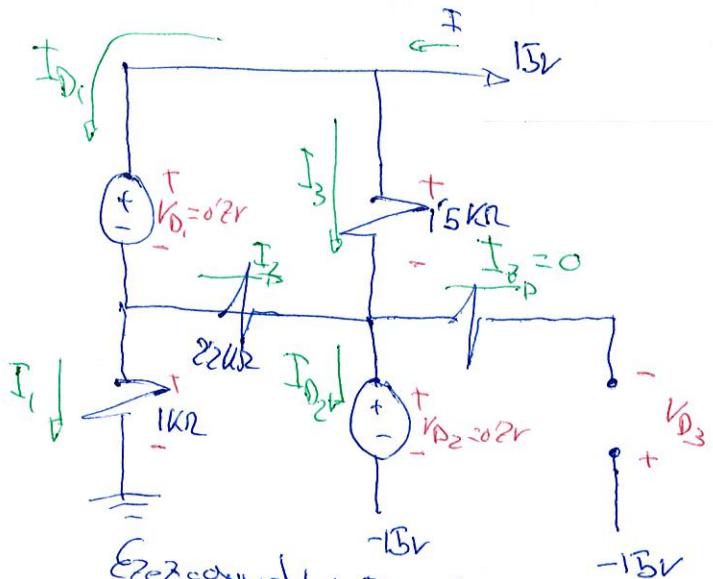


2. hipoteza: P_1 : Z.P., P_2 : Z.P., P_3 : AP asumte.



$$\text{Ezecognde: } I_{D1}, I_1, I_2, I_3, I_{D2}, I_2$$

$$N := 4:$$

$$I_2 = I_3 + I_2 - I_{D2} = 0 \Rightarrow I_{D2} = I_3 + I_2$$

$$I_{D1} = I_1 + I_2$$

~~$$0'2 + 1KI_1 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = -0'2mA$$~~

~~$$15I_3 + 0'2 = 15 + 0'2 \Rightarrow I_3 = -\frac{0'2}{15}mA$$~~

~~$$0'2 + 22KI_2 + 0'2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$~~

$$0'2 + 1KI_1 = 15 - 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = 14'3mA$$

$$15I_3 + 0'2 = 15 - (-15) \Rightarrow 15I_3 = 30 - 0'2 \Rightarrow I_3 = 19'53mA$$

$$15KI_3 - V_{D3} = 15 - (-15) \Rightarrow 15 \cdot 19'53 - 30 = V_{D3} \Rightarrow V_{D3} = -0'8V$$

$$0'2 + 22KI_2 + 0'2 = 15 - (-15)$$

$$14 + 22I_2 = 30 \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{16}{22} = 13mA$$

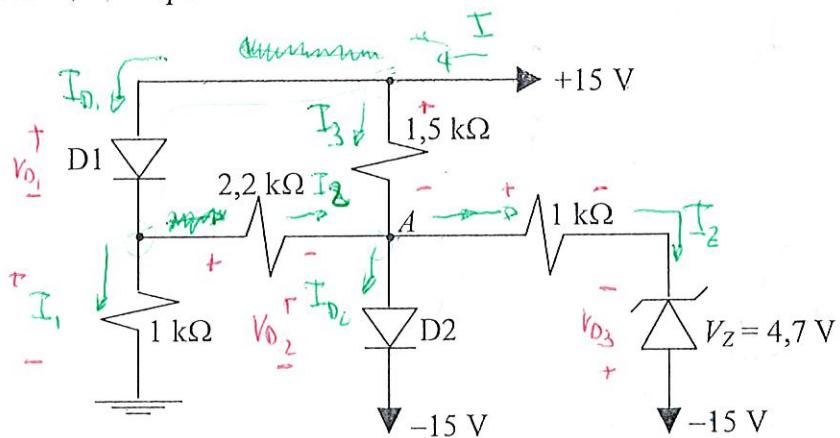
$$I_{D1} = 14'3mA + 13mA = 27'3mA \Rightarrow I_{D1} = 27'3mA$$

$$I_{D2} = 19'53mA + 13mA = 32'53mA \Rightarrow I_{D2} = 32'53mA$$



5. (2 puntu)

- a) Analiza ezazu irudiko zirkuitua eta esan ezazu nola dauden polarizatuta diodoak.
b) Zenbatekoa da A puntuaren tentsioa?



I hipotesi: $D_1: 2.P ; D_2: 2.P ; D_3: A.P$ (berroarrak)

Ekuazioak: $V_{D_1} = 0.2V$ $V_{D_2} = 0.2V$ $V_{D_3} = -V_Z$

Baldintzaak: $I_{D_1} \geq 0$

$I_{D_2} \geq 0$

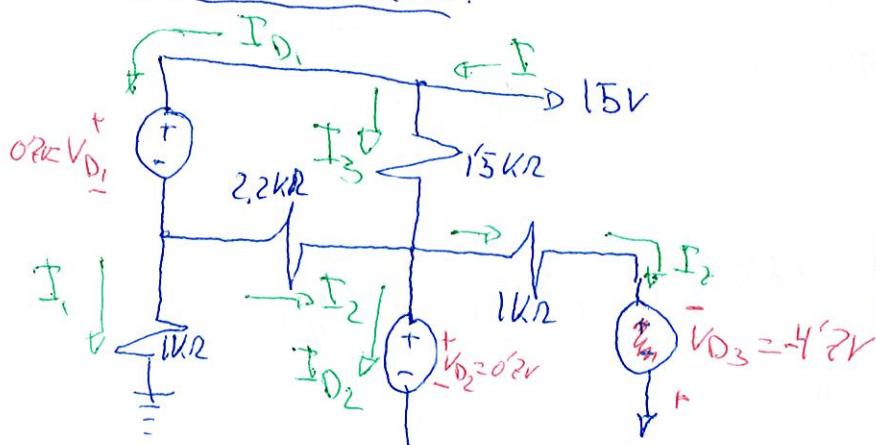
$I_{D_3} \leq 0$

ereduak: $-(-)$

$-(+ -)$

$(+-)$

Zirkuitu Baldintza:



$I_1 = -0.2mA$

$I_2 = \frac{-0.2}{1.5} \approx 0.42mA$

$I_3 = -\frac{4.7}{0.2} = -23.5mA$

$I_2 = I_1 + I_3$

$I_{D_2} = I_3 + I_2 - I_1$

Ekuazio: $0.2 + 1I_1 = 0$

eredukia: $15I_3 + 0.2V = 0$

z: $15I_3 + 1I_2 + 4.7 = 0$

Ez du ditzaten hipoesi
de segurria

$$I_1 + V_C = 12 \Rightarrow 2V + V_C = 12 \Rightarrow V_C = 9.6V$$

$$V_{C(0)} = 10V$$

c)

$$V_C(\infty) = k_1 e^{\frac{t}{R_C}} + k_2 \Rightarrow 10 = k_1 + k_2$$

~~$$9.6V = V_C(\infty) = k_1 e^{\frac{t}{R_C}} + k_2 \Rightarrow 9.6 = k_2$$~~

$$10 = k_1 + 9.6 \Rightarrow k_1 = 0.4$$

~~$$\Delta V_{AB} = 9.6 - 10 = -0.4V$$~~

$$\Delta V_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-0.4V) = -0.2V$$

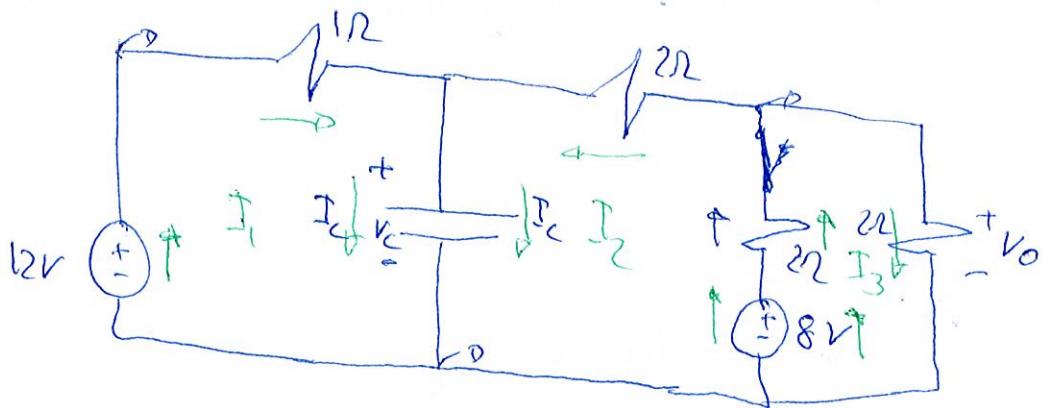
$$9.8V = V_C(\infty) = k_1 e^{\frac{t}{R_C}} + k_2 \Rightarrow 9.8 = k_2$$

$$10 = k_1 + 9.8 \Rightarrow k_1 = 0.2$$

$$V_{CT} = 9.8 = 0.4 \cdot e^{\frac{t}{R_C}} + 9.6 = \frac{0.2}{0.4} = e^{-\frac{t}{R_C}} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln e^{-\frac{t}{R_C}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{t}{R_C} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{t}{0.8} \Rightarrow t = 0.554s$$

a)



$$(I_1 + V_C - 12 = 0) \Rightarrow I_1 + V_C = 12 \Rightarrow (I_2 + V_C = 12) \dots 1$$

$$2I_2 + 2I_3 + 2I_2 + V_C = 8 \Rightarrow 4I_2 + 2I_3 + V_C = 8 \dots 2$$

$$\cancel{2I_3 + 2I_3 + 2I_2 = 8} \Rightarrow \frac{(5I_2 + 2I_3 = -4)}{4I_3 + 2I_2 = 8} \dots 3$$

$$I_C = I_1 + I_2 \Rightarrow I_1 + I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = -I_2$$

$$\frac{2I_3 + I_2 = 4}{-4I_2 = 8}$$

$$I_1 = -I_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_1 = 2A}$$

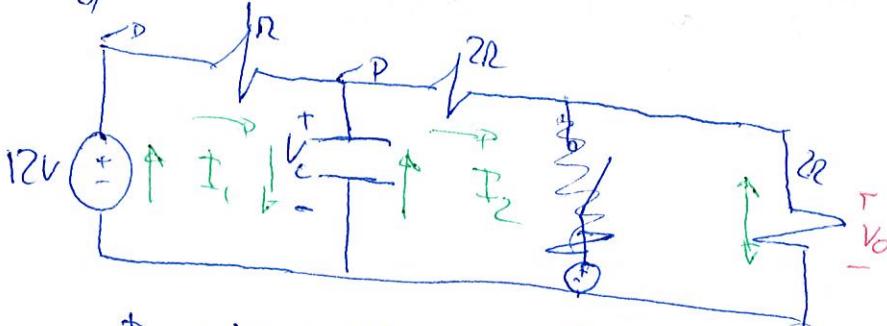
$$\boxed{I_2 = -2A}$$

$$V_C - 12 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{C(0)} = 10V}$$

$$4I_3 - 4 = 8 \Rightarrow 4I_3 = 12 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_3 = 3A}$$

$$\boxed{V_{O(0)} = 2I_3 = 6V}$$

b)



$$I_1 + V_C = 12V \Rightarrow I_1 + V_C = 12V$$

$$2I_2 + 2I_2 = V_C \Rightarrow 4I_2 - V_C = 0$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = I_2 \quad 5I_1 = 12V \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{12}{5} = 2.4A$$

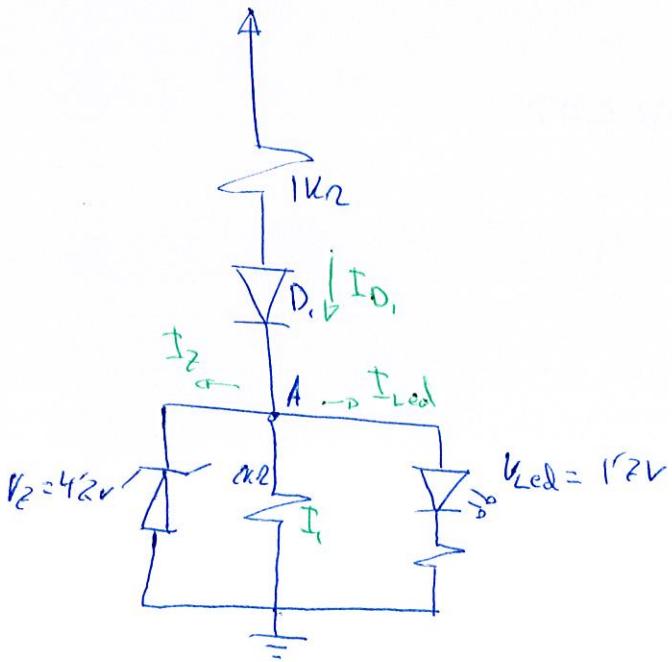
1. Hypothese betreten da.

$$\text{Hew } \Delta_a, V_A - V_D \leq V_{D_2} \leq 0.7 \Rightarrow -4.7 \leq 0.2 \leq 0.7$$

$$I_{D_1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 86 \text{ mA} \geq 0$$

$$I_{D_{\text{LED}}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 82.5 \text{ mA} \geq 0$$

$$V_A = V_{A0} \Rightarrow V_A = 2I_1 = V_{D_2} = 0.7 \text{ V}$$

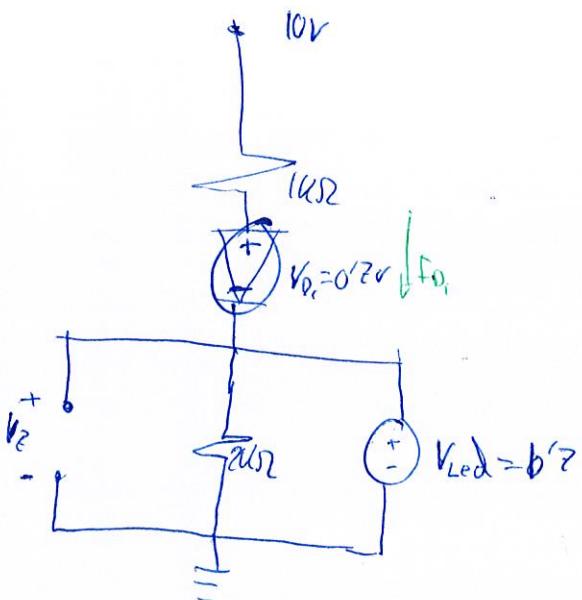


Q2, 2. Herbilft.

1. hipotesi:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 D_1: Z.P & P_Z: A. Pariente & D_{LED}: Z.P \\
 \text{Elvabioch: } V_{D_1} = 0.2V & I_D = 0A & V_{LED} = 1.2V \\
 \text{Baldintzak: } I_D \geq 0 & -V_Z \leq V_{D_2} \leq +0.2 & I_{LED} \geq 0 \\
 \text{eredue: } \xrightarrow[-]{\text{---}} & \xrightarrow[\substack{I_D=0 \\ +V_{D_2}}]{\text{---}} & \xrightarrow[-]{\text{---}}
 \end{array}$$

Zirkuita baliokide



KKL

$$I_{D_1} = I_{D_2} + I_2 + I_{LED} \Rightarrow I_{D_{LED}} = I_{D_1} - I_2 = 8.8 - 0.35 = 8.25 \text{ mA}$$

KTL

$$I_{D_1} + 0.2 + 2I_1 = 10 - 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{0.2}{2} = 0.35 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{D_1} + 0.2 + 0.2 = 10 \Rightarrow I_{D_1} = 8.6 \text{ mA}$$

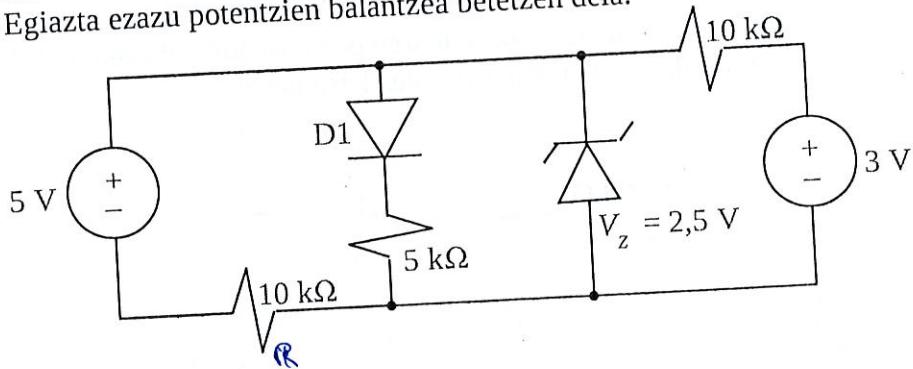
$$I_{D_1} + 0.2 + V_z = 10 \Rightarrow 8.6 + 0.2 + V_z = 10 \Rightarrow V_z = 0.2V$$



3. (2,5 puntu)

Irudiko zirkuitua kontuan izanik:

- a) Analiza ezazu zirkuitua (korronte eta tentsio guztiak kalkulatu) eta garbi adierazi zein den diodoen polarizazioa.
- b) Egiazta ezazu potentziengatik balantza betetzen dela.

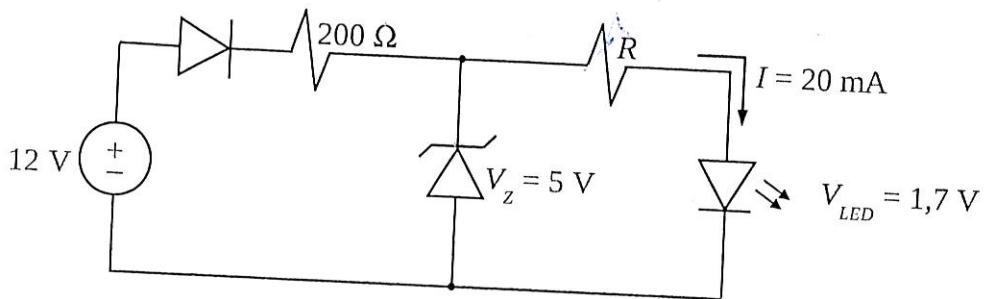




4. (1,75 puntu)

LED diodo bat elikatzeko, irudiko zirkuitua erabili nahi da.

- a) Kalkula ezazu R erresistentziaren balioa LED diodoak egoera hoberenean lan egin dezan (zehazki, $V_{LED} = 1,7$ V eta $I = 20$ mA).
- b) Kalkula itzazu zirkuituko elementu guztien korronteak eta tentsioak.
- c) Zer gertatuko da 12 V-eko tentsio-sorgailuaren polarizazioa aldatzen bada? Zenbatekoa izango da LED diodotik igaroko den korrontea kasu horretan?

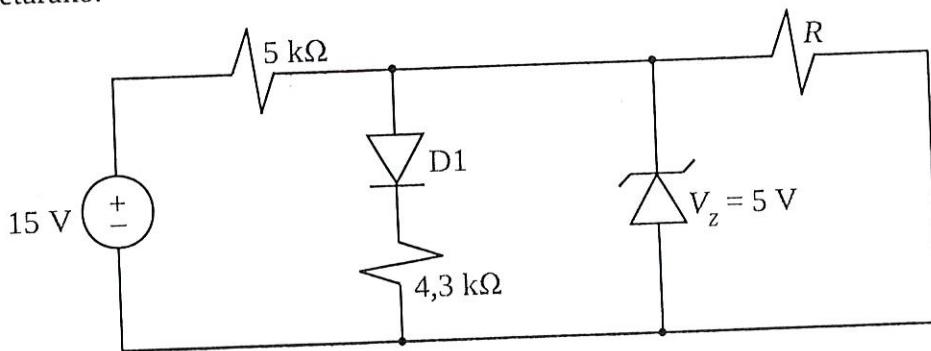




4. (2 puntu)

Irudiko zirkuitua kontuan hartuta,

- a) Kalkula ezazu R erresistentziaren balio-tartea Zener diodoa alderantziz polarizatuta
Zener eskualdean egon dadin. Zein izango da D1 diodoaren polarizazioa?
- b) Analiza ezazu zirkuitua $R = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ bada. Adierazi garbi diodoen polarizazioa kasu
honetarako.



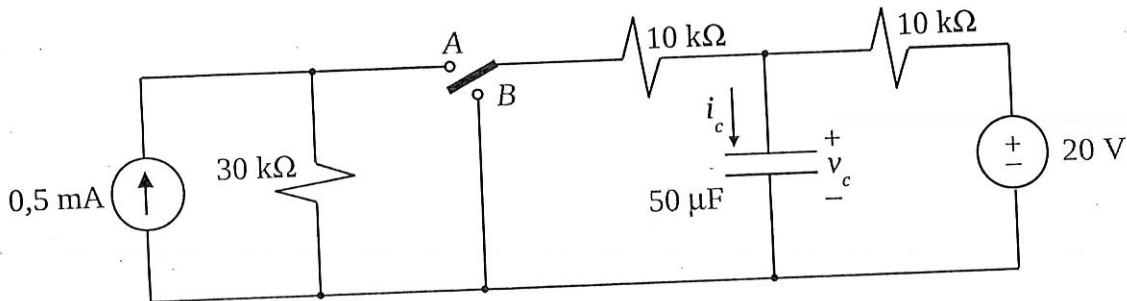


1. ariketa: RC zirkuitua

Cuando lo hagas pasado a Adrián ✓

Erantzun galderei irudiko zirkuitua kontuan izanik.

- a) Komutagailua B posizioan egon da denbora luzez. Kalkula ezazu v_c tentsioa.
- b) $t = 0$ unean A posiziora mugitu dugu komutagailua. Kalkula itzazu magnitude hauen balioak: $v_c(0^-)$, $v_c(0^+)$, $i_c(0^-)$, $i_c(0^+)$ eta $v_c(\infty)$.
- c) Aurreko $t = 0$ unetik hasita, zenbat denbora behar du kondentsadoreak, jasango duen aldaketaren %50a betetzeko?
- d) Etengailua A eta B posizioen artean mugitzen dugu periodikoki. Zein izan behar du mugimendu horren maiztasunak, bi posizioetan kondentsadorea guztiz kargatzeko edo deskargatzeko? Maiztasun hori maximoa ala minimoa da? Zergatik?





Ebaluazio jarraituko 2. azterketa partziala

IZEN-ABIZENAK

DATA

TALDEA

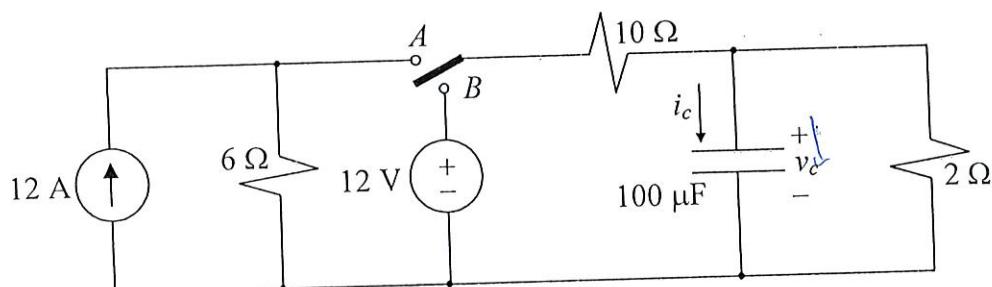
SINADURA

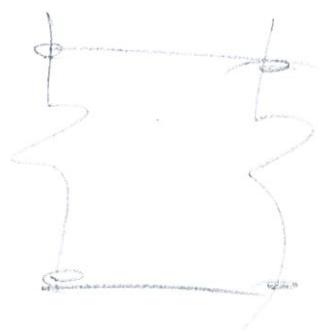
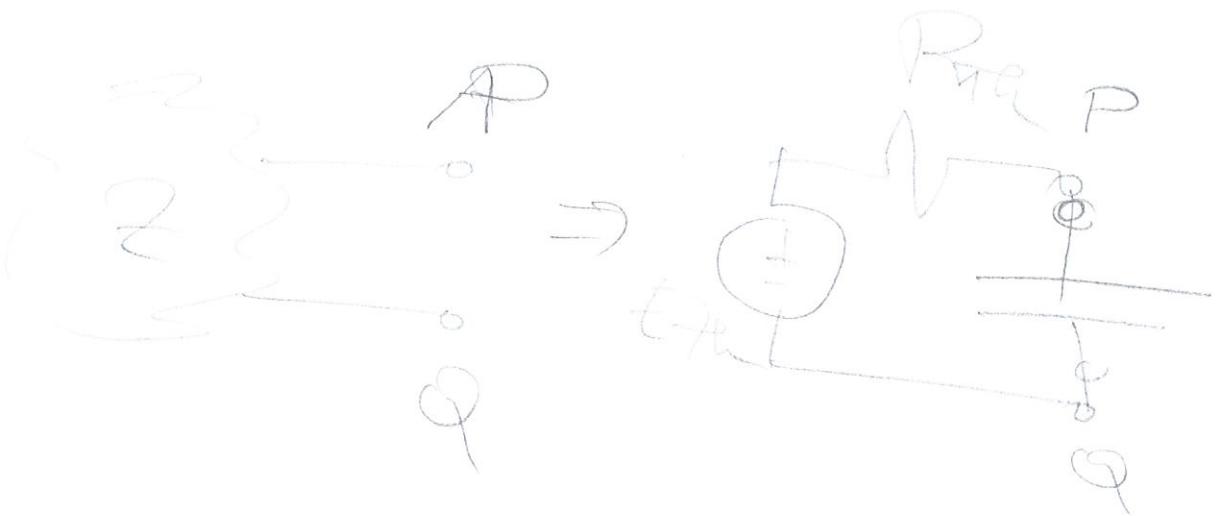
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2.

Erantzun galderei irudiko zirkuitua kontuan izanik.

- Kommutagailua *B* posizioan egon da denbora luzez. Kalkula ezazu v_c tentsioa.
- $t = 0$ unean *A* posiziora mugitu dugu kommutagailua. Kalkula itzazu magnitude hauen balioak: $v_c(0^-)$, $v_c(0^+)$, $i_c(0^-)$, $i_c(0^+)$ eta $v_c(\infty)$.
- Aurreko $t = 0$ unetik hasita, zenbat denbora behar du kondentsadoreak, jasango duen aldaketaren %75a betetzeko?
- Etengailua *A* eta *B* posizioen artean mugitzen dugu periodikoki. Zein izan behar du mugimendu horren maiztasunak, bi posizioetan kondentsadorea guztiz kargatzeko edo deskargatzeko? Maiztasun hori maximoa ala minimoa da? Zergatik?



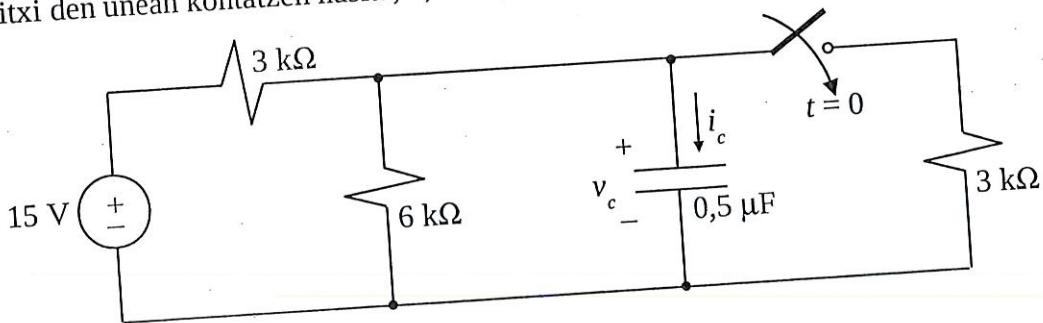




3. (2 puntu)

Erantzun izeaiezu galdeko irudiko zirkuitua kontuan izanik.

- a) Etengailua irekita egon da denbora luzez, eta $t = 0$ unean itxi egin dugu. Kalkula itzazu kondentsadorearen muturren arteko tentsioaren balioa eta kondentsadoretik igaroko den korrontearen balioa une horretan bertan, etengailua itxi eta berehala. Eta etengailuak itxita denbora luzea eman ondoren, zenbatekoa izango da lortuko duen tentsioaren balioa?
- b) Zenbatekoa izango da kondentsadorearen muturren arteko tentsioa, etengailua itxi den unean kontatzen hasita, 0,6 ms pasatu ondoren?



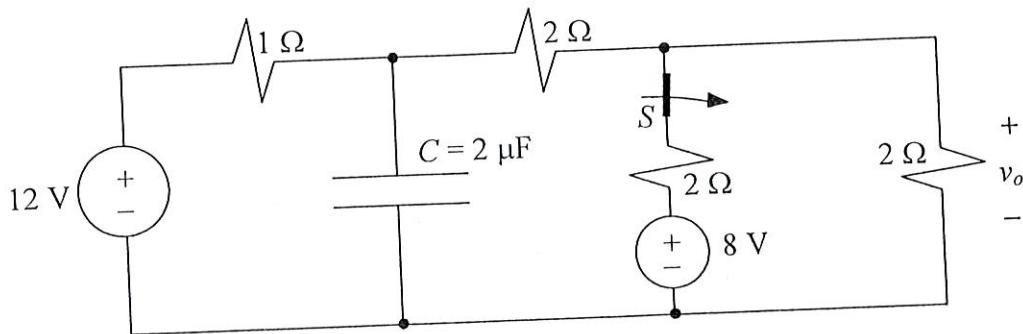


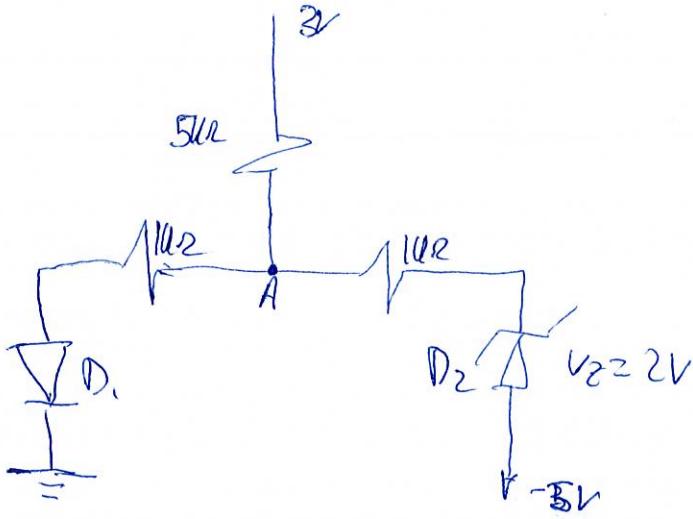


6.

Irudiko zirkuituan:

- S etengailua denbora luzean itxita egon bada, zenbatekoa da kondentsadorearen muturren arteko tentsioa? Eta v_o tentsioa?
- $t = 0$ unean S etengailua irekitzen bada, zenbatekoa da kondentsadorearen muturren arteko hasierako tentsioa? Eta denbora luzea igaro ondoren? Eta v_o tentsioaren hasierako eta bukaerako balioak? Justifikatu zure erantzunak.
- Etengailua irekitzean, zenbat denbora beharko du kondentsadoreak egin behar duen tentsio-aldaketaren erdia egiteko?



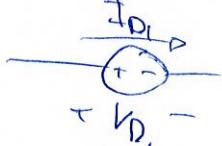


D_1 : Z.P:

$$\text{Blockdiode: } V_{D_1} \geq 0.7V$$

$$\text{Bilddiode: } I_{D_1} \geq 0$$

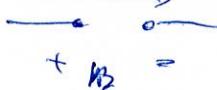
Fredu.



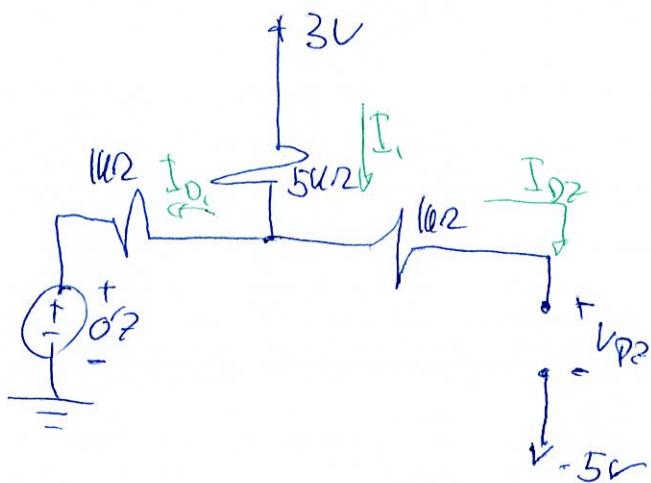
D_2 : A.P Ansante

$$I_{D_2} = 0A$$

$$-V_Z \leq V_{D_2} \leq 0.7V$$



$$\begin{cases} 5I_1 + 1.37 + 0.7 = 3 \\ I_1 = 0.186mA \\ 0.93 + I_2 + 2 = 5 \\ I_2 = 5.08mA \end{cases}$$



$$V_A = 1.08$$

UKL

$$I_1 = I_{D_1} + I_{D_2} \Rightarrow I_1 = I_{D_1}$$

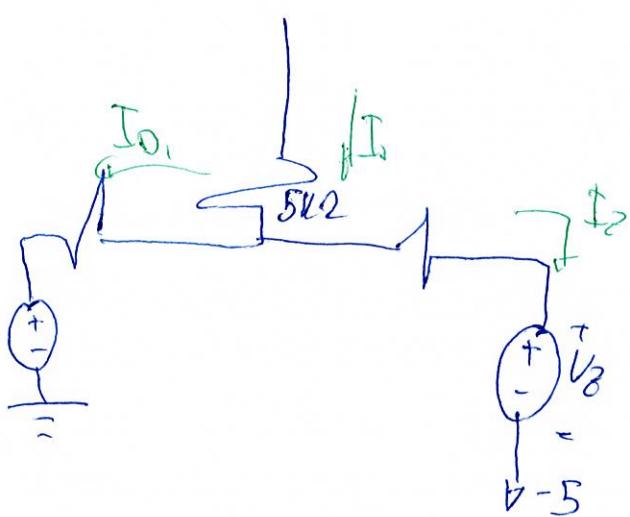
UKL

$$\bullet 5I_1 + 0.7 + 0.7 = 3 \Rightarrow 6I_1 = 2.6 \Rightarrow I_1 = 0.38mA$$

$$\bullet 5I_1 + V_{D_2} = 3 - (-5)$$

$$I_{D_2} = 0.38mA$$

$$V_{D_2} = 8 - 1.9$$



UKL

$$I_1 = I_{D_1} + I_{D_2} \quad \cancel{\Rightarrow I_{D_1} = I_1 - I_{D_2}}$$

$$\bullet (5I_1 + 0.7 + 0.7 = 3) \cancel{\Rightarrow}$$

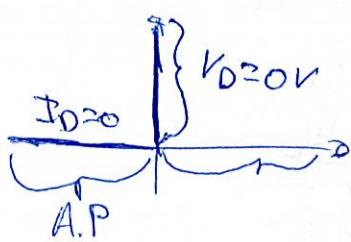
$$\bullet 5I_1 + 1I_2 + 2 = 3 - (-5)$$

$$10I_1 + 2 = 11$$

$$I_1 = 1.32mA$$

Diode Arten

1. Kurzschluss



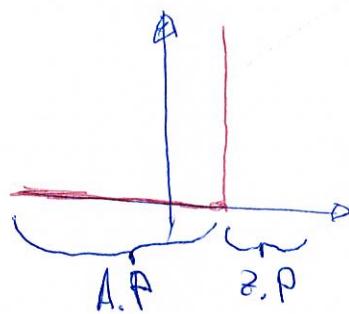
$$\text{Elveziode: } \frac{A.P}{I_D = 0} \quad Z.P$$

$$V_D = 0$$

$$\text{Bildintzde: } V_D \leq 0 \quad I_D \geq 0$$

$$\text{Eredic: } \frac{I_D}{+V_D -} \quad \frac{-}{I_D}$$

2. Kurzschluss



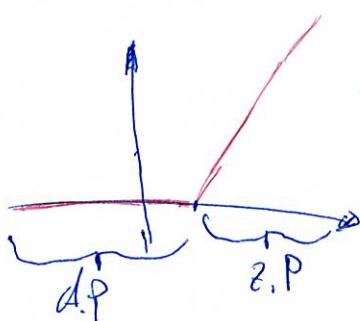
$$\text{Elveziode } \frac{A.P}{I_D = 0A} \quad Z.P$$

$$V_D = 0.2V$$

$$\text{Bildintz. } V_D \leq 0.2V \quad I_D \geq 0$$

$$\text{Eredic. } \frac{I_D}{+V_D -} \quad \frac{-}{I_D}$$

3. Kurzschluss



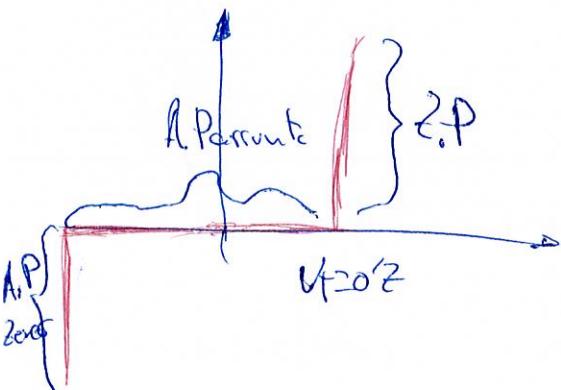
$$\text{Elveziode: } \frac{A.P}{I_D = 0A} \quad Z.P$$

$$V_D = 0.8 + rI_D$$

$$\text{Bildintz. } V_D \leq 0.8 \quad I_D \geq 0$$

$$\text{Eredic. } \frac{I_D}{+V_D -} \quad \frac{-}{I_D}$$

Zener Diode

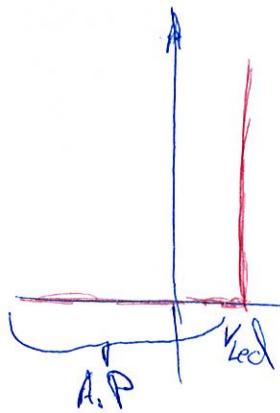


$$\text{Elveziode } \frac{A.P}{V_D = 0.2} \quad I_D = 0 \quad A.P \text{ Kurz}$$

$$V_D = 0.2$$

$$\text{Bildintz. } I_D \geq 0 \quad \frac{V_D \leq 0.2 \leq 0.2}{I_D} \quad I_Z \geq 0$$

$$\text{Eredic. } \frac{I_D}{+V_D -} \quad \frac{I_Z}{+V_{D2} -} \quad \frac{A.P \text{ Kurz}}{+V_Z -}$$



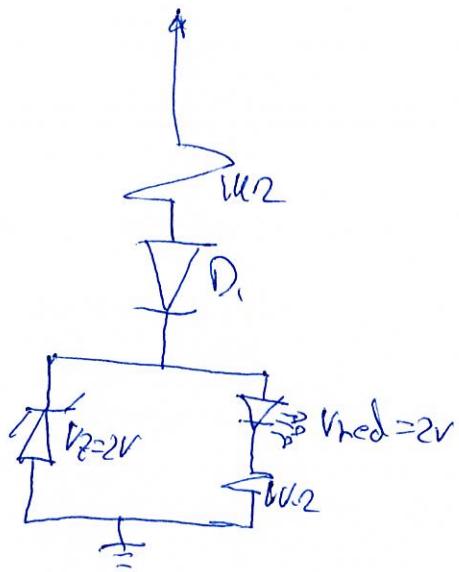
A.P
diodiad: $I_D = 0$

Z.P
 $V_{DZ} \leq 2V$

Bildintz.: $V_{DZ} \leq 2V$

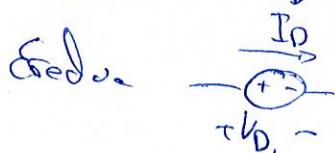
Erode.: $\begin{array}{c} I_D \\ \rightarrow \\ +V_{DZ} \end{array}$

$I_D > 0$
 I_D
 $+V_{DZ}$
 $+V_{DZ}$



D₁: Z.P
Ellektrode $V_D = 0.2V$

Bildintervall $I_D \geq 0$

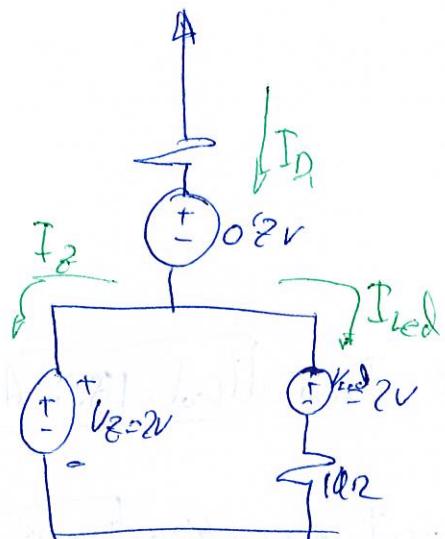
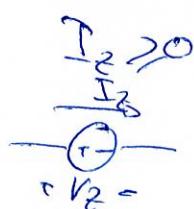


D_{led}: Z.P
 $V_{led} = 2V$



D₂: L.P. aktiver Zener

$$V_{D2} = -V_Z$$



UML

$$I_D + I_Z + I_{led} = I_2 = I_D - I_{led} \Rightarrow I_2 = 23mA$$

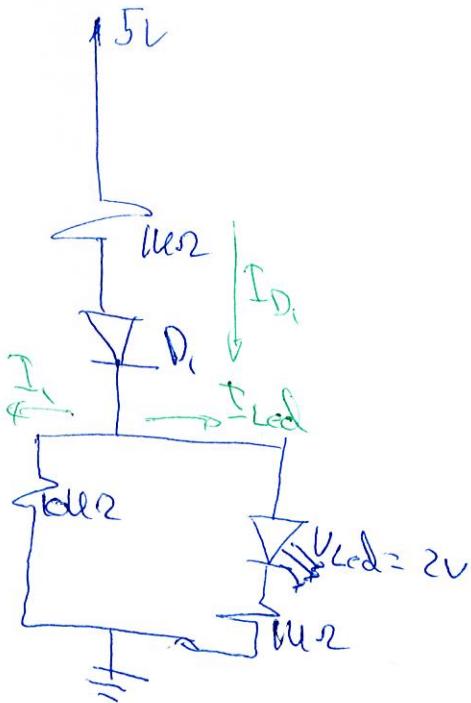
KTL

$$0.2 + I_D + 0.2 + 2 = 5 \Rightarrow I_D = 23mA$$

$$0.2 + I_D + 0.2 + I_{led} = 5 \Rightarrow I_{led} = 0mA$$

Beraz, $I_{led} = 0$ (zungs de etc horrela cz de intentit. Noscentenile
pasztallo Led-ekre beraz, ez de pistullo.)

$$V_A = 0.22mA \cdot 100\Omega = 22V$$



D_1 : Z.P

$$U_{D1,20} = U_0 = 0.2V$$

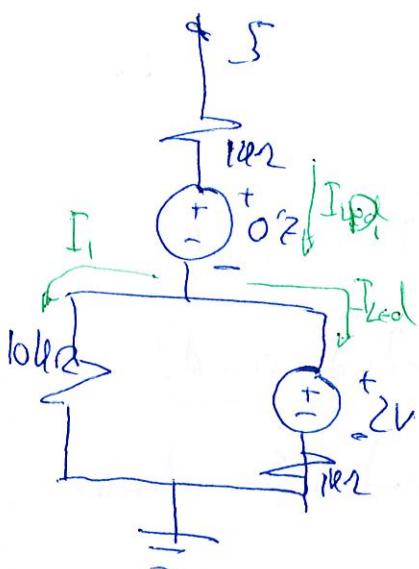
Bildintz: $I_{D1} \geq 0$

$$\text{erlaubt: } \begin{array}{c} I_{D1} \\ \text{---} \\ U_0 \\ \text{---} \\ V_A \end{array}$$

D_{LED} Z.P

$$U_{LED} = 2V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} I_{D,LED} \geq 0 \\ \text{---} \\ +V_{LED} \\ \text{---} \\ -V_{LED} \end{array}$$



KKL

$$I_{D1} = I_{LED} + I_1 \Rightarrow 2V - 0.2V = I_{LED} \Rightarrow I_{LED} = 1.88mA$$

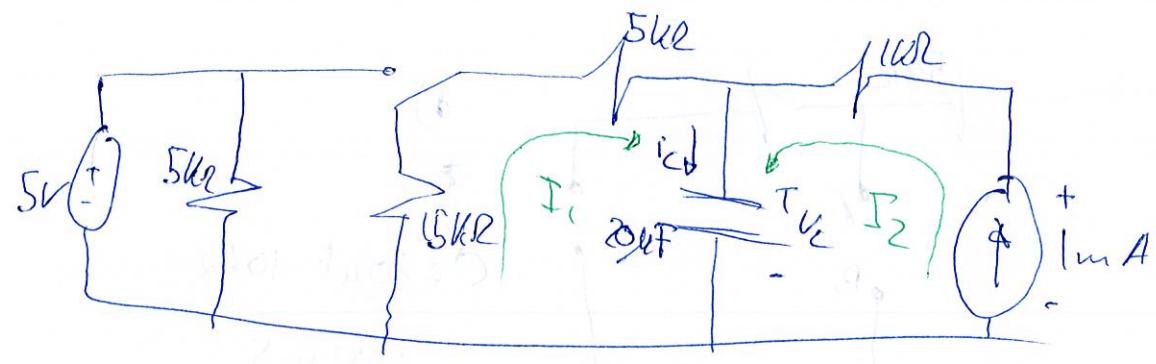
UKL

~~$$(I_{D1} + 0.2V + 10I_1 = 5) \Rightarrow I_{D1} + 2.2 = 5 \Rightarrow I_{D1} = 2.7mA$$~~

~~$$(I_{D1} + 0.2V + 2 + 10I_1 = 5) \Rightarrow I_{D1} = 0.05mA$$~~

$$q_1, q_2 = 0$$

$$I_1 = \frac{2}{9} \Rightarrow I_1 = 0.22mA$$

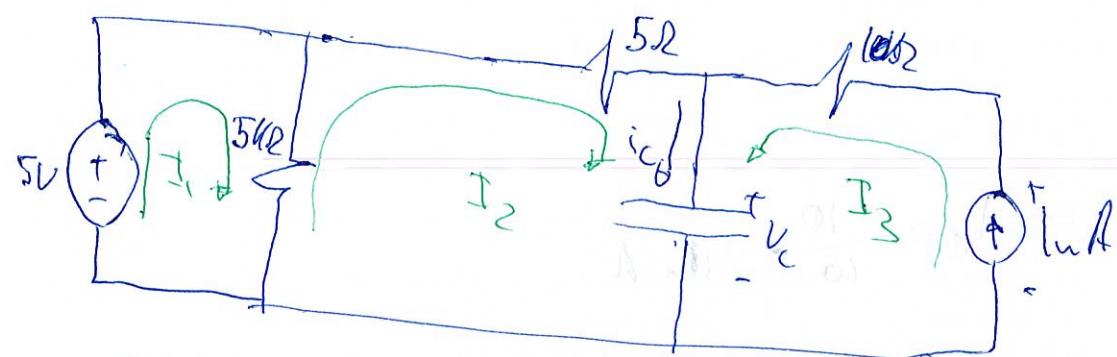


$$I_1 + I_2 = i_C \Rightarrow I_1 = -I_2 \Rightarrow I_1 = -1\text{mA}$$

$$I_2 = 1\text{mA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15I_1 + 5I_2 + V_C &= 0 \\ V_0 + I_2 + V_C &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 20I_1 + V_C &= 0 \Rightarrow V_C = 20V \\ I_2 + V_C &= 0 \Rightarrow V_0 = 21V \end{aligned} \right\}$$

b)



$$I_2 + I_3 = 0 \Rightarrow I_3 = -I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = -1\text{mA}$$

$$I_3 = 1\text{mA}$$

$$5kI_1 - 5I_2 = 5 \Rightarrow I_1 - I_2 = 1 \Rightarrow I_1 = 1 + I_2 = 0\text{mA}$$

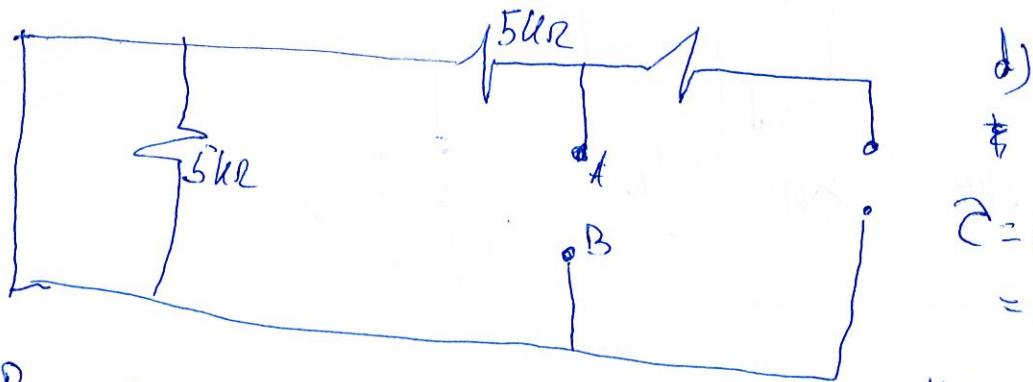
$$\begin{aligned} 5I_2 - 5I_1 + 5I_2 + V_C &= 0 \Rightarrow V_C = -50I_2 \Rightarrow V_C = 10V \\ 5 + I_3 + V_C &= 0 \Rightarrow 10 + 1 + \cancel{50} = V_0 \Rightarrow V_0 = 11V \end{aligned}$$

$$V_C(0^-) = 20V$$

$$V_C(0^+) = ?$$

$$V_C(\infty) = 10V$$

$$i_C(0^-) = 0$$



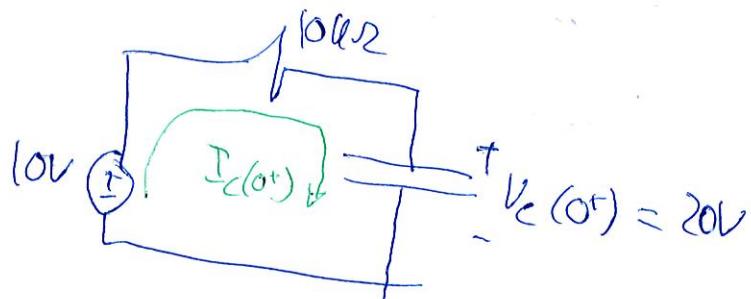
$$d) \quad C = 20\mu F \cdot 10k\Omega = \\ = 200 \mu s$$

$$R_{Th} = 10k\Omega$$

$$4C = 4 \cdot 200 \mu s = \\ = 800 \mu s = 0.8s$$

$$U_{Th} = 10V$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 125 \text{ Hz}$$



U_{Th}

$$10 + I_C(0+) \cdot 10 + 20 = 10 \Rightarrow I_C(0+) = -\frac{10}{10} = -1 \mu A$$

c)

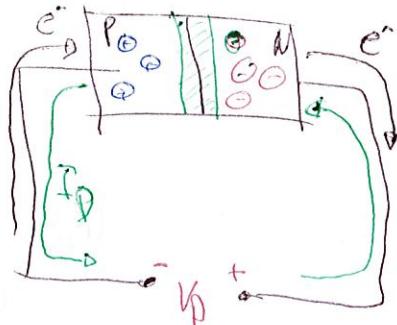
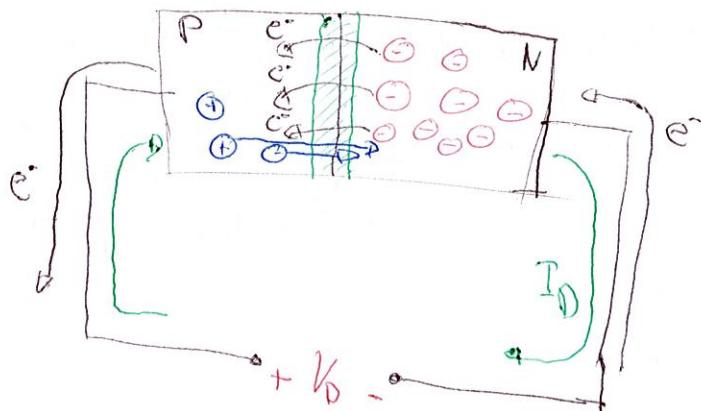
$$U_{C(0+)} = k_1 e^{\frac{U_C}{R_C}} + k_2 \Rightarrow 20 = k_1 + k_2 \Rightarrow k_1 = 10$$

$$U_{C(\infty)} = k_1 e^{\frac{U_C}{R_C}} + k_2 \Rightarrow k_2 = 10$$

$$U_C(t) = 10 e^{\frac{-t}{10}} + 10$$

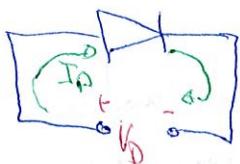
$$15 = 10 e^{\frac{-t}{10}} + 10 \Rightarrow 5 = 10 e^{\frac{-t}{10}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = e^{-\frac{t}{10}} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{t}{10} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 10 \ln \frac{1}{2} = -t \Rightarrow t = 6.93 \text{ ms}$$

9. Gaia. Diodoaloi (erdieroaleal)

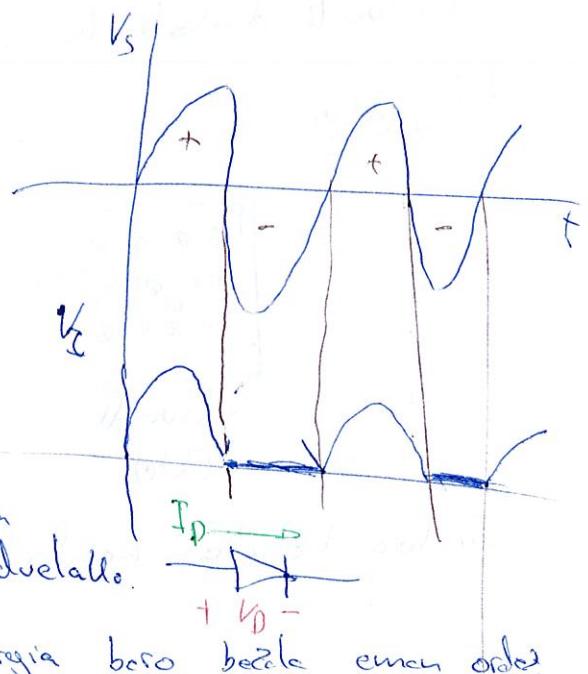
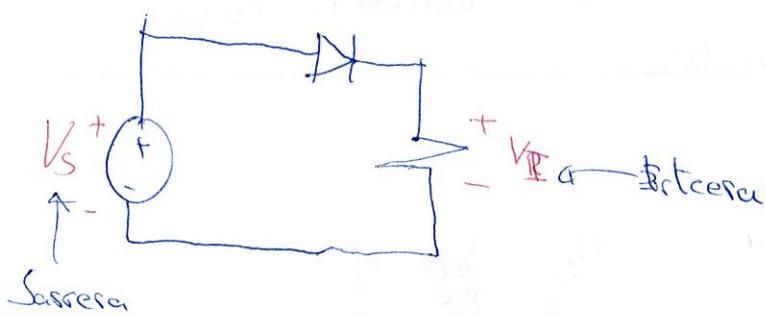


$I_D \approx 0A$
Aldeak diodo polarizatua

Diodoaren ilusioa:



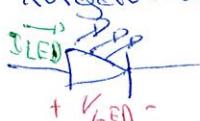
Zizarekiko Polarizazioa (2P)



Diodo metalikoa:

- Diodo artzailea: Korronte alternoa positibo eta zero bideak ditu lehia.

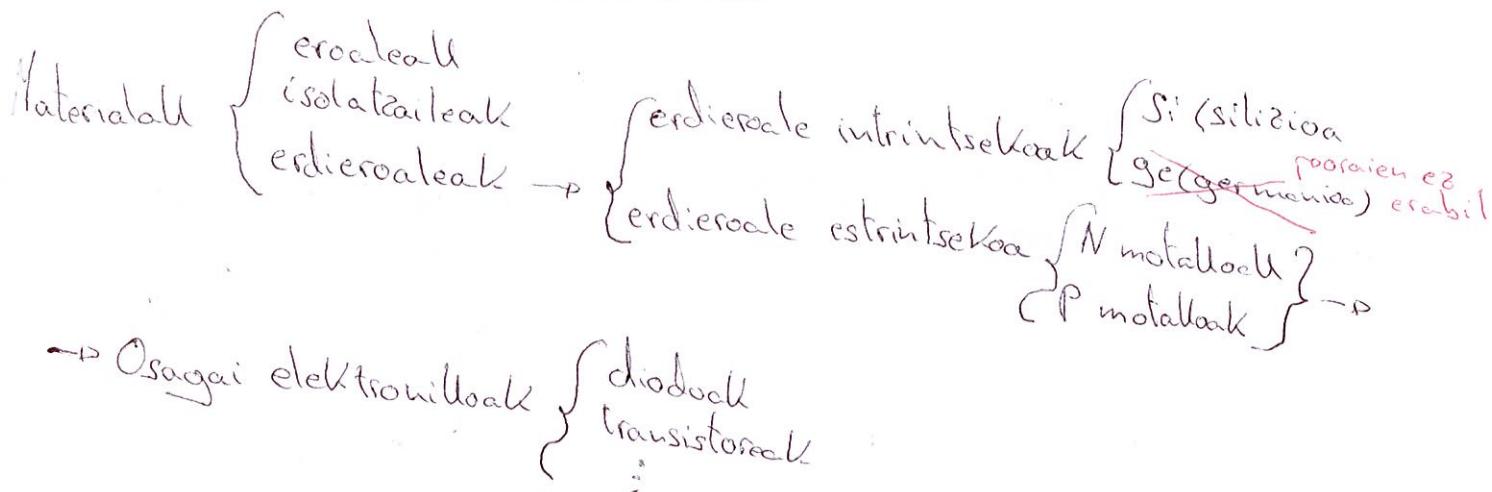
- LED diodoa: Xurgututako energia bero beotze ematen oredi argia ematen du.



- Fotodiodoa: argia ematen oredi argia xurgatzeko ditu.

• Zauer diodoa.

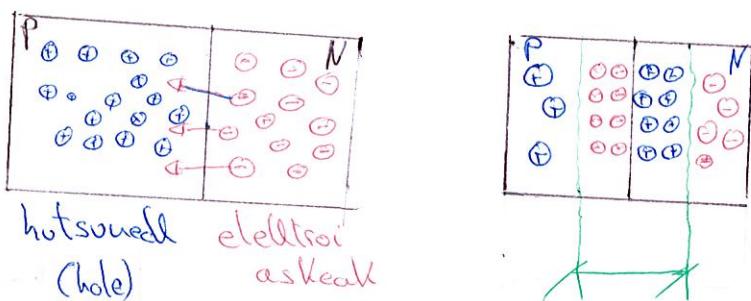
Sagai Elektronikarenak Sarrera



Erdieroale intrintsekoak, horren dauden material purua da, gehien erabiltzen diren, Si (silizioa) eta Ge (germanioa) dira, baina korain gehiago erabiltzen de silizioa.

Erdieroale estrictsekoak, zientzibarriek sortutako materialak dira, normalean siliziotsik osatuz. Hauen bidez sortzen dire osagai elektroniloak, diodek, transistoreak...

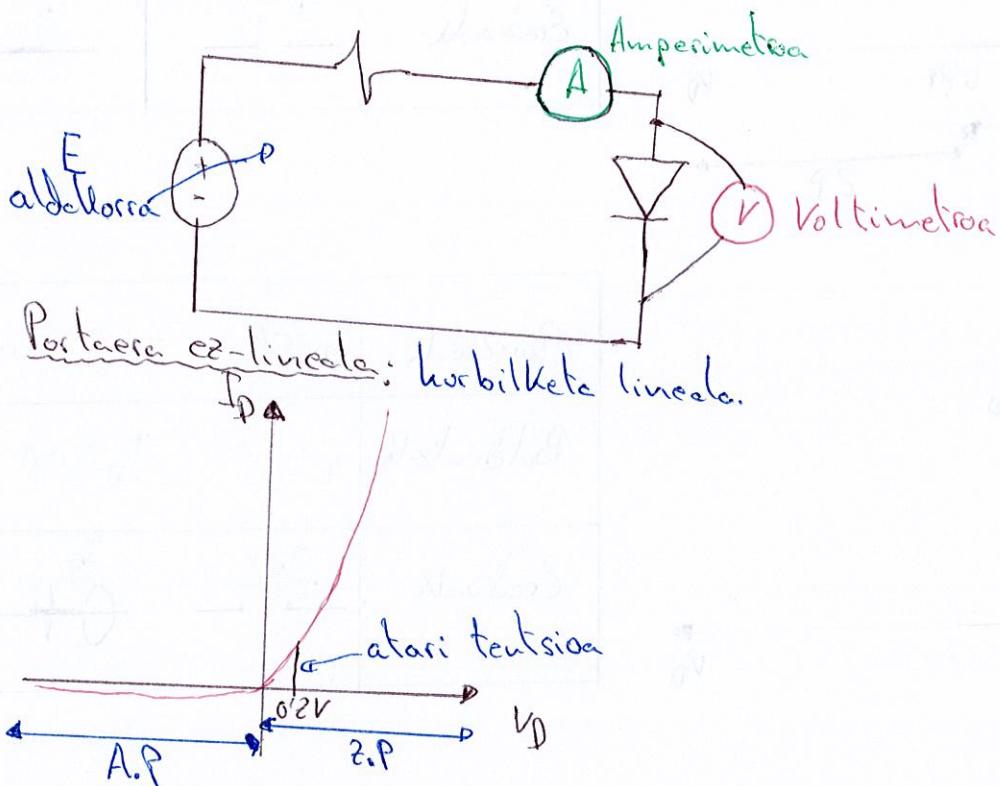
PN juntura



Juntura horretan, kondentsadore bat sortzen da, diodaaren barrean.

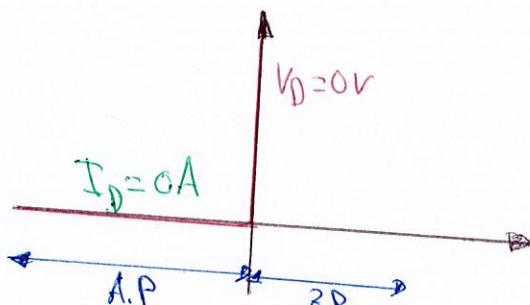
Diodo artez learen portaeera elkarrean:

Ezagorri grafikoa: experimentalki:



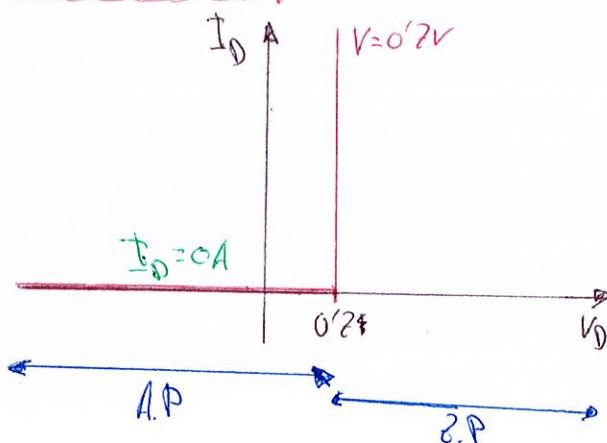
$$\text{Ekuazioa: } I_D = I_s (e^{\frac{q V_D}{kT}} - 1)$$

1. Hurbilketa:



Polarizazioa	A.P.	Z.P.
Ekuazioak	$I_D = 0A$	$V_D = 0V$
Beldintzaileak	$V \leq 0V$	$I_D \geq 0$
Eredua	$I_D = 0$ + $V_D = 0$	$I_D = 0$ + $V_D \neq 0$

2. Hörbalken:



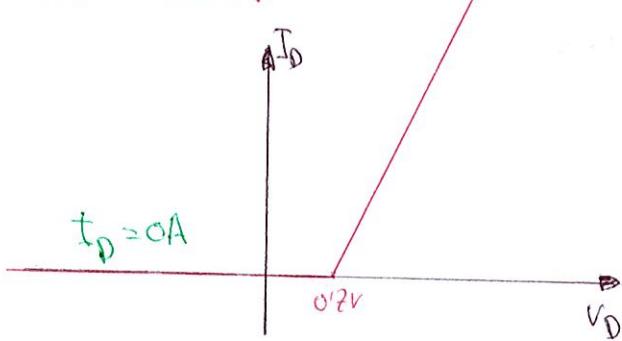
Polarisationskurve

A.P

Z.P

Eukodizell	$I_D = 0A$	$V_D = 0.2V$
Baldintzell	$V_D \leq 0.2V$	$I_D \geq 0A$
Eredzell	$\frac{I_D = 0A}{+ V_D -}$	$\frac{I_D \rightarrow}{+ V_D = 0.2V -}$

3. Hörbalken:



Eukodizell

$I_D = 0A$

$V_D = 0.2 + R_s I_D$

Baldintzell

$V_D \leq 0.2V$

$I_D \geq 0A$

Eredzell

$\frac{I_D = 0}{+ V_D -}$

$\frac{I_D \rightarrow}{+ V_D = 0.2V -}$