

HW8Solutions

1

$$H_c(s) = \frac{g}{1 + s/\omega_p}$$

(a) Bilinear Transform

$$s = \frac{gfs}{1+z^{-1}}$$

$$H_d(z) = \frac{g}{\left[1 + \frac{g}{T_s \omega_p} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}\right]}$$

$$= \frac{g(1+z^{-1})}{\left(+\frac{g}{T_s \omega_p}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{g}{T_s \omega_p}\right)z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{g(1+z^{-1})}{16.9 - 14.9z^{-1}}$$

for  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20K$   
pole  $\approx .125$

$$= \frac{g(1+z^{-1})}{2.592 - 0.592z^{-1}} \quad \text{pole} \approx 1.12$$

$$H_d(e^{j\omega_d}) = \frac{g + g e^{-j\omega_d}}{\left(1 + \frac{g}{T_s \omega_p}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{g}{T_s \omega_p}\right) e^{-j\omega_d}}$$

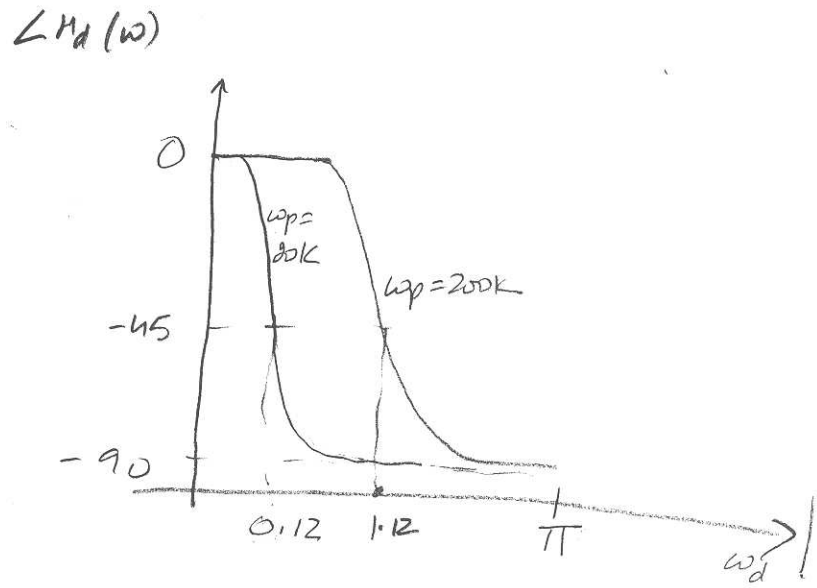
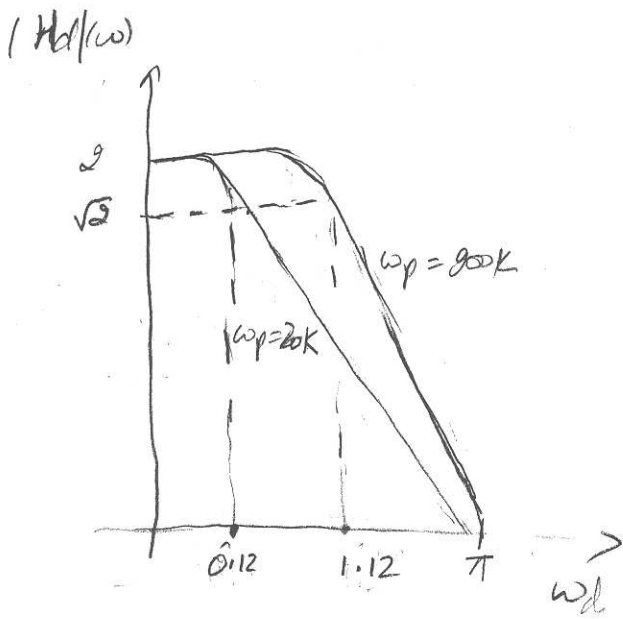
$$= \frac{g + g \cos \omega_d - j g \sin \omega_d}{1 + \frac{g}{T_s \omega_p} - \left(\frac{1-z}{T_s \omega_p}\right) \cos \omega_d + j \left(\frac{1-z}{T_s \omega_p}\right) \sin \omega_d}$$

$$\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20K \quad |H_d(e^{j\omega_d})|^2 = \frac{(g + g \cos \omega_d)^2 + (g \sin \omega_d)^2}{(16.9 - 14.9 \cos \omega_d)^2 + (14.9 \sin \omega_d)^2} = \frac{g(1 + \cos \omega_d)}{197 - 126 \cos \omega_d}$$

$$\angle H_d(e^{j\omega_d}) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-g \sin \omega_d}{1 + g \cos \omega_d} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{7.46 \sin \omega_d}{8.46 - 7.46 \cos \omega_d} \right)$$

$$\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20K$$

$$H_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{g(1 + \cos \omega_d)}{2.25 - 0.592z^{-1}}$$



(b) LDI Transform

$$H_d(z) = \frac{g}{1 + \frac{1}{T_s \omega_p} (z^{1/2} - z^{-1/2})}$$

$$\omega_p = 2\pi \times 900 \text{ Hz}$$

$$H_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{g}{1 + j 15.95 \sin \frac{\omega}{2}}$$

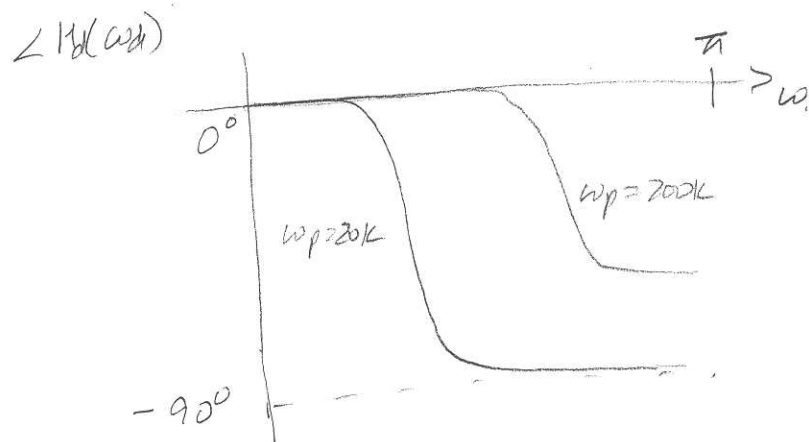
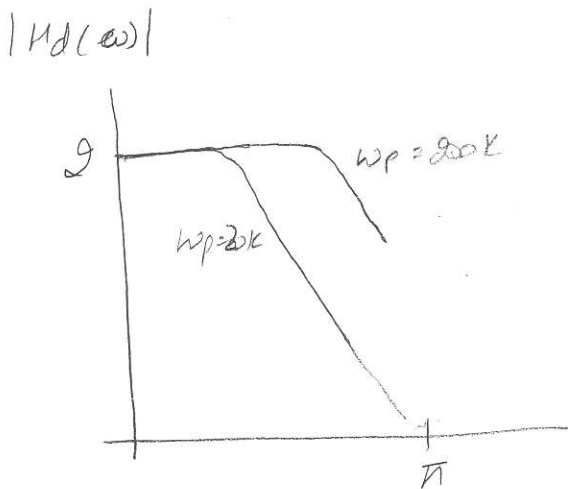
$$|H_d|^2 = \frac{4}{1 + 15.95^2 \sin^2 \frac{\omega}{2}} \quad \angle H_d(e^{j\omega}) = -\tan^{-1}(15.9 \sin \frac{\omega}{2})$$

$$\omega_p = 2\pi \times 200 \text{ Hz}$$

$$H_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{g}{1 + j 1.6 \sin \frac{\omega}{2}}$$

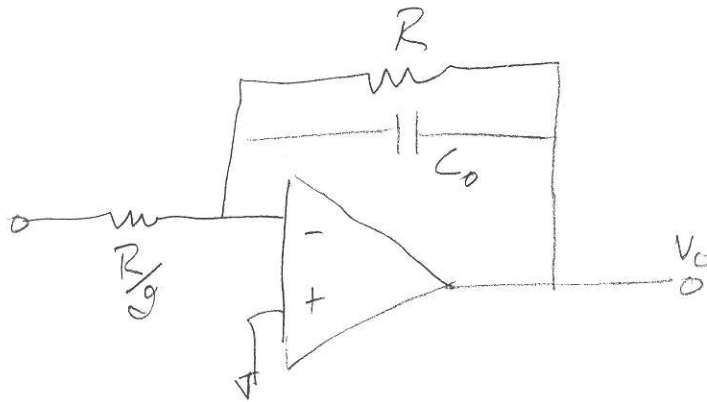
$$|H_d(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{4}{1 + 1.6 \sin^2 \frac{\omega}{2}}$$

$$\angle |H_d(e^{j\omega})| = -\tan^{-1}(1.6 \sin \frac{\omega}{2})$$



# Problem 2

(a)  $V_i$

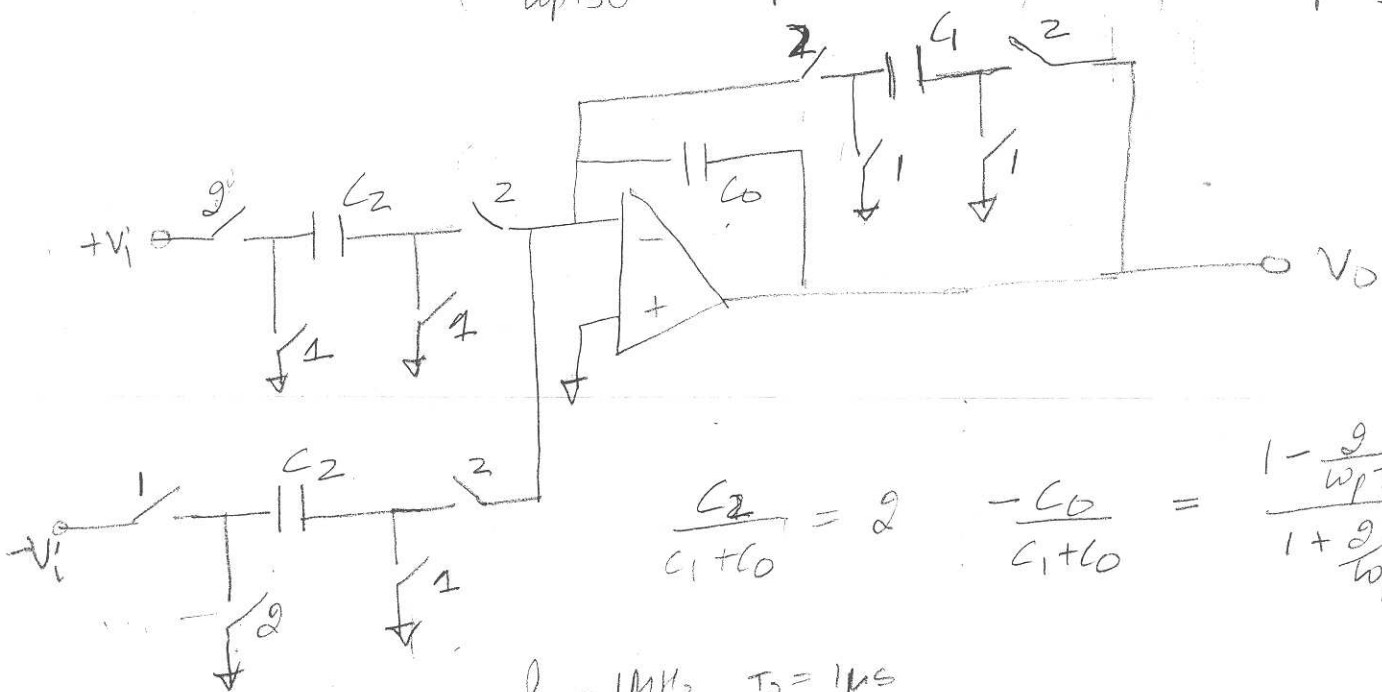


$$\omega_p = \frac{1}{RC}$$

(i)  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 90K$        $R = 1K\Omega$        $C_0 = 8nF$

(ii)  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20K$        $R = 1K\Omega$        $C_0 = 0.8nF$

(b) 
$$H_d(z) = \frac{g(1+z^{-1})}{\left(1 + \frac{g}{\omega_p T_s}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{g}{\omega_p T_s}\right)z^{-1}} = \frac{g(1+z^{-1})}{1 + \frac{(1 - \frac{g}{\omega_p T_s})}{\left(1 + \frac{g}{\omega_p T_s}\right)}z^{-1}}$$



$$\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_0} = 2 \quad \frac{-C_0}{C_1 + C_0} = \frac{1 - \frac{g}{\omega_p T_s}}{1 + \frac{g}{\omega_p T_s}}$$

$$f_s = 1MHz \quad T_s = 1\mu s$$

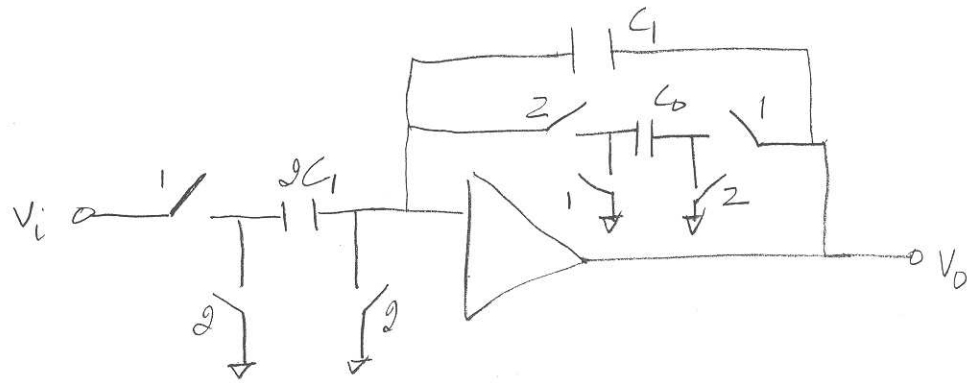
(i)  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 90K \text{ rad/s}$        $\frac{C_0}{C_1 + C_0} = 0.8817$

$C_0 = 1nF$        $C_1 = 0.134nF$        $C_2 = 2.268nF$

(ii)  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20K \text{ rad/s}$

$C_0 = 1nF$        $C_1 = 3.385nF$        $C_2 = 8.77nF$

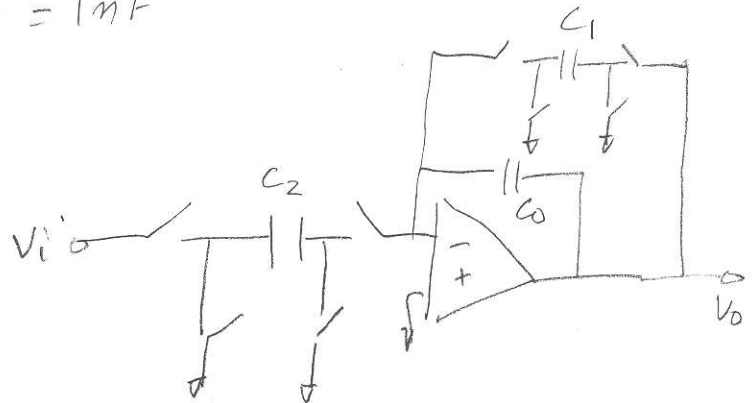
(c)  $C_1 = \frac{L}{\beta_s R}$



(i)  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20k \text{ rad/s}$       $C_1 = 1nF$

(ii)  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 200k \text{ rad/s}$       $C_1 = 1nF$

(d)  $H(z) = \frac{2\beta_p T_s}{\beta_p T_s + z^{1/2} - z^{-1/2}}$



$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-C_2}{C_1 + C_0} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{C_0}{C_1 + C_0} z^{-1}} = \frac{-C_2}{C_1 + C_0} (1 - p z^{-1})$$

$\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_0} = 2$      (1)

$\omega_p = 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\beta_p T_s}{\sigma} \right)$       $T_s = 1\mu$   
 $\omega_p = 0.1257$       $\beta_p = 2 \times 10^4$   
 $\omega_p = 0.1358$       $\beta_p = 2 \times 10^5$

$\left| \frac{1}{1 - p z^{-1}} \right|_{\omega = \omega_p} = \left| H_d(e^{j\omega_p}) \right|_{\omega = \omega_p}$

$\left| \frac{1}{1 - p z^{-1}} \right|_{\omega = \omega_p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\left| \frac{1}{(1 - p \cos \omega_p) + j \sin \omega_p} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{(1 - p \cos \omega_p)^2 + p^2 \sin^2 \omega_p} = \frac{1}{2}$

$1 + p^2 - 2p \cos \omega_p = 2$

2)  $p = .4165$      for  $\omega_p = 0.1257$

$p = .4169$      for  $\omega_p = 0.1358$

$$\frac{C_0}{C_1 + C_0} = 0.4165 \omega_p = 0.125$$

$$= 0.4169 \omega_p = 0.1358$$

Say  $C_0 = 1 \mu F$

For  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20 \text{ k rad/s}$

$$C_1 = 1.40 \mu F$$

$$C_2 = 4.809 \mu F$$

For  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 200 \text{ k rad/s}$

$$C_1 = 1.398 \mu F$$

$$C_2 = 4.7973 \mu F$$

4(a) (i) LP  $N(s) = 1$  (ii) BP  $N(s) = \frac{s}{\omega_p}$  (iii) HP  $N(s) = \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2$   
 (iv) BE  $N(s) = 1 + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_p}\right)^2$

(b)  $s = \frac{g}{T_s} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$   $\omega_p = \frac{1}{10 \cdot T_s}$

LP  $H(z) = \frac{1}{1 + 5 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right] + 20 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]^2}$

BP  $H(z) = \frac{5 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]}{1 + 5 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right] + 20 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]^2}$

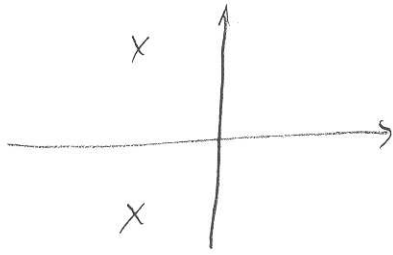
HP  $H(z) = \frac{20 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]^2}{1 + 5 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right] + 20 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]^2}$

BE  $H(z) = \frac{1 + 20 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]^2}{1 + 5 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right] + 20 \left[ \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right]^2}$

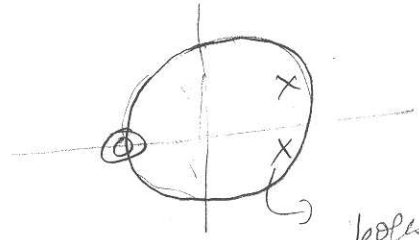
(C)

Continuous Time

LP

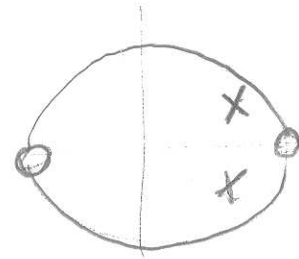
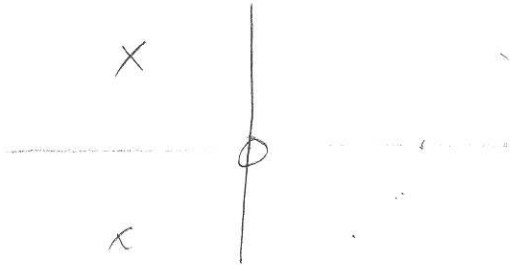


Discrete Time

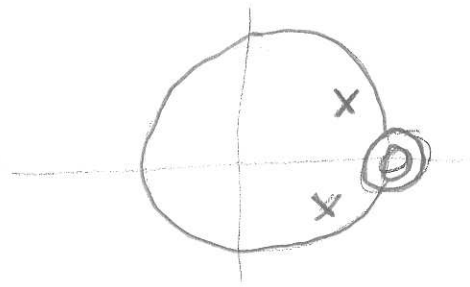
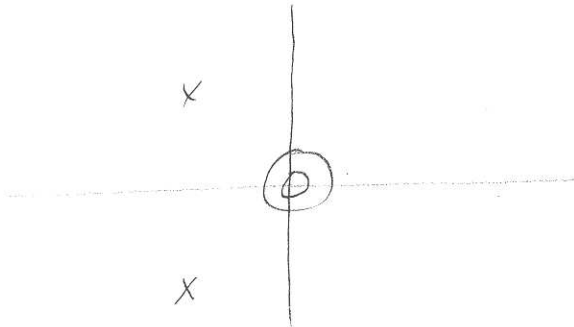


poles will have  
+ve real part if  
 $\omega_p > \omega_p$

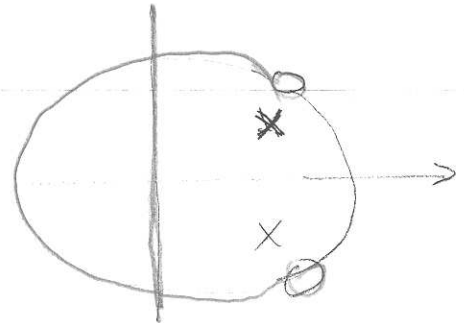
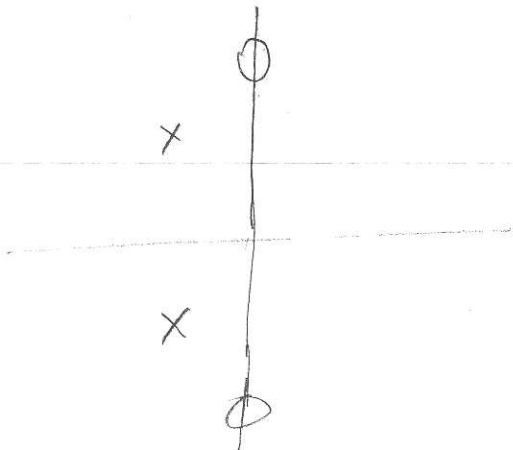
BP



HP

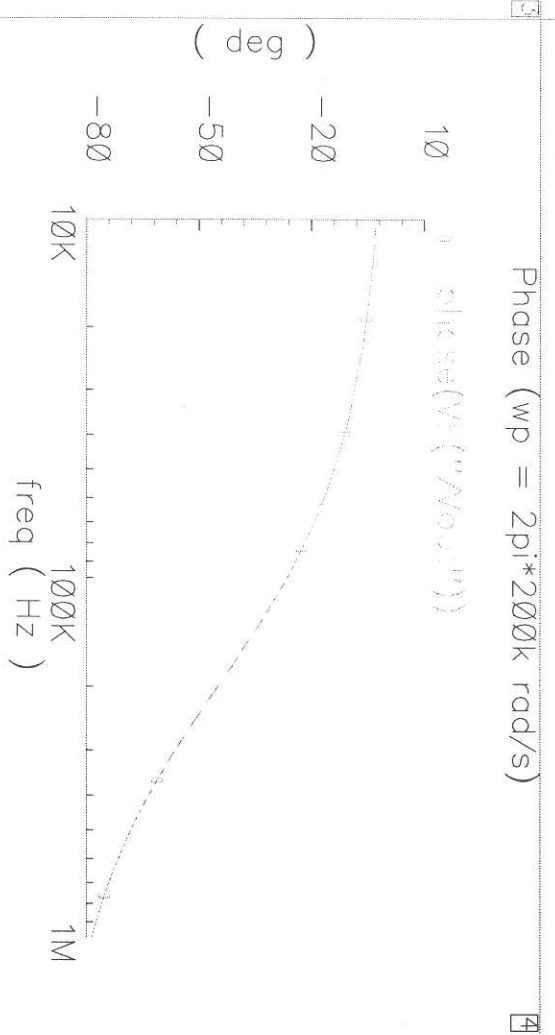
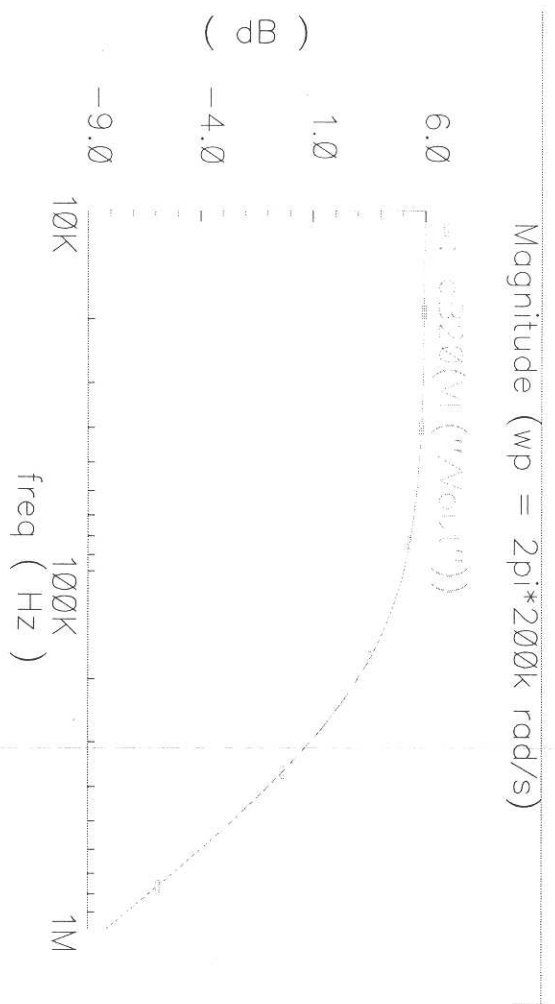
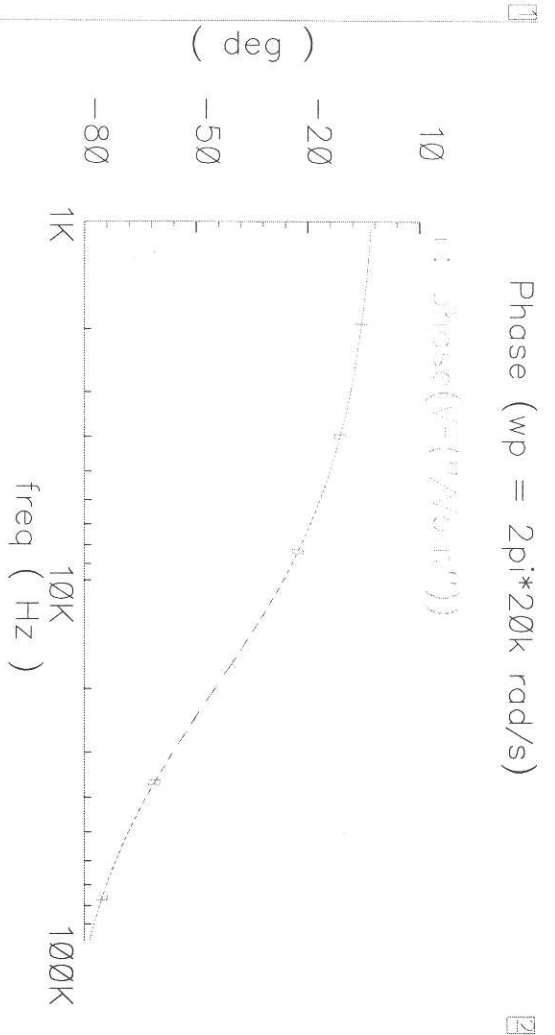
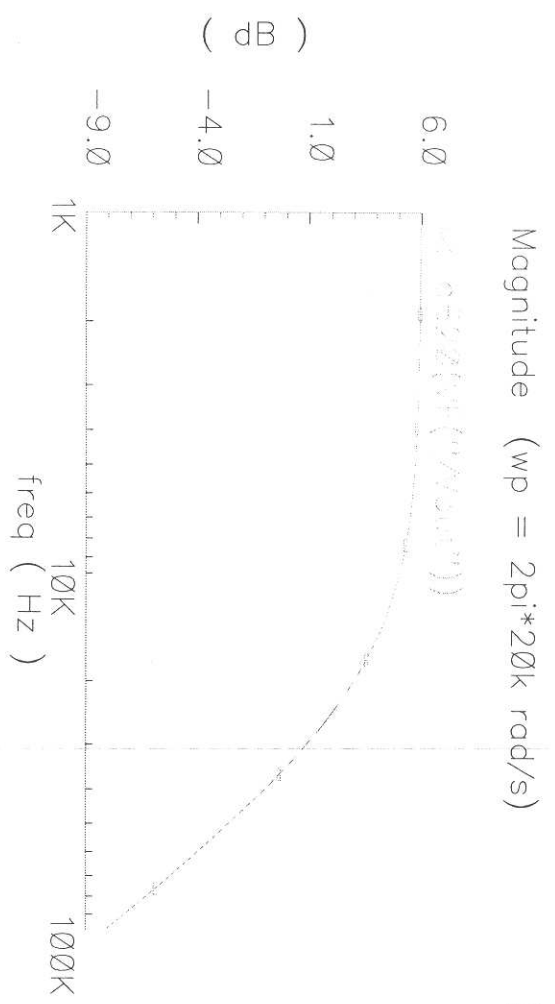


BE



$$Z = \frac{1 + \frac{j\omega_z}{s}}{\frac{1 - j\omega_z}{s}}$$

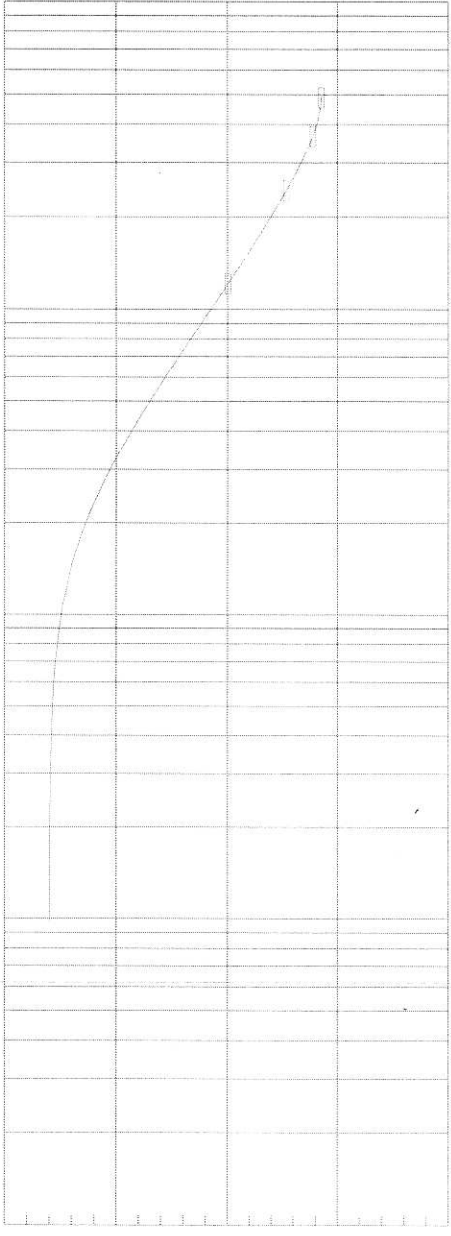
$$|Z| = 1$$



Prób 2a

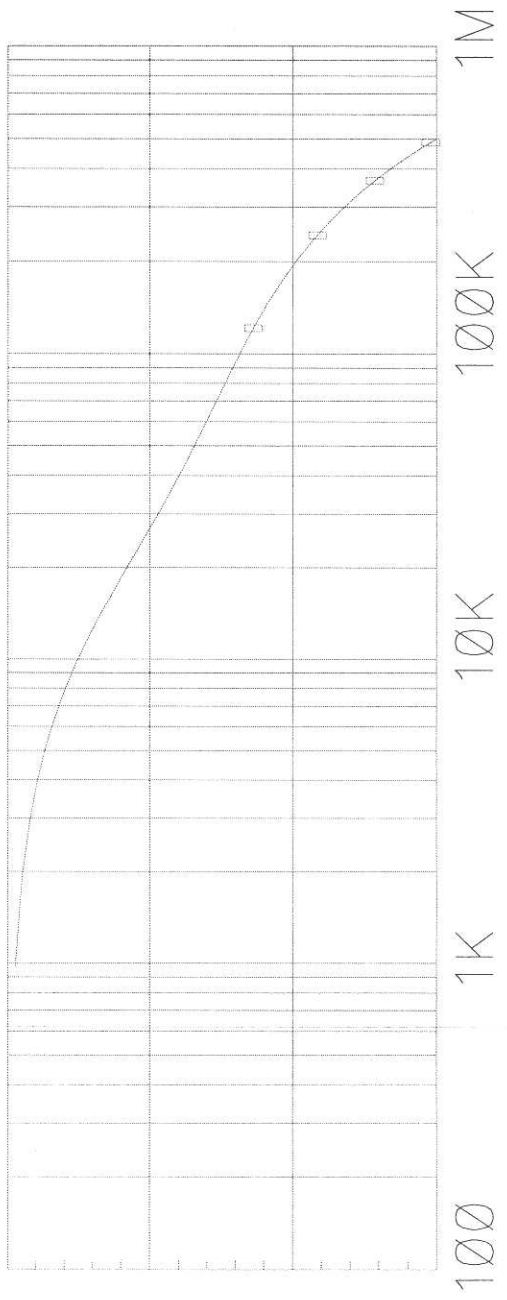
=: dB20((512 \* dft(VT("/net31")) / 0.001024

10  
0.0  
-10  
-20  
-30  
( dB )



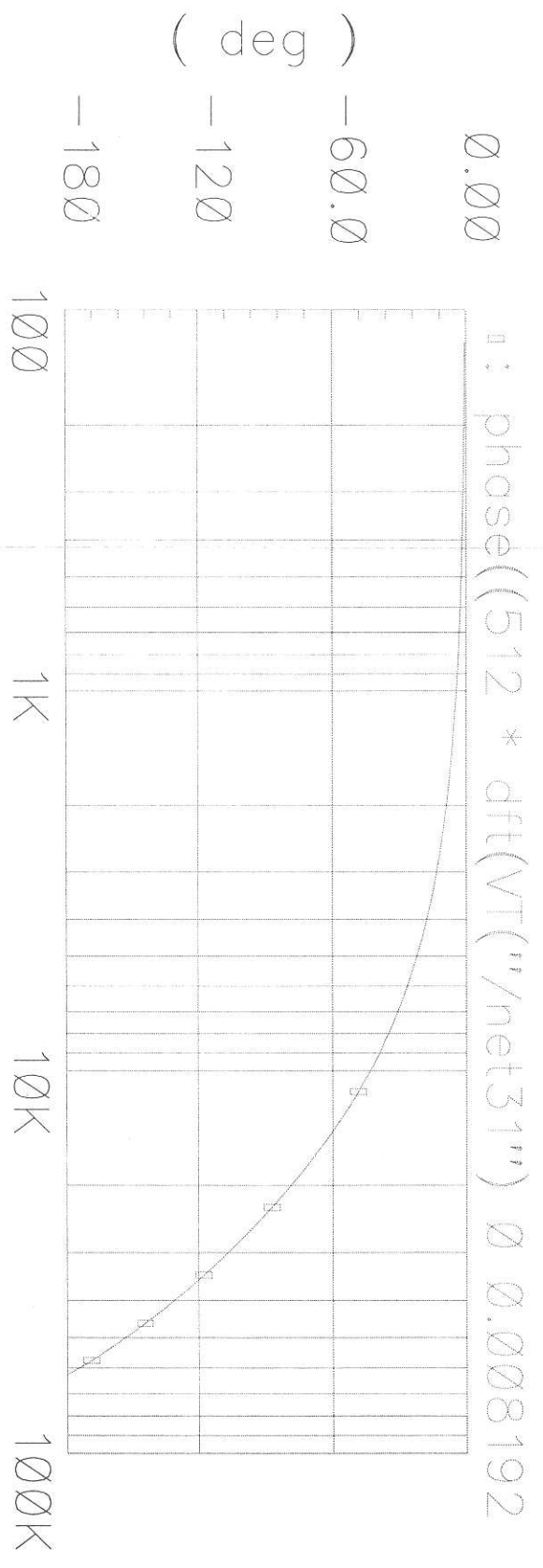
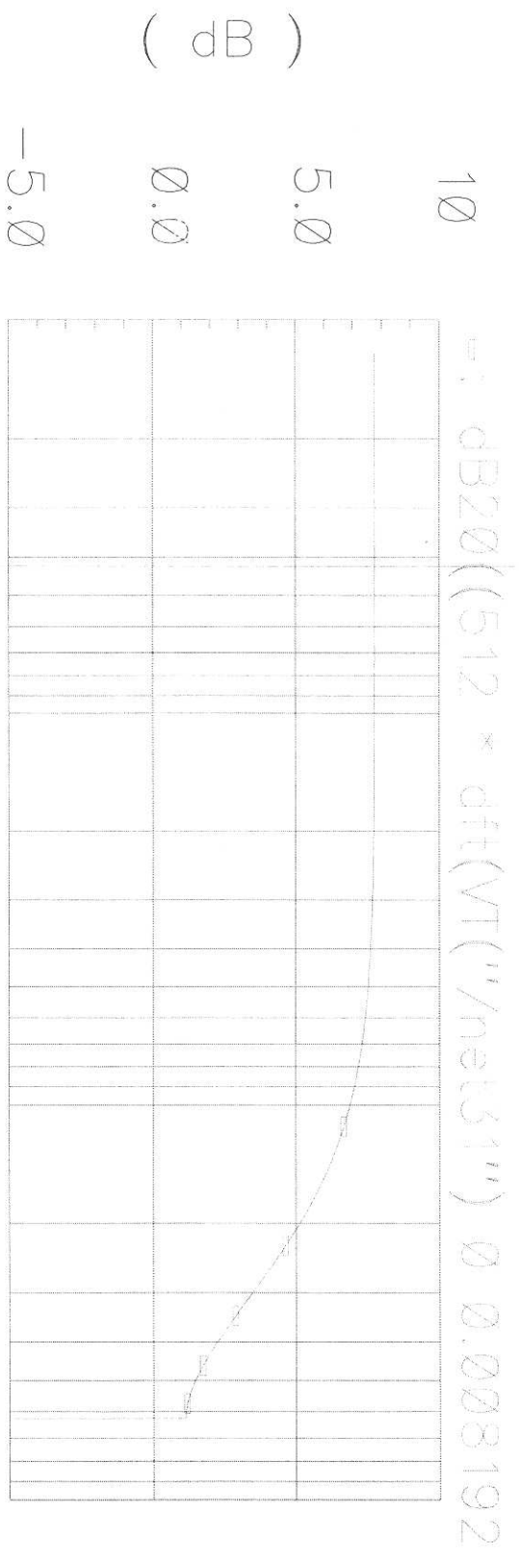
phase((512 \* dft(VT("/net31")) / 0.001024

180  
120  
60.0  
0.00  
( deg )

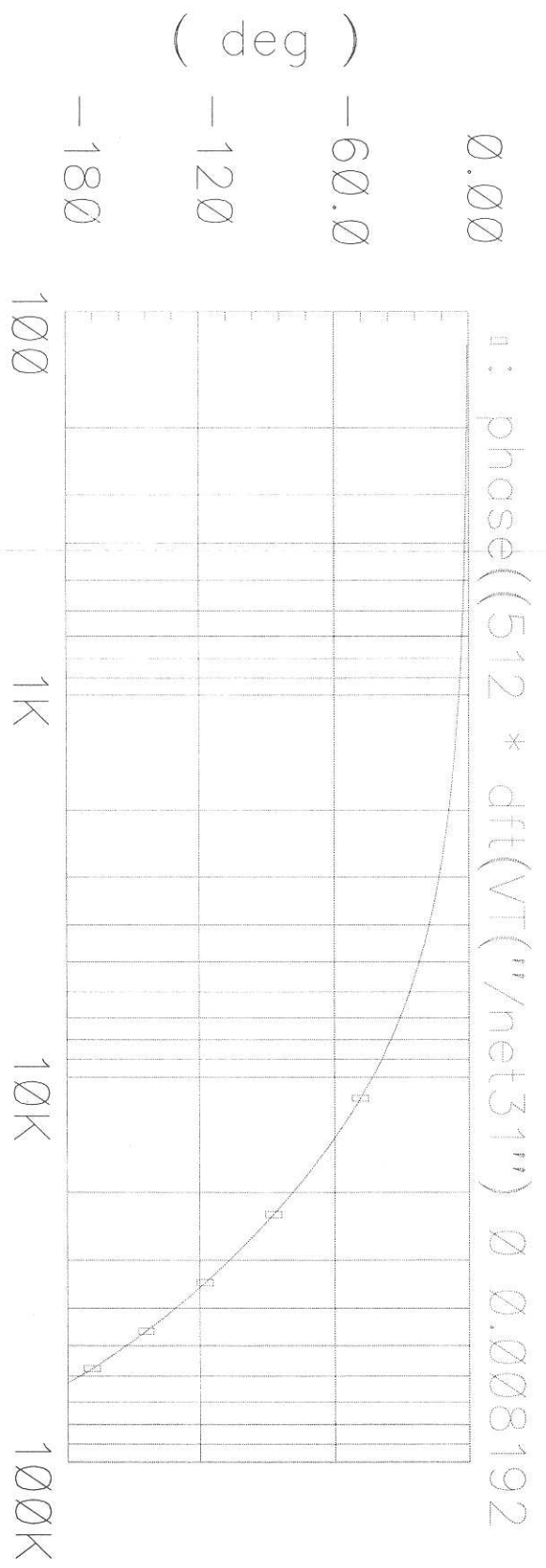
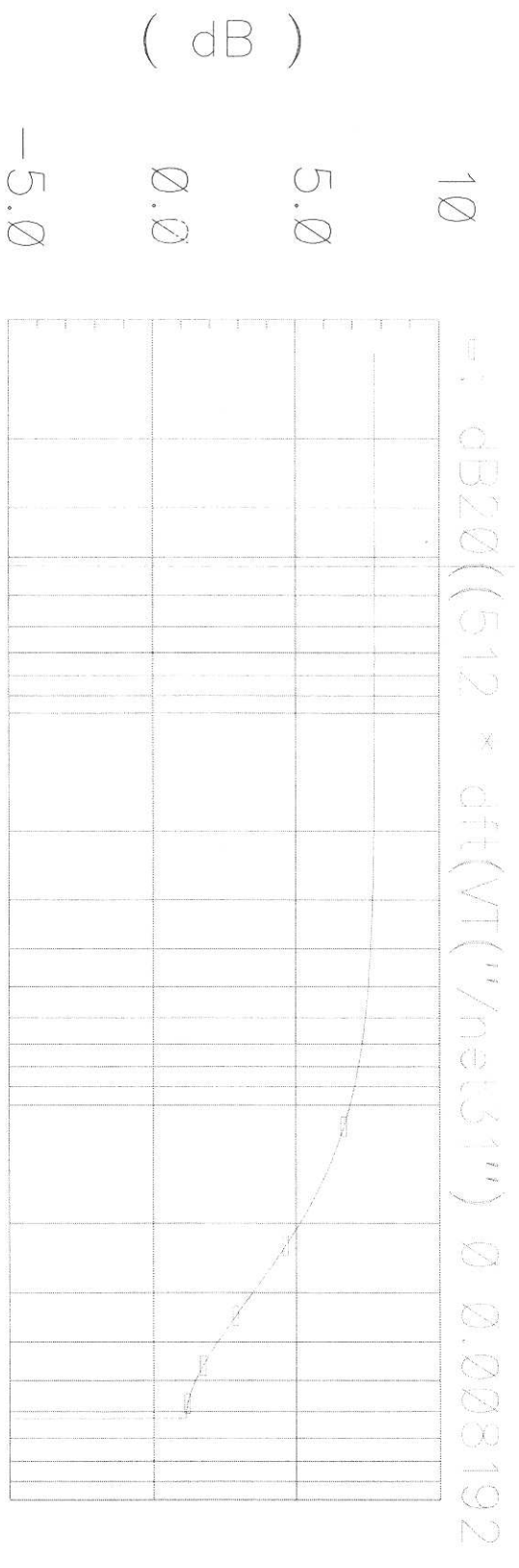


2(b)  $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 80 \text{ krad/s}$

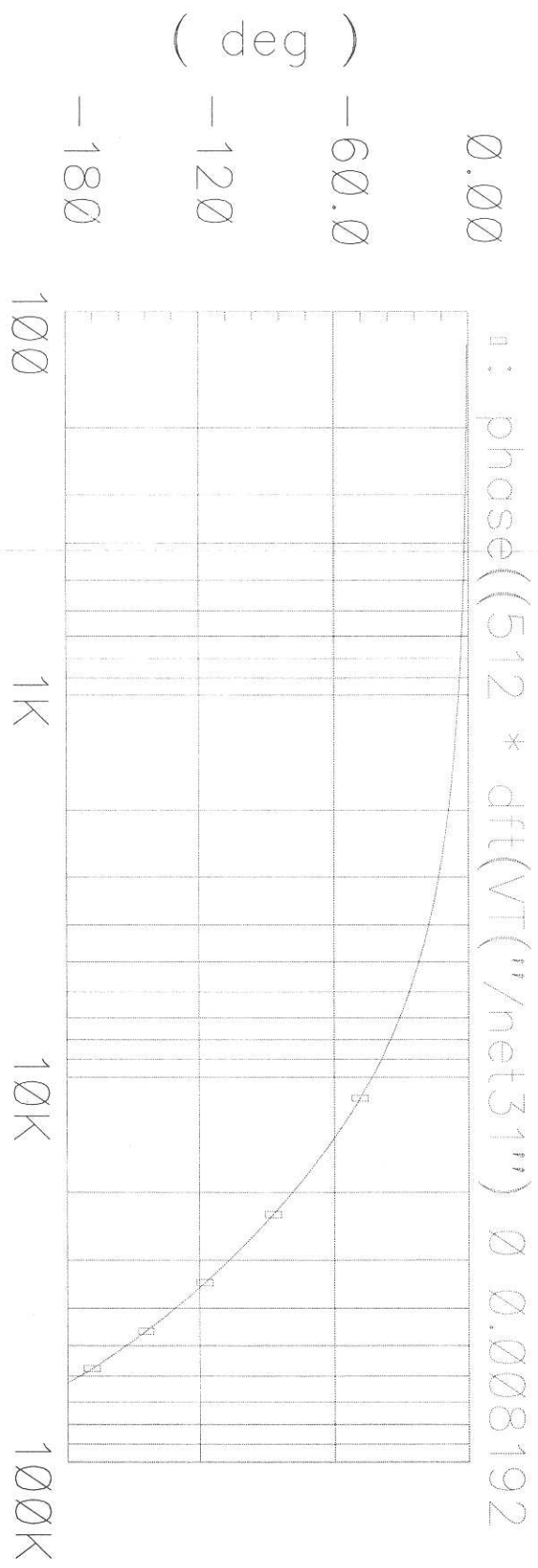
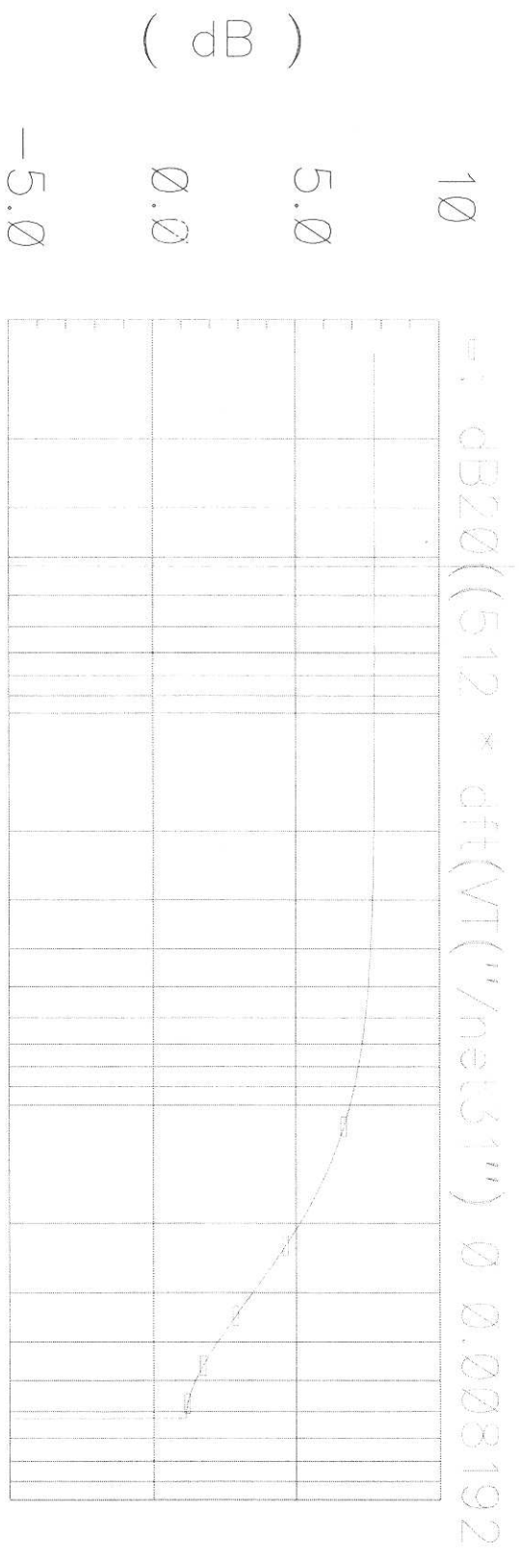




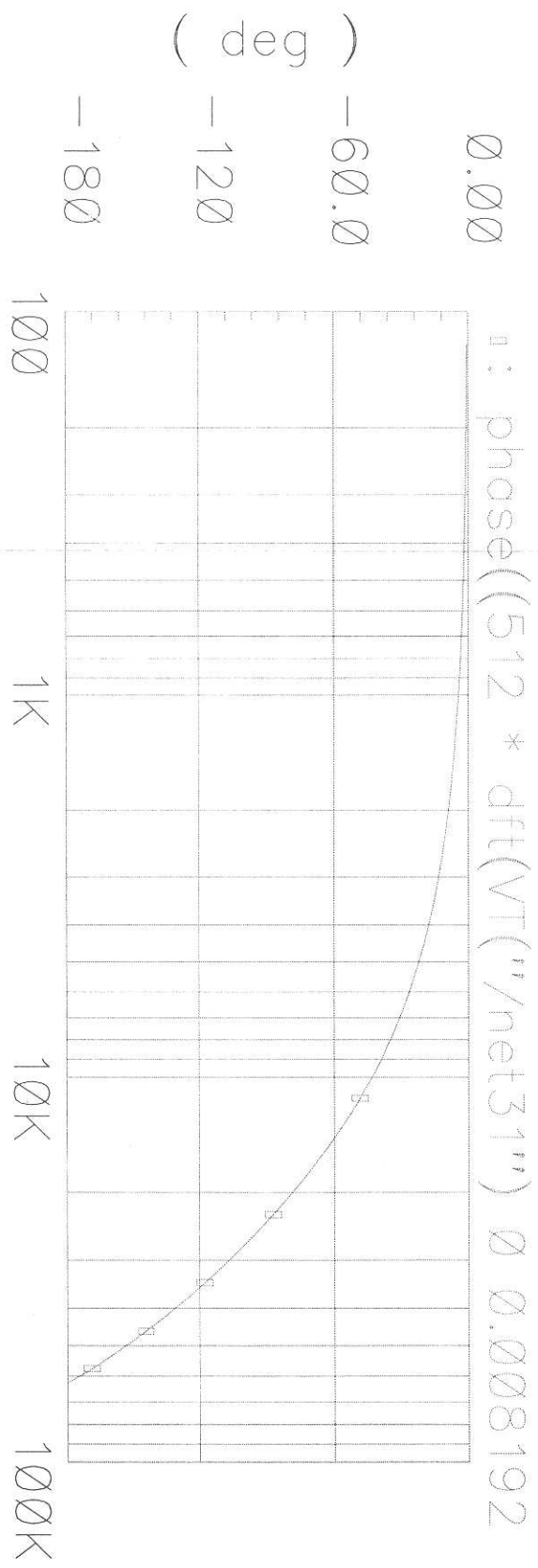
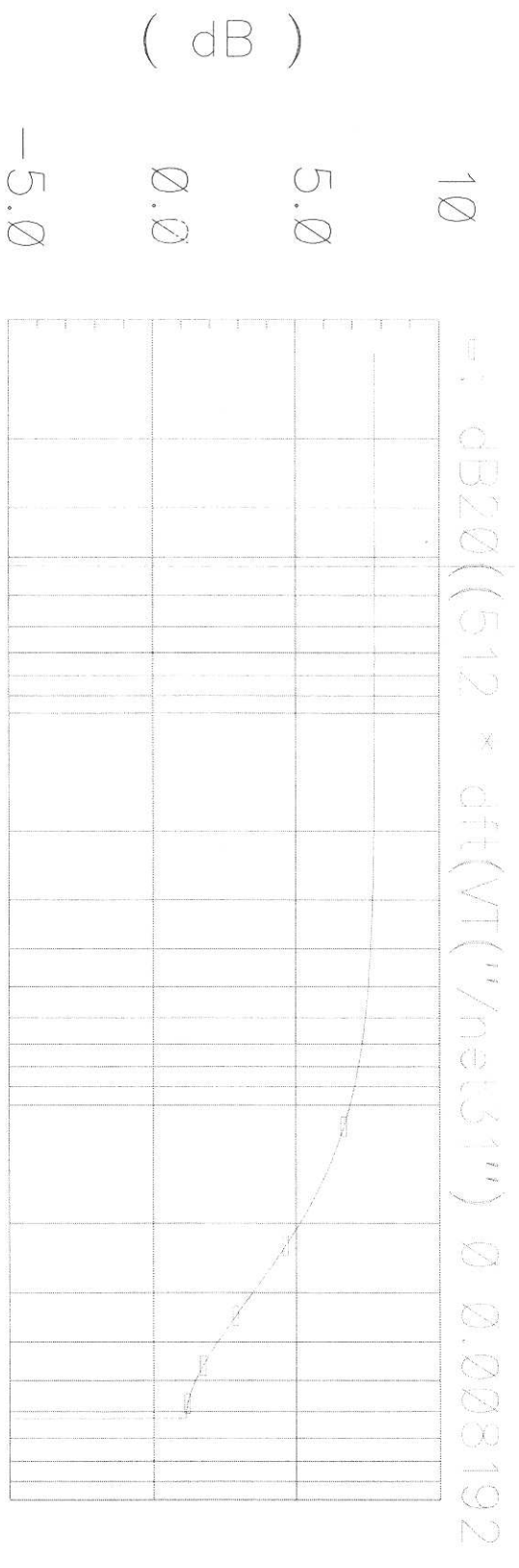
20 rad/s



20 dB) 20K rad/s



20 dB) 20K rad/s



20 dB) 20K rad/s