



Model D01L4B

Linear Active DIP Filters

4-Pole Butterworth Low-Pass Filter

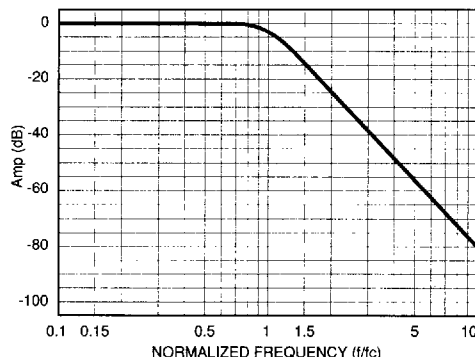
Description

The D01L4B is an 4-pole low-pass Butterworth transfer function, is maximally flat, has no ripple in the passband, and has a monotonic roll-off at the rate of 24 dB/octave in the stopband.

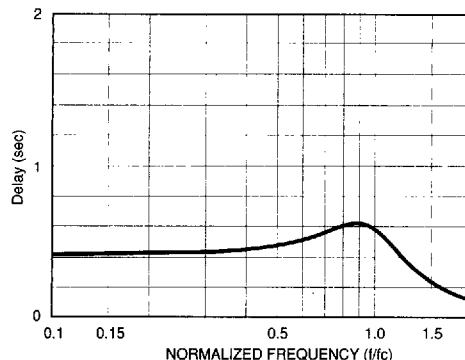
Specifications

Transfer Function	4-pole Butterworth Low-Pass
Size	1.80" x 0.80" x 0.30"
Passband Ripple (theoretical)	0.0 dB
DC Voltage Gain (non-inverting)	0 ± 0.1 dB typ. 0 ± 0.2 dB max.
Stopband Attenuation Rate	24 dB/octave
Cutoff Frequency f_c (-3 dB)	
Accuracy	± 5 % max.
Stability	± 0.02 % / °C
Range f_c	100 Hz to 1 MHz
Phase Shift	- 180°
Filter Attenuation (theoretical)	
0.12 dB	0.80 f_c
3.01 dB	1.00 f_c
60.0 dB	5.62 f_c
80.0 dB	10.0 f_c
Phase Match ²	
Amplitude Accuracy ²	
Total Harmonic Distortion @ 2.5 V_{RMS}	
1 kHz	< - 80 dB typ.
100 kHz	< - 65 dB typ.
Wide Band Noise (20 Hz - 4 MHz)	70 μV_{RMS} typ.
Narrow Band Noise (20 Hz - 100 kHz)	20 μV_{RMS} typ.

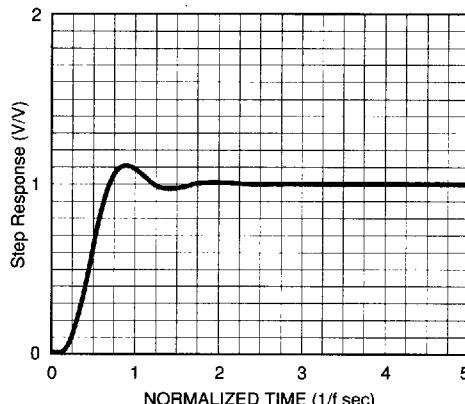
Frequency Response



Delay (Normalized)



Step Response



Theoretical Transfer Characteristics

f/fc (Hz)	Amp (dB)	Phase (deg)	Delay ¹ (sec)
0.00	0.00	0.00	.416
0.10	0.00	-15.0	.418
0.20	0.00	-30.1	.423
0.30	-0.00	-45.5	.433
0.40	-0.003	-61.4	.449
0.50	-0.017	-78.0	.474
0.60	-0.072	-95.7	.511
0.70	-0.243	-115	.558
0.80	-0.674	-136	.604
0.85	-1.047	-147	.619
0.90	-1.555	-158	.622
0.95	-2.21	-169	.612
1.00	-3.01	-180	.588
1.10	-4.97	-200	.513
1.20	-7.24	-217	.427
1.30	-9.62	-231	.350
1.40	-12.0	-242	.289
1.50	-14.3	-252	.241
1.60	-16.4	-260	.204
1.70	-18.5	-266	.175
1.80	-20.5	-272	.152
1.90	-22.3	-277	.134
2.00	-24.1	-282	.119
2.25	-28.2	-291	.091
2.50	-31.8	-299	.072
2.75	-35.1	-304	.059
3.00	-38.2	-309	.049
3.25	-41.0	-313	.041
3.50	-43.5	-317	.035
4.00	-48.2	-322	.027
5.00	-55.9	-330	.017
6.00	-62.3	-335	.012
7.00	-67.6	-339	.009
8.00	-72.2	-341	.007
9.00	-76.3	-343	.005
10.0	-80.0	-345	.004

2. Phase Match and Amplitude Accuracy in the pass band are within ±5% max. of the theoretical transfer characteristics.

1. Normalized Group Delay: The above delay data is normalized to a corner frequency of 1.0 Hz. The actual delay is the normalized delay divided by the actual corner frequency (f_c).

$$\text{Actual Delay} = \frac{\text{Normalized Delay}}{\text{Actual Corner Frequency (fc) in Hz}}$$