

系級班別：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

(無參考資料，可用計算機) 請在答案卷右上方畫上成績欄，謝謝。

(20%) 1. (a) Derive I_{out} as a function of I_{REF} , K and R in Fig.1a, where $K = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)$. (10%)

(b) Calculate the current I_{C10} when $I_{REF}=1\text{mA}$ and $R_4=5\text{k}\Omega$ are given in Fig. 1b. Thermal voltage $V_T = 25\text{mV}$ is assumed. Q_{10} and Q_{11} are identical, i.e. saturation current $I_{S(Q10)} = I_{S(Q11)}$. (10%)

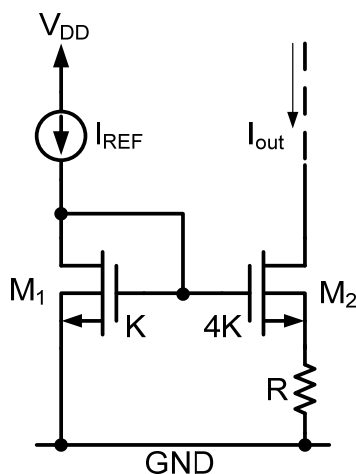


Fig. 1a

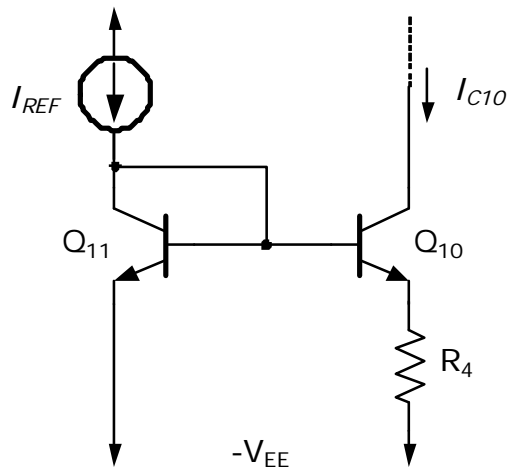


Fig. 1b

(20%) 2. (a) A charge-redistribution circuit is initially connected as in Fig. 2a and then the circuit is connected as in Fig. 2b. Find the node voltage V_x in Fig. 2b where $V_{in}=1\text{V}$ and $V_{ref}=5\text{V}$. (10%)

(b) Describe the operational principle of a 2-bit R-2R D/A converter. (10%) (Illustration is needed.)

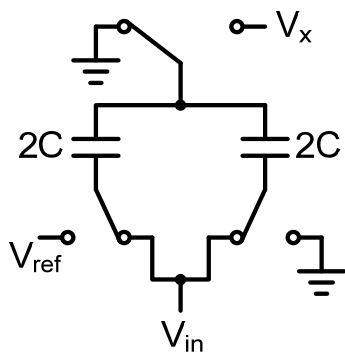


Fig. 2a

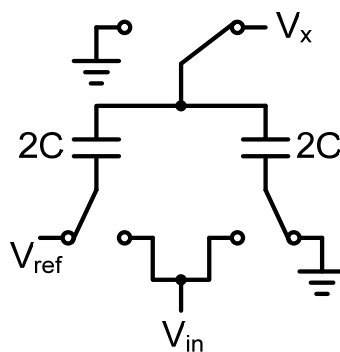


Fig. 2b

(10%) 3. Derive the normalized polynomial $T(s)$ of a 2nd-order Butterworth filter with $\epsilon = 1$.

$$\left(\text{Butterworth transmission function} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_p} \right)^{2N}}} \right)$$

- (20%) 4. (a) Using a simple (r_π, g_m) model for each of the two transistors Q_{18} and Q_{19} in Fig. 4a, find the small-signal resistance between A and A'. Thermal voltage $V_T = 25\text{mV}$, $\beta_{npn}=200$, $\beta_{pnp}=50$, $I_{C18}=165\mu\text{A}$ and $I_{C19}=16\mu\text{A}$ are assumed. (10%)
- (b) Fig. 4b shows the circuit for determining the OPAMP output resistance when v_o is positive and Q_{14} is conducting most of the current. Using the resistance of Q_{18} - Q_{19} network calculated in (a) and neglecting the large output resistance of Q_{13A} , find R_{out} when Q_{14} is sourcing an output current I_{out} of 5mA . $\beta_{npn}=200$, $\beta_{pnp}=50$. (10%)

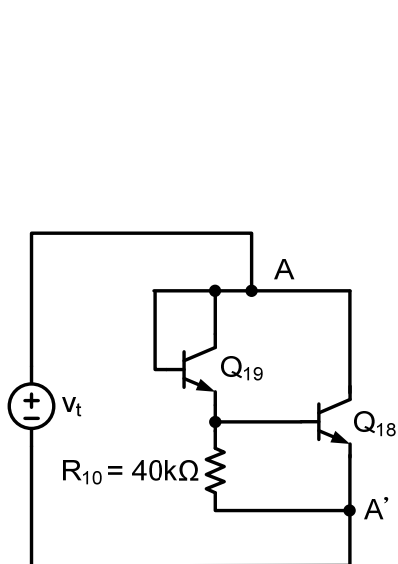


Fig. 4a

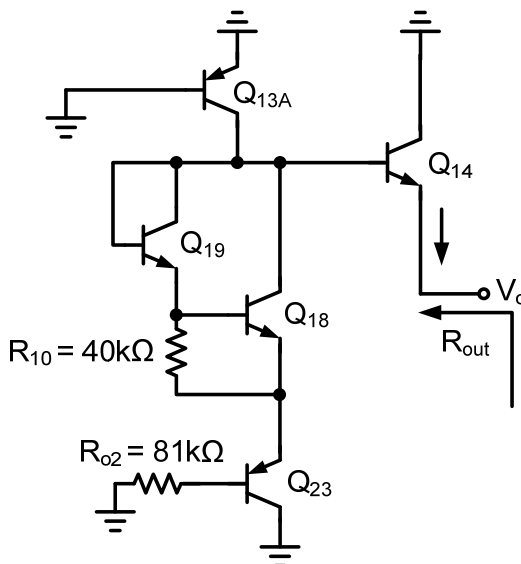


Fig. 4b

- (20%) 5. (a) For a KHN circuit shown in Fig. 5a, please describe the functions of V_a , V_b , V_c nodes and briefly explain the operational principle of the KHN circuit. (10%)
- (b) Draw a Tow-Thomas circuit and explain its operational principle. (10%)

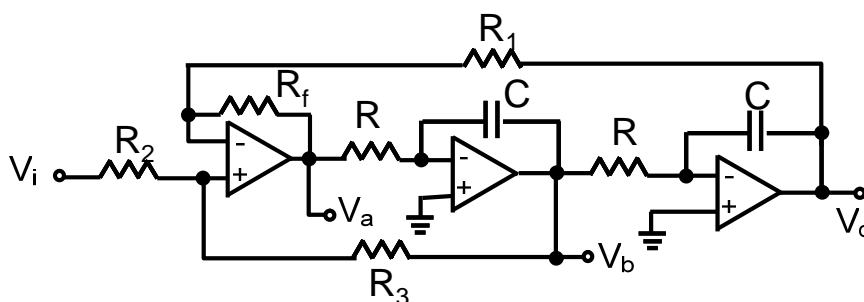


Fig. 5a

- (20%) 6. Switched-capacitor (SC):
- (a) Explain why a switched-capacitor circuit can behave as a resistor? (10%)
- (b) Draw the circuit diagram of a stray-insensitive SC integrator, which is either inverting or noninverting. Explain why it is stray-insensitive? (10%)