Spring 2004; E4215: Analog Filter Synthesis and Design; HW8

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1. (6 pts.) A continous time first order filter has a transfer function

$$H_c(s) = \frac{2}{1 + s/\omega_p}$$

 $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20$ krad/s. Transform $H_c(s)$ into discrete time transfer functions $H_d(z)$ using a) bilinear transformation, b) LDI transformation. The sampling frequency $f_s = 1$ MHz.

Plot the magnitude and phase responses of H_c and H_d with the real frequency (Hz) from 0 to 1 MHz along the x axis. Are the magnitude and phase responses the same for all the cases? Comment on the results.

Repeat for $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 200$ krad/s.

- 2. (8 pts.) Design the above filter $(H_c(s) \text{ or } H_d(z))$ as
 - (a) a continuous time opamp-RC filter
 - (b) bilinear transformed switched capacitor filter (for this, assume that both the input V_i and its inverted form $-V_i$ are available)
 - (c) switched capacitor version of a) with the resistor replaced by a switched capacitor
 - (d) Noninverting delayed switched capacitor integrator whose magnitude response is equal to that of the LDI transformed filter at dc and the 3 dB frequency (i.e., the pole of the SC integrator should be adjusted such that its -3dB frequency is the same as that of the LDI transformed filter).

Do it for both $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 20$ krad/sand $\omega_p = 2\pi \times 200$ krad/s. In each case, give the schematic and the component values.

- 3. (8 pts.) Simulate each of the filters designed in problem 3 in Cadence. Plot the magnitude and phase responses.
- 4. A second order filter has a transfer function has the form

$$H(s) = \frac{N(s)}{1 + (s/Q_p\omega_p) + (s/\omega_p)^2}$$

- (a) (1 pt.) What is N(s) for lowpass, bandpass, highpass, and band elimination filters? (In each case, assume that the gain in the center of the passband is unity)
- (b) (3 pts.) Transform each of these into a discrete time filter using bilinear transformation. Assume that $Q_p = 4$ and $\omega_p = f_s/10$, where f_s is the sampling frequency.
- (c) (4 pts.) Sketch the pole zero plots of the continumous time filters and their discrete time counterparts.