

5.1 旋转编码器光栅数 1024，倍频系数 4，高频时钟脉冲频率 $f_0 = 1\text{MHz}$ ，旋转编码器输出的脉冲个数和高频时钟脉冲个数均采用 16 位计数器，M 法测速时间为 0.01s，求转速 $n = 1500\text{r/min}$ 和 $n = 150\text{r/min}$ 时的测速分辨率和误差率最大值。

解：

$$(1) \text{ M 法: 分辨率 } Q = \frac{60}{ZT_c} = \frac{60}{1024 \times 4 \times 0.01} = 1.465\text{r/min}$$

$$\text{最大误差率: } n = \frac{60M_1}{ZT_c}$$

$$n = 1500\text{r/min 时, } M_1 = \frac{nZT_c}{60} = \frac{1500 \times 4 \times 1024 \times 0.01}{60} = 1024$$

$$n = 150\text{r/min 时, } M_1 = \frac{nZT_c}{60} = \frac{150 \times 4 \times 1024 \times 0.01}{60} = 102.4$$

$$1500\text{r/min 时, } \delta_{\max}\% = \frac{1}{M_1} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{1024} \times 100\% = 0.098\%$$

$$150\text{r/min 时, } \delta_{\max}\% = \frac{1}{M_1} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{102.4} \times 100\% = 0.98\%$$

可见 M 法适合高速。

(2) T 法:

分辨率:

$$n = 1500\text{r/min 时, } Q = \frac{Zn^2}{60f_0 - Zn} = \frac{1024 \times 4 \times 1500^2}{60 \times 1 \times 10^6 - 1024 \times 4 \times 1500} = 171\text{r/min}$$

$$n = 150\text{r/min 时, } Q = \frac{Zn^2}{60f_0 - Zn} = \frac{1024 \times 4 \times 150^2}{60 \times 1 \times 10^6 - 1024 \times 4 \times 150} = 1.55\text{r/min}$$

$$\text{最大误差率: } n = \frac{60f_0}{ZM_2}, \quad M_2 = \frac{60f_0}{Zn},$$

$$\text{当 } n = 1500\text{r/min 时, } M_2 = \frac{60 \times 10^6}{1024 \times 4 \times 1500} = 9.77$$

$$\text{当 } n = 150\text{r/min 时, } M_2 = \frac{60 \times 10^6}{1024 \times 4 \times 150} = 97.7$$

$$n = 1500\text{r/min 时, } \delta_{\max}\% = \frac{1}{M_2 - 1} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{9.77 - 1} \times 100\% = 11.4\%$$

$$n = 150r / \min \text{ 时, } \delta_{\max} \% = \frac{1}{M_2 - 1} \times 100\% = \frac{1}{97.7 - 1} \times 100\% = 1\%$$

可见 T 法适合低速