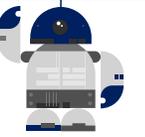




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JIANGSU NORMAL UNIVERSITY

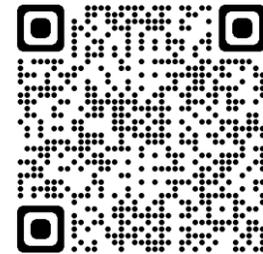


电气工程及自动化学院
SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND AUTOMATION

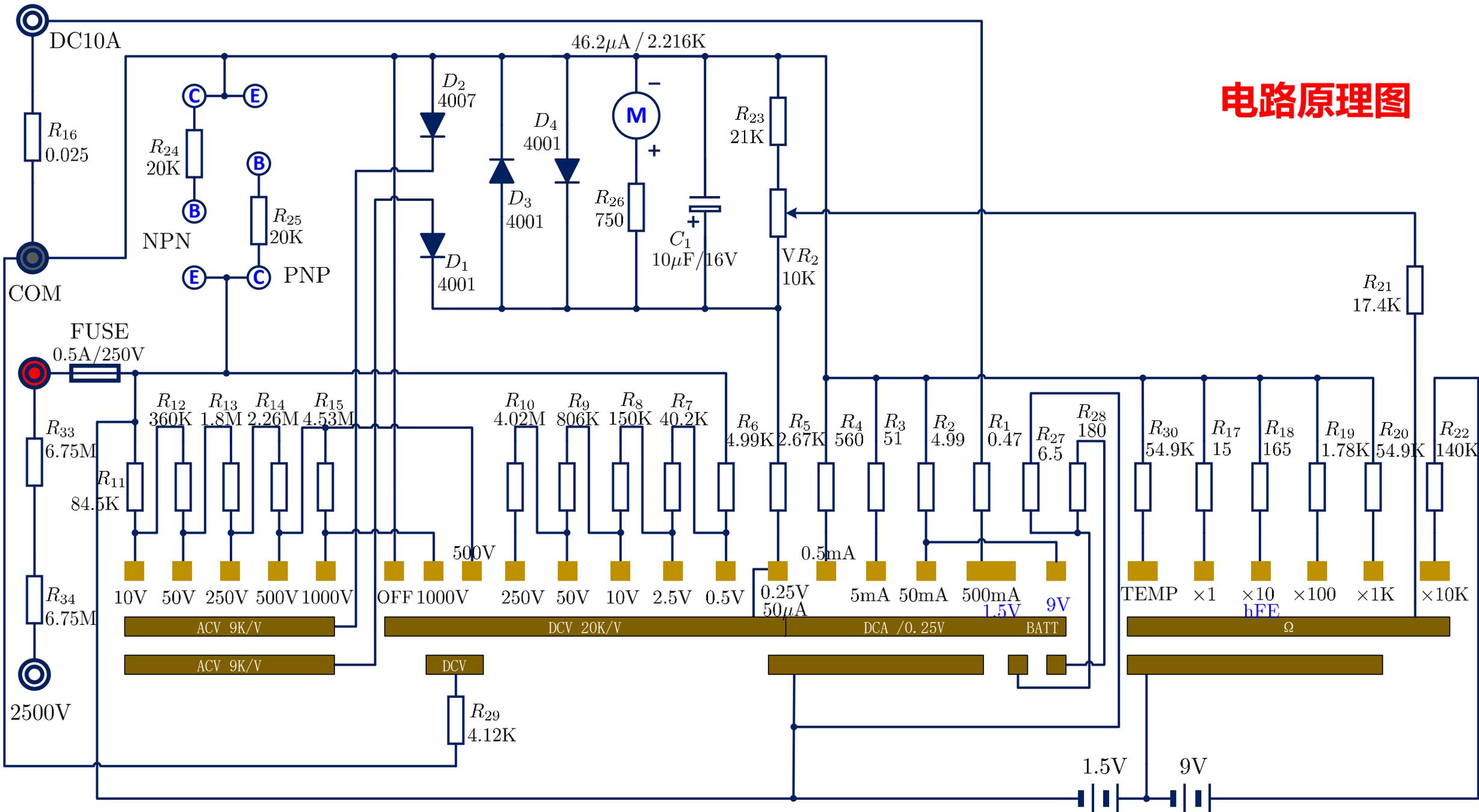


电工实习—基于电路分析

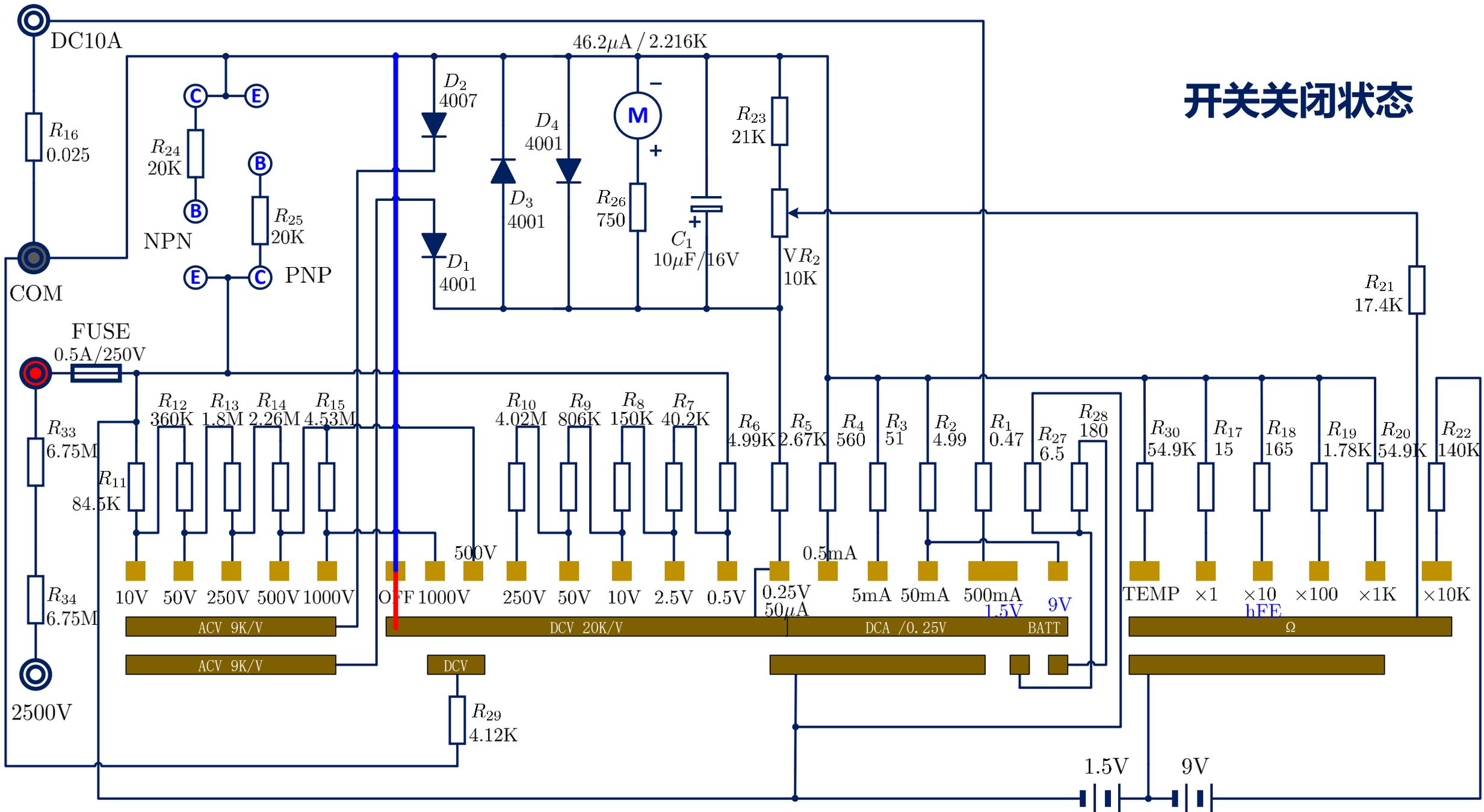
李灿 | 12#503A | lic@jsnu.edu.cn | <https://sslic.cn/cs>



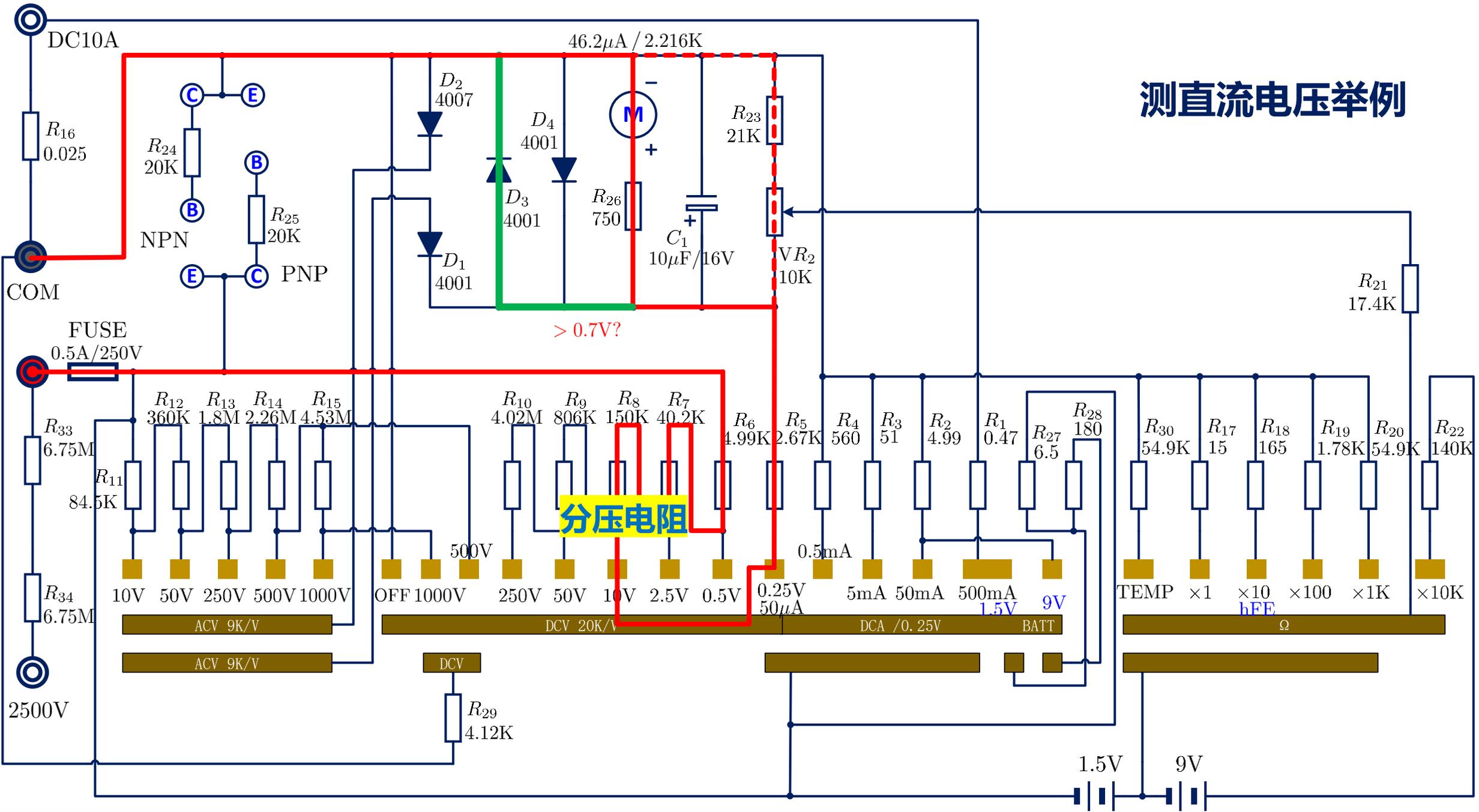
电路原理图



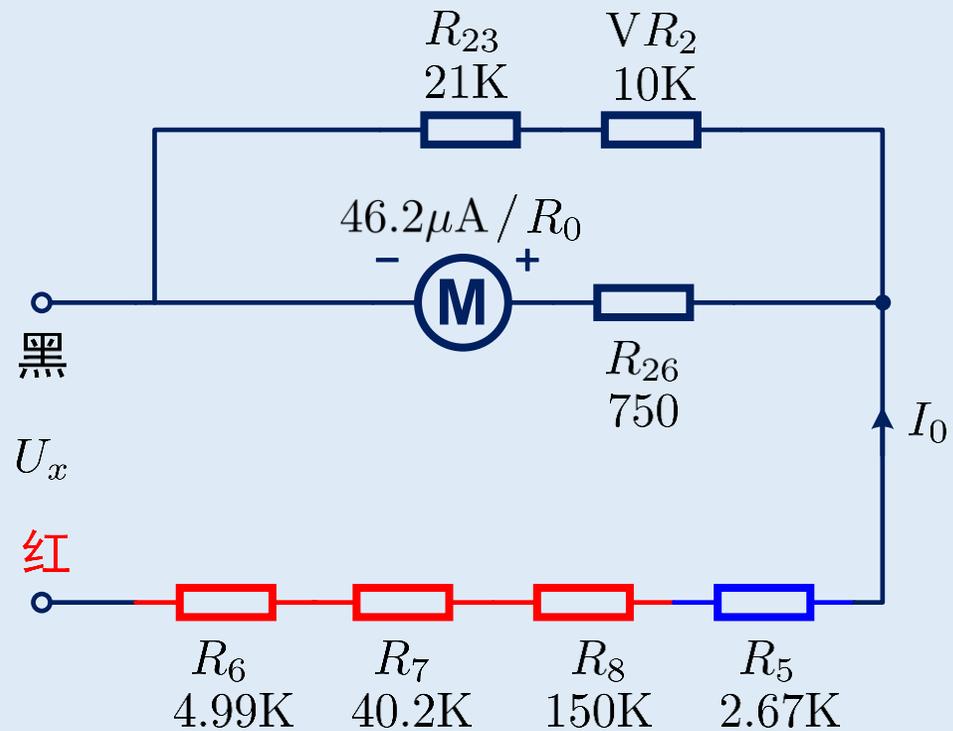
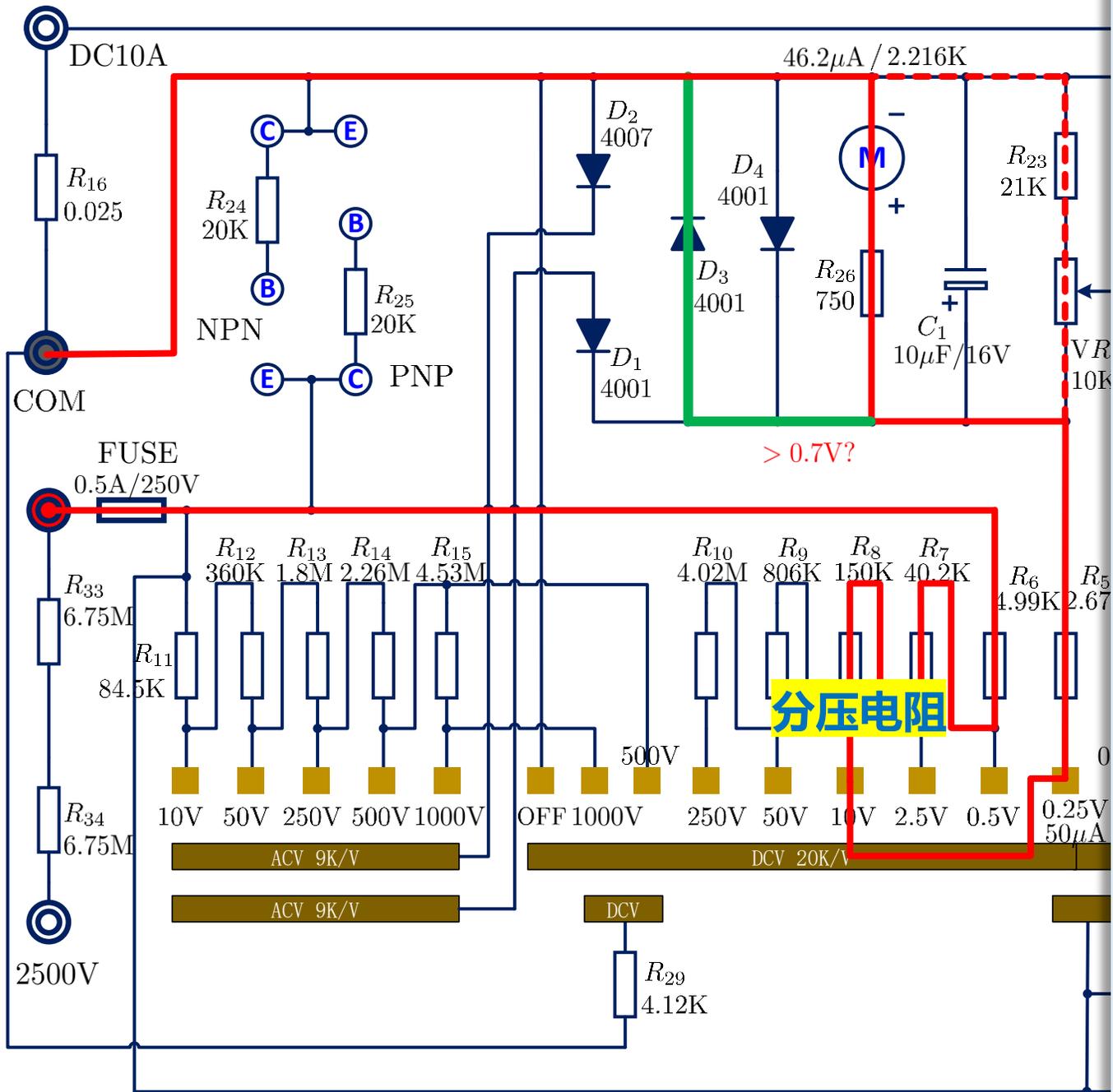
开关关闭状态



测直流电压举例



测直流电压举例



$$U_x = [R_6 + R_7 + R_8 + R_5 + (R_{26} + R_0) // (R_{23} + VR_2)] I_0$$

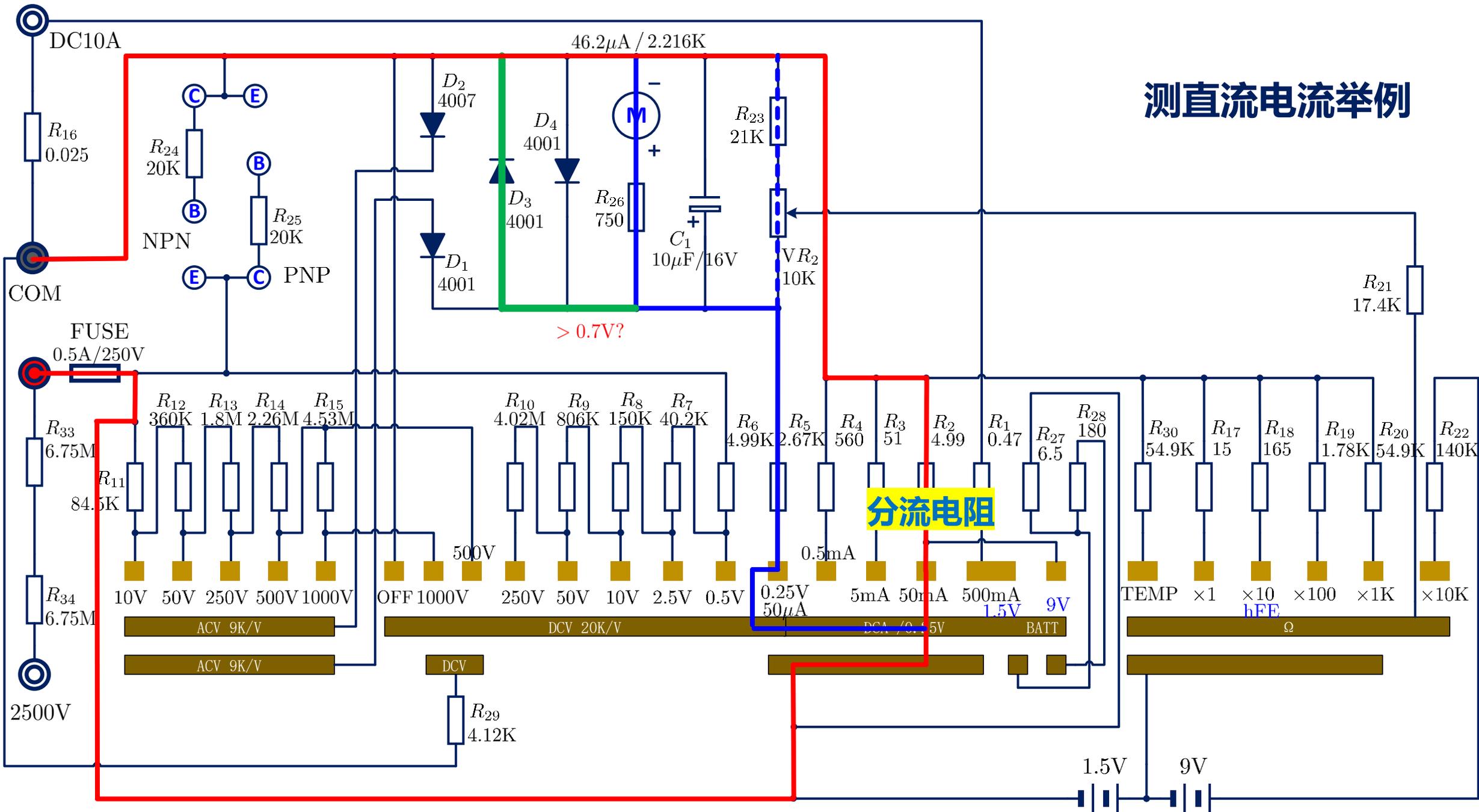
$$I = \frac{R_{23} + VR_2}{R_{23} + VR_2 + R_{26} + R_0} I_0$$

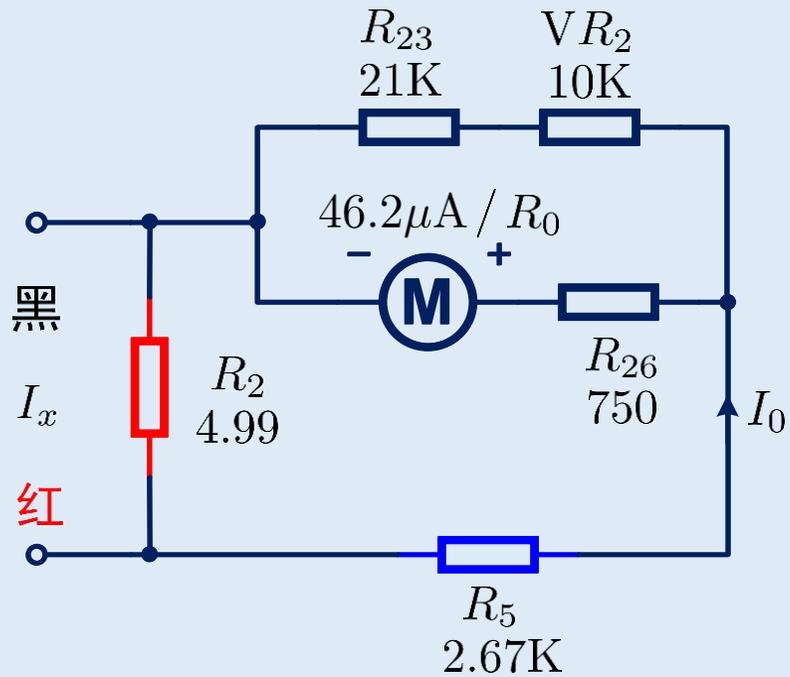
解出 $U_x = f(R_6 + R_7 + R_8)I$

$$U_m = f(R_6 + R_7 + R_8)I_g \quad f \text{ 单调增}$$

$$U_m = 10V \quad I_g = 46.2\mu A$$

测直流电流举例





$$I = \frac{R_{23} + VR_2}{R_{23} + VR_2 + R_{26} + R_0} I_0$$

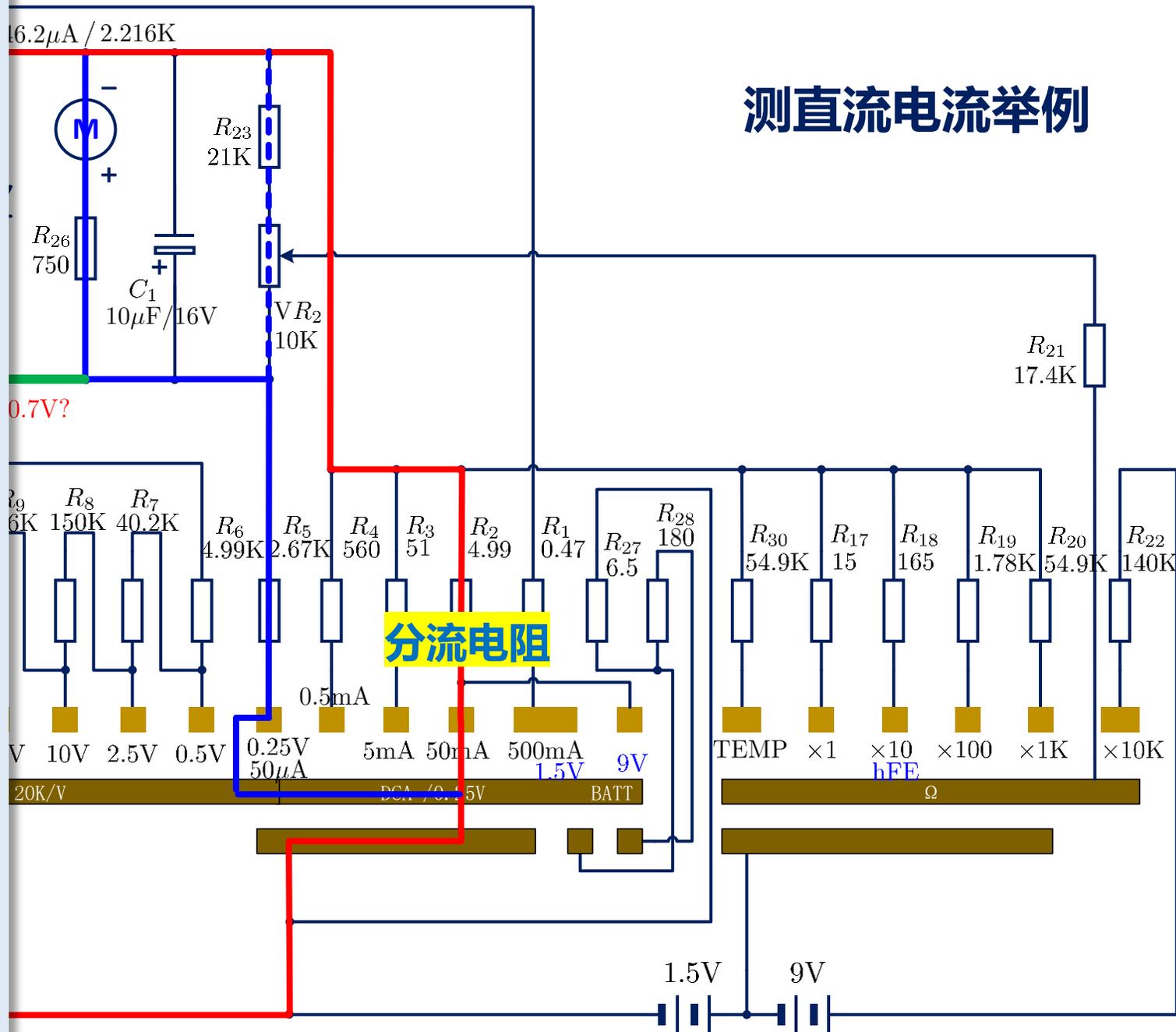
$$I_0 = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_5 + (R_{26} + R_0) // (R_{23} + VR_2)} I_x$$

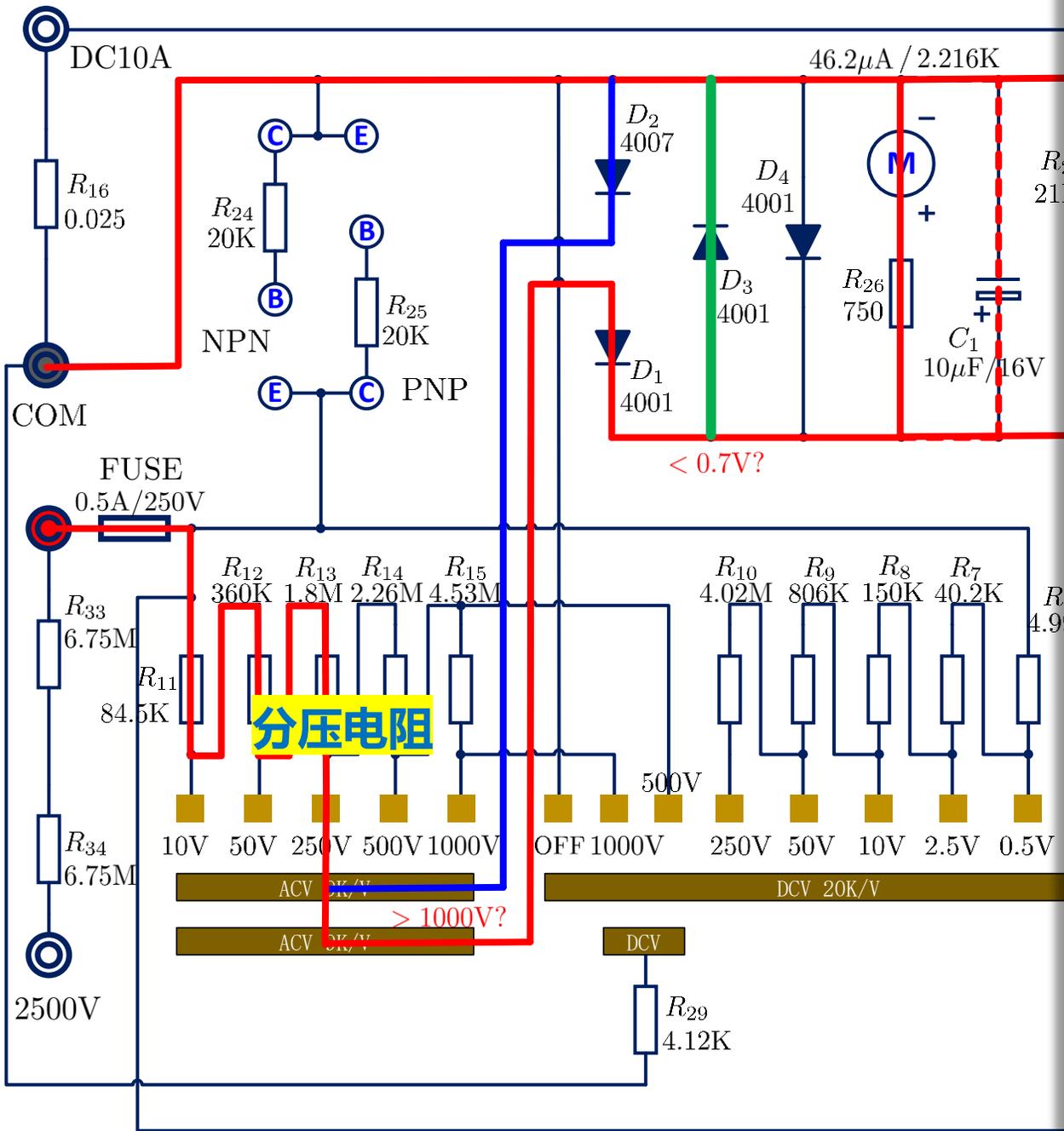
解出 $I_x = f(R_2)I$

$$I_m = f(R_2)I_g \quad f \text{ 单调减}$$

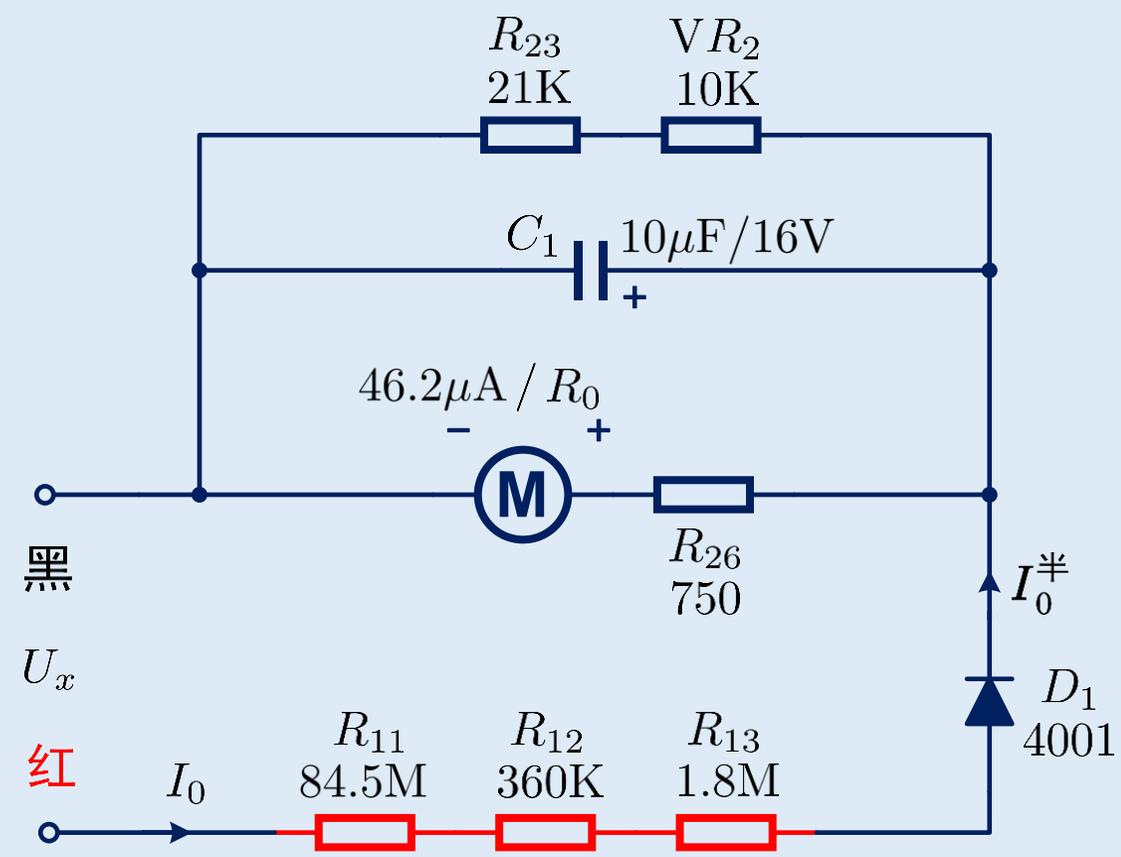
$$I_m = 50\text{mA} \quad I_g = 46.2\mu\text{A}$$

测直流电流举例





测交流电压举例

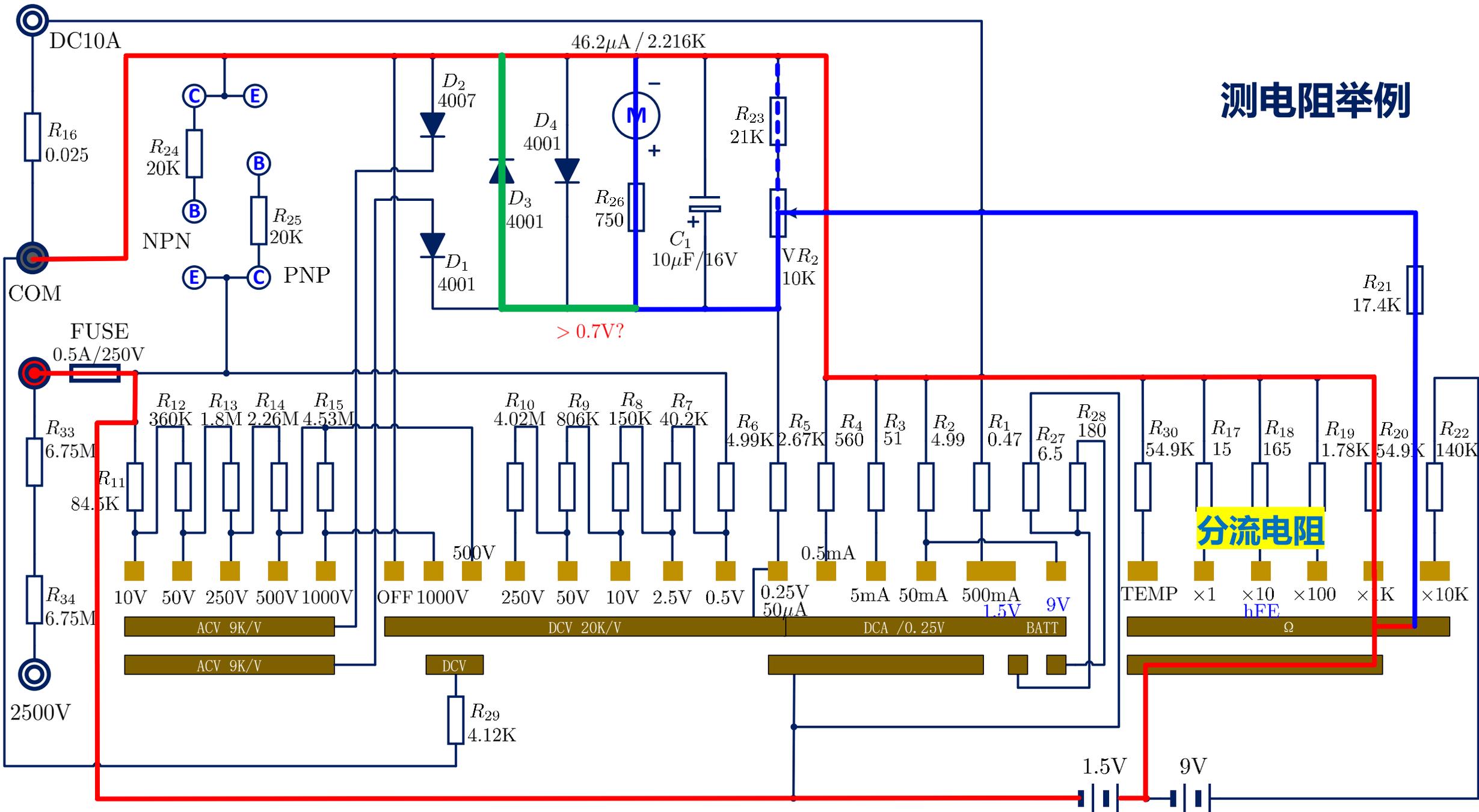


$$U_x = f(R_{11} + R_{12} + R_{13})I$$

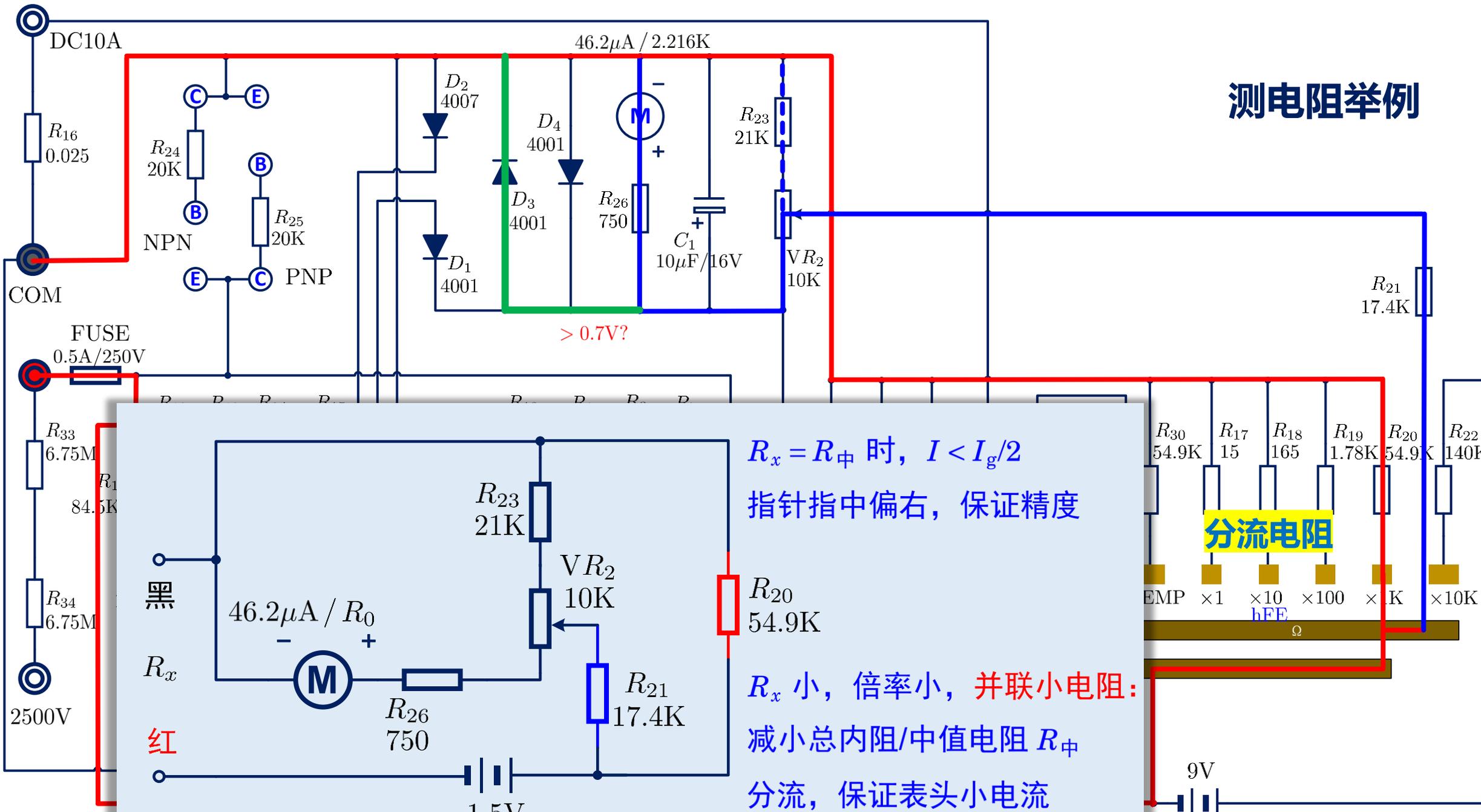
$$U_m = f(R_{11} + R_{12} + R_{13})I_g$$

f 单调增

测电阻举例



测电阻举例



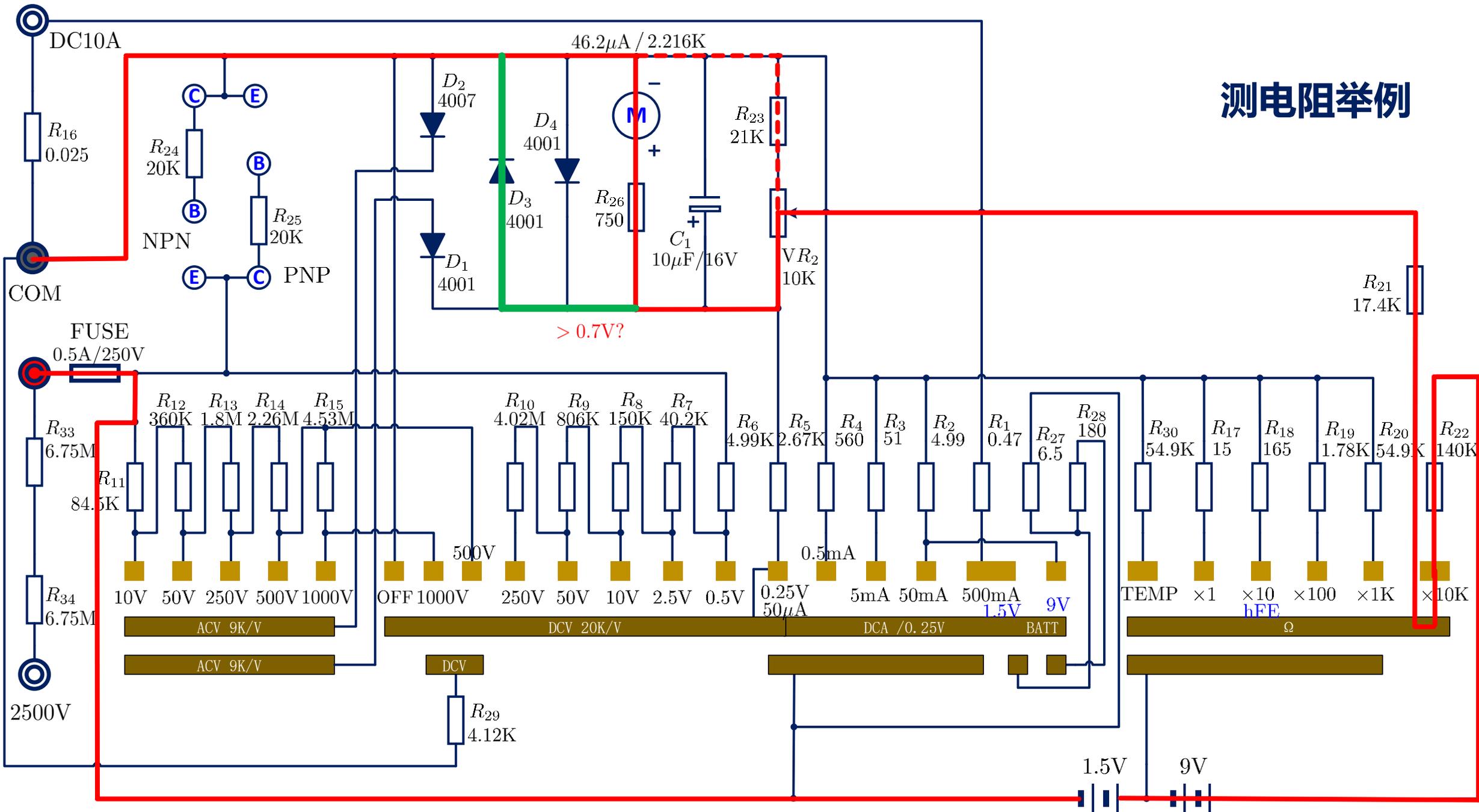
> 0.7V?

$R_x = R_{中}$ 时, $I < I_g/2$
 指针指中偏右, 保证精度

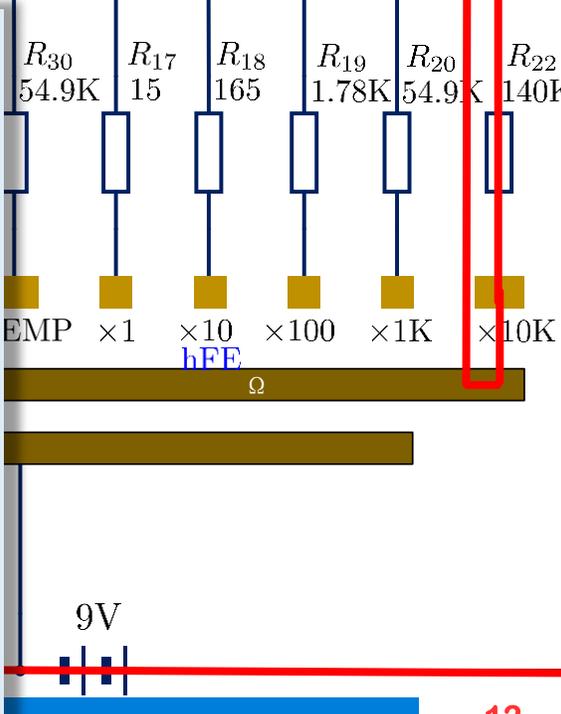
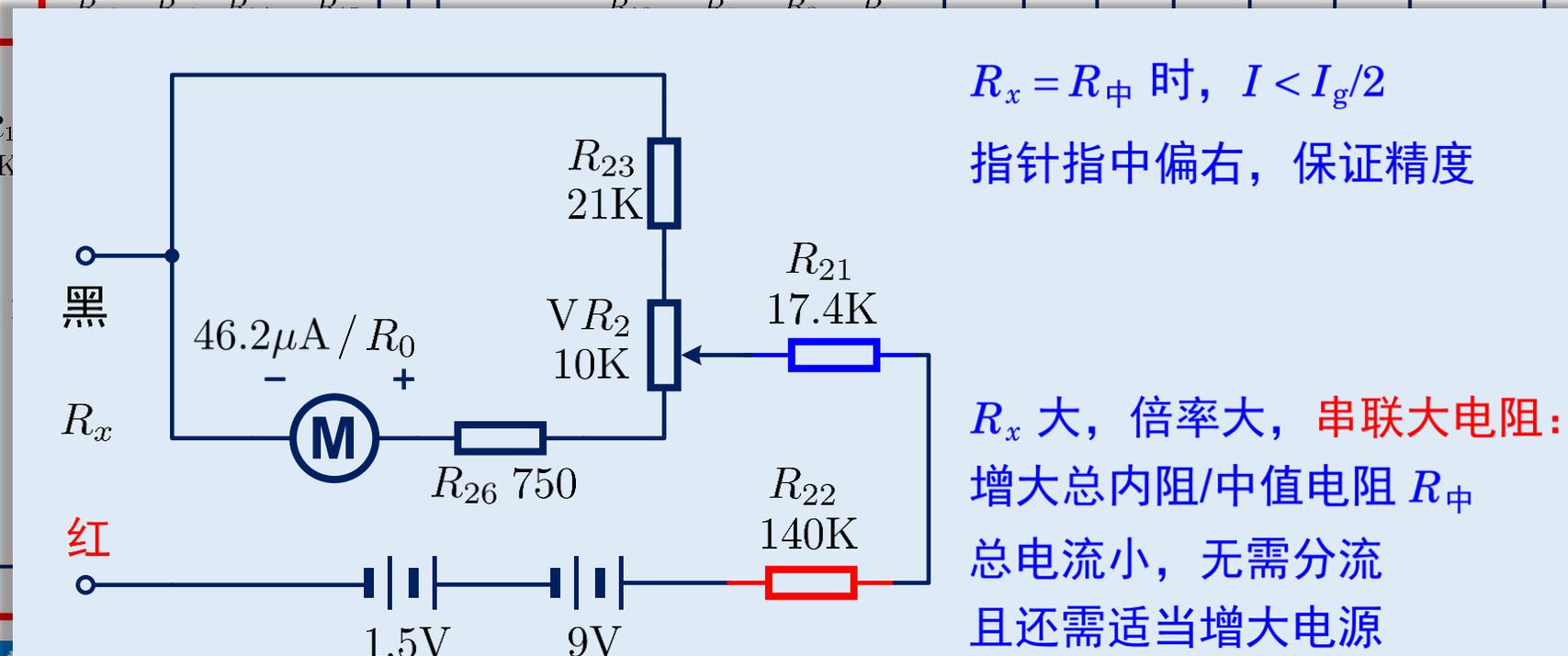
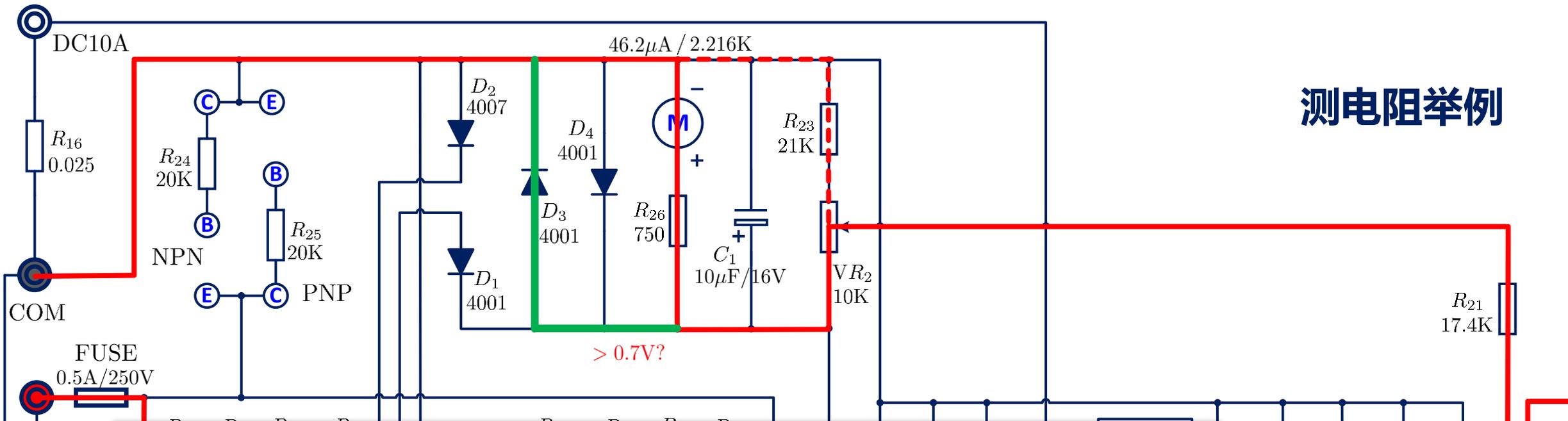
R_x 小, 倍率小, 并联小电阻:
 减小总内阻/中值电阻 $R_{中}$
 分流, 保证表头小电流

分流电阻

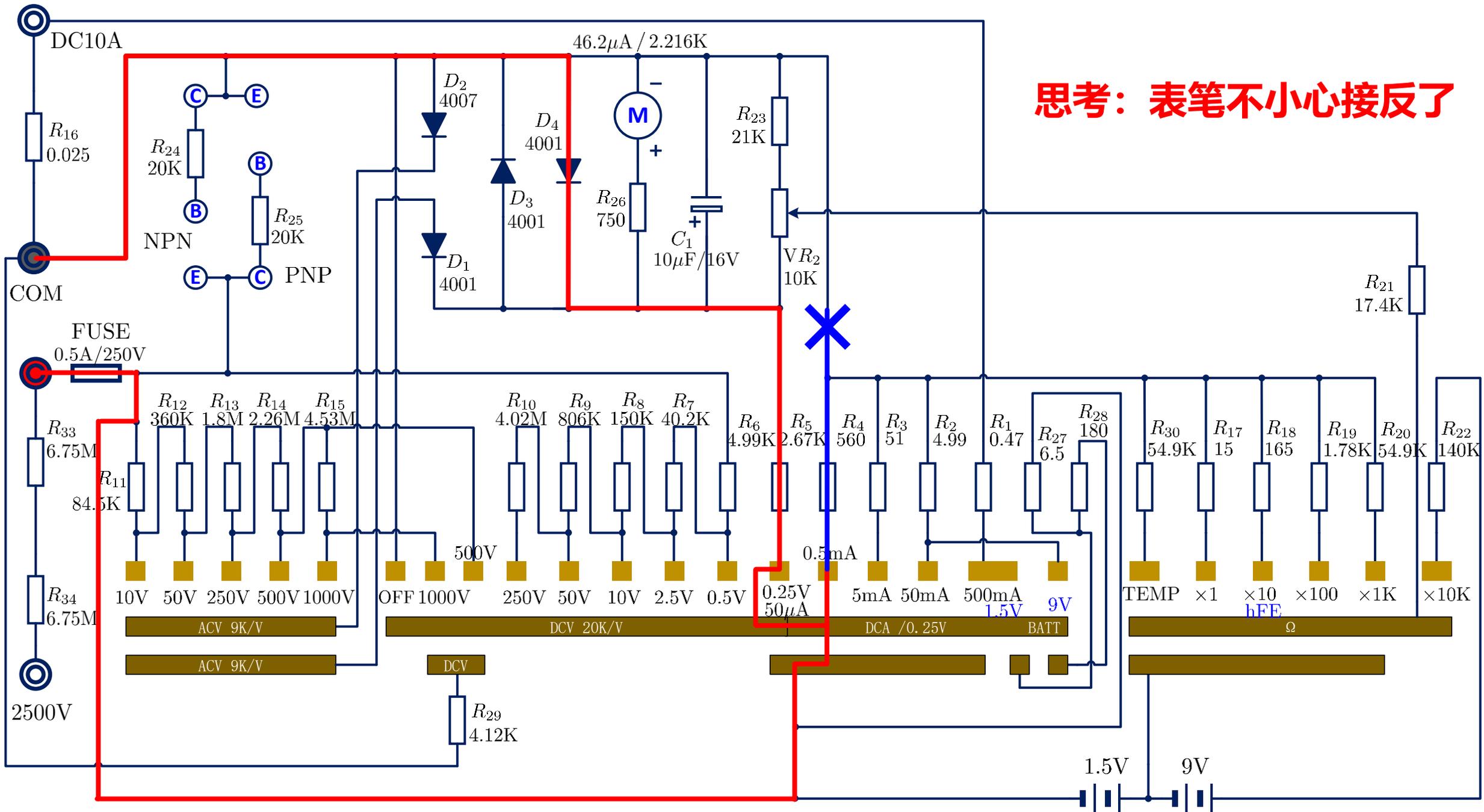
测电阻举例



测电阻举例



思考：表笔不小心接反了



一. 电阻

- $R_1 = 2.47^{(0.5)}$
- $R_2 = 4.99$
- $R_3 = 51$
- $R_4 = 560$
- $R_5 = 2.67K$
- $R_6 = 4.99K$
- $R_7 = 40.2K$
- $R_8 = 150K$
- $R_9 = 806K$
- $R_{10} = 4.02M$
- $R_{11} = 84.5K$
- $R_{12} = 360K$
- $R_{13} = 1.8M$
- $R_{14} = 2.26M$
- $R_{15} = 4.531M$
- $R_{16} = 0.025$
- $R_{17} = 15$
- $R_{18} = 165$
- $R_{19} = 1.78K$
- $R_{20} = 54.9K$
- $R_{21} = 17.4K$
- $R_{22} = 140K$
- $R_{23} = 21K$
- $R_{24} = 20K (5\%)$
- $R_{25} = 20K (5\%) 1\% 6$
- $R_{26} = 750 (5\%) 730$
- $R_{27} = 65$
- $R_{28} = 180$

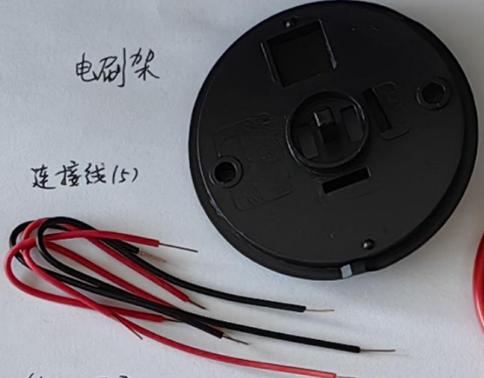
二. 其他

- 电位器 10K
- 1N4001 (3)
- 1N4007 (1)
- 保险丝座 (2)
- 电解电容 (1) 10uF/16V
- 保险丝管 (1) 250V/0.5A

三. 其他件

- 大旋钮
- 小旋钮
- 晶体管插座
- 晶体管插片 (6)
- 电刷片
- 正极 (1)
- 负极 (2)

电刷架



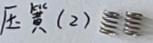
连接线 (5)



输入插座 (4)



弹簧



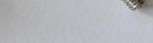
钢珠 (2)



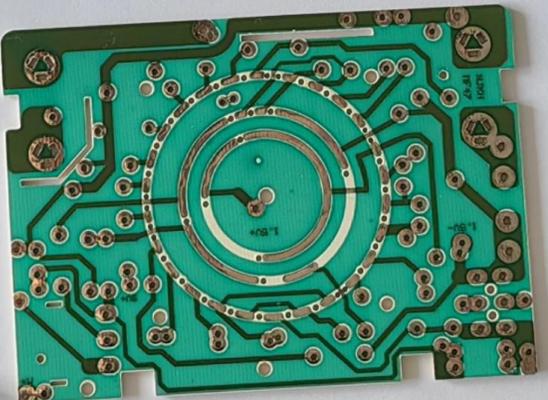
自攻螺钉 (4)



螺钉 (1)



线路板



表笔



表头



2号电池



9号电池



Handwritten notes on the left side of the board, including:
R1 = 100Ω
R2 = 10k
R3 = 10k
R4 = 10k
R5 = 10k
R6 = 10k
R7 = 10k
R8 = 10k
R9 = 10k
R10 = 10k
R11 = 10k
R12 = 10k
R13 = 10k
R14 = 10k
R15 = 10k
R16 = 10k
R17 = 10k
R18 = 10k
R19 = 10k
R20 = 10k
R21 = 10k
R22 = 10k
R23 = 10k
R24 = 10k
R25 = 10k
R26 = 10k
R27 = 10k
R28 = 10k
R29 = 10k
R30 = 10k
R31 = 10k
R32 = 10k
R33 = 10k
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R36 = 10k
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R82 = 10k
R83 = 10k
R84 = 10k
R85 = 10k
R86 = 10k
R87 = 10k
R88 = 10k
R89 = 10k
R90 = 10k
R91 = 10k
R92 = 10k
R93 = 10k
R94 = 10k
R95 = 10k
R96 = 10k
R97 = 10k
R98 = 10k
R99 = 10k
R100 = 10k

10A

M+

750Ω

10k

360k

1.80M

2.26M

4.53M

84.5

4.12k

4001

20K

20K

2.6k

1.5U+

4001

20K

150k

806k

40.2k

1.5U-

0.5A/250U

6.5

+

1.78k

54.9k

4007

4001

1.16k

21k

4.7u

2500U

6.75M

1.65

6.75M

4.99k

15

54.9k

180

1.99

51

560

COM

7001

直流电压测量及读数

调至合适的量程（先大后小）

被测电压 = 指针示数 × 量程 ÷ 满偏示数

$$U = 6.2 \times 2.5 \div 10 = 1.55V$$

量程为 10V, 50V, 250V 时, 可直接读数



直流电压测量及读数

调至合适的量程（先大后小）

被测电压 = 指针示数 × 量程 ÷ 满偏示数

$$U = 6.2 \times 2.5 \div 10 = 1.55V$$

量程为 10V, 50V, 250V 时, 可直接读数

$$U = 1.61V$$

大于 1000V 时, 红表笔接 2500V 插孔!

切勿带电操作!



交流电压测量及读数

调至合适的量程（先大后小）

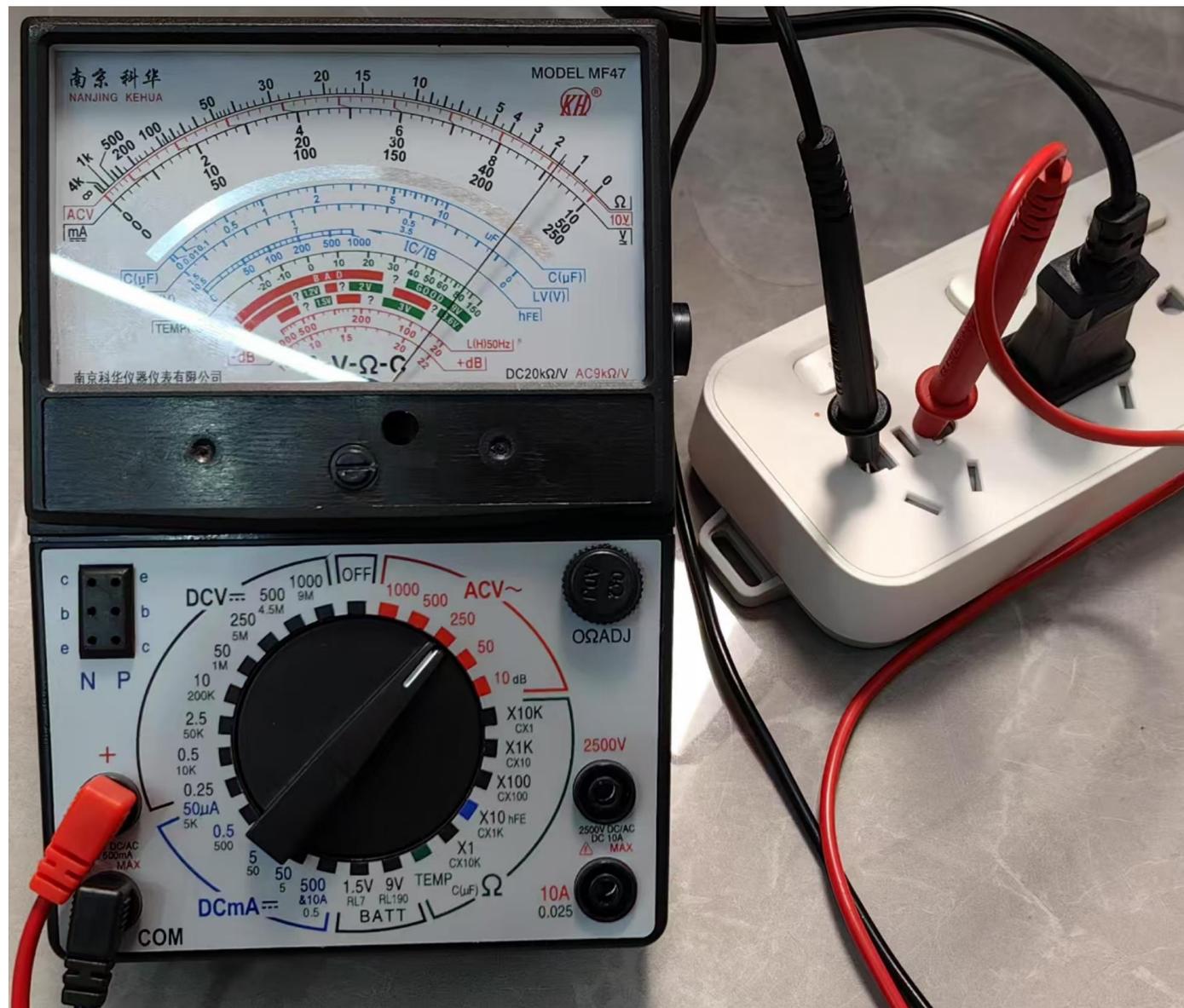
被测电压 = 指针示数 × 量程 ÷ 满偏示数

量程为 10V, 50V, 250V 时, 可直接读数

$$U = 226V$$

大于 1000V 时, 红表笔接 2500V 插孔!

切勿带电操作!



直流电流测量及读数

调至合适的量程（先大后小）

被测电流 = 指针示数 × 量程 ÷ 满偏示数

电表必须串入电路，不能直接用表笔接在元件两端！

大于 500mA 时，红表笔接 10A 插孔！

切勿带电操作！

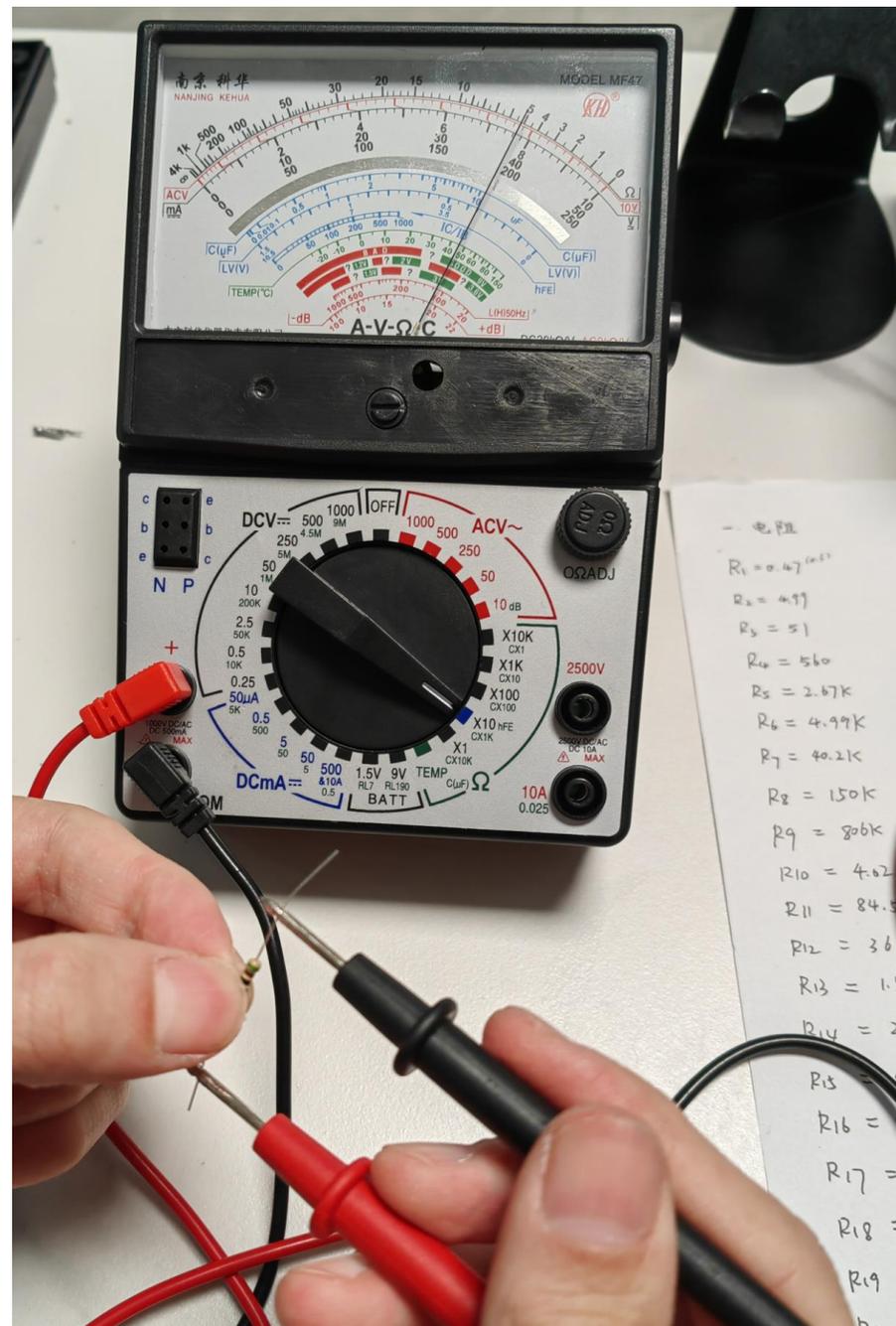
电阻的测量及读数

调至合适的量程（先大后小）

被测电阻 = 指针示数 × 倍率

$$R = 5.1 \times 10 = 51\Omega$$

欧姆档改变量程后，要短接表笔调零！



防烫

注意尖锐物体

用电安全

有问题及时提问