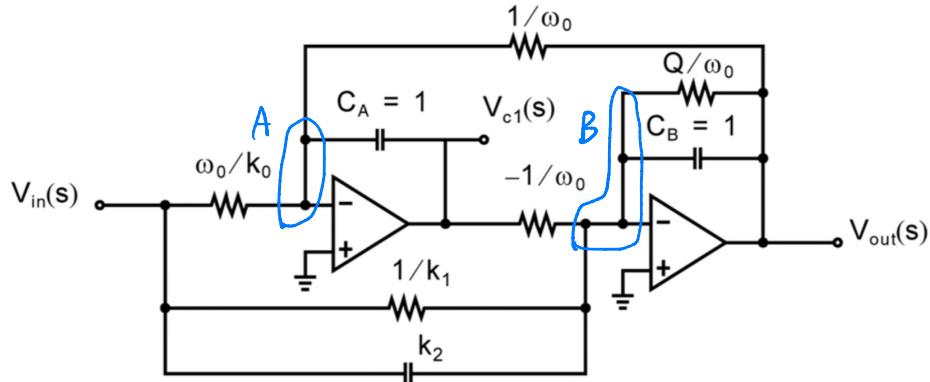


Make-up Project
ECE 580
 Due November 22, 2023



$$\text{Solution: 1. KCL @ node A: } \frac{V_{in}(s)}{\omega_0/k_0} + V_{c1}(s) \cdot sC_A + \frac{V_{out}(s)}{1/\omega_0} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{KCL @ node B: } \frac{V_{c1}(s)}{-1/\omega_0} + V_{in}(s)(\frac{1}{1/k_1} + sk_2) + k_2 V_{out}(s)(\frac{1}{1/\omega_0} + sC_B) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$C_A = C_B = 1$$

$$\text{From (1), } V_{c1}(s) = -\frac{1}{s} \left[\frac{k_0}{\omega_0} V_{in}(s) + \omega_0 V_{out}(s) \right] = 0 \quad (3)$$

According to (2) and (3).

$$\frac{\omega_0}{s} \left[\frac{k_0}{\omega_0} V_{in}(s) + \omega_0 V_{out}(s) \right] + V_{in}(k_1 + sk_2) + V_{out} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{Q} + s \right) = 0$$

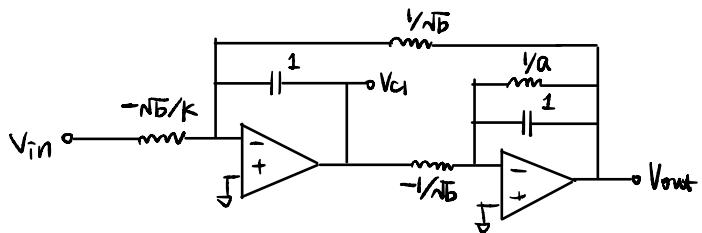
$$\Rightarrow (k_0 + k_1 s + k_2 s^2) V_{in}(s) + (\omega_0^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} s + s^2) V_{out}(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = - \frac{k_2 s^2 + k_1 s + k_0}{s^2 + (\omega_0/Q)s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$2. H(s) = \frac{K}{s^2 + as + b} = - \frac{k_2 s^2 + k_1 s + k_0}{s^2 + (\omega_0/Q)s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = k_2 = 0, k_0 = -K \\ \omega_0/Q = a, \omega_0^2 = b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \begin{cases} k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, k_0 = -K \\ \omega_0 = \sqrt{b}, Q = \frac{nb}{a} \end{cases}$$



The values of resistors scale inversely proportional to the real value of C_A and C_B .

Negative sign means cross-coupling in fully-differential circuits.