T.C.

KÜTAHYA DUMLUPINAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ ELEKTRONİK DERSİ - YAZ OKULU ARA SINAVI

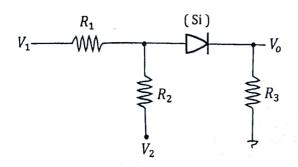
16.07.2019, Salı Saat 13 30

Not:

Sadece 3 soru çözülecektir. Sorular öğrencide kalabilir.

Süre 45 dakikadır.

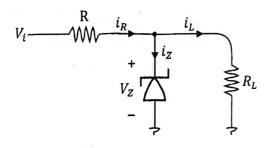
Soru 1



Si diyot için $V_T=0.7~V$, $r_T=60~\Omega$ alınsın. $V_1=30~V$, $V_2=10~V$, $R_1=2~K$, $R_2=3~K$, $R_3=3~K$ alınsın. Önce Si diyotu kapalı farz edip devreyi incele.

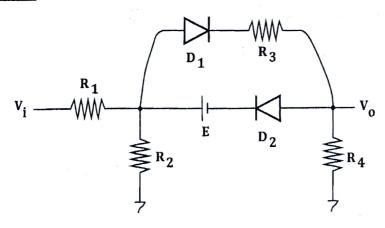
Önce Si diyotu kapalı farz edip devreyi incele. Sonra i_d , V_d ve V_o değerlerini bul.

Soru₂



Yandaki Zener Diyot Regülatör Devresi için $R_{Lmin}=0.25~K~,~~R_{Lmax}=2.4~K~,~~I_{ZM}=25~mA~,$ $r_Z=80~\Omega~,~R=0.2~K~,~V_i=18~V~~alınıyor.$ $V_z~,~i_Z~,~i_R~~aralıklarını~ve~~Zener~~diyotun~~tükettiği$ $P_{max}~~gücünü~~bulunuz.$

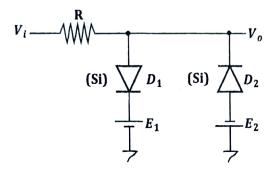
Soru 3



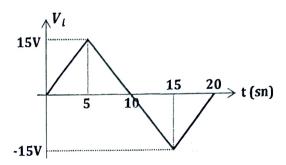
 $V_{l} = 24 V$, E = 6 V $R_{1} = 2 K$, $R_{2} = 8 K$ $R_{3} = 1.2 K$, $R_{4} = 5 K$ Diyotlar ideal almayor.

Diyotların açık olduğunu kabul edip V_o , i_{D1} , i_{D2} değerlerini bulunuz.

Soru 4



- a) E_1 ve E_2 gerilimlerini bulunuz.
- b) V_o grafiğini çiziniz.
- c) Devrenin transfer karakteristiğini çiziniz.

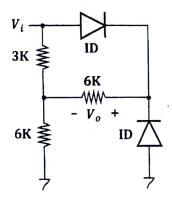


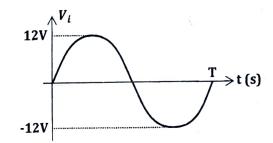
Yukarıda verilen kırpıcı devresindeki

Si diyotlar için $v_T=0.7\ V$, $r_T=0$ alınıyor.

$$R = 3 K$$
, $I_{Rmax} = 2 mA$, $I_{Rmin} = -3 mA$

Soru 5





 V_o grafiğini çiziniz ve $V_o(DC)$ değerini bulunuz.

Elektronik Versi Yaz Okulu Ara Sinow 16.07.2019 (1) $V_1 = \frac{R_1}{MM}$ $V_2 = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2}$ $V_3 = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_2} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S_{30}}{V_1} = \frac{S$ $R_1 = 2k$, $R_2 = R_3 = 3k$ Once digot kapadi foirz edip dévreys incelé. Sonra id, Va, Vo, depertenin bul. $V_{1} - W_{1} = V_{2} + V_{3} - V_{2} = V_{1} - V_{2} = \frac{30V - 10V}{2k + 3k}$ $V_{1} - W_{1} = V_{2} + V_{3} - V_{4} = \frac{20V}{5k} = \frac{4mA}{3}$ $V_{2} = V_{2} + R_{2}I_{x} = 10V + 3k \times 4mA$ Digot Kapall forz editirse =10V+12V=22VVd=Vx-Vo=Vx=22V> 0.7V, Diyotouch olmale $V_{1} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} = V_{0}$ $V_{1} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} = V_{0}$ $V_{1} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{2} - V_{2} = 0}{i_{1}} + \frac{R_{2}i_{2} - V_{2} = 0}{i_{2}} + \frac{R_{2}i_{2} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{1} - \frac{R_{1} + R_{2}i_{2} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{2} - \frac{R_{1} + R_{2}i_{2} - V_{2} = 0}{i_{1}} + \frac{R_{2}i_{2} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{3} - \frac{R_{2}i_{3} + R_{2}i_{2} - 10}{i_{1}} = 0$ $V_{4} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{2} - V_{2} = 0}{i_{1}} + \frac{R_{2}i_{2} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{3} - \frac{R_{2}i_{3} + R_{2}i_{2} - 10}{i_{1}} = 0$ $V_{4} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{2} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{5} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{5} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{5} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{5} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{5} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{5} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{2}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} + \frac{R_{2}i_{3} - 10}{i_{3}} = 0$ $V_{7} - \frac{R_{1}}{m} +$ $[5i_1 - 3i_2 = 20]$ 1. denklem V2+R211-(R2+17+R3)12-V4=0=)311-6.0612=-9.3 4 1. denklenden 1/1 = 0.6/2+4 Gek 2. denklemde yerine kos. $3(0.6i_2+4)-6.06i_2=-9.3$ (6.06-1.8) $i_2 = 12 + 8.3$ $4.26\hat{i}_2 = 21.3 \implies \hat{i}_2 = \frac{21.3}{4.26} \text{ mA} = 5\text{ mA}$ $\hat{i}_- - \leq \text{mA}$ $i_d = i_2 = SmA$ $V_d = V_T + V_T V_d = 0.7V + 60 \Omega \times 5 mA = 0.7V + 0.3V = IV$ $V_0 = R_3 I_2 = 3k_X 5mA = 15V$

Zener Digot Regislator Devissi. Rimin = 0.25K, Rimorx = 2.4K Izm = 25 mA, 1/2 = 80 s R=0.2K, V; = 18V Yz, 12, 18 arothhor IRMOX = ILMOX = 9 Vi = 18V = 18V = 40mA V2min = Runin Imax = 0.25k x 40mA = 10V 5 Vzmax = Vzmm + 12 Izm = 10V + SOQx25mA = 10V + 2V = 12V $I_{\text{pmin}} = \frac{V_i - V_{\text{2mork}}}{R} = \frac{18V - 12V}{0.2k} = \frac{6V}{0.2k} = \frac{30 \text{ mA}}{5}$ 1/2min = 1/2m = 30mA - 25 mA = 5mA 5 10 V \(\varphi_2 \leq 12V \) PMax = V2max I2M = 12Vx25mA 5 5mA = 12 = 40mA 30mA = 1R = 40 mA = 300mW = 0.3W

Digotlarin orçik oldupunu kabul edip Vo, Ist, Ist bul. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{E}{R_3} = \frac{6V}{1.2K} = 5mA > 0 \text{ V} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{42} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{42} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{42} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{42} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{V_{1}-E-V_{0}}{R_{1}} - \frac{E+V_{0}}{R_{2}} = \frac{V_{0}}{R_{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{24-6-V_{0}}{2} - \frac{6+V_{0}}{8} - \frac{V_{0}}{5} = 0$ $9 - \frac{V_{0}}{2} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{V_{0}}{8} - \frac{V_{0}}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{33V_{0}}{40} = \frac{33}{4} \Rightarrow V_{0} = 10V$ $9 - \frac{V_{0}}{2} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{V_{0}}{8} - \frac{V_{0}}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{33V_{0}}{40} = \frac{33}{4} \Rightarrow V_{0} = 10V$ $i_1 = \frac{V_i - E - V_o}{R_1} = \frac{24V - 6V - 10V}{2k} = \frac{8V}{2k} = 4mA$ $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{E + V_0}{R_2} = \frac{6V + 10V}{8K} = \frac{16V}{8K} + \frac{2}{3K} + \frac{2}{3K} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{10V}{8K} = \frac{1}{5K} = \frac{$ 1/2 = 1/4 = 5mA - 2mA = 3mA

节节节 Si digot iain V_=0.7V, (=0 a) E1, Ez geritimlerini bul. R=3K, IRMAX = 2mA, IRMIN = -3mA b) Vo grafigini 412. c) Transfer Karakteristipini 412. a) IRMONX = 2 MA. isin DI asik, Oz Kapoul. Vomax = Vimax - Riamax = 15V-3Kx2mA = 15V-6V = 9V4 E1 = Vomax - V7 = 9V-0.7V = 8.3V 4 IRMIN = - 3 mA rain Dz asik, Oz komporti 2 Vomax = Vimin - Riamin = -15V-3Kx (-3MA) = -15V+9V=-6V E2 = - Vomin - V7 = - (-6V) - 0.7V = 5.3V H -6V \leq V; \leq 9V arasında Oz ve Oz kapaulı Vo = V; 3

$$V_{i} = \frac{12V}{V_{i}} = \frac{372}{V_{i}} = \frac{12V}{V_{i}} = \frac{12$$

T.C.

KÜTAHYA DUMLUPINAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ ELEKTRONİK DERSİ – YAZ OKULU FİNAL SINAVI

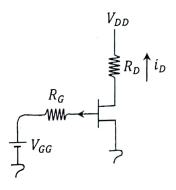
06.08.2019, Salı Saat 11 ⁰⁰

Not:

Sadece 3 soru çözülecektir. Sorular öğrencide kalabilir. Süre 45 dakikadır.

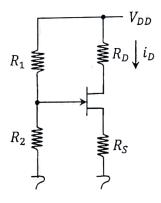
Soru 1

 $V_{DD}=-15\,V$, $V_{GG}=2\,V$, $R_G=1\,M$, $R_D=2\,K$, $I_{DSS}=12\,mA$, $V_P=5\,V$ ise yanda verilen devredeki p kanallı JFET transistörünün çalışma noktasını (I_{DQ} , V_{DSQ}) yani Q noktasını bulunuz.



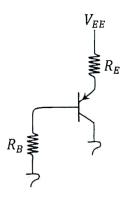
Soru 2

 $V_{DD}=20\,V$, $R_1=3\,M$, $R_2=1\,M$, $R_D=1.5\,K$, $R_S=1\,K$, $I_{DSS}=10\,mA$, $V_P=-4\,V$ ise yanda verilen devredeki n kanallı JFET transistörünün çalışma noktasını $(I_{DQ}\,,\,V_{DSQ}\,)$ yani Q noktasını bulunuz.



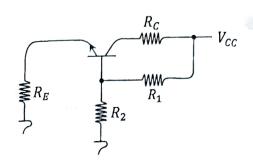
Soru 3

 $V_{BE}=18~V$, $V_T=0.6~V$, $\beta=79~{
m ve}$ Çalışma noktası yani Q noktası (15.8 mA, -10~V) ise yanda verilen devredeki pnp tipi BJT transistörüne bağlanan R_E ve R_B direnç değerlerini bulunuz.



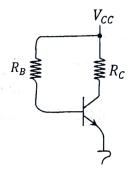
Soru 4

 $V_{CC}=12\,V$, $V_T=0.6\,V$, $\beta=50$ $R_1=15\,K$, $R_2=30\,K$, $R_E=24\,K$, $R_C=1\,K$ ise yanda verilen devredeki npn tipi BJT transistörünün çalışma noktasını (I_{CQ} , V_{CEQ}) yani Q noktasını Thevenin devre mantığını kullanarak bulunuz.



Soru 5

 $V_{CC}=12\,V$, $V_T=0.7\,V$, $\beta=50$, $R_C=2.2\,K$, $R_B=240\,K$ ise yanda verilen devredeki npn tipi BJT transistörünün çalışma noktasını (I_{CQ} , V_{CEQ}) yani Q noktasını bulunuz.



Elektronik Dersi Yaz Okulu Final Sinav Gozimleri $V_{00} = -15V$, $V_{66} = 2V$, $R_6 = 1M$ = RO 10 Ro = 2K, Joss = 12mA, Vp = 5V Galisma Nohtasini bulunuz. $i_0 = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}\right)^2 = 12 \text{mA} \left(1 - \frac{2V}{5V}\right)_{1X}^2$ $=12mA\times(\frac{3}{5})^2=4.32mA>$ V₀₅ = V₀₀ + R₀(0 = -15V + 2K × 4.32 mA Koletasi = (iga, V₀₅a) = (4.32 mA, -6.36 V) = (4.32 mA, -6.36 V) $R_{1} = 1$ $=-6.36V \times V_{65}-V_{p}=-3V$ $= R_0 \downarrow i_0$ $R_0 = 1.5k$, $R_S = 1R$, $I_{DSS} = 10 MA$, $V_p = -4V$ tos galisma Noletasini bulunuz. 2 $|| R_{5}||_{0} V_{6} = \frac{R_{2}V_{00}}{R_{1}+R_{2}} + \frac{1M\times20V}{3M+1M} = \frac{1M\times20V}{4M} = 5V$ $V_s = R_s / \frac{1}{6} = 63$, $V_{65} = V_6 - V_5 = 5 - 63$ $j_0 = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_{P}}\right)^2 \Rightarrow j_0 \approx 13.68 \text{ mA} > I_{DSS} / \frac{1}{1000}$ $j_0 = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_{P}}\right)^2 \Rightarrow j_0 \approx 5.92 \text{ mA} < I_{DSS} / \frac{1}{1000}$ 6=5.82 mA ising V653 5-6 = -0.92V > 1/2 = -4V $V_{05} = V_{00} - (R_0 + R_5) \hat{I}_0 = 20V - 2.5k \times 5.92 mA_{00}9$ $=5.27 > V_{65}-V_{p} = 3.08V$ Gallsma Nehtors1 = (100, VDSO) = (5.92 mA, 5.2V) V

 $\frac{-V_{CE} + \frac{ic}{NW} - V_{CC}}{V_{BE} + \frac{ic}{N}} = 0.6V, \ \beta = 50}{V_{BE} + \frac{ic}{N}} = 15K, \ R_2 = 30K \\ R_E = 24K, \ R_C = 1K \\ R_E = 24K, \ R_C = 1K \\ R_{E} = 15K/30K = 10K$ $V_{H1} = \frac{R_2 V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{30 k_x 12 V}{15 k + 30 k} = 8 V 5$ $i_B = \frac{V_{4h} - V_{BE}}{R_{4h} + (\beta + 1)R_E} = \frac{8V - 0.6V}{10K + 51 \times 24K} = \frac{7.4V}{1234K} \approx 6 \mu R_{10}$ $i_c = \beta i_B = 50 \times 6 \mu A = 300 \mu A = 0.3 \mu A = i_E > 03$ VCE = Vcc - Reic - REIE & Vcc - (RC+RE) ic NO $= 12V - 25K \times 0.3 \text{ mA} = 12V - 7.5V = 4.5V > V_{BE} = 0.6V$ Galisma Nolitaisi = $(i_{CO}, V_{CEO}) = (0.3 \text{ mA}, 4.5V)_{2}$ $V_{cc} = 12V, V_{T} = 0.7V, \beta = 50$ Retic Salisma Nobetasini bulunuz. $\frac{1}{V_{BE}-1} = \frac{V_{CE}-V_{BE}}{V_{BE}} + \frac{12V-0.7V}{240k} = \frac{11.3V}{240k} = \frac{47.08 \mu A}{240k}$ 1c=B/B = 50×47.08mA = 2.35mA>0 VCE = Vcc - Rcic \$12V - 2.2K x 2.35mA = 6.83V > VBE = 0.74 4 aligna Nohtasi = (ica, VLED) = (2.35 mA, 6.83 V)