

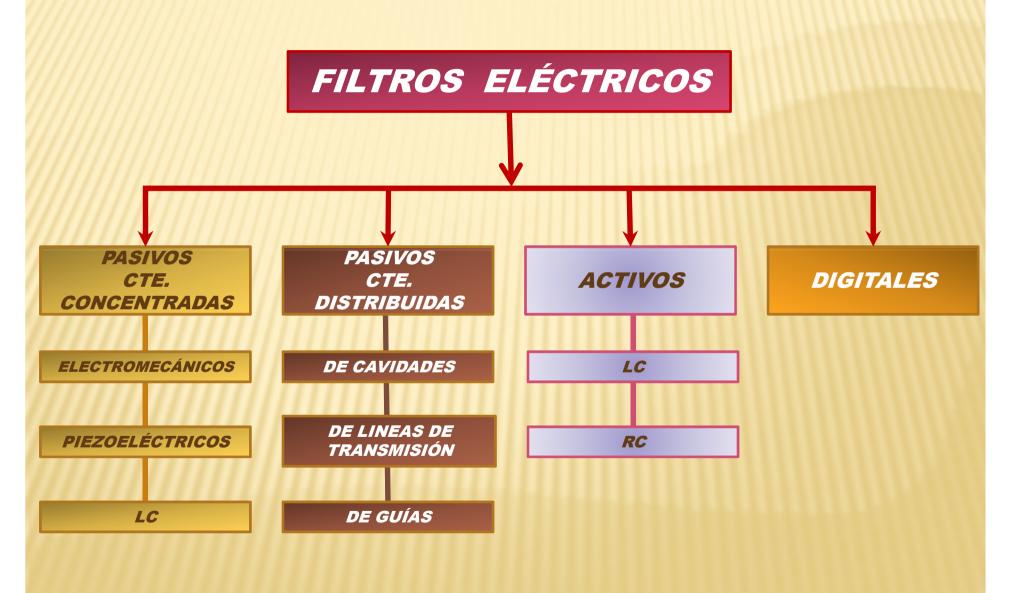
DEFINICIÓN:

EL FILTRO ES UN DISPOSITIVO ELÉCTRICO O ELECTRÓNICO, QUE PERMITE PASAR UNA DETERMINADA BANDA DE FRECUENCIAS DE UNA SEÑAL, MIENTRAS QUE ATENÚA TODAS AQUELLAS FRECUENCIAS QUE ESTÁN FUERA DE ESA BANDA.

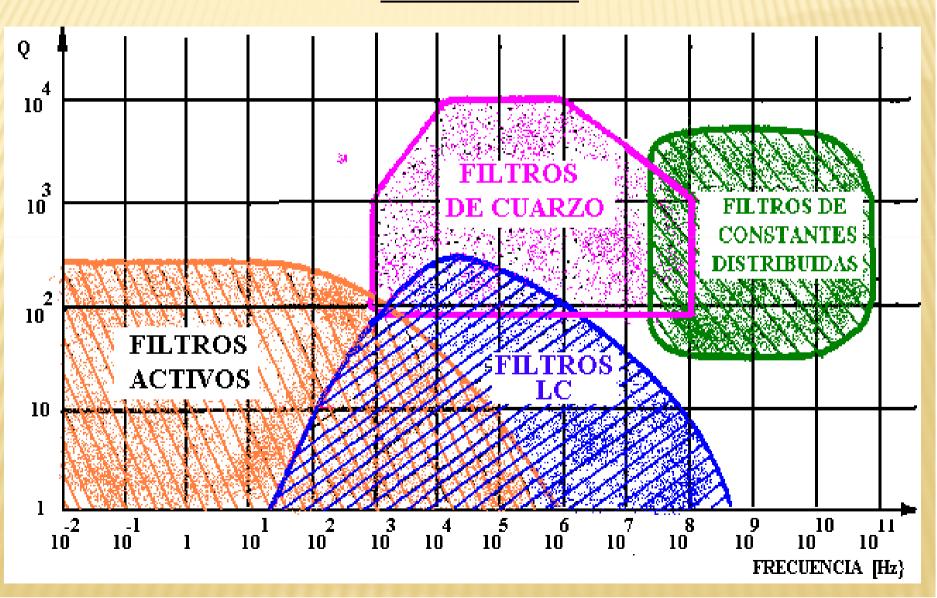
CLASIFICACIÓN:

- PASIVOS o ACTIVOS
- * ANALÓGICOS, DIGITALES o MECÁNICOS
- TIPO DE FUNCIÓN DE TRANSFERENCIA
- ***** TIPO DE RESPUESTA EN FRECUENCIA
- ❖ ORDEN DEL FILTRO

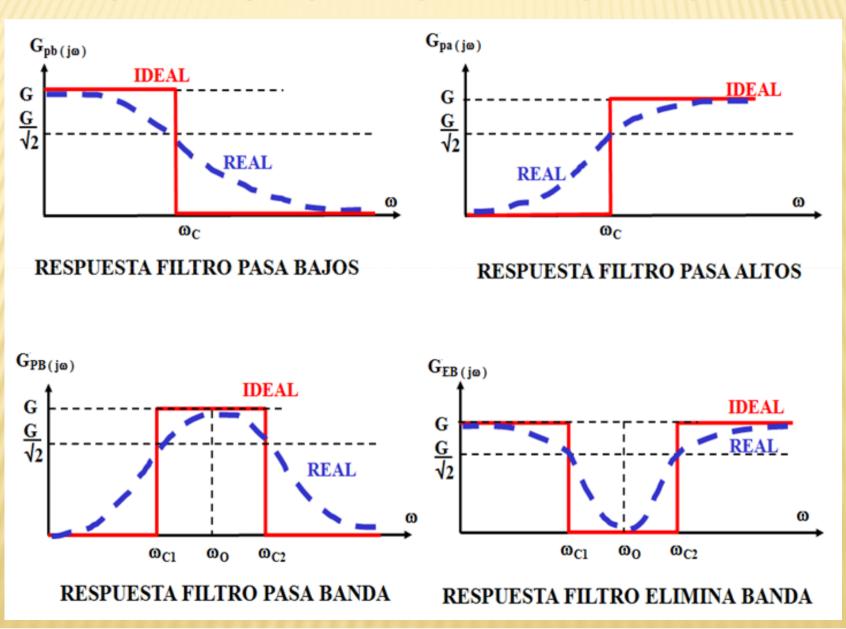
CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS FILTROS DE ACUERDO A SU PRINCIPIO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO



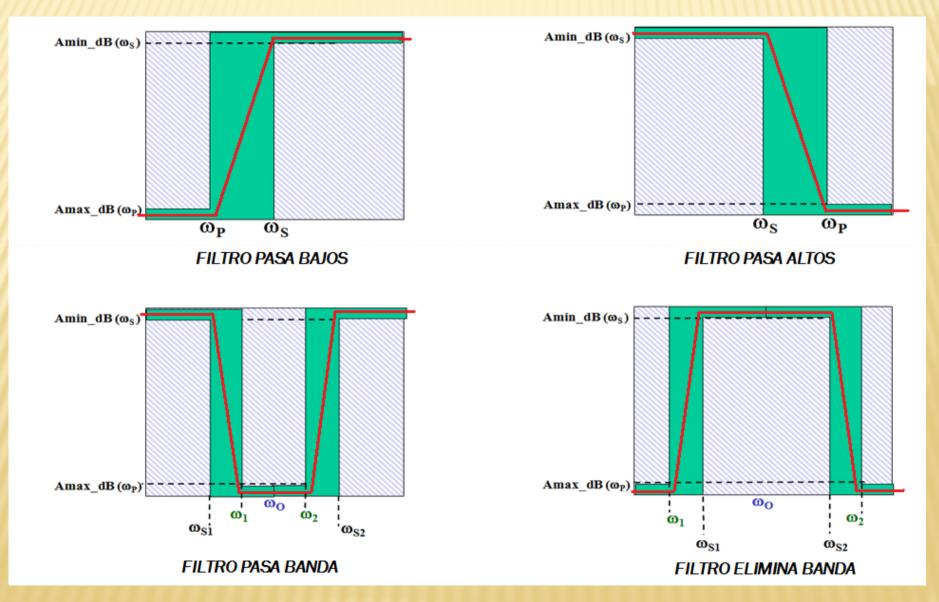
CAMPO DE APLICACIÓN DE LOS PRINCIPALES FILTROS ANALÓGICOS



CLASIFICACIÓN DE FILTROS DE ACUERDO A LA RESPUESTA DESDE EL PUNTO DE VISTA DE LA GANANCIA "G"



CLASIFICACIÓN DE FILTROS DE ACUERDO A LA RESPUESTA DESDE EL PUNTO DE VISTA DE LA ATENUACIÓN "A" Y LA APLICACIÓN DE PLANTILLAS



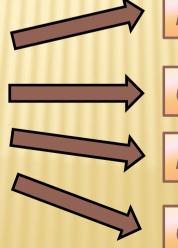
CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS FILTROS DE ACUERDO A SU PRINCIPIO DE DISEÑO

TEORÍA CONVENCIONAL:
BASADOS EN LA TEORÍA
DE CUADRIPOLOS.



FILTROS
m-DERIVADOS

TEORÍA MODERNA: BASADOS EN LA TEORÍA DE LA APROXIMACIÓN.

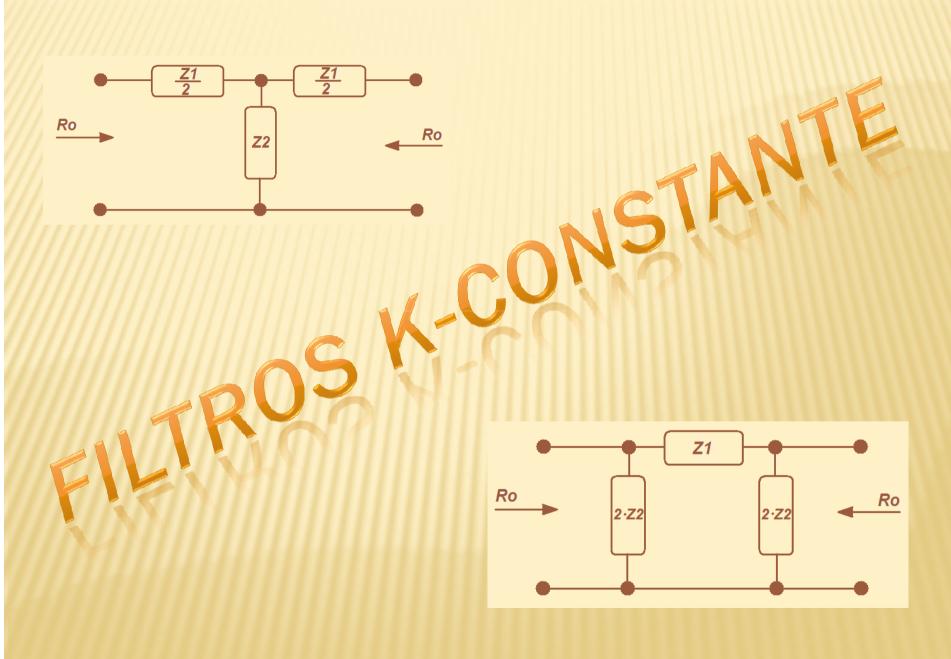


BUTTERWORTH

CHEVYSVHEV

BESSEL

CAUER o ELIPTICOS



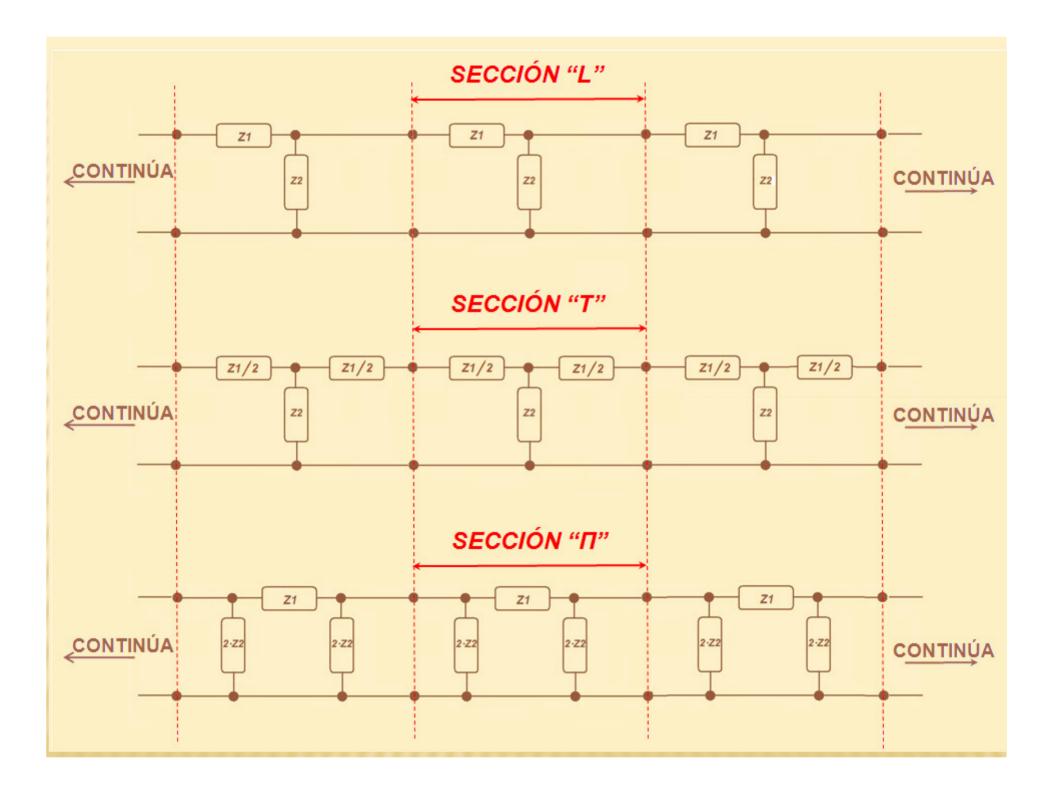
LOS FILTROS DE K-CTE BASAN SU FUNCIONAMIENTO EN LAS REDES DE ZOBEL Y DE CAMPBELL.

OTTO ZOBEL Y G. A. CAMPBELL DESARROLLARON ESTA TEORÍA EN LOS LABORATORIOS BELL EN 1923.

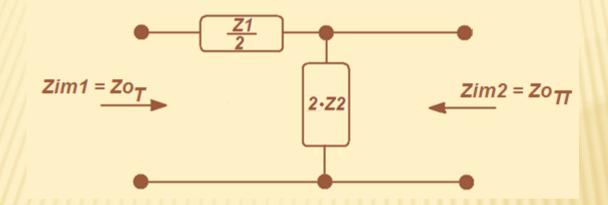
EL DISEÑO DE LAS SECCIÓNES DE FILTRADO, SE BASAN EN LAS IMPEDANCIAS IMÁGENES DE LAS MISMAS.

LA IMPEDANCIA DE CARGA DEL FILTRO SE ESPECIFÍCA PARA SER CONSTANTE Y PURAMENTE RESISTIVA.

LA FORMA GENERAL DE LOS FILTROS DE CAMPBELL, CONSISTEN DE UNA CONECCIÓN EN CASCADA DE CUADRIPOLOS O SECCIONES TIPO "L".



IMPEDANCIA CARACTERÍSTICA EN CUADRIPOLOS TIPO "L"



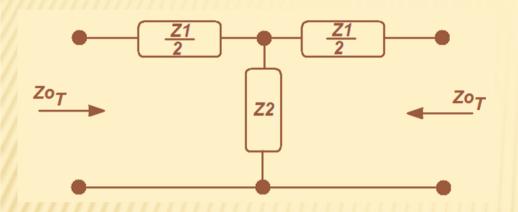
$$Zim1_{L} = \sqrt{Z_{1} \times Z_{2}} \times \sqrt{1 + \frac{Z_{1}}{4Z_{2}}}$$

$$Zim1_{L} = Zo_{T}$$

$$Zim2_{L} = \frac{\sqrt{Z_{1} \times Z_{2}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{Z_{1}}{4Z_{2}}}}$$

$$Zim2_{L} = Zo_{\Pi}$$

IMPEDANCIA CARACTERÍSTICA EN CUADRIPOLOS TIPO "T" Y "Π"



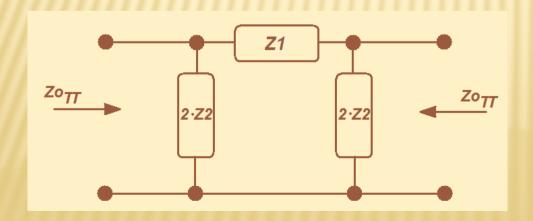
$$Zo_T = \sqrt{Z_1 \times Z_2} \times \sqrt{1 + \frac{Z_1}{4Z_2}}$$

$$Zo_T = Ro \times \sqrt{1 - |X_K|^2}$$

EN FILTROS DE K-CONSTANTE TENEMOS QUE:

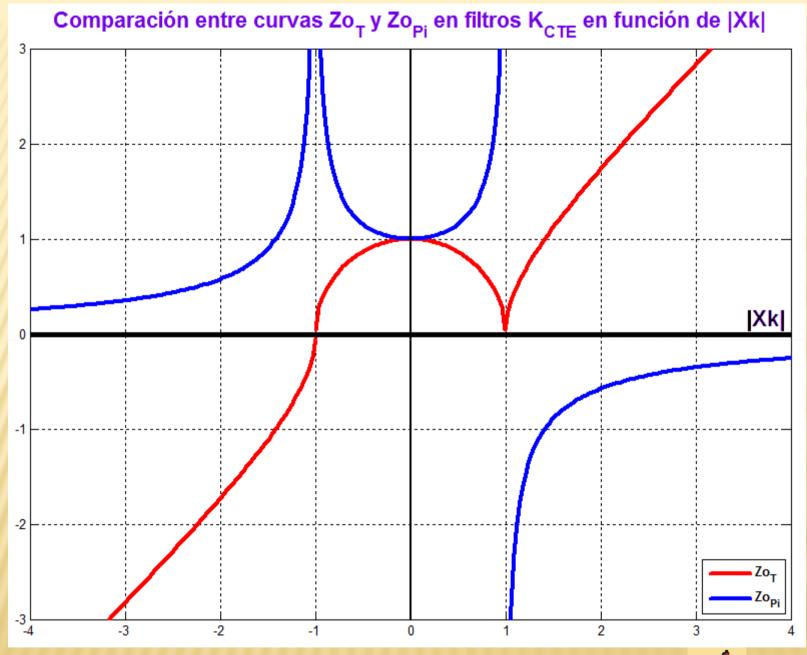
$$Ro = \sqrt{Z_1 \times Z_2}$$

$$-|X_K|^2 = \frac{Z_1}{4Z_2}$$



$$Zo_{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{Z_1 \times Z_2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{Z_1}{4Z_2}}}$$

$$Zo_{\pi} = \frac{Ro}{\sqrt{1 - |X_K|^2}}$$

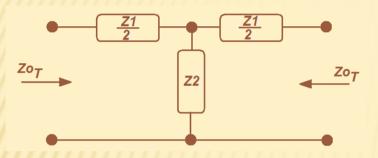






FUNCIÓN DE PROPAGACIÓN EN CUADRIPOLO TIPO "T" SIMÉTRICO

PARA UN CUADRIPOLO TIPO "T" TENEMOS:



$$\cosh \gamma = A = \frac{\frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_2}{Z_2} = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{2 * Z_2}$$

PERO ES MÁS CÓMODO TRABAJAR CON LA EXPRESIÓN DEL senh (y/2)

$$senh \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\cosh \gamma - 1\right)}$$

$$senh \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\cosh \gamma - 1 \right)} \qquad senh \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{Z_1}{2 * Z_2} - 1 \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4 * Z_2}}$$

$$senh\frac{\gamma}{2} = senh\frac{1}{2}(\alpha + j\beta) = senh\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{j\beta}{2}\right) = senh\frac{\alpha}{2} * cos\frac{\beta}{2} + j cosh\frac{\alpha}{2} * sen\frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$senh\frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = X_K$$

EN LOS FILTROS DE K-CTE :
$$Z_{1K} \bullet Z_{2K} = Ro^2$$



PARA QUE ESTO SEA CIERTO Z1K y Z2K, DEBEN SER REACTANCIAS **DE DISTINTO SIGNO:**

Z ₁ K		C1	L1 C1	L1 C1
Z ₂ K	C2		- L2 - C2	L2 C2
Z1K * Z2K	<u>L1</u> C2	<u>L2</u> C1	$\frac{L1}{C2} = \frac{L2}{C1}$	$\frac{L1}{C2} = \frac{L2}{C1}$

SI SE CUMPLE QUE:

$$Z_{1K} \bullet Z_{2K} = Ro^2$$



TENDREMOS:

$$\frac{Z_{1K}}{4*Z_{2K}} = \frac{Z_{K1}^{2}}{4*R_{O}^{2}} = \frac{R_{O}^{2}}{4*Z_{2K}^{2}}$$

POR LO TANTO:

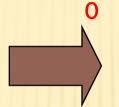
$$\sqrt{\frac{Z_{1K}}{4*Z_{2K}}} = \frac{Z_{K1}}{2*R_O} = \frac{R_O}{2*Z_{2K}}$$

DE DONDE X_K ES IMAGINARIO PURO $\longrightarrow X_K = i |X_K|$

DADO QUE XK ES IMAGINARIO PURO, RECORDANDO:

$$senh\frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = X_K = j[X_K] = senh\frac{\alpha}{2}*\cos\frac{\beta}{2} + j\cosh\frac{\alpha}{2}*sen\frac{\beta}{2}$$

LA PARTE REAL DE senh (y/2) **DEBE SER CERO:**



$$senh\frac{\alpha}{2} * \cos\frac{\beta}{2} = 0$$

ESTO OCURRE SI : $\alpha = 0$ δ $\beta = \pm \Pi$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$\beta = \pm \Pi$$

PARA $\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cosh \alpha = 1$

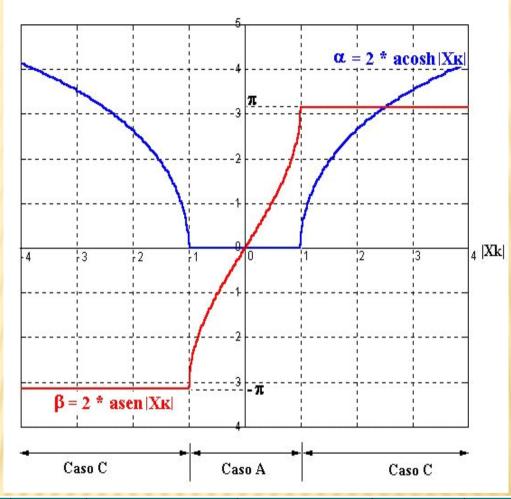
$$senh\frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = X_K = \chi[X_K] = \chi \cosh \frac{\alpha}{2} * sen\frac{\beta}{2} \quad \therefore \quad \beta = 2 \ sen^{-1}[X_K]$$

PARA $\beta = \pm \Pi$ $\rightarrow sen \beta/2 = \pm 1$

$$sen \frac{\beta}{2} = \pm 1$$

 $senh\frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = X_K = \chi \left[X_K\right] = \chi \cosh\frac{\alpha}{2} * sen\frac{\beta}{2} \therefore \qquad \alpha = 2 \cosh^{-1}\left[X_K\right]$

CURVAS DE ATENUACIÓN (α) Y FASE (β) DE FILTROS K-CTE :





CASO	$\frac{Z_1}{4Z_2}$	α	β	CARÁCTER DE Z O	BANDA
A	-1 a 0	0	$2*sin^{-1}\sqrt{ Z_1/4Z_2 }$	RESISTENCIA PURA	PASANTE
В	0 a ∞	$2*sinh^{-1}\sqrt{ Z_1/4Z_2 }$	0	REACTANCIA PURA	DETENIDA
\mathbf{C}	-∞ a -1	$2 * \cosh^{-1} \sqrt{ Z_1/4Z_2 }$	$\pm\pi$	REACTANCIA PURA	DETENIDA

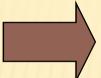
DISEÑO DE FILTRO PASA-BAJOS DE K_{KTE}

DATOS: $\omega_{\rm c}$ y $R_{\rm o}$

SELECCIONAR

BANDA PASANTE

EN CURVA DE K_{CTE}



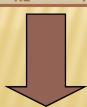


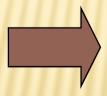


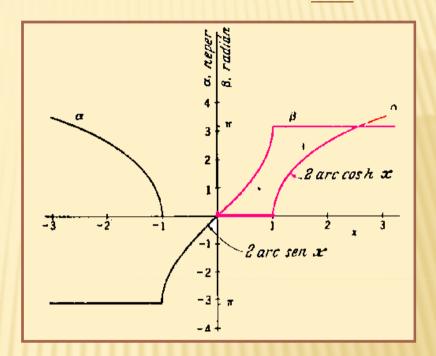
SELECCIONAR

TIPO DE REACTANCIA PARA

 Z_{K1} Y Z_{K2}







 Z_{K1} **PERMITE PASAR FREC. BAJAS** SE OPONE AL PASO DE FREC. ALTAS

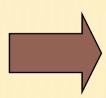
jωL₁

PERMITE PASAR FREC. ALTAS **SE OPONE AL PASO DE FREC. BAJAS** jωC₂



DEL GRÁFICO:

$$\sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{Z_1}{2*R_o} = j1$$



$$Z_{KI} = j\omega_C L_I = j2 * R_o$$

$$L_{I} = \frac{2 * R_{o}}{\omega_{C}}$$



RECORDANDO:

$$Z_{K1} * Z_{K2} = R_0^2$$



$$Z_{K2} = \frac{1}{j\omega_{C}C2} = \frac{R_{O}^{2}}{Z_{K1}} = \frac{R_{O}^{2}}{j\omega_{C}} \frac{2*R_{O}}{\omega_{C}}$$

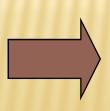
$$C_{2} = \frac{2}{R_{O}*\omega_{C}}$$

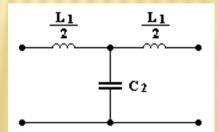
$$C_2 = \frac{2}{R_O * \omega_C}$$

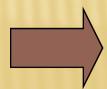


COMO COMPROBACIÓN

$$\omega_C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{L_1 * C_2}}$$







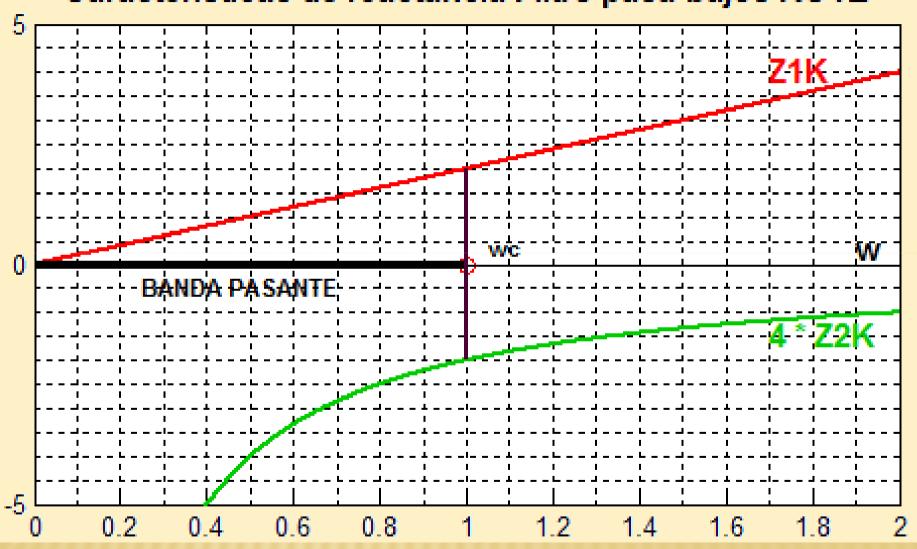
MATLAB

EWB

MICROCAP III

PSPICE

Caracteristicas de reactancia Filtro pasa-bajos KCTE



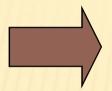
<u>DISEÑO DE FILTRO PASA-ALTOS DE K_{KTE}</u>

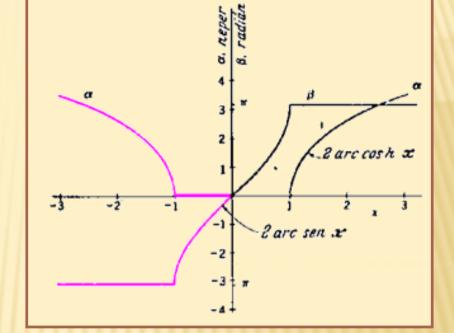
DATOS: $\omega_{\rm C}$ y $R_{\rm O}$

SELECCIONAR

BANDA PASANTE

EN CURVA DE K_{CTE}





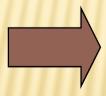


SELECCIONAR

TIPO DE REACTANCIA PARA

 Z_{K1} Y Z_{K2}





Z_{K1} PERMITE PASAR FREC. ALTAS
SE OPONE AL PASO DE FREC. BAJAS

 $\frac{1}{j\omega C_1}$

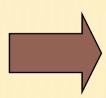
Z_{K2} PERMITE PASAR FREC. BAJAS
SE OPONE AL PASO DE FREC. ALTAS

jωL₂



DEL GRÁFICO:

$$\sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = -1 \Longrightarrow \frac{Z_1}{2*R_o} = -j1$$



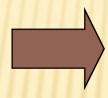
$$Z_{KI} = \frac{1}{j\omega_C C_I} = -j2 * R_O$$

$$C_{I} = \frac{1}{2 * R_{o} * \omega_{c}}$$



RECORDANDO:

$$Z_{K1} * Z_{K2} = R_0^2$$



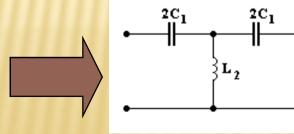
$$Z_{K2} = j\omega_{C}L2 = \frac{R_{o}^{2}}{Z_{K1}} = \frac{R_{o}^{2}}{\frac{1}{j\omega_{C}} \frac{1}{2 * R_{o}\omega_{C}}}$$

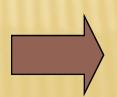
$$L_2 = \frac{R_o}{2 * \omega_C}$$



COMO COMPROBACIÓN

$$\omega_C = \frac{I}{2*\sqrt{L_2*C_1}}$$





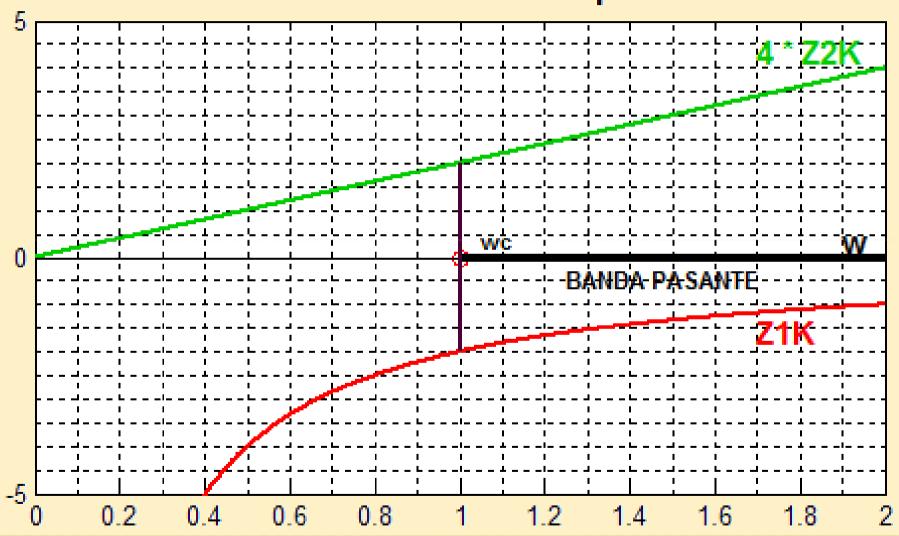
MATLAB

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PSPICE

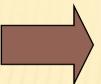
Caracteristicas de reactancia Filtro pasa-altos KCTE



DISEÑO DE FILTRO PASA-BANDA DE K_{KTE}

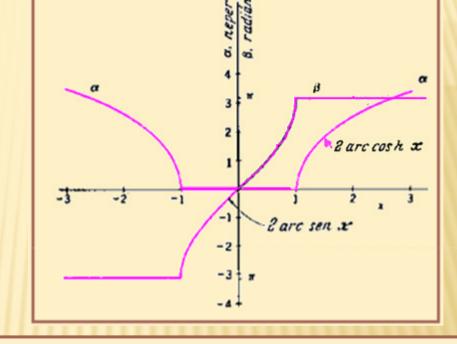
DATOS: ω_{c1} , ω_{c2} y R_0

SELECCIONAR BANDA PASANTE EN CURVA DE K_{CTE}







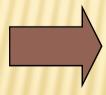


SELECCIONAR

TIPO DE REACTANCIA PARA

 $Z_{K1} Y Z_{K2}$





PERMITE PASAR UNA BANDA DE FRECUENCIAS

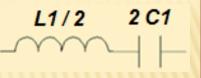
$$\begin{cases} j\omega L_1 + 1 \\ j\omega C_1 \end{cases}$$

SE OPONE AL PASO DE UNA BANDA DE FREC.

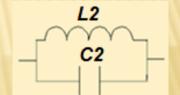
$$\begin{cases}
j\omega L_2 // 1 \\
\overline{j\omega C_2}
\end{cases}$$







 $Z_{K2} \rightarrow CIRCUITO$ ANTIRESONANTE



$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 \bullet C_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 \bullet C_2}}$$







$$\omega_o = \sqrt{\omega_{c1} \cdot \omega_{c2}}$$

y

$$BW = \omega_{C2} - \omega_{C1}$$





ADEMÁS:



DEL GRÁFICO PARA

 $\omega = \omega_{c1}$:

$$X_K = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{Z_1}{2*R_o} = -j1$$

DEL GRÁFICO PARA

 $\omega = \omega_{C2}$:

$$X_K = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4*Z_2}} = +1 \Rightarrow \frac{Z_1}{2*R_o} = +j1$$





$$Z_{K1} = PL_1 + \frac{1}{PC_1} = \frac{PL_1C_1 + 1}{PC_1}$$

Recordando $\Rightarrow \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$

cambiando $P \rightarrow j\omega$ y operando

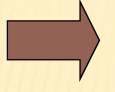
$$Z_{K1} = jL_1 \bullet \left(\frac{\omega^2 - \omega_o^2}{\omega}\right)$$

$$-j1 = \frac{Z_{1K}}{2R_O}\Big|_{\omega=\omega_{C1}} = \frac{jL_1 \bullet \left(\frac{\omega_{C1}^2 - \omega_o^2}{\omega_{C1}}\right)}{2R_O}$$

$$\left| + j1 = \frac{Z_{1K}}{2R_O} \right|_{\omega = \omega_{C2}} = \frac{jL_1 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_{C2}^2 - \omega_o^2}{\omega_{C2}} \right)}{2R_O}$$

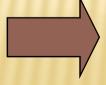


OPERANDO:



RECORANDO:

$$\frac{L_1}{C_2} = R_O^2$$



$$-j1 = \frac{Z_{1K}}{2R_O}\bigg|_{\omega = \omega_{CL}} = \frac{jL_1 \bullet \left(\frac{\omega_{C_1}^2 - \omega_o^2}{\omega_{C_1}}\right)}{2R_O}$$

pero
$$\omega_o^2 = \omega_{C1} \bullet \omega_{C2}$$

pero
$$\omega_o^2 = \omega_{C1} \cdot \omega_{C2}$$

$$-jl = \frac{jL_1 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_{C1}^2 - (\omega_{C1} \cdot \omega_{C2})}{\omega_{C1}}\right)}{2R_O}$$

$$1 = \frac{L_1 \cdot (\omega_{C2} - \omega_{C1})}{2R_O} = \frac{L_1 \cdot BW}{2R_O}$$

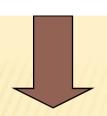
$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{2R_O}{BW}$$

$$1 = \frac{L_1 \bullet (\omega_{C2} - \omega_{C1})}{2R_O} = \frac{L_1 \bullet BW}{2R_O}$$

$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{2R_O}{BW}$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{L_{1}}{R_{O}^{2}} = \frac{\frac{2R_{Q}}{BW}}{R_{O}^{2}}$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{2}{R_{O}^{2}}$$



RECORDANDO:

$$\omega_o^2 = \frac{1}{L_1 \bullet C_1} = \frac{1}{L_2 \bullet C_2}$$



$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2} L_{1}} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2} \frac{2R_{O}}{BW}} = \frac{BW}{2R_{O}\omega_{0}^{2}}$$

$$L_{2} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2} C_{2}} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{R_{O} \bullet BW}} = \frac{R_{O} \bullet BW}{2\omega_{0}^{2}}$$



COMO COMPROBACIÓN

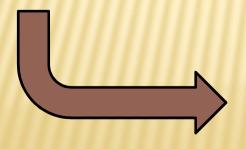
$$BW = \frac{2}{\sqrt{L_1 * C_2}}$$

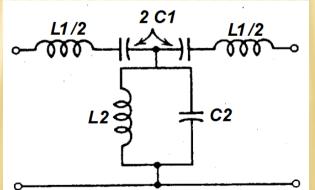


IDENTICA A LA EXPRESIÓN

DE Wc

EN FILTRO PASA-BAJOS







MATLAB

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MICROCAP III

PSPICE

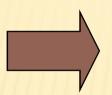
Caracteristicas de reactancia Filtro Pasa-Banda KCTE



DISEÑO DE FILTRO ELIMINA-BANDA DE K_{KTE}

DATOS: ω_{c1} , ω_{c2} y R_0

SELECCIONAR BANDA PASANTE EN CURVA DE K_{CTE}





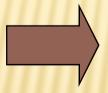


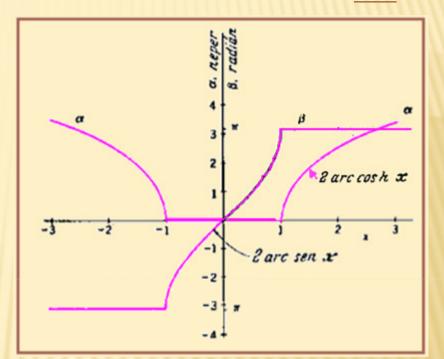


TIPO DE REACTANCIA PARA

 $Z_{K1} Y Z_{K2}$







SE OPONE AL PASO DE UNA BANDA DE FREC.

$$j\omega L_1 // 1$$

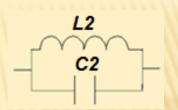
 $j\omega C_1$

$$j\omega L_2 + 1$$

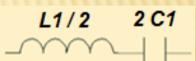
 $j\omega C_2$







 $Z_{K2} \rightarrow CIRCUITO$ RESONANTE



$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 \bullet C_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 \bullet C_2}}$$



ADEMÁS:

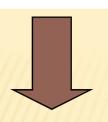


$$\omega_o = \sqrt{\omega_{C1} - \omega_{C2}}$$

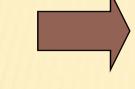
y

$$BW = \omega_{C2} - \omega_{C1}$$





ADEMÁS:



DEL GRÁFICO PARA

 $\omega = \omega_{c1}$:

$$X_K = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4 * Z_2}} = +1 \Longrightarrow \frac{Z_1}{2 * R_o} = +j1$$

DEL GRÁFICO PARA

 $\omega = \omega_{C2}$:

$$X_K = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{4 * Z_2}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{Z_1}{2 * R_o} = -j1$$



$$Z_{K1} = PL_{1} // \frac{1}{PC_{1}} = \frac{PL_{1} \bullet \frac{1}{PC_{1}}}{PL_{1} + \frac{1}{PC_{1}}}$$

Recordando $\Rightarrow \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$

cambiando $P o j \omega$ y operando

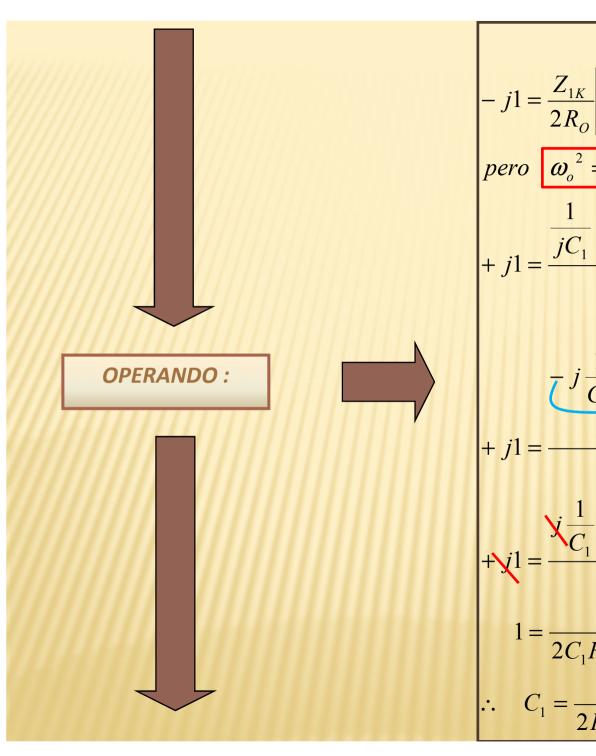
$$Z_{K1} = \frac{1}{jC_1} \bullet \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_o^2} \right)$$



$$+ j1 = \frac{Z_{1K}}{2R_O}\Big|_{\omega = \omega_{C1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{jC_1} \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_{C1}}{\omega_{C1}^2 - \omega_o^2}\right)}{2R_O}$$



$$\left|-j1 = \frac{Z_{1K}}{2R_O}\right|_{\omega=\omega_{C2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{jC_1} \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_{C2}}{\omega_{C2}^2 - \omega_o^2}\right)}{2R_O}$$



$$-j1 = \frac{Z_{1K}}{2R_{O}}\Big|_{\omega = \omega_{C1}} = \frac{jL_{1} \bullet \left(\frac{\omega_{C1}^{2} - \omega_{O}^{2}}{\omega_{C1}}\right)}{2R_{O}}$$

$$pero \left[\omega_{O}^{2} = \omega_{C1} \bullet \omega_{C2}\right]$$

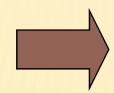
$$+j1 = \frac{\frac{1}{jC_{1}} \bullet \left(\frac{\omega_{C1}}{\omega_{C1}^{2} - \omega_{O}^{2}}\right)}{2R_{O}} = \frac{-j\frac{1}{C_{1}} \bullet \left(\frac{\omega_{C1}}{\omega_{C1}^{2} - \omega_{O}^{2}}\right)}{2R_{O}} = \frac{-j\frac{1}{C_{1}} \bullet \left(\frac{\omega_{C1}}{\omega_{C1}^{2} - \omega_{C1}} \bullet \omega_{C2}\right)}{2R_{O}} + j1 = \frac{-j\frac{1}{C_{1}} \bullet \left(\frac{\omega_{C2} - \omega_{C1}}{\omega_{C2} - \omega_{C1}}\right)}{2R_{O}} = \frac{-j\frac{1}{2C_{1}R_{O} \bullet (\omega_{C2} - \omega_{C1})}}{2R_{O}} = \frac{-j\frac{1}{2C_{1}R_{O} \bullet BW}}{2R_{O} \bullet BW}$$

$$\therefore C_{1} = \frac{1}{2R_{O} \bullet BW}$$



RECORDANDO:

$$\frac{L_2}{C_1} = R_O^2$$



$$L_{2} = R_{O}^{2} \bullet C_{1} = R_{O}^{2} \bullet \frac{1}{2R_{O} \bullet BW}$$

$$L_{2} = \frac{R_{O}}{2R_{O} \bullet BW}$$

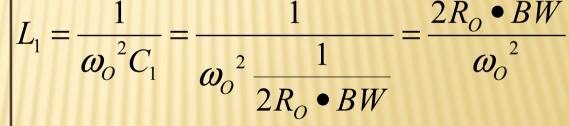
$$L_2 = \frac{R_O}{2 \bullet BW}$$



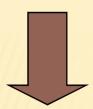
RECORDANDO:

$$\omega_o^2 = \frac{1}{L_1 \bullet C_1} = \frac{1}{L_2 \bullet C_2}$$



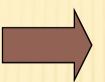


$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{\omega_{O}^{2} L_{2}} = \frac{1}{\omega_{O}^{2} \frac{R_{O}}{2 \bullet BW}} = \frac{2 \bullet BW}{R_{O} \bullet \omega_{O}^{2}}$$



COMO COMPROBACIÓN

$$BW = \frac{1}{2 \bullet \sqrt{L_2 * C_1}}$$

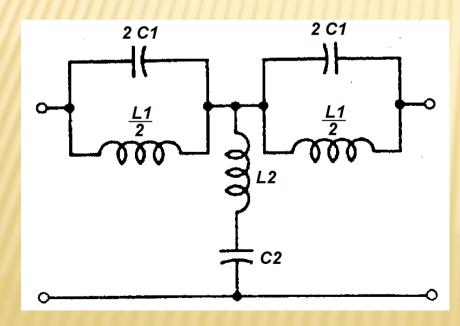


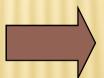
IDENTICA A LA EXPRESIÓN

DE Wc

EN FILTRO PASA-ALTOS







MATLAB

EWB

MICROCAP III

PSPICE

Caracteristicas de reactancia Filtro Elimina-Banda KCTE 5 0 8.0 1.8 0.2 0.6

NORMALIZACIÓN

- Escalado: Se trata de alterar los valores de los elementos pasivos de un circuito, de forma que sus comportamientos sean equivalentes a los del circuito original.
 - > Permite trabajar con prototipos y con cantidades más cómodas de manipular.
 - > Podemos derivar infinitos casos distintos.
- Se habla de Normalización cuando el escalado del circuito, se realiza de tal forma que :
 - \triangleright El nivel de impedancia resultante sea de 1 [Ω].
 - > La frecuencia resultante sea de 1 [rad/s].
- > Notación : frecuencia y elementos normalizados

ESCALADO EN IMPEDANCIA

Cada elemento pasivo se sustituye por otro similar de modo que se mantengan las siguientes proporciones :

$$Z_{1} \longrightarrow Z_{2} = \mathbf{b} \cdot Z_{1}$$

$$R_{1} \longrightarrow R_{2} \longrightarrow R_{2} \longrightarrow R_{1}$$

$$R_{2} = \mathbf{b} \cdot R_{1}$$

$$R_{2} = \mathbf{b} \cdot SL_{1} \longrightarrow L_{2} = \mathbf{b} \cdot L_{1}$$

$$L_{1} \longrightarrow L_{2} \longrightarrow L_{2} \longrightarrow C_{2} \longrightarrow C_{2} = \frac{C_{1}}{\mathbf{b}}$$

ESCALADO EN FRECUENCIA

Cada elemento pasivo se sustituye por otro similar, con impedancia idéntica a la original :

$$s_{1} \longrightarrow s_{2} = \omega_{N} s_{1} = \mathbf{a} \cdot s_{1}$$

$$R_{2} \longrightarrow R_{2} \longrightarrow R_{2} \longrightarrow R_{2} = R_{1}$$

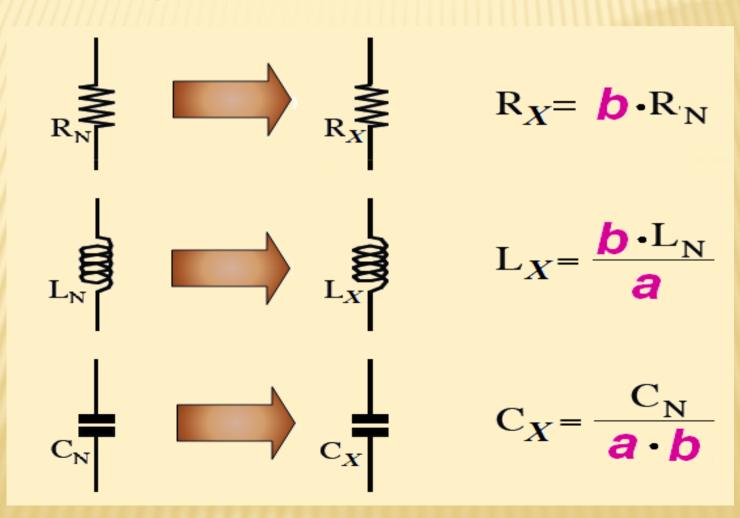
$$s_{1}L_{1} = s_{2}L_{2} = \mathbf{a} \cdot s_{1}L_{2} \longrightarrow L_{2} = \frac{L_{1}}{\mathbf{a}}$$

$$L_{1} \longrightarrow L_{2} \longrightarrow$$

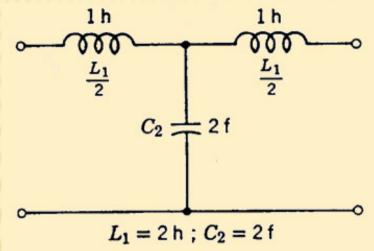
NORMALIZACIÓN

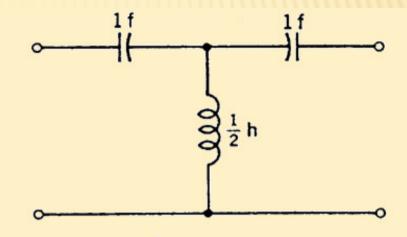
Aplicamos simultáneamente los dos escalados anteriores:

- \triangleright En impedancia, por un factor $b = Rx / RN \rightarrow RN = 1 [\Omega]$
- \triangleright En frecuencia, por un factor $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{\omega} \mathbf{c} / \mathbf{\omega} \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{\omega} \mathbf{N} = 1$ [rps]



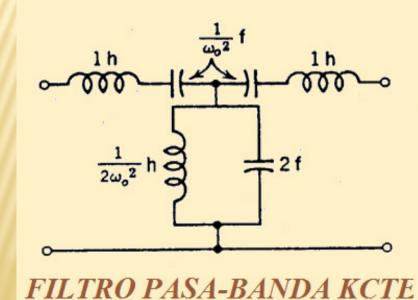
FILTROS K-CTE NORMALIZADOS \rightarrow RN = 1 [Ω] y ω N = 1 [rps]

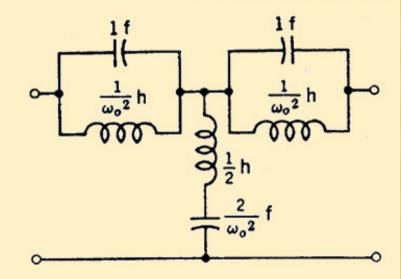




FILTRO PASA-BAJOS KCTE

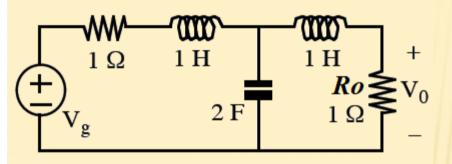
FILTRO PASA-ALTOS KCTE





FILTRO ELIMINA-BANDA KCTE

EJEMPLO: Dado el siguiente filtro pasa-bajos Normalizado, desnormalice y obtenga el circuito correspondiente para una frecuencia de corte fc de 2500 [Hz] y una impedancia característica Ro de 300 [Ω].



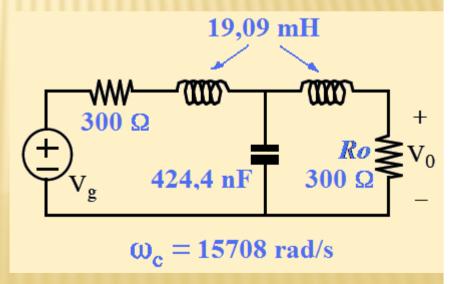
$$\omega_{\rm c} = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\frac{L_1}{2} = \frac{\frac{L_{1N}}{2} \bullet b}{a} = \frac{1 \bullet 300}{15708} = 19,09 \ [mH]$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_{2N}}{a \bullet b} = \frac{2}{15708 \bullet 300} = 424,41 \ [nF]$$

$$\underline{COMPROBACION}:$$

$$\omega_C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{L_1 \bullet C_2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{0,019 \bullet 2 \bullet 424 \bullet 10^{-9}}} \cong 15708 \ [rad/s]$$



TRANSFORMACIÓN DE FRECUENCIA

PASABAJOS	REEMPLAZAR	PASA-ALTOS
lH ⊷	$\begin{array}{c} P \to \underline{1} \\ P \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} \mathbf{1F} \\ \bullet & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{C} = \underline{1} \\ \mathbf{L} \end{array} $
1F C	$\begin{array}{c} P \to \underline{1} \\ P \end{array}$	IH L=1 C

TRANSFORMACIÓN PASA-ALTOS → PASA-BAJOS

PASA-ALTOS	REEMPLAZAR	PASA-BAJOS
□ IF C	$P \rightarrow \frac{1}{P}$	1H • L = 1 C
lH ⊷	$ ho o extstyle{1 \over P}$	1F C = 1 L

TRANSFORMACIÓN DE FRECUENCIA

TRANSFORMACIÓN PASA-BAJOS → PASA-BANDA TRANSFORMACIÓN PASA-ALTOS → ELIMINA-BANDA

SI EN EL PASA-BAJOS O PASA-ALTOS SE TIENE	REEMPLAZAR POR	EN PASA-BANDA O EN ELIMINA-BANDA
lH -─── L	$P \rightarrow P + \underline{\omega_{\Omega}^2}$ P	1H Wo²L F L
□F C	$P \rightarrow P + \underline{\omega_{0}^{2}}$ P	1 H Wo ² C

TRANSFORMACIÓN DE FRECUENCIA

