



北京航空航天大学 实验报告

实验名称: 电位差计及其应用

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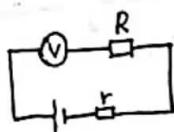
一、实验目的

1. 学习补偿原理和比较测量法
2. 掌握基本电学仪器的使用方法,
3. 培养电学实验的初步设计能力
4. 熟悉仪器误差和不确定度计算

二、实验原理

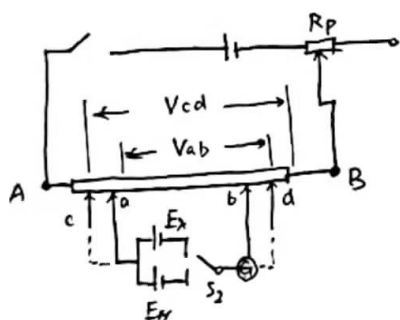
1. 补偿原理

原误差:



$$V = E_x R / (R + r) \neq E_x$$

补偿电路: (cd 可调, $E > E_x$) (电位差计)



(补偿法测电动势).

找到一个 cd 位置使 $I_g = 0$. 此时 $V_{cd} = E_x$

补偿回路: $E_x \rightarrow G \rightarrow d \rightarrow c \rightarrow E_x$

辅助回路: $E \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow E$

E_x :

$$E_x = I R_{cd}$$

E_N :

$$E_N = I R_{ab}$$

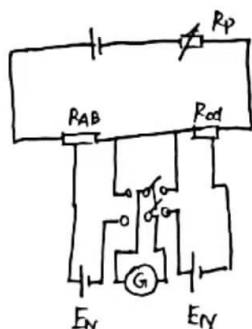
辅助回路在两次补偿中工作电流 I 必须相等

$$\therefore E_x = \frac{R_{cd}}{R_{ab}} E_N$$

为了便于读数: $I = E_N / R_{ab}$ 需标准化
 (如 $I = I_0 = 1\text{mA}$)

$$\text{则 } E_x = I_0 \cdot R_{cd}$$

UJ25型电位差计



三. 实验仪器

ZX-21 电阻箱 (两个), 指针式检流计, 标准电池, 稳压电源, 待测干电池,

UJ25 型电位差计, 电子检流计, 待测电流表, 待测电压表

四. 1. 自组电位差计

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ \downarrow \\ \text{电压: } 3V \Rightarrow R_{ab} = E_N / I \end{array}$$

($I = 1mA$)

- (1) 设计并连接自组电位差计的线路
- (2) 工作电流标准化, 测量干电池电动势
- (3) 测量自组电位差计的灵敏度

2. UJ25 型箱式电位差计

- (1) 使用 UJ25 型电位差计测量固定电阻
- (2) 使用 UJ25 型电位差计测量电表内阻

五. 实验数据

室温: $22.3^\circ C$

13号

$$E \approx 3V$$

预设值

$$E_N = 1.01860V$$

$$R_{10} = E_N / I = 1018.6\Omega$$

$$R_{20} = E / I - R_{10} =$$

实验一,

$$(1) R_1 = R_{10} = 1018.6\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 2029.1\Omega$$

$$T = 22.3^\circ C$$

$$E_N = 1.01860V$$

$$R_1 + R_2 = 3047.6\Omega$$

$$(2) R_1 + R_2 = 3047.6\Omega$$

不变

$$R_1' = 1519.6\Omega$$

$$R_2' = 1528.0\Omega$$

$$R_1' + R_2' = 3047.6\Omega$$

$$E_x = I R_1' = 1.5196V$$

$$(3) S = \frac{\Delta \eta}{\Delta V}$$

$\nwarrow 10^{-14} \text{ dir}$
 \uparrow
 1000 div/x

$$R_1'' = 1539.5\Omega, R_2'' = 1508.1\Omega, R_1'' + R_2'' = 3047.6\Omega$$

数据处理:

自组电位差计测干电池电动势:

$$t=22.5^{\circ}\text{C} \quad E_x=1.01850\text{V}$$

	R_1/Ω	R_2/Ω	R'_1/Ω	R'_2/Ω
示值 $R_i (R'_i)$	1018.5	2029.1	1519.6	1528.0
仪器误差限 $\Delta R_i (\Delta R'_i)$	1.110	2.115	1.620	1.605
灵敏度测量 ($n=10.1\text{div}$)	—	—	1539.5	1508.1

仪器误差: $E_x = 0.001 \times 1519.6 = 1.5196 \text{ (V)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R_1 &= 1000 \times 10^{-3} + 0 + 10 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} + 8 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} + 0.5 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} + 0.025 \\ &= 1.110 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$u(R_1) = \Delta R_1 / \sqrt{3} = 0.641 \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R_2 &= 2000 \times 10^{-3} + 0 + 20 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} + 9 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} + 0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} + 0.025 \\ &= 2.115 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$u(R_2) = \Delta R_2 / \sqrt{3} = 1.221 \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R'_1 &= 1000 \times 10^{-3} + 500 \times 10^{-3} + 10 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} + 9 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} + 0.6 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} + 0.025 \\ &= 1.620 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$u(R'_1) = \Delta R'_1 / \sqrt{3} = 0.935 \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R'_2 &= 1000 \times 10^{-3} + 500 \times 10^{-3} + 20 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} + 8 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} + 0 + 0.025 \\ &= 1.605 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$u(R'_2) = \Delta R'_2 / \sqrt{3} = 0.927 \Omega$$

灵敏度

$$S = \frac{100 \text{ div}}{(1.5385 - 1.5196) \text{ V}} = 502.5 \text{ div/V}$$

灵敏度误差:

$$\Delta E_x = \frac{0.2}{S} = 3.98 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V}$$

$$u(E_x) = \frac{\Delta E_x}{\sqrt{3}} = 2.29 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V}$$

合成不确定度的计算:

略去 E_N 示值误差; 略去因辅助电源 E 和标准电池 E_N 在两次示零过程中的变化所带入的误差; 略去两次示零过程中的灵敏度误差; 假定 R_1 和 R_1' , R_2 和 R_2' 互相独立:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u(E_x)}{E_x} &= \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2}\right]^2 u^2(R_1) + \left[\frac{u(R_2)}{R_1 R_2}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{R_1'} - \frac{1}{R_1' + R_2'}\right]^2 u^2(R_1') + \left[\frac{u(R_2')}{R_1' R_2'}\right]^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} \sqrt{\left[\frac{R_2}{R_1} u(R_1)\right]^2 + [u(R_2)]^2 + \left[\frac{R_2'}{R_1'} u(R_1')\right]^2 + [u(R_2')]^2} \\ &= 7.237 \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$u(E_x) = E_x \cdot \frac{u(E_x)}{E_x} = 0.10997 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\therefore E_x = 1.519 \pm 0.001 \text{ V}$$

以 UJ25 型电位差计的测量结果 1.5191610 V 为准

$$\text{误差 } \eta = \frac{1.519 - 1.5191610}{1.5191610} = 0.01059\% \text{ , 可接受。}$$

箱式电位差计测电池电动势:

$$E_x = 1.5191610 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{仪}} = \alpha \% (U_x + \frac{U_0}{10})$$

$$UJ25 \text{ 型电位差计 } \alpha = 0.01, U_0 = 0.1$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta_{\text{仪}} = 0.01 \% (1.5191610 + \frac{0.1}{10}) \text{ V} = 1.529161 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$U_b = \frac{\Delta_{\text{仪}}}{\sqrt{3}} = 8.8286 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

$$\text{取 } U_a = 0 \quad \therefore u(E_x) = U_b = 8.8286 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore E_x = (1.51916 \pm 0.00008) \text{ V}$$

箱式电位差计测固定电阻:

$$V_x = 1.565520 \text{ V},$$

$$V_0 = 1.571890 \text{ V}$$

$$R_0 = 180.0 \Omega$$

$$R_x = \frac{V_x}{V_0} R_0 = 179.270560 \Omega$$

$$\Delta R_0 = 100 \times 10^{-3} + 80 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} + 0 + 0 + 0.025 = 0.285 \Omega$$

$$u(R_0) = \frac{\Delta R_0}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.1645 \Omega$$

U_0 不确定度

$$\Delta_{\text{仪}}(V_0) = \alpha \% (U_0 + \frac{V_0}{10}) = 0.01 \times (1.571890 + \frac{0.1}{10}) \text{ V} = 0.0158 \text{ V}$$

$$u(V_0) = \frac{\Delta_{\text{仪}}(V_0)}{\sqrt{3}} = 9.133 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

U_x 不确定度

$$\Delta_{\text{仪}}(V_x) = \alpha \% (U_0 + \frac{V_0}{10}) = 0.01 \times (1.565520 + \frac{0.1}{10}) \text{ V} = 0.015752$$

$$u(V_x) = 9.096 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{u(R_x)}{R_x} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u(R_0)}{R_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{u(V_x)}{V_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{u(V_0)}{V_0}\right)^2} = 8.2675 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\therefore u(R_x) = 1.48 \Omega$$

$$\therefore R_x = 179 \pm 1 \Omega$$

(13号):

自组电位差计测干电池电动势

1. $R_1 = R_{10} = 1018.5 \Omega$

$R_2 = 2029.1 \Omega$

$R_1 + R_2 = 3047.6 \Omega$

$T = 22.3^\circ \text{C}$

$E_{20} = 1.01860 \text{ V}$

$E_N \approx E_{20} - 3.99 \times 10^{-5} (T - 20^\circ \text{C}) - 0.94 \times 10^{-6} (T - 20^\circ \text{C})^2 + 9 \times 10^{-9} (T - 20^\circ \text{C})^3 = 1.018503 \text{ V}$

2.

$R_1' = 1519.6 \Omega$

$R_2' = 1528.0 \Omega$

$R_1' + R_2' = 3047.6 \Omega$

$E_X = I R_1' = 1.5196 \text{ V}$

3.

$\Delta n = 10.0 \text{ div}$

$R_1'' = 1539.5 \Omega$

$R_2'' = 1508.1 \Omega$

$R_1'' + R_2'' = 3047.6 \Omega$

$S = \frac{\Delta n}{\Delta V} = \frac{10.0 \text{ div}}{(1.5395 - 1.5196) \text{ V}} = 502.5 \text{ div/V}$

箱式电位差计测干电池电动势:

直接读数: $E = 1.5191610 \text{ V}$

13# 自组 E_X

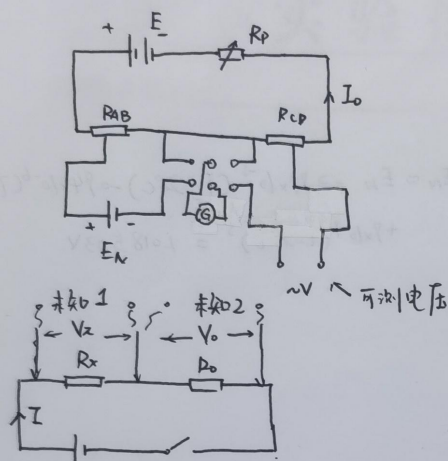
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箱式 E_X

箱式电位差计测固定电阻

设计电路图：



$$V_x = 1.565520 \text{ V}$$

$$R_0 = 180.0 \Omega$$

$$V_0 = 1.571890 \text{ V}$$

$$R_x = \frac{V_x}{V_0} \cdot R_0 = 179.270560 \Omega$$

13#
待测 R_x

11.876
误差