

國立中正大學

109 學年度碩士班招生考試

試題

[第 2 節]

科目名稱	電子學
系所組別	電機工程學系- 電磁晶片組 計算機工程組 晶片系統組

—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

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科目名稱：電子學

本科目共 3 頁 第 1 頁

系所組別：電機工程學系-電磁晶片組、計算機工程組、晶片系統組

1. Find the voltage gain of the differential amplifier circuit in Fig. P1 under the condition that $I = 50\mu\text{A}$, $|V_{tp}| = V_{tn} = 1\text{V}$, $W_1 = W_2 = 120\mu\text{m}$, $L_1 = L_2 = 6\mu\text{m}$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 90\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $\mu_p C_{ox} = 30\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $V_A = 30\text{V}$, and $V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 2.5\text{V}$. (15%)

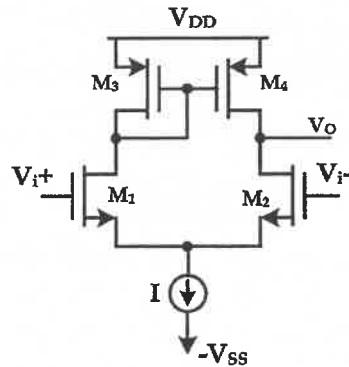


Fig. P1

- 2.(a) Calculate the output current I_o in Fig. P2. $R_s = 3.6\text{k}\Omega$. Assume that $|V_{tp}| = V_{tn} = 1\text{V}$, $W_1 = W_3 = W_4 = 12\mu\text{m}$, $W_2 = 48\mu\text{m}$, $L_1 = L_2 = L_3 = L_4 = 0.6\mu\text{m}$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $\mu_p C_{ox} = 40\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $\lambda_p = \lambda_n = 0$, and $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$. (10%)

- (b) If $\lambda_p = \lambda_n = 0.1\text{V}^{-1}$, estimate the change in I_o for a small change ΔV_{DD} in the supply voltage. (10%)

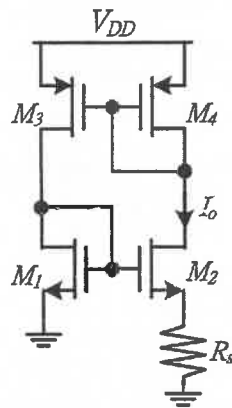


Fig. P2

3. A sinusoidal signal $V_{in}(t) = A_m \cos(2\pi f_{in} t)$ is to be converted to a 12-bit digital signal, where $A_m = 2\text{V}$ and $f_{in} = 1\text{kHz}$.

- (a) The signal is sampled at $t = 0.5\text{mS}$. What is the digital representation of the sampled signal? (5%)

- (b) The signal is sampled at $t = 0.75\text{mS}$. What is the digital representation of the sampled signal? (5%)

- (c) What is the error introduced by the quantization in (b)? Express the error in the percentage of the full scale voltage. (5%)

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4. Please calculate the output resistance (R_{out}) of the circuits shown in Fig. P4. Assume that all of transistors have the same transconductance g_m and output resistance r_o while $g_m r_o \gg 1$. (15%)

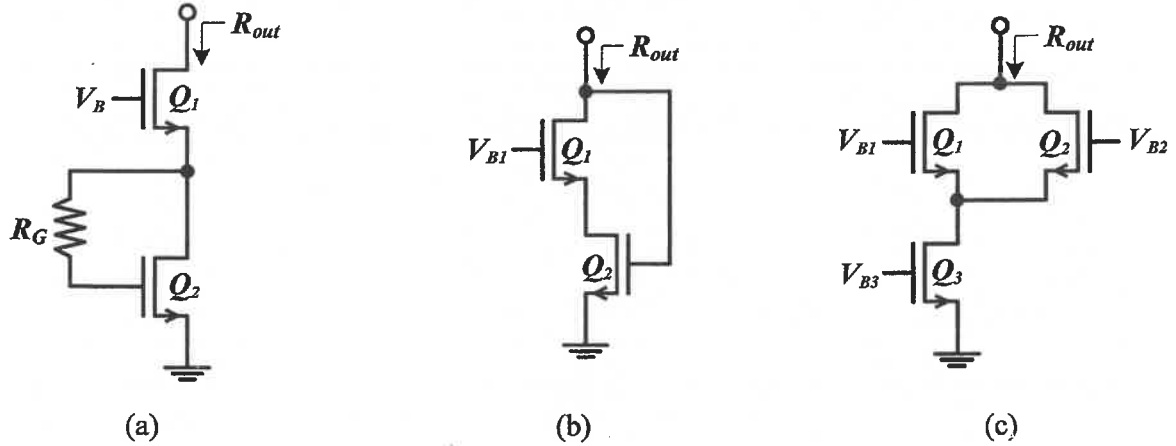


Fig. P4

5. A MOS cascode amplifier shown in Fig. P5 was designed to have an input pole of 4 GHz and an output pole of 12 GHz. Assume that Q_1 and Q_2 are perfectly matched and operate in saturation region with an overdrive voltage of 0.2 V, and the process parameters are: $L = 0.18 \mu\text{m}$, $\lambda = 0$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $C_{ox} = 12 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2$, $C_{GS} = (2/3)WLC_{ox}$, $C_{GD} = WC_0$, $C_0 = 0.2 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}$. Please determine the values of R_G and R_D . (Hint: use Miller's approximation for calculating input capacitance of Q_1 .) (15%)

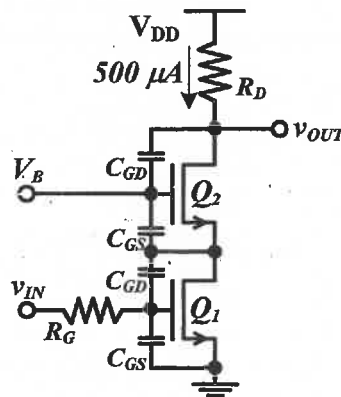


Fig. P5 A cascode amplifier

6. In the circuit of Fig. P6, assume that the reverse saturation current is $5 \times 10^{-17} \text{ A}$ for each diode and the thermal voltage is 25 mV, please calculate V_R . (10%)

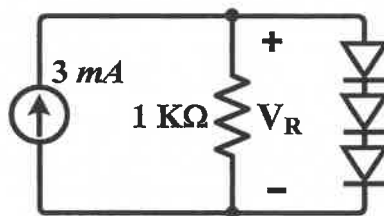


Fig. P6 Diode Circuit

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7. In the CMOS Inverter shown in Fig. P7, please determine the voltage of trip point. Assume that $\mu_n C_{ox} = 150 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $\mu_p C_{ox} = 75 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $V_{THN} = |V_{THP}| = 0.5 \text{ V}$, and $\lambda_N = \lambda_P = 0$. (Hint: both transistors will operate in saturation region at the trip point) (10%)

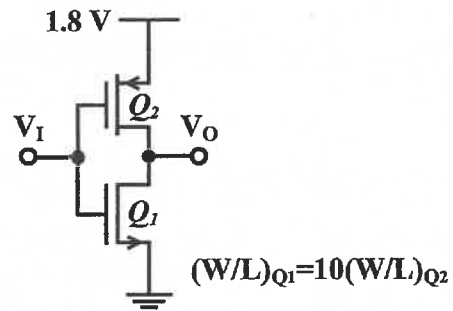


Fig. P7 A CMOS Inverter