

招生學年度	102	招生類別	碩士班
系所班別	光電電子碩士班聯合招生 (光電工程學系碩士班、電機工程學系 電子工程碩士班)		
科目	電子學		
注意事項	本考科可使用掌上型計算機		

1. (10%) A Si pn junction employs  $N_A=10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $N_D=10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  (a) Estimate the minority carrier concentrations on both sides at room temperature. (b) Calculate the built-in potential. (c) To obtain a current of 1 mA with a forward bias of 0.7 V, how should the saturation current ( $I_S$ ) be chosen?

2. (20%) As depicted in Fig.1,  $I_{S1}=I_{S2}=5 \times 10^{-16} \text{ A}$ ,  $\beta_1=\beta_2=100$ , and  $V_A=\infty$ . Assume the capacitance ( $C$ ) is very large. (a) Draw the small-signal equivalent circuit. (b) Find voltage gain ( $v_{out}/v_{in}$ ). (c) Determine the input impedance ( $R_{in}$ )

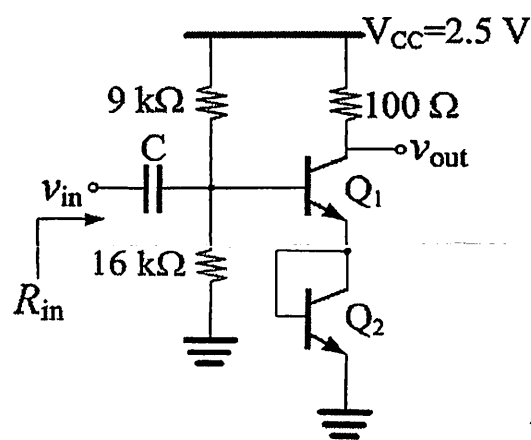


Fig.1

3. (20%) (a) Compute  $W/L$  of  $M_1$  in Fig.2 such that the device operates at the edge of saturation. Assume  $V_{DD}=1.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TH}=0.4 \text{ V}$ ,  $\lambda=0$ ,  $\mu_n C_{ox}=200 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$ . (b) What happens if the gate oxide thickness is doubled (in triode or saturation? Why?)? Then, what is the voltage gain as a common-source (CS) amplifier?

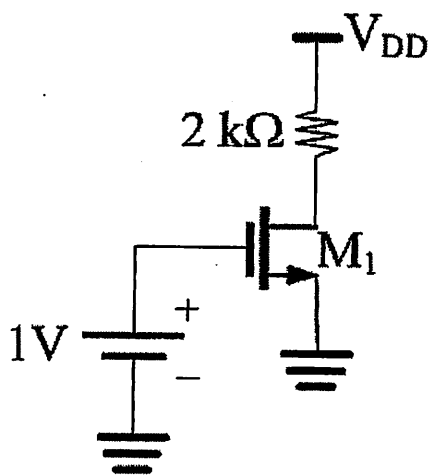


Fig.2

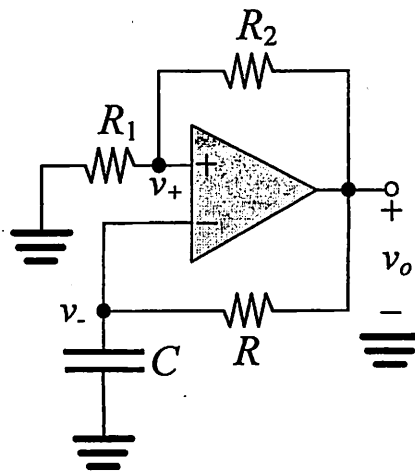


Fig.3

4. (10%) For the circuit in Fig.3, let the op-amp saturation voltages be  $\pm 10\text{V}$ ,  $R_1=100\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R=R_2=1\text{M}\Omega$  and  $C=0.01\mu\text{F}$ . Find the frequency of oscillation.