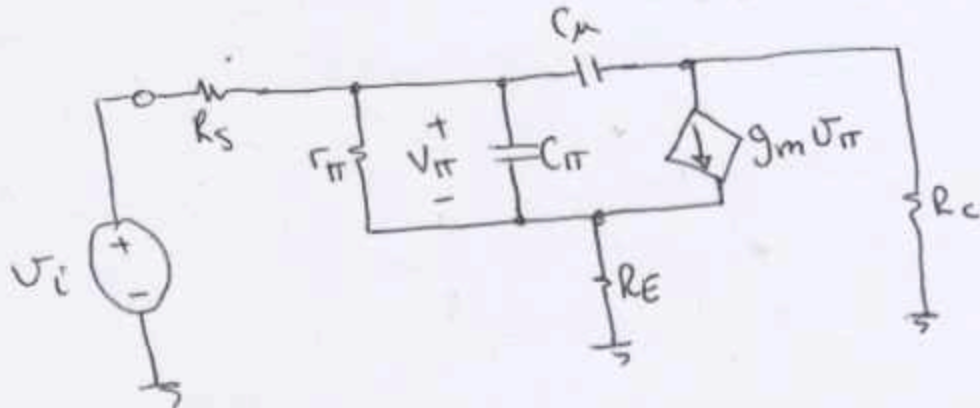
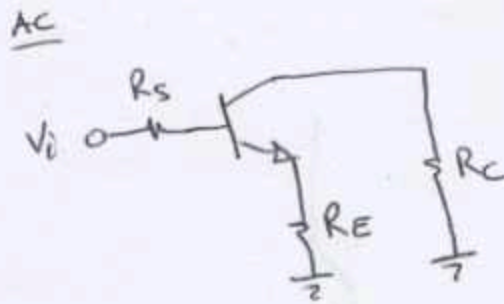
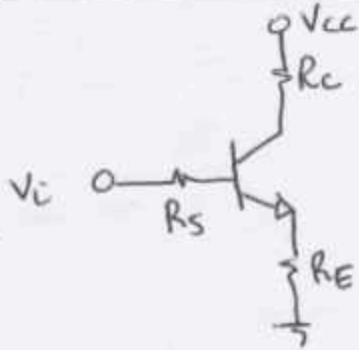
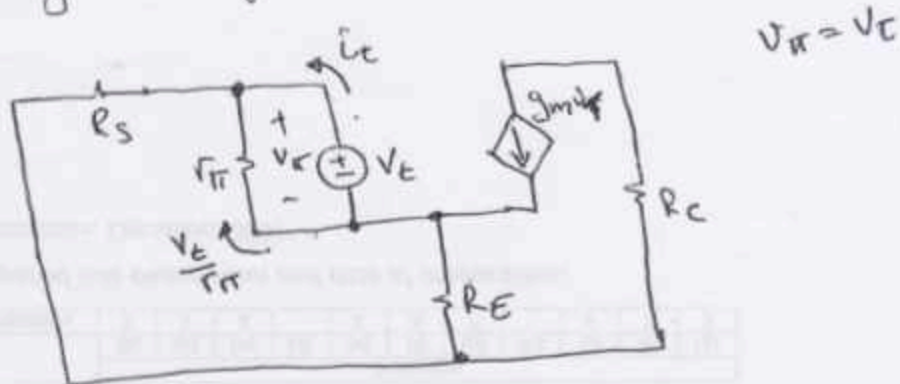


CE with emitter degeneration

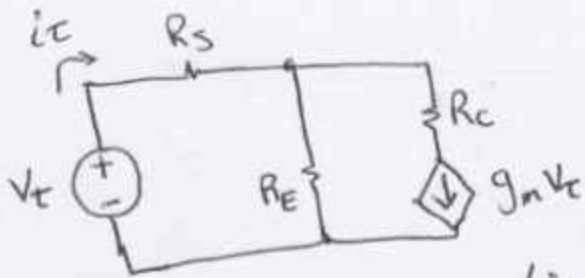


In this case it is not convenient to apply Miller's theorem. So use time constant method directly.

Replace C_{μ} with o.c. and find R_{eq} from C_{π} terminals. V_i should be replaced with a short, since we are calculating an equivalent resistance.



$$C_{\pi}: R_{eq} = R_{\pi} = r_{\pi} \parallel R_{eq}'$$



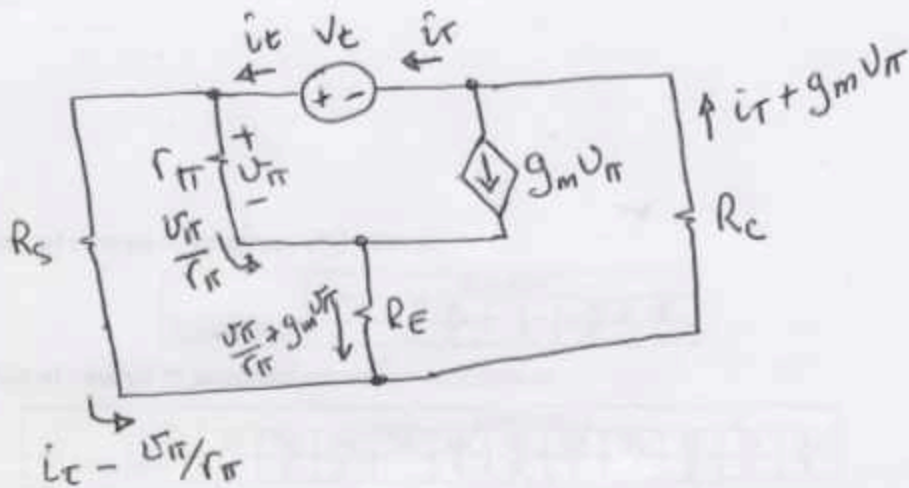
$$v_c = i_c R_s + (i_c - g_m v_c) R_E$$

$$v_c (1 + g_m R_E) = i_c (R_s + R_E)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_c}{i_c} = \frac{R_s + R_E}{1 + g_m R_E}$$

$$R_{\pi} = r_{\pi} \parallel \frac{R_s + R_E}{1 + g_m R_E}$$

Now replace C_{π} with an o.c. and find equiv. resistance from C_{μ} terminals = R_{μ} .



$$\textcircled{1} V_t = R_s (i_c - \frac{V_{\pi}}{r_{\pi}}) + R_c (i_c + g_m V_{\pi})$$

$$\textcircled{2} V_t = V_{\pi} + \left(\frac{1}{r_{\pi}} + g_m\right) R_e V_{\pi} + R_c (i_c + g_m V_{\pi})$$

$$R_s \left(i_c - \frac{V_{\pi}}{r_{\pi}}\right) - V_{\pi} - \left(\frac{1}{r_{\pi}} + g_m\right) R_e V_{\pi} = 0$$

$$R_s i_c = V_{\pi} \left(\frac{R_s}{r_{\pi}} + 1 + \frac{R_e}{r_{\pi}} + g_m R_e\right)$$

$$= V_{\pi} \left(\frac{R_s + R_e + r_{\pi} + \beta R_e}{r_{\pi}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{V_{\pi}}{r_{\pi}} \left(R_s + r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_e\right)$$

$$V_{\pi} = i_c \frac{R_s r_{\pi}}{R_s + r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_e}$$

From $\textcircled{1}$

$$V_t = i_c (R_s + R_c) + \left(g_m R_c \frac{R_s}{r_{\pi}}\right) V_{\pi}$$

$$= i_c (R_s + R_c) + i_c \frac{\beta R_c - R_s}{r_{\pi}} \frac{R_s r_{\pi}}{R_s + r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_e}$$

$$R_{\mu} = \frac{V_t}{i_c} = R_s + R_c + \frac{\beta R_c R_s - R_s^2}{R_s + r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_e}$$

~~ELKAREE~~

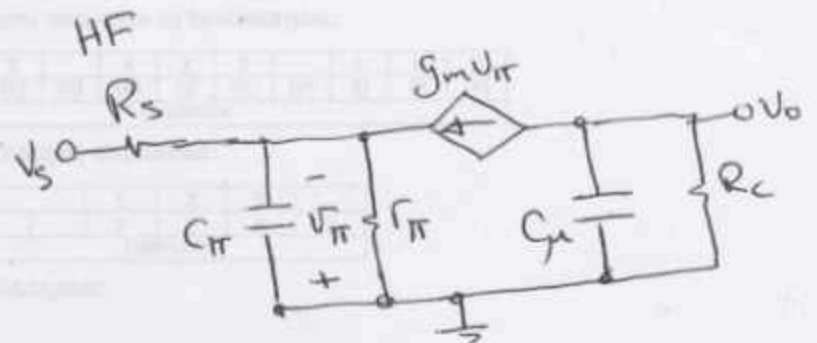
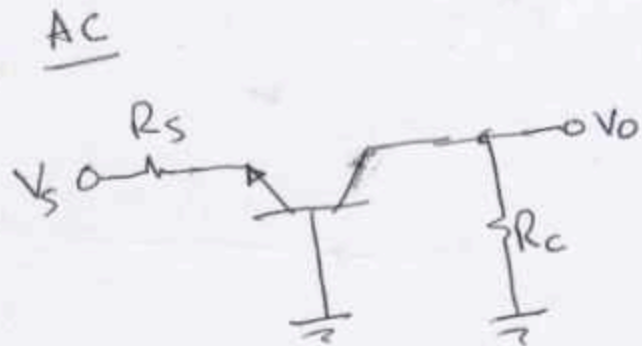
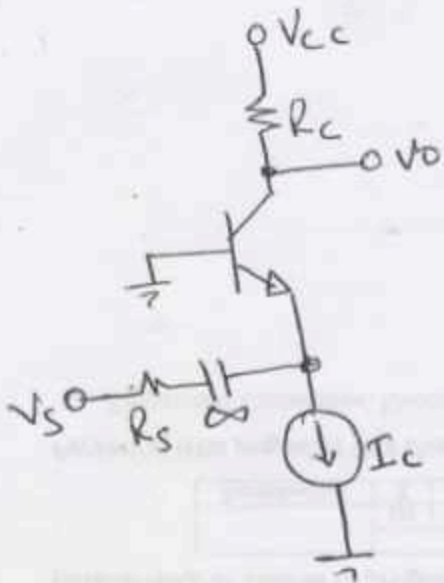
$$R_{\mu} = R_c + \frac{R_s^2 + R_s r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_E R_s + \beta R_c R_s - R_s^2}{R_s + r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_E}$$

$$R_{\mu} = R_c + \left[\frac{r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_E + \beta R_c}{R_s + r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) R_E} \right] R_s$$

$$\tau = C_{\mu} R_{\mu} + C_{\pi} R_{\pi}$$

$$\omega_H = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

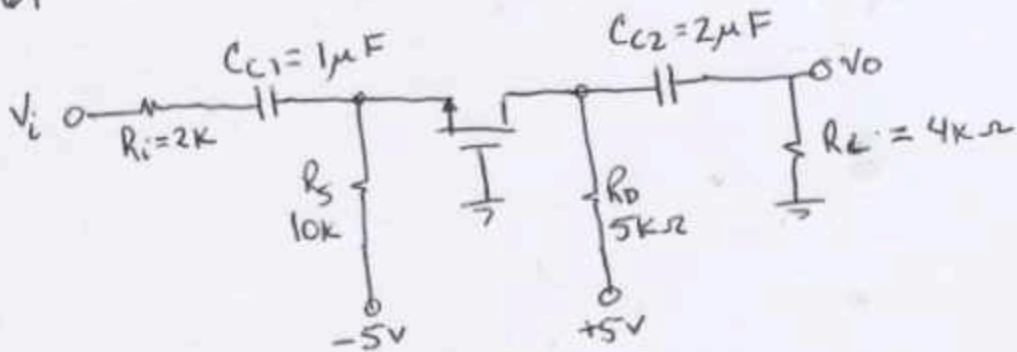
CB/CG



$$R_{\pi} = R_s \parallel r_{\pi} \parallel \frac{1}{g_m} = R_s \parallel \frac{r_{\pi}}{\beta + 1}$$

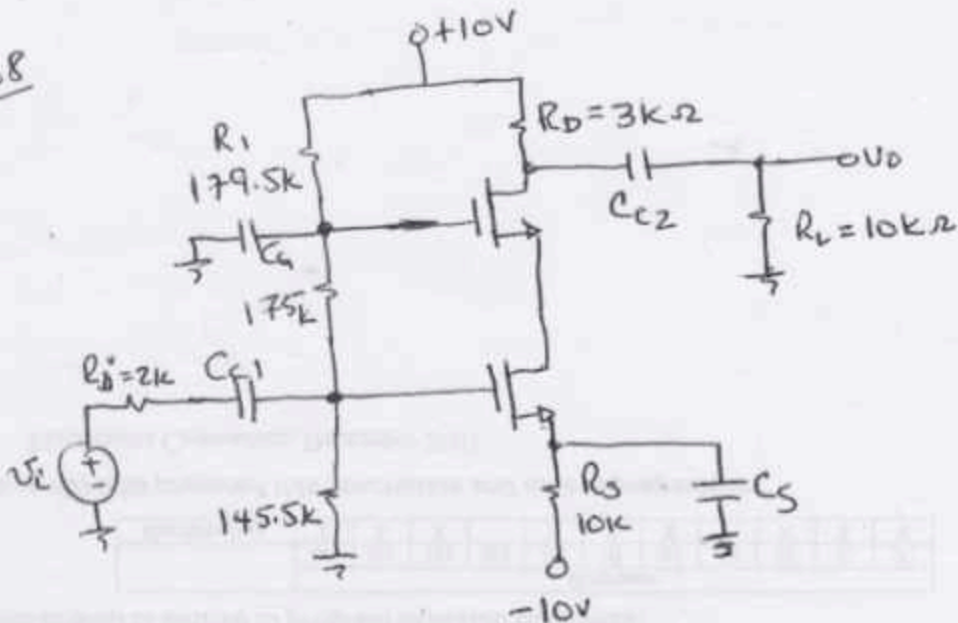
$$A_{\mu} = R_c$$

P. 7.61



$V_{TN} = 1V$, $k_n = 3 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $\lambda = 0$, $C_{gs} = 15 \text{ pF}$
 $C_{gd} = 4 \text{ pF}$. Find upper 3dB freq. and
 Midband gain. Do low freq. also.

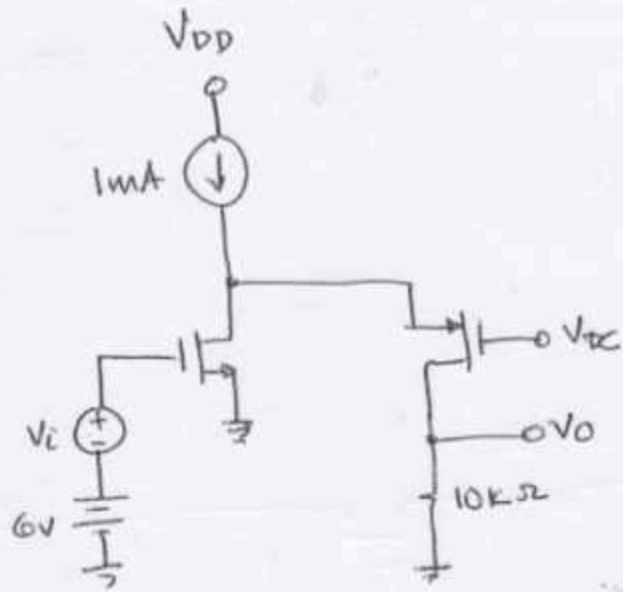
P. 7.68



$k_n = 1.2 \text{ mA/V}^2$; $V_{TN} = 2V$, $\lambda = 0$, $C_{gs} = 5 \text{ pF}$

$C_{gd} = 0.8 \text{ pF}$.

Prob. asks for spice simulation. Find analytical estimates for ω_H and midband voltage gains.



$$C_{gs} = 30\text{pF}, C_{gd} = 3\text{pF}, V_{TN} = 1\text{V}, V_{TP} = -1\text{V}$$

$$K_n = 20\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$$