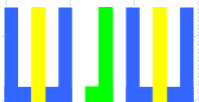


# 회로 이론/실습

## 7. 교류 측정



# 7. 교류 측정

7-1. 목적 및 배경

7-2. 소요 부품 및 장비

7-3. 유용한 공식

7-4. 신호발생기 (Function Generator)

7-5. 오실로스코프 (Oscilloscope)

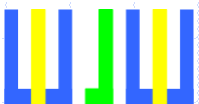
7-6. 교류 관찰 (신호 발생기, 오실로스코프)

7-7. 교류 측정 (첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압)

7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

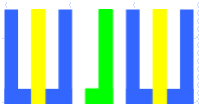
7-9. 직류 측정 (오실로스코프)

7-10. 직류와 교류 측정 (오실로스코프)



## 7-1. 목적 및 배경

- ✓ 교류원에 대한 학습한다.
- ✓ 오실로스코프와 신호발생기의 사용 방법을 습득한다.
- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용하여 교류 측정 방법을 습득한다.
- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용하여 직류 측정 방법을 습득한다.
- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용하여 교류와 직류가 혼재된 회로의 측정 방법을 습득한다.



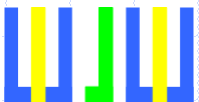
## 7-2. 소요 부품 및 장비

### ✓ 부품

- ✓ 저항 (1/4W) : 100Ω, 470Ω, 1kΩ, 3kΩ

### ✓ 장비

- ✓ 브레드 보드
- ✓ 디지털 멀티미터 (Digital Multi-Meter)
- ✓ 직류전원장치 (DC Power Supply)
- ✓ 오실로스코프 (Oscilloscope)
- ✓ 신호발생기 (Function Generator)



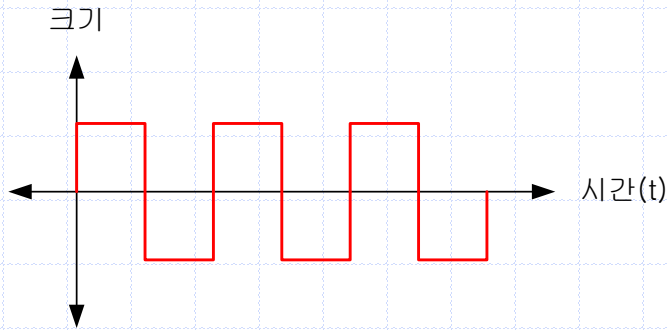
# 7-3. 유용한 공식

## ✓ 교류 (AC, Alternative Currents)

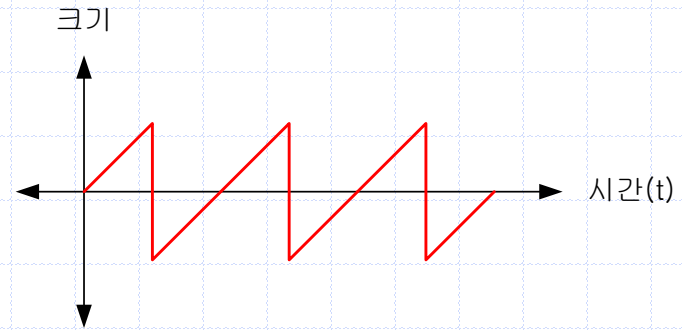
시간에 따라 크기와 방향이 주기적으로 변하는 전류

## ✓ 직류 (DC, Direct Currents)

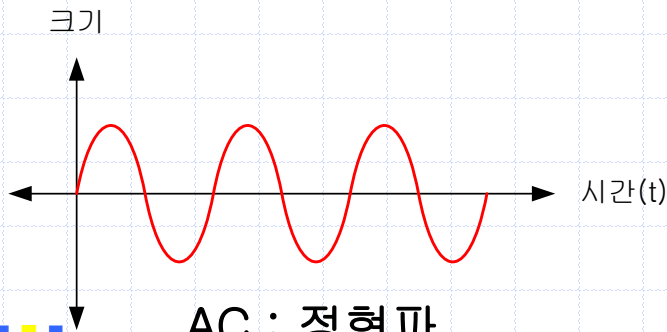
시간에 따라 크기와 방향이 항상 일정한 전류



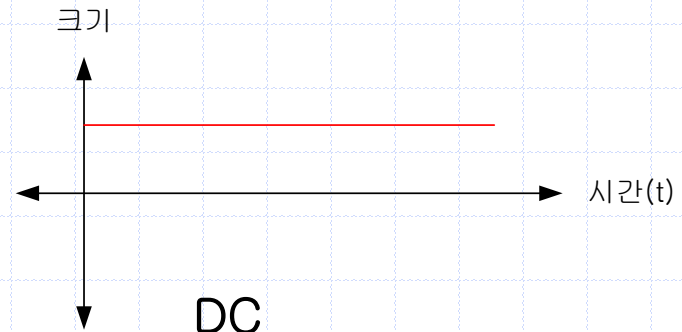
AC : 구형파



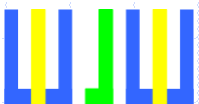
AC : 톱니파



AC : 정현파

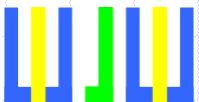
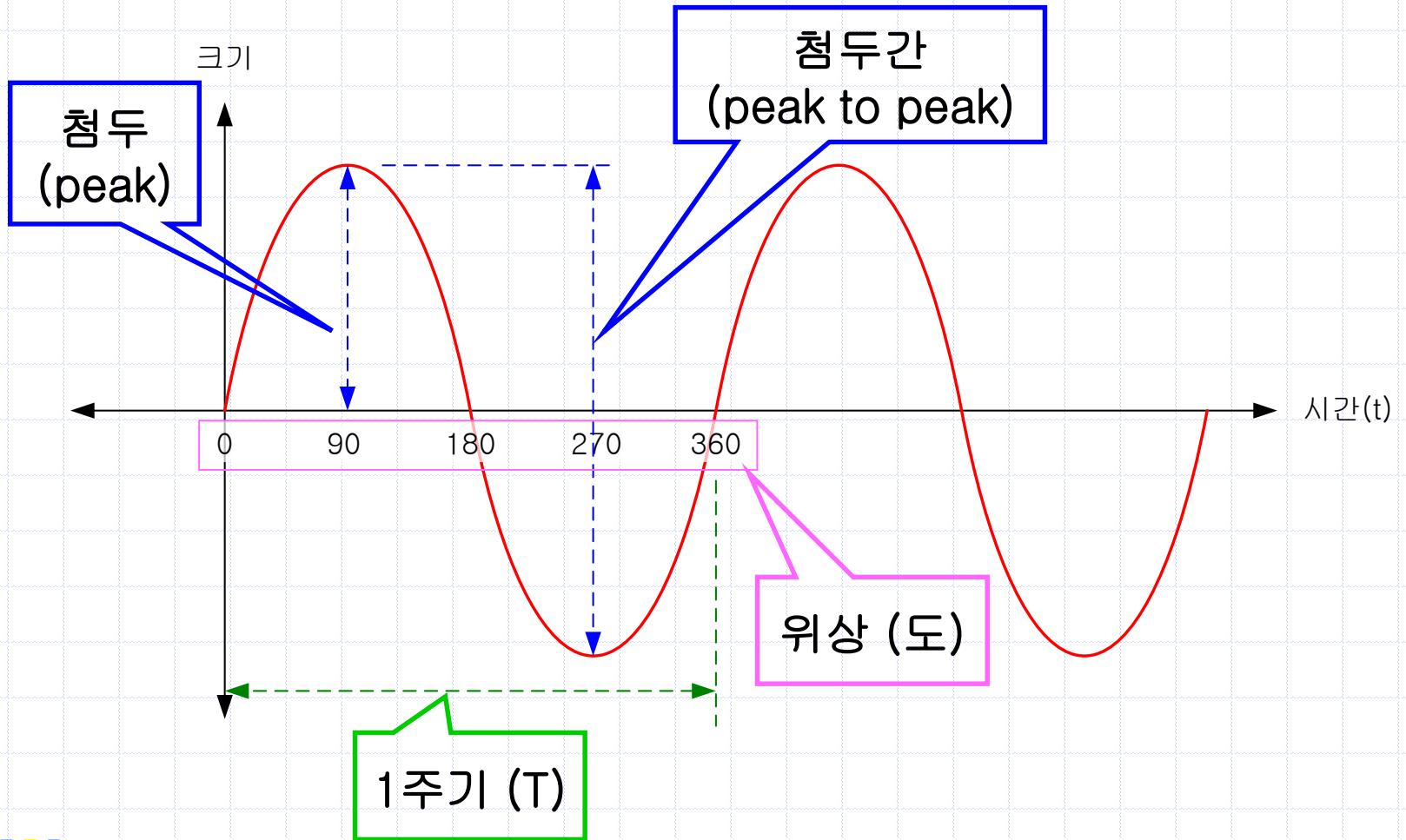


DC



# 7-3. 유용한 공식

✓ 교류 (AC, Alternative Currents)



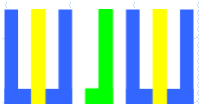
## 7-3. 유용한 공식

- ✓ 주파수 (Frequency,  $f$ ) : 주기적인 현상이 단위 시간 동안 몇 번 일어났는지를 뜻하는 말
- ✓ 1 주기 (Period,  $T$ ) : 일정한 시간마다 같은 현상이 이루어지는 것

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

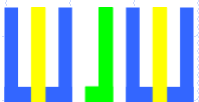
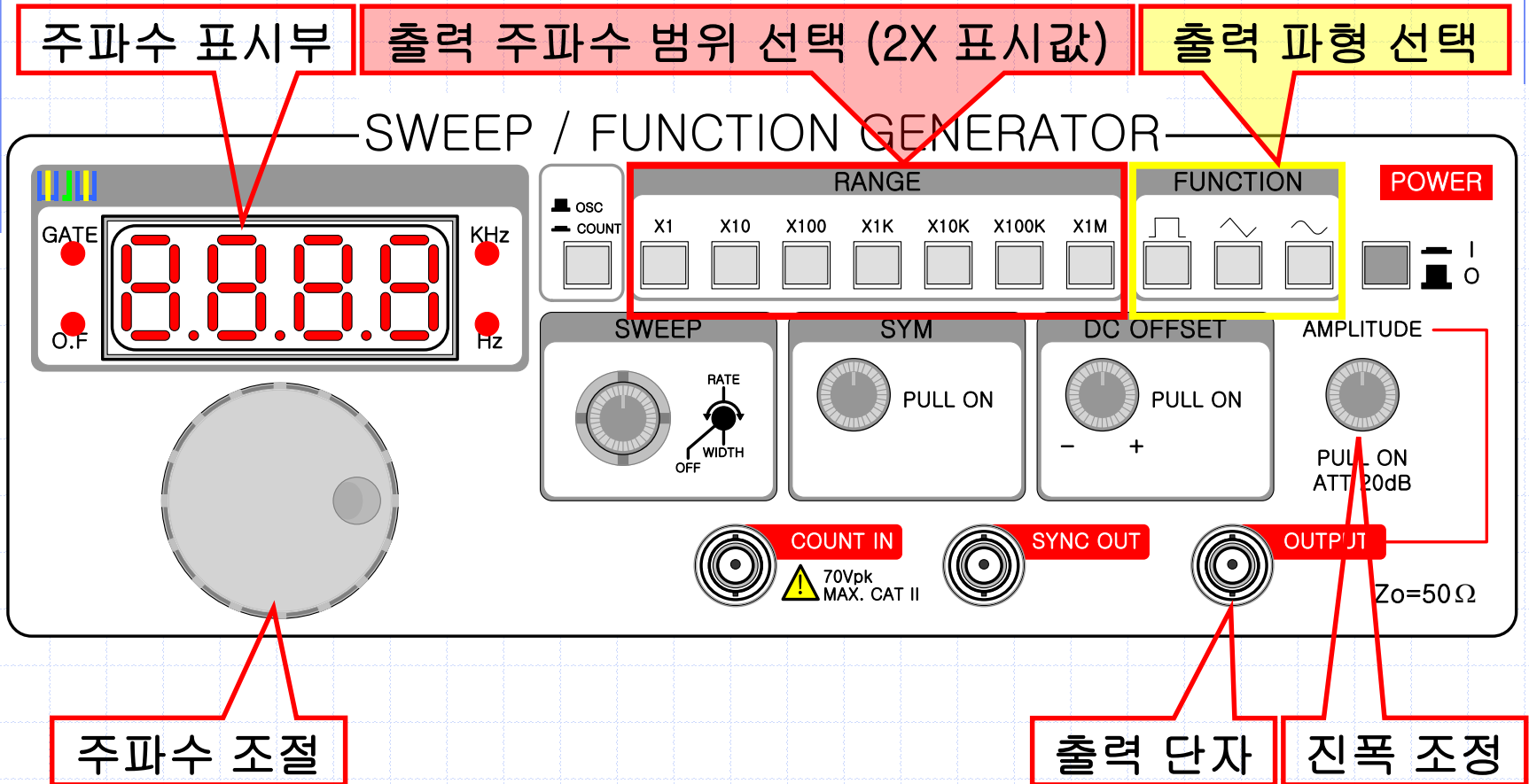
- ✓ 실효치 (Root Mean Square, RMS)

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \times V_P \quad V_P = \frac{V_{PP}}{2}$$



# 7-4. 신호발생기-Function Generator

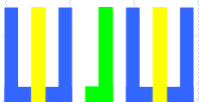
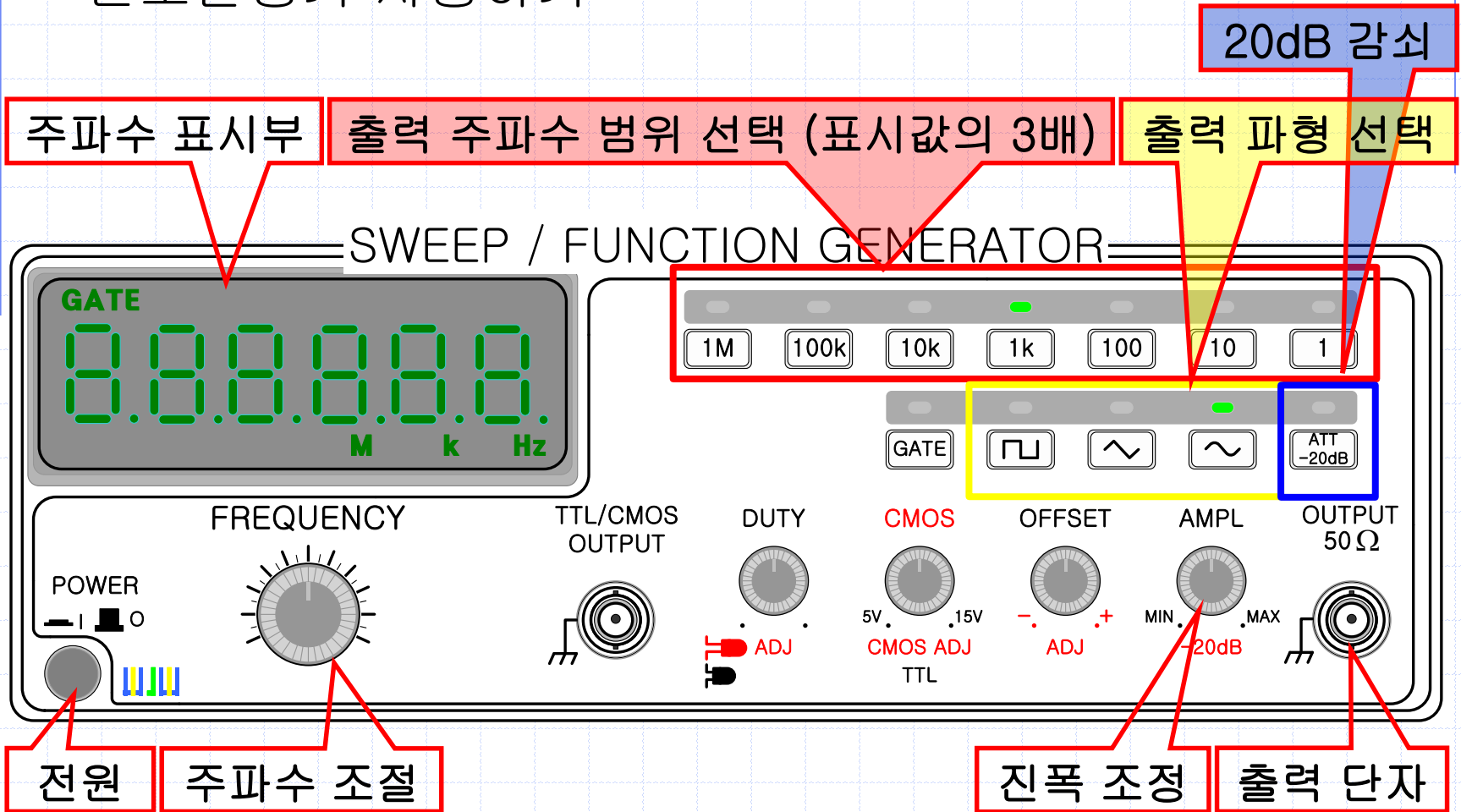
✓ 신호발생기 사용하기





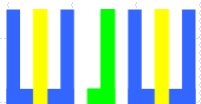
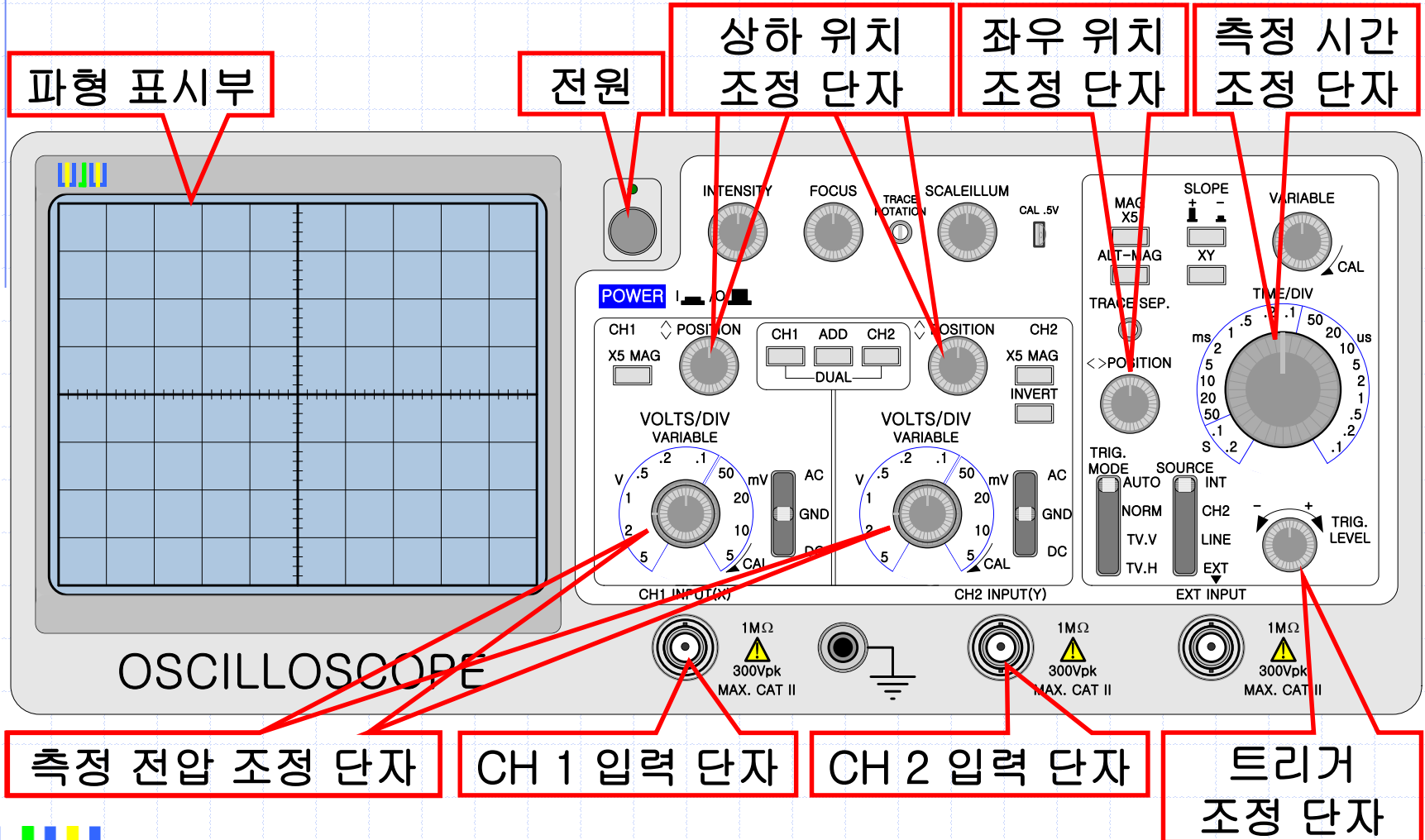
# 7-4. 신호발생기-Function Generator

✓ 신호발생기 사용하기



# 7-5. 오실로스코프-Oscilloscope

✓ 오실로스코프 사용하기



# 7-5. 오실로스코프-Digital Oscilloscope

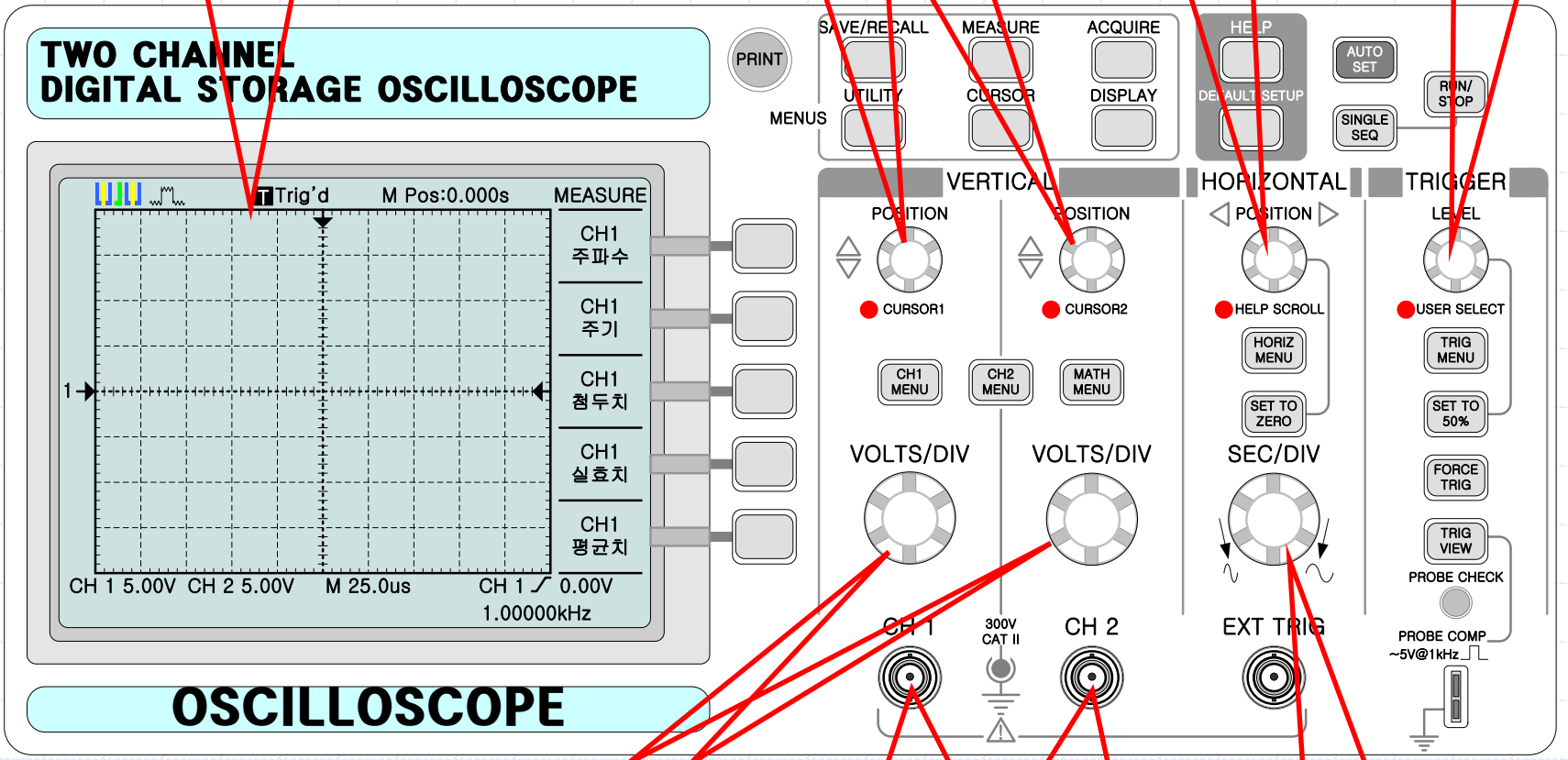
✓ 오실로스코프 사용하기

파형 표시부

상하 위치  
조정 단자

좌우 위치  
조정 단자

트리거  
조정 단자



측정 전압  
조정 단자

CH 1  
입력 단자

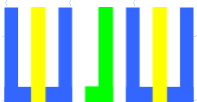
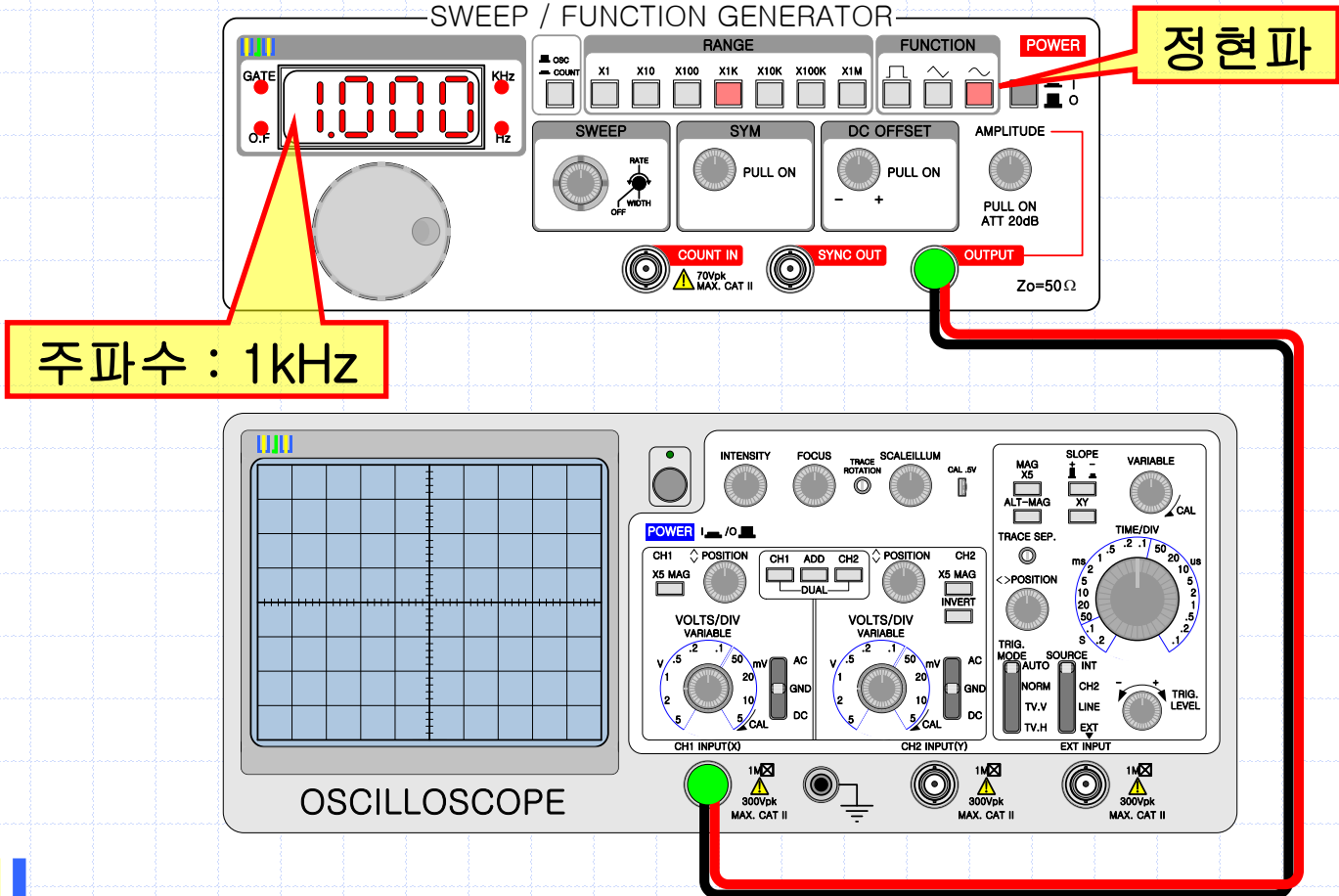
CH 2  
입력 단자

측정 시간  
조정 단자



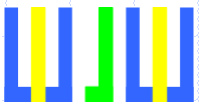
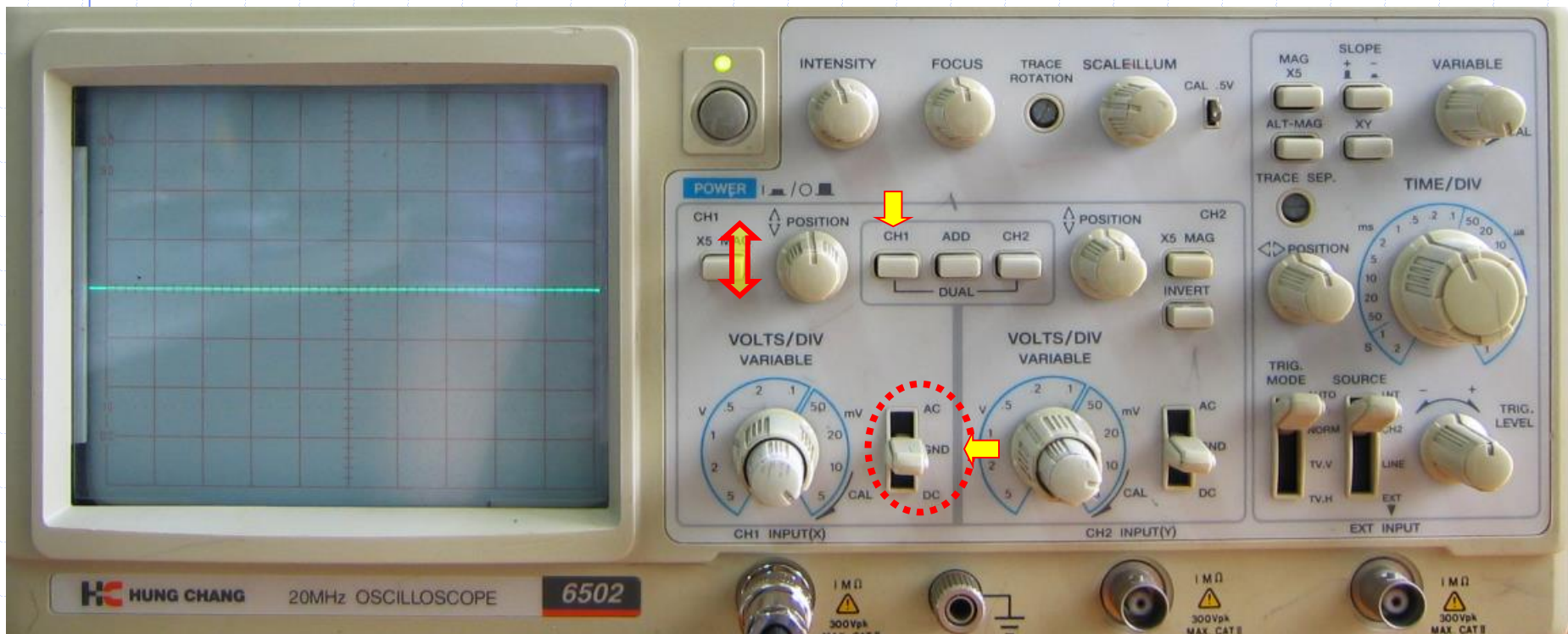
# 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- 신호발생기를 주파수 1kHz, 정현파로 조절하고, 오실로스코프의 CH 1 과 연결하라.



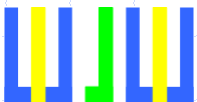
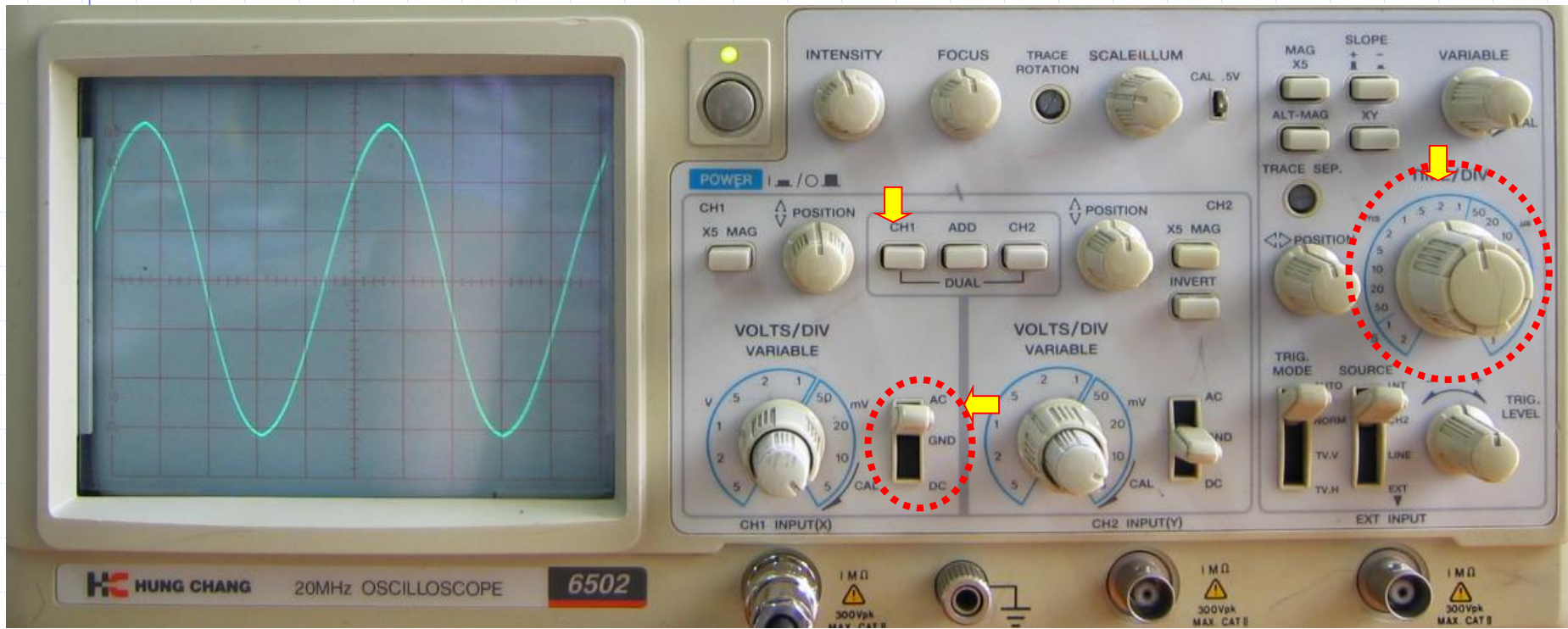
## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프의 결함을 접지로 조정하고, 표시창의 가운데에 오도록 조절하라.



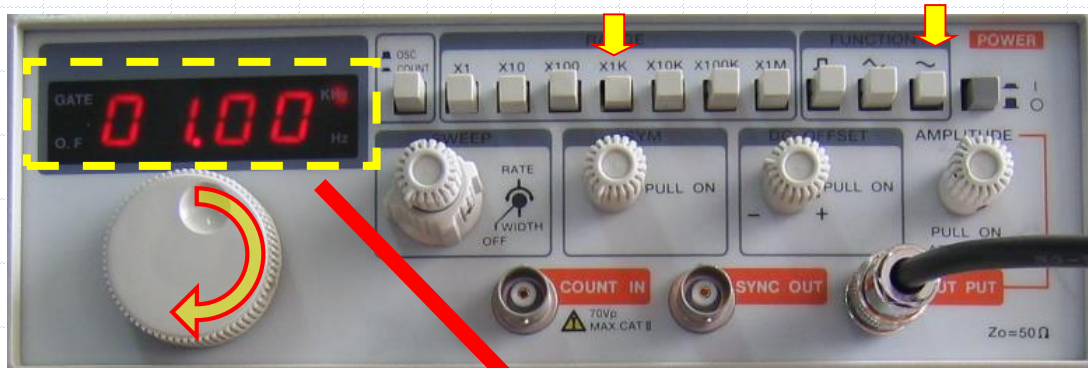
## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 결함을 AC 로 바꾸고, Volts/DIV 는 1V 로 조절한다.  
Time/DIV 는 0.2mSec 로 조정한다.

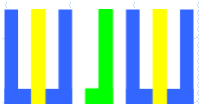
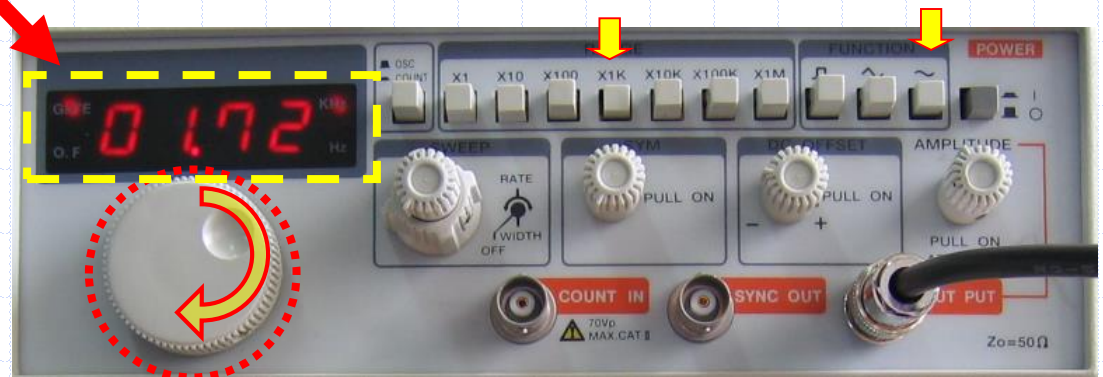


## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 신호발생기의 주파수 (Frequency) 조정 단자를 시계 방향으로 돌려라.

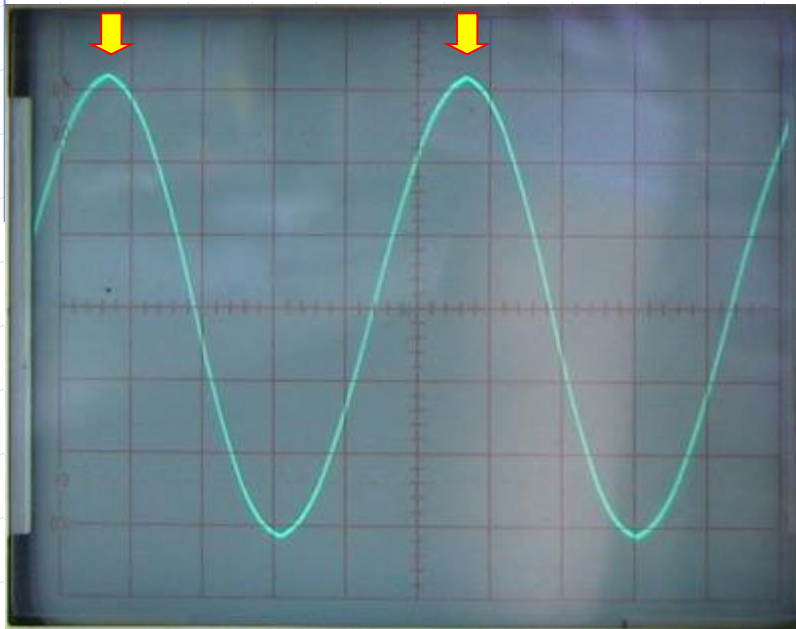


주파수 높아짐

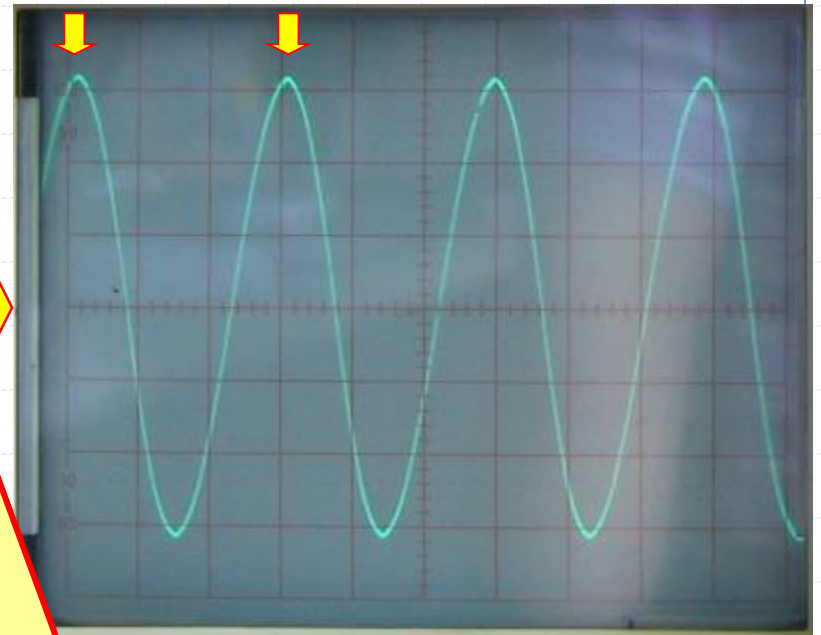
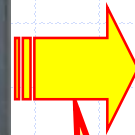


## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프창의 정현파는 어떻게 변화하는가?

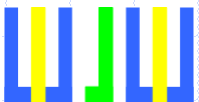


1kHz



>>1kHz

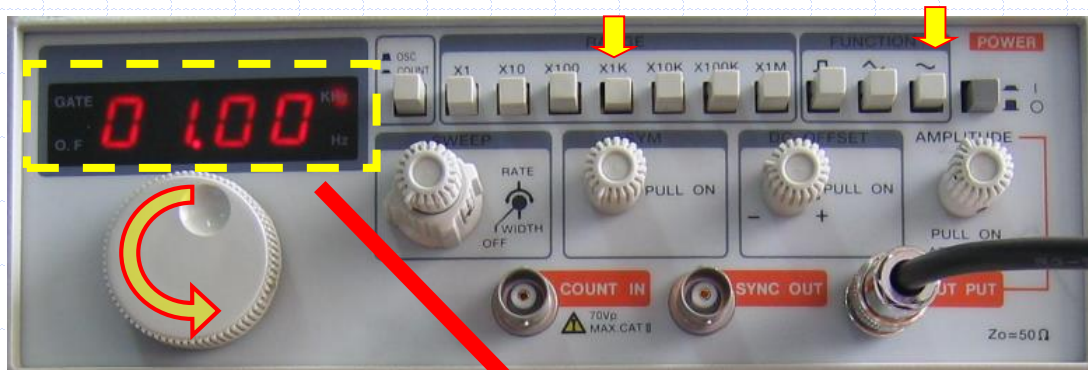
주파수 높아짐  
주기가 짧아짐



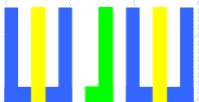
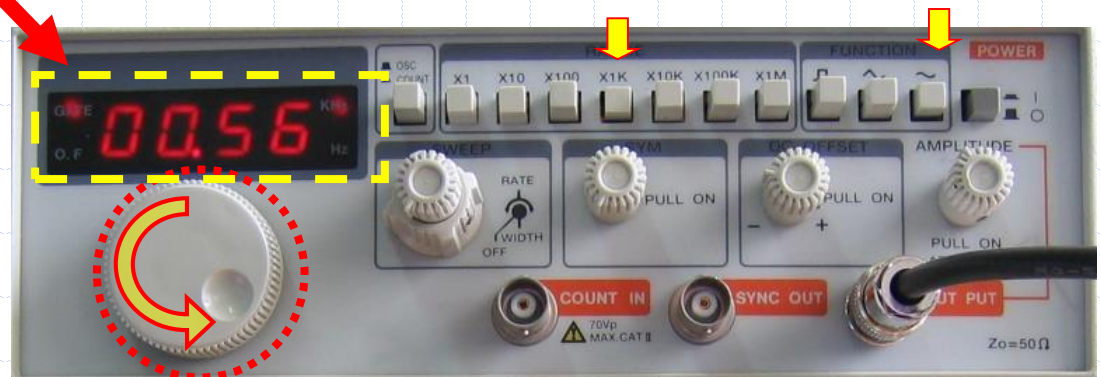


## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 신호발생기의 주파수 (Frequency) 조정 단자를 반시계 방향으로 돌려라.

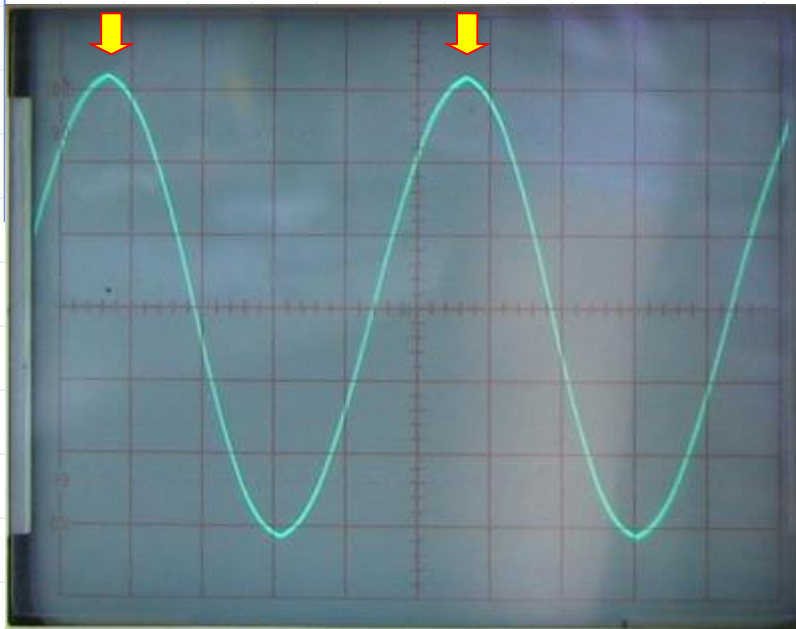


주파수 낮아짐

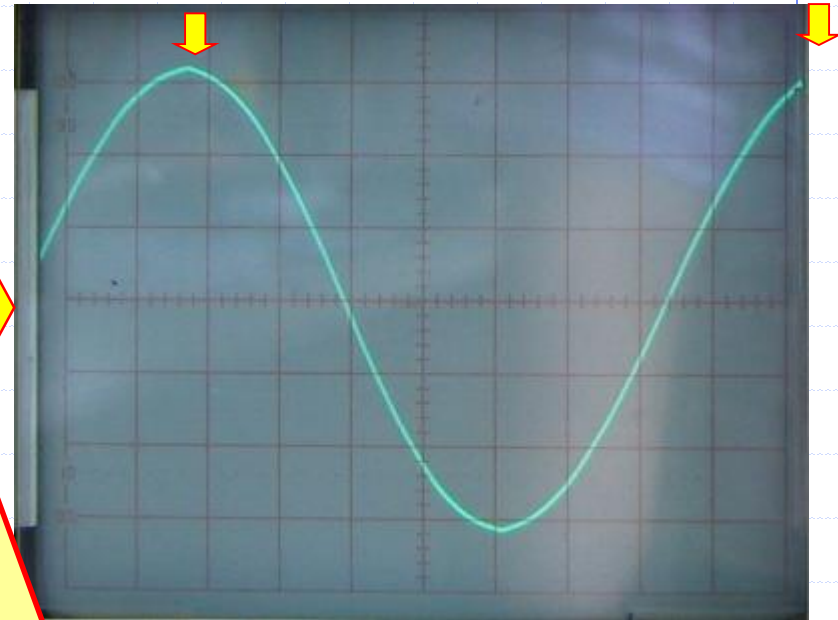
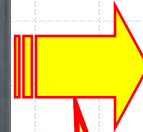


## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프창의 정현파는 어떻게 변화하는가?

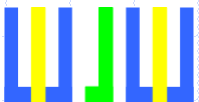


1kHz



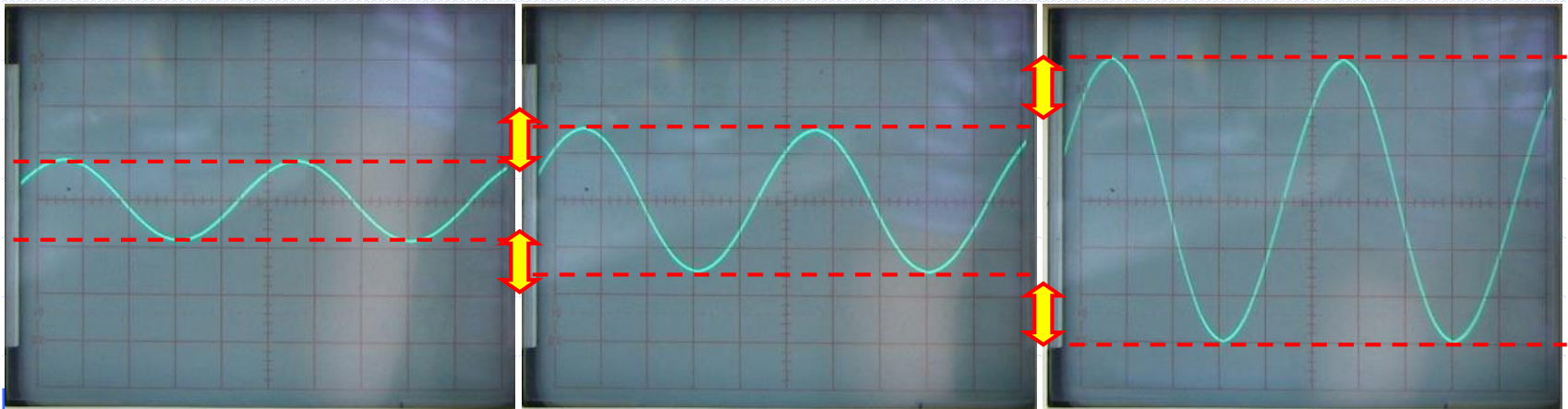
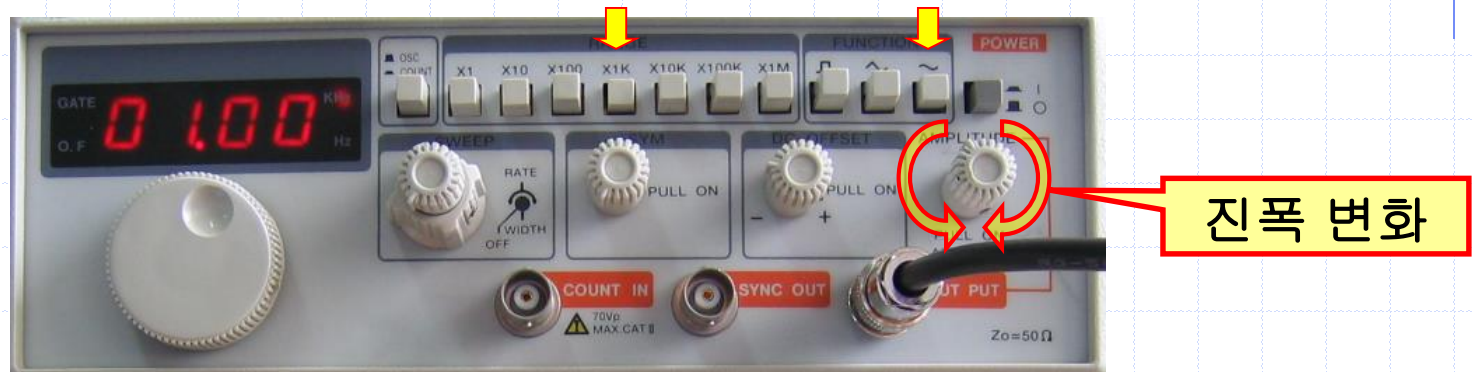
<<1kHz

주파수 낮아짐  
주기가 길어짐



## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 신호발생기를 주파수 1kHz, 정현파로 다시 조절하고, 진폭 (Amplitude) 조정 단자를 좌우로 돌려라.

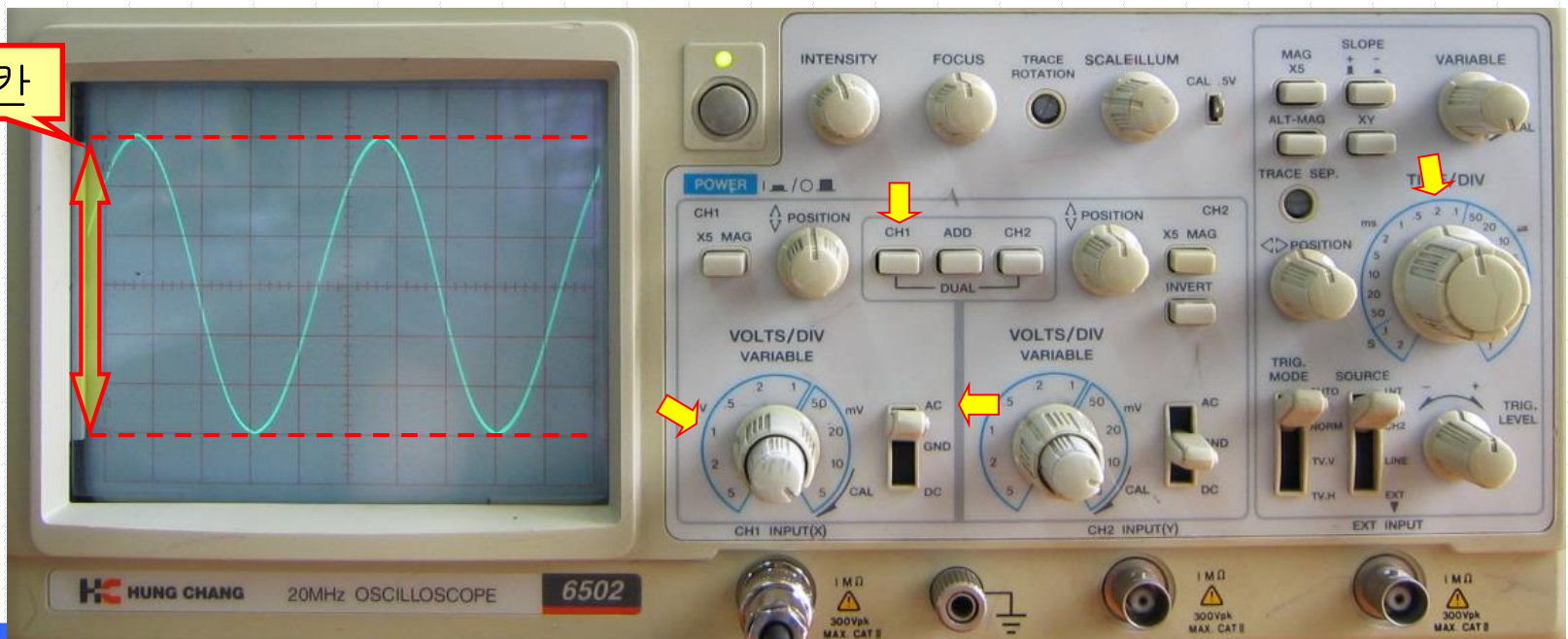


# 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 정현파, 6Vpp (참두간 전압) 가 되도록 조절하라.

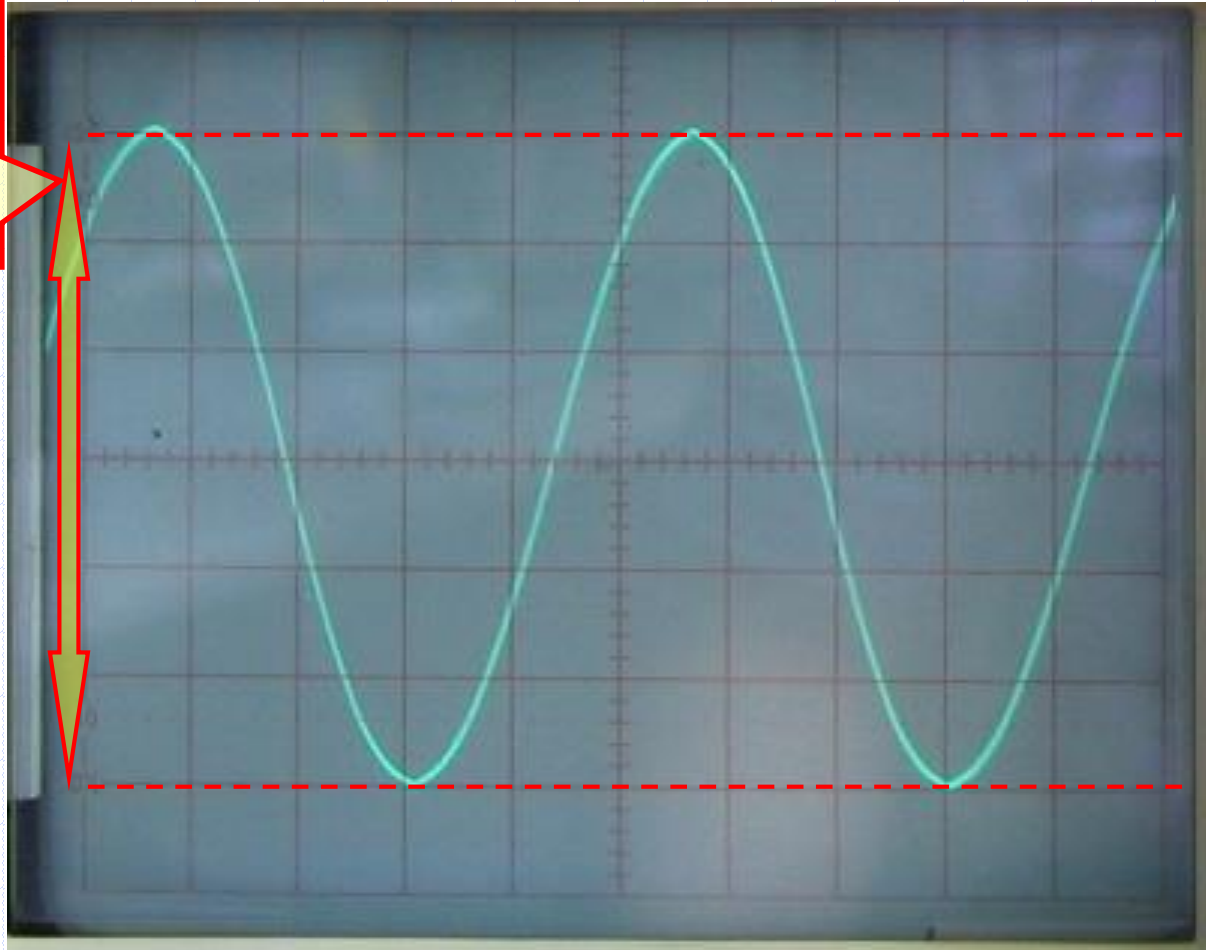


6칸

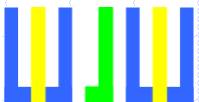


# 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

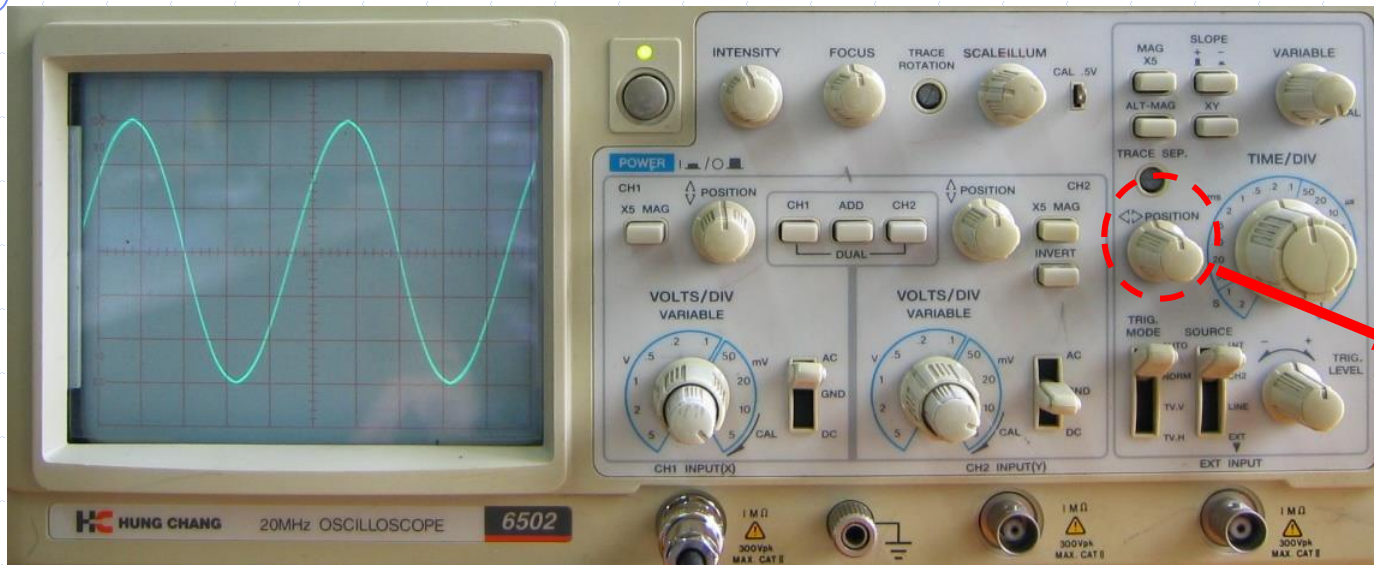
6칸 X 1V/DIV  
= 6Vpp  
= 3Vp



1V/DIV, 0.2mS/DIV



# 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프



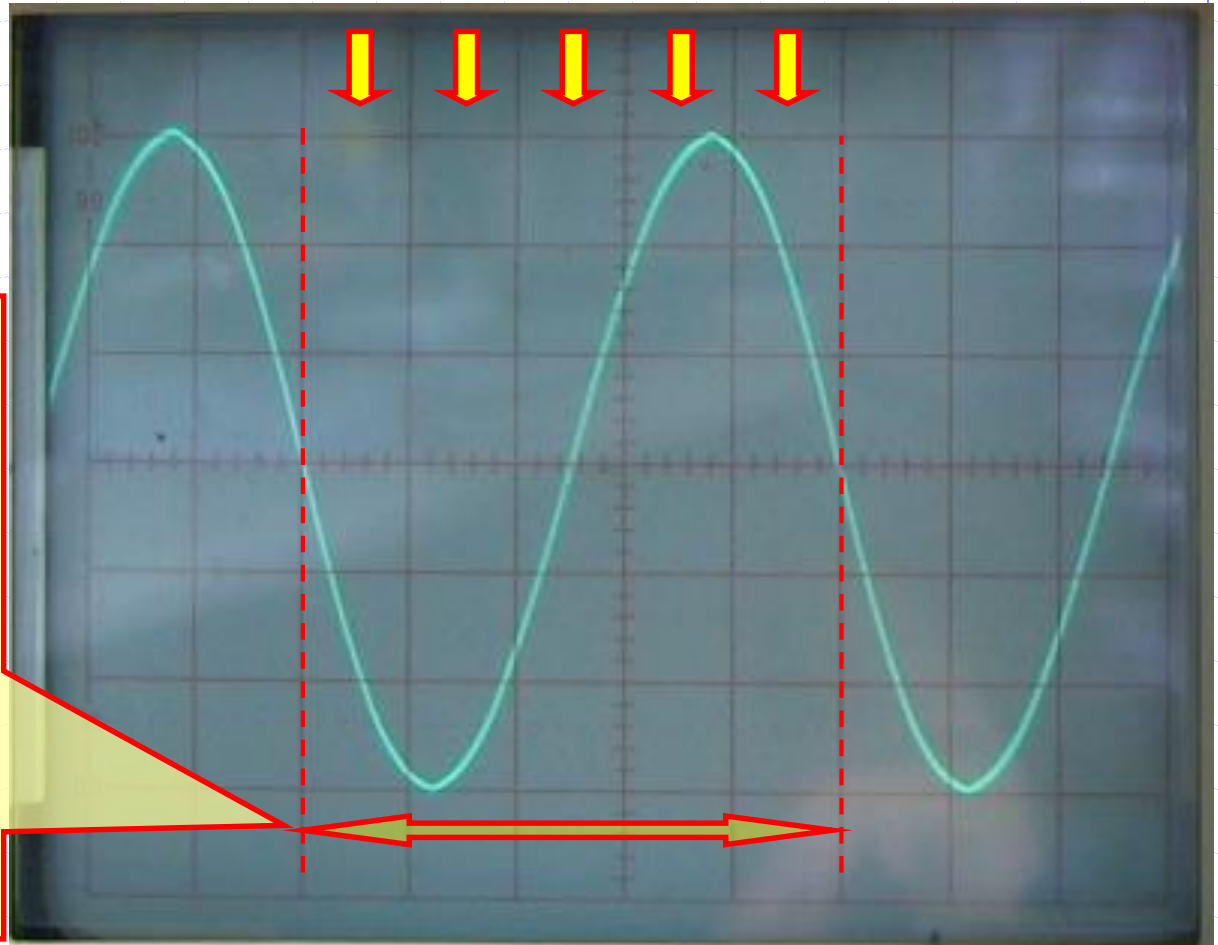
좌우  
위치 조정



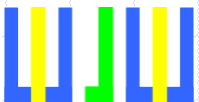
## 7-6. 교류 관찰-신호발생기, 오실로스코프

1주기 (T)  
= 5칸 X 0.2mS/DIV  
= 1mSec

주파수 (f)  
= 1/T  
= 1/1mSec  
= 1,000Hz  
= 1kHz



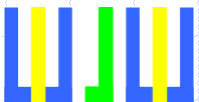
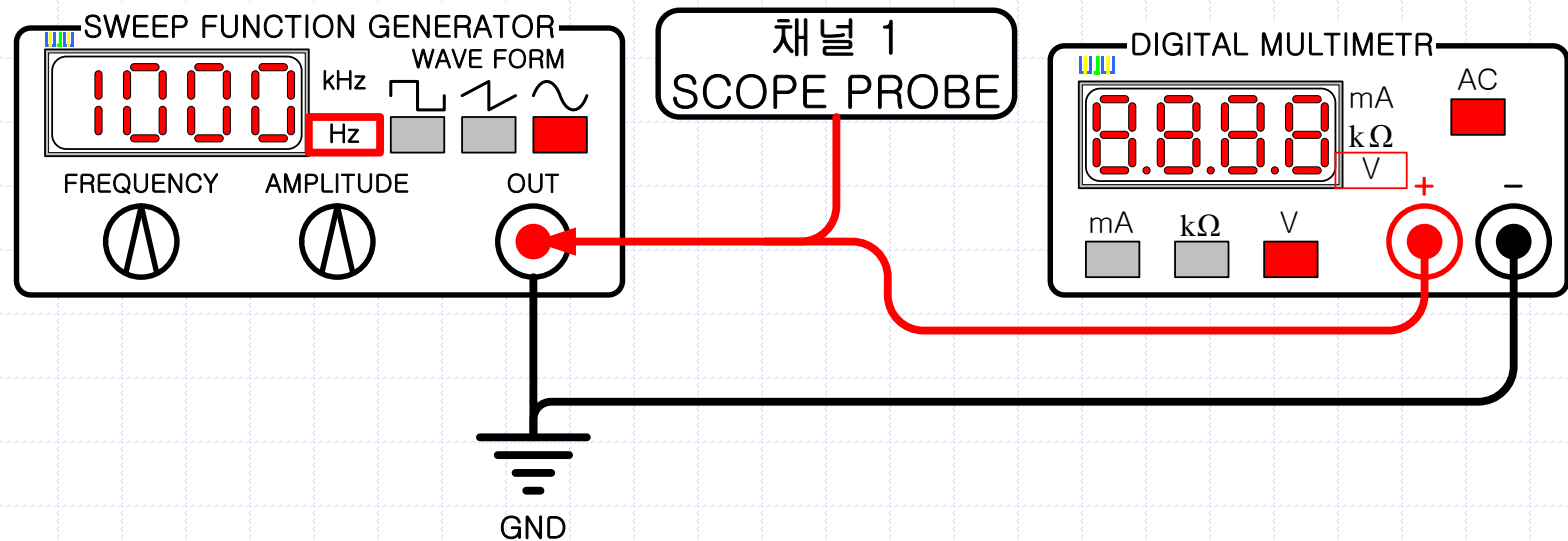
1V/DIV, 0.2mS/DIV



# 7-7A. 교류 측정 - 첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

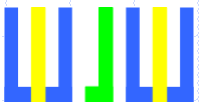
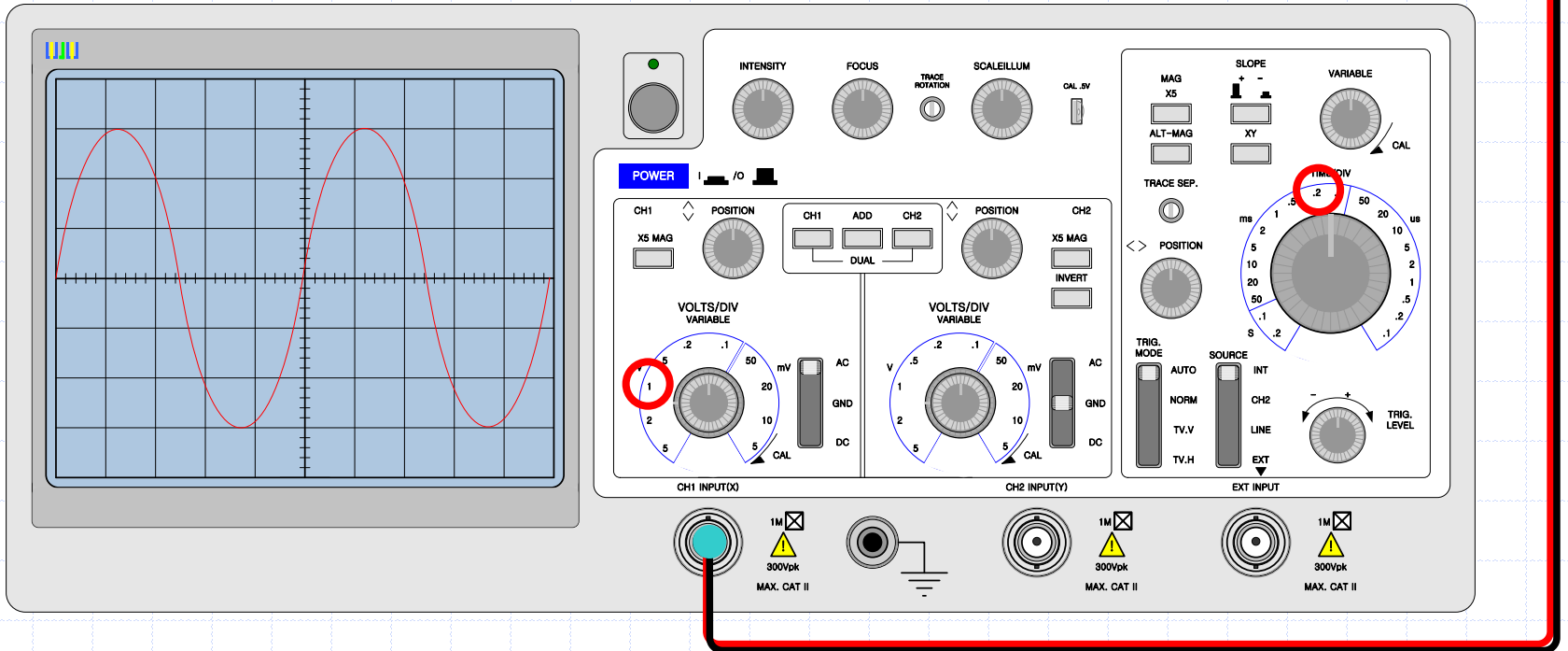
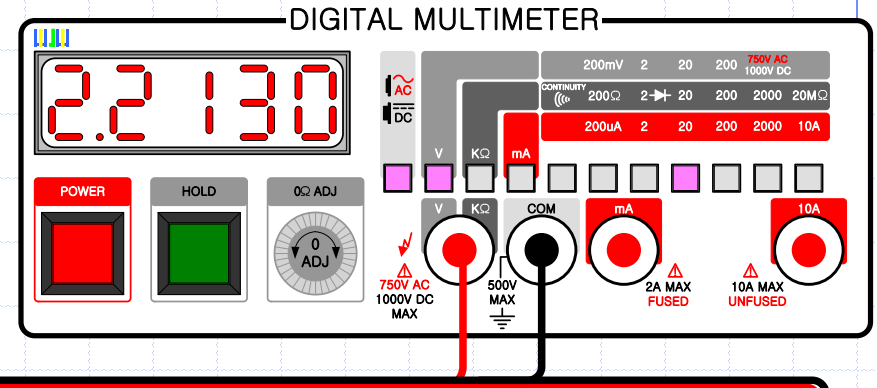
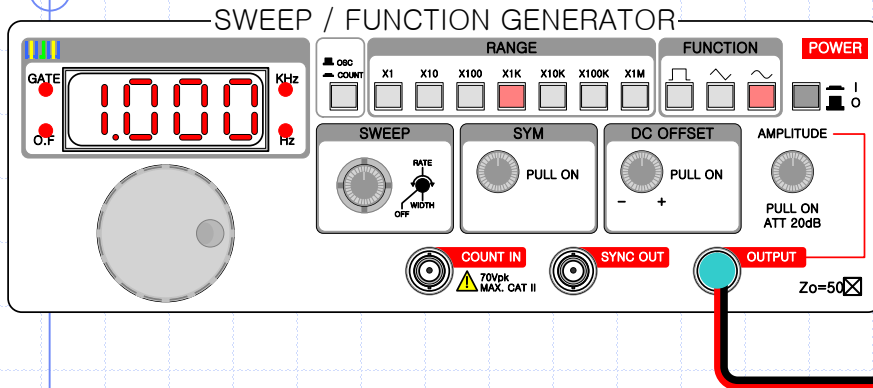
- ✓ 다음과 같이 장비를 연결하라.
- ✓ 신호발생기를 정현파, 1kHz, 6Vpp 로 조절하라.

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \times V_P = 0.707 \times 3V_P = 2.213V$$





# 7-7A. 교류 측정 -첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압



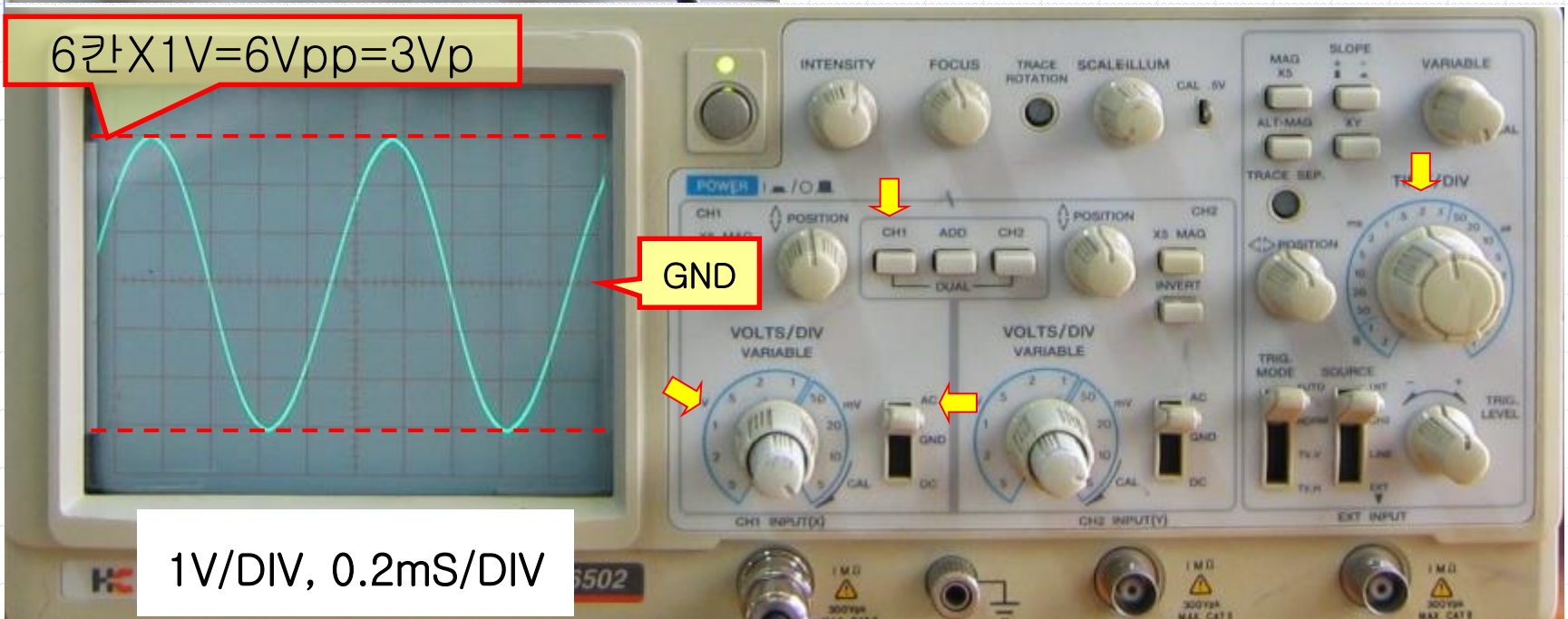
# 7-7A. 교류 측정 -첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

✓ 정현파, 1kHz, 6Vpp

Vrms (실효치)



$6\text{칸} \times 1\text{V} = 6\text{Vpp} = 3\text{Vp}$



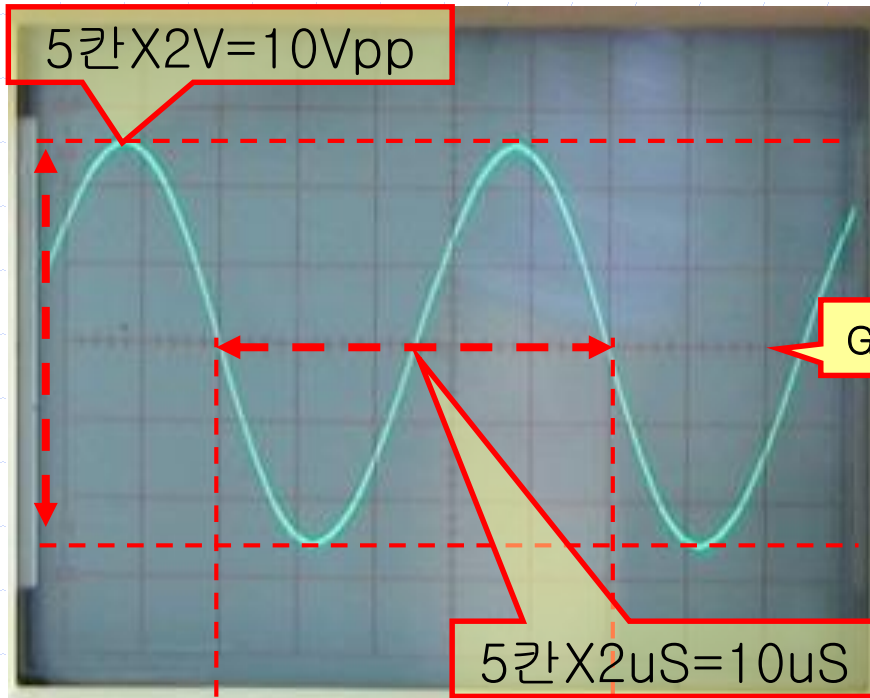
GND

1V/DIV, 0.2mS/DIV

# 7-7B. 교류 측정 - 첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

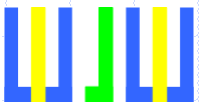
✓ 정현파, 100kHz, 10Vpp

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \times V_P = 0.707 \times 5V_P = 3.5355V$$



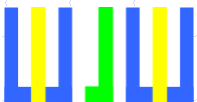
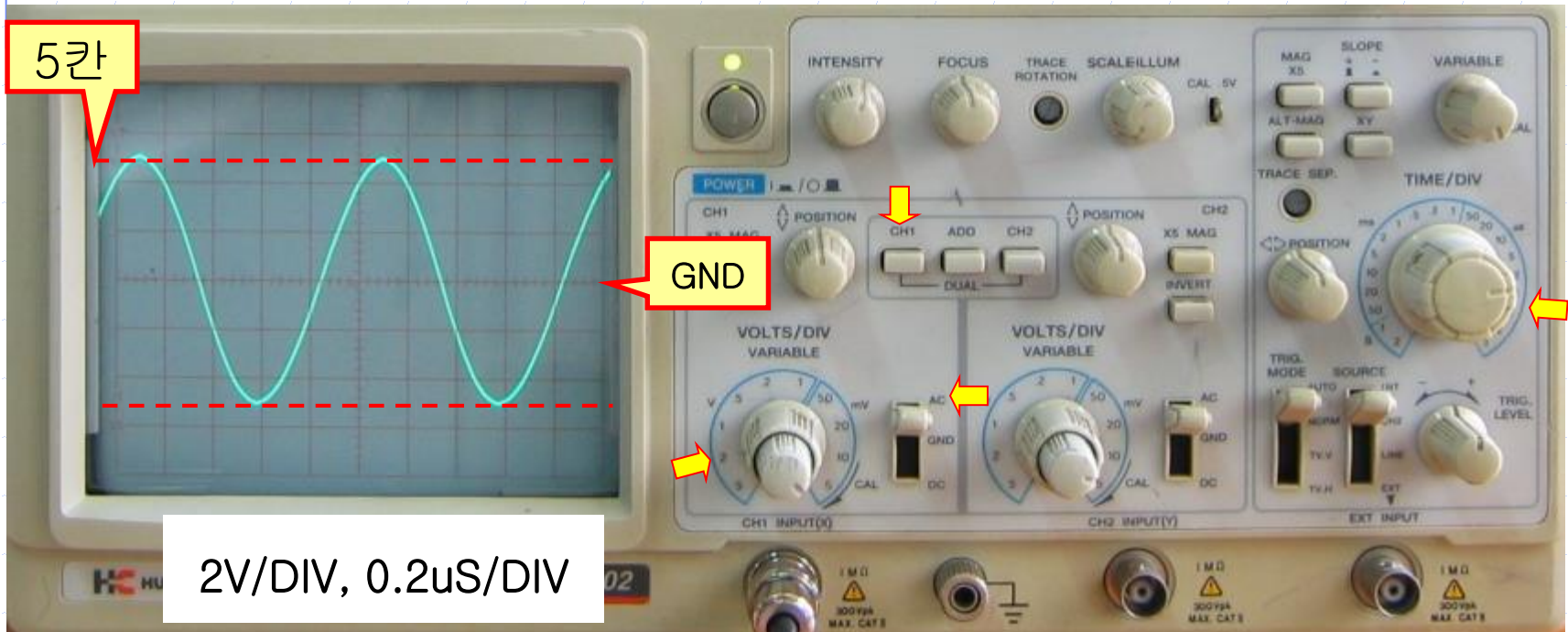
2V/DIV, 2uS/DIV

주파수 (f)	100 kHz
1주기 (T)	10 uSec
첨두간 전압 (Vpp)	10 Vpp
첨두 전압 (Vp)	5 Vp
실효 전압 (Vrms)	3.5355 V



# 7-7B. 교류 측정 -첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

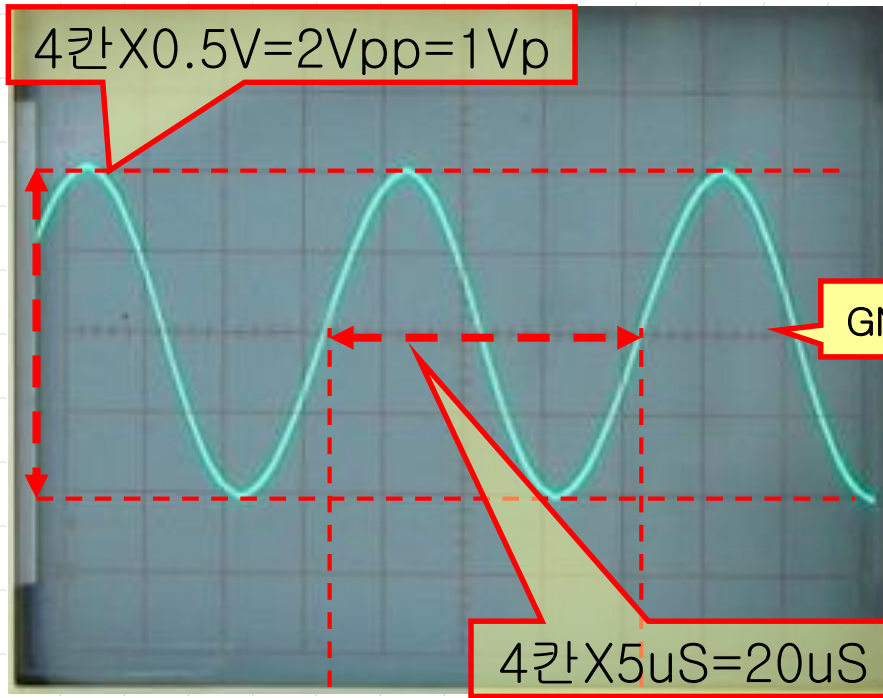
- ✓ 정현파, 100kHz, 10Vpp



# 7-7C. 교류 측정 - 첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

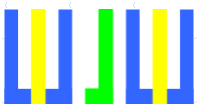
✓ 정현파, 50kHz, 1Vp

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \times V_P = 0.707 \times 1V_P = 0.707V$$



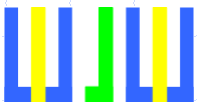
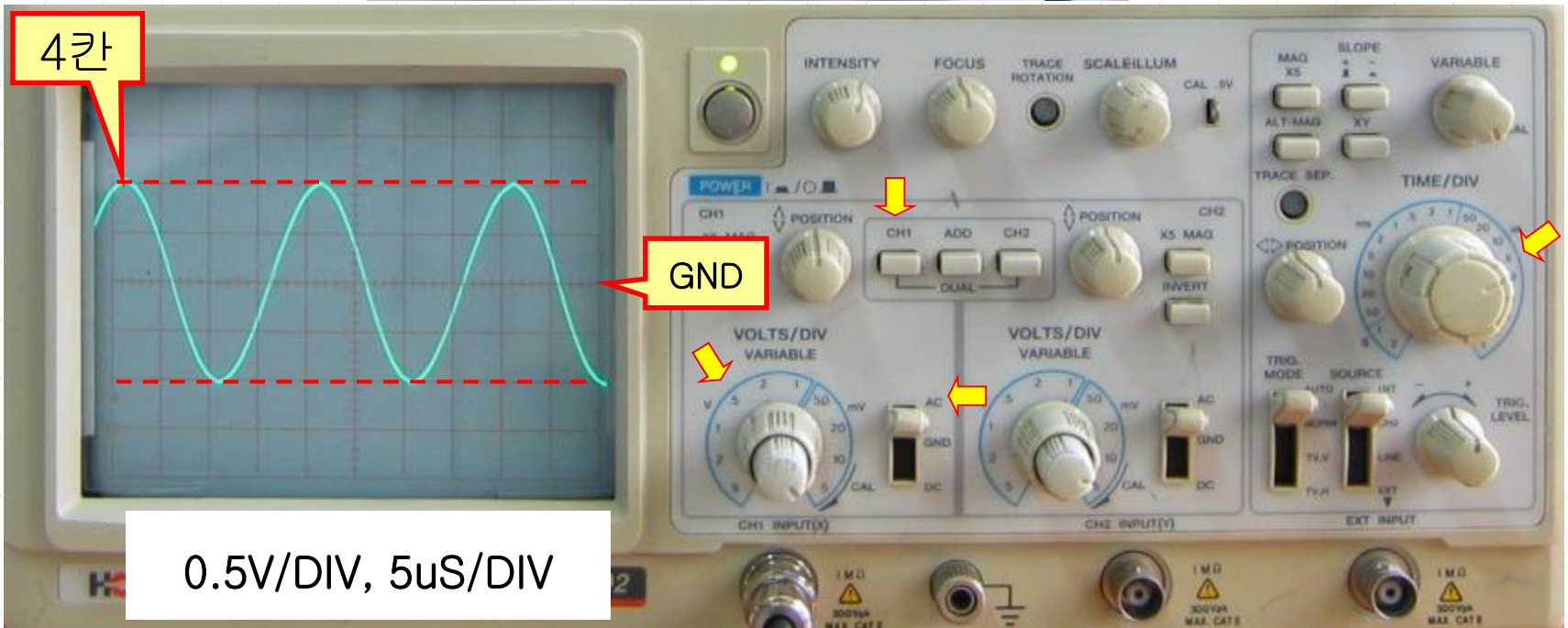
0.5V/DIV, 5uS/DIV

주파수 (f)	50 kHz
1주기 (T)	20 uSec
첨두간 전압 (Vpp)	2 Vpp
첨두 전압 (Vp)	1 Vp
실효 전압 (Vrms)	0.7071 V



# 7-7C. 교류 측정-첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

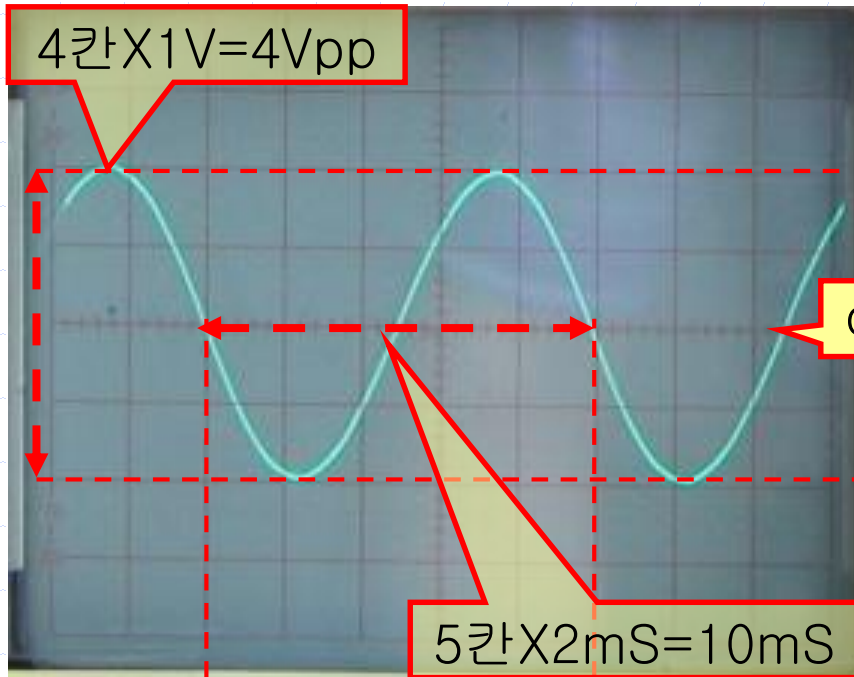
- ✓ 정현파, 50kHz, 1Vp



# 7-7D. 교류 측정 -첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

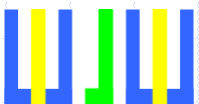
✓ 정현파, 100Hz, 4Vpp

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \times V_P = 0.707 \times 2V_P = 1.414V$$



주파수 (f)	100 Hz
1주기 (T)	10 mSec
첨두간 전압 (Vpp)	4 Vpp
첨두 전압 (Vp)	2 Vp
실효 전압 (Vrms)	1.4142 V

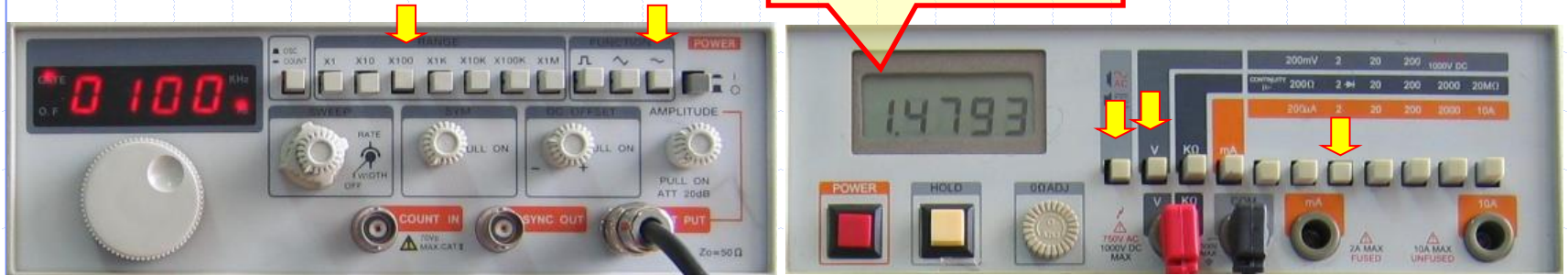
1V/DIV, 2mS/DIV



# 7-7D. 교류 측정-첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

✓ 정현파, 100Hz, 4Vpp

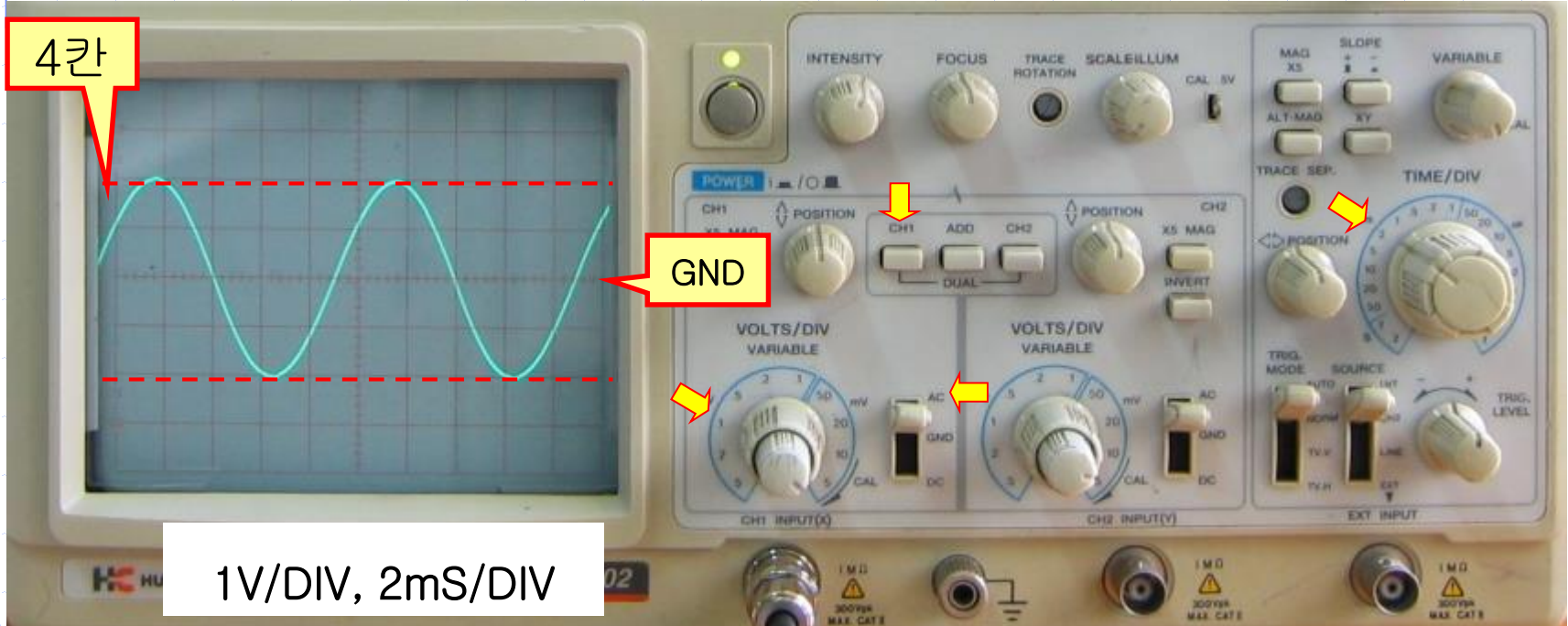
Vrms (실효치)



4칸

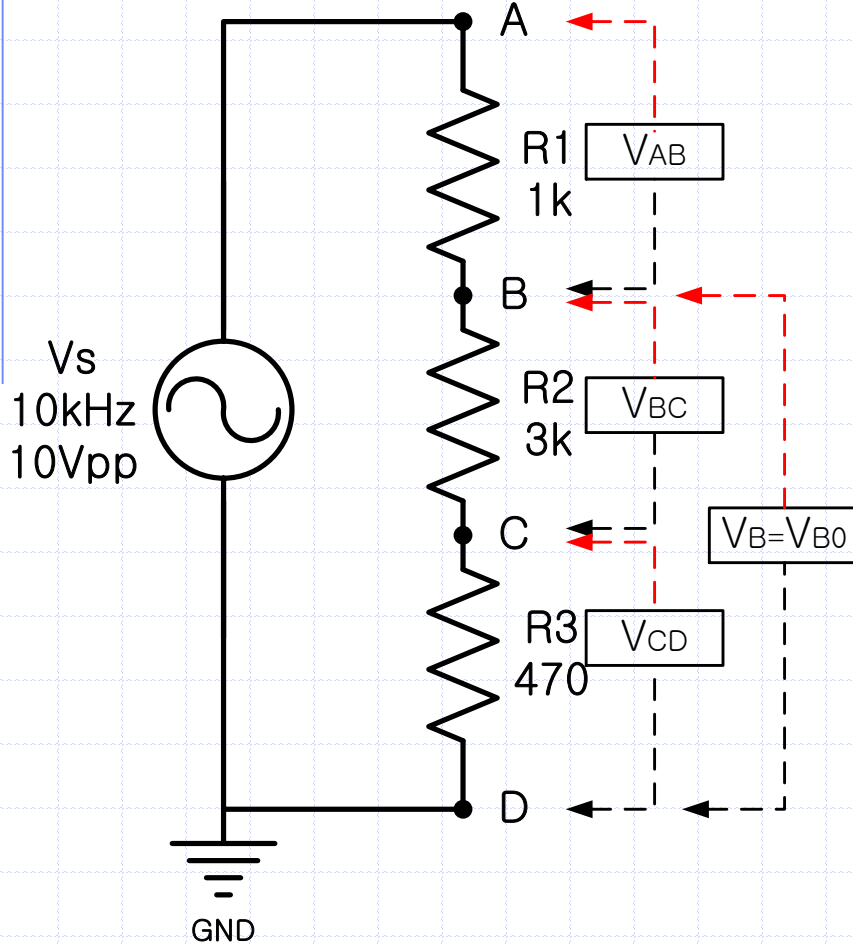
GND

1V/DIV, 2mS/DIV





# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배



$$V_{AB} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \times V_S$$

$$= \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 3k\Omega + 470\Omega} \times 10V_{PP} = 2.237V_{PP}$$

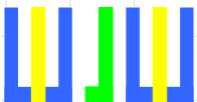
$$V_{BC} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \times V_S$$

$$= \frac{3k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 3k\Omega + 470\Omega} \times 10V_{PP} = 6.7114V_{PP}$$

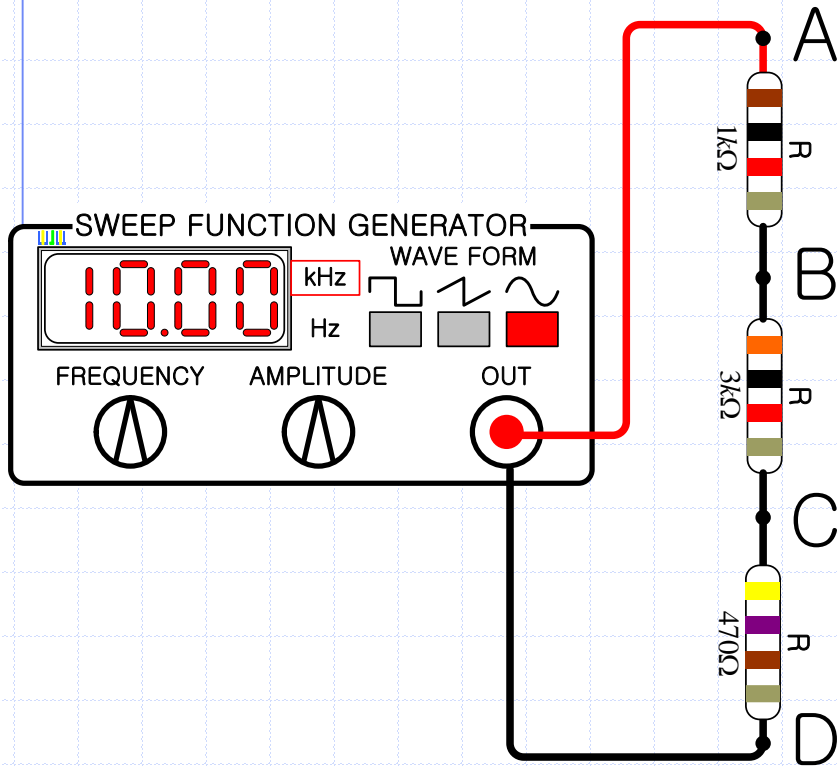
$$V_{CD} = \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \times V_S$$

$$= \frac{470\Omega}{1k\Omega + 3k\Omega + 470\Omega} \times 10V_{PP} = 1.0515V_{PP}$$

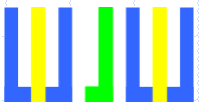
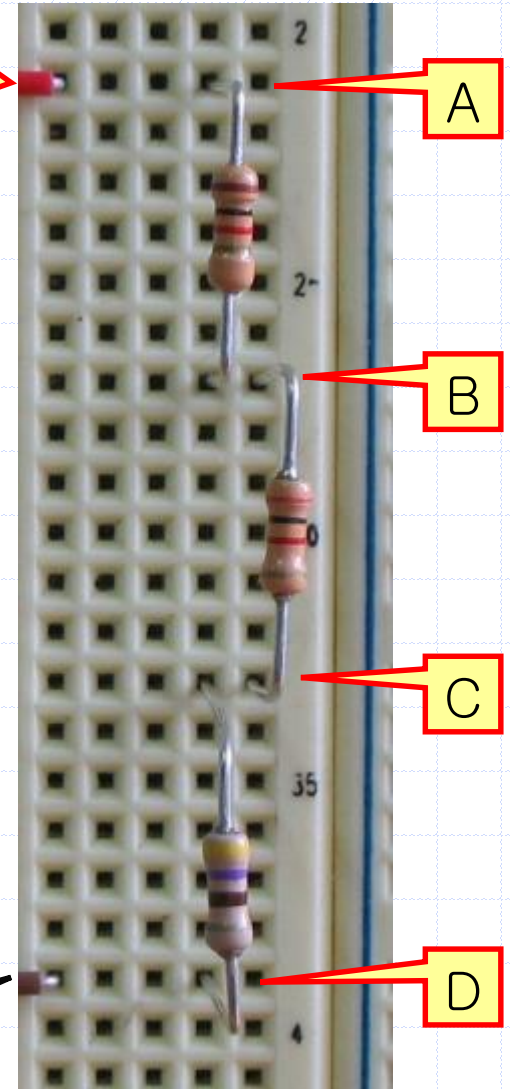
$$V_B = V_{B0} = V_{BC} + V_{CD} = 7.7629V_{PP}$$



# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

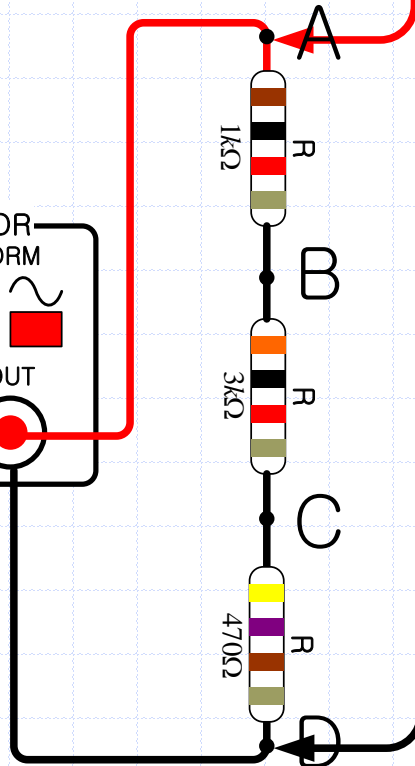
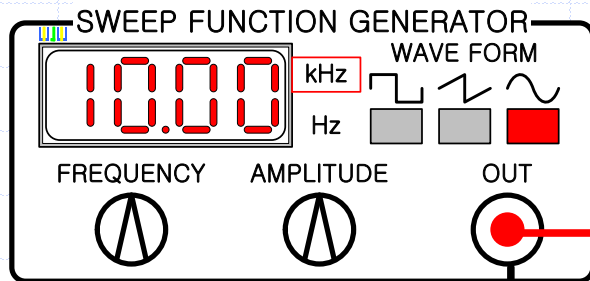
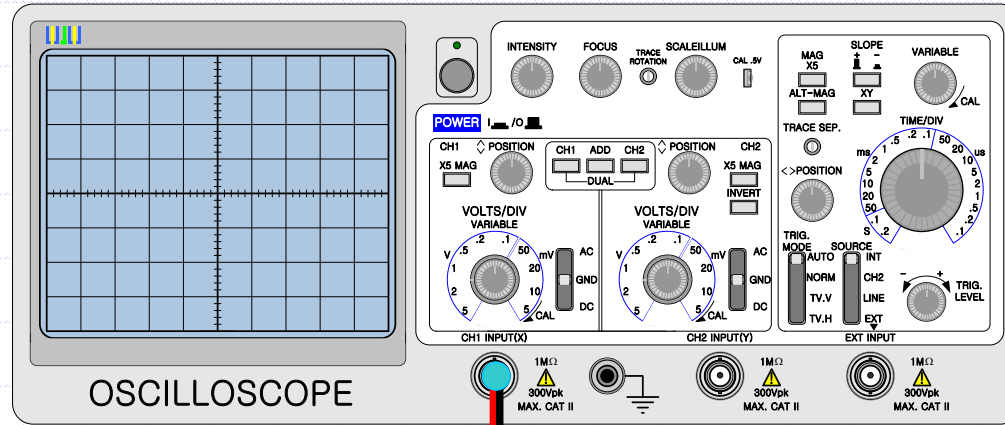


정현파  
10kHz  
10Vpp



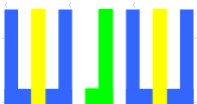
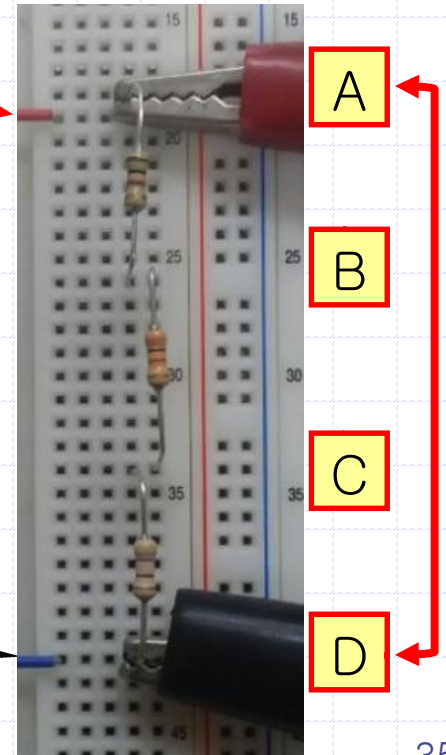
# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

- ✓  $V_{AD} = V_A$
- ✓ 입력 신호



정현파  
10kHz  
10Vpp

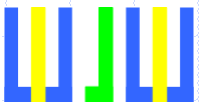
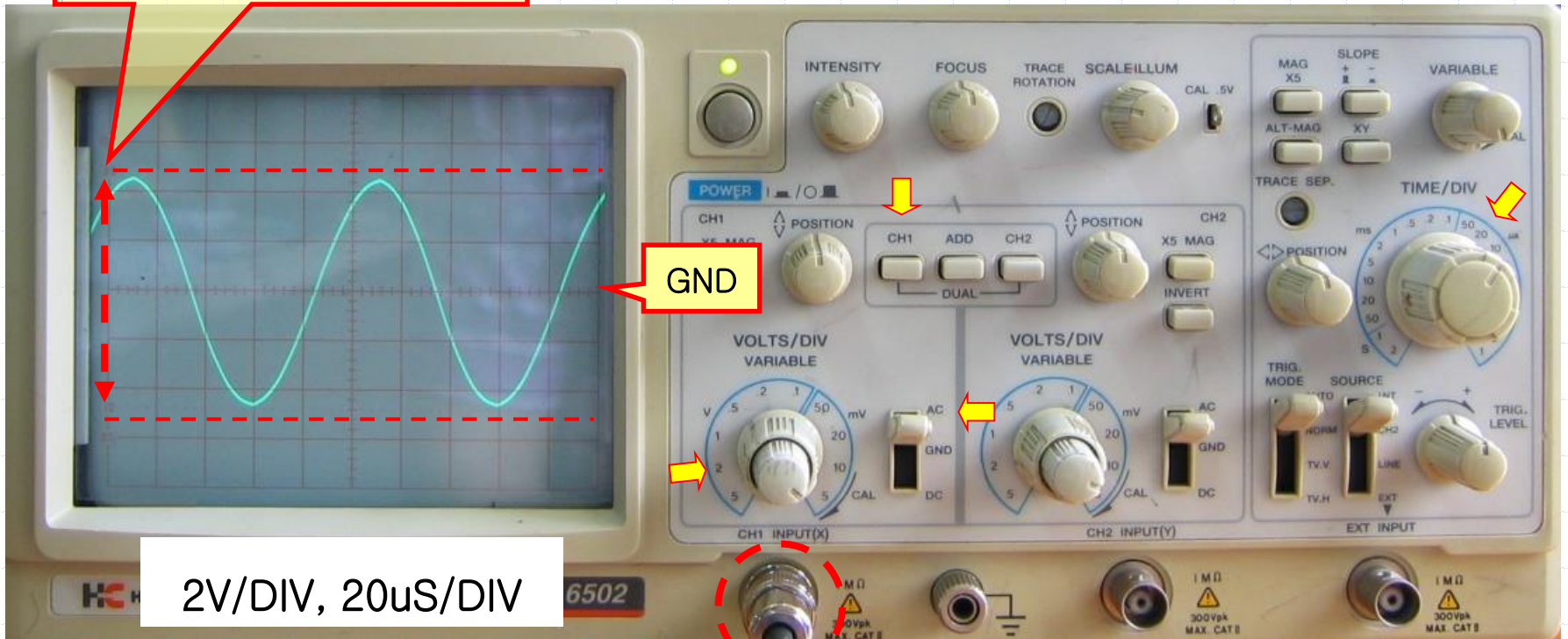
GND



# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

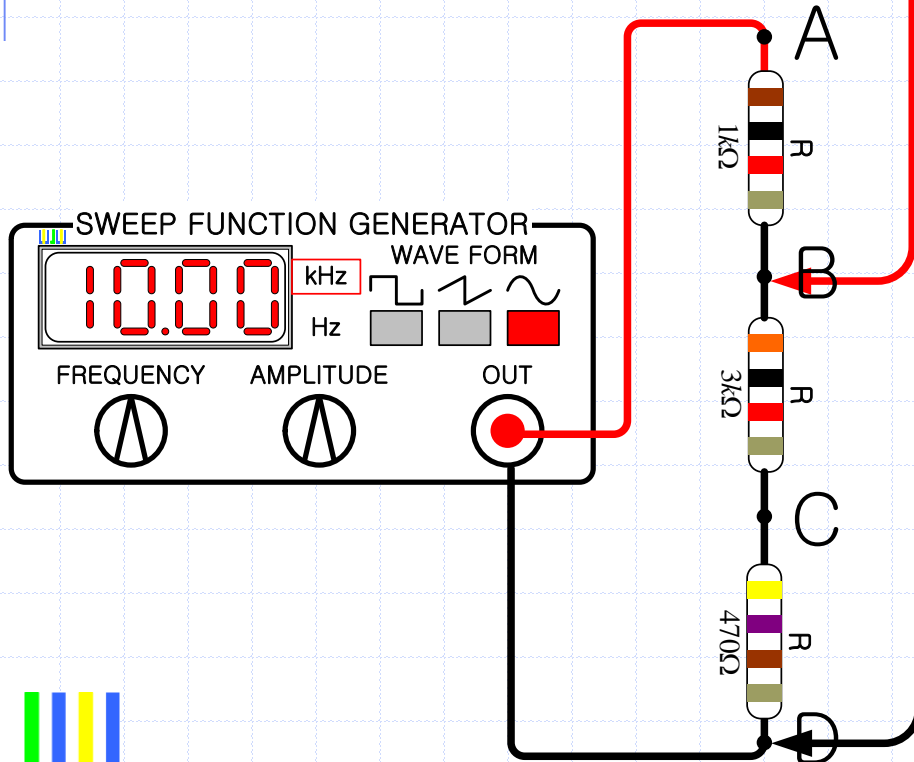
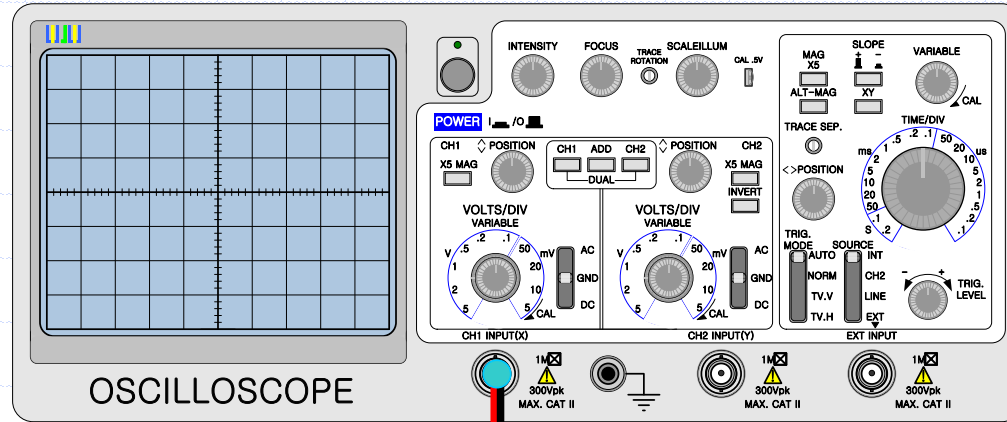
✓  $V_{AD} = V_A$

5칸 X 2V = 10Vpp



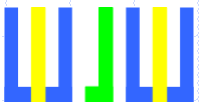
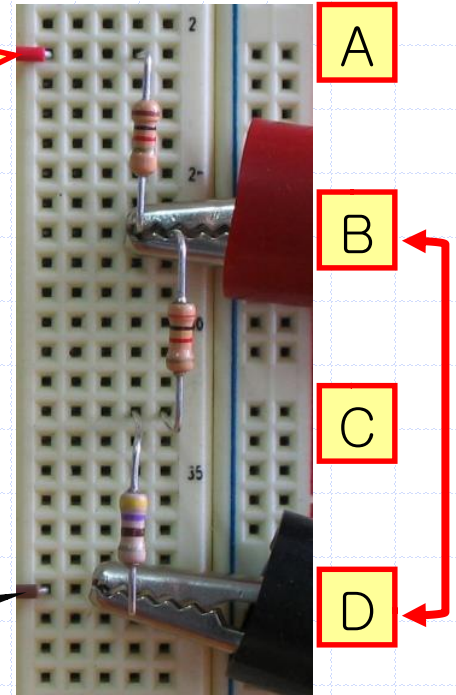
# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

✓  $V_{BD} = V_B$



정현파  
10kHz  
10Vpp

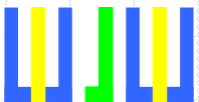
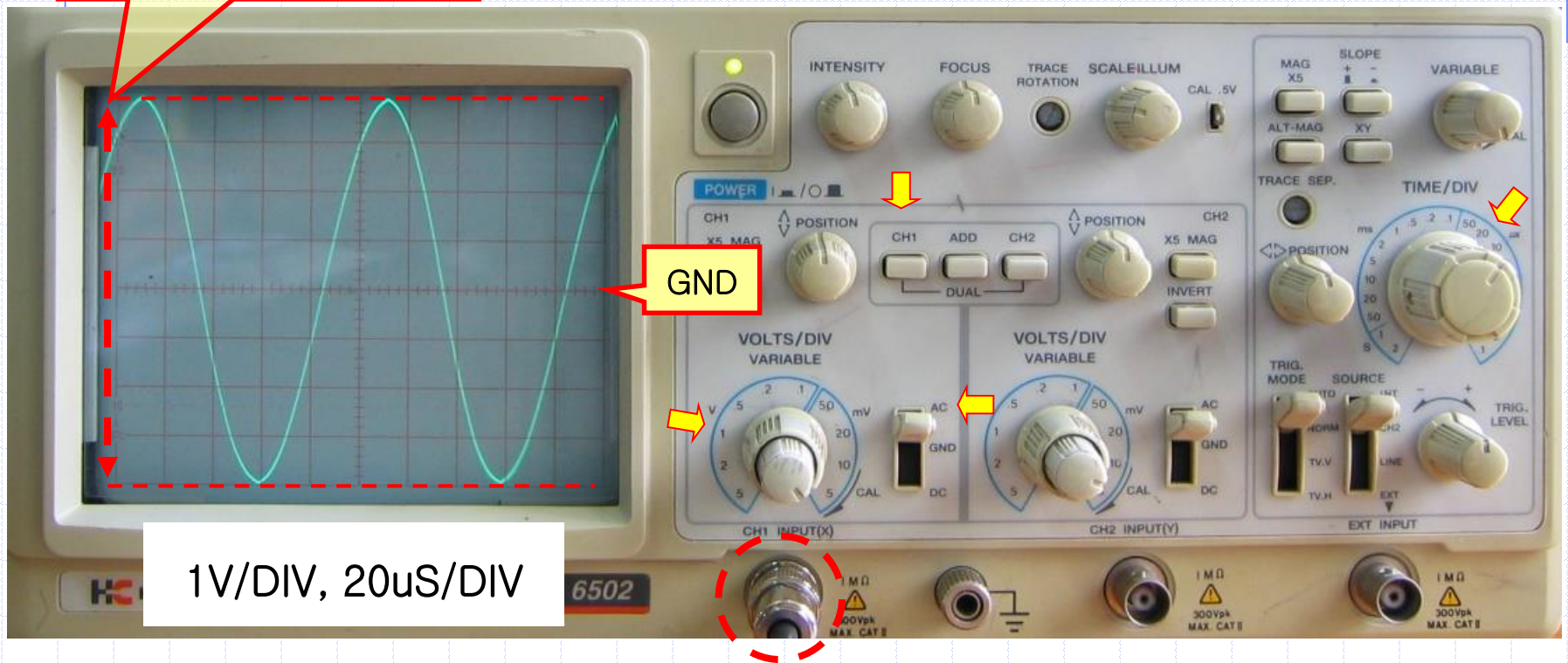
GND



# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

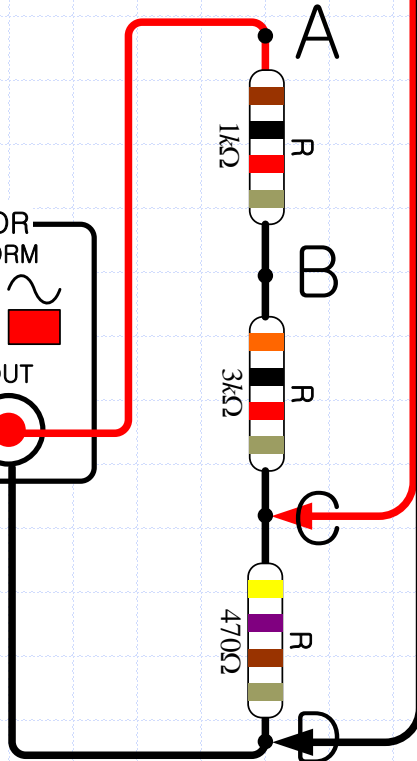
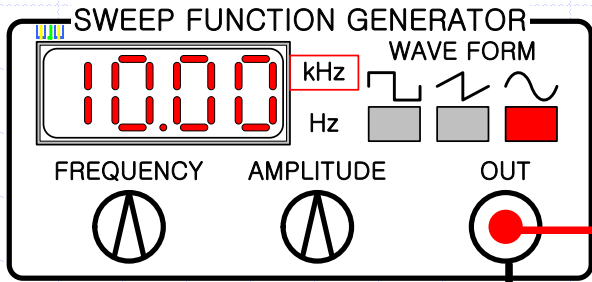
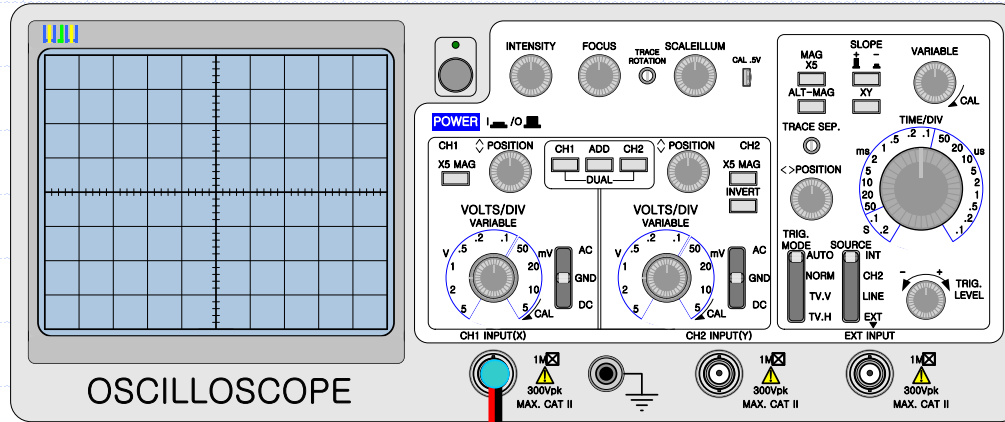
✓  $V_{BD} = V_B$

7.8칸 X 1V = 7.8Vpp



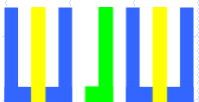
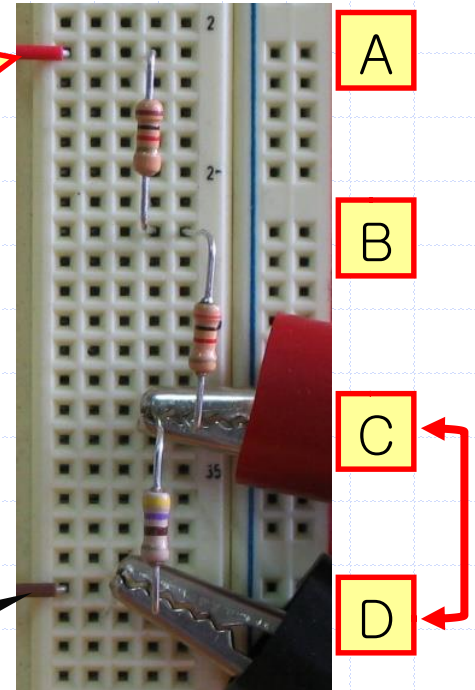
# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

✓  $V_{CD} = V_C$



정현파  
10kHz  
10Vpp

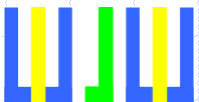
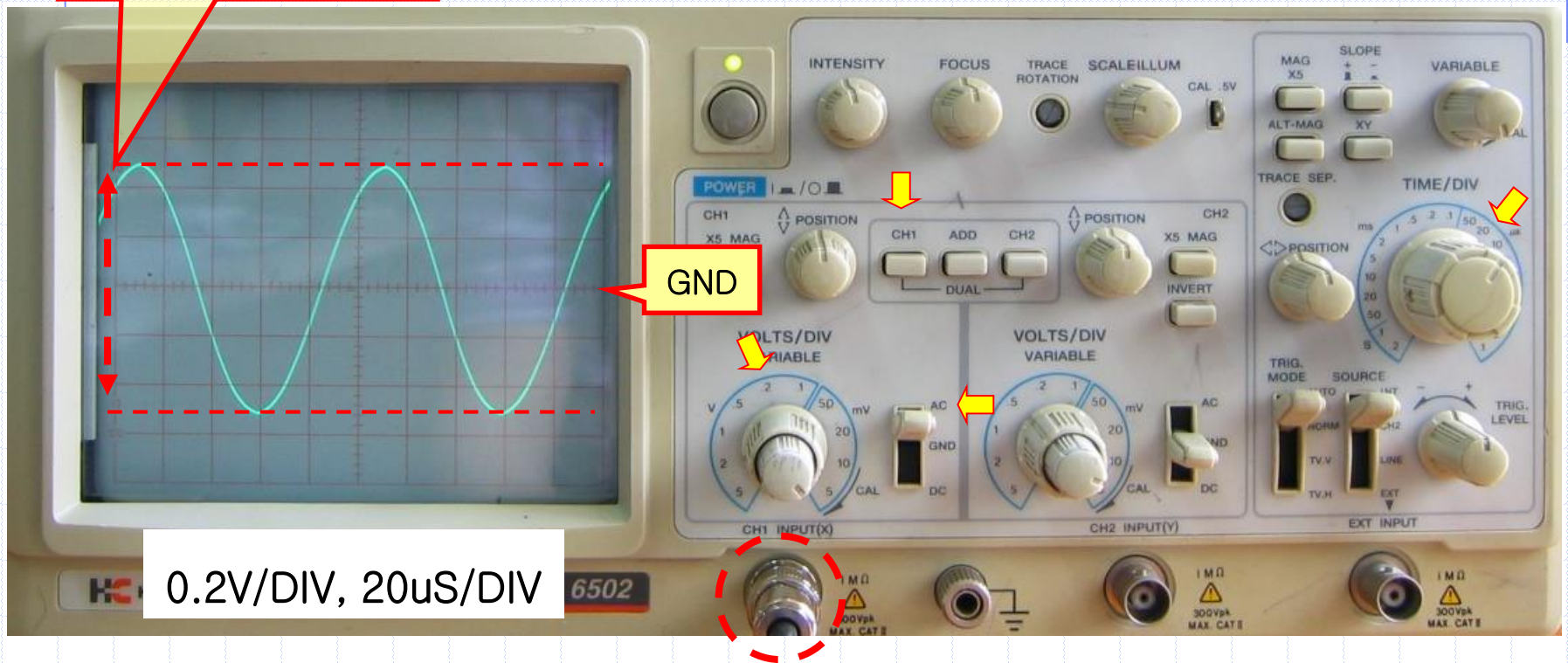
GND



# 7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

✓  $V_{CD} = V_C$

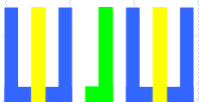
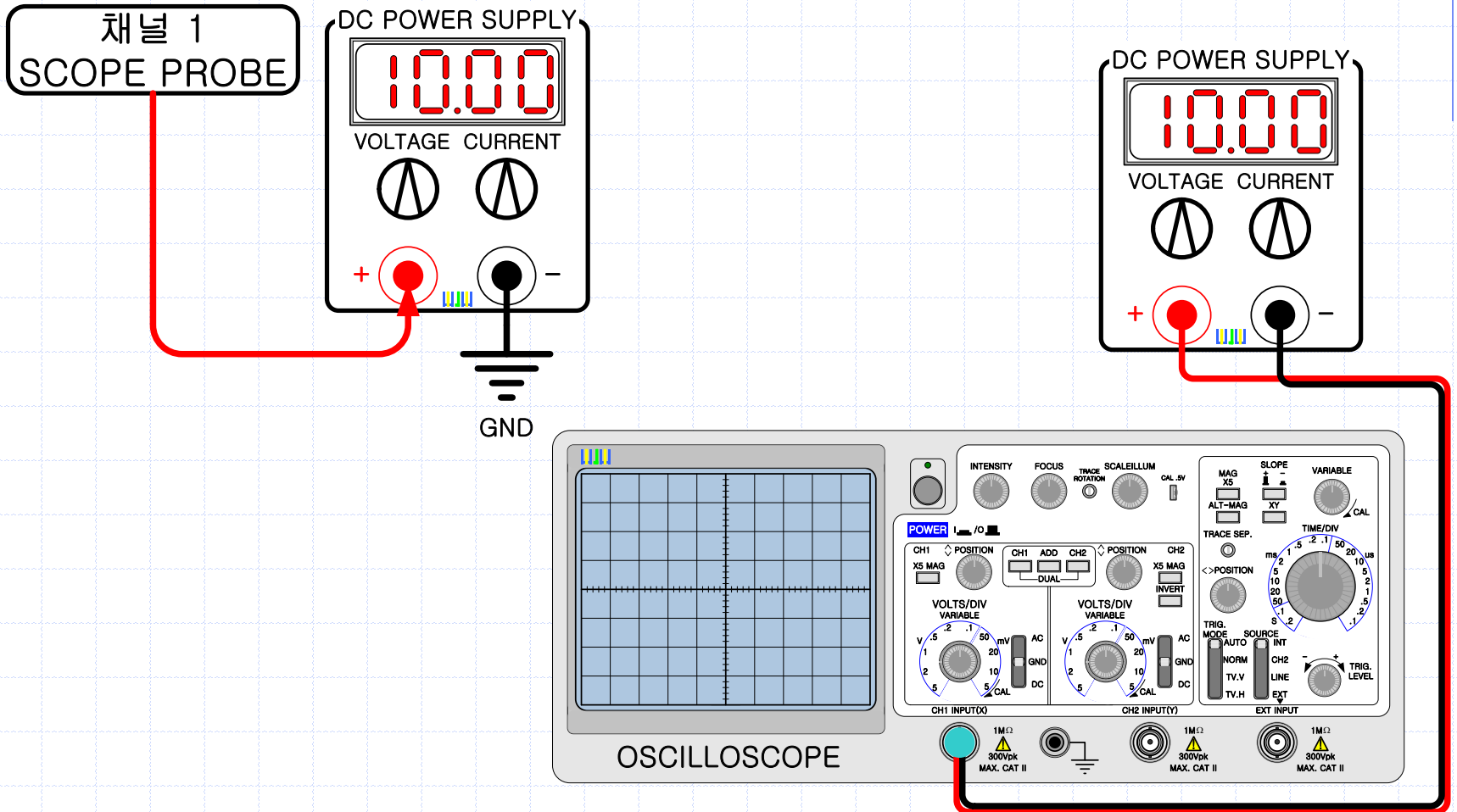
5칸 X 0.2V = 1Vpp





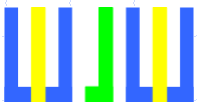
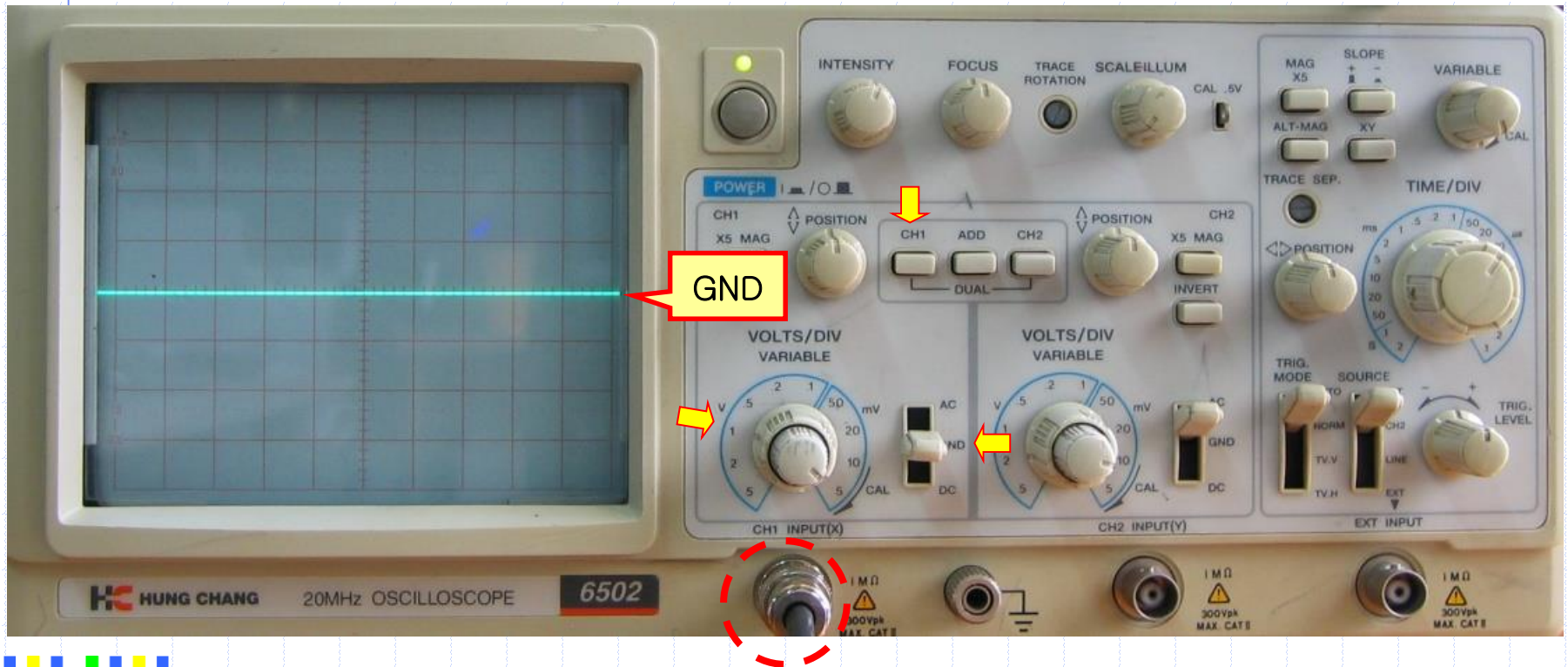
# 7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류 측정



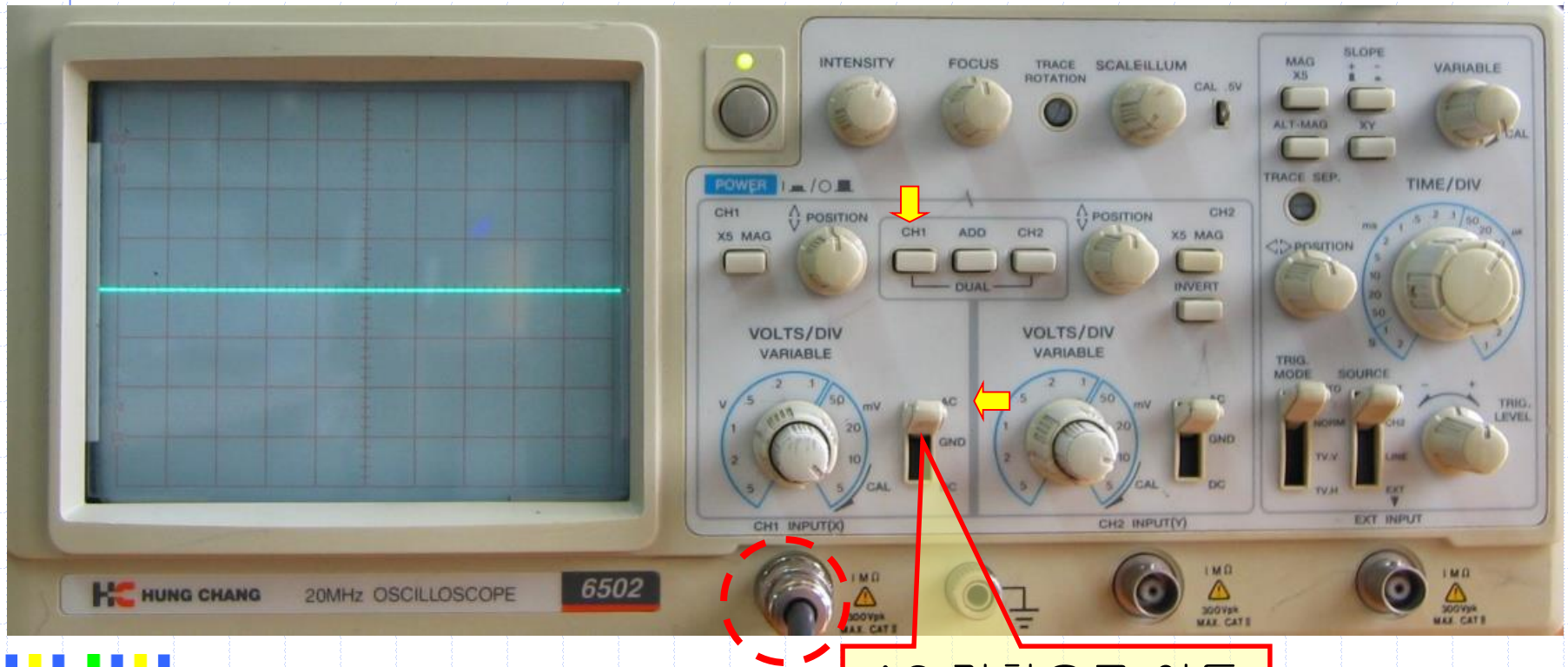
## 7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류 측정 (AC 결합)
- ✓ GND 를 표시창의 가운데 오도록 한다. (기준 설정)

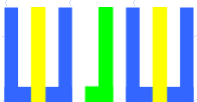


## 7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ AC 결합으로 이동하여도 변화가 없다.
- ✓ AC 결합으로는 직류 측정 불가

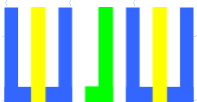
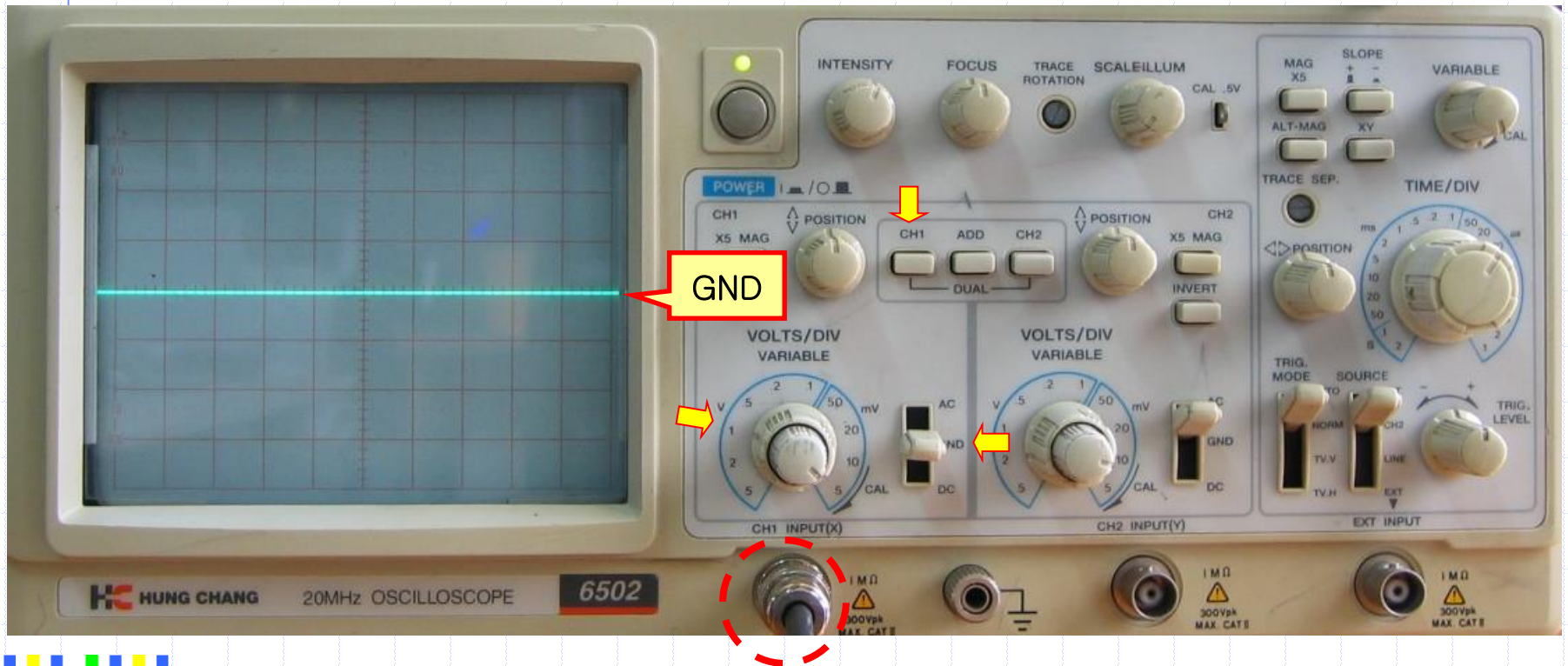


AC 결합으로 이동



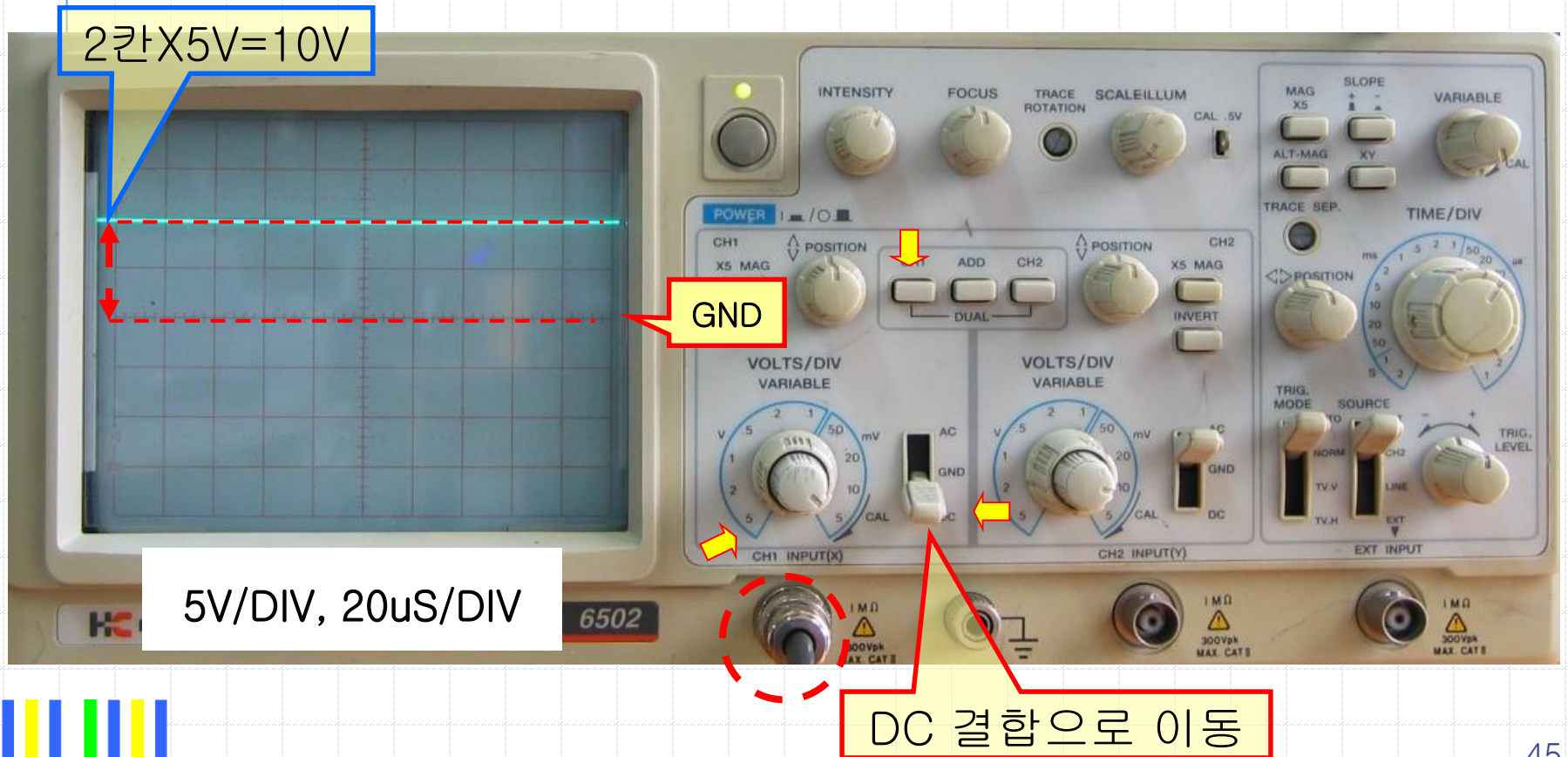
## 7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류 측정 (DC 결합)
- ✓ GND 를 표시창의 가운데 오도록 한다. (기준 설정)



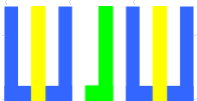
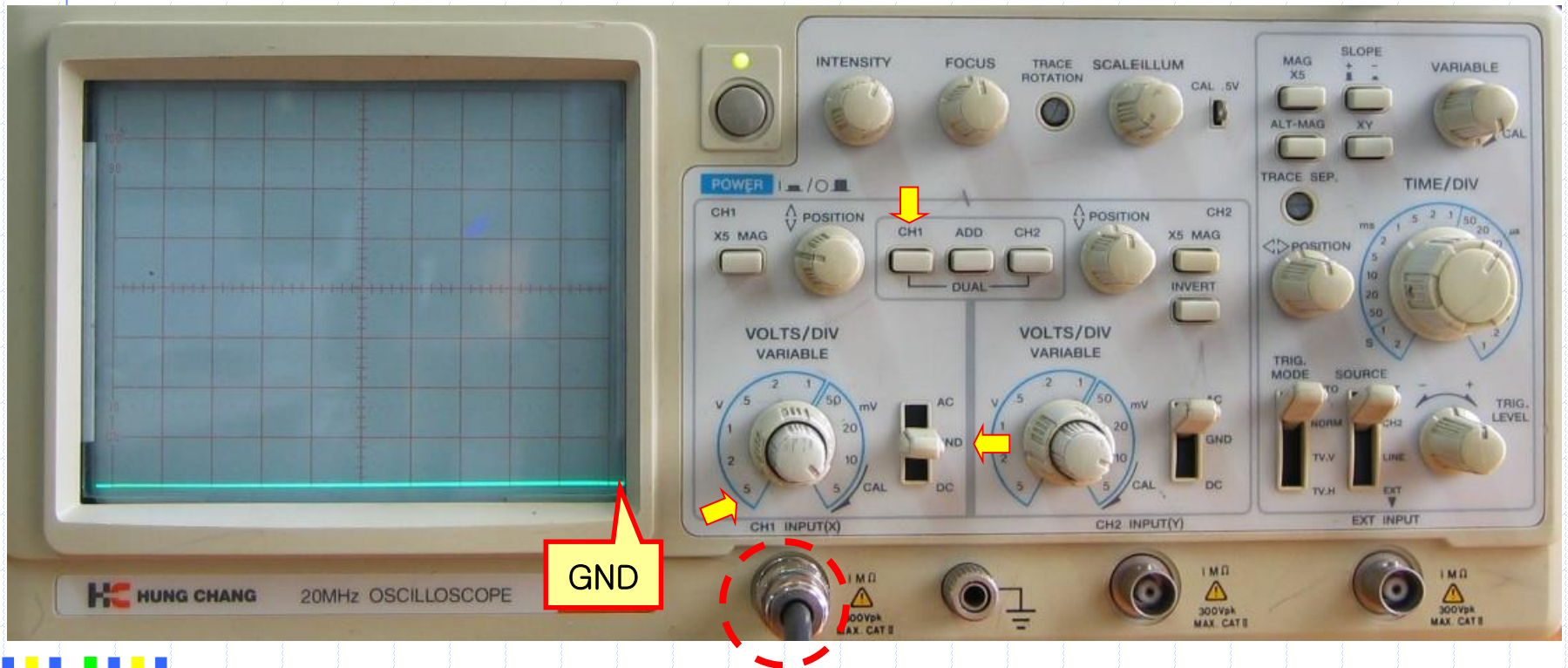
## 7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ DC 결합으로 이동하면 DC 의 크기만큼 이동한다.
- ✓ DC 결합으로는 직류 측정 가능



## 7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

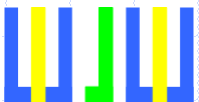
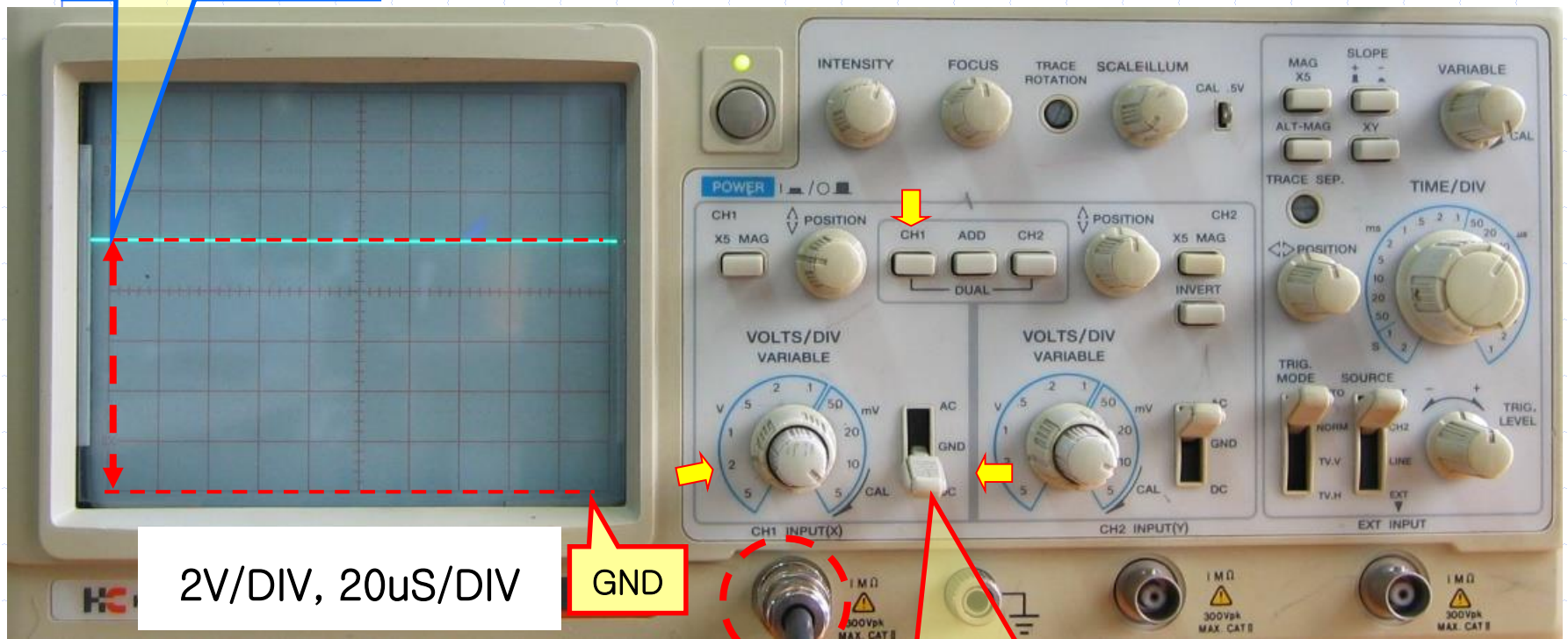
- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류 측정 (DC 결합)
- ✓ GND 를 표시창의 맨아래로 오도록 한다. (기준 설정)



## 7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

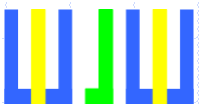
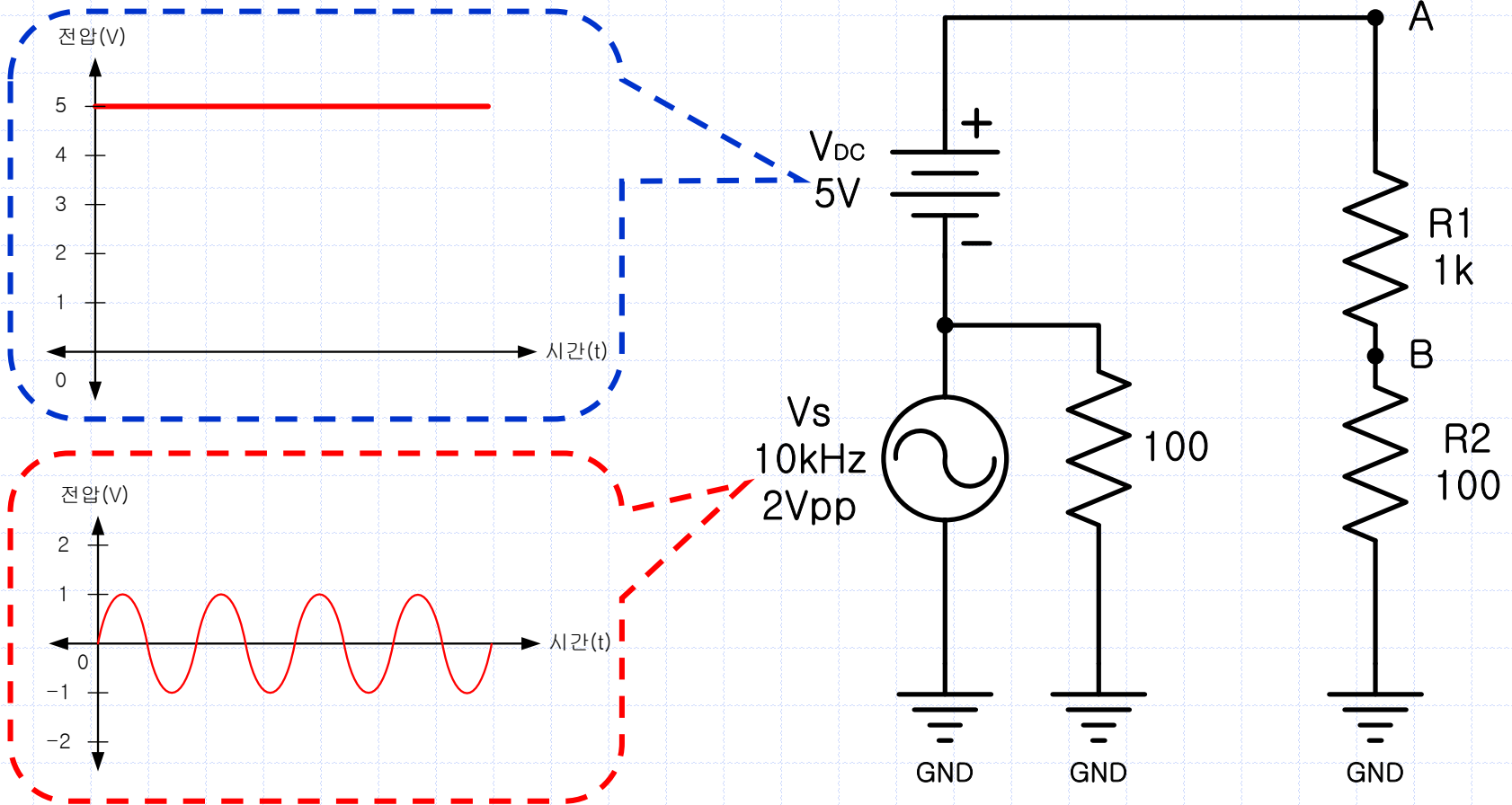
- ✓ DC 결합으로 이동하면 DC 의 크기만큼 이동한다.
- ✓ DC 결합으로는 직류 측정 가능

5칸X2V=10V



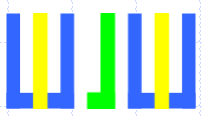
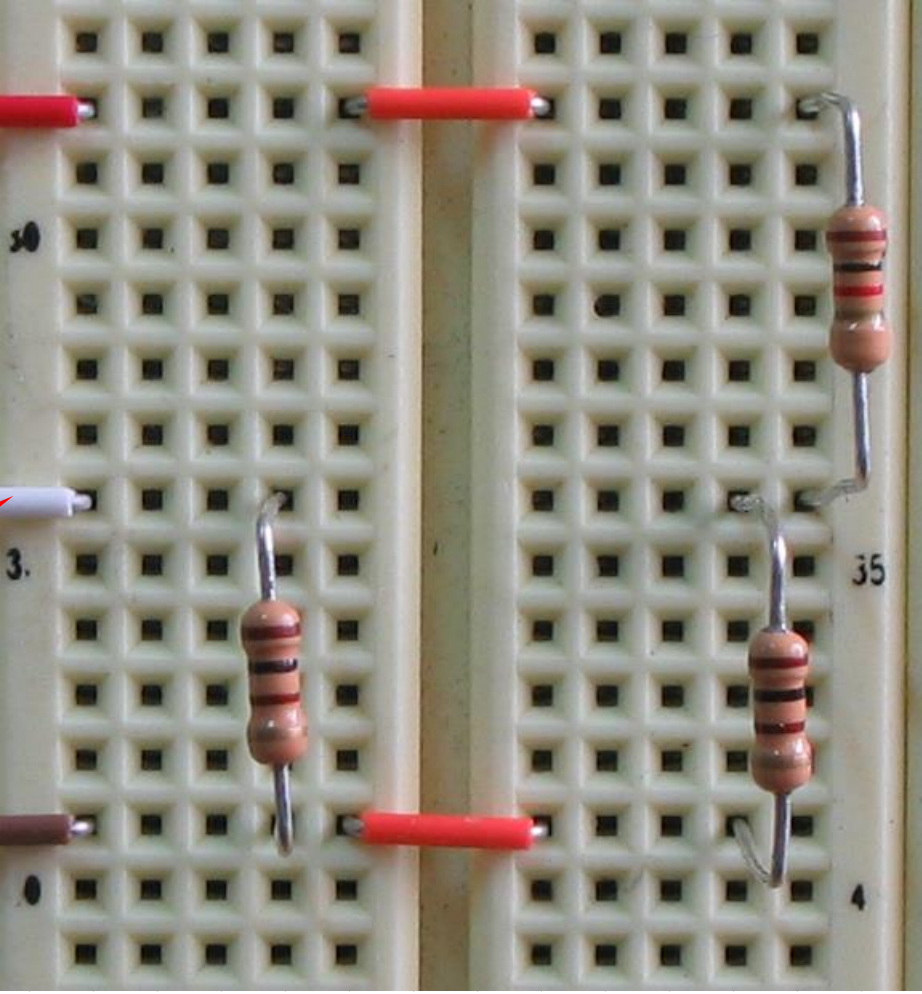
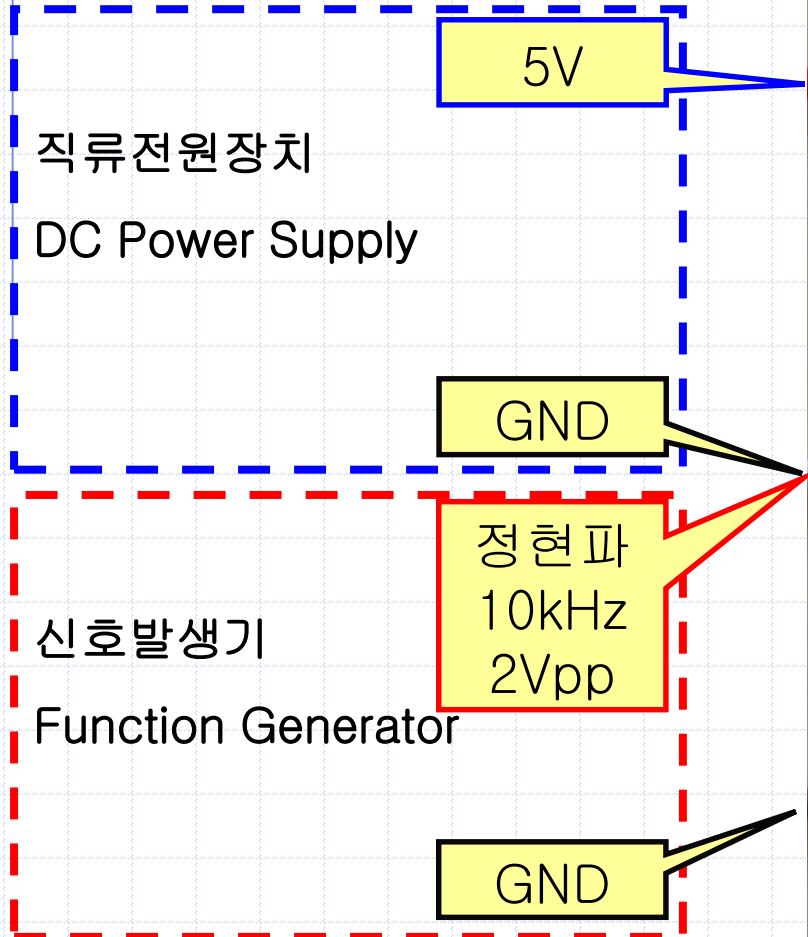
# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류와 교류 측정

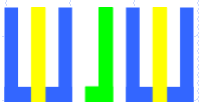
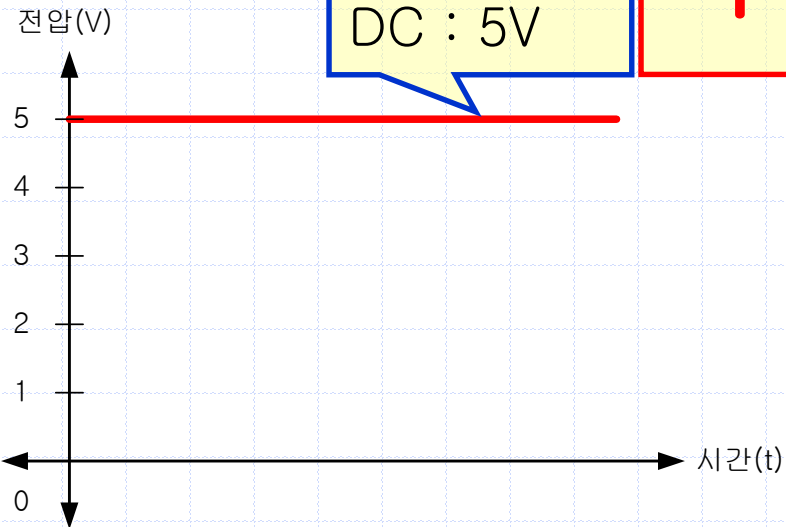
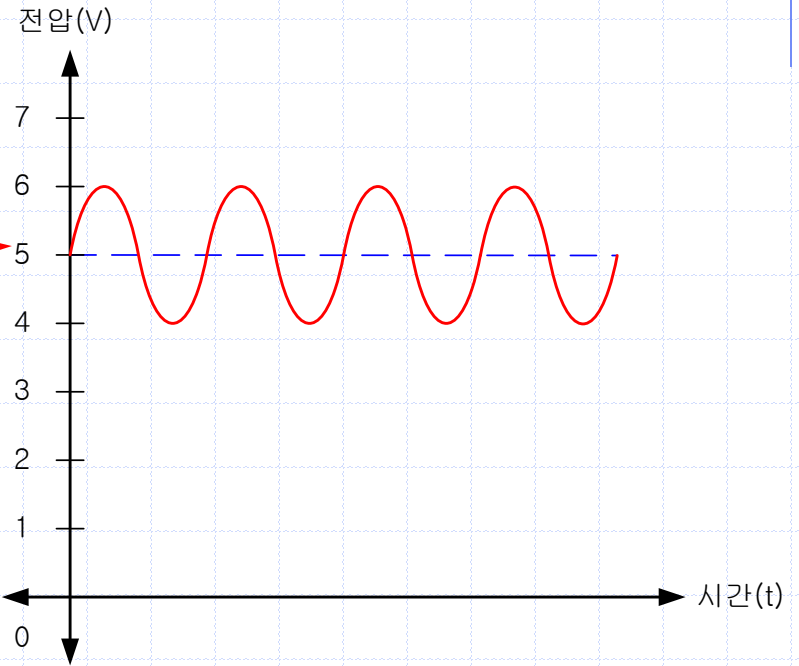
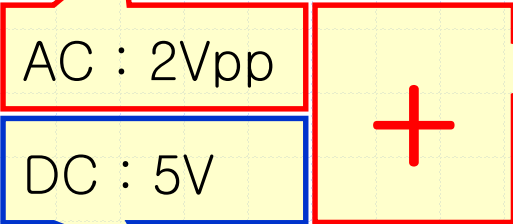
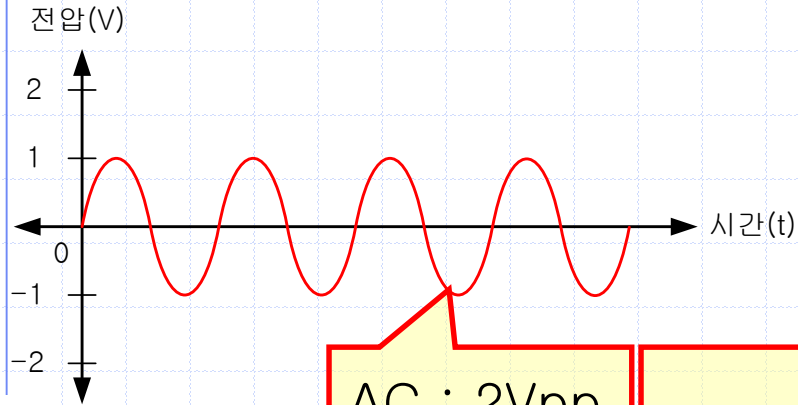




# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

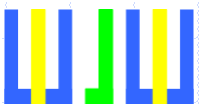
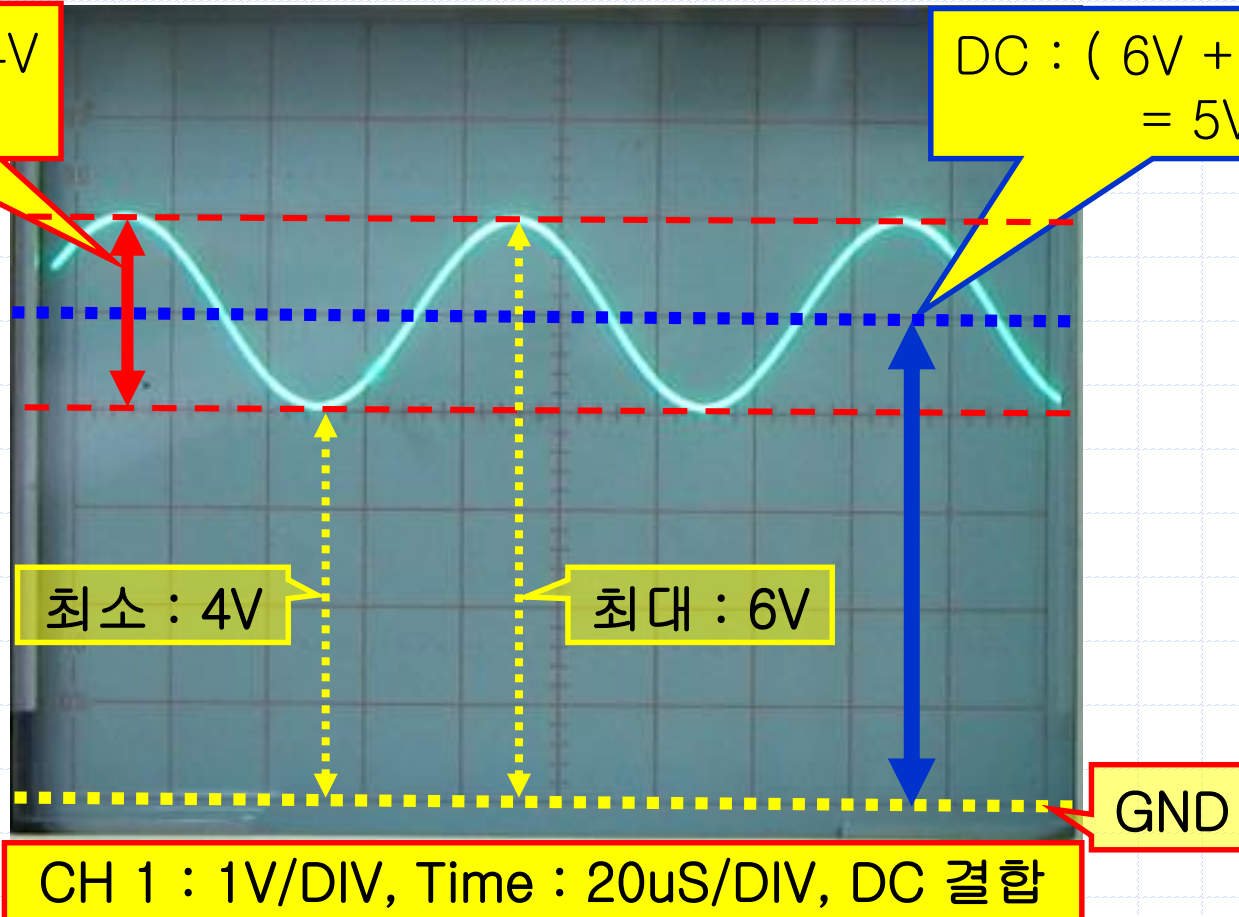


# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 측정 (DC 결합)
- ✓ DC 크기 : AC 의 최대치와 최소치의 평균

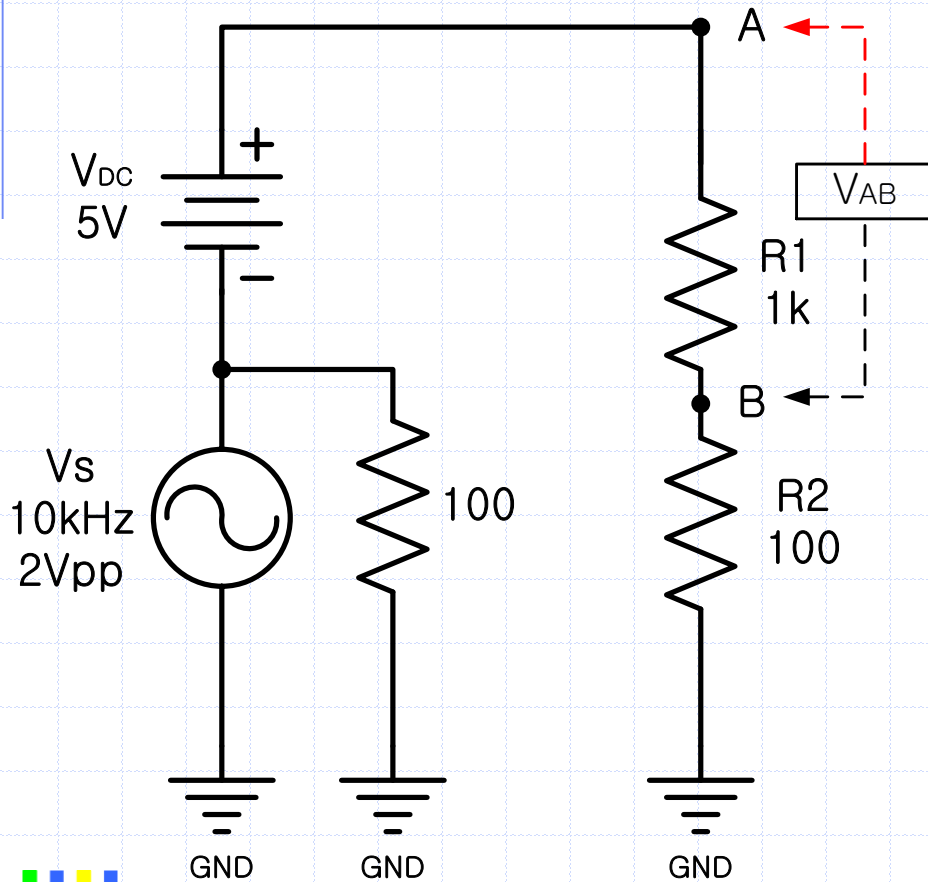
$$\text{AC : } 6\text{V} - 4\text{V} = 2\text{Vpp}$$

$$\text{DC : } ( 6\text{V} + 4\text{V} ) / 2 = 5\text{V}$$



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

- 이론적인 해석은 DC와 AC를 개별적으로 해석하여 합친다. (중첩의 원리)



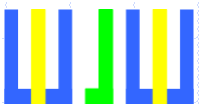
$$V_{AB}(DC) = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times 5V$$

$$= \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 100\Omega} \times 5V = 4.5454V$$

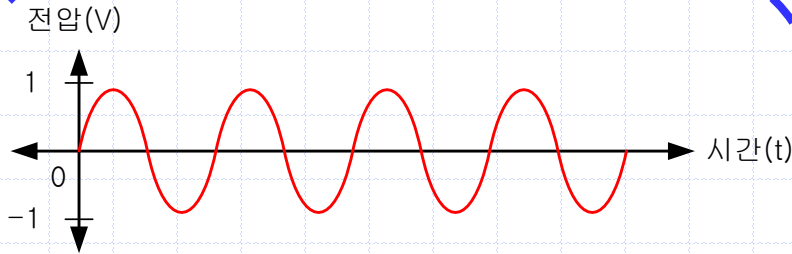
$$V_{AB}(AC) = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times 2V_{PP}$$

$$= \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 100\Omega} \times 2V_{PP} = 1.8181V_{PP}$$

$$V_{AB} : 1.8181V_{PP}(AC) + 4.5454V(DC)$$

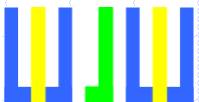
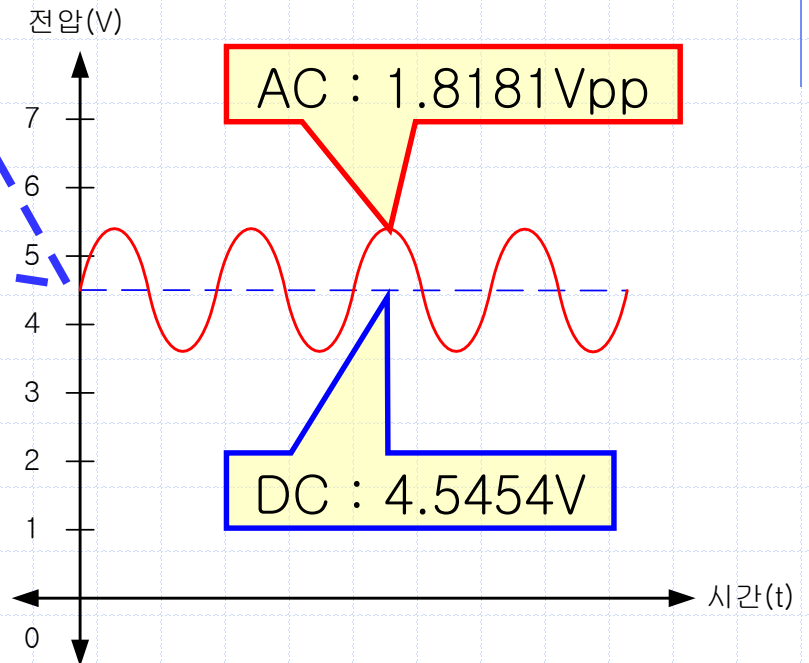
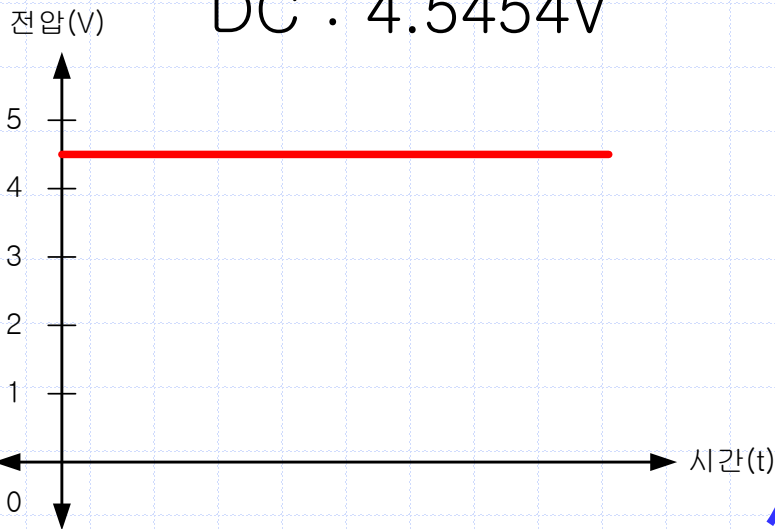


# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

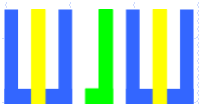
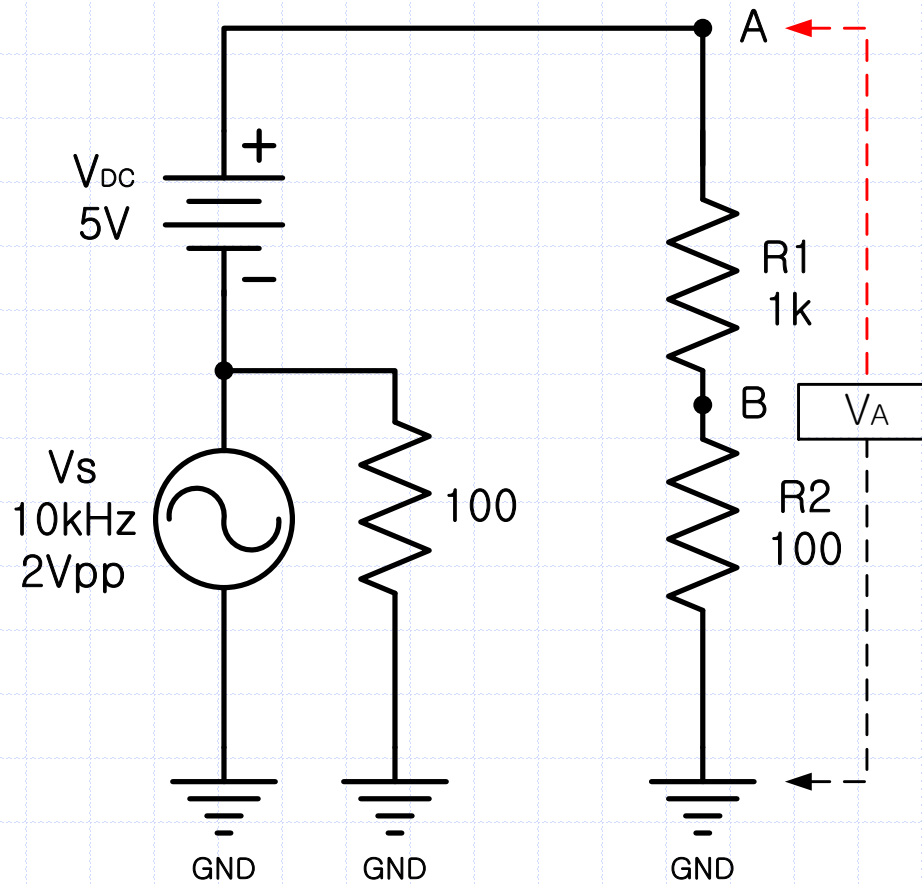


AC : 1.8181Vpp

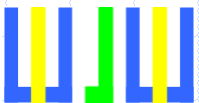
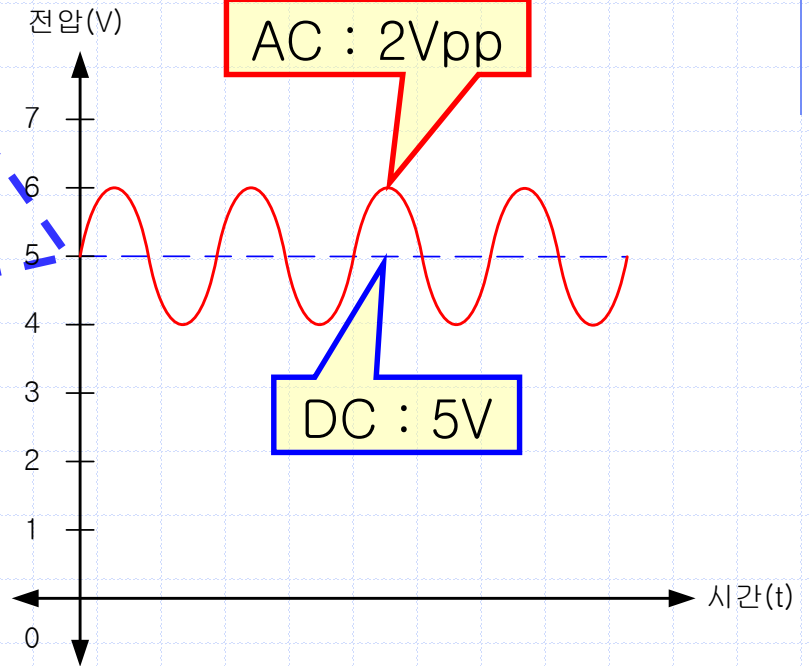
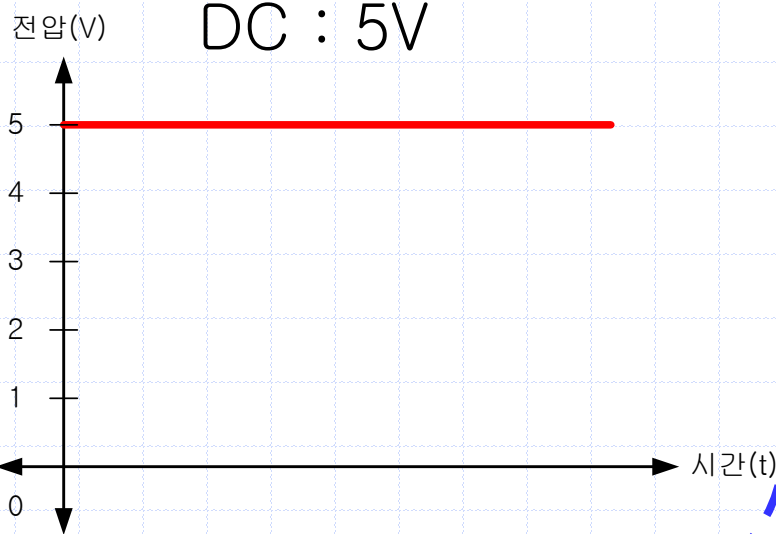
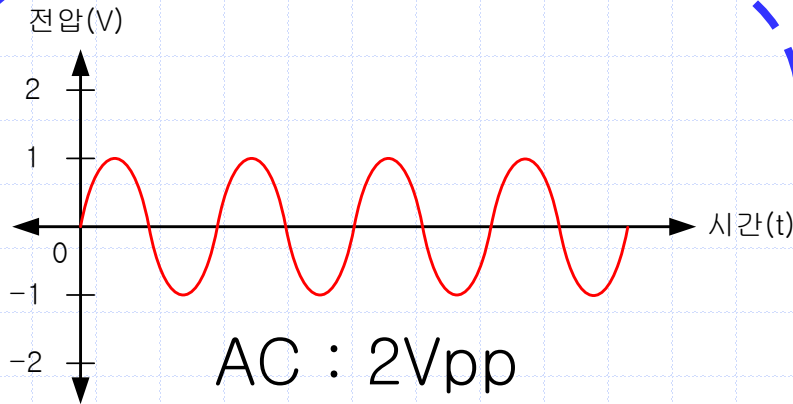
DC : 4.5454V



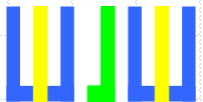
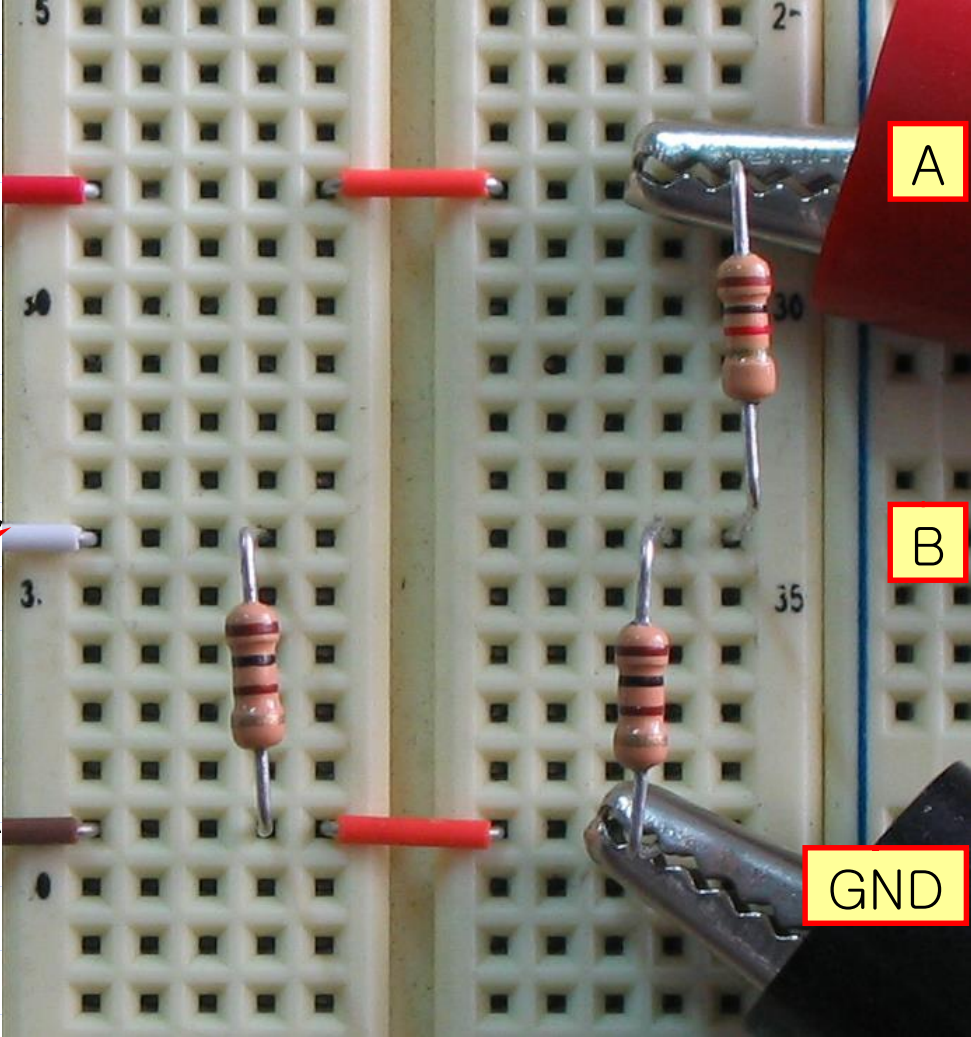
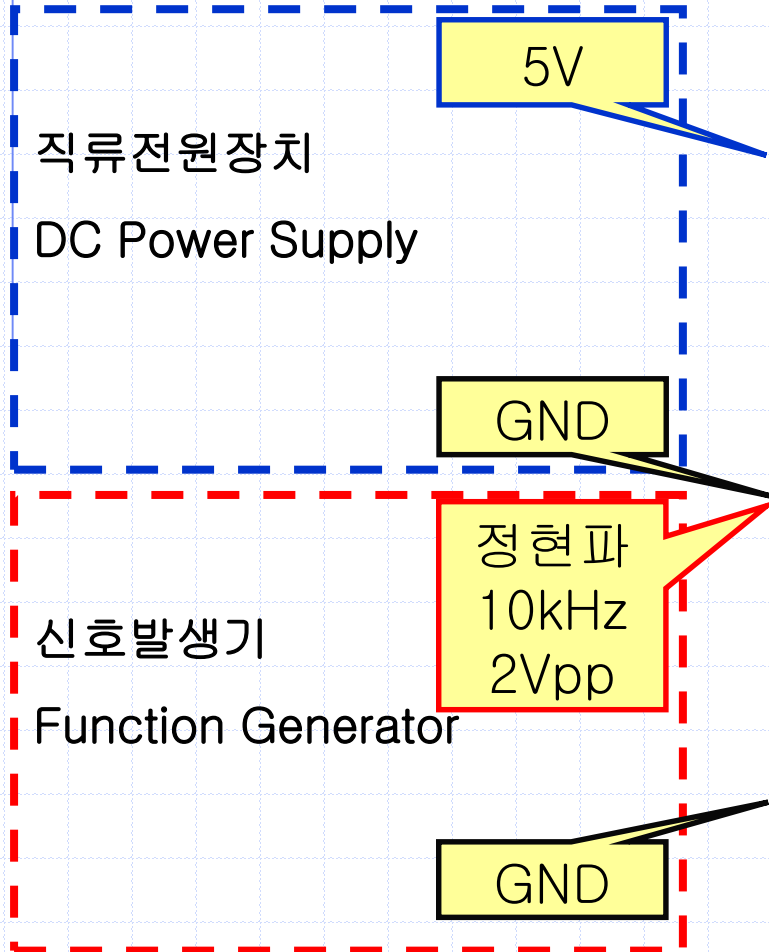
# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

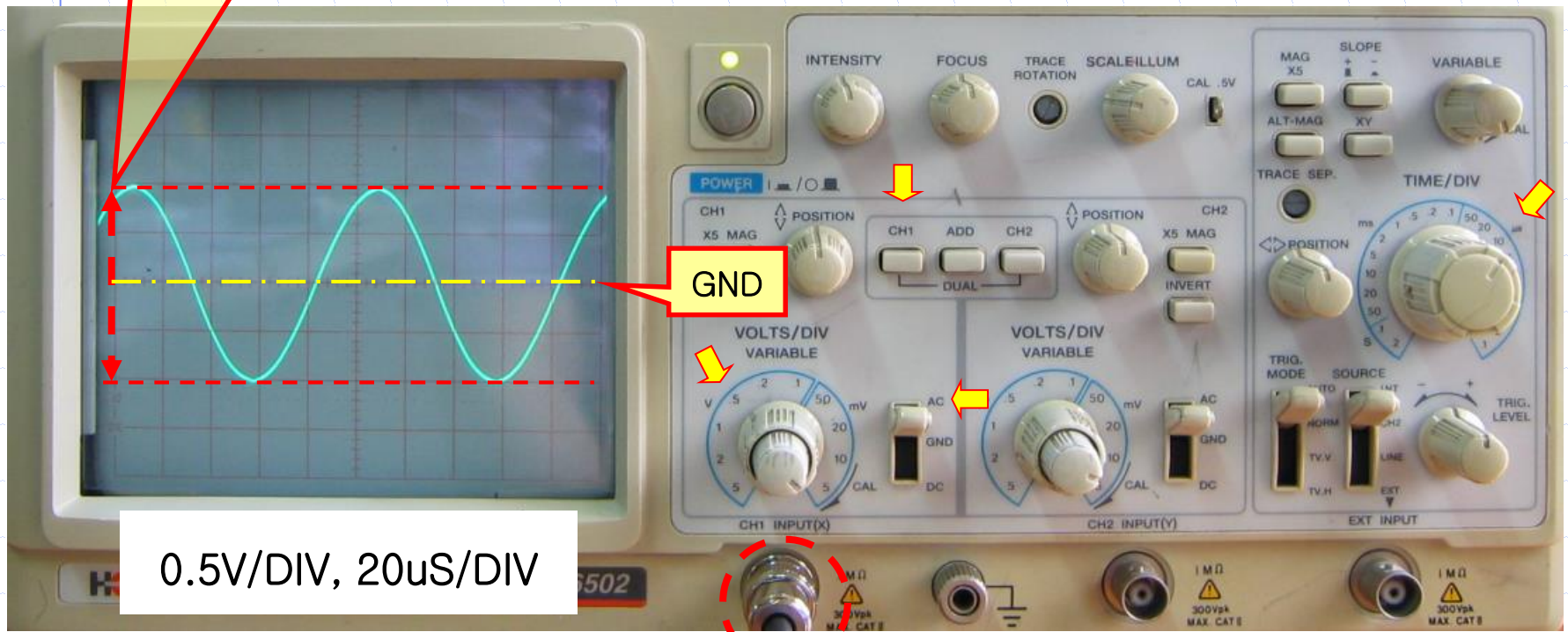




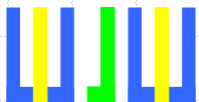
# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 측정 (AC 결합)
- ✓ DC 는 측정 불가

$$4\text{칸} \times 0.5\text{V} = 2\text{Vpp}$$

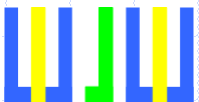
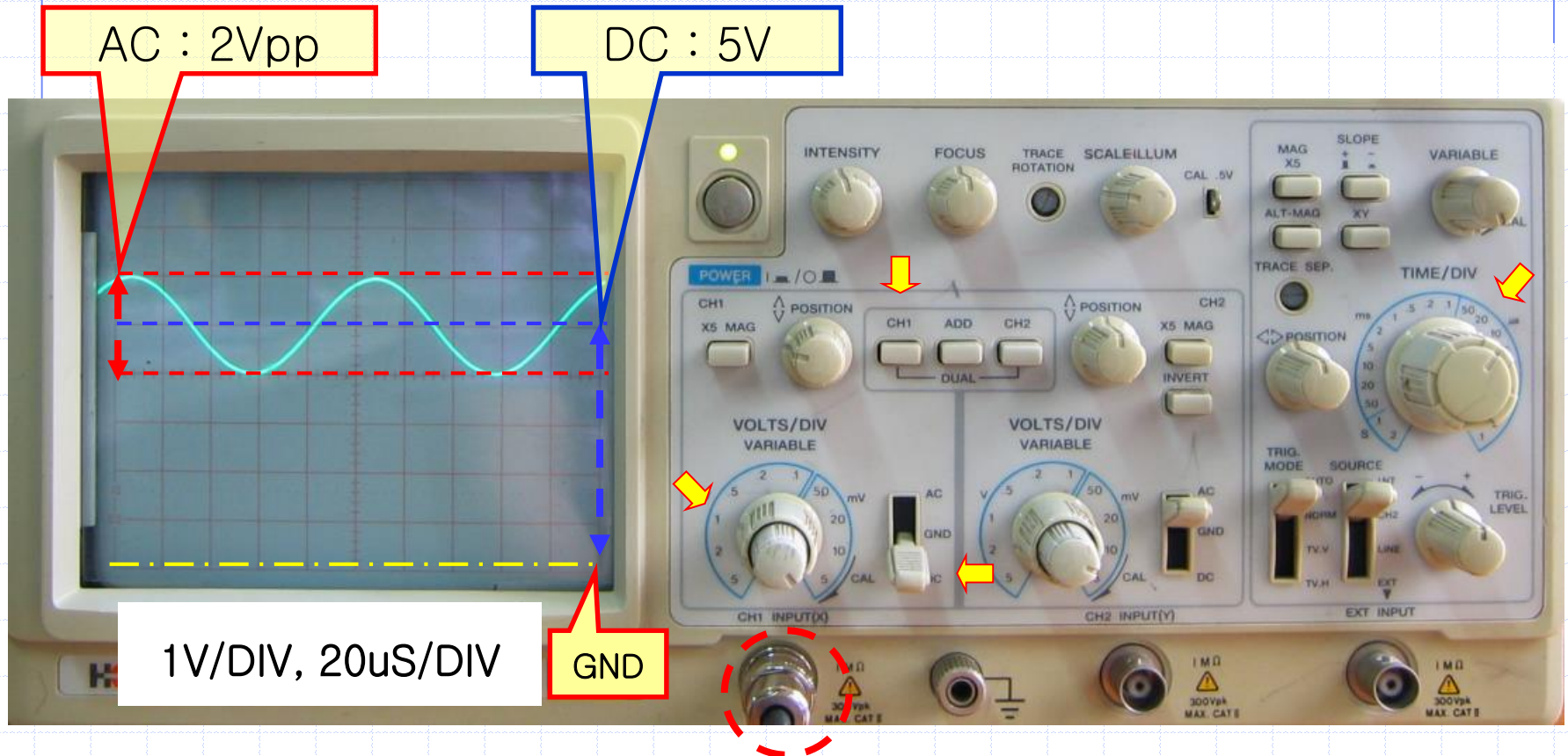


0.5V/DIV, 20uS/DIV



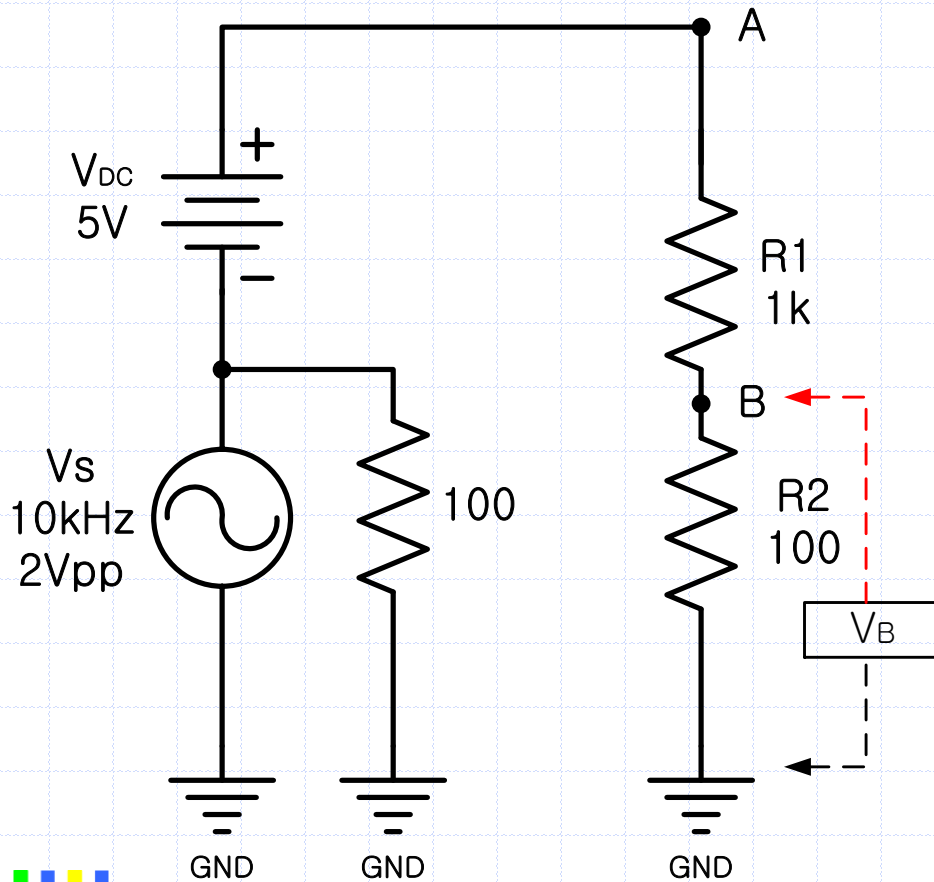
# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 측정 (DC 결합)
- ✓ AC 와 DC 가 동시에 측정



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

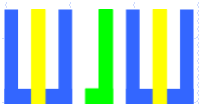
- 이론적인 해석은 DC와 AC를 개별적으로 해석하여 합친다. (중첩의 원리)



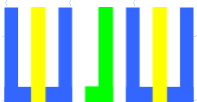
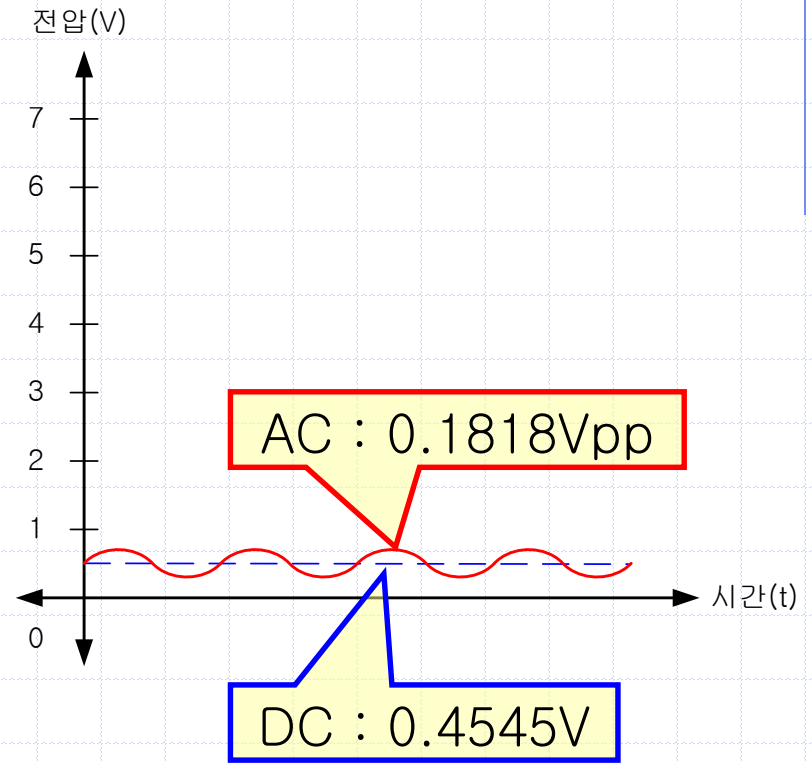
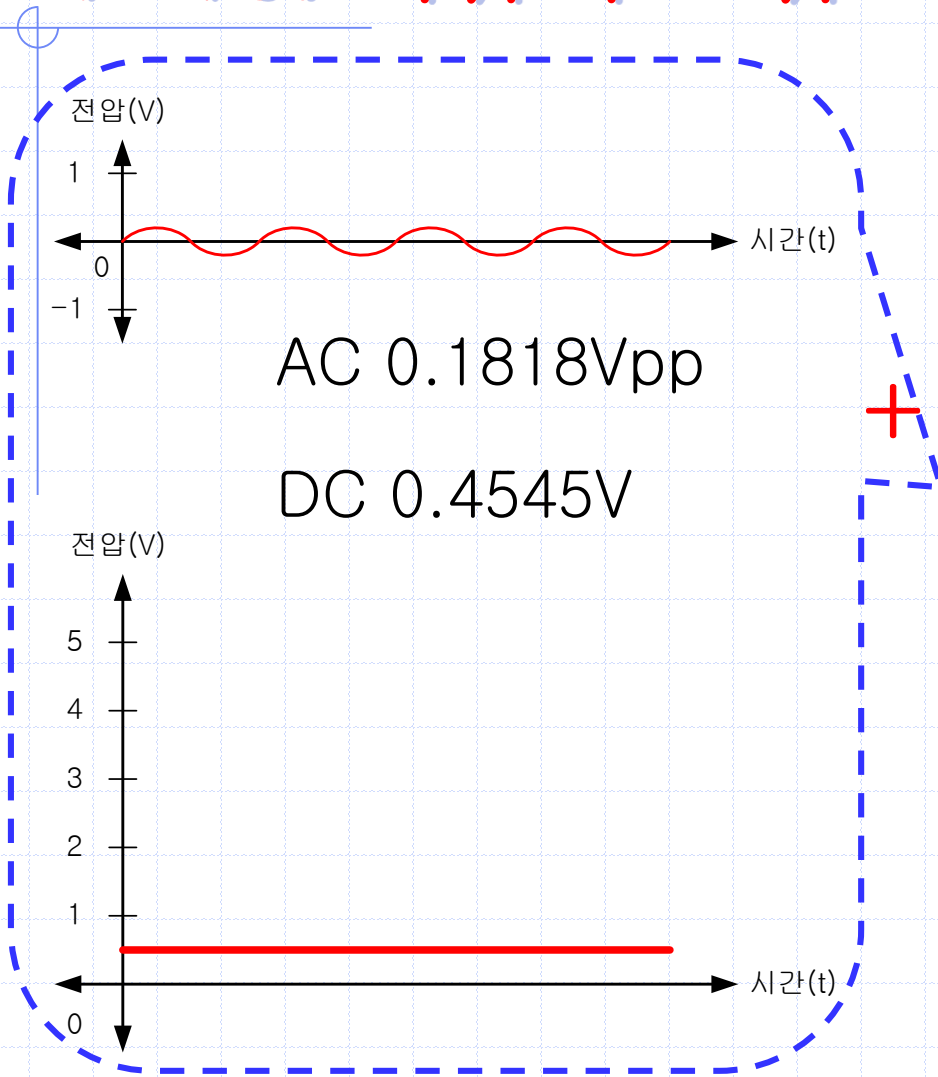
$$V_B(DC) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times 5V$$
$$= \frac{100\Omega}{1k\Omega + 100\Omega} \times 5V = 0.4545V$$

$$V_B(AC) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times 2V_{PP}$$
$$= \frac{100\Omega}{1k\Omega + 100\Omega} \times 2V_{PP} = 0.1818V_{PP}$$

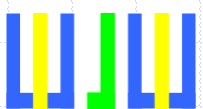
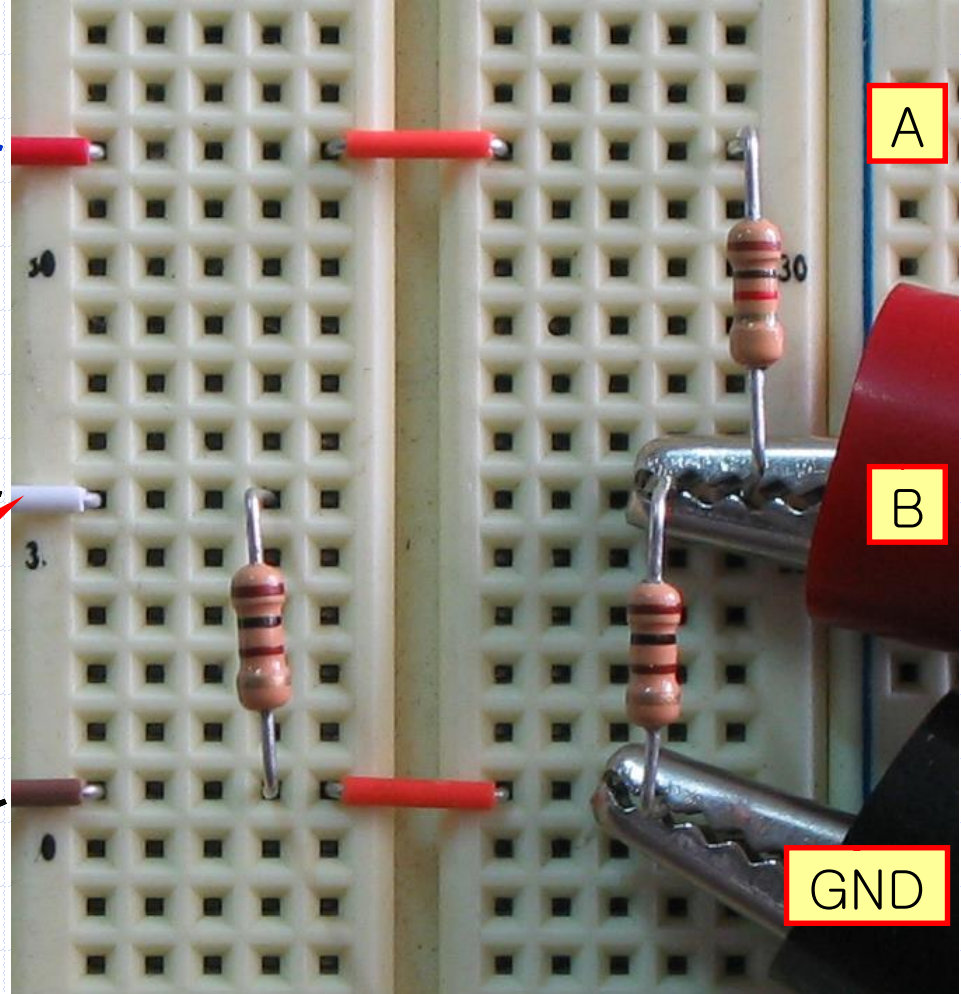
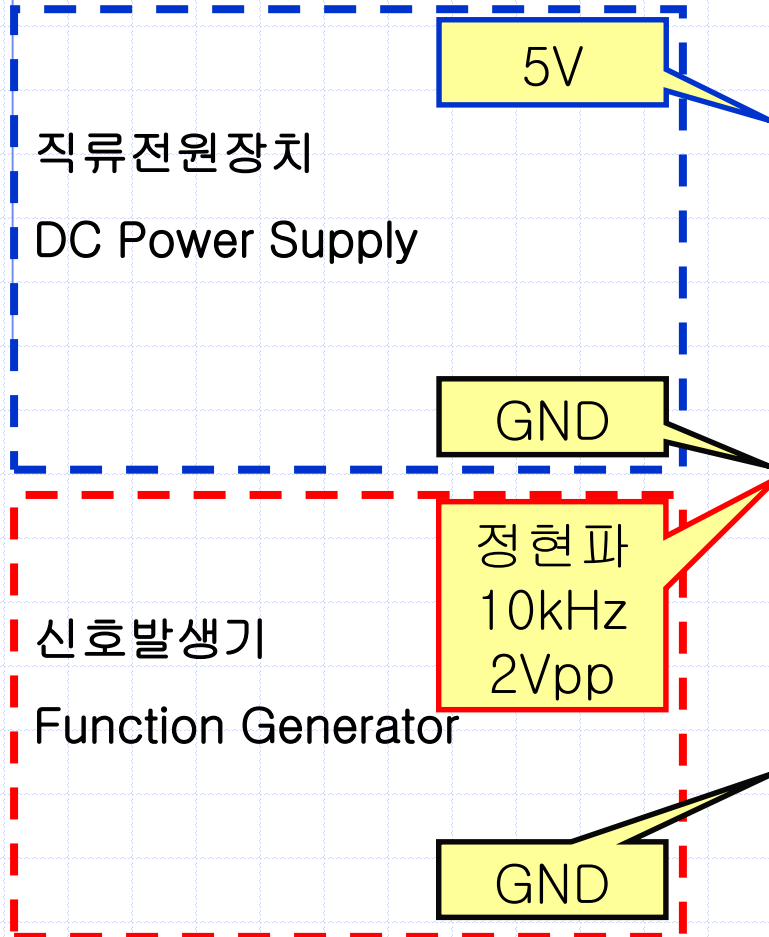
$$V_{AB} : 0.1818V_{PP}(AC) + 0.4545V(DC)$$



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



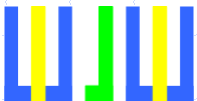
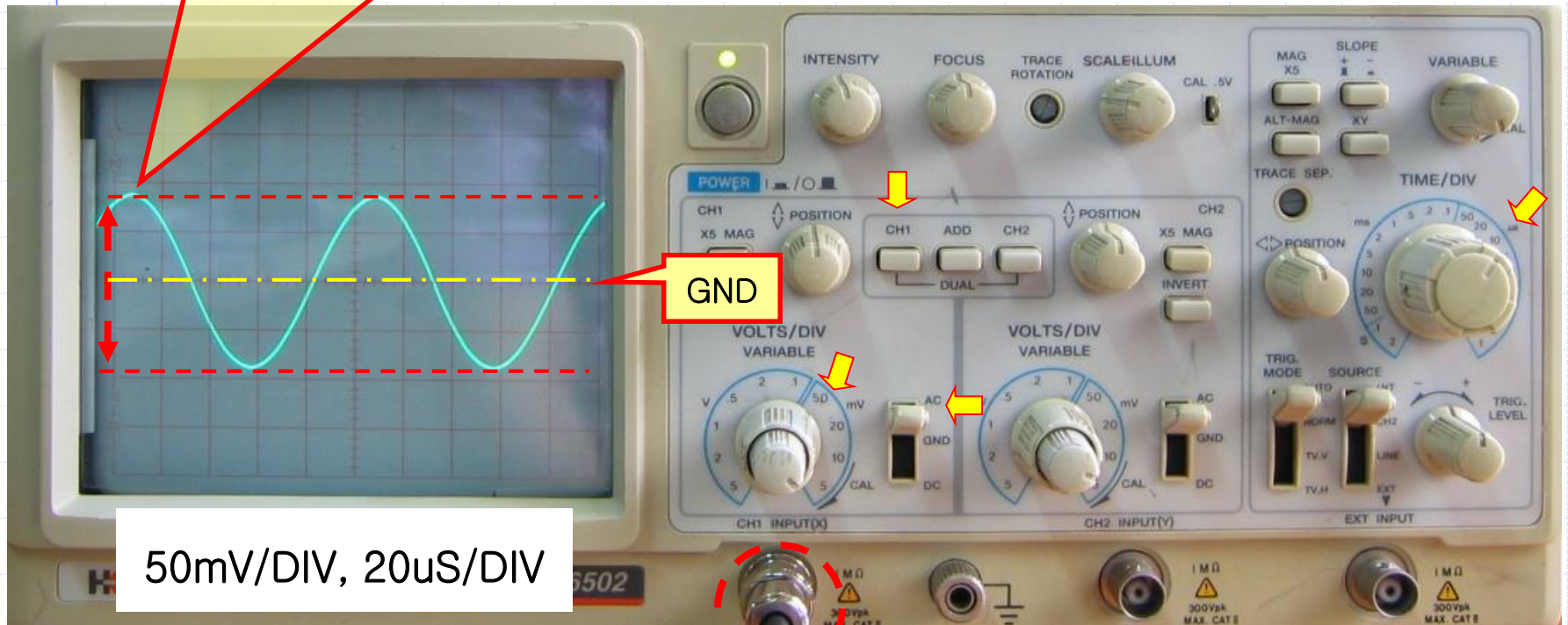
# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 측정 (AC 결합)
- ✓ DC 는 측정 불가

$$3.6\text{칸} \times 50\text{mV} = 180\text{mVpp} = 0.18\text{Vpp}$$



# 7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 측정 (DC 결합)
- ✓ AC 와 DC 가 동시에 측정

