

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。 請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. (10 %) (Circuit Models for Amplifiers) An amplifier with an input resistance of $10\text{ k}\Omega$, when driven by a current source of $1\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ and a source resistance of $100\text{ k}\Omega$, has a short-circuit output current of 10 mA and an open-circuit output voltage of 10 V . The device is driving a $4\text{-k}\Omega$ load. Give the values of the voltage gain, current gain, and power gain expressed as ratios.

2. (10 %) (The OP Amplifier)

(A) Please plot the configuration of inverting amplifier.

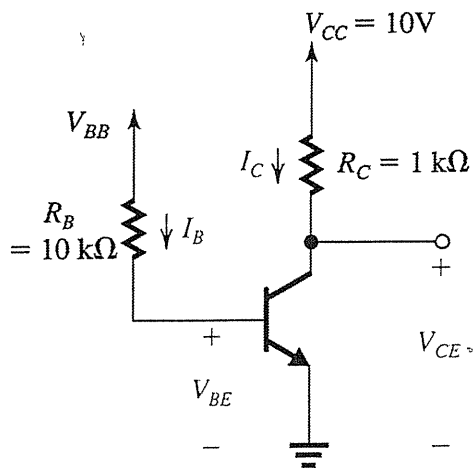
(B) Show that for the inverting amplifier if the op-amp gain is A , the input resistance is given by

$$R_{in} = R_1 + \frac{R_2}{A+1}$$

3. (10 %) (Rectifier Circuits) Consider a half-wave rectifier circuit with a triangular-wave input of 5-V peak-to-peak amplitude and zero average, and with $R=1\text{ k}\Omega$. Assume that the diode can be represented by the constant-voltage-drop model with $V_D = 0.65\text{ V}$ and $r_D = 20\text{ }\Omega$. Find the average value of v_o .

4. (10 %) (BJT Circuits) For the circuit with BJT (shown in below), to determine the value of the voltage V_{BB} that results in the transistor operating

(a) in the active mode with $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$; (b) at the edge of saturation; (c) deep in saturation with $\beta_{forced} = 10$. For simplicity, assume that V_{BE} remains constant at 0.7 V . The transistor is specified to be 50 .

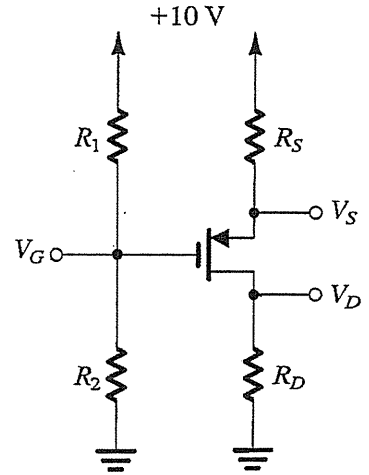


5. (10 %) (MOS Transistor) An NMOS transistor with $k_n = 1\text{ mA/V}^2$ and $V_t = 1\text{ V}$ is operated with $V_{GS} = 2.5\text{ V}$. At what value of V_{DS} does the transistor enter the saturation region? What value of I_D is obtained in saturation.

6. Design the following circuit so that the transistor operates in saturation with V_D biased 1 V from the edge of the triode region, with $I_D = 1$ mA and $V_D = 3$ V, for each of the following two devices (use a 10-mA current in the voltage divider):

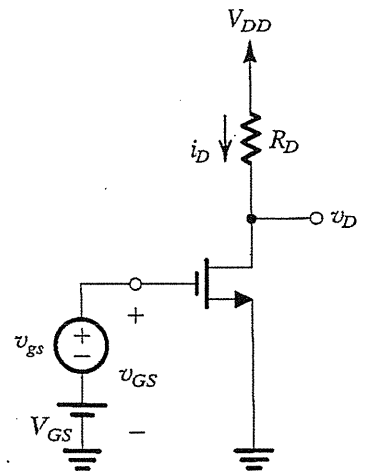
- (a) $|V_t| = 1$ V and $k'_p W/L = 0.5$ mA/V²
- (b) $|V_t| = 2$ V and $k'_p W/L = 1.25$ mA/V²

For each case, specify the values of V_G , V_D , V_S , R_1 , R_2 , R_S , R_D . (14%)



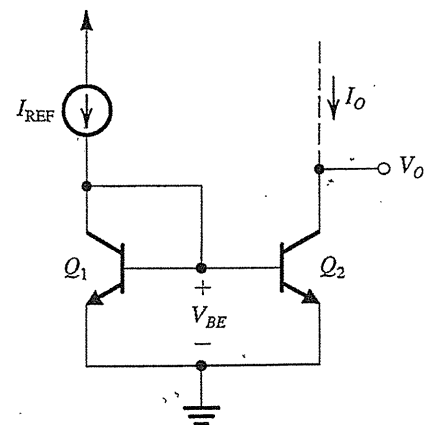
7. Consider the FET amplifier of the following Figure for the case, $V_t = 2$ V, $k'_n(W/L) = 1.0$ mA/V², $V_{GS} = 4$ V, $V_{DD} = 10$ V, and $R_D = 3.6$ k Ω . (12%)

- (a) Find the dc quantities I_D and V_D .
- (b) Calculate the value of g_m at the bias point.
- (c) Calculate the value of the voltage gain.
- (d) If the MOSFET has $\lambda = 0.01$ V⁻¹, find output resistance r_o at the bias point and calculate the voltage gain. (λ is called the “channel-length modulation coefficient”).



8. Consider the basic bipolar current mirror of the following figure for the case in which Q_1 and Q_2 are identical devices having $I_S = 10^{-15}$ A. (12%)

- (a) Assuming the transistor β is very high, find the range of V_{BE} and I_O corresponding to I_{REF} increasing from 10 μ A to 10 mA. Assume that Q_2 remains in the active mode, and neglect the Early effect.
- (b) Find the range of I_O corresponding to I_{REF} in the range of 10 μ A to 10 mA, taking into account the finite β . Assume that β remains constant at 100 over the current range 0.1 mA to 5 mA but that at $I_C \cong 10$ mA and at $I_C \cong 10$ μ A, $\beta = 70$. Specify I_O corresponding to $I_{REF} = 10$ μ A, 0.1 mA, 1 mA, and 10 mA. Note that β variation with current causes the current transfer ratio to vary with current.



9. Consider the CMOS amplifier of the following figure when fabricated with a process for which $k'_n = 2.5k'_p = 250 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $|V_t| = 0.6 \text{ V}$, and $|V_A| = 10 \text{ V}$. Find I_{REF} and $(W/L)_1$ to obtain a voltage gain of -40 V/V and an output resistance of $100 \text{ k}\Omega$. If Q_2 and Q_3 are to be operated at the same overdrive voltage as Q_1 , what must their W/L ratios be? (12%)

