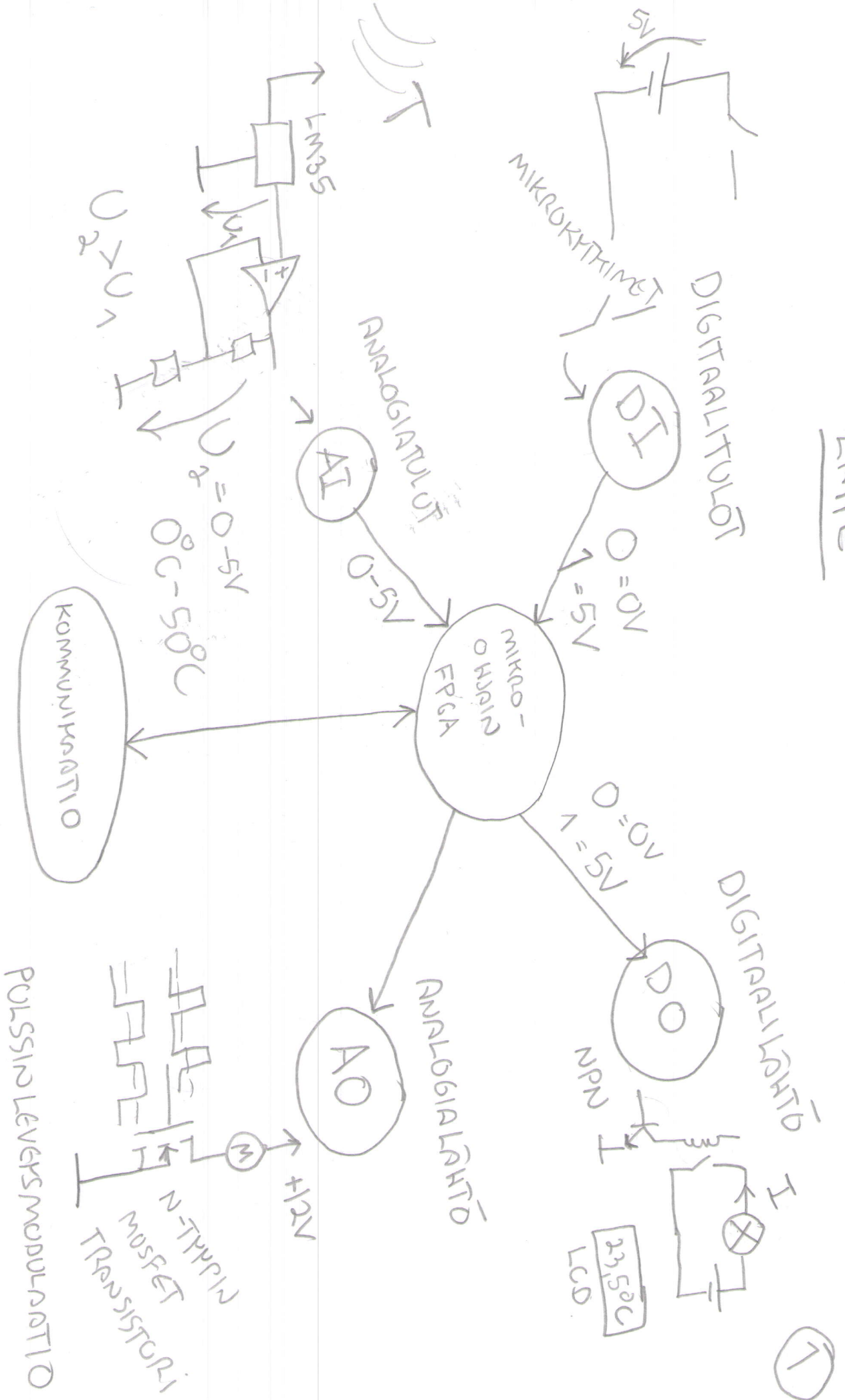


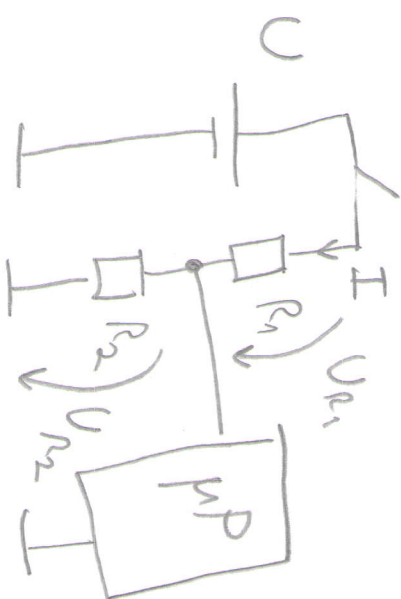
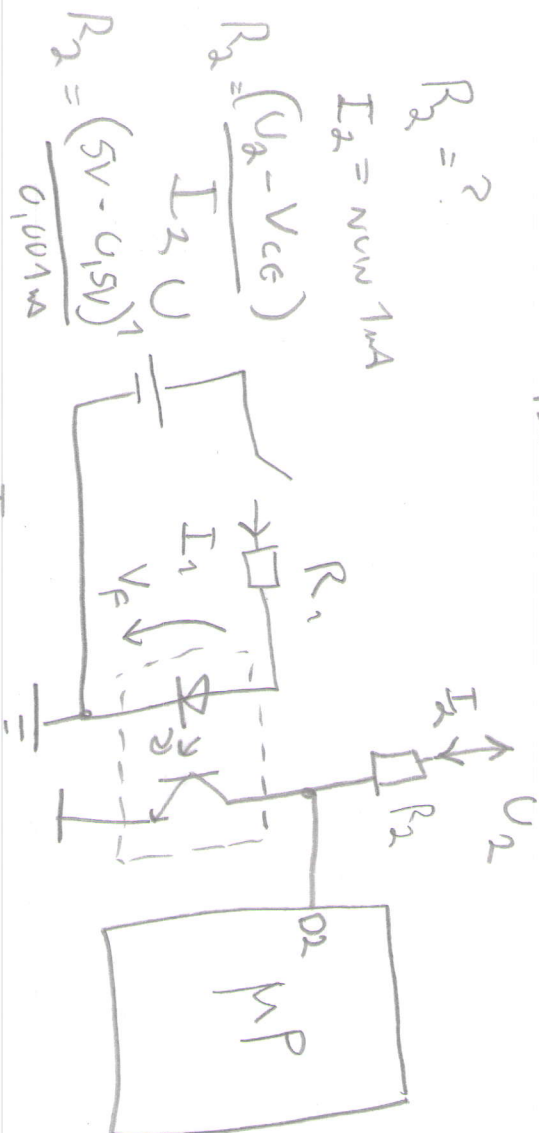
LATE



# DIGITALI TVLO

(2)

- KÄOENLÄINEN ESIMERKKI OPTOELEKTRONILLA
- ISOLAATTI ENUSTUS



- TOINEN ESIMERKKI ILMAN ISOLAATTIA

- VALITTAVAN  $R_1 = 70k\Omega$

LASTEEN  $R_2$

$U = 24V$ ,  $U_{R2} = 5V$

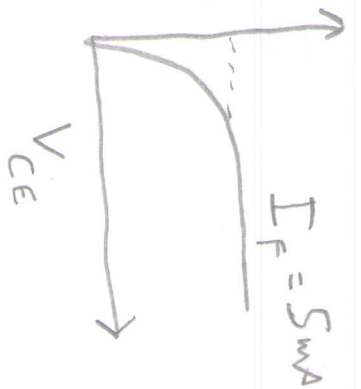
$U_{\mu P} = U - U_{R2} = 24V - 5V = 19V$

$I = \frac{U_{\mu P}}{R_1} = \frac{19V}{10000\Omega} = 1,9\mu A$

$R_2 = \frac{U_{R2}}{I} = \frac{5V}{1,9\mu A} \approx 2631,6\Omega$

- VASTUS VALITTAVAN TEHDÖN SÄÄLMÄYTTÄVÄISÄÄ EIA

$R_2 = 4500\Omega$   
VALITTAVAN  
 $4700\Omega$   $I_c$   
SUURTA VIERÄ  
EI NOUSE.

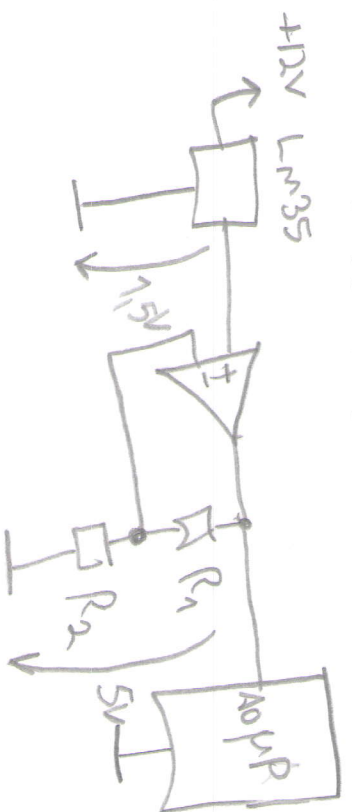


$R_1 = \frac{(24V - 1,39V)}{0,005A} \approx 4522\Omega$

LÄININ ALUSTAVAIN  $3900\Omega$  EIA SAKKA.

# ANALOGIATULST

-EI ISOLANTIJA



LM35 :  $10 \text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

MITTANUSALUE  $0^{\circ}\text{C} - 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

$150^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot 10 \text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C} = 1500 \text{ mV} = 1.5 \text{ V}$

VALITTANO  $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  JA LASKETANO

$R_2$

$$A = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{1.5 \text{ V}} \approx 3.33 \text{ VAINIVISTUS}$$

$$A = \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2}$$

RATKOISTANO  $R_2$

$$A = \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2} \parallel R_2$$

$$AR_2 = R_1 + R_2 \parallel -R_2$$

$$R_1 = +AR_2 - R_2$$

$\parallel$  YHTENEN TEKIJÄ

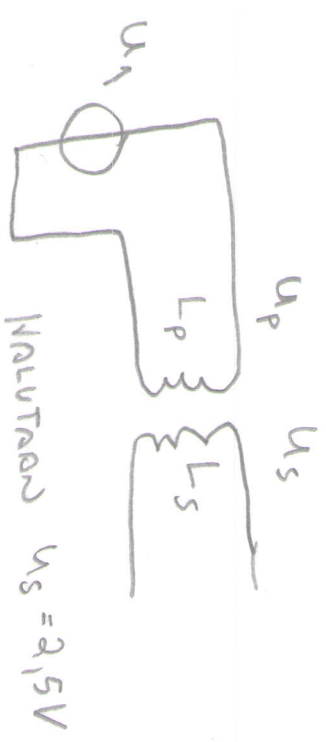
$$R_1 = R_2 (+A - 1) \parallel = (+A - 1)$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1}{(+A - 1)} = \frac{10000 \Omega}{(+3.33 - 1)} \approx 4285.7 \Omega$$

# ANALIZIRUJŲ AC

4

- ISOLITU MUMTANIMA



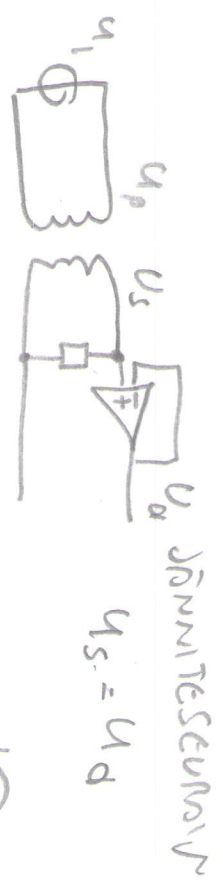
NAUTAN  $u_s = 2,5V$

$L_p = 3000H$   $u_p = \sqrt{3 \cdot 250V}$

$$\frac{u_p}{u_s} = \sqrt{\frac{L_p}{L_s}} \quad L_s = ? \quad u_p \approx 325V$$

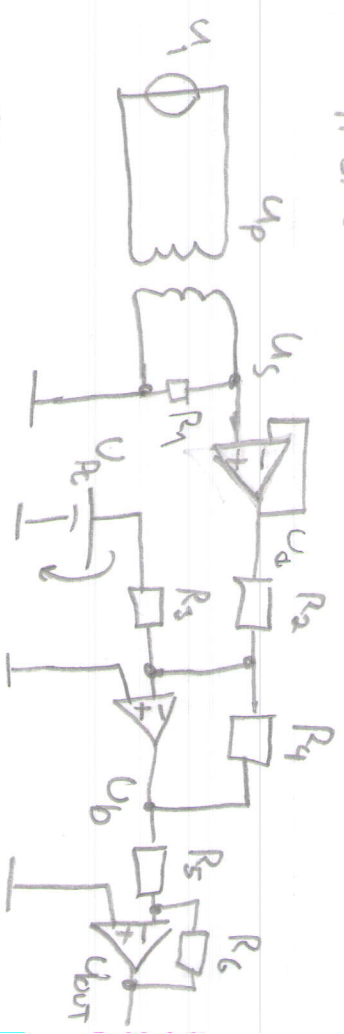
RATKISTAN  $L_s$

- PUSKUCIAPAN LŪNŪ



$u_d$  JŪNITE AN SINIAUTA  $\infty$

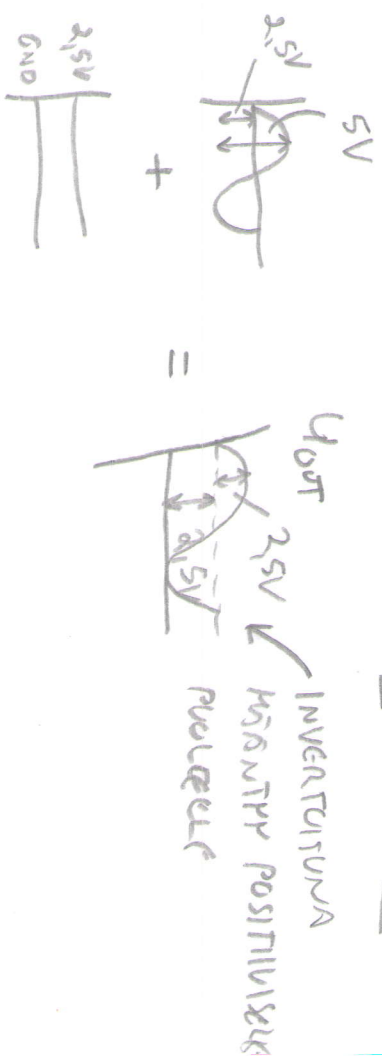
JONA MENET NEGATIVISESI VŪLŪ. SUMMATAN VAIKTAJŪNŪTŪSESEN 2,5V TASDŪNŪTŪ  $u_{pc}$



$$\frac{u_p}{u_s} = \sqrt{\frac{L_p}{L_s}} \quad \left( \right)^2$$

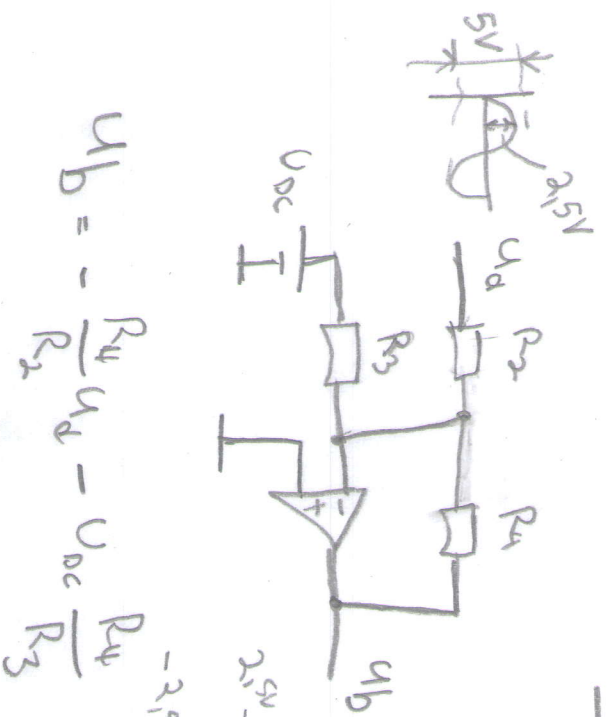
$$\frac{u_p^2}{u_s^2} = \frac{L_p}{L_s} \quad || \cdot L_s = u_p^2 = u_s^2$$

$$L_s = L_p \frac{u_s^2}{u_p^2} = 3000H \cdot \frac{2,5V^2}{325V^2} = \frac{177mH}{}$$

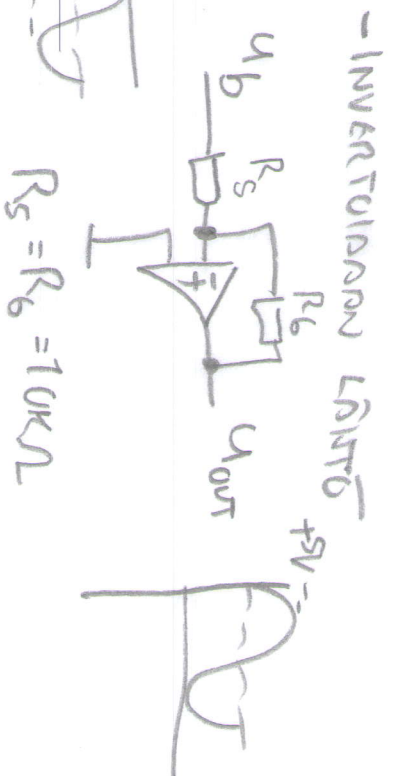
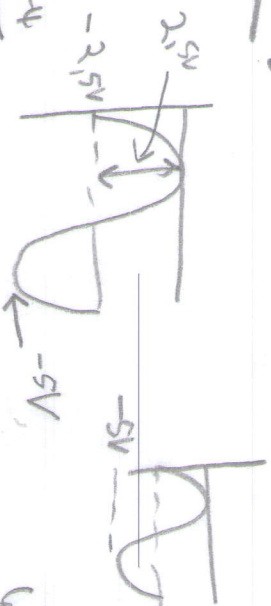


# ANALOGITULO AC

(5)



$$V_b = -\frac{R_4}{R_2} V_d - V_{DC} \frac{R_4}{R_3}$$



$$V_{out} = -\frac{R_6}{R_5} V_b$$

-  $V_b$  TULET OLLA SUMMAJÄNNITTEEN MUUNNEN

- JOS VASTUKSET SAMAN SUURUUSSET

$$V_d = 2,5V, V_{DC} = 2,5V$$

$$V_b = -V_d - V_{DC} = -2,5V - 2,5V = -5V$$

$$V_d = -2,5V, V_{DC} = 2,5V$$

$$V_b = -(-2,5V) - 2,5V = 2,5V - 2,5V = 0V$$

$$V_d = 0V, V_{DC} = 2,5V$$

$$V_b = -0V - 2,5V = -2,5V$$

- LÄHTÖ NEGATIIVISELLE PUOLELLE JA VASTUKSET VOIPPAAN VALITA  $R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10k\Omega$

$$V_{out} = -V_b$$

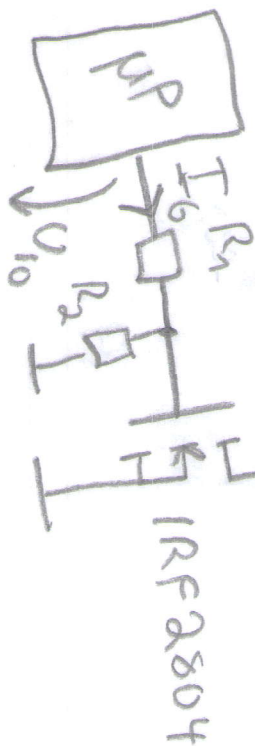
- NIITÄ SIGNALI VOIPPAAN SPÖTTÄÄ ARVONEN AP-MUUTTIMEN TULONASTAN!



# DIGITALLI LÄHTÖ

U

$$R_L = 100\Omega$$



- $R_2$  lähtövirta rajoittava  $10k\Omega$
- $R_1$  resistanssi virran  $I_{Gmax} = 100\mu A$

$$R_1 = \frac{U_{IO}}{I_{Gmax}} = \frac{5V}{0,1A} = 50\Omega \quad \text{valittaan } \underline{47\Omega}$$

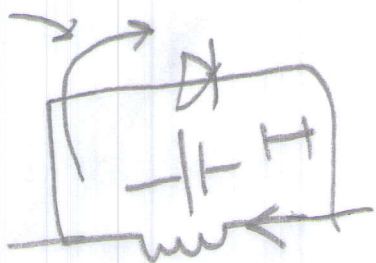
$$I \approx \frac{U}{R_L} = \frac{12V}{100\Omega} = \underline{0,12A}$$

- INPUTIN SISÄÄN OIKEA

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \approx L \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t}$$

$$L = 100\mu H \quad \Delta t = 10ns$$

$$u_L = 100 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{0,12A}{10 \cdot 10^{-9}s} = 1200V$$



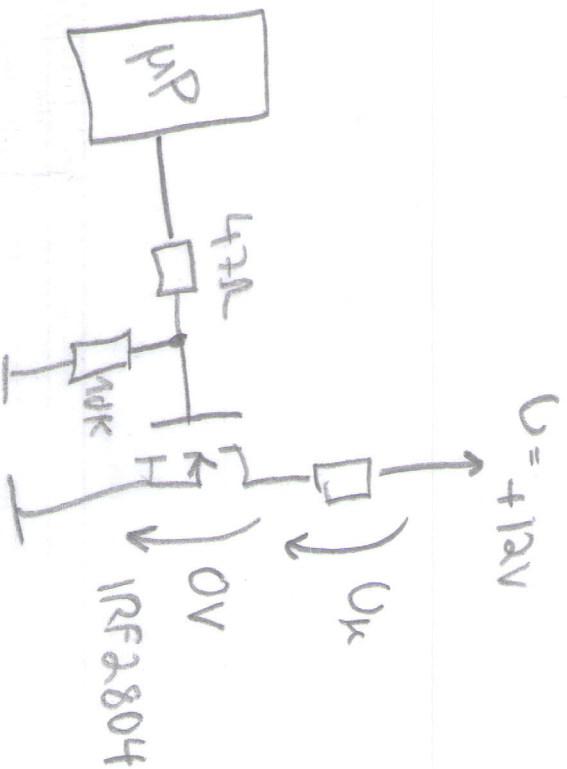
lähtövirta

- VIERO KATKASTAAN NIIN ALKUTTAAN JÄNNITTEPIIKIN
- P1001 PAKKAUS ALKUTTAAN JA TRANSISTORIN

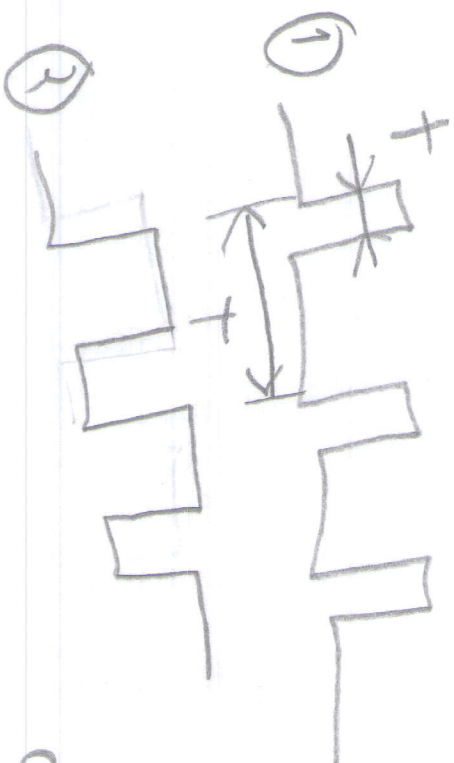
6

# ANALOGIDIGIT

(7)

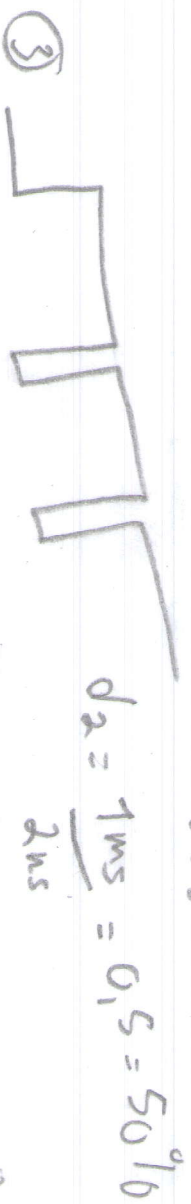


- SPÄDETÄN KUORMAN JÄNNITETÄ  
- PULSSILEVEYSMIDUUNATTO

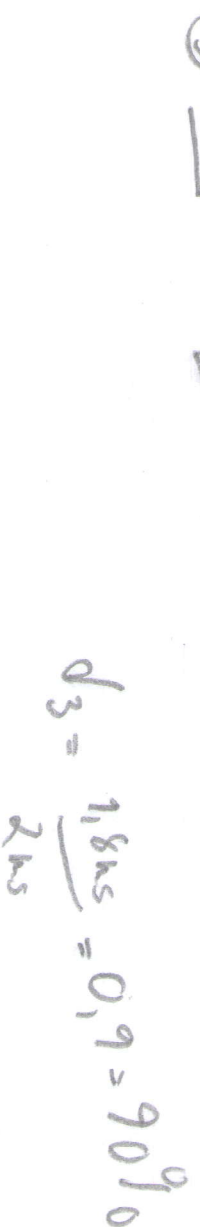


$$d = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{0,2ms}{2ms} = 0,1 = 10\%$$



$$d_2 = \frac{1ms}{2ms} = 0,5 = 50\%$$



$$d_3 = \frac{1,8ms}{2ms} = 0,9 = 90\%$$

- JÄNNITETEN KESKIMÄÄN  
KUORMASSA MUUTTU

$$U_{K1} = d_1 U = 0,1 \cdot 12V = \underline{1,2V}$$

$$U_{K2} = d_2 U = 0,5 \cdot 12V = \underline{6V}$$

$$U_{K3} = d_3 U = 0,9 \cdot 12V = \underline{10,8V}$$