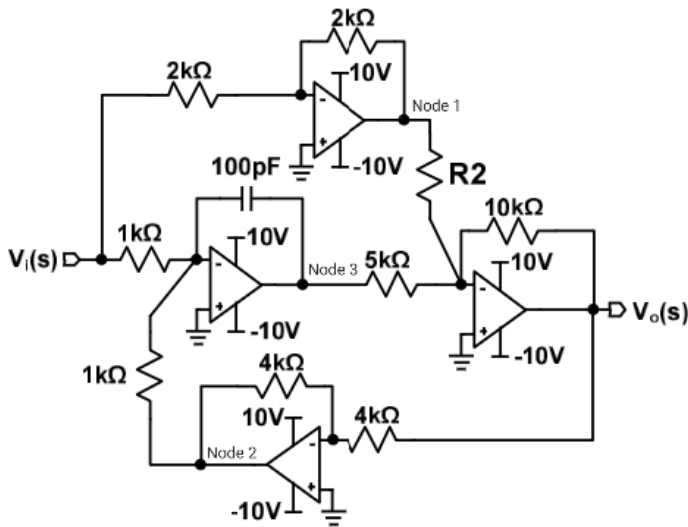


# GATE - BM 41

EE23BTECH11215 - Penmetsa Srikar Varma

## QUESTION

Q41) A filter designed using op-amps, resistors and capacitors as shown in figure. op-amps are ideal with infinite gain and infinite bandwidth. If  $\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)}$  is an all-pass transfer function, the value of resistor R2 (in k $\Omega$ ) is



for op-amp at  $V_i(s)$ ,

$$V_x = sC \left( \frac{V_0(s) - V_i(s)}{1000} \right) \quad (2)$$

from (1) and (2) transfer function is given by,

$$H(s) = 2 \left( \frac{5000 + sCR_2}{1000 + 2sC} \right) \quad (3)$$

we can observe that for transfer function,

$$s_1 = -\frac{5000}{CR_2}, \quad s_2 = -\frac{1000}{2C} \quad (4)$$

since, for all-pass transfer function  $s_1=s_2$ ,

$$R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \quad (5)$$

so, option B is correct

- (A) 1  
(B) 10  
(C) 5  
(D) 2

(GATE BM 2022)

### SOLUTION

variables	conditions
voltage at node 1	$-V_i$ (s)
voltage at node 2	$V_0$ (s)
voltage at node 3	$V_x$
voltage at remaining nodes	0 V
C	capacitor of 100pF
$\frac{1}{sC}$	laplace domain of capacitor
$H(s) = \frac{V_0(s)}{V_i(s)}$	transfer function
$s_1$	root of transfer function
$s_2$	pole of transfer function
$R_2$	unknown

## Table of Parameters

for op-amp at  $V_0(s)$ , (we assume  $R_2$  in  $k\Omega$ )

$$V_x = \frac{5V_i(s)}{R_2} - \frac{V_0(s)}{2} \quad (1)$$