

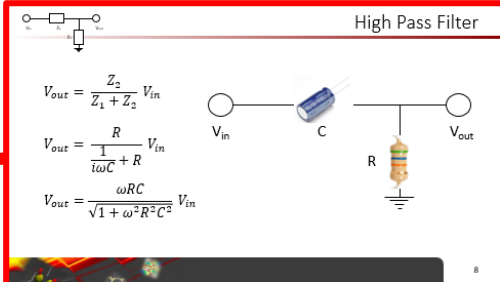
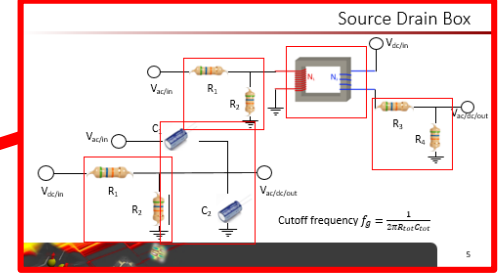
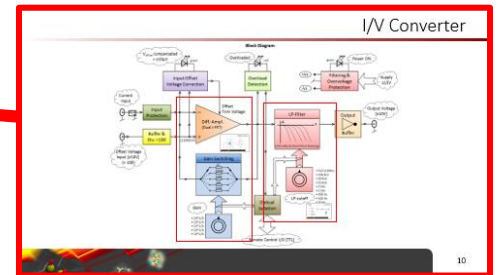
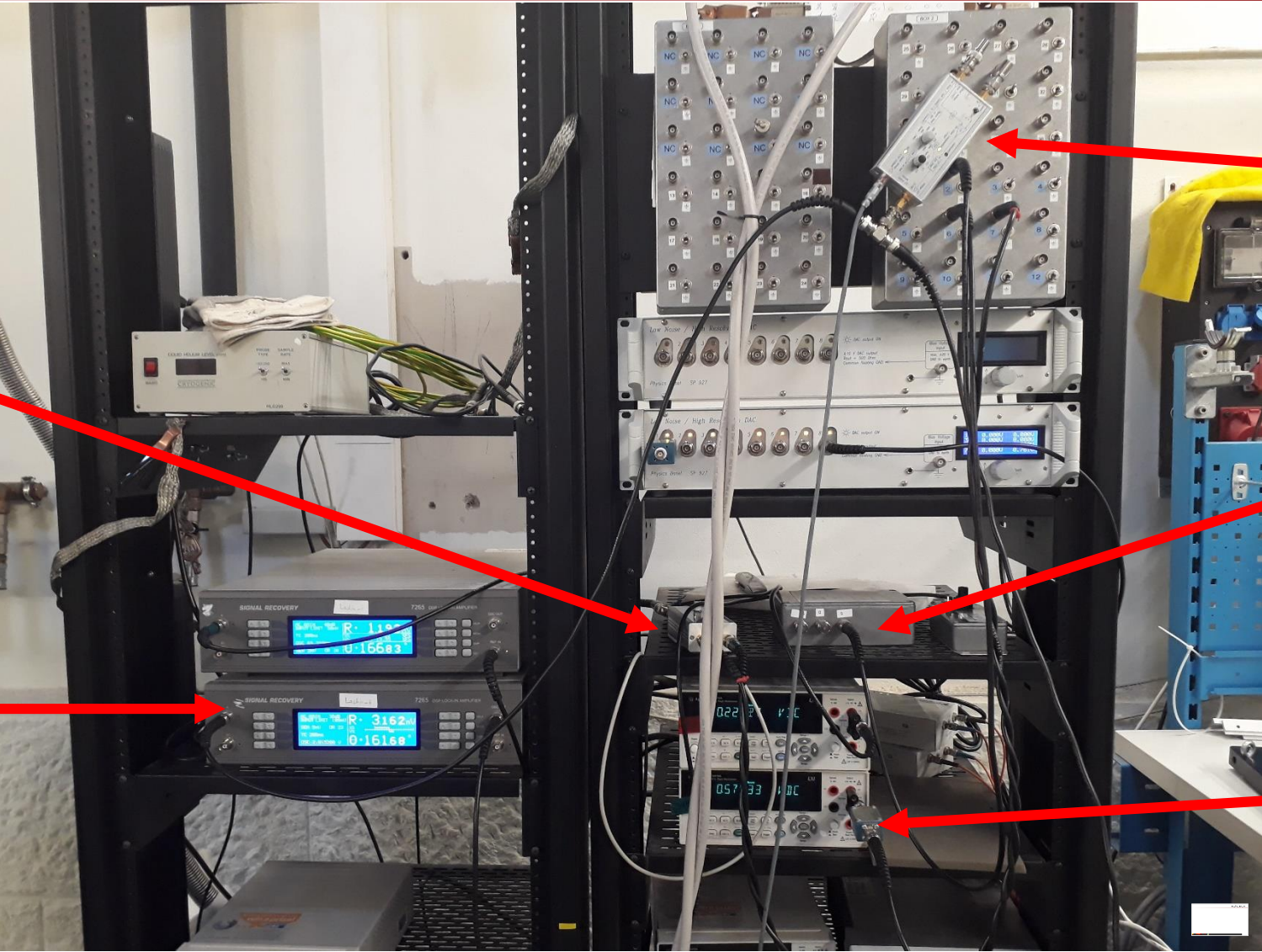
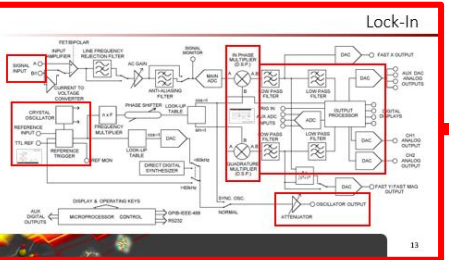
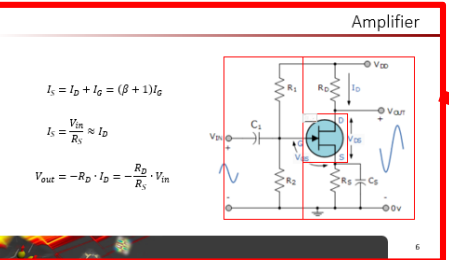
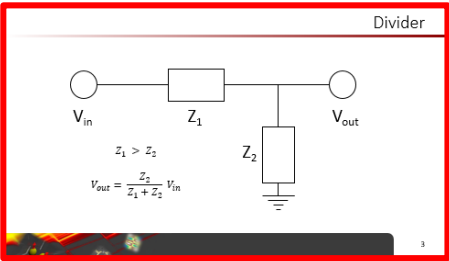
## Labtutorial

### Electronic Circuits, I/V Converter and Lock-in

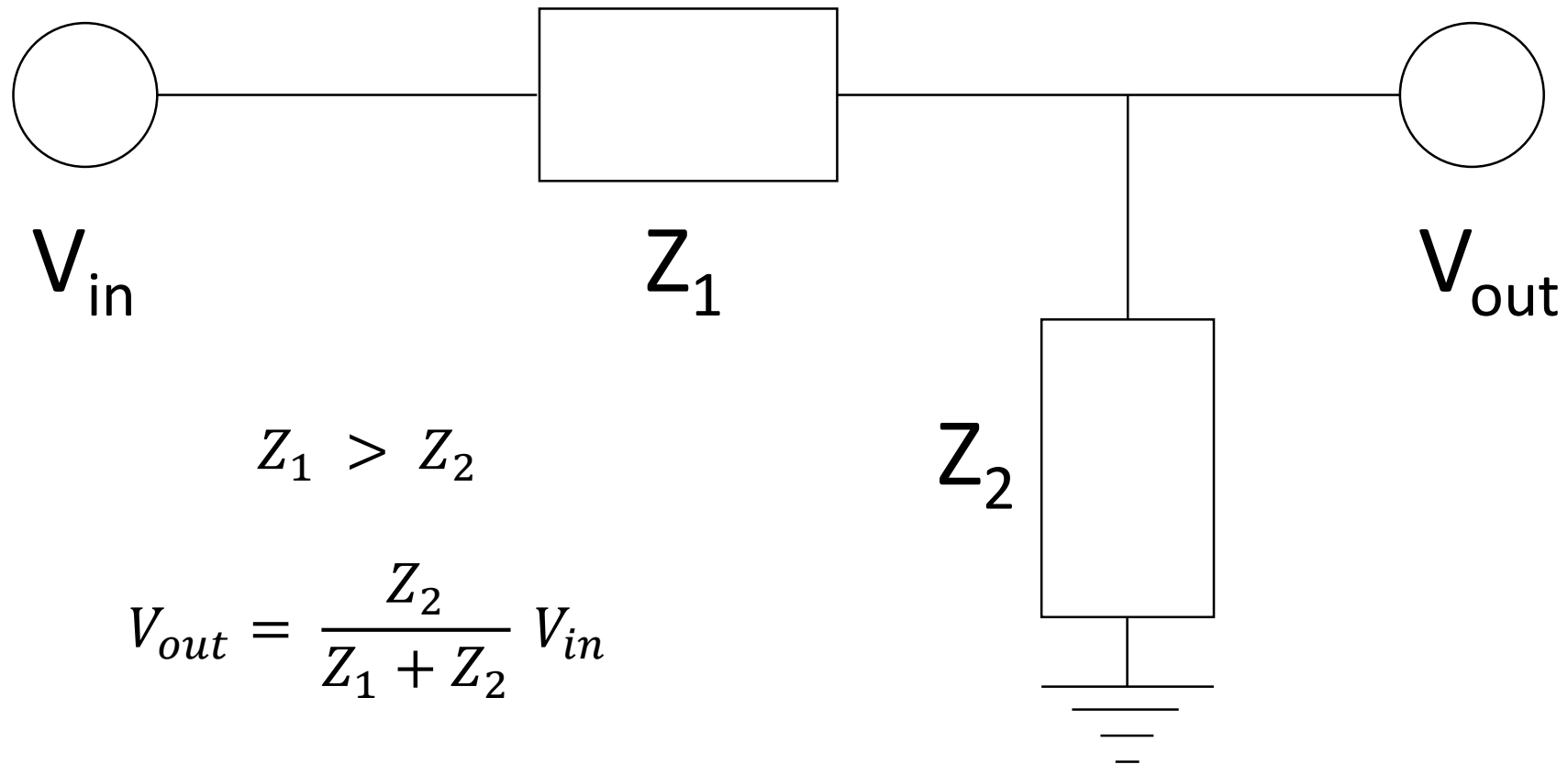
Timothy Camenzind

03.05.2019

# Typical Measurement Setup



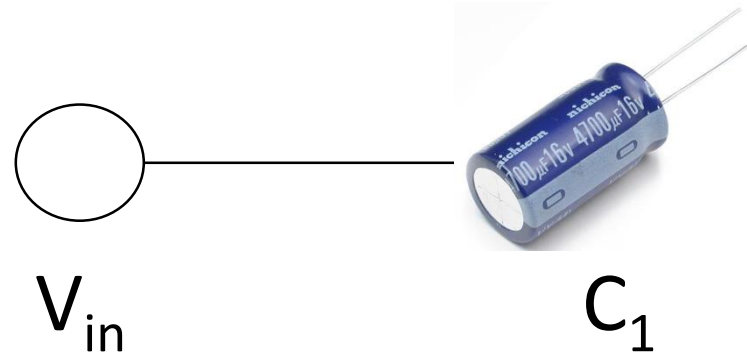
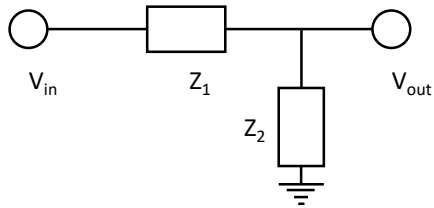
# Divider



$$Z_1 > Z_2$$

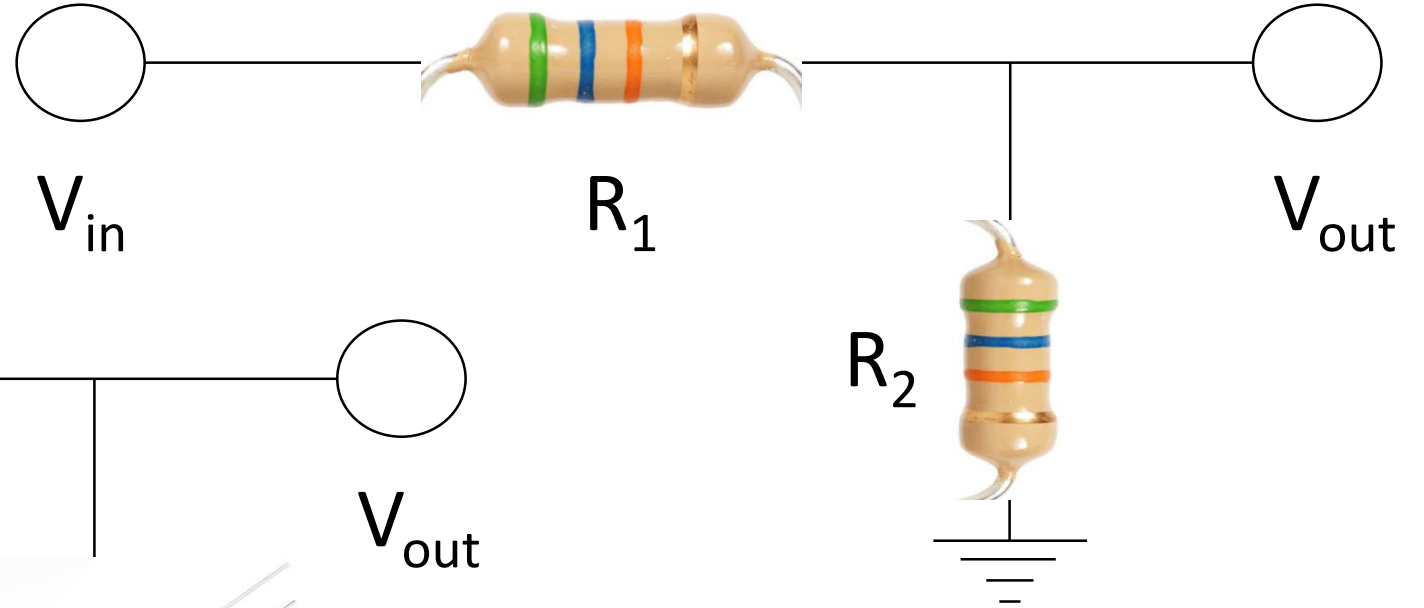
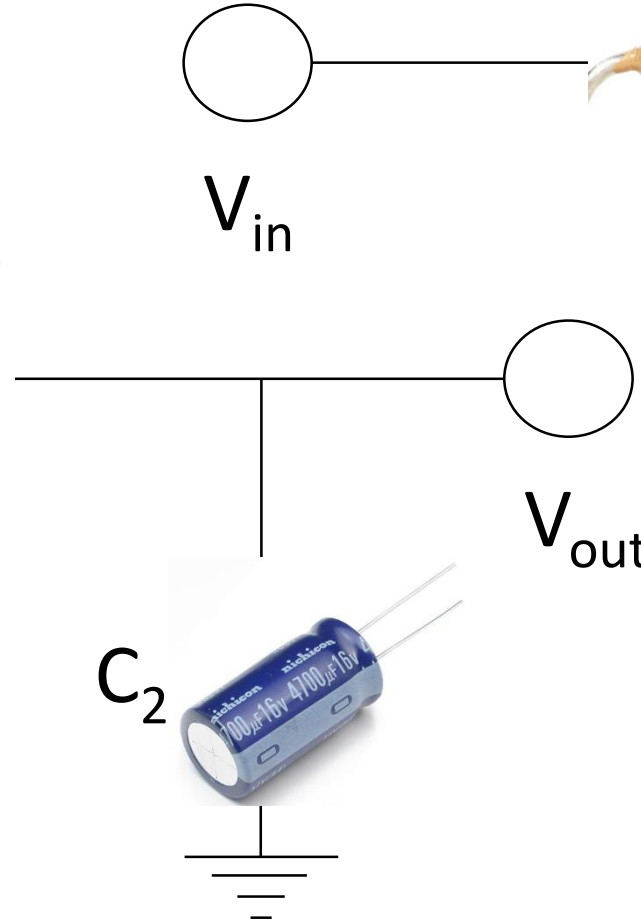
$$V_{out} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} V_{in}$$

# Divider: Examples

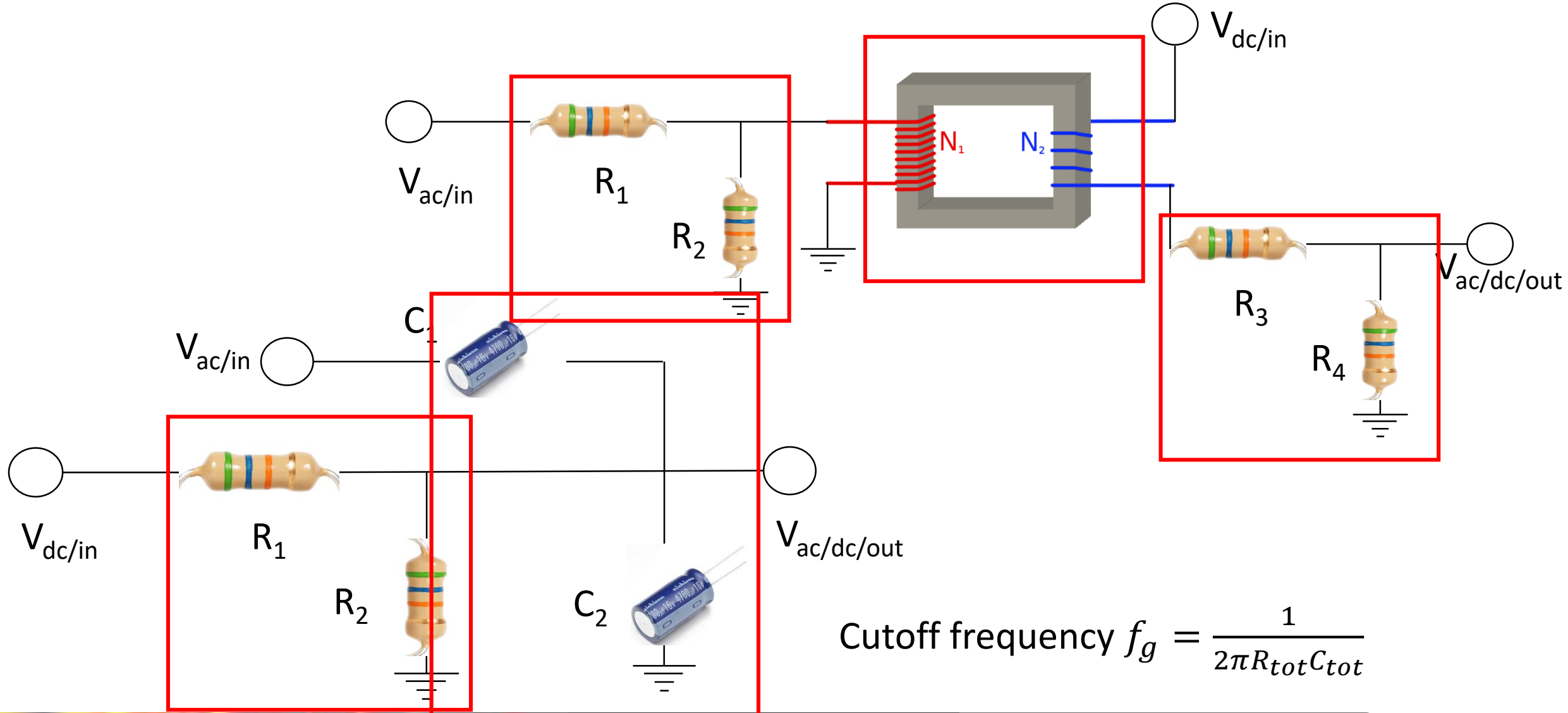


$$Z_1 > Z_2$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} V_{in}$$



# Source Drain Box



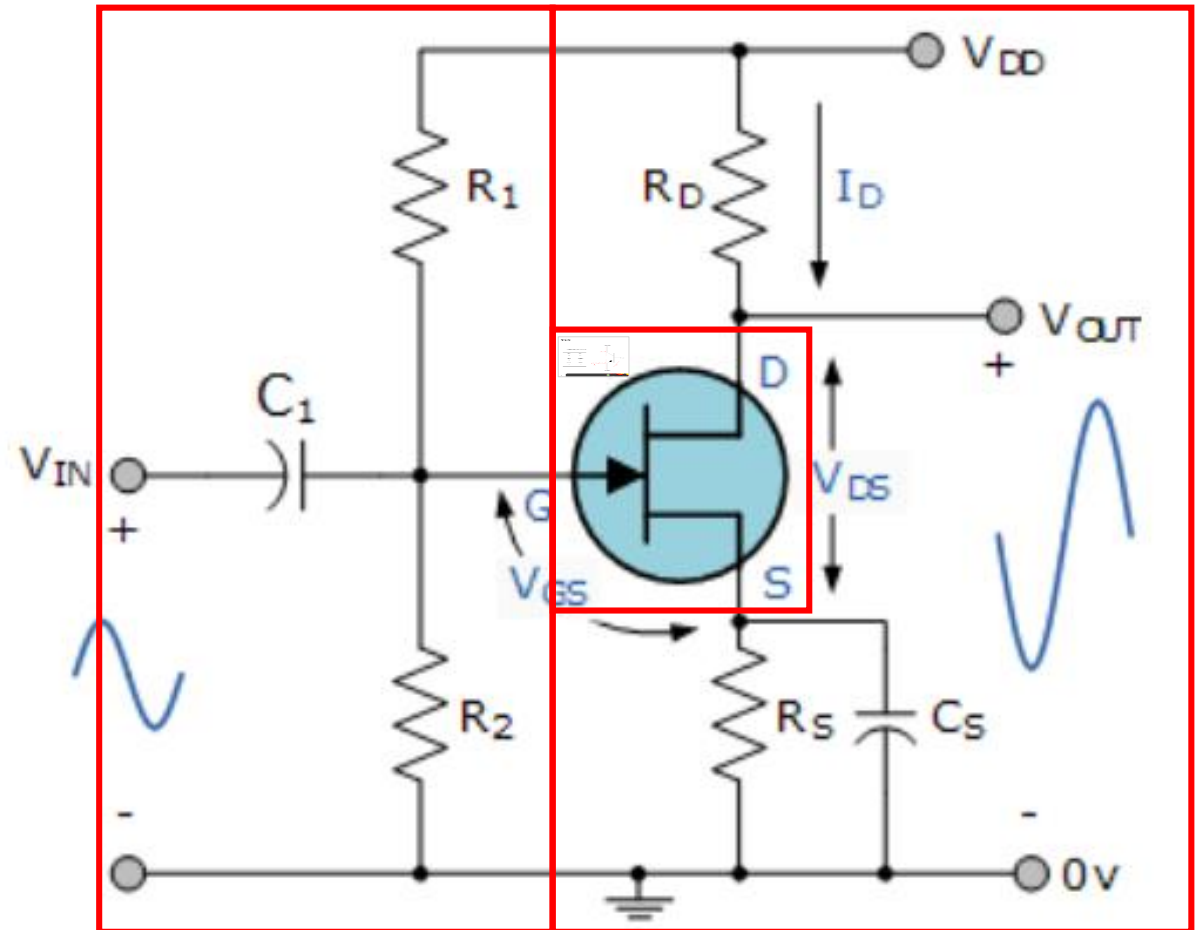
$$\text{Cutoff frequency } f_g = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{tot} C_{tot}}$$

# Amplifier

$$I_S = I_D + I_G = (\beta + 1)I_G$$

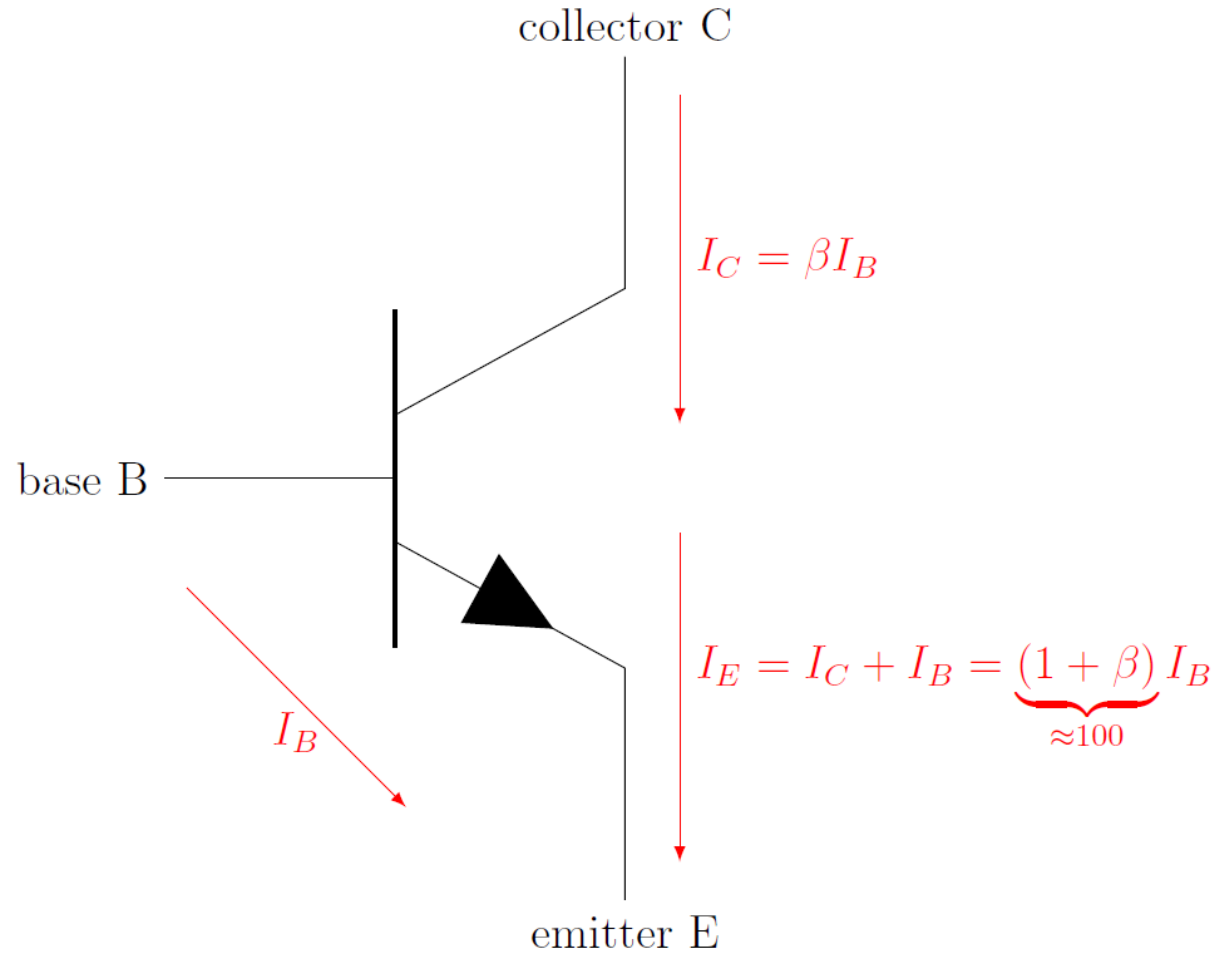
$$I_S = \frac{V_{in}}{R_S} \approx I_D$$

$$V_{out} = -R_D \cdot I_D = -\frac{R_D}{R_S} \cdot V_{in}$$





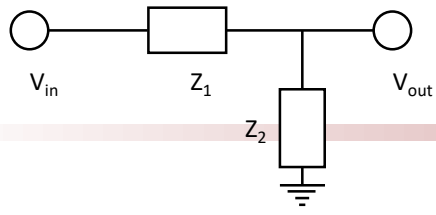
# Transistor



Equivalents in FETs, JFETs, MOSFETs

Base B	Gate G
Collector C	Drain D
Emitter E	Source S

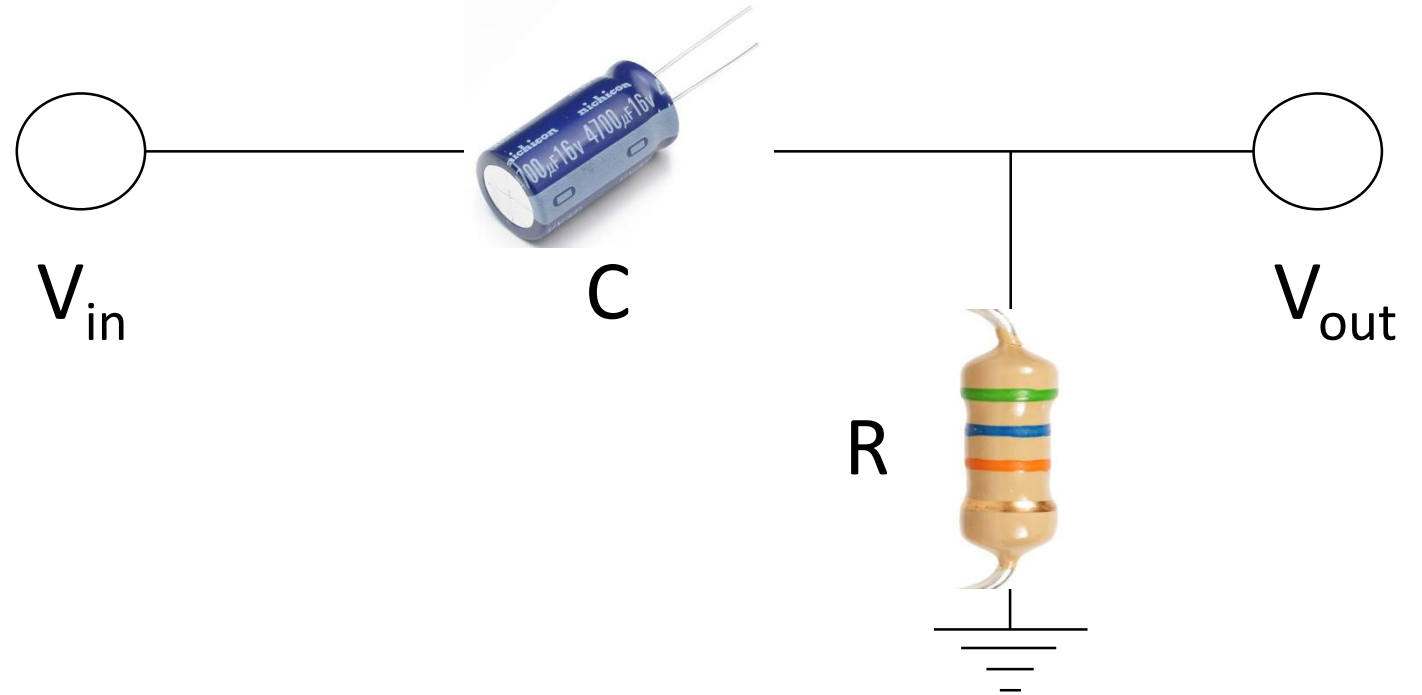
# High Pass Filter



$$V_{out} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} V_{in}$$

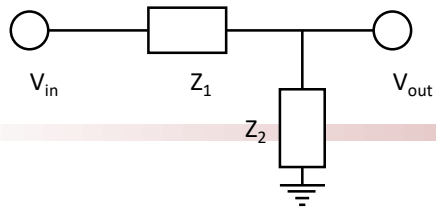
$$V_{out} = \frac{R}{\frac{1}{i\omega C} + R} V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} V_{in}$$





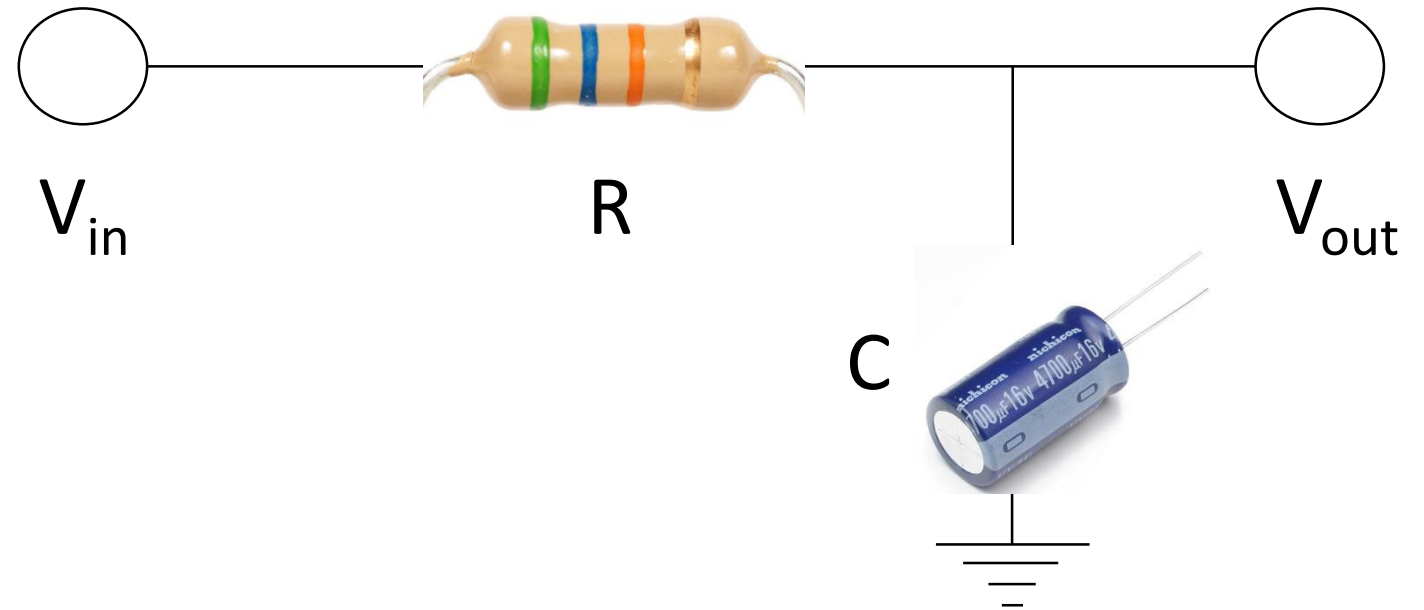
# Low Pass Filter



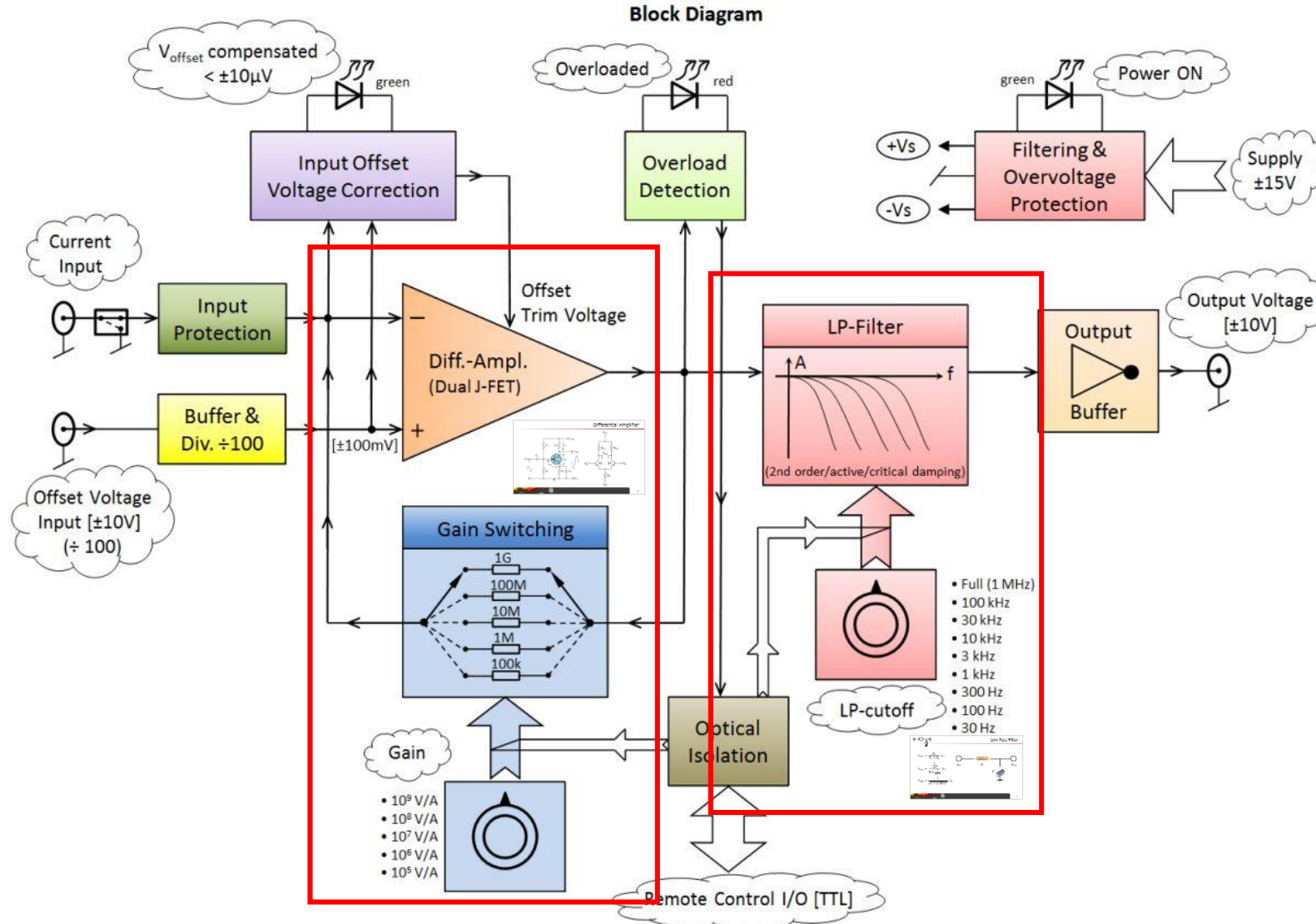
$$V_{out} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{i\omega C}} V_{in}$$

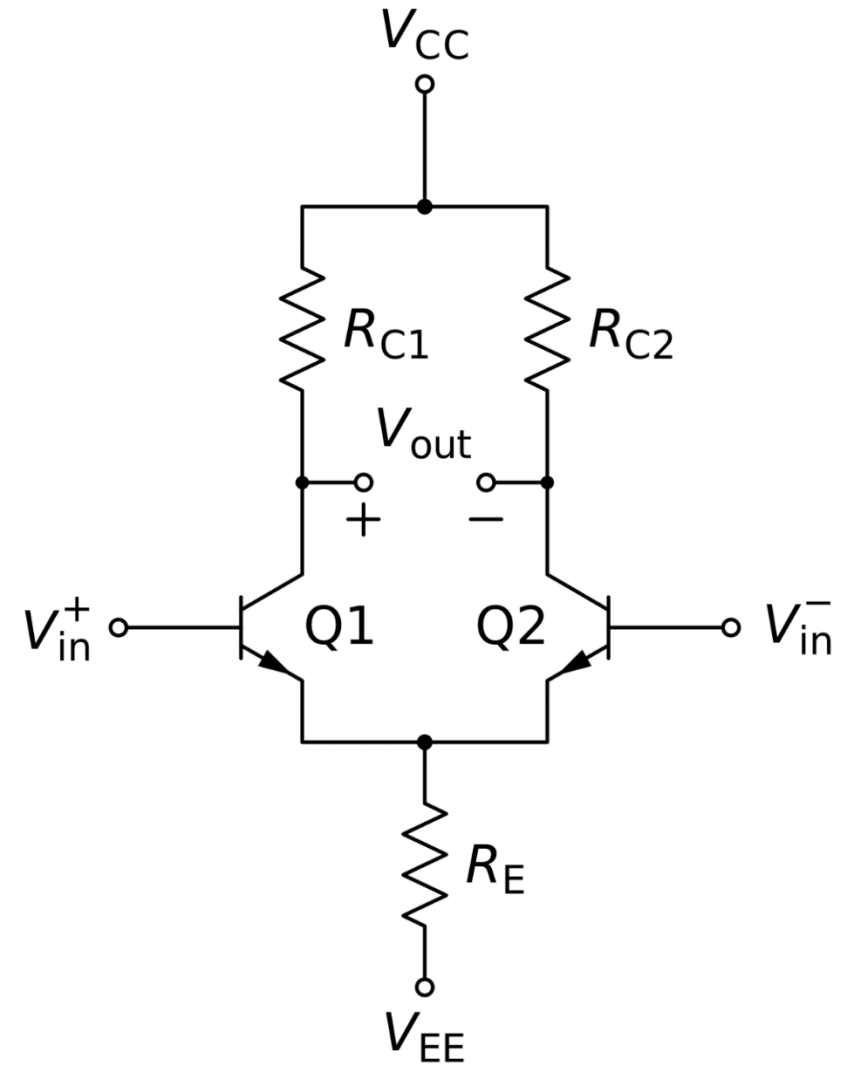
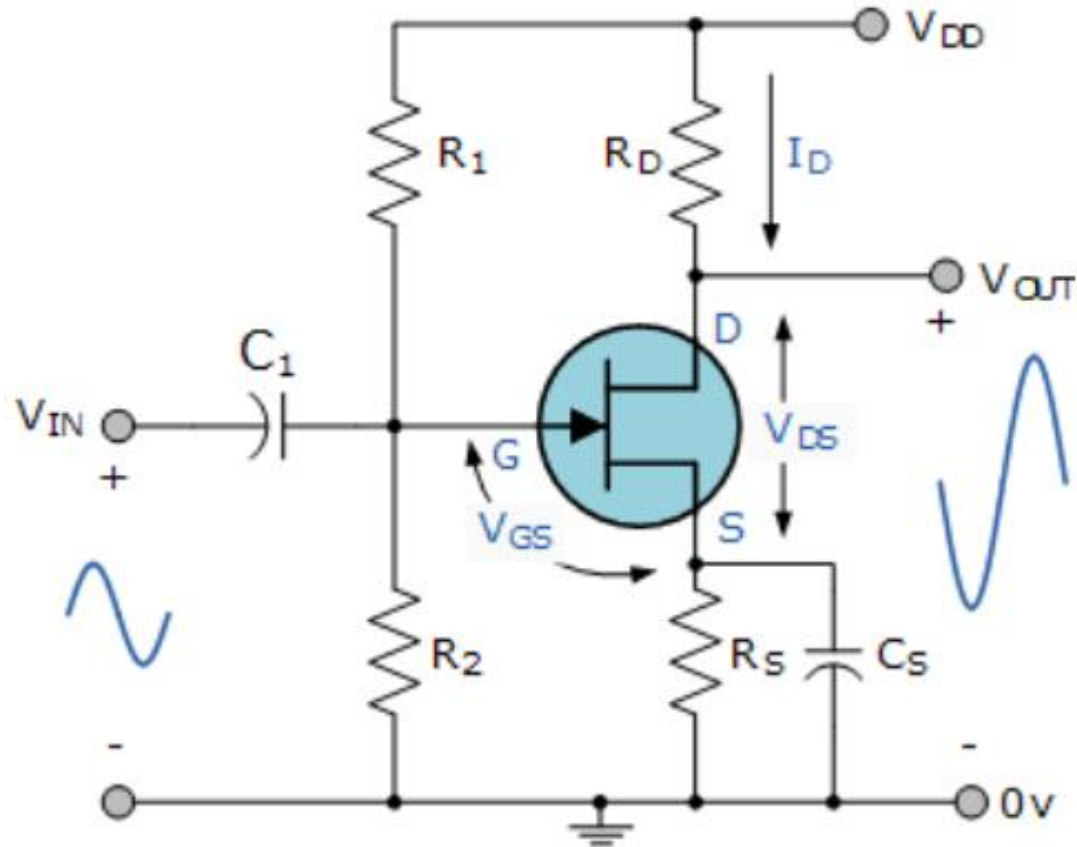
$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} V_{in}$$



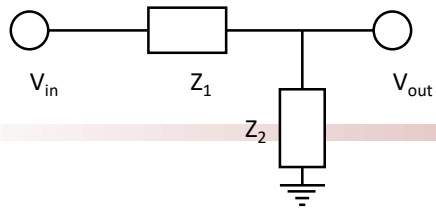
# I/V Converter



# Differential Amplifier



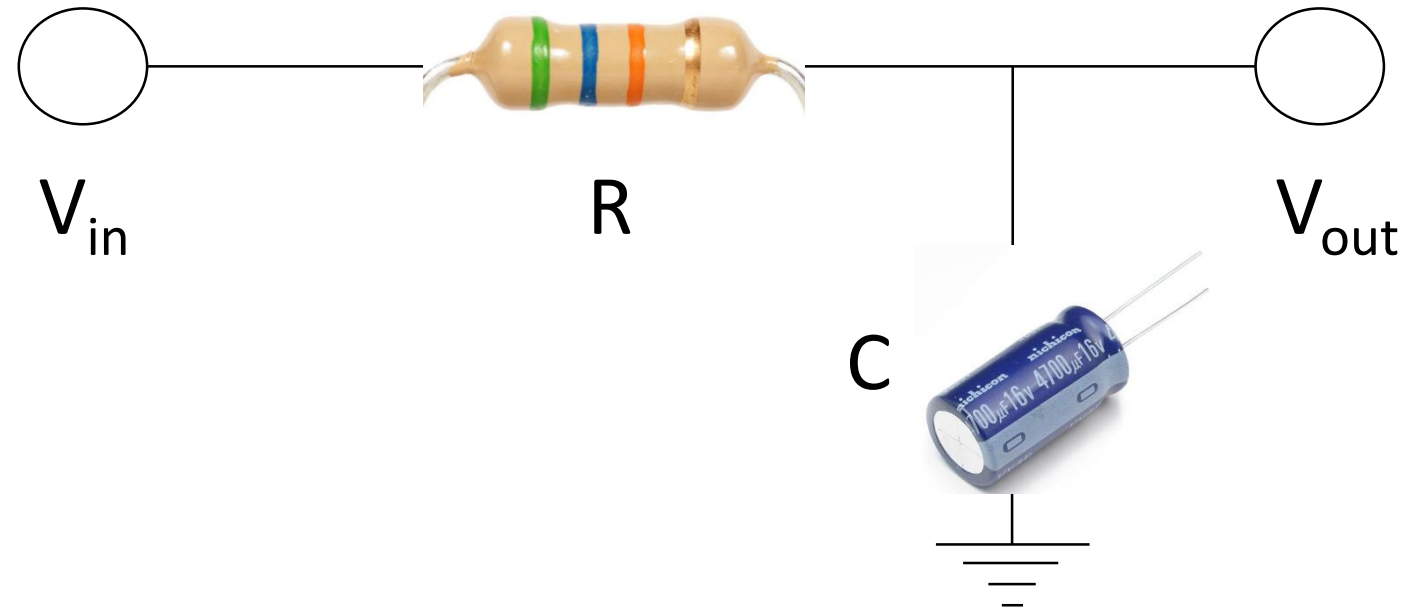
# Low Pass Filter



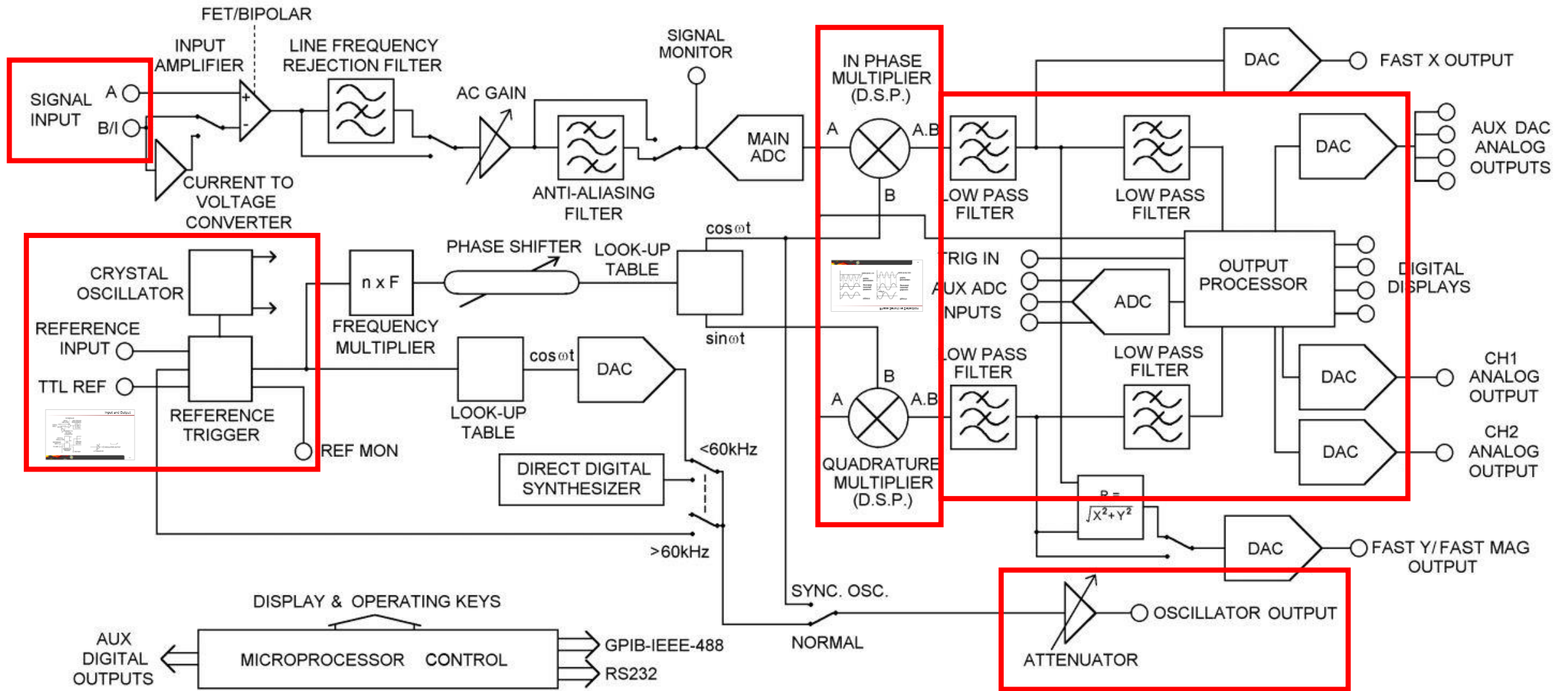
$$V_{out} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{i\omega C}} V_{in}$$

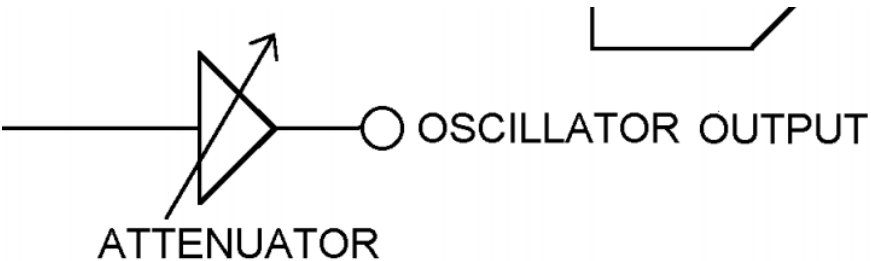
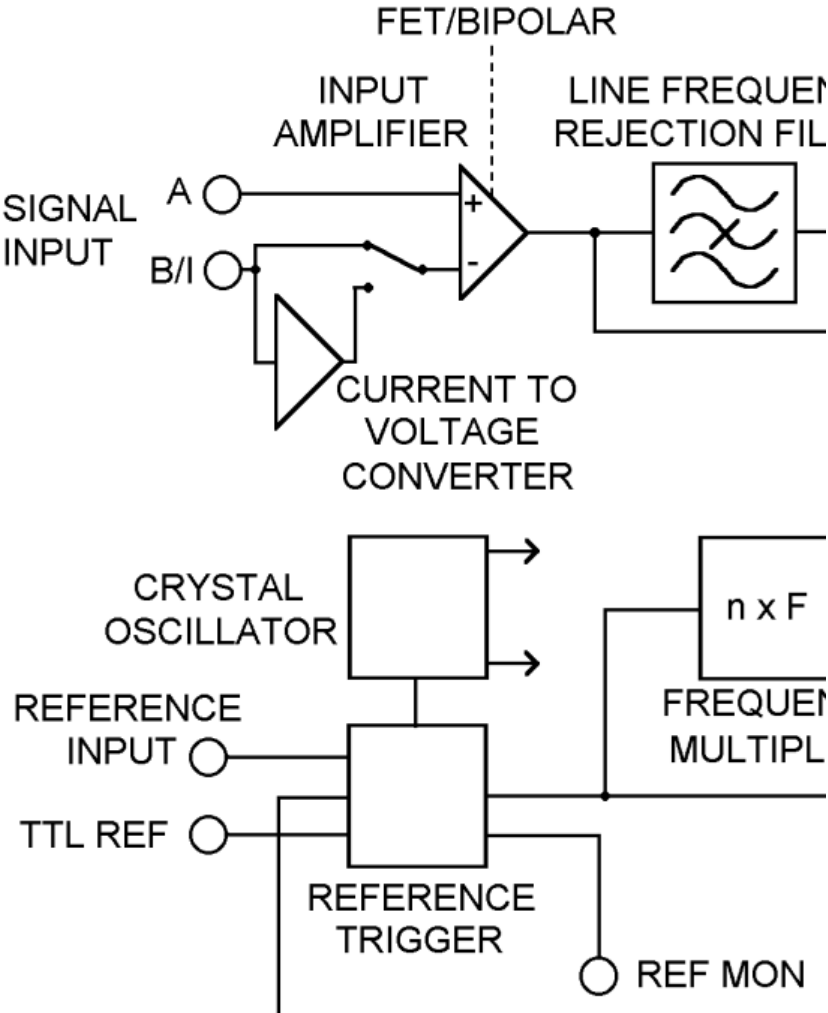
$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} V_{in}$$



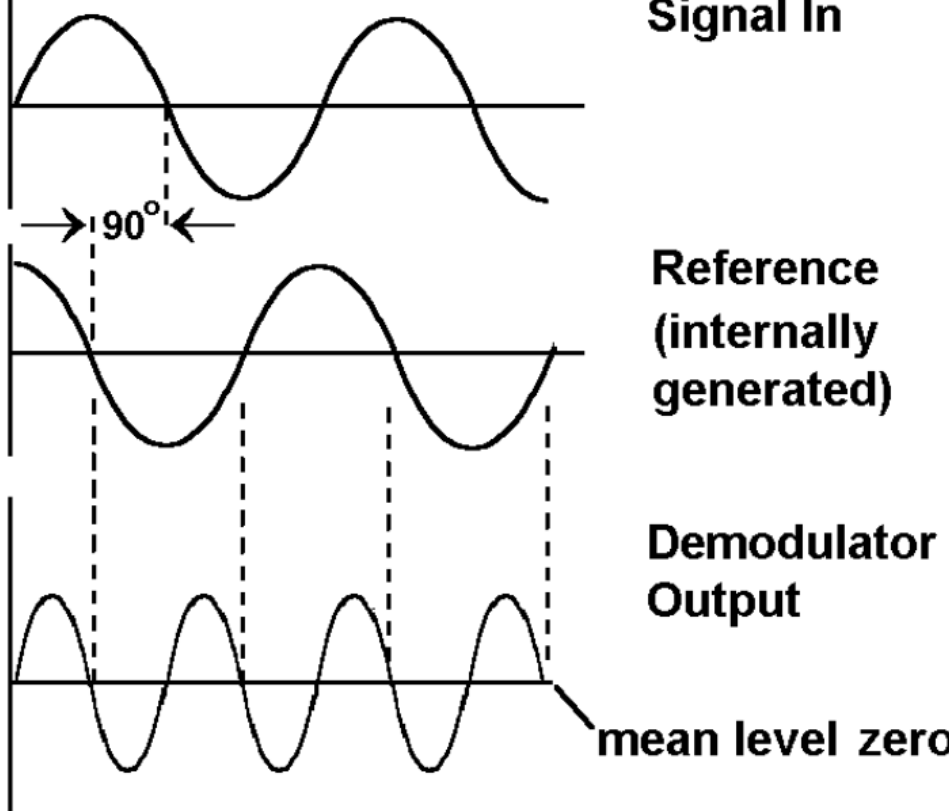
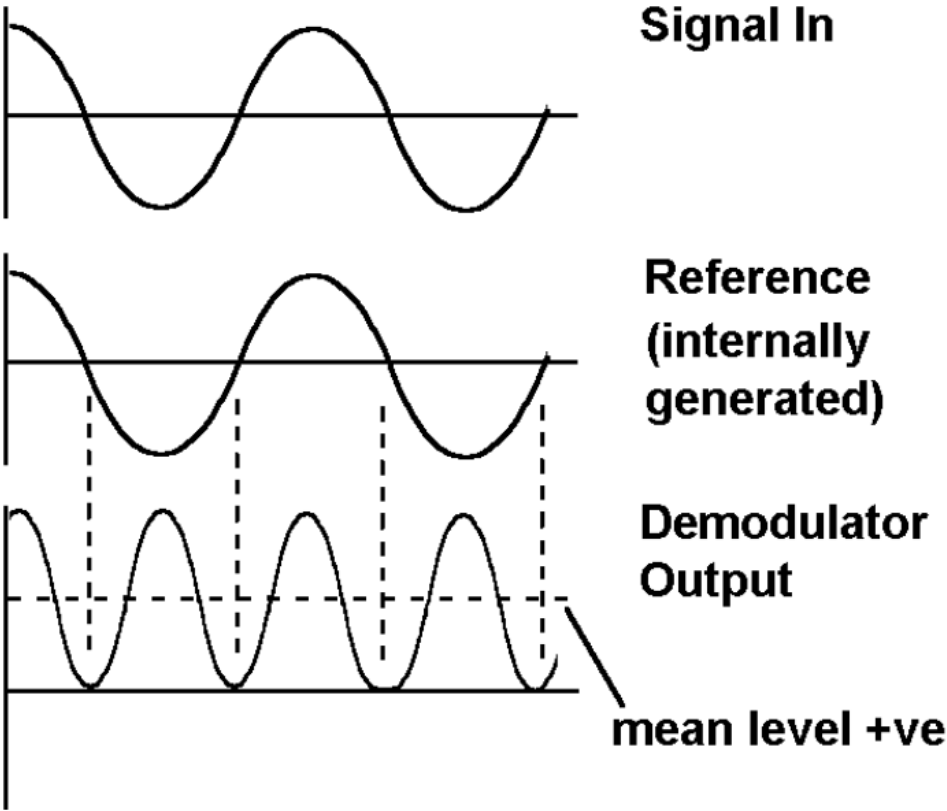
# Lock-In



# Input and Output



# Phase Sensitive Detection





# Phase Sensitive Detection – Mathematical View

$$V_{in} = A \cos(\omega t) \text{ with } \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$V_{ref} = B \cos(\omega t + \Theta)$$

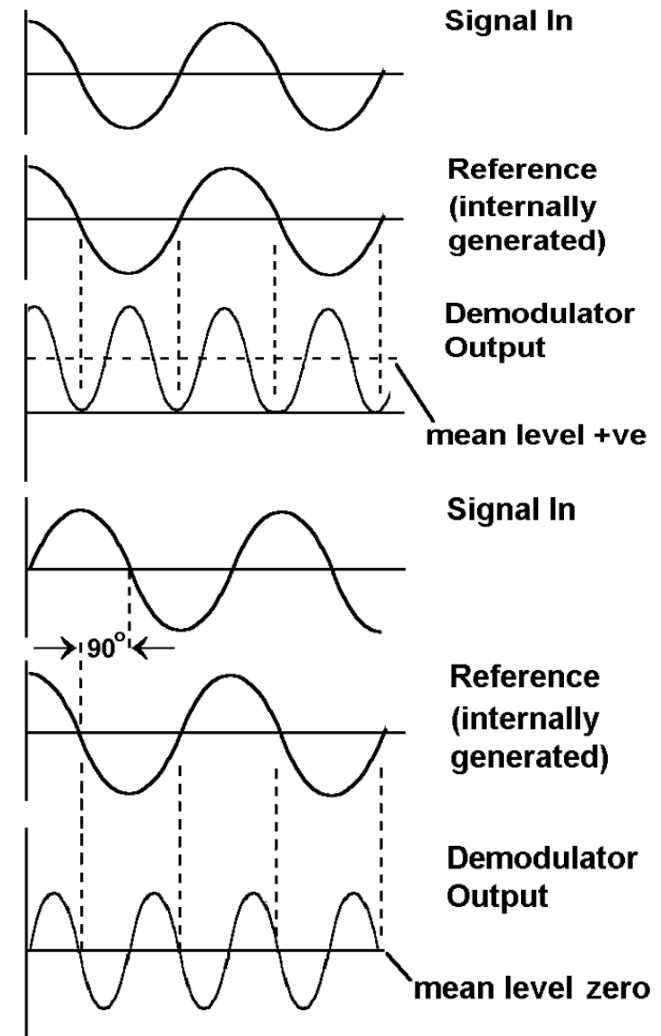
$$\begin{aligned} V_{psd} &= A \cos(\omega t) * B \cos(\omega t + \Theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} AB \cos(\Theta) + \frac{1}{2} AB \cos(2\omega t + \Theta) \end{aligned}$$

Output signal proportional to

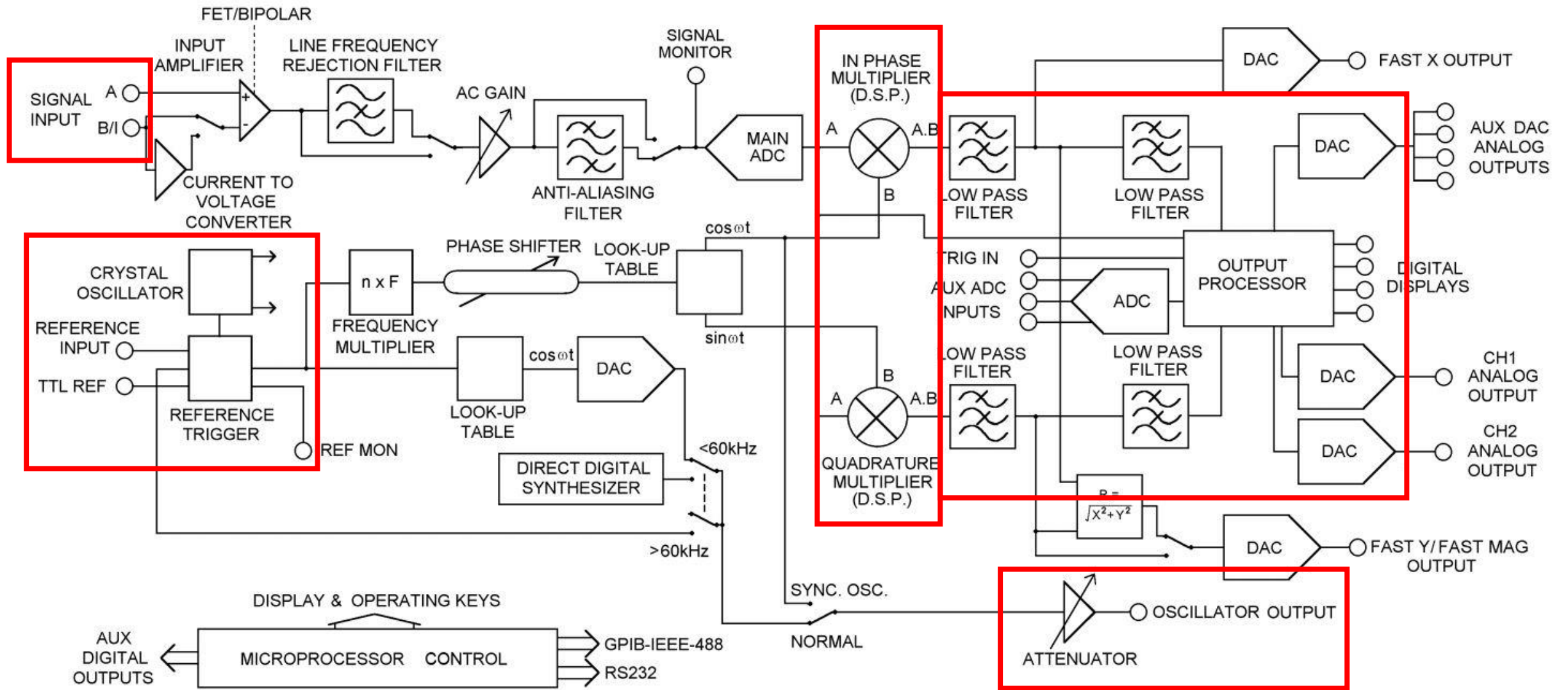
- magnitude of A
- cosine of the angle between output and reference signal

and modulated by

- components at twice the reference frequency ( $2\omega t$ )





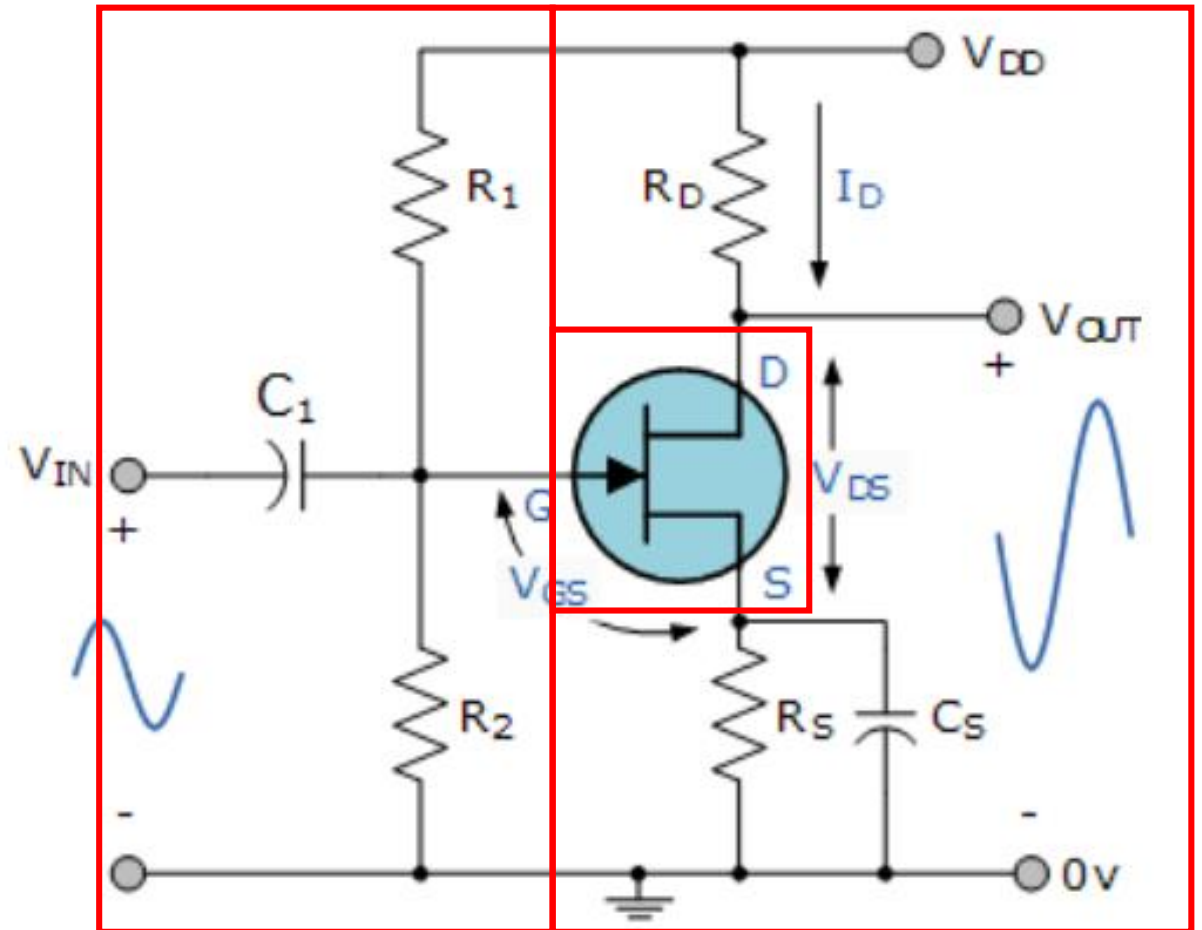


# Amplifier

$$I_S = I_D + I_G = (\beta + 1)I_G$$

$$I_S = \frac{V_{in}}{R_S} \approx I_D$$

$$V_{out} = -R_D \cdot I_D = -\frac{R_D}{R_S} \cdot V_{in}$$



# I/V Converter

