

## APPENDIX H

# FILTER DESIGN MATERIAL

This appendix provides filter design tables and circuits that supplement the material presented in Chapter 14.

Filter Type and $T(s)$	s-Plane Singularities	Bode Plot for $ T $	Passive Realization	Op Amp-RC Realization
(a) Low pass (LP) $T(s) = \frac{a_0}{s + \omega_0}$	<p><math>j\omega</math> <math>\sigma</math> <math>0</math> <math>\omega_0</math> <math>\infty</math> at <math>\infty</math></p>	<p><math> T </math>, dB <math>20 \log \left  \frac{a_0}{\omega_0} \right </math> <math>0</math> <math>\omega_0</math> <math>\omega</math> (log) <math>-20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{decade}}</math></p>	<p><math>R</math> <math>C</math> <math>V_i</math> <math>V_o</math> <math>CR = \frac{1}{\omega_0}</math> DC gain = 1</p>	<p><math>R_1</math> <math>R_2</math> <math>C</math> <math>V_i</math> <math>V_o</math> <math>CR_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_0}</math> DC gain = <math>-\frac{R_2}{R_1}</math></p>
(b) High pass (HP) $T(s) = \frac{a_1 s}{s + \omega_0}$	<p><math>j\omega</math> <math>\sigma</math> <math>0</math> <math>\omega_0</math></p>	<p><math> T </math>, dB <math>20 \log  a_1 </math> <math>0</math> <math>\omega_0</math> <math>\omega</math> (log) <math>+20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{decade}}</math></p>	<p><math>C</math> <math>R</math> <math>V_i</math> <math>V_o</math> <math>CR = \frac{1}{\omega_0}</math> High-frequency gain = 1</p>	<p><math>R_1</math> <math>R_2</math> <math>C</math> <math>V_i</math> <math>V_o</math> <math>CR_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_0}</math> High-frequency gain = <math>-\frac{R_2}{R_1}</math></p>
(c) General $T(s) = \frac{a_1 s + a_0}{s + \omega_0}$	<p><math>j\omega</math> <math>\sigma</math> <math>0</math> <math>\omega_0</math> <math>\frac{a_0}{a_1}</math></p>	<p><math> T </math>, dB <math>20 \log \left  \frac{a_0}{\omega_0} \right </math> <math>20 \log  a_1 </math> <math>0</math> <math>\omega_0</math> <math>\frac{a_0}{a_1}</math> <math>\omega</math> (log) <math>-20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{decade}}</math></p>	<p><math>C_1</math> <math>R_1</math> <math>R_2</math> <math>C_2</math> <math>V_i</math> <math>V_o</math> <math>(C_1 + C_2)(R_1 // R_2) = \frac{1}{\omega_0}</math> <math>C_1 R_1 = \frac{a_1}{a_0}</math> DC gain = <math>\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}</math> HF gain = <math>\frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}</math></p>	<p><math>R_1</math> <math>R_2</math> <math>C_1</math> <math>C_2</math> <math>V_i</math> <math>V_o</math> <math>C_2 R_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_0}</math> <math>C_1 R_1 = \frac{a_1}{a_0}</math> DC gain = <math>-\frac{R_2}{R_1}</math> HF gain = <math>-\frac{C_1}{C_2}</math></p>

Figure H.1 First-order filters.

$T(s)$	Singularities	$ T $ and $\phi$	Passive Realization	Op Amp-RC Realization
All pass (AP)  $T(s) = -a_1 \frac{s - \omega_0}{s + \omega_0}$ $a_1 > 0$			<p> <math>CR = 1/\omega_0</math>            Flat gain <math>(a_1) = 0.5</math> </p>	<p> <math>CR = 1/\omega_0</math>            Flat gain <math>(a_1) = 1</math>  <math>\left  \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right  = 1</math>  <math>\phi(\omega) = -2 \tan^{-1}(\omega CR)</math> </p>

**Figure H.2** First-order all-pass filter.

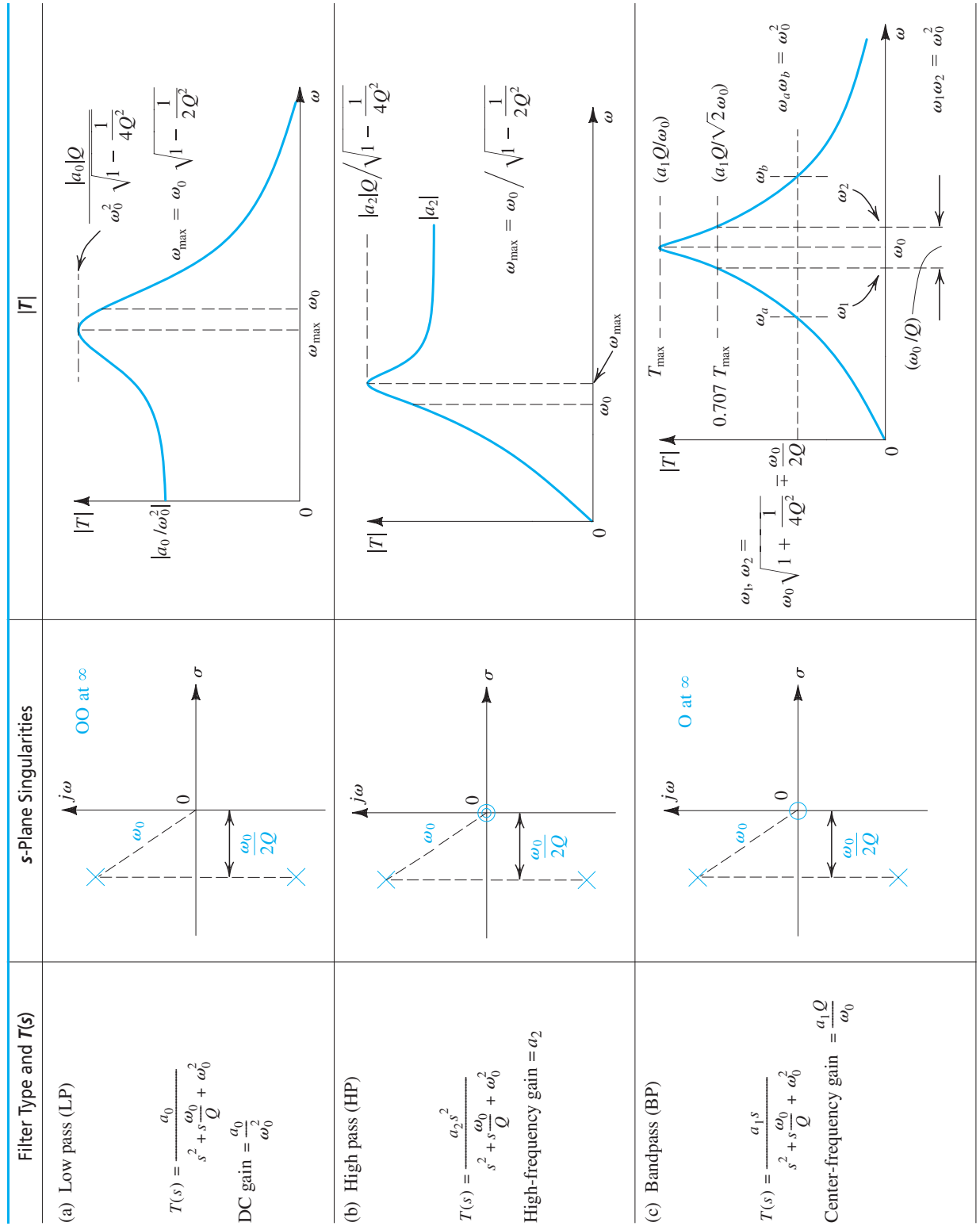


Figure H.3 Second-order filter functions.

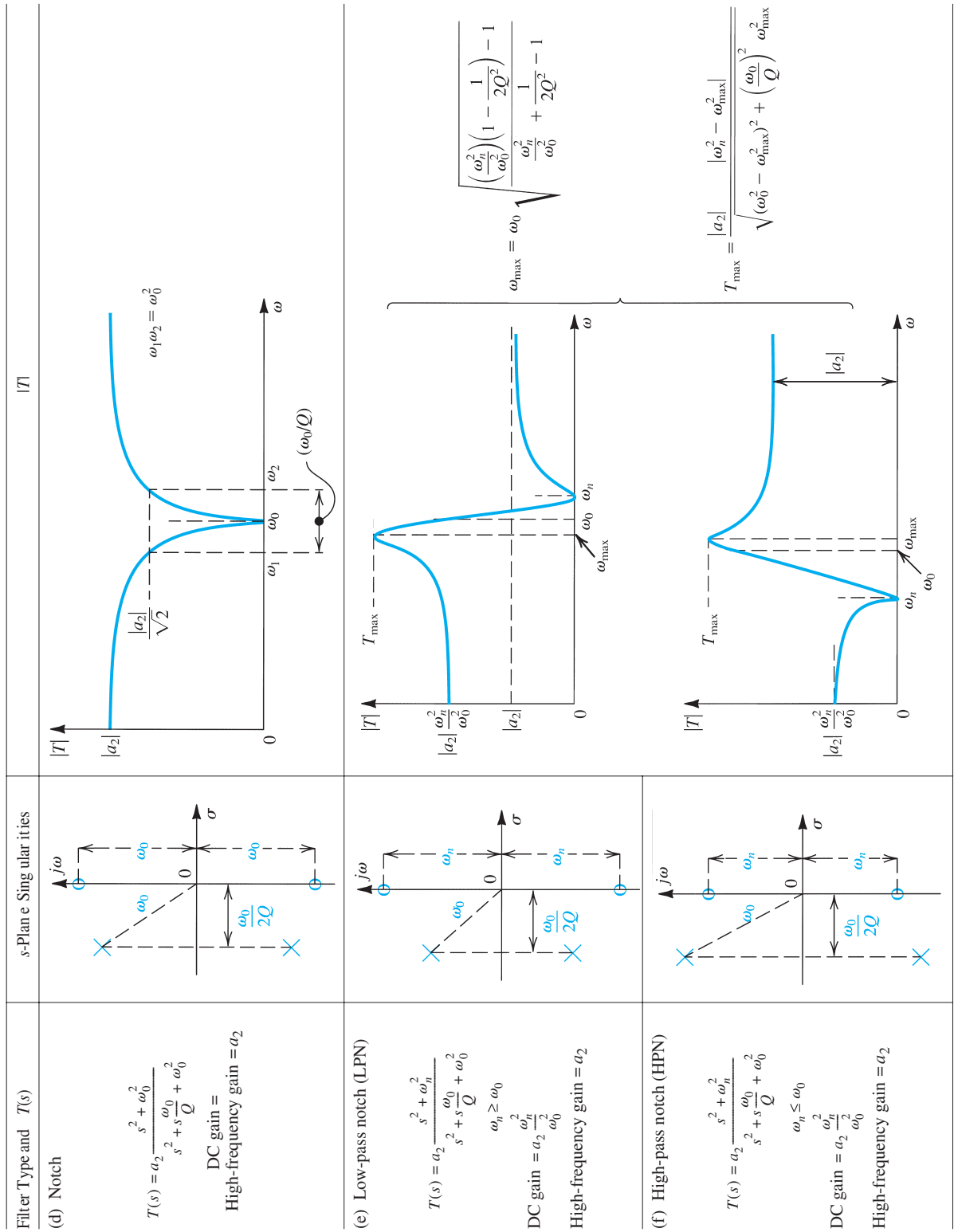


Figure H.3 continued

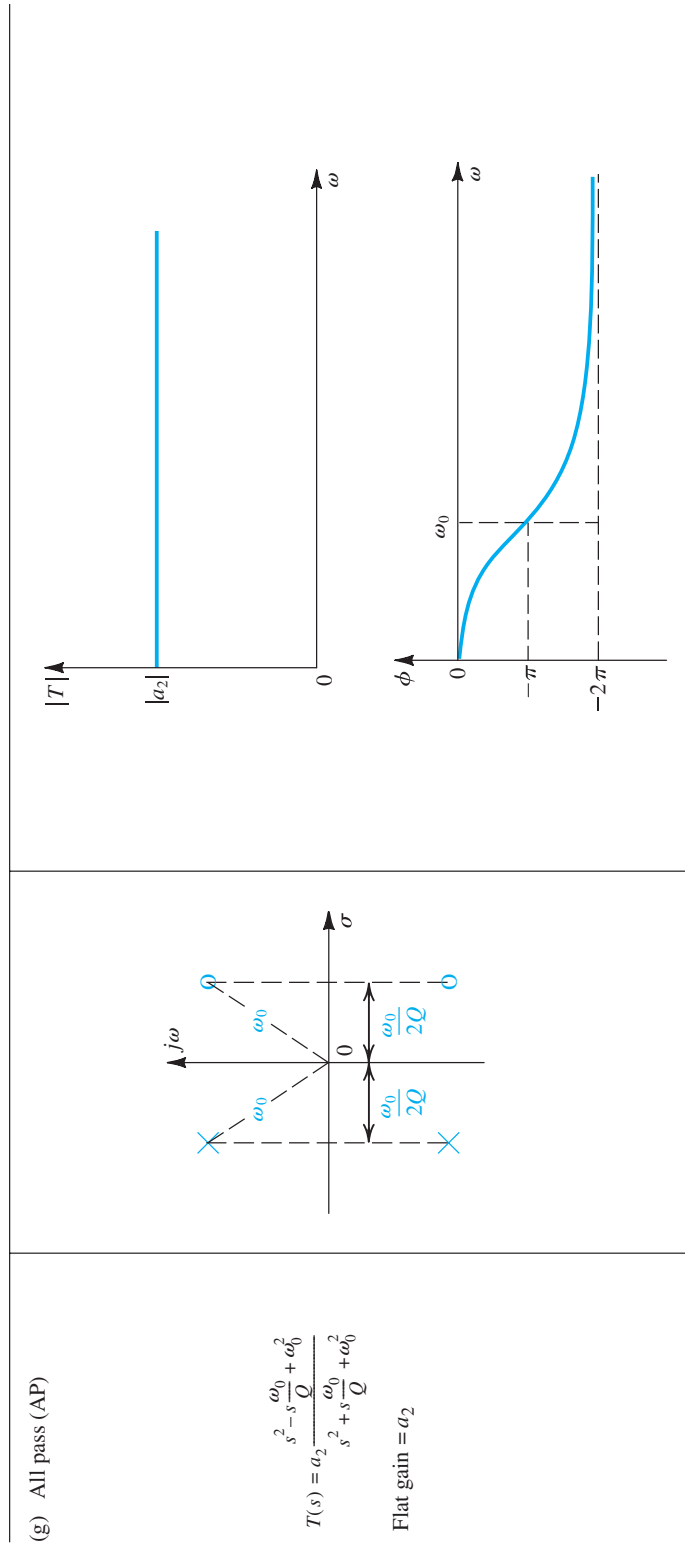
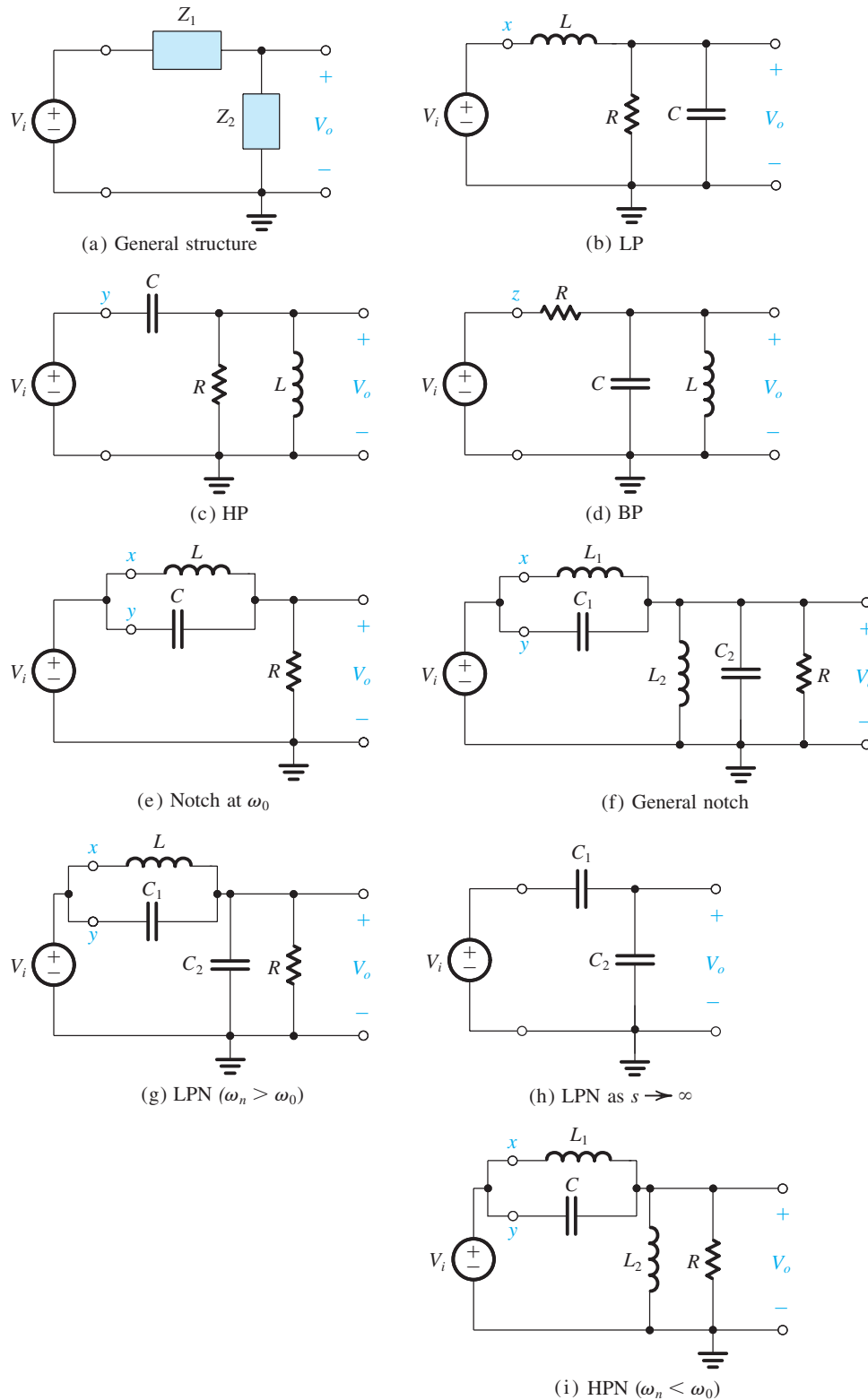
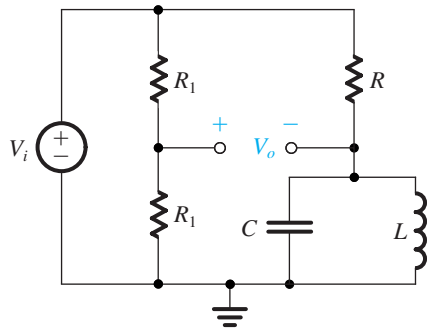


Figure H.3 continued

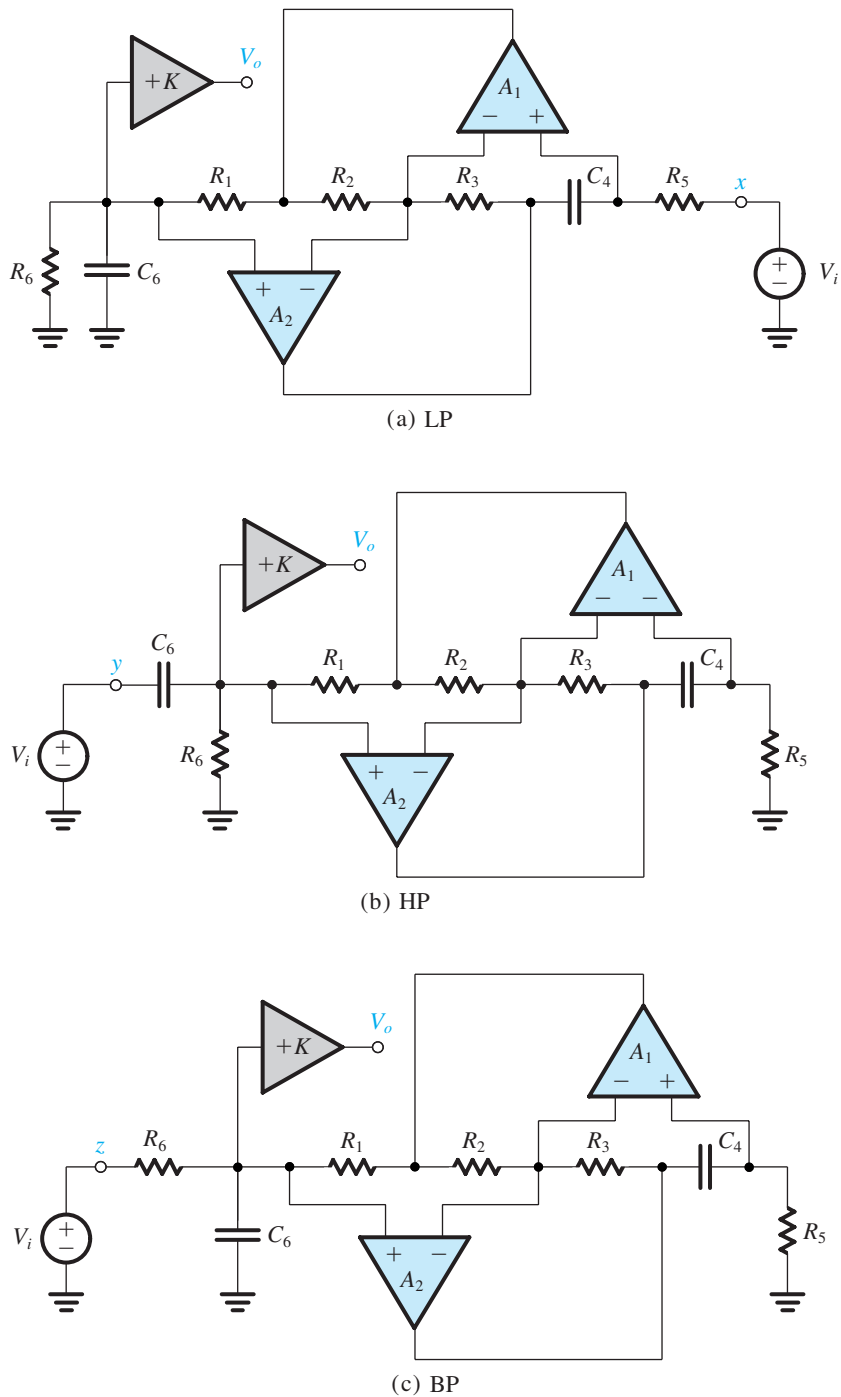


**Figure H.4** Realization of various second-order filter functions using the LCR resonator of Fig. 14.18(a): (a) general structure, (b) LP, (c) HP, (d) BP, (e) notch at  $\omega_0$ , (f) general notch, (g) LPN ( $\omega_n > \omega_0$ ), (h) LPN as  $s \rightarrow \infty$ , (i) HPN ( $\omega_n < \omega_0$ ).

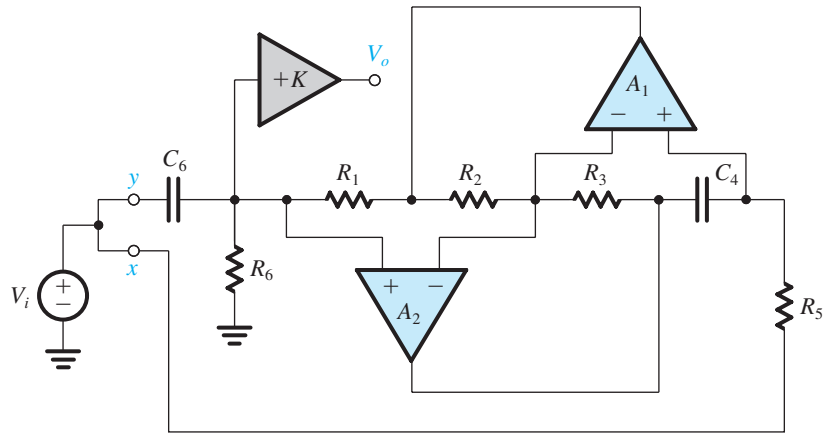


**Figure H.5** Realization of the second-order all-pass transfer function using a voltage divider and an LCR resonator.

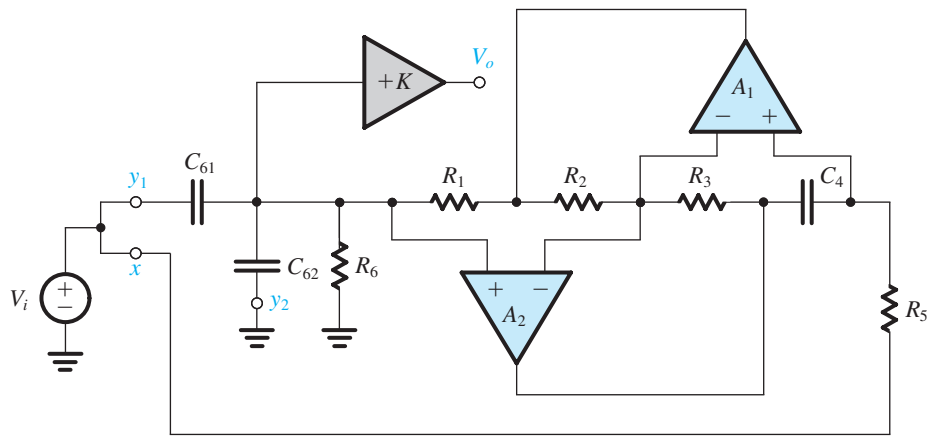




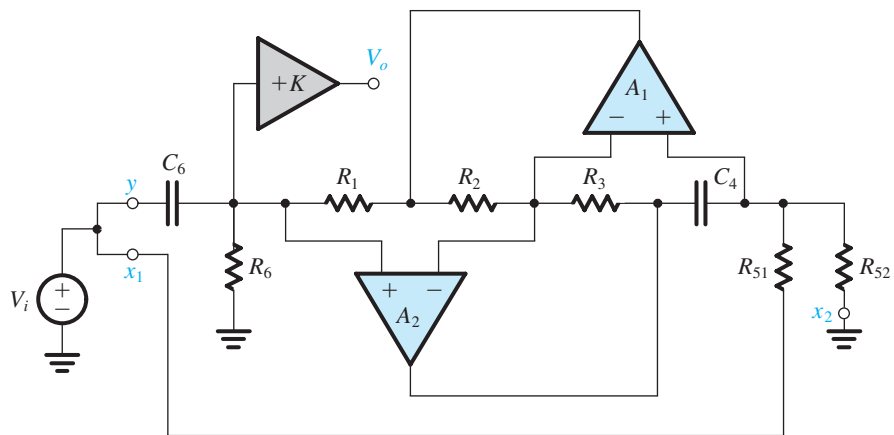
**Figure H.6** Realizations for the various second-order filter functions using the op amp-RC resonator of Fig. 14.21(b): (a) LP, (b) HP, (c) BP. The circuits are based on the LCR circuit in Fig. 14.18. Design considerations are given in Table H.1.



(d) Notch at  $\omega_0$

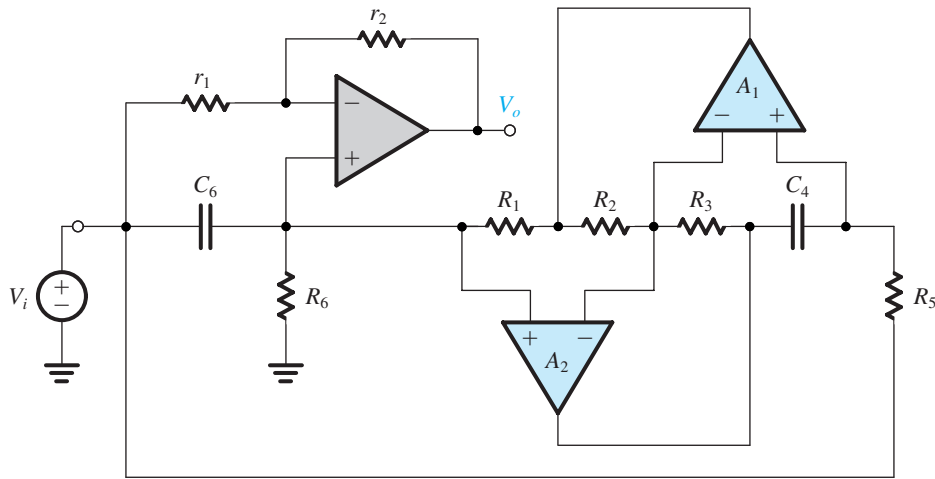


(e) LPN,  $\omega_n \geq \omega_0$



(f) HPN,  $\omega_n \leq \omega_0$

**Figure H.6** continued (d) Notch at  $\omega_0$ ; (e) LPN,  $\omega_n \geq \omega_0$ ; (f) HPN,  $\omega_n \leq \omega_0$ .

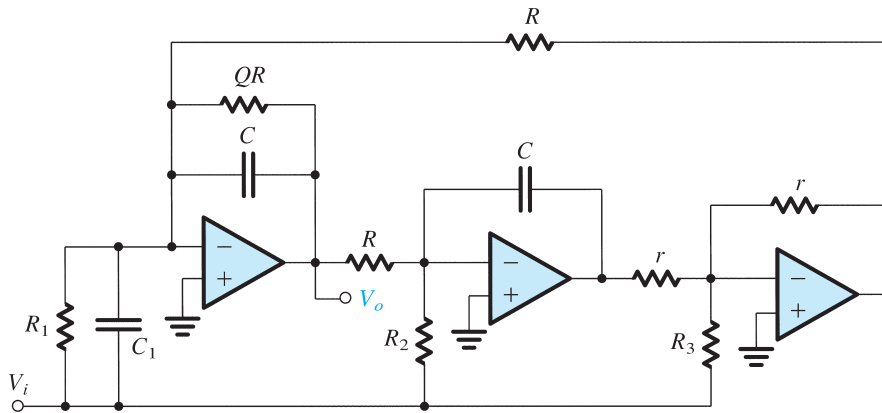


(g) All-pass

Figure H.6 continued (g) All pass.

Table H.1 Design Data for the Circuits of Fig. H.6		
Circuit	Transfer Function and Other Parameters	Design Equations
Resonator Fig. 14.18(a)	$\omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5 / R_2}$ $Q = R_6 \sqrt{\frac{C_6 R_2}{C_4 R_1 R_3 R_5}}$	$C_4 = C_6 = C$ (practical value) $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_5 = 1/\omega_0 C$ $R_6 = Q/\omega_0 C$
Low-pass (LP) Fig. H.6(a)	$T(s) = \frac{KR_2/C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{C_6 R_6} + \frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5}}$	$K = \text{DC gain}$
High-pass (HP) Fig. H.6(b)	$T(s) = \frac{Ks^2}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{C_6 R_6} + \frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5}}$	$K = \text{High-frequency gain}$
Bandpass (BP) Fig. H.6(c)	$T(s) = \frac{Ks/C_6 R_6}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{C_6 R_6} + \frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5}}$	$K = \text{Center-frequency gain}$
Regular notch (N) Fig. H.6(d)	$T(s) = \frac{K[s^2 + (R_2/C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5)]}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{C_6 R_6} + \frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5}}$	$K = \text{Low- and high-frequency gain}$

<p>Low-pass notch (LPN) Fig. H.6(e)</p>	$T(s) = K \frac{C_{61}}{C_{61} + C_{62}}$ $\times \frac{s^2 + (R_2/C_4 C_{61} R_1 R_3 R_5)}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{(C_{61} + C_{62})R_6} + \frac{R_2}{C_4(C_{61} + C_{62})R_1 R_3 R_5}}$ $\omega_n = 1/\sqrt{C_4 C_{61} R_1 R_3 R_5 / R_2}$ $\omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{C_4(C_{61} + C_{62})R_1 R_3 R_5 / R_2}$ $Q = R_6 \sqrt{\frac{C_{61} + C_{62}}{C_4} \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3 R_5}}$	<p><math>K = \text{DC gain}</math></p> <p><math>C_{61} + C_{62} = C_6 = C</math></p> <p><math>C_{61} = C(\omega_0/\omega_n)^2</math></p> <p><math>C_{62} = C - C_{61}</math></p>
<p>High-pass notch (HPN) Fig. H.6(f)</p>	$T(s) = K \frac{s^2 + (R_2/C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_{51})}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{C_6 R_6} + \frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3} \left( \frac{1}{R_{51}} + \frac{1}{R_{52}} \right)}$ $\omega_n = 1/\sqrt{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_{51} / R_2}$ $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3} \left( \frac{1}{R_{51}} + \frac{1}{R_{52}} \right)}$ $Q = R_6 \sqrt{\frac{C_6}{C_4} \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} \left( \frac{1}{R_{51}} + \frac{1}{R_{52}} \right)}$	<p><math>K = \text{High-frequency gain}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{R_{51}} + \frac{1}{R_{52}} = \frac{1}{R_5} = \omega_0 C</math></p> <p><math>R_{51} = R_5 (\omega_0/\omega_n)^2</math></p> <p><math>R_{52} = R_5 / [1 - (\omega_n/\omega_0)^2]</math></p>
<p>All-pass (AP) Fig. H.6(g)</p>	$T(s) = \frac{s^2 - s \frac{1}{C_6 R_6} \frac{r_2}{r_1} + \frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5}}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{C_6 R_6} + \frac{R_2}{C_4 C_6 R_1 R_3 R_5}}$ <p><math>\omega_z = \omega_0 \quad Q_z = Q(r_1/r_2) \quad \text{Flat gain} = 1</math></p>	<p><math>r_1 = r_2 = r \text{ (arbitrary)}</math></p> <p>Adjust <math>r_2</math> to make <math>Q_z = Q</math></p>



**Figure H.7** The Tow–Thomas biquad with feedforward. The transfer function of Eq. (14.70) is realized by feeding the input signal through appropriate components to the inputs of the three op amps. This circuit can realize all special second-order functions. The design equations are given in Table H.2.

Table H.2 Design Data for the Circuit in Fig. H.7 (and Fig. 14.26)	
All cases	$C = \text{arbitrary}, R = 1/\omega_0 C, r = \text{arbitrary}$
LP	$C_1 = 0, R_1 = \infty, R_2 = R/\text{dc gain}, R_3 = \infty$
Positive BP	$C_1 = 0, R_1 = \infty, R_2 = \infty, R_3 = QR/\text{center-frequency gain}$
Negative BP	$C_1 = 0, R_1 = QR/\text{center-frequency gain}, R_2 = \infty, R_3 = \infty$
HP	$C_1 = C \times \text{high-frequency gain}, R_1 = \infty, R_2 = \infty, R_3 = \infty$
Notch (all types)	$C_1 = C \times \text{high-frequency gain}, R_1 = \infty,$ $R_2 = R(\omega_0/\omega_n)^2/\text{high-frequency gain}, R_3 = \infty$
AP	$C_1 = C \times \text{flat gain}, R_1 = \infty, R_2 = R/\text{gain}, R_3 = QR/\text{gain}$