

1- amaliy ish

Potensiometrik va termoelektrik datchikning asosiy ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash

1. Ishning maqsadi

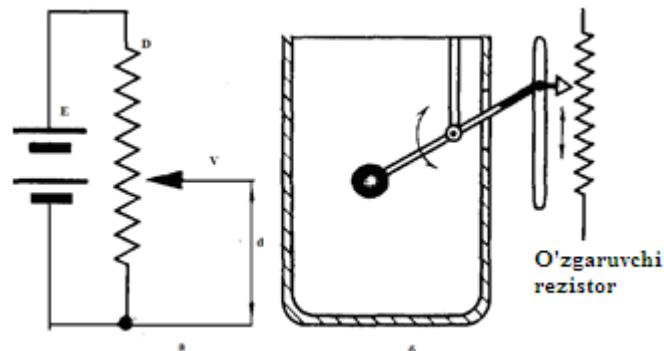
- 1.1. Potensiometrik datchik ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblashni o'rganing.
- 1.2. Termoelektrik datchiklarning ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblashni o'rganing.

1-masala. Potensiometrik datchiklarning ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblang

2. Ishning maqsadi.

2.1. Qisqacha nazariy ma'lumotlar:

Potensiometrik datchik - bu potensiometr sxemasiga bo'ucha ulangan reostatni tashkil etadi. Potensiometrik datchik mexanik harakatlarni reostat qarshiligidagi o'zgarishlarga aylantiradi. Potensiometrni hisoblash qarshiliklarni hisoblashga olib keladi: o'rash uchun karkasning o'lchamlari, o'rash simining diametri, o'ram soni va o'rash qadami aniqlanadi.



1-rasm. Potensiometrik datchik

- 1) karkasning ish uzunligi:

$$L = \alpha D \pi / 360 \text{ (mm)}, \quad (1)$$

L - karkasning ish uzunligi;

α - qayilish burchagi;

D – karkasning o'rtacha diametri.

- 2) o'ramning minimal soni:

$$n = 100 / \delta_p \text{ (\% (o'ram))}, \quad (2)$$

n- o'ramning minimal soni %;

δ_p – ruhsat etilgan imkoniyati.

- 3) o'rama qadami:

$$\tau = L/n \text{ (mm)}, \quad (3)$$

τ -o'rama qadami.

- 4) izolyatsiyalangan simning diametri:

$$d_i = \tau - 0,015 \text{ (mm)}, \quad (4)$$

d_i - izolyatsiyalangan simning diametri.

- 5) yuklama koeffitsienti:

$$\beta = R_{yu} / R = \frac{1 - \delta_{\max}}{4 \delta_{\max}}, \quad (5)$$

β - yuklama koeffitsienti;
 δ_{\max} – maksimal xatolik.
 6) potensiometr qarshiligi:

$$R = \frac{R_{yu}}{\beta} (\text{Om}), \quad (6)$$

R- potensiometr qarshiligi,
 7) karkas balandligi:

$$H = \left(\pi R d^2 / 8 \rho n \right) - b (\text{mm}), \quad (7)$$

H- karkas balandligi
 ρ - nisbiy qarshilik,
 b – karkas qalinligi.

2.2. Hisoblash misoli:

Berilgan:

$R_{yu} = 4400 \text{ Om}$, $\delta_{\max} = 2,5 \%$, $U = 26 \text{ V}$, $D = 45 \text{ mm}$, $\alpha = 330$, $b = 2 \text{ mm}$,
 $\delta_p = 0,25 \%$, $\rho = 0,49 * 10^{-6} \text{ Om} \cdot \text{m}$.

Ishlanishi:

- 1) $L = 330 * 45 * 3,14 / 360 = 129,5 \text{ (mm)}$;
- 2) $n = 100 / 0,25 = 400 \text{ (o'ramlar)}$;
- 3) $\tau = 129,5 / 400 = 0,324 \text{ (mm)}$;
- 4) $d_i = 0,324 - 0,015 = 0,309 \text{ (mm)}$ (izolyatsiya bilan);
- 5) Tanlaymiz $d \approx 0,3 \text{ (mm)} = 0,3 * 10^{-3} \text{ (m)}$;
- 6) $\beta = (1 - 0,025) / (4 * 0,025) = 9,75$;
- 7) $R = 4400 / 9,75 = 451,3 \text{ (Om)}$;
- 8) $H = \{ [3,14 * 451,3 * (0,3 * 10^{-3})^2] / (8 * 0,49 * 10^{-6} * 400) \} - 0,002 = 0,0793 \text{ (m)} = 79,3 \text{ (mm)}$.

3. Topshiriq:

3.1. Potensiometr datchikning ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblash. Hisoblash uchun ma'lumotlarni variantga ko'ra 1- jadvaldan olamiz.

1-jadval

Variant №	R_{yu} (Om)	δ_{\max} (%)	U (V)	D (mm)	α	B (mm)	δ_p (%)	$\rho \cdot 10^{-6}$ (Om·m)
1	4400	2,0	26	50	330	1,8	0,2	0,49
2	4400	3,0	26	55	330	2,5	0,2	0,42
3	4400	2,7	26	47	330	1,5	0,23	0,49
4	4400	2,3	26	52	330	2,3	0,25	0,42
5	4400	2,1	26	49	330	2,0	0,21	0,42

4. Nazorat savollari:

1. Qanday parametrni o'zgartirib, potensiometrlik datchikdagi pog'ona chiqish kuchlanishidagi xatoni kamaytirish mumkin?
2. Potensiometrning ruhsat etilgan qobiliyati nimani ko'rsatadi?
3. Potensiometrlik datchiklarni qo'llanilish sohalarini ko'rsating.