

# Elektriciteit

## – Hoofdstuk 3: Gelijkstroomketens – open les –

Nele De Geeter  
vakgroep EA08

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## Methode van de knoopspanningen

### Samengevat

**Stap 1:** 1 referentieknooppunt kiezen (referentie = 0V = aarden)

**Stap 2:** takspanningen i.f.v. knooppuntspanningen

**Stap 3:** stelsel opstellen (1 vergelijking per knoop)

$$\sum_{knoop} G_{knoop} \cdot U_{knoop} - \sum_{\text{ander knopen}} G_{tussenliggend} \cdot U_{\text{andere knoop}} = \sum_{knoop} G_{knoop} E_{knoop}$$

MIN als  $E_{knoop}$  van het beschouwde knooppunt weggericht is

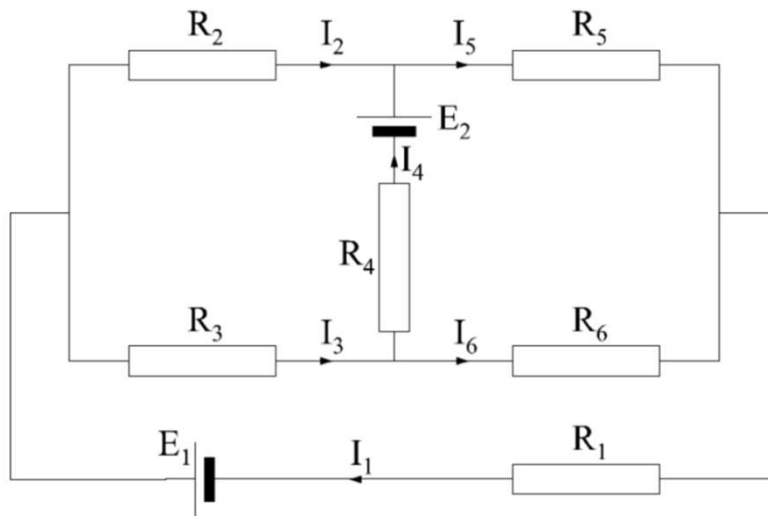
**Stap 4:** I's berekenen m.b.v. wet van Ohm

> Stap voor stap uitwerken op basis van oefening 72

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## Oefening 72

72)



$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 1 \, \Omega \\ R_2 &= 20 \, \Omega \\ R_3 &= 30 \, \Omega \\ R_4 &= 0,5 \, \Omega \\ R_5 &= 30 \, \Omega \\ R_6 &= 20 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 120 \, \text{V} \\ E_2 &= 100 \, \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

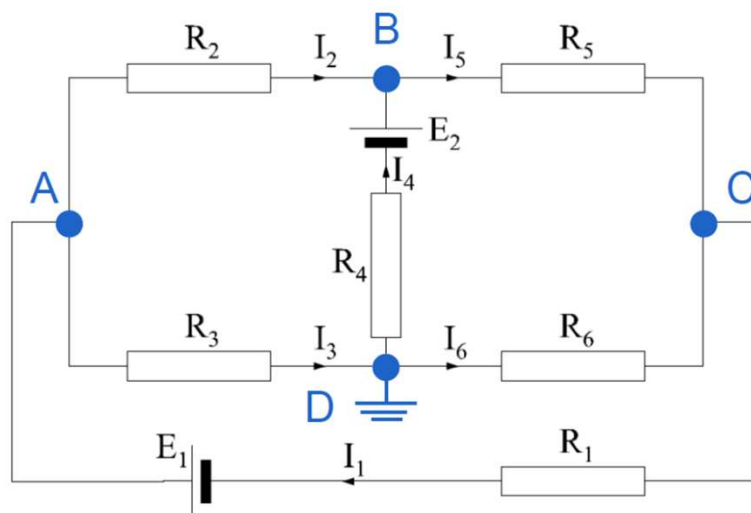
Bepaal alle stromen I.



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## Methode van de knoopspanningen – stap voor stap obv 72

Stap 1: kies 1 referentieknooppunt (referentie = 0V = aarden)

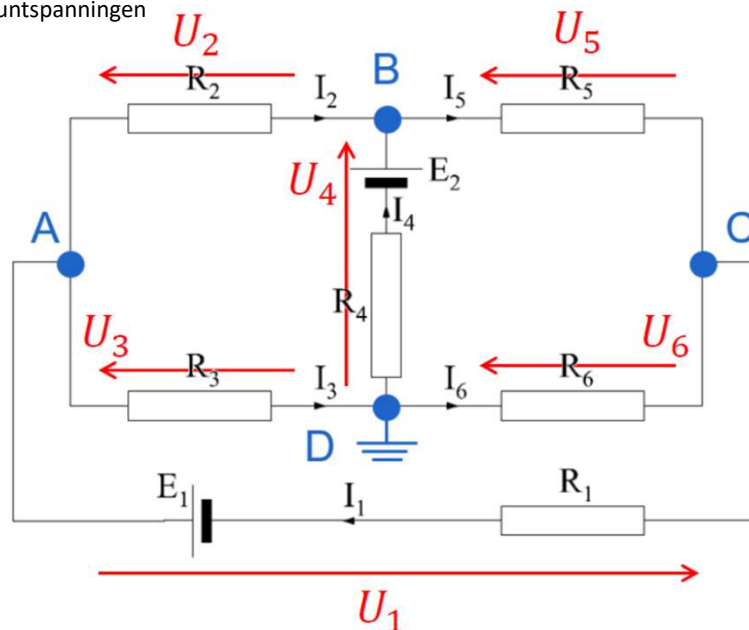


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## Methode van de knoopspanningen – stap voor stap obv 72

**Stap 2:** takspanningen i.f.v. knooppuntspanningen

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_1 &= U_{CD} - U_{AD} \\
 U_2 &= U_{AD} - U_{BD} \\
 U_3 &= U_{AD} \\
 U_4 &= U_{BD} \\
 U_5 &= U_{BD} - U_{CD} \\
 U_6 &= -U_{CD}
 \end{aligned}$$



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## Methode van de knoopspanningen – stap voor stap obv 72

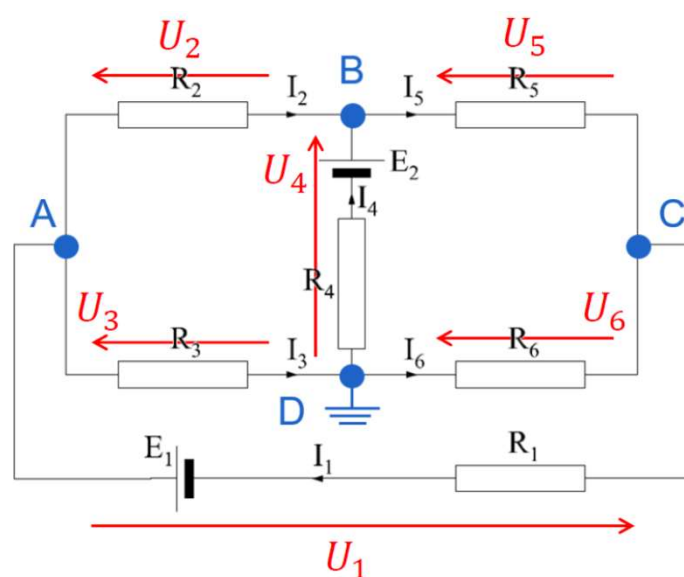
**Stap 3:** takstromen i.f.v. knooppuntspanningen → (K-1) onafhankelijke knoopwetten → stelsel opstellen (1 vgl per knoop)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= G_1(E_1 + U_1) = G_1(E_1 + U_{CD} - U_{AD}) \\
 I_2 &= G_2U_2 = G_2(U_{AD} - U_{BD}) \\
 I_3 &= G_3U_3 = G_3U_{AD} \\
 I_4 &= G_4(E_2 - U_4) = G_4(E_2 - U_{BD}) \\
 I_5 &= G_5U_5 = G_5(U_{BD} - U_{CD}) \\
 I_6 &= G_6U_6 = -G_6U_{CD}
 \end{aligned}$$

Knooppunt A:  $I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$

Knooppunt B:  $I_2 + I_4 - I_5 = 0$

Knooppunt C:  $-I_1 + I_5 + I_6 = 0$



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## Methode van de knoopspanningen – stap voor stap obv 72

**Stap 3:** takstromen i.f.v. knooppuntspanningen → (K-1) onafhankelijke knooppwetten → stelsel opstellen (1 vgl per knoop)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_1 &= G_1(E_1 + U_1) = G_1(E_1 + U_{CD} - U_{AD}) \\ I_2 &= G_2U_2 = G_2(U_{AD} - U_{BD}) \\ I_3 &= G_3U_3 = G_3U_{AD} \\ I_4 &= G_4(E_2 - U_4) = G_4(E_2 - U_{BD}) \\ I_5 &= G_5U_5 = G_5(U_{BD} - U_{CD}) \\ I_6 &= G_6U_6 = -G_6U_{CD} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Bv. Knooppunt A:

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(E_1 + U_{CD} - U_{AD}) - G_2(U_{AD} - U_{BD}) - G_3U_{AD} &= 0 \\ (G_1 + G_2 + G_3)U_{AD} - G_2U_{BD} - G_1U_{CD} &= G_1E_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 + G_3 & -G_2 & -G_1 \\ -G_2 & G_2 + G_4 + G_5 & -G_5 \\ -G_1 & -G_5 & G_1 + G_5 + G_6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{AD} \\ U_{BD} \\ U_{CD} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1E_1 \\ G_4E_2 \\ -G_1E_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Knooppunt A:  $I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$

Knooppunt B:  $I_2 + I_4 - I_5 = 0$

Knooppunt C:  $-I_1 + I_5 + I_6 = 0$



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## Methode van de knoopspanningen – stap voor stap obv 72

**Stap 4:** bereken I's m.b.v. Stap 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{AD} \\ U_{BD} \\ U_{CD} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 + G_3 & -G_2 & -G_1 \\ -G_2 & G_2 + G_4 + G_5 & -G_5 \\ -G_1 & -G_5 & G_1 + G_5 + G_6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} G_1E_1 \\ G_4E_2 \\ -G_1E_1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} U_{AD} \\ U_{BD} \\ U_{CD} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 107,1 \\ 98,4 \\ -8,8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_1 = G_1(E_1 + U_{CD} - U_{AD}) = 4,01A$$

$$I_2 = G_2(U_{AD} - U_{BD}) = 0,44A$$

$$I_3 = G_3U_{AD} = 3,57A$$

$$I_4 = G_4(E_2 - U_{BD}) = 3,13A$$

$$I_5 = G_5(U_{BD} - U_{CD}) = 3,57A$$

$$I_6 = -G_6U_{CD} = 0,44A$$



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## Methode van de knoopspanningen – obv 72

### Samengevat

**Stap 1:** 1 referentieknooppunt kiezen (referentie = 0V = aarden)

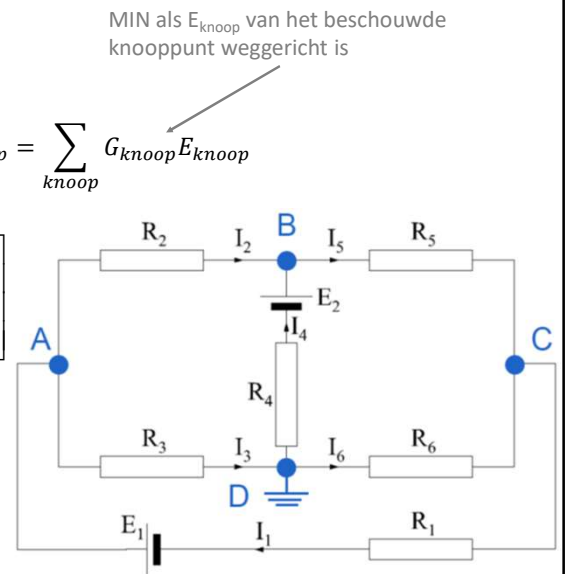
**Stap 2:** takspanningen i.f.v. knooppuntspanningen

**Stap 3:** stelsel opstellen (1 vergelijking per knoop)

$$\sum_{knoop} G_{knoop} \cdot U_{knoop} - \sum_{andere\ knopen} G_{tussenliggend} \cdot U_{andere\ knoop} = \sum_{knoop} G_{knoop} E_{knoop}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 + G_3 & -G_2 & -G_1 \\ -G_2 & G_2 + G_4 + G_5 & -G_5 \\ -G_1 & -G_5 & G_1 + G_5 + G_6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{AD} \\ U_{BD} \\ U_{CD} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 E_1 \\ G_4 E_2 \\ -G_1 E_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

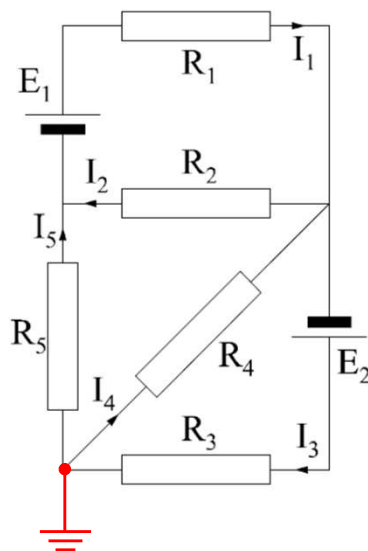
**Stap 4:** I's berekenen m.b.v. wet van Ohm



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## Oefening 86 mbv knoopspanningen

86)



$$R_1 = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 3 \Omega$$

$$E_1 = 14 \text{ V}$$

$$R_3 = 6 \Omega$$

$$E_2 = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$R_4 = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 4 \Omega$$

Bepaal alle stromen I.



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opl:



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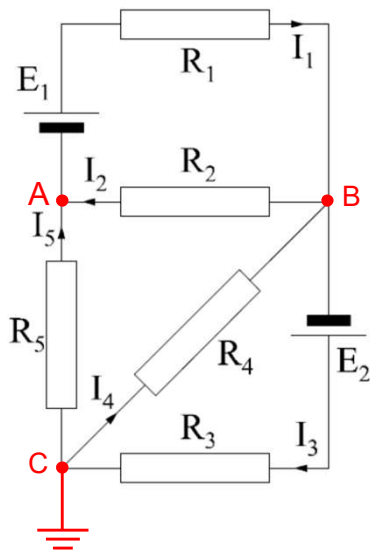
opl:



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## Oefening 86 mbv knoopspanningen: oplossing ter controle

86)



$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 + G_5 & -G_1 - G_2 \\ -G_1 - G_2 & G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{AC} \\ U_{BC} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -G_1 E_1 \\ G_1 E_1 - G_3 E_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

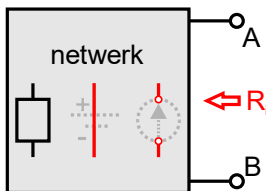
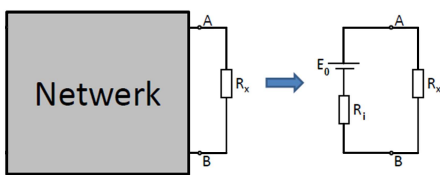
- I1 = 4 A
- I2 = 2 A
- I3 = 3 A
- I4 = 1 A
- I5 = 2 A



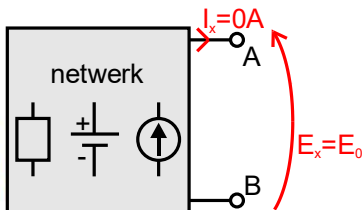
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## Stelling van Thévenin / Norton

Thévenin



$R_i$  = inwendige weerstand  
 = weerstand aan klemmen A & B met  
 alle spanningsbronnen vervangen door kortsluitingen  
 alle stroombronnen vervangen door open circuits

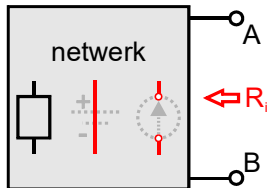
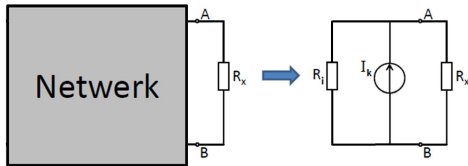


$E_0$  = openklemspanning  
 =  $E_x$  bij open klemmen A & B ( $I_x = 0A$ )

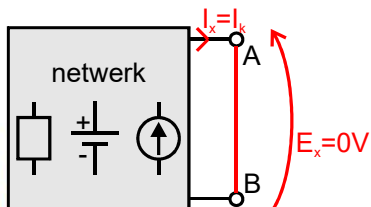
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## Stelling van Thévenin / Norton

### Norton



$R_i$  = inwendige weerstand  
 = weerstand aan klemmen A & B met  
 alle spanningsbronnen vervangen door kortsluitingen  
 alle stroombronnen vervangen door open circuits

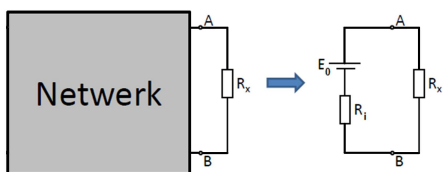


$I_k$  = kortsluitstroom  
 =  $I_x$  bij kortgesloten klemmen A & B ( $E_x=0V$ )

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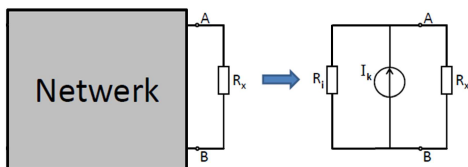
## Stelling van Thévenin / Norton

### Thévenin



$$R_i = \frac{E_0}{I_k}$$

### Norton

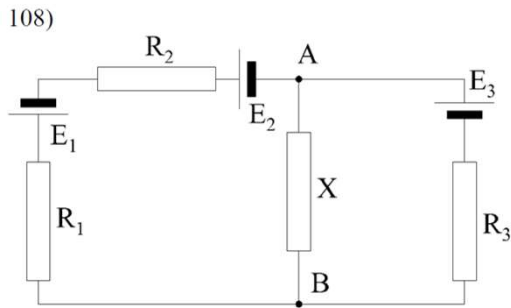


> Oefening: 108, 110

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## Oefening 108



geg:

$$E_1 = 6 \text{ V}$$

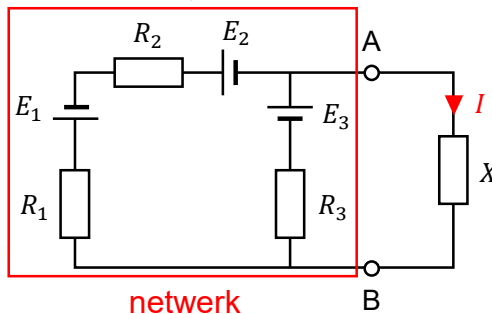
$$E_2 = 2,4 \text{ V}$$

$$E_3 = 4,8 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = 0,3 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 5 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 0,2 \Omega$$



gevr:

$$I \text{ voor } X_1 = 0,2 \Omega$$

$$X_2 = 0,3 \Omega$$

$$X_3 = 0,5 \Omega$$

m.b.v. Thévenin en Norton

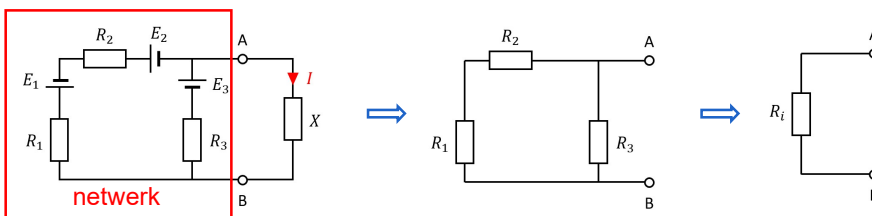
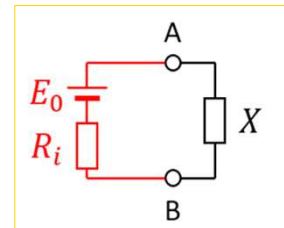


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## Oefening 108: oplossing mbv Thévenin

Stap 1:  $R_i$

$R_i$  is de **inwendige weerstand** v/h netwerk:  
weerstand tussen klemmen A en B wanneer spanningsbronnen kortgesloten en stroombronnen open ketens zijn



$$R_i =$$

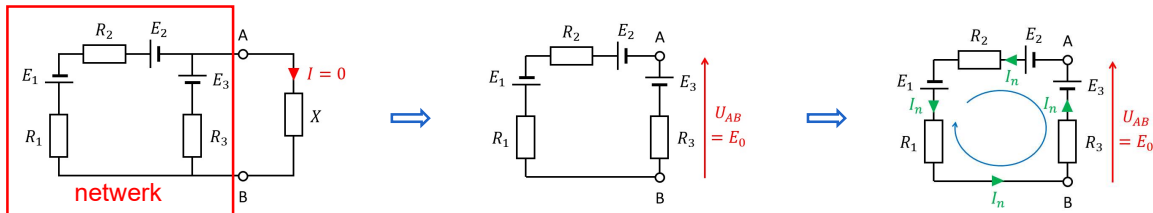
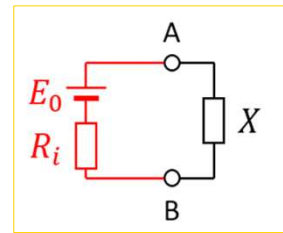


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## Oefening 108: oplossing mbv Thévenin

### Stap 2: $E_0$

$E_0$  is de **openklemspanning** v/h netwerk:  
de klemspanning wanneer aan klemmen A en B geen stroom wordt afgenomen ( $I = 0$  A)



$$R_1 I_n - E_1 + R_2 I_n - E_2 - E_3 + R_3 I_n = 0 \Rightarrow I_n =$$

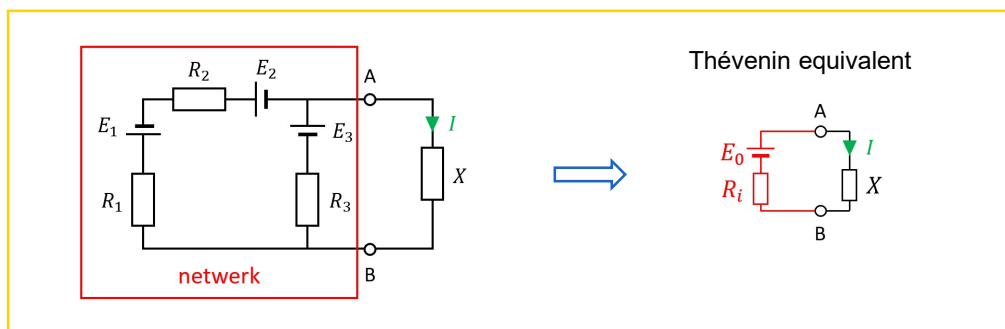


$$E_0 =$$

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## Oefening 108: oplossing mbv Thévenin

### Stap 3: eenvoudige oplossing met equivalent



$$E_0 = (X + R_i) \cdot I \Rightarrow I = \frac{E_0}{X + R_i} \Rightarrow I_1 =$$

$$I_2 =$$

$$I_3 =$$

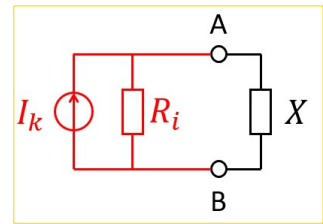


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## Oefening 108: oplossing mbv Norton

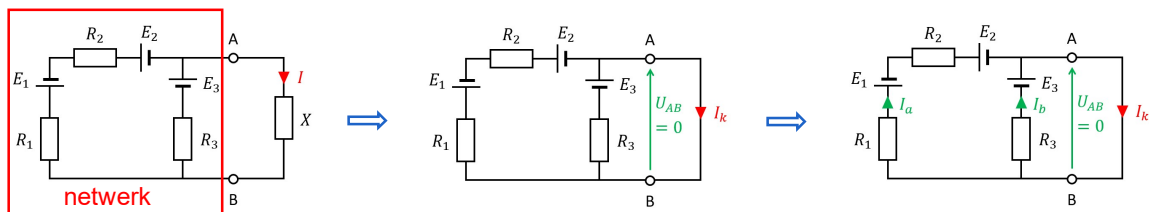
### Stap 1: $R_i$

$R_i$  is de **inwendige weerstand** v/h netwerk:  
zelfde als voor Thévenin

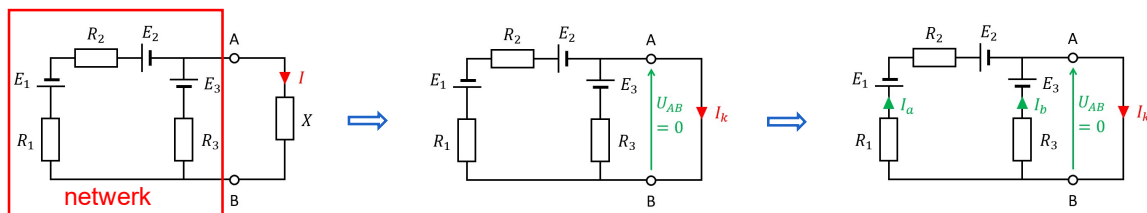


### Stap 2: $I_k$

$I_k$  is de **kortsluitstroom** v/h netwerk:  
de stroom uit de klemmen wanneer klemmen A en B kortgesloten zijn



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$$U_{AB} = E_3 - R_3 I_b = 0 \quad \Rightarrow I_b =$$

$$U_{AB} = -E_1 - E_2 - (R_1 + R_2) I_a = 0 \quad \Rightarrow I_a =$$

$$I_k =$$

**ANDERE MANIER:** gebruikmaken van  $E_0$  van Thévenin:

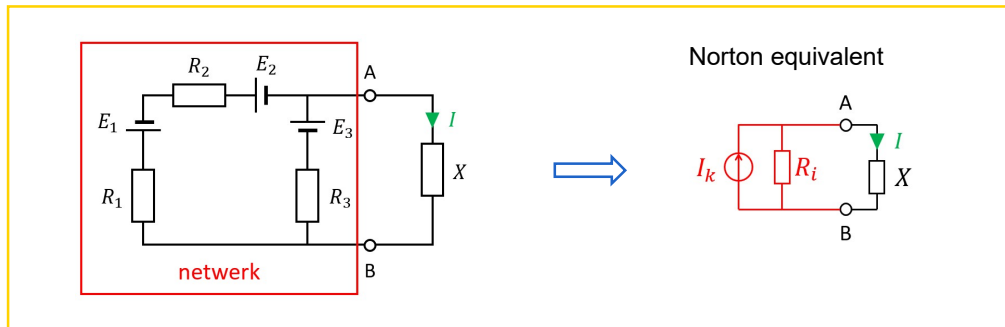
$$I_k = \frac{E_0}{R_i} =$$



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## Oefening 108: oplossing mbv Norton

Stap 3: eenvoudige oplossing met equivalent



$$I = \frac{R_i}{R_i + X} I_k \Rightarrow I_1 =$$

$$I_2 =$$

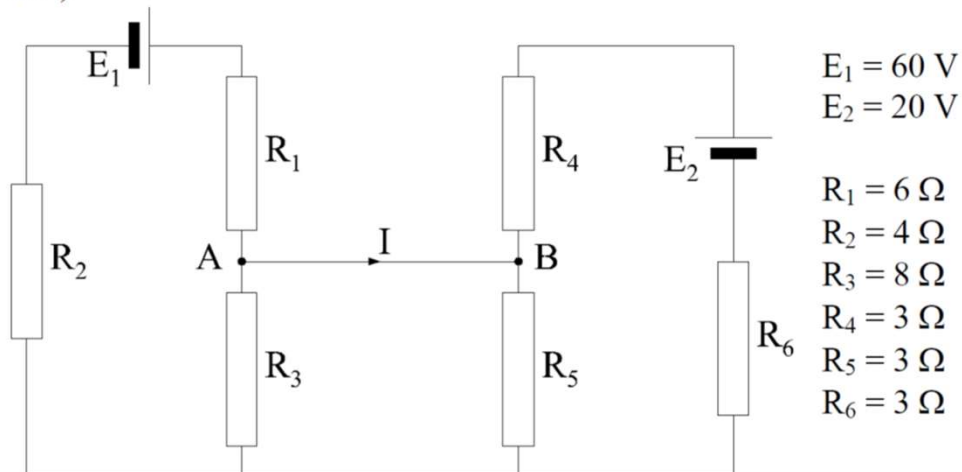
$$I_3 =$$



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## Oefening 110 mbv Thévenin of Norton

110)



- $E_1 = 60 \text{ V}$
- $E_2 = 20 \text{ V}$
- $R_1 = 6 \Omega$
- $R_2 = 4 \Omega$
- $R_3 = 8 \Omega$
- $R_4 = 3 \Omega$
- $R_5 = 3 \Omega$
- $R_6 = 3 \Omega$

Bereken de aangeduide stroom I met de stelling van Thévenin of Norton.



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110)

geg:
 $E_1 = 60 \text{ V}$       $R_1 = 6 \Omega$   
 $E_2 = 20 \text{ V}$       $R_2 = 4 \Omega$   
 $R_3 = 8 \Omega$   
 $R_4 = 3 \Omega$   
 $R_5 = 3 \Omega$   
 $R_6 = 3 \Omega$

gevr:  $I$  m.b.v. Thévenin of Norton

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opl:     Methode 1: Thévenin

Stap 1:  $R_i$

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Stap 2:  $E_0$



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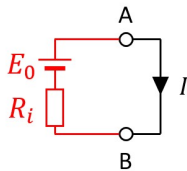
Stap 3: eenvoudige oplossing met equivalent



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**Methode 2: Norton**Oefening 110 mbv Thévenin: oplossing ter controle

Thévenin equivalent met  $R_i = 6,44 \Omega$  en  $E_0 = 20 \text{ V}$



$$I = \frac{E_0}{R_i} = \frac{20}{6,44} = 3,103 \text{ A}$$