Laboratorij za načrtovanje integriranih vezij

UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI
Fakulteta za elektrotehniko

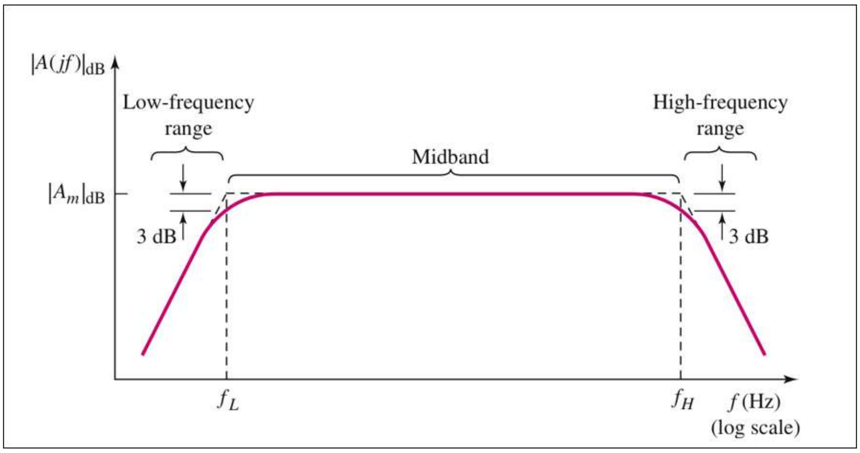
Linearna elektronska vezja

Frekvenčni odziv

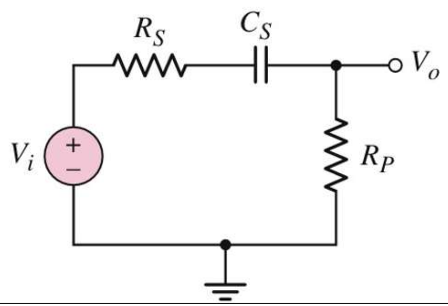
In this chapter, we will:

- Discuss the general frequency response characteristics of amplifiers.
- Derive the system transfer functions
  - Develop the Bode diagrams of the magnitude and phase of the transfer functions.
- Analyze the frequency response of transistor circuits with capacitors.
  - Determine the Miller effect and Miller capacitance.
- Determine the high-frequency response of basic transistor circuit configurations.

Amplifier Gain Versus Frequency



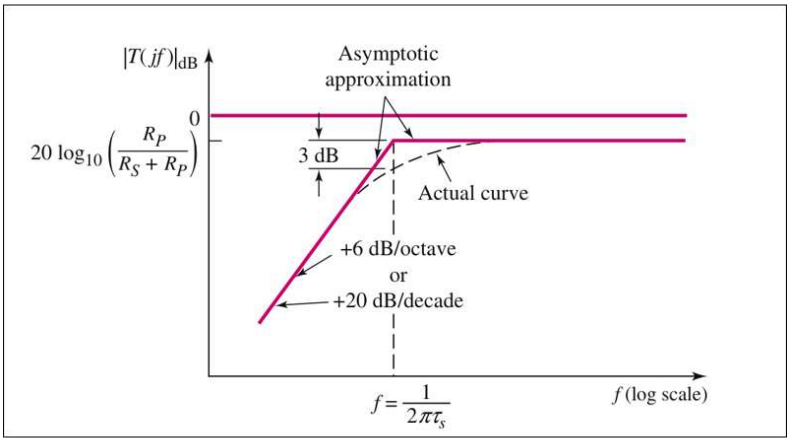
Series Coupling Capacitor Circuit



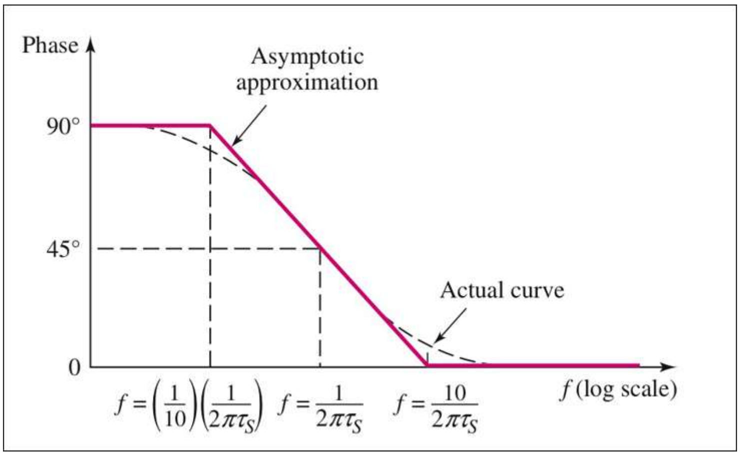
$$T(s) = K_2\left(\frac{s\tau}{1+s\tau}\right)$$

$$\tau = (R_S + R_P)C_S$$

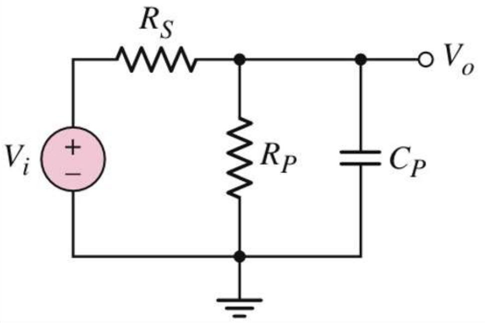
Bode Plot of Voltage Transfer Function (Magnitude)



Bode Plot of Voltage Transfer Function (Phase)



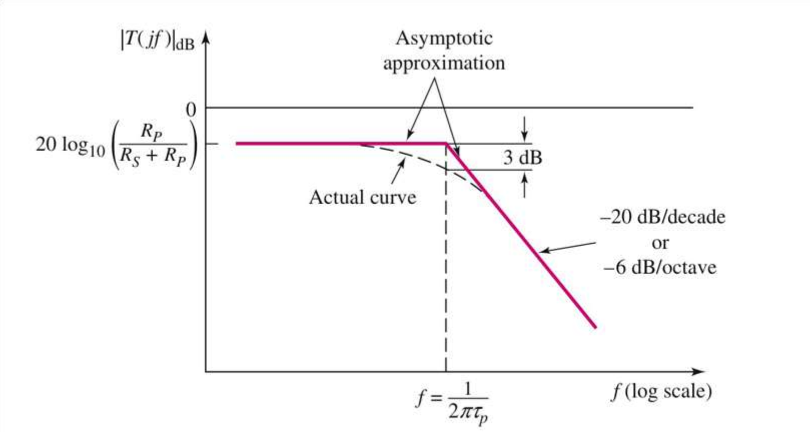
Parallel Load Capacitor Circuit



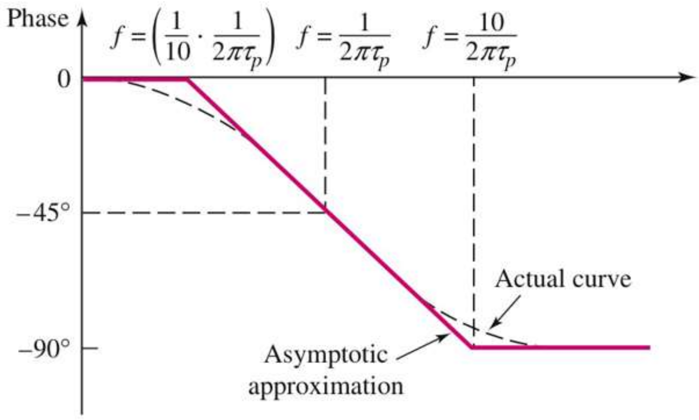
$$T(s) = K_1\left(\frac{1}{1+s\tau}\right)$$

$$\tau = (R_S \| R_P)C_P$$

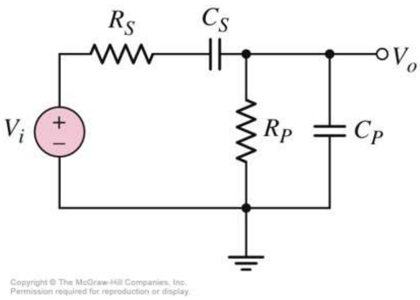
Bode Plot of Voltage Transfer Function (Magnitude)



Bode Plot of Voltage Transfer Function (Phase)

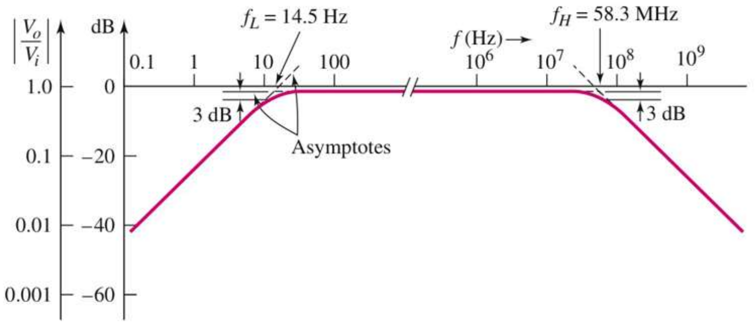


Circuit with Series Coupling and Parallel Load Capacitor



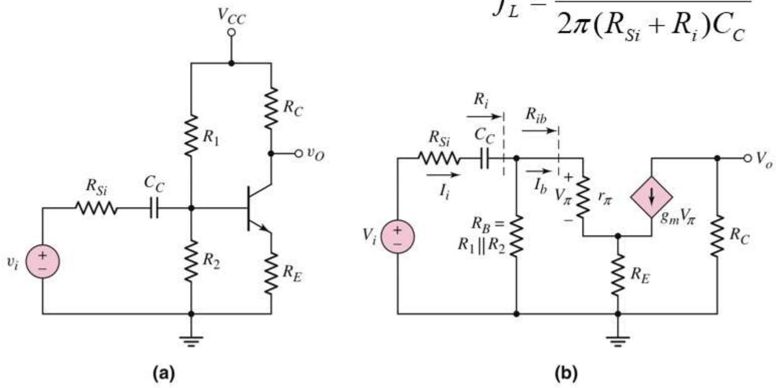
$$\tau_S = (R_S + R_P)C_S$$
$$\tau_P = (R_S \| R_P)C_P$$
$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_S}$$
$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_P}$$

Bode Plot of Magnitude of Voltage Transfer Function

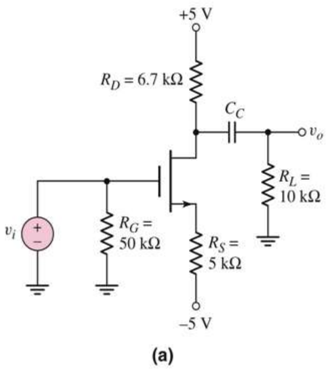


Common Emitter with Coupling Capacitor

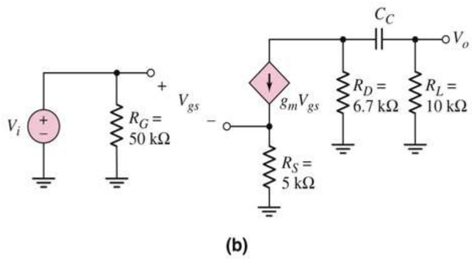
$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_{Si} + R_i)C_C}$$



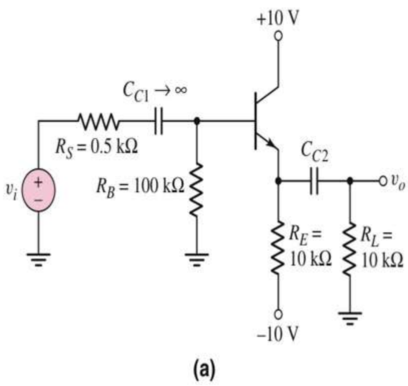
Common Source with Output Coupling Capacitor



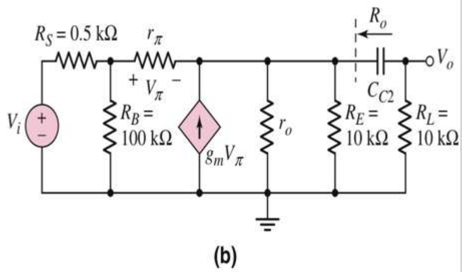
$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_D + R_C)C_C}$$



Emitter Follower with Output Coupling Capacitor



$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_o + R_L)C_{C2}}$$

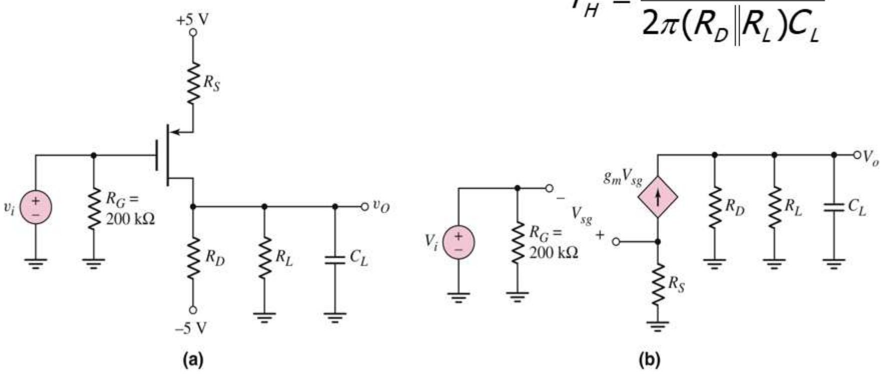


Problem-Solving Technique: Bode Plot of Gain Magnitude

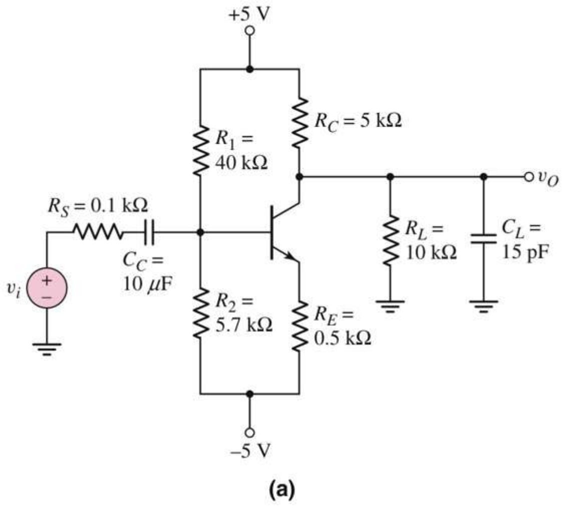
- Determine whether capacitor is producing a low-pass or high-pass circuit.
  - Sketch general shape of Bode plot
- Corner frequency is $f = 1/(2\pi\tau)$ where $\tau = R_{eq}C$
  - R_{eq} is resistance seen by capacitor
- Maximum gain magnitude is midband gain.
  - Coupling and bypass capacitors act as shorts
  - Load capacitors act as opens

Common Source with Load Capacitor

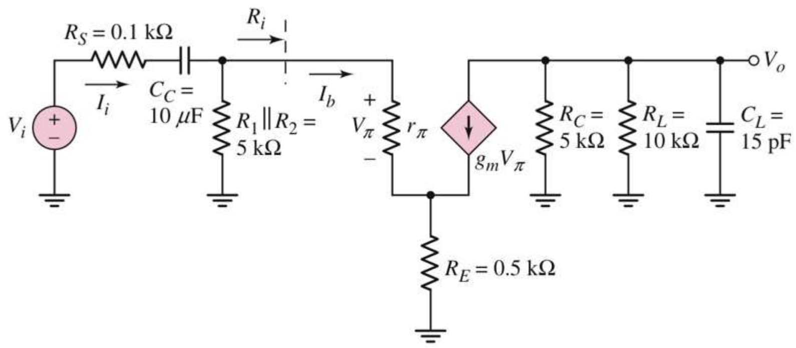
$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_D \| R_L)C_L}$$



Coupling and Parallel Load Capacitors



Small-Signal Equivalent Circuit: Coupling and Parallel Load Capacitor

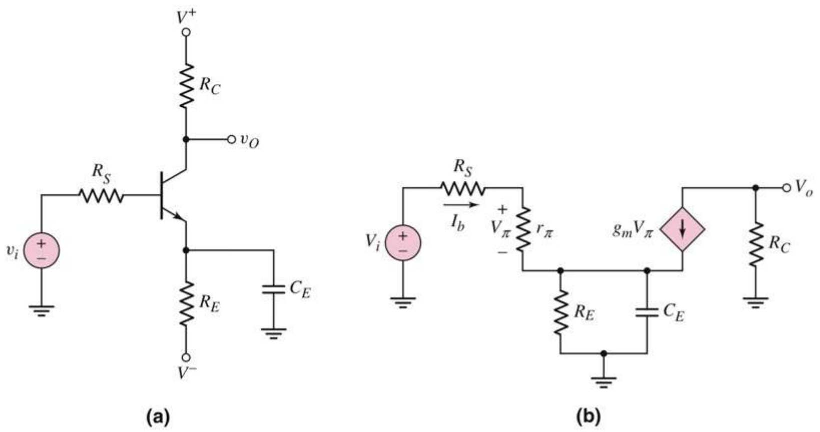


$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi[R_S + (R_1 \| R_2 \| R_i)]C_C}$$

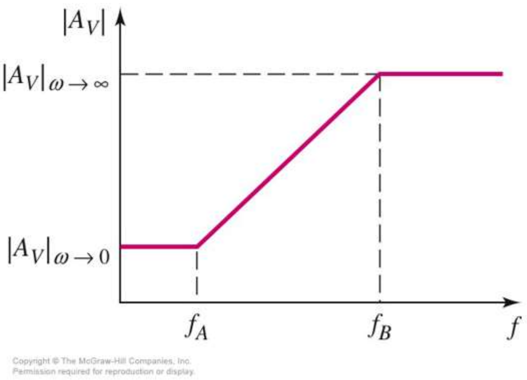
(b)

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_C \| R_L)C_P}$$

Emitter Bypass Capacitor



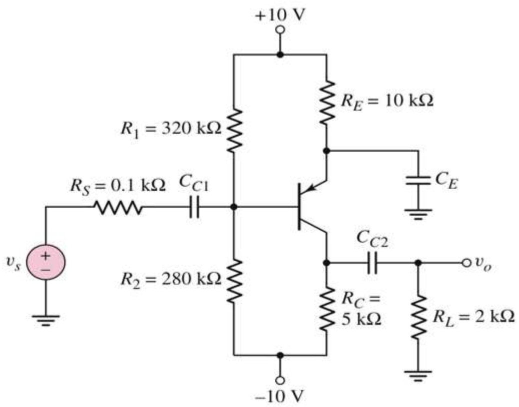
Bode Plot of Voltage Gain Magnitude: Emitter Bypass Capacitor



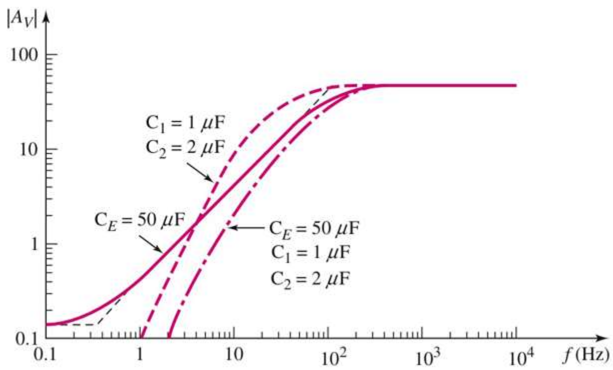
$$|A_v|_{\omega\to 0} = \frac{g_m r_\pi R_C}{R_S + r_\pi + (1+\beta)R_E}$$

$$|A_v|_{\omega\to\infty} = \frac{g_m r_\pi R_C}{R_S + r_\pi}$$

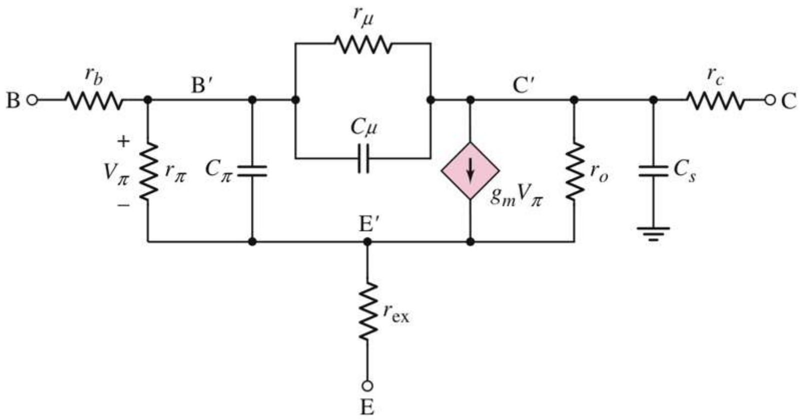
Two Coupling Capacitors and a Emitter Bypass Capacitor



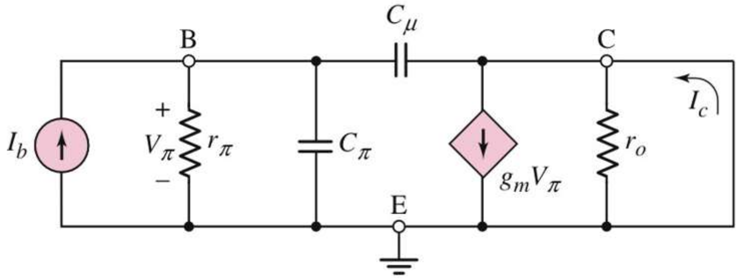
PSpice Results for Two Coupling Capacitors and a Emitter Bypass Capacitor



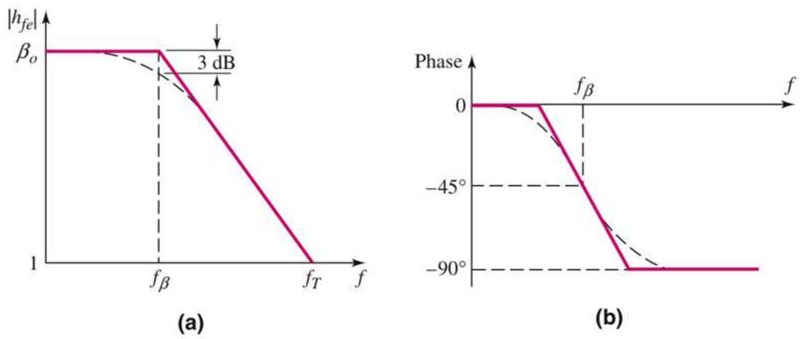
Expanded Hybrid π Equivalent Circuit



Short-Circuit Current Gain: Analysis of Frequency Response of BJT



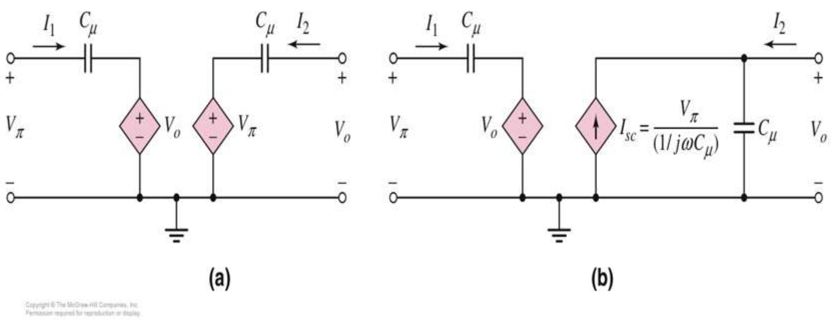
Bode Plot: Short-Circuit Current Gain



$$f_\beta = \frac{1}{2\pi\, r_\pi (C_\pi + C_\mu)}$$

$$f_T = \beta_o f_\beta$$

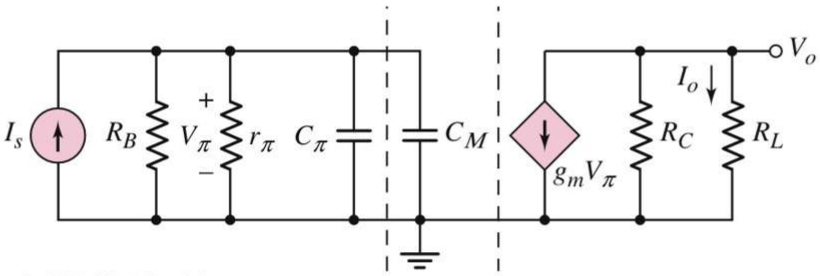
2-Port Equivalent Circuit of Cμ: BJT



Thevenin Equivalent

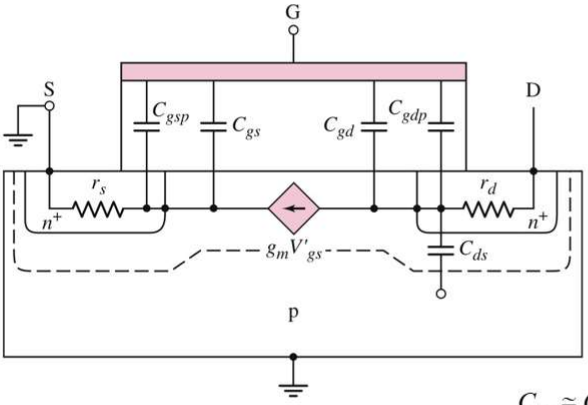
Norton Equivalent

Small-Signal Equivalent Circuit with Miller Capacitance: BJT



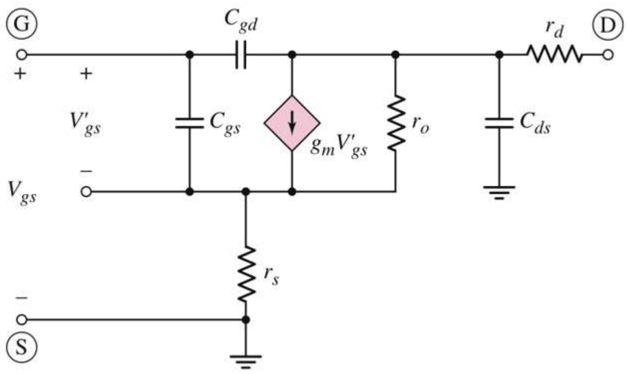
$$C_M = C_\mu[1 + g_m(R_C \| R_L)]$$

Inherent Resistances and Capacitances in n-Channel MOSFET

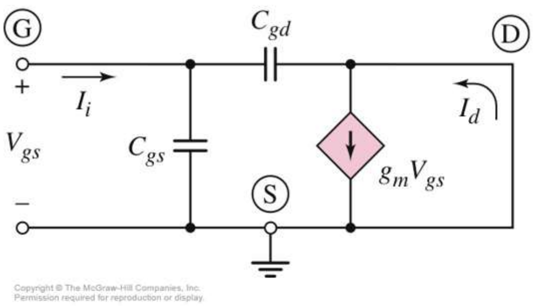


$$C_{gs} \cong C_{gd} \cong \frac{1}{2} WLC_{ox}$$

Equivalent Circuit for n-Channel Common Source MOSFET

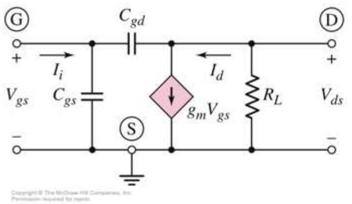


Unity-Gain Bandwidth

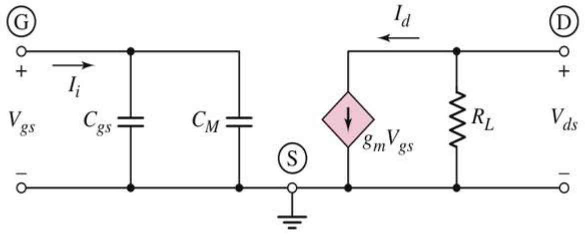


$$f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_{gs} + C_{gd})}$$

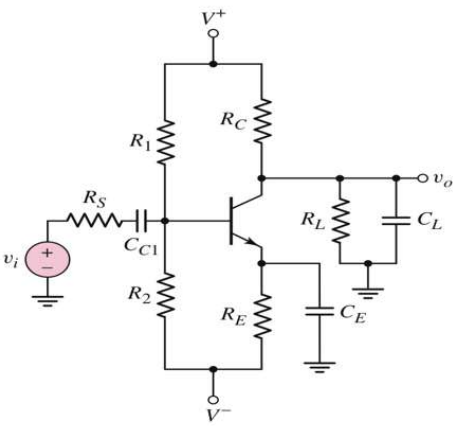
Small-Signal Equivalent Circuit with Miller Capacitance: MOSFET



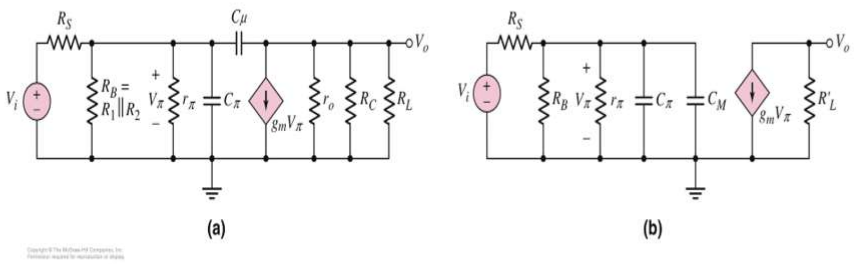
$$C_M = C_{gd}[1 + g_m R_L]$$



Common-Emitter Amplifier

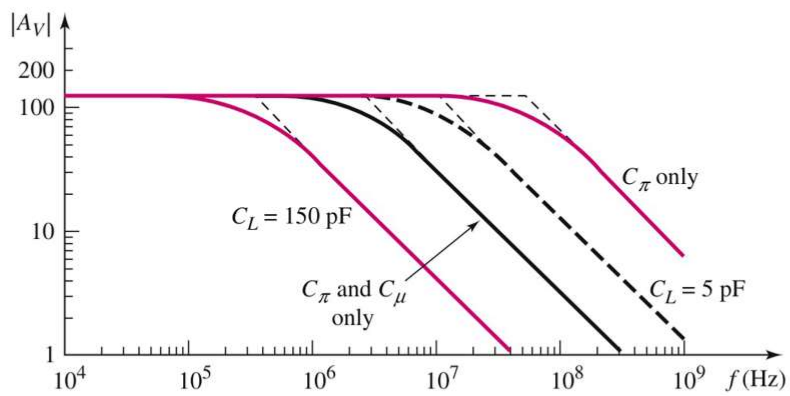


High-Frequency Equivalent Circuit: Common Emitter

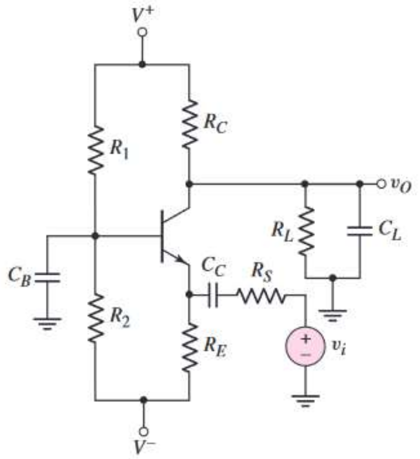


$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi[r_\pi \| R_B \| R_S](C_\pi + C_M)}$$

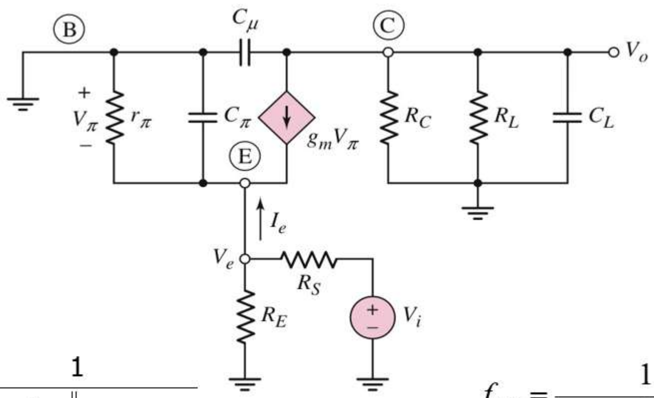
PSpice Results for Common Emitter



Common-Base Amplifier



High-Frequency Equivalent Circuit: Common Base

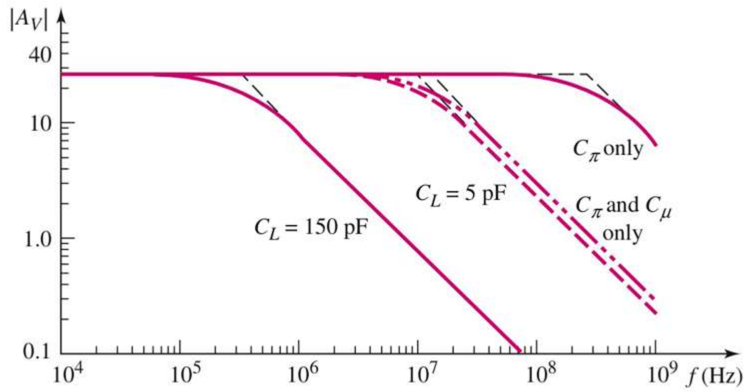


(a)

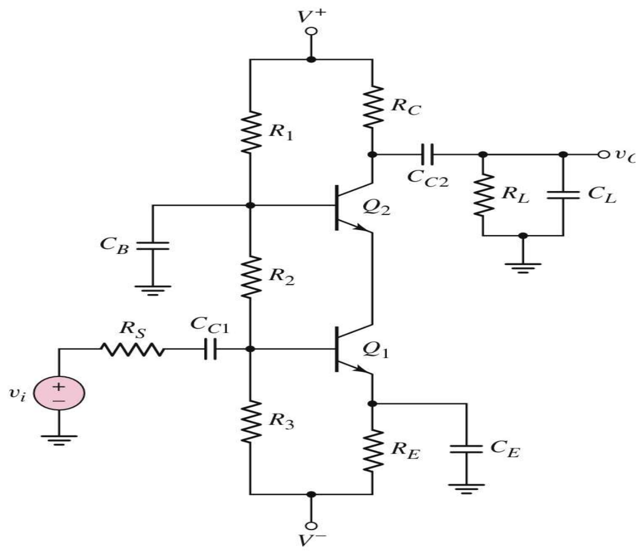
$$f_{H\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi[\frac{r_\pi}{1+\beta} \| R_E \| R_S]C_\pi}$$

$$f_{H\mu} = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_C \| R_L)C_\mu}$$

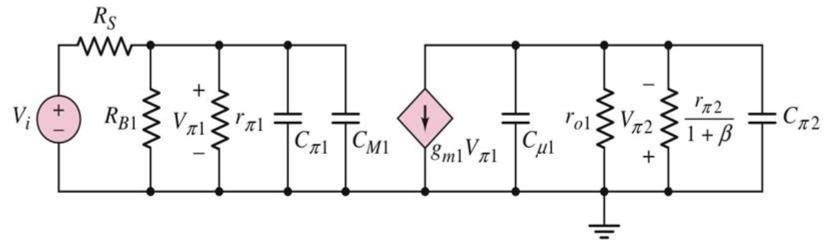
PSpice Results for Common Base



Cascode Circuit



High-Frequency Equivalent Circuit: Cascode

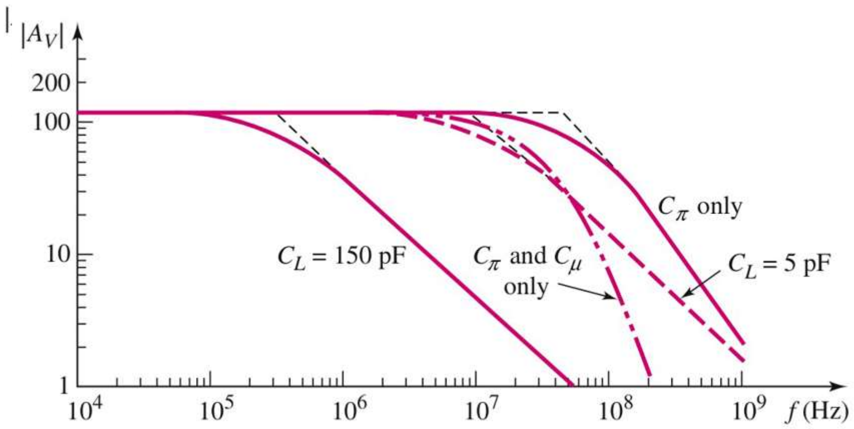


(c)

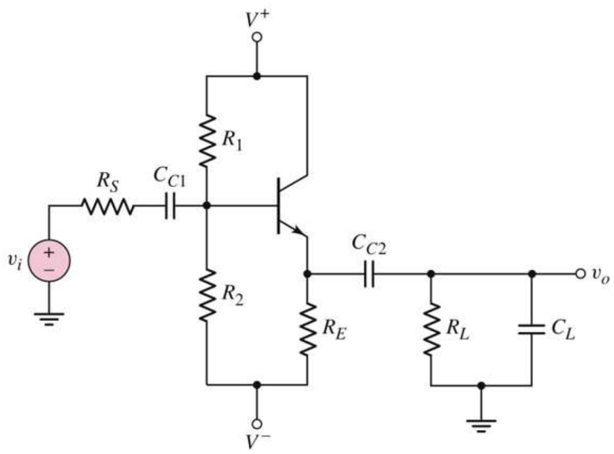
$$f_{H\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi[R_S \| R_{B1} \| r_{\pi 1}](C_{\pi 1} + C_{M1})}$$

$$f_{H\mu} = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_C \| R_L)C_{\mu 2}}$$

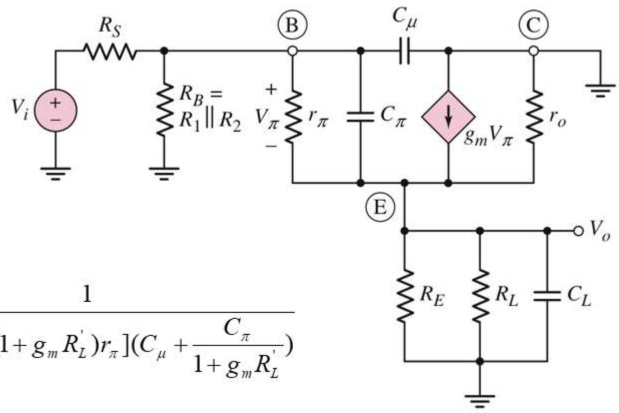
PSpice Results for Cascode



Emitter-Follower Circuit



High-Frequency Equivalent Circuit: Emitter Follower



$$f_H \cong \frac{1}{2\pi[R_S \| R_B \| (1+g_m R_L^{'})r_\pi](C_\mu + \frac{C_\pi}{1+g_m R_L^{'}})}$$

PSpice Results for Emitter Follower