

# **Formelsamling i Krets- och mätteknik fk ETEF15, Ht2011**

Utdrag ur:

Formelsamling i kretsteori, ellära och elektronik Elektro- och informationsteknik, LTH

Formelsamling i Data- och telekommunikationsteknik 31-60, delkurs Fysiska skiktet, Tommy Andersson MAH.

Bertil Larsson  
LTH 2011

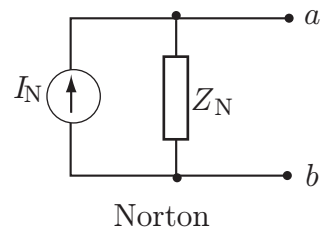
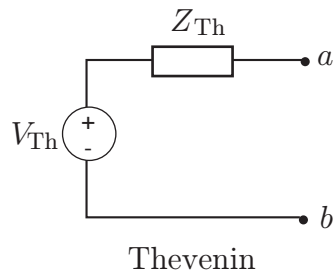
## Kretsteori

---

### Komplexvärden

- Realdelskonvention:  $v(t) = \operatorname{Re}\{V e^{j\omega t}\}$  och  $i(t) = \operatorname{Re}\{I e^{j\omega t}\}$ .
- Imaginärdelskonvention:  $v(t) = \operatorname{Im}\{V e^{j\omega t}\}$  och  $i(t) = \operatorname{Im}\{I e^{j\omega t}\}$ .

### Tvåpolsekvivalenter



### Komplex effekt

$$S = \frac{1}{2} V I^* = P + jQ = |S|(\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi)$$

$$S = \text{komplex effekt} \quad [\text{VA}]$$

$$|S| = \text{skenbar effekt} \quad [\text{VA}]$$

$$P = \operatorname{Re} S = \text{aktiv effekt (=tidsmedelvärde av effektförbrukningen)} \quad [\text{W}]$$

$$Q = \operatorname{Im} S = \text{reaktiv effekt} \quad [\text{VA}_r] = [\text{VAR}]$$

$$\cos \varphi = \text{effektfaktor}$$

### Effektanpassningsregeln

$$Z_L = Z_i^* \quad \text{och} \quad \max\{P_L\} = \frac{|V|^2}{8R_i}.$$

### Ömsesidig induktans

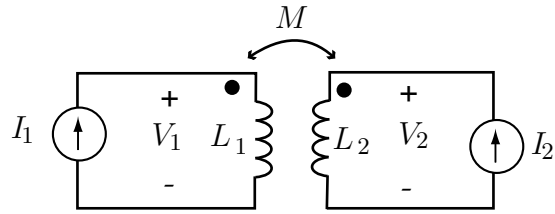
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = j\omega L_1 I_1 + j\omega M I_2 \\ V_2 = j\omega L_2 I_2 + j\omega M I_1 \end{cases}$$

$L_1, L_2$  = självinduktanser

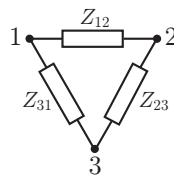
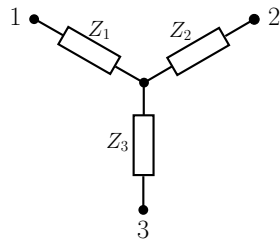
$M$  = ömsesidig induktans

$$M = k\sqrt{L_1 L_2} \quad \text{där} \quad 0 \leq k \leq 1$$

$k$  = kopplingsfaktorn



### Nätverkstransformation



Y till  $\Delta$

$$Z_{12} = Z_1 + Z_2 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_3}$$

$$Z_{23} = Z_2 + Z_3 + \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_1}$$

$$Z_{31} = Z_3 + Z_1 + \frac{Z_3 Z_1}{Z_2}$$

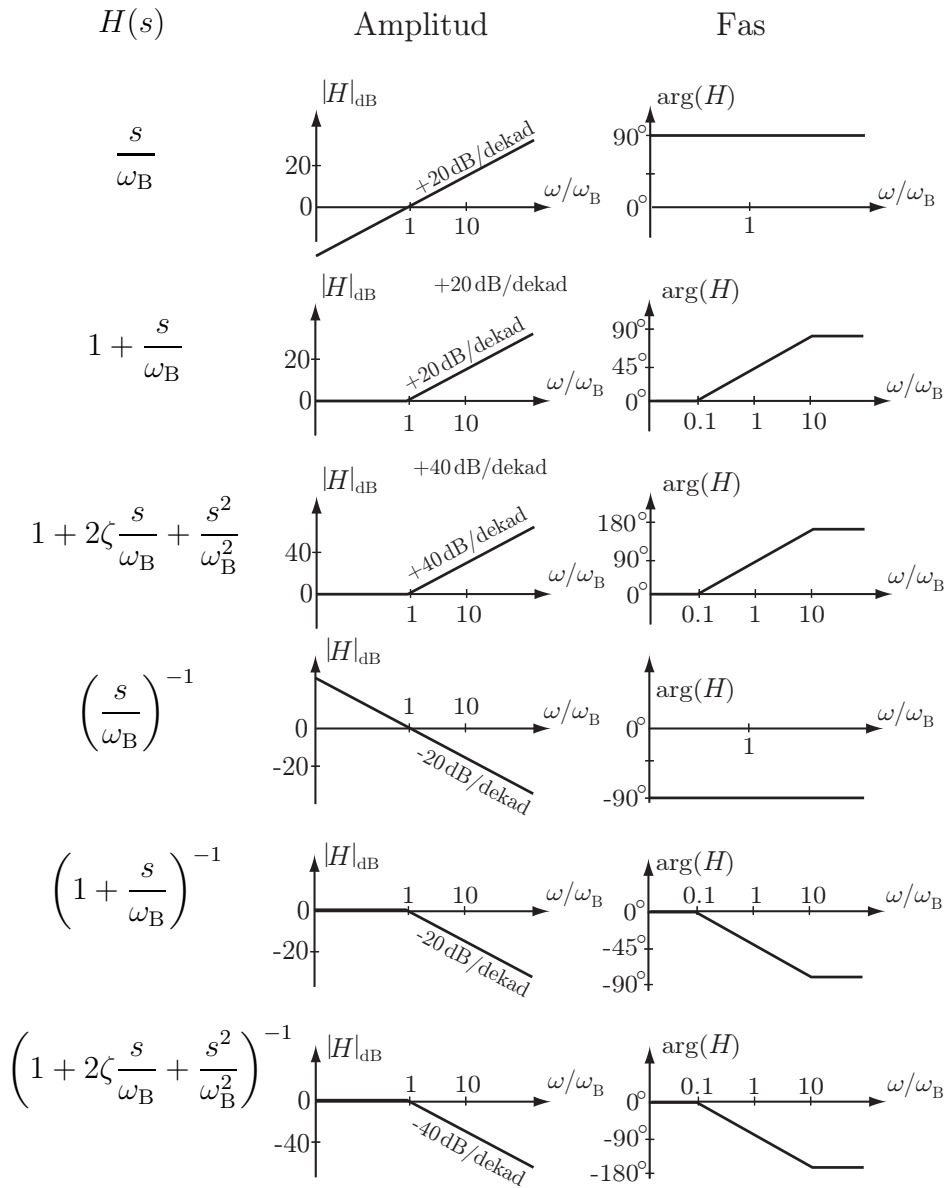
$\Delta$  till Y

$$Z_1 = \frac{Z_{31} Z_{12}}{Z_{12} + Z_{23} + Z_{31}}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{Z_{12} Z_{23}}{Z_{12} + Z_{23} + Z_{31}}$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{Z_{23} Z_{31}}{Z_{12} + Z_{23} + Z_{31}}$$

# Rätlinjeapproximationer av Bodediagram



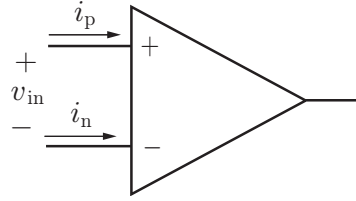
OBS! Det skall gälla att  $|\zeta| \leq 1$ .

## Elektronik

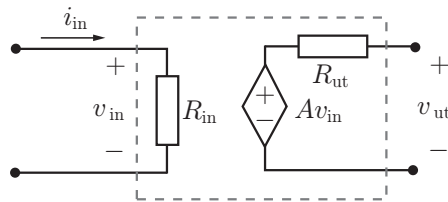
---

### Ideal operationsförstärkare (OP)

För en ideal OP är  $i_p = i_n = 0$ . Vi använder vanligtvis negativ återkoppling där också  $v_{in} = 0$ .



### Kretsmodell av spänningsförstärkare



### Dioder

Shockleyekvationen

$$i_D = I_s \left( e^{\frac{v_D}{nV_T}} - 1 \right)$$

där  $V_T = \frac{kT}{q}$ ,  $q \approx 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}$  C och  $k \approx 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23}$  J/K.

Dynamisk resistans

$$r_d = \frac{1}{\left. \frac{di_D}{dv_D} \right|_Q}$$

# MOSFET

|                                | NMOS                                                                                                                                                       | PMOS                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kretssymbol                    |                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                            |
| $\mu \approx$                  | $675 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$                                                                                                             | $240 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$                                                                                                             |
| $\kappa \approx$               | $115 \mu \text{AV}^{-2}$                                                                                                                                   | $40 \mu \text{AV}^{-2}$                                                                                                                                    |
| $V_t \approx$                  | $+0.5 \text{ V}$                                                                                                                                           | $-0.6 \text{ V}$                                                                                                                                           |
| Subtröskel<br>(strykt område)  | $v_{\text{GS}} \leq V_t,$<br>$v_{\text{DS}} \geq 0,$<br>$i_{\text{D}} = 0$                                                                                 | $v_{\text{GS}} \geq V_t,$<br>$v_{\text{DS}} \leq 0,$<br>$i_{\text{D}} = 0$                                                                                 |
| Linjärt område                 | $v_{\text{GS}} \geq V_t,$<br>$0 \leq v_{\text{DS}} \leq v_{\text{GS}} - V_t,$<br>$i_{\text{D}} = K(2(v_{\text{GS}} - V_t)v_{\text{DS}} - v_{\text{DS}}^2)$ | $v_{\text{GS}} \leq V_t,$<br>$0 \geq v_{\text{DS}} \geq v_{\text{GS}} - V_t,$<br>$i_{\text{D}} = K(2(v_{\text{GS}} - V_t)v_{\text{DS}} - v_{\text{DS}}^2)$ |
| Mättnads-<br>område            | $v_{\text{GS}} \geq V_t,$<br>$v_{\text{DS}} \geq v_{\text{GS}} - V_t,$<br>$i_{\text{D}} = K(v_{\text{GS}} - V_t)^2$                                        | $v_{\text{GS}} \leq V_t,$<br>$v_{\text{DS}} \leq v_{\text{GS}} - V_t,$<br>$i_{\text{D}} = K(v_{\text{GS}} - V_t)^2$                                        |
| $v_{\text{DS}}, v_{\text{GS}}$ | Vanligtvis positiva                                                                                                                                        | Vanligtvis negativa                                                                                                                                        |

$$K = \frac{W}{L} \frac{\kappa}{2}$$

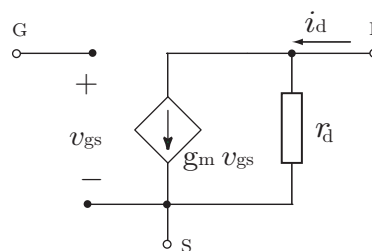
## Småsignalmodell

Småsignalmodell för en FET, där

$$g_m = \left. \frac{\partial i_{\text{D}}}{\partial v_{\text{GS}}} \right|_{\text{arbetspunkt}}$$

och

$$\frac{1}{r_d} = \left. \frac{\partial i_{\text{D}}}{\partial v_{\text{DS}}} \right|_{\text{arbetspunkt}}$$



## Matematiska formler och samband

---

### Trigonometriska formler

$$\sin \alpha = \cos(\alpha - \pi/2)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sin(\alpha + \pi/2)$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$A \cos \alpha + B \sin \alpha = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \text{ där } \cos \beta = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}, \sin \beta = \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{e^{j\alpha} + e^{-j\alpha}}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{e^{j\alpha} - e^{-j\alpha}}{2j}$$

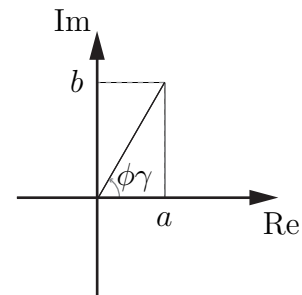
$$e^{j\alpha} = \cos \alpha + j \sin \alpha$$

### Komplexa tal

$$z = a + jb = |z|e^{j\phi}$$

där

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \text{och om } a > 0 \text{ är } \phi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$



### Ekvationssystem ( $2 \times 2$ )

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

med lösning

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Formelsamling i Data- och telekommunikationsteknik 31-60, delkurs Fysiska skiktet

*Utdelas vid tentamen*

## Konstanter

$$\epsilon_0 \approx 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As / Vm} \quad \mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ Vs / Am} \quad c_0 \approx 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

## Elstatik

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \mathbf{e}_r \quad \mathbf{F} = Q\mathbf{E} \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad A = Q(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = \int_1^2 \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_1^2 E_t dl$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 = C_1 V_1 + C_{12}(V_1 - V_2) \\ Q_2 = C_2 V_2 + C_{21}(V_2 - V_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Plattkondensatorn: } C = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d}$$

## Likström

$$I = \int_S \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS = \int_S J_n dS \quad \oint_S \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS = \oint_S J_n dS = -\frac{dQ}{dt} \quad \mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{E}$$

Ledare med konstant tvärsnittsytta:

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$$

## Magnetostatik

$$\mathbf{B} = \int_L \frac{\mu_0 I d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{e}_r}{4\pi r^2} \quad \mathbf{F} = \int_L I d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{F} = Q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$$

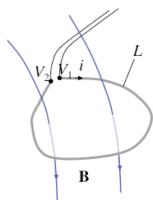
$$\phi = \int_S \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS = \int_S B_n dS \quad \oint_S \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS = \oint_S B_n dS = 0$$

$$\oint_L \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_L H_t dl = \int_S \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS = \int_S J_n dS \quad \mathbf{B} = \mu_r \mu_0 \mathbf{H} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$

$$\text{B-fältet kring en lång rak tråd: } B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi R}$$

## Induktion

$$\begin{cases} \Lambda_1 = L_1 i_1 + M i_2 \\ \Lambda_2 = L_2 i_2 + M i_1 \end{cases}$$



$$V_1 - V_2 = B v l$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = R \cdot i + \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad (\text{ett varv})$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mu_r \mu_0 \sigma \omega}}$$

## Transmissionsledningar

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L' C'}} \quad (= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_r \mu_0 \epsilon_r \epsilon_0}} \text{ vid homogen isolation}) \quad Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L'}{C'}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} c & \text{hastigheten} \\ C' & \text{kap./längdenh.} \\ L' & \text{ind./längdenh.} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} V = V_F + V_R = V_+ e^{-j\beta z} + V_- e^{+j\beta z} \\ I = I_F + I_R = \frac{V_+}{Z_0} e^{-j\beta z} - \frac{V_-}{Z_0} e^{+j\beta z} \end{cases} \quad \beta = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$Z = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta d}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta d} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L \cos \beta d + jZ_0 \sin \beta d}{Z_0 \cos \beta d + jZ_L \sin \beta d}$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \quad VSWR = \frac{V_{m \max}}{V_{m \min}} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_0|}{1 - |\Gamma_0|} \quad |\Gamma_0| = \frac{VSWR - 1}{VSWR + 1}$$

## Elektromagnetiska vågor

Plan, planpolariserad våg med sinusformat tidsberoende i förlustfritt material

$$\begin{cases} E_x = E_{mF} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z + \alpha_F) + E_{mR} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z + \alpha_R) \\ H_y = \frac{E_{mF}}{\eta} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{c} z + \alpha_F) - \frac{E_{mR}}{\eta} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\omega}{c} z + \alpha_R) \end{cases}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_r \mu_0 \epsilon_r \epsilon_0}} \quad \eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r \mu_0}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \cdot 377 \, \Omega$$

Plan våg i förlustfritt material:  $E = \eta \cdot H = c \cdot B$

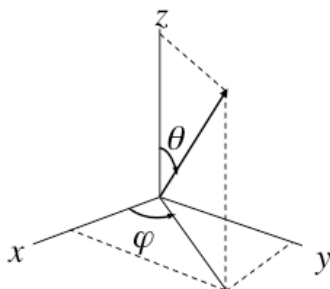
$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H} \quad S_p = \text{tidsmedelvärde av } |\mathbf{S}| \quad S_p = E_{eff} \cdot H_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} E_m \cdot H_m$$

## Antenner

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = \int_L \frac{\mu_0 i(t - r/c_0) \mathbf{dl} \times \mathbf{e}_r}{4\pi r^2} + \int_L \frac{\partial}{\partial t} i(t - r/c_0) \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{dl} \times \mathbf{e}_r}{4\pi c_0 r}$$

$$D(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{S_P(\theta, \varphi)}{S_{P_{\text{medel}}}} \quad D = \frac{S_{P_{\text{max}}}}{S_{P_{\text{medel}}}} \quad S_{P_{\text{medel}}} = \frac{P_s}{4\pi R^2} \quad P_L = A_e S_P$$

$$A_e(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} D(\theta, \varphi) \quad A_e = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} D \quad P_L = D_1 D_2 \frac{\lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^2} P_s$$



## Kretsteori

$$Z_L = j\omega L \quad Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \quad \text{Effektanpassning: } Z_L = Z_{Th}^* \quad (Z_{Th} \text{ given})$$

$$\text{Inverterande standard OP-först.koppling: } V_o = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} \cdot V_s$$

$$\text{Icke-inverterande standard OP-först.koppling: } V_o = \left( \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} + 1 \right) \cdot V_s$$

$$\text{Frekvensfunktion } H(j\omega) = \frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_s(j\omega)}$$

$$v_o(t) = |H(j\omega)| V_{ms} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_s + \arg H(j\omega))$$

## Matematik

$$\sin \alpha = \cos(\alpha - \pi / 2)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sin(\alpha + \pi / 2)$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi$$

$$\text{Omkretsen av cirkel: } 2\pi r$$

$$\text{Ytan av en cirkel: } \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Ytan av en sfär: } 4\pi r^2$$

$$\text{Volymen av en sfär: } \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$