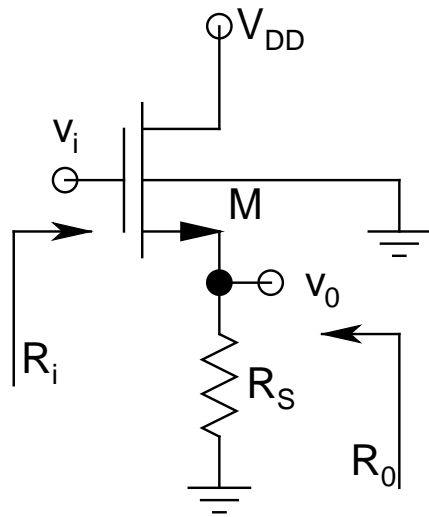


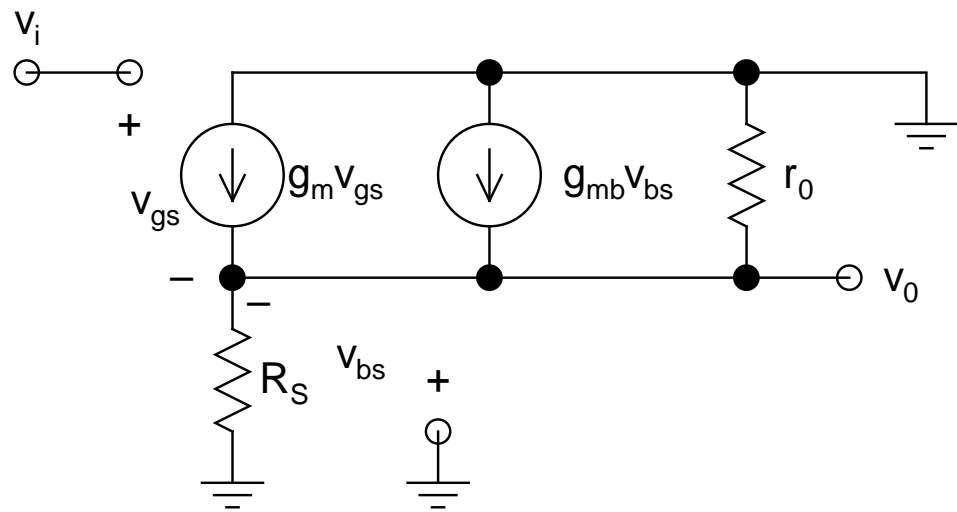
- *Some special properties of CC Stage:*
 - $A_v \leq 1$ (by proper design, it can be made to approach unity very closely)
 - *Input and output in phase*
 - *Quite large input resistance*
 - *Very small output resistance*
- These properties are *highly desirable* to prevent *loading effect* of *cascaded stages* (to be discussed later)
- Thus, this stage is also known as *Buffer* or *Isolator* or *Impedance Matcher*

- **Common-Drain (CD):**

- Also known as *Source Follower*



ac Schematic



ac Low-Frequency Equivalent

- *Biasing circuit not shown*

- **Note:** *Body terminal at ground*, but *source is at a floating potential (it's the output terminal)*
 - ⇒ *Body effect will be very much present for M*
 - ⇒ *Can be avoided by putting M in its separate island*

➤ **Voltage Gain:**

- *KCL at output node:*

$$g_m V_{gs} + g_{mb} V_{bs} = v_o / (R_S \parallel r_o)$$

$$\text{with } v_{gs} = v_i - v_o, \text{ and } v_{bs} = -v_o$$

$$\Rightarrow A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{g_m (R_S \parallel r_o)}{1 + (g_m + g_{mb})(R_S \parallel r_o)}$$

➤ *Simplification:*

- In general, $r_0 \gg R_S$:

$$\Rightarrow A_v \simeq \frac{g_m R_S}{1 + (g_m + g_{mb}) R_S}$$

- If *body effect is neglected*:

$$\Rightarrow A_v \simeq \frac{g_m R_S}{1 + g_m R_S} = \frac{R_S}{1/g_m + R_S}$$

Note the remarkable similarity with CC stage

- If $(g_m + g_{mb}) R_S \gg 1$:

$$\Rightarrow A_v \simeq \frac{g_m}{g_m + g_{mb}} = \frac{1}{1 + \chi}$$

▪ **Note:**

$$\chi = \frac{\gamma}{2\sqrt{2\phi_F + V_{SB}}}$$

with $V_{SB} = V_0$ (**DC level of v_0**)

- **Typical values of $\chi \sim 0.1-0.5$**
- Thus, **A_v can depart significantly from its ideal value of unity**
- **No phase shift between input and output**

➤ **Input Resistance:** $R_i \rightarrow \infty$

➤ **Output Resistance:** **By inspection:**

$$R_0 = (g_m + g_{mb} + g_0 + g_S)^{-1} \quad (g_0 = 1/r_0, g_S = 1/R_S)$$