

**Q1:** The circuit shown in figure (1) has  $\beta=100$ ,  $h_{ie1}=2k\Omega$  and  $h_{ie2}=2.5k\Omega$  35 Mark  
 $r_{ce} = 100 \Omega$

Calculate:

15

Ans 7.5

1. The lower cutoff frequency? 28
2. The frequency at which the gain drops to 50% of its maximum value? 10
3. How can you make the lower cutoff frequency is 200Hz? 10
4. What is the advantage of this connection? 5

**Q2:** a) For the circuit shown in figure (2) has  $\beta=200$ , calculate: 30 Mark

1. The values of  $R_2$  and  $R_{c4}$ , if we assume  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are matched? 10
2. The power dissipation in this circuit? 10

- b) 1. Explain, how can be used the FET transistor as a constant current source? 15 Mark
2. For the differential amplifier circuit, we usually use the constant current source instead of  $R_E$ , why?

**Q3:** For the multistage amplifier  $A_v_{overall}=64000$ , find the number of identical stages. If the voltage gain ( $A_v$ ) for each stage is 40. 20 Mark

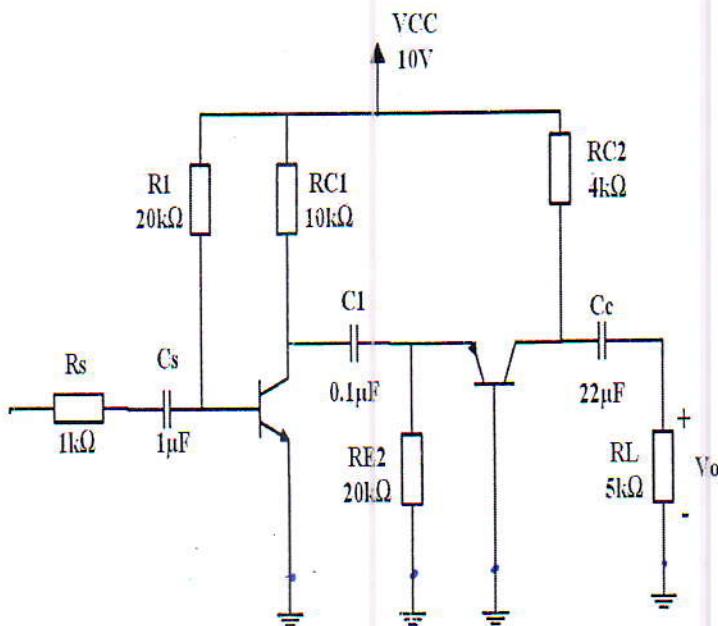


Fig (1)

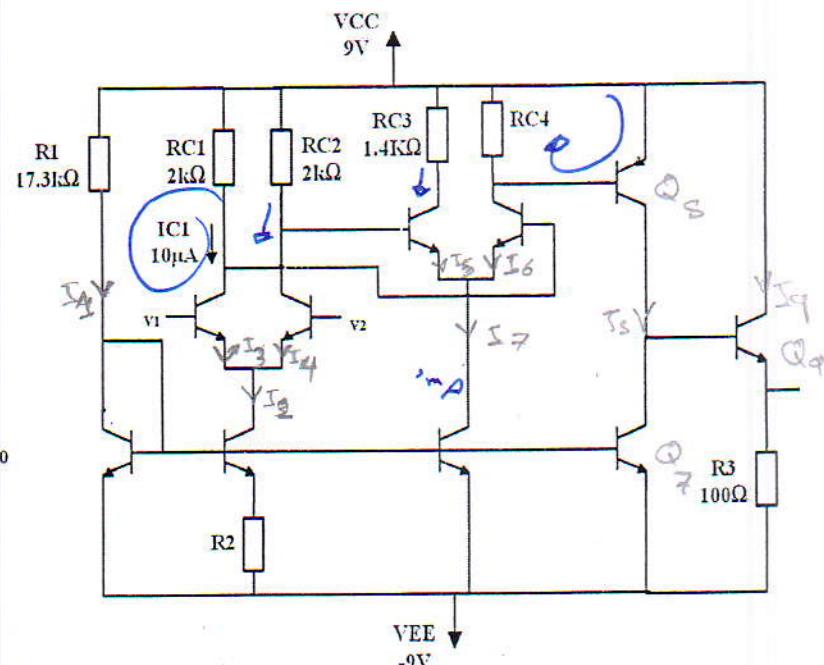


Fig (2)

**Q1:** a) The circuit shown in figure (1) has  $\beta=100$  for each transistor, calculate: 1. Current in each indication? 2. Input and output impedance? 3.  $R_2$  value which makes the output voltage swing to zero?

25 Mark

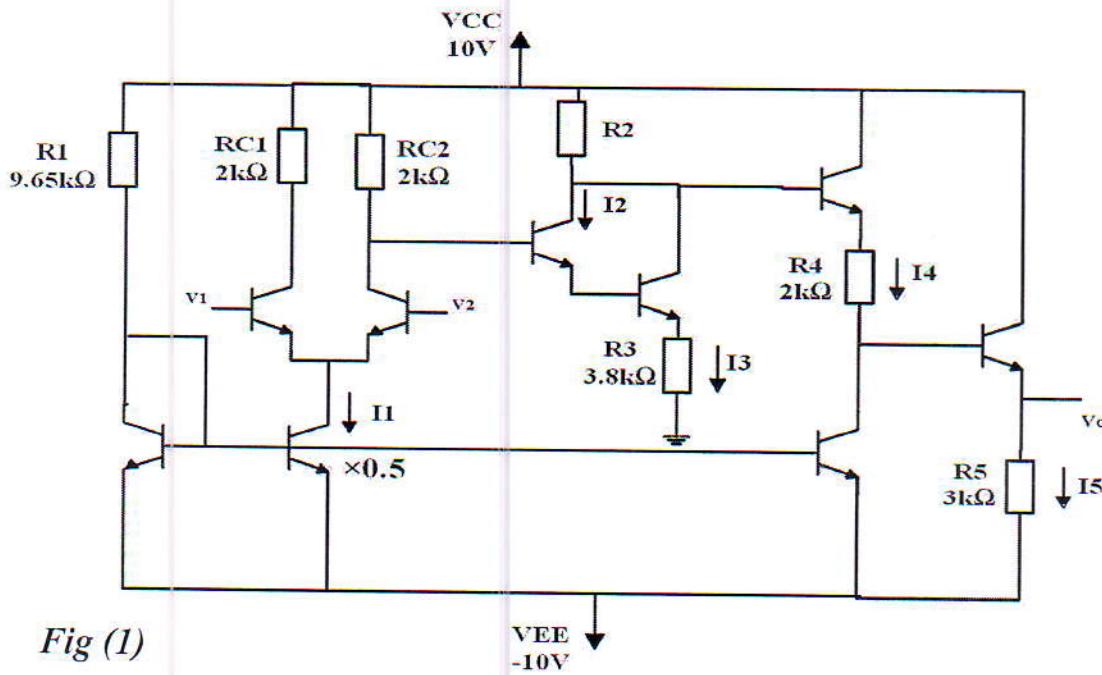


Fig (1)

b) 1. Why the Widlar current source is more proper than current mirror in the IC technology? 2. Explain the importance of common mode gain ( $A_c$ ) and Slew Rate (SR) for the operational amplifier? 3. For the operational amplifier, we can assume that  $BW=f_c$ , Why?

15 Mark

**Q2:** Design an operational amplifier circuit that produce an output given by  $V_o = 2.5V_1 + 3V_2' - 6V_3$ . If  $V_1 = |-0.5\cos x|$ ,  $V_2 = 3t - 2$ ,  $V_3 = 3$ , sketch the output voltage waveform?

30 Mark

**Q3:** For circuit shown in figure (2), determine the output voltage?

30 Mark

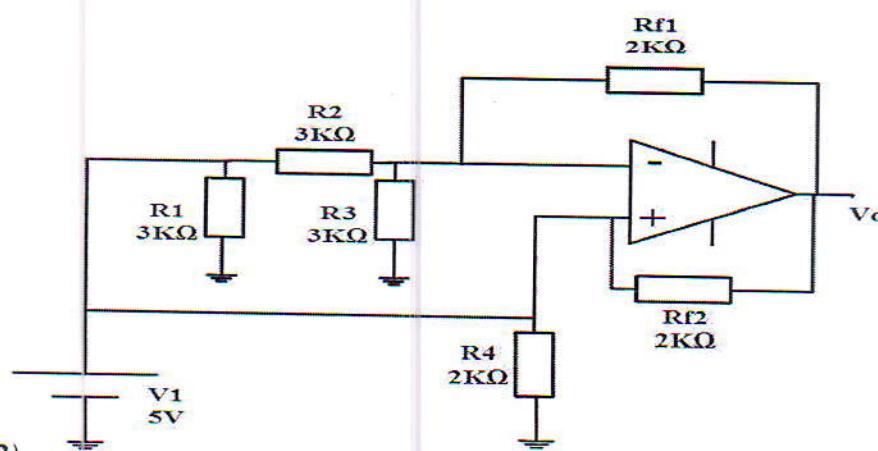


Fig (2)

①

: ES (W), ملحوظات عنصر دخل

Q<sub>1</sub>:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_{\text{ref}} = \frac{10 + 10 - 0.7}{9 \cdot 65k} = \boxed{2 \text{ mA}}$$

$$I_1 = 0.5 * I_{\text{ref}} = 0.5 * 2 \text{ mA} = \boxed{1 \text{ mA}}$$

$$I_{R_{C1}} = I_{R_{C2}} = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{2} = \boxed{0.5 \text{ mA}}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{\frac{V_{CC}}{10 - 0.7 - 0.7 - (2k\Omega)(0.5 \text{ mA})}}{(3.8k)} = \boxed{2 \text{ mA}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{I_3}{\beta + 1} \text{ or } \frac{I_3}{\beta} \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{101} = \boxed{19.8 \mu\text{A}}$$

$\cong \approx \boxed{20 \mu\text{A}}$

$$I_{R_2} = I_2 + I_3 + \frac{I_q}{\beta + 1} \Rightarrow I_q = I_{\text{ref}} = \boxed{2 \text{ mA}}$$

$$I_S = \frac{\frac{V_{EE}}{10V}}{3k} = \boxed{3.33 \text{ mA}}$$

②

$$I_{R_2} = 20 \mu\text{A} + 2 \text{ mA} + \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{\beta + 1} \cong \boxed{2.04 \text{ mA}}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_{CC} - 0.7 - 0.7 - R_q + I_q}{I_{R_2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow R_2 = \frac{10 - 1.4 - (2k)(2 \text{ mA})}{2.04 \text{ mA}} \cong \boxed{2.255 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

②

$$R_{in \text{ diff}} = 2 \beta_{pre} = 2(100) \left( \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{0.5 \text{ mA}} \right) = \boxed{10 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

or  $\boxed{10.4 \text{ k}\Omega}$   
for  $26 \text{ mV}$

$$R_o = \left( \frac{\frac{R_2 + h_{ieq}}{\beta} + R_4 + h_{ies}}{\beta} \right) \parallel R_5$$

$$h_{ieq} = \beta_{neq} = 100 \left( \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{2 \text{ m}} \right) = \boxed{1.25 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$h_{ies} = \beta_{nes} = 100 \left( \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{3.33 \text{ mA}} \right) = \boxed{750 \Omega}$$

$R_o$  بعد توصیف بقیه مختبر

$$\Rightarrow R_o = \boxed{27.59 \Omega}$$

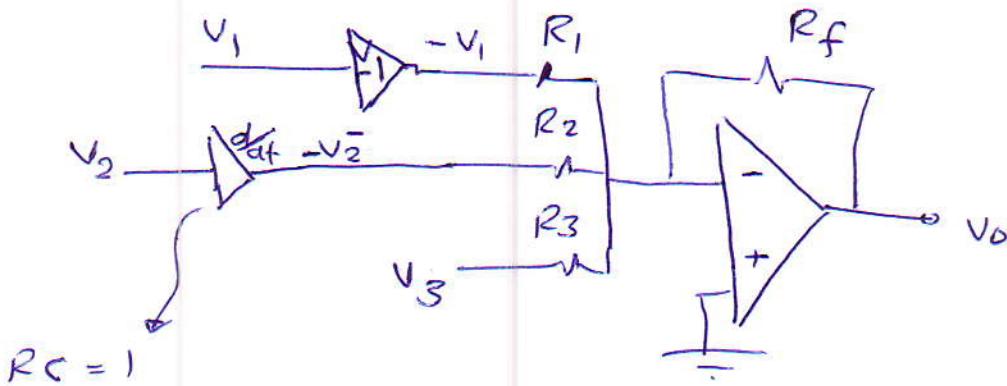
(3)

Q23

$$V_o = 2.5 V_1 + 3 V_2 - 6 V_3, \quad V_1 = |-0.5 \cos t|$$

$$V_2 = 3t - 2; \quad V_3 = 3$$

Summing  $\rightarrow$   $V_o = 2.5 V_1 + 3 V_2 - 6 V_3$   $\rightarrow$   $V_o = 2.5 (-0.5 \cos t) + 3(3t - 2) - 6(3)$



Let  $C = 10 \mu F$  and  $R = 100 k\Omega$

$$\therefore R_C = 1 \quad V_o = -R_C \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

---

$$\text{let } R_f = 12 k\Omega$$

$$V_3 \Rightarrow \underbrace{[6] V_3}_{\therefore} \Rightarrow G = \frac{R_f}{R_3} \Rightarrow G = \frac{12 k}{R_3}$$

$$\therefore R_3 = 2 k\Omega$$

$$V_2 \Rightarrow \underbrace{[3] V_2}_{\therefore} \Rightarrow 3 = \frac{R_f}{R_2} \Rightarrow 3 = \frac{12 k}{R_2} \therefore R_2 = 4 k\Omega$$

$$V_1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{[2.5] V_1}_{\therefore} \Rightarrow 2.5 = \frac{R_f}{R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{12 k}{2.5} = 4.8 k\Omega$$

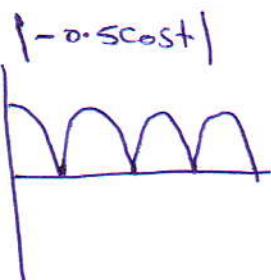
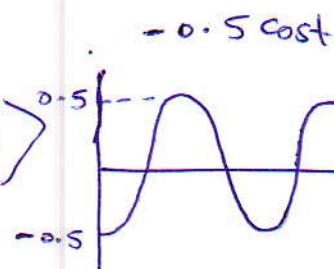
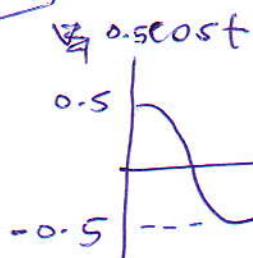
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(4)

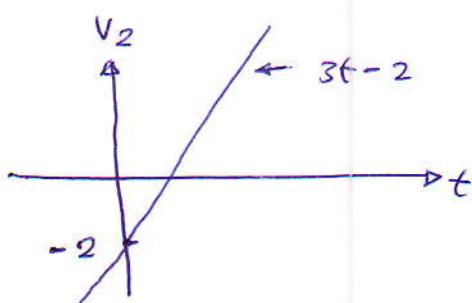
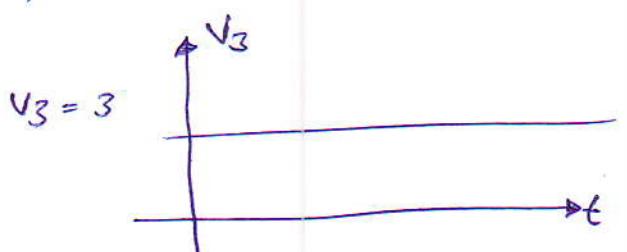
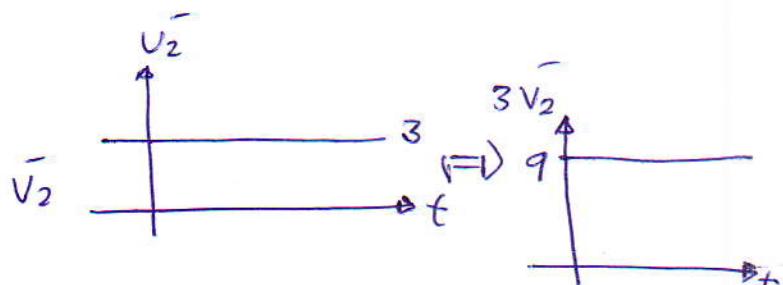
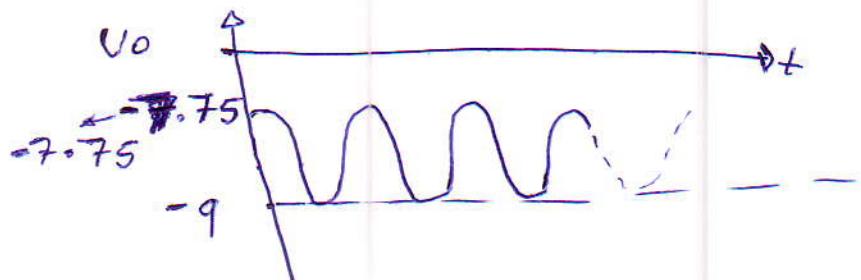
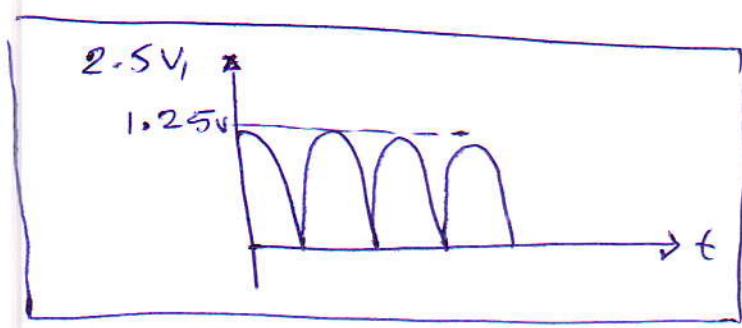
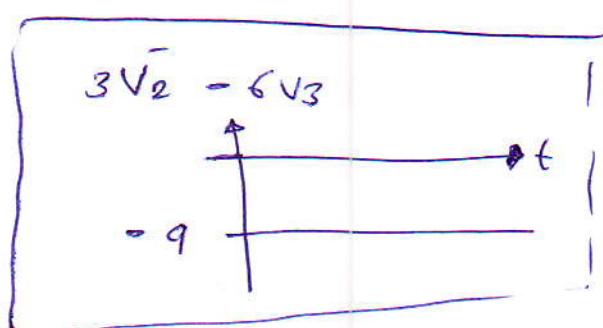
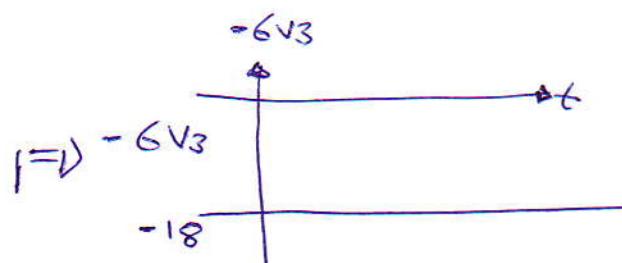
$$V_0 = 2.5V_1 + 3\bar{V}_2 - 6V_3; \quad V_1 = |-0.5 \cos t|; \quad V_2 = 3t - 2$$

$$V_3 = 3$$

$V_1$

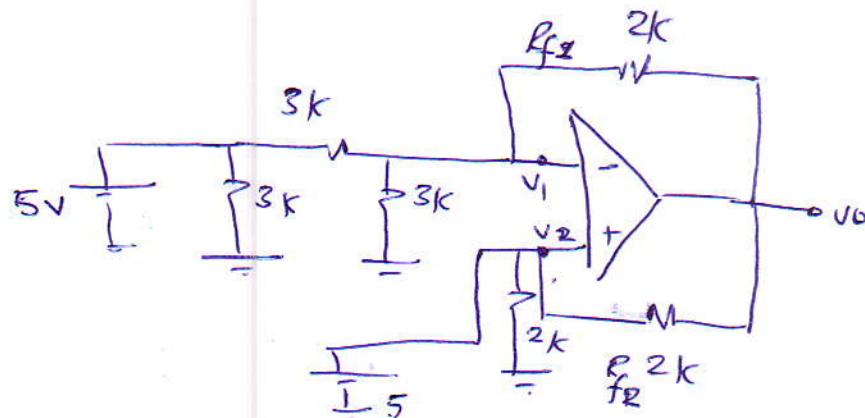


$$V_2 = 3t - 2 \Rightarrow \bar{V}_2 = 3$$


 $\Rightarrow$ 

 $\Rightarrow$ 


(5)

Q3:



الخطوة 1: نستخرج مفهوم المدار

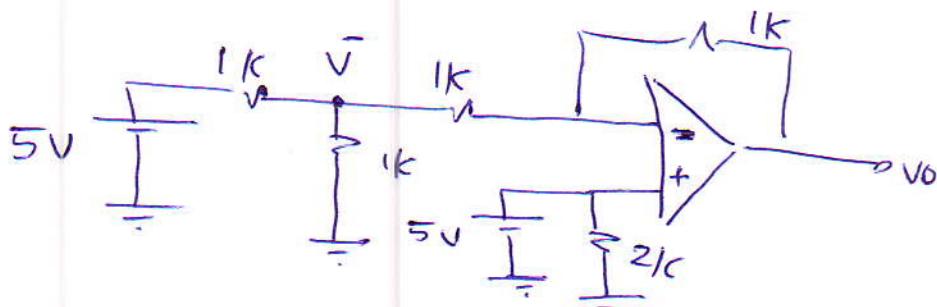
$$v_1 = \text{مدة تالية} \rightarrow v_1 = v_2 \quad \Leftrightarrow v_o = A(v_2 - v_1) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$1k\Omega = (2k\parallel 2k) \Leftrightarrow R_{f2} = R_{f1} = 2k$$

باختلاف تحويل

$$R_Y = \frac{3k}{3} = \boxed{|1k\Omega|}$$

نرسم مخطط الطردية



$$\bar{v} = \frac{5V \times 1k}{1k + 1k} = \boxed{2.5V}$$

By using SuperPosition ①  $\bar{v}$  and

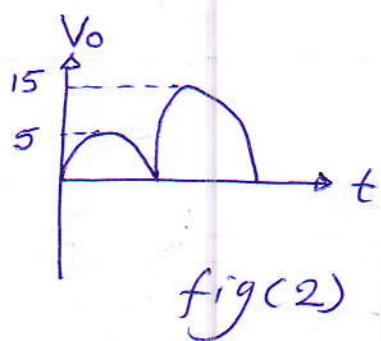
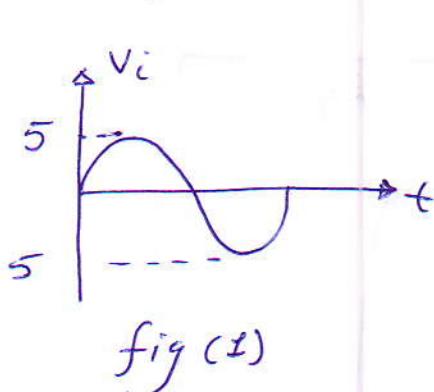
$$v_{o1} = 2.5 \times \left( -\frac{1k}{1k} \right) = \boxed{-2.5V}$$

$$v_{o2} = 5V \left( 1 + \frac{1k}{1k} \right) = \boxed{10V}$$

$$v_o = v_{o1} + v_{o2} = -2.5V + 10V = \boxed{7.5V}$$

P<sub>1</sub>: Design an op-Amp circuit that produce an o/p given by  $V_o = \frac{2}{6} V_1 + 7 V_2$  ; (30 mark)

P<sub>2</sub>: Design an op-Amp Amplifier circuit that Produce an o/p given as fig(2) ; If the i/p signal given as fig(1)



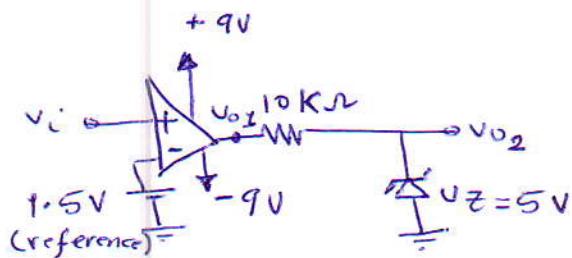
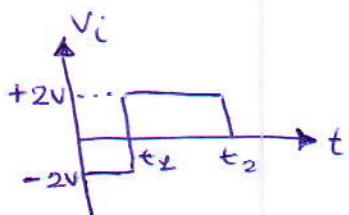
(30 mark)

- ① The op-Amp ~~circuit~~ schematic has four stages; explain these stages with details?
- ② Why the Transistor-Zener current source is more stable than the Bipolar transistor current source

(15 mark)

)

Ex: Find the output signal for the following circuit?



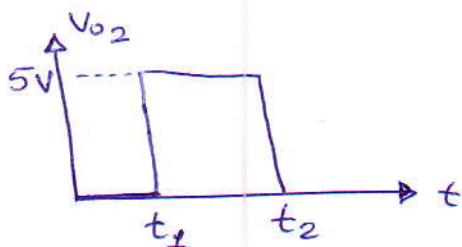
Solution:

$$\text{for } 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \Rightarrow V_i = -2V \text{ and } V_i < 1.5V \Rightarrow V_{o1} = [-9V]$$

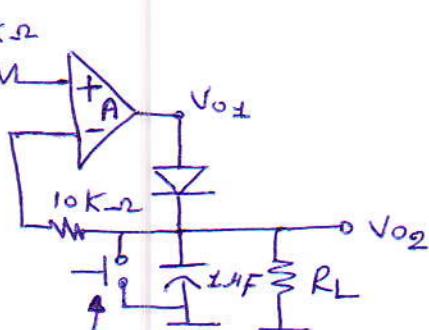
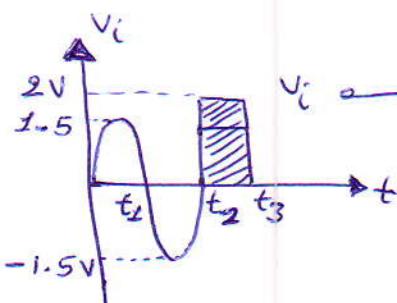
$\Rightarrow$  Zener diode is forward biased (short circuit)  $\Rightarrow V_{o2} = \boxed{\text{Zero volt}}$

$$\text{for } t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 \Rightarrow V_i = +2V > 1.5V \Rightarrow V_{o1} = [+9V]$$

$\Rightarrow$  Zener diode is reverse biased  $\Rightarrow V_{o2} = V_Z = 5V$



Ex: Draw Vo waveform corresponding to the following i/p signal?



(Peak detector)  
G&G 2015

(Push-bottom)  
Switch

مكتبة

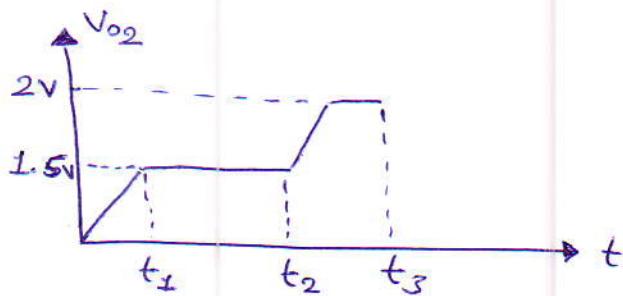
(110)

Solution:

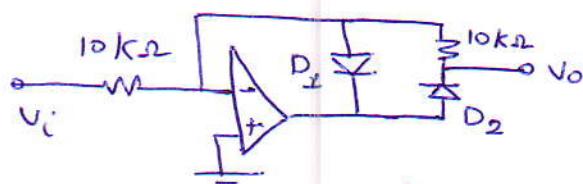
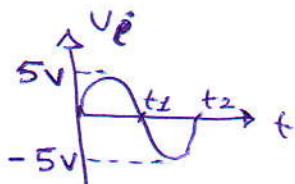
for  $0 \leq t \leq t_1 \Rightarrow$  diode is "ON"  $\Rightarrow$  the capacitor is charged by 1.5V

for  $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 \Rightarrow$  diode is "off"  $\Rightarrow$  the Cap keeps of charge.

for  $t_2 \leq t \leq t_3 \Rightarrow$  diode is "ON"  $\Rightarrow$  the Cap is more charge.



Ex: Draw V<sub>o</sub> waveform for the given circuit configuration?

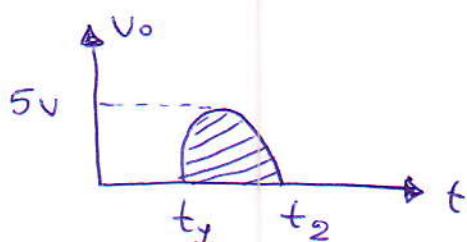


(Precision half-wave Amplifier).

Solution:

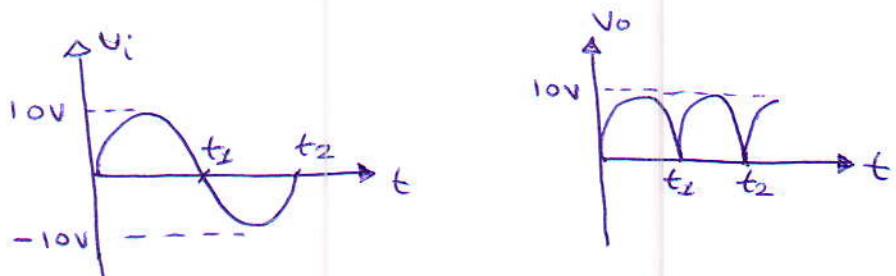
for  $0 \leq t \leq t_1 \Rightarrow D_1$  is "ON" and  $D_2$  is "off"  $\Rightarrow [V_o = \text{zero volt}]$

for  $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 \Rightarrow D_1$  is "off" and  $D_2$  is "ON"  $\Rightarrow [V_o = -V_i = 5V]$

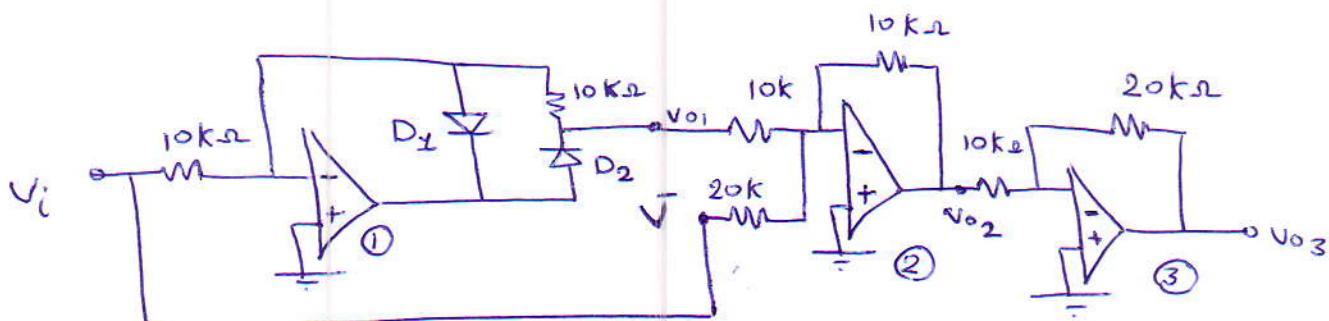


111

Ex: Design a full wave amplifier circuit to give an o/p signal from i/p shown below.



Solution :



## (Precision full-wave Amplifier)

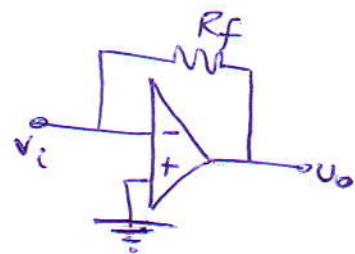
\* في المراحل الاولى عندما تكون موصيت الدائري موصيّة ( $t \leq t_1$ ) فـ المراحل الاولى يكون  
الارجاع لها صفر ( $V_{01} = 0V$ ) ولكن  $V = -5V$  لذلك نـ  $V_{02}$  يساوي  $-5V$   
تساوي  $(-\frac{1}{2})$  ونـ المراحل الثالثة التي يكون النسب  $(-2)$  وبالتالي تكون نسبة  
 $(10V) = (-2 * -5) (V_{03})$

\* في الحالة الثانية في  $(t_1 \leq t \leq t_2)$  :  $V_{01} = +10V$  يساوي  $V_{02} = -5V$  و  $V_{03} = +10V$  يساوي  $-10V$  وبالمثل

Ex: For the circuit shown below; find

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{V_o}{i_i} \quad \text{at } A = \infty \text{ (infinite)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{V_o}{i_i} \quad \text{at } A \text{ is a finite value}$$



Solutions

\textcircled{1}

$$V_o = A(V_2 - V_1) \quad (+) \quad V_2 = 0 \quad \text{and } A = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{A} = V_2 - V_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_2 = V_1 = 0} \text{ virtual ground}$$

$$V_o = i_i R_f \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{V_o}{i_i} = -R_f} \text{ as tunnel diode}$$

\textcircled{2}

$$V_o = A(V_2 - V_1) \quad V_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_1 = -\frac{V_o}{A}}$$

$$V_o = V_1 - R_f * i_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_o = -\frac{V_o}{A} - i_i R_f$$

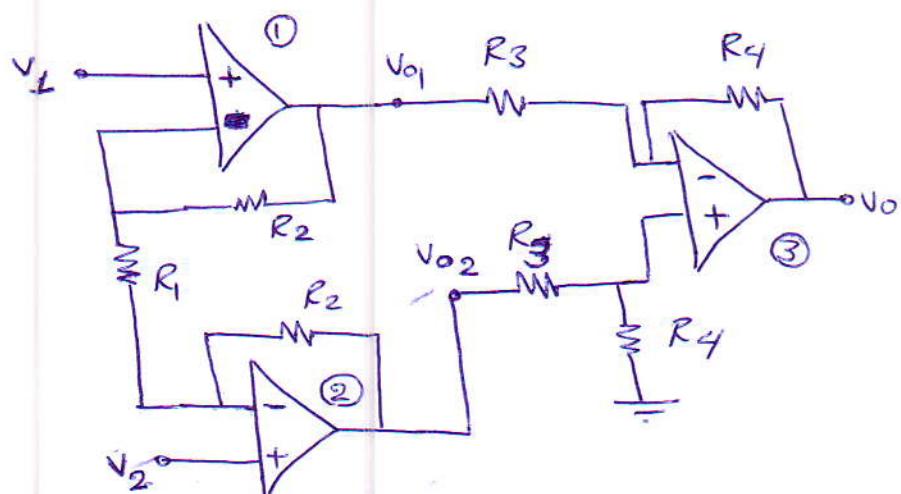
$$\Rightarrow i_i = \left( -\frac{V_o}{A} - V_o \right) / R_f \Rightarrow i_i = -V_o \left( \frac{1}{A} + 1 \right) / R_f$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{V_o}{i_i} = \frac{-R_f}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{A} \right)}}$$

## Instrumentation Amplifier:

- \* very high input impedance because of non-inverting amplifier is used (Voltage-series (F.B))

\* يتيه هنا النوع س، المكبات في اجهزة القياس وذلک في الأجهزة المصممة (المصانع) حيث يتميز باهنة عاليه الأنساب مع Ac قليل جداً تردد ص الصفر رباعي نام يكون عالي ولذلك نام فتحة الصوضاء تقريباً تساوى صفر. حيث يكون من الممكن مكبات Op-Amp ضمن واحد.



\* يتم تصميم المرحلة الأولى ① و المرحلة الثانية ③ بقدرة متساوية حيث (matched) في (matched) تكون قليل جداً وربما في تردد Ac نام CMRR.

ينتج

By using superposition

$$\textcircled{1} \quad v_2 = 0$$

$$v_{o1}^{\bar{}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1 \quad \text{and} \quad v_{o2}^{\bar{}} = \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad v_1 = 0$$

$$v_{o1}^{\bar{}} = \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2 \quad \text{and} \quad v_{o2}^{\bar{}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{o1} = v_{o1}^{\bar{}} + v_{o1}^{\bar{\bar{}}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1 - \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2$$

$$\text{and} \quad \Rightarrow v_{o2} = v_{o2}^{\bar{}} + v_{o2}^{\bar{\bar{}}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2 - \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1$$

at stage three (③) (Subtractor Amplifier)

by using superposition : ①  $v_{o2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow v_o^{\bar{}} = v_{o1}^{\bar{}} \left(-\frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) = \boxed{\left(-\frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \left[\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1 - \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2\right]}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad v_{o1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_o^{\bar{\bar{}}} = \left(\frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3}\right) v_{o2} \quad \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \quad \text{let} \quad \boxed{R_3 = R_4}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o^{\bar{\bar{}}} = v_{o2} = \boxed{\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2 - \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1}$$

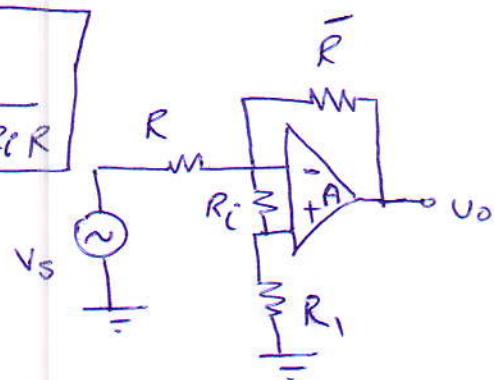
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow v_o &= v_o^{\bar{}} + v_o^{\bar{\bar{}}} = -\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1 + \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_2 - \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) (v_2 - v_1) + \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) (v_2 - v_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o = (v_2 - v_1) \left[1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right] \Rightarrow \boxed{v_o = \left(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1}\right) (v_2 - v_1)}$$

**H.W.1** Design an OP-Amp circuit that produce an output given by  $V_o = 2V_1 - 5V_2 - 5 \int V_3 dt$

**H.W.2** For the circuit shown below; show that

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{A R_i \bar{R}}{(R_i + R_i)(R + \bar{R}) + R\bar{R} - A R_i R}$$



**Q1:** a) The circuit shown in figure (1) has  $\beta=100$  for each transistor, calculate: 1. Current in each indication? 2. Input and output impedance? 3.  $R_2$  value which makes the output voltage swing to zero?

25 Mark

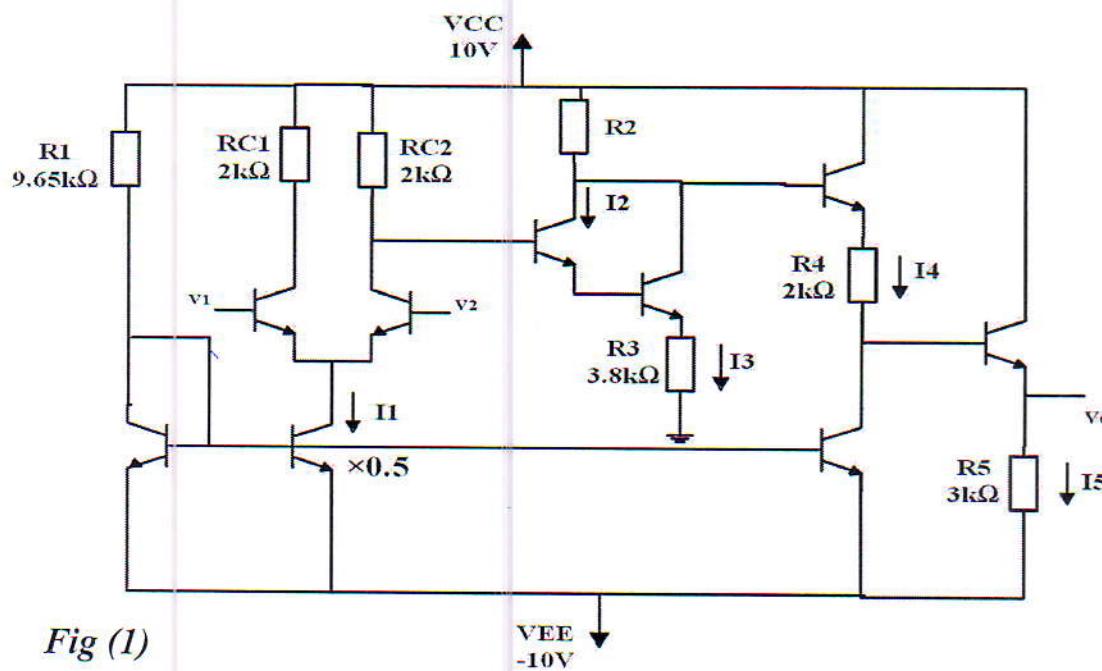


Fig (1)

b) 1. Why the Widlar current source is more proper than current mirror in the IC technology? 2. Explain the importance of common mode gain ( $A_c$ ) and Slew Rate (SR) for the operational amplifier? 3. For the operational amplifier, we can assume that  $BW=f_c$ , Why?

15 Mark

**Q2:** Design an operational amplifier circuit that produce an output given by  $V_o = 2.5V_1 + 3V_2' - 6V_3$ . If  $V_1 = -0.5\cos x$ ,  $V_2 = 3t - 2$ ,  $V_3 = 3$ , sketch the output voltage waveform?

30 Mark

**Q3:** For circuit shown in figure (2), determine the output voltage?

30 Mark

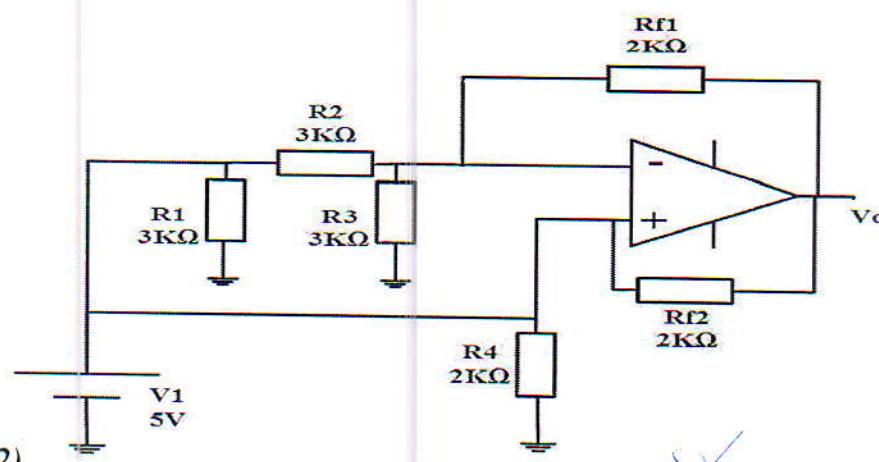
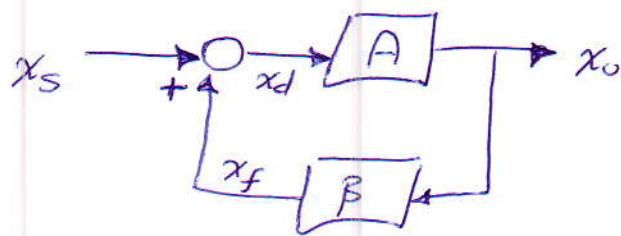


Fig (2)

## Oscillator :

is an F.B amplifier circuit (positive F.B) in which  $\beta$  network is a frequency dependent circuit. It gives A.C output periodically with certain amplitude and frequency without any form of i/p signal.



$$x_d = x_s + x_f ; x_f = \beta x_o \quad \text{where } x_o = A x_d$$

$$\Rightarrow x_o = A(x_s + x_f) = A(x_s + \beta x_o)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\frac{x_o}{x_s} = \frac{A}{1 - A\beta}} ; \text{ if } A\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x_o}{x_s} = \infty$$

but  $x_o \neq \infty \Rightarrow x_s = 0$  (without any i/p signal)

## \* Oscillation condition: (Barkhausen criterion)

1- Positive F.B

2- Unity  $(|\beta A|)$  [i.e.  $|\beta A| = 1$ ]

3- Zero Phase shift

\* يتحقق ذلك بحسب المخطط  
ذلك يعني أن المدخل المدخل  
يكون متساوياً مع المخرج المخرج  
أي المدخل المدخل يتساوياً مع المخرج المخرج  
المخرج المخرج.

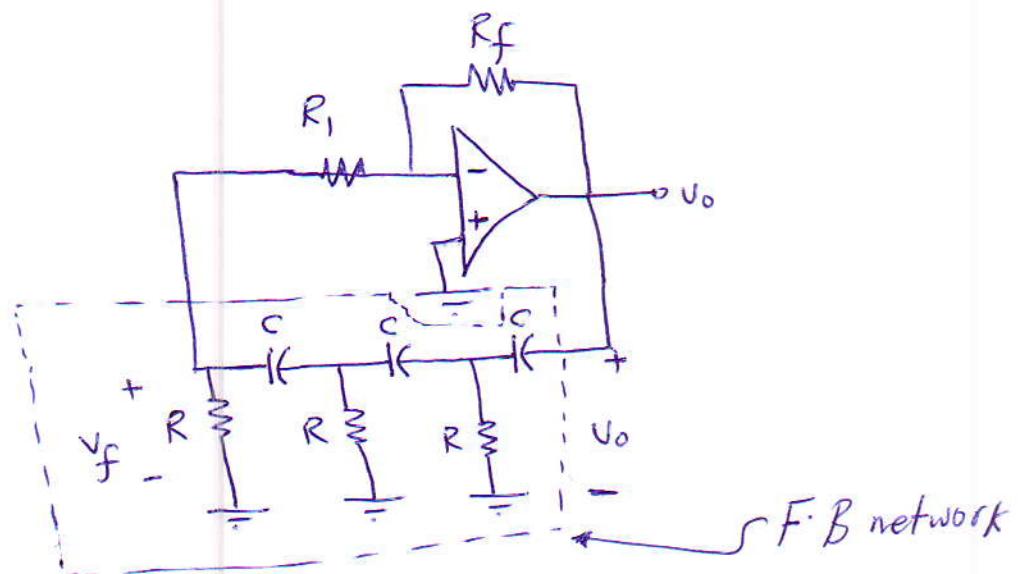
## ① RC oscillators

- \* Phase shift oscillator
- \* Wien Bridge oscillator

~ ~ ~

### \* Phase shift oscillator:

#### 1- Phase shift oscillator using operational amplifier.



\* في المدخلة الأولى لفم عمل دوار لمزيد  
يكون القول باسمه مدار نيد للضوضاء (noise)  
أخرج سه كبير العلويات هذه لفم هي بالاصل  
عبارة عن موجة جزئية لام اكبر خارجية  
يعلم عمل مدار لفم بعد هذه بذاته  
تم ترسیع التردد المطلوب ، اخراجية عند  $V_0$   
باستخدام المنسع RC (لاتعلم جيئ  
ان الموجة المطلوبة عبارة عن مجموع  
ترددات) حيث يتم اختيار اجهزها باستخدام  
المنسع (filtered)

\* يتم ضبط قيم المقاومات (R) والمساعد (C)  
قيم متساوية لبعضها البعض حيث ان قيم  
المقاومات (R) متساوية في دائرة F.B و كذلك  
المساعد بالخطافه التي ان فرق  
فترض جمل كل مرحلة مع بالطريق  
 $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 R}$

تحطى فرق فرق طور ٩٠ درجة على يكوه ، مجموع  
اللائي هو ١٨٠ لغرض معاوحة فرق طور النسخ

non Inverting +, no  
amp?

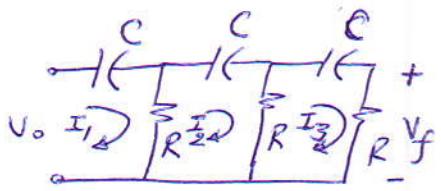
يتبع

$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \quad (\text{Voltage - Series})$$

$$I_1 (R + \frac{1}{j\omega c}) - I_2 R = V_o \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$-I_1 (R) + I_2 (2R + \frac{1}{j\omega c}) - I_3 (R) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$-I_1 (0) - I_2 (R) + I_3 (2R + \frac{1}{j\omega c}) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$



$V_f = I_3 R \dots \textcircled{4}$  By solving equations (1, 2, and 3) and we get,

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_o \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R + \frac{1}{j\omega c} & -R & 0 \\ -R & 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega c} & -R \\ 0 & -R & 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{5}{\omega R^2 C^2}) - j(\frac{6}{\omega C R} - \frac{1}{R^3 C^3 \omega^3})}$$

For Zero Phase shift  $\Rightarrow [j \text{ term} = \text{Zero}]$

$$\Rightarrow -j(\frac{6}{\omega C R} - \frac{1}{R^3 C^3 \omega^3}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6}{\omega C R} = \frac{1}{R^3 C^3 \omega^3}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} R C}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6} R C}}$$

Substitution  $\omega$  equation in  $\beta$  equation and we get,

$\curvearrowleft \quad \curvearrowright$

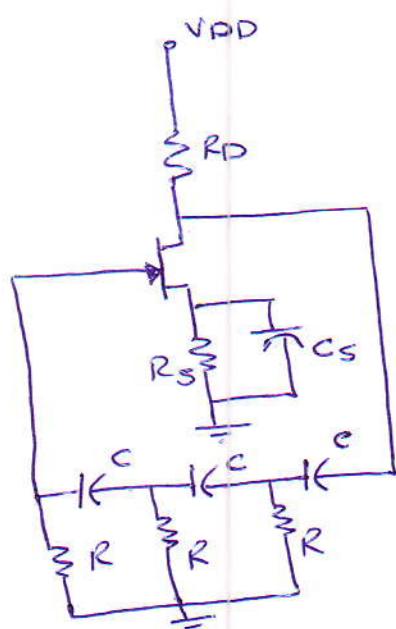
$$\beta = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{5}{w^2 R^2 C^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{5}{R^2 C^2 / 6 R^2 C^2}\right)} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{29}}$$

For gain condition  $|AB| = 1$  FD  $\boxed{A = 29}$

$$FD \left( \frac{R_F}{R_1} \right) = \boxed{29}$$

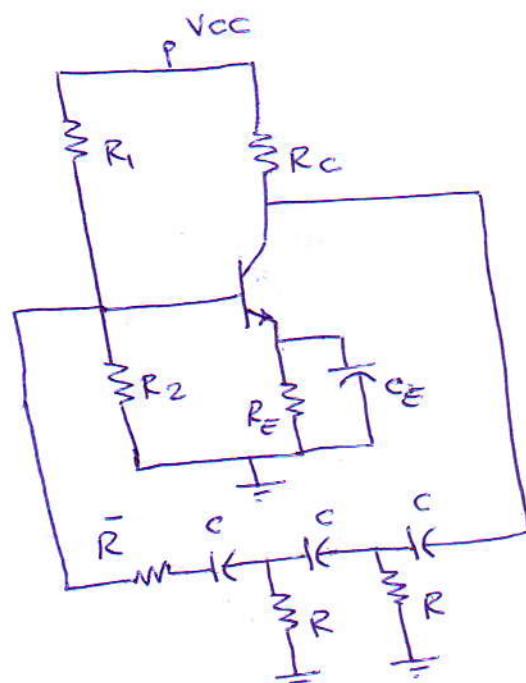
## 2- Phase shift oscillator using FET and BJT:

A practical version for phase shift oscillator using FET and BJT versions shown in fig below.



(a) FET version

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6RC}}$$

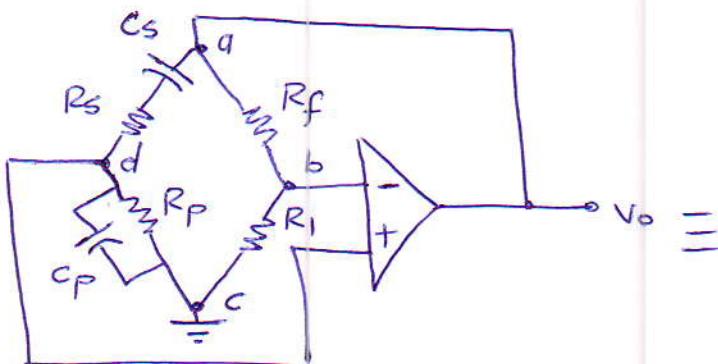


(b) BJT Version

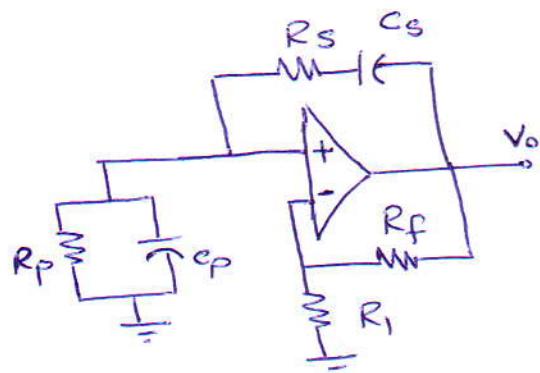
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6 + 4(R_C/R)}}$$

## \* WIEN Bridge Oscillator :

wien bridge oscillator circuit using operational amplifier shown in figure below.



(a)



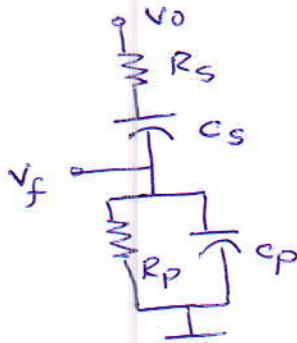
(b)

The circuit consist of two parts

$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_f = \frac{Z_p * V_o}{Z_p + Z_s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_f}{V_o} = \frac{Z_p}{Z_p + Z_s}$$



$$\therefore Z_s = R_s + \frac{1}{J\omega C_s}$$

$$\text{and } Z_p = R_p // C_p = \frac{R_p}{1 + J\omega C_p R_p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{R_p}{R_p + (R_s + \frac{1}{J\omega C_s})(1 + J\omega C_p R_p)}$$

لتبعد

\* في المخطط المكتوب في (a) يلاحظ صواباً في  
حيث كل جزء من إيجاد المتغيرات يحتوي  
على متغير رباعي أي مفرق بالطور من  
المستوى ، الاربع مثلاً (CP) ثم النهاية  
مع قيل بمستوى ، ولكن (CS) تكون  
ثم تتحقق سبط ، بحسب  
رجاء أم ، لذا فهو مربعي ،  
حيث لا يوجد فرق بالطور مع قيل  
op-Amp

$$\text{For } \beta = \frac{R_P}{(R_P + R_S + \frac{C_P R_P}{C_S}) + J(w C_P R_P R_S - \frac{1}{w C_S})} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

for zero Phase shift J term = 0

$$\therefore J(w C_P R_P R_S - \frac{1}{w C_S}) = 0 \Rightarrow w = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_P C_S R_P R_S}} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{For } \beta = \frac{R_P}{R_P + R_S + \frac{C_P R_P}{C_S}} \quad \text{for } R_P = R_S = R \text{ and } C_S = C_P = C$$

$$\therefore |\beta| = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi R C}$$

$$\text{To satisfy } |AB| = 1 \Rightarrow A = 3$$

$$\therefore \left| 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1} \right|_{\min} = 3 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{R_F}{R_1} \right|_{\min} = 2$$

Ex: For the Phase shift oscillator using an FET version having  $R = 10k\Omega$ , find the value of  $C$  for oscillator operation at 1 kHz?

Solutions

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6}RC} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6} * 1 * 10^3 * 10^{-4}10^3} = 6.5nF$$

Ex: Design of a wien bridge oscillator for operation at  $f = 10\text{kHz}$ ?

Solution:

$$\text{let } C = 1\text{nF}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2\pi * 10 * 10^3 * 10^{-9}} = \boxed{15.9\text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$\text{and } \left| \frac{R_f}{R_1} \right|_{\min} = 2$$

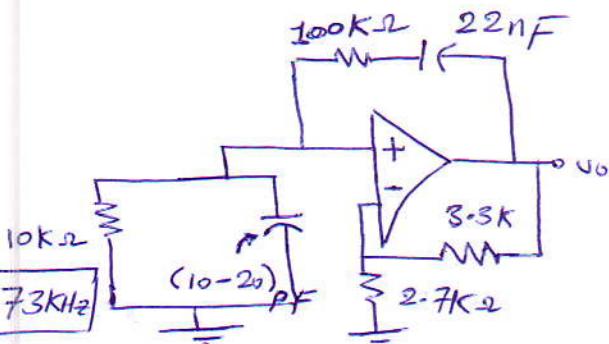
\* ملاحظة: إن باردة أي تغير  
محوري على قيمة شاوهات ومتقدمة  
فإنها تفرض قيمة، لستها وجبر  
قيمة المقاويم كل قيم بالمتقدمة  
لا يمكن تغييرها كثيراً لذلك نلبي  
الآن فرضية متقدمة لدينا بينما  
المقاويم لها قيمة عالم طموح  
لذلك.

Ex: For the circuit shown below; find the frequency change  
Percentage?

Solution:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ For } C_p = 10\text{ pF}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{(10k + 100k + 10p * 22n) * 2\pi} = \boxed{10.73\text{ kHz}}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \text{ For } C_p = 20\text{ pF}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{10k + 100k + 20p * 22n}} = \boxed{7.59\text{ kHz}}$$

Frequency change due to C<sub>p</sub> doubled is  $\Rightarrow$

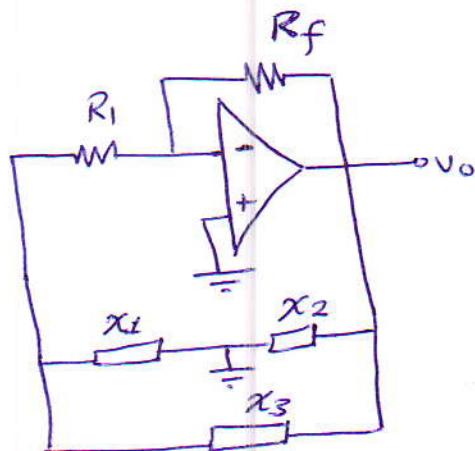
$$\frac{10.73\text{ kHz} - 7.59\text{ kHz}}{10.73\text{ kHz}} * 100\%$$

$$= \boxed{29.26\%}$$

## ② LC oscillator:

- \* Colpitts oscillator
  - \* Hartley oscillator
- ~.~.~.

A variety of circuit for LC oscillator can be built using BJT, FET and operational amplifier as shown below.



\* هنا الشعاع من بطيئيات يعتمد على  
متضادات حيث إن أي دائرة تحتوي  
على  $C$  و  $L$  معاً فأنها تسمى دائرة  
توليف (tuned) يعني يتم تغيير  
تردد الإرجاع سهولة تغيير قيم  
المستضادات أو الحالات، بالإضافة  
إلى أنه يمكن استخدام  
LC osc. لتوسيع تردودات تردد 2 من عدة  
ملايين من  $MHz$  إلى  $KHz$ .

Basic configuration of resonant circuit oscillator.

~.~.~.

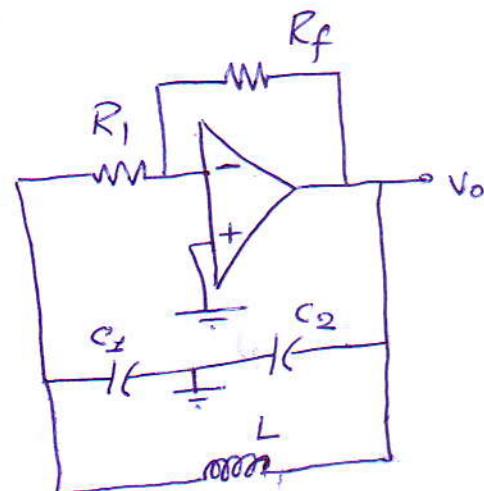
### \* Colpitts oscillator:

For colpitts oscillator  $X_1$  and  $X_2$   
are capacitors and  $X_3$  is inductor

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L C_{eq}}}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

2  $\rightarrow$



Colpitts oscillator using OP-amplifier

$$\boxed{\beta = \frac{C_2}{C_1}} \quad \text{for } |AB| = 1 \quad (\text{unity } |AB|) \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{C_1}{C_2}}$$

∴ Inverting Amplifier is used ( $|A| = \frac{R_f}{R_1}$ )

$$\therefore \left| \frac{R_f}{R_1} \right| = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

~. ~. ~. ~.

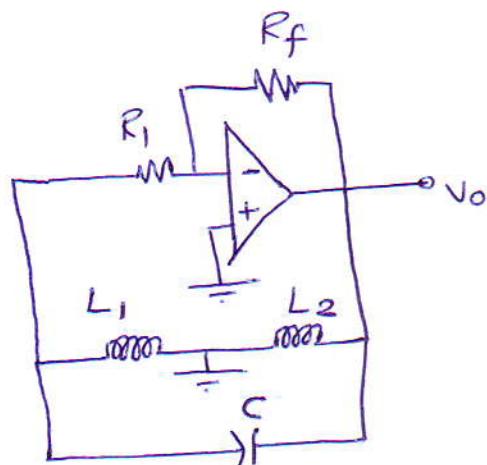
### \* Hartley Oscillator :

For Hartley oscillator  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are inductors and  $x_3$  is capacitor.

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_{eq}C}}$$

$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$$

$$\boxed{\beta = \frac{L_1}{L_2}}$$



Hartley oscillator using op-Amp

$$\text{To have } |AB| = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{L_2}{L_1}}$$

$$\text{For Invert. amplifier } |A| = \frac{R_f}{R_1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{R_f}{R_1} = \frac{L_2}{L_1}}$$

~. ~. ~.

Ex: Design a Colpitts oscillator to oscillate at 100 kHz, use  $L = 0.1 \text{ mH}$  and the gain must be not exceed 10?

→ Ans

Solution:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L C_{eq}}} \quad \text{FD} \quad 100K = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{0.1 + 10^3 C_{eq}}}$$

$$\text{FD} \quad \boxed{C_{eq} = 25.35 \text{ nF}} \quad \therefore A = 10 \quad \text{and} \quad A = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

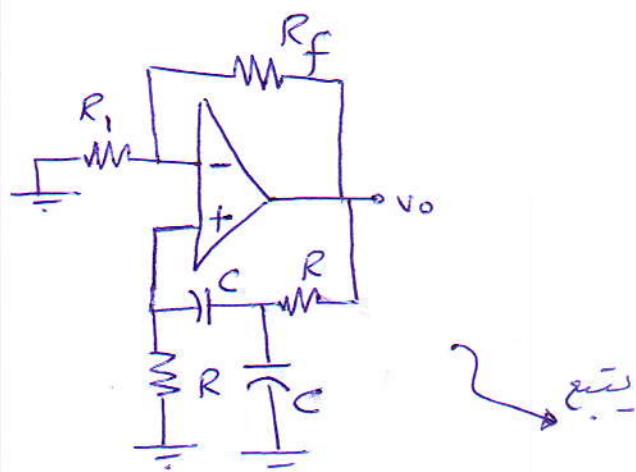
$$\therefore 10 = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \quad \text{FD} \quad C_1 = 10 C_2 \quad \dots \quad ①$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \quad \dots \quad ② \quad \text{subs. equation } ① \text{ in } ② \text{ and we get:}$$

$$25.35n = \frac{10 C_2^2}{11 C_2} \quad \text{FD} \quad C_2 = \frac{25.35n * 11}{10} = \boxed{27.89 \text{ nF}}$$

$$\text{and} \quad C_1 = 10 * 27.89n = \boxed{0.278 \text{ MF}}$$

Ex: Find the  $\beta$  function, the frequency of oscillation and the  $\frac{R_f}{R_1}$  for oscillation for the circuit shown below?

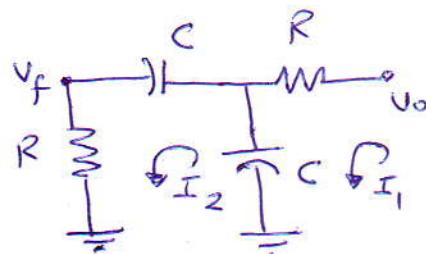


$$I_1 \left( R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) - I_2 \left( \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) = V_o \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$- I_1 \left( \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) + I_2 \left( R + \frac{2}{j\omega C} \right) = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$V_f = I_2 R \quad \text{--- (3)} \quad \boxed{\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} & V_o \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C} & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} & -\frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C} & R + \frac{2}{j\omega C} \end{vmatrix}}$$



\* تلاحظ هنا ان المدار بسيطه بازها قد انتهي  
في مدار مفرده Non Inverting shift  
لذلك تم ربط المقادير بالمسطات بالعكس  
لتفصل المدار من خرق الطور حيث اذا  
كان مخرج المدار للقادر على المساره لا زال  
صلاح 60° نام الرايه ولذا نستوي يكون  
لها مخرج طور -60°

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{\frac{V_o}{j\omega C}}{R^2 + \frac{2R}{j\omega C} + \frac{R}{j\omega C} - \frac{2}{\omega^2 C^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{V_o * j\omega C}{1 + 3j\omega CR - R^2 \omega^2 C^2} \quad \therefore \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \text{ and } V_f = I_2 R$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\beta = \frac{j\omega C R}{1 + 3j\omega C R - R^2 \omega^2 C^2}}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{f = \frac{1}{2\pi R C}} \text{ and } \boxed{\beta = \frac{1}{3}}$$

for nonInverting  $A = (1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1})$  and  $A = 3$  for  $|A\beta| = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{R_f}{R_1} = 2}$$

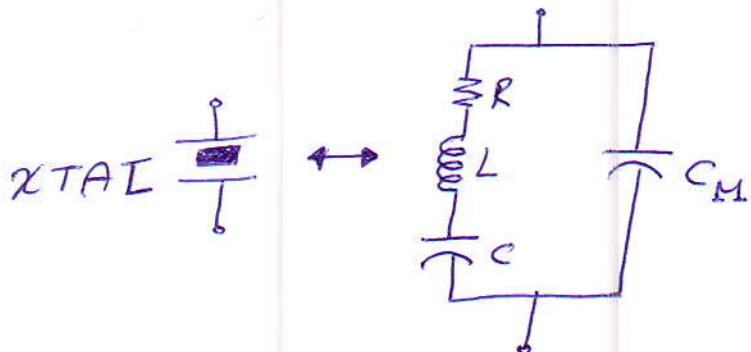
\* عرضت من محاولة لـ  $\beta$  بين المقام (Imaginary) والا على ان طاره فنيانلي (Imaginary) وهذا امر ضروري بالرسم  $\beta$  وبالذاللي  
نستنتج بين الرايه متوافرته من  
حيث  $\beta = \frac{1}{3}$   $\Rightarrow$  Phase shift  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\beta$

### ③ Crystal Oscillator

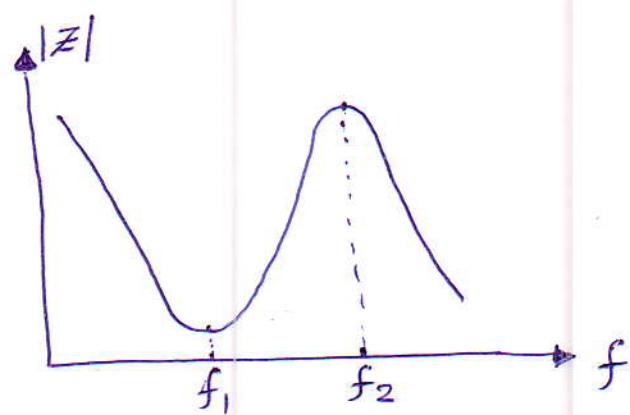
A crystal oscillator is widely used in communication transmitters and receivers.

\* يستخدم المكروسكال oscillator في القياسات المهمة لأن إشاراته تحمل المعلومات والبيانات (local osc) حيث يعطي تعدد دقيقاً جداً، وهو بالأساس يتكون من مادة الكوارتز (مثل  $\text{SiO}_2$ ) حيث يمتاز هنا بالمادة شأنه كلما سُلط عليها إيجاد علامة يمكنني قيام ذراًها تبدأ بالانحراف عن مكانها وبالتالي يتولى لدينا جنائياً القطب الذي يدور يعطي مولدة قطضاوية على اطراف المادة ويزدري عندها يتم تطبيق مولدة هذه قيم ذرات المادة تبدأ بالتحرك وبالتالي ينشأ تسونو بالشكل هذه المادة وعند تولدة يعني تبدأ هذه المادة بالانحراف وبالتالي يتولى لدينا تردد رئيسي أما هذه الظاهرة التي توجيه في بعض المواد العازلة مثل الكوارتز فلنأخذ مثلاً

Piezoelectric effect.



Electrical equivalent circuit of a crystal.

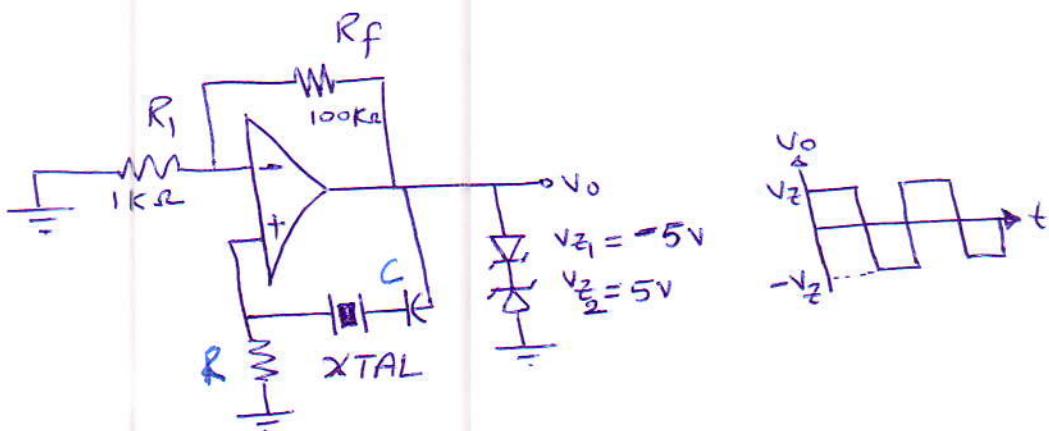


## Crystal Impedance versus freq.

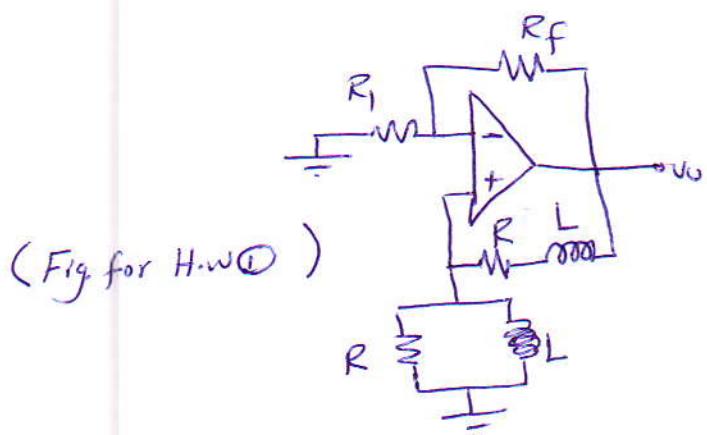
\* يكتب له crystal osc. او يطلب  
 تردد واضح + تردد عالي حسب طبيعة  
 ربطه في الماراثه حيث اذا كان ربطه  
 سلسلة فانه معاوئته التي يعطيها تكون  
 واضحة وتردد واضح (عندها متساوية قيمة  
 ال  $\Delta \omega$ ) بينما يعطي تردد عالي عندها  
 يربط على المعاوئي فانه يعني معاوئته عاليه  
 (Antiresonance) وتردد عالي وتساوي هذه القيمة  
 ونها صفر في المدخل

## \* Crystal Oscillator using OP Amplifiers

The crystal is connected in the series-resonant Path and operates at the crystal series-resonant frequency.



H.W①: Find the  $\beta$  function, frequency of oscillation and  $\frac{R_F}{R_1}$  required for oscillation for the circuit shown below?



H.W②: Design a Hartley oscillator to oscillate at 10 MHz, if the  $L_2$  is equal to ten times of  $L_1$ .

## 4) Timing Circuits:

\* Timer IC Unit (555)  $\xrightarrow{\text{Astable}}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{Monostable}}$  جنسی  
اصادر

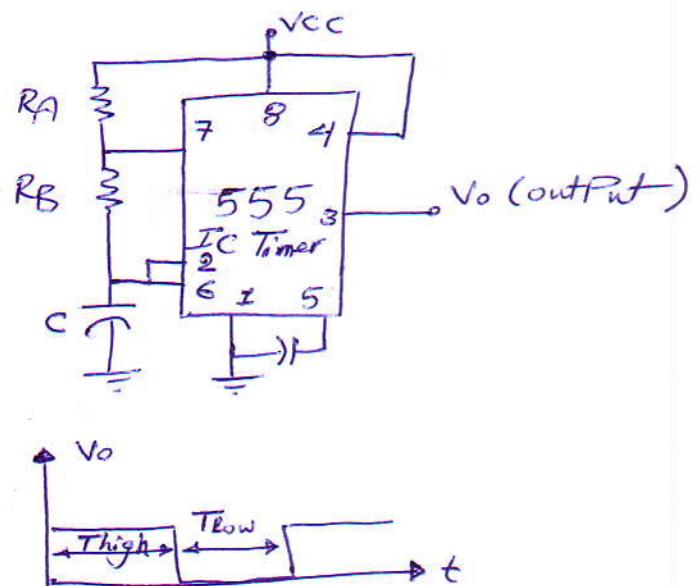
\* Astable: one popular application of the 555 timer IC is an Astable multivibrator or clock circuit as shown below.

$$T_{\text{high}} \approx 0.7(R_A + R_B)C$$

$$T_{\text{low}} \approx 0.7R_B C$$

$$T_{\text{period.}} = T_{\text{high}} + T_{\text{low}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \approx \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B)C}$$



Ex: For the 555 IC Timer  $R_A = 7.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_B = 7.5 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $C = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$ ;

find the output frequency?

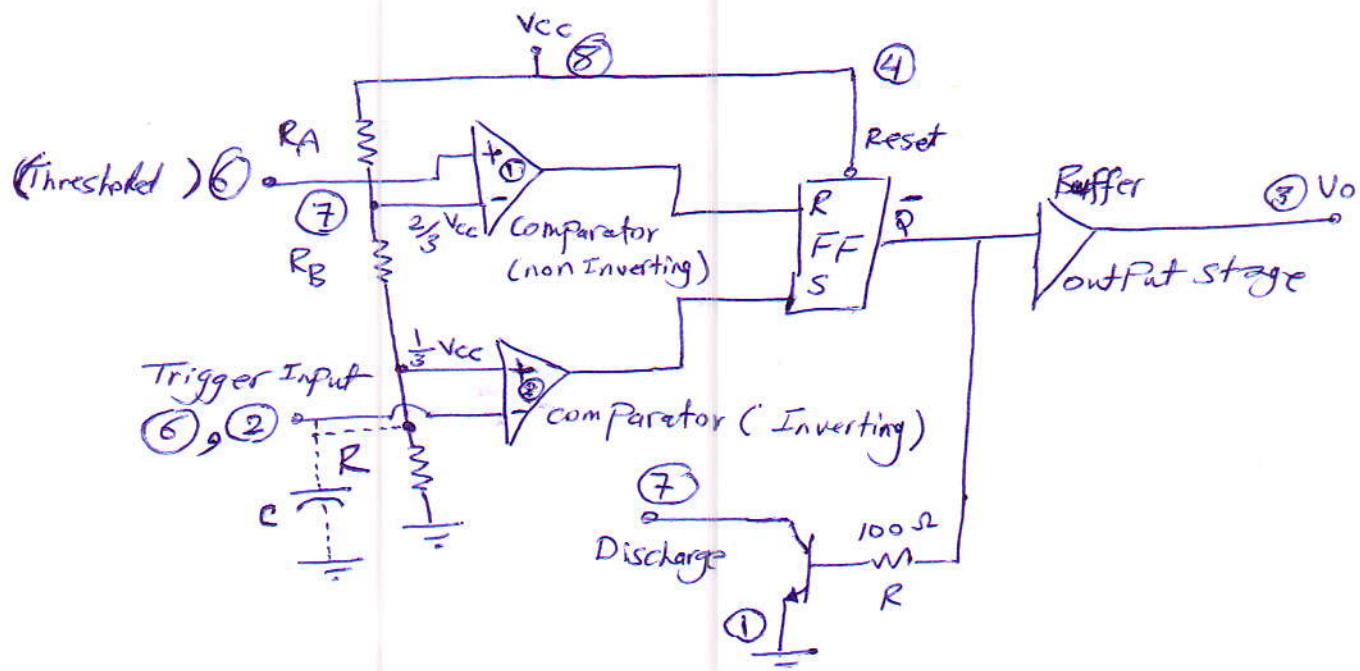
Solution:

$$T_{\text{high}} = 0.7(R_A + R_B)C = 0.7(7.5k + 7.5k)0.1 \times 10^{-6} = 1.05 \text{ ms}$$

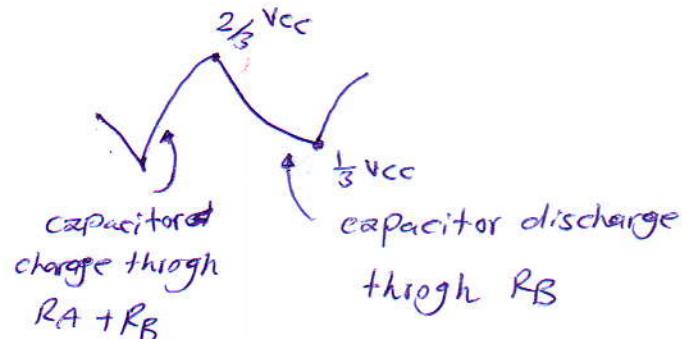
$$T_{\text{low}} = 0.7R_B C = 0.525 \text{ ms} \quad \text{FD} \quad T = T_{\text{high}} + T_{\text{low}} = 1.05 + 0.525$$

$$\text{FD} \quad T = 1.575 \text{ ms} \quad \text{FD} \quad f = \frac{1}{1.575 \text{ ms}} \approx 635 \text{ Hz}$$

## \* 555 IC Timer details :



S	R	Q
0	0	0 no charge
0	1	0 reset
1	0	1 set
1	1	Invalid state (not allowed)



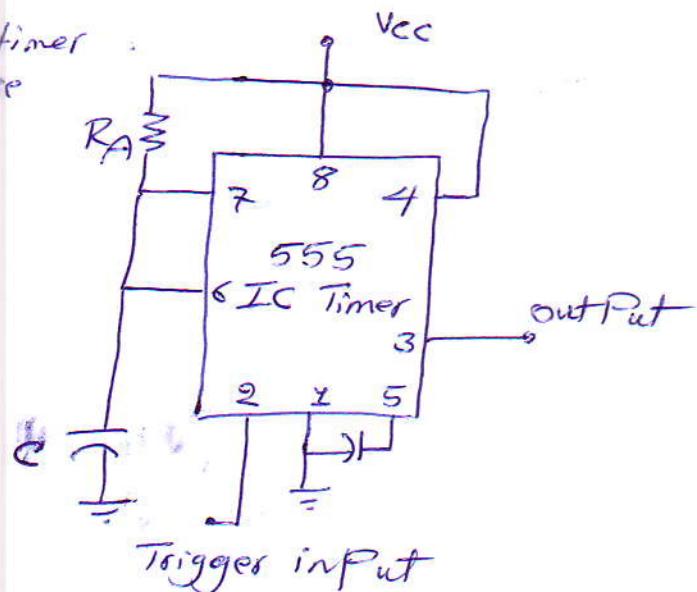
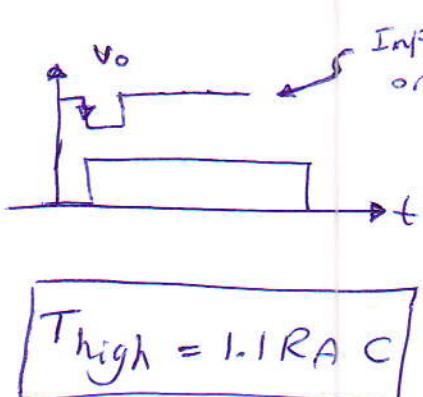
\* يعلم صلاحيّة تصفّيّة المدارك المفهوم والمتزوج للمساحة الاربطة عينها

Pin ② و ⑥ أصلّى المدارك  $R_B$  و نرّجع (-) الدورل كونه على سواده  
جراحت على خضر انه قيم المدارك متساوية بعضاً (+) الدورل  
مربوط عبر الماء (C) والتي تبعاً بالسبيّه من تولّي  $\frac{1}{3} V_{CC}$  لعن المدارك (R)  
عن قيادة المولّيّة للجزء السابع بعد ذلك يحصل اطلاعية اعادى  
دورل لنلك يكون (فـ. 2) و  
هو  $+V_{CC}$  والتي تكون "1" عن المدارك Flip Flop و الدورل يكون عادة "0" لذلك  
يكون الدورل هو "0" ولكن الارجاع FF هو مأمور من الدورل لذلك يكون "1" و يعكس  
الارجاع انه المساحة قد تمّ سحبها غير المدارك المساحة  
فام  $V_O$  هو "1" لذلك يحصل الارجاع

لتعين

ومنها يعلم، إن الترانزستور يكون قد ربط بين الأرض ground (7) وهو الدبوس على المعاودة  $R_B$  لذلك تبدأ المدة بالتفريغ عبر  $R_B$  ومنها تقل مولدة المعاودة  $\frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$  إلى الصفر  $0$  فجأة، لأن comparator يعطي بارل بارل وهو "0" لا "1" ولذلك عاودة  $V_{CC}$  لذلك الارتفاع يكون كثيف no change

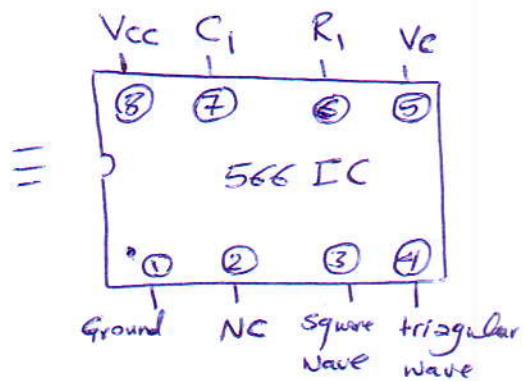
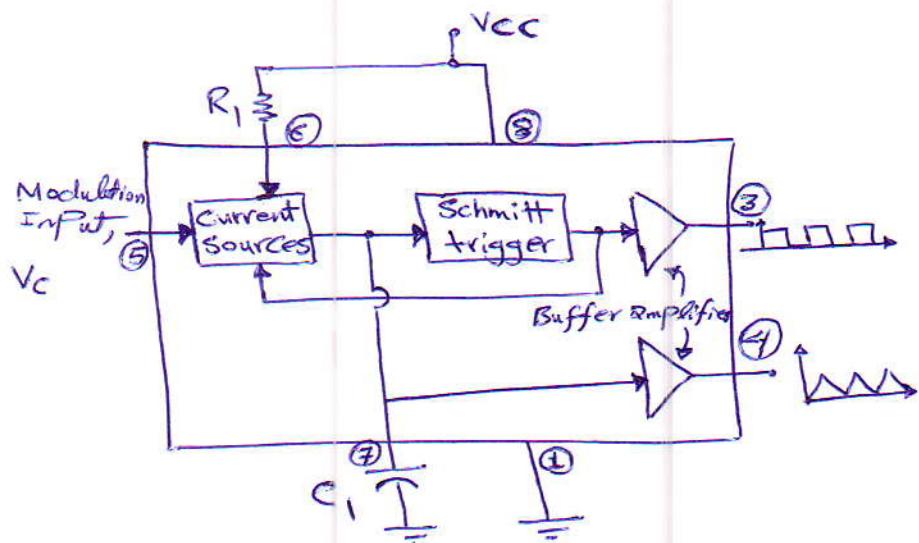
\* Monostable: The 555 timer can also be used as a one shot or monostable multivibrator circuit as shown below.



\* هذه الماده هي اضفاف تطبيقات لـ 555 (احادي الاشتراوه) حيث كما جاء في  
موجة الغاء (trigger) فان الارتفاع يكون على حمل بنفسه واحد يكون  
المزدوج لها حسب المقادير المذكورة ولذلك تسمى هذه الماده احادي الاشتراوه او  
one shot ولا تتمكن من تفعيل موجة ايجابية اخرى حتى ينكمش trigger مع اخرى

## ⑤ Voltage controlled oscillator: (VCO)

A voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) is a circuit that provides a varying output signal (typically square wave or triangular wave form). An example of a VCO is the 566 IC unit as shown below.



$$f_o = \frac{2}{R_I C_I} \left( \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{V_{CC}} \right)$$

with the following Practical circuit value restrictions:

$$z - 2k_2 \leq R_1 \leq 20k_2$$

2-  $V_c$  should be within the range  $\frac{3}{4}V_{cc} \leq V_c \leq V_{cc}$

3-  $f_0$  should be below 1 MHz

4- Vcc should range between 10V and 24V.

\*  $V_{CO}$  على اخراج موجيته  
 موجيته و ملحوظة و ملحوظة  
 الموجة الم يتم ادخالها الى  
 دائرة  $f_{lowpassfilter}$  التي تتولى  
 الموجة  $sine$  ملحوظة هناك  
 عودات لعلى دائرة  $V_{CO}$   
 يمكن ملاحظتها اعلاه و كذلك  
 يمكن ان يعطي  $V_{CO}$  اخراج  
 عندما تكون  $V_{CO}$  اسفل من  
 ولذلك ، القائمة اعلاه

→ to be continued

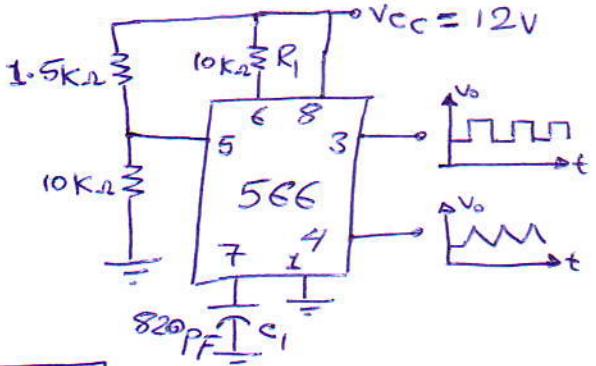
133

Ex: Find the output frequency for the circuit shown below?

Solution:

$R_1$  and  $V_{CC}$  within the range

$$V_C = \frac{10k * V_{CC}}{10k + 1.5k} = \frac{10k * 12V}{10k + 1.5k} = \boxed{10.43V}$$



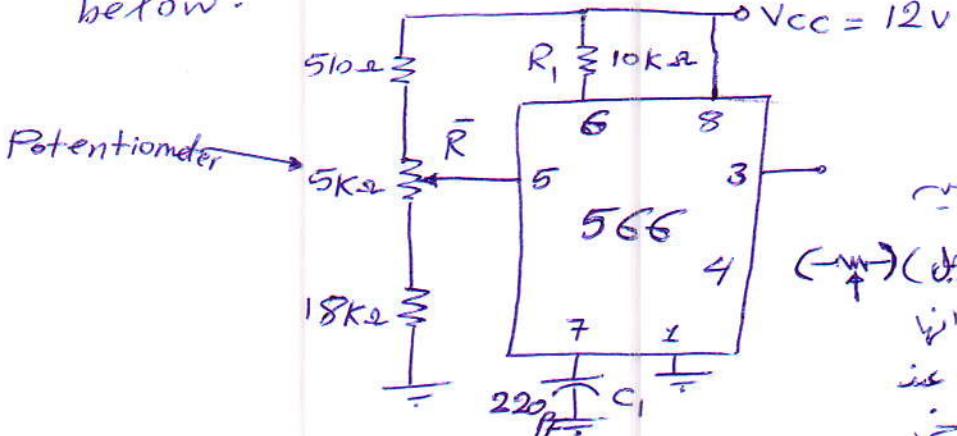
$V_C$  must be within the range  $\frac{3}{4}V_{CC} \leq V_C \leq V_{CC}$

$$\frac{3}{4}V_{CC} = \frac{3}{4} * 12 = \boxed{9V} \quad \text{as } V_C \text{ within the range}$$

$$f_o = \frac{2}{R_1 C_1} \left( \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{V_{CC}} \right) = \frac{2}{10k * 820P} \left( \frac{12 - 10.43}{12} \right) \approx \boxed{32\text{ KHz}}$$

.....

Ex: Find the range of frequencies, for the circuit shown below.



\* ملاحظة: هناك خطأ ثئبي في المقاومة المغير (بسرقة الجمل) والتي تسمى Potentiometer حيث إنها عندما تقل على زيادة المقاومة عن أحد الأرجل فالمخرج الصار ، الآخر تتحسن مقاومة تيار الكامن حيث أنها المقاومة المتغيرة التي لها طرفين (-) فقط تأم عن زيادة مقاومة خارج المقاومة تزداد عن المخرج والعكس صحيح

لتبخ

Solution:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_C = \frac{(5k + 18k) * 12}{5k + 18k + 510} = 11.74 \text{ V}$$

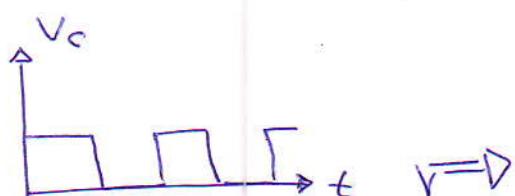
$$\Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{2}{10k * 220\text{P}} \left( \frac{12 - 11.74}{12} \right) \approx 19.7 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V_C = \frac{18k * 12}{510 + 5k + 18k} = 9.187 \text{ V}$$

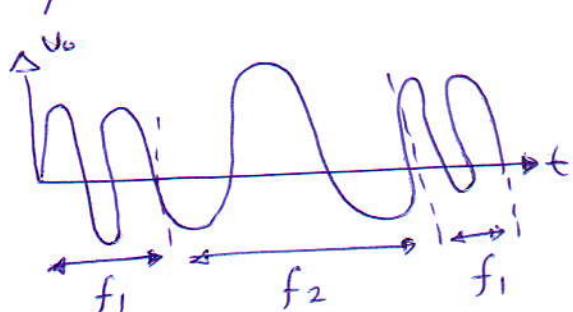
$$\Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{2}{10k * 220\text{P}} \left( \frac{12 - 9.187}{12} \right) \approx 213 \text{ kHz}$$

∴ the range of frequencies is  $19.7 \text{ kHz} \leq f_0 \leq 213 \text{ kHz}$

\* بالعمليات المترافق مع  $V_{CO}$  لا ينبع ترددات مختلفة اذا تم تغيير موضع عصبة  
جسيمة او اذا تم تغيير  $V_C$  (Voltage control circuit) عباره عن موضع مرحلة فاصل الالغام يكون  
وكما هو في بالشكل أدناه.



تعطى  $V_c$  قيمة لا تغيرها  $\Rightarrow$   
يمكن تغيير امplitude "أ" تعطى  
قيمة "f1" لـ  $f_1$  وقيمة "f2" لـ  $f_2$



H.w①: For the 555 IC Timer as Astable multivibrator to produce 1 kHz output frequency; find  $R_B$ ? Let  $R_A = 0.2$  and  $C = 1 \mu F$ .

Ans:  $\boxed{R_B = 1 k\Omega}$

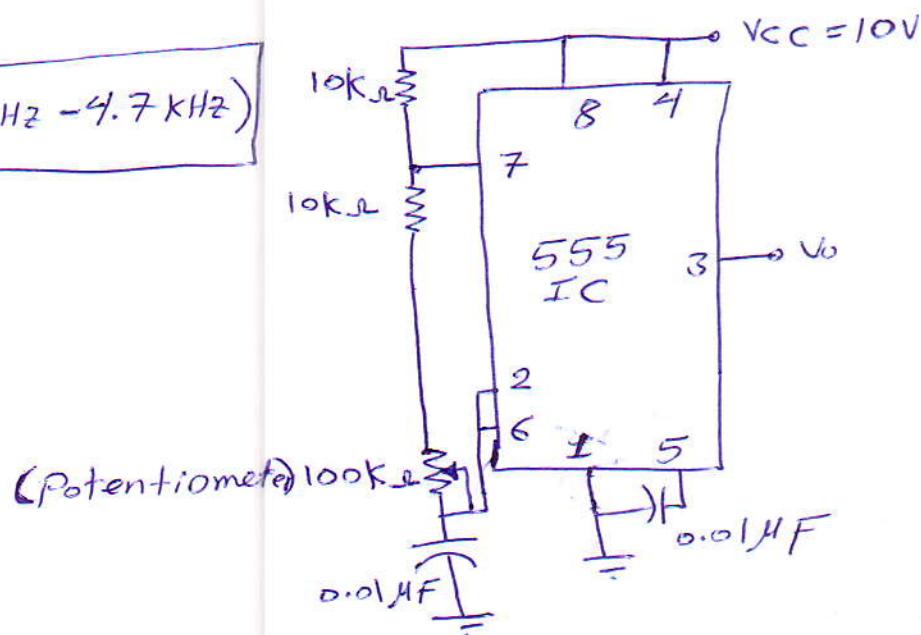
H.w②: Design a 555 IC Timer as monostable multivibrator to produce an output pulse width of 100 μs?

Ans: For  $C = 1 \mu F \Rightarrow \boxed{R_A = 90.9 k\Omega}$

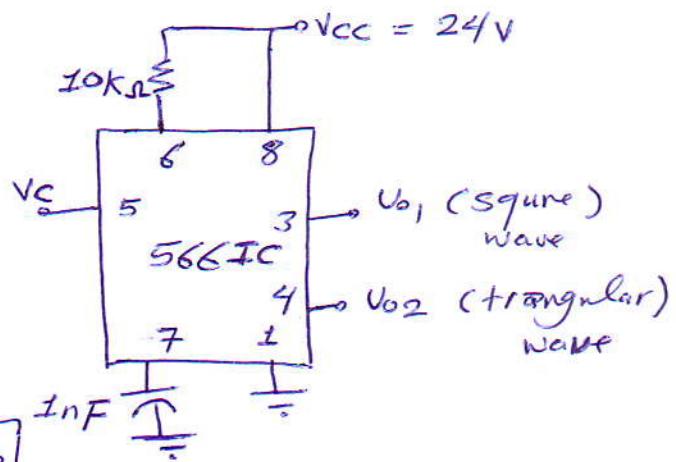
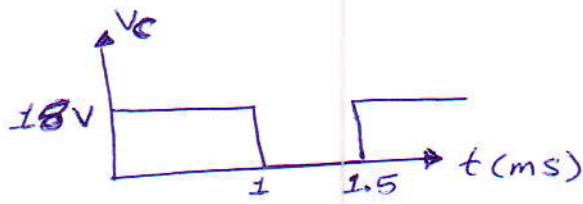
H.w③: A 555 IC is connected as shown in figure below; Determine the range of oscillation frequency?

Ans:

$\boxed{\text{freq. range } (621 \text{ Hz} - 4.7 \text{ kHz})}$



H.W④: A 566 IC is connected as shown below; find the output frequencies and sketch the output waveform?



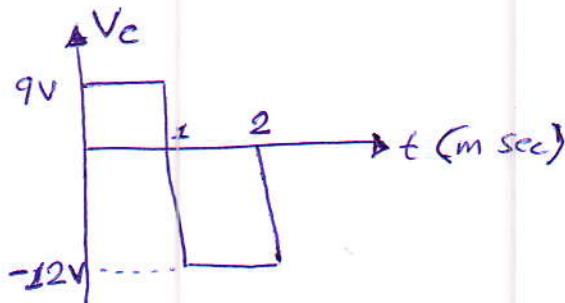
$$\text{Ans} \Rightarrow \text{at } V_c = 18V \Rightarrow f_1 = 50 \text{ KHz}$$

$$\text{at } V_c = 0V \Rightarrow f_2 = 200 \text{ KHz}$$

$f_1$  range at  $t=0 \rightarrow t=1 \text{ msec.}$

$f_2$  range at  $t=1 \text{ ms} \rightarrow t=1.5 \text{ ms}$

H.W⑤: Repeat the H.W④, For  $V_{CC} = 12V$  and  $V_c$  waveform as shown below.

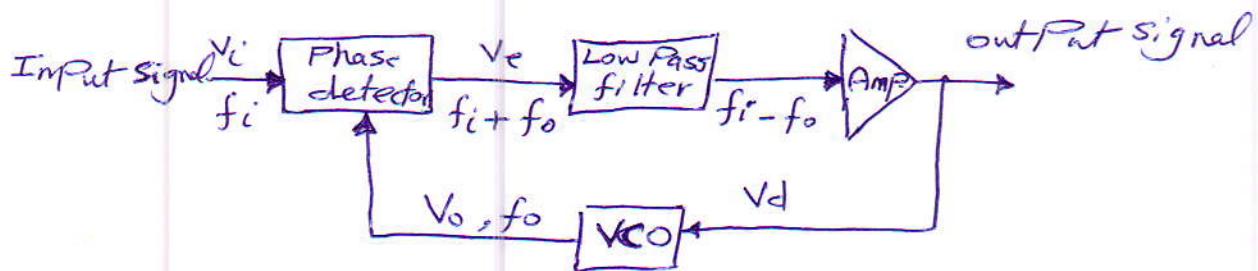


$$\text{Ans: } f_1 \text{ at } V_c = 9V \Rightarrow f_1 = 50 \text{ KHz}$$

$$f_2 \text{ at } V_c = -12V \Rightarrow f_2 = 0 \text{ Hz}$$

## \* Phase Lock Loop (PLL) :

A Phase Lock Loop (PLL) is an electronic circuit that consists of a Phase detector, low Pass filter and a voltage controlled oscillator as shown in figure below.

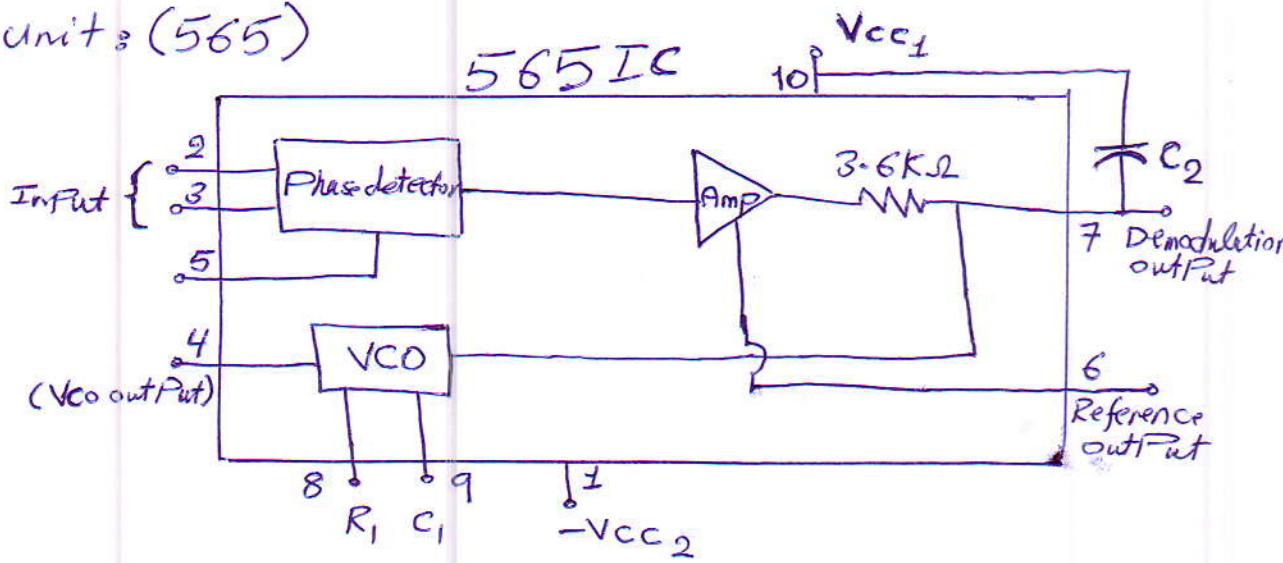


## PLL Applications:

- 1- FM demodulation
- 2- Frequency Synthesizers
- 3- Demodulation of the two digital data transmission used in frequency shift keying (FSK) operation.
- 4- AM detectors, tone decoders and tracking filters.

\* المبدأ الأساسي لعمل المدارك يكون كالتالي يكوب المدارك بتردد معين حيث يتم ادخالها الى (Phasedetector) والتي يدورها على اجهزة خرق المعاور بسرعات عالى جداً، ونأخذ المدارك الخارجية  $V_{CO}$ ؛ حيث هنا تجعل المدارك داركة (Lock Phasedetector)، يعني ان التردد المدخل وتردد المدارك الخارجية متساوياً وهو نفس التردد وبالتالي نجد  $V_d$  تكون مولدة من  $V_{CO}$  لأنها تابعة لذلك لغرض تثبيت قيمة التردد الخارج من  $V_{CO}$  لأنها نفس تردد المدارك الداخلية حيث يتم اجهزة خرق المعاور بسرعات عالى جداً، الماءلة حيث يتم اجهزة خرق المعاور بسرعات عالى جداً، يتم بعد ذلك من خلاله يقوم  $V_{CO}$  بتعديل التردد حيث تردد المدارك المدخلة تقوم (المدارك بمراحل مختلفة هنا) هنا التغير عن طريق تغيير قيمة  $V_d$  لغرض تغيير قيمة تردد  $V_{CO}$ .

## \* PLL units (565)



\* تَحْتَوِيَّ الْمُدَرِّجَاتُ اَعْلَاهُ وَهُوَ مُدَرِّجٌ فِي Pin configuration, لِلْIC 565 IC

كَتَابَعَ اَنْتَ مُصَدَّرَاتِ VCC<sub>1</sub> وَVCC<sub>2</sub>، وَهُوَ VCC<sub>1</sub> لِلْمُدَرِّجَاتِ (VCC<sub>1</sub>, VCC<sub>2</sub>) اَذْنَبَ مُصَدَّرَاتِ VCO اَذْنَبَ R<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>1</sub> وَكَذَلِكَ VCO اَذْنَبَ اَمَا VCO اَذْنَبَ center freq (f<sub>o</sub>), وَهُوَ خَارِجَاتُ R<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>1</sub> وَC<sub>2</sub> اَسْتَخْدِمُ Low Passfilter، وَهُوَ خَارِجَاتُ C<sub>2</sub>

$$f_o = \frac{0.3}{R_1 C_1}$$

f<sub>o</sub>: center frequency of VCO

f<sub>L</sub>: Lock range frequency

$$f_L = \pm \frac{8f_o}{VCC_2}$$

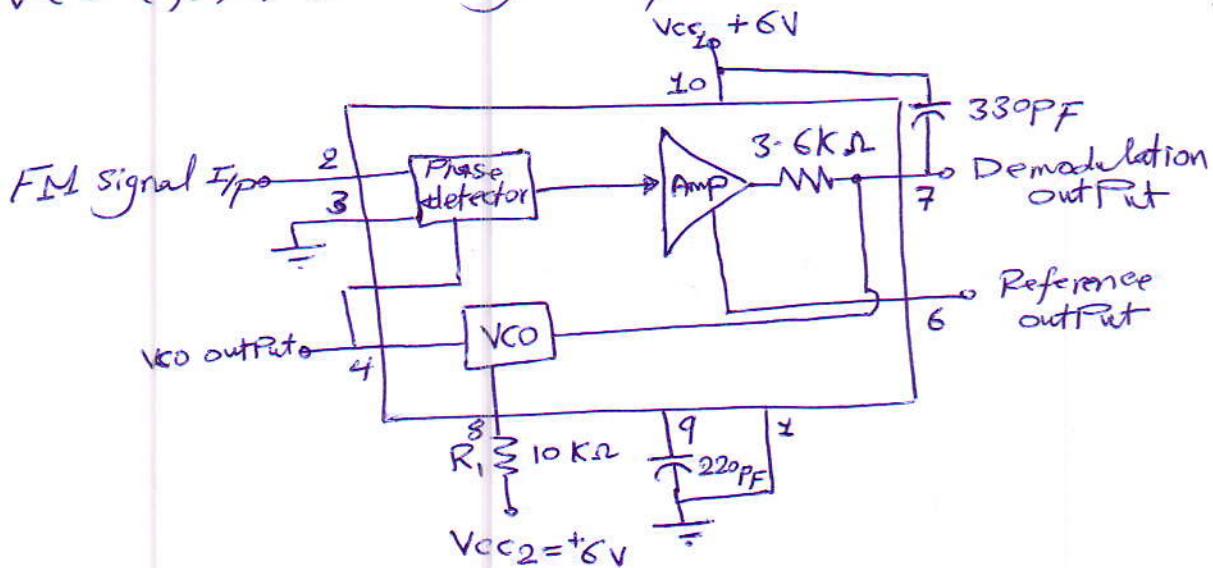
وَهُوَ مُدَرِّجٌ فِي اَنْرَدَادَاتِ VCO، وَهُوَ مُسْتَطِبِعٌ f<sub>L</sub> Lock freq. + بَعْدَ

$$f_C = \pm \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_L}{R_2 C_2}}$$

f<sub>C</sub>: Capture range frequency

وَهُوَ مُدَرِّجٌ فِي اَنْرَدَادَاتِ VCO، وَكَذَلِكَ يُعْبَرُ عَنْ اَعْلَى تَرْدِيدٍ لِلْمُدَرِّجَاتِ (الَّتِي يَعْلَمُ كُمْفِرَاهَا بِاَسْتِرَامِ هَذَا اَلْقَوْمِ) مُدَرِّجٌ f<sub>C</sub> PLL ->، وَهُوَ مُدَرِّجٌ

Ex: For the circuit shown below; determine the center freq of VCO ( $f_o$ ), Lock range freq ( $f_L$ ) and Capture range freq ( $f_C$ )



Solution:

$$f_o = \frac{0.3}{R_1 C_1} = \frac{0.3}{10 \cdot 10^3 + 220 \cdot 10^{-12}} = 136.36 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_L = \pm \frac{8f_o}{Vcc_2} = \pm \frac{8 \cdot 136.36 \cdot 10^3}{6} = \pm 181.813 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_C = \pm \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_L}{R_2 C_2}} = 156.1 \text{ kHz}$$

156.1 kHz  $\Rightarrow$  output, if right ratio  $\Rightarrow$  VCO out freq \*

**Q1:** The circuit shown in figure (1) has  $\beta=100$ ,  $h_{ie1}=2k\Omega$  and  $h_{ie2}=2.5k\Omega$  35 Mark

Calculate:

1. The lower cutoff frequency?
2. The frequency at which the gain drops to 50% of its maximum value?
3. How can you make the lower cutoff frequency is 200Hz?
4. What is the advantage of this connection?

**Q2:** a) For the circuit shown in figure (2) has  $\beta=200$ , calculate: 30 Mark

1. The values of  $R_2$  and  $R_{e4}$ , if we assume  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are matched?
2. The power dissipation in this circuit?
3. The output impedance?

- b) 1. Explain, how can be used the FET transistor as a constant current source? 2. For the differential amplifier circuit, we usually use the constant current source instead of  $R_E$ , why? 15 Mark

**Q3:** For the multistage amplifier  $A_v_{overall}=64000$ , find the number of identical stages. If the voltage gain ( $A_v$ ) for each stage is 40. 20 Mark

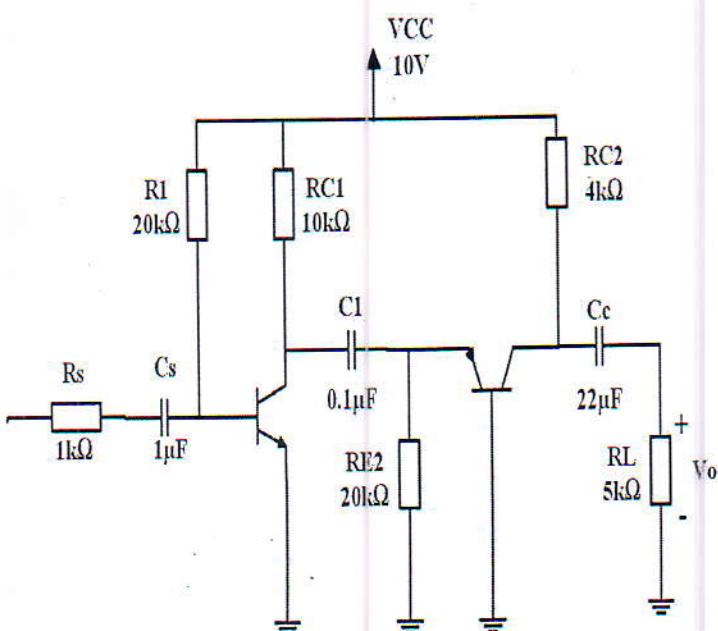


Fig (1)

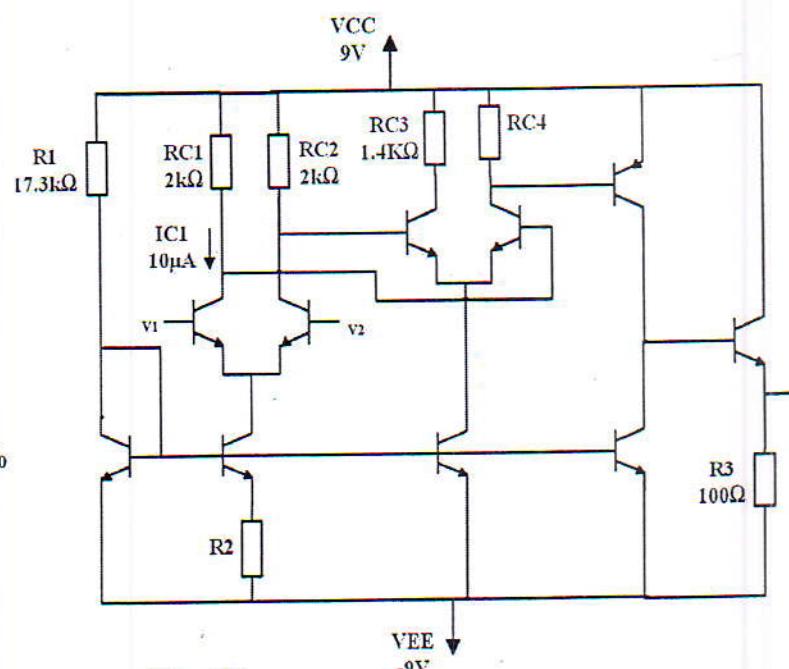


Fig (2)

Order (poles)	Butter- worth	Bessel		Chebyshev (0.5 dB)		Chebyshev (2 dB)	
	gain	fn	gain	fn	gain	fn	gain
2	1.586	1.268	1.274	1.842	1.231	2.114	0.907
4	1.152	1.084	1.432	1.582	0.597	1.924	0.471
	2.235	1.759	1.606	2.660	1.031	2.782	0.964
6	1.068	1.040	1.607	1.537	0.396	1.891	0.316
	1.586	1.364	1.692	2.448	0.768	2.648	0.730
	2.483	2.023	1.908	2.846	1.011	2.904	0.983
8	1.038	1.024	1.781	1.522	0.297	1.879	0.238
	1.337	1.213	1.835	2.379	0.599	2.605	0.572
	1.889	1.593	1.956	2.711	0.861	2.821	0.842
	2.610	2.184	2.192	2.913	1.006	2.946	0.990

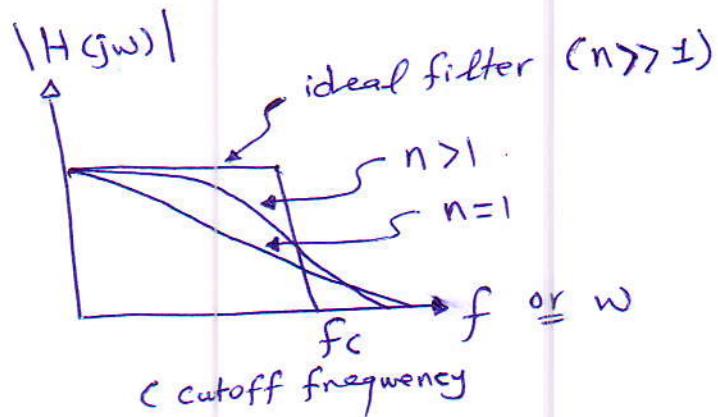
## SALLEN - KEY FILTER PARAMETERS

## Active Filters :

### Introduction:

It was noted that RC networks could be divided into low-Pass and high-Pass filters depending on whether the network would pass low frequencies and attenuate high freq. or vice versa. A combination of these two networks will result a band-Pass or band-Stop filter.

\* تزداد صورة عدد الفتح المروض كثما زادت مرتبة ذلك المروض  
 (number of order(n)) حيثما زادت مرتبة ذلك المروض  
 اما فتحية تزداد الفتح المروض متقدمة على فتحية المقاومات والمساعات في دائرة المروض  
 وكما سمعتني المذكور



### \* Filter Response:

1- Butterworth Response

2- Chebyshev Response

3- Bessel Response

to be continue.

## ٢- Butterworth Response:

For Low Pass Filter

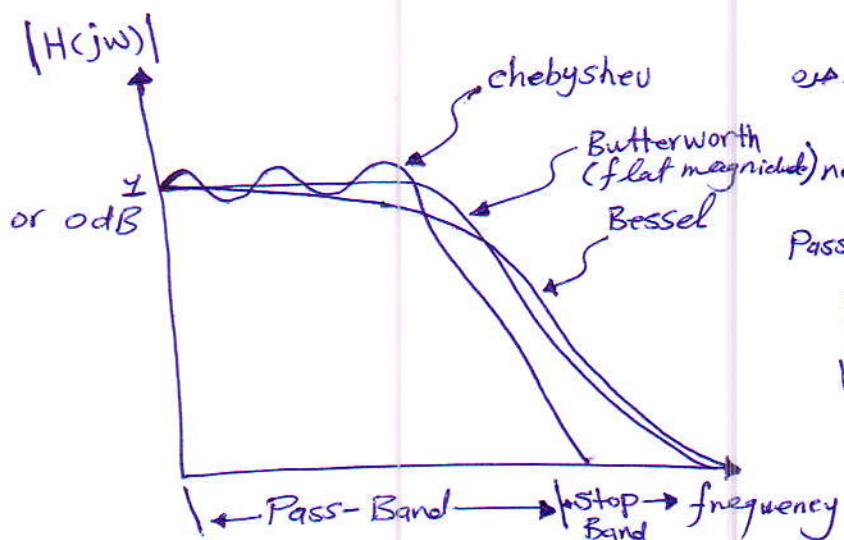
$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{cL}}\right)^{2n}}}$$

n: number of order

\* استجابة الماركينج هي اعتماد طريقة (Butterworth) في التصميم حيث يتم اختيار تم المعايرات، المسئان بطريقة معينة لضمان ظهور الاستجابة في منفعة الـ ~~stop~~ Band مع دوام تفاصيل (ripple) مع انتشار أقل مما يمكن نسبتها زيادة صحة تردد القطع ( $f_c$ ) مع  $-40dB$  أو  $-20dB$  امدادن ذلك أعلى مرتبة مسموع بها في هذه الطريقة هي 8-order

For High Pass Filter

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{cH}}\right)^{2n}}}$$



\* ينبع استجابة كون آنها

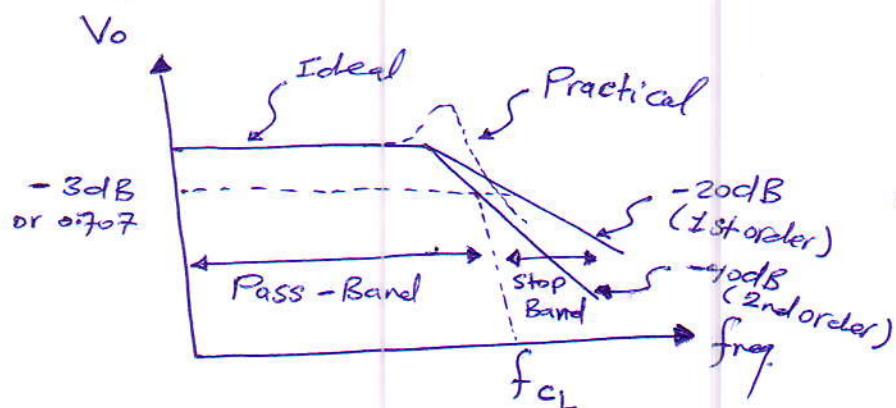
من استجابة Butterworth ولكن مع تفاصيل تغير في صيغة

اما استجابة Bessel فأنها تتميز بنتائج الى مرسن يكون لها linear Phase ووضع في العمل الاستجابة تكون متساوية

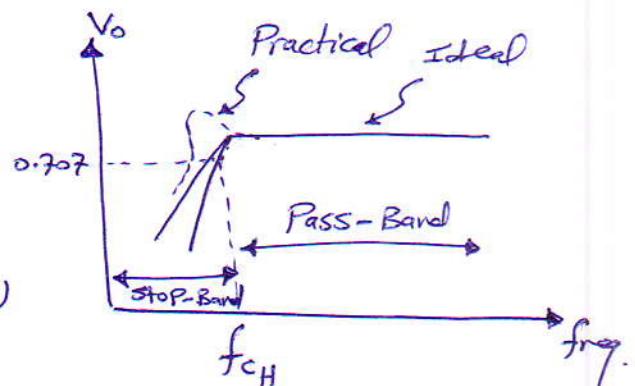
\* هو امدادن الذي لا يعطي اخراج متغير هناك ادخال متغير بينما امدادن الذي يكون متغيرا خارج (nonlinear Phase) حيث اخراج Impact of the

\* Filter concept: A filter is a circuit that is designed to pass a specified band of frequencies, while attenuating all signals outside this band.

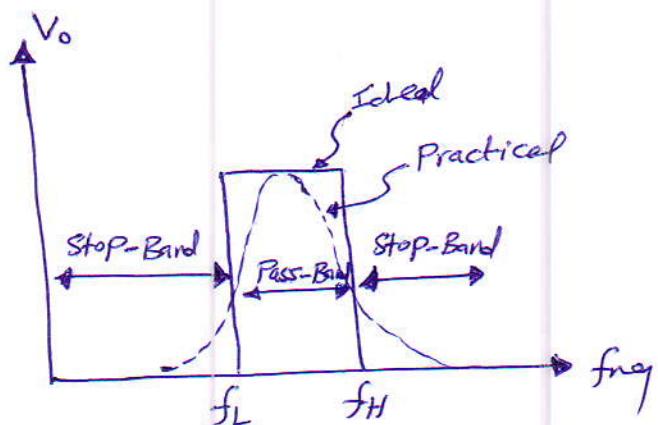
Filter network → Passive filter (contains only R, L and C)  
 → Active filter (contains transistor or op-amp amplifier plus R and C)



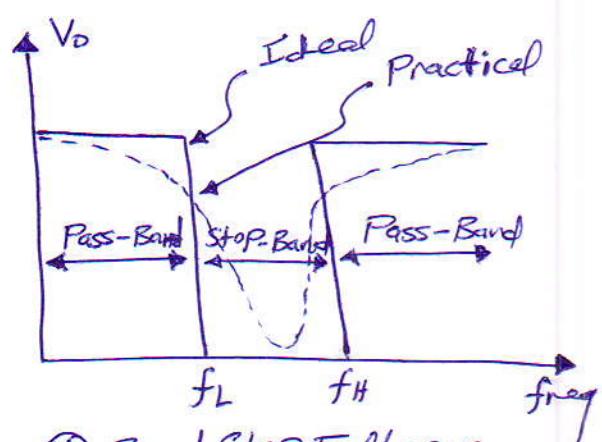
(a) Low Pass Filter



(b) High Pass Filter



(c) Band Pass Filter

(d) Band Stop Filter or  
Band elimination or  
notch filter

## \* Low-Pass Butterworth Filters

$$V_o = V_i * \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

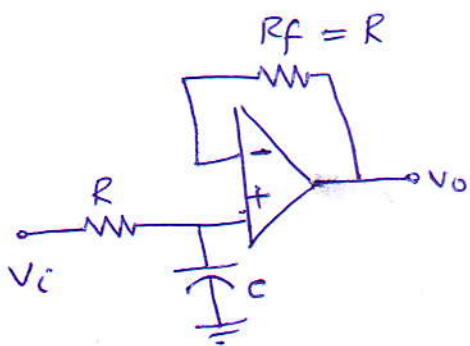
$$\Rightarrow A_{cL} \left( \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega CR}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad \text{for 1st order}$$

for  $\omega RC = 1$

$$\Rightarrow A_{cL} = \frac{1}{1 + j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$= [0.707 \angle -45^\circ] \text{ or } [-3dB]$$



(one Pole (1st order) low Pass)  
filter using voltage follower

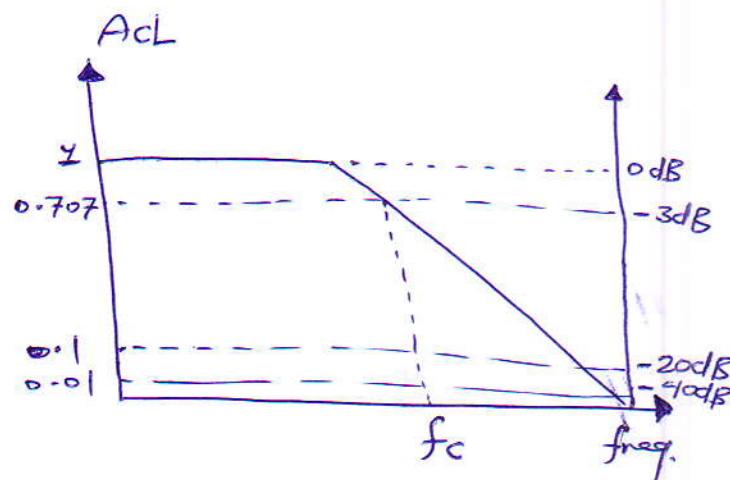
\* عم انتقام واحد follower لغرض جعل قدرة  
الاسبب يساوي واحد ؟ وكذلك انتقام  
ـ لغرض معازنـة الشـارع طـريقـاً طـريقـاً مـقاـرـنة (R) وبالـشـارع مـقاـرـنة  
ـ تـشارـي نفس قـدرـة المـفـارـوة  
ـ لغرض مـعـادـنـة، قـدرـة مـعـادـنـة  
ـ current matchedـ، قـدرـة مـعـادـنـة

\* When  $\omega = 0$ ;  $|A_{cL}| = 1$

at low frequency

\* When  $\omega \approx \infty$ ;  $|A_{cL}| = 0$

at very high frequency

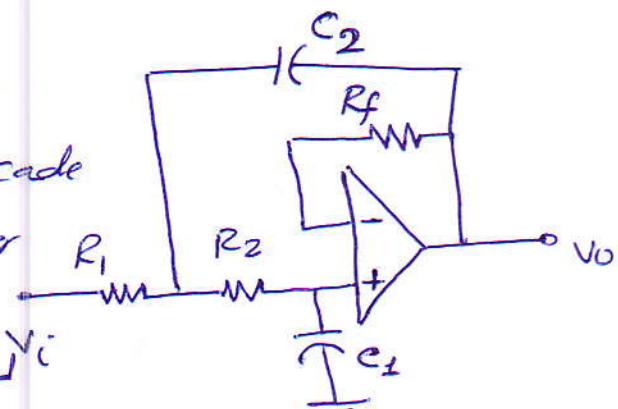


\* عند ربط دائرة المرسخ إلى نظام معين نلاحظ تغير قيمة تردد القطع وذلك بسبب  
ـ مـقاـرـنة الـإـدخـالـ لـلـنـظـامـ تـقـلـيـدـ لـلـنـظـامـ لـذـلـكـ عمـ اـنتـقـامـ الـفـولـوـرـ وـهـوـ يـعـدـ  
ـ مـقاـرـنةـ لـأـخـرـاعـ صـيـدـلـيـ وـبـالـشـارـعـ تـلـغـيـ تـائـيـرـ هـنـهـ الـحـالـةـ؛ وـهـنـاـ يـعـتـبرـ السـبـبـ الثـانـيـ لـلـنـظـامـ  
ـ followerـ

(149)

## \* 2<sup>nd</sup> order Low Pass Butterworth filter:

Second order low pass filter  
 or can be could  $-40\text{dB/decade}$   
 means a LPF that has a filter  
 cut off frequency, the  
 magnitude of  $A_{\text{CL}}$  decreased  
 by  $-40\text{dB}$  as  $\omega$  increases to  $10^{\omega}$ .



(Two Poles(2<sup>nd</sup> order) Low)  
 Pass filter

## \* Design Procedure

i- Make  $R_1 = R_2 = R \Rightarrow R = \frac{0.707}{\omega C_1} = \boxed{\frac{0.707}{2\pi f_c C_1}}$

2- Pick  $C_1$ , choose a convenient value between ( $100\text{PF} - 0.1\mu\text{F}$ )

3- Make  $\boxed{C_2 = 2C_1}$

4- choose  $\boxed{R_f = 2R}$

.....

Ex 8 Design a  $-40\text{dB/decade}$  LPF, assume cut off freq.  
 is  $1\text{kHz}$  and  $C_1 = 0.01\mu\text{F}$ ; then sketch the filter  
 response?

Ans:-

145

## Solutions

$$\text{Pick } C_2 = 2C_1 = 2 \times 0.01\mu F = \boxed{0.02\mu F}$$

Select  $R_1 = R_2 = R$

$$R = \frac{0.707}{2\pi f_c C_1} = \frac{0.707}{2\pi (1K)(0.01\mu F)} = [11.258 k\Omega]$$

$$R_f = 2R = 2(11.258k) = \boxed{22.56k\Omega}$$

to find the response of filter (2<sup>nd</sup> order n=2)

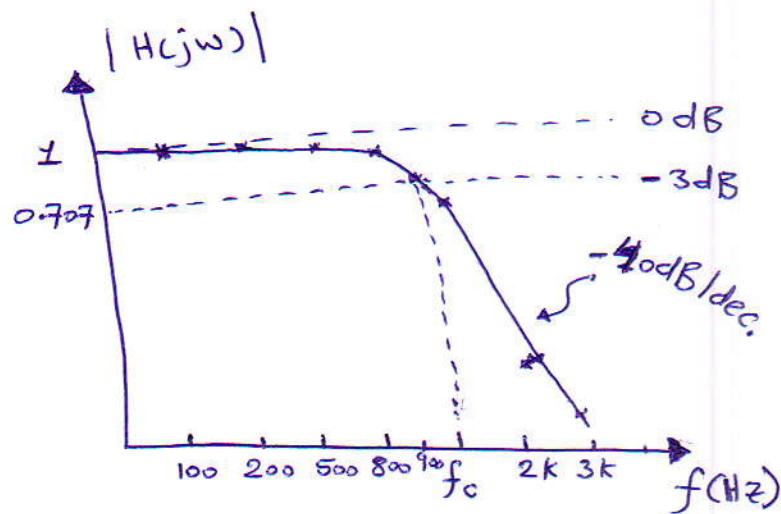
$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c L}\right)^4}}$$

\* ایجاد احتمالاتی لکرنسی یقین خارل تعلوی

تم حسنه في المعادلة لعرض ايجاد كينه

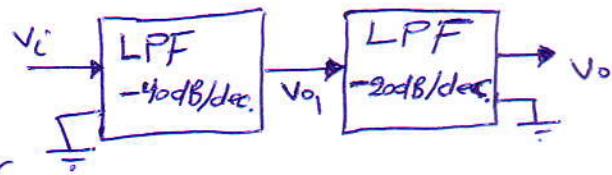
لعم الاتصال مع تغير المركب.

<u>f (Hz)</u>	H(jω)
100	0.9999
200	0.999
500	0.97
800	0.84
900	0.777
1k	0.707
2k	0.242
3k	0.11



## \* 3rd Order Low Pass Butterworth Filter:

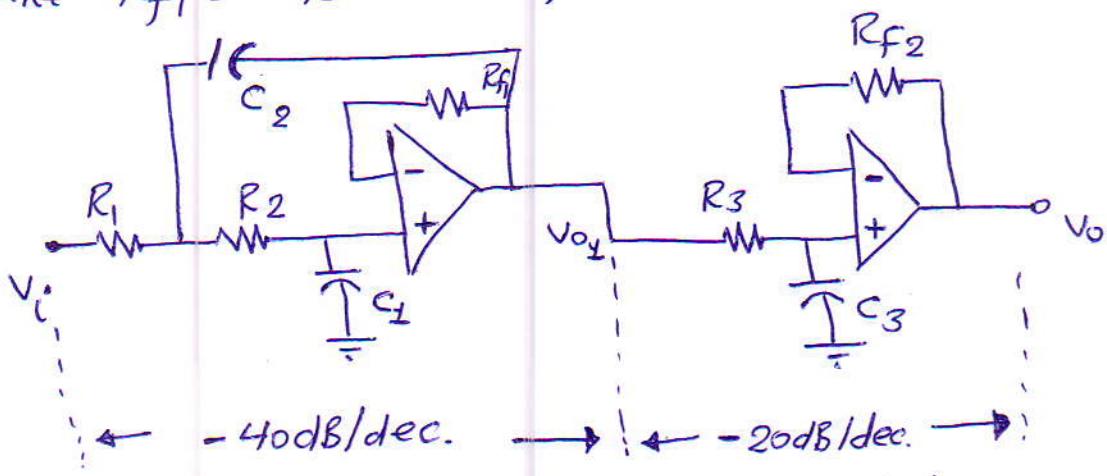
To build a  $-60\text{dB/decade}$  Low Pass filter, we use  $-40\text{dB/dec.}$  cascaded with another  $-20\text{dB/dec.}$  to give an overall closed loop gain



\* لتم بناء جرسع ذو مرتبه ثالث  
فأصل جرسيه من اثنين ايه  
نوى (2nd order)  $-40\text{dB/dec.}$  والآخر يكون  
رسع على جرسع على جرسع يعطي (-20dB)  
الخواص هي  $-60\text{dB/dec.}$

## \* Design Procedure:

- 1- Choose the cut off freq. ( $f_c$ ); if it is not given
- 2- Pick  $C_3$ ; choose a convenient value between ( $0.001\text{ }\mu\text{F} - 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ )
- 3- Make  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2} C_3$  and  $C_2 = 2C_1$
- 4- Calculate  $R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c C_3}$ ; the best choose of  $R$  ( $10\text{ k}\Omega - 100\text{ k}\Omega$ )
- 5- Make  $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R$
- 6- Make  $R_{f1} = 2R$  and  $R_{f2} = R$



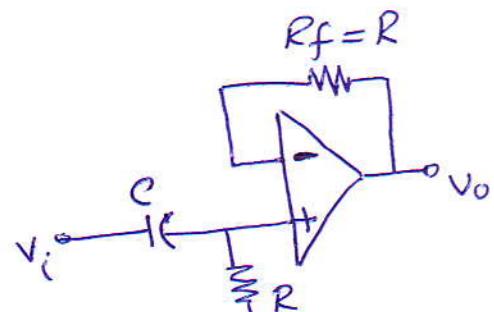
(Three Poles (3rd order) Low Pass filter)

## \* High-Pass Butterworth filters:

$$V_o = V_i * \frac{1}{1 - j(\frac{1}{WRC})}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{CL} \left( \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right) = \frac{1}{1 - j(\frac{1}{WRC})}$$

$$f_C = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad \text{for the } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ order}$$



(One Pole (1<sup>st</sup> order) High Pass)  
filter

$$\text{for } WRC = 1 \Rightarrow A_{CL} = \frac{1}{1 - j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ = 0.707 \angle 45^\circ \text{ or } +3 \text{ dB}$$

Ex: Design a 1<sup>st</sup> order high Pass Butterworth filter to attenuate  
an audio frequencies? then, sketch the filter response?

Solution 8  
Engineering drawing

Audio frequencies (20Hz - 20kHz)

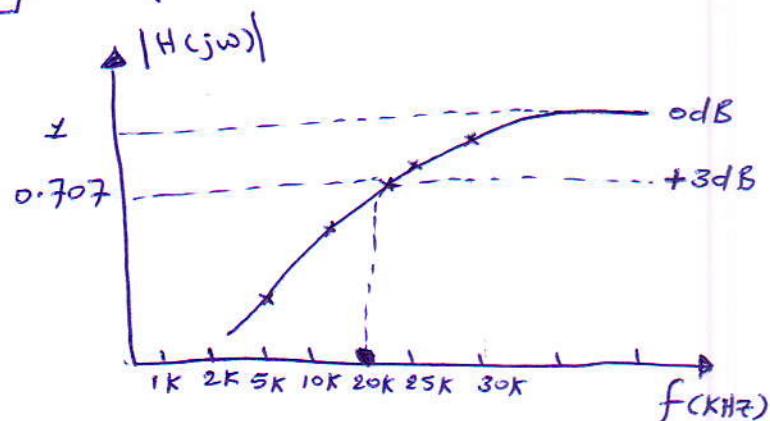
$$\Rightarrow f_{CH} = 20\text{kHz} ; \text{ let } C = 0.01\mu\text{F}$$

$$f_C = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \Rightarrow 20k = \frac{1}{2\pi R(0.01\mu)}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 796\Omega \quad 1^{\text{st}} \text{ order } [n=1]$$

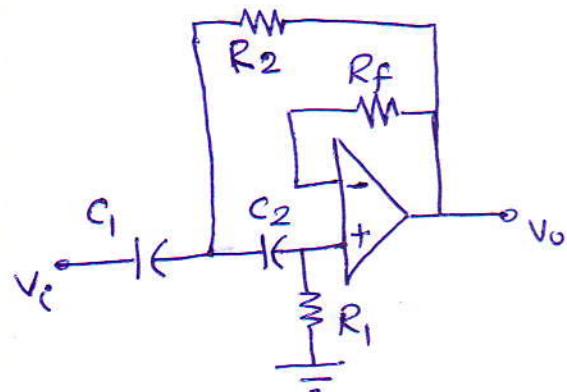
$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f_{CH}}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$

	$f(\text{kHz})$	$ H(j\omega) $
?	5	0.242
?	10	0.447
?	20	0.707
?	25	0.78
?	30	0.83



## \* 2<sup>nd</sup> order High-Pass Butterworth Filter:

2<sup>nd</sup> order high Pass filter  
means the magnitude of  $A_{CL}$   
increase by 40dB/decade  
at  $\omega_0$  increase to low



(Two Poles(2<sup>nd</sup> order) High Pass filter)

## \* Design Procedure:

- 1- choose a cut off freq ( $f_c$ ) ; if it is not given
- 2- Let  $C_1 = C_2 = C$  and choose the suitable value for  $C$
- 3- Calculate  $R_1$  ;  $R_1 = \frac{1.414}{2\pi f_c C}$
- 4- Select  $R_2 = \frac{1}{2} R_1$
- 5- To minimize d.c offset ; let  $R_f = R_1$
- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ .

Ex: Using 40 dB/dec. HPF ; let  $C = C_2 = 0.01\mu F$ , calculate  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  for a cutoff freq. of 1 kHz

### Solution:

$$R_1 = \frac{1.414}{2\pi f_c C} = \frac{1.414}{2\pi (1k)(0.01\mu F)} = [22.516 k\Omega]$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2} R_1 = \frac{1}{2} (22.516 k) = [11.258 k\Omega]$$

Ex8 Design a two pole HPF with cutoff frequency of 50kHz; then calculate ① the magnitude of the transfer function at  $f = 0.2f_c$  ② the frequency at which the gain drops to 40% of its maximum value?

Solution:

$$\text{let } C = 0.001\mu F = 9 = C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{1.414}{2\pi f_c C} = \frac{1.414}{2\pi(50k)(0.001\mu)} = [4.5k\Omega]$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2} R_1 = \frac{1}{2} (4.5k) = [2.25k\Omega]$$

$$R_f = R_1 = [4.5k\Omega]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^4}} \quad \text{---} \textcircled{1} \text{ at } f = 0.2f_c \quad \text{---} \textcircled{2}$$

Subs \textcircled{2} in \textcircled{1}  
and we get:

$$\Rightarrow |H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f_c}{0.2f_c}\right)^4}} = [0.0399]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{at magnitude drops 40\% } \left(\frac{40}{100}\right)$$

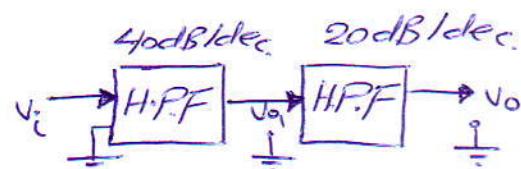
$$\Rightarrow 0.4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{50k}{f}\right)^4}} \quad \Rightarrow [f = 33 \text{ kHz}]$$

## \* 3rd order High Pass Butterworth Filter:

Using a 40dB/dec. filter

cascaded with another 20dB/dec.

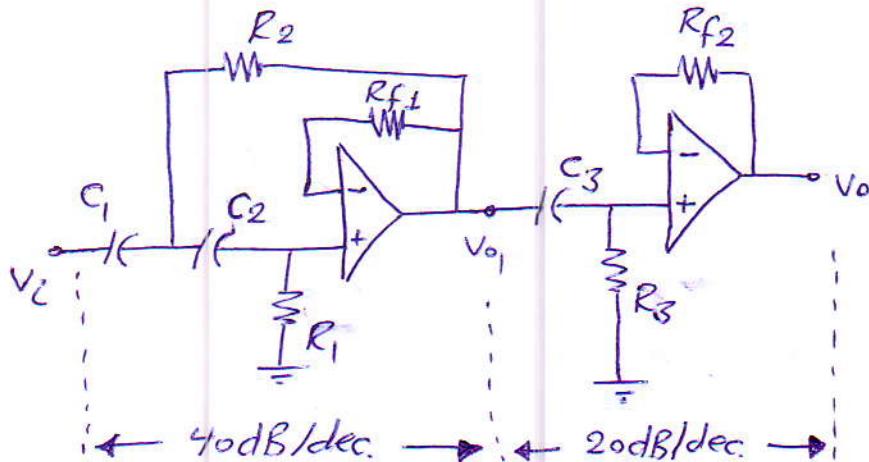
to produce 60dB/dec. HPF



$$A_{CL} = \frac{V_0}{V_i} = \frac{V_{01}}{V_i} * \frac{V_0}{V_{01}}$$

## \* Design Procedures:

- 1- Choose the cutoff freq.; if it is not given
- 2- let  $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = C$  (values  $100\text{PF} - 0.1\mu\text{F}$ )
- 3- Calculate  $R_3 = \frac{1}{w_c C}$
- 4- Select  $R_1 = 2R_3$
- 5- Select  $R_2 = \frac{1}{2} R_3$
- 6- To minimize d.c offset  $R_{f1} = R_1$  and  $R_{f2} = R_3$



(Three Poles (3rd order) HPF)

(151)

Ex: For 60 dB/dec. Butterworth filter; determine  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ ; for  $\omega_c = 1 \text{ rad/s}$ ; ( $f_c = 159 \text{ Hz}$ ) and  $C_1 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$ ?

Solution:

$$R_3 = \frac{1}{\omega_c C} ; C = C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_3 = \frac{1}{(1000)(0.1 \mu\text{F})} = [10 \text{ k}\Omega]$$

$$R_1 = 2R_3 = 2(10\text{k}) = [20 \text{ k}\Omega]$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2} R_3 = \frac{1}{2} (10\text{k}) = [5 \text{ k}\Omega]$$

~.~.~.

H-W Q: Design a two pole low pass Butterworth filter with  $f_c = 20 \text{ kHz}$  ① determine the magnitude of the gain at f is equal to  $18 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $20 \text{ kHz}$  and  $22 \text{ kHz}$

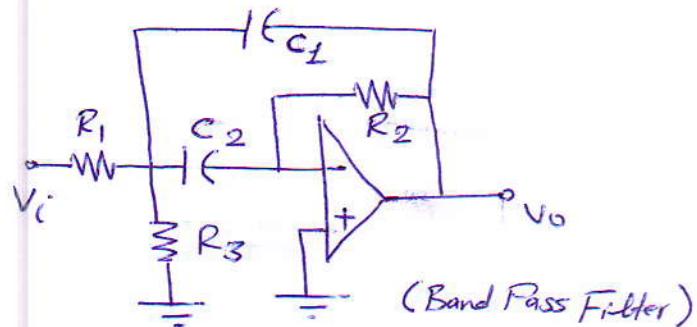
Ans: For  $C_1 = 0.5628 \mu\text{F}$   $\Rightarrow R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_f = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_2 = 1.125 \mu\text{F}$   
 ① 0.777, 0.707 and 0.637

H-W Q: A Low Pass filter is to have a  $f_c = 10 \text{ kHz}$  and is to have a gain at  $20 \text{ kHz}$ , which is reduced by at least 25 dB from its maximum value. Find the minimum number of Poles required for a Butterworth filter?

Ans: 2

## \* Band Pass Filters

A Band Pass Filter is a circuit designed to pass signals only in a certain band of frequencies, while rejecting all signals outside this band.



\* Band Pass Filter

```

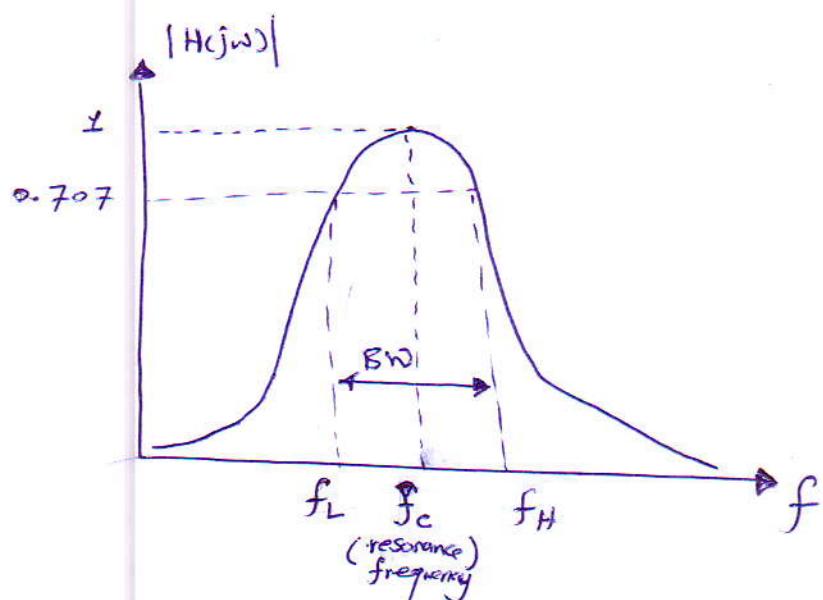
graph LR
    A[Band Pass Filter] --> B[Narrow Band]
    A --> C[Wide Band]
    B --> D["BW < 0.1 Wc (Q > 10)"]
    C --> E["BW > 0.1 Wc (Q < 10)"]
  
```

Q : (Quality factor) : indicate the selectivity of the circuit

$$Q = \frac{w_c}{Bw}$$

$$BW = f_H - f_L$$

$$\stackrel{D Y}{=} B w = w_H - w_L$$



## \* Design Procedure :

1- choose the resonant freq. ( $\omega_c$ ) and the bandwidth ( $BW$ ).

$$2- \text{Calculate } Q = \frac{\omega_c}{BW}$$

$$3- \text{choose } C_1 = C_2 = C$$

$$4- R_2 = \frac{2}{BW \cdot C}$$

$$5- R_1 = \frac{1}{2} R_2$$

$$6- R_3 = \frac{R_2}{4Q^2 - 2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{R_2}{4Q^2} \quad (\text{for } 4Q^2 \gg 2)$$

~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ .

Ex: Design BPF to produce  $f_c = 1590\text{Hz}$  ( $\omega_c = 10\text{Krad/s}$ ),

$Q = 10$ ; let  $C_1 = 0.01\mu\text{F}$  ?

### Solution :

$$BW = \frac{\omega_c}{Q} = \frac{10 \cdot 10^3}{10} = \boxed{10 \text{ rad/s}} \quad (\text{narrow Band})$$

$$\text{or } \boxed{159\text{Hz}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{2}{BW \cdot C} = \frac{2}{(10^3)(0.01 \cdot 10^{-6})}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 = \boxed{200\text{K}\Omega}$$

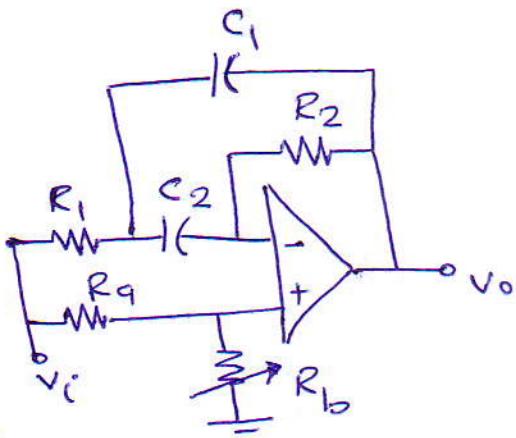
$$R_1 = \frac{1}{2} R_2 = \frac{1}{2} (200\text{k}) = \boxed{100\text{K}\Omega}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_2}{4Q^2} = \frac{200\text{k}}{4(10)^2} = \boxed{0.5\text{k}\Omega}$$

\* بالرسم تصميم (BPF) من خلال ربط حرسين اهلي LP و HP ، على الموجي المحول على مرسل عالي لزفير الموجي خارج (BPF)

## \* Notch Filters (Band Stop Filters):

The circuit shown is a notch or band elimination filter or band stop filter; undesired frequencies are attenuated in the stop band (for example 50Hz, 60Hz and 400Hz) noise signals in motor generator.



(Notch Filter (BSF))

### \* Design Procedure:

1- choose  $c_1 = c_2 = C$   
(values 100PF - 0.1MF)

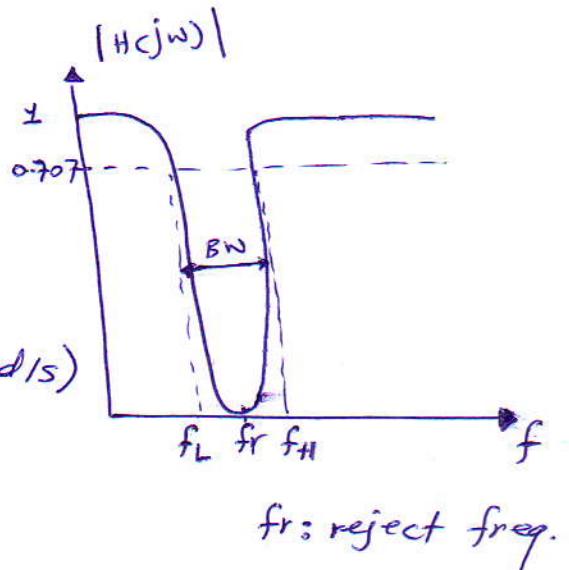
2- calculate  $R_2 = \frac{2}{B.W * C}$  (BW in rad/s)

3- Calculate  $R_1 = \frac{R_2}{4\varphi^2}$

4- Choose  $R_b$  traditional value such as 1k $\Omega$

5- Calculate  $R_b$  from  $R_b = 2\varphi^2 R_q$

~ ~ ~ ~



$f_r$ : reject freq.

Ex: Design a notch filter for  $f_r = 400\text{Hz}$  and  $\varphi = 5$ ;  
let  $C = 0.01\mu\text{F}$ .

?

Solution:

$$C_1 = C_2 = C = 0.01 \mu F$$

$$w_r = 2\pi f_r = (6.28)(400) = \boxed{2.512 \text{ K rad/s}}$$

$$B.W = \frac{w_r}{Q} = \frac{2.512 \text{ K}}{5} \approx \boxed{502 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{2}{B.W C} = \frac{2}{502 * 0.01 \mu} = \boxed{398.4 \text{ K}\Omega}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_2}{4\varphi^2} = \frac{398.4 \text{ K}}{4(5)^2} = \boxed{3.98 \text{ K}\Omega}$$

choose  $\boxed{R_1 = 1 \text{ K}\Omega}$

$$FD R_b = 2\varphi^2 R_q = 2(5)^2 * 1\text{K} = \boxed{50 \text{ K}\Omega}$$

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

H-W ①: Design BPF to have  $f_c = 3183 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $Q = 5$  and  $C = 0.01 \mu F$ ?

Ans:  $R_2 = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ ;  $R_1 = 25 \text{ K}\Omega$ ;  $R_3 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$  and wide band

H-W ②: Notch filter can be built using LP and HP? Explain?

H-W ③: When we built a BPF using LP and HP, the first stage was a HPF, why?

## \* Active Filters using Sallen and Key filter:

### \* Low Pass Butterworth (Sallen - Key):

\* تَعْبُر طَرِيقَة (Sallen; Key) طَرِيقَة صِيَغَة لِتَحْمِيم الْمُرْسَلَات جَمِيعَ الْفَاعِلَات وَذَلِك (Butterworth, chebyshev) حَسْبَ عَلَيْهِ تَقْيِيمَ مُرْسَلَات (Bessel)

وَذَلِك مِنْ فَدْرِ الْفَرَاسِيَّة الْمُرْسَلَات وَلَمَّا كُلِّ مُرْسَلَة فِي مُحَاطَة مُدْعَجَعِ حَسْبَ الْمُكَوَّنَات عِبَارَة 2<sup>nd</sup> order وَذَلِك مِنْهُمْ الْمُسَبِّب لِكُلِّ مُرْسَلَة تَوْضِيْه تَوْضِيْه فِي الْجِبْرِل حَسْبَ اَنْ كُلِّ مُرْسَلَة زُوْجِيَّه قِيَّمَه كَسْب مُنْتَفَعَه عَمَّا سَابَقَهَا وَذَلِك لِكُلِّ اَسْتِجَاهَه قِيَّمَه كَسْب مُنْتَفَعَه نَهَا لِاجْتِيَازِه هَذِه دُوْلَات بِنَفْسِ الْمُلْكَه وَهَا مُوضِعُه فِي الْجِبْرِل.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R_A R_B C_A C_B}} ; R_A = R_B = R \text{ and } C_A = C_B = C$$

$$\Rightarrow f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R C}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{Av}{(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c})^2 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_c})(\frac{1}{Q}) + 1} \quad \text{Filter response for each 2nd order}$$

$$\text{where } Q = \frac{1}{3-Av}$$

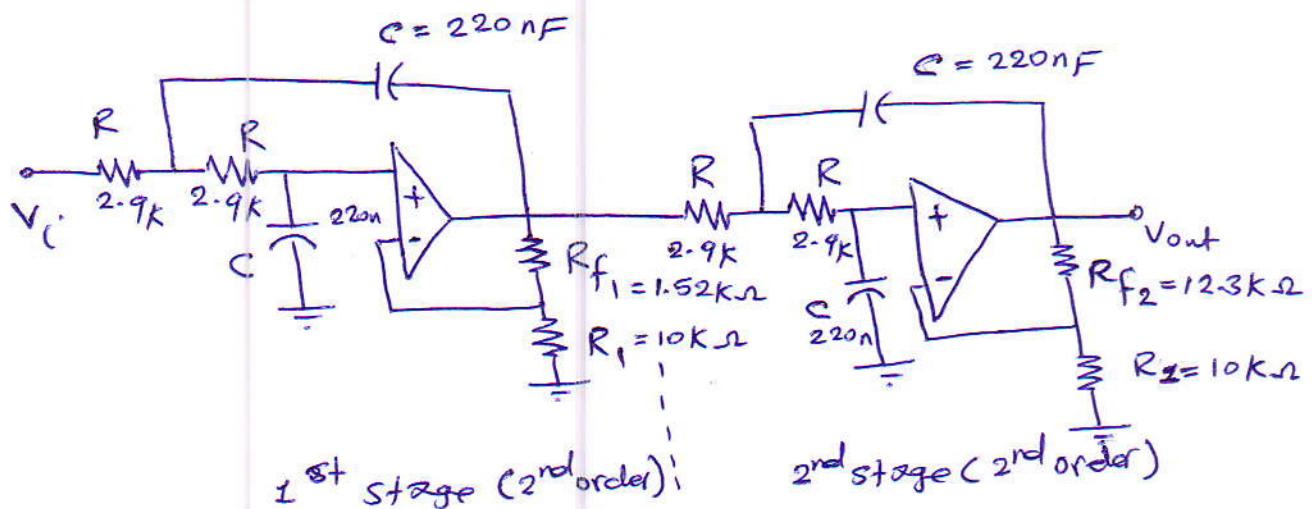
Ex 3 Design a four Pole Butterworth filter which has a -3 dB corner frequency at 250 Hz ; (use Sallen-Key). ?

لِيجْ

Solution:

\* اخطبوط ، ولد تقوم بـ الخطوة الأولى والتي تكون عبارة عن موجة ملائمة لـ كل مرحلة من المرحلتين (Sallen-Key)

(...، ٤، ٢.) ترسم فقط لـ تحقيق المعايير زوجية ، حيث



\* for the 1<sup>st</sup> stage

$$RC = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c} = \frac{1}{2\pi (250)}$$

$$= 0.637 \text{ ms}$$

let  $C = 220 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow R \approx 2.9 \text{ k}\Omega$

From table  $A_{V1} = 1.152 = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1}$  let  $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

\* For the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage

from table  $A_{V2} = 2.235 = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_1} ; \Rightarrow R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow R_{f2} = 12.35 \text{ k}\Omega$

عند كل مرحلة يجب أن تكون كل مرحلة  
حسب مختلف المعايير وذلك يتم  
المقارنات والمساعات متاربة (جداً) على  
المعادلات التي تتعلق بالكتيب (R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>f1</sub>, R<sub>f2</sub>)

## \* Low Pass Bessel and chebyshev (Sallen-key):

$$R_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_C f_n}$$

$f_n$ : normalized factor

The  $R_C$  Product for each section must be scaled by the normalized factor ( $f_n$ )

(Bessel) cheb (بچيئن ريسن) بطرقيه (Sallen-key) فام هزار معامل مبيس تم ادطاله الى العادله لغرض حفظ الحصول على استabilities بطرقيه Bessel cheb no كل اصل اصباته متغيره الى آخر كما علمنا ذلك حيث ادطال فعل متغيره كل نوع من الاصبات و هو موضع في طبع

Ex: Design a four Pole Low Pass Bessel filter which has a-3dB corner freq. at 300Hz ?

Solution: A four Pole filter requires two stages. each stage has two Pole filter.

\* for the 1st stage  $R_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_C f_n} = \frac{1}{2\pi (300)(1.432)} = 0.37ms$

If  $R = [1k\Omega] \Rightarrow C = [0.37\mu F]$

$$AV_1 = \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1} + 1 \Rightarrow 1.084 = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1} ; \text{ let } R_1 = [10k\Omega]$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{f1} = [840\Omega]$$

\* for the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage

$$R_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_C f_n} \Rightarrow R_C = \frac{1}{2\pi (300)(1.606)} = 0.33ms$$

$$\Rightarrow AV_2 = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_1} \Rightarrow 1.759 = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{10k} \Rightarrow R_{f2} = [7.6k\Omega]$$

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## \* High Pass Bessel and Chebychev (Sallen-Key) :

$$RC = \frac{f_n}{2\pi f_c}$$

(for high pass filters (Bessel and chebychev) only)

Ex 8 Design a chebychev high pass filter with (0.5 dB of ripple) a corner frequency of 1200Hz and a roll off in excess of 120dB per decade.

Solution:

6-order me has. 120dB (less) roll off  
120 dB/decade implies an order of at least  $n = 6$

\* For the 1st stage:

$$RC_1 = \frac{f_n}{2\pi f_c} \Rightarrow RC_1 = \frac{0.396}{2\pi * 1200} = 0.0525 \text{ ms}$$

let  $C_1 = 100 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow R_1 = 525 \Omega$

$$A_{v1} = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1} \Rightarrow 1.537 = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1}$$

let  $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow R_{f1} = 5.37 \text{ k}\Omega$

Ans

\* For the 2<sup>nd</sup> stages

$$RC_2 = \frac{f_n}{2\pi f_c} = \frac{0.768}{2\pi \times 1200} = [0.1019 \text{ ms}]$$

let  $C_2 = 100 \text{ nF}$   $\Rightarrow R_2 = [1019 \Omega]$

$$AV_2 = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_1} \quad \text{as } R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ from 1<sup>st</sup> stage}$$

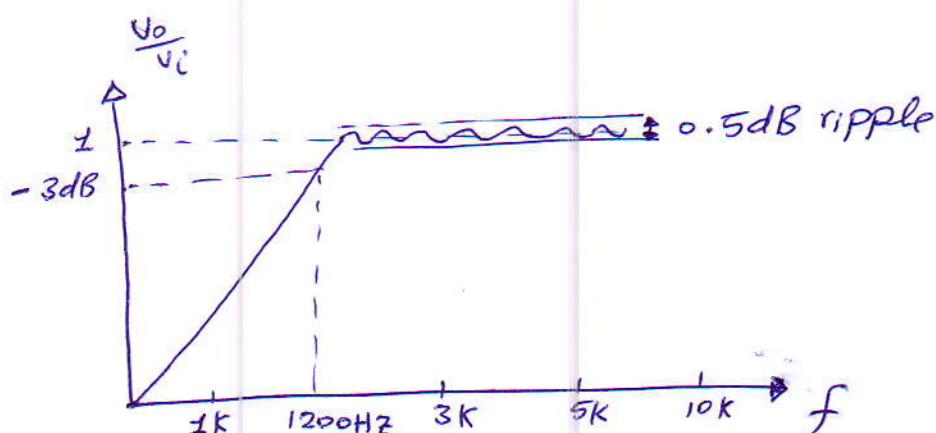
$$\Rightarrow 2.448 = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{10k} \Rightarrow R_{f2} = [14.48 \text{ k}\Omega]$$

\* For the 3<sup>rd</sup> stages

$$RC_3 = \frac{f_n}{2\pi f_c} \Rightarrow RC_3 = \frac{1.011}{2\pi \times 1200} = [0.134 \text{ ms}]$$

let  $C_3 = 100 \text{ nF}$   $\Rightarrow R_3 = [1341 \Omega]$

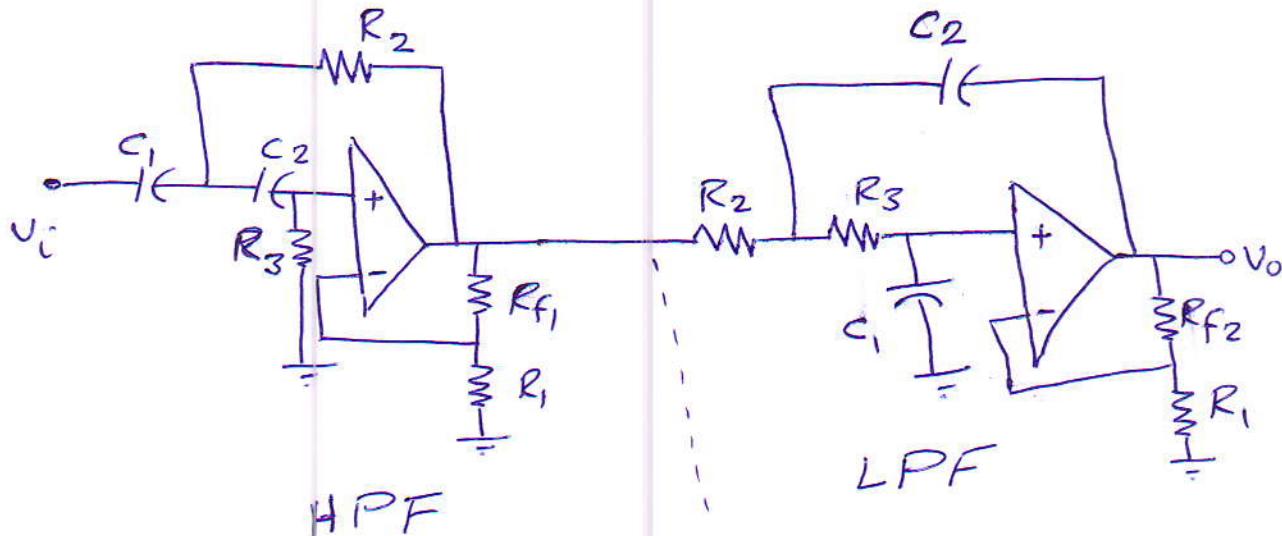
$$AV_3 = 1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_1} \Rightarrow 2.846 = 1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{10k} \Rightarrow R_{f3} = [18.46 \text{ k}\Omega]$$



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## \* Band Pass Filters:

It can be made by cascading High Pass with low Pass as shown belows



Ex: Design a two Pole Butterworth band Pass filter with corner frequency values 400Hz and 4KHz (using Sallen-Key).

Solution: BPF  $\rightarrow$  HP + LP

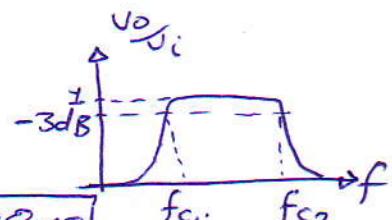
\* For the 1st stage HP

$$Rc_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{c1}} \Rightarrow R_{c1} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 400} = [0.398 \text{ ms}]$$

$$\text{let } C_1 = 100 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow R_1 = [3.98 \text{ k}\Omega]$$

$$A_{V1} = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1} \Rightarrow 1.586 = 1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1}$$

$$\text{let } R_{f1} = [10 \text{ k}\Omega] \Rightarrow R_{f1} = [5.86 \text{ k}\Omega]$$



2.  $\omega_c$

\* For the 2nd stage LP:

$$RC_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{C_2}} \Rightarrow RC_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 4000} = [0.0398 \text{ ms}]$$

let  $C_2 = 10 \text{ nF}$   $\Rightarrow R_2 = [3.98 \text{ k}\Omega]$

$$A_{V2} = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_i} \Rightarrow 1.586 = 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{10k} \Rightarrow R_{f2} = [5.86 \text{ k}\Omega]$$

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\* Sallen-Key Filter advantages

- 1- Each filter in a two pole per operational amplifier with minimum number of components.
- 2- Non-inverting gain
- 3- low output impedance

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\* Sallen-Key Filter disadvantages

- 1- very sensitive to component values.
- 2- It is difficult to use in applications which requires a tunable filter.

H-W① How the Band Stop filter can be made using Sallen-Key Parameters? (Draw the BPF circuit).

H-W② Design a chebyshev Band Pass Filter with 2dB of ripple and corner frequency values 1KHz and 3KHz and a roll off in excess of 40 dB/decade?

H-W③: what are the advantages and disadvantages of Sallen-Key filters?

Order (poles)	Butter- worth	Bessel	Chebyshev (0.5 dB)	Chebyshev (2 dB)
	gain	gain	fn	gain
2	1.586	1.268	1.274	1.842
4	1.152	1.084	1.432	1.582
6	2.235	1.759	1.606	2.660
8	1.068	1.040	1.607	1.537
	1.586	1.364	1.692	2.448
	2.483	2.023	1.908	2.846
8	1.038	1.024	1.781	1.522
	1.337	1.213	1.835	2.379
	1.889	1.593	1.956	2.711
	2.610	2.184	2.192	2.913
			1.006	2.946
				0.990

SALLEN – KEY FILTER PARAMETERS