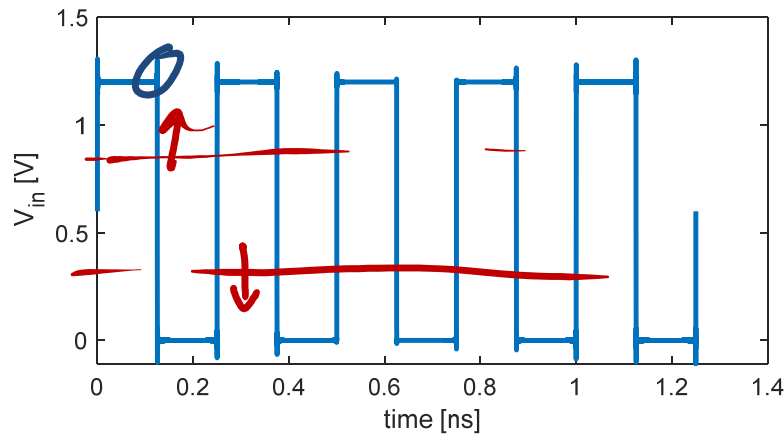


Applying Superposition



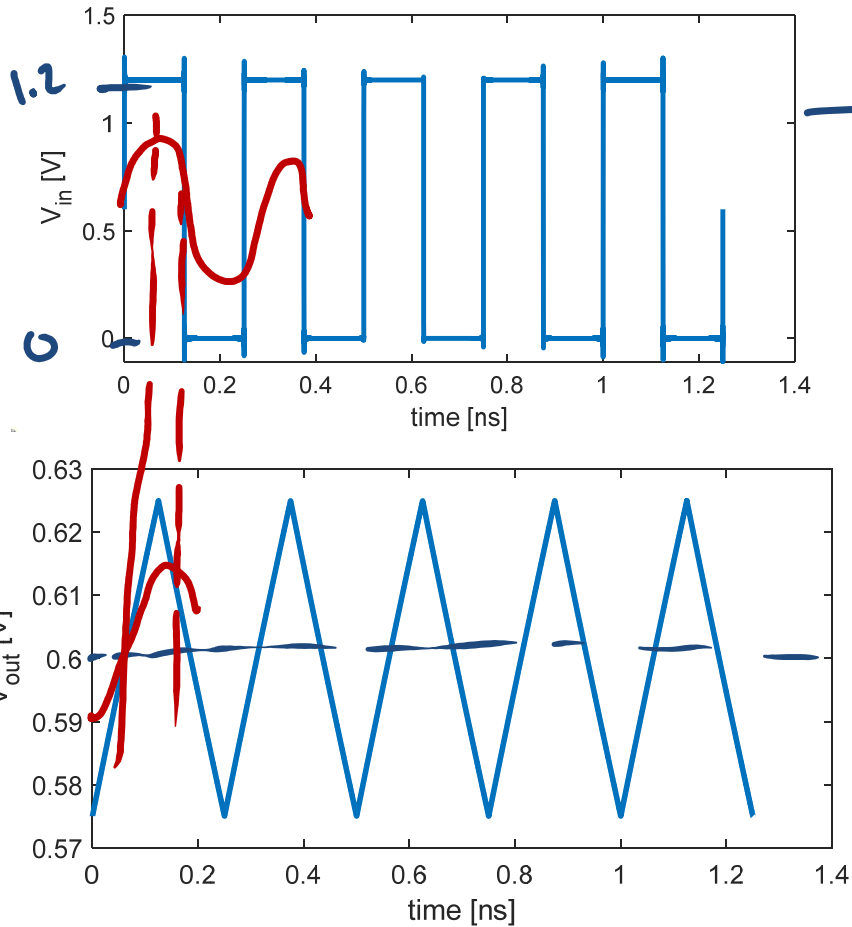
$$H(jk\omega_0) = \frac{1}{jk\omega_0 RC + 1}$$

$$f(t) \approx a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(k\omega_0 t)$$

← first $1 \leq k \leq 1000$

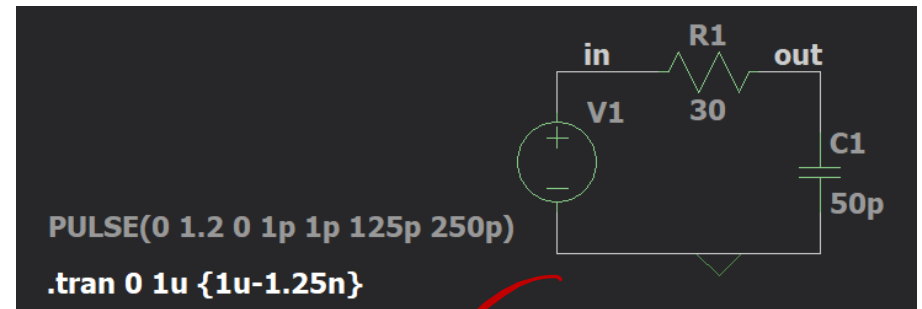
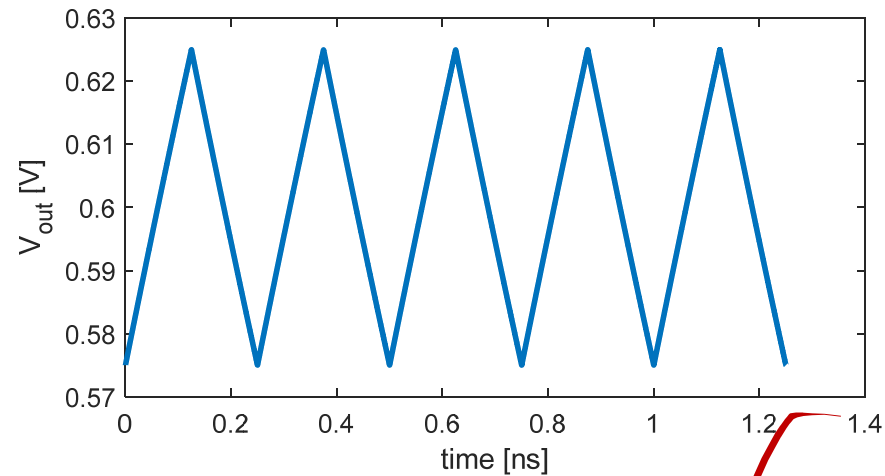
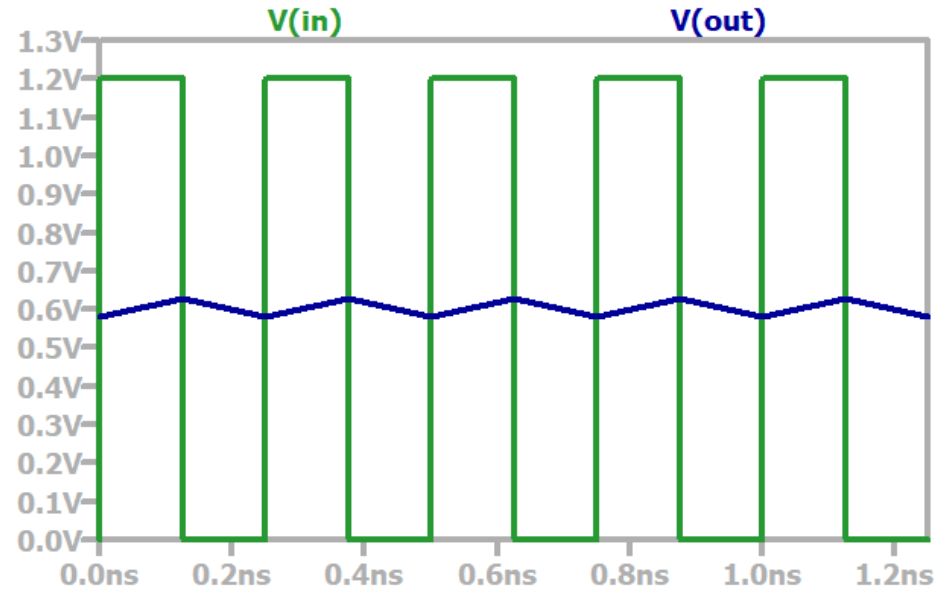
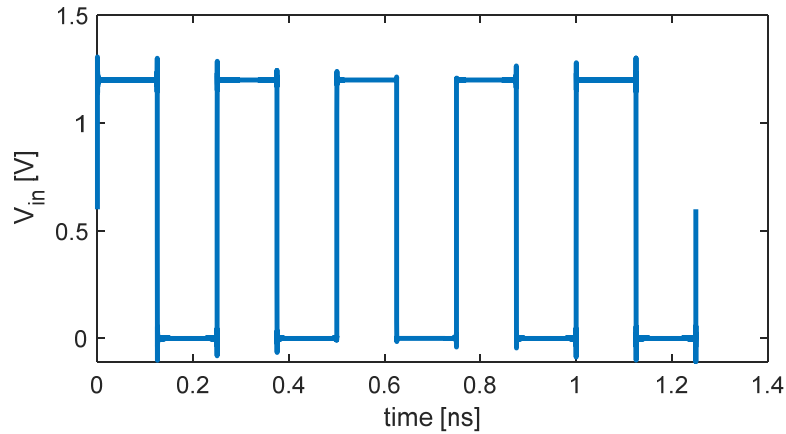
$$v_o(t) \approx a_0 |H(j\omega)| + \sum_{k=1}^{1000} |H(jk\omega)| b_k \sin[k\omega t + \angle H(jk\omega)]$$

Calculated Output Voltage

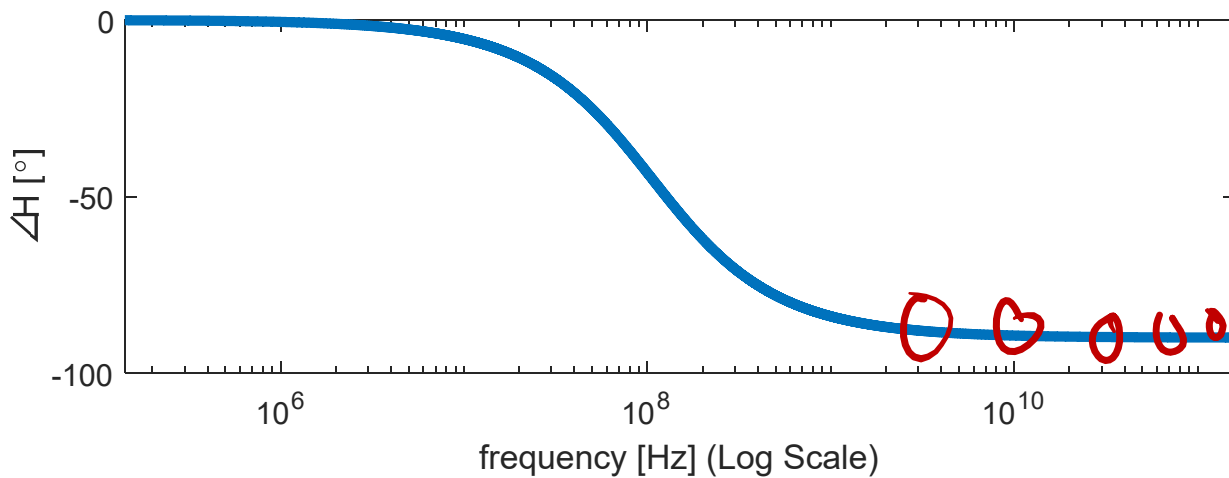
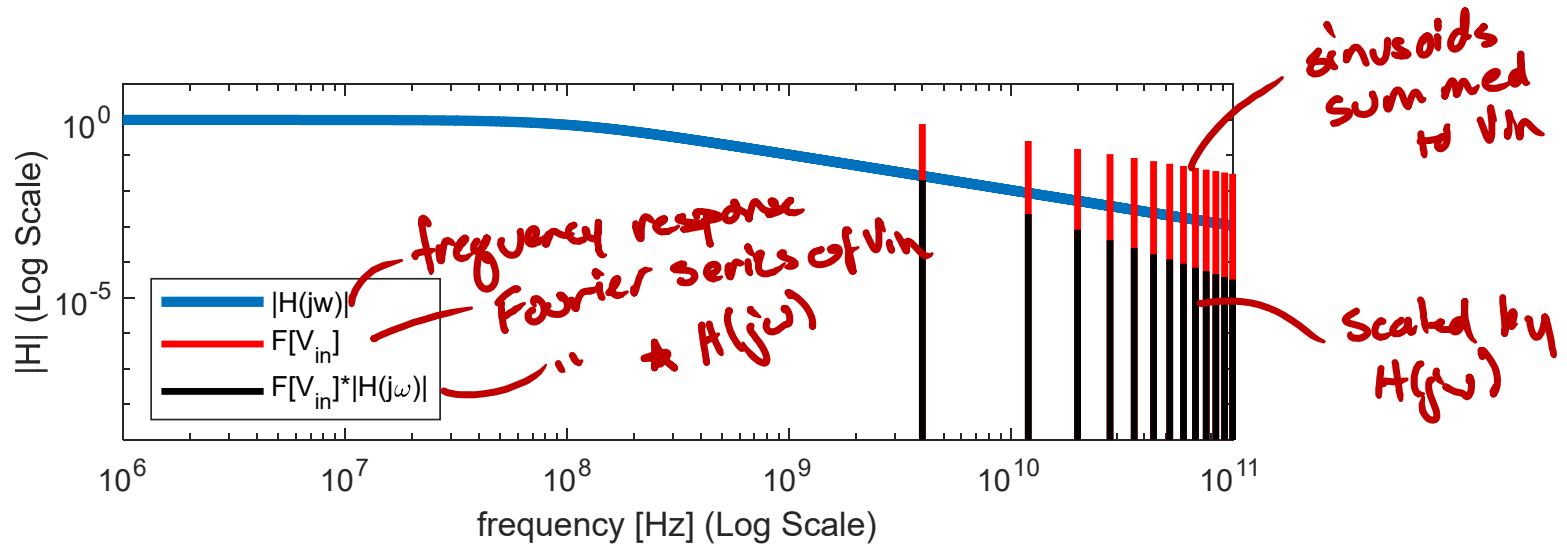


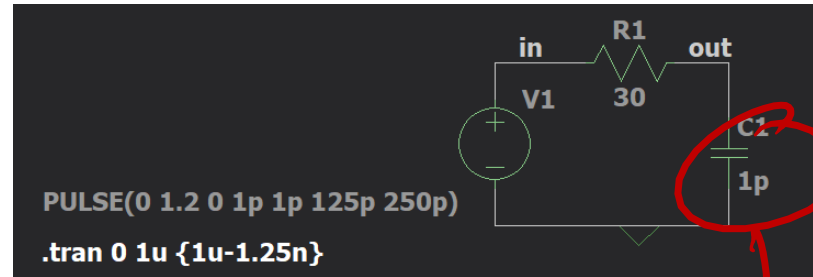
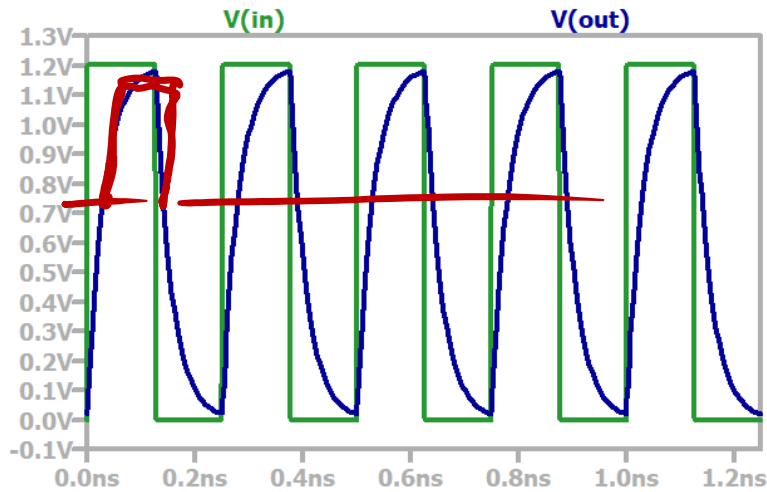
bk
↓
multiply by $|H(j\omega)|$
phase shift by $\angle H(j\omega)$
add back up
h = 1 ... 1000

Simulation Verification



Frequency Domain Interpretation

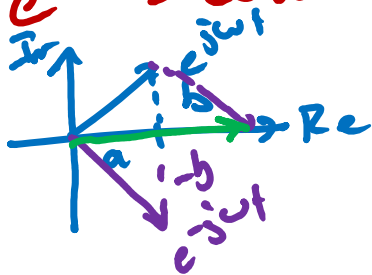




5pF → 1pF

Complex Form of Fourier Series

Euler: $e^{j\omega t} = \cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}) \\ \sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}) \end{array} \right.$$

Fourier Series

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{jk\omega t} \left(\underbrace{\frac{a_k - bj}{2}}_{C_k \text{ for } k > 0} \right) + e^{-jk\omega t} \left(\underbrace{\frac{a_k + bj}{2}}_{C_k \text{ for } k < 0} \right)$$

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k e^{jk\omega t}$$

Fourier Series Representation

Assume we have some function $f(t)$ which is periodic with period $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos(k\omega_0 t) + b_k \sin(k\omega_0 t)$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} f(t) \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} f(t) \sin(k\omega_0 t) dt$$

$f(t)$ can be expressed this way if

1. $f(t)$ is single-valued
2. $\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} |f(t)| dt$ exists
3. $f(t)$ had finite discontinuities and max/min per period

Alternate forms

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \cos(k\omega_0 t + \varphi_k) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_k = \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2} \\ \varphi_k = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b_k}{a_k} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_k = \frac{1}{2}(a_k - jb_k) \\ c_{-k} = \frac{1}{2}(a_k + jb_k) \\ c_0 = a_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} f(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

Input Spectrum

