§ 3-6 动态电路的输入—输出方程

对于单输入——单输出动态电路,建立以待求变量作为输出变量的常系数线性微分方程并求解该方程.

如果描述动态电路的输入—输出方程是n阶微分方程,则称该电路为n阶电路。

1. RC串联电路接通到直流电压源 假定开关S合上之前电容

两端已具有电压 $U_0(U_0 < U_S)$,即:

$$U_{\rm S} \stackrel{+}{=} U_{\rm C}$$

$$u_c(0-) = U_0$$

当t=0时,S闭合, t>=0时,由KVL方程:

$$Ri + u_C = U_S \qquad RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S \qquad (1)$$

一阶常系 数线性微 分方程

1

$$RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S \qquad (1)$$

线性微分为 齐次方程的通解: $u_{Ct} = Ae^{pt}$ 程的解

特解:
$$u_{cs} = U_s$$
 (开关闭合后的稳定电路)

齐次方程的通解:
$$u_{Ct} = Ae^{pt}$$

$$p$$
为特征方程 $RCp+1=0$ 的根: $p=-\frac{1}{RC}$

全解:
$$u_C = u_{Ct} + u_{Cs} = Ae^{pt} + U_s$$

文系数:
$$u_c(0_+) = (u_{ct} + u_{cs})|_{t=0} = \left(Ae^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + U_s\right)|_{t=0}$$

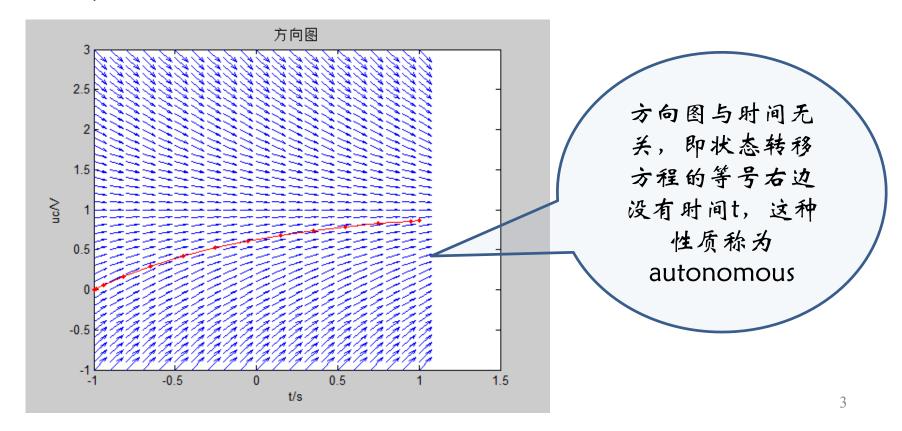
= $A + U_S = u_C(0_-) = U_0$

$$\therefore u_C = (U_0 - U_S)e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + U_S \qquad t \ge 0$$

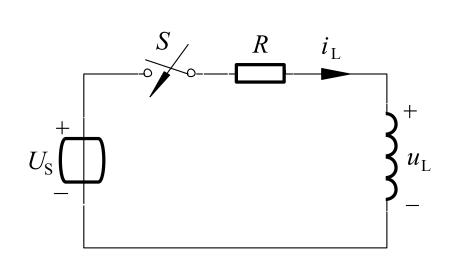
$$RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S$$
 (1) $\longrightarrow \frac{du_C}{dt} = (U_S - u_C)/RC$ (1') 将状态转移分程置零,得到平衡点: $u_C = U_S$ 状态

状态转移 方程 状态转移的速率由RC决定

状态变量UC最终将转移到平衡点位置,在UC-t平面做出方 向图:



2. RL串联电路接通到直流电压源



开关合上前,
$$t < 0$$
, $i_L(0-) = 0$
合上开关,即 $t >= 0$ 时

$$u_L + Ri_L = U_S$$

$$L \frac{di_L}{dt} + Ri_L = U_S$$
 (2)

非齐次 线性微分方 程的解 特解: $i_{Ls}=U_{S/R}$ (开关闭合后的稳定电路) 齐次方程的通解: $i_{Lt}=Ae^{pt}$ p为特征方程 Lp+R=0的根 $p=-rac{R}{L}$

全解:
$$i_L = i_{Lt} + i_{Ls} = Ae^{\frac{-R}{L}t} + \frac{U_S}{R}$$

定 条 数:
$$i_L(0_+) = i_{Ls} + i_{Lt}|_{t=0} = \left(\frac{U_S}{R} + Ae^{\frac{-R}{L}t}\right)|_{t=0} = \frac{U_S}{R} + A = i_L(0_-) = 0$$

$$\therefore i_L = i_{Lt} + i_{Ls} = \frac{U_S}{R} \left(1 - e^{\frac{-R}{L}t} \right) \qquad t \ge 0$$

状态转移方程如下:

$$L\frac{di_L}{dt} + Ri_L = U_S \qquad (2) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \frac{di_L}{dt} = \left(\frac{U_S}{R} - i_L\right) / \frac{L}{R} \qquad (2')$$

将状态转移方程置零,得到平衡点: $i_L = \mathbf{U}_s / R$ 状态转移的速率由 \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{R} 决定

$$d_R KVL: \qquad u_R + u_L + u_C = u_s \qquad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{u}$$
-i 关 条: $u_R = Ri$ (2)

$$u_{L} = Li^{'} \qquad (3)$$

$$i = Cu_C$$
 (4)

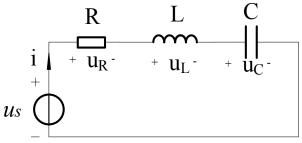
整理得: $\begin{cases} u_C' = i/C \\ i' = (u_s - u_C - Ri)/L \end{cases}$

将状态转移方程组置零,得到平衡点: $\begin{cases} i=0 \\ u_{\alpha}=u_{\alpha} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} i = 0 \\ u_C = u_s \end{cases}$$

该方程组仍是autonomous的,状态转移在i-uc平面进行

$$\begin{cases} u_C' = i/C \\ i' = (u_s - u_C - Ri)/L \end{cases}$$



为方便计算,取:

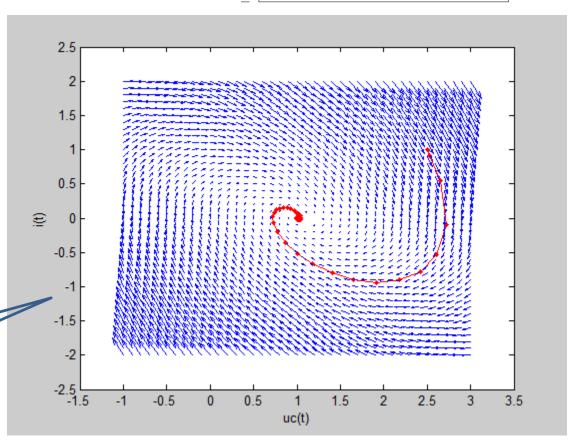
$$u_{s} = R = C = L = 1$$

状态转移方程为:

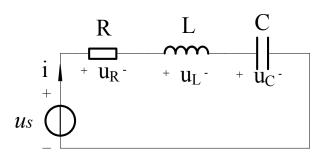
$$\begin{cases} u_C' = i \\ i' = 1 - u_C - i \end{cases}$$

做出方向图:

R=O时会 出现什么 现象?



$$\begin{cases} u_C' = i/C \\ i' = (u_s - u_C - Ri)/L \end{cases}$$



把上述状态转移方程i去掉,整理得:

$$u_{C}'' + \frac{R}{L}u_{C}' + \frac{1}{LC}u_{C} = \frac{1}{LC}u_{s}$$

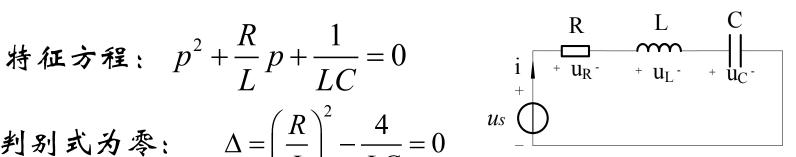
一元二阶常 系数线性微 分方程组

特解: $\mathbf{5}\mathbf{t}$ -> ∞ 时, $u_C |_{t=\infty} = u_s$

求齐次方程通解,特征方程:
$$p^2 + \frac{R}{L}p + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

特征方程:
$$p^2 + \frac{R}{L}p + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

令判别式为零:
$$\Delta = \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 - \frac{4}{LC} = 0$$
 us \Box



得:
$$R_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
 分情况讨论:

多
$$|R| > R_0$$
 射: $p_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$

齐次方程通解:

$$u_{Ct}(t) = \mathbf{A}e^{p_1t} + \mathbf{B}e^{p_2t}$$

全解:
$$u_C = u_{Ct} + u_{Cs} = Ae^{p_1t} + Be^{p_2t} + u_s$$

定 练 数:
$$u_{C}(0+) = \left(Ae^{p_{1}t} + Be^{p_{2}t} + u_{s}\right)|_{t=0} = A + B + u_{s}$$
$$u_{C}'(0+) = \left(Ap_{1}e^{p_{1}t} + Bp_{2}e^{p_{2}t}\right)|_{t=0} = Ap_{1} + Bp_{2}$$

$$|R| = R_0$$
 st: $p = p_1 = p_2 = -\frac{R}{2L}$ i $|R| = |R| + |u_R| + |u_L| + |u$

齐次方程通解:
$$u_{Ct}(t) = (At + B)e^{pt}$$

全解:
$$u_C = u_{Ct} + u_{Cs} = (At + B)e^{pt} + u_s$$

淀浆数:
$$u_C(0+) = ((At+B)e^{pt} + u_s)|_{t=0} = B + u_s$$

 $u_C'(0+) = (Ae^{pt} + (At+B)pe^{pt})|_{t=0} = A + Bp$

$$u_{Ct}(t) = Ae^{p_1t} + Be^{p_2t} = Ae^{(a+j\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - a^2})t} + Be^{(a-j\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - a^2})t}$$
$$= e^{at}(Ae^{j\omega t} + Be^{-j\omega t}) = Ue^{at}\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

其中:
$$a = -\frac{R}{2L}$$
 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$ $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - a^2}$

全解:
$$u_C = u_{Ct} + u_{Cs} = Ue^{at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + u_s$$

定象:
$$u_{C}(0+) = \left(Ue^{at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + u_{s} \right) |_{t=0} = U \sin(\varphi) + u_{s}$$

$$u_{C}'(0+) = \left(Uae^{at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + Ue^{at} \omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \right) |_{t=0}$$

$$= Ua \sin(\varphi) + U\omega \cos(\varphi)$$

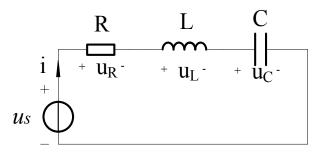
设:
$$y_1 = u_C$$
 $y_2 = u_C$

$$y_{2}' = u_{C}'' = -\frac{R}{L}u_{C}' - \frac{1}{LC}u_{C} + \frac{1}{LC}u_{s}$$

$$= -\frac{R}{L}y_2 - \frac{1}{LC}y_1 + \frac{1}{LC}u_s$$

设状态矢量:
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} u_C & u_C \end{bmatrix}^T$$

则:
$$\mathbf{y}' = \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ u_C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{IC} & -\frac{R}{I} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{IC} \end{bmatrix} u_s$$
 简写为: $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{e}$

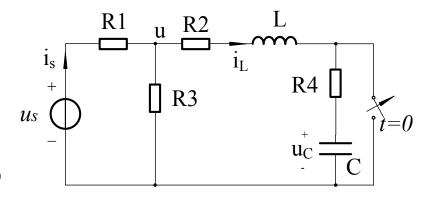




4、高阶动态电路的状态转移方程

右图电路,以电感电流 i_L 和电容电压 u_C 为状态变量,由节点法:

$$i_L + \frac{u}{R_3} + \frac{u - u_s}{R_1} = 0 \tag{1}$$



$$data KVL: u = (R_2 + R_4)i_L + Li_L' + u_C$$
 (2)

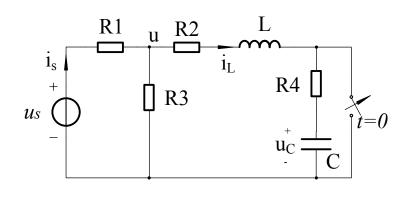
$$\pm KCL : \quad i_C = i_L = Cu_C$$
 (3)

把 (2) 代入 (1) 整理得:

$$i_{L}' = -\frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{R_{1}R_{3}}{R_{1} + R_{3}} + R_{2} + R_{4} \right) i_{L} - \frac{1}{L} u_{C} + \frac{R_{3}}{L(R_{1} + R_{3})} u_{s}$$

$$u_{C}' = \frac{1}{C} i_{L}$$

4、高阶动态电路的状态转移方程写成矩阵形式:



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{L} \\ u_{C} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{R_{1}R_{3}}{R_{1} + R_{3}} + R_{2} + R_{4} \right) & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{L} \\ u_{C} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R_{3}}{L(R_{1} + R_{3})} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_{s}$$

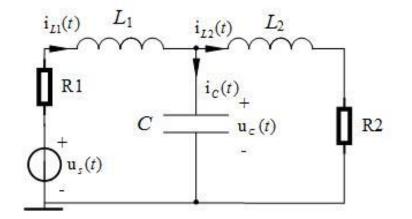
设状态矢量: $\mathbf{y} = [i_L \ u_C]^T$

状态方程可简写为: y' = Ay + Be

给定初始条件: $i_L(0_+) = 0.05A$ $u_C(0_+) = 0V$

可由matlab编程计算状态转移曲线

例:列写图示电路的状态转移方程。



整理得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{C} \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} & -\frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L_{1}} & -\frac{R_{1}}{L_{1}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{L_{2}} & 0 & -\frac{R_{2}}{L_{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C} \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L_{1}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_{S}$$

状态变量个数=输入输出方程阶数=动态电路阶数

5、非线性动态电路定性分析-LC并联振荡器

如图,由KCL和u-i关系式得微分方程:

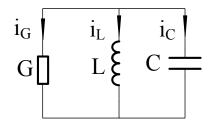
$$i_L'' + \frac{G}{C}i_L' + \frac{1}{LC}i_L = 0$$

 $|G| < 2\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$ 射: $i_L(t) = Ie^{at}\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

当G>0时,响应幅度按照指数衰减,最终会趋于零,初始能量消耗殆尽。

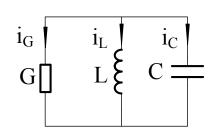
当G=0时,电路没有能量损耗,电场能和磁场能互相转化, 产生等幅振荡。

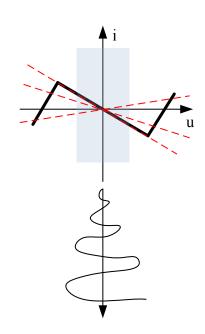
当G<0时,负电导为电路提供能量,响应幅度按照指数增长,产生增幅振荡。



$$i_L(t) = Ie^{at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

- 5、非线性动态电路定性分析-LC并联振荡器
- ▶ 当电压幅度很小时,G为线性负导,电压幅度按指数增长。
- 当电压幅度增加到负导的非线性区时,等效负导的绝对值变小,电压幅度的增长变慢。
- 当电压幅度增加到正导区时,周期内等效负导在零点波动,是稳定平衡点:
 - 若电压幅度增加,等效电导变正值,电压幅度 衰减回平衡值。
 - 若电压幅度减小,等效电导变负值,电压幅度 增加回平衡值。
 - 电路产生稳定振荡。
- ▶S型负阻与LC串联电路也能产生稳定振荡。





N型负导UI特性

作业:

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证明:状态变量个数=输入输出方程阶数