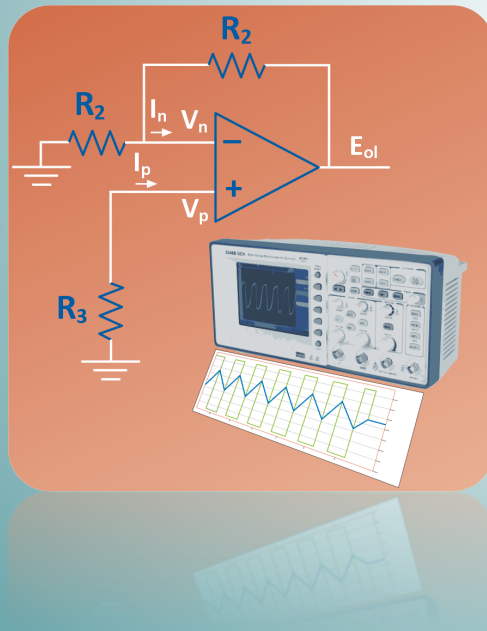


Electrónica Básica

Tema B.4. El Amplificador Diferencial



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DPTO. DE ELECTRÓNICA Y COMPUTADORES

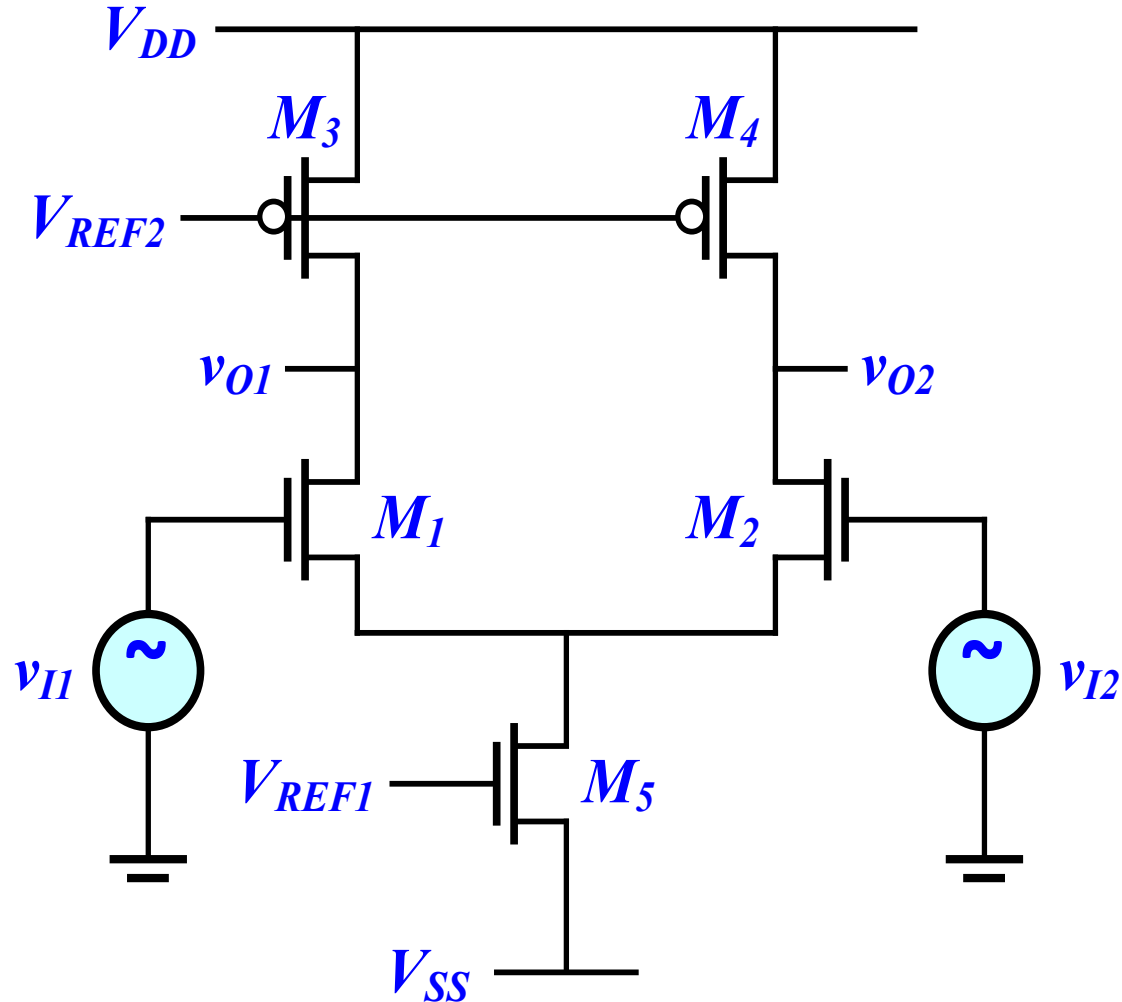
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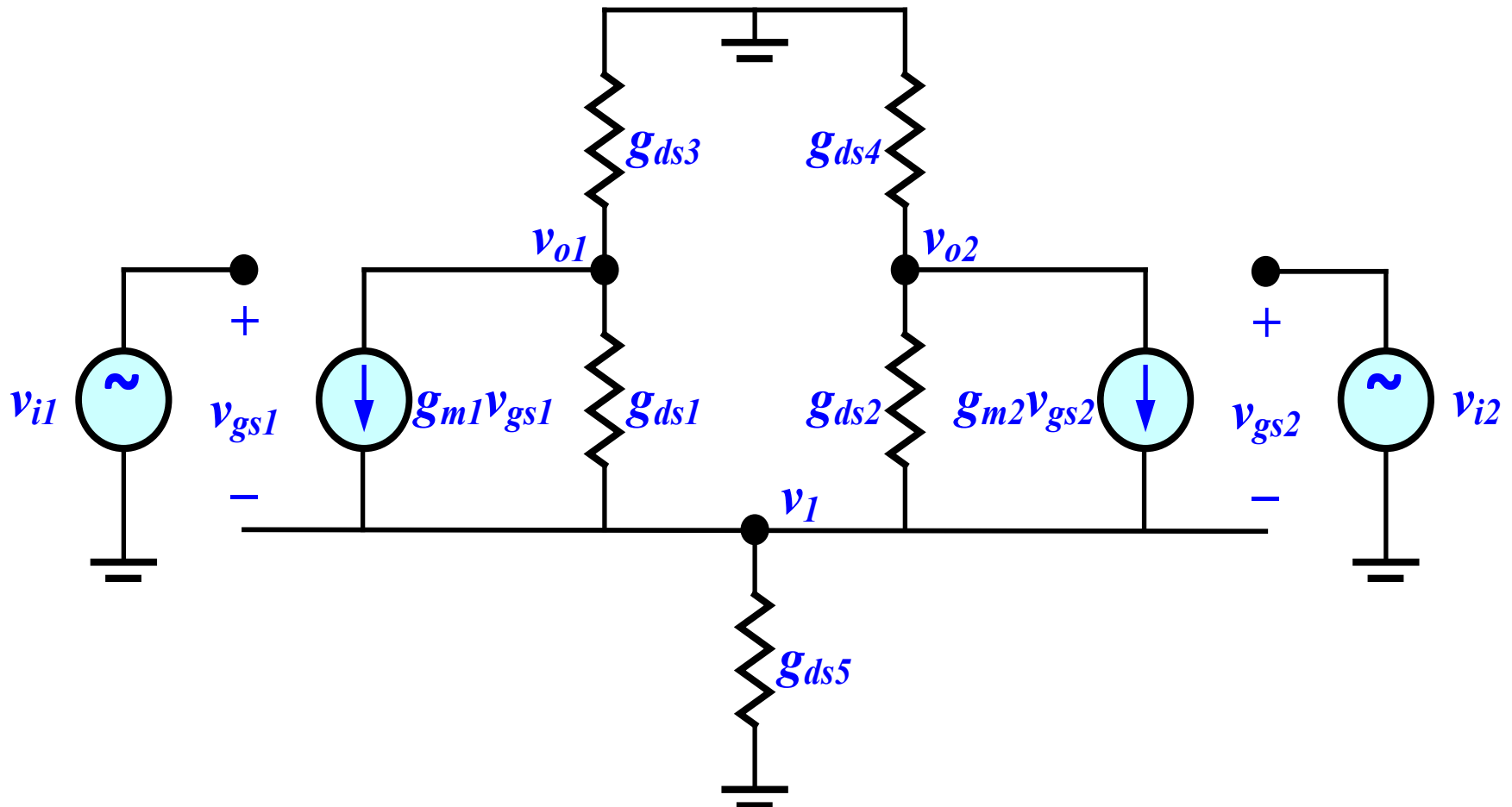
Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Esquema de circuito:



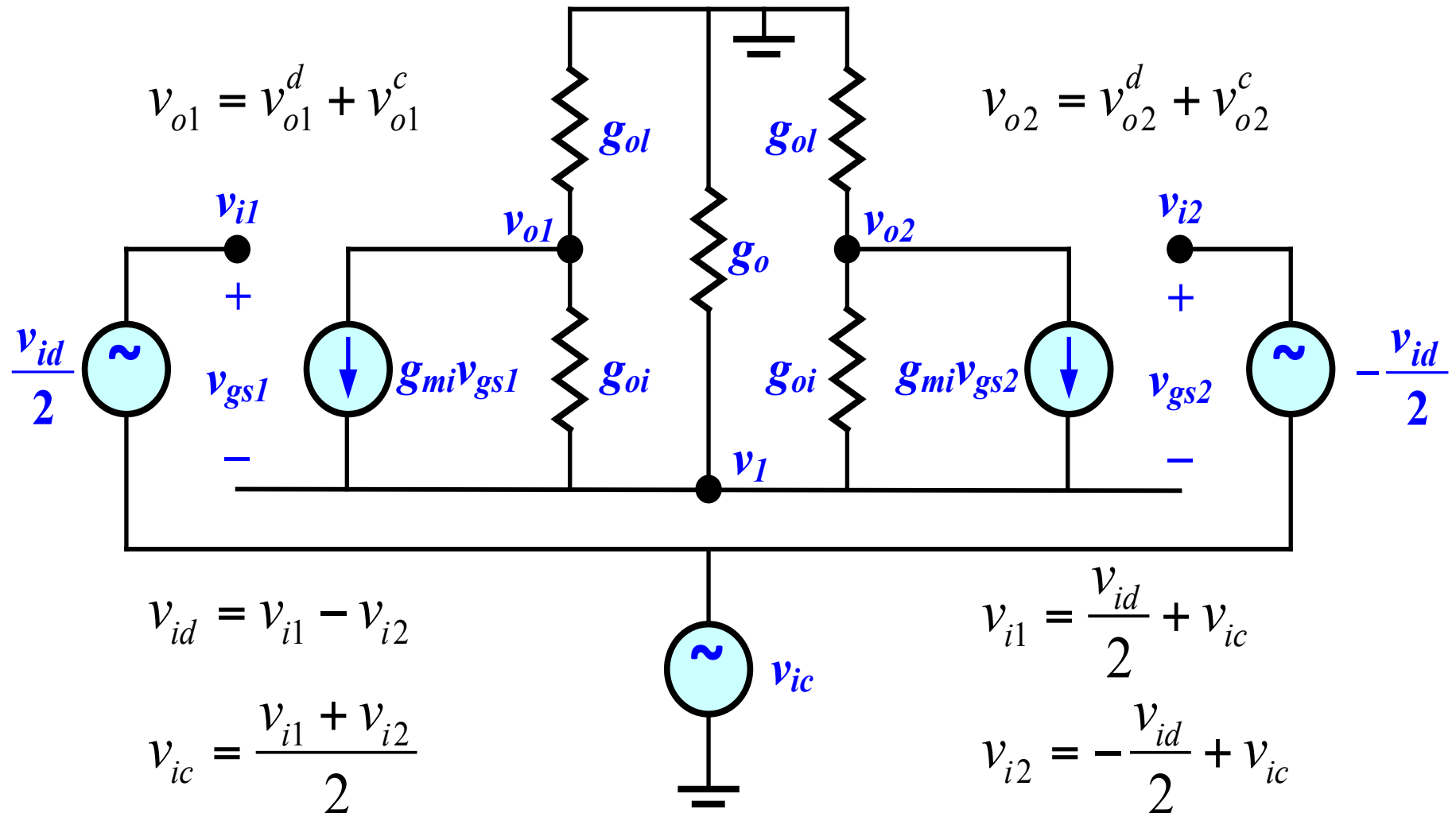
Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Circuito equivalente de pequeña señal:



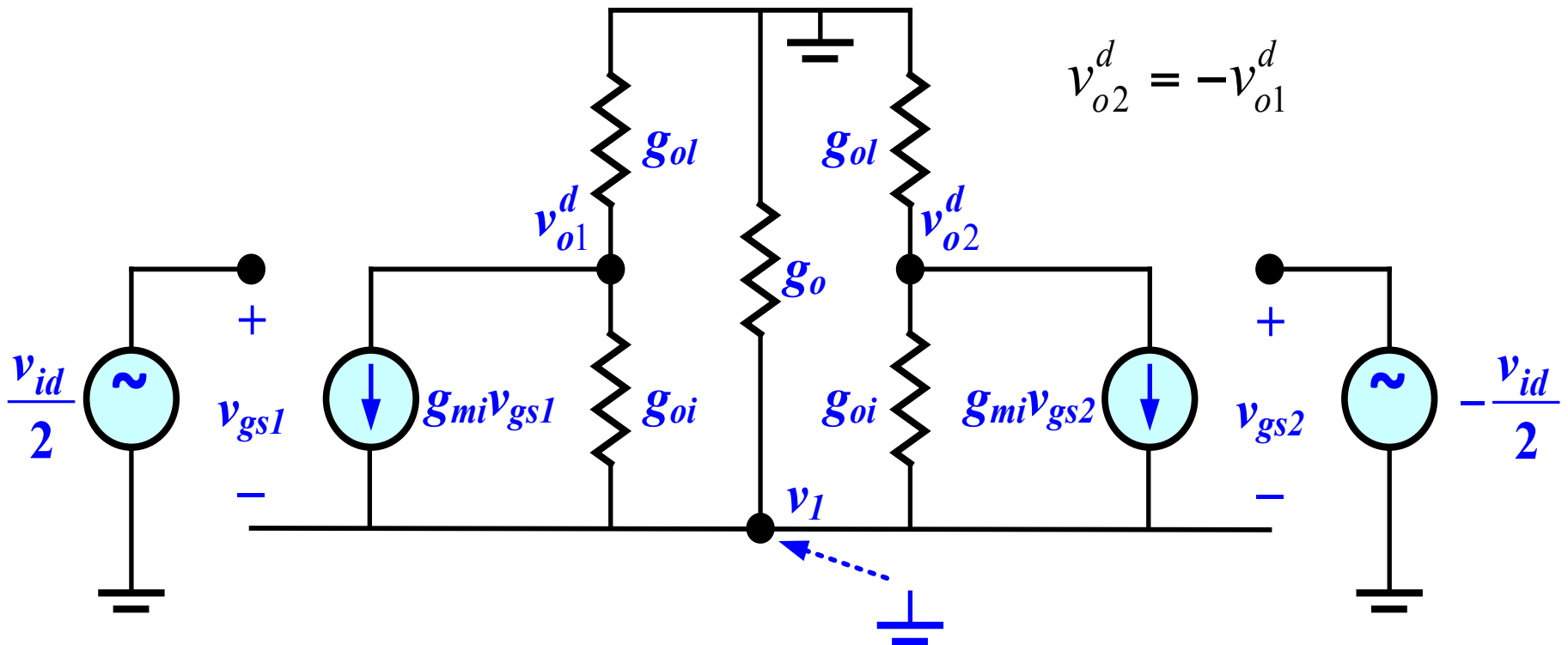
Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Circuito equivalente con transistores simétricos:



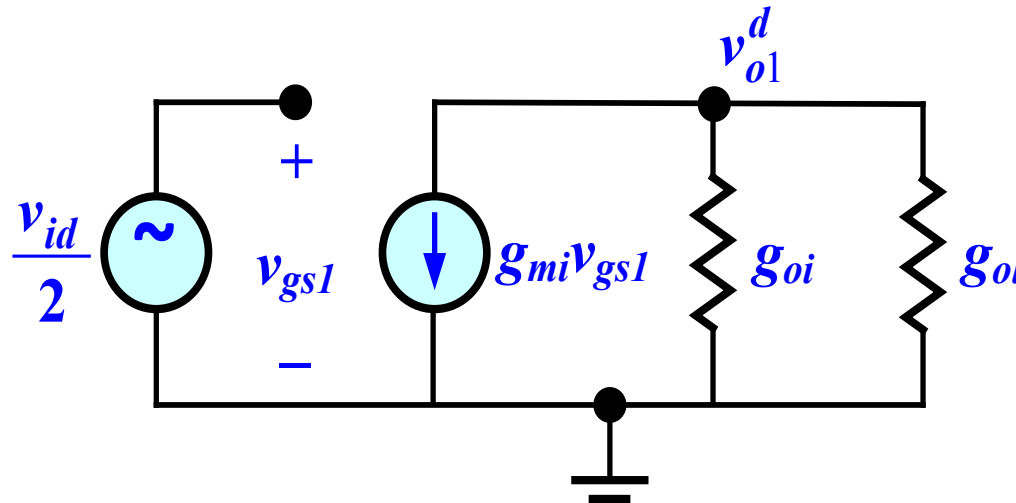
Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Análisis en modo diferencia (DM):



Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

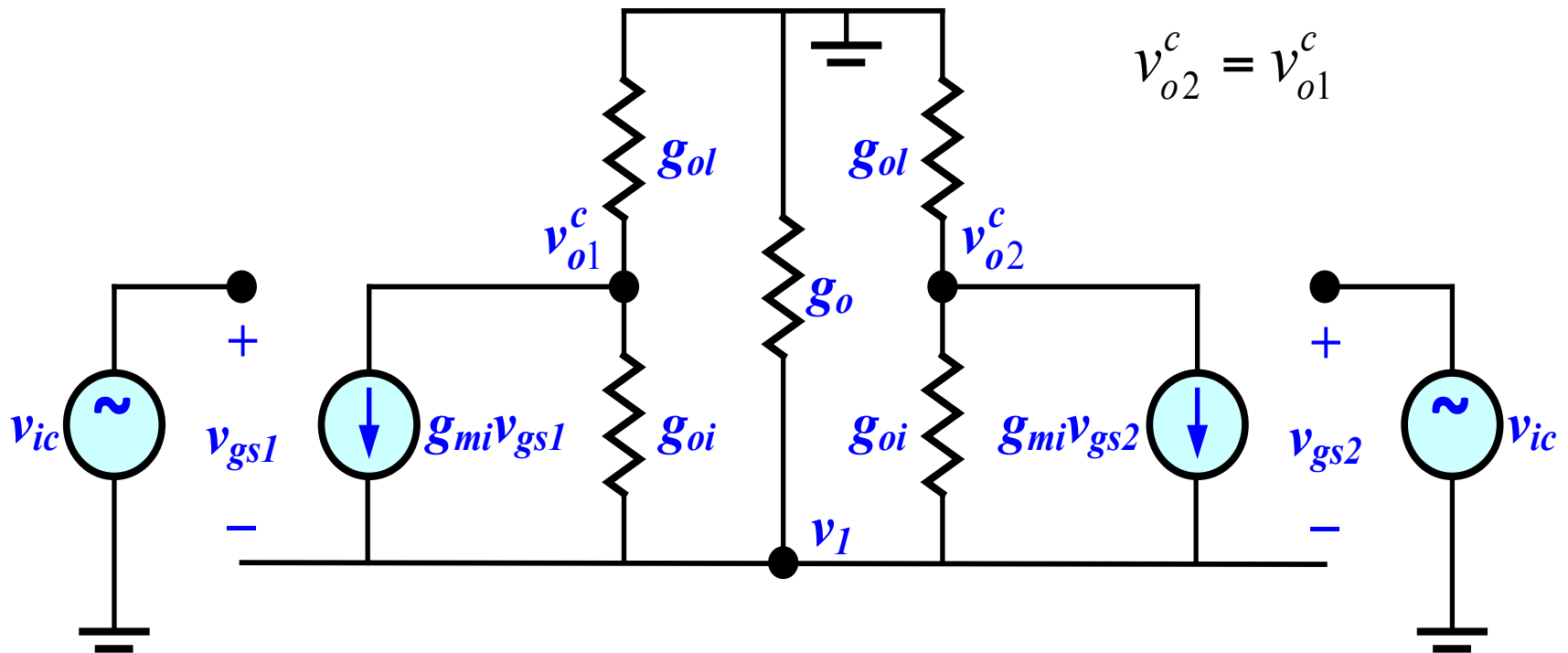
- Circuito equivalente de pequeña señal en DM:



$$v_{o1}^d = -\frac{g_{mi}}{(g_{ol} + g_{oi})} \frac{v_{id}}{2}$$

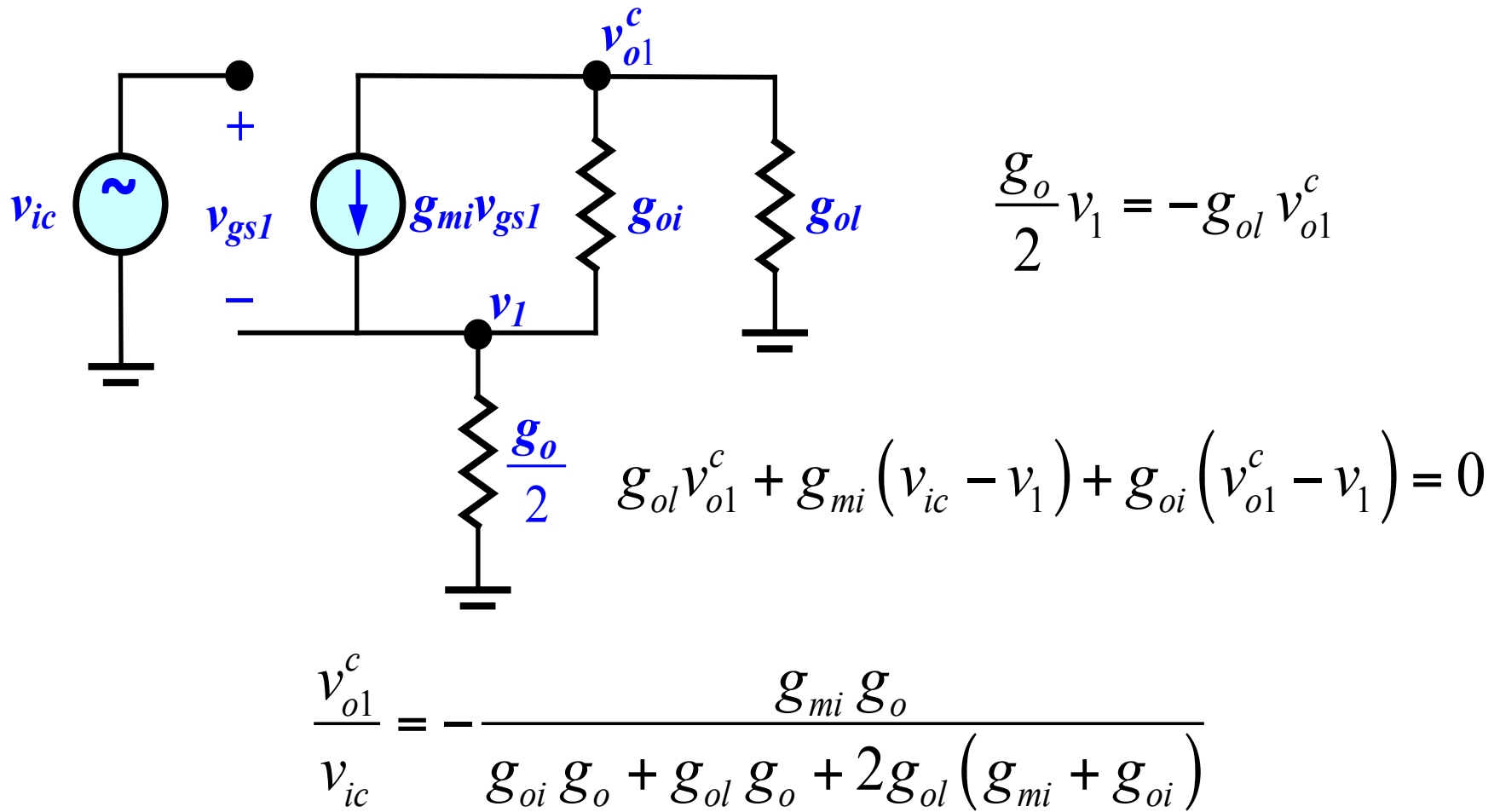
Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Análisis en modo común (CM):



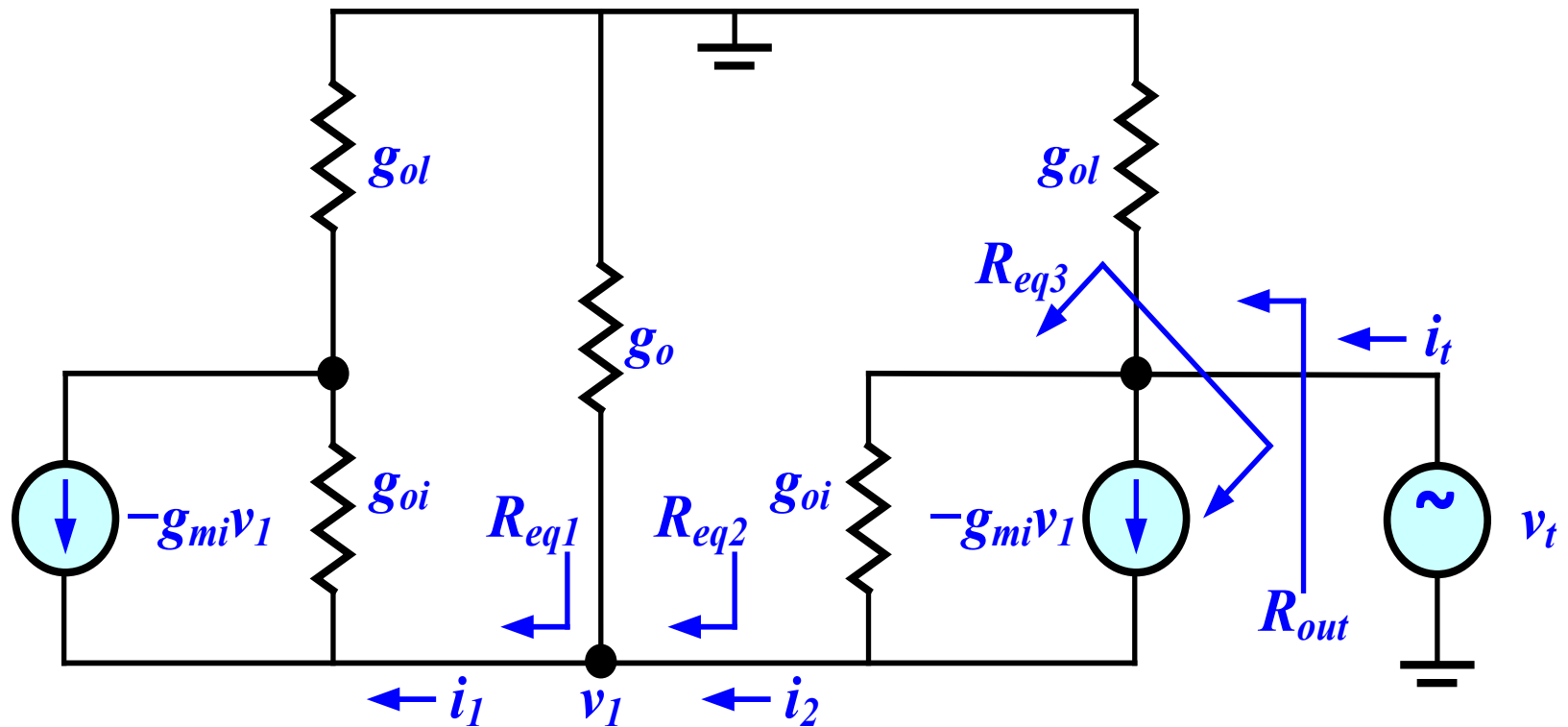
Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Circuito equivalente de pequeña señal en CM:



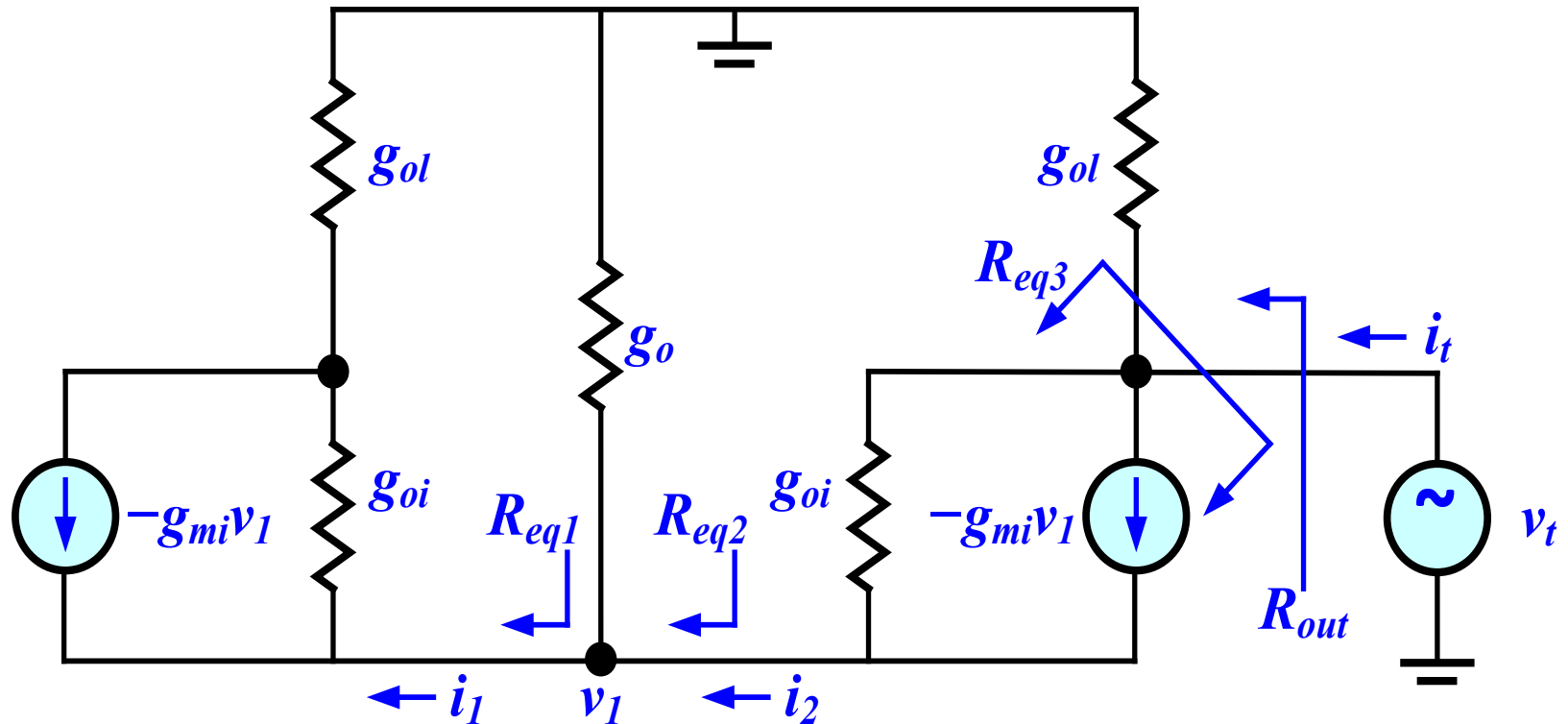
Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Resistencia de salida R_{out} :



Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

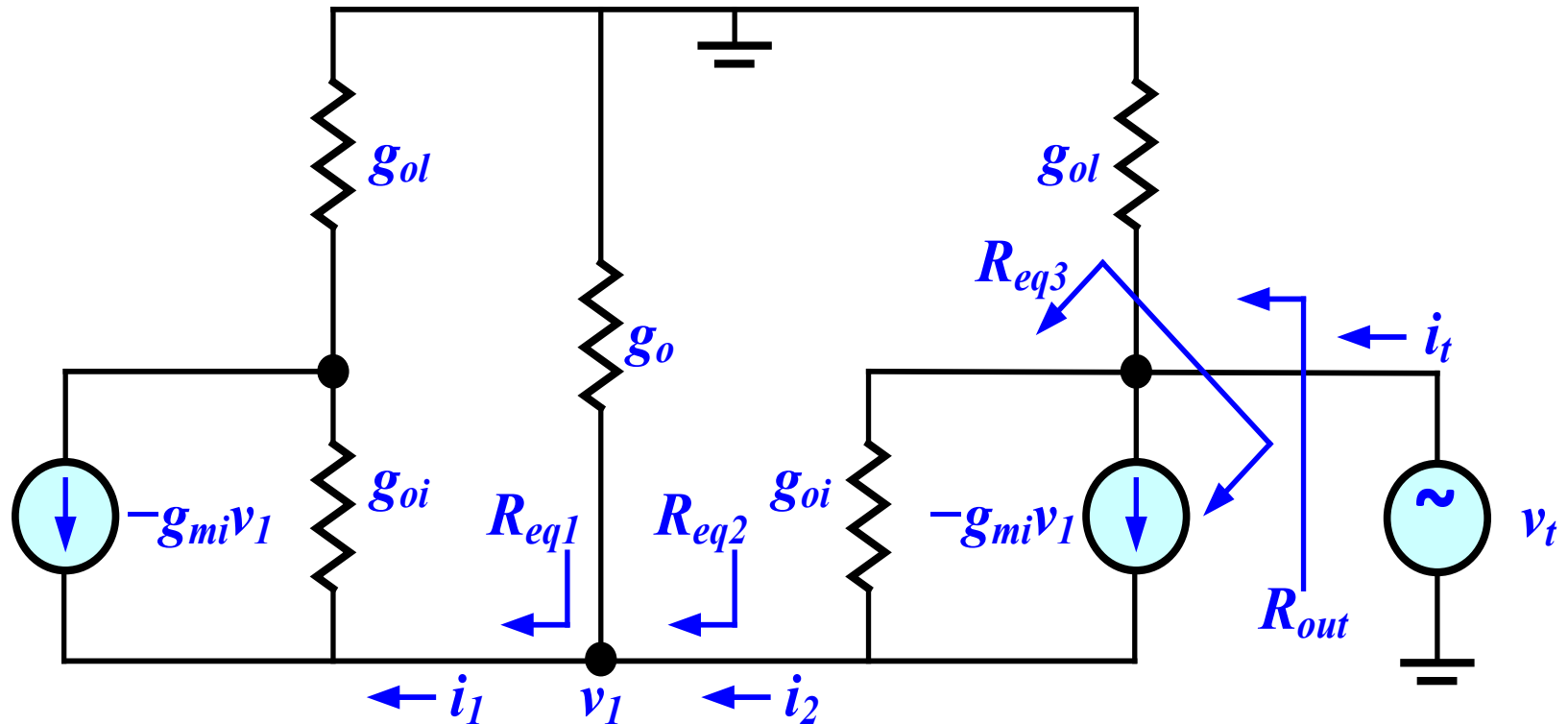
- Cálculo de R_{eq1} :



$$R_{eq1} = \frac{g_{oi} + g_{ol}}{(g_{oi} + g_{mi})g_{ol}}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

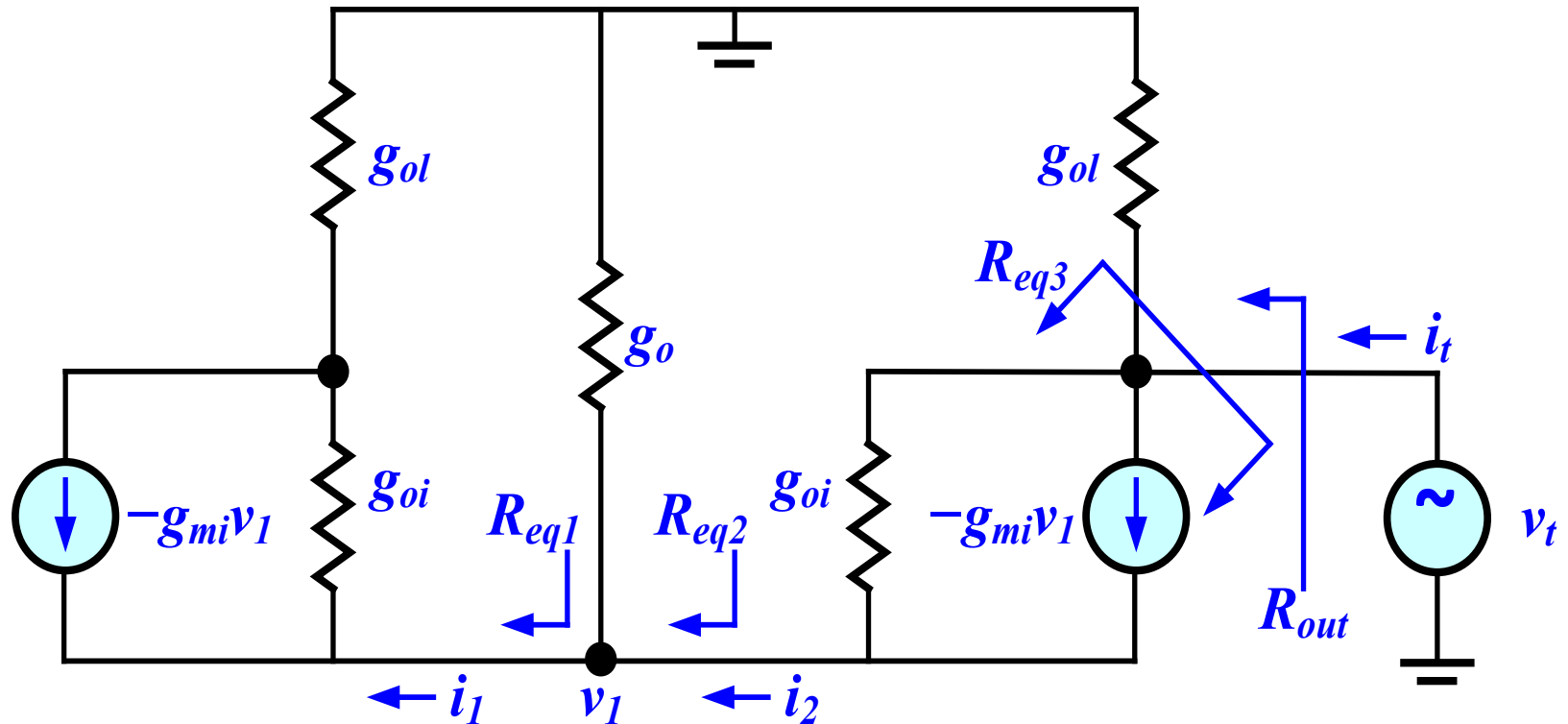
- Cálculo de R_{eq2} :



$$R_{eq2} = g_o^{-1} \parallel R_{eq1}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

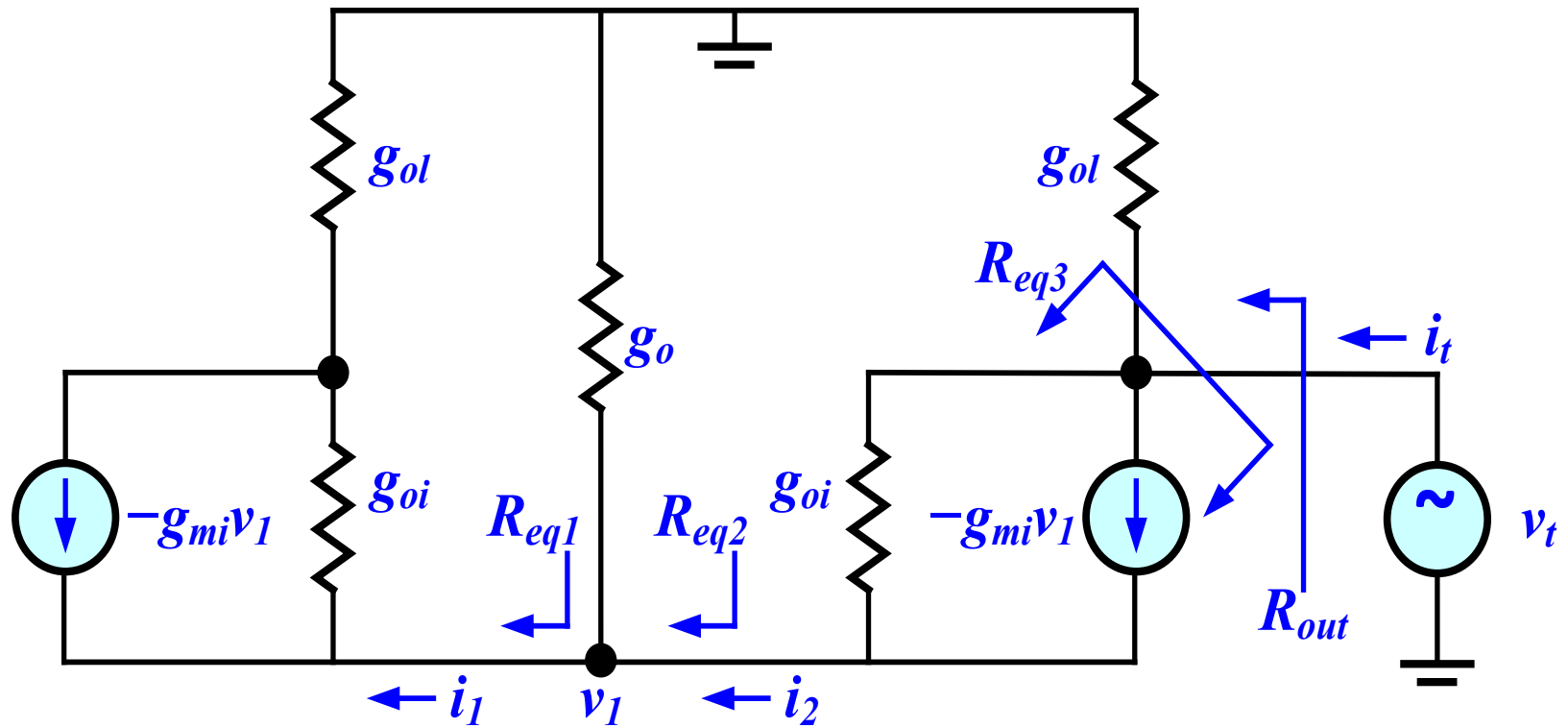
- Cálculo de R_{eq3} :



$$R_{eq3} = R_{eq2} + g_{oi}^{-1} \left(1 + g_{mi} R_{eq2} \right)$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Cálculo de R_{out} :



$$R_{out} = g_{ol}^{-1} \parallel R_{eq3}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Tensiones de salida:

$$v_{o1} = v_{o1}^d + v_{o1}^c$$

$$v_{o1} = -\frac{g_{mi}}{(g_{ol} + g_{oi})} \frac{v_{id}}{2} - \frac{g_{mi} g_o}{g_{oi} g_o + g_{ol} g_o + 2g_{ol} (g_{mi} + g_{oi})} v_{ic}$$

$$v_{o2} = v_{o2}^d + v_{o2}^c = -v_{o1}^d + v_{o1}^c$$

$$v_{o2} = \frac{g_{mi}}{(g_{ol} + g_{oi})} \frac{v_{id}}{2} - \frac{g_{mi} g_o}{g_{oi} g_o + g_{ol} g_o + 2g_{ol} (g_{mi} + g_{oi})} v_{ic}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Ganancias DM (A_{dm}) y CM (A_{cm}):

$$v_{od} = v_{o1} - v_{o2} = -\frac{g_{mi}}{(g_{ol} + g_{oi})} v_{id}$$

$$A_{dm} = \frac{v_{od}}{v_{id}} = -\frac{g_{mi}}{(g_{ol} + g_{oi})}$$

$$v_{oc} = \frac{v_{o1} + v_{o2}}{2} = -\frac{g_{mi} g_o}{g_{oi} g_o + g_{ol} g_o + 2g_{ol} (g_{mi} + g_{oi})} v_{ic}$$

$$A_{cm} = \frac{v_{oc}}{v_{ic}} = -\frac{g_{mi}}{g_{oi} + g_{ol} + \frac{2g_{ol} (g_{mi} + g_{oi})}{g_o}}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Carga Activa

- Razón de rechazo del modo común (***CMRR***):

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{dm}}{A_{cm}} \right| = 1 + \frac{2g_{ol}(g_{mi} + g_{oi})}{g_o(g_{ol} + g_{oi})}$$

- Tensiones de salida vs. tensiones de entrada:

$$v_{o1} = \frac{A_{dm}}{2}(v_{i1} - v_{i2}) + \frac{A_{cm}}{2}(v_{i1} + v_{i2})$$

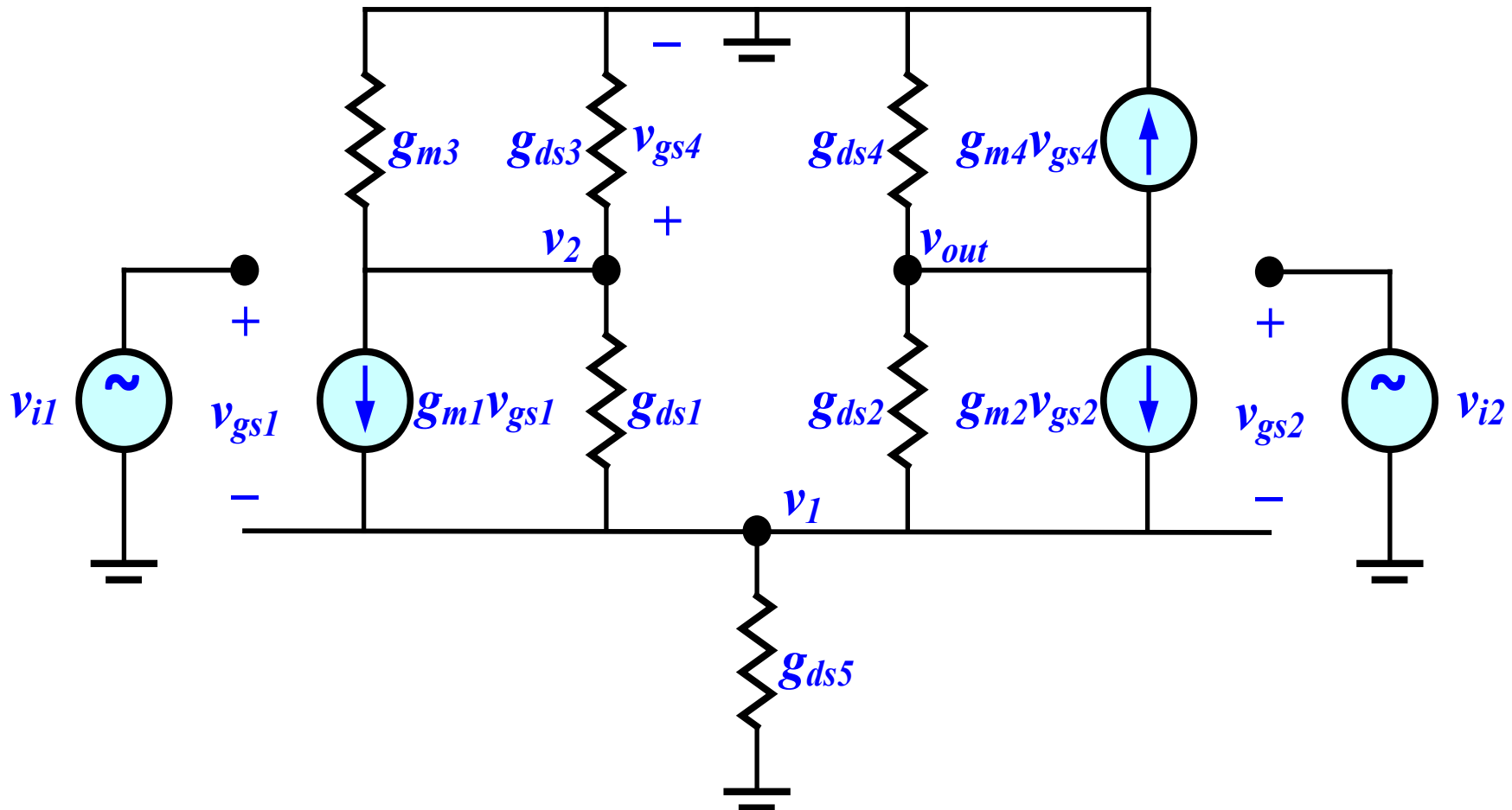
$$v_{o2} = -\frac{A_{dm}}{2}(v_{i1} - v_{i2}) + \frac{A_{cm}}{2}(v_{i1} + v_{i2})$$

- Esquema de circuito:



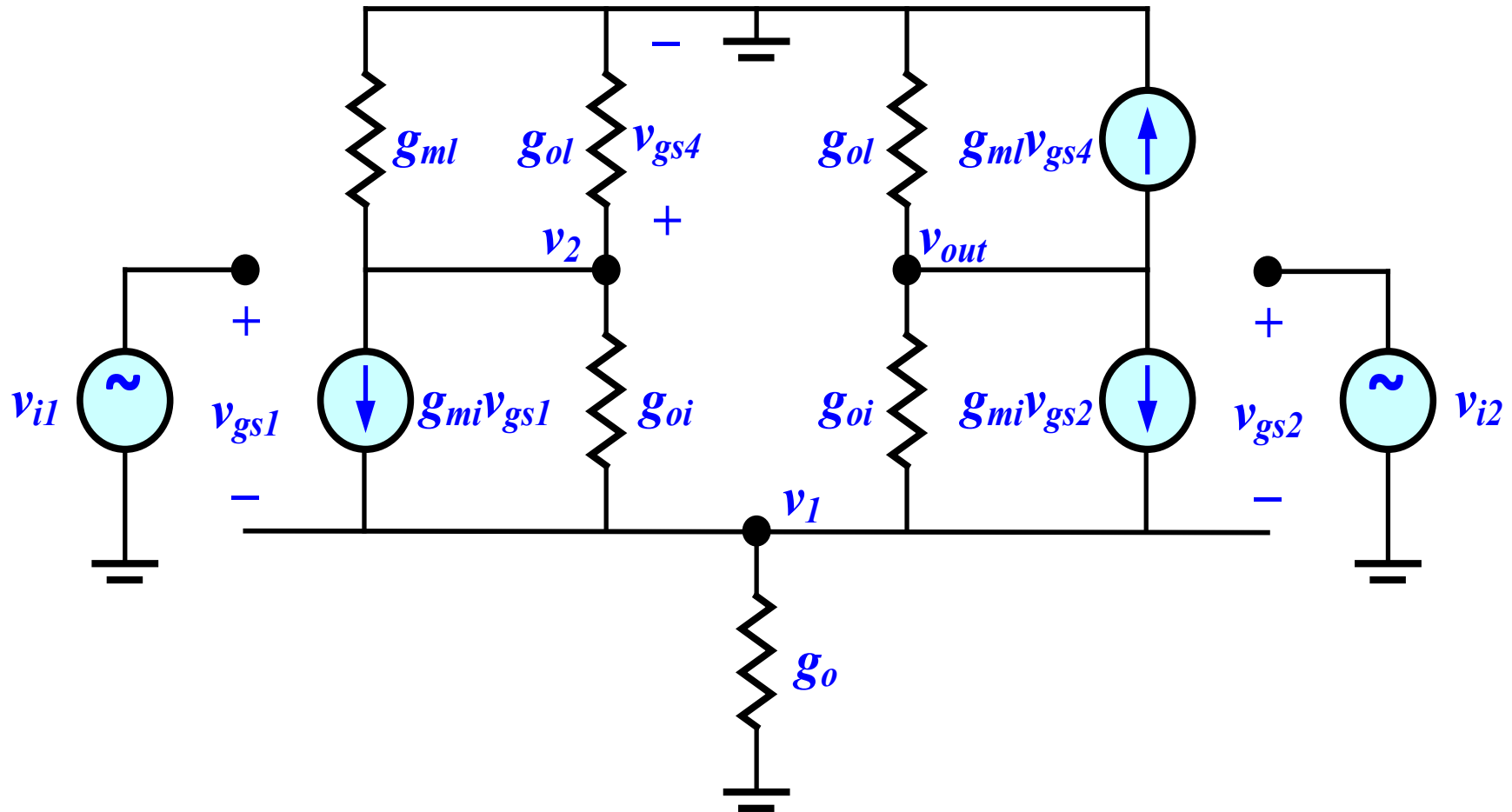
Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Circuito equivalente de pequeña señal:



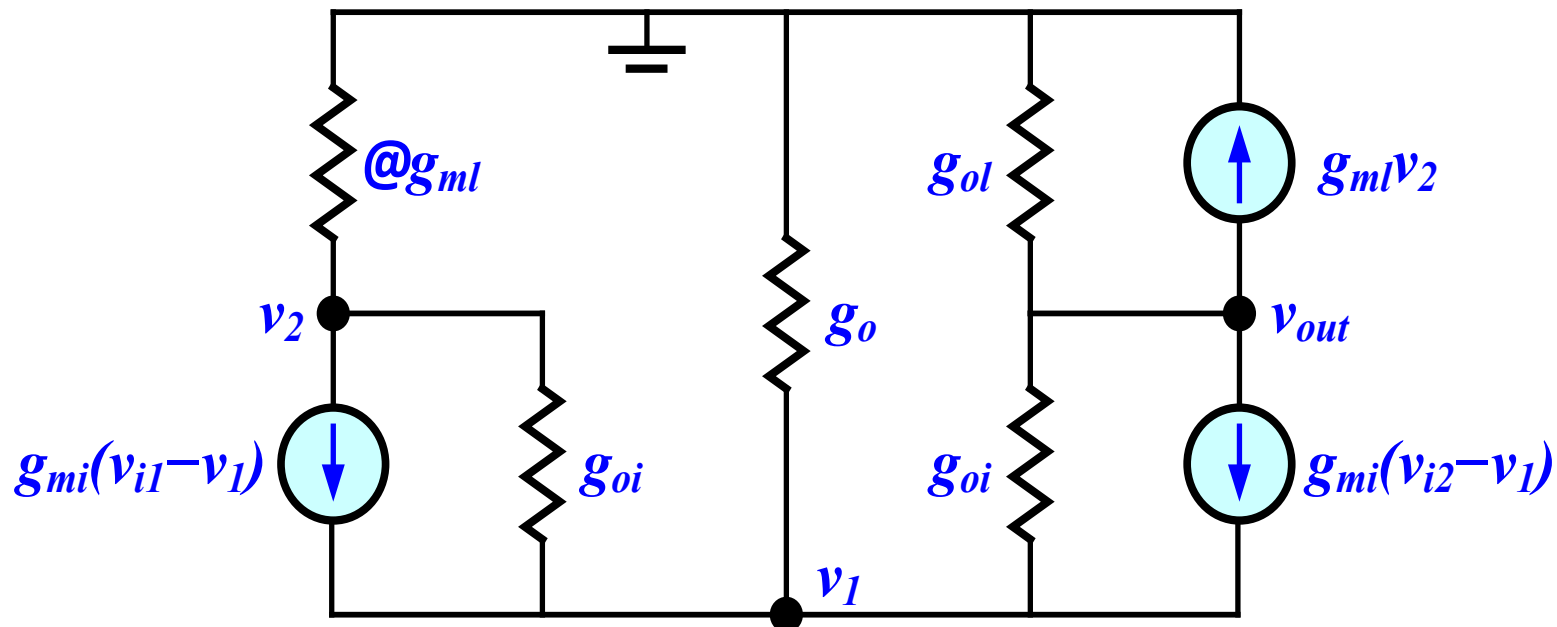
Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Circuito equivalente con transistores simétricos:



Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Análisis del circuito con transistores simétricos:



$$g_{ml}v_2 + g_{mi}(v_{i1} - v_1) + g_{oi}(v_2 - v_1) = 0$$

$$-g_o v_1 + g_{oi}(v_2 - v_1) + g_{mi}(v_{i1} - v_1) + g_{oi}(v_{out} - v_1) + g_{mi}(v_{i2} - v_1) = 0$$

$$g_{ol}v_{out} + g_{ml}v_2 + g_{oi}(v_{out} - v_1) + g_{mi}(v_{i2} - v_1) = 0$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Tensión de salida v_{out} :

$$(g_{mi} + g_{oi})v_1 - (g_{ml} + g_{oi})v_2 = g_{mi}v_{i1}$$

$$(2g_{mi} + 2g_{oi} + g_o)v_1 - g_{oi}v_2 - g_{oi}v_{out} = g_{mi}v_{i1} + g_{mi}v_{i2}$$

$$(g_{mi} + g_{oi})v_1 - g_{ml}v_2 - (g_{oi} + g_{ol})v_{out} = g_{mi}v_{i2}$$

$$v_{out} = \frac{g_{mi}g_{ml} \left(2(g_{mi} + g_{oi})(v_{i1} - v_{i2}) + g_o \left(v_{i1} - \left(1 + \frac{g_{oi}}{g_{ml}} \right) v_{i2} \right) \right)}{(g_{mi} + g_{oi})(g_{oi}g_{ol} + 2g_{ml}(g_{oi} + g_{ol})) + g_o(g_{ml} + g_{oi})(g_{oi} + g_{ol})}$$

$$v_{out} = \frac{g_{mi}g_{ml} \left(2(g_{mi} + g_{oi}) + g_o \left(1 + \frac{g_{oi}}{2g_{ml}} \right) \right) (v_{i1} - v_{i2}) - g_{mi}g_{oi}g_o \frac{(v_{i1} + v_{i2})}{2}}{(g_{mi} + g_{oi})(g_{oi}g_{ol} + 2g_{ml}(g_{oi} + g_{ol})) + g_o(g_{ml} + g_{oi})(g_{oi} + g_{ol})}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Ganancias DM (A_{dm}) y CM (A_{cm}):

$$v_{out} = A_{dm} (v_{i1} - v_{i2}) + A_{cm} \frac{(v_{i1} + v_{i2})}{2}$$

$$A_{dm} = \frac{g_{mi} g_{ml} \left(2(g_{mi} + g_{oi}) + g_o \left(1 + \frac{g_{oi}}{2g_{ml}} \right) \right)}{(g_{mi} + g_{oi})(g_{oi} g_{ol} + 2g_{ml}(g_{oi} + g_{ol})) + g_o (g_{ml} + g_{oi})(g_{oi} + g_{ol})}$$

$$A_{cm} = \frac{-g_{mi} g_{oi} g_o}{(g_{mi} + g_{oi})(g_{oi} g_{ol} + 2g_{ml}(g_{oi} + g_{ol})) + g_o (g_{ml} + g_{oi})(g_{oi} + g_{ol})}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Razón de rechazo del modo común (**CMRR**):

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{dm}}{A_{cm}} \right| = \frac{g_{ml}}{g_{oi}g_o} \left(2(g_{mi} + g_{oi}) + g_o \right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

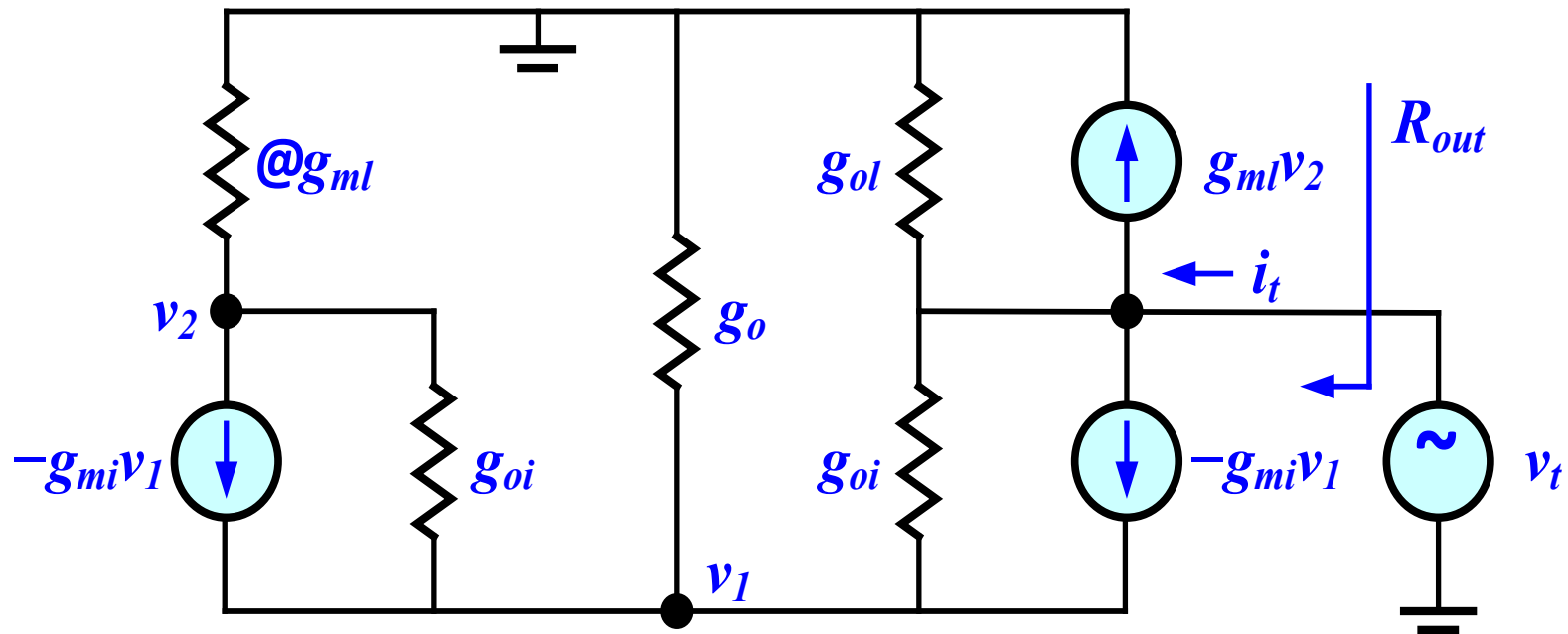
- Expresiones simplificadas: $g_{mi}, g_{ml} \gg g_o, g_{oi}, g_{ol}$

$$A_{dm} ; \frac{g_{mi}}{g_{oi} + g_{ol}} \qquad A_{cm} ; \frac{-g_o g_{oi}}{2g_{ml}(g_{oi} + g_{ol})}$$

$$CMRR ; \frac{2g_{mi}g_{ml}}{g_o g_{oi}}$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Resistencia de salida R_{out} :



$$g_{ml}v_2 - g_{mi}v_1 + g_{oi}(v_2 - v_1) = 0$$

$$-g_o v_1 + g_{oi}(v_2 - v_1) - g_{mi}v_1 + g_{oi}(v_t - v_1) - g_{mi}v_1 = 0$$

$$g_{ol}v_t + g_{ml}v_2 + g_{oi}(v_t - v_1) - g_{mi}v_1 = i_t$$

Amplificador Diferencial con Espejo de Corriente

- Cálculo de R_{out} :

$$(g_{mi} + g_{oi})v_1 - (g_{ml} + g_{oi})v_2 = 0$$

$$(2g_{mi} + 2g_{oi} + g_o)v_1 - g_{oi}v_2 - g_{oi}v_t = 0$$

$$R_{out} = \frac{v_t}{i_t}$$

$$(g_{mi} + g_{oi})v_1 - g_{ml}v_2 - (g_{oi} + g_{ol})v_t = -i_t$$

$$R_{out} = \frac{(g_{mi} + g_{oi})(2g_{ml} + g_{oi}) + g_o(g_{ml} + g_{oi})}{(g_{mi} + g_{oi})(g_{oi}g_{ol} + 2g_{ml}(g_{oi} + g_{ol})) + g_o(g_{ml} + g_{oi})(g_{oi} + g_{ol})}$$

$$g_{mi}, g_{ml} \gg g_o, g_{oi}, g_{ol} : R_{out} \approx \frac{1}{g_{oi} + g_{ol}}$$