

### 电压补偿在伏安法测电阻中的应用

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# 实验目的



- 1. 了解伏安法测电阻的内、外接法产生系统误差原因和修正方法.
- 2. 掌握用补偿法测电压的原理.
- 3. 学会基本电学仪器的使用.

# 实验原理



#### 伏安法存在的问题:

伏安法测电阻是建立在欧姆定律的基础之上,但由于通常所使用电表内阻不理想,造成伏安法不严格满足欧姆定律,实验结果出现偏差。

#### 解决方法:

1、数据修正法——在进行实验数据处理时进行修正

2、电路修正法

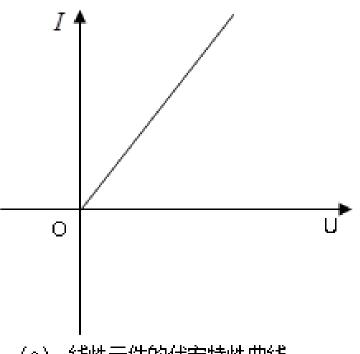
外接法: 电压补偿

内接法: 电流补偿

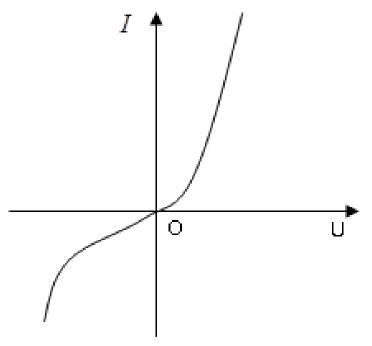
# 实验原理



### 1. 电学元件的伏安特性



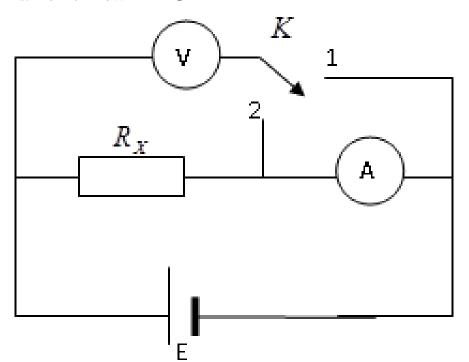
(a) 线性元件的伏安特性曲线



(b) 非线性元件的伏安特性曲线



### 2. 伏安法测电阻



- ①电路连接方式
- ②读数时刻
- ③测一组数据

### 电流表内接法:

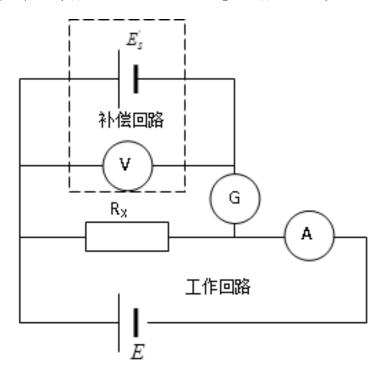
$$R_X = R_{X1} - R_A$$

#### 电流表外接法:

$$R_X = \frac{R_{X2}R_V}{R_V - R_{X2}}$$



### 3. 补偿法测电压—倒测法



- ①补偿原理

- 4读数时刻

补	U/V			
偿	$I/\mu A$			
法	$R_X/\Omega$			

倒测法

# 实验仪器



#### DF1731SLL3A直流电源



- ①接线过程中,注意直流电源的正负极性,严格按回路接线法联接电路.
- ②在开启电源前,电源输出电压必须逆时针旋至最小,直到线路全部接好无误后再打开电源,实验结束后再将输出电压逆时针旋至最小.
- ③使用电源要严防短路,否则会因电流太大,烧毁电路、损坏电源.

### 实验仪器



C31-V型伏特表



 $R_V = 2.9k\Omega$ 

C31µA-1型微安表



 $R_{A}=3.2k\Omega$ 

J0409灵敏电流计



 $R_G = 100\Omega \setminus 2.5k\Omega$ 

- ①接线前应估计电路中的电流和电压的大小,判断电表和其它实验元件的规格是否匹配。在没有充分把握情况下,先用大量程,后根据实验具体情况改用合适的量程。
- ②要使测量的准确度高,线路参数的选择应使电表读数尽可能接近满量程,以 减小电表估读误差对实验结果的影响.

# 实验仪器



### ZX21型直流多值电阻器



- 1、使用电阻器时,先将各旋钮来回旋转数次,以使接触稳 定可靠;
- 2、电阻器使用过程啦,功率不能超过0.2W,否则会导致电 阻阻值变化甚至烧坏:

### 实验内容及步骤

1. 按图2.4.2连接线路,作两种线路的对比研究.数据记录在表2.4.1中,并讨论说明哪种接法好(注意:单次测量要求其中一个电表的指针达到满量程)?

表 2.4.1 内外接法的比较

		$R_{x_0} = \underline{\qquad} (\Omega)$					
	内接法	U/V =					
记录		Ι / μΑ =					
	外接法	U/V =					
		Ι / μΑ =					
	内接法	$R_{X1} =$					
		$R_X = R_{X1} - R_A =$					
		$\Delta R_X = R_{X1} - R_{X0} =$					
3 1. Astr		$\Delta R_X / R_{X0}(\%) =$					
计算	外接法	$R_{X2} =$					
		$R_X = 1/(1/R_{X2} - 1/R_V)$					
		$\Delta R_X = R_{X2} - R_{X0} =$					
		$\Delta R_{_X} / R_{_{X0}}(\%) =$					
讨论	t	比较说明哪种接法好?					

### 在其中一个表满偏 的时候读数

## 实验内容及步骤



2. 按图2.4.3 (b) 所示连接线路,数据记录在表2.4.2中,作出 U — 曲线,并计算  $R_X$  (以电压为自变量作等间距测量,要求用倒测法,即最大一组数据中的其中一个物理量的数值必需达到相应电表的满量程值).

表 2.4.2 用补偿法绘制伏安特性曲线

补	U/V			2.4	2.8-3
偿	Ι / μΑ				200
法	$R_X/\Omega$				

# 讨论及拓展



- 1.从实验原理和测量系统仪器出发,分析本实验的误差。
- 2.查阅资料,说明薄膜材料或半导体器件的电阻或电阻 率测量方法。

说明:

全做-做在讨论页

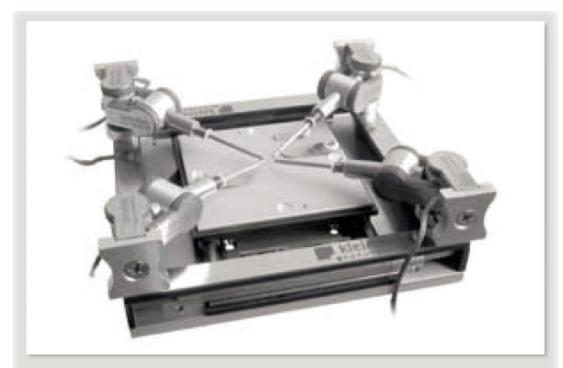


Figure 2. Example of a powerful, dedicated system for electrical characterization of nano and semiconductor devices and advanced materials. (Graphic courtesy of Kleindiek Nanotechnik



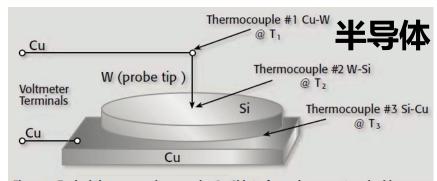
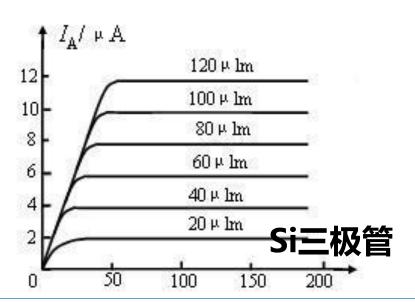


Figure 1. Typical thermocouple scenario. Cu-Si interface where one terminal is one device on wafer and the second terminal is at the substrate connection to a conductive base.

来自泰克Nanotechnology Measurement Handbook



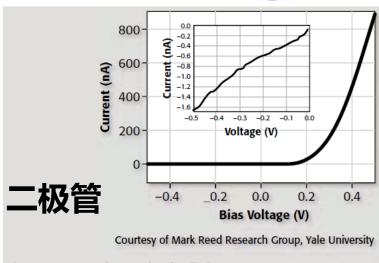


Figure 3. I-V curve for a molecular diode at room temperature [3].

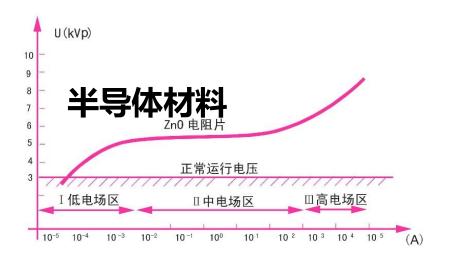


Table 2-1. Common impedance measurement methods

	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applicable frequency range	Keysight measurement instruments	Common applications
Bridge method	<ul> <li>High accuracy (0.1% typ.)</li> <li>Wide frequency coverage by using different types of bridges</li> <li>Low cost</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Needs to be manually balanced</li> <li>Narrow frequency coverage with a single instrument</li> </ul>	DC to 300 MHz	None	Standard lab
Resonant method	<ul> <li>Good Q accuracy up to high Q</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Needs to be tuned to resonance</li> <li>Low impedance measurement accuracy</li> </ul>	10 kHz to 70 MHz	None	High Q device measurement
I-V method	<ul> <li>Grounded device measurement</li> <li>Suitable to probe-type test needs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Operating frequency range is limited by transformer used in probe</li> </ul>	10 kHz to 100 MHz	None	Grounded device measurement
RF I-V method	High accuracy (1% typ.)     and wide impedance range     at high frequencies	<ul> <li>Operating frequency range is limited by transformer used in test head</li> </ul>	1 MHz to 3 GHz	E4991B, E4982A	RF component measurement
Network analysis method	<ul> <li>Wide frequency coverage from LF to RF</li> <li>Good accuracy when the unknown impedance is close to characterisitic impedence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recalibration required         when the measurement         frequency is changed</li> <li>Narrow impedance         measurement range</li> </ul>	5 Hz and above	E5061B-3Lx/005 PNA/ENA/PXI-VNA/ FieldFox (Z-conversion only)	RF component measurement
Auto- balancing bridge method	Wide frequency coverage from LF to HF     High accuracy over a wide impedance measurement	High frequency range not available	20 Hz to 120 MHz	E4980A/AL E4981A E4990A	Generic component measurement
	range  — Grounded device  measurement	内容来: Keysight Techr	•	E4990A/42941A <sup>1</sup> E4990A/42942A <sup>1</sup>	Grounded device measurement

Impedance Measurement Handbook