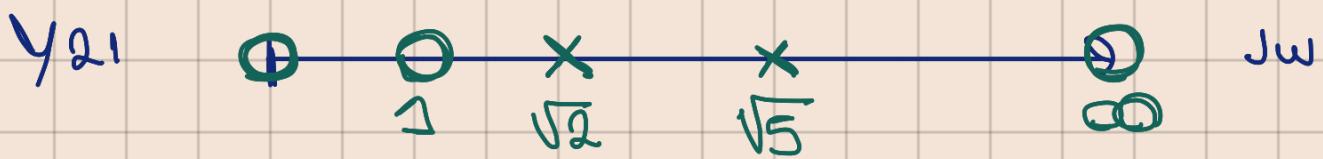
$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = \frac{3s \cdot (s^2 + 7/3)}{(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + 5)}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = \frac{s \cdot (s^2 + 1)}{(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + 5)}$$

- a) Obtener la topología mediante la **síntesis gráfica**, es decir la red sin valores.
- b) Calcular el valor de los componentes, es decir la **síntesis analítica**.

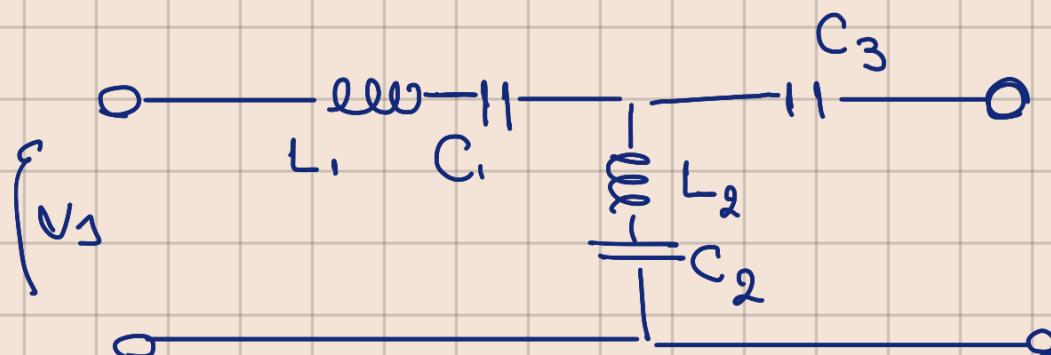
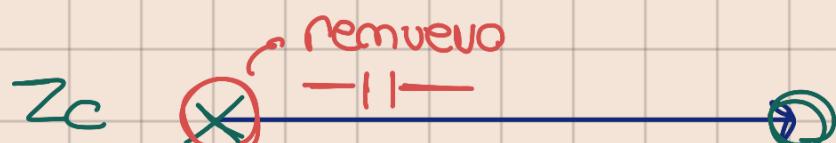
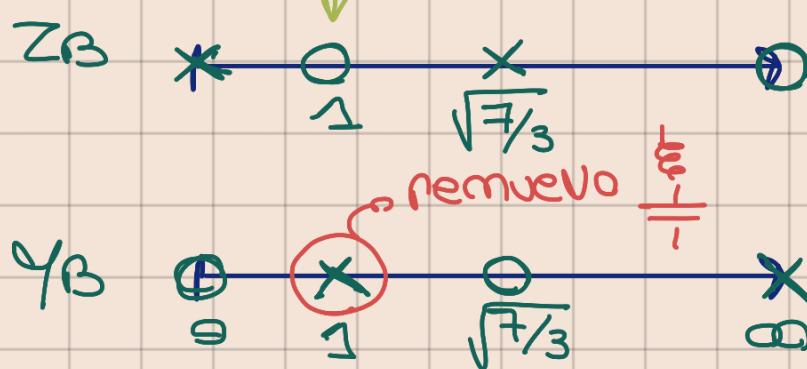
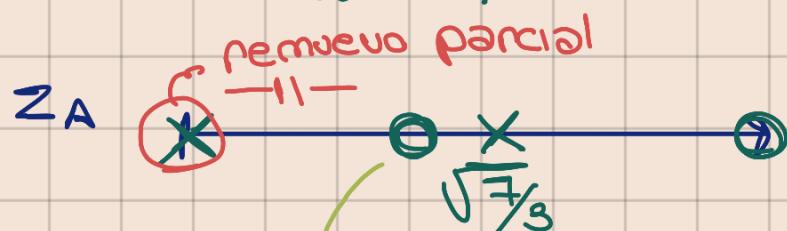
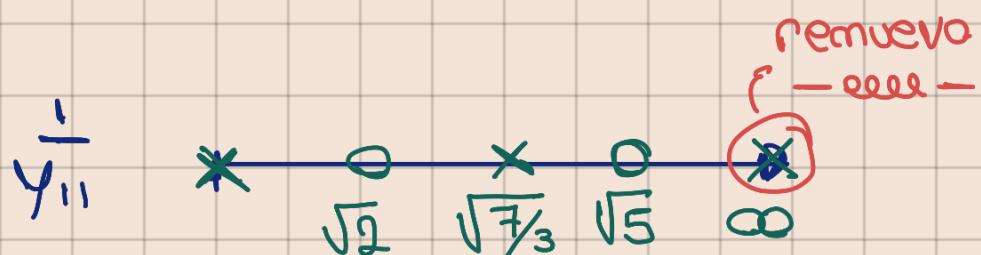
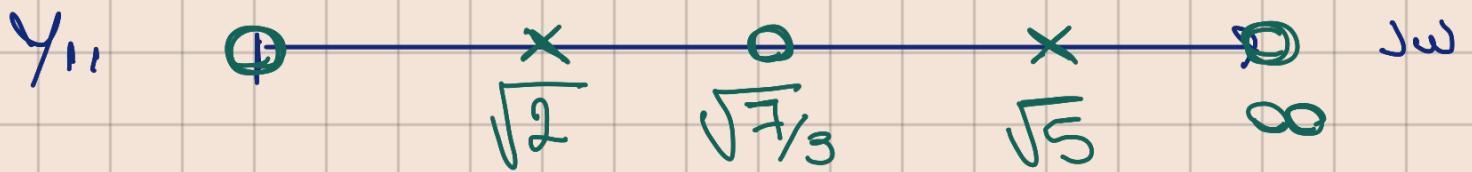
Nos dan dos funciones de excitación

los polos entre Y_{11} e Y_{21} deben ser comunes entre si. Luego si removemos polos de Y_{11} en los ceros de Y_{21} para que el cuadripolo cumpla con ambas expresiones.



Debo remover al menos 1 polo de Y_{11} en cada cero de Y_{21}

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{debo terminar en serie.} \\ \text{y arrancar en serie.} \end{array}$$



$$Y_{11} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_1} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{3s \cdot (s^2 + 7/3)}{(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + 5)}$$

Análisis algebraico.

$$\frac{1}{Y_{11}} = \frac{(\$^2 + 2)(\$^2 + 5)}{3\$(\$^2 + 7/3)} = Z_1$$

Remueve L₁:

$$K_{\infty} = \lim_{\$ \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Z_A(\$)}{\$} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \text{Sale un inductor serie } L = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$Z_A = Z_1 - \$ \cdot K_{\infty} = \frac{(\$^2 + 2)(\$^2 + 5)}{3\$(\$^2 + 7/3)} - \$ \frac{1}{3}$$

$$Z_A = \frac{\$^4 + 7\$^2 + 10}{3\$(\$^2 + 7/3)} - \$ \frac{1}{3}$$

$$Z_A = \frac{\$^4 + 7\$^2 + 10 - \$^2(\$^2 + 7/3)}{3\$(\$^2 + 7/3)}$$

$$Z_A = \frac{\frac{14}{3}\$^2 + 10}{3\$(\$^2 + 7/3)}$$

Remueve C₁:

$$Z_B = Z_A(\$) - \left. \frac{K_0}{\$} \right|_{\$=j_1} = 0$$

$$Z_A(\$=1) \cdot \$ = k_0$$

$$k_0 = \frac{-\frac{14}{3} + 10}{3(-1 + \frac{7}{3})} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{3(-1 + \frac{7}{3})} \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{3}{4} \text{ en serie.}$$

$$Z_B(\$) = Z_A(\$) - \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\$}$$

$$Z_B(\$) = \frac{\frac{14}{3} \$^2 + 10}{3 \$ (\$^2 + \frac{7}{3})} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\$}$$

$$Z_B(\$) = \frac{\frac{14}{3} \$^2 + 10 - 4 \cdot (\$^2 + \frac{7}{3})}{3 \$ (\$^2 + \frac{7}{3})}$$

$$Z_B(\$) = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \$^2 + \frac{2}{3}}{3 \$ (\$^2 + \frac{7}{3})} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} (\$^2 + 1)}{3 \$ (\$^2 + \frac{7}{3})}$$

$$Z_B(\$) = \frac{2}{9} \frac{(\$^2 + 1)}{\$(\$^2 + \frac{7}{3})}$$

Conviento a admittance's

$$Y_B(\$) = \frac{9}{2} \frac{\$(\$^2 + \frac{7}{3})}{(\$^2 + 1)}$$

Nuemero LC en derivacion

$$\frac{2k_1 \$}{\$^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\lim_{\$^2 \rightarrow -1} Y_B(\$) \cdot \frac{(\$^2 + 1)}{\$} = 2k_1$$

$$2k_1 = 6$$

$$\frac{2k_1 \$}{\$^2 + \omega_0^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{\$}{2k_1} + \frac{\omega_0^2}{2k_1 \$}} \rightarrow \text{cap de valor} = 6$$

↳ inductor
de valor $\frac{1}{6}$

$$Y_C(\$) = Y_B(\$) - \frac{6\$}{\$^2 + 1}$$

$$Y_C(\$) = \frac{9}{2} \frac{\$ (\$^2 + 7/3)}{(\$^2 + 1)} - \frac{6\$}{(\$^2 + 1)}$$

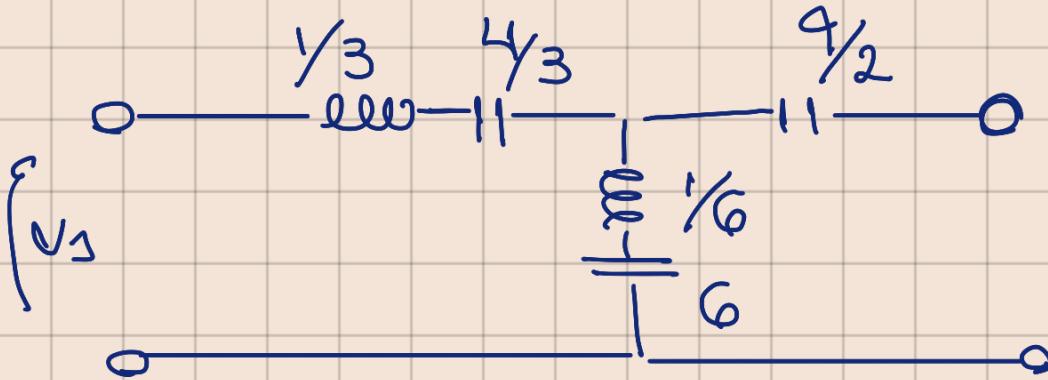
$$Y_C(\$) = \frac{\frac{9}{2} \$ (\$^2 + 7/3) - 6\$}{(\$^2 + 1)} = \frac{\frac{9}{2} \cdot \$^3 + \frac{9}{2}}{(\$^2 + 1)}$$

$$Y_C(\$) = \frac{9}{2} \frac{(\cancel{\$^2 + 1})\$}{\cancel{(\$^2 + 1)}} = \frac{9}{2} \$$$

Paso a impedancia y numero como un polo

en cero :

$$Z_{C(\$)} = \frac{2}{9\$} \rightarrow \text{Capacitor en serie de valor } C = \frac{9}{2}$$



2) Dada la siguiente transferencia:

$$T(s) = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{k \cdot (s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)}$$

- Obtener la topología circuital que respeta la transferencia solicitada, utilizando parámetros Z e Y.
- Calcular el valor de los componentes y el parámetro k.

Algunas pistas:

- Ojo con los **componentes de cierre**. Prestar atención a las condiciones de medición de las restricciones (parámetros, transferencias, etc)
- Verificar la topología obtenida analizando las transferencias prescritas en sus **puntos clave**, es decir extremos de banda, ceros de transferencia, etc.

$$T(\$) = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{k (\$+1)}{(\$+2)(\$+4)} = \frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{11}}$$

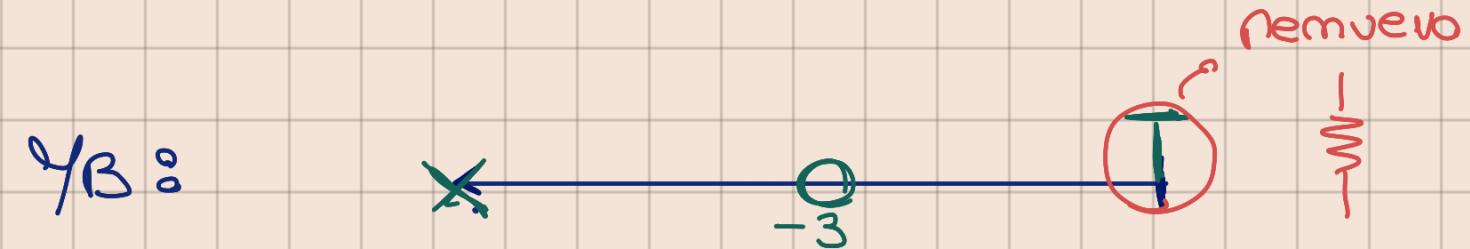
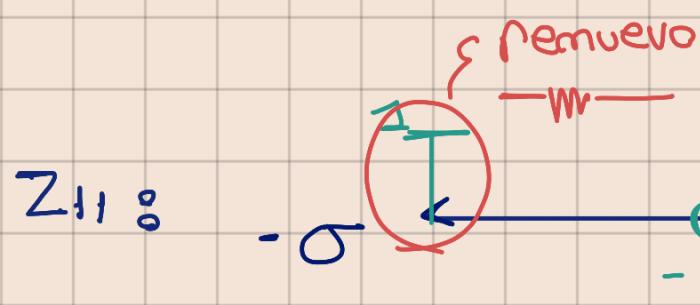
$$Z_{21} = \frac{K(\$+1)}{D}$$

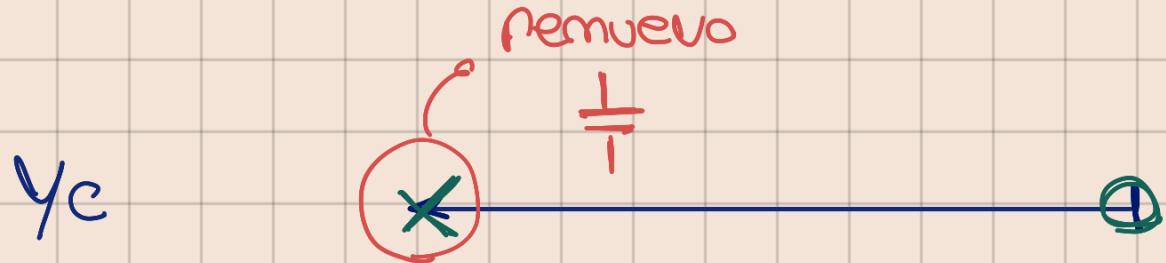
$$Z_{11} = \frac{(\$+2)(\$+4)}{D} \rightarrow \text{se debe cumplir la alternancia y además con las condiciones de } Z_{RC} (Z_{RC}(0) > Z_{RC}(\infty))$$

$$D = (\$+3)(\$+1)$$

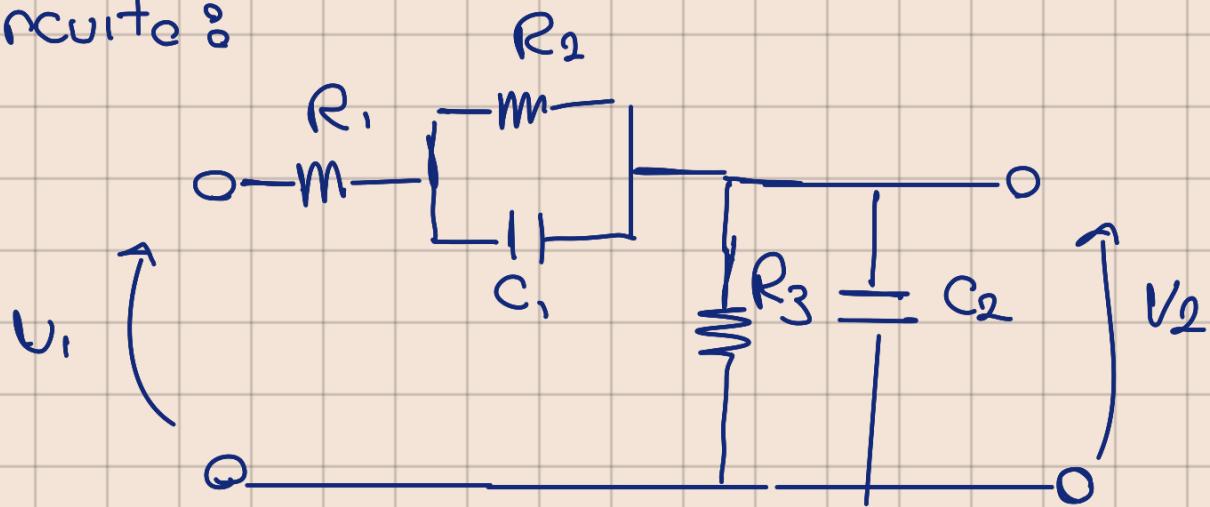
$$Z_{11} = \frac{(\$+2)(\$+4)}{(\$+1)(\$+3)} \rightarrow \text{debo hacer una reacción en } \$ = -1 \text{ y } \$ \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{\$=0} = T(\$) \rightarrow \text{debo empezar en serie y terminar en } //$$





Circuito:



$$T(s) = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{k(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)}$$

Verifico:

$$T(0) = \frac{1 \cdot k}{8} \rightarrow \text{Cumple}$$

$$T(\infty) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Cumple (C2 en c.c.)}$$

Método analítico.

$$Z_{11} = \frac{(\$+2)(\$+4)}{(\$+1)(\$+3)} = \frac{\$^2 + 6\$ + 8}{\$^2 + 4\$ + 3}$$

Remuevo R:

$$Z_{11}(0) = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$Z_{11}(\infty) = 1 \rightarrow \text{remuevo en inf una } R = 1$$

$$\lim_{\$ \rightarrow \infty} Z_{11}(\$) = 1$$

$$Z_A = Z_{11} - 1 = \frac{\$^2 + 6\$ + 8 - (\$^2 + 4\$ + 3)}{\$^2 + 4\$ + 3}$$

$$Z_A = \frac{2\$ + 5}{\$^2 + 4\$ + 3}$$

Remuevo RC en \\$ = -1

$$\frac{k_i}{\$ + \sigma_i}$$

$$\lim_{\$ \rightarrow -1} Z_{11} \cdot (\$ + 1) = k_i$$

$$k_i = \frac{3}{2} \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\$ + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{\$}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}}} \rightarrow R = \frac{3}{2}$$

Ccap = $\frac{2}{3}$

$$Z_B = Z_A - \frac{3/2}{\$+1} = \frac{2\$+5}{(\$+1)(\$+3)} - \frac{3/2}{\$+1}$$

$$Z_B = \frac{2\$+5 - 3/2(\$+3)}{(\$+1)(\$+3)} = \frac{1/2\$ + 1/2}{(\$+1)(\$+3)}$$

$$Z_B = \frac{1/2 (\$+1)}{(\$+1)(\$+3)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\$+3}$$

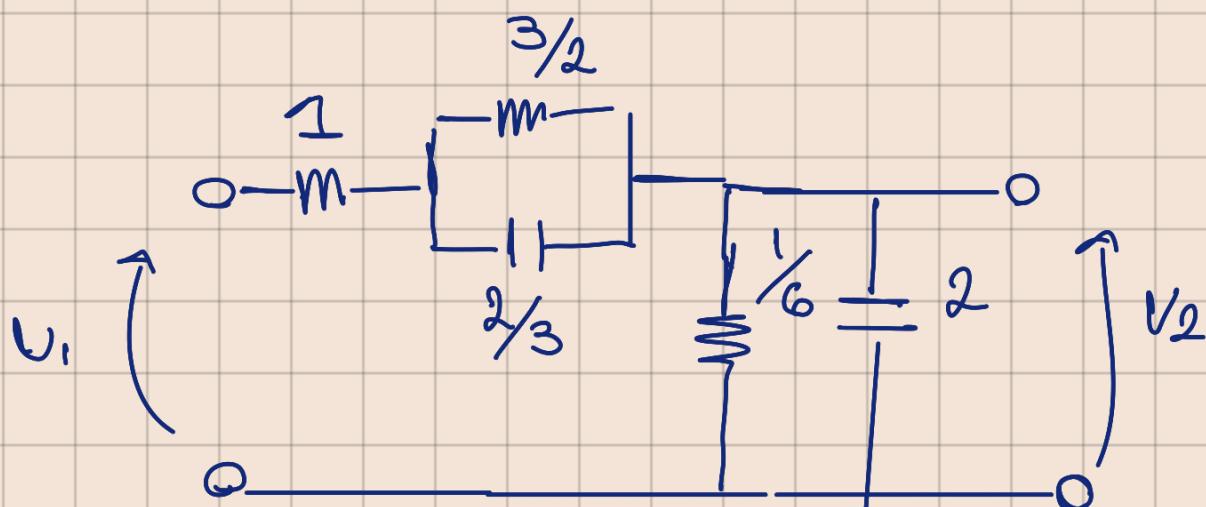
Paso a admittance:

$$Y_B = 2 (\$+3)$$

Remuevo una R en paralelo con un cap:

$$Y_B = 2\$ + 6 \rightarrow G = 6$$

$$C = 2$$



$$\$ \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow T(0) = \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2}$$

2) Dada la siguiente transferencia:

$$T(s) = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{k \cdot (s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)}$$

- a) Obtener la topología circuital que respeta la transferencia solicitada, utilizando parámetros Z e Y.
 b) Calcular el valor de los componentes y el parámetro k.

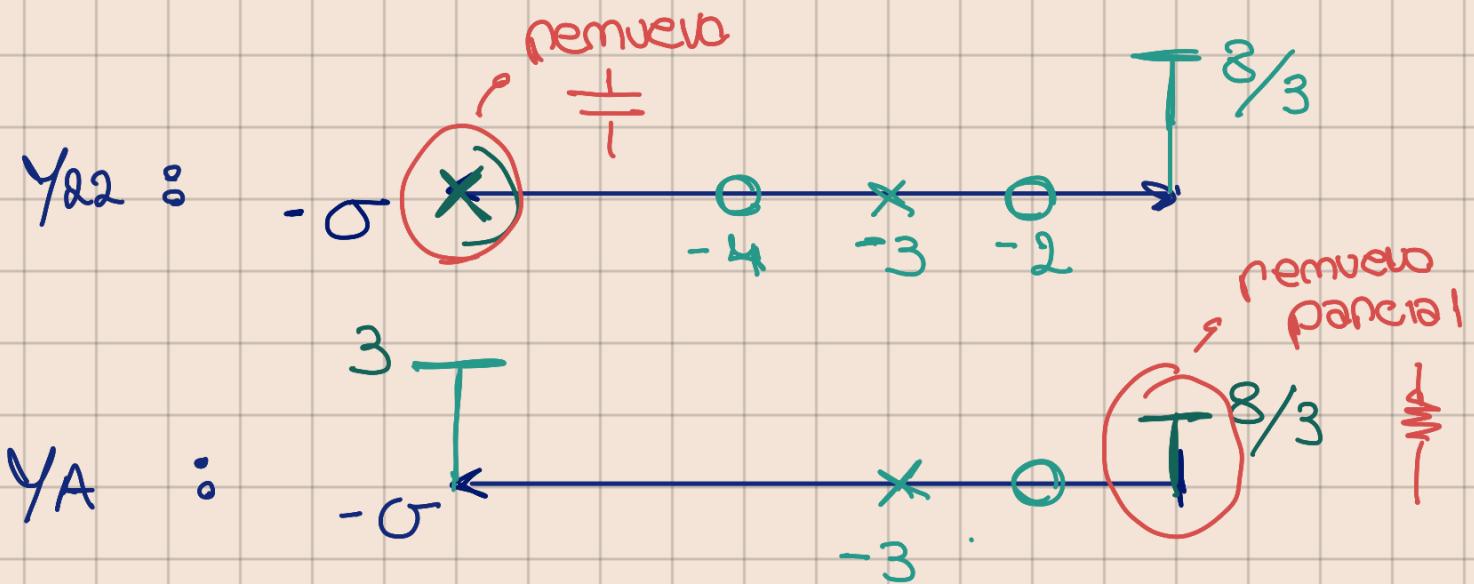
Algunas pistas:

- Ojo con los **componentes de cierre**. Prestar atención a las condiciones de medición de las restricciones (parámetros, transferencias, etc)
- Verificar la topología obtenida analizando las transferencias prescritas en sus **puntos clave**, es decir extremos de banda, ceros de transferencia, etc.

Usando parámetros Y:

$$T(s) = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{k(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)} = -\frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{22}}$$

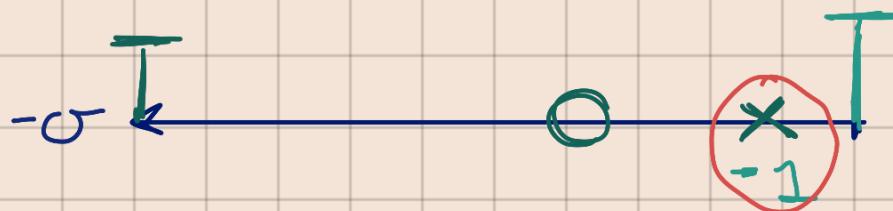
$$Y_{22} = \frac{(s+2)(s+4)}{s+3} \rightarrow \text{hay que remueven palos en } s = -1 \text{ y } s \rightarrow \infty$$



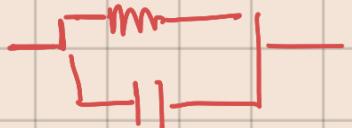
$\gamma_B :$



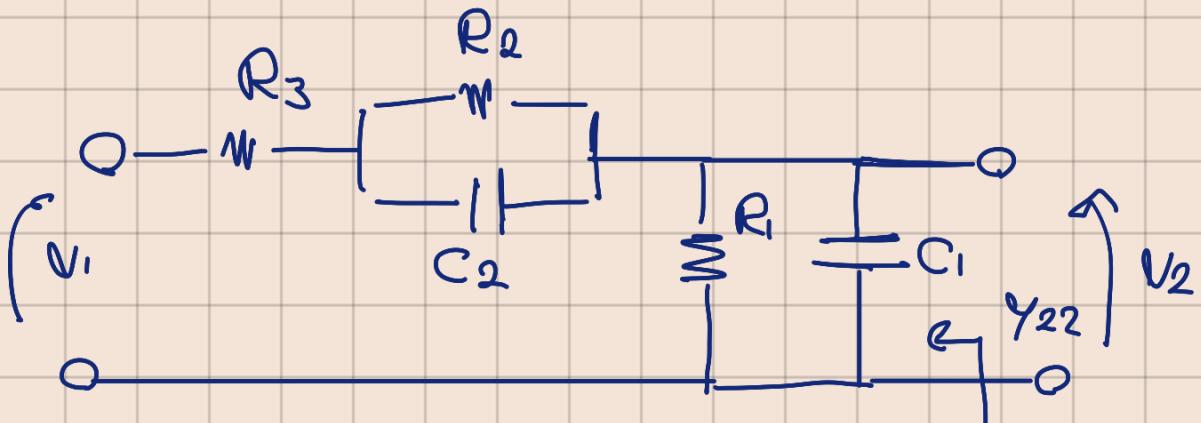
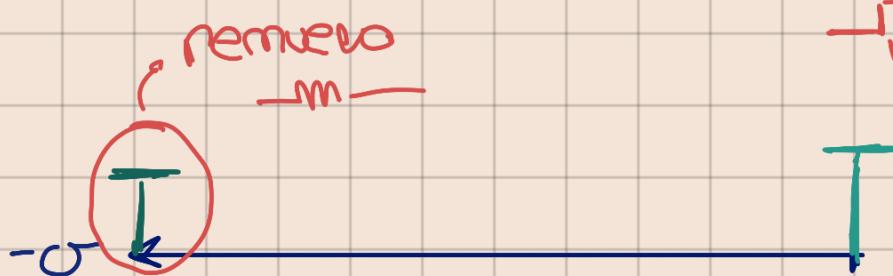
$Z_B :$



→ remuevo



$Z_C :$



$$T(s) = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{k(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)}$$

Verifico:

$$T(0) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot k \rightarrow \text{Cumple}$$

$$T(\infty) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Cumple (C, en c.c.)}$$

método analítico

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\$+2)(\$+4)}{(\$+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{\$} = K_1 = 1 \rightarrow \text{cap}$$

$C=1$

$$Y_A = Y_{22} - \$ = \frac{\$^2 + 6\$ + 8 - \$(\$+3)}{(\$+3)}$$

$$Y_A = \frac{3\$ + 8}{\$ + 3}$$

Remueve R en derivación

$$Y_A(0) = \frac{8}{3} \rightarrow \text{remueve una parte}$$

$$Y_A(\infty) = 3$$

$$Y_B = Y_A - K_0 \Big|_{\$=-1} = 0$$

$$Y_A \Big|_{\$=-1} = K_0 = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{Resolución} \\ &R = \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_B = \frac{3\$ + 8}{\$ + 3} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{(3\$ + 8) - \frac{5}{2}(\$ + 3)}{\$ + 3}$$

$$Y_B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\$+1)}{(\$+3)}$$

Paso a impedancia:

$$Z_B = 2 \frac{(\$+3)}{(\$+1)}$$

remuevo tanque RC en $\omega_0 = 1$:

$$\lim_{\$ \rightarrow -1} Z_B \cdot (\$ + 1) = K_1 = 4$$

$$\frac{K_1}{\$ + 5} = \frac{4}{\$ + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{\$}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow R = 4$$

Cap C = $\frac{1}{4}$

$$Z_C = Z_B - \frac{4}{\$+1} = \frac{2(\$+3)-4}{\$+1} = \frac{2\$+2}{\$+1}$$

$$Z_C = 2 \rightarrow \text{remuevo } R \text{ en serie } R=2$$

