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## APPLICATION NOTE 700 Fixed-Gain Op Amps Simplify Filter Design

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Abstract: Use less component count, money, and board space when designing Sallen-Key filters. Simplify band pass filters with fixed gain amplfiers.

Simple second-order filters meet many filtering requirements. A low-order low-pass filter, for example, is often adequate for antialiasing in ADC applications or for eliminating high-frequency noise in audio applications. Similarly, a low-order high-pass filter can easily remove power-supply noise. When you design such filters with built-in gain, fixed-gain op amps can save space, cost, and time. **Figure 1** illustrates the use of fixed-gain op amps in building second-order low-pass and high-pass Sallen-Key filters. Filter "cookbooks" are useful in designing these filters, but the cookbook procedures usually break down for a given response, such as Butterworth, if the gain set by  $R_F$  and  $R_G$  is greater than unity. What's more, the cookbook component-value formulas can yield unrealistic values for the capacitors and the resistors.



Figure 1. Sallen-Key filters use fixed-gain op amps to realize a second-order Butterworth response.

Butterworth filters, for example, offer the flattest passband. They also provide a fast initial falloff and reasonable overshoot. You can easily design such filters using the table below with the following equations:  $R_2 = 1/(2\pi f_C \sqrt{)}$  and  $R_1 = XR_2$ .

## **Butterworth-Filter-Design Criteria**

| Gain | Low-Pass X | High-Pass X |
|------|------------|-------------|
| 1.25 | *          | 1.372       |
| 1.5  | 2          | 1.072       |
| 2    | 0.5        | 0.764       |
| 2.25 | 0.404      | 0.672       |
| 2.5  | 0.343      | 0.602       |
| 3    | 0.268      | 0.5         |
| 3.5  | 0.222      | 0.429       |
| 4    | 0.191      | 0.377       |
| 5    | 0.15       | 0.305       |
| 6    | 0.125      | 0.257       |
| 7    | 0.107      | 0.222       |
| 9    | 0.084      | 0.176       |
|      |            |             |

| 10   | 0.076 | 0.159 |
|------|-------|-------|
| 11   | 0.07  | 0.146 |
| 13.5 | 0.057 | 0.121 |
| 16   | 0.049 | 0.103 |
| 21   | 0.038 | 0.08  |
| 25   | 0.032 | 0.068 |
| 26   | 0.031 | 0.066 |
| 31   | 0.026 | 0.056 |
| 41   | 0.02  | 0.043 |
| 50   | 0.017 | 0.035 |
| 51   | 0.017 | 0.035 |
| 61   | 0.014 | 0.029 |
| 81   | 0.011 | 0.022 |
| 100  | 0.009 | 0.018 |
| 101  | 0.009 | 0.018 |

<sup>\*</sup>A gain of 1.25 is impossible to obtain with matched capacitors for the low-pass case.

For a gained filter response, the use of a fixed-gain op amp reduces cost and component count. It also decreases sensitivity, because the internal, factory-trimmed, precision gain-setting resistors provide 0.1% gain accuracy. To design a second-order Butterworth low-pass or high-pass filter using a fixed-gain op amp, follow these steps:

- 1. Determine the corner frequency f<sub>C</sub>.
- 2. Select a value for C.
- 3. For the desired gain value, locate X under the proper column heading in the table.
- 4. Calculate  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  using the equations.

Choosing C and then solving for  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  lets you optimize the filter response by selecting component values as close to the calculated values as possible. C can be lower than 1000pF for most corner frequencies and gains. Fixed-gain op amps come optimally compensated for each gain version and provide exceptional gain-bandwidth products for systems operating at high frequencies and high gain. Suppose, for example, you must design a low-pass filter with a 24kHz corner frequency and a gain of 10. Step 1 is complete ( $f_C = 24kHz$ ). Next, complete Step 2 by selecting a value for C, say, 470pF. In the table, note that X = 0.076 for a low-pass filter with a gain of 10. Substitute these values in the equations:

 $R_2$  = 1/(2 $\pi$  f\_C  $\sqrt{})$  = 1/(2 $\pi$  × 24kHz × 470pF ×  $\sqrt{}$  ) = 51kΩ, and  $R_1$  = XR\_2 = 0.076 × 51kΩ = 3.9kΩ.



Figure 2. Using the circuit values in the text, a simulation of the circuit in Figure 1a produces this Butterworth response.

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