

# Sinteza električnih filtara

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# SC filtri (integrisana kola)

- Nema slabljenja u propusnom opsegu
- Moguća pojačanja u propusnom opsegu
- Realizacija svih vrsta filtara sa jednim univerzalnim IC
- Nema L
- Nema C (da se dodaju spolja)
- Minimalan broj R
- Ulazna impedansa je velika
- Izlazna impedansa je mala
- Male dimenzije i težina
- Jednostavno podešavanje
- Rad na niskim učestanostima (oko 0.1 Hz)
- Jednostavan postupak sinteze
- Kratko vreme projektovanja

# SC filtri - nedostaci

- Aktivne komponente generišu šum
- Ograničen dinamički opseg na oko 80 dB
- Gornja granica rada do 200 kHz
- Pojava komponenti visokih učestanosti (od takta na kome radi)
- Potrebno eksterno napajanje
- Potreban eksterni klok signal (u nekim slučajevima)

# SC filtri – princip rada

- R se simulira sa C i prekidačima
- Otpornost otpornika se definiše kao količnik napona na R i struje kroz R
- Kada se na C dovodi napon  $V_s$  sa taktom  $f_{CLK}$ , srednja struje je proporcionalna sa  $q=CV_s$

$$I_{\text{average}} = V_s C f_{CLK}$$

$$R = \frac{V_s}{I_{\text{average}}} = \frac{1}{C f_{CLK}}$$

# Tolerancije - osjetljivost

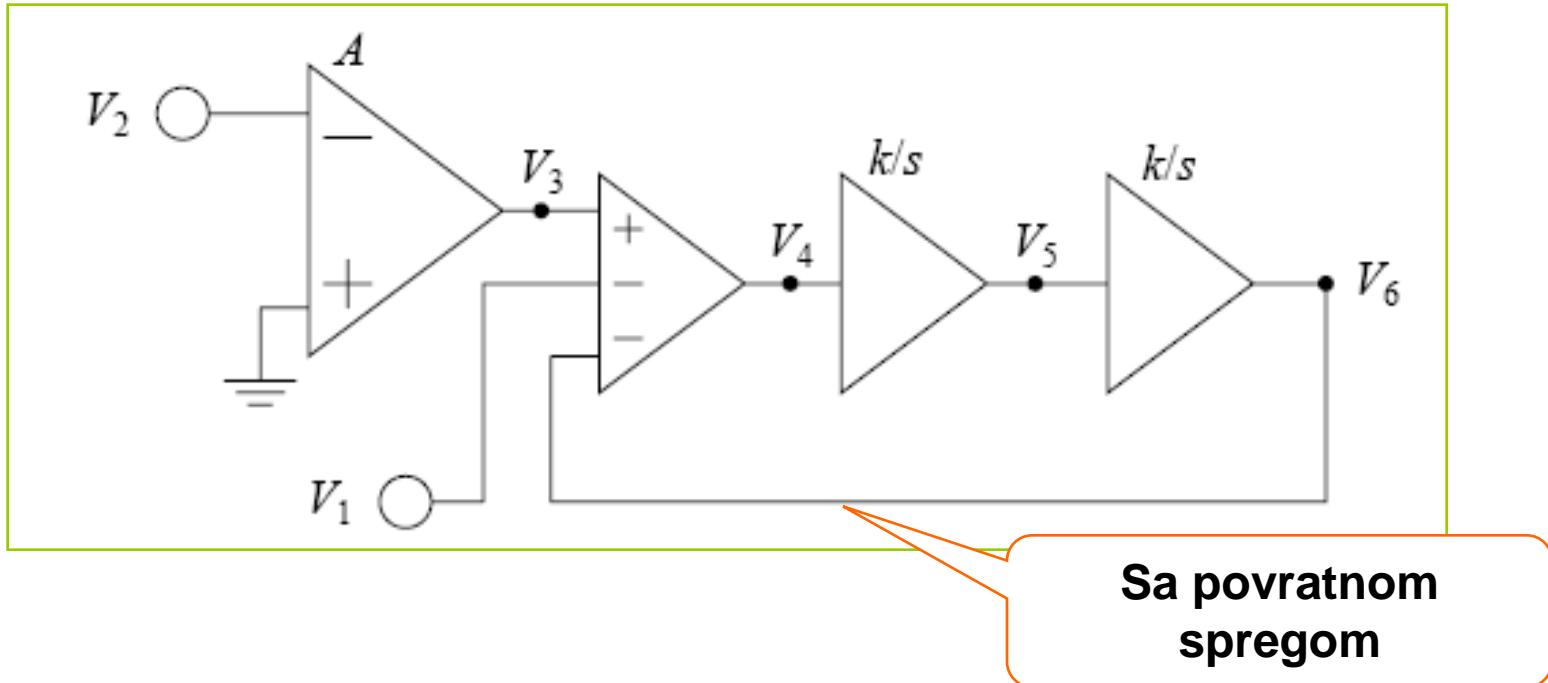
- Tolerancije vrednosti kondenzator 30%
- Relativan odnos  $r_s$  je sa tolerancijama 0.1%

Zavisi od  
tolerancija takta

$$\omega_p = \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1 f_{CLK}} C_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} f_{CLK} = r_c f_{CLK}$$

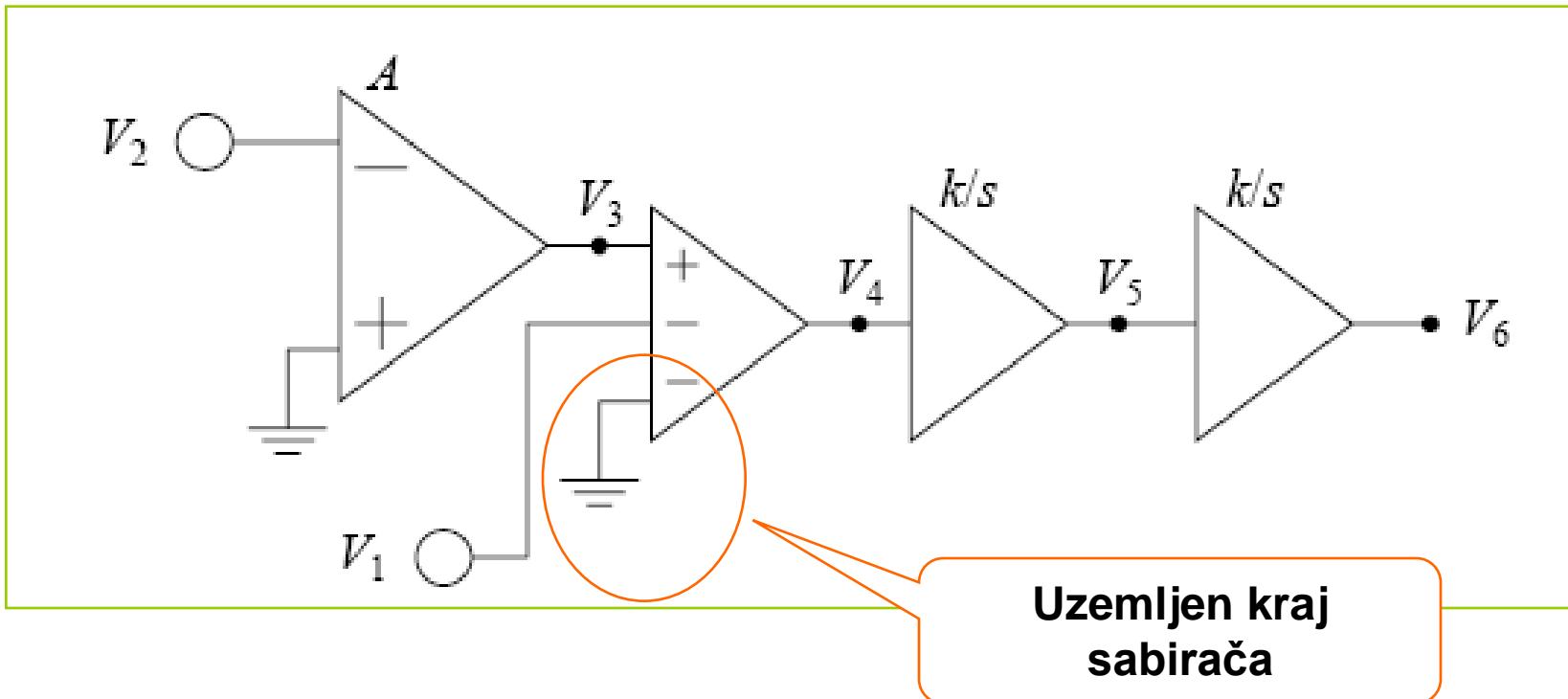
$$\left| S_{\omega_p}^{M(\omega)}(\omega) \right|_{\max} \approx Q_p \left| S_{Q_p}^{M(\omega)}(\omega) \right|_{\max}$$

# Univerzalno IC (1)



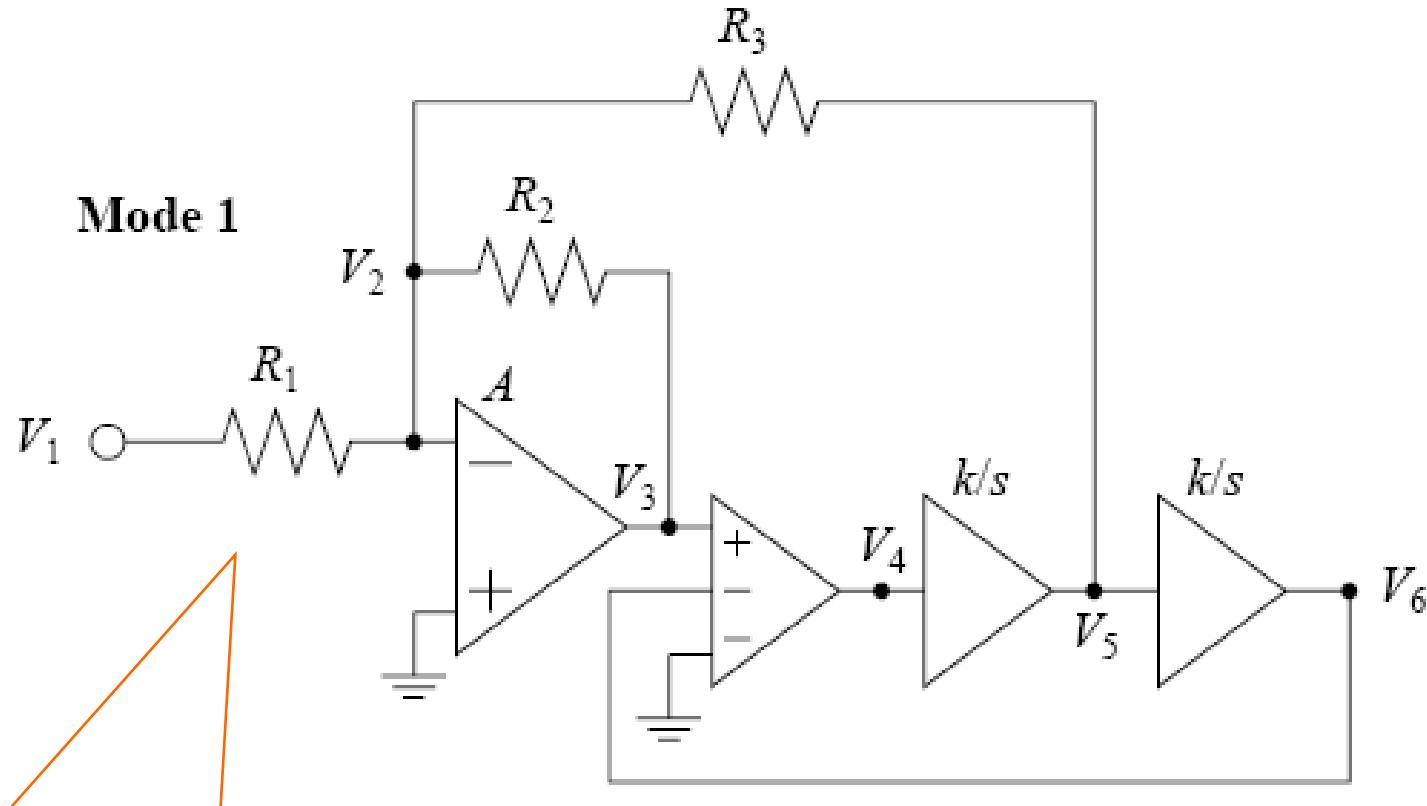
$$k = \frac{2\pi}{P} f_{CLK}, \quad P = 50 \quad \text{or} \quad P = 100$$

# Univerzalno IC (2)



$$k = \frac{2\pi}{P} f_{CLK}, \quad P = 50 \quad \text{or} \quad P = 100$$

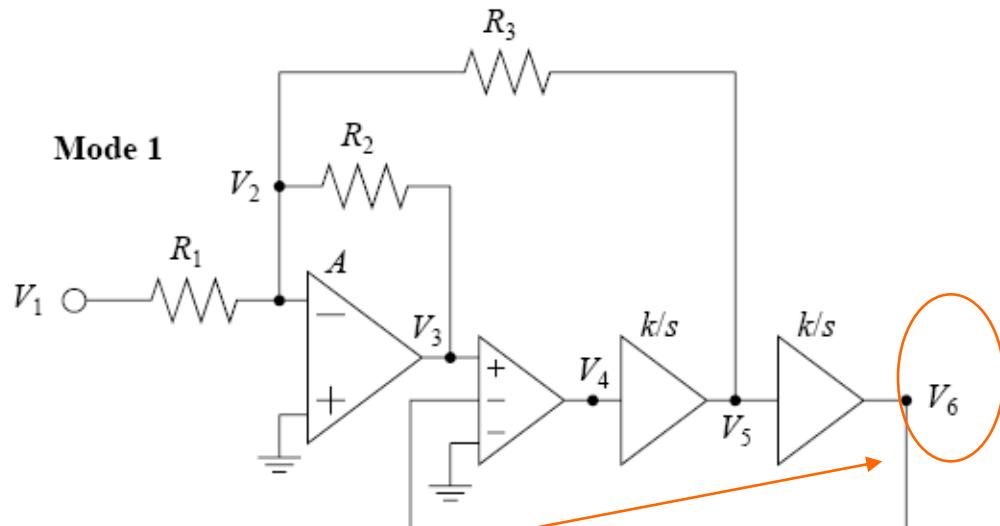
# Mode 1 SC biquad



gain-sensitivity product of the pole magnitude to the gain of the operational amplifier = 0

implementation of SC filters at higher frequencies

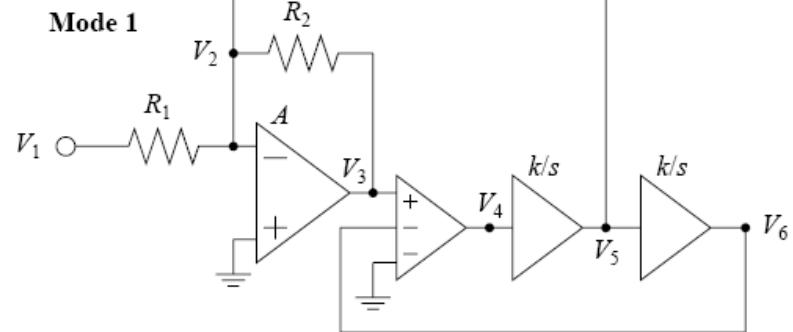
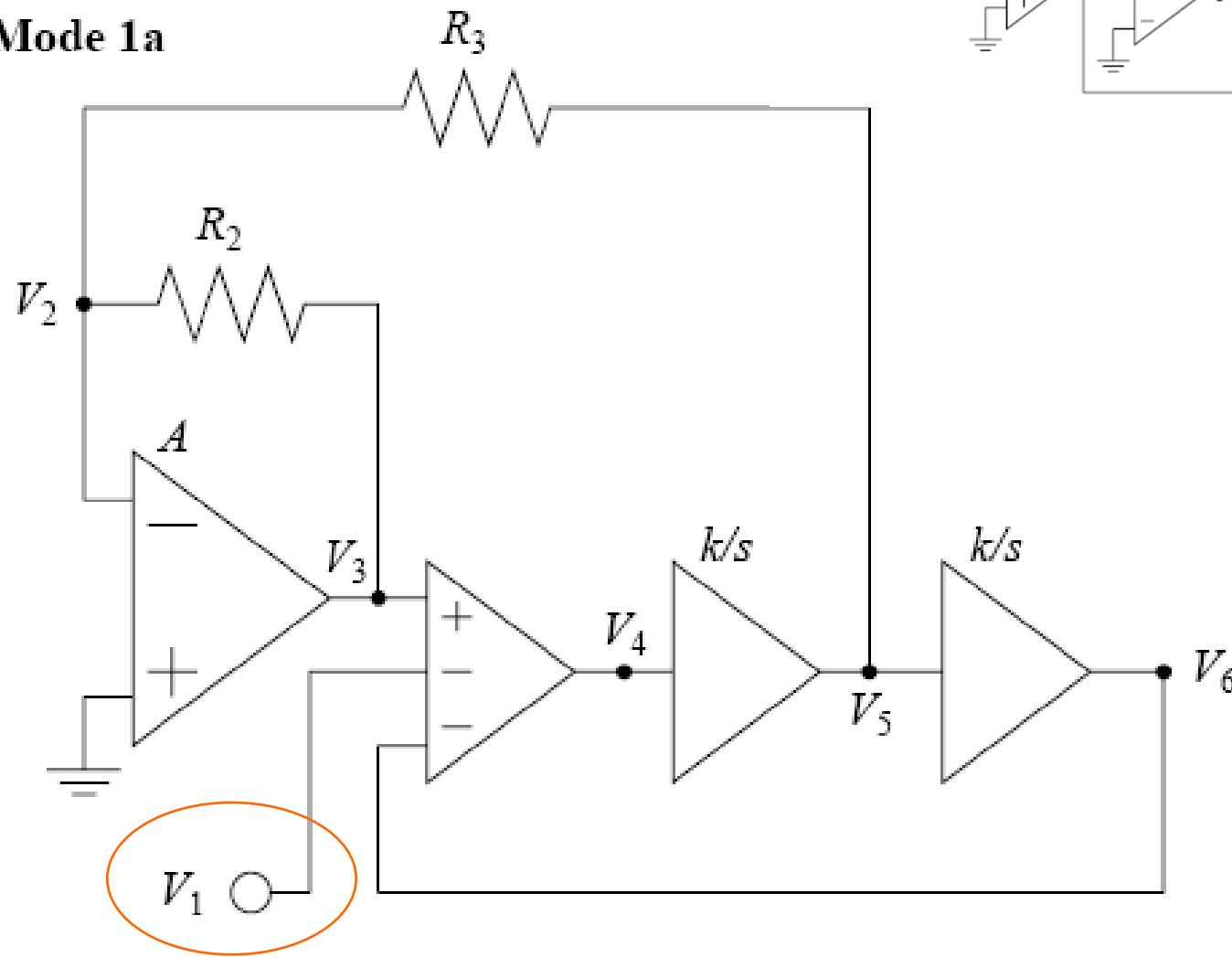
# Propusnici niskih učestanosti



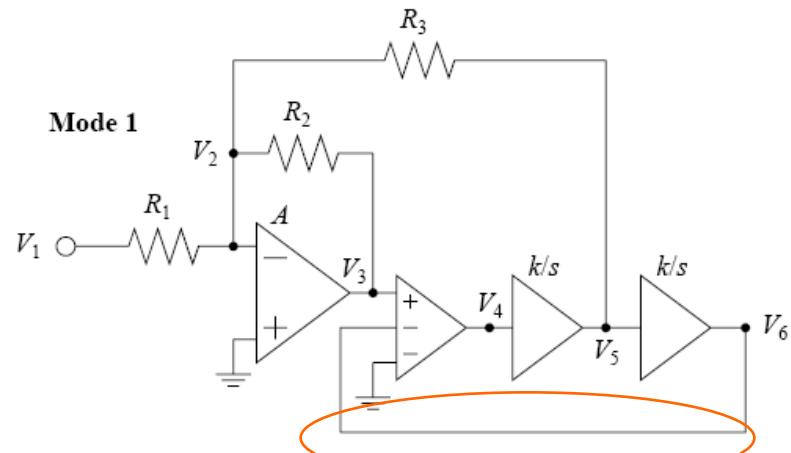
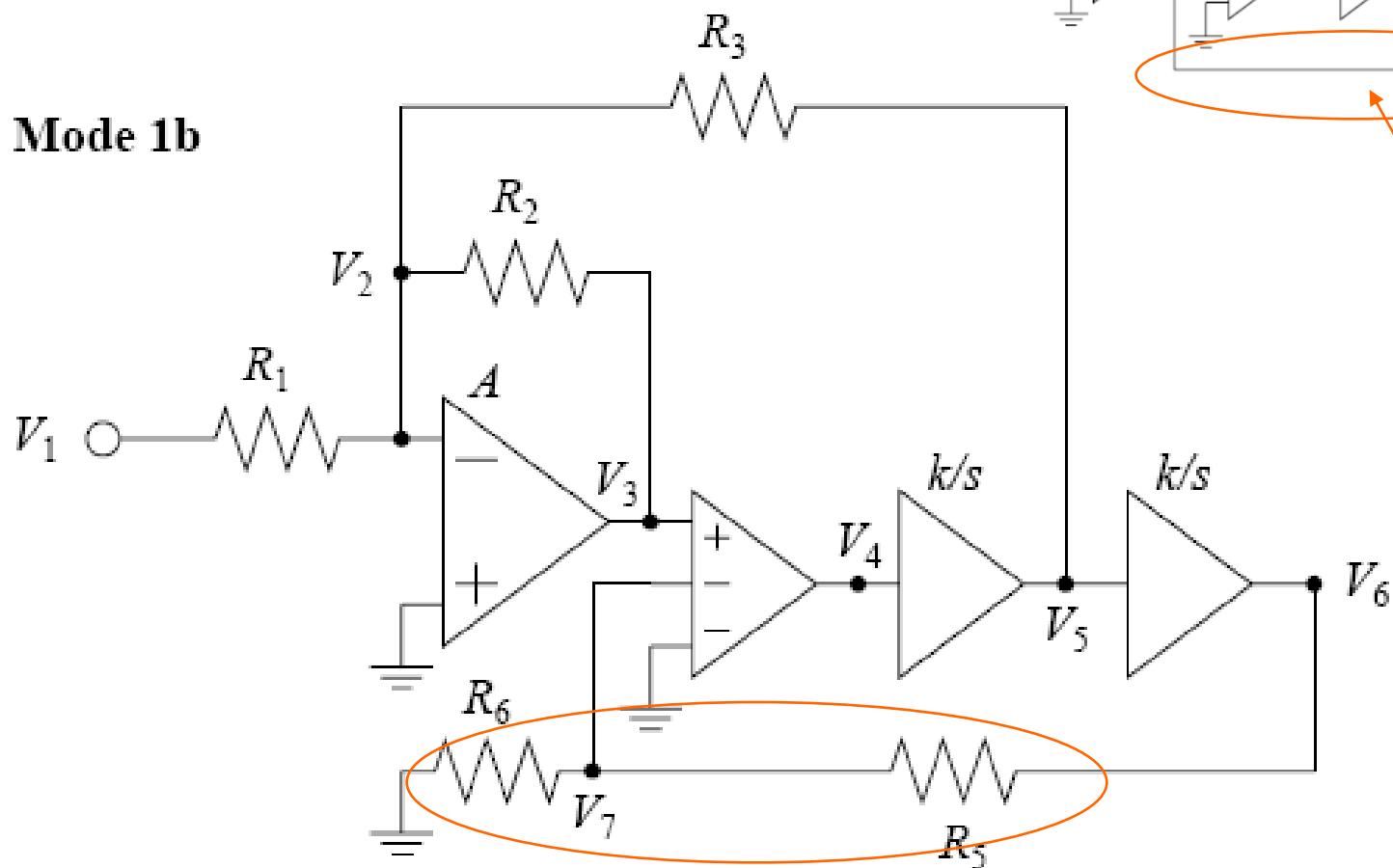
Mode	$\frac{V_6}{V_1}$	$\frac{V_5}{V_1}$
1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 3a, 4, 4a, 5	$H_{LP} = K \frac{\omega_p^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$	$H_{BP} = K \frac{\frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$
6a, 6b, 7	Not applicable	$H_{LP} = K \frac{\omega_p}{s + \omega_p}$

# Mode 1a

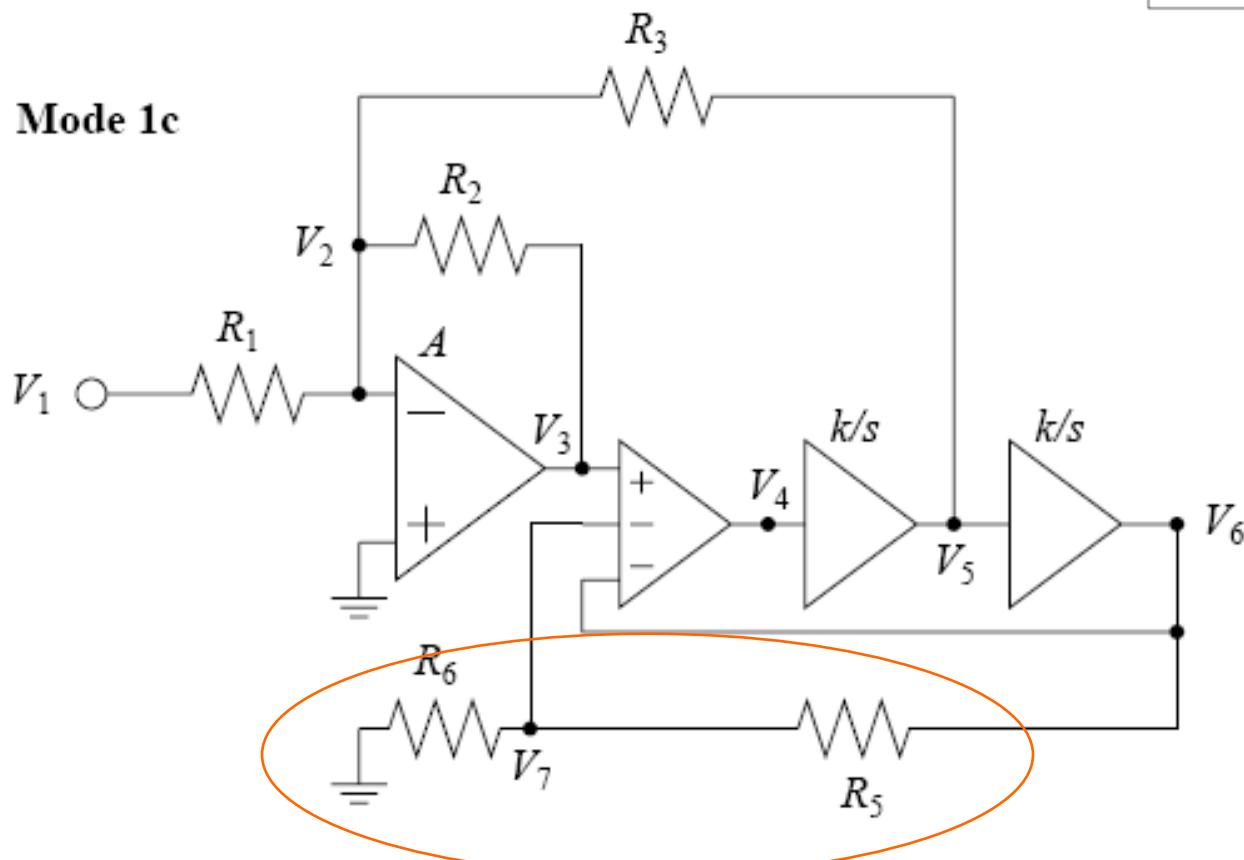
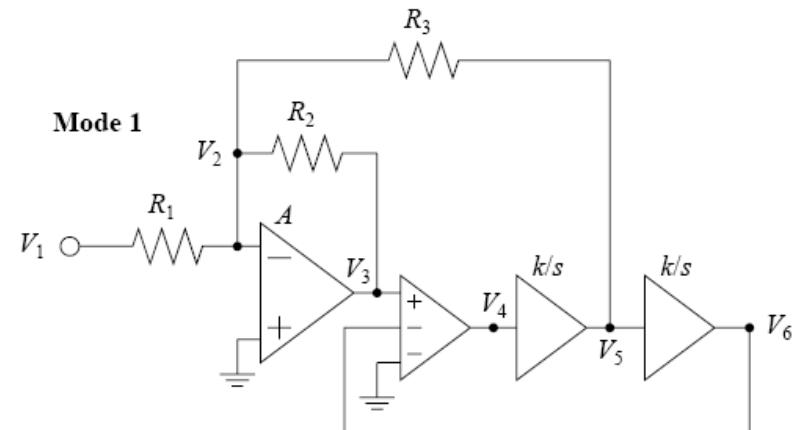
Mode 1a



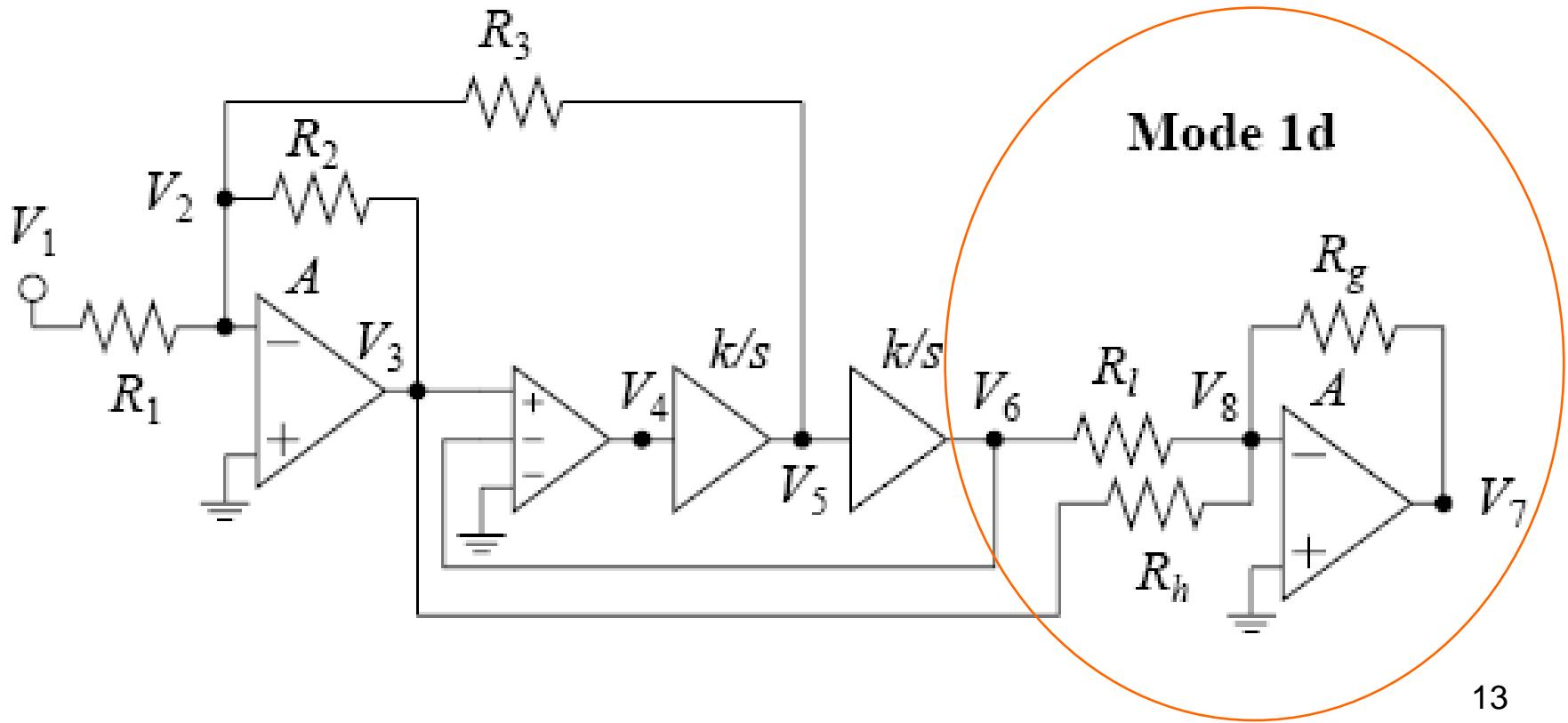
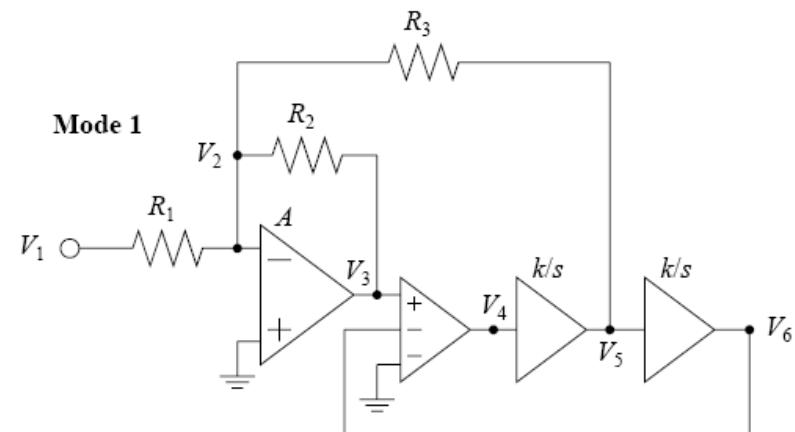
# Mode 1b



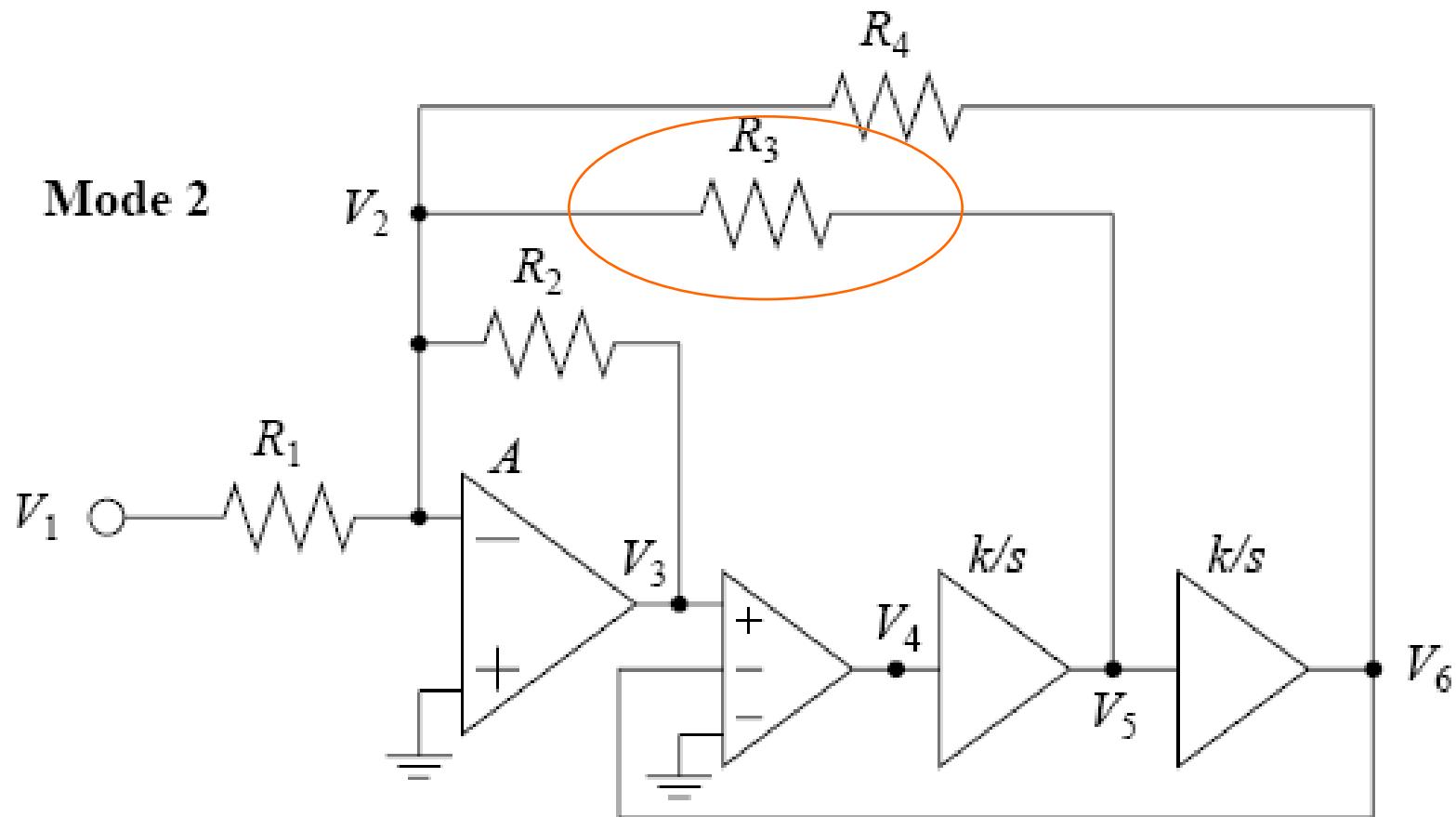
# Mode 1c



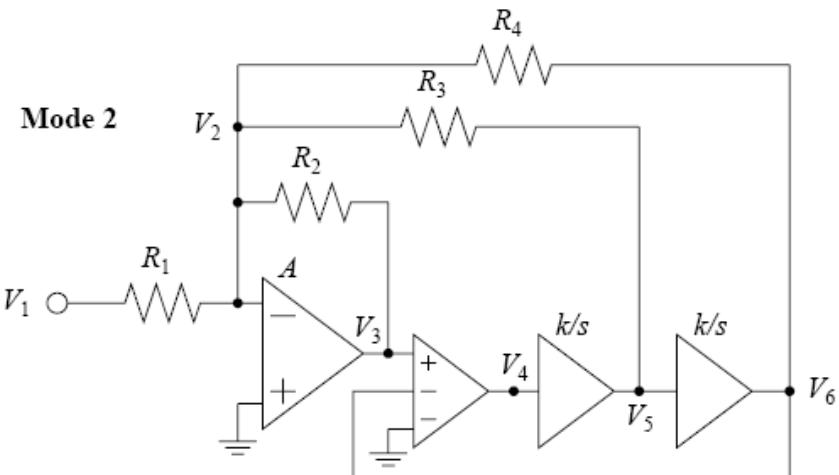
# Mode 1d



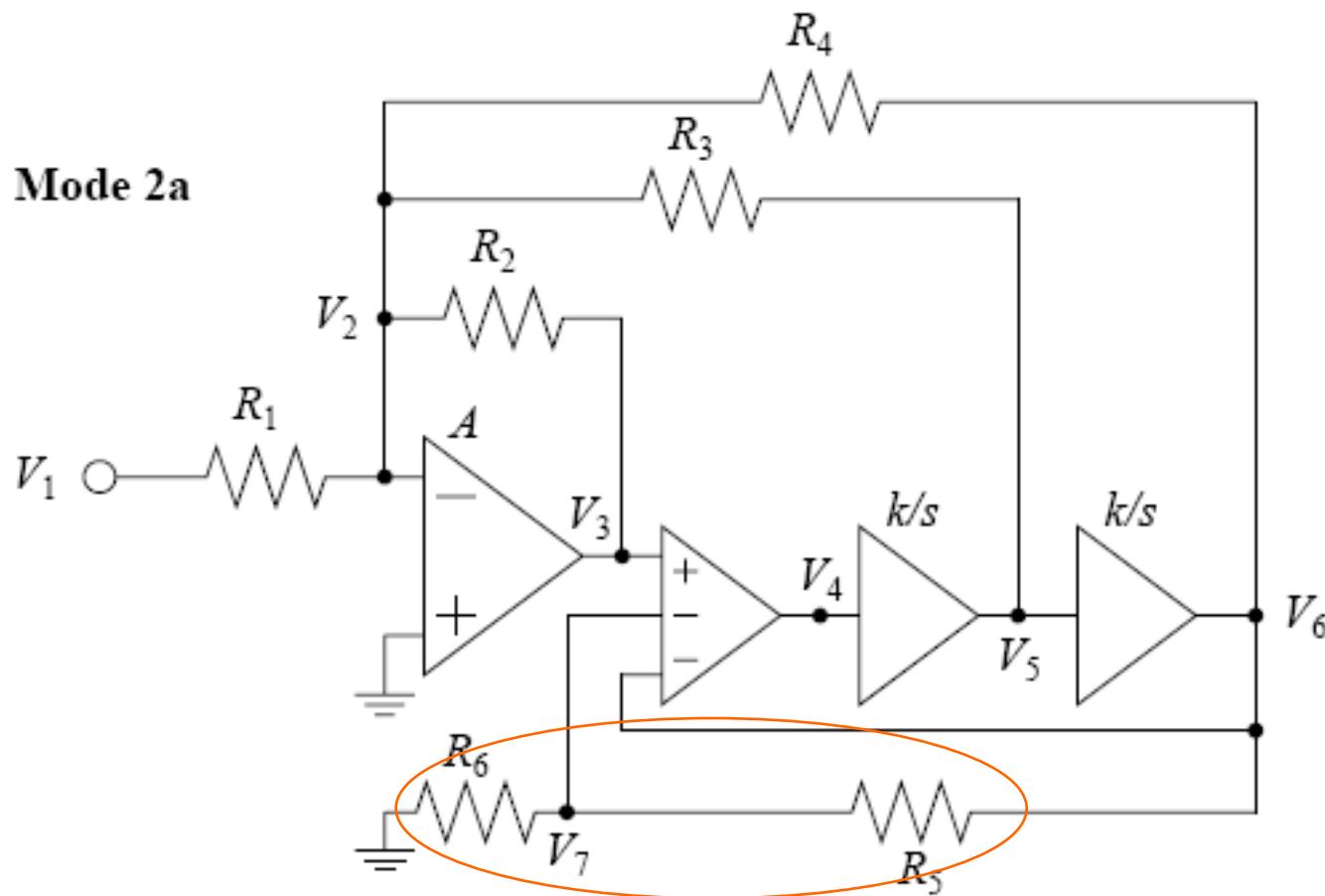
# Mode 2



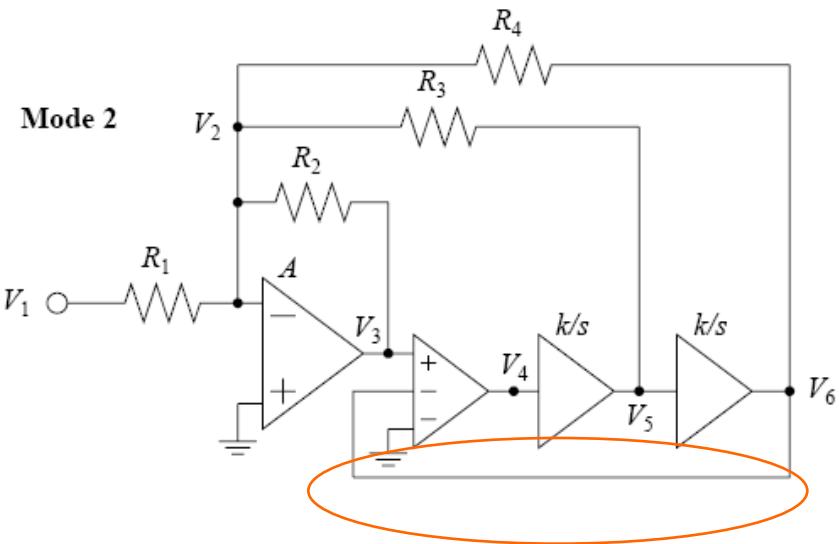
# Mode 2a



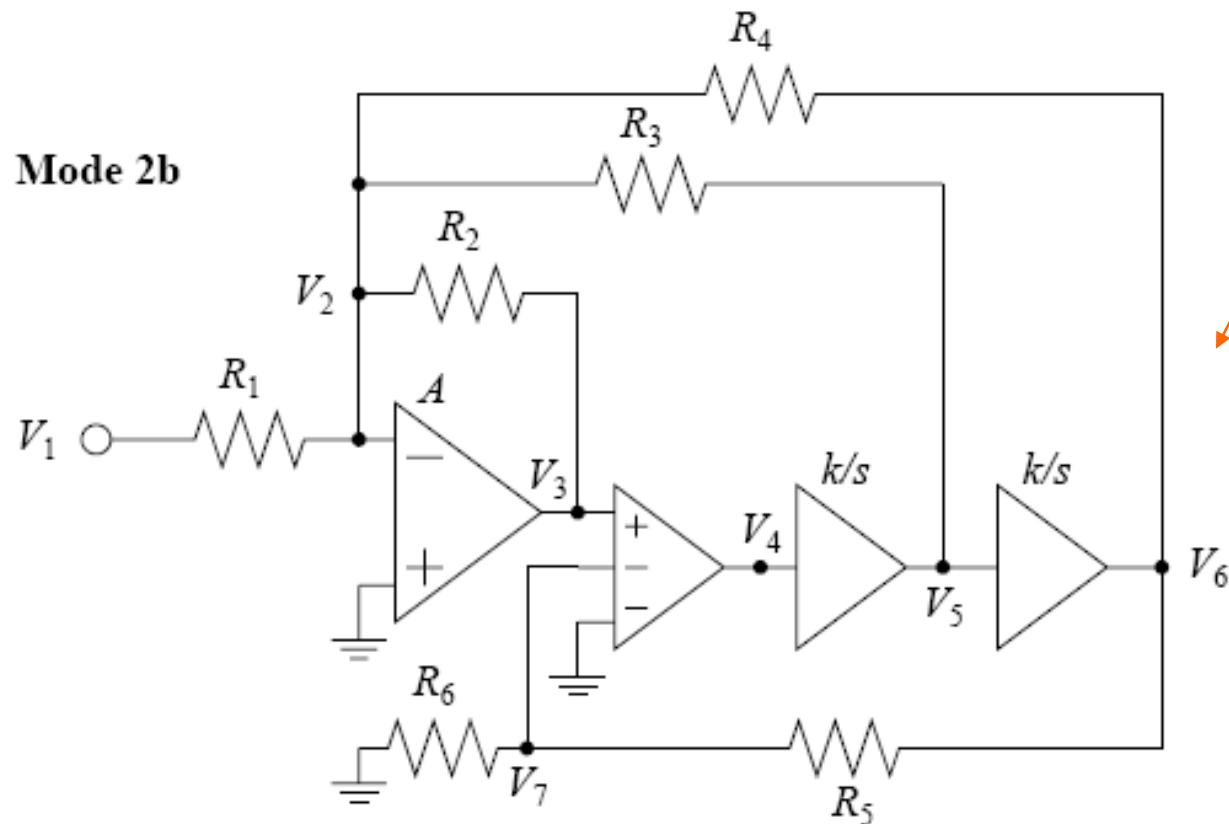
**Mode 2a**



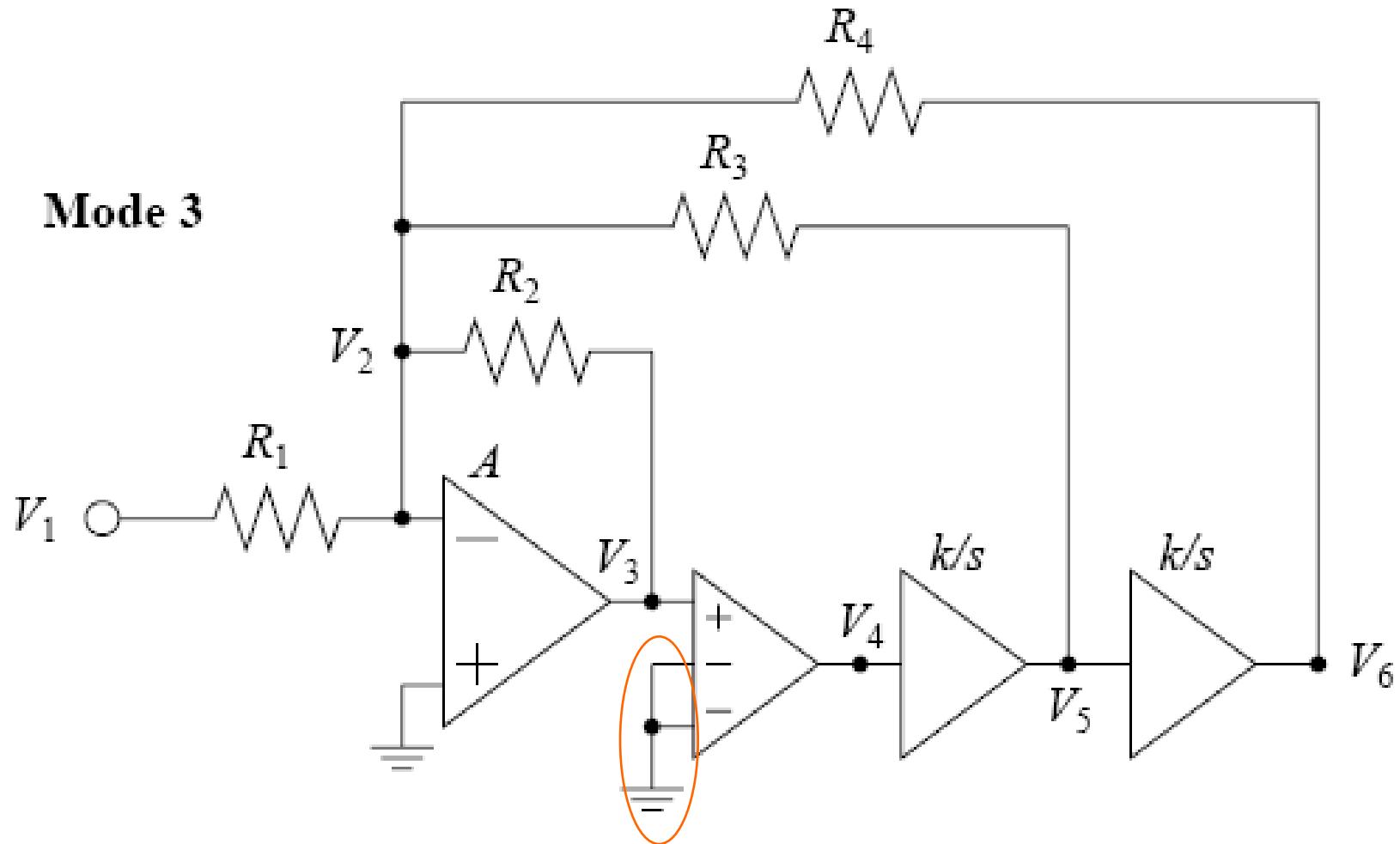
# Mode 2b



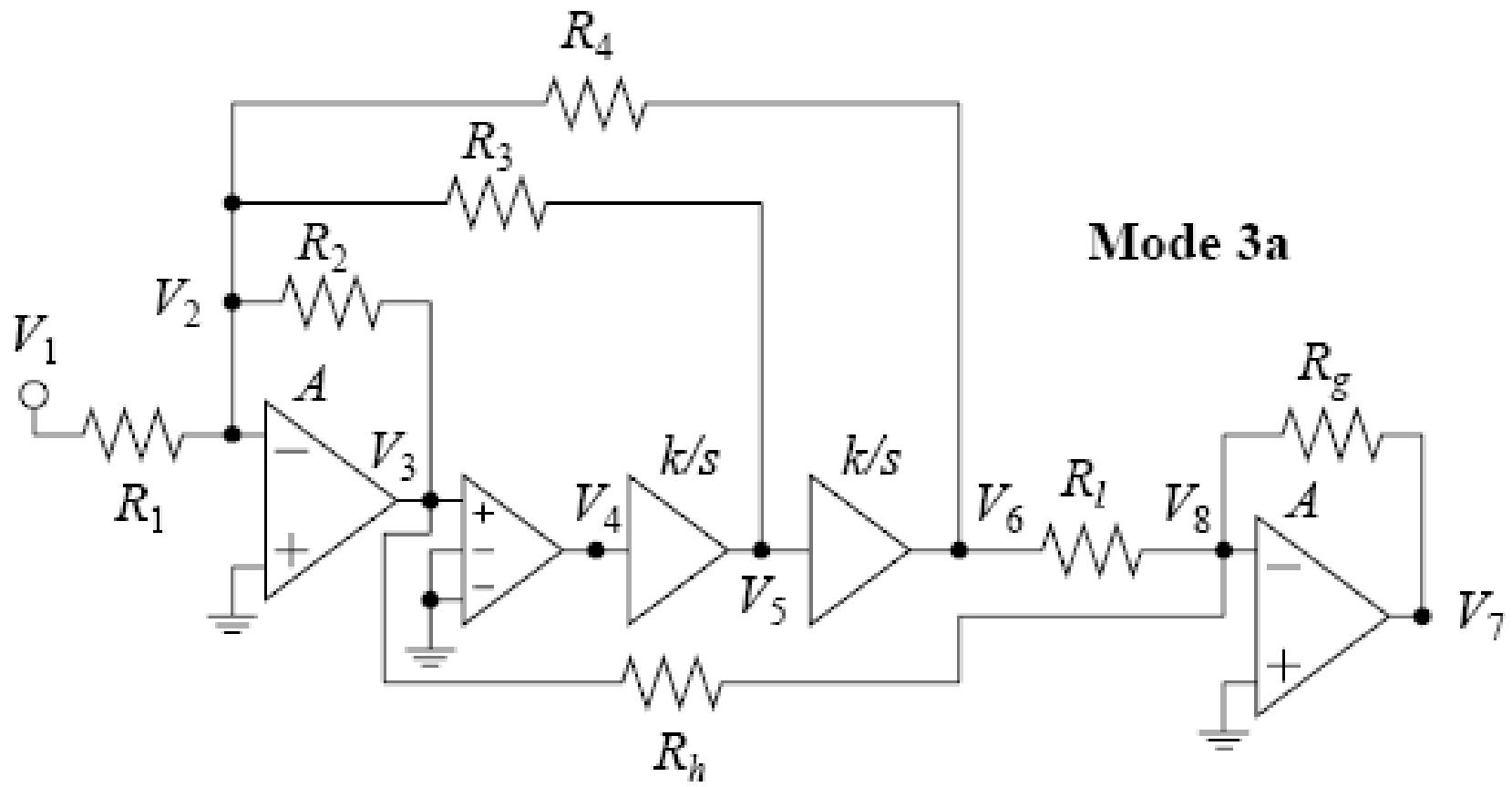
Mode 2b



# Mode 3

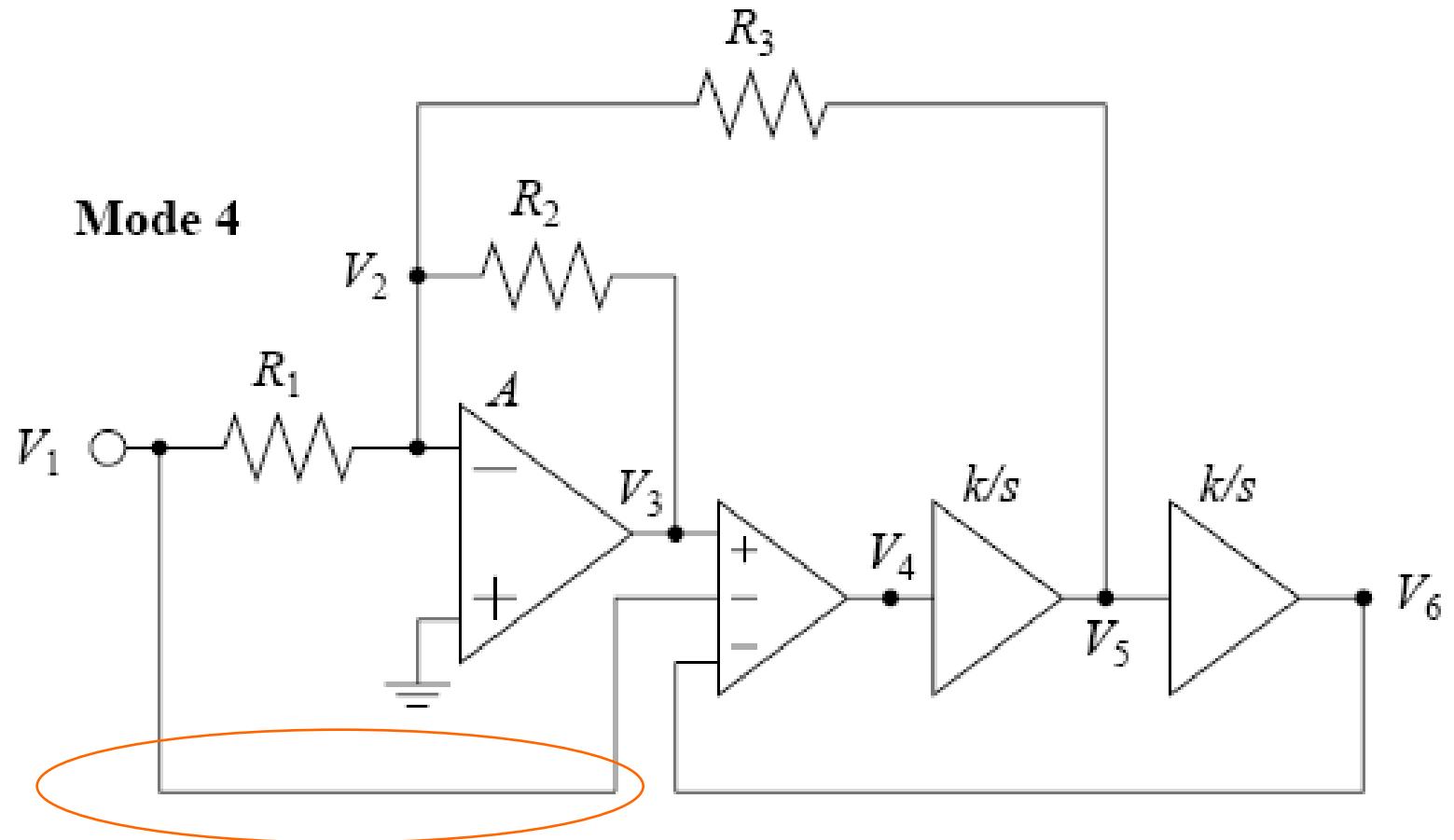


# Mode 3a



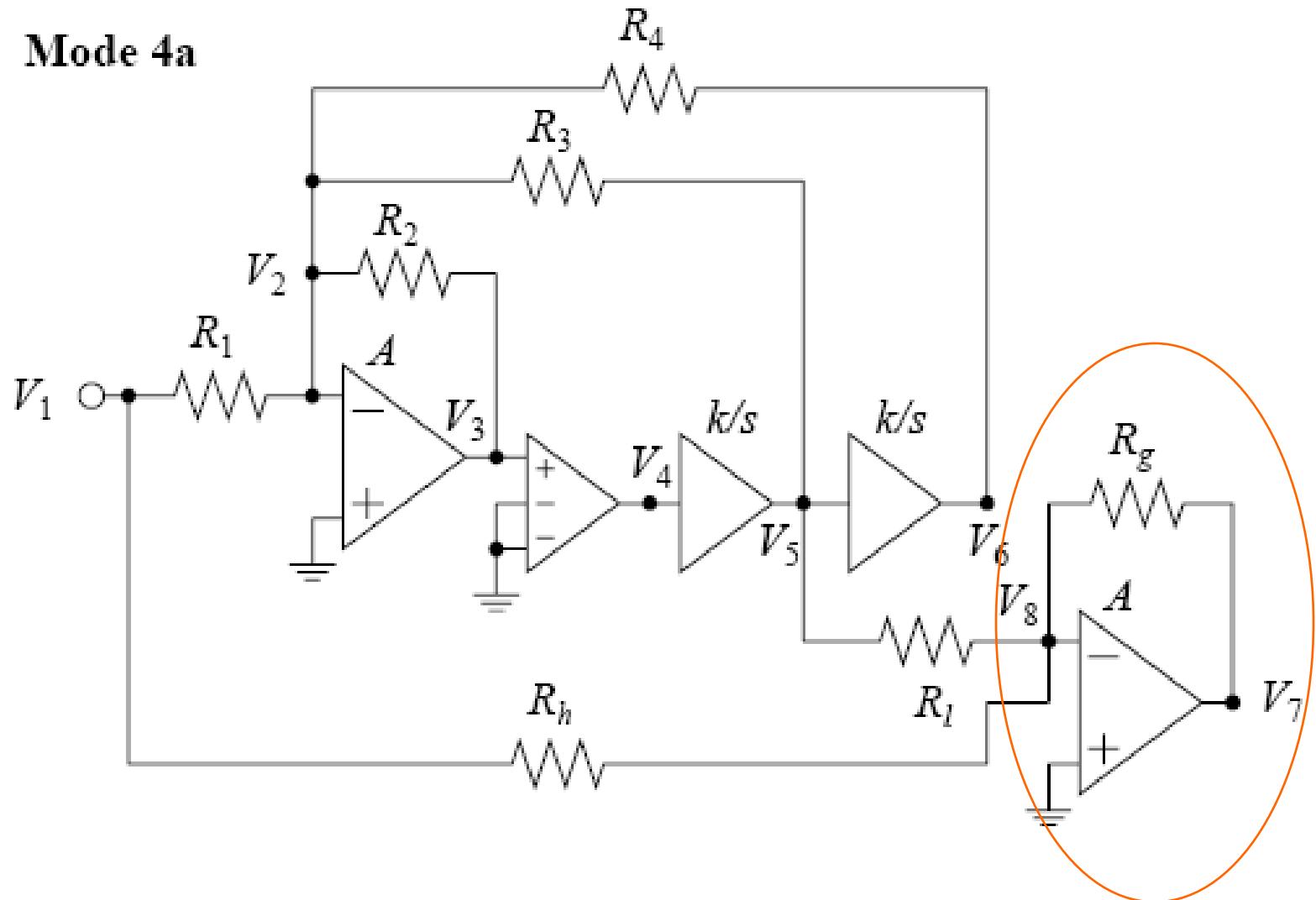
# Mode 4

$$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi}{P} f_{CLK}$$



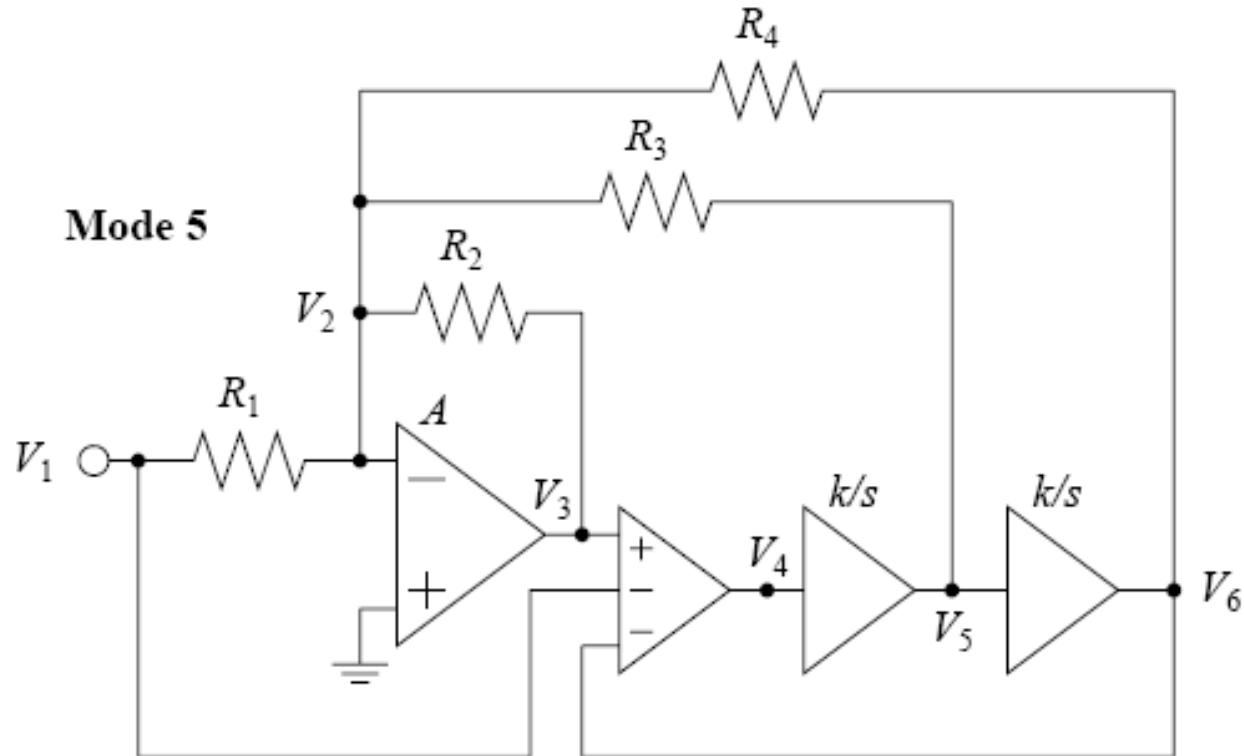
# Mode 4a

Mode 4a



# Mode 5

$$H_{CZ} = K \frac{s^2 + \frac{\omega_z}{Q_z}s + \omega_z^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}, \quad \omega_z < \omega_p$$



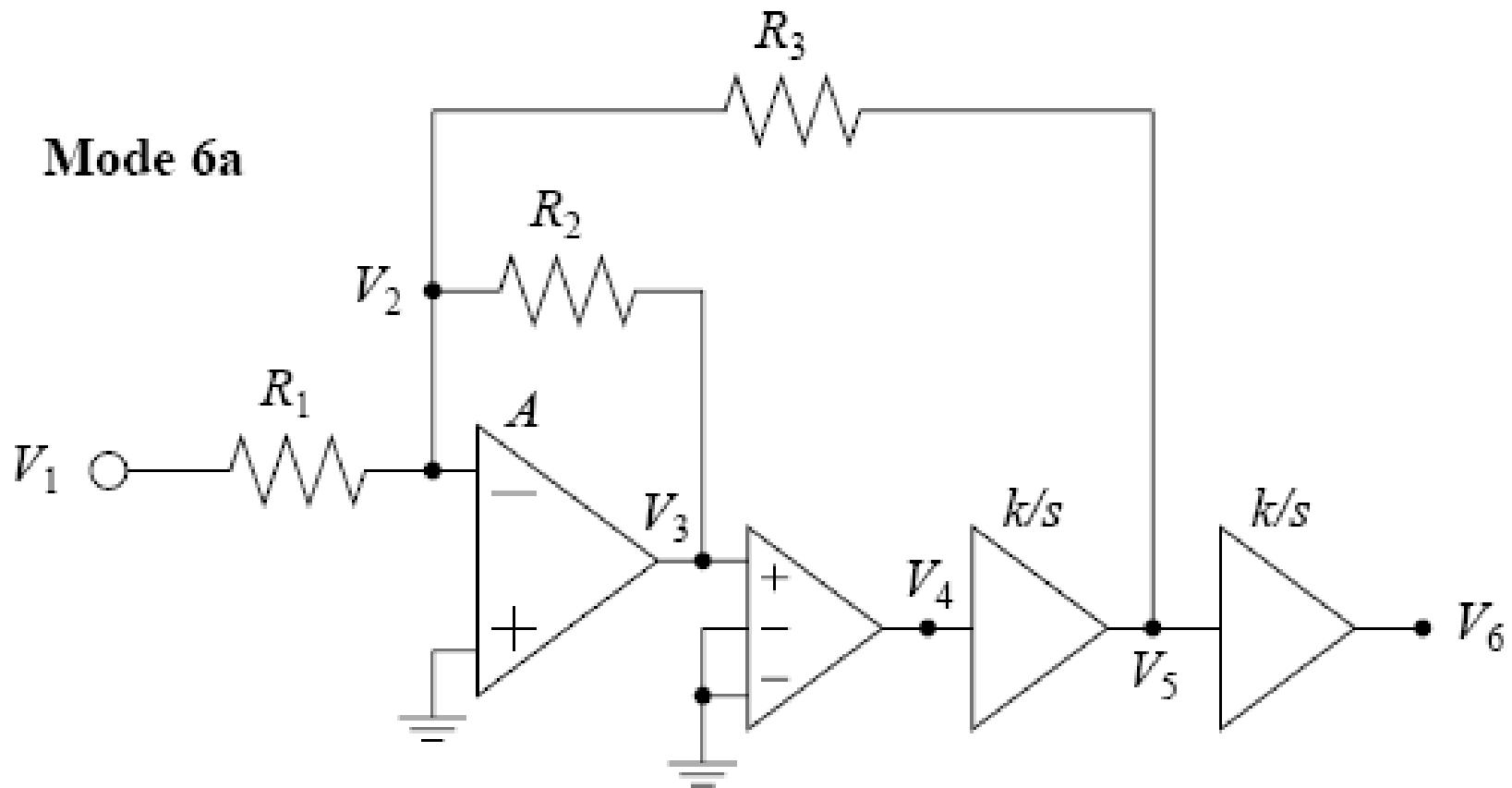
$$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_4}}$$

$$\omega_z = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{1 - \frac{R_1}{R_4}}$$

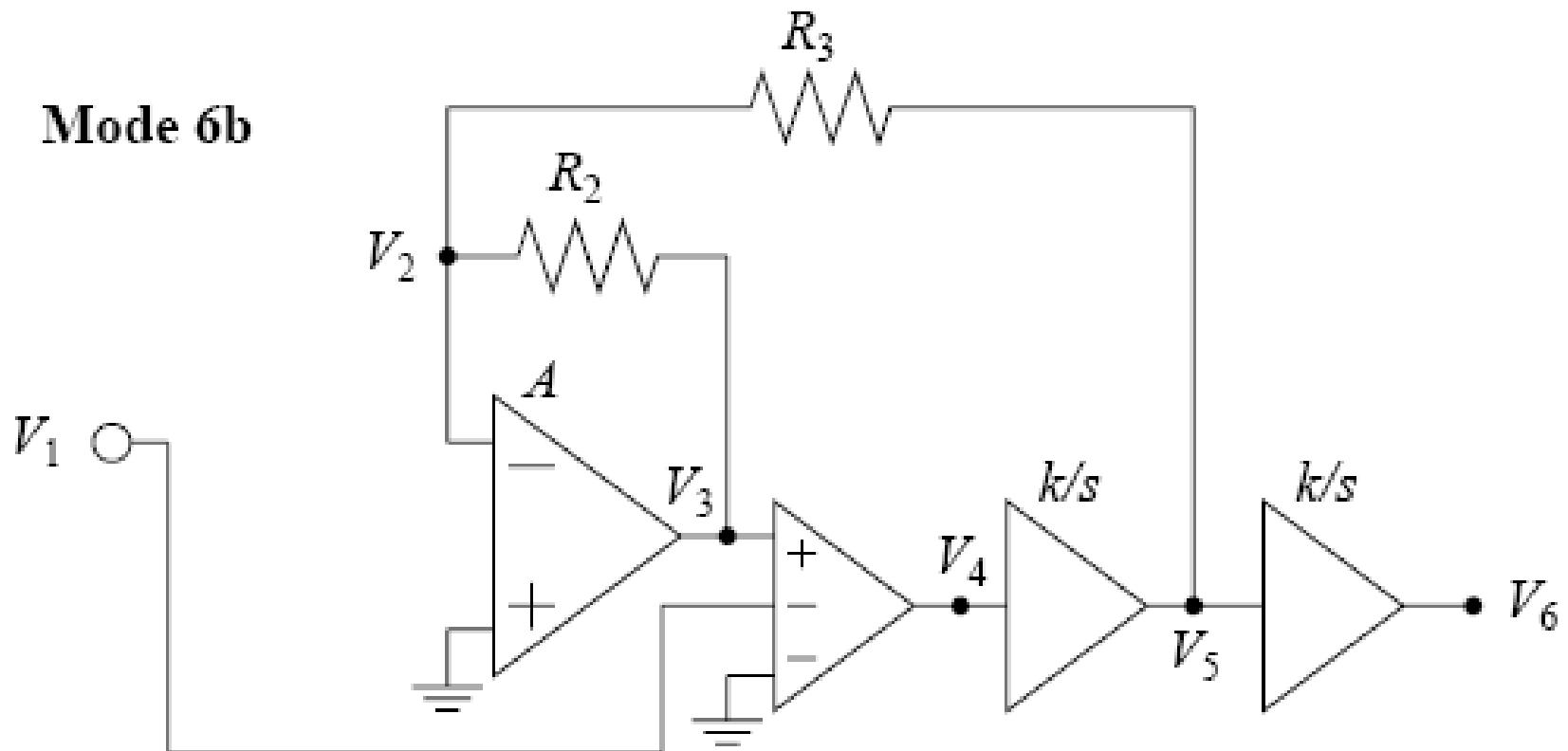
$$Q_p = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_4}}$$

$$Q_z = \frac{R_3}{R_1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{R_1}{R_4}}$$

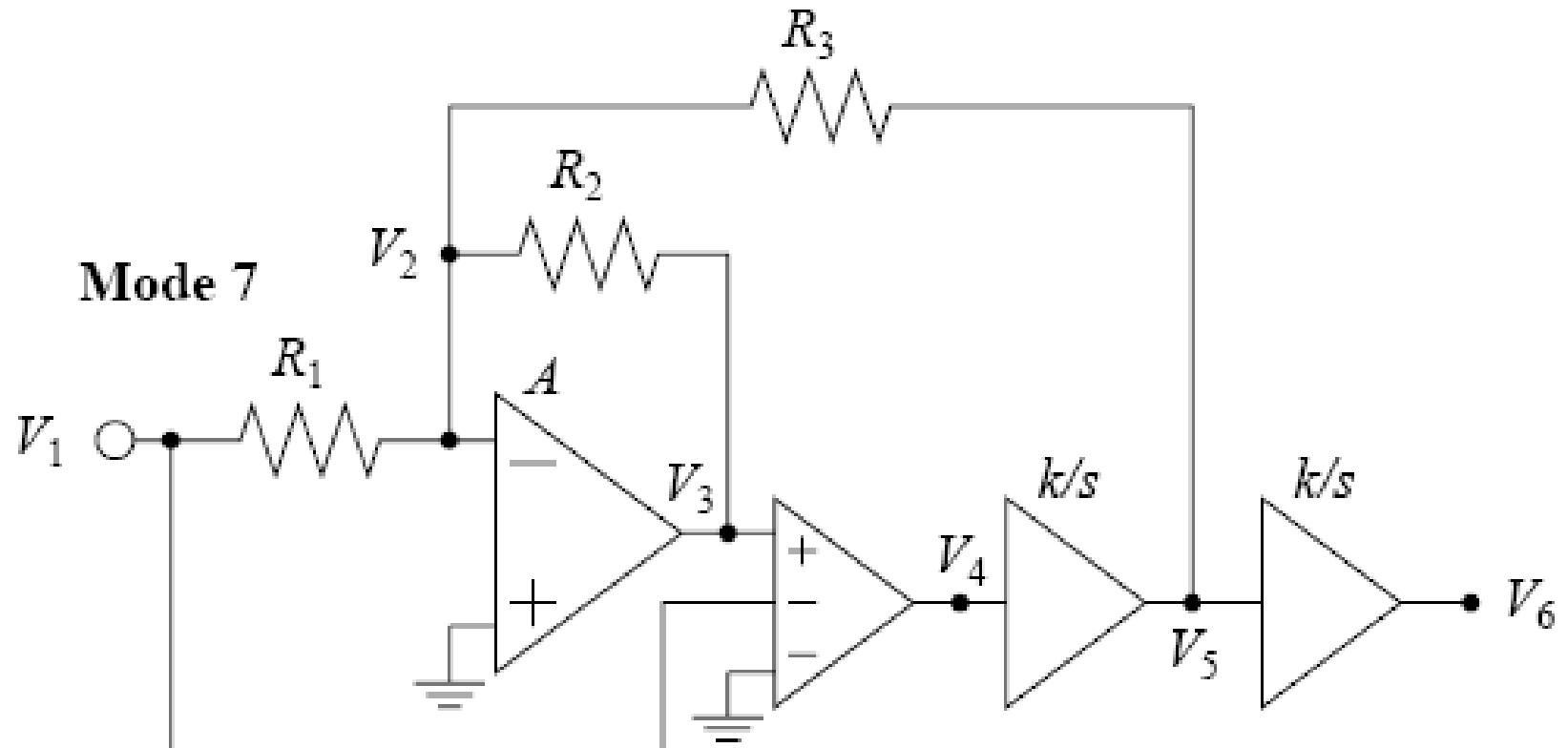
# Mode 6a



# Mode 6b



# Mode 7



# LP

Mode	$\frac{V_6}{V_1}$	$\frac{V_5}{V_1}$
1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 3a, 4, 4a, 5	$H_{LP} = K \frac{\omega_p^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$	$H_{BP} = K \frac{\frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$
6a, 6b, 7	Not applicable	$H_{LP} = K \frac{\omega_p}{s + \omega_p}$

# HP

$$\text{Mode} \quad H_{HP} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$$

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$$3 \quad \omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_4}}$$

# BR

	$\text{Mode} \quad H_{BR} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{s^2 + \omega_p^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$
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1	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P}$
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1b	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6}}$
----	--

1c	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6}}$
----	--

# AP

$$\text{Mode} \quad H_{AP} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{s^2 - \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$$

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$$4 \quad \omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P}$$

$$4a \quad \omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_4}}$$

# BP

Mode

$$H_{BP} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{\frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$$

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1a

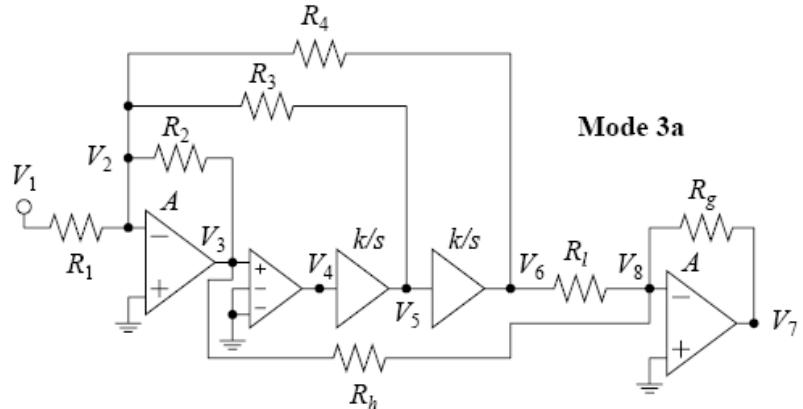
$$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P}$$

# HPN

$$H_{HPN} = K \frac{s^2 + \omega_z^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}, \quad \omega_z < \omega_p$$

Mode	$H_{HPN} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{s^2 + \omega_z^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$	$\frac{R_2}{R_4} > \frac{R_h}{R_l}$
2	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_4}}$	$\omega_z = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P}$
2a	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_4} + \frac{R_5 + 2R_6}{R_5 + R_6}}$	$\omega_z = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_5 + 2R_6}{R_5 + R_6}}$
2b	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_4} + \frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6}}$	$\omega_z = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6}}$
3a	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_4}}$	$\omega_z = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_h}{R_l}}$

# LPN



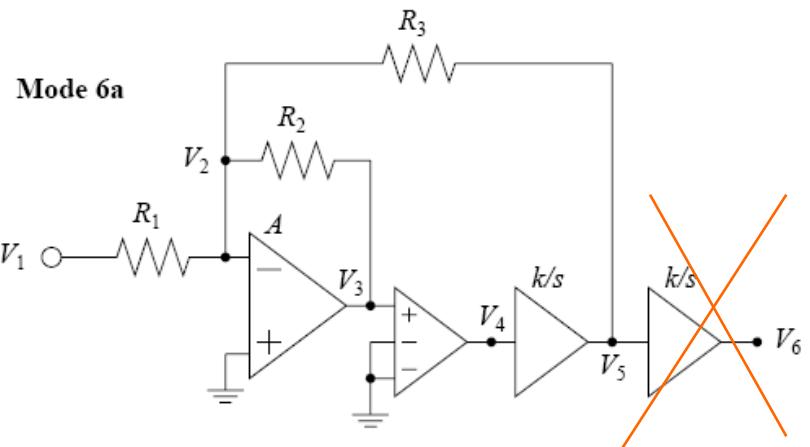
Mode  $H_{LPN} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{s^2 + \omega_z^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}$   $\frac{R_2}{R_4} < \frac{R_h}{R_l}$

1d  $\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P}$   $\omega_z = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R_h}{R_l}}$

3a  $\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_4}}$   $\omega_z = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \sqrt{\frac{R_h}{R_l}}$

$$H_{LPN} = K \frac{s^2 + \omega_z^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_p}{Q_p}s + \omega_p^2}, \quad \omega_z > \omega_p$$

# Prvog reda



Mode	Transfer function	Pole magnitude
6a	$H_{HP} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{s}{s + \omega_p}$	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \frac{R_2}{R_3}$
6b	$H_{LP} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{\omega_p}{s + \omega_p}$	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \frac{R_2}{R_3}$
7	$H_{AP} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = K \frac{s - \omega_p}{s + \omega_p}$	$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi f_{CLK}}{P} \frac{R_2}{R_3}$

# Simbolička analiza

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb

# Classical Analog Filter Design

## Switched Capacitor Filter

### Mode 3a

Analysis and Design

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### References

- M. Lutovac, D. Tosic and B. Evans, "Advanced Filter Design for Signal Processing using MATLAB and Mathematica"

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# Crtanje šeme

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb

```
In[1]:= << "C:\\aalm\\ETF_predavanja\\Filtr\\mathematica\\clearall.m"
<< "C:\\aalm\\ETF_predavanja\\Filtr\\mathematica\\drawafil.m"
<< "C:\\aalm\\ETF_predavanja\\Filtr\\mathematica\\drawasc.m"

In[4]:= DrawMode3a[0, 0,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{4}$ , 8]
```

Out[4]= Mode 3a

The circuit diagram for Mode 3a is a complex electronic configuration. It starts with an input voltage V1 connected to the non-inverting input of an op-amp A. The inverting input of A is grounded. The output of A is connected to the non-inverting input of a second op-amp, which has its inverting input grounded. This second op-amp has a gain of  $k/s$ . Its output is connected to the non-inverting input of a third op-amp, also with a gain of  $k/s$ . The output of this third op-amp is connected to the inverting input of a fourth op-amp, labeled A. The inverting input of this final op-amp is connected to ground through a resistor Rg. The output of the final op-amp is V7. There are several other resistors in the circuit: R1 is between V1 and the first op-amp's non-inverting input; R2 is between the first op-amp's output and the second op-amp's non-inverting input; R3 is between the second op-amp's output and the third op-amp's non-inverting input; and R4 is at the top of the circuit. A feedback resistor Rh is connected between the third op-amp's output and the fourth op-amp's inverting input. A load resistor Rl is connected between the third op-amp's output and V7.

# Postavljanje jednačina

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb

## Circuit Analysis

- Reduced Modified Nodal Analysis

```
In[5]:= CircuitEquations = {V1 == Vg,
    
$$\frac{V2 - V1}{R1} + \frac{V2 - V3}{R2} + \frac{V2 - V5}{R3} + \frac{V2 - V6}{R4} == 0,$$

    V3 == -A V2, V4 == V3,
    
$$V5 == \frac{V4 k}{s},$$

    
$$V6 == \frac{V5 k}{s},$$

    
$$\frac{V8 - V6}{R1} + \frac{V8 - V3}{Rh} + \frac{V8 - V7}{Rg} == 0,$$

    V7 == -A V8};

NodeVoltages = {V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8};
CircuitResponse =
    Together[Flatten[Solve[CircuitEquations, NodeVoltages]]];
Print["V1 = ", V1 /. CircuitResponse]
Print["V7 = ", V7 /. CircuitResponse]
```

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# Određivanje funkcije prenosa

```
CAF_SC_Mode3a.nb

Print["V1 = ", V1 /. CircuitResponse]
Print["V7 = ", V7 /. CircuitResponse]

V1 = Vg
V7 = (A2 R2 R3 R4 (k2 Rg Rh + Rg R1 s2) Vg) /
((Rg Rh + Rg R1 + Rh R1 + A Rh R1) (A k2 R1 R2 R3 + A k R1 R2 R4 s +
R1 R2 R3 s2 + R1 R2 R4 s2 + R1 R3 R4 s2 + A R1 R3 R4 s2 + R2 R3 R4 s2))
```

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## Voltage Transfer Function

```
In[10]:= H = Simplify[Together[(V7/V1 /. CircuitResponse)]];
H3a = Limit[H, A → ∞];
Print["H(s) = ", Factor[Collect[Numerator[H3a], s]] / Factor[Collect[Denominator[H3a], s]]]
H(s) = 
$$\frac{R2 R3 R4 Rg (k^2 Rh + R1 s^2)}{R1 Rh R1 (k^2 R2 R3 + k R2 R4 s + R3 R4 s^2)}$$

```

# Definicije promenljivih

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb

## Definitions and Procedures

```
In[13]:= PoleQpole[H_, s_] := Module[{den, fp, Qp},  
  den = Denominator[H]; fp =  $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\text{Coefficient}[den, s, 0]}{\text{Coefficient}[den, s, 2]}}}{2\pi}$ ;  
  Qp =  $\frac{\text{Coefficient}[den, s, 2] (2\pi fp)}{\text{Coefficient}[den, s, 1]}$ ; Simplify[{fp, Qp}]];  
  
ZeroQzero[H_, s_] := Module[{fz, num, Qz0},  
  num = Numerator[H]; Qz0 =  $\frac{\text{Coefficient}[num, s, 2]}{\text{Coefficient}[num, s, 1]}$ ;  
  fz =  $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\text{Coefficient}[num, s, 0]}{\text{Coefficient}[num, s, 2]}}}{2\pi}$ ; Simplify[{fz, Qz0 fz}]];  
  
Sensitivity[F_, x_] :=  $\frac{x \partial_x F}{F}$ ;  
GSP[F_, A_] := Simplify[Limit[A Sensitivity[F, A], A → ∞]];  
PrintLabeledList[expressions_List, labels_List] := (  
  Print[#1[[1]], " = ", #1[[2]]] &) /@ Transpose[{labels, expressions}]);
```

## Poles, Zeros, Q - factors

```
In[18]:= {fp, Qp} = Simplify[PoleQpole[H, s]];
PrintLabeledList[{fp, Qp}, {"fp", "Qp"}];
```

$$fp = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{Ak^2 R1 R2 R3}{R2 R3 R4+R1 ((1+A) R3 R4+R2 (R3+R4))}}}{2\pi}$$

$$Qp = \frac{k R3}{R4 \sqrt{\frac{Ak^2 R1 R2 R3}{R2 R3 R4+R1 ((1+A) R3 R4+R2 (R3+R4))}}}$$

```
In[20]:= fp0 = Limit[fp, A → ∞];
Qp0 = Simplify[Limit[Qp, A → ∞] /. k → 1];
PrintLabeledList[{fp0, Qp0}, {"fp", "Qp"}];
```

$$fp = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k^2 R2}{R4}}}{2\pi}$$

$$Qp = \frac{R3 \sqrt{\frac{R2}{R4}}}{R2}$$

```
In[23]:= {fz, Qz} = Simplify[ZeroQzero[H, s]];
PrintLabeledList[{fz, Qz}, {"fz", "Qz"}];
```

$$fz = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k^2 Rh}{R1}}}{2\pi}$$

$Qz = \text{ComplexInfinity}$

# Određivanje polova, nula, Q faktora

# Definicija osetljivosti

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb \*

## Gain - Sensitivity Product (GSP)

```
In[25]:= GSPfp = GSP [fp, A];
          GSPQp = GSP [Qp, A];
          PrintLabeledList [{GSPfp, GSPQp}, {"GSPfp", "GSPQp"}];

GSPfp =  $\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{R2}{R1} + R2 \left( \frac{1}{R3} + \frac{1}{R4} \right) \right)$ 
GSPQp =  $\frac{1}{2} \left( -1 - \frac{R2}{R1} - \frac{R2 (R3 + R4)}{R3 R4} \right)$ 
```

# Sinteza

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb \*

## Design

- Find Element Values

```
In[28]:= DesignMode3a[K_, Qp_, wp_, wz_, fclk_, p_: 100, R1_: R1nom,
R2_: R2nom, Rh_: Rhnom] := Module[
{R3, R4, R1, Rg},
R4 = R2  $\left(\frac{2 \pi fclk}{p \, wp}\right)^2$ ;
R3 = Qp  $\sqrt{R2 \, R4}$ ; R1 = Rh  $\left(\frac{2 \pi fclk}{p \, wz}\right)^2$ ;
Rg =  $\frac{K \, Rh \, R1}{R2}$ ;
{R1, R2, R3, R4, R1, Rh, Rg}];
```

# Primer sinteze

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb \*

```
In[29]:= {R1, R2, R3, R4, R1n, Rh, Rg} =
  Together[DesignMode3a[K, Q, W, Z, Fc, P, R1n, R2n, Rhn]];
PrintLabeledList[{R1, R2, R3, R4, R1n, Rh, Rg},
 {"R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R1n", "Rh", "Rg"}];

R1 = R1n
R2 = R2n
R3 = 2 \[Pi] Q \sqrt{\frac{Fc^2 R2n^2}{P^2 W^2}}
R4 = \frac{4 Fc^2 \pi^2 R2n}{P^2 W^2}
R1 = \frac{4 Fc^2 \pi^2 Rhn}{P^2 Z^2}
Rh = Rhn
Rg = \frac{K R1n Rhn}{R2n}
```

# Test

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb \*

```
In[31]:= H3atest = Simplify[ExpandAll[Together[Limit[H, A → ∞]] /. {  
    Sqrt[x_-^2 Y_-^2/z_-^2] → x y/z, Sqrt[x_-^2 Y_-^2 p_-^2/z_-^2] → x y p/z,  
    Sqrt[x_-^2 Y_-^2 p_-^2/z_-^2 n_-^2] → x y p/z}]];  
  
num = Numerator[H3atest];  
den = Denominator[H3atest];  
numlist = CoefficientList[num, s];  
denlist = CoefficientList[den, s];  
K3at = numlist[[3]]/denlist[[3]];  
  
H3at = K3at Simplify[num/numlist[[3]]]/. k → 2 π Fc/P  
      Simplify[den/denlist[[3]]]  
  
Out[37]= 
$$\frac{4 Fc^2 K \pi^2 Q R2n (s^2 + z^2)}{4 Fc^2 \pi^2 Q R2n s^2 + 2 Fc P \pi \left( \frac{2 Fc \pi Q R2n}{P} + 2 \pi s \sqrt{\frac{Fc^2 R2n^2}{P^2 W^2}} \right) W^2}$$

```

42

# Numerički primer sinteze

The screenshot shows a Mathematica notebook window with the title "CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb". The code input cell (In[38]) contains the following Mathematica code:

```
In[38]:= values = N[{K → 1, Q → 1.0349, W → 2 π 1710.9457,
                     Z → 2 π 5129.3034, Fc → 256. 103,
                     P → 100, R12 → 23.16 103, R22 → 10. 103,
                     Rh2 → 238.6 103}];
h1 = N[H /. k → 2 π Fc / P /. values];
H3atest = Limit[h1, A → ∞];
H3atest = H3atest /. √x_2 → x;
num = Numerator[H3atest];
den = Denominator[H3atest];
numlist = CoefficientList[num, s];
denlist = CoefficientList[den, s];
K3at = numlist[[3]] / denlist[[3]];
H3at = Simplify[K3at Simplify[num / numlist[[3]]] / Simplify[den / denlist[[3]]]];
Out[47]= 1. (1.03867 × 109 + 1. s2)
          ─────────────────────────────────────────────────
          1.15567 × 108 + 10 387.7 s + 1. s2
```

The output cell (Out[47]) displays the resulting transfer function in a simplified form.

# Rezultat sinteze

The screenshot shows a Mathematica notebook window with the title "CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb". The code input cell (In[48]) contains the following Mathematica code:

```
In[48]:= Rexample1 = N[{R1, R2, R3, R4, R1, Rh, Rg} /. values] /.
          Sqrt[R2n^2] → R2n;
PrintLabeledList[Rexample1,
 {"R1", "R2", "R3", "R4", "R1", "Rh", "Rg"}];

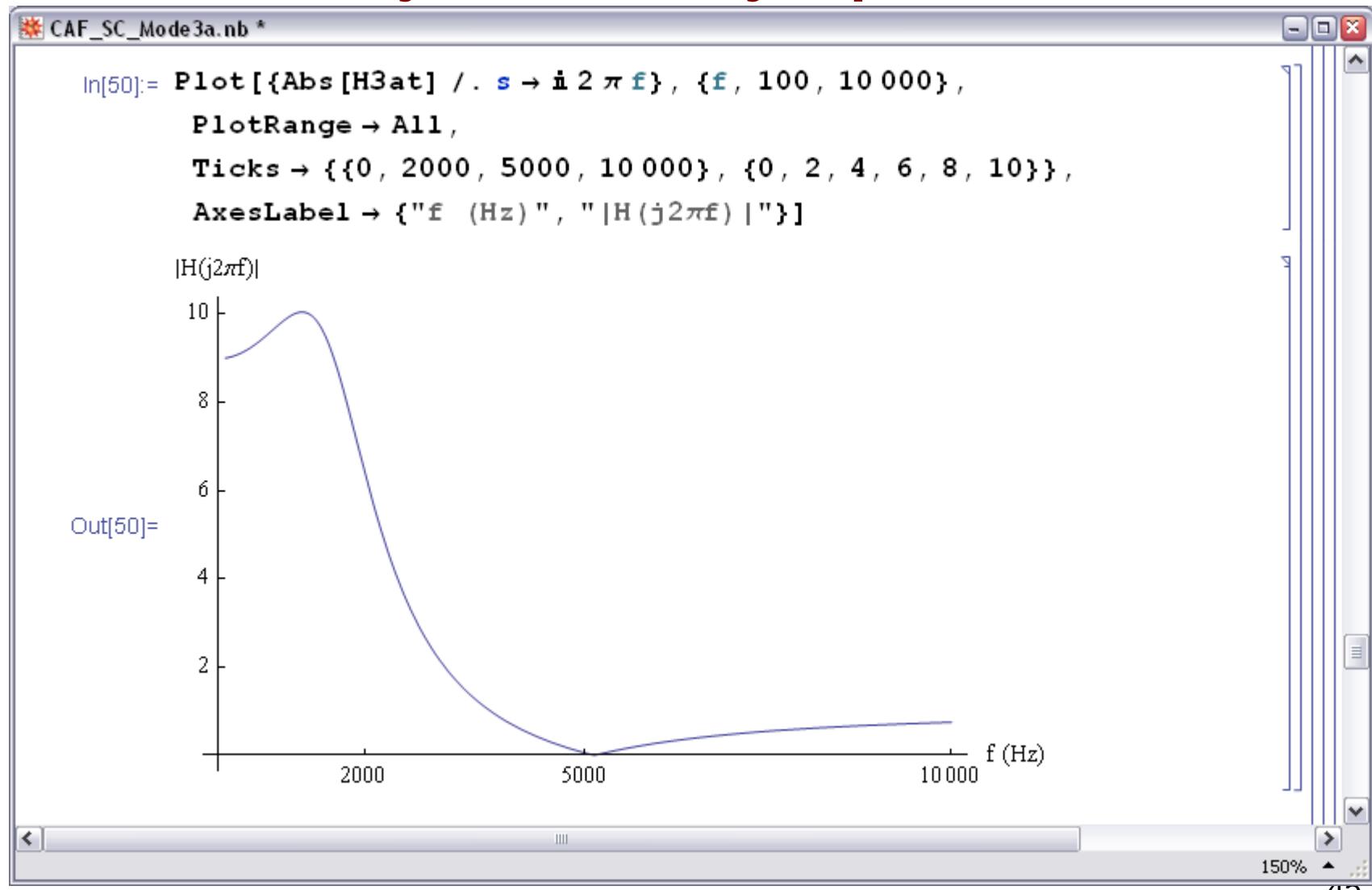
R1 = R1n
R2 = R2n
R3 = 1.54847 R2n
R4 = 2.23876 R2n
R1 = 0.249094 Rhn
Rh = Rhn
Rg = 1. R1n Rhn
          R2n
```

The output cell (Out[48]) displays the calculated values:

```
R1 = R1n
R2 = R2n
R3 = 1.54847 R2n
R4 = 2.23876 R2n
R1 = 0.249094 Rhn
Rh = Rhn
Rg = 1. R1n Rhn
          R2n
```

The notebook interface includes standard controls like zoom (150%) and scroll bars.

# Crtanje funkcije prenosa



# Crtanje šeme

CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb \*

```
In[51]:= rnum = Rexample1 /. {R1n → 104, R2n → 104, Rhn → 104}

Out[51]= {10 000, 10 000, 15 484.7, 22 387.6, 2490.94, 10 000, 10 000.}

In[52]:= DrawMode3a[0, 0, 1/2, 5/4, 8] /. {"R1" → rnum[[1]], "R2" → rnum[[2]],
"R3" → rnum[[3]], "R4" → rnum[[4]], "R1" → rnum[[5]],
"Rh" → rnum[[6]], "Rg" → rnum[[7]], "k/s" →  $\frac{2\pi Fc}{P s}$  /. values}
```

Out[52]=

The circuit diagram illustrates a feedback control system for Mode 3a. It features several operational amplifiers (op-amps) labeled A, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, and V8. The input signal V1 is fed into the non-inverting terminal of op-amp A. The output of op-amp A is connected to the inverting terminal of op-amp V3. The output of op-amp V3 is connected to the inverting terminal of op-amp V4. The output of op-amp V4 is connected to the inverting terminal of op-amp V5. The output of op-amp V5 is connected to the inverting terminal of op-amp V6. The output of op-amp V6 is connected to the inverting terminal of op-amp V8. The output of op-amp V8 is connected to the inverting terminal of op-amp V7. The output of op-amp V7 is connected to the inverting terminal of op-amp V3. The circuit also includes various resistors with values such as 10 000, 15 484.7, 22 387.6, 16 085., 16 085., 2490.94, and 10 000. The title 'Mode 3a' is located to the right of the circuit diagram.

# Optimizacija

The screenshot shows a Mathematica notebook window titled "CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb". The main content area contains the following text:

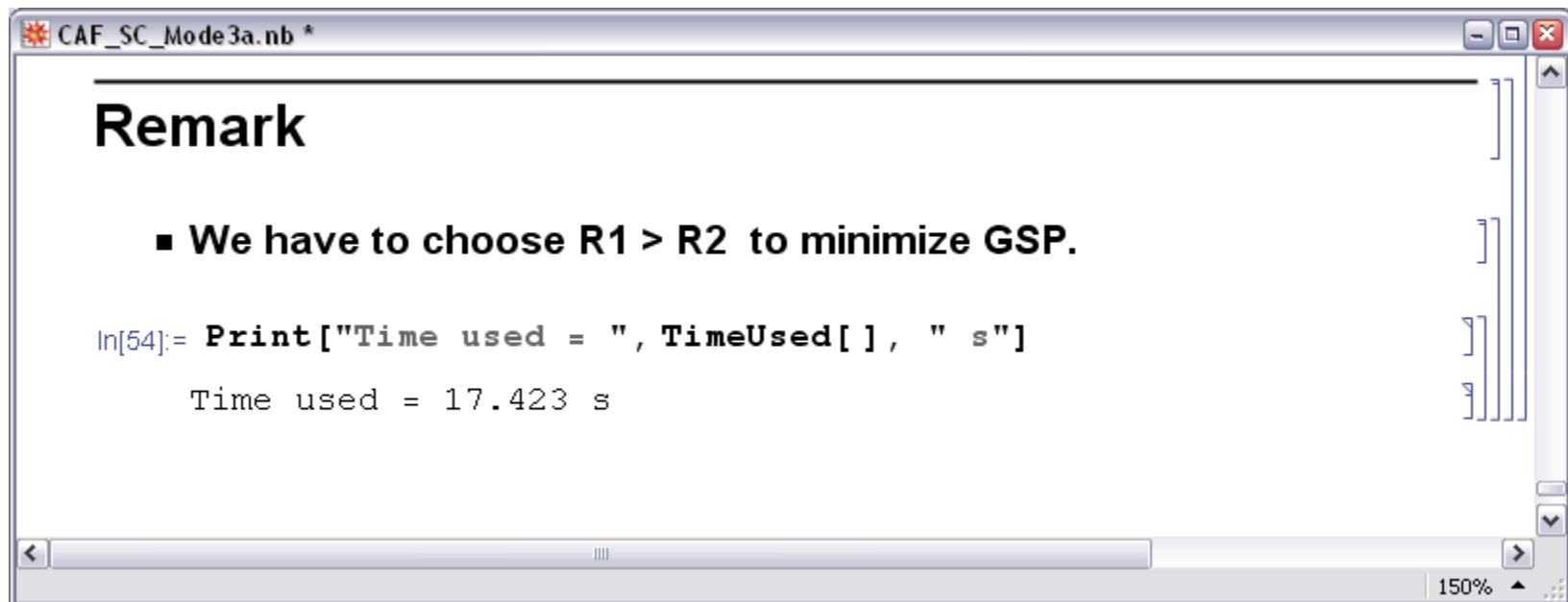
## Optimization

- Find R<sub>2</sub>/R<sub>1</sub> for low Gain - sensitivity Product

```
In[53]:= sf = Simplify[((Together[GSPfp /. values]), R2n > 0)]  
Out[53]= 1.04624 + 0.5 R2n / R1n
```

The notebook interface includes standard Mathematica controls like a toolbar, a menu bar, and a status bar at the bottom.

# Komentar



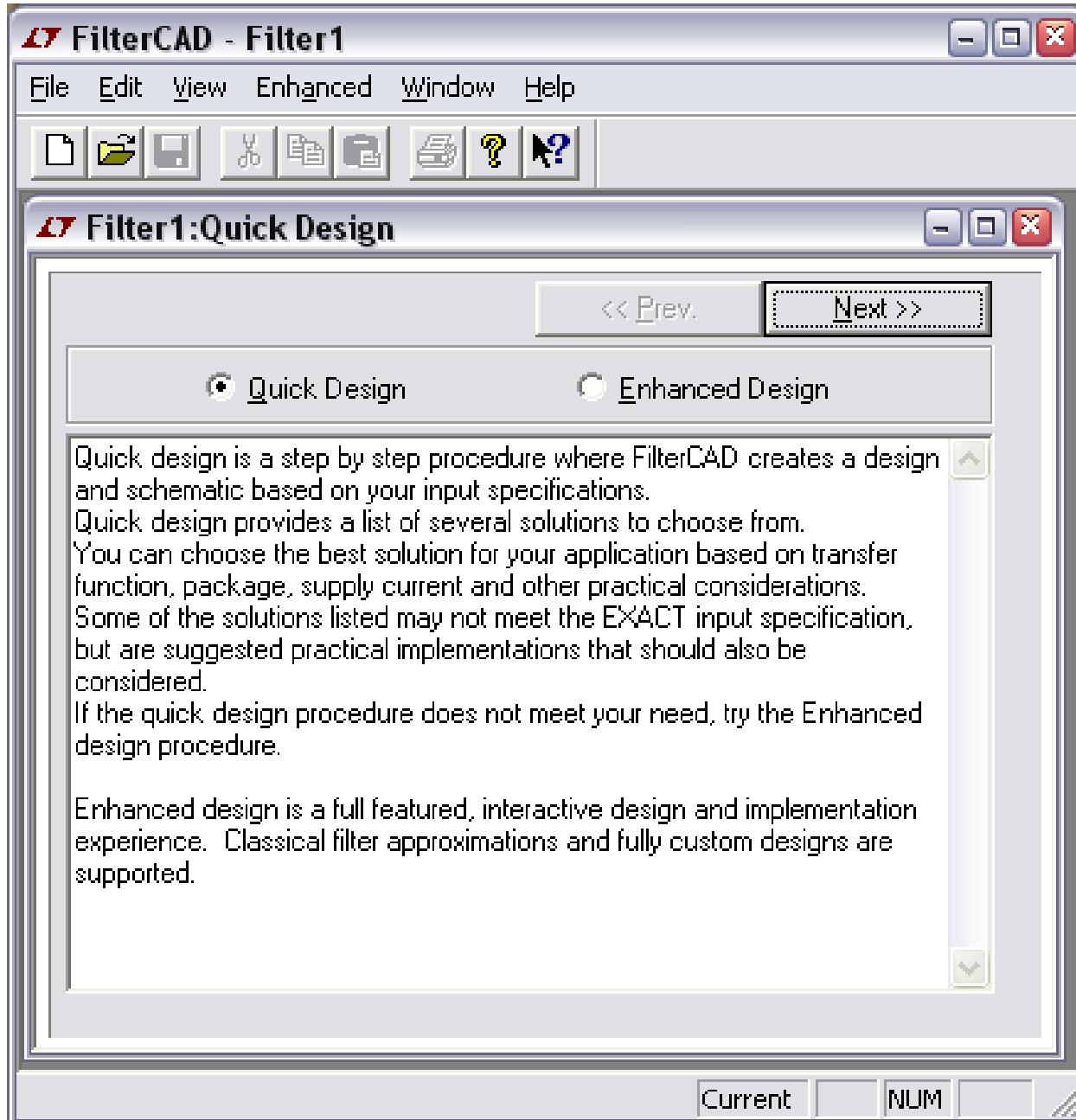
The screenshot shows a Mathematica notebook window titled "CAF\_SC\_Mode3a.nb". The content area contains the following text:

**Remark**

- We have to choose  $R_1 > R_2$  to minimize GSP.

```
In[54]:= Print["Time used = ", TimeUsed[], " s"]
Time used = 17.423 s
```

The notebook interface includes standard Mathematica controls like scroll bars and a zoom slider at the bottom right.



# LT FilterCAD - Filter1

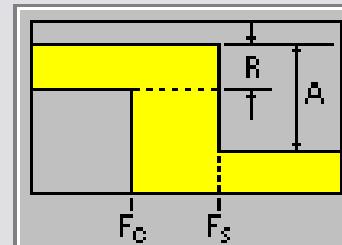
File Edit View Enhanced Window Help



## LT Filter1:Quick Design

<< Prev.

Next >>



Lowpass

Highpass

Bandpass

Notch

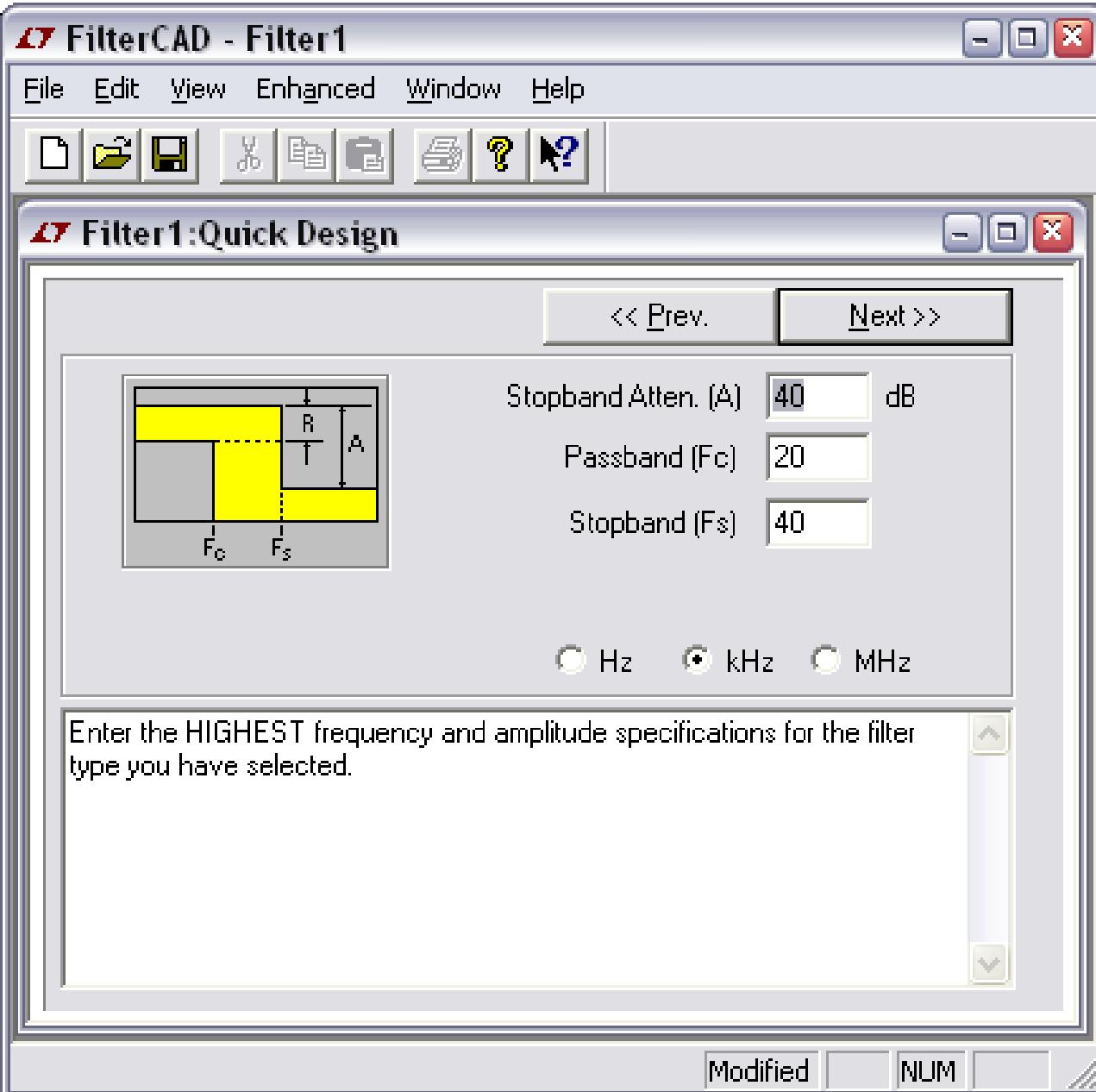
Select the type of filter you wish to design.

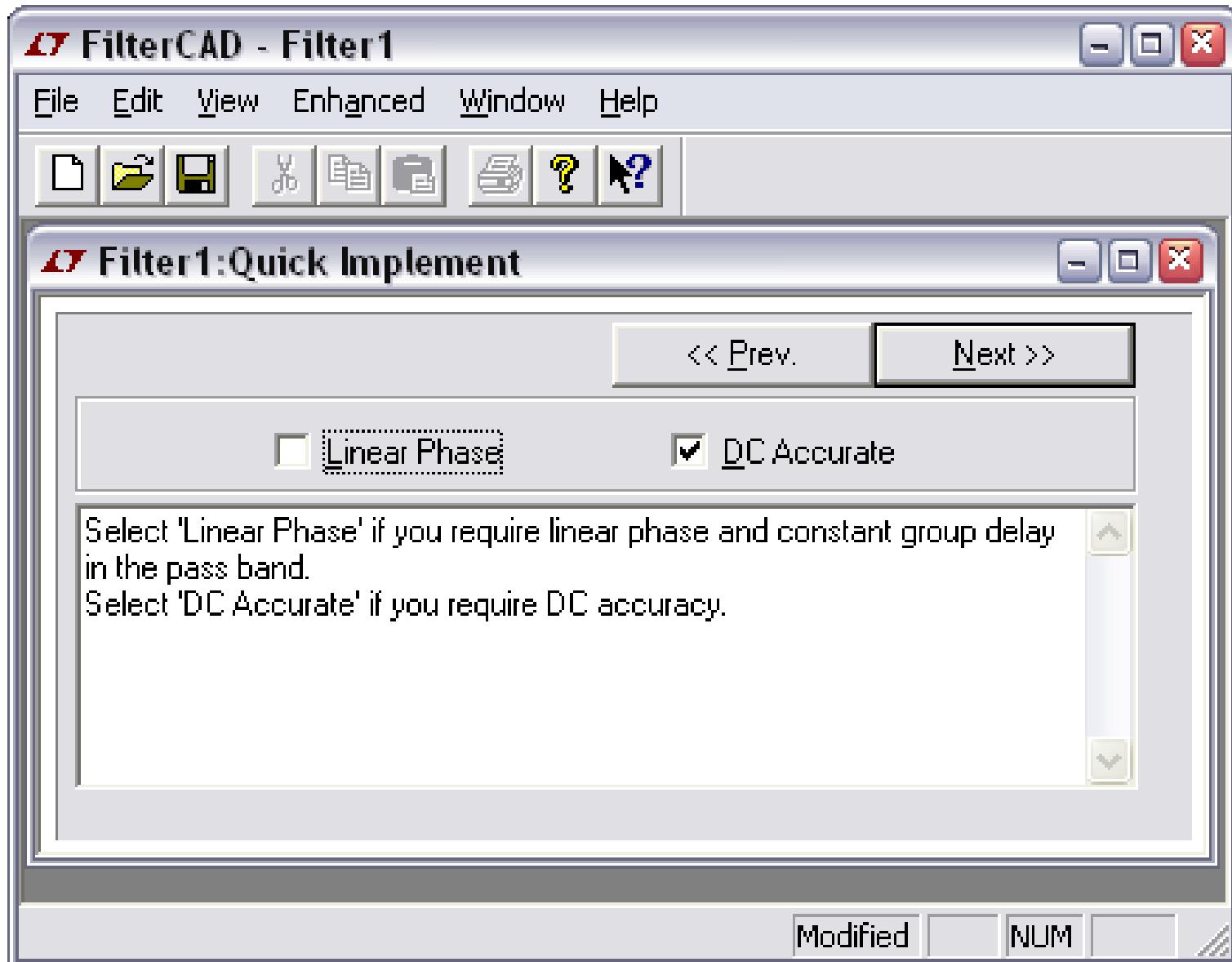
Click 'Next' to proceed to the next quick design window.

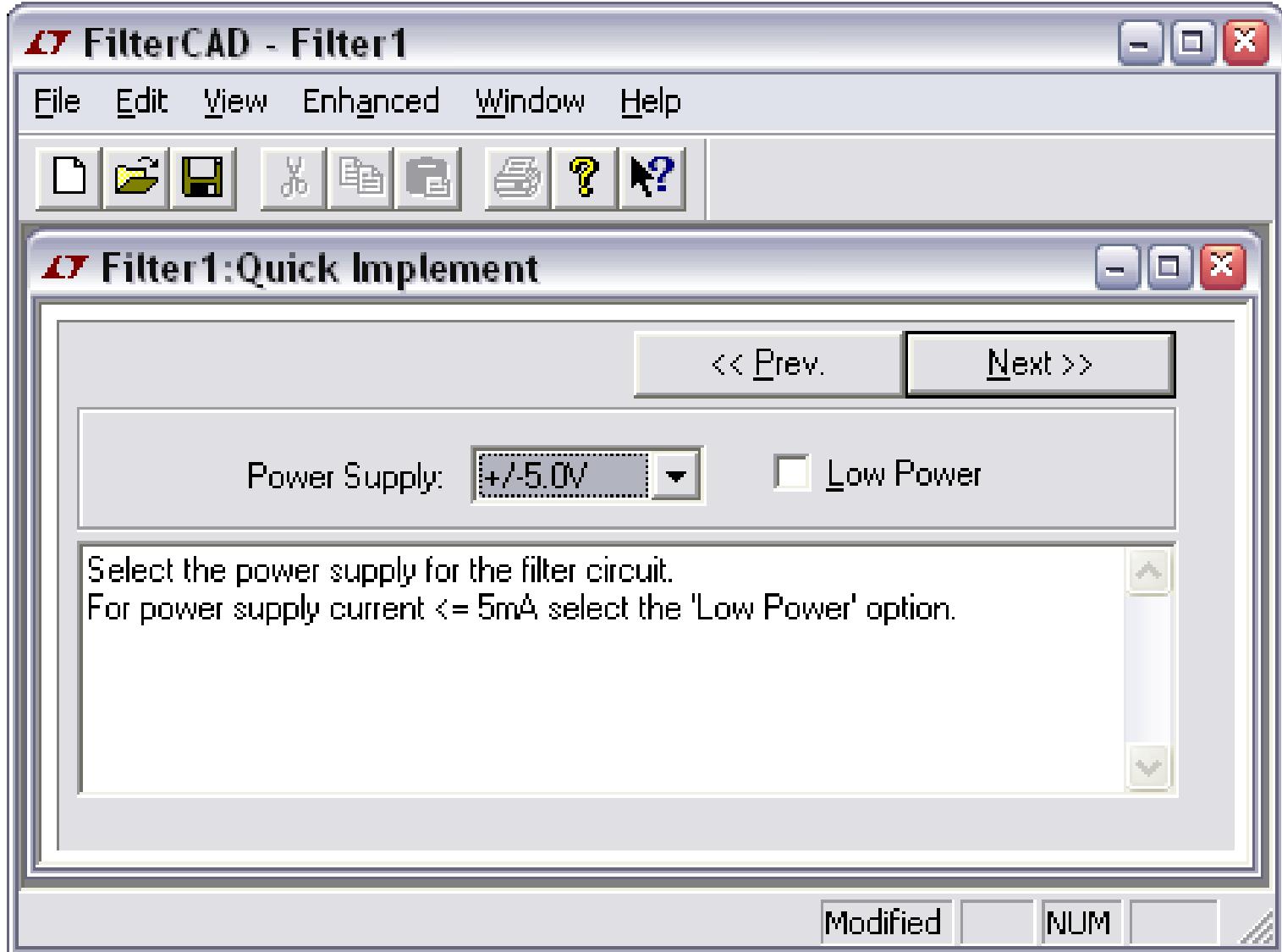
At any time during quick design, access 'Enhanced' menu to switch to the enhanced design window.

Modified

NUM







# FilterCAD - Filter1

File Edit View Enhanced Window Help



## Filter1:Quick Implement

### Switched Capacitor

Part	Type	Order	Isup	Package(s)	Comment
1569-6	Elli	10	12.0	S08	Int, DC, Lr
1569-7	Elli	10	9.0	S08	Int, DC, Lr
1066-1	Elli	8	22.0	S018(w)	Int, DC
*1063	Butt	5	5.5	PDIP8, S016(w)	Int, DC

### Active RC

Part	Type	Order	Isup	Package(s)	Comment
1562	Elli	4	14.0	PDIP16, SSOP20	Univ, DC,
1563-2	Butt	8	2.2	SSOP16(n)	UnivLP, D
*1563-3	Bess	4	2.2	SSOP16(n)	Univ, DC,
1563-3	Bess	4	2.2	SSOP16(n)	Univ, DC,

\* = Device doesn't match design specification exactly.

Order = Filter order.

Butt = Butterworth response.

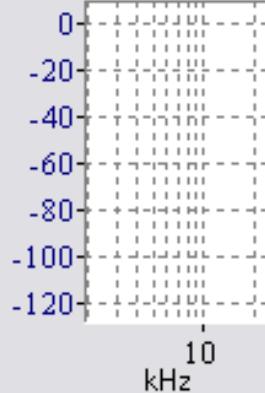
Bess = Bessel response.

Elli = Elliptic response.

LnPh = Linear phase response.

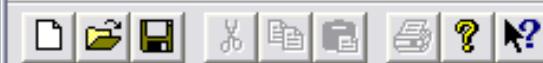
Isup = Typical power supply current in mA at 25 degrees C.

The '-25, -50, -200' numbers designate the clock to center



# FilterCAD - Filter1

File Edit View Enhanced Window Help



## Filter1:Quick Implement

### Switched Capacitor

Part	Type	Order	Isup	Package(s)	Comments
1569-6	Elli	10	12.0	S08	Int, DC, LnPh
1569-7	Elli	10	9.0	S08	Int, DC, LnPh
1066-1	Elli	8	22.0	S018(w)	Int, DC
*1063	Butt	5	5.5	PDIP8, S016(w)	Int, DC

### Active RC

Part	Type	Order	Isup	Package(s)	Comments
1562	Elli	4	14.0	PDIP16, SSOP20	Univ, DC, R-R, XOA
1563-2	Butt	8	2.2	SSOP16(n)	UnivLP, DC, R-R, x2
*1563-3	Bess	4	2.2	SSOP16(n)	Univ, DC, LnPh
1563-3	Bess	4	2.2	SSOP16(n)	Univ, DC, LnPh

\* = Device doesn't match design specification exactly.

Order = Filter order.

Butt = Butterworth response.

Bess = Bessel response.

Elli = Elliptic response.

LnPh = Linear phase response.

Isup = Typical power supply current in mA at 25 degrees C.

The '-25, -50, -200' numbers designate the clock to center

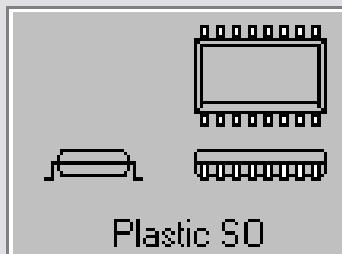
Modified NUM

File Edit View Enhanced Window Help

**Filter1:Quick Implement**

<< Prev.

Next >>



Package

SO18(w)

Plastic SO

Select the package type you prefer for the circuit.  
(n) = Narrow package (0.15 in.).  
(w) = Wide package (0.30 in.).

The dialog box is titled "Filter1:Quick Implement". It contains a toolbar at the top, a "Package" selection dropdown set to "SO18(w)", and a preview area showing two types of SO packages. Below the preview is a note about selecting package type. A scroll bar is visible on the right side of the dialog box.

File Edit View Enhanced Window Help

<< Prev. Next >>

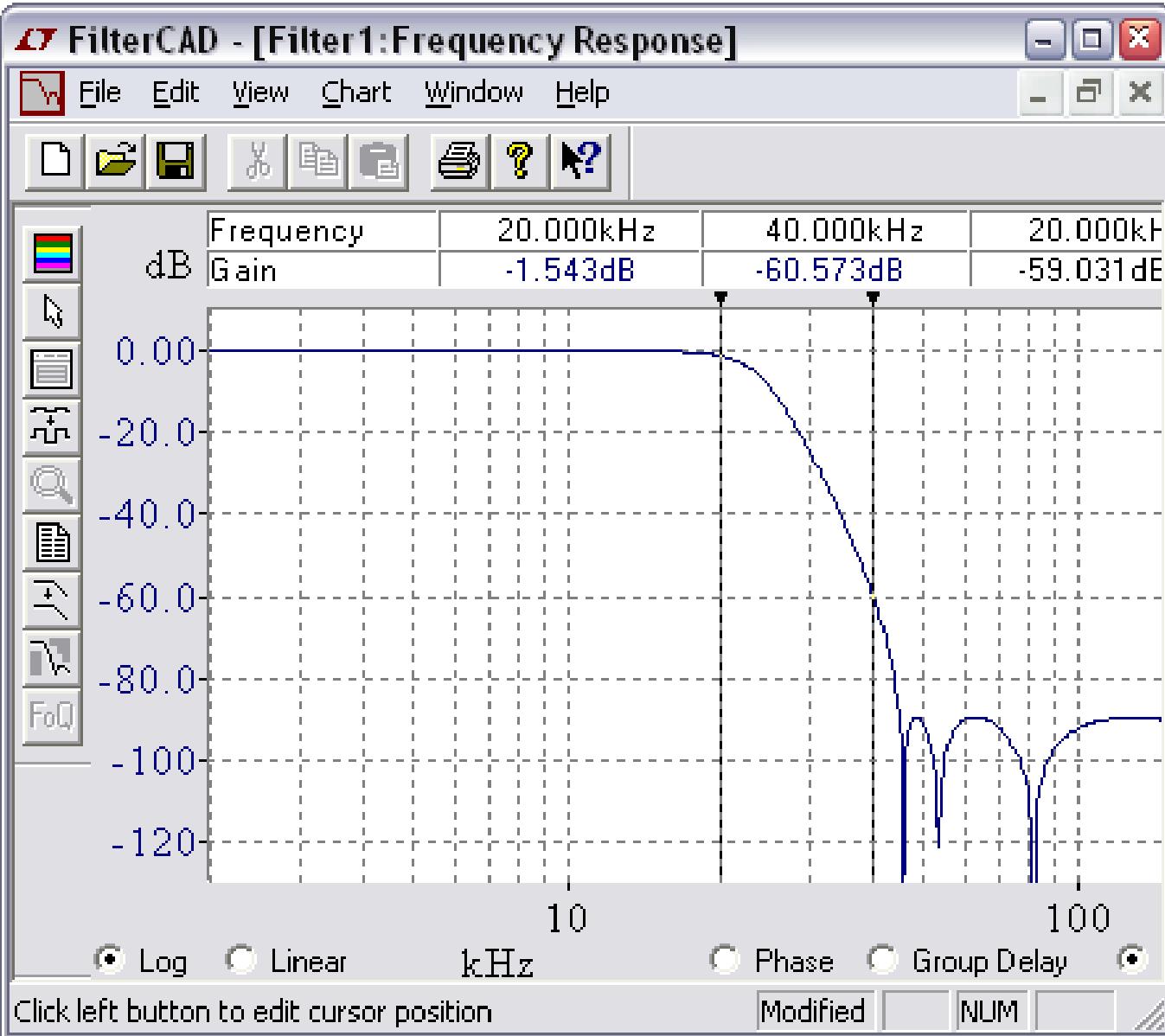
Package

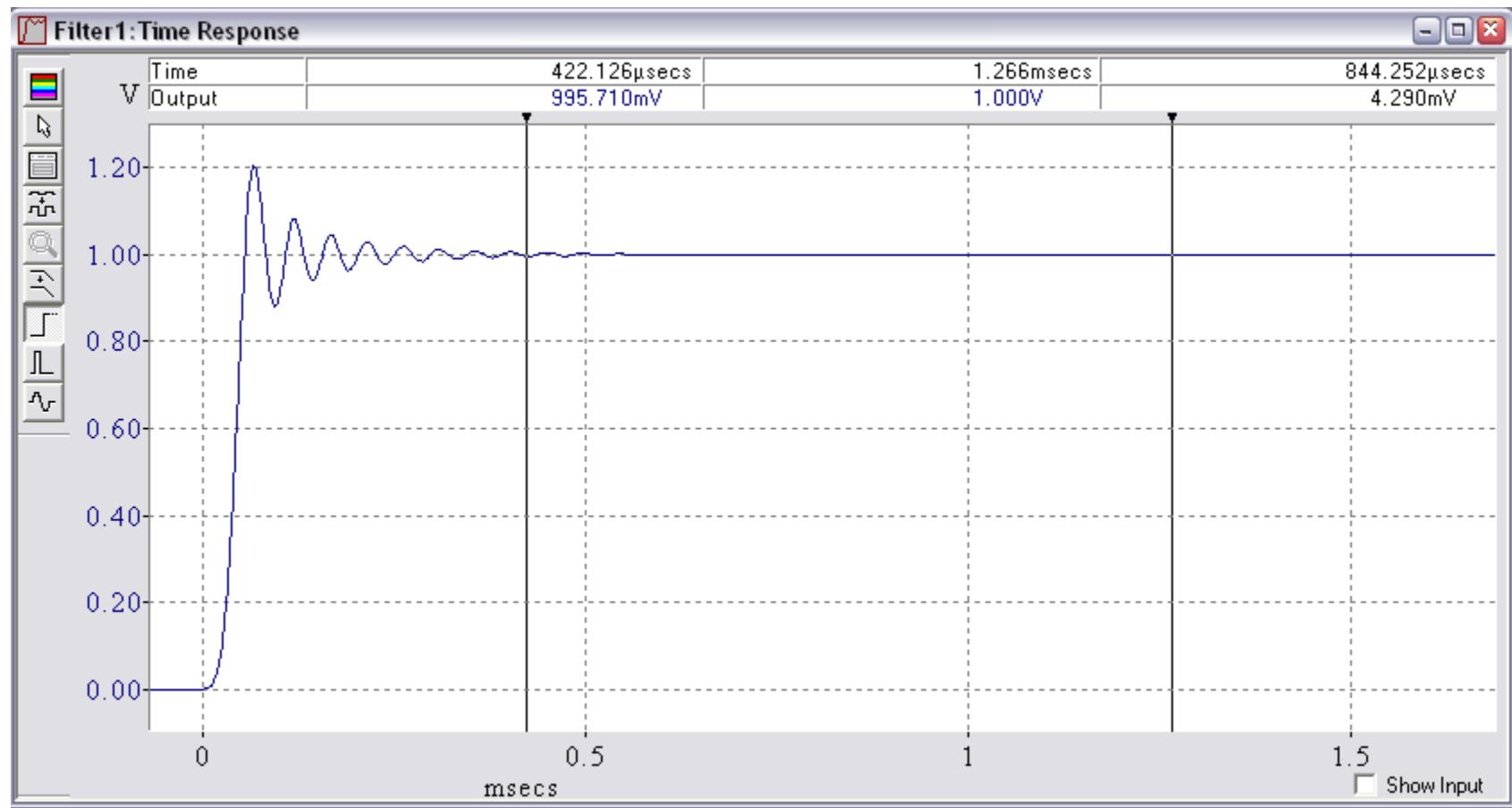
SO18(w)

Plastic SO

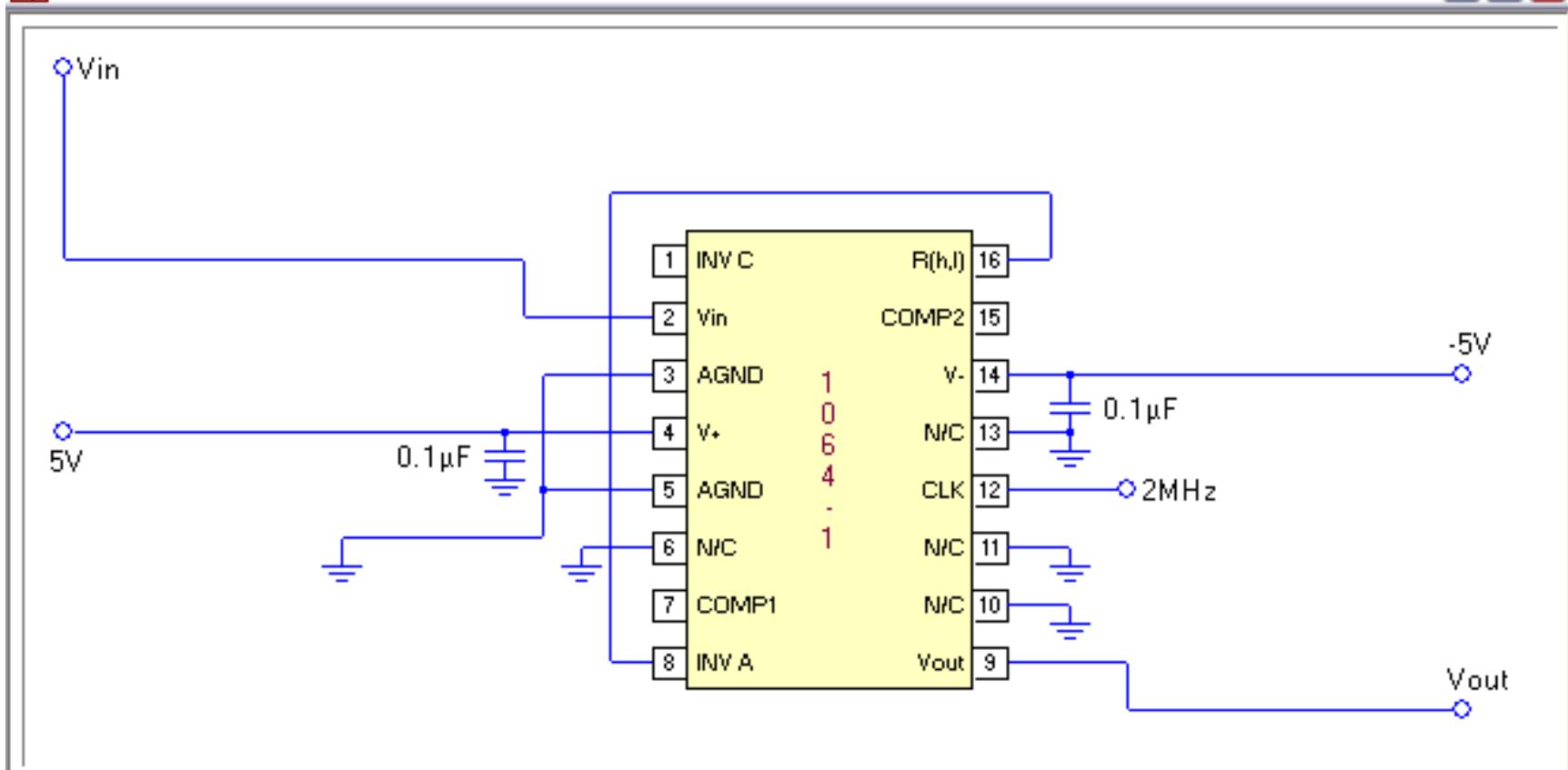
Select the package type you prefer for the circuit.  
(n) = Narrow package (0.15 in.).  
(w) = Wide package (0.30 in.).

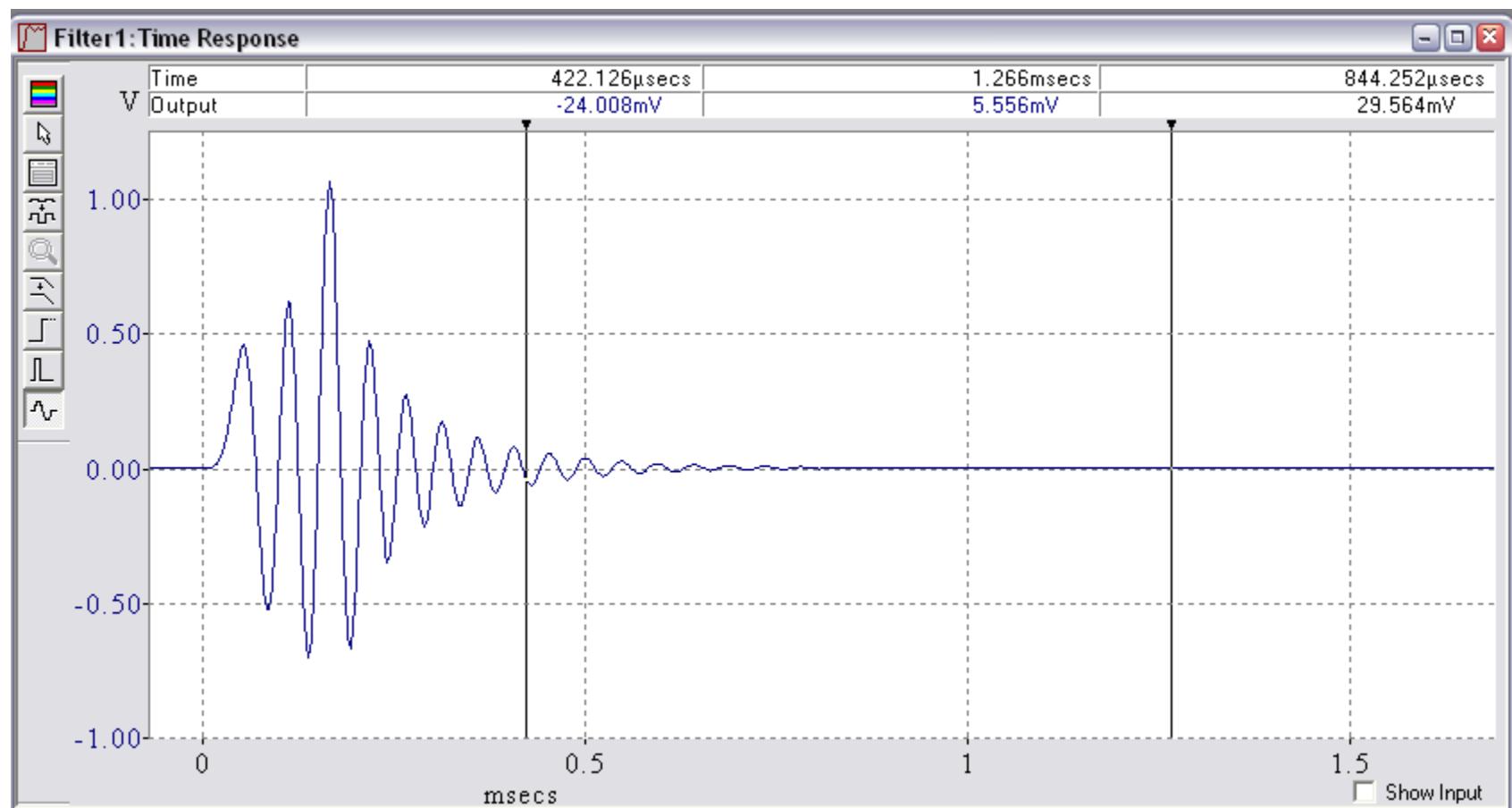
Modified NUM

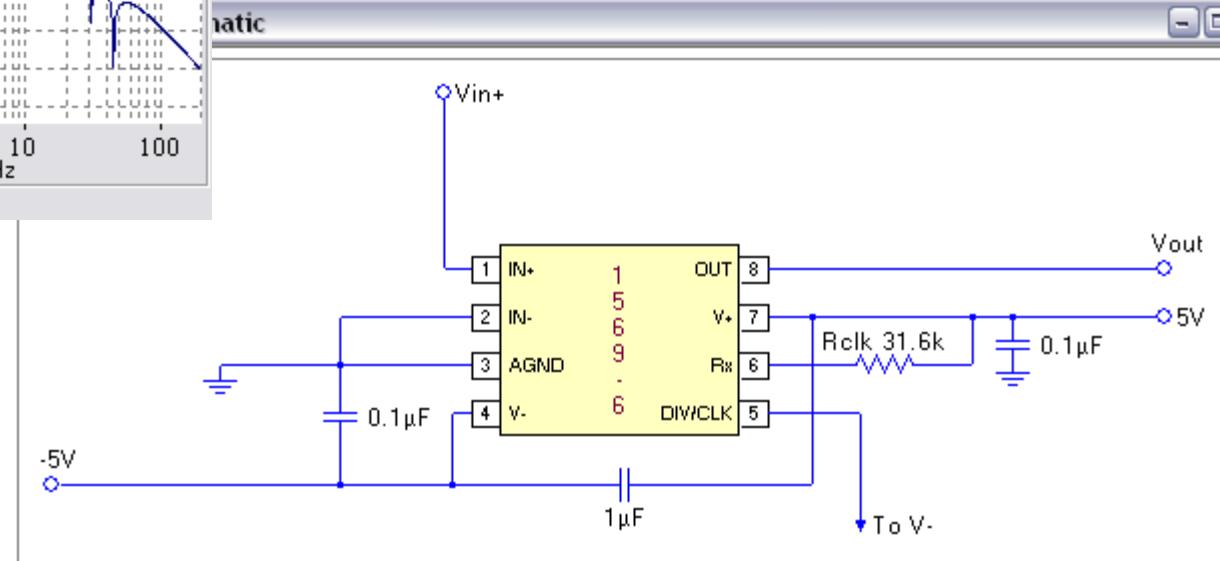
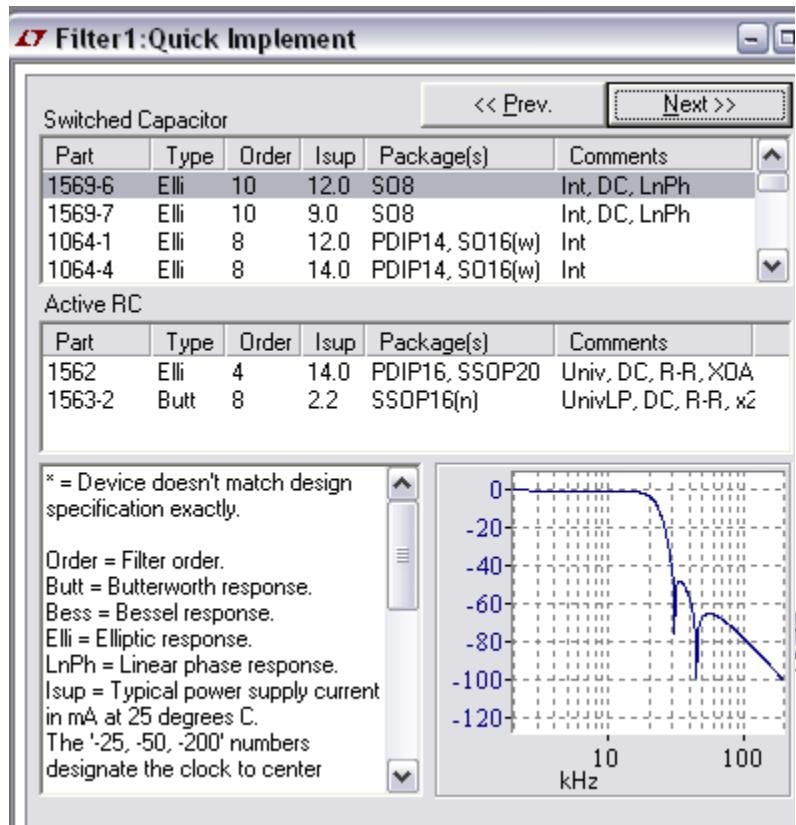


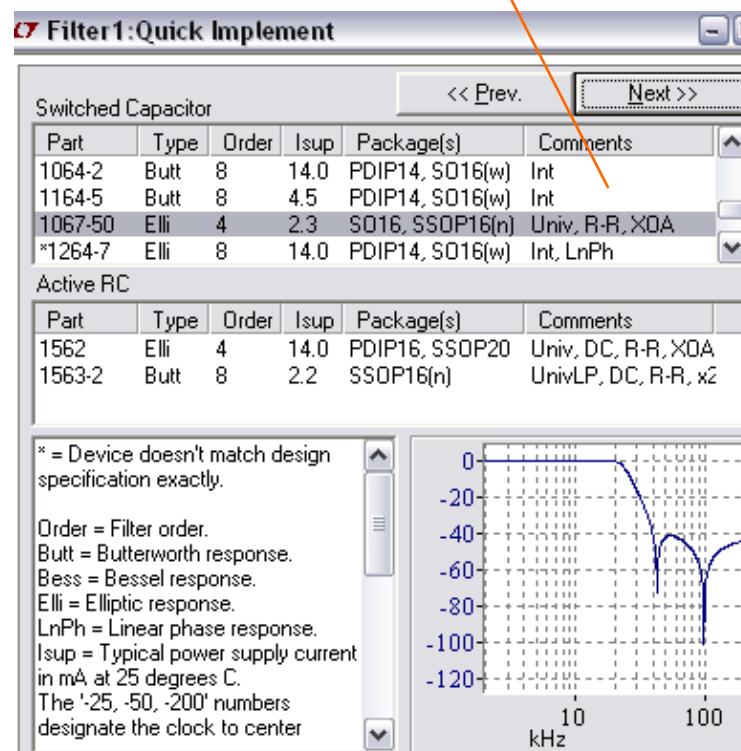
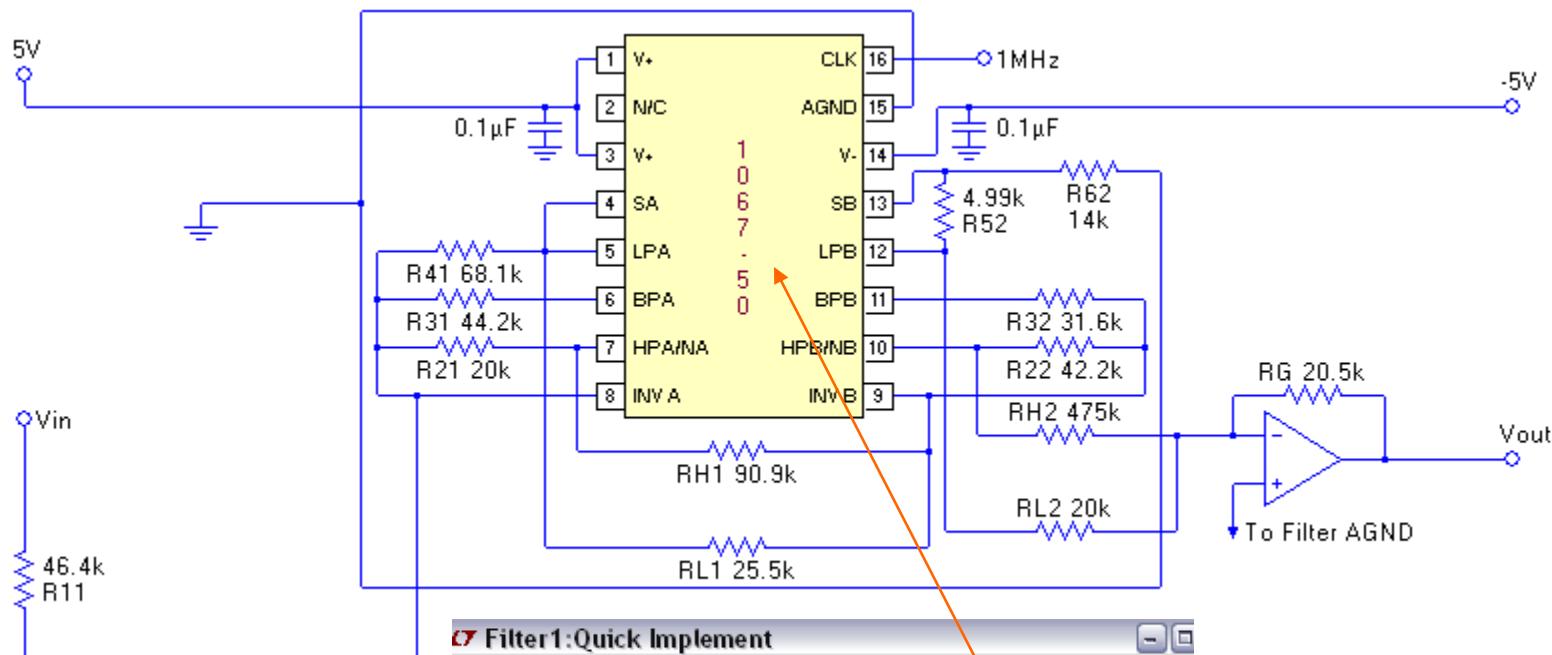


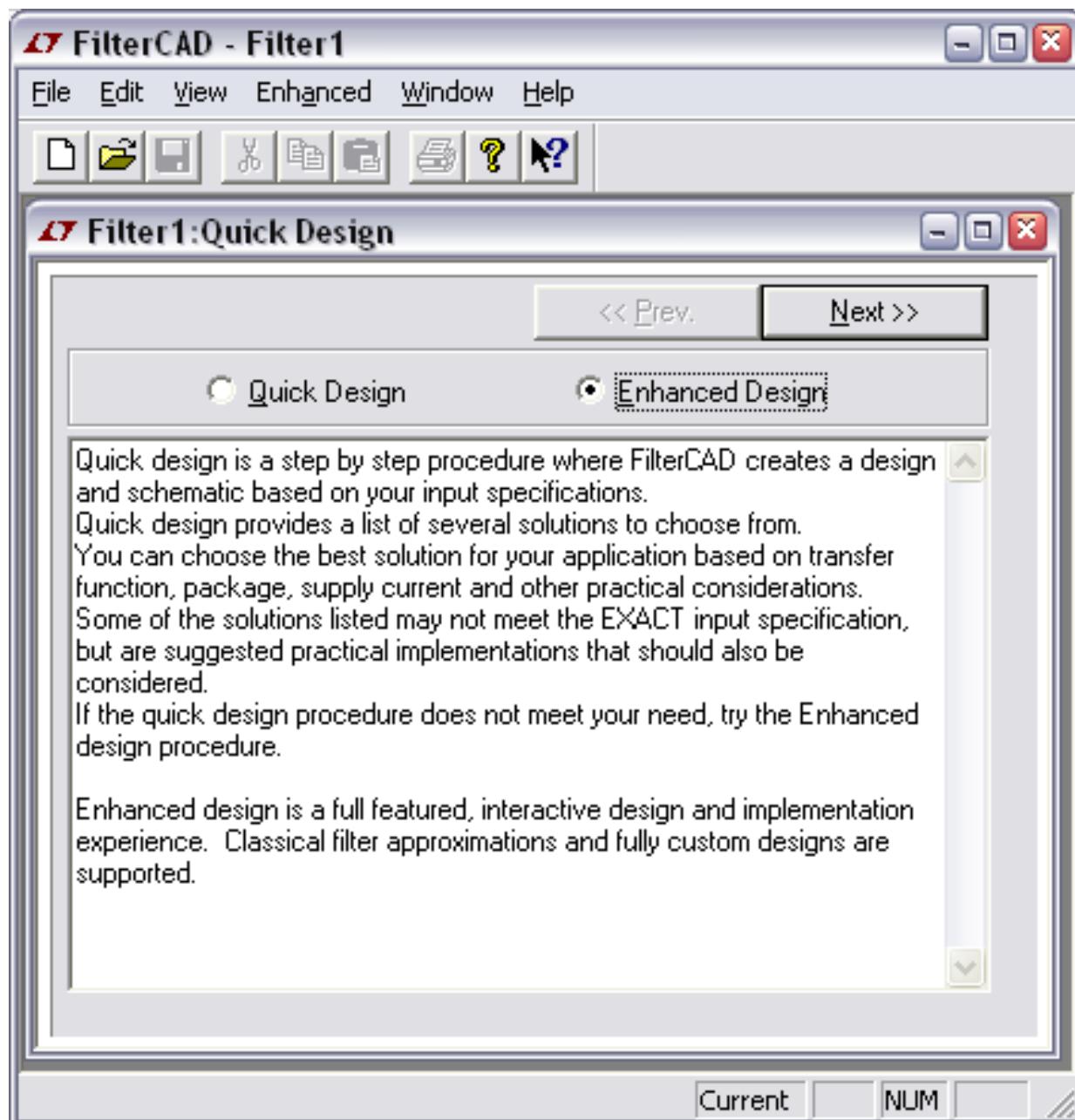
## Filter1:Schematic











# FilterCAD - Filter1

File Edit View Filter Window Help



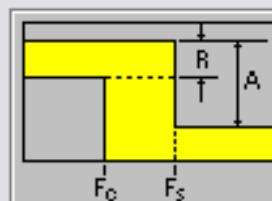
## Filter1: Enhanced Design

Untitled



### Filter Type

- Lowpass
- Highpass
- Bandpass
- Notch



### Amplitudes (dB)

Passband Gain

0

Passband Ripple (R)

0

Stopband Atten. (A)

40

Actual Atten. (at Fs) 42.1

### Frequencies

Passband (Fc)

20

Stopband (Fs)

40

Hz

kHz

MHz

### Response

- Butterworth
- Bessel
- Chebyshev
- Elliptic
- Min Q Elliptic
- Custom

### Order

7

>16

6

4

5

-

-

-

-

### Coefficients

Fo

20.0000

Q

-

Fn

-

20.0000

2.2470

INF

20.0000

0.8019

INF

20.0000

0.5550

INF

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

Edit window title

Modified

NUM

63



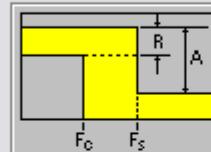
## LT Filter1: Enhanced Design

## Untitled



Filter Type

- Lowpass
- Highpass
- Bandpass
- Notch



Amplitudes (dB)

Passband Gain	0
Passband Ripple (R)	0.1
Stopband Atten. (A)	40
Actual Atten. (at Fs)	43.4

Frequencies

Passband (Fc)	20
Stopband (Fs)	25
Unit	<input type="radio"/> Hz <input checked="" type="radio"/> kHz <input type="radio"/> MHz

Response

- Butterworth
- Bessel
- Chebyshev
- Elliptic

Order

>16	Fo	13.3826
>16	Q	0.6294
11		1.8728
		8.5342

Coefficients

Fo	13.3826
Q	0.6294
	1.8728
	8.5342

Fn	77.4384
	31.6228
	25.5182

Filter Type

Passband Gain	0
Passband Ripple (R)	0.1
Stopband Atten. (A)	40
Actual Atten. (at Fs)	34.0

Amplitudes (dB)

Passband (Fc)	20
Stopband (Fs)	25
Unit	<input type="radio"/> Hz <input checked="" type="radio"/> kHz <input type="radio"/> MHz

Edit window title

Response

- Butterworth
- Bessel
- Chebyshev
- Elliptic

Order

>16	Fo	21.3975
>16	Q	-
11		0.7225
		1.6616
		6.2586

Coefficients

Fo	21.3975
Q	-
	0.7225
	1.6616
	6.2586

Filter Type

Passband Gain	0
Passband Ripple (R)	0.1
Stopband Atten. (A)	40
Actual Atten. (at Fs)	34.0

Amplitudes (dB)

Passband (Fc)	20
Stopband (Fs)	25
Unit	<input type="radio"/> Hz <input checked="" type="radio"/> kHz <input type="radio"/> MHz

Response

- Butterworth
- Bessel
- Chebyshev
- Elliptic

>16	Fo	21.3975
>16	Q	-
11		0.7225
		1.6616
		6.2586

Order

7	Fn	51.2227
		30.5501
		25.8605

Coefficients

Fo	21.3975
Q	-
	0.7225
	1.6616
	6.2586

Filter Type

Passband Gain	0
Passband Ripple (R)	0.1
Stopband Atten. (A)	40
Actual Atten. (at Fs)	34.0

Amplitudes (dB)

Passband (Fc)	20
Stopband (Fs)	25
Unit	<input type="radio"/> Hz <input checked="" type="radio"/> kHz <input type="radio"/> MHz

The screenshot shows a window titled "FilterCAD" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "Bookmark", "Options", and "Help". Below the menu is a toolbar with buttons for "Help Topics", "Back", "Print", and navigation arrows. The main content area displays the following text:

## Minimum Q Elliptic

Minimum Q elliptics have the lowest possible Q while maintaining an elliptic response. They have lower sensitivity and lower attenuation than standard elliptics.

Note: Minimum Q elliptics were first developed by D.M. Rabrenovic and M.D. Lutovac—  
see *Electronic Letters*, Volume 30, Number 3 (February 1994), pp 206–207.

**FilterCAD - Filter1**

File Edit View Implement Window Help

Untitled

Filter Response: Min Q Elliptic Passband Ripple: 0.100dB  
 Filter Type: Lowpass Stopband Attenuation: 40.000dB  
 Order: 7 Passband Frequency: 20.000kHz  
 Stopband Frequency: 25.000kHz

Switched Capacitor       Active RC

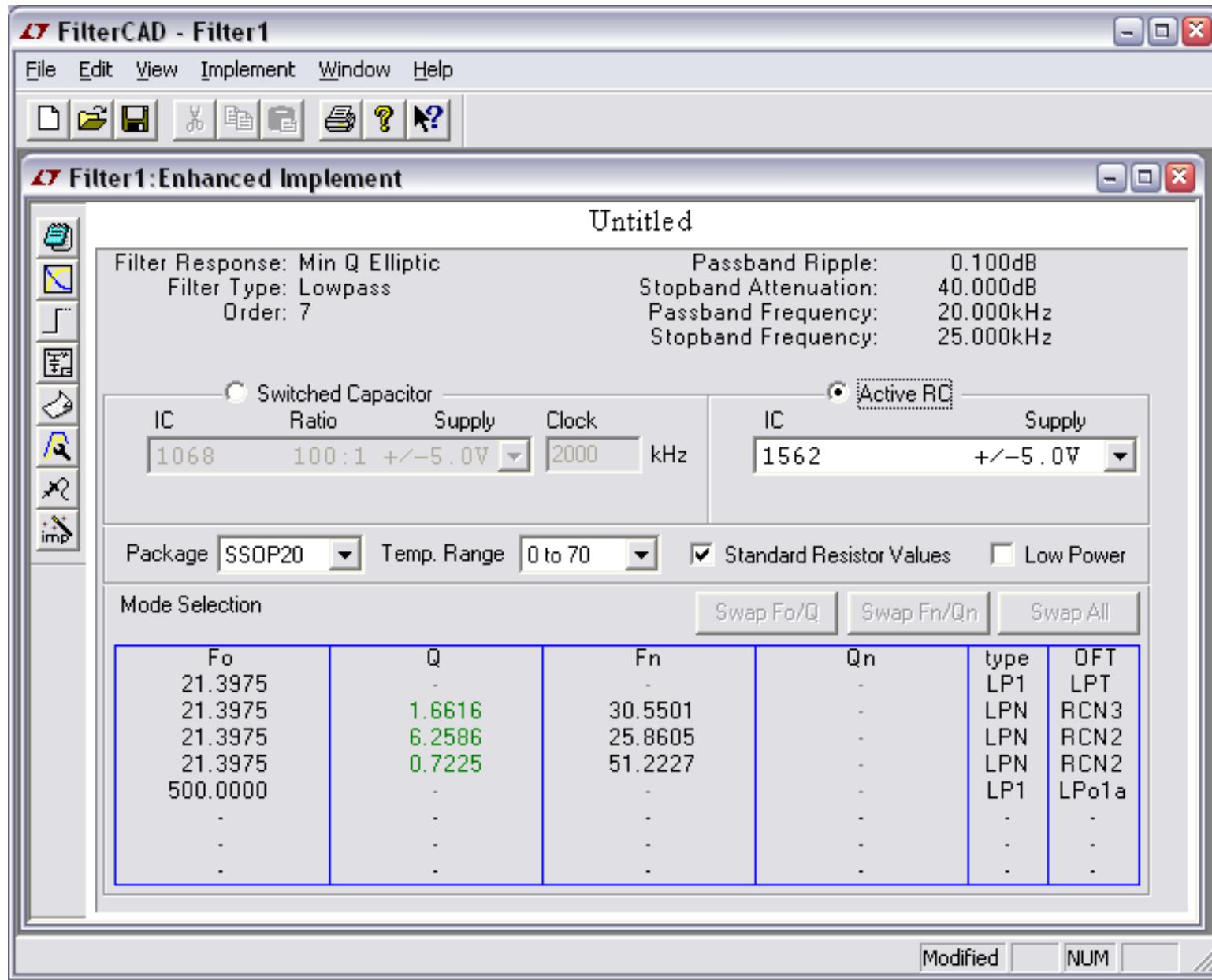
IC	Ratio	Supply	Clock	IC	Supply	
1068	100:1	+/-5.0V	2000	kHz	1562	+/-5.0V

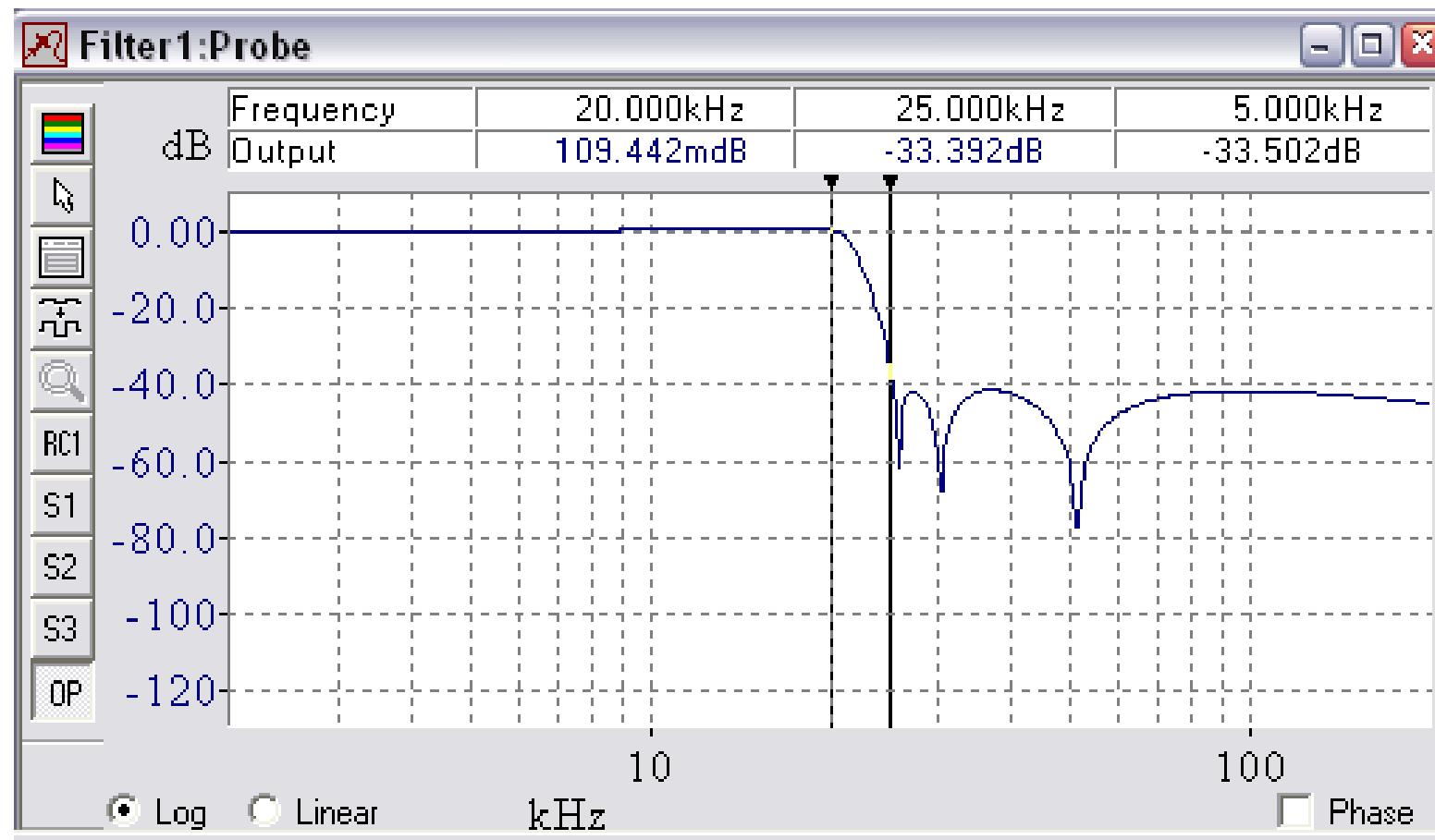
Package: SSOP28   Temp. Range: 0 to 70    Standard Resistor Values    Low Power

Mode Selection           

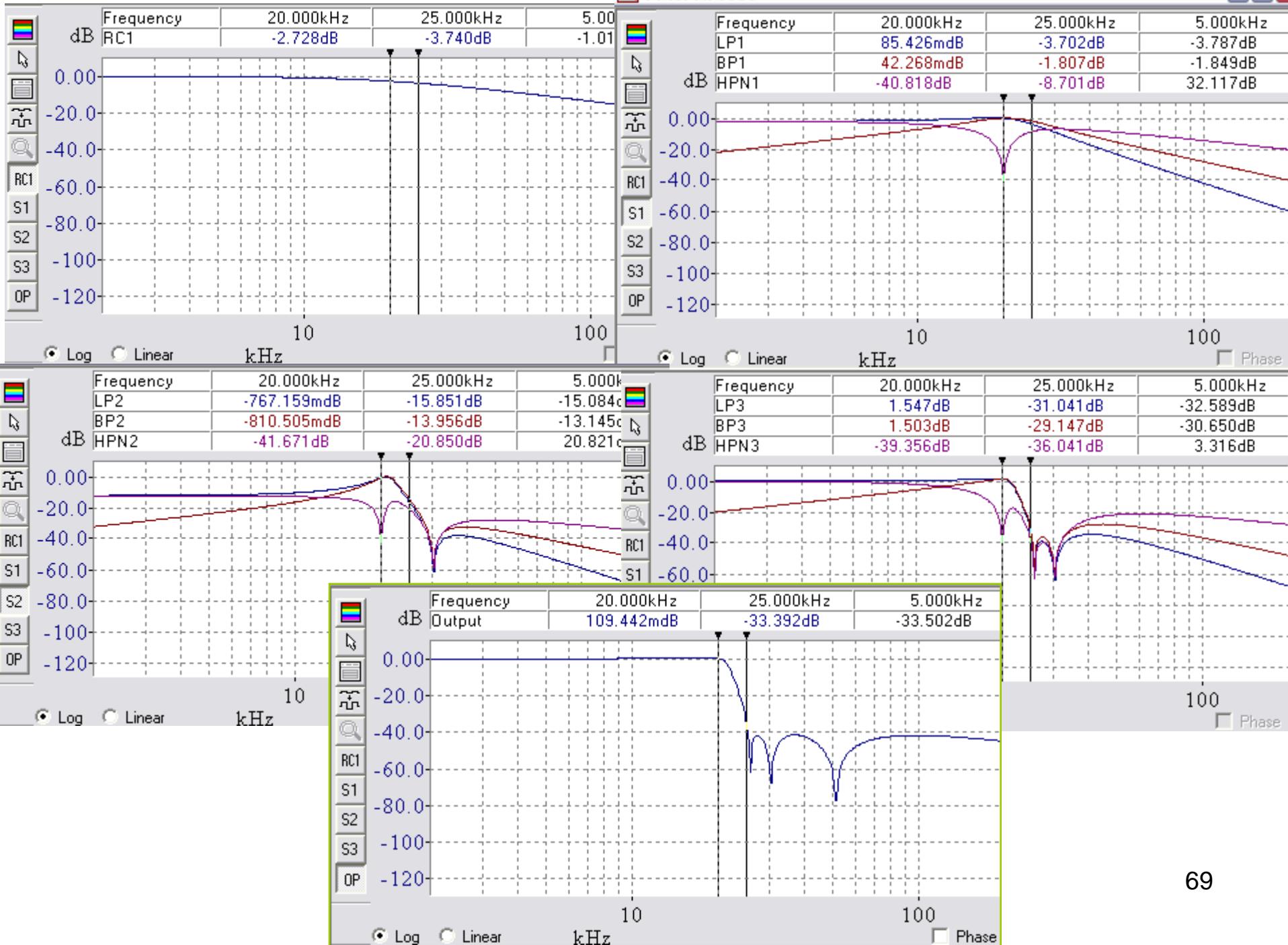
Fo	Q	Fn	Qn	type	mode	Rnrm
21.3975	-	-	-	LP1	LPI1	-
21.3975	1.6616	30.5501	-	LPN	2n	10
21.3975	6.2586	25.8605	-	LPN	2n	10
21.3975	0.7225	51.2227	-	LPN	2n	10
.	.	.	-	-	-	-
.	.	.	-	-	-	-
.	.	.	-	-	-	-
.	.	.	-	-	-	-

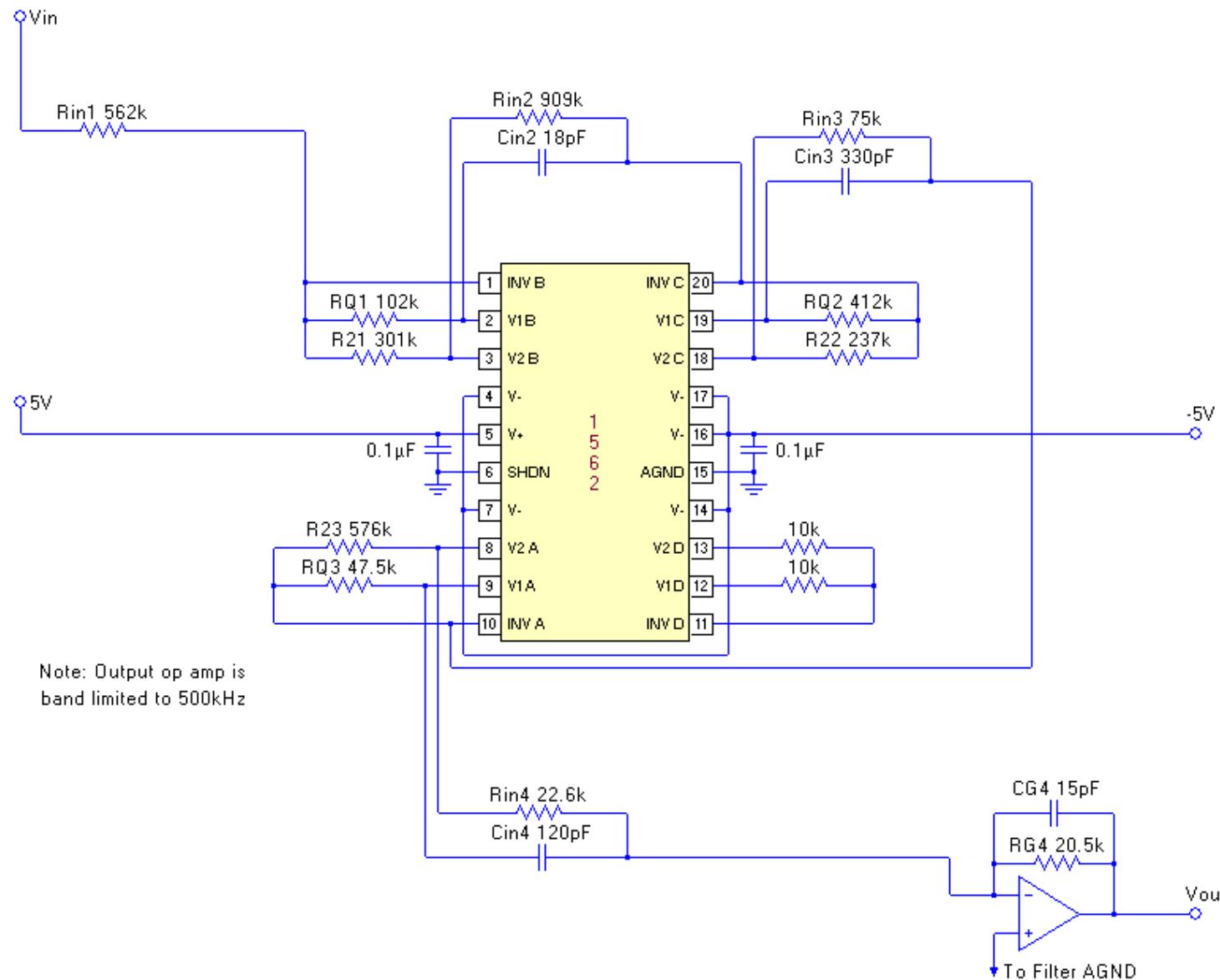
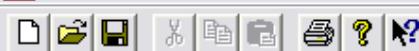
Edit window title      Modified      NUM

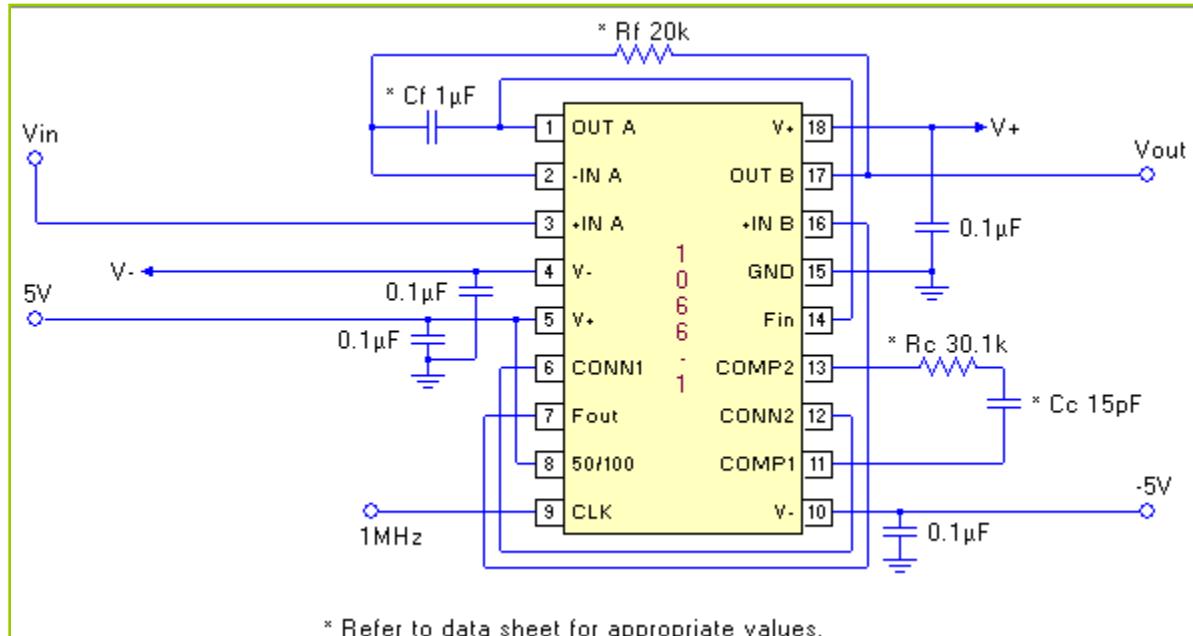




### Filter1:Probe







\* Refer to data sheet for appropriate values.

