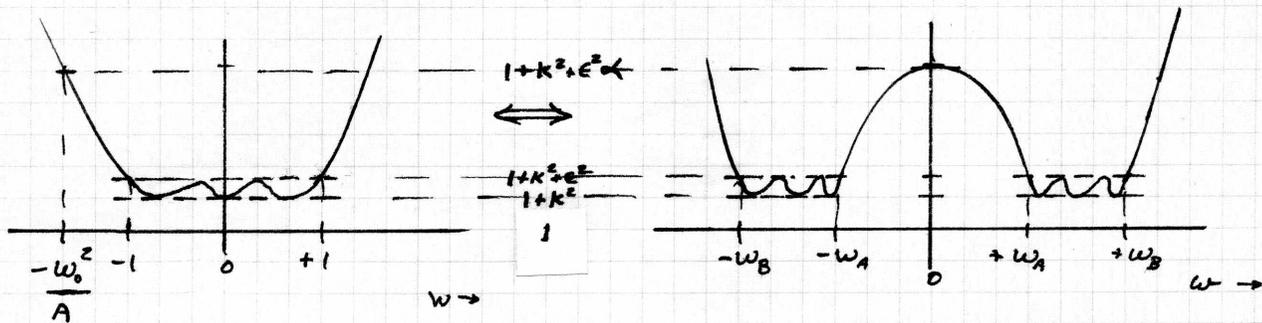


PSEUDO-BANDPASS : QUASI-LOWPASS / QUASI-HIGHPASS

CONSIDER THE MAPPING : $S = -j \left(\frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{A} \right)$



LP \Leftrightarrow PSEUDO-BANDPASS (QUASI-LOWPASS CASE)

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| -1 | \Leftrightarrow | $\pm \omega_A$ |
| +1 | \Leftrightarrow | $\pm \omega_B$ |
| 0 | \Leftrightarrow | ω_0 |
| $-\frac{\omega_0^2}{A}$ | \Leftrightarrow | 0 |

$s = \pm j \omega_A$

$$-j = -j \left(\frac{-\omega_A^2 + \omega_0^2}{A} \right)$$

$$A - \omega_0^2 = -\omega_A^2$$

$$\omega_A^2 = \omega_0^2 - A$$

eg. 1.

$s = \pm j \omega_B$

$$+j = -j \left(\frac{-\omega_B^2 + \omega_0^2}{A} \right)$$

$$-A - \omega_0^2 = -\omega_B^2$$

$$\omega_B^2 = \omega_0^2 + A$$

eg. 2.

eg. 1 + eg. 2 \Rightarrow $\omega_0^2 = \frac{\omega_A^2 + \omega_B^2}{2}$

eg. 2 - eg. 1 \Rightarrow $A = \frac{\omega_B^2 - \omega_A^2}{2}$

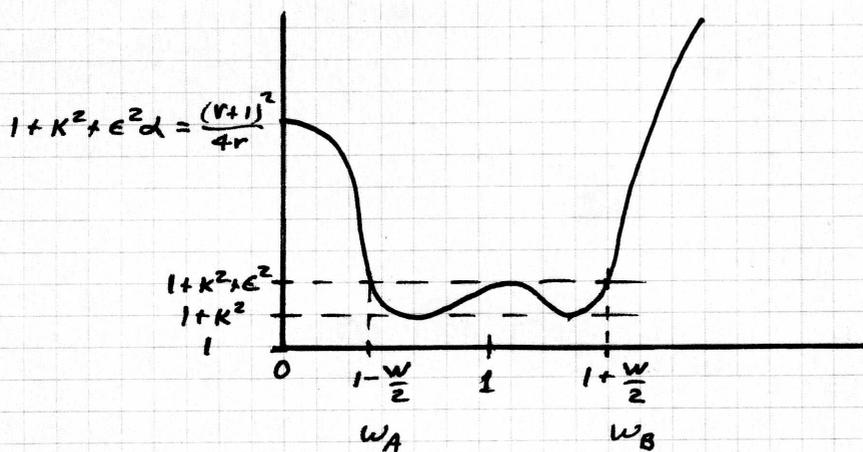
$$\frac{\omega_A + \omega_B}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega_A = 1 - \frac{W}{2}$$

$$\omega_B = 1 + \frac{W}{2}$$

$$\text{WHERE } W = \frac{f_b - f_a}{f}$$

$$\bar{f} = \frac{f_a + f_b}{2}$$



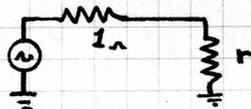
DC MISMATCH LOSS

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$S = -j \frac{\omega_0^2}{A}$$

$$1 + K^2 + \epsilon^2 \alpha = \left| IL_{LP} \left(\frac{-\omega_0^2}{A} \right) \right|^2 \stackrel{\text{MUST}}{=} \left| IL_{P.B.P}^{(0)} \right|^2$$

$$\text{@ } \alpha = 0$$



$$P_{POP} = \frac{r-1}{r+1} \Rightarrow |P_{P.B.P}|^2 = \frac{r^2 - 2r + 1}{r^2 + 2r + 1}$$

$$\left| IL_{P.B.P} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{1 - |P|^2} = \frac{r^2 + 2r + 1}{r^2 + 2r + 1 - r^2 + 2r - 1} = \frac{r^2 + 2r + 1}{4r}$$

$$\left| IL_{P.B.P} \right|^2 = \frac{(r+1)^2}{4r}$$

$$1 + K^2 + \epsilon^2 \alpha = \frac{(r+1)^2}{4r}$$

$$\epsilon^2 \alpha = \frac{(r+1)^2}{4r} - K^2 - 1 = \frac{(r+1)^2 - 4r - 4K^2 r}{4r}$$

$$\epsilon^2 = \frac{(r-1)^2}{4r} - \frac{K^2}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \epsilon \text{ is a function of } K.$$

(ie offset and ripple are NOT independent.)

$$\text{NOTE THAT } \alpha = T_N^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0^2}{A} \right) = \cosh^2 \left(N \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_0^2}{A} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{So, } \epsilon = \sqrt{\left[\frac{(r-1)^2}{4r} - K^2 \right] / \cosh^2 \left(N \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_0^2}{A} \right) \right)}$$

QUASI-LOWPASS RESPONSE - SUMMARY -

MAPPING : $S = -j \left(\frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{A} \right)$

$$A = \frac{\omega_B^2 - \omega_A^2}{2}$$

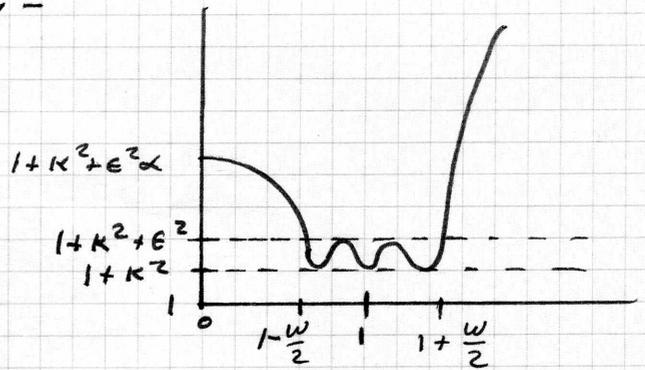
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_A^2 + \omega_B^2}{2}}$$

$$W = \frac{f_b - f_a}{f}, \quad \bar{f} = \frac{f_b + f_a}{2} \Rightarrow W = \frac{2(f_b - f_a)}{f_b + f_a}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega_A &= 1 - \frac{W}{2} \\ \omega_B &= 1 + \frac{W}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\omega_{\text{MEAN}} = \frac{\omega_A + \omega_B}{2} = 1$$

\Rightarrow DENORMALIZE WRT $2\pi \frac{(f_b + f_a)}{2} = \pi(f_b + f_a)$



INVERSE MAPPING :

$$As = s^2 + \omega_0^2$$

$$As(\sigma + j\omega) = s^2 + \omega_0^2$$

$$jA\sigma - A\omega - \omega_0^2 = s^2$$

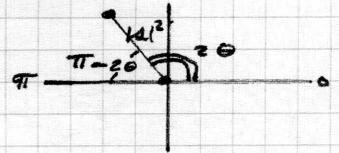
$$s^2 = jA\sigma - (A\omega + \omega_0^2)$$

$$|s^2| = \sqrt{(A\sigma)^2 + (A\omega + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$|s| = \sqrt[4]{(A\sigma)^2 + (A\omega + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$2\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{A\sigma}{-(A\omega + \omega_0^2)} \right] + \pi$$

$$\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{A\sigma}{A\omega + \omega_0^2} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

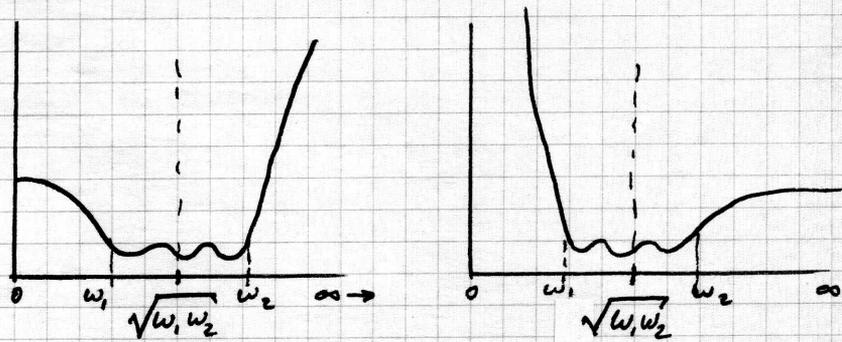


NOTE: SECOND QUADRANT

QUASI-LOWPASS - QUASI-HIGHPASS

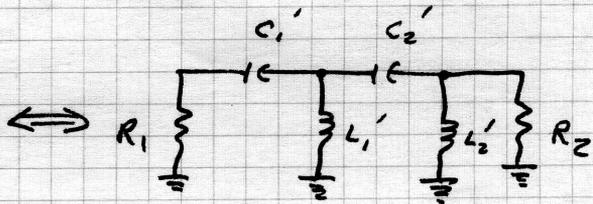
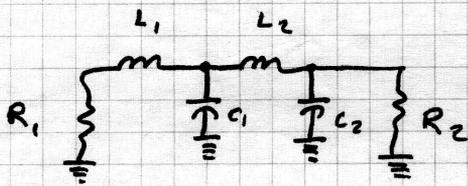
CONSIDER THE MAPPING:

$$S = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{s}$$



$$Z = SL = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2 L}{s} \Rightarrow c' = \frac{1}{\omega_1 \omega_2 L}$$

$$Y = SC = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2 C}{s} \Rightarrow L' = \frac{1}{\omega_1 \omega_2 C}$$



PSEUDO-BANDPASS MATCH EXAMPLE

LP POLES (REFLECTION)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= -.912815136 + j0. \\
 S_2 &= -.456407568 + j1.17257136 \\
 S_3 &= -.456407568 - j1.17257136
 \end{aligned}$$

LP ZEROS (REFLECTION)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= -.35172301 + j0. \\
 S_2 &= -.17258615 + j.916164798 \\
 S_3 &= -.17258615 - j.916164798
 \end{aligned}$$

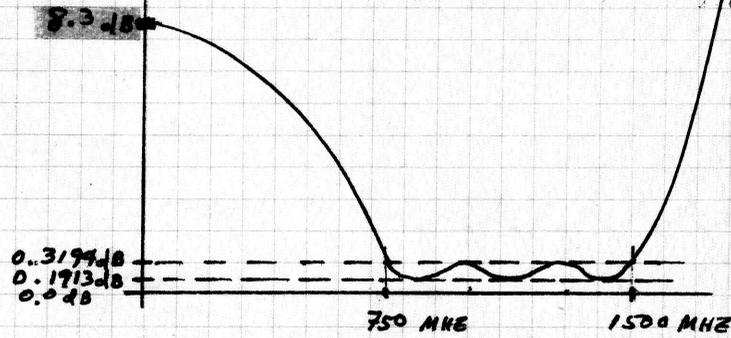
PSEUDO-BP POLES (REFLECTION)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_1, \lambda_1^* &= -.279045342 \pm j1.09040241 \\
 \lambda_2, \lambda_2^* &= -.110226727 \pm j1.38020842 \\
 \lambda_3, \lambda_3^* &= -.243953438 \pm j.623626611
 \end{aligned}$$

PSEUDO-BP ZEROS (REFLECTION)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_1, \lambda_1^* &= -.108578556 \pm j1.05966996 \\
 \lambda_2, \lambda_2^* &= -.0438167638 \pm j1.31293852 \\
 \lambda_3, \lambda_3^* &= -.0808051311 \pm j.711943853
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= .818299 \\
 b &= .338612
 \end{aligned}$$



PASSBAND VSWR = 1.725:1
(RIPPLE + OFFSET)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= .6666 \\
 W_A &= .6666 \\
 W_B &= 1.3333 \\
 A &= .6666 \\
 W_0 &= 1.054
 \end{aligned}$$

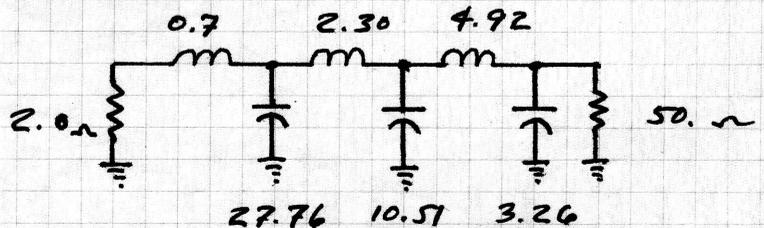
ALL LHP FOR
MAX REACTANCE
ABSORPTION AT LOAD.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NUM}[P(\lambda)] &= \lambda^6 + .466400902 \lambda^5 + 3.44209824 \lambda^4 + 1.09601665 \lambda^3 + 3.51308897 \lambda^2 \\
 &\quad + .559906105 \lambda + 1.00530933
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DENOM}[P(\lambda)] &= \lambda^6 + 1.26645101 \lambda^5 + 4.13528243 \lambda^4 + 3.31183623 \lambda^3 + 4.56992394 \lambda^2 \\
 &\quad + 1.78997526 \lambda + 1.08908511
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{Z_{LP}(\lambda)}{R_0} = \frac{2\lambda^6 + 1.7329\lambda^5 + 7.5774\lambda^4 + 4.4079\lambda^3 + 8.083\lambda^2 + 2.35\lambda + 2.0944}{.8\lambda^5 + .6932\lambda^4 + 2.216\lambda^3 + 1.057\lambda^2 + 1.23\lambda + .083776}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(0) &= 1.00000 \\
 g(1) &= 2.50000 \\
 g(2) &= 0.39253 \\
 g(3) &= 8.15183 \\
 g(4) &= 0.14863 \\
 g(5) &= 17.39823 \\
 g(6) &= 0.046167 \\
 g(7) &= 25.00000
 \end{aligned}$$

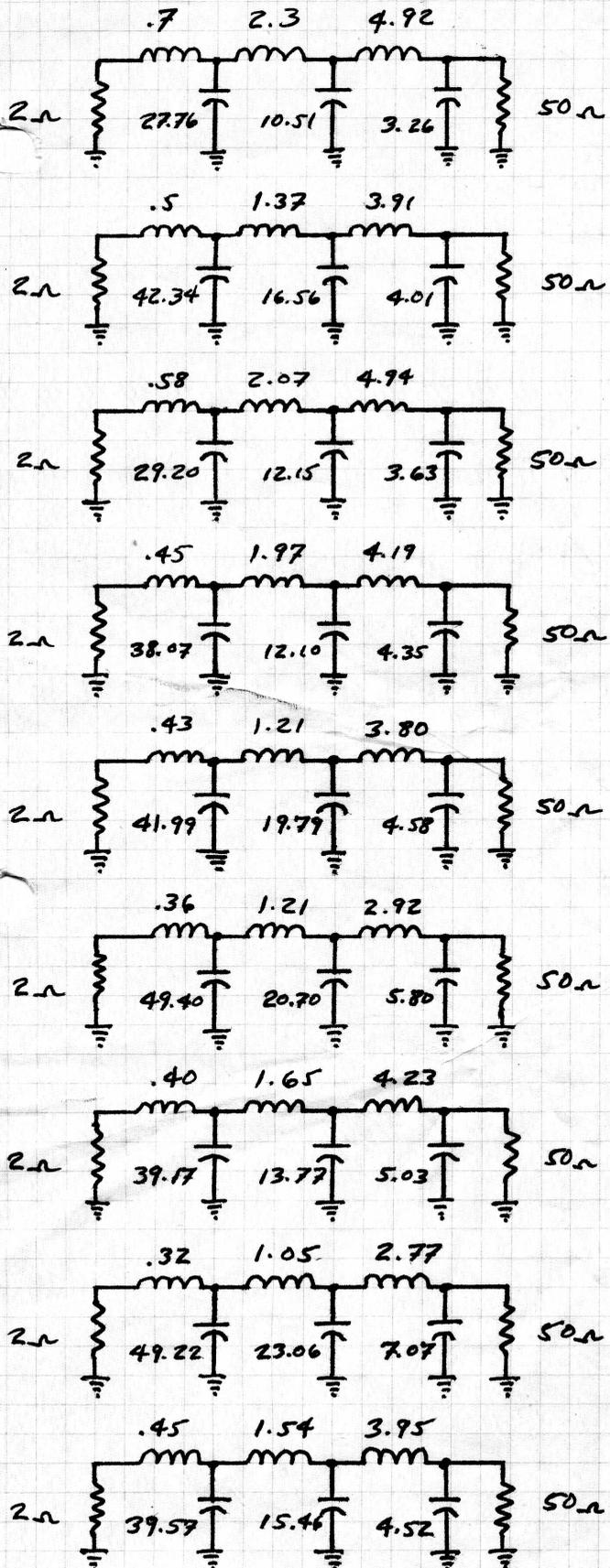


NOTE: $.714 \frac{2\Omega}{\Omega} \Rightarrow Q = 2.5 @ f_0 = 1125 \text{ MHz}$

PSEUDO-BANDPASS MATCH EXAMPLES

$f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz}$
 $f_2 = 1500 \text{ MHz}$

$R_L = 2 \Omega \Rightarrow TR = 25:1$



| OFFSET (dB) | RIPPLE (dB) | RESL. ZERO PLACEMENT |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ |
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ |
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ |
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ |
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ |
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ |
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{LHP}$ |
| .1913 | .12805 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow \text{RHP}$ |
| 0.0 | .13476 | $S_1, S_1^* \Rightarrow j\omega \text{ AXIS}$ $S_2, S_2^* \Rightarrow j\omega \text{ AXIS}$ $S_3, S_3^* \Rightarrow j\omega \text{ AXIS}$ |

REFLECTION ZEROS :

$|\sigma_1| = .108578556$
 $|w_1| = 1.05966996$
 $|\sigma_2| = 0.0438167638$
 $|w_2| = 1.31293852$
 $|\sigma_3| = 0.0808051311$
 $|w_3| = 0.711943853$

NOTE THAT EACH OF THE FIRST EIGHT NETWORKS YIELD IDENTICAL INSERTION LOSS (MAGNITUDE) RESPONSES. YET, BY MOVING THE REFLECTION ZEROS, THE REACTANCE DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE NETWORK IS CHANGED. ALL LHP ZEROS \Rightarrow MAX REACT. AT LOW Z SIDE. ALL RHP ZEROS \Rightarrow MAX REACT. AT Hi Z SIDE. NO OFFSET LOSS (j ω AXIS ZEROS) YIELDS THE LAST NETWORK.

PSEUDO-BANDPASS EXAMPLE - DETAILS of 1st N=6 EXAMPLE (All LHP ZERO)

$$\text{offset} = 0.1913 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow 1 + K^2 = 10^{.01913}$$

$$K^2 = .045046$$

$$K = .21224$$

$$f_g = 750$$

$$f_b = 1500$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \frac{2(1500 - 750)}{1500 + 750} = 0.66667$$

$$W_A = 1 - \frac{W}{2} = .66667$$

$$W_B = 1 + \frac{W}{2} = 1.3333$$

$$A = \frac{W_B^2 - W_A^2}{2} = .66667$$

$$W_0 = \sqrt{\frac{W_B^2 + W_A^2}{2}} = 1.05409$$

$$r = 25$$

$$N_{\text{PSEUDO-BP}} = 6 \Rightarrow N_{\text{LP}} = 3$$

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{\left(\frac{(r-1)^2}{4r} - K^2\right) / \cosh^2 \left[N \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{W_0^2}{A} \right) \right]} = .1768$$

RECALL,

$$a = \frac{1}{N} \sinh^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1+K^2}{\epsilon^2}} = .8184$$

$$b = \frac{1}{N} \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{K}{\epsilon} \right) = .3387$$

- FANO'S a and b ALLOW POLES AND ZEROS OF LP f TO BE OBTAINED.
- PSEUDO-BANDPASS REFLECTION POLES AND ZEROS ARE THEN OBTAINED VIA LP-PBP MAPPING.
- DRIVING-POINT IMPEDANCE FUNCTION IS FORMED.
- CONTINUED FRACTION EXPANSION IS PERFORMED
- DENORMALIZATION COMPLETES THE SYNTHESIS

$$.8x^5 + .6932x^4 + 2.216x^3 + 1.057x^2 + 1.23x + .083776$$

$$2x^6 + 1.7329x^5 + 7.5774x^4 + 4.4079x^3 + 8.083x^2 + 2.35x + 2.0944$$

$$2x^6 + 1.733x^5 + 5.54x^4 + 2.6425x^3 + 3.075x^2 + .209x$$

$$2.0374x^4 + 1.7654x^3 + 5.008x^2 + 2.141x + 2.0944$$

.3926x

$$.8x^5 + .6932x^4 + 2.216x^3 + 1.057x^2 + 1.23x + .083776$$

$$.8x^5 + .6932x^4 + 1.966x^3 + .8407x^2 + .822x$$

$$.25x^3 + .2163x^2 + .408x + .083776$$

8.15x

$$2.0374x^4 + 1.7654x^3 + 5.008x^2 + 2.141x + 2.0944$$

$$2.0374x^4 + 1.763x^3 + 3.325x^2 + .6828x$$

$$1.683x^2 + 1.4582x + 2.0944$$

.1486x

$$.25x^3 + .2163x^2 + .408x + .083776$$

$$.25x^3 + .2167x^2 + .311x$$

$$.097x + .083776$$

17.35x

$$1.683x^2 + 1.4582x + 2.0944$$

$$1.683x^2 + 1.454x$$

$$2.0944$$

.0463x

$$2.0944$$

$$.097x + .083776$$

.077x

$$.083776$$

$$\frac{2.0944}{.083776} = 25.0$$

- g0 = 1.0000
- g1 = 2.5000
- g2 = 0.3926
- g3 = 8.1500
- g4 = 0.1486
- g5 = 17.3500
- g6 = 0.0463
- g7 = 25.0000

SYMMETRIC - DISCUSS PHYSICAL AND ELECTRICAL SYMMETRY

eg. NO OFFSET, ODD ORDER LP PROTOTYPE

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 &= g_{N+1} \\ g_1 &= g_N \\ g_2 &= g_{N-1} \\ &\vdots \\ g_{\frac{N+1}{2}} &= g_{\frac{N+1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

2nd HALF NETWORK EQUIVALENT TO 1st.

ANTISYMMETRIC - DISCUSS PHYSICAL AND ELECTRICAL ANTI-SYMMETRY

eg. NO OFFSET, EVEN ORDER LP OR QUASI-LP PROTOTYPE

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 = 1 &\Rightarrow g_{N+1} = r g_0 = r \\ g_1 &\Rightarrow g_N = \frac{g_1}{r} \\ g_2 &\Rightarrow g_{N-1} = r g_2 \\ &\vdots \\ g_{\frac{N}{2}} &\Rightarrow g_{\frac{N}{2}+1} = r g_{\frac{N}{2}} \quad \text{for } \frac{N}{2} \text{ EVEN} \\ &= \frac{g_{\frac{N}{2}}}{r} \quad \text{for } \frac{N}{2} \text{ ODD} \end{aligned}$$

SIGNIFICANCE OF OFFSET

$$k=0 \Rightarrow b=0$$

$$\therefore g_k g_{k+1} = \frac{4 \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2N} \pi\right) \sin\left(\frac{2k+1}{2N} \pi\right)}{\sinh^2(a) + \sin^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{N}\right)}$$

$$g_0 g_1 = \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2N}\right)}{\sinh(a)} = g_N g_{N+1}$$

IE SYMMETRY/ANTISYMMETRY; SAME SOURCE AND LOAD Q.