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THE RIMO FILTER

BY

RICHARD THOMAS MODAFFERI

A THESIS

PRESNTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

AT

NEWARK COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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1965

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## ABSTRACT

Up to the present time, there has existed no general method for obtaining the pole locations of minimum-phase constant time delay filters of desired selectivity. Since constant time delay filters are necessary for low distortion FM transmission, and minimum-phase filters are easy to construct and align, a general method for locating the poles of minimum-phase constant time delay filters would be of considerable importance. Presented in this paper is a procedure for locating the poles of minimum-phase constant time delay filters of desired selectivity, using a FORTRAN digital computer program. Two experimental FM receivers were built to test the new filter characteristic, and the performance of these receivers is discussed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1.
IF AMPLIFIER BANDPASS CHARACTERISTICS .....	2.
THE RIMO FILTER .....	4.
BASIC THEORY OF THE RIMO FILTER COMPUTER SOLUTION .....	6.
OUTLINE OF THE COMPUTER SOLUTION .....	7.
DESIGN OF RIMO FILTERS USING THE COMPUTER PROGRAM .....	10.
Introduction.....	10.
Explanation of the computer program .....	10.
Evaluating the result of the computer program ..	26.
Some further details .....	30.
Conclusion .....	31.
APPLICATION OF THE RIMO FILTER TO THE FM IF AMPLIFIER .....	31.
CONCLUSION.....	35.
REFERENCES .....	37.
APPENDIX .....	38.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS, APPENDIX

### PART 1, EXPERIMENTAL FM RECEIVERS

Performance data on Butterworth tuner of Ref. 1. ....	A1.
Performance data on Rimo filter tuner .....	A2.
Photograph of Rimo filter tuner .....	A3.
Schematic diagram for Rimo filter tuner .....	A4.
Performance data on Rimo filter radio .....	A5.
Photograph of Rimo filter radio .....	A6.

### PART 2, RIMO FILTER COMPUTER PROGRAM

Computer program .....	A7.
Program flow chart .....	A11.
Output data for 10-pole hybrid rimo filter .....	A19.

### PART 3, THREE RIMO FILTERS

Three pole pure Rimo filter .....	A35.
Three pole Bessel filter (to compare with Rimo filter).A38.	
Nine pole hybrid Rimo filter .....	A41.
Ten pole hybrid Rimo filter .....	A44.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

..... A47.

### LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1.	Delay Equalization of a Bandpass filter .....	3.
Fig. 2.	Three Rimo Filters .....	5.
Fig. 3.	Phase response of a bandpass filter having poor phase linearity .....	7.
Fig. 4.	Three poles to be adjusted by the computer to give minimum delay error .....	8.
Fig. 5.	Pole locations for a 5-pole Butterworth function .....	13.
Fig. 6.	Graphical Representation of Computer Statement 25 ....	16.
Fig. 7.	Functional Block Diagram for the Tuner .....	32.
Fig. 8.	Functional Block Diagram for the Radio .....	33.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	List of Computer Program Variables .....	11.
Table 2.	Fixed Poles .....	14.
Table 3.	Movable Poles .....	14.
Table 4.	Initial Values For Program Control Variables .....	14.
Table 5.	Output Data .....	18.
Table 6.	Summary of Pole Movements .....	22.
Table 7.	Summary of Changes in Program Variable DEL .....	24.
Table 8.	Summary of Changes in Program Variable DEL .....	25.
Table 9.	Initial Data for a New Pole Movement .....	27.

## INTRODUCTION

With the advent of stereo FM broadcasting, very stringent requirements have been set for the design of a suitable receiver. In particular, one important aspect of FM receiver design - the IF amplifier - has been largely neglected in tuners and receivers intended for the consumer market. For the most part, these circuits fall into a general stereotype consisting of amplifier stages which are permitted to act as limiters on strong signals combined with tuned circuits of insufficient selectivity - a sacrifice necessary to obtain nearly constant time delay to the signal. Since many shortcomings in performance which arise in commercial tuner and receiver designs can be traced at least in part to the IF amplifier, it might be that the application of some new ideas would cause some improvement in FM IF amplifier performance. One factor that is of considerable importance in any new design is the cost. New designs must be commercially feasible: economical in materials, easy to construct and align, and reliable.

In seeking a means to improve on the solution of the FM IF amplifier problem, the writer has devised a new class of linear-phase filters which will be the main subject of this paper. The study will continue with a discussion of a unique FM IF amplifier system designed to make most effective use of the new filter characteristic. Consideration of the use of the new IF amplifier in an experimental FM stereo receiver will be reserved for the final sections.

## IF AMPLIFIER BANDPASS CHARACTERISTICS

Originally, some quite ordinary design approaches to the FM IF amplifier problem were investigated. Initially a minimum phase filter amplifier of nominally constant time delay based upon cascaded synchronously tuned stages was constructed. Next an amplifier using a system of stagger-damped stages giving a Bessel characteristic was tried. Both were rejected because of insufficient selectivity.

Another design effected a compromise by using a selective minimum-phase characteristic, such as Butterworth, which had fair phase characteristics with good enough selectivity to provide good alternate channel reception in most cases.<sup>1</sup>

The Butterworth tuner gave rather good performance<sup>2</sup> and probably justifies the lack of initiative that has been evident in commercial tuner designs - most of which use some type of flat-amplitude minimum-phase filter amplifier. But the Butterworth tuner still suffered from both inadequate selectivity and serious overloading of the IF amplifier on strong signals.

One of the well known characteristics of a selective, flat-amplitude minimum-phase filter is that the time delay increases from the mid-band toward the band edges. It occurred to this writer that if a single tuned circuit is placed in cascade with the aforementioned

1. The writer used this approach in an earlier paper, Ref. 1.
2. Performance data and specifications of this early tuner, extracted from Ref. 1, appear in the appendix.

filter and tuned to its midband frequency, some delay equalization will be obtained as qualitatively shown in Fig. 1.

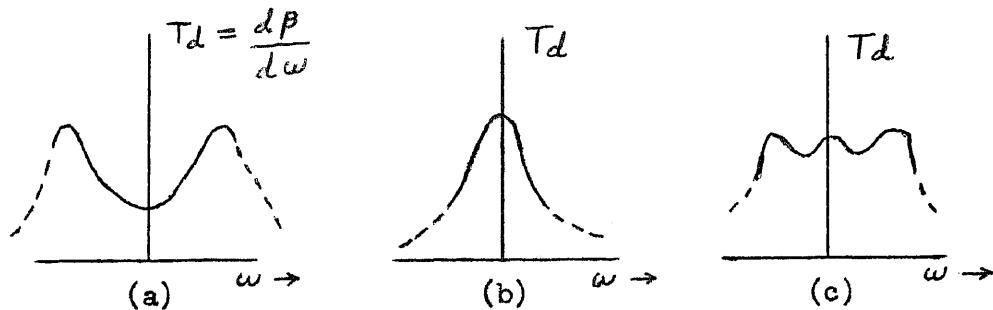


Fig. 1. Delay equalization of a bandpass filter. (a) Time delay for a hypothetical bandpass filter, (b) Time delay for a single tuned circuit, and (c) Time delay for the bandpass filter and single tuned circuit in cascade.

The concept outlined in Fig. 1 can be expanded. The question was asked: If the poles of a minimum-phase filter can be adjusted to give any desired amplitude shape, might not they also be adjustable to give any desired phase response? In particular, if the pole locations of linear-phase all-pole filters of any desired selectivity could be determined, a whole new approach to the FM IF amplifier design problem would be generated.

There has existed no general method for easily obtaining the pole locations for minimum-phase constant time delay filters of any desired selectivity. Of the known filters in the minimum-phase class with nominally constant time delay - Bessel, Gaussian, and Butterworth-Thompson - the problem is either one of insufficient selectivity or of less than optimum time delay characteristics. Highly selective filters of constant time delay may be realized by adding an all-pass

delay equalizer to a Butterworth or Legendre filter, but the physical construction and alignment of these all-pass delay equalizers at 10.7 MC (the FM IF amplifier frequency) is so nearly impossible as to rule out any consideration for their use in a commercially feasable FM receiver.

#### THE RIMO FILTER

Presented in this paper are several of a new class of minimum-phase filters, having nominally constant time delay and moderately flat amplitude response inside their passbands, and high selectivity outside their passbands. The pole locations for these filters were obtained by computer solution, and some of the resulting pole constellations are found to allow the design of a selective, low distortion FM IF amplifier.

The basic concept of the Rimo<sup>3</sup> filter is simple but requires a high speed digital computer to obtain the pole locations. Applying the Rimo filter concept begins with the placing of some number of poles in the S-plane and adjusting from just one to all of these poles until minimum delay error occurs in the passband. An almost infinite variety is then possible, with Fig. 2 on page 5 showing three possibilities. In filters (1) and (2), poles (X) form a standard minimum-phase filter, and poles (+) may be considered as a separate delay equalizer: These are "hybrid" Rimo filters. In (3), all the poles were adjusted to give minimum delay error; this is a "pure" Rimo filter.<sup>4</sup>

3. A name generated by taking the first two letters from RICHARD MODAFFERI.
4. Pole locations for "pure" Rimo filters approximate those for Bessel filters, with the two tending to become more nearly identical as the number of poles increases.

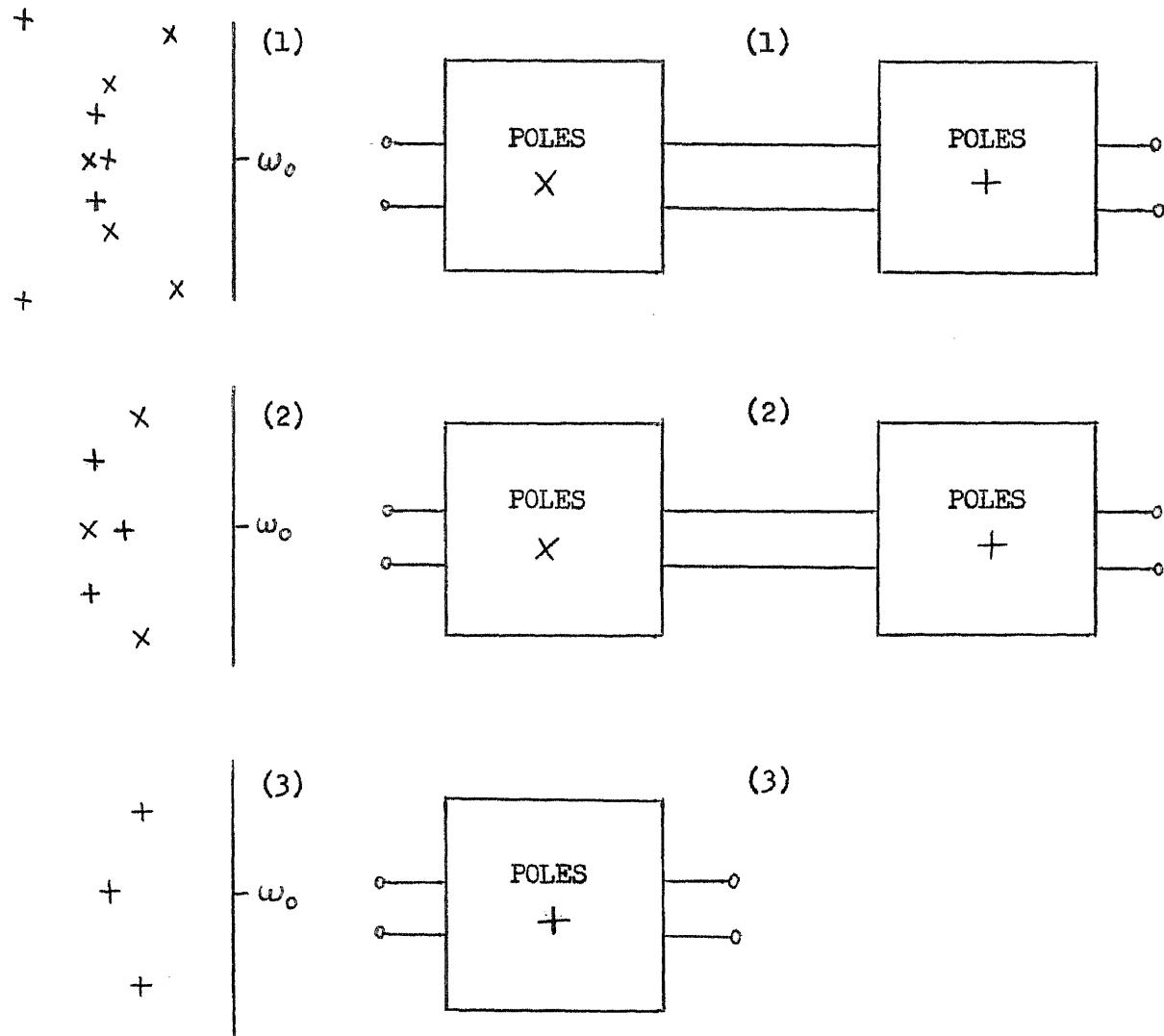


Fig. 2. Three Rimo filters. In equalizing the time delay in the passband, poles (+) were moved and poles (X) were held fixed. Although the poles X and + of filters (1) and (2) are shown split into two definite sections (which may be considered as a filter plus a delay equalizer), this is not mandatory. The Rimo filter may be realized in any manner particular to minimum-phase filters.

A general computer program has been written in IBM Fortran to allow any number of poles from four to twenty to be placed in the S-plane. Up to ten of these poles may be fixed, and up to ten of them may be movable to give minimum delay error. For example, the designer may select a five-pole Butterworth filter, add five more poles, and locate the ten poles of a hybrid Rimo filter by using the computer to adjust the five added poles to equalize the delay of the Butterworth filter. When the pole locations have been determined, the filter may be realized by any synthesis methods the designer chooses.

#### BASIC THEORY OF THE RIMO FILTER COMPUTER SOLUTION

In order to obtain a linear-phase characteristic from an arbitrary number of poles placed in the S-plane, a computer program is required whose operation is entirely automatic and convergent; i.e., the computer must accept the given poles and move them quickly without equivocation into what should be one and only one optimum constellation. Some thoughts on this idea will now be presented.

Given any number of poles in the S-plane, one may obtain minimum delay error by moving all of the poles out to infinity. The resulting filter then could be realized as a ladder structure consisting of series open circuits and shunt short circuits - a realization of no practical value. Thus the first consideration in writing the computer program is that of keeping the given poles clustered symmetrically about the mid-band frequency so that some kind of selective filter will result. This is most easily accomplished by specifying the mid-band time delay and holding this value constant

during execution of the program, automatically forcing all of the poles to remain near the mid-band frequency.

If one plots the phase response of a hypothetical narrow band minimum-phase bandpass filter, and superimposes on this curve a straight line drawn tangent to the phase curve at the mid-band frequency, the result in Fig. 3 may be obtained.

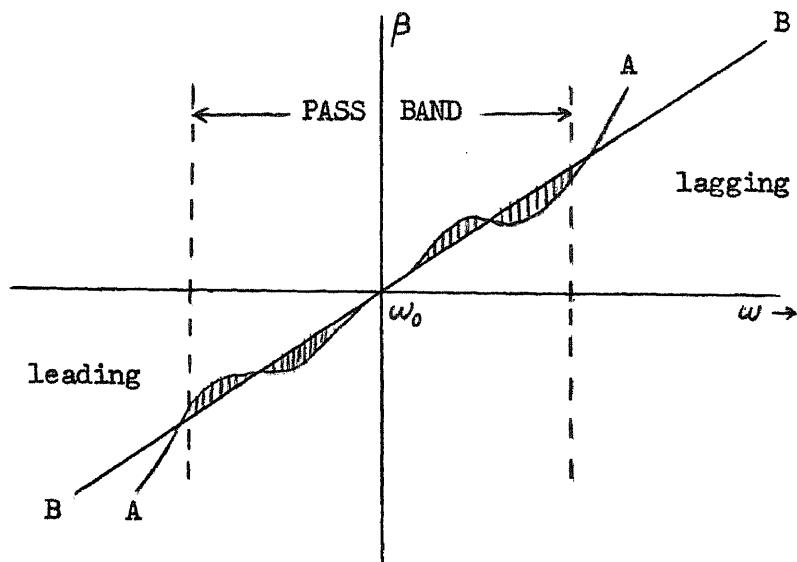


Fig. 3. Phase response of a bandpass filter having poor phase linearity. Curve (A) is phase characteristic of filter, line(B) is drawn tangent to phase curve at the mid-band frequency. The shaded area between (A) and (B) is a measure of the phase error.

If a computer program can be set up such that the shaded area in Fig. 3 is automatically reduced as poles are moved, the problem will be solved, since a filter having a straight line phase shift will have constant delay.

#### OUTLINE OF THE COMPUTER SOLUTION

The method of the computer program will be shown by consideration of a simple example. Given the three poles of Fig. 4,

let them be adjusted to give minimum delay error in the passband.<sup>5</sup> The computer will first calculate the mid-band time delay for the three poles. This value of time delay is then stored and any subsequent pole movements are controlled in such a manner as to hold this initial time delay essentially constant. Next, the phase shift for the three poles is calculated at frequencies along the  $j\omega$  axis beginning at the mid-band frequency and ending at an arbitrary point selected by the programmer - this ending point usually being just beyond the imaginary coordinate of the last poles (P1 and P3 of Fig. 4).

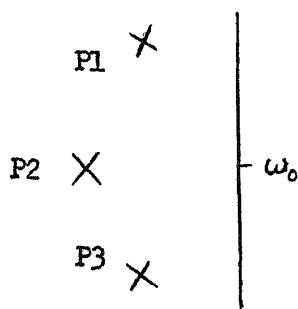


Fig. 4. Three poles to be adjusted by the computer to give minimum delay error.

The values of phase shift are then compared with those values obtained from a straight line drawn through the phase characteristic for the initial pole positions, as in Fig. 4. With the lines A and B of Fig. 3 determined in the computer, it next calculates the magnitude of the shaded area between them and stores this number.

Now a pole is moved. First, the middle pole is moved a small distance along the real axis with other poles remaining fixed at their initial locations. Then the shaded area is recalculated. If it

5. The result will approximate an  $n = 3$  Bessel filter.

is less, indicating lower phase error, the pole is moved again in the same direction until the value of the area passes through a minimum. Upon passing through the minimum, the pole is moved back to the location giving minimum delay error and left at this point. If upon the initial movement of pole P2 in the real direction the area had become larger rather than smaller, the pole movement would have been reversed and a minimum sought.

Next, poles P1 and P3 are moved in the real direction as a conjugate pair until the area function is again minimized. Following this, poles P1 and P3 are moved in the imaginary direction to seek an area minimum. Now all three poles have been moved in all possible directions to minimize the delay error. However, due to interactions between the poles upon the delay error, the entire process is generally repeated for a number of complete cycles.

Usually, four or more complete cycles of pole movement will complete the minimization of the delay error. How quickly the solution is arrived at depends on many factors, including how close to the optimum the starting pole constellation was, and for what percent of the passband a linear phase response is desired.

There exist refinements in the program which allow the operator to exercise some control over the results. The initial value of pole movement increment is adjustable. Assuming that a rough solution is required, the poles may be adjusted in large steps to arrive quickly at a result good enough for an evaluation.

The programmer may decide to equalize the delay over the whole passband, or choose equalization near the mid-band frequency only - the

latter giving somewhat better amplitude characteristics. Using the program, any known all pole filter may have poles added to it and then have these added poles adjusted to give minimum delay error to the combination. The program is limited, however, to the poles of minimum-phase filters, although modifications to include poles and zeros of nonminimum-phase filters are not impossible.

### DESIGN OF RIMO FILTERS USING THE COMPUTER PROGRAM

#### Introduction

Realization of a Rimo filter begins with choosing the desired selectivity. A given selectivity can be satisfied by several pole constellations, but by referring to the normalized data in the appendix, the approximate number of poles required for linear-phase filters of desired selectivity may be determined by examining the amplitude responses for the tabulated Rimo filters. If the design criteria can be met by one of the pole plots in the appendix, the location of the poles is thus finished and the realization of the filter can proceed to any synthesis method the designer chooses.

If the requirements cannot be met by one of the pole plots in the appendix, or if the designer wishes to equalize the delay of some filter he already has, the computer program will have to be used.

#### Explanation of the Computer Program

During the forthcoming discussion of the actual programming of the computer to design a Rimo filter, the program and its flow chart will be covered in detail.<sup>6</sup> A thorough understanding of the operation of the program is essential in order for one to achieve maximum results.

6. The program and flow chart appear in Appendix, pages 7 to 18.

Table no. 1 below lists the variables which are used by the computer in working the program. Some of these variables are used by the programmer in initializing the problem; others are used only by the computer in working out the program. This table should be referred to as the discussion of the program and its flow chart progresses.

TABLE 1.

(a) Variables Used by the Programmer

NF.....number of fixed poles  
 NV.....number of movable poles  
 I.....equal to zero for odd number of fixed poles  
       equal to one for even number of fixed poles  
 NI.....equal to zero for odd number of movable poles  
       equal to one for even number of movable poles  
 MOOD  
 DELL  
 COW .....used collectively to control pole movements  
 MOO  
 XX(NN).....dimensioned array for the movable poles  
 YY(NN)  
 X(N).....dimensioned array for the fixed poles  
 Y(N)  
 FB.....area weighting function  
 CONST.....area weighting function  
 REFER.....initial value for weighted area

(b) Variables Used by the Computer Only

INDEX.....cumulative number of pole movements made  
 POSER.....maximum positive phase error, radians  
 ERNEG.....maximum negative phase error, radians  
 KOSFQ.....frequency of maximum positive phase error  
 NEGFQ.....frequency of maximum negative phase error

TABLE 1, CONTINUED

ERFNC.....weighted area between linear-phase line and  
     filter phase curve.  
 FEE.....phase angle to the fixed poles.  
 FEEE.....phase angle to the movable poles.  
 MOD.....control variable used in locating point of  
     minimum phase error during movement of a pole.  
 M.....variable controlling computed GO TO.  
 N.....index on dimensioned variable for fixed poles.  
 NN.....index on dimensioned variable for movable poles.  
  
 NE.....dummy variable used to set value for NSFP.  
 NNE.....dummy variable used to set value for NSVP.  
 NSFP.....equal to one for odd number of fixed poles,  
     equal to two for even number of fixed poles.  
 NSVP.....equal to one for odd number of movable poles,  
     equal to two for even number of movable poles.  
 DEL.....actual distance a pole is moved in S-plane.  
 INDIX.....number punched in output data. Gives total  
     number of pole movements accumulated by  
     computer when a pole is located at point of  
     minimum delay error.  
  
 ERRA,...  
 ...ERRU.....departure from linear phase, in radians, at  
     normalized frequencies of 5, 10, 15....100  
     radians/second.  
  
 MM.....dummy variable used to control exit of  
     computed GO TO loop.  
 K.....fixed point frequency variable.  
 F.....floating point frequency variable. Always  
     equal numerically to K.  
 ANG(K).....phase angles to all poles at frequencies K  
     for all K from 1 to 100.  
 FE(K).....phase angles to fixed poles only at  
     frequencies K for all K from 1 to 100.  
 ANGL.....phase angle to all poles at frequency K  
     equal to one only. Also equal to the numerical  
     value of the normalized time delay in seconds  
     for the mid-band frequency.  
 ERR(K).....phase error as departure from linear-phase for  
     all K from 1 to 100.  
 DELTA.....dummy used to accumulate summing of the  
     weighted errors. (see ERFNC below)  
 ERFNC.....weighted area function resulting from the  
     continued summing of DELTA.  
 JERR(K).....ERR(K) multiplied by a thousand. Used to  
     control IF statement which in turn controls  
     output data punched for NEGFQ, ERNEG, KOSFQ,  
     and POSER.

TABLE 1, CONTINUED

KLUNK.....controls direction of initial movement of a pole; reverses movement direction if initial movement causes an increase in phase error.

COW  
MOO.....used together to fix the number of pole movements taken during full execution of the program.

The logic of the computer program will be most easily understood if the above table is used in conjunction with the flow chart in following the program.

Consideration of a specific example will show how the program operates: five movable poles will be adjusted to equalize the delay of a five-pole minimum-phase filter. Given in Fig. 5 below are the poles of a five-pole Butterworth function, taken from Ref. 2, page 331.

P4 X		P4	0.309 + j0.951
P2 X		P2	0.809 + j0.588
P1 X	$\omega_0$	P1	1.000 + j0.000
P3 X		P3	0.809 - j0.588
P5 X		P5	0.309 - j0.951

Fig. 5. Pole locations for a five-pole Butterworth function.  
(L.H.P. poles only)

Before insertion into the computer, the poles must be normalized such that the imaginary parts of the outermost poles (those farthest from the mid-band frequency) have an absolute value at or slightly

below 100.000.<sup>7</sup> This is most conveniently done by multiplying the real and imaginary parts of all poles in Fig. 5 by 100.000 with the resulting values appearing in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Fixed poles scaled for insertion into the computer

X(1).....100.000	Y(1)..... 0.000
X(2)..... 80.902	Y(2)..... 58.779
X(3)..... 80.902	Y(3).....-58.779
X(4)..... 30.902	Y(4)..... 95.106
X(5)..... 30.902	Y(5).....-95.106

A guess based on a graphical study of this pole configuration led to placing the five movable poles as follows:

TABLE 3

Movable poles scaled for insertion into the computer

XX(1).....100.000	YY(1)..... 0.000
XX(2)..... 99.000	YY(2)..... 30.500
XX(3)..... 99.000	YY(3).....-30.500
XX(4).....154.000	YY(4).....107.000
XX(5).....154.000	YY(5).....-107.000

Initial values for NF, NV, I, MOOD, DELL, COW, and MOO were set up as in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Initial values for the program control variables

NF.....5	MOOD.....0
NV.....5	DELL.....2.7
I.....0	COW.....0.0
NI.....0	MOO.....0

7. Real parts for the poles in the L.H.P. are given plus signs in order to simplify the input data. The program is set up in such a manner that this causes no problem.

An arbitrarily large number is chosen to initialize the value for REFER:

REFER.....1715.966

When the above input data has been punched on cards according to the relevant FORMAT statements, the program is compiled. The data cards from tables 2, 3, and 4 are read in along with REFER and the computer is started.

Normally, all sense switches are left OFF and the computer proceeds from statement 410 to statement 21, initializing the various control variables as follows.

```

MOD = MOOD = 0
M = NI + 1 = 0+1 = 1
N = I = 0
NN = NI = 0
30 NNE = NN = 0
32 NE = N = 0
35 NSFP = NE = 0
NSVP = NNE = 0
DEL = DELL = 2.7
250 K = 1
21 F = K = 1

```

Statement no. 21 actually begins the problem solving phase of the program. This will become more evident with the consideration of a few more steps:

```

22 N = N + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1
NSFP = NSFP + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1
25 FEE = FEE + ATANF((Y(N) -F)/X(N))
or
25 FEE = 0 + ATANF(0.000 - 1)/(100.000)
which is
-0.0099996666 radian.

```

The situation existing in the computer as statement 25 is executed is shown in Fig. 6 below. Only the relevant pole  $X(1)$ ,  $Y(1)$  is shown.

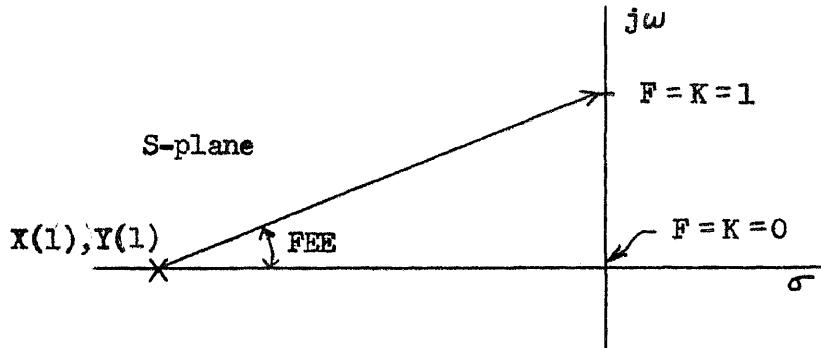


Fig. 6. Graphical representation of statement n. 25 with the computer executing this statement at the first pole for frequency equal to one.

Note that the angle FEE is made to come out as a negative quantity by subtracting the frequency 1 from the  $Y$  value of the pole. This is consistent with reality, as the phase contributed by a pole in the L.H.P. is negative for frequencies above the imaginary part of the pole.

After computing FEE, the machine proceeds to the next pole  $X(2)$ ,  $Y(2)$  by the following steps:

$$\begin{aligned} 22 \ N &= N + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2 \\ \text{NSFP} &= \text{NSFP} + 1 = 2 \\ 25 \ \text{FEE} &= \text{FEE} + \text{ATANF}((Y(N) - F)/X(N)) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\text{FEE} = -.099996 + \text{ATANF}(58.779 - 1)/(80.902)$$

which is

$$+0.61018317 \text{ radian.}$$

This process continues until FEE is summed for all of the fixed poles at the frequency  $F = K = 1$ . Then the phase angle contributed by all of the poles at frequency 1 is stored as:

$$24 \ \text{FE}(K) = \text{FEE}$$

or

$$FE(1) = -0.032360900 \quad \text{radian.}$$

next the phase angle to the movable poles is calculated, using a method similar to that for the fixed poles. This process is contained in statements 23 to 13 inclusive and will not be explained in detail.

Statement 14 is executed only if there are no fixed poles. Thus the procedure passes on to statement 15 where the total phase angle to all of the poles - fixed and movable - is stored in ANG(1) as:

$$15 \text{ ANG}(K) = FE(K) + FEEE$$

or

$$\text{ANG}(1) = FE(1) + FEEE$$

and

$$\text{ANG}(1) = -0.069569700 \quad \text{radian.}$$

The variables controlling the calculation of phase angle are now reinitialized so that the computation of these angles can be carried out for frequency  $F = K = 2$ .

$$16 \text{ FEE} = 0.$$

$$\text{FEEE} = 0.$$

$$N = I = 0$$

$$NN = NI = 0$$

$$\text{NSFP} = \text{NE} = 0$$

$$\text{NSVP} = \text{NNE} = 0$$

$$998 \text{ ANGL} = \text{ANG}(1) = -0.069569700 \text{ radian.}$$

Statements 999 to 104 - 2, inclusive, control the storage of output data consisting of the normalized frequencies of maximum positive and negative phase error and the values, in radians, for these phase errors.

Statement 63 increments frequency to the next value as:

$$63 \text{ K} = \text{K} + 1$$

or

```
K = 1 + 1 = 2
GO TO 21
```

The computer returns to statement 21 and follows the procedure outlined above for frequency  $F = K = 2$  instead of  $F = K = 1$ . This process continues for frequencies 3, 4, 5, ..., 100. When the machine reaches frequency 100, it will have computed the entire phase curve<sup>8</sup> for all of the given poles at 100 points along the frequency axis. Output data is then punched in accordance with statements 64 to 997, inclusive, as tabulated below:

TABLE 5

The First Set of Output Data Punched by the Computer

INDEX.....1	YY(1).... 0.000
POSER.....0.02123 radian	YY(2).... 30.500
KOSFQ.....56	YY(3).... -30.500
ERNEG.....0.1750 radian	YY(4).... 107.000
NEGFQ.....100	YY(5)....-107.000
XX(1).....100.000	
XX(2)..... 99.000	
XX(3)..... 99.000	
XX(4).....154.000	
XX(5).....154.000	

The actual output data as punched by the computer for four complete pole movement cycles using the data from tables 2, 3, and 4 with REFER of page 14 appears in the appendix on pages 19 through 34. Note how the first four lines of the output data correspond to table 5 above. Now examine the next four lines of the output data, observing that pole XX(1) has been moved 2.7 normalized units to the left along the real axis. How this was accomplished will now be explained.

8. That portion of curve (A) of Fig. 4 to the right of the mid-band frequency. By symmetry, the left hand portion is the same.

After punching the output data appearing above, the computer arrives at statement 997 + 1. In this statement, ERFNC, the weighted phase error area function, is compared with REFER, which is the arbitrarily large phase error area function read in the input data. Since ERFNC is less than REFER, the computer proceeds to statement 333.

333 KLUNK = KLUNK + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1  
GO TO 252

Statement 252 replaces the old REFER, 1715.966, with the just calculated value for ERFNC, 83.811. When a pole has been moved and a new ERFNC calculated, it will be compared with this new value for REFER, 83.811, in order to ascertain whether the pole movement has made the phase error better or worse.

The series of arithmetic statements beginning with ERRA = ERR(5) and ending with ERRU = ERR(100) stores twenty values of phase error, in radians, for later output data. Statements 275 through 255 - 1 reset ERFNC, POSER, ERNEG, KOSFQ, and NEGFQ so that these may be recalculated for the next pole configuration.

Pole XX(1), YY(1) is now moved 2.7 units to the left by statement 255 as follows:

255 GO TO(253,260,280,270,290,261,262,266,265), M

Since M = 1, the computer goes to statement 253 and executes it as below:

253 XX(1) = XX(1) + DEL

or

XX(1) = 100.000 + 2.700 = 102.700  
GO TO 10

Pole XX(1) is now located at 102.700 and the computer has returned to statement 10 to begin a new cycle of calculations. This new cycle determines the output data appearing on lines five through eight in the output data printout on page 19 of the appendix.

By examining the output data, the progress of pole XX(1), YY(1) may be determined. Note that the pole continues to move in steps of 2.7 units until a point is reached where the relative magnitudes of ERFNC and REFER change. The pole continues to move to the left as long as ERFNC continues to be less than REFER. When a point is reached where ERFNC is calculated to be greater than REFER (line 8 on page A19) the pole would either have been moved the wrong way initially or moved through a point of minimum delay error. In this case, the initial movement of the pole was in the wrong direction, since the computer was "fooled" by the initial read in value for REFER.<sup>9</sup>

The motion of the pole is now reversed; i.e., it is now moved to the right toward the point of minimum delay error as follows:

251 IF(KLUNK) 258, 258, 259

9. Negligible machine time (in comparison to the total) is lost by this process. The writer once calculated REFER to two significant figures using a graphical process and a slide rule; this took forty hours. The machine used by the author (an IBM 1620) - quite a slow computer - will calculate refer for ten poles in about forty seconds.

Since KLUNK = 1,

$$259 \text{ MOD} = \text{MOD} + 1$$

or

$$\text{MOD} = 0 + 1 = 1$$

and since MOD = 3,

$$249 \text{ DEL} = -\text{DEL}/3.$$

or

$$\text{DEL} = -2.7/3. = -0.9$$

With DEL now equal to -0.9, the pole is moved to the right in successive steps of 0.9 units until the point of minimum delay error is again passed. DEL is then divided by three and its sign changed, and examination of the output data (appendix page A19) will show that the pole is now moved to the left in steps of 0.3 units until the minimum delay error point is passed for the third time.

In order to return pole XX(1) to its optimum position, it is moved 0.3 units to the right and then left at this point which gives minimum delay error. (The minimum value for ERFNC is given in the output data as 71.627.)

The next pole - actually the conjugate pair XX(2), XX(3) - is moved 2.7 units to the left, beginning the system of movements that will soon locate this pair at the X coordinate giving minimum delay error. The process of pole movements continues until all of the poles have been moved, with single poles being moved in the X direction only and conjugate pairs being moved in both the X and Y directions. All of the pole movements are summarized in table 6 on the next page.

TABLE 6Summary of Pole Movement Directions for 5 Movable Poles

<u>pole</u>	<u>movements</u>
XX(1), YY(1)	in X (real) direction
XX(2), YY(2)	in X and Y (imaginary)
XX(3), YY(3)	direction as a conjugate pair
XX(4), YY(4)	
XX(5), YY(5)	

A study of the output data from the beginning (appendix p.A19) to the end (appendix p.A34) will reveal the pole movements summarized above.

Note that in the output data when the movement of a pole has been completed, three extra lines appear. Examine line 57 on page A20 of the appendix. The INDEX (actually INDIX) with a value of 13 states that it took thirteen pole movement steps to place the pole XX(1) in a position to give minimum ERFNC. Count up eight lines and note that the same number (now INDEX) appears at the start of line 49. At INDEX = 13, the pole has been located at the optimum position, four lines later the computer has determined that the point of minimum delay error has been passed, and seven lines later (line 61) the pole XX(1) has been relocated at its optimum position and the next pole movement (XX(2), XX(3) ) has been executed.

The three extra lines of data appearing at each optimum pole position give the phase errors, in radians, at frequencies of 5, 10, 15,..... 100 normalized frequency units for the pole position given by the number, INDIX, punched at the start of the first of the three lines.

Sometimes one or two of the phase errors punched at an optimum pole position will correspond to POSER or ERNEG. Since ERNEG, 1.871E-01 radians, occurs at frequency 100, this value is also punched as the last entry on line 49.

When the computer has completed the entire cycle of pole movements for the first time, it arrives at statement 300 in the program and executes:

300 M = NI + 1  
or  
M = 0 + 1 = 1

It then prints, on the typewriter, statement no. 77:

X-Y POLE SHIFT CYCLE COMPLETE

This tells the programmer that the machine is now going to reiterate the entire pole movement process. Execution of the program continues:

COW = COW + 1. = 0. + 1. = 1.0

and

```
5 MOO = MOO + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1
301 DELL = DELL/3.0 = 2.7/3.0 = 0.9
      DEL = DELL = 0.9
      MOD = MOOD = 0
      GO TO 275
275 ERFNC = 0.
      POSER = 0.
      ERNEG = 0.
      KOSFQ = 0
      NEGFQ = 0
255 GO TO(253,260,280,270,290,261,262,266,265), M
```

Since M = 1, the machine proceeds to statement 253, as shown on the next page.

$$253 \text{ XX}(1) = \text{XX}(1) + \text{DEL}$$

or

$$\text{XX}(1) = 97.600 + 0.9 = 98.500$$

The entire cycle of pole movements thus begins anew with DEL starting out as 0.9 instead of 2.7. This will give a finer resolution in locating the optimum pole positions.

On the third cycle, DEL begins with a value of 0.3, and on the fourth, or final cycle, DEL begins with a value of 0.1. On the third and fourth cycles, the number of pole movement reversals decreases, with a corresponding reduction in the number of times the variable DEL is changed. A final solution is approaching and machine time will be saved if the number of back and forth pole movements is decreased. The relative values of COW and MOOD are the controlling factors in the number of back and forth movements of the poles as the cycles progress; tables 7 and 8 show some possibilities.

TABLE 7

Number of changes in the variable DEL, including that giving the final pole positioning, which occur for different values of COW with MOOD equal to zero.

COW	<u>1st cycle</u>	<u>2nd cycle</u>	<u>3rd cycle</u>	<u>4th cycle</u>
-2.0	4	4	4	4
-1.0	4	4	4	3
0.0	4	4	3	2
1.0	4	3	2	1

Line three of table 7 shows the pole movements executed by the program under discussion. As another example, consider the table on the following page, with MOOD set equal to +1 instead of 0.

10. If the initial movement of a pole is incorrect, one more change in the variable DEL than the number indicated in the table will occur.

TABLE 8

Number of changes for variable DEL, including final positioning, which occur for different values of COW with MOOD equal to + 1.

<u>COW</u>	<u>1st cycle</u>	<u>2nd cycle</u>	<u>3rd cycle</u>	<u>4th cycle</u>
-2.0	3	3	3	2
-1.0	3	3	2	1
0.0	3	2	1	-
1.0	2	1	-	-

The programs of table 8 would take little machine time and would be useful in obtaining an approximate solution. Note that less than four movement cycles are possible. For line three of table 8, MOO will have to be initialized at one rather than zero to prevent a "hang up" on the nonexistent fourth cycle; similarly for line four, MOO will have to be initialized at two.

Returning to the program being discussed, table 9 below summarizes the actual pole movement steps which happen during the four complete pole movement cycles. Every single pole will have experienced each of these movements in the X direction, while every conjugate pair will have experienced each of these movements in both the X and Y directions.

TABLE 9

A Summary of the Pole Movement Increments for the Program Under Discussion

1st cycle	2.7, -0.9, 0.3, -0.3
2nd cycle	0.9, -0.3, 0.1, -0.1
3rd cycle	0.3, -0.1, 0.1
4th cycle	0.1, -0.1

Examination of the output data contained in the appendix will confirm the pole movement cycles outlined in table 9.

M00 is the variable which causes the execution of the program to cease. When M00 reaches the value four in statement 5+1, four complete pole movement cycles would have been completed. The following steps are then undertaken:

PRINT 107

and statement 107 is typed as:

FINAL X-Y POLE CYCLE COMPLETE. NEW DATA NEEDED

continuing,

PUNCH 108, ANGL

and ANGL is punched as

-69.830110E-03 (radians)

#### Evaluating the Result of the Computer Program

The programmer must then decide if the four pole movement cycles gave sufficient delay equalization. Two criteria exist which are used to ascertain the usefulness of the solution. The first involves the examination of ERFNC. If the value of ERFNC is observed to be rapidly decreasing at the end of the output data, then the optimum delay error point has not been reached and another set of pole movement cycles will be required.

To initiate a new set of pole movement cycles requires only the re-use of the final cards from the output data which give the last

optimum pole locations; these are lines 820 and 821 on page A34 of the appendix.<sup>11</sup> The last value of REFER may be used, or the arbitrary large value used earlier may be re-used. The same card originally used to initialize NF, NV, I, NI, MOOD, DELL, COW, and MOO may also be re-used, but a new one is generally punched. In most cases, it is better to start a second complete run with a reduced initial value<sup>12</sup> of DELL; i.e., a value of 1.8 or 1.2 may be used instead of the original value of 2.7.<sup>13</sup> Below are summarized the data which might be read in for the next complete run of four cycles:

TABLE 9

Initial Data to Start a New Four Cycle  
Pole Movement

---

XX(1).....	94.700	NF.....	5
XX(2).....	99.000	NV.....	5
XX(3).....	99.000	I.....	0
XX(4).....	158.000	NI.....	0
XX(5).....	158.000	MOOD.....	0
YY(1).....	0.000	DELL.....	1.8
YY(2).....	30.300	COW.....	0.0
YY(3).....	-30.300	MOO.....	0
YY(4).....	105.600		
YY(5).....	-105.600		

The second criterion for evaluating the result of the computer solution involves the determining of the absolute phase errors. If ERFNC is found to be nearly static in the output data as pole movements are executed, then the poles are in their optimum positions and further computation is not necessary. By multiplying ANGL (the last line of

11. Note that here REFER is static and a new run is not necessary.
12. Note the violence done to REFER by using the large value for initial DELL of 2.7 here. The pole position of tables 2 and 3 was nearly optimum.
13. Making DELL divisible by three makes the pole movement reversals easy to follow in the output data.

output data, page A34 of the appendix) by 5, 10, 15.....100 and comparing the results with the phase errors printed on line 827 to 829 of the output data (page A34 of the appendix), the magnitude of the phase or delay error for the pole constellation may be evaluated, as will now be shown:

ERR(35) is determined from the output data to be

1.057E-03 radians

and ANGL is

-69.830110E-03 radians

and

(ANGL)(35) = -2.4440 radians.

Thus the phase error is 0.001057 radians in -2.4440 radians. Expressed as a per cent, the result is

phase error = 0.0433 %, leading.

Approximate time delay error in per cent may be established as follows:

ANGL = radians of phase shift at F = K = 1

therefore

$$\text{midband time delay} = \frac{\text{phase shift}}{\text{frequency 0 to 1}} = \frac{\text{ANGL}}{1}$$

which evaluates as

0.069830110 seconds.

Delay error will be indicated by the departures which exist along the passband from the value of this midband time delay. The value of the time delay at  $F = K = 35$  is determined approximately as:

$$\text{TIME DELAY} = \frac{\frac{\text{PHASE SHIFT IN}}{\text{FREQUENCY 30 TO 35}} + \frac{\text{PHASE SHIFT IN}}{\text{FREQUENCY 35 TO 40}}}{2},$$

or

$$\text{TIME DELAY} = \frac{\frac{0.346723}{5} + \frac{0.347055}{5}}{2},$$

which gives

0.069377 seconds @ frequency 35.

Thus the delay error with respect to the mid-band delay is given by:

$$\text{DELAY ERROR, \%} = \frac{\text{MID-BAND DELAY} - \text{DELAY AT 35}}{\text{MID-BAND DELAY}}$$

or

$$\text{DELAY ERROR, \%} = \frac{0.069830 - 0.069377}{0.069830} = 0.648 \%$$

A more accurate result, if needed, may be obtained by calling from the computer memory the final value of the entire array ERR(K).

Resolution of ERR(K) to frequencies only one unit apart would then be possible, as opposed to the resolution of the punched data, which gives phase errors for frequencies five units apart. The equation for delay error given above can then be used to determine the delay error, as before.

Some Further Details

The possibility may arise that the delay error is excessive when the optimum pole constellation is reached, as indicated by no further reduction in ERFNC. Two possible reasons exist for the difficulty:

- (1) The delay error due to the fixed poles is so great that the specified number of movable poles cannot achieve delay equalization,
- and (2) delay equalization over too great a bandwidth is being attempted.

Resolving the difficulty involves either adding more movable poles and/or modifying the weighting of the error function. The adding of more poles is a fairly easy task, at least in principle, and needs no special explanation.

Modifying the weighting of the error function involves the adjustment of the two quantities CONST and FB. This is achieved by starting the program going with SENSE SWITCH ONE turned ON. The machine will then type:

INSERT CONST, FB

Using the typewriter, new values of CONST and FB are read into the program. Generally CONST will be left at the value 1.0, but to attach less importance to delay errors far removed from the mid-band frequency, FB is made smaller; it may be made less than 100, so that the computer will deliberately accentuate the delay error at the band edges in order to achieve less delay error near the mid-band frequency.

Generally, small values of FB and CONST will give a delay error characteristic tending toward an "equal ripple" condition, while large values for FB and CONST will produce a delay error characteristic

tending toward a "maximally flat" condition.

### Conclusion

The explanation of the computer program given here is by no means complete. Indeed, a full exposition would require a book and is beyond the scope of this paper. However, given a thorough understanding of the operation of the program for the given example above, the reader will, with further study of the program, its flow chart, and tables one through nine, come to a full understanding of its operation. To further assist the reader in comprehending the operation of the program, the complete set of input data used in computing all of the pole locations given in the appendix is given along with the relevant pole locations.

### APPLICATION OF THE RIMO FILTER TO THE FM IF AMPLIFIER

The real usefulness of the Rimo filter lies in its application to FM transmission. Ideally, FM signals are sensitive to phase information only, and it is this characteristic that makes Rimo filters useful for FM transmission. These filters have nominally linear phase response and moderately rounded amplitude response within their passbands, and high attenuation outside their passbands. If an FM signal is applied to a Rimo filter, it will pass through with its important phase information negligibly distorted. The moderate amplitude distortion which results would be easily handled by a good limiter, while the high selectivity will effectively suppress alternate channel signals.

Full realization of the potential inherent in the Rimo filter concept utilized in an FM IF amplifier design requires some care in the layout of the system. Poles of a Rimo filter are chosen on the

basis of required selectivity and allowable circuit complexity.

Two experimental FM receivers have been built using the Rimo filter concept, the first being a "state of the art" tuner and the second being a table radio. Both use identical 5-pole Butterworth filters with five equalizer poles, with the equalizer poles being realized in a different manner in each.

A functional block diagram of the tuner is shown in Fig. 7, and that of the radio is shown in Fig. 8 on the next page.

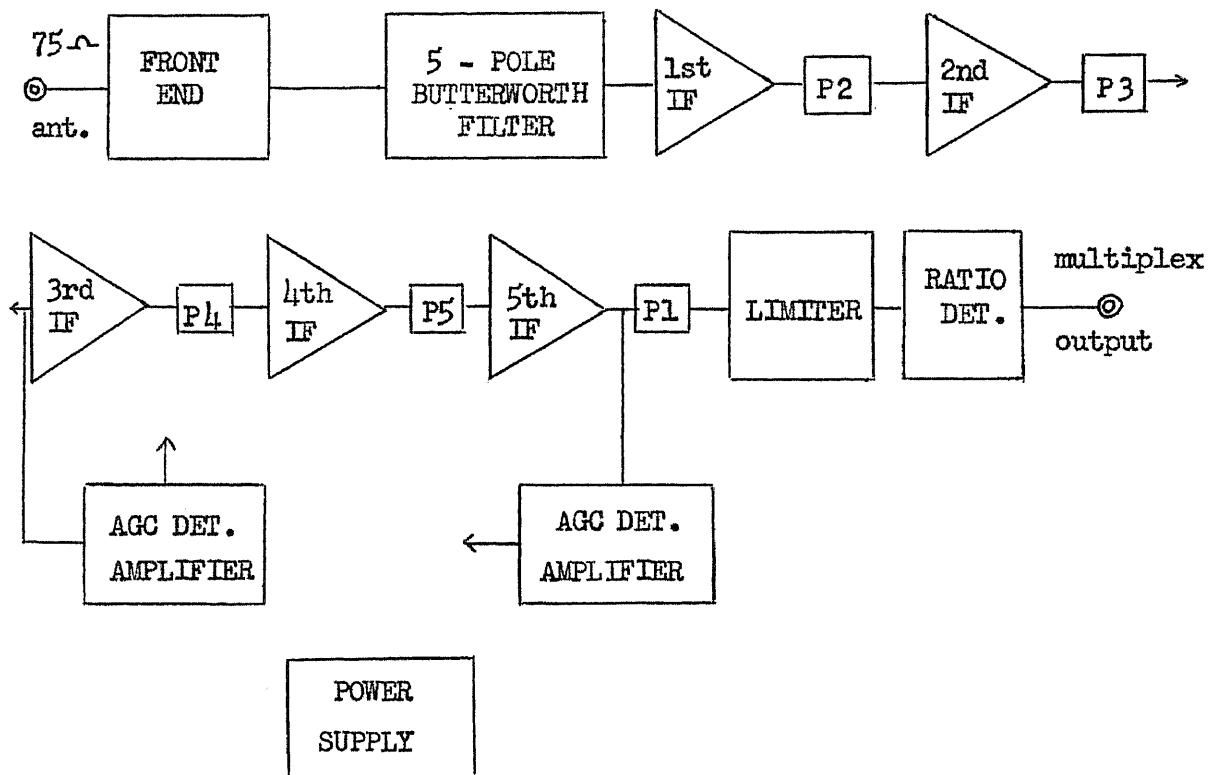


Fig. 7. Functional block diagram for the tuner. The five interstage networks are the five equalizer poles (P1 through P5).

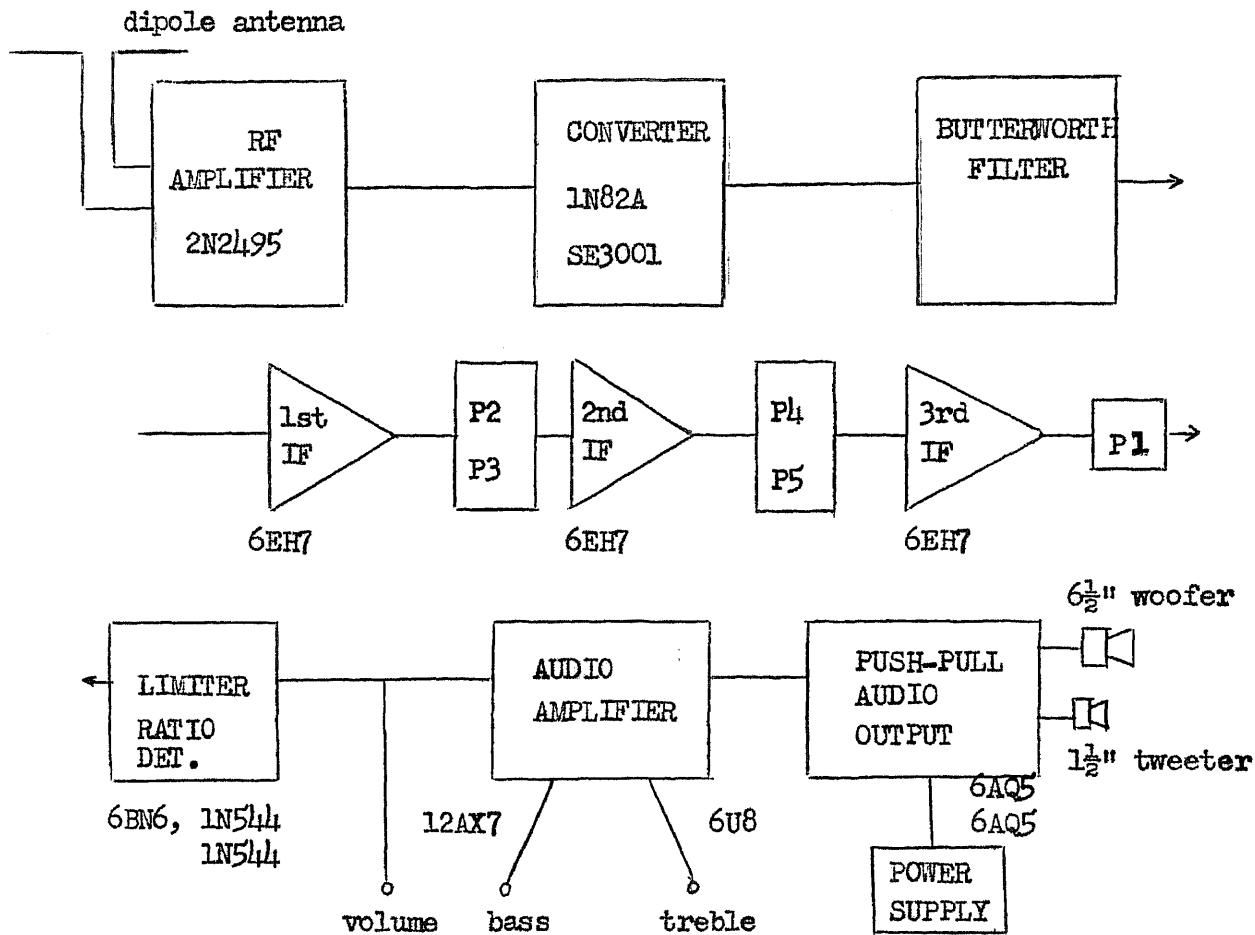


Fig. 8. Functional block diagram for the radio. The equalizer poles are realized as two double-tuned and one single tuned interstage.

Note that in realizing the Rimo filter, the poles were split. The Butterworth portion, which comprises much of the selectivity, is a lumped passive filter following the mixer. The less selective equalizer poles are distributed as interstage networks between the IF amplifier stages. Some of the care in realizing the Rimo filter - amplifier system should now be evident. Overloading of the IF amplifier by strong alternate channel signals is reduced to a minimum by placing the selective Butterworth poles in a filter before the first IF amplifier. The less critical low-Q equalizer poles are placed in the IF amplifier beginning with the higher Q poles and ending with the

lower Q poles. The single center pole is placed between the last IF stage and the limiter. Reserving the center pole for the final (output) position in a tuned amplifier is common practice, as it gives maximum output capability <sup>14</sup> in the center of the bandpass where it is generally most needed.

An FM tuner must accept signals which vary at the antenna input from levels of less than a microvolt to over a volt, and with this great variation still produce an output which is as free of noise and distortion as possible. Since the information contained in an FM signal is determined by phase only and not by amplitude, it might seem possible in an FM receiver to use a low-noise RF amplifier followed by the mixer, IF amplifier, and detector, and run the whole receiver at full gain at all times, using no AGC. However, under these conditions, when a relatively weak desired channel is being received among several strong near-by channels, all of the signals could arrive limited to the same amplitude level at the detector, causing cross-talk and distortion.

A better situation would result if the receiver were to have a highly selective, closely gain controlled IF amplifier preceding the limiter, and allow the limiter to smooth only the IF response in the desired channel. Off channel signals would then enter the limiter and detector at a lower level than the desired signal determined by the IF selectivity. Somewhat elaborate circuitry is used in the tuner to achieve a very constant input amplitude to the limiter and detector. The radio uses a standard AGC circuit which follows common design practice.

14. Tuned amplifiers generally have an odd number of poles to allow the placing of the single odd pole at the output position.

The remainder of the circuitry in the tuner follows somewhat standard practice. The four-tube front end gives the required 45 db of gain before the first IF grid, with delayed AGC applied to the two RF stages. The 6BA7 mixer, although noisy, has excellent overload capability and good conversion gain. A schematic and performance characteristics of the tuner are presented in the appendix.

The table radio uses a Rimo filter in addition to otherwise orthodox circuitry. Performance data appear in the appendix.

Considerable work on both the tuner and radio remains unfinished, with neither unit in a static condition and both still undergoing constant experimentation. Among some things awaiting further study are a multiplex decoder for the tuner, and an investigation of distortion of the signal caused by imperfect limiting.

#### CONCLUSION

In the field of minimum-phase filters, the Rimo filter is to phase sensitive signals as the flat-amplitude approximations are to amplitude sensitive signals. Using the charts or the computer program presented in the appendix, the designer may choose the poles of a minimum-phase constant delay filter of any desired selectivity, in a manner exactly analogous to the selection of a minimum-phase flat amplitude filter of any desired selectivity.

In both the tuner and radio, the result of the application of the Rimo filter concept to the IF amplifier design has been gratifying. The performance of the tuner is nothing short of excellent, and the reception of stereo broadcasts from distant stations has been of

15. An Eico model MX-99 multiplex decoder is presently in use with the tuner.

consistently good quality. In many cases, these distant signals are not audible on other tuners due to their poor selectivity.

The Rimp filter concept as presented in this paper is very incomplete - indeed it is only a beginning. The Rimo filter is still in its genesis and much experimentation with the computer program will be necessary before any general conclusions can be made concerning these filters. Among the aspects in consideration for future exploration is the effect of the area weighting function on the amplitude and phase response of Rimo filters.

An important aspect to be pursued is the determination of exact solutions for maximally-flat and equal-ripple time delay filters using the computer program - if such solutions exist.

Current plans call for a continued research in Rimo filters beyond this thesis with the abovementioned ideas forming the basis for the future investigation.

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THE RIMO FILTER

APPENDIX

## PERFORMANCE DATA, BUTTERWORTH TUNER

taken from Ref. 1,

page 27.

IHFM SENSITIVITY:                    Local: 2uv across 75 ohms  
    Distant: 0.7 uv across 75 ohms

LOCAL OSCILLATOR DRIFT.            Less than 2KC after 5 minute warmup  
    and 10% line voltage change

CAPTURE RATIO:                      3 DB

TUNING RANGE:                      86.5 to 110 MC

NOISE FIGURE:                      distant: 2.1 DB

SPURIOUS RESPONSES:              distant: down at least 60 DB  
    local: down at least 84 DB

INPUT VSWR:                        less than 1.2:1 referred to 75 ohm input

RATIO DETECTOR BANDWIDTH:        800 KC peak to peak

AUDIO OUTPUT:                      1 volt nominal at 1KC, 100% modulation

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO:            70 DB or greater for input 1000 uv

additional data

NUMBER OF VACUUM TUBES            12  
NUMBER OF SEMICONDUCTORS         15

HARMONIC DISTORTION:              Less than 0.3% for 100% modulation,  
    50 CPS to 15KCPs, 1000 uv input

Note: A simpler version of this tuner was constructed, using 11 tubes and three semiconductors, and gave essentially the same performance as listed above. It is still in use.

PERFORMANCE DATA, RIMO FILTER TUNER

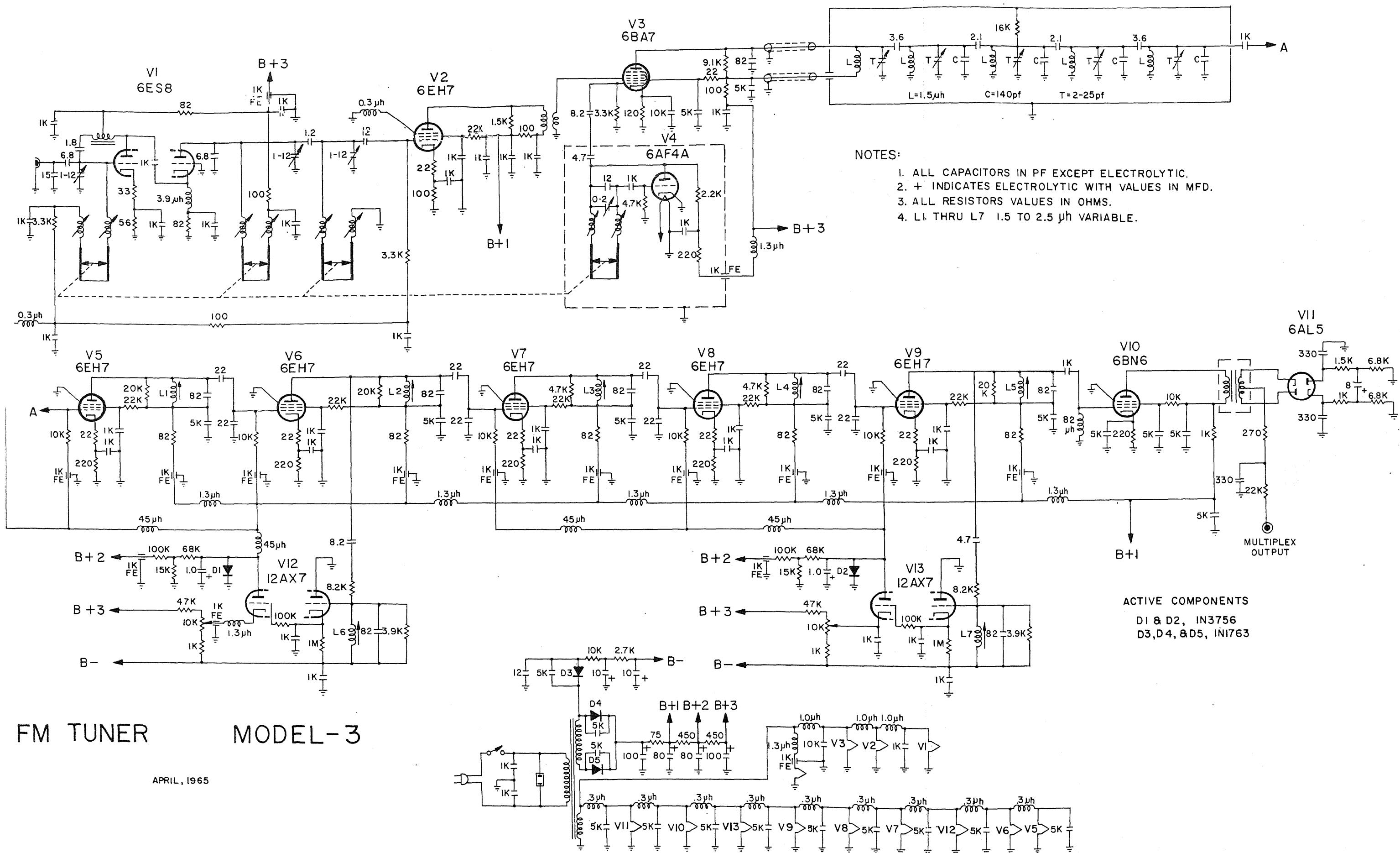
IHFM SENSITIVITY:	1.5uv across 75 ohms
LOCAL OSCILLATOR DRIFT:	Less than 2KC after 5 minute warmup and 10% line voltage change
CAPTURE RATIO:	2 DB
TUNING RANGE:	86.5 to 110 MC
NOISE FIGURE:	6 DB
SPURIOUS RESPONSES:	image and second harmonic oscillator conversion, down at least 90 DB; all other spurious down at least 100 DB
INPUT VSWR:	less than 1.2:1 referred to 75 ohms
RATIO DETECTOR BANDWIDTH:	1.5 MC peak to peak
AUDIO OUTPUT: *	2.0 volts nominal at 1KC, 100% modulation
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO:	70 DB or greater for input 50 uv
NUMBER OF VACUUM TUBES	14, less multiplex decoder
NUMBER OF SEMICONDUCTORS	5
HARMONIC DISTORTION	essentially unmeasurable in mono or stereo on available test equipment; distortion in stereo mode on frequencies not subharmonically related to 19KC is probably less than 1%
IF BANDWIDTH:	@6DB: 221 KC
	@60 DB: 594 KC
	@90 DB: 865 KC

\* An audio output stage has been added to the tuner and does not appear in the schematic.



The Rimo filter tuner. The front end chassis, left front, is a carry-over from the original tuner built in 1962. The space on the right front is reserved for a cathode-ray tuning indicator similar to that now used on the Marantz model 10 tuner. An Eico MX-99 multiplex decoder is now in use with this tuner, and present plans are to keep it as its performance is entirely satisfactory.

The rectangular box on top of the front end chassis is the Butterworth filter; note the five trimmer screws. By using a cable and plug format for the filter, it may be easily disconnected and another one substituted; this facilitated experimentation in the early stages of the tuner design.



PERFORMANCE DATA, TABLE RADIO

IHFM SENSITIVITY:	0.5uv across 300 ohms
LOCAL OSCILLATOR DRIFT:	less than 25KC after 10 minutes warmup
CAPTURE RATIO:	6 DB, approx.
TUNING RANGE:	87 to 109 MC
NOISE FIGURE:	2.1 DB
SPURIOUS RESPONSES:	image down at least 35 DB, all other spurious down at least 40 DB
INPUT VSWR:	3:1 approx.
RATIO DETECTOR BANDWIDTH:	300 KC
EFFECTIVE AUDIO FREQUENCY RANGE	100 cycles to 15 KC
AUDIO OUTPUT	3 watts

Note: The front end in this radio has been designed to operate from a built in cabinet antenna, which dictated a design based on highest possible sensitivity. The low-noise RF amplifier now used in the radio was originally used in the old tuner of Ref. 1.



The Rimo filter radio. This experimental radio was built with the idea of incorporating a high quality circuit in a small cabinet, allowing quality FM reception anywhere within reach of a power line outlet. The very high sensitivity of the radio makes good reception possible with the built in antenna, even in weak signal areas. At Liberty, NY, most of the New York City stations were received, at a distance of more than 100 miles.

```

C : C  DELAY EQUALIZATION OF MINIMUM PHASE FILTERS
C : C  MASTERS THESIS BY RICHARD MODAFFERI ADVISOR RH ROSE.
      DIMENSION X(10),Y(10)
      DIMENSION XX(10), YY(10)
      DIMENSION ANG(100)
      DIMENSION ERR(100)
      DIMENSION JERR(100)
      DIMENSION FE(100)
502  INDEX = 0
      POSER = 0.
      ERNEG=0.
      KOSFQ=0
      NEGFQ=0
      ERFNC =0.
      FB = 110.
      FEE = 0.
      FEEE = 0.
      CONST = 1.0
      KLUNK = 0
      READ 400, X(1), X(2), X(3), X(4), X(5)
      READ 400, X(6), X(7), X(8), X(9), X(10)
      READ 400, Y(1), Y(2), Y(3), Y(4), Y(5)
      READ 400, Y(6), Y(7), Y(8), Y(9), Y(10)
400  FORMAT(5F8.3)
      READ401,XX(1),XX(2),XX(3),XX(4),XX(5)
      READ401,YY(1),YY(2),YY(3),YY(4),YY(5)
      READ 401, XX(6), XX(7), XX(8), XX(9)
      READ 401, YY(6), YY(7), YY(8), YY(9)
401  FORMAT(5F8.3)
      READ402, NF, NV, I, NI, MOOD, DELL, COW, MOO
402  FORMAT(I2,4XI2,4XI2,4XI2,4XI2,4XF4.1,2XF3.0,4XI2)
      READ 410, REFER
410  FORMAT (F8.3)
      MOD = MOOD
      M = NI+ 1
      N = I
      NN = NI
      IF(NI) 30, 30, 31
31  NNE = NN - 1
      GO TO 34
30  NNE = NN
34  IF(I) 32, 32, 33
33  NE = N - 1
      GO TO 35
32  NE = N
35  NSFP = NE
      NSVP = NNE
      DEL = DELL
10   IF (MOD = 3) 250, 263, 263
263  M = M + 1
      KLUNK = 0

```

```

DEL = DELL
MOD = MOOD
INDEX = INDEX - 1
PUNCH 102, INDEX, ERRA, ERRB, ERRC, ERRD, ERRE, ERRG
102 FORMAT (15.6E10.3)
PUNCH 103, ERPH, ERRI, ERRJ, ERRK, ERRL, ERPM, ERRN
PUNCH 103, ERRO, ERRP, ERQQ, ERRR, ERRS, ERRT, ERRU
103 FORMAT (7E10.3)
IF(NI) 555, 556, 556
555 MM = M
GO TO 557
556 MM = M - 1
557 IF(NV = MM) 300, 255, 255
250 K = 1
IF (SENSE SWITCH 2) 500, 501
500 PAUSE
IF (SENSE SWITCH 3) 502, 501
501 IF (SENSE SWITCH 1 ) 20,21
20 PRINT 3
3 FORMAT (17H INSERT CONST, FB)
ACCEPT 4, CONST, FB
4 FORMAT(F5.3, F3.0)
21 F = K
IF (INDEX) 22, 22, 23
22 N = N + 1
NSFP = NSFP + 1
IF (NF = N) 23, 25, 25
25 FEE = FEE + ATANF((Y(N)-F)/X(N))
IF(NSFP = NF) 22, 24, 24
24 FE(K) = FEE
23 NN = NN + 1
NSVP = NSVP + 1
FEEE = FEEE + ATANF((YY(NN)-F)/XX(NN))
IF(NSVP = NV) 23, 13, 13
13 IF (NF) 14, 14, 15
14 ANG(K) = FEEE
GO TO 16
15 ANG(K) = FE(K) + FEEE
16 FEE = 0.
FEEE = 0.
N = I
NN = NI
NSFP = NE
NSVP = NNE
IF(INDEX) 998,998,999
998 ANGL = ANG(1)
999 ERR(K) = ANG(K) - ANGL*F
DELTA = CONST * ERR(K) * (FB - F)
DELTA = ABSF(DELTA)
ERFNC = ERFNC + DELTA
JERR(K) = 10000.*ERR(K)
IF(JERR(K)) 60,62,58
58 IF (ERR(K) = POSER) 62, 62, 59
59 POSER = ERR(K)

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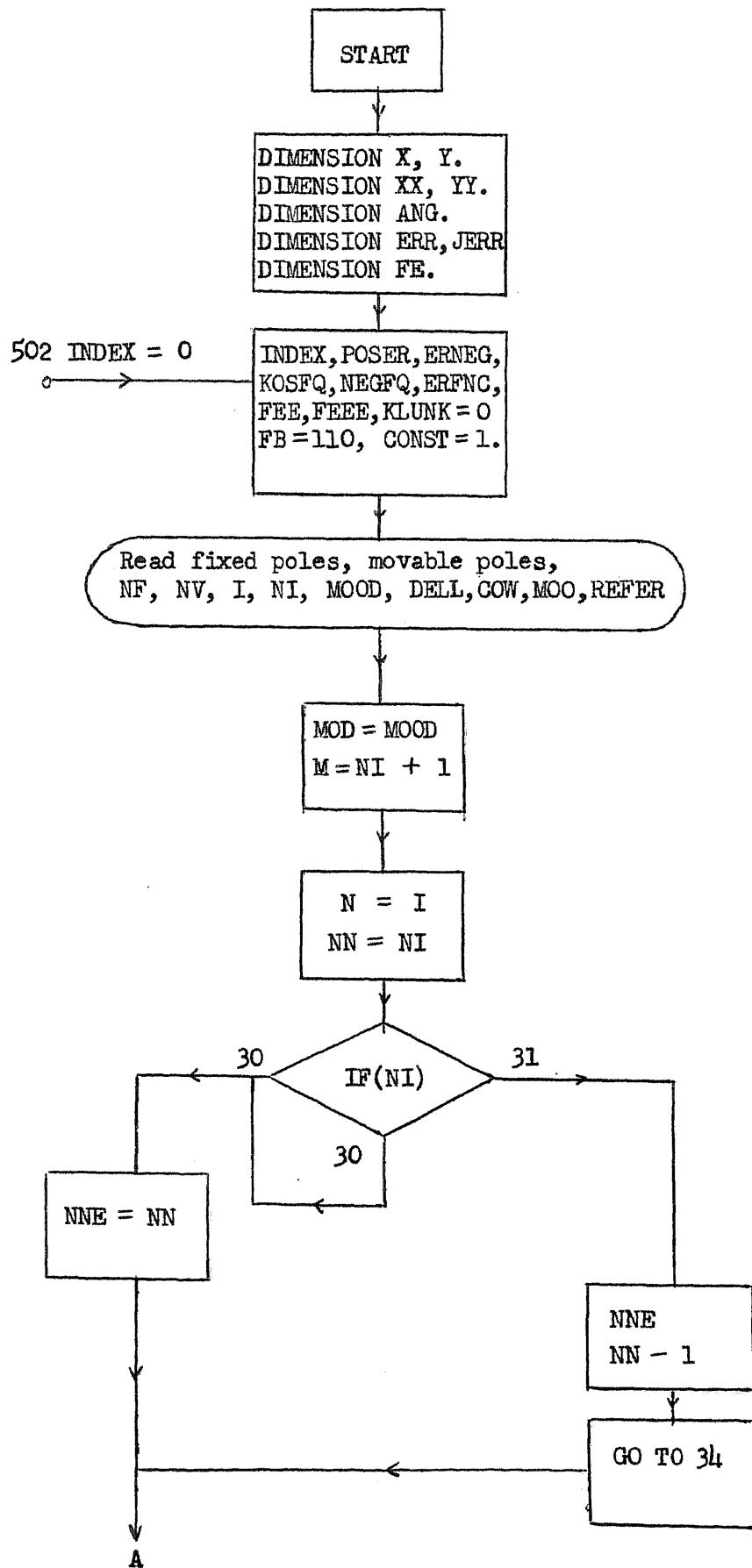
      KOSFQ = K
      GO TO 62
60   IF (ERNEG + ERR(K)) 61, 62, 62
61   ERNEG = -ERR(K)
      NEGFO = K
62   IF (K=100) 63, 64, 65
65   PRINT 104
104   FORMAT(22H FREQUENCY EXCEEDS 100)
      PAUSE
      GO TO 502
63   K = K + 1
      GO TO 21
64   INDEX = INDEX + 1
      PUNCH 100, INDEX, POSER, KOSFQ, ERNEG, NEGFO
100   FORMAT(I10,E10.3,I10,E10.3,I10)
      PUNCH 101, XX(1),XX(2),XX(3),XX(4),XX(5)
      PUNCH 101, YY(1),YY(2),YY(3),YY(4),YY(5)
101   FORMAT(5F8.3)
      IF (NV = 5) 149, 149, 150
150   PUNCH 101, XX(6), XX(7), XX(8), XX(9)
      PUNCH 101, YY(6), YY(7), YY(8), YY(9)
149   PUNCH 997, ERFNC, REFER
997   FORMAT (2F20.3)
      IF (ERFNC = REFER) 333, 333, 251
333   KLUNK = KLUNK + 1
      GO TO 252
251   IF (KLUNK) 258, 258, 259
258   DEL = -DEL
      KLUNK = KLUNK + 1
      GO TO 252
259   MOD = MOD + 1
      IF (MOD = 3) 249, 264, 264
264   DEL = -DEL
      GO TO 275
249   DEL = -DEL/3.
252   REFER = ERFNC
      ERRA = ERR(5)
      ERRB = ERR(10)
      ERRC = ERR(15)
      ERRD = ERR(20)
      ERRE = ERR(25)
      ERRG = ERR(30)
      ERRH = ERR(35)
      ERI = ERR(40)
      ERRJ = ERR(45)
      ERRK = ERR(50)
      ERL = ERR(55)
      ERM = ERR(60)
      ERN = ERR(65)
      ERO = ERR(70)
      ERP = ERR(75)
      ERRQ = ERR(80)
      ERRR = ERR(85)
      ERRS = ERR(90)

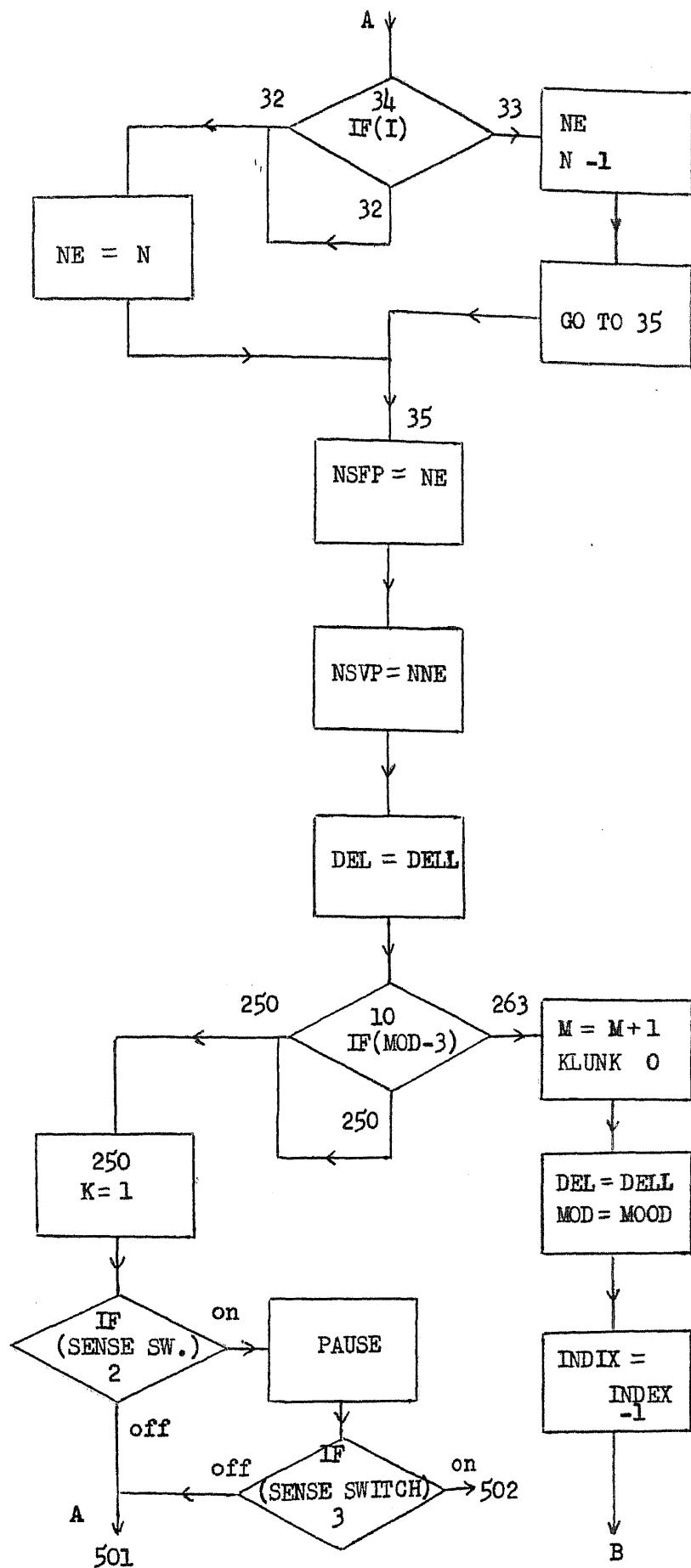
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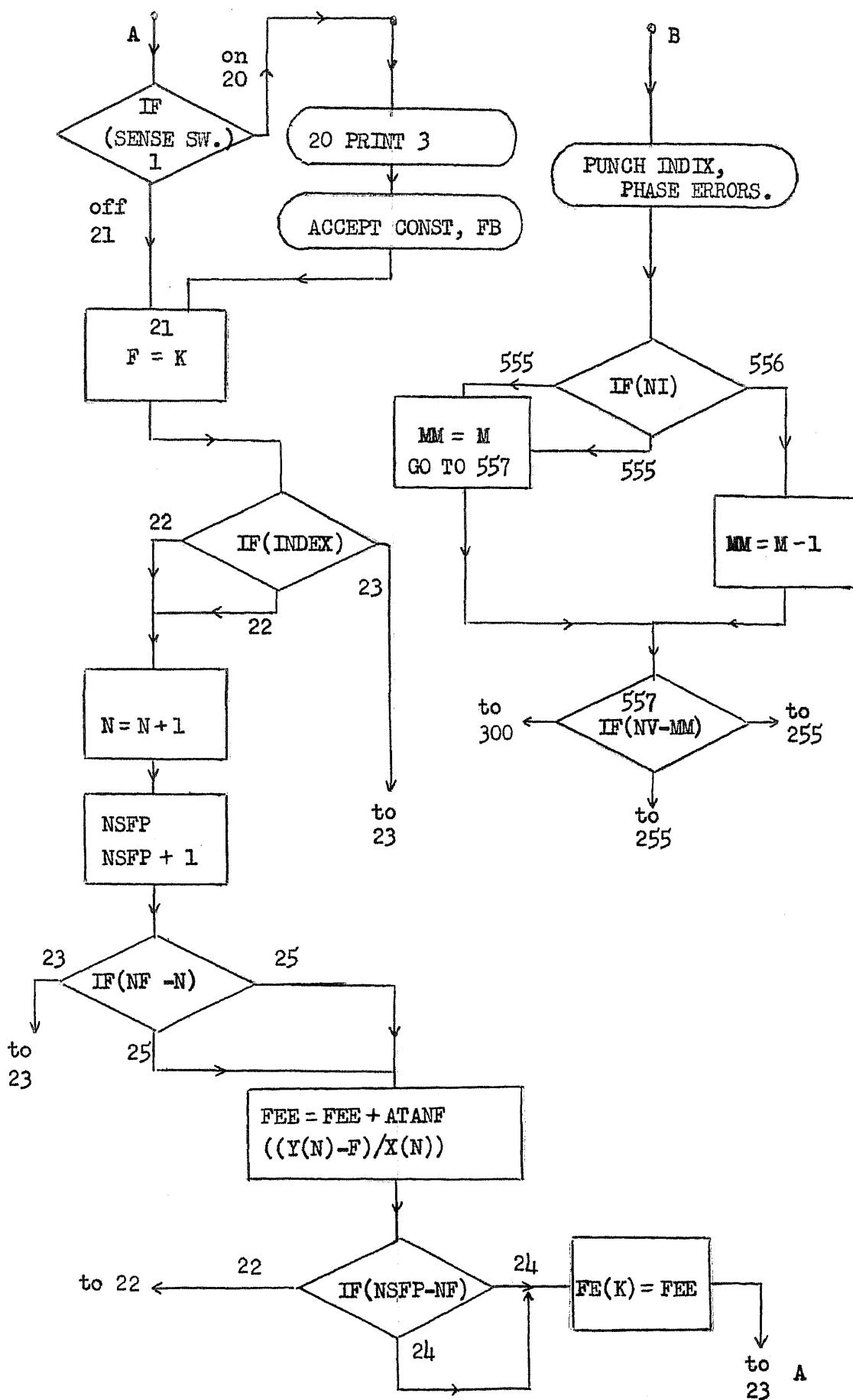
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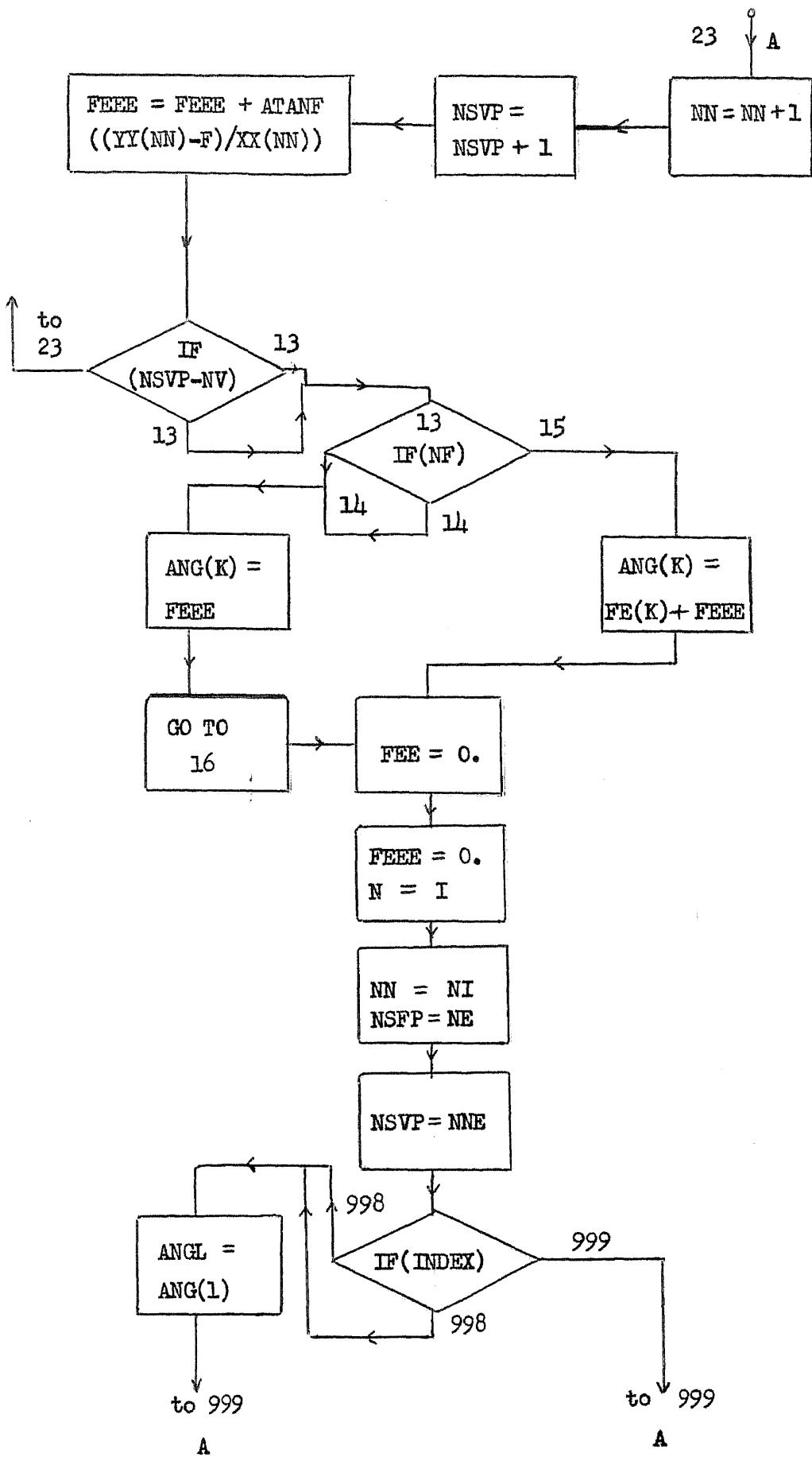
ERRT = ERR(95)
ERRU = ERR(100)
275 ERFNC = 0.
POSER = 0.
ERNEG = 0.
KOSFQ = 0
NEGFO = 0
255 GO TO (253, 260, 280, 270, 290, 261, 262, 266, 265), M
253 XX(1) = XX(1) + DEL
GO TO 10
260 XX(2) = XX(2) + DEL
XX(3) = XX(3) + DEL
GO TO 10
280 YY(2) = YY(2) + DEL
YY(3) = YY(3) - DEL
GO TO 10
270 XX(4) = XX(4) + DEL
XX(5) = XX(5) + DEL
GO TO 10
290 YY(4) = YY(4) + DEL
YY(5) = YY(5) - DEL
GO TO 10
261 XX(6) = XX(6) + DEL
XX(7) = XX(7) + DEL
GO TO 10
262 YY(6) = YY(6) + DEL
YY(7) = YY(7) - DEL
GO TO 10
266 XX(8) = XX(8) + DEL
XX(9) = XX(9) + DEL
GO TO 10
265 YY(8) = YY(8) + DEL
YY(9) = YY(9) - DEL
GO TO 10
300 M = NI + 1
PRINT 77
77 FORMAT(31H X-Y POLE SHIFT CYCLE COMPLETE.)
COW = COW + 1.
IF (COW = 1.5) 5, 5, 6
6 MOOD = MOOD + 1
5 MOO = MOO + 1
IF (MOO = 4) 301, 106, 106
301 DELL = DELL/3.0
DELL = DELL
MOD = MOOD
GO TO 275
106 PRINT 107
107 FORMAT (47H FINAL XY POLE CYCLE COMPLETE. NEW DATA NEEDED.)
PUNCH 108, ANGLE
108 FORMAT(E14.6)
GO TO 502
END

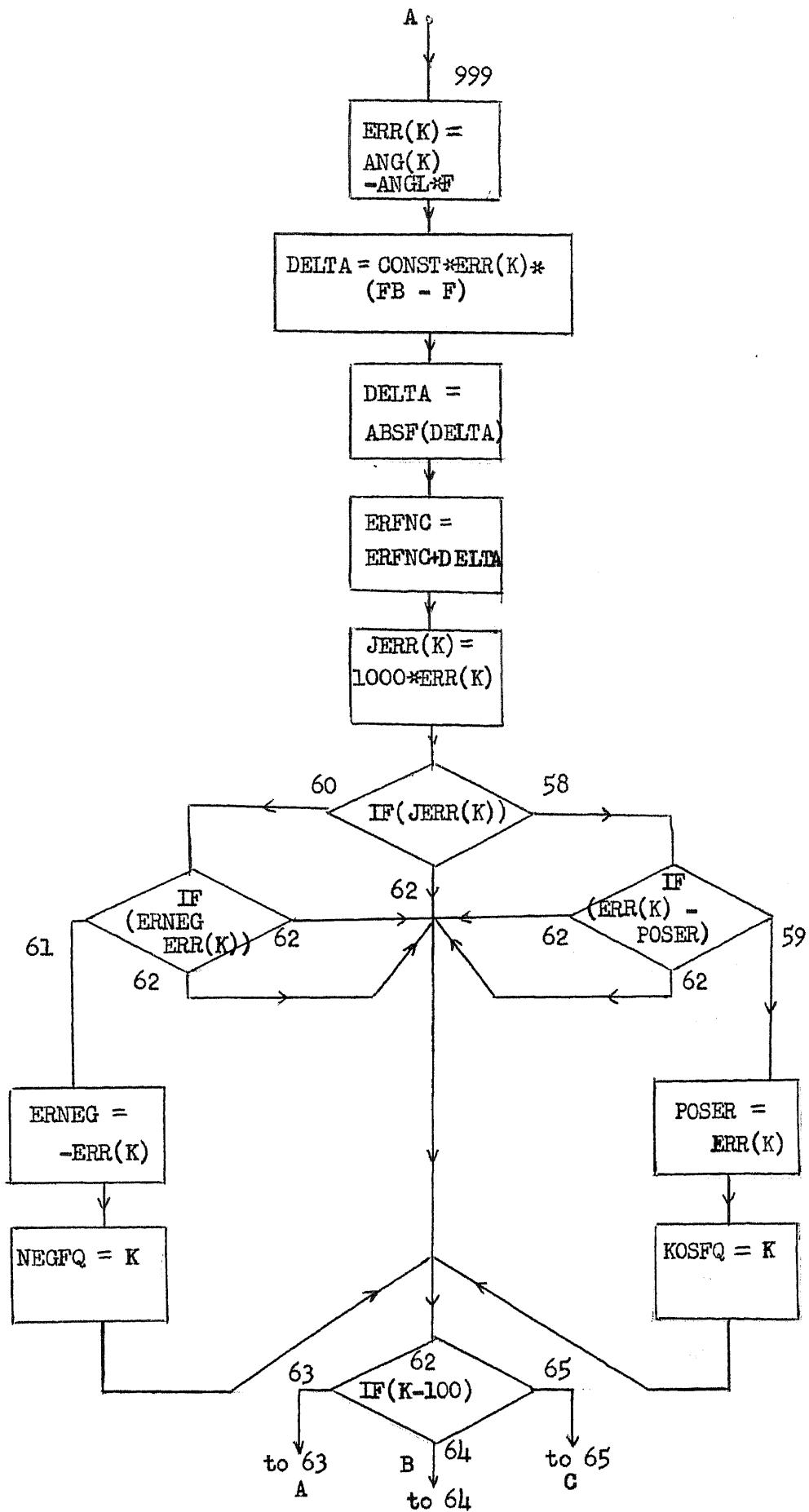
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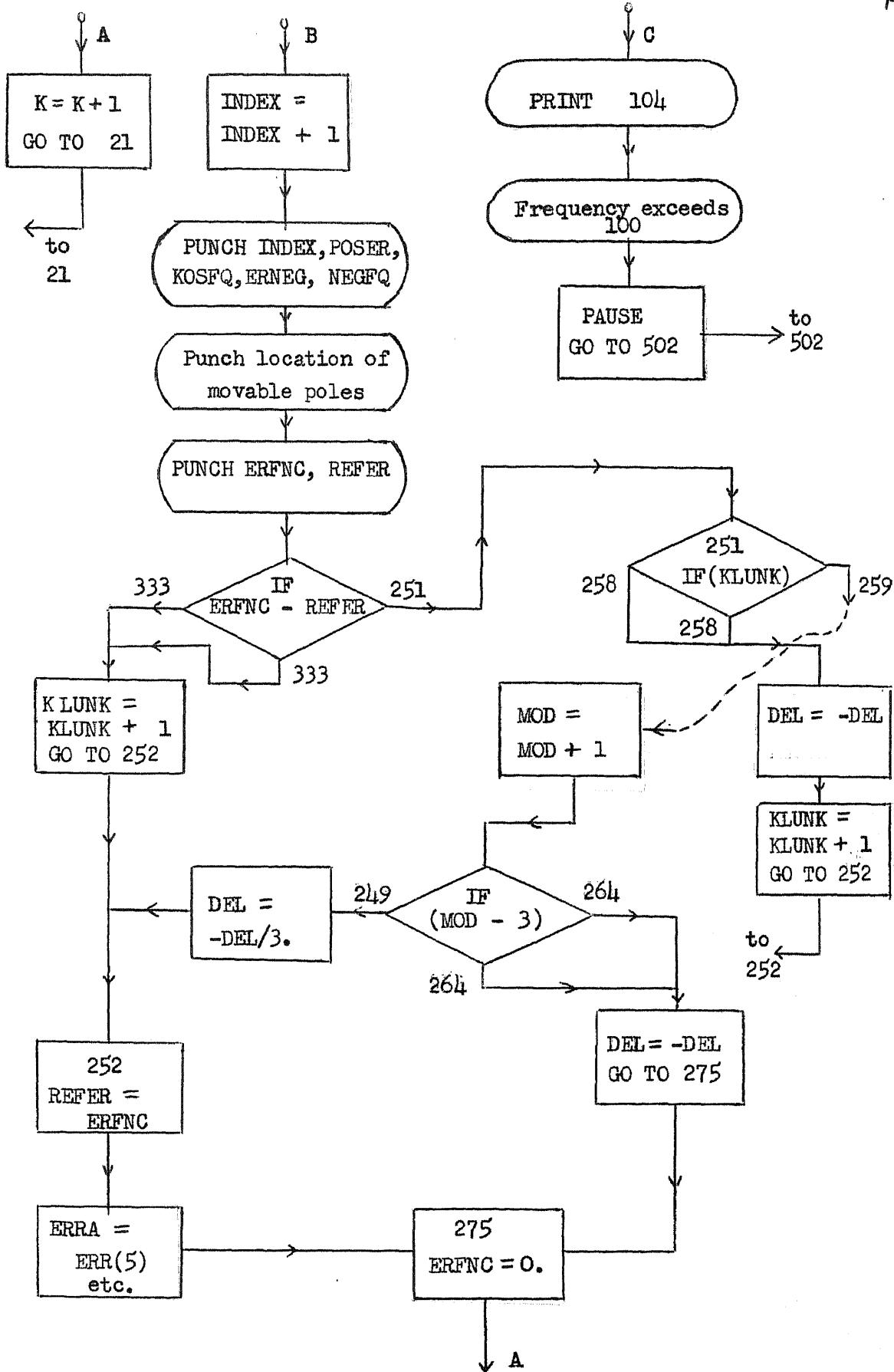


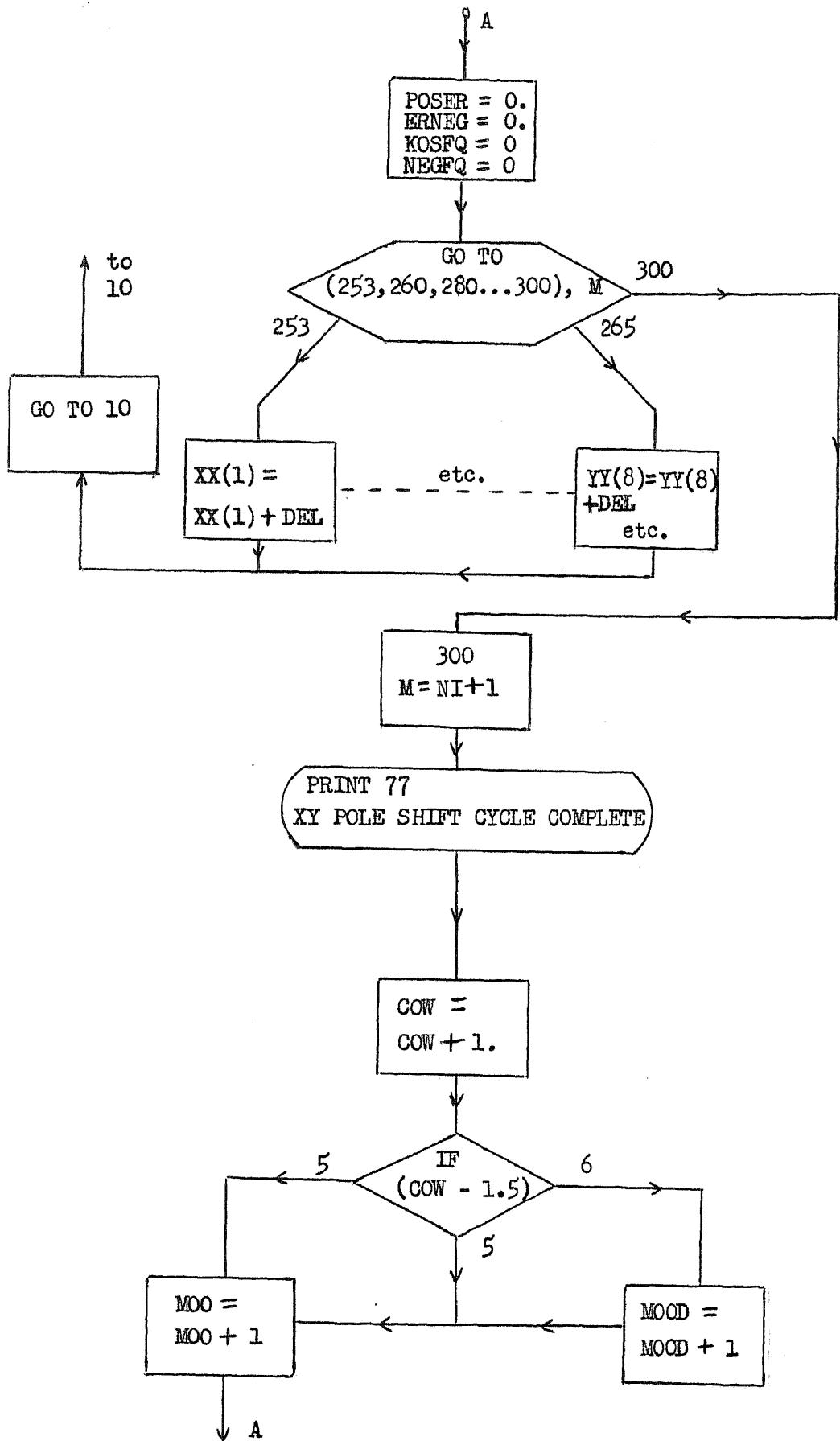


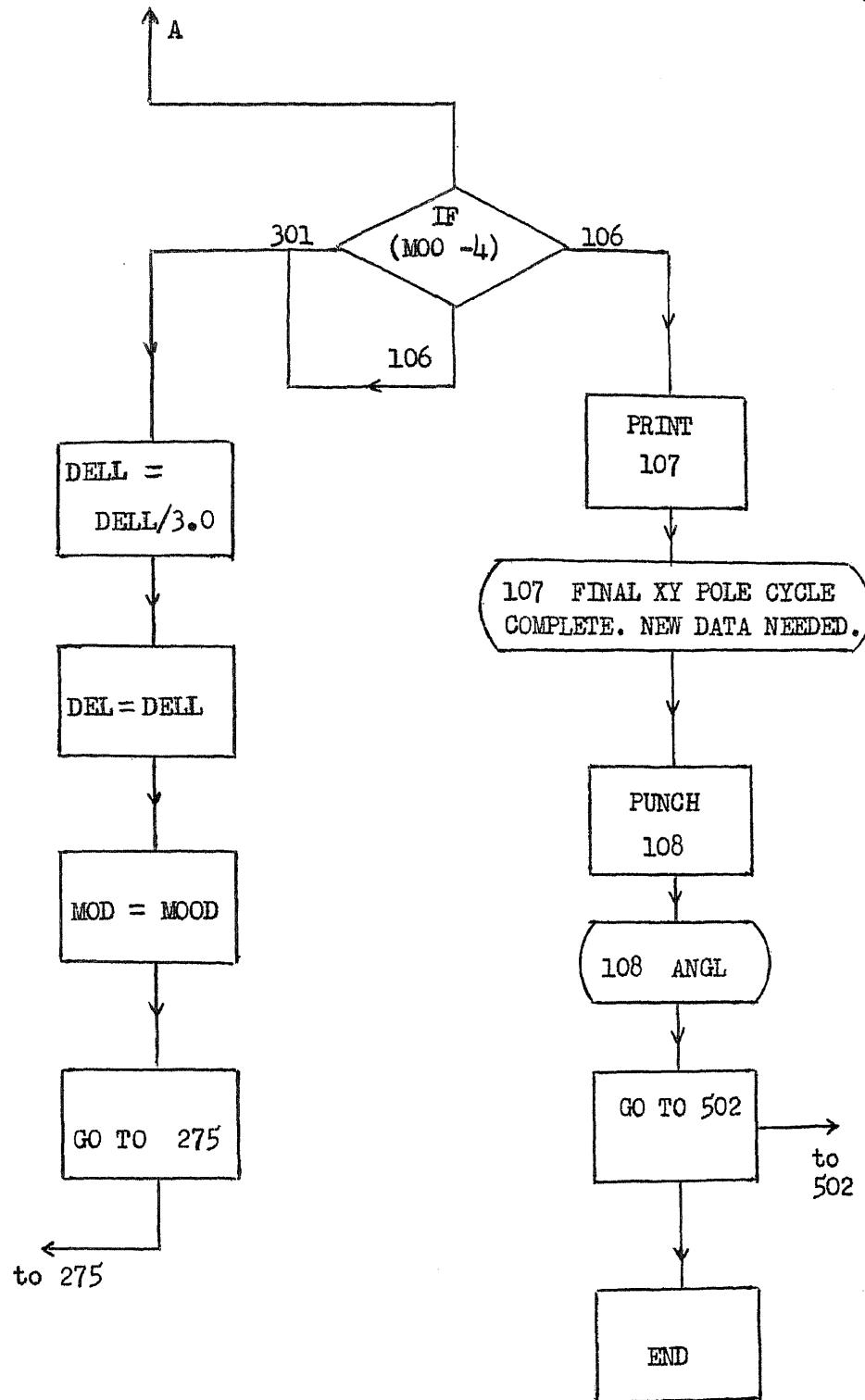












TRIMMING TEST ON TUNER DESIGN. MAY 7, 1965.					
1	2.123E-02	56	1.750E-01	100	1-
100.000	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	2-
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	3
	83.811		1715.966		4
2	3.260E-02	57	1.617E-01	100	5
102.700	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	6
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	7
	111.874		83.811		8
3	2.865E-02	57	1.661E-01	100	9
101.800	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	10
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	11
	102.341		111.874		12
4	2.506E-02	57	1.705E-01	100	13
100.900	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	14
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	15
	92.968		102.341		16
5	2.123E-02	56	1.750E-01	100	17
100.000	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	18
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	19
	83.811		92.968		20
6	1.736E-02	56	1.795E-01	100	21
99.100	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	22
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	23
	76.497		83.811		24
7	1.345E-02	56	1.841E-01	100	25
98.200	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	26
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	27
	72.439		76.497		28
8	9.494E-03	55	1.887E-01	100	29
97.300	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	30
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	31
	71.790		72.439		32
9	5.503E-03	55	1.933E-01	100	33
96.400	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	34
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	35
	74.858		71.790		36
10	6.840E-03	55	1.918E-01	100	37
96.700	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	38
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	39
	73.393		74.858		40
11	8.170E-03	55	1.902E-01	100	41
97.000	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	42
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	43
	72.375		73.393		44
12	9.494E-03	55	1.887E-01	100	45
97.300	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	46
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	47
	71.790		72.375		48
13	1.081E-02	55	1.871E-01	100	49

97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000		50
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		51
	71.627		71.790			52
14	1.213E-02		56	1.856E-01	100	53
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000		54
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		55
	71.839		71.627			56
13	-1.194E-03	-2.171E-03	-2.728E-03	-2.699E-03	-1.967E-03	-4.894E-04
1.680E-03	4.357E-03	7.191E-03	9.618E-03	1.081E-02	9.642E-03	4.672E-01
-5.760E-03	-2.328E-02	-4.895E-02	-8.236E-02	-1.206E-01	-1.582E-01	-1.871E-01
	15	3.068E-02		58	1.615E-01	100
97.600	101.700	101.700	154.000	154.000		60
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		61
	103.312		71.627			62
15	1.081E-02		55	1.871E-01	100	63
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000		64
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		65
	71.627		103.312			66
17	0.000E-99		0	2.134E-01	100	67
97.600	96.300	96.300	154.000	154.000		68
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		69
	122.869		71.627			70
18	0.000E-99		0	2.046E-01	100	71
97.600	97.200	97.200	154.000	154.000		72
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		73
	96.319		122.869			74
19	4.153E-03		55	1.958E-01	100	75
97.600	98.100	98.100	154.000	154.000		76
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		77
	76.518		96.319			78
20	1.081E-02		55	1.871E-01	100	79
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000		80
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		81
	71.627		76.518			82
21	1.746E-02		56	1.785E-01	100	83
97.600	99.900	99.900	154.000	154.000		84
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		85
	75.934		71.627			86
22	1.525E-02		56	1.814E-01	100	87
97.600	99.600	99.600	154.000	154.000		88
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		89
	73.577		75.934			90
23	1.303E-02		56	1.842E-01	100	91
97.600	99.300	99.300	154.000	154.000		92
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		93
	72.129		73.577			94
24	1.081E-02		55	1.871E-01	100	95
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000		96
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		97
	71.627		72.129			98
						99

24	1.00E+03	55	1.900E+01	100	100
97.600	-99.700	-99.700	154.000	154.000	101
0.000	-30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	102
	72.123		71.627		103
24	1.114E+03	55	1.728E+01	2.699E+03	-1.967E+03
1.682E+03	4.357E+03	7.191E+03	9.618E+03	1.081E+02	9.642E+03
-5.767E+03	-2.388E+02	-4.895E+02	-8.236E+02	-1.206E+01	-1.582E+01
	26.129E+02		55.1.785E+01		107
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	108
0.000	-30.200	-30.200	107.000	-107.000	109
	67.565		71.627		110
27	1.061E+02	55	1.871E+01	100	111
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	112
0.000	-30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	113
	71.627		67.565		114
27	1.114E+03	55	1.951E+01	100	115
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	116
0.000	-27.800	-27.800	107.000	-107.000	117
	63.871		71.627		118
27	4.261E+03	55	1.925E+01	100	119
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	120
0.000	-28.700	-28.700	107.000	-107.000	121
	76.775		83.871		122
3	7.484E+03	55	1.899E+01	100	123
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	124
0.000	-29.600	-29.600	107.000	-107.000	125
	72.762		76.775		126
31	1.061E+02	55	1.871E+01	100	127
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	128
0.000	-30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	129
	71.627		72.762		130
31	1.422E+02	55	1.843E+01	100	131
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	132
0.000	-31.400	-31.400	107.000	-107.000	133
	73.489		71.627		134
31	1.307E+02	55	1.853E+01	100	135
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	136
0.000	-31.100	-31.100	107.000	-107.000	137
	72.523		73.489		138
34	1.193E+02	55	1.862E+01	100	139
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	140
0.000	-30.800	-30.800	107.000	-107.000	141
	71.689		72.523		142
35	1.061E+02	55	1.871E+01	100	143
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	144
0.000	-30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	145
	71.627		71.889		146
36	9.696E+03	55	1.860E+01	100	147
97.600	-99.000	-99.000	154.000	154.000	148
0.000	-30.200	-30.200	107.000	-107.000	149

	71.671	71.627	150
35-1 1.194E-03-2 1.71E-03-2 7.28E-03-2 6.99E-03-1 9.67E-03-4 8.94E-04			
1.680E-03 4.357E-03 7.191E-03 9.618E-03 1.081E-02 9.642E-03 4.672E-03			
-5.760E-03-6.328E-02-4.695E-02-8.236E-02-1.206E-01-1.582E-01-1.871E-01			
37 1.433E-02	56 1.796E-01	100	154
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 156.700 156.700			155
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			156
71.672	71.627		157
38 1.081E-02	55 1.871E-01	100	158
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 154.000 154.000			159
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			160
71.627	71.672		161
39 7.382E-02	55 1.948E-01	100	162
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 151.300 151.300			163
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			164
73.537	71.627		165
40 8.523E-03	55 1.922E-01	100	166
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 152.200 152.200			167
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			168
72.643	73.537		169
41 9.666E-03	55 1.897E-01	100	170
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 153.100 153.100			171
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			172
72.643	72.643		173
42 1.081E-02	55 1.871E-01	100	174
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 154.000 154.000			175
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			176
71.627	72.643		177
43 1.198E-02	56 1.846E-01	100	178
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 154.900 154.900			179
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			180
71.460	71.627		181
44 1.315E-02	56 1.821E-01	100	182
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 155.800 155.800			183
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			184
71.501	71.460		185
45 1.276E-02	56 1.829E-01	100	186
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 155.500 155.500			187
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			188
71.471	71.501		189
46 1.237E-02	56 1.838E-01	100	190
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 155.200 155.200			191
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			192
71.459	71.471		193
47 1.198E-02	56 1.846E-01	100	194
97.600 -99.000 -99.000 154.900 154.900			195
0.000 -30.500 -30.500 107.000-107.000			196
71.460	71.459		197
46-1.974E-03-1.930E-03-2.365E-03-2.209E-03-1.347E-03 2.658E-04			
2.576E-03 5.401E-03 8.390E-03 1.097E-02 1.234E-02 1.135E-02 6.568E-03			
-3.672E-03-2.099E-02-4.645E-02-7.965E-02-1.177E-01-1.550E-01-1.838E-01			

48	1.983E-02	57	1.726E-01	100	201	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	202	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	109.700	-109.700	203	
		77.730		71.459	204	
49	1.237E-02	56	1.838E-01	100	205	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	206	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	207	
		71.459		77.730	208	
50	5.019E-03	55	1.948E-01	100	209	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	210	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	104.300	-104.300	211	
		75.272		71.459	212	
51	7.462E-03	55	1.911E-01	100	213	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	214	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	105.200	-105.200	215	
		72.716		75.272	216	
52	9.903E-03	55	1.874E-01	100	217	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	218	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.100	-106.100	219	
		71.479		72.716	220	
53	1.237E-02	56	1.838E-01	100	221	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	222	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	223	
		71.459		71.479	224	
54	1.485E-02	56	1.800E-01	100	225	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	226	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.900	-107.900	227	
		72.525		71.459	228	
55	1.402E-02	56	1.813E-01	100	229	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	230	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.600	-107.600	231	
		72.050		72.525	232	
56	1.320E-02	56	1.825E-01	100	233	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	234	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.300	-107.300	235	
		71.674		72.050	236	
57	1.237E-02	56	1.838E-01	100	237	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	238	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	239	
		71.459		71.674	240	
58	1.154E-02	56	1.850E-01	100	241	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	242	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	243	
		71.330		71.459	244	
59	1.072E-02	56	1.862E-01	100	245	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	246	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.400	-106.400	247	
		71.351		71.330	248	
58	-1.153E-03	-2.088E-03	-2.600E-03	-2.523E-03	-1.737E-03	-1.991E-04
2.037E-03	4.790E-03	7.709E-03	1.023E-02	1.153E-02	1.047E-02	5.634E-03
-4.669E-03	-2.203E-02	-4.754E-02	-8.078E-02	-1.189E-01	-1.562E-01	-1.850E-01
						252
						END OF POLE SHIFT CYCLE.

66	1.556E-02	56	1.804E-01	100	254	
98.500	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	255	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	256	
	73.595		71.330		257	
61	1.154E-02	56	1.850E-01	100	258	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	259	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	260	
	71.330		73.595		261	
62	7.558E-03	55	1.896E-01	100	262	
96.700	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	263	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	264	
	72.556		71.330		265	
63	8.888E-03	55	1.881E-01	100	266	
97.000	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	267	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	268	
	71.747		72.556		269	
64	1.021E-02	56	1.865E-01	100	270	
97.300	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	271	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	272	
	71.348		71.747		273	
65	1.154E-02	56	1.850E-01	100	274	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	275	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	276	
	71.330		71.348		277	
66	1.287E-02	56	1.835E-01	100	278	
97.900	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	279	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	280	
	71.719		71.330		281	
67	1.243E-02	56	1.840E-01	100	282	
97.800	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	283	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	284	
	71.550		71.719		285	
68	1.199E-02	56	1.845E-01	100	286	
97.700	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	287	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	288	
	71.424		71.550		289	
69	1.154E-02	56	1.850E-01	100	290	
97.600	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	291	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	292	
	71.330		71.424		293	
70	1.110E-02	56	1.855E-01	100	294	
97.500	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	295	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	296	
	71.288		71.330		297	
71	1.066E-02	56	1.860E-01	100	298	
97.400	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	299	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	300	
	71.295		71.288		301	
70	-1.26E-03	-2.192E-03	-2.754E-03	-2.724E-03	-1.983E-03	-4.871E-04
1.712E-03	4.430E-03	7.319E-03	9.815E-03	1.109E-02	1.001E-02	5.161E-03
-5.146E-03	-2.253E-02	-4.804E-02	-8.128E-02	-1.194E-01	-1.567E-01	-1.855E-01

72	$1 \cdot 776E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 769E-01$	100	305	
97.500	99.900	99.900	155.200	155.200	306	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	307	
	75.717		71.288		308	
73	$1 \cdot 110E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 855E-01$	100	309	
97.500	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	310	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	311	
	71.288		75.717		312	
74	$4 \cdot 432E-03$	55	$1 \cdot 942E-01$	100	313	
97.500	98.100	98.100	155.200	155.200	314	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	315	
	75.931		71.288		316	
75	$6 \cdot 661E-03$	55	$1 \cdot 913E-01$	100	317	
97.500	98.400	98.400	155.200	155.200	318	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	319	
	73.214		75.931		320	
76	$8 \cdot 881E-03$	55	$1 \cdot 884E-01$	100	321	
97.500	98.700	98.700	155.200	155.200	322	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	323	
	71.729		73.214		324	
77	$1 \cdot 110E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 855E-01$	100	325	
97.500	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	326	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	327	
	71.288		71.729		328	
78	$1 \cdot 333E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 826E-01$	100	329	
97.500	99.300	99.300	155.200	155.200	330	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	331	
	71.837		71.288		332	
79	$1 \cdot 259E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 836E-01$	100	333	
97.500	99.200	99.200	155.200	155.200	334	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	335	
	71.563		71.837		336	
80	$1 \cdot 185E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 845E-01$	100	337	
97.500	99.100	99.100	155.200	155.200	338	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	339	
	71.373		71.563		340	
81	$1 \cdot 110E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 855E-01$	100	341	
97.500	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	342	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	343	
	71.288		71.373		344	
82	$1 \cdot 038E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 865E-01$	100	345	
97.500	98.900	98.900	155.200	155.200	346	
0.000	30.500	-30.500	106.700	-106.700	347	
	71.332		71.288		348	
	$81 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6E-03 \cdot 2 \cdot 192E-03 \cdot 2 \cdot 754E-03 \cdot 2 \cdot 724E-03 \cdot 1 \cdot 983E-03 \cdot 4 \cdot 871E-04$					
	$1 \cdot 712E-03 \cdot 4 \cdot 430E-03 \cdot 7 \cdot 319E-03 \cdot 9 \cdot 815E-03 \cdot 1 \cdot 109E-02 \cdot 1 \cdot 001E-02 \cdot 5 \cdot 161E-03$					
	$-5 \cdot 146E-03 \cdot 2 \cdot 263E-02 \cdot 4 \cdot 804E-02 \cdot 8 \cdot 128E-02 \cdot 1 \cdot 194E-01 \cdot 1 \cdot 567E-01 \cdot 1 \cdot 855E-01$					
	$83$	$1 \cdot 451E-02$	56	$1 \cdot 827E-01$	100	352
97.500	99.000	99.000	155.200	155.200	353	
0.000	31.400	-31.400	106.700	-106.700	354	

	73.239	71.286		355
64	1.110E-02	56 1.855E-01	100	356
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		357
0.000	30.500 -30.500	106.700-106.700		358
	71.286	73.239		359
64	7.779E-03	56 1.862E-01	100	360
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		361
0.000	29.600 -29.600	106.700-106.700		362
	72.327	71.288		363
66	8.879E-03	56 1.873E-01	100	364
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		365
0.000	29.900 -29.900	106.700-106.700		366
	71.671	72.327		367
87	9.988E-03	56 1.864E-01	100	368
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		369
0.000	30.200 -30.200	106.700-106.700		370
	71.327	71.671		371
88	1.110E-02	56 1.855E-01	100	372
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		373
0.000	30.500 -30.500	106.700-106.700		374
	71.288	71.327		375
89	1.223E-02	56 1.846E-01	100	376
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		377
0.000	30.800 -30.800	106.700-106.700		378
	71.599	71.288		379
90	1.185E-02	56 1.849E-01	100	380
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		381
0.000	30.700 -30.700	106.700-106.700		382
	71.457	71.599		383
91	1.148E-02	56 1.852E-01	100	384
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		385
0.000	30.600 -30.600	106.700-106.700		386
	71.348	71.457		387
92	1.110E-02	56 1.855E-01	100	388
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		389
0.000	30.500 -30.500	106.700-106.700		390
	71.288	71.348		391
93	1.073E-02	56 1.858E-01	100	392
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		393
0.000	30.400 -30.400	106.700-106.700		394
	71.266	71.288		395
94	1.036E-02	56 1.861E-01	100	396
97.500	99.000	99.000 155.200 155.200		397
0.000	30.300 -30.300	106.700-106.700		398
	71.285	71.266		399
	93-1.258E-03-2.293E-03-2.906E-03-2.921E-03-2.221E-03-7.614E-04			
1.406E-03	4.100E-03	6.969E-03 9.451E-03 1.071E-02 9.642E-03 4.784E-03		
-5.519E-03	-2.289E-02-4.840E-02-8.163E-02-1.197E-01-1.570E-01-1.858E-01			
	95 1.191E-02	56 1.833E-01	100	403
97.500	99.000	99.000 156.100 156.100		404

0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		405
		71.065		71.266		406
96	1.310E-02		56	1.808E-01	100	407
97.500	99.000	99.000	157.000	157.000		408
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		409
		71.055		71.065		410
97	1.429E-02		56	1.782E-01	100	411
97.500	99.000	99.000	157.900	157.900		412
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		413
		71.311		71.055		414
98	1.389E-02		56	1.791E-01	100	415
97.500	99.000	99.000	157.600	157.600		416
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		417
		71.207		71.311		418
99	1.350E-02		56	1.799E-01	100	419
97.500	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300		420
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		421
		71.130		71.207		422
100	1.310E-02		56	1.808E-01	100	423
97.500	99.000	99.000	157.000	157.000		424
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		425
		71.055		71.130		426
101	1.270E-02		56	1.816E-01	100	427
97.500	99.000	99.000	156.700	156.700		428
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		429
		71.040		71.055		430
102	1.231E-02		56	1.824E-01	100	431
97.500	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400		432
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		433
		71.037		71.040		434
103	1.191E-02		56	1.833E-01	100	435
97.500	99.000	99.000	156.100	156.100		436
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		437
		71.065		71.037		438
104	1.205E-02		56	1.830E-01	100	439
97.500	99.000	99.000	156.200	156.200		440
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		441
		71.055		71.065		442
105	1.218E-02		56	1.827E-01	100	443
97.500	99.000	99.000	156.300	156.300		444
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		445
		71.046		71.055		446
106	1.231E-02		56	1.824E-01	100	447
97.500	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400		448
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		449
		71.037		71.046		450
107	1.244E-02		56	1.822E-01	100	451
97.500	99.000	99.000	156.500	156.500		452
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.700	-106.700		453
		71.038		71.037		454

106-1 1.00E-03-2.050E-03-2.537E-03-1.424E-03-1.592E-03 4.900E-06  
 2.315E-02 1.00E-03 6.162E-03 1.082E-02 1.226E-02 1.136E-02 6.693E-03  
 -3.417E-03-1.059E-02-4.569E-02-7.891E-02-1.168E-01-1.539E-01-1.824E-01  
 106 1.475E-02 56 1.788E-01 100 458  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 459  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 107.600-107.600 460  
 71.957 71.037 461  
 110 1.231E-02 56 1.824E-01 100 462  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 463  
 0.000 -30.400 -30.400 106.700-106.700 464  
 71.037 71.957 465  
 111 1.086E-02 56 1.861E-01 100 466  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 467  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 105.800-105.800 468  
 71.187 71.037 469  
 111 1.066E-02 56 1.849E-01 100 470  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 471  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 106.100-106.100 472  
 71.012 71.187 473  
 112 1.149E-02 56 1.836E-01 100 474  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 475  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 106.400-106.400 476  
 70.960 71.012 477  
 113 1.231E-02 56 1.824E-01 100 478  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 479  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 106.700-106.700 480  
 71.037 70.960 481  
 114 1.204E-02 56 1.828E-01 100 482  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 483  
 0.000 -30.400 -30.400 106.600-106.600 484  
 71.008 71.037 485  
 115 1.177E-02 56 1.832E-01 100 486  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 487  
 0.000 -30.400 -30.400 106.500-106.500 488  
 70.979 71.008 489  
 116 1.149E-02 56 1.836E-01 100 490  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 491  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 106.400-106.400 492  
 70.960 70.979 493  
 117 1.122E-02 56 1.841E-01 100 494  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 495  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 106.300-106.300 496  
 70.956 70.960 497  
 118 1.095E-02 56 1.845E-01 100 498  
 97.500 -99.000 -99.000 156.400 156.400 499  
 0.000 -3.0.400 -30.400 106.200-106.200 500  
 70.970 70.956 501  
 117-1.249E-03-2.256E-03-2.847E-03-2.836E-03-2.105E-03-6.071E-04  
 1.696E-03 4.354E-03 7.267E-03 9.842E-03 1.119E-02 1.021E-02 5.465E-03  
 -4.718E-03-1.196E-02-4.732E-02-8.040E-02-1.183E-01-1.555E-01-1.841E-01

PROGRAM RESTARTED WITH LAST POLE POSITIONS FROM ABOVE.

1	1.379E-02	58	1.584E-01	100	512
97.500	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		513
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		514
	85.536		70.956		515
	58 1.444E-02	58	1.600E-01	100	516
97.200	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		517
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		518
	62.301		85.536		519
	58 1.308E-02	58	1.615E-01	100	520
96.900	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		521
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		522
	79.458		82.301		523
	58 1.171E-02	58	1.631E-01	100	524
96.600	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		525
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		526
	76.918		79.458		527
	58 1.033E-02	58	1.646E-01	100	528
96.300	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		529
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		530
	74.768		76.918		531
	58 1.695E-02	58	1.662E-01	100	532
96.000	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		533
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		534
	72.964		74.768		535
	7 1.767E-02	58	1.677E-01	100	536
95.700	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		537
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		538
	71.523		72.964		539
	6 1.618E-02	57	1.693E-01	100	540
95.400	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		541
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		542
	75.397		71.523		543
	57 1.479E-02	57	1.709E-01	100	544
95.100	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		545
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		546
	69.673		70.397		547
	10 1.342E-02	57	1.724E-01	100	548
94.800	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		549
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		550
	69.277		69.673		551
	11 1.200E-02	57	1.740E-01	100	552
94.500	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		553
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		554
	69.286		69.277		555
	12 1.247E-02	57	1.735E-01	100	556
94.200	99.000 - 99.000	156.400	156.400		557
0.000	30.400 - 30.400	106.200	-106.200		558
	69.256		69.286		559

13	1.293E-02	57	1.730E-01	100	560
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.250		69.250		
14	1.340E-02	57	1.724E-01	100	561
94.800	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.277		69.250		
13	-1.476E-03	-2.705E-03	-3.459E-03	-2.824E-03	-1.237E-03
1.173E-03	4.231E-03	7.559E-03	1.068E-02	1.268E-02	1.246E-02
-6.819E-04	-1.691E-02	-4.118E-02	-7.310E-02	-1.098E-01	-1.457E-01
-1	-1.730E-01			-1.730E-01	
15	1.519E-02	57	1.701E-01	100	562
94.700	99.300	99.300	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.806		69.250		
16	1.293E-02	57	1.730E-01	100	563
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.250		69.806		
17	1.167E-02	57	1.759E-01	100	564
94.700	98.700	98.700	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.573		69.250		
18	1.142E-02	57	1.749E-01	100	565
94.700	98.800	98.800	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.345		69.573		
19	1.218E-02	57	1.739E-01	100	566
94.700	98.900	98.900	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.260		69.345		
20	1.293E-02	57	1.730E-01	100	567
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.250		69.260		
21	1.369E-02	57	1.720E-01	100	568
94.700	99.100	99.100	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.327		69.250		
20	-1.476E-03	-2.705E-03	-3.459E-03	-2.824E-03	-1.237E-03
1.173E-03	4.231E-03	7.559E-03	1.068E-02	1.268E-02	1.246E-02
-6.819E-04	-1.691E-02	-4.118E-02	-7.310E-02	-1.098E-01	-1.457E-01
-1	-1.730E-01			-1.730E-01	
22	1.403E-02	57	1.721E-01	100	569
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.700	-30.700	106.200	-106.200	
	69.485		69.250		
23	1.293E-02	57	1.730E-01	100	570
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	
	69.250		69.485		

24	1.1e2E-02	57	1.739E-01	100	610
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	611
0.000	30.100	-30.100	106.200	-106.200	612
	69.291		69.250		613
25	1.2e19E-02	57	1.736E-01	100	614
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	615
0.000	30.200	-30.200	106.200	-106.200	616
	69.245		69.291		617
26	1.2e56E-02	57	1.733E-01	100	618
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	619
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	620
	69.238		69.245		621
27	1.2e29E-02	57	1.730E-01	100	622
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400	623
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200	624
	69.250		69.238		625
28	1.5e28E-02	57	1.724E-01	100	626
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.700	156.700	627
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	628
	69.162		69.238		629
29	1.3e35E-02	57	1.716E-01	100	630
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.000	157.000	631
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	632
	69.113		69.162		633
30	1.3e79E-02	57	1.707E-01	100	634
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300	635
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	636
	69.107		69.113		637
31	1.4e29E-02	58	1.699E-01	100	638
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.600	157.600	639
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	640
	69.107		69.113		641
32	1.4e45E-02	57	1.702E-01	100	642
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.500	157.500	643
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	644
	69.130		69.107		645
33	1.3e39E-02	57	1.705E-01	100	646
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.400	157.400	647
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	648
	69.121		69.130		649
34	1.3e79E-02	57	1.705E-01	100	650
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300	651
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	652
	69.112		69.121		653
35	1.3e79E-02	57	1.707E-01	100	654
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.200	157.200	655
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	656
	69.107		69.112		657
36	1.3e55E-02	57	1.710E-01	100	658
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.200	157.200	659
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200	

69.109	69.107	660
34-1.435E-03-2.621E-03-3.328E-03-3.360E-03-2.580E-03-9.256E-04		
1.562E-03 4.796E-03 8.165E-03 1.137E-02 1.349E-02 1.339E-02 9.635E-01		
5.382E-04-1.553E-02-3.964E-02-7.139E-02-1.079E-01-1.436E-01-1.707E-0		
36 1.461E-02	58 1.695E-01	100 664
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		665
0.000 30.300 -30.300 106.500-106.500		666
69.270	69.107	667
37 1.379E-02	57 1.707E-01	100 668
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		669
0.000 30.300 -30.300 106.200-106.200		670
69.107	69.270	671
38 1.297E-02	57 1.719E-01	100 672
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		673
0.000 30.300 -30.300 105.900-105.900		674
69.054	69.107	675
39 1.215E-02	57 1.731E-01	100 676
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		677
0.000 30.300 -30.300 105.600-105.600		678
69.119	69.054	679
40 1.242E-02	57 1.727E-01	100 680
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		681
0.000 30.300 -30.300 105.700-105.700		682
69.095	69.119	683
41 1.270E-02	57 1.723E-01	100 684
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		685
0.000 30.300 -30.300 105.800-105.800		686
69.074	69.095	687
42 1.297E-02	57 1.719E-01	100 688
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		689
0.000 30.300 -30.300 105.900-105.900		700
69.054	69.074	701
43 1.324E-02	57 1.715E-01	100 702
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		703
0.000 30.300 -30.300 106.000-106.000		704
69.055	69.054	705
42-1.512E-03-2.775E-03-3.559E-03-3.667E-03-2.961E-03-1.380E-03		
1.435E-03 4.111E-03 7.500E-03 1.063E-02 1.269E-02 1.254E-02 8.723E-0		
-4.271E-04-1.654E-02-4.070E-02-7.249E-02-1.091E-01-1.448E-01-1.719E-0		

## THIRD POLE SHIFT CYCLE COMPLETE.

44 1.344E-02	57 1.714E-01	100 712
94.800 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		713
0.000 30.300 -30.300 105.900-105.900		714
69.083	69.054	715
45 1.297E-02	57 1.719E-01	100 716
94.700 99.000 99.000 157.300 157.300		717
0.000 30.300 -30.300 105.900-105.900		718
69.054	69.083	719

47	1.25E+02	57	1.725E-01	100	720		
94	•700	157•300	157•300		721		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		722		
	69•054				723		
45	-1.212E-02-2.775E-03-3.559E-03-2.667E-03-2.961E-03-1.380E-03						
1	•035E-03	4.111E-03	7.550E-03	1.063E-02	1.269E-02	1.254E-02	8.723E-03
-4	•271E-03-4-1.604E-02-4.070E-02-7.249E-02-1.091E-01-1.448E-01-1.719E-01						
47	1.372E-02	57	1.710E-01	100	727		
94	•700	157•100	157•300	157•300	728		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		729		
	69•131				730		
46	1.257E-02	57	1.710E-01	100	731		
94	•700	157•000	157•300	157•300	732		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		733		
	69•131				734		
47	1.251E-02	57	1.729E-01	100	735		
94	•700	157•200	157•300	157•300	736		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		737		
	69•083				738		
46	-1.212E-02-2.775E-03-3.559E-03-2.667E-03-2.961E-03-1.380E-03						
1	•035E-03	4.111E-03	7.550E-03	1.063E-02	1.269E-02	1.254E-02	8.723E-03
-4	•271E-03-4-1.604E-02-4.070E-02-7.249E-02-1.091E-01-1.448E-01-1.719E-01						
47	1.334E-02	57	1.716E-01	100	742		
94	•700	157•000	157•300	157•300	743		
0	•000	-30•400	105•900-105•900		744		
	69•054				745		
51	1.297E-02	57	1.719E-01	100	746		
94	•700	157•000	157•300	157•300	747		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		748		
	69•054				749		
52	1.260E-02	57	1.723E-01	100	750		
94	•700	157•000	157•300	157•300	751		
0	•000	-30•200	105•900-105•900		752		
	69•054				753		
51	-1.212E-02-2.775E-03-3.559E-03-2.667E-03-2.961E-03-1.380E-03						
1	•035E-03	4.111E-03	7.550E-03	1.063E-02	1.269E-02	1.254E-02	8.723E-03
-4	•271E-03-4-1.604E-02-4.070E-02-7.249E-02-1.091E-01-1.448E-01-1.719E-01						
52	1.311E-02	57	1.717E-01	100	757		
94	•700	157•000	157•300	157•300	758		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		759		
	69•054				760		
54	1.324E-02	57	1.714E-01	100	761		
94	•700	157•000	157•300	157•300	762		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		763		
	69•038				764		
55	1.336E-02	57	1.711E-01	100	765		
94	•700	157•000	157•300	157•300	766		
0	•000	-30•300	105•900-105•900		767		
	69•010				768		
56	1.352E-02	57	1.708E-01	100	769		

94.700	-99.000	99.000	157.700	157.700		770
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900		771
		69.008		69.010		772
	57.1.366E-02		57.1.705E-01		100	773
94.700	-99.000	99.000	157.800	157.800		774
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900		775
		69.006		69.008		776
	57.1.379E-02		57.1.702E-01		100	777
94.700	-99.000	99.000	157.900	157.900		778
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900		790
		69.004		69.006		791
	57.1.383E-02		58.1.700E-01		100	792
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		793
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900		794
		69.003		69.004		795
	58.1.457E-02		58.1.697E-01		100	796
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.100	158.100		797
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900		798
		69.010		69.003		799
	59.1.458E-02	-3.336E-03-3.367E-03-2.5e1E-03-9.200E-04				
1.580E-03	4.744E-03	6.225E-03	1.146E-02	1.301E-02	1.355E-02	9.857E-0
8.184E-04	-1.518E-02	-3.922E-02-7.089E-02-1.073E-01-1.430E-01-1.700E-0				
	61.1.421E-02		58.1.696E-01		100	803
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		804
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900		805
		69.003		69.003		806
	62.1.393E-02		58.1.700E-01		100	807
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		808
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900		809
		69.003		69.006		810
	63.1.365E-02		57.1.704E-01		100	811
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		812
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.800	-105.800		813
		68.973		69.003		814
	64.1.339E-02		57.1.708E-01		100	815
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		816
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.700	-105.700		817
		68.942		68.973		818
	65.1.312E-02		57.1.712E-01		100	819
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		820
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.600	-105.600		821
		68.924		68.942		822
	66.1.285E-02		57.1.716E-01		100	823
94.700	-99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		824
0.000	-30.300	-30.300	105.500	-105.500		825
		68.945		68.924		826
	65.1.515E-03-2.781E-03-3.565E-03-3.672E-03-2.961E-03-1.371E-03					827
1.057E-03	4.152E-03	7.565E-03	1.073E-02	1.283E-02	1.271E-02	8.952E-03
-1.391E-04	-1.619E-02	-4.027E-02	-7.199E-02	-1.085E-01	-1.441E-01	-1.712E-01
-69.830110E-03						830

NOTE: The last four cards from the output data were accidentally lost. The above data was copied from an earlier printout of the same data.

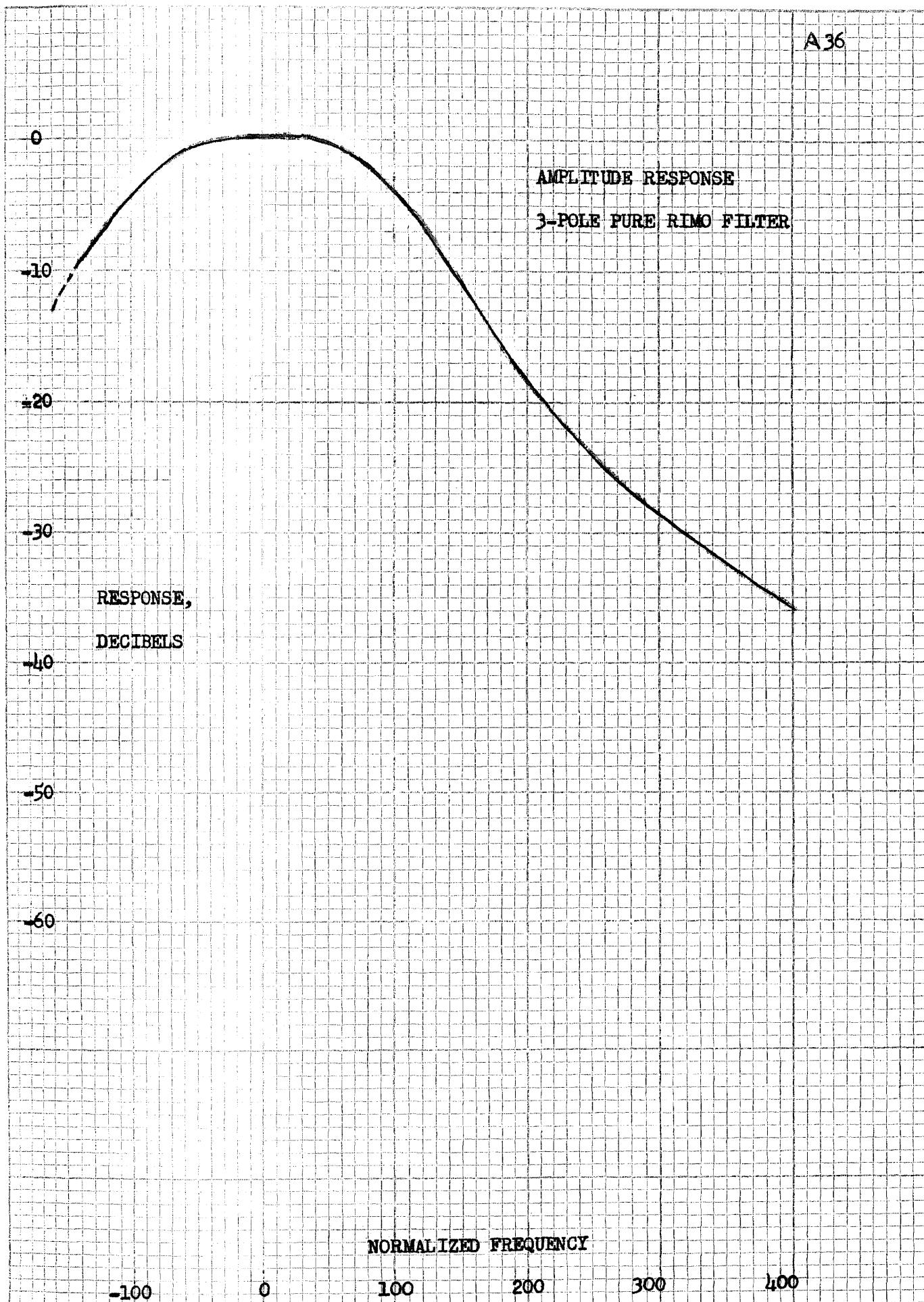
THREE POLE PURE RIMO FILTER

X		
P2		normalized pole locations
		P1 99.900 + j0.000
X P1		P2 75.000 + j75.000
		P3 75.000 - j75.000
P3		
X		

COMPUTER PROGRAM INPUT, CONTROL  
VARIABLES

NF.....	0
NV.....	3
I.....	0
NI.....	0
MOOD.....	0
DELL.....	2.7
COW.....	0
MOO.....	0
FB .....	110.
CONST .....	1.0

A36



A37.

2

leading

1

0

phase error

per-cent

-1

-2

lagging

-3

-4

PHASE ERROR EXPRESSED AS PER-CENT

3-POLE RING FILTER

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

0

20

40

60

80

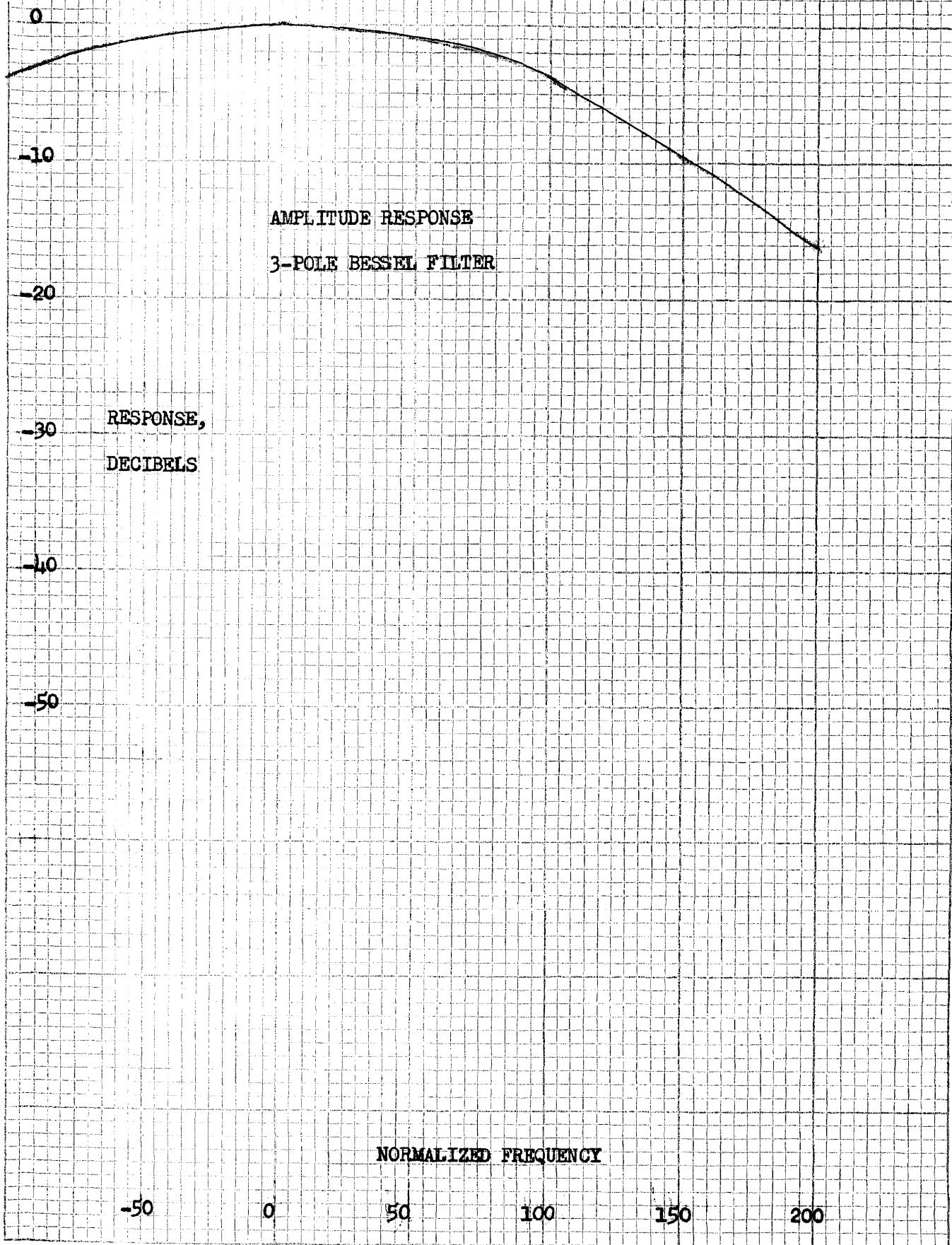
100

THREE POLE BESSEL FILTER

	normalized pole locations
P1 X	P1 100.000 + j0.000
P3 X	P2 79.100 + j75.500
	P3 79.100 -j75.500

NOTE: The pole locations for this filter were fed into the computer as initial data for locating the poles of a three pole pure Rimo filter (the filter of appendix, p. 35.)

A 39.



A40.

2.

PHASE ERROR EXPRESSED AS PER-CENT

leading

3-POLE BESSSEL FILTER

1

0

PHASE ERROR

-1 PER-CENT

-2

-3

lagging

-4

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

0

20

40

60

80

100

NINE POLE HYBRID RIMO FILTER

		normalized pole locations
	X P4	P1 100.000 + j0.000
P8 X	X P2	P2 80.902 + j58.779
P6 X		P3 80.902 -j58.779
	X P1 P7 X	P4 30.902 + j95.106
P9 X	X P3	P5 30.902 -j95.106
	P5 X	P6 107.900 + j20.400
		P7 107.900 -j20.400
		P8 102.300 + j55.000
		P9 102.300, -j55.000

INITIAL VALUES FOR PROGRAM CONTROL VARIABLES

NF.....	5
NV.....	4
I.....	0
NI.....	1
MOOD.....	1
DELL.....	2.7
COW.....	-2.
MOO.....	0.
FB .....	110.
CONST .....	1.0

10

A 42.

AMPLITUDE RESPONSE: 9-POLE RIMO  
FILTER.

HYBRID BASED ON 5 BUTTERWORTH  
POLES

3 db point of Butterworth  
poles occurs at normalized  
frequency of 100 units

RESPONSE,  
DECIBELS

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

-100

0

100

200

300

400

A 43.

PHASE ERROR EXPRESSED AS PER-CENT  
9-POLE HYBRID RIMO FILTER

2

LEADING

1

0

-1

PHASE ERROR

PER-CENT

-2

LAGGING

-3

-4

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

0

20

40

60

80

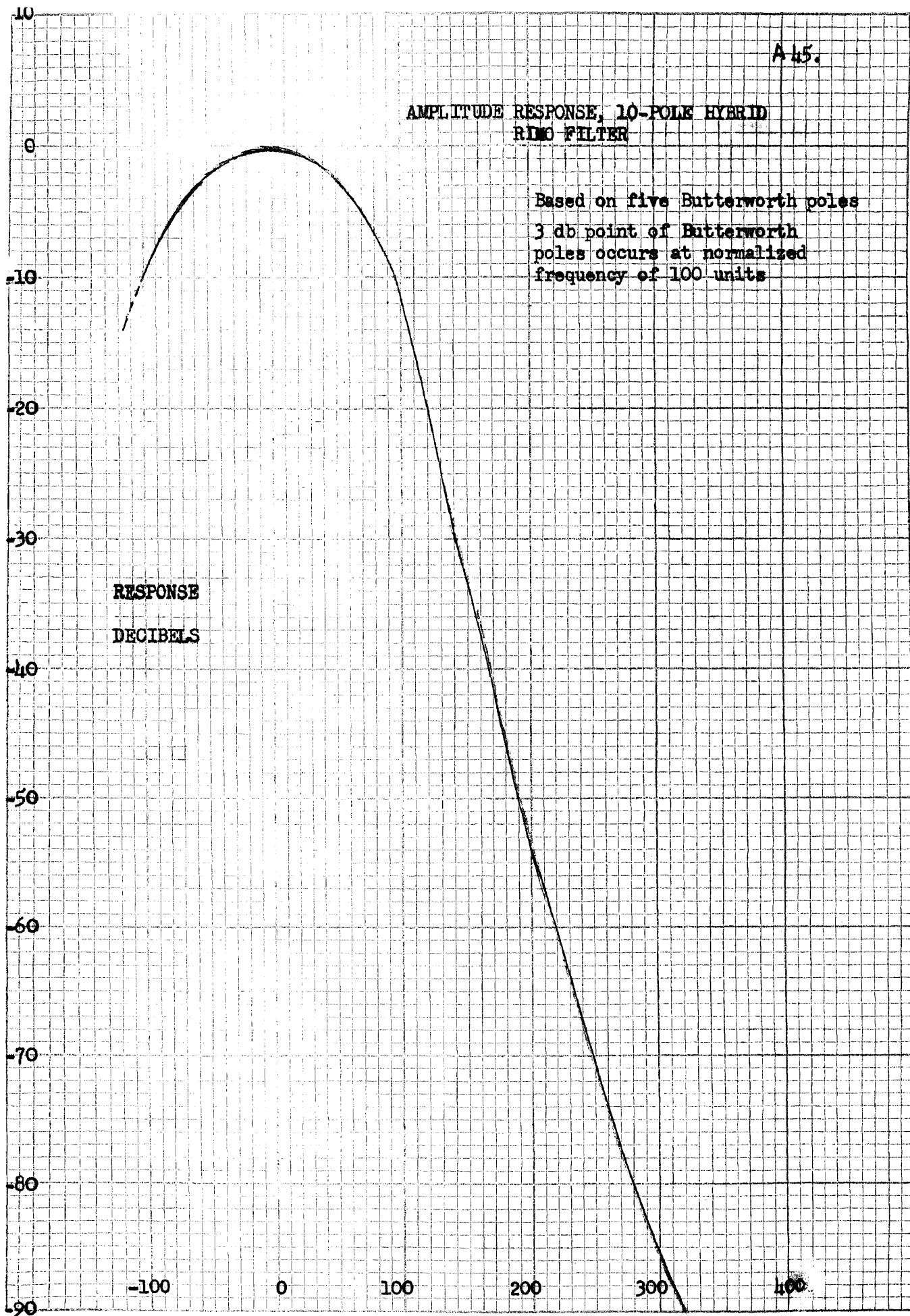
100

TEN POLE HYBRID RIMO FILTER

normalized pole locations		
P1	100.000	j0.000
P2	80.902	j58.779
P3	80.902	-j58.779
P4	30.902	j95.106
P5	30.902	-j95.106
P6	94.700	j0.000
P7	99.000	j30.300
P8	99.000	-j30.300
P9	158.000	j105.500
P10	158.000	-j105.500

INITIAL VALUES FOR PROGRAM CONTROL VARIABLES

NF.....	5
NV .....	5
I .....	0
NI .....	0
MOOD .....	0
DELL .....	2.7
COW .....	0.
MOO .....	0
FB.....	110.
CONST.....	1.0



A46.

PHASE ERROR EXPRESSED AS PER-CENT  
16-POLE HYBRID RIMO FILTER

leading

2

1

0

-1

PHASE ERROR  
PER CENT

-2

lagging

-3

-4

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

0

20

40

60

80

100

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work presented in this paper is not entirely that of this writer. Invaluable help has come from various persons associated with the author in his work at BlonderTongue Laboratories, and it must needs be that their assistance and cooperation be here recorded. From Mr. B.H. Tongue and Mr. J.B. Glaab have come ideas and suggestions that have been useful in realizing the IF amplifier. Mr. I. Horowitz offered the 6BA7 mixer as a means to reduce spurious responses.

All the photographs used in the paper were taken by Mr. J.B. Glaab, who also did the developing and printing. The schematic of the tuner was drawn by Mr. C.J. Majko.

The typing of the copies was done by Mrs. C. Brienza, and the copies of the program flow chart were done by Miss L. Kruglow.

Finally, co-credit for the discovery of the Rimo filter must go to the writer's thesis advisor, Prof. R.H. Rose. It was he who thought of the computer-generated universal Rimo filter, amplifying upon the original idea of merely generating a single set of poles to design one IF amplifier; this investigator being just another in a long history of human endeavor to see a tree but not the forest.