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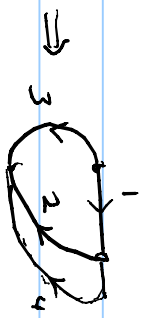
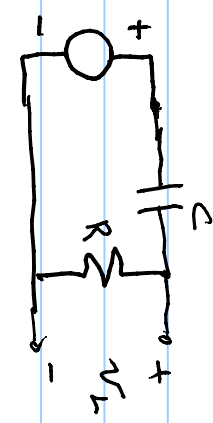
09/26/05

$$-\Delta v_L = -\Delta \left(\frac{v_L}{G} \right) = -v_{out}^T \Delta Y^T \frac{v_{in}}{G}$$

(Voltage Transducer)

Example:

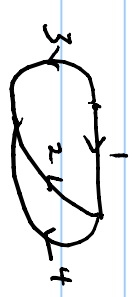
$$v_{in} = e_1$$



$$\frac{\partial v_L}{\partial G} = G = 1/2$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta G & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$v_{2a}^T \Delta y^T v_{2a} = [v_1 \ v_2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta G \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = -\Delta (v_1/v_{2a})$$

$$\frac{\Delta (v_1/v_{2a})}{\Delta G} = -v_2 v_{2a}$$

here $v_2 = v_L = \frac{R \cancel{x}}{R \cancel{x} + \frac{1}{AC}} \cdot E_1 = \frac{R \cancel{x} AC}{R \cancel{x} AC + 1}$

note (choosing $i_{La} = 1$): $y = \frac{1}{G+AC} = \frac{R}{1+ACR}$, $v_{2a} = -y_{i_{La}}$

$$v_{2a} = \frac{-R}{1+ACR} ; \quad \frac{\partial v_1/v_{2a}}{\partial G} = +v_2 v_{2a} = + \left(\frac{RAC}{RAC+1} \right) \left(\frac{-R}{1+ACR} \right)$$

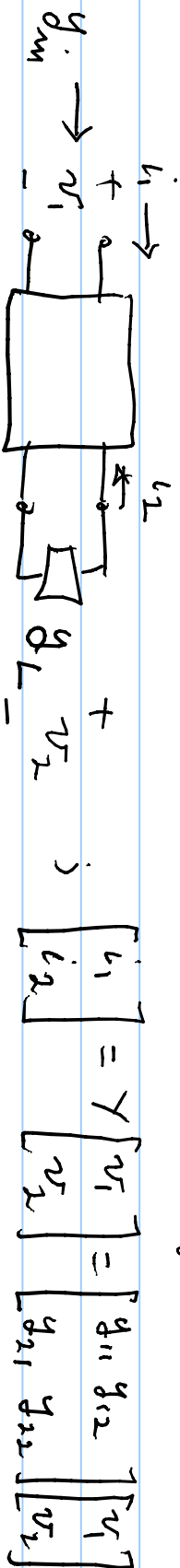
$$= \frac{-AC}{(AC+G)^2} = \frac{-R^2 AC}{(1+RCR)^2}$$

did not take any derivatives - just analysis - no circuit

$$\frac{v_1}{v_{2a}} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{AC}} = \frac{AC}{G+AC}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{V_L}{V_{in}} \right)}{\partial G} = \frac{AC(-1)}{(G+AC)^2} = -\frac{AC}{(G+AC)^2}$$

Loaded 2-port - determine an admittance matrix for the 2-port



$$y_{in} = \frac{i_1}{v_1} \quad \therefore i_2 = -g_L v_2$$

nodal
analysis

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ -g_L v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} v_1 + y_{12} v_2 \\ y_{21} v_1 + y_{22} v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Load eq. $-g_L v_2 - y_{22} v_2 = y_{21} v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = -(y_L + y_{22})^{-1} y_{21} v_1$

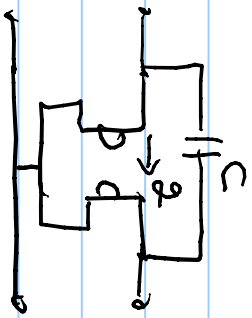
$$i_1 = \left[y_{11} - y_{12} (y_L + y_{22})^{-1} y_{21} \right] v_1 \quad Y_{in} = y_{11} - y_{12} (y_L + y_{22})^{-1} y_{21}$$

if a 1-port load $\Rightarrow y_{in} = Y_{in} = (y_{11}[y_L + \Delta y] - y_{12}y_{21}) / (y_L + y_{22})$

$$= \frac{(y_{11}y_L + \Delta y)}{y_{22} + y_L}$$

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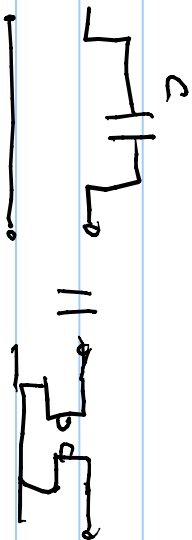
Ex 1



$$Y = Y_{cap} + Y_{gg}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} sC & -sC \\ -sC & sC \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & g \\ -g & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} sC & -sC + g \\ -sC - g & sC \end{bmatrix}$$



$$y_{in} = \frac{sC y_L + [(sC)^2 + (sC + g)(-sC + g)]}{sC + y_L}$$

*

for $y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$

$$= \frac{sC y_L + g^2}{sC + y_L}$$

*

but to find y_L as a function of y_{in} : $(AC + y_L) y_{in} = AC y_L + g^2$

$$AC y_{in} + g^2 = (AC - y_{in}) y_L \Rightarrow y_L = \frac{AC y_{in} + g^2}{AC - y_{in}}$$

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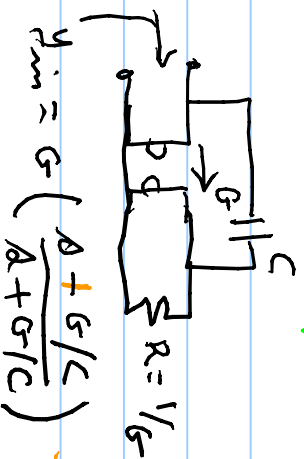
Ex: $y_L = G + j \frac{AC - G}{AC + G} y_{in} = \frac{AC - G}{AC + G} y_{in} + \frac{AC - G}{AC + G} \frac{g^2}{G}$ if $g = G$ then $y_{in} = \frac{AC - G}{AC + G} \frac{g^2}{G}$

for $\omega = j\omega$

$$\left| \frac{y_{in}(j\omega)}{G} \right| = \left| \frac{j\omega C - G}{j\omega C + G} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{(\omega C)^2 + G^2}}{\sqrt{(\omega C)^2 + G^2}} = 1 \text{ for all } \omega$$

\therefore called all-pass

OTW



$$y_{in} = G + \frac{A + G/C}{A + G/C} = G \text{ or clearly all-pass}$$

✗

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Look at $E_{im}(A)$; $Q(A)$ has the even part $\frac{Q(A) + Q(-A)}{2} = E_{im}(A(A))$

" " odd part $\frac{Q(A) - Q(-A)}{2} = O_{im}(A(A))$

$$Q(A) = E_{im}(A(A)) + O_{im}(A(A))$$

Ex: $E_{im}(A) = \frac{y_{im}(A) + y_{im}(-A)}{2} = \frac{ACG - g^2}{AC + G} + \frac{-ACG - g^2}{-AC + G}$ for $y_{im} = \frac{ACG - g^2}{AC + G}$

$$2 E_{im} = \frac{(ACG)(-AC) + AC G^2 - g^2(-AC) - g^2 G - (ACG)(AC) - AC G^2 - AC g^2 - G g^2}{(AC+G)(-AC+G)} \Rightarrow \frac{(AC+G)(-AC+G)}{(AC+G)(-AC+G)}$$

Ex $y_{im} = \frac{-(AC^2 + g^2)G}{-(AC)^2 + G^2} = \frac{G}{(AC)^2 - G^2}$ zero of $E_{im} y_{im} \Rightarrow AC = \pm g$