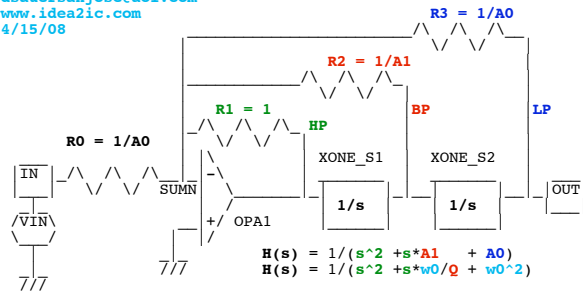


State_Variable_f_1Hz_10K

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 * www.idea2ic.com
 * 4/15/08



Set **A0 = 1** and scale **s** to 1KHz
 Then **R2 = Q** and **s = 2*PI*1KHz**

```

.OPTIONS GMIN=1e-18 METHOD=trap srcsteps = 1 gminsteps = 1
*====
V_IN VIN 0 AC 1 DC 0
R0 VIN SUMN 10k
R1 SUMN HP 10k
R2 SUMN BP 100k
R3 SUMN LP 10k
XOPA1 SUMN 0 HP OPA
XONES1 HP BP ONE_S
XONES2 BP LP ONE_S
.ac dec 50 10 10k
  
```

==The Absolute Value Of the Resistors Does Not Matter==

.control

run

plot db(bp) db(hp) db(lp) title StateVariable_Q_10

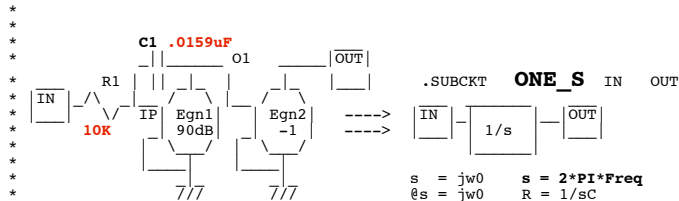
*====Only The Ratios Are Important=====

alter R2 resistance = 10k

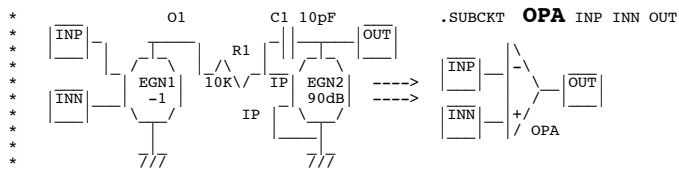
run

plot db(bp) db(hp) db(lp) title StateVariable_Q_1

.endc



http://www.idea2ic.com/PlayWithJavascript/R_C_Freq.html



```

.SUBCKT OPA INP INN OUT
EGN1 01 0 INP INN -1
EGN2 OUT 0 IP 0 -1000000
R1 01 01 IP 10k
C1 OUT IP 10p
.ends
  
```

```

.SUBCKT ONE_S IN OUT
EGN1 01 0 IP 0 -1000000
  
```

```

EGN2      OUT      0      O1      0      -1
R1        IN       IP      10k
C1        IP       O1      .01592u

```

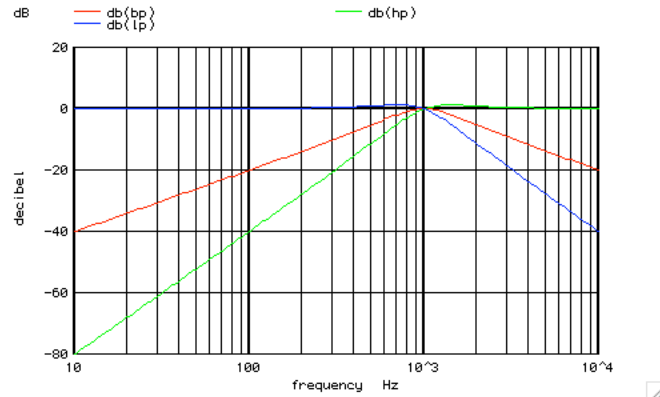
.ends

.end

=====END_OF_SPICE=====

All resistor R1->R3 can be scaled up by 10K
with no effect on frequency or Q.

Graph 104 - ac314: StateVariable_Q_1



It is the ratios of R1-> that control Q
And the integrator that controls the frequency.

Graph 103 - ac313: StateVariable_Q_10

