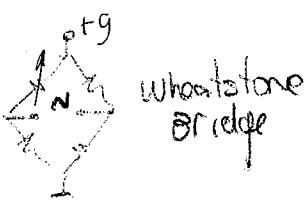
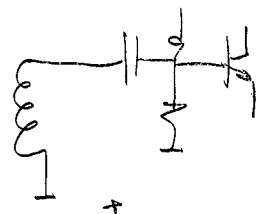


SINGLE ENDED  
 UNBALANCED MODE → geração de SINAIS (red (signal) / black (gnd))  
 DIFFERENTIAL MODE → sensor ex: bobina (eletreto)



DIFFERENTIAL MODE  
 COMO LIGAR EM UM SISTEMA COMMON MODE ?

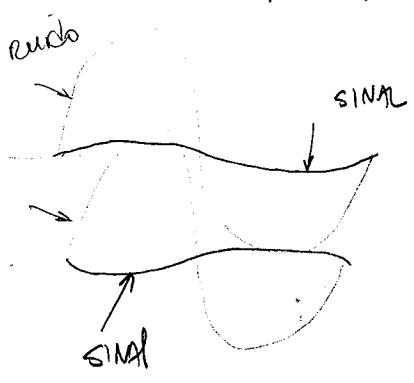
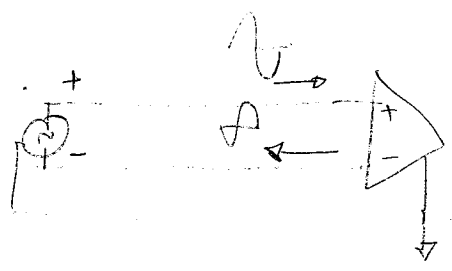


EM AUDIO } Balanced  
 Unbalanced { 2 conductors, one is grounded } shield shield n começa sinal (180° phase)  
 sinal vai e volta pelo vivo/malha

Unbalanced



balanced: o que acontece com ruído?  
 aparece em fase nos 2 fios?



Ruído grande amplitude nos 2 fios em fase  
 sinal pequeno mas 180° fora de fase!

De onde vem o ruído? → indução eletromagnética  
 → ruído vindo Vcc / tfe. alimentação

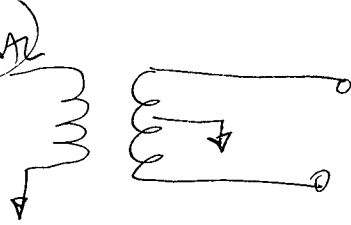
se Amplificador subtrair os terminais (V+ - V-) então o ruído ⇒ Amplificador diferencial  
 e duplo o sinal

ASSIM SISTEMA BALANCEADO TEM MUNDIADA AO RUÍDO SEM NAVEGAR!

DIFF. 1

UM SINAL UNBAL / BAL ?

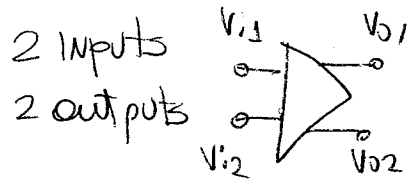
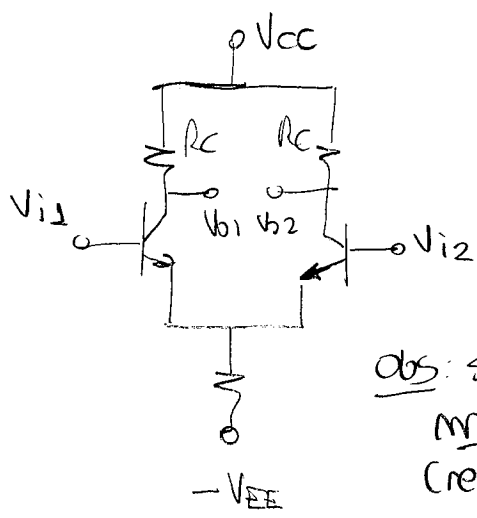
UNBAL



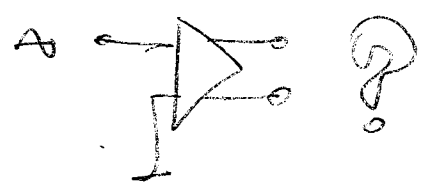
BAL

Por exemplo usando trafo

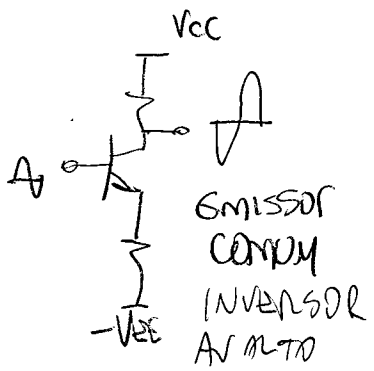
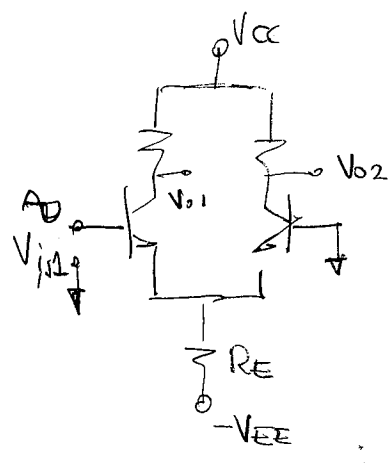
AMPLIFICADOR DIFERENCIAL (Input de quase qquer ckt, que interface com sensor / mundo real)



Aplicando sinal em um input e aterrando o seguinte

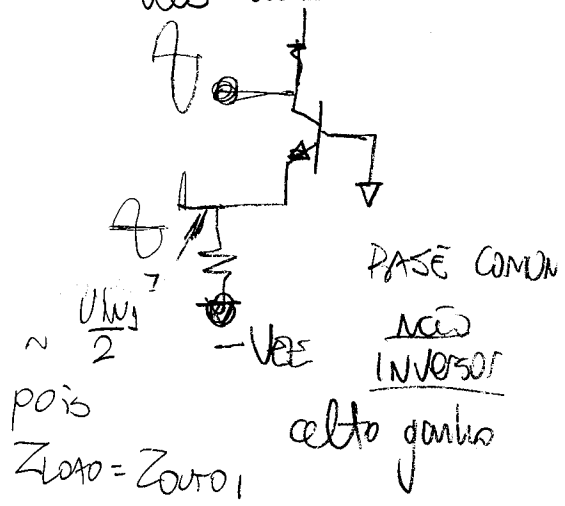


obs: sistema matched (resistors/transistors)

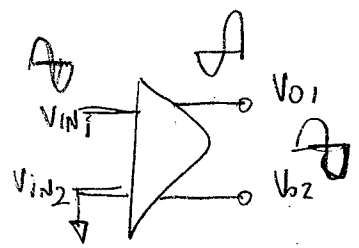


obs Q2 não está cortado! há + VEE e -VEE

MAS RE é comum aos dois transistores

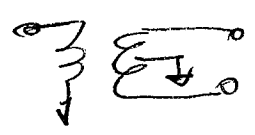


ou seja:



2 saídas tem mesma amplitude (same gain  $A_V$ ) mas 180° fora phase

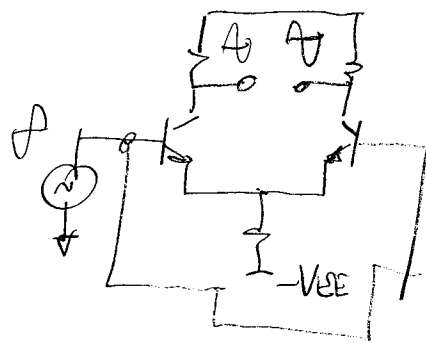
percebam que diff amp. =



"transforma" sinal UNBAL em BAL!

DIFF-2

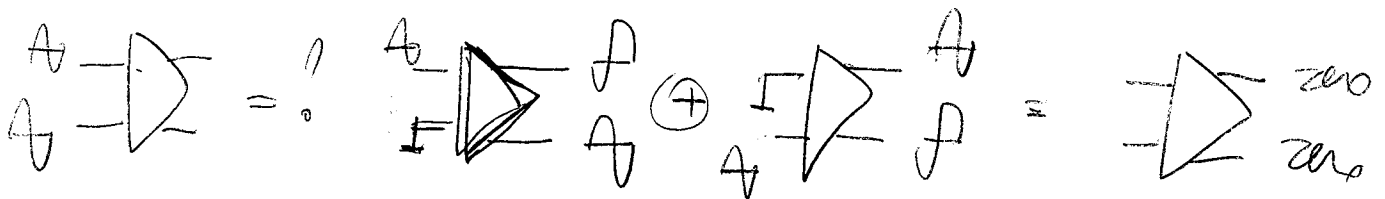
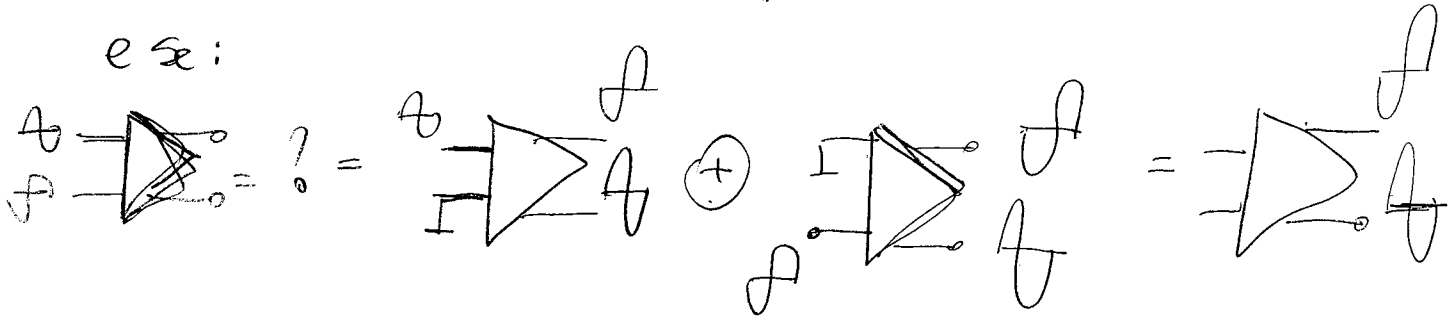
modo Comum:



ambos  $\bar{E}$  emissor  
comum

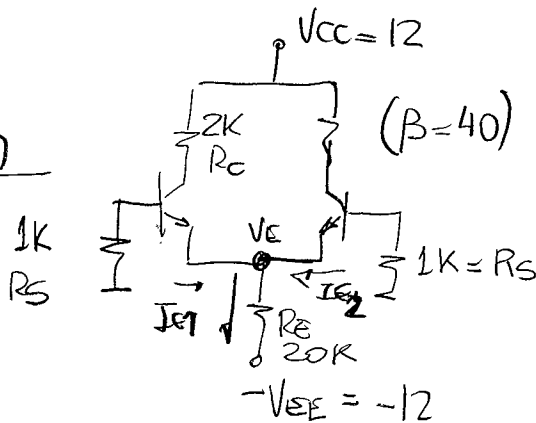
$$V_{b1} - V_{b2} = 0$$

e se:



o seg: diff amplifier amplifica sinais diferenciais  
e atenua (mata) sinais modo comum e como ruído  
geralmente aparece modo comum (ou unbal) e é  
eliminado pelo circuit.

CIRCUITO DIFF  
AMP (BIAS)



$V_E = -0.7$  pois transistor  
está ON

$I_B \approx 0$  logo queda no  $R_S$

$$I_E = \frac{V_E - (-V_E)}{R_E} = \frac{-0.7 + 12}{20} \text{ mA}$$

$$= 0.565 \text{ mA}$$

Como ambos lados são iguais  $\rightarrow I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{I_E}{2} = 0.28 \text{ mA}$   
IMPORTANTE

obtendo o  $I_B = \frac{0.28}{1+40} = 6.8 \mu\text{A}$

$V_{b1} = I_{B1} R_S = 6.8 \mu\text{A} \times 1 \text{ k} = 6.8 \text{ mV}$   
muito pequeno

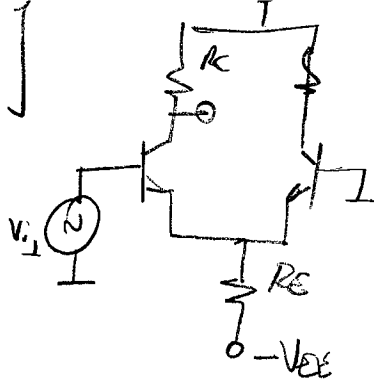
$I_{C1} = I_{C2} \approx I_{E1} = \frac{I_E}{2} = 0.28 \text{ mA}$

$V_{C1} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = 12 - 0.28(2)$   
 $= 6.12 \text{ V}$

[DIFF-3]

ANALISE AC [ VARIAS DEFINIÇÕES / COMBINAÇÕES ]

single ended voltage gain



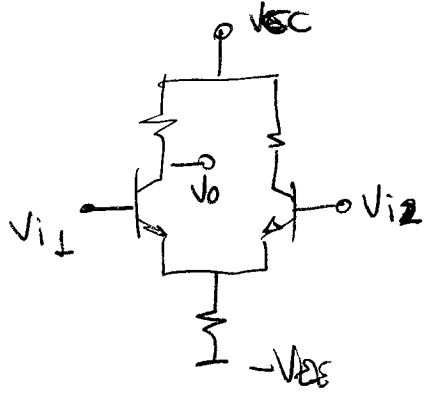
$$AV = \frac{v}{v_i} = \frac{R_c}{2r_e}$$

Obs: ver gabaritos exercícios de cada livro pois variam!

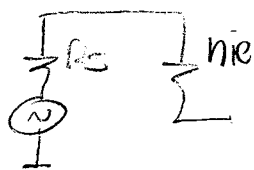
Double ended AC voltage gain

$$Ad = \frac{V_o}{V_d} = \frac{\beta R_c}{2r_i}$$

$$V_d = V_{i1} - V_{i2}$$

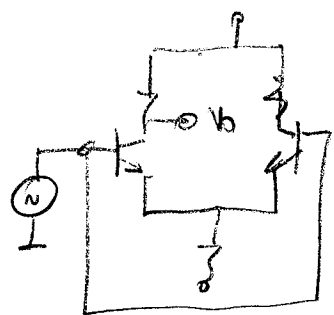


ri = resistencia vista da base



$$r_i = R_s + h_{ie}$$

COMMON MODE OPERATION



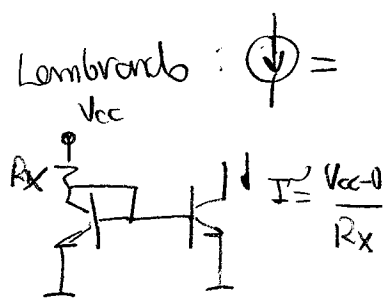
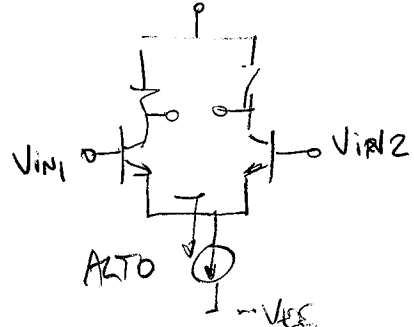
$$Ac = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = - \frac{\beta R_c}{r_i + 2(\beta + 1)R_E}$$

o que eu desejo → ALTO Ad BAILO Ac / Amplifico sinal BAL  
NATO SINAL UNSTR (COMMON) MODE

↳ pelas fórmulas preciso fazer RE + ALTO possível

...mas se RE → MSZ range toda tensão fica nele, estragando o bias.

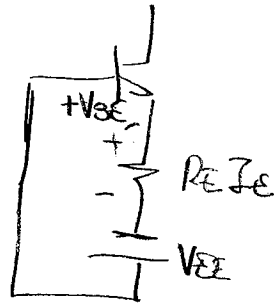
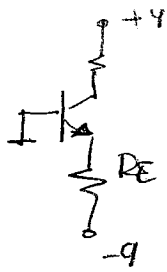
Soluções! FONTE CORRENTE



Polarização: (obs)

Cuidado,

$V_{EE}$  não pode ser nulo  
precisa fonte simétrica!



KVL:  $-V_{BE} - I_E R_E + V_{EE} =$

ou seja

$V_{EE} = V_{BE} + I_E R_E$

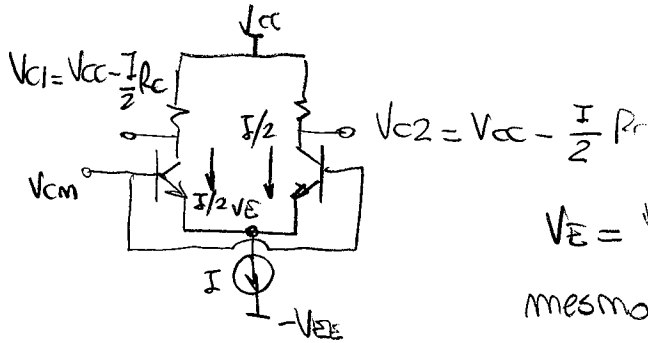
se  $V_{EE} = 0$

$V_{BE} = -I_E R_E$

o  $\pi$  funciona, corrente negativa!

LIMITES AMPLITUDE

MODOS  
COMUM



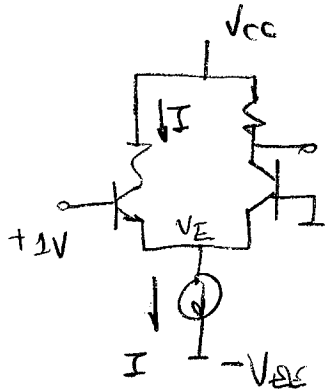
$V_{c1} = V_{CC} - \frac{I}{2} R_c$

$V_{c2} = V_{CC} - \frac{I}{2} R_c$

$V_E = V_{CM} - V_{BE}$

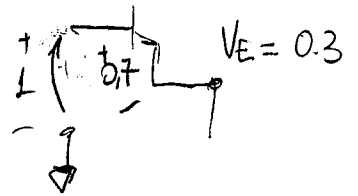
mesmo  $V_{CM}$  mudando os sinais não mudam, enquanto ambos transistores estão na região linear (i.e.  $\pi$  tão saturados ou cutoff)

MODOS  
DIFERENCIAL  
"GRANDE"



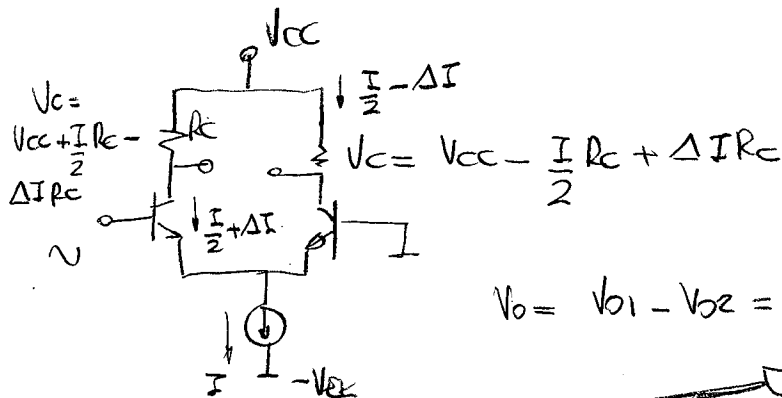
se aumento  $V_{IN}$  bastante  
 $Q_1$  SATURA  
chupando toda corrente e cortando  $Q_2$

$Q_1 \rightarrow$  SATURADO  
 $Q_2 \rightarrow$  CORTE



$V_E$  CORTA  
 $Q_2$  (é menor que o 0.7 requerido)

entrada diferencial  
pequena



$V_{c1} = V_{CC} + \frac{I}{2} R_c - \Delta I R_c$

$I = \frac{I}{2} - \Delta I$

$V_{c2} = V_{CC} - \frac{I}{2} R_c + \Delta I R_c$

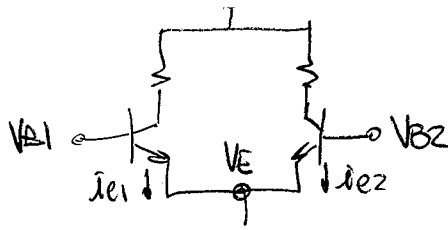
$V_o = v_{o1} - v_{o2} = 2 \Delta I R_c$



gangorra

Analogia gangorra: no equilíbrio quem movimentar mais the thing SWINGS!

ANALISE MATEMATICA  
(Sedra Smith)



$I_S = \text{const. SATURACAO}$

$V_T = 26 \text{ mV}$   
 $\alpha = (\beta + 1) / \beta = \frac{I_C}{I_E}$

$i_{e1} = \frac{I_S}{\alpha} e^{\frac{V_{B1} - V_E}{V_T}}$

$i_{e2} = \frac{I_S}{\alpha} e^{\frac{V_{B2} - V_E}{V_T}}$

$\frac{i_{e1}}{i_{e2}} = e^{(V_{B1} - V_{B2}) / V_T}$

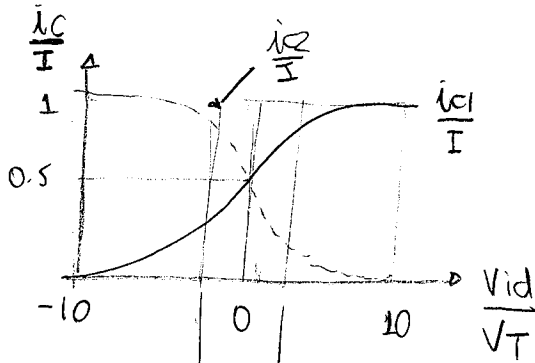
$\frac{i_{e1}}{i_{e2} + i_{e1}} = \frac{i_{e1}}{I} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{V_{B2} - V_{B1}}{V_T}}}$

$\frac{i_{e2}}{I} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{V_{B1} - V_{B2}}{V_T}}}$

Como  $V_{B1} - V_{B2} = V_{id}$

$i_{e1} = \frac{I}{1 + e^{-V_{id}/V_T}}$

$i_{e2} = \frac{I}{1 + e^{V_{id}/V_T}}$



região linear -  $V_{id} \approx \frac{V_T}{2} = 13 \text{ mV}$

COMMON MODE

REJECTION RATE: CMRR  
(Sedra)

$CMRR = \frac{|A_d|}{|A_{cm}|}$

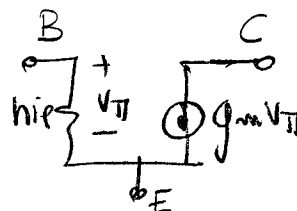
$A_{cm} \approx -\frac{R_c}{2R_{EE}} \approx \frac{R_c}{R_c}$  (MIS-MATCH RESISTE)

$CMRR = \frac{2g_m R_{EE}}{\frac{\Delta R_c}{R_c}}$

$A_d = g_m [R_c / N_o]$   
 $\approx g_m R_c$  if  $R_o \gg R_c$

$A_d \approx \frac{R_c}{R_e + r_e}$

Sedra Smith hybrid  $\pi$  model  $g_m$  equiv:



$g_m V_{\pi} = g_m \beta h_{ie} = h_{fe} i_b$

$g_m = \frac{I_E}{V_T}$

nosso como modelo e

