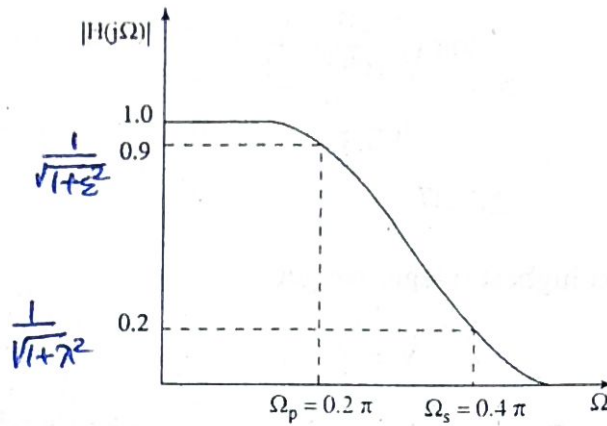


**Example 5.5** For the given specifications design an analog Butterworth filter.  
 $0.9 \leq |H(j\Omega)| \leq 1$  for  $0 \leq \Omega \leq 0.2\pi$ .  $|H(j\Omega)| \leq 0.2$  for  $0.4\pi \leq \Omega \leq \pi$ .

**Solution**

From the data we find  $\Omega_p = 0.2\pi$ ;  $\Omega_s = 0.4\pi$ ;  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon^2}} = 0.9$  and  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\lambda^2}} = 0.2$   
from which we obtain

## 5.16 Digital Signal Processing



**Fig. 5.8** Magnitude response of example 5.5

$$\varepsilon = 0.484 \text{ and } \lambda = 4.898$$

$$N \geq \frac{\log \left( \frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon} \right)}{\log \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_p}} = \frac{\log \frac{4.898}{0.484}}{\log \left( \frac{0.4\pi}{0.2\pi} \right)} = 3.34$$

i.e.,  $N = 4$

From the table 5.1, for  $N = 4$ , the transfer function of normalised Butterworth filter is

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 0.76537s + 1)(s^2 + 1.8477s + 1)}$$

we know  $\Omega_c = \frac{\Omega_p}{(10^{0.1\alpha_p} - 1)^{1/2N}} = \frac{\Omega_p}{\varepsilon^{1/N}} = \frac{0.2\pi}{(0.484)^{1/4}} = 0.24\pi$ .

$H(s)$  for  $\Omega_c = 0.24\pi$  can be obtained by substituting  $s \rightarrow \frac{s}{0.24\pi}$  in  $H(s)$  i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{1}{\left\{ \left( \frac{s}{0.24\pi} \right)^2 + 0.76537 \left( \frac{s}{0.24\pi} \right) + 1 \right\}} \\ &\quad \times \frac{1}{\left\{ \left( \frac{s}{0.24\pi} \right)^2 + 1.8477 \left( \frac{s}{0.24\pi} \right) + 1 \right\}} \\ &= \frac{0.323}{(s^2 + 0.577s + 0.0576\pi^2)(s^2 + 1.393s + 0.0576\pi^2)} \end{aligned}$$

**Practice Problem 5.1** For the given specifications find the order of the Butterworth filter

$$\alpha_p = 3 \text{ dB}; \quad \alpha_s = 18 \text{ dB}; \quad f_p = 1 \text{ kHz}; \quad f_s = 2 \text{ kHz}.$$

**Practice Problem 5.2** Design an analog Butterworth filter that has

$$\alpha_p = 0.5 \text{ dB}; \quad \alpha_s = 22 \text{ dB}; \quad f_p = 10 \text{ kHz}; \quad f_s = 25 \text{ kHz}.$$