

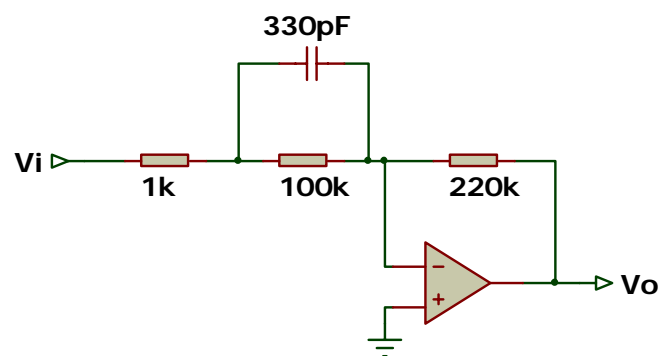
The Bass Boost and Treble Boost Filters

In this section, we shall look at 2 filters which have different gains for the bass and treble frequencies.

If the bass frequencies have a larger gain than the treble frequencies, then the filter is a BASS BOOST one. If the treble frequencies experience higher gain than the bass frequencies, the filter is a TREBLE BOOST one.

The Treble Boost Filter

Consider:



Let us now analyse this circuit and deduce the frequency response of the filter.

- At low frequencies (bass frequencies) the capacitor acts like an open switch so has no effect on the input resistance – this is then approximately $100k$. So the gain at bass frequency is:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{bass} &= \frac{220k}{100k} \\ &= 2.2 \end{aligned}$$

- At treble frequencies, the capacitor acts as a closed switch and shorts out the effect of the $100k$ resistor on the input side. Thus, the input resistance at treble frequencies is approximately $1k$ and the gain at treble frequencies is:

$$G_{treble} = \frac{220k}{1k}$$

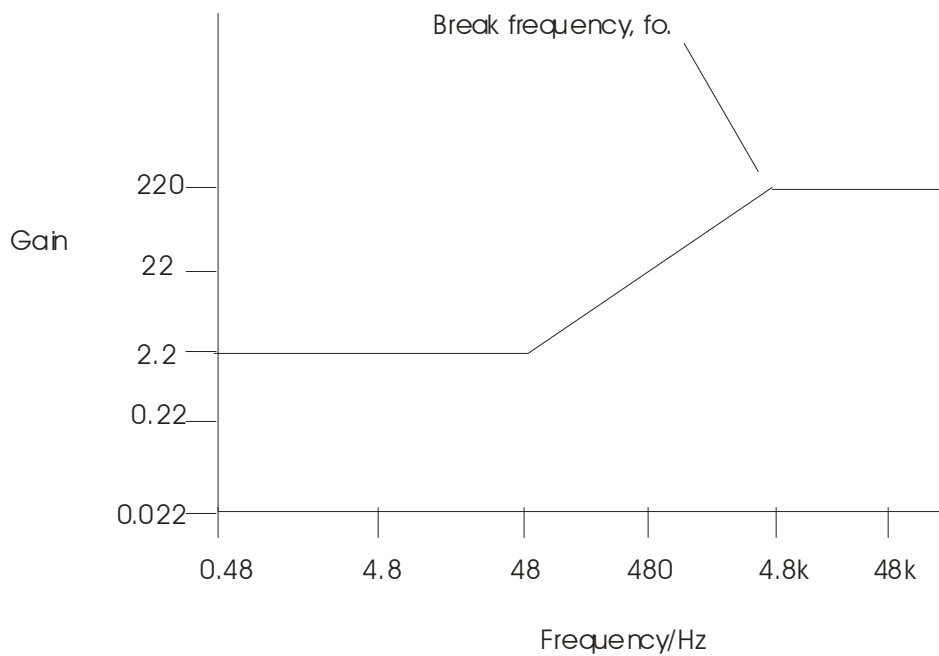
$$= 220$$

- The break frequency, f_o , is given by:

$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 330 \times 10^{-12} \cdot 100 \times 10^3}$$

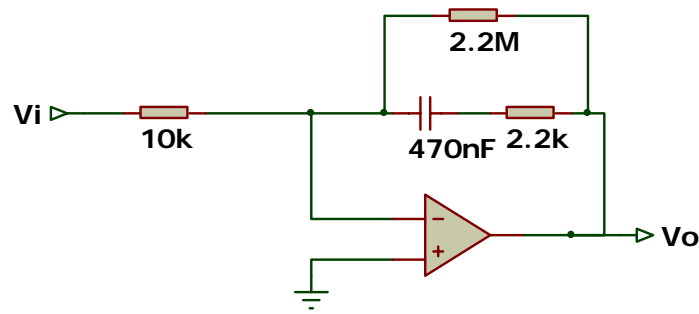
$$= 4.8kHz$$

and this enables us to sketch the frequency response of the treble boost filter circuit above:



The Bass Boost Filter

Consider the following circuit:



- At bass frequencies, the capacitor acts like an open switch so the 2.2k resistor has no effect on the feedback circuit – the gain at bass frequencies is approximately:

$$G_{bass} = \frac{2.2M}{10k}$$

$$= 220$$

- At treble frequencies, the capacitor shorts out (becomes zero resistance) and the resistance of the feedback circuit is now about 2.2k. So the gain at high frequencies is approximately:

$$G_{treble} = \frac{2.2k}{10k}$$

$$= 0.22$$

- The break frequency is now:

$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 470nF \cdot 2.2k}$$

$$= 150Hz$$

This enables us to construct the frequency response of the bass boost filter above:

