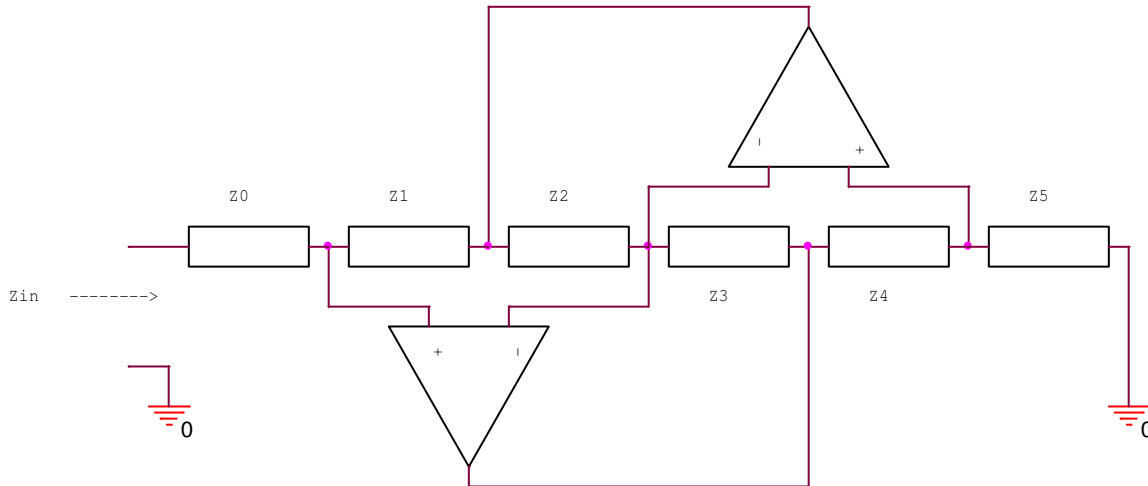


## ENEE 417 Experiments Week 7 Spring 2013

Week starting W 03/06/13; active circuits (C=&gt;L, R=&gt;-R)

1. The following circuit is called a GIC (=General Impedance Converter). When the op-amps are ideal, it is known that (where all Z's are impedances)

$$Z_{in}(s) = Z_0(s) + (Z_1(s) \cdot Z_3(s) \cdot Z_5(s)) / (Z_2(s) \cdot Z_4(s))$$



a) Verify the above formula for  $Z_{in}(s)$ . A special case is analyzed on p. 1286 of Sedra/Smith, 6<sup>th</sup> edition. Note that the return of signal current of the op-amps is not shown, allowing input current to differ from the current in  $Z_5$ .

b) Choose  $Z_0=0$ ,  $Z_1(s)=Z_2(s)=Z_3(s)=Z_5(s)=R$ ,  $Z_4(s)=1/(Cs)$ . In this case loading by a capacitor makes  $Z_{in}(s)$  look like an inductor. Construct the circuit using the 1458 op-amps and various values of R and C (start with  $R=2\text{K}\Omega$  and  $C=1\text{microFarad}$ ).

c) Devise means to test if an inductor is really seen, one means being via a time constant evaluation and another via an LC resonance.

d) Repeat when  $Z_0=0$ ,  $Z_1=Z_3=Z_5=R$ ,  $Z_2(s)=Z_4(s)=1/(Cs)$ .

2. In the above circuit add  $Z_6$  on the top op-amp as feedback from the output to the + input. Choose  $Z_0=0$ ,  $Z_1=Z_2=Z_3=Z_4=R$ ,  $Z_6=R/2$ .

It is surmised that  $Z_{in}(s) = -Z_5(s)$ .

Check this analytically and devise an experiment to check your calculations.

3. Catch up on all previous projects so that you can start your base paper experiments next time.