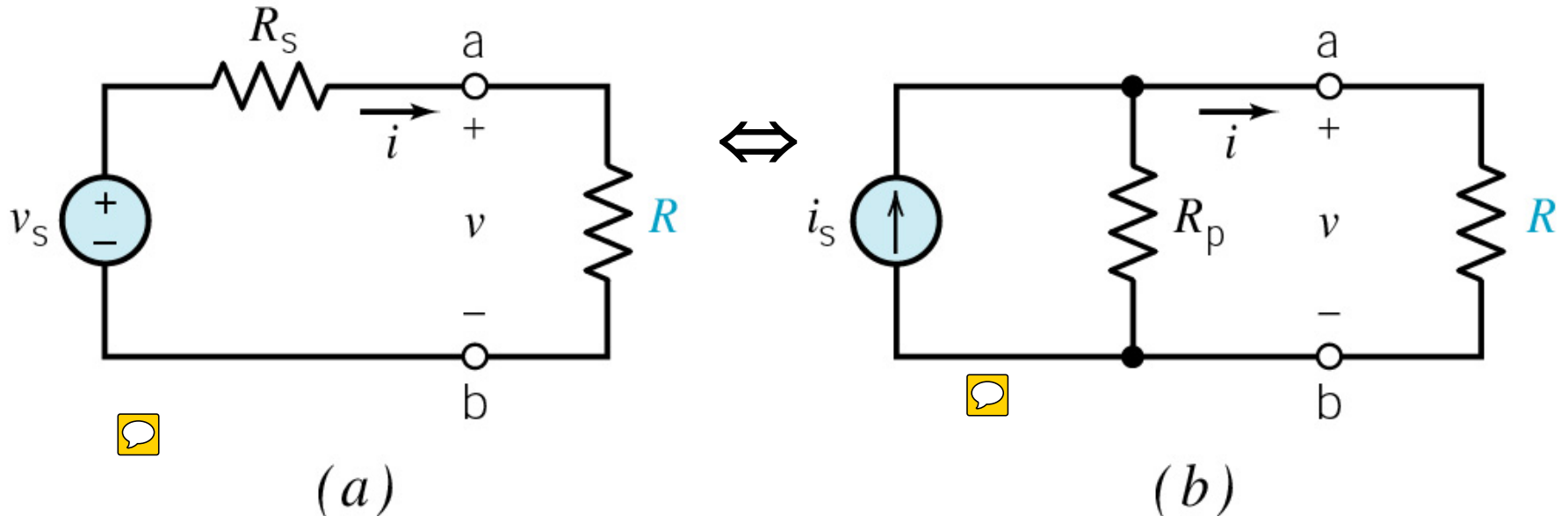




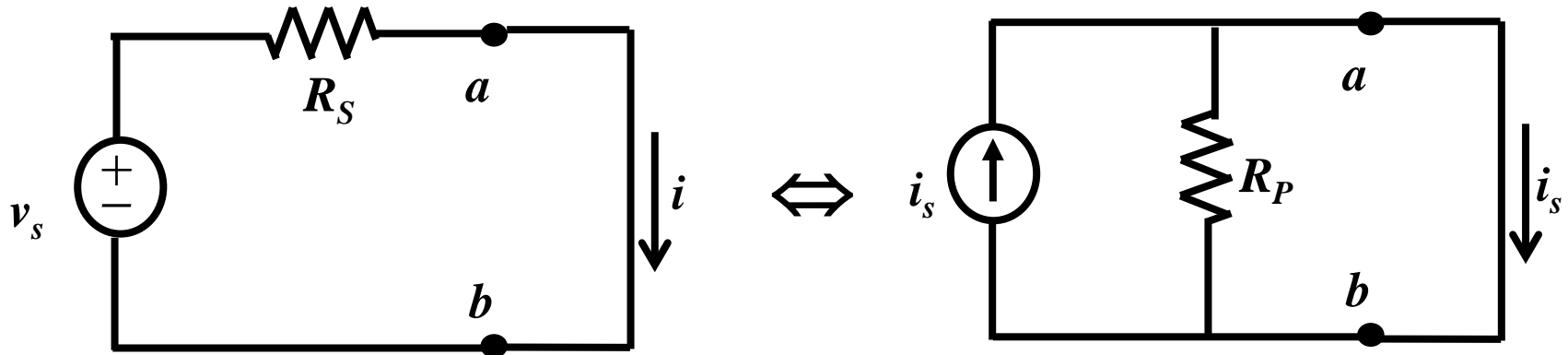
Source Transformations



- Nonideal voltage source 나 nonideal current source 를 그림과 같이 등가회로로 표현한다.
- R 을 ab 단자에 연결해도 같은 단자 전압 및 전류를 유지.



Source Transformations – R_s and R_p



– R_L 을 ab단자에 연결해도 같은 단자 전압 및 전류를 유지해야 하므로,
극단적인 예로 short circuit 와 open circuit 가 연결된 경우를 생각하자.

For open circuit, ab 단자 사이의 전압 $v = v_s = i_s R_p$

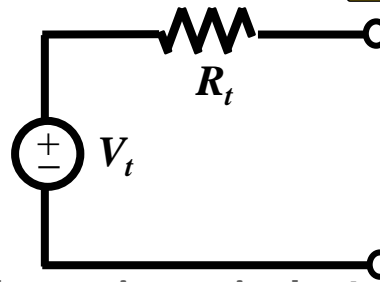
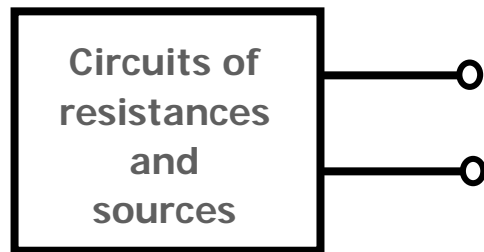
For short circuit, ab 단자 사이의 전류 $i = \frac{v_s}{R_s} = i_s \quad \therefore R_s = R_p$

종속 전원인 경우에도 **source transformation**은 마찬가지로 가능하다.

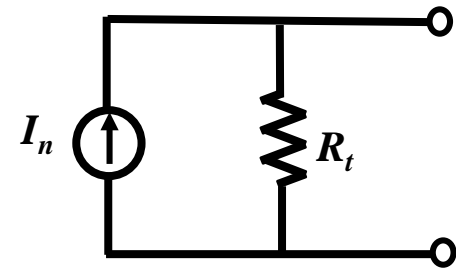
단, 이 경우에는 변환에 의해 종속 전원의 제어 변수가 변화하지 않아야 한다.

Thévenin and Norton Equivalent Circuits for Networks

- 복잡한 회로를 단순화시킨 등가 회로화 하여 해석.



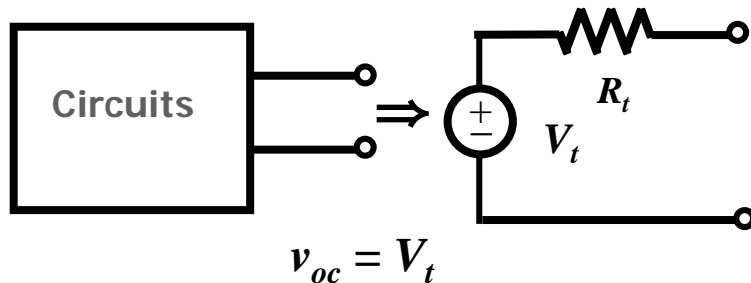
The'venin equivalent circuit



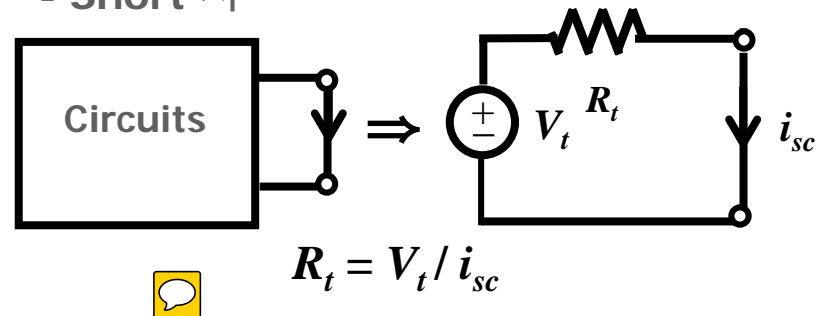
Norton equivalent circuit

- 저항 회로만이 아니라 모든 선형 회로 소자로 이루어진 회로는 등가화가 가능.

- Open 시

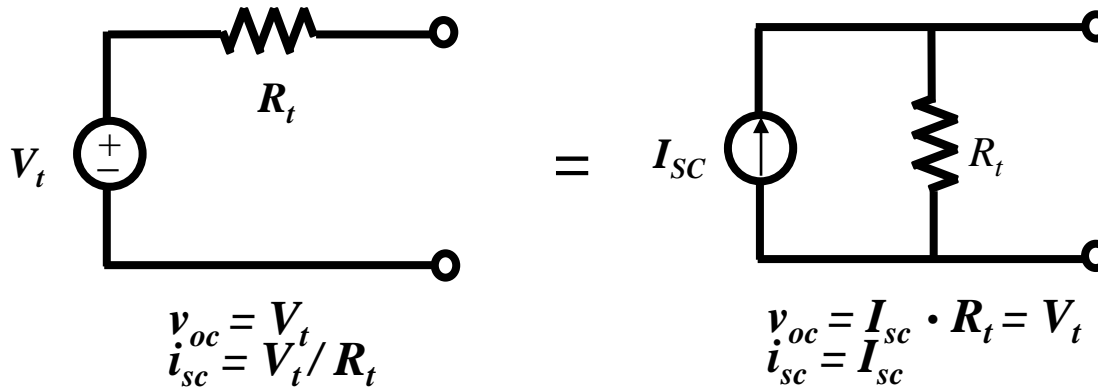


- Short 시

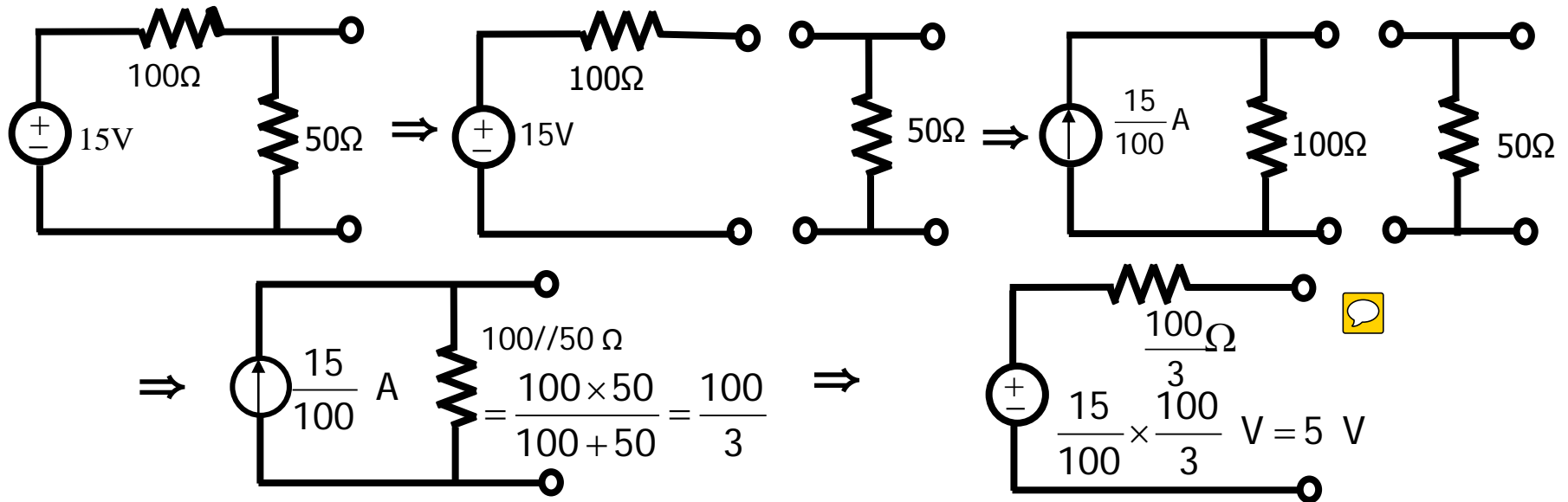


- Open과 short 상태로 V_t 와 R_t 를 알 수 있다.

Thévenin and Norton Equivalents



Example (Source Transformation)



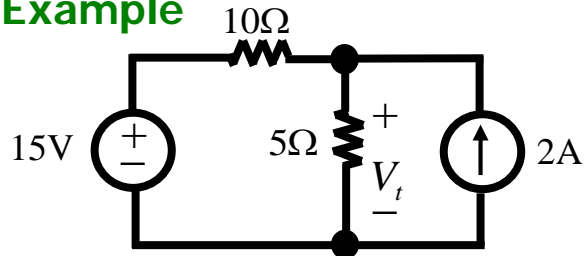
Superposition Principle

- Linear system의 특성 : superposition

$$y = ax_1 + bx_2$$

- 회로에 있어서는 한 개 이상의 indep. source가 있으면 각각의 indep. source의 해(응답)를 합한 것은 전체 source의 해(응답)와 같다. 단, 전력에는 적용되지 않는다.

Example



우선 전류원을 deactivate, 전류 = 0 . => open.

$$\text{그러면 } V_{t,1} = 15 \times 5 / (10+5) = 5 \text{ V}$$

다음에 전압원을 deactivate, 전압 = 0 . => short.

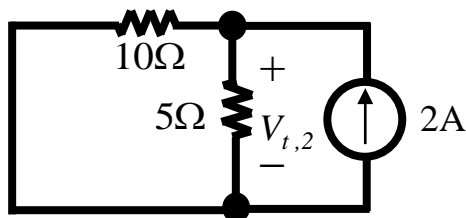
$$V_{t,2} = 5 \times (5\Omega \text{에 흐르는 전류})$$

5 Ω과 10 Ω에 흐르는 전류의 합은 2 A이고, 비율은 10 : 5로 나뉘어서 흐른다.

$$5 \Omega \text{에 흐르는 전류} = 2 \times 10 / (10+5) = 4/3 \text{ A}$$

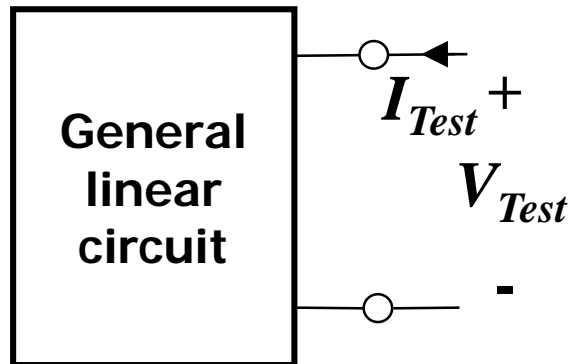
$$\text{따라서, } V_{t,2} = 5 \times 4/3 = 20/3$$

$$\text{그러므로, } V_t = V_{t,1} + V_{t,2} = 5 + \frac{20}{3} = 11\frac{2}{3} \text{ V}$$

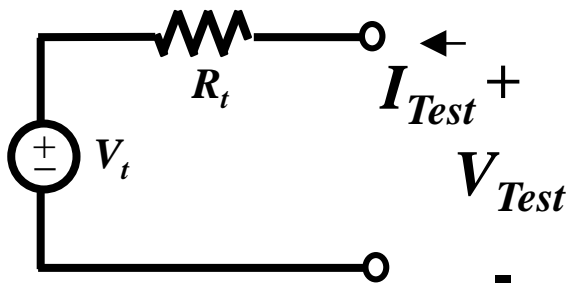


Thévenin Equivalent Circuit를 구하는 방법

독립 전원과 종속 전원을 가리지 않음



- 회로에 독립 전원과 종속 전원이 같이 있는 경우 또는 독립전원만 있는 경우, 종속 전원만 있는 경우 등 모든 경우에 사용할 수 있는 방법.



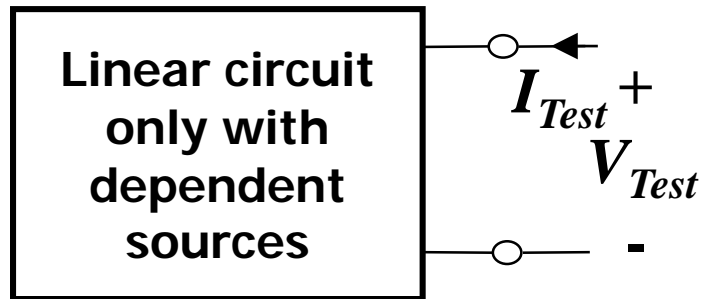
The'venin equivalent circuit

$$\frac{V_{Test} - V_t}{R_t} = I_{Test}$$

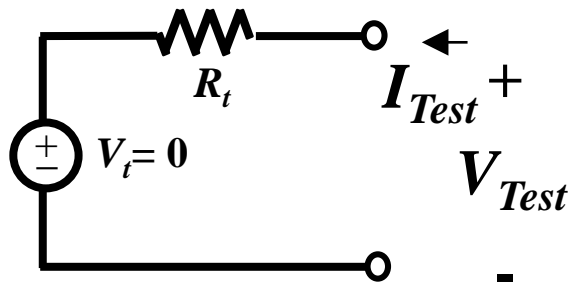
$$\therefore V_{Test} = R_t I_{Test} + V_t$$

Thévenin Equivalent Circuit를 구하는 방법

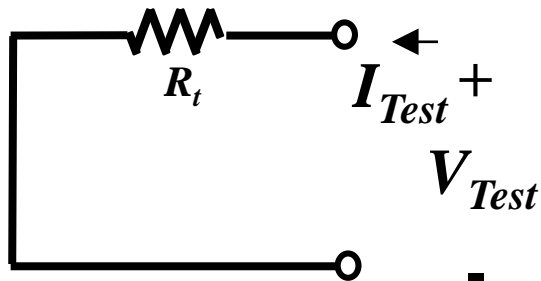
종속 전원만 갖는 경우



- 회로에 종속 전원만 있는 경우.
- 개방시 단자 간 전압이 영이므로 The'venin 등가회로의 전원 전압은 영이 된다.



The'venin equivalent circuit



The'venin equivalent circuit

$$\frac{V_{Test} - V_t}{R_t} = I_{Test}$$

$$\therefore V_{Test} = R_t I_{Test}$$

$$R_t = V_{Test} / I_{Test}$$

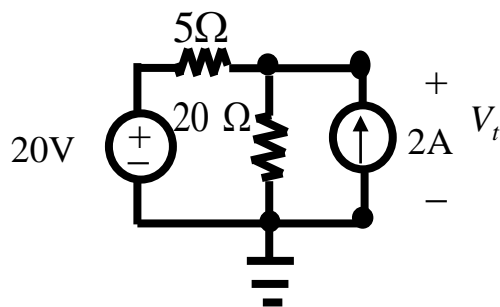
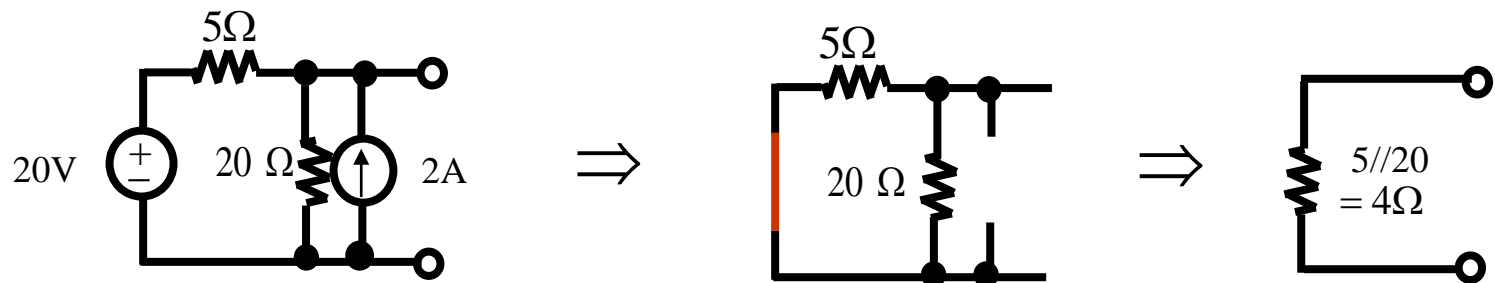


Thévenin Equivalent Circuit를 구하는 방법

독립 전원만 있는 경우

독립전원만을 갖고 있는 회로

- V_t : Open circuit로 구함
- R_t : 독립 전압원 \rightarrow short, 독립 전류원 \rightarrow open으로 놓고, 두 단자 사이의 등가 저항을 구한다. 즉, 전원을 deactivate 시킨다.

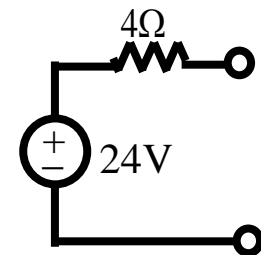


KCL

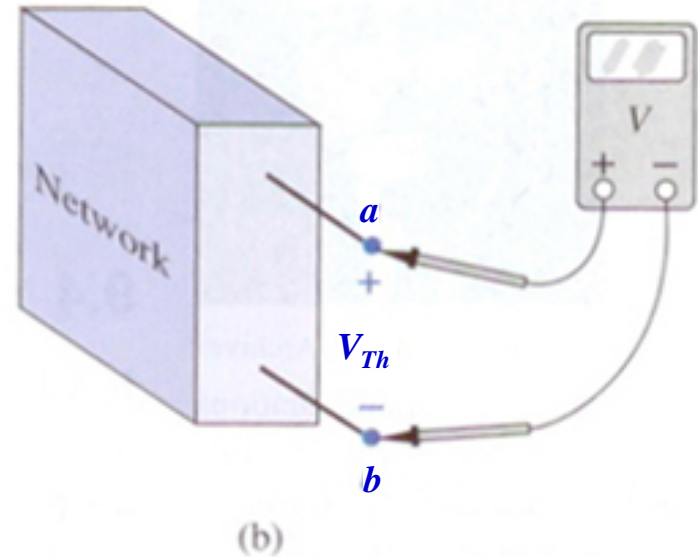
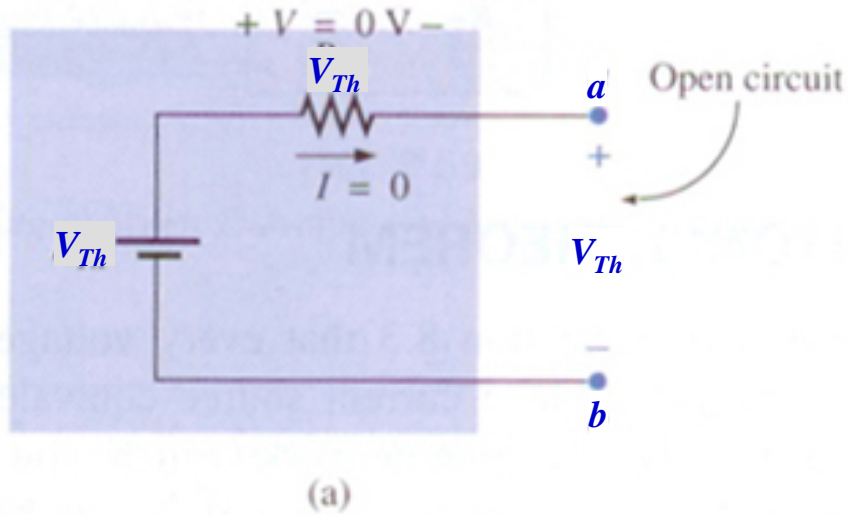
$$\frac{V_t - 20}{5} + \frac{V_t}{20} + (-2) = 0$$

$$4(V_t - 20) + V_t - 40 = 0$$

$$V_t = 24 \text{ V}$$



Experimental Procedures for Thévenin Equivalent Circuit (I)



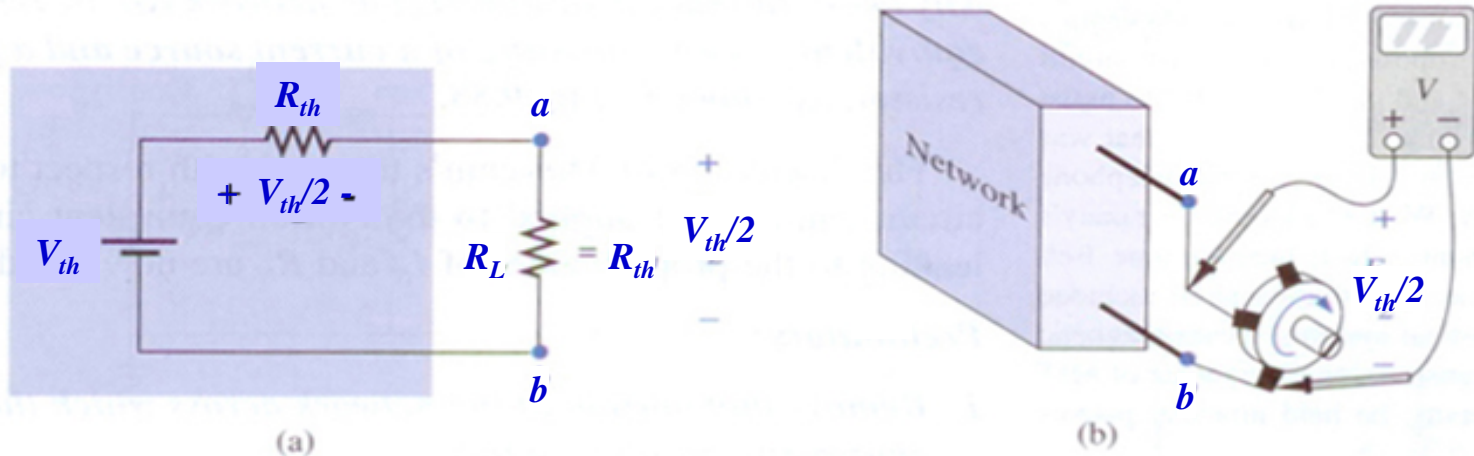
Determining V_{Th} experimentally

Robert L. Boylestad, Introductory Circuit Analysis, 10th edition, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 337, Figure 9.55

- The'venin 등가회로를 실험적으로 구할 수 있다.

$$V_t (=V_{th}) = v_{OC} = v_{ab}$$

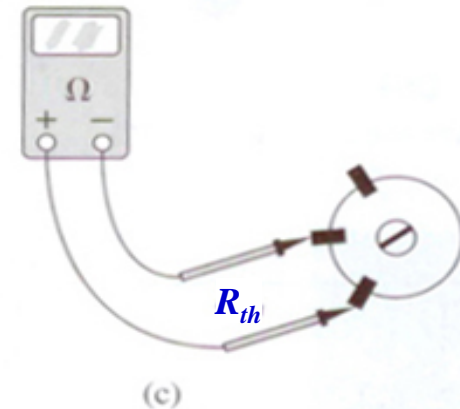
Experimental Procedures for Thévenin Equivalent Circuit (II)



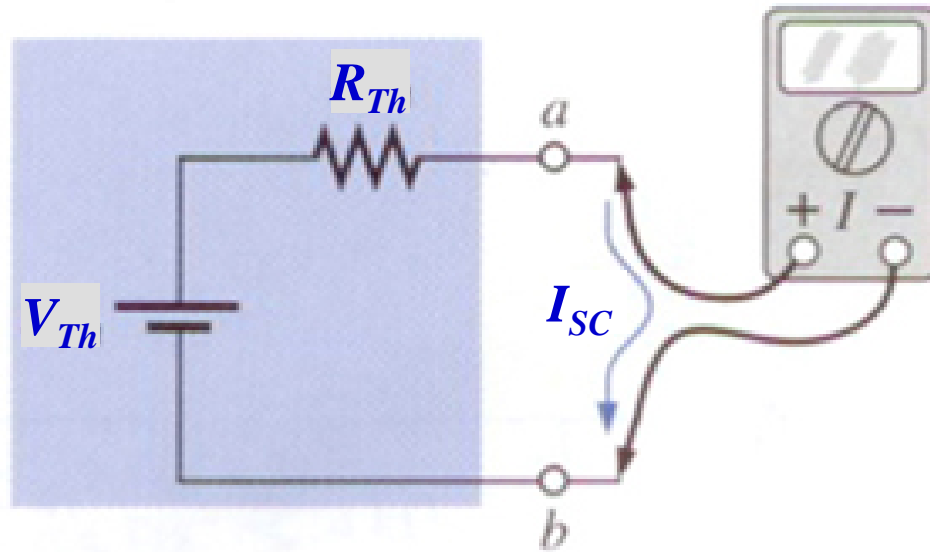
Determining R_{Th} experimentally

Robert L. Boylestad, Introductory Circuit Analysis, 10th edition, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 337, Figure 9.56

- 가변 저항을 연결하고 개방 시의 단자 전압의 $\frac{1}{2}$ 이 되도록 가변 저항을 조정한다.
- 그런 후, 가변 저항의 값을 측정한다.
- 가변 저항의 값이 등가회로의 저항 값이다.



Experimental Procedures for Thévenin Equivalent Circuit (III)



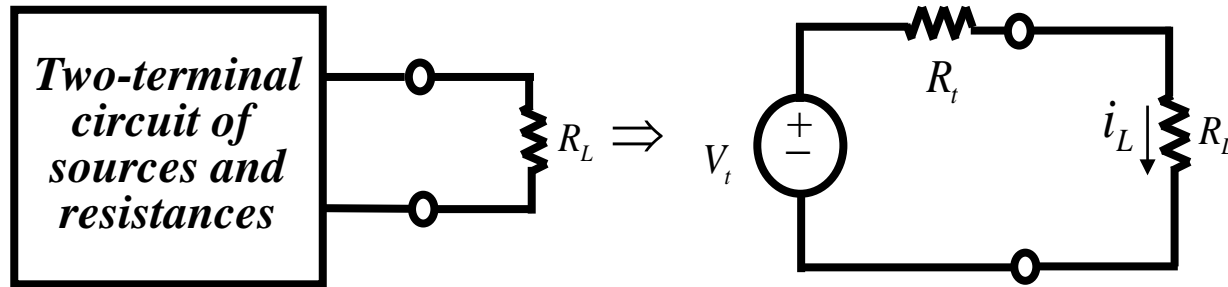
Measuring I_{sc}
Boylestad 책 338쪽 그림 9.57

- 개방시의 전압을 측정하고, 위와 같이 단락시의 전류를 측정한다.
- 아래의 관계에서 등가회로를 실험적으로 구할 수 있다.

$$I_{sc} = V_t (= V_{Th}) / R_t$$

Maximum Power Transfer

- 효율보다는 최대 전력 전달이 중요시 되는 시스템, 예를 들면, **radio receiver**와 같이 수신 안테나로부터 수신 신호를 최대한으로 얻어야 하는 시스템 등에서 사용.



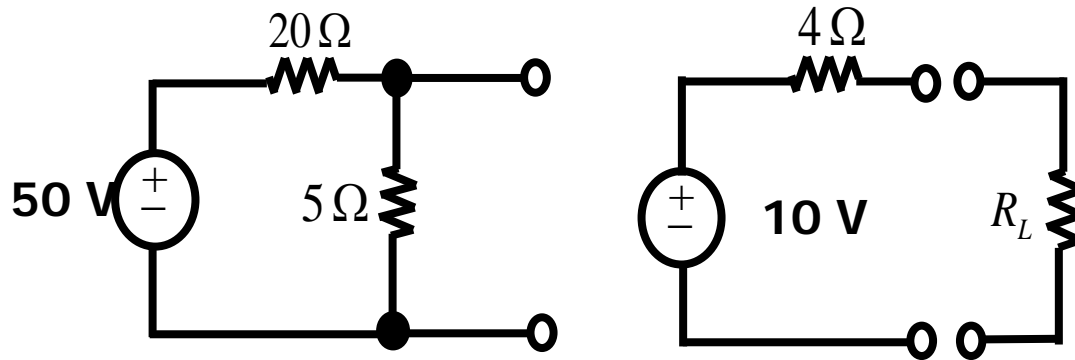
R_L 에서의 power $p = R_L i_L^2 = R_L \left(\frac{V_t}{R_t + R_L} \right)^2$

R_L 에서의 power를 최대로 하는 R_L $\frac{dp}{dR_L} = V_t^2 \frac{d}{dR_L} \left\{ \frac{R_L}{(R_t + R_L)^2} \right\} = 0 \Rightarrow R_L = R_t$

그 때의 power $p_{\max} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{V_t^2}{R_L}$

Maximum Power Transfer (Example)

Example. 두 단자로 전달되는 최대 전력은 ?



우선 이 회로를 Thévenin 등가회로로 변환

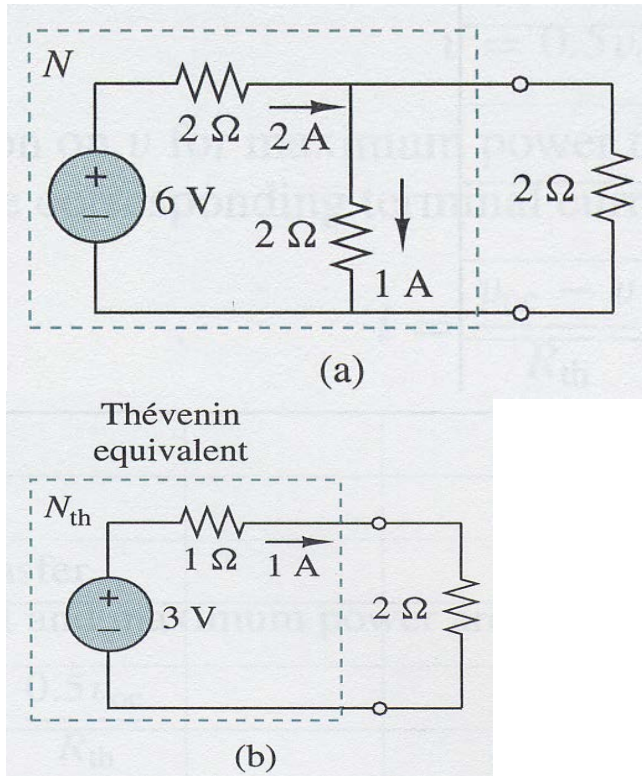
$$V_t = 50 \cdot 5 / (20 + 5) = 10 \text{ V} \quad R_t = 20 // 5 = 4 \Omega$$

R_L 은 4Ω 일 때 최대 전력이 전달

$$p_{\max} = R_L \left(\frac{V_t}{R_t + R_L} \right)^2 = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{10}{4 + 4} \right)^2 = 6.25 \text{ W}$$

Power in Equivalent Circuits

The The'venin equivalent cannot be used to calculate power consumption within the network N.



Compute the power loss within the actual N and within it's The'venin equivalent.

Within N,

$$P_N = 2 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2 = 10\ \text{W}$$

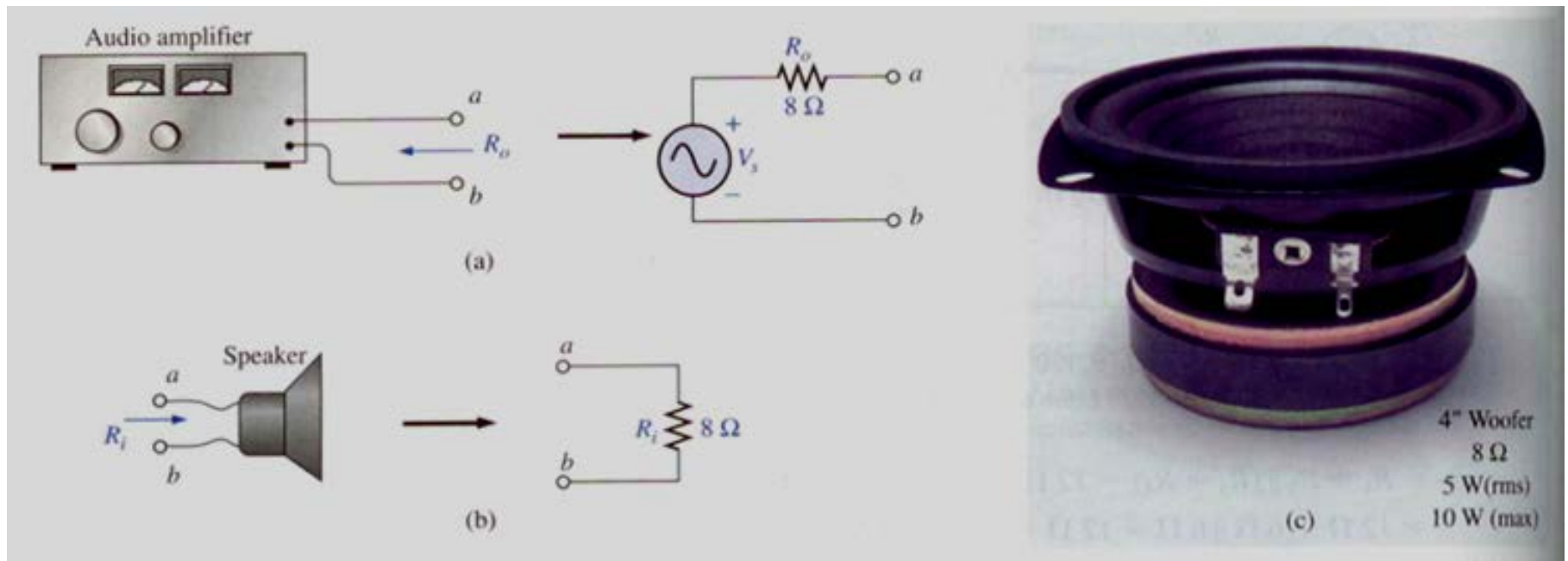
Within N_{th} ,

$$P_{N_{th}} = 1 \times 1 = 1\ \text{W}$$

Clearly, $P_N \neq P_{N_{th}}$

- The The'venin equivalent is not in general representative of power relationships within the network.
- The The'venin equivalent simply maintains terminal i - v relationships.

Applications – Speaker System (I)



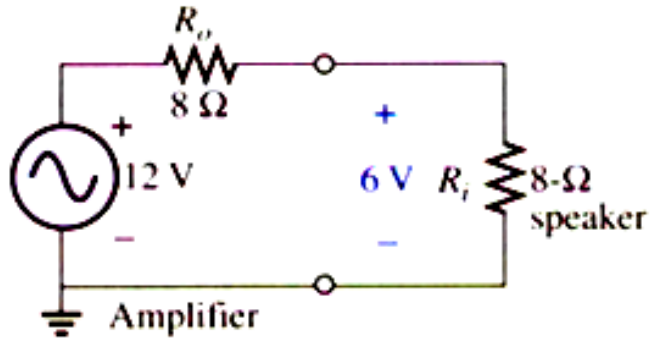
Component of a speaker system:

(a) amplifier; (b) speaker; (c) commercially

Robert L. Boylestad, Introductory Circuit Analysis, 10th edition, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 358, Figure 9.111

- Audio amp 는 출력 임피던스(저항)을 갖고 있고,
- Speaker 도 내부 임피던스(저항)을 갖고 있다.
- 그림 (b) 는 표준 $8\ \Omega$ 스피커이고, 그림 (c) 는 $8\ \Omega$ woofer 를 보이고 있다.

Applications – Speaker System (II)



- 8 Ω 스피커의 최대 출력은 $6^2/8=4.5\text{ W}$ 이다.

Speaker connections:

(a) single unit; (b) in series; (c) in parallel

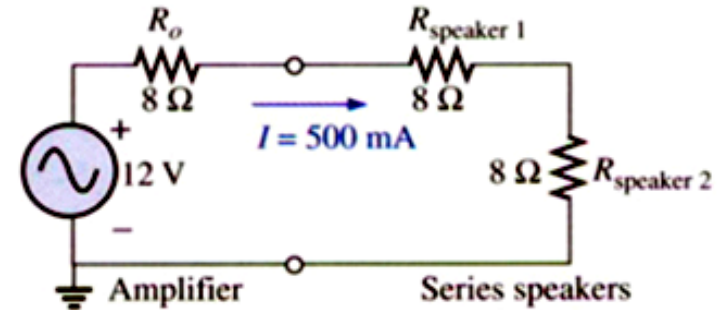
Robert L. Boylestad, Introductory Circuit Analysis, 10th edition, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 358, Figure 9.112

- 8 Ω 스피커를 두 개를 접속하여 얻을 수 있는 출력은 얼마일까?

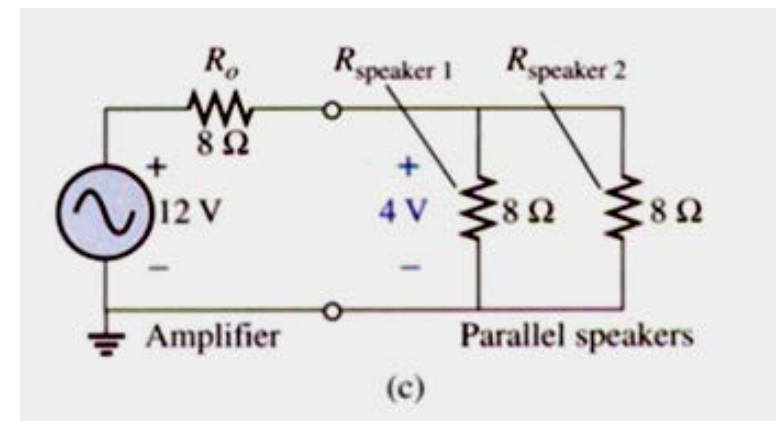
- 직렬로 연결한 경우가 (b) 이며, 스피커 각각의 출력은 최대 출력은 $4^2/8=2\text{ W}$ 이고, 합이 4 W이다.

- 병렬로 연결한 경우가 (c) 이며, 스피커 각각의 출력은 최대 출력은 $4^2/8=2\text{ W}$ 이고, 합이 4 W이다.

- 임의의 같은 저항을 갖는 스피커 두 개를 직렬 또는 병렬로 연결해서 최대 전력이 전달되도록 한다면 어떤 저항을 갖는 스피커를 사용해야 할까?

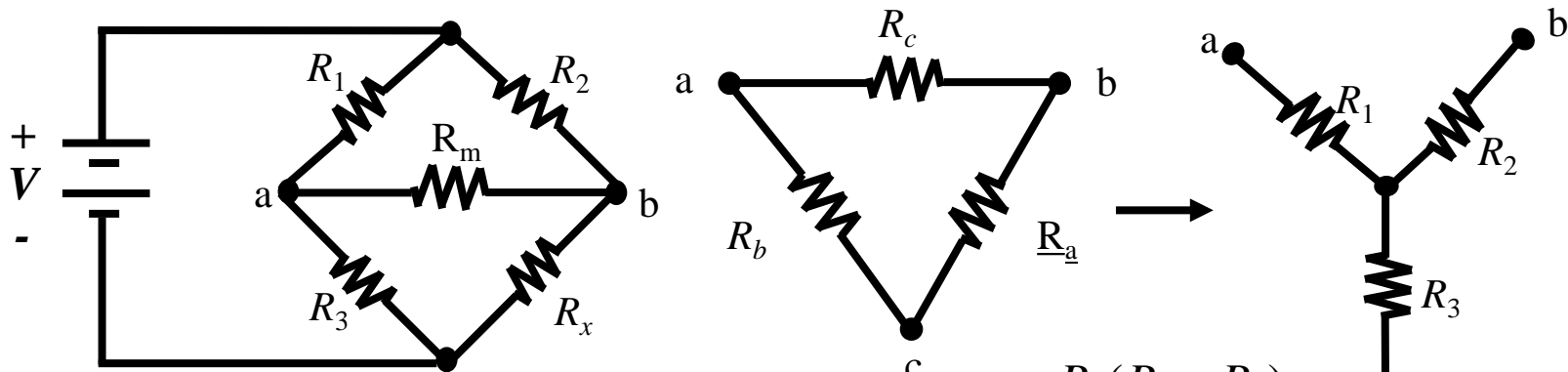


(b)



(c)

Delta-to-Wye Equivalent Circuits (I)



Delta : ac간의 저항

$$R_{ac} = R_b \parallel (R_a + R_c) = \frac{R_b (R_a + R_c)}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

bc간의 저항

$$R_{bc} = R_a \parallel (R_b + R_c) = \frac{R_a (R_b + R_c)}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

ab간의 저항

$$R_{ab} = R_c \parallel (R_a + R_b) = \frac{R_c (R_a + R_b)}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_{ac} + R_{bc} + R_{ab} = \frac{2(R_a R_b + R_b R_c + R_c R_a)}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

Wye : $R_{ac} = R_1 + R_3, \quad R_{bc} = R_2 + R_3, \quad R_{ab} = R_1 + R_2$

$$R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = \frac{1}{2} (R_{ac} + R_{bc} + R_{ab}) = \frac{R_a R_b + R_b R_c + R_c R_a}{R_a + R_b + R_c} = S$$

Delta-to-Wye Equivalent Circuits (II)

- Delta to Wye

$$R_1 = S - (R_2 + R_3) = S - R_{bc} = \frac{R_a R_b + R_b R_c + R_c R_a}{R_a + R_b + R_c} - \frac{R_a (R_b + R_c)}{R_a + R_b + R_c} = \frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_2 = S - (R_3 + R_1) = S - R_{ac} = \frac{R_a R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_3 = S - (R_1 + R_2) = S - R_{ab} = \frac{R_a R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

- Wye to Delta

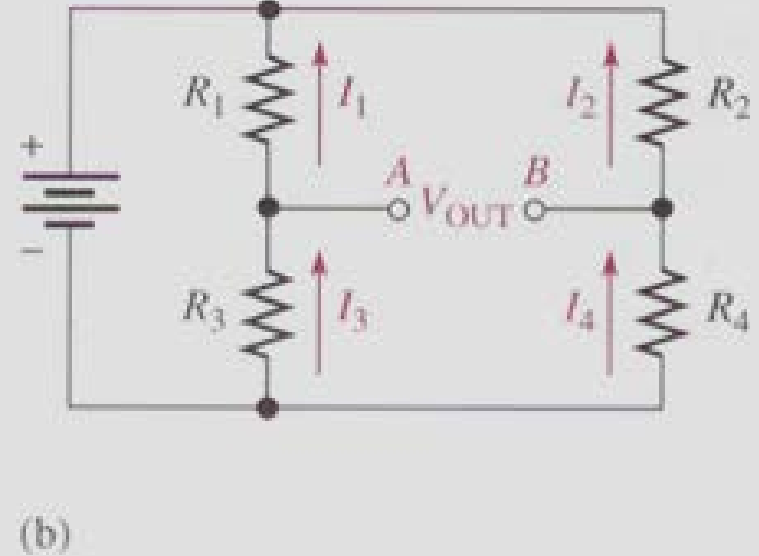
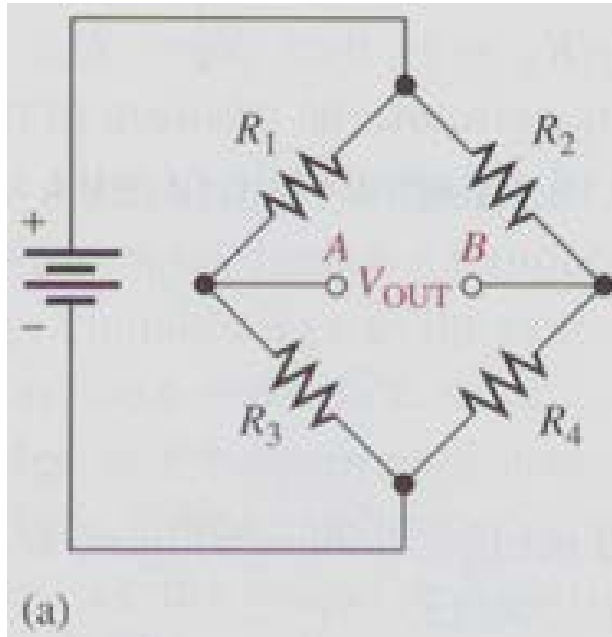
$$R_1 R_a = \frac{R_a R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} = R_2 R_b = R_3 R_c = T, \quad R_a = \frac{T}{R_1}, \quad R_b = \frac{T}{R_2}, \quad R_c = \frac{T}{R_3}$$

$$R_1 R_a = T = \frac{T^3 / (R_1 R_2 R_3)}{T(1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3)} = \frac{T^2}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1} = \frac{(R_1 R_a)^2}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}$$

$$\therefore R_a = \frac{1}{R_1} (R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1), \quad R_b = \frac{1}{R_2} (R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1),$$

$$R_c = \frac{1}{R_3} (R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1)$$

Wheatstone Bridge



Thomas L. Floyd and David M. Buchla, Electronics Fundamentals: Circuits, Devices, and Applications, 8th edition, Prentice Hall, 2009, p. 240

$$V_o = V_A - V_B = \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_3} V_S - \frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4} V_S$$

$$\text{If } V_o = 0 \text{ V, } \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_3} V_S = \frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4} V_S$$

$$\therefore \frac{R_1}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_4}$$

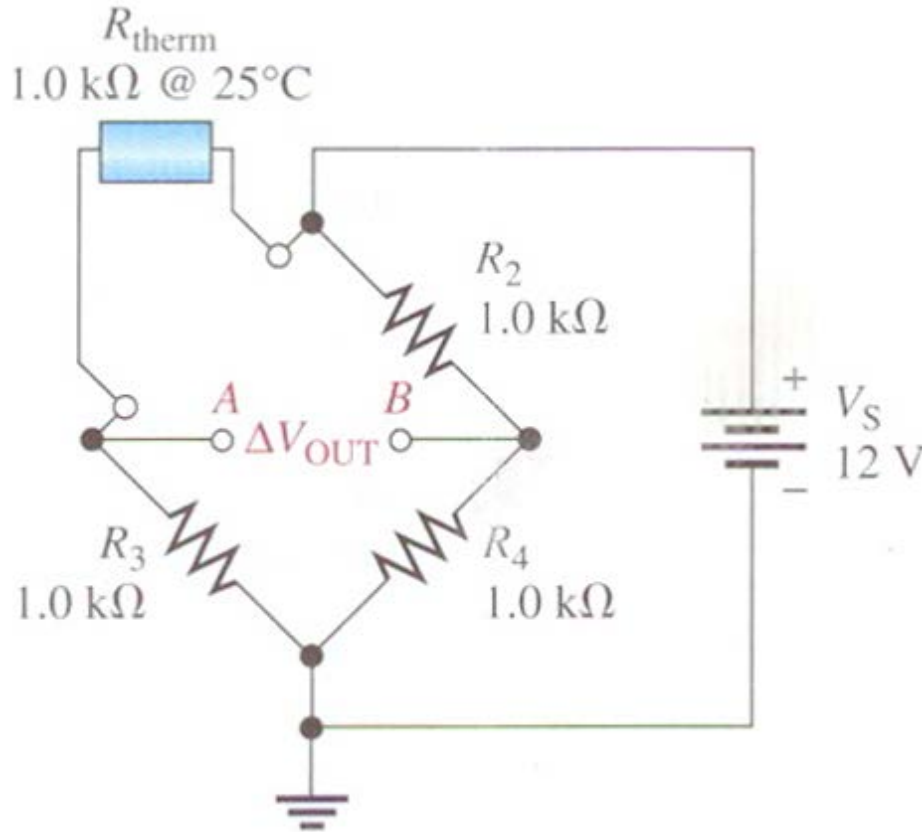
$$R_x = R_v \left(\frac{R_2}{R_4} \right)$$

Unknown resistor Variable resistor Scale factor

출력 전압이 영이 되도록 조정

Unbalanced Wheatstone Bridge

- 측정하려는 물리량의 변화에 따라 저항이 선형적으로 변화할 때 사용.
- 평형상태로부터의 편차가 측정하려는 물리량을 의미.

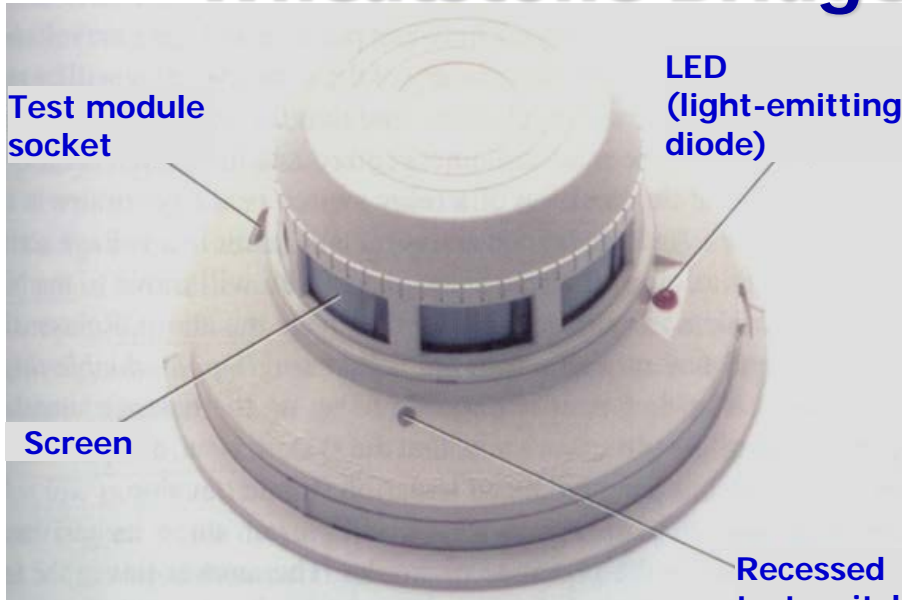


(예제)

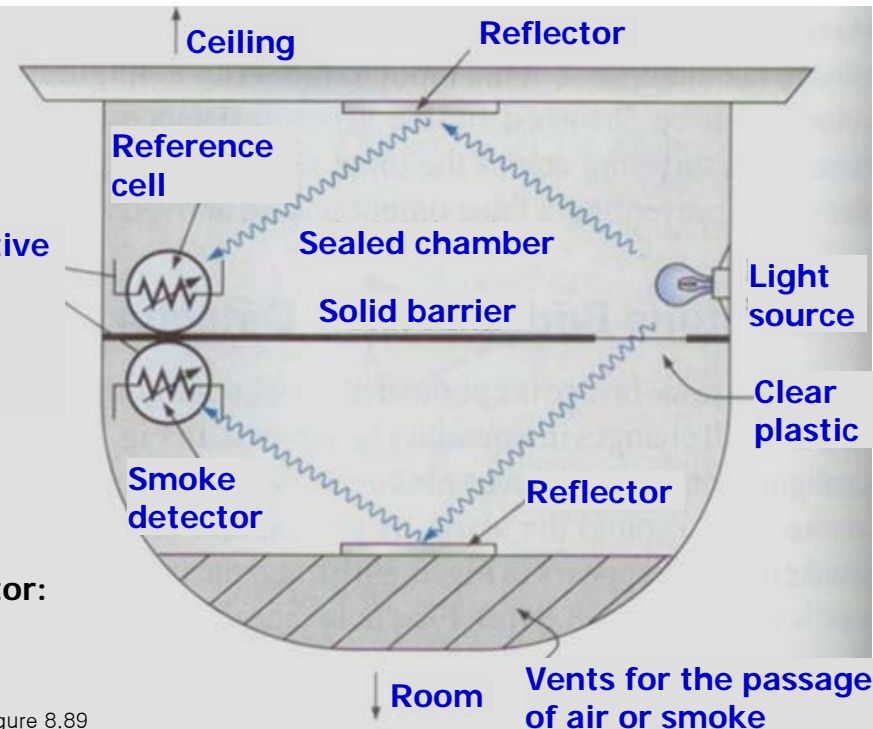
섭씨 25도에서 $1.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ 인 thermistor가 있다. 50도가 되면 $0.9 \text{ k}\Omega$ 이다라고 가정하면 이 때 출력 전압은 몇 V 인가?

$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= V_A - V_B \\ &= \frac{1.0}{1.0 + 0.9} 12 - \frac{1.0}{1.0 + 1.0} 12 \\ &= 6.32 - 6.0 \\ &= 0.32 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Wheatstone Bridge Smoke Detector (I)



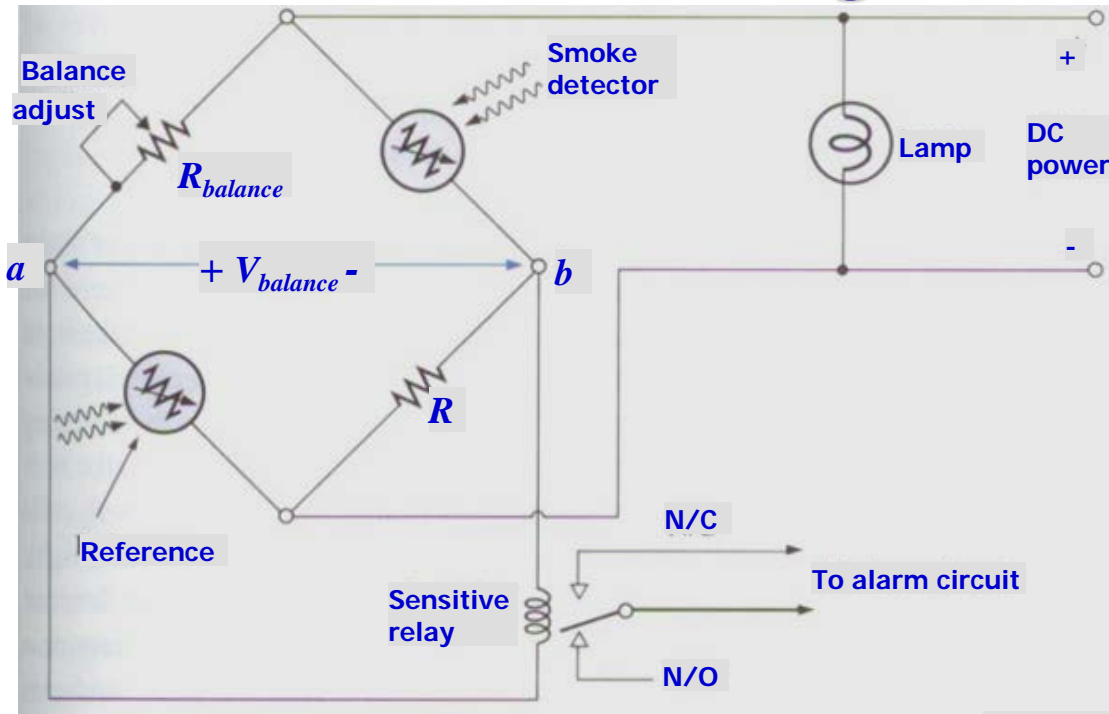
Wheatstone bridge detector:
(b) outside appearance



Wheatstone bridge detector:
(c) internal construction

Robert L. Boylestad, Introductory Circuit Analysis, 10th edition, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 303, Figure 8.89

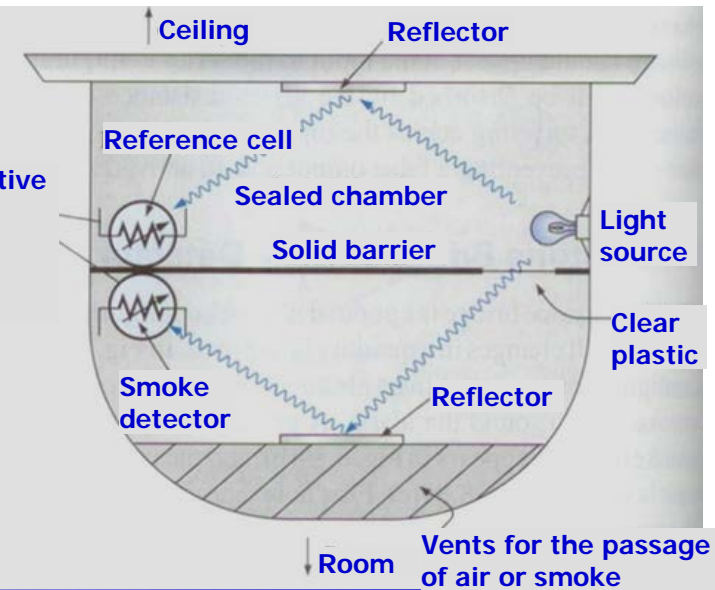
Wheatstone Bridge Smoke Detector (II)



Wheatstone bridge detector:
(a) dc bridge configuration

Photoconductive cells
(Resistance
function of
applied light)

Wheatstone bridge detector:
(c) internal construction



Silicon Pressure Sensors - Structural Examples (I)

- All resistor axes are along one of the $\langle 110 \rangle$ directions.
- The longitudinal stress on R_1 and R_3 is the transverse stress at R_2 and R_4 , and vice versa.
- If resistor R_1 experiences a longitudinal stress σ_l , it must simultaneously experience a transverse stress $\nu \sigma_l$ (ν is the Poisson ratio).
- The total change in resistance for R_1 would be

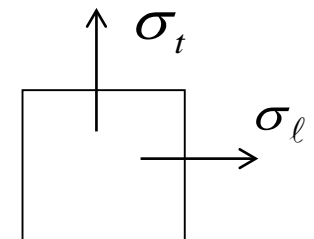
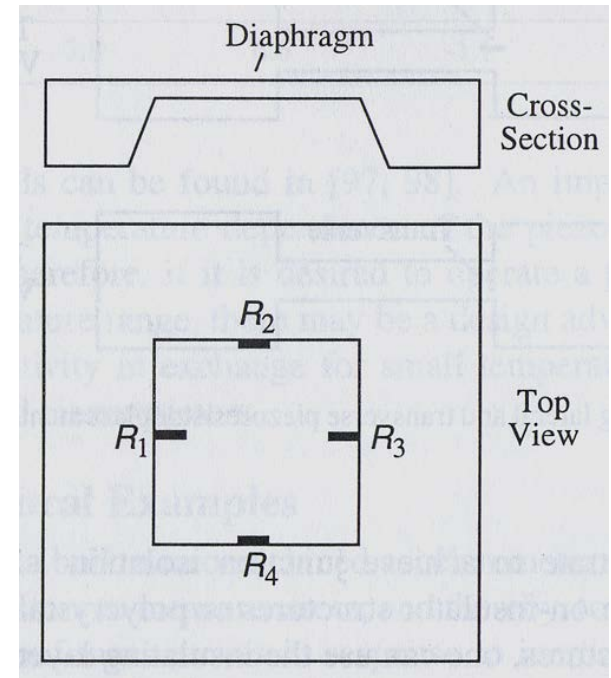
$$\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} = \pi_\ell \sigma_\ell + \pi_t \sigma_t = (\pi_\ell + \nu \pi_t) \sigma_\ell$$

$$\nu = 0.064 \quad \text{in the } [110] \text{ direction of } (100) \text{ plane.}$$

p-type

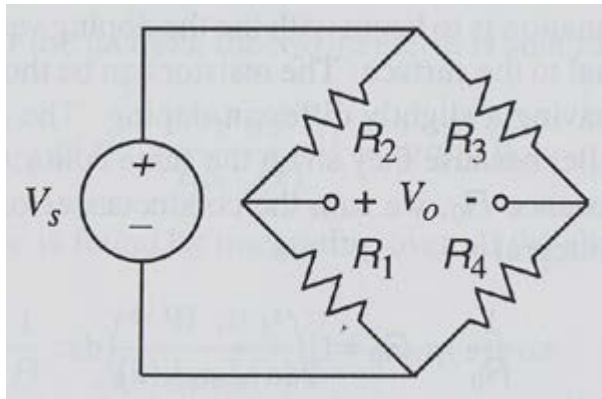
$$\pi_\ell = 71.8 \times 10^{-11}, \pi_t = -66.3 \times 10^{-11} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} = 67.556 \times 10^{-11} \sigma_\ell$$

$$\frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} = (-66.3 + 0.064 \times 71.8) \sigma_\ell = -61.704 \times 10^{-11} \sigma_\ell$$



From Microsystem Design

Silicon Pressure Sensors - Structural Examples (II)



- Wheatstone-bridge circuit

$$R_1 = R_3 = (1 + \alpha_1)R_o, \quad R_2 = R_4 = (1 - \alpha_2)R_o$$

- α_1 and α_2 represent the product of the effective piezoresistive coefficient and the stress.

$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_s - \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} V_s = \frac{R_1 R_3 - R_2 R_4}{(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)} V_s \quad \because R_1 = R_3, R_2 = R_4 \\ &= \frac{R_1 - R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_s = \frac{(1 + \alpha_1) - (1 - \alpha_2)}{(1 + \alpha_1) + (1 - \alpha_2)} = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{2 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2} \end{aligned}$$

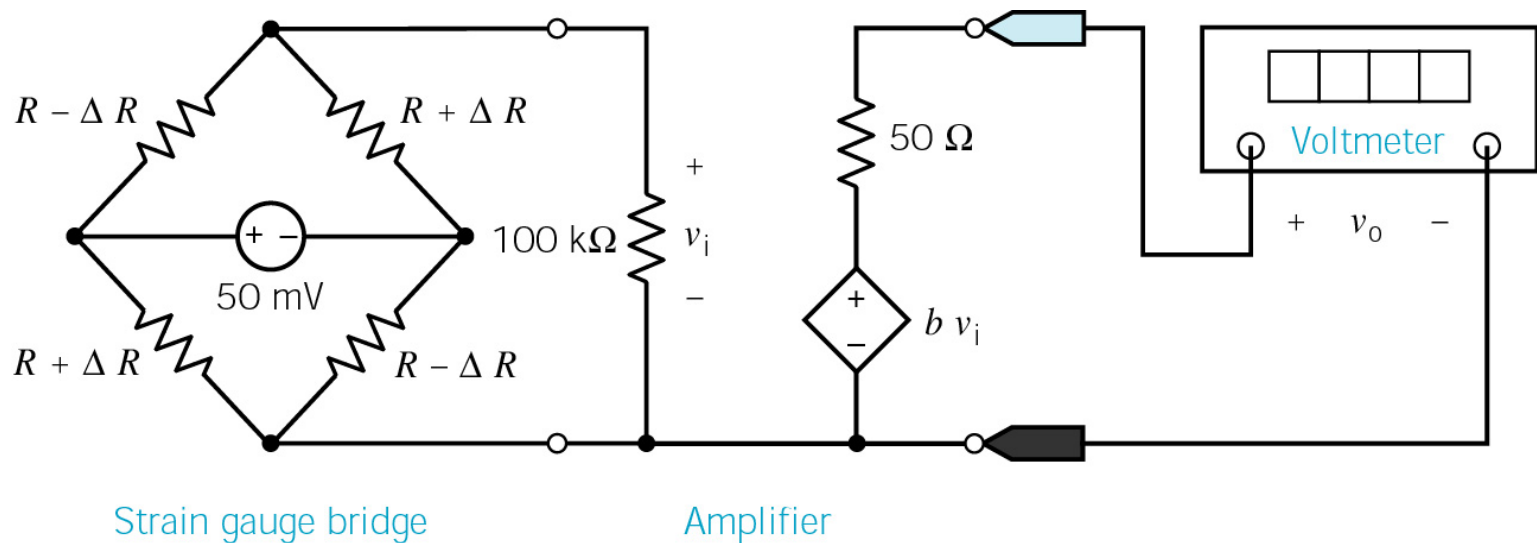
Therefore,
$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{2 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2}$$

- Since α_1 and α_2 are typically small (on the order of 0.02 or less), and differ from each other by only 10 %, this bridge gives an optimally large output without a large nonlinearity.

From Microsystem Design

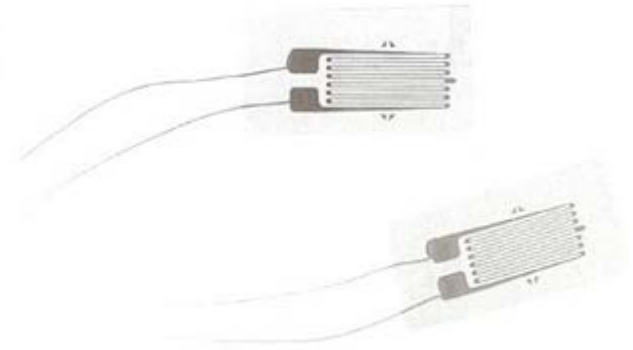
Strain Gauge Bridge

- **Strain gauge:** 힘으로부터 유발되는 기계적인 변위(strain)를 측정하는 변환기.
- 압저항 성질을 이용. 변위에 비례하는 저항의 변화를 발생.
- 네 개의 압저항으로 **Bridge** 회로를 구성하여 힘이나 압력센서를 구성한다.
- **Bridge** 회로의 출력 전압 v_i 는 작기 때문에 증폭하여 전압계로 읽는다.

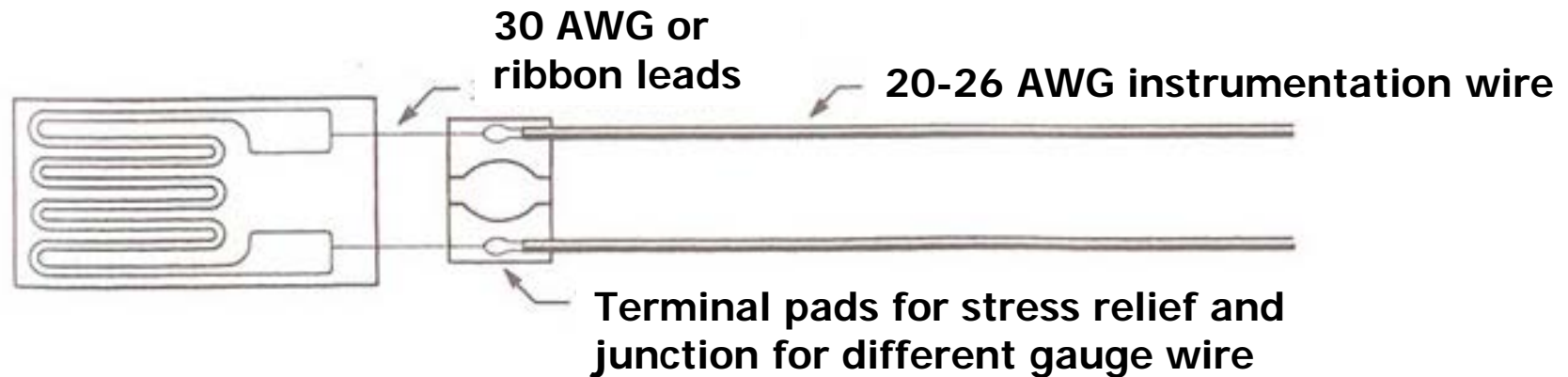


Resistive Strain Gauge

- **Stress** 를 받으면 저항이 변화
- **Strain gauge** 는 반도체 소자이며 비 선형적으로 저항이 변화.
- 응용 분야 : 지진 활동 감시기, 경보시스템, 교량 안전성 센서, 대형 발전기 안전 센서 등



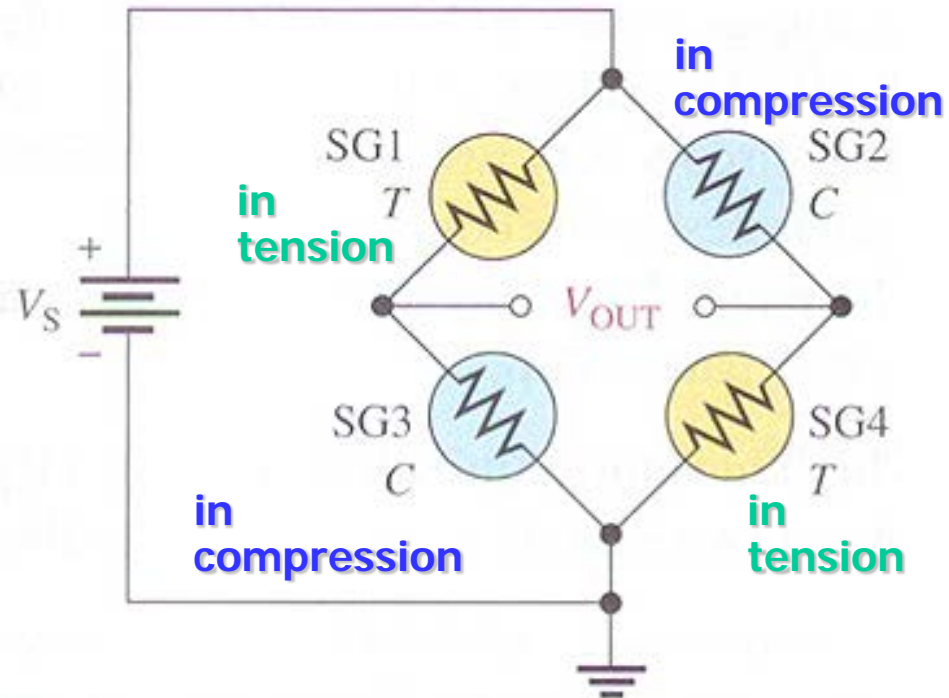
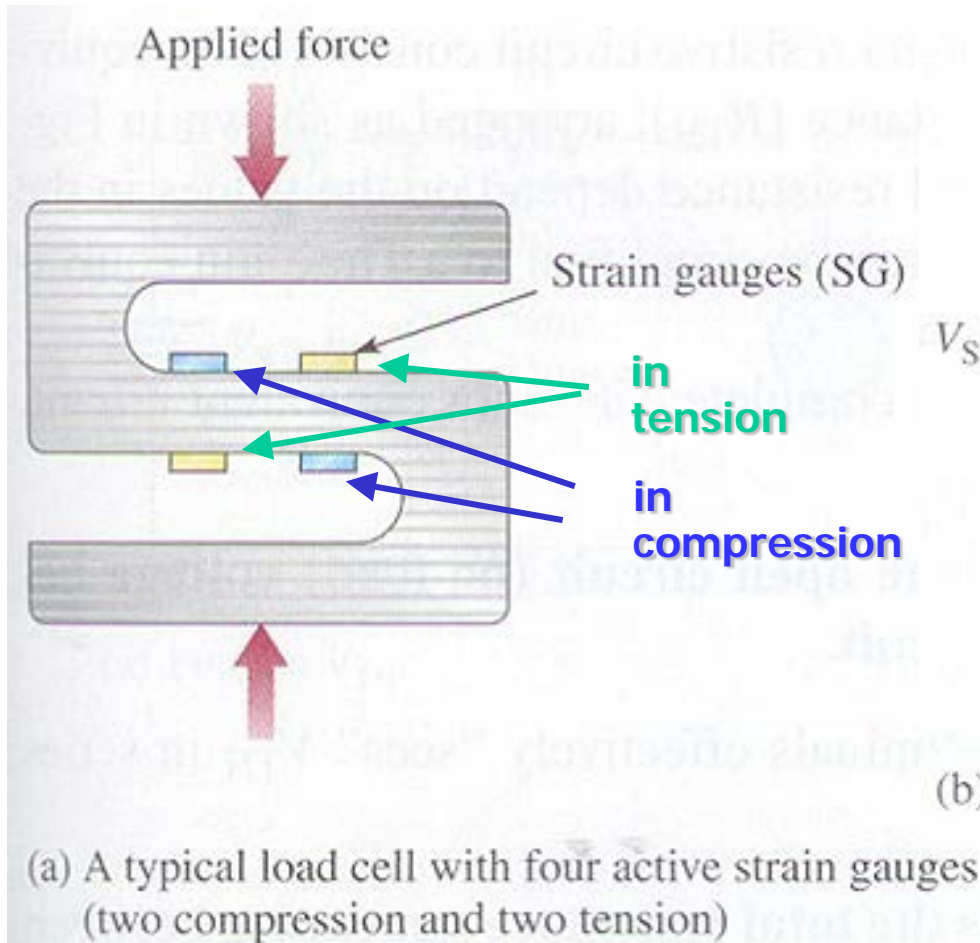
Model SGN- 4/12
12 terminal resistance
Overall length: 5.5 mm



Typical Installation

Robert L. Boylestad, Introductory Circuit Analysis, 10th edition, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 89

Load Cell

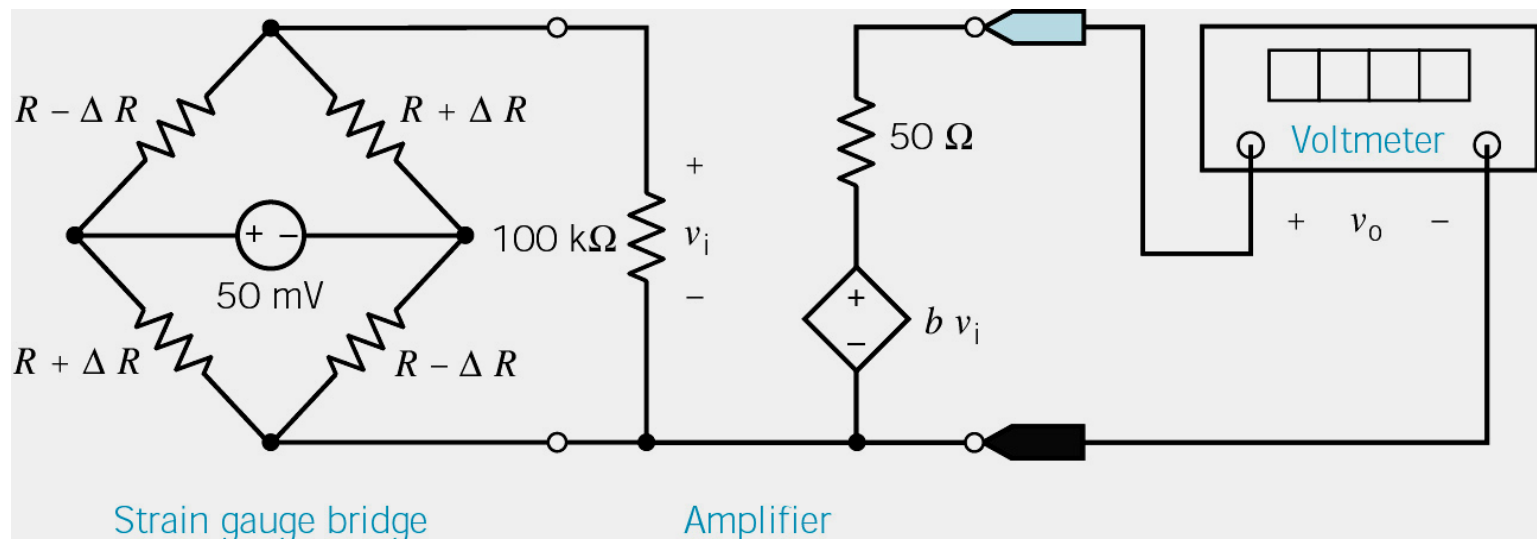


(b) Wheatstone bridge

Strain Gauge Bridge – Situation, Assumptions and Goals

- $R = 120 \, \Omega$ when the strain is zero.
- $-2 \, \Omega \leq \Delta R \leq 2 \, \Omega$
- $-2 \, \Omega \leq \Delta R \leq 2 \, \Omega$ 로 변할 때 v_o 는 $-10 \, \text{V}$ 에서 $10 \, \text{V}$ 로 변해야 한다.
- 따라서, 다음과 같이 설계해야 한다.

$$v_o = 5 \frac{\text{V}}{\Omega} \cdot \Delta R$$



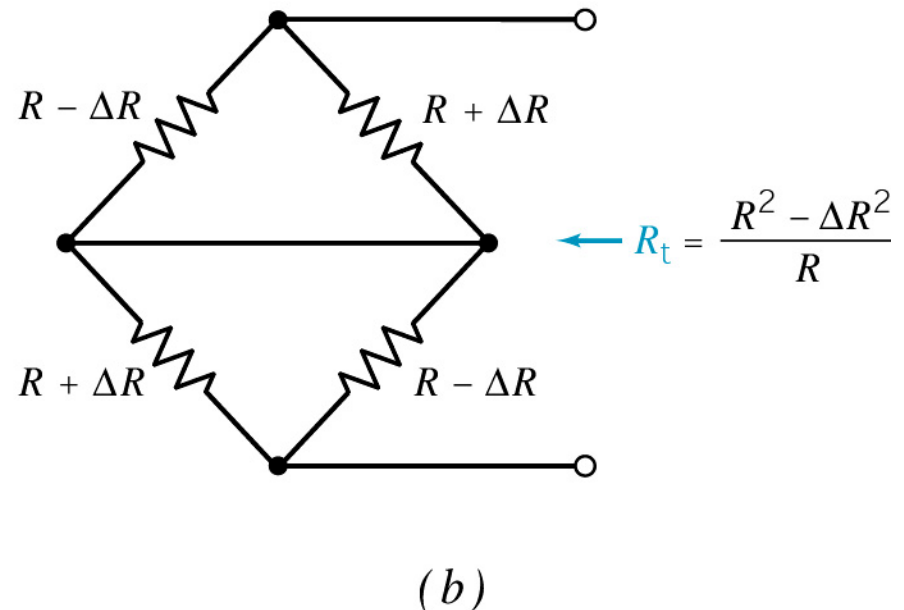
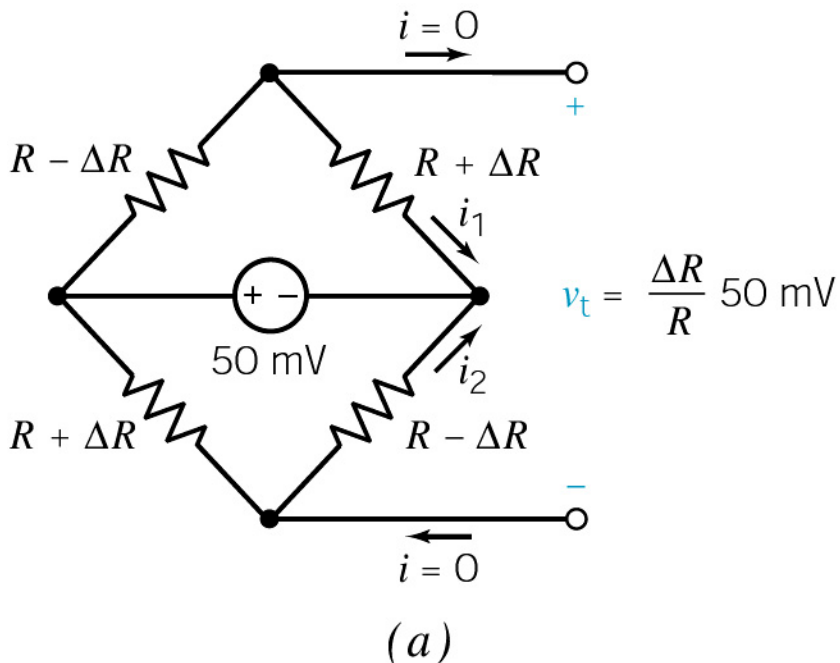
Strain Gauge Bridge – Plan

- Bridge 회로의 The'venin 등가회로를 구한다.

- 개방시의 전압과 등가 저항을 구한다.

- 개방시 전압 :
$$v_t = 50 \text{ mV} \frac{\Delta R}{R}$$

- 등가 저항 : $R \gg \Delta R$ 이면 $R_t = R$.



Strain Gauge Bridge – Solution

- Bridge 회로의 출력 전압 v_i 는 분압 회로에 의하여 구한다.

$$v_i = 50 \text{ mV} \frac{\Delta R}{R} \times \frac{100 \text{ k}\Omega}{100 \text{ k}\Omega + R_t} = 50 \text{ mV} \frac{\Delta R}{R} \times 0.9988 = 0.4162 \cdot \Delta R \text{ mV}$$

- 전압계의 전압 $v_o = b v_i = b \cdot 0.4162 \cdot \Delta R \text{ mV}$

$$b \cdot 0.4162 / 1000 = 5 \quad \therefore v_o = 5 \frac{\text{V}}{\Omega} \cdot \Delta R$$

$$b = 12,013$$

- 최종 설계

$$v_o = 12,013 \times 0.4162 / 1000 \cdot \Delta R = 4.9998 \cdot \Delta R \text{ V}$$

