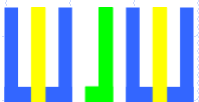


회로 이론/실습

7. 교류 측정



7. 교류 측정

7-1. 목적 및 배경

7-2. 소요 부품 및 장비

7-3. 유용한 공식

7-4. 신호 발생기 (Function Generator)

7-5. 오실로스코프 (Oscilloscope)

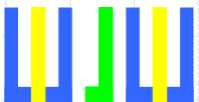
7-6. 교류 관찰 (신호 발생기, 오실로스코프)

7-7. 교류 측정 (첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압)

7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

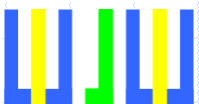
7-9. 직류 측정 (오실로스코프)

7-10. 직류와 교류 측정 (오실로스코프)



7-1. 목적 및 배경

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



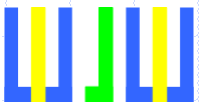
7-2. 소요 부품 및 장비

✓ 부품

- ✓ 저항 (1/4W) : 100Ω, 470Ω, 1kΩ, 3kΩ

✓ 장비

- ✓ 브레드 보드
- ✓ 디지털 멀티미터 (Digital Multi-Meter)
- ✓ 직류 전원 공급 장치 (DC Power Supply)
- ✓ 오실로스코프 (Oscilloscope)
- ✓ 신호 발생기 (Function Generator)



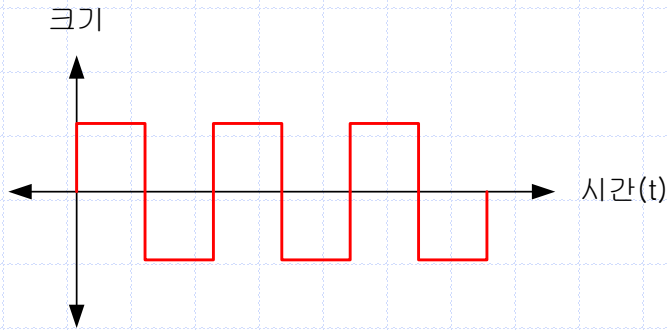
7-3. 유용한 공식

✓ 교류 (AC, Alternative Currents)

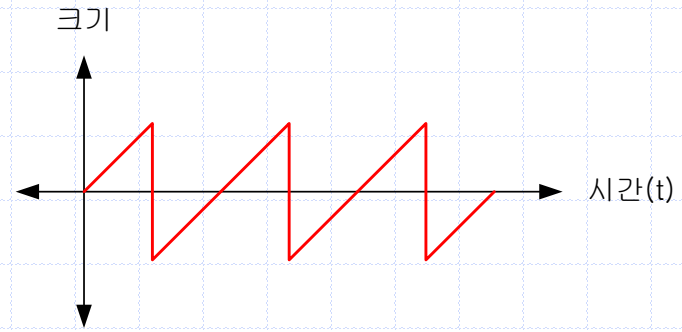
시간에 따라 크기와 방향이 주기적으로 변하는 전류

✓ 직류 (DC, Direct Currents)

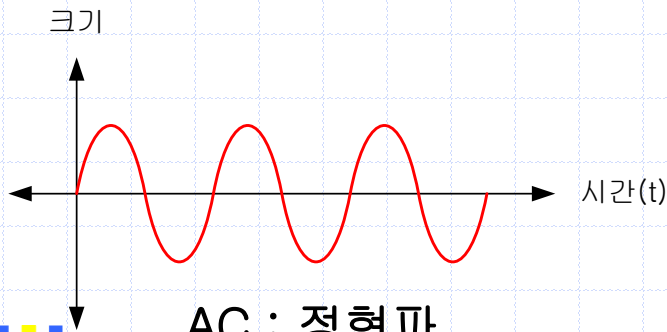
시간에 따라 크기와 방향이 항상 일정한 전류



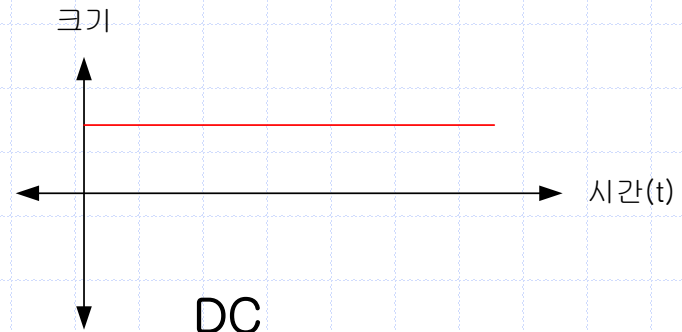
AC : 구형파



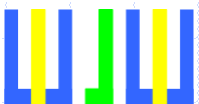
AC : 톱니파



AC : 정현파

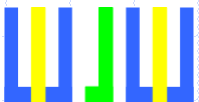
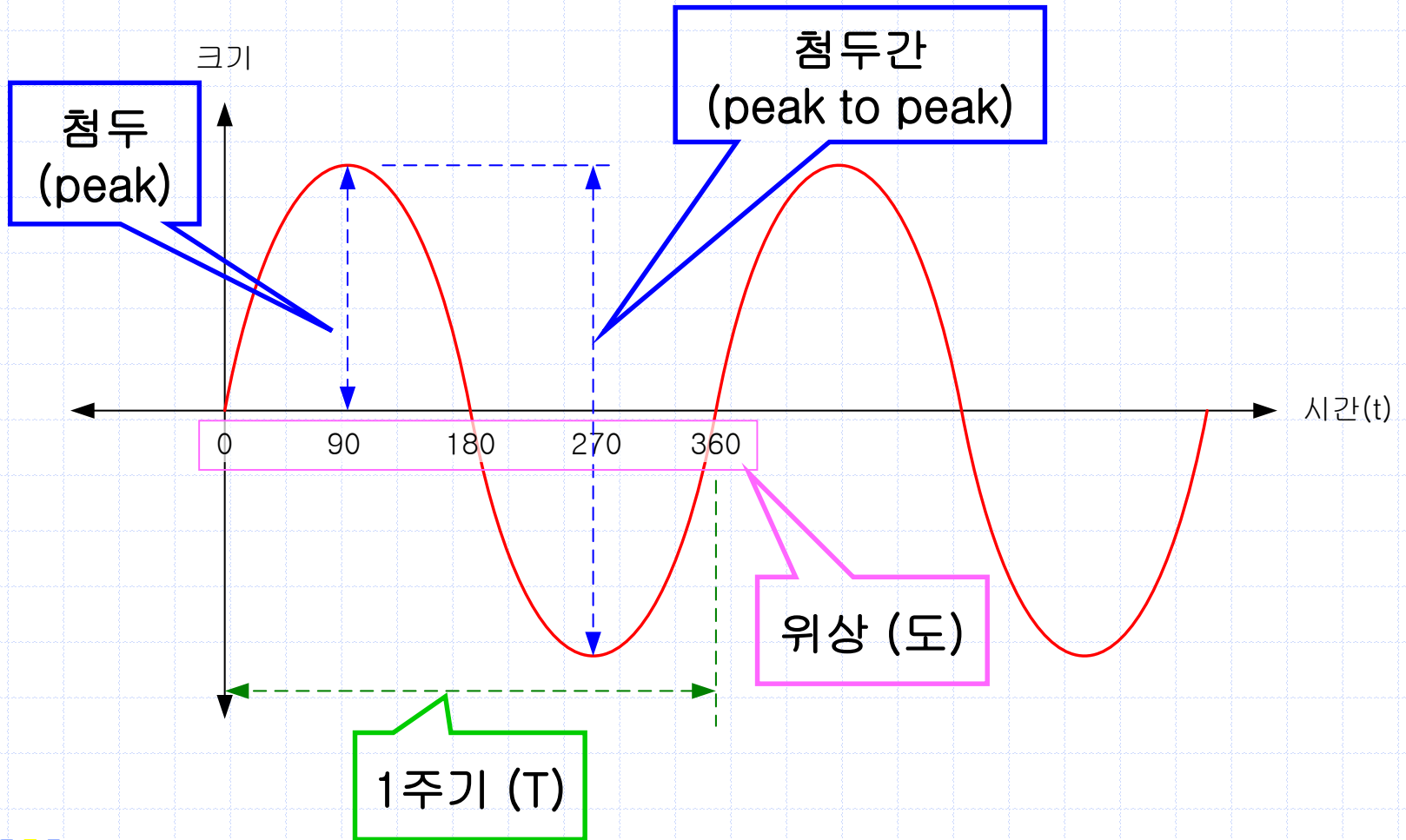


DC



7-3. 유용한 공식

✓ 교류 (AC, Alternative Currents)



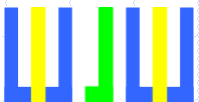
7-3. 유용한 공식

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

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

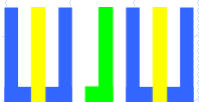
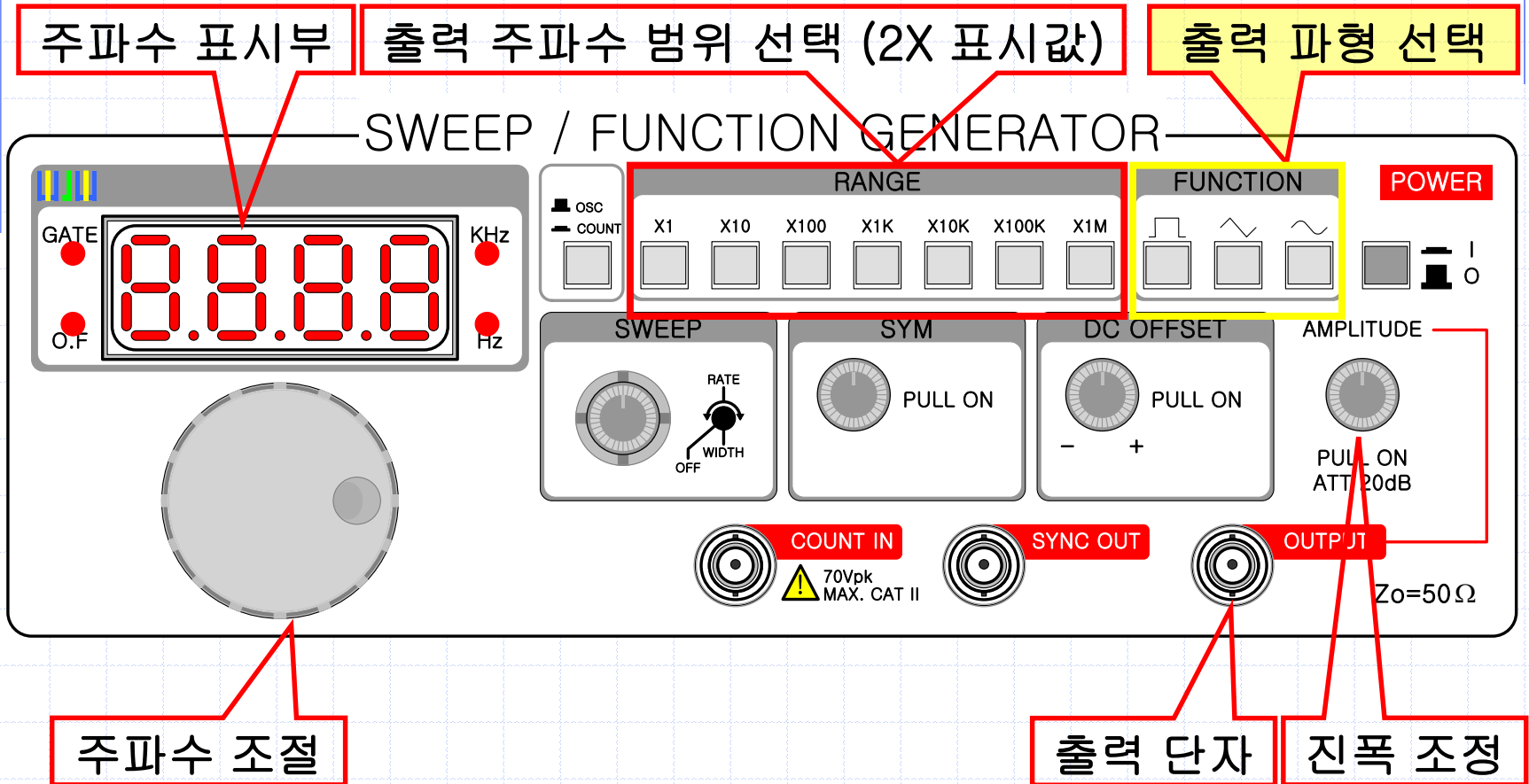
- ✓ 실효치 (Root Mean Square, RMS)

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



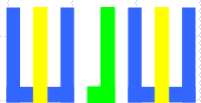
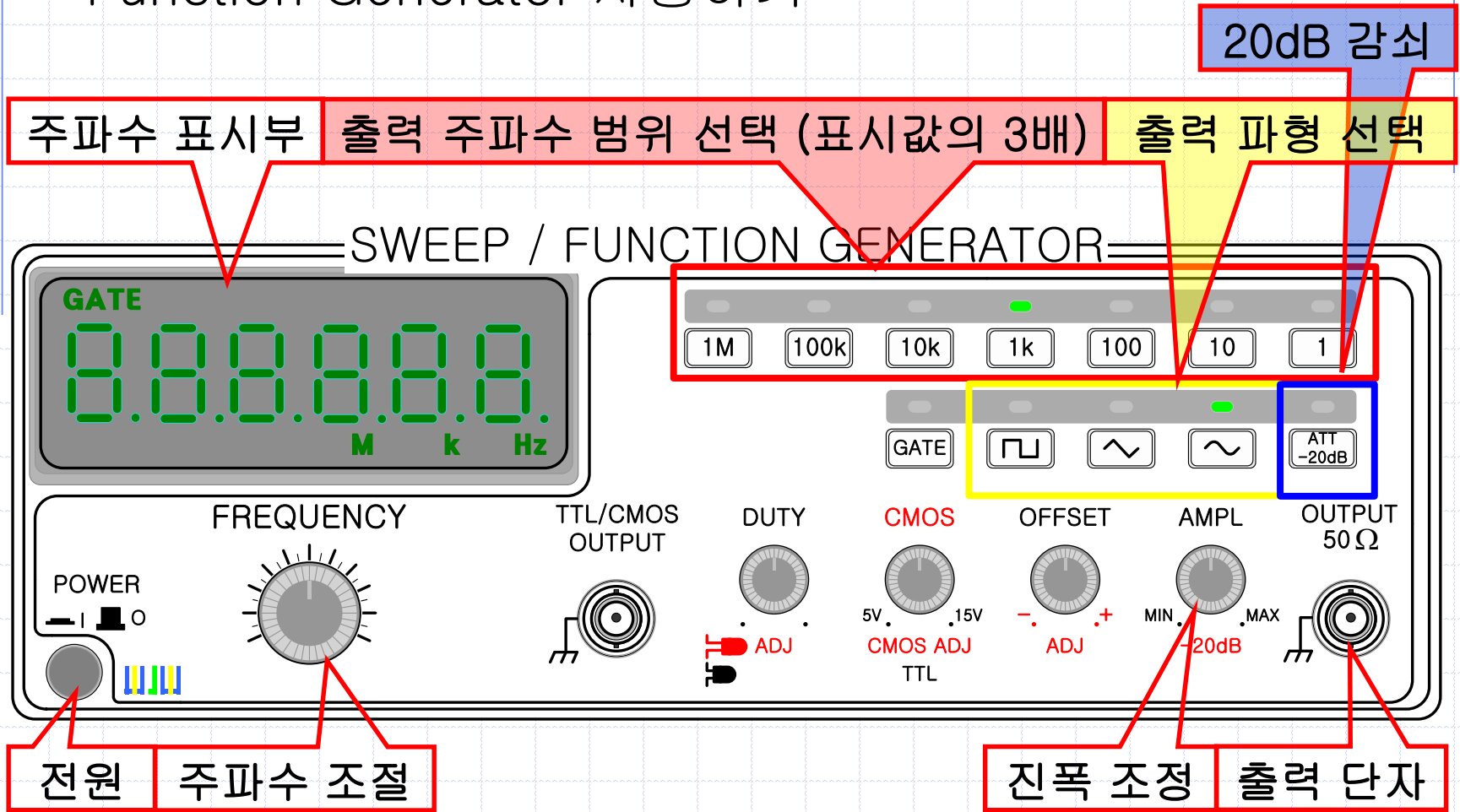
7-4. 신호 발생기-Function Generator

✓ Function Generator 사용하기



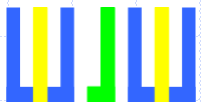
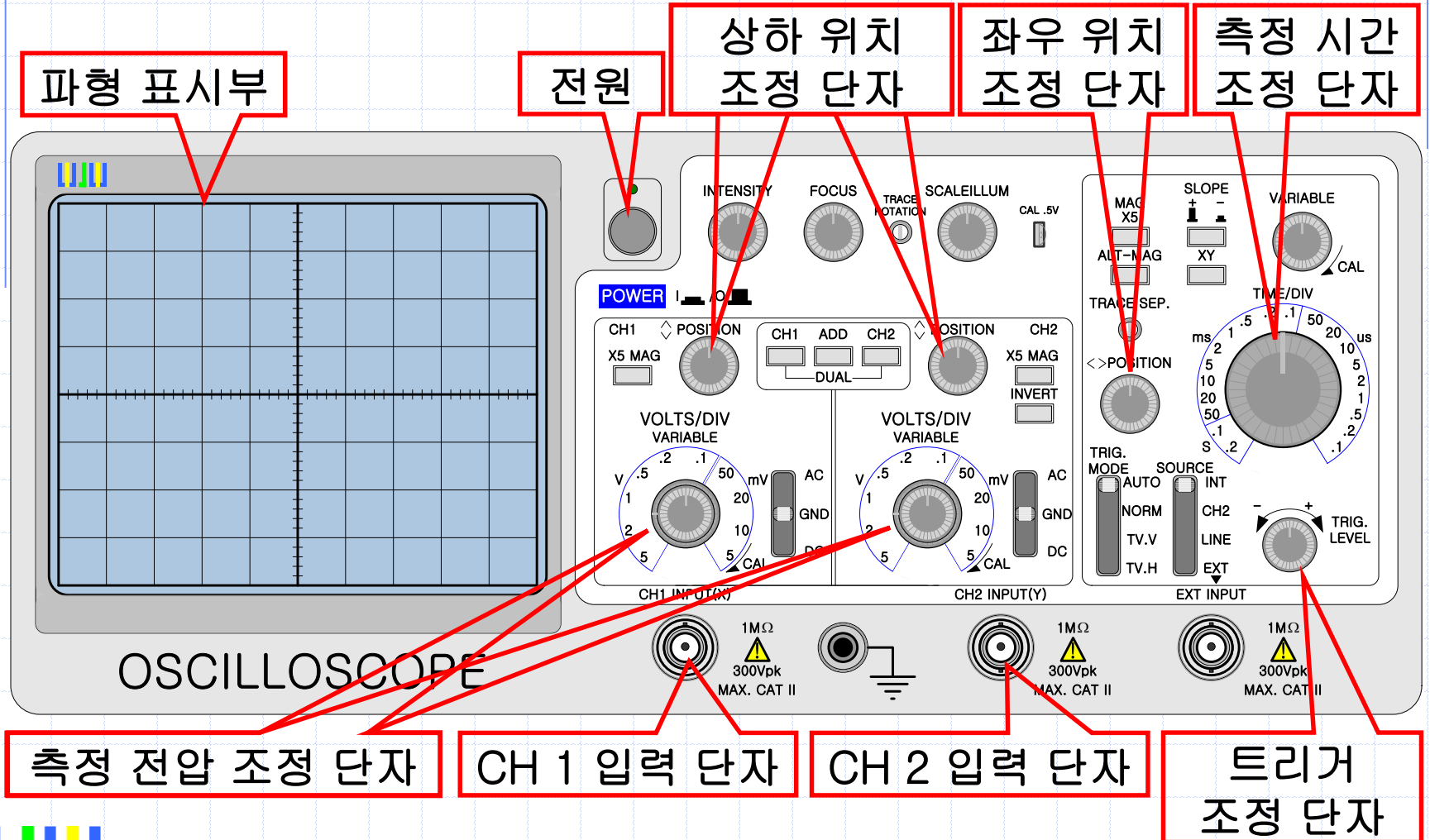
7-4. 신호 발생기-Function Generator

✓ Function Generator 사용하기



7-5. 오실로스코프-Oscilloscope

✓ Oscilloscope 사용하기



7-5. 오실로스코프 - Digital Oscilloscope

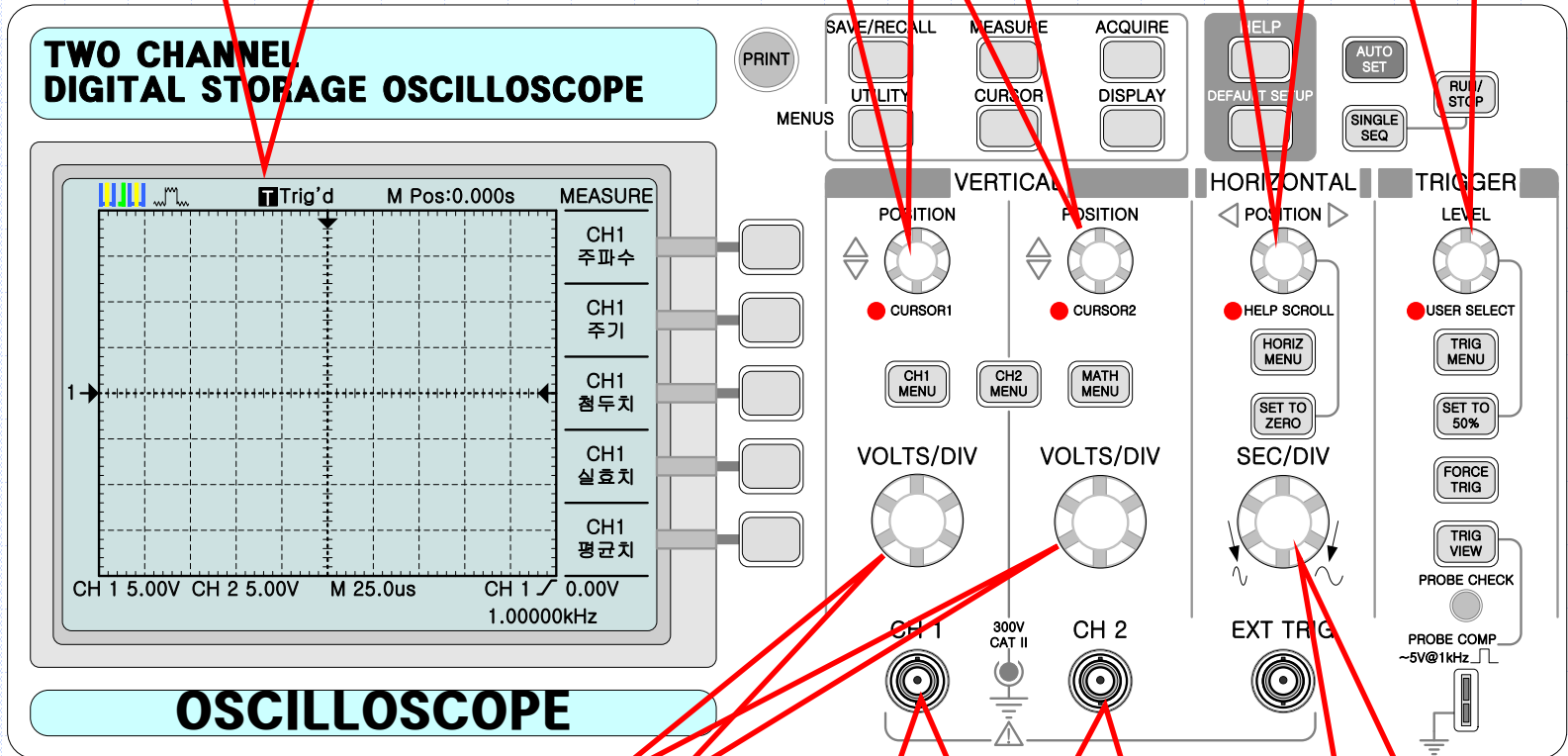
✓ Oscilloscope 사용하기

파형 표시부

상하 위치
조정 단자

좌우 위치
조정 단자

트리거
조정 단자

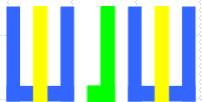


측정 전압
조정 단자

CH 1
입력 단자

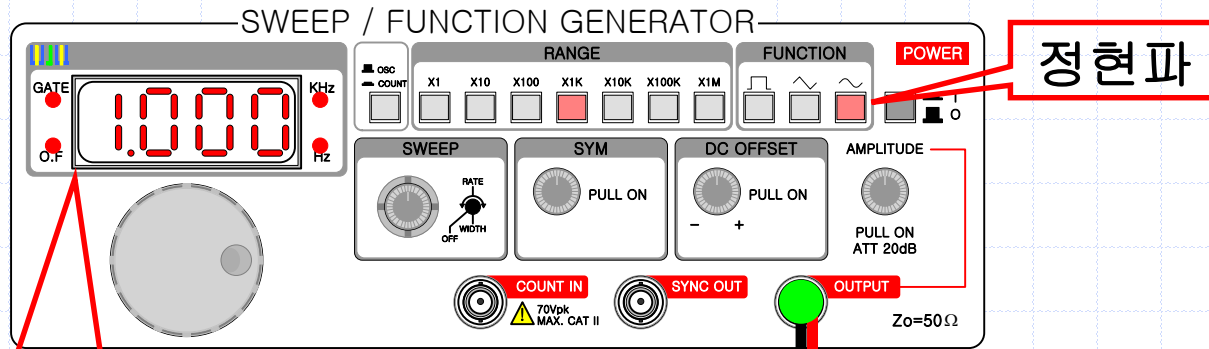
CH 2
입력 단자

측정 시간
조정 단자

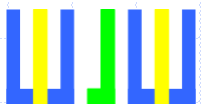
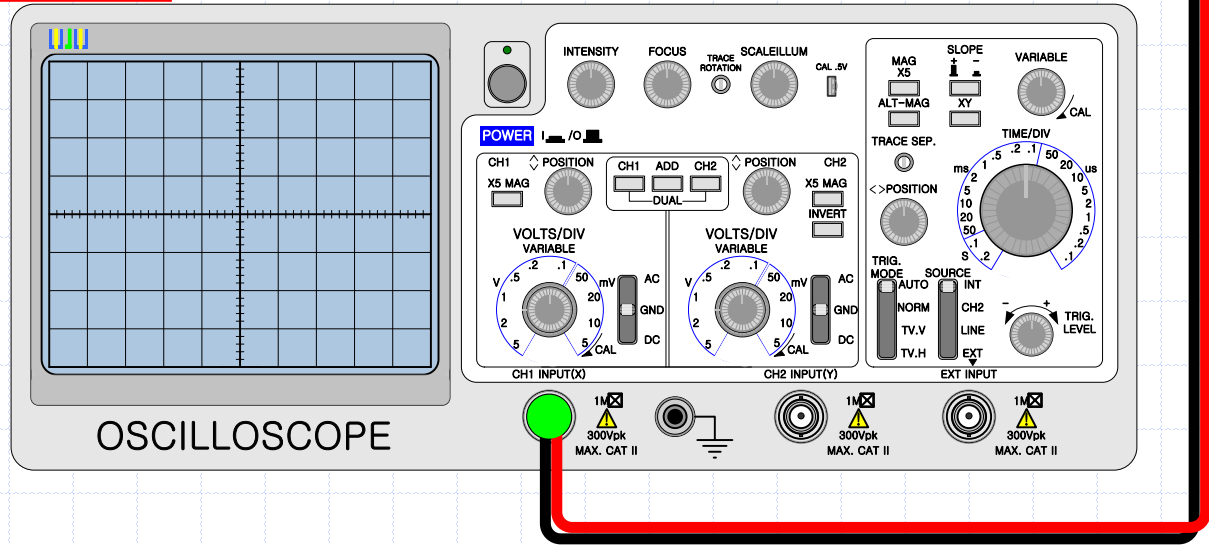


7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 신호 발생기와 오실로스코프 CH 1 을 연결하라.

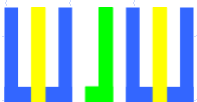
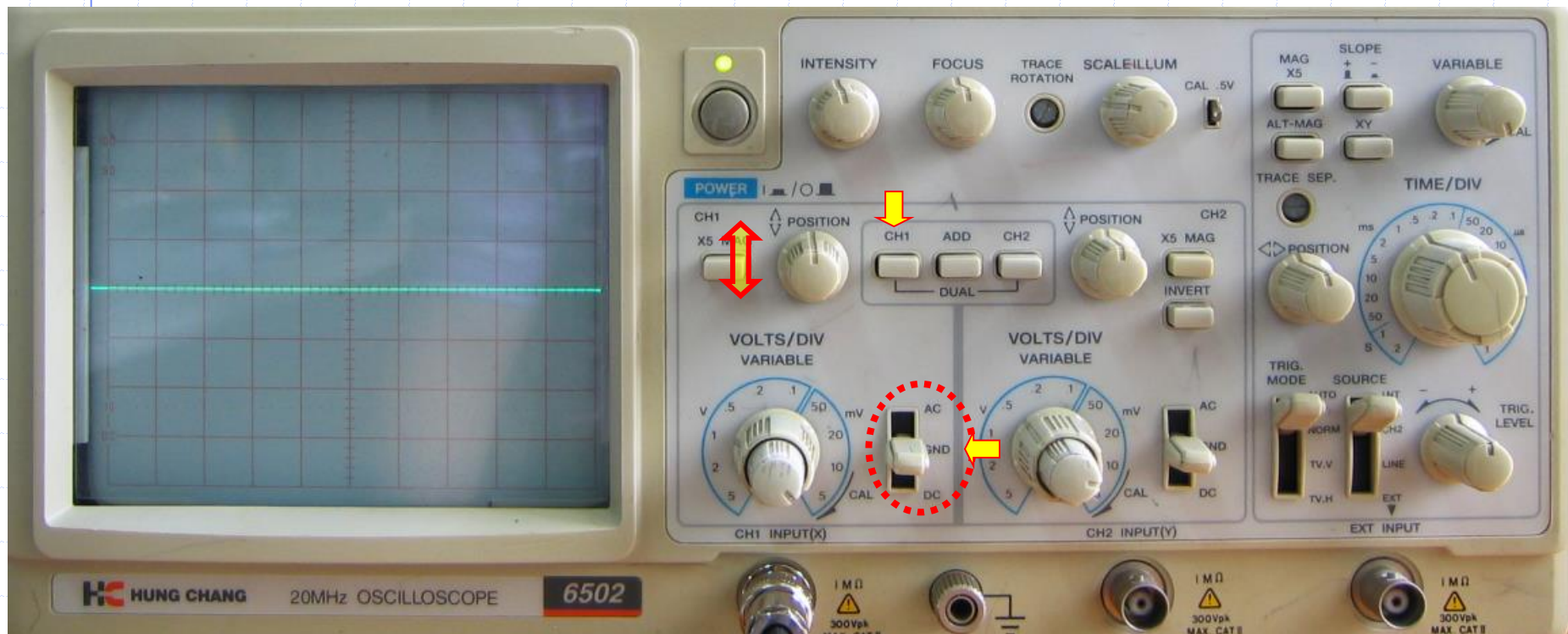


주파수 : 1kHz



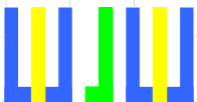
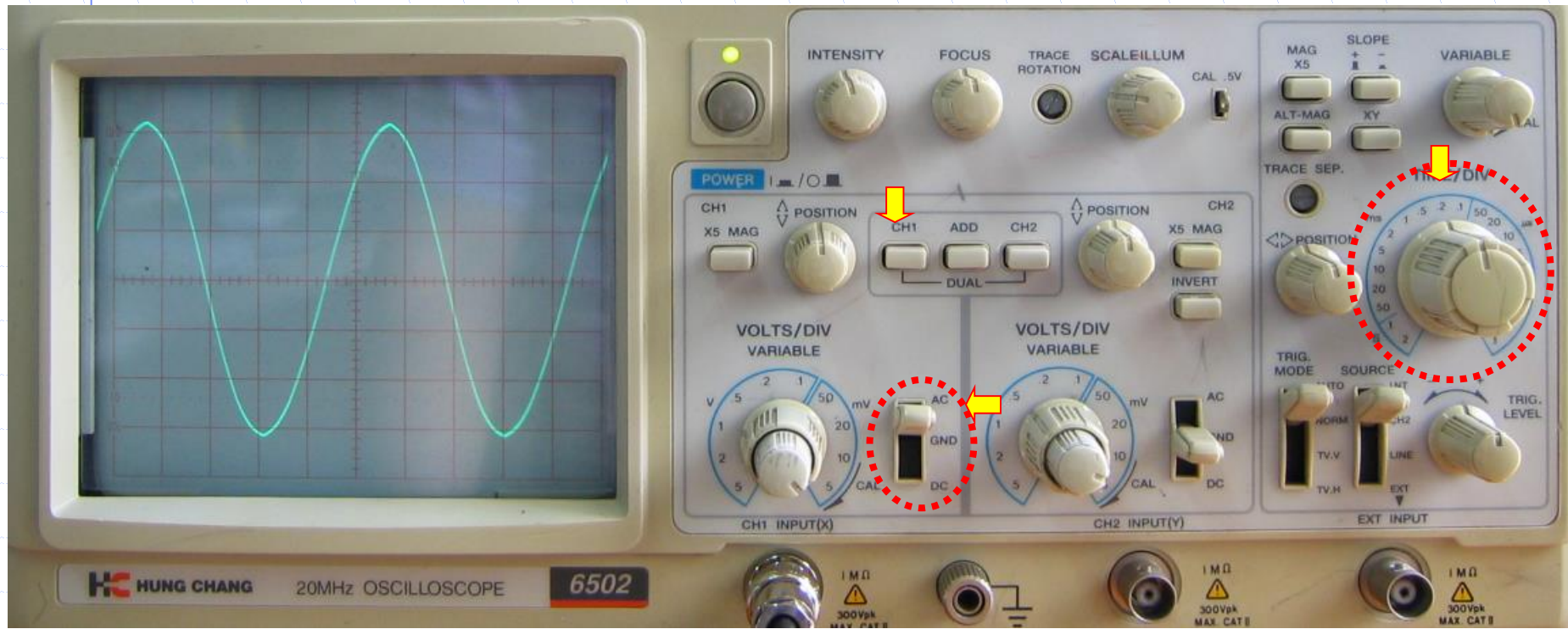
7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

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



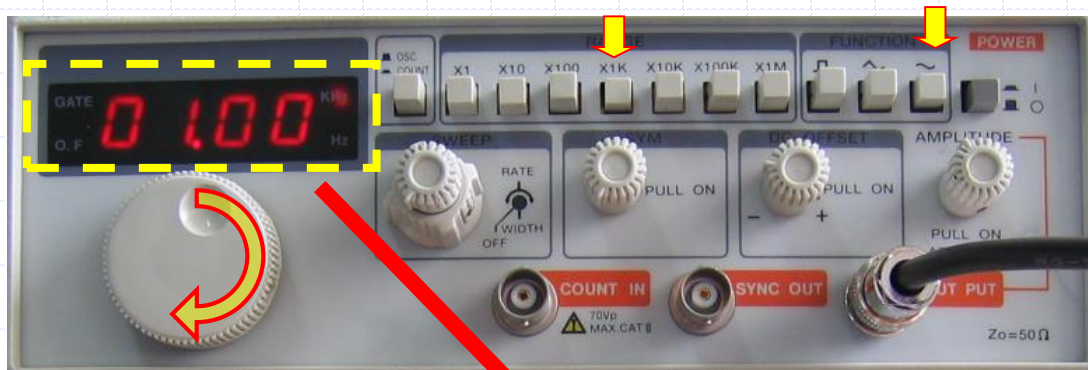
7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

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

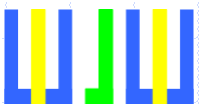
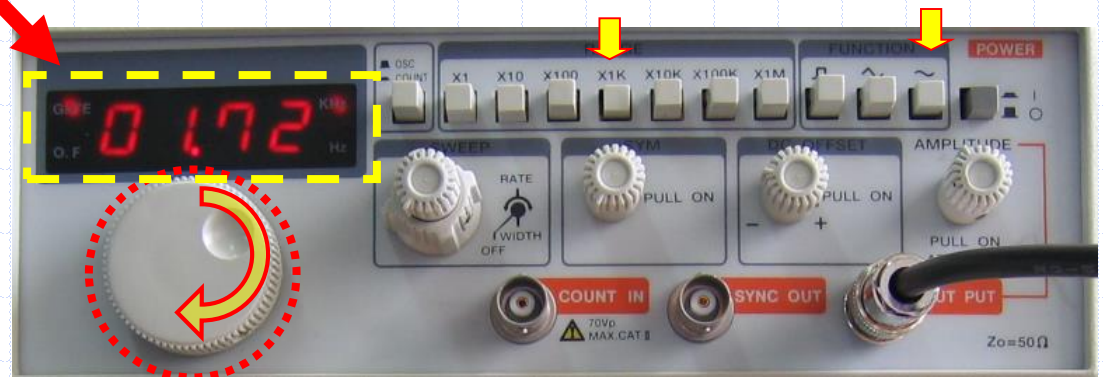


7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

- 이때 Sweep Function Generator 의 Frequency 조정 단자를 시계 방향으로 돌려라.

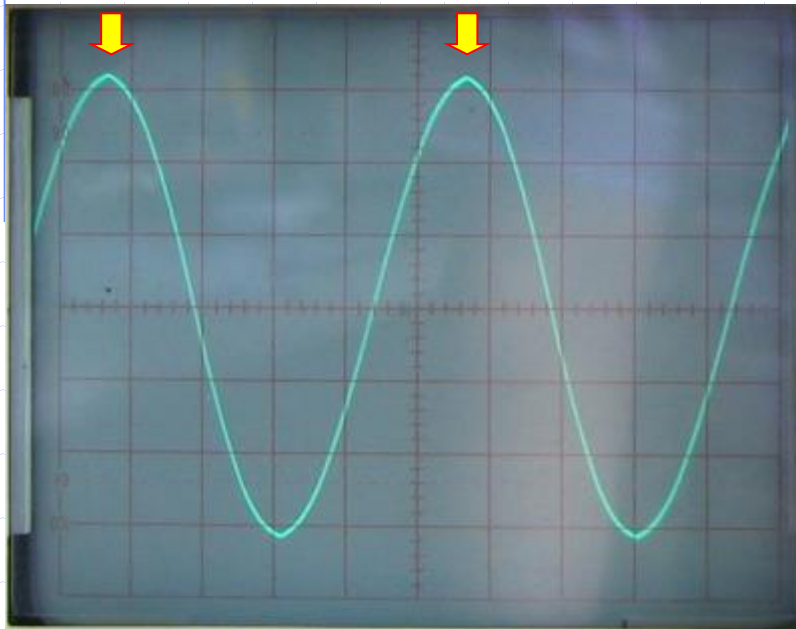


주파수 높아짐

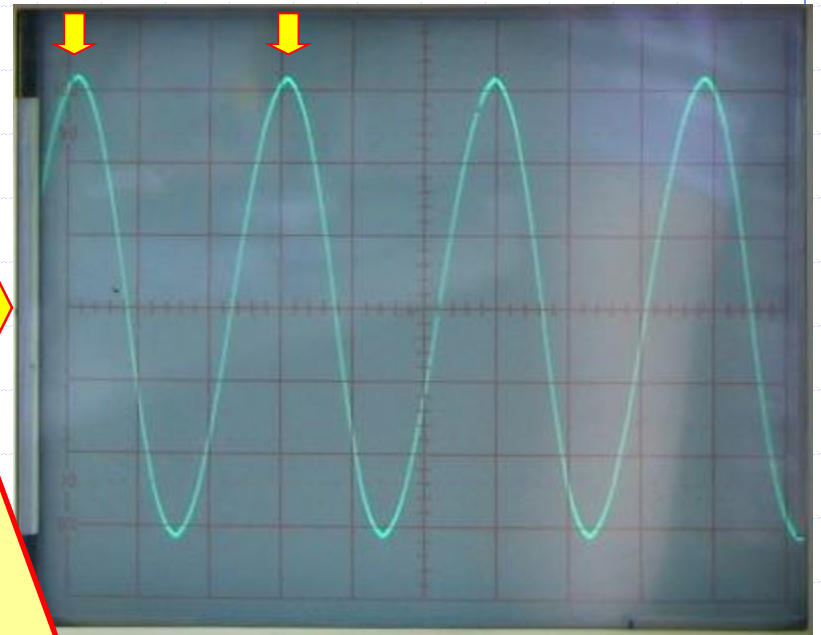
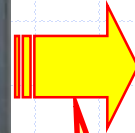


7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프창의 정현파는 어떻게 변화하는가?

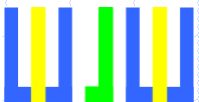


1kHz



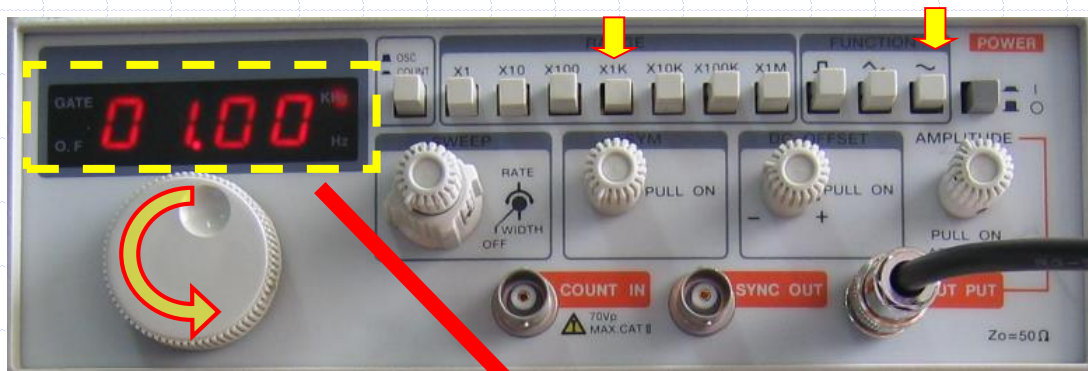
>>1kHz

주파수 높아짐
주기가 짧아짐

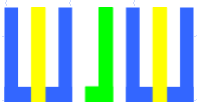
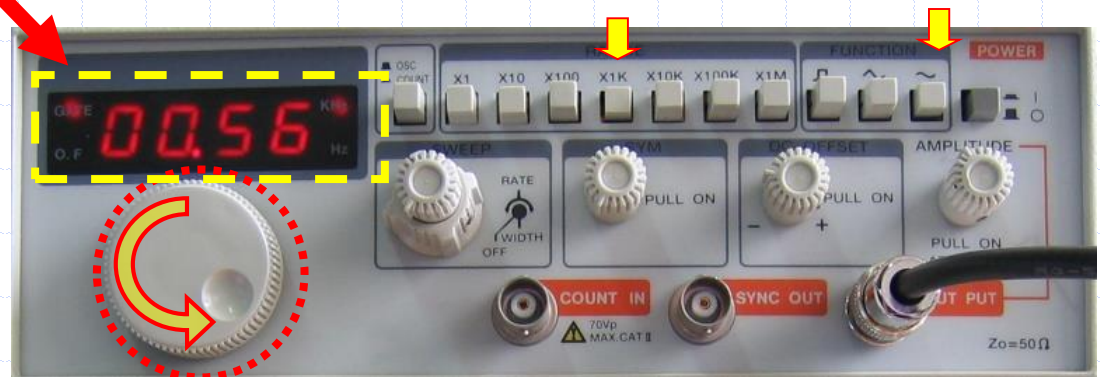


7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

- 이때 Sweep Function Generator 의 Frequency 조정 단자를 반시계 방향으로 돌려라.

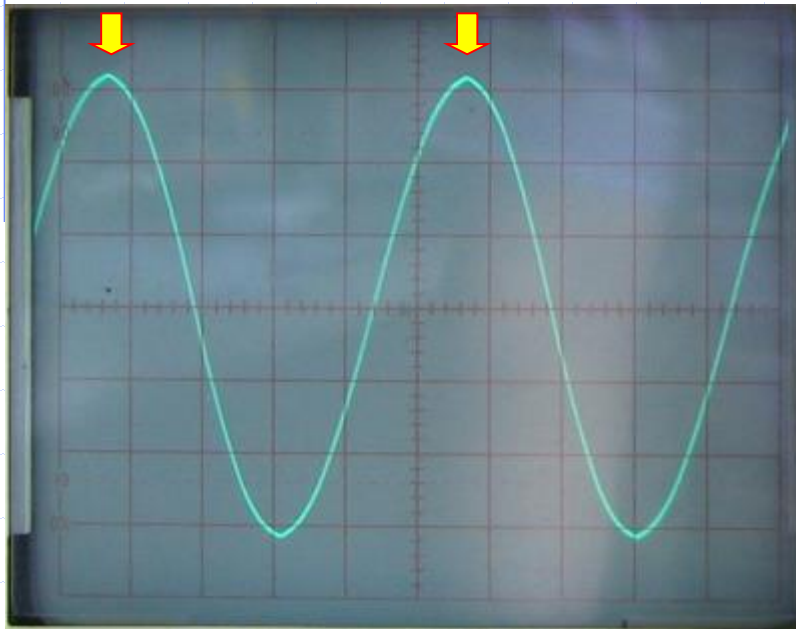


주파수 낮아짐

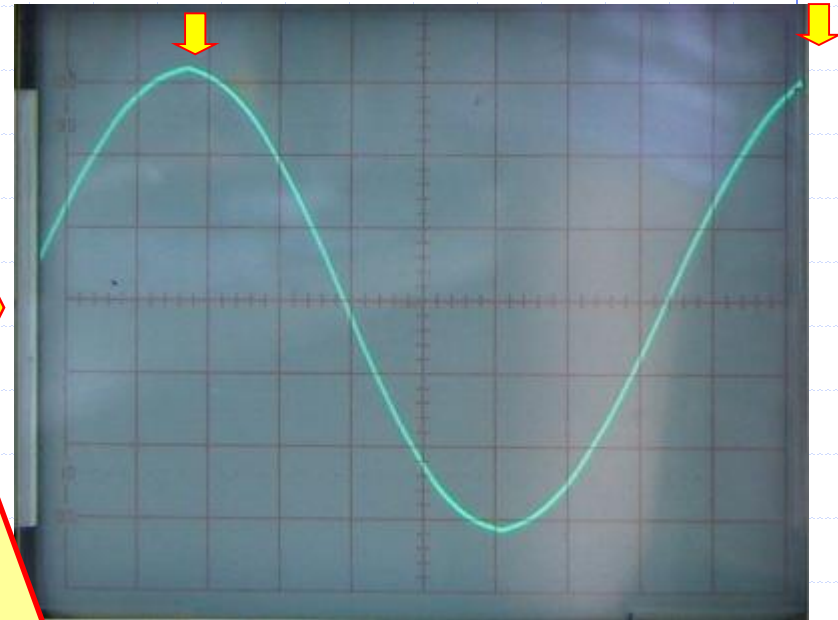
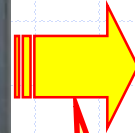


7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프창의 정현파는 어떻게 변화하는가?

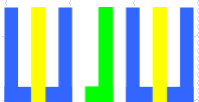


1kHz



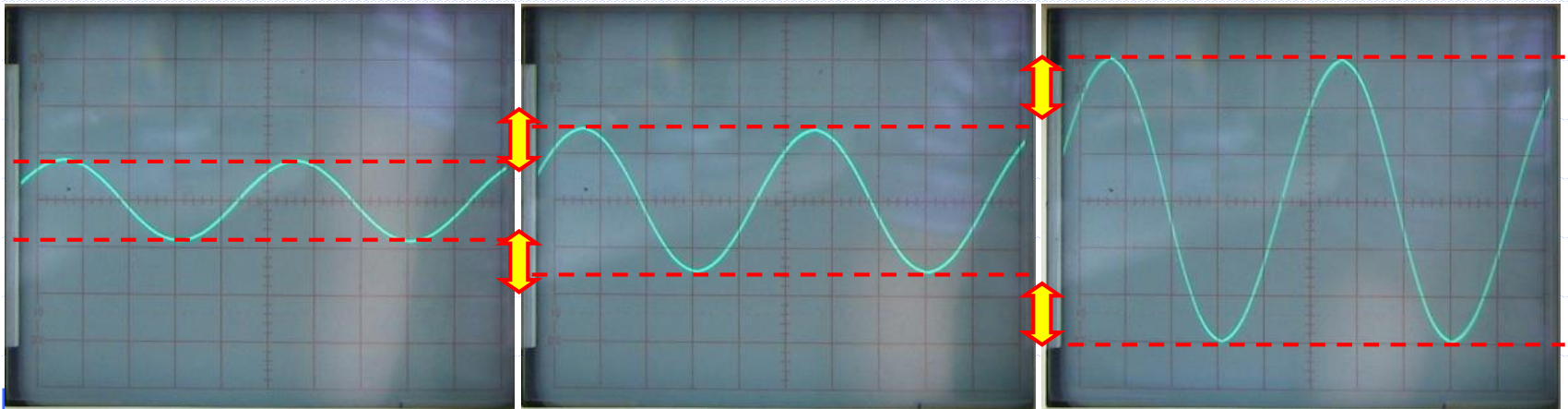
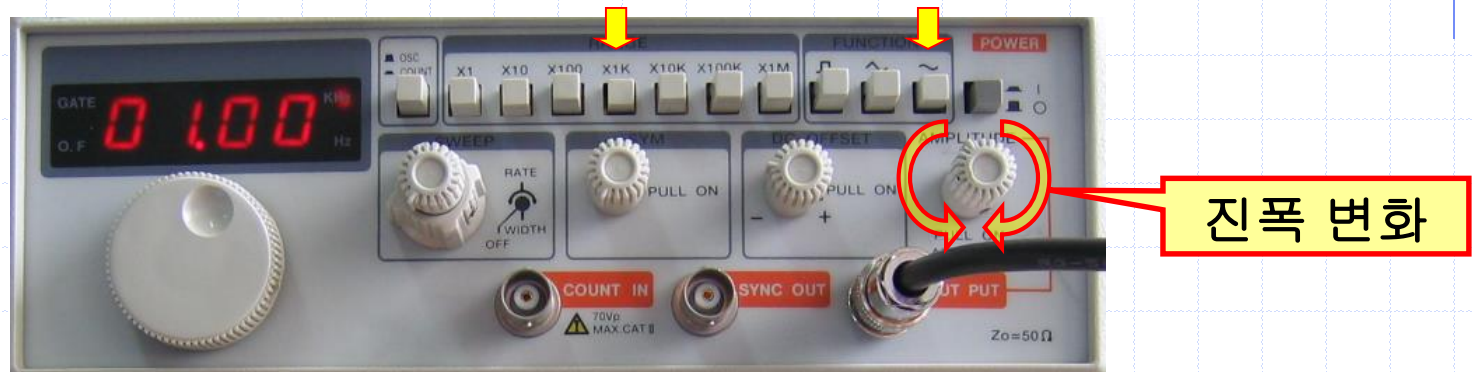
<<1kHz

주파수 낮아짐
주기가 길어짐



7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

- 이때 Sweep Function Generator 의 Amplitude 조정 단자를 좌우로 돌려라.

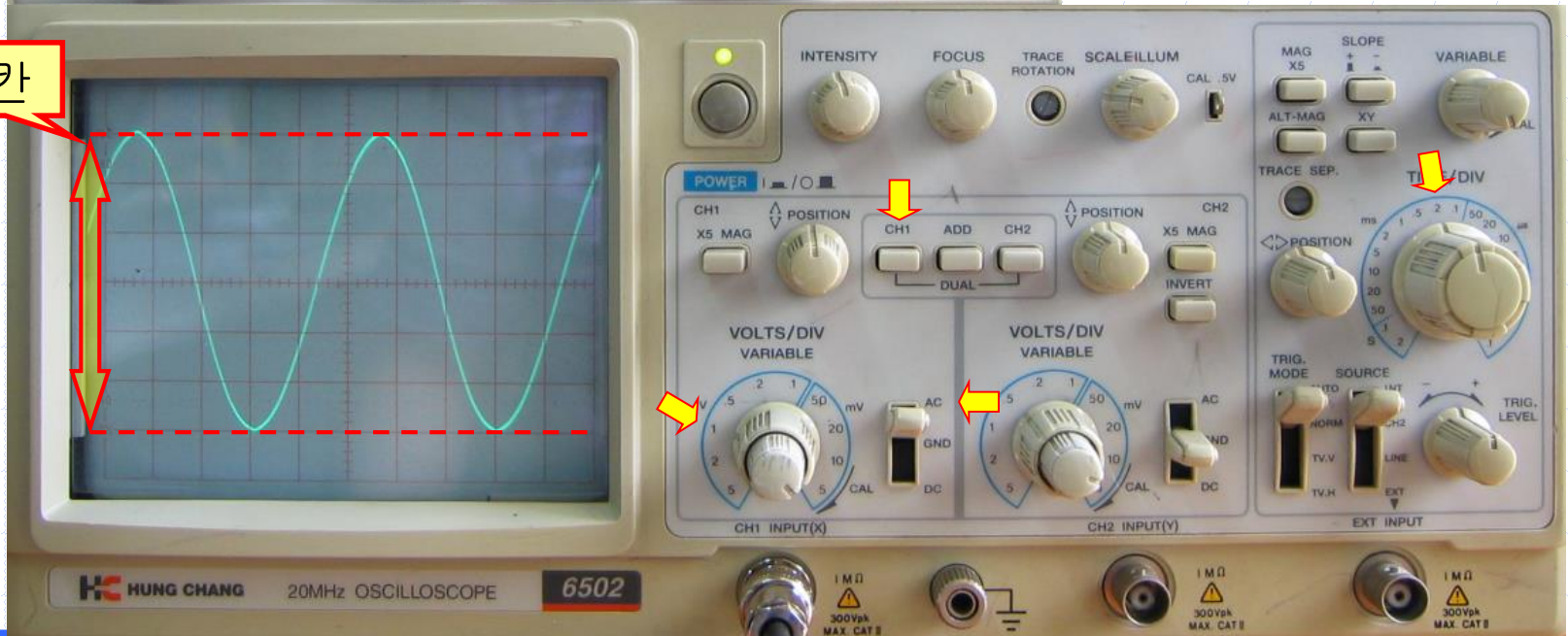


7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

- ✓ 정현파, 6Vpp (참두간 전압) 가 되도록 조정하라.

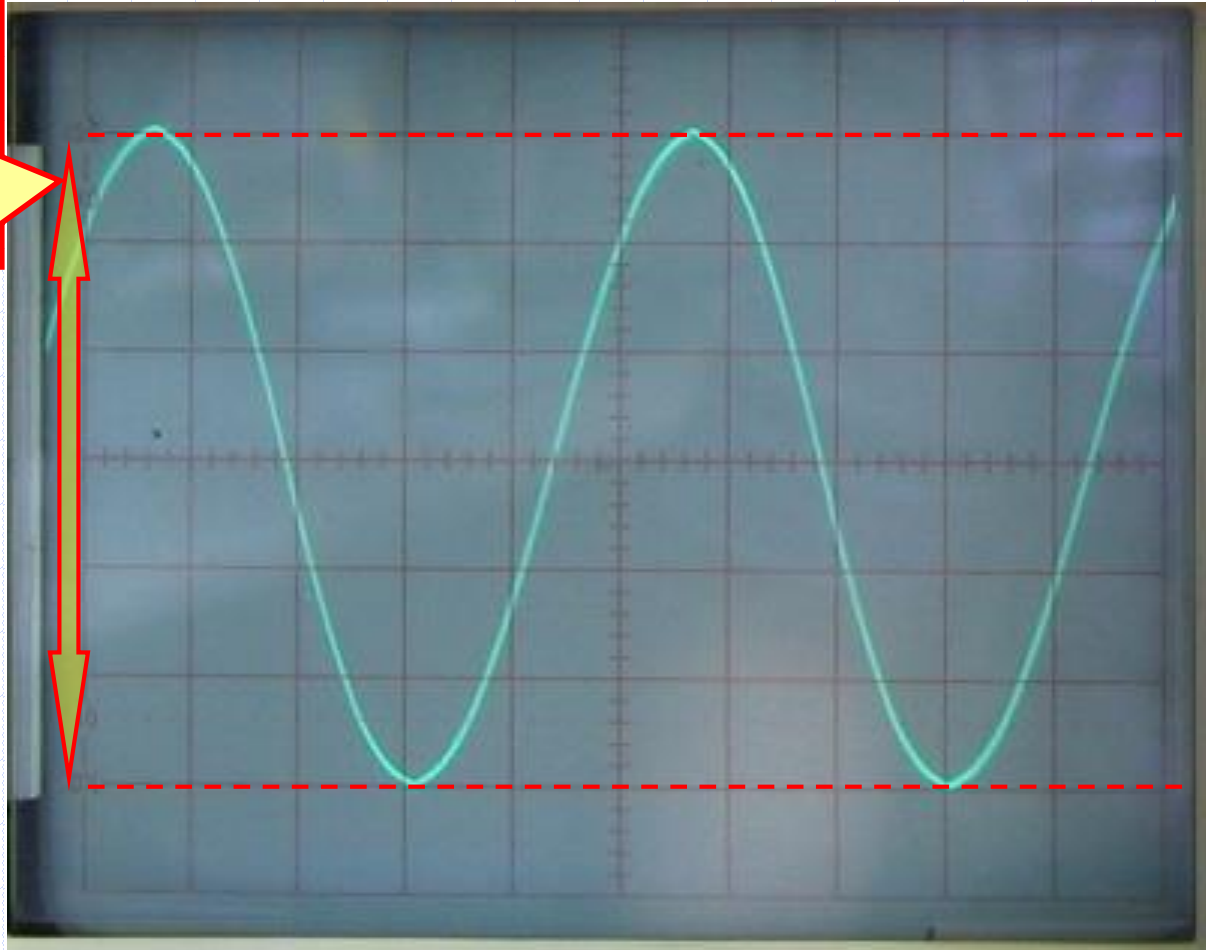


6칸

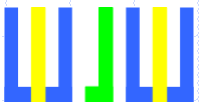


7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

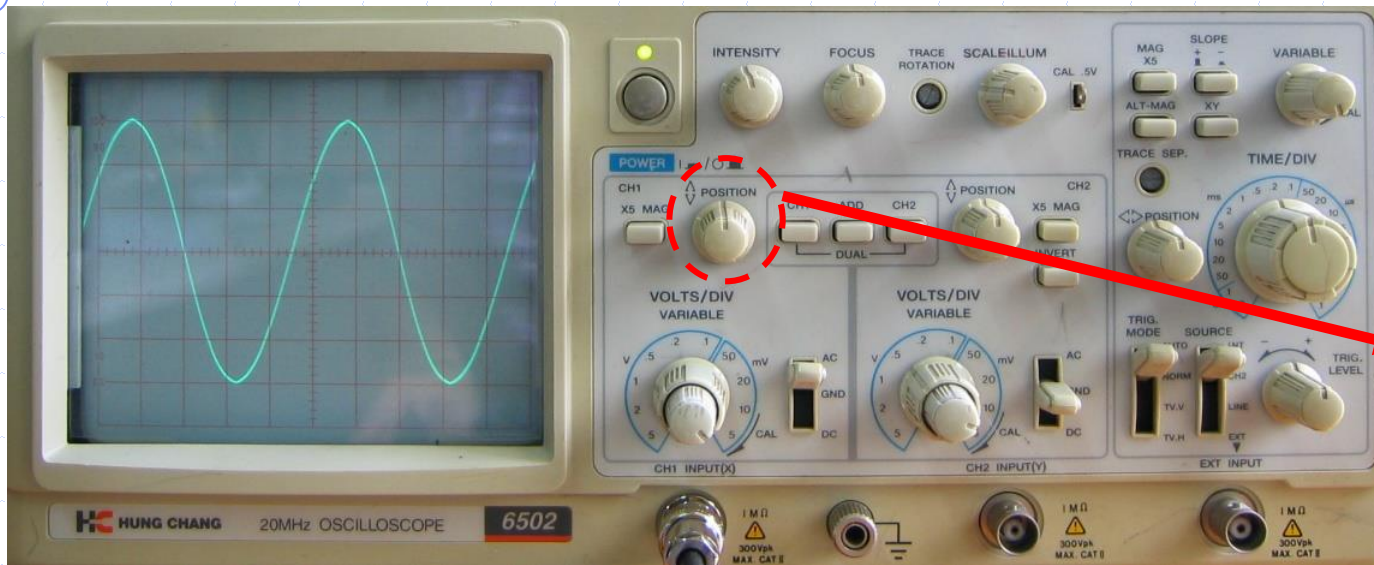
6칸 X 1V/DIV
= 6Vpp
= 3Vp



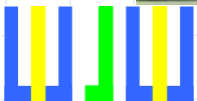
1V/DIV, 0.2mS/DIV



7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프



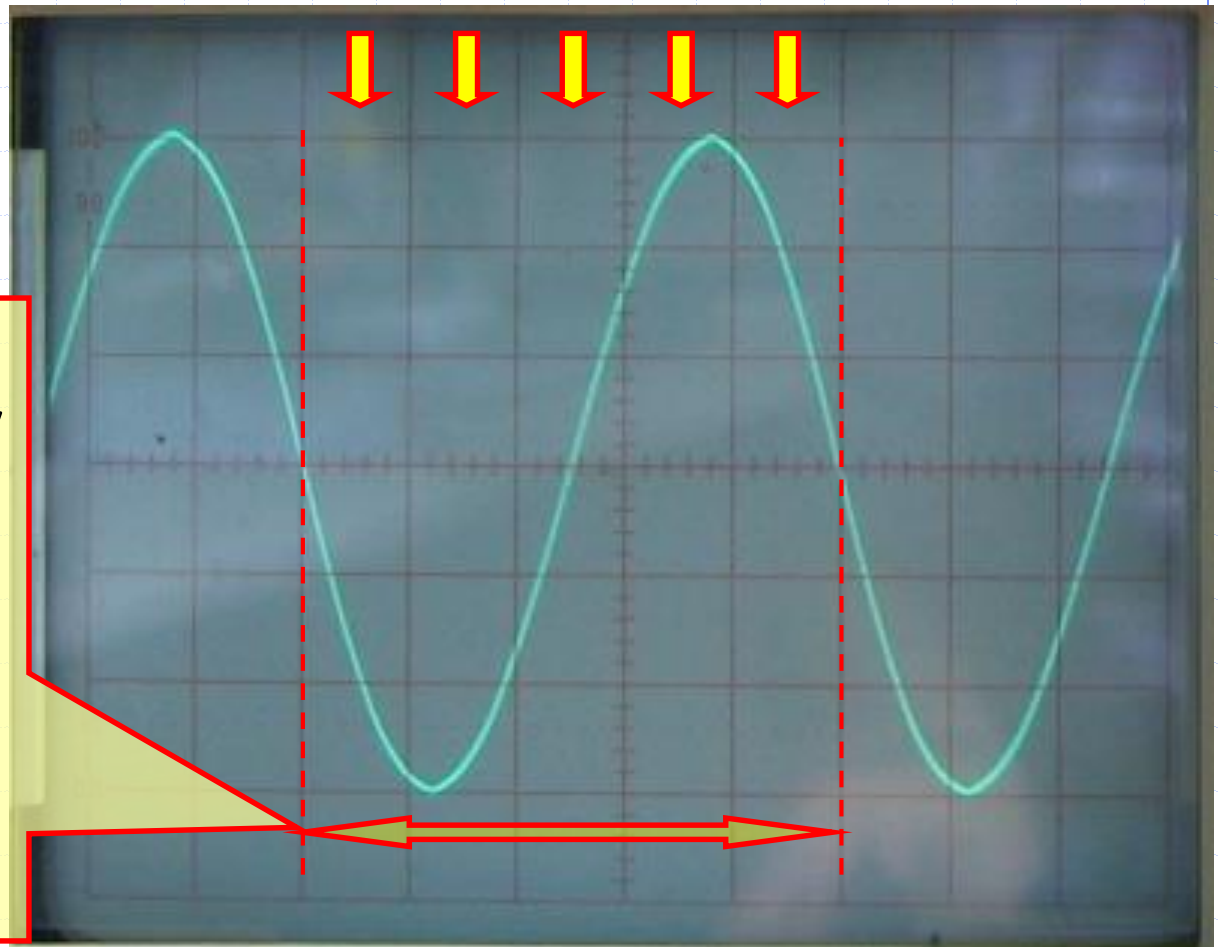
좌우
위치 조정



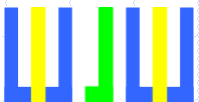
7-6. 교류 관찰-신호 발생기, 오실로스코프

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1주기 (T)} \\ &= 5\text{칸} \times 0.2\text{mS/DIV} \\ &= 1\text{mSec} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{주파수 (f)} \\ &= 1/T \\ &= 1/1\text{mSec} \\ &= 1,000\text{Hz} \\ &= 1\text{kHz} \end{aligned}$$



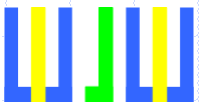
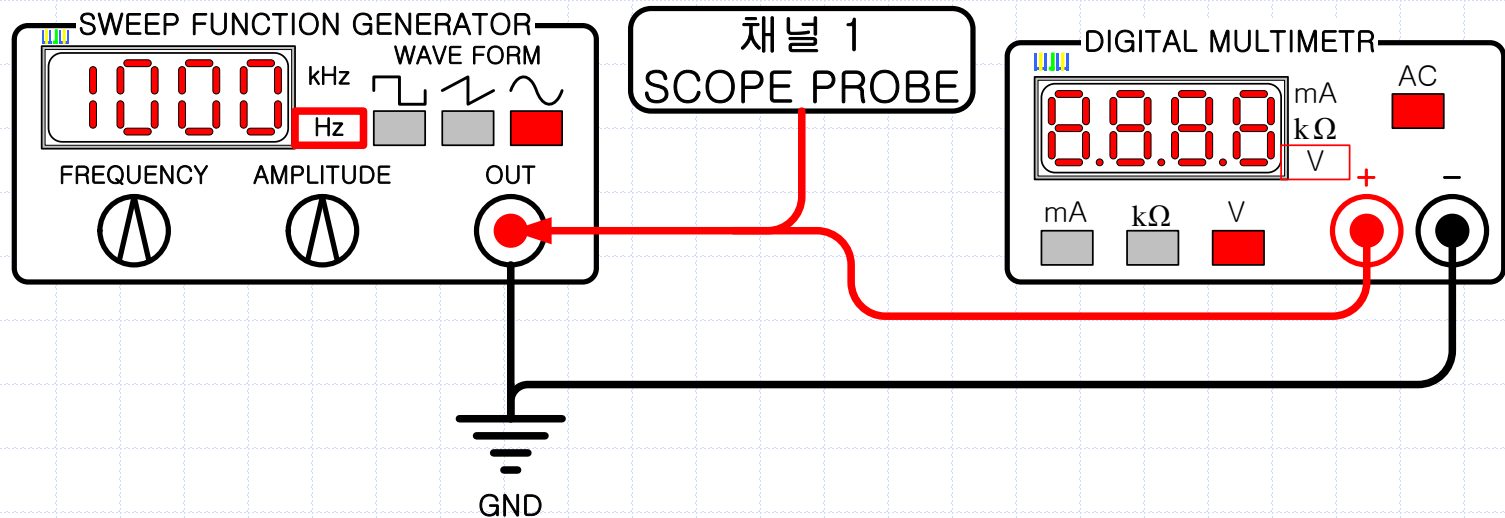
1V/DIV, 0.2mS/DIV



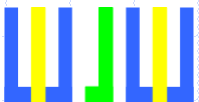
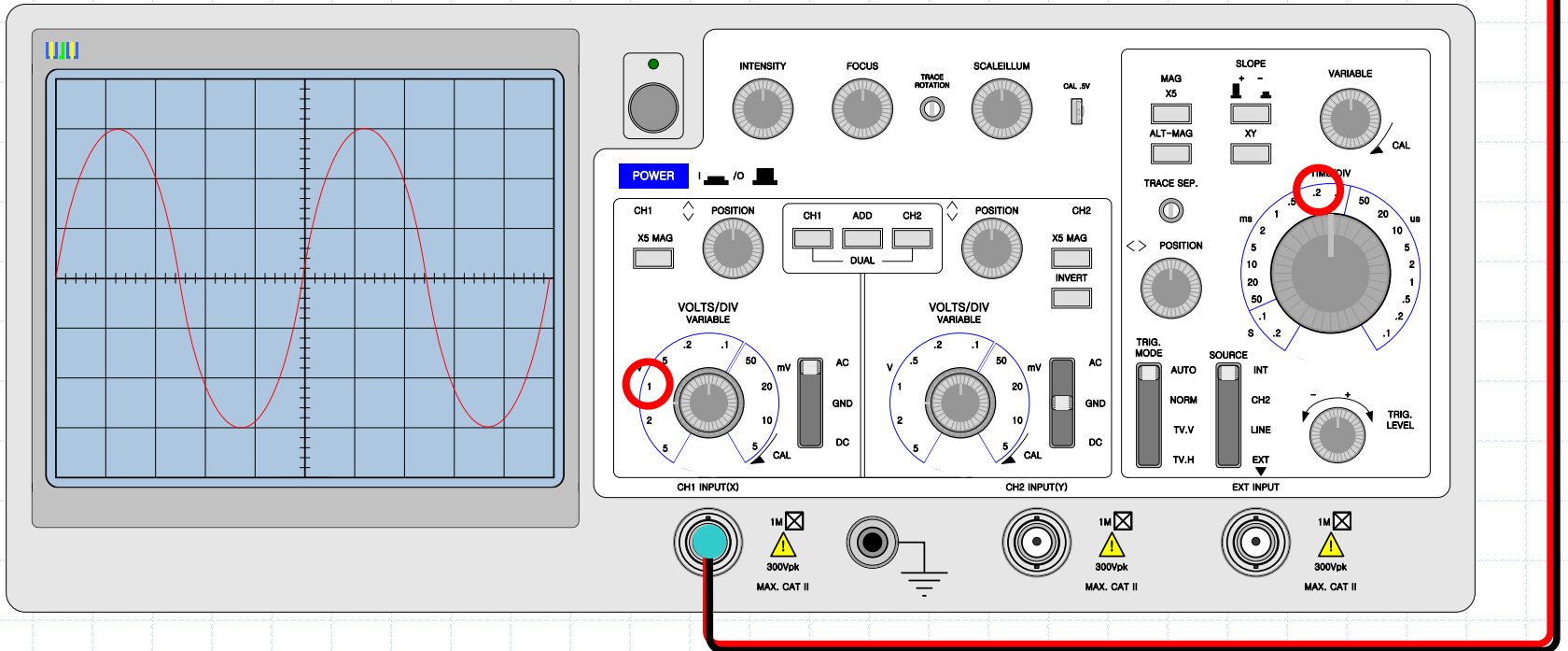
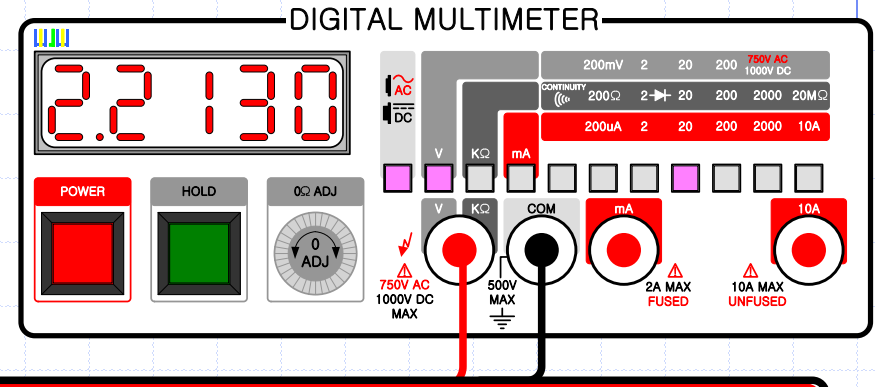
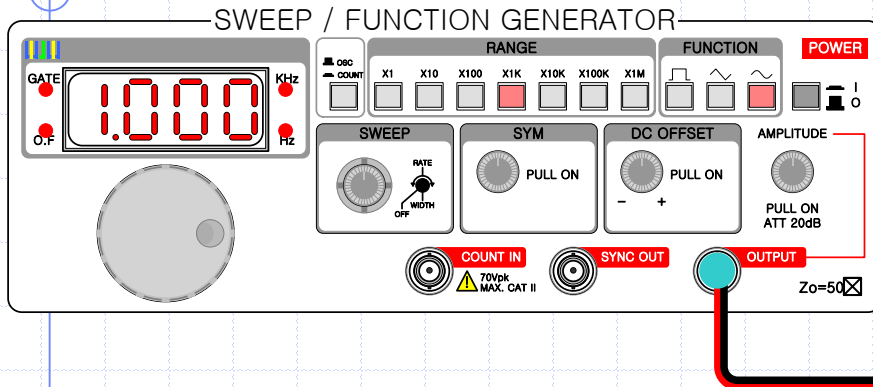
7-7A. 교류 측정 - 첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

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

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



7-7A. 교류 측정 - 컵두 전압, 컵두간 전압, 실효 전압



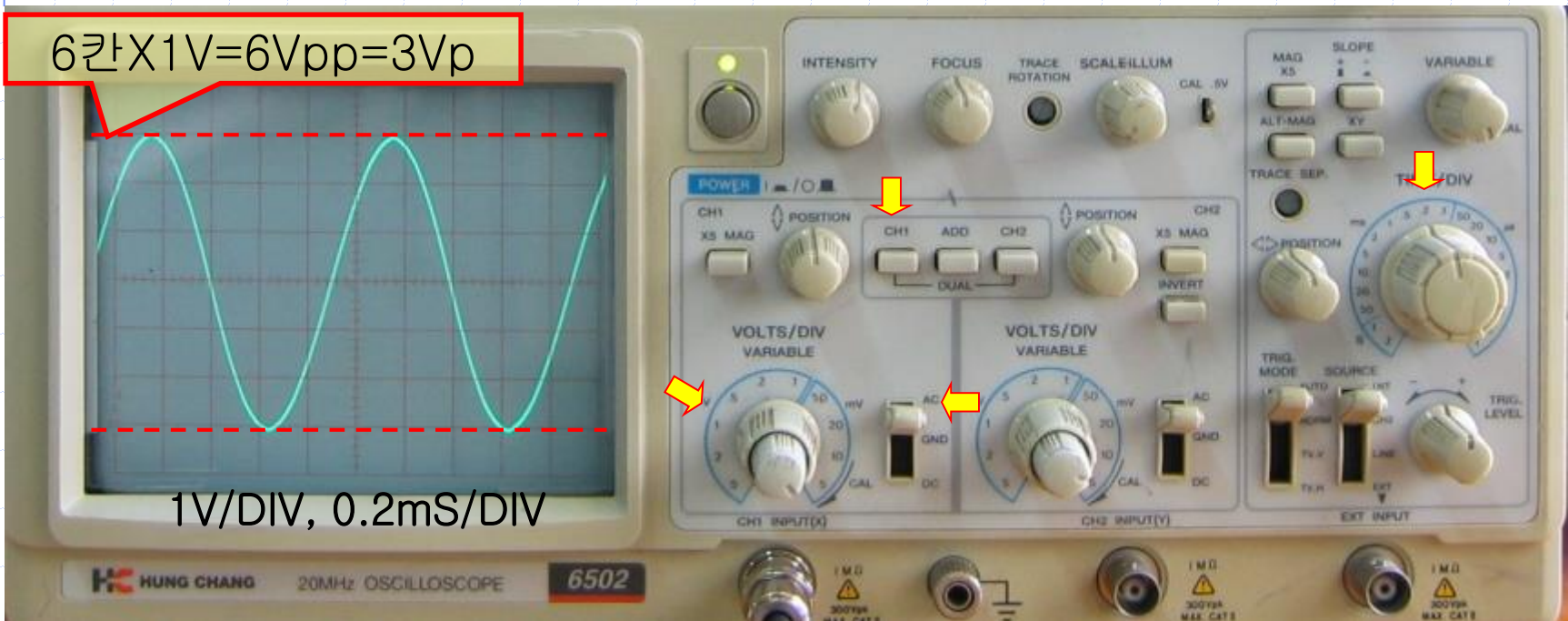
7-7A. 교류 측정 -첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

✓ 정현파, 1kHz, 6Vpp

Vrms (실효치)



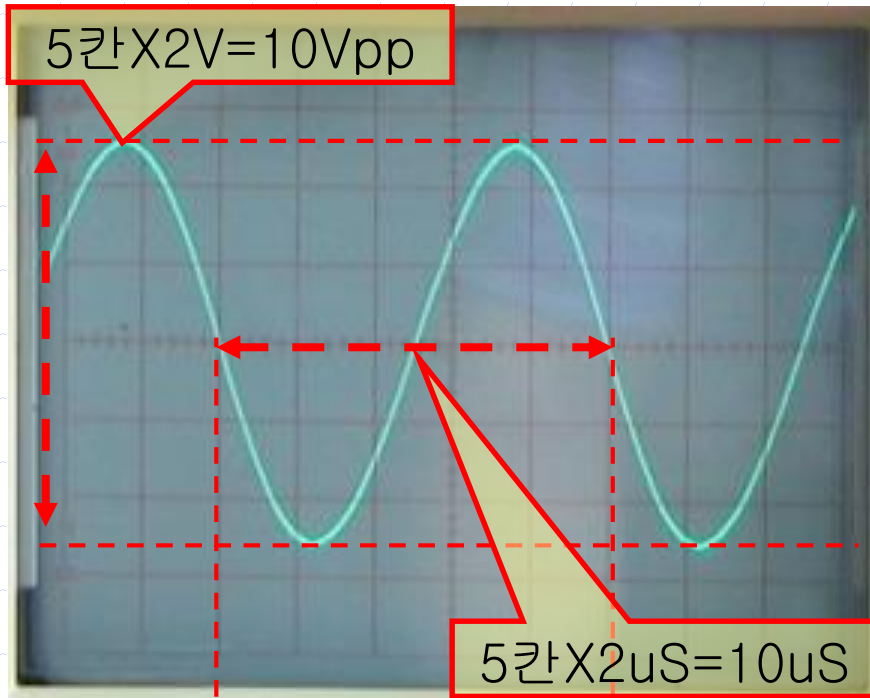
$6\text{칸} \times 1\text{V} = 6\text{Vpp} = 3\text{Vp}$



7-7B. 교류 측정 - 첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

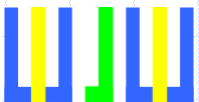
✓ 정현파, 100kHz, 10Vpp

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



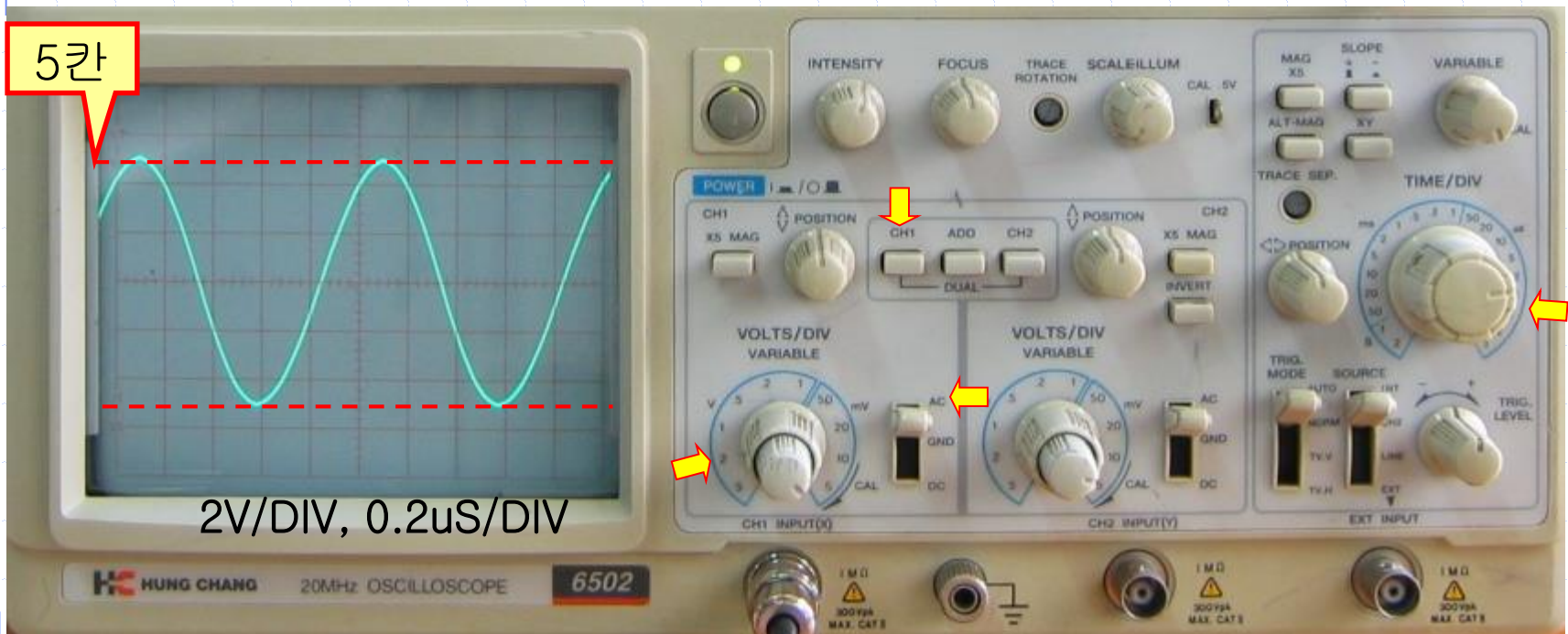
2V/DIV, 2uS/DIV

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

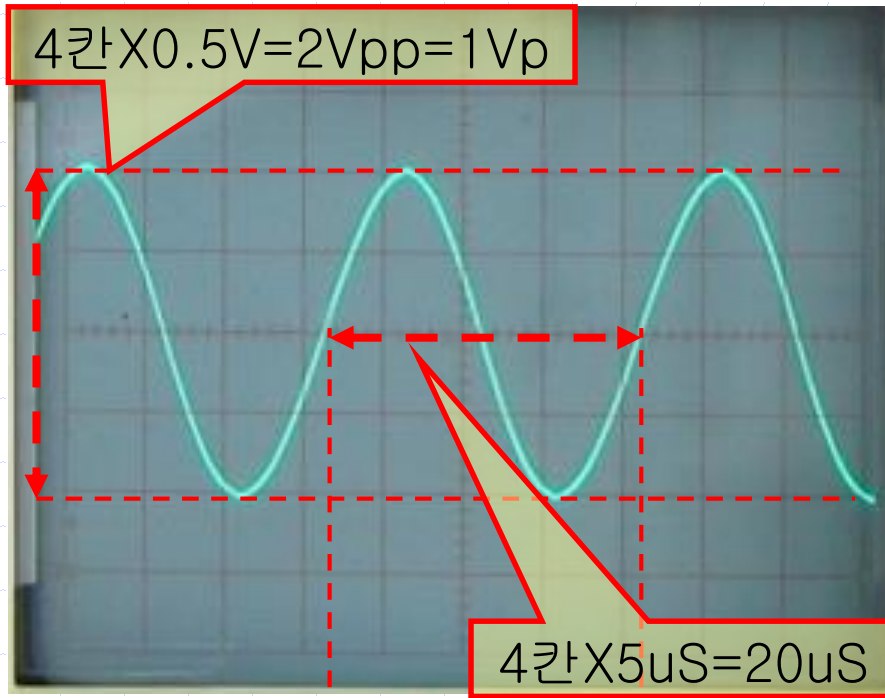
- ✓ 정현파, 100kHz, 10Vpp



7-7C. 교류 측정 - 첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

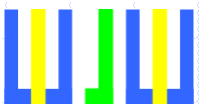
✓ 정현파, 50kHz, 1Vp

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



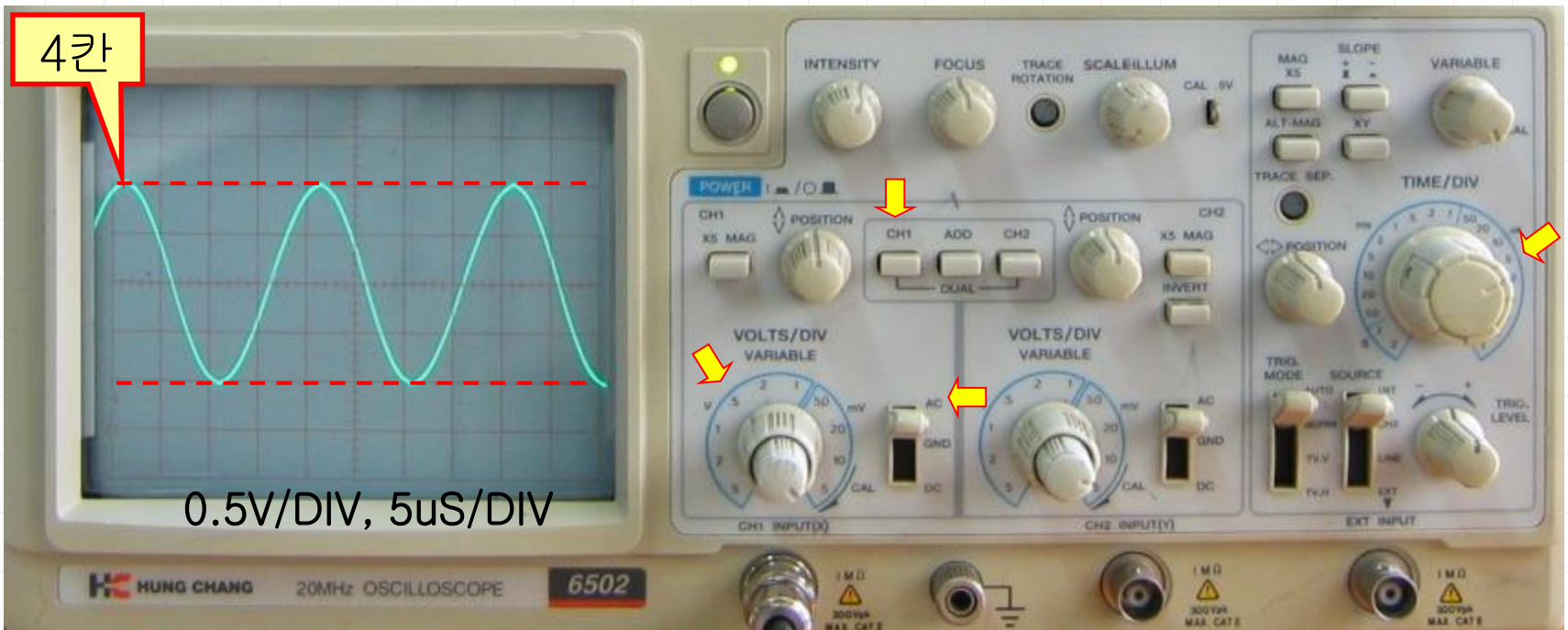
0.5V/DIV, 5uS/DIV

주파수 (f)	50 kHz
1주기 (T)	20 uSec
첨두간전압 (Vpp)	2 Vpp
첨두전압 (Vp)	1 Vp
실효전압 (Vrms)	0.7071 V



7-7C. 교류 측정-첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

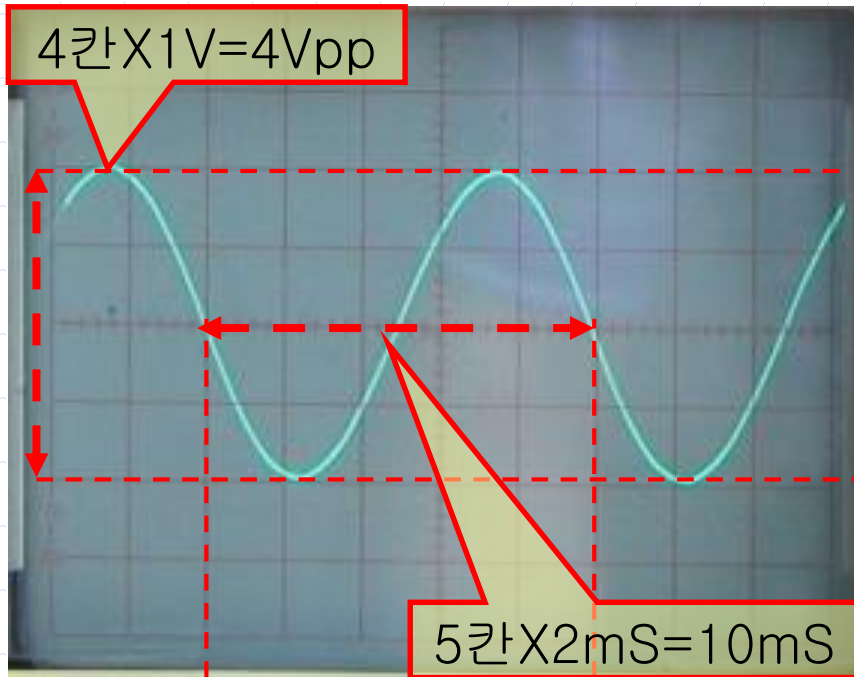
- ✓ 정현파, 50kHz, 1Vp



7-7D. 교류 측정 - 첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

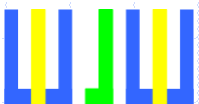
✓ 정현파, 100Hz, 4Vpp

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



1V/DIV, 2mS/DIV

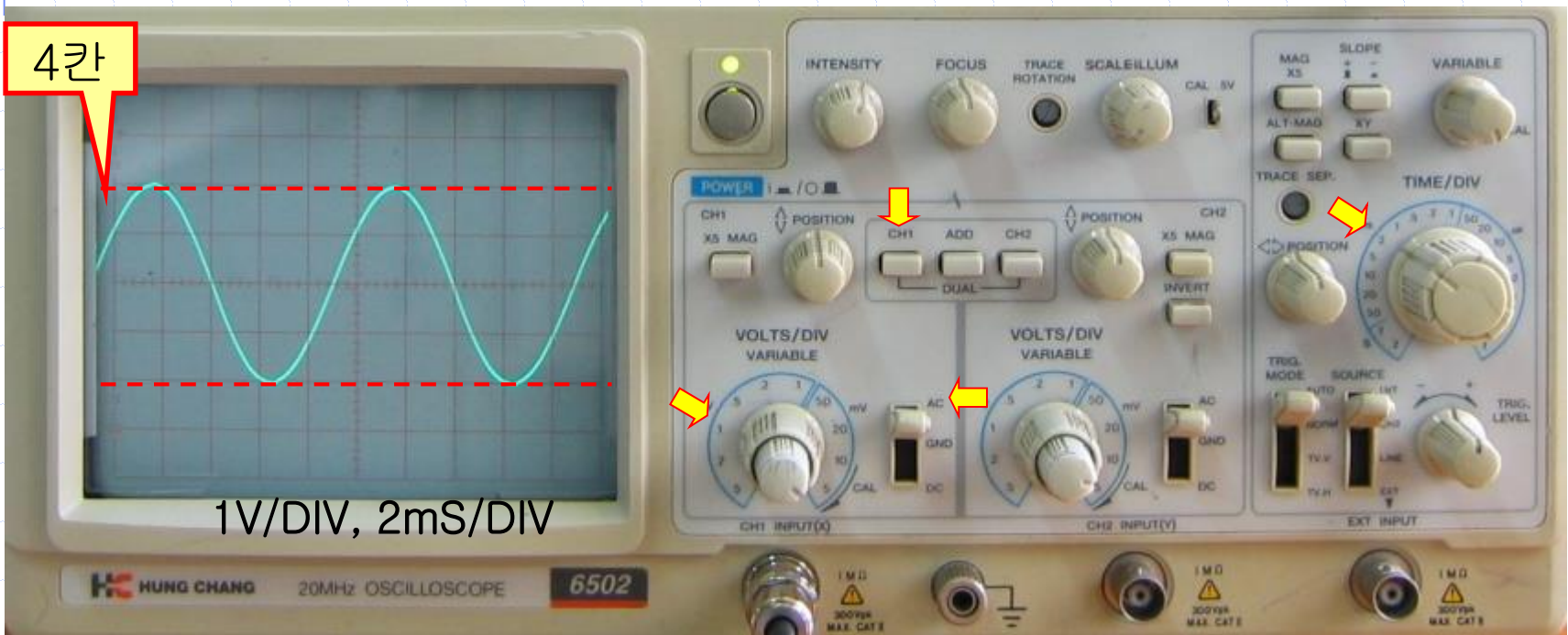
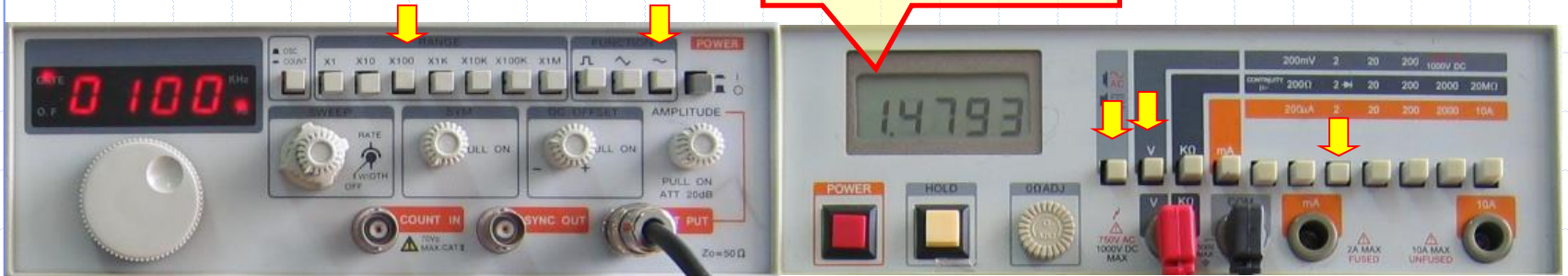
주파수 (f)	100 Hz
1주기 (T)	10 mSec
첨두간전압 (Vpp)	4 Vpp
첨두전압 (Vp)	2 Vp
실효전압 (Vrms)	1.4142 V



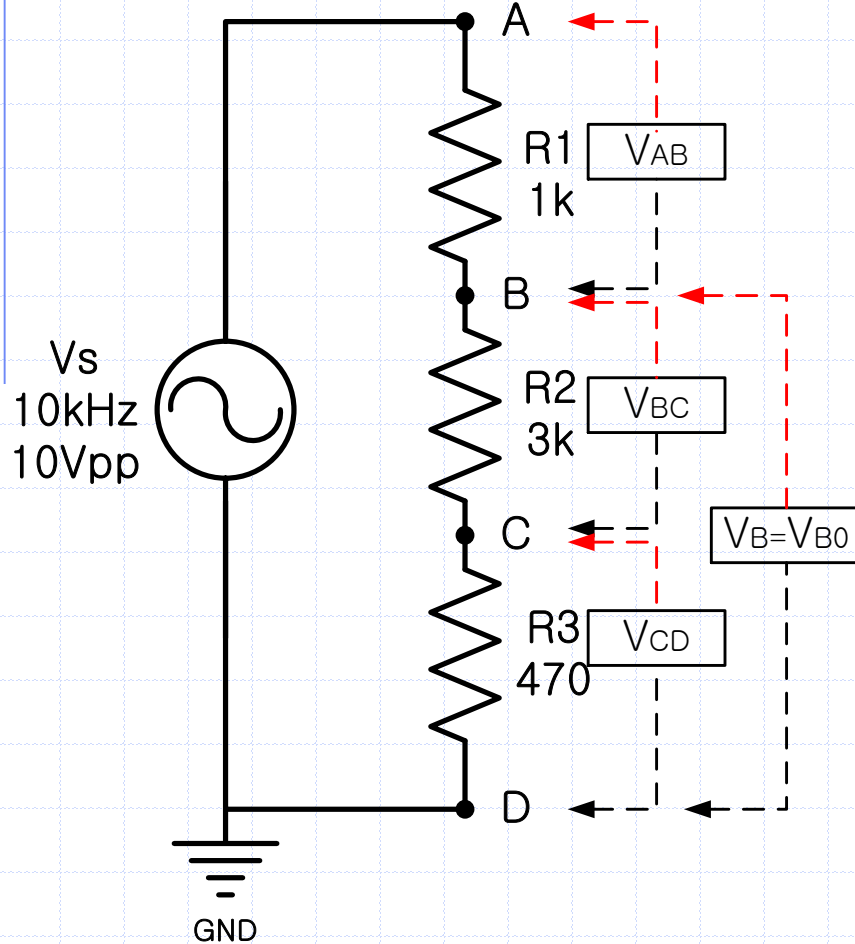
7-7D. 교류 측정-첨두 전압, 첨두간 전압, 실효 전압

✓ 정현파, 100Hz, 4Vpp

Vrms (실효치)



7-8. 교류 전압의 분배



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

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

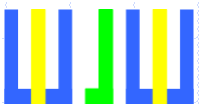
$$V_{BC} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \times V_S$$

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

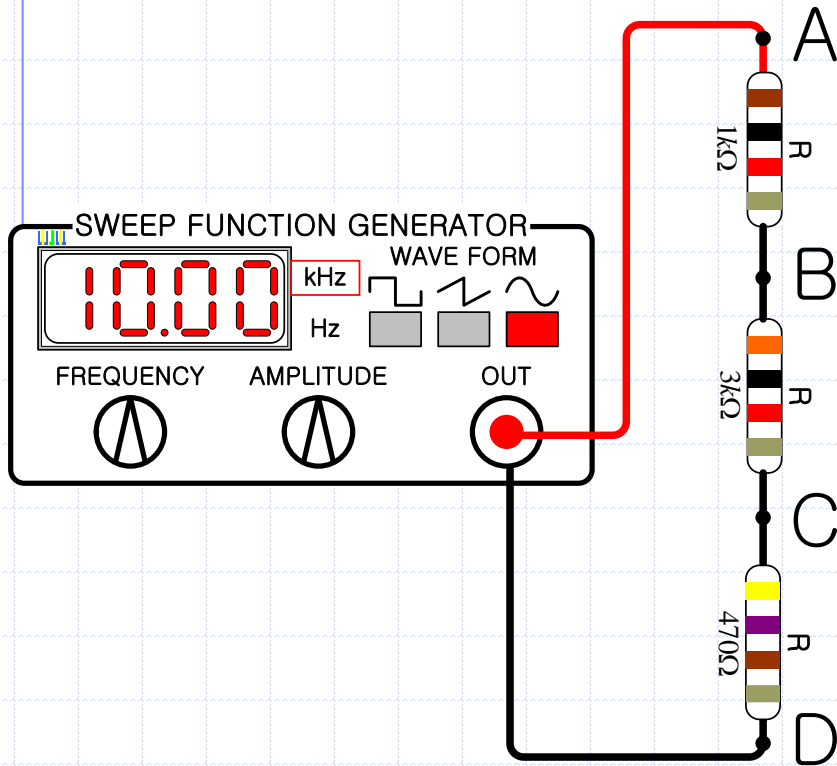
$$V_{CD} = \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \times V_S$$

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

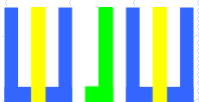
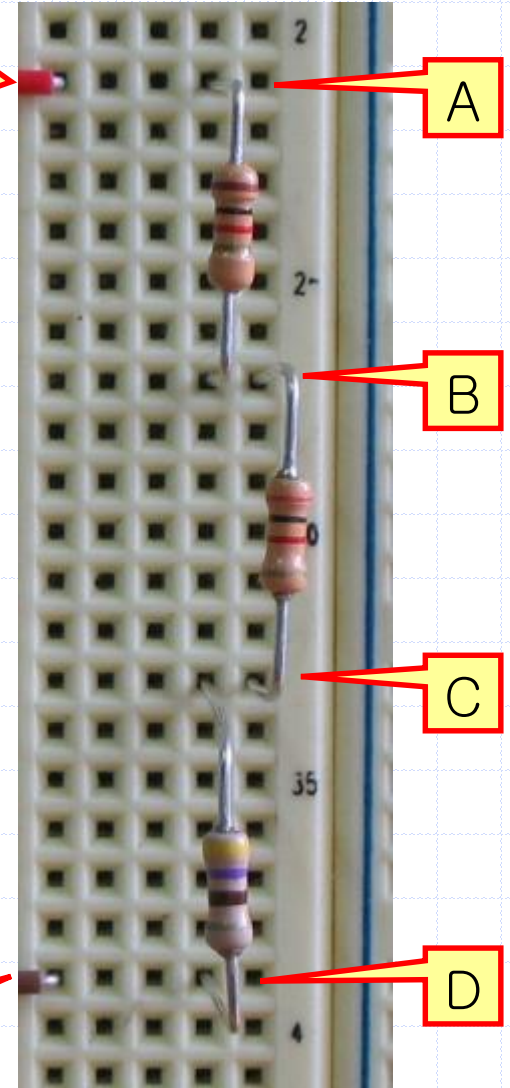
$$V_B = V_{B0} = V_{BC} + V_{CD} = 7.7629V_{PP}$$



7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

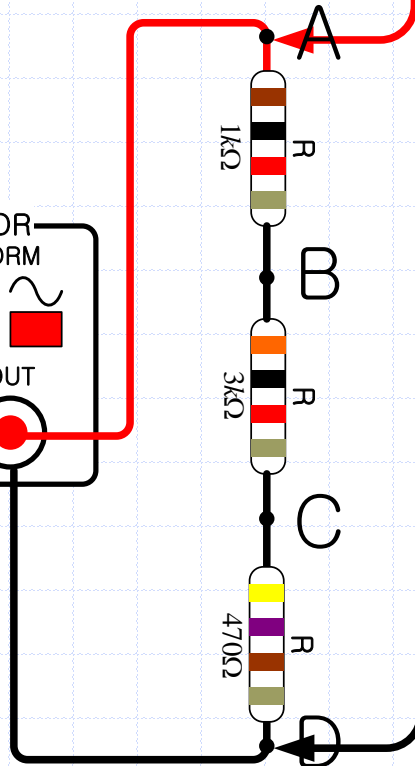
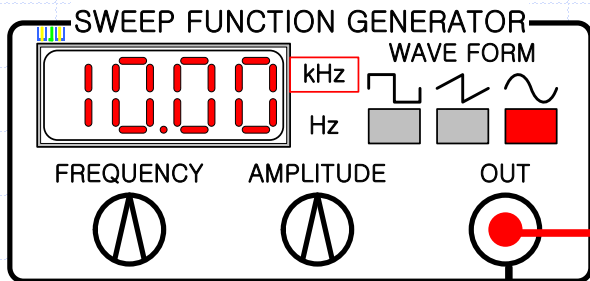
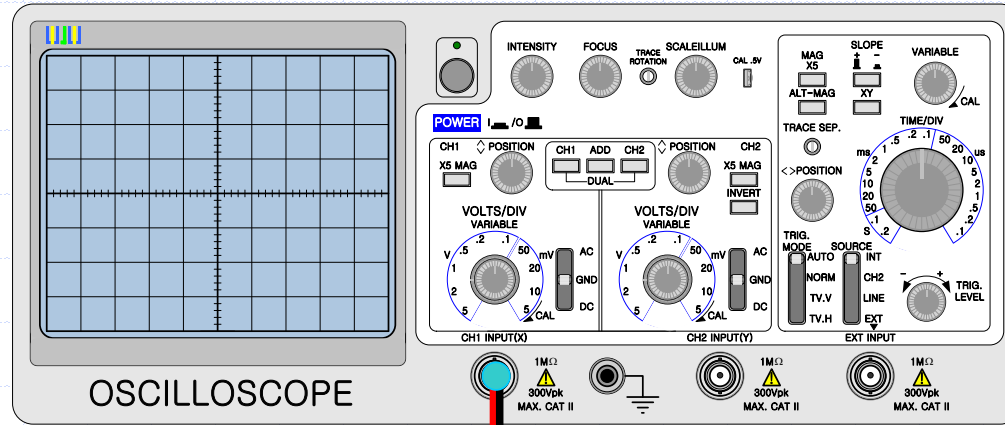


정현파
10kHz
10Vpp



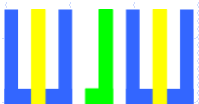
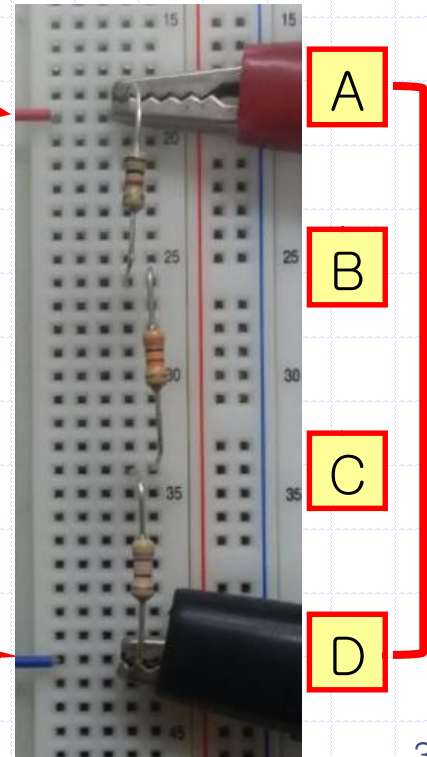
7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

- ✓ $V_{AD} = V_A$
- ✓ 입력 신호



정현파
10kHz
10Vpp

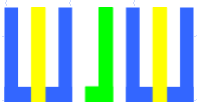
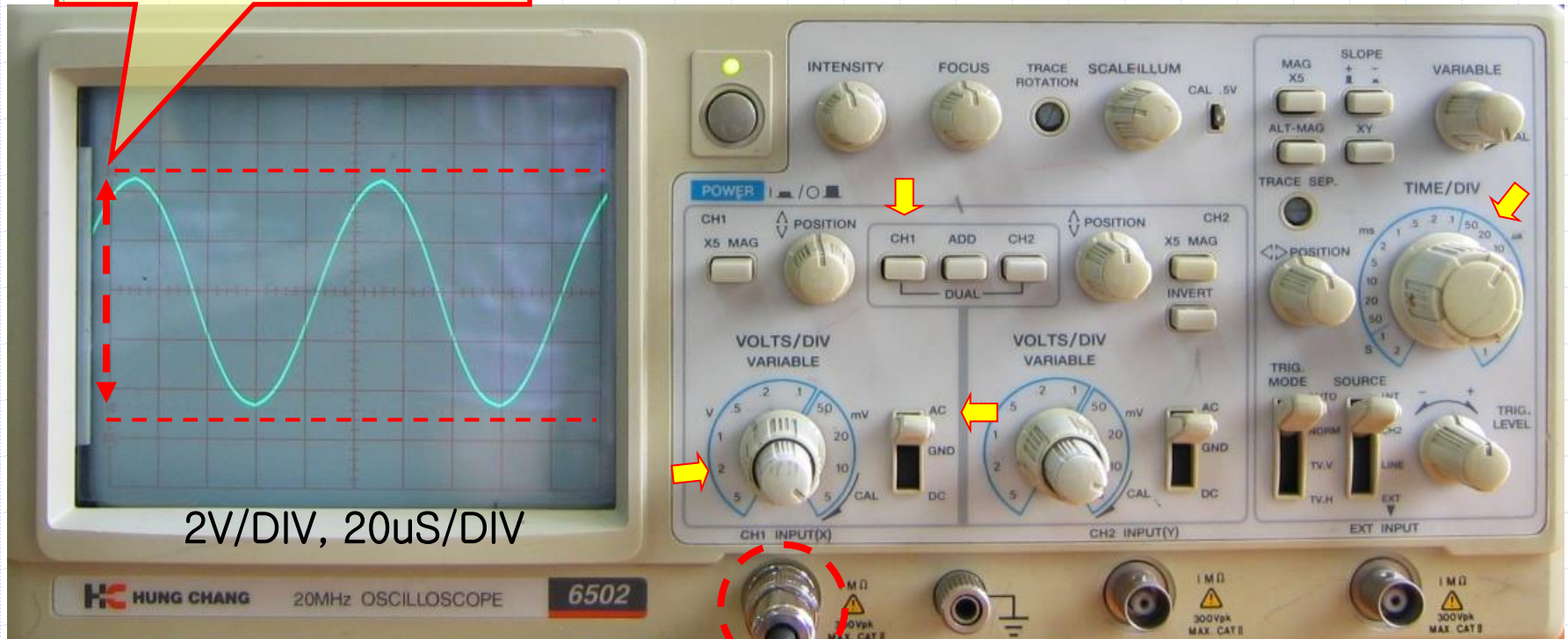
GND



7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

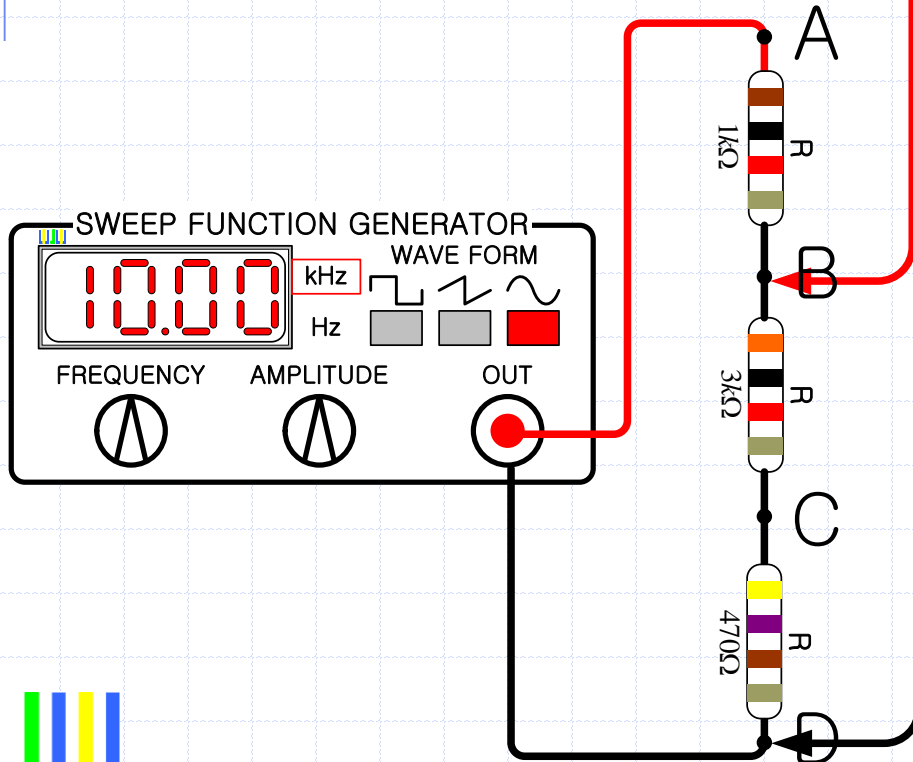
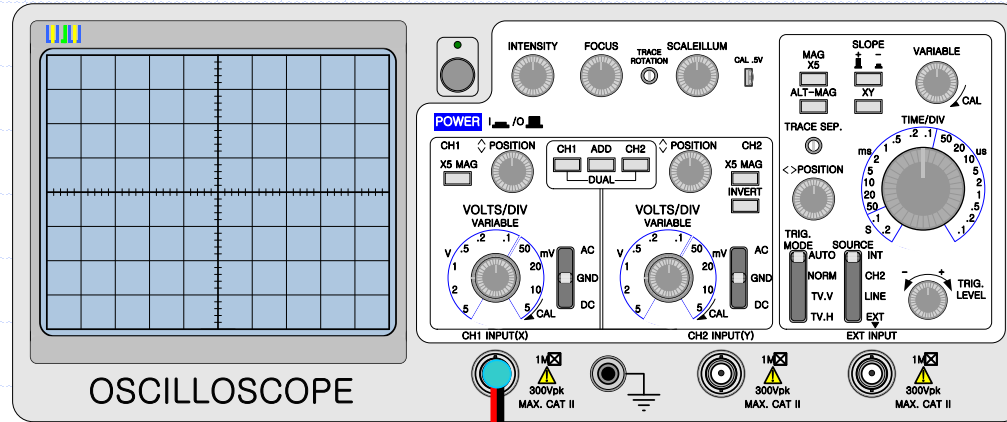
✓ $V_{AD} = V_A$

5칸 X 2V = 10Vpp



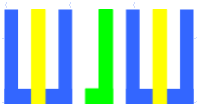
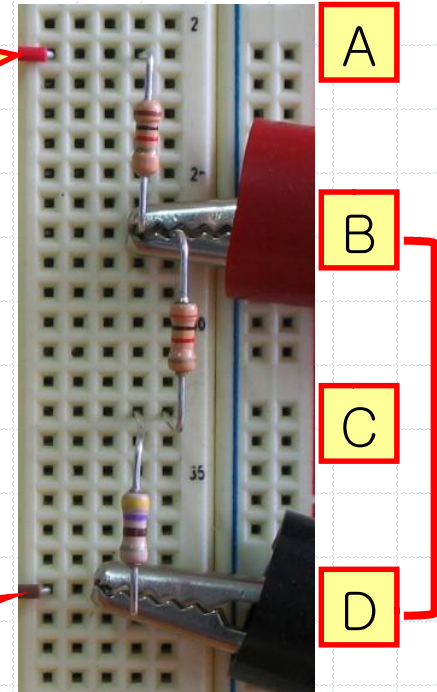
7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

✓ $V_{BD} = V_B$



정현파
10kHz
10Vpp

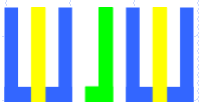
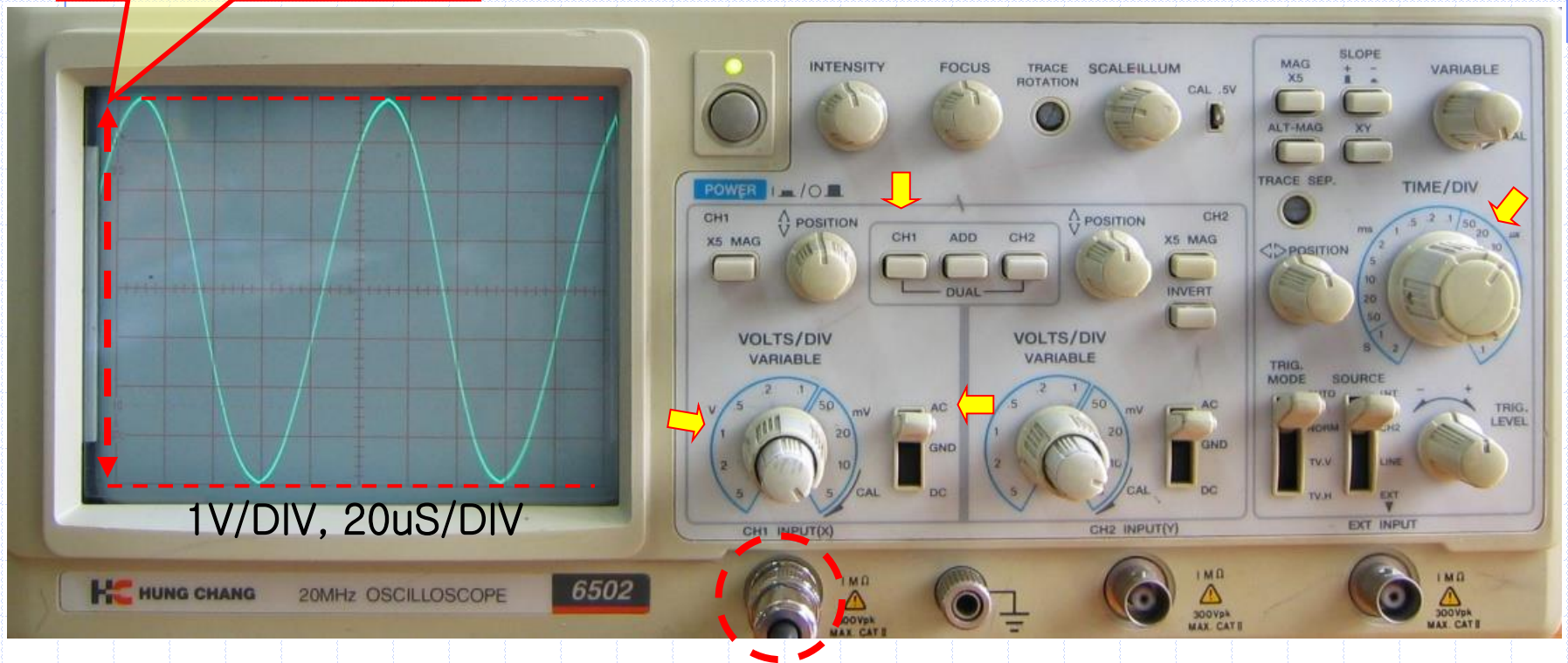
GND



7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

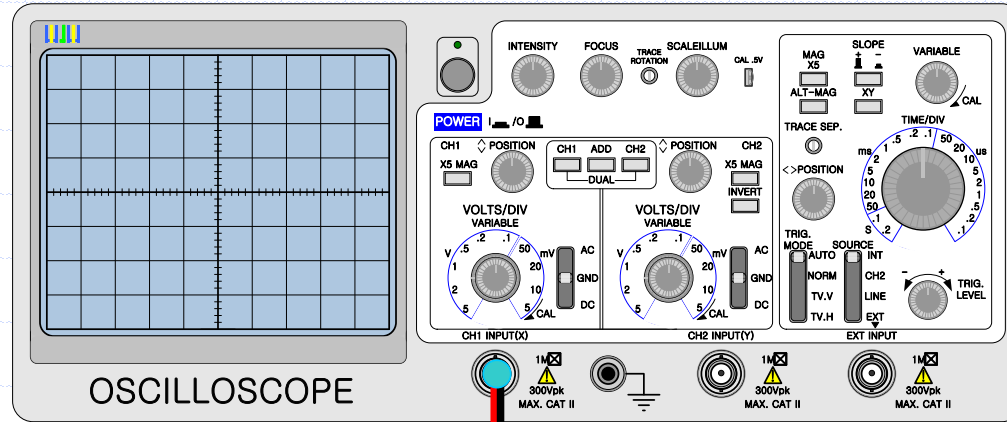
✓ $V_{BD} = V_B$

7.8칸 X 1V = 7.8Vpp

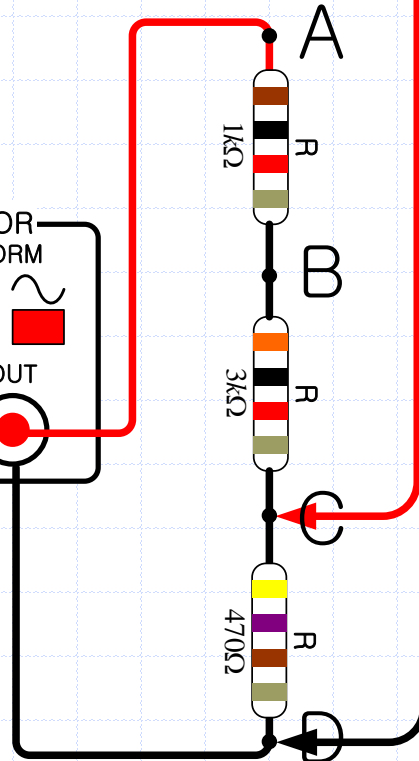
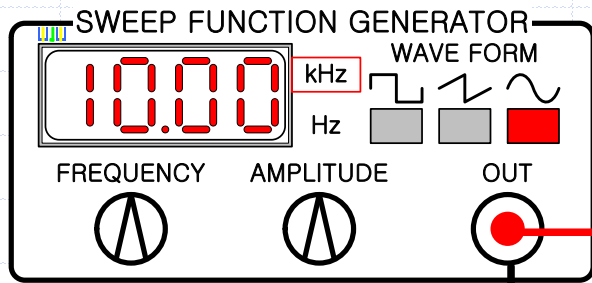


7-8. 교류 전압의 분배

✓ V_{CD}

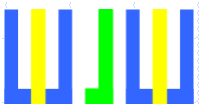
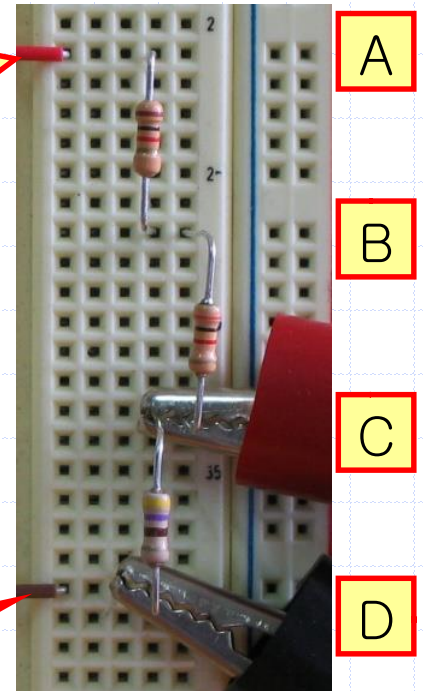


OSCILLOSCOPE



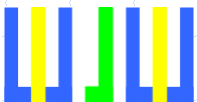
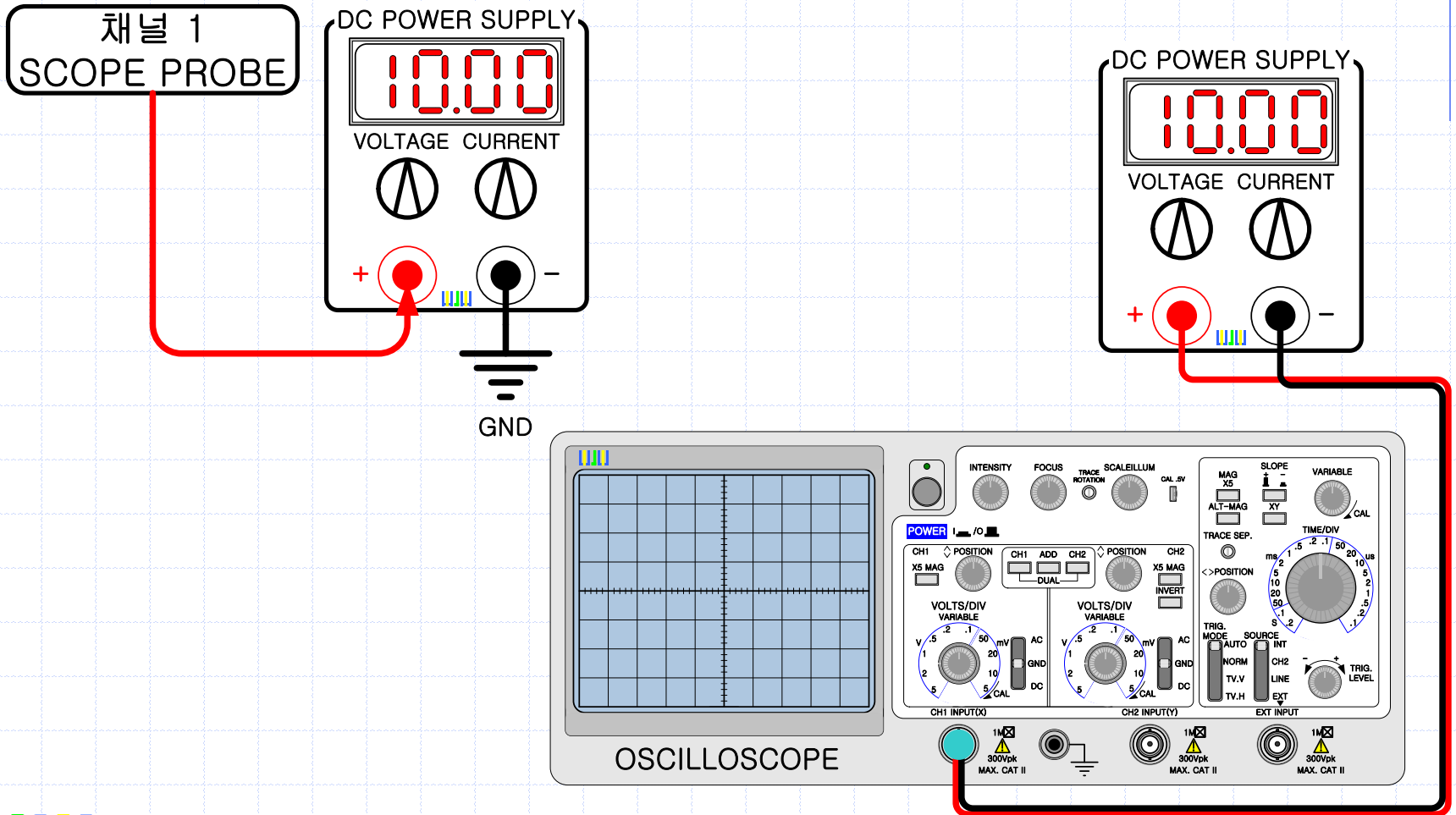
정현파
10kHz
10Vpp

GND



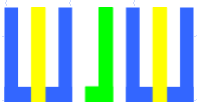
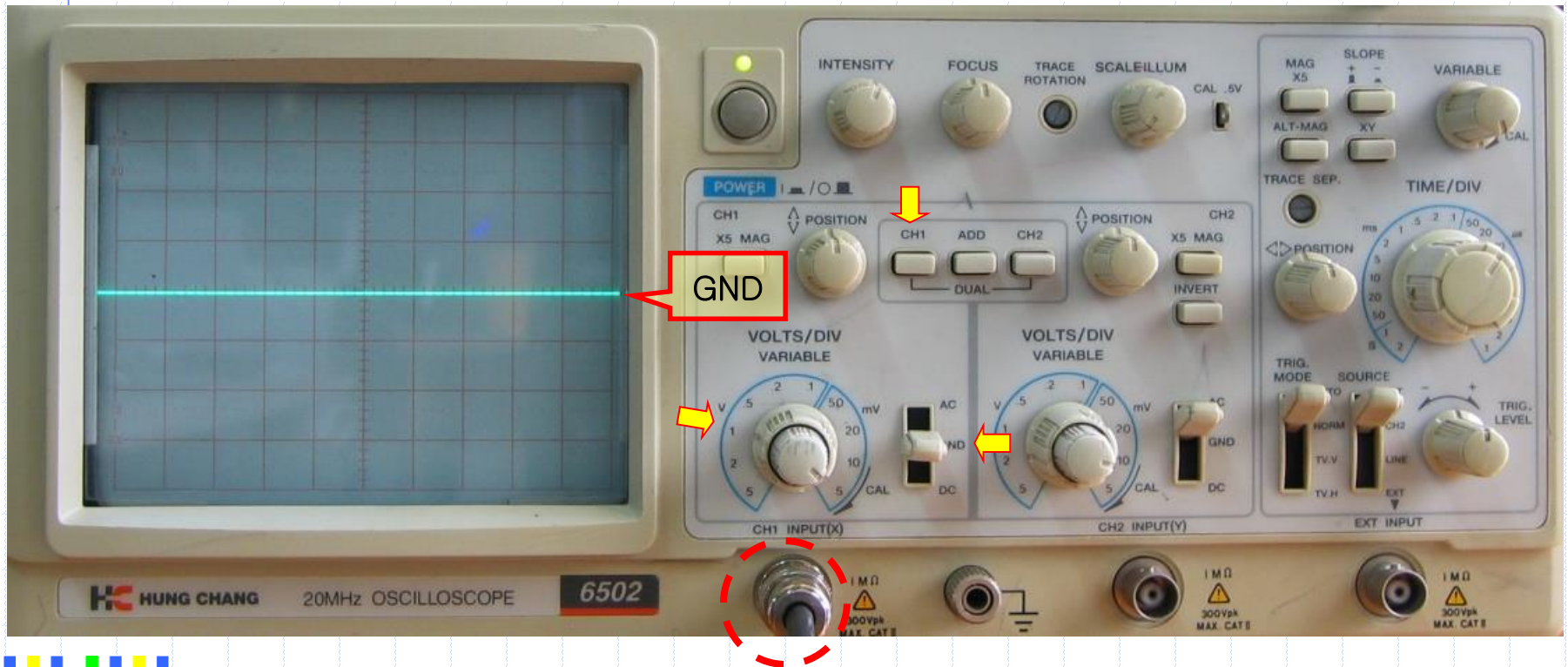
7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류 측정



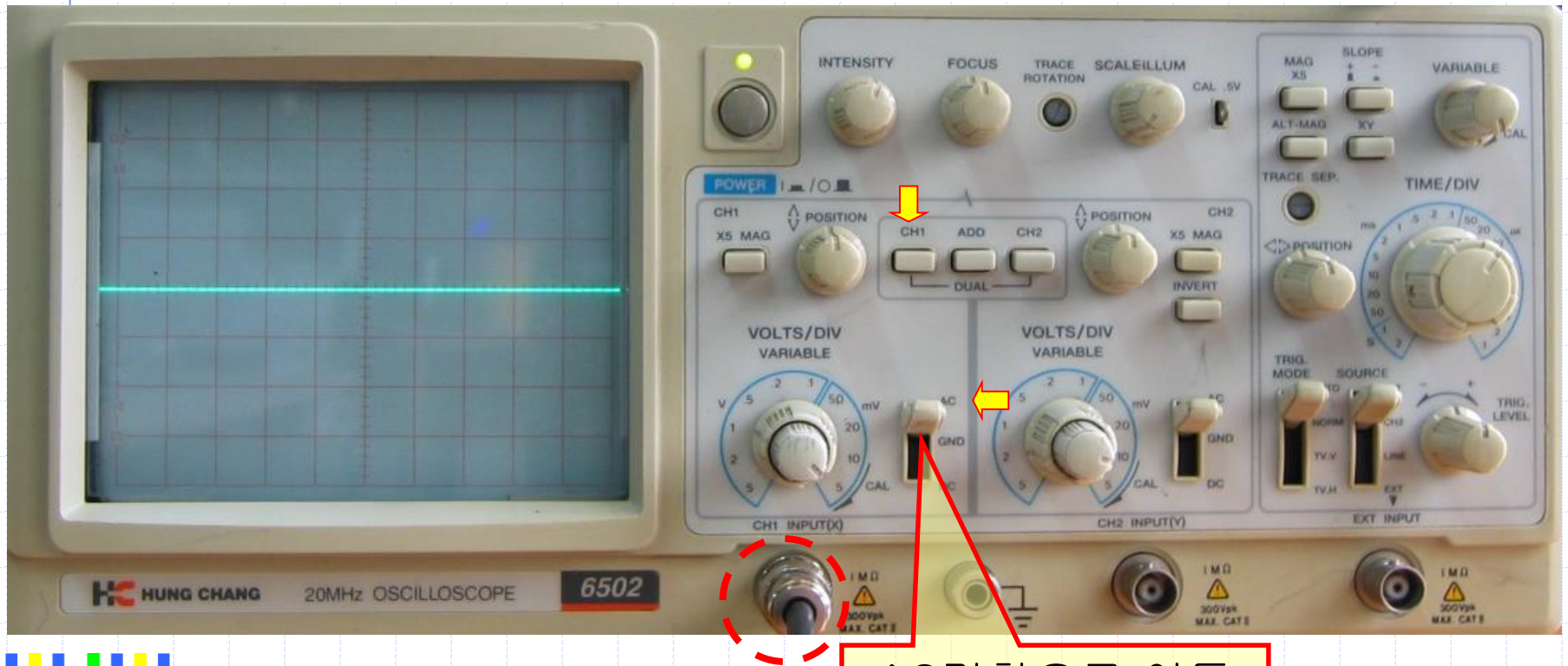
7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

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

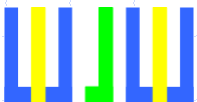


7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

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

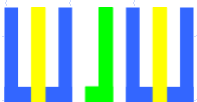
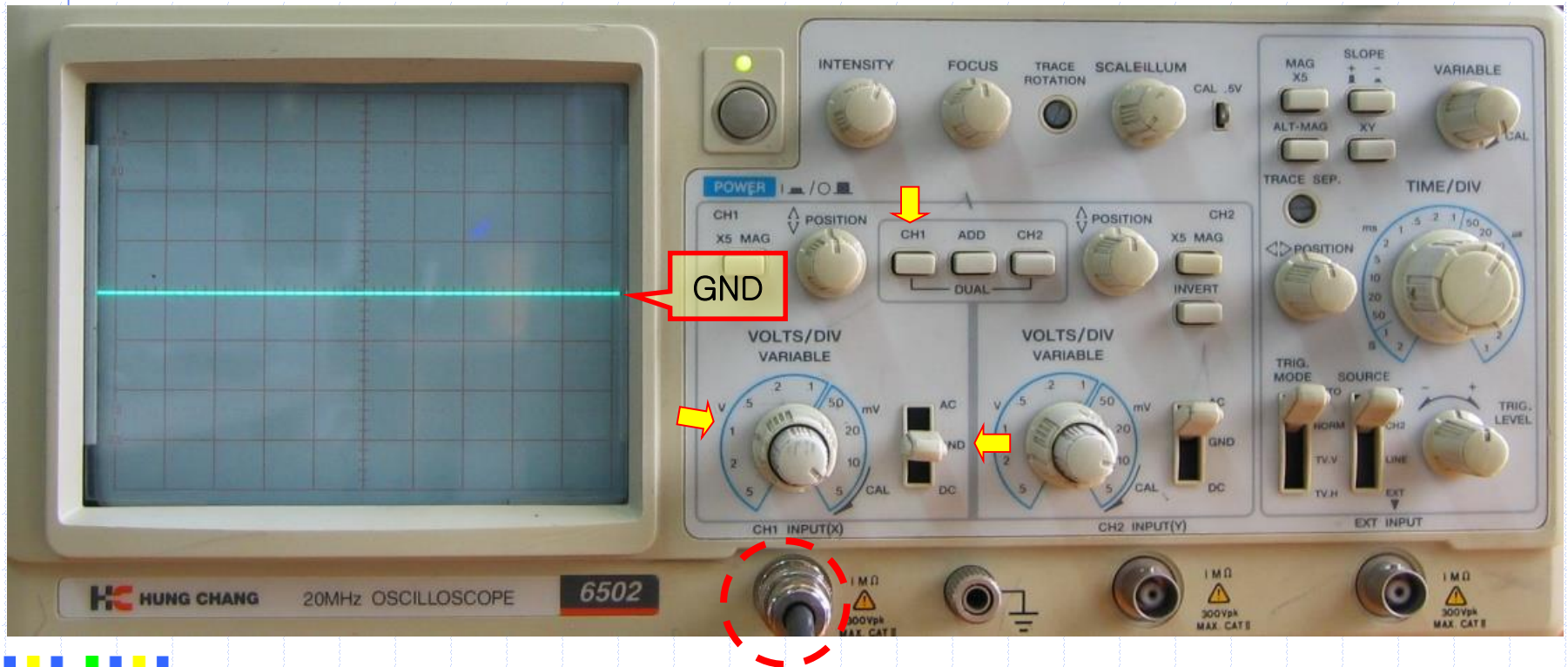


AC결합으로 이동



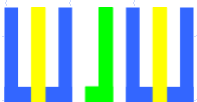
7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

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



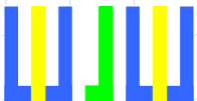
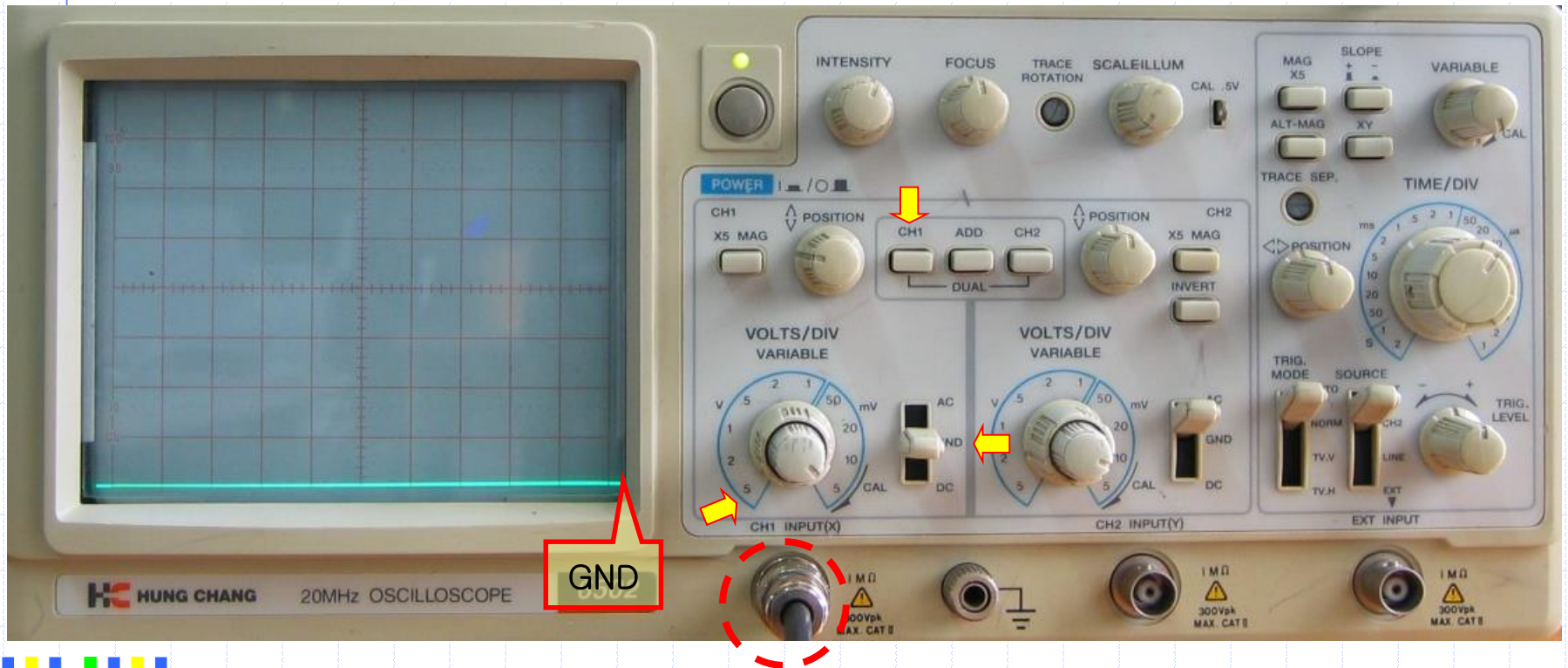
7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

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



7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

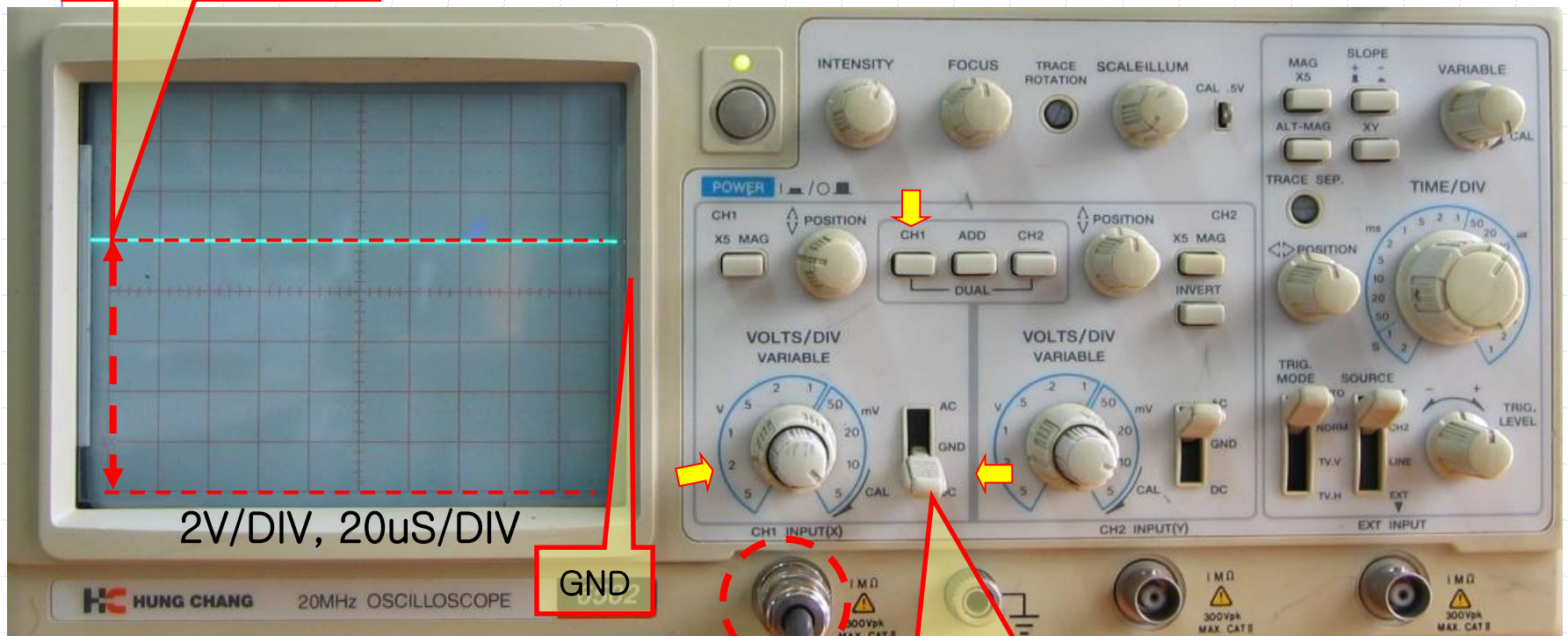
- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류 측정 (DC 결합)
- ✓ GND 를 표시창의 맨아래로 오도록 한다. (기준 설정)



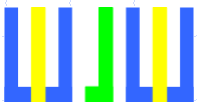
7-9. 직류 측정-오실로스코프

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

5칸X2V=10V

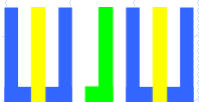
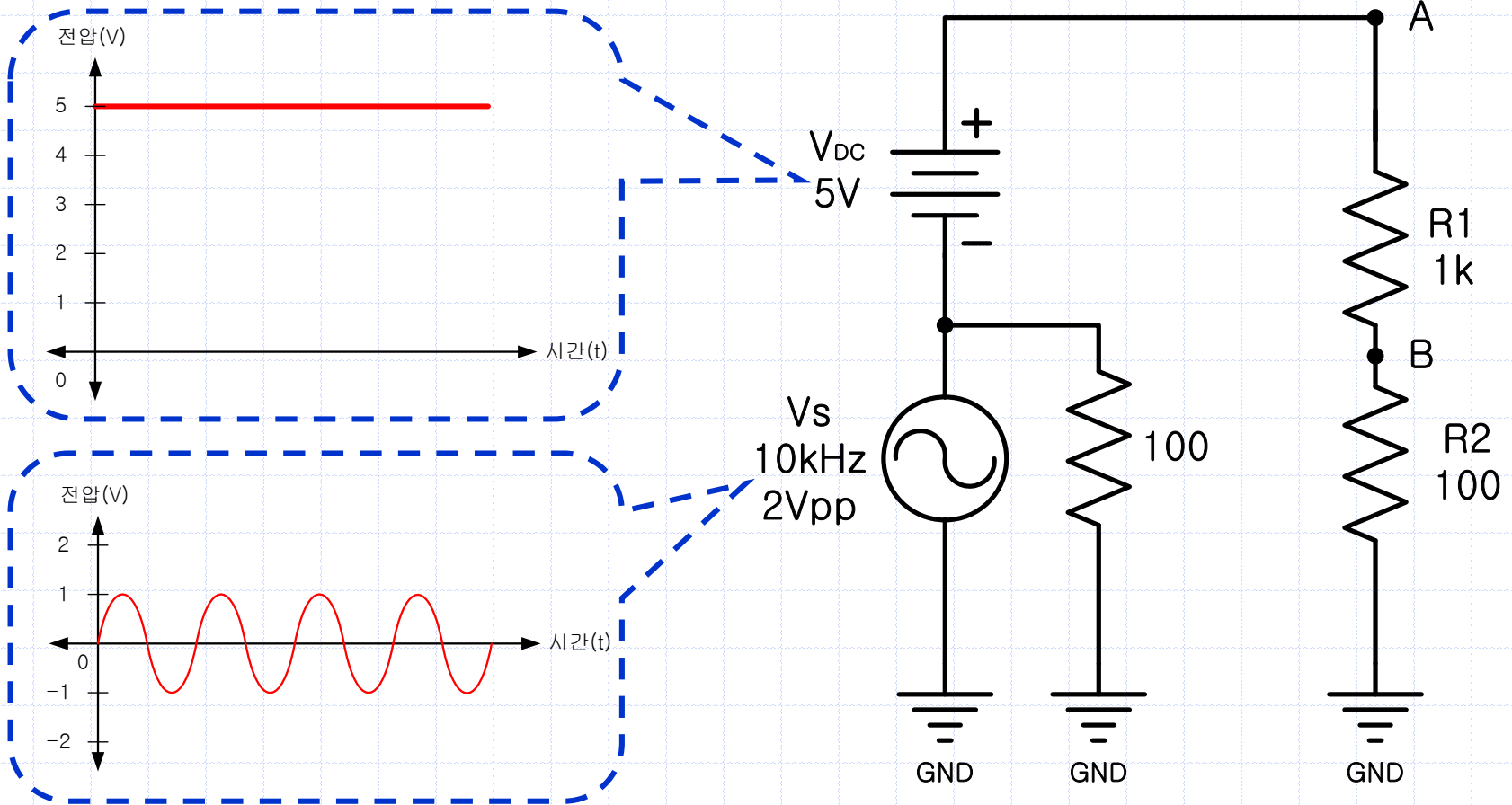


DC 결합으로 이동

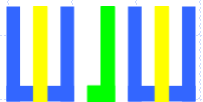
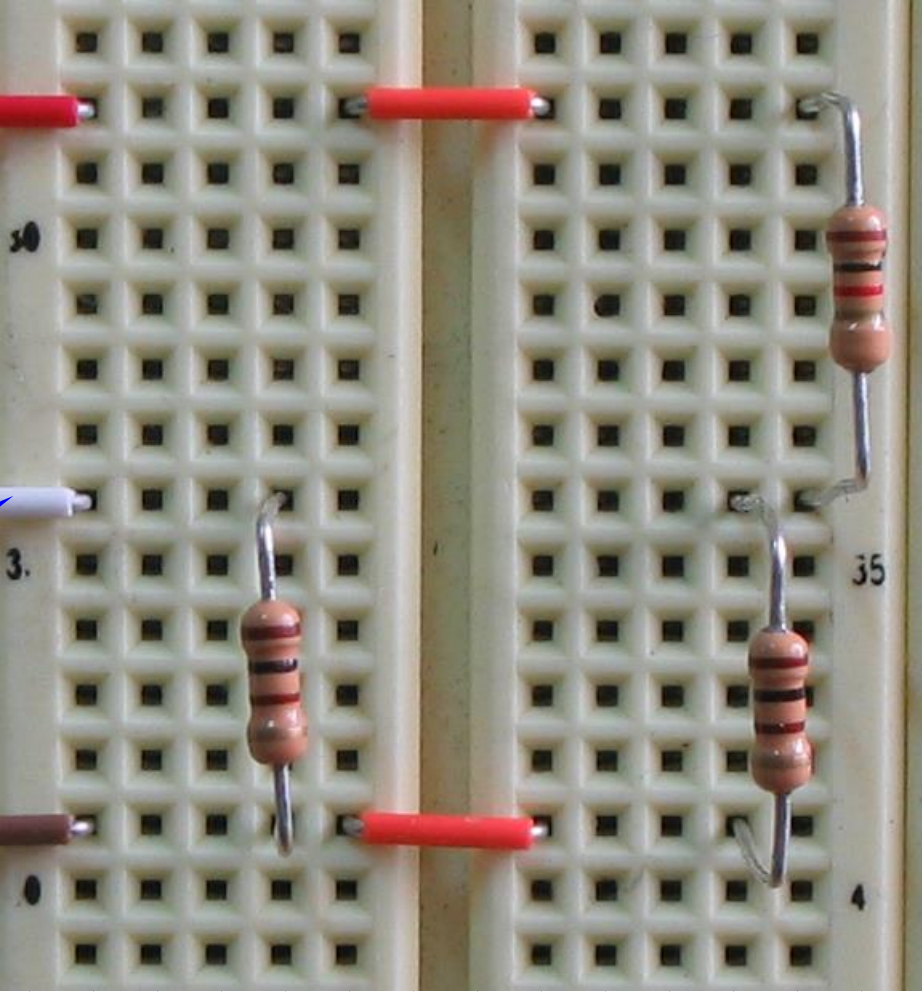
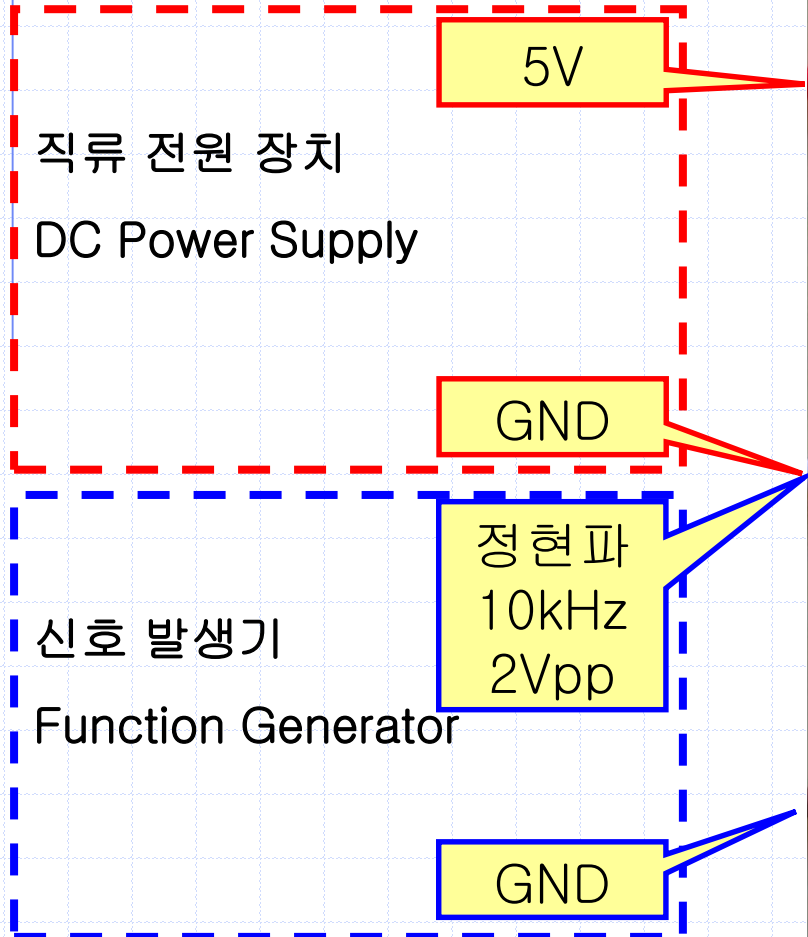


7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

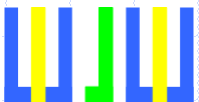
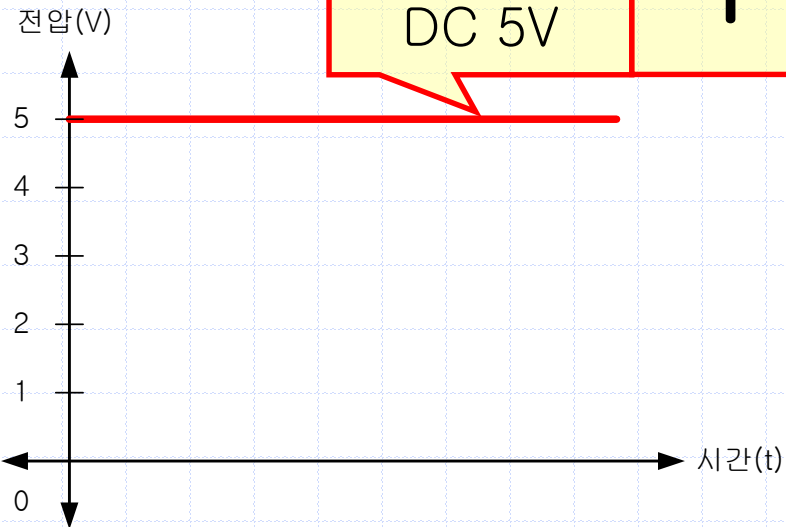
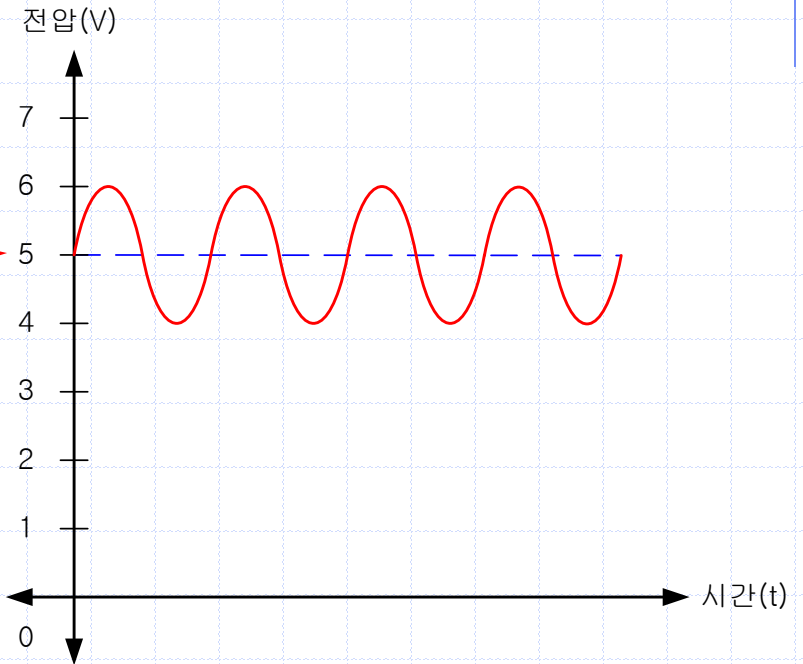
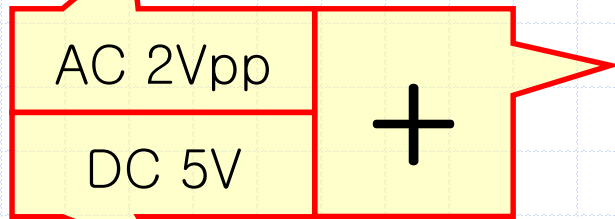
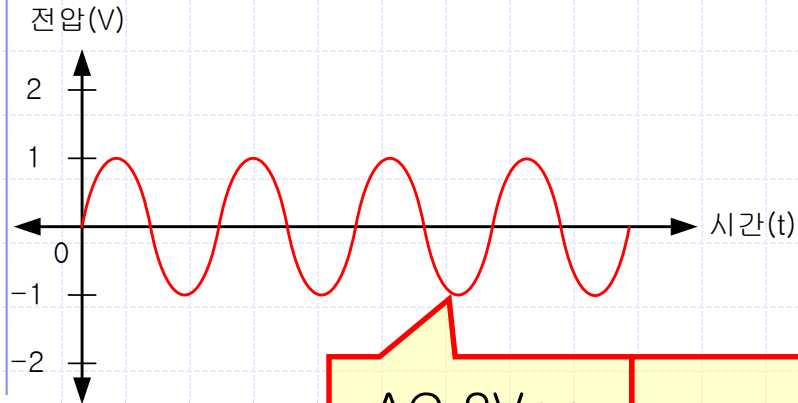
- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 직류와 교류 측정



7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

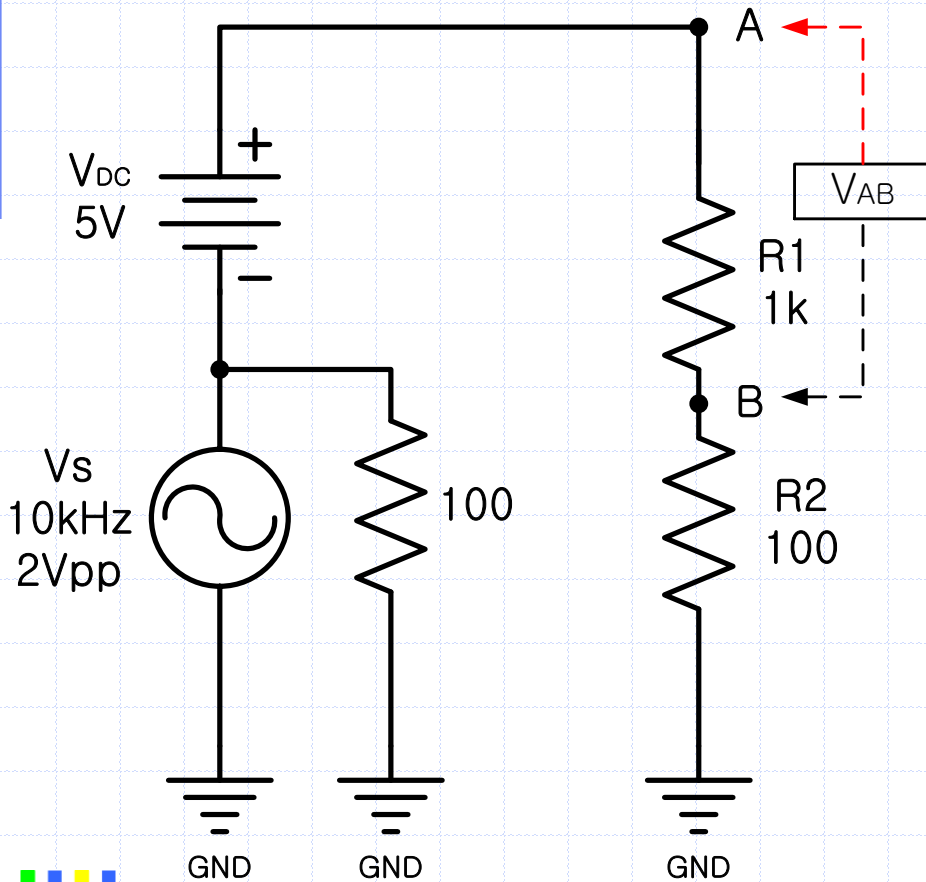


7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

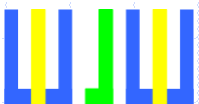
- 이론적인 해석은 DC와 AC를 개별적으로 해석하여 합친다.



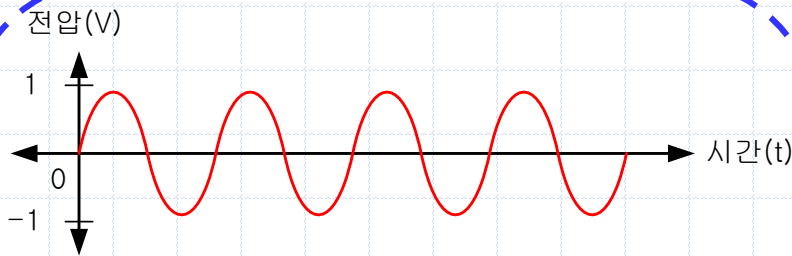
$$V_{AB}(DC) = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times 5V$$
$$= \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 100\Omega} \times 5V = 4.5454V$$

$$V_{AB}(AC) = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times 2V_{PP}$$
$$= \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 100\Omega} \times 2V_{PP} = 1.8181V_{PP}$$

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

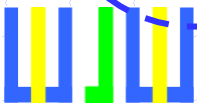
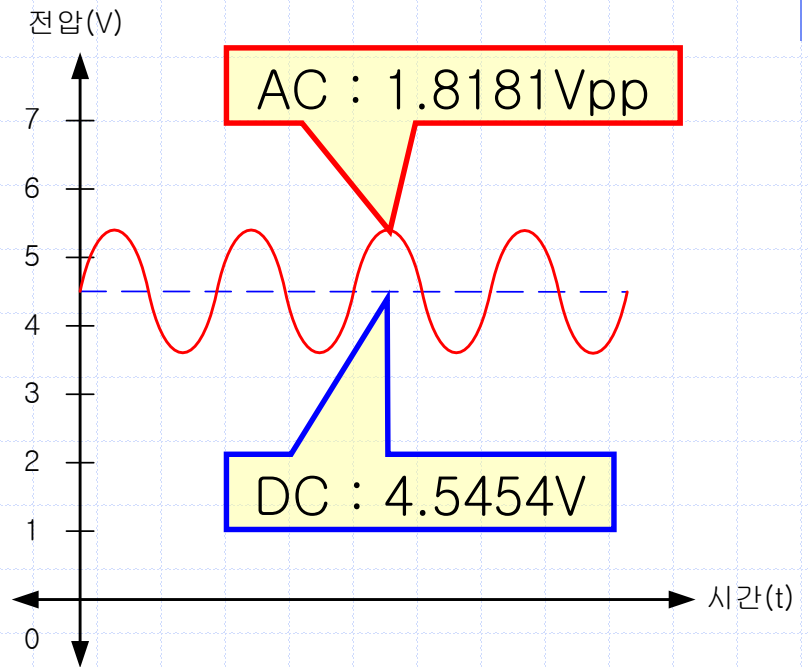
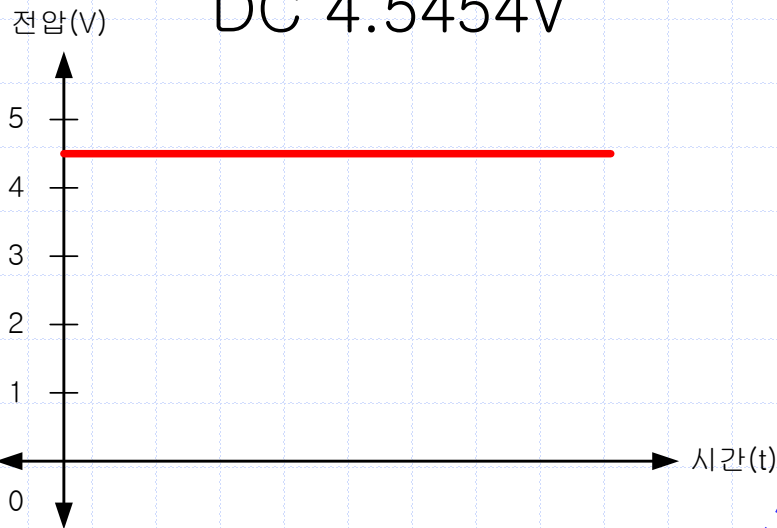


7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

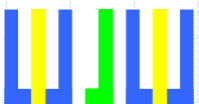
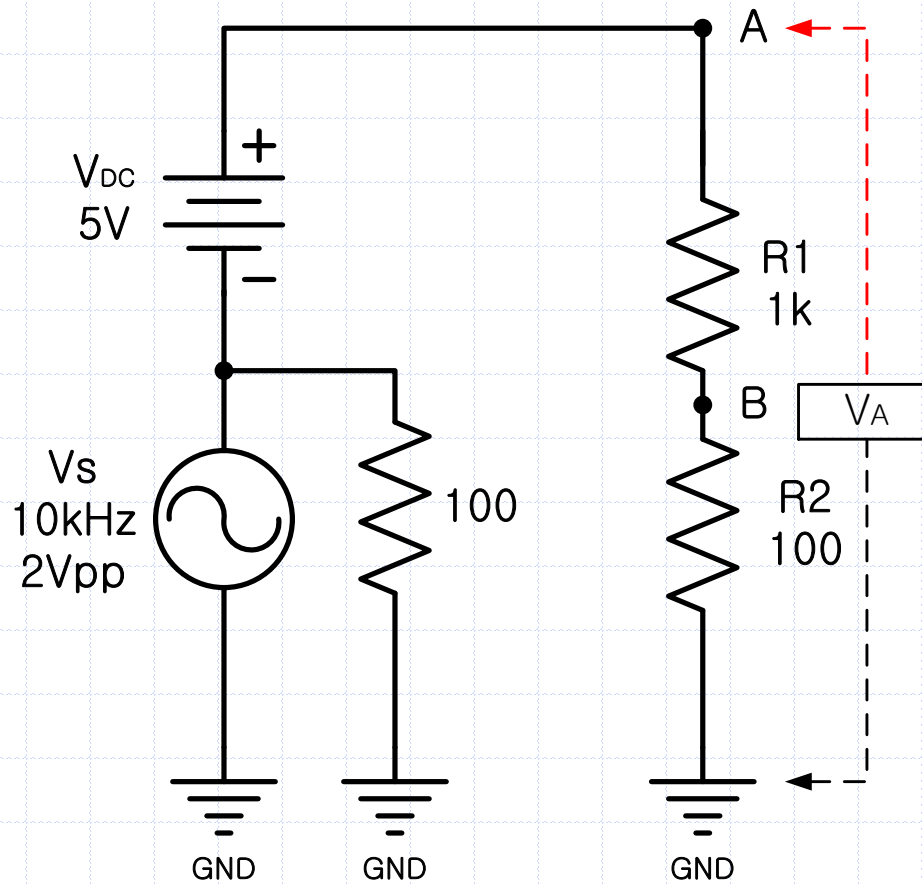


AC 1.8181Vpp

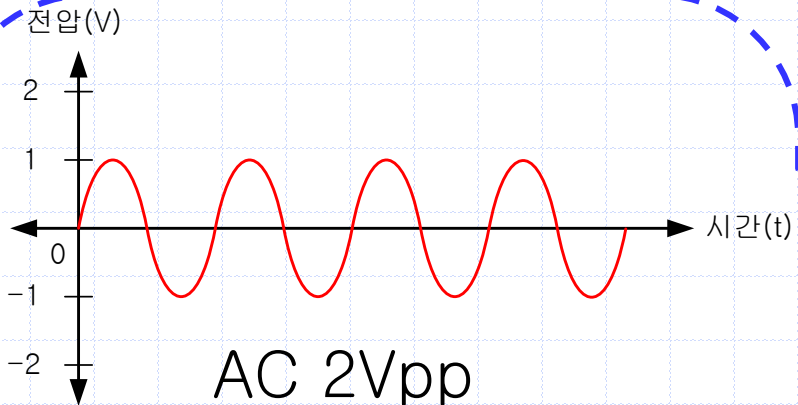
DC 4.5454V



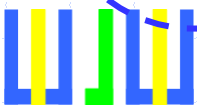
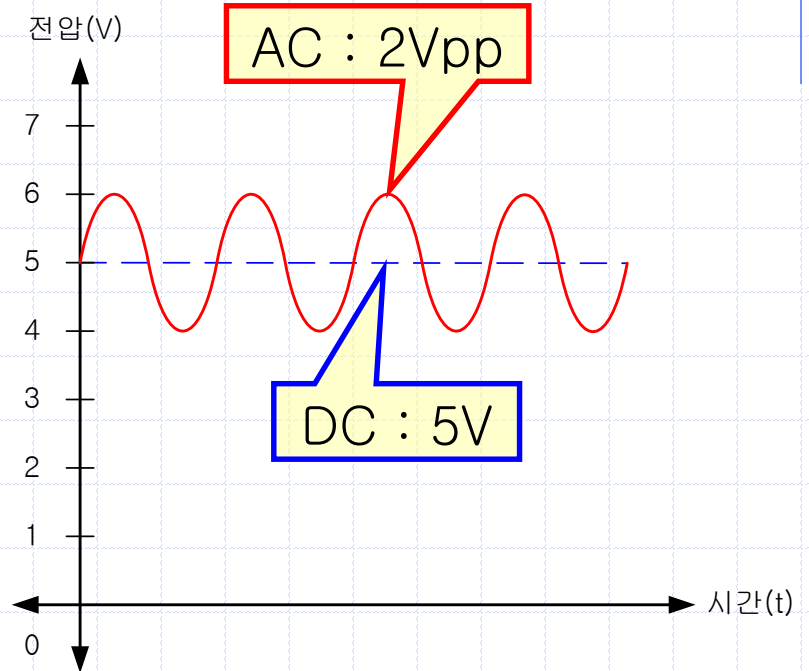
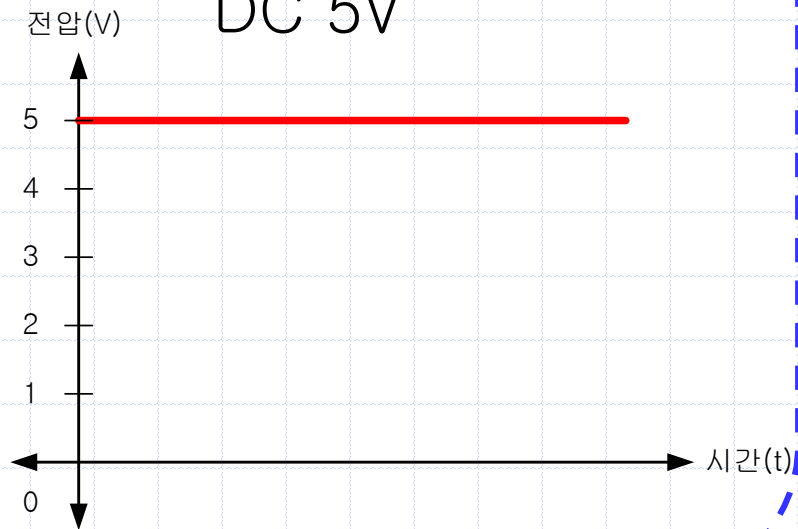
7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



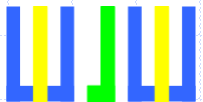
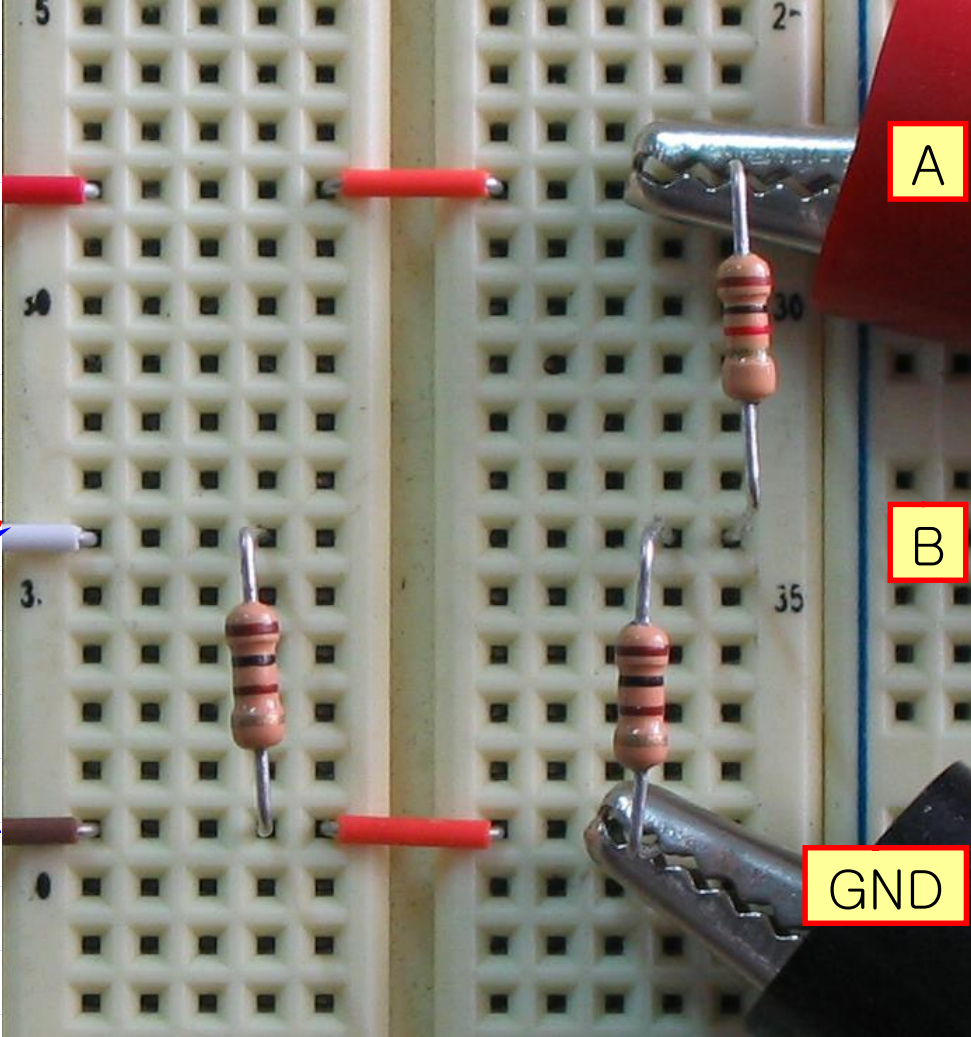
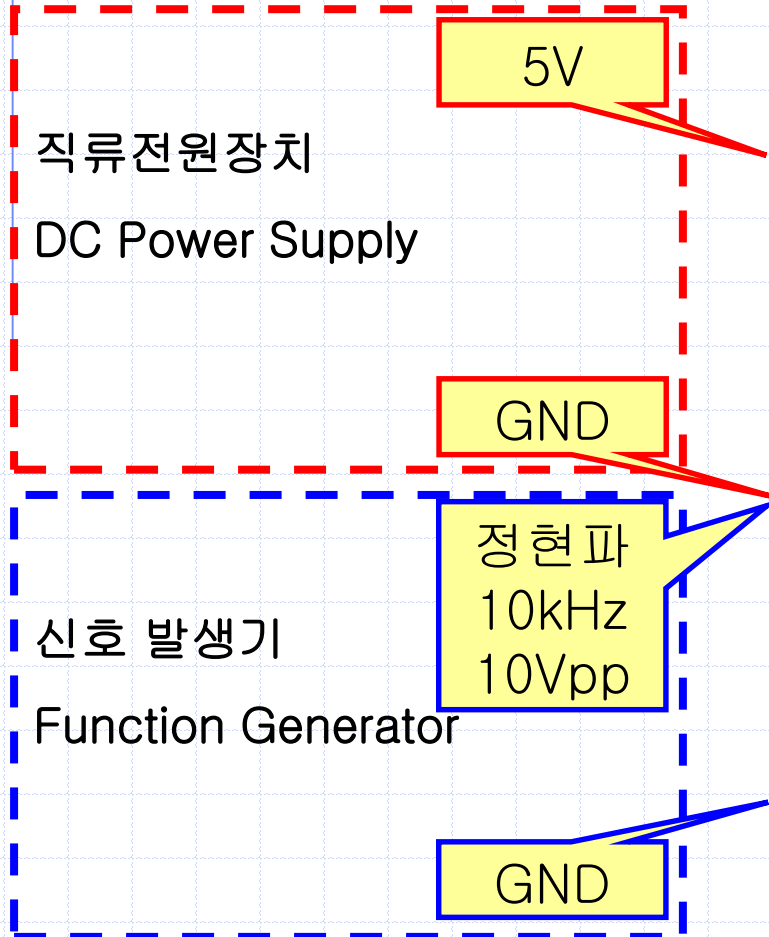
7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



AC 2Vpp
DC 5V



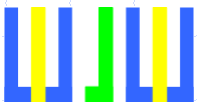
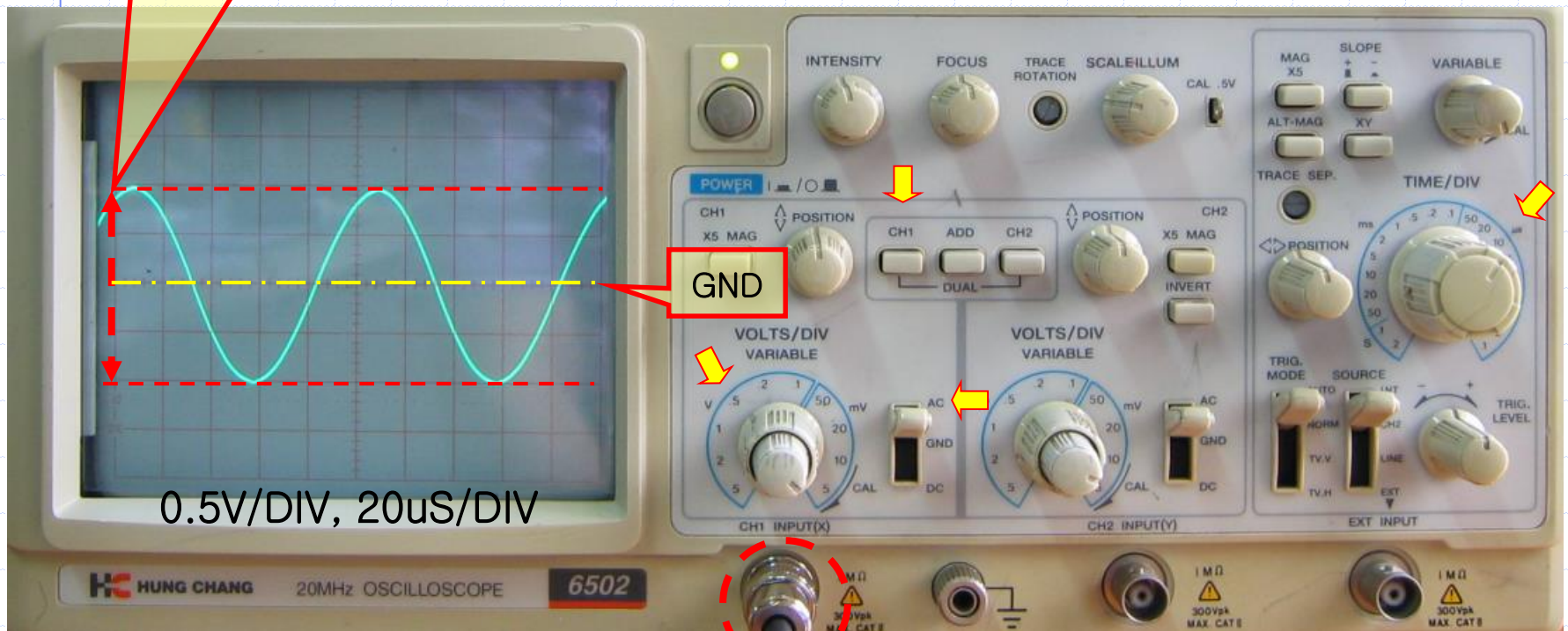
7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

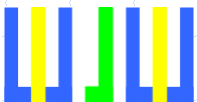
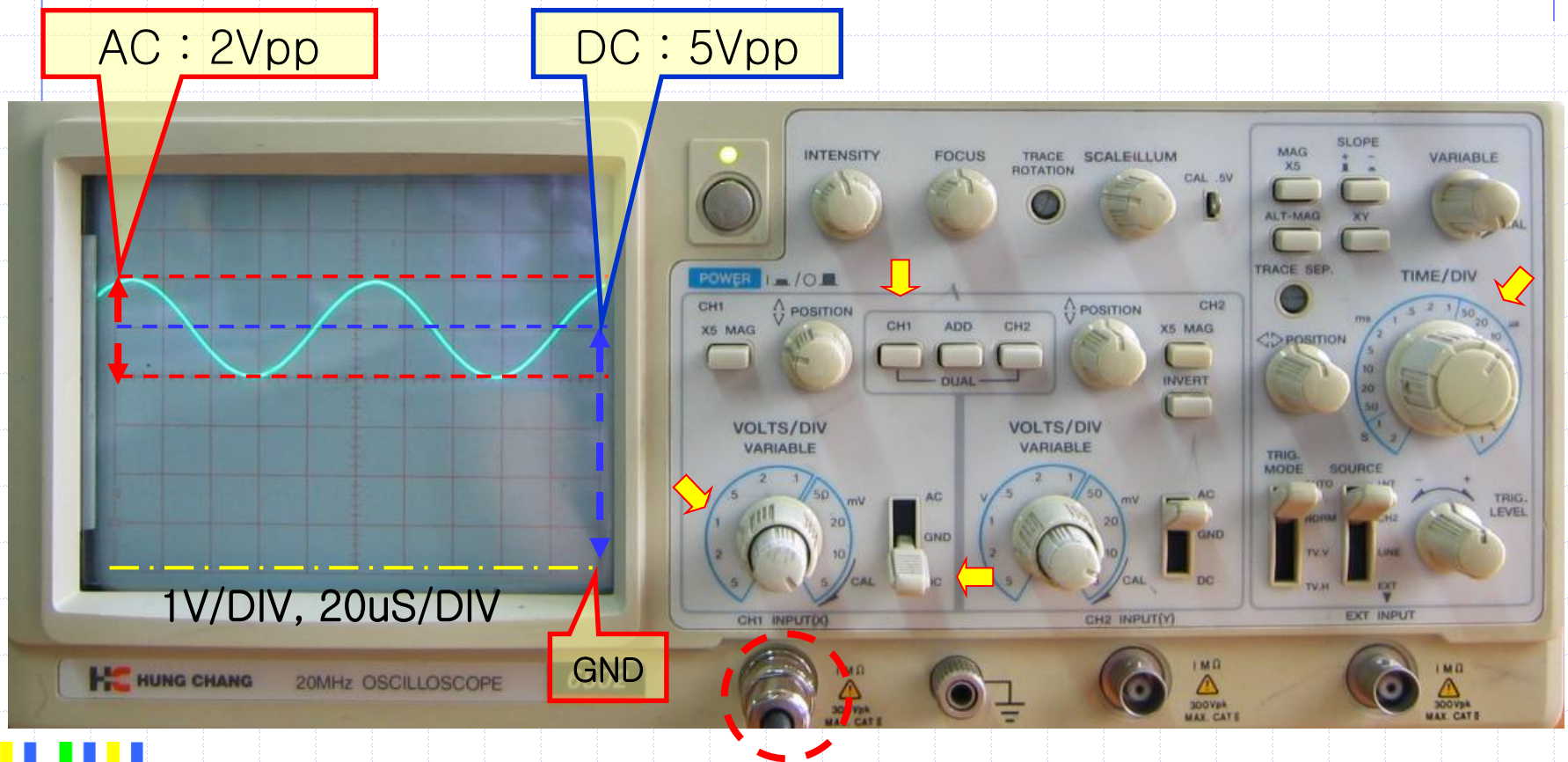
- ✓ 오실로스코프를 이용한 측정 (AC 결합)
- ✓ DC 는 측정 불가

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



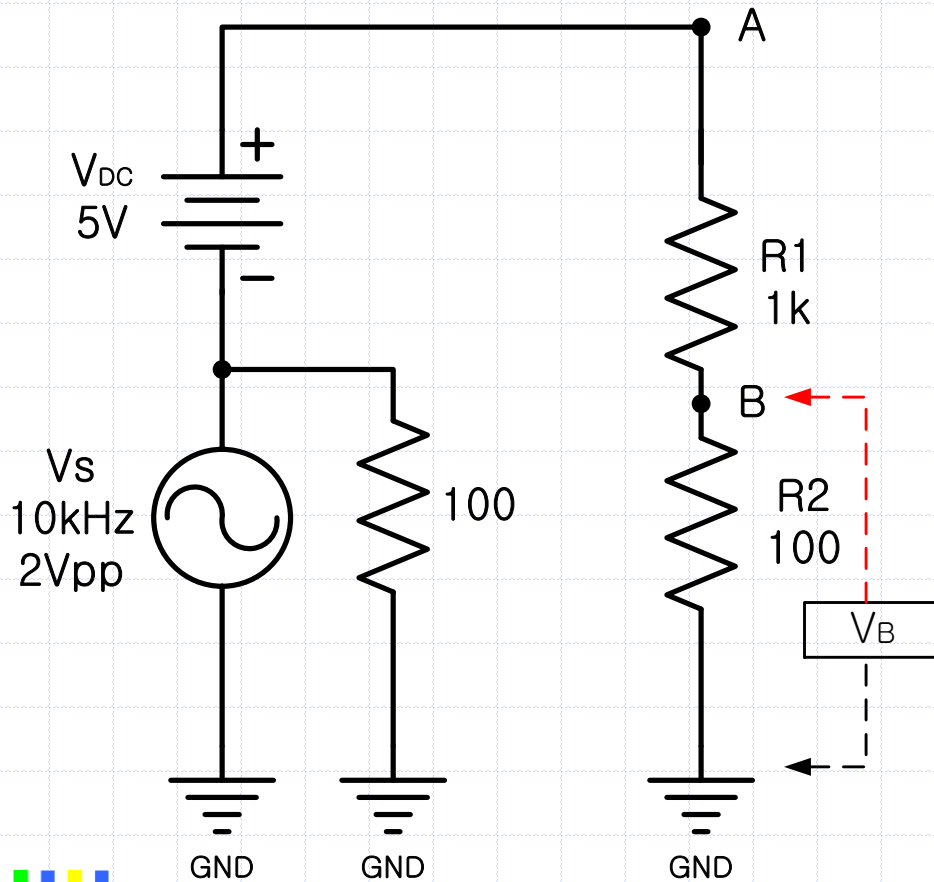
7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

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



7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프

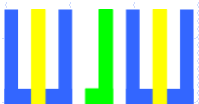
- 이론적인 해석은 DC와 AC를 개별적으로 해석하여 합친다.



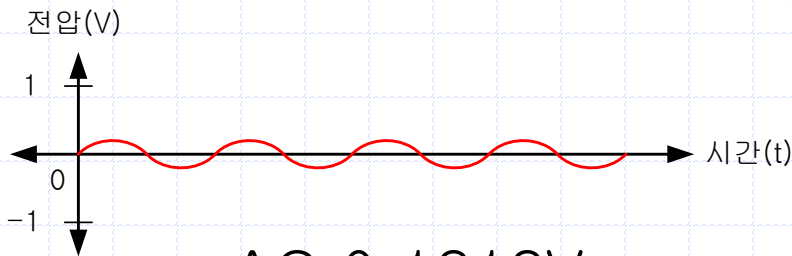
$$V_B(DC) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times 5V$$
$$= \frac{100\Omega}{1k\Omega + 100\Omega} \times 5V = 0.4545V$$

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

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

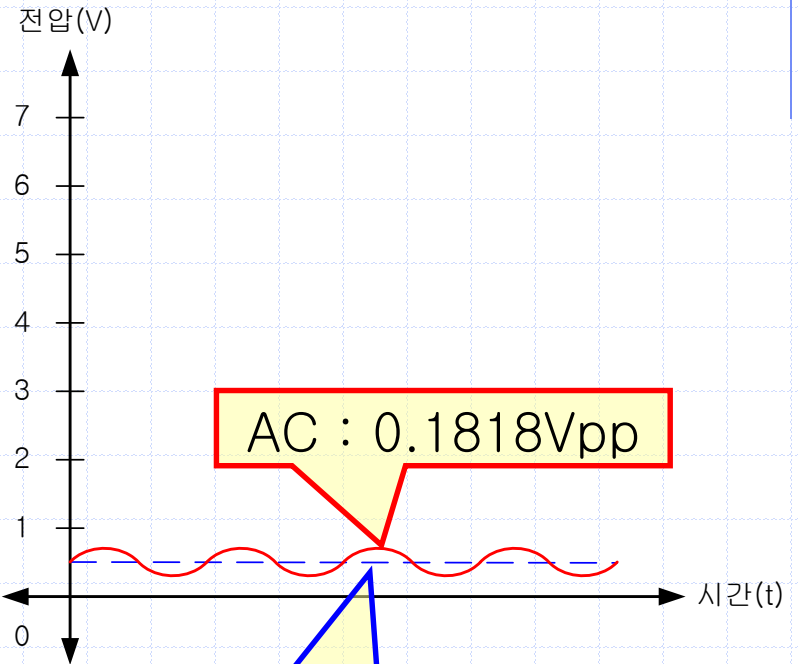
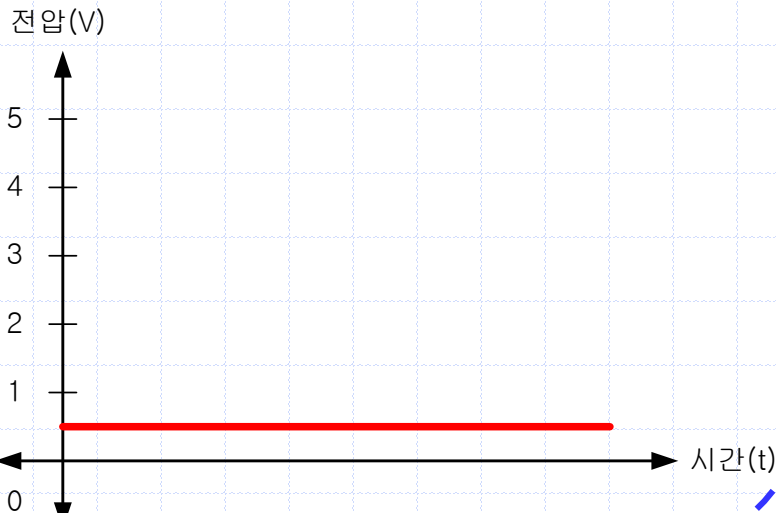


7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



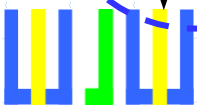
AC 0.1818Vpp

DC 0.4545V

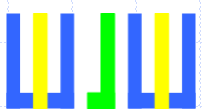
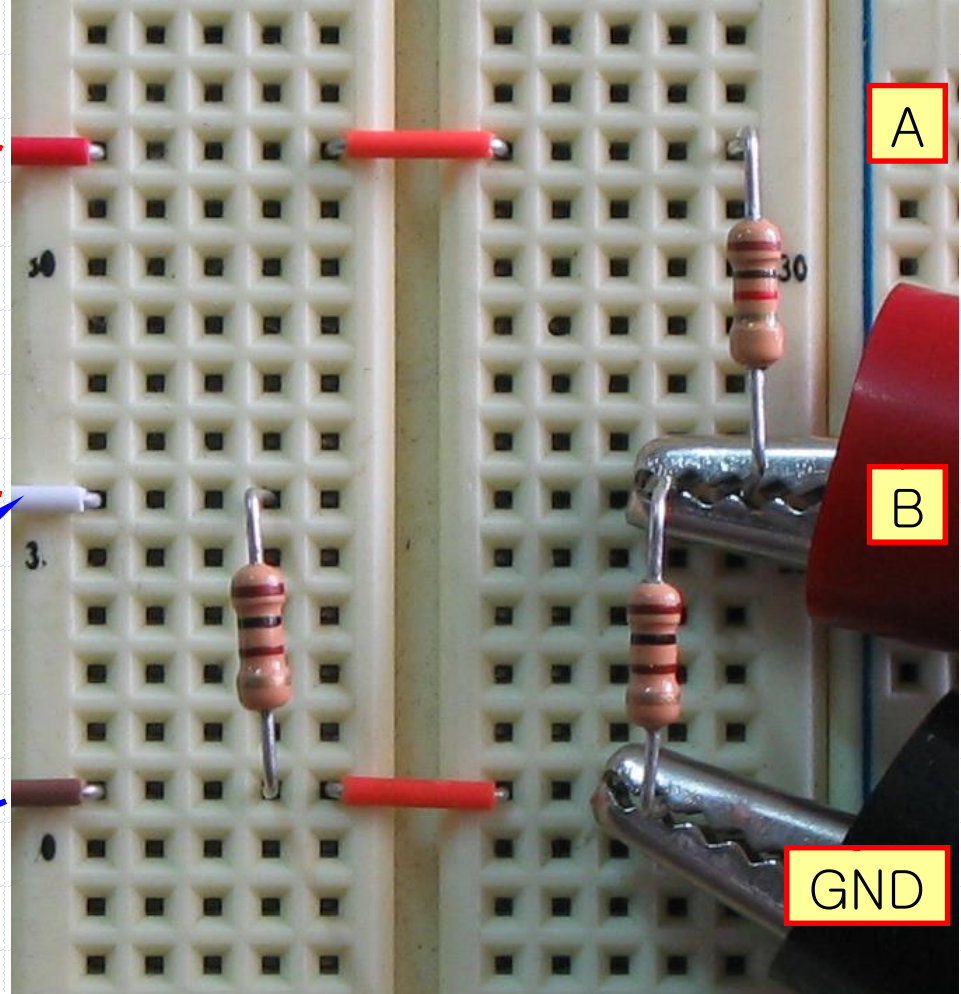
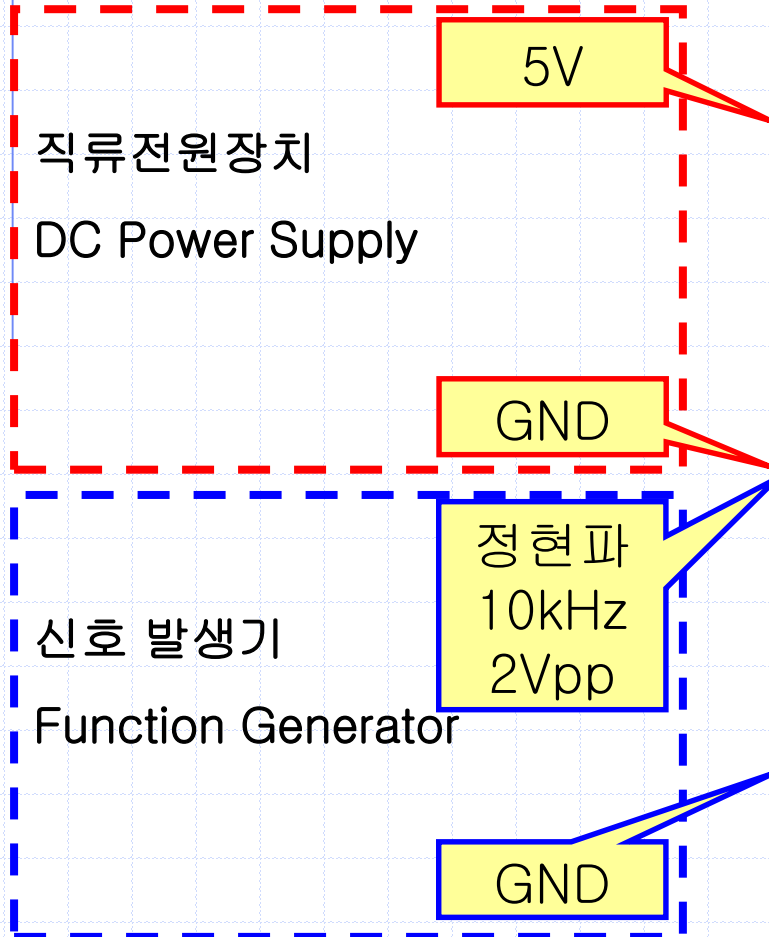


AC : 0.1818Vpp

DC : 0.4545V



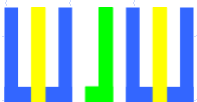
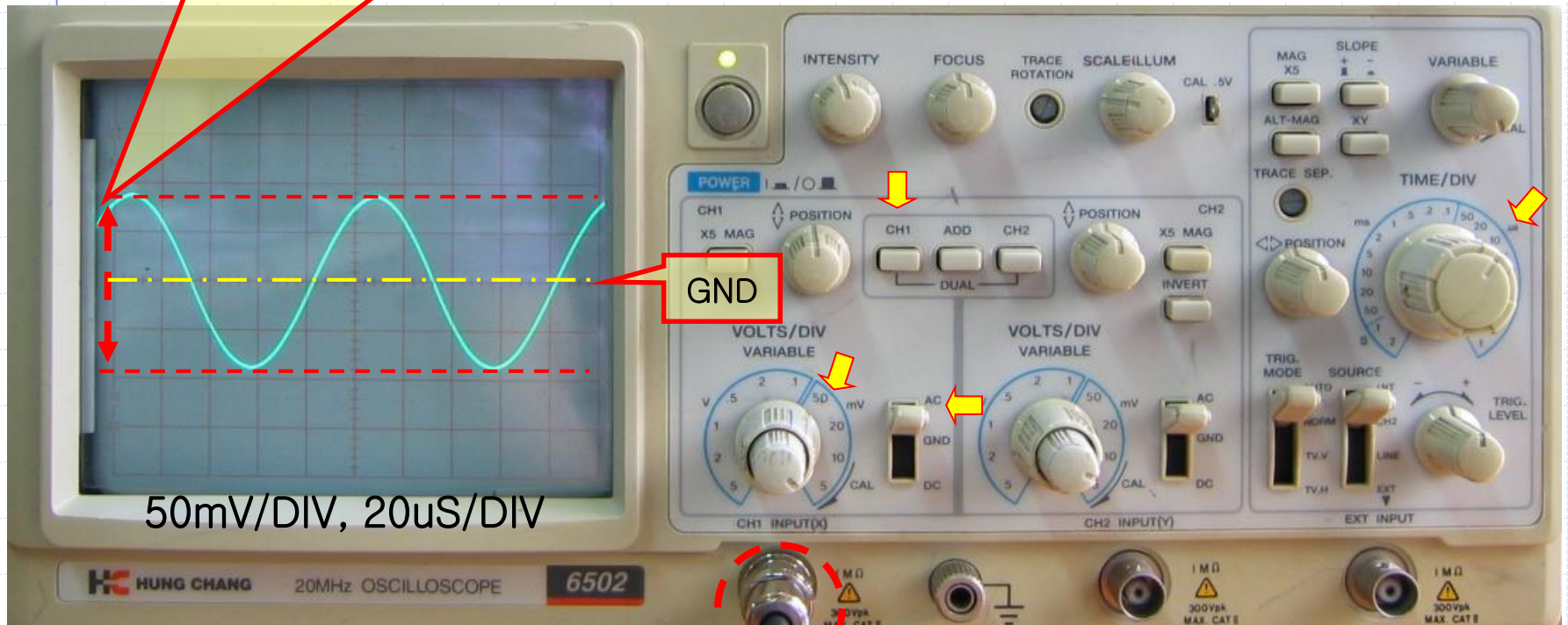
7-10. 직류와 교류 측정-오실로스코프



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

