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## The rimo filter

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THE RIMO FILTER  
BY  
RICHARD THOMAS MODAFFERI

A THESIS  
PRESENTED 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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Newark, New Jersey  
1965

APPROVAL OF THESIS

FOR

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

NEWARK COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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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.

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## 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.

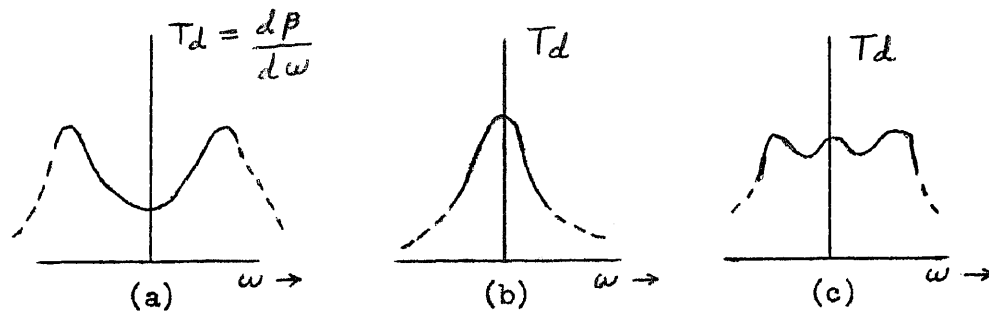


Fig. 1. Delay equalization of a bandpass filter. (a) Time delay for a hypothetical bandpass filter, (b) Time delay for a single tuned circuit, and (c) Time delay for the bandpass filter and single tuned circuit in cascade.

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 feasible 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.

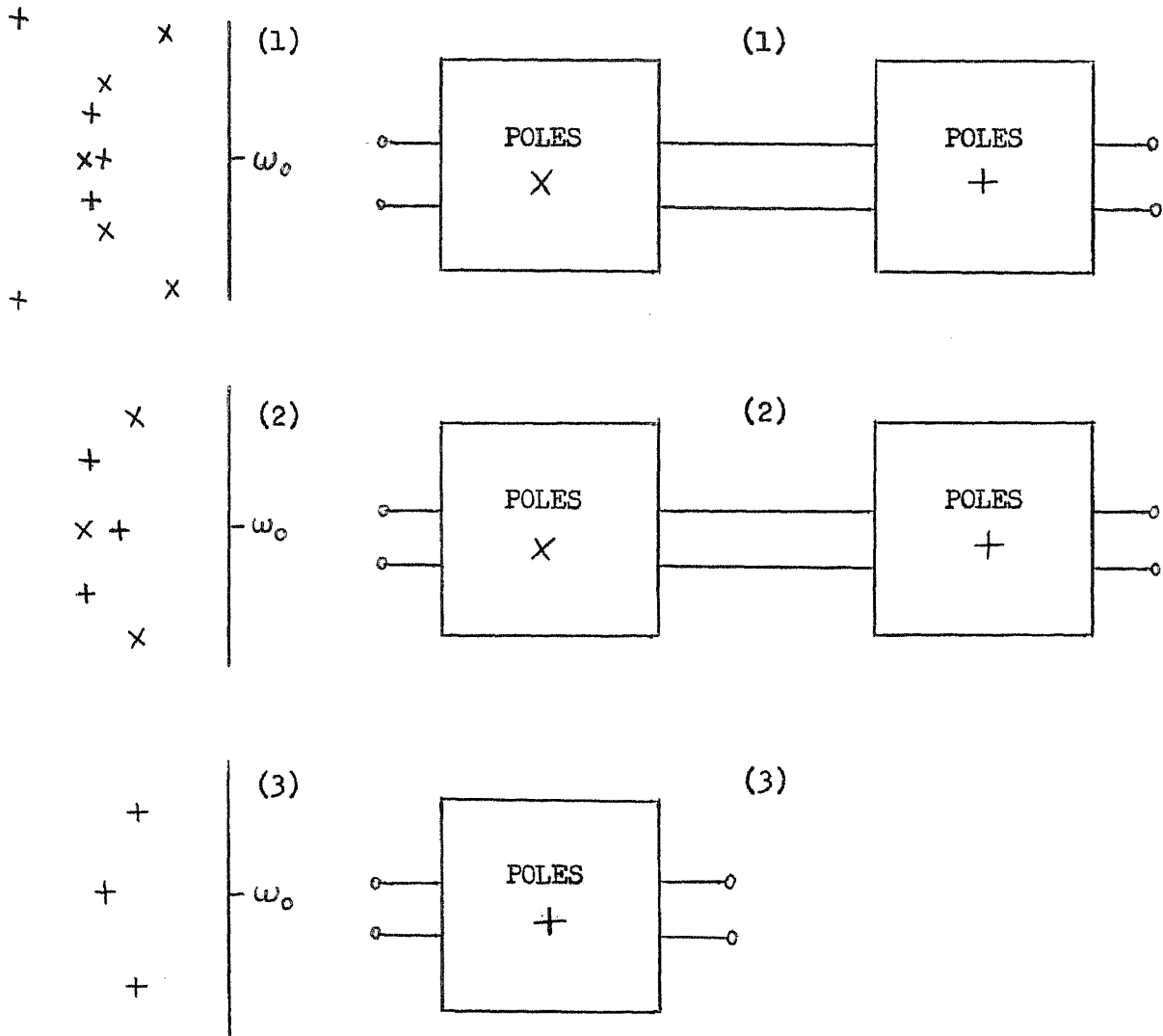


Fig. 2. Three Rimo filters. In equalizing the time delay in the passband, poles (+) were moved and poles (X) were held fixed. Although the poles X and + of filters (1) and (2) are shown split into two definite sections (which may be considered as a filter plus a delay equalizer), this is not mandatory.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

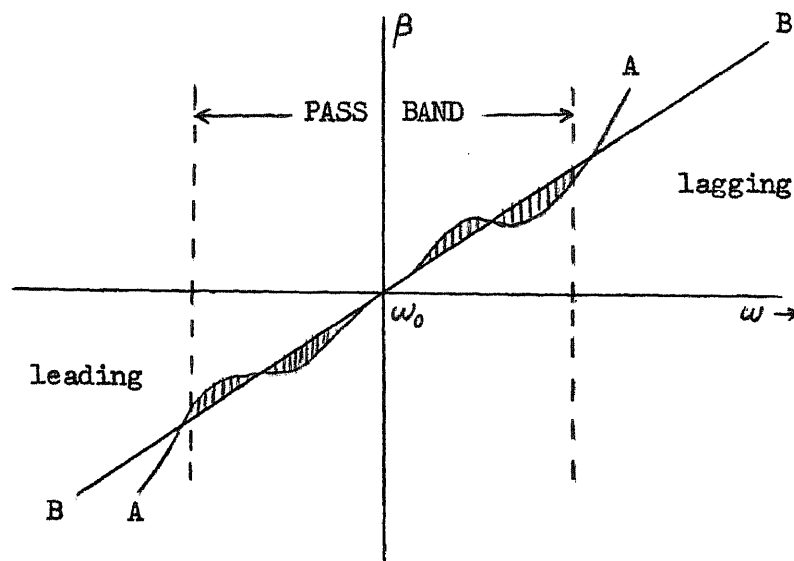


Fig. 3. Phase response of a bandpass filter having poor phase linearity. Curve (A) is phase characteristic of filter, line(B) is drawn tangent to phase curve at the mid-band frequency. The shaded area between (A) and (B) is a measure of the phase error.

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).

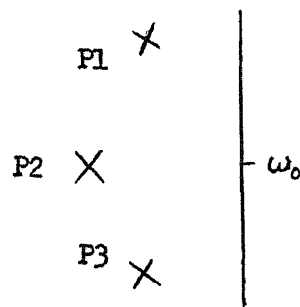


Fig. 4. Three poles to be adjusted by the computer to give minimum delay error.

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 through 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.

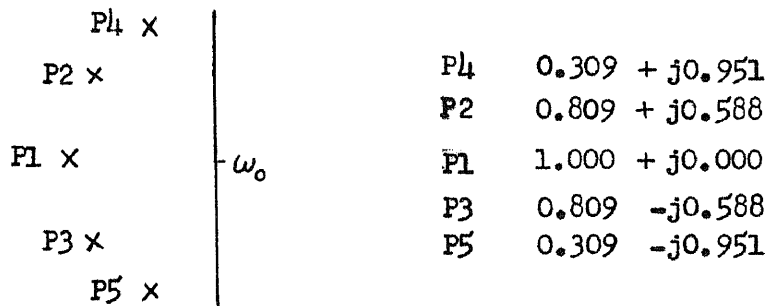


Fig. 5. Pole locations for a five-pole Butterworth function.  
(L.H.P. poles only)

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.

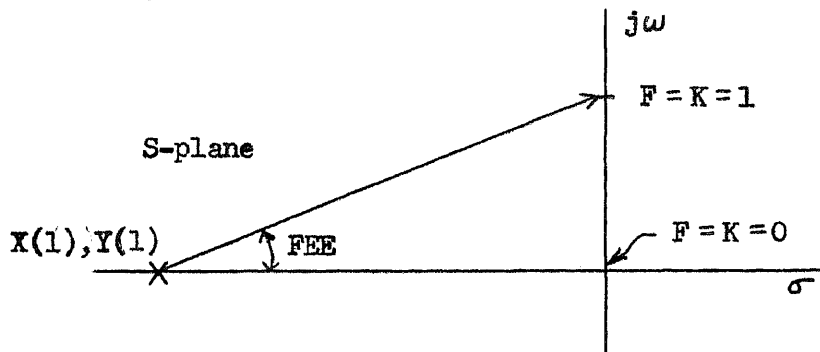


Fig. 6. Graphical representation of statement n. 25 with the computer executing this statement at the first pole for frequency equal to one.

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:

or

$$15 \quad ANG(K) = FE(K) + FEEE$$

and

$$ANG(1) = FE(1) + FEEE$$

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

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

$$16 \quad FEE = 0.$$

$$FEEE = 0.$$

$$N = I = 0$$

$$NN = NI = 0$$

$$NSFP = NE = 0$$

$$NSVP = NNE = 0$$

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

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:

$$63 \quad K = K + 1$$

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 pageA19 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 pageA19) 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  $\text{MOD} = 3$ ,

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

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) direction as a conjugate pair
XX(3), YY(3)	
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  $XX(1) = XX(1) + DEL$   
 or  
 $XX(1) = 97.600 + 0.9 = 98.500$

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.<sup>10</sup>

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.

<u>COW</u>	<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.

MOO is the variable which causes the execution of the program to cease. When MOO 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

$$1.057E-03 \text{ radians}$$

and ANGL is

$$-69.830110E-03 \text{ radians}$$

and

$$(\text{ANGL})(35) = -2.4440 \text{ radians.}$$

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

$$\text{phase error} = 0.0433 \%, \text{ leading.}$$

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

$$\text{ANGL} = \text{radians of phase shift at } F = K = 1$$

therefore

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

which evaluates as

$$0.069830110 \text{ seconds.}$$

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:

$$\text{TIME DELAY} = \frac{\frac{\text{PHASE SHIFT IN FREQUENCY 30 TO 35}}{5} + \frac{\text{PHASE SHIFT IN FREQUENCY 35 TO 40}}{5}}{2},$$

or

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

which gives

$$0.069377 \text{ seconds @ frequency 35.}$$

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 through 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.

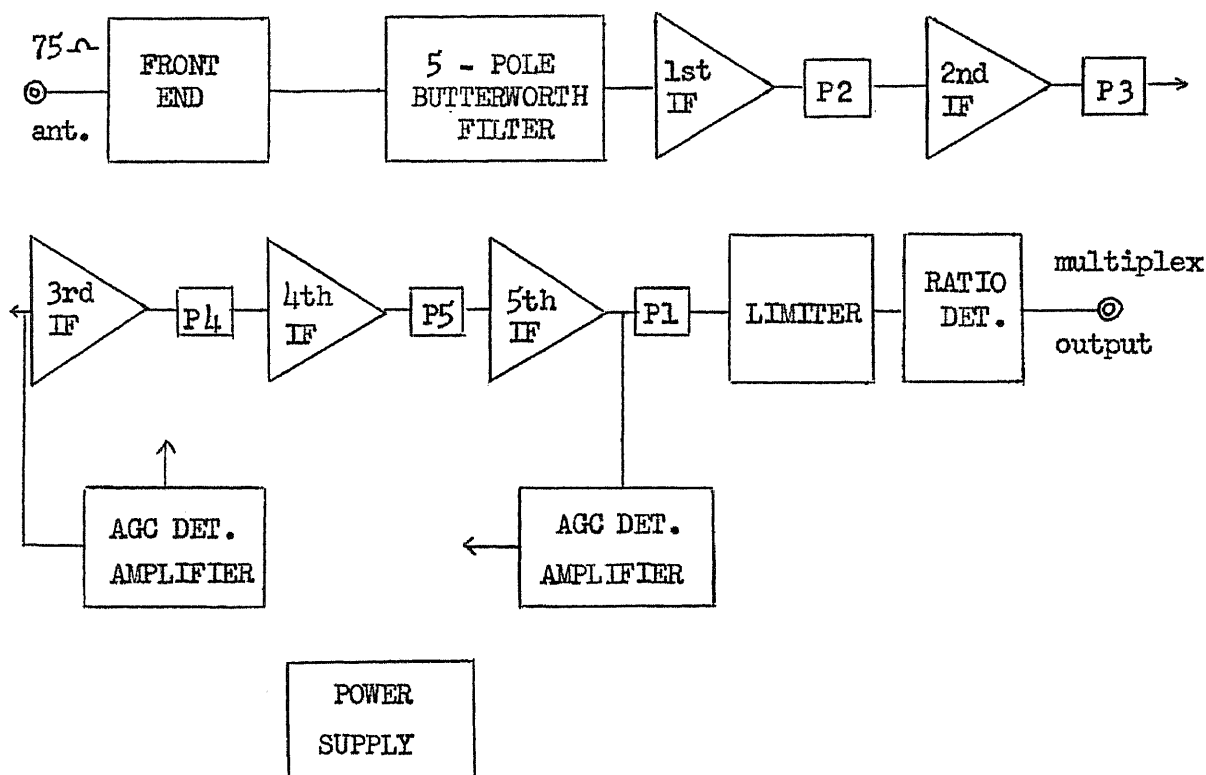


Fig. 7. Functional block diagram for the tuner. The five interstage networks are the five equalizer poles (P1 through P5).

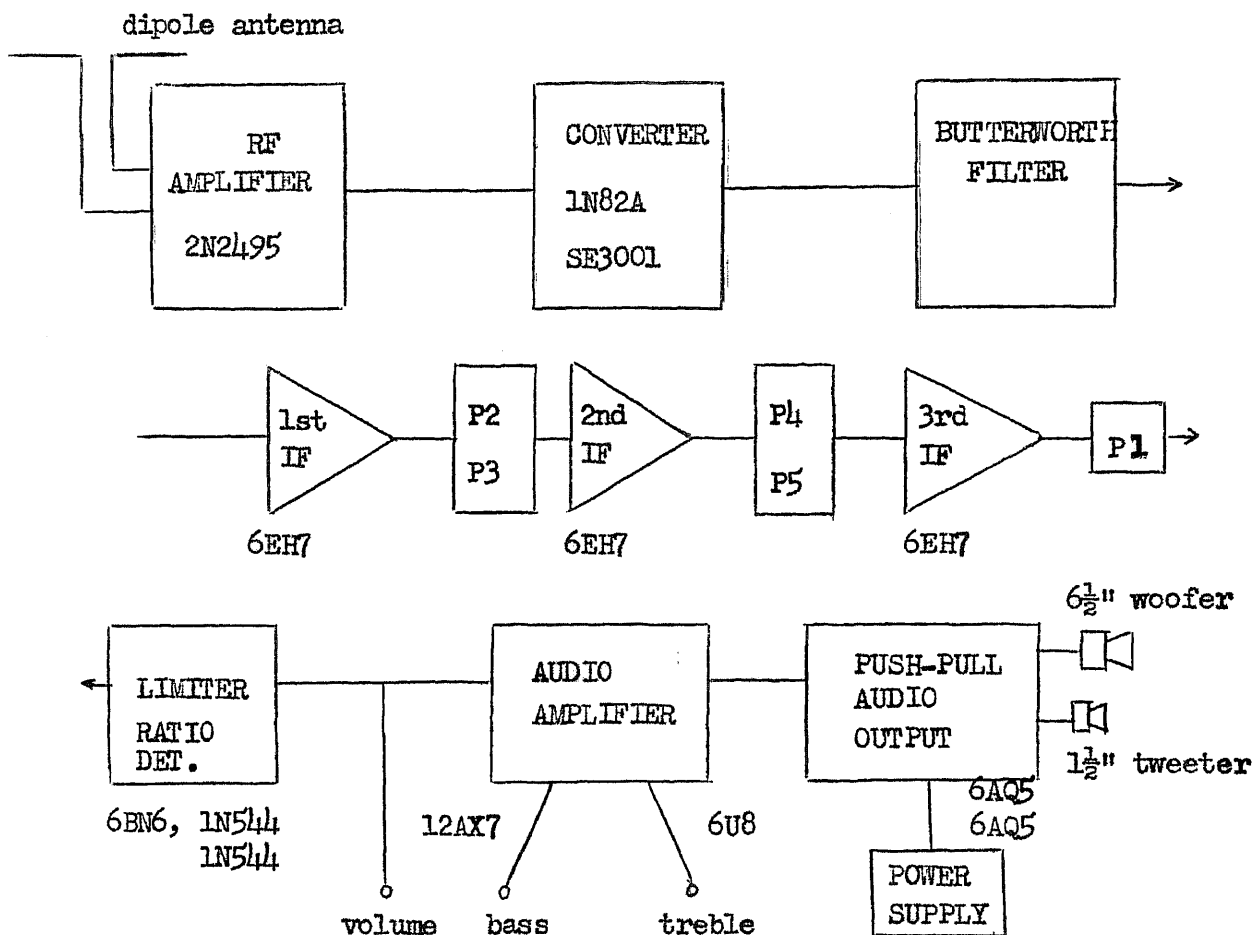


Fig. 8. Functional block diagram for the radio. The equalizer poles are realized as two double-tuned and one single tuned interstage.

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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GENERAL

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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

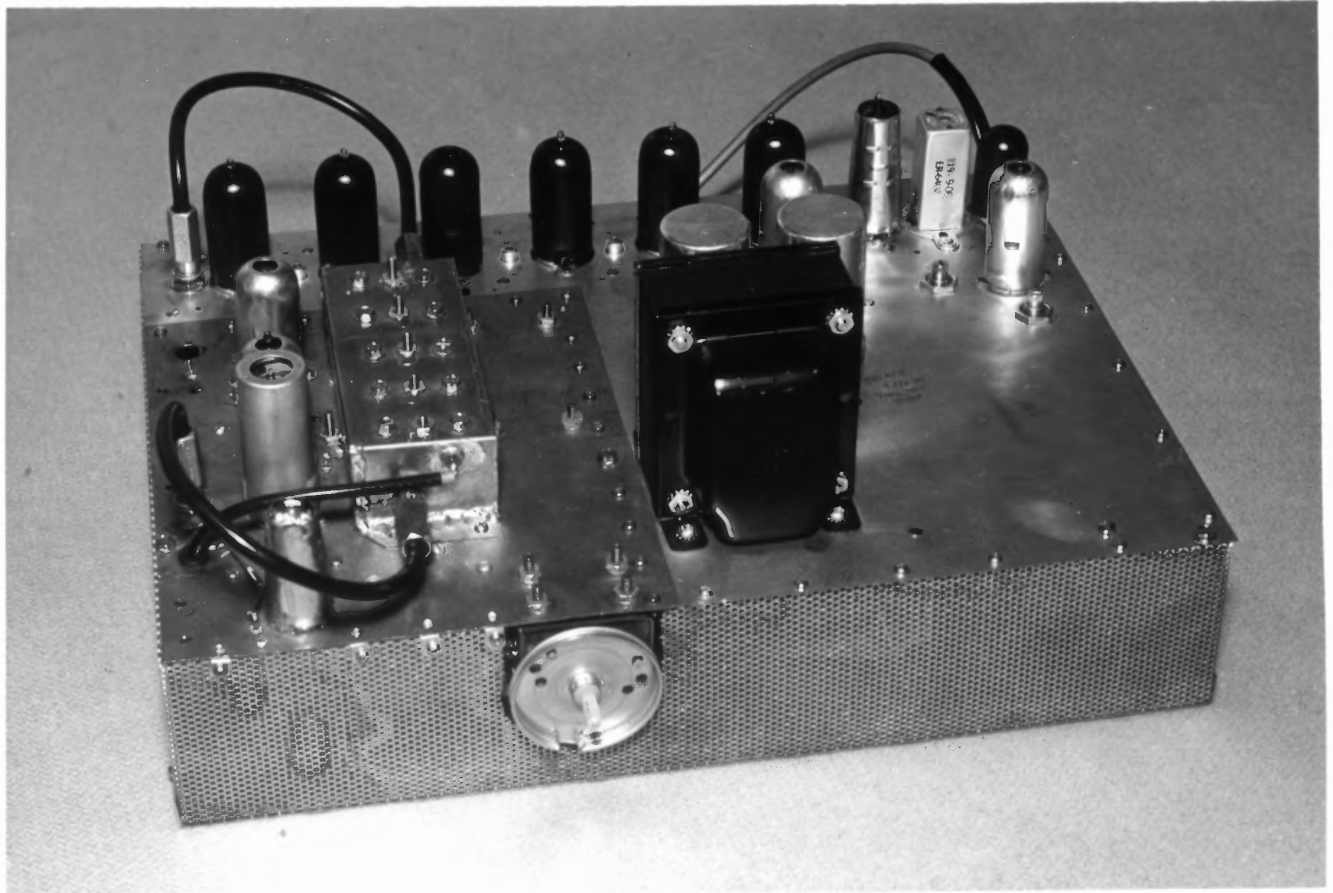
HARMONIC DISTORTION:      Less than 0.3% for 100% modulation,  
                                   50 CPS to 15KCPS, 1000 uv input

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

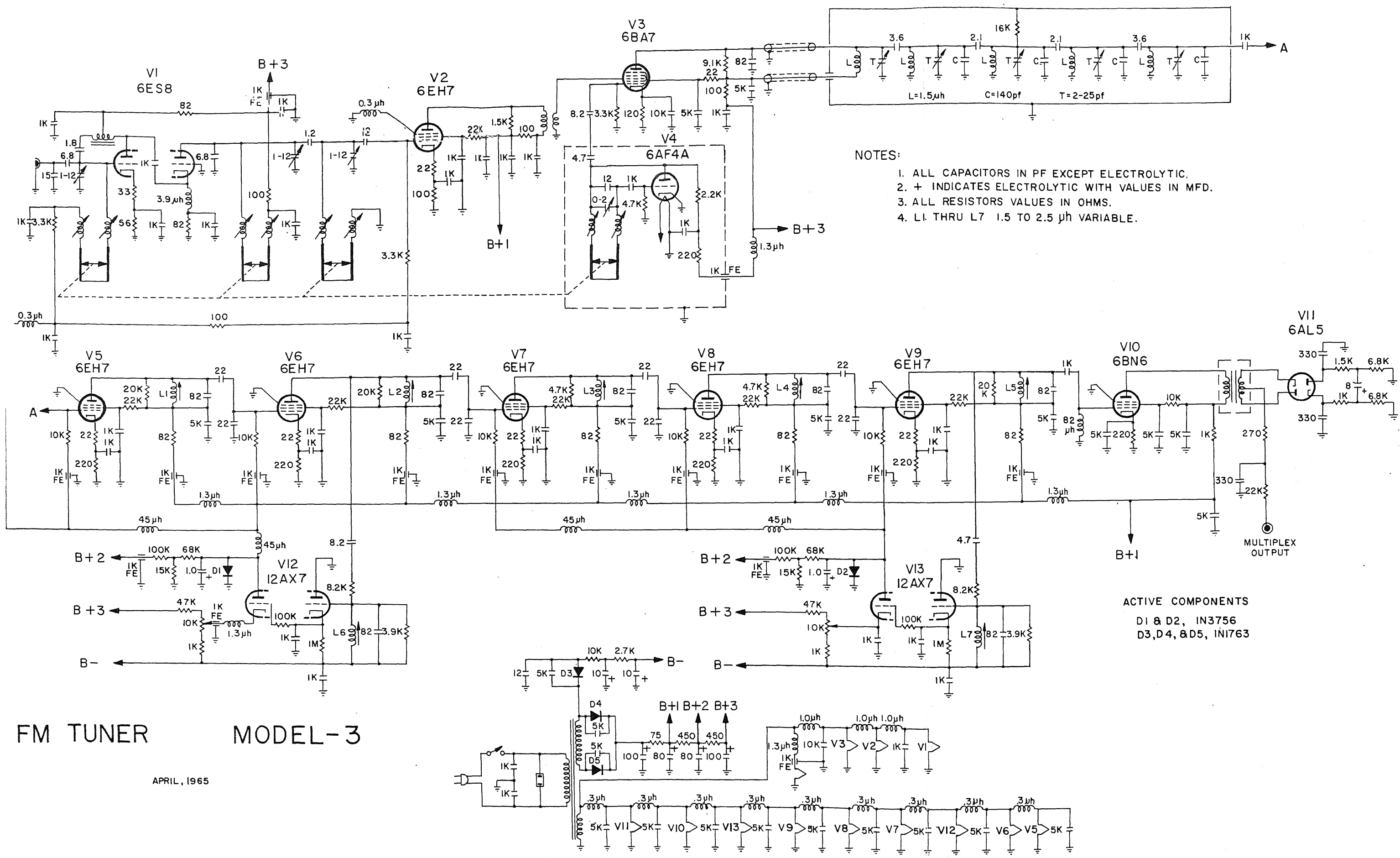
IHF M SENSITIVITY:	1.5uv across 75 ohms
LOCAL OSCILLATOR DRIFT:	Less than 2KC after 5 minute warmup and 10% line voltage change
CAPTURE RATIO:	2 DB
TUNING RANGE:	86.5 to 110 MC
NOISE FIGURE:	6 DB
SPURIOUS RESPONSES:	image and second harmonic oscillator conversion, down at least 90 DB; all other spurious 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.

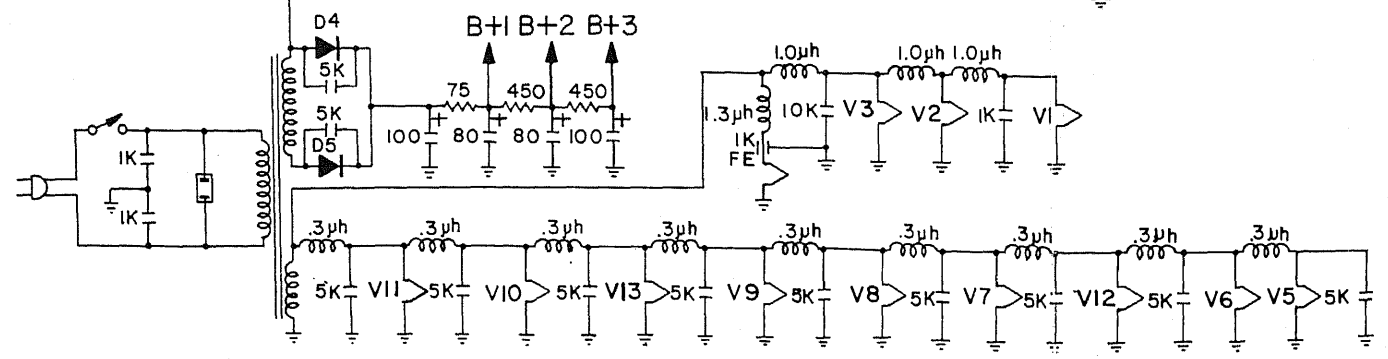


- NOTES:
1. ALL CAPACITORS IN PF EXCEPT ELECTROLYTIC.
  2. + INDICATES ELECTROLYTIC WITH VALUES IN MFD.
  3. ALL RESISTORS VALUES IN OHMS.
  4. L1 THRU L7 1.5 TO 2.5 μh VARIABLE.

ACTIVE COMPONENTS  
 D1 & D2, IN3756  
 D3, D4, & D5, 1N1763

FM TUNER MODEL-3

APRIL, 1965



PERFORMANCE DATA, TABLE RADIO

IHF <sub>M</sub> 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

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```

DEL = DELL
MOD = MOOD
INDIX = INDEX - 1
PUNCH 102, INDIX, ERRA, ERRB, ERRC, ERRD, ERRE, ERRG
102 FORMAT (15,6E10,3)
PUNCH 103, ERPH, ERPI, ERPU, ERPK, ERRL, ERPM, ERPN
PUNCH 103, ERRO, ERRP, ERRO, ERRR, ERRS, ERRT, ERRU
103 FORMAT(7E10,3)
IF(NI) 555, 555, 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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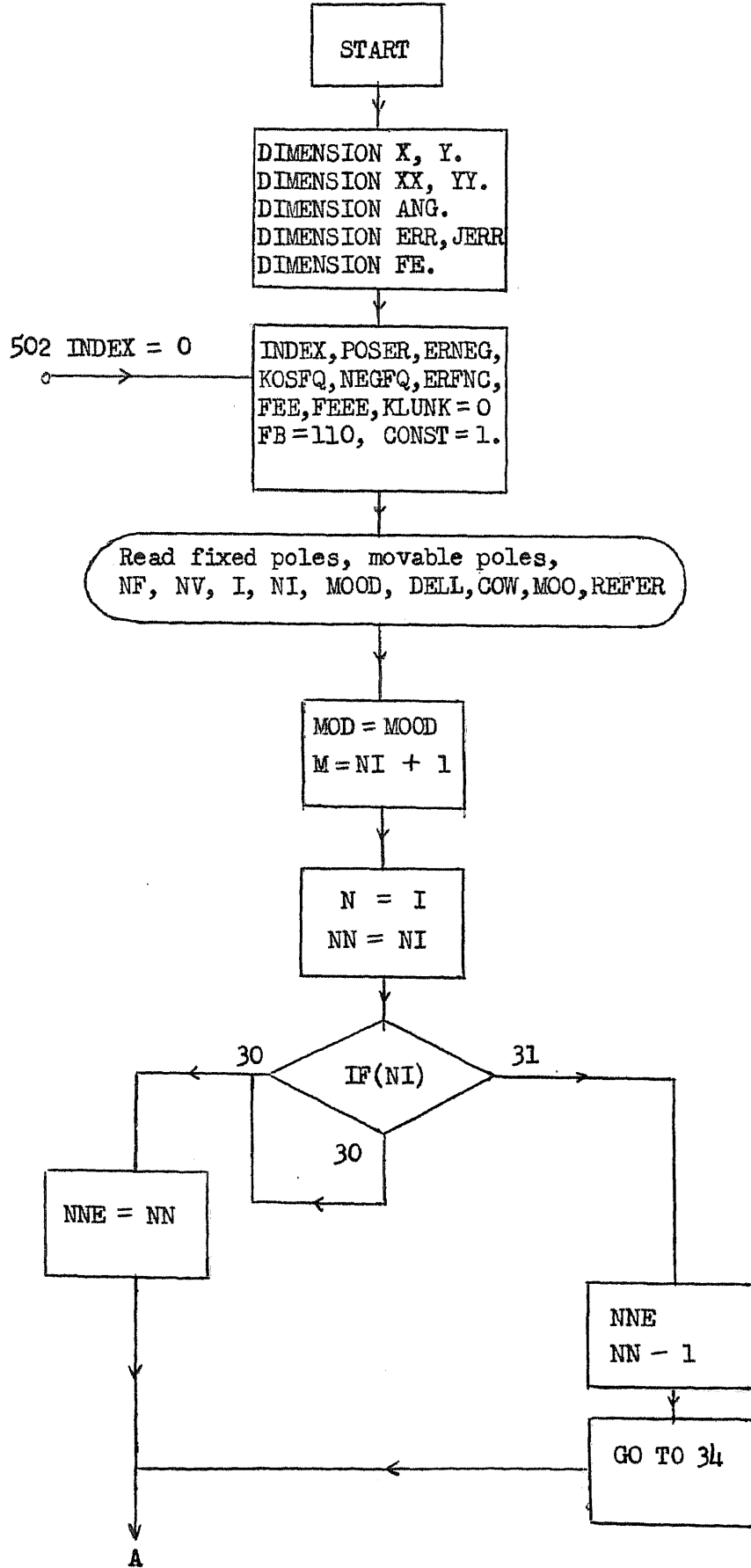
KOSFQ = K
GO TO 62
60  IF (ERNEG + ERR(K)) 61, 62, 62
61  ERNEG = -ERR(K)
    NEGFO = K
62  IF(K-100) 63, 64, 65
65  PRINT 104
104  FORMAT(22H FREQUENCY EXCEEDS 100)
    PAUSE
    GO TO 502
63  K = K + 1
    GO TO 21
64  INDEX = INDEX + 1
    PUNCH 100, INDEX, POSER, KOSFQ, ERNEG, NEGFO
100  FORMAT(I10,E10.3,I10,E10.3,I10)
    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)
    ERRI = ERR(40)
    ERRJ = ERR(45)
    ERRK = ERR(50)
    ERRL = ERR(55)
    ERRM = ERR(60)
    ERRN = ERR(65)
    ERRO = ERR(70)
    ERRP = ERR(75)
    ERRQ = ERR(80)
    ERRR = ERR(85)
    ERRS = ERR(90)

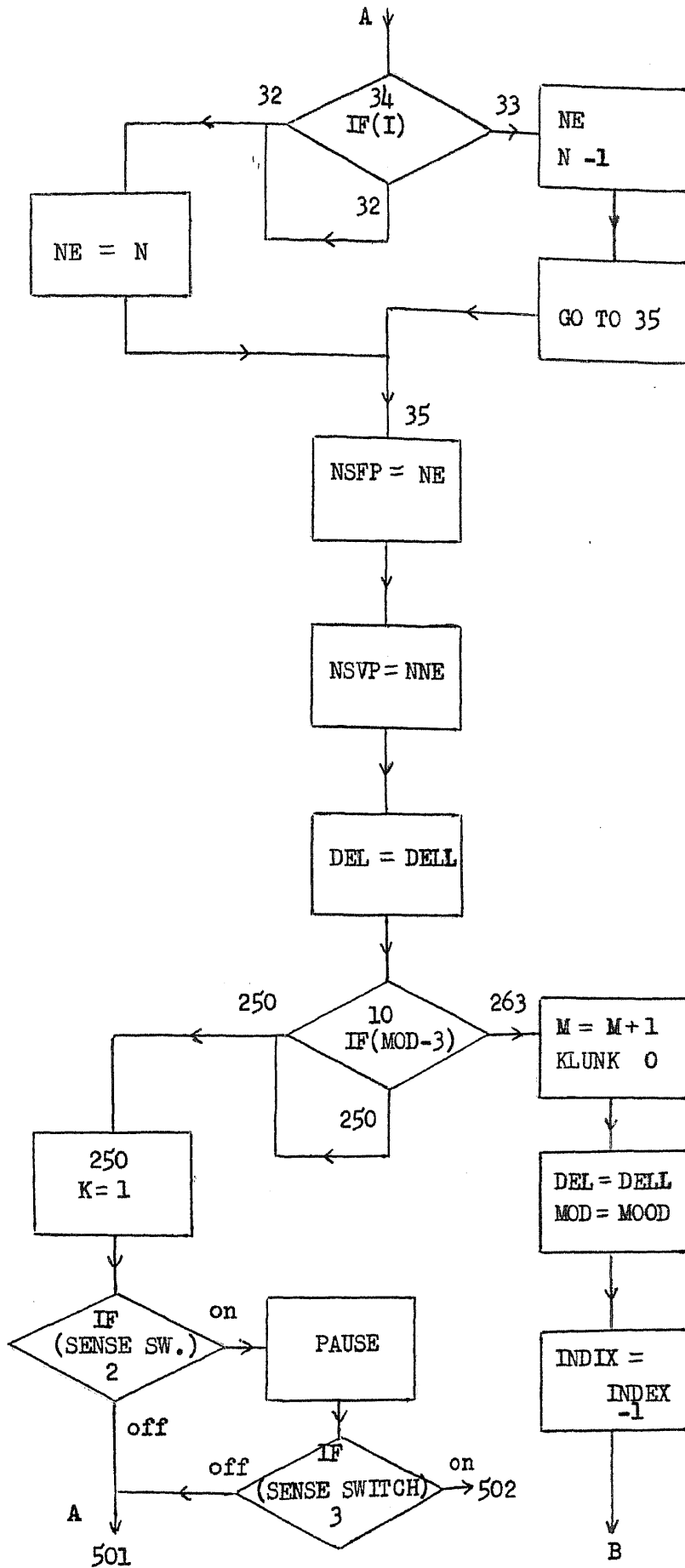
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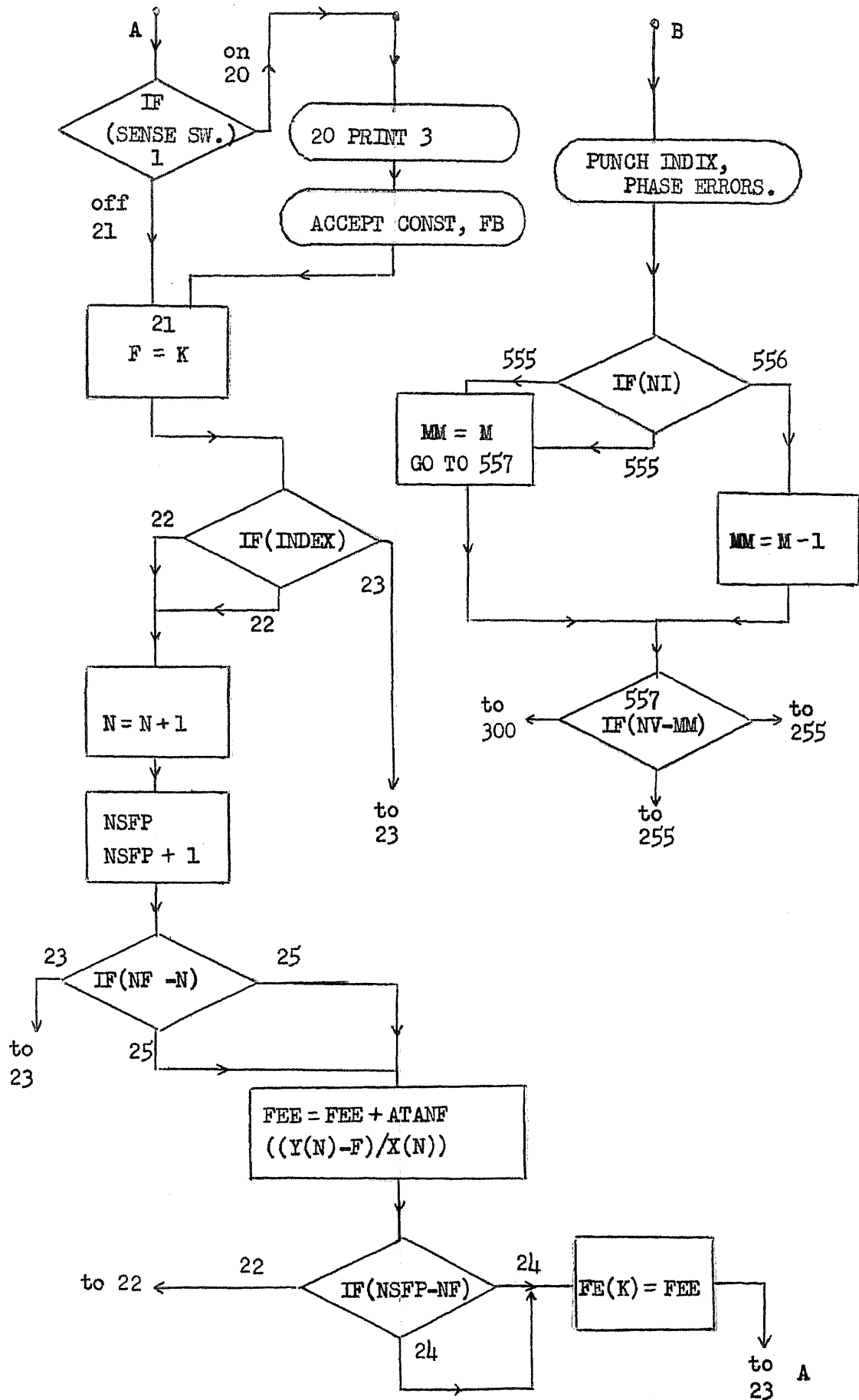
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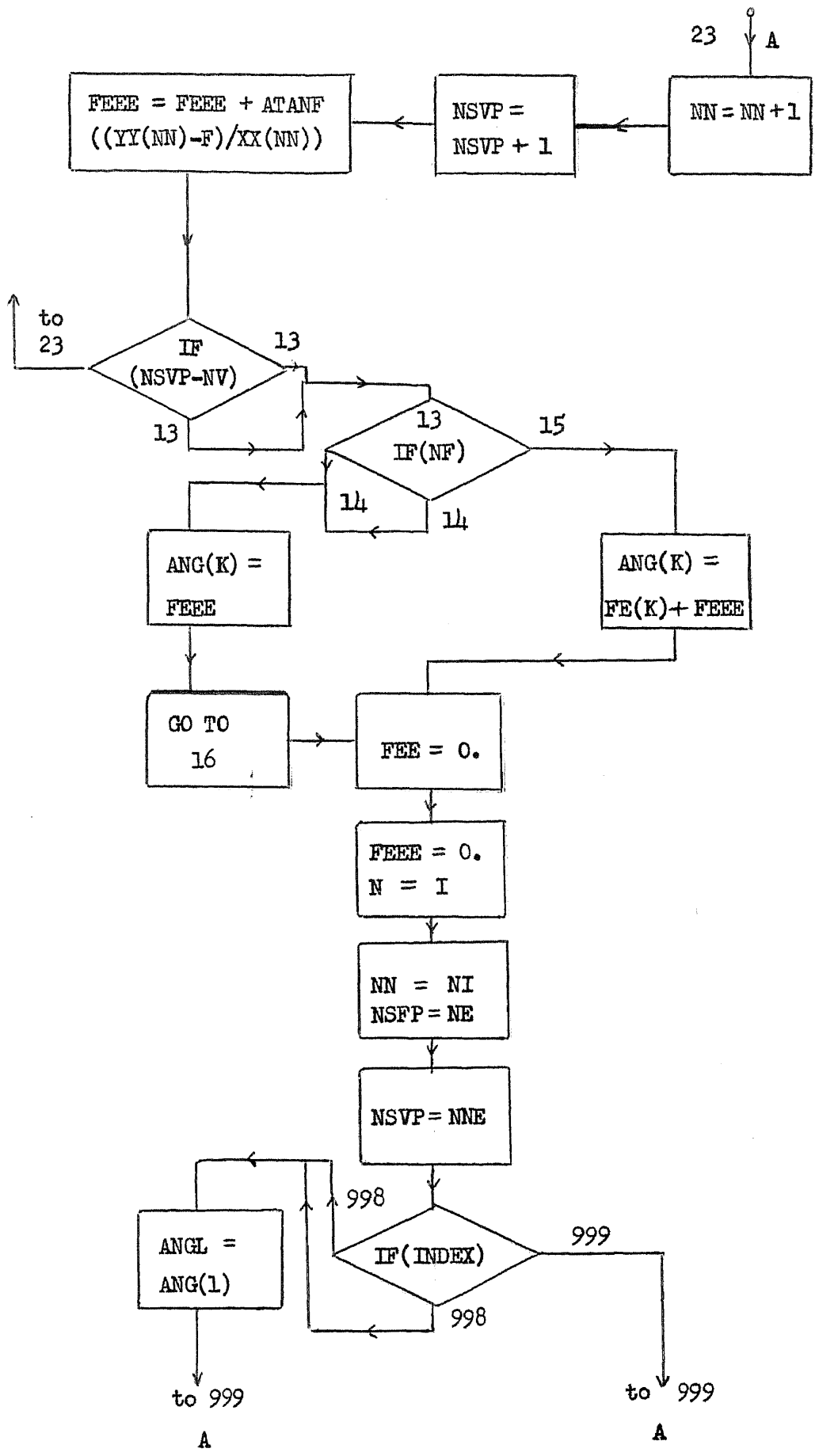
      ERRT = ERR(95)
      ERRU = ERR(100)
275  ERFNC = 0.
      POSER = 0.
      ERNEG = 0.
      KOSFO = 0
      NEGFO = 0
255  GO TO (253, 260, 260, 270, 290, 261, 262, 266, 265), M
253  XX(1) = XX(1) + DEL
      GO TO 10
260  XX(2) = XX(2) + DEL
      XX(3) = XX(3) + DEL
      GO TO 10
250  YY(2) = YY(2) + 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
      DEL = DELL
      MOD = MOOD
      GO TO 275
106  PRINT 107
107  FORMAT (47H FINAL XY POLE CYCLE COMPLETE. NEW DATA NEEDED.)
      PUNCH 108, ANGL
108  FORMAT(E14.6)
      GO TO 502
      END

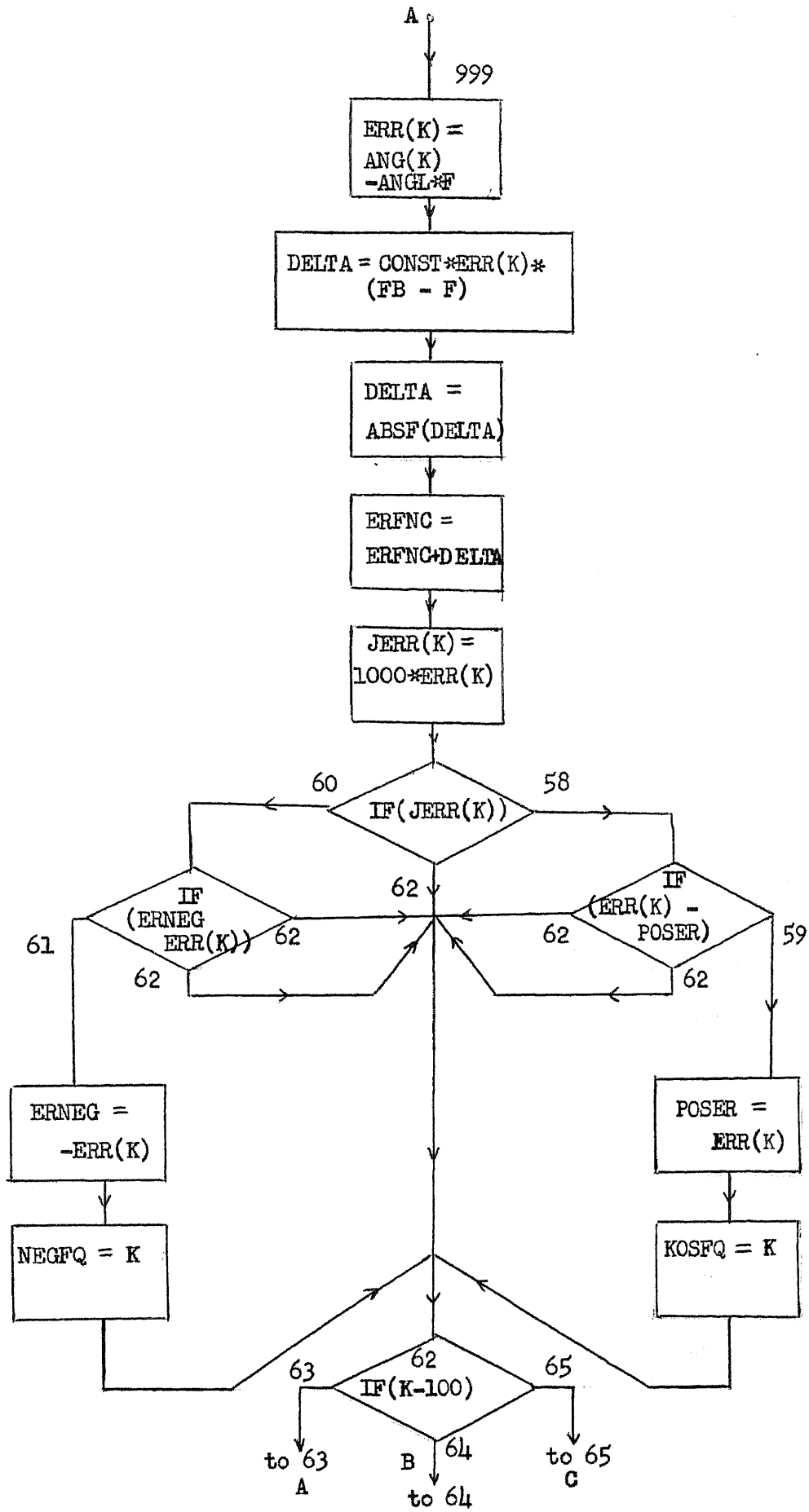
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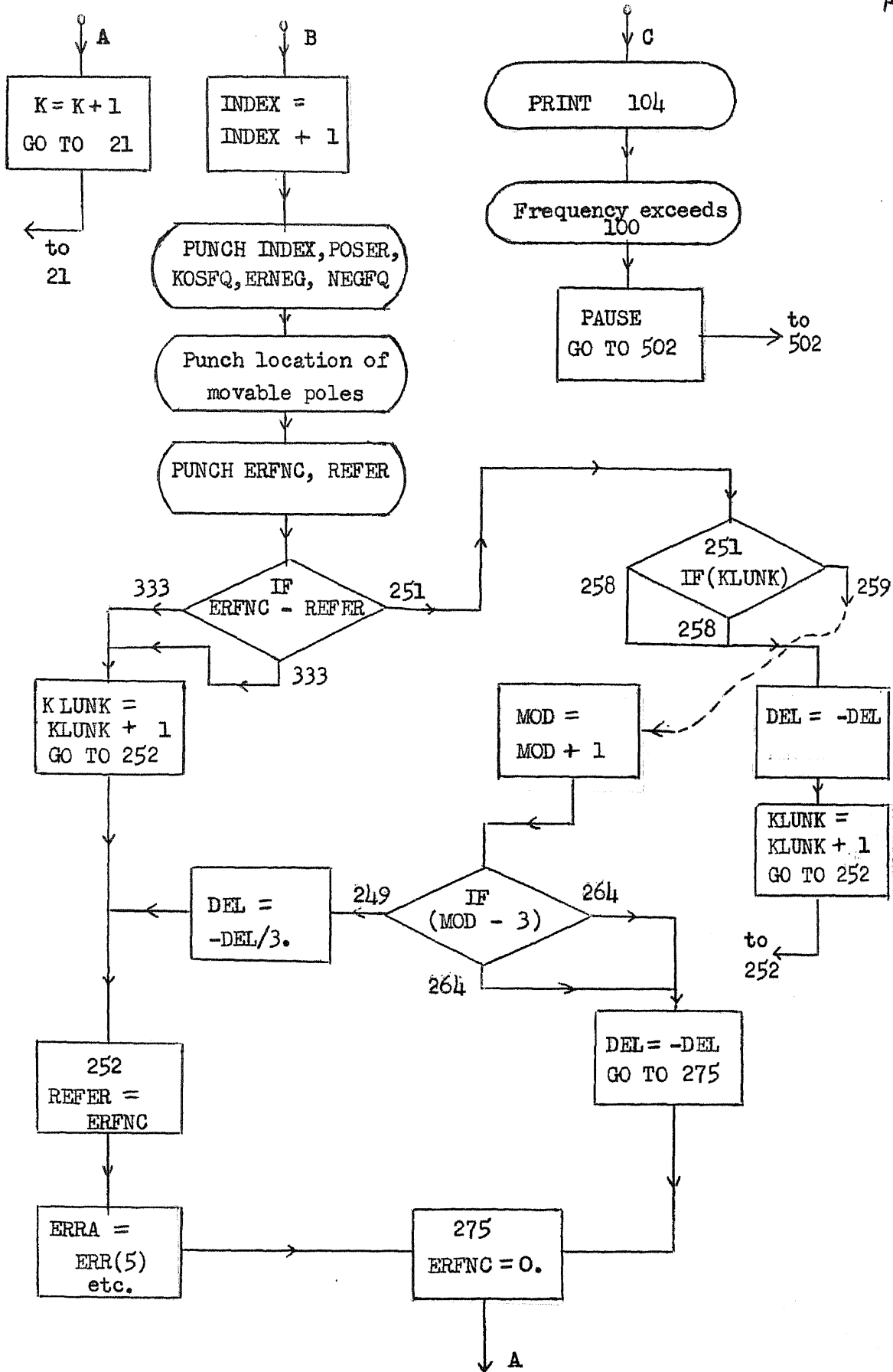




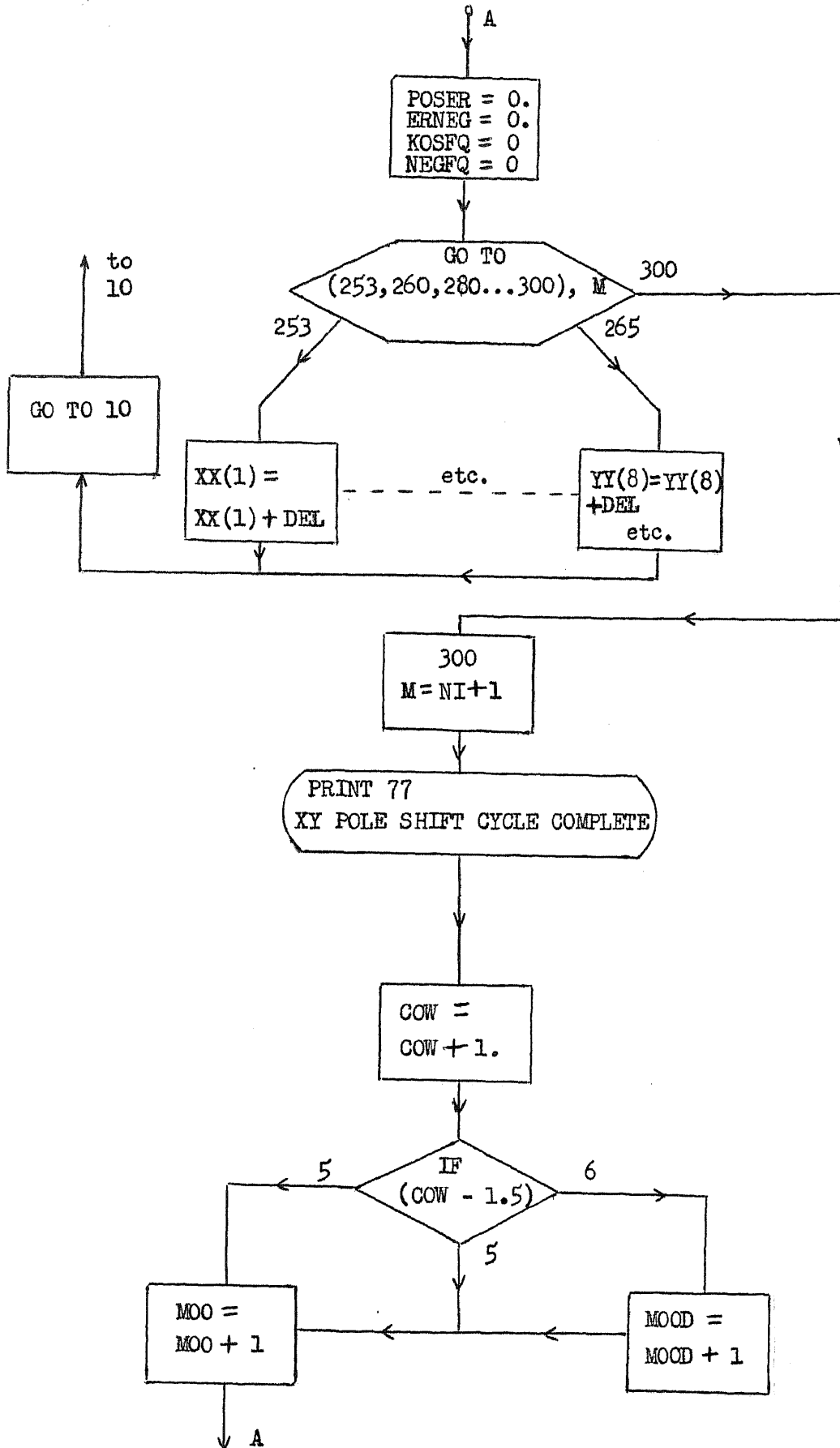


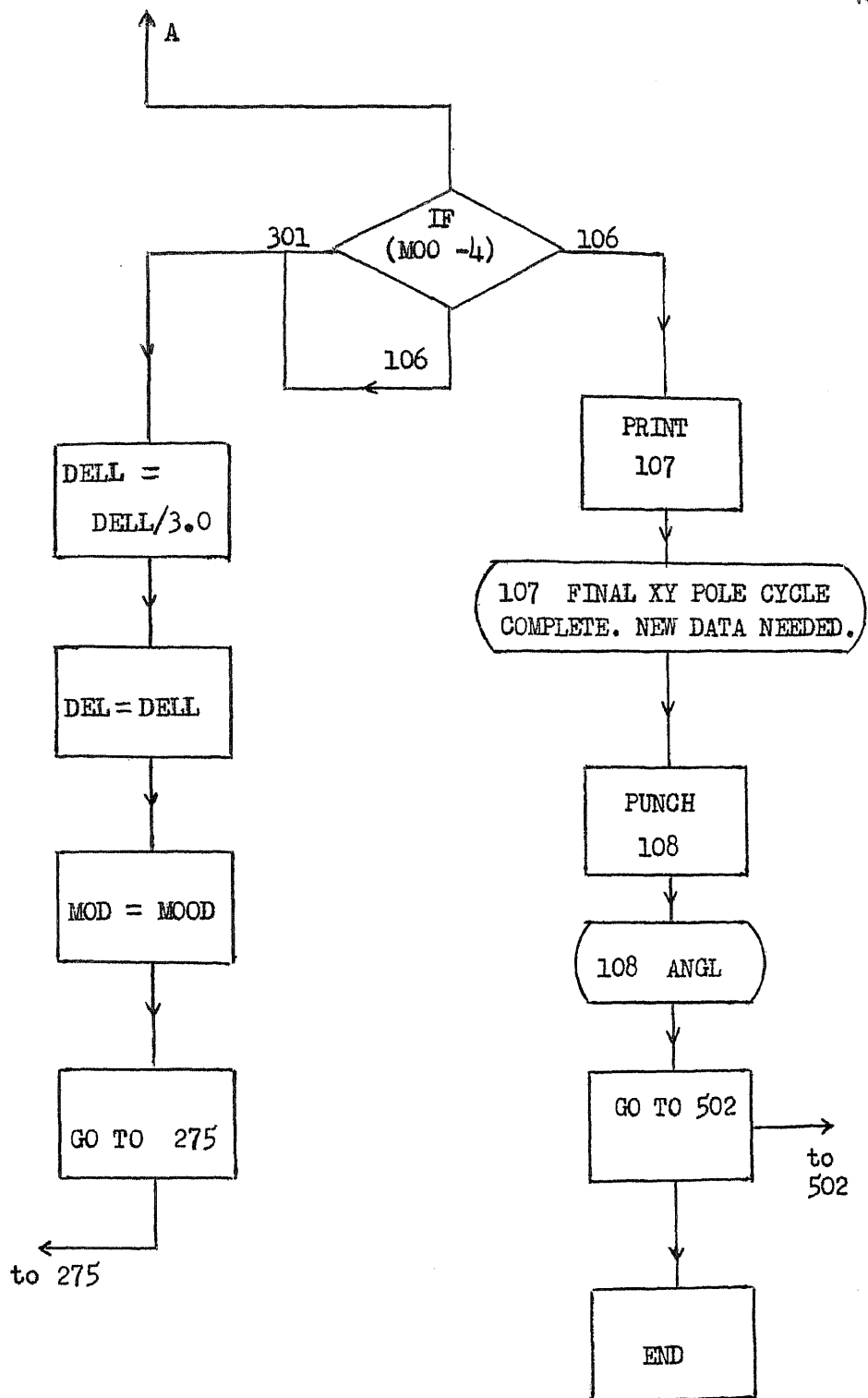












TRIMMING TEST ON TUNER DESIGN. MAY 7, 1965.							
	1	2.123E-02		56	1.750E-01	100	1-
109.000		99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000		2-
0.000		30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		3
			83.811		1715.966		4
	2	3.260E-02		57	1.617E-01	100	5
102.730		99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000		6
0.000		30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000		7
			111.874		83.811		8
	3	2.885E-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
97.900	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-03			
-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		60
97.600	101.700	101.700	154.000	154.000					61
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					62
		103.312		71.627					63
	16	1.081E-02		55	1.871E-01		100		64
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000					65
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					66
		71.627		103.312					67
	17	0.000E-99		0	2.134E-01		100		68
97.600	96.300	96.300	154.000	154.000					69
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					70
		122.869		71.627					71
	18	0.000E-99		0	2.046E-01		100		72
97.600	97.200	97.200	154.000	154.000					73
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					74
		96.319		122.869					75
	19	4.153E-03		55	1.958E-01		100		76
97.600	98.100	98.100	154.000	154.000					77
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					78
		76.518		96.319					79
	20	1.081E-02		55	1.871E-01		100		80
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000					81
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					82
		71.627		76.518					83
	21	1.746E-02		56	1.785E-01		100		84
97.600	99.900	99.900	154.000	154.000					85
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					86
		75.934		71.627					87
	22	1.525E-02		56	1.814E-01		100		88
97.200	99.600	99.600	154.000	154.000					89
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					90
		73.577		75.934					91
	23	1.303E-02		56	1.842E-01		100		92
97.600	99.300	99.300	154.000	154.000					93
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					94
		72.129		73.577					95
	24	1.081E-02		55	1.871E-01		100		96
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000					97
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000					98
		71.627		72.129					99

23	3.661E-03	55	1.960E-01	100	100
97.600	98.700	98.700	154.000	154.000	101
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	102
	72.123		71.627		103
24	1.194E-03	55	2.728E-03	1.967E-03	4.894E-04
1.689E-03	4.357E-03	7.191E-03	9.618E-03	1.061E-02	9.642E-03
-5.769E-03	-2.328E-02	-4.895E-02	-8.236E-02	-1.206E-01	-1.582E-01
	26	2.129E-02	55	1.785E-01	100
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	107
0.000	33.200	-33.200	107.000	-107.000	108
	67.565		71.627		109
27	1.321E-02	55	1.871E-01	100	110
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	111
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	112
	71.627		87.565		113
28	1.114E-03	55	1.951E-01	100	114
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	115
0.000	27.800	-27.800	107.000	-107.000	116
	83.871		71.627		117
29	4.261E-03	55	1.925E-01	100	118
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	119
0.000	28.700	-28.700	107.000	-107.000	120
	76.775		83.871		121
30	7.494E-03	55	1.899E-01	100	122
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	123
0.000	29.600	-29.600	107.000	-107.000	124
	72.762		76.775		125
31	1.681E-02	55	1.871E-01	100	126
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	127
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	128
	71.627		72.762		129
32	1.422E-02	56	1.843E-01	100	130
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	131
0.000	31.400	-31.400	107.000	-107.000	132
	73.489		71.627		133
33	1.307E-02	56	1.853E-01	100	134
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	135
0.000	31.100	-31.100	107.000	-107.000	136
	72.523		73.489		137
34	1.193E-02	56	1.862E-01	100	138
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	139
0.000	30.800	-30.800	107.000	-107.000	140
	71.889		72.523		141
35	1.081E-02	55	1.871E-01	100	142
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	143
0.000	30.500	-30.500	107.000	-107.000	144
	71.627		71.889		145
36	9.696E-03	55	1.880E-01	100	146
97.600	99.000	99.000	154.000	154.000	147
0.000	30.200	-30.200	107.000	-107.000	148
					149

	71.671		71.627		150
	35-1.194E-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-03				
	-5.760E-03-2.328E-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
	71.792		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		71.792		161
	39 7.382E-03		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
	72.010		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		72.010		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
	48-1.074E-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	1.462E-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						
-4.660E-03-2.203E-02-4.754E-02-8.078E-02-1.189E-01-1.562E-01-1.850E-01						
END OF POLE SHIFT CYCLE.						252

60	1.550E-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
70-1.206E-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	1.776E-02		56	1.769E-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	1.110E-02		56	1.855E-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	4.432E-03		55	1.942E-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	6.661E-03		55	1.913E-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	8.881E-03		55	1.884E-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	1.110E-02		56	1.855E-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	1.333E-02		56	1.826E-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	1.259E-02		56	1.836E-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	1.185E-02		56	1.845E-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	1.110E-02		56	1.855E-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	1.036E-02		56	1.865E-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
81-1.248E-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						
83	1.451E-02		56	1.827E-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		71.288					355
	84	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
		71.288		73.239					359
	85	7.779E-03		56	1.882E-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
	86	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-03-2.295E-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	
	71.055			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	157.500	157.500		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	

106-1.136E-03-2.050E-03-2.537E-03-2.424E-03-1.592E-03 4.900E-06  
 2.315E-03-5.150E-03 6.162E-03 1.082E-02 1.226E-02 1.136E-02 6.693E-03  
 -3.417E-03-1.059E-02-4.509E-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 30.400 -30.400 107.600-107.600 460  
 71.957 71.037 461  
 107 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  
 71.937 71.957 465  
 108 1.869E-03 56 1.861E-01 100 466  
 97.500 99.000 99.000 156.400 156.400 467  
 0.000 30.400 -30.400 105.800-105.800 468  
 71.187 71.037 469  
 111 1.068E-02 56 1.849E-01 100 470  
 97.500 99.000 99.000 156.400 156.400 471  
 0.000 30.400 -30.400 106.100-106.100 472  
 71.612 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 30.400 -30.400 106.400-106.400 476  
 70.950 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 30.400 -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  
 71.308 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 30.400 -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 30.400 -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 30.400 -30.400 106.200-106.200 500  
 70.970 70.956 501  
 117-1.240E-03-2.250E-03-2.847E-03-2.836E-03-2.105E-03-6.071E-04  
 1.696E-03 4.354E-03 7.287E-03 9.842E-03 1.119E-02 1.021E-02 5.465E-03  
 -4.718E-03-7.196E-02-4.732E-02-8.040E-02-1.183E-01-1.555E-01-1.841E-01

END OF POLE SHIFT CYCLE.

PROGRAM RESTARTED WITH LAST POLE POSITIONS FROM ABOVE.

	1	2.579E-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
	2	2.444E-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
		82.301			85.536		519
	3	2.306E-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
	4	2.171E-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
	5	2.033E-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
		74.788			76.918		531
	6	1.895E-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			74.788		535
	7	1.757E-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
	8	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
		70.397			71.523		543
	9	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	1.340E-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
94.600	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		561
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		562
	69.259		69.256			563
14	1.340E-02		57	1.724E-01	100	564
94.800	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400		565
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		566
	69.277		69.250			567
13-1.476E-03-2.705E-03-3.459E-03-3.544E-03-2.824E-03-1.237E-03						
1.173E-03 4.231E-03 7.590E-03 1.068E-02 1.268E-02 1.246E-02 8.562E-03						
-6.819E-04-1.591E-02-4.118E-02-7.310E-02-1.098E-01-1.457E-01-1.730E-01						
15	1.519E-02		57	1.701E-01	100	571
94.700	99.300	99.300	156.400	156.400		572
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		573
	69.806		69.250			574
16	1.293E-02		57	1.730E-01	100	575
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400		576
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		577
	69.250		69.806			578
17	1.567E-02		57	1.759E-01	100	579
94.700	98.700	98.700	156.400	156.400		580
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		581
	69.573		69.250			582
18	1.142E-02		57	1.749E-01	100	583
94.700	98.800	98.800	156.400	156.400		584
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		585
	69.345		69.573			586
19	1.218E-02		57	1.739E-01	100	587
94.700	98.900	98.900	156.400	156.400		588
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		589
	69.260		69.345			590
20	1.293E-02		57	1.730E-01	100	591
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400		592
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		593
	69.250		69.260			594
21	1.369E-02		57	1.720E-01	100	595
94.700	99.100	99.100	156.400	156.400		596
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		597
	69.327		69.250			598
20-1.476E-03-2.705E-03-3.459E-03-3.544E-03-2.824E-03-1.237E-03						
1.173E-03 4.231E-03 7.590E-03 1.068E-02 1.268E-02 1.246E-02 8.562E-03						
-6.819E-04-1.591E-02-4.118E-02-7.310E-02-1.098E-01-1.457E-01-1.730E-01						
22	1.406E-02		57	1.721E-01	100	602
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400		603
0.000	30.700	-30.700	106.200	-106.200		604
	69.485		69.250			605
23	1.293E-02		57	1.730E-01	100	606
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.400	156.400		607
0.000	30.400	-30.400	106.200	-106.200		608
	69.250		69.485			609

24	1.162E-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	1.219E-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	1.256E-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	1.293E-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	1.528E-03	-2.808E-03	-3.611E-03	-3.741E-03	-3.061E-03	-1.510E-03
8.689E-04	3.902E-03	7.241E-03	1.032E-02	1.231E-02	1.208E-02	8.187E-03
-1.054E-03	-1.727E-02	-4.153E-02	-7.344E-02	-1.101E-01	-1.460E-01	-1.733E-01
28	1.297E-02		57	1.724E-01	100	629
94.700	99.000	99.000	156.700	156.700		630
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		631
	69.162		69.238			632
29	1.338E-02		57	1.716E-01	100	633
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.000	157.000		634
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		635
	69.113		69.162			636
30	1.379E-02		57	1.707E-01	100	637
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300		638
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		639
	69.107		69.113			640
31	1.420E-02		58	1.699E-01	100	641
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.600	157.600		642
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		643
	69.130		69.107			644
32	1.456E-02		57	1.702E-01	100	645
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.500	157.500		646
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		647
	69.121		69.130			648
33	1.393E-02		57	1.705E-01	100	649
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.400	157.400		650
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		651
	69.112		69.121			652
34	1.379E-02		57	1.707E-01	100	653
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300		654
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		655
	69.107		69.112			656
35	1.365E-02		57	1.710E-01	100	657
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.200	157.200		658
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.200	-106.200		659

	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 4.708E-03 8.165E-03 1.137E-02 1.349E-02 1.339E-02 9.635E-03					
5.382E-04-1.553E-02-3.964E-02-7.139E-02-1.079E-01-1.436E-01-1.707E-01					
58 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
36 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					
1.035E-03 4.111E-03 7.500E-03 1.063E-02 1.269E-02 1.254E-02 8.723E-03					
-4.271E-04-1.654E-02-4.070E-02-7.249E-02-1.091E-01-1.448E-01-1.719E-01					

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



44	1.259E-02	57	1.725E-01	100	720
94.600	99.300	99.000	157.300	157.300	721
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	722
	69.077		69.054		723
45	1.512E-03-2.775E-03-3.559E-03-3.667E-03-2.961E-03-1.380E-03				
1.035E-03	4.111E-03	7.500E-03	1.063E-02	1.269E-02	1.254E-02
-4.271E-04	-1.654E-02	-4.070E-02	-7.249E-02	-1.091E-01	-1.448E-01
47	1.372E-02	57	1.710E-01	100	727
94.700	99.100	99.100	157.300	157.300	728
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	729
	69.131		69.054		730
48	1.297E-02	57	1.719E-01	100	731
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300	732
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	733
	69.054		69.131		734
49	1.221E-02	57	1.729E-01	100	735
94.700	99.900	99.900	157.300	157.300	736
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	737
	69.083		69.054		738
46	1.512E-03-2.775E-03-3.559E-03-3.667E-03-2.961E-03-1.380E-03				
1.035E-03	4.111E-03	7.500E-03	1.063E-02	1.269E-02	1.254E-02
-4.271E-04	-1.654E-02	-4.070E-02	-7.249E-02	-1.091E-01	-1.448E-01
50	1.334E-02	57	1.716E-01	100	742
94.700	99.300	99.000	157.300	157.300	743
0.000	30.400	-30.400	105.900	-105.900	744
	69.089		69.054		745
51	1.297E-02	57	1.719E-01	100	746
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300	747
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	748
	69.054		69.089		749
52	1.209E-02	57	1.723E-01	100	750
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.300	157.300	751
0.000	30.200	-30.200	105.900	-105.900	752
	69.060		69.054		753
51	1.512E-03-2.775E-03-3.559E-03-3.667E-03-2.961E-03-1.380E-03				
1.035E-03	4.111E-03	7.500E-03	1.063E-02	1.269E-02	1.254E-02
-4.271E-04	-1.654E-02	-4.070E-02	-7.249E-02	-1.091E-01	-1.448E-01
53	1.311E-02	57	1.717E-01	100	757
94.700	99.300	99.000	157.400	157.400	758
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	759
	69.034		69.054		760
54	1.324E-02	57	1.714E-01	100	761
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.500	157.500	762
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	763
	69.018		69.034		764
55	1.338E-02	57	1.711E-01	100	765
94.700	99.000	99.000	157.600	157.600	766
0.000	30.300	-30.300	105.900	-105.900	767
	69.010		69.018		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 1.308E-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 1.373E-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 1.407E-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
	59-1.432E-02	2.625E-03	3.336E-03	3.367E-03	2.583E-03	9.200E-04
1.580E-03	4.744E-03	8.225E-03	1.146E-02	1.361E-02	1.355E-02	9.857E-03
8.184E-04	1.518E-02	3.922E-02	7.089E-02	1.073E-01	1.430E-01	1.700E-01
	61 1.411E-02		58 1.696E-01		100	803
94.700	99.000	99.000	158.000	158.000		804
0.000	30.300	-30.300	106.000	106.000		805
	69.056			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			69.026		810
	63 1.368E-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 1.389E-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 1.385E-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
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
			F1	99.900 + j0.000
X	P1		P2	75.000 + j75.000
			P3	75.000 - j75.000
	P3			
	X			

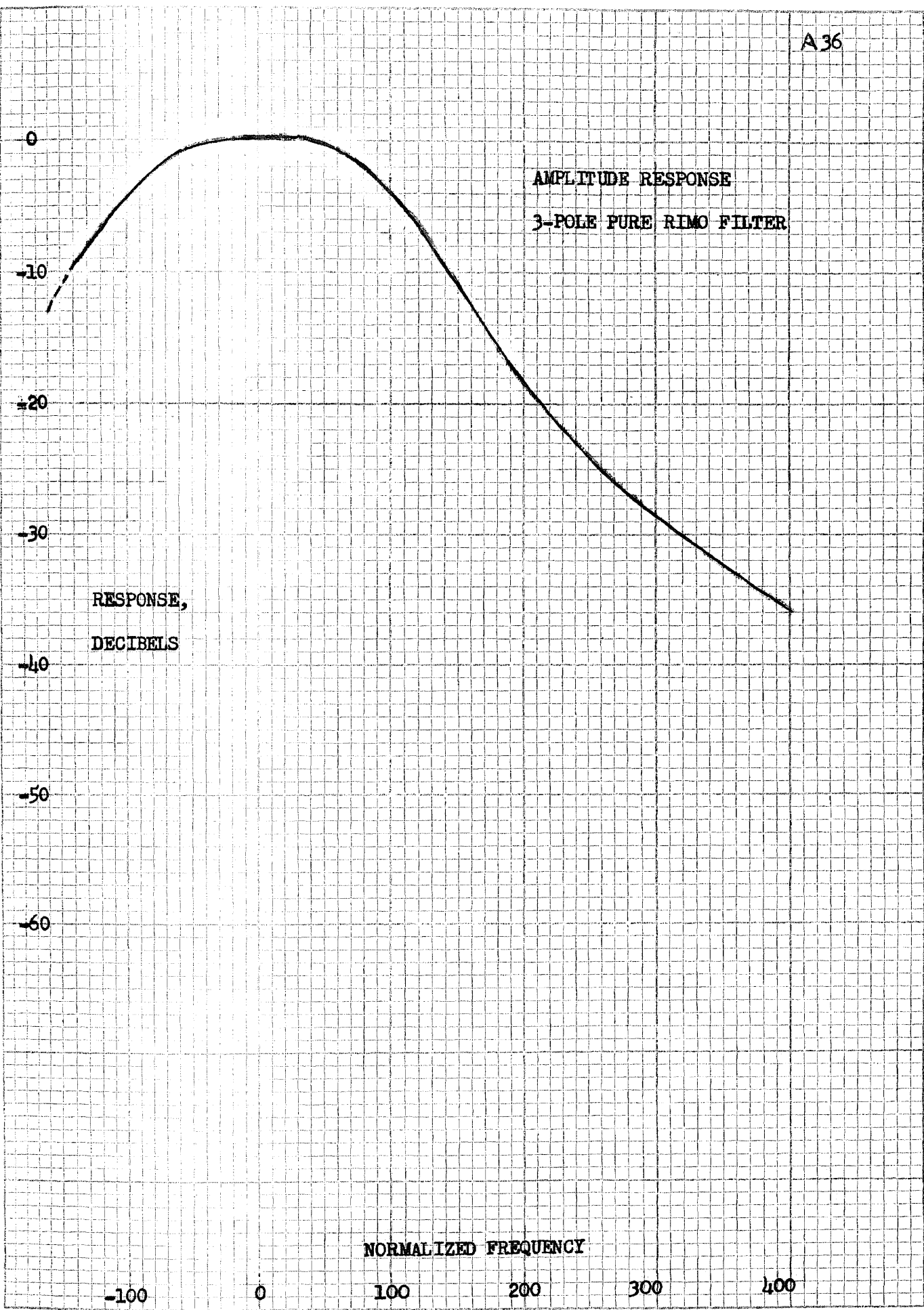
COMPUTER PROGRAM INPUT, CONTROL  
VARIABLES

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

AMPLITUDE RESPONSE  
3-POLE PURE RIMO FILTER

RESPONSE,  
DECIBELS

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

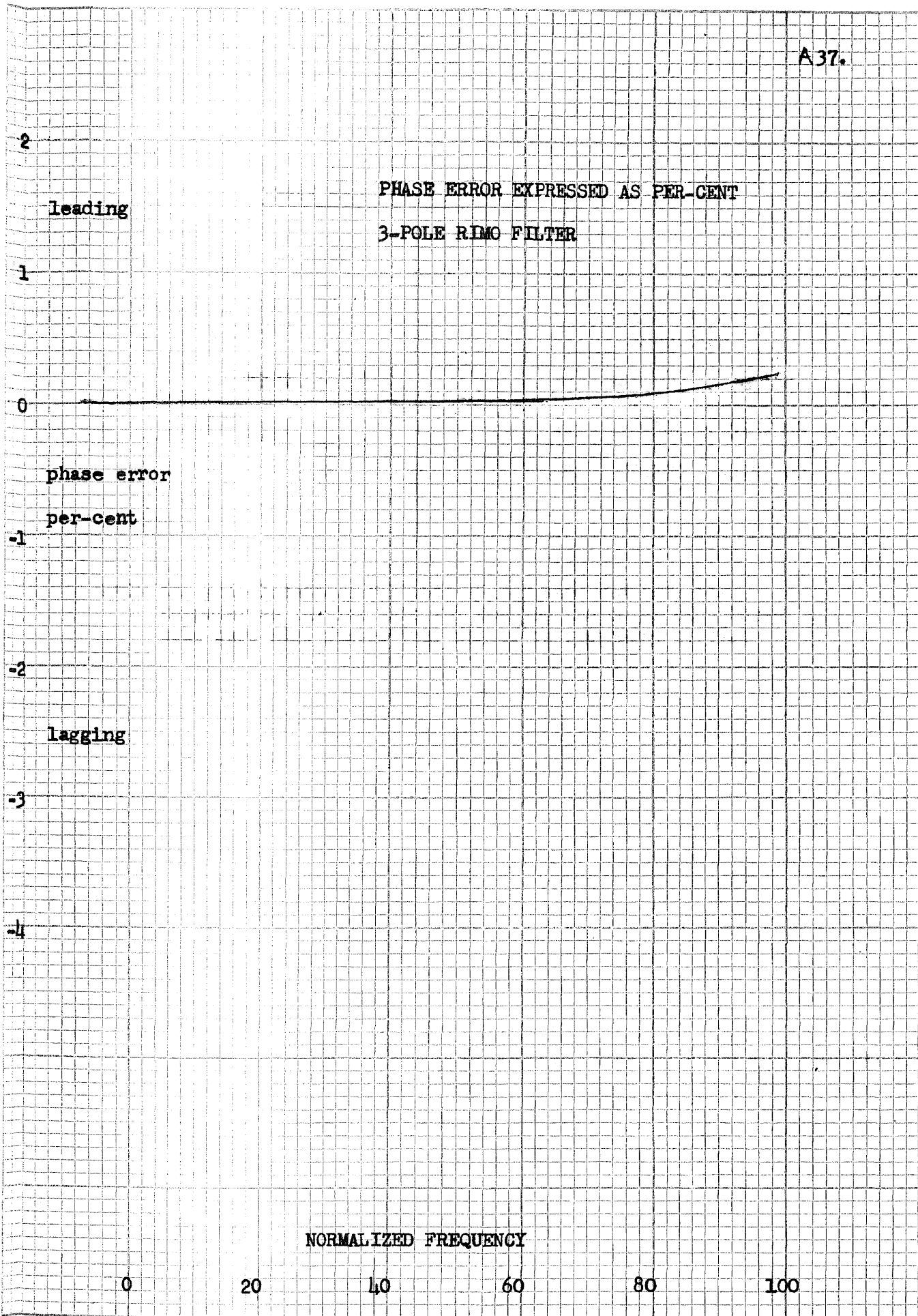


PHASE ERROR EXPRESSED AS PER-CENT  
3-POLE RING FILTER

2  
leading  
1  
0  
phase error  
per-cent  
-1  
-2  
lagging  
-3  
-4

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

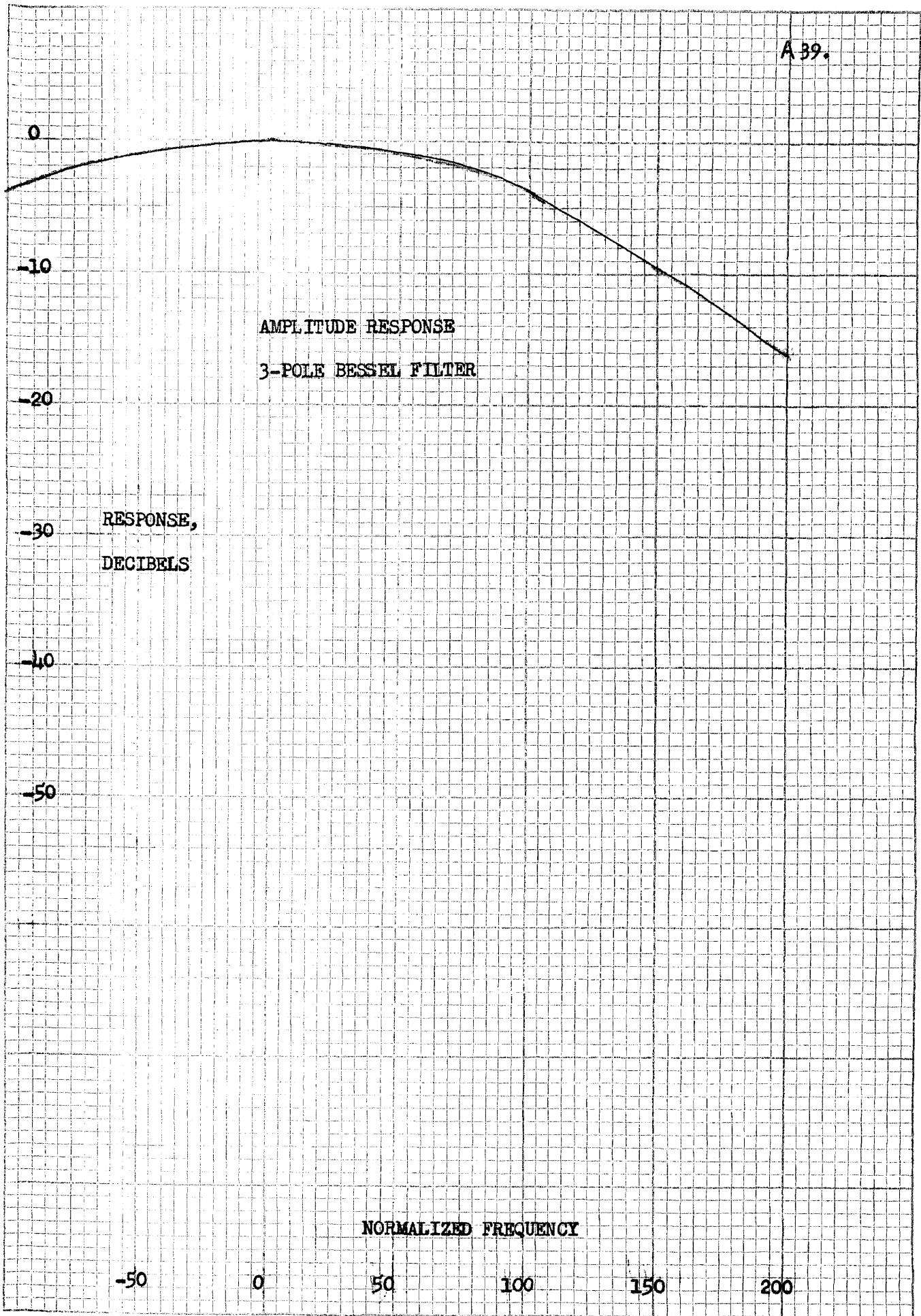
0 20 40 60 80 100



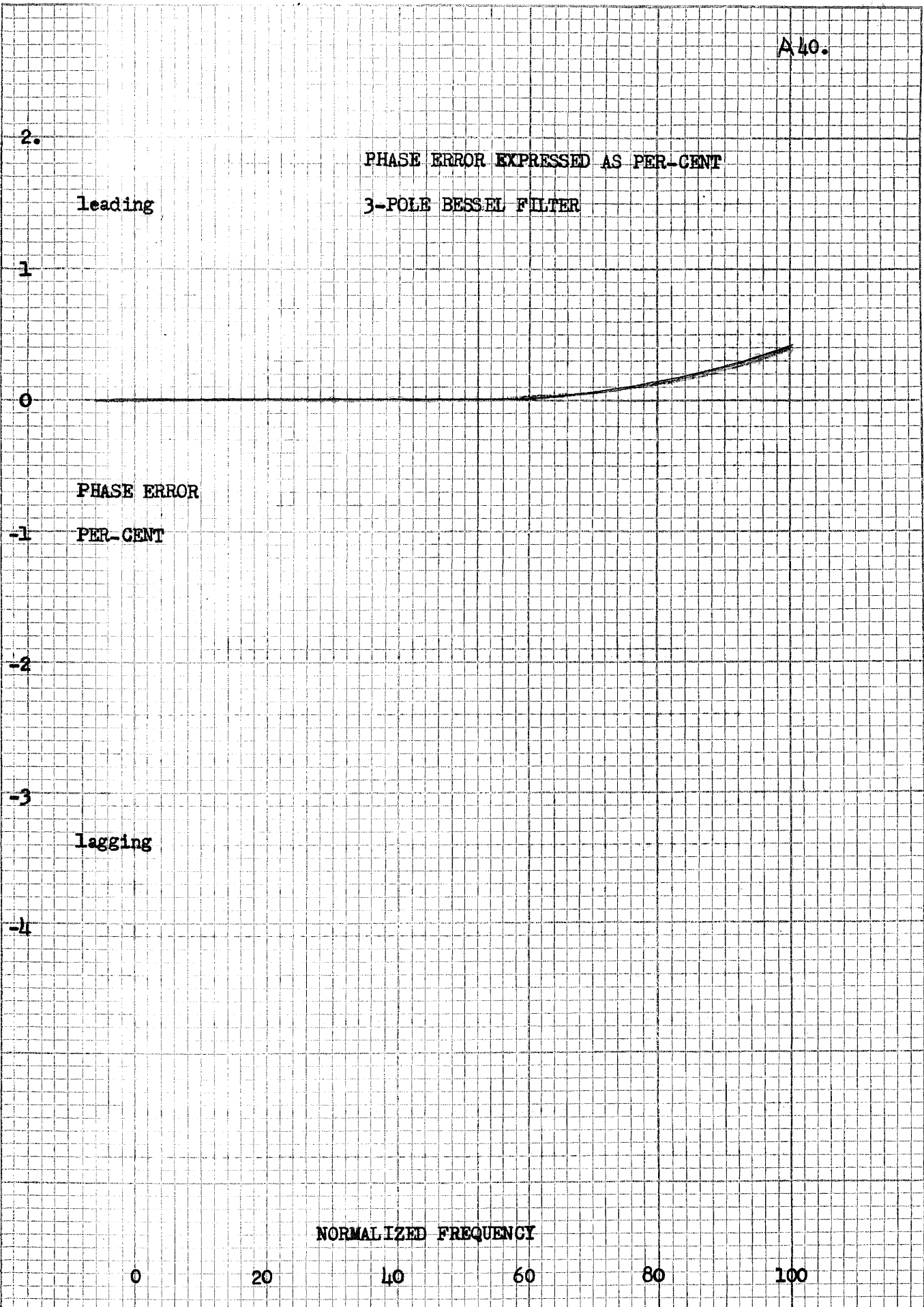
THREE POLE BESSEL FILTER

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



A40.



PHASE ERROR EXPRESSED AS PER-CENT

3-POLE BESSEL FILTER

leading

PHASE ERROR

PER-CENT

lagging

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

0 20 40 60 80 100



NINE 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 107.900 + j20.400
	P7 107.900 -j20.400
	P8 102.300 + j55.000
	P9 102.300, -j55.000

	X P4
P8 X X P2	
P6 X	
X P1	
P7 X	
P9 X X P3	
	P5 X

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

A42.

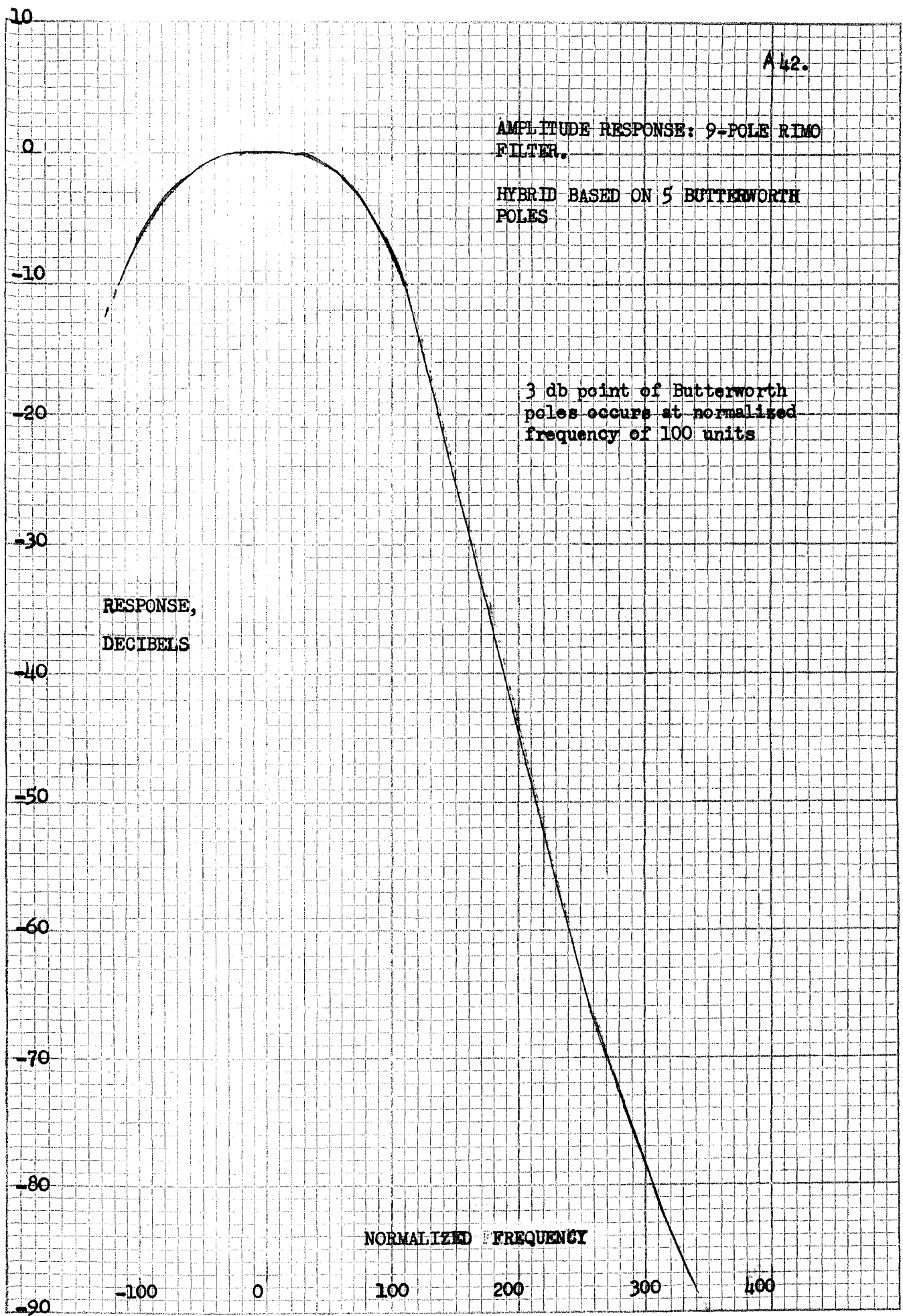
AMPLITUDE RESPONSE: 9-POLE RIMO  
FILTER.

HYBRID BASED ON 5 BUTTERWORTH  
POLES

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

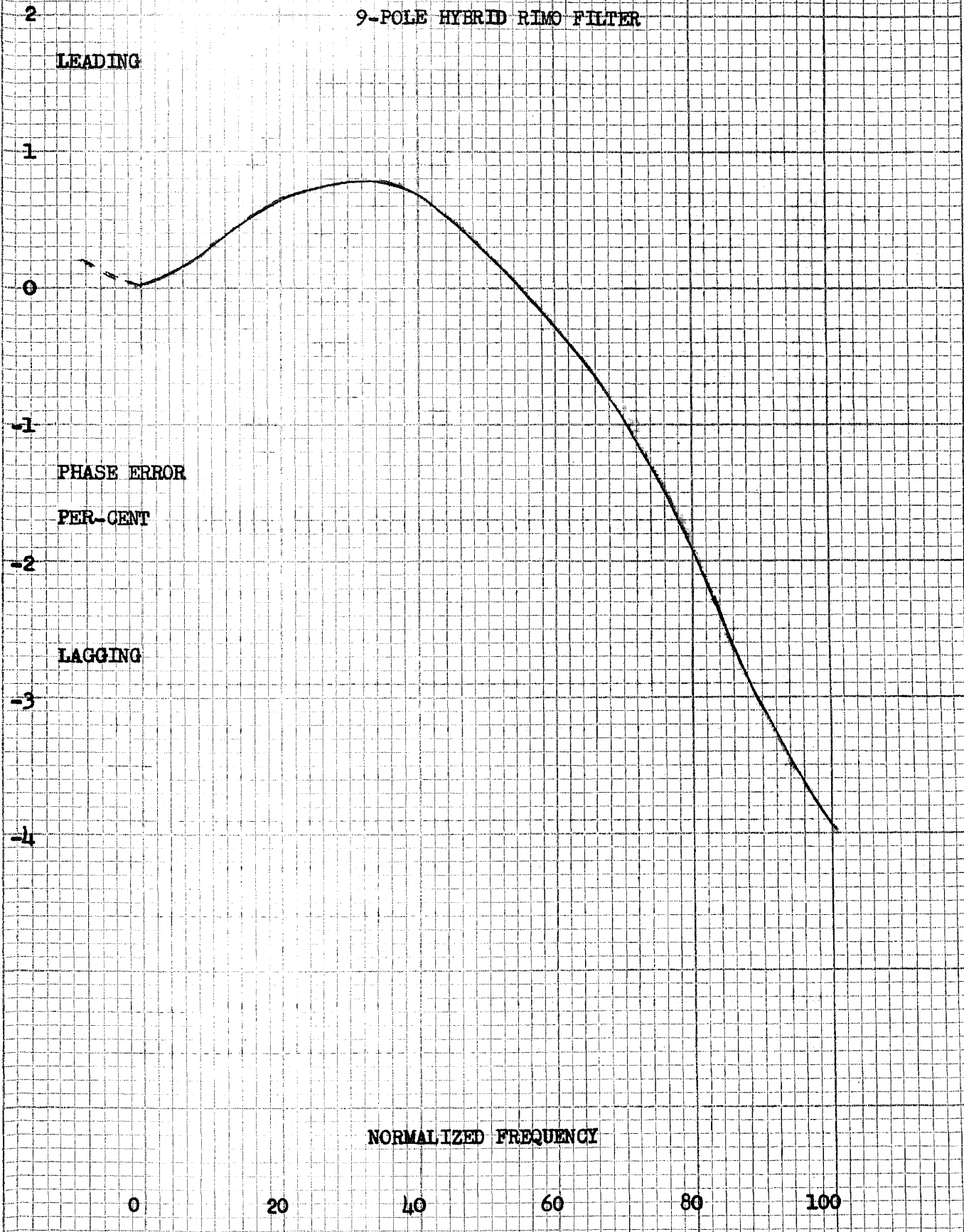
RESPONSE,  
DECIBELS

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY



A43.

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



TEN POLE HYBRID RIMO FILTER

	normalized pole locations																																																						
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">x P9</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">P4<sup>x</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">P2 x</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">P7 x</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">P1 x x P6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">P8 x</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">P3 x</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">P10 x</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">P5 x</td> </tr> </table>	x P9		P4 <sup>x</sup>		P2 x			P7 x			P1 x x P6			P8 x			P3 x		P10 x		P5 x	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>P1</td><td>100.000</td><td>j0.000</td></tr> <tr><td>P2</td><td>80.902</td><td>j58.779</td></tr> <tr><td>P3</td><td>80.902</td><td>-j58.779</td></tr> <tr><td>P4</td><td>30.902</td><td>j95.106</td></tr> <tr><td>P5</td><td>30.902</td><td>-j95.106</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3"> </td></tr> <tr><td>P6</td><td>94.700</td><td>j0.000</td></tr> <tr><td>P7</td><td>99.000</td><td>j30.300</td></tr> <tr><td>P8</td><td>99.000</td><td>-j30.300</td></tr> <tr><td>P9</td><td>158.000</td><td>j105.500</td></tr> <tr><td>P10</td><td>158.000</td><td>-j105.500</td></tr> </table>	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
x P9		P4 <sup>x</sup>																																																					
	P2 x																																																						
	P7 x																																																						
	P1 x x P6																																																						
	P8 x																																																						
	P3 x																																																						
P10 x		P5 x																																																					
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																																																					

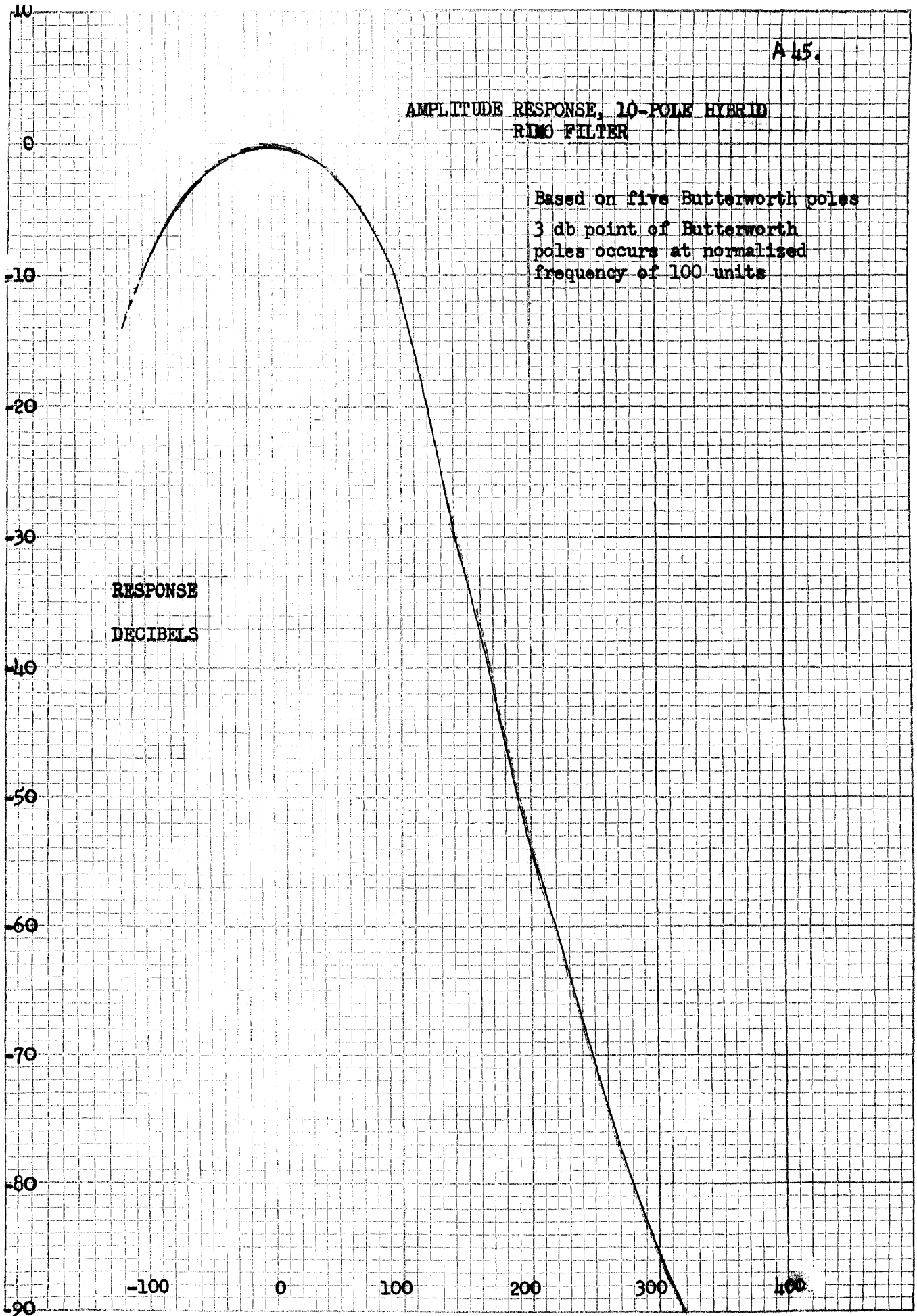
INITIAL VALUES FOR PROGRAM CONTROL VARIABLES

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

A45.

AMPLITUDE RESPONSE, 10-POLE HYBRID  
RING FILTER

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



RESPONSE  
DECIBELS

A46.

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

2  
1  
0  
-1  
-2  
-3  
-4

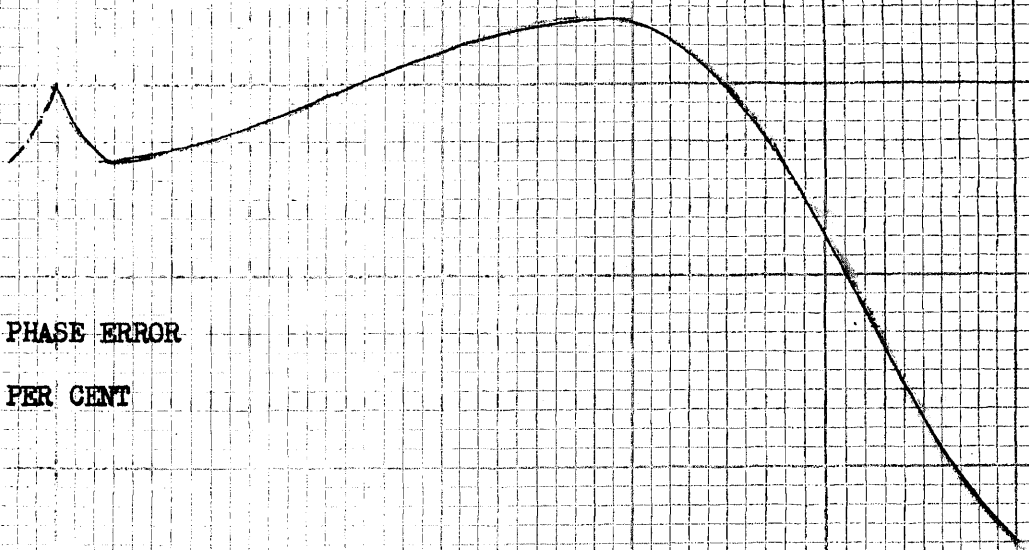
leading

PHASE ERROR  
PER CENT

lagging

NORMALIZED FREQUENCY

0 20 40 60 80 100



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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.