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5 August 1985

Area Code 617
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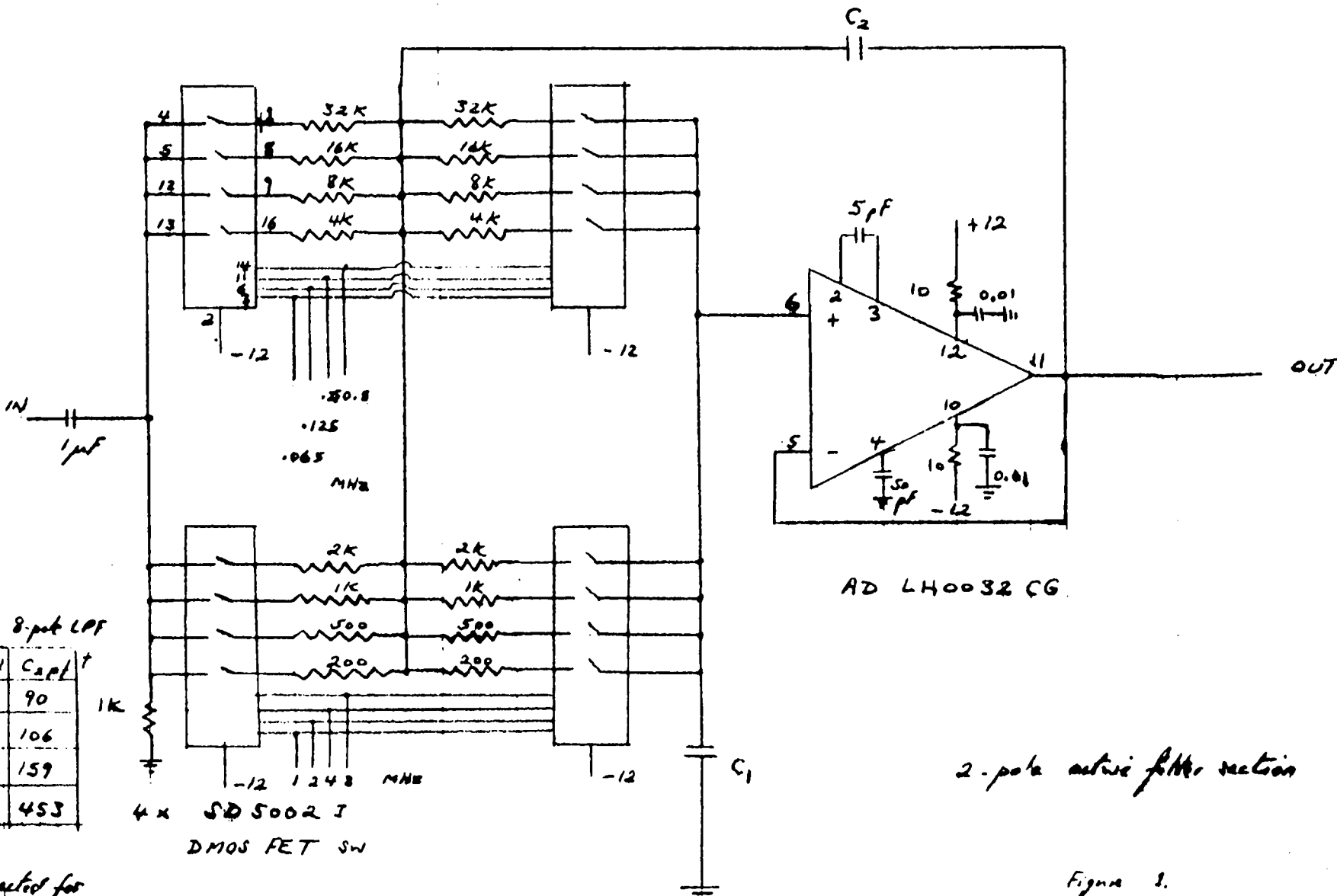
To: VLBA Acquisition Group
From: Alan E.E. Rogers
Subject: Active Low Pass Filters for Baseband Converters

Several ultra-high-speed operational amplifiers are now available that might be capable providing the poles for low pass filters up to 8 MHz. A simple circuit can provide two poles per operational amplifier with reasonably low component sensitivity. Since the fast operational amplifiers are fairly expensive, a very attractive approach would be to use the same amplifiers for all 8 bandwidths by switching resistive components to scale the pole locations. With this approach only 8 amplifiers would be needed for all the USB and LSB filters in one baseband converter. Figure 1. shows one possible circuit for a 2-pole low pass section (4 cascaded sections being required for an 8-pole filter). I plan to breadboard and test the circuit. The potential problems are as follows:

- 1) Effects of cross-talk in the analog switches.
- 2) Variation of the "on" resistance in the switches.
- 3) Capacitive loading in the switches.
- 4) Phase shifts in the operational amplifiers.

An initial breadboard test of a simple 8 MHz 2-pole LPF (without switches) produced performance within 2 degrees of phase of a perfect 2-pole filter plus 5 nanoseconds of additional delay. I also tested the performance of the all pass (single pole/zero pair) section shown in Figure 2. Again, performance is very close to a perfect pole/zero pair again with an added delay of 5 nanoseconds. While the use of active elements in the SSB mixer all-pass filter would increase the component count it would eliminate the need for stable inductors.

Attachments: Figure 1.
Figure 2.



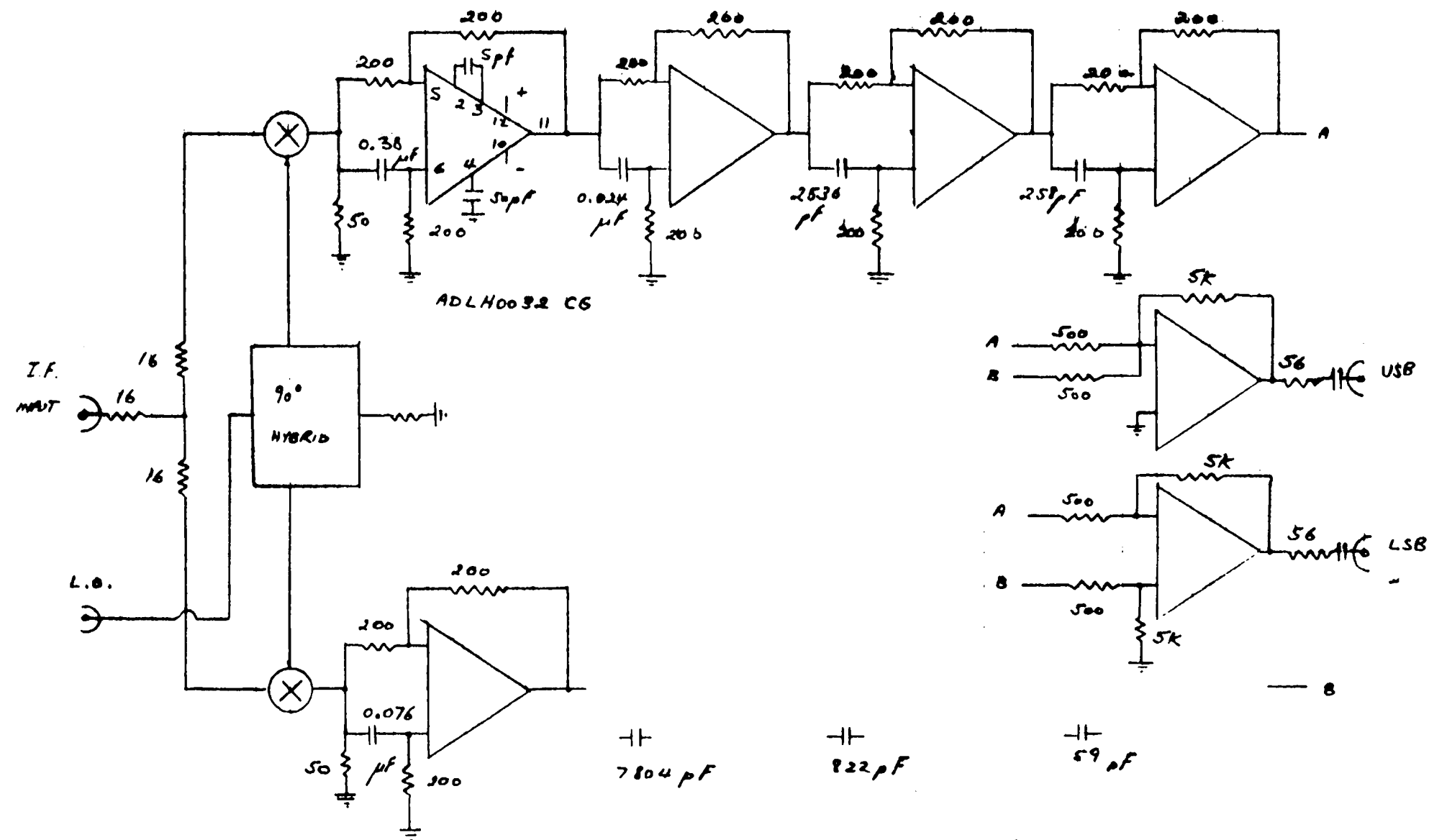
Benchmark 8-pole LPS

SECTION #	C ₁ pF	C ₂ pF	f
1	87	90	
2	74	106	
3	49	159	
4	17	453	

† Not yet corrected for capacitance of switches

2-pole active filter section

Figure 1.



ACTIVE ALL-PASS
ALTERNATE DESIGN FOR SSB MIXER