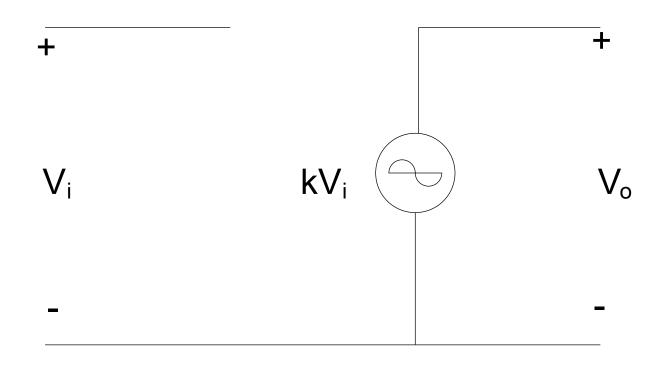
Practical OP-AMP Circuits

Op-Amp Applications

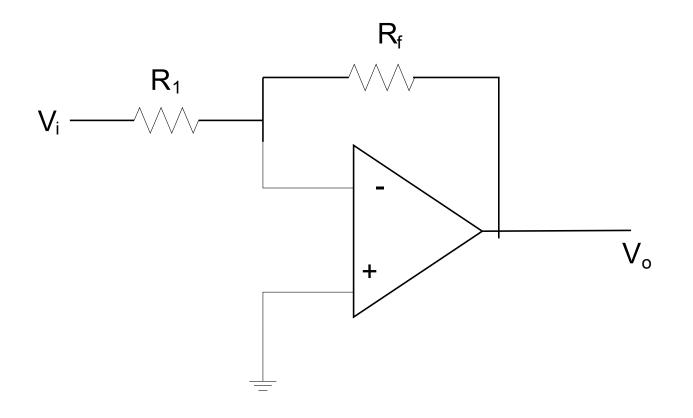
- Controlled Sources
- (c) Voltage Controlled Voltage Source (VCVS)
- (b) Voltage Controlled Current Source (VCCS)
- (c) Current Controlled Voltage Source (CCVS)
- (d) Current Controlled Current Source (CCCS)

(a) Voltage Controlled Voltage Source (VCVS)



$$V_o = kV_i$$

Ideal voltage controlled voltage source

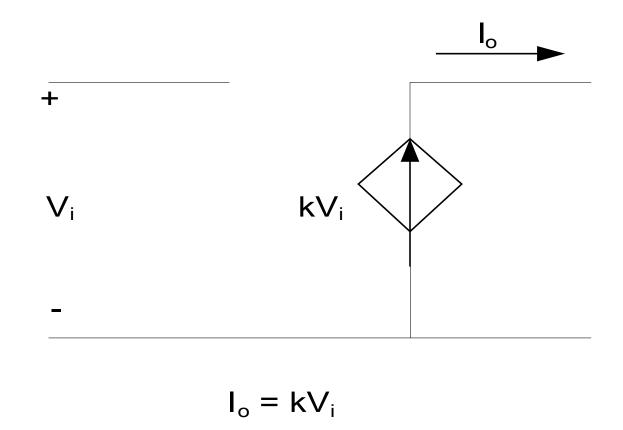


$$V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_i = kV_i$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

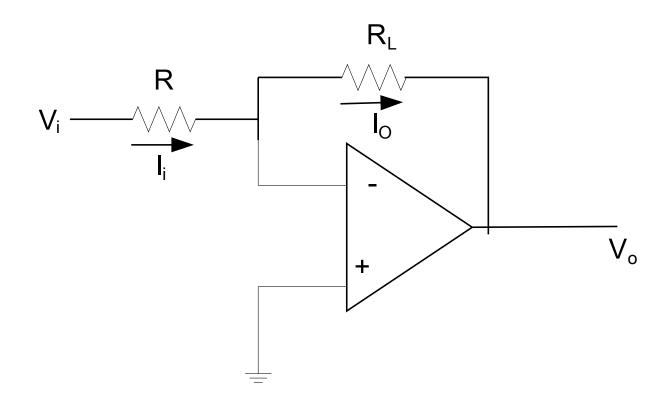
$$V_{o} = \left(1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{1}}\right) V_{i} = kV_{i}$$

(b) Voltage Controlled Current Source (VCCS)



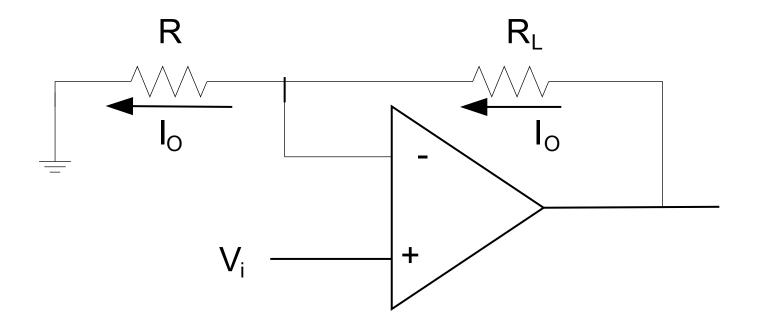
Ideal voltage controlled current source

(b) Voltage Controlled Current Source (VCCS)



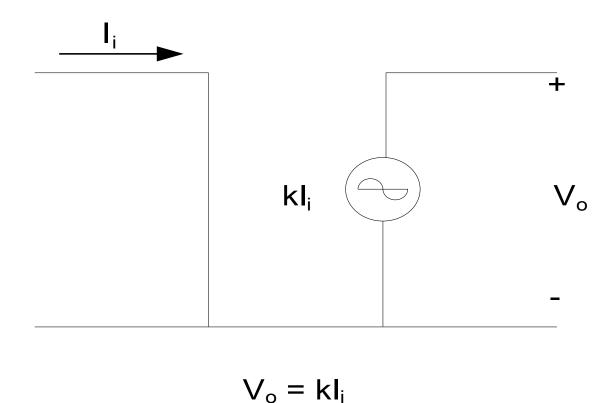
$$I_o = I_i = \frac{V_i}{R} = \frac{1}{R} V_i = kV_i$$

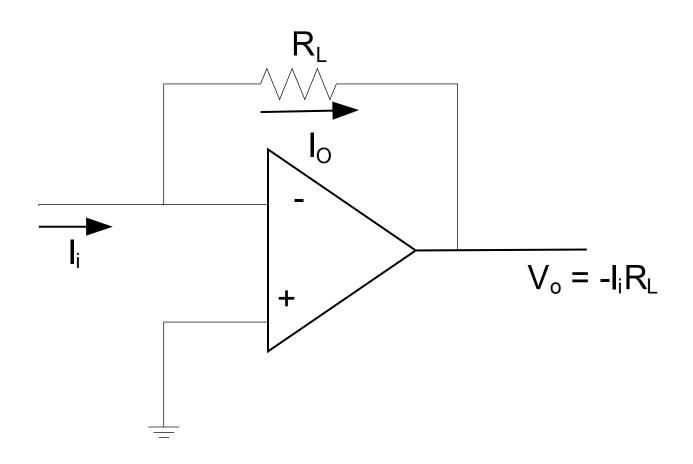
Voltage Controlled Current Source (VCCS)



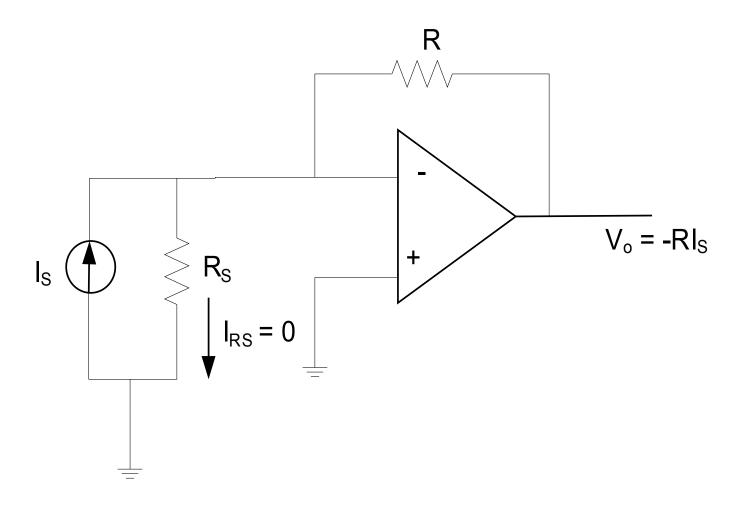
This circuit is useful when the load R₁ is floating

(c) Current Controlled Voltage Source (CCVS)

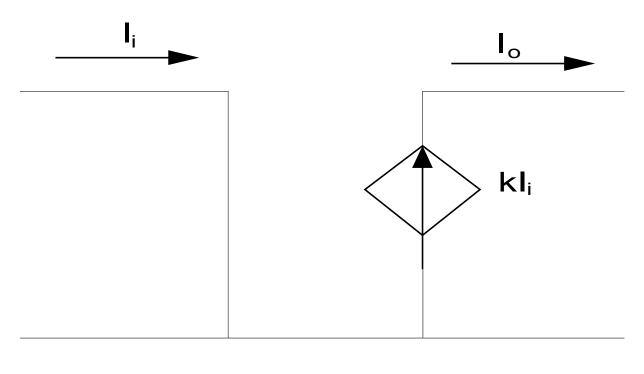




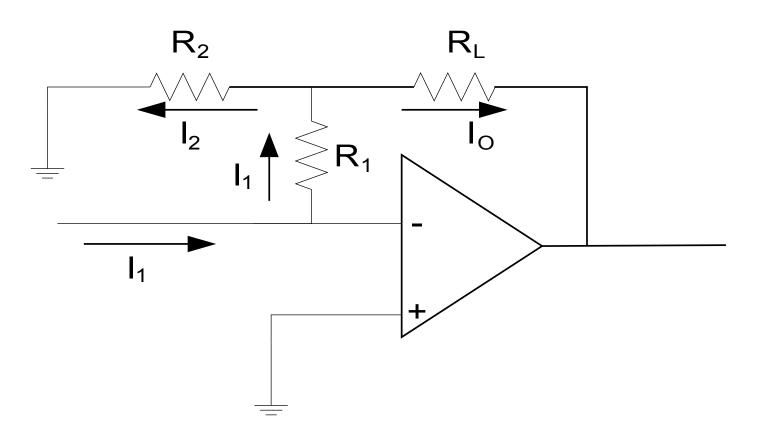
Current Controlled Voltage Source (CCVS)



(d) Current Controlled Current Source (CCCS)



$$I_o = kI_i$$



$$I_1 = I_o + I_2$$

$$I_o = I_1 - I_2 = I_1 - \left(\frac{-I_1 R_1}{R_2}\right) = I_1 \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) = kI_1$$