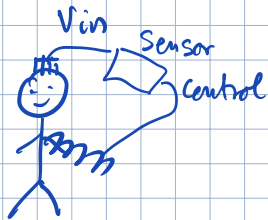


Lecture 10

* Design example - bandpass filter



V_{in} components:

	freq	amplitude	
signal	600 Hz	1 mV	} desired
(alternate current) AC	60 Hz	10 mV	
fluorescent light	60 kHz	20 mV	} interference

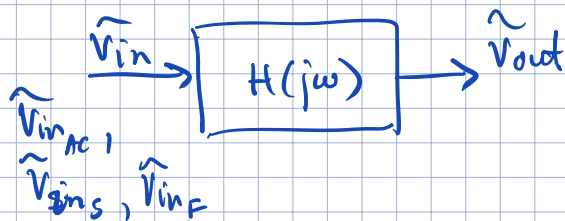
Design goal: want to attenuate the interference AC and fluorescent components by 100x.

$$V_{in}(t) = V_{AC} \cos(\omega_{AC}t + \phi_{AC}) + V_S \cos(\omega_S t + \phi_S) + V_F \cos(\omega_F t + \phi_F)$$

$$\omega_{AC} = 2\pi \cdot 60 \text{ Hz} = 377 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\omega_S = 2\pi \cdot 600 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_F = 2\pi \cdot 60 \text{ kHz}$$



Through superposition:

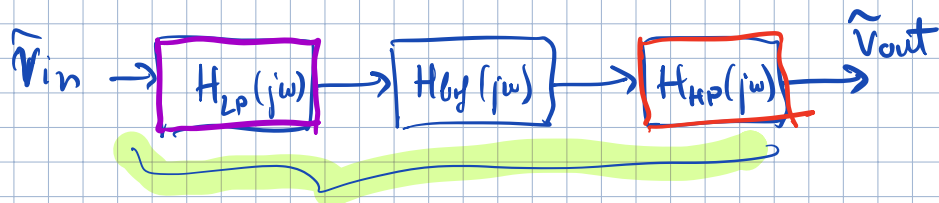
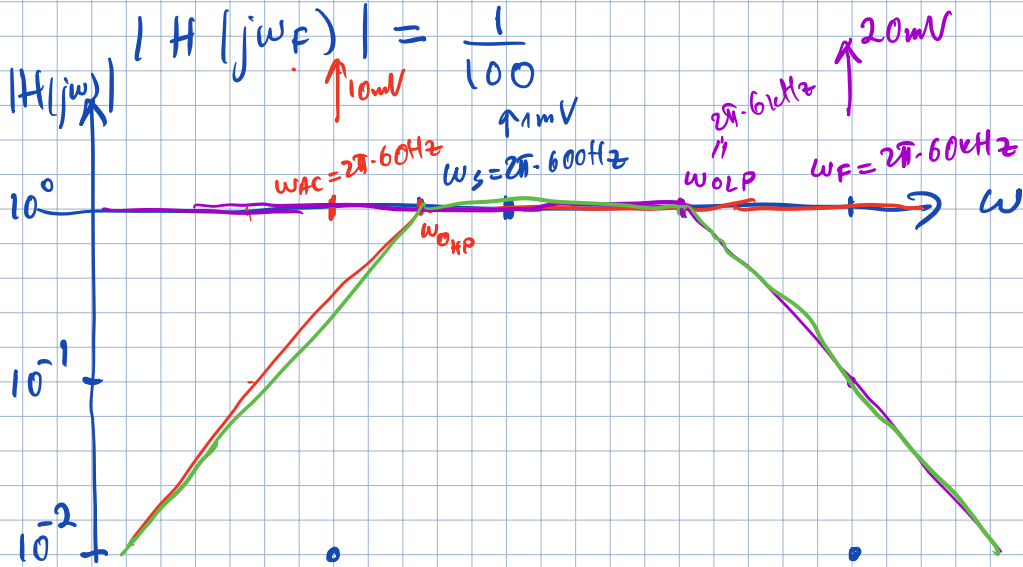
$$V_{out}(t) = |H(j\omega_{AC})| \cdot V_{AC} \cdot \cos(\omega_{AC}t + \phi_{AC} + \angle H(j\omega_{AC})) + |H(j\omega_S)| \cdot V_S \cdot \cos(\omega_S t + \phi_S + \angle H(j\omega_S)) + |H(j\omega_F)| \cdot V_F \cdot \cos(\omega_F t + \phi_F + \angle H(j\omega_F))$$

Design goal is to attenuate AC & Fluorescent by 100x :

$$|H(j\omega_{AC})| = \frac{1}{100}$$

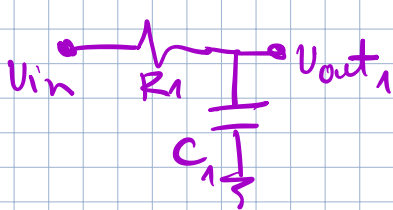
$$|H(j\omega_S)| = 1$$

$$|H(j\omega_F)| = \frac{1}{100}$$

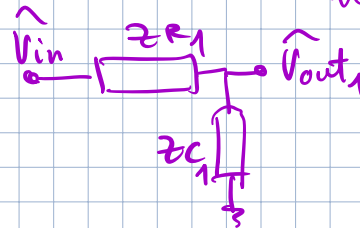


$$H(j\omega) = H_{LP}(j\omega) \cdot H_B(j\omega) \cdot H_{HP}(j\omega)$$

$H_{LP}(j\omega)$ - a "low-pass" filter - already know how to do this (LG)

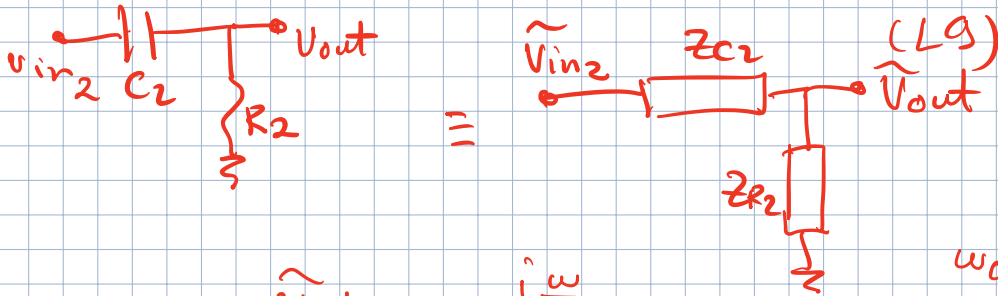


=



$$H_{LP}(j\omega) = \frac{\tilde{V}_{out1}}{\tilde{V}_{in}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{OLP}}}, \quad \omega_{OLP} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1}$$

$H_{HP}(j\omega)$ - a "high-pass" filter - already know how to do this



$$H_{HP}(j\omega) = \frac{\tilde{V}_{out}}{\tilde{V}_{in2}} = \frac{j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{OHP}}}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{OHP}}} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{\omega_{OHP}}{\omega}}, \quad \omega_{OHP} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \underbrace{\frac{\tilde{V}_{out}}{\tilde{V}_{in2}}}_{H_{HP}(j\omega)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\tilde{V}_{in2}}{\tilde{V}_{out1}}}_{H_{bf}(j\omega)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\tilde{V}_{out1}}{\tilde{V}_{in}}}_{H_{LP}(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{OLP}}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{\omega_{OHP}}{\omega}}$$



Need to choose ω_{OLP} and ω_{OHP} .

Compromise - want to attenuate the interference but not the signal.

$$\omega_{OHP} = \sqrt{\omega_{AC} \cdot \omega_S}$$

$$\log \omega_{OHP} = \frac{1}{2} \log \omega_{AC} + \frac{1}{2} \log \omega_S$$

$$\omega_{OLP} = \sqrt{\omega_S \cdot \omega_F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \omega_{OHP} &= \log(\omega_{AE} \cdot \omega_S)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log(\omega_{AE} \cdot \omega_S) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{OHP} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2}, \quad \omega_{OLP} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{2} \log \omega_{AE} + \\ \frac{1}{2} \log \omega_S \end{array} \right]$$

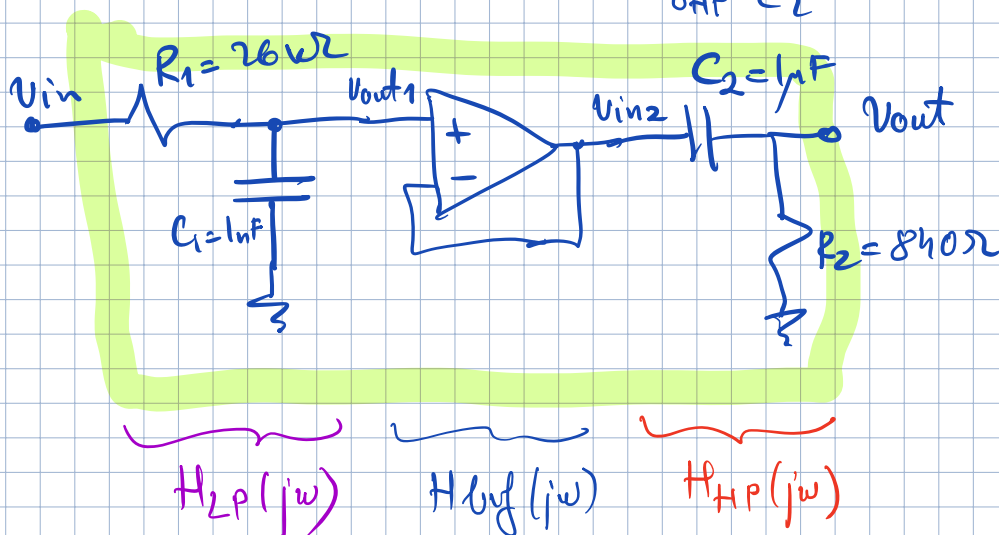
$$\omega_{OHP} = \sqrt{2\pi \cdot 60 \text{ Hz} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 600 \text{ Hz}} = 2\pi \cdot 190 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_{OLP} = \sqrt{2\pi \cdot 600 \text{ Hz} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 60 \text{ kHz}} = 2\pi \cdot 6000 \text{ Hz}$$

Pick a reasonable C:

$$C_1 = 1 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_{OLP} \cdot C_1} = 26 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_2 = 1 \mu\text{F} \Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_{OHP} \cdot C_2} = 840 \Omega$$



Let's see how we did:

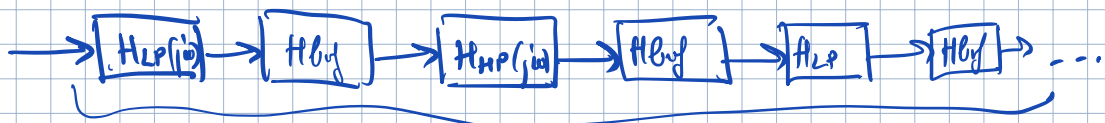
ω	$ H_{LP}(j\omega) $	$ H_{HP}(j\omega) $	$ H(j\omega) $	$V_{out} = H(j\omega) V_{in}$
$2\pi \cdot 60\text{Hz}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega - 60\text{Hz}}{2\pi \cdot 6\text{kHz}}\right)^2}} \approx 1$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega - 190\text{Hz}}{2\pi \cdot 60\text{Hz}}\right)^2}} \approx 0.3$	$1 \cdot 0.3 = 0.3$	$10\text{mV} \cdot 0.3 = 3\text{mV}$
$2\pi \cdot 600\text{Hz}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega - 600\text{Hz}}{2\pi \cdot 6\text{kHz}}\right)^2}} \approx 1$	≈ 0.95	$1 \cdot 0.95 = 0.95$	$1\text{mV} \cdot 0.95 = 0.95\text{mV}$
$2\pi \cdot 60\text{kHz}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega - 60\text{kHz}}{2\pi \cdot 6\text{kHz}}\right)^2}} = 0.1$	≈ 1	$0.1 \cdot 1 = 0.1$	$20\text{mV} \cdot 0.1 = 2\text{mV}$

Wanted $\frac{1}{100}$ on $|H(j\omega_{ac})|$ & $|H(j\omega_F)|$

but only get 0.3 & 0.1.

Not quite enough.

Can keep going...



$$H^*(j\omega) = H_{LP}^n(j\omega) \cdot H_{HP}^m(j\omega)$$

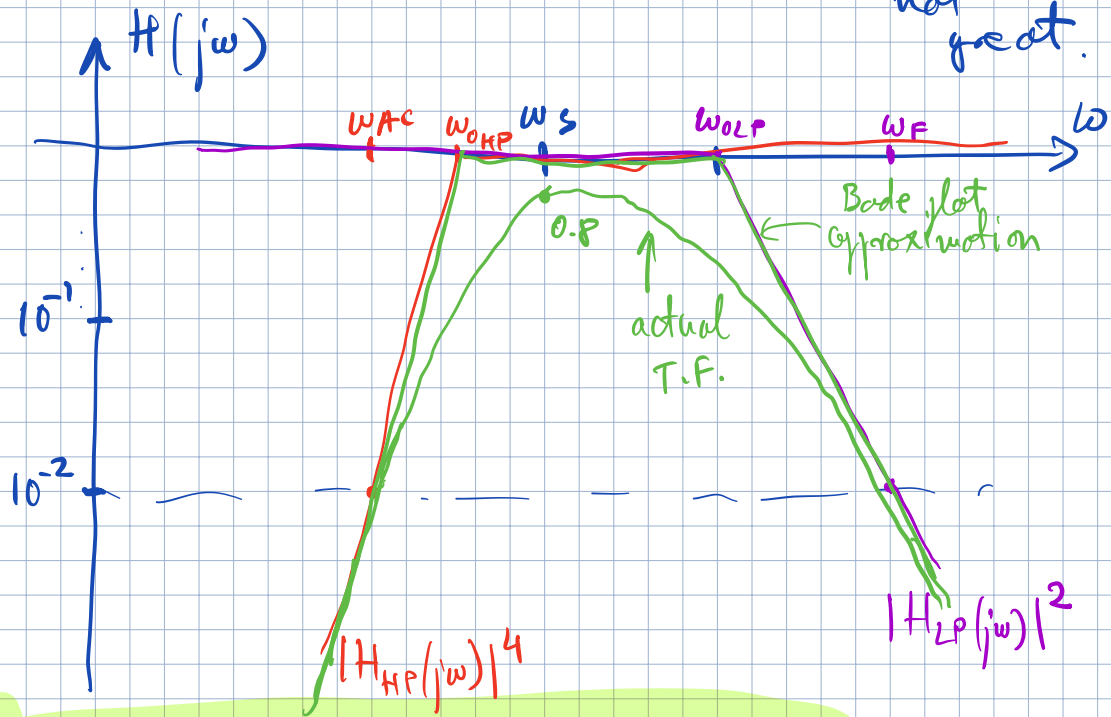
$$|H^*(j\omega_F)| = \frac{1}{100} = 0.1^m \cdot 1^m \Rightarrow m=2$$

$$|H^*(j\omega_{AC})| = \frac{1}{100} = 1^m \cdot 0.3^m \Rightarrow m=4$$

check:

$$|H^*(j\omega_s)| = 1^m \cdot 0.95^m = 0.8 \quad \text{o.k.}$$

but
not
great.



$$H^*(j\omega) = \frac{\left(j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{OHP}}\right)^4}{\left(1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{OHP}}\right)^4 \left(1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{OLP}}\right)^2}$$

In general :

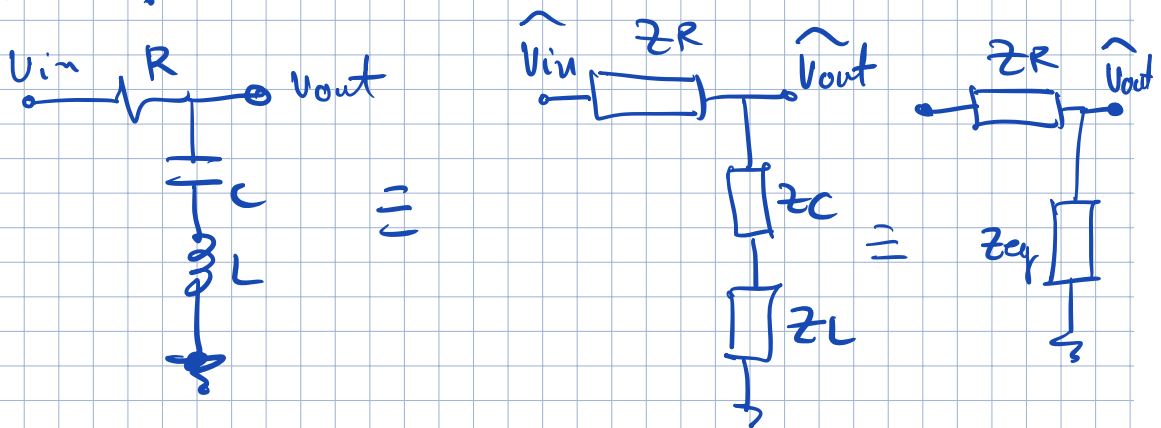
$$H(j\omega) = K \cdot \frac{(j\omega)^{N_{z0}} \cdot (1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_{z1}}) \dots (1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_{zm}})}{(j\omega)^{N_{p0}} (1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_{p1}}) \dots (1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_{pn}})}$$

ω_{zm} - zeroes } control terminology
 ω_{pn} - poles } sys 105, 120...

What if our desired signal is at 100 Hz? Our previous design won't work. (too close to ω_{ze})

Need a different filter!

Consider:



$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{eq} &= Z_C + Z_L \\
 &= \frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L
 \end{aligned}$$

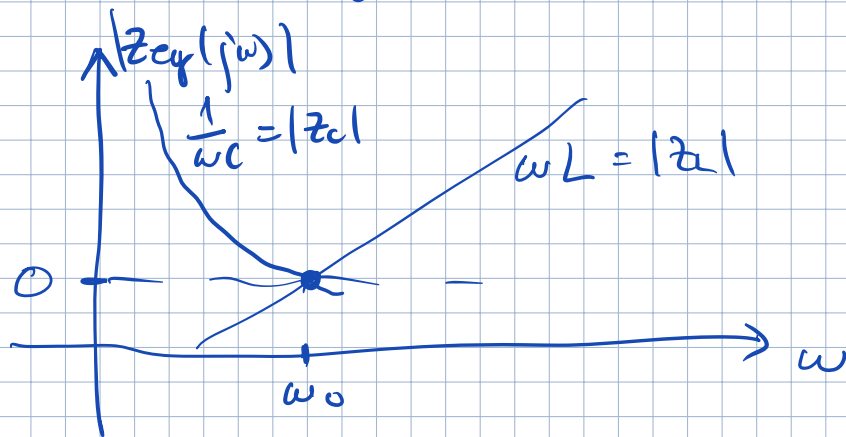
$$Z_{eq} = j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \quad \text{Fantastic!}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\widehat{V}_{out}}{\widehat{V}_{in}} = \frac{Z_{eq}}{Z_{eq} + Z_R}$$

Say $Z_{eq}(j\omega_0) = 0 = j \left(\omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \text{- resonance frequency}$$

$$|H(j\omega_0)| = \frac{Z_{eq}(j\omega_0)}{Z_{eq}(j\omega_0) + Z_R(j\omega_0)} = 0$$



$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)}{R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)}$$

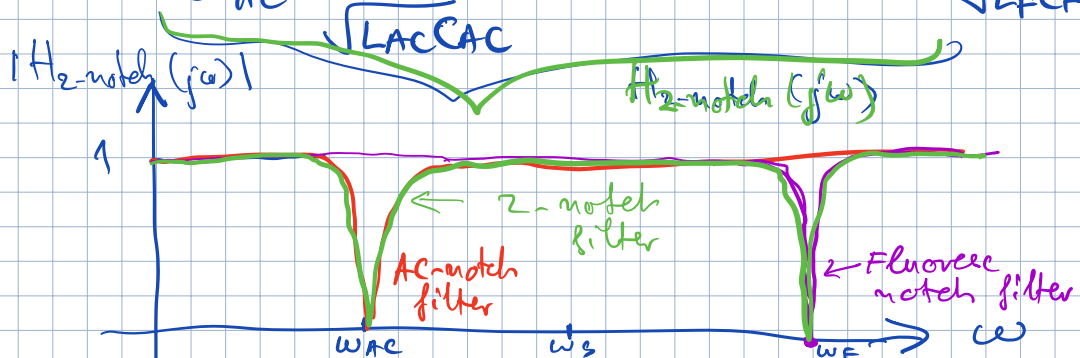
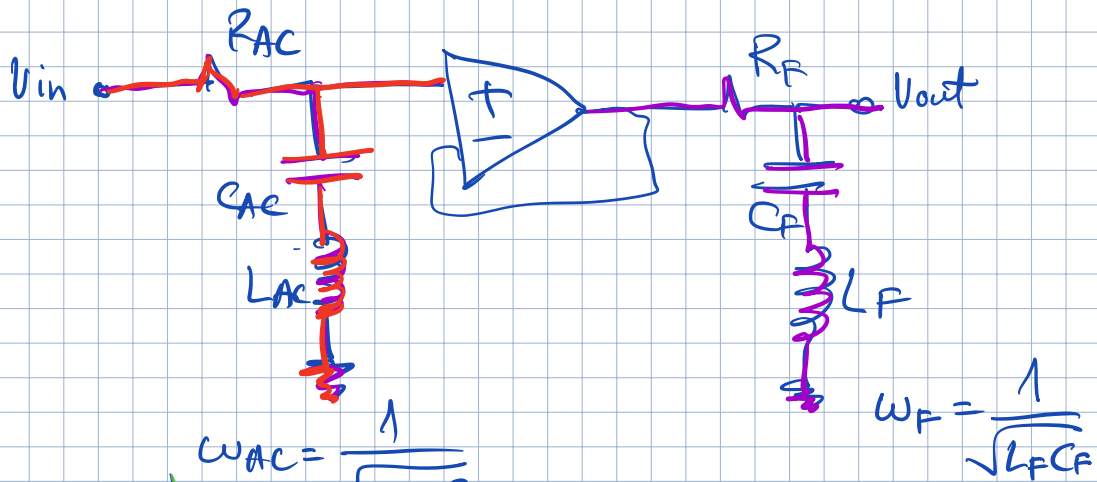
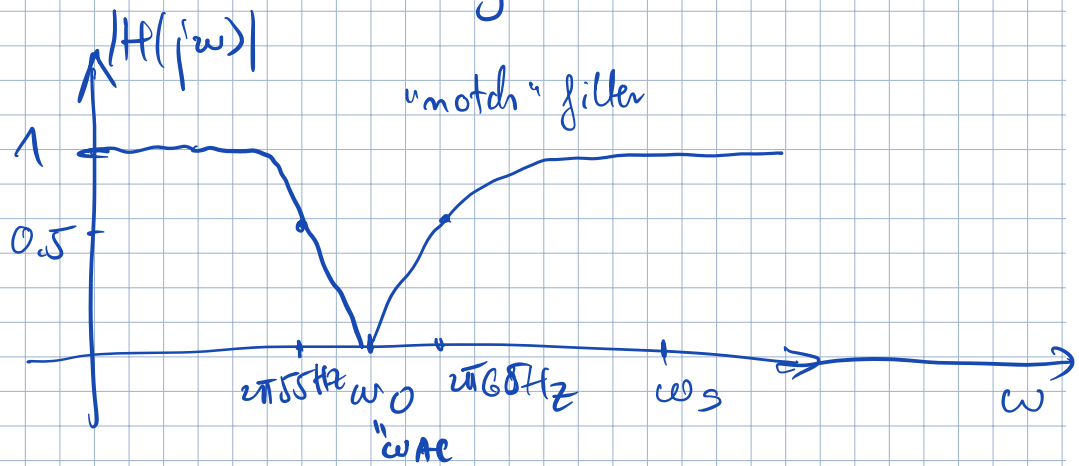
$$\omega_0 = \omega_{AC} = 2\pi \cdot 60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}, \quad L = 70 \text{ mH}$$

$$H(j\omega_0) = 0$$

$$H(j2\pi \cdot 55 \text{ Hz}) = \frac{j \cdot 3.5 \Omega}{R + j3.5 \Omega} \quad R = 3.5 \Omega$$

$$H(j2\pi \cdot 65 \text{ Hz}) = \frac{j \cdot 4.7 \Omega}{R + j4.7 \Omega} \approx 0.5$$



Band-pass :

