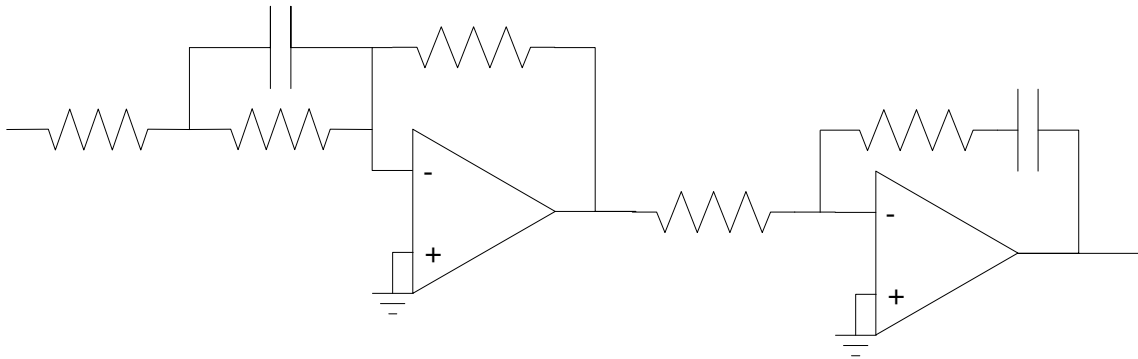


# ECE 461 Handout #26

Meeting Design Specs

Find R and C to implement  $K(s)$

$$K(s) = \left( \frac{20(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+10)} \right)$$



## Solution:

There are multiple solutions. One is to rewrite  $K(s)$  as a lead \* PID

$$K(s) = \left( \frac{20(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+10)} \right)$$

$$K(s) = \left( \frac{5(s+2)}{(s+10)} \right) \left( \frac{4(s+5)}{s} \right)$$

Lead (blue):  $\left( \frac{5(s+2)}{(s+10)} \right)$

PI:  $\left( \frac{4(s+5)}{s} \right)$

Let  $R_3 = 1M$

Let  $R_2 = 1M$

As  $s$  goes to infinity, the capacitor is a short

As  $s$  goes to infinity, the  $C$  is a short

$$\left( \frac{5(s+2)}{(s+10)} \right)_{s \rightarrow \infty} = 5$$

$$\left( \frac{4(s+5)}{s} \right)_{s \rightarrow \infty} = 4$$

$$R_1 = 200k \text{ (R3/5)}$$

$$R_2 = 4 * R_1$$

As  $s$  goes to zero, the gain is 1.00

$$R_1 = 250k$$

$$R_1 + R_2 = R_3$$

The zero is at -5

or, the pole is 5x the zero

$$\left( \frac{1}{R_2 C} \right) = 5$$

$$R_2 + R_1 = 5 * R_1$$

The zero is at  $s = -2$

$$\left( \frac{1}{R_2 C} \right) = 2$$

