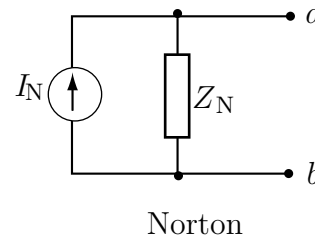
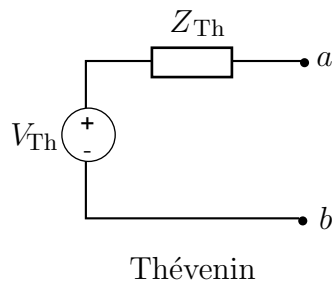


Formelsamling i kretsteori

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Effektanpassningsregeln

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

Ömsesidig induktans

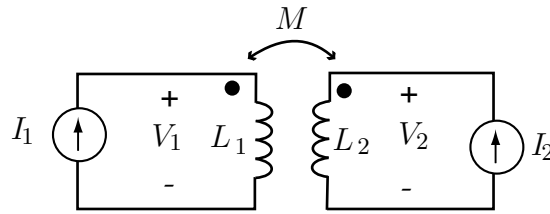
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = j\omega L_1 I_1 + j\omega M I_2 \\ V_2 = j\omega L_2 I_2 + j\omega M I_1 \end{cases}$$

$L_1, L_2 =$ självinduktanser

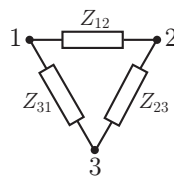
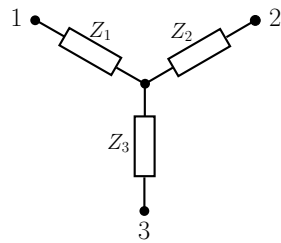
$M =$ ömsesidig induktans

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

$k =$ kopplingsfaktorn



Nätverkstransformation



Y till Δ

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

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

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

Δ till Y

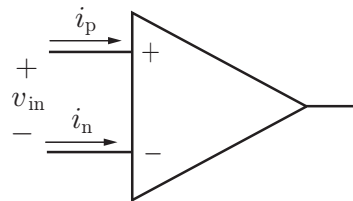
$$Z_1 = \frac{Z_{31} Z_{12}}{Z_{12} + Z_{23} + Z_{31}}$$

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

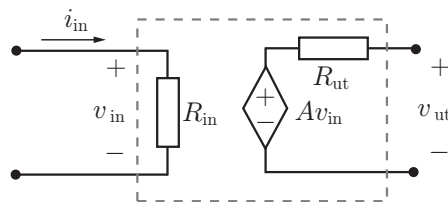
$$Z_3 = \frac{Z_{23} Z_{31}}{Z_{12} + Z_{23} + Z_{31}}$$

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

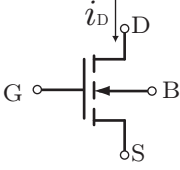
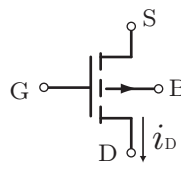
$$i_D = I_s \left(e^{\frac{v_D}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

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 |  |  |
| $KP \approx$ | $50 \mu AV^{-2}$ | $25 \mu AV^{-2}$ |
| K | $\frac{KP W}{2 L}$ | $\frac{KP W}{2 L}$ |
| $V_{t0} \approx$ | +1 V | -1 V |
| Strykt område (cutoff) | $v_{GS} \leq V_{t0}, i_D = 0$ | $v_{GS} \geq V_{t0}, i_D = 0$ |
| Triodområde | $v_{GS} \geq V_{t0},$ $0 \leq v_{DS} \leq v_{GS} - V_{t0},$ $i_D = K(2(v_{GS} - V_{t0})v_{DS} - v_{DS}^2)$ | $v_{GS} \leq V_{t0},$ $0 \geq v_{DS} \geq v_{GS} - V_{t0},$ $i_D = K(2(v_{GS} - V_{t0})v_{DS} - v_{DS}^2)$ |
| Mättnadsområde | $v_{GS} \geq V_{t0}, \quad v_{DS} \geq v_{GS} - V_{t0},$ $i_D = K(v_{GS} - V_{t0})^2$ | $v_{GS} \leq V_{t0}, \quad v_{DS} \leq v_{GS} - V_{t0},$ $i_D = K(v_{GS} - V_{t0})^2$ |
| v_{DS}, v_{GS} | Vanligtvis positiva | Vanligtvis negativa |

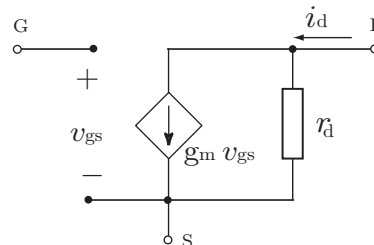
Småsignalmodell

Småsignalmodell för en FET, där

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

och

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



Trigonometriska formler

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

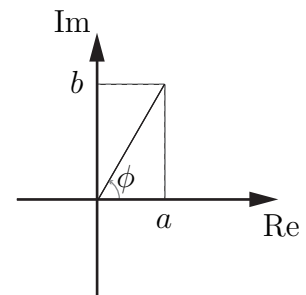
$$e^{j\alpha} = \cos \alpha + j \sin \alpha$$

Komplexa tal

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

där

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

**Ekvationssystem (2 × 2)**

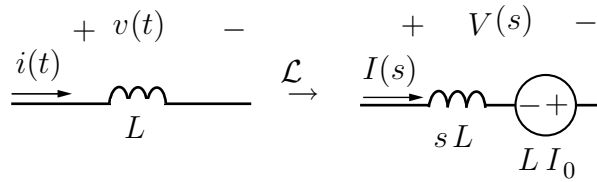
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

med lösning

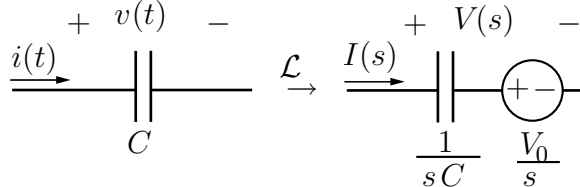
$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Laplacetransformen

Spole med $i(0^-) = I_0$:
 $V(s) = L(sI(s) - I_0)$



Kondensator med $v(0^-) = V_0$:
 $I(s) = C(sV(s) - V_0)$



Allmänna satser

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| $f(t)$ | $F(s)$ |
| $Kf(t)$ | $KF(s)$ |
| $f_1(t) + f_2(t) - f_3(t) + \dots$ | $F_1(s) + F_2(s) - F_3(s) + \dots$ |
| $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$ | $sF(s) - f(0^-)$ |
| $\frac{d^2f(t)}{dt^2}$ | $s^2F(s) - sf(0^-) - \frac{df(0^-)}{dt}$ |
| $\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n}$ | $s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0^-) - s^{n-2} \frac{df(0^-)}{dt} - s^{n-3} \frac{d^2 f(0^-)}{dt^2} - \dots - \frac{d^{n-1} f(0^-)}{dt^{n-1}}$ |
| $\int_0^t f(x) dx$ | $\frac{F(s)}{s}$ |
| $f(t-a)u(t-a), a > 0$ | $e^{-as}F(s)$ |
| $e^{-at}f(t)$ | $F(s+a)$ |
| $f(at), a > 0$ | $\frac{1}{a}F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$ |
| $tf(t)$ | $-\frac{dF(s)}{ds}$ |
| $t^n f(t)$ | $(-1)^n \frac{d^n F(s)}{ds^n}$ |
| $\frac{f(t)}{t}$ | $\int_s^\infty F(u) du$ |

Begynnelsevärdessatsen $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$

Slutvärdessatsen $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$

TABELL ÖVER LAPLACETRANSFORMER

| Laplacestransformerna: | | $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt.$ | |
|------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. | $\delta(t)$ | 1 | |
| 2. | $\delta^{(n)}(t)$ | s^n | $(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ |
| 3. | $u(t)$, enhetssteget | $\frac{1}{s}$ | |
| 4. | $\frac{t^n}{n!} \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$ | $(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ |
| 5. | $e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{1}{s+a}$ | |
| 6. | $\frac{t^n}{n!} \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{1}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$ | $(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ |
| 7. | $\frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{b-a} \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}$ | |
| 8. | $\frac{ae^{-at} - be^{-bt}}{a-b} \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{s}{(s+a)(s+b)}$ | |
| 9. | $\sin(\beta t) \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{\beta}{s^2 + \beta^2}$ | |
| 10. | $\cos(\beta t) \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{s}{s^2 + \beta^2}$ | |
| 11. | $[\sin(\beta t) - \beta t \cdot \cos(\beta t)] \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{2\beta^3}{(s^2 + \beta^2)^2}$ | |
| 12. | $\beta t \cdot \sin(\beta t) \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{2\beta^2 s}{(s^2 + \beta^2)^2}$ | |
| 13. | $e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \sin(\beta t) \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{\beta}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2}$ | |
| 14. | $e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \cos(\beta t) \cdot u(t)$ | $\frac{s+\alpha}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2}$ | |

Fouriertransformer för elementära funktioner

| $f(t)$ | $F(\omega)$ |
|--------------------------|---|
| $\delta(t)$ (impuls) | 1 |
| A (konstant) | $2\pi A\delta(\omega)$ |
| $\text{sgn}(t)$ (signum) | $2/j\omega$ |
| $u(t)$ | $\pi\delta(\omega) + 1/j\omega$ |
| $e^{-at}u(t)$ | $1/(a + j\omega)$ |
| $e^{at}u(-t)$ | $1/(a - j\omega)$ |
| $e^{-a t }$ | $2a/(a^2 + \omega^2)$ |
| $e^{j\omega_0 t}$ | $2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$ |
| $\cos \omega_0 t$ | $\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$ |
| $\sin \omega_0 t$ | $j\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$ |

Allmänna satser för fouriertransformer

| $f(t)$ | $F(\omega)$ |
|--|---|
| $Kf(t)$ | $KF(\omega)$ |
| $f_1(t) - f_2(t) + f_3(t)$ | $F_1(\omega) - F_2(\omega) + F_3(\omega)$ |
| $d^n f(t)/dt^n$ | $(j\omega)^n F(\omega)$ |
| $\int_{-\infty}^t f(x)dx$ | $F(\omega)/j\omega$ |
| $f(at)$ | $\frac{1}{a}F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right), a > 0$ |
| $f(t - a)$ | $e^{-j\omega a}f(\omega)$ |
| $e^{j\omega_0 t}f(t)$ | $F(\omega - \omega_0)$ |
| $f(t) \cos \omega_0 t$ | $\frac{1}{2}F(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}F(\omega + \omega_0)$ |
| $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\lambda)h(t - \lambda)d\lambda$ | $X(\omega)H(\omega)$ |
| $f_1(t)f_2(t)$ | $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(u)F_2(\omega - u) du$ |
| $t^n f(t)$ | $(j)^n \frac{d^n F(\omega)}{d\omega^n}$ |

TRANSMISSIONSLEDNINGAR

Ledningsekvationerna, förlustfri dubbelledning

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} &= L \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial i}{\partial z} &= C \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

Allmän lösning, förlustfri dubbelledning

$$\begin{aligned} v &= v^+(z - v_p t) + v^-(z + v_p t) \\ i &= \frac{1}{Z_0} v^+(z - v_p t) - \frac{1}{Z_0} v^-(z + v_p t) \\ v_p &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad LC = \mu_r \mu_0 \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \end{aligned}$$

Ledningsekvationerna, sinusformigt tidsberoende

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{dV}{dz} &= RI + j\omega LI \\ -\frac{dI}{dz} &= GV + j\omega CV \end{aligned}$$

Allmän lösning, sinusformigt tidsberoende

$$\begin{aligned} V(z) &= V_1 e^{-\gamma z} + V_2 e^{\gamma z} \\ I(z) &= \frac{1}{Z_0} (V_1 e^{-\gamma z} - V_2 e^{\gamma z}) \end{aligned}$$

Utbredningskonstant

$$\gamma = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)}$$

Karakteristisk impedans

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R + j\omega L}{G + j\omega C}}$$

Impedansen för en dubbelledning med längden l avslutad med Z_L

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + Z_0 \tanh \gamma l}{Z_0 + Z_L \tanh \gamma l}$$

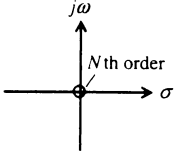
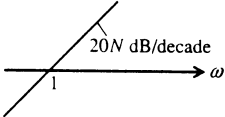
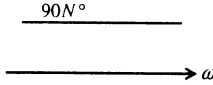
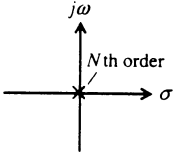
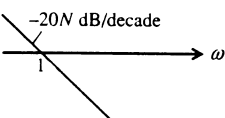
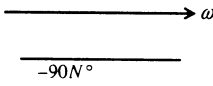
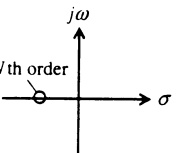
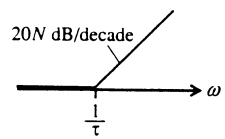
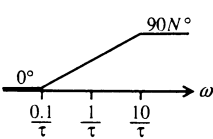
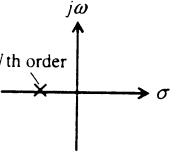
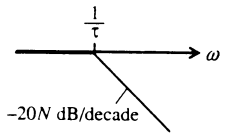
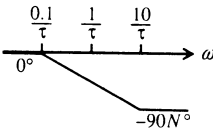
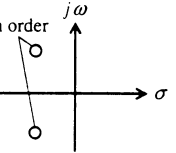
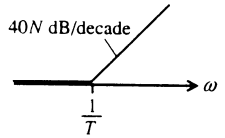
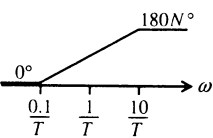
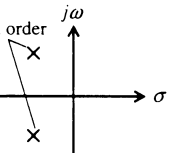
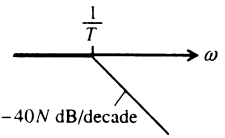
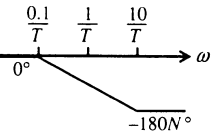
Impedansen för en förlustfri ledning med längden l avslutad med Z_L

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L \cos(\beta l) + jZ_0 \sin(\beta l)}{Z_0 \cos(\beta l) + jZ_L \sin(\beta l)}$$

Reflektionsfaktorn för spänning vid belastningen

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

Bode diagram

| FACTOR | POLE-ZERO PLOT | dB AMPLITUDE VERSUS ω (LOG SCALE) | PHASE VERSUS ω (LOG SCALE) |
|--|---|--|---|
| s^N |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{s^N}$ |  |  |  |
| $(\tau s + 1)^N$ |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{(\tau s + 1)^N}$ |  |  |  |
| $(s^2 T^2 + s 2\zeta T + 1)^N$ |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{(s^2 T^2 + s 2\zeta T + 1)^N}$ |  |  |  |