

# ***TI DSP, MCU, Xilinx Zynq FPGA*** ***기반의 프로그래밍 전문가 과정***

<회로이론>

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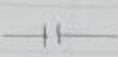
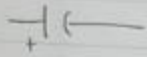
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- 콘덴서 개념 및 정의식
- RC 회로 분석
- 코일 개념 및 정의식
- LC 회로 분석
- RLC 회로 분석

전하 C

서라운드

스칼라인

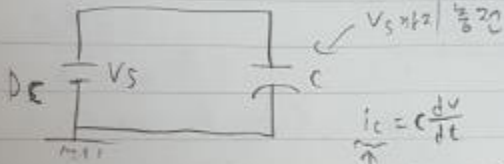


강하게 리전압이 들어올 때 저항이  
있어야 하므로 리전압이 안 걸

$$i_c = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_c dt = \int_0^t dv \quad \text{전압}$$

$$(V(t) - V(0))$$



$$i_c = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

전압의 변화량이 없을 때 까지

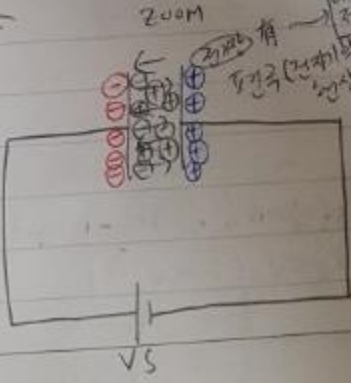
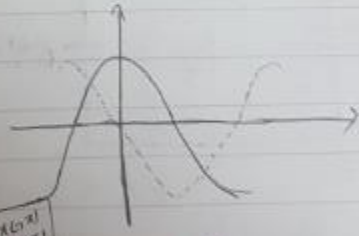
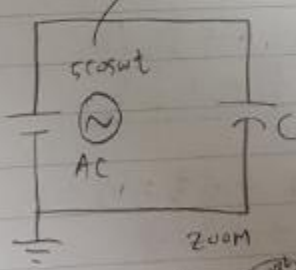
전류의 원천 : 전위 (전기적 위치 E)

전압이 같으면 전위차가 없음.

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \rightarrow \frac{1}{T}, T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

전류도 X



전류의 흐름

전력

$$P = VI = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R} \quad \left( C \frac{dV}{dt} \right)$$

에너지 (일)

$$W = Pt \rightarrow W = \int P dt \quad \left( \text{충전} \right)$$

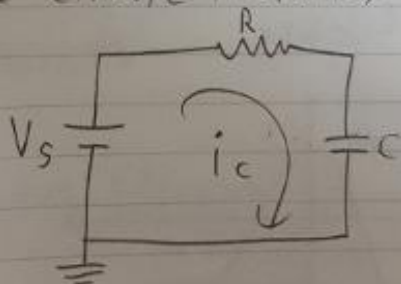
$$\int C V dV = \int dW \Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 \Rightarrow W = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$Q = CV \quad V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

콘덴서 작동, 방전

↓ 저항의 방전  
↓ 저항의 방전

### < RC circuit response >



$$Q = CV, \quad V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$V_s = i_c R + \int i_c dt$$

$$= \frac{dQ}{dt} R + \frac{1}{C} Q$$

$$R Q' + \frac{1}{C} Q = V_s$$

$$Q' + \frac{1}{RC} Q = \frac{V_s}{R}$$

적분인자  $M = e^{\frac{t}{RC}}$

$$Q' e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + Q \frac{1}{RC} e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{V_s}{R} e^{\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dt} (Q e^{\frac{t}{RC}}) = \int \frac{V_s}{R} e^{\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$Q e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{V_s}{R} RC e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + D$$

$$= (V_s e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + D)$$

$$Q = (V_s + D e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

$$= (V_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}))$$

↑ 인종론 문헌서 (충전식)

$$Q(0) = 0 \quad (\because D = -CV_s)$$

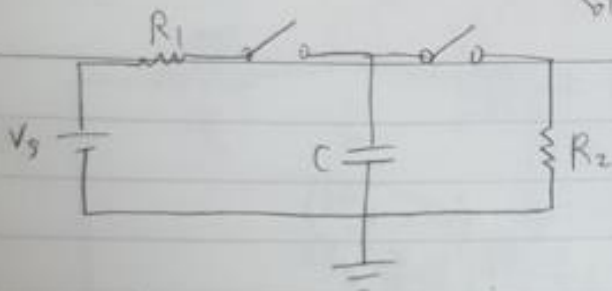
$$V_c = V_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

$$t = 0, \quad V_c = 0$$

$$t = \infty, \quad V_c = V_s$$

$\phi(0) = (V_S \text{ (만땅 충전)})$  No.

Date



$$0 = \frac{1}{C} \int i_C dt + i_C R_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} q + R_2 q'$$

$$Q = CV \Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

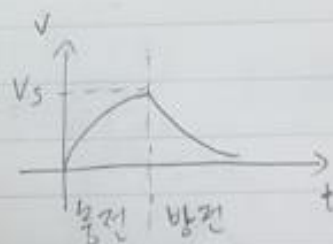
$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$p e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = 0$$

$$b = 0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$= (V_S e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \Rightarrow \therefore V_C = V_S e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

방전전압



균일 (인덕터) - ex) 모터

자. 병렬 모두 저항과 동일

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L: 인덕턴스 (전류를 얼마나 잘 저장할 수 있는지)  
저장량

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

저기회로

$$W = \int p dt$$

$$P = VI = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

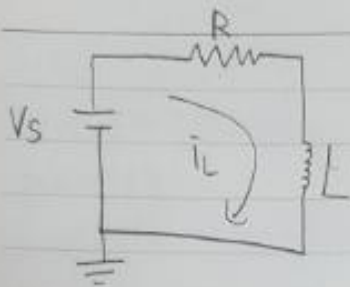
$$W = \int L I \frac{di}{dt} dt = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \text{ (저장량)}$$

0점항-관성

전기-역기전력

현재의 상태로 유지하고자 함.

$I \Rightarrow$  ~~~~~  
← 유지함!



$$V_s = i_L R + L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$= Li' + Ri$$

$$i' + \frac{R}{L}i = \frac{V_s}{L} \quad (M = e^{\frac{R}{L}t})$$

$$i' e^{\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{R}{L} e^{\frac{R}{L}t} i = \frac{V_s}{L} e^{\frac{R}{L}t}$$

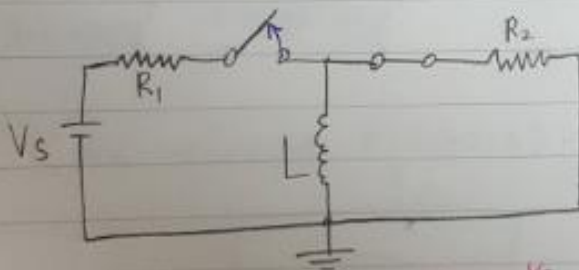
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{t} (i e^{\frac{R}{L}t}) = \int \frac{V_s}{L} e^{\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$i e^{\frac{R}{L}t} = \frac{V_s}{R} e^{\frac{R}{L}t} + C$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{V_s}{R} + C e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$= \frac{V_s}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) \Rightarrow \text{시간이 많으면 전류가 일정}$$

$$\therefore v = L \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{R}{L} \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \Rightarrow \text{처음이 0이 전류가 막상 비다가 전류가 일정 돼야만 없어짐}$$



$$i(0) = \frac{V_s}{R_1} \quad (\text{단락가정})$$

$$0 = L \frac{di}{dt} + i R_2$$

$$= Li' + R_2 i$$

$$= i' + \frac{R_2}{L} i$$

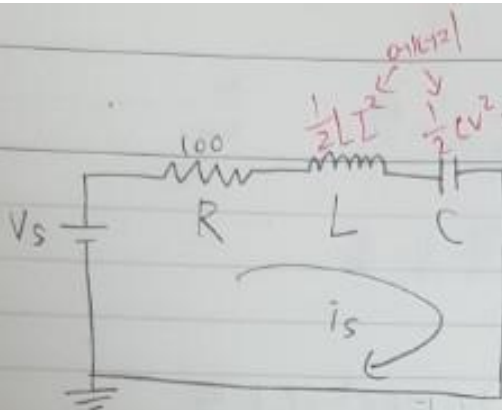
$$= \int \frac{d}{dt} (i e^{\frac{R_2}{L}t}) = \int 0$$

$$i e^{\frac{R_2}{L}t} = C$$

$$i = C e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t} = \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}$$

$$\therefore v = -\frac{V_s R_2}{R} e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}$$

$$= -\frac{V_s R_2}{R} e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t} \quad (R_2 \text{가 클수록}, R_2 \text{가 작을수록})$$



에너지 저장 방법  
 $Q = CV$   
 $V = \frac{Q}{C}$   
 $V I + \frac{1}{2} L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \text{일정}$

$i_s = C \frac{dv}{dt}$   
 $\frac{1}{C} \int i_s dt = \int dv$

$V_s = i_s R + L \frac{di_s}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i_s dt$

$0 = i_s' R + L i_s'' + \frac{1}{C} i_s$

$i_s'' + \frac{R}{L} i_s' + \frac{1}{LC} i_s = 0 \Rightarrow \chi^2 + \frac{R}{L} \chi + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$   
 $\chi = \frac{-\frac{R}{L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{1}{LC}}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{R}{L} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{L^2} - \frac{4}{LC}}}{2}$

공진 발생 조건

$\frac{R^2}{L^2} - \frac{4}{LC} < 0$  (동상 (RF))

1) 서로 다른 두 실근

$C_1 e^{\chi_1 t} + C_2 e^{\chi_2 t}$

2) 중근

$C_1 e^{\chi t} + C_2 t e^{\chi t}$

3) 복소근 ( $\lambda \pm i\mu$ ) - 감쇠 진동

$C_1 e^{\lambda \cos(\mu t)} + C_2 e^{\lambda \sin(\mu t)}$

$\frac{R^2}{L^2} - \frac{4}{LC} > 0$

$(10^{-2})^2 - \frac{4}{10^{-4}} > 0$  ( $C = 10^{-5} F, L = 10^{-4} H$ )  
 $10^{-4} - 4 \times 10^4 > 0$  ( $10 \mu F, 100 \mu H$ )

$[10^{-4} - 4 \times 10^4] > 0$

공진 발생 X

- 저항에 걸리는 전압

$i_s(t) R = V_R(t)$

- 인덕터에 걸리는 전압

$V_L(t) = L \frac{di_s(t)}{dt}$

- 커패시터에 걸리는 전압

$V_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i_s(t) dt$

X 초기값 문제

$i_s(0) = 0, V_C(0) = 0$

$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$

거한의 편의를 위해

$R=2, L=1, C=1$  (중근)

$i_s(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 t e^t \rightarrow i_s(0) = C_1 = 0$

$i_s(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 t e^t - C_2 e^t \rightarrow i_s(0) = C_1 - C_2 = 0$

$i_s(t) = t e^t$

$C_2 = 1$

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

$$\text{Ex) } a = cv$$

$$b_i(t) = c \frac{dv}{dt}$$

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$$\cancel{V_s = \frac{d\phi}{dt} +}$$

$$V_s = i_s R + L \frac{di_s}{dt} + V_c$$

$$V_s = \frac{d\phi}{dt} R + L \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} + \frac{\phi}{C}$$

$$\phi'' + \frac{R}{L} \phi' + \frac{\phi}{LC} = \frac{V_s}{L}$$

$$(A_m)'' + \frac{R}{L} (A_m)' + \frac{1}{LC} (A_m) = \frac{V_s}{L}$$

$$y_{bs}(t) = f e^{-t} + L \left( \frac{V_s}{L} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{V_s}{L} = m} \quad y_p = A_m$$

$$\frac{1}{LC} \frac{V_s}{L} A = \frac{V_s}{L} \rightarrow A = LC$$