

# **Sisteme cu circuite integrate analogice**

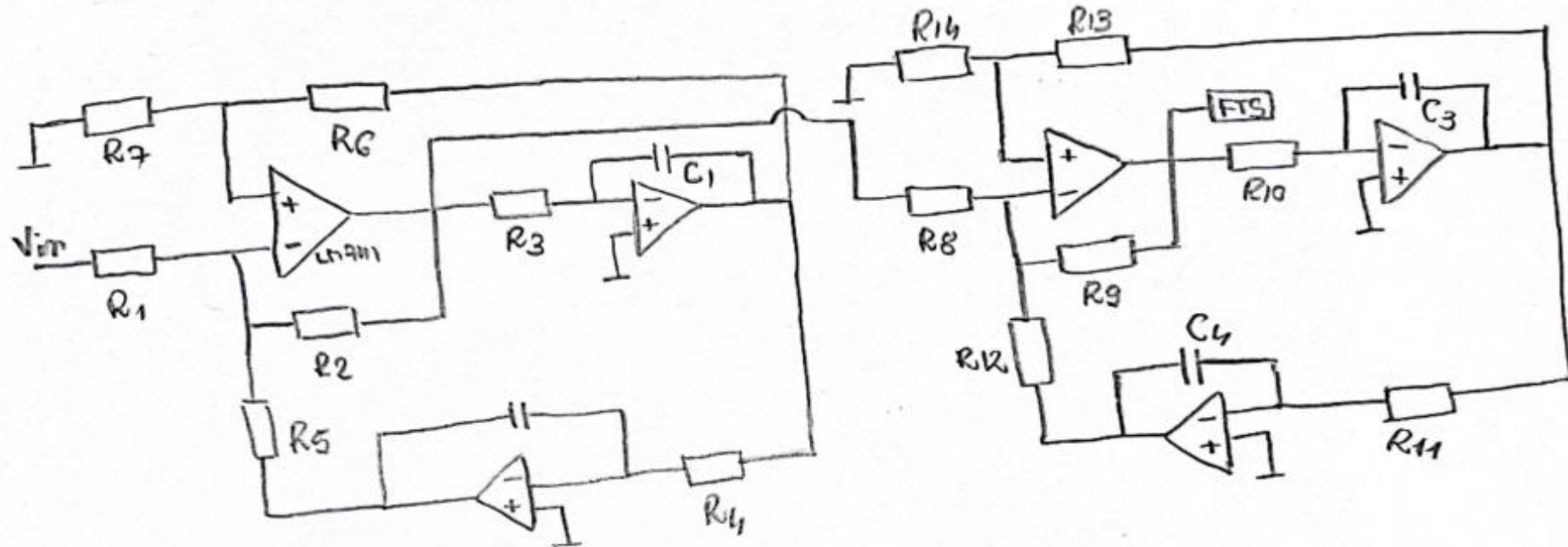
**Temă proiect:  
Filtru Trece Sus Audio Înalte  
Ord 4 cu Biquazi KHN  
Frecvența: 3.5Khz**

**Zegreanu Paul-Cristian  
Grupa 2231**

**Deduceri și capturi simulări**

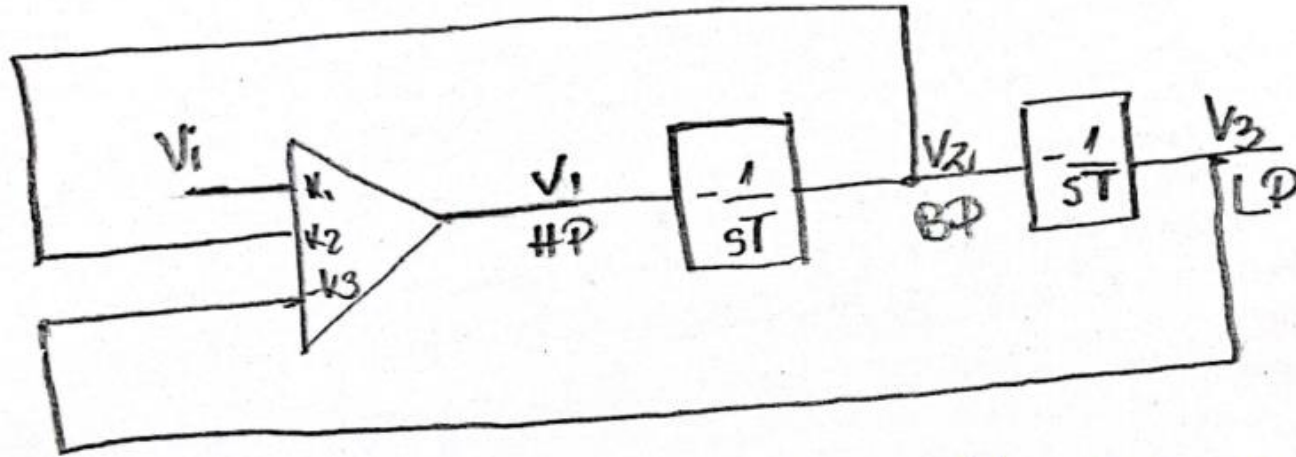
# Schema circuitului

Filtu Trece Sus, Biguati KHN  
(ord 4)



# Teorie din curs

Biguad Kerwin-Huelsman-Newcomb (KHN)



Answer:  $V_3 = -\frac{1}{sT} V_2$ ;  $V_2 = -\frac{1}{sT} V_1$ ;  $V_1 = K_1 V_i + K_2 V_2 - K_3 V_3$

As a result:

$$\frac{V_1}{V_i} = \frac{s^2 \cdot T^2 \cdot K_1}{s^2 \cdot T^2 + s \cdot T \cdot K_2 + K_3}; \quad \frac{V_2}{V_i} = \frac{s \cdot T \cdot K_1}{s^2 T^2 + s \cdot T \cdot K_2 + K_3}$$

$$\frac{V_3}{V_i} = \frac{K_1}{s^2 T^2 + s \cdot T \cdot K_2 + K_3}$$

# Deduceri formule

---

$$H_{FTS} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2 \frac{\omega_m}{Q} s + \omega_m^2}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{R \cdot C}$$

$$k_1 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_5 \parallel R_1}\right)$$

$$k_3 = -\frac{R_2}{R_5}$$

$$\text{Dacă: } R_1 = R_3 = R_2 = R_7 = R_5$$

$$k_1 = -1$$

$$k_2 = 3 \frac{R}{R + R_6}$$

$$k_3 = 1$$

$$V_{HP} = 1 \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \frac{k_2}{T} s + \frac{1}{T^2}}$$

$$\omega_m^2 = \frac{k_2^2}{T^2} \Rightarrow \omega_m = \frac{\sqrt{k_2}}{T} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\frac{k_2}{T} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{k_3}}{Q}$$

$$k_2 = 2 \frac{\omega_m}{Q} = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{1}{k_2}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{3R} \Rightarrow \frac{R_6 + R}{3R} = Q$$

$$R_6 = 3R \cdot Q - R \Rightarrow R_6 = R(3Q - 1)$$

$$R_1 = R_3 = R_2 = R_7 = R_5 = R; C_1 = C_2 = C$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{RC} \Rightarrow f_m = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c C}$$

$$\text{luăm } C = 10 \text{ nF}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 314 \cdot 3,5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-8}} = 4549 \Omega = 4,54 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_6 = R(3Q - 1) = 4,54 \cdot 10^3 (3 \cdot 0,54 - 1) \approx 2,7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\text{pt Bigvad 2}$$

$$Q_2 = 1,31$$

$$R_{13} = R(3Q_2 - 1) = 4,54 \cdot 10^3 (3 \cdot 1,31 - 1) \approx 13,3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

# Coeficientii Butterworth

---

Butterworth coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot m=4, i=1 & \quad a_i = 1.8778, b_i = 1, k_i = f_{ci}/f_0 = 0.719, Q_i = 0.54 \\ i=2 & \quad a_i = 0.7454, b_i = 1, k_i = f_{ci}/f_0 = 1.390, Q_i = 1.31 \end{aligned}$$

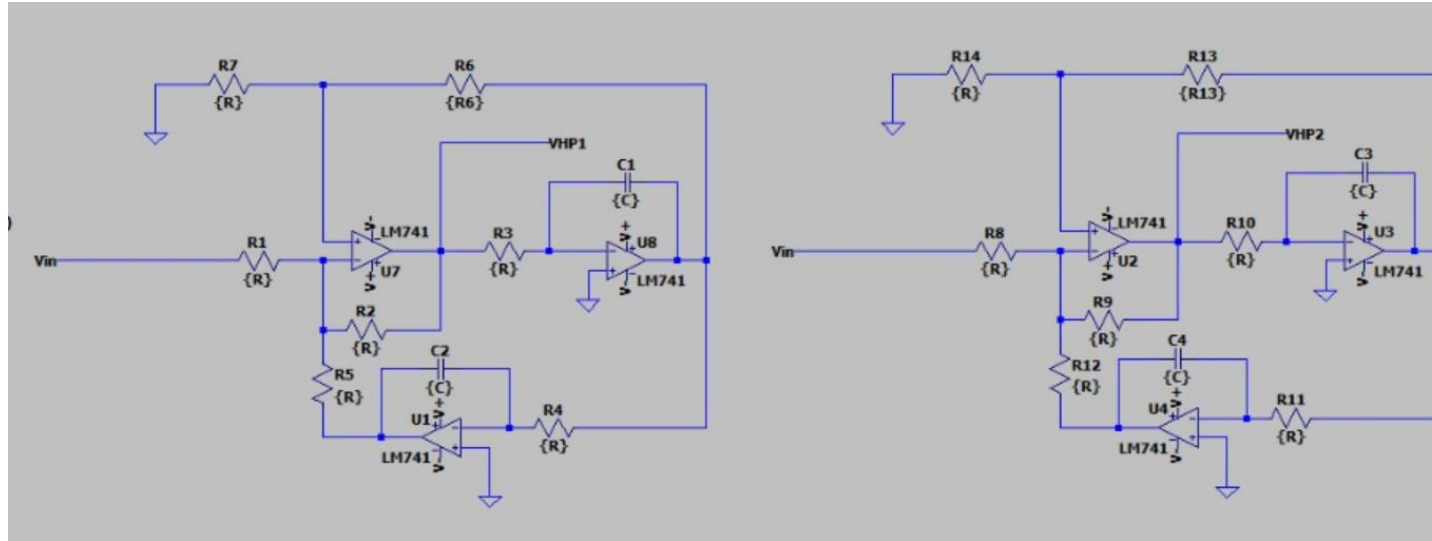
# Capturi simulări LTSPICE

---

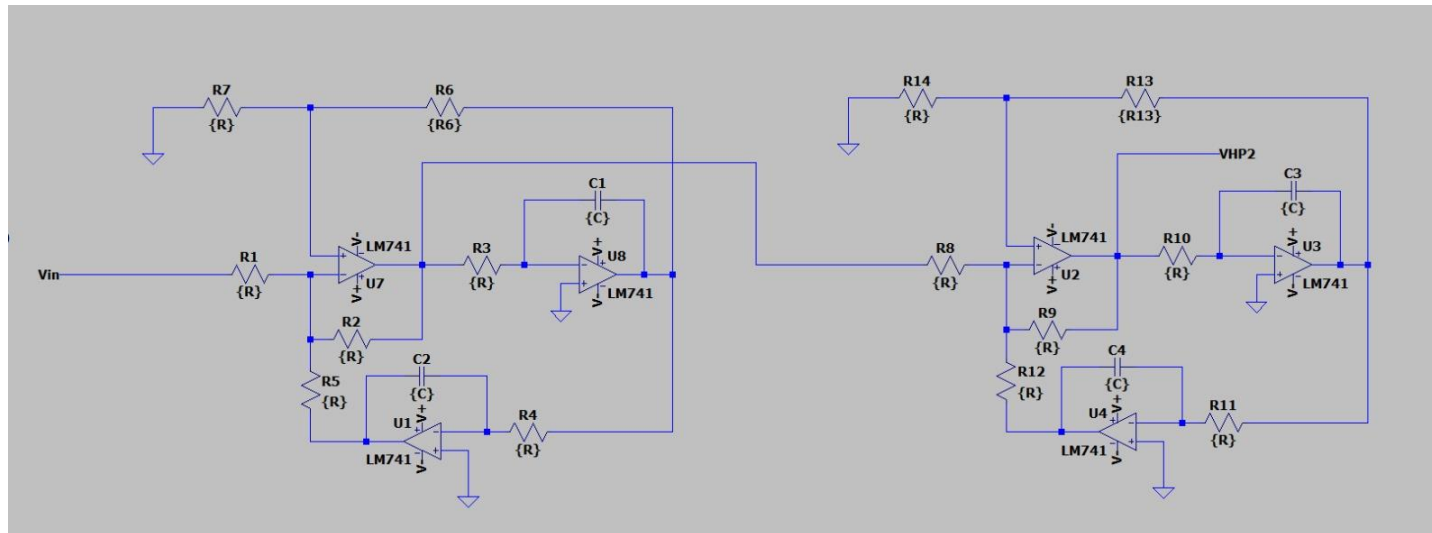


# Circuite LTSPICE

## ➤ a) Biquazi separați



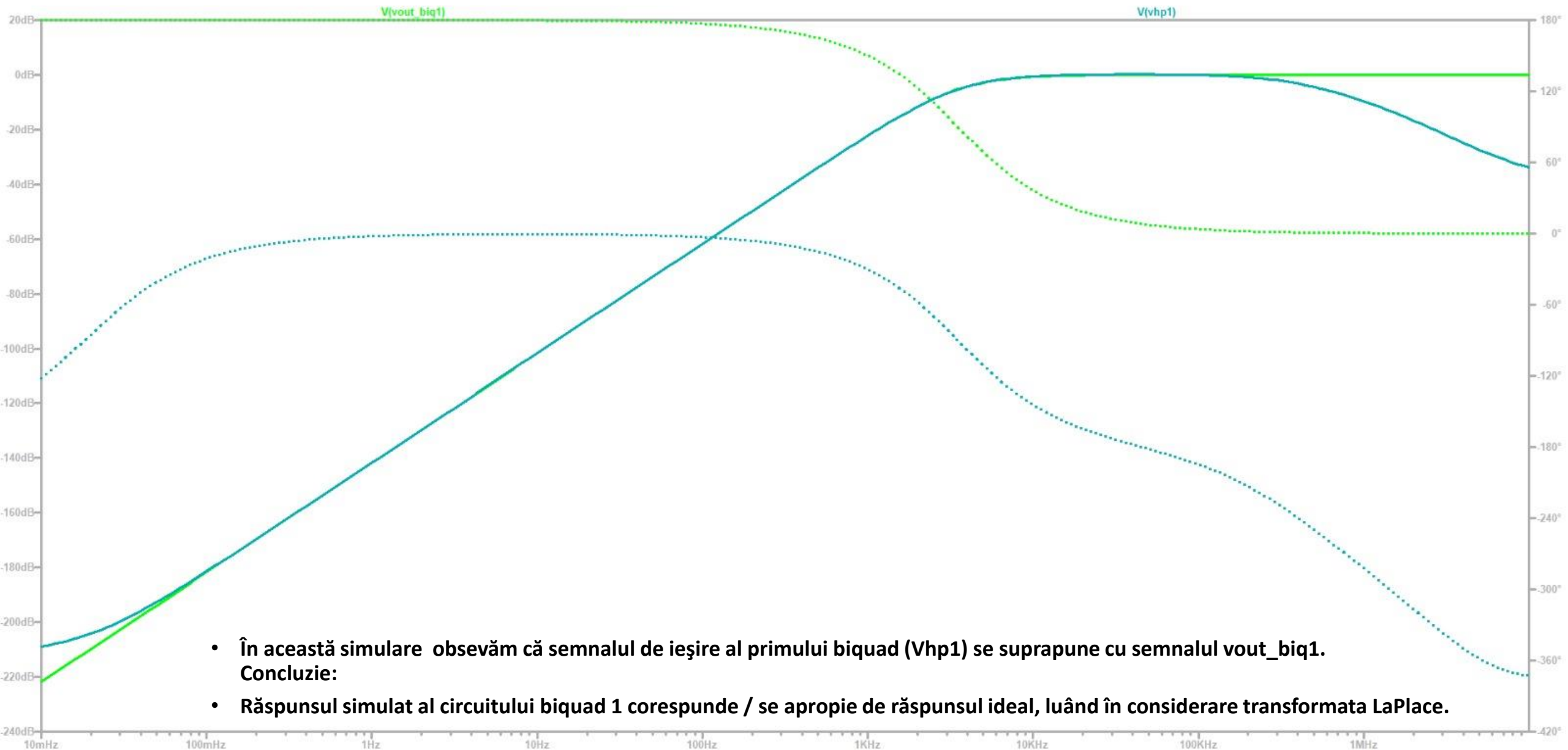
## ➤ a) Biquazi interconectați





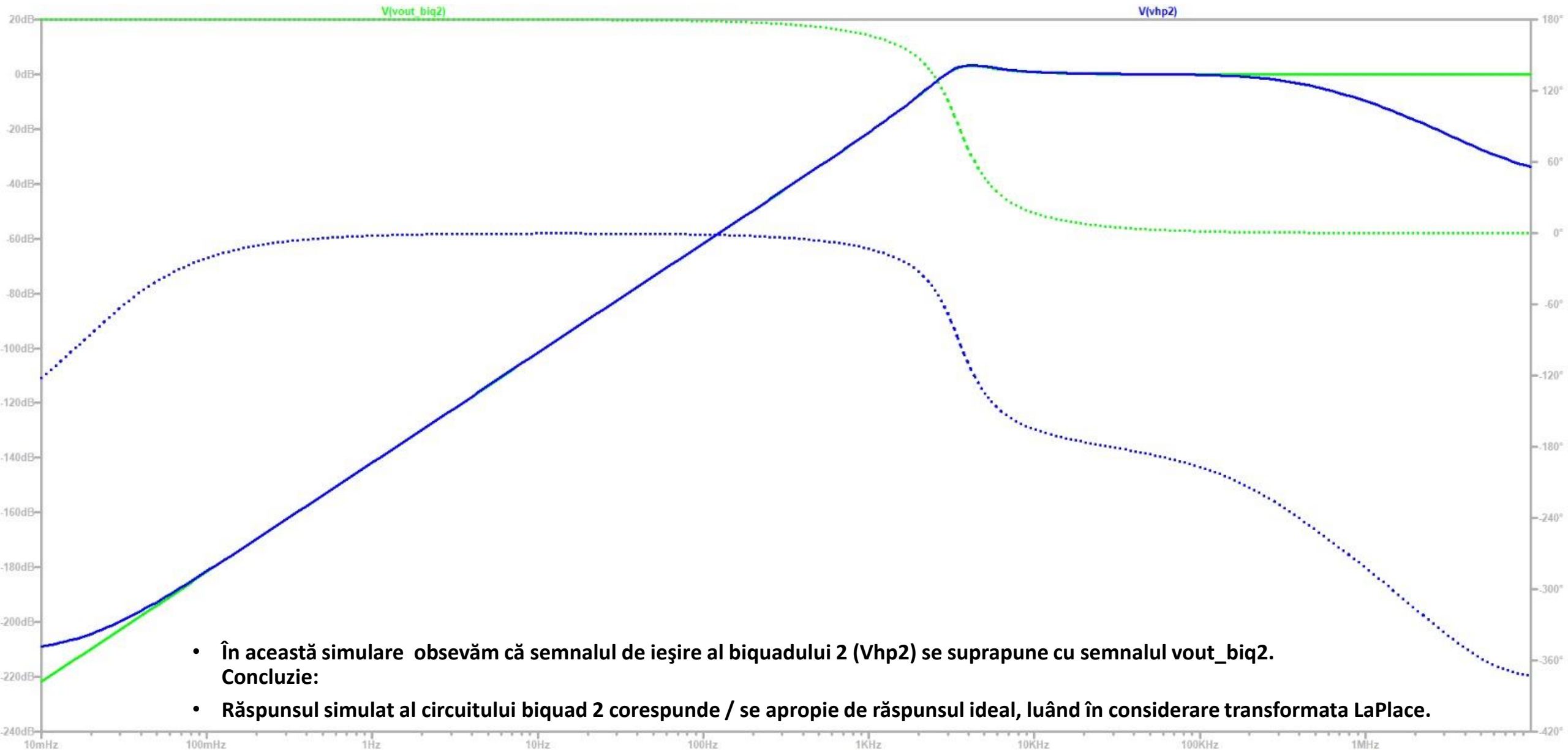
# a) Simulare AC Biquad 1

(Valorile rezistențe:  $R1=R2=R3=R4=R7=4.54\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R6=2.7\text{ k}\Omega$ )

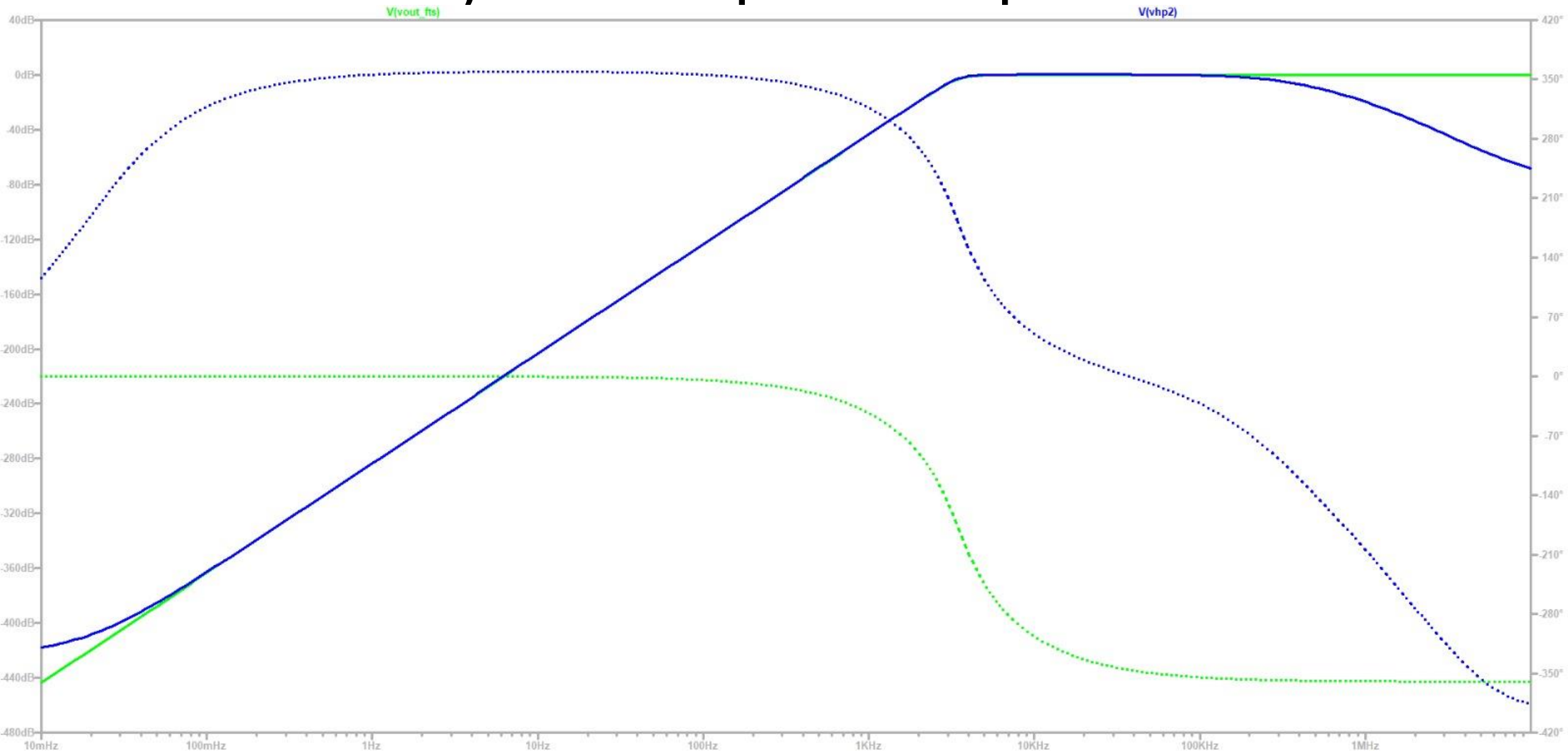


# Simulare AC Biquad 2

(Valorile rezistențe:  $R_8=R_9=R_{10}=R_{11}=R_{12}=R_{14}=4.54\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{13}=13.3\text{ k}\Omega$ )



## b) Simulare AC prin ambii Biquazi



- În această simulare, observăm că semnalul de la ieșirea celor două biquad-uri interconectate (Vhp2) se suprapune cu semnalul vout\_fts.
- Concluzie: Răspunsul simulat al ambelor biquad-uri corespunde sau se apropie de răspunsul ideal, luând în considerare transformata LaPlace.

## Rezistențele recalculate după componentele folosite la circuitul practic

$$\bullet C = 9,545 \text{ mF}, Q_1 = 0,54, Q_2 = 1,31$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 3,5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 9,545 \cdot 10^{-3}} \approx 4766 \Omega$$
$$= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_6 = R(3Q_1 - 1) = 4,7 \cdot 10^3 \left( 3 \cdot \underbrace{0,54}_{0,62} - 1 \right) = 2,9 \text{ k}\Omega \approx 3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{13} = R(3Q_2 - 1) = 4,7 \cdot 10^3 \left( 3 \cdot \underbrace{1,31}_{2,93} - 1 \right) = 13,77 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Valori rezistențe utilizate la circuitul practic:

$R_6 = R_{6.1}$  serie cu  $R_{6.2} = 2.692 \text{ k}\Omega + 201.2 \Omega = 2.89 \text{ k}\Omega$

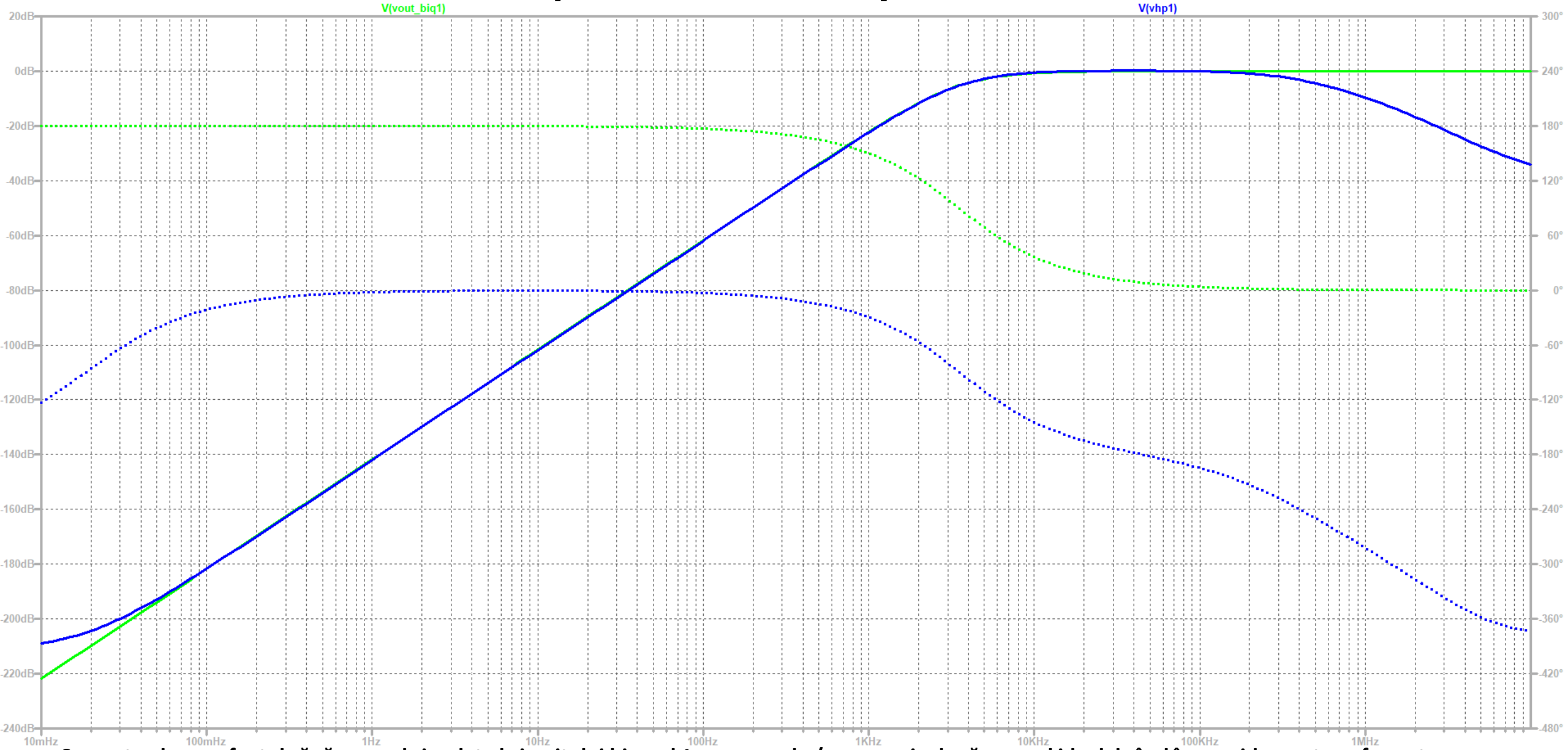
$R_{13} = R_{13.1}$  serie cu  $R_{13.2} = 12.24 \text{ k}\Omega + 991.2 \Omega = 13,23 \text{ k}\Omega$

# Capturi simulări LTSPICE cu rezistențele recalculate

---

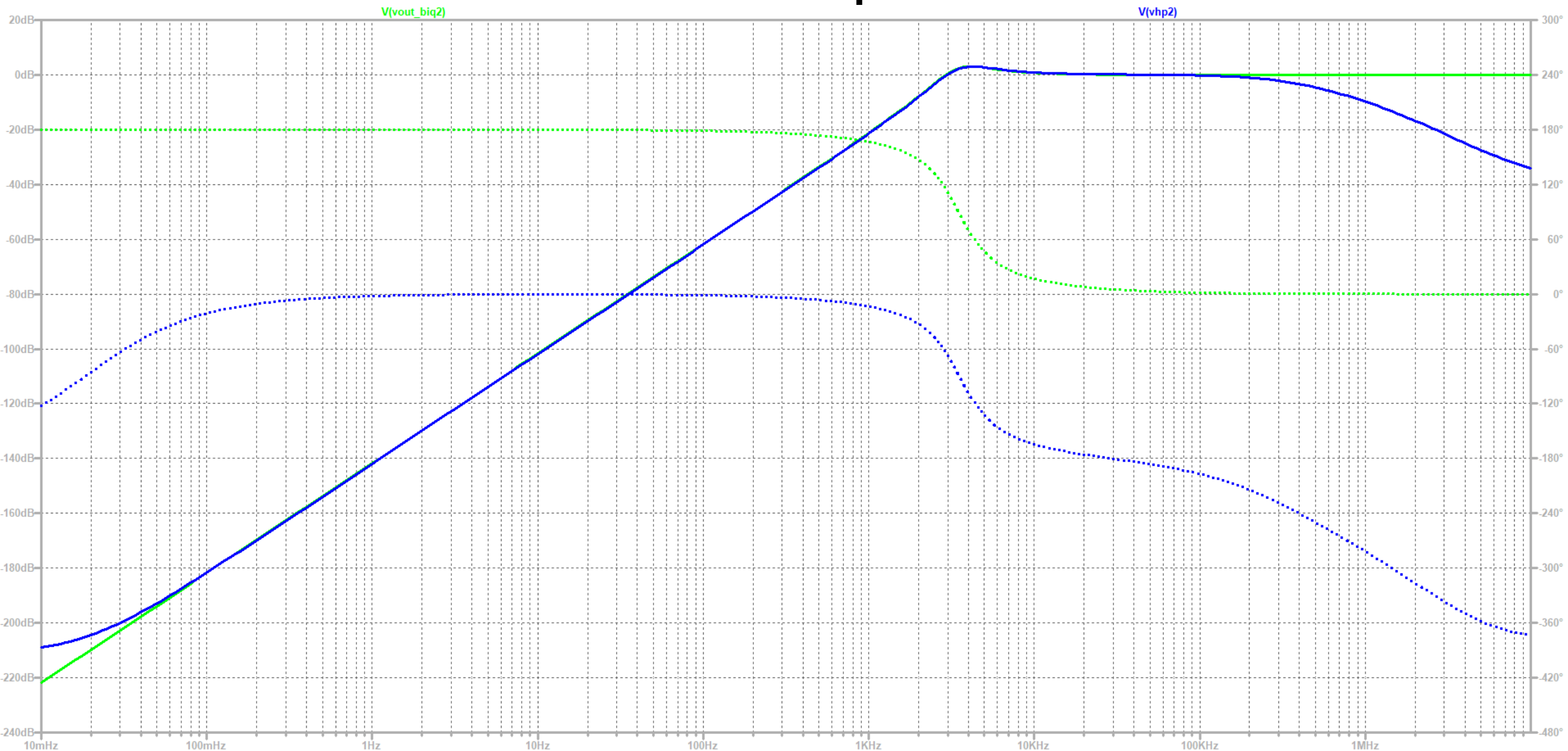


## a) Simulare AC Biquad 1



- Se poate observa faptul că răspunsul simulat al circuitului biquad 1 corespunde / se apropie de răspunsul ideal, luând în considerare transformata Laplace. (Valorile rezistențe:  $R1=R2=R3=R4=R7=4.7\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R6=2.9\text{ k}\Omega$ )

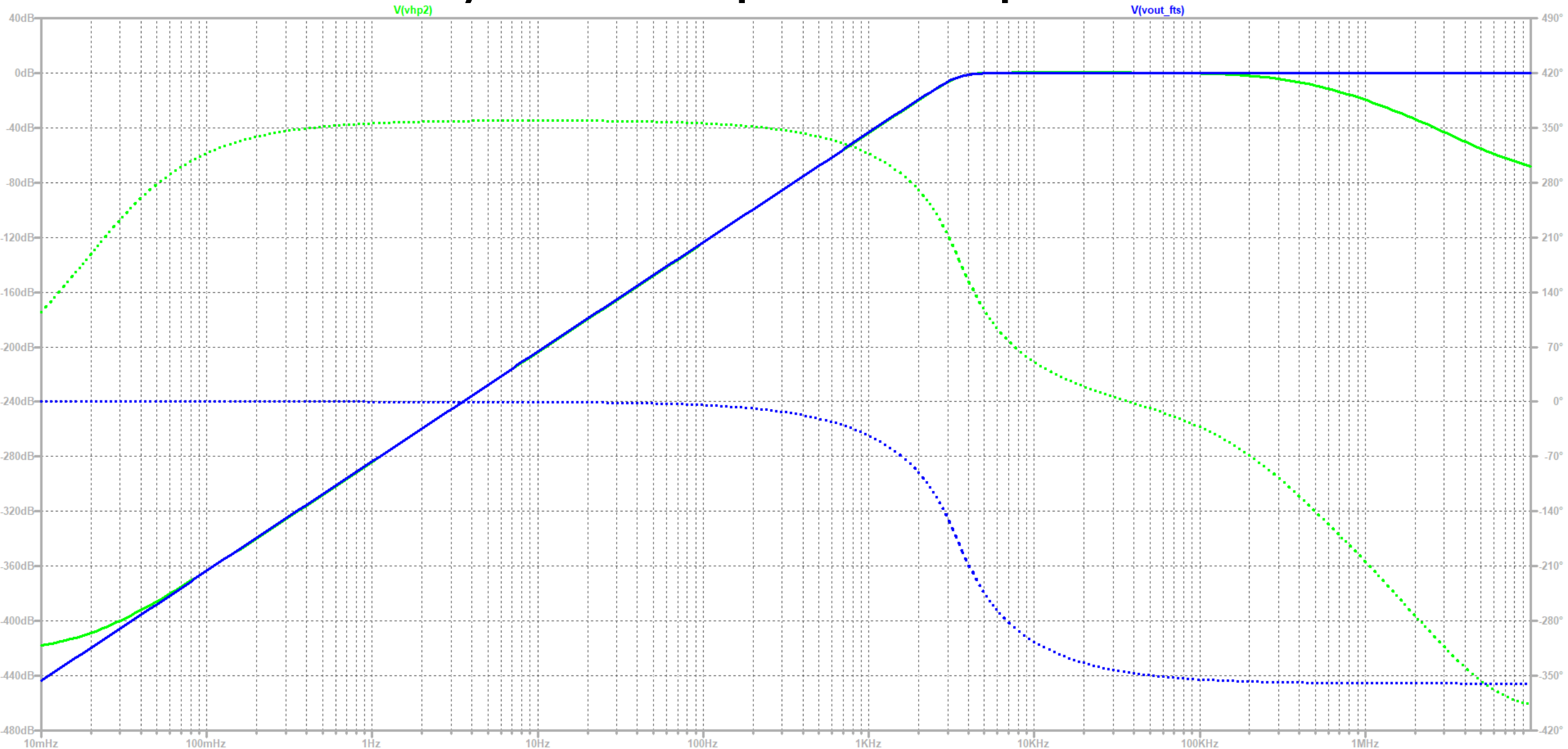
# Simulare AC Biquad 2



- Se poate observa faptul că răspunsul simulat al circuitului biquad 2 corespunde / se apropie de răspunsul ideal, luând în considerare transformata LaPlace. (Valorile rezistențe:  $R_8=R_9=R_{10}=R_{11}=R_{12}=R_{14}=4.7\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{13}=13.2\text{ k}\Omega$ )



## b) Simulare AC prin ambii Biquazi



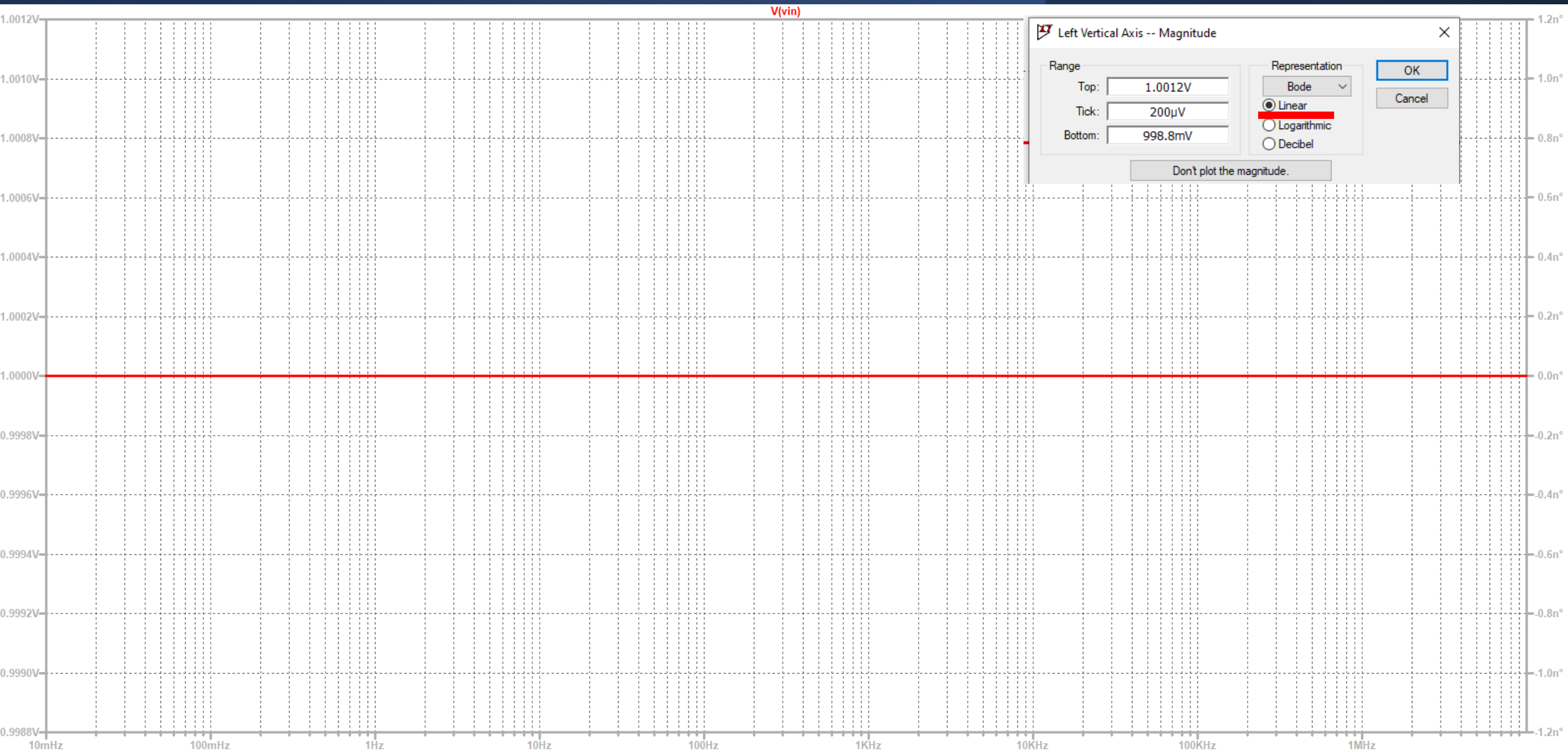
- Se poate observa faptul că răspunsul simulat al ambelor biquad-uri corespunde sau se apropie de răspunsul ideal, luând în considerare transformata LaPlace. (Valorile rezistențe:  $R1=R2=R3=R4=R7=4.7\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R6=2.9\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R13=13.2\text{ k}\Omega$ )

# Capturi simulări Scopy

## Circuit Biquad 1

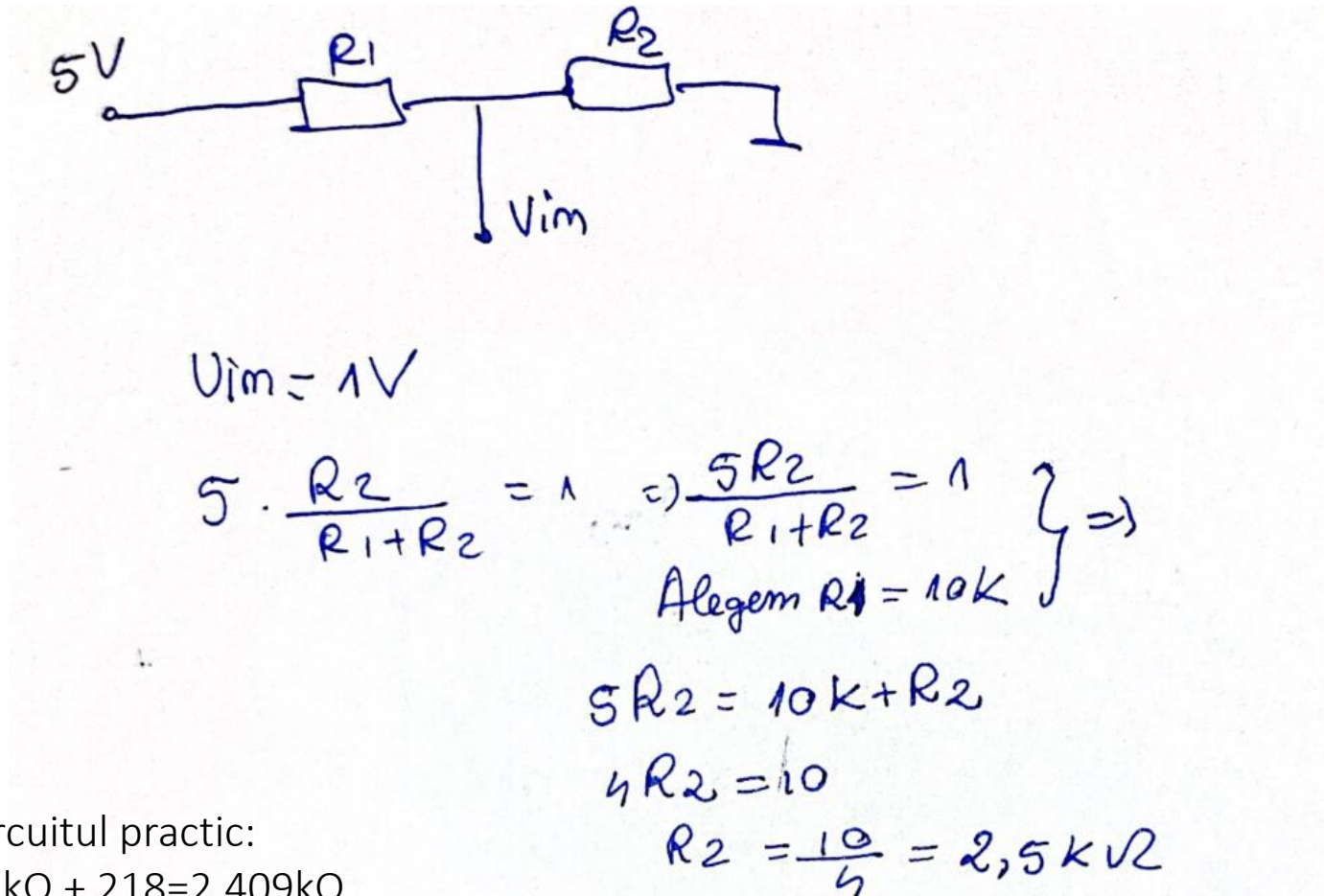
---

# Simulare pe Vin



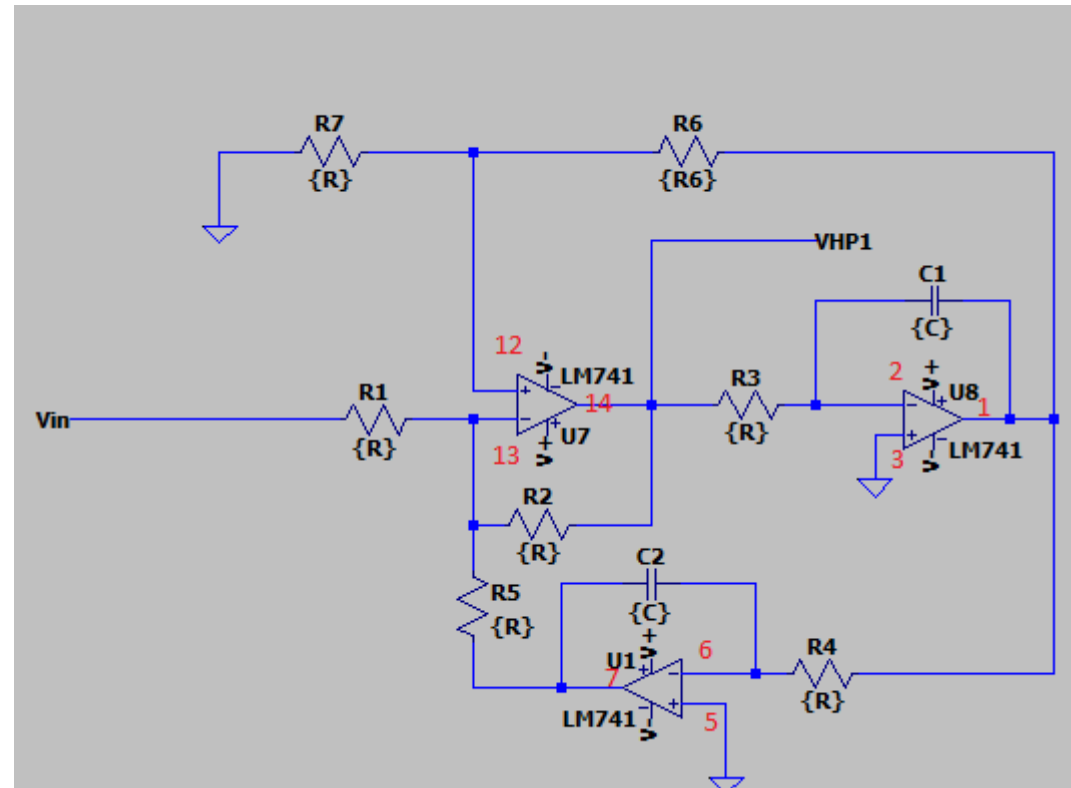
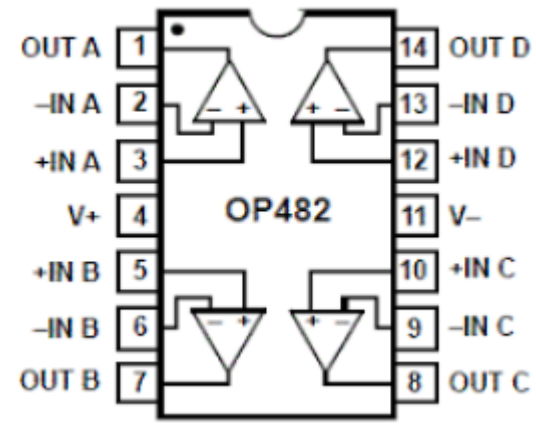
# Divizor de tensiune pentru Vin

Deoarece din Adalm avem 5V, este necesar un divizor de tensiune pentru a obține  $V_{in} = 1V$ .

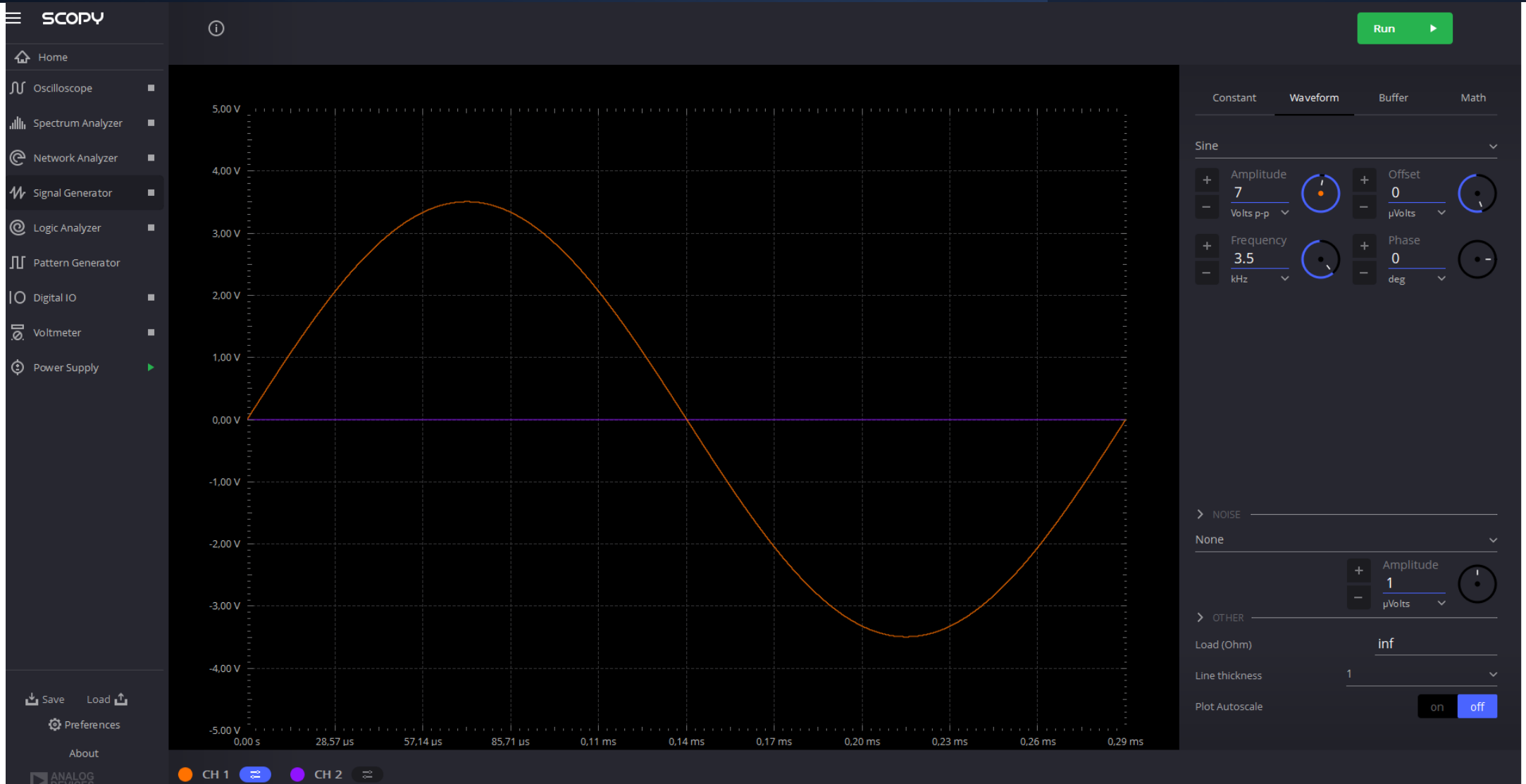


Valori rezistențe utilizate la circuitul practic:  
 $R_2 = R_{2.1} \text{ serie cu } R_{2.2} = 2.191k\Omega + 218 = 2.409k\Omega$   
 $R_1 = 10.24k\Omega$

# OP482 din foaia de catalog



# a) Generare semnal (Pentru a lua sinus în banda de trecere)



- Firul Galben din Adalm conectat la Vin
- Firul Portocaliu Conectat la Vin
- Firul Albastru conectat la ieșirea AO U3





## b)Caracteristică din Network Analyzer



# Referințe

- [https://www.analog.com/media/en/technical-documentation/data-sheets/op282\\_482.pdf](https://www.analog.com/media/en/technical-documentation/data-sheets/op282_482.pdf)
  - <https://www.analog.com/en/resources/technical-articles/model-transfer-functions-by-applying-the-laplace-transform-in-ltspice.html>
  - <https://www.analog.com/media/en/training-seminars/design-handbooks/basic-linear-design/chapter8.pdf>
-