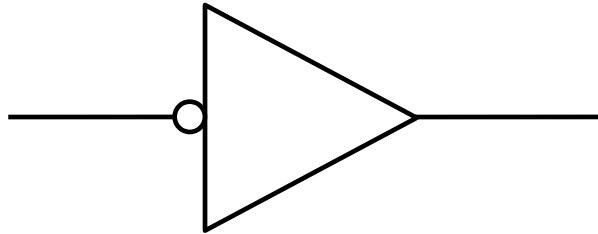
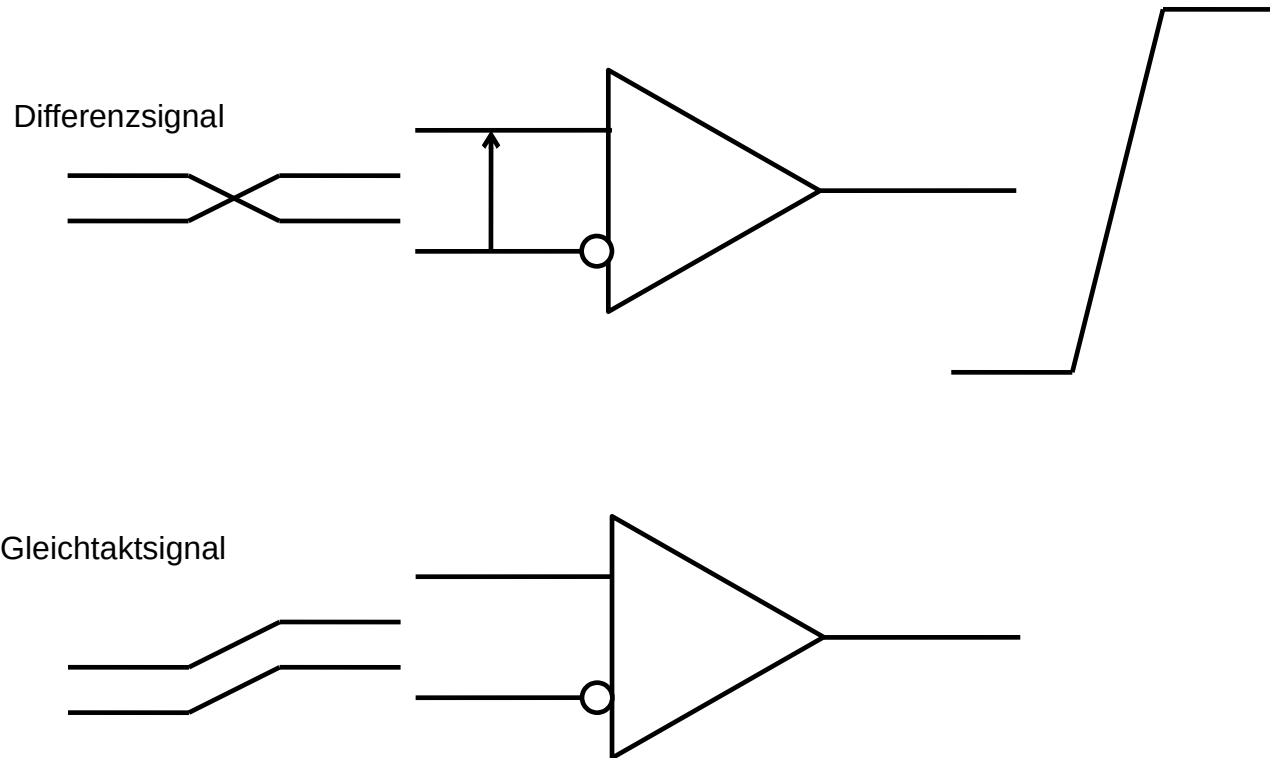


Differenzverstärker

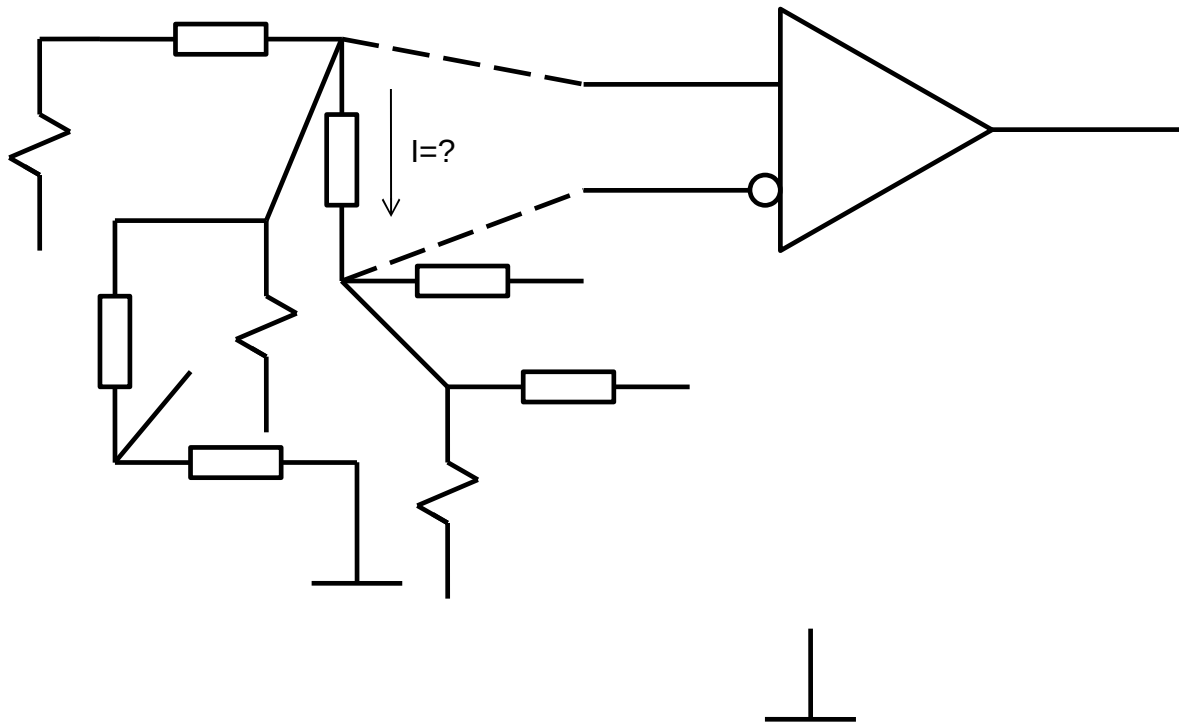
- Bis jetzt - Single-Ended Verstärker

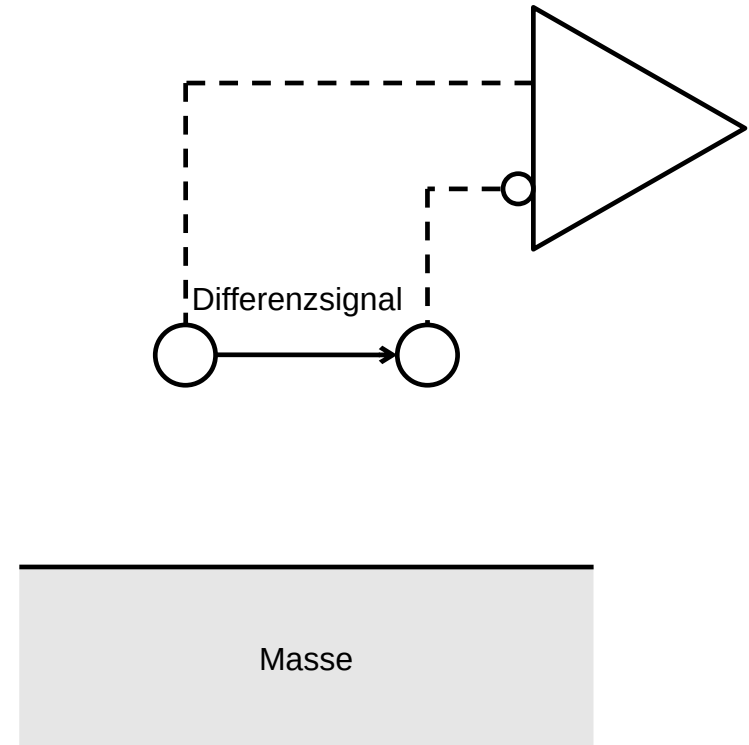
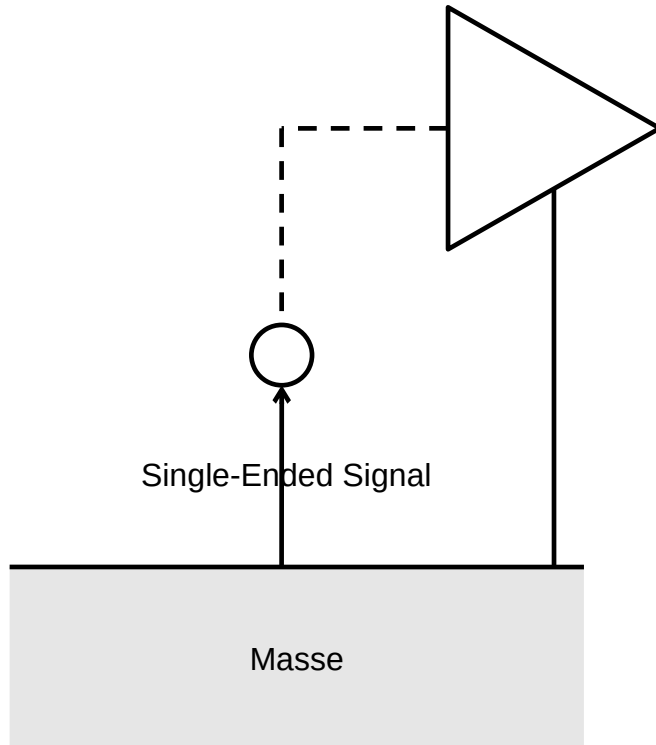


- Differenzverstärker

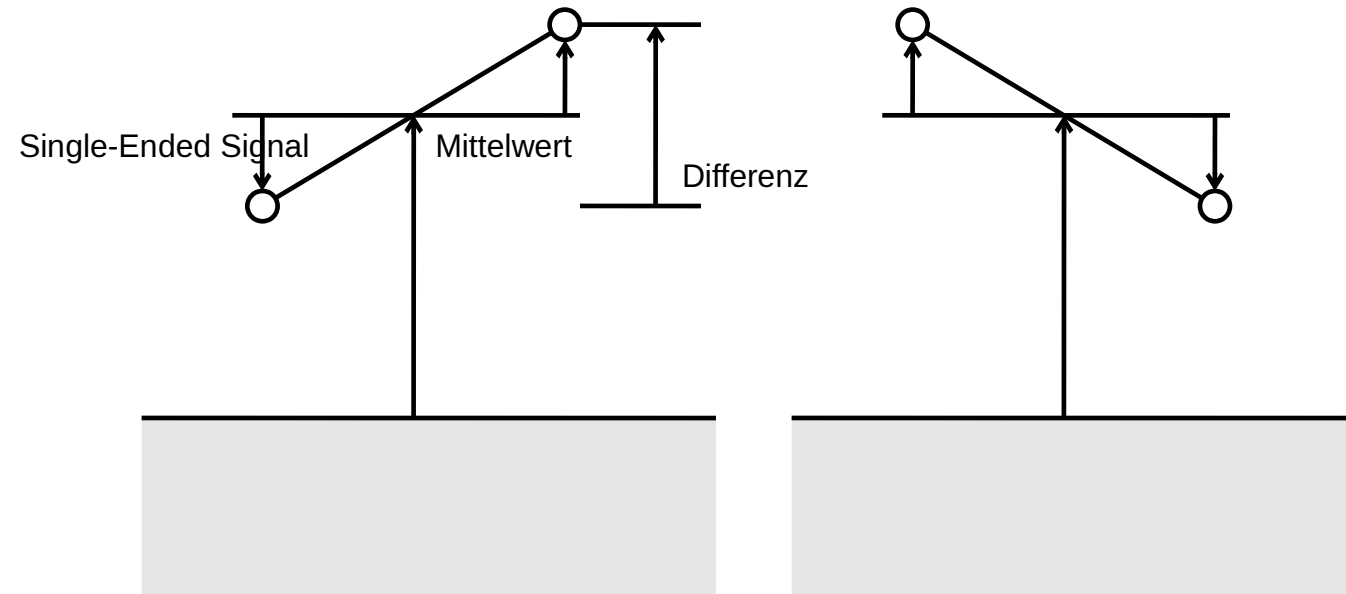


Anwendungen

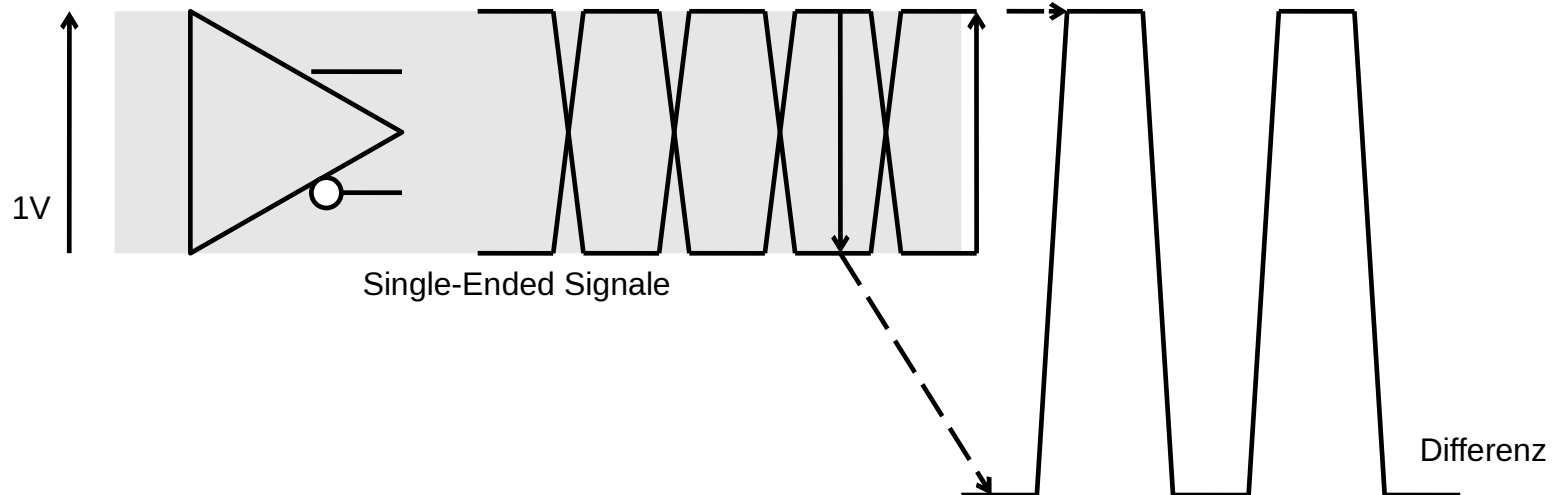
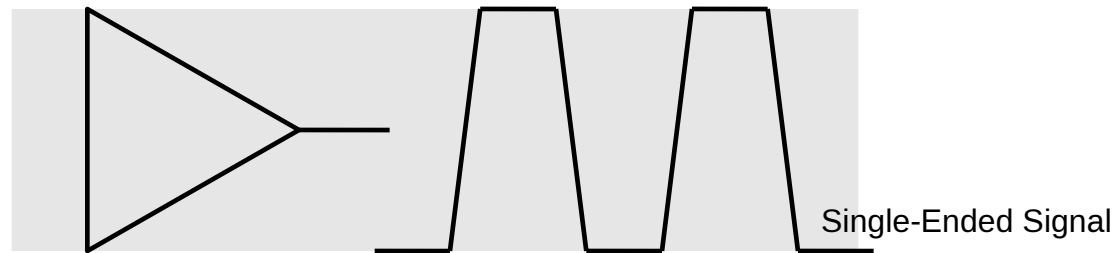




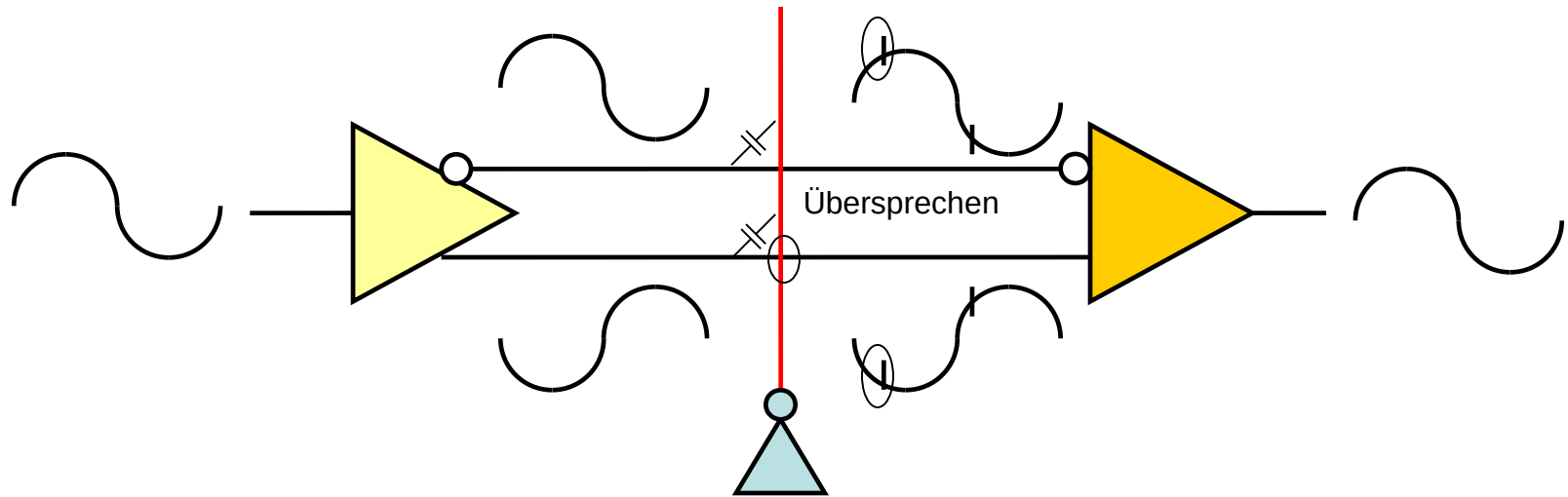
- Vorteil: Die Amplitude des Differenzsignals ist zweimal höher als die Single-Ended Amplitude



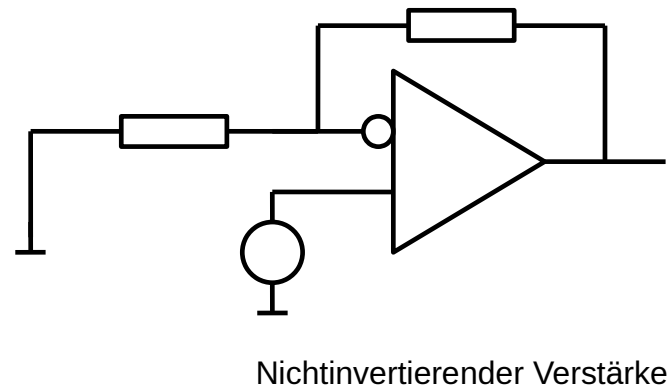
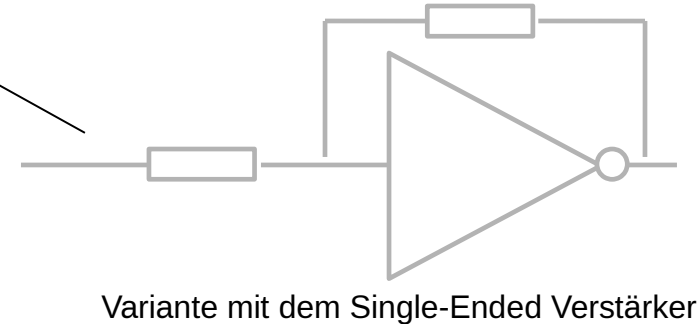
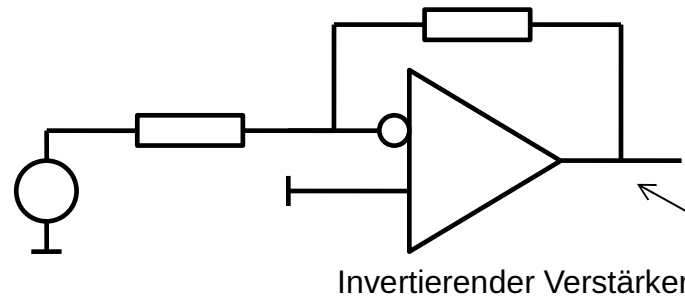
• ...



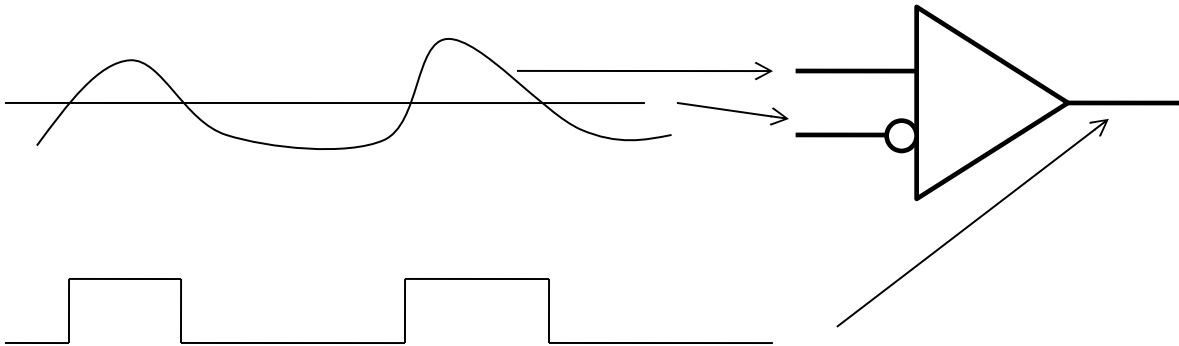
- Eine externe Störung beeinflusst ein Differenzsignal nicht



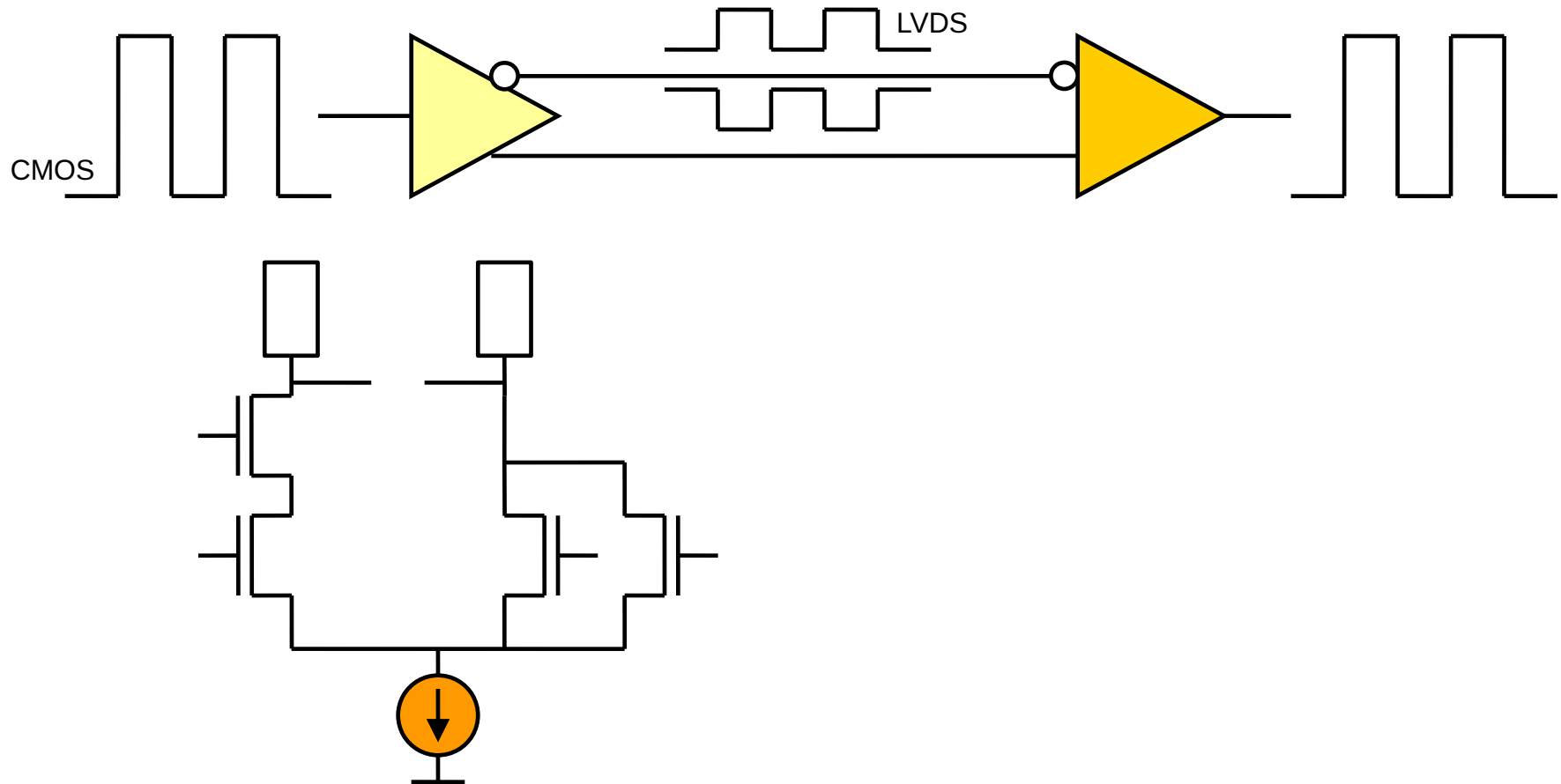
- Operationsverstärker
- Mit dem Operationsverstärker lassen sich verschiedenen Schaltungen mit der Rückkopplung realisieren, Verstärker, Filter, Oszillatoren



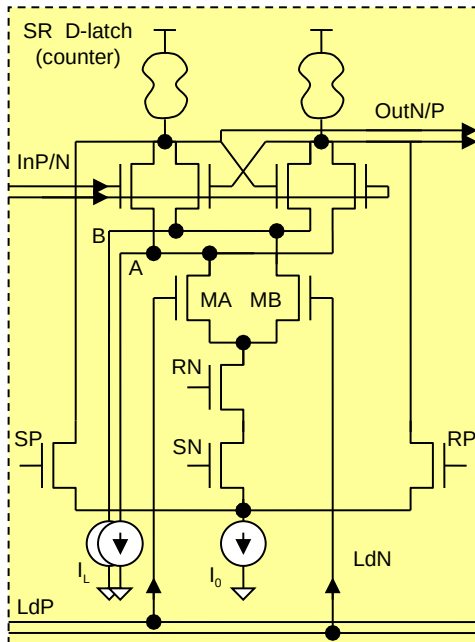
- Komparator



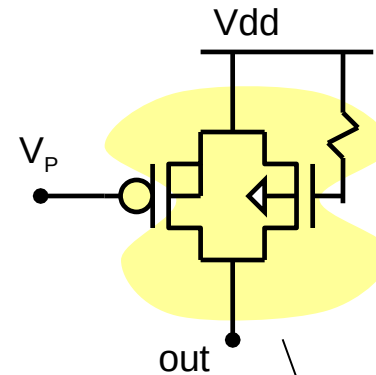
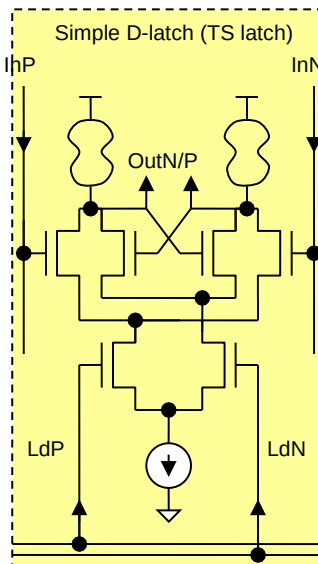
- Empfänger und Treiber für differentielle Datenübertragung
- Logische Bauteile, wie Gatter, oder Flipflops



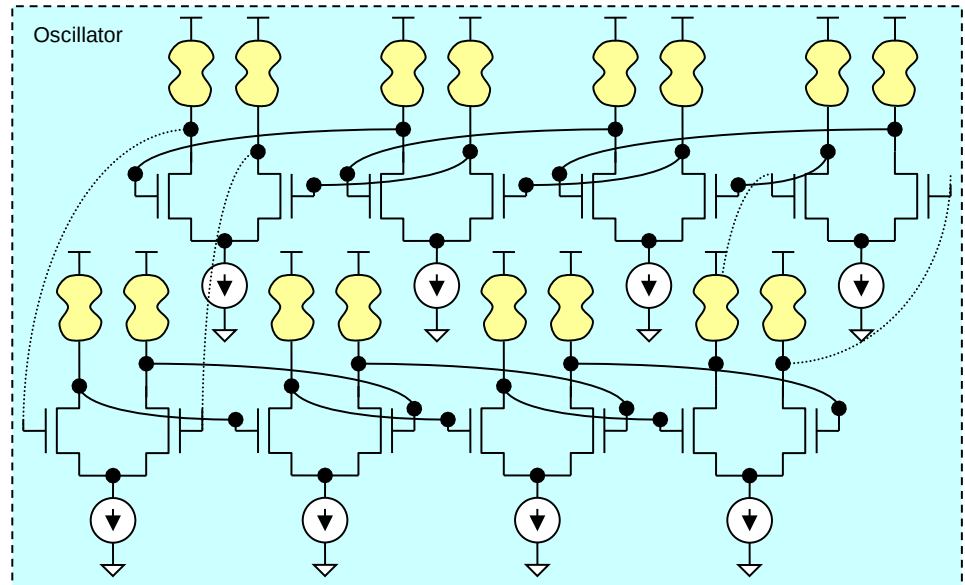
SR-Latch



D-Latch

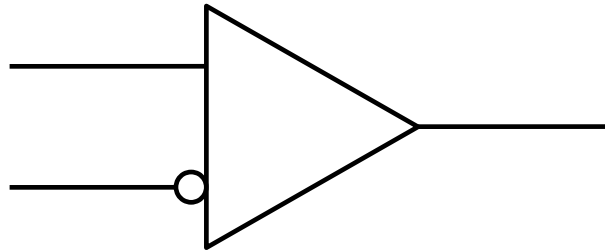


Ringoszillator

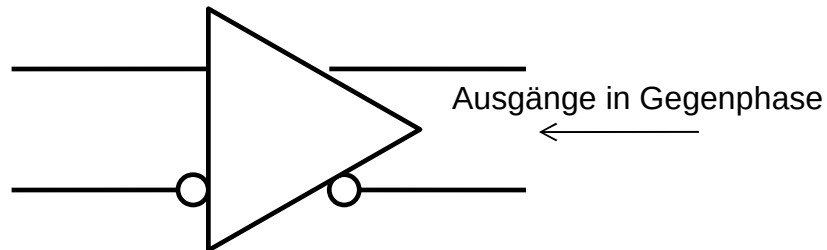


- Differenzverstärker werden nach dem Eingangs/Ausgangs-Typ klassifiziert

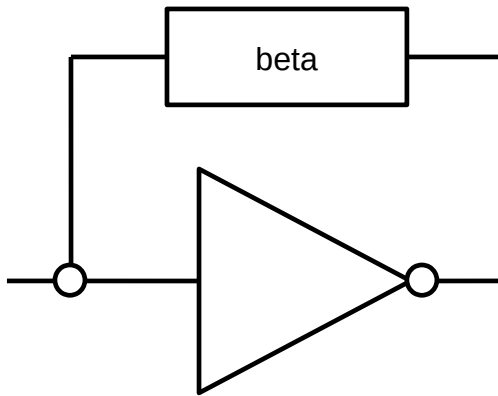
Operationsverstärker
Eingang differentiell, Ausgang single-ended



Symmetrischer (fully-differential) Differenzverstärker
Eingang und Ausgang differentiell

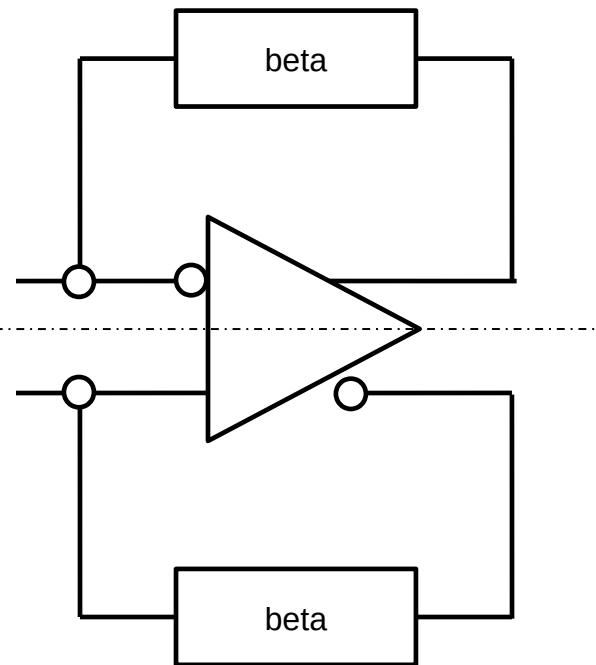


- Symmetrische Verstärker werden für differentielle Signalverarbeitung benutzt



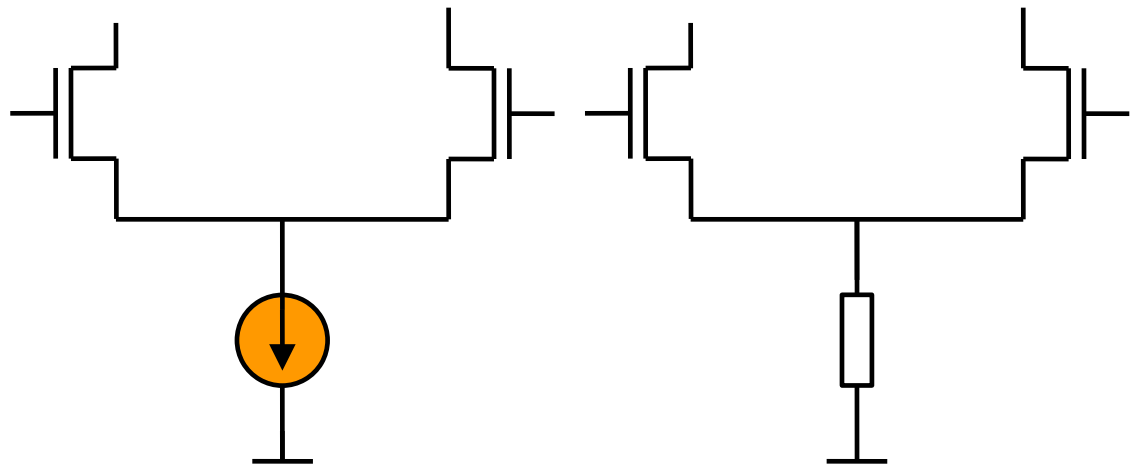
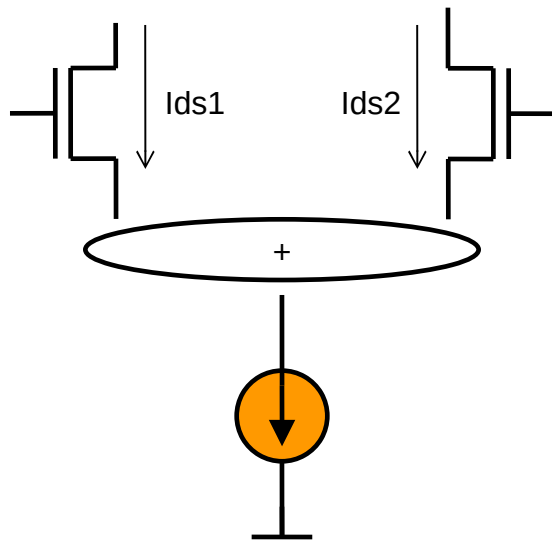
Single-Ended Schaltung

Differenzschaltung

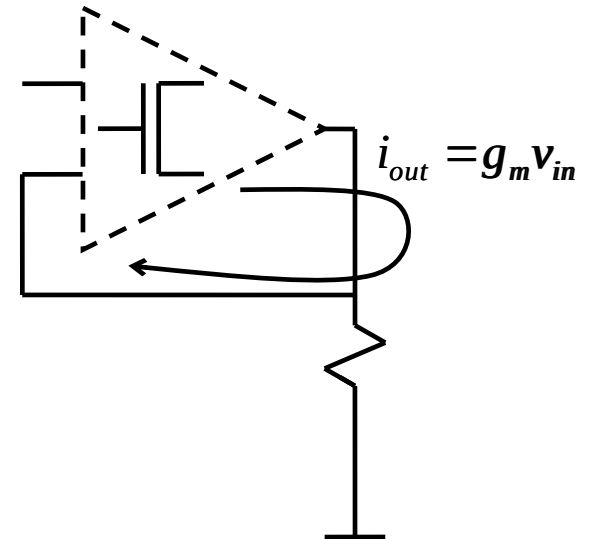
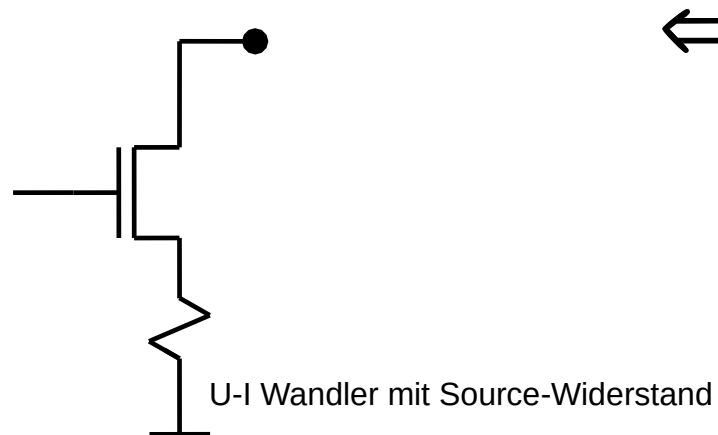
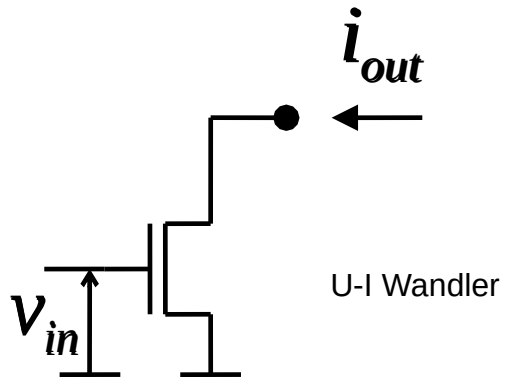


Implementierung

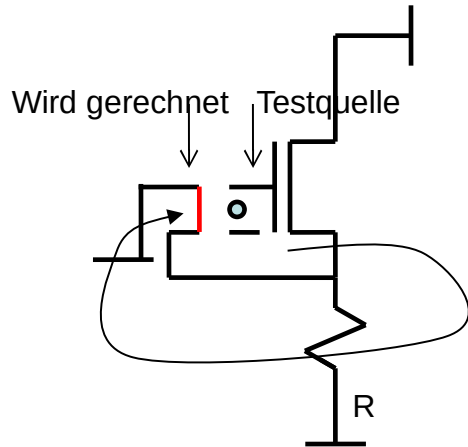
- Grundkomponente eines Differenzverstärkers ist ein Differenzpaar
- Bias: Stromquelle oder ein großer Widerstand
- Ziel: Summe von I_{DS} Strömen konstant
- Stromanstieg in einem Transistor $\rightarrow$ Stromabfall im anderen



•

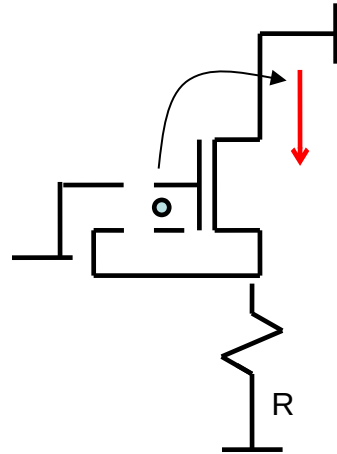


Schleifenverstärkung βA_{OL}



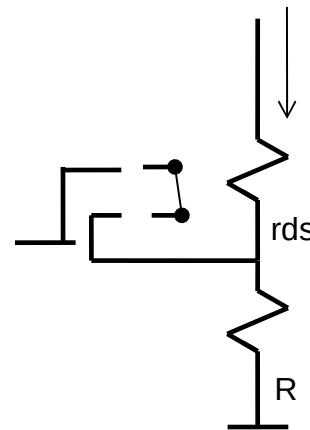
$$\beta A_{OL} = -g_m (R \parallel r_{ds}) \sim -g_m R$$

Verstärkung ohne GK



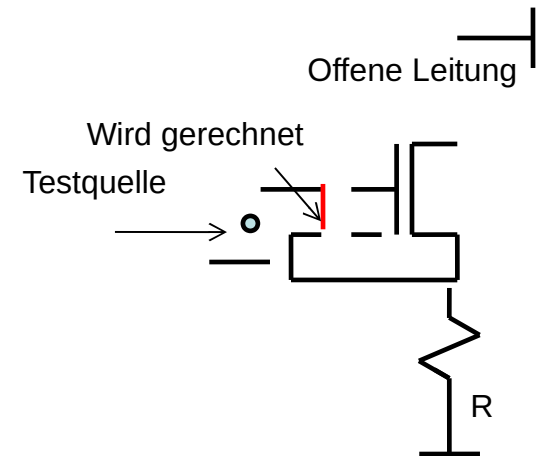
$$A_{OL} = g_m$$

Widerstand ohne RK



$$R_{out0} = r_{ds} + R$$

Verstärkung am Eingang



$$A_{IN} = 1$$

Verstärkung mit RK

$$G = \frac{A_{IN} A_{OL}}{1 + \beta A_{OL}}$$

$$G = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m R}$$

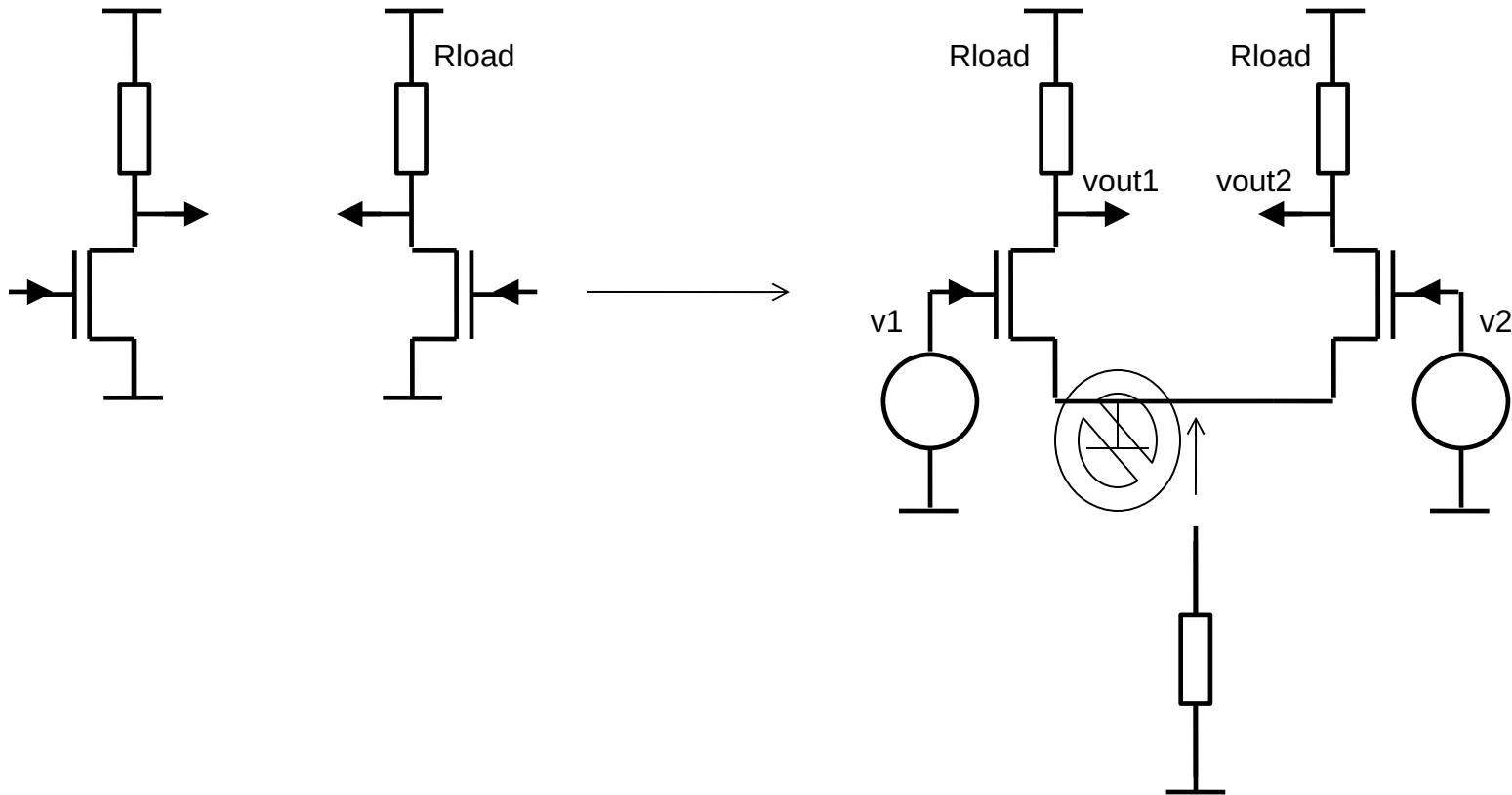
Widerstand mit RK

$$R_{out} = R_{out0} \frac{1 + \beta A_{SC}}{1 + \beta A_{OC}}$$

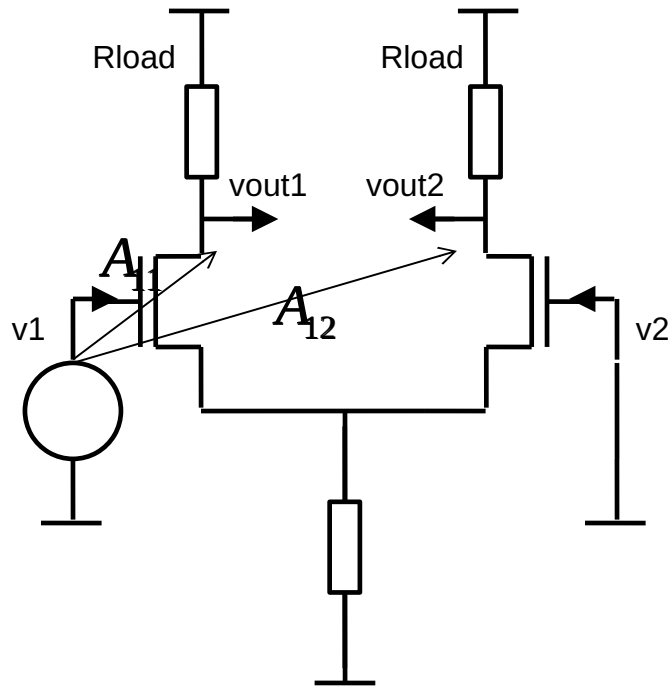
$$R_{out} = (R + r_{ds}) [1 + g_m (R \parallel r_{ds})] = R g_m r_{ds}$$

- Symmetrischer Differenzverstärker

Zwei single-ended Verstärker

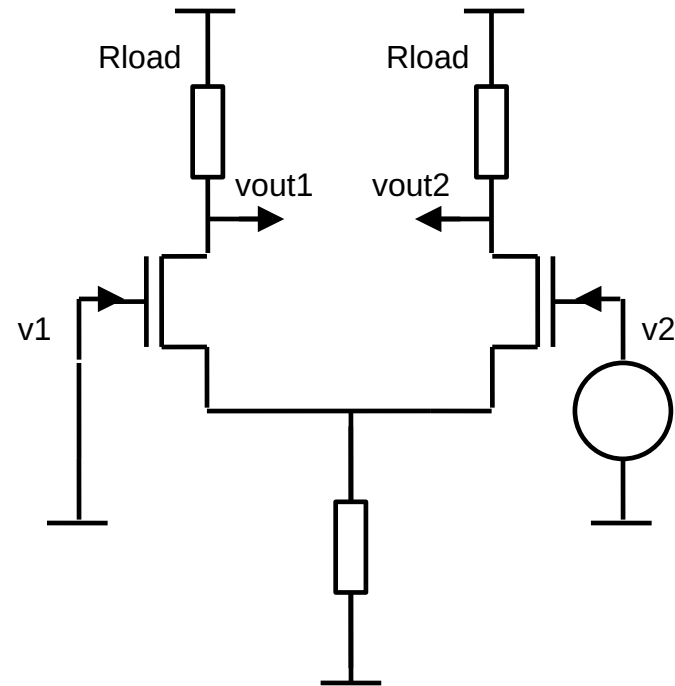


- Symmetrischer Differenzverstärker
- Superposition
- Asymmetrie



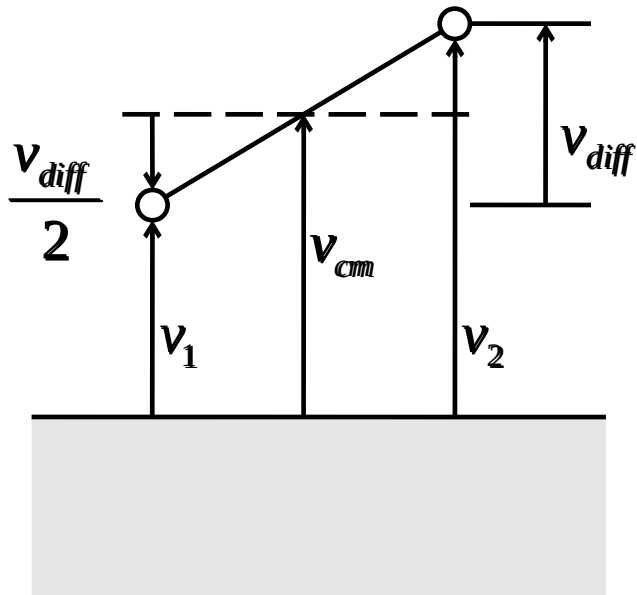
$$v_{out1} = A_{11} v_1$$

$$v_{out2} = A_{12} v_1$$



$$v_{out1} = A_{21} v_2$$

$$v_{out2} = A_{22} v_2$$



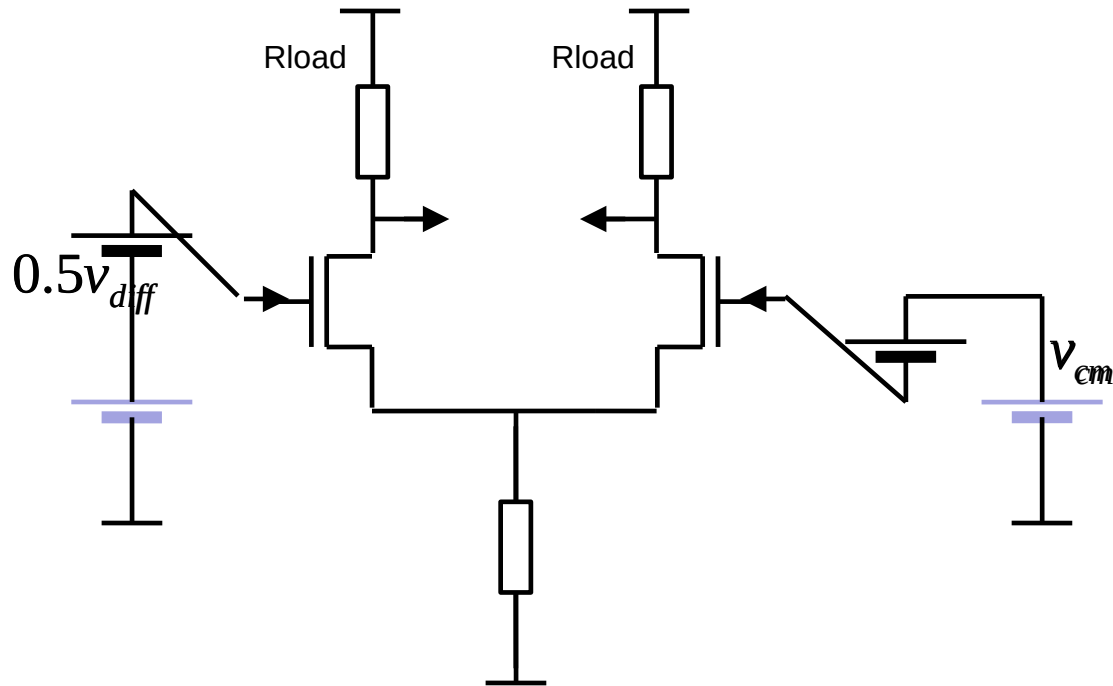
$$v_{diff} = v_2 - v_1$$

$$v_{cm} = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}$$

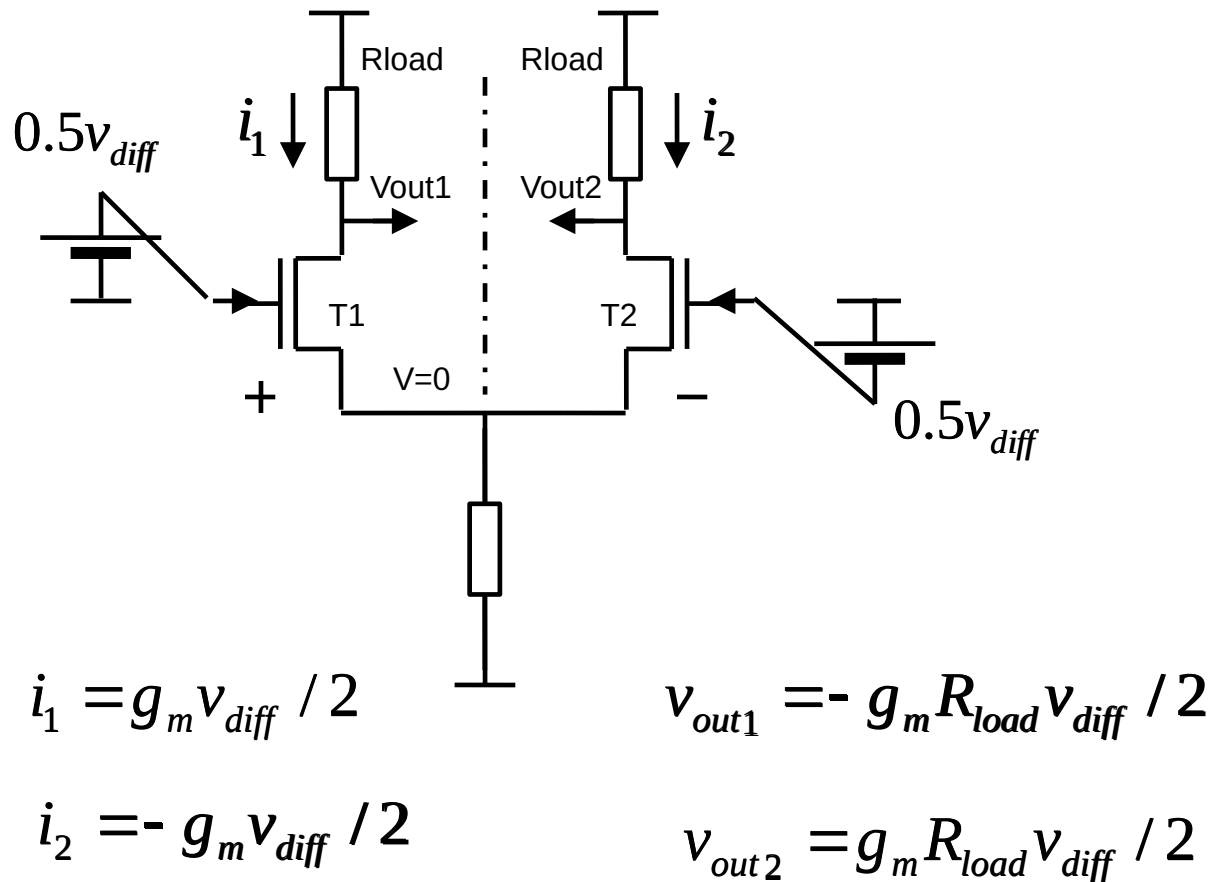
$$v_1 = v_{cm} + \frac{v_{diff}}{2}$$

$$v_2 = v_{cm} - \frac{v_{diff}}{2}$$

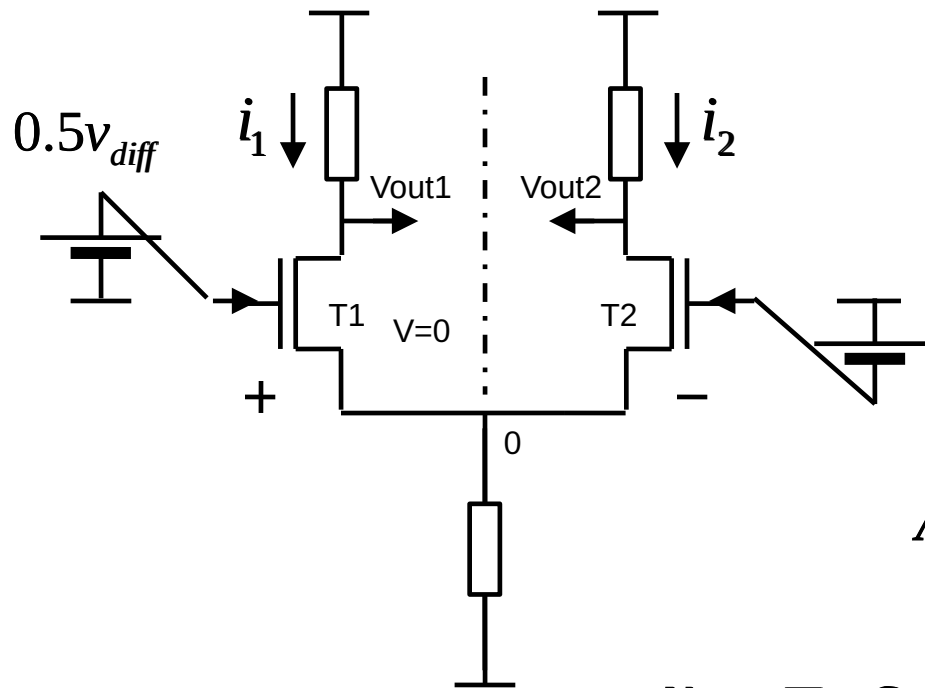
- Symmetrischer Differenzverstärker



- Differenzverstärkung



- Differenzverstärkung

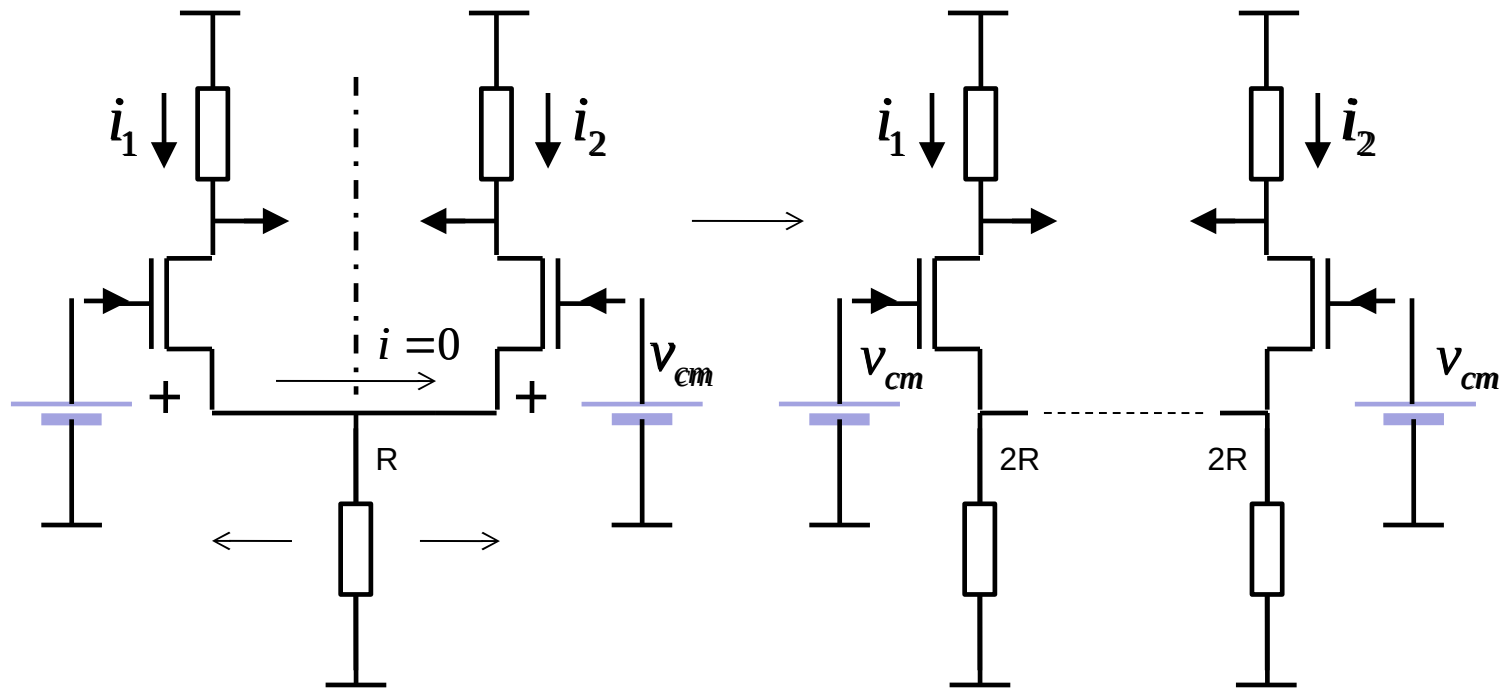


$$A_{diff} = (v_{out1} - v_{out2}) / v_{diff} = -g_m R_{load}$$

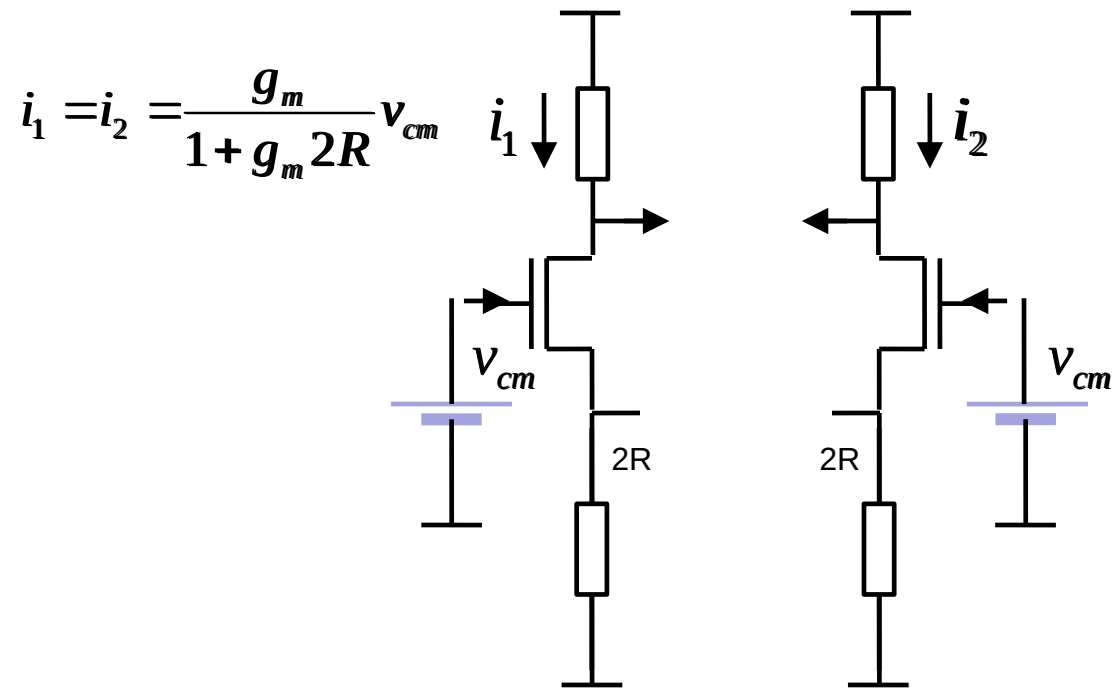
$$v_{out1} = -g_m R_{load} v_{diff} / 2$$

$$v_{out2} = g_m R_{load} v_{diff} / 2$$

- Gleichtaktverstärkung



- Gleichtaktverstärkung



$$v_{out1} = v_{out2} = - \frac{g_m R_{load}}{1 + g_m 2R} v_{cm}$$

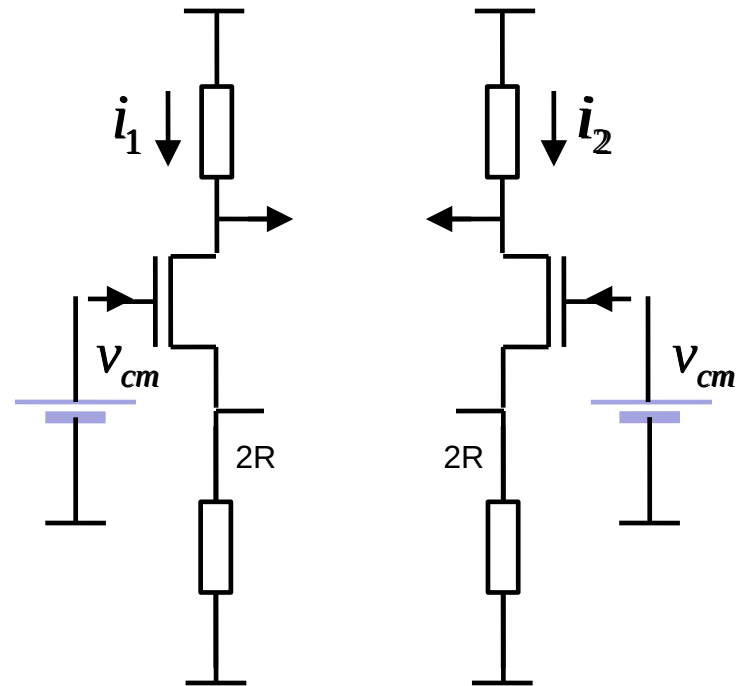
$$A_{cm} = (v_{out1} - v_{out2}) / v_{cm} = 0$$

- Gleichtaktunterdrückung

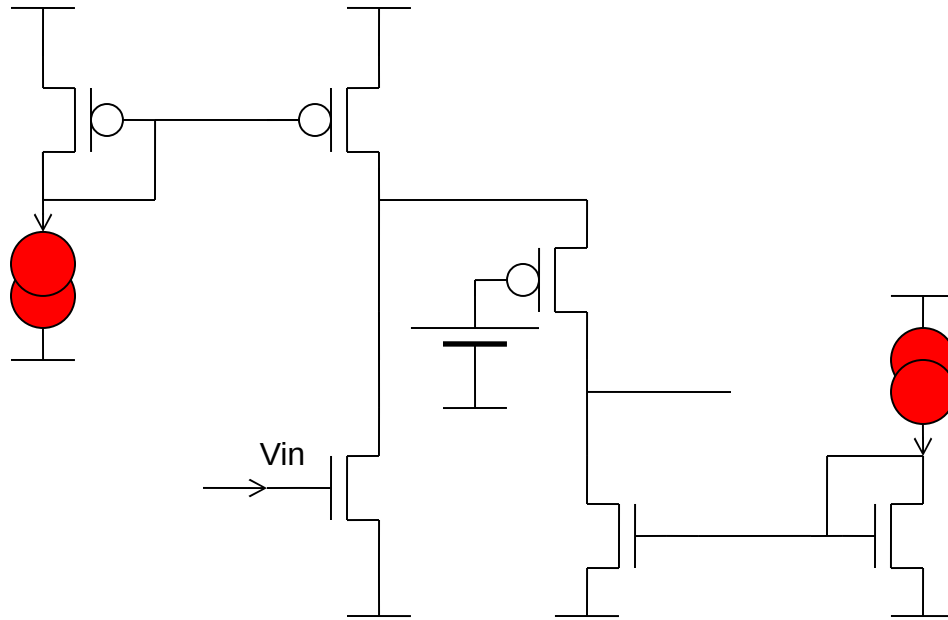
$$A_{diff} = (v_{out1} - v_{out2}) / v_{diff} = -g_m R_{load}$$

$$A_{cm} = (v_{out1} - v_{out2}) / v_{cm} = 0$$

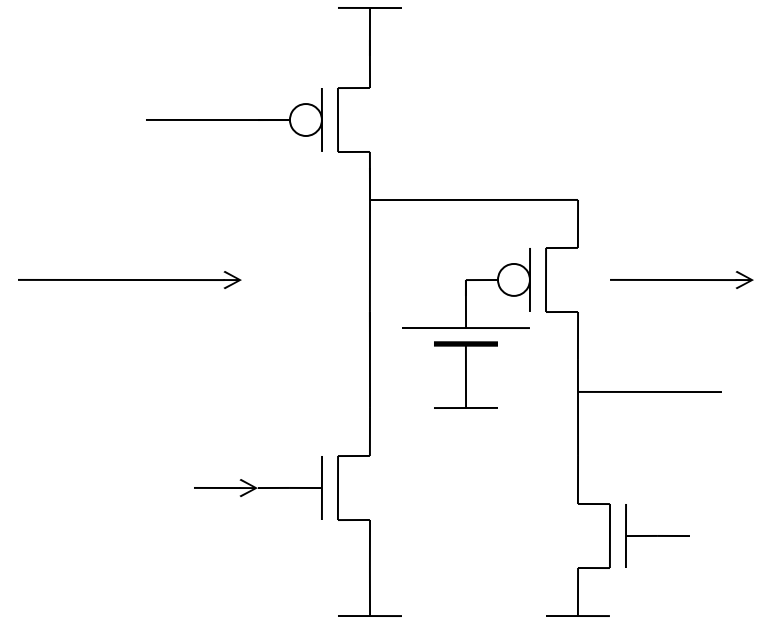
$$CMRR = A_{diff} / A_{cm} = \infty$$



- Komplexere Formen

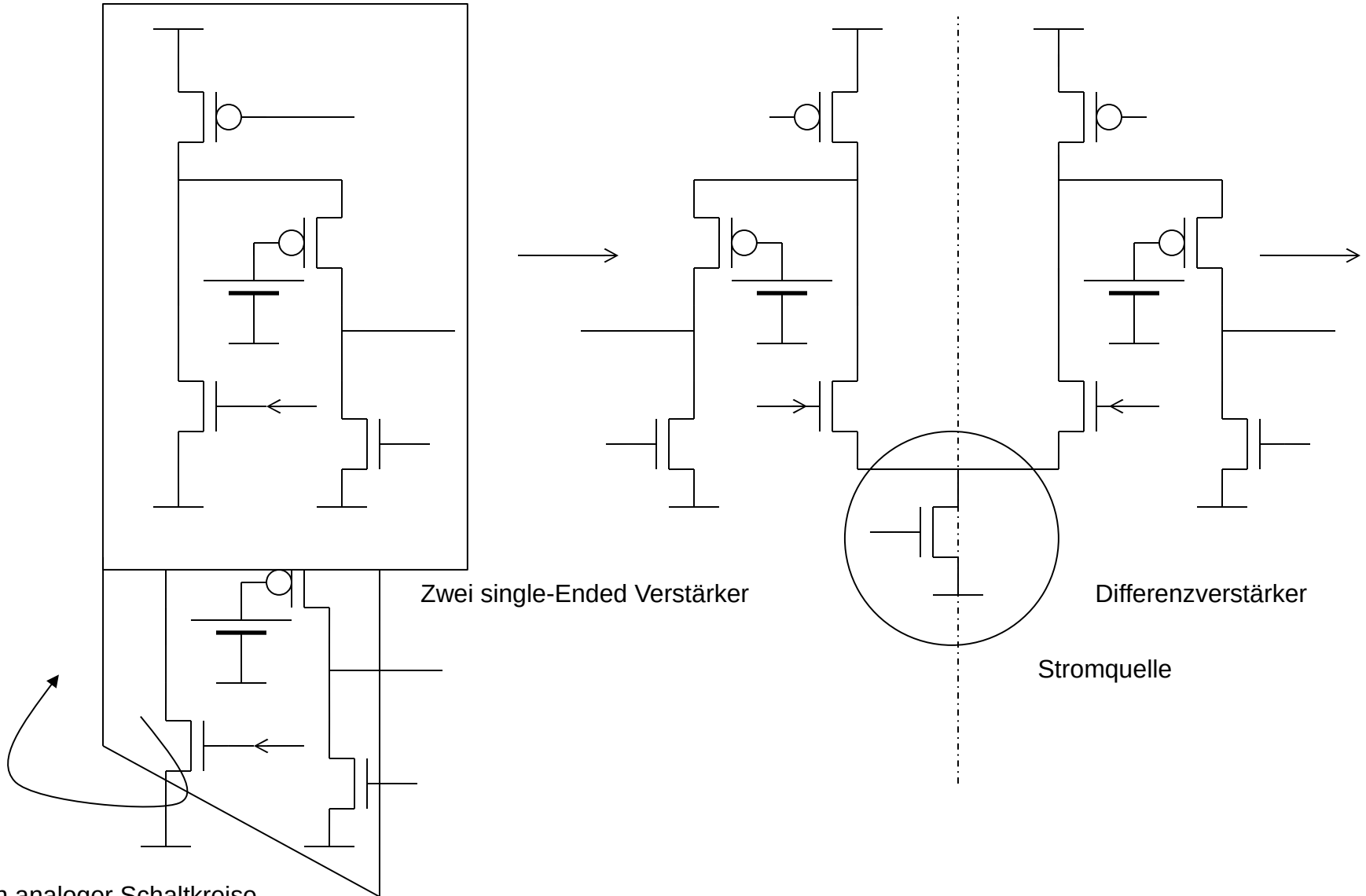


Vollständige Single-Ended Schaltung (gefaltete Kaskode)

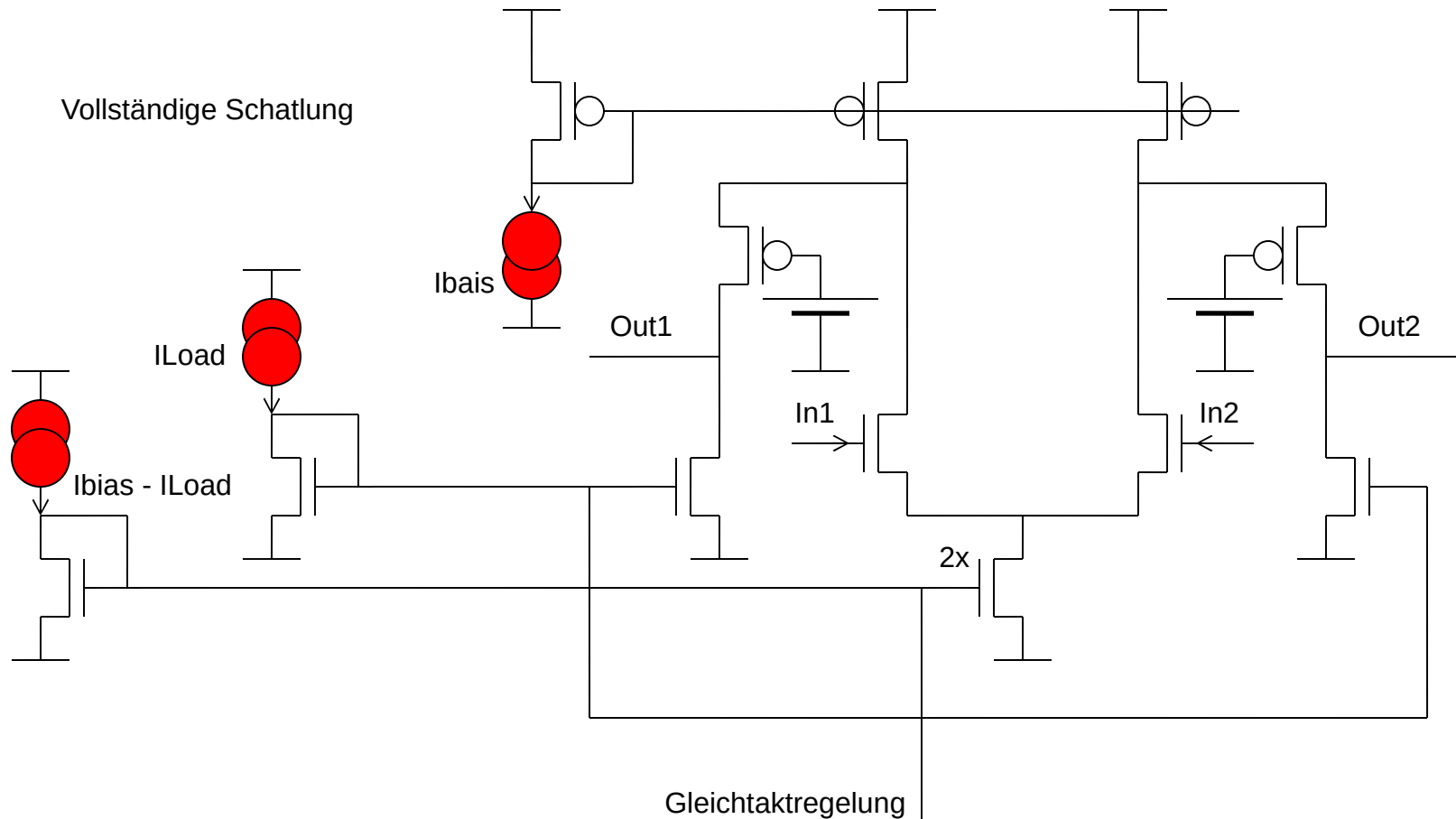


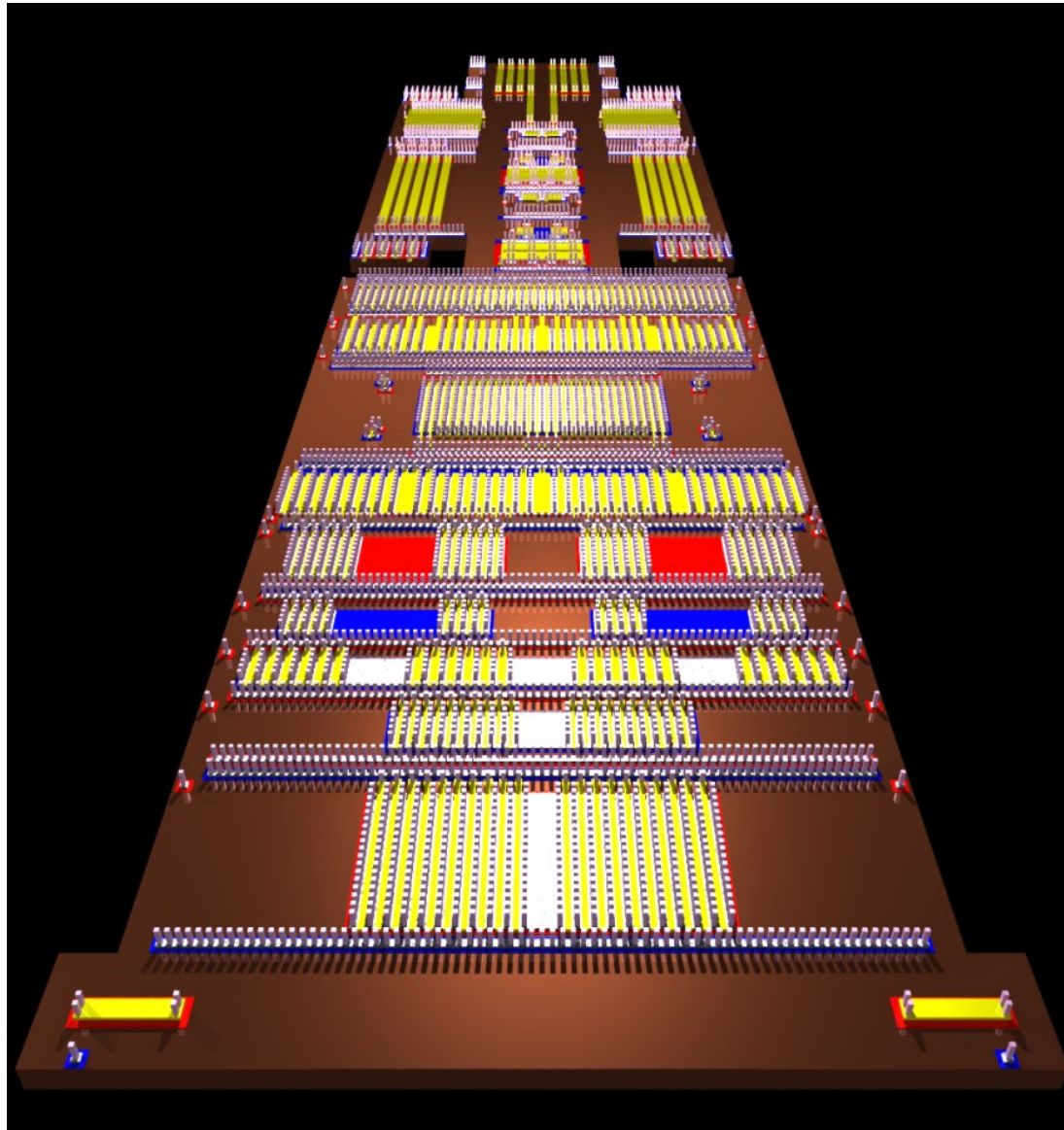
Vereinfacht

- Komplexere Formen



- Komplexere Formen



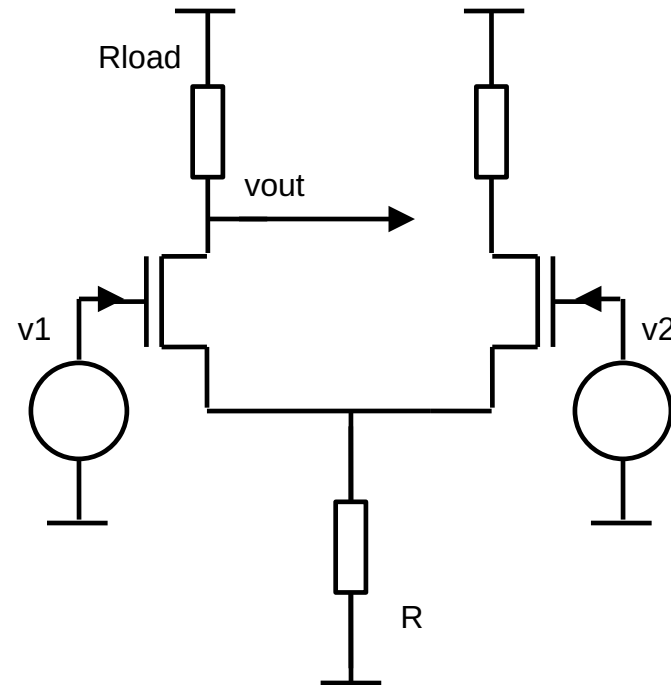


- Operationsverstärker (Single-Ended Ausgang) – einfachste Variante

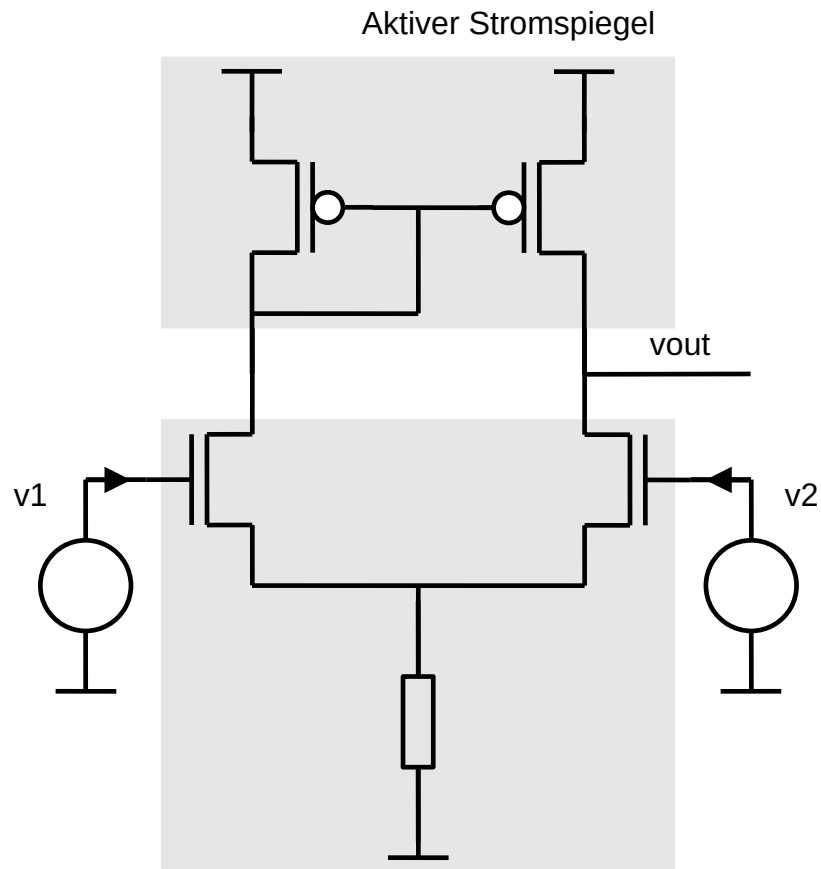
$$A_{diff} = v_{out} / v_{diff} = - g_m R_{load} / 2$$

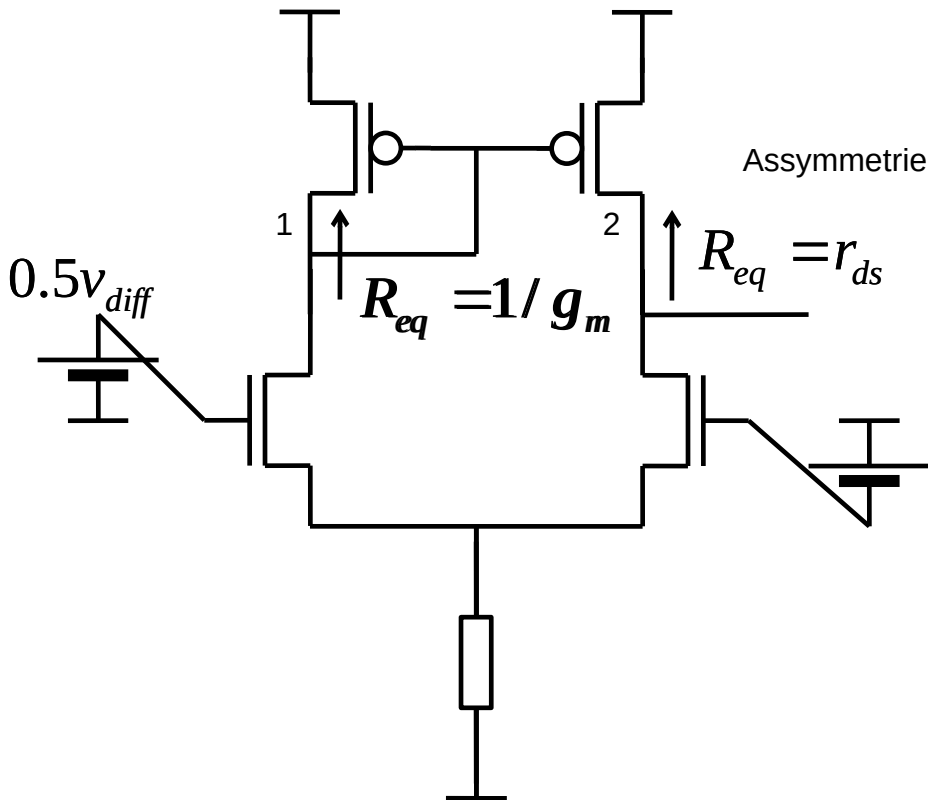
$$A_{cm} = v_{out} / v_{cm} = - \frac{g_m R_{load}}{1 + g_m 2R}$$

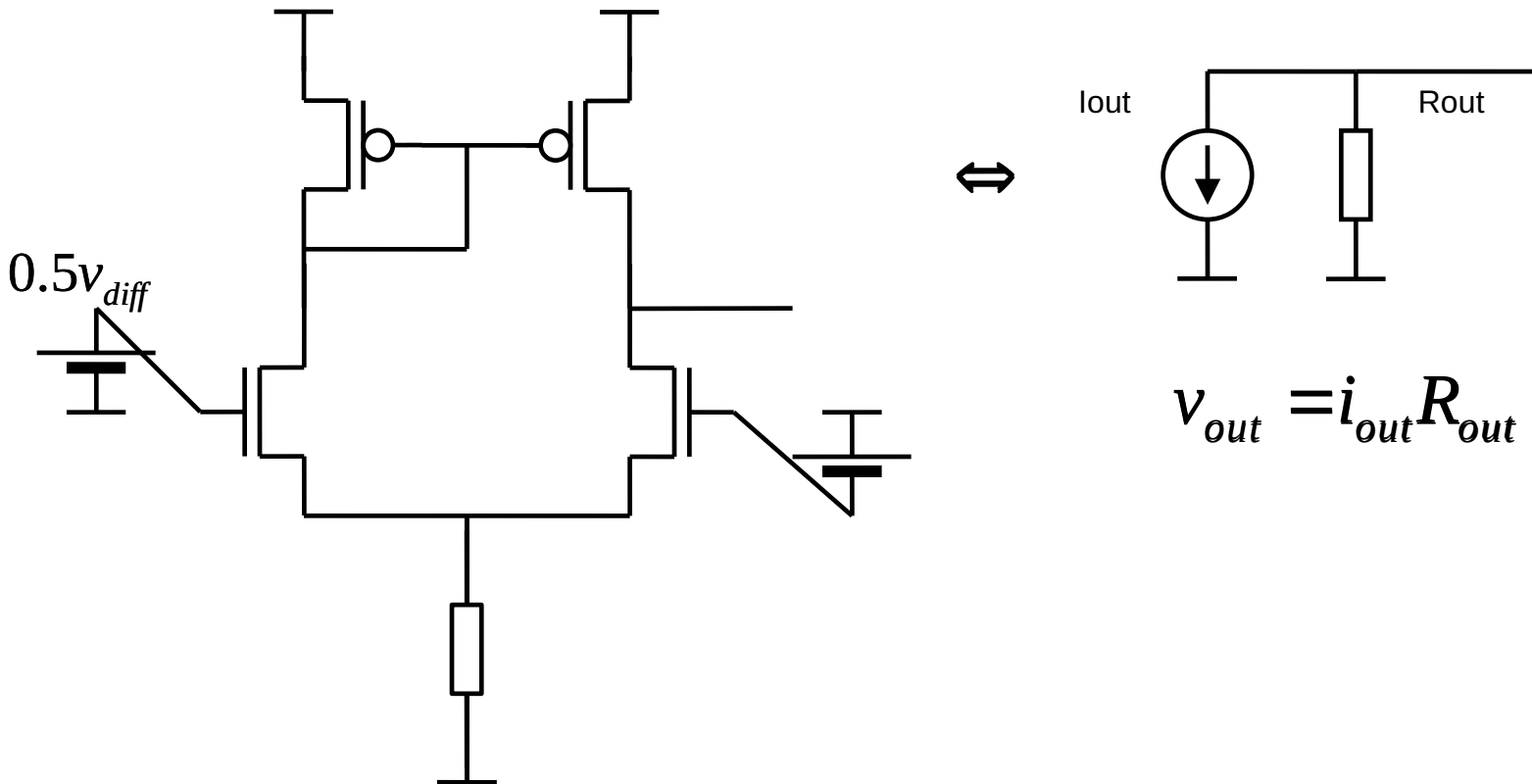
$$CMRR = A_{diff} / A_{cm} = (1 + g_m 2R) / 2$$

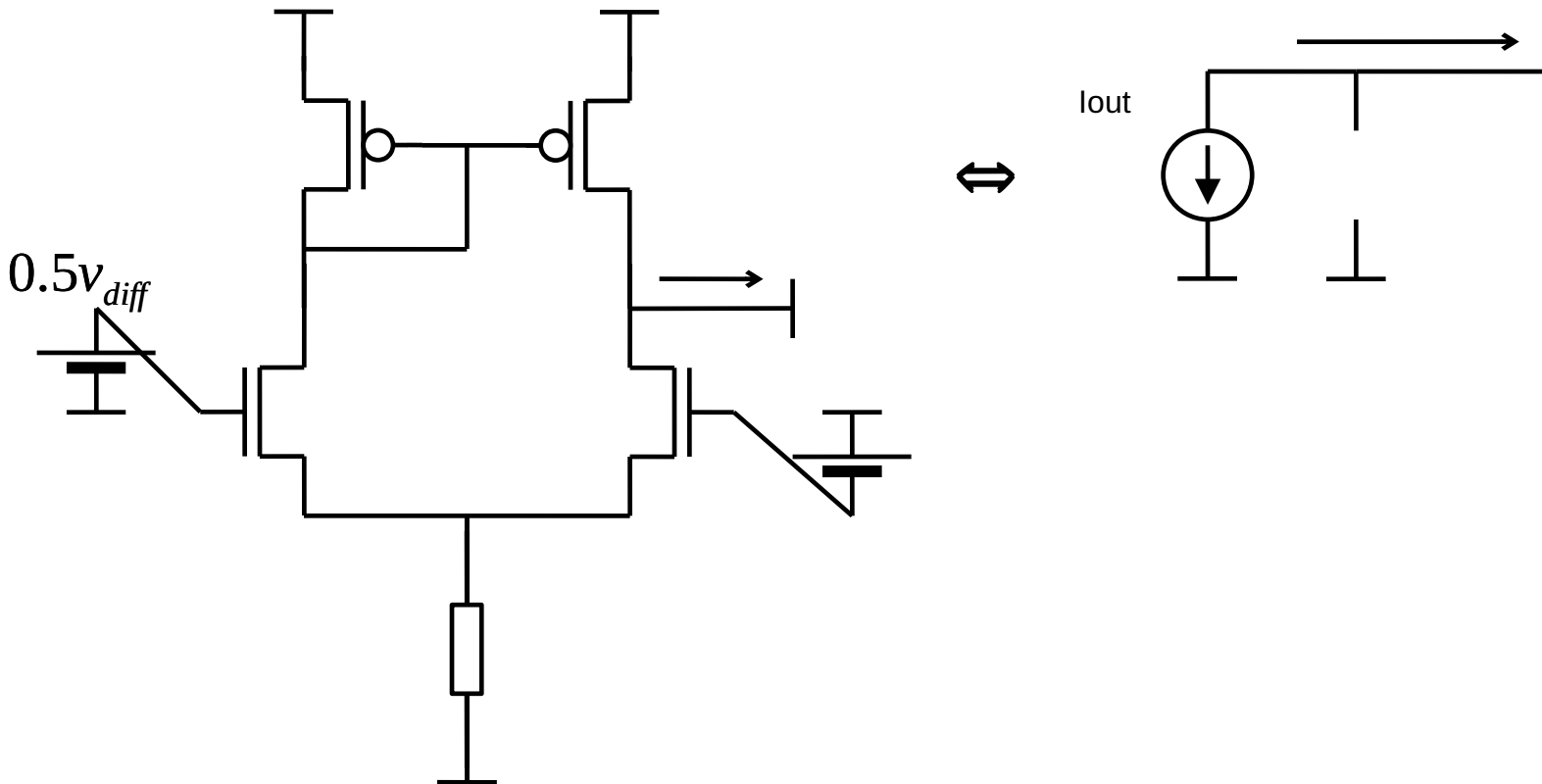


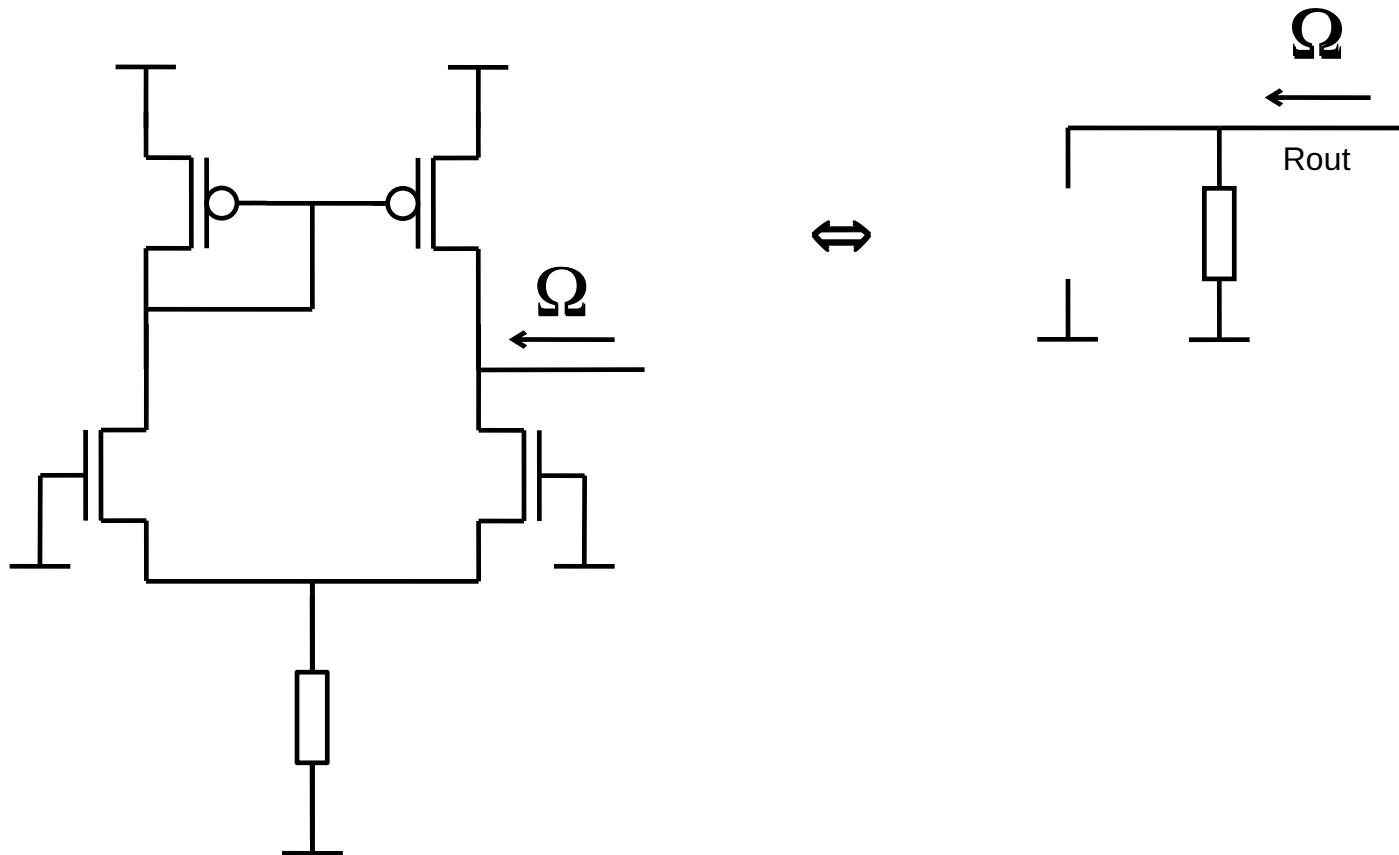
- Operationsverstärker – Standardschaltung

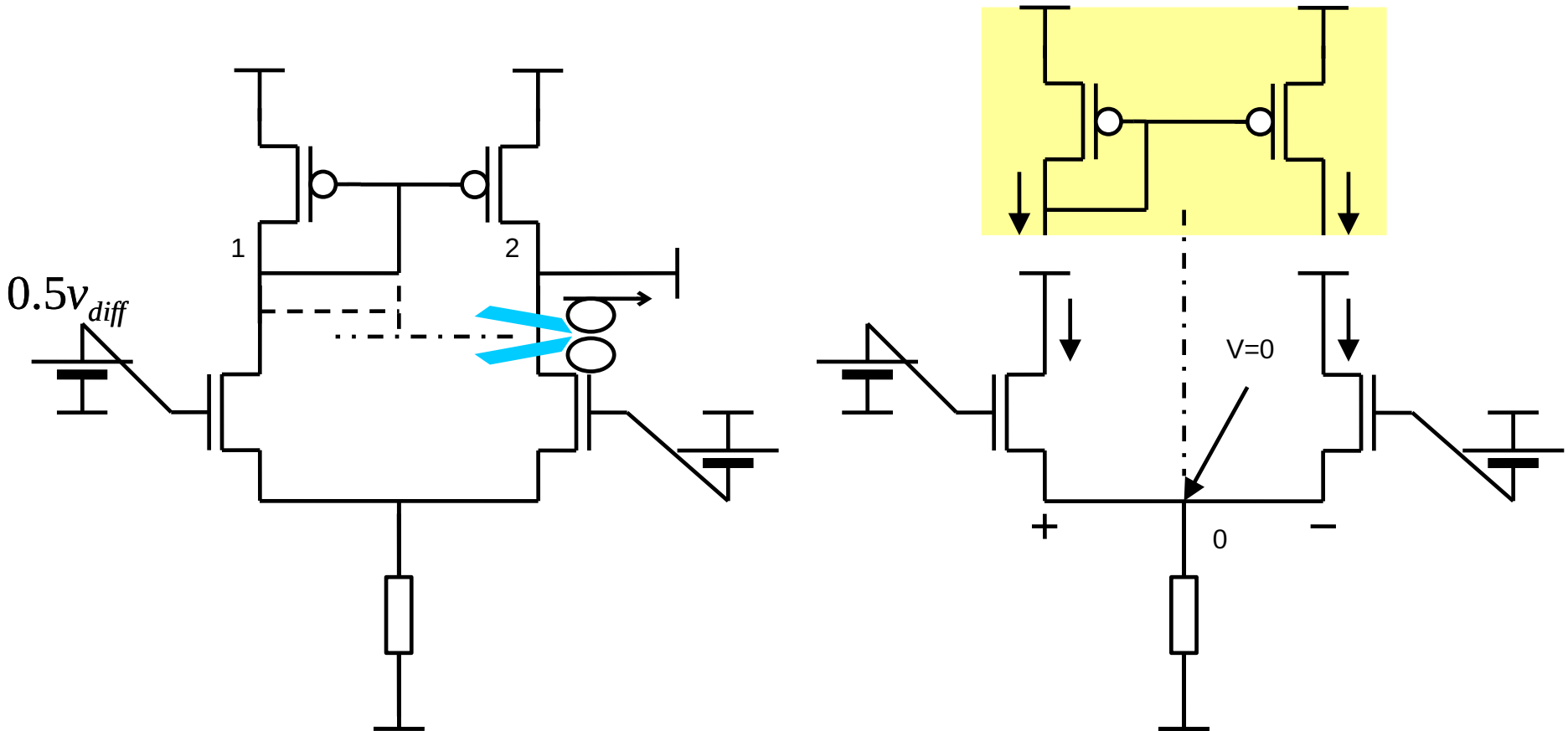


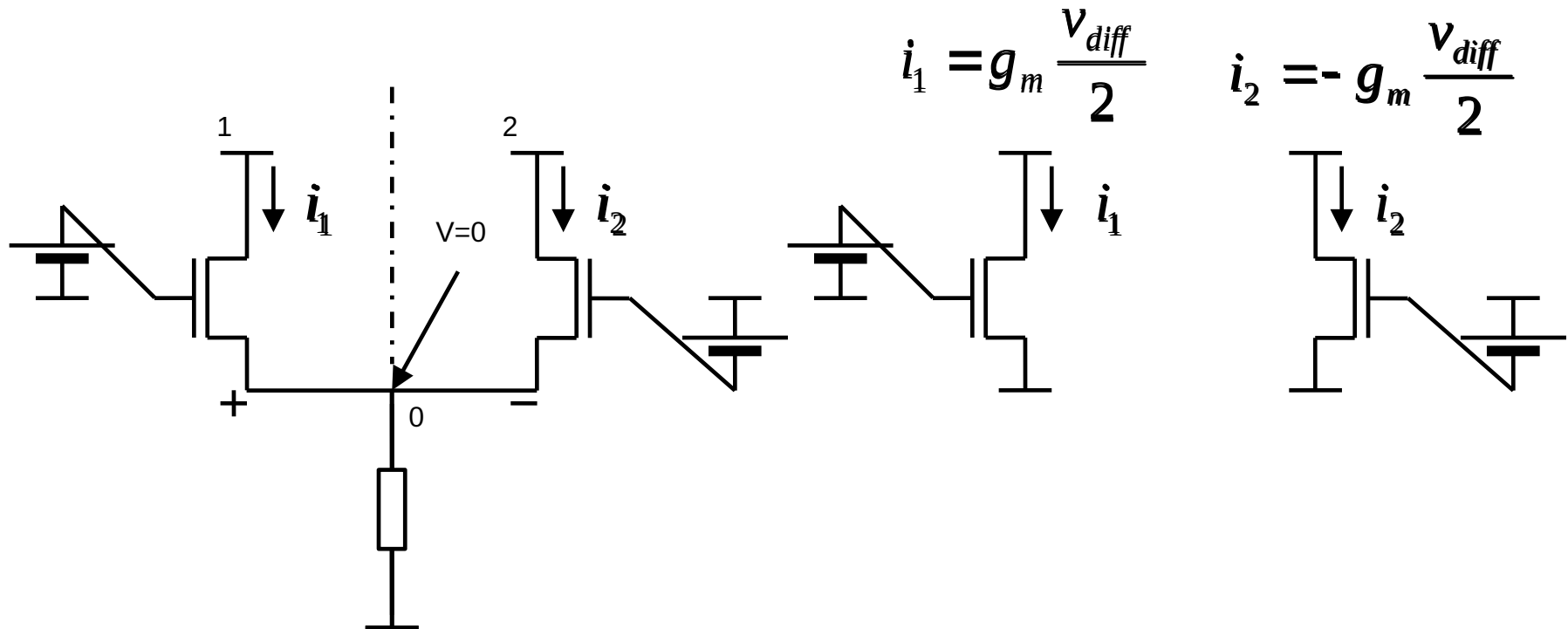


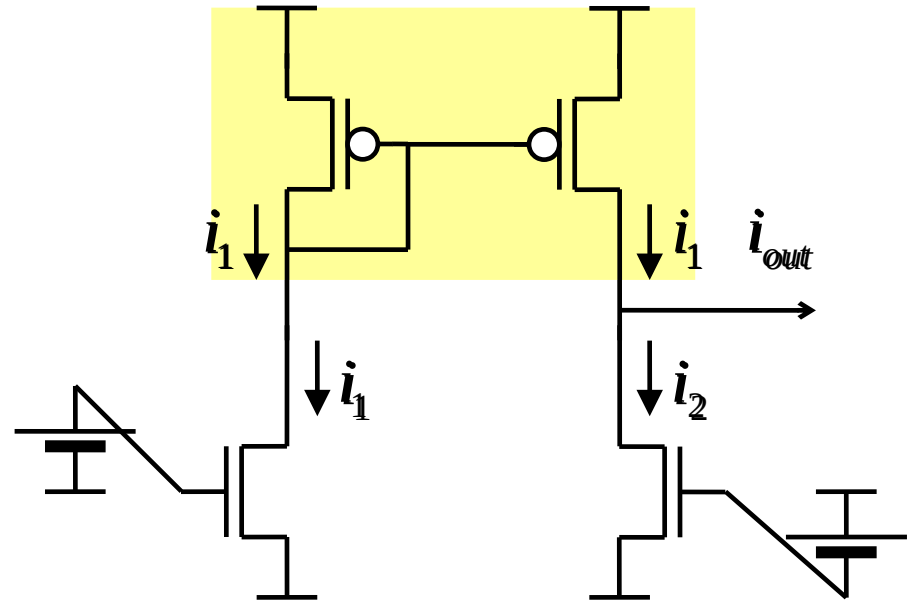






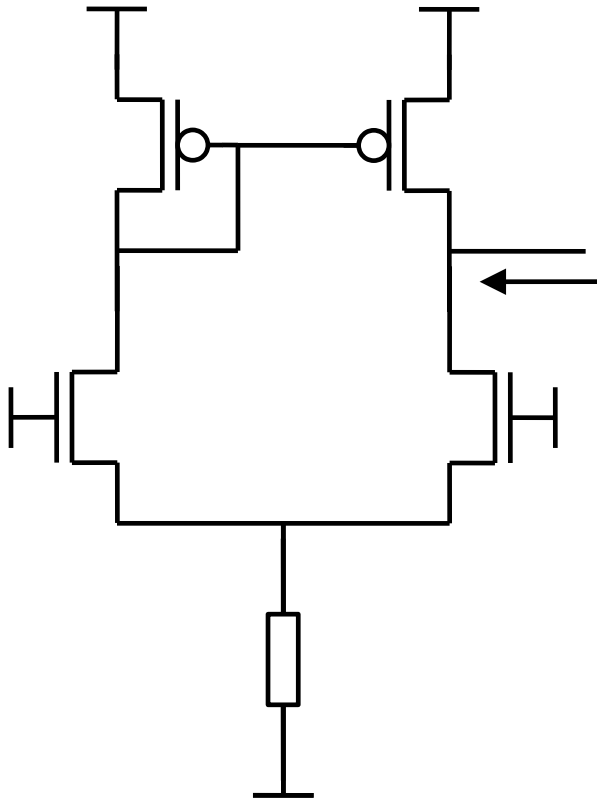


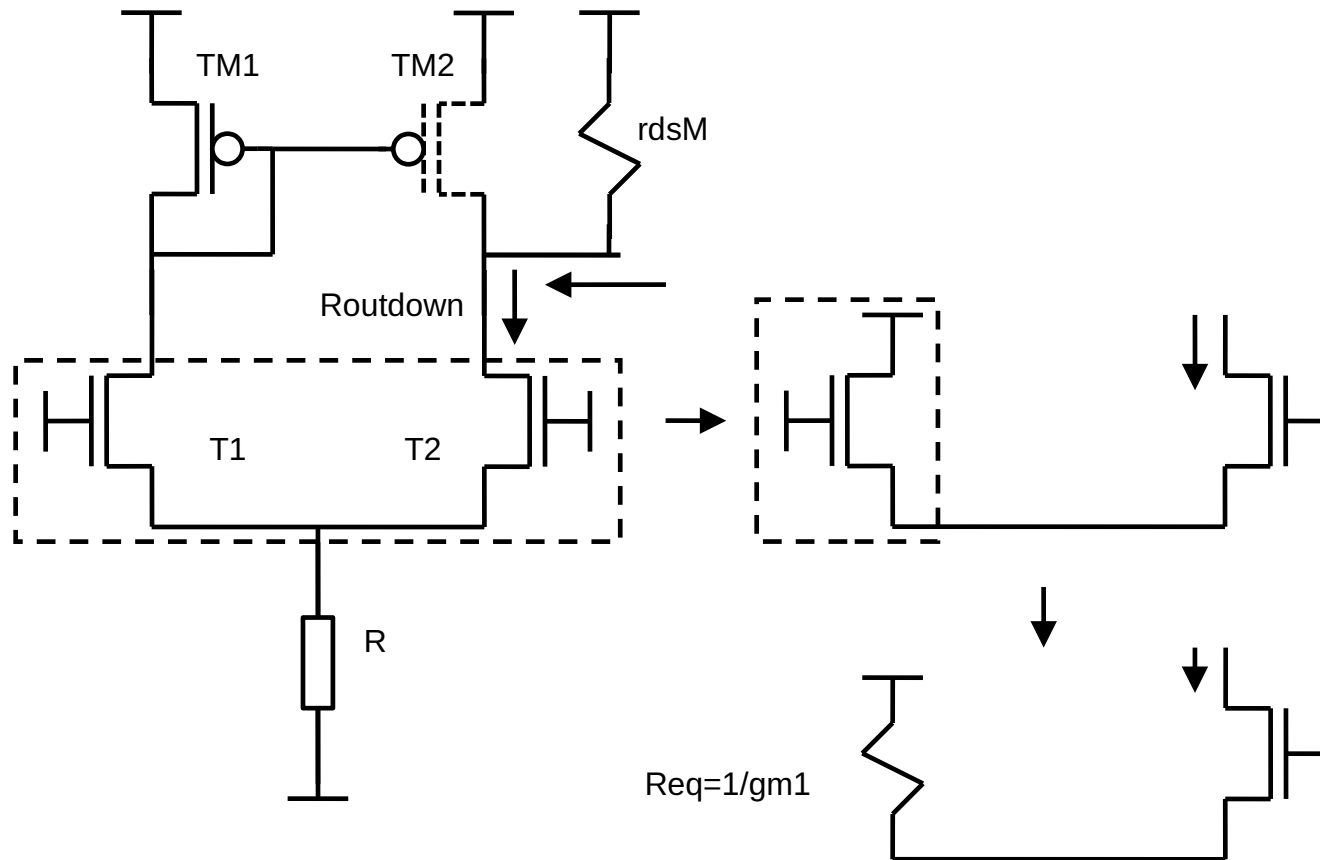




$$i_{out} = i_1 - i_2 = g_m v_{diff}$$

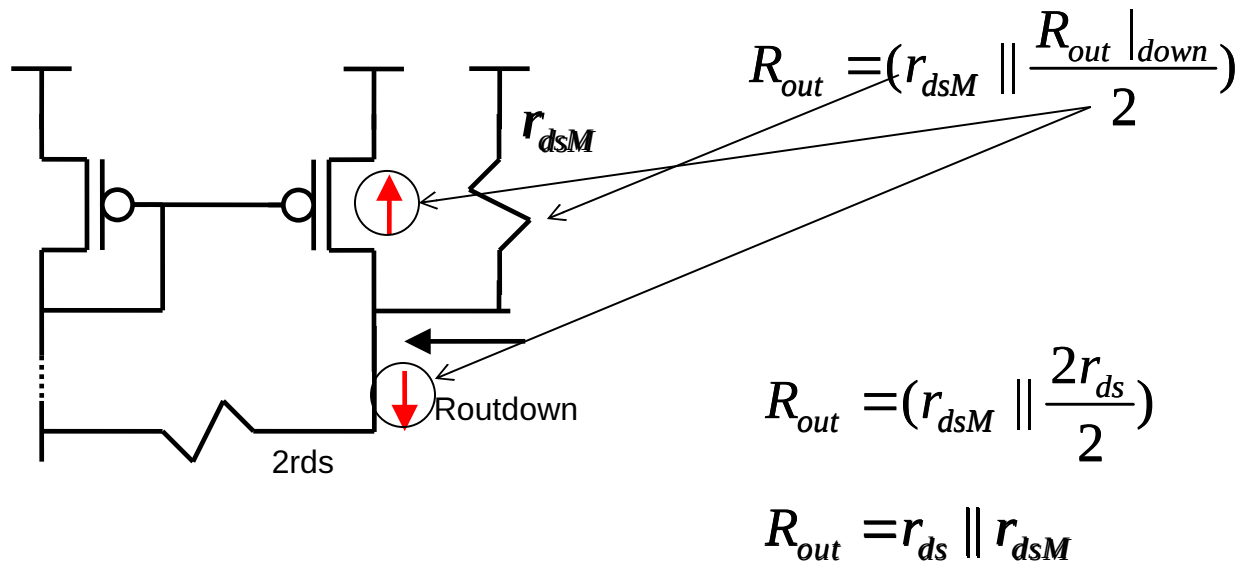
$$G_{mdiff} = g_m$$





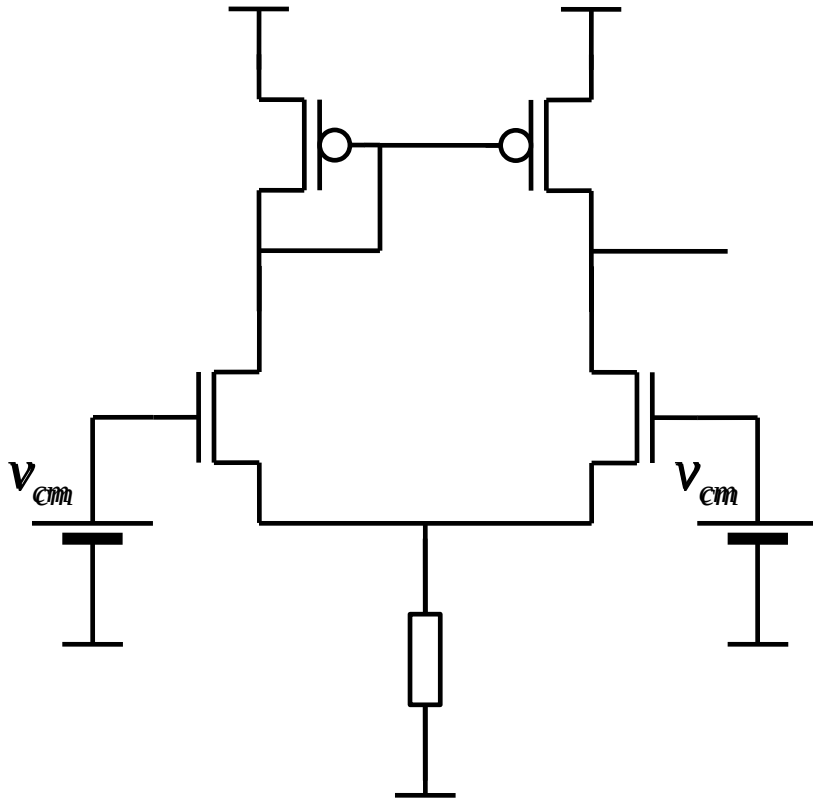
$$R_{out \mid down} = (R_{eq} + r_{ds2})(1 + g_{m2}R_{eq})$$

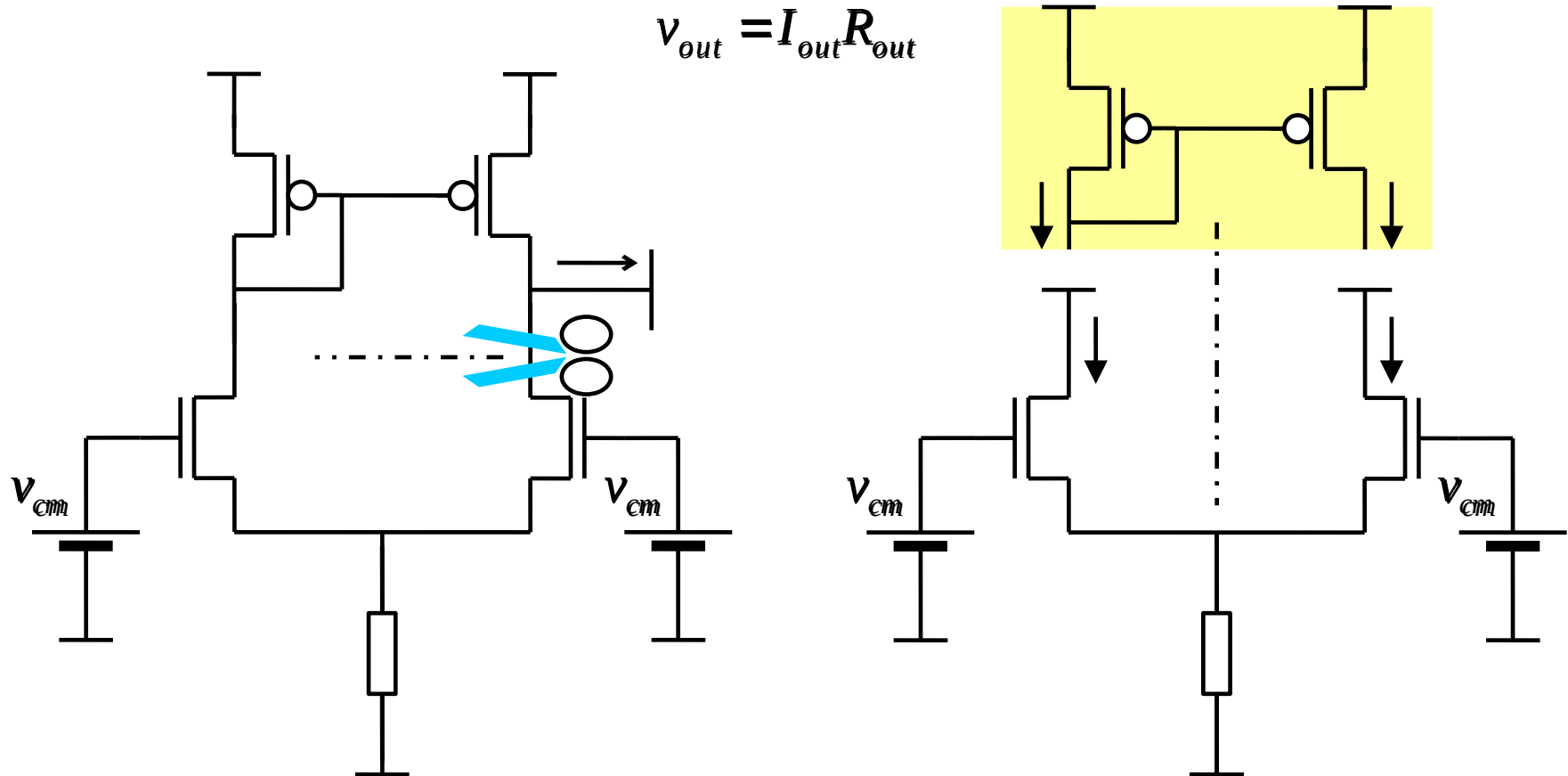
$$R_{out \mid down} \sim 2r_{ds}$$

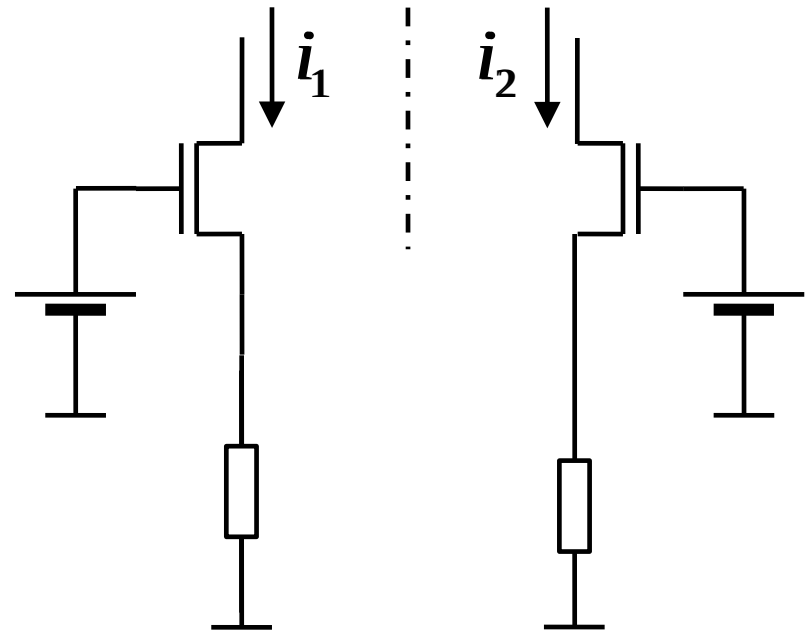
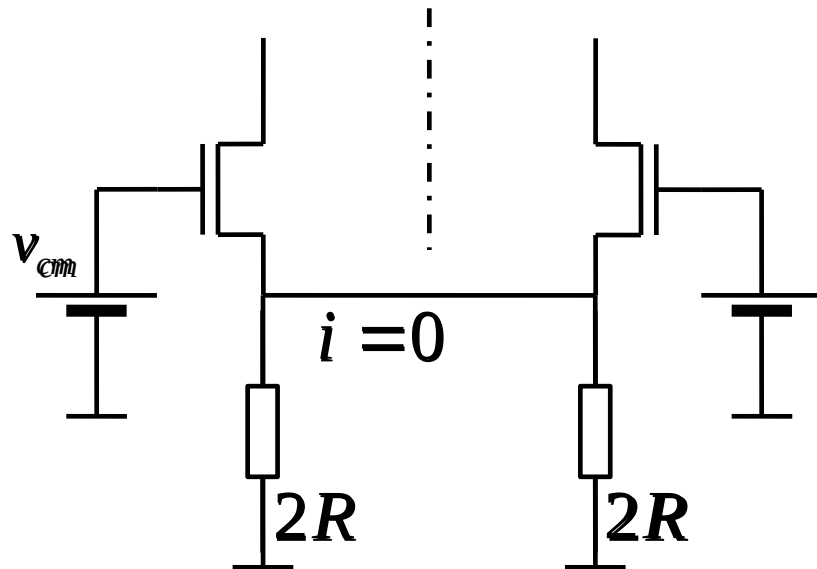


$$A_{diff} = G_{mdiff} R_{out}, \Rightarrow$$

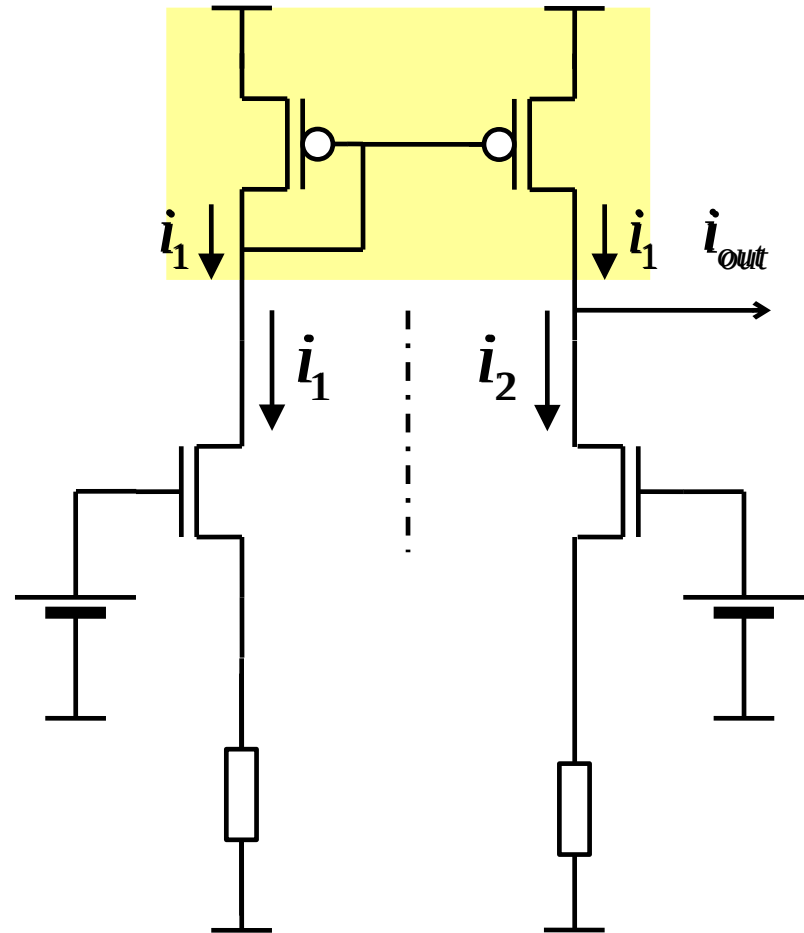
$$A_{diff} = g_m (r_{ds} \parallel r_{dsM})$$







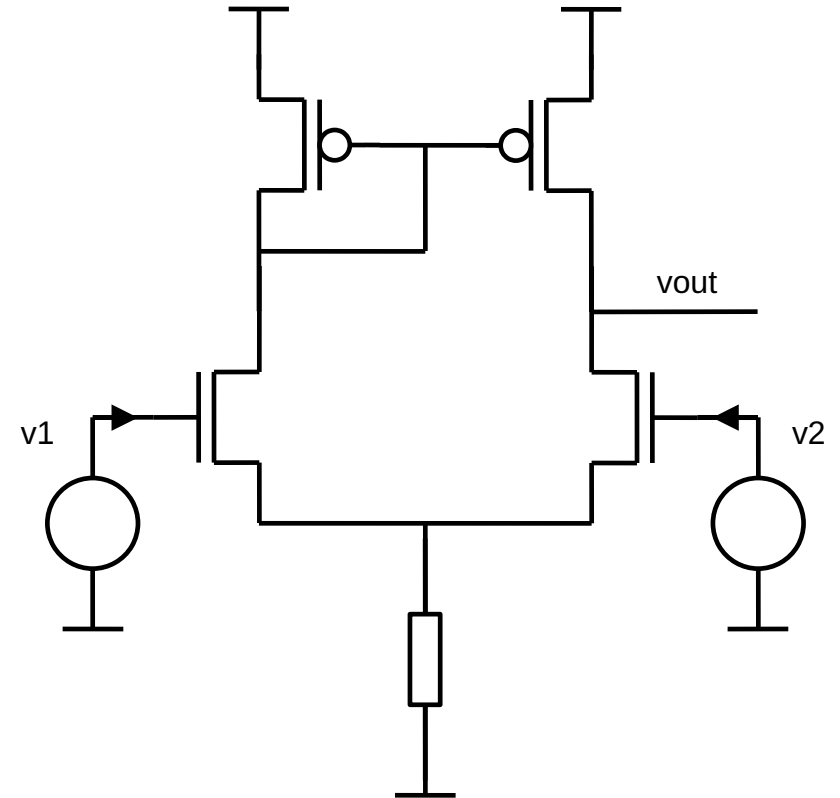
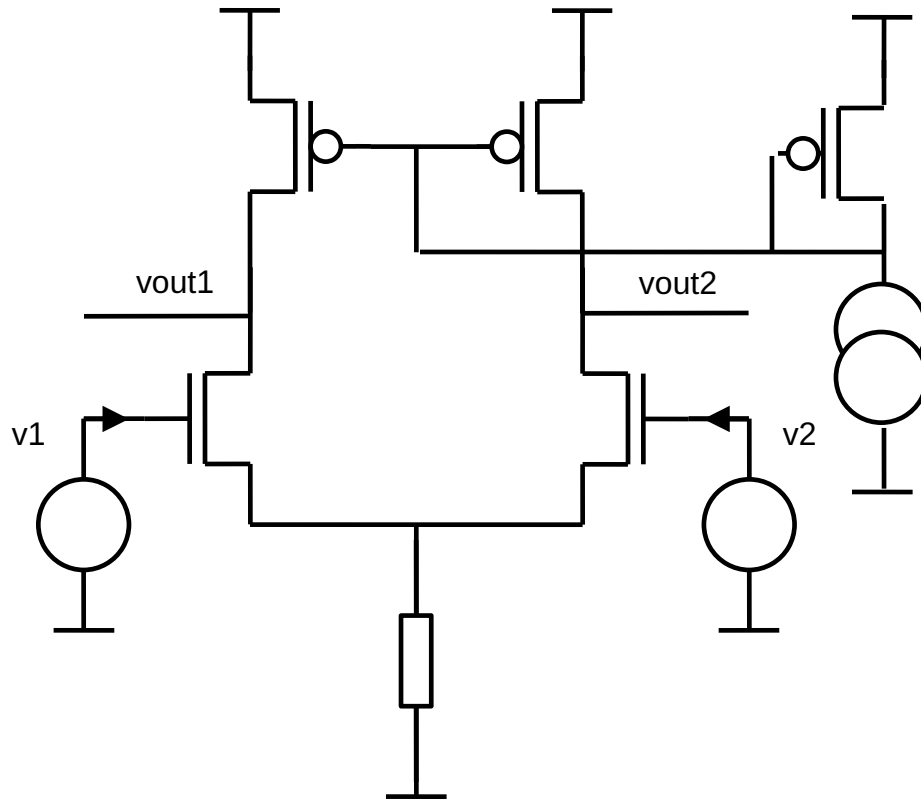
$$i_1, i_2 = v_{cm} g_m / (1 + 2g_m R)$$



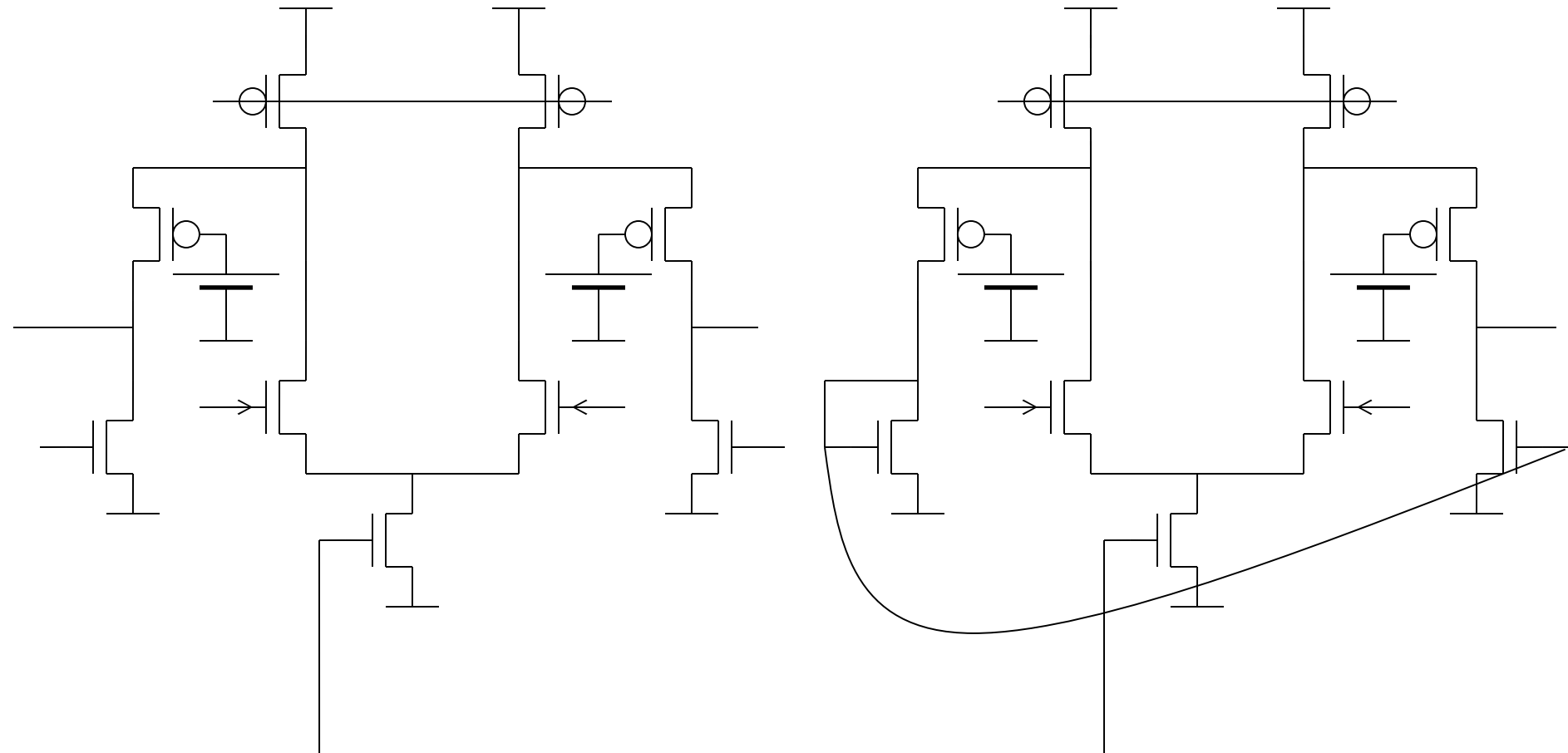
$$i_1, i_2 = v_{cm} g_m / (1 + 2g_m R) \quad i_{out} = i_1 - i_2 = 0$$

$$A_{cm} = 0$$

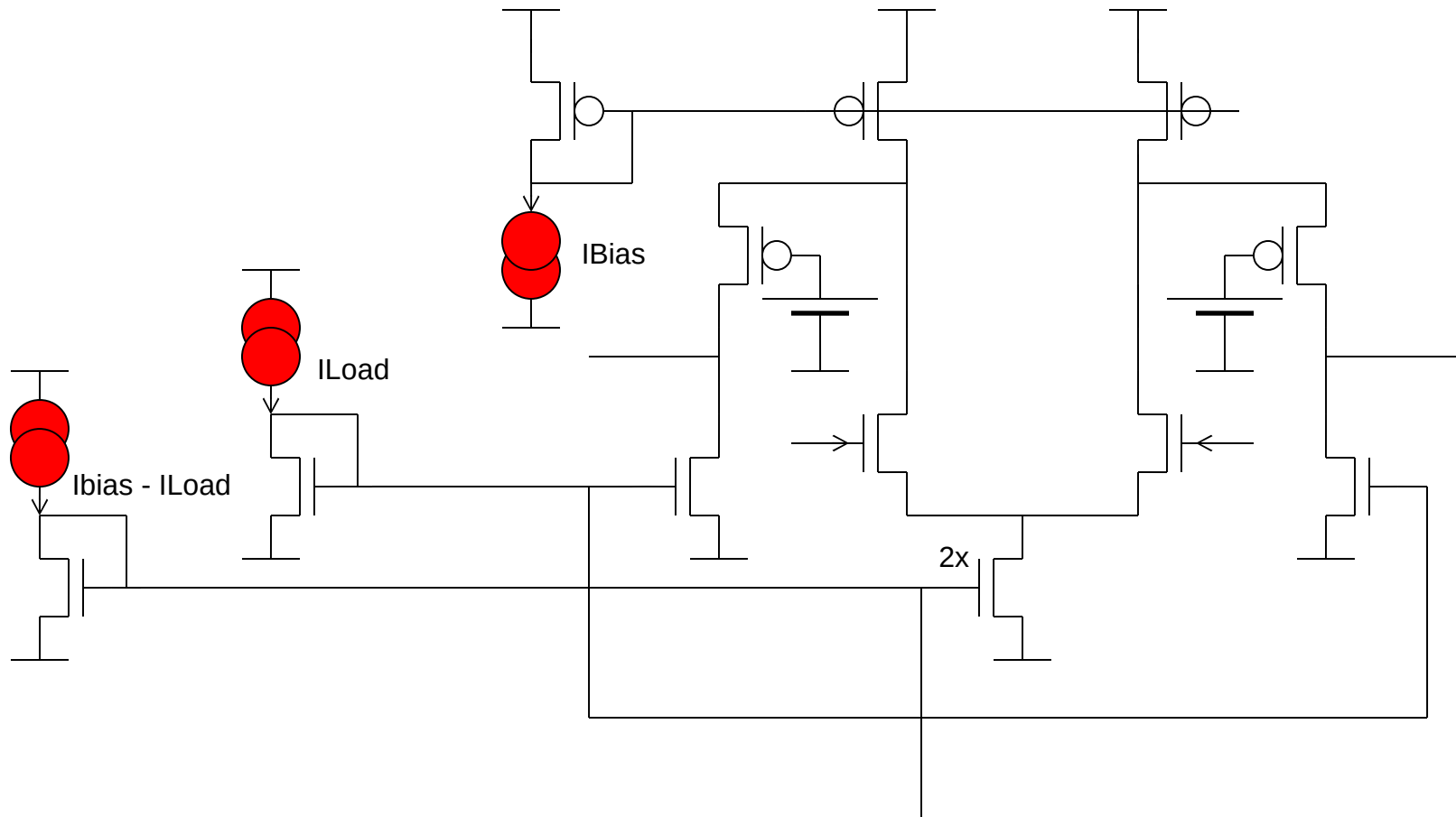
- Vergleich: symmetrischer- und Operationsverstärker



- Symmetrischer- und Operationsverstärker mit Kaskode



- Symmetrischer Verstärker mit Kaskode



- Operationsverstärker mit Kaskode

