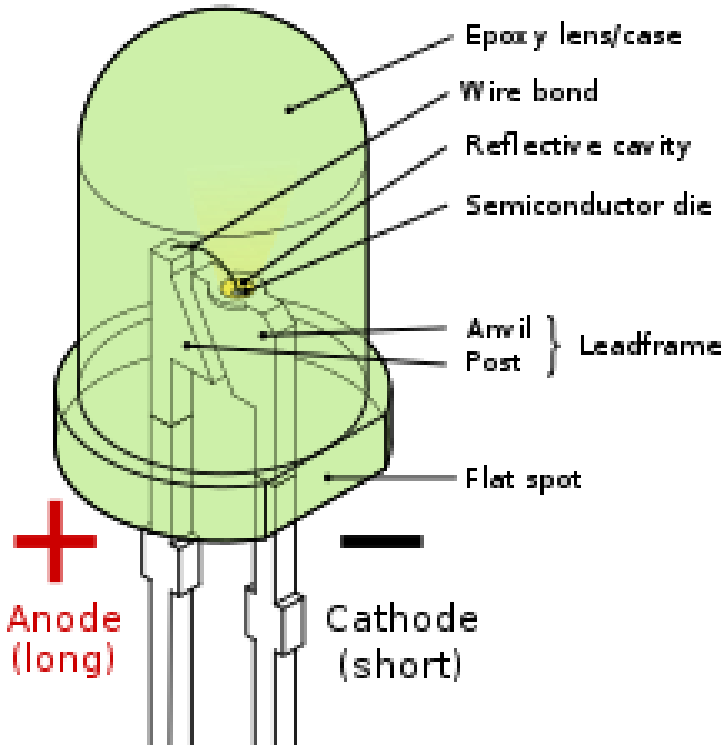
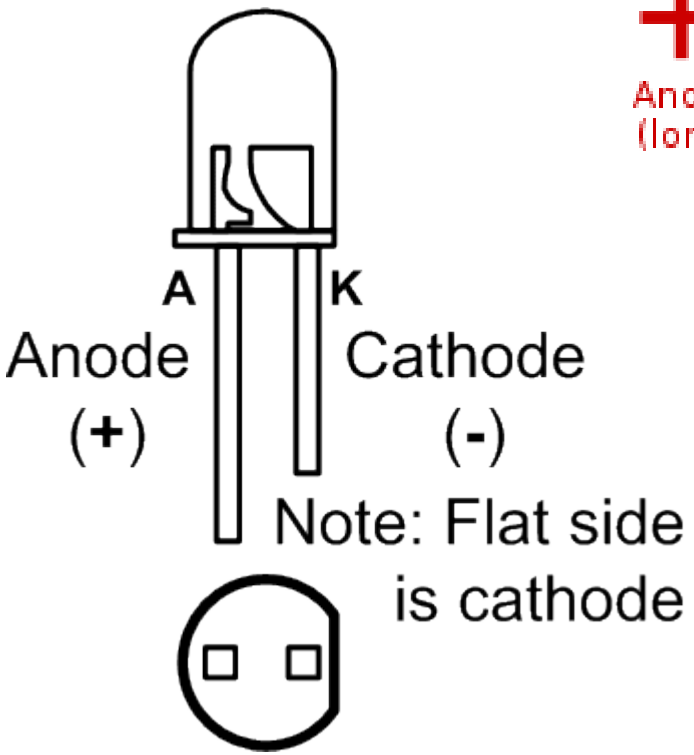
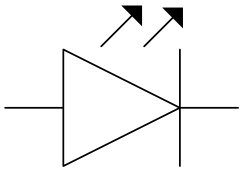
LED diode

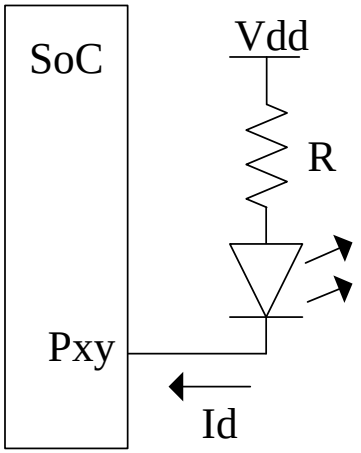
LED light-emitting diode





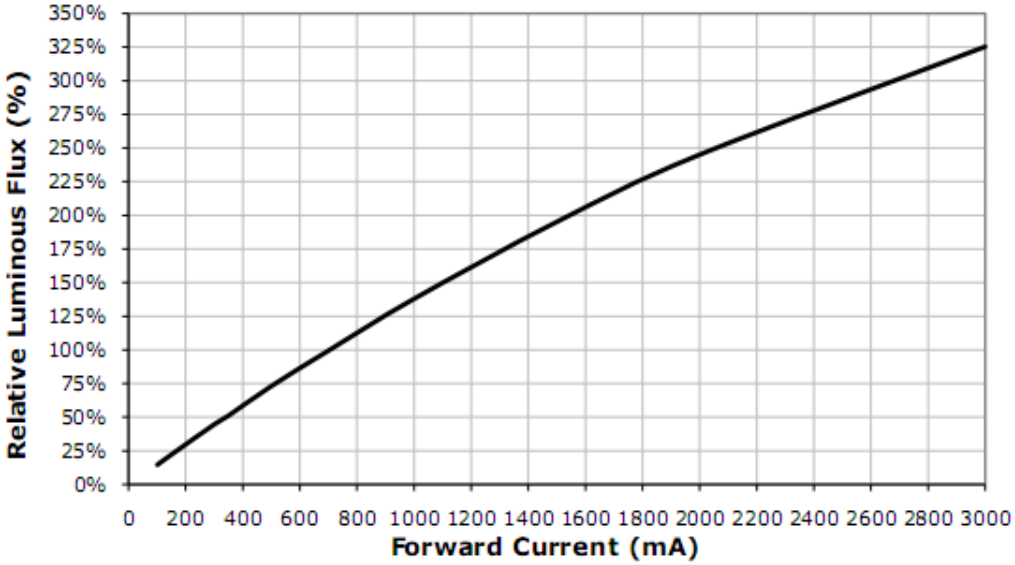


LED diode

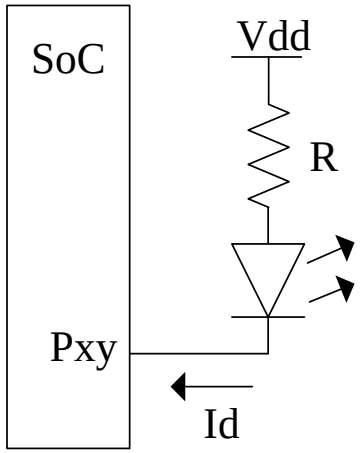


$$I_d = \frac{V_{dd} - V_D}{R}$$

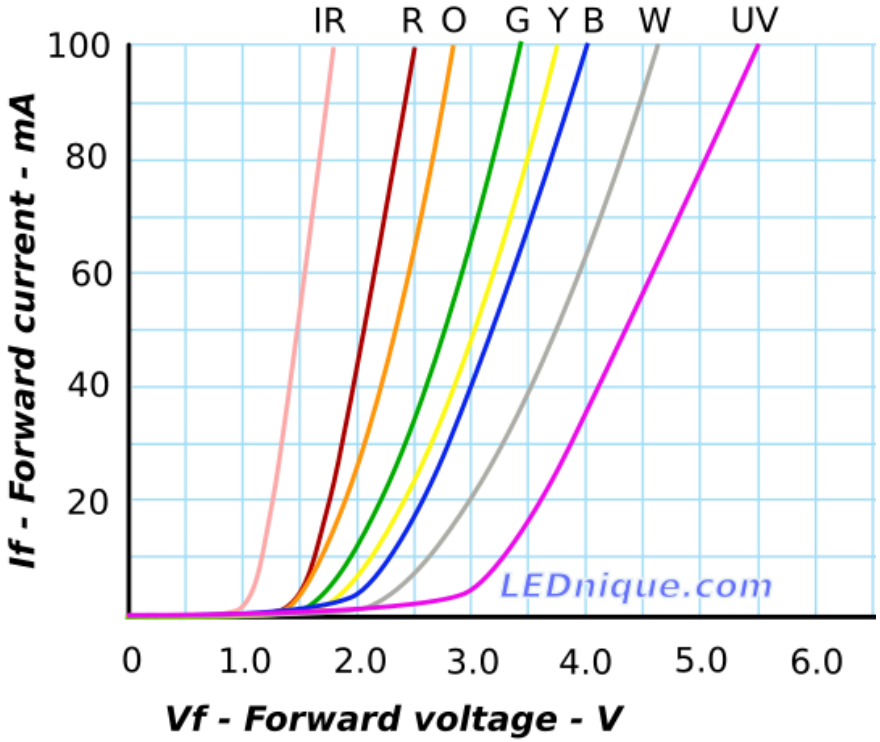
RELATIVE FLUX VS. CURRENT (T_J = 25°C)



LED diode

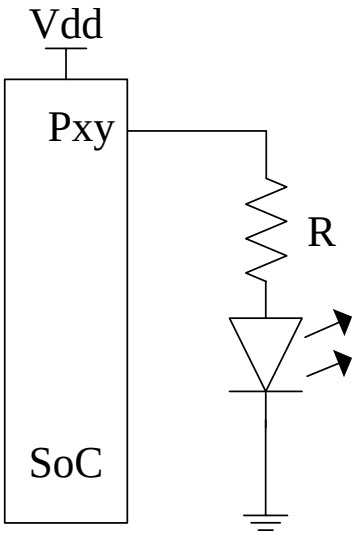


$$I_d = \frac{V_{dd} - V_D}{R}$$



Namenski računarski sistemi

LED diode



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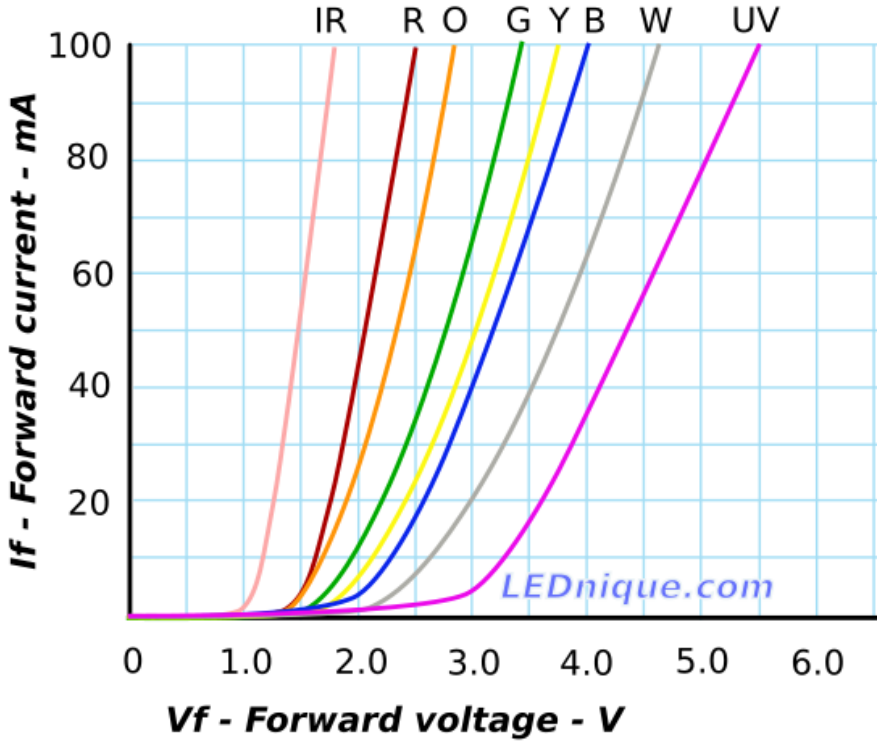
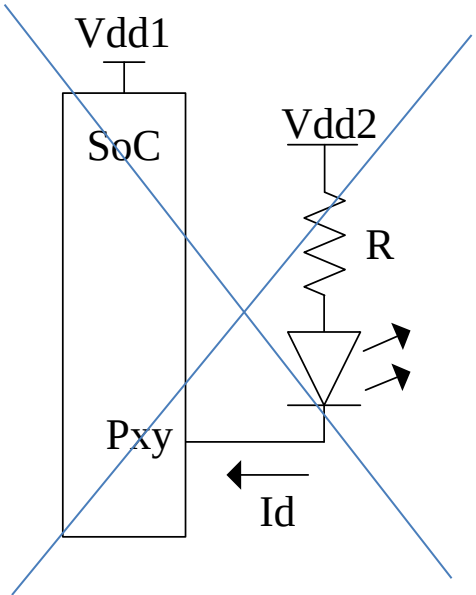
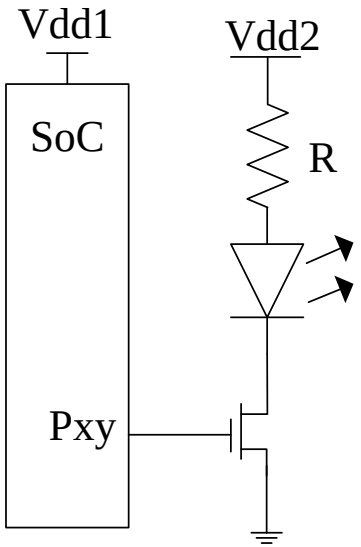
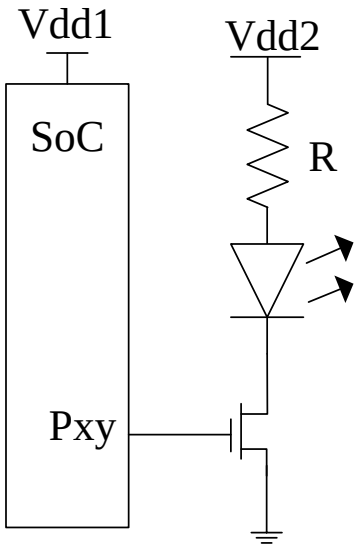






LED diode

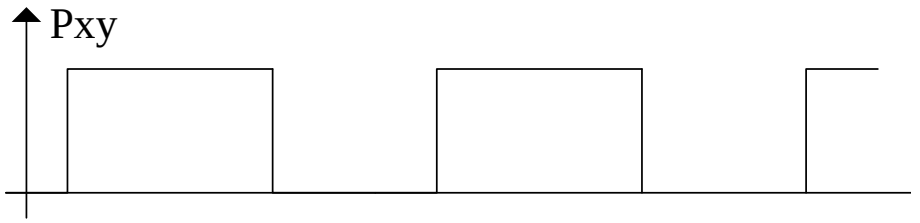


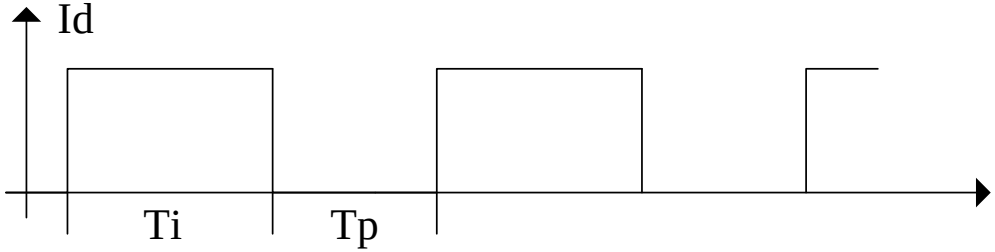
Oko oseća srednju vrednost
Integralno

Jačina zavisi od srednje vrednosti

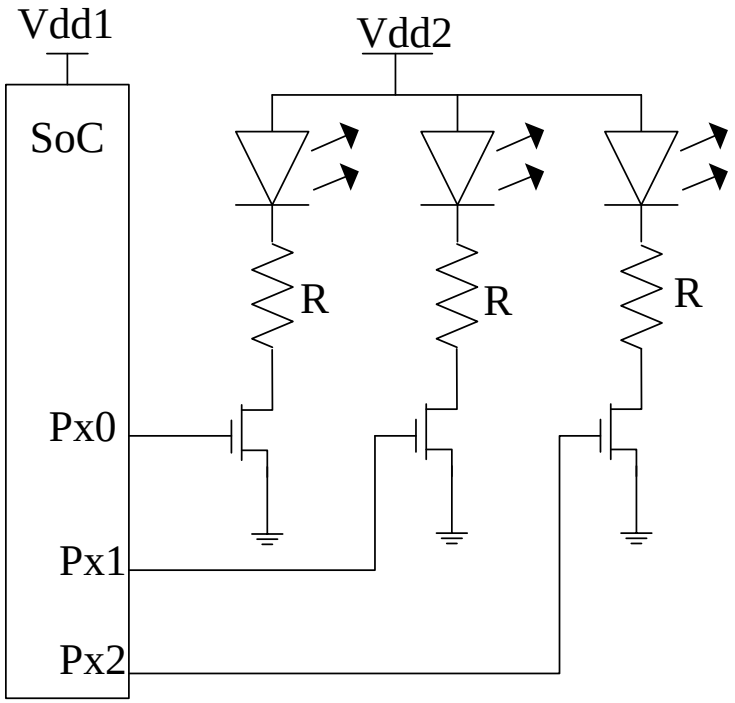
$$I_d = \frac{V_{dd} - V_D}{R}$$

$$I_{dsr} = \frac{T_i}{T_i + T_p}\left(\frac{V_{dd} - V_D}{R}\right)$$



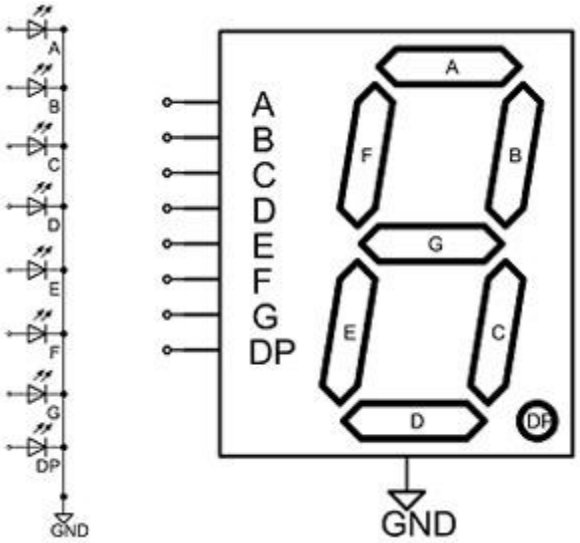


LED diode

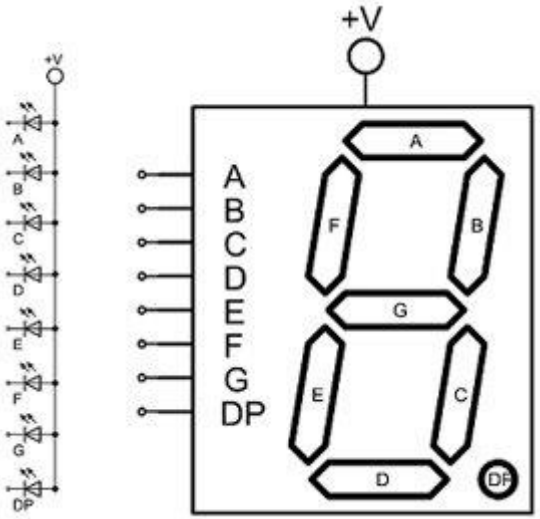


Namenski računarski sistemi

LED diode

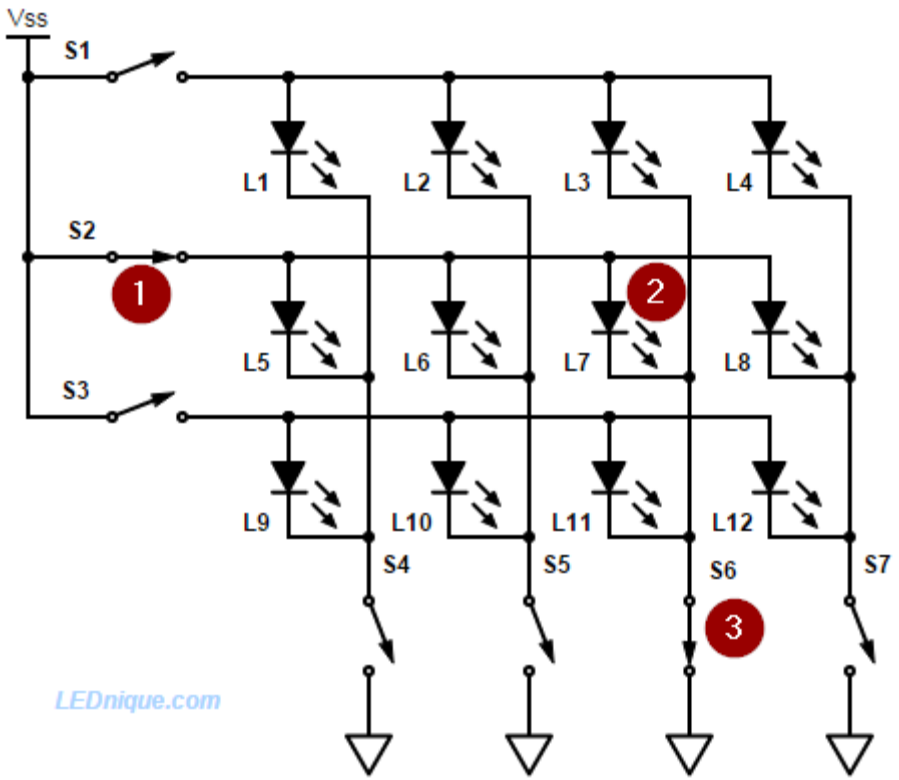


Zajednička katoda



Zajednička anoda

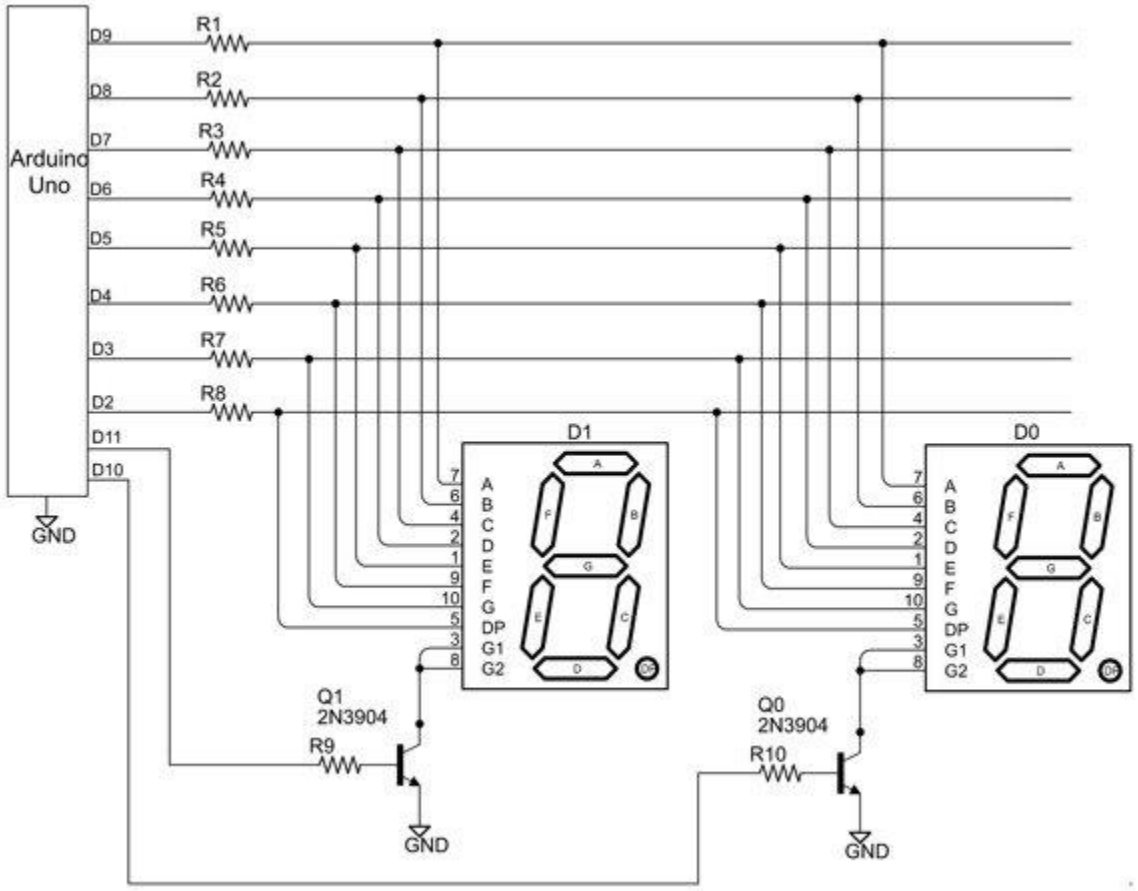
LED diode



multipleksiranje

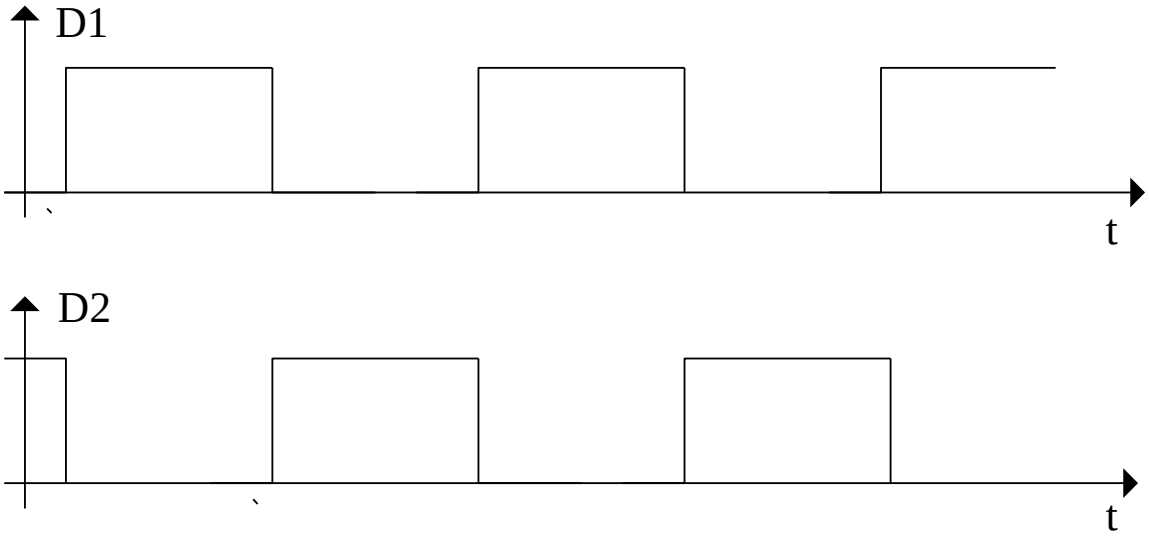
Namenski računarski sistemi

LED diode



multipleksiranje

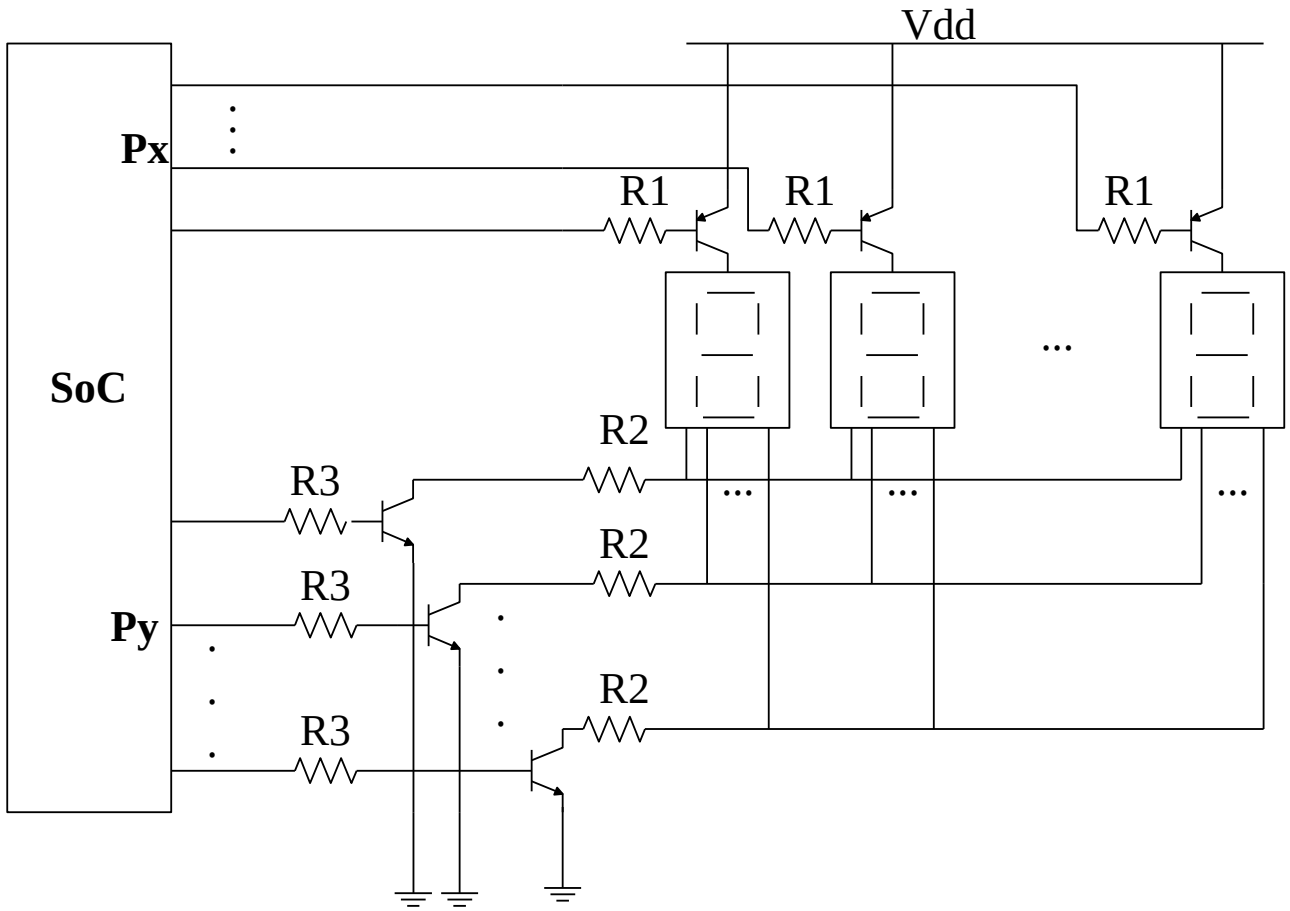
LED diode



multipleksiranje

Da bi bila ista vidljvost kao i kada nije multipleksiran, struja kroz diode mora biti dva puta veća nego kod nemultipleksiranog kada se prikazuje taj displej

LED diode



Namenski računarski sistemi

LCD

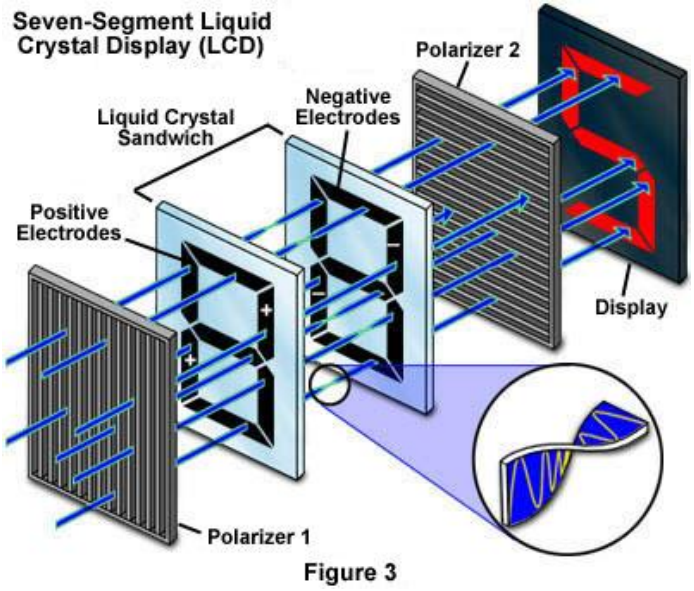
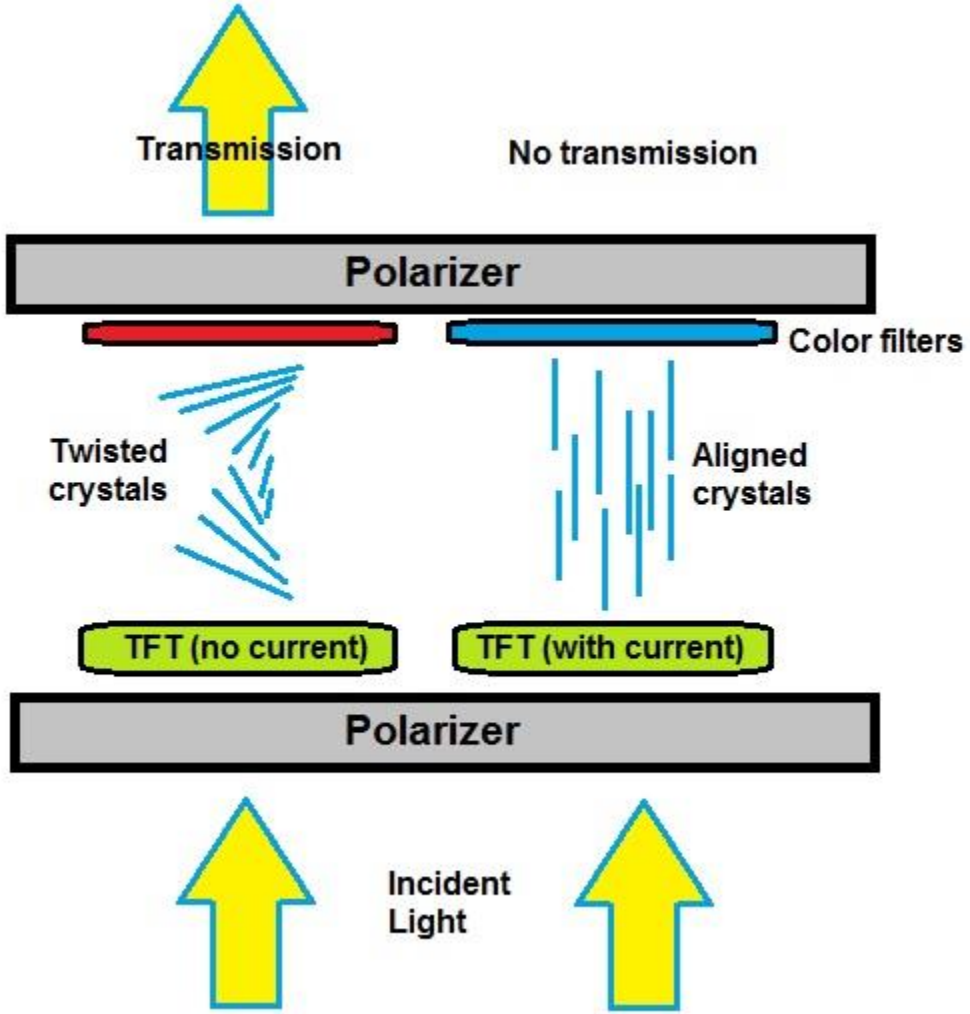
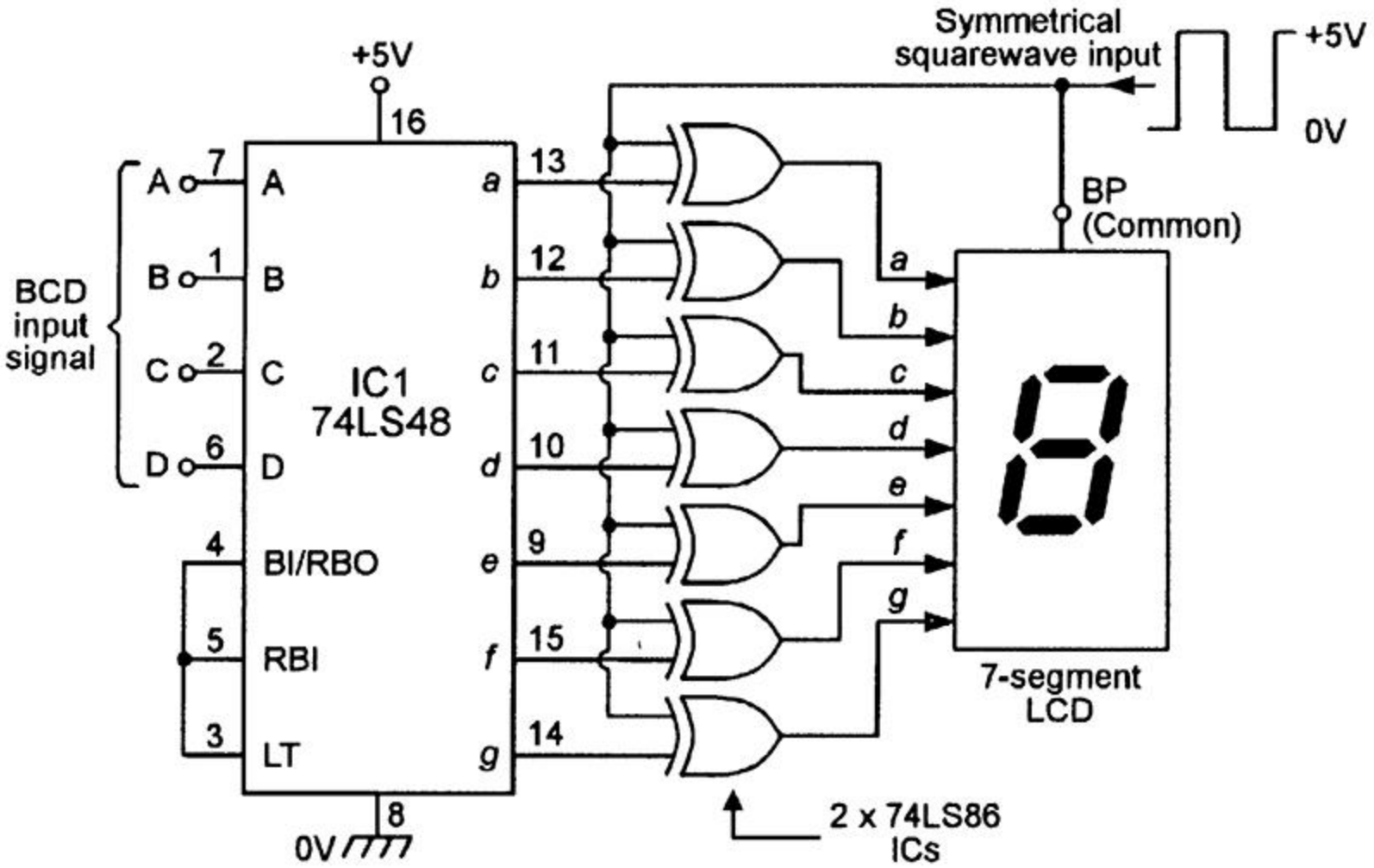


Figure 3



Namenski računarski sistemi

LCD



LCD

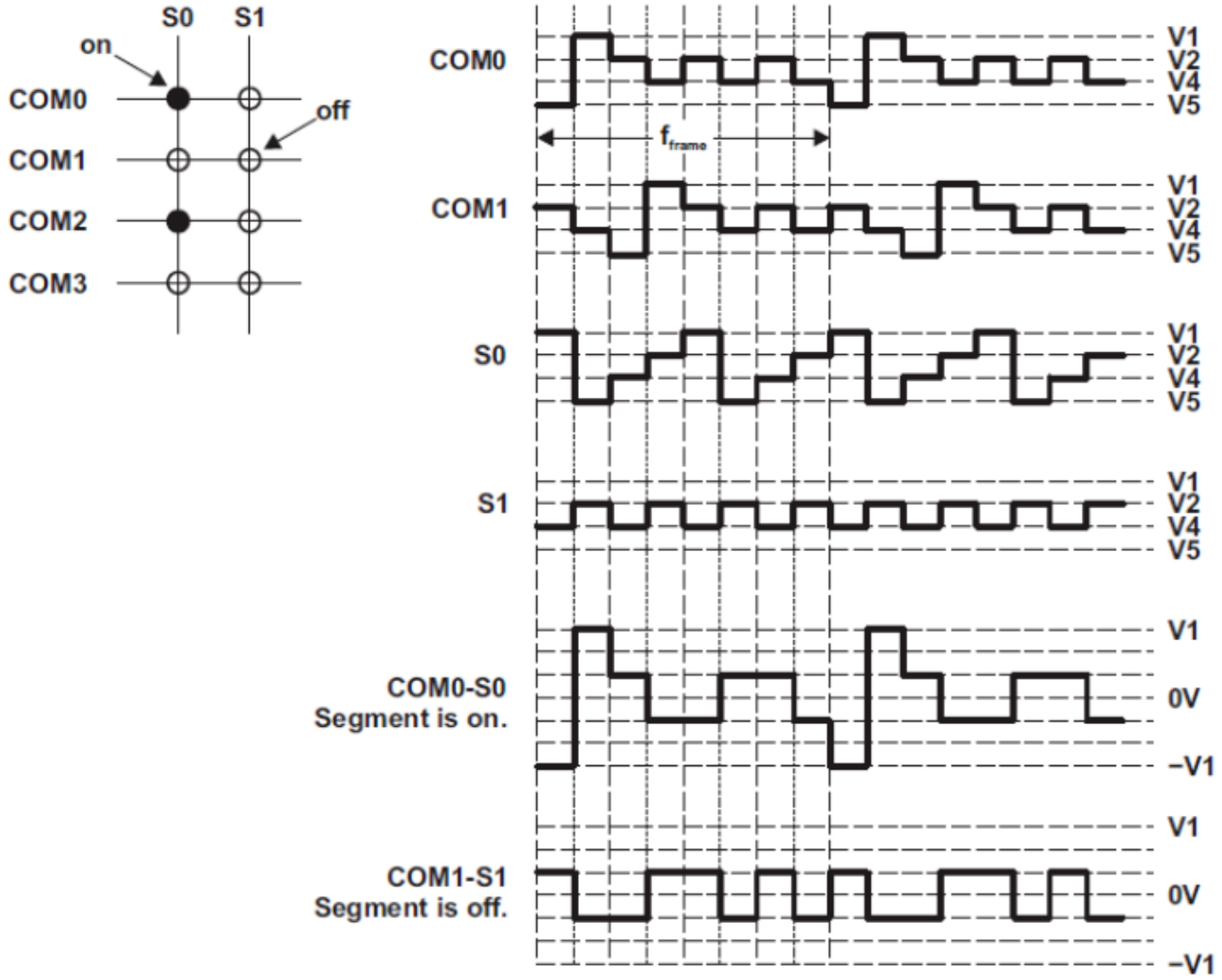


Figure 3. 4-Mux Connections and Waveforms