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# 一种基于电流传送器的电流模式 $N$ 阶滤波器设计\*

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**摘要:** 提出了一种基于第2代电流传送器的电流模式  $N$  阶滤波电路。该电路由  $n$  个电流传送器(CCII+)、 $3n$  个无源元件构成, 能实现  $N$  阶低通、带通、高通滤波功能。以2阶滤波器为例分析了电路的无源、有源灵敏度, 分析数据表明无源、有源灵敏度都很低。最后对该电路用 Pspice 进行了仿真, 仿真结果表明该电路设计正确。

**关键词:** 电流模式; 电流传送器; 仿真

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1968年 Smith 和 Sedra 首次提出了第1代电流传送器(First Generation Current Conveyor, 缩写 CCI)<sup>[1]</sup>, 1970年提出了第2代电流传送器(Second Generation Current Conveyor, 缩写 CCII)<sup>[2]</sup>, 由于电流传送器具有低电压、高频率且线性度大等特点, 使得电流传送器成为当前研究的热点。笔者在电流传送器相关报道基础上<sup>[3-8]</sup>, 提出了一种基于电流传送器的电流模式  $N$  阶滤波器, 电路能实现  $N$  阶低通、带通、高通滤波功能, 该电路所用元件少, 电路的无源、有源灵敏度都很低, 仿真结果与理论分析一致。

## 1 电路描述

考虑到 CCII+ 的非理想特性, 设  $\alpha = 1 - \varepsilon$ ,  $\beta = 1 - \varepsilon$ , 且  $|\varepsilon| \ll 1$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 其中  $\varepsilon$  表示电流传送器的电流和电压跟踪误差, 其端口特性为

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_y \\ V_x \\ I_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_y \\ I_x \\ V_z \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

设计1个基本滤波单元电路如图1所示, 其电路由1个CCII+ 和3个无源元件组成, 其电路的电流传递函数为

$$\frac{I_{on}}{I_{in}} = \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1 Y_3}{Y_1 + Y_2}. \quad (2)$$

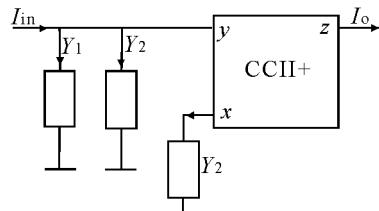


图1 一阶滤波器

图1所示电路进行  $N$  次级联可得如图2所示电路, 其电流传递函数为

$$\frac{I_{on}}{I_{in}} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n \beta_1 \beta_2 \dots \beta_n Y_3 Y_6 \dots Y_{3n}}{(Y_1 + Y_2)(Y_4 + Y_5) \dots (Y_{3n-2} + Y_{3n-1})} = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{\alpha_k \beta_k Y_{3k}}{Y_{3k-2} + Y_{3k-1}}, \quad (3)$$

当  $\alpha = \beta = 1$ , 即 CCII+ 为理想特性, 其电流传递函数为

$$\frac{I_{on}}{I_{in}} = \frac{Y_3 Y_6 \dots Y_{3n}}{(Y_1 + Y_2)(Y_4 + Y_5) \dots (Y_{3n-2} + Y_{3n-1})} = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{Y_{3k}}{Y_{3k-2} + Y_{3k-1}}. \quad (4)$$

### 1.1 高通滤波器

高通滤波器结构如图3所示。设  $Y_1 = \frac{1}{R_1}$ ,  $Y_2 = sC_2$ ,  $Y_3 = sC_3$ ,  $Y_4 = \frac{1}{R_4}$ ,  $Y_5 = sC_5$ ,  $Y_6 = sC_6$  时, 由(4)

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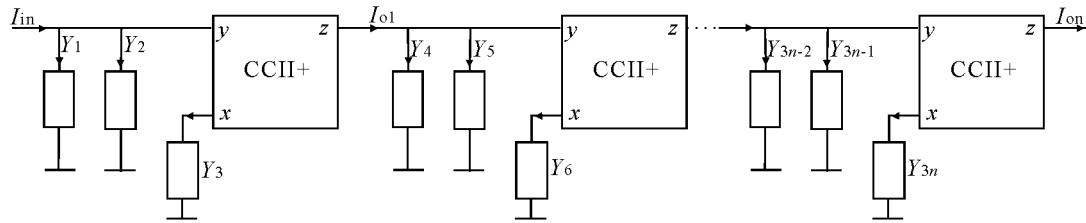


图2 N阶滤波器

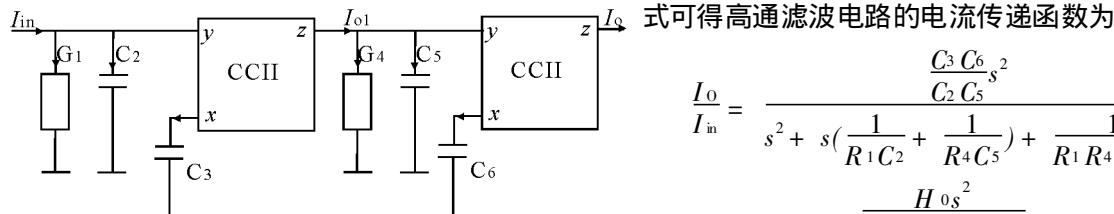


图3 高通滤波器

式可得高通滤波电路的电流传递函数为

$$\frac{I_o}{I_{in}} = \frac{\frac{C_3 C_6 s^2}{C_2 C_5}}{s^2 + s(\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_4 C_5}) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}} = \frac{\frac{H_0 s^2}{\omega_0^2}}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \frac{\omega_0^2}{Q}}, \quad (5)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}}, \quad (6)$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}}{R_1 C_2 + R_4 C_5}, \quad (7)$$

$$H_0 = \frac{C_3 C_6}{C_2 C_5}. \quad (8)$$

## 1.2 低通滤波器

低通滤波器结构如图4所示。设  $Y_1 = \frac{1}{R_1}$ ,  $Y_2 = sC_2$ ,  $Y_3 = \frac{1}{R_3}$ ,  $Y_4 = \frac{1}{R_4}$ ,  $Y_5 = sC_5$ ,  $Y_6 = \frac{1}{R_6}$  时, 由(4)式可得低通滤波电路的电流传递函数为

$$\frac{I_o}{I_{in}} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_3 R_6 C_2 C_5}}{s^2 + s(\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_4 C_5}) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}} = \frac{\frac{H_0 \omega_0^2}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \frac{\omega_0^2}{Q}}}{\frac{R_1 R_4}{R_3 R_6}} \quad (9)$$

$$H_0 = \frac{R_1 R_4}{R_3 R_6}. \quad (10)$$

其中  $\omega_0$ ,  $Q$  与(6), (7)式相同。

## 1.3 带通滤波器

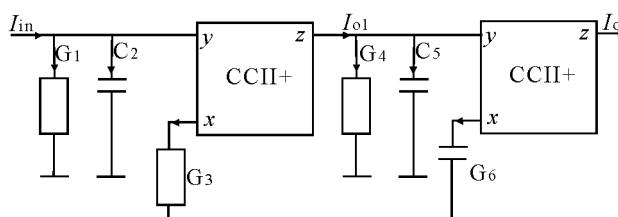


图5 带通滤波器

带通滤波器结构如图5所示。设  $Y_1 = \frac{1}{R_1}$ ,  $Y_2 = sC_2$ ,  $Y_3 = \frac{1}{R_3}$ ,  $Y_4 = \frac{1}{R_4}$ ,  $Y_5 = sC_5$ ,  $Y_6 = sC_6$  时, 由(4)式可得带通滤波电路的电流传递函数为

$$\frac{I_o}{I_{in}} = \frac{\frac{C_6}{R_3 C_2 C_5} s}{s^2 + s(\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_4 C_5}) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}} =$$

$$\frac{H_0 \frac{\omega_0}{Q}s}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \frac{\omega_0^2}{Q}}, \quad (11)$$

$$H_0 = \frac{R_1 R_4 C_6}{R_3 (R_1 C_2 + R_4 C_5)}, \quad (12)$$

其中  $\omega_0, Q$  与 (6), (7) 式相同.

## 2 灵敏度及非理想性分析

灵敏度定义为

$$S_x^F = \frac{x}{F} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}. \quad (13)$$

由灵敏度 (13) 式可得高通滤波器的无源元件的灵敏度为

$$s_{R_1, R_4, C_2, C_5}^{\omega} = -\frac{1}{2}, s_{R_1, C_2}^Q = -s_{R_4, C_5}^Q = \frac{R_4 C_5 - R_1 C_2}{2(R_1 C_2 + R_4 C_5)}, s_{C_3, C_6}^{H_0} = -s_{C_2, C_5}^{H_0} = 1.$$

由灵敏度 (13) 式可得低通滤波器的无源元件的灵敏度为

$$s_{R_1, R_4, C_2, C_5}^{\omega} = -\frac{1}{2}, s_{R_1, C_2}^Q = -s_{R_4, C_5}^Q = \frac{R_4 C_5 - R_1 C_2}{2(R_1 C_2 + R_4 C_5)}, s_{R_1, R_4}^{H_0} = -s_{R_3, R_6}^{H_0} = 1.$$

由灵敏度 (13) 式可得带通滤波器的无源元件的灵敏度为

$$s_{R_1, R_4, C_2, C_5}^{\omega} = -\frac{1}{2}, s_{R_1, C_2}^Q = -s_{R_4, C_5}^Q = \frac{R_4 C_5 - R_1 C_2}{2(R_1 C_2 + R_4 C_5)}, s_{C_6}^{H_0} = -s_{R_5}^{H_0} = 1,$$

$$s_{R_1}^{H_0} = -s_{C_5}^{H_0} = \frac{R_3 R_4 C_5}{R_1 R_3 C_2 + R_3 R_4 C_5}, s_{R_4}^{H_0} = -s_{C_2}^{H_0} = \frac{R_1 R_3 C_2}{R_1 R_3 C_2 + R_3 R_4 C_5}.$$

由以上高通、低通、带通滤波器无源灵敏度的数据可知, 3 种滤波电路的  $H_0, \omega_0, Q$  的无源灵敏度都很低. 考虑到 CCII+ 非理想端口特性, 由 (3) 式可得 2 阶滤波电路的电流传输函数为

$$\frac{I_{\text{on}}}{I_{\text{in}}} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \beta_1 \beta_2 Y_3 Y_6}{(Y_1 + Y_2)(Y_4 + Y_5)}. \quad (14)$$

选择合适电路元件参数可分别求出高通、低通、带通滤波电路的电流传输函数.

**高通滤波器:**

$$\frac{I_0}{I_{\text{in}}} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \beta_1 \beta_2 \frac{C_3 C_6}{C_2 C_5} s^2}{s^2 + s(\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_4 C_5}) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}} = \frac{H_0 s^2}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \frac{\omega_0^2}{Q}}, \quad (15)$$

**低通滤波器:**

$$\frac{I_0}{I_{\text{in}}} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \beta_1 \beta_2 \frac{1}{R_3 R_6 C_2 C_5}}{s^2 + s(\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_4 C_5}) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}} = \frac{H_0 \omega_0^2}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \frac{\omega_0^2}{Q}}. \quad (16)$$

**带通滤波器:**

$$\frac{I_0}{I_{\text{in}}} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \beta_1 \beta_2 \frac{C_6}{R_3 C_2 C_5} s}{s^2 + s(\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_4 C_5}) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_4 C_2 C_5}} = \frac{H_0 \frac{\omega^2}{Q} s}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \frac{\omega_0^2}{Q}}. \quad (17)$$

由灵敏度 (13)、(15) 式可得高通滤波器的有源灵敏度为

$$s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^{\omega} = 0, s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^Q = 0, s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^{H_0} = 1,$$

由灵敏度 (13)、(16) 式可得低通滤波器的有源灵敏度为

$$s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^{\omega} = 0, s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^Q = 0, s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^{H_0} = 1,$$

由灵敏度 (13)、(17) 式可得带通滤波器的有源灵敏度为

$$s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^{\omega} = 0, s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^Q = 0, s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2}^{H_0} = 1.$$

由以上高通、低通、带通滤波电路有源灵敏度的数据可知,3种滤波电路的 $H_0$ 、 $\omega_0$ 、 $Q$ 的有源灵敏度都很低。

### 3 电路仿真

为了验证所设计 $N$ 阶滤波电路的理论分析,以2阶滤波电路为例,在CCII+为理想特性情况下,设所有电阻 $R = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ 和所有电容 $C = 1\text{ nF}$ ,则极点角频率 $\omega_0 = 10^6(\text{rad/s})$ ,对图3,4,5用Pspice进行仿真,仿真结果如图6所示,仿真结果与理论分析一致。

### 4 结论

提出了一种基于第2代电流传送器的电流模式 $N$ 阶滤波电路,它能分别实现 $N$ 阶低通、带通、高通滤波功能,所有无源元件接地,有利于集成。电路结构简单,电路所需的有源器件、无源器件少, $N$ 阶滤波电路仅用 $n$ 个CCII+、 $3n$ 个无源元件。

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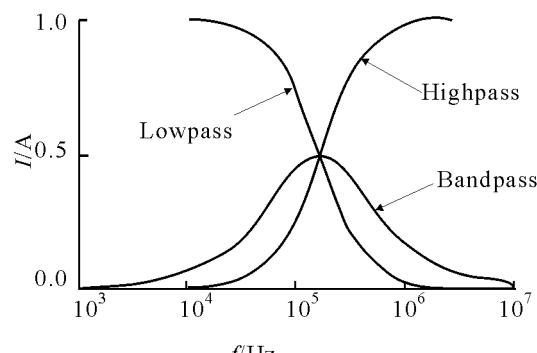


图6 频率响应

## Design of Current-Mode Nth-Order Filter Based on Current Conveyor

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**Abstract:** A circuit for current-mode nth-order filter based on CCII+ is presented. Its circuit consists of  $n$  current conveyors (CCII+) and  $3n$  passive components, which can realize nth-order high-pass, low-pass and band-pass filter. Passive and active sensitivities of second order filter are analyzed, and both of them are very low. Its circuit is simulated with Pspice, and simulation result shows the design circuit is correct.

**Key words:** current mode; current conveyor; simulation

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