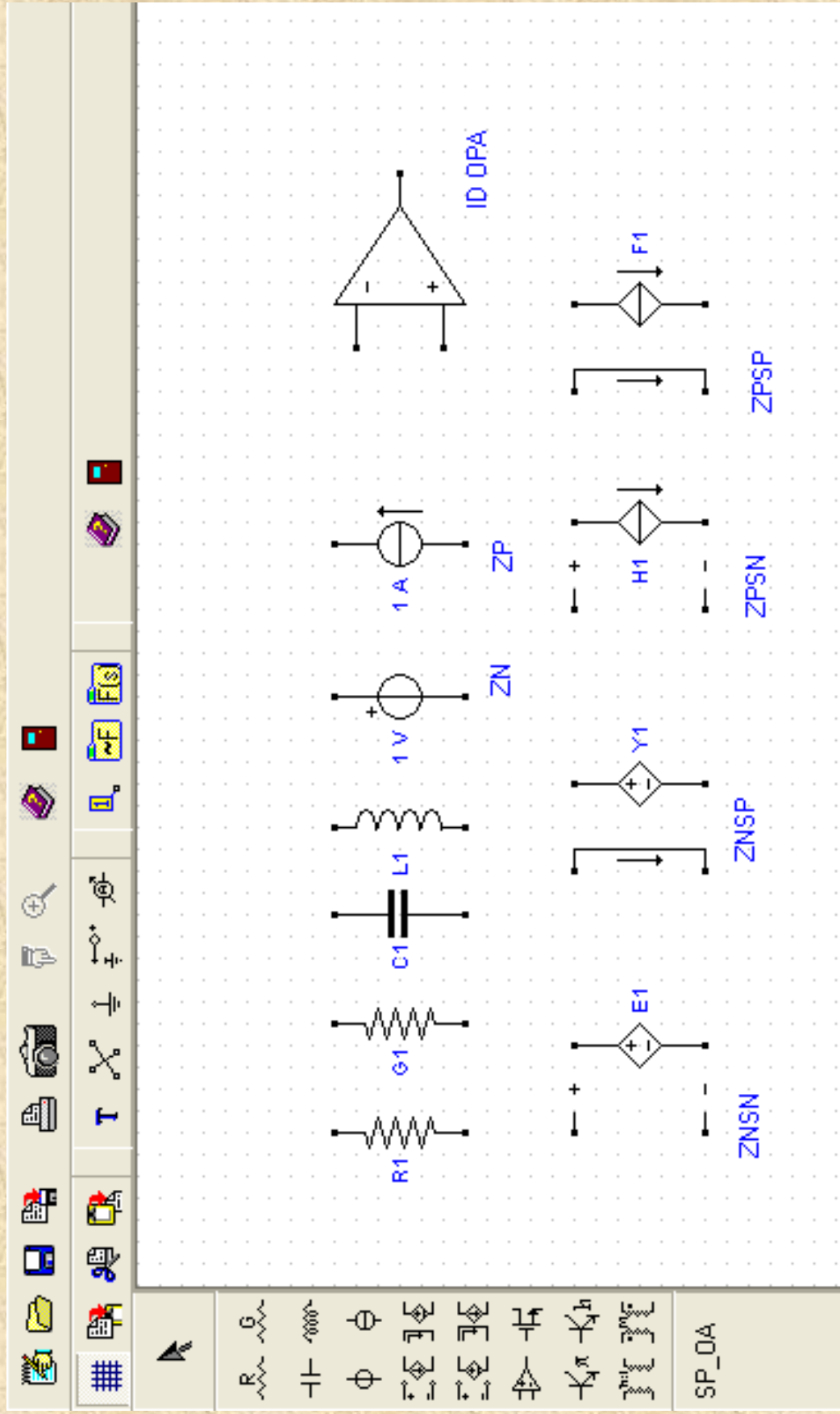


Zajęcia 4

Program SapWin

**Rozwiązywanie
liniowych obwodów elektrycznych**



Name:

Value:

☒ Symbolic

Name:

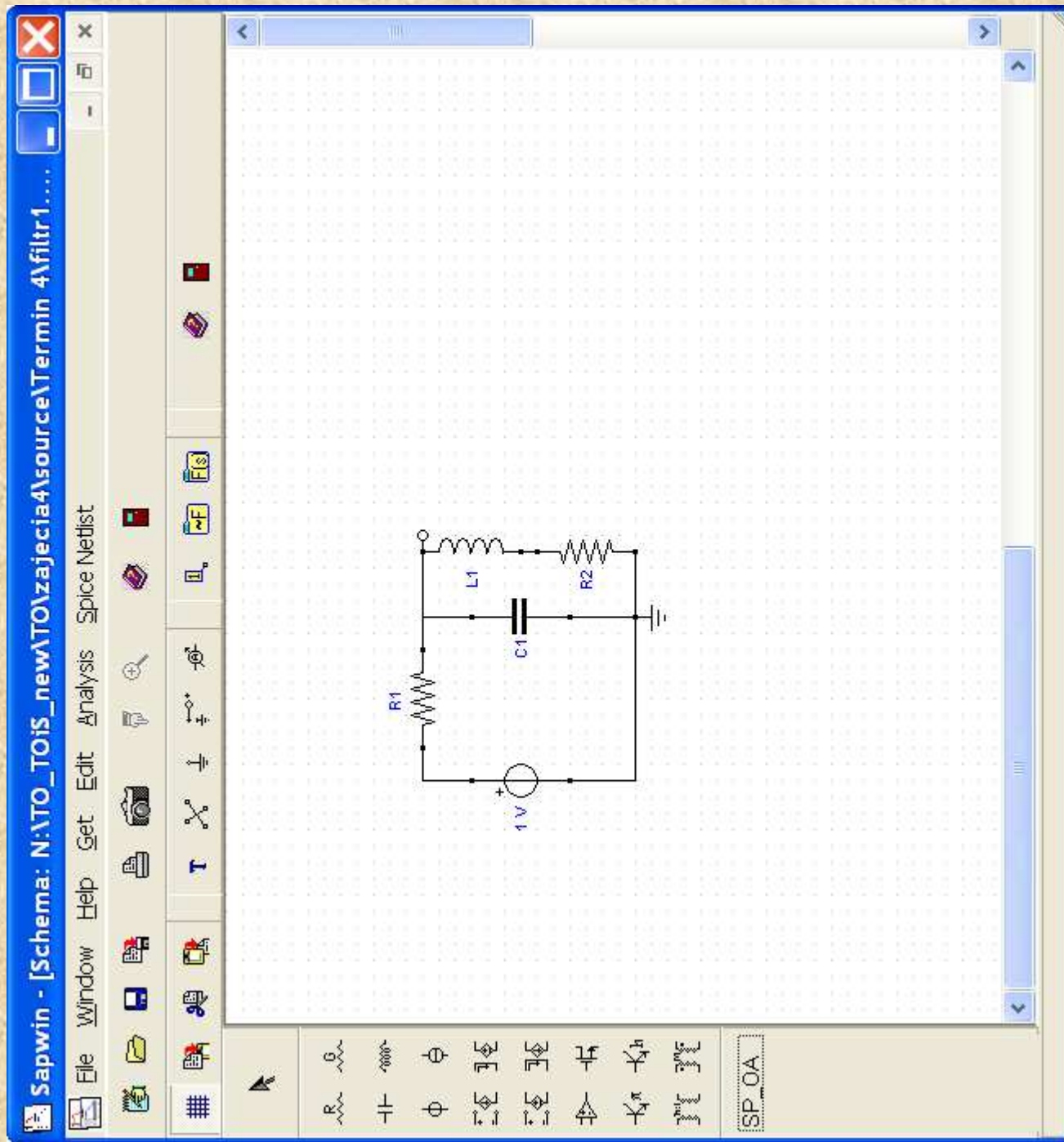
Value:

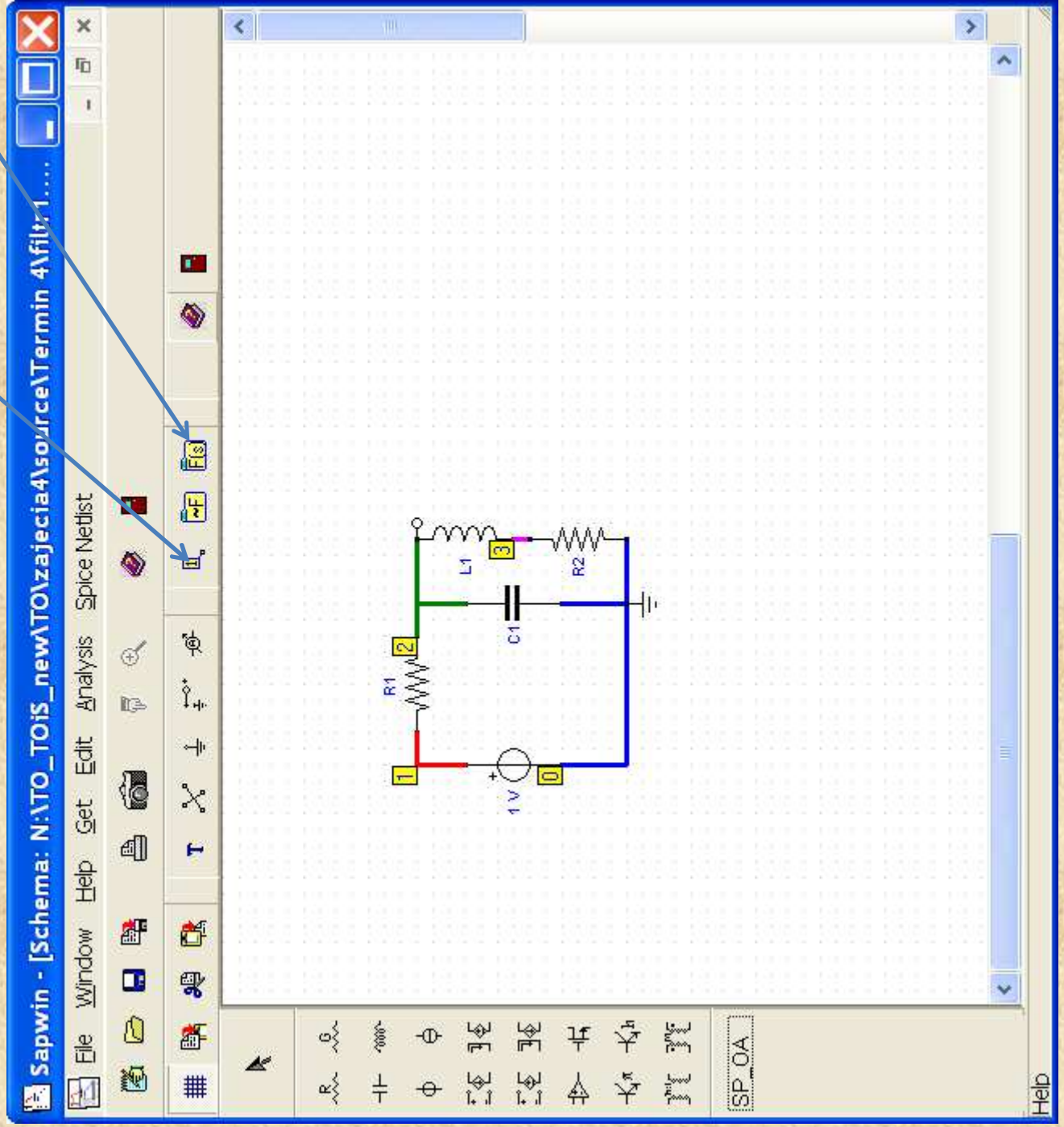
☒ Symbolic

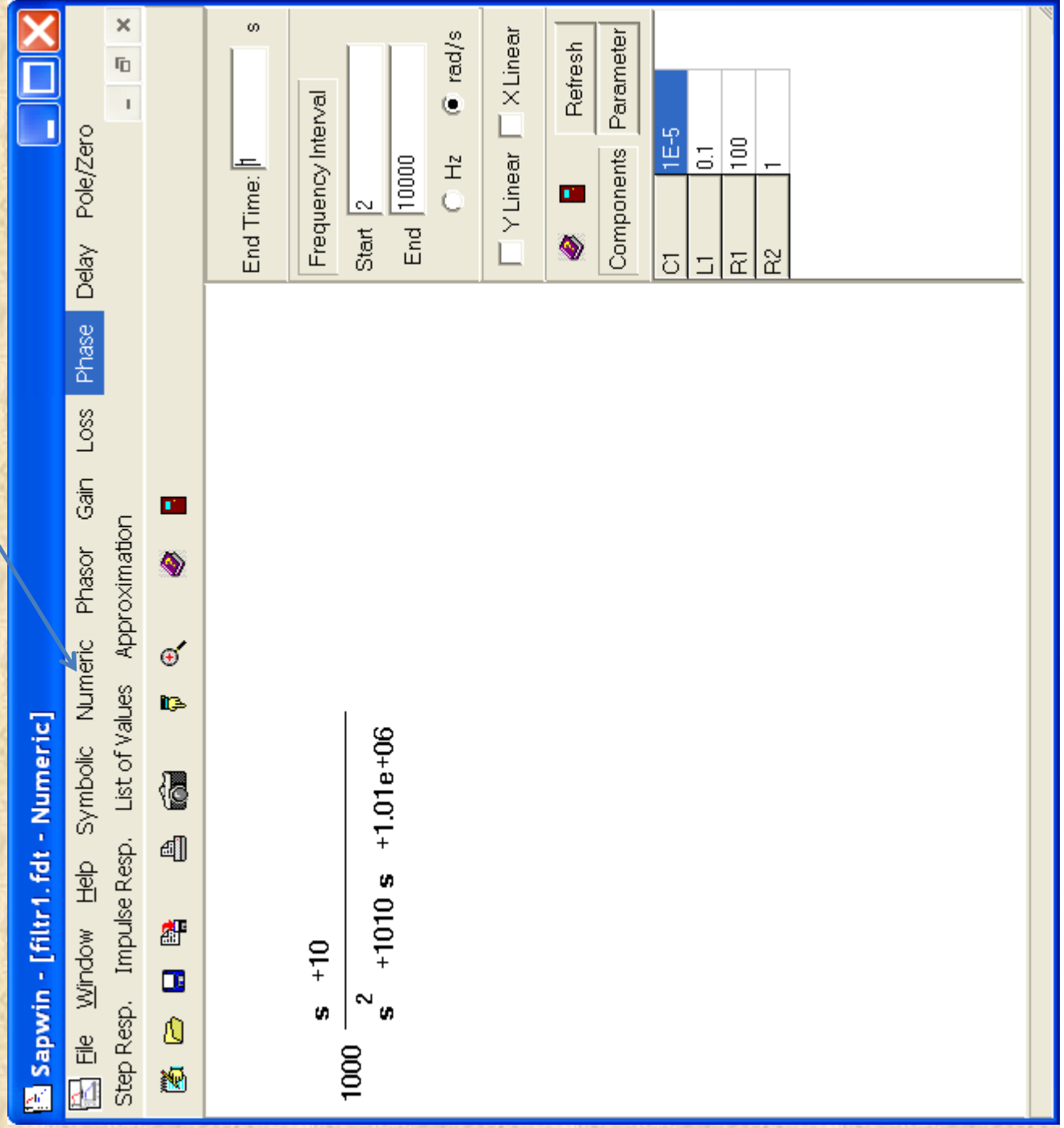
Uwaga!

Linie, które nie mają się łączyć
nie mogą krzyżować się pod
kątem prostym!

Na schemacie musi być zaznaczone
jedno (i tylko jedno)
napięcie lub prąd wyjściowe







Sapwin - [filtr1.fdt - Phasor]

FileWindowHelpSymbolicNumericPhasorGainLossPhaseDelayPole/ZeroStep Resp.

Impulse Resp. List of Values Approximation



Frequency

1000

☐ Hz ☒ rad/s

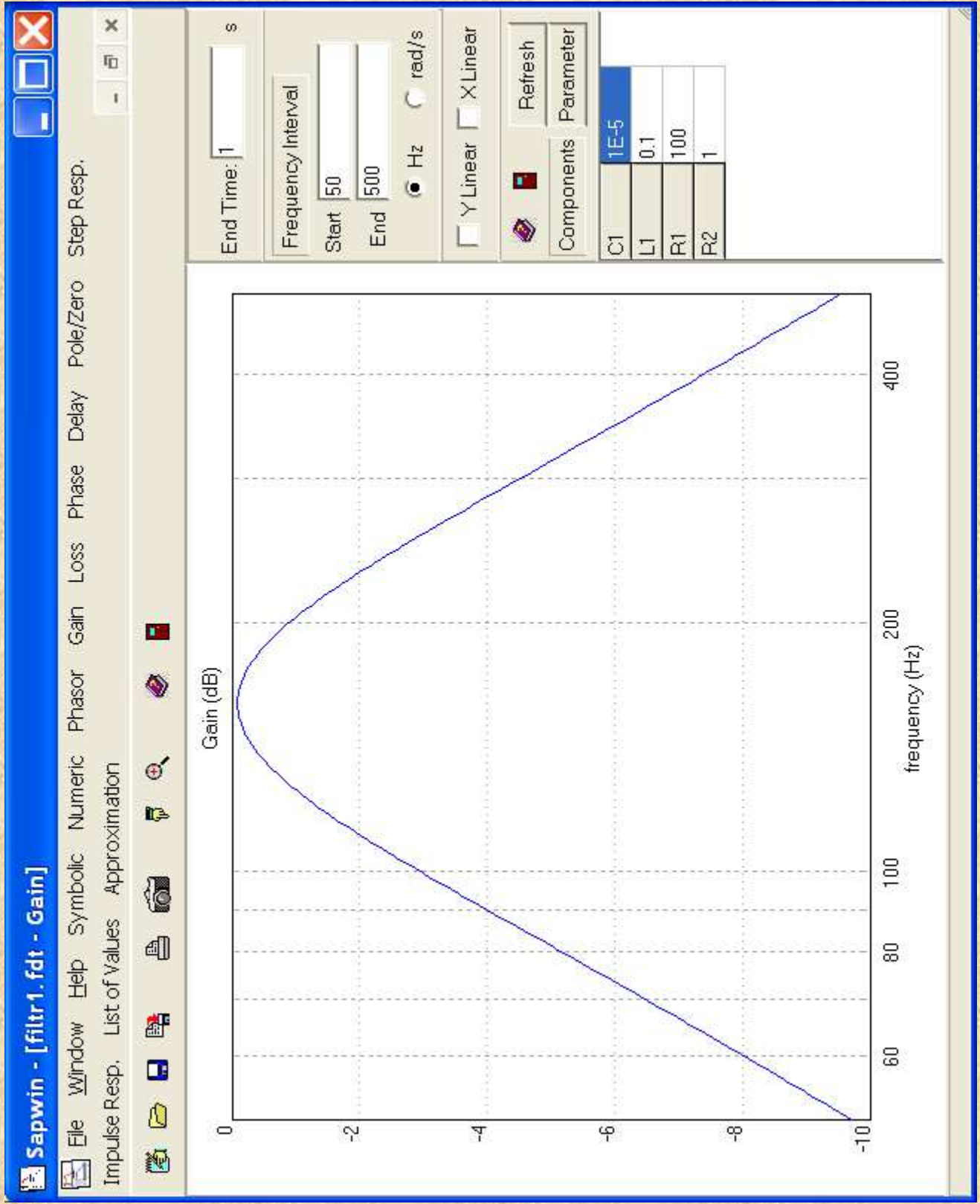
 Refresh

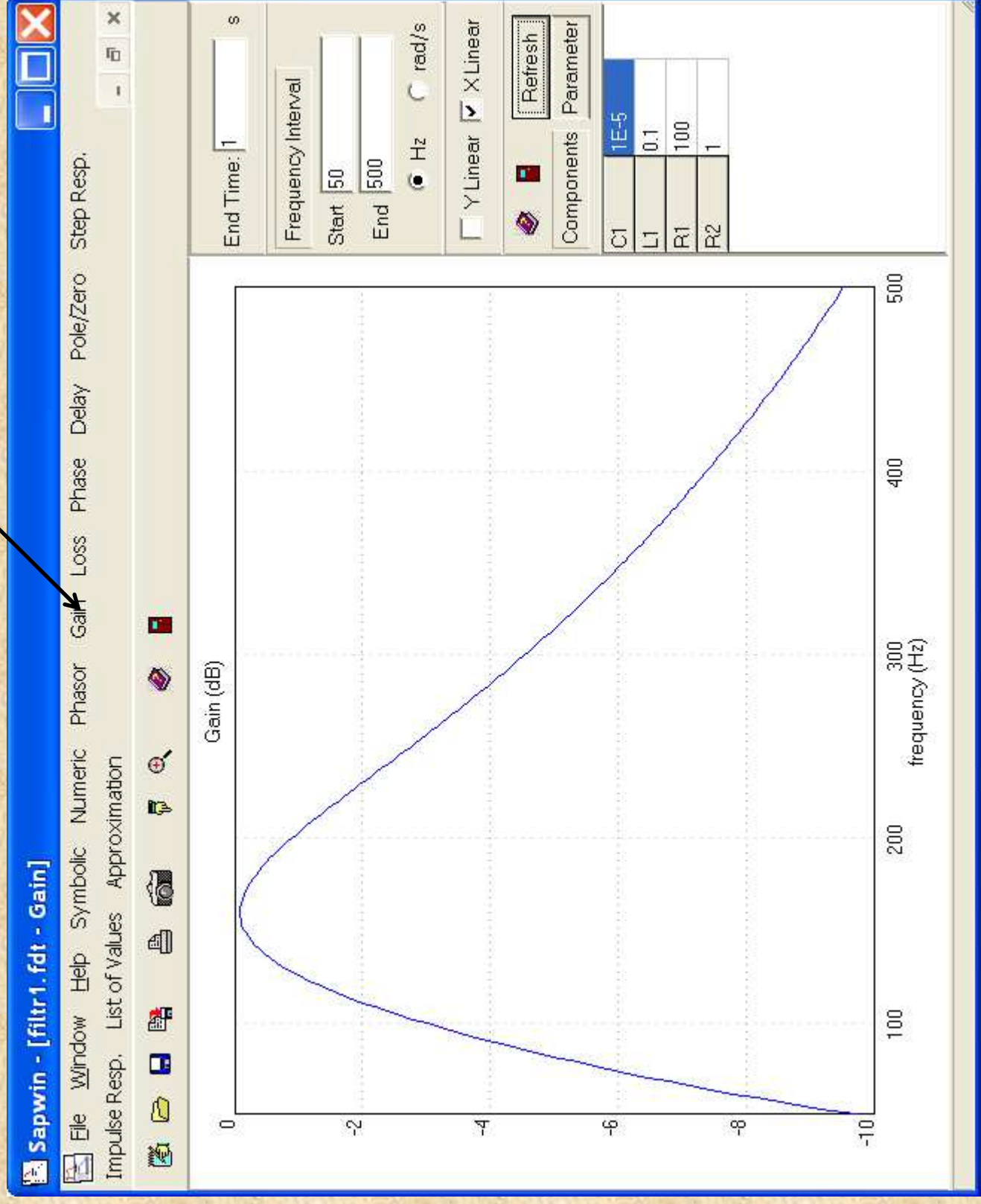
Components

C1	1E-5
L1	0.1
R1	100
R2	1

frequency = 159.15 Hz = 1000 rad/s

$0.9901 - j\,9.802e-05 = 0.9901 \arg(-0.0056723^\circ)$





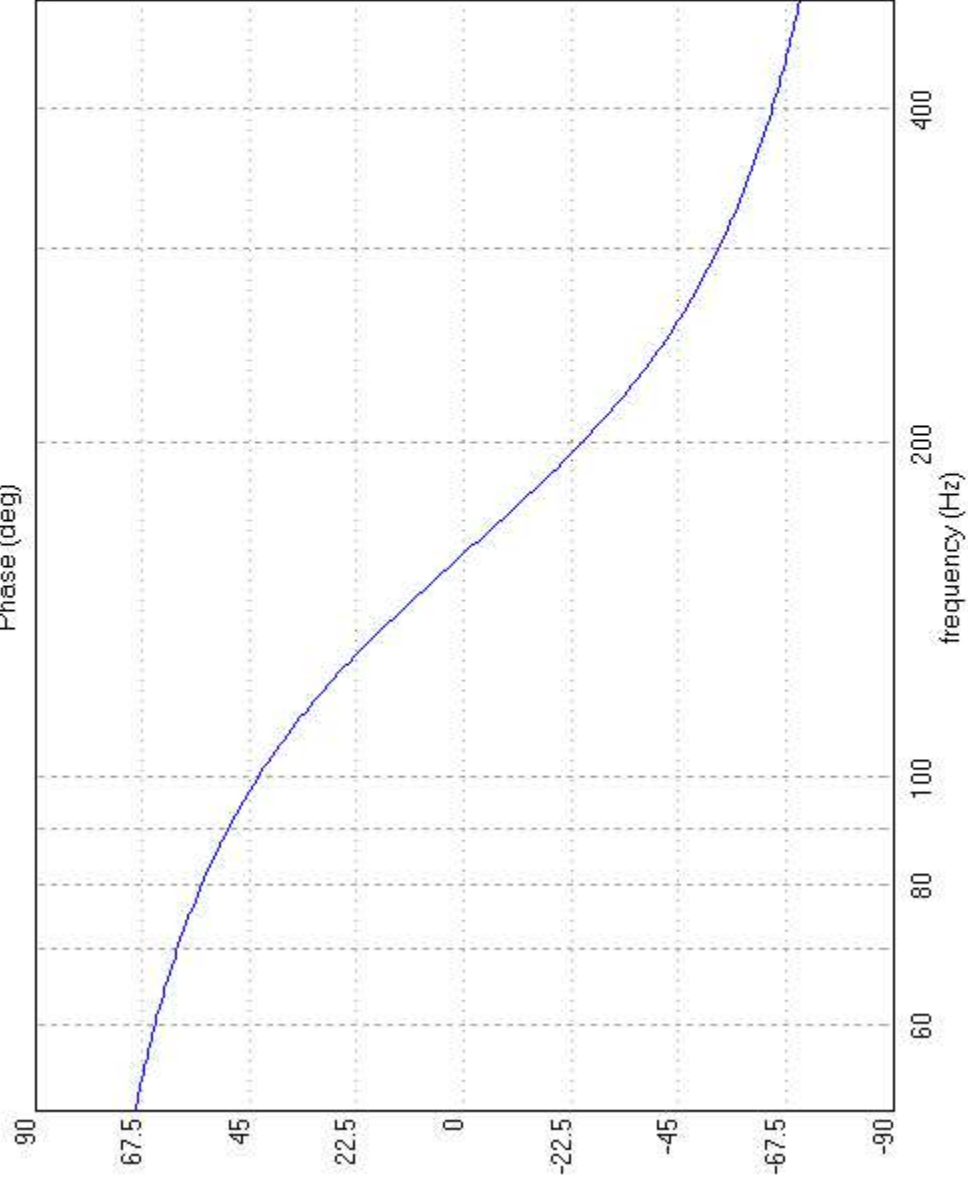
Sapwin - [filtr1.fdt - Phase]

File Window Help Symbolic Numeric Phasor Gain Loss
Impulse Resp. List of Values Approximation

Phase Delay Pole/Zero Step Resp.



Phase (deg)



End Time: 1 s

Frequency Interval

Start 50
End 500

☒ Hz ☐ rad/s

☐ Y Linear ☐ X Linear



Refresh

Components Parameter

C1	1E-5
L1	0.1
R1	100
R2	1

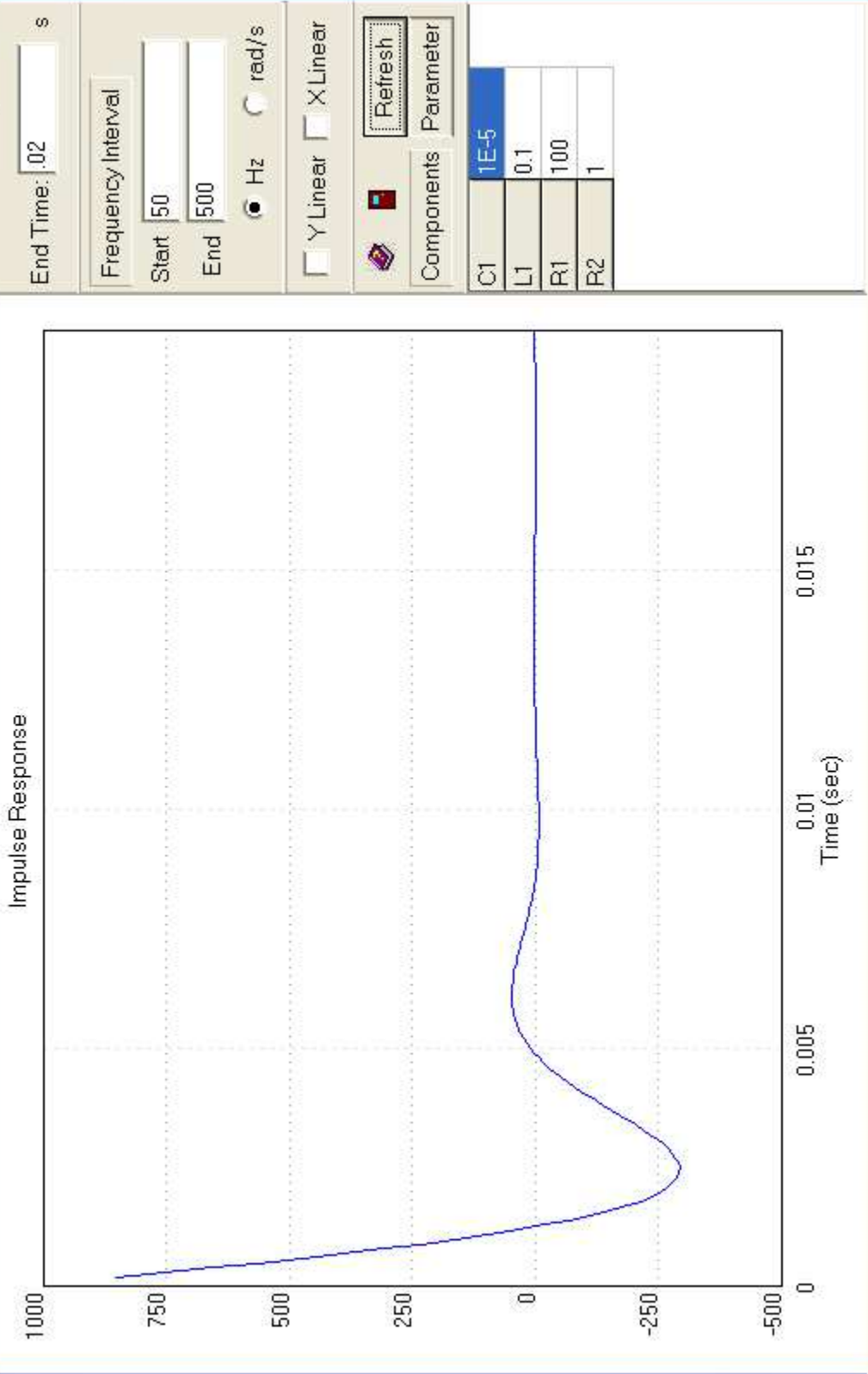


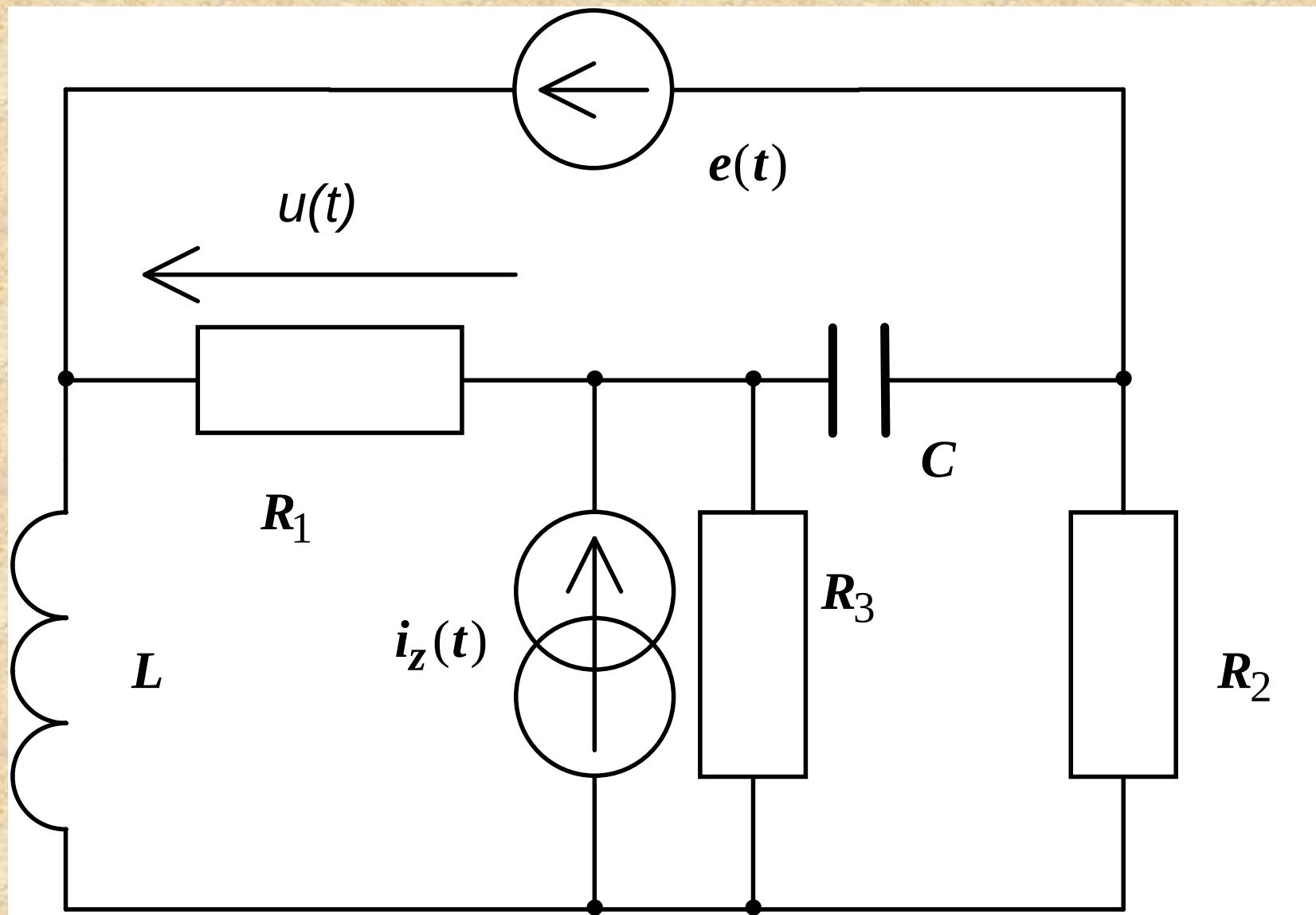
Sapwin - [filtr1.fdt - Impulse Response]

- File
- Window
- Help
- Symbolic
- Numeric
- Phasor
- Gain
- Loss
- Phase
- Delay
- Pole/Zero
- Step Resp.
- Impulse Resp.
- List of Values
- Approximation

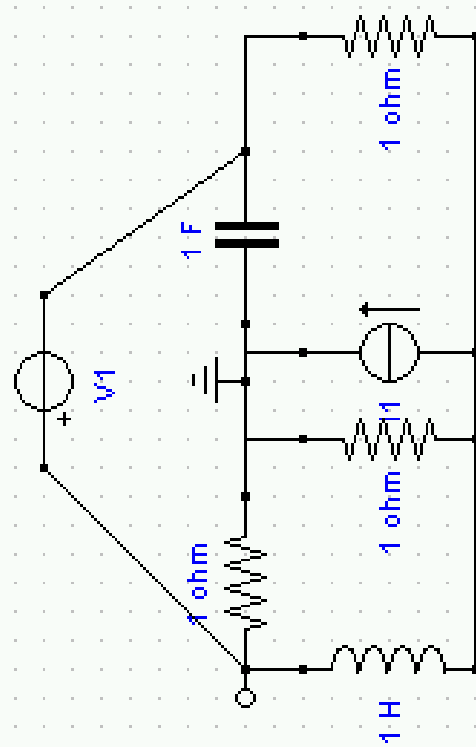


Minimalizuj

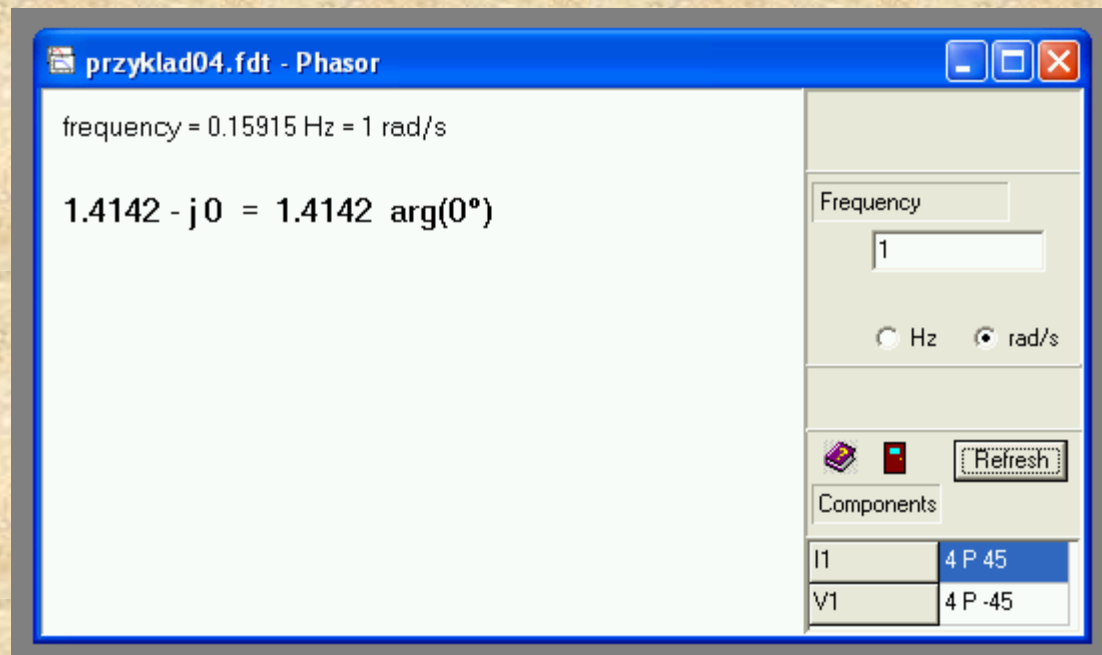




$$e(t) = 4 \sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), i_z(t) = 4 \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), R_1 = 1, R_2 = 1, R_3 = 1, C = 1, L = 1.$$



$$e(t) = 4 \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4}), i_z(t) = 4 \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4}), R_1 = 1, R_2 = 1, R_3 = 1, C = 1, L = 1.$$

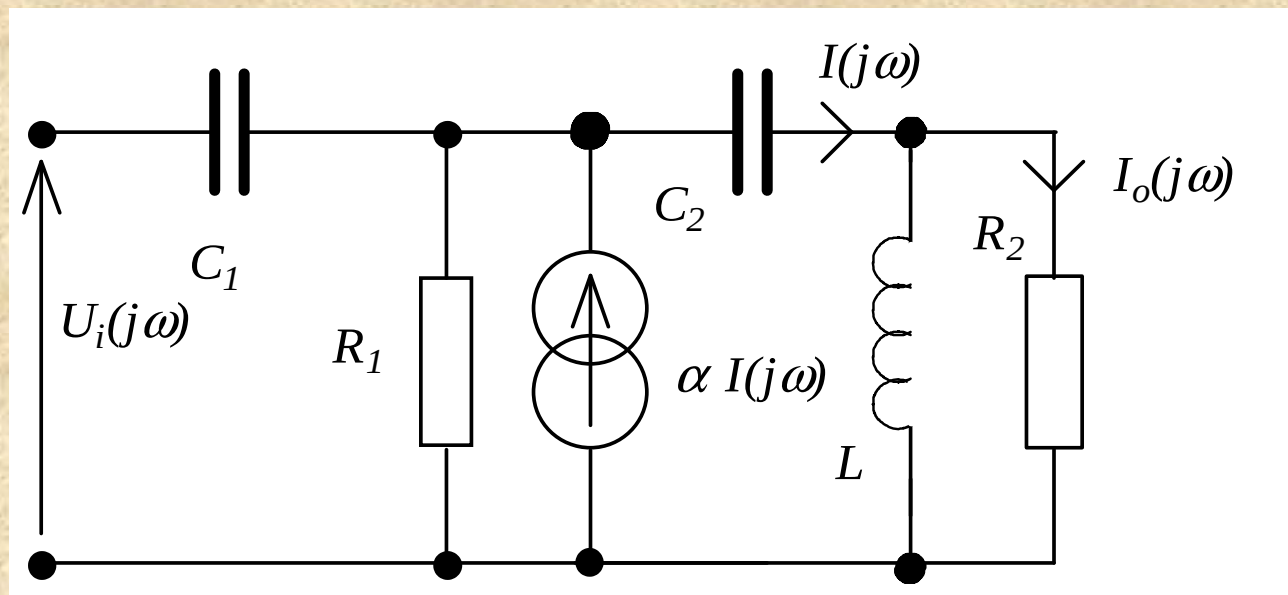


$$u(t) = 1.4142 \sin(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(t).$$

Wyznaczyć charakterystykę widmową

$$H(j\omega) = I_o(j\omega) / U_i(j\omega)$$

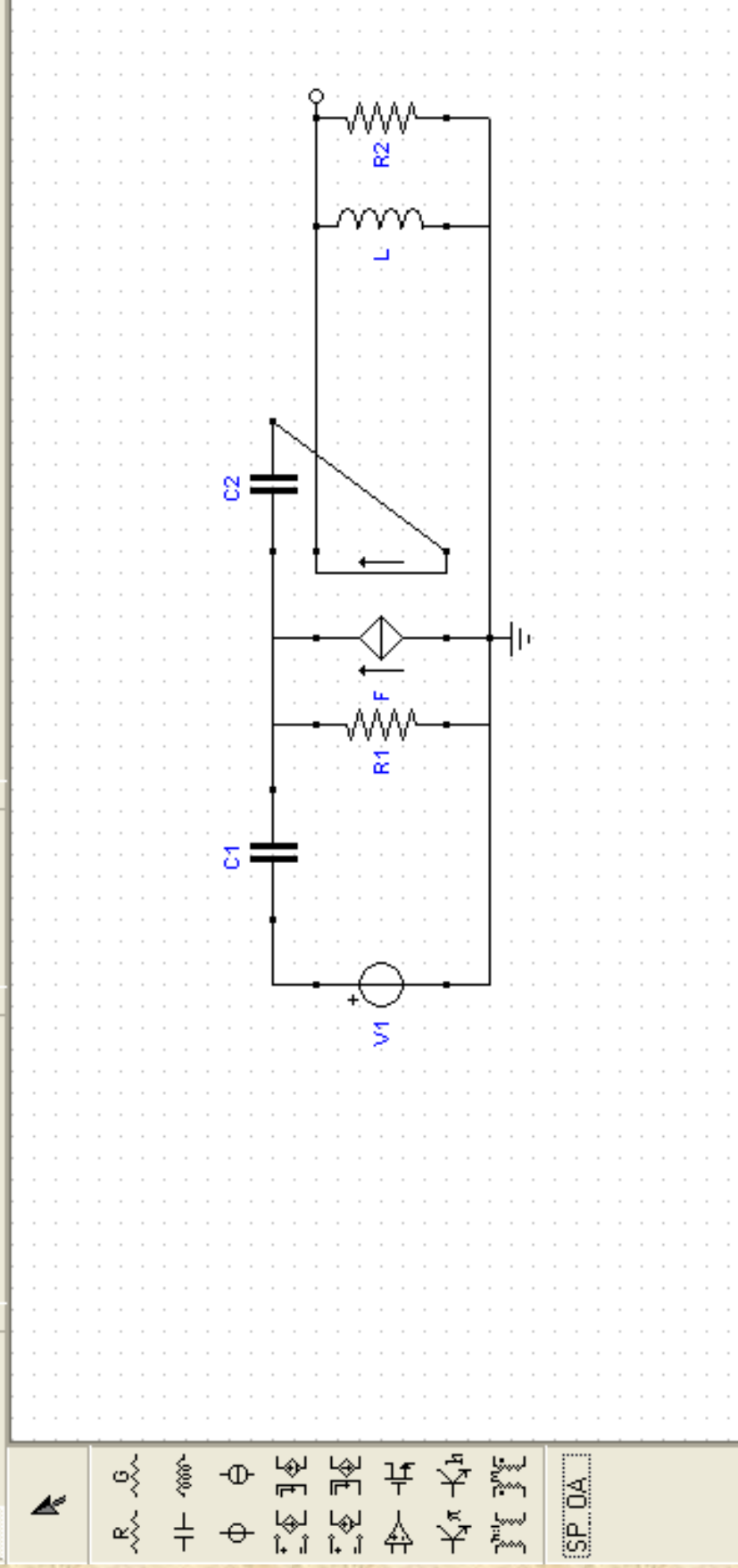
$$R_1 = 1, R_2 = 1, C_1 = C_2 = 1, L = 1, \alpha = 1.$$



SAPWIN

A teraz rozwiążemy ten przykład za pomocą programu komputerowego SapWin





Sapwin

FileWindowHelpSymbolicNumericPhasorGainLossPhaseDelayPole/ZeroStep Resp.Impulse Resp.List of ValuesApproximation

przyklad03.fdt

End Time: 1.0 s

Frequency Interval
Start .1
End 10
Hz rad/s

☐ Y Linear☐ X Linear

Refresh

Parameter

C1	1
C2	1
F	1
L	1
R1	1
R2	1
V1	1

$$(-V1 C2 C1 L R1 R2) s^3$$
$$(-R2)$$
$$(-C1 R1 R2 + F C2 R1 R2 - C2 R1 R2 - L) s$$
$$(-C1 L R1 + F C2 L R1 - C2 L R2 - C2 L R1) s^2$$
$$(-C2 C1 L R1 R2) s^3$$



przyklad03.fdt - Numeric

$$\frac{s^3}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

End Time: 11.0 s

Frequency Interval

Start .1

End 10

☐ Hz ☒ rad/s☐ Y Linear ☐ X Linear

Refresh

Components

Parameter

C1	1
C2	1
F	1
L	1
R1	1
R2	1
V1	1

Sapwin

File Window Help Symbolic Numeric Phasor Gain Loss Phase Delay Pole/Zero Step Resp. Impulse Resp. List of Values Approximation



przyklad03.fdt - Phasor

frequency = 0.015915 Hz = 0.1 rad/s

$$-0.000199 - j0.000098 = 0.001 \arg(-101.48^\circ)$$

Frequency

.1

Hz rad/s



Refresh

Components

C1	1
C2	1
F	1
L	1
R1	1
R2	1
V1	1 P 0



File Window Help Symbolic Numeric Phasor Gain Loss Phase Delay Pole/Zero Step Resp. Impulse Resp. List of Values Approximation



przyklad03.fdt - Gain



End Time: 1.0 s

Frequency Interval

Start .1

End 10

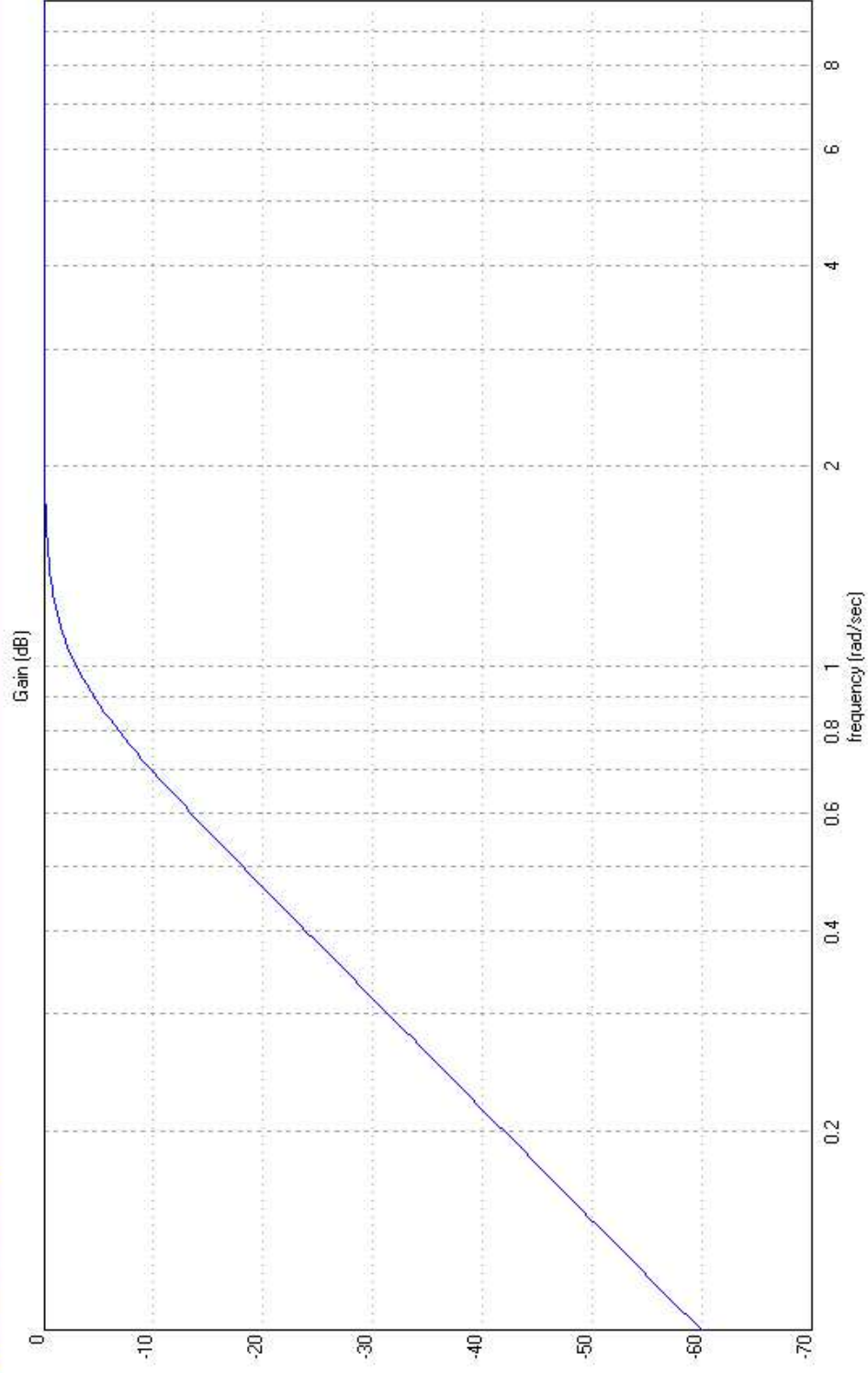
Hz rad/s

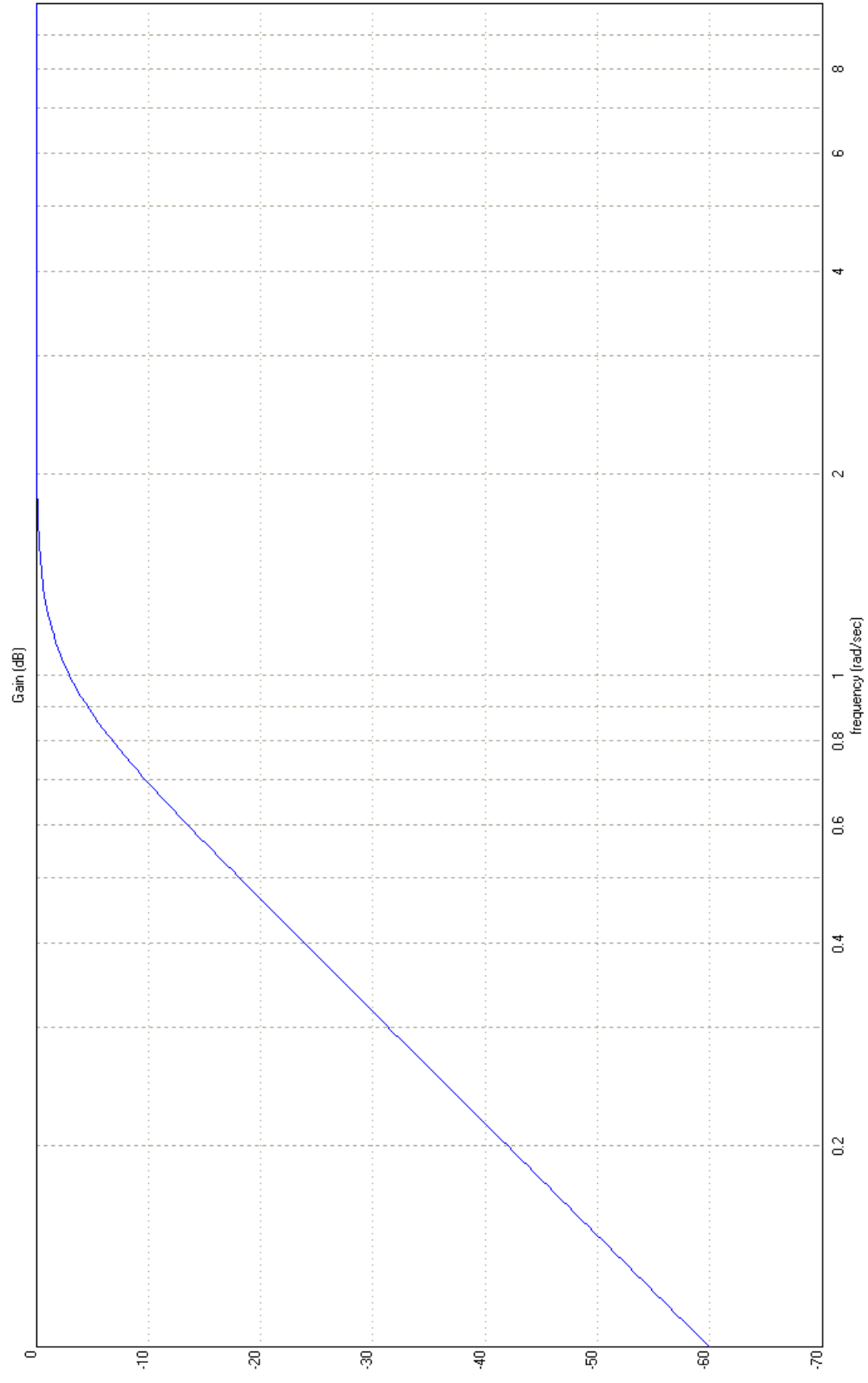
Y Linear X Linear

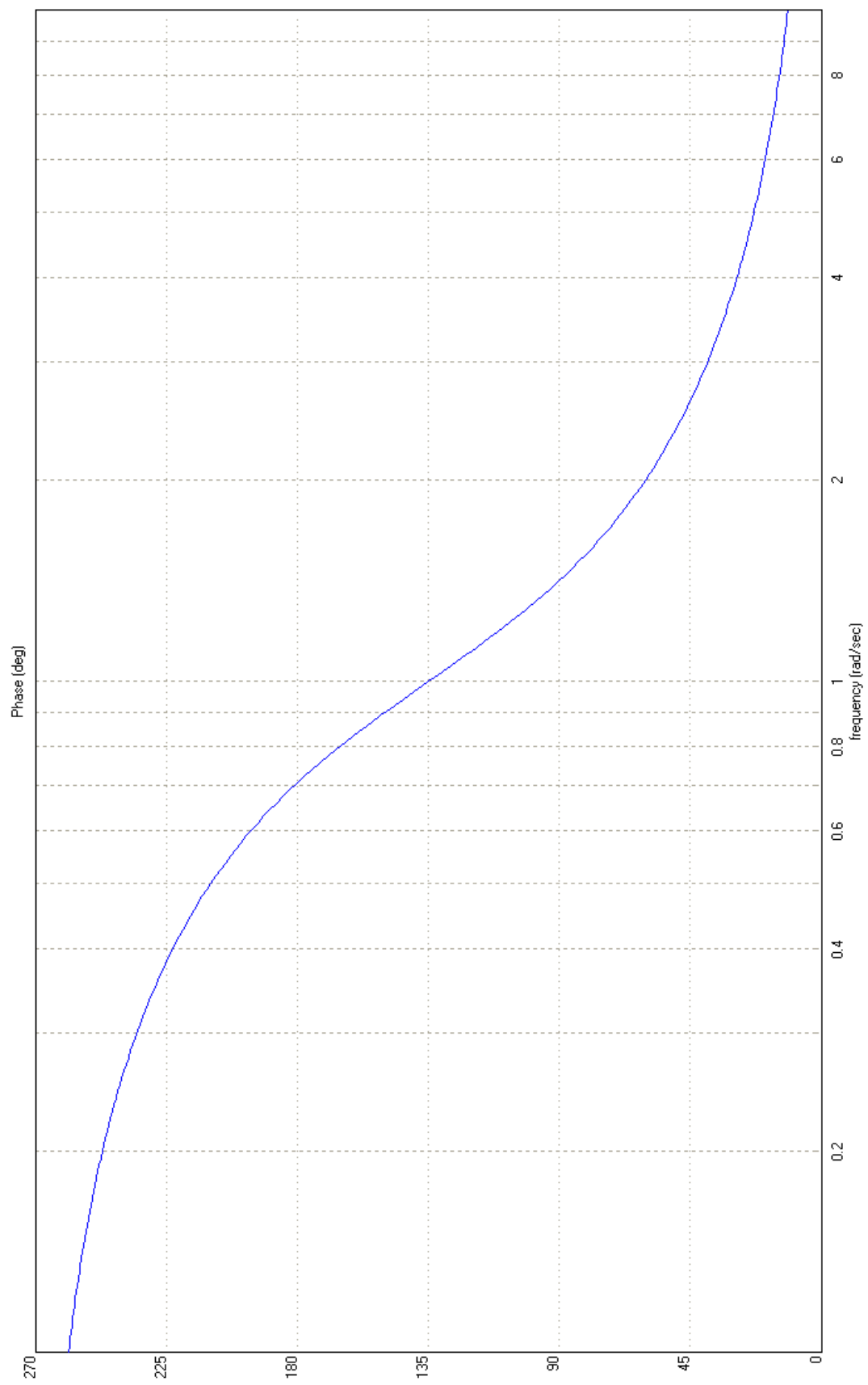
Refresh

Parameter

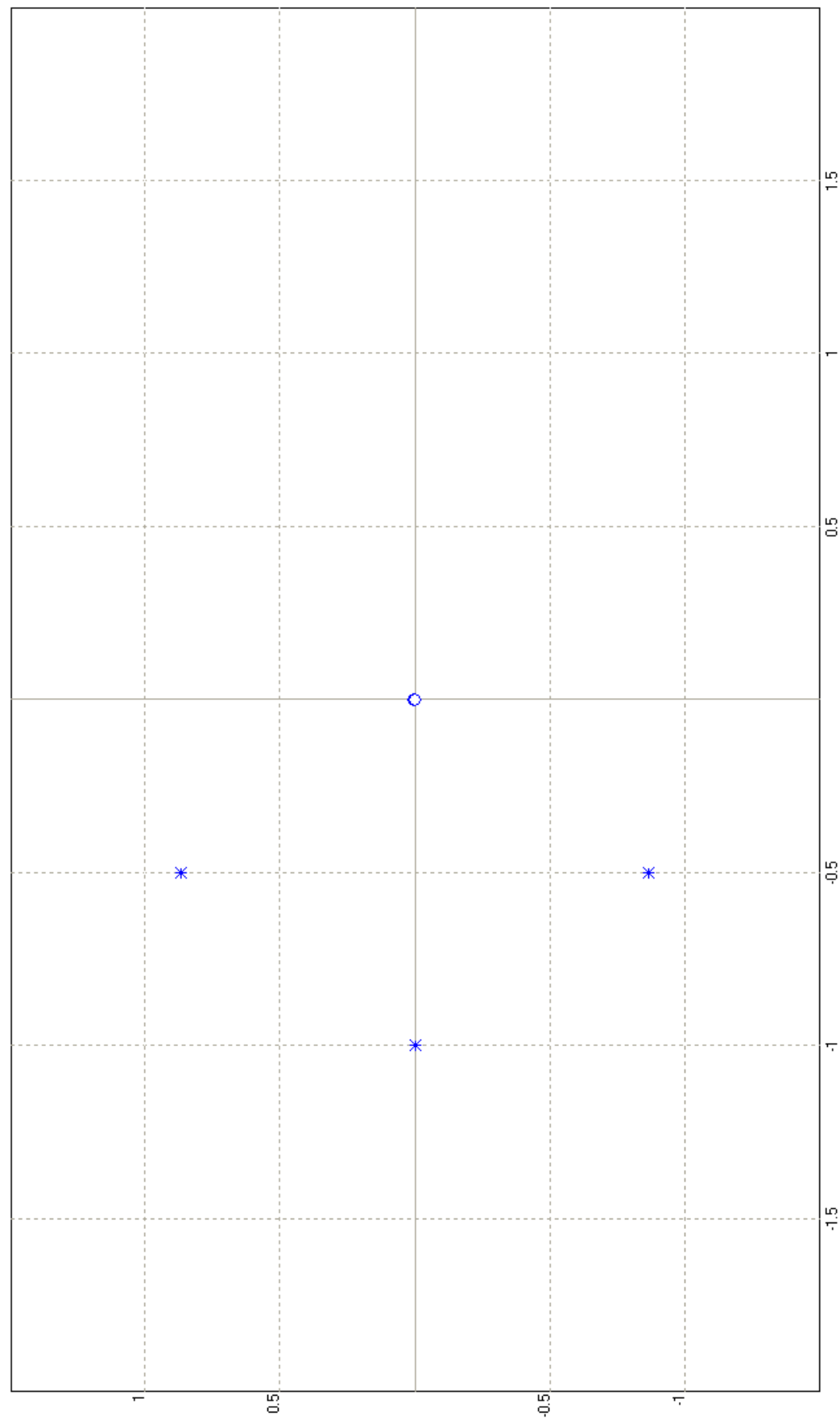
C1	1
C2	1
F	1
L	1
R1	1
R2	1
V1	1

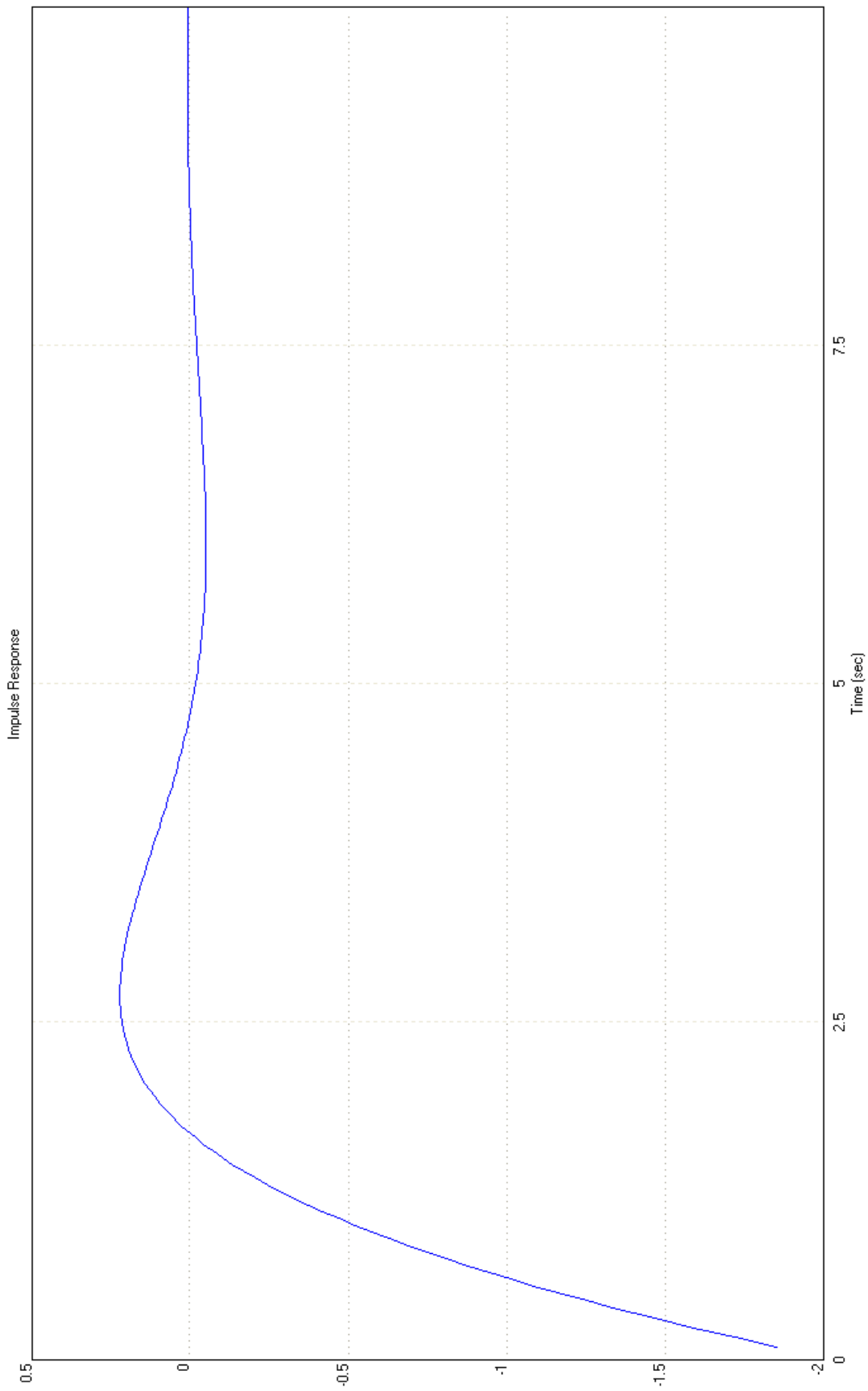


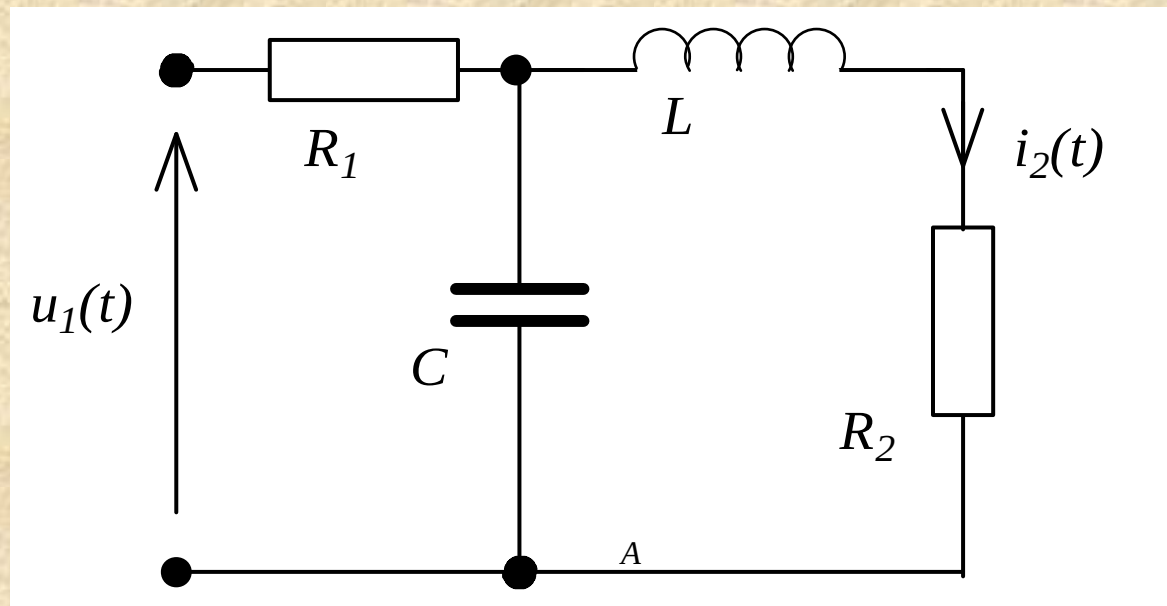




Poles and Zeros





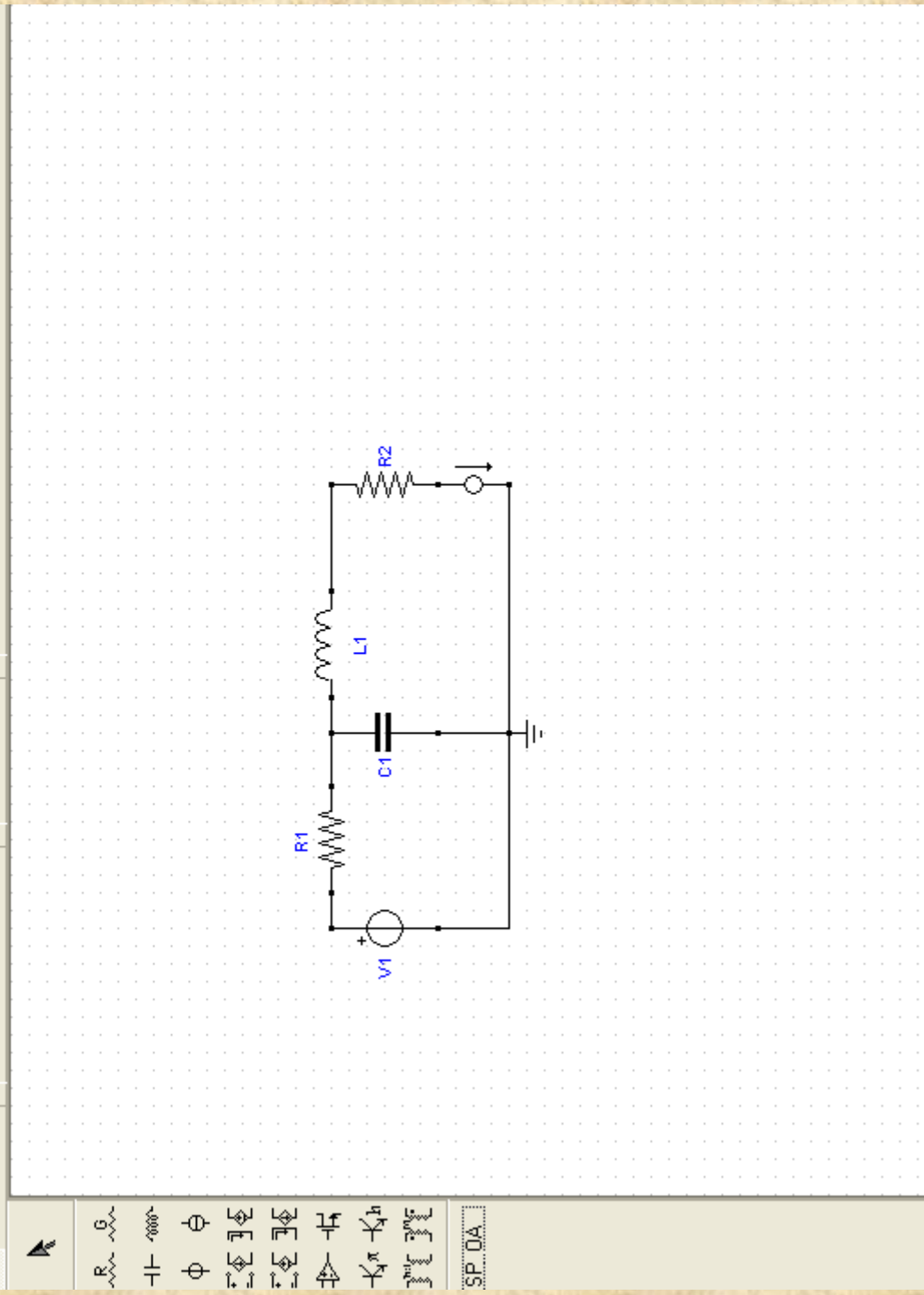


$$R_1 = 1k\Omega, R_2 = 1k\Omega, C = 318nF, L = 159mH.$$

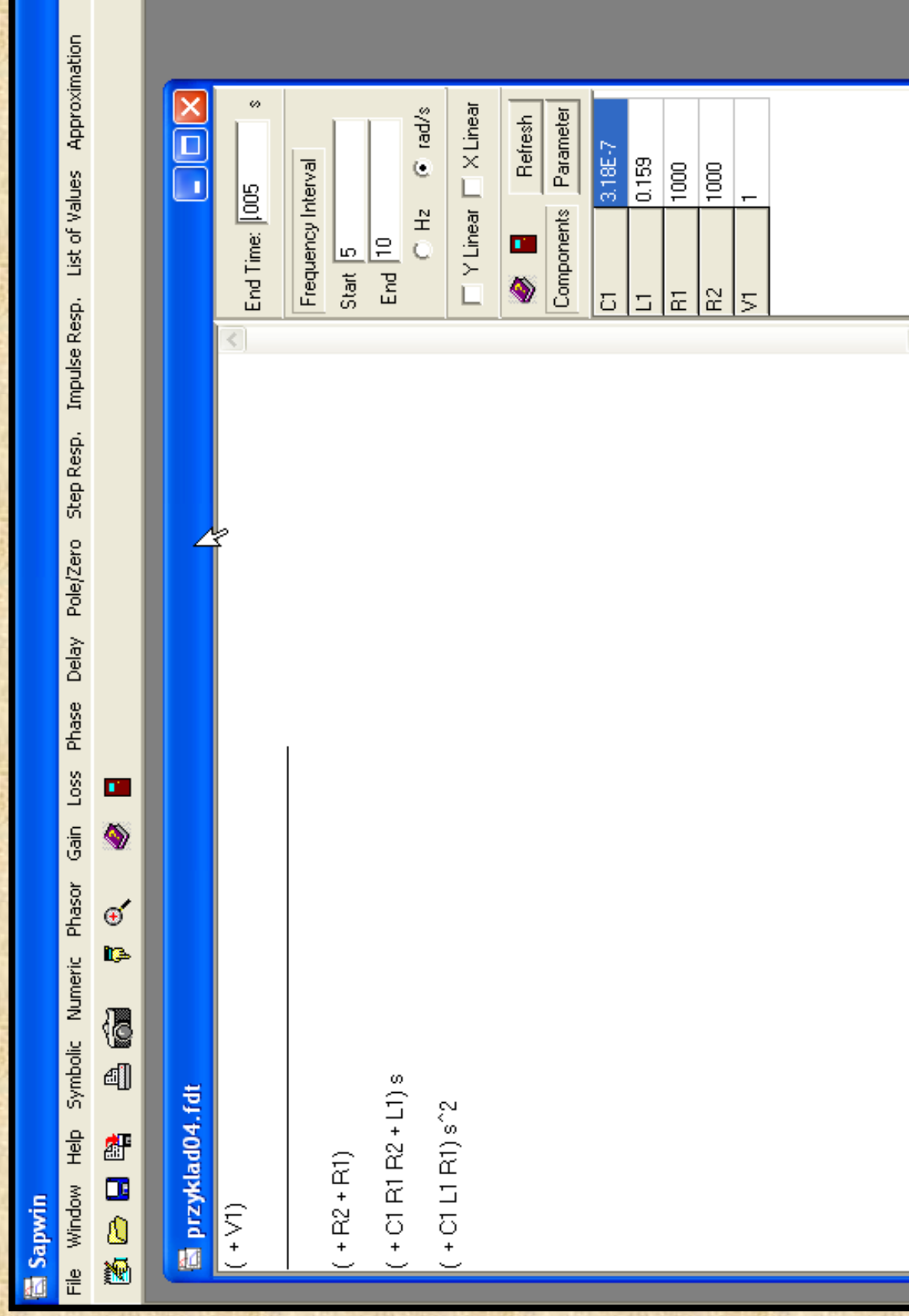
Wyznaczyć i wykreślić widmowe charakterystyki:
amplitudową $A(2\pi f)$ i fazową układu $\varphi(2\pi f)$, jeżeli:

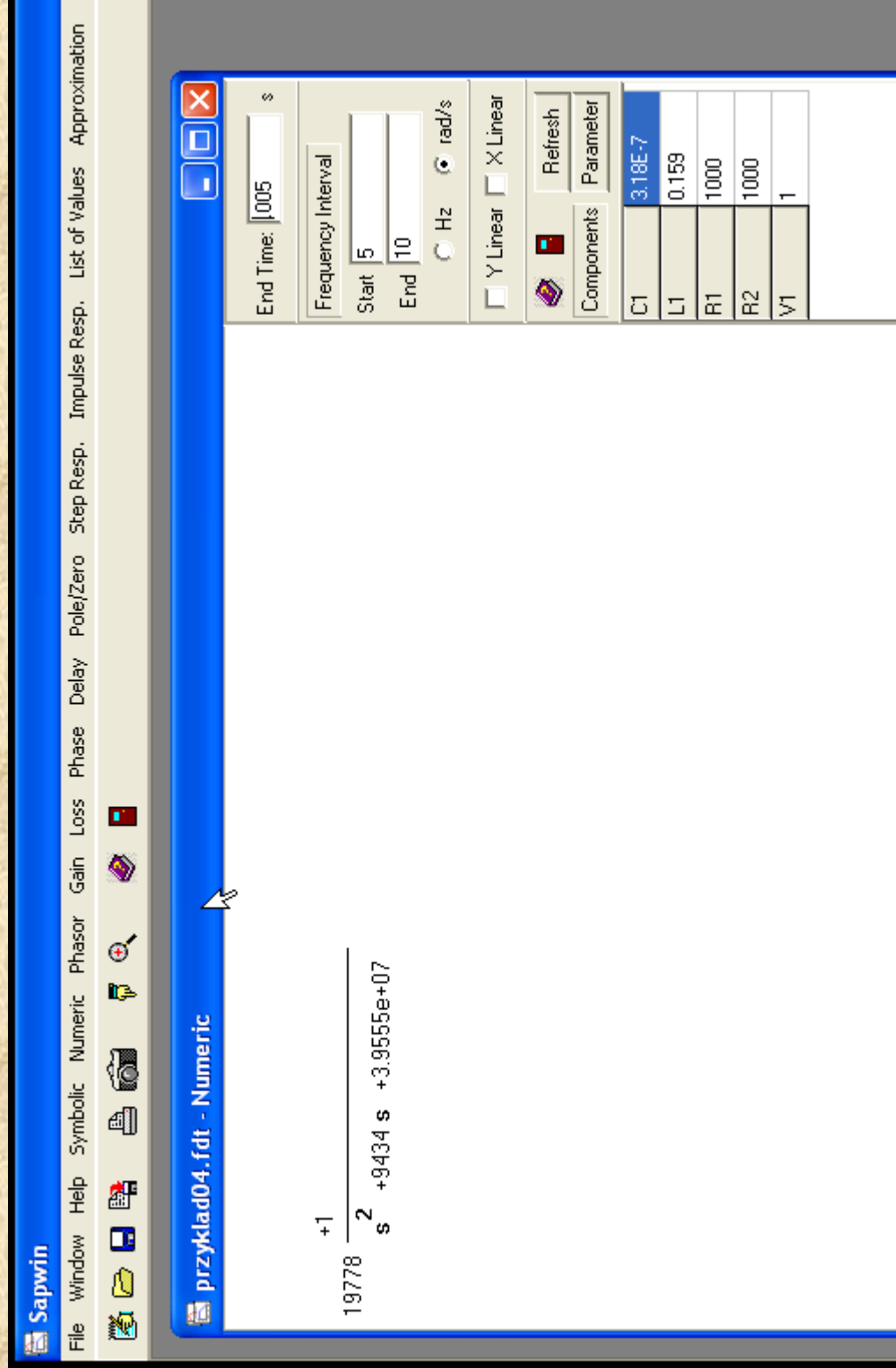
$$p(t) = u_1(t), \quad r(t) = i_2(t)$$

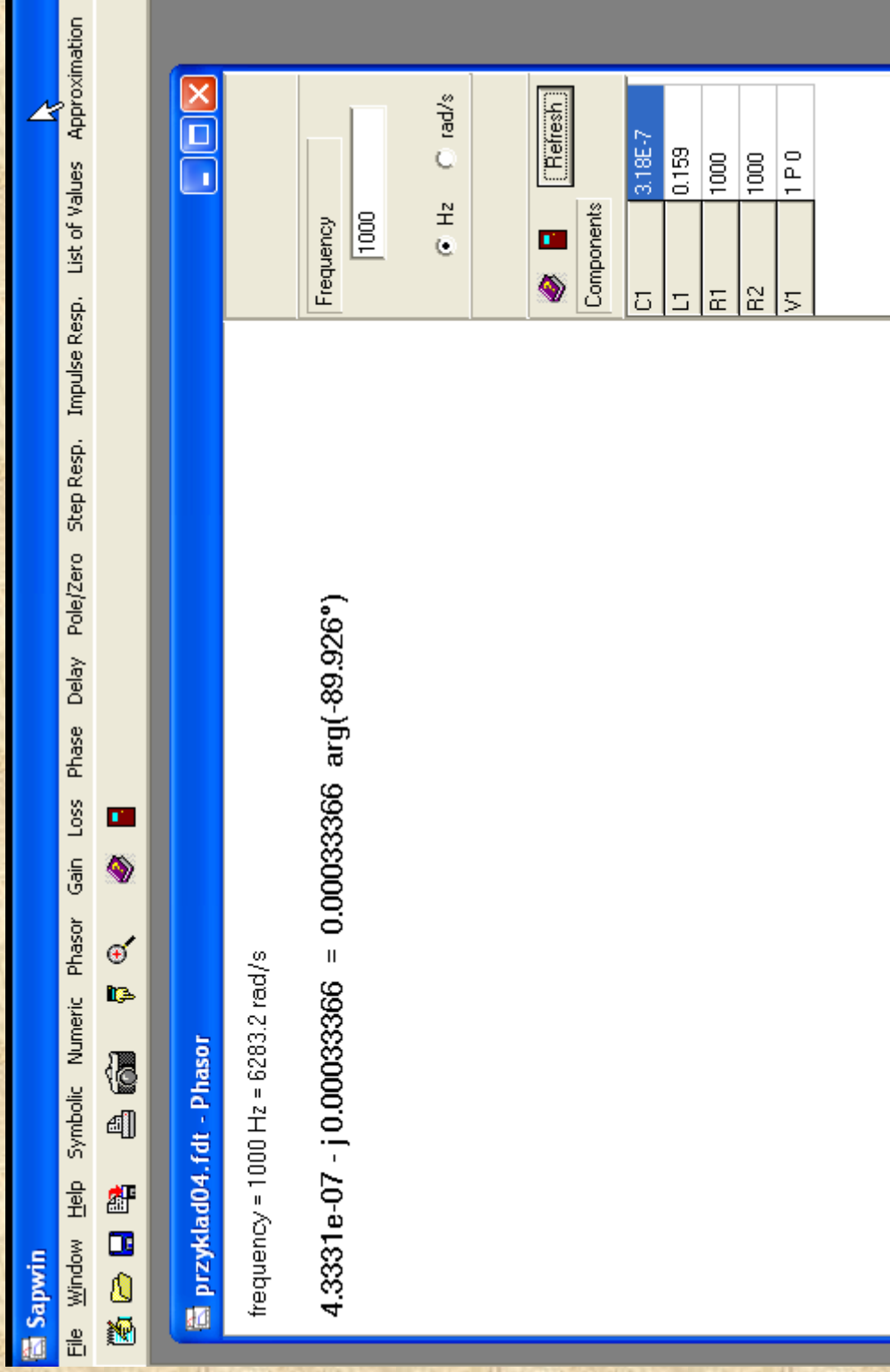
Schema: C:\Program Files\SapWin\SapWin3\przyklad04.sch

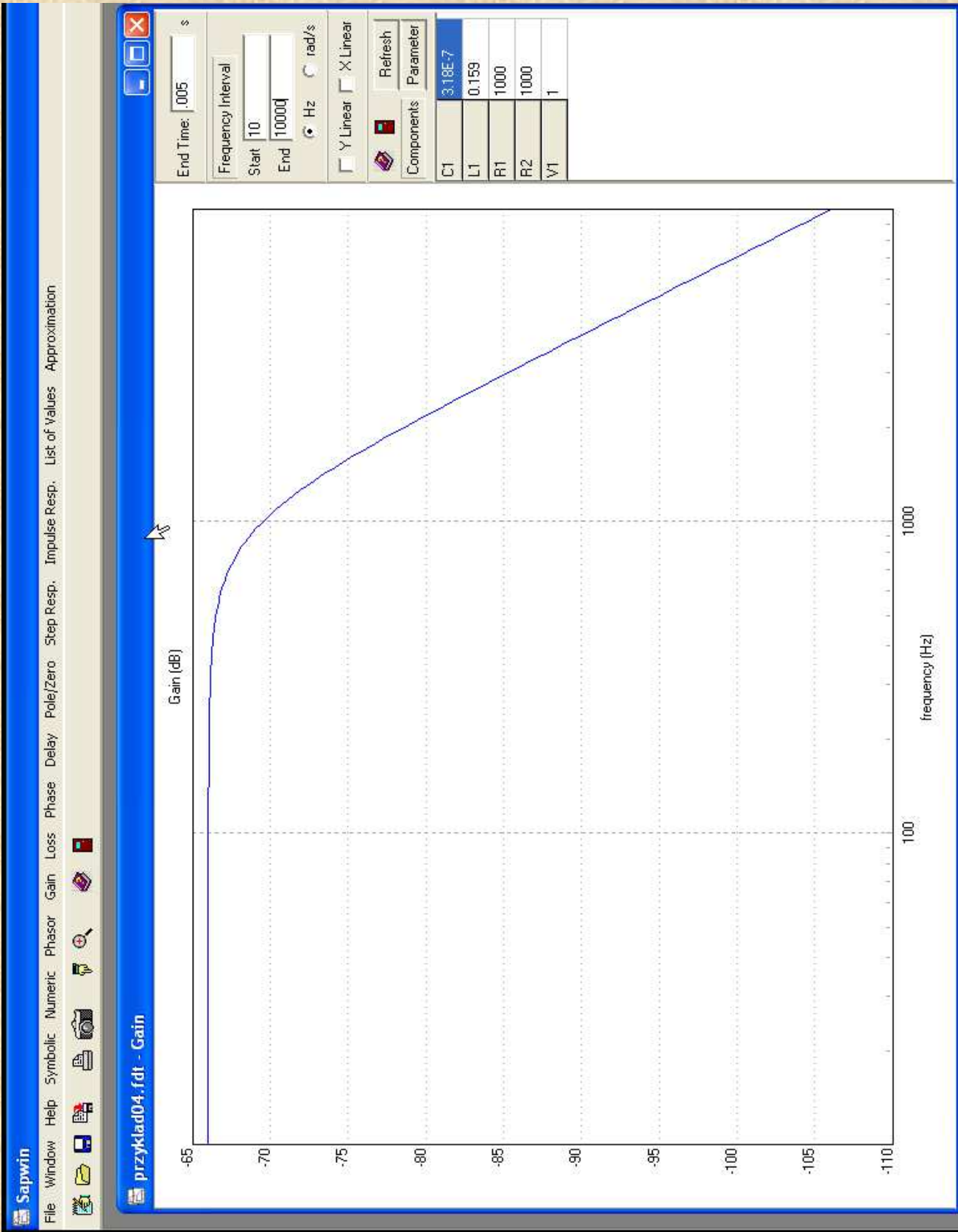


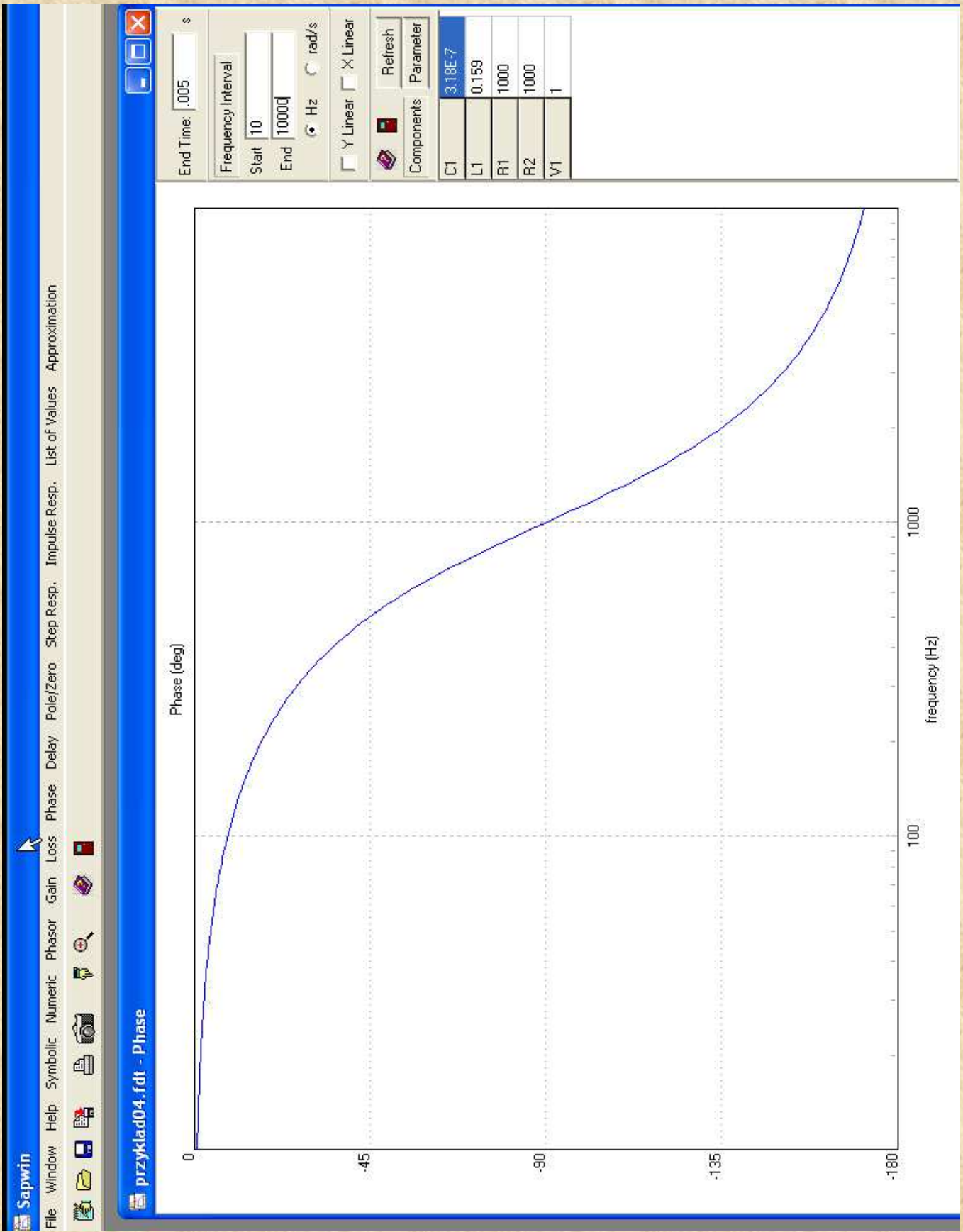
SP 0A

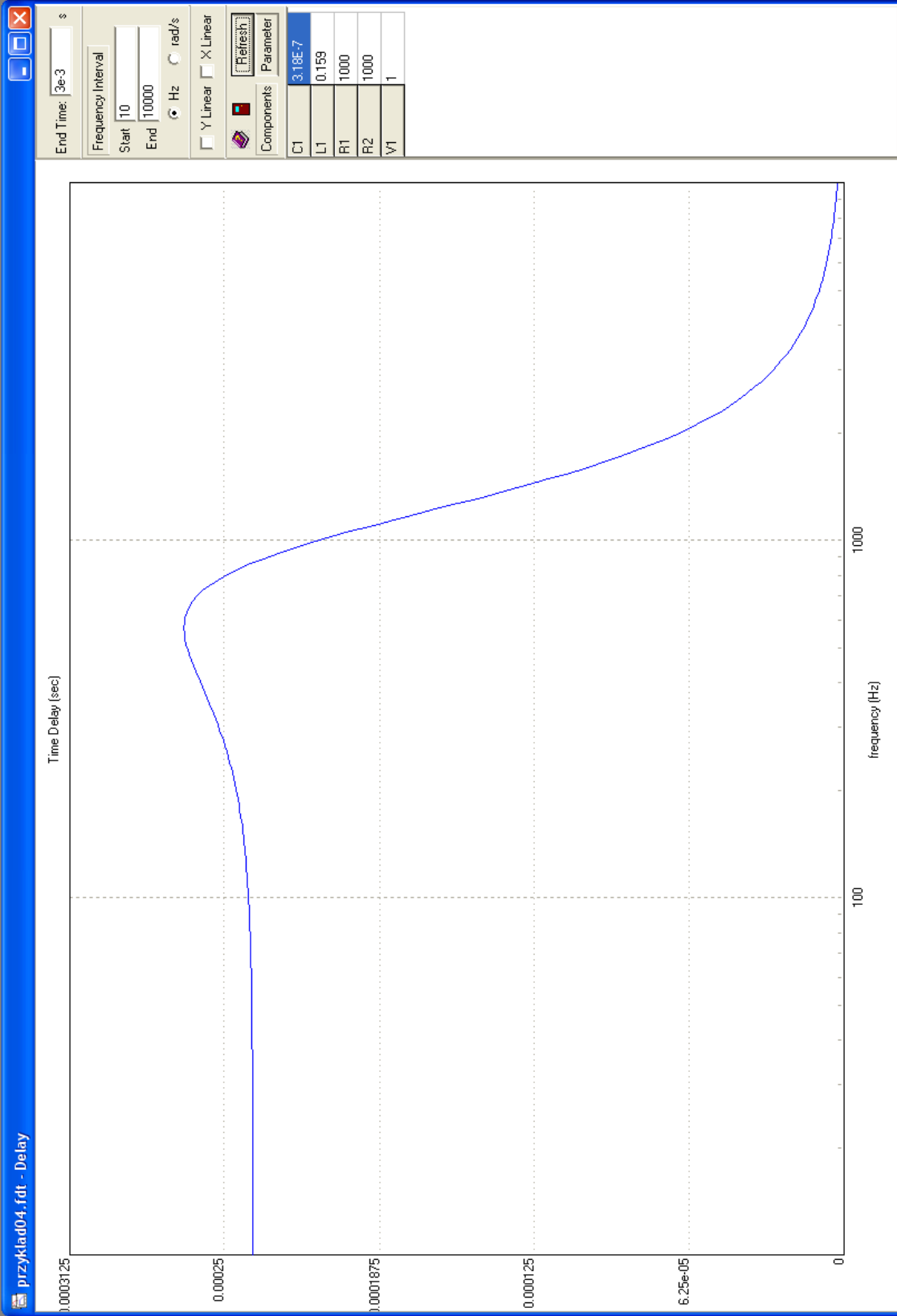


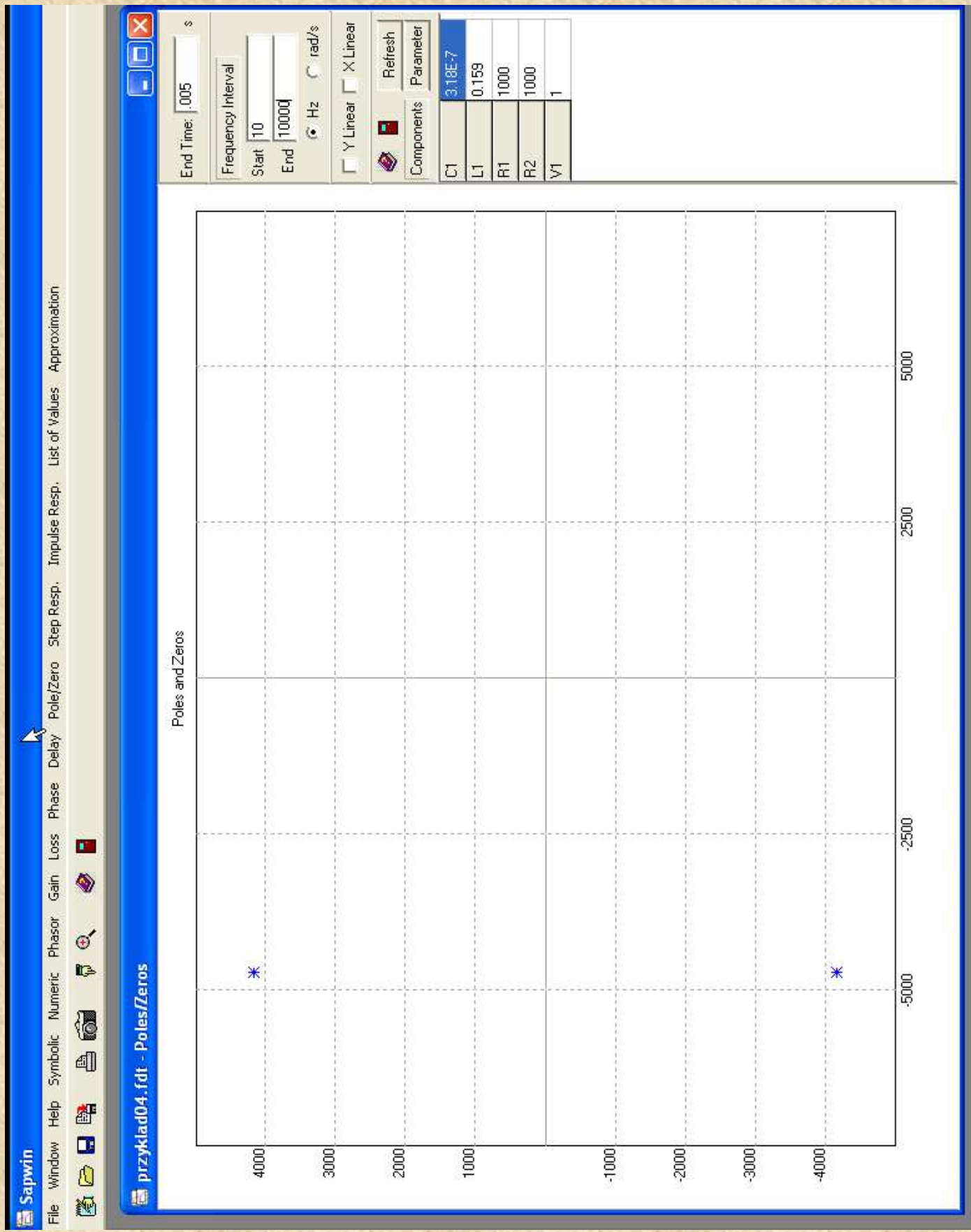




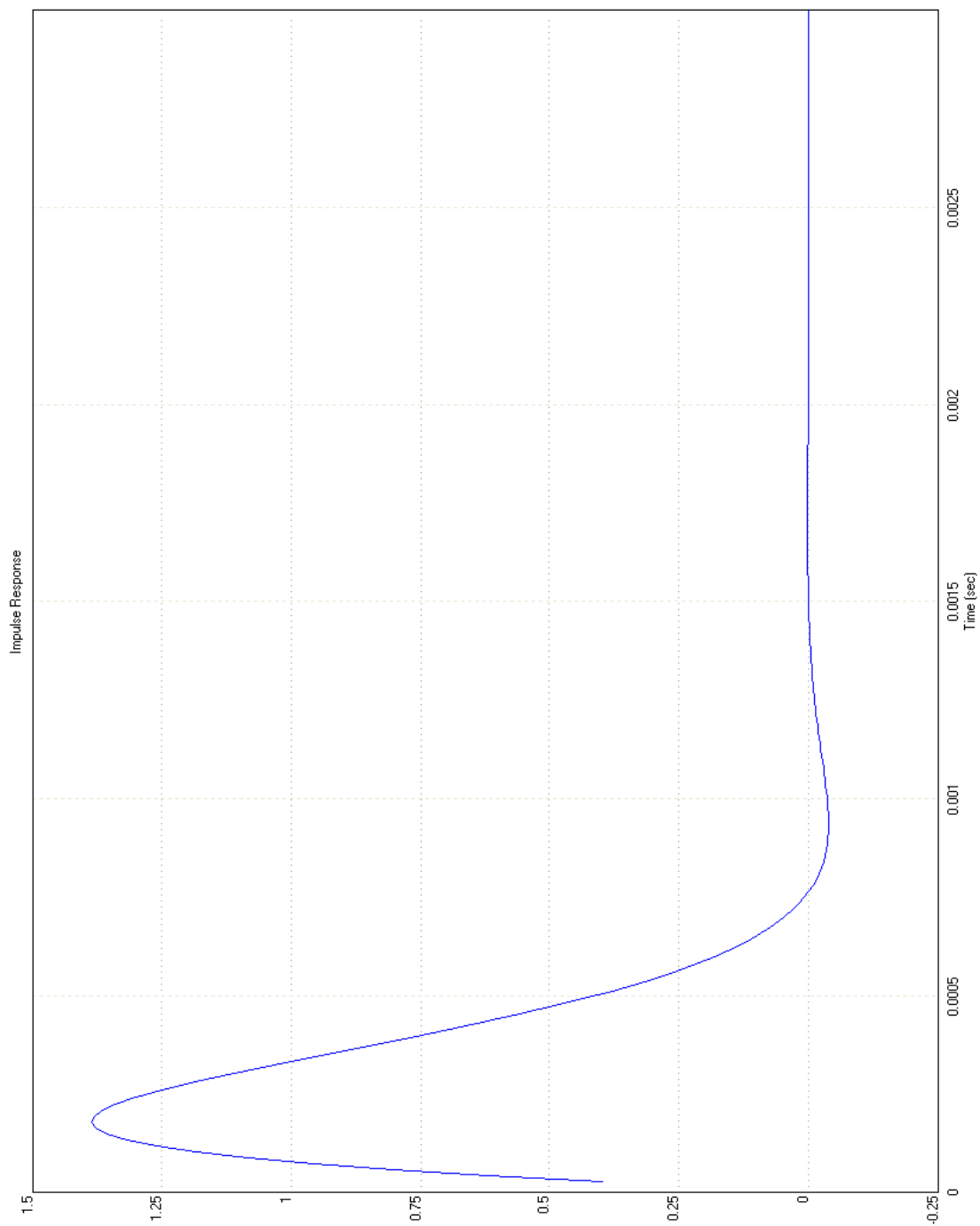








przyklad04.fdt - Impulse Response



End Time: 3e-3 s

Frequency Interval

Start 10

End 10000

Hz rad/s

☐ Y Linear ☒ X Linear

C1	3.18E-7
L1	0.159
R1	1000
R2	1000
V1	1

Schem...

