

JFET

Resumo das Equações para Amplificadores Diferenciais

a.) Diferencial com fonte de corrente de lastro ideal ($r_{of} \rightarrow \infty$):

$$-I_{SS} + IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, 2I_{Dp}, 2I_{Dt}) = 0$$

Na equação acima, o *solve equation* deve ser executado para a variável V_S , sendo I_{SS} a corrente da fonte ideal de lastro, considerada conhecida. As outras grandezas valem:

$$I_{Dp} = \beta_1(V_{GS1} - V_{To1})^2(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$I_{Dt} = \beta_1[2(V_{GS1} - V_{To1}) - V_{DS1}]V_{DS1}(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$V_{GS1} = -V_S \quad ; \quad V_{DS1} = V_{DD} - V_S - 0,5R_D I_{SS} \quad ; \quad V_{DSat1} = V_{GS1} - V_{To1}$$

$$g_{m1} = IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, g_{mp}, g_{mt})$$

$$r_{ds1} = IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, r_{dsp}, r_{dst})$$

$$r_{dst} = \frac{1}{2\beta_1(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})(V_{GS1} - V_{To1} - V_{DS1}) + \lambda_1 \beta_1 V_{DS1}(2(V_{GS1} - V_{To1}) - V_{DS1})}$$

$$r_{dsp} = IFTE\left(\lambda_1 \neq 0, \frac{2(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})}{\lambda_1 I_{SS}}, \infty\right)$$

$$g_{mt} = 2\beta_1 V_{DS1}(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$g_{mp} = \frac{I_{SS}}{V_{DSat1}}$$

$$CMRR = 20 \log \left(\frac{A_{vd}}{A_{vc}} \right) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$A_{vd} = |A_{v1}| + A_{v2}$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_{i1}} = -\frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D}{r_{ds1} + R_D + R_{i(CG)}(1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{v_{o2}}{v_{i1}} = \frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D R_{i(CG)}(1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}{(r_{ds1} + R_D + (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1}) R_{i(CG)})(r_{ds1} + R_D)}$$

$$R_{i(CG)} = \frac{r_{ds1} + R_D}{1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1}}$$

O circuito analisado é o da Figura 1.

b.) Diferencial com fonte de corrente de lastro passiva ($r_{of} = R_{SS}$):

$$-I_{SS} + IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, 2I_{Dp}, 2I_{Dt}) = 0$$

Na equação acima, o *solve equation* deve ser executado para a variável I_{SS} , sendo R_{SS} a resistência de lastro, considerada conhecida. As outras grandezas valem:

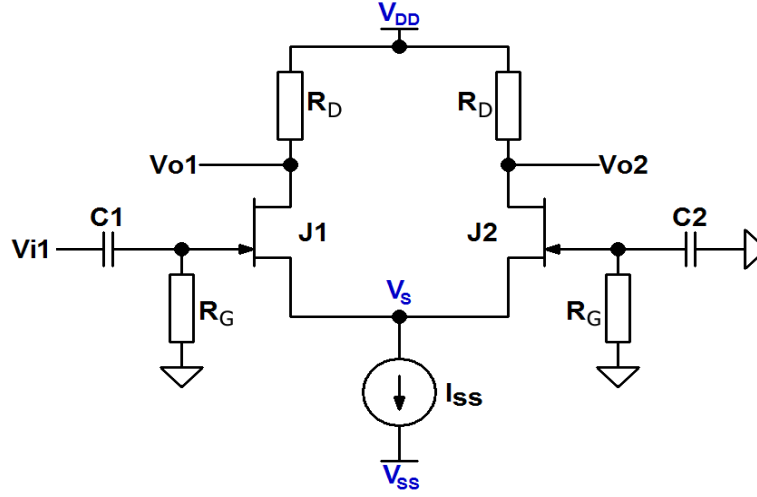


Figura 1 – Amplificador Diferencial com Fonte de Corrente de Lastro Ideal.

$$I_{Dp} = \beta_1 (V_{GS1} - V_{To1})^2 (1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$I_{Dt} = \beta_1 [2(V_{GS1} - V_{To1}) - V_{DS1}] V_{DS1} (1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$V_{GS1} = -V_S \quad ; \quad V_{DS1} = V_{DD} - V_S - 0,5 R_D I_{SS} \quad ; \quad V_{DSat1} = V_{GS1} - V_{To1}$$

$$g_{m1} = IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, g_{mp}, g_{mt})$$

$$r_{ds1} = IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, r_{dsp}, r_{dst})$$

$$r_{dst} = \frac{1}{2\beta_1 (1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1}) (V_{GS1} - V_{To1} - V_{DS1}) + \lambda_1 \beta_1 V_{DS1} (2(V_{GS1} - V_{To1}) - V_{DS1})}$$

$$r_{dsp} = IFTE\left(\lambda_1 \neq 0, \frac{2(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})}{\lambda_1 I_{SS}} \cdot \infty\right)$$

$$g_{mt} = 2\beta_1 V_{DS1} (1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$g_{mp} = \frac{I_{SS}}{V_{DSat1}}$$

$$CMRR = 20 \log \left(\frac{A_{vd}}{A_{vc}} \right)$$

$$A_{vd} = |A_{v1}| + A_{v2}$$

$$A_{vc} = \frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D}{r_{ds1} + R_D + 2R_{SS} (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_{i1}} = - \frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D}{r_{ds1} + R_D + R_{i(CG)} (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{v_{o2}}{v_{i1}} = \frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D R_{i(CG)} (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}{(r_{ds1} + R_D + (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1}) R_{i(CG)}) (r_{ds1} + R_D)}$$

$$R_{i(CG)} = \frac{(r_{ds1} + R_D) R_{SS}}{r_{ds1} + R_D + (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1}) R_{SS}}$$

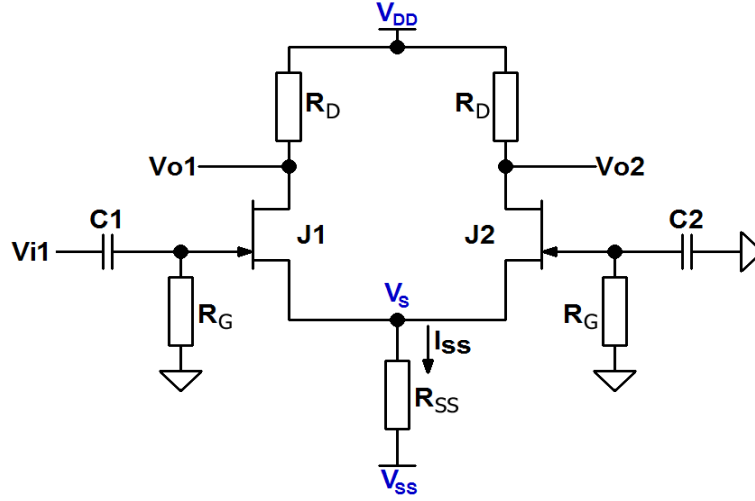


Figura 2 – Amplificador Diferencial com Fonte de Corrente de Lastro Passiva.

$$V_S = R_{SS}I_{SS} + V_{SS}$$

O circuito analisado é o da Figura 2.

c.) Diferencial com fonte de corrente de lastro ativa:

$$-I_{SS} + IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, 2I_{Dp}, 2I_{Dt}) = 0$$

Na equação acima, o *solve equation* deve ser executado para a variável I_{SS} . As outras grandezas valem:

$$teste = IFTE(V_{DS3} \leq V_{DSat3}, J_3 triodo, OK)$$

$$I_{Dp} = \beta_1(V_{GS1} - V_{To1})^2(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$I_{Dt} = \beta_1[2(V_{GS1} - V_{To1}) - V_{DS1}]V_{DS1}(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

$$V_{GS1} = -V_S ; V_{DS1} = V_{DD} - V_S - 0,5R_D I_{SS} ; V_{DSat1} = V_{GS1} - V_{To1}$$

$$g_{m1} = IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, g_{mp}, g_{mt})$$

$$r_{ds1} = IFTE(V_{DS1} \geq V_{DSat1}, r_{dsp}, r_{dst})$$

$$V_{GS3} = -R_S I_{SS} ; V_{DS3} = V_S - V_{SS} - R_S I_{SS} ; V_{DSat3} = V_{GS3} - V_{To3}$$

$$g_{m3} = \frac{2I_{SS}}{V_{DSat3}}$$

$$r_{ds3} = \frac{1 + \lambda_3 V_{DS3}}{\lambda_3 I_{SS}}$$

$$r_{dst} = \frac{1}{2\beta_1(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})(V_{GS1} - V_{To1} - V_{DS1}) + \lambda_1 \beta_1 V_{DS1}(2(V_{GS1} - V_{To1}) - V_{DS1})}$$

$$r_{dsp} = IFTE\left(\lambda_1 \neq 0, \frac{2(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})}{\lambda_1 I_{SS}}, \infty\right)$$

$$g_{mt} = 2\beta_1 V_{DS1}(1 + \lambda_1 V_{DS1})$$

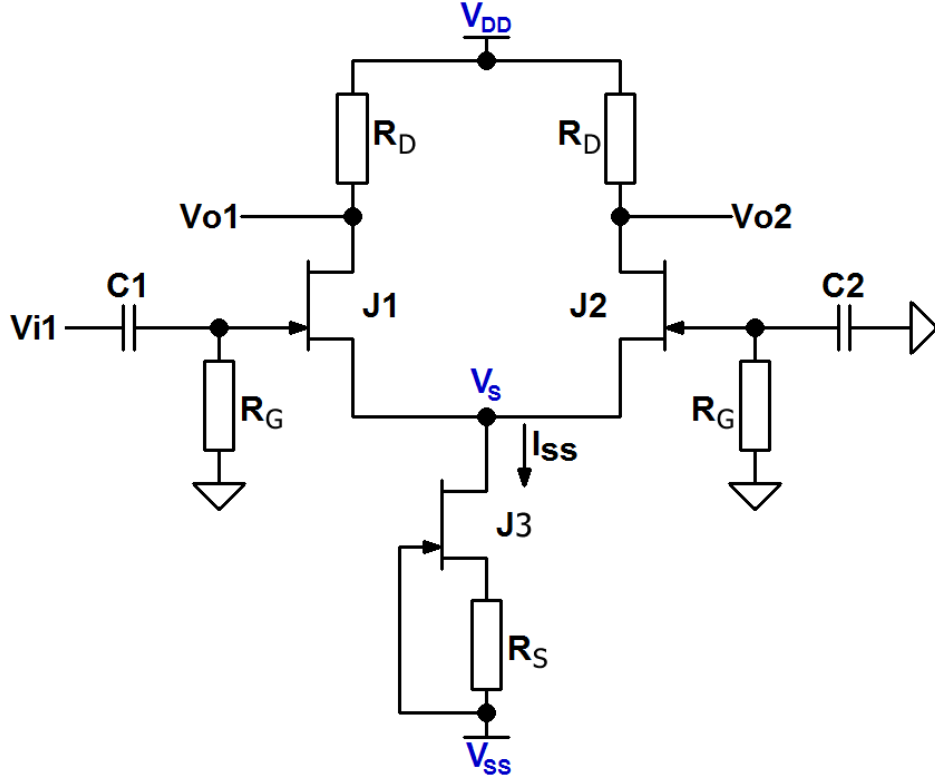


Figura 3 - Amplificador Diferencial com Fonte de Corrente de Lastro Ativa.

$$g_{mp} = \frac{I_{SS}}{V_{DSat1}}$$

$$CMRR = 20 \log \left(\frac{A_{vd}}{A_{vc}} \right)$$

$$A_{vd} = |A_{v1}| + A_{v2}$$

$$A_{vc} = \frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D}{r_{ds1} + R_D + 2r_{of}(1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_{i1}} = - \frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D}{r_{ds1} + R_D + R_{i(CG)}(1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{v_{o2}}{v_{i1}} = \frac{g_{m1} r_{ds1} R_D R_{i(CG)}(1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1})}{(r_{ds1} + R_D + (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1}) R_{i(CG)})(r_{ds1} + R_D)}$$

$$R_{i(CG)} = \frac{(r_{ds1} + R_D) r_{of}}{r_{ds1} + R_D + (1 + g_{m1} r_{ds1}) r_{of}}$$

$$r_{of} = r_{ds3} + (1 + g_{m3} r_{ds3}) R_S$$

$$V_S = \frac{I_{SS}}{\lambda_3 \beta_3 (-R_S I_{SS} - V_{T03})^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_3} + R_S I_{SS} + V_{SS}$$

O circuito analisado é o da Figura 3. Fontes de corrente *cascade* com *JFET*'s também podem ser usadas para gerar I_{SS} e aumentar a rejeição a modo comum (*CMRR*), devido ao aumento do r_{of} .

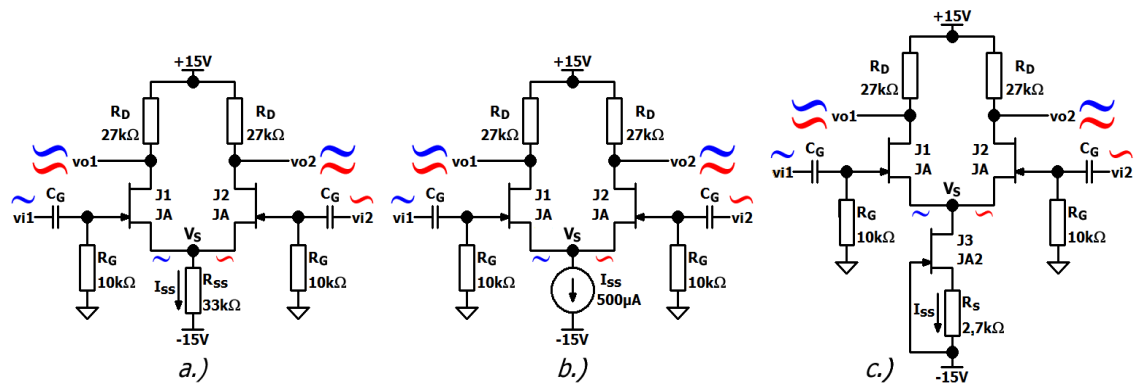


Figura 4 – Amplificadores Diferenciais Simétricos. a.) Com Fonte de Corrente de Lastro Passiva. b.) Com Fonte de Corrente de Lastro Ideal. c.) Com Fonte de Corrente de Lastro Ativa.

d.) Exercício de fixação:

Analisando os circuitos da Figura 4, calcular:

d1.) O ponto quiescente dos três (I_{SS} ; I_D ; V_S ; V_{GS} ; V_{DS} ; V_{DSat} ; g_m ; r_{ds} ; teste).

d2.) As grandezas AC dos três (A_{v1} ; A_{v2} ; A_{vd} ; A_{vc} ; CMRR; r_{of} ; $R_{i(CG)}$; R_i).

Dados @ 27°C: $J_A \equiv \beta = 5,6066382597 \text{ mA/V}^2$; $V_{To} = -1,7 \text{ V}$; $\lambda = 0,017 \text{ V}^{-1}$.

$J_{A2} \equiv \beta = 3,24570208188 \text{ mA/V}^2$; $V_{To} = -1,7 \text{ V}$; $\lambda = 0,017 \text{ V}^{-1}$.

O objetivo deste exercício é aferir a precisão das equações, tanto das fornecidas nesta apostila, como das armazenadas na calculadora.

- Respostas:

Ponto quiescente:

- Figura 4a:

	I_{SS}	I_D	V_S	V_{GS}	V_{DS}	V_{DSat}	g_m	r_{ds}
J_1 e J_2	$500\mu\text{A}$	$250\mu\text{A}$	$1,5\text{V}$	$-1,5\text{V}$	$6,75\text{V}$	$0,20\text{V}$	$2,5\text{mA/V}$	$262,3\text{k}\Omega$

- Figura 4b:

	I_{SS}	I_D	V_S	V_{GS}	V_{DS}	V_{DSat}	g_m	r_{ds}
J_1 e J_2	$500\mu\text{A}$	$250\mu\text{A}$	$1,5\text{V}$	$-1,5\text{V}$	$6,75\text{V}$	$0,20\text{V}$	$2,5\text{mA/V}$	$262,3\text{k}\Omega$

- Figura 4c:

	I_{SS}	I_D	V_S	V_{GS}	V_{DS}	V_{DSat}	g_m	r_{ds}	teste
J_1 e J_2	$500\mu\text{A}$	$250\mu\text{A}$	$1,5\text{V}$	$-1,5\text{V}$	$6,75\text{V}$	$0,20\text{V}$	$2,5\text{mA/V}$	$262,3\text{k}\Omega$	-
J_3	$500\mu\text{A}$	$500\mu\text{A}$	$1,5\text{V}$	$-1,35\text{V}$	$15,15\text{V}$	$0,35\text{V}$	$2,857\text{mA/V}$	$148\text{k}\Omega$	OK

Grandezas AC. Todos os ganhos estão dados em V/V:

	$ A_{v1} $	A_{v2}	A_{vd}	A_{vc}	CMRR	r_{of}	$R_{i(CG)}$	R_i
4a	30,803	30,3972	61,2002	0,4058	43,57dB	$33\text{k}\Omega$	$434,70\Omega$	$10\text{k}\Omega$
4b	30,6001	30,6001	61,2002	0	∞	∞	$440,503\Omega$	$10\text{k}\Omega$
4c	30,6053	30,5949	61,2002	10,432m	75,368dB	$1,292\text{M}\Omega$	$440,40\Omega$	$10\text{k}\Omega$

- JFET's duais para uso em amplificadores diferenciais: 2SK389 e 2SJ109.