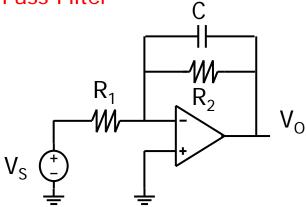
### LAB 5 (1)

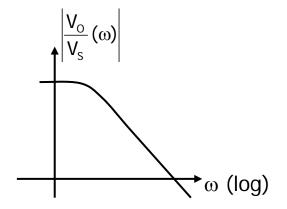
## Low-Pass Filter



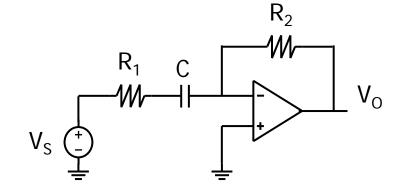
At low frequency, 
$$\frac{V_0}{V_S}(\omega) \approx -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

At high frequency,

$$\frac{V_{O}}{V_{S}}(\omega) \approx -\frac{1}{j\omega CR_{1}}$$

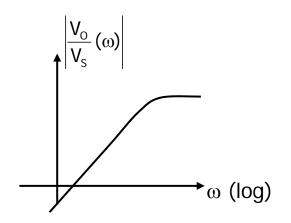


# High-Pass Filter

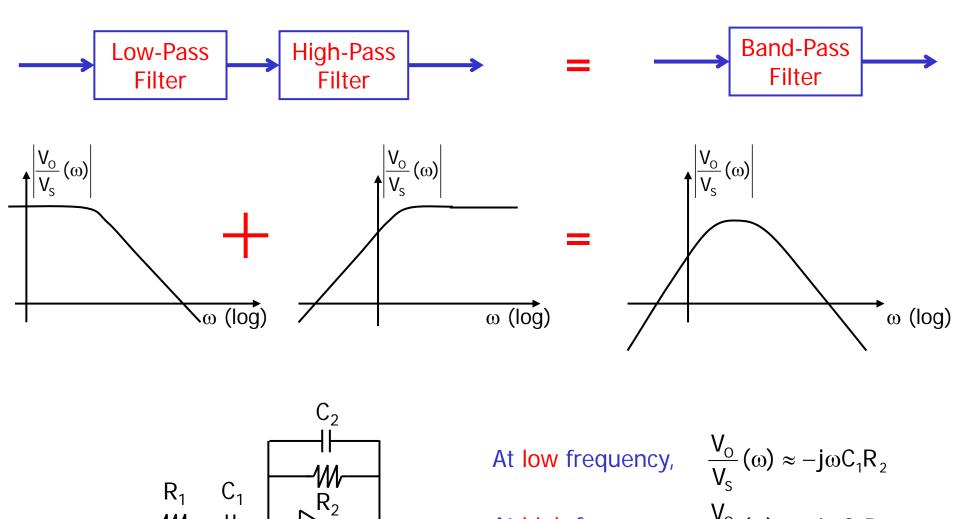


At low frequency, 
$$\frac{V_0}{V_S}(\omega) \approx -j\omega CR_2$$

At high frequency, 
$$\frac{V_0}{V_S}(\omega) \approx -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



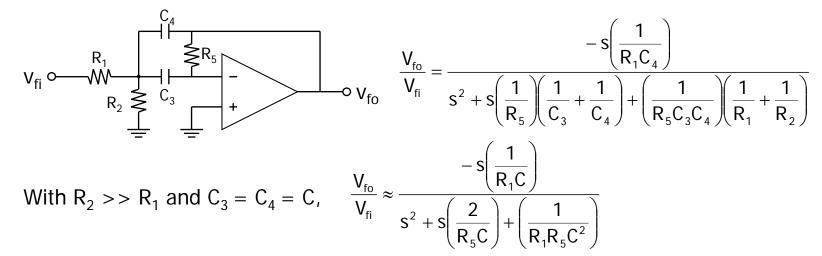
# LAB 5 (2)



At high frequency,  $\frac{V_0}{V_S}(\omega) \approx -j\omega C_2 R_1$ 

#### LAB 5 (3)

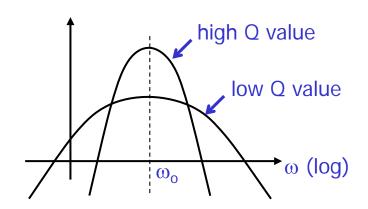
In Lab 5, a multiple-feedback is used to implement the band-pass filter.



Compare the quadratic equation of  $s^2 + \frac{s\omega_0}{Q} + \omega_0^2$ 

gives

$$\omega_{\rm o} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_{\rm 5}R_{\rm 1}}C} \quad \text{ and } \qquad Q = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{R_{\rm 5}}{R_{\rm 1}}}$$



#### LAB 5 (4)

## **Three-Band Audio Equalizer:**

- Use an adder to combine the output of 3 band-pass filters (BPF1 to BPF3)
- Need to design each band-pass filter with different  $\omega_{\text{o}}$  and Q value to optimize the performance of the equalizer
- An average human can usually receive audible frequencies from 20Hz to 20kHz.

