

BPF example, cont'd Note that there are many ways to implement a BPF; this is just one way

Let's suppose our component values are:

$$R_1 = 49 \text{ k}\Omega, R_2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, R_5 = 98 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$C_3 = C_4 = 427.3763 \text{ pF}$$

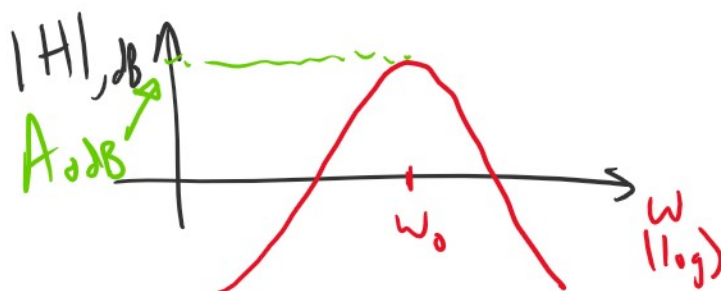
$$H(s) = \frac{-\alpha \omega_0 A}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} s + \omega_0^2} = \frac{-\left(\frac{1}{R_1 C_4}\right) A}{s^2 + \left(\frac{C_3 + C_4}{R_5 C_3 C_4}\right) s + \frac{(G_1 + G_2)}{R_5 C_3 C_4}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{G_1 + G_2}{R_5 C_3 C_4}}, \quad Q = \frac{\sqrt{(G_1 + G_2) R_5 C_3 C_4}}{(C_3 + C_4)}$$

$$A_{0dB} = 20 \log_{10}(A_0)$$

$A_0 \Rightarrow$

$$|H(j\omega_0)| = \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right]}$$



$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{\alpha}{1/Q} = \alpha Q$$

$A_0 = \alpha Q$ filter gain (V/V) @ $\omega = \omega_0 = 2\pi f_c$
 (V/V) D = 1 "center" \uparrow

V/V

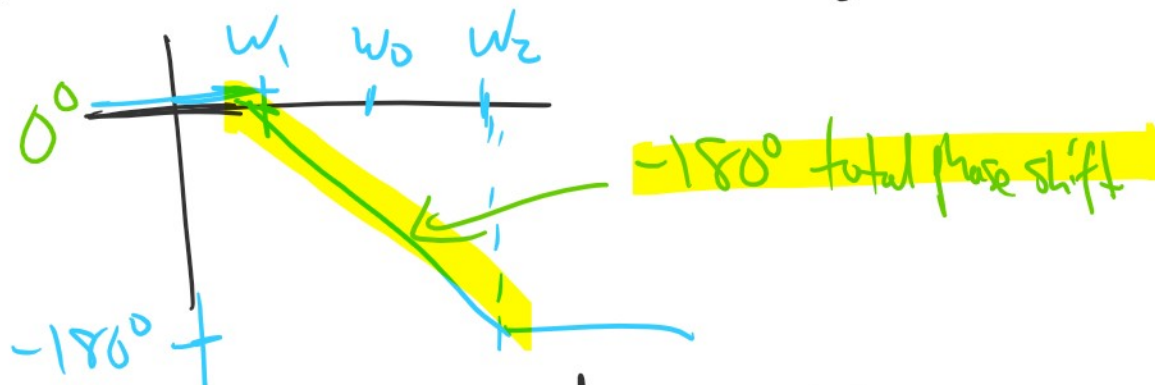
$$\omega_0 = 2\pi (38 \text{ kHz}) \text{ rps.}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$$

"center freq."

$$[Q = 5 \rightarrow \zeta = \frac{1}{2Q} = 0.1]$$

$$A_0 = V/V \Rightarrow \alpha = A_0/Q = 1/5 = 0.2$$



$$\# \text{ of decades between } \omega_1 \text{ \& } \omega_2 = \log_{10} \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)$$

$$-180^\circ / \log_{10} (\omega_2 / \omega_1) \leftarrow \text{deg./decade.}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_0 10^2, \quad \omega_1 = \omega_0 10^{-2}$$

$$\omega_2 / \omega_1 = \frac{\omega_0 10^2}{\omega_0 10^{-2}} = 10^4$$

(?)

$$\log_{10}(10^4) = 4 \log_{10}(10) = 4$$

$$\left\{ H/A = \frac{-\alpha \omega_0 A}{s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \right\} = \frac{-\alpha \omega_0 A}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} s + \omega_0^2} \quad \text{Zero @ DC}$$

$$\frac{1}{A^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0 A + \omega_0^2}$$

$$= (-\alpha\omega_0/\omega_0^2) A$$

$K = 1/L \pm 180^\circ$ \checkmark Zero @ DC

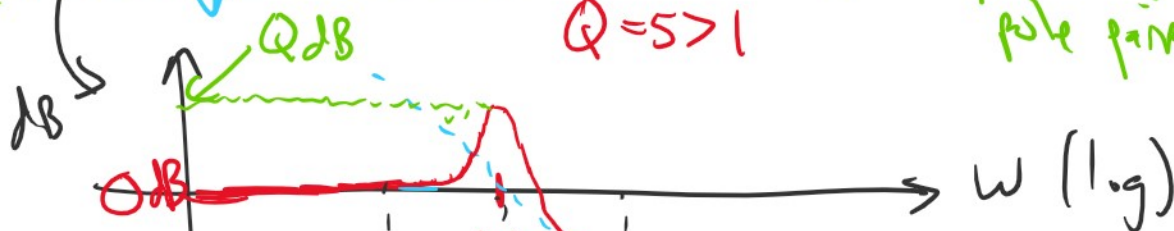
$$-A/(\omega_0/\alpha)$$

$$\left(\frac{A}{\omega_0} \right)^2 + 2\zeta \left(\frac{A}{\omega_0} \right) + 1$$

$$Q_{dB} = 20 \log_{10}(Q) \approx 13.98 \text{ dB}$$

Complex-conjugate pole pair

$$Q = 5 > 1$$



$\zeta < 0.027$
No!

$$\zeta = 0.1$$

α is not necessarily always going to be 2

Zero @ DC

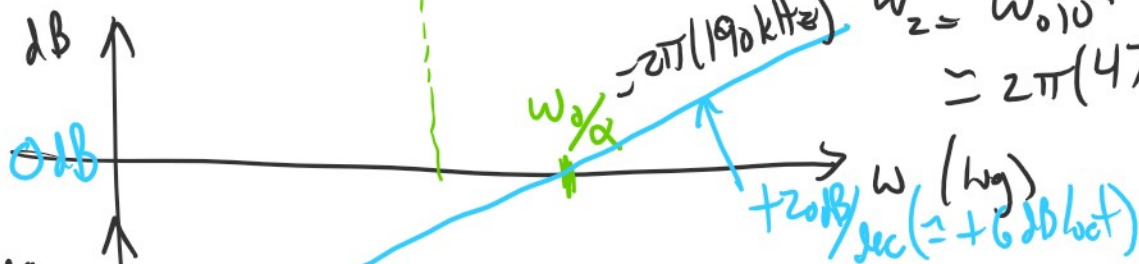


$$\omega_1 = \omega_0 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx 2\pi(30.19 \text{ kHz})$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_0 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx 2\pi(47.84 \text{ kHz})$$



$$+90^\circ + 180^\circ$$

deg.

270°

$\omega(\log)$

$(-90^\circ \text{ also works here})$

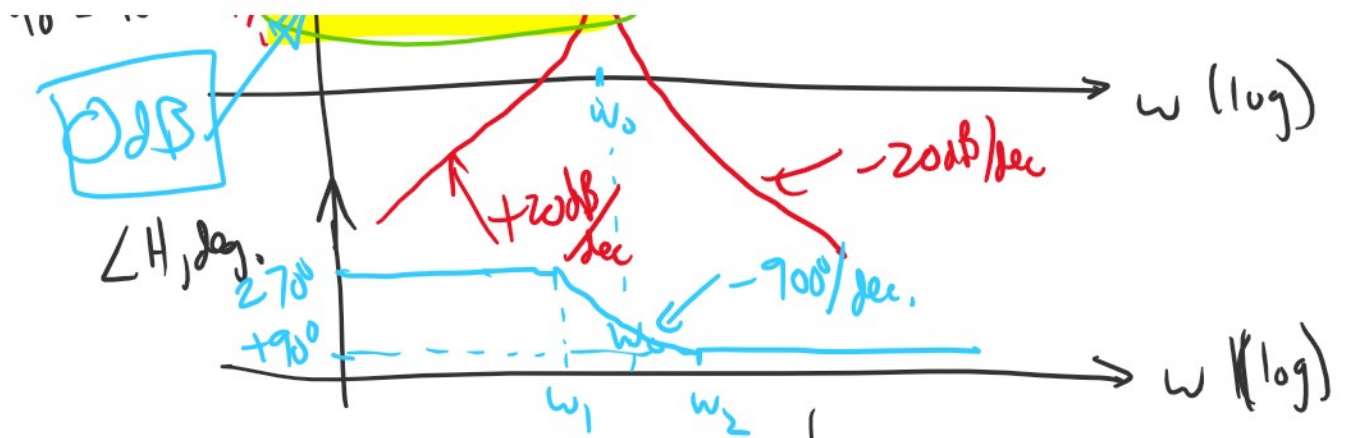
$$90^\circ + 180^\circ = 270^\circ$$

$$90^\circ - 180^\circ = -90^\circ$$

$|H|, \text{ dB}$

Bode approximations





$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{dB} &= 0 \text{ dB} - \left(+20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{dec}} \right) \log_{10} \left(\frac{\omega_0/4}{\omega_0} \right) \\
 &= -13.98 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\log_{10}(1/4) = -0.602$
 $X_{dB} = -7$

- ⇒ Monday: go over Bode demo in LTSpice!
(for the example above)
- ⇒ Also cover the design eqns for this filter, if time permits!