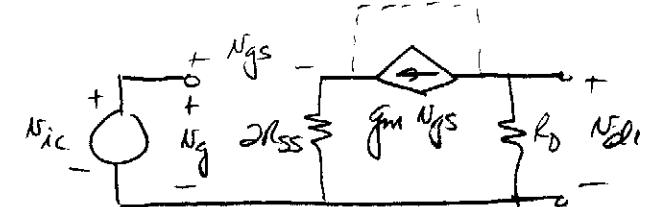
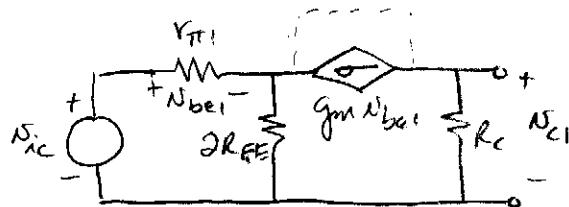
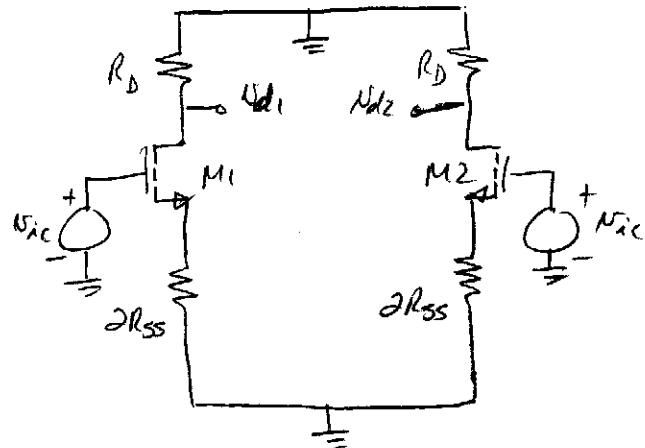
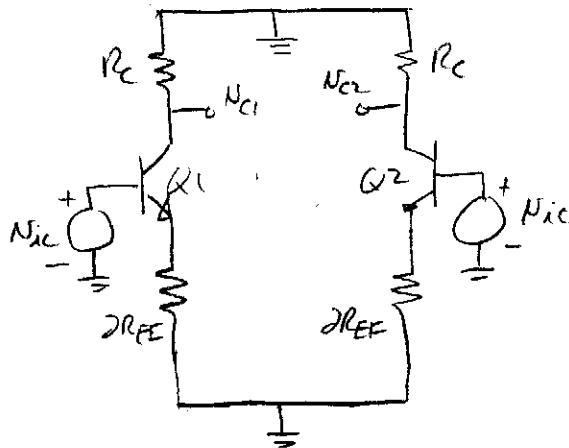


## LECTURE 24

### Common-mode Half Circuit -



$$A_{cd} = \frac{N_{cl1}}{N_{ic}} = \left( \frac{N_{cl1}}{N_{be1}} \right) \left( \frac{N_{be1}}{N_{ic}} \right)$$

$$A_{cd} = \frac{N_{cl1}}{N_{ic}} = \left( \frac{N_{cl1}}{N_{gs1}} \right) \left( \frac{N_{gs1}}{N_{ic}} \right)$$

$$N_{be1} = N_{b1} - N_{e1}$$

$$N_{gs1} = N_g - N_S = N_{ic} - g_m 2R_{SS} N_{gs}$$

$$= N_{ic} - 2R_{EE} \left( \frac{1}{r_{\pi1}} + g_m \right) N_{be1}$$

$$\frac{N_{gs}}{N_{ic}} = \frac{1}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}$$

$$\frac{N_{be}}{N_{ic}} = \frac{1}{1 + 2R_{EE}(1+B_1)} \frac{1}{r_{\pi1}}$$

$$\therefore A_{cd} = \frac{g_m R_D}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{N_{cl1}}{N_{ic}} = \frac{-g_m R_C}{1 + \frac{2R_{EE}(1+B_1)}{r_{\pi1}}}$$

$$R_{ic} = \infty$$

$$= \frac{B_1 R_C}{r_{\pi1} + (1+B_1) 2R_{EE}}$$

$$R_{ic} = \frac{N_{ic}}{2i_b} = \frac{r_{\pi1} + (1+B_1) 2R_{EE}}{Z}$$

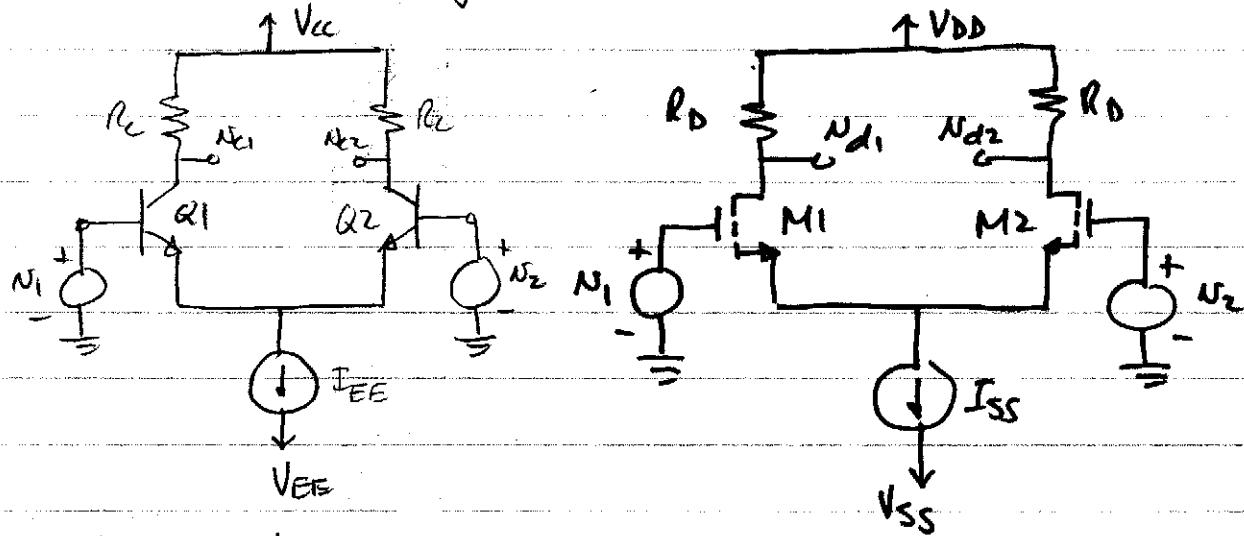
$$CMRR = \frac{|A_{cd1}|}{|A_{cd1}|} = \frac{\frac{g_m R_D}{Z}}{\frac{g_m R_D}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}} = \frac{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}{1 + 2g_m R_{SS}}$$

$$\therefore CMRR = \frac{|A_{cd1}|}{|A_{cd1}|} = \frac{g_m R_C}{2B_1 r_{\pi1}} (r_{\pi1} + (1+B_1) 2R_{EE})$$

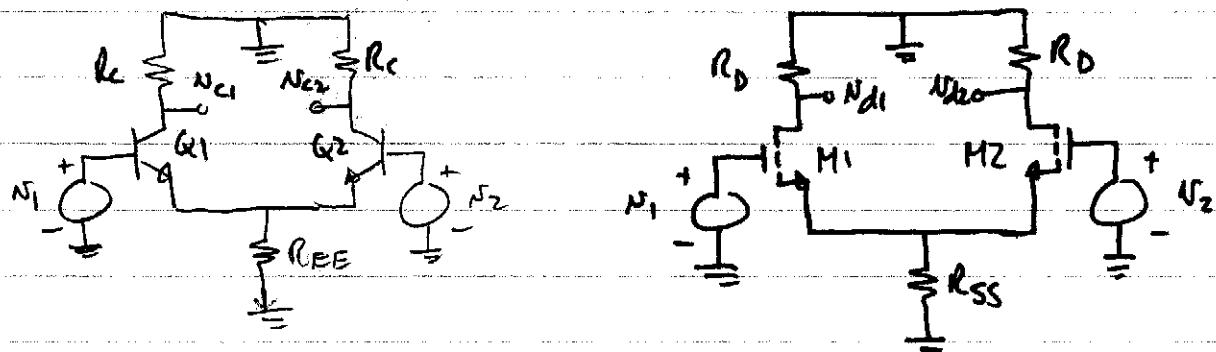
$$\approx \underline{\underline{g_m R_{SS}}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{(1+B_1) 2R_{EE}}{r_{\pi1}} \approx g_m R_{EE}$$

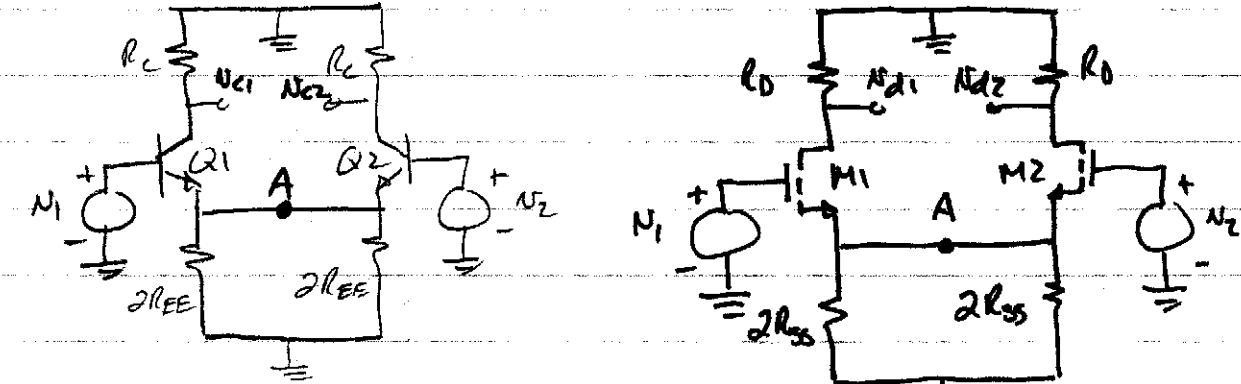
## Current sink biasing of Differential Amplifiers



AC circuit -



CV



Now, for differential mode analysis ( $N_{id}$ )  
ground A and repeat the previous analysis

for common mode analysis ( $N_{ic}$ ) cut the  
connection at A and repeat the previous  
analysis for half-circuits.