

# To study of High & Low frequency response of FET

## HIGH-FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF FET AMPLIFIER

### Theory:

The analysis of the high-frequency response of the FET amplifier will proceed in a very similar manner to that encountered for the BJT amplifier. As shown in Figure 1, there are interelectrode and wiring capacitances that will determine the high-frequency characteristics of the amplifier. The capacitors  $C_{gs}$  and  $C_{gd}$  typically vary from 1 pF to 10 pF, whereas the capacitance  $C_{ds}$ , is usually quite a bit smaller, ranging from 0.1 pF to 1 pF.

Because the network of Fig.1 is an inverting amplifier, a Miller effect capacitance will appear in the high-frequency ac equivalent network appearing. At high frequencies,  $C_i$  will approach a short-circuit equivalent and  $V_{gs}$  will drop in value and reduce the overall gain. At frequencies where  $C_o$ , approaches its short-circuit equivalent, the parallel output voltage  $V_o$  will drop in magnitude.

### Schematic Diagram:

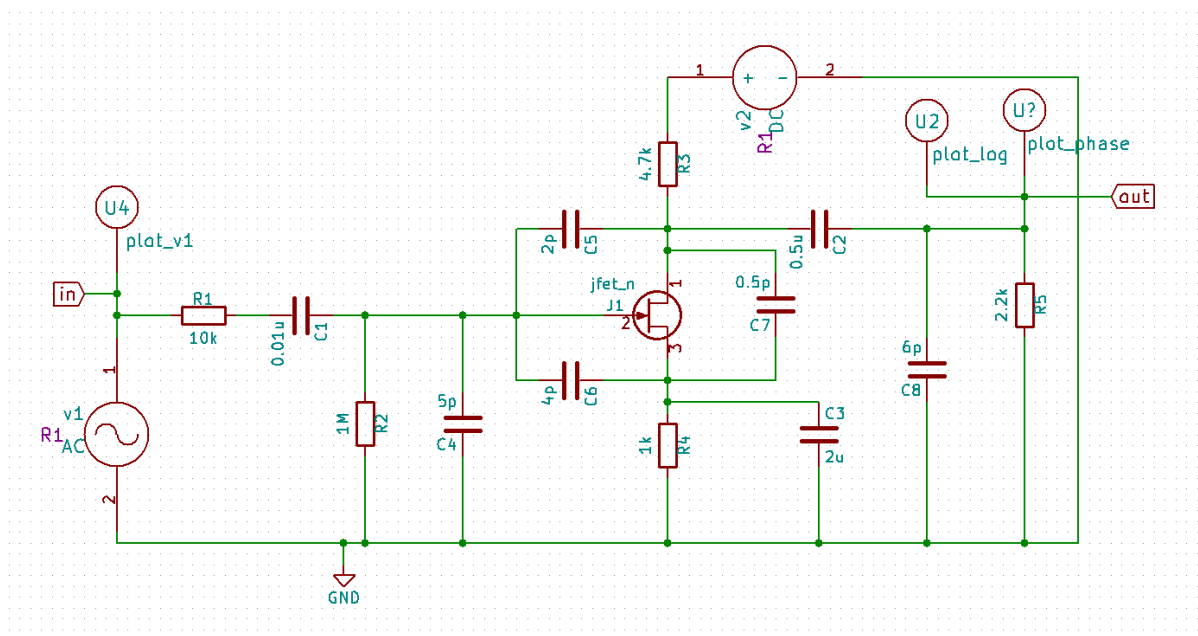


Figure 1: High-Frequency Response of FET amplifier

Simulation graph result:

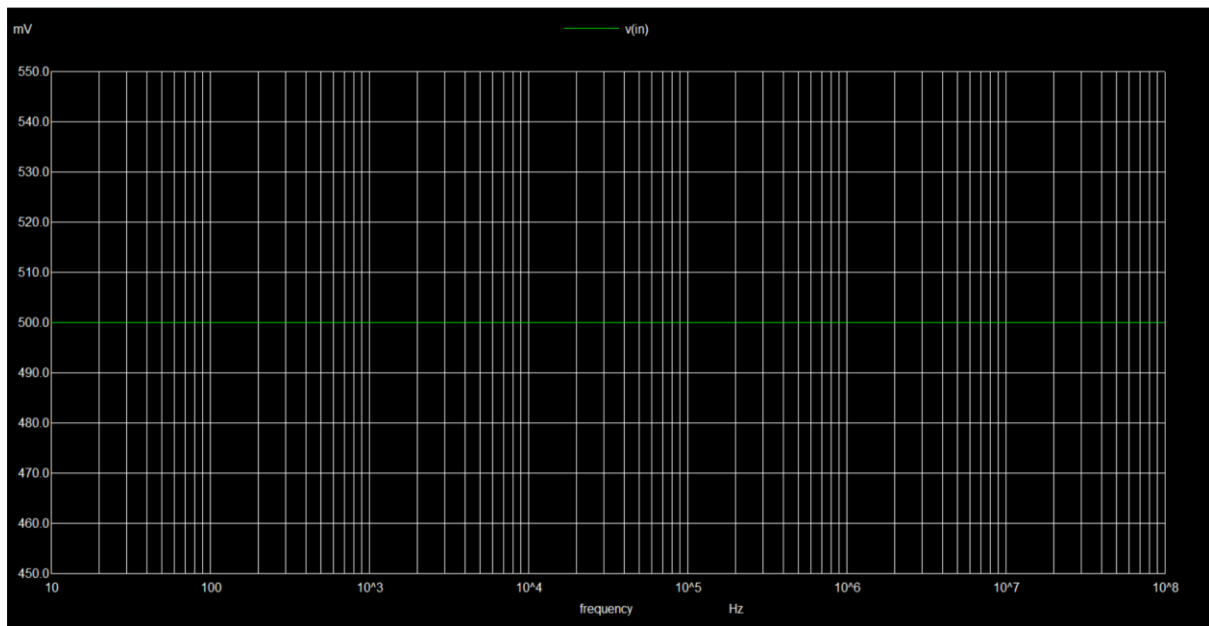


Figure 2: ngspice input plot

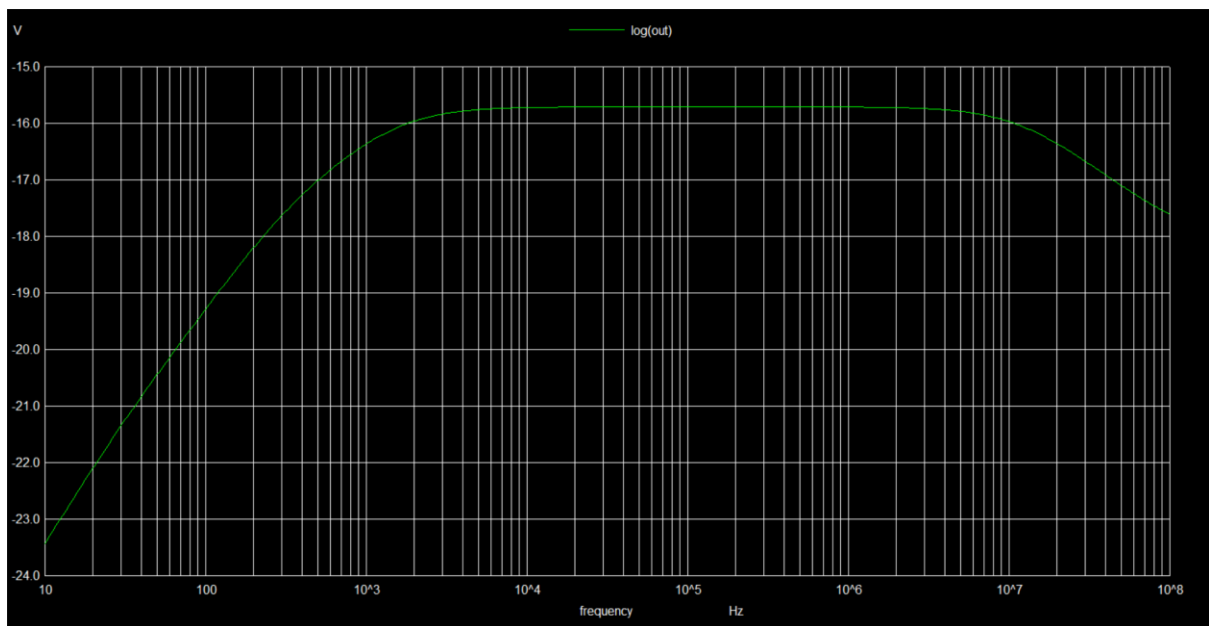


Figure 3: ngspice output frequency plot

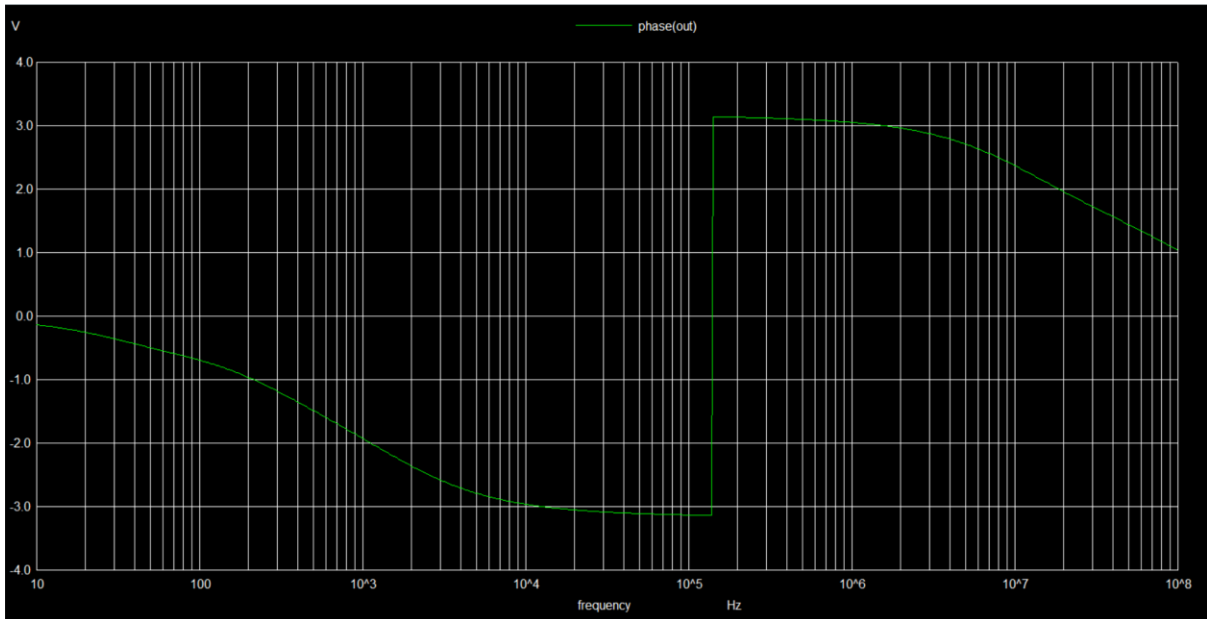


Figure 4: ngspice output phase plot

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ngspice 35

No compatibility mode selected?

Circuit: * e:\esim_workspace\high_frequency_fet\high_frequency_fet.cir
Doing analysis at TEMP = 27.000000 and TNOM = 27.000000
Warning: v1: has no value, DC 0 assumed

No. of Data Rows : 701
ngspice 1 ->
x0 = 10227.2, y0 = -15.4583    x1 = 10577.7, y1 = -15.9583
dx = 350.491, dy = -0.5
dy/dx = -0.00142657    dx/dy = -700.982

x0 = 1.94001e+06, y0 = -15.4167    x1 = 1.56719e+06, y1 = -15.9861
dx = -372823, dy = -0.569444
dy/dx = 1.52739e-06    dx/dy = 654714

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Figure 5: ngspice result

## LOW-FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF FET AMPLIFIER

### Theory:

The analysis of the FET amplifier in the low-frequency region will be quite similar to that of the BJT amplifier. There are again three capacitors of primary concern as appearing in the network of Figure 6  $C_G$ ,  $C_C$ , and  $C_s$ . Although Figure 6 will be used to establish the

fundamental equations, the procedure and conclusions can be applied to any FET configuration.

### Schematic Diagram:

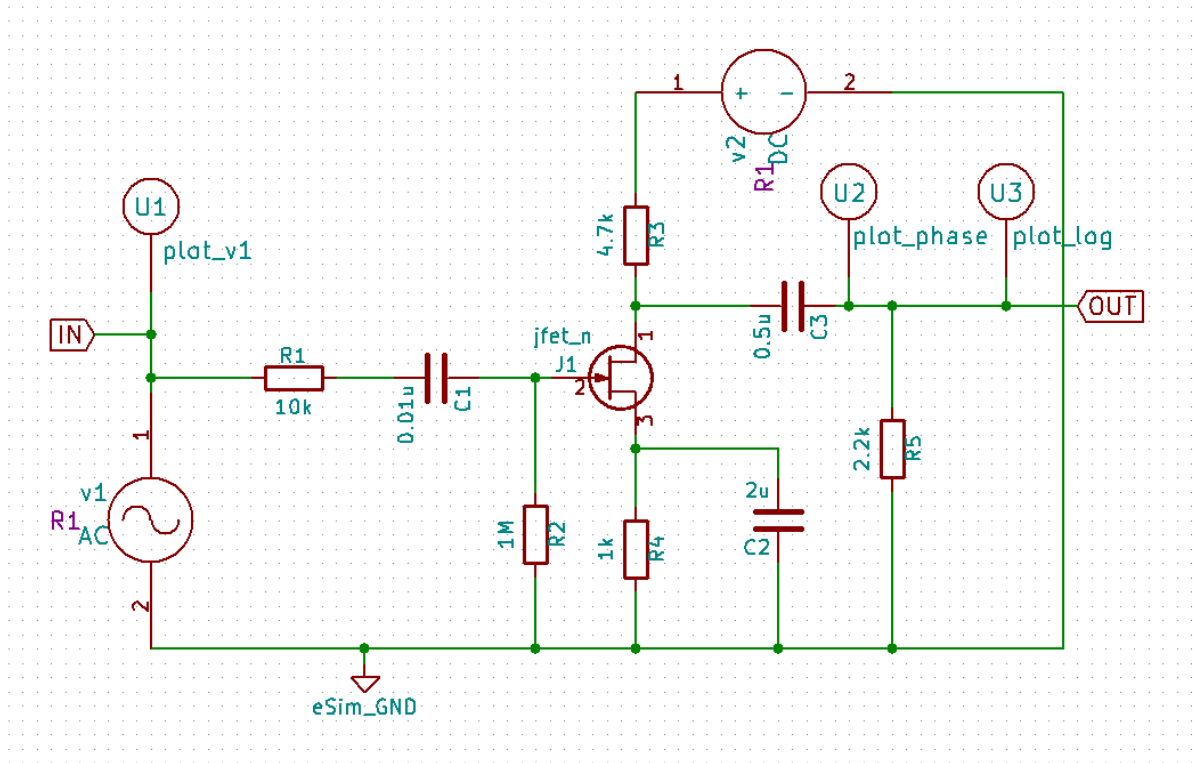


Figure 6: Low-Frequency Response of FET amplifier

### Simulation result:

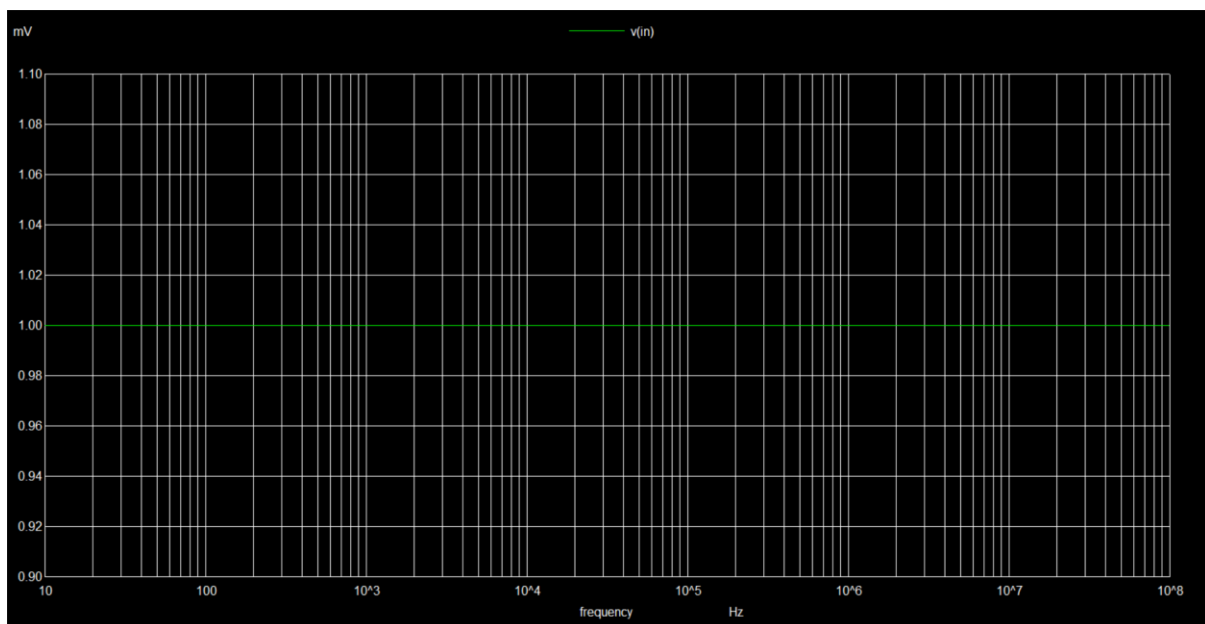
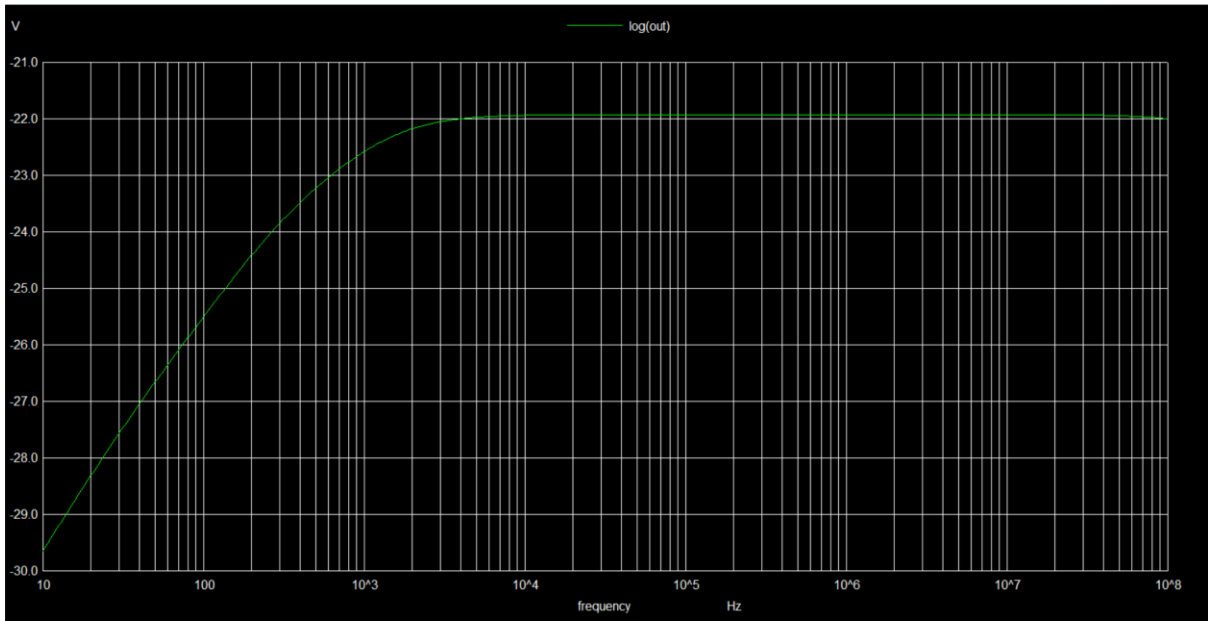
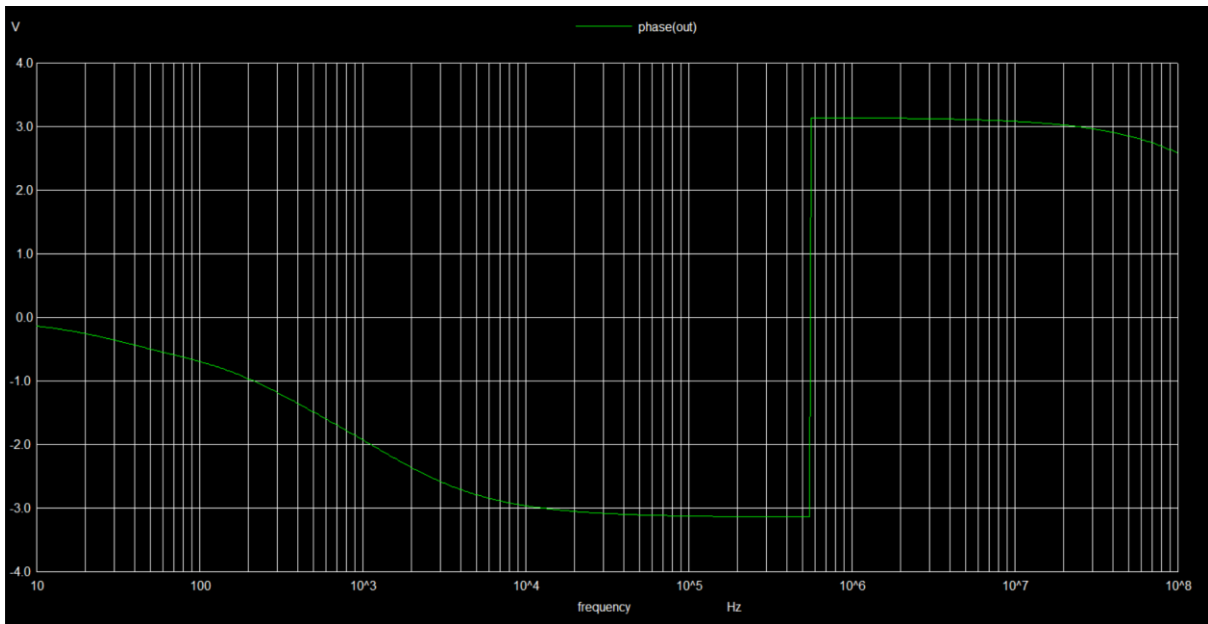


Figure 7: ngspice input plot



**Figure 8: ngspice output frequency plot**



**Figure 9: ngspice output phase plot**

```
No compatibility mode selected!

Circuit: * e:\esim_workspace\low_frequency_fet\low_frequency_fet.cir
Doing analysis at TEMP = 27.000000 and TNOM = 27.000000
Warning: v1: has no value, DC 0 assumed

No. of Data Rows : 701
ngspice 1 ->
x0 = 9888.31, y0 = -21.6528    x1 = 11063.8, y1 = -22.1389
dx = 1175.44, dy = -0.486111
dy/dx = -0.000413555    dx/dy = -2418.06

x0 = 3.84916e+07, y0 = -21.6667    x1 = 4.45431e+07, y1 = -22.3056
dx = 6.05151e+06, dy = -0.638889
dy/dx = -1.05575e-07    dx/dy = -9.47194e+06
```

Figure 10: ngspice result

### Conclusion:

Thus, the High and Low frequency response of FET amplifier have studied and analysed by using eSim and I get the appropriate waveforms.

### References:

1. [https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/amplifier/amp\\_3.html](https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/amplifier/amp_3.html)
2. <https://www.multisim.com/content/2r9b3BmtwahfQbUbgkYLaT/fet-amplifier-high-frequency-response/open/>
3. <https://www.multisim.com/content/nMY9KCaG864ywnncrwRV7R/fet-amplifier-low-frequency-response/>
4. Eleventh edition “Electronic Devices And Circuit Theory” by “Robert L.Boylestad & Louis nashelsky”.