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國立臺北科技大學

九十四學年度電腦與通訊研究所碩士在職專班入學考試

丁組：電子學 試題

填准考證號碼

第一頁 共二頁

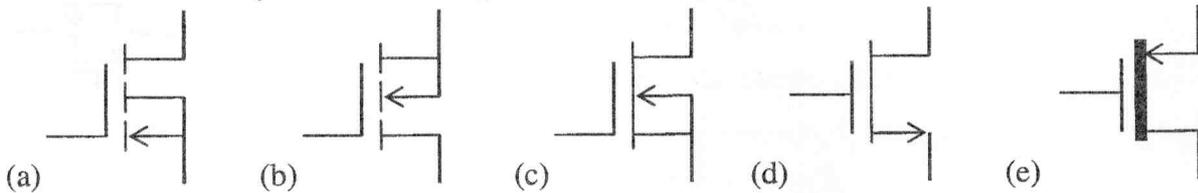
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注意事項：

1. 本試題共【八】題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請按順序標明題號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須答在試卷答案欄內，否則不予計分。

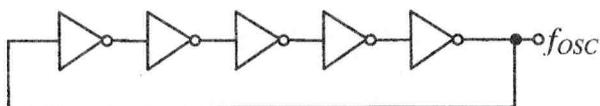
Problem 1 [2% x 5 = 10%]

Mark each circuit symbol that belongs to which one of MOS elements.



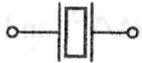
Problem 2 [(a) 8%, (b) 8%]

- (a) An inverter has a 3-pF capacitance load and is operated at a 3.3V power supply. If it is switched the frequency at 200MHz, find the dynamic power dissipation.
- (b) Five identical inverters are constructed a ring oscillator shown as the following figure. If the propagation delay of each inverter is specified to be 400ps, find the oscillated frequency f_{osc} .



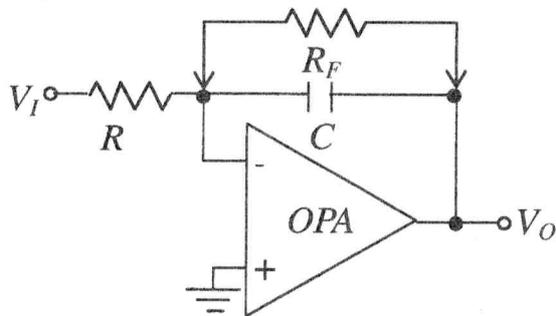
Problem 3 [12%]

A crystal symbol is shown as the following figure. Please present the equivalent circuit and the formulas of series resonance at ω_s and parallel resonance at ω_p , and explain which resonance is dominant to the resonance frequency ω_0 .



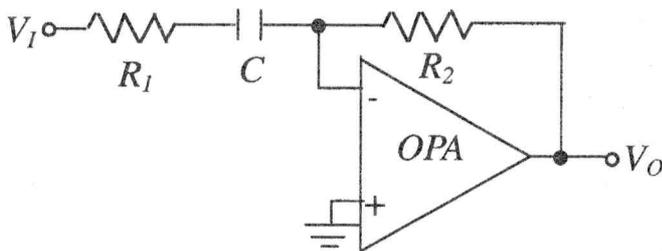
Problem 4 [12%]

A Miller integrator is shown as the following figure. Explain the effects that the resistance R_F is required and not.



Problem 5 [12%]

A first-order filter is shown as the following figure. Let $R_1=10K\Omega$, $R_2=150K\Omega$, and $C=0.001\mu F$, find the high-frequency gain and corner frequency ω_0 , and show the Bode plot.

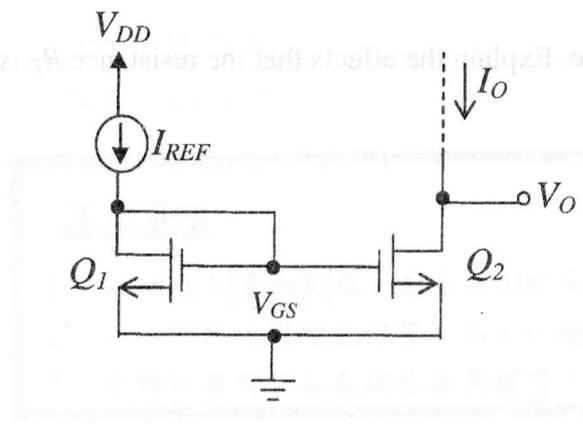


注意：背面尚有試題

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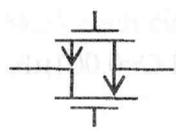
Problem 6 [16%]

A current mirror is shown as the following figure. Two devices Q_1 and Q_2 that W/L s are $100\mu\text{m}/10\mu\text{m}$ and $250\mu\text{m}/10\mu\text{m}$, respectively, and they have $V_t = 1\text{V}$, $k'_n = 20\mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, and $V_A = 1/\lambda = 200\text{V}$, where λ is the channel-length modulation. Given $V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$ and $I_{REF} = 100\mu\text{A}$, find the V_{GS} , output current I_O , output resistance R_O , and the output current I_O at $V_O = 5\text{V}$.



Problem 7 [12%]

Design a 4-to-1 multiplexer with transmission gates as shown below and inverters.



Problem 8 [10%]

Design a circuit that can linearly convert the input voltage V_I of $0.4\text{V}-1.2\text{V}$ to the output voltage V_O of $0-3.2\text{V}$.