



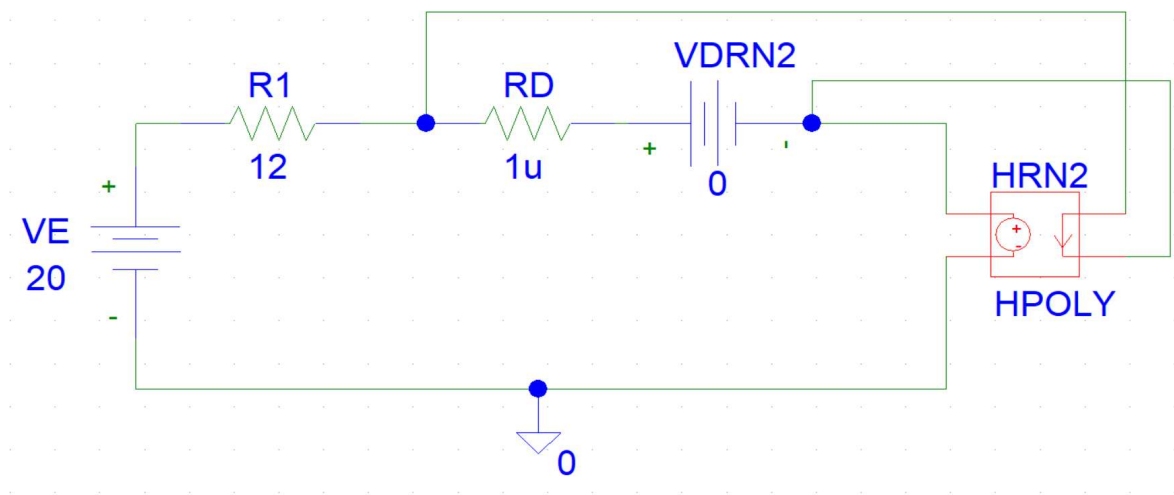
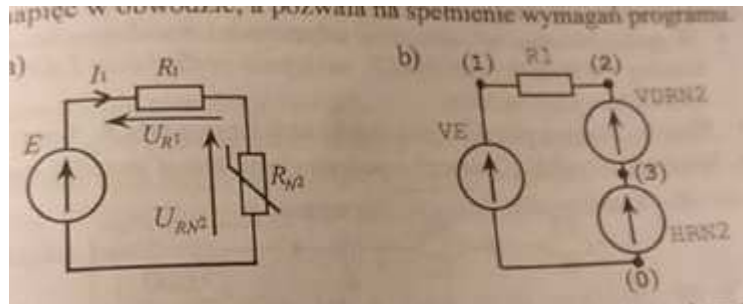
WYDZIAŁ
ELEKTROTECHNIKI
I INFORMATYKI
POLITECHNIKI RZESZOWSKIEJ

Katedra Elektrotechniki i Podstaw Informatyki

LABORATORIUM OBWODÓW I SYGNAŁÓW SPRAWOZDANIE

Ćw. nr	Temat		
5	Obwody nieliniowe prądu stałego		
Opracowali		Rok / gr. lab.	Data wyk. ćw
		1ET-DI /	26.01.2019r.

a) Analiza obwodu zawierającego rezystor nieliniowy opisany wielomianem.



Analiza komputerowa:

**** 01/26/19 18:51:50 ***** Evaluation PSpice (Nov 1999)

* C:\Users\Norbert\Desktop\5 ois\lab_6_1.sch

**** CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

* Schematics Version 9.1 - Web Update 1
* Sat Jan 26 18:51:46 2019

** Analysis setup **
.OPTIONS NOPAGE
.OP

* From [PSPICE NETLIST] section of pspiceev.ini:
.lib "nom.lib"

.INC "lab_6_1.net"

**** INCLUDING lab_6_1.net ****
* Schematics Netlist *

R_RD \$N_0002 \$N_0001 1u
V_VE \$N_0003 0 20
R_R1 \$N_0003 \$N_0002 12
V_VDRN2 \$N_0001 \$N_0004 0
H_HRN2 \$N_0004 0 POLY(1) VH_HRN2 4 0 6
VH_HRN2 \$N_0002 \$N_0004 DC 0V

**** RESUMING lab_6_1.cir ****
.INC "lab_6_1.als"

**** INCLUDING lab_6_1.als ****
* Schematics Aliases *

.ALIASES

```
R_RD      RD(1=$N_0002 2=$N_0001 )
V_VE      VE(+= $N_0003 -=0 )
R_R1      R1(1=$N_0003 2=$N_0002 )
V_VDRN2   VDRN2(+= $N_0001 -= $N_0004 )
H_HRN2     HRN2(3=$N_0004 4=0 )
VH_HRN2    HRN2(1=$N_0002 2=$N_0004 )
.ENDALIASES
```

```
**** RESUMING lab_6_1.cir ****
```

```
.probe
```

```
.END
```

```
****  SMALL SIGNAL BIAS SOLUTION    TEMPERATURE =
27.000 DEG C
```

```
  NODE VOLTAGE   NODE VOLTAGE   NODE VOLTAGE
NODE VOLTAGE
```

```
($N_0001)  9.0217           ($N_0002)  9.0217
```

```
($N_0003) 20.0000           ($N_0004)  9.0217
```

```
VOLTAGE SOURCE CURRENTS
```

```
NAME      CURRENT
```

```
V_VE      -9.149E-01
```

```
V_VDRN2    0.000E+00
```

```
VH_HRN2     9.149E-01
```

TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION 1.83E+01 WATTS

**** OPERATING POINT INFORMATION TEMPERATURE =
27.000 DEG C

**** CURRENT-CONTROLLED VOLTAGE SOURCES

NAME	H_HRN2
V-SOURCE	9.026E+00
I-SOURCE	9.149E-01

JOB CONCLUDED

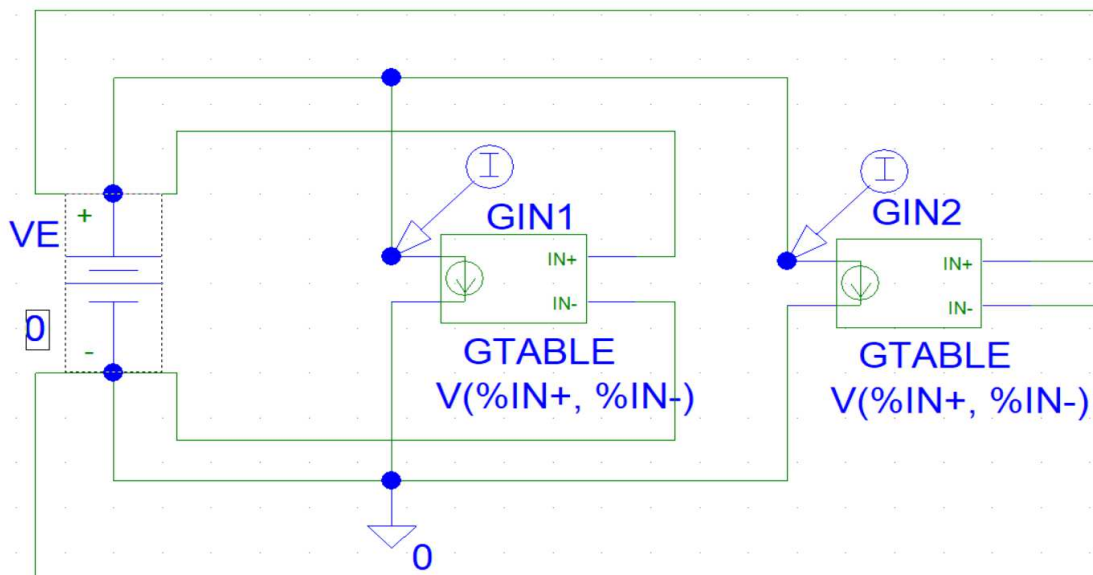
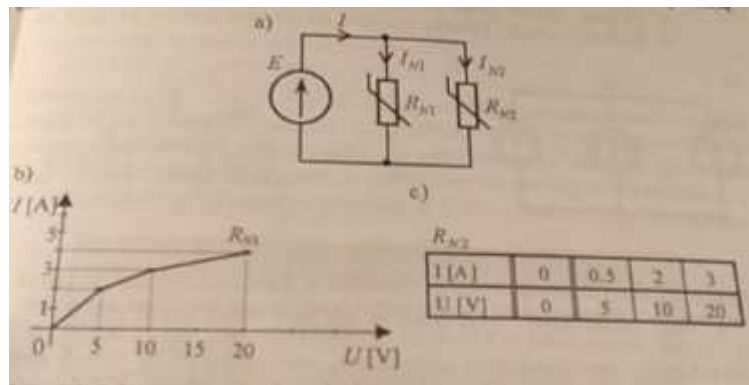
TOTAL JOB TIME .02

Obliczenia ręczne:

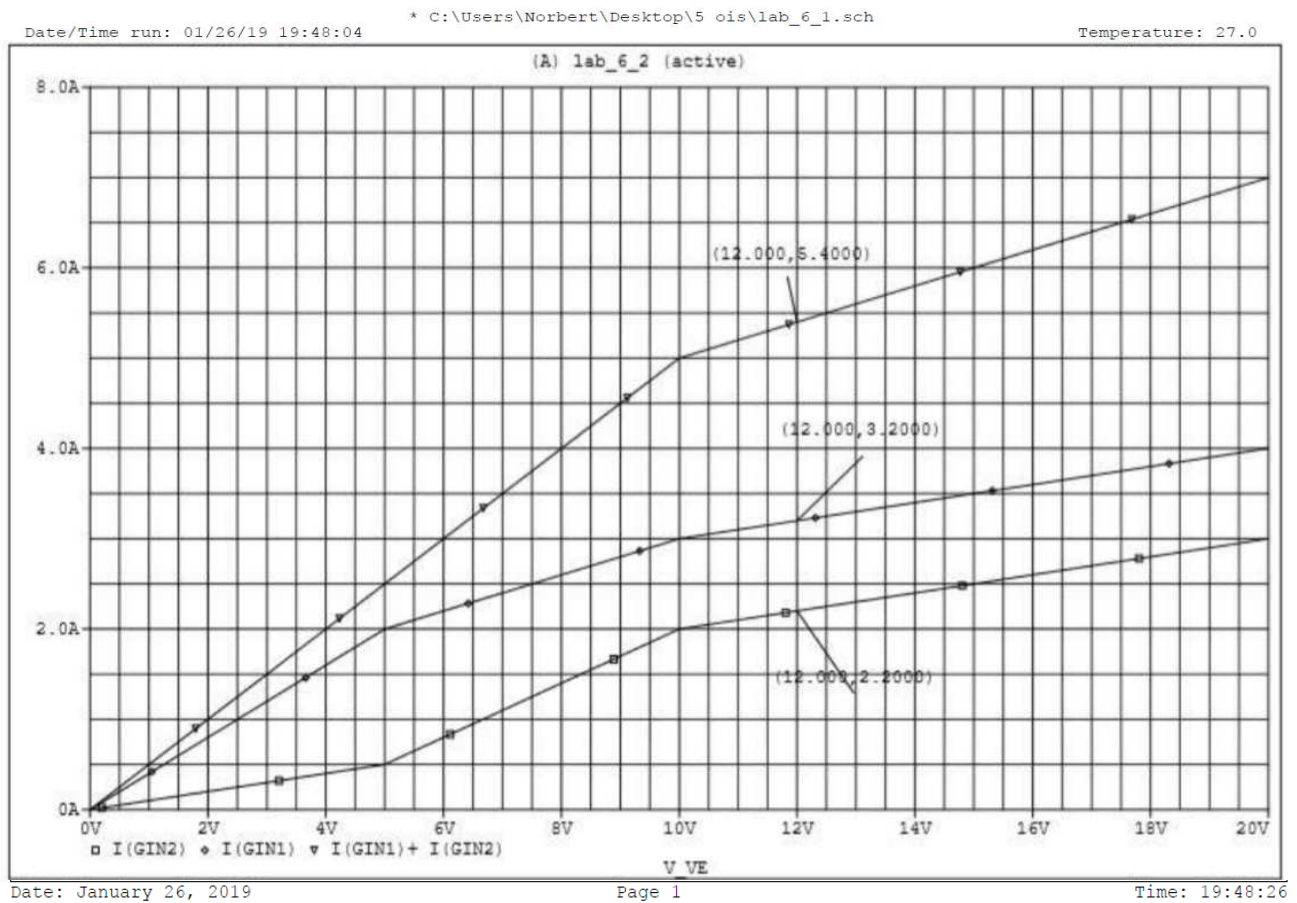
$$\begin{aligned} E &= 20 \text{ V} \quad R_1 = 12 \Omega \\ U_{RN2}(I_{N2}) &= 4 + 6 I_{N2}^2 \\ E - U_{R1} - U_{RN2} &= 0 \\ -20 - R_1 I + 4 + 6 I_{N2}^2 &= 0 \\ -6 I^2 - 12 I + 16 &= 0 \\ \Delta &= b^2 - 4ac \\ \Delta &= (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot (-6) \cdot 16 = 144 + 384 = 528 \\ \sqrt{\Delta} &= 4\sqrt{33} \\ I_1 &= \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{12 - 4\sqrt{33}}{2 \cdot (-6)} = 0,915 \text{ A} \\ I_2 &= \frac{12 + 4\sqrt{33}}{2 \cdot (-6)} = 2,915 \text{ A} \\ U_{R1} &= R_1 \cdot I = 12 \cdot 0,915 = 10,978 \text{ V} \\ U_{RN2}(I) &= 4 + 6 \cdot 0,915^2 = 9,022 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Wielkość	Wynik komputerowy	Wynik ręczny
U_{R1}	10,978V	10,978V
U_{RN1}	9,021V	9,022V

b) Analiza obwodu zawierającego rezystory nieliniowe opisane charakterystykami prądowo-napięciowymi.



Analiza komputerowa:



**** 01/26/19 19:51:41 ***** Evaluation PSpice (Nov 1999)

* C:\Users\Norbert\Desktop\5 ois\lab_6_2.sch

**** CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

* Schematics Version 9.1 - Web Update 1
* Sat Jan 26 19:45:24 2019

** Analysis setup **
.OPTIONS NOPAGE
.OP
.DC LIN V_VE 0 20 1
.PROBE

* From [PSPICE NETLIST] section of pspiceev.ini:
.lib "nom.lib"

.INC "lab_6_2.net"

**** INCLUDING lab_6_2.net ****
* Schematics Netlist *

G_GIN1 \$N_0001 0 TABLE { V(\$N_0001, 0) }
+ ((0,0) (5,2) (10,3) (20,4))
G_GIN2 \$N_0001 0 TABLE { V(\$N_0001, 0) }
+ ((0,0) (5,0.5) (10,2) (20,3))
V_VE \$N_0001 0 2

**** RESUMING lab_6_2.cir ****
.INC "lab_6_2.als"

**** INCLUDING lab_6_2.als ****
* Schematics Aliases *

.ALIASES
G_GIN1 GIN1(OUT+=\$N_0001 OUT-=0 IN+=\$N_0001 IN-=0)

```
G_GIN2      GIN2(OUT+=$N_0001 OUT-=0 IN+=$N_0001 IN-=0 )
V_VE        VE(+=$N_0001 -=0 )
.ENDALIASES
```

```
**** RESUMING lab_6_2.cir ****
.probe
```

```
.END
```

```
****    SMALL SIGNAL BIAS SOLUTION    TEMPERATURE =
27.000 DEG C
```

```
  NODE VOLTAGE    NODE VOLTAGE    NODE VOLTAGE
  NODE VOLTAGE
```

```
($N_0001)  2.0000
```

```
VOLTAGE SOURCE CURRENTS
```

```
NAME      CURRENT
```

```
V_VE      -1.000E+00
```

```
TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION  2.00E+00 WATTS
```

```
****    OPERATING POINT INFORMATION    TEMPERATURE =
27.000 DEG C
```

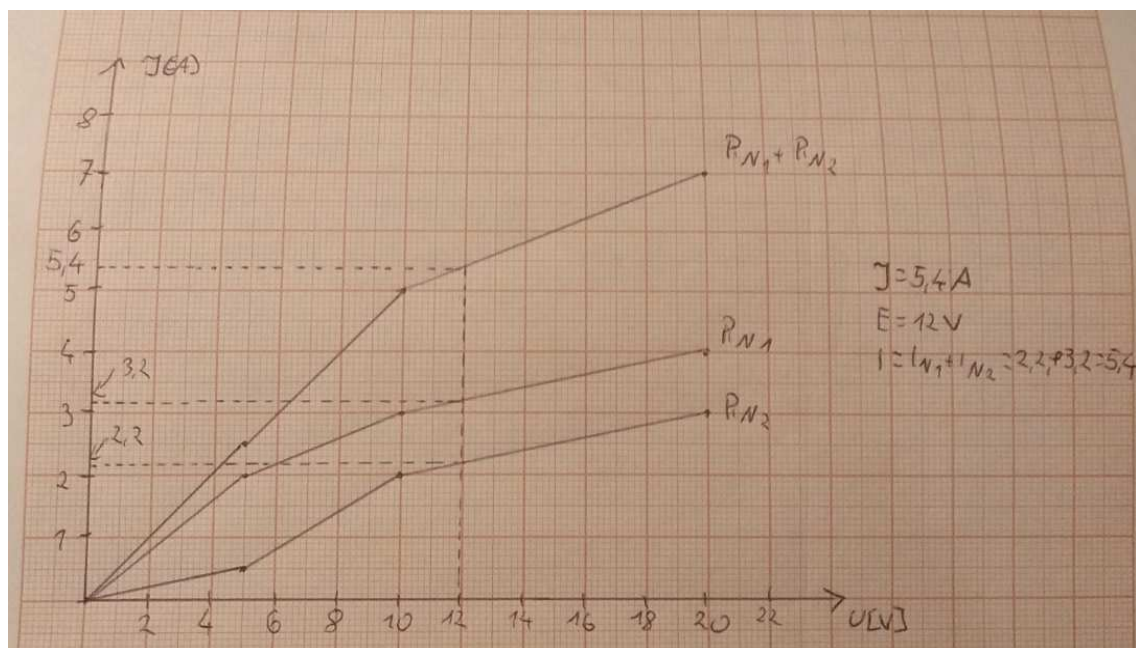
**** VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCES

NAME G_GIN1 G_GIN2
I-SOURCE 8.000E-01 2.000E-01

JOB CONCLUDED

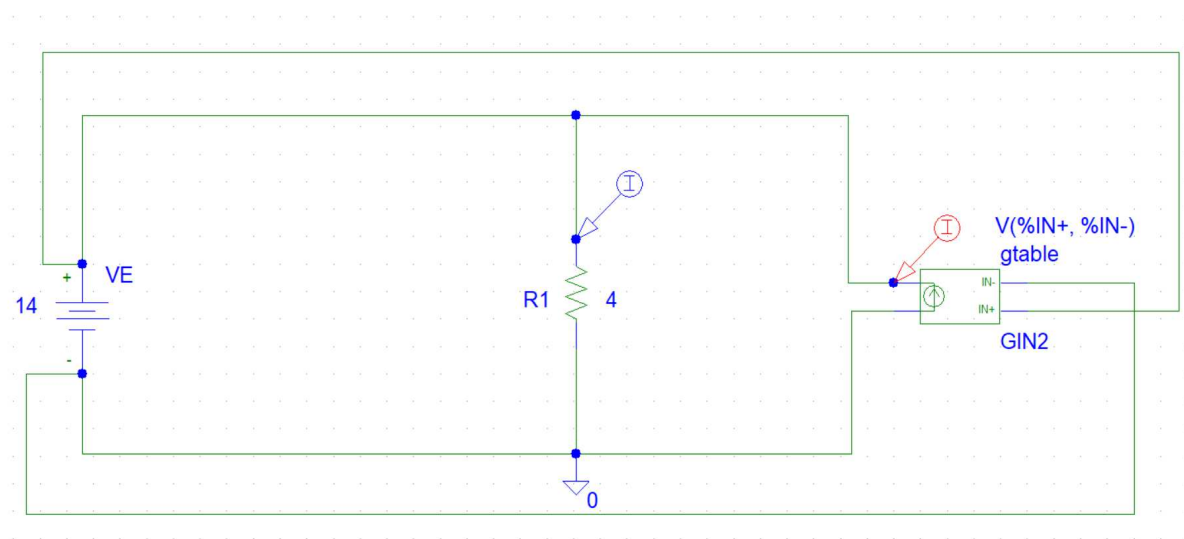
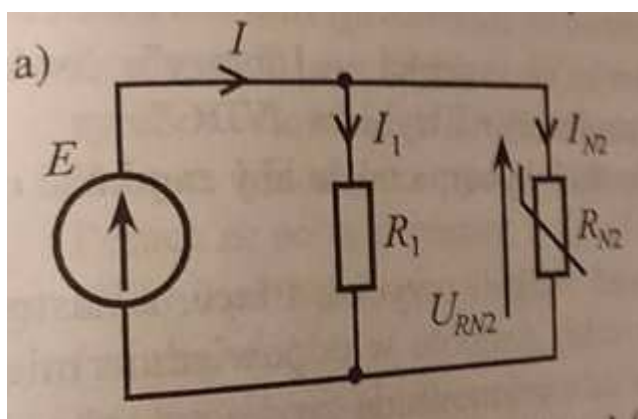
TOTAL JOB TIME 0.00

Obliczenia ręczne:

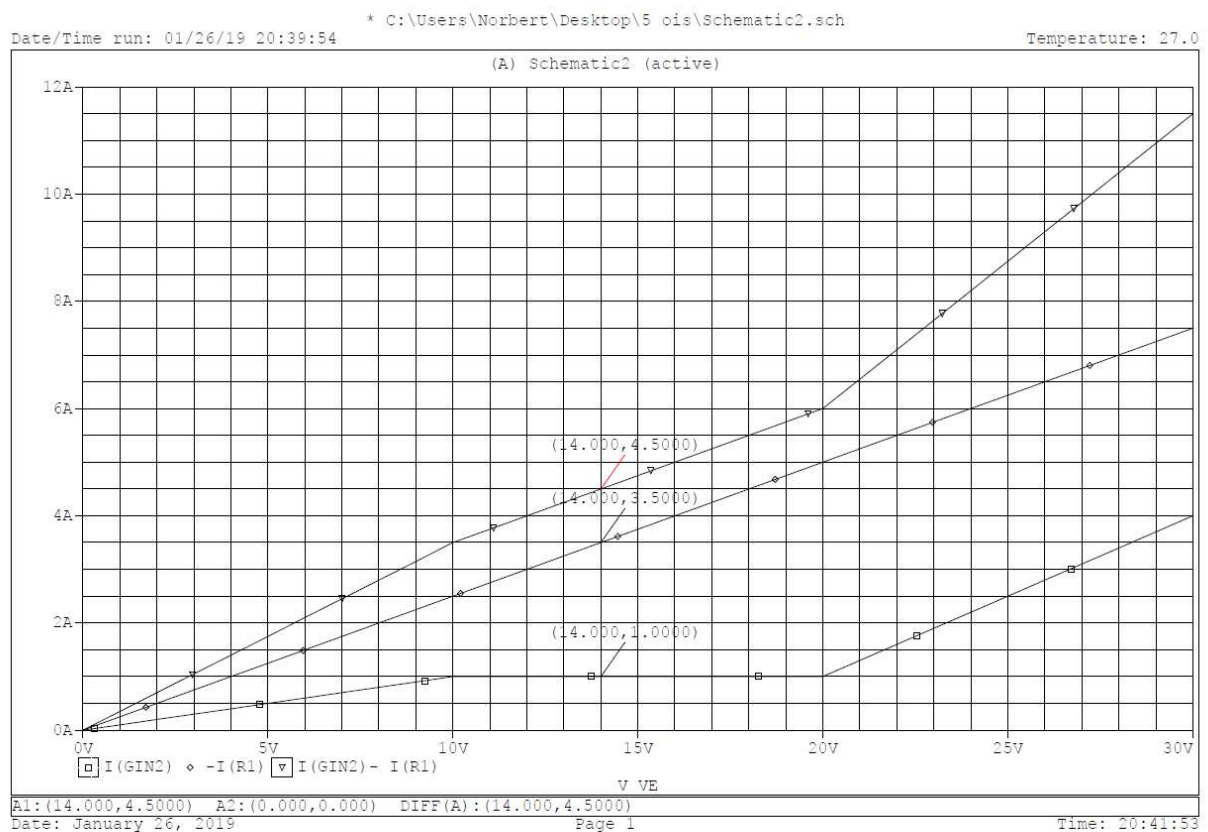


Wartość	Obliczenia komputerowe	Obliczenia ręczne
E [V]	12	12
I_1	3,2	3,2
I_2	2,2	2,2

c) Analiza równoległego obwodu zawierającego rezystor nieliniowy opisany charakterystyką prądowo-napięciową.



Obliczenia komputerowe:



**** 01/26/19 20:39:54 ***** Evaluation PSpice (Nov 1999)

* C:\Users\Norbert\Desktop\5 ois\Schematic2.sch

**** CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

* Schematics Version 9.1 - Web Update 1
* Sat Jan 26 20:23:41 2019

** Analysis setup **

.OP

.DC LIN V_VE 0 30 1

.PROBE

* From [PSPICE NETLIST] section of pspiceev.ini:
.lib "nom.lib"

.INC "Schematic2.net"

**** INCLUDING Schematic2.net ****

* Schematics Netlist *

R_R1 0 \$N_0001 4
V_VE \$N_0001 0 14
G_GIN2 0 \$N_0001 TABLE { V(\$N_0001, 0) }
+ ((0,0) (10,1) (20,1) (30,4))

**** RESUMING Schematic2.cir ****

.INC "Schematic2.als"

**** INCLUDING Schematic2.als ****

* Schematics Aliases *

.ALIASES

R_R1 R1(1=0 2=\$N_0001)
V_VE VE(+= \$N_0001 -=0)

G_GIN2 GIN2(OUT+=0 OUT-=\$N_0001 IN+= \$N_0001 IN-=0)
.ENDALIASES

**** RESUMING Schematic2.cir ****

.probe

.END

**** 01/26/19 20:39:54 ***** Evaluation PSpice (Nov 1999)

* C:\Users\Norbert\Desktop\5 ois\Schematic2.sch

**** SMALL SIGNAL BIAS SOLUTION TEMPERATURE =
27.000 DEG C

NODE VOLTAGE NODE VOLTAGE NODE VOLTAGE
NODE VOLTAGE

(\$N_0001) 14.0000

VOLTAGE SOURCE CURRENTS
NAME CURRENT

V_VE -2.500E+00

TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION 3.50E+01 WATTS

**** 01/26/19 20:39:54 **** Evaluation PSpice (Nov 1999)

* C:\Users\Norbert\Desktop\5 ois\Schematic2.sch

**** OPERATING POINT INFORMATION TEMPERATURE =
27.000 DEG C

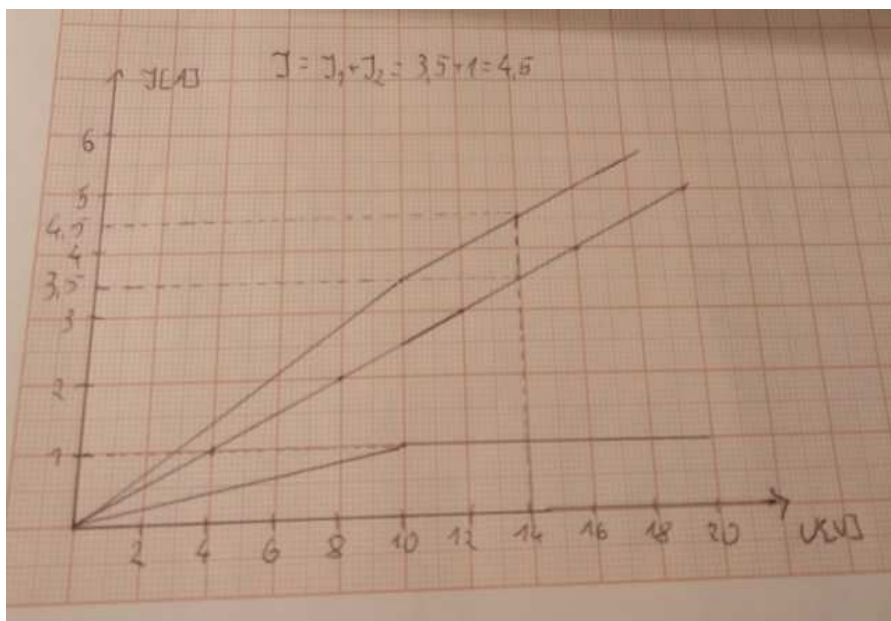
**** VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCES

NAME G_GIN2
I-SOURCE 1.000E+00

JOB CONCLUDED

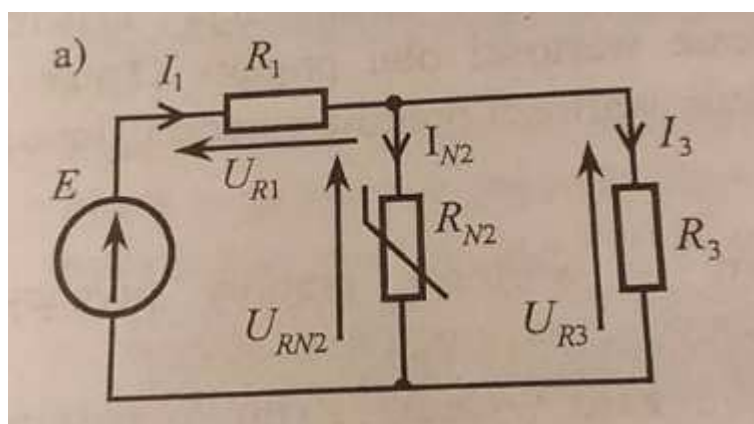
TOTAL JOB TIME 0.00

Obliczenia ręczne:



Wielkość	Wynik komputerowy	Wynik ręczny
$I[A]$	4,5	4,5
$I1[A]$	3,5	3,5
$I2[A]$	1	1

d) Analiza szeregowo-równoległego obwodu zawierającego rezystor nieliniowy opisany charakterystyką prądowo-napięciową.



**** CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

* Schematics Version 9.1 - Web Update 1
* Sat Jan 26 21:02:16 2019

** Analysis setup **
.OPTIONS NOBIAS
.OPTIONS NOPAGE
.OP
.DC LIN V_VE 0 100 1
.PROBE

* From [PSPICE NETLIST] section of pspiceev.ini:
.lib "nom.lib"

.INC "lab_6_4.net"

**** INCLUDING lab_6_4.net ****
* Schematics Netlist *

E_ERN2 \$N_0002 0 \$N_0001 0 1
G_GRN2 \$N_0003 \$N_0004 TABLE { V(\$N_0001, 0) }
+ ((0,0) (4,1) (13,4) (30,5))
E_ER3 \$N_0005 0 \$N_0001 0 1
V_VDR1 \$N_0001 \$N_0006 10
V_VDRN2 \$N_0002 \$N_0003 0
R_RDN2 0 \$N_0004 10
V_VE \$N_0001 0 20

```
R_R1      0 $N_0006 12
R_R3      0 $N_0007 2
V_VDR3    $N_0005 $N_0007 0
```

```
**** RESUMING lab_6_4.cir ****
.INC "lab_6_4.als"
```

```
**** INCLUDING lab_6_4.als ****
* Schematics Aliases *
```

```
.ALIASES
```

```
E_ERN2      ERN2(3=$N_0002 4=0 1=$N_0001 2=0 )
G_GRN2      GRN2(OUT+=$N_0003 OUT-=$N_0004 IN+=$N_0001
IN-=0 )
E_ER3       ER3(3=$N_0005 4=0 1=$N_0001 2=0 )
V_VDR1      VDR1(+=$N_0001 -=$N_0006 )
V_VDRN2     VDRN2(+=$N_0002 -=$N_0003 )
R_RDN2      RDN2(1=0 2=$N_0004 )
V_VE        VE(+=$N_0001 -=0 )
R_R1        R1(1=0 2=$N_0006 )
R_R3        R3(1=0 2=$N_0007 )
V_VDR3      VDR3(+=$N_0005 -=$N_0007 )
.ENDALIASES
```

```
**** RESUMING lab_6_4.cir ****
.probe
```

```
.END
```

```
****   OPERATING POINT INFORMATION   TEMPERATURE =
27.000 DEG C
```

**** VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCES

NAME G_GRN2
I-SOURCE 4.412E+00

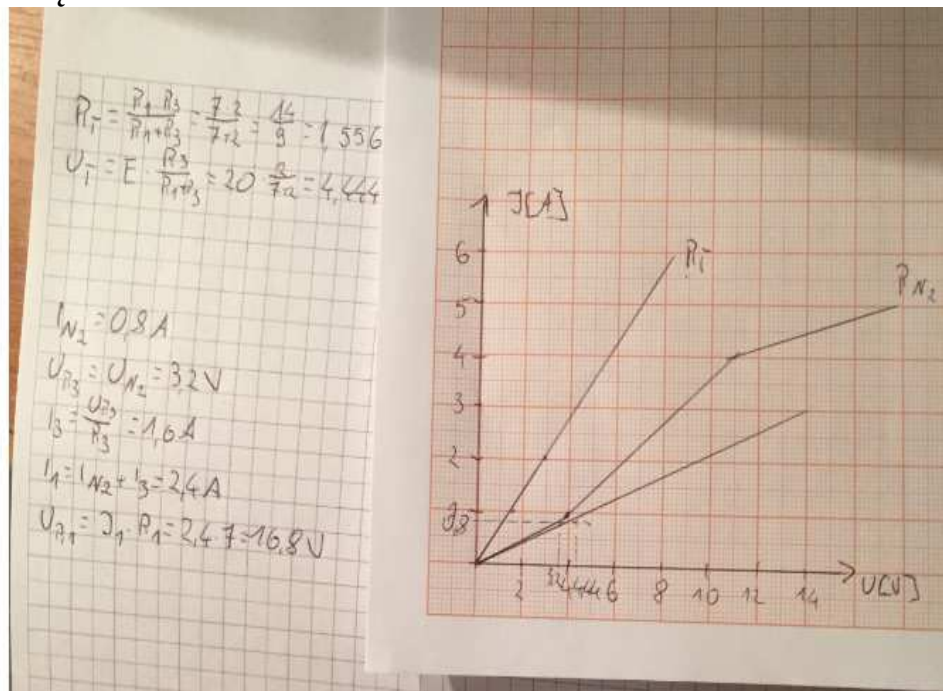
**** VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED VOLTAGE SOURCES

NAME E_ERN2 E_ER3
V-SOURCE 2.000E+01 2.000E+01
I-SOURCE -4.412E+00 -1.000E+01

JOB CONCLUDED

TOTAL JOB TIME 0.00

Obliczenia ręczne:



Wartość	Wyniki komputerowe	Wyniki ręczne
UR1[V]	16,797	16,8
UR3[V]	3,203	3,2
I1[A]	2,402	2,4
IN2[A]	0,801	0,8
I3[A]	1,602	1,6

Wnioski

W tym ćwiczeniu badaliśmy obwody nieliniowe prądu stałego. W większości wyniki pomiarów zgadzały się z wynikami liczonymi ręcznie. Wszystkie nieścisłości są spowodowane przybliżeniami które zastosowaliśmy w obliczeniach ręcznych. Obliczenia komputerowe pozwalają na dużo szybsze obliczenie danych wielkości niż obliczanie ręczne.