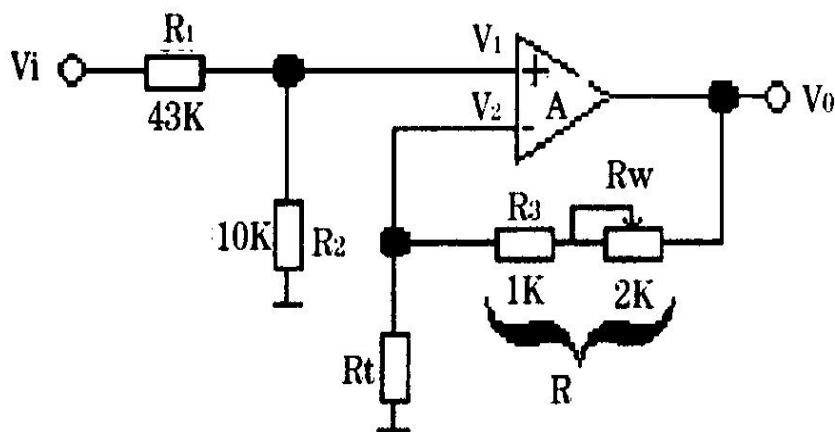


案例分析作业

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图示是在线分析仪器自动温度补偿电路， R_t 是具有正温度系数的铂热电阻，输入电压 v_i 与所需检测的温度成正比，试分析其自动进行温度补偿的工作原理（即温度变化时，为何输出电压保持不变）。

答：

同相输入端电压 V_1

$$V_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_i \quad \text{由虚短} \Rightarrow V_2 \approx V_1$$

$$V_2 = \frac{R_t}{R_t + R} V_0 \quad \text{得输出电压 } V_0 = \frac{R_t + R}{R_t} V_2$$

$$R = R_3 + R_w \text{ 代入得 } V_0 = \frac{R_t + R_w + R_3}{R_t} V_2$$

$$V_0 = \frac{R_t + R_w + R_3}{R_t} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_i \quad (V_i \text{ 与 } t \text{ 成正比, } R_t \text{ 正温度相关}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 \sim R_{t1} \sim V_{i1} \\ t_2 \sim R_{t2} \sim V_{i2} \\ t_3 \sim R_{t3} \sim V_{i3} \end{cases} \quad \frac{R_{t2} - R_{t1}}{R_{t3} - R_{t2}} = \frac{V_{i2} - V_{i1}}{V_{i3} - V_{i2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_2(t_1) = V_1(t_1) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{i1} \Rightarrow V_0(t_1) = \frac{R_3 + R_w + R_{t1}}{R_{t1}} V_2(t_1) \\ V_2(t_2) = V_1(t_2) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{i2} \Rightarrow V_0(t_2) = \frac{R_3 + R_w + R_{t2}}{R_{t2}} V_2(t_2) \\ V_2(t_3) = V_1(t_3) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{i3} \Rightarrow V_0(t_3) = \frac{R_3 + R_w + R_{t3}}{R_{t3}} V_2(t_3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{01} = \frac{R_3 + R_w + R_{t1}}{R_{t1}} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{i1} \\ V_{02} = \frac{R_3 + R_w + R_{t2}}{R_{t2}} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{i2} \\ V_{03} = \frac{R_3 + R_w + R_{t3}}{R_{t3}} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{i3} \end{cases} \quad \text{为验证设 } \begin{cases} V_{i1} = 380 \text{ mV} \\ V_{i2} = 415 \text{ mV} \\ V_{i3} = 520 \text{ mV} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} R_{t1} = 100 \Omega \\ R_{t2} = 110 \Omega \\ R_{t3} = 140 \Omega \end{cases}$$

取 $R_w = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
题中 $R_1 = 43 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$\begin{cases} V_{01} = \frac{10 \text{ k}}{43 \text{ k} + 10 \text{ k}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k} + 100}{100} \cdot 380 \text{ mV} \approx 15.1 \text{ V} \\ V_{02} = \frac{10 \text{ k}}{43 \text{ k} + 10 \text{ k}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k} + 110}{110} \cdot 415 \text{ mV} \approx 15.0 \text{ V} \\ V_{03} = \frac{10 \text{ k}}{43 \text{ k} + 10 \text{ k}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k} + 140}{140} \cdot 520 \text{ mV} \approx 15.0 \text{ V} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &V_{01} = V_{02} = V_{03} \\ &\text{适当调整 } R_w \text{ 的值} \\ &\text{温度变化时, 输出电压保持不变} \end{aligned}$$