

$$\frac{v_{gs} - v_i}{R_S} + \frac{v_{gs}}{R_C} + sC_{gs} v_{gs} + sC_{gd} (v_{gs} - v_o) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{R_S} + \frac{1}{R_C} + sC_{gs} + sC_{gd} \right) v_{gs} - sC_{gd} v_o = \frac{v_i}{R_S} \quad (1)$$

$$sC_{gd} (v_o - v_{gs}) + g_m v_{gs} + \frac{v_o}{R_D} + \frac{v_o}{R_3} = 0$$

$$(g_m - sC_{gd}) v_{gs} + \left( \frac{1}{R_D} + \frac{1}{R_3} + sC_{gd} \right) v_o = 0$$

$$v_{gs} = \frac{-(G_D + G_3 + sC_{gd})}{g_m - sC_{gd}} v_o \quad (2)$$

(2) into (1)

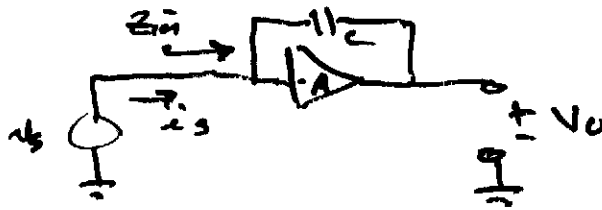
$$\therefore - (G_S + G_C + sC_{gs} + sC_{gd}) \left( \frac{G_D + G_3 + sC_{gd}}{g_m - sC_{gd}} \right) v_o - sC_{gd} v_o = G_S v_i$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-G_S (g_m - sC_{gd})}{(G_S + G_C)(G_D + G_3) + sC_{gs}(G_D + G_3) + sC_{gd}(G_D + G_3 + G_C) + sC_{gd}g_m + s^2 C_{gd}^2 G_S}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-5 \times 10^{19} (1.27 \times 10^{-3} - 52 \times 10^{-12} s)}{s^2 + 3.628 \times 10^9 s + 1.165 \times 10^6} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} z_1 &= 6.15 \times 10^8 \\ p_1 &= -0.356 \times 10^9 \\ p_2 &= -3.272 \times 10^8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_H \approx |p_1| = 35.6 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{f_H = 5.67 \text{ MHz}}}$$

## 12.7 Miller Multiplication



$$Z_{in} = \frac{v_s}{i_s}$$

$$i_s = \frac{v_s - v_o}{sC}$$

$$= (v_s - v_o) sC$$

total input  $C$  is  
equal to capacitor  $C$ ,  
multiplied by  $(1+A)$

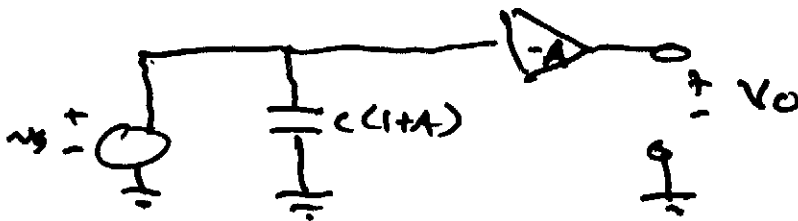
$$\frac{v_o}{s} = -A v_s$$

$$i_s = (v_s + A v_s) sC$$

$$= v_s (1+A) sC$$

$$\frac{v_s(s)}{i_s(s)} = \frac{1}{(1+A) sC}$$

can redraw  
the circ.

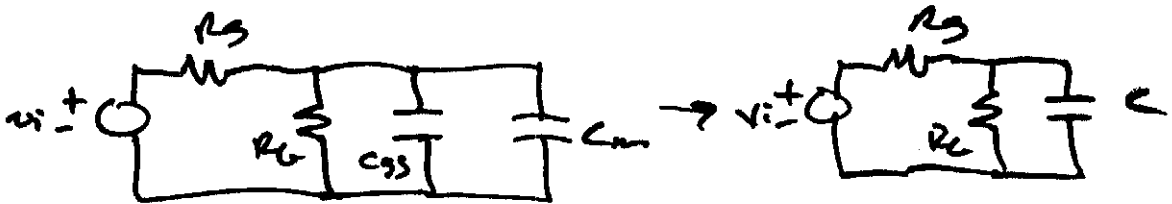


MILLER EFFECT  $\rightarrow$  OUR CS Amp example

assume  $\frac{1}{\omega C_{gd}} \gg R_o \parallel R_g$

$$\therefore V_o = -g_m R_o \parallel R_g V_{gs} = -1.23 (4.3 \parallel 100) V_{gs} \\ = -5.07 V_{gs}$$

$$C_m = C_{gd} (1 + 5.07) = 6.07 C_{gd}$$



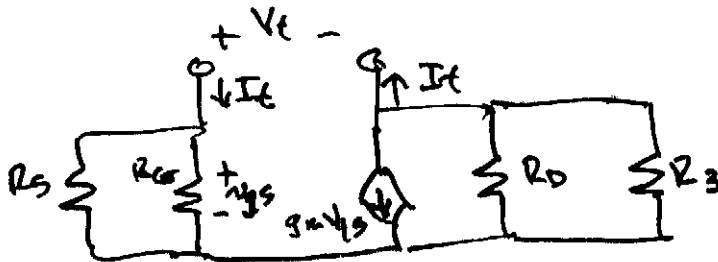
$$C = C_{gs} + C_m \\ = 22.14 \text{ pF}$$

$$\omega_H \approx \frac{1}{(R_g \parallel R_L) C} = \frac{1}{(99 \text{ k}) (6.07 \times 2 + 10 \text{ pF})}$$

$$\underline{f_H} \rightarrow \underline{7.22 \text{ MHz}}$$

OPEN CIRCUIT TIME CONSTANT ? to FIND  $\omega_H$

$$R_{eqs} = R_G \parallel R_S = 0.996K, \quad R_{eqd} = ?$$



$$v_t = \underbrace{i_t (R_S \parallel R_G)}_{v_{gs}} + (g_m v_{gs} + i_t) R_D \parallel R_3$$

$$= i_t (R_S \parallel R_G) + (g_m R_D \parallel R_3)(R_S \parallel R_G) i_t + i_t R_D \parallel R_3$$

$$R_{eqd} = \frac{v_t}{i_t} = (R_S \parallel R_G) [1 + g_m (R_D \parallel R_3)] + R_D \parallel R_3$$

$$= 0.996K [1 + 5.07] + 4.122K = 10.168K$$

$$\therefore \omega_H = \frac{1}{(0.996K)(10pF) + 10.168K(2pF)} = 33.33 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_H = 5.3 \text{ MHz} \end{array} \right.$$