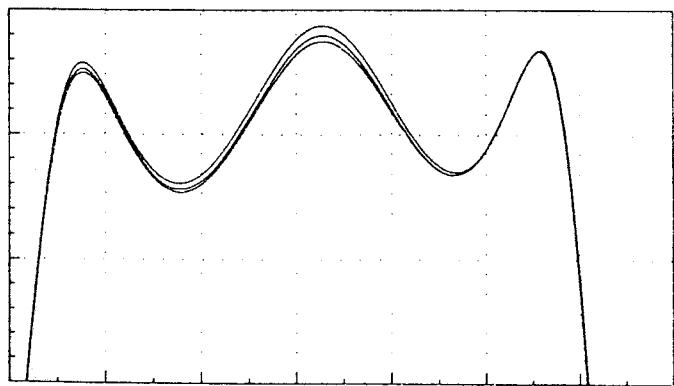
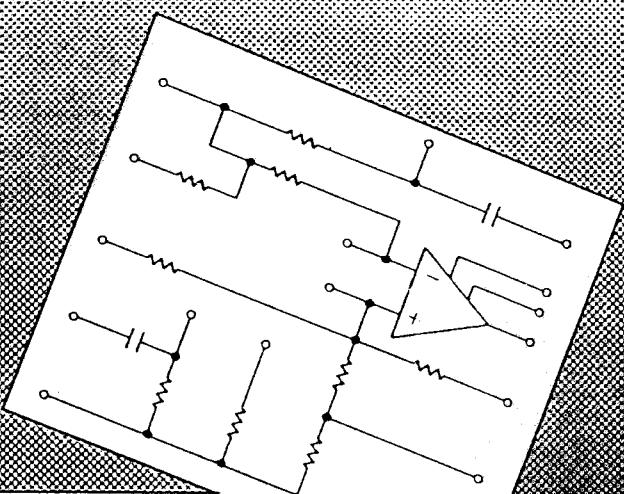


MARIO BIEY

CIRCUITI RC ATTIVI

teoria e progetto



ELET

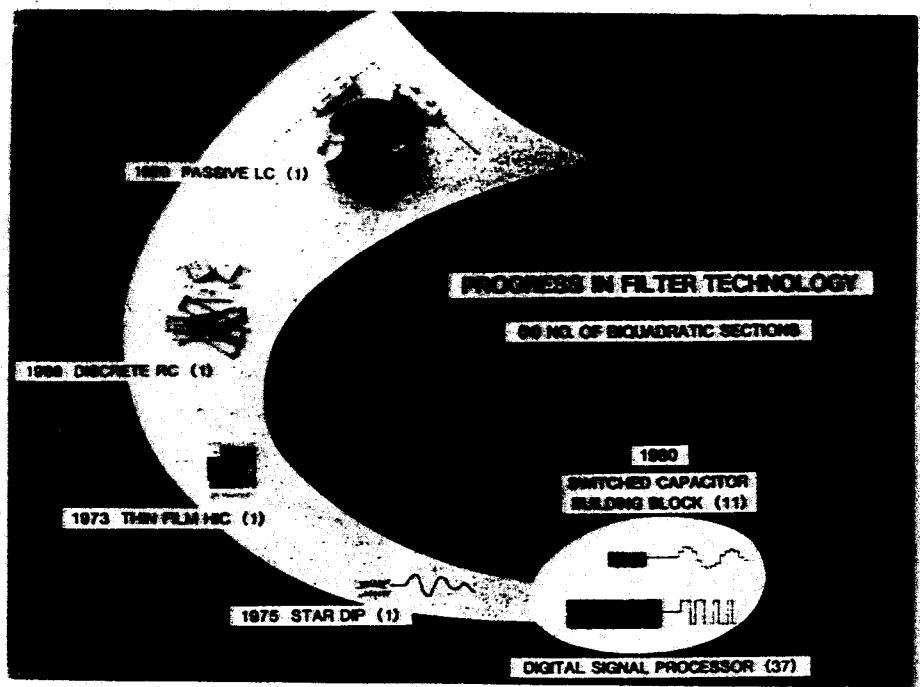
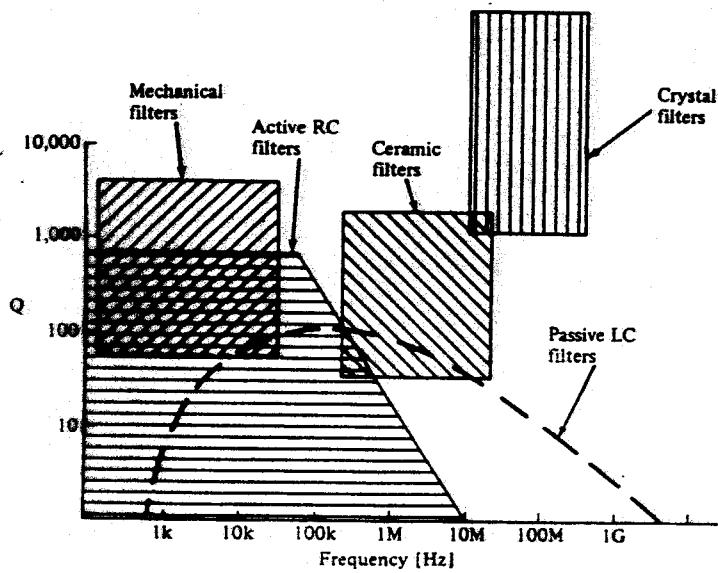
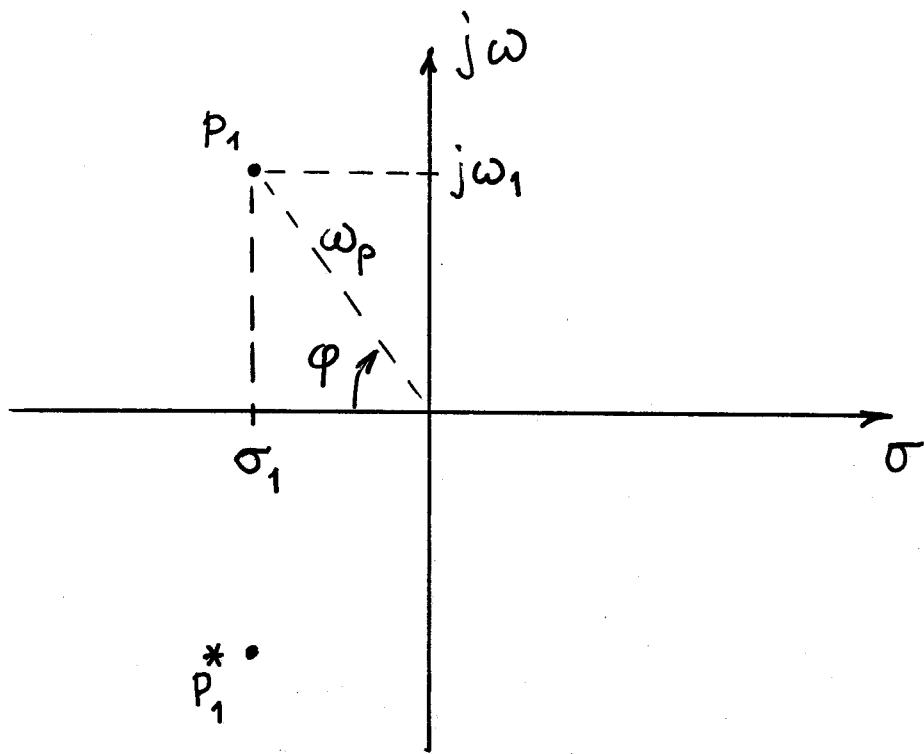


Fig. 1-1 Bell System progress in filter technology, depicting the evolution of voice-frequency ($f < 4\text{ kHz}$) filters from 1920 to 1980. Shown on the crescent is the hardware required to realize a second-order section with (a) passive LC , (b) discrete component active- RC , (c) and (d) hybrid thin-film active- RC technologies. Shown in the oval are examples of monolithic filters: (e) an analog switched-capacitor building block capable of realizing up to 11 second-order sections and (f) a digital signal processor capable of realizing up to 37 second-order sections with an 8-kHz sampling rate.





$$\omega_p \triangleq \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \omega_1^2}$$

$$q_p \triangleq -\frac{\omega_p}{2\sigma_1} = \frac{1}{2 \cos \varphi}$$

Polinomio corrispondente ad una coppia di poli complessi coniugati:

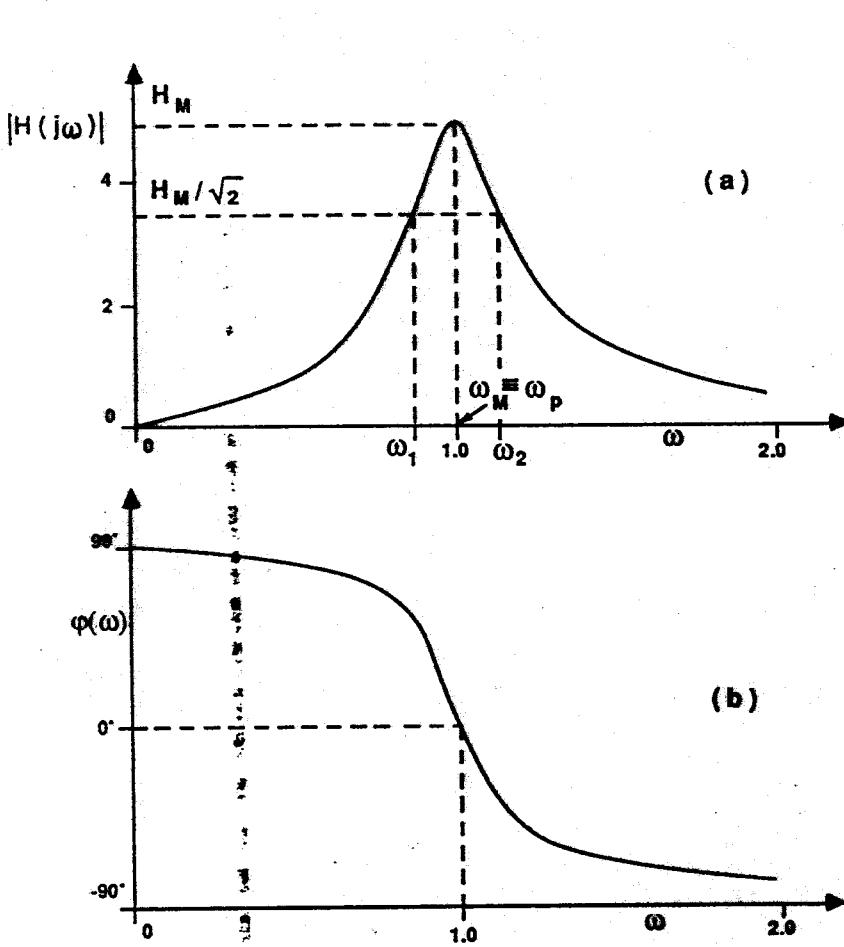
$$p^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p + \omega_p^2$$

Viceversa, dato $b_2 p^2 + b_1 p + b_0$ si ottiene:

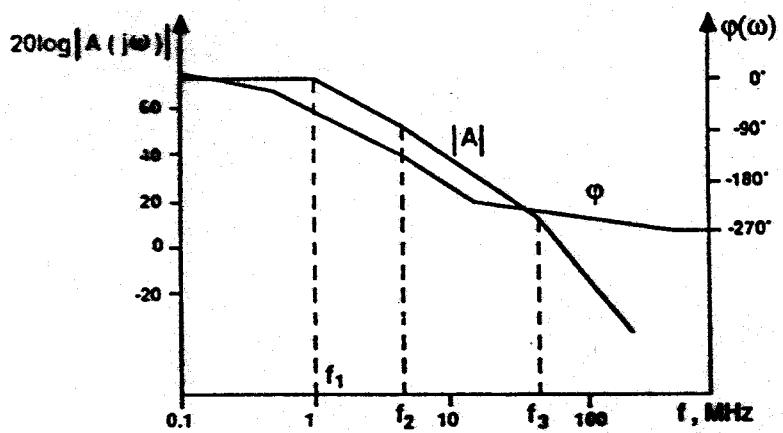
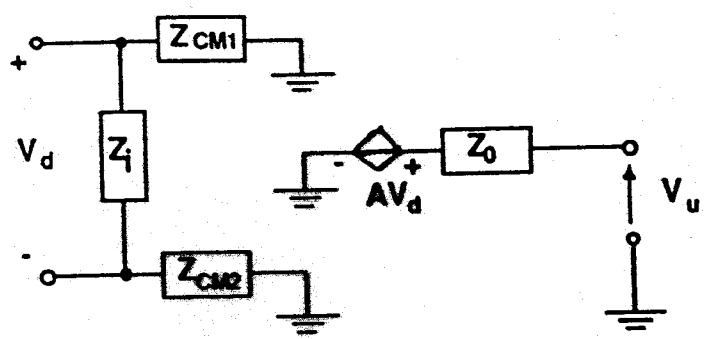
$$q_p = \sqrt{b_0 b_2} / b_1$$

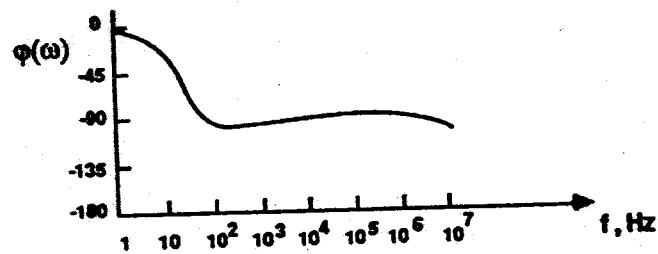
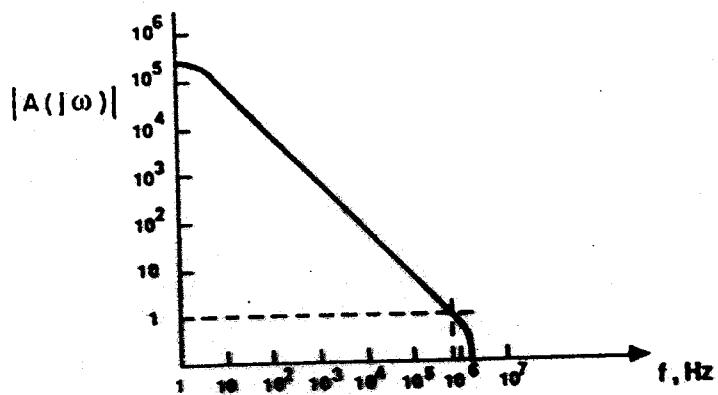
$$\omega_p = \sqrt{b_0 / b_2}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{K_1 p}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p + \omega_p^2} = K \frac{\frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p + \omega_p^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \omega_M &= \omega_p & H_M &= K \\ \omega_1 &= \omega_p \sqrt{1 + 1/(4q_p^2)} - \frac{\omega_p}{2q_p} \simeq \omega_p(1 - 1/(2q_p)) \\ \omega_2 &= \omega_p \sqrt{1 + 1/(4q_p^2)} + \frac{\omega_p}{2q_p} \simeq \omega_p(1 + 1/(2q_p)) \\ \rightarrow q_p &= \omega_M / (\omega_2 - \omega_1) \end{aligned}$$





$\mu A 741$:

$$\omega_r \approx 2\pi \times 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$A(p) = \frac{A_0 \omega_r}{p + \omega_r}$$

$|A(j\omega_t)| = 1$; ω_t è detta "pulsazione di guadagno unitario"

$$\omega_t \approx A_0 \omega_r$$

$$f_t = 1 \div 3 \text{ MHz}$$

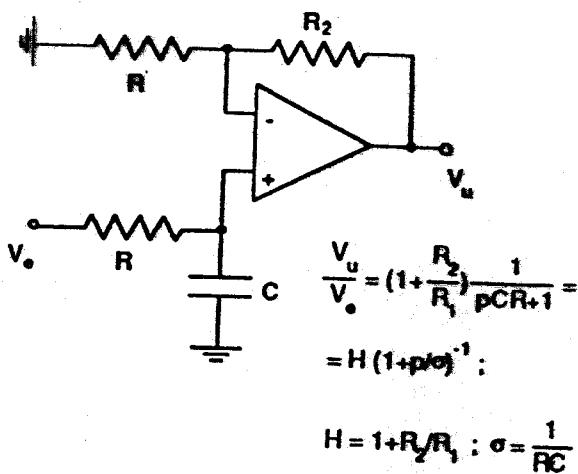


Fig. 2.11 - Integratore non inver-
tente con perdite

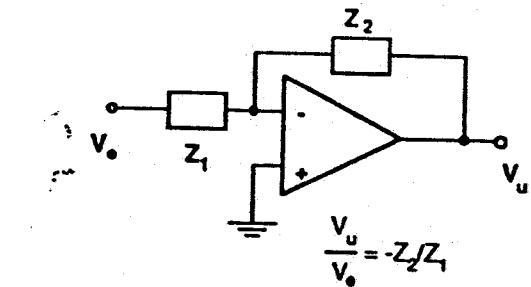


Fig. 2.12 - Amplificatore inver-
tente generalizzato

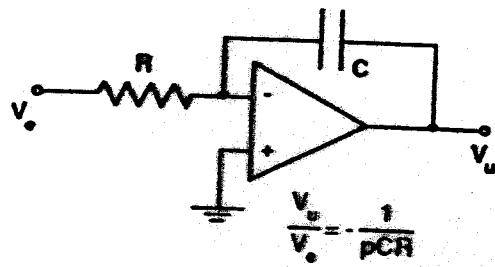


Fig. 2.13 - Integratore inver-
tente

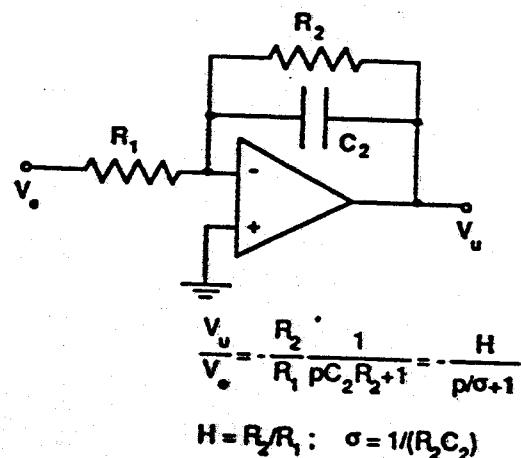


Fig. 2.14 - Integratore inver-
tente con perdite

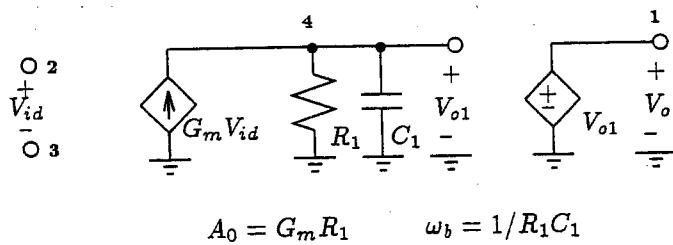


Figure 2.21 A one-pole circuit representation of the small-signal open-loop frequency response of an internally compensated op amp.

where A_0 denotes the DC gain and ω_b is the 3 dB break frequency. Typically A_0 is very large, on the order of 10^6 V/V for modern bipolar op amps such as the 741 op amp, and ω_b typically ranges between 1 and 100 rad/s. The single-capacitor circuit in Fig. 2.21 has infinite input resistance and zero output resistance, much like the ideal op amp, and it can be shown that it has the following single-pole transfer function:

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{id}}(s) = \frac{G_m R_1}{1 + sR_1 C_1} \quad (2.2)$$

Clearly, if we let $G_m R_1 = A_0$ and $R_1 C_1 = 1/\omega_b$, then the circuit in Fig. 2.21 can be used to model the small-signal frequency response of the op amp in Spice. As an example, the typical frequency response parameters for the 741 op amp are a DC gain of 2.52×10^5 V/V and a 3 dB frequency of 4 Hz. Using Eqs. (2.1) and (2.2) we can write two equations in terms of three unknowns. We can exercise the single degree of freedom to obtain the other two circuit parameters. That is, if we let $C = 30$ pF, then we can solve for $G_m = 0.190$ mA/V and $R_1 = 1.323 \times 10^9$ Ω.

It is imperative to check that the op amp model behaves as expected in order to avoid later false conclusions. We perform this check in our next example about how the limited op amp gain and bandwidth affect the closed-loop gain.

Consider the calculation of the frequency response of the inverting amplifier shown in Fig. 2.2 using nominal gains of -1 , -10 , -100 , and -1000 and the foregoing one-pole op amp model. We use Probe to contrast the frequency response obtained in these four closed-loop cases with the open-loop response of the op amp. We concatenate the input decks into one file and submit this larger file to Spice as if it were a single job. The results of all the analyses are then found in one output file and are all accessible by Probe. We list only the Spice description for the inverting amplifier having a gain of -1 and for the subcircuit used to represent the op amp (Fig. 2.22). The description for the other amplifiers would be identical, except that R_2 would reflect the gain in each case. Also included in this concatenated file is a description for computing the open-loop frequency response of the op amp (i.e., from the circuit of Fig. 2.2 with R_1 shorted and R_2 removed).

The frequency response behavior of the inverting amplifier under different gain settings is in Fig. 2.23, with the op amp open-loop frequency response. We see the effect of increasing amplifier gain on its bandwidth. Moreover, the gain and bandwidth do not exceed those values of the open-loop frequency response.

SENSIBILITÀ

$$F = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

- sensibilità relativa:

$$S_{x_i}^F \triangleq \frac{x_i}{F} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial F/F}{\partial x_i/x_i} = \frac{\partial (\ln F)}{\partial (\ln x_i)}$$

- sensibilità semirelativa:

$$S_{x_i}^F \triangleq \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i/x_i} = x_i \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}$$

$$C_{x_i}^F \triangleq \frac{\partial F/F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{F} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}$$

Significato :

$$\frac{\Delta F}{F} \approx S_{x_i}^F \frac{\Delta x_i}{x_i}$$

$$\Delta F \approx S_{x_i}^F \frac{\Delta x_i}{x_i}$$

$$\frac{\Delta F}{F} \approx C_{x_i}^F \Delta x_i$$

3.3 Regole per il calcolo della sensibilità

Come si è potuto constatare nell'esempio precedente, il c delle sensibilità ricorrendo alla definizione (3.3) risulta lungo e tedioso. Esso può essere sveltito facendo uso di una serie di utili relazioni facilmente deducibili dalla definizione (3.3). Tali formule, tratte maggior parte da [2] sono raccolte nella tabella 3.1 e verranno dimostrate qui di seguito.

1. $S_x^\alpha = 0$, α reale e indipendente da x .
2. $S_x^x = 1$
3. $S_x^{F^\alpha} = \alpha S_x^F$, α reale e indipendente da x .
4. $S_x^{F_1+F_2+\dots+F_n} = \frac{F_1 S_x^{F_1} + F_2 S_x^{F_2} + \dots + F_n S_x^{F_n}}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$
5. $S_x^{F_1 F_2 \dots F_n} = S_x^{F_1} + S_x^{F_2} + \dots + S_x^{F_n}$
6. $S_x^{\alpha F} = S_x^F$, α reale e indipendente da x
7. $S_x^{F(g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_n(x))} = \sum_{k=1}^n S_{g_k}^F S_x^{g_k}$
8. $S_{g(x)}^F = [S_x^{g(x)}]^{-1} S_x^F$
9. $S_x^F = S_x^{|F|} + j\phi S_x^\phi \quad F = |F|e^{j\phi}$
10. $S_x^{|F|} = \operatorname{Re} S_x^F \quad F = |F|e^{j\phi}$
11. $S_x^\phi = \frac{1}{\phi} \operatorname{Im} S_x^F \quad \phi = \arg F$
12. $S_{x_1/x_2}^F = \frac{1}{2} (S_{x_1}^F - S_{x_2}^F) = S_{x_1}^{\sqrt{F}} - S_{x_2}^{\sqrt{F}}$

Tabella 3.1 - Formule per il calcolo della sensibilità. Nelle formule 1-11, $F, F_1, \dots, F_n, g, g_1, \dots, g_n$ sono funzioni ad un solo argomento x differentiabili di x . Nella 12, F è funzione ad un solo argomento x_1/x_2 , differenziabile di x_1 e x_2 .

ANALISI DELLE VARIAZIONI DI UNA FUNZIONE DI RETE

$$V^F \triangleq \frac{dF}{F} = \sum S_{x_i}^F \frac{dx_i}{x_i} = \sum V_{x_i}^F$$

$$\frac{\Delta F}{F} \approx V^F \approx \sum S_{x_i}^F \frac{\Delta x_i}{x_i}$$

$$F(p) = K \frac{\prod (p + \sigma_{z_i}) \prod \left(p^2 + \frac{\omega_{z_i}}{q_{z_i}} p + \omega_{z_i}^2 \right)}{\prod (p + \sigma_{p_j}) \prod \left(p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p_j}}{q_{p_j}} p + \omega_{p_j}^2 \right)}$$

$$G(\omega) = |F(j\omega)|$$

$$g(\omega) = \ln |F(j\omega)| = \ln G(\omega) \quad N_P$$

$$g_{dB}(\omega) = 20 \log |F(j\omega)| = 20 \log G(\omega)$$

$$\cdot dg(\omega) = d[\ln G(\omega)] = \frac{dG(\omega)}{G(\omega)}$$

$$\cdot dg_{dB}(\omega) = 8.686 dg(\omega)$$

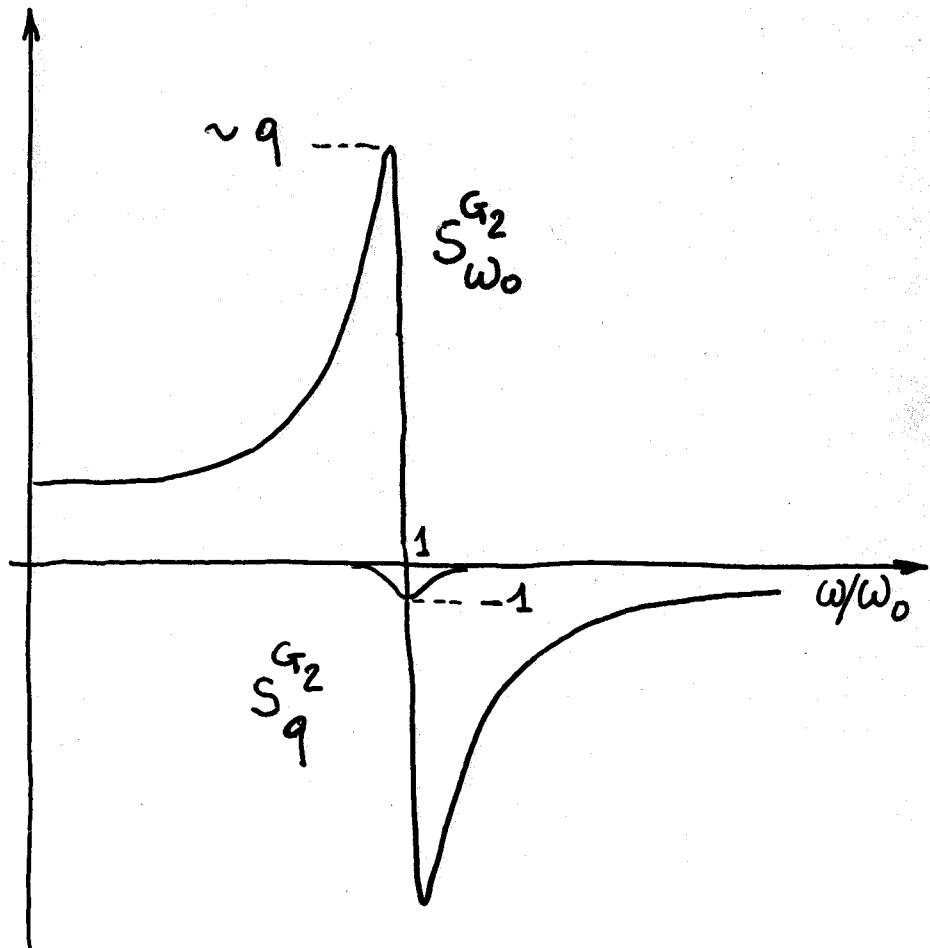
$$\begin{aligned}
 V^G &= \frac{dG}{G} = \sum_{r=1}^N S_{x_r}^G \frac{dx_r}{x_r} = \\
 &= \sum_{r=1}^N \left[\sum \left(S_{q_{zi}}^{G_{2Ni}} S_{x_r}^{q_{zi}} + S_{\omega_{zi}}^{G_{2Ni}} S_{x_r}^{\omega_{zi}} \right) + \right. \\
 &\quad + \sum S_{\sigma_{zi}}^{G_{1Ni}} S_{x_r}^{\sigma_{zi}} - \\
 &\quad - \sum \left(S_{q_{pj}}^{G_{2Dj}} S_{x_r}^{q_{pj}} + S_{\omega_{pj}}^{G_{2Dj}} S_{x_r}^{\omega_{pj}} \right) - \\
 &\quad \left. - \sum S_{\sigma_{pj}}^{G_{1Dj}} S_{x_r}^{\sigma_{pj}} \right] \frac{dx_r}{x_r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_2 = \left| p^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{q} p + \omega_0^2 \right|_{p=j\omega}$$

$$G_1 = |p + \sigma|_{p=j\omega}$$

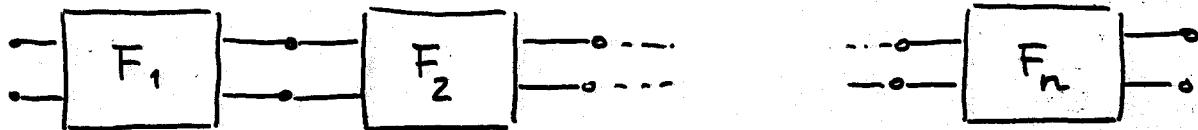
Ogni addendo risulta prodotto di 3 fattori:

- sensibilità della funzione rispetto ai coefficienti (dipendono dalla $F(p)$)
- sensibilità dei coefficienti ai componenti (dipendono dal circuito)
- variazioni relative dei componenti (dipendono dalla tecnologia)



CASO DI CELLE CONNESSE IN CASCATA

$$F(p) = \prod F_i(p)$$



$$V^F = \sum V^{F_i}$$

con

$$F_i(p) = K_i \frac{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{zi}}{q_{zi}} p + \omega_{zi}^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{pi}}{q_{pi}} p + \omega_{pi}^2}$$

Nel caso del modulo:

$$V^{G(\omega)} = \sum V^{G_i(\omega)}$$

SENSIBILITÀ MULTIPARAMETRICA

$$\frac{\Delta F}{F} \approx \sum S_{x_i}^F \frac{\Delta x_i}{x_i}$$

SENS. MULT. DEL "CASO PEGGIORE"

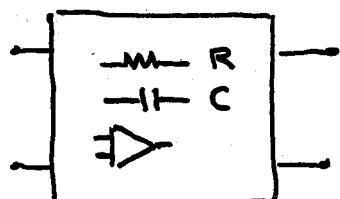
$$|\Delta x_i/x_i| \leq \varepsilon_i$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta F}{F} \right| \leq \sum |S_{x_i}^F| \varepsilon_i \quad (\text{caso peggiore})$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = \dots = \varepsilon_n = \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta F}{F} \right| \leq \varepsilon \underbrace{\sum |S_{x_i}^F|}_{W^F} = \varepsilon W^F$$

Sens. mult. del "caso peggiore"



$$\varepsilon ?$$

$$\longrightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon \leq$$

$$\frac{|\Delta F/F|_{\max}}{W^F}$$

• SENS. MULT. "STATISTICA"

$\Delta x_i/x_i$, $\Delta F/F$ sono variabili aleatorie, con una propria distribuzione di probabilità, valor medio e varianza.

Hp: $\Delta x_i/x_i$ sono tra loro statisticamente indipendenti, con valor medio nullo e varianza σ_i^2

Ne segue che anche $\Delta F/F$ è a valor medio nullo, con varianza

$$\sigma_{\Delta F/F}^2 = \sum |S_{x_i}^F|^2 \sigma_i^2$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \dots = \sigma_n^2 = \sigma^2 ;$$

$$\sigma_{\Delta F/F}^2 = \sigma^2 \underbrace{\sum |S_{x_i}^F|^2}_{\phi^F} = \sigma^2 \phi^F$$

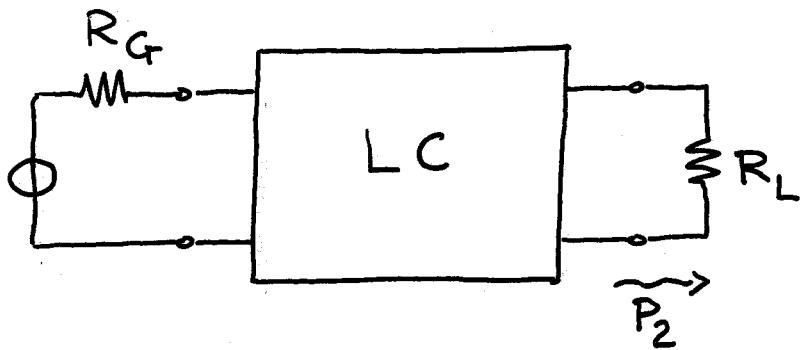
Sens. mult. "statistica"

Risulta

$$\phi^F < (w^F)^2$$

SENSIBILITÀ DEI FILTRI LC "BICARICATI"

(ORCHARD, 1966)

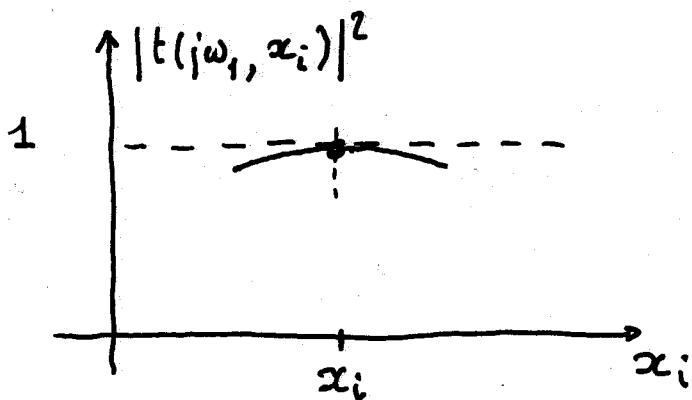


$$|t(j\omega)|^2 = P_2 / P_{\max}$$

Hip: il doppio bipolo è progettato per avere la massima trasmissione di potenza in un intervallo di frequenza (BANDA PASSANTE)

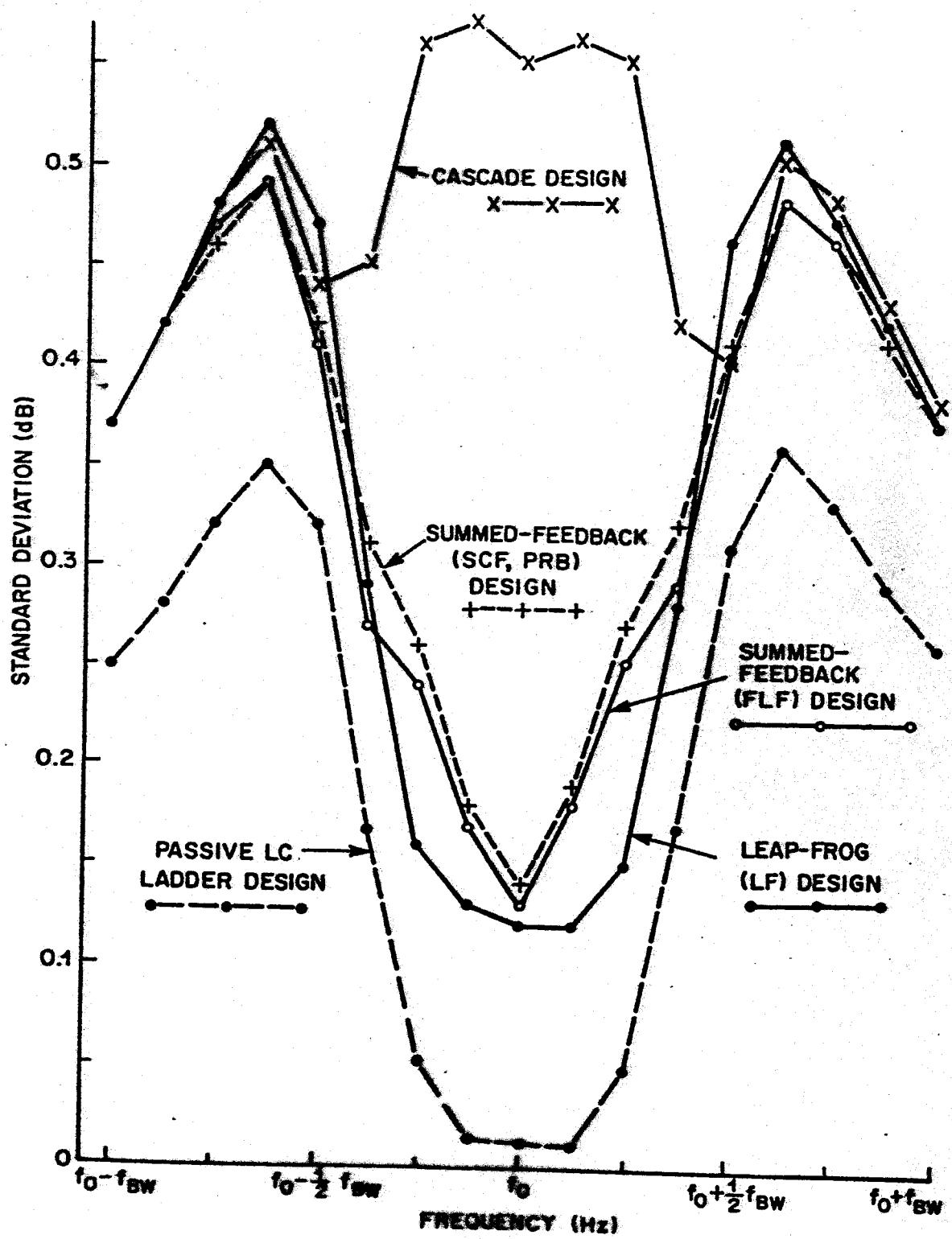
Ovvero: $|t(j\omega)| = 1$ in un numero finito di frequenze, mentre negli altri punti $|t(j\omega)| \approx 1$

$|t(j\omega_1)|^2 = 1$ quando x_i è al suo valore nominale



$$\begin{aligned} S_{x_i}^{|t|} &= \frac{1}{2} S_{x_i}^{|t|^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_i}{|t|^2} \frac{\partial |t|^2}{\partial x_i} \end{aligned}$$

NULLA IN TUTTI I PUNTI ω IN CUI $|t(j\omega_i)| = 1$



SIMULATED VARIATIONS OF THE 3- SECTION BUTTERWORTH BP FILTER (0.2% PASSIVE COMPONENT VARIATIONS)

FIGURE 17

REALIZZAZIONE DI FUNZIONI DI TRASMISSIONE MEDIANTE CIRCUITI RC-ATTIVI

Metodi basati sulla simulazione di circuiti LC

+--- Simulazione delle equazioni che descrivono il funzionamento della rete LC

+--- Simulazione di immettenze

+--- Forma diretta

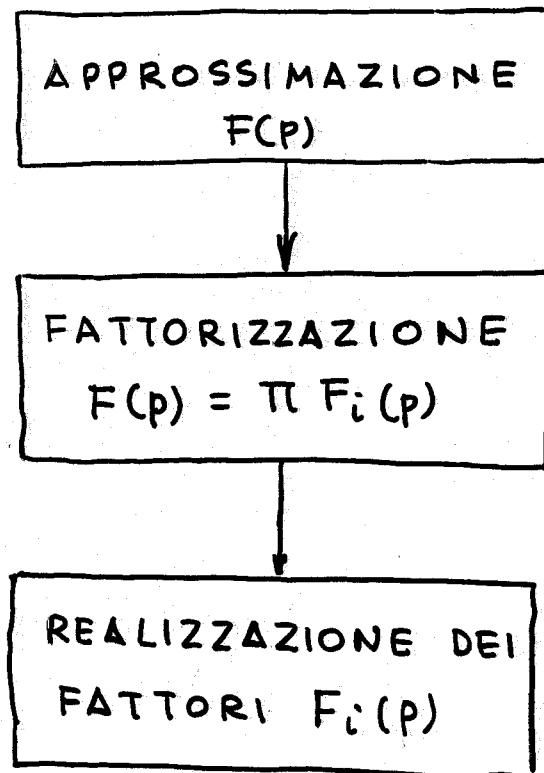
Metodi che portano a circuiti RC-attivi senza un equivalente LC

+--- Connessione in cascata

+--- Strutture con reazioni multiple

REALIZZAZIONE MEDIANTE CELLE CONNESSE IN CASCATA

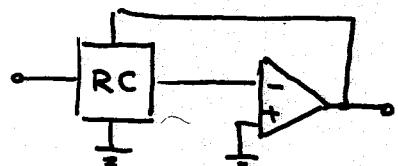
NOTE:



Scegliere $F(p)$ con i q_p più piccoli possibili

$F_i(p)$ di grado 2 o, al più, 3

"Celle biquadratiche"



Vantaggi:

- Semplicità di progetto
- Facilità di messa a punto del circuito complessivo
- Minimo consumo di potenza
- Modularità

Svantaggi:

- Sensibilità piuttosto elevata in banda passante

Il prodotto guadagno-sensibilità

$$\frac{\Delta F}{F} \approx \sum S_{R_i}^F \frac{\Delta R_i}{R_i} + \sum S_{C_j}^F \frac{\Delta C_j}{C_j} + S_A^F \frac{\Delta A}{A}$$

$$S_A^F \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{quando } A \rightarrow \infty$$

$$1/A = x \quad (x = 0 \quad \text{quando } A \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$F(x) \approx F(0) + x \frac{dF}{dx} \Big|_{x=0}$$

non dipendono da A

tornando ad A :

$$F(A) \approx F_i + \frac{F_a}{A}$$

F_a e F_i indipendenti
da A .

$$S_A^F = - \frac{F_a/F}{A} \Rightarrow \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} S_A^F = 0$$

$$S_A^F \frac{\Delta A}{A} = A S_A^F \frac{\Delta A}{A^2} = \Gamma_A^F \frac{\Delta A}{A^2} \approx |d(1/A)| \text{ ed dipende dall'OA usato}$$

$\Gamma_A^F \triangleq A S_A^F$ è chiamato "prodotto guadagno-sensibilità"

Γ_A^F ha un'espressione analitica ben definita,
anche quando $A \rightarrow \infty$

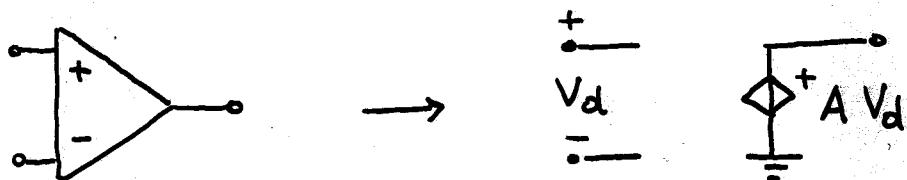
$$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma_A^F = - \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} (F_a/F) = - F_a/F_i$$

Conclusione:

le variazioni dell'elemento attivo possono essere minimizzate minimizzando Γ_A^F , operando su espressioni calcolabili supponendo ideale l'amplificatore operazionale.

Procedimento:

- Sostituire l'OA con



- Calcolare $A S_A^F$

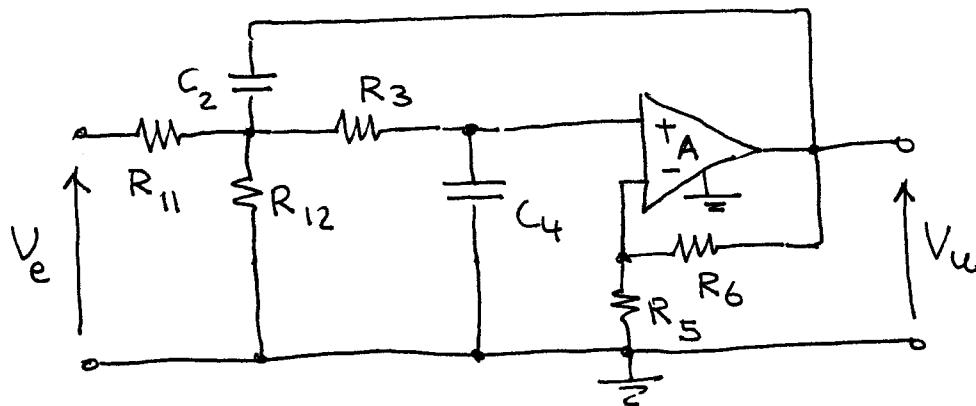
- Passare al limite per $A \rightarrow \infty$

Esempio di calcolo di $S_A^{q_p}$

2.12.05

7 / 2

Considero il circuito



L'amplificatore è supposto reale, con ampl. A.

Si ottiene

$$\frac{V_u}{V_e} = K \frac{\omega_p^2}{p^2 + (\omega_p/q_p)p + \omega_p^2}$$

Se si analizza il circuito, supponendo $A \neq \infty$
si ottiene, tra l'altro

$$q_p = \frac{\sqrt{(R_3 C_2)/(R_1 C_4)}}{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1} - (\mu - 1) \frac{C_2}{C_4}}, \text{ con}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_i = \frac{R_{11} R_{12}}{R_{11} + R_{12}} \\ \mu = \frac{A}{1 + A/\mu_i} \\ \mu_i = 1 + R_6/R_5 \end{array} \right.$$

Ora calcolo $S_A^{q_p}$:

$$S_A^{q_p} = S_\mu^{q_p} S_A^\mu = - \frac{-\mu \frac{C_2}{C_4}}{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1} - \mu \frac{C_2}{C_4} + \frac{C_2}{C_4}} S_A^\mu =$$

$$= \frac{\mu \frac{C_2}{C_4}}{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1} + \frac{C_2}{C_4} - \mu \frac{C_2}{C_4}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{A}{\mu_i}}$$

→ Si osservi che $\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} S_A^{q_p} = 0$

Se invece considero

$$A S_A^{qp}$$

ottengo:

$$A S_A^{qp} = \frac{\mu \frac{C_2}{C_4}}{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1} + \frac{C_2}{C_4} - \mu \frac{C_2}{C_4}} \quad \frac{A}{1 + \frac{A}{\mu_i}}$$

Quando $A \rightarrow \infty$, $\mu \rightarrow \mu_i$ e $\frac{A}{1+A/\mu_i} \rightarrow \mu_i$

Quindi si ottiene

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} A S_A^{qp} = \frac{\mu_i^2 \frac{C_2}{C_4}}{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1} + (1-\mu_i) \frac{C_2}{C_4}} = \frac{C_2/C_4}{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1} - \frac{R_6 C_2}{R_5 C_4}} \left(1 + \frac{R_6}{R_5}\right)^2$$

Conclusione: le variazioni di una funzione di rete dovute a variazioni di A possono essere minimizzate minimizzando $\Gamma^F = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} A S_A^F$.

Variazioni dei poli dovute a variazioni di A

Si ha:

$$P_0 = -\frac{\omega_p}{2q_p} + j\omega_p \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4q_p^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P_0}{P_0} \approx S_{\omega_p}^{P_0} \frac{\Delta \omega_p}{\omega_p} + S_{q_p}^{P_0} \frac{\Delta q_p}{q_p}$$

→ ora $S_{\omega_p}^{P_0} = 1$, mentre $S_{q_p}^{P_0}$ richiede un calcolo più complesso.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow S_{q_p}^{P_0} &= S_{q_p}^{-\frac{\omega_p}{2q_p} [1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}]} = -1 + S_{q_p}^{1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} = \\ &= -1 + \frac{-j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1} \left[\frac{1}{2} S_{q_p}^{4q_p^2 - 1} \right]}{1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} = -1 + \frac{-j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{4q_p^2 - 2}{4q_p^2 - 1} \right]}{1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} = \\ &= -1 + \frac{-j4q_p^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}}}{1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} = \frac{-1 + j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1} - j4q_p^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}}}{1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} = \\ &= \frac{-\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1} + j(4q_p^2 - 1) - j4q_p^2}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} = \frac{j^2 \sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1} - j}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1} (1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1})} \\ &= -j \frac{(1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1})}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1} (1 - j\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1})} = -j \frac{1}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

Quindi:

$$\rightarrow \frac{\Delta P_0}{P_0} = S_{\omega_p}^{P_0} \frac{\Delta \omega_p}{\omega_p} + S_{q_p}^{P_0} \frac{\Delta q_p}{q_p} = \frac{\Delta \omega_p}{\omega_p} - j \frac{1}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} \frac{\Delta q_p}{q_p}$$

Ora

$$\frac{\Delta \omega_p}{\omega_p} = \Gamma_A^{\omega_p} \left(\frac{\Delta A}{A^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta q_p}{q_p} = \Gamma_A^{q_p} \left(\frac{\Delta A}{A^2} \right)$$

Quindi:

$$\frac{\Delta P_o}{P_o} = S_{\omega_p}^{P_o} \frac{\Delta \omega_p}{\omega_p} + S_{q_p}^{P_o} \frac{\Delta q_p}{q_p} = \left[\Gamma_A^{\omega_p} - j \frac{\Gamma_A^{q_p}}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} \right] \left(\frac{\Delta A}{A^2} \right)$$

Tipicamente

$$\Gamma_A^{\omega_p} = 0$$

Quindi

$$\rightarrow \frac{\Delta P_o}{P_o} \approx -j \frac{\Gamma_A^{q_p}}{\sqrt{4q_p^2 - 1}} \frac{\Delta A}{A^2} \approx -j \frac{\Gamma_A^{q_p}}{2q_p} \left(\frac{\Delta A}{A^2} \right)$$

→ In conclusione:

minimizzare $\Gamma_A^{q_p}$ minimizza le variazioni relative di P_o al variare dell'amplificazione a circuito aperto $A(P)$.

- Criteri di confronto

$$S_{x_i}^{\omega_p} \leq 0.5 \quad \left(\omega_p^2 = \frac{1}{R_1 R_3 C_2 C_4} \right)$$

$$S_A^{\omega_p} = 0 \quad , \text{ ovvero } \Gamma_A^{\omega_p} = 0$$

Rimangono:

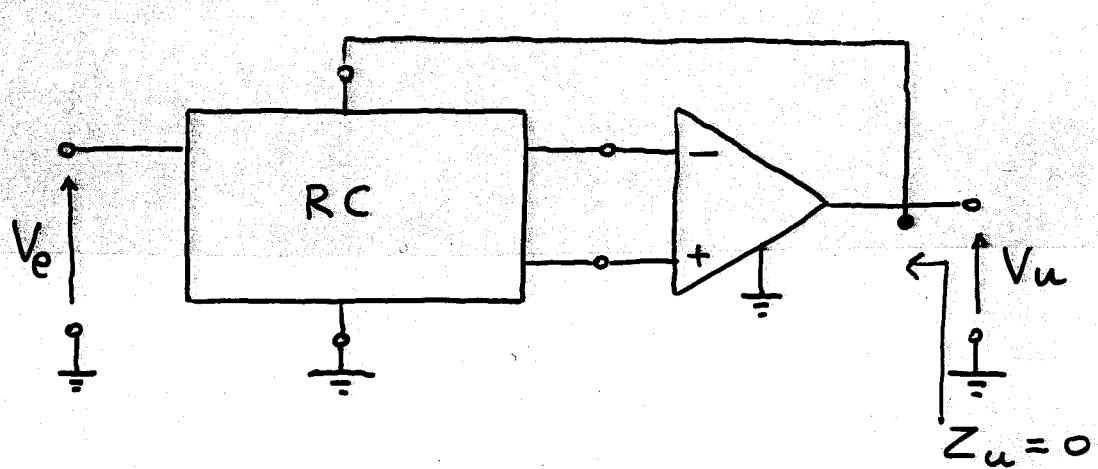
$$\Gamma_A^{q_p} \quad (\text{o meglio} \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma_A^{q_p})$$

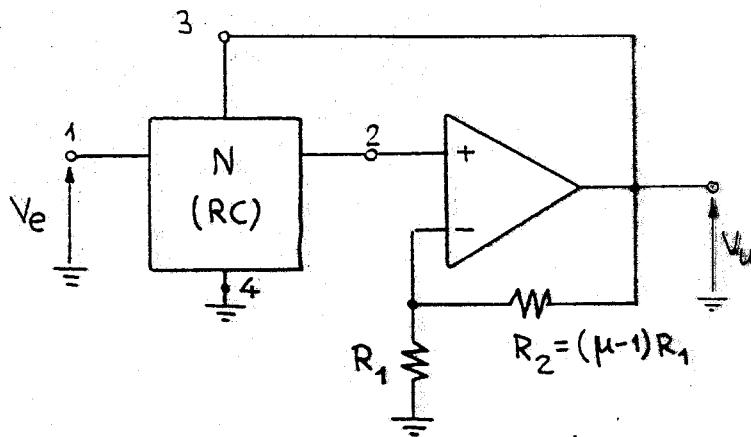
$$S_{x_i}^{q_p}$$

"dispersione dei componenti" x_{\max}/x_{\min}

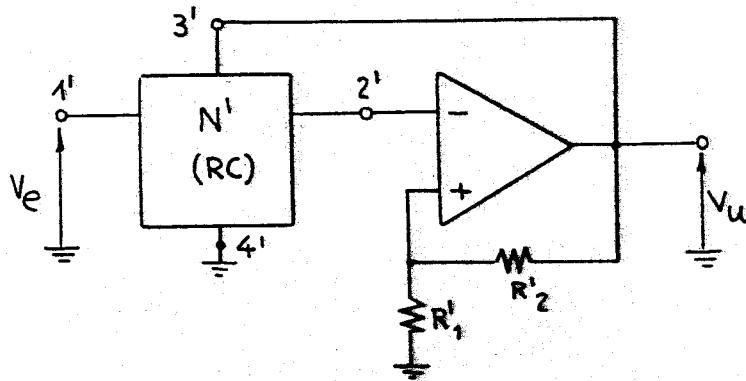
GENERAZIONE E CLASSIFICAZIONE DI CELLE BIQUADRATICHE CON UN SOLO OA.

- Generazione



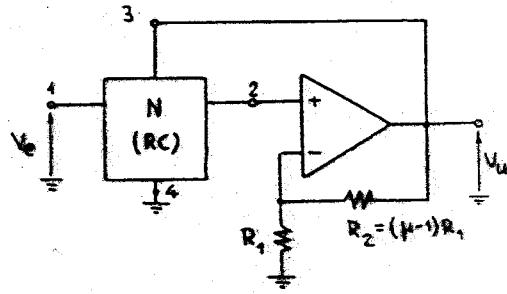


Configurazione a reazione positiva.
 $\mu > 1$: EPF; $\mu = 1$: PF

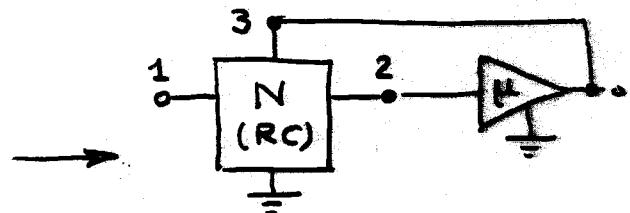


Configurazione a reazione negativa. $1/R'_2 \neq 0$: ENF; $1/R'_2 = 0$: NF

CONFIGURAZIONE A REAZIONE POSITIVA



$$V_2 = t_{12} V_1 + t_{32} V_3$$



Configurazione a reazione positiva. $\mu > 1$: EPF; $\mu = 1$: PF

$$t_{12}(p) = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_3=0} = \frac{n_{12}(p)}{d(p)}$$

$$t_{32}(p) = \frac{V_2}{V_3} \Big|_{V_1=0} = \frac{n_{32}(p)}{d(p)}$$

$$\mu = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \quad (\mu \geq 1)$$

$$T(p) = \frac{V_u}{V_e} = \frac{+\mu t_{12}}{1 + \mu t_{32}}$$

$$T(p) = \frac{\mu n_{12}(p)}{d(p) - \mu n_{32}(p)}$$

I poli di $T(p)$ sono gli zeri di

$$d(p) - \mu n_{32}(p)$$

Per rendere ω_p indipendente da μ (equindi da A) si può scegliere:

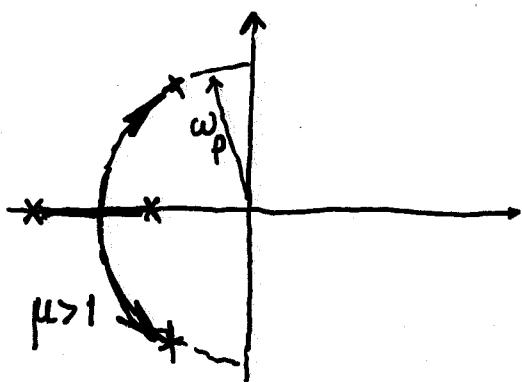
$$t_{32} = H \frac{p \left(\bar{\omega}_2 / \bar{q}_2 \right)}{p^2 + p \frac{\bar{\omega}_2}{\bar{q}_2} + \bar{\omega}_2^2}$$

funzione passa banda

$$\bar{q}_2 \leq 0.5 \quad H \leq 1$$

$$\omega_p = \bar{\omega}_2$$

$$q_p = \frac{\bar{q}_2}{1 - \mu H} \quad (\mu H < 1 \text{ per la stabilità})$$



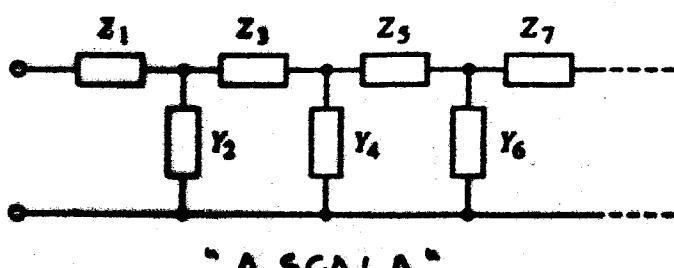
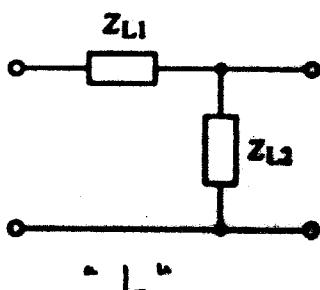
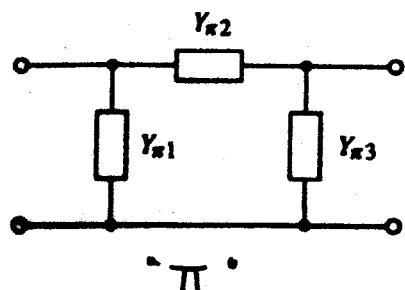
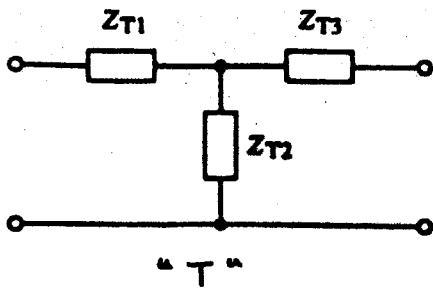
NOTA:

Rete RC di ordine 2 :

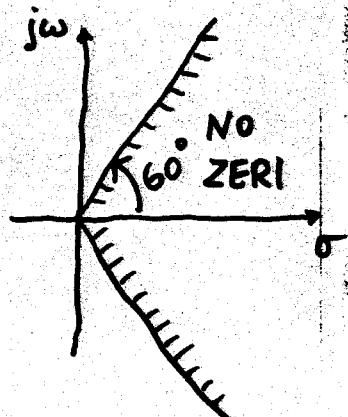
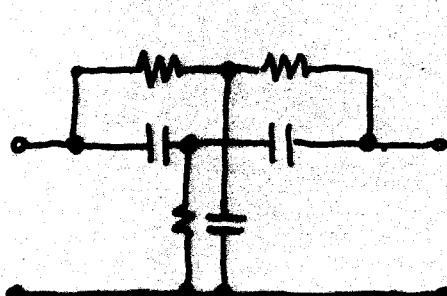
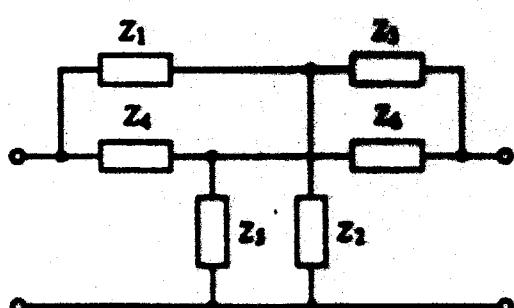
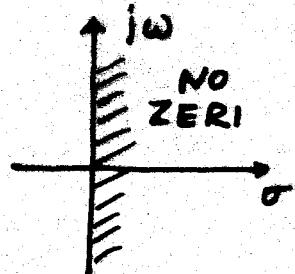
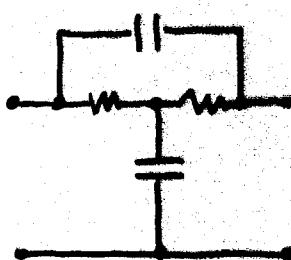
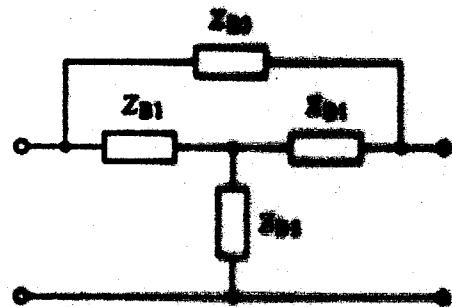
PF1
EPF1

Rete RC di ordine 3 : PF2
(con cancellazione zero/polo) EPF2

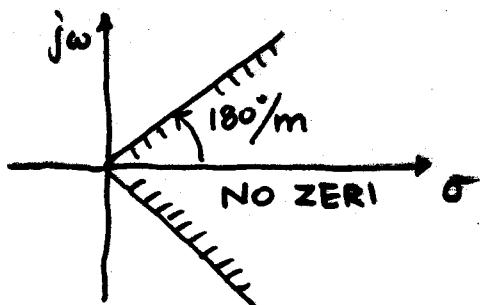
CELLE SBILANCIATE



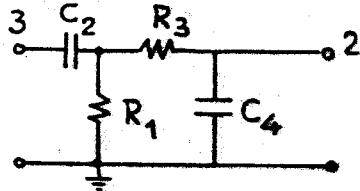
GLI "ZERI DI TRASMISSIONE" NON POSSONO STARE NEL SEMIPIANO DI DESTRA
SE RC GLI Z.D.T. STANNO SULL'ASSE $\sigma < 0$



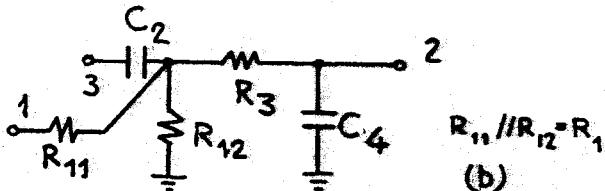
In generale, per una rete RLC SBILANCIATA di ORDINE m :



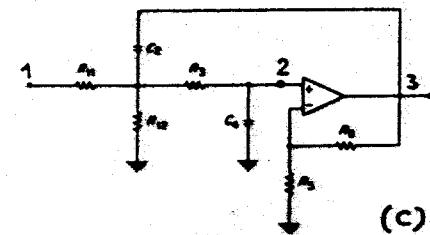
$$t_{32}(p) = \frac{V_2}{V_3} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_3 C_4}}{p^2 + p \left(\frac{1}{R_3 C_4} + \frac{1}{R_3 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \right) + \frac{1}{R_3 C_4 R_1 C_2}} \quad (6.84)$$



(a)

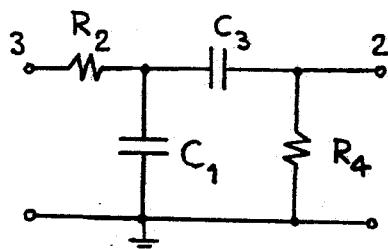


(b)

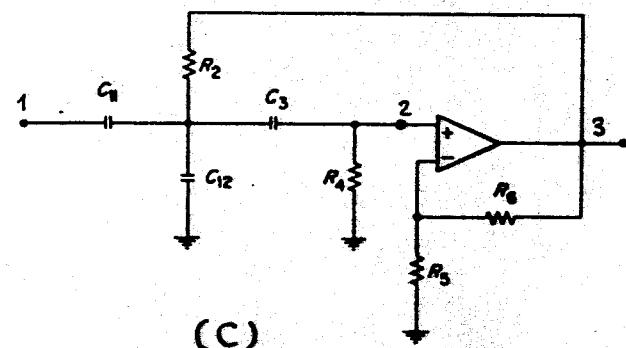


(c)

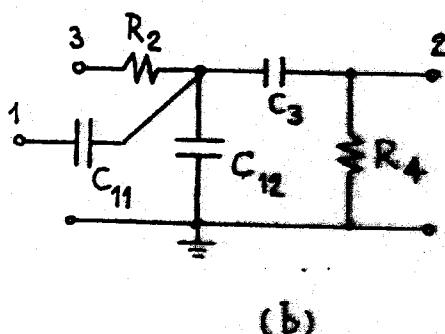
Fig. 6.17 - Rete passa banda a scala (a); applicazione del segnale d'ingresso (b); circuito finale passa basso (c).



(a)



(c)



(b)

$$C_1 = C_{11} + C_{12}$$

$$\omega_p = (C_1 R_2 C_3 R_4)^{-1/2}$$

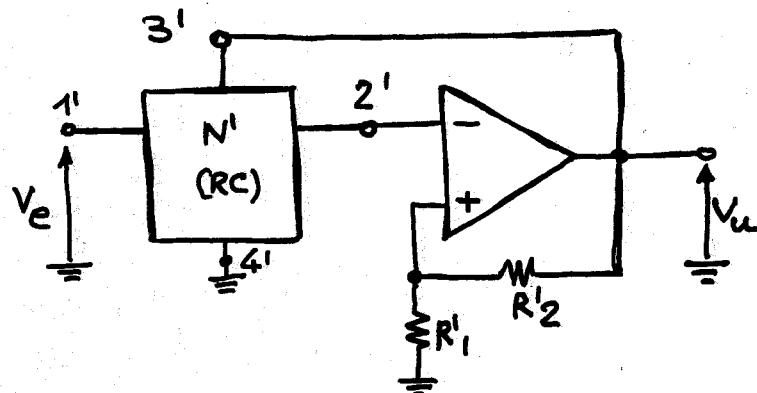
$$q_p = \frac{\sqrt{R_2 C_1 / (R_3 C_3)}}{1 + \frac{C_1}{C_3} - \frac{R_3 R_4}{R_2 R_3}}$$

$$K = (C_{11}/C_1)(1 + R_6/R_5)$$

$$T(p) = K p^2 / [p^2 + (w_p/q_p)p + w_p^2]$$

Fig. 6.18 - Rete passa banda a scala (a); applicazione del segnale d'ingresso (b); circuito finale passa alto (c) e formule di analisi.

CONFIGURAZIONE A REAZIONE NEGATIVA



$$V_{2'} = t'_{12} V_{1'} + t'_{32} V_{3'}$$

$$\text{con } t'_{12} = \frac{V_{2'}}{V_{1'}} \Big|_{V_{3'}=0} = \frac{n'_{12}(p)}{d(p)}$$

$$t'_{32} = \frac{V_{2'}}{V_{3'}} \Big|_{V_{1'}=0} = \frac{n'_{32}(p)}{d(p)}$$

$$T(p) = \frac{V_u}{V_e} = \frac{-A t'_{12}}{1 + A [t'_{32} - (1-k)]}$$

$$k = R'_2 / (R'_1 + R'_2) \quad (0 < k \leq 1)$$

I poli di $T(p)$ sono gli zeri di

$$d(p) + A [n'_{32}(p) - (1-k)d(p)]$$

- condizioni per rendere ω_p indipendente da A :

$$t'_{32} = h \frac{p^2 + \frac{\bar{\omega}_1}{\bar{q}_1} p + \bar{\omega}_1^2}{p^2 + \frac{\bar{\omega}_2}{\bar{q}_2} p + \bar{\omega}_2^2} \xrightarrow{n'_{32}(p)} d(p)$$

I poli di $T(p)$ sono le soluzioni di:

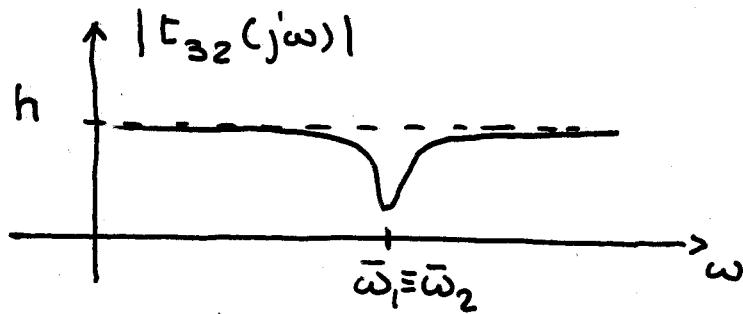
$$\left[1 - A(1-k) + Ah\right] p^2 + \frac{\bar{\omega}_2}{\bar{q}_2} \left[1 - A(1-k) + Ah \frac{\bar{\omega}_1}{\bar{\omega}_2} \frac{\bar{q}_2}{\bar{q}_1}\right] p + \bar{\omega}_2^2 \left[1 - A(1-k) + Ah \frac{\bar{\omega}_1^2}{\bar{\omega}_2^2}\right] = 0$$

ω_p è indipendente da A se:

$$\bar{\omega}_1 = \bar{\omega}_2$$

Come apparirà chiaro nel seguito, gli zeri di t'_{32} devono essere complessi coniugati nel semipiano di sinistra $\Rightarrow \bar{q}_1 > \bar{q}_2$.

Quindi:

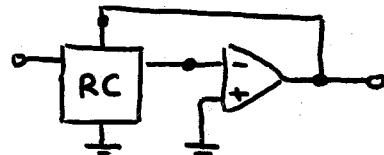


t'_{32} deve essere una funzione "ELIMINA BANDA"

$A \rightarrow \infty$:

$$T(p) = \frac{-n'_{12}(p)}{n'_{32}(p) - (1-k)d(p)}$$

$k=1 : NF$



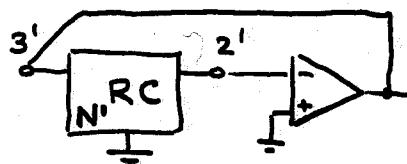
$$T(p) = -\frac{n'_{12}(p)}{n'_{32}(p)}$$

Poli e zeri di $T(p)$ dipendono solo dalla rete passiva.

I poli sono gli zeri di $t'_{32} \Rightarrow t'_{32}$ deve avere zeri nel semipiano di sinistra, coincidenti con la coppia di poli che si vuole attuare

Riassumendo:

- scegliere una rete RC sbilanciata capace di attuare zeri complessi (funzione elimina banda)



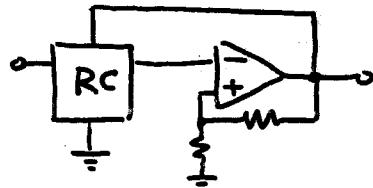
Scegliere i componenti di N' in modo che gli zeri di trasmissione

coincidano con i poli da attuare e in modo da ridurre Γ_A^{qp} , S_{xi}^{qp}

- ogni nodo di N' connesso a massa puo' essere usato come nodo 1' per iniettare il segnale.



$R < 1$: ENF



$$T(p) = \frac{n'_{12}(p)}{n'_{32}(p) - (1-k)d(p)}$$

Meccanismo di formazione dei poli:

$$\text{H.p. } t'_{32} = \frac{p^2 + \frac{\bar{\omega}_1}{\bar{q}_1} p + \bar{\omega}_1^2}{p^2 + \frac{\bar{\omega}_1}{\bar{q}_2} p + \bar{\omega}_1^2}, \text{ con } \bar{q}_1 > \bar{q}_2$$

(funzione "elimina banda")

I poli sono le soluzioni di:

$$p^2 + (\bar{\omega}_1/\bar{q}_1)p + \bar{\omega}_1^2 - (1-k) \left[p^2 + (\bar{\omega}_1/\bar{q}_2)p + \bar{\omega}_1^2 \right] = 0$$

$$kp^2 + \left[\bar{\omega}_1/\bar{q}_1 - (1-k)(\bar{\omega}_1/\bar{q}_2) \right] p + k\bar{\omega}_1^2 = 0$$

ovvero :

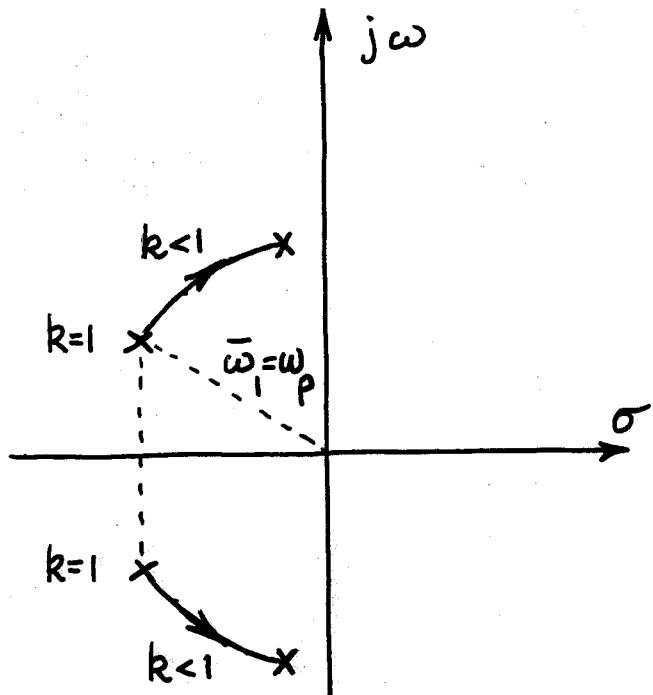
$$p^2 + \frac{\bar{\omega}_1}{\bar{q}_1} \left[\frac{1}{k} - \left(\frac{1}{k} - 1 \right) \frac{\bar{q}_1}{\bar{q}_2} \right] p + \bar{\omega}_1^2 = 0$$



$$\omega_p = \bar{\omega}_1$$

$$q_p = \bar{q}_1 / \left[\frac{1}{k} - \left(\frac{1}{k} - 1 \right) \frac{\bar{q}_1}{\bar{q}_2} \right] > \bar{q}_1$$

$\frac{-}{< 1}$



q_p è ottenuto aumentando ("esaltando") \bar{q}_1 , fino al valore richiesto, applicando una reazione positiva il cui ammontare è controllato dal valore di k

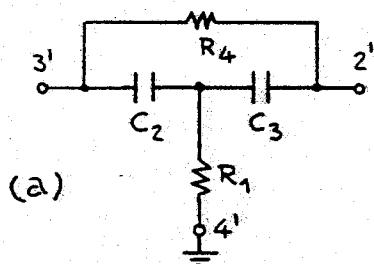
In altre parole: la selettività è ottenuta tramite due processi contemporanei. Parte della selettività è data dalla reazione negativa che fa diventare poli di $T(p)$ gli zeri della t'_{32} ; la restante parte è dovuta alla reazione positiva che muove i suddetti poli più vicini all'asse ω su un luogo circolare.

NOTA :

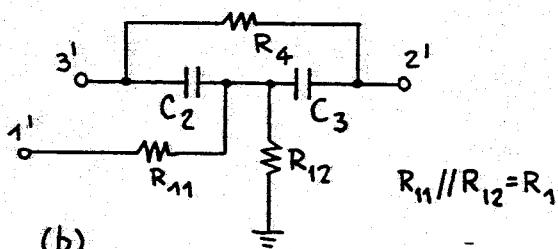
Rete RC di ordine 2 : $\begin{matrix} NF1 \\ ENF1 \end{matrix}$

Rete RC di ordine 3 : $\begin{matrix} NF2 \\ ENF2 \end{matrix}$

$$t'_{32} = \frac{V'_2}{V'_3} = \frac{p^2 + p \left[\frac{1}{C_3 R_4} + \frac{1}{C_2 R_4} \right] + \frac{1}{C_2 R_4 C_3 R_1}}{p^2 + p \left[\frac{1}{C_2 R_1} + \frac{1}{C_3 R_4} + \frac{1}{C_2 R_4} \right] + \frac{1}{C_2 R_4 C_3 R_1}} \quad (6.65)$$

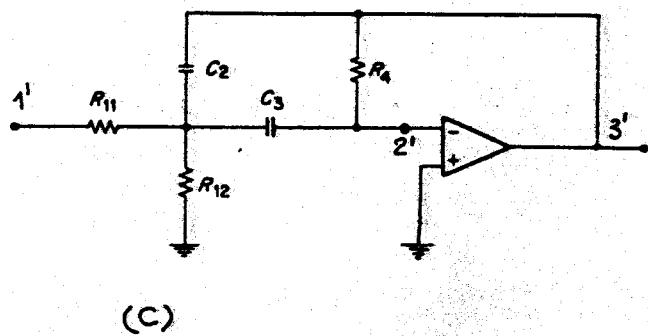


(a)



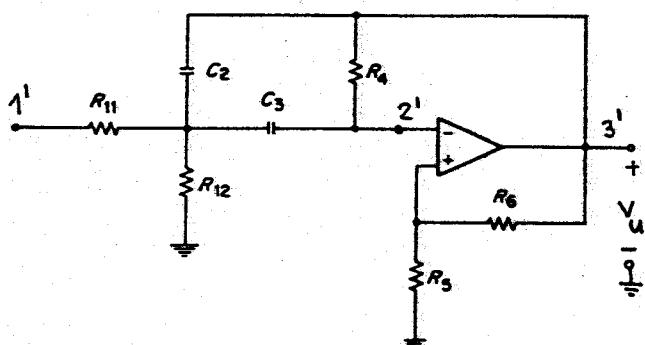
(b)

$$R_{11} // R_{12} = R_1$$



(c)

- Rete RC a T composito (a); applicazione del segnale d'ingresso (b); circuito finale passa banda (c).



Cella passabanda di Deliyannis-Friend.

$$\omega_p = 1 / \sqrt{C_2 R_4 C_3 R_1}$$

$$q_p = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{R_4 C_2}{R_1 C_3}}}{1 + \frac{C_2}{C_3} - \frac{R_4 R_5}{R_1 R_6}}$$

$$K = \frac{R_{12}}{R_{11} + R_{12}} q_p \left(1 + \frac{R_5}{R_6} \right) \sqrt{\frac{R_4 C_3}{R_1 C_2}}$$

- Classificazione delle celle biquadratiche con un solo OA.

CLASSE	RETE RC DI REAZIONE	$S_{x_i}^{q_p}$	$\Gamma_A^{q_p}$	DISPERSSIONE DEI COMPONENTI
ENF & EPF	ENF1 EPF1	ordine 2 bassa $\rightarrow q_p$	$q_p^2 \rightarrow q_p$	$q_p^2 \rightarrow$ bassa
	ENF2 EPF2	ordine 3 q_p	q_p	q_p
NF & PF	NF1 PF1	ordine 2 bassa	q_p^2	q_p^2
	NF2 PF2	ordine 3 q_p	q_p	q_p

Tabella 6.1 - Le otto classi in cui si possono raggruppare le celle biquadratiche con un solo OA e le loro proprietà.

- ENF1 e EPF1 , ENF2 e EPF2 ... ecc. hanno uguali caratteristiche di sensibilità (trasformazione complementare)
- NF1 e PF1 hanno basse sensibilità passive , ma Γ e la dispersione dei componenti sono dell'ordine di $q_p^2 \Rightarrow$ utilizzabili per q_p bassi (≤ 2)
- ENF1 e EPF1 : possibilità di compromessi tra esigenze diverse . Tipicamente utilizzabili per $q_p < 20 \div 25$.

• Progetto di una cella biquadratica

$$T(p) = K \frac{p^2 + \frac{\omega_z}{q_z} p + \omega_z^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p + \omega_p^2}$$

- a) minimo numero di componenti passivi;
- b) minimo numero di OA;
- c) basse sensibilità passive;
- d) bassi valori del prodotto guadagno-sensibilità ;
- e) semplici procedure di messa a punto;
- f) bassa dispersione dei componenti.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_p = f_1(R_i, C_i) \\ q_p = f_2(R_i, C_i) \\ \omega_z = f_3(R_i, C_i) \\ q_z = f_4(R_i, C_i) \\ K = f_5(R_i, C_i) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Gamma = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma_A^{q_p} = f_6(R_i, C_i)$$

Sensibilità attiva:

$$\Gamma = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma_A^{q_p} = q_p \left(1 + \frac{R_5}{R_6}\right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{R_4}{R_1} \frac{C_3}{C_2}}$$

Sostituendo le equazioni di progetto:

$$\Gamma = q_p \left[1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_3} \right) - \frac{1}{q_p} \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{\frac{1}{2} C_3}} \right]^2 \sqrt{\frac{C_3}{C_2}}$$

$$r_m = \frac{C_2/C_3}{4q_p^2} \left[\sqrt{1 + 12q_p^2 \left(1 + C_3/C_2\right)} - 1 \right]^2$$

Sensibilità passive:

$$S_{R_5}^{q_p} = -S_{R_6}^{q_p} = q_p \frac{R_5}{R_6} \sqrt{\frac{R_4}{R_1} \frac{C_3}{C_2}}$$

$$S_{R_4}^{q_p} = -S_{R_1}^{q_p} = 0.5 + q_p \frac{R_5}{R_6} \sqrt{\frac{R_4}{R_1} \frac{C_3}{C_2}} > S_{R_5}^{q_p}$$

$$S_{R_{11}}^{q_p} = \frac{R_{12}}{R_{11} + R_{12}} \quad S_{R_1}^{q_p} \leq S_{R_{11}}^{q_p}$$

$$S_{R_{12}}^{q_p} = \frac{R_{11}}{R_{11} + R_{12}} \quad S_{R_1}^{q_p} \leq S_{R_{12}}^{q_p}$$

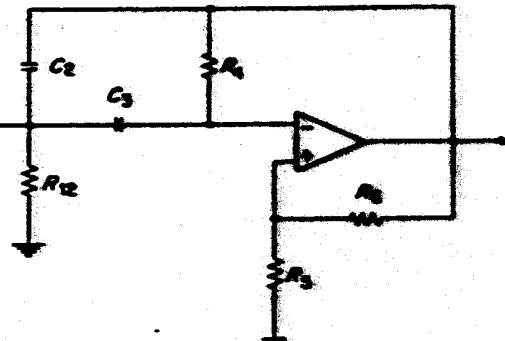
$$S_{C_3}^{q_p} = -S_{C_2}^{q_p} = -0.5 + q_p \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_4} \frac{C_3}{C_2}}$$

Caso particolare: $C_2 = C_3 = C$, $q_p = 10$

$$0 < r \leq 4q_p^2$$

ESEMPIO:

$$T(p) = -K \frac{\frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p + \omega_p^2}$$



Cella di Deliyannis-Friend
("STAR" passabanda)

Cella ENF1 passa banda e formule di analisi

3 equazioni e 7 variabili. Si assume: C_2, C_3, R_6 e $V = \frac{R_4}{R_1}$
come variabili indipendenti

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_p \sqrt{C_2 C_3}}$$

$$R_4 = v R_1$$

$$R_5 = R_6 \left[\frac{1}{v} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_3} \right) - \frac{1}{q_p} \sqrt{v \frac{C_2}{C_3}} \right]$$

$$K_M = q_p \left(1 + \frac{R_5}{R_6} \right) \sqrt{v \frac{C_3}{C_2}}$$

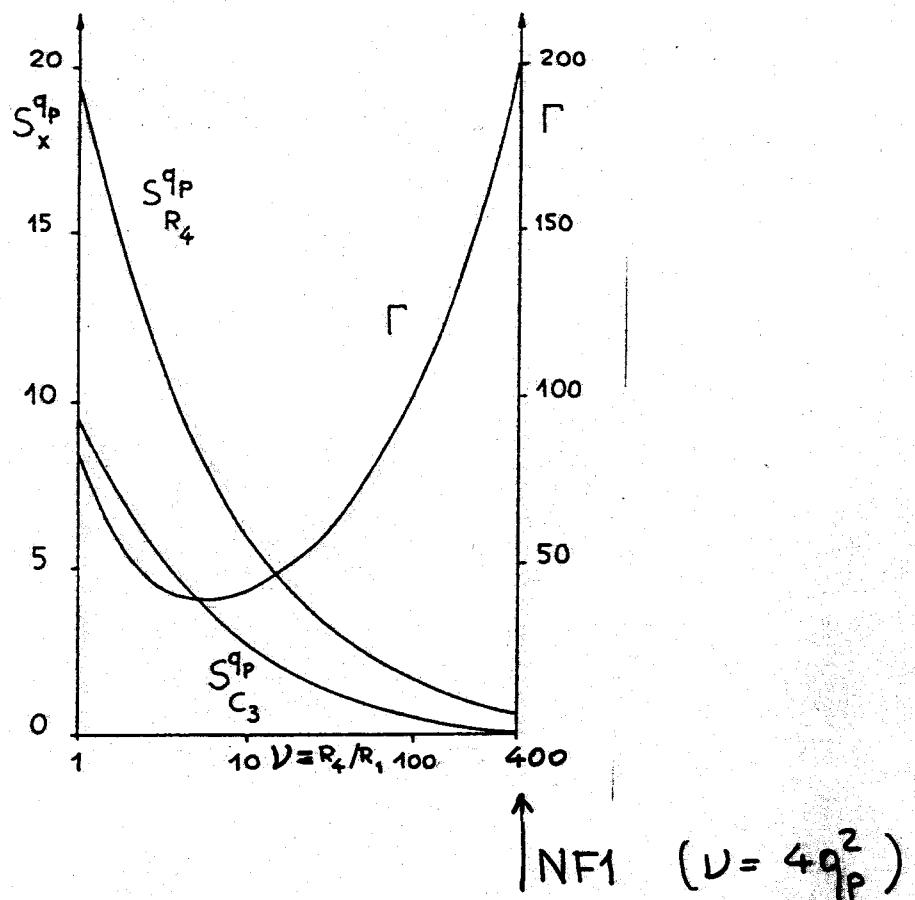
$$R_{11} = \frac{K_M}{K} R_1$$

$$R_{12} = \frac{K_M}{K_M - K} R_1$$

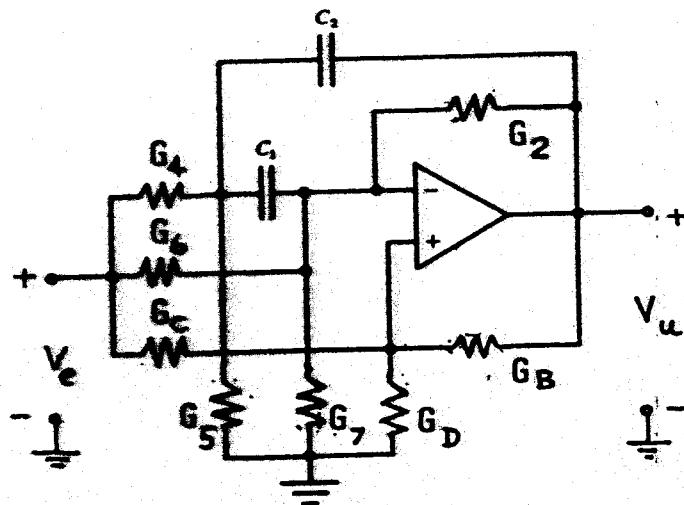
Per la positività dei valori delle resistenze deve essere:

$$0 < V \leq q_p^2 \frac{C_3}{C_2} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_3} \right)^2$$

$$\downarrow \\ R_5 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{NF1}$$



. Celle di uso generale con un solo amplificatore



STAR (1975)
Standard Tantalum
Active Resonator

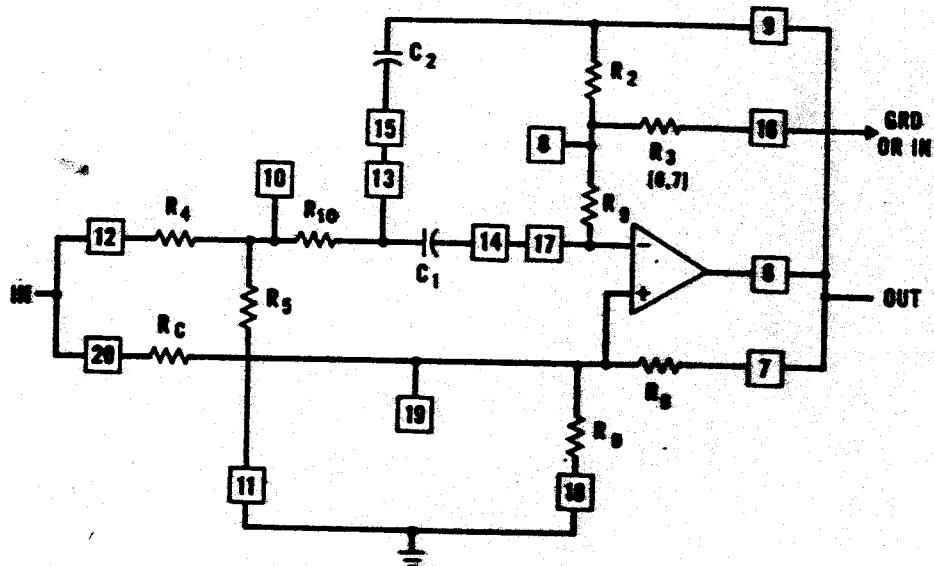
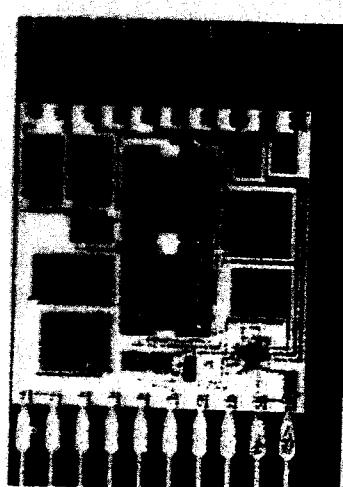


Fig. 3. STAR SAB circuit after transformations.



$$K \frac{\frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p + \omega_p^2}$$

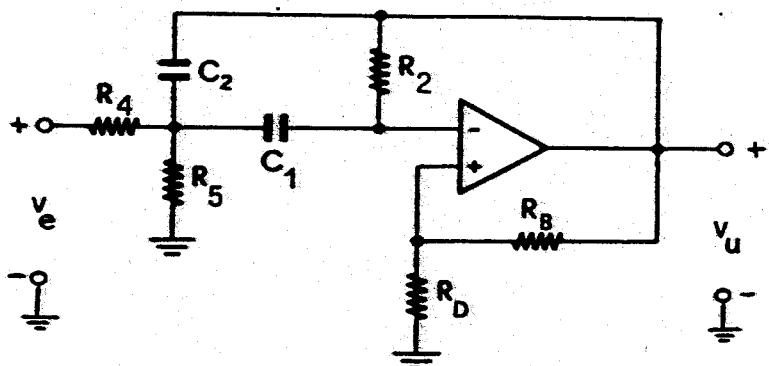
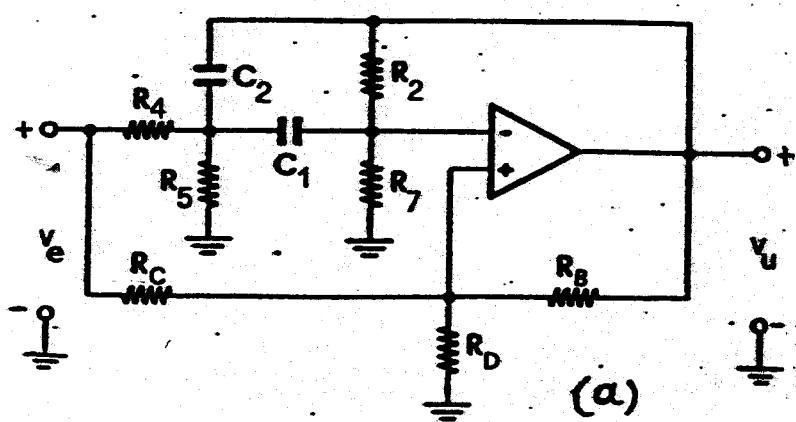
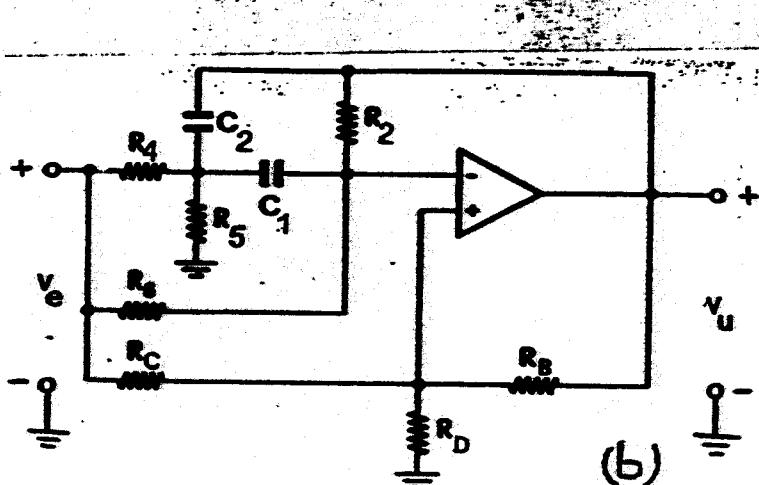
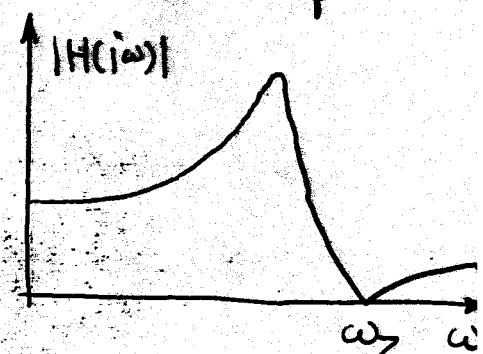


Fig. 6.25 - Cella STAR passa banda

$$K \frac{p^2 + \omega_z^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{q_p} p + \omega_p^2}$$



$$\omega_z > \omega_p$$



$$\omega_z < \omega_p$$

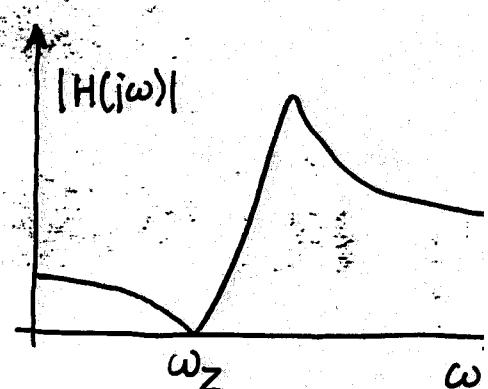


Fig. 6.26 - Cella STAR LPN (a) e HPN (b)

$$\frac{V_u}{V_c} = \frac{-K(2\pi f_p/q_p)p}{p^2 + (2\pi f_p/q_p)p + (2\pi f_p)^2}$$

Formule di analisi:

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1 C_2 R_1 R_2}}; \quad R_1 = R_4 R_5 / (R_4 + R_5);$$

$$q_p = \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{C_2}{C_1}} \left/ \left[1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1} - \frac{R_2 R_D}{R_1 R_B} \right] \right.;$$

$$K = \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} q_p (1 + R_D/R_B) \sqrt{\frac{C_1 R_2}{C_2 R_1}}$$

Formule di progetto:

Parametri di progetto: $f_p, q_p, K, (K < K_M)$

Parametri liberi: C_1, C_2, R_B, ν

$$R_1 = (2\pi f_p \sqrt{\nu C_1 C_2})^{-1} \quad K_M = q_p \left(1 + \frac{R_D}{R_B} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\nu C_1}{C_2}}$$

$$R_2 = \nu R_1 \quad R_4 = \frac{K_M}{K} R_1$$

$$R_D = R_B \left[\frac{1}{\nu} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1} \right) - \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{\nu C_1}} \frac{1}{q_p} \right] \quad R_5 = \frac{K_M}{K_M - K} R_1 \quad (K < K_M)$$

Prodotto guadagno-sensibilità $\Gamma \triangleq \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma_A^{q_p}$: $\Gamma = (1 + R_D/R_B) K_M$

Valore di ν che minimizza Γ :

$$\nu = \frac{C_2/C_1}{4q_p^2} \left[\sqrt{1 + 12q_p^2 \left(1 + \frac{C_1}{C_2} \right)} - 1 \right]^2$$

Tabella 6.2 - Formule di analisi e di progetto della cella STAR passa banda di fig. 6.25.

$$\frac{V_u}{V_e} = \frac{K(p^2 + (2\pi f_z)^2)}{p^2 + (2\pi f_p/q_p)p + (2\pi f_p)^2}$$

Formule di analisi:

$$K = R_D/(R_C + R_D); \quad G_1 = \frac{R_4 + R_3}{R_4 R_3}; \quad G_2 = \frac{1}{R_2}; \quad G_A = \frac{R_C + R_D}{R_C R_D};$$

$$G_B = \frac{1}{R_B};$$

$$\text{LPN: } G_3 = 1/R_7, \quad \alpha_3 = 0; \quad \text{HPN: } G_3 = 1/R_6, \quad \alpha_3 = 1;$$

$$n_0 = \frac{1}{C_1 C_2} [KG_1(G_2 + G_3) - \alpha_3 G_1 G_3(1 + G_B/G_A)];$$

$$d_1 = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \left(G_2 - \frac{G_3 G_A}{G_A} \right) - (G_1 G_B)/(C_2 G_A);$$

$$d_0 = \frac{G_1}{C_1 C_2} \left(G_2 - G_3 \frac{G_A}{G_A} \right)$$

$$f_z = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{n_0/K}; \quad f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{d_0}; \quad q_p = \sqrt{d_0}/d_1$$

Formule di progetto:

Parametri di progetto: $f_z, f_p, q_p, K, (K < K_M, K < 1)$

Parametri liberi: C_1, C_2, R_B, φ

$$G_1 = \frac{C_1 \pi f_z}{q_p} \left[\sqrt{1 + 4q_p^2 \varphi} \left(1 + \frac{C_1}{C_2} \right) - 1 \right]$$

$$K_M = \frac{1+\varphi}{1+4\pi^2 \left(1 + \frac{C_1}{C_2} \right) f_z^2 C_2^2 / G_1^2}; \quad R_4 = \frac{K_M}{G_1 K};$$

$$R_5 = \frac{1}{C_1 (1 - K/K_M)}, \quad (K < K_M);$$

$$\text{LPN: } R_3 = R_7 = \frac{G_1 (1 + \varphi)}{4\pi^2 C_1 C_2 (f_z^2 - f_p^2)};$$

$$\text{HPN: } R_3 = R_6 = \frac{G_1 (1 + \varphi) (1 - 1/K)}{4\pi^2 C_1 C_2 (f_z^2 - f_p^2)};$$

$$R_2 = \left[4\pi^2 C_1 C_2 f_p^2 / G_1 + \frac{2}{K} \right]^{-1}; \quad R_C = \frac{\varphi R_B}{K}; \quad R_D = \frac{\varphi R_B}{1-K};$$

Espressione del prodotto guadagno-sensibilità $\Gamma \triangleq \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma_A^{eq}$:

$$\Gamma = \frac{1+\varphi}{2} \left\{ \frac{q_p}{\pi f_p} \left[\frac{G_1}{C_2} + \frac{(C_1 + C_2)(R_2 + R_3)}{C_1 C_2 R_2 R_3} \right] - \frac{G_1 (R_2 + R_3)}{4\pi^2 f_p^2 C_1 C_2 R_2 R_3} - 1 \right\}$$

Tabella 6.3 - Formule di analisi e di progetto della cella STAR LPN/HPN di fig. 6.26

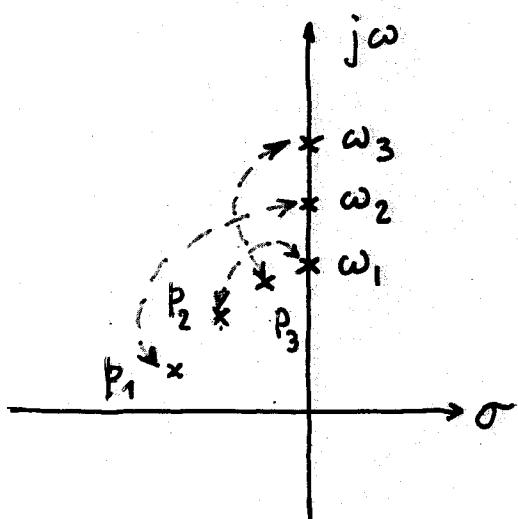
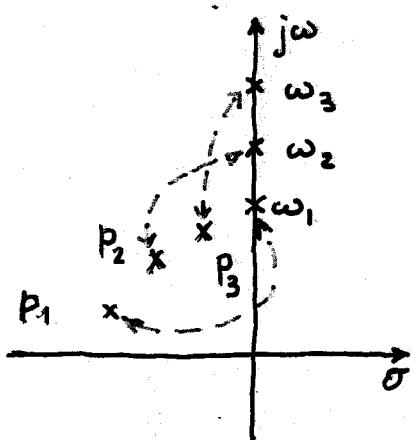
FATTORIZZAZIONE DELLA FUNZIONE DI TRASMISSIONE

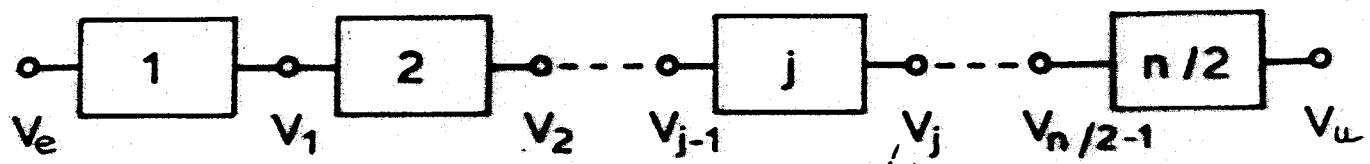
- Scelta degli accoppiamenti zeri - poli
- Scelta della sequenza di connessione in cascata
- Scelta delle costanti moltiplicative

$$H(p) = \frac{K(p^2 + \omega_1^2)(p^2 + \omega_2^2)(p^2 + \omega_3^2)}{(p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p1}}{q_{p1}} p + \omega_{p1}^2)(p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p2}}{q_{p2}} p + \omega_{p2}^2)(p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p3}}{q_{p3}} p + \omega_{p3}^2)}$$

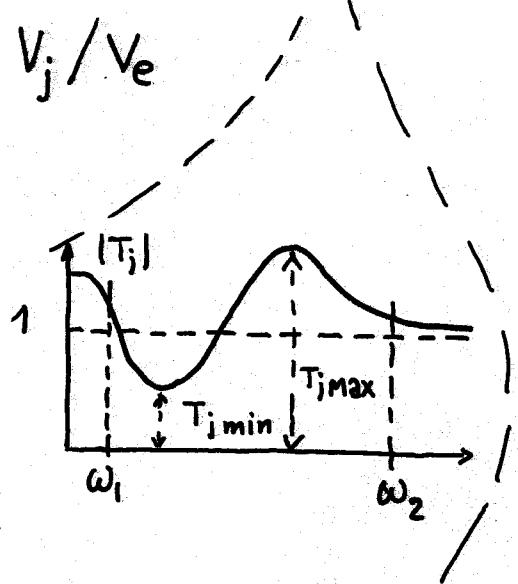
$$K_1 \frac{p^2 + \omega_1^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p1}}{q_{p1}} p + \omega_{p1}^2} \cdot K_2 \frac{p^2 + \omega_2^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p2}}{q_{p2}} p + \omega_{p2}^2} \cdot K_3 \frac{p^2 + \omega_3^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p3}}{q_{p3}} p + \omega_{p3}^2}$$

$$K'_1 \frac{p^2 + \omega_2^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p1}}{q_{p1}} p + \omega_{p1}^2} \cdot K'_2 \frac{p^2 + \omega_1^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p2}}{q_{p2}} p + \omega_{p2}^2} \cdot K'_3 \frac{p^2 + \omega_3^2}{p^2 + \frac{\omega_{p3}}{q_{p3}} p + \omega_{p3}^2}$$





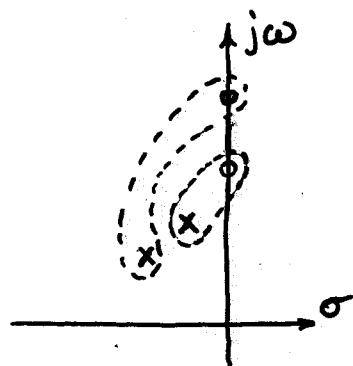
$$T_j = V_j / V_e$$



L'accoppiamento zeri-poli, la sequenza e le costanti moltiplicative devono essere scelte in modo che l'andamento di ciascuna funzione di trasmissione intermedia T_j sia il più piatto possibile ($T_{j,\max} / T_{j,\min} \approx 1$) e con il suo valore massimo uguale a quello della funzione di trasmissione complessiva entro la banda passante del filtro.

Soluzione approssimata:

- Accoppiamento zeri-poli



- Sequenza di connessione in cascata

Le celle si seguono in ordine di "piattezza" decrescente

$$\text{piattezza} = \frac{|H|_{\max} (0 < \omega < \infty)}{|H|_{\min} (\text{in banda passante})}$$

- Costanti moltiplicative

$T_j(p)$: rapporto di polinomi "monici": $\frac{p^n + \dots}{p^m + \dots}$

$$K_j = \frac{|T_{j-1}|_{\max}}{|T_j|_{\max}} \quad j = 2, \dots, n/2$$

$$K_1 = \frac{K}{\prod K_j}$$

Così facendo si assicura che i massimi siano tutti uguali