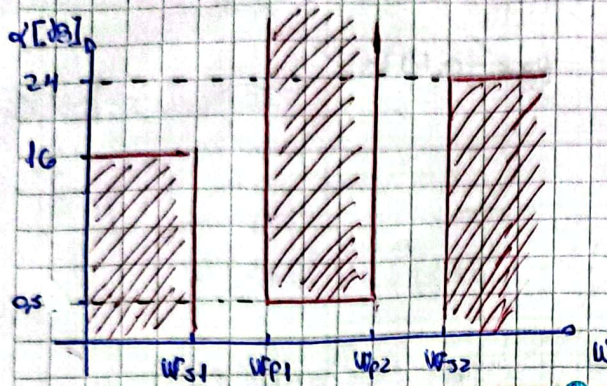


Tarea Semanal 4 bis bis

① Obteniendo Plantilla de atenuación



Dado que la plantilla es asimétrica y los márgenes vistos son simétricos, elegir las restricciones más críticas.

$$\alpha_{\min} = 24 \text{ dB}$$

② Normalizando Plantilla $BW = W_0 = 2\pi \cdot 22 \text{ K}$

$$W_0 = \sqrt{W_{p1} \cdot W_{p2}} = 138.230 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{seg}}$$

$$Q = 5 = \frac{W_0}{B_W} = \frac{W_0}{W_{p2} - W_{p1}}$$

$$W_{p1} = 2\pi \cdot 19,909 \text{ K} \rightarrow W_{p1} = 0,905$$

$$W_{p2} = 2\pi \cdot 24,309 \text{ K} \rightarrow W_{p2} = 1,105$$

$$W_{s1} = 2\pi \cdot 17 \text{ KHz} \rightarrow W_{s1} = 0,773$$

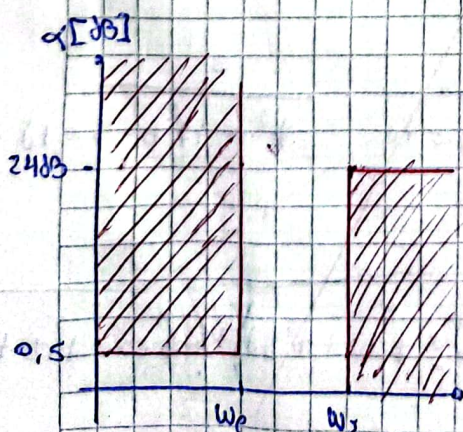
$$W_{s2} = 2\pi \cdot 36 \text{ K} \rightarrow W_{s2} = 1,636$$

③ Aplicar kernel $W_{p0} = \frac{W - 1}{W} \cdot Q$

$$W_{p1} = \frac{0,905^2 - 1}{0,905} \cdot Q \quad W_{p2} = \frac{1,105^2 - 1}{1,105} \cdot Q \quad W_{s1} = \frac{0,773^2 - 1}{0,773} \cdot Q \quad W_{s2} = \frac{1,636^2 - 1}{1,636} \cdot Q$$

$$W_{p1} = -1 \quad W_{p2} = 1 \quad W_{s1} = -2,603 \quad W_{s2} = 5,123$$

$$W_p = -1 \quad W_s = 2,603$$



④ Diseño Filtro Cheb

$$\epsilon^2 = 10^{\frac{\alpha_{\min} - 1}{10}} - 1 = 0,122 \rightarrow \epsilon = 0,349$$

$$\alpha_{\min} < 10 \log \left\{ 1 + \epsilon^2 \cdot \cosh^2 \left[\cosh^{-1}(\omega_s) \cdot n \right] \right\}$$

Iteración:

n	α_{\min}	
1	2,61	x
2	13,07	x
3	20,84	✓

Forma transformada Cheby

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_0 &= 1 \\ C_1 &= w \\ C_n &= 2w \cdot C_{n-1} - C_{n-2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} C_2 &= 2w(w) - (1) = 2w^2 - 1 \\ C_3 &= 2w(2w^2 - 1) - (w) = 4w^3 - 3w \\ L_3 C_3^2 &= 16w^6 - 24w^4 + 9w^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$|T(jw)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 \cdot C_3^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 (16w^6 - 24w^4 + 9w^2)} = \frac{1}{w^6 (16\epsilon^2) + w^4 (-24\epsilon^2) + w^2 (9\epsilon^2) + 1}$$

$$T(p) \cdot T(-p) = |T(p)|^2 = |T(jw)|^2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} w = \frac{p}{j} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{p^6 (-16\epsilon^2) + p^4 (-24\epsilon^2) + p^2 (-9\epsilon^2) + 1}$$

-1,9323 -2,9234 -1,098

Forma transformada LP genérica

$$T(p) \cdot T(-p) = \frac{e}{p^3 \cdot a + p^2 \cdot b + p \cdot c + d} \cdot \frac{e}{-p^3 \cdot a + p^2 \cdot b - p \cdot c + d}$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{p^6 (-a^2) + p^5 (ab - ab) + p^4 (b^2 - ac - ac) + p^3 (ad - ad + bc - bc) + p^2 (2bd - c^2) + \dots}$$

$$p (cd - cd) + d^2$$

$$|T(p)|^2 = \frac{e^2}{p^6 (-a^2) + p^4 (b^2 - ac) + p^2 (2bd - c^2) + d^2}$$

⊗ Igualación de Términos

$$c^2 = 1 \rightarrow c = 1 //$$

$$d = 1 \rightarrow d = 1 //$$

$$-a^2 = -16q^2 \rightarrow a = 4q = 1,3972 //$$

$$b^2 - 2ac = -24q^2 \rightarrow b = \sqrt{2ac - 24q^2}$$

$$2bd - c^2 = -9q^2 \rightarrow 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{2ac - 24q^2} - c^2 = -9q^2$$

$$b = 1,7506 //$$

$$c = 2,1446 //$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^3 \cdot 1,3972 + s^2 \cdot 1,7506 + s \cdot 2,1446 + 1}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{0,7137}{s^3 + s^2 \cdot 1,2529 + s \cdot 1,3349 + 0,7137} = \frac{A}{s^3 + s^2 B + s C + D}$$

⊗ Aplicar Kermell (parabola y forma Transferencia)

$$\phi = \frac{\phi^2 + 1}{\phi^3} \cdot Q$$

$$T(s) = \frac{A \cdot \frac{s^3}{Q^3}}{\left[\left(\frac{s^2 + 1}{s} \cdot Q \right)^3 + \left(\frac{s^2 + 1}{s} \cdot Q \right)^2 \cdot B + \left(\frac{s^2 + 1}{s} \cdot Q \right) \cdot C + D \right] \frac{s^3}{Q^3}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{A \cdot s^3 / Q^3}{\left[\left(\frac{s^6 + 3s^4 + 3s^2 + 1}{s^3} \right) \frac{Q^3}{s^3} + \left(\frac{s^4 + 2s^2 + 1}{s} \right) \frac{Q^2 \cdot B}{s^4} + \left(\frac{s^2 + 1}{s} \right) \frac{Q \cdot C}{s^5} + D \right] \frac{s^3}{Q^3}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{A \cdot s^3 / Q^3}{\left(\frac{s^6 + 3s^4 + 3s^2 + 1}{s^3} \right) + \left(\frac{s^4 + 2s^2 + 1}{s} \right) \frac{B}{Q} + \left(\frac{s^2 + 1}{s} \right) \frac{C}{Q} + D \cdot \frac{s^3}{Q^3}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{A/Q^3 \cdot s^3}{\frac{s^6}{s^3} + 3\frac{s^4}{s^3} + 3\frac{s^2}{s^3} + 1 + \frac{s^4}{s} \frac{B}{Q} + \frac{2s^2}{s} \frac{B}{Q} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{B}{Q} + \frac{s^2}{s} \frac{C}{Q^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{C}{Q^2} + D \frac{s^3}{Q^3}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{s^3 A/Q^3}{\frac{s^6}{s^3} + \frac{s^4}{s^3} \left(\frac{B}{Q} \right) + \frac{s^2}{s^3} \left(3 + \frac{C}{Q^2} \right) + \frac{s}{s^3} \left(\frac{2B}{Q} + \frac{D}{Q^3} \right) + \frac{1}{s^3} \left(3 + \frac{C}{Q^2} \right) + \frac{1}{s^3} \left(\frac{B}{Q} \right) + 1}$$

NOTA

$$T(s) = \frac{0,0057236 s^3}{s^6 + s^5 \cdot 0,23058 + s^4 \cdot 3,061396 + s^3 \cdot 0,50089 + s^2 \cdot 0,25088 + 1}$$

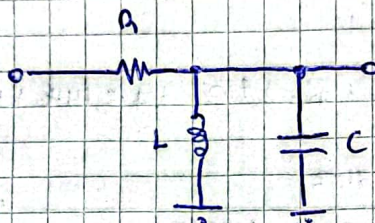
* Descomposición en Transformada de Laplace orden (Python)

$$T(s) = \frac{s \cdot 0,00902}{s^2 + s \cdot 0,00902 + 1,72646} \cdot \frac{0,1233 s}{s^2 + s \cdot 0,1233 + 1} \cdot \frac{0,01027 s}{s^2 + s \cdot 0,01027 + 0,81535} \cdot 11,7663$$

\downarrow $Q = 16,0454$ $\omega_0 = 1,1074$
 \downarrow $Q = 7,9808$ $\omega_0 = 1$
 \downarrow $Q = 16,0454$ $\omega_0 = 0,90296$

* Blocker Probando Bufferadder

$$T(s) = \frac{s \frac{1}{C_1}}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{LC}}$$



Factorizar Denominador
 $C = \frac{Q}{\omega_0 A}$
Normalizar $L=1$
 $G = \omega_0 \cdot Q$
 $C = \frac{Q}{\omega_0 \cdot G}$

$L = \frac{A}{\omega_0 Q}$

Etap 1: $\omega_0 = 1,1074$ $Q = 16,0454$

$L=1$ $G = 17,768$ $C = 0,8154$

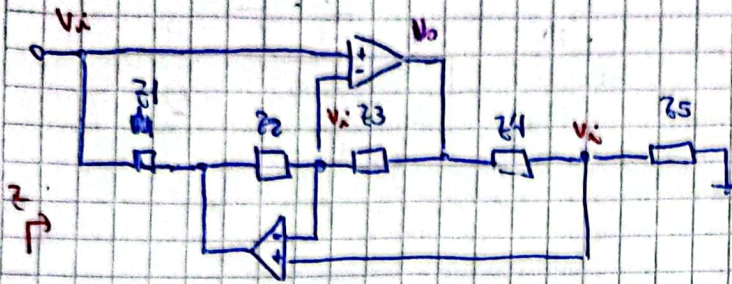
Etap 2: $\omega_0 = 1$ $Q = 7,9808$

$L=1$ $G = 7,9808$ $C=1$

Etap 3: $\omega_0 = 0,90296$ $Q = 16,0454$

$L=1$ $G = 14,4884$ $C = 1,2265$

3. Asignación de los Efectos



$$Z = \frac{Z1 \cdot Z3 \cdot Z5}{Z2 \cdot Z4} \rightarrow Z2 = \frac{1}{\beta C_{GC}}$$

$Z1 = Z3 = Z5 = Z4 = R$
 $= 1$

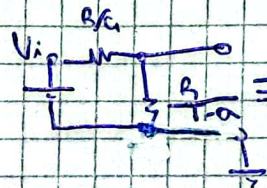
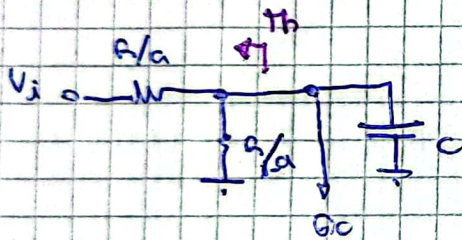
Para cumplir lo pedido

$$L = C_{GC}$$

Cálculo de Vo

$$V_i = V_o \cdot \frac{Z5}{Z4 + Z5} = V_o \cdot \frac{R}{R + R} = \frac{V_o}{2} \rightarrow V_o = 2 \cdot V_i$$

4. Análisis Leontario



$$V_{th} = V_i \cdot \frac{R/a}{1/a} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1/a}{(1/a) + \frac{g/a}{g/a}} + \frac{g/a}{g/a}} = V_i \cdot \frac{R/a}{1/a} \cdot \frac{(1/a) \cdot a}{a \cdot a + a \cdot a} = V_i \cdot a \rightarrow \text{atenua la entrada}$$

$$a_{th} = \frac{g/a}{1/a} = a \rightarrow \text{No cambian polar y cero del sistema}$$

5. Forma conexión

Dado que el GC tiene una ganancia de a doble de tensión, podemos adaptar el nivel de ganancia con el atenuador haciendo que $a = 0,5$ para los etapas 2 y 3

