

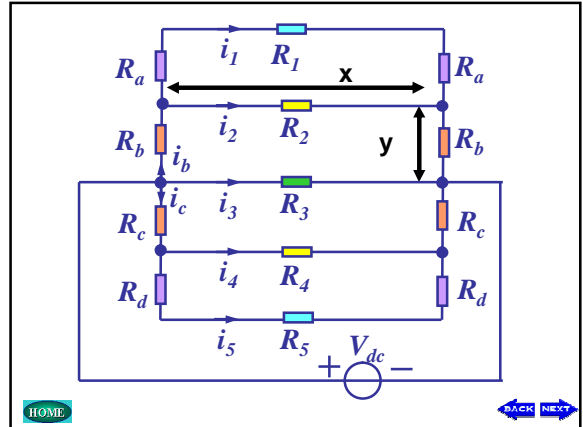
## 工程应用实例

# 后窗玻璃除霜器

x、y标记栅格元件的水平垂直间距，已知栅格的尺寸，为了使每根导线单位长度的功率损耗相同，需要求出栅格中每个电阻的表达式，确保后窗玻璃在x和y方向统一加热。

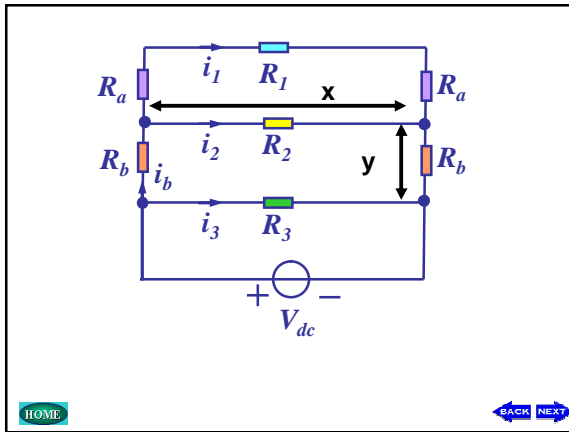
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每根导线单位长度的功率损耗相同:

$$i_1^2 \frac{\rho R_1}{l} \frac{\rho}{x} = i_2^2 \frac{\rho R_2}{l} \frac{\rho}{x} = i_3^2 \frac{\rho R_3}{l} \frac{\rho}{x} = i_4^2 \frac{\rho R_4}{l} \frac{\rho}{x} = i_5^2 \frac{\rho R_5}{l} \frac{\rho}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$i_1^2 \frac{\rho R_a}{l} \frac{\rho}{y} = i_1^2 \frac{\rho R_1}{l} \frac{\rho}{x} \quad (2)$$

$$i_1^2 \frac{\rho R_a}{l} \frac{\rho}{y} = i_b^2 \frac{\rho R_b}{l} \frac{\rho}{y} = i_c^2 \frac{\rho R_c}{l} \frac{\rho}{y} = i_5^2 \frac{\rho R_d}{l} \frac{\rho}{y} \quad (3)$$

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$$i_5^2 \frac{\rho R_d}{l} \frac{\rho}{y} = i_5^2 \frac{\rho R_5}{l} \frac{\rho}{x} \quad (4)$$

$$R_4 = R_2, R_5 = R_1, R_c = R_b, R_d = R_a \quad (5)$$

$$R_e = 2R_b + \frac{R_2(R_1 + 2R_a)}{R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a}$$

$$= \frac{(R_1 + 2R_a)(R_2 + 2R_b) + 2R_2R_b}{R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a}$$

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$$D = (R_1 + 2R_a)(R_2 + 2R_b) + 2R_2R_b \quad (6)$$

$$R_e = \frac{D}{R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a}$$

$$i_b = \frac{V_{dc}}{R_e} = \frac{V_{dc}(R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a)}{D} \quad (7)$$

$$i_1 = \frac{i_b R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a} = \frac{V_{dc} R_2}{D} \quad (8)$$

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$$i_2 = \frac{i_b(R_1 + 2R_a)}{R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a} = \frac{V_{dc}(R_1 + 2R_a)}{D} \quad (9)$$

$$i_3 = \frac{V_{dc}}{R_3} \quad (10)$$

根据(2)式  $R_a = \frac{y}{x} R_1 = sR_1$  (11)

根据(8)、(9)、(11)式

$$\frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + 2R_a} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + 2sR_1} \quad (12)$$

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根据(1)、(11)式

$$R_2 = \frac{x i_1 \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta}}{i_2 \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta}} R_1 = \frac{x}{i_2} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + 2sR_1} \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta} R_1$$

得  $R_2 = (1 + 2s)^2 R_1$  (13)

根据(7)、(8)式

$$\frac{i_1}{i_b} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a} \quad (14)$$

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根据(3)、(11)、(13)、(14)式

$$R_b = \frac{x i_1 \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta}}{i_b \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta}} R_a = \frac{x}{i_b} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + 2R_a} \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta} R_a$$

$$= \frac{x}{i_b} \frac{(1 + 2s)^2 R_1}{R_1 + (1 + 2s)^2 R_1 + 2sR_1} \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta} sR_1$$

$$= \frac{(1 + 2s)^2 sR_1}{4(1 + s)^2} \quad (15)$$

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根据(8)、(10)式

$$\frac{i_1}{i_3} = \frac{R_2 R_3}{D} \quad (16)$$

根据(1)、(16)式

$$R_3 = \frac{x i_1 \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta}}{i_3 \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta}} R_1 = \frac{x R_2 R_3}{i_3} \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta} R_1 \quad (17)$$

根据(6)、(11)、(13)、(15)式

$$D = (R_1 + 2R_a)(R_2 + 2R_b) + 2R_2 R_b$$

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$$= (R_1 + 2sR_1) \frac{x}{i_3} \frac{(1 + 2s)^2 R_1}{4(1 + s)^2} \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta} + 2(1 + 2s)^2 sR_1 \frac{(1 + 2s)^2 sR_1}{4(1 + s)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + 2s)^4 R_1^2}{1 + s} \quad (18)$$

根据(13)、(17)、(18)式

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$$R_3 = \frac{x}{i_3} \frac{(1 + 2s)^2 R_1 R_3}{(1 + 2s)^4 R_1^2} \frac{\ddot{\theta}^2}{\theta} R_1$$

得  $R_3 = \frac{(1 + 2s)^4}{(1 + s)^2} R_1$  (19)

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结果为

$$R_a = \frac{y}{x} R_1 = sR_1$$

$$R_b = \frac{(1+2s)^2 s R_1}{4(1+s)^2}$$

$$R_2 = (1+2s)^2 R_1$$

$$R_3 = \frac{(1+2s)^4}{(1+s)^2} R_1$$

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