

Diseñar un filtro pasa bajos de segundo orden Chebyshev 3 dB con una ganancia unitaria y una frecuencia de corte de 1 Hz.

Chebyshev 3 dB

n

1	$(s + 1.002)$
2	$(s^2 + 0.645s + 0.708)$
3	$(s + 0.299)(s^2 + 0.299s + 0.839)$
4	$(s^2 + 0.411s + 0.196)(s^2 + 0.170s + 0.903)$
5	$(s + 0.178)(s^2 + 0.287s + 0.377)(s^2 + 0.110s + 0.936)$
6	$(s^2 + 0.285s + 0.089)(s^2 + 0.209s + 0.522)(s^2 + 0.07s + 0.955)$
7	$(s + 0.126)(s^2 + 0.228s + 0.204)(s^2 + 0.158s + 0.627)(s^2 + 0.056s + 0.966)$
8	$(s^2 + 0.217s + 0.050)(s^2 + 0.184s + 0.321)(s^2 + 0.123s + 0.704)(s^2 + 0.043s + 0.974)$

Para $n=2$, se obtiene que: $a = 0.645$ y $b = 0.708$

$$C_{1n} = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 8b(k-1)}}{4b} = \frac{0.645 + \sqrt{(0.645)^2 + 8 \cdot 0.708(1-1)}}{4(0.708)} = 0.45 F$$

$$C_{2n} = \frac{1}{b C_1} = \frac{1}{(0.708) 0.45} = 3.1 F$$

Renormalización:

$$ISF = 10^5$$

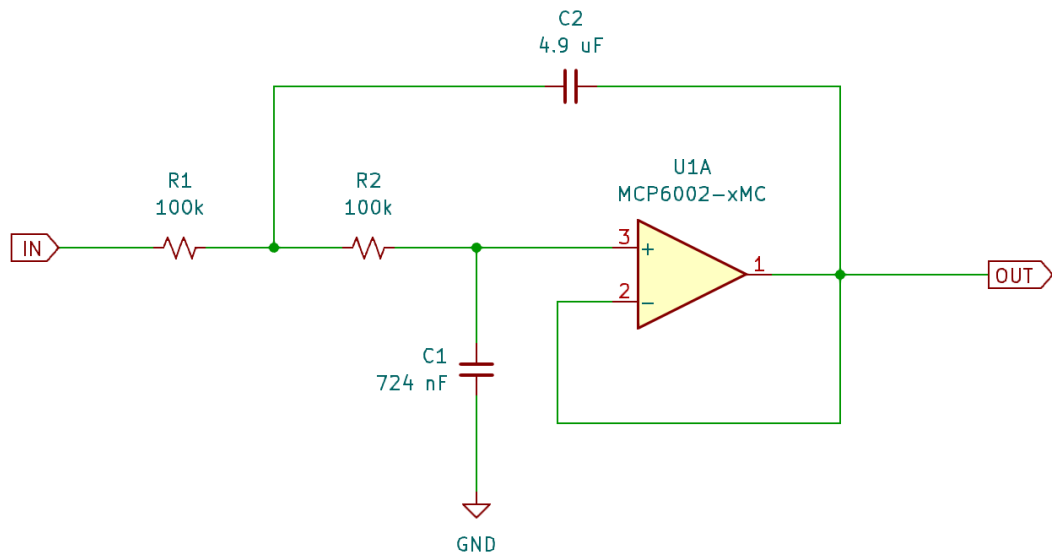
$$FSF = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_n} = \frac{2\pi f_1}{1} = 2\pi \cdot 1 = 2\pi$$

$$R = ISF R_n = 10^5 \cdot 1\Omega = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_1 = \frac{C_{1n}}{ISF FSF} = \frac{0.45 F}{2\pi \cdot 10^5} = 724.15 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_{2n}}{ISF FSF} = \frac{3.1 F}{2\pi \cdot 10^5} = 4.93 \mu F$$





Diseñar un filtro pasa bajos de segundo orden Bessel con una ganancia unitaria y una frecuencia de corte de 1 Hz.

Bessel

n

1	$(s + 1.000)$
2	$(s^2 + 3.000s + 3.000)$
3	$(s + 2.322)(s^2 + 3.678s + 6.459)$
4	$(s^2 + 4.208s + 11.488)(s^2 + 5.792s + 9.140)$
5	$(s + 3.647)(s^2 + 4.649s + 18.156)(s^2 + 6.704s + 14.272)$
6	$(s^2 + 5.032s + 26.514)(s^2 + 7.471s + 20.853)(s^2 + 8.497s + 18.801)$
7	$(s + 4.972)(s^2 + 5.371s + 36.597)(s^2 + 8.140s + 28.937)(s^2 + 9.517s + 25.666)$
8	$(s^2 + 5.678s + 48.432)(s^2 + 8.737s + 38.569)(s^2 + 10.410s + 33.935)(s^2 + 11.176s + 31.977)$

Para $n=2$, se obtiene que: $a = 3$ y $b = 3$

$$C_{1n} = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 8b(k-1)}}{4b} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{(3)^2 + 8 \cdot 3 \cdot (1-1)}}{4(3)} = 0.5 F$$

$$C_{2n} = \frac{1}{b C_1} = \frac{1}{(3) 0.5} = 0.67 F$$



Renormalización:

$$ISF = 10^5$$

$$FSF = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_n} = \frac{2 \pi f_1}{1} = 2 \pi 1 = 2 \pi$$

$$R = ISF R_n = 10^5 1\Omega = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_1 = \frac{C_{1n}}{ISF FSF} = \frac{0.5 F}{2 \pi 10^5} = 795.77 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_{2n}}{ISF FSF} = \frac{0.67 F}{2 \pi 10^5} = 1.06 \mu F$$

