

TANH FUNCTION SINE SHAPER--SEAT OF THE PANTS VERSION

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ElectroOptical Innovations
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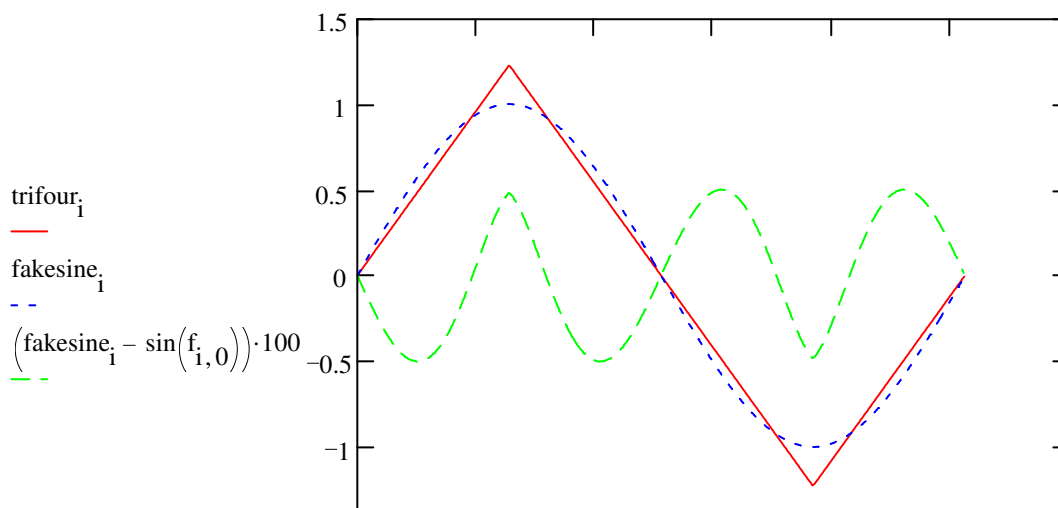
The strategy here is to generate a tri wave, then bung it into a BJT diff pair to curve it over a bit, and subtract a bit of the original tri wave to get rid of the cusps. To really optimize this you want to compute the THD as a function of the amplitude going into the tanh shaper and the amount of tri wave subtracted, but that's too much like work for a sci.electronics.design post!

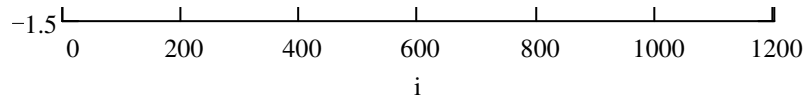
imax := 1023 i := 0..imax

nmax := 100 n := 0..nmax $f_{i,n} := 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{i}{imax + 1} \cdot (2 \cdot n + 1)$

$$\text{trifour}_i := \sum_n \frac{(-1)^n \cdot \sin(f_{i,n})}{(2 \cdot n + 1)^2}$$

$$\text{fakesine}_i := (\tanh(0.4 \cdot \text{trifour}_i) - 0.316 \cdot \text{trifour}_i) \cdot 14.97$$





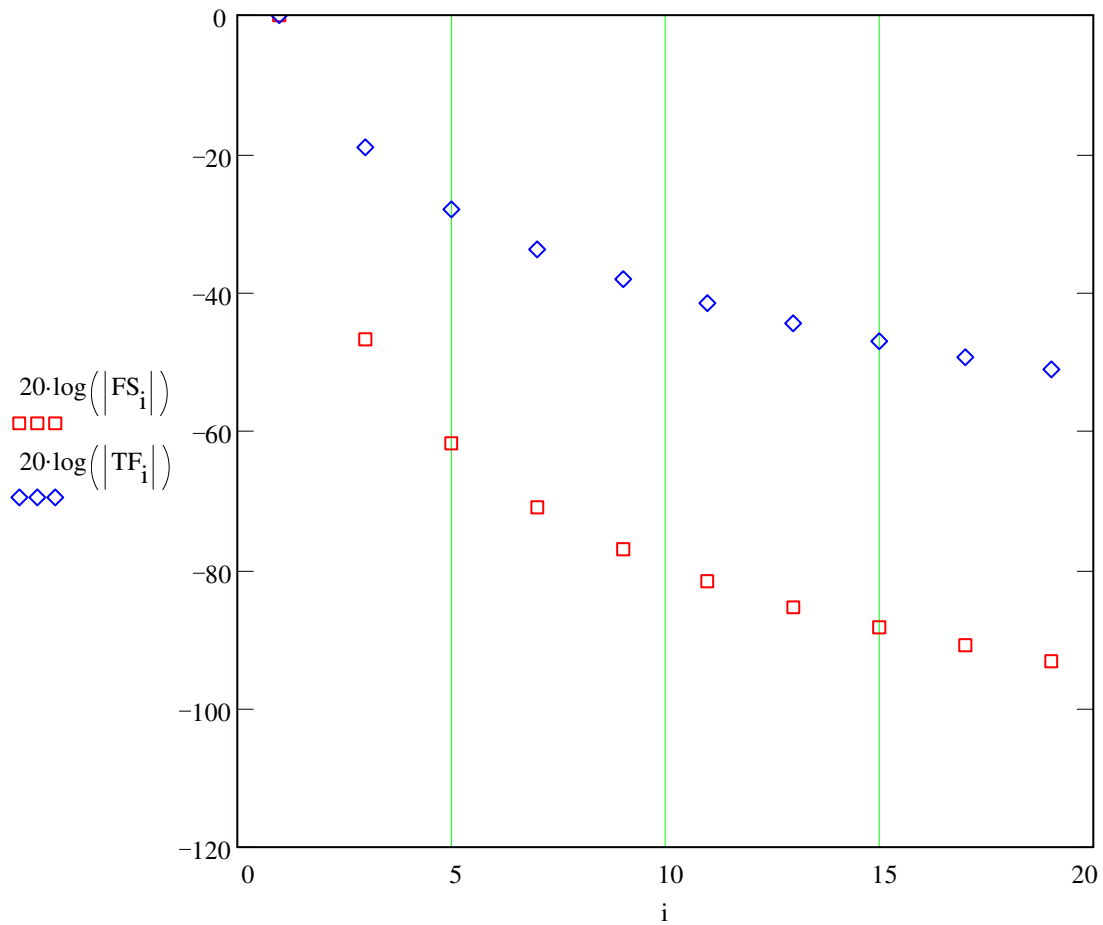
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_i (\text{fakesine}_i - \sin(f_{i,0}))^2}{\sum_i \sin(f_{i,0})^2}} = 0.0049039$$

$$\text{norm} := \sqrt{\frac{4}{1024}}$$

FS := cfft(fakesine)·norm

TF := cfft(trifour)·norm

max(FS) = 0.999i



The tanh shaper (even in this poorly optimized version) gives about 0.5% THD, predominantly third harmonic. Higher harmonics go away nearly completely due to cancelling the cusp.

