

本試題是否可以使用計算機:  可使用,  不可使用 (請命題老師勾選)

Complete questions : 30%

1. Holes are being steadily injected into a region of n-type silicon. In the steady state, the excess-hole concentration profile shown in fig.1 is established in the n-type region. If  $N_D=10^{16}\text{cm}^{-3}$ ,  $n_i=1.5\times 10^{10}\text{cm}^{-3}$  and  $W=5\mu\text{m}$ , what is the density of current  $J_x$  (1) that will flow in the x direction.

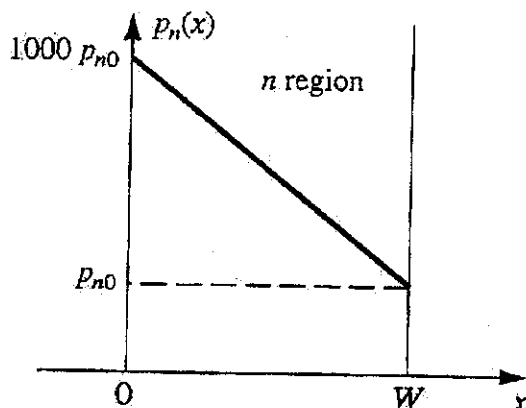


Fig. 1

2. If for a particular junction,  $N_A=10^{16}\text{cm}^{-3}$ ,  $N_D=10^{15}\text{cm}^{-3}$ , find the junction built-in voltage  $V_{bi}$  (2). Assume  $n_i=10^{10}\text{cm}^{-3}$ . Also, find the width of depletion region ( $W_{dep}$ ) (3) and its extent in n (4) region when the junction is reverse biased with  $V_R=5\text{V}$ . Assume the junction area is  $400\mu\text{m}^2$ . Also, calculate  $C_j$  (5).
3. Consider a CMOS process for which  $L_{min}=0.8\mu\text{m}$ ,  $t_{ox}=15\text{nm}$ ,  $\mu_n=550\text{cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ , and  $V_t=0.7\text{V}$ .  $\epsilon_{ox}=3.45\times 10^{-11}\text{F/m}$
- (a) find  $C_{ox}$  (6) and  $k_n'$  (7).
- (b) For an NMOS transistor with  $W/L=16\mu\text{m}/0.8\mu\text{m}$ , calculate the values of  $V_{OV}$  (8),  $V_{GS}$  (9), and  $V_{DSmin}$  (10) needed to operate the transistor in the saturation region with a dc current  $I_D=100\mu\text{A}$ .
- (c) For the device in (b), find the value of  $V_{OV}$  (11) and  $V_{GS}$  (12) required to cause the device to operate as a  $1000\Omega$  resistor for very small  $v_{DS}$ .
4. For the Darlington voltage follower in Fig. 2, find the  $R_{in}$  (13),  $R_{out}$  (14) and  $V_o/V_{sig}$  (15) for the case  $I_{E2}=5\text{mA}$ ,  $\beta_1=\beta_2=100$ ,  $R_E=1\text{K}\Omega$ , and  $R_{sig}=100\text{K}\Omega$ .

(背面仍有題目.請繼續作答)

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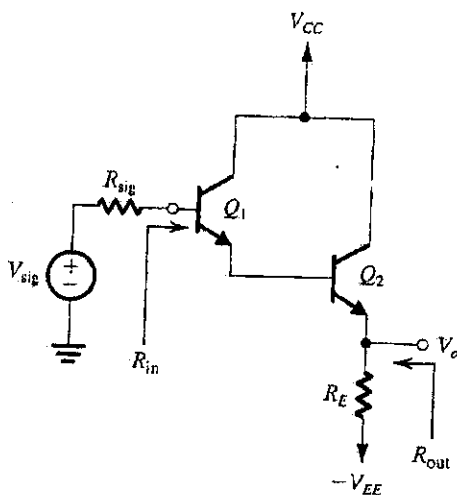


Fig. 2

Calculations : 70%

1. Find the differential voltage gain of the modified version difference amplifier of Fig. 3. (10%)

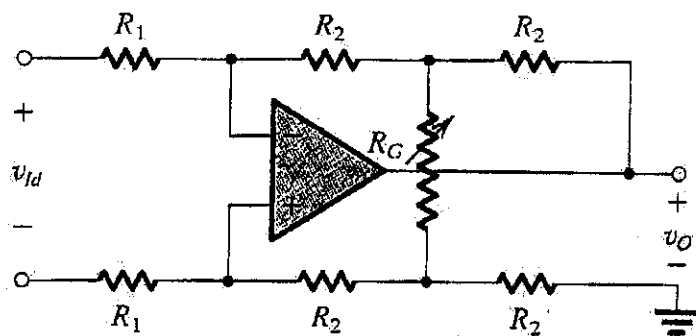


Fig. 3

2. Sketch and clearly label the transfer characteristic of the circuit in Fig.4 for  $-20V < v_i < +20V$ . Assume that the diodes can be presented by a piecewise-linear model with  $V_{D0} = 0.65V$  and  $r_D = 20\Omega$ . Assuming that the specified Zener voltage (8.2V) is measured at current of 10mA and  $r_Z = 20\Omega$ , represent the Zener by a piecewise-linear model. (10%)

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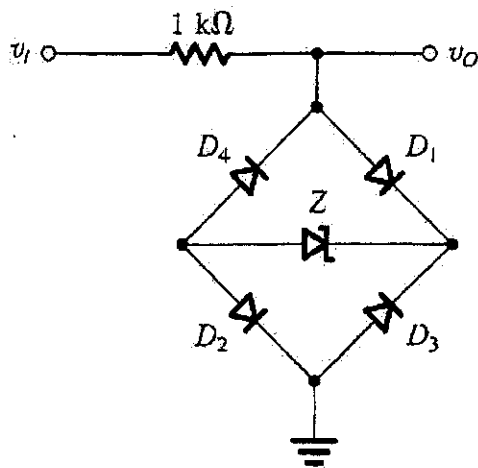


Fig. 4

3. Consider the circuit shown in Fig.5. For each transistor  $\beta=100$  and each diode  $V_D = 0.7\text{V}$ , find the voltage  $V_{B1}$ ,  $V_{E1}$ ,  $V_{C1}$ ,  $V_{B2}$ ,  $V_{E2}$  and  $V_{C2}$ . (15%)

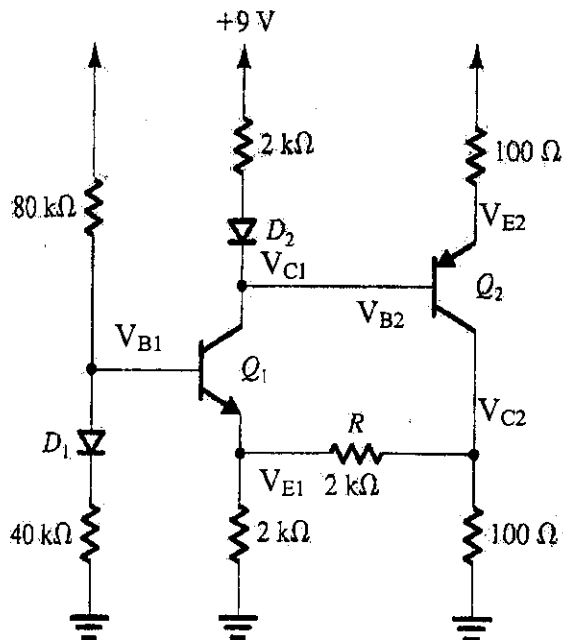


Fig. 5

4. Consider the differential amplifier shown in Fig. 6. Find the differential gain, the differential input resistance, the common mode gain and the common mode input resistance. For these transistors,  $\beta=100$  and  $V_A=100\text{V}$ . (15%)

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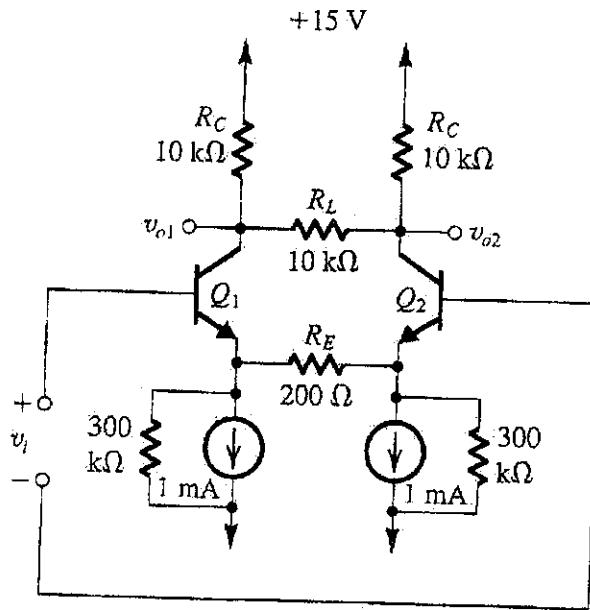


Fig. 6

5. The circuits shown in Fig. 7 employ negative feedback. Assume that each transistor is sized and biased so that  $g_m = 1 \text{ mA/V}$  and  $r_o = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Otherwise ignore all dc biasing detail and concentrate on small signal operation resulting in response to the input signal  $v_{\text{sig}}$ . for  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$ , and  $R_2 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ , find the overall voltage gain  $v_o/v_{\text{sig}}$  and the input resistance  $R_{\text{in}}$  for each circuit. Neglect the body effect. (20%)

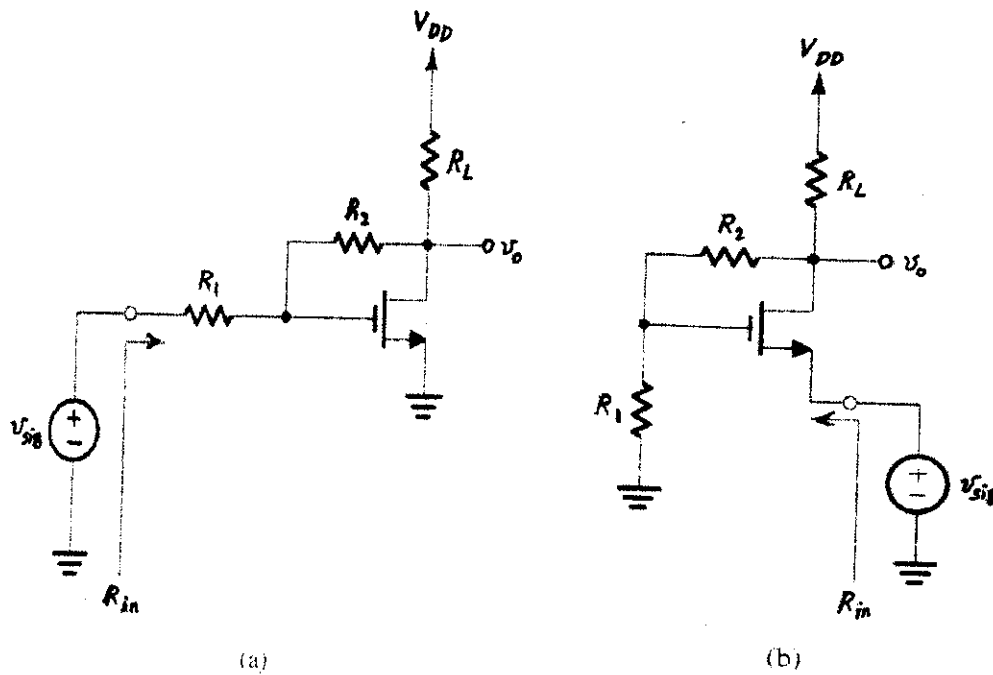


Fig. 7