

## TRABAJO SEMANAL 5

- Diseño:
- Máxima Planicidad
  - $f_0 = 300 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow \omega_0 = 600\pi$
  - $\alpha_{\text{MAX}} \approx 3 \text{ dB}$  (a ojo por el gráfico)
- $f_{\text{cero}} = 100 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow 200\pi \text{ rad/s}$

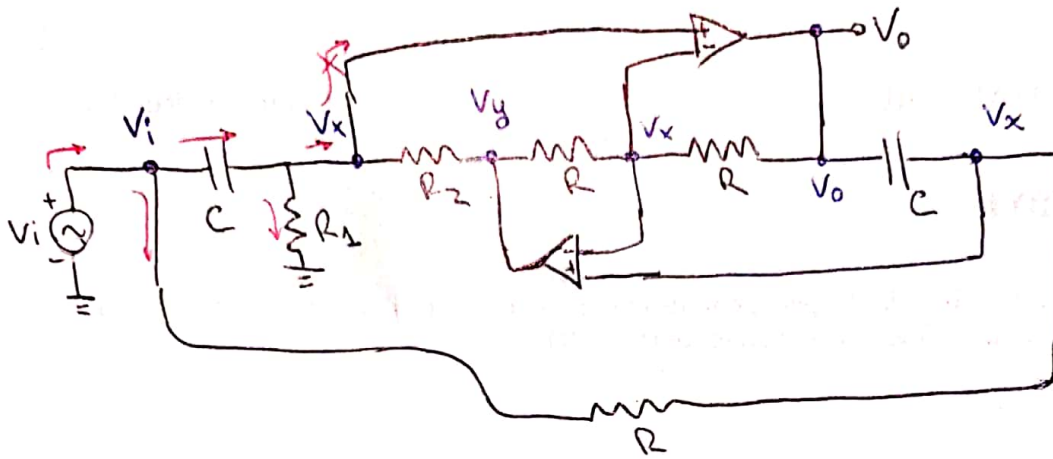
$$\epsilon^2 = 1 \text{ por Butterworth.} \quad \alpha_{\text{MIN}} = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2 \omega_s^{2m})$$

① Normaliza por  $\omega_0$ :  $\omega_{0N} = 1$   $\omega_{zN} = 1/3 = 0,33$

② Aplica  $K(\omega) \rightarrow \Omega_0 = 1$   $\Omega_z = 3$

• Si tomamos  $\Omega_s = \Omega_z \rightarrow$  debe haber  $\approx 40 \text{ dB}$  de atenuación

$\rightarrow m=3$  me da la forma buscada del prototipo parabólico



$$\textcircled{1} V_x(2 \cdot G) = V_y G + V_o G \rightarrow \frac{V_x(2G) - V_o G}{G} = V_y \rightarrow [V_x \cdot 2 - V_o = V_y]$$

$$\textcircled{2} V_x(G_2 + G_1 + sC) = V_i(sC) + V_y G_2$$

$$[V_x(G_2 + G_1 + sC) = V_i sC + V_x 2G_2 - V_o G_2] \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \cdot \textcircled{2}$$

$$[V_x(G_2 + G_1 + sC - 2G_2) = V_i sC - V_o G_2]$$

$$\textcircled{3} V_x(sC + G) = V_o sC + V_i G$$

$$[V_x = \frac{V_o sC + V_i G}{(sC + G)}]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cdot \textcircled{2} \left[ V_o \frac{sC}{sC + G} + V_i \frac{G}{sC + G} \right] \cdot (G_1 + sC - G_2) = V_i sC - V_o G_2$$

$$V_o \frac{sC}{sC + G} + V_i \frac{G}{sC + G} = V_i \frac{sC}{G_1 + sC - G_2} - V_o \frac{G_2}{G_1 + sC - G_2}$$

$$V_o \left( \frac{sC}{sC + G} + \frac{G_2}{G_1 + sC - G_2} \right) = V_i \left( \frac{sC}{G_1 + sC - G_2} - \frac{G}{sC + G} \right)$$

$$V_o \cdot sC \cdot (G_1 + sC - G_2) + G_2(sC + G) = V_i sC(sC + G) - G(G_1 + sC - G_2)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{s^2 C^2 + sCG - GG_1 - sCG + GG_2}{sCG_1 + s^2 C^2 - sCG_2 + sCG_2 + GG_2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R_1 - R_2}{R_1 R_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{s^2 C^2 + (GG_2 - GG_1)}{s^2 C^2 + sCG_1 + GG_2} = \frac{s^2 + \frac{G(G_2 - G_1)}{C^2}}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{RC} + \frac{1}{C^2 R_1 R_2}}$$



## Normalización de Componentes:

$$\frac{S}{S + W_0} \cdot \frac{S^2 + W_0^2 \cdot K^2}{S^2 + S \frac{W_0}{Q} + W_0^2} = \frac{S}{S + \frac{1}{R_0 C_0}} \cdot \frac{S^2 + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C^2} \cdot \frac{R_1 - R_2}{R_1}}{S^2 + S \frac{1}{R_1 C} + \frac{1}{R \cdot R_2 C^2}}$$

con  $K = 1/3$  para lograr el cero en  $\omega = 1/3$  normalizado y en 100 Hz desnormalizado.

### Sección 1er orden:

$$W_0 = \frac{1}{R_0 C_0} \rightarrow \boxed{C_0 = \frac{1}{R_0 \cdot W_0}}$$

### Sección 2do orden:

$$\bullet \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C^2} = W_0^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Elijo } R = R_2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_2^2 C^2} = W_0^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_2 C} = W_0 \rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{1}{W_0 R_2}}$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{R_1 C} = \frac{W_0}{Q} = \frac{1}{R_2 C \cdot Q} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{R_2 Q} \rightarrow \boxed{R_1 = R_2 \cdot Q}$$

$$\bullet K^2 = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{R_1} = \frac{\cancel{R_2} \cdot Q - \cancel{R_2}}{\cancel{R_2} \cdot Q} = \frac{Q - 1}{Q} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{Q} \rightarrow \boxed{Q = \frac{9}{8}}$$

### Análisis de K:

Denominador de  $T_{HPZ}(s)$ :  $S^2 + W_z^2$

$$W_z^2 = W_0^2 \cdot K^2$$

$$\text{con } W_z = \frac{1}{3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NORMALIZADO} \end{array} \right.$$

• Para desnormalizar,  $W_z = \frac{1}{3} \cdot W_0$  con  $W_0 = \text{máxima } W = 600 \pi$

Entonces:

$$W_z^2 = W_0^2 K^2 = \left( \frac{1}{3} W_0 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} W_0^2$$

$$\boxed{K^2 = \frac{1}{9}} \rightarrow \boxed{K = 1/3}$$