

INTERFACING ELECTRONIC FOR MEASUREMENT,  
SIGNAL PROCESSING AND WIRELESS  
COMMUNICATION



Edited by

Sheroz Khan, International Islamic University Malaysia

AHM Zahirul Alam, International Islamic University Malaysia

Anis Nurashikin Nordin, International Islamic University Malaysia



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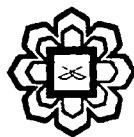
# **INTERFACING ELECTRONIC FOR MEASUREMENT, SIGNAL PROCESSING AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION**

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## CONTENTS

Chapter	Title	Page
1	INDUCTIVE SENSOR Atika Arshad, RumanaTasnim, Sheroz Khan, AHM Zahirul Alam	1
2	WIRELESS TRANSFER OF LOW-POWER TO IMPLANTED BIOMEDICAL DEVICES: INTRODUCTION AND 2-D COIL PARAMETERS Imran M. Khan, Sheroz Khan, Othman O. Khalifa	8
3	WIRELESS TRANSFER OF POWER TO LOW-POWER IMPLANTED BIOMEDICAL DEVICES: 3-DIMENSIONAL COIL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS Imran M. Khan, Sheroz Khan, Othman O. Khalifa	14
4	WIRELESS TRANSFER OF LOW-POWER TO IMPLANTED BIOMEDICAL DEVICES: INDUCTIVE LINK DESIGN Imran M. Khan, Aminullah Khan, Sheroz Khan, Othman O. Khalifa	22
5	WIRELESS TRANSFER OF LOW-POWER TO IMPLANTED BIOMEDICAL DEVICES: RECTIFIER DESIGN Imran M. Khan, Sheroz Khan, Othman O. Khalifa	28
6	DATA CONVERSION BASIC CONCEPTS Ma Li Ya, Sheroz Khan, Anis Nurashikin	36
7	NYQUIST-RATE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER Ma Li Ya, Sheroz Khan, Anis Nurashikin	41
8	OVERSAMPLING ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER Ma Li Ya, Sheroz Khan, Anis Nurashikin	47
9	SWITCHED-CAPACITOR INTEGRATOR DESIGN Ma Li Ya, Sheroz Khan, Anis Nurashikin	53
10	CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER DESIGN Ma Li Ya, Sheroz Khan, Anis Nurashikin	60

11	DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER Ma Li Ya, Sheroz Khan, Anis Nurashikin	68
12	CONVERTERS RESULTS VERIFICATIONS Ma Li Ya, Sheroz Khan, Anis Nurashikin	73
13	DEVELOPMENT OF WEARABLE REFLECTANCE PULSE OXIMETRY FOR TELEHEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM Muhammad Arham, Syed Zulfauzi, Othman O. Khalifa	77
14	DESIGN OF CAPACITIVE MEASURING SYSTEM FOR HIGH FREQUENCY BAND TRANSDUCER Nurul Arfah binti Che Mustapha, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	83
15	PRINCIPLE OF CAPACITANCE TO VOLTAGE CONVERTER Nurul Arfah binti Che Mustapha, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	89
16	CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER TESTING FOR CAPACITIVE TO VOLTAGE CONVERTER Nurul Arfah binti Che Mustapha, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	95
17	MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR CONTACTLESS MEASUREMENT Nurul Arfah binti Che Mustapha, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	102
18	FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF A CONTACTLESS MEASUREMENT Nurul Arfah binti Che Mustapha, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	107
19	A MATHEMATICAL STUDY OF A THERMISTOR ASTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR IN A LINEARIZATION TECHNIQUE Nurul Arfah binti Che Mustapha, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	113

20	A STUDY OF LINEARIZATION TECHNIQUE USING A NONLINEAR THERMISTOR  Nurul Arfah binti Che Mustapha, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	117
21	COGNITIVE RADIO VS INTELLIGENT ANTENNA  Siti Rabani Mat Nawwi, Nurul Farhah Toha, Khaizuran Abdullah, M. Rafiqul Islam, Sheroz Khan	123
22	UWB PULSE GENERATION AND MODULATION CIRCUITS FOR BIOMEDICAL IMPLANTS  Mokhaled M., Mohammed, Sheroz Khan, Jalel Chebil, Khaled A. S. Al-Khateeb, Imran Moez Khan	134
23	UWB COMMUNICATIONS FOR BIOMEDICAL IMPLANTS  Mokhaled M. Mohammed, Sheroz Khan, Jalel Chebil, Khalid A. S. Al-Khateeb, Imran Moez Khan	141
24	UWB PULSE GENERATION FOR BIOMEDICAL IMPLANTS  Mokhaled M., Mohammed, Sheroz Khan, Jalel Chebil, Khaled A. S. Al-Khateeb, Imran Moez Khan	145
25	ULTRA-WIDE BAND TECHNOLOGY  Mokhaled M., Mohammed, Sheroz Khan, Jalel Chebil, Khaled A. S. Al-Khateeb, Imran Moez Khan	149
26	MVL ADC DESIGN AND SIMULATION  Soheli Farhana, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	153
27	MVL DESIGN AND CURRENT MODE CIRCUIT ELEMENTS  Soheli Farhana, AHM Zahirul Alam, Sheroz Khan	159
28	NOISE MODULATED CRYPTOGRAPHIC GENERATION FOR USE IN UWB WIRELESS COMMUNICATION  Siti HazwaniYaacob, Sigit Puspito Wigati Jarot, Sheroz Khan	164
29	UWB PULSE GENERATION AND SHAPING: ANALYSIS AND SIMULATION RESULTS  Zeeshan Shahid, Sheroz Khan, AHM Zahirul Alam	173

30	SIMULATIONS OF RESISTANCE VARIATIONS TO PULSE GENERATOR CIRCUITS	177
	Zeeshan Shahid, Sheroz Khan, AHM Zahirul Alam	
31	PULSE OXIMETRY DESIGN USING ARDUINO BOARD	184
	Muhammad Arham, Syed Zulfauzi and Othman O. Khalifa	

## Chapter 9

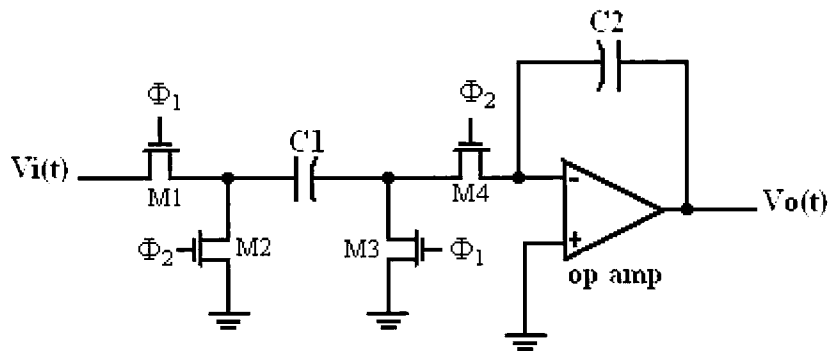
# SWITCHED-CAPACITOR INTEGRATOR DESIGN

MA LI YA, SHEROZ KHAN, ANIS NURASHIKIN

The integrator is the largest and most important circuit block in the oversampling ADCs. Switch-capacitor integrator (SCI) perhaps is the most popular approach for realizing analog signal processing using CMOS technology. It accumulates the major quantization error from the quantizer and forces their average value to be zero (Boser & Wooley, 1988). It is realized by using of some basic building blocks such as op amps, capacitors, switches, as well as non-overlapping clocks. Brief descriptions of each blocks and the integrator's working principle are given in this chapter, expect op amps explained in following section.

### 9.1. TOPOLOGY CHOOSING

A popular solution for integrator design which is used in ADC is that of the switched-capacitor integrator. The basic building block of most SCI circuits is the stray insensitive integrator as shown in Fig. 9.1, which contains an op amp, two capacitors ( $C_1$  and  $C_2$ ), four MOSFET (the metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor) switches, and two non-overlapping clocks.



**Fig. 9.1:** Schematic of switched-capacitor integrator (SIC) (Mohan, et al., 2008).

There are two reasons for choosing the non-inverting SCI in oversampling ADCs here. First, until the early 1970s, analog signal-processing circuits still used continuous-time circuits consisting of resistors, capacitors, and op amp (Allen, et al., 2002). However, the absolute tolerances of resistors and capacitors available in standard CMOS technologies are not good enough (which can vary by as much as 20 percent) compared to SCI (the accuracy is on the order of 0.1 percent). The parasitic-insensitive integrator is a