

复习

直流激励下一阶动态电路的直觉解法(三要素法)

$$f(t) = f(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t > 0$$

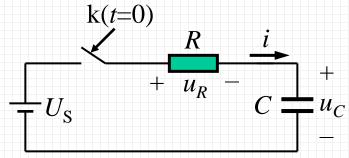
$$RC$$
 电路 $\tau = R_{\text{}}C$

$$RL$$
 电路
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{\text{max}}}$$





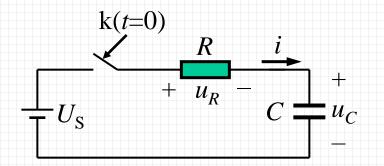
5 从另一个角度观察解



$$u_C(\mathbf{0}^-)=U_0$$
 求:电容电压 $u_C(t)$

$$u_C(0)=U_0$$
 求:电容电压 $u_C(t)$ 。
$$u_C=U_S+(U_0-U_S)\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t\geq 0$$





$$u_C(0^-)=0$$
 零状态(储能元件无初始储能)

$$u_C(0^+)=0$$
 $u_C(\infty)=U_S$ $\tau=RC$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
k(t=0) \\
+ u_R - \\
- C - u_C
\end{array}$$

$$u_C(0^-)=U_0$$
 零输入(没有外加电源)

$$u_{C}(0^{+})=U_{0}$$
 $u_{C}(\infty)=0$ $\tau=RC$

$$\underline{t}$$

$$u_C = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad t \ge 0$$





零输入响应

(zero-input response) (ZIR):

没有外加激励,由L、C 初始储能引起的响应。

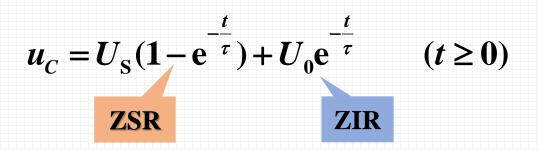
零状态响应

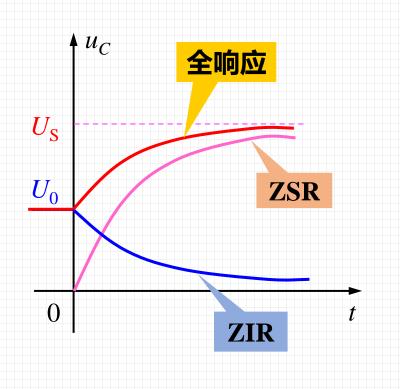
(zero-state response) (ZSR):

L、C 没有初始储能,由外

加激励引起的响应。

$$= \begin{cases} u_C(0^-) = 0 \\ i_T(0^-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

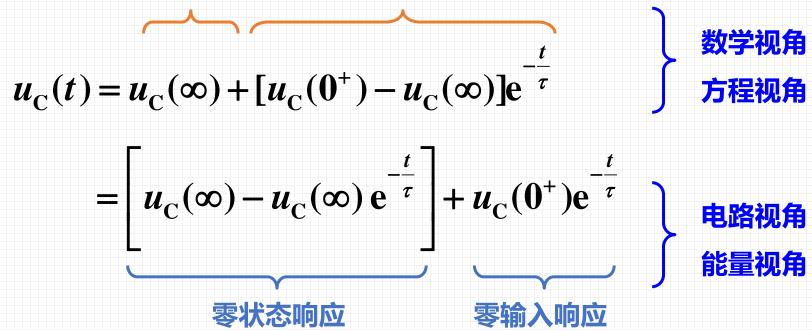








强制分量/非齐次特解 自由分量/齐次通解



全响应 = 强制分量 + 自由分量

= 零输入响应 + 零状态响应

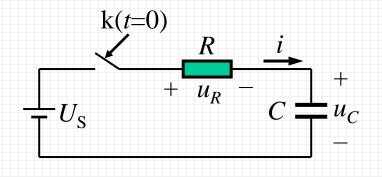
为什么要这样划分?





原因1: ZIR 和 ZSR 都是可能出现的过渡过程

原因2: ZSR 对于分析一般激励的响应非常重要



激励

$$U_{
m S}$$

$$2U_{\rm S}$$

$$U_{\rm S1} + U_{\rm S2}$$

ZSR的激励 - 响应线性关系

$$u_C = U_S(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \qquad t \ge 0$$

响应

$$u_C = U_S(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \quad t \ge 0$$

$$u_C = 2U_S(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$u_C = (U_{S1} + U_{S2})(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$
 $t \ge 0$

内容

- 1. 脉冲序列作用下的RC电路
- 2. 能量变换
 - AC DC
 - **DC DC**

利用电容

利用电感

- 3. 运算放大器的动态电路应用
 - 积分器和微分器
 - 脉冲序列发生器

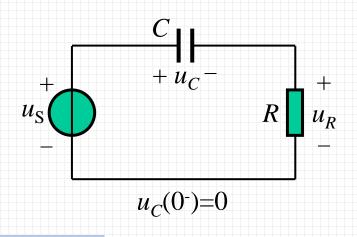
负反馈电路

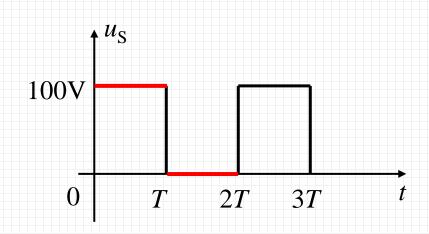
正反馈电路





1、脉冲序列作用下的RC电路





(1)
$$T >> \tau$$

$$u_{C}(0^{+})=0$$

$$u_C(\infty)=100V$$

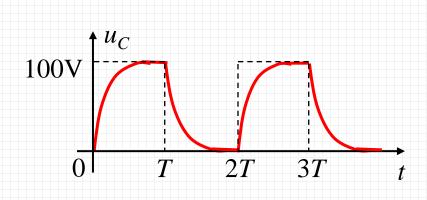
$$u_C = 100(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V$$

$$T < t < 2T$$
 $u_C(T^+)=100V$

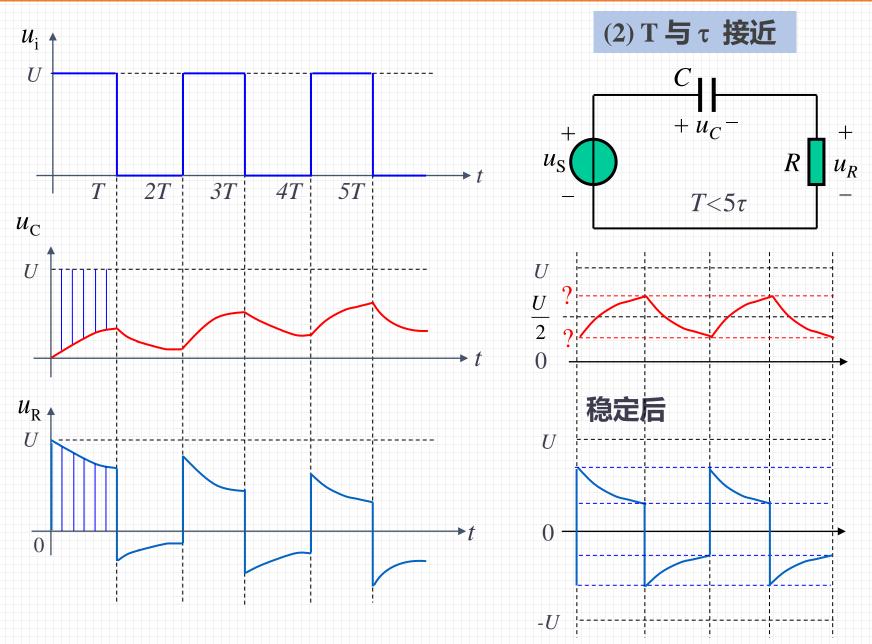
$$u_{C}(T^{+})=100V$$

$$u_{C}(\infty)=0$$

$$u_C = 100e^{-\frac{t-T}{RC}} V$$



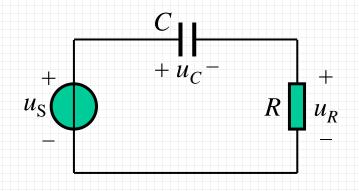


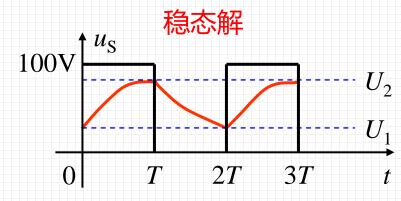






(2) T 与 τ 接近





$$u_{C}(0^{+}) = U_{1}$$

$$u_{C}(\infty) = 100 \text{ V}$$

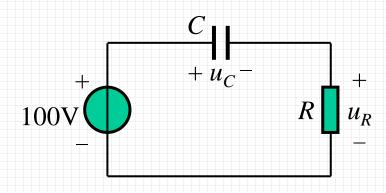
$$\tau = RC$$

周期开始和结束两个 时刻**支路量数值**相同

这类问题(周期激励下的一阶)的分析特点:

- (1) 认为电路已经进入稳态
- (2) 画不同状态下的电路图, 求电路解
- (3) 利用边界条件求出关键点电压/电流

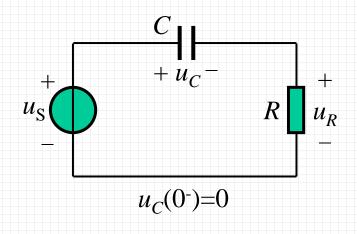
0 < t < T 等效电路图

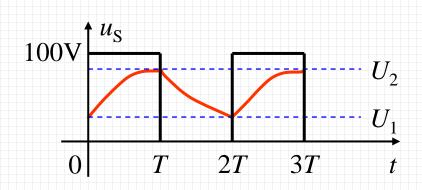


$$u_C = 100 + (U_1 - 100)e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
 V

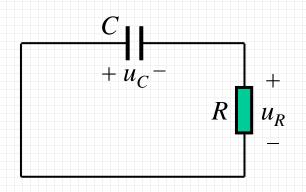








T < t < 2T 等效电路图



$$u_{C}(T^{+}) = U_{2}$$

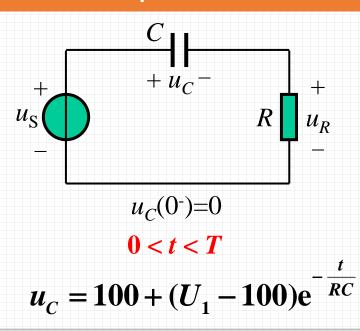
$$u_{C}(\infty) = 0$$

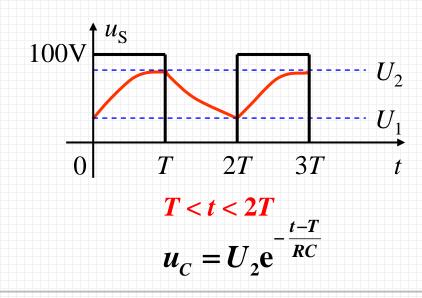
$$u_{C} = U_{2}e^{\frac{t-T}{RC}} V$$

$$\tau = RC$$

■ 应用02 1、序列脉冲作用下的RC电路







$$t = T$$

$$u_C = U_2 = 100 + (U_1 - 100)e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}$$

$$t = 2T$$

$$u_C = U_1 = U_2 e^{-\frac{2T - T}{RC}}$$

$$U_1 = \frac{100e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{100}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}$$

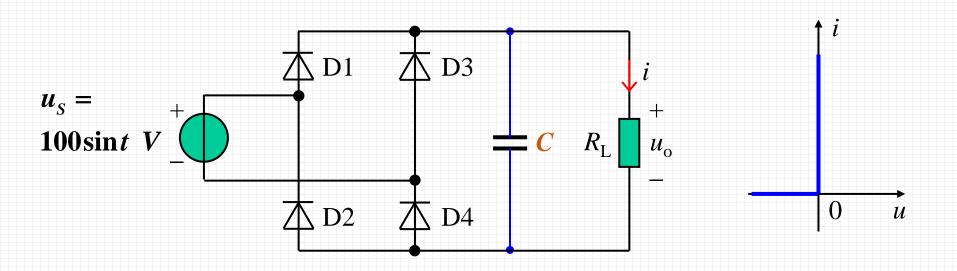




2、能量转换

2.1 AC - DC变换

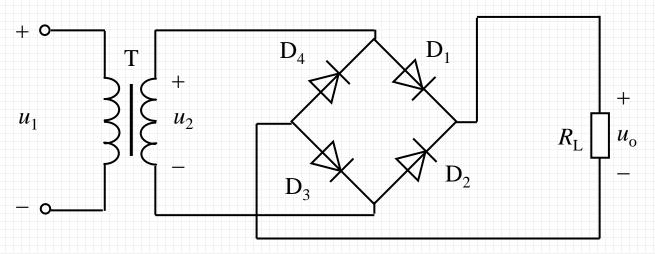
用二极管的模型1分析电路。

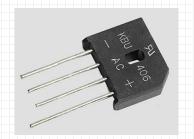




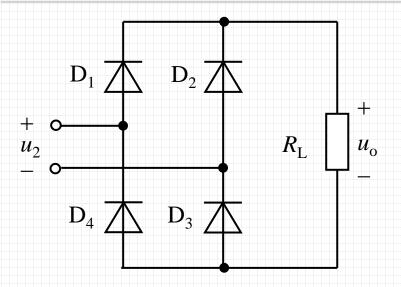
单相桥式整流电路

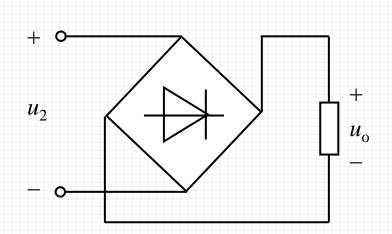
组成:由四个二极管组成桥路





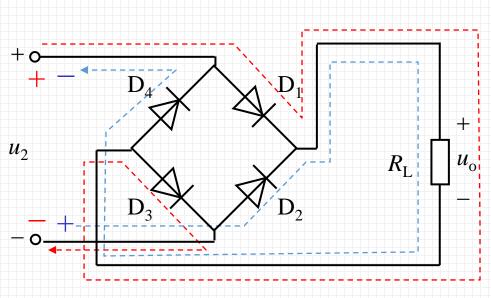










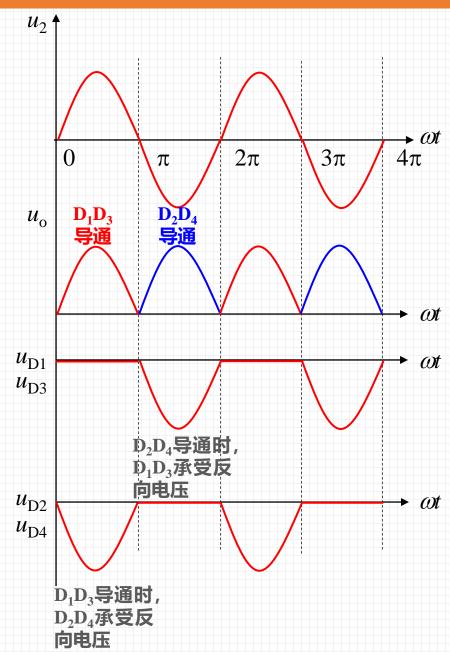


当u2**正半周**时:

D₁、D₃导通,D₂、D₄截止。

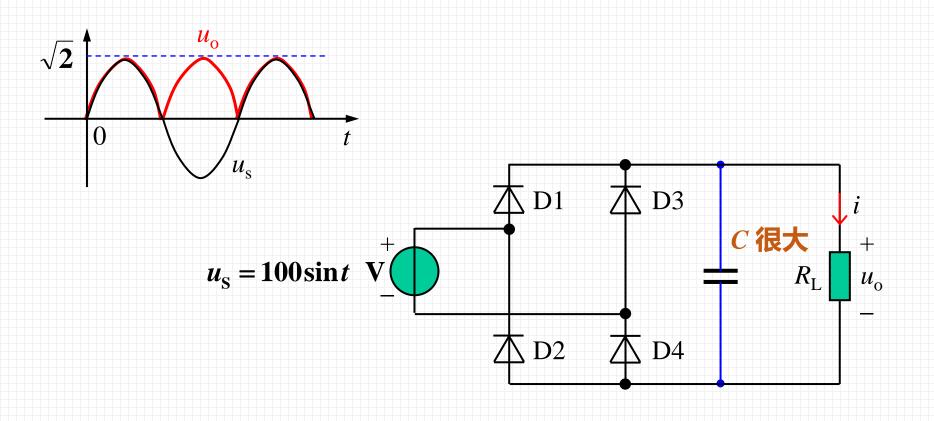
当u2**负半周**时:

 D_1 、 D_3 截止, D_2 、 D_4 导通。



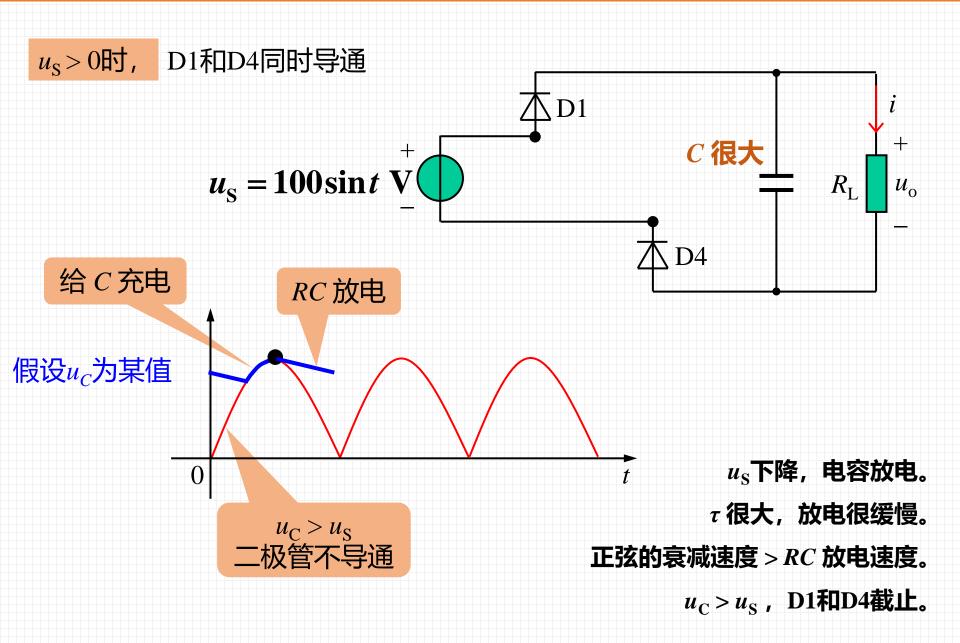


问题:如何改进该直流电压的质量?

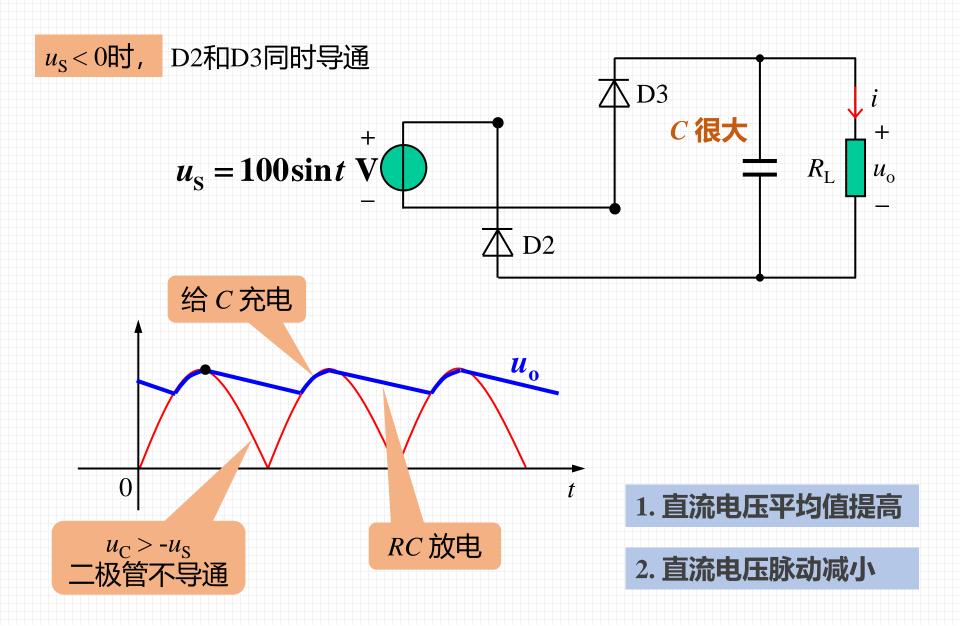


电容具有维持电压的能力







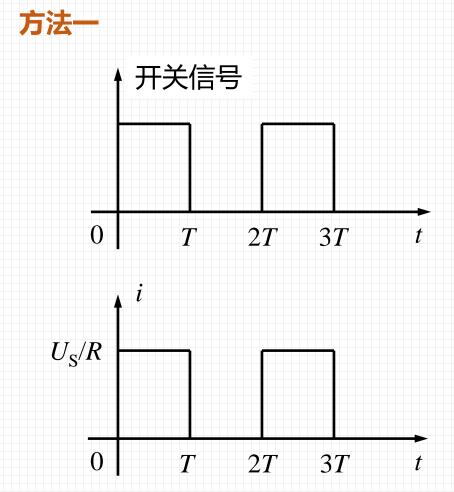


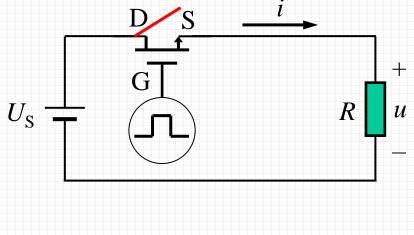




2.2 DC - DC变换

问题: 如何比分压更高效率地改变直流电压?





缺点: 类似桥式整流,

直流质量较差。

改进思路:

利用电感维持电流的能力。





方法二

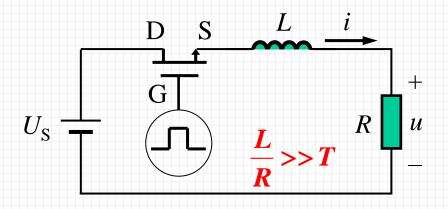
有问题吗?

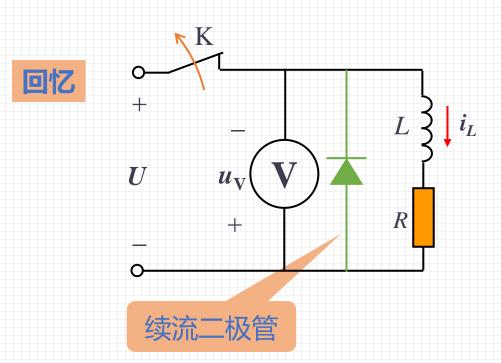
U = 20V, $R = 1k\Omega$, L = 1H

电压表内阻 $R_{\rm V} = 500 \, \rm k\Omega$

.

$$u_V(0^+) = 10000V$$

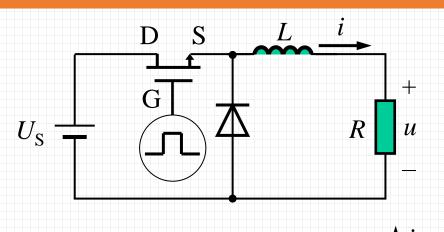








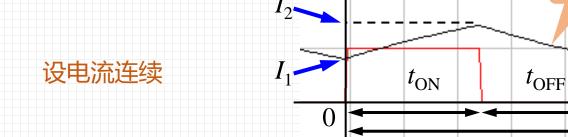
 u_{GS}

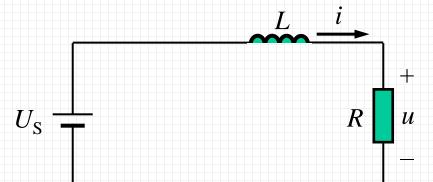


这类问题的分析特点:

u,

- (1) 设电路已经进入稳态
- (2) 画电路图,求电路解
- (3) 利用边界条件求出 关键点电压/电流





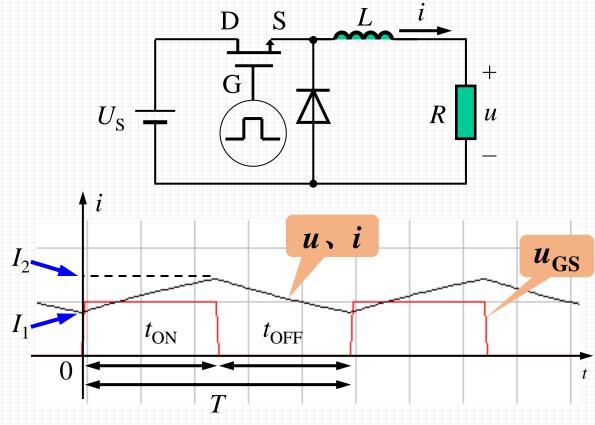
 $0 < t < t_{ON}$ 时段等效电路

$$i'(\mathbf{0}^{+}) = I_{1} \qquad i'(\infty) = \frac{U_{S}}{R} \qquad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

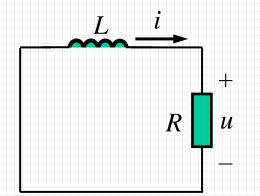
$$i' = \frac{U_{S}}{R} + (I_{1} - \frac{U_{S}}{R})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$







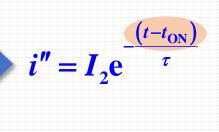
$t_{\rm ON} < t < (t_{\rm ON} + t_{\rm OFF})$ 时段等效电路



$$i''(t_{ON}^{+}) = I_{2}$$

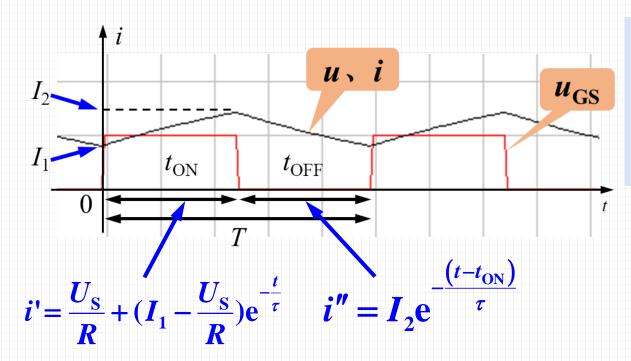
$$i''(\infty) = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$









这类问题的分析特点:

- (1) 设电路已经进入稳态
- (2) 画电路图,求电路解
- (3) 利用边界条件求出 关键点电压/电流

$$\begin{cases} i'(t_{\text{ON}}) = I_2 \\ i''(t_{\text{ON}} + t_{\text{OFF}}) = I_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{U_S}{R} \frac{1 - e^{-t_{ON}/\tau}}{1 - e^{-T/\tau}} e^{-\frac{t_{OFF}}{\tau}} \\ I_2 = \frac{U_S}{R} \frac{1 - e^{-t_{ON}/\tau}}{1 - e^{-T/\tau}} \end{cases}$$

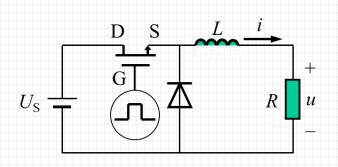


 I_{AVG}

 $oldsymbol{U}_{ ext{AVG}}$

应用02 | 2、能量转换

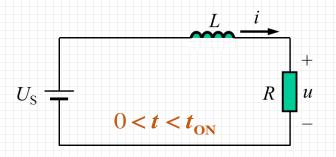




从**工程观点**来估计U

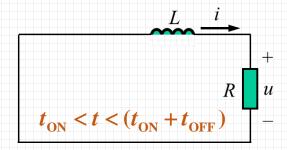
因为 L 值取得较大, 可看作i=I不变, 因此 u=U 也不变。

稳态时电感在前半个周期吸收的能量等于后半个周期发出的能量



电感吸收的能量为

$$W_{\rm L~abs} = (U_{\rm S} - U) * I * t_{\rm ON}$$



电感发出的能量为

$$W_{\rm L~dis} = U * I * t_{\rm OFF}$$

稳态时电感每周期能量守恒

$$(U_{S}-U)*I*t_{ON} = U*I*t_{OFF} \longrightarrow U=U_{S}\frac{t_{ON}}{T}$$

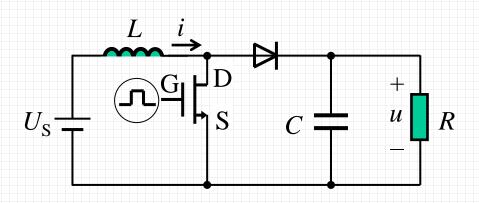


降压斩波器 **Buck Converter**

占空比







用工程观点分析这个电路

L、C 值取得较大,可看作 i=I 不变,u=U 不变。

该电路实现了怎样的功能?

稳态时电感在前半周期(ton)吸收的能量等于后半周期(toff)发出的能量

$$W_1 = U_S * I * t_{ON}$$

$$W_2 = (U - U_S) * I * t_{OFF}$$

$$U_{\rm S} * t_{\rm ON} = (U - U_{\rm S}) * t_{\rm OFF}$$

$$U = U_S \frac{T}{t_{OFF}}$$

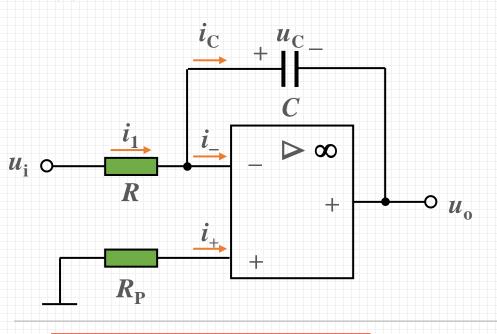
升压斩波器

Boost Converter



3、运算放大器的动态电路应用

(1) 反相积分器



$$u_{o} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{0}^{t} u_{i} dt - u_{C}(0)$$

如果 $u_{\rm C}(0) = 0$

$$u_{o} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{0}^{t} u_{i} dt$$

$$u_{\scriptscriptstyle\perp} = u_{\scriptscriptstyle\perp} = 0$$

$$i_1 = \frac{u_i}{R}$$

$$i_{\rm C} = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\rm C}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_{\rm C} = -u_{\rm o}$$

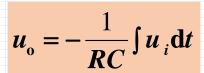
$$i_{\rm C} = -C \frac{du_{\rm o}}{dt}$$

$$i_{\scriptscriptstyle +} = i_{\scriptscriptstyle -} = 0$$

$$i_1 = i_C$$

$$\frac{u_{\rm i}}{R} = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\rm o}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

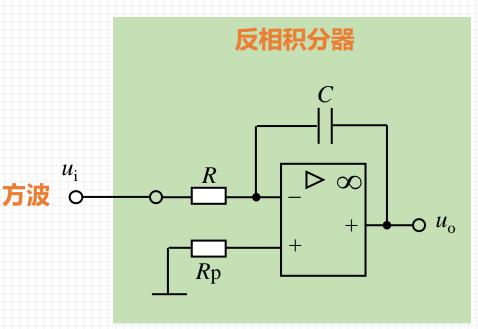


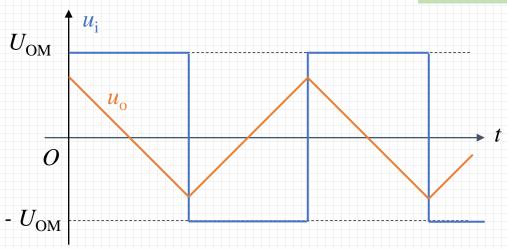


如果 $u_i = U_S$ (常数),则

$$u_{o} = -\frac{U_{S}}{RC}t$$

线性函数



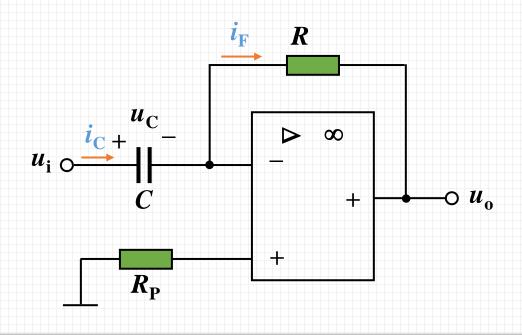


方波→三角波





(2) 微分器



如果 $u_i = U_S t$ (线性函数) ,则

$$u_{o} = -RCU_{S}$$
 常数

三角波 > 方波

$$u_{-} = u_{+} = 0$$

$$u_{C} = u_{i}$$

$$i_{C} = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = C \frac{du_{i}}{dt}$$

$$i_{F} = -\frac{u_{o}}{R}$$

$$i_{-} = 0$$

$$i_{C} = i_{F}$$

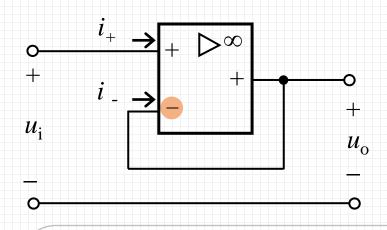
$$C \frac{du_{i}}{dt} = -\frac{u_{o}}{R}$$

$$u_{o} = -RC \frac{du_{i}}{dt}$$





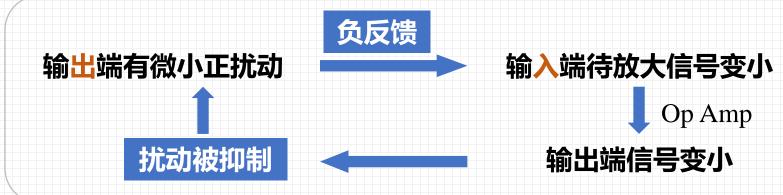
负反馈



理想运算放大器:

- (1) 放大倍数∞
- (2) 输入电阻∞
- (3) 输出电阻 0

将Op Amp的输出引到反相输入端 (负反馈)



Op Amp负反馈电路分析方法:

(1)
$$u_{+}=u_{-}$$
, 虚短 (放大倍数 ∞ +线性工作区)





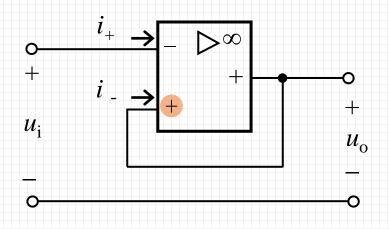
 $u_{\rm o} = u_{\rm i}$





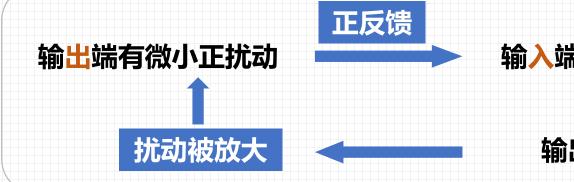
正反馈

将Op Amp的输出引到同相输入端



虚短不再适用

虚断适用吗?



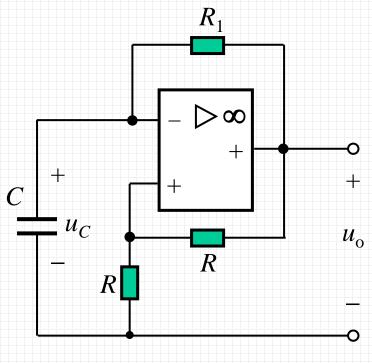
输入端待放大信号变大

Op Amp

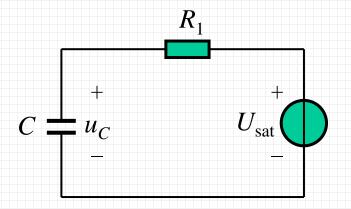
输出端信号变大

 u_0 为 $U_{\rm sat}$ 或 - $U_{\rm sat}$

(3) 用Op Amp构成脉冲序列发生器



设此时 $u_{C}=0$,等效电路为



虚短不再适用

是正反馈吗?

虚断仍然适用

是!

电路开始工作时存在小扰动。

由于正反馈, u_0 为 U_{sat} 或 - U_{sat}

设
$$u_0 = U_{\text{sat}}$$
,则 $u_+ = \frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2}$

$$u_C(0^+) = 0$$

$$u_C(\infty) = U_{\text{sat}}$$

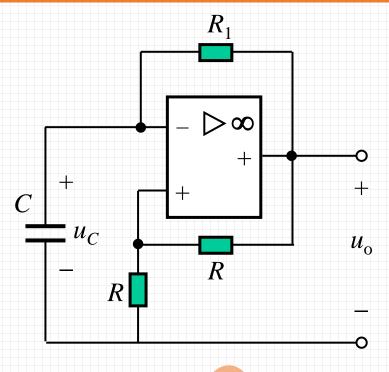
$$\tau = R_1 C$$

$$u_C = U_{\rm sat} (1 - e^{-t/R_1 C})$$

上升至
$$u_C = \frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2}$$
 时, $u_o = -U_{\text{sat}}$

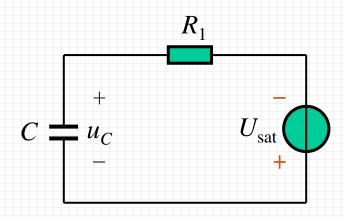






$$u_{o} = -U_{\text{sat}}$$

此时 $u_{\rm C}=U_{\rm sat}/2$,等效电路为



$$u_C(0^+) = \frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2}$$

$$u_{C}(\infty) = -U_{\text{sat}}$$

$$\tau = R_1 C$$

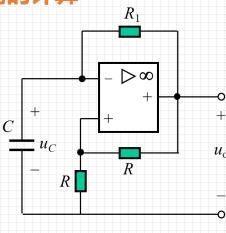
$$u_C = -U_{\text{sat}} + (\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2} + U_{\text{sat}})e^{-t/R_1C}$$

下降至
$$u_C = -\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2}$$
 时, $u_0 = +U_{\text{sat}}$

■ 应用02 | 3、运算放大器的动态电路应用



周期的计算



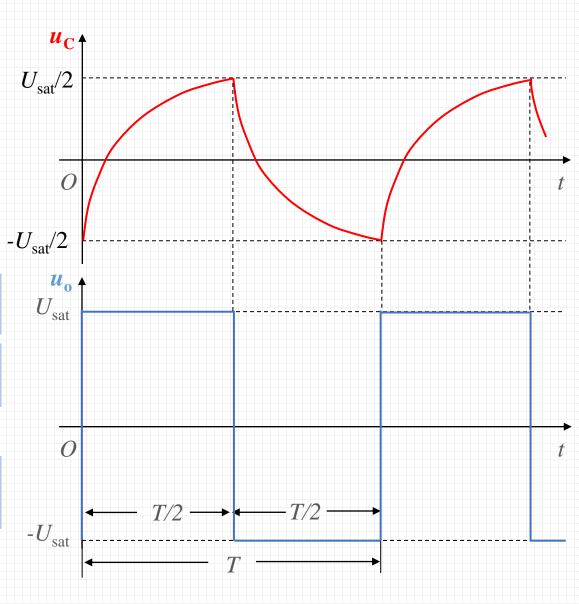
$$u_C = U_{\text{sat}} + (-\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2} - U_{\text{sat}})e^{-t/R_1C}$$

$$u_C = -U_{\text{sat}} + (\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2} + U_{\text{sat}})e^{-(t - \frac{T}{2})/R_1C}$$

$$t=T/2$$
时

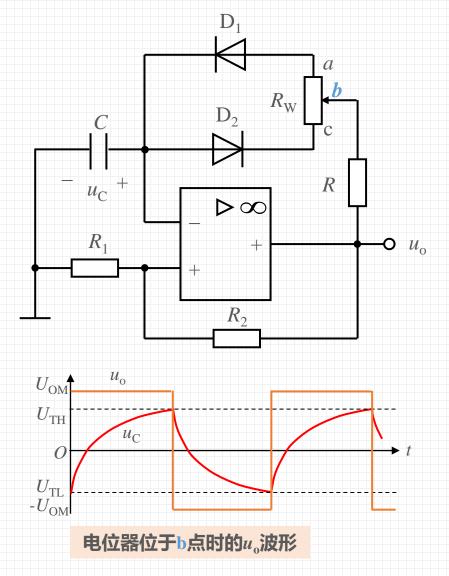
$$U_{\text{sat}} / 2 = U_{\text{sat}} - \frac{3}{2} U_{\text{sat}} e^{-T/2R_1C}$$

$$T = 2R_1C \ln 3$$





思考题: 点 b 是电位器 $R_{\rm W}$ 的中点,点 a 和点 c 分别是电位器的上、下端点。 试定性画出电位器可动端分别处于 a、b、c 三点时的 $u_{\rm o}$ 、 $u_{\rm C}$ 相对应的波形图。分析时忽略二极管导通时的正向电阻。



电位器可动端位于b点, u。波形?

电位器可动端位于c点, u。波形?

电位器可动端位于a点, u。波形?

判断: 这是哪一种情况的波形?

