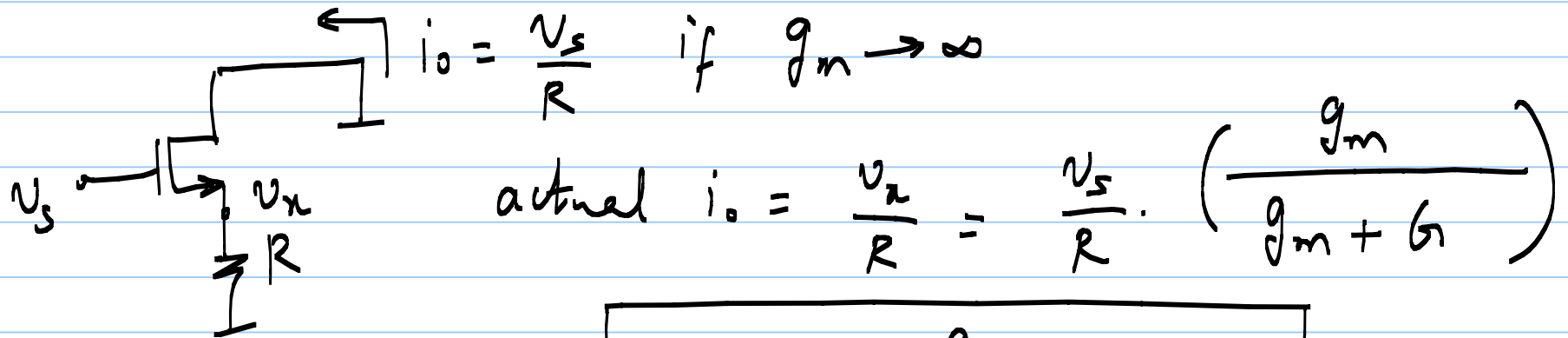
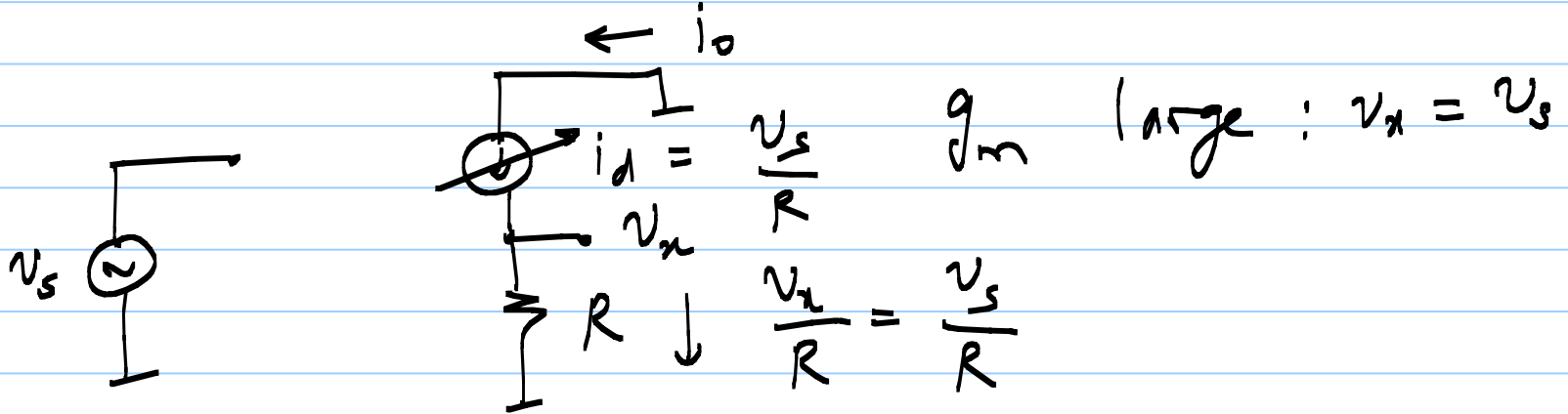


10/9/20

Lecture 22

VCCS : $i_o = \frac{v_s}{R} = G \cdot v_s$

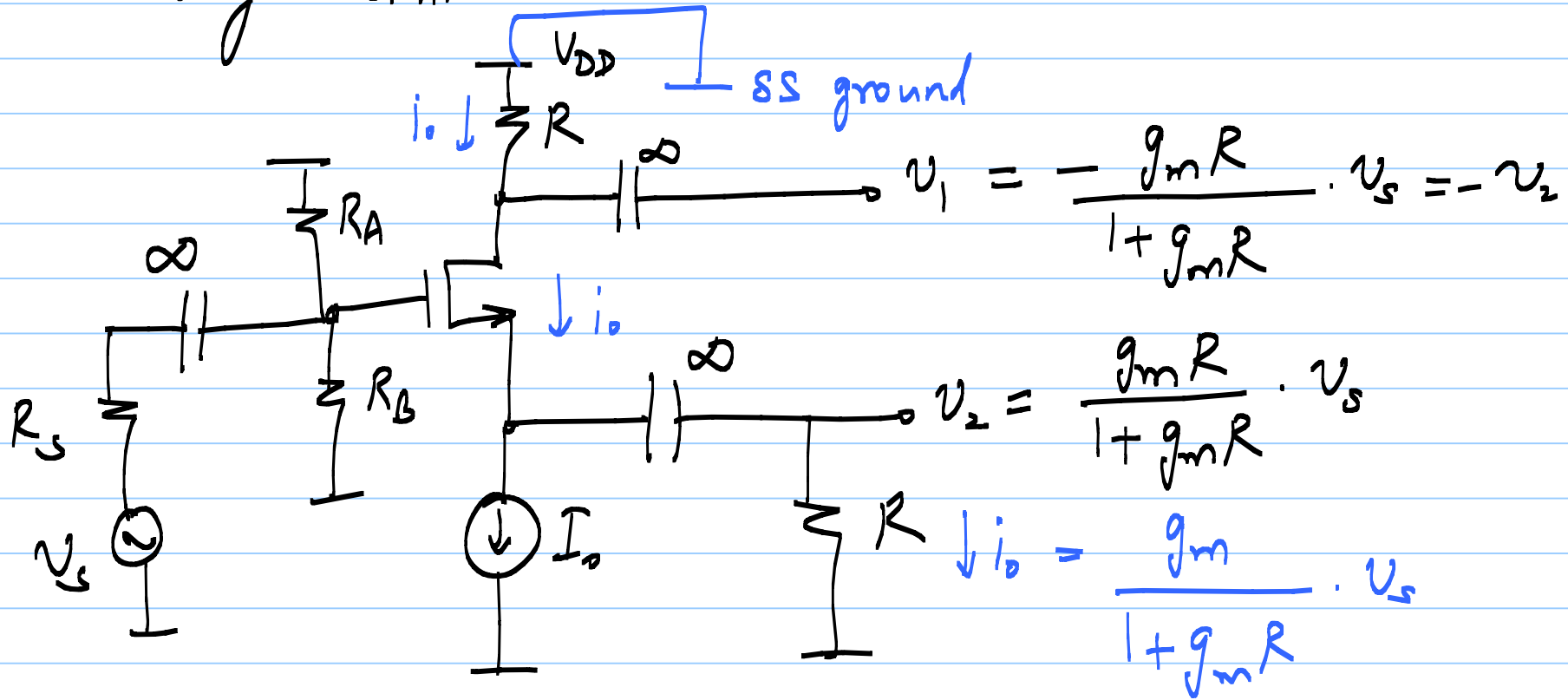


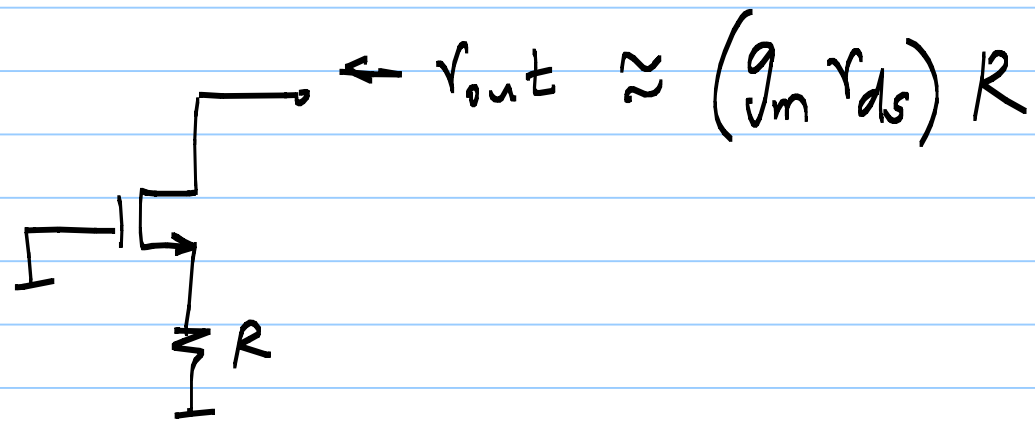
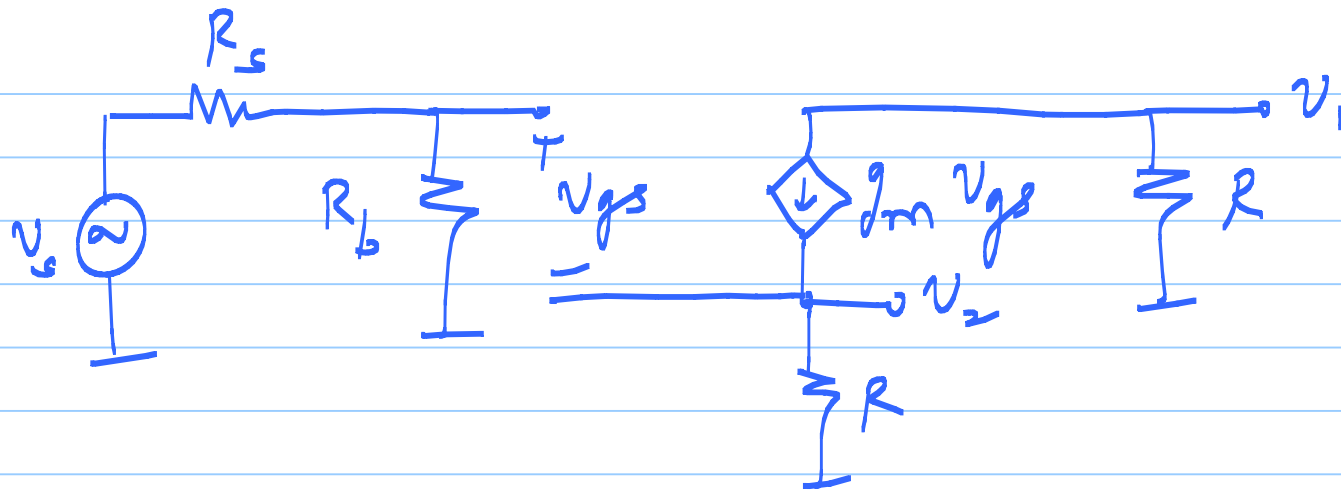
$$i_o = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m R} \cdot v_s$$

large $g_m \Rightarrow g_m R \gg 1$ (\approx) $g_m \Rightarrow G$

HW 7: Swing limits

Phase Splitter



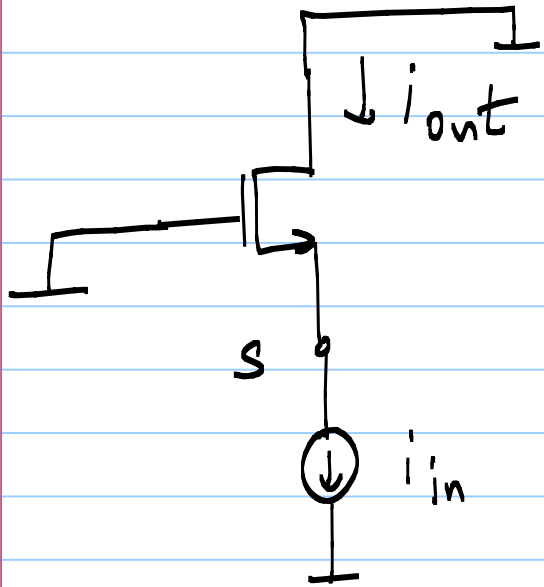


$$v_{out} \approx (g_m r_{ds}) R$$

MOSFET incremental CCCS

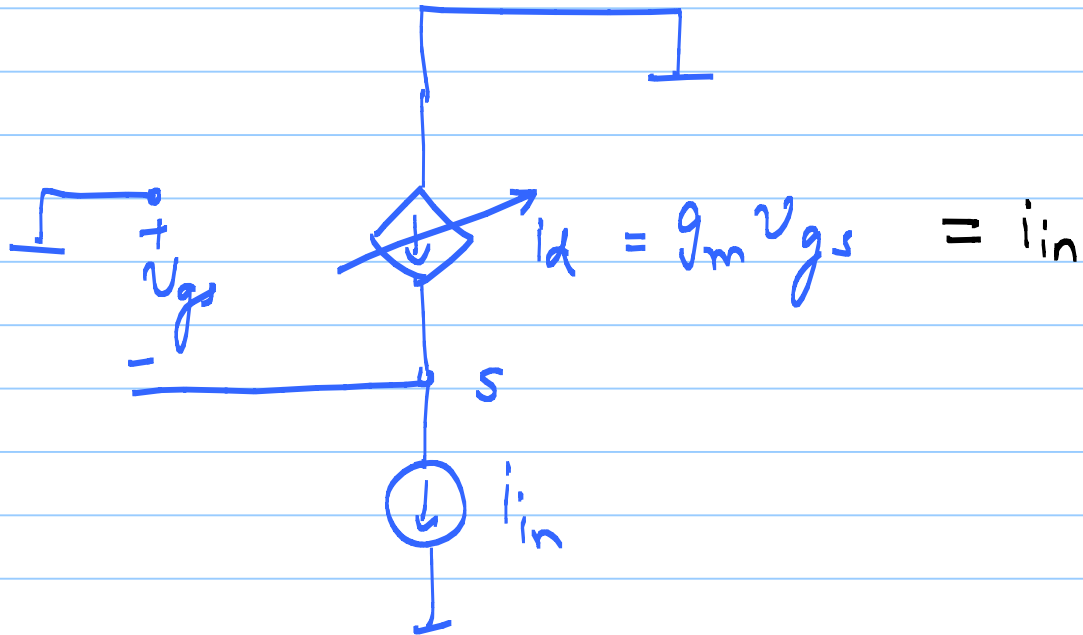
$$i_o = i_{in}$$

$$Z_{in} = 0 ; Z_{out} = \infty$$



$$i_a = 0$$
$$i_d = i_s$$

v_{gs} - control

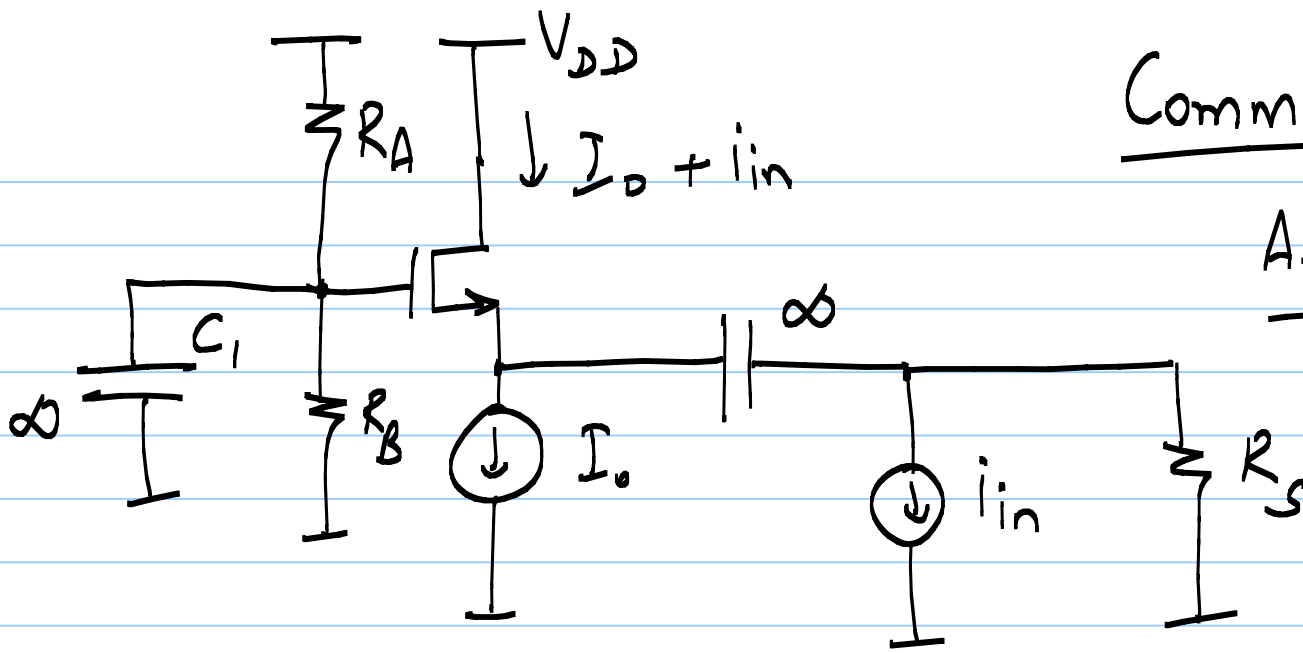


Neg. f.b. biasing :

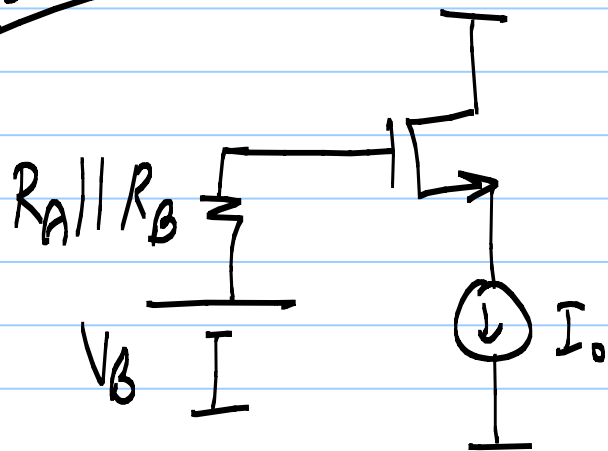
Source f.b.

Common Gate

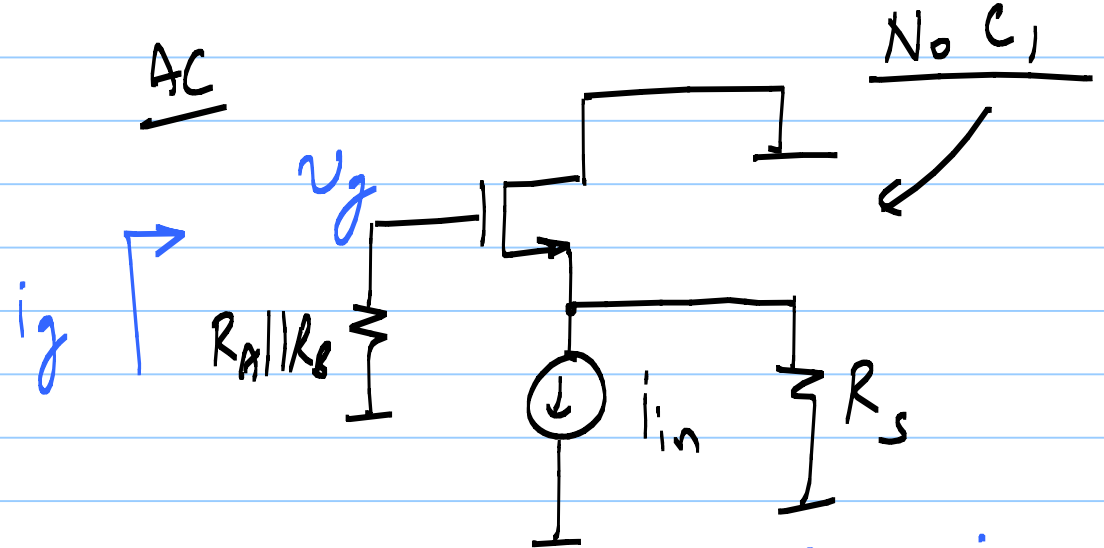
Amplifier



DC



AC

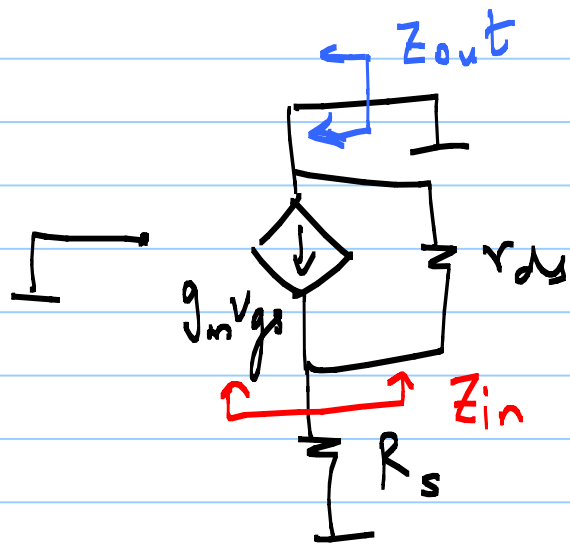


No C1

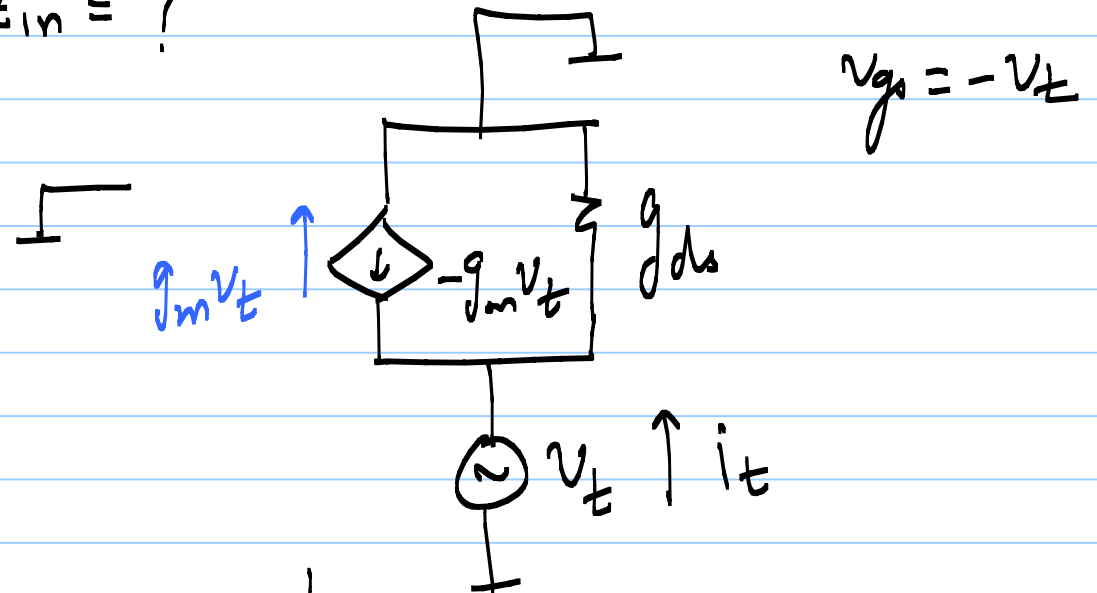
$v_g = 0$ if $i_g = 0$
 Unfortunately AC $i_g \neq 0$) C_1 is necessary

$$\frac{i_{out}}{i_{in}} = 1 \quad \text{independent of } g_m$$

$$Z_{out} = R_s + r_{ds} + g_m R r_{ds} \approx g_m R_s r_{ds} \quad (\text{Very high})$$



$$Z_{in} = ?$$



$$Z_{in} = \frac{1}{g_m + g_{ds}}$$

large intrinsic gain : $g_m r_{ds} \gg 1$
 $g_m \gg g_{ds}$

$$Z_{in} \approx \frac{1}{g_m}$$

large g_m : Z_{in} as small as required
 Z_{out} as large as required.

Why do you need a ccs of gain 1?

