

# 实验一 典型环节的模拟研究

---

- 比例环节

- 模拟电路
- 响应曲线



- 结果分析

$$U_i(t) = 2.8(t), U_o(t) = 1.2(t)$$

$$R_0 = 22.62k\Omega, R_1 = 10k\Omega$$

$$K = \frac{R_1}{R_0} = \frac{10}{22.62} = 0.442$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{1.2}{2.8} = 0.428$$

$K$ 与 $\frac{U_o}{U_i}$ 很接近，结果正确

- 积分环节

- 模拟电路
- 响应曲线



- 结果分析

$$U_i = 0.9(t), U_o = 39.8t$$

$$R_0 = 22.62k\Omega, C = 1\mu F$$

$$T = R_0 C = 0.02262$$

$$\frac{A}{T} = 39.78$$

39.78与39.8接近，结果正确

- 比例积分环节

- 模拟电路
- 响应曲线



- 结果分析

$$U_i = 0.5, U_o = 1.6 + 9.75t$$

$$R_0 = 54k\Omega, R_1 = 180k\Omega, C = 1\mu F, A = 0.5$$

$$K = \frac{R_1}{R_0} = \frac{180}{54} = 3.33$$

$$T = R_0 C = 0.054$$

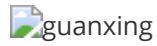
$$AK = 0.5 * 3.33 = 1.65$$

$$\frac{A}{T} = \frac{0.5}{0.054} = 9.259$$

数据接近，结果正确

- 惯性环节

- 模拟电路
- 响应曲线



- 结果分析

$$U_i = 1.3(t), U_o(\infty) = 2.85$$

$$R_0 = 10k\Omega, R_1 = 20k\Omega, C = 1\mu F$$

$$K = \frac{R_1}{R_0} = 2$$

$$T = R_0 C = 0.02$$

$$\frac{U_o(\infty)}{U_i} = \frac{2.85}{1.3} = 2.19$$

数据接近, 结果正确

- 比例微分环节

- 模拟电路
- 响应曲线



- 结果分析

$$U_o(0) = 2.462, U_o(\infty) = 0.6, U_i = 0.3$$

$$R_0 = R_1 = R_2 = 100k\Omega, R_3 = 10k\Omega, C = 1\mu F$$

$$\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_0} = 2$$

$$\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_0 R_3} = 10$$

$$\frac{0.6}{0.3} = 2, \frac{2.462}{0.3} = 8.2$$

峰值倍数误差略大, 稳定状态结果准确