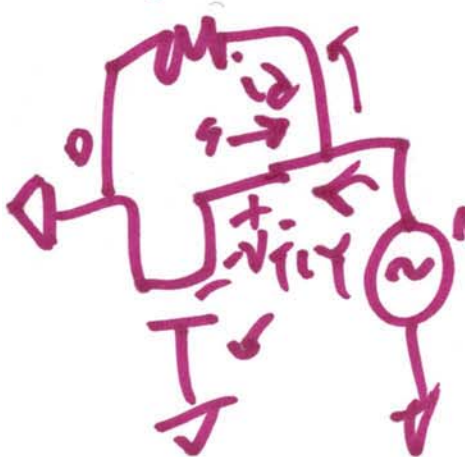


Lecture 18

March 29, 2016

EE 420 / ECE 620



$$v_T \left(\frac{1}{r_n} + \frac{1}{r_o} \right) = i_T$$

$$i_T = -\frac{v_T}{r_o} + \frac{v_T}{r_o}$$

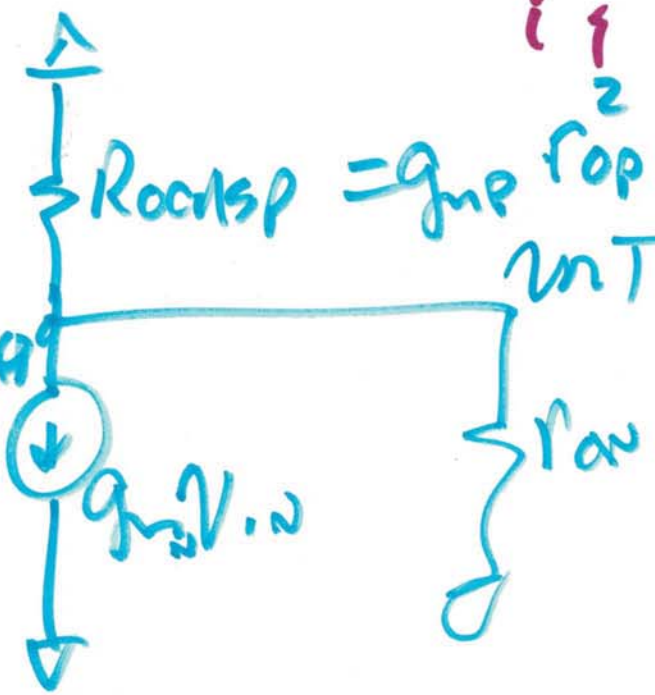
$$\frac{v_T}{i_T} = r_o \parallel \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_o} + g_m} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_o} + g_m}$$

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -g_{m1} \cdot r_{out} \parallel R_{outSP}$$

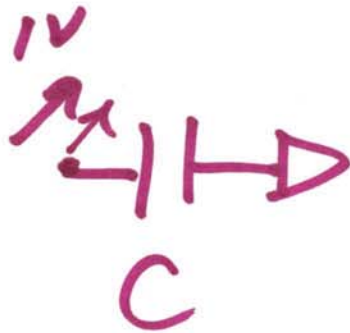
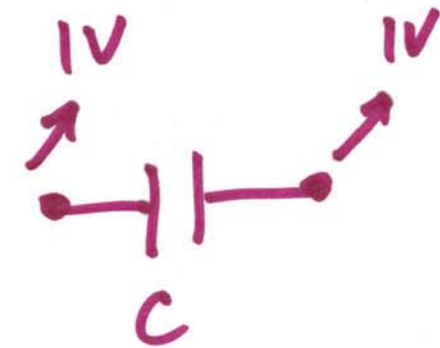
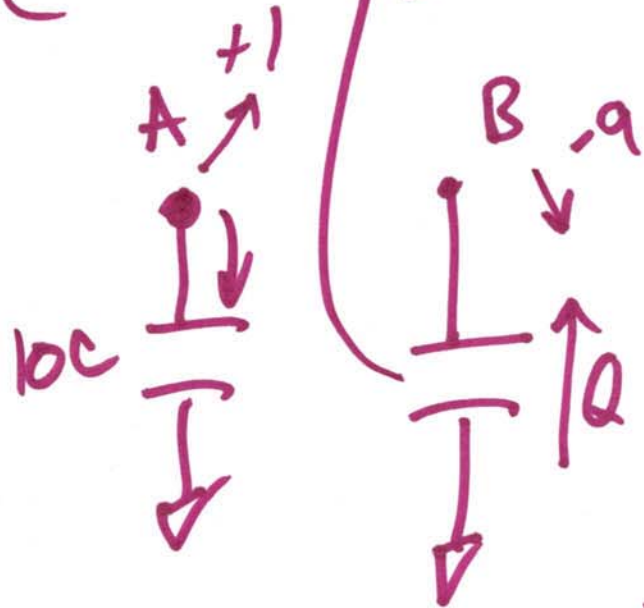
$$\approx -g_{m1} \cdot r_{out}$$

$$R_{outSP} \gg r_{out}$$



Miller effect

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right) = \frac{10}{9}C$$



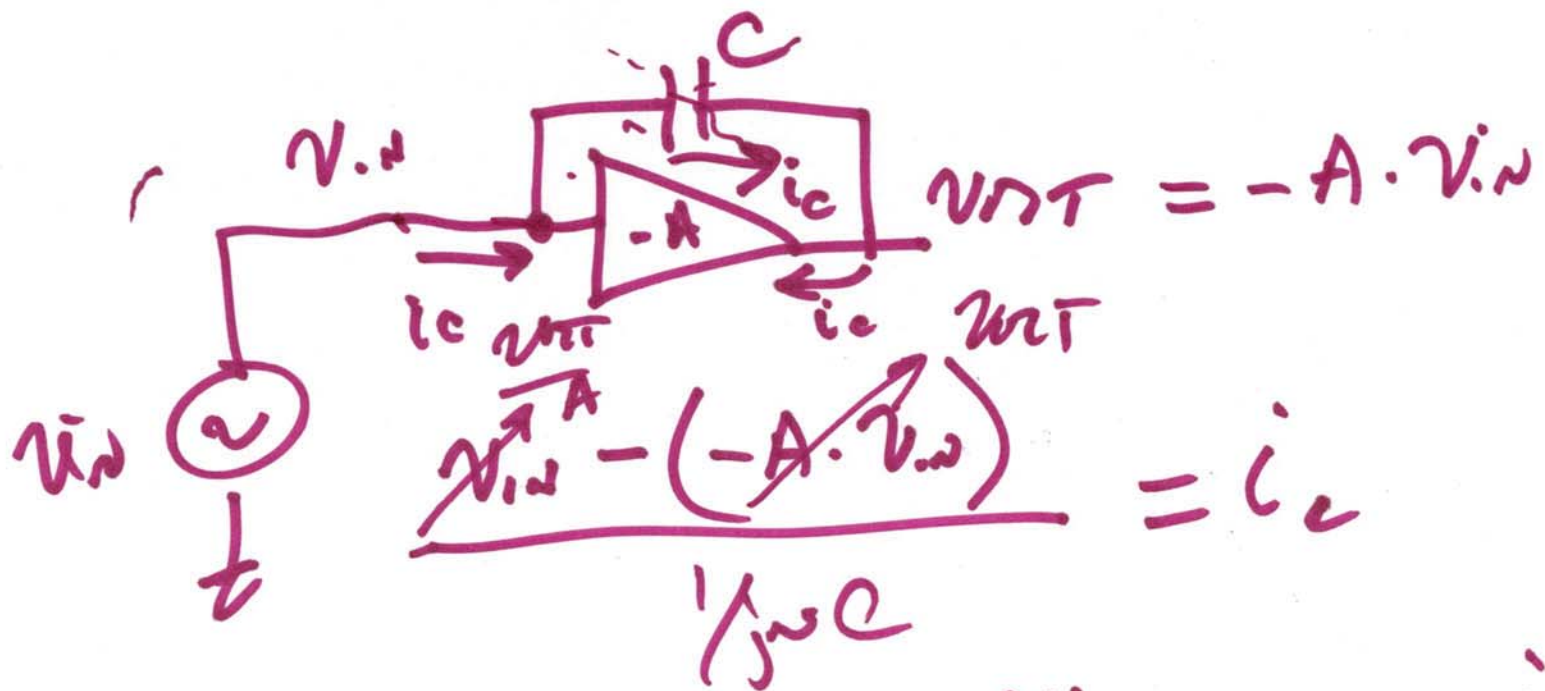
$$Q = C \cdot 1V$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$$

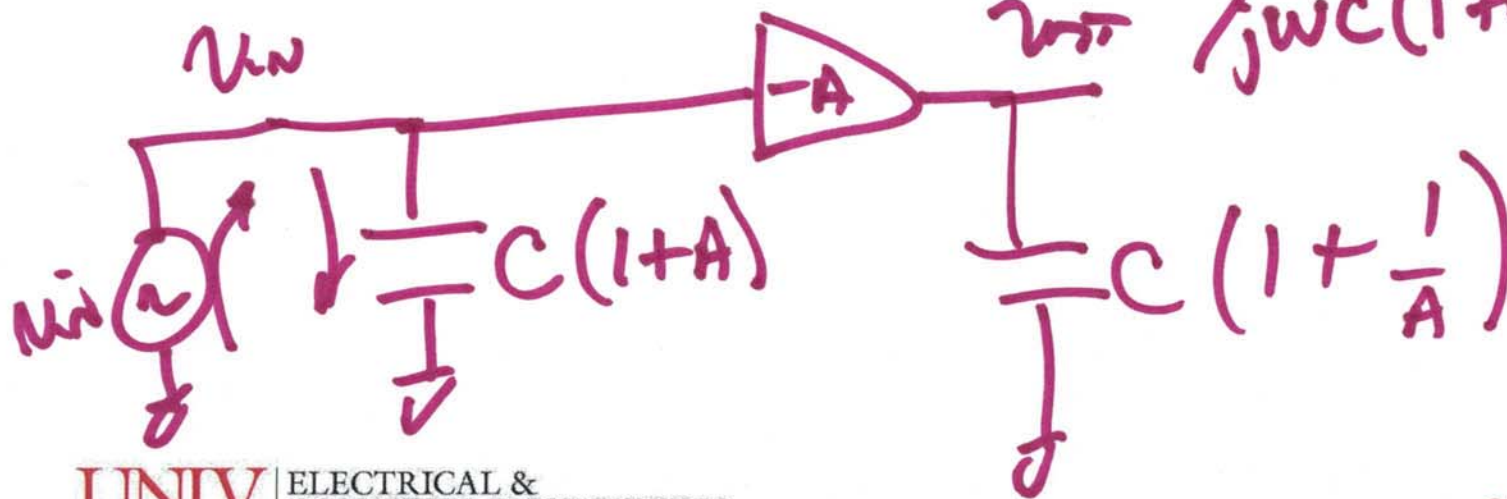
$$10C = -9 \cdot C_{new}$$

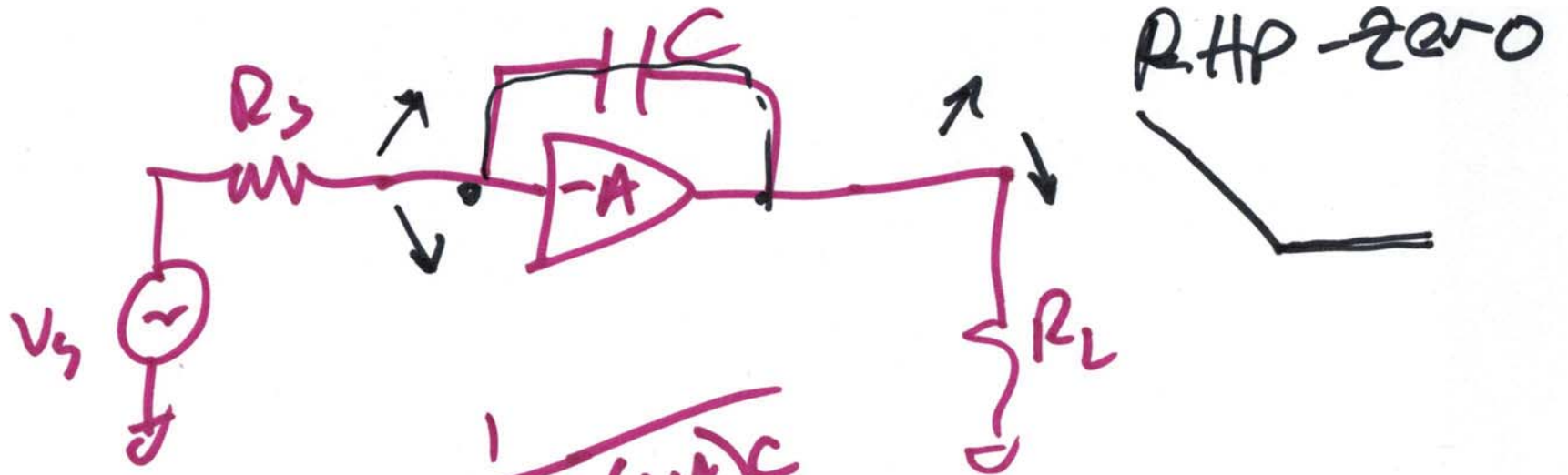
Diagram showing a capacitor C connected between two nodes, A and B. Node A is connected to a voltage source $+1V$ and has a current $10C$ flowing out. Node B is connected to a voltage source $-9V$ and has a current Q flowing in. The voltage across the capacitor is $10V$.

$$Q = C \cdot (1 - (-9)) = 10C$$

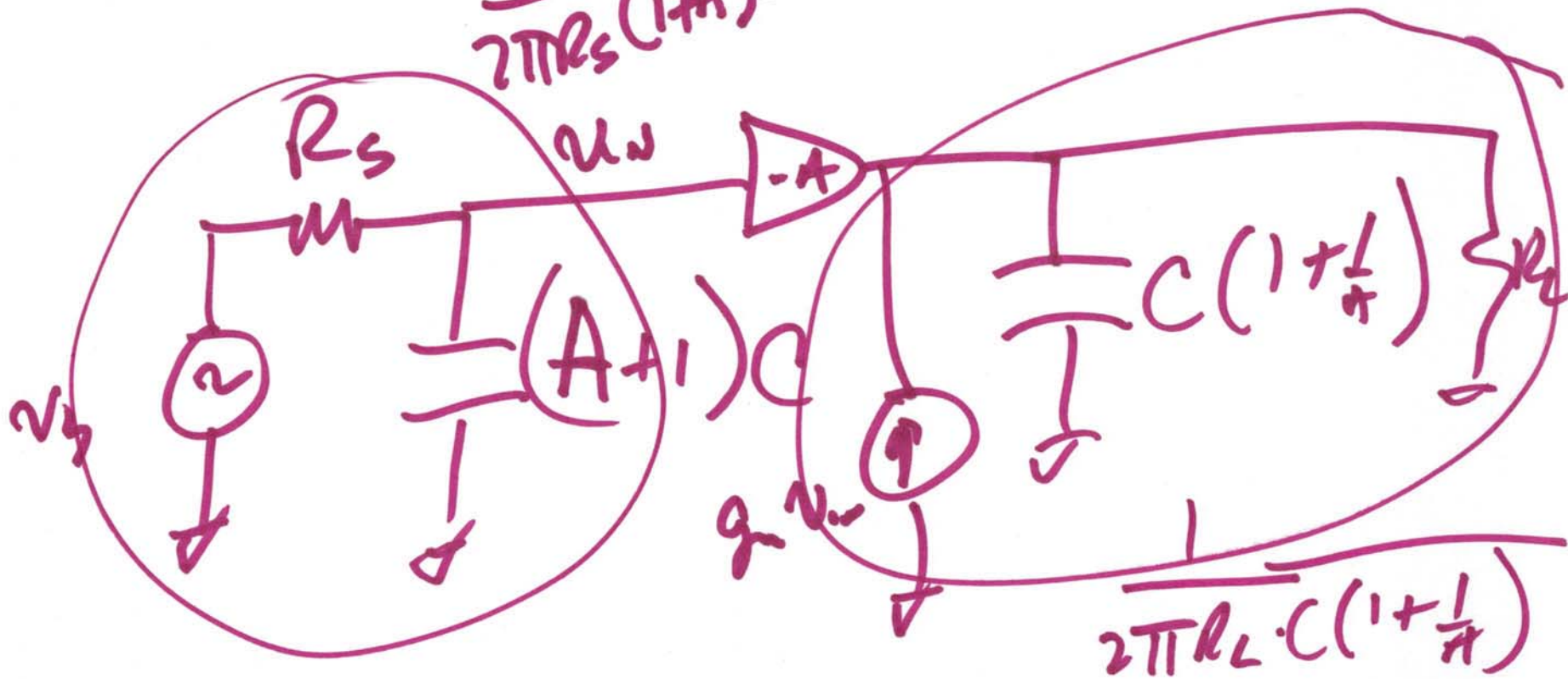


$$\frac{V_{in}}{1/j\omega C(1+A)} = i_c$$





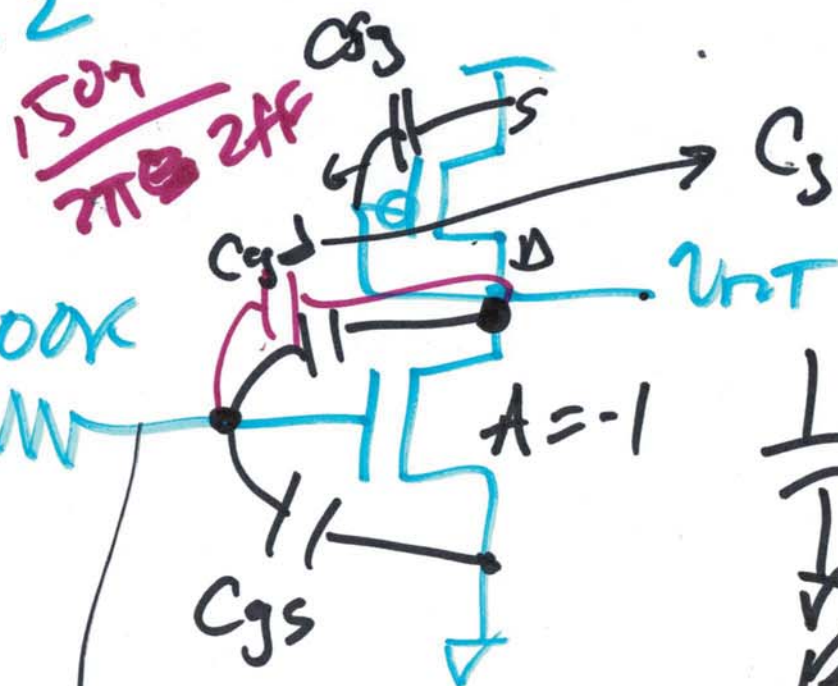
$$\frac{1}{2\pi R_s (1+A)C}$$



4)

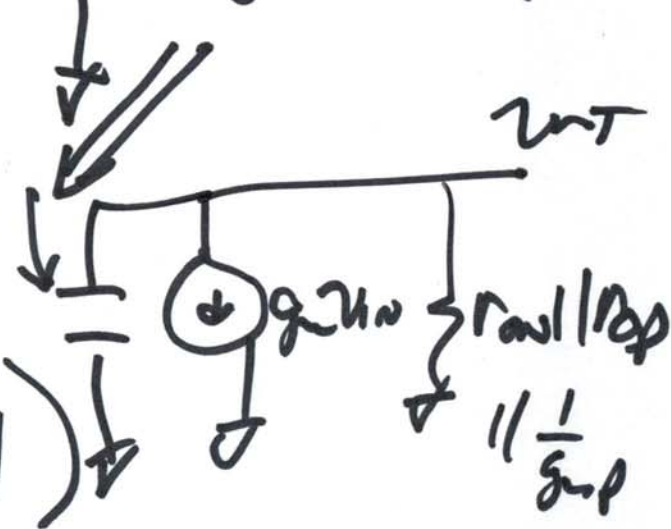
Ex. 21.2

$$f_z = \frac{g_m}{2\pi C_{gd}} = \frac{150\mu}{2\pi \cdot 2\text{fF}} = 11.96\text{GHz}$$



$$C_{sd} \left(1 + \frac{1}{|A|}\right)$$

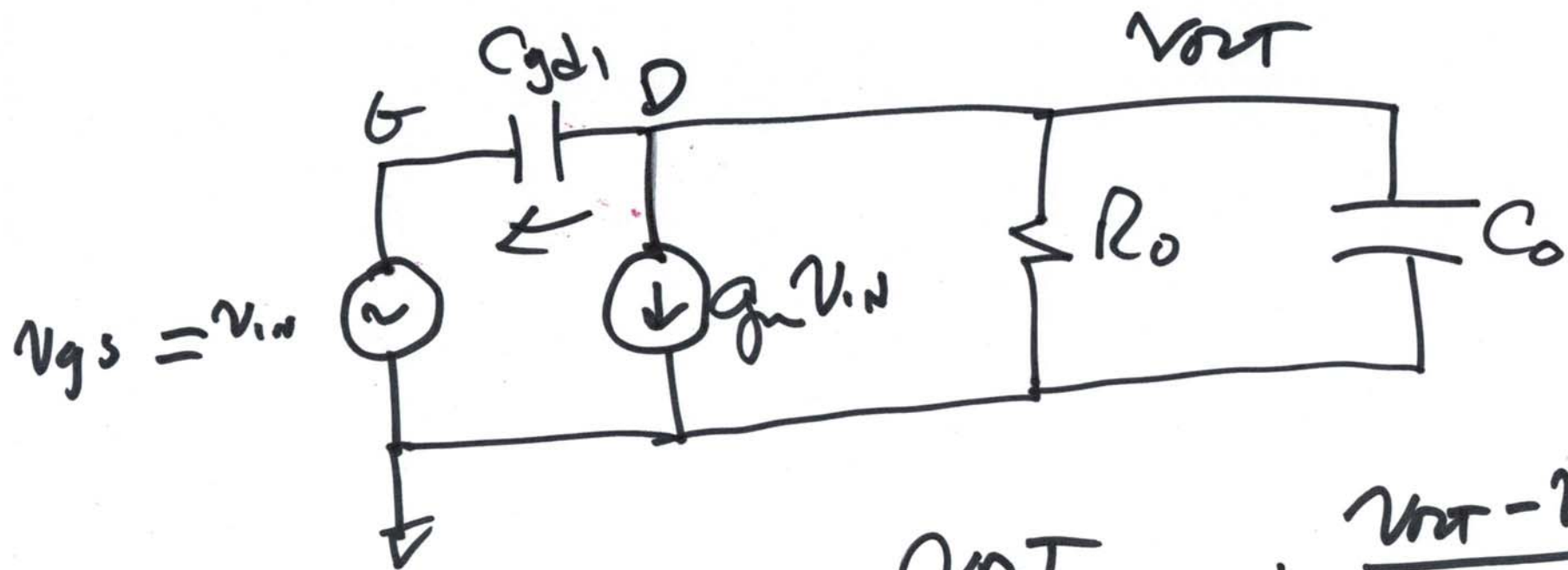
$$\frac{1}{C_{sg} + C_{gd}(2)}$$



$$f_{in} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 100k \cdot (27.3\text{fF})}$$

$$= 53\text{MHz}$$

$$f_{UT} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{g_p} \cdot 74\text{fF}} = 331\text{MHz}$$



$$0 = g_m v_{in} + \frac{v_{out}}{R_o \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C_o}} + \frac{v_{out} - v_{in}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_{gd1}}}$$

$$-v_{in}(g_m - j\omega C_{gd1}) = \frac{(R_o + \frac{1}{j\omega C_o})v_{out}}{R_o \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C_o}} + \frac{v_{out}}{j\omega C_{gd1}}$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = - \frac{g_m - j\omega C_{gd1}}{j\omega C_{gd1} + \frac{R_o + \frac{1}{j\omega C_o}}{R_o \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C_o}}}$$

$$1 = 2\pi f_z \frac{C_{gd1}}{g_m}$$

$$f_z = \frac{g_m}{2\pi C_{gd1}} = -g_m R_o$$

$$1 = 2\pi f_p \cdot (C_{gd1} + C_o) \cdot R_o$$

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi (C_{gd1} + C_o) \cdot R_o}$$

$$\frac{1 - j\omega \frac{C_{gd1}}{g_m}}{j\omega C_{gd1} \cdot R_o + \frac{R_o + \frac{1}{j\omega C_o}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_o}}}$$

$$1 - j\omega \frac{C_{gd1}}{g_m}$$

$$1 + j\omega (C_{gd1} + C_o) \cdot R_o$$

$$f_z = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 10^9} \cdot \frac{1}{g_m R_o}$$

