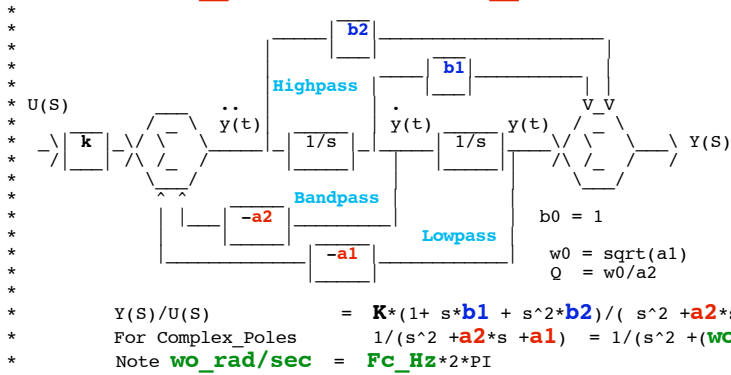


=====**DC_Controlled_StateVariable_AC**=====



The direct mapping of DC voltages to transfer function constants can make filter construction easy.

```

*=====Create_Signal=====
VT      VT      0      DC      0      PWL( 0 0 100 100)
VFIN    FIN     0      DC      .7
BVIN    VIN     0      V       = 1*sin(6.283*V(FIN)*V(VT))
*=====Create_DC_Controls=====
VFC     FC      0      DC      1
VK      K       0      DC      1
VA1     A1      0      DC      1
VA2     A2      0      DC      1
VB0     B0      0      DC      1
VB1     B1      0      DC      1u
VB2     B2      0      DC      1u
XStates VIN    FC    K    A1  A2  B0  B1  B2  VOUT HP  BP  LP  StateVS

```

The B0, B1, B2 terms control the feedforward, which in turn defines whether the output is a Highpass or Lowpass, etc.

Normally only the A2 terms get adjusted to change Q. Changing FC is a much cleaner way to adjust frequency.

```

.control
set pensize = 2
*=====Start_Off_LowPass_Q_eq_1=====
*AC DECLin NUMDEC FSTART FSTOP
ac dec 100 10m 100
plot db(bp) db(hp) db(lp) title Q_is_1
plot db(vout) ph(vout) title LowPassOut
*=====Make_Bandpass=====
alter VB0 dc = 1p
alter VB1 dc = 1
ac dec 100 10m 100
plot db(vout) ph(vout) title BandPassOut
*=====Make_Highpass=====
alter VB1 dc = 1p
alter VB2 dc = 1
ac dec 100 10m 100
plot db(vout) ph(vout) title HighPassOut
*=====Make_AllPass=====
alter VB0 dc = 1
alter VB1 dc = -1
alter VB2 dc = 1
ac dec 100 10m 100
plot db(vout) unwrap(ph(vout)) title AllPassOut
*=====Make_Q_eq_10=====
alter VA2 dc = .1
ac dec 100 10m 100
plot db(bp) db(hp) db(lp) title Q_is_10
*=====Make_Q_eq_7=====
alter VA2 dc = 1.414
ac dec 100 10m 100
plot db(bp) db(hp) db(lp) title Q_is_.707
*=====Make_FC_eq_2=====
alter VFC dc = 2
alter VA2 dc = 1
*AC DECLin NUMDEC FSTART FSTOP
ac dec 100 10m 100
plot db(bp) db(hp) db(lp) title FC_is_2
.endc

```

This spice simulation shows that any type of filter can be defined by changing the DC Control voltages to this subcircuit.

