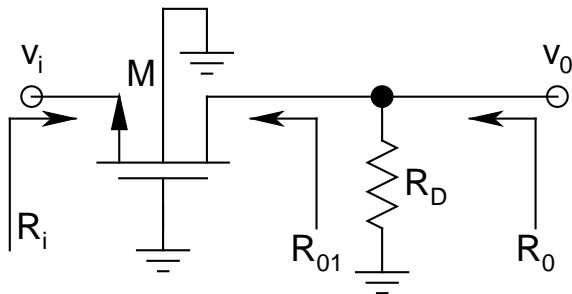
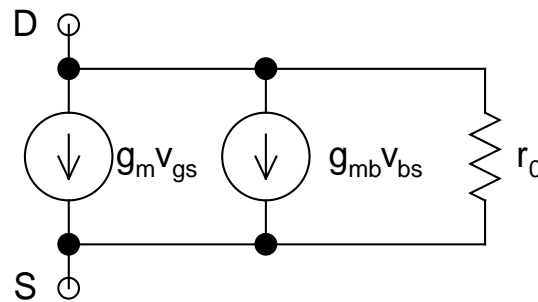


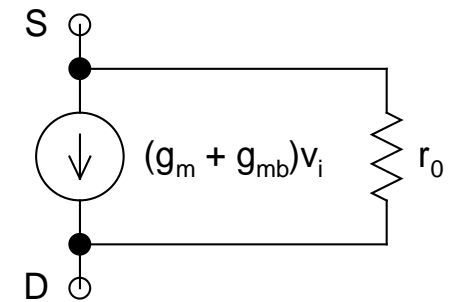
- **Common-Gate (CG):**



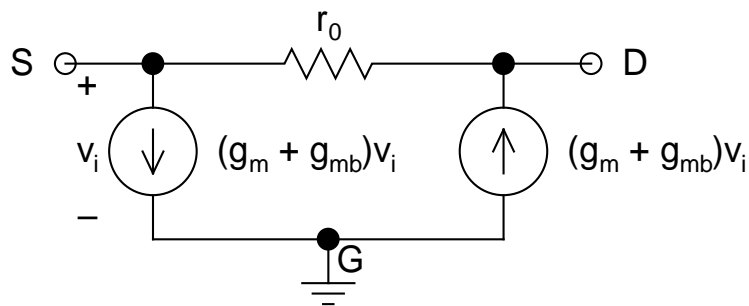
ac Schematic



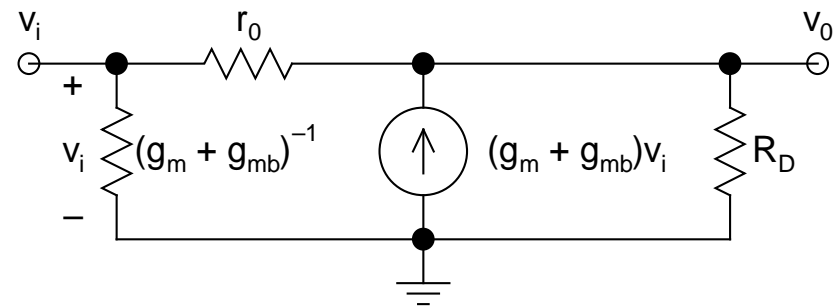
ac Low-Frequency Model for M



Simplified ac Low-Frequency Model for M



Rerouting the current source between S and D to S to G and then from G to D



Final ac Low-Frequency Equivalent for CG Stage

➤ *G and B both ground:*

$$\Rightarrow V_{gs} = V_{bs} = -V_i$$

$\Rightarrow g_m V_{gs}$  and  $g_{mb} V_{bs}$  can be *combined to a single current source*  $(g_m + g_{mb})V_i$ , *flowing from S to D*

➤ *Reroute this current source from S to G and then from G to D (the circuit remains invariant)*

$\Rightarrow$  Leads to the *final ac low-frequency equivalent* of the CG stage

➤ *Note again that  $r_o$  appears between input and output (similar to CB stage)*

➤ *Neglect  $r_o$  for now*

➤ Noting that  $v_1 = v_i$ :

$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{(g_m + g_{mb}) v_1 R_D}{v_i} = + (g_m + g_{mb}) R_D$$

➤ *Identical result to a CB stage, if **body effect is neglected***

➤  $R_i = (g_m + g_{mb})^{-1}$

➤  $R_o = R_{o1} || R_D$

$R_{o1} \rightarrow \infty$  (**Why?**)

$\Rightarrow R_o = R_D$

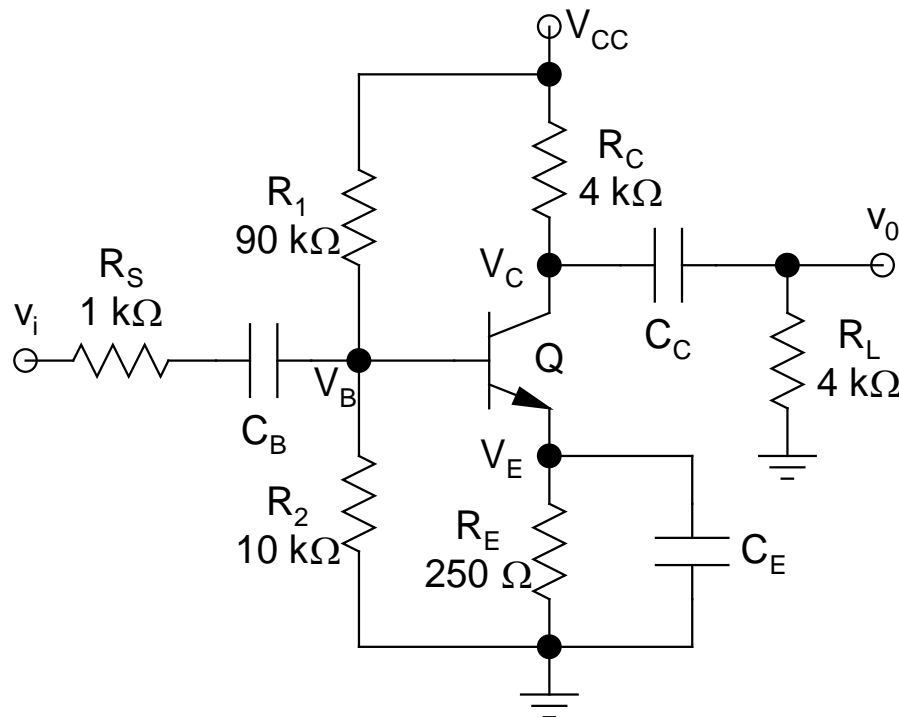
- *Ex.: Find  $A_v$  and  $R_i$  with  $r_o$  included*
- *With  $r_o$  included*, the circuit shows *three different values* of  $R_{o1}$ :
  - *When excited by a voltage source*,  $R_{o1} = r_o$
  - *When excited by an ideal current source*,  $R_{o1} \rightarrow \infty$  (*Show*)
  - *If the current source is non-ideal with shunt resistance  $R_S$* :  

$$R_{o1} = r_o[1 + (g_m + g_{mb})R_S] \text{ (*Show*)}$$

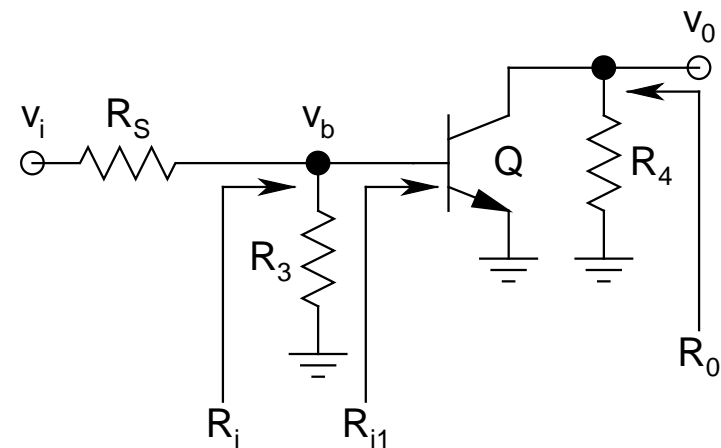
# Quick Reckoner for BJT Stages

| Topology | $A_v$             | $A_i$    | PG       | $R_i$    | $R_o$    |
|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| CE       | Moderate to Large | Large    | Large    | Moderate | Moderate |
| CC       | $\leq 1$          | Large    | Moderate | Large    | Small    |
| CB       | Moderate to Large | $\leq 1$ | Moderate | Small    | Moderate |
| CE(D)    | Moderate          | Large    | Moderate | Large    | Moderate |

- *The RC-Coupled Amplifier:*
  - *Immensely popular*, particularly for *audio circuits*
  - Can be designed to produce *significant power gain*
  - Several such stages can be *cascaded* to produce *very large gain*
  - Can be used either with *single-supply* or *dual-supply*
  - Used primarily in *discrete designs (PCB)*



**Complete Circuit**



**ac Schematic**

$C_B$ : **Base Blocking Capacitor** ,  $C_C$ : **Collector Coupling Capacitor**  
 $C_E$ : **Emitter Bypass Capacitor** ,  $R_S$ : **Source Resistance** ,  $R_L$ : **Load Resistance**