

1. Suppose the solar irradiation  $Q_1$  is higher than  $Q_2$ . Draw the  $V$ - $I$  characteristic curves of a silicon-based solar cell under the irradiations  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$ .

(10 Points)

2. (a) An differential OPA circuit is shown in Fig. 1. OPA is ideal. Draw the waveform of output signal  $v_o$  if the input signal of the circuit is defined as  $v_i = \sin 314t$  (volt). (波形圖請標明座標軸之刻度)

(10 Points)

- (b) Similarly, another OPA circuit is shown in the Fig 2, where all OPA and diodes are ideal. Draw the waveform of output signal  $v_o$  if the input signal of the circuit is given as  $v_i = \sin 314t$  (volt). (波形圖請標明座標軸之刻度)

(10 Points)

- (c) The band-pass amplifier in Fig. 3 has  $f_L = 150\text{Hz}$ ,  $f_H = 180\text{Hz}$ , and  $A = 10$ . If the input signal of amplifier is given by  $v_i = \sum_{h=1}^{25} \frac{3}{h} \sin(314ht)$  (volt). Find the mathematic expression of the output signal.

(10 Points)

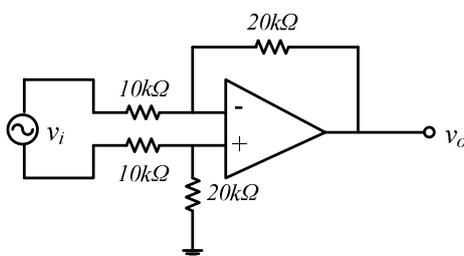


Fig. 1

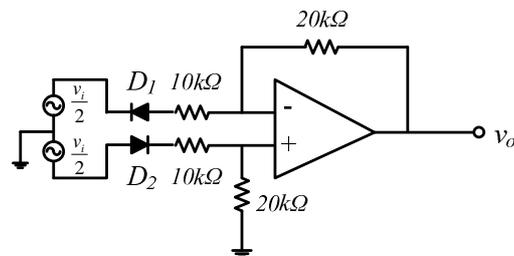


Fig. 2

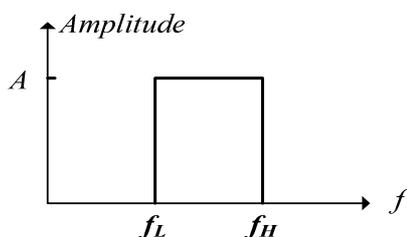


Fig. 3

3. Use the Feedback method to find the voltage gain  $V_o/V_s$ , the input resistance  $R_{in}$ , and the output resistance  $R_{out}$  of the inverting op amp configuration of Fig. 4. (assume the op amp has open-loop gain  $\mu=10^4$ ,  $R_{id}=100\text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R_{icm}\rightarrow\infty$ , and  $r_o=1\text{ K}\Omega$ .) (10 Points)

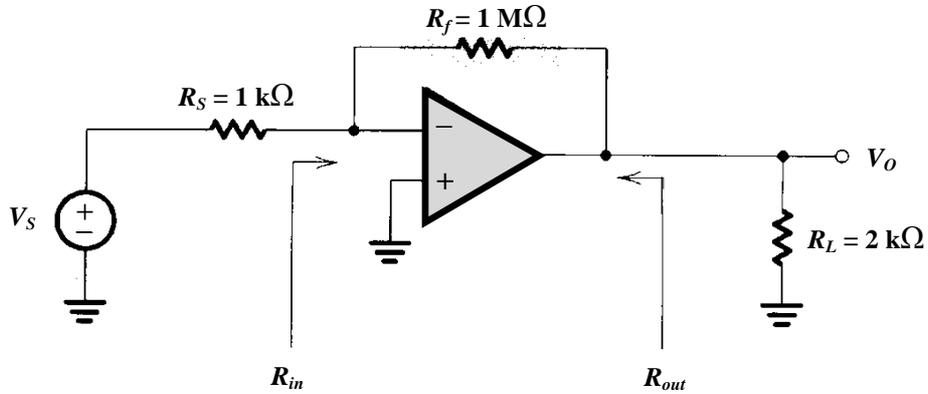


Fig. 4

4. For the circuits in Fig. 5(a)-(c),  $\mu_n C_{ox}=2.5\ \mu\text{pC}_{ox}=20\ \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$ ,  $|V_t|=1\text{V}$ , neglect the channel-length modulation effect,  $L=10\ \mu\text{m}$ , and  $W=30\ \mu\text{m}$ , unless otherwise specified. Find the labeled currents ( $I_1, I_3, I_6$ ) and voltages ( $V_2, V_4, V_5$ ). (10 Points)

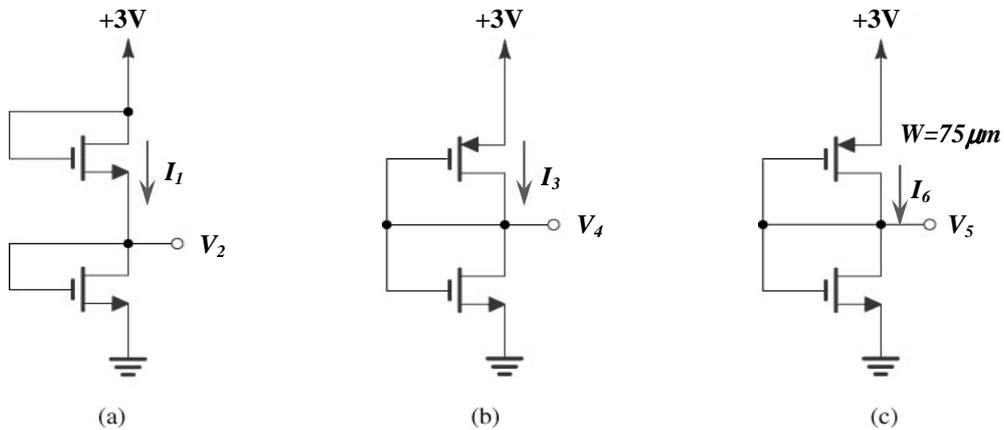


Fig. 5

5. The emitter follower in Fig. 6 is used to connect a source with  $R_{sig}=10\text{ k}\Omega$  to a load  $R_L=1\text{ k}\Omega$ . The transistor is biased at  $I=5\text{ mA}$ , utilizes a resistance  $R_B=40\text{ k}\Omega$ , and has  $\beta=100$  and  $V_A=100\text{ V}$ .

- Find  $R_{in}$ ,  $G_v$ ,  $G_{vo}$ , and  $R_{out}$ .
- What is the largest peak amplitude of an output sinusoid that can be used without the transistor cutting off?
- If in order to limit nonlinear distortion the base-emitter signal voltage is limited to  $10\text{ mV}$  peak, what is the corresponding amplitude at the output?
- What will the overall voltage gain become if  $R_L$  is changed to  $2\text{ k}\Omega$ ?

(20 Points)

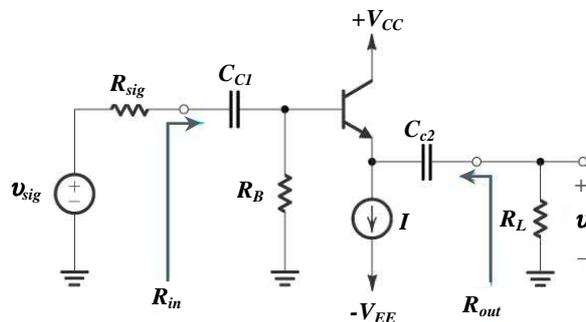


Fig. 6

6. Fig. 7 shows a cascode MOS mirror utilizing devices with  $V_t=0.5\text{V}$ ,  $\mu_n C_{ox}=387\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$ ,  $V_A=5\text{V}/\mu\text{m}$ ,  $W/L=3.6\mu\text{m}/0.36\mu\text{m}$ , and  $I_{REF}=100\mu\text{A}$ . Find the minimum dc voltage required at the output and the output resistance.

(10 Points)

7. An active-loaded MOS differential amplifier of the type shown in Fig.8 is specified as follows:  $(W/L)_n=100$ ,  $(W/L)_p=200$ ,  $\mu_p C_{ox}=0.2\text{mA}/\text{V}^2$ ,  $V_{An}=|V_{Ap}|=20\text{V}$ ,  $I=0.8\text{mA}$ ,  $R_{SS}=25\text{k}\Omega$ . Calculate  $G_m$ ,  $R_o$ ,  $A_d$ ,  $|A_{cm}|$ , and  $CMRR$ .

(10 Points)

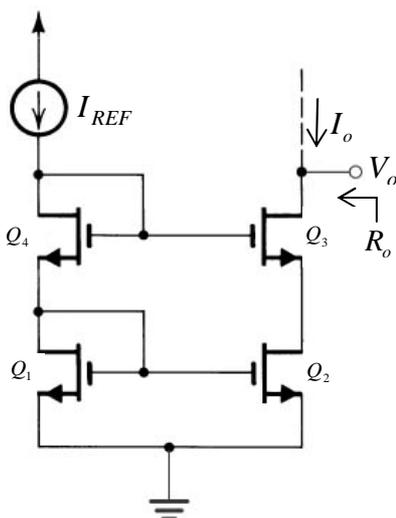


Fig. 7

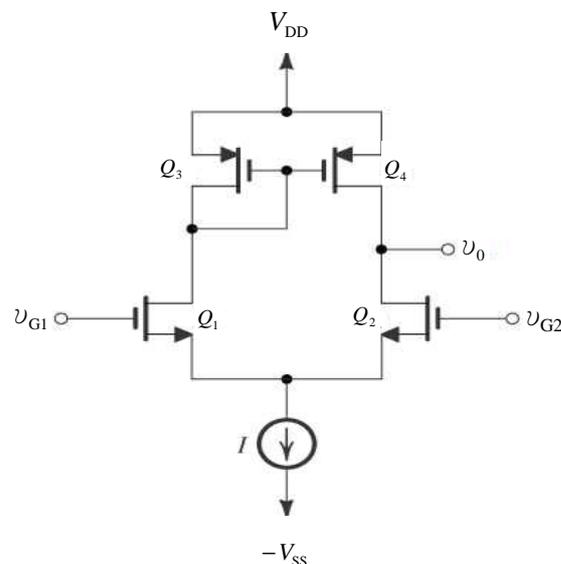


Fig. 8