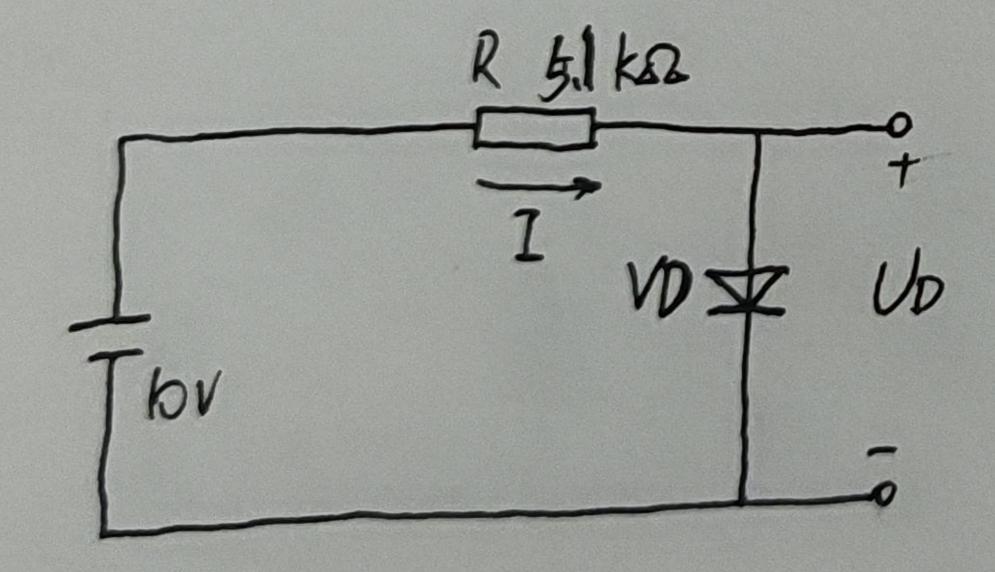
1-3. ① PN结正向接法对,外电场的与内1-8. a) 电场为向相反,空间电荷区变窄,使扩散运动 增强,通过PN结的电流是P区和N区的多寸扩 散电流,因此还向搭进时导电能力很强。 PN结反向登接活时,外电场方向与内电场方向

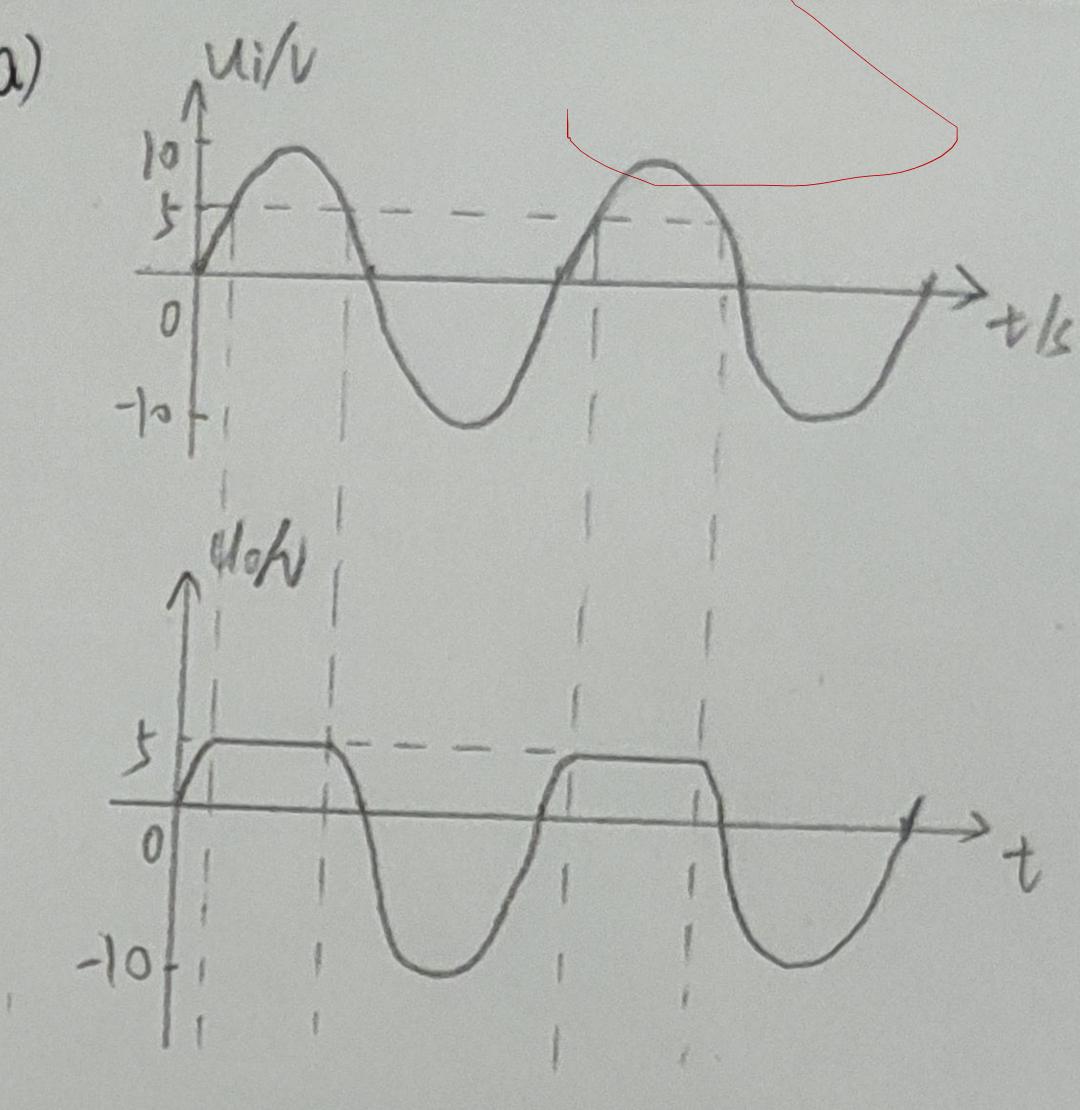
相同,空间电荷区变宽,漂移运动增强, 由于少子浓度低,故反向电流很小、PN结 几乎不马电

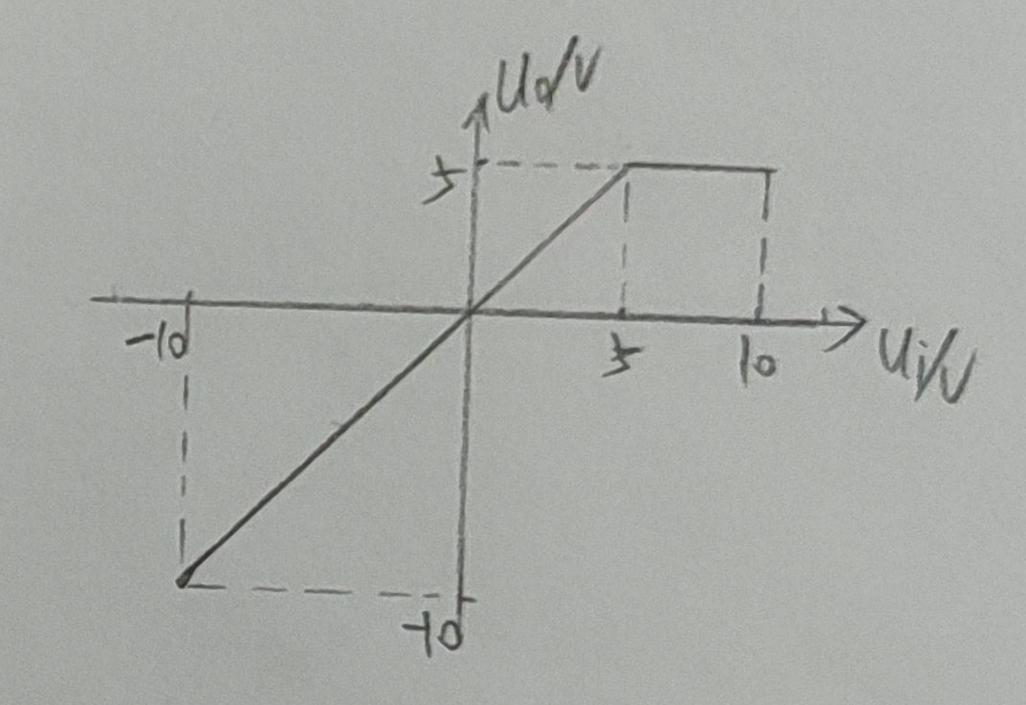
- ② 施加于网络的反向电压进高, 导致网络 反向击穿,PN结成向导电,失去单向导电性
- ③保持正向电流不变时,随着环境温度升高, PN结的端电压减小

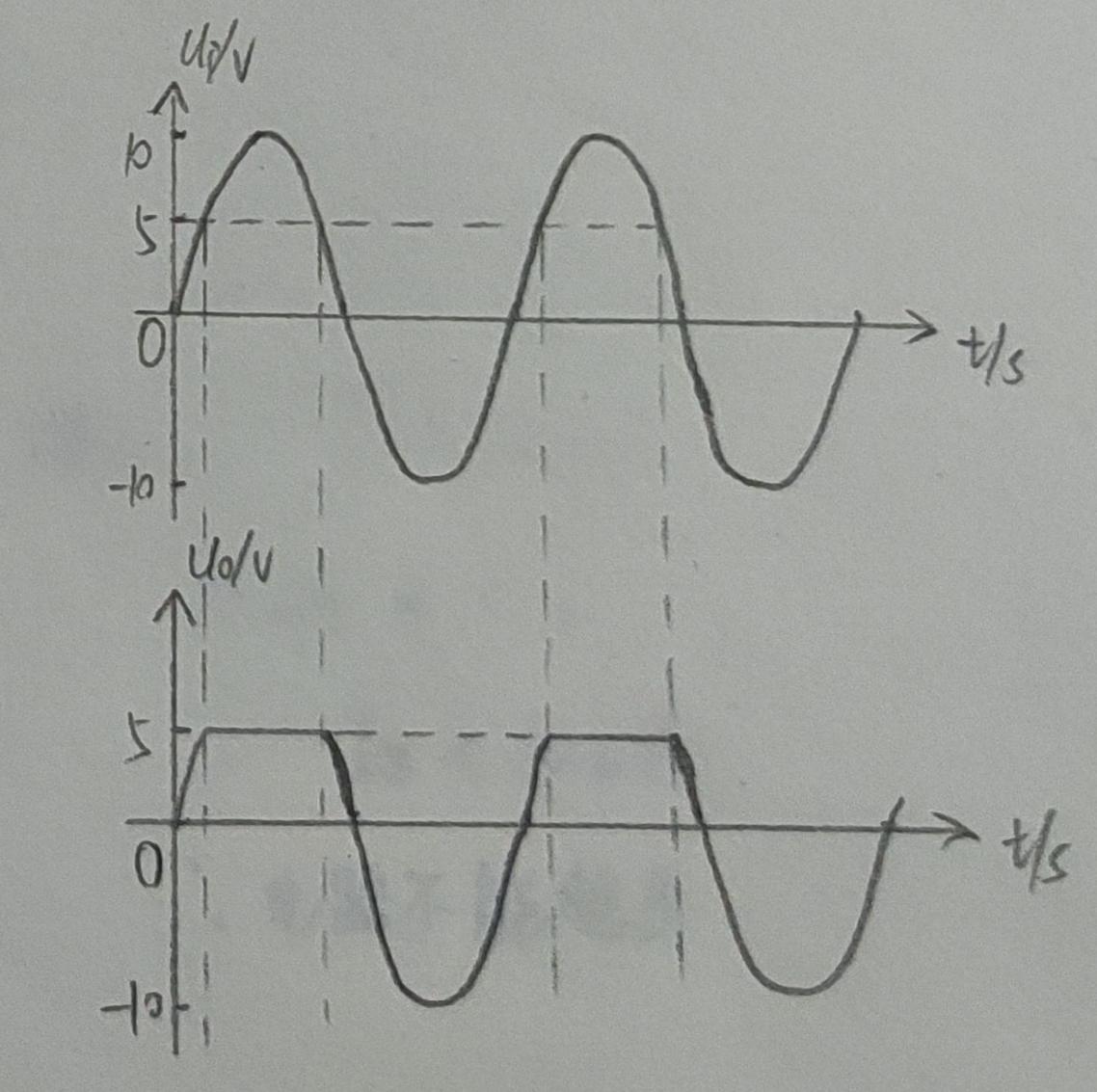
当温度升高时,少子数量增加,反向饱和电流增大

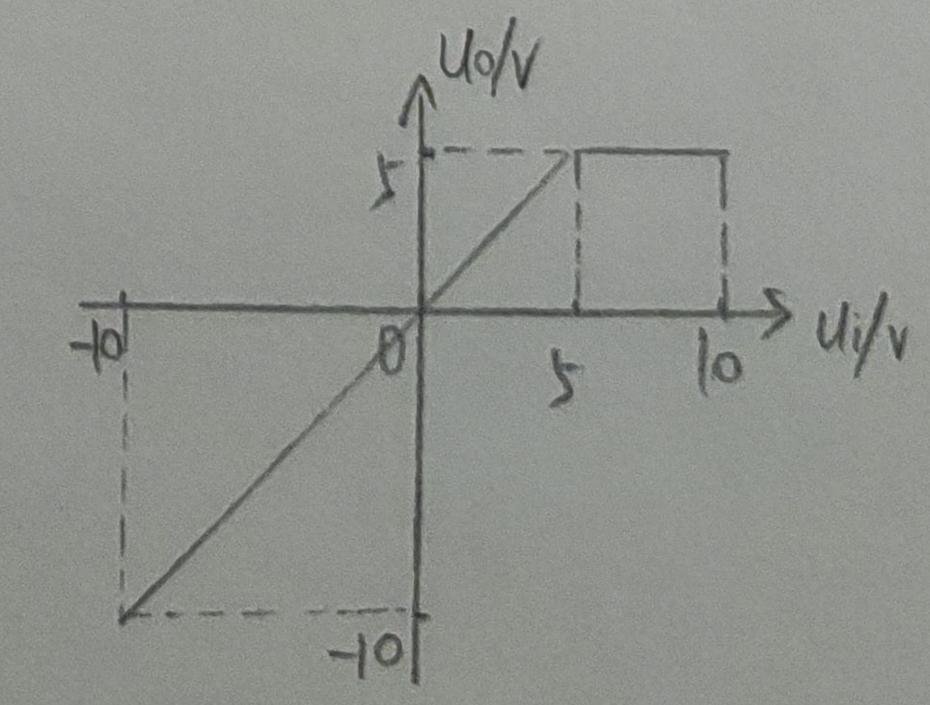
图温度升高时,少子数量增加,增强击穿效应



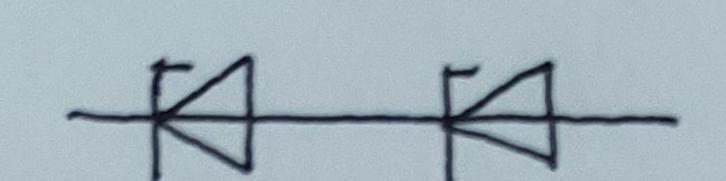




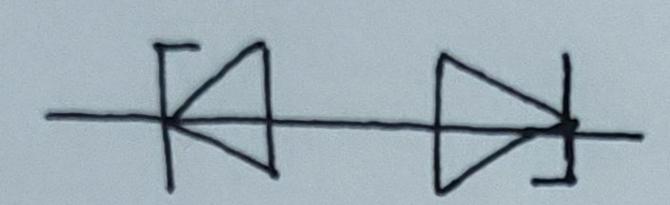




1-9. 专联:



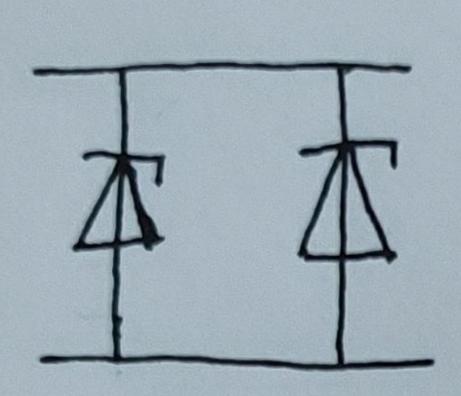
正向接法:1.40 负向接法:150



亚向接法: 6.7v

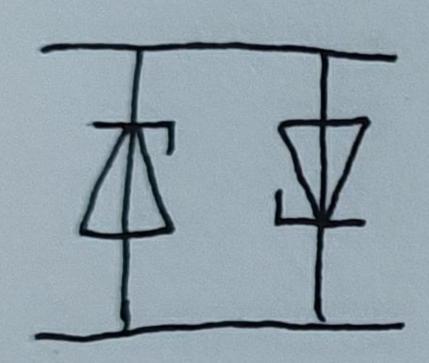
反向接法: 9.7V

并联:



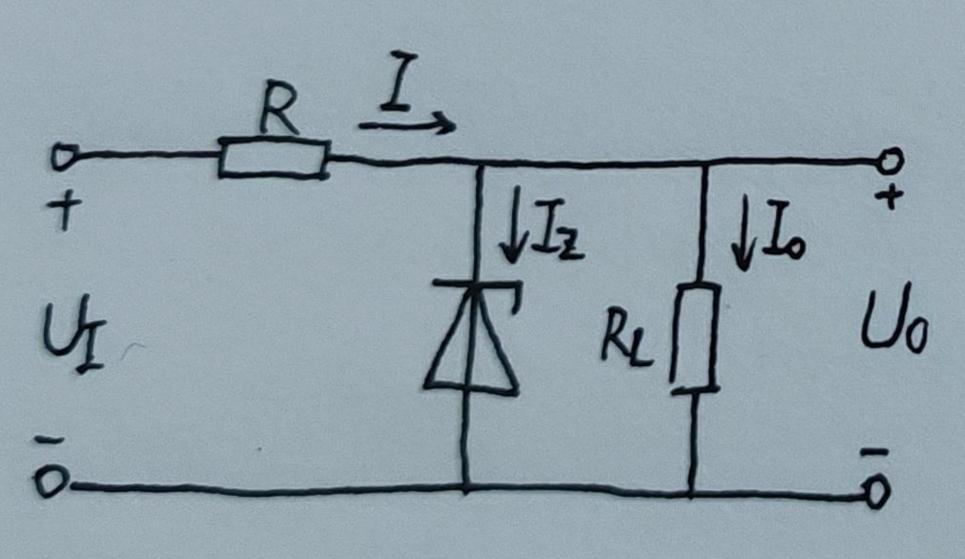
正向据法:0.71

反向接准: 61



正向 = 反向 = 0.7V

1-10.



 $I_{Zmax} = \frac{P_{ZM}}{U_Z} \approx 33 \text{ mA}$ $I_0 = \frac{U_Z}{R_L} = 6 \text{ mA}$ $U_R = U_I - U_Z = 14V$

Iz = I - Io = 22 mA 10 mA < Iz < Izmax

1. Uo = Uz = 6V

3 以以=6V 以R=以-以=14V I=以=28mA 其=I=28mA 10mA < 互 < Izm 电路能稳压 こ 电路能稳压