

Electronics 236 → L21, Part 2, Opamp Active filters

$$|A(j\omega)| = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^2}} \quad \text{Bode' plot}$$

when $\omega = \omega_c$
& $k=1$

$$|A(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega_c}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

$$20 \log 0.707 = -3 \text{ dB}$$

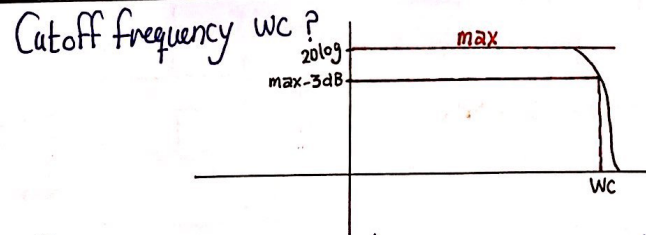
When $k=10$

$$20 \log \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = \overbrace{20 \log 10}^{20} - 20 \log \sqrt{2}$$

$$= +17 \text{ dB}$$

Note : when $\omega = \omega_c$ always value in decibels equal the maximum -3 dB

$\omega = \frac{1}{RC}$ "Called cutoff frequency"



$$@ \omega = 0.1 \omega_c \Rightarrow 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{0.1 \omega_c}{\omega_c}\right)^2}} = 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0.01}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.01}} \approx 0 \text{ dB}$$

$$@ \omega = 10 \omega_c \Rightarrow 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{10 \omega_c}{\omega_c}\right)^2}} = 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{101}} \approx -20 \text{ dB}$$

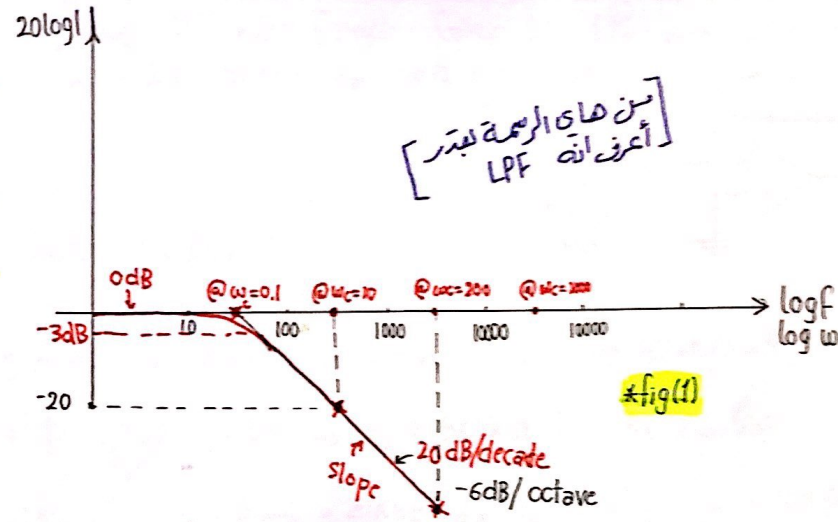
$$@ \omega = 100 \omega_c \Rightarrow 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (100)^2}} \approx 20 \log \frac{1}{100} \approx -40 \text{ dB}$$

$$@ \omega = 1000 \omega_c \Rightarrow 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (1000)^2}} \approx -60 \text{ dB}$$

Note: كل ما ضربنا ω_c $10 \times$ كل ما نقص
المقدار بمقدار 20 dB

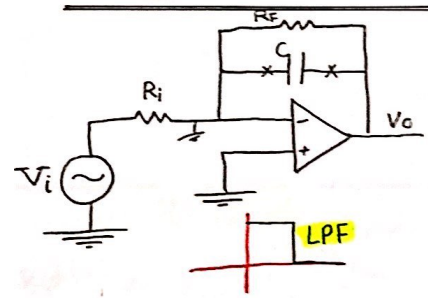
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L21, Part 2, Opamp Active filter



- 20 → -6 dB/octave
- 40 → -12 dB/octave
- 60 → -18 dB/octave

للعلامة



Filter-type? LPF/HPF?

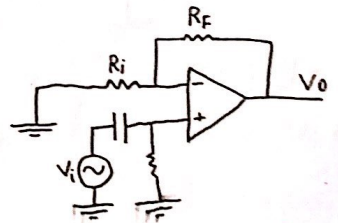
Inverting

Qualitative analysis

$\omega C = 0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{open} // V_o = \frac{-R_F}{R_i} \cdot V_i \neq 0$

$\omega = \omega_c$

$\omega = \infty \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{short} // V_o = 0$ "Virtually Ground"



$\omega C = 0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{open} // V_o = 0$

$\omega = \infty \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{short} // V_o \neq 0 \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_i}\right) V_i$

Non Inverting



$f_{OH} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$

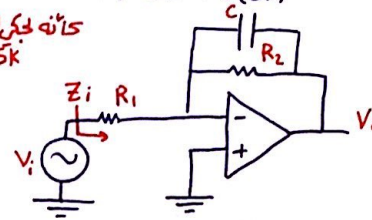
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Active filter

يعني بالجزء الثابت من (1) fig

Active LPF filter Example: Given 1-st LPF, with $A_v(\text{dB}) = 40\text{dB}$

$\omega_c = 2\pi(20\text{kHz})$, $Z_{in} = 5\text{k}\Omega$ كأنه يعني انظمة
 $R_1 = 5\text{k}$



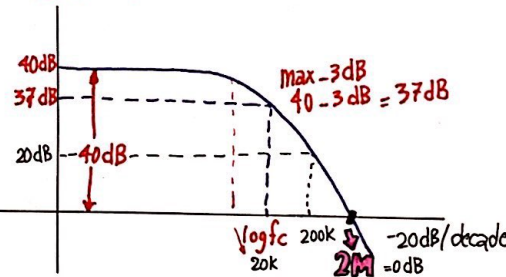
Solution: $A_v = \frac{-K}{(1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_c})}$;

$20\log A_v = \phi 40\text{dB} \Rightarrow A_v = 100 @ \omega = 0 \Rightarrow A_v = 100 = K$ كسارنمية K أو ال Gain

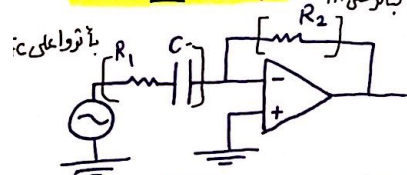
$K = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$, $R_1 = 5\text{k} \Rightarrow R_2 = 500\text{k}\Omega$ لايجاد قيمة R2

$f_c = \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C} = 20\text{kHz} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2\pi(500\text{k})(20\text{k})} = 159\text{ pf}$

لوحنا fc عشرة ← 200k " decade in dB "



Active HPF Example



let $\frac{1}{R_1 C} = \omega_c$, $-R_2/R_1 = k$

$A_v = \frac{-R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{-R_2/R_1}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C R_1}} = \frac{K}{(1 + \frac{\omega_c}{j\omega})}$

$\omega_c = 2\pi f_c \Rightarrow f_{oH} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C}$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \omega_c = \frac{1}{R_1 C} \\ k = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \end{array} \right]$

$20\log |A| = 20\log \frac{k}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega_c}{\omega})^2}} @ k=1$

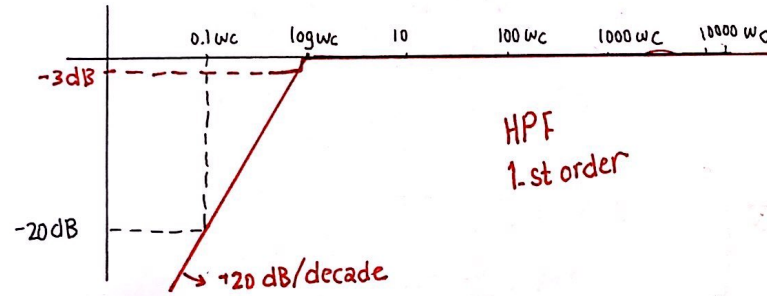
for $\omega = \omega_c \Rightarrow 20\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -3\text{dB}$

for $\omega = 0.1\omega_c \Rightarrow 20\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{101}} = -20\text{dB}$

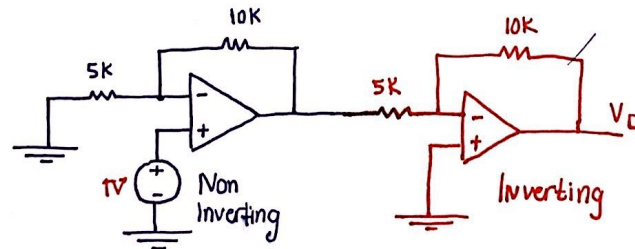
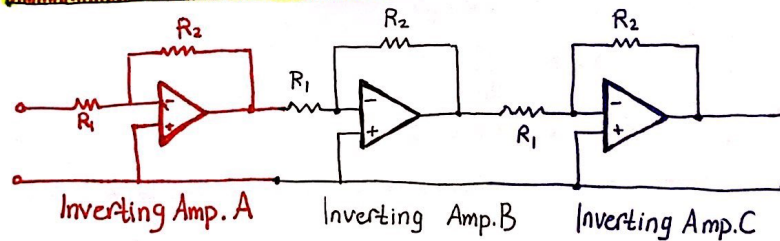
for $\omega = 0.01 \Rightarrow 20\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{10001}} = -40\text{dB}$

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Opamp Active filter

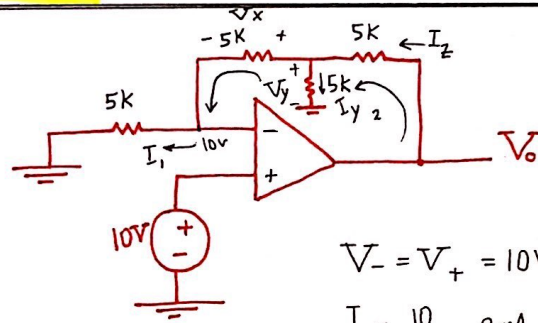


Cascaded Amplifiers



- $V_D = V_B \left(\frac{-10}{5} \right) = -2V_B$
- $V_B = \left(1 + \frac{10K}{5K} \right) * 1V = 3V$
- $V_D = -2 * 3 = -6 \text{ Volt}$

Opamp's



$$V_- = V_+ = 10 \text{ volt}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{10}{5k} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_x = 2 \text{ mA} \times 5k = 10 \text{ volt}$$

$$V_y = V_x + 10 = 20 \text{ v}$$

$$I_y = \frac{20}{5k} = 4 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_z = 4 \text{ mA} + 2 \text{ mA} = 6 \text{ mA}$$

KVL 2

$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= V_z + V_y \\ &= 6 \text{ mA} \times 5k + 20 \\ &= \underline{\underline{50 \text{ v}}} \end{aligned}$$