

(1)

EMIK- očekované -  $R_v$  (2x)

$$\gamma = \frac{\text{Beg.-strano}}{\text{strano}} \cdot 100\%$$

C<sub>v</sub>- kapacitnost = paralela!HJERNA PREZANOST

pec.: 68,3%; 95%; 99,7%

;  $\bar{R} \pm u \sigma_R$ ;  $u = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 

$$\bar{R} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i R_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i}$$

$$\sigma_R = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^n N_i (R_i - \bar{R})^2}$$

INTERVAL POUZDANOSTI: a

$$a = \frac{x}{100} \cdot R + y \rightarrow$$

+ základnost  
↓ vejcečka myšlost

fórmula:  $x [\%] + y [\text{dny}]$

HJERNA NESIGURNOST- sada koeficien & znač:  $T_1 = T_2 = R_1 C_1 = R_2 C_2$ 

$H(j\omega) =$  vložení 2. gledano se výklopu  
 ↗ průkročna  $\Rightarrow V = V_g \cdot H(j\omega)$



$$u_d = u_1 - u_2$$

$$u_i = \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2}$$

$$F = \frac{A_d}{A_c}$$

R



$$\omega_{\text{MAX},f} = \omega L_s = \frac{1}{m_f}$$

**1.1.** Skicirati u logaritamskom mjerilu amplitudno-frekvencijsku i fazno-frekvencijsku karakteristiku impedancije dvaju metaloslojnih otpornika otpora  $1 \Omega$  i  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , proizvedenih istim tehnološkim postupkom uz iste geometrijske parametre ( $L=10 \text{ nH}$ ,  $C=1 \text{ pF}$ ). Odredite sve bitne koordinate te jednadžbe krivulja po dijelovima. Za oba otpornika crtati (zasebne) karakteristike u istom koordinatnom sustavu.

**1.2.** Metaloslojni otpornici proizvedeni istim tehnološkim postupkom imaju parazitni induktivitet  $10 \text{ nH}$ . Najšire radno frekvencijsko područje imaju otpornici otpora  $500 \Omega$ .

- Nacrtajte troelementnu nadomjesnu shemu otpornika i izračunajte vrijednosti svih elemenata.
- Izračunajte maksimalnu radnu frekenciju otpornika otpora  $1 \Omega$  pri kojoj fazni kut impedancije ne prelazi  $45^\circ$ .
- Skicirajte frekvencijsku ovisnost modula impedancije u logaritamskog mjerilu za slučaj pod b).
- Označite vrijednosti svih karakterističnih točaka frekvencijske karakteristike iz c).
- Izračunajte maksimalnu radnu frekvenciju za otpornik otpora  $1 \text{ M}\Omega$  koji je proizведен istim tehnološkim postupkom.

**1.3.** Odredite najveću dopuštenu efektivnu vrijednost (sinusnog) napona frekvencije  $20 \text{ kHz}$  na kondenzatoru kapaciteta  $100 \text{ nF}$ , ako mu je nazivni ("istosmjerni" - vremenski nepromjenjivi) napon  $400 \text{ V}$ , nazivna (njiveća dopuštena radna) snaga  $100 \text{ mW}$ , nazivna struja (njiveća dopuštena efektivna vrijednost)  $100 \text{ mA}$ , a tangens kuta gubitaka (omjer radne i jalove snage)  $0,005$ . Nacrtajte naponsko-frekvencijsku karakteristiku tog kondenzatora.

**1.4.** Nazivni istosmjerni napon kondenzatora kapaciteta  $100 \text{ nF}$  iznosi  $400 \text{ V}$ , a nazivna efektivna struja  $100 \text{ mA}$ .

- Nacrtajte frekvencijsku ovisnost maksimalnog dozvoljenog napona kondenzatora u općem slučaju i označite sva ograničenja.
- Izračunajte minimalnu nazivnu radnu snagu kondenzatora pri kojoj nazivna snaga kondenzatora ne utječe na područje sigurnog rada ako je tangens kuta gubitaka  $0,005$ .
- Nacrtajte frekvencijsku ovisnost maksimalnog dozvoljenog napona kondenzatora za slučaj pod b).
- Odrediti kritičnu frekvenciju za slučaj pod b).
- Odrediti maksimalni dozvoljeni napon na kritičnoj frekvenciji iz d).

**2.1.** Zadan je folijski kondenzator slijedećih značajki: kapacitet  $1\text{nF}$ , nazivni istosmjerni napon  $630\text{V}$ , dopuštena radna snaga  $50\text{mW}$ , tangens kuta gubitaka  $0,002$  u frekvencijskom području od  $0,01\text{Hz}$  do  $50\text{kHz}$  (na frekvencijama višim od  $50\text{kHz}$  raste s  $20\text{dB/dec}$ ) i najveća dopuštena efektivna vrijednost struje  $50\text{mA}$ .

- Nacrtajte krivulju ovisnosti najveće dopuštene efektivne vrijednosti sinusnog napona na kondenzatoru o frekvenciji tog napona u logaritamskom mjerilu, s unesenim koordinatama svih svojstvenih točaka i nagibima pravaca.
- Kolika je vrijednost tog napona na frekvenciji  $50\text{kHz}$ ?

**2.2.** Tangens kuta gubitaka folijskog polipropilenskog kondenzatora kapaciteta  $100\text{nF}$  može se opisati na sljedeći način: frekvencijski ovisan ( $-20\text{ dB/dek}$ ) do frekvencije  $0,01\text{Hz}$ , konstantnog iznosa  $0,002$  između  $0,01\text{Hz}$  i  $10\text{kHz}$ , frekvencijski ovisan ( $+20\text{ dB/dek}$ ) za frekvencije više od  $10\text{kHz}$ . Rezonantna frekvencija kondenzatora je  $1\text{MHz}$ . Nacrtajte nadomjesnu shemu kondenzatora i izračunajte sve elemente. Nacrtajte frekvencijsku ovisnost tangensa kuta gubitaka i odredite vremensku konstantu samopražnjenja kondenzatora.

**2.3.** Nacrtajte nadomjesnu shemu i odredite svojstvene vrijednosti njenih elemenata, te nacrtajte frekvencijsku ovisnost modula impedancije s naznačenim karakterističnim frekvencijama za elektrolitski kondenzator sljedećih značajki:

- nazivni kapacitet  $C = 2200\text{\mu F}$
- otpor elektrolita  $R_e = 0,2\Omega$
- serijski otpor  $R_s = 0,02\Omega$
- serijski induktivitet  $L_s = 300\text{nH}$
- konstanta pražnjenja  $\tau = 4000\text{s}$ ,
- rezonantna frekvencija  $f_r = 3,66\text{MHz}$ .

Odredite iznos i fazni kut impedancije tog kondenzatora na frekvencijama  $500\text{Hz}$ ,  $50\text{kHz}$  i  $50\text{MHz}$ .

**2.4.** Serijskim spojem dvaju kondenzatora potrebno je ostvariti titrajni krug s temperaturno neovisnom rezonantnom frekvencijom od  $118,519\text{kHz}$ . Temperaturni koeficijent zavojnice induktiviteta  $100\text{\mu H}$  iznosi  $+18\text{ ppm}^{\circ}\text{C}$ , a na raspaganju su kondenzatori temperaturnih koeficijenata  $0\text{ ppm}^{\circ}\text{C}$  i  $-100\text{ ppm}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Izračunajte iznose kapaciteta pojedinih kondenzatora i njihovog serijskog spoja.

Viceško  
Ljetnik 8  
Izradila: [Signature]

**3.1.** Diferencijalnim pojačalom sa simetričnim izlazom i diferencijalnog pojačanja  $A_D = 1000$ , faktora potiskivanja (drugi naziv faktor rejekcije, oznake:  $CMRR$ ,  $H$  ili  $F$ )  $H = 80 \text{ dB}$  i faktora diskriminacije  $F_D = 80 \text{ dB}$  mjeri se diferencijalni napon amplitude  $1 \text{ mV}$  uz prisutnost zajedničkog napona smetnje amplitude  $2 \text{ V}$ . Izračunajte izlazni napon.

**3.2.** Diferencijalnim pojačalom s asimetričnim izlazom i pojačanjem  $A_D = 1000$  mjeri se napon dijagonale tenzometarskog mosta izvedenog istim otpornicima. Usljed djelovanje sile napon na dijagonali mosta je  $1 \text{ mV}$ . Napajanje mosta je  $10 \text{ V}$ . Ako je faktor potiskivanja pojačala  $80 \text{ dB}$ , izračunajte napona na izlazu pojačala.

**3.3.** Nacrtajte shemu instrumentacijskog pojačala s kontinuirano promjenjivim pojačanjem izvedenog s tri operacijska pojačala. Drugi stupanj pojačala ima ulazni diferencijalni otpor  $22 \text{ k}\Omega$  i stalno diferencijalno pojačanje 5. Elemente pojačala proračunajte tako da se pojačanje može mijenjati u granicama od 10 do 100.

**3.4.** Impedancija neinvertirajuće stezaljke plivajućeg pojačala prema masi je  $2 \text{ G}\Omega$ , a invertirajuće stezaljke  $1,5 \text{ G}\Omega$ . Diferencijalno pojačanje pojačala je  $A_D = 1$ . Kada se na međusobno kratko spojene ulazne stezaljke pojačala spoji naponski izvor zanemarivog unutarnjeg otpora, faktor potiskivanja pojačala je  $F=140 \text{ dB}$ . Pronadite ovisnost faktora potiskivanja o unutarnjem otporu izvora zajedničkog signala, te izračunajte faktor potiskivanja za unutarnji otpor od  $1 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

**3.5.** Diferencijalno pojačalo diferencijalnog pojačanja  $A_D = 100$  i ulazne impedancije za svaku od stezaljki prema masi  $R_{ul} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$  spojeno je na dijagonalu mosta s vrijednostima otpornika  $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  koristeći središnje vodove dva koaksijalna kabela. Oklopi oba koaksijalna kabela su spojeni na način kojim se smanjuju smetnje zbog električnog polja. Kapacitet između aktivnog voda i oklopa svakog od kabela je  $160 \text{ pF}$ , a između oklopa i voda napajanja gradske mreže  $230 \text{ V} / 50 \text{ Hz}$  je  $200 \text{ pF}$ . Prepostavite da diferencijalno pojačalo ima beskonačan faktor potiskivanja.

- Nacrtajte nadomjesnu shemu mjerjenja koja uključuje i parazitne kapacitete.
- Odredite amplitudu smetnje na izlazu pojačala ako su svi oklopi ispravno spojeni.
- Odredite amplitudu smetnje na izlazu pojačala ako se oklop jednog od kabela odspoji.
- Odredite modul impedancije ulazne stezaljke prema masi u slučaju ispravno spojenog oklopa i odspojenog oklopa na frekvenciji  $100 \text{ kHz}$ .

**3.6.** Na sinusni naponski izvor unutarnjeg otpora  $5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , frekvencije  $750 \text{ kHz}$  i amplitude  $1 \text{ V}$  spojena je ili sonda  $x1$  ili kompenzirana sonda  $x10$ . Kapacitet kabela svake od sondi je  $75 \text{ pF}$ , a ulazna impedancija osciloskopa je  $1 \text{ M}\Omega \parallel 25 \text{ pF}$ . Za oba spoja nacrtajte nadomjesnu shemu i izračunajte amplitudu napona na zaslonu osciloskopa. Koja sonda manje odstupa od očekivane vrijednosti i zašto?

**3.7.** Sinusni naponski izvor konačnog unutarnjeg otpora i frekvencije  $20 \text{ MHz}$  spojen je kompenziranim naponskom sondom  $x10$  na jedan kanal osciloskopa. Ako se identična sonda spojena na drugi kanal osciloskopa spoji na izvor paralelno prvoj sondi, amplituda napona na zaslonu osciloskopa se smanji za  $\sqrt{2}$ . Kapacitet kabela obje sonde je  $101 \text{ pF}$ , a ulazna impedancija oba kanala osciloskopa je  $1 \text{ M}\Omega \parallel 25 \text{ pF}$ .

- Nacrtajte nadomjesnu shemu mjerjenja i odredite vrijednosti svih elemenata.
- Izračunajte unutarnji otpor naponskog izvora.

Naputak: u proračunu pod b) prepostavite da su impedancija sonde i ulazna impedancija osciloskopa kapacitivnog karaktera zbog visoke frekvencije mjerjenja.

**3.8.** Izvor nazivne vrijednosti 5 V koristi se kao izvor referentnog napona analogno-digitalnog pretvornika ulaznog opsega 0–5 V. Referentni izvor ima značajke kao u tablici.

Inicijalna točnost	50 ppm	maks.
Koef. naponske regulacije	300 $\mu$ V/V	maks.
Koef. strujne regulacije	50 $\mu$ V/mA	maks.
Temperaturni koeficijent	20 ppm / °C	maks.

Termička histereza	20 ppm	tip.
Šum, 0,1 Hz – 10 Hz	20 $\mu$ V	tip.
Dugotrajna stabilnost	15 ppm	tip.

Temperaturno područje rada je od 10 °C do 40 °C, najveća promjena napona napajanja je 500 mV, a najveća promjena opterećenja referentnog izvora 4 mA. Izračunajte: (Upita: izračunajte konzervativnu ocjenu.)

- a) doprinose šuma, termičke histereze i dugotrajne stabilnosti ukupnoj točnosti referentnog izvora,
- b) doprinose naponske i strujne regulacije ukupnoj točnosti referentnog izvora,
- c) ukupnu točnost referentnog izvora,
- d) najveću razlučivost analogno-digitalnog pretvornika za koju je ovaj izvor prikladan.

**3.9.** Kristal kremena ima kapacitet između elektroda 5 pF i dinamičke parametre: induktivitet 10 H, otpor 1,5 kΩ i dinamički kapacitet 0,05 pF. Nacrtajte nadomjesnu shemu kristala i obilježite njene elemente. Nacrtajte (kvalitativno) ovisnost impedancije kristala o frekvenciji. Odredite razliku između paralelne i serijske rezonancijske frekvencije. Izračunajte faktor kvalitete kristala za serijsku rezonanciju.

**3.10.** Colpittsov oscilator ima faktor kvalitete titravnog kruga 100, induktivitet zavojnice 50  $\mu$ H i strminu FET-a 0,1 mA/V. Izračunajte kapacitete kondenzatora u djelilu tako da oscilator ima ispunjen uvjet osciliranja na frekvenciji 5 MHz. Kondenzatori u djelilu čine kapacitet titravnog kruga.

**3.11.** Izvorom stalne frekvencije 1kHz i faznom povratnom vezom želi se ostvariti izvor frekvencije između 1MHz i 2MHz s korakom promjene od 1kHz. Odrediti vrijednosti do kojih brojilo mora brojati i parametre naponski kontroliranog oscilatora, ako promjeni ulaznog napona oscilatora između 1,1V i 3,9V odgovara promjena frekvencije signala na izlazu od 1,5MHz.

**3.12.** Selektivnim voltmetrom se mjerni napon u području frekvencija od 1 MHz do 20 MHz. U prvom stupnju za miješanje koristi se promjenjivi oscilator kojemu se frekvencija može mijenjati u području od 31 MHz do 50 MHz, a selektivno pojačalo tog stupnja ima rezonantnu frekvenciju 30 MHz. Selektivno pojačalo u drugom stupnju za miješanje ima rezonantnu frekvenciju 1 MHz.

- a) nacrtajte principijelu blok-shemu selektivnog voltmatra s dva stupnja za miješanje i naznačite vrijednosti navedene u zadatku,
- b) odredite frekvenciju stabilnog oscilatora u drugom stupnju za miješanje,
- c) odredite koliku frekvenciju treba namjestiti na oscilatoru u prvom stupnju ako se u spektru ulaznog signala mjeri amplituda komponente od 10 MHz.

EMLK

03.10.2016.

prof. Dardos Václav; D-143

-  $I_{avg}$ :

-  $I_{II} = 30$

-  $I_{I} = 30$

-  $I_{VI} = 40$

- "2"  $\approx 50$

- "3"  $\approx 60$

- "4"  $\approx 75$

- "5"  $\approx 30$

}  $I_{avg} (50\%)$  výkon

### Počítky konceptu

$$u = i \cdot R$$

$$u = \frac{1}{c} \int i dt$$

$$u = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$\Sigma G$  (20%)  $\rightarrow$  6 měřeností  $\circlearrowleft$  delezek

$\Sigma I_2$  } 4 bzg: průměr magnetické  
 $\Sigma I_4$  } délky - 11 -  
elektromagnet

$\Sigma E_8$  } + třída transformátor  
 $\Sigma E_{96}$  }

SMD ohýb:  $330 \Omega \rightarrow 33 \cdot 10^\circ \Omega$   
 $822 \Omega \rightarrow 8.2 \Omega$

## ZNAČAJE:

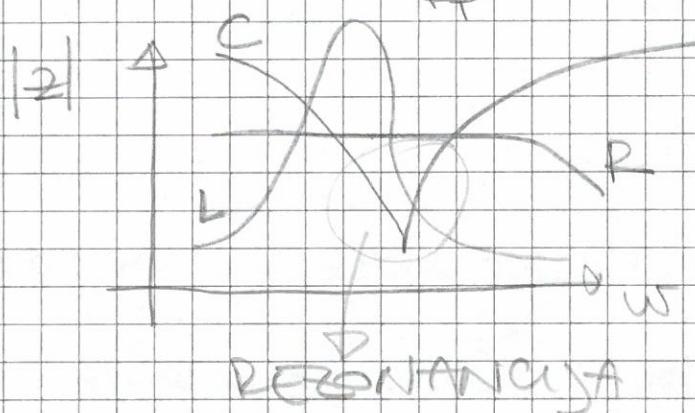
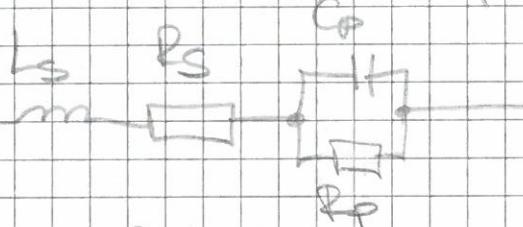
1. Stotinost - sposobnost da zadrži  
električnu moćnost

2. Temperaturna očekost

$$R = R_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta T + \beta \Delta T^2 + \dots)$$

3. Mekanizams opterećenja - za fiksne  
težine koje se mogu menjati  
mogućnost padačeg napona, struje,  
snage i temp.

Faktor kvalitete:  $Q = \frac{P_0}{P_R}$



OP: - pred. - 5

- elekt. - 5

- Dz - 5

- seminar - 15

- MI - 30

- ZI - 40

17. 10. 2016.

## OTROBNICI

- mají vlastnosti podobné  
SLOZKAMA OTROBNICHTV:

### TOLERANCIJA

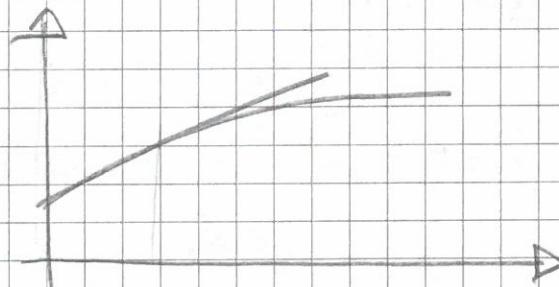
- TEMPERATURNI KOEFICIENT  $[ppm / {}^\circ C]$
- $$R = R_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta T)$$

$$\uparrow \Delta T = T - 25 {}^\circ C$$

(več počasje),

$$R \uparrow T \uparrow \rightarrow \alpha > 0$$

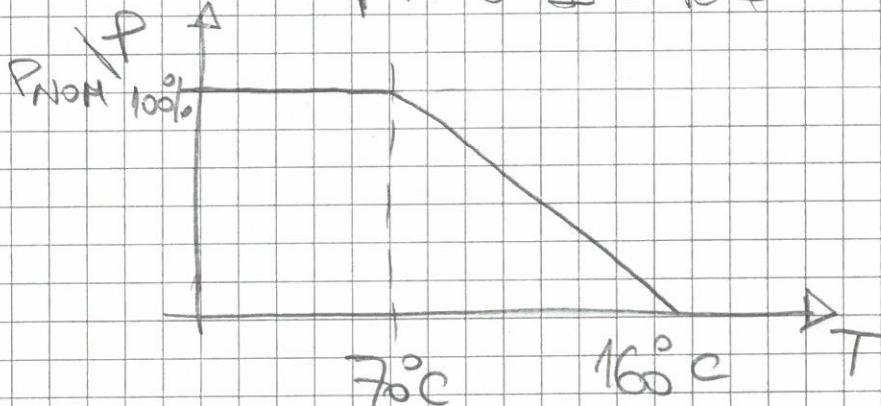
$$R \downarrow T \downarrow \rightarrow \alpha < 0$$



### LINEARNOST

- DOPUŠTENO OTREDOVJE (vsih rezanci  
je sprovažejo oponike in teče skozi →  
disperzija energije na oponikih)

$$P = U \cdot I = R I^2 = \frac{U^2}{R}$$



- PARASITONI VITIOTETTI I INOCENTETTI ;  
FREV. VITIOTESTA

$$R = \frac{S \cdot l}{S} ;$$

R - dobra  
S - purpure pps. poszibl

- MARS. NARON I SWIAT

\* asti loko je otwarte uapraszaj, slowenstje, respek, wiele slad do podlogi warone

- STAR ENGE

- SUM - ELECTRONIC SUM

$$= U = R \cdot I ;$$

fluktuacj'  $\downarrow$  U i I  
stosunek poszywe  
 $\downarrow$   
sum

- METANIDOW SWIATNA

- nowyestajec miedzni
- kontaktni opis
- metalal
- technolodzy poszuki

- CISZNA

## NEPROMENJIVI OTPORNICI

- ugjeni (uglina mesa)
- shogenit : - ugjeni
  - metal-fluor
  - metal-oksidi
  - tip
- žičani
- toleranca: reda namjena ( $\geq 5\%$ )
  - slabije precavi ( $1-5\%$ )
  - čisti / precavni ( $0,5-1\%$ )
  - velo rčni ( $< 0,5\%$ )
- slogan:

  
stalene žice

standardne: sastav,  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$

ugjeni-sig 1 0,1 % 1%

metano-sig 1 0,05 % 0,17%

### METAL-SLJINI

- Nižji sum

- bolji temp. koef.

### METAL-OKSID

- veća disipacija

- manje napon veći

- bolje podnosi khit.

### SPREČENJA

- više temp., manje dimenz.

= jednodim., manji parimetri

(1) **OXYGEN**

(2) **OXGENO**  
infl

(3) **METALO**  
SINGI  
OBD

(4) **ZICANI**

18-10 MR

1/8 W-2 W

TEMP. FUSING  
THERM. resif.

TEMP. resif.

SINTERING

TOLERANCE

±5%

±5%

VALVE

±5%

BAO (2)

VALVE

±5%

PREDICT

±5%

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

change / blunting

flat

predicit

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

last temp. loop

Nearest

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

last temp. loop

Nearest

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

VALVE

±5%

## Melamine - polystyrene

- TETR. koef.  $< 1 \text{ ppm} / ^\circ\text{C}$
- vlož. měkké řízení
- DISFRACIA  $< 1 \text{ W}$
- 300 - 600 W
- SWP1

## Zicení atp.

- vlož. řízení
- velké dispropacaje
- lze fiktiv. kvalifik.

OPČE NAMÍJENÉ: 925 R - 10 W

OPTICKÝ SNÍMATEL: 1 R - 1 MR, 1500 W  
(5-20 % toler.)  
 $5 \text{ ppm} / ^\circ\text{C}$

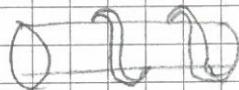
TOPNÍ OPTICKÝ: 1 R - 10 R, R

$< 0,5 \%$

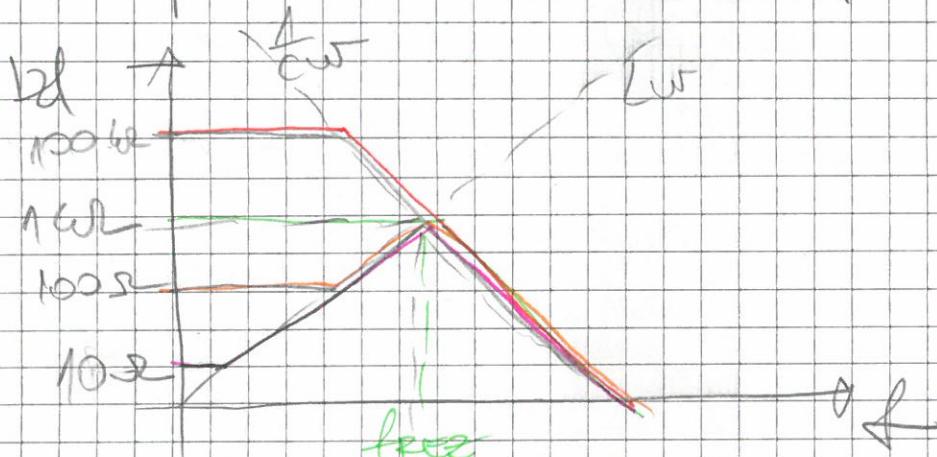
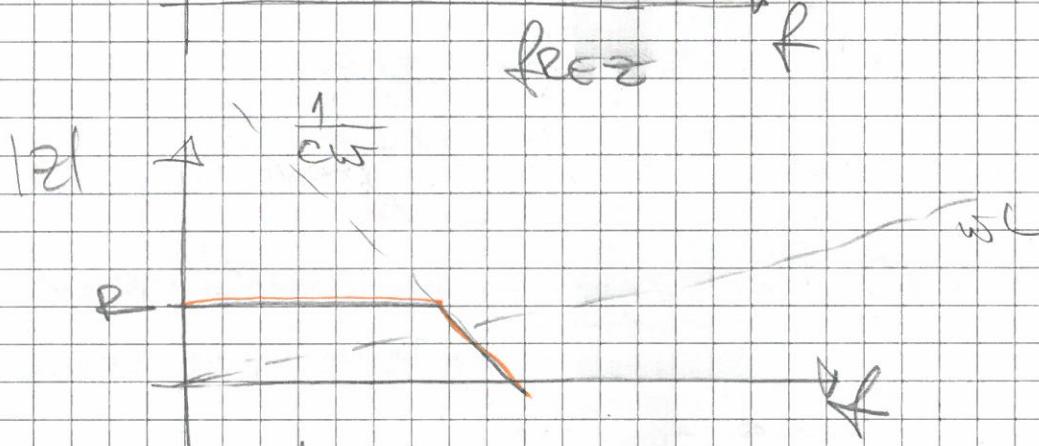
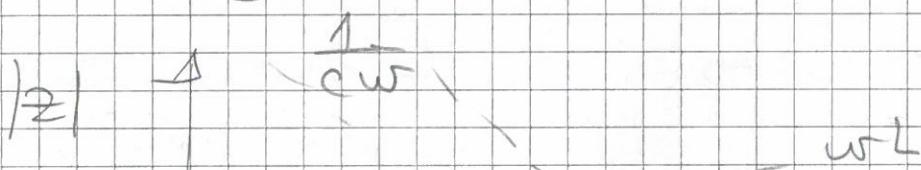
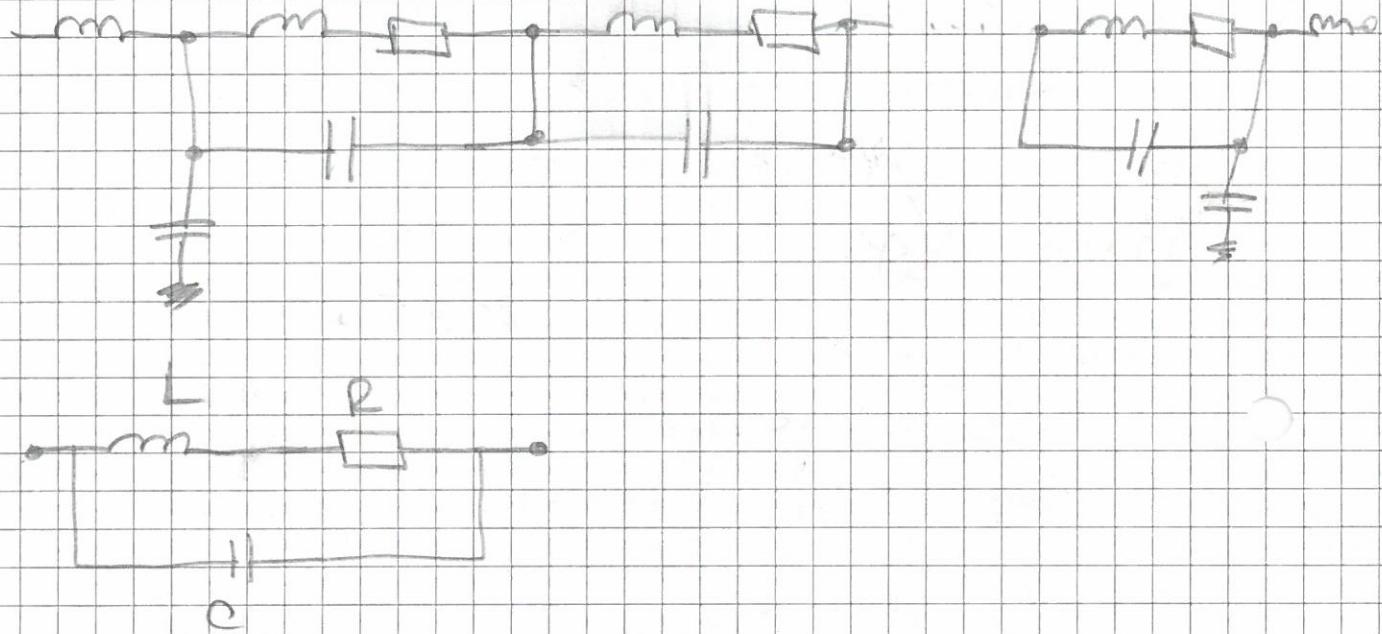
NS ppm / °C

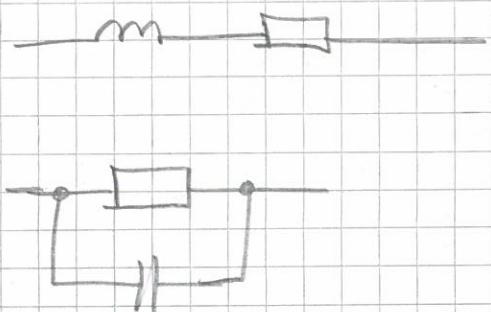
$\approx 2 \text{ W}$

- BIFILÁRNÍ MOTORNÍ - závl. pultový  
prostředek kapacitky



# Frekvensoptika beräknat till slags振子





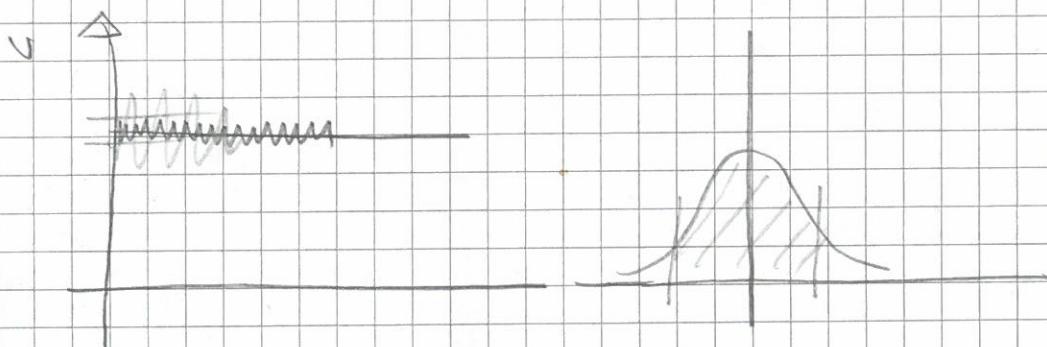
- wie wird die plötzl.  
die ~~verzögerte~~ induktiv  
wandler
- hat mit kapazitiv  
wandler

SW

- stochastisch signal
- fluktuiere welle ~~was unregel~~
- Brownian Schwing



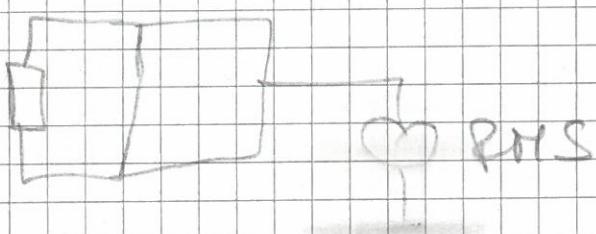
Reaktionen pro vektorien Zeits.



Potenzial:

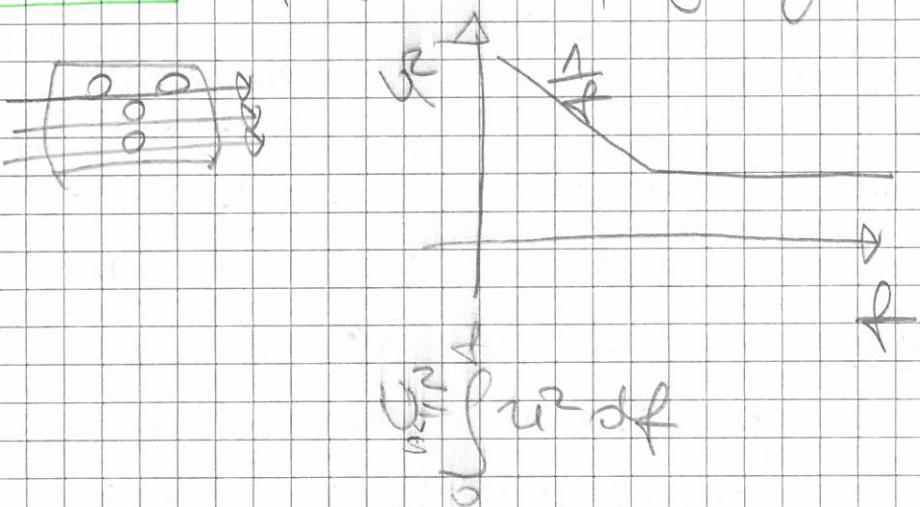
$$U = \frac{1}{2} k T R \Delta f$$

$\left[ \frac{J}{K} \right]$  foln:  $J/k$   
 $1,38 \cdot 10^{-23}$

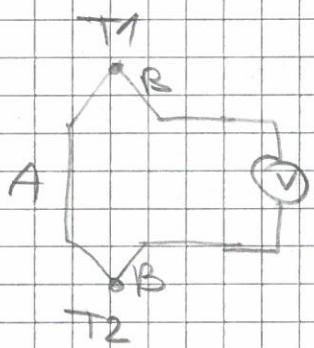


- do 1 THz

STANCI SUM - preferita počasje stope



SEEBACKOV effect

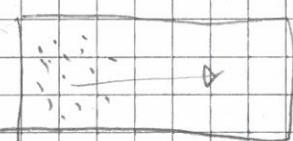


$$U = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} [s_B(\tau) - s_n(\tau)] d\tau$$

$$U = \alpha S \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = 1^\circ C \quad U = 20 \mu V$$

$$T_1 > T_2$$



## POTENCIOMETRE

- JEONSKRIVENI (300°, učenje 8saj, 50Ω-5MΩ, 10-20%)
- VISEZAVŠNI (VIŠE OBRAĆAJA, SPREMNI OTVORENI SLOJ, SO SR-250Ω, 3%, 5 W)
- TIPHELI (VIŠE OBRAĆAJA, KUĆNIČKI BROJ PODSTAVNIK)
- materijali: pfen  
metal-film  
vulka plastika  
čekani

24.10.2016.

## KONDENSATOR

$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{S}{d} ; \quad \epsilon_r - \text{dielektrisch}$$

S - Fläche inner  
elektrode

d - Abstand zwischen  
elektroden

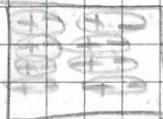
$$i = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$D = \epsilon_0 E + P$$

$$= \epsilon_0 E + \epsilon_0 \chi_e E$$

$$= E (1 + \chi_e) E$$

$$\underline{\epsilon_r (E; x, y, z)}$$

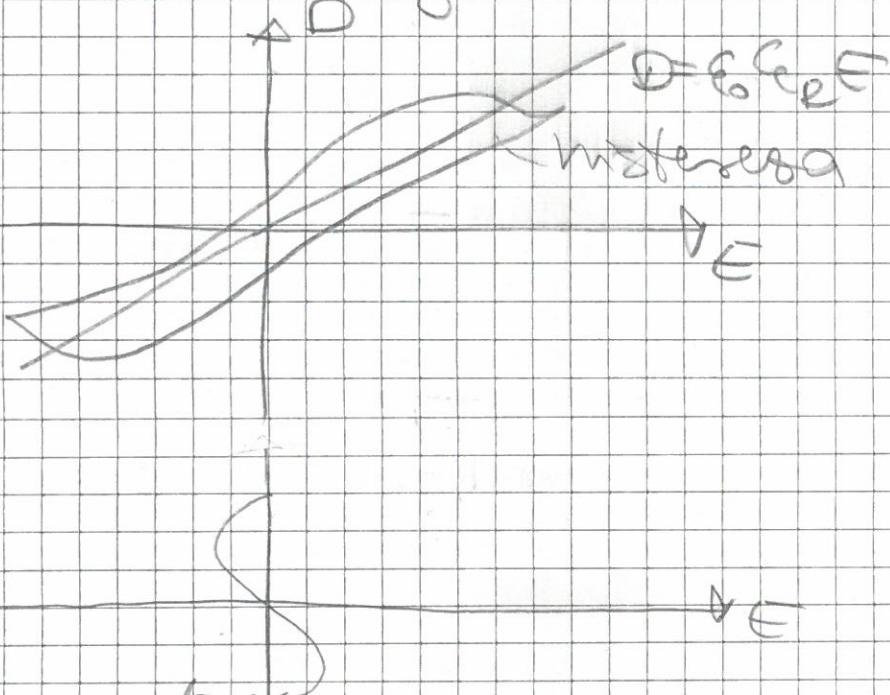


## GLATTE ZWÄRKE PLATEAU

- dielektrische Wout.,  $\epsilon_r$

- Isodensit. Ober

- dielektr. gleich



- felv. 4 ; el. gárcia 4

- dielektrische constante ( $\epsilon_{\text{rel}}$ ) napon
- had velen sáruse napokon, melyekkel de báti tollak plántráin do go vannak!
- temp. változtat

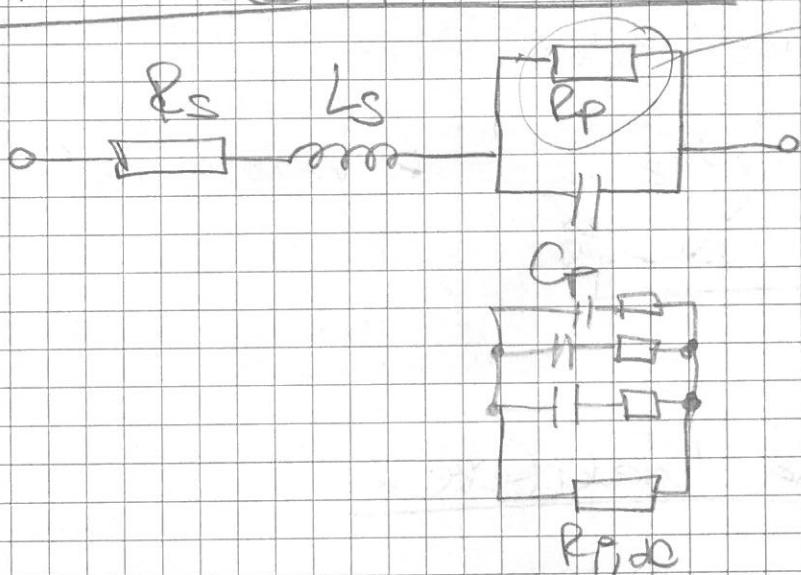
### VIDÉK HISTEREZE S(ε) :

- 0 volt  $E_F$  o napok :  $\epsilon(0)_{\text{olv}}$  ⚡
- szigetüzemű
- felv. 0 voltat
- nemlineári D (memoráló hatás)

$E_F = \text{antivolt} \circ \text{napszem}$

- histerese
- felv. antivolt nélkül lemaradt  
szem a  $R_F$  ellenállával

### NADOMJESNA SÍHENY



→ pont a felv.

$R_F \text{dc}$

→ out → diel. konst.  
london.

- SKIN EFFECT - value stays for  
outer width, - slope neg.  
for  $\rho_{eff}$
- simplified  $Z$  for outer width,  
prevents  $R_s$  - a

$$Z = R_s + j\omega L_s + \frac{R_p}{1+j\omega R_p C_p}$$

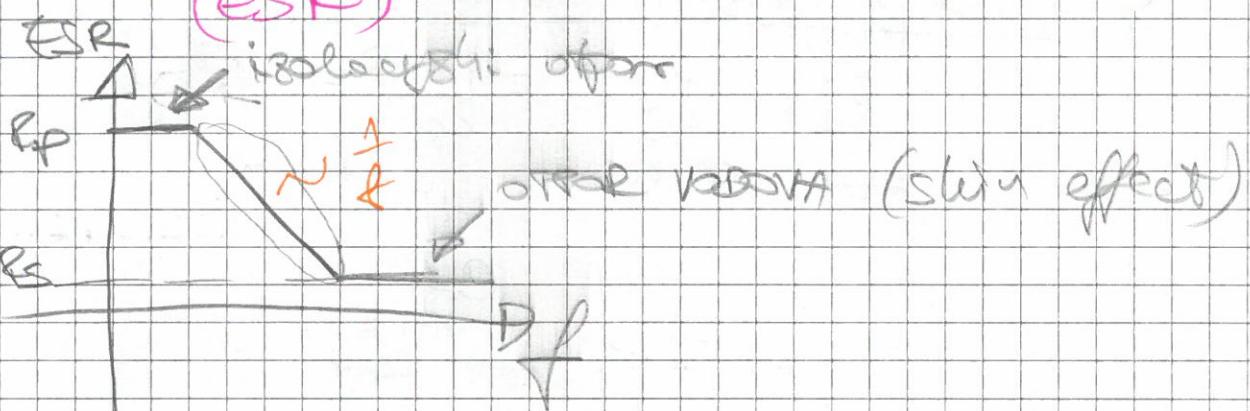
$$Z = R_s + \frac{R_p}{1+\omega^2 R_p^2 C_p^2} + j\omega L_s - j\omega \frac{C_p R_p^2}{1+\omega^2 R_p^2 C_p^2}$$

$$= R_s + \frac{R_p}{1+\omega^2 R_p^2 C_p^2} j\omega L_s + \frac{1}{j\omega C_p} \cdot \frac{\omega^2 C_p^2 R_p^2}{1+\omega^2 R_p^2 C_p^2}$$

EQUIVALENT

SERIES OPOR

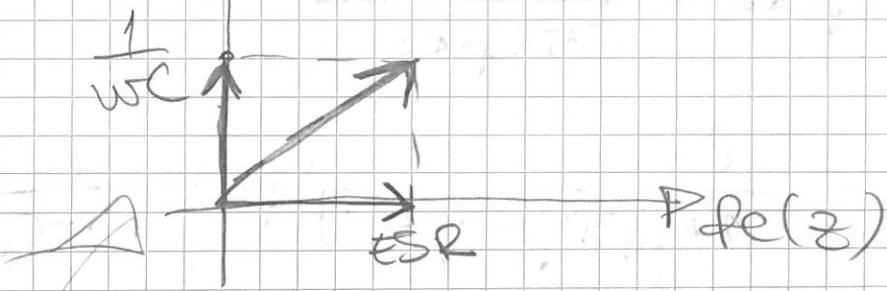
(ESR)



- bříza výžva kvalitete:

KUT QUB ITAKA

Juli(24)

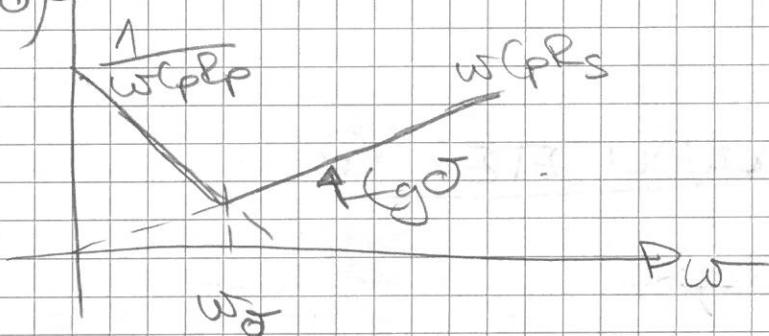


$$\tan \delta = \frac{ESR}{\frac{1}{wC_p}} = \frac{R_s + \frac{R_p}{1+w^2 R_p^2 C_p^2}}{\frac{1}{wC_p}}$$

$$w^2 R_p^2 C_p^2 \gg 1$$

$$\tan \delta = wC_p R_s + \frac{1}{wC_p R_p}$$

$\log(\tan \delta)^P$

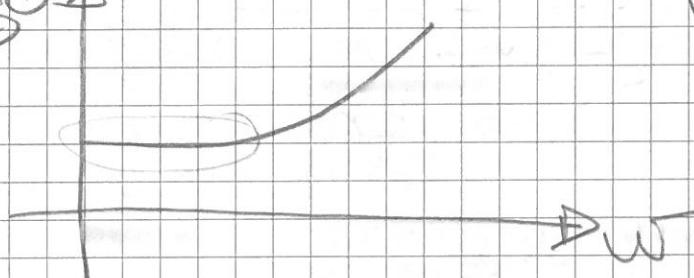


$$\omega_0 C_p R_c = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_p R_p} \propto \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{C_p R_s R_p}$$

$\tan \delta_P$

Resonance

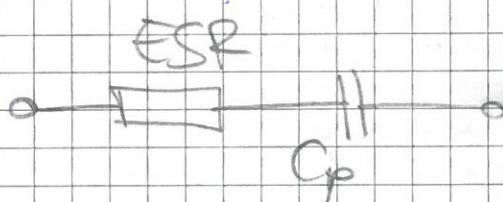


$\tan \delta$  max - horizont. begin

$$G_S \omega = w C_p R_S + \frac{1}{w C_p R_S}$$

$$Z = R_S + \frac{R_P}{1 + w^2 R_P^2 C_P^{-2}} + j w L_S + \frac{1}{j w C_P} \\ \rightarrow \frac{w^2 C_P^2 R_P^2}{1 + w^2 C_P^2 R_P^2} \gg 1$$

$$Z = ESR + \frac{1}{j w C_P}$$



## FAKTOR KVALITETE Q

$$Q = \frac{P_{RIP}}{P_{ESR}} = \frac{\frac{I^2}{2} X_{RIP}}{\frac{I^2}{2} ESR} = \frac{1}{w C_P ESR} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{w C_P ESR} = \frac{1}{f_Q}$$

## PODRWJE SIGURNOG RADNA

- poštujte opsege vojske, stope i sljep.  
Broje lođi suvremenih komštin ne bude.

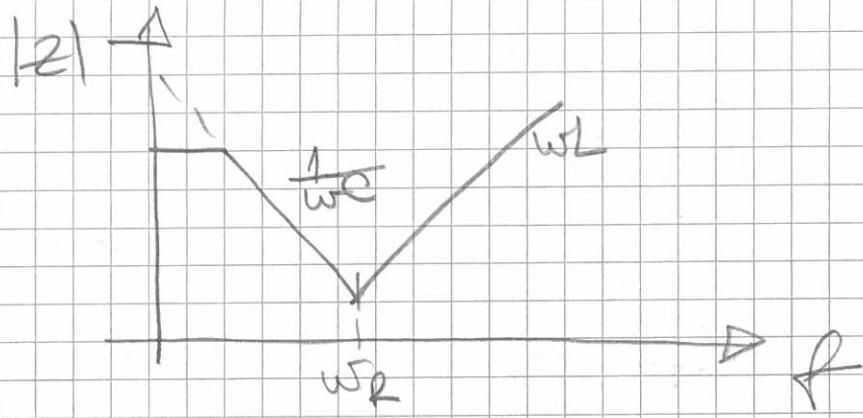
$$wL = \frac{1}{wC}$$

$$wR = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- hand. wdg. kap. max.  $\omega^2$

$$\text{res. fclv. } \Rightarrow \omega_R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- max. kvarste - max. nutzleistung

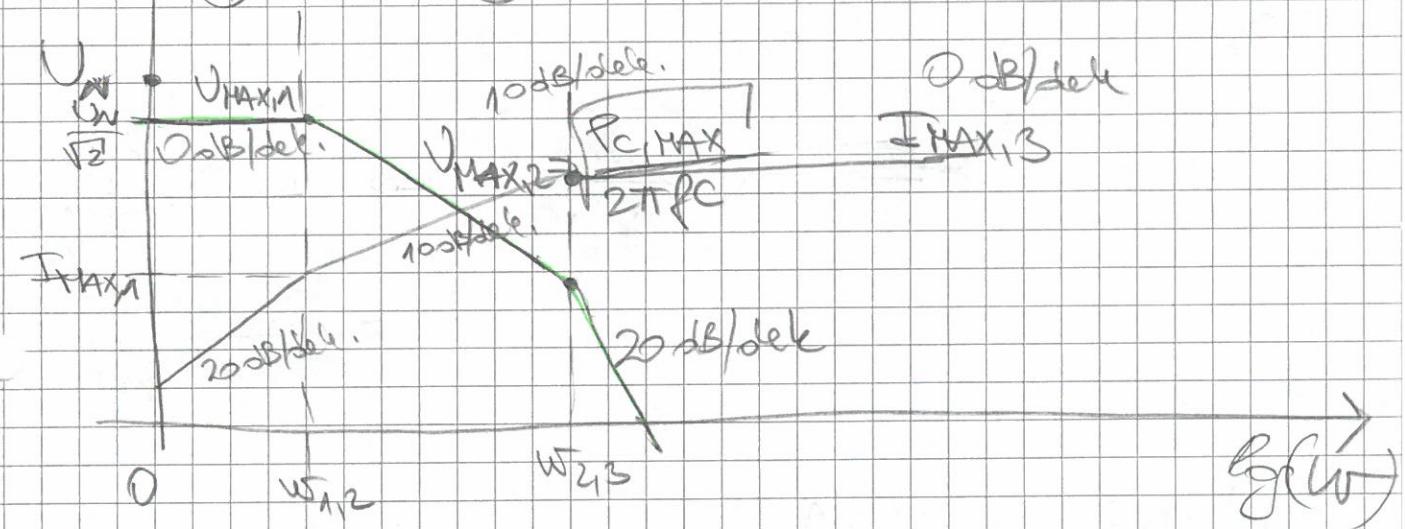


### 1) VSTOSCH. NATION - PROBLEM NATION

$$U_N$$

$$U, I \uparrow \textcircled{1}$$

(2)



- Resonanzkurve max. Kapaz. im hand.

$$U_{MAX,1} = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f_{MAX,1} = \frac{U_{MAX,1}}{\frac{1}{\omega_C}} = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \omega_C$$

## 2) YARASIMLANTA DISPLIGANTA SNAGA

-stopy zog: hrdlo, vetyjal, shloß

$$P_R = f_g \cdot \sigma \cdot P_c$$

↓  
jedna sile

$$P_{c,MAX} = -\frac{U_{MAX,2}^2}{\frac{1}{wC}} = wC \frac{U_{MAX,2}^2}{1}$$

$$U_{MAX,2} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{c,MAX}}{wC}}$$

$$I_{MAX,2} = wC U_{MAX,2} = \sqrt{wC P_{MAX,2}}$$

~~$$w_{1,2} : U_{MAX,1} = U_{MAX,2}$$~~

$$\frac{U_N}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{c,MAX}}{w_{1,2} \cdot C}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,2} &= \frac{P_{c,MAX,2}}{\pi U_N^2 C} \\ &= \frac{P_{c,MAX}}{\pi f_g \sigma w^3 C} \end{aligned}$$

## 3) MARS. SPUŠTA

$$f_{MAX,3}$$

$$V_{MARS,3} = I_{MARS,3} \cdot \frac{1}{Cw}$$

$$P_{c,MAX} = \frac{I_{MAX,3}}{2\pi f_{2,3} \cdot C}$$

$$f_{2,3} = \frac{I_{MARS,3}}{2\pi P_{c,MAX} \cdot C}$$

## SIGUEAN RAD U IMP. REZINU

$$i = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$I_{\text{max}} = C \cdot \left( \frac{du}{dt} \right)_{\text{max}}$$

- upr. switcheri: velike i mogle poređne naponi

## PREGLED PETNOLOGIST KOND.

MATERIALI

TRVREDBE

$$C = \epsilon_i \epsilon_r \frac{S}{d}$$

- Konzideri vodonosnici

Ex-inside

- Foucauri koncentraciji

Ex-površine, ali se S povećava

- folyai/film, velika površina

- elektrolytski (takao slj Al, Ti, Cr)

## KERATILICI

TIP 1

- stalni TC

$R_{1000} + 100 \mu/\text{C}$

$\rightarrow NRO \neq \text{realno}$

$C_{60} = 11 -$

$N150 = 150 \mu/\text{C}$

TIP 2

- porekljiv TC

- preseklični efekt

~~TIP 3~~

## KOND. N AOS:

1) NPO

2) - PPSU, PC-polihartsuut

- polistiren

- polypropyleen - zaal resistan

- MICA - supeci, zaal VF

- behoudende vezel vezel : keramik. kof

ne vissim vanne van hoge de redit

## BLOKONI

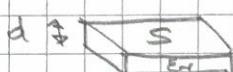
— 10 uF - tantalov elekt.

— 100 uF - MLCC

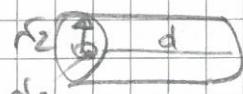
## KONDENSATORE

- positive Ladungsteile liegen in einem Feld unter Federwirkung voneinander weg aufgetrennt s:
 
$$\ddot{c} = C \cdot \frac{du}{dt}$$
- reine Kapazität resultiert aus Ladungsteilchen positioniert in zweierlei dielektrischen Materialien

### KAPAZITÄT:



$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{S}{d}$$



$$C = 2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{d}{\ln\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)}$$

$$Q = C \cdot U$$

- mögliche Verfälschungen:
  - physikalisch
  - hermetisch
  - elektrolytisch
- praktische Anwendung:
  - Kapazität
  - zulässige Vorspannung
  - Toleranz
  - Störsignale
  - temp.-bedingte Anwendung
  - abhängig von Lage

- postopec řešeního RLC sítě kapacitou:

→ FARADIER - mohou velikou povrchu S,  
že se sníží namávání  
volného elektronu i být dielektrika  
na výkonu výlo

→ KERAMIDI - relativně dielektrické kovy.

Ex ježel velikou ( $> 10000$ )

že se S malou polarizací

může strávit velkou kapacitou

→ ELEKTRUTSÍ - konstante degradace výkonu výlo

postopec výlova, že se

výkon izolací kapacitou výlo

postupně zvětší rezistence a

### NADOMÍJESNA SCHÉMA



$$Z = R_s + j\omega L_s + \left( R_p \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C_p} \right)$$

- SELUSSIČKÝ OPOR  $R_s$ :

- ohmova výlova haldenzářka

- na magnetu feromagnetické

postopek feromagnetický ořech (skin effect)

- SELUSSIČKÝ INDUKTIVITET  $L_s$ :

- induktivitete výlova haldenzářka

- PARALELNÍ OPOR  $R_p$ :

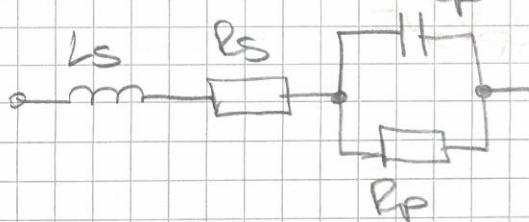
- výlova felv.: haldenzářka výlova

- výlova felv.: dielektrickou zářicí

- výlova i felv.: diodou

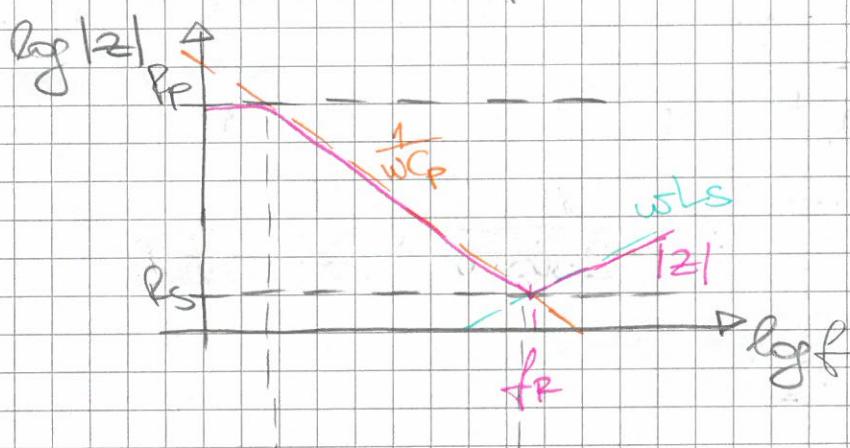
- fázovým systémem karakteristiky impedancie

základná záťaha:  $C_P$



$$Z = R_s + j\omega L_s + \frac{R_p}{1+j\omega C_p R_p}$$

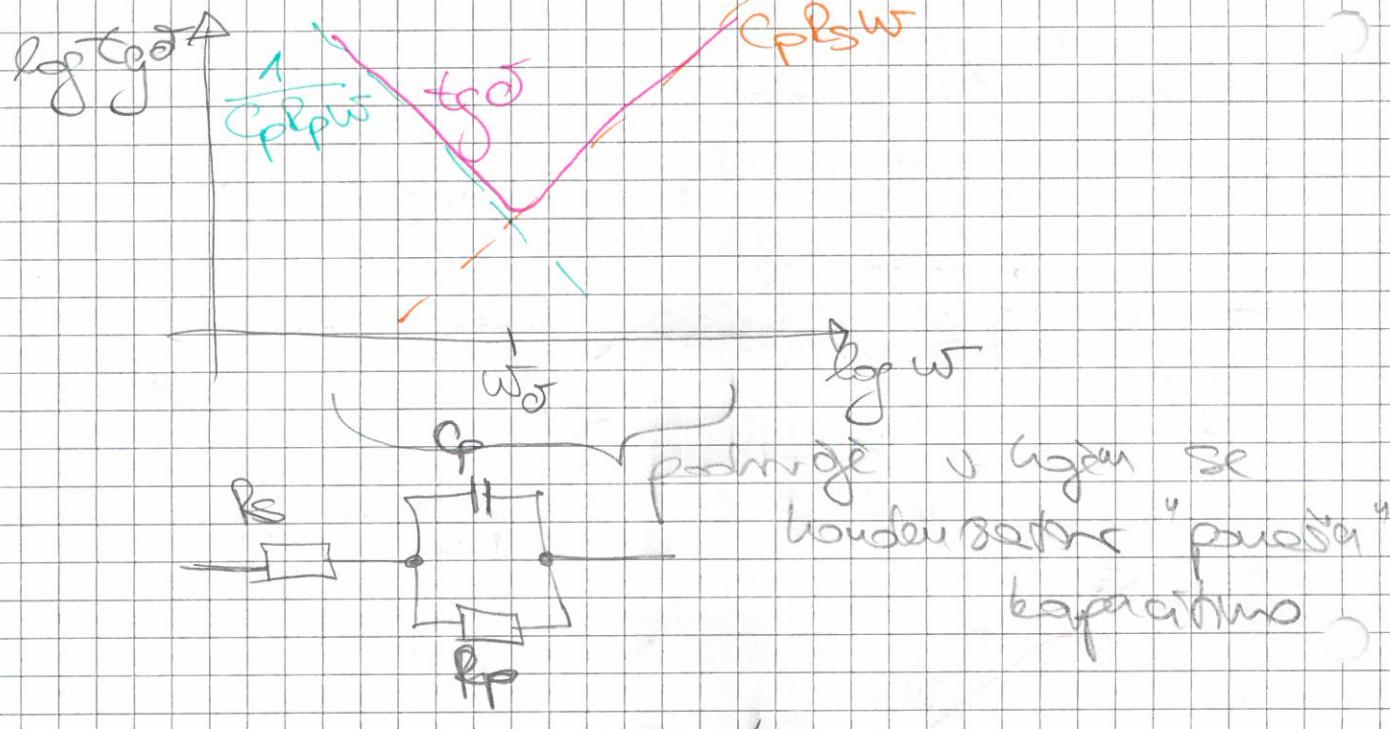
$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_s C_p}}$$



pozor!  $\rightarrow$  týkajú sa hľadanej  
"pravéj" kapacitné

- za poskytujú nízke rezistivitu fázov. frekv. fázov.
- ized bohu sualej k pomernej induktivite  
( $\rightarrow$  kradce priľajomice)
- v dôsledku silnejšej konštit. menej  
možnosti kapacitela
- užia možnosť kapacit -> nízka fázová  
síla rezistivity

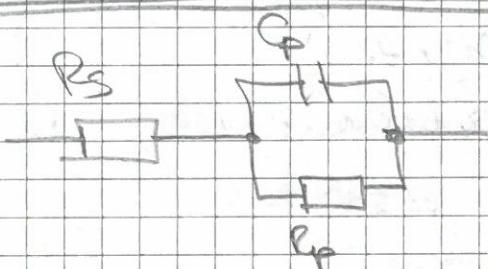
- följer en extra konstant i den  
kondensatoren



$$\text{tg} \delta = C_p R_s w + \frac{1}{C_p R_s w}$$

$$w_0 = \frac{1}{C_p R_s R_p}$$

### GUB MED KONDENSATORER



$$\begin{aligned}\text{tg} \delta &= \text{tg}(\delta_S) + \text{tg}(\delta_P) \\ &= w R_s C_p + \frac{1}{w R_p C_p}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tg}(\delta_P) = \frac{1}{w R_p C_p}$$

$$\text{tg}(\delta_S) = w R_s C_p$$

## ZAVOJNICE - parametry

- uslovi poluv. podnige
- prisame elektromagn. energije

### PARAMETRI KVALITETE ZAVOJNICE:

- impedansi induktivita (vložnost)
- frekvencija podnige
- faktor kvalitete i uslovi poluv. osnovni
- cestni otpor
- parazitni kapacitet

### PARAMETRI KVALITETE JERKE:

- permessočnost cevstvjele  
 $\mu_4$  L $\Delta$
- vršna permessočnost (raspon  
zadnjih raspr. ježge)
- induktivita i preporodne gustoće  
npr. toka kroz ježge
- remanenci (preostali) magnetizam
- frekvencija podnige ježge
- redni trup. / tempi. podnige

### PROBLEMI (METODI):

- empirijski izbor
- numerički model (FEM - finite element method)
- analitički model

## CONSTRUCTIVE

- constructive or destructive pattern
- source/space or frequency pattern

## 2. S EMISSION DESIGN

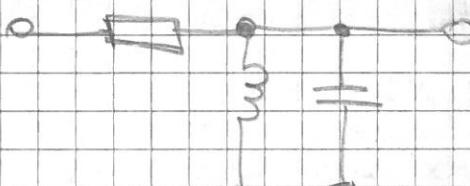
(AIR COIL)

- $\mu_r = 1$
- multi turns
- well magnetized (max.  $100 \mu\text{H} - 1 \text{ mH}$ )
- vertical dimension
- OR no vertical ferromagnetic - air  
 $\approx 10 - 100 \text{ MHz}$

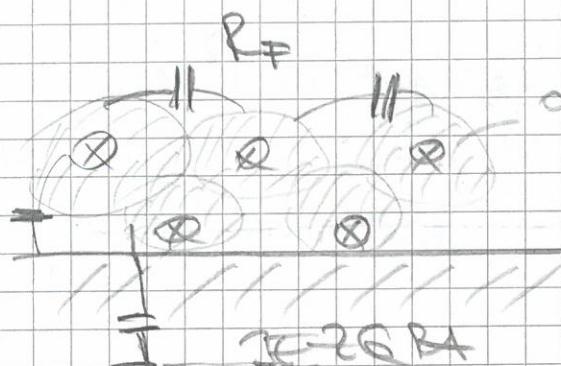
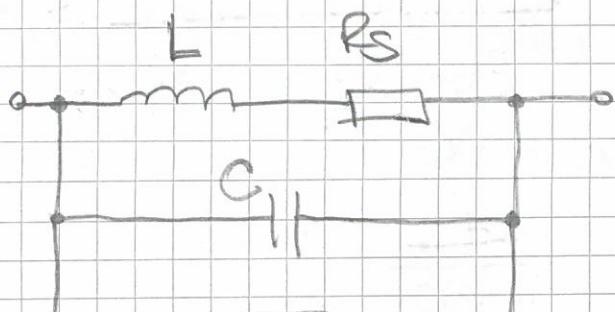
## 2. S FET MAG. DESIGN

$\mu_r \gg 1$  ( $\approx 1000$  i use)

- wave dimension
- rect magnetized ( $\approx 1 \text{ H}$ )
- good mag. saturation desired
- parameter choice of teeths worthwhile  
↳ ~~practical~~: use tolerance



uodsegova shema:



dvobojnik

- uocetajuci radi snage C, predavajuje res. foton.

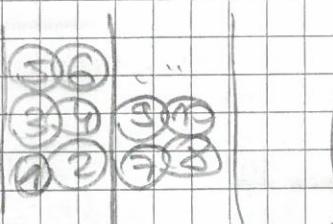


duo  
stogami

BANK WINDING



NAPATNJE  
U JSEM  
GLUPANA



Rs-filtri u  
uocetajuci  
R\_F-filtri u  
jedan  
C-pasivni  
uocetajuci

► CAPACITET  
IZMEDU  
ZANJA A

► CAPACITET  
IZMEDU  
ZANJA

► CAPACITET  
IZMEDU  
ZANJA  
ZEGRE

LAYER BANDING  
(SLOVENSKO  
NAPATNJE)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(R_s + j\omega L) \cdot R_p}{R_s + R_p + j\omega L} = \dots$$

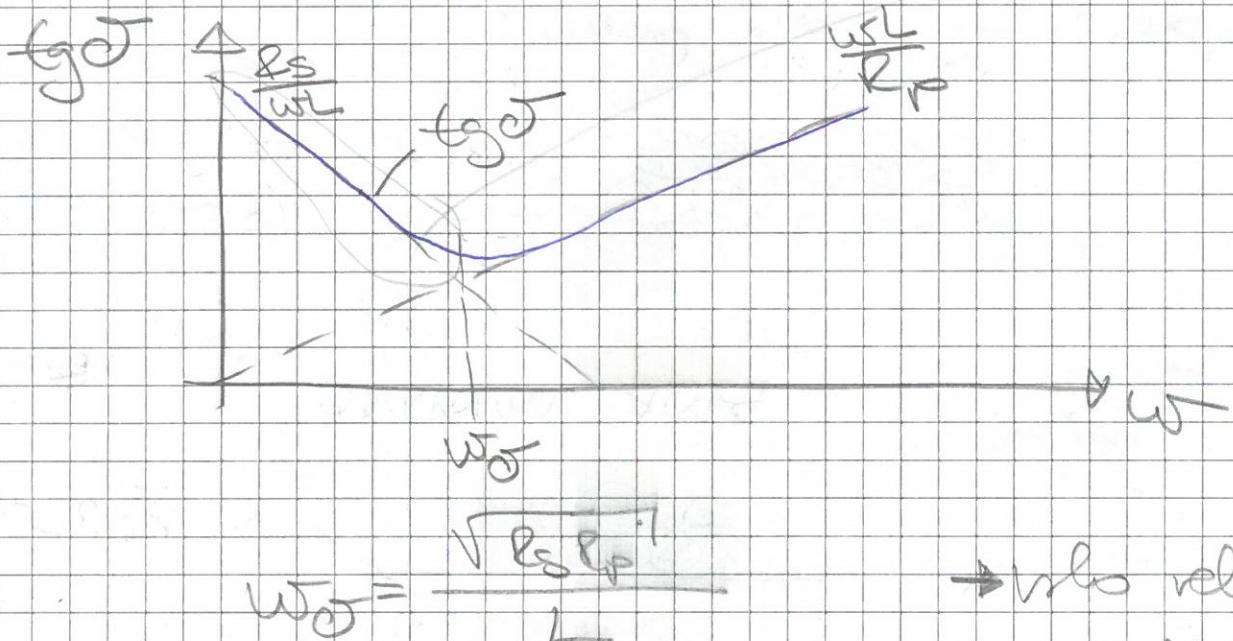
$\rightarrow$  below will do

$$f_{ext} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\dots = \frac{(R_s + R_p) \cdot R_s R_p + \omega^2 L^2 R_p}{(R_s + R_p)^2 + \omega^2 L^2} + j\omega \cdot \frac{R_p^2}{(R_s + R_p)^2 + \omega^2 L^2}$$

ESR

$$\operatorname{tg} \vartheta = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{\operatorname{Im}(z)} = |R_s < R_p| = \frac{R_s}{\omega L} + \frac{\omega L}{R_p}$$



$\rightarrow$  who rule!

- per je obliches
- Widerstand par
- do

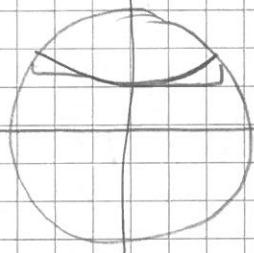
$$Q = \frac{\text{POTRANJENTA -ENE.}}{\text{DISIPITRANIA}} = \frac{\ln(z)}{\text{Re}(z)} = \frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

2a. dawmaton,  $R_S$

$$Q = \frac{w}{R_S}$$

### GUBLIC

- austri ofer dice,  $R = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{S}$
- skin effect



- steps we produce  
steps & v multivolt  
radiata

$$J = J_0 \exp\left(-\frac{d}{S}\right)$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega M_0 \mu_0}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} R = S \cdot \frac{l}{\pi R^2 - \pi (R-d)} \\ = \frac{1}{\pi (2R - d)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{l}{2\pi R S}$$

$R \propto \sqrt{w}$

- efect blizine (PROXIMITY)

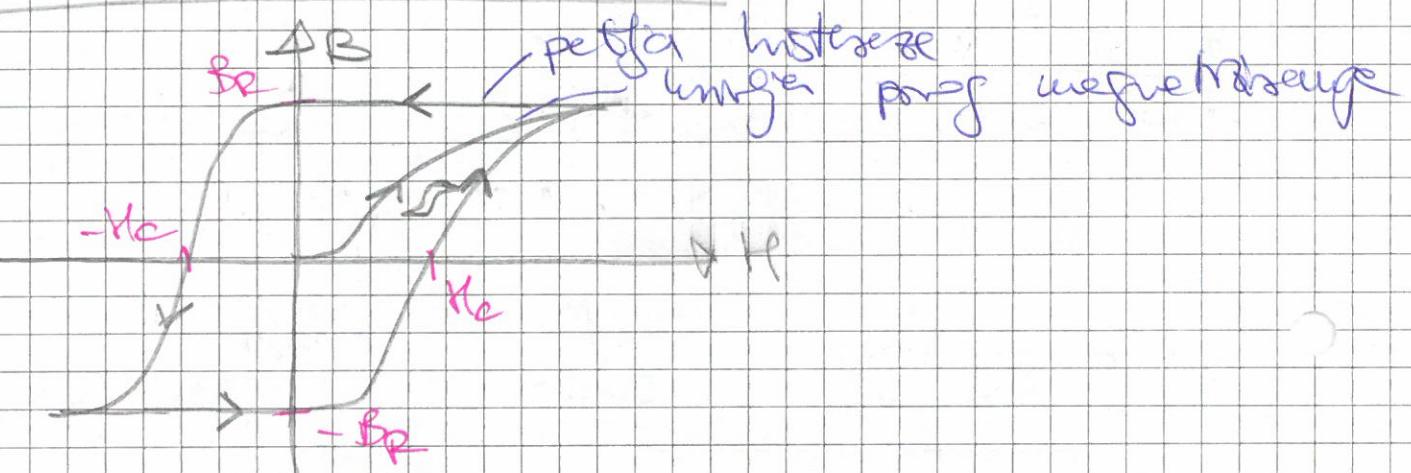


$$\uparrow \sqrt{w}$$

- gubitek u delikatnemu,  $\uparrow w^3$

- gubitek stop feromag. jekne  
(histereze),  $\uparrow w$

## ZAWIĄZKI S DZIAŁANM



INCREMENTALNA  $P.$   $M_{R, m.} = \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta H}$

PODSTAWNA  $P.$   $M_R = \frac{dB}{dH}$

- dla  $B$  &  $H$  mks u fazi  
→  $M_R$  magnesarny

FERITNE JEGLEBE, (100 Hz)  
 $(Fe_2O_3)$  VZ

DODATAK

Mn-Zn

- visoka perme.
- gubac' rasni  
broj s fazov.
- velika održ.  
kvalit.
- dodri su za  
veće fazov.

DESIDA:

Ni-Zn

- viska perme.
- gubac' polin.  
do 100 Hz
- veći otpor
- veća induktiv.  
činjenica

SINETRNI ŽEGENI

PRAH (Fe)

- male vodljost  
(male vložne  
stope)

- male permeabilost  
(~30 - 100)
- teško dovesti u  
zagonjaju
- nemaju stabilne
- do velikih  
100 Hz

LIMOVI

- NF primjene
- transformatori
- laminirani (smagaj) glatke vložne  
stope)

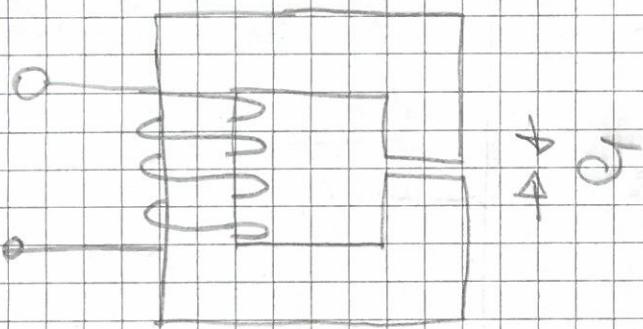
PLOTENI VODICI (LICNA, LITIZENDRAKT)



Isopletne žice, udušivo  
izolirane

- ZUPCI VODICI
- PLOSNATE VODICI

Trajanje  
vložnih stope



AMPERON ZÄUFLUNG

$$\oint \mathbf{B} dl = NI$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} H$$

$$\oint \frac{1}{\mu_0 \mu_r(\ell)} \cdot \mathbf{B} dl = NI$$

$$B = \mu_0 H$$

$$\int_{l/2}^{l/2} \frac{1}{\mu_0} \cdot S \cdot \Phi \cdot \oint \frac{1}{\mu_r(\ell)} dl =$$

$$H = \frac{\mu_0 \Phi}{\frac{l}{2} + \delta} = NI$$

$$H = \frac{\mu_0 \Phi}{\frac{l}{2} + \delta}$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 S}{\frac{l}{2} + \delta} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 S}{l/2 + \delta}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 S}{l/2 + \delta} N^2$$

INDUKTIVITÄT  $\Rightarrow$  ZÄUFLINIE ZÄUFLINIE  
-definition of permeability

$$L = A_L \cdot N^2$$

$$[uH / \text{gauss}^2]$$

## PREDMETE:

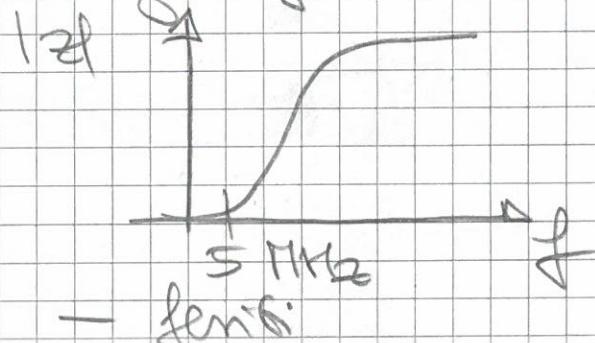
- UGOĐENI KUGLOVI  
(OSCILATORI, TUNED CIRCUITS)
  - VARIOVI NAPAJANJA (DC-DC)
  - PONSKRIVANJE SHENOGI
- 

- UGOĐENI KUGLOVI:
  - kolici induktivnosti
  - veliki Q (veliki kvalitet)
  - niske strje, zasiljaju i misterije uvi latku

$f < 1 \text{ MHz}$  FERIT  
 $f > 1 \text{ MHz}$  ŽELEZNI PBH

- VARIOVI NAPAJANJA:
  - Bus može biti
  - bitna je mogućnost spajanja elemenata
  - $L I^2 \rightarrow$  relativno zasiljaju
  - shlop redi na VF
  - Huzan FERITI S raspodjeli
  - željani početak

- PONSKRIVANJE SHENOGI:
  - veliki faktori u pogledu povećanju
  - smanjuje VF snagu



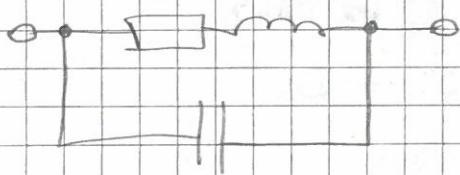
- BEND, CHOKE

- feriti

# ANALISI DI CIRCUITI

1

1.1.1



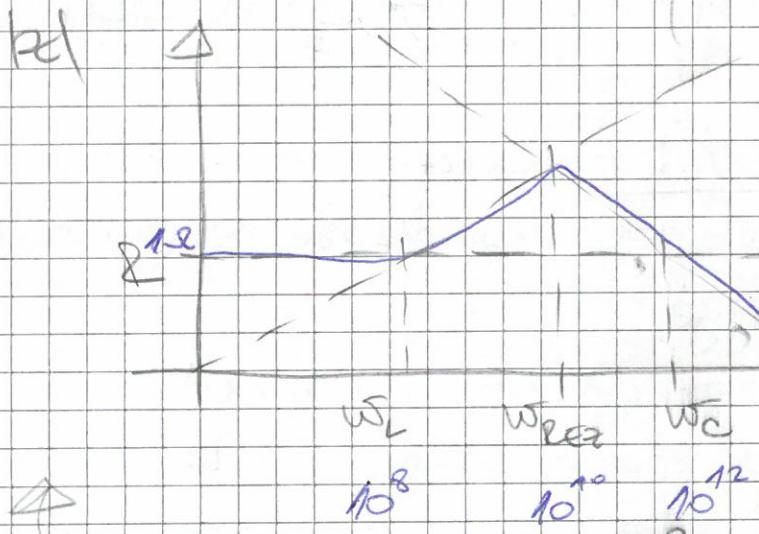
$$Z = \frac{(R + j\omega L) \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = R \cdot \frac{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_L}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_{LC}^2} + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_{LC}}}$$

$$\omega_L = \frac{R}{L}$$

$$\omega_{LC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\omega_C = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$R \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_L} = L\omega$$



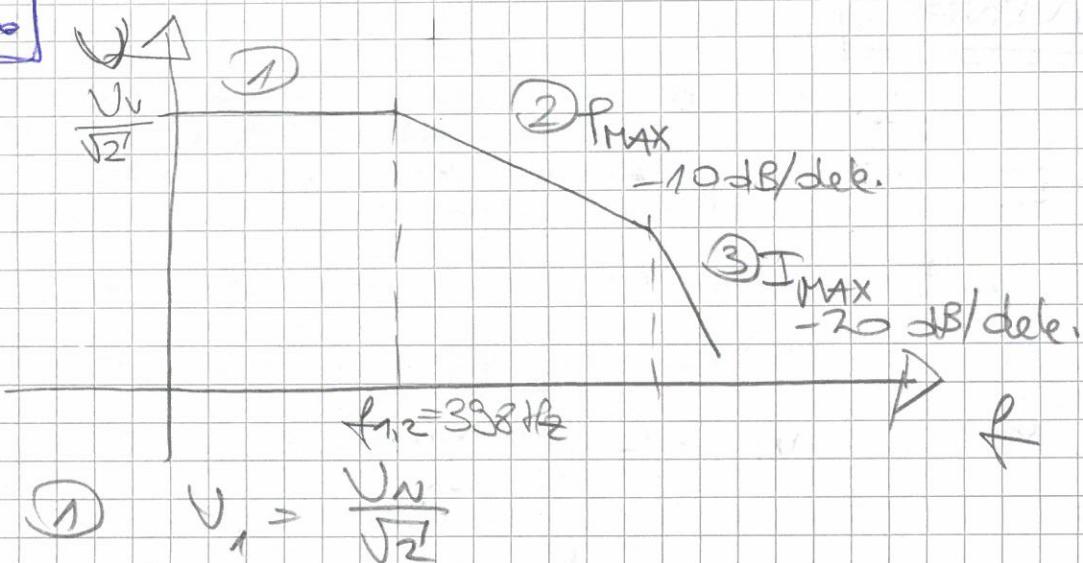
$$\frac{R \omega_C}{\omega} = \frac{1}{C \omega} \Rightarrow D\omega$$

a)  $R = 1 \Omega$ ,  $\omega_L = 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 $\omega_R = 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 $\omega_C = 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$|z(\omega_R)| = R \cdot \frac{\frac{\omega_R}{\omega_L}}{\frac{\omega_R}{\omega_C}} = R \cdot \frac{\frac{10^{10}}{10^8}}{\frac{10^{10}}{10^{12}}} = \frac{R}{L} = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$= 10 \text{ mV}$$

1.3a



$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_1 = \frac{V_N}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P_{MAX} = Q \cdot f \omega = \frac{V_2^2}{\frac{1}{2\pi f C}} \cdot f \omega$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{P_{MAX}}{2\pi f C \cdot f \omega}}$$

$$f_{1,2} = \frac{P_{MAX}}{\pi C f \omega \cdot V_N^2} = 398 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f_{2,3} \rightarrow I_{MAX} = \frac{V_3}{\frac{1}{2\pi f C}}$$

$$V_3 = \frac{I_{MAX}}{2\pi f C}$$

$$f_{2,3} = \frac{I_{MAX}^2 \cdot f \omega}{2\pi C \cdot P_{MAX}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2(f_{2,3}) = V_3(f_{2,3})$$



$$f_{2,3} = 796 \text{ Hz}$$

20 kHz - v pochnuti  $\textcircled{3}$

$$V(f=20 \text{ kHz}) = V_3(f=20 \text{ kHz}) = \frac{I_{MAX}}{2\pi f \cdot C}$$

# AUDITORENE 1

1.1.1 Sleinrati v log. ujnosti aapl.-faktur.  
 i farsus-fakt. konstantnih impedancija  
 drugi metodslogih offomika offora 1-2  
 i  $\omega L$ , prevedeni isti tehnološki  
 poslobovi utječe geometrije parametra  
 $(L=10 \text{ mH}, C=1 \text{ pF})$ . Odredite se bina  
 koeficijenti te jedn. kvala p održanja.  
Za dan offomike sastav (zasebne) konstantnile  
 v istim ujnostivostima sistem.

$$L=10 \text{ mH}$$

$$C=1 \text{ pF}$$

$$\text{a)} R=1 \Omega$$



$$\text{b)} R=10 \Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{(R+j\omega L) \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R+j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{(R+j\omega L) - \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega C (R+j\omega L) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{R+j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 CL + j\omega CR}$$

$$= R \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega \frac{L}{R}}{1 - \omega^2 CL + j\omega CR}$$

$$= R \cdot \frac{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_{REZ}}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_{REZ}^2} + j \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_{REZ}}}$$

$$\omega_{REZ} = \frac{R}{CL}$$

$$\omega_{REZ}^2 = \frac{1}{CL}$$

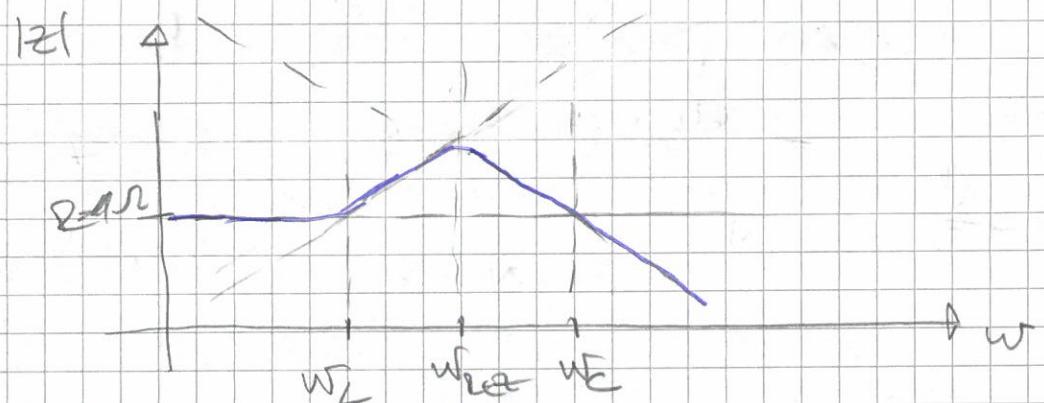
$$\omega_{REZ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{CL}}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{CR}$$

$$\omega_L = 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{R\alpha} = 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_c = 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

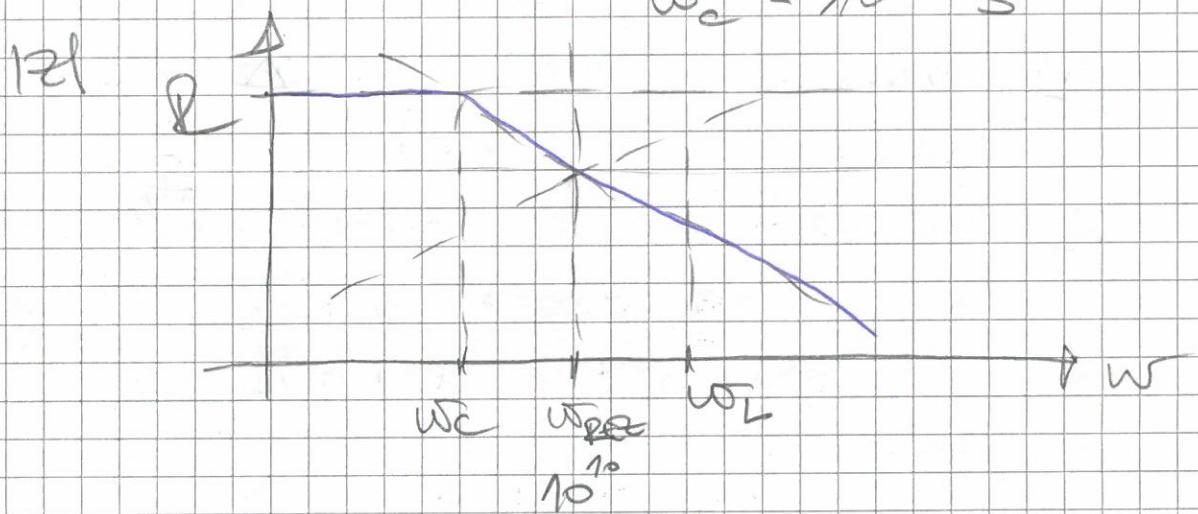


$$|Z(\omega_E)| = 10 \text{ } \Omega$$

b)  $R = 10 \text{ } \Omega \Rightarrow \omega_L = 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$\omega_{R\alpha} = 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_c = 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



1)  $\omega < \omega_c \Rightarrow Z = R$

2)  $\omega > \omega_c \Rightarrow Z = \frac{1}{j\omega c}$  where  $\omega_c$  drawn.

3)  $\omega = \omega_{R\alpha} \Rightarrow Z = R \cdot \frac{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_L}}{1 + j\frac{\omega_{R\alpha}}{\omega_c}} = \frac{1}{j\omega c}$

4)  $\omega > \omega_R \Rightarrow Z = \frac{1}{j\omega c}$   $(\frac{RC}{L} < \omega_c)$

1-2-j Nekolostejui oponiti pojazdem ISDU  
technologiem postphoen wega parametru  
induktancji 10 uH. Najmniejszy radius  
kierunkowosci postphoen' wega oponici  
opona 500 R.

a) Wyznaczyc dodatkowe warunki  
shevu oponika i obliczyc  
wysokosc' siih elementu

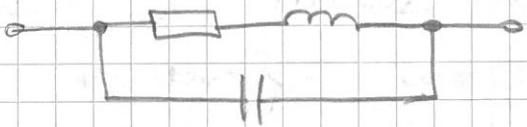
b) Wyznaczyc maks. radius folii.  
Oponitek opona 152 po kier.  
formu kier. niepodlegla we  
polozji  $45^\circ$

c) Wyznaczyc foliu. wysokosc' miedzianej iepani.

w kier. wyjsciow za slajd b)

d) Wyznaczyc wysokosc' siih konstrukcji  
foliaka foliu. zg

e) Wyznaczyc maks. radius folii.  
za oponiek opona 1102 kier. je  
pojazdem ISDU technologiem  
postphoen



$$R_{MAX, f} = 500 \text{ } \Omega$$

a)

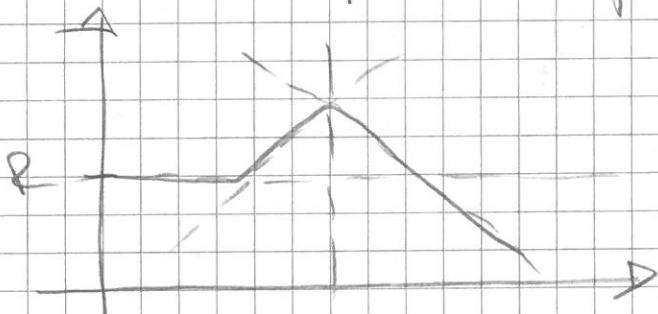
$$R_{MAX, f} = \omega L_S = \frac{1}{\omega C_p} \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{1}{L_S C_p}$$

$$L_S = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = 5 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_p = 0,04 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

b)



c)

d)

$$R = 1 \text{ } \Omega = \omega L \Rightarrow \omega = 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$f_0 = 15,9 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{L C}} = 8 \text{ GHz}$$

$$R = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$f = 3,98 \text{ MHz}$$

1.3.1 Obereite wagen doppstum effektiv

Widerstand (Stromfang) wagen fahrerseite  
20 k $\Omega$  waag. zu hundertzehn kapazität

100 uF, das an je 100V ("100volumi"  
-baustein verarbeitet) wagen 100V, wasche

(waschmaschine doppstum zentrale) aufge 100 mW  
wasche strom (wageda doppstum ff. my.)

100 uF, da fangkreis mit gleichstrom  
(bey der zentrale spolare sache) 0,005.

Nachfrage wagen - fahr. was. top hundert.

$$f_{\max} = 20 \text{ kHz}$$

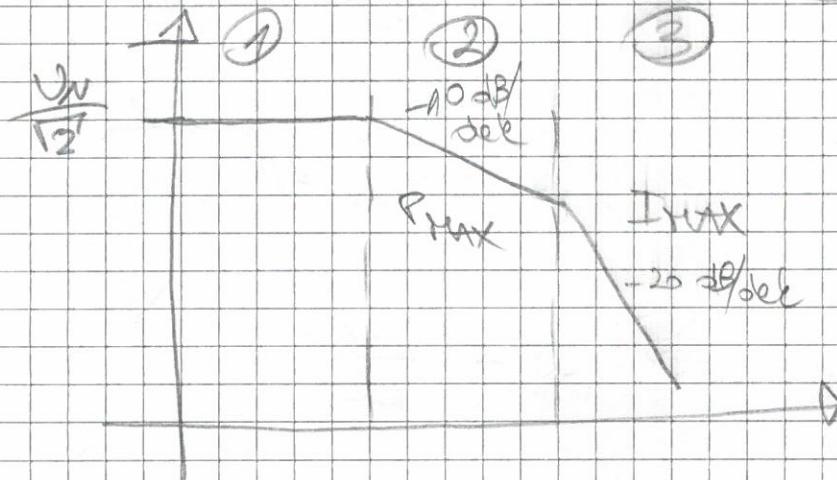
$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

$$U_N = 500 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{\max} = 100 \text{ mW}$$

$$I_{\max} = 100 \text{ uA}$$

$$\text{eff } \vartheta = 0,005$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad U_2 = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P_{\max} = Q \cdot V_2^2 = \frac{V_2^2}{\frac{1}{2\pi f C}} \cdot V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{P_{\max}}{2\pi f C}}$$

$$f_{1,2} = 338 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f_{2,3} \Rightarrow P_{\max} = \frac{V_3}{\frac{1}{2\pi f C}}$$

$$V_3 = \frac{P_{\max}}{2\pi f C}$$

$$f_{2,3} = \frac{P_{\max} \cdot C}{2\pi C}$$

$$f_{2,3} = 936 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_2(f_{2,3}) = V_3(f_{2,3})$$

$$V_2(f=20 \text{ kHz}) = V_3(f=20 \text{ kHz}) = \frac{P_{\max}}{2\pi f C}$$

14. 11. 2016.

## Akce me elektronické komponenty

- dioda, tranzistor, minitor, trioda, dyoda, ...

### IGBT

- ISOLATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR
- vložení pod napájení U můstku
- velké závitné struktury U můstku
- polnostávající upříjemnění silnice
- sídlo signálu zdroje podmínky

### PREDNOSTI ↑

#### VÝHODY:

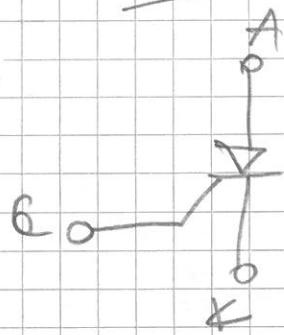
- kvalitní polovodičové materiály od možnosti, kde od BT
- parazitního tranzistoru chybí

### TRIZOR

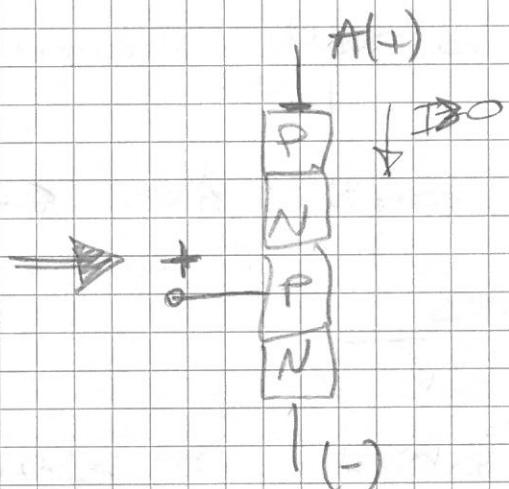
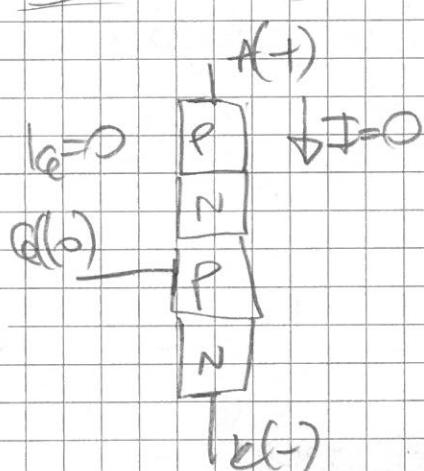
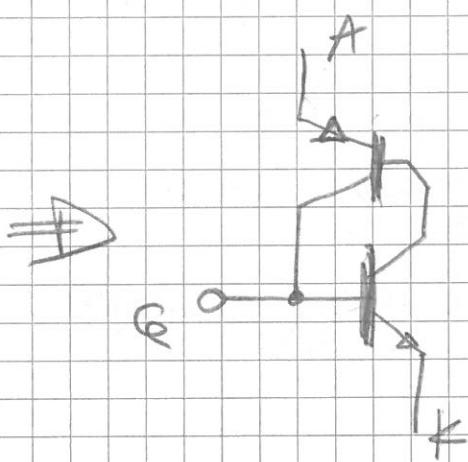
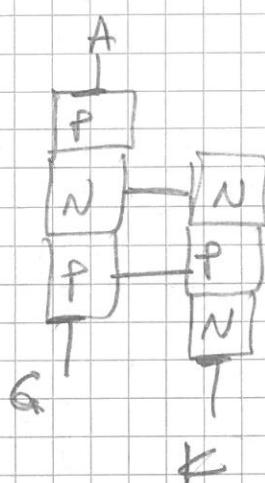
- polovodičová sloupnice (varistor)

- SCR (silicon controlled rectifier)
- DIAC (bidirectional mode thyristor)
- DIAC
- variabilní diodové kružnice (isoperfekt) i sloupnice

SCR



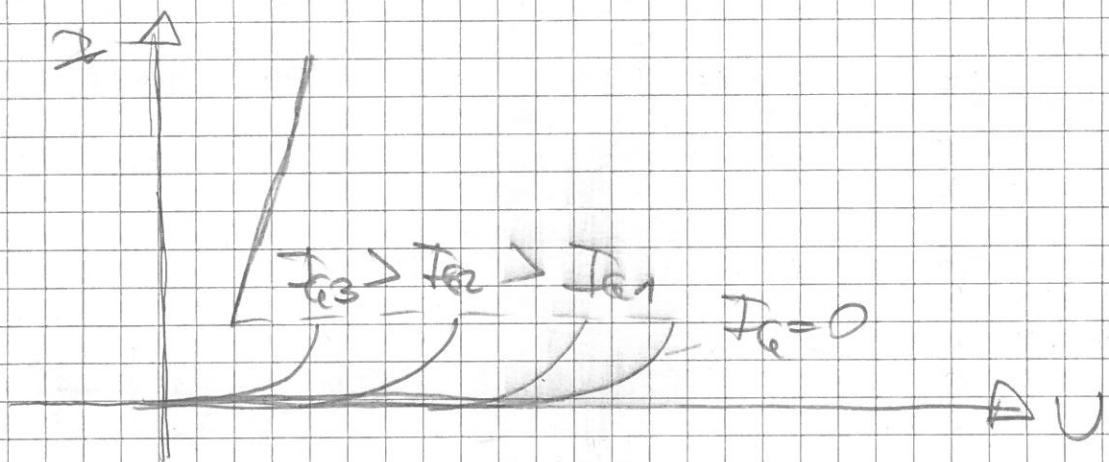
(Anode A v Cathode K (emitter switch))



I ↑

REVERSE  
BLOCKING  
MODE

FORWARD BLOCKING MODE  
(PROPSIONAL POL. NEGATIVO). KODE)



$\rightarrow$  2 slope transistors PNP + NPN

### RANGE

- positive repels us  $q$
- upper V<sub>Ae</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  probing voltage

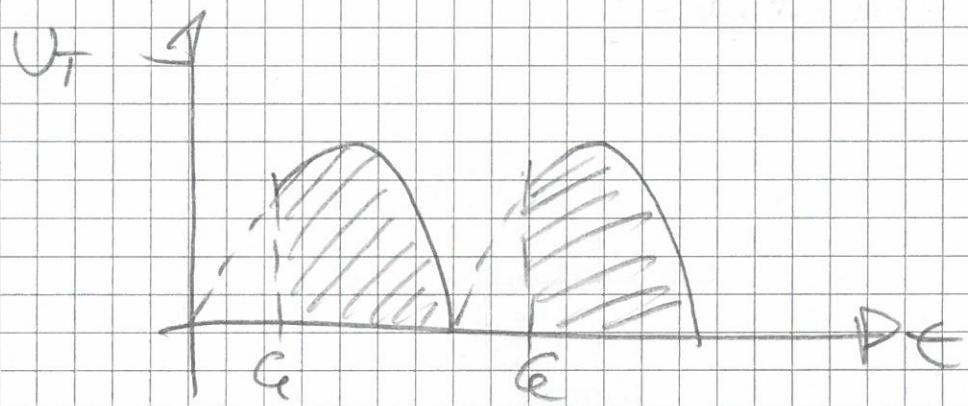
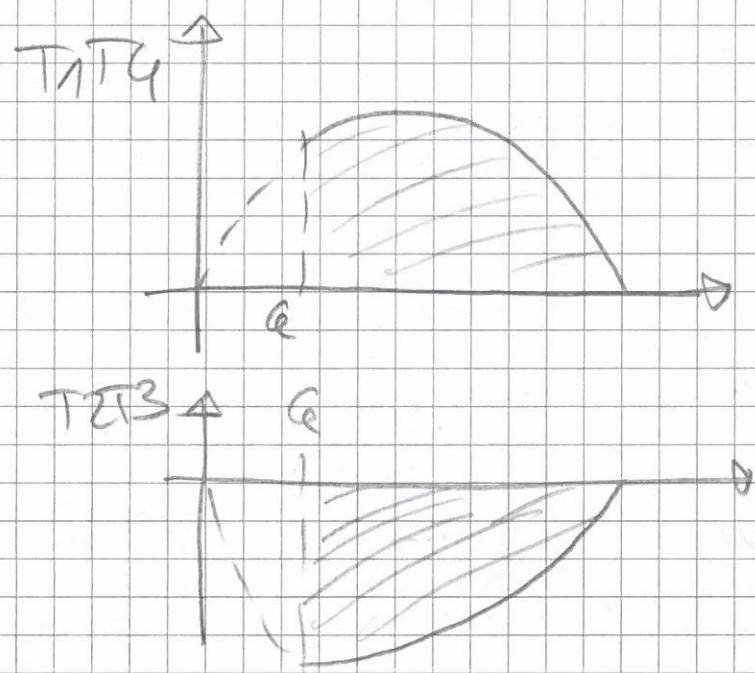
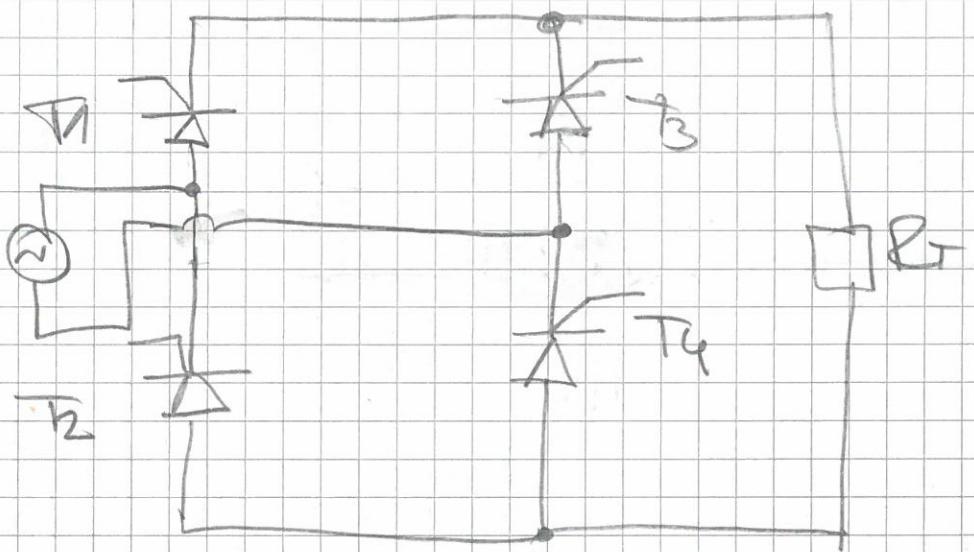
### STORAGE

- negative steps is not conceivable  
(holding current, storage voltage)
- leakage might  $A \neq k$

### TRANSISTOR

- base polarization
- excess charge  $\rightarrow$  polarization

# Polymer Isotacticity



## TRAC (TRUST)

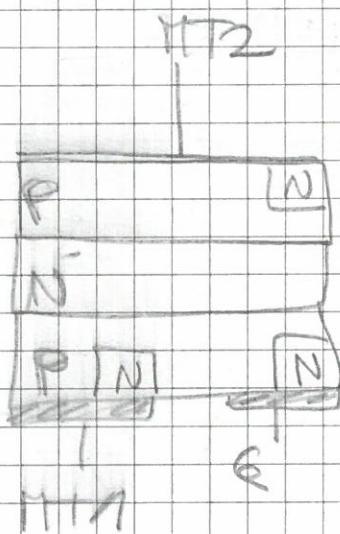
HT2



G

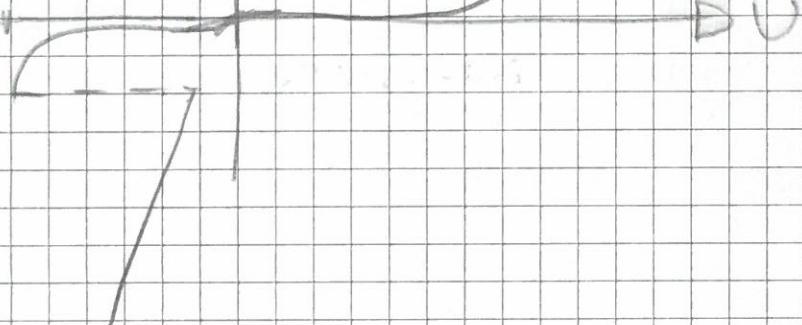
HT1

ΔE



HT1

ΔU



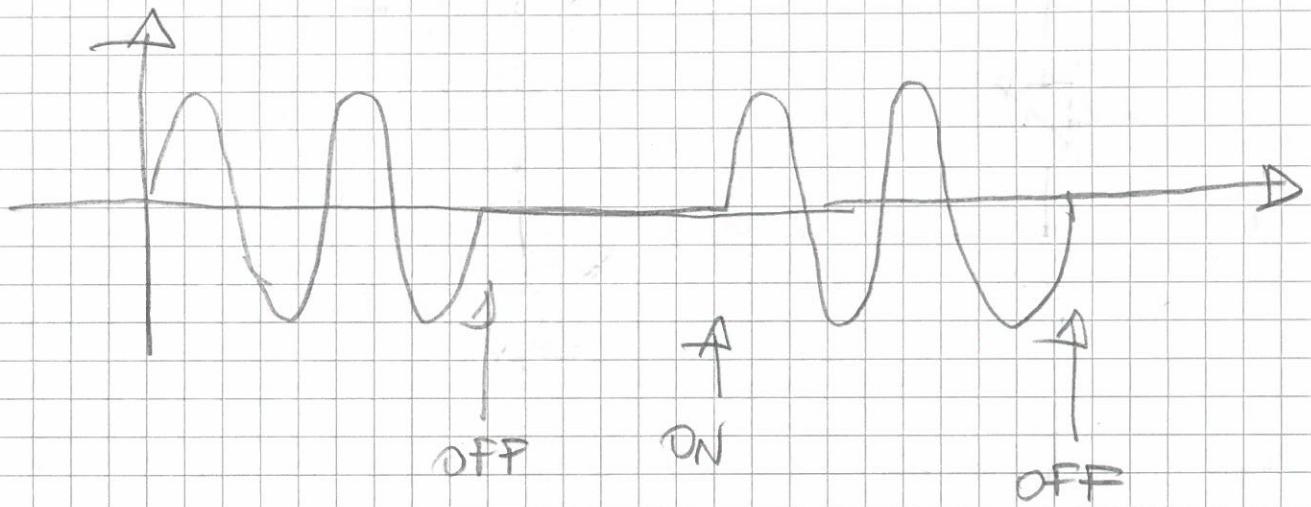
- die antiparallele sogen. Antistörung
- polarestitutive Stufenlosigkeit

## TAU O UTMWANDLUNG



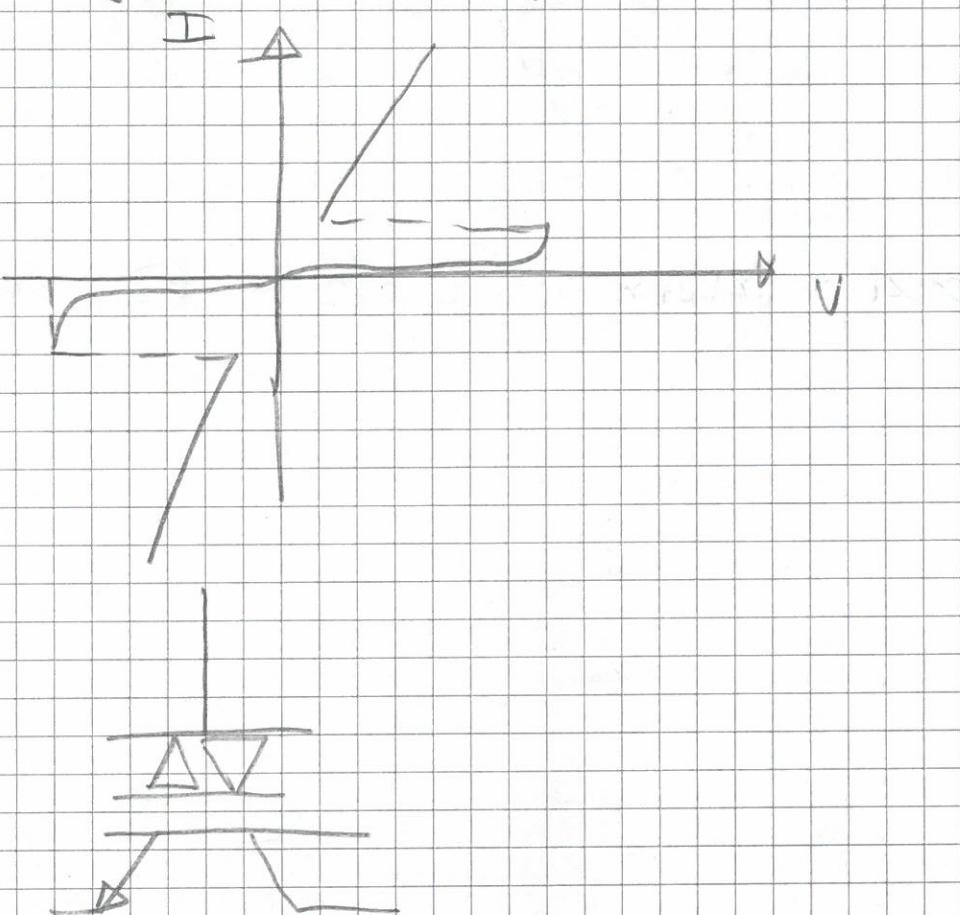
GENSOUPFER SYNTHESE

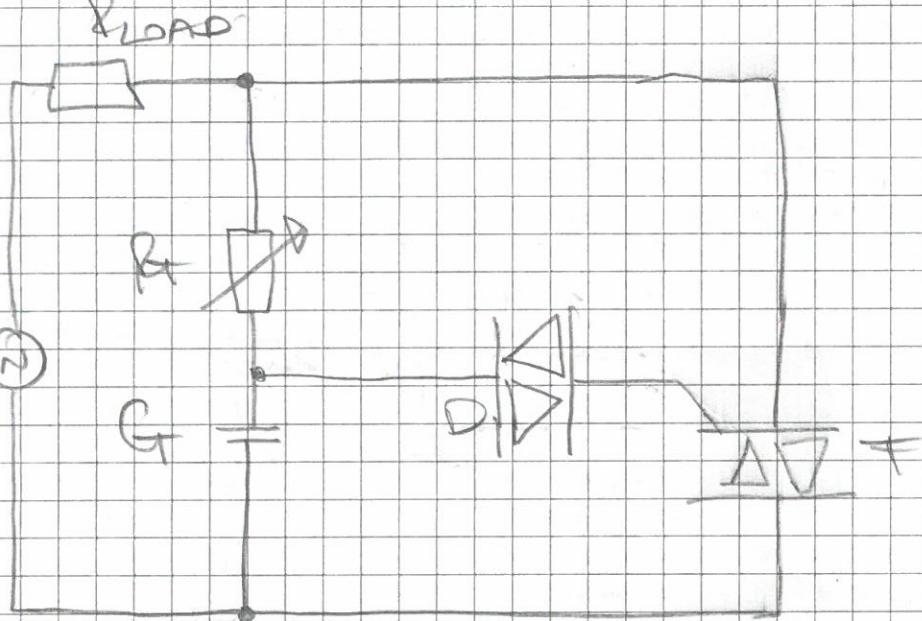
2) PREDVAPANE U NOU (zero point switches)



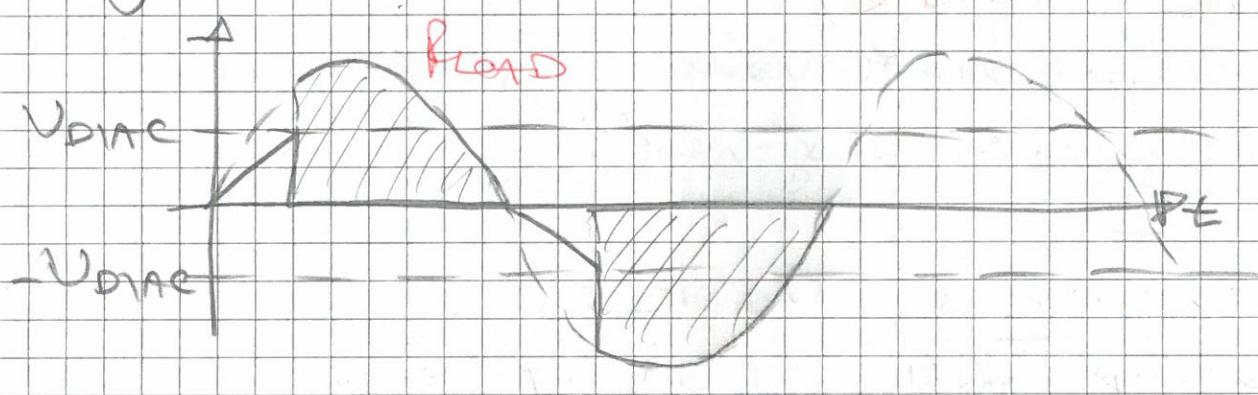
DIAK (DIODE)

- reakl, kolineárni, pravý u izogoničke hmotnosti





$f_{LOAD} \ll R_L$



dyske palo myake z hode - DI, CT lmp

## Ydre metode

→ DIT - denne under fest

- a) sengslin C }  $\Rightarrow$  Wienov most
  - b) parallelin C }  $\Rightarrow$  C s molin
  - c) sengsl. L } gitterlinne
  - d) paro. L
- 

b)  $\Rightarrow$  C s relativt gitterlinne

c) Maxwellov most

- sanguine s molin Q

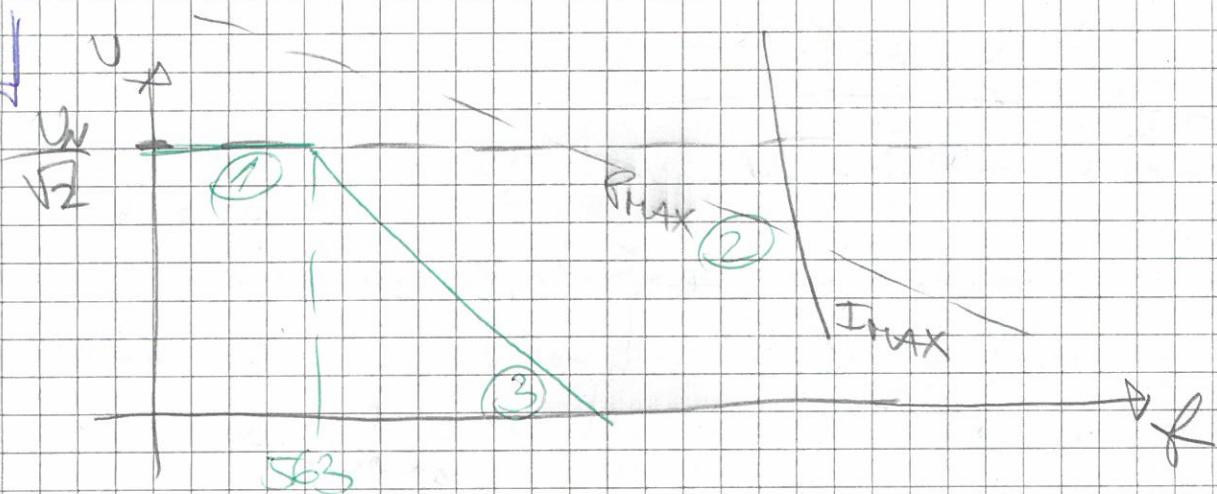
d) Hayov most

- sanguine s relativt Q

## IMPERIUMS CYSLOT SPECTROSKOPISK

- nyskylt i pen. vinfest o f

1.4.



$$\frac{V_N}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{I_{eff}}{2\pi f_B \cdot C} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_{1B} = \frac{\sqrt{2} I_{eff}}{2\pi V_N C}$$

$$= 563 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{12} = \frac{P}{\pi C \cdot 450 V_H^2} = f_{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = f_{13} \pi C 450 V_H^2 = 9141 \text{ W}$$

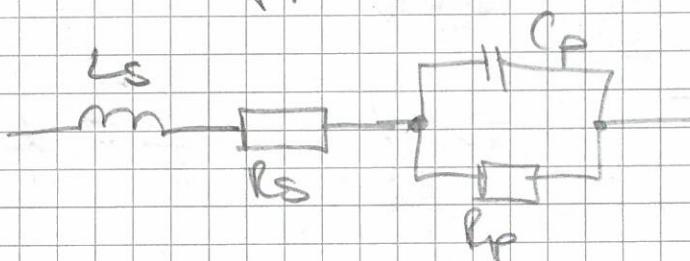
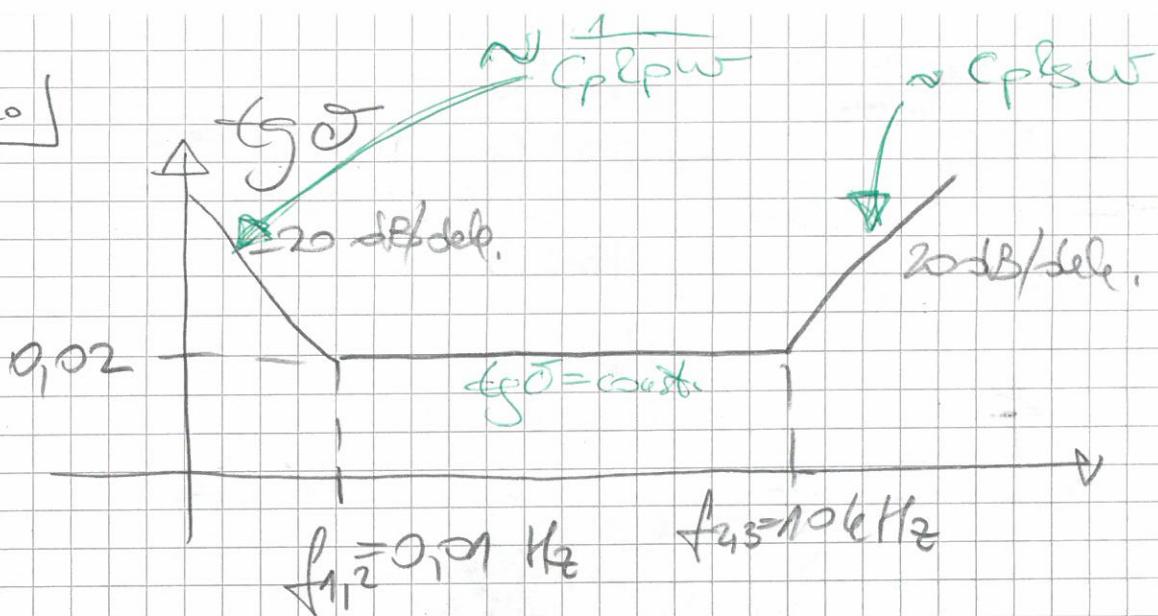
2-1)  $f_{12} = 20,25 \text{ kHz}$

$$f_{13} = 17,86 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ kHz} > f_{13} \rightarrow ③$$

$$V_3 = \frac{I}{2\pi f_C} = 159,2 \text{ V}$$

2020]



$$\omega_0 = C_P R_S \cdot \omega + \frac{1}{C_P R_S \cdot \omega}$$

$$C_P R_S \cdot 2\pi f_{12} = 0,002 \rightarrow R_S = 0,318 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{C_P R_S^2 \pi^2 f_{23}} = 0,002 \rightarrow R_S = 9,36 \cdot 10^{10} \Omega$$

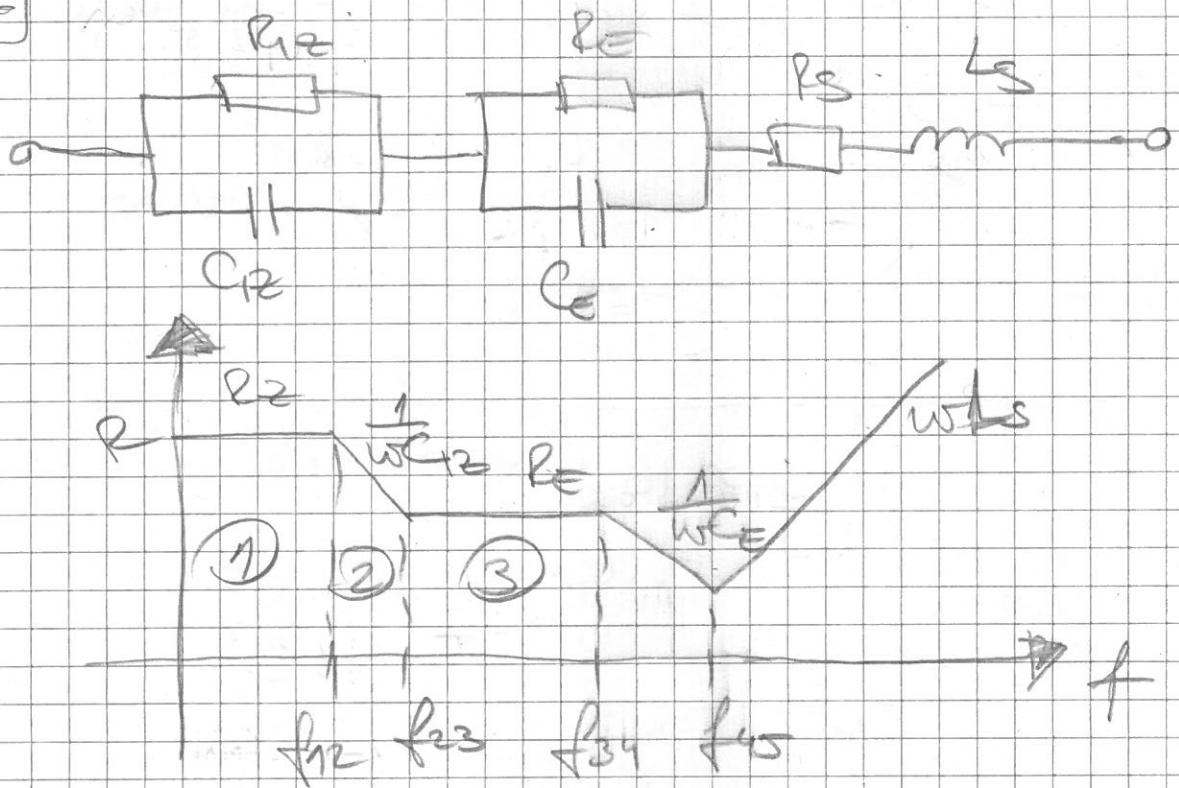
$$\omega_{\text{free}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_S C_P}}$$

$$f_{\text{free}} = 0,01 \text{ Hz}$$

$$L_S = 3,35 \mu\text{H}$$

$$T = R_f C_p = 7058 \text{ s}$$

2.30



$$Z = R \cdot C \quad | \quad R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_0 C} = 1,82 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$f_{12} \leftarrow \quad R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{12} C}, \quad f_{12} = 40 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{23} \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{2\pi f_{23} C} = R_E, \quad f_{23} = 361,7 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi f_{34} C} = R_S, \quad C = ? \quad ; \quad C = 633 \mu F$$

$$\therefore f_{45} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{L C}} = f_{822}$$

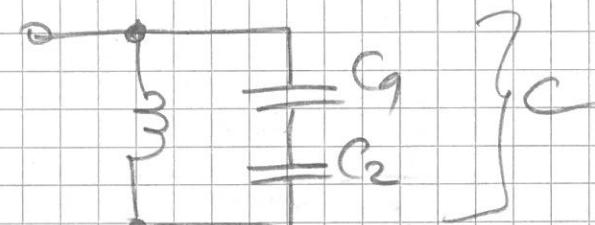
2.9.

$$L = 100 \mu H$$

$$\alpha_L = 18 \text{ ppm } / ^\circ C$$

$$\alpha_{C_1} = 0 \text{ ppm } / ^\circ C$$

$$\alpha_{C_2} = -100 \text{ ppm } / ^\circ C$$



$$f_{free} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- Kombinieren der Parameter  
temp. Welf.

$$\alpha_L = \frac{dL(t)}{dT} \cdot \frac{1}{L(t)}$$

$$L(t) = \alpha_L \cdot \frac{(T-T_0)}{\Delta T} \cdot L(T_0) + L(T_0)$$

$$df_{free} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} \cdot dL$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{C^3}} \cdot dC$$

$$\frac{df_{free}}{f_{free}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dL}{L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dC}{C} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{dL}{L} = -\frac{dc}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dT} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{dc}{dT}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dT} = - \frac{C}{L} \cdot \frac{dL}{dT}$$

$$f_{\text{ea}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \Rightarrow C = 18 \text{ nF}$$

$$C = \frac{C_1 \cdot G}{G_1 + G_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{G} \cdot \frac{dG}{dT} = \alpha_{G_1} \quad , \quad \frac{1}{G_2} \cdot \frac{dG_2}{dT} = \alpha_{G_2}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dC} = \frac{(G_2 G_1 + G_2) - G_1 G_2}{(G_1 + G_2)^2} \cdot dG_1$$

$$+ \frac{G_1 (G_1 + G_2) - G_1 G_2}{(G_1 + G_2)^2} dG_2$$

$$dC = \frac{G_2^2}{(G_1 + G_2)^2} dG_1 + \frac{G_1^2}{(G_1 + G_2)^2} dG_2$$

$$\frac{dC}{dT} = - \frac{C}{L} \cdot \frac{dL}{dT}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} \frac{dC}{dT} = \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} \cdot \frac{1}{G_1} \frac{dG_1}{dT} + \frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} \frac{1}{G_2} \frac{dG_2}{dT}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_{G_1} = 0 \text{ p.u./}^\circ\text{C})$$

# Počítat

① Návezit poslze i mezin idealní i reálny  
počinu kaopunkti.

- idealní element je číslovi i geometricky neprozákladný
- realní element je počinu stanovený v určitej struktuře v určité o teplotě i drží reálnou vlastnostem
- reálne kaopunkte se ve množi pojí  
takže de bude řada řídícího vztahu, kde je výška stanovena vzdálostí v mezi poslzedními následkami (faktorom)

② Opisat počinu určitých E12 případů:

- všechny vzdálosti počinu kaopunkti od sebe je počet počinů
- všechny opisované jsou vzdálosti:

$$N = a \cdot r^{n-1}$$

pro dané je: N - všechny vzdálosti

a - první člen množiny

r - faktor množiny

n = 1, 2, 3, ...

počet: E12

$$a = 1$$

$$r = \sqrt[12]{10}$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 12$$

$$N = 1; 1,2; 1,5; 1,8; 2,2; 2,7; \\ 3,3; 3,9; 4,7; 5,6; 6,8; 8,2$$

### ③ Objektivit svedečnosti objektov

-varčne vrednosti objektov obvezno  
se bo preneslo, pri čemer ga ENI nudi:

1. osnovna (logična) osnova po Biometri
2. osnovna strog, zavetnik
3. osnovna ekspresija
4. osnovna toleranca

### ④ Naložnosti osnovne biometrije pravilni komponenti te ih vrstehi sosegut.

STABILNOST - sigurno komponente da  
zadovolji vrednost parametra  
vnetičkih dejcev delovanja na  
fizikalne, odnosno da vsebuje  
postavke uvrščene formule jednake  
vrednosti kar pa je ujegore varstvena

TERPERAVNA OUSNOST - vrednost  
parametarjev elektromagnetnih kampov  
vsih tipov se s temi dodatki da  
se vrednosti svetlobe mestne  
od logičnih komponente posredovane

MOČNIH KAMPNOV OPREZLOČE - za posamezne  
komponente popisane su vrednosti  
(maksimalne) vrednosti radijih  
napole, stoplje, mreže i t. n. t.  
kaj je komponente ne vrednosti  
radijih

## OSTALE ZAČAJKE:

- LINENOST - vijoli do odještane granice
- PROBNI NAPON - ako ve koncentraciju stvarne pravilne napone do počeloje destrukcija i el. počinje optijenje na granici otpornika
- VDE efekt - aranžirat o naponu kod otpornika
- TEMP. POKLJIVE - dobra temp. granica  $0^{\circ} - 55^{\circ}\text{C}$ , gorje  $40^{\circ} - 350^{\circ}\text{C}$
- VAŽNOST -  $50 \pm 30\%$
- PONUDANOST - mestoštet brane  $0,1 \text{ do } 10^7 / 10^9 \text{ h}$

(3) Kako se ispituje stabilitet i kako je izražava?

## ISPITIVanje STABILNOSTI - najčešće se

pravi ispitivanje:

- je prednji temelj
- je ciljiti da posigne temelj (fizikalno-kemijski)
- pod utjecajem potrošnje se mijenja

PRIKAZANJE STABILNOSTI - stabilitet se izražava kao selektivne posudjive mjerljosti parametara u prethodnim (%) ili ppm (parts per million), u zadanom razdoblju razdoblju i zadanim vrijednostima

6) Kelvin & Sharpi temp. omloop?

- relative groeiende druk van Sharpi & Kelvin temp. hoofdlijn, verderde % R per °C

- temp. hoofd. lijnen op grote omloop samenvallen je' one linecurve

$$\alpha = -\frac{\Delta \theta}{\theta}$$

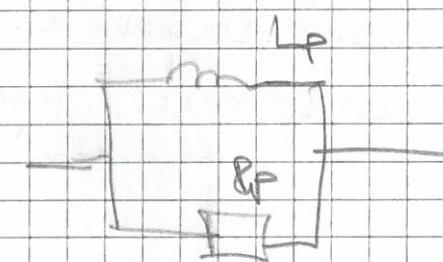
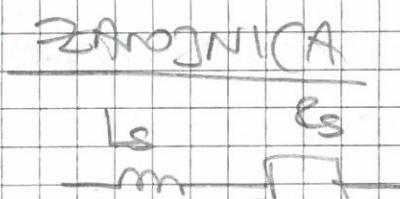
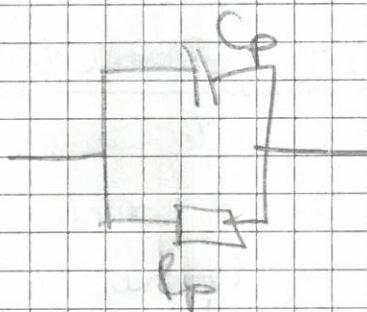
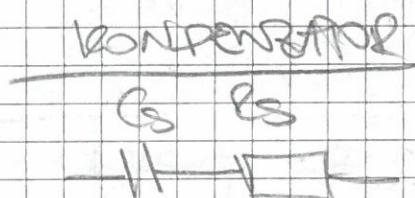
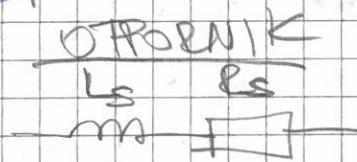
7)

Zoekto g' vašno varenst' uvelomalo  
op te redigeer' za parne hoorp.?

- metes. varenst' hoorp. & za  
parne hoorp. parne pjanje i u  
sljeduj' varenst' hoorp. kvarce na  
velog' drog' hoorp. u'.

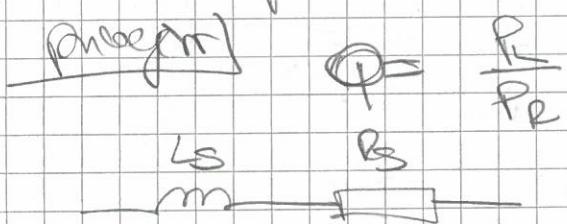
8)

Varenst' svoljene na varenst' shere  
parne hoorp. u'.

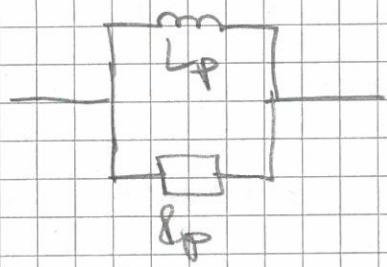


⑨ Sto je faktor kvalitete  $Q$  i tehnici se definise? Da li prenos i senzori i paralelno dijeljenju stvaraju zagradicu.

$Q$ -faktor - (FAKTOR KVALITETE) - ugovore za odstupanje od idealnih elemenata - definise se kao srednja vrijednost (dispersija) snage na komponenti



$$Q = \frac{I^2 U_s}{I^2 R_p} = \frac{U_s}{R_p}$$



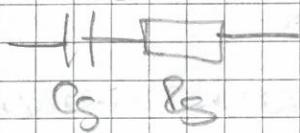
$$Q = \frac{\omega^2}{U_p R_p} = \frac{R_p}{\omega L_p}$$

⑩ Sto je faktor distanca  $D$  ili tangens kute gubitka tog i kako se definise? Da li prenos i senzori i paralelno dijeljenju stvaraju kvalitet.

$D$ -faktor - (FAKTOR DISTANCIJE) - kod kvalitetanja se kao srednja odstupanja stranog elemenata od idealnog definise faktor distanca  $D$  (tangens kuta gubitka, tg  $\delta$ ):

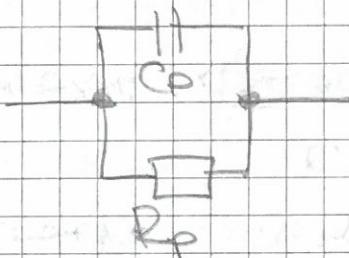
$$D = \operatorname{tg} \delta = \frac{1}{Q}$$

prakt. 11 seysle driebeurige shear load:



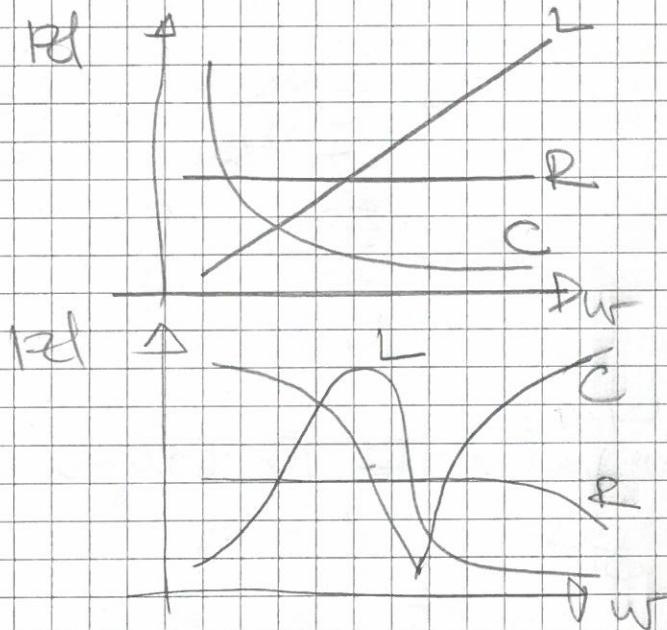
$$D = \frac{1}{w_0 L_p}$$

parallel driebeurige shear load:



$$D = \frac{1}{w_0 L_p}$$

- (11) Naar het frequentievlak ontstaat impedante  
→ reële &虚の荷重vector



- (12) Nabogen høj er optimal på

STACAN - vugne mose  
- slinger: - vugne  
- - metal-flux  
- - metal-dead  
- tip  
- zigzag

## PROSTENSKI - POLOŽANO - povezani

- TEMPERATURO

+PTC (positive temp. coeff.)

-NTC (neg. temp coefficient)

- NAPONE

→ VDR (voltage dependent resistor)

- SYETROVNO

- LDR (light dependent res.)

13

Nabrojti zvezdytele stvarne i vraklo ih dogasiti:

- RASPOL. VREDNOSTI

- STABILNOST

- TOLERANCije

- NOMINALNE SNAGE

- VOLJNE

- MAXIMALNI NAPON

- SUM

- LINENOST

14

Opisati karakteristike sljuzih vijencah otpornika:

### RASPOL. VREDNOSTI

$0,1 \Omega \div 10 M\Omega$

### NOMINALNA SNAGA

- maximum snaga definirana se pri velicji temp. ( $55 \div 70^\circ C$ )

- izvod je temperaturne, dobrojane snage u odnosu s opode i postupno se neobnovljuje dozvoljena temp.  $T_{max} = 105^\circ C$

## HAKSI MAUNI DAFON

- also je ope stanice velik, parfa se granulacija veljed nezadovoljstvo neprav u stanici i veljed VDR effekta (~ 12%)

## TOLERANCIJE

- log stanica vise nizke radnje preduje uskore stanice ofomile, te
  $\Rightarrow$  radne tolerancije: 20%, 10%, 5%,
 maks. 2%

## PERFOMANCIJE KOMPONENT

- za veću infektost ofoma temelj načinjaju -200 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , za veće ofome pastile

(15) Važe stolnost sljedećih ofomila  
anti a valoboljstvima, treptanjima, raskri? Navedi učinkos pojamstva koj donosi do procesa stanica uskore sljedećih ofomila.

- stanicu uskore sljedećih ofomila predložiti ofom
- ofom pastile vise isto do temelja, log i preduje ofom redi

PREDMETNI KOSI DONOŠE DO STALNOSTI:

- elektrode kod polirata DC
- rasporanje plinska
- deaktivacija rednjeg metanola
- pročišćen kontaktnog ofoma

- tensijska sila vodnjakov molekula
- stridujuci
- klapajući resivi

(16) Opreči karakteristike metal-film otpornika:

tečaj. koef., dimenzije, te omjerost o  
tečaj., vremenski učinkovitost, redi

TEMP. VEROVATNOST - tečaj. koef. & očekujuć  
je granicama i način mijenjanja su:

- 100 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 50 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 20 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$

DIMENZIJE - za istu strukturu može  
dimenzije od učinkovitih otpornika

OVISNOST o TEMP., VREMENU SREDIŠTA

I VLAKOVI - mogućnost je da se oponi  
na bazi 100 bazu

notiči način pojavljivanja s tečaj.,  
stvarajući i shlađujući

(17) Koje su poslovne i koji učinkoviti  
SMD tip otpornika?

PREDSTAVI - u početku ih mogu  
autonetski složiti radijatori pre  
nemoguće problema s opt.

- nekonzistentni ili isključujući izraditi
- problem je da je za manji  
problemi stvarajući i cijene veće

NEPOSREDNI - VDR efekt

- učinkovitost
- sposobni su (moguće složiti učinkoviti)

1.4.] När den röda ytan kändesetare  
beräkta nu utrustning 400 V, a  
närvarande effektus ströf 100 a.u.

a) växelströms f.d. omvänt nobs.  
dvs vreden nära kändesetare

✓ optiskt sladd i osvart  
ska sprängas medan

b) jordningsströms vreden under  
kändesetare på hopp medan  
sva jordkändesetare är utjorda  
av jordningsströms sida  
dvs ej tillräckligt med strömkälla  
9,005

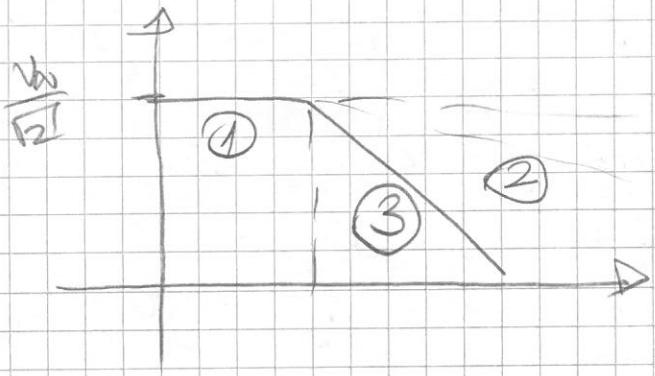
c) växelströms f.d. omvänt nobs.  
dvs vreden nära kändesetare.  
se sladd b)

d) olyckligen istället f.d. se sladd b  
e) olyckligen också. dvs vreden nära  
är kändesetare f.d. ib

$$C = 100 \text{ uF}$$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}$$

$$I_f = 100 \text{ vatt} = 0,1 \text{ A}$$



$$U_1 \times \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{2}} = 282,84 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{U_N}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{f_{ef}}{2\pi f_{13} C}$$

$$f_{13} = \frac{\sqrt{2} f_{ef}}{2\pi C U_N} = 563 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{12} = \frac{P}{\pi C g \sigma U_N} = f_{13}$$

$$P = f_{13} \pi C g \sigma U_N^2 = 9141 \text{ W}$$

2.1-1 Zodan gelykton koudebron gesloten

voertagel: beperkt tot 1 uF, variëren (afhankelijk) van 630 V, dopslevee zachte rugje  
50 mW, transistortype gr10002

v felv. periodieel oot 900 Hz tot 50 kHz  
(na frekvencyserie moet oot 50 kHz naaste  
is 2 dB/sec), i waarde dopslevee af.  
middenstt stijgt 50 uA.

a) waartagte levensdri antwoort' ugride  
dopslevee af. middenstt volgensop  
waarde na koudebron

b) houdt g middenstt tot waarde  
na frekvencyserie 50 kHz?

Op:

$$C = 1 \mu F$$

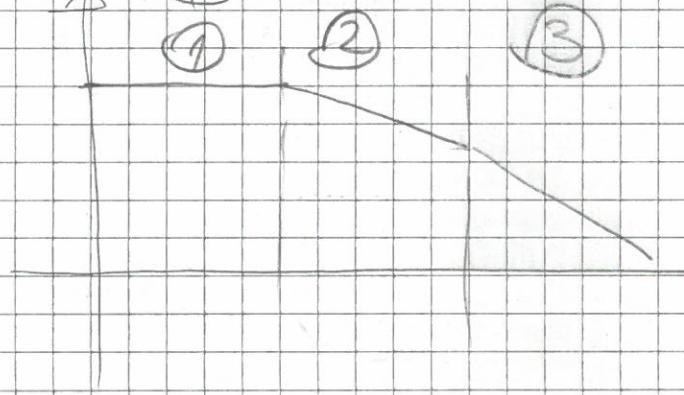
$$U_N = 630$$

$$P_e = 50 \text{ mW}$$

$$\beta \theta = 0,002$$

$$I_{ef} = 50 \text{ uA}$$

$$\frac{U}{U_B}$$



$$P_N = Q \cdot f \theta = \frac{U^2}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} \cdot f \theta$$

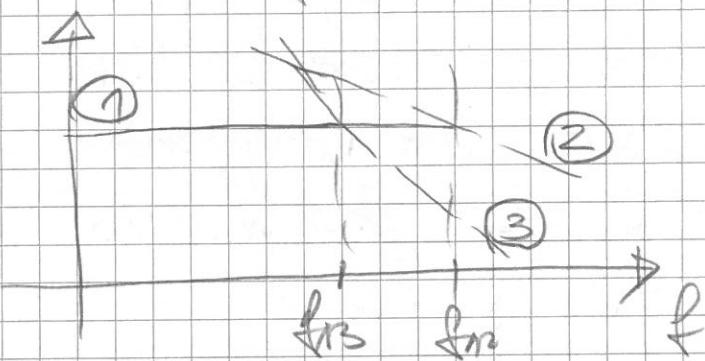
$$U = \sqrt{\frac{P_N}{2\pi f C g_0}}$$

$$f_{n1} = \frac{P_N}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\pi C g_0} = 20,1 \text{ kHz}$$

(3)

$$f_{max} = \frac{V_B}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi C} \rightarrow f = \frac{I}{2\pi C \cdot U}$$

$$f_{13} = 17,86 \text{ kHz}$$



$$V_2(f_{13}) = V_3(f_{13})$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{P_N}{g_0 2\pi f_{13} C}} = \frac{I_{eff}}{2\pi f_{13} C}$$

$$P_N = \frac{I_{eff}^2 f_{13} g_0}{4\pi^2 f_{13}^2}$$

$$\text{by } f = 80 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_3 = 15,92$$

$$(f=80 \text{ kHz}) = I_{eff} \cdot \frac{1}{wC}$$

$$= 159,15 \text{ V}$$

2.2.) Tænkest kwt givtakke pålydelse  
af proporsjonalheds hovedreglene  
betraktet 700 ut vurde se opnåt:  
no stødt vellen:

- følger givtakke om sam (-20 dB/dec.)  
og følvr. om Hz
- hovedregel i 10002 i værdi  
9,09 Hz i 100Hz
- følvr. om sam (+20 dB/dec.)  
og følvr. vte d 10 kHz

Personale følvr. hovedreglene g 1 MHz.

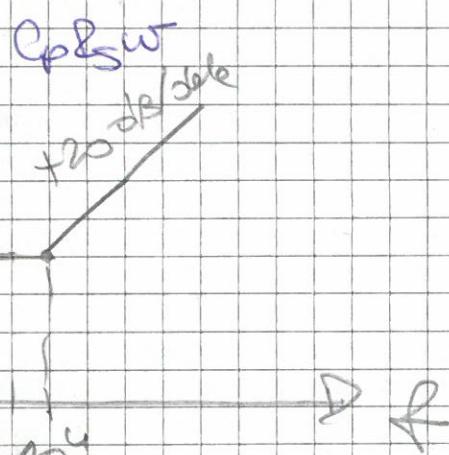
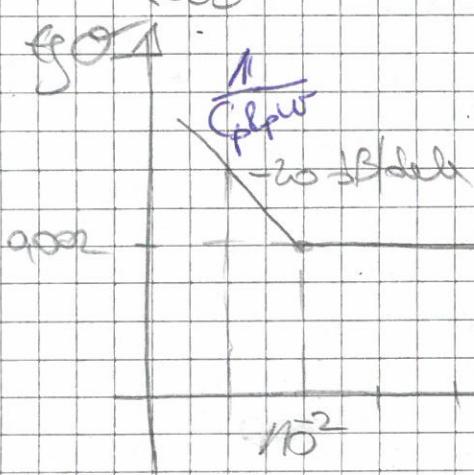
Nærføle følger givtakke givtakken, hovedreglene  
i værdien se element.

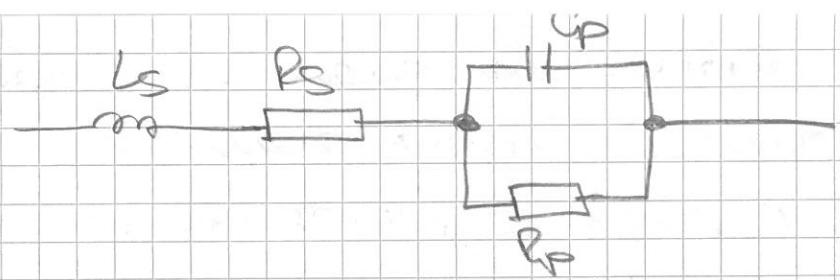
Nærføle følger givtakke om sam kwt givtakken i følvr. nærføle  
hovedreglen samspejlinger hovedreglene.

B:  $C = 100 \text{ nF}$

$$f_{\text{gr}} = \begin{cases} -20 \text{ dB/dec.} \\ 10002 ; 9,09 \leq f \leq 10 \text{ kHz} \\ 20 \text{ dB/dec.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\text{gr}} = 1 \text{ MHz}$$





$$\omega_{01} = C_P R_S \omega + \frac{1}{C_P R_P \omega}$$

$$\omega_{01} = 9002 ; f_{112} = 901 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_{012} = \frac{1}{C_P R_P \omega} \Rightarrow R_P = \frac{1}{C_P \cdot 2\pi f_{112} \cdot \omega_{012}}$$

$$R_P = 7,9577 \cdot 10^{10} \Omega$$

$$\omega_{023} = C_P R_S \omega \Rightarrow R_S = \frac{\omega_{023}}{C_P \omega}$$

$$R_S = 0,3183 \Omega$$

$$\omega_{PER2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_S C_P}} ; f_{ER2} = 1 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{ER2} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_S C_P}} \Rightarrow R_{ER2}^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 L_S C_P}$$

$$L_S = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 f_{ER2}^2 C_P}$$

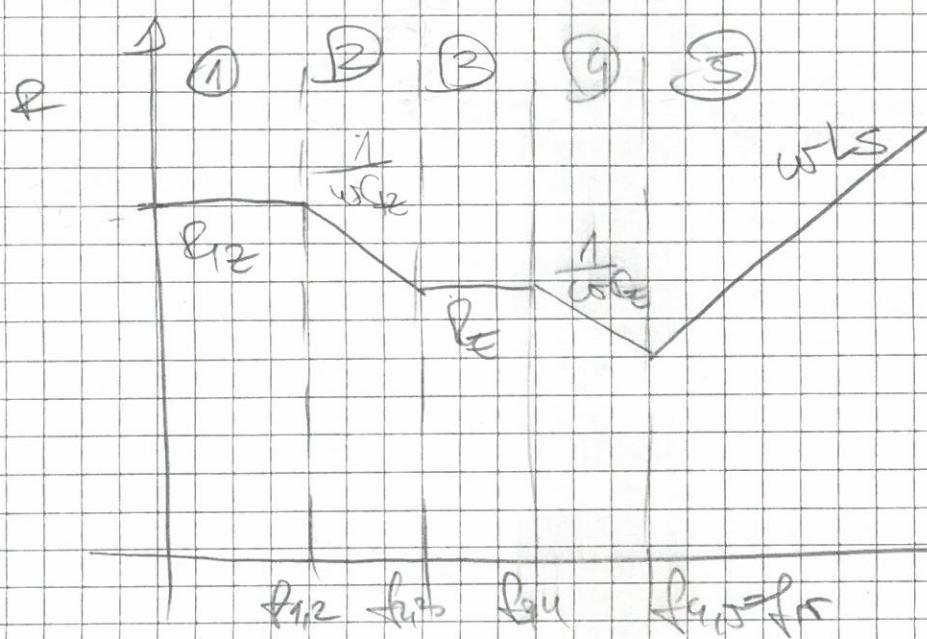
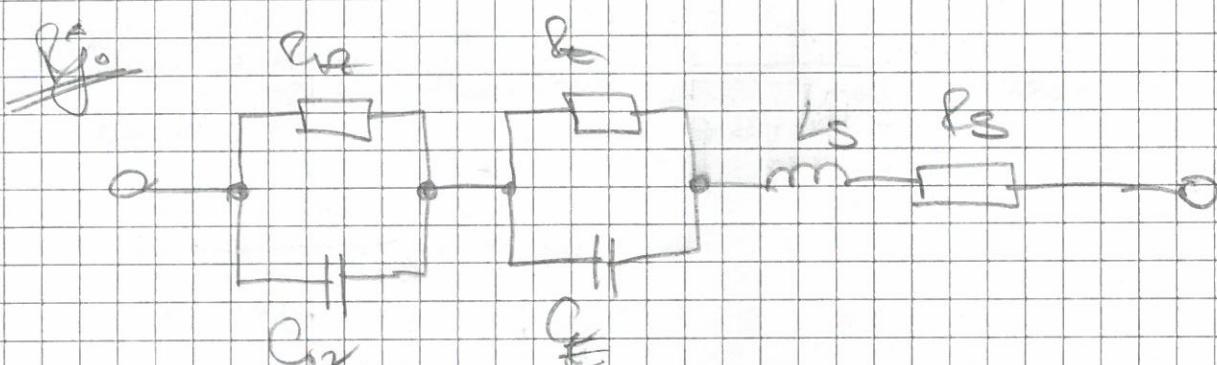
$$L_S = 253,3 \mu H$$

$$\tau = R_P C_P = 7957,7 \text{ s}$$

2.3-1 Naastgele vandaag zijn scherpe olsedtke  
signaleen middelen op de elementen, te  
verdergaan dan. ong. enigst module  
dependency s verantwoor koppel. fclu.  
en elektrische koppel. effectiv  
aandelen:

- varken kapaciteit  $C = 2200 \text{ pF}$
- ofter elektrolyte  $R_e = 0,2 \Omega$
- senser ofter  $R_s = 0,2 \Omega$
- senser ind.  $L_s = 3,0 \text{ mH}$
- leidsterke peringa  $\approx 4000 \text{ S}$
- resonant. fclu.  $f_r = 3,66 \text{ MHz}$

Onderste rass i fclu. ligt dependency  
top koppel. signaleen van  
soo hz, soot kHz i soot MHz.



$$Z = \frac{1}{L_2 C_R} \Rightarrow Z_{R2} = 1,818 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$\hookrightarrow R_2 \Rightarrow R_{12} = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{1,2} C}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_{12} C}$$

$$f_{1,2} = 37,79 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{2,3} \Rightarrow f_{2,3} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_2 C_{12}}$$

$$f_{2,3} = 361,716 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{3,4} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot L_2 C_E}$$

$$C_E = ?$$

$$f_{4,5} = f_R = 3,66 \text{ MHz} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L_2 C_E}}$$

$$\sqrt{L_2 C_E} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 3,66 \cdot 10^6}$$

$$C_E = \frac{1}{L_2} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi \cdot 3,66 \cdot 10^6)^2}$$

$$C_E = 630,31 \text{ nF}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{3,4} = 1,2625 \text{ MHz}$$

2.4.] Sensitiviteit tegen houdingstoone  
 potelans of ostant' of zijn hoge S  
 heeft een grote voorkeur voor.  
 cd 118,519 kHz. Temperatuur heeft.  
 sensitiviteit 100 pM i800  
 + 18 ppm / °C, d. i. de capaciteit van  
 houdingstoone heeft. 0 ppm / °C  
 i - 100 ppm / °C. Is dat waar  
 kapaciteit gedurende houdingstoone i  
 verhouding sensitiiviteit 80%.

$$f_{res} = 118,519 \text{ kHz}$$

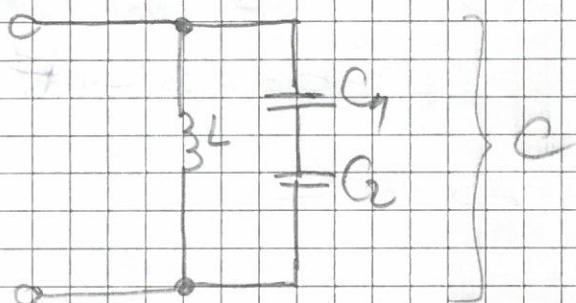
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$L = 100 \mu H$$

$$\alpha_L = 18 \text{ ppm / } ^\circ C$$

$$\alpha_{cap} = 0 \text{ ppm / } ^\circ C$$

$$\alpha_2 = -100 \text{ ppm / } ^\circ C$$



- hoe kunnen we de positie terugheven.

$$\alpha_L = \frac{dL(T)}{dT} \cdot \frac{1}{L(T_0)}$$

$$L(T) = \alpha_L \cdot \Delta T \cdot L(T_0) + L(T_0)$$

$$df_{\text{freez}} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi C_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} dL + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2\pi C_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} dC$$

$$\frac{df_{\text{freez}}}{f_{\text{freez}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dL}{L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dC}{C} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial T} = -\frac{dC}{C} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dT} = -\frac{1}{C} \frac{dC}{dT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dC}{dT} = -\frac{C}{L} \cdot \frac{dL}{dT}$$

$$f_{\text{freez}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_{\text{freez}})^2 \cdot L}$$

$C = 18,03 \text{ nF}$

$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_1} \frac{dC}{dT} = \alpha_1 ; \quad \frac{1}{C_2} \frac{dC}{dT} = \alpha_2$$

$$\frac{dC}{dT} = \frac{C_2(C_1 + C_2) - C_1(C_1 + C_2)}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} dC_1 + \frac{C_1(C_1 + C_2)}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} dC_2$$

$$\frac{dC}{dT} = \frac{C_2^2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} dC_1 + \frac{C_1^2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} dC_2$$

$$\frac{dC}{dT} = -\frac{C}{L} \frac{dL}{dT}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} \frac{dC}{dT} = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{C_1} \frac{dC_1}{dT}}_{\alpha_1 > 0} + \underbrace{\frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \cdot \frac{1}{C_2} \frac{dC_2}{dT}}_{\alpha_2 < 0}$$

$$-\frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dT} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \cdot \alpha_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \cdot 0,18 \\ C_1 (1 - 0,18) &= 0,18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,18 &= \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \cdot (100) \Rightarrow \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 0,18 \\ &\div \quad \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 18,03 \cdot 10^{-9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} C_2 &= 100,16 \text{ nF} \\ C_1 &= 21,98 \text{ nF} \end{aligned}}$$

05.12.2016.

## Osciloskop

- analogní - dýky na obrazu sítí
  - o definice kvalitní (čisté)
  - (elektron. ideje v sítích)
- logická modifikace
- můžou počítat snadno "dřívější" reakce (čas),  
alež buďto snaží využít klasický

Analogní - foton. frekvence do 100 MHz

- frekvenční rozsah 2-3 %

DIGITALNÍ - kompleksní, polohové překlapy  
spektrum (TRANSW)

- foton. ohniváže 1-50 GS/s  
SAMPLE

### Analogní

- otiskování v X-Systém - PLASTI NAFON
- funkčního bloku:
  - Vstřikovací kanál
  - horizontální kanál
  - generátka (vraťovací) boky
  - sklop  $\Rightarrow$  sloužení
  - kvalitní čipr
  - (časový naprogramován)

### Digitalní EML

- digitální: BNC - konektor
- N - horizontální (red.)

- uitsl. ne vseenfaseus vlootin signaal, pris mōens vmissch. vlootin signaal
- integrator ATENUATOR (hoepersch. of of reg.)
- RC - filter = STEP
- CR - filter =
- Aanja se huidydp - beweegende huidydp  
koje suoi filmp se beweegende gfu  
(trigger pedalo; duim signaal)
- wisselkoppling pedalo (60-70 V)

### - 2 werking modi:

- plekspie sedi astylus (broek of felseruifje oortangere) - beweeg die (sre isied so nie in mōens)
- ⇒ **CROPPER MODE** - wie felseruifje oorvan farben' power
- **ALTERATING MODE** - isotone se omi na draf' signaal

### HOOFDSTUKKINI INHAL

#### GENERATOR VREKONSELE B120

- integrator - gaenthe plast' vanom

#### SKOOF BI SINUSONSTERU

- signaal s redihelyp kaande - instell TRIGGER signaal
- ext. trigger
- vbaardus parameter - se myselfies huidydp

SONDE - vlnr as voltmeter f)

Resonans

$$- 1 \text{ M} \parallel 30 \text{ pF} -$$

- perma sonde - kapazität 30 pF

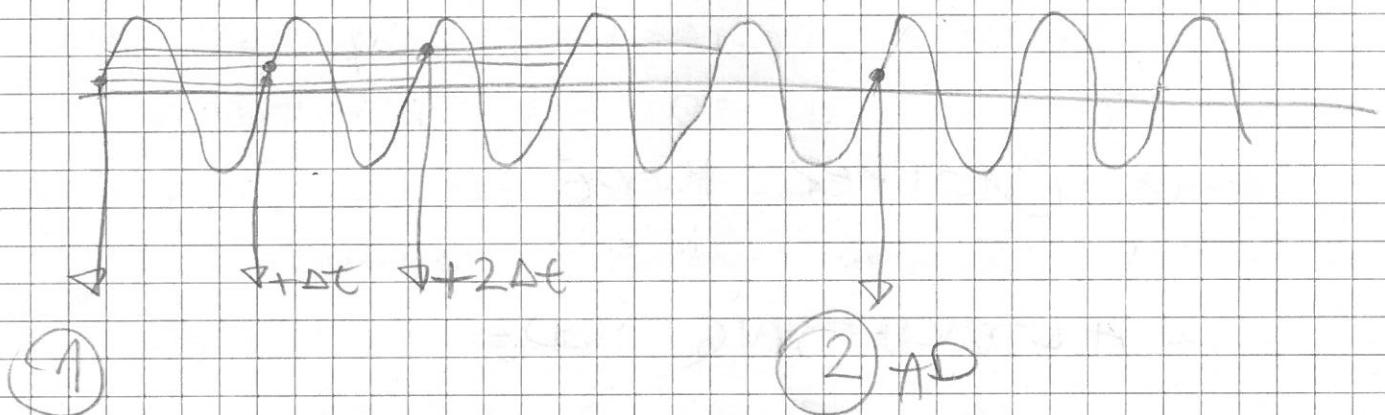
- Sonde 10x (QUSI 10 pF)

- vlnr C - sonde 12 pF 2a 10x

sonde, 3 pF 2a 100x sonde ( $R_{\text{load}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ )

Impuls period.

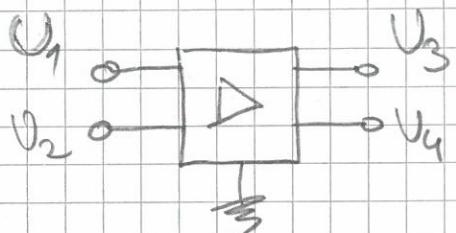
$$\tau_{\text{imp}} = \sqrt{\tau_{\text{res},x}^2 + \tau_{\text{res},y}^2 + \tau_{\text{res},\text{phase}}^2}$$



12. 01. 2017.

3-1. J

DIF. P. S SIN. INTEGRATOR



$$V_3 = k_1 U_1 + k_2 U_2$$

$$V_4 = k_{31} V_3 + k_{32} U_2$$

$$\text{diff. } U_1 - U_2 = V_{\text{diff}, \text{in}}$$

$$\text{sig. } \frac{U_1 + U_2}{2} = U_{2, \text{ve}}$$

$$V_3 - V_4 = V_{\text{diff}, \text{out}}$$

$$\frac{V_3 + V_4}{2} = U_{2, \text{ve}}$$

$$V_{D, \text{iz}} = q_m U_{\text{drive}} + q_{12} U_{2, \text{ve}}$$

$$V_{2, \text{iz}} = q_{21} U_{\text{drive}} + q_{22} U_{2, \text{ve}}$$

Switches

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{D, \text{iz}} \\ V_{2, \text{iz}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_m & q_{12} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{\text{drive}} \\ U_{2, \text{ve}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Faktor som sei Werte  $\propto$  F



CMRR (common mode rejection ratio)

$$\cancel{\text{express}} \quad \frac{V_{\text{diff}, \text{izl}}}{V_{\text{diff}, \text{ve}}}$$

$$\text{CMRR} = \frac{V_{\text{diff}, \text{izl}}}{V_{\text{diff}, \text{izl}}} \Big|_{U_2, \text{ve} \neq 0} >$$

$$\frac{q_m}{q_{12}} \Big|_{U_2, \text{ve} \neq 0}$$

$$\Big|_{U_{D, \text{ve}} = 0}$$

$$\frac{q_m}{q_{12}} \Rightarrow A_1 \quad \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$

# FREQUENCY DISCRIMINATOR FD

$$FD = \frac{A_D}{V_{2,12}} = \frac{A_D}{\alpha_{22}}$$

$V_{D,12} = 0$

$$\alpha_{22} = \frac{V_{2,12}}{V_{2,11}}$$

$$V_{D,11} = 1 \text{ mV}$$

$$CMRR = 80 \text{ dB} = 10^4$$

$$FD = 80 \text{ dB} = 10^4$$

$$f_D > 1000$$

$$A_2 = 0,1$$

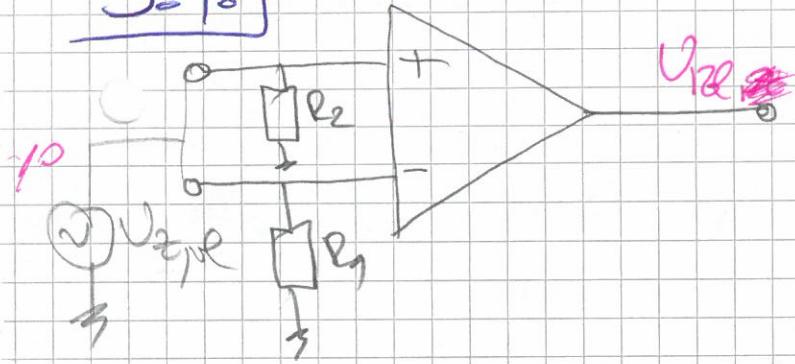
$$\alpha_{22} = 0,1$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{D,12} &= A_D \cdot V_{D,11} + A_2 \cdot V_{2,11} \\ &= 1000 \cdot 1 \text{ mV} + 0,1 \cdot 2 \text{ V} \\ &= 1 \text{ V} \pm 0,2 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{2,12} = \alpha_{22} \cdot V_{2,11} = 0,1 \cdot 2 \text{ V} = 0,2 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_D & A_2 \\ 0,1 & \alpha_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

3-4.0]



$$R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

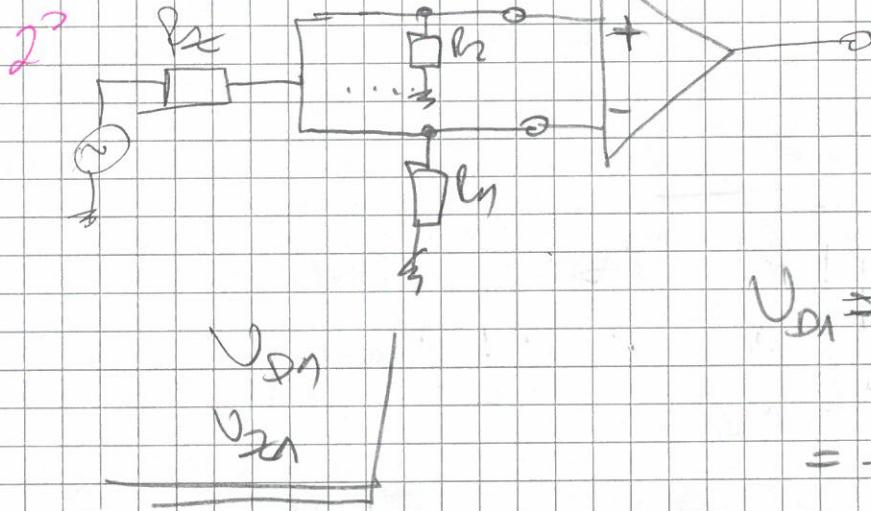
$$R_1 = 1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

- dolf (vl. naf.  $\sim 1\text{V}$ ) predeel

↳ redi' simpele - bofe' p'kturage

zaged. predeel

- parralele predeel (vl. naf.  $\sim 0,2\text{V}$ )



$$\begin{aligned} V_{D1} &= \left( \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} - \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) \cdot V_2 \\ &= \frac{(R_2 - R_1) R_2}{R_2 R_1 + (R_1 + R_2) R_2 + R_2^2} \cdot V_2 \\ &\doteq \frac{(R_2 - R_1) R_2}{R_2 R_1} \cdot V_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{21} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) V_2 \approx V_2 \\ &\approx 1 + 1 \approx 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{D2} = A_D V_{D1} + \frac{A_D}{F} V_{21}$$

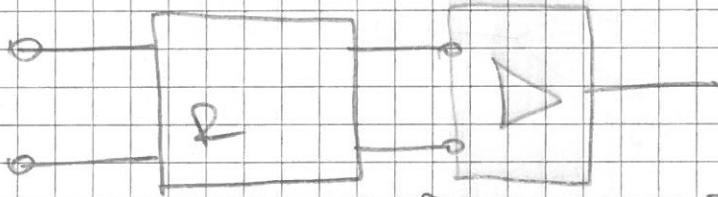
$$F_{D2} = \frac{A_D}{A_D \cdot V_{D1} + \frac{A_D}{F} \cdot V_{21}} = \frac{A_D}{\frac{A_D \cdot V_{D1}}{V_2} + \frac{A_D}{F}}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{F} + \frac{V_{D1}}{V_2} = \frac{1}{F} + \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_2 R_1} \cdot \beta_2$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{f_2} \rightarrow \text{faktor } \beta_2 \text{ abhängig von } V_2$$

$$f_2 = \frac{A_{D,R}}{f_{2,R}} = \frac{1}{(R_2 - R_1) R_2}$$

$$f_{\text{tot}} = \frac{f \cdot f_2}{f + f_2}$$



$$V_{12e} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{D,P} & A_{2P} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & A_{2R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_{D,SL} \\ V_{2,VE} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{D,P} & A_{D,T} \cdot A_{2R} + A_{2P} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{D,SL} \\ V_{2,VE} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = \frac{A_{D,P}}{A_{D,P} \cdot A_{2R} + A_{2P}} = \frac{1}{A_{2R} + \frac{A_{D,T}}{A_{D,P}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = A_{2R} + \frac{A_{2P}}{A_{D,P}}$$

$$V_{12e} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{D2} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{D1} & A_{21} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{D,VE} \\ V_{2,VE} \end{bmatrix}$$

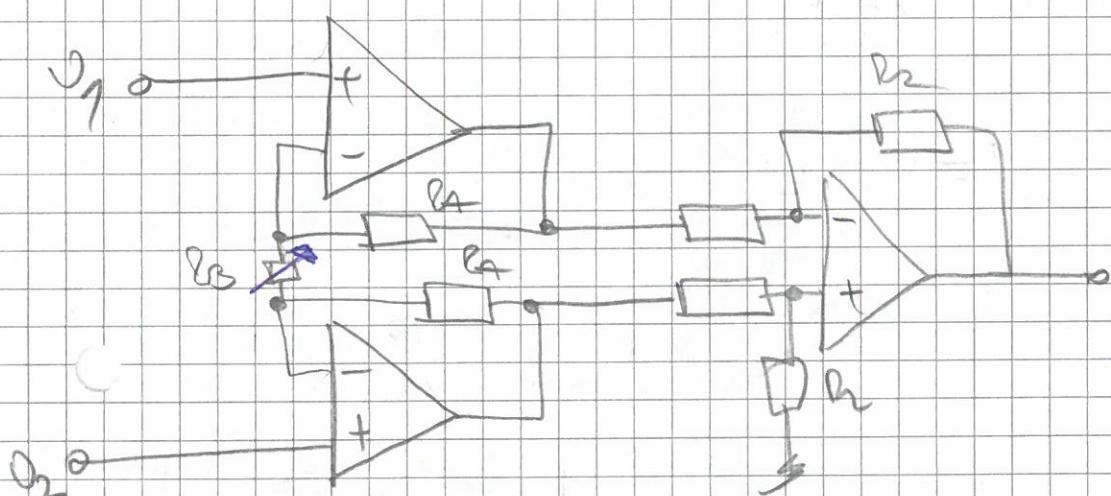
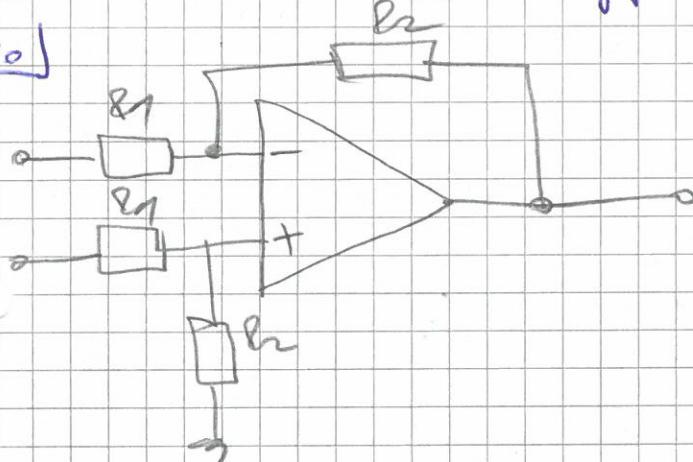
$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{D1} \cdot A_{D2} & A_{21} + A_{22} \cdot Q_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_{\text{eff}} = \frac{A_{D1} A_{D2}}{A_{D2} A_{D1} + A_{D2} Q_1} = \frac{1}{\frac{A_{D1}}{A_{D2}} + \frac{Q_1}{A_{D1}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{F_D} + \frac{Q_1}{A_{D1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{1}{F_D} + \frac{1}{F_2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{D1}}$$

INST. FESTNAHME - diff. Modelle

3o3o



$$A_D = A_{D1} \cdot A_{D2} = \left(1 + \frac{2 \cdot R_4}{R_2}\right) \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_{D1, D2} = 22 \text{ m} \Omega = 2 R_1$$

$$R_1 = 11 \text{ m} \Omega$$

$$A_{D2} = 5$$

$$R_2 = A_{D2} \cdot R_1 = 55 \text{ m} \Omega$$

$$A_D = 10 \div 100$$

$$A_{D2} = 5$$

$$A_{D1} = 2 \div 20$$

$$R_B = ?$$

$$A_{D1} = 2$$

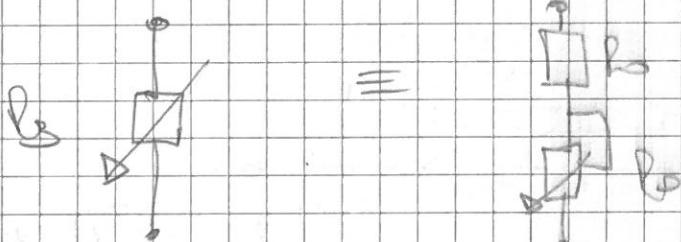
$$2 = 1 + \frac{2 R_A}{R_B, \text{MAX}}$$

$$A_{D1} = 20$$

$$20 = 1 + \frac{2 R_A}{R_B, \text{MIN}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_B, \text{MAX} = 2 R_A$$

$$R_B, \text{MIN} = \frac{2}{19} R_A$$



$$R_B = R_B + R_P$$

$$R_B = \frac{2}{19} R_A$$

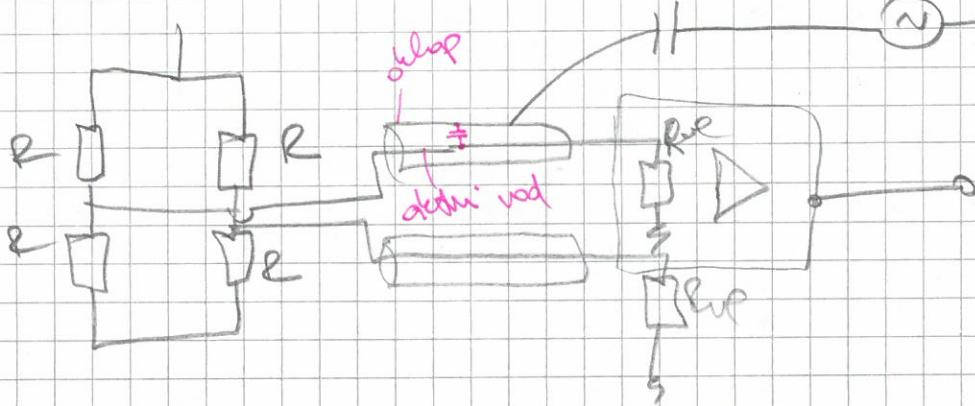
$$R_P = \left(2 - \frac{2}{19}\right) R_A \\ = \frac{36}{19} R_A$$

$$\Delta ABLR = R_A = 18 \Omega$$

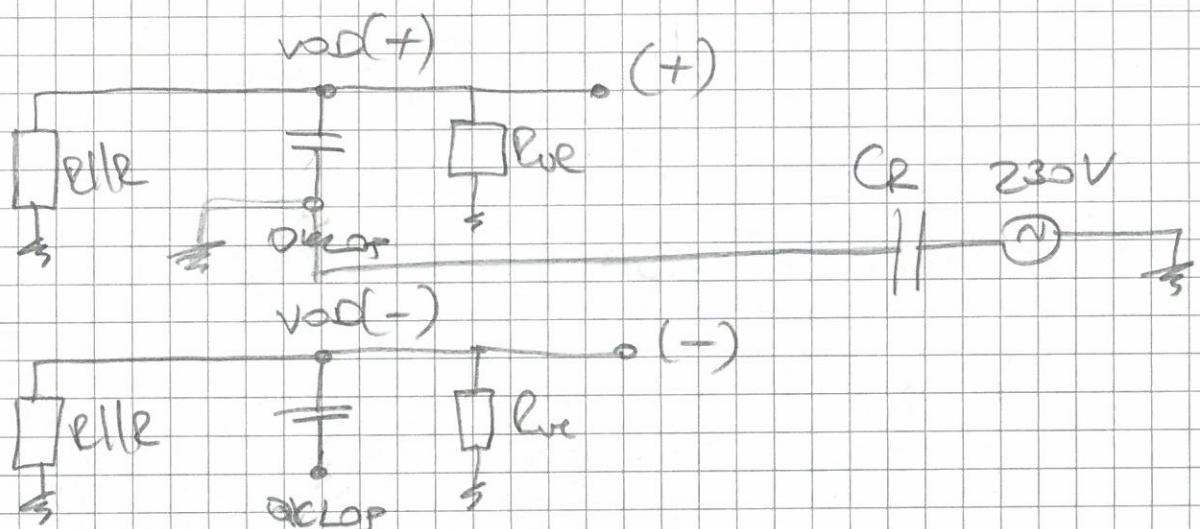
$$R_B = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_P = 36 \Omega$$

3.50]



a)



b)

$$V_{SM} = 0$$

$$C_e = 200 \mu F \quad C = 160 \mu F$$



$$C_{ve} = \frac{C_2 \cdot C}{C_2 + C} = 89 \mu F$$

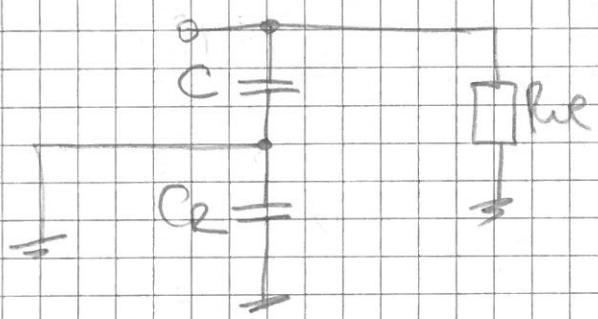
$$V_2 = \frac{R_{ve} \cdot V_{SM}}{R_{ve} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{ve}}} = \frac{j\omega C_{ve} R_{ve}}{1 + j\omega C_{ve} R_{ve}} \cdot V_{SM}$$

$$\omega \cdot j\omega C_{ve} R_{ve} V_{SM} = 1,39 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot V_{SM}$$

$$V_{1,21} = 100 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 230 V \cdot 1,39 \cdot 10^{-4} = 4,52 V$$

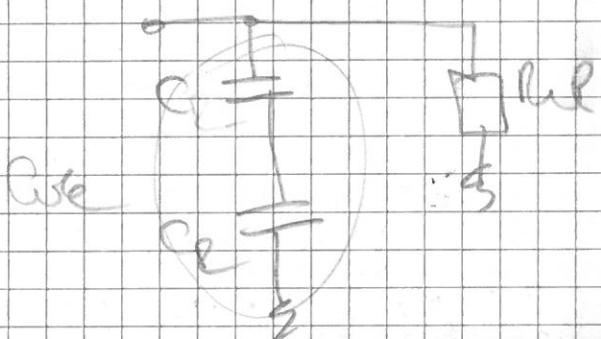
$$f = 100 \text{ kHz}$$

sporenvelop



$$R_{\text{re}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \parallel R_{\text{re}} = 9,9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

overspoelen envelop



$$R_{\text{re}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \parallel R_{\text{re}}$$

$$R_{\text{re}} = 18 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Salvo voor repeat.

- steppig slope suppose FD (passband)

GARD (active elements)

carrying (general purpose)

- steppig slope se mag

a steppig re band

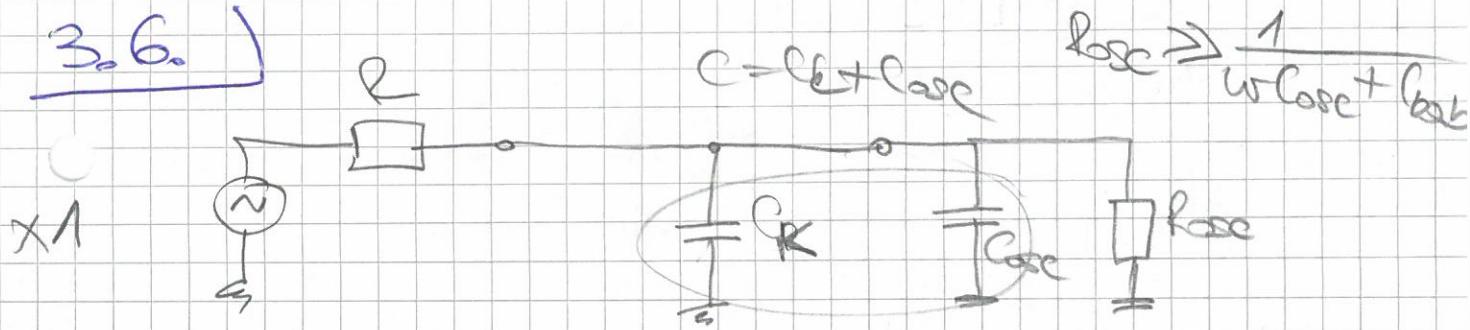
- speciale methode

- vele repeat. goud

- passief - resonator

- ve steppig steppig loslaten.

3.6.)



$$V_{osc} = V \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = V \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$|V_{osc}| = |V| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2}}$$

$$= |V| \cdot 0,39 \quad (\text{max } \approx 60\%)$$

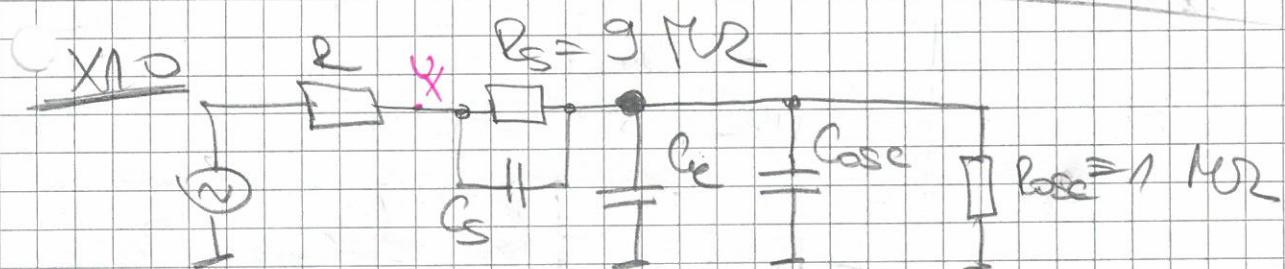
$f = 750 \text{ kHz}$

$$f_{osc} \gg \frac{1}{2\pi C_{osc} L}$$

$$C_{osc} = 25 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_e = 75 \text{ pF}$$

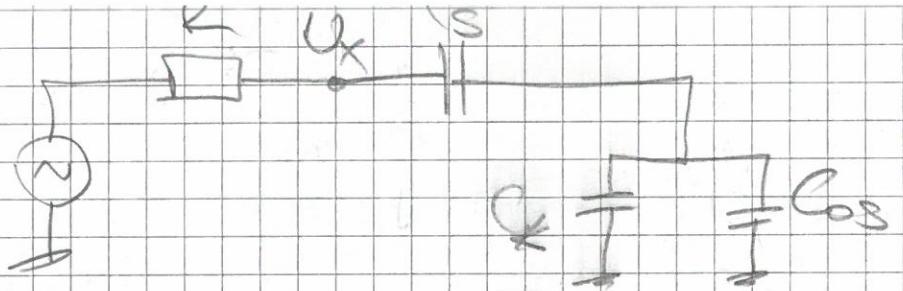
$$\omega_0 = 100 \text{ rad/s} \quad @ 750 \text{ kHz} \approx 2 \text{ WR}$$



$$R_L \cdot C_s = (C_e + C_{osc}) \cdot R_{load}$$

$$C_s = 1 \text{ M}\Omega \cdot 100 \text{ pF} \cdot \frac{1}{9 \text{ M}\Omega} = 111 \text{ pF}$$

$$V_{load} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot V_x$$

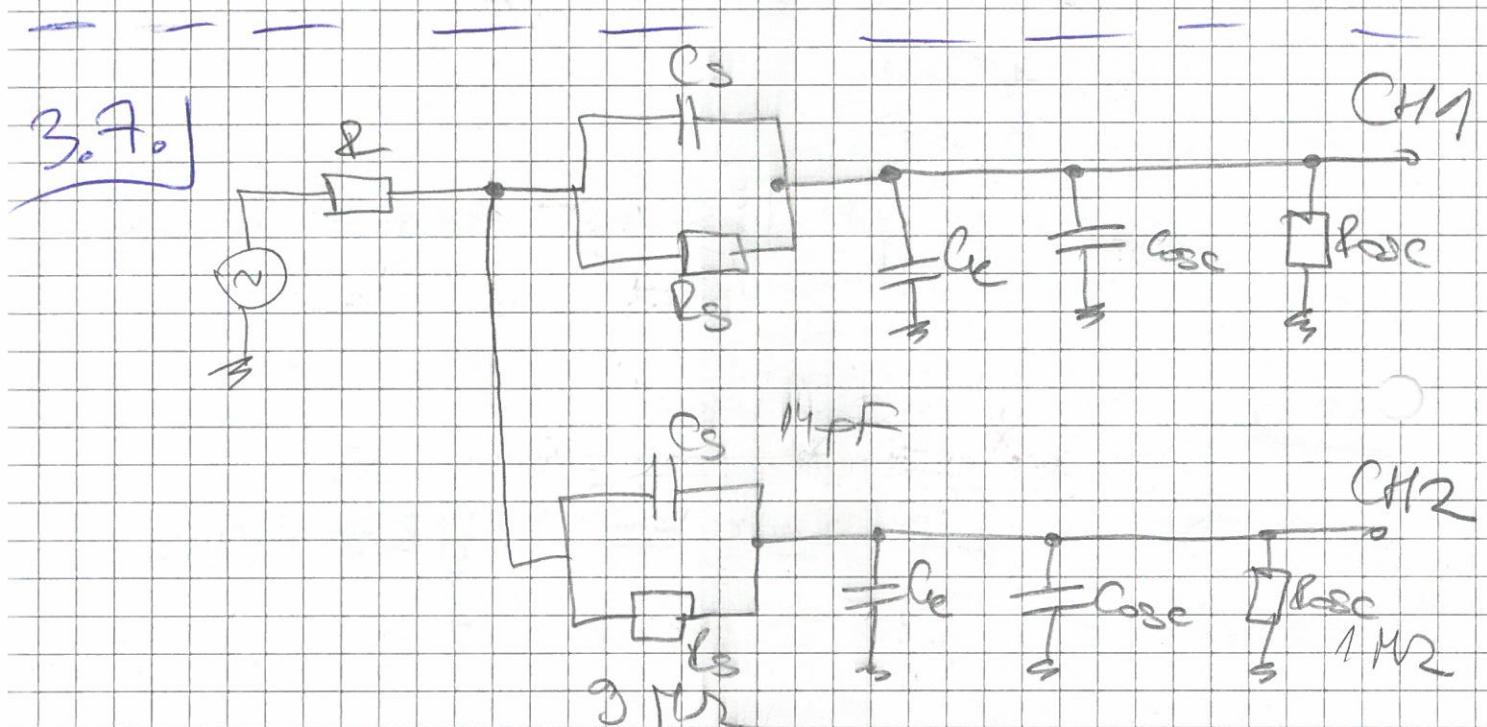


$$U_{osc} = \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot U$$

$$U_x = U \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \omega C_s \cdot R} = 0,373 \text{ V}$$

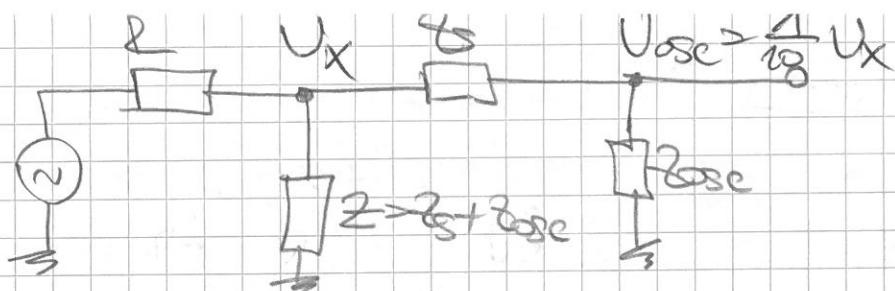
$$C_s = \frac{C_s (C_{oe} + C_{osc})}{C_s + C_{oe} + C_{osc}} > 10 \text{ pF}$$

$$U_{osc} = 0,0973 \text{ V}$$



$$C_s = \frac{(101 \text{ pF} + 25 \text{ pF}) \cdot 1 \text{ nF}}{3 \text{ nF}}$$

$$C_s = 14 \text{ pF}$$



SEZJENA SAMO 1 SONDA

$$U_x = U \cdot \frac{Z}{R+Z}$$

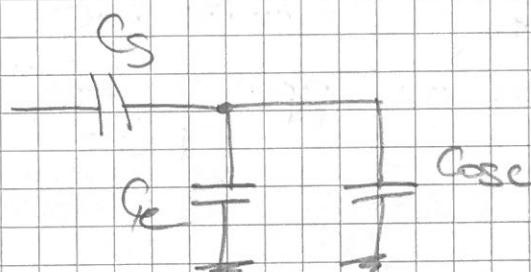
SEZJENE 2 SONDE

$$U'_x = U \cdot \frac{\frac{Z}{2}}{R + \frac{Z}{2}}$$

$$k = \frac{U_x}{U'_x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{Z}{R+Z}}{\frac{\frac{Z}{2}}{R+\frac{Z}{2}}} = \sqrt{2} = \frac{2R+Z}{R+Z}$$

$$Z =$$



$$C = \frac{Cs(C_b + C_{base})}{Cs + C_b + C_{base}} = 12.6 \text{ pF}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j \cdot X$$

$$\frac{(2R+Z)^2}{4R^2} = k^2 = 2$$

$$\frac{4R^2 + X^2}{R^2 + X^2} = 2$$

$$X = \frac{X}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\omega C} = 447 \text{ } \Omega$$

- Sonda X10
- Ausgangsgrößen der Regelstrecke übernehmen
- weinrot farben, attenuator 1:10
- Ausgangsgrößen der Regelstrecke übernehmen
- grünfarben, blau hell, weiß
- Farbe sonst offen

3.8.]

$$P_1 = 50 \text{ ppm} \cdot 5V \text{ (maximale Abweichung)} \\ = 250 \mu V$$

$$R_2 = \frac{300 \mu V / V}{5V} \cdot 500 \mu V \text{ (hoher negativer Regelbereich)} \\ = 30 \text{ ppm} = 150 \mu V$$

$$R_3 = \frac{(50 \mu V / \mu A \cdot 4 \mu A)}{5V} \text{ (Stromreg.)} \\ = 50 \text{ ppm} = 200 \mu V$$

$$R_4 = (2 \text{ ppm}/^{\circ}C \cdot (50^{\circ}C - 10^{\circ}C)) = 60 \text{ ppm} \\ = 300 \mu V$$

$$P_5 = 3 \cdot 20 \text{ ppm} = 60 \text{ ppm} \quad (\text{Temperatur}) \\ = 300 \mu V \quad (\text{Wärme})$$

$$P_6 = 20 \mu V / 5V \quad (\text{SUM}) \\ = 4 \text{ ppm} = 20 \mu V$$

$$P_7 = 15 \text{ ppm} \cdot 3 = 45 \text{ ppm} \cdot 5V \\ = 225 \mu V$$

### c) Duplex Taktzeit

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{TOT}} &= 50 \text{ ppm} + 30 \text{ ppm} + 40 \text{ ppm} \\
 &\quad + 60 \text{ ppm} + 60 \text{ ppm} + 4 \text{ ppm} + 40 \text{ ppm} \\
 &= 288 \text{ ppm} \\
 &= \dots \quad V
 \end{aligned}$$

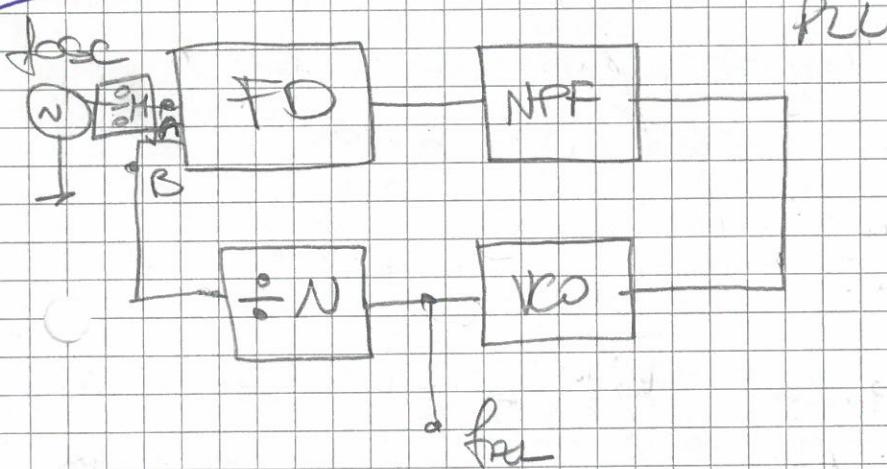
$$V_{\text{ref}} \cdot P_{\text{TOT}} < \frac{\text{LSB}}{2}$$

$$2 V_{\text{ref}} \cdot f_{\text{tot}} < \text{LSB} \cdot \frac{V_{\text{FS}}}{2^N}$$

$$\log 2 \cdot f_{\text{tot}} < -N \log 2$$

$$N < -\log_2 2 f_{\text{tot}}$$

3.11.b)



$$\text{A: } f_{\text{osc}} = \frac{f_{\text{ref}}}{N} : \beta$$

$$f_{\text{ref}} = \frac{N}{M} f_{\text{osc}}$$

$$\Delta f = 1 \text{ kHz} \Rightarrow M=1$$

$$f_{\text{MIN}} = 1 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow N_{\text{MIN}} = 1000$$

$$f_{\text{MAX}} = 2 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow N_{\text{MAX}} = 2000$$

$$N=1000$$

$$f_{rz} = 1000 \text{ 000 Hz}$$

$$N=1001$$

$$f_{rz} = 1001 \text{ 000 Hz}$$

$$N=2000$$

$$2000 \text{ 000 Hz}$$

①

## Zadanie za řešbu

Zad. 1.) Měření vedeným vlnovým ohřevem

1 M2 i ohřev vedené 0,1 Ω vedení se

paralelní sítí s napětím 10 V i plazmou

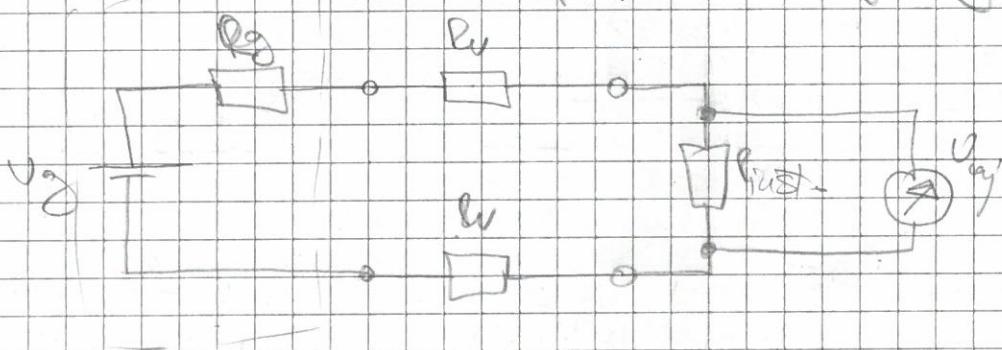
ohřev mo. 2. Měření vedeným vlnovým

i ohřev vedená vedeným vlnovým gravitací

tehnot vedený. Stínání šířky, odhadit

možnost když vedený vlnový instrument

je v systému počítač, výpočet.



$$V_g = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$R_z = 91 \Omega$$

$$R_{\text{fek.}} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$R_f = 10 \Omega$$

$$V_m = ?$$

$$P_{\text{fek.}} = ?$$

$$V_{\text{ref.}} = V_g \cdot \frac{R_{\text{fek.}}}{R_g + 2R_f + R_{\text{fek.}}}$$

$$\boxed{V_{\text{ref.}} = 3,3333333 \text{ V}}$$

$$P = \frac{V_{\text{ref.}} - V_g}{V_g}$$

$$= -0,00102 \%$$

Zad.2-] Mjerenje vrednosti vlastnog otpora

1)  $R_s$  i otpor rezistora  $0,1 \Omega$  je poznat

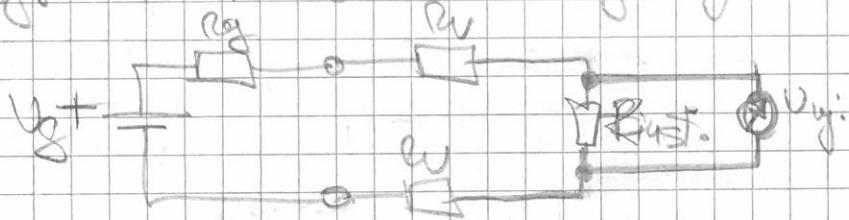
se senzitivitet spajaju slike i istraživaju

izmjeni napona  $10 \text{ V}$  i izloženog

otporu  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Uloženje nezavisnosti

i otpor rezistora učinkovitosti vrednosti

ognjištanja točkost vrednosti.



$$R_{\text{sh}} = 1 \Omega$$

$$R_v = 0,1 \Omega$$

$$V_g = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

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

$$I_{\text{avg.}} = \frac{V_g}{R_g + R_v + R_{\text{sh}}} = \frac{10}{10000 + 0,1 + 1} \text{ A}$$

$$I_{\text{avg.}} = 0,99988 \text{ mA}$$

$$\rho = \frac{I_{\text{avg.}} - I}{I} \cdot 100\% = -9012\%$$

Zad.3-] Mjerenje se vrednosti mreže redoslijedom

sa 1)  $M_1 \parallel 30 \text{ pF}$  2) paralelno

spojen ujemni naponi i razdjeljivim bliskim

komponentama 10 Vpp, fmin. 50 kHz

i izloženje nezavisnosti 10-k. Vrste

nezavisnosti i vlastnost otpora učinkovitosti

ognjištanja točkost vrednosti.

Slike su slične i običajno imaju

koju sličnu vrednost instrumenta koja

gränden felneuan vefnungs vaste  
 i sistema pappstur vefnungs  
 svart:

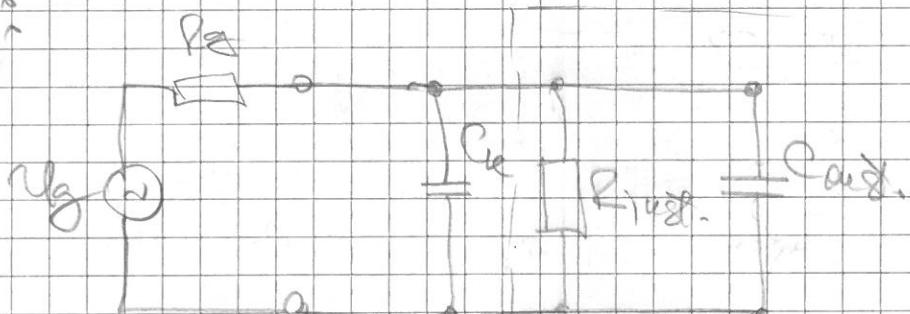
a) delopfning kabla duft

$2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ kapacitans} = 50 \text{ pF/m}$

b) medopfning kabla duft

$2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ kapacitans} = 5 \text{ pF/m}$

$y_i$ :



osztályok

$$V_g = 10 \text{ Vpp}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ kHz}$$

$$R_g = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_{kast} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$C_{kast} = 30 \text{ pF}$$

a)  $\lambda = 2 \text{ m} ; C' = 50 \text{ pF/m} \Rightarrow C_k = 100 \text{ pF}$

b)  $\lambda = 2 \text{ m} ; C' = 5 \text{ pF/m} \Rightarrow C_k = 10 \text{ pF}$

$$Z_{in} = R_{kast} \parallel C_{kast} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega \parallel 30 \text{ pF} = R_{kast} \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C_{kast}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R_{kast} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{kast}}} =$$

$$\frac{R_{kast}}{j\omega C_{kast}}$$

$$R_{kast} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{kast}}$$

$$\frac{j\omega C_{kast}}{R_{kast}}$$

$$= \frac{R_{kast}}{1 + j\omega R_{kast}}$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{1 - j\omega R_{kast}}$$

$$Z_{le} = \frac{R_{le} (1 - j\omega R_{le} C_{le})}{1 + (\omega R_{le} C_{le})^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|Z_{le}| &= \sqrt{\frac{R_{le}}{1 + (\omega R_{le} C_{le})^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\omega R_{le} C_{le})^2}} \\&= \frac{R_{le}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega R_{le} C_{le})^2}} \\&= 105,51 \text{ k}\Omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Z = Z_{le} \parallel C_e &= \frac{Z_{le} \cdot C_e}{Z_{le} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_e}} = \frac{Z_{le}}{1 + j\omega Z_{le} C_e} \\&= \frac{Z_{le} (1 - j\omega Z_{le} C_e)}{1 + (\omega Z_{le} C_e)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$|Z| = \frac{Z_{le}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega Z_{le} C_e)^2}}$$

a)  $|Z| = 545,08 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$U_{ayj} = 10 \cdot \frac{|Z|}{R_g + |Z|} = 3,998 \text{ V}$$

$$P = \frac{U_{ayj} - U_2}{U_{ayj}} \cdot 100\% = -0,0183 \%$$

b)  $|Z| = 105,51 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$U_{ayj} = 3,99505 \text{ V}$$

$$P = -0,00347 \%$$

$$f_b = ?$$

$$f_b = \frac{l}{2\pi} (\text{Lgument})(C_a + C_{aux})$$

a)  $f_b = 122,4 \text{ MHz}$

b)  $f_b = 387,8 \text{ MHz}$

Zad. 4.) Dospělým mužům měříme  $f_b$  až do věku 1000 výroky. Když je  $f_b$  polarizová záležitost možnost:

POČETENÍ VÝROKŮ	BROJ LIDÉNÍ
109,27	3
109,28	60
109,29	260
109,30	332
109,31	235
109,32	47
109,33	3

U výroku  $f_b$  máme sice možnost výpočtu, když máme užívání od 109, a) počítat možnosti?

b) Našou silnou stranou je možnost počítat  $f_b$  iškoušením použitím možnosti i výpočtu počítat  $f_b$  v rámci počítání: 68,3%, 95%, 99,7%

c) Koliky je počet silnějších mužů měření?

$N=1000$

$\delta_r = 10 \text{ } \mu\Omega$

a) Auslöschung?

<u>R<sub>i</sub> - fiktive</u>	<u>N</u>
99,27	3
99,28	60
99,29	280
99,30	392
99,31	235
99,32	47
99,33	3

$$\text{Berechnung} = 9,01 \text{ } \mu\Omega$$

b)

$$\bar{R} > \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N N_i R_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N N_i} = 99,30 \text{ } \mu\Omega$$

$$\sigma_R = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (R_i - \bar{R})^2} = 0,01 \text{ } \mu\Omega$$

$$68,3\% \rightarrow 99,30 \pm 0,01 \text{ } \mu\Omega$$

$$95\% \rightarrow 99,30 \pm 0,02 \text{ } \mu\Omega$$

$$99,7\% \rightarrow 99,30 \pm 0,03 \text{ } \mu\Omega$$

c) page 3

Zad. 5-1 für vergangige Spurze verhältnisse  
präzise mitteilen 99,3 S. Das 2  
spezifische Polarisation u. Fehler  
verhältnis:

MESSEN	OPSEG	WESTWEST	NÖR NÖST
200 S2	0,1 S2		$\pm 0,8\% + 3 \text{ digits}$
2 W2	1 S2		
20 WL	10 S2		$\pm 0,8\% + 1 \text{ digit}$
200 KR	100 S2		
2 WL	16 S2		$\pm (1\% + 2 \text{ digits})$

a) mittlerer prädiktionsfehler 0,8% nach innen

prädiktionsfehler 100%?

b) Kauder resultat kein befund

o Ergebnis ungenau

c) Kauder kann relative prädiktive  
verhältnisse aber g. Stärke mitteilen  
verhältnis opseg 100 S2.

$$R_{opseg} = 99,3 \text{ S2}$$

vergleich opseg = 200 S2

$$\sigma = 0,1 \text{ S2}$$

$$\text{Fehlverhältnis } \pm (0,8\% + 3 \text{ digits})$$

a)

$$a = \frac{x}{100} \cdot R_{opseg} + 3 \cdot \sigma = 1,1 \text{ S2}$$

b)

$$(99,3 \pm 1,1) \text{ S2}$$

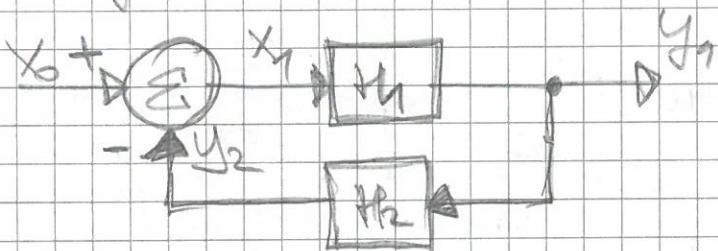
c)

$$p = \frac{\text{Opseg} - \text{Stärke}}{\text{Stärke}} \cdot 100\% = -0,7\%$$

Zad. 7. Klyms ppedalo i8redene j' s  
parshow resone. Ppedalo dene ppedalo  
v glangj gram  $H_1 = 100$ , d u  
gram ppedale rate  $H_2 = 100$ .

a) Kolika j' ppedala vysledek logi  
uva ppedalo?

b) Kolika j' napeda mojde ppedala  
avlevo ppedale abo ppedale v  
pravdnejne zlof resonevosti  
veg odstupu  $\pm 10\%$  od varne  
mnoestvi



$$a) \rho = \frac{y_2 - x_0}{x_0} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= H_2 y_1 \\ y_1 &= H_1 x_0 \\ x_0 &= y_0 - y_2 \\ y_2 &= H_1 H_2 (x_0 - y_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_2 = H_1 H_2 x_0 - H_1 H_2 y_2$$

$$y_2 (1 + H_1 H_2) = H_1 H_2 x_0$$

$$y_2 = x_0 \cdot \frac{H_1 H_2}{1 + H_1 H_2}$$

$$P = \left( \frac{H_1 H_2}{1 + H_1 H_2} - 1 \right) \cdot 100\% = \frac{-1}{1 + H_1 H_2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$P = -901\%$$

b)

$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 = 10\%$$

$$H_{1,\min} = 90$$

$$H_{2,\min} = 90$$

$$H_{1,\max} = 110$$

$$H_{2,\max} = 110$$

$$P = -\frac{1}{1 + H_{1,\max} H_{2,\max}} \cdot 100\%$$

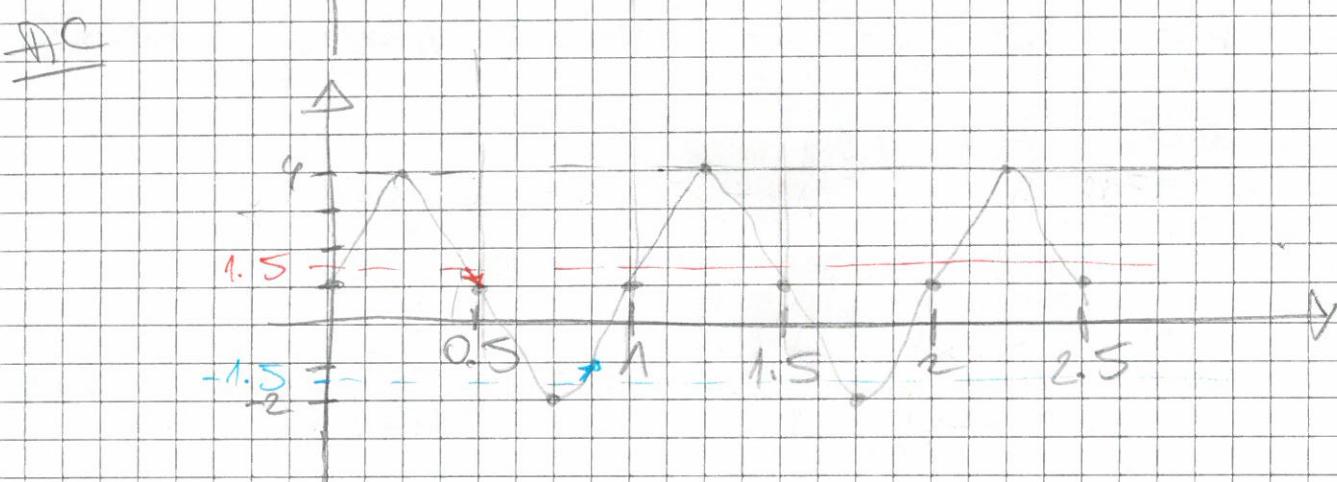
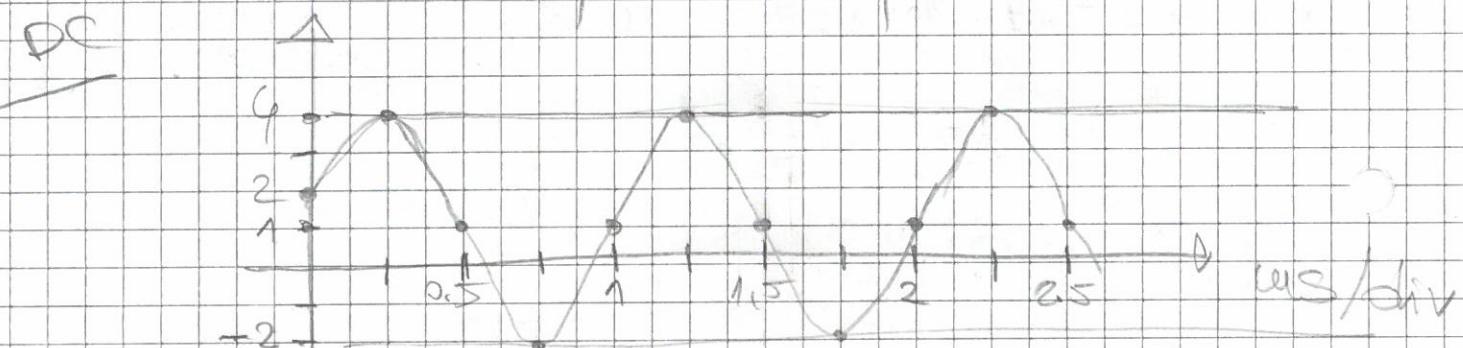
$$P = -9000123\%$$

8-0 Na y-verde oscilloscopie  
wat gebeurt er nu?

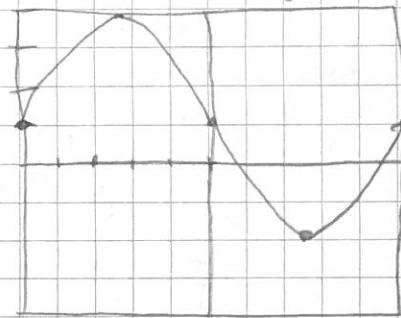
$$V_y = 0 + 3 \sin(2\pi 1000t) \quad [V]$$

Naastje blijft legt de deel dat we gashow oscilloscopie also de rechte gedur en rechte basis te gebruiken  
stelt dat  $f_x = 0,1 \text{ us/div}$ ,  $f_y = 1 \text{ V/div}$

	a	b	c
Y-axis scale	DC	AC	DC
trigger source	INT	INT	INT
trigger level	+1V	+1.5V	-1.5V
slope (up/nb)	+	-	+
trigger coupling	DC	AC	AC
norm/inv	NORM	NORM	NORM
input衰減	0 DIV	0 DIV	0 DIV
input polar			

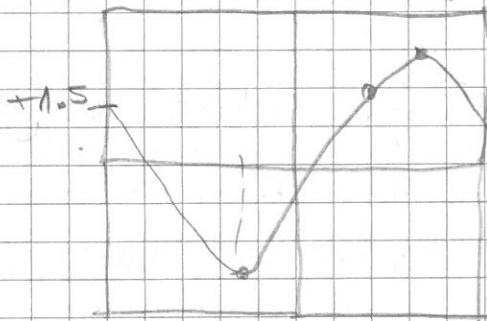


a) DC signal + DC coupled  
+1 V trigger ; + slope

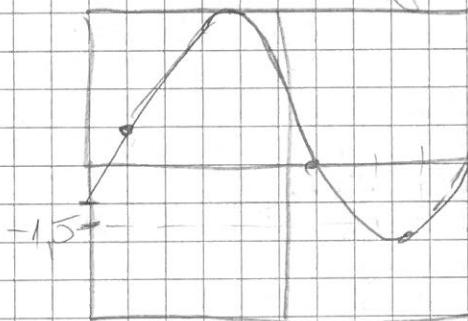


up today, also  
go AE resse

b) AC signal + DC coupling  
+1,5 V trigger ; - slope



c) DC signal + AC coupling  
-1,5 V trigger ; + slope



Zad. 9. | Na ilos scalošop loguy.

g) Vlakke keffelvormige dans pindahol  
n MR 1/2e PT, polymer je losleggen  
lebel oppervlakte capaciteit  $40 \text{ pF/cm}^2$ .  
Lebel oppervlakte  $115 \text{ cm}^2$  dus  $4.6 \text{ pF}$   
Lebel oppervlakte  $115 \text{ cm}^2$  dus  $4.6 \text{ pF}$   
Souda X10. S pindahol lebel souda  
veertje de wasku vormig sluisdokken  
volmoech volledig losgelijc je uitstrekking  
afhangt  $1 \text{ Hz}$ .

af  $x(\omega)$ ,  $|x(\omega)|$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $x(\omega) \rangle$  - sel

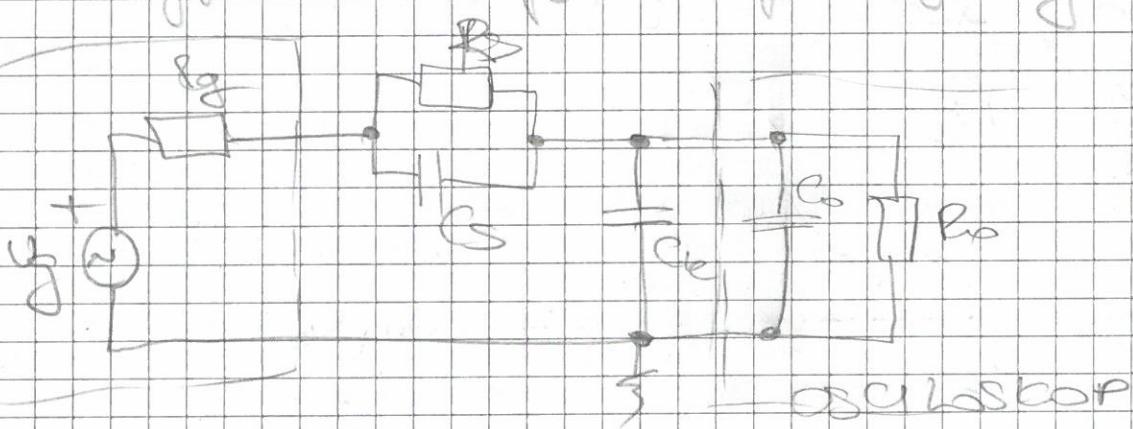
by ~~down~~ pedestrian reflected

positive negative sonde NO U

один из первых судов XIX

of observed personality traits

gambusia heteroptera leghorn long



$$C_0 = 2 \text{ pF}$$

$$R = 1 \text{ rad}$$

$$C_e = 40 \text{ pF} \cdot 1.5 = 60 \text{ pF}$$

$$\text{bedarf} = \text{saison} \cdot 10$$

$$Z_S = Z_{osc}$$

$$Z_S C_S = R_{osc} (C_{osc} + C_e)$$

$$R_S = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_S = 9 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$R_S C_S = R_{osc} (C_{osc} + C_e)$$

$$C_S = \frac{1}{9} \cdot (81 \text{ pF})$$

$$C_S = 9 \text{ pF}$$

$$Z_{x10} = R_S + Z_{osc} = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$C_{x10} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_S} + \frac{1}{C_{osc} + C_e}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{9 \text{ pF}} + \frac{1}{81 \text{ pF}}}$$

$$C_{x10} = 8,1 \text{ pF}$$

$$R_S = \frac{1}{2\pi (Z_{x10} || R_g) C_{x10}}$$

$$R_S = 19,62 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$C = C_0 + C_e =$$

$$H(s) = \frac{R_2}{R_g + Z_a + R_2} \cdot ; \quad R_o || C_0 || C_e$$

$$Z_a =$$

$$Z_a = R_S || \frac{1}{sC_S} = \frac{R_S \cdot \frac{1}{sC_S}}{R_S + \frac{1}{sC_S}} = \frac{R_S}{1 + sC_S R_S}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_o \cdot \frac{1}{sC}}{R_o + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{R_o}{1 + sC R_o}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\frac{R_o}{1 + sC_R}}{R_o + \frac{R_S}{1 + sC_S R_S} + \frac{R_o}{1 + sC R_o}}$$

## SONDA X10

### - Predator:

- to pita nba of za X10 sonde:

$$w_{\text{p}} \approx \frac{1}{\text{p} G_2} \quad w_{\text{sonde}} \approx \frac{10}{\text{p} G_2}$$

- maghost response X10 with vapour
- predator response about 10x

### - noctact:

- antennae X10

- odors signal / sum

- active sonde

- sonde were up to 100

background noise shadow bands

DIFF. AMP.

### Zad. 11-1) Diferenciální pedály s

odlehčovacími izolacemi o pedálech

A=1000 výkon se může dle jiného

teleskopického množstva měnit

ještě výkonnější. Nejdřív zjednodušme

zde, můžeme si dle jiného mít

možnost A=4V. Nejdřív měníte izolaci

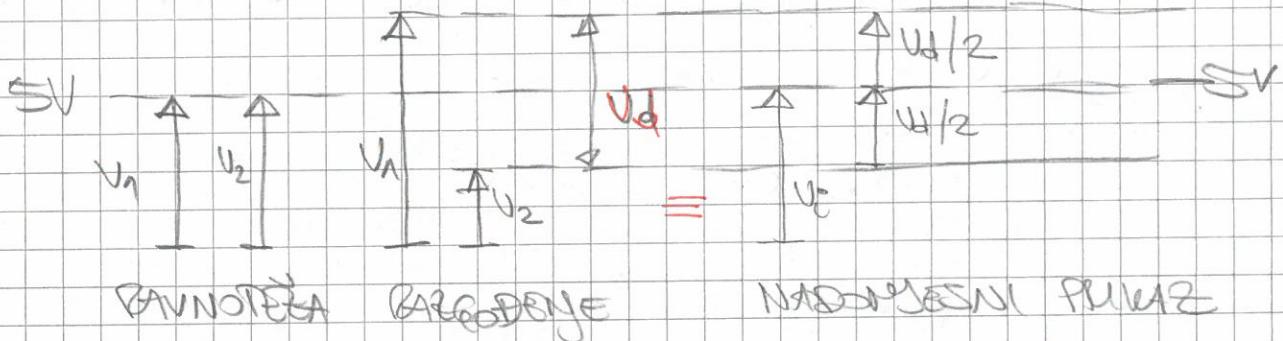
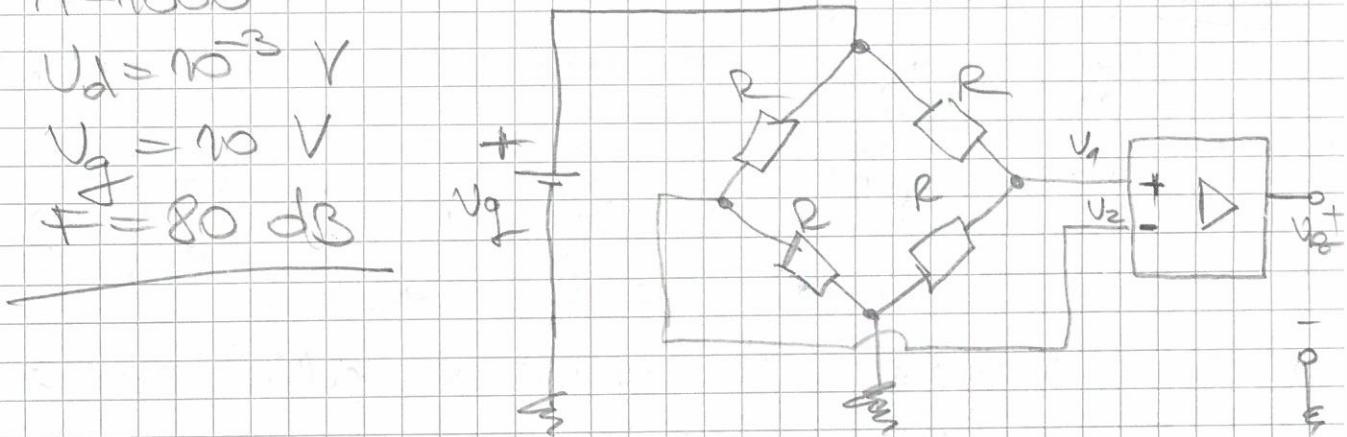
je izolované napájení na 10V.

Also je potřeba zjednodušit diff. dep.

+>80 dB, kolik je můžou mít

izolace pedálu?

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 1000 \\
 U_d &= 10^{-3} \text{ V} \\
 U_g &= 10 \text{ V} \\
 F &= 80 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$U_d = U_1 - U_2 = 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{U_1 + U_d}{2} = \frac{5,0005 + 4,9995}{2} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_1 + U_2 &= 10 \text{ V} \\
 U_1 - U_2 &= 10^{-3} \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_1 &= 10,001 \text{ V} \\
 U_2 &= 5,0005 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F = \frac{A_d}{A_2} \quad | \quad A_d = 1000 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_2 = \frac{A_d}{F}$$

$$F = 10 = 10^4$$

$$A_2 = 0,1$$

$$U_{R,d} = A_d \cdot U_d = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{R,2} = A_2 \cdot U_2 = 0,1 \text{ V}$$

$$U_R = U_{R,d} \pm U_{R,2} = (1 \pm 0,1) \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_R \in [0,5 ; 1,5] \text{ V}$$

Zad 12. Platypse představuje vložení rezistoru

1 MΩ || 15 pF i představuje 100 potenciometr jen  
ve formě vložky čipu p. vzdálenost odvoz  
jednotek je " + " (HIGH) i " - " (LOW)  
vložka je vzdálená 500 μ. Délka

rezistoru je 10<sup>3</sup> μ. Strojového " + " (HIGH)  
spojení je s vodivouho gradienčního vývodu  
potom rezistoru napájeního. Cx.

a) uvažujte shora výkonu 20  
až dolů shodný

b) uvažujte nahoře napájení

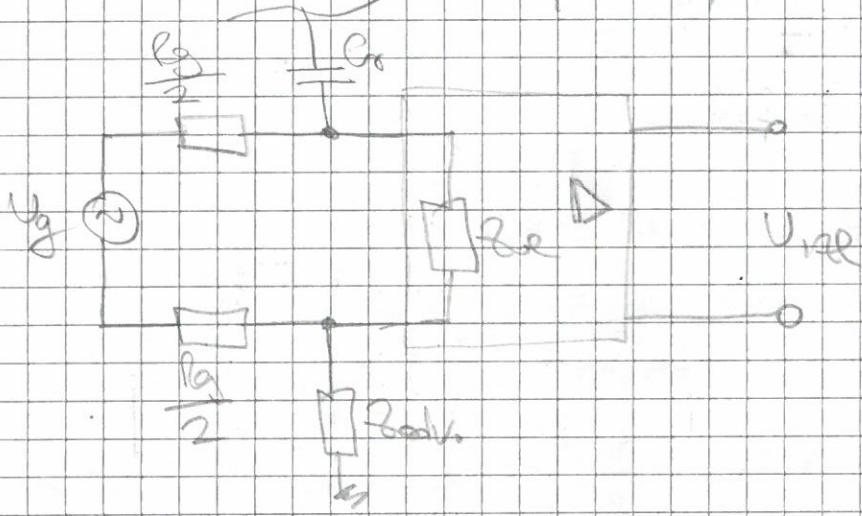
uvažujte rezistoru napájení

až dolů výkonu shodný i

vložka potenciometru může být

málo od 1 mV.

Mín. 0,220 V, 00 tře



$$R_g = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{bh} = 10^8 \Omega$$

$$R_e = 1 \text{ M}\Omega || 15 \text{ pF}$$

$$\alpha = 100$$

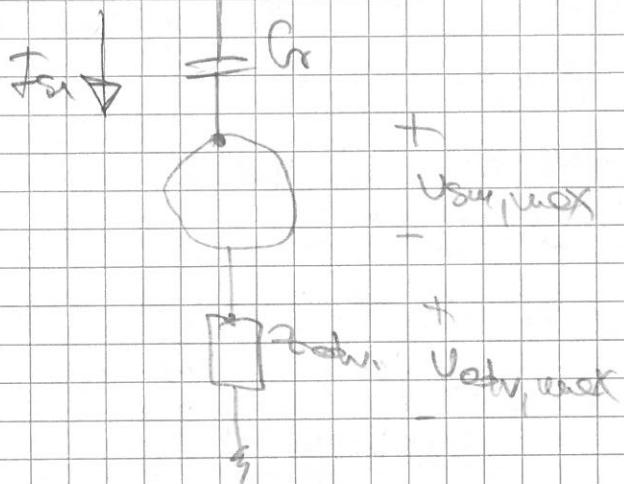
$$V_{S24, \text{re}} < 10^{-3}$$

$$V_{S24} = \frac{V_{S24, \text{re}}}{A} = 10^{-5} \text{ V} = 10 \mu\text{V}$$

$$I_{S24} = \frac{V_{S24}}{R_g || Z_e} \approx \frac{V_{S24}}{R_g} = 10^{-8} \text{ A}$$

$Z_e \gg R_g$

220V, 50Hz



$$V_{S24, \text{max}} = I_{S24} \cdot R_g$$

$$= 1 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{S24} = \frac{220 \text{ V}}{\frac{1}{2\pi f C_r}} = 2\pi \cdot 220 \cdot f \cdot C_r$$

$$\Rightarrow C_r = \frac{I_{S24}}{2\pi \cdot 220 \cdot f}$$

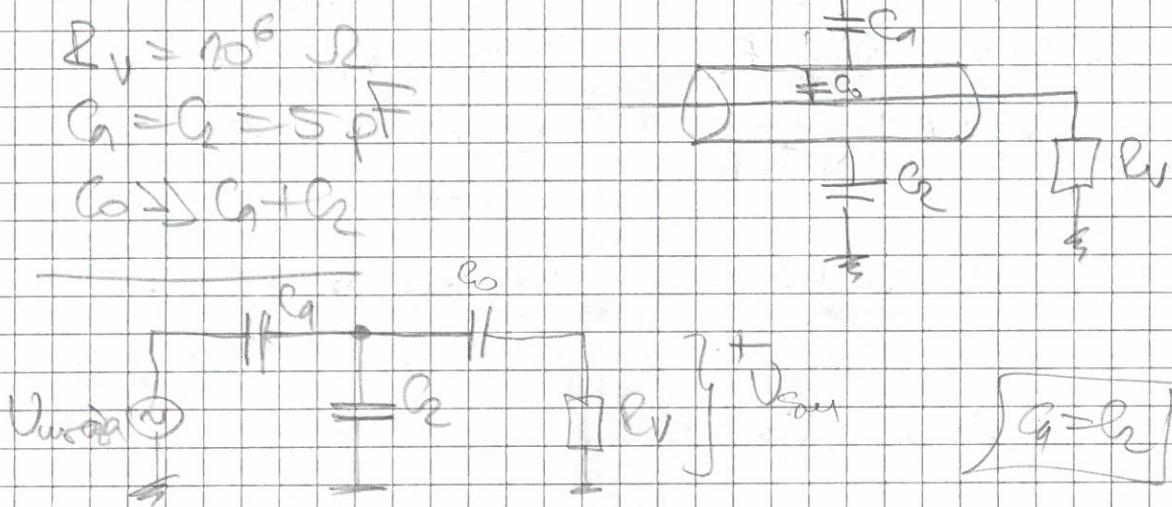
$$C_r = 0,14468 \text{ pF}$$

Zad. 13.) Na elektroniku vložte funkciu vložky

stope 1 Hz pripraven je jediný  
snímač magnetu kabelu kablu.

Tak je kablu s vložkou magnetu  
nesebe správne počko správny kapacitou  
Ca = 5 pF. Čo je hoci uhradením  
kapacity iba vložka vložka magnetu  
nesebe s plasto kablu, C2 je  
hoci uhradením kapacity vložky plasto  
kablu i zmení, ale je toto  
kapacity súme plasto kablu ďalšia  
vložka kablu  $C_0 \gg C_1 + C_2$ .

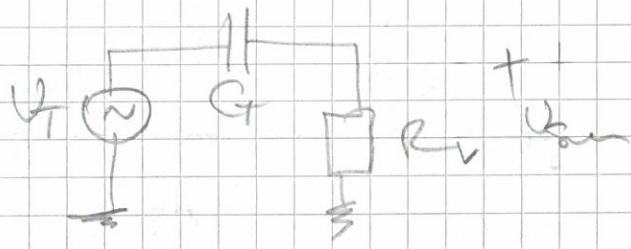
Koliky je sa napoji vložky do  
súme kapacitné správe pohyb vložky  
vložky elektronikou vložky?



$$U_T = U_{\text{vložky}} \cdot \frac{1}{C_0 + C_2} = \frac{U_{\text{vložky}}}{2}$$

$$G = \frac{C_0(C_1 + C_2)}{C_0 + C_1 + C_2} = \frac{C_0 \cdot 2C}{2C + 2C} \Rightarrow 2C = 10 \text{ pF}$$

$C \gg 2C$



$$U_{\text{an}} = U_f \cdot \frac{\frac{R_v}{R_f + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}}{j\omega C} = \frac{U_f}{2} \cdot j \frac{R_v \omega C}{1 + j \omega R_v C}$$

$$V_{S, u} = 0,345 \quad 14,57^\circ$$

$$|V_{\text{out}}| = 345 \text{ mV}$$

# Vježbe 2

Sodol-] v glatobrachia vapua homist &  
zeuerd blote sflech' wedgen:

$$U_{20} = 15V, \Delta U_{20} = \pm 0,1 U_{20}, I_{20\text{mA}} = 5 \text{ mA},$$

$$r_2 = 10 \Omega, P_{\max} = 0,5 \text{ W.}$$

a) obiective wages instead of personal wage  
 preferences as in stabilization tells  
 the stabilizer to spend less in  
 the economy when  $U_h = 20$  & it prefers  
 dogs  $R_d = 3$  w

b) De volgende reeks stijltjes, hoor ik  
je mag niet staan om voor u  
enige prestatie te los te halen,  
a dan is dat de prestatie die?

c) adherit feature repulsive is strong  
stabilize it is weak is as strong  
soother

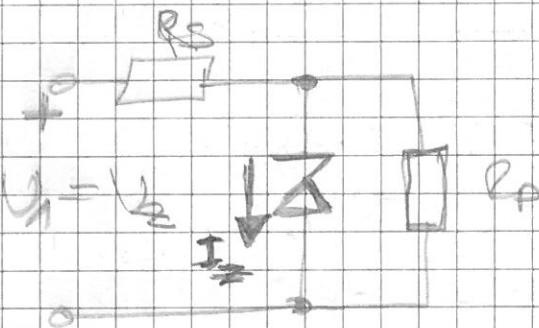
$$V_{B0} = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta U_{B0} = \pm 0,1 U_{B0}$$

$$I_{B,\text{min}} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_2 = 10 \Omega$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 0,15 \text{ W}$$



a)  $V_1 > 20 \text{ V}$

$$R_P = 3 \Omega$$

$$V_2 = V_{B0} + r_2 I_2$$

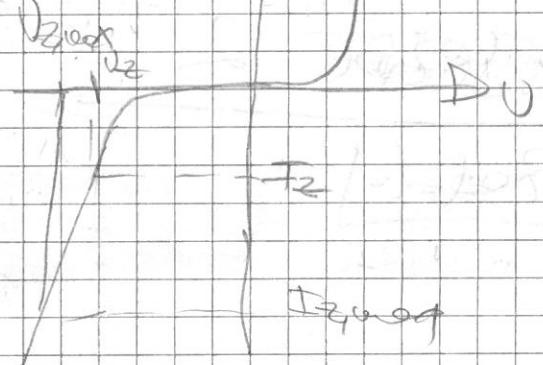
$$I_2 = \frac{R_P \cdot 50\%}{V_2}$$

$$P_{\text{max},\text{ex}} = ?$$

→ oberein

s  $I_{2,\text{max}}$  da

↳ Zener diode couple possible



$$V_{2,\text{min}} = R_{\text{min},\text{ex}}(I_{2,\text{min}} + I_{P,\text{max}}) + V_{B0,\text{ex}}$$

$$R_{\text{max}} = 0,333 \Omega$$

b)

$$V_2 = V_{B0} + r_2(I_2 - I_{B,\text{min}})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{max}} = I_{\text{max}} V_{\text{max}} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{2,\text{max}} = V_{B0,\text{max}} + r_2(I_{\text{max}} - I_{B,\text{min}}) \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = I_{\text{Zmax}} \left[ V_{\text{Zmax}} + r_2 (I_{\text{Zmax}} - I_{\text{sum}}) \right]$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = I_{\text{Zmax}} V_{\text{Zmax}} - I_{\text{Zmax}}^2 R_2 + R_2 P_{\text{bulk}} = 0$$

$$\boxed{I_{\text{Zmax}} = 29,85 \text{ mA}}$$

$$V_{\text{Zmax}} = \frac{P_{\text{max}}}{I_{\text{Zmax}}} = 16,75 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{1,\text{max}} = V_{\text{Zmax}} + I_{\text{Zmax}} R_2 \\ = 26,7 \text{ V}$$

LINE regulation

$$k_L = \frac{\Delta U_e}{U_e} = \frac{\Delta U_e}{\Delta I_e} \cdot \frac{U_e}{R_2} = 25,89$$

LOAD regulation

$$k_i = \frac{\Delta U_e}{U_e} = \frac{\Delta I_e}{\Delta U_e} = 310$$

Zad. 2. U stabilizacón naprav konst. se  
Zenerova dioda spredeli súčiely:

$$V_{\text{Zo}} = 20 \text{ V}, I_{\text{sum}} = 10 \text{ mA}, R_2 = 10 \Omega$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{ W.}$$

a)  $R_S = ?$ ,  $V_1 > 25 \text{ V}$ ,  $P_P = 1 \text{ W}$

b)  $V_{1,\text{max}} = ?$ . Je v danej do  
pracovneho diaľky diode

$$U_2 = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{\text{Amm}} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_2 = 10 \Omega$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{ W}$$

a)  $U_1 = 25 \text{ V}$

$$R_P = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$U_1 = R_S (I_{\text{Amm}} + I_{\text{Power}}) + U_{Z_0}$$

$$R_S = \frac{U_1 - U_{Z_0}}{I_{\text{Amm}} + \frac{U_{Z_0}}{R_P}}$$

$$R_S = 168,67 \Omega$$

b)  $U_{1,\text{max}} = ?$

$$U_{2,\text{max}} = U_{Z_0,\text{max}} + R_2 (I_{2,\text{max}} - I_{2,\text{Amm}})$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = U_{2,\text{max}} \cdot I_{2,\text{max}}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = U_{Z_0} I_{Z_0,\text{max}} + \frac{1}{2} R_2 I_{2,\text{max}}^2 - R_2 I_{2,\text{Amm}} I_{Z_0,\text{max}}$$

$$I_{2,\text{max}} = -0,995 \pm 1,044$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{2,\text{max}} = 0,049 \text{ A}$$

$$U_{2,\text{max}} = \frac{P_{\text{max}}}{I_{Z_0,\text{max}}} = 20,39 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{1,\text{max}} = U_{2,\text{max}} + I_{\text{Amm}} R_S \\ = 28,564 \text{ V}$$

