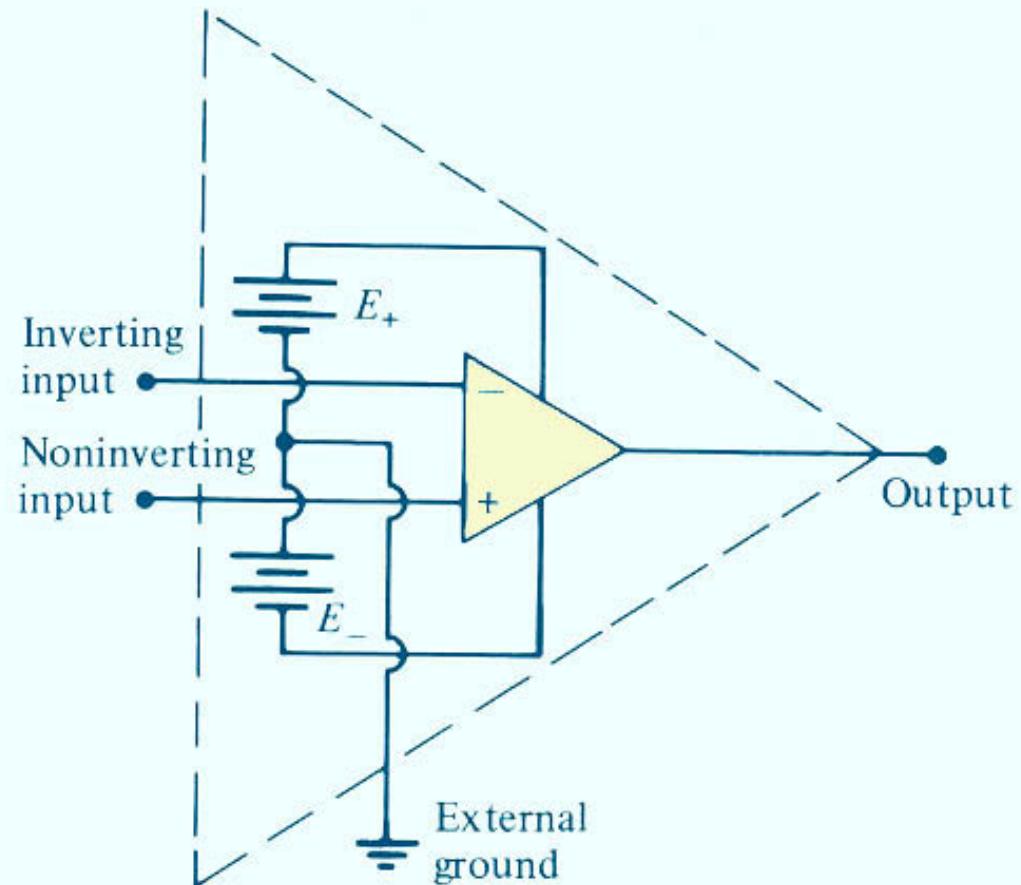
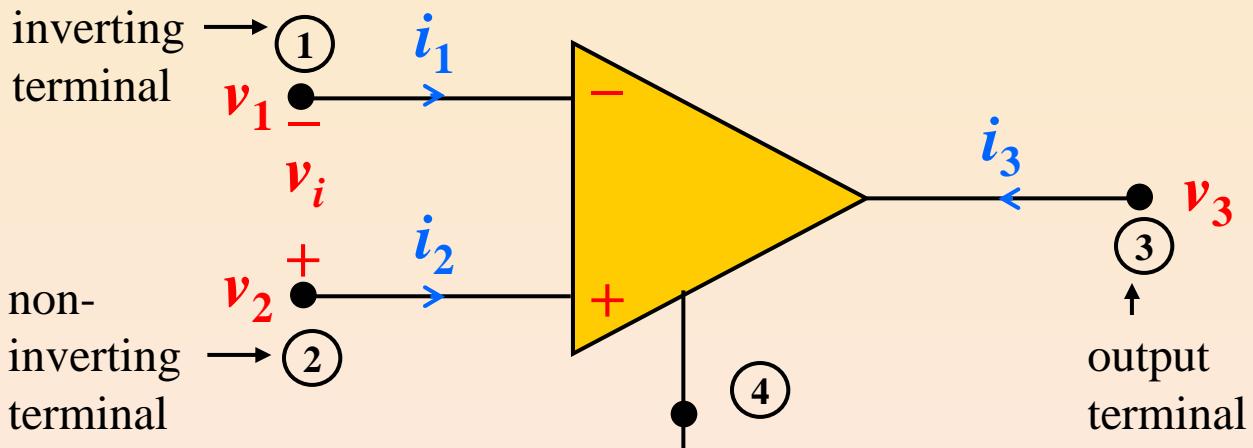


(a)



(b)

Ideal Operational Amplifier (Op Amp)



$$i_1 = 0$$

$$i_2 = 0$$

$$v_3 = \mathbf{F}(v_2 - v_1)$$

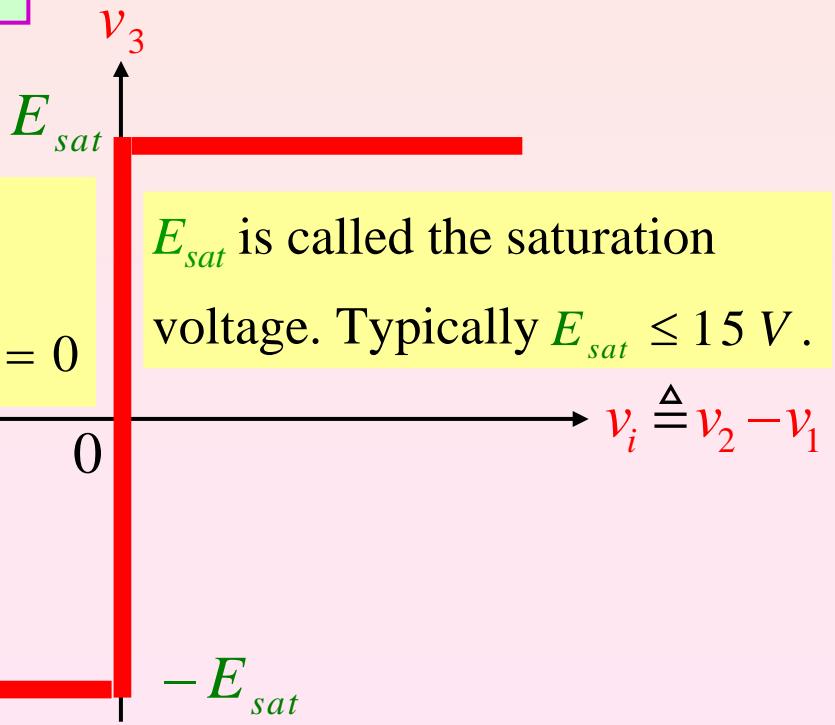
The nonlinear relationship \mathbf{F} depends only on $v_i \triangleq v_2 - v_1$

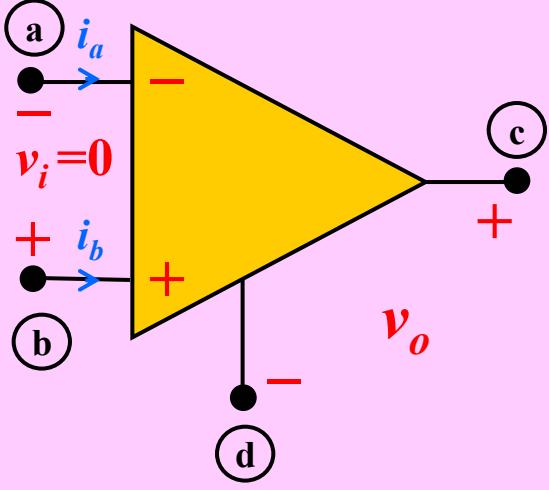
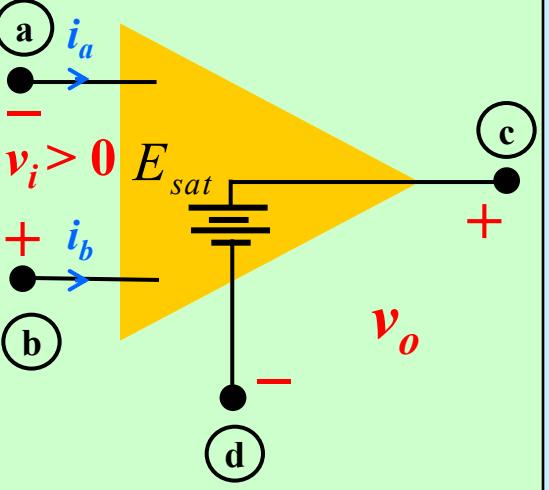
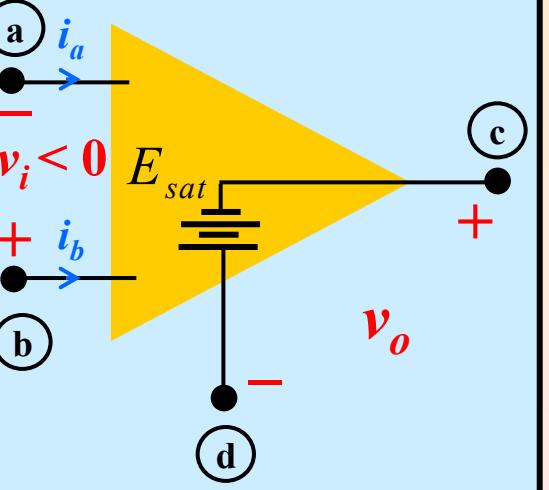
$\mathbf{F}(v_i)$ is defined by:

$$v_3 = E_{sat}, \quad \text{if } v_i > 0$$

$$v_3 = -E_{sat}, \quad \text{if } v_i < 0$$

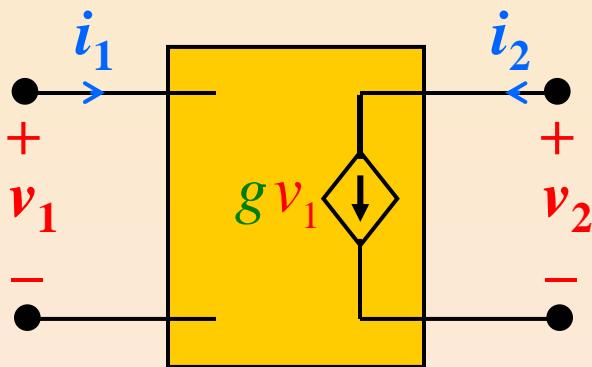
$$-E_{sat} < v_3 < E_{sat}, \quad \text{if } v_i = 0$$



Operating Region	Linear Region	+ Saturation Region	- Saturation Region
op amp Circuit Model			
op amp Equation	$i_a = 0$ $i_b = 0$ $v_i = 0$	$i_a = 0$ $i_b = 0$ $v_o = E_{sat}$	$i_a = 0$ $i_b = 0$ $v_o = -E_{sat}$
Validating Inequality	$-E_{sat} < v_o < E_{sat}$	$v_i > 0$	$v_i < 0$

Controlled Sources

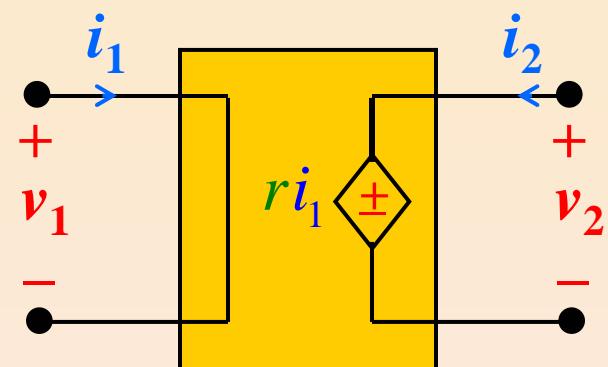
1. Voltage-Controlled Current Source (VCCS)



$$i_1 = 0$$

$$i_2 = g v_1$$

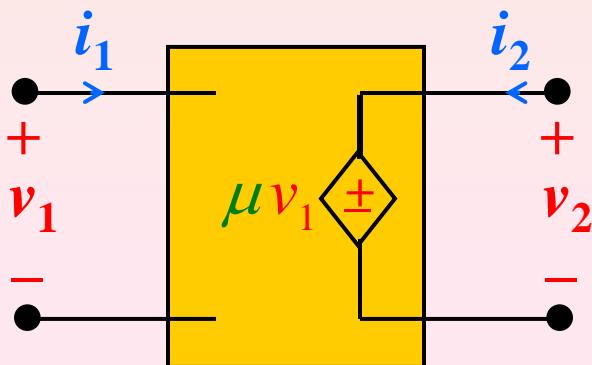
2. Current-Controlled Voltage Source (CCVS)



$$v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = r i_1$$

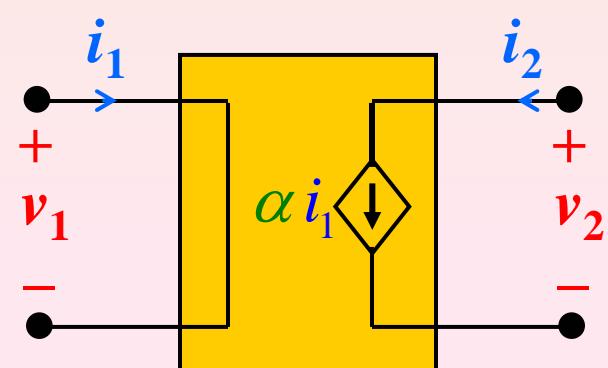
3. Voltage-Controlled Voltage Source (VCVS)



$$i_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = \mu v_1$$

4. Current-Controlled Current Source (CCCS)



$$v_1 = 0$$

$$i_2 = \alpha i_1$$

Op amp circuit realization of linear controlled sources

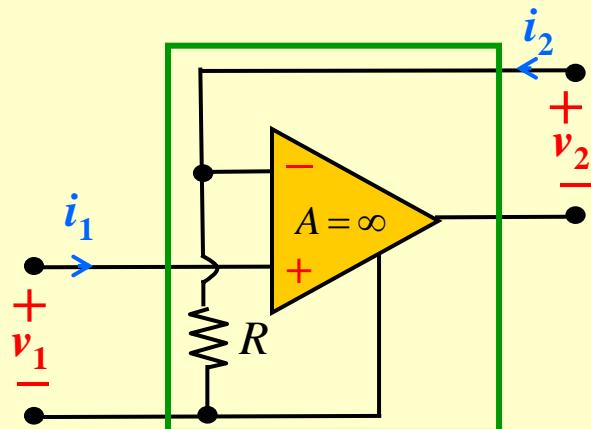
$$\begin{aligned} i_1 &= 0 \\ i_2 &= g v_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$g \triangleq \frac{1}{R}$$

dynamic range:

$$v_2 - E_{sat} < v_1 < v_2 + E_{sat}$$

VCCS



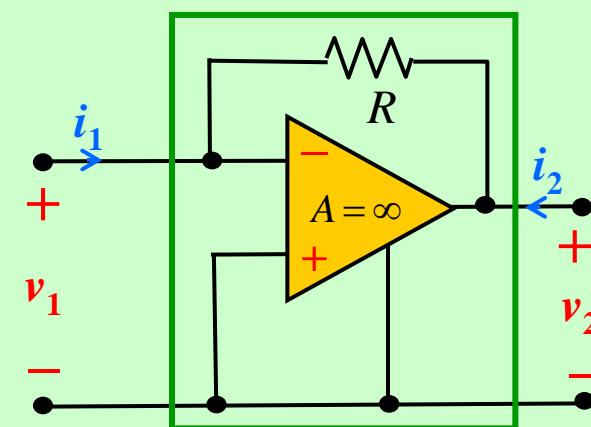
$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= 0 \\ v_2 &= r i_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$r \triangleq -R$$

dynamic range:

$$-\frac{E_{sat}}{R} < i_1 < \frac{E_{sat}}{R}$$

CCVS



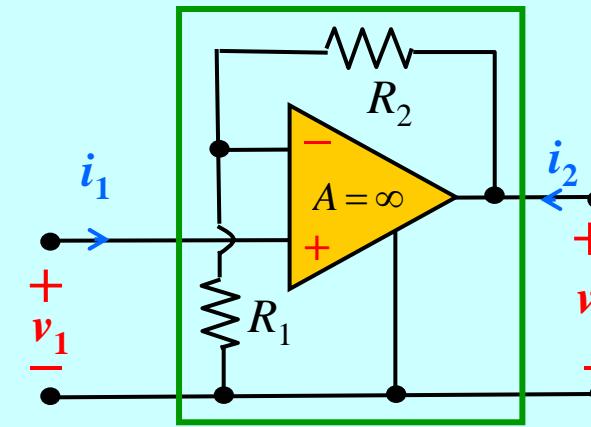
$$\begin{aligned} i_1 &= 0 \\ v_2 &= \mu v_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \triangleq 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

dynamic range:

$$-\left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right)E_{sat} < v_1 < \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right)E_{sat}$$

VCVS



$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= 0 \\ i_2 &= \alpha i_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha \triangleq 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

dynamic range:

$$\left(\frac{v_2 - E_{sat}}{R_1}\right) < i_1 < \left(\frac{v_2 + E_{sat}}{R_1}\right)$$

CCCS

