ZXF36L01

VARIABLE Q FILTER

DESCRIPTION
The ZXF36L01 is a versatile analog high Q bandpass filter. The device contains two sections:

1. Variable Q bandpass filter.

The basic filter section requires 2 resistors and 2 capacitors to set the centre frequency. The filter operates up to a frequency of 150kHz. Two external resistors control filter Q Factor. The Q can be varied up to 50.

The mixer is included to extend the frequency range up to 700kHz and to permit the centre frequency to be tuned. The local oscillator can be any waveform, making microprocessor control convenient.

APPLICATIONS
Many filter applications including:

- Audio bandpass and notch
- Micro controlled frequency
- Adaptive filtering
- Sonar and Ultrasonic Systems
- Instrumentation

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Centre Frequency up to 700kHz
- Tuneable centre frequency
- Variable Q
- Low power
- Standby mode for improved battery life

ORDERING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>PART MARK</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZXF36L01W24</td>
<td>SO24W</td>
<td>ZXF36L01</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>CONTAINER</th>
<th>INCREMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZXF36L01W24TC</td>
<td>Reel 13”</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZXF36L01W24</td>
<td>Tube 31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
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</table>

SYSTEM DIAGRAM

ISSUE 3 - JANUARY 2002
### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS
- Voltage on any pin: 7.0V (relative to Vss)
- Operating temperature range: 0 to 70°C (de-rated for -40 to 85°C)
- Storage temperature: -55 to 125°C

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Test Conditions: Temperature = 25°C, VDD = 5.00V, VSS = 0.00V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating current</td>
<td>PD = VDD</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown current</td>
<td>PD = VSS</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIH (PD)</td>
<td>VIH =5V (WRT VSS)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIL (PD)</td>
<td>VIL =0V (WRT VSS)</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FILTER CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max. operating frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q usable range</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Centre frequency temperature coefficient</td>
<td>Q=30, fo = 1kHz</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm/°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Q temperature coefficient</td>
<td>Q=30, fo = 1kHz</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>% /°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage noise</td>
<td>1 – 100 kHz</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>nV/√ Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input impedance</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. output swing</td>
<td>Output load ≥10 kΩ</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>V pk-pk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output sink current</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output source current</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### MIXER CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max. operating frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum signal input</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV pk-pk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Local Oscillator input</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV pk-pk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Local Oscillator input</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV pk-pk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Oscillator input Impedance</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1**
Centre frequency temperature coefficient is dominated by the external R & C components. On chip drift is negligible.

**Note 2**
Average Q temperature coefficient is dominated by the external R components.
TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Test Conditions: \( V_{DD} = 5.00V, V_{SS} = 0.00V \)

**Typical Gain at Fo V Q Factor (Fo = 140 KHz)**

Gain at \( Fo \) describes the peak gain of the notch pass filter. This gain is defined by the value of Q Factor.

The curve shows Q Factor over frequency for a fixed loop gain (\( Rf/Ri \)).

Components used: 1/8 watt metal film resistors (+/- 50 ppm). Ceramic capacitors (+/- 50 ppm).
DESCRIPTION OF PIN FUNCTIONS

VDD Positive supply connection (5 volts). Both pins to be connected. To be decoupled with a 100nF capacitor to VSS.

VSS Negative supply connection; system ground (0 volts). Both pins to be connected.

BG Bias Generator output. To be decoupled with a 100nF capacitor to VSS. (or external supply referenced to VSS)

BI Bias inputs for internal circuitry, both to be connected to BG. (or external supply referenced to VSS)

PD Active low. This feature can be used to reduce power consumption for applications that have a standby mode.

F1, F2 Filter input, F1 or F2 depending on filter configuration.

FO Filter output for all configurations.

LO Local Oscillator signal input.

MXI Mixer signal input.

MXO Mixer signal output.

C1, RC1 Phase advance network nodes. Values R and C set centre frequency, fo.

R2, RC2 Phase retard network nodes. Values R and C set centre frequency, fo.

GP1, 2, 3 Loop gain programming nodes.

CONNECTION DIAGRAM

[Connection diagram showing pin connections]
FILTER CONFIGURATIONS AND RESPONSES

Notch Filter

![Notch Filter Diagram]

Notch Filter Gain Response

\[
 f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}
\]
\[
 Q = \frac{R_f}{R}
\]

Where \( R, R_i \) and \( R_f \geq 10k\Omega \) and \( C \geq 50 \text{ pF} \)

See “Designing for a Value of Q” for more details.

Typical responses for the circuit with component values shown in circuit diagram.

Filter AC Performance

![Notch Filter Phase Response Graph]
Filter AC Performance

\[ f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \]

\[ Q = \frac{R_f}{R_i} \]

Where \( R, R_i \) and \( R_f \geq 10k\Omega \) and \( C \geq 50 \text{ pF} \)

See "Designing for a Value of Q" for more details.

Typical responses for the circuit with component values shown in circuit diagram.
FILTER CONFIGURATIONS AND RESPONSES (continued)

Notch Filter (with attenuating skirts)

Filter AC Performance

Notch Filter 2 Gain Response

\[ f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \]

\[ Q = \frac{R_f}{R} \]

Where \( R, R_i \) and \( R_f \geq 10k\Omega \) and \( C \geq 50 \text{ pF} \)

See “Designing for a Value of Q” for more details.

The skirt ‘roll off’ away from the peak is -20dB/decade regardless of chosen Q.

Typical responses for the circuit with component values shown in circuit diagram.

R=10kΩ
C=100nF
Rf=19.5kΩ
Ri=10kΩ
DESIGNING FOR A VALUE OF Q

As mentioned on the configuration pages, there is a proportional, but non-linear relationship between the ratio of $R_f$ and $R_i$, and $Q$.

These resistors define the gain of an inverting amplifier that determines the peak value gain and therefore the $Q$ of the filter, $Q$ is defined as:

$$ Q = \frac{f_o}{-3dB \text{ Bandwidth}} $$

This value of required gain is critical. As the maximum value of $Q$ is approached, too much gain will cause the filter to oscillate at the centre frequency, $f_o$. A small reduction of gain will cause the value of $Q$ to fall significantly. Therefore, for high values of $Q$ or tight tolerances of lower values of $Q$, the resistor ratio must be trimmed as shown.

Frequency dependant effects must be accounted for in determining the appropriate gain. As the frequency increases because of internal phase shift effects the effective circuit gain reduces and thus $Q$ Factor reduces. The frequency effect is not a problem for circuits where the $f_o$ remains constant, as the phase shifts are accounted for permanently. For designs where $Q$ is high and $f_o$ is to be ‘swept’, care must be taken that a gain appropriate at the highest frequency does not cause oscillation at the lowest.

**Example 1**

$f_o = 48kHz$, $R = 10k\Omega$, $C = 320pF$

$Q=60$, $R_f/R_i = 36.6k\Omega / 18k\Omega \Rightarrow 2.033$

**Example 2**

$f_o = 140kHz$, $R = 10k\Omega$, $C = 100pF$

$Q=15$, $R_f/R_i = 37k\Omega / 18k\Omega \Rightarrow 2.055$

It can be seen from these examples that the higher $Q$ example actually has a lower inverting amplifier gain. As mentioned before, the frequency will affect the value of gain. The $Q$ Factor v Frequency graph illustrates this effect.

These examples show that the gain required is nominally 2. For the specified range of $Q$: 0.5 to 50 (values up to 250 are obtainable), the gain values vary from 1.9 to 2.5 correspondingly.

Due to internal gain errors, when the absolute value of $Q$ is increased, the device to device variation in $Q$ will also increase.

This diagram shows the exponential relationship between gain and $Q$ Factor. ($f_o = 140 kHz$)
FILTERING HIGHER FREQUENCIES USING THE MIXER

Frequencies above 150 kHz cannot be filtered directly; the mixer enables the notch pass filter to function up to 700 kHz.

The signal to be filtered is mixed with another frequency (local oscillator), chosen so that the difference (intermediate) frequency equals the filter’s centre frequency, fo. The local oscillator signal waveform can be of any shape (sine, square, etc.) but must be approximately 50% duty cycle.

Example

Input frequency = 300 kHz, Local Oscillator (LO) frequency = 250 kHz,
Output (IF) Frequency = 50 kHz.

If the bandwidth of the 50 kHz filter were 1 kHz, the filter’s Q factor would be:

50/1 = 50.

The bandwidth of the filter is still 1 kHz when 300 kHz is applied to the mixer’s input, but now the Q factor is:

300/1 = 300.

The mixer provides a Q factor improvement equal to the ratio of the input frequency and the intermediate frequency.

The effective centre frequency can also be externally controlled by changing the LO frequency. This allows frequency tuning, trimming or sweeping while employing fixed resistors and capacitors for the filter.

As the LO signal can be a square wave, this allows fo to be controlled using a microcontroller or microprocessor.

MIXER CONFIGURATION WITH NOTCH PASS FILTER (with attenuating skirts)

The mixer can only be used with this filter configuration, as the other types have 0dB stop bands. The mixer output ‘MXO’ becomes the input of the filter.

As the gain of the notch filter changes with Q, the output of the mixer must be attenuated by some factor (VRatten). This will prevent the filter from being overdriven and allows the user to set the required output level.

Note: As the local oscillator input, LO has a low input impedance (60 Ω), it will often be necessary to increase it for driving circuitry. As the input voltage required is low (around 5 mV pk-pk min.), a series resistor ‘RMixer’ can be inserted. A value of 1 kΩ per 100mV (pk) oscillator signal input will be suitable.
Application Note

An assembled evaluation PCB is available from Zetex Plc, part code: ZXF36L01-EVB. It provides a fast and easy way of testing the filter configurations mentioned in this datasheet. This board is configured for 10kHz operation.
Evaluation

An evaluation board (ZX9F36L01-EVB) is available to assist with in-system or stand-alone performance evaluation. The board can be set, by simple jumper links, to perform any of the filter characteristic responses. The mixer can be selected in conjunction with the notch pass filter 2 functions.

Evaluation boards can be purchased from our catalogue distributors.

Digi-Key North America (www.digikey.com)
Tel:1-800344-4539

Europe - Farnell (www.farnell.com)
Tel:44-113-263-6311
### PACKAGE DIMENSION

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<tr>
<th>DIM</th>
<th>Millimetres</th>
<th>Inches</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>15.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>G</td>
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<tr>
<td>R</td>
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<td>0.89</td>
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<td>a</td>
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<td>7°BSC</td>
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### PACKAGE OUTLINE

[SOIC 24 LEAD Diagram]