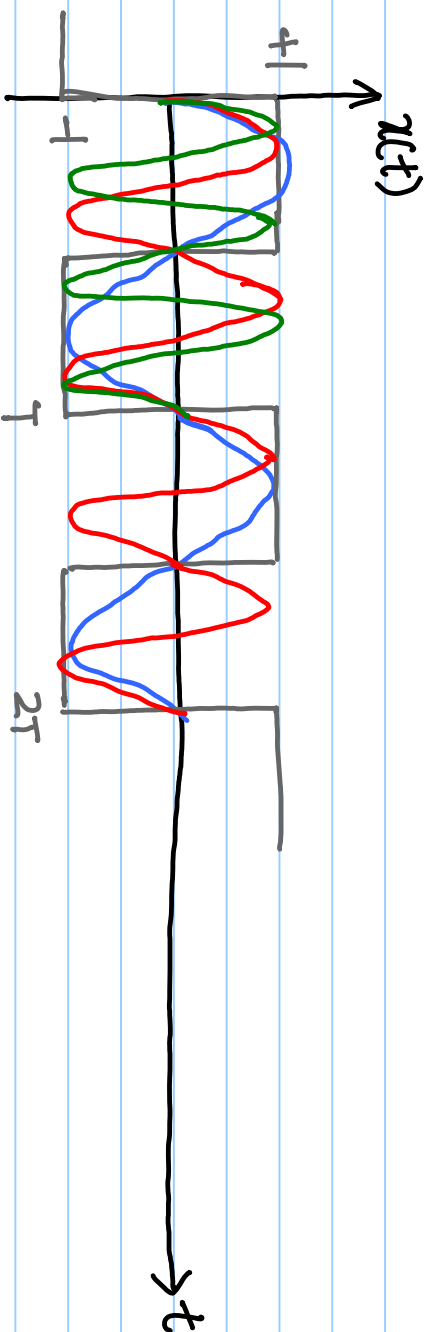


# Lecture # 33

## Analog Filters



$x(t)$ : square wave

$$x(t) = \sum a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t) \quad \checkmark = \sum c_n \sin(n\omega_0 t + \phi_n)$$

where  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

sinusoidal components at  $n \cdot \omega_0 = n \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad ; \quad n \geq 1$

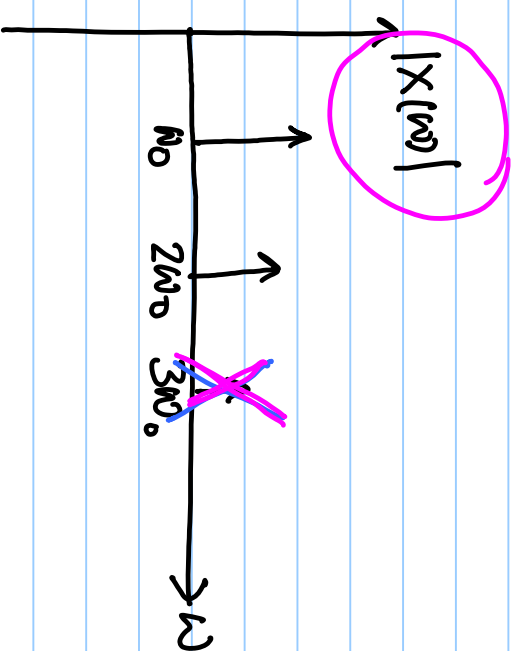
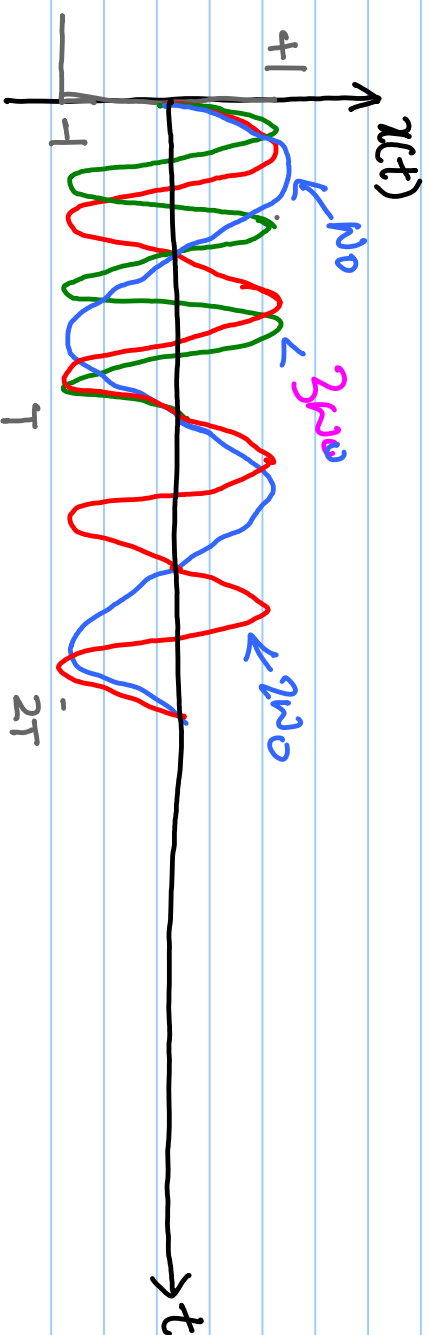
$$n \cdot f = \frac{n}{T}$$

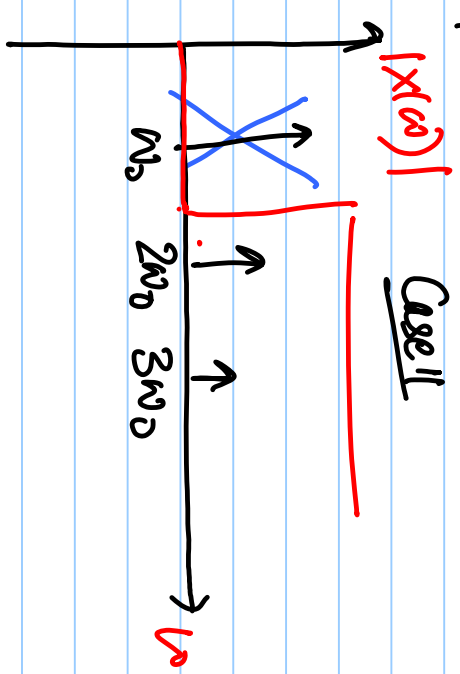
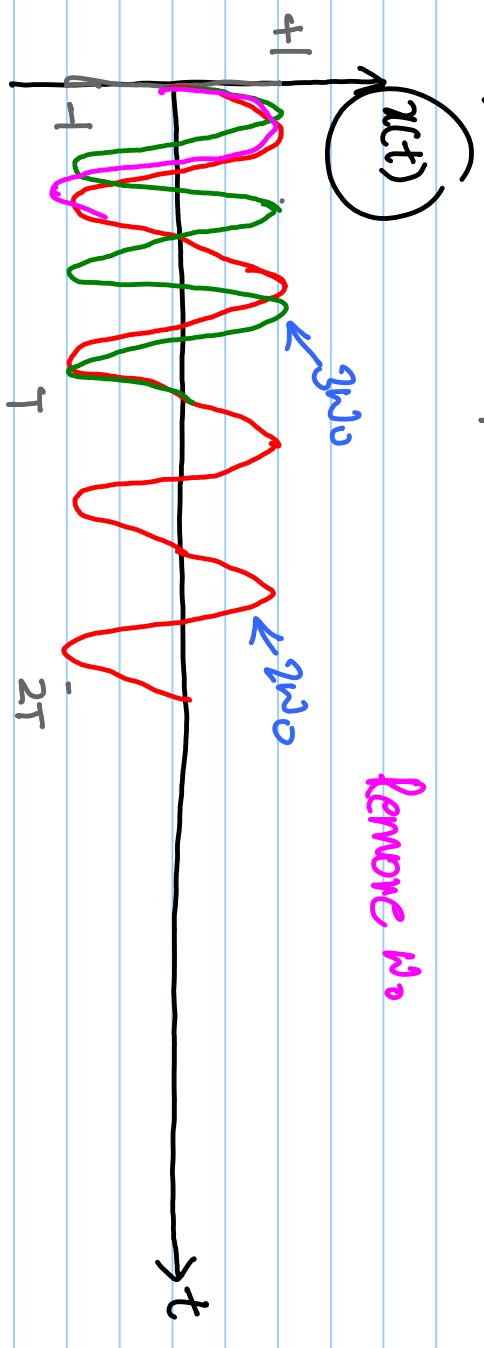
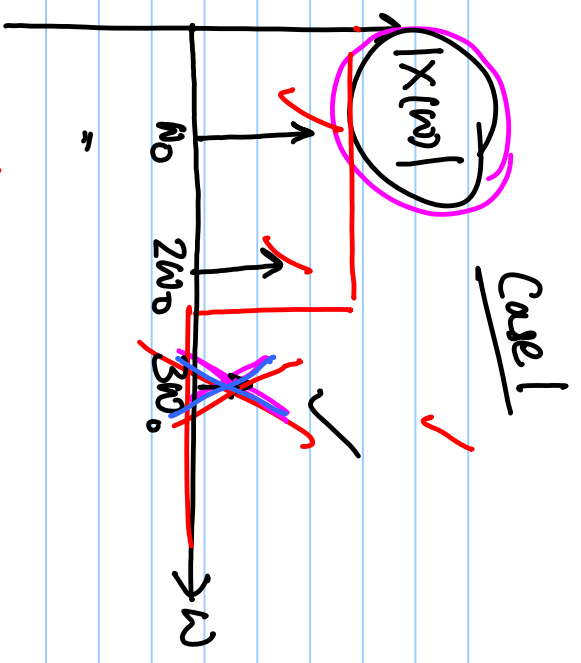
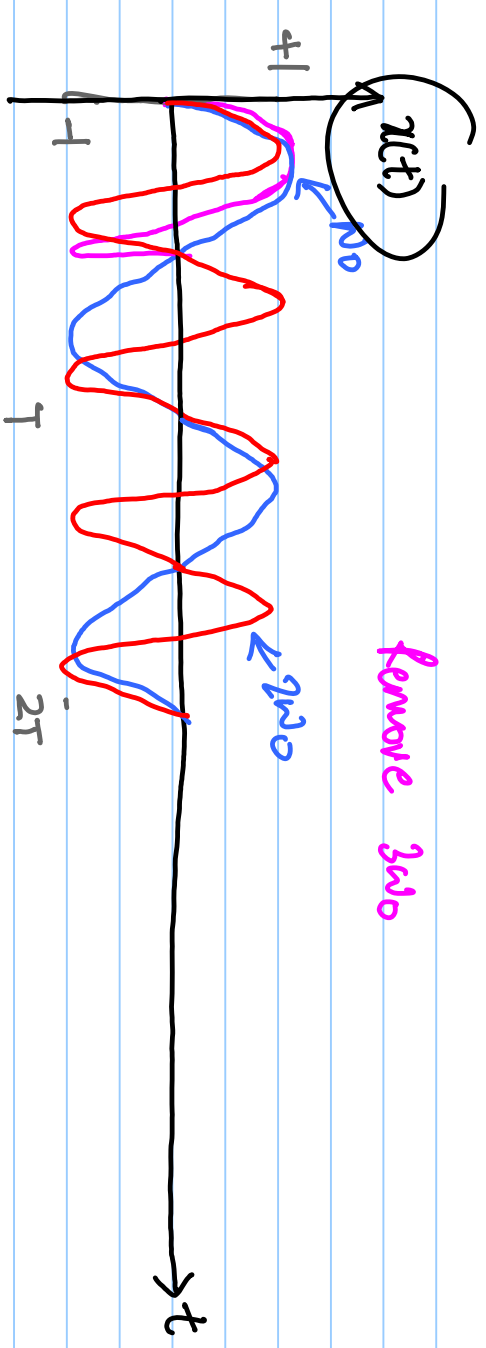
$$x(t) = a_1 \sin(\omega_0 t) = a_1 \sin\left(2\pi \cdot \frac{t}{T}\right)$$

$$a_2 \sin(2\omega_0 t) = a_2 \sin\left(2\pi \cdot \frac{t}{T/2}\right)$$

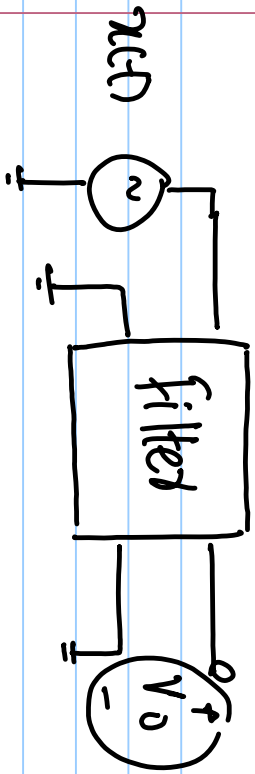
$$a_3 \sin(3\omega_0 t) = a_3 \sin\left(2\pi \cdot \frac{t}{T/3}\right)$$

...





Removing a selected frequency component from a signal : filtering.



$$x(t) = a_1 \sin(\omega_0 t) + a_2 \sin(2\omega_0 t) + a_3 \sin(3\omega_0 t)$$

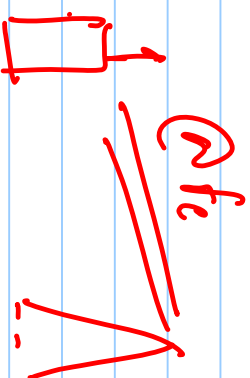
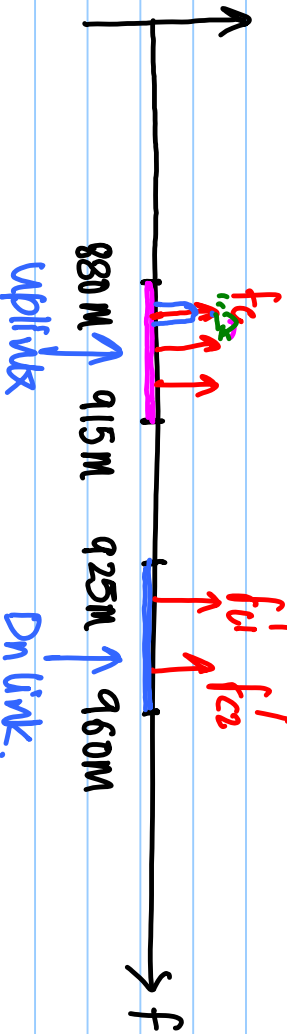
Case 1  $V_o(t) = a_1 \sin(\omega_0 t) + a_2 \sin(2\omega_0 t)$

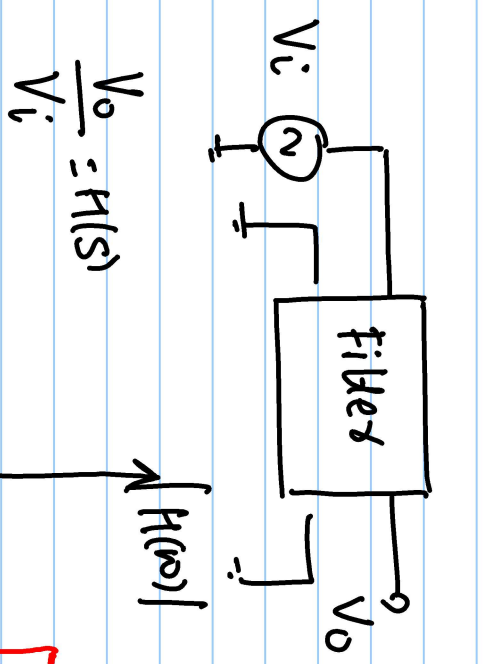
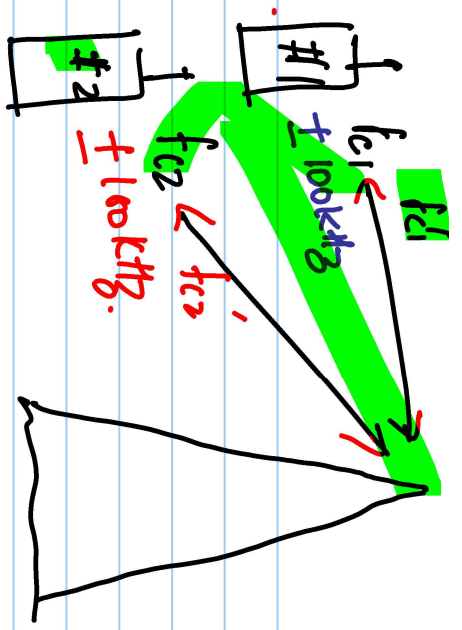
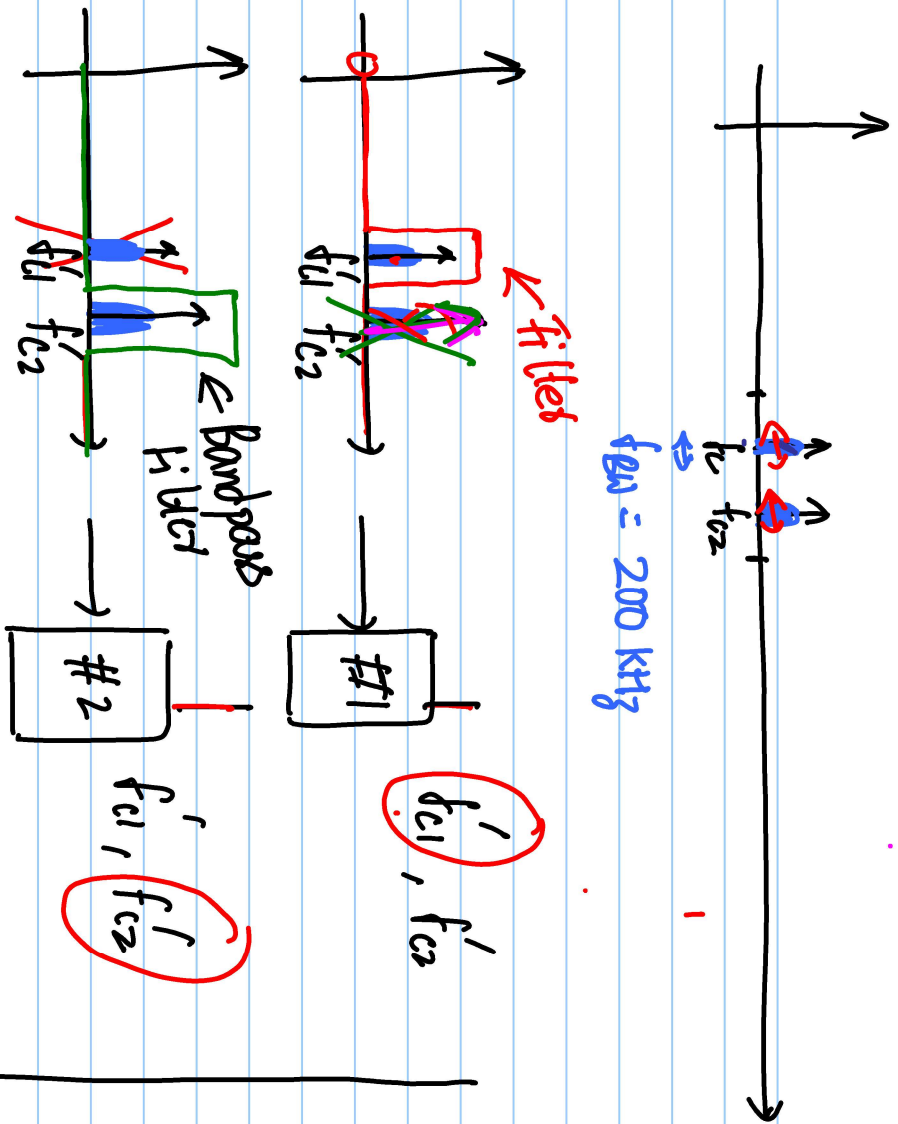
Case 11  $V_o(t) = X + a_2 \sin(2\omega_0 t) + a_3 \sin(3\omega_0 t)$

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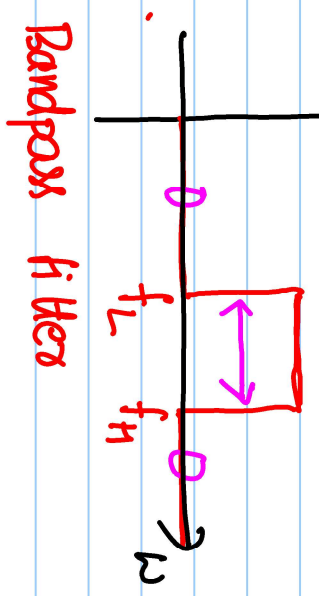
## 1. Communication

GSM wireless communication standard.





$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = H(\omega)$$

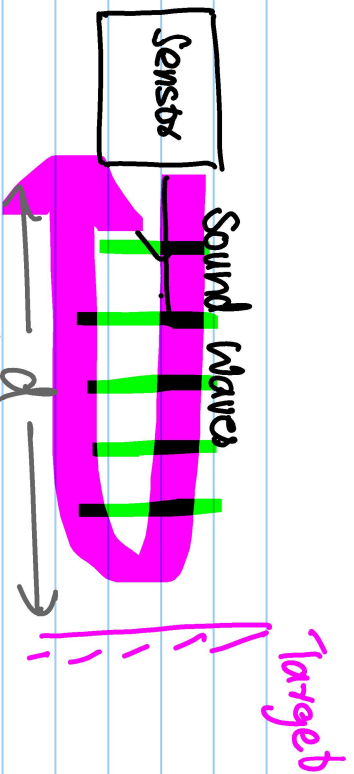
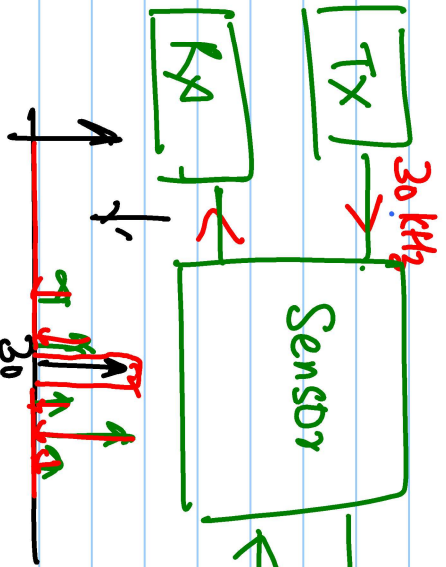


Bandpass filters

## 2. Sensors :

Ultra sonic sensors:

Electrical Signal  $\longleftrightarrow$  Sound wave  
 25 - 50 kHz



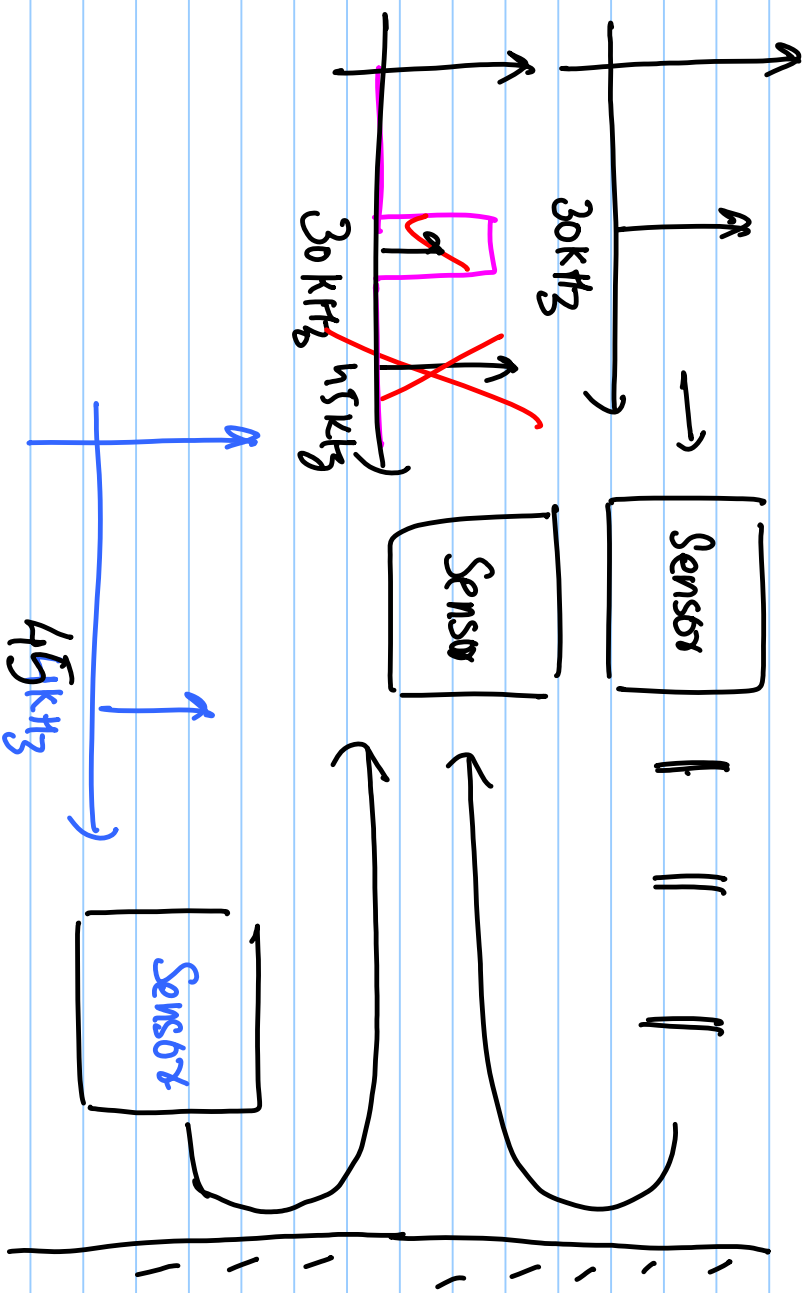
$T_1$ : soundwave leaves the sensor.

$T_2$ : sound wave comes back after reflection

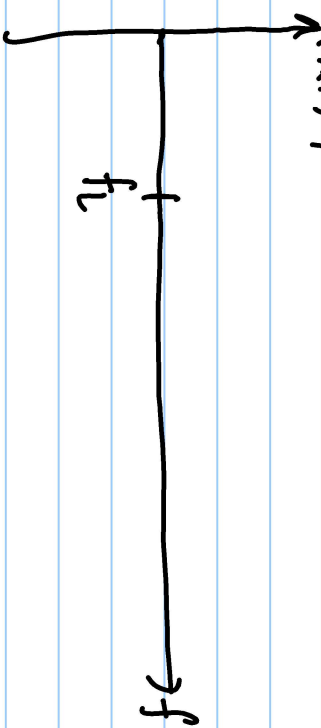
$T_2 - T_1 = \text{Time of flight.}$

$$d = \text{Speed} \times (T_2 - T_1)$$





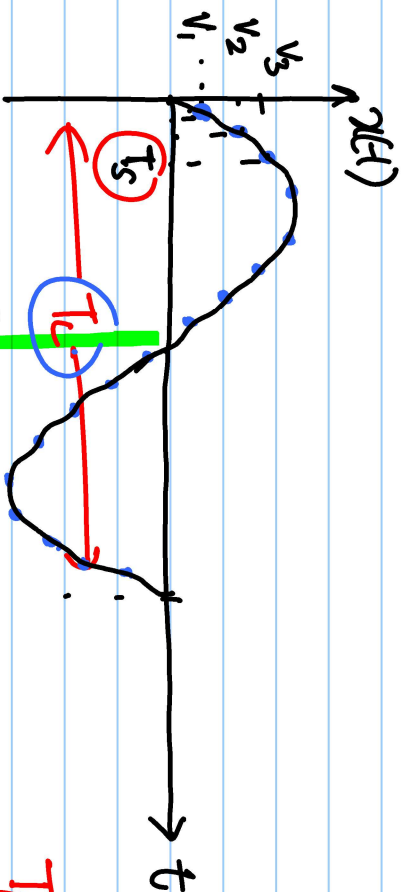
### 3. Analog-to-Digital Conversion.



$x(t)$ : High quality audio signal.

$$|x(f)| \leq f_L$$

- $T_s$  :  $V_1 = 0.012569232$  ✓
- $2T_s$  :  $V_2 = 0.0125694$  ✓
- $3T_s$  :  $V_3$
- $4T_s$  :  $0.0125$  ✓



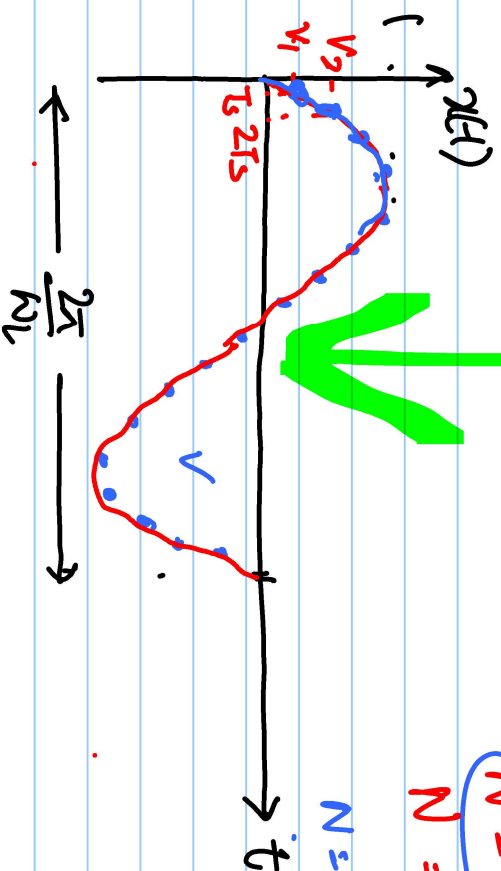
$$T_L = NT_s$$

$$N = 1$$

$$N = 2$$

$$N = 16$$

$$N = 1024$$





# of bits used to save voltage values  $\rightarrow$  resolution of signal

$N T_s$  ?  $T_L$  : filters to reject unwanted signals.