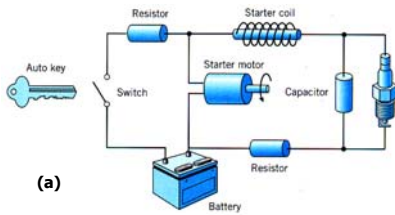


회로 이론의 선형 모델링



(a)

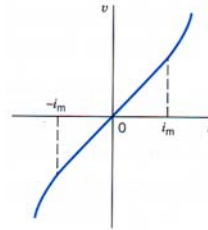
(b)

(a) An automobile ignition circuit.

(b) Model of the ignition circuit for starting a car.



(a)



(b)

(a) An incandescent lamp.

(b) Voltage-current relationship for an incandescent lamp. The lamp is linear within the range $-i_m < i < i_m$.

- 선형 소자는 superposition과 homogeneity를 만족한다.

Superposition : i_1 의 응답 v_1 , i_2 의 응답 v_2 이면 $i_1 + i_2$ 의 응답은 $v_1 + v_2$.

Homogeneity : i 의 응답 v 이면 ki 의 응답은 kv .

회로 이론의 가정

- 회로 이론은 전자기학의 일부.
- 가정을 통해 이론을 단순화.
- 회로 이론을 적용할 때에는 가정을 만족하는 지를 따져야 한다.

가정

(1) 전파(傳播) 효과가 무시될 만큼 계가 작다.

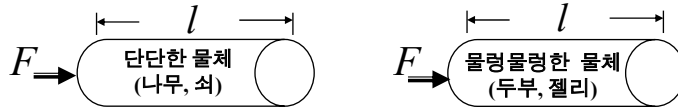
즉, 계가 순간적으로, 동시에 변화한다 → 집중정수 계.

(2) 계에 알짜 전하는 없다.

(3) 계의 구성 부품 간에 자기적인 결합은 없다.

집중정수 계와 분포정수 계

- 가정 (1)은 외부에서 인가하는 물리량 (힘, 전류, 전압)이 동시에 계의 전부에 작용한다는 것을 의미.



- 물질에는 파동의 전파 속도가 있음. $v_p = \sqrt{E/\rho}$

- 물체의 반대편에 신호가 전파되는 데 걸리는 시간 (지연 시간)은

$$\Delta t = l/v \quad (s) \text{ 이다.}$$

- 왼쪽의 단단한 물체는 전파속도가 빠르므로 계의 모든 부분이 동시에 외부 물리량을 느낀다.
- 오른쪽의 물렁물렁한 물체는 전파 속도가 느리므로 계의 모든 부분이 같은 시간에 같은 물리량을 갖지 못한다. 따라서, 분포 정수계의 문제로 다루어야 한다.

집중정수 계로 판단하는 기준

- 지연 시간의 외부에서 가해 주는 물리량의 주기보다 매우 작아야 한다.

$$\Delta t / T \ll 1$$

이 조건을 만족시키면 집중정수 계로 볼 수 있다.

- 전자계에서 전자파의 진행 속도는 c 이다. $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

- 시스템의 특성 길이가 l 이라 하면 지연 시간은 $\Delta t = l/c$ 이 되고,

$$60 \text{ Hz의 상용 전원에 대해서 생각해 보면 } \frac{\Delta t}{T} = \frac{l/3 \times 10^8}{1/60} = \frac{l \times 2}{10^7}$$

따라서, l 이 웬만큼 (수천 km) 길지 않으면 집중정수 계로 보아도 무방하다.

- 만약, 주파수가 10^9 Hz 이면 어느 정도의 시스템까지 집중정수 계로 볼 것인가?

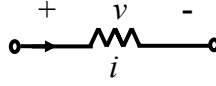
$$\frac{\Delta t}{T} = \frac{l/3 \times 10^8}{1/10^9} = \frac{l}{0.3} \ll 1$$

0.3 m보다 매우 작아야 한다.

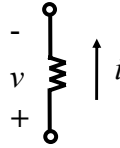
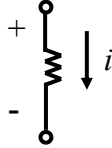
회로소자 - 저항

R : resistance Ω (Ohm)

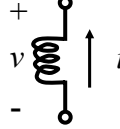
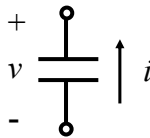
$$R = \frac{v}{i}$$



- 저항의 중요특성 : 전압의 부호에 따라 전류의 부호가 바뀜.



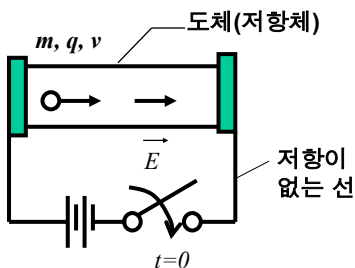
- Inductor 나 Capacitor는 전압의 부호에 따라 전류의 부호가 바뀌지 않음.



Ohm's Law (I)

- 19세기초 *George Simon Ohm* 이 확립

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} \quad (\vec{J}: \text{전류밀도}, \sigma: \text{도전율}, \vec{E}: \text{전계})$$



• 전원을 연결해서 강제로 전류를 흘리면 도체(저항체) 내부에 전계가 존재.

• $t=0$ 일 때 전류를 가하면 도체 내부의 자유 전하는 전계에 의해서 가속되고, 방해하는 힘이 없다면 전하는 무한히 가속된다.

• 그러나, 도체 내부에는 무수히 많은 전하가 있어서 곧 충돌하게 되며 가속 운동이 방해 받고 일정한 속도의 움직임으로 된다.

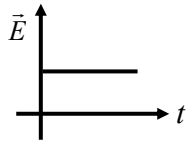
운동 방정식

$$m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = q\vec{E} - m\mu\vec{v}$$

\vec{v} : 속도, μ : 충돌 빈도수 (실효 충돌 주파수)

Ohm's Law (II)

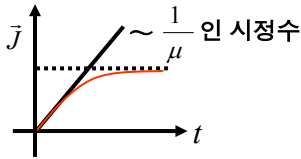
회로의 인덕턴스를 무시하고, 전계를 *step function*으로 가정하자.



$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \mu\vec{v} = \frac{q}{m}\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{q}{m\mu}(1 - e^{-\mu t})\vec{E}$$

전류는 전하의 단위 시간당 흐름이므로



$$\vec{J}(t) = N \cdot q \cdot \vec{v}(t) = \frac{Nq^2}{m\mu}(1 - e^{-\mu t})\vec{E}$$

(N : 개수, q : 전하량, $\vec{v}(t)$: 속도)

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad \vec{J} = \frac{Nq^2}{m\mu}\vec{E} = \sigma\vec{E}$$

$$\left(\sigma = \frac{Nq^2}{m\mu} \left(\frac{S}{m}\right), \text{도전율}\right)$$

- $t=0$ 근처에서는 $1/\mu$ 인 시정수로 전류가 증가하고, 충분한 시간이 흐른 후 결정.

- 구리의 경우, $\mu = 10^{14}$ Hz 이므로, 시정수는 10^{-14} 초이다.

- 따라서, 과도항 ($e^{-\mu t}$)이 무시되며, *Ohm*의 법칙이 성립.

저항율

300 K에서의 저항율 (Ωm)

Conductors

Aluminum	2.73×10^{-8}
Carbon (amorphous)	3.50×10^{-5}
Copper	1.72×10^{-8}
Gold	2.27×10^{-8}
Nichrome	1.12×10^{-6}
Silver	1.63×10^{-8}
Tungsten	5.44×10^{-8}

Semiconductors

Silicon (device grade) depends on impurity concentration	10^{-5} to 1
--	----------------

Insulators

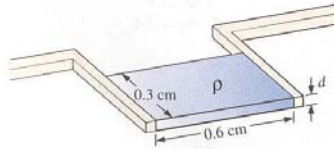
Fused quartz	$>10^{21}$
Glass (typical)	1×10^{12}
Teflon	1×10^{19}

Sheet Resistance

- Sheet resistance

$$R_s = \rho/d \quad (\Omega)$$

- 그림과 같은 thin film resistor의 저항을 구하라. 여기서, sheet resistance 은 100 Ω 이다.

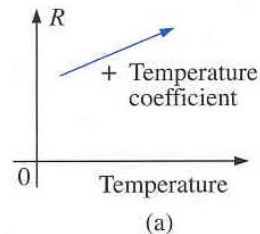


Thin film resistor
Boylestad 책 66쪽 그림 3.12

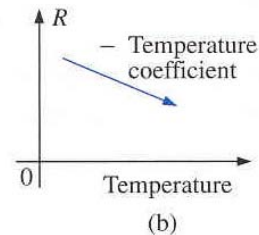
$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} = \rho \frac{l}{dw} = \frac{\rho}{d} \frac{l}{w} = R_s \frac{l}{w}$$

Temperature Effects

- **Conductors**
 - Thermal energy increases the intensity of the random motion of the particles.
 - Positive temperature coefficient.
- **Semiconductors**
 - An increase in temperature results in an increase in the number of free carriers.
 - Negative temperature coefficient.
- **Insulators**
 - Positive temperature coefficient.

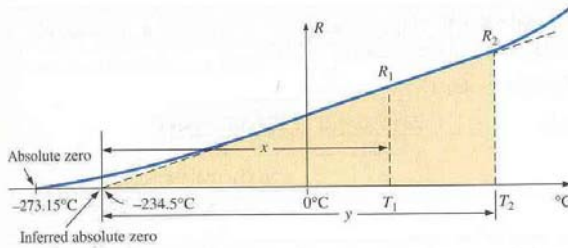


(a) Positive temperature coefficient-conductors;



(b) negative temperature coefficient-semiconductors.
Boylestad 책 68쪽 그림 3.13

Inferred Absolute Temperature



Effect of temperature on the resistance of copper.
Boylestad 책 69쪽 그림 3.14

$$\frac{x}{R_1} = \frac{y}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{234.5 + T_1}{R_1} = \frac{234.5 + T_2}{R_2}$$

- 234.5 °C : inferred absolute temperature of copper.

$$\frac{|T_i| + T_1}{R_1} = \frac{|T_i| + T_2}{R_2}$$

Inferred absolute temperatures(T_i).
Boylestad 책 69쪽 표 3.5

Material	°C
Silver	-243
Copper	-234.5
Gold	-274
Aluminum	-236
Tungsten	-204
Nickel	-147
Iron	-162
Nichrome	-2,250
Constantan	-125,000

Temperature Coefficients of Resistance

- α_{20} : temperature coefficient of resistance at a temperature of 20 °C

$$\alpha_{20} = \frac{1}{|T_i| + 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}} \quad (\Omega / \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} / \Omega)$$

$$R_1 = R_{20} [1 + \alpha_{20} (T_1 - 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})]$$

Temperature coefficient of resistance for various conductors at 20 °C.
Boylestad 책 70쪽 표 3.6

- R_{20} : resistance of the sample at 20 °C.
- R_1 : resistance at a temperature T_1 .

• PPM/°C

$$\Delta R = \frac{R_{\text{nominal}}}{10^6} (\text{PPM})(\Delta T)$$

- R_{nominal} : resistance at room temperature.
- ΔT : the change in temperature from the reference level of 20 °C.

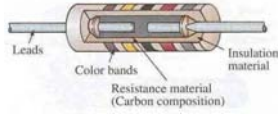
Material	Temperature Coefficient (α_{20})
Silver	0.0038
Copper	0.00393
Gold	0.0034
Aluminum	0.00391
Tungsten	0.005
Nickel	0.006
Iron	0.0055
Constantan	0.000008
Nichrome	0.00044

Types of Resistors

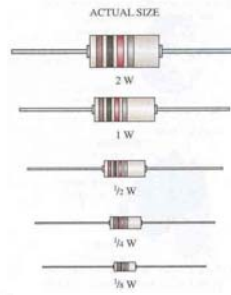
Fixed resistor 와 variable resistor 가 있다.

- **Fixed Resistors**

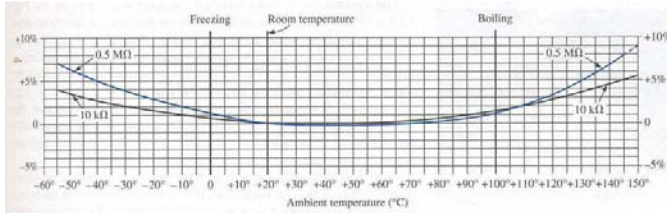
- Low-wattage.
- Molded carbon composition resistor.



Fixed composition resistor. Boylestad 책 75쪽 그림 3.17

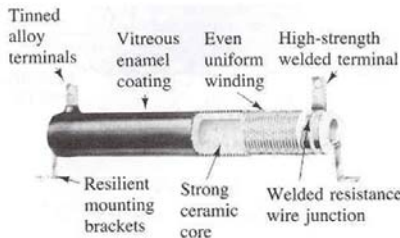


Fixed composition resistors of different wattage ratings. Boylestad 책 75쪽 그림 3.18

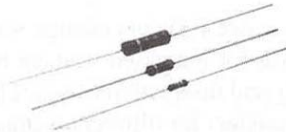


Curves showing percentage temporary resistance changes from +20°C values. (Courtesy of Allen-Bradley Co.) Boylestad 책 75쪽 그림 3.19

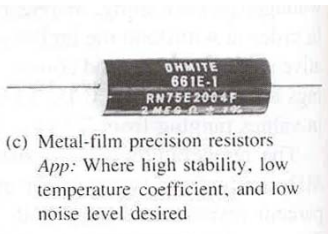
Fixed Resistors (I)



(a) Vitreous-enamelled wire-wound resistor
App: All types of equipment



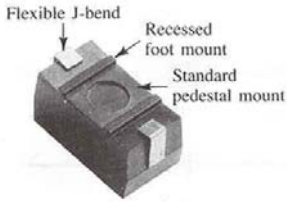
(b) High-voltage cermet film resistors (on a high grade ceramic body).
App: For high-voltage applications up to 10 kV requiring high levels of stability.



(c) Metal-film precision resistors
App: Where high stability, low temperature coefficient, and low noise level desired

Fixed resistors. [Parts (a) and (c) courtesy of Ohmite Manufacturing Co. Part (b) courtesy of Philips Components Inc.]
Boylestad 책 76쪽 그림 3.20

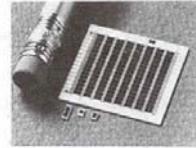
Miniature Fixed Resistors



(a) Surface mount power resistor ideal for printed circuit boards. Patented J-bends eliminate need for solder connections. (0.8 W to 3 W in wire-wound, film, or power film construction)



(b) Precision power wire-wound resistors with ratings as high as 2 W and tolerances as low as 0.05%. Temperature coefficients as low as 20 ppm/°C are also available.

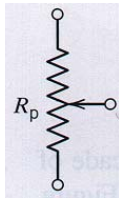


(c) Thick-film chip resistors for design flexibility with hybrid circuitry. Pre-tinned, gold or silver electrodes available. Operating temperature range -55°C to +150°C.

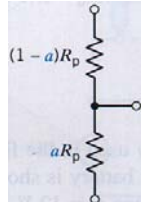
Miniature fixed resistors. [Parts (a) courtesy of Ohmite Manufacturing Co. Parts (b) and (c) courtesy of Dale Electronics, Inc.], Boylestad 책 76쪽 그림 3.21

Variable Resistors

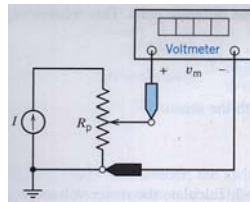
• Rheostat 또는 potentiometer 로 부른다.



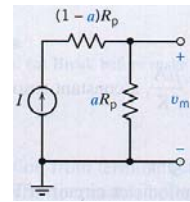
(a) The symbol



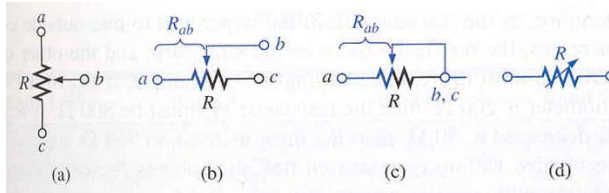
(b) A model for the potentiometer



(a) A circuit containing a potentiometer



(b) An equivalent circuit containing a model of the potentiometer

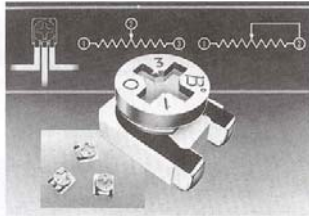


$$R_{ac} = R_{ab} + R_{bc}$$

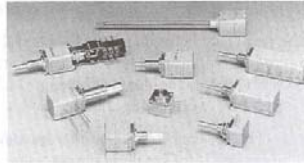
Potentiometer: (a) symbol; (b) and (c) rheostat connections; (d) rheostat symbol.

Boylestad 책 77쪽 그림 3.23

Potentiometers

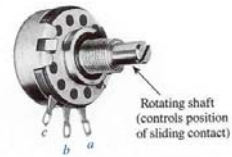


(a)

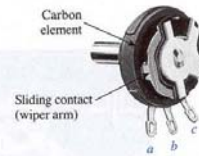


(b)

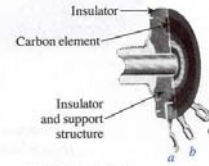
Potentiometers: (a) 4-mm ($\approx 5/32$ ") trimmer (courtesy of Bourns, Inc.); (b) conductive plastic and cermet element (courtesy of Clarostat Mfg. Co.). Boylestad 책 78쪽 그림 3.26



(a) External view



(b) Internal view



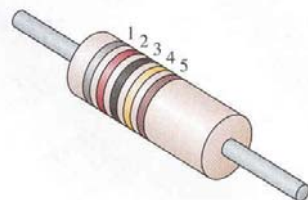
(c) Carbon element

Molded composition-type potentiometer (Courtesy of Allen-Bradley Co.) Boylestad 책 77쪽 그림 3.24

Color Coding

- 숫자를 쓰기에 작은 저항에는 색으로 저항 값을 나타낸다.
- 색 띠의 위치는 저항을 옆으로 놓고 보면 비 대칭적이다.
- 저항의 끝에서 가까운 쪽부터 읽는다.
- 띠의 의미
 - 첫 두 개: 두 자리 숫자.
 - 세번째: 10의 승수 (power-of-ten)
 - 네번째: 제작자의 허용오차 (manufacturer's tolerance)
 - 다섯번째: 1,000시간 사용시 오동작할 확률.

Resistor color coding. Boylestad 책 79쪽 표 3.7



Color coding of fixed molded composition resistor. Boylestad 책 78쪽 그림 3.28

Bands 1-3*	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	
0 Black	0.1 Gold	} multiplying factors	5% Gold	1% Brown
1 Brown	0.01 Silver		10% Silver	0.1% Red
2 Red		20% No band	0.01% Orange	
3 Orange			0.001% Yellow	
4 Yellow				
5 Green				
6 Blue				
7 Violet				
8 Gray				
9 White				

*With the exception that black is not a valid color for the first band.

Standard Resistors (I)

Standard values of commercially available resistors.
Boylestad 책 80쪽 표 3.8

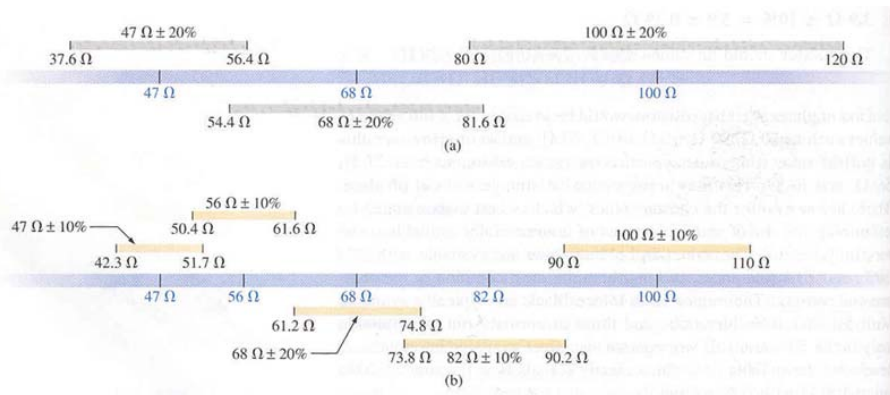
Ohms (Ω)					Kilohms (k Ω)		Megohms (M Ω)	
0.10	1.0	10	100	1000	10	100	1.0	10.0
0.11	1.1	11	110	1100	11	110	1.1	11.0
0.12	1.2	12	120	1200	12	120	1.2	12.0
0.13	1.3	13	130	1300	13	130	1.3	13.0
0.15	1.5	15	150	1500	15	150	1.5	15.0
0.16	1.6	16	160	1600	16	160	1.6	16.0
0.18	1.8	18	180	1800	18	180	1.8	18.0
0.20	2.0	20	200	2000	20	200	2.0	20.0
0.22	2.2	22	220	2200	22	220	2.2	22.0
0.24	2.4	24	240	2400	24	240	2.4	
0.27	2.7	27	270	2700	27	270	2.7	
0.30	3.0	30	300	3000	30	300	3.0	
0.33	3.3	33	330	3300	33	330	3.3	
0.36	3.6	36	360	3600	36	360	3.6	
0.39	3.9	39	390	3900	39	390	3.9	
0.43	4.3	43	430	4300	43	430	4.3	
0.47	4.7	47	470	4700	47	470	4.7	
0.51	5.1	51	510	5100	51	510	5.1	
0.56	5.6	56	560	5600	56	560	5.6	
0.62	6.2	62	620	6200	62	620	6.2	
0.68	6.8	68	680	6800	68	680	6.8	
0.75	7.5	75	750	7500	75	750	7.5	
0.82	8.2	82	820	8200	82	820	8.2	
0.91	9.1	91	910	9100	91	910	9.1	

Standard values and their tolerances.
Boylestad 책 80쪽 표 3.9

$\pm 5\%$	$\pm 10\%$	$\pm 20\%$
10	10	10
11		
12	12	
13		
15	15	15
16		
18	18	
20		
22	22	22
24		
27	27	
30		
33	33	33
36		
39	39	
43		
47	47	47
51		
56	56	
62		
68	68	68
75		
82	82	
91		

• 10 씩 증가하지 않는 이유?

Standard Resistors (II)



Guaranteeing the full range of resistor values for the given tolerance: (a) 20 %; (b) 10 %.
Boylestad 책 80쪽 그림 3.29

Circuit Elements - Independent Sources

- Voltage and current sources

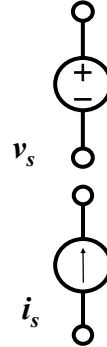
Source : non-electric energy를 electric energy로 변환.

independent : 회로내의 전류와 전압에 관계없이 불변.

dependent : 회로내의 전류와 전압에 따라 변화.

- **Ideal independent voltage source** : 전압원 내의 전류 값에 관계없이 지시된 전압 v_s 를 유지.

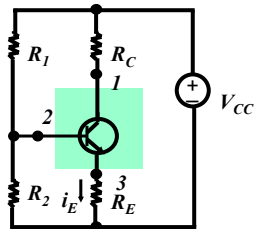
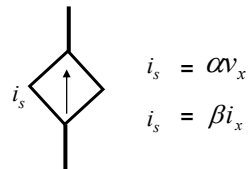
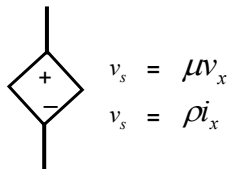
- **Ideal independent current source** : 전류원 내의 전압 값에 관계없이 지시된 전류 i_s 를 유지.



Circuit Elements - Dependent Sources

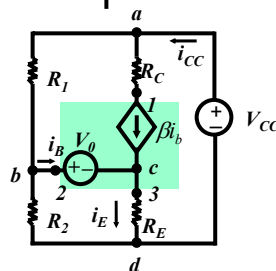
- Ideal dependent voltage and current sources.

회로의 다른 곳의 전압 또는 전류 (v_x, i_x)에 의해서 변화.



트랜지스터 증폭회로

⇒



트랜지스터를 dependent source로 치환한 회로

Voltmeters and Ammeters

- The probes are color coded.
- **Positive: red**, negative: black.
- **Ammeters: series connection.**
- **Voltmeter: parallel connection.**
- **Voltage-ohm-milliammeter (VOM) and digital multimeter (DMM).**
- **Ideal ammeter: internal resistance = 0.**
- **Ideal voltmeter: internal resistance = ∞ .**



(a)



(b)

Figure 2.7-1 (p. 38)
(a) A direct-reading (analog) meter.
(b) A digital meter.

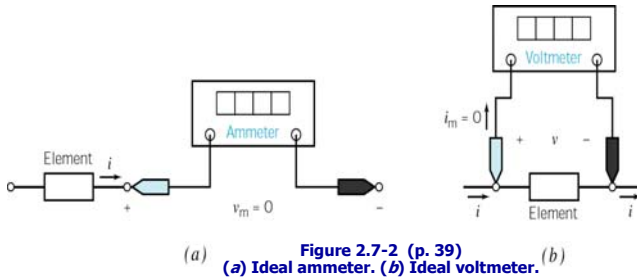
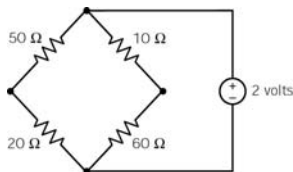
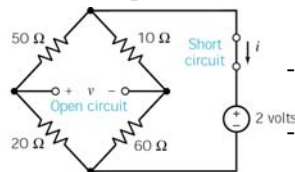


Figure 2.7-2 (p. 39)
(a) Ideal ammeter. (b) Ideal voltmeter.

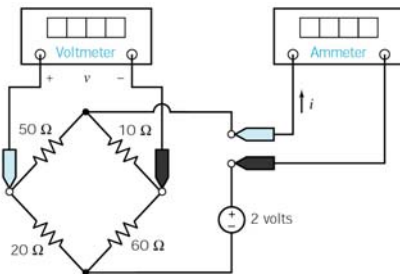
An Example Circuit



(a)



(b)



(c)

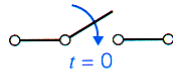
- **Ideal ammeter: short circuits.**
- **Ideal voltmeter: open circuits.**
- **Ideally, adding the voltmeter and ammeter does not disturb the circuit.**
- **The reference direction is important.**

Figure 2.7-3 (p. 39)
(a) An example circuit,
(b) plus an open circuit and a short circuit.
(c) The open circuit is replaced by a voltmeter,
and the short circuit is replaced by an ammeter.
All resistances are in ohms.

Switches

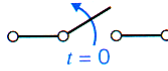
Switches have two distinct states : open and closed.

SPST : Single-Pole, Single-Throw



Initially open

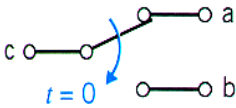
(a) Initially open.



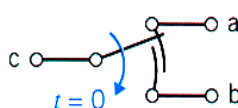
Initially closed

(b) Initially closed.

SPDT : Single-Pole, Double-Throw



Break before make



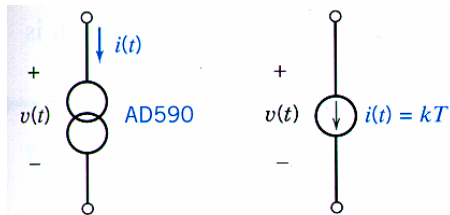
Make before break

스위칭은 아주 짧은 시간 내에 이루어지고, 회로의 응답시간에 비해 아주 빠르게 스위칭한다.

Transducer - Temperature Sensor

Transducer : Devices that convert physical quantities to electrical quantities.

- Analog Device 사의 AD590 은 온도를 전류로 바꾸어서 온도를 측정하는 소자이다.
- 소자는 그림과 같이 표시한다.
- 이 센서를 적절히 동작시키려면 전압은 4 V 에서 30 V 사이에 있어야 한다.
- 이런 조건에서 전류는 온도 1 K 의 변화에 1 μ A의 전류가 흐르게 된다.



(a) The symbol and (b) a model for the temperature sensor

$$i = k \cdot T \quad \text{where} \quad k = 1 \mu\text{A}/^\circ\text{K}$$

- AD590 을 이용하여 수조의 물 온도를 측정하는 회로를 설계하라.
AD590, 전류계, 저항, 전압원(10, 12, 15, 18, 24 V)이 사용 가능하다.

300 K 이면 전류는 얼마가 흐르는가?

이상적인 전류계와 실제적인 전류계를 사용했을 때 어떤 변화가 있는가?

여러 전원 중 어떤 전원을 사용해야 하는가? 그 이유는?