



## EXPERIMENT – 3 DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIERS

### PRELIMINARIES:

For detailed information about differential amplifiers, Electronic devices and circuit theory, Louis Nashelsky and Integrated Electronics, Jacob Millmann are advised.

1. What are the definitions of single ended AC voltage gain, double ended AC voltage gain, common mode, difference mode and common-mode rejection ratio (CMMR)?
2. Assume the total resistance of potentiometer  $R_{AB}$  between Q1, Q2 and Q3 are  $200\Omega$ , since Q1 and Q2 has equal  $h_{fe}$  and their  $R_C$ s match perfectly, both input sides of the potentiometer are well balanced which means  $I_{CQ1}=I_{CQ2}$  and the resistances  $R_{AC}$  and  $R_{BC}$  are same and equal to  $100\Omega$ . Make DC analysis of the given circuit and determine the currents  $I_{CQ1}+I_{CQ2}=I_{CQ3}$ . It is known that  $h_{fe}$  of transistors equals 65,  $V_{BE}=0.6V$  and  $r_o=200K\Omega$
3. Find single ended common mode, difference mode gain and CMMR in figure.
4. For Pspice simulations apply the following inputs and measure the outputs
  - Set  $V_{i1}$  to 50 mV peak at 1kHz and connect  $V_{i2}$  to the ground. Measure and plot the AC voltage between the middle pin of the potentiometer and ground. Connect the each channel of the oscilloscope to the  $V_{o1}$  and  $V_{o2}$  plot the results, obtain the phase difference between the outputs and find the single ended gain.
  - Set  $V_{i2}$  to 50 mV peak at 1kHz and connect  $V_{i1}$  to the ground. Measure and plot the AC voltage between the middle pin of the potentiometer and ground. Connect the each channel of the oscilloscope to the  $V_{o1}$  and  $V_{o2}$  plot the results, obtain the phase difference between the outputs and find the single ended gain.
  - Set both input voltages to 1V peak at 1kHz. Measure and plot the AC voltage between the middle pin of the potentiometer and ground. Connect the each channel of the oscilloscope to the  $V_{o1}$  and  $V_{o2}$  plot the results, obtain the phase difference between the outputs and find the gain.

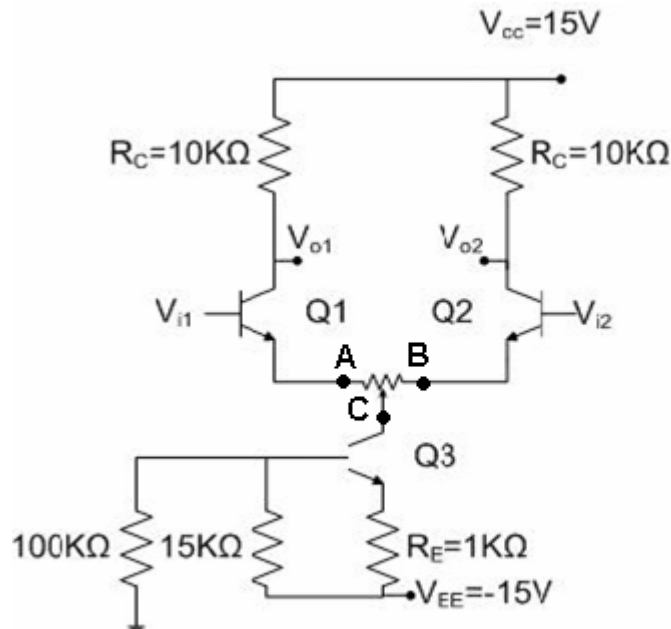


Figure: Differential Amplifier