

회로망 해석 Network Analysis

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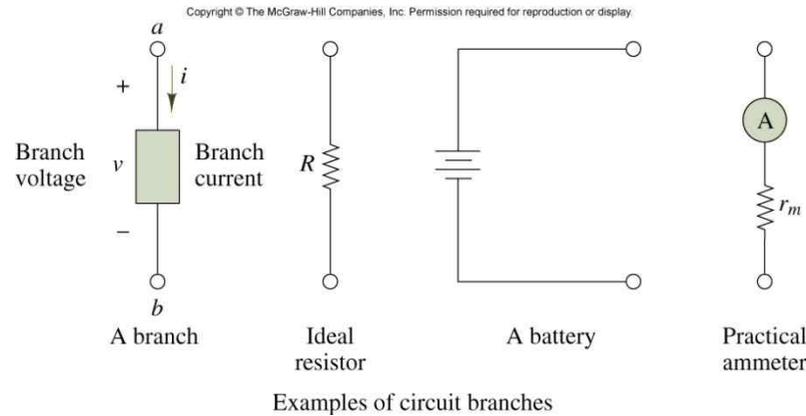
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Topics

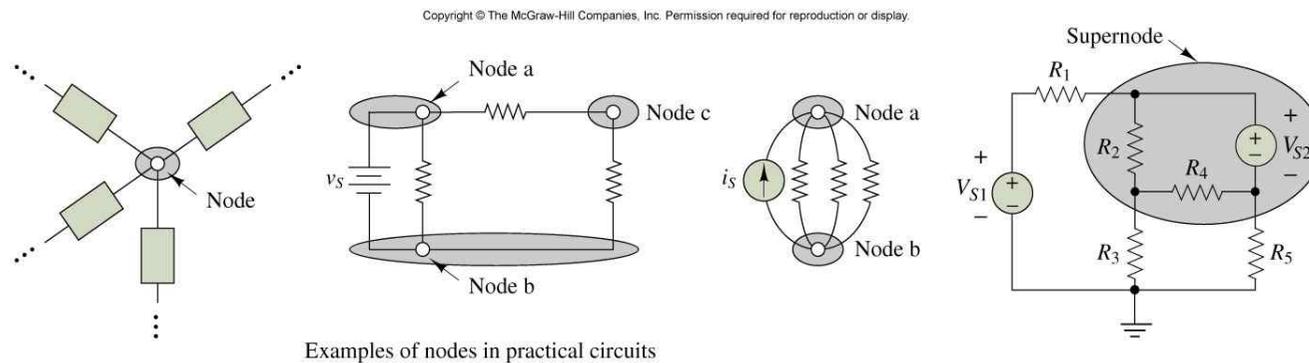
- 노드 전압 방법
- 망 전류 방법
- 중첩의 원리
- 테브닌 및 노턴 등가회로
- 최대 전력전달

Definitions

- 분기 (branch): 두 단자를 갖는 회로의 임의의 부분, 하나 또는 그 이상의 회로 소자로 구성



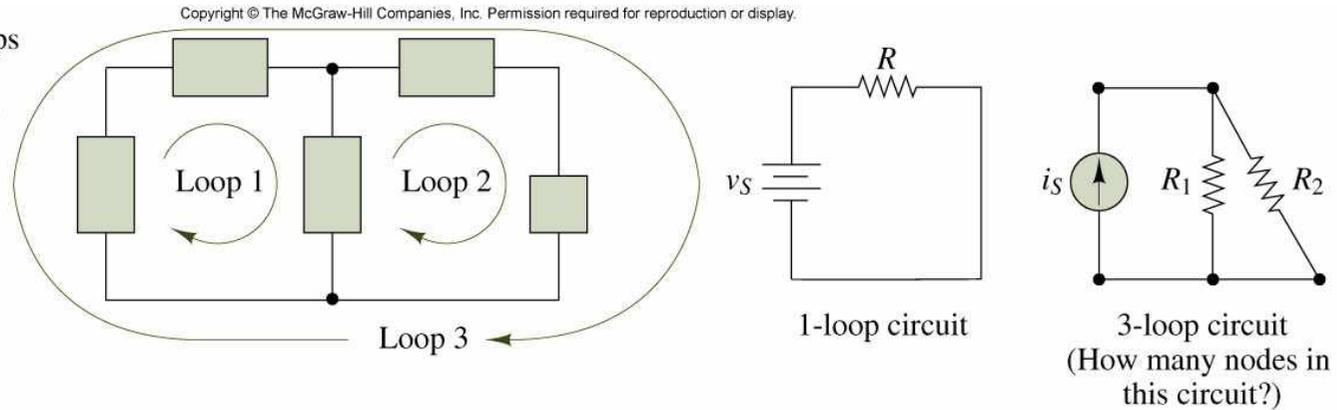
- 노드 (node): 한 개 또는 그 이상의 분기가 접합하는 곳



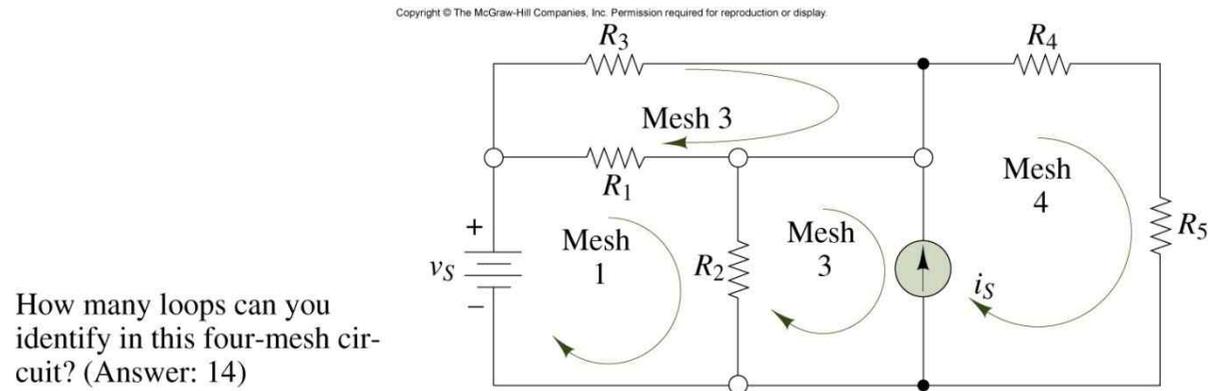
Definitions

- 루프(loop): 분기의 한쪽 단자에서 시작하여 동일한 분기의 반대쪽 단자에서 끝나는 폐회로

Note how two different loops in the same circuit may include some of the same elements or branches.



- 망(mesh): 다른 루프를 포함하지 않는 루프



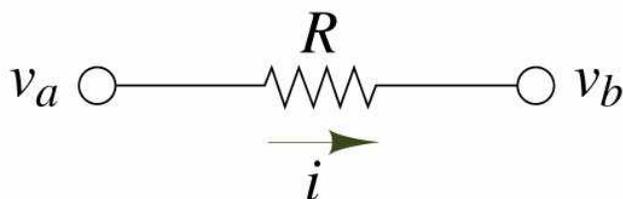
How many loops can you identify in this four-mesh circuit? (Answer: 14)

노드 전압법 (node voltage method)

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In the node voltage method, we assign the node voltages v_a and v_b ; the branch current flowing from a to b is then expressed in terms of these node voltages.

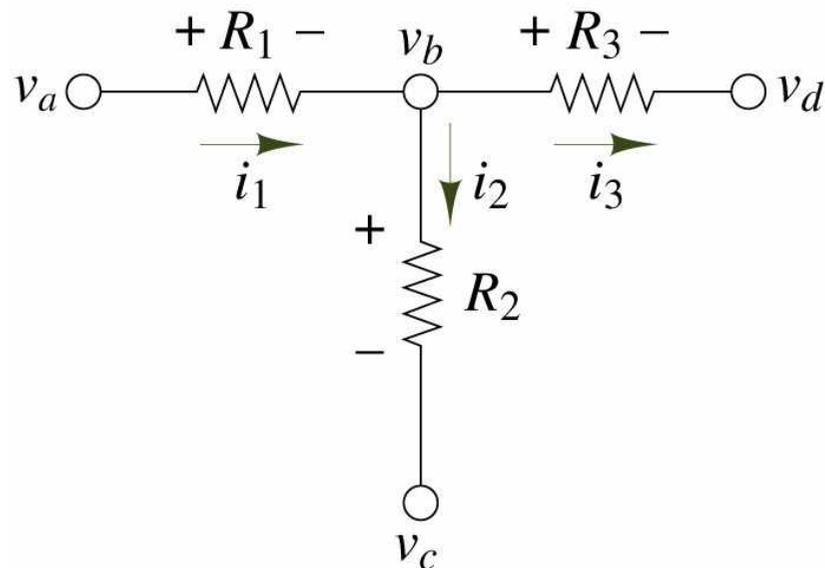
$$i = \frac{v_a - v_b}{R}$$



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By KCL: $i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$. In the node voltage method, we express KCL by

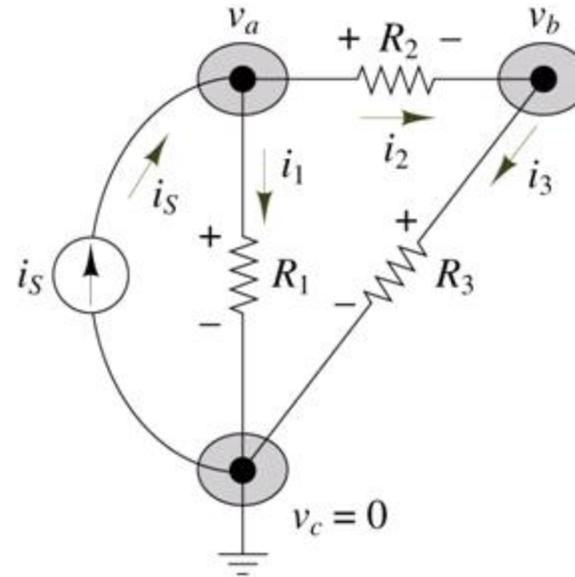
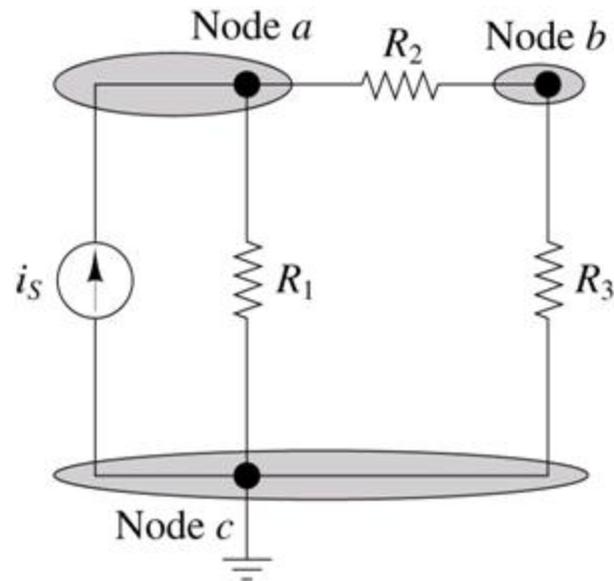
$$\frac{v_a - v_b}{R_1} - \frac{v_b - v_c}{R_2} - \frac{v_b - v_d}{R_3} = 0$$



노드 전압법 (node voltage method) 절차

1. 기준노드 (보통 접지)를 선택한다. 이 노드는 보통 대부분의 소자들이 연결되어 있다. 다른 모든 노드전압은 이 노드를 기준으로 결정한다.
2. 남은 $(N-1)$ 개의 노드전압을 독립 또는 종속 변수로 정의한다. 회로에서 m 개 전압원의 각각은 종속 변수와 관련된다. 노드가 전압원에 연결되어 있지 않다면, 그 노드의 전압은 독립변수로 취급된다.
3. 독립변수로 분류된 각 노드에 KCL을 적용하고, 각 분기 전류를 인접노드 전압의 향으로 나타낸다.
4. $(n-1-m)$ 개의 미지수로 구성된 연립방정식의 해를 구한다.

Example



전류방향 임의 선택

$$i_s - i_1 - i_2 = 0$$

$$i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

$$i_1 + i_3 - i_s = 0 \rightarrow \text{redundant}$$

$$i_s - \frac{v_a}{R_1} - \frac{v_a - v_b}{R_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{v_a - v_b}{R_2} - \frac{v_b}{R_3} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) v_a + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2} \right) v_b = i_s$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{R_2} \right) v_a + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) v_b = 0$$

Example 1

$$I_1 = 10mA, I_2 = 50mA$$

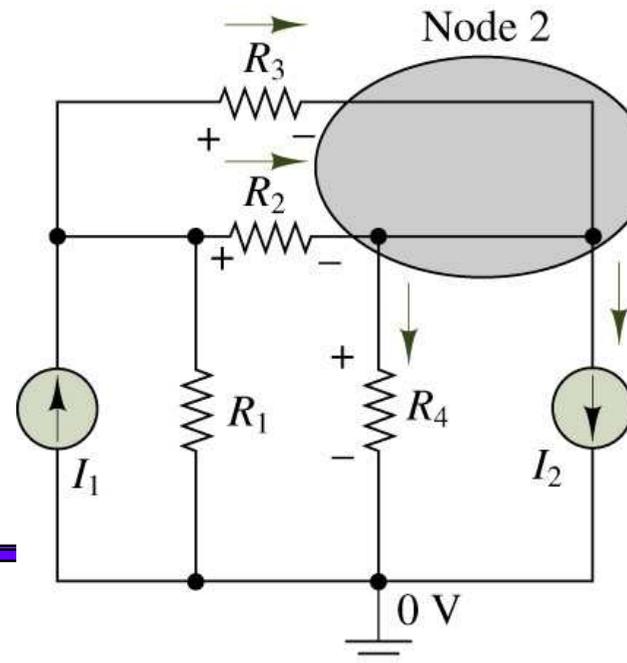
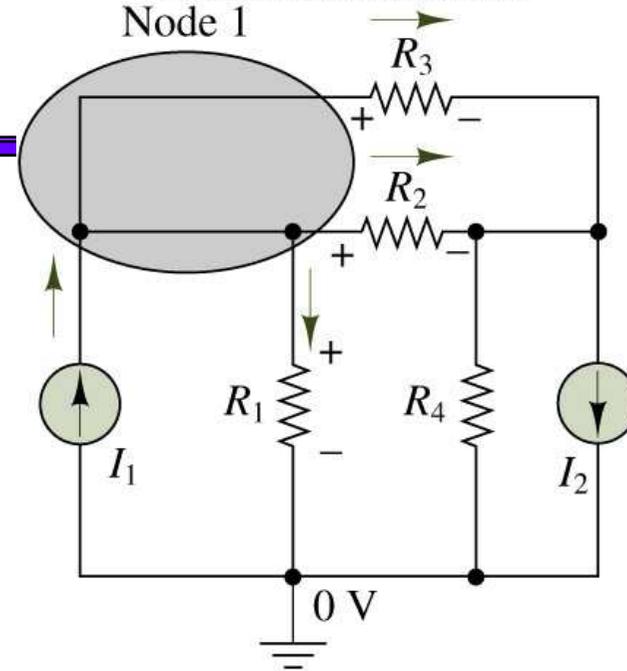
$$R_1 = 1k\Omega, R_2 = 2k\Omega$$

$$I_1 - \frac{v_1 - 0}{R_1} - \frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_2} - \frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_3} = 0$$

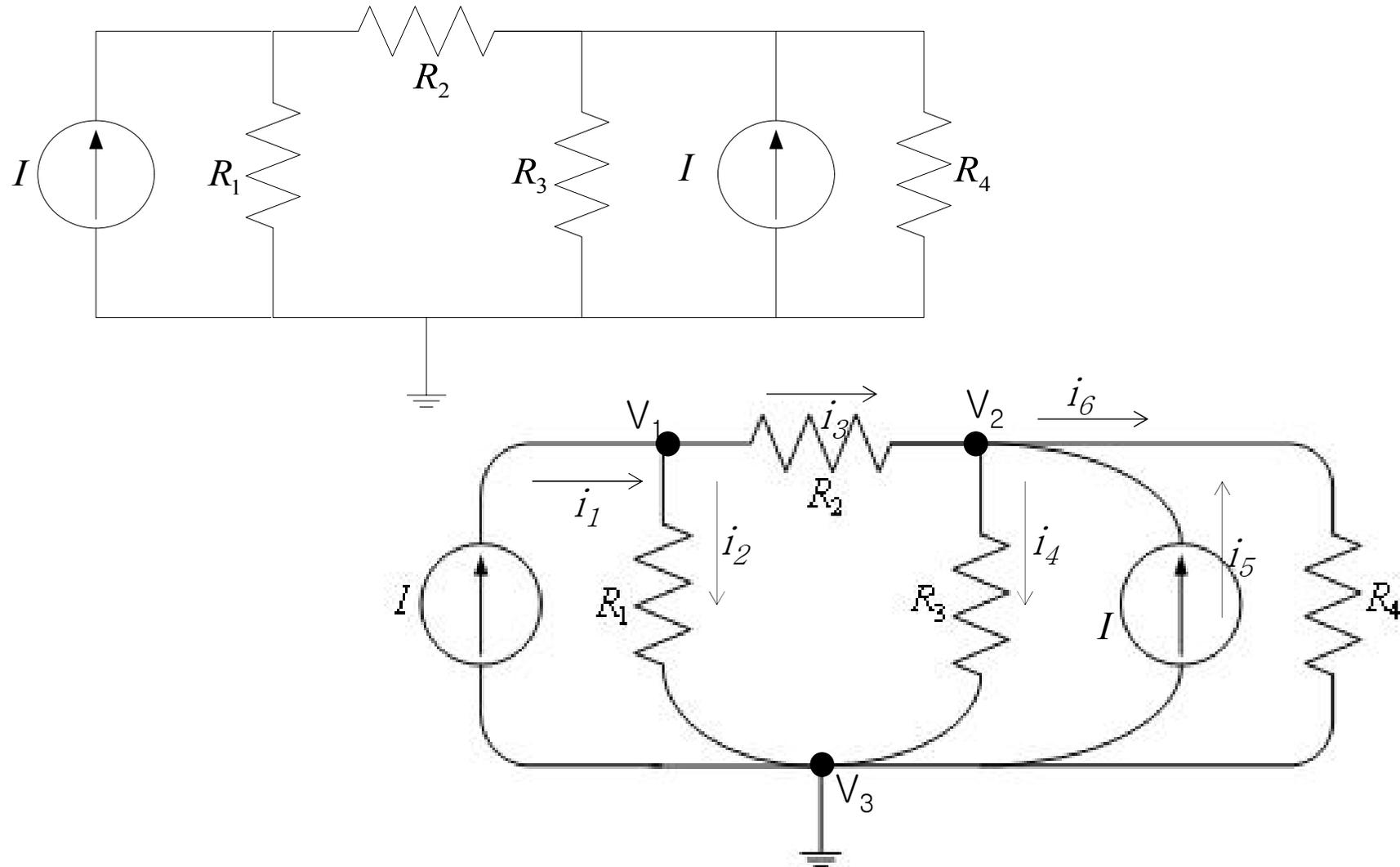
$$\frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_2} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_3} - \frac{v_2 - 0}{R_4} - I_2 = 0$$

$$i_{R3} = 3.93mA$$

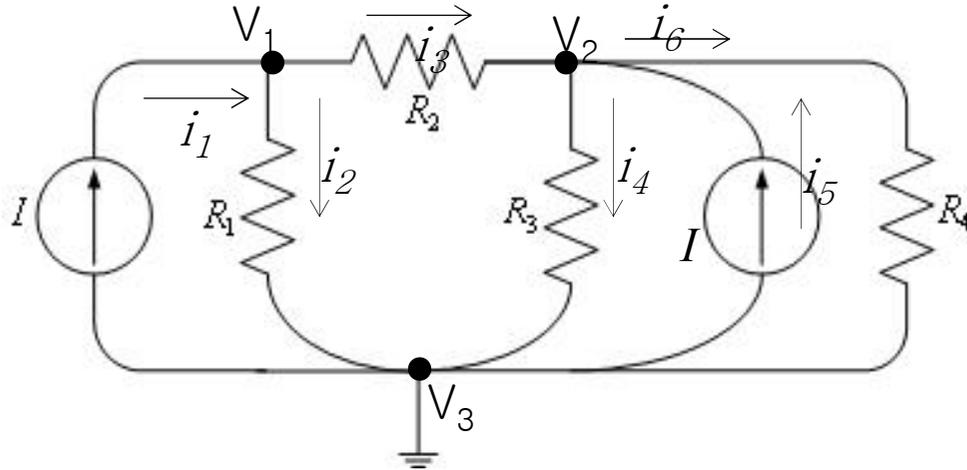
$$i_{R1} = -13.57mA$$



Example 2



Example 2



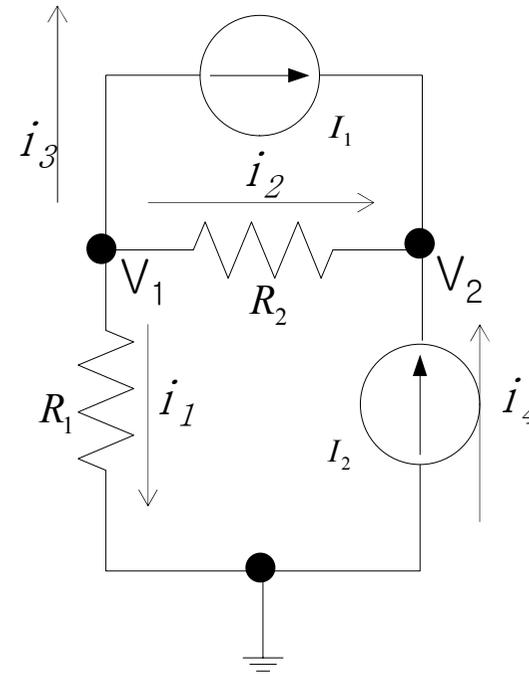
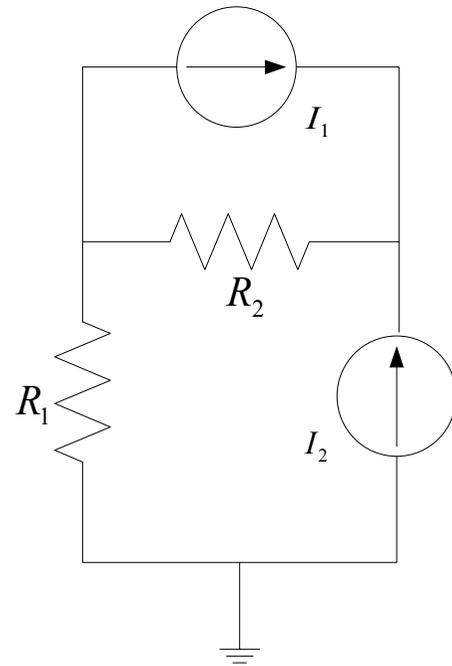
$$i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

$$i_3 + i_5 - i_4 - i_6 = 0$$

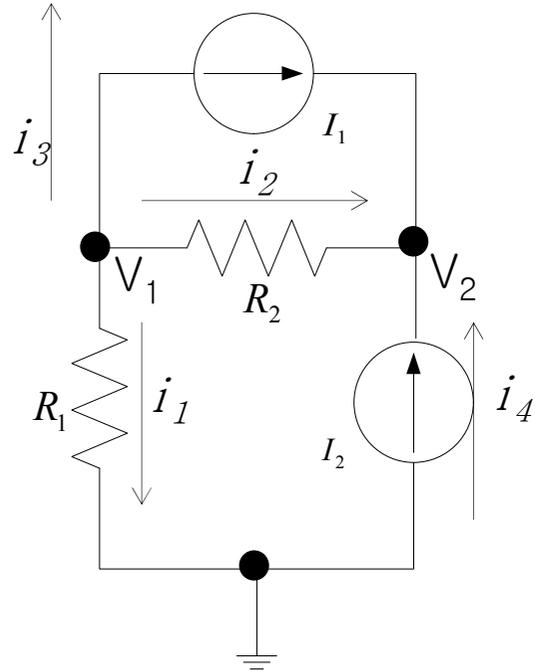
$$I - \frac{V_1}{R_1} - \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} = 0 \quad \left(-\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} \right) V_2 = -I$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} + I - \frac{V_2}{R_3} - \frac{V_2}{R_4} = 0 \quad \left(-\frac{1}{R_2} \right) V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right) V_2 = I$$

Example 3



Example 3



$$-i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

$$i_2 + i_3 + i_4 = 0$$

$$-\frac{V_1}{R_1} - \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} - I_1 = 0$$

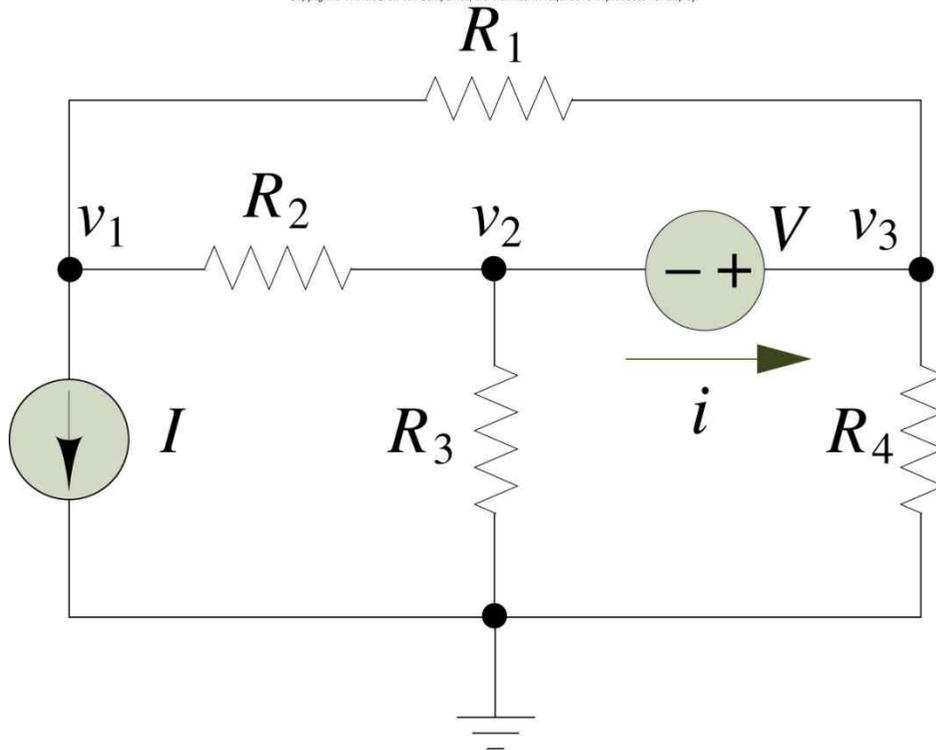
$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} + I_1 + I_2 = 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_2}\right)V_2 = I_1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_2}\right)V_1 + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2}\right)V_2 = -(I_1 + I_2)$$

전압원을 가진 노드 해석

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$$\frac{v_3 - v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_2 - v_1}{R_2} - I = 0$$

$$\frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_2} - \frac{v_2}{R_3} - i = 0$$

$$i = \frac{v_3 - v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_3}{R_4}$$

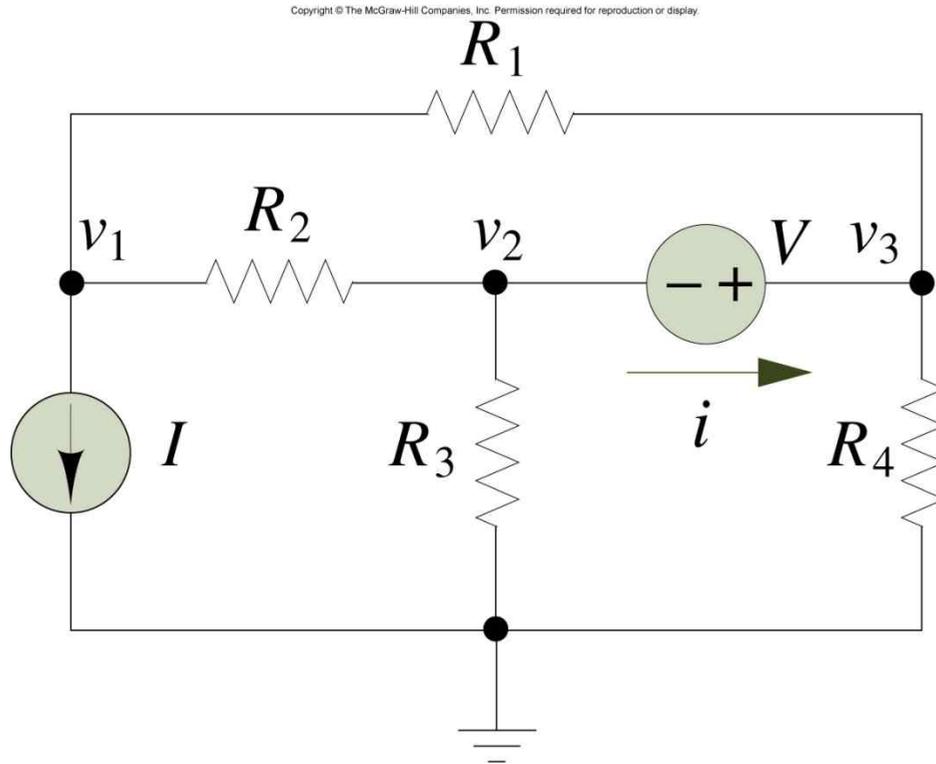
$$R_1 = R_2 = 2\Omega, R_3 = 4\Omega, R_4 = 3\Omega$$

$$I = 2A, V = 3V$$

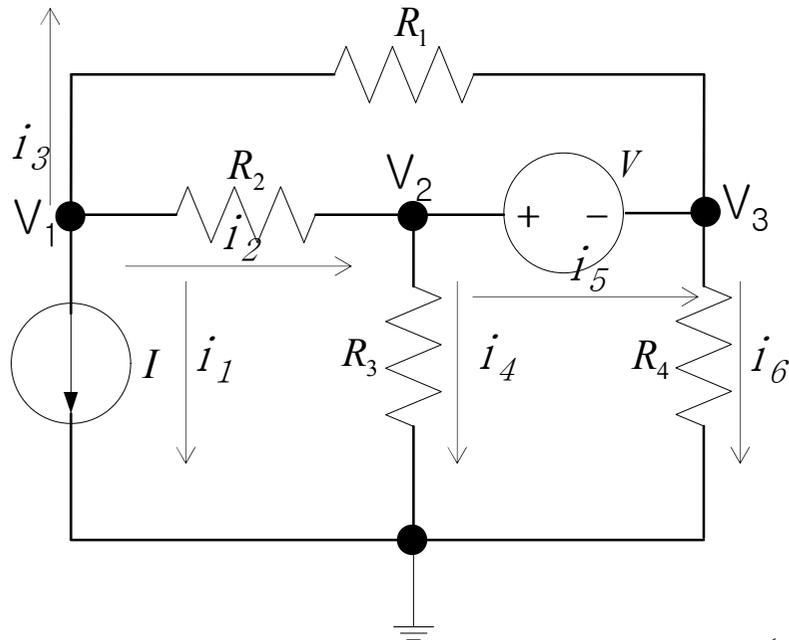
$$v_3 = v_2 + V$$

Example

- 다음 그림의 전압원의 방향을 반대로 하여



Example



$$-I - \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} - \frac{V_1 - V_3}{R_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} - \frac{V_2}{R_3} - i_5 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_3}{R_1} - i_5 - \frac{V_3}{R_4} = 0$$

$$V_2 = V_3 + V$$

$$-i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

$$i_2 - i_4 - i_5 = 0$$

$$i_3 + i_5 - i_6 = 0$$

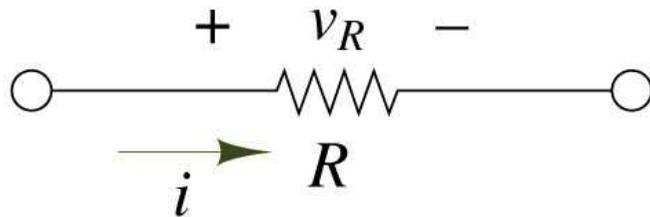
$$\left(-\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1}\right)V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1}\right)V_3 = I - \frac{V}{R_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1}\right)V_1 + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_3} - \frac{1}{R_4}\right)V_3 = \frac{V}{R_2} + \frac{V}{R_3}$$

망 전류법 (Mesh current method)

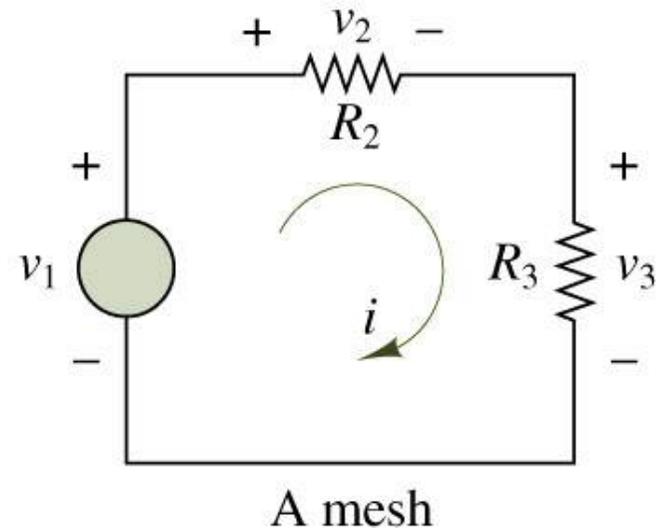
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The current i , defined as flowing from left to right, establishes the polarity of the voltage across R .



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Once the direction of current flow has been selected, KVL requires that $v_1 - v_2 - v_3 = 0$.

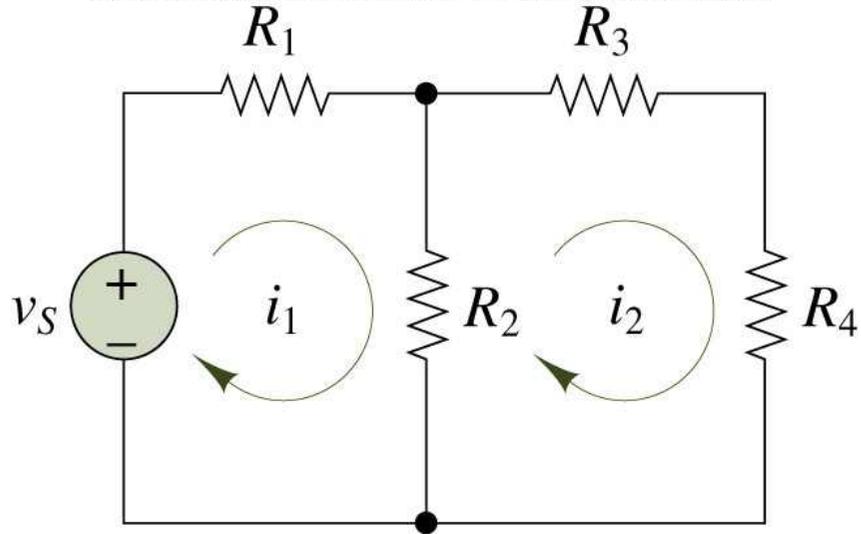


망 전류법 (Mesh current method) 절차

1. 각 망 전류를 일관성 있게 정의한다. 미지의 망 전류는 항상 시계 방향으로 정의된다. 기지의 망 전류(즉, 전류원이 존재할 때)는 항상 전류원의 방향으로 정의된다.
2. n 개의 망과 m 개의 전류원을 갖는 회로에서 $(n-m)$ 개의 독립된 방정식이 존재한다. 미지의 망 전류는 $(n-m)$ 개의 독립 변수이다.
3. 미지의 망 전류를 포함하는 각 망에 KVL을 적용하고, 각 전압을 하나 또는 그 이상의 망 전류의 항으로 나타낸다.
4. $(n-m)$ 개의 미지수를 갖는 연립 방정식의 해를 구한다.

2개의 망을 가진 회로

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Mesh 2: $v_2 + v_3 + v_4 = 0$

where $v_2 = (i_2 - i_1)R_2$

$$v_3 = i_2 R_3$$

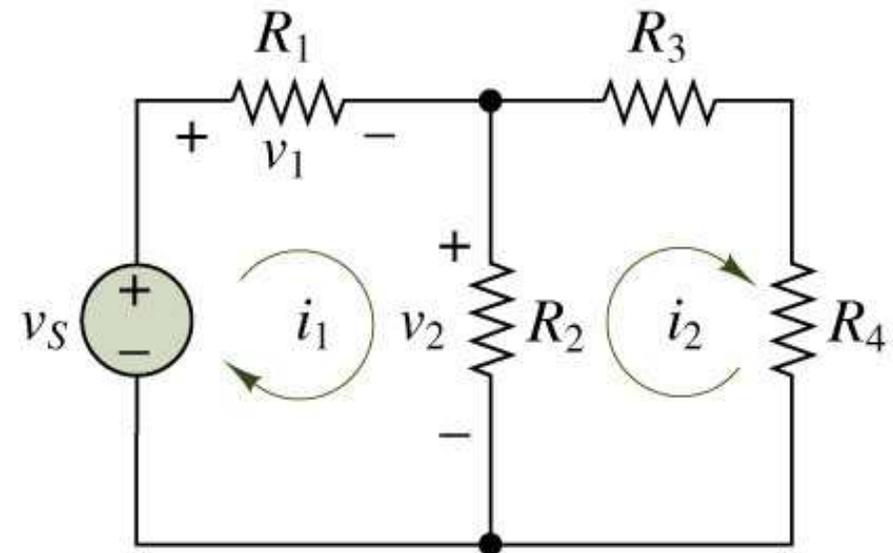
$$v_4 = i_2 R_4$$

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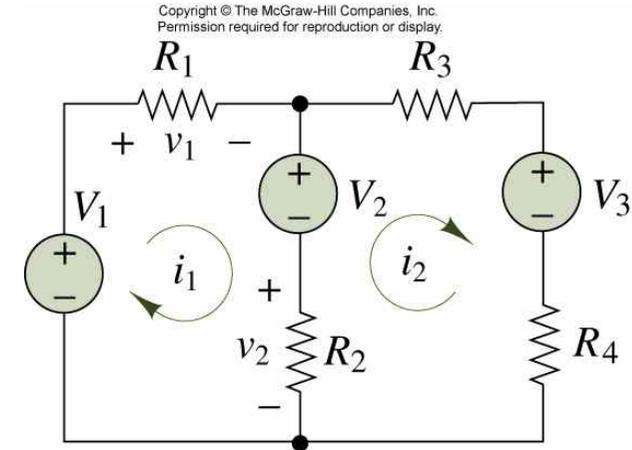
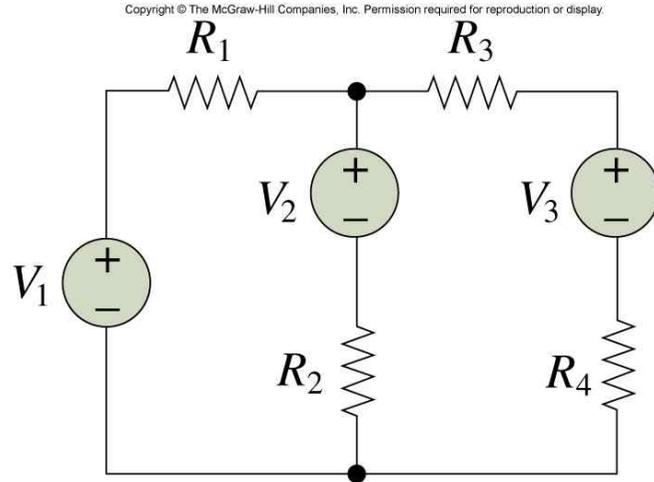
Mesh 1: KVL requires that

$$v_S - v_1 - v_2 = 0, \text{ where } v_1 = i_1 R_1,$$

$$v_2 = (i_1 - i_2)R_1.$$



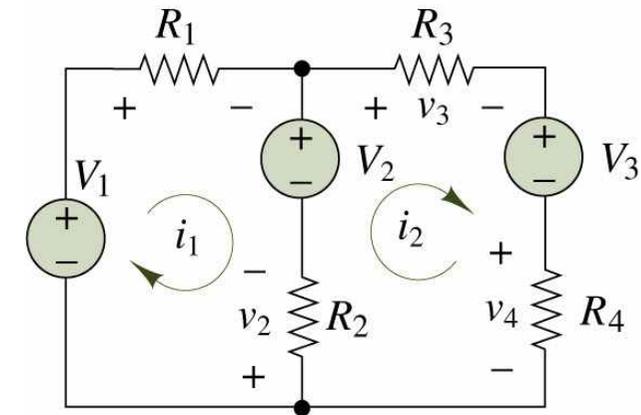
Example



Analysis of mesh 1

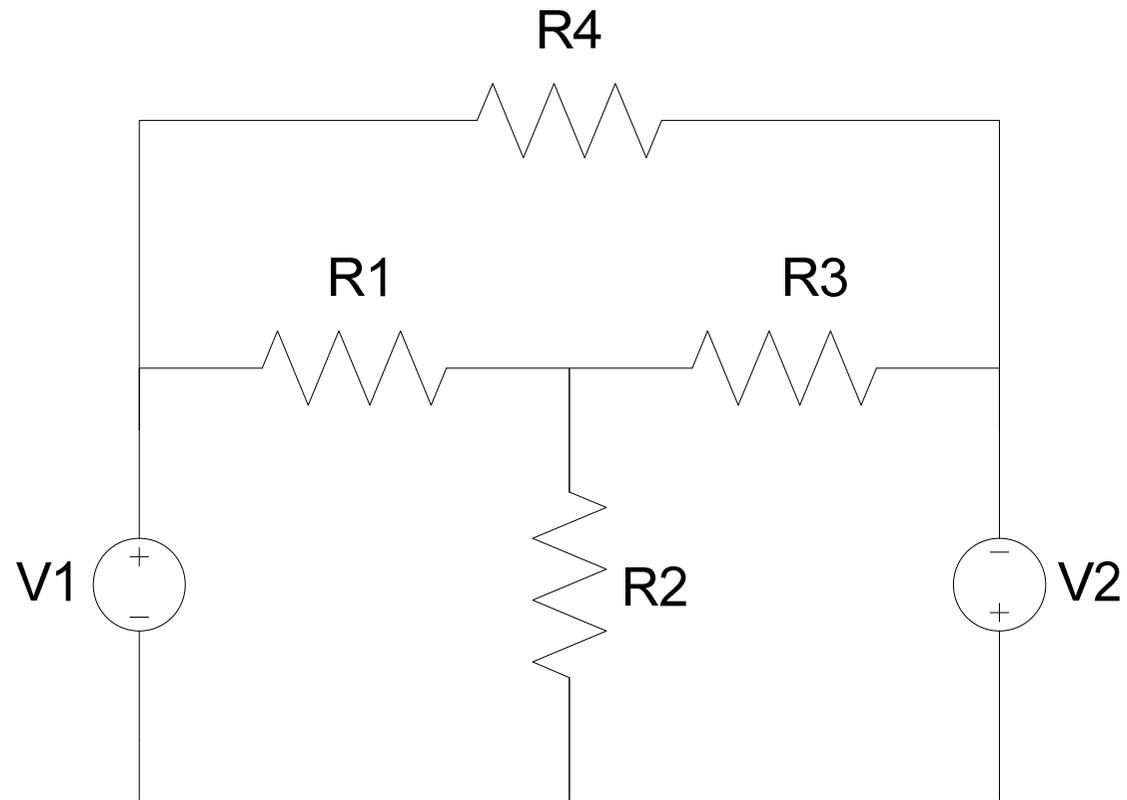
$$V_1 - R_1 i_1 - V_2 - R_2 (i_1 - i_2) = 0$$

$$R_2 (i_1 - i_2) + V_2 - R_3 i_2 - V_3 - R_4 i_2 = 0$$

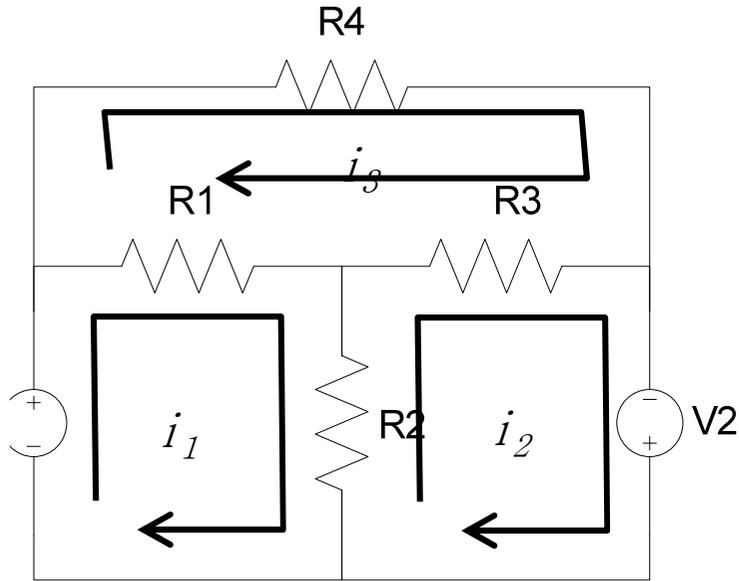


Analysis of mesh 2

Example



Example 1



$$V_1 - R_1(i_1 - i_3) - R_2(i_1 - i_2) = 0$$

$$V_2 - R_2(i_2 - i_1) - R_3(i_2 - i_3) = 0$$

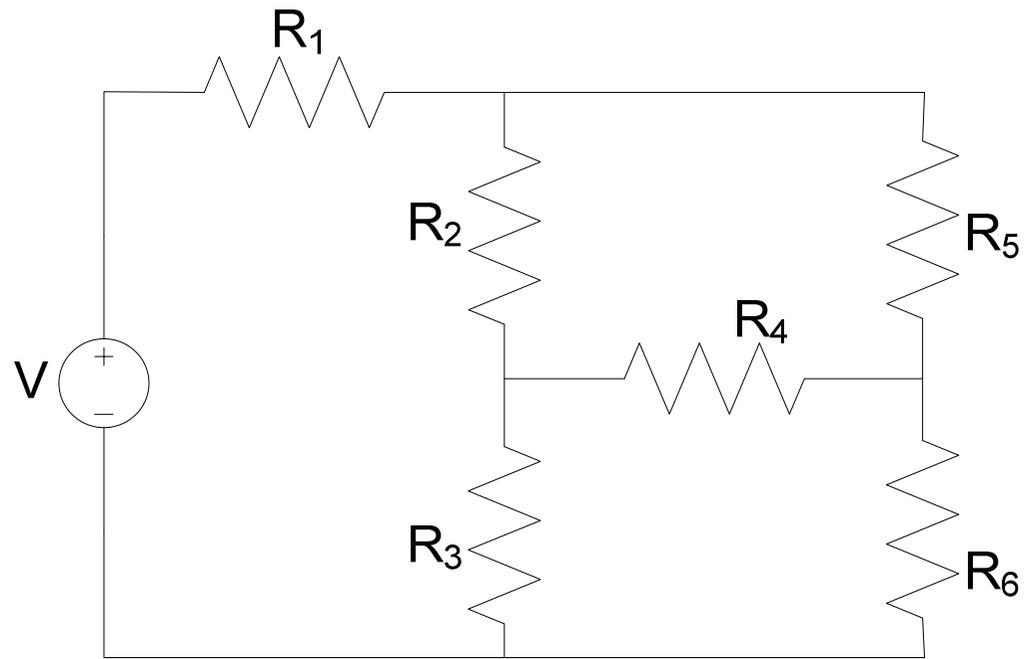
$$R_4 i_3 + R_3(i_3 - i_2) + R_1(i_3 - i_1) = 0$$

$$(-R_1 - R_2)i_1 + R_2 i_2 + R_1 i_3 = -V_1$$

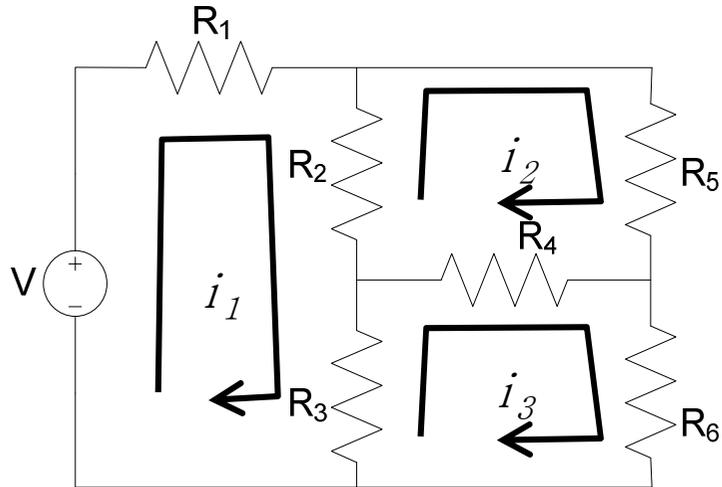
$$R_2 i_1 + (-R_2 - R_3)i_2 + R_3 i_3 = -V_2$$

$$-R_1 i_1 - R_3 i_2 + (R_4 + R_3 + R_1)i_3 = 0$$

Example 2



Example 2



$$V_1 - R_1 i_1 - R_2 (i_1 - i_2) - R_3 (i_1 - i_3) = 0$$

$$R_2 (i_2 - i_1) + R_5 i_2 + R_4 (i_2 - i_3) = 0$$

$$R_3 (i_3 - i_1) + R_4 (i_2 - i_3) + R_6 i_3 = 0$$

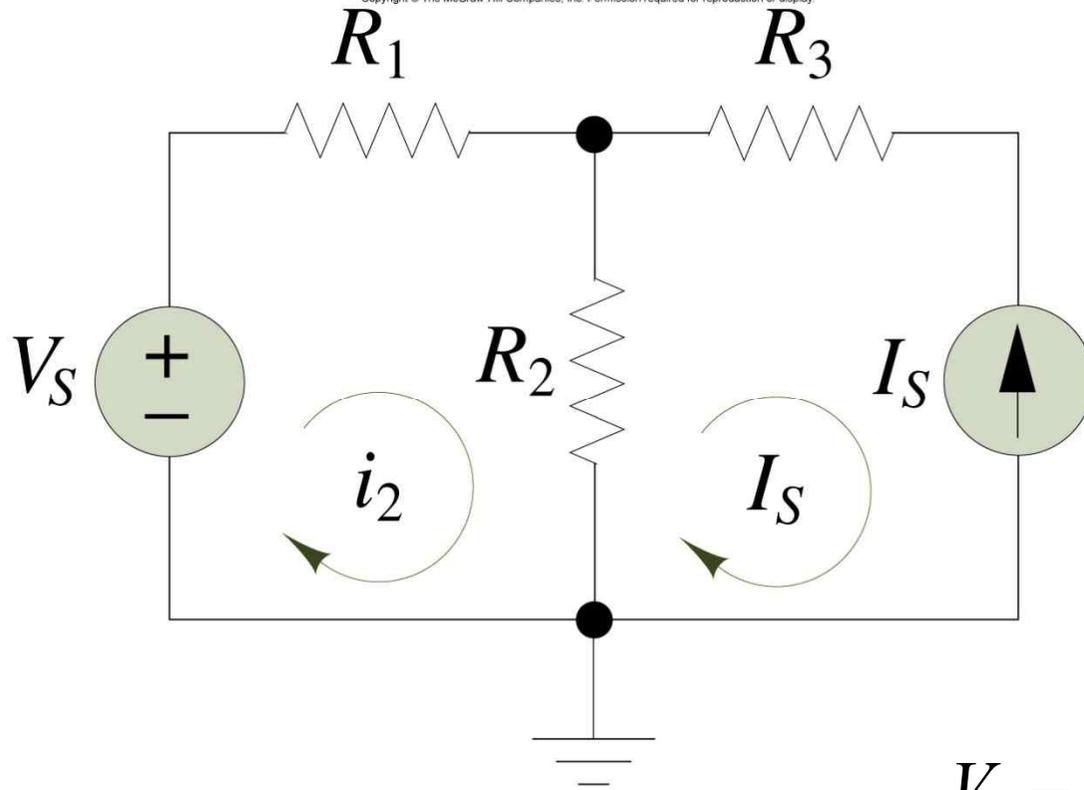
$$(-R_1 - R_2 - R_3) i_1 + R_2 i_2 + R_3 i_3 = -V_1$$

$$-R_2 i_1 + (R_2 + R_5 + R_4) i_2 - R_4 i_3 = 0$$

$$-R_3 i_1 + R_4 i_2 + (R_3 - R_4 + R_6) i_3 = 0$$

전류원을 가진 망 해석

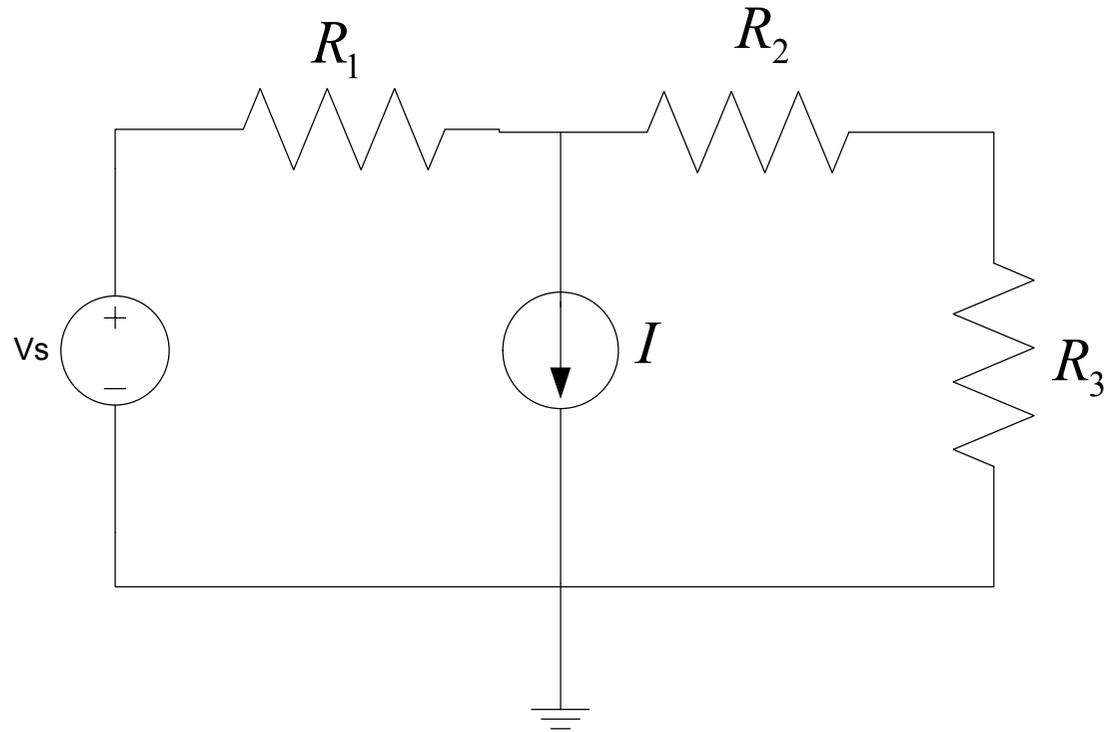
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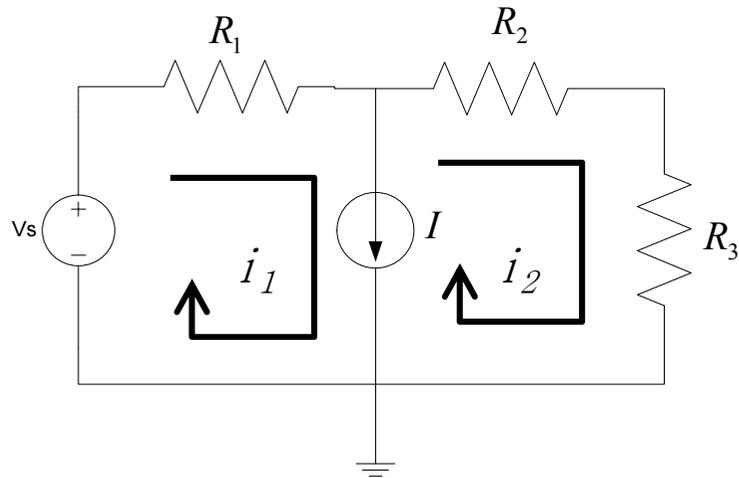
Simplify the Problem
Only one unknown current

$$V_s - R_1 i_2 - R_2 (i_2 + I_s) = 0$$
$$(R_1 + R_2) i_2 = V_s - R_2 I_s$$

Example



Example



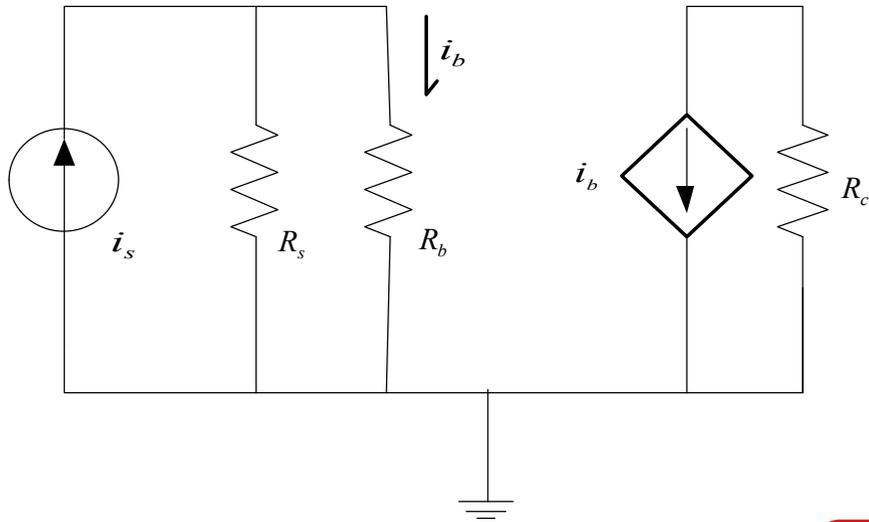
$$V_1 - R_1 i_1 + V_x = 0$$
$$R_2 i_2 + R_3 i_2 + V_x = 0$$

$$I = i_1 - i_2$$

$$R_1 i_1 + (R_2 + R_3) i_2 = 0$$

$$i_1 - i_2 = I$$

종속소스를 갖는 회로의 노드 및 망해석



$$i_s = v_1 \left(\frac{1}{R_s} + \frac{1}{R_b} \right)$$

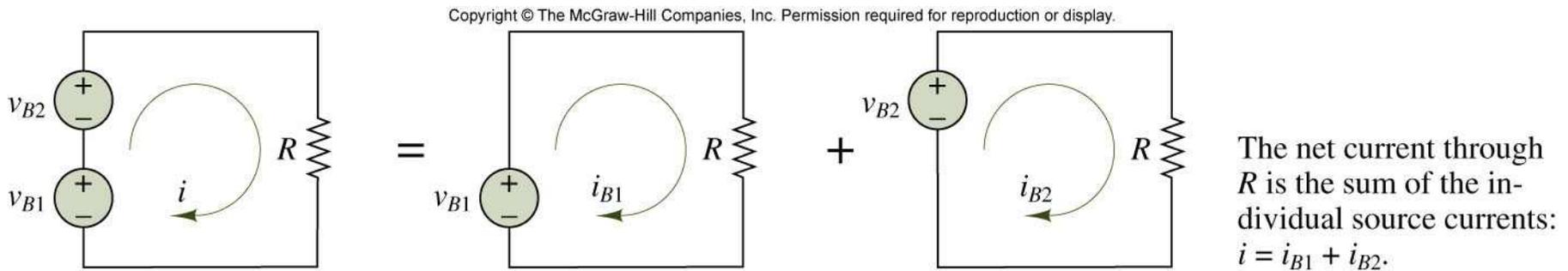
$$i_b + \frac{v_2}{R_c} = 0$$

$$-i_s \frac{R_s}{R_b + R_s} = \frac{v_2}{R_c}$$

$$i_b = i_s \frac{\frac{1}{R_b}}{\frac{1}{R_b} + \frac{1}{R_s}} = i_s \frac{R_s}{R_b + R_s}$$

중첩의 원리 (Principle of Superposition)

- N개의 소스를 포함하는 선형회로에서, 각 분기전압(또는 분기 전류)은 한 소스를 제외한 다른 모든 소스를 0으로 놓아 그 소스만을 포함하는 회로의 해를 구하여 얻게 되는 N개의 전압(또는 전류)의 합에 해당한다.



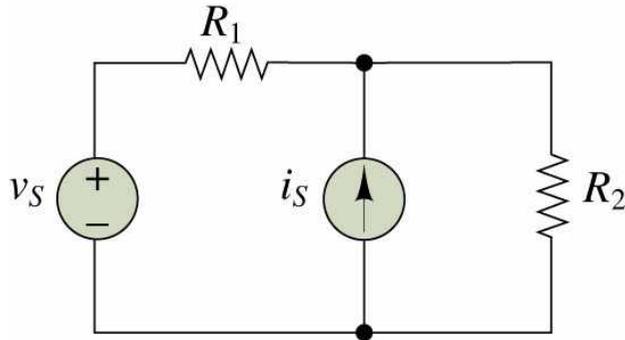
$$i = \frac{v_{B1} + v_{B2}}{R} = \frac{v_{B1}}{R} + \frac{v_{B2}}{R} = i_{B1} + i_{B2}$$

Note: 전압원을 단락회로로 대체

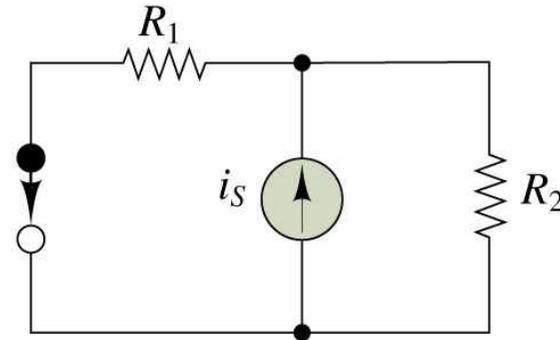
전압원과 전류원을 제거하는(0으로 만드는) 방법

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1. In order to set a voltage source equal to zero, we replace it with a short circuit.

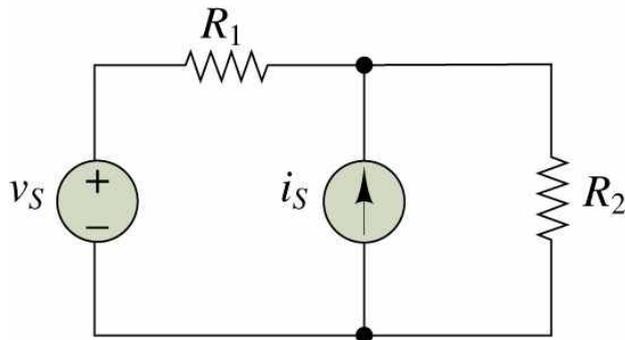


A circuit

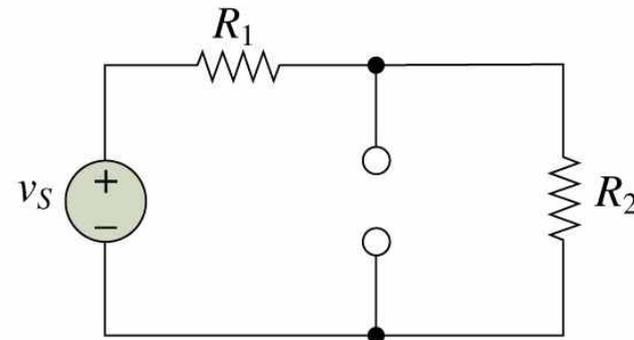


The same circuit with $v_S = 0$

2. In order to set a current source equal to zero, we replace it with an open circuit.



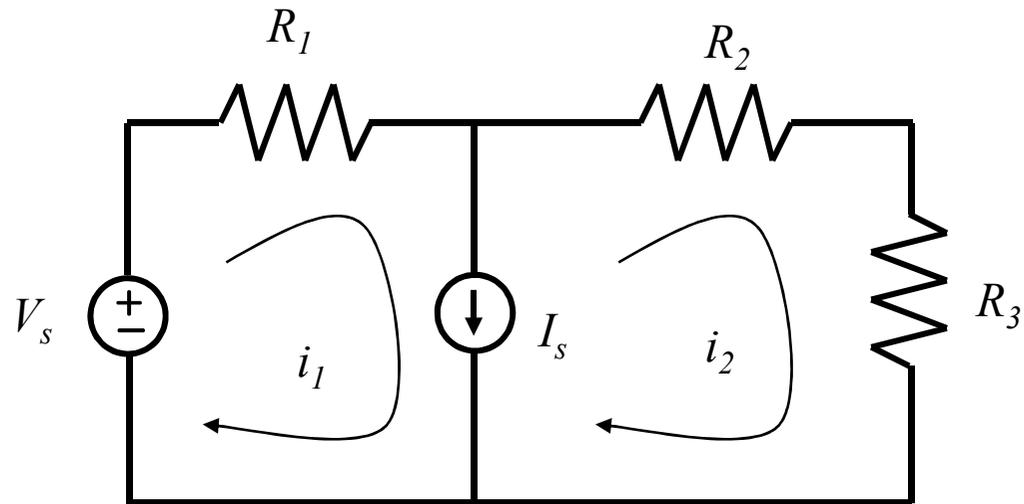
A circuit



The same circuit with $i_S = 0$

Example

- 중첩의 원리를 이용하여 회로에서 전류 i_2 를 구하여라.

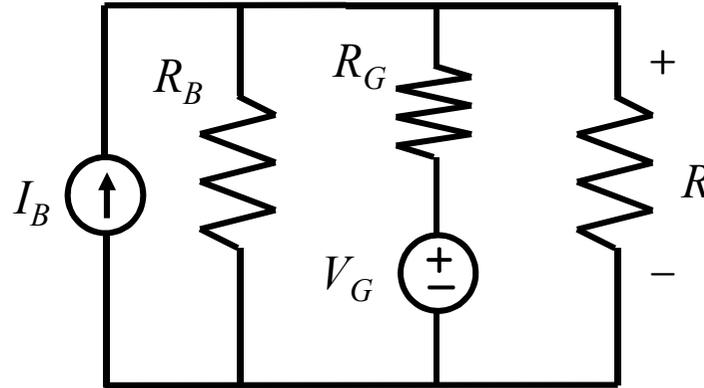


$$i_{2-V} = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$i_{2-I} = \frac{1/(R_2 + R_3)}{1/R_1 + 1/(R_2 + R_3)} (-I_s)$$

Example

- 저항 R 에 걸리는 전압을 구하여라.



Superposition

$$I_B - \frac{V_{R-I}}{R_B} - \frac{V_{R-I}}{R_G} - \frac{V_{R-I}}{R} = 0$$

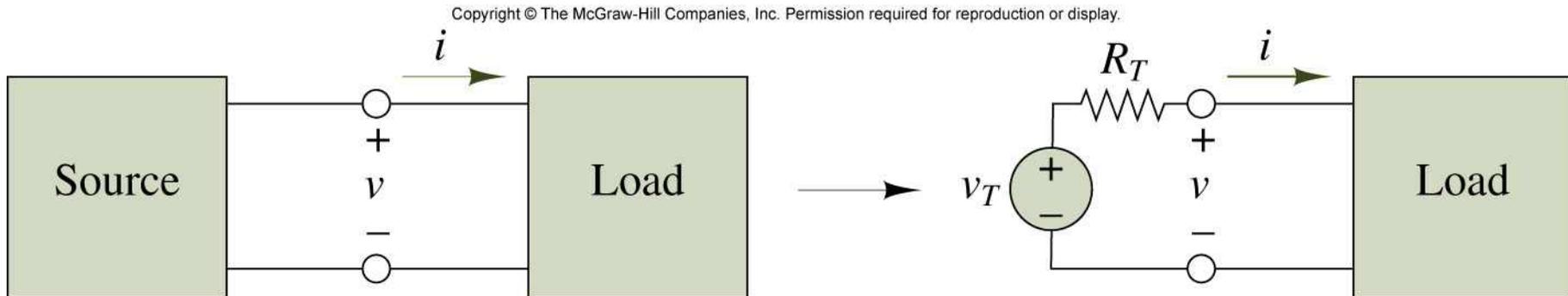
$$\frac{V_{R-V}}{R_B} + \frac{V_{R-V}}{R} + \frac{V_{R-V} - V_G}{R_G} = 0$$

KCL

$$I_B - \frac{V_R}{R_B} - \frac{V_R - V_G}{R_G} - \frac{V_R}{R} = 0$$

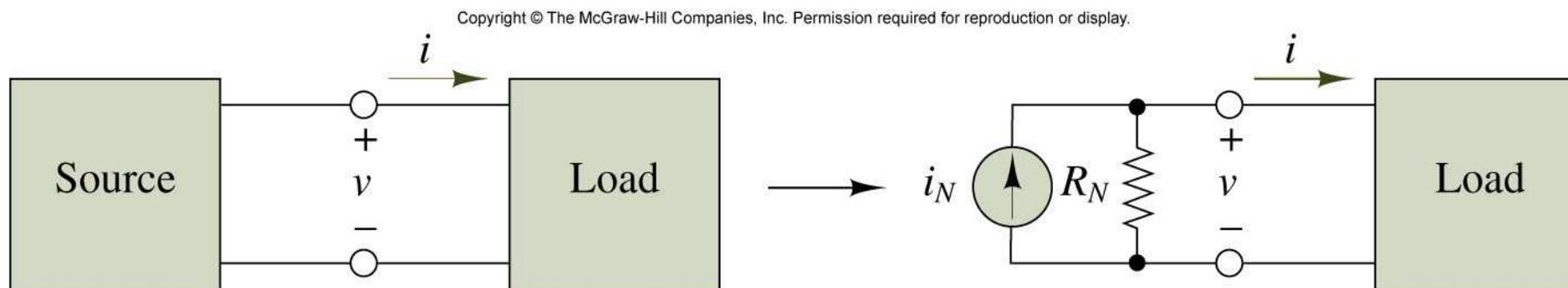
테브닌의 정리 (Thevenin Theorem)

- 부하의 관점에서 보면 이상 전압원, 전류원 및 선형 저항으로 구성된 어떠한 회로라도 이상 전압원 v_T 와 등가 저항 R_T 가 직렬 연결된 등가 회로로 나타낼 수 있다.



노턴의 정리 (Norton Theorem)

- 부하의 관점에서 보면 이상 전압원, 전류원 및 선형 저항으로 구성된 어떠한 회로라도 이상 전류원 i_N 과 등가 저항 R_N 이 병렬 연결된 등가 회로로 나타낼 수 있다.



테브닌 또는 노턴 등가 저항의 결정

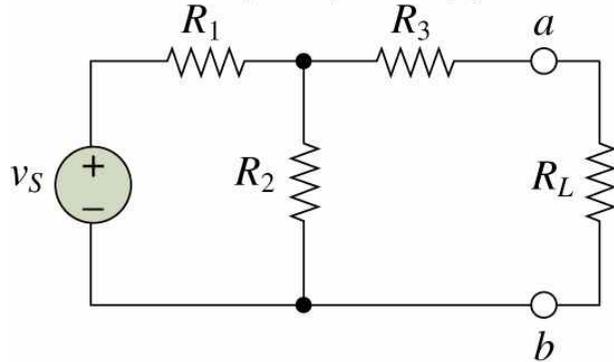
- 방법 및 절차

1. 부하를 제거하라
2. 모든 전압원과 전류원을 제거하라
3. 부하를 제거한 채로 부하 단자 사이의 총 저항을 계산하라. 이 저항은 부하 대신에 회로에 연결된 전류원이 만나게 되는 저항과 등가이다.

- 테브닌과 노턴 등가 저항은 동일

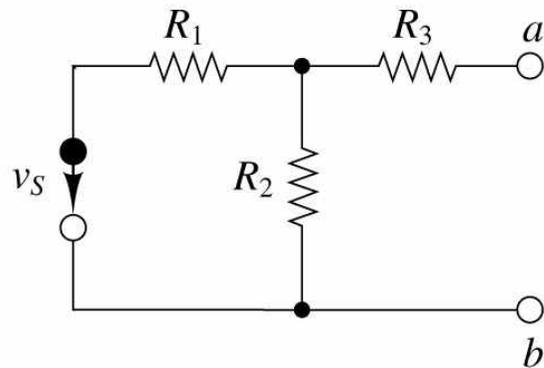
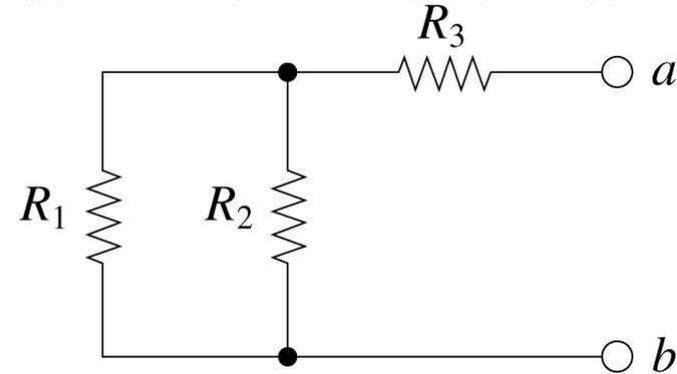
테브닌 또는 노턴 등가 저항의 결정

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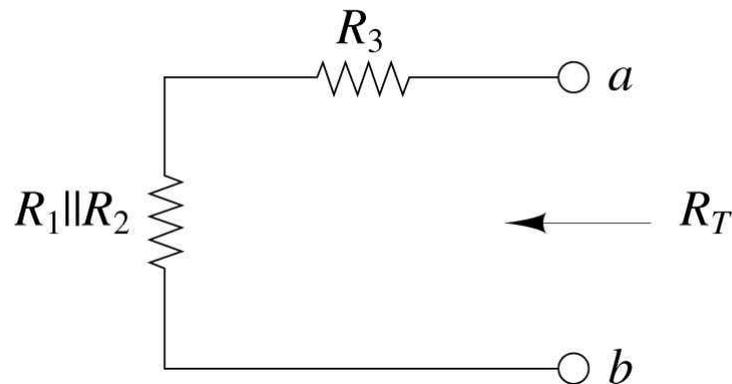


Complete circuit

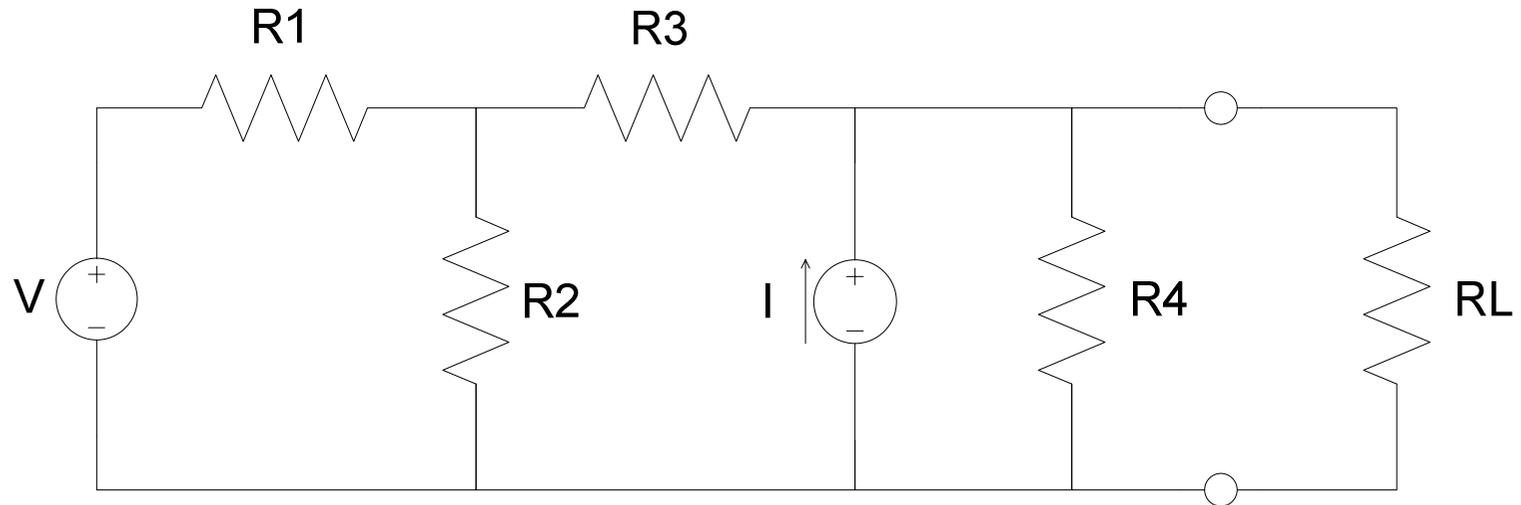
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Circuit with load removed for computation of R_T . The voltage source is replaced by a short circuit.



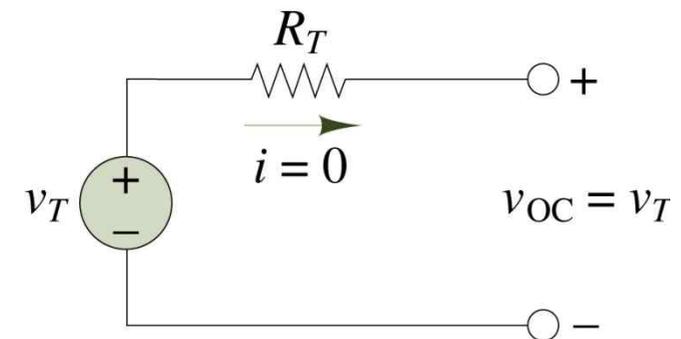
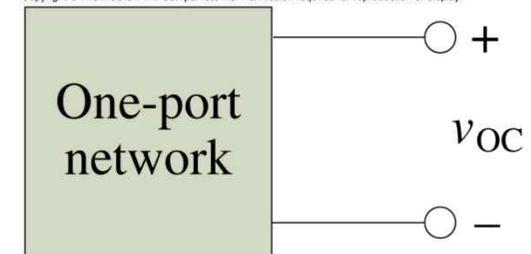
Examples



테브닌 전압의 계산

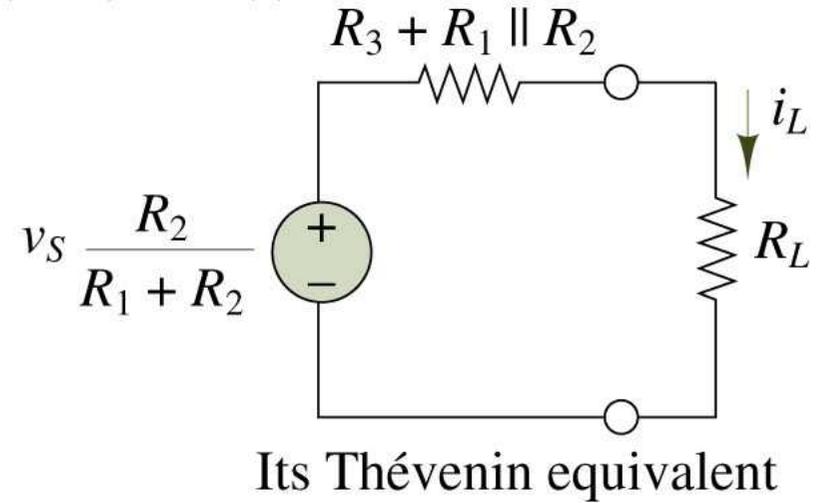
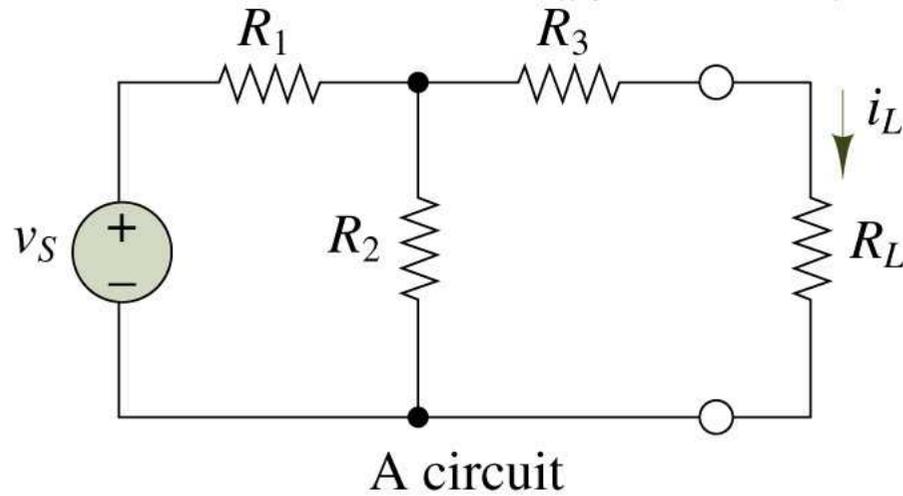
- 테브닌 등가 전압은 부하를 제거하였을 때 부하 단자에 걸리는 개방 전압에 해당한다.
 1. 부하를 제거하여 부하단자를 개방 회로로 만든다.
 2. 개방된 부하 단자에 걸리는 개방 전압 v_{OC} 를 정의한다.
 3. v_{OC} 를 구하기 위해서 노드 전압법 등의 원하는 방법을 사용한다.
 4. 테브닌 전압은 $v_T = v_{OC}$ 이다.

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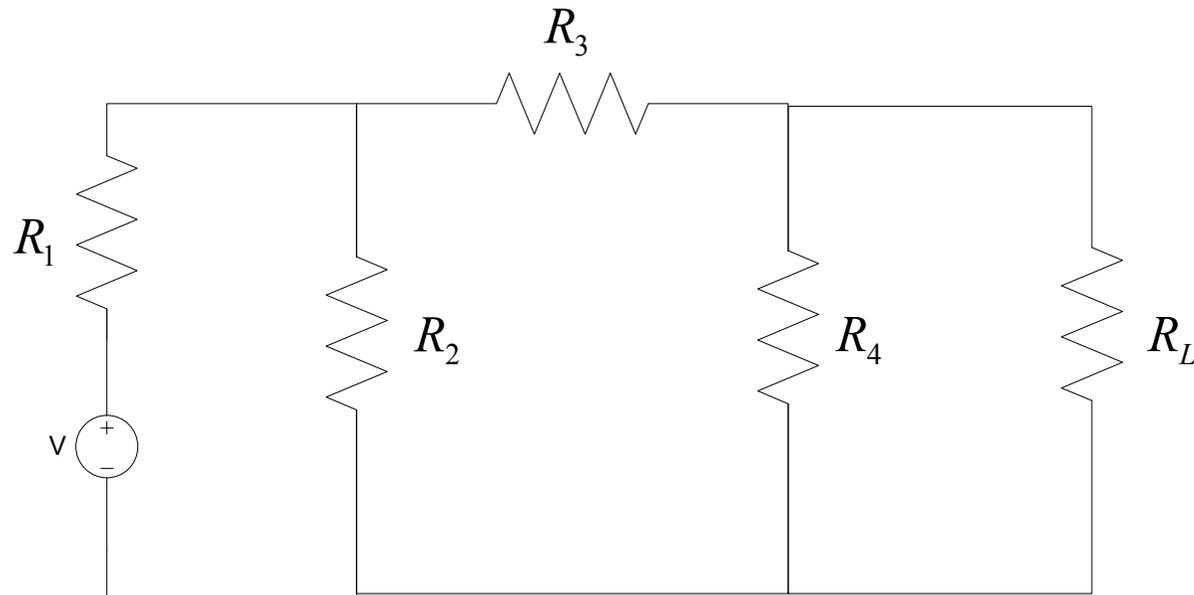


Example

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Example

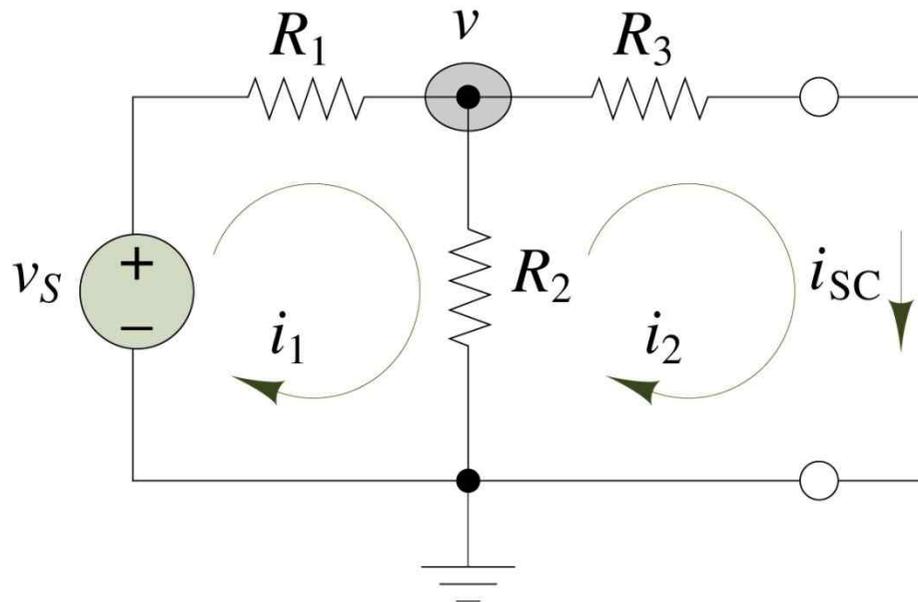


노턴 전류의 계산

- 노턴 등가 전류는 부하를 단락 회로로 대체하였을 때, 이에 흐르는 단락 전류에 해당한다.

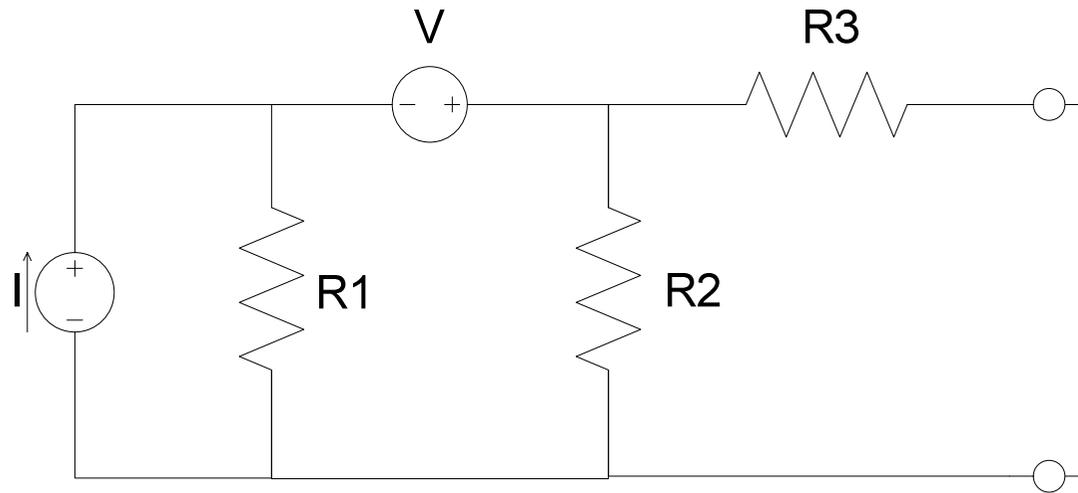
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Short circuit
replacing the load

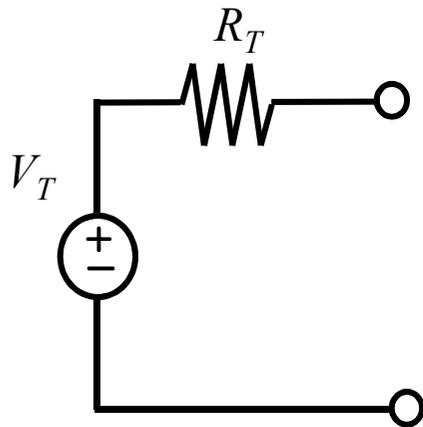
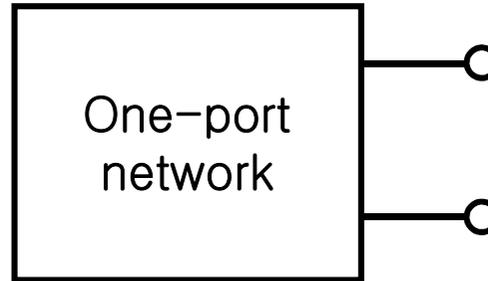


Example

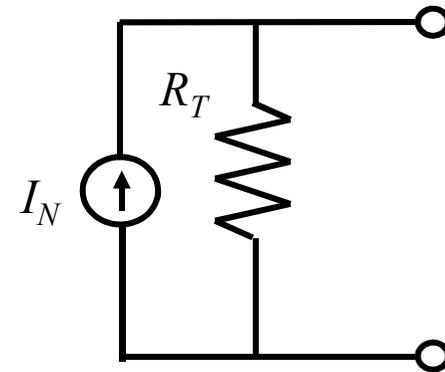
노턴 등가회로



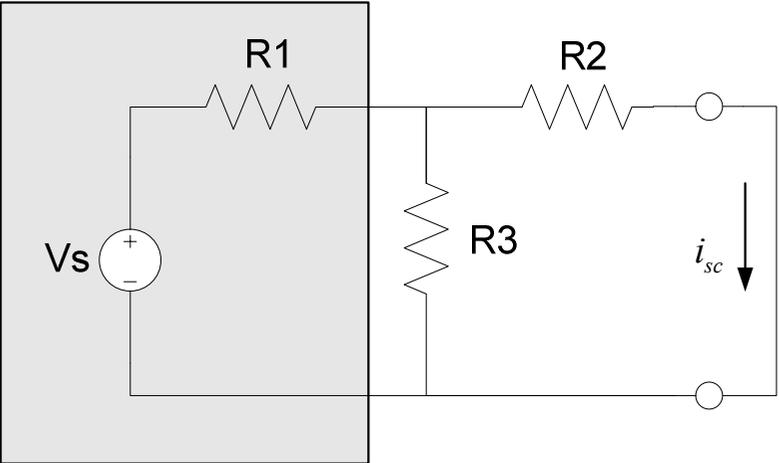
소스 변환 (Source Transformation)



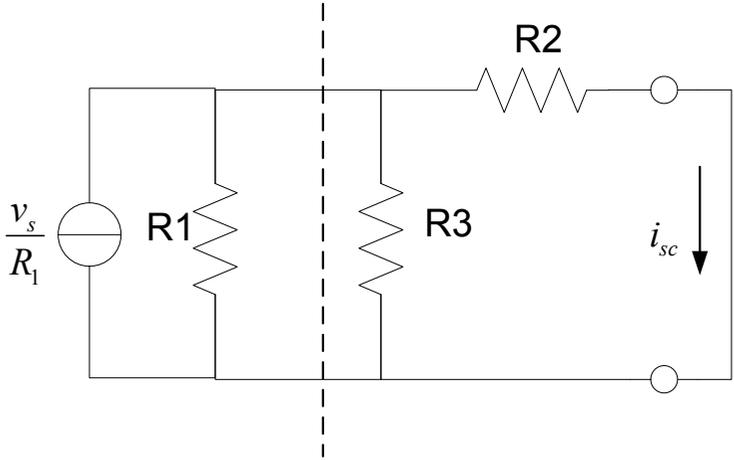
$$V_T = R_T I_N$$



소스 변환의 효과



$$i_{sc} = \frac{1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3} \frac{v_s}{R_1}$$



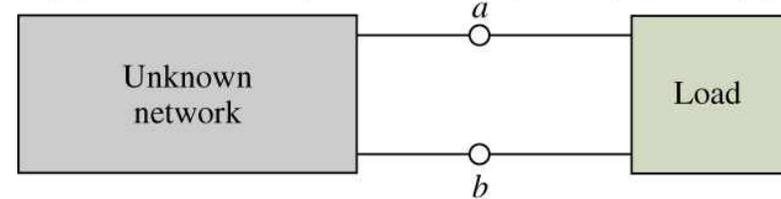
테브닌과 노턴 등가의 실험적 결정

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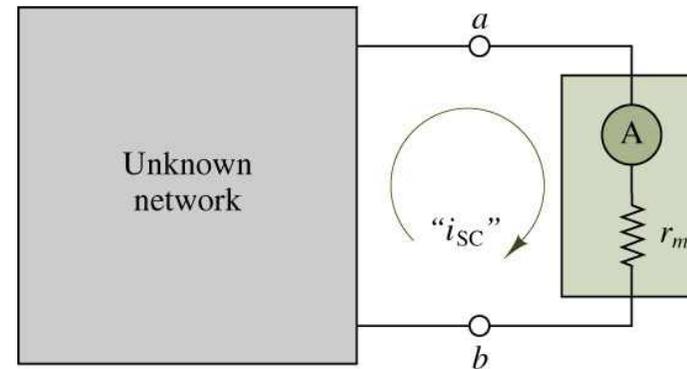
$$R_T = \frac{v_T}{i_N}$$

$$i_N = i_{sc} \left(1 + \frac{r_m}{R_T} \right)$$

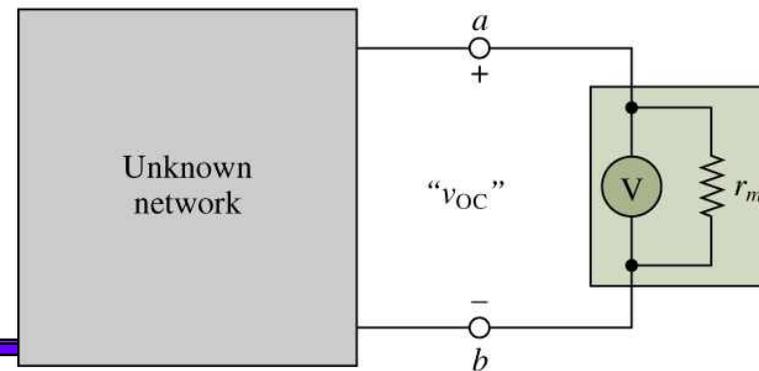
$$v_T = v_{oc} \left(1 + \frac{R_T}{r_m} \right)$$



An unknown network connected to a load



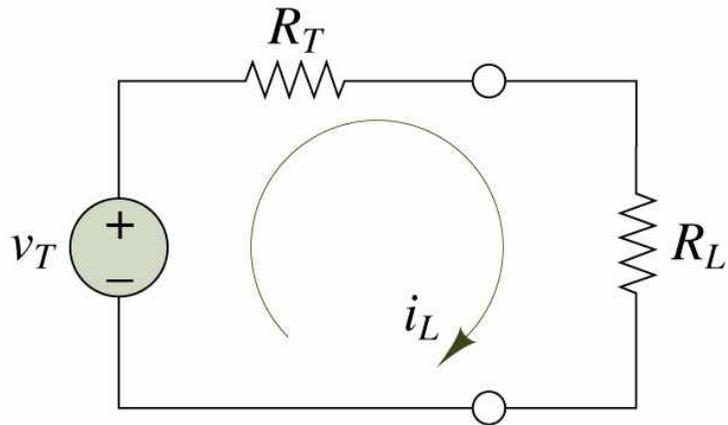
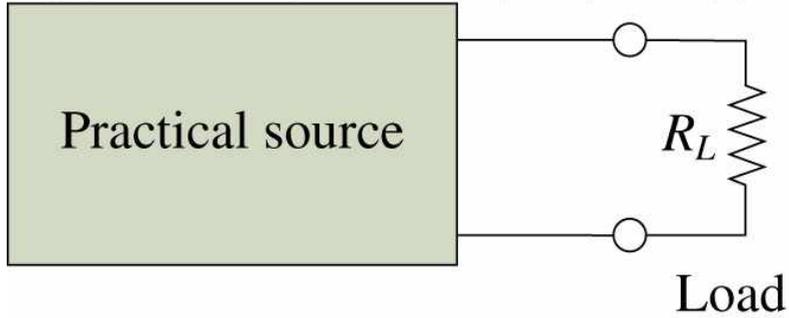
Network connected for measurement of short-circuit current



Network connected for measurement of open-circuit voltage

최대 전력 전달 이론 (Maximum power transfer theorem)

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Source equivalent

Given v_T and R_T , what value of R_L will allow for maximum power transfer?

소스내의 회로에서도 에너지 소비

$$P_L = i_L^2 R_L, \quad i_L = \frac{v_T}{R_L + R_T}$$

$$P_L = \frac{v_T^2}{(R_L + R_T)^2} R_L$$

$$\frac{dP_L}{dR_L} = \frac{v_T^2 (R_L + R_T)^2 - 2v_T^2 R_L (R_L + R_T)}{(R_L + R_T)^4}$$

$$\frac{dP_L}{dR_L} = 0, \quad (R_L + R_T)^2 - 2R_L (R_L + R_T) = 0$$

$$R_L = R_T$$