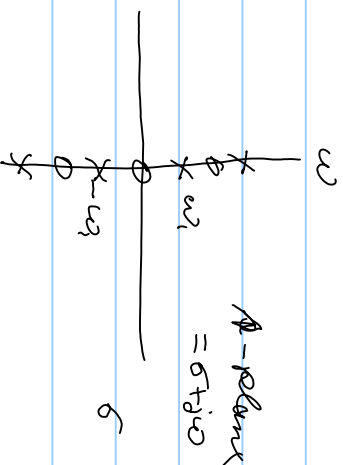


EE 610  
12/10/15

PR formations, lossless  
2-port  $Y^i_a, Z^i_a$   
Indefinite  $Y$   
graphs for circuits

PR  $\Rightarrow$  Lossless =  $Y(\omega) = \frac{k_0}{R} + k_0 R + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{2k_i \omega^i}{R^2 + \omega^i R}$



$k_i$  real & positive  
 $i = 0, \infty, 1, \dots, N$

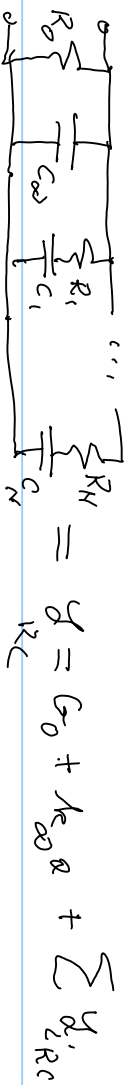


$L_i = 1/k_i, C_i = \frac{2k_i}{\omega_i^2 R}$

$L_i, C_i = 1/\omega_i^2$

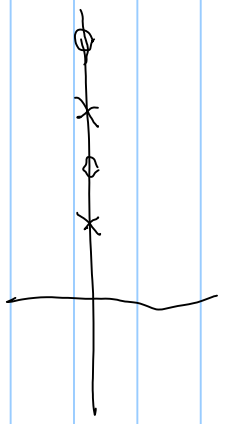
$$Y_i(\omega) = \frac{2k_i \omega^i}{R^2 + \omega^i R} = \frac{1}{\frac{R}{2k_i} + \frac{\omega^i}{2k_i R}} = \frac{1}{Z_i(\omega)}$$

To get an RC 2nd order, replace every  $k$  by an  $R$



$$Y_{iRC} = \frac{1}{L_i \alpha + \frac{1}{C_i \alpha}} = \frac{1}{R_i + \frac{1}{C_i \alpha}} = \frac{C_i \alpha}{R_i C_i \alpha + 1} = \frac{G_i \alpha}{\alpha + 1/R_i C_i}$$

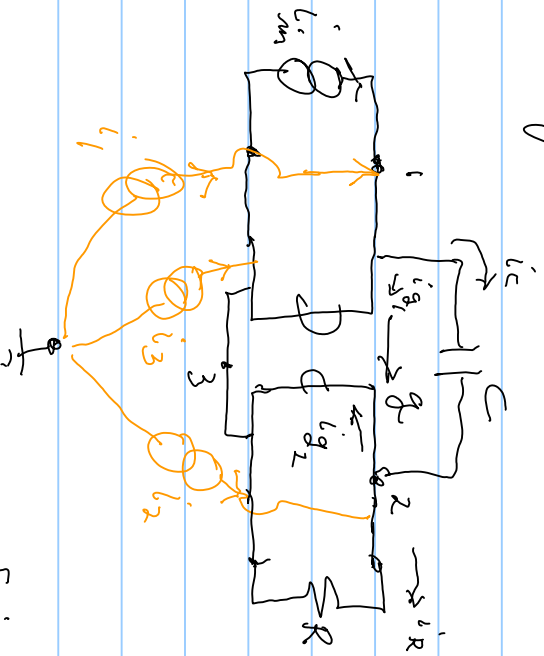
poles @  $-1/R_i C_i$



$$Y_{RC} = G_0 + C_0 \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{G_i \alpha}{\alpha + 1/R_i C_i} \Rightarrow \frac{Y_{RC}}{\alpha} = \frac{G_0}{\alpha} + C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{G_i}{\alpha + 1/R_i C_i}$$

is a partial fraction expansion

And by finite admittances:  $\sum$  of row elements  $= 0 = \sum$  of column elements



KCL:

$$i_m + i_1 = i_c + i_{g_1} = AC(v_1 - v_2) + (-g)(v_2 - v_3)$$

$$i_2 = i_{g_2} + i_R + (-i_c) = g_2(v_2 - v_3) + G(v_2 - v_3) + AC(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$i_3 =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_m + i_1 \\ i_2 \\ -i_m + i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AC & -AC - g & g \\ -AC + g & AC + G & -g - G \\ -g & g - G & G \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Yield

if ground is @ node 3,  $v_3 = 0$  & can ignore 3rd column

don't ignore  $i_3$  as it goes into ground

$$Y_{\text{req}} = \begin{bmatrix} R_C & -RC-g \\ -RC+g & AC+G \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = Y_{\text{req}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

to get  $y_i$  seen by  $v_i$  set  $i_1 = i_2 = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lim \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AC & -RC-g \\ RC+g & AC+G \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  2nd row

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{-(-RC+g)v_1}{AC+G} \Rightarrow v_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \Rightarrow Y_{11} = Y_{22} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{22} \cdot \sqrt{21}}$$

$$y_{in} = RCv_1 + (-RC-g) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-RC+g) \cdot v_1$$

$$y_{in} = \frac{RC + G}{RC + G} \cdot \frac{RC + (-RC+g)(-RC+g)}{(RC)^2 + (RCG) - (RC)^2 + g^2 + \cancel{RCg} - \cancel{RCg}} = \frac{RC + G}{RC + G} \cdot \frac{RC + g^2/CG}{RC + G} \cdot G$$

$\Rightarrow$  if  $G=0 \Rightarrow R=\infty, y_i = \frac{g^2/RC}{RL} = \frac{1}{RL}$

$$h_{22} = \frac{C}{g_2}$$

$$-i_{in} + i_3 = -g_2 v_1 + (g_2 - G) v_2 + G \times 0$$

$$= -g_2 \frac{1}{g_m} i_{in} + (g_2 - G) \left[ \frac{AC - g_2}{AC + G} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{g_m} i_{in} \Rightarrow i_3 = \left[ 1 - \frac{g_2}{g_m} + (g_2 - G) \frac{(AC - g_2)}{g_m (AC + G)} \right] i_{in}$$

graphs: laws of connections go with the graphs

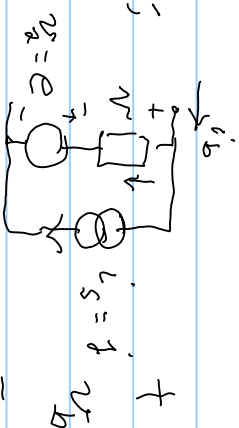
$$KCL \quad \& \quad KVL \quad F_{in} = 0 = v_b^T i_b \quad \text{if include the circuit}$$

$$\sum i_a \text{ into a closed surface} = 0$$

$$\sum v_a \text{ around a closed path} = 0$$

tree gives minimum number of KCL's  $\Rightarrow O_b = C i_b$   $v_b = C^T v_b$   
 cutsets ' ' ' ' of KVL's  $O_a = \sigma^T v_b$   $i_b = \sigma^T i_b$

also need laws of elements;



$$v = v_b \sim e, \quad i = i_b \sim j \Rightarrow Av = B i \quad \text{A operates then } I_{bx} = A^{-1} B$$

can get state eqs  $\Rightarrow$  semi state  $\dot{x} = A(x) + B u$   
 $x = C x$

