

# Lecture 15

# Drain Resistance Calculation

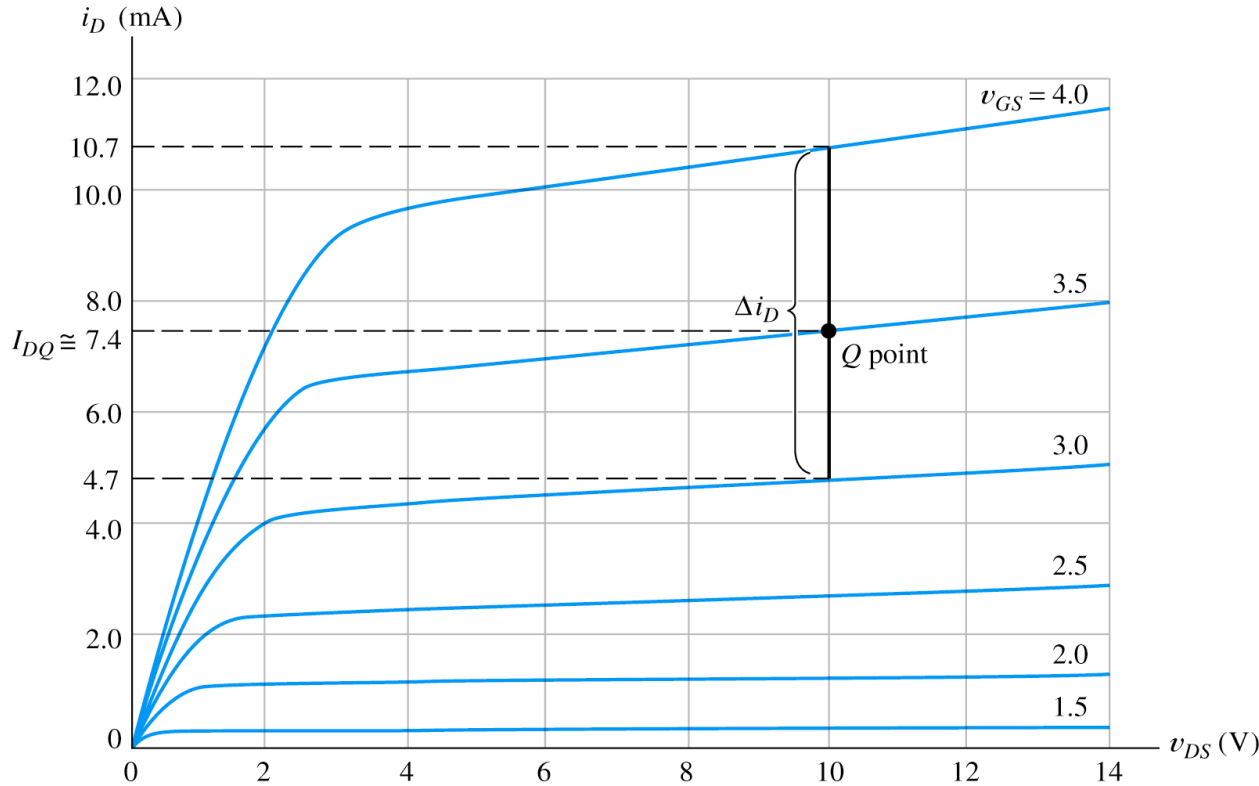


Figure 12.21 Determination of  $g_m$  and  $r_d$ . See Example 12.3.

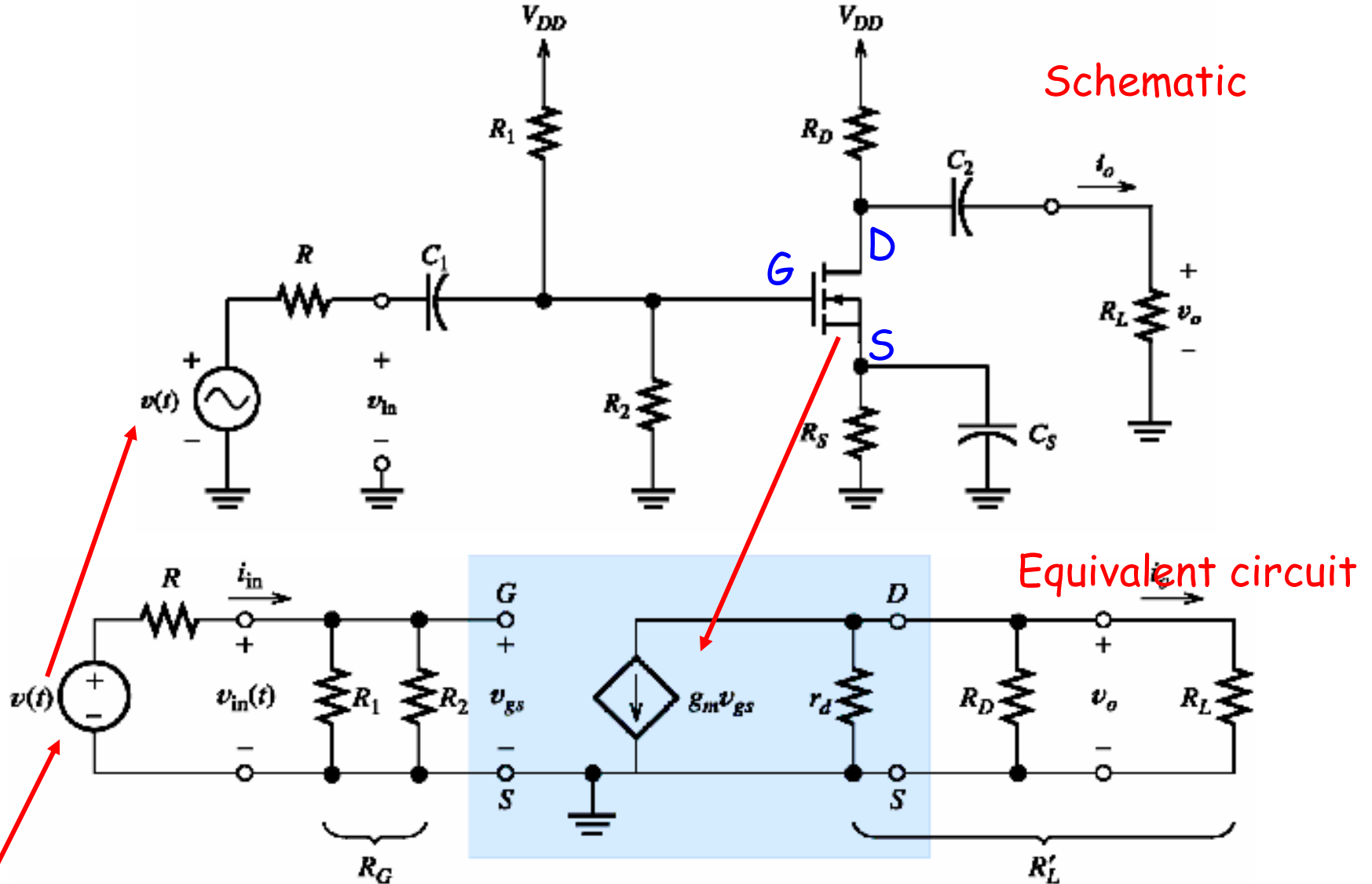
so at  $v_{GS} = 4$  V

$$\frac{1}{r_d} = \frac{\Delta i_D}{\Delta v_{DS}} = \frac{(10.7 - 10) \text{ mA}}{(10 - 6) \text{ V}} = \frac{0.7}{4} \text{ mS} = 0.175 \text{ mS}$$

$$r_d = 5.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{r_d} = \frac{\Delta i_D}{\Delta v_{DS}}$$

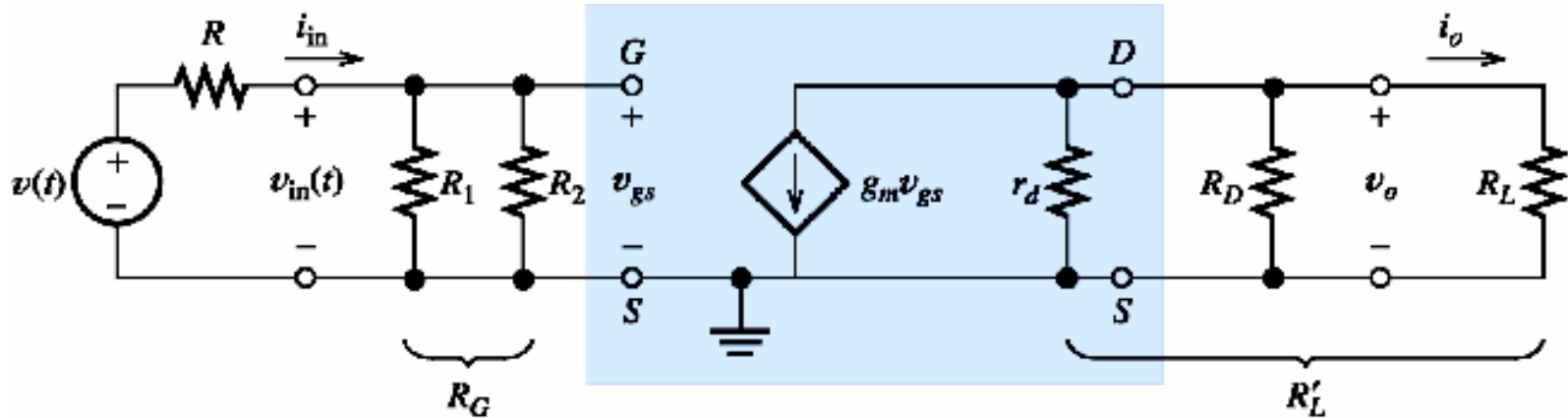
# Common-Source Amplifier



The dc supply voltage acts as a short circuit for the ac current.

# Common-Source Amplifier: Gain, $R_{in}$ and $R_{out}$

Equivalent circuit (once more)



$$R'_L = \frac{1}{1/r_d + 1/R_D + 1/R_L}$$

Voltage gain

$$v_o = -(g_m v_{gs}) R'_L \quad v_{in} = v_{gs}$$

$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_{in}} = -g_m R'_L$$

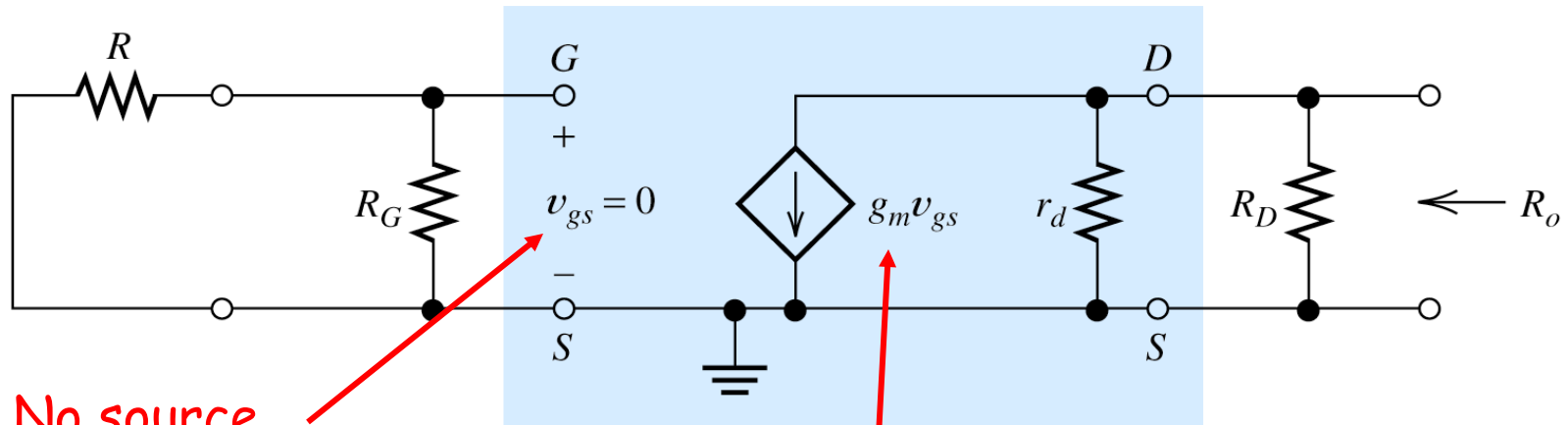
Input resistance

$$R_{in} = \frac{v_{in}}{i_{in}} = R_G = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

From bias point analysis

# Common-Source Amplifier: Gain, $R_{in}$ and $R_{out}$

To find out the  $R_{out}$  we have to: disconnect the load, replace the signal source by short circuit - Thevenin equivalent resistance



No source connected to the input

Figure 12.24 Circuit used to find  $R_o$ .

if  $v_{gs} = 0$  then  $g_m v_{gs} = 0$

Output resistance

Example 12.4

$$R_{out} = \frac{1}{1/R_D + 1/r_d}$$

# Source Follower

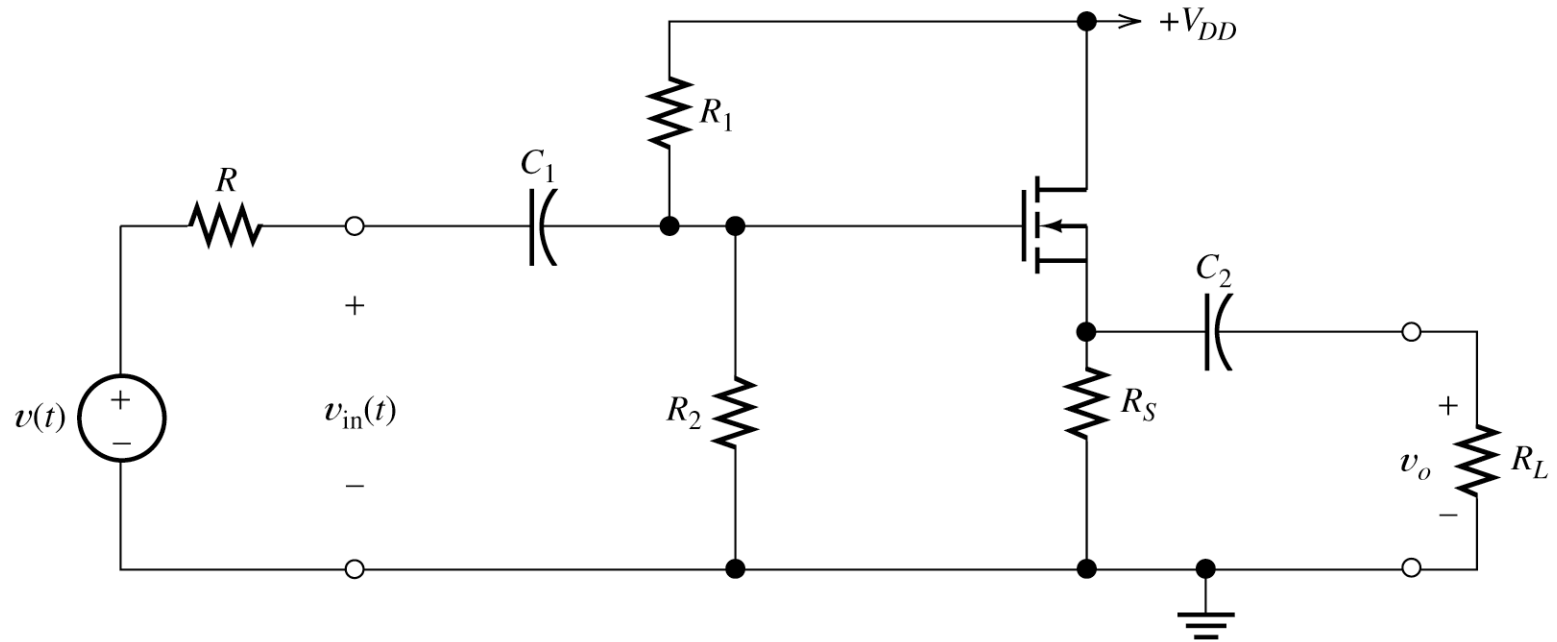
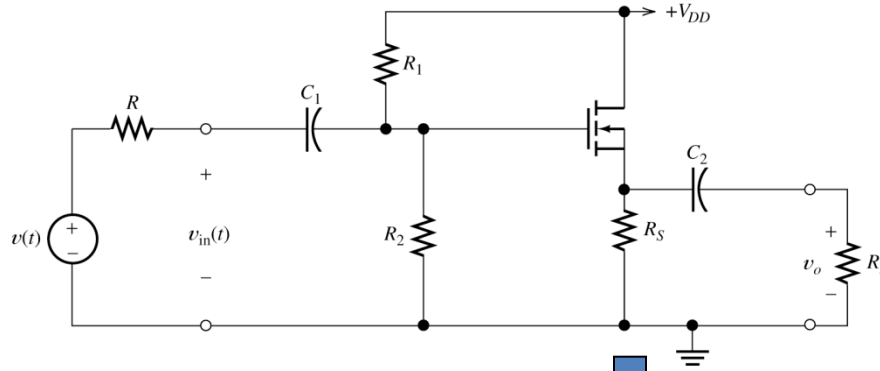


Figure 12.26 Source follower.

# Small-Signal Equivalent Circuit - Source Follower



Notice that small signal  $I_{DS}$  goes up. Why?

Figure 12.26 Source follower.

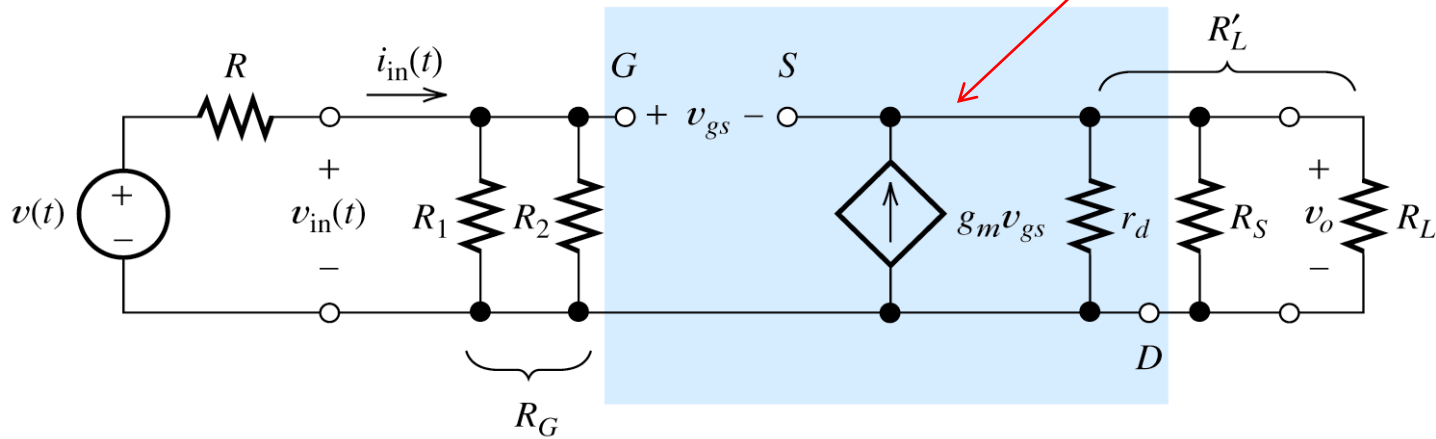


Figure 12.27 Small-signal ac equivalent circuit for the source follower.

# Small-Signal Equivalent Circuit - Source Follower

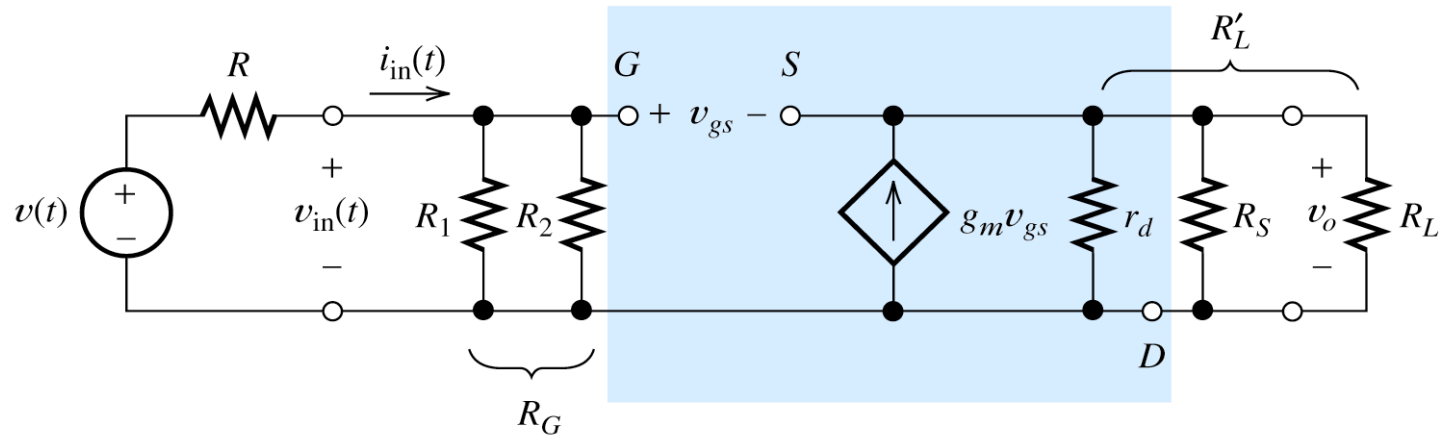


Figure 12.27 Small-signal ac equivalent circuit for the source follower.

$$R'_L = \frac{1}{1/r_d + 1/R_S + 1/R_L}$$

Input resistance

$$R_{in} = \frac{v_{in}}{i_{in}} = R_G = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

Voltage gain

$$v_o = g_m v_{gs} R'_L \quad v_{in} = v_{gs} + v_o = v_{gs} (1 + g_m R'_L)$$

$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_{in}} = \frac{g_m R'_L}{1 + g_m R'_L} \leq 1$$

Since the output voltage is almost equal to the input - hence the name source follower