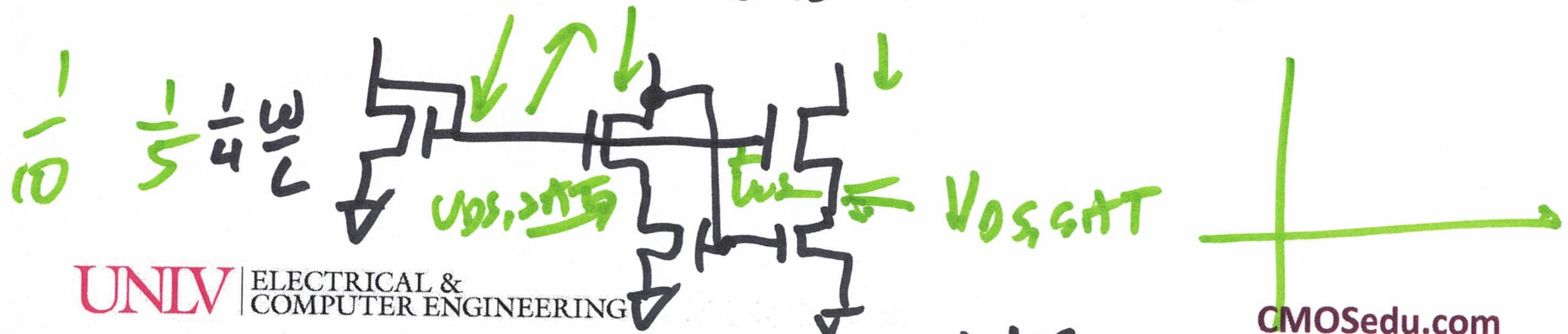
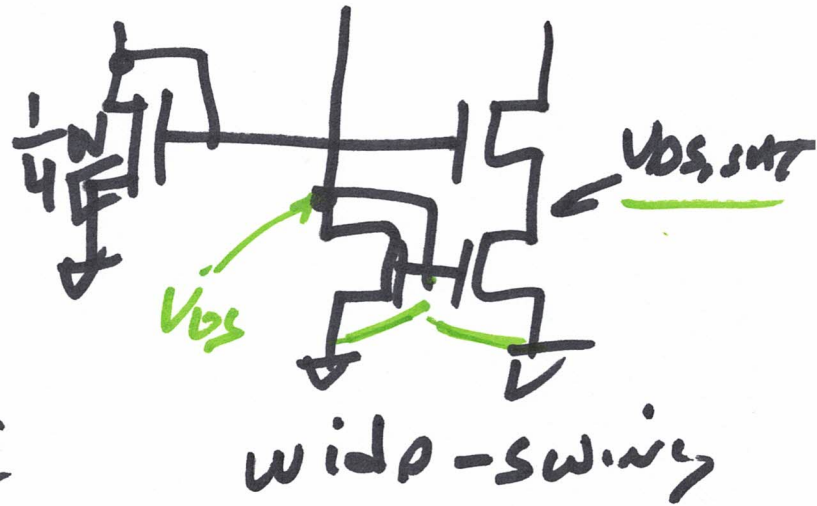
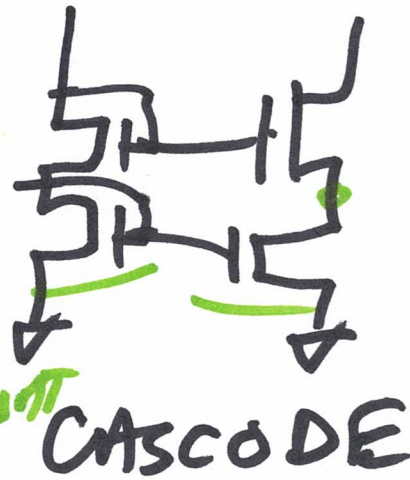
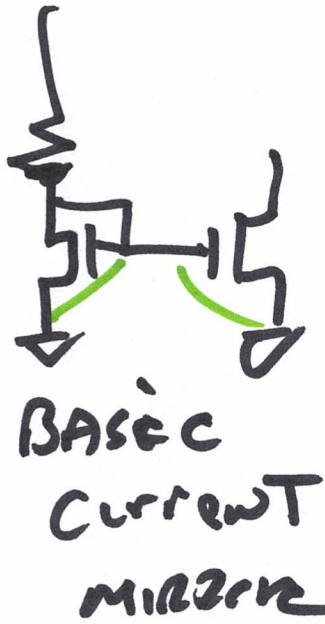


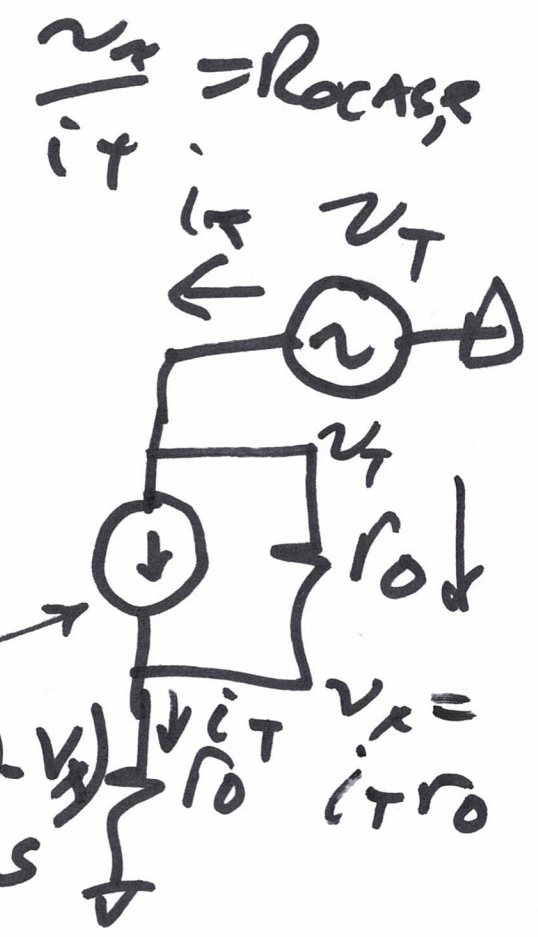
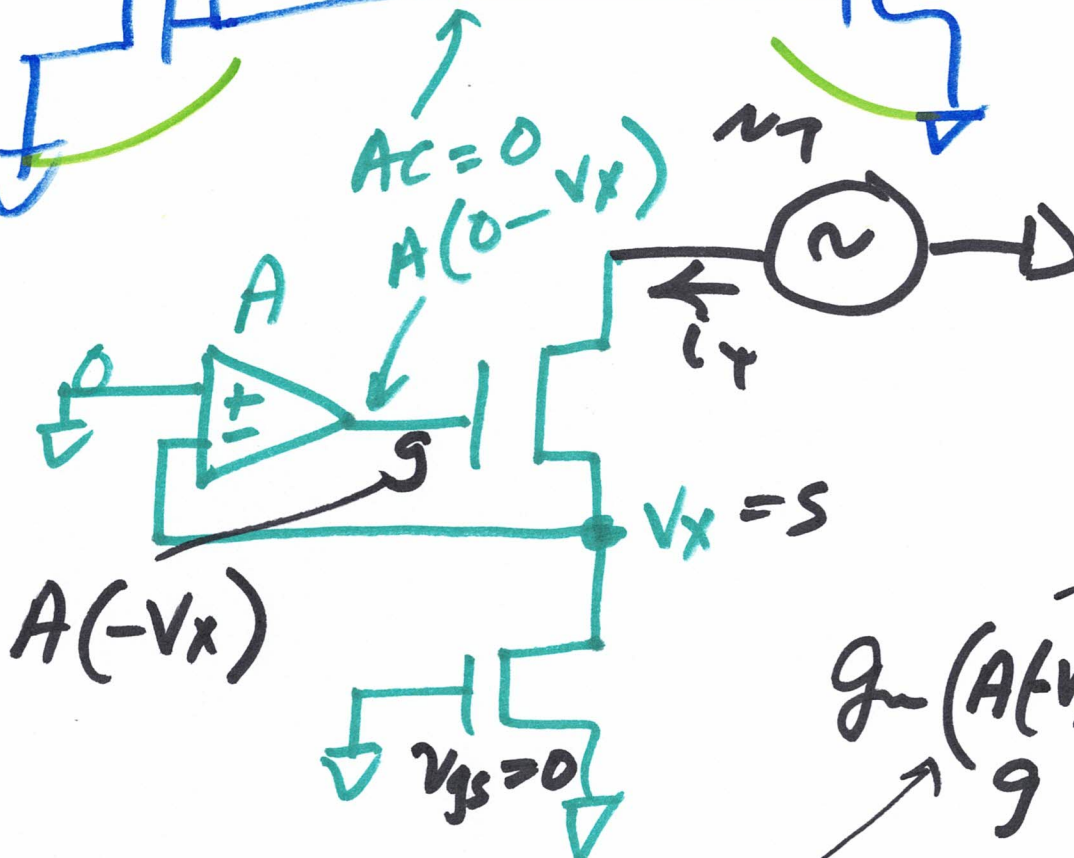
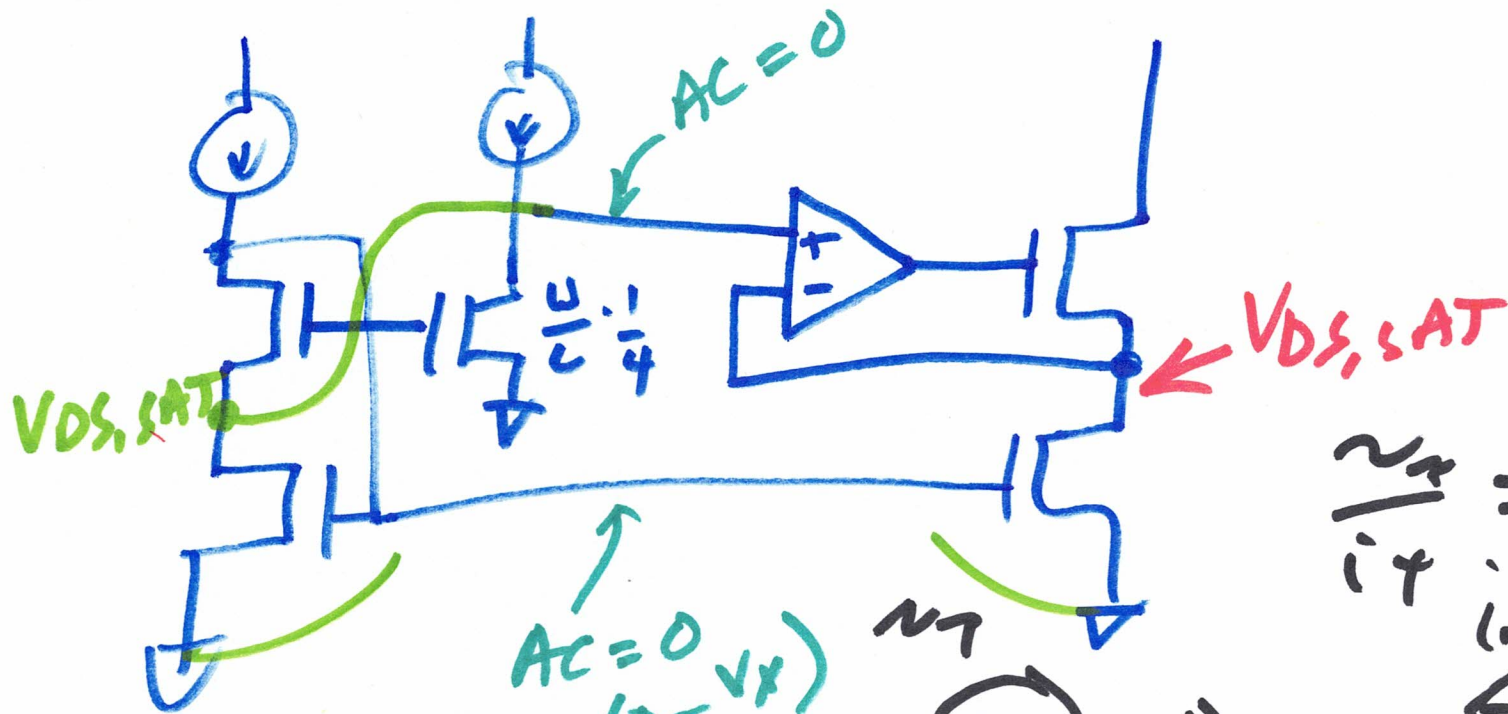
EE 420/ECG 620

Analog IC Design

Lecture 11

MARCH 2, 2020





$$\frac{v_x}{i_T} = R_{ocAS,R}$$

$$g_m (A(V_x) - V_{gs})$$

$$V_x = i_T r_o$$

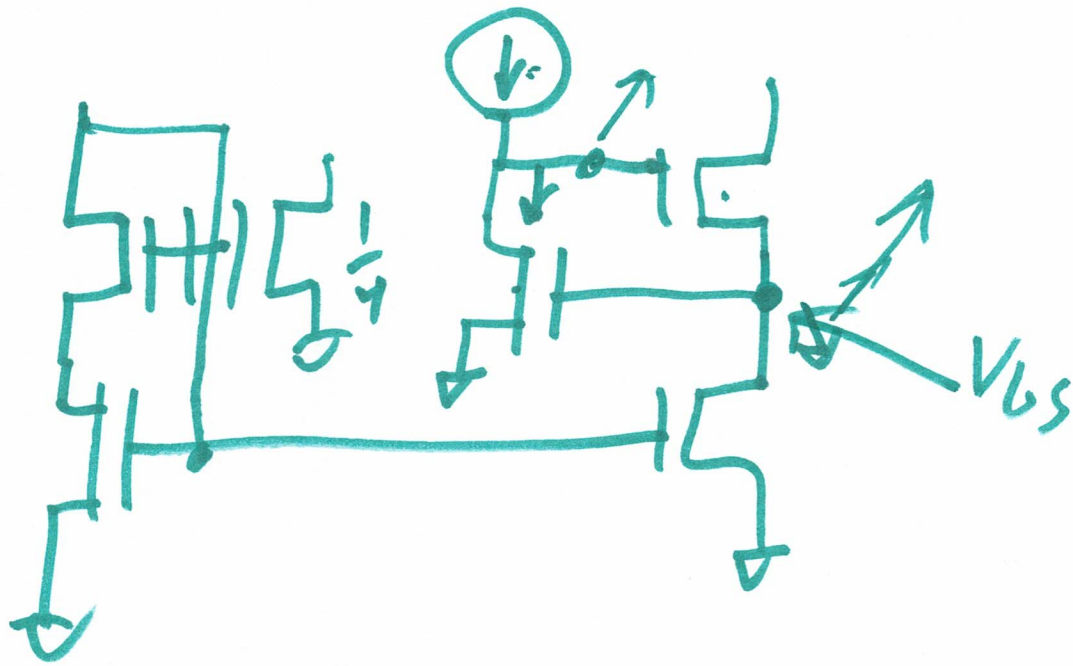
AC CK+

$$i_T = -g_m \cdot v_x (A+1) + \frac{v_T - v_x}{r_o}$$

$$v_x = i_T r_o$$

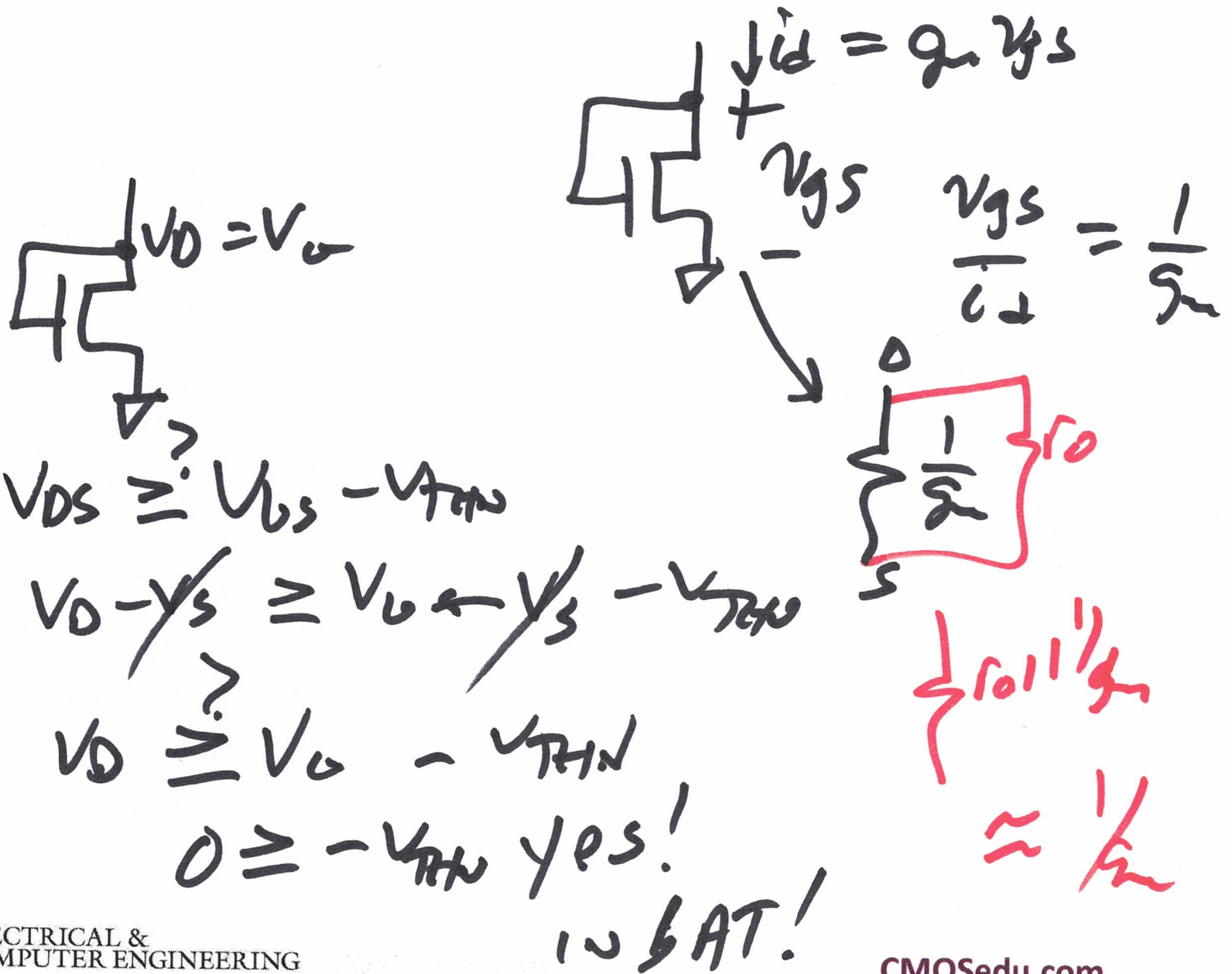
$$i_T (r_o + g_m r_o^2 (A+1) + r_o) = v_T$$

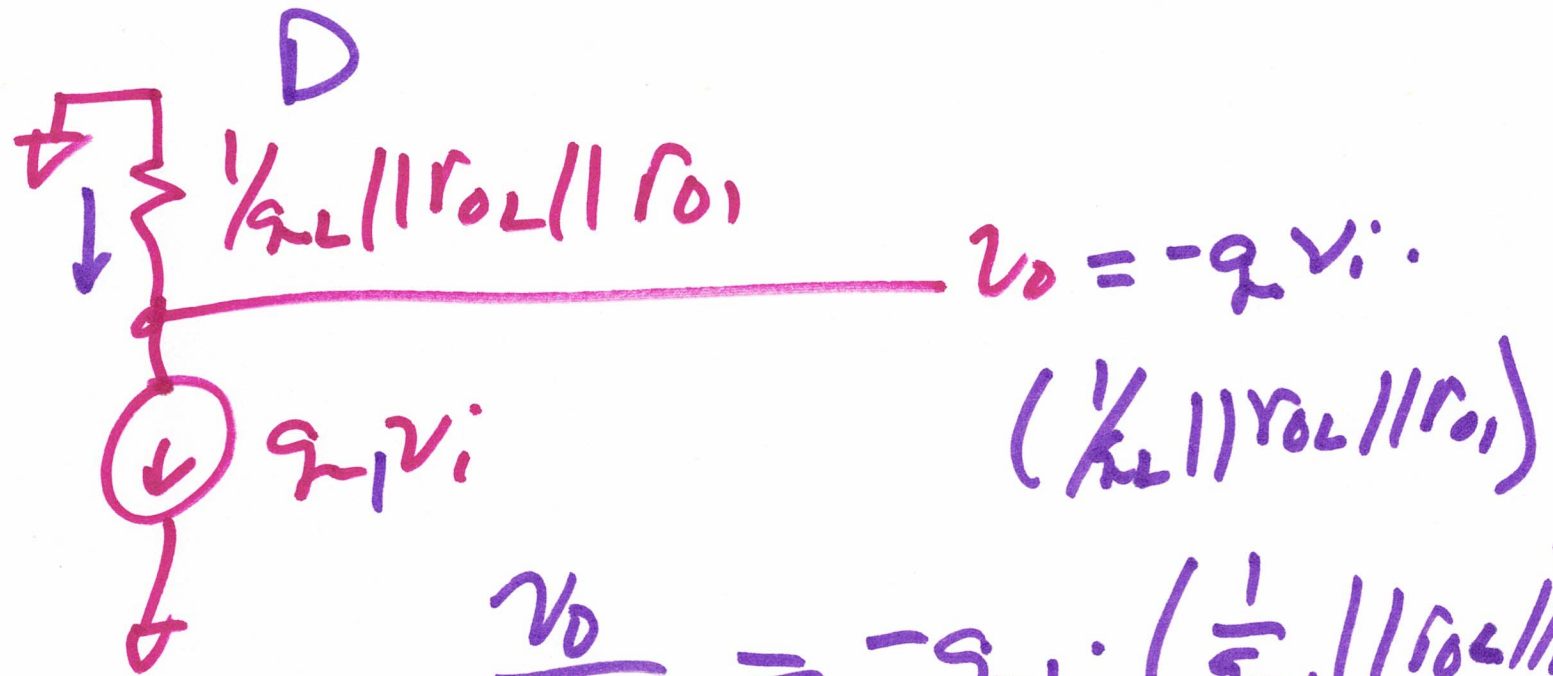
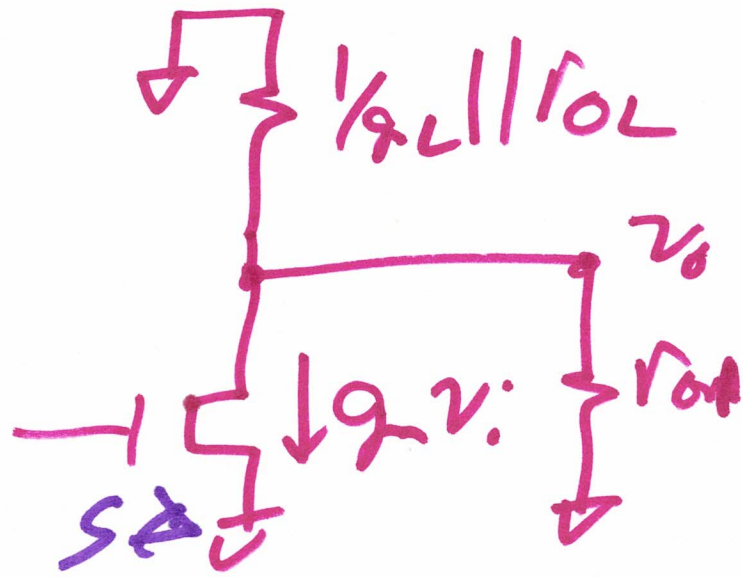
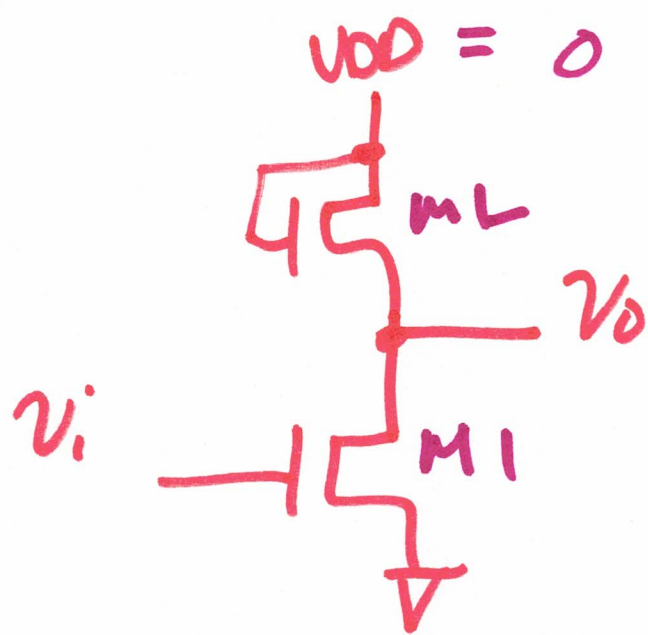
$$\frac{v_T}{i_T} = R_{out,e} \approx \underline{\underline{g_m r_o^2 \cdot (A+1)}}$$



4)

Amplifiers





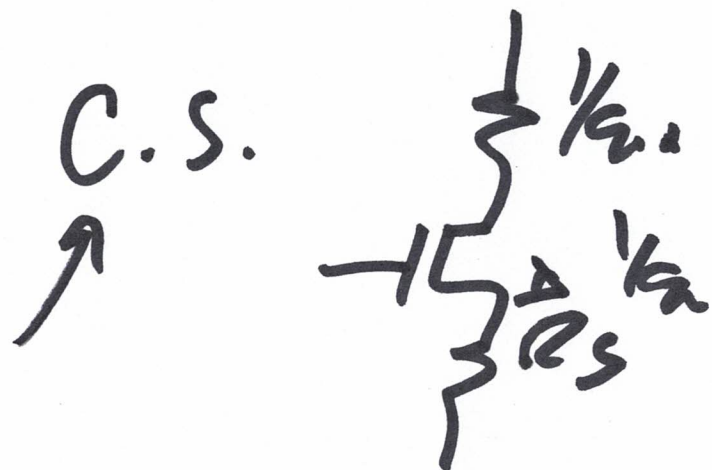
$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = -g_{m1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{g_{mL}} \parallel r_{oL} \parallel r_{o1} \right)$$

$$\approx -\frac{1/g_{mL}}{1/g_{m1}}$$

6)

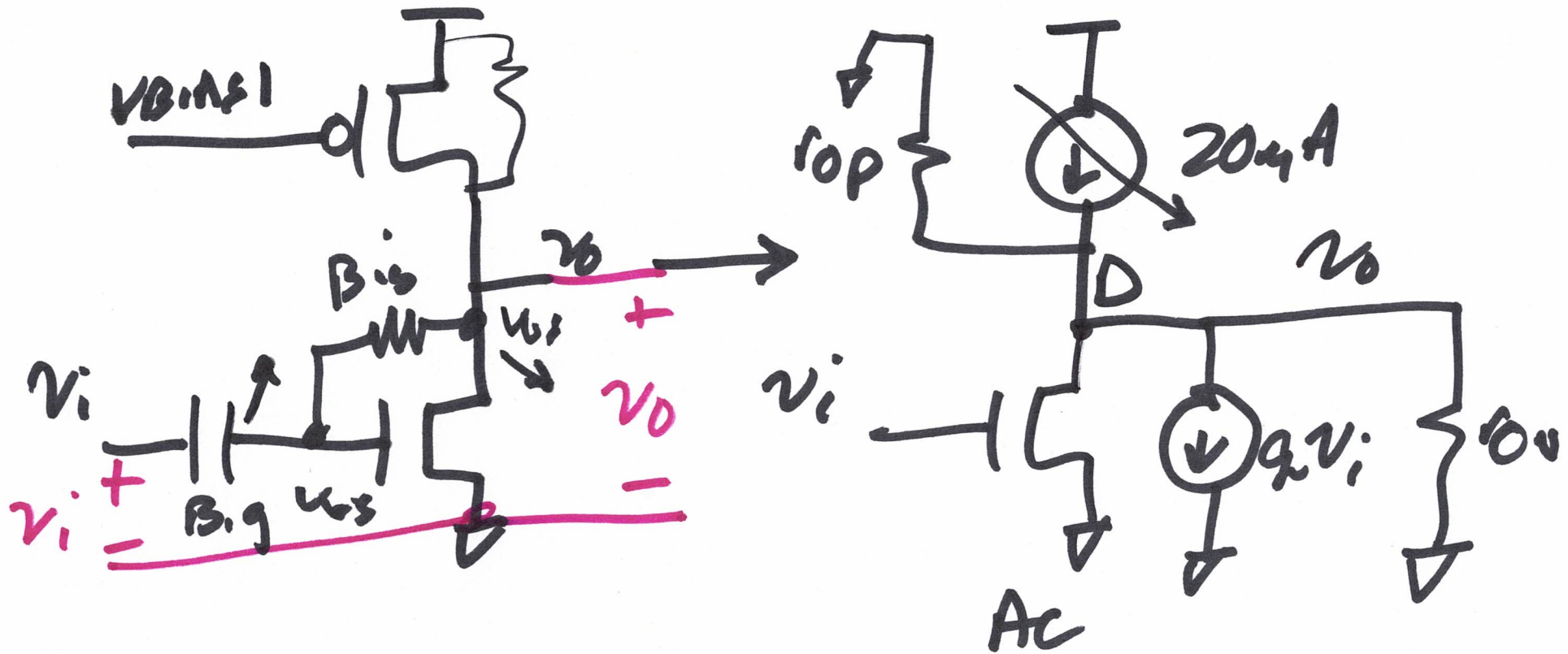
$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-i_d \cdot \frac{1}{g_m L}}{\frac{i_d}{g_m} \cdot (1 + g_m R_s)}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-\frac{1}{g_m L}}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s}$$



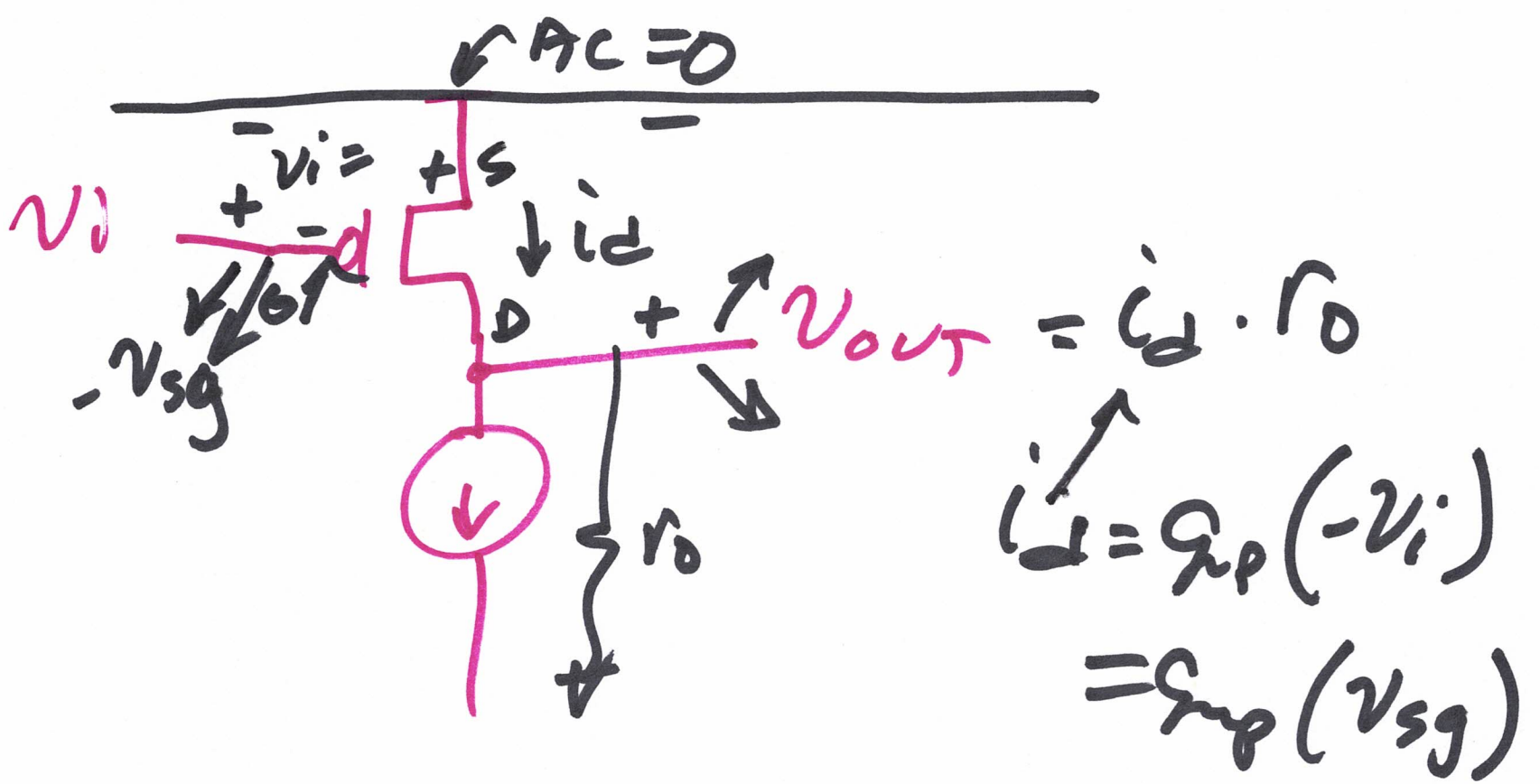
$$= \frac{\text{Res. in Drain}}{\text{Res. in SW}}$$

COMMON-SOURCE Amplifier



$$v_o = -g_m v_i \cdot r_{o1} \parallel r_{op}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-r_{o1} \parallel r_{op}}{1/g_m}$$



(10)