

How about this one?

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING / UNIT
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	40 V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	30 V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{BE}	5 V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	5 V
Collector Current	I_C	10 A
Collector Current	I_C	5 A
Base Current	I_B	7 A
Base Current (DC)	I_{BQ}	3 A
Collector Power, $T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_C	1.5 W
Collector Power, $T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_C	10 W
Junction Temperature	T_J	150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{JS}	-55 - 150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Note - Pulse Width $\leq 10\text{ms}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 30\%$.		
To = Atmosphere Temperature		
Ts = Case Temperature		

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	
Symbol	Parameter
V_{CEO}	Collector-Emitter Voltage ($V_{CE} > 0$)
V_{CEO}	Collector-Emitter Voltage ($V_{CE} < 0$)
V_{CEO}	Emitter-Base Voltage ($I_C > 0$)
I_C	Collector Current
I_C	Collector Peak Current ($t_F = 5\text{ ms}$)
I_B	Base Current
I_B	Base Peak Current ($t_F = 5\text{ ms}$)
P_{JE}	Total Dissipation at $T_c = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{J}	Storage Temperature
T_{J}	Max Operating Junction Temperature
T_{J}	Max Junction Temperature
T_{J}	Max Case Temperature

This one? ST-13005



MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING / UNIT
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	40 V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	30 V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{BE}	5 V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	5 V
Collector Current	I_C	10 A
Collector Current	I_C	5 A
Base Current	I_B	7 A
Base Current (DC)	I_{BQ}	3 A
Collector Power, $T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_C	1.5 W
Collector Power, $T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_C	10 W
Junction Temperature	T_J	150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{JS}	-55 - 150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Note - Pulse Width $\leq 10\text{ms}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 30\%$.		
To = Atmosphere Temperature		
Ts = Case Temperature		



KTD882

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING / UNIT
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	40 V
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE}	30 V
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{BE}	5 V
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB}	5 V
Collector Current	I_C	10 A
Collector Current	I_C	5 A
Base Current	I_B	7 A
Base Current (DC)	I_{BQ}	3 A
Collector Power, $T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_C	1.5 W
Collector Power, $T_{J}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_C	10 W
Junction Temperature	T_J	150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{JS}	-55 - 150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Note - Pulse Width $\leq 10\text{ms}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 30\%$.		
To = Atmosphere Temperature		
Ts = Case Temperature		

KTD882

Motor Driver Modules

Complex and more expensive but easy to use.



Current capacity 20-40 Amps typical

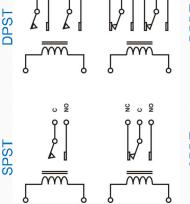
Relays



Drone Motor

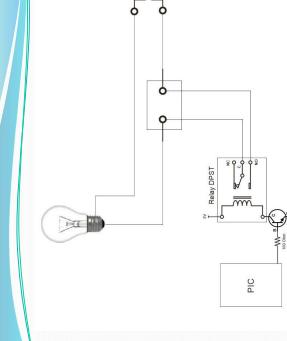
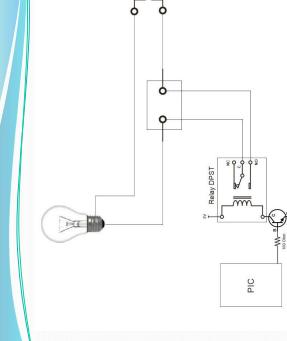
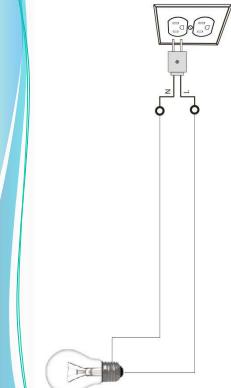
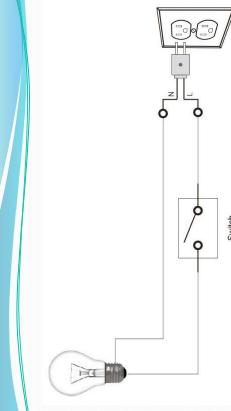
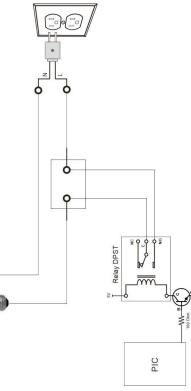
14-25A

Relay "Poles" and "Throws"

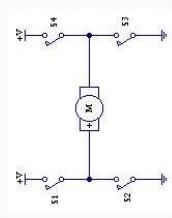


Usually have higher current ratings for its price.
15-50 Amps @5V typical for less than 100 THB

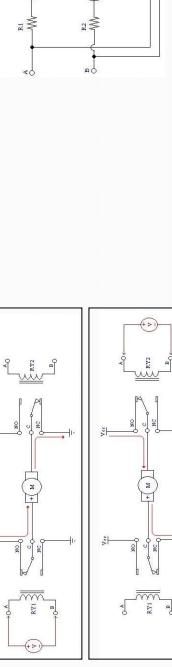
Driving load with a relay



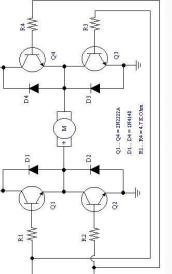
H-Bridge: A bi-directional driver



Relay H-Bridge



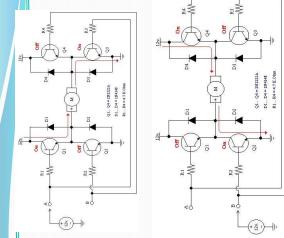
Transistor H-Bridge



1.1 Sampling Rate-Case Study:

Speed Clicker Game

Player tries to press a button as many times as possible within a given time. 1.1



There are many ways to drive output devices

Transistors are good for low power applications

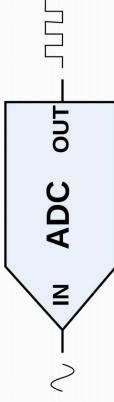
Relays are suitable for AC power applications or when low loss and high current is needed

H-bridge is for bi-directional applications

Choose the right tool for the job!

Conclusions

1. ห้องการของ ADC



สัญญาณ

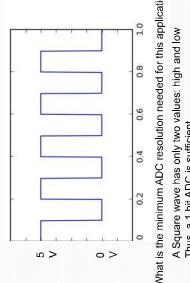
Analog (Voltage)

สัญญาณ

Digital

1.2 ADC Resolution

Nyquist Frequency
Minimum sampling rate must be $2x$ the signal rate.
Slow sampling rates can cause "aliasing"



Sampling rate is very good.
But the ADC resolution is not very high for audio.

How about the ESP32 mcu?

4.1.2 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)
ESP32 integrates 12-bit 8454ADC to perform measurements on 18 channels (analog-digital pins).

Table 7 describes the ADC characteristics.

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
DNL (Differential nonlinearity)	RTC controller, ADC connects to an external 100 nF capacitor; ambient temperature at 25 °C; Wi-Fi/BT off	-7	12	LSB
INL (Integral nonlinearity)	DC signal input	-	200	Steps
Sampling rate	RTC controller Dig controller	-	2	MHz

Sampling rate is very good.

But the ADC resolution is not very high for audio.

High-end Sound Card



Which pins are ADC pins?

Not all pins are analog capable

PCI16F864

PCI16F863

PCI16F862

PCI16F861

PCI16F860

PCI16F859

PCI16F858

PCI16F857

PCI16F856

PCI16F855

PCI16F854

PCI16F853

PCI16F852

PCI16F851

PCI16F850

PCI16F849

PCI16F848

PCI16F847

PCI16F846

PCI16F845

PCI16F844

PCI16F843

PCI16F842

PCI16F841

PCI16F840

PCI16F839

PCI16F838

PCI16F837

PCI16F836

PCI16F835

PCI16F834

PCI16F833

PCI16F832

PCI16F831

PCI16F830

PCI16F829

PCI16F828

PCI16F827

PCI16F826

PCI16F825

PCI16F824

PCI16F823

PCI16F822

PCI16F821

PCI16F820

PCI16F819

PCI16F818

PCI16F817

PCI16F816

PCI16F815

PCI16F814

PCI16F813

PCI16F812

PCI16F811

PCI16F810

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

PCI16F806

PCI16F805

PCI16F804

PCI16F803

PCI16F802

PCI16F801

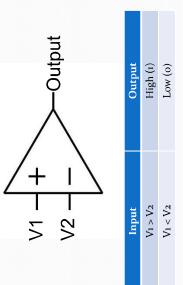
PCI16F800

PCI16F809

PCI16F808

PCI16F807

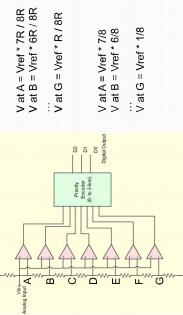
OpAmp as a Comparator



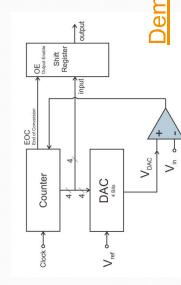
$$\text{Vout} = \text{Vin} * \frac{R2}{(R1 + R2)}$$

Voltage Divider

Direct Conversion



2. Ramp-Compare ADC



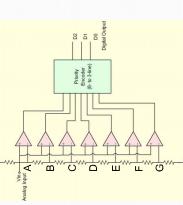
Demo

เมื่อสัมผัสรอยด์ที่ต้องการ เช่น หูฟัง หรือหูฟัง ไฟฟ้า ให้สัมผัสรอยด์นั้นๆ ลงบนตัว ADC แล้ว ADC จะทำการแปลงสัญญาณที่ได้รับเป็นสัญญาณดิจิตอล (Digital Signal) คือ High (1) และ Low (0)

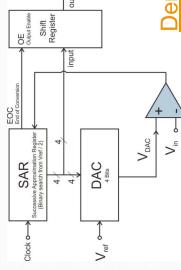


Analog Input
Digital Output
Input ที่ต้องการจะถูกส่งเข้าไปใน ADC ที่ต้องการจะได้รับสัญญาณดิจิตอล (Digital Signal) คือ High (1) และ Low (0)

Direct Conversion



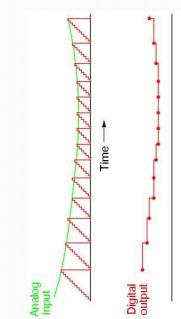
3. Successive-Approximation



Demo

ดู Ramp Compare ADC ที่บันทึกโดยใช้สักดิ้ง Binary Search "ในการหา ว่าสัมผัสรอยด์ Vin ที่ต้องการจะได้รับสัญญาณดิจิตอล (Digital Signal) คือ High (1) และ Low (0)"

Ramp-Compare ADC Signal Example



Analog Input
Digital Output
Input ที่ต้องการจะถูกส่งเข้าไปใน ADC ที่ต้องการจะได้รับสัญญาณดิจิตอล (Digital Signal) คือ High (1) และ Low (0)

ปัญหาของ การตั้ง threshold ค่าเดียว ใน การ ความคุณ (ต่อ)

```

If Vref = 5V and Vin = 5.5V,  

What is the output of the ADC?  

0b001111  

Output of encoder = 0b101
  
```

เมื่อสัมผัสรอยด์ที่ต้องการถูกตั้ง threshold ไว้แค่ 5V แต่ ADC ตั้งไว้ที่ 5.5V แล้ว
○ ค่าความดันที่ FeedBack จำกัดอยู่ที่ 5V แต่ ADC ต้องการ 5.5V
○ ไม่ได้อ่านตัวนี้: ถ้าสัมผัสรอยด์ไม่ครบ 5V ก็จะรู้สึกว่าตัวนี้เป็น High
○ คุณพึ่งตั้งเป็นตัว: เสียงจากคอมพิวเตอร์ ไฟเสียงงานว่างแล้วไปตกกระ
หานานนั้นซึ่งเป็นสิ่ง

การติดตั้งติดต่อภัยมั่งสังผลาศโดยสัญญาณกระแส

การใช้ Hysteresis แก้ไขปัญหา

การติดตั้ง threshold และ off threshold แบบ

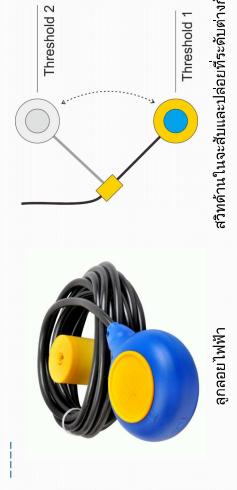
while(true){

```

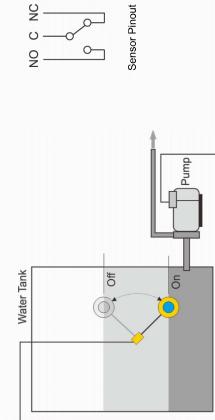
    If sensor1 < 400 [ turnOn(); ]
    If sensor1 > 600 [ turnOff(); ]
  }
  
```

ส่วนตัวไม่แนะนำเลือกที่จะตั้งค่า threshold

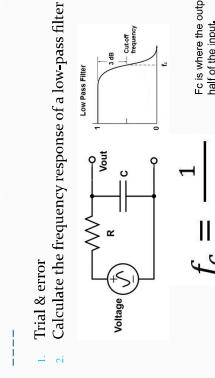
ปัญหาของ การตั้ง threshold ค่าเดียว ใน การ ความคุณ



Typical Use: Water Pump Control

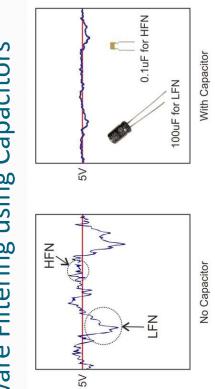


How do we know the right capacitor size to use?



f_c is where the output power (not amplitude) is half of the input.

Simple Low-Pass Filtering: Hardware Filtering using Capacitors



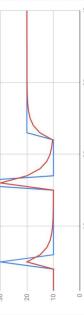
With Capacitor
Without Capacitor

Capacitors slow down the signal change

Simple Low-Pass Filtering: Software Implementation

$$X_n = \frac{w X_{(n-1)} + I}{w + 1}$$

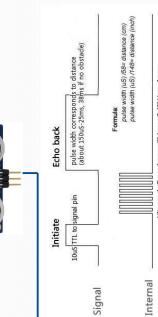
Where
 • X_n = The current average value
 • $X_{(n-1)}$ = The previous average value
 • I = new sensor value
 • w = weight



[Open this example](#)

Why I2C?

Case study of how an Ultrasonic Sensor works



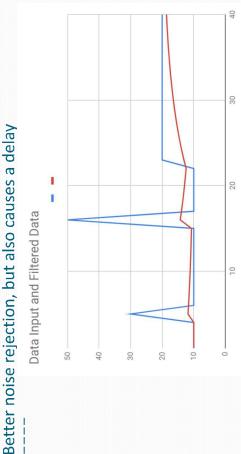
Direct Connection to the module

You need to do all the timing yourself



Example: Higher weight

Better noise rejection, but also causes a delay



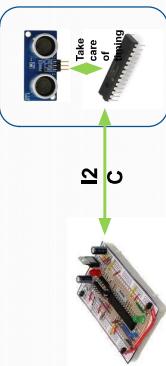
[Open this example](#)

Tradeoffs of offloading

- Benefits
 - The sensor is simpler to use.
 - The main processor is free to do other things.
 - More modular.
- Drawbacks
 - More expensive
 - Must be careful of timing problems on the I2C host

Offload to an I2C Host

Let an I2C host perform the timing



This idea is similar to software abstraction where you create subroutines to hide unnecessary details

Basic PIC-C I2C Communication

Aman (Roger) Sopatkan
Department of Computer Engineering, Chiang Mai University,
Thailand

Digital Interfaces

and

Basic PIC-C I2C Communication

Clock Module

Module address = 0x00



Table 2. Timekeeper Registers

ADDRESS	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	RANGE
0x00	0	13	Minutes	Hours	0	0	0	0	1-12
0x01	0	12	Minutes	Hours	0	0	0	0	0-59
0x02	0	24	PWM	Hour	0	0	0	0	0-23
0x03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-23
0x04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Day
0x05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Month
0x06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Year
0x07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Century
0x08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
0x09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.8

The DS3231 can be set to either 12-hour or 24-hour mode. Bit 4 of the hour register is defined as the 12-hour or 24-hour mode-select bit. When high, the 12-hour mode is selected. In the 12-hour mode, bit 5 is the AM/PM bit with high/high being PM. In the 24-hour mode, bit 5 is the second 10-hour bit (0 to 23 hours). The hour value must be refreshed whenever the 24-hour mode bit is changed.

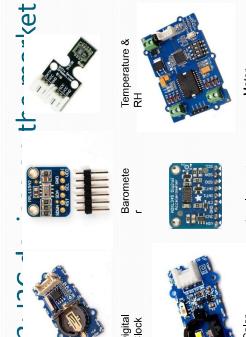
© 2014 Texas Instruments Incorporated

Bitwise Operations

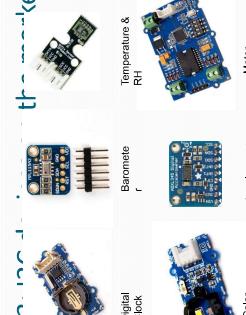
Register Address	Function
0x08	Speed (0-255)
0x04	PWM Frequency
0x0A	Direction (0/1)
0xA1	Select Motor A (0/1)
0xA5	Select Motor B (0/1)



Motor Driver Module



Example: I2C - I2C - I2C

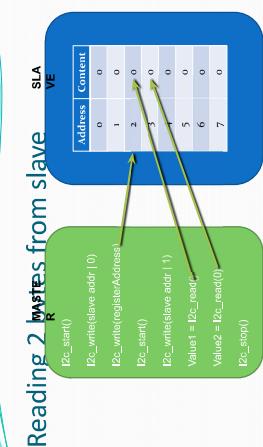


I2C Basics	
I2C is a Bus	Serial point-to-point
Master and Slave pair	Master must start the communication
Slave can only respond	Slave has an 8-bit address
Bit 0 is reserved for direction control	

Sending 1 Master to Slave	
SLA	Address
VE	Content
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0

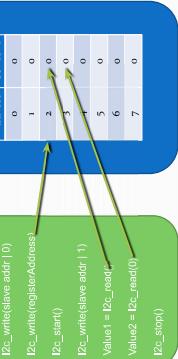
I2C Commands in PIC-C	
Master Only	I2C_start()
I2C_stop()	
Slave Only	I2C_rst_state()
Master & Slave	I2C_read()
	I2C_write()

Basic I2C Bus Setup	
MASTER	SLAVE 1
SD	SD
SC	SC
L	L



Write ค่า 50 ไปยัง Register 5 ของ slave ที่มี address = 100

```
I2C_start();
I2C_write(addr | 0);
I2C_write(registerAddress);
I2C_start();
Value1 = I2C_read();
Value2 = I2C_read();
I2C_stop();
```



Write ค่า 1000 ไปยัง Register 5 (บ้าน), 6 (บ้าน), 7 ของ slave ที่มี address = 100

```
I2C_start();
```

Read ค่าที่อยู่ใน Register 2 byte จาก Register 5,6,7 ของ slave ที่มี address = 100 และนำมาบวกกับกันเป็นค่า int 16 Bit Register 5 = byte บน

```
Int Value;
I2C_start();
I2C_writeByte(addr | 0);
I2C_write(registerAddress);
I2C_start();
I2C_writeSlaveAddr(1);
Value1 = I2C_read();
Value2 = I2C_read();
I2C_stop();
```

Example | Controlling the Display Module
Address = 0x80

Register Address	Function
2	High Byte
3	Low Byte

Example Program
Use I2CMASTER, I2C1)

```

// Show the number 100 on the screen
I2C_start();
I2C_write(0xB0 | 0x0); // display mode address
I2C_write(2); // show number command
I2C_write(100); // write 100;
I2C_stop();
    
```

What is bitwise operations?
Logical Operation
3 and 2 = ?
3 & 2 = ?
Bitwise Operation
3 & 2 = ?

Bitwise vs Logical Operators

- Logical operators results in "True" or "False" only.
- Examples
 - 0b011 & 0b110 = 0b010 (bitwise)
 - 0b011 && 0b110 = True (logical)
 - 0b010 = 0b101 (bitwise)
 - !0b010 = False (logical)

เลขฐาน 10, 2, และ 16

10 (ฐาน 10) = 0b1010 (ฐาน 2) = 0x0A (ฐาน 16)
ฐาน 2 ให้แก่ก้อนตัวบ สร้างฐาน 16 ให้แก่ x
ฐาน 16 ให้แก่ห้าสิ่ง = 4 หลักฐาน 2
0x12 = 0b0001 0010



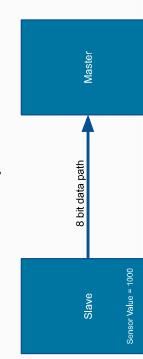
Practice in Python using repl.it



Clock Module

Table 2. Timekeeper Registers						
ADDRESS	Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4 Bit 3 Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0	FUNCTION	RANGE			
00h	0	12	PAW	10	Hours	00-15
01h	0	24	PAW	0	Days	0-12
02h	0	0	0	0	Days	0-16
03h	0	0	0	0	Month	0-12
04h	0	0	0	0	Year	0-31
05h	0	0	0	0	Century	0-99
06h	0	0	0	0	Year	0-99
07h	0	0	0	0	Century	0-99
08h-3Fh	0	0	0	0	Unused	0b0-FFh

© Atmel Corporation 2005.
The DS3231 can be run in either 12-hour or 24-hour mode. Bit 6 of the hours register is defined as the 12-hour or 24-hour mode bit. When bit 6 is set to 1, the 24-hour mode is selected. When bit 6 is set to 0, the 12-hour mode is selected. Note that the 24-hour mode must be selected if the year value is to be stored in the slave's memory. The slave mode bit is changed.



ส่งค่า 16 bit ผ่าน bus ขนาด 8 bit โดยใช้ Bitwise Operations

ผู้สอน

write(1000, 0xFF); // บล็อก
Write(1000 & 0xFF); // บล็อก
Write(1000 >> 8); // บล็อก

Int16 Value = read() + (read() << 8);
Int16 Value = 232 + (3 << 8) = 232+768 = 1000;
Int16 Value = 1000;
???

เมืองน้ำค้อตัวแปรในรูปแบบงานทาง

```

Shift Bits           Int16 Data = 0x3E8;
                    Data 1:0FFFh, Data 0:0000h

Bitwise AND        Int16 Data = 0x3E8;
                    Data 1:0FFFh, Data 0:0000h

Bitwise OR         Int16 Data = 0x3E8;
                    Data 1:0FFFh, Data 0:0000h

Bitwise XOR        Int16 Data = 0x3E8;
                    Data 1:0FFFh, Data 0:0000h

Bitwise NOT        Int16 Data = 0x3E8;
                    Data 1:0FFFh, Data 0:0000h

```

Logical Operation		Bitwise Operation	
<code>3 and 2 = ?</code>	<code>3 & 2 = ?</code>	<code>0b011 & 0b110 = 0b010</code>	<code>0b011 && 0b110 = True</code>
<code>3 or 2 = ?</code>	<code>3 2 = ?</code>	<code>0b011 0b110 = 0b111</code>	<code>0b011 0b110 = False</code>
<code>3 not 2 = ?</code>	<code>~3 = ?</code>	<code>~0b011 = 0b100</code>	<code>~0b011 = 0b100</code>
<code>Logical AND</code>	<code>Logical OR</code>	<code>Bitwise AND</code>	<code>Bitwise OR</code>

Bitwise Operations
Practices in Python using random

Clock Module

Yours truly, *John Doe*, 1,000 (x 0.1%) random numbers

Write(1000);
???

JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

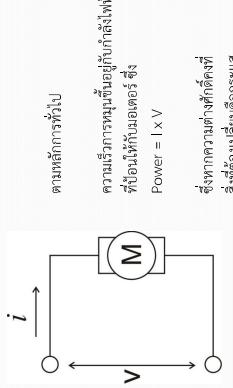
Bitwise OR

Int16 Data = 0x3E8;
Data | 0xFF00 = 0xFFFFE8
0x03E8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 |
0xFF00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
0x0FE8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 |

Bitwise NOT

Int16 Data = 0x3E8;
Data ~Data
0x3E8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 |
0xFc17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 |

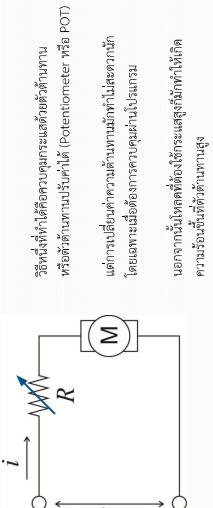
1. PWM คืออะไร?



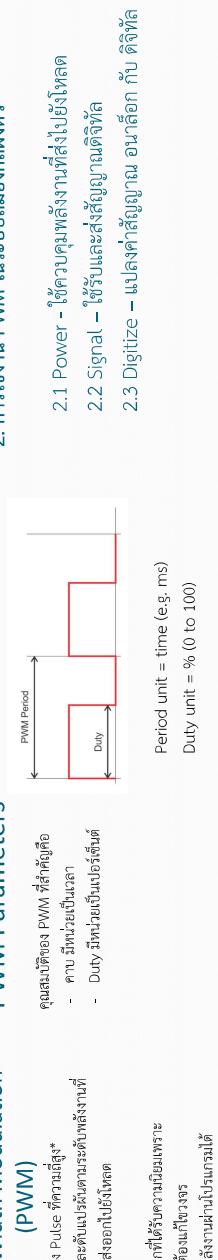
กรีนสีคากา
สมดุลต้องการครับคุณความเรื่องของอุปกรณ์
จะดูออกแบบบางจังหวะได้รึไม่?



กรีนสีคากา
สมดุลต้องการครับคุณความเรื่องของอุปกรณ์
จะดูออกแบบบางจังหวะได้รึไม่?



Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)



2. การทำงาน PWM ในระบบสมองกลผู้คน

- 2.1 Power - ใช้ควบคุมพลังงานที่ส่งไปยังหัวใจ
- 2.2 Signal - ใช้ควบคุมสัญญาณเดิมที่ต้องการให้ต่อ
- 2.3 Digitize - แปลงสัญญาณ analog บนเส้นเลือด ให้เป็นดิจิตอล

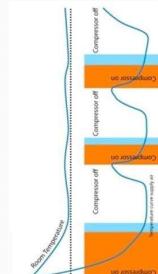
2.1 Power - ใช้ควบคุมพลังงานที่ส่งไปยังหัวใจ



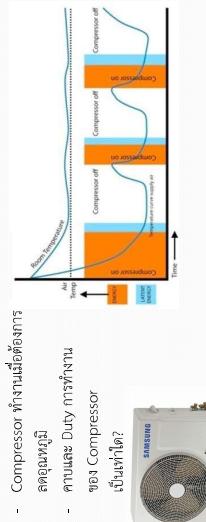
เครื่องทำน้ำอุ่น



เครื่องปรับร้อนอากาศ (แอร์)



ความเร็วทำงานของ PWM ควรเป็นเท่าไร



2.2 Signal

- Response เนื่องจากผู้คนมีเวลาตัดสินใจประมาณ 15-30 วินาที
- Response ของมนุษย์ต้องการความชัดเจนมากในสัญญาณ PWM - 1+ พีซี
- ไฟ Traic ความถี่ AC ที่ต้องการ 50Hz
- LED Response ของมนุษย์ต้องการความชัดเจนมากในสัญญาณ PWM ต้องเป็น ?

2.3 Digitize

- Transistor base current and collector current relationship
- Current waveform relationships

2.4 Storage Time

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.5 Failing Time

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.6 LED

- Response ของมนุษย์ต้องการความชัดเจนมากในสัญญาณ PWM ต้องเป็น ?

2.7 Current

- Transistor base current and collector current relationship
- Current waveform relationships

2.8 Voltage

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.9 Power

- Transistor base current and collector current relationship
- Current waveform relationships

2.10 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.11 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.12 Duty Cycle

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.13 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.14 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.15 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.16 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.17 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.18 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.19 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.20 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.21 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.22 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.23 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.24 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.25 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.26 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.27 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.28 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.29 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.30 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.31 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.32 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.33 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.34 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.35 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.36 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.37 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.38 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.39 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.40 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.41 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.42 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.43 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.44 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.45 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.46 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.47 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.48 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.49 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.50 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.51 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.52 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.53 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.54 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.55 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.56 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.57 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.58 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.59 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.60 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.61 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.62 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.63 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.64 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.65 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.66 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.67 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.68 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.69 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.70 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.71 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.72 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.73 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.74 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.75 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.76 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.77 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.78 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.79 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.80 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.81 Frequency

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.82 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.83 Frequency

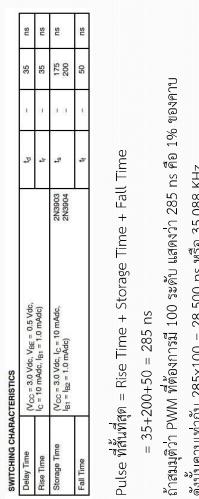
- Delay Time
- Rising Time
- Storage Time
- Falling Time

2.84 Duty

- Delay Time
- Rising

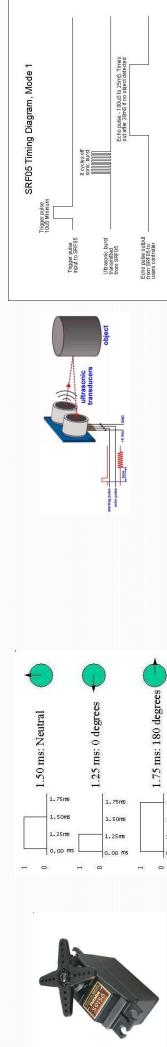
Case Study: NPN 2N3904 Transistor

2.2 Signal – ໄຟ້ PWM ຢູ່ແລະສັງຄູງຢາດວິທີກົດ



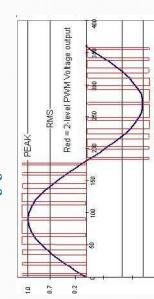
Servo Motor Control

Ultrasonic Proximity Signal



2.3 Digitize – ແປຣຄາສ່ຽງພານ ອານເລືອກ ກັບ ດີຈິຫຼິກ

Live Demo



ຕ້ອງຢັງການເນັດສ່ຽງພານນັ້ນເຖິງນີ້

<https://demonstrations.wolfram.com/PulseWidthModulationPrinciple>

