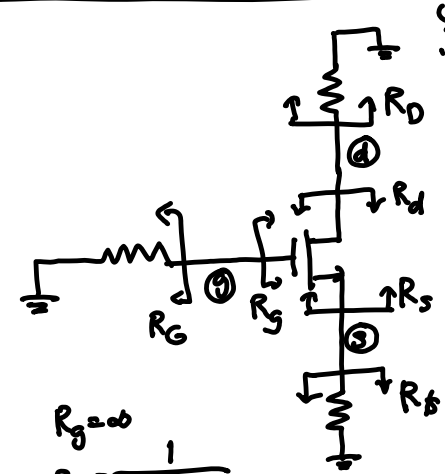


Lecture 33: Purposeful Design

- Announcements:
- HW#10 online and due Friday Nov. 22
- Lab 6 online and due 5 p.m., Friday, Dec. 13
- Graded Midterm 2 coming back today w/ solutions
- -----
- Lecture Topics:
- ↳ MOS Inspection Analysis
  - High Frequency
- ↳ Purposeful Design
- ↳ Cascode Amplifier
- -----
- Last Time:
- Did midband MOS inspection analysis
- Now, continue w/ high frequency analysis ...
- Then, consider design with a purpose
  - ↳ Very much needed for your Lab#6

MOS Inspection Formulas w/ Substrate Grounded



↳ only difference from substrate tied to source case is that  $g_m$  is replaced by  $g_m + g_{mb}$  in some of the formulas particularly ones where the source is involved!

$$R_g = \infty$$

$$R_s = \frac{1}{g_m + g_{mb}}$$

$$R_d = r_o [1 + (g_m + g_{mb})R_s]$$

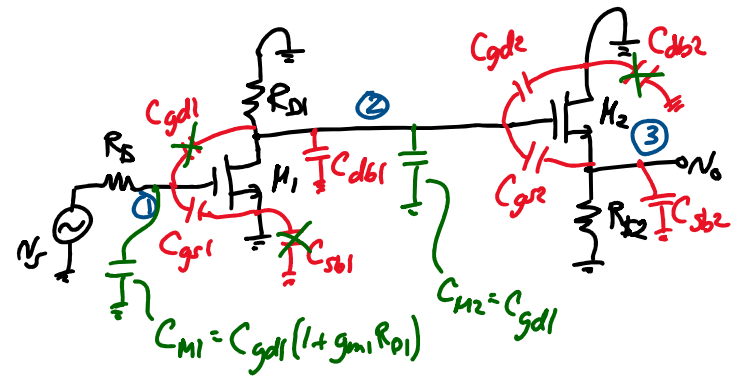
$$\frac{N_d}{N_g} = -G_m R_{\text{out}}, \quad G_m = \frac{g_m}{1 + (g_m + g_{mb})R_s}$$

$$\frac{N_d}{V_s} = -G_m R_{\text{out}}, \quad G_m = -(g_m + g_{mb})$$

$$\frac{N_s}{N_o} = \frac{g_m R_s}{1 + (g_m + g_{mb})R_s}$$

Remark When the substrate is tied to the source,  $g_{mb} = 0$ .

High Frequency Inspection Analysis



$$C_{M1} = C_{gd1}(1 + g_{m1}R_{D1})$$

$$C_{M2} = C_{gd1}$$

$$\tau_{C1} = [C_{gs1} + C_{gd1}(1 + g_{m1}R_{D1})] R_{\beta}$$

$$\tau_{C2} = [C_{gd1} + C_{be1} + C_{gd2}] (R_{\beta1} || R_{D1})$$

$$\tau_{C3} = C_{sb2} \left( \frac{1}{g_{m2} + g_{mb2}} || R_{\beta2} \right)$$

$$\times \tau_{gs2} = C_{gs2} \left( \frac{R_{D1} + R_{\beta2}}{1 + (g_{m2} + g_{mb2}) R_{\beta2}} \right)$$

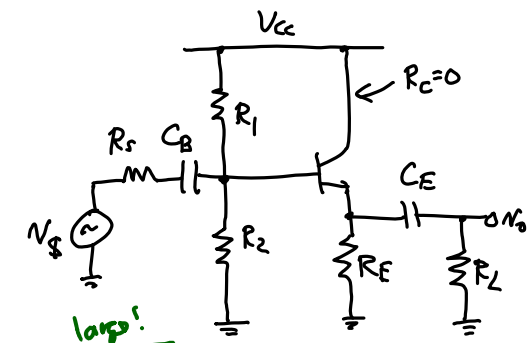
actually +  $g_{mb2} R_{D1} R_{\beta2}$   
small  $\rightarrow$  ignore

$$\omega_H = \frac{1}{\tau_{C1} + \tau_{C2} + \tau_{C3} + \tau_{gs2}}$$

ignore since signal across  $C_{gs2}$  is tiny  
(since the gain across it is  $\approx 1$ )

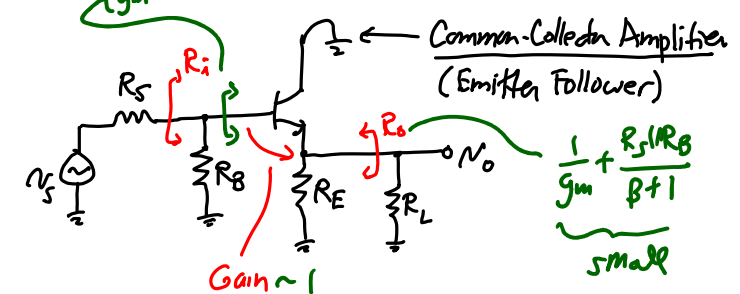
Popular Amplifier Configurations  $\rightarrow$  Building Blocks

- By merely altering the placements of input/output signals and bypass/coupling capacitors, one can realize many amplifier configurations
- Some of the most useful examples:



large!

$$\left( \frac{1}{g_m} + R_{\beta} \right) (\beta + 1) \downarrow \text{M.S. Ckt.}$$

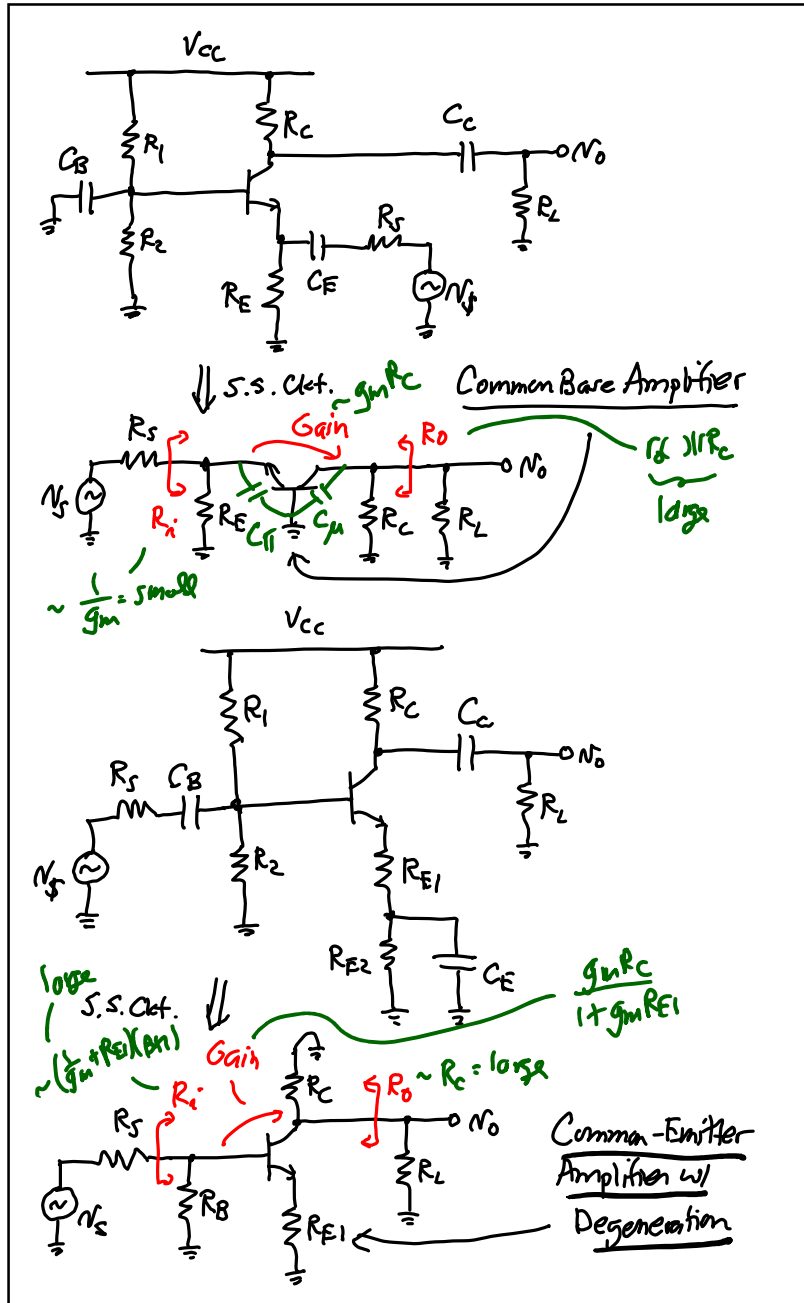


Common-Collector Amplifier  
(Emitter Follower)

$$\frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{R_{\beta} R_E}{\beta + 1}$$

small

Gain  $\sim 1$



Multi-Stage Amplifier Design Guidelines

(for voltage amplifiers) ( $i \rightarrow i$  amps, etc., would have different charts)

|       | Ideal Voltage Amp | C.E.    | C.E. w/ $R_E$ | C.C.    | C.B.    |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| $R_i$ | $\infty$          | med. X  | large ✓       | large ✓ | small X |
| $R_o$ | 0                 | large X | large X       | small ✓ | large X |
| $a_v$ | $\infty$          | large ✓ | med. X        | small X | large ✓ |
| $f_H$ | $\infty$          | small X | med. X        | large ✓ | large ✓ |

To Get Better Performance  $\rightarrow$  Cascade Amplifiers

$\Rightarrow$  for a good voltage amplifier:

