# 电子电路与系统基础Ⅱ

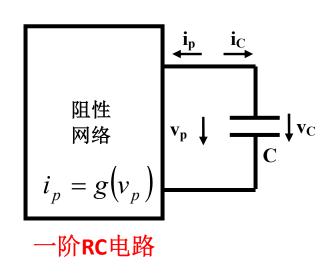
理论课第4讲 一阶线性时不变动态电路时域分析

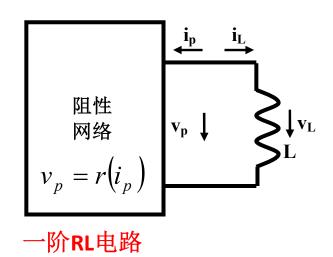
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# 一阶RC电路时域分析 大纲

- 本节课内容以一阶RC电路为例,RL作为其对偶电路,以作业题形式出现,要求同学同样掌握
- 一阶RC电路: 电容C+电阻网络
  - 线性电阻网络
    - 电阻网络为线性电阻
      - 零输入响应
    - 电阻网络为戴维南源
      - 直流源: 零状态响应
      - 全响应=零输入响应+零状态响应=瞬态响应+稳态响应
    - 三要素法
  - 非线性电阻网络
- 不同激励源下的三要素法应用例
  - 直流、正弦波、方波

### 一、一阶电路状态方程





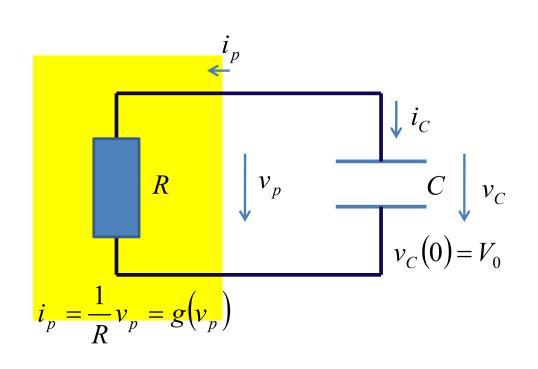
$$C\frac{dv_C}{dt} = i_C = -i_p = -g(v_p) = -g(v_C)$$

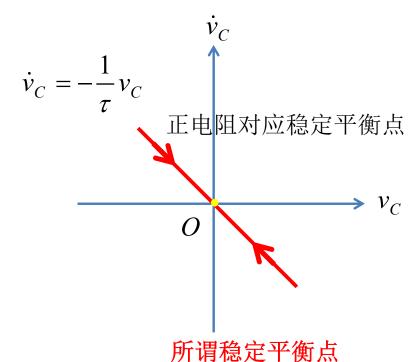
$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{C}g(v_C(t))$$

$$L\frac{di_L}{dt} = v_L = v_p = r(i_p) = r(-i_L)$$

$$\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{L}r(-i_L(t))$$

# 1.1 电阻网络为线性电阻





$$\frac{dv_{C}(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{C}g(v_{C}(t)) = -\frac{1}{C}\frac{v_{C}(t)}{R} = -\frac{1}{RC}v_{C}(t) = -\frac{1}{\tau}v_{C}(t)$$

时间常数  $\tau = RC$ 

$$t \to \infty$$

$$v_C(t) \to 0$$

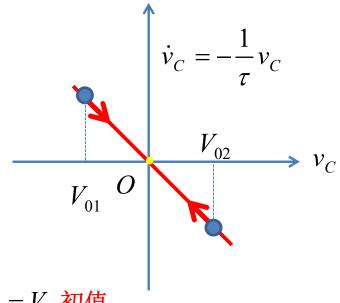
$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \to 0$$

# 状态方程的解析解: 时域积分法

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t)$$

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t) \qquad \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{1}{\tau} v_C(t) \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} = 0$$



$$\frac{d\left(v_C(t)\cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)}{dt} = 0$$

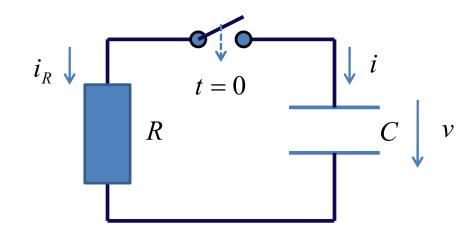
$$C_{\text{onstant}} = v_C(0) \cdot 1 = V_0$$
 初值

$$v_C(t) \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} = C_{\text{onstant}}$$

$$v_C(t) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

电容电压(状态)从初始电压V<sub>o</sub>(初始状态) 转移到当前时刻t的状态vc(t),是以指数衰减规 律转移的 5

# 电容放电过程



*t* < 0 开关断开

电容上有初始电  $Q_0$ 荷和初始电压

$$V_0 = \frac{Q_0}{C}$$

$$v(t) = V_0$$

开关闭合 t = 0

$$v(t) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
 电容有放电通路,

开始放电

 $t \ge 0$ 

$$i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = -\frac{C}{\tau} V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -\frac{V_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -\frac{v(t)}{R} = -i_R \qquad t \ge 0$$

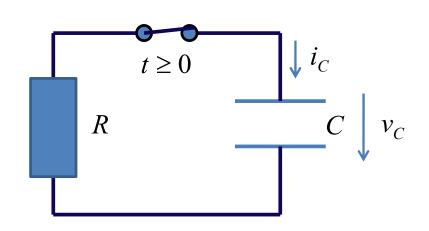
$$Q(t) = Cv(t) = CV_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = Q_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

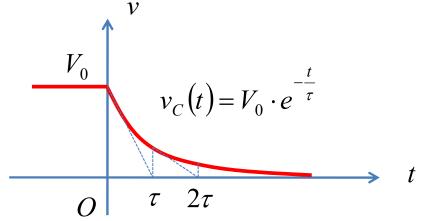
电荷以指数衰减规律释放  $t \ge 0$ 

 $i_C + i_R = 0$ 

这个表达式验证KCL的同时,说明 电容放电通路是电阻R形成的,电 容通过电阻形成的闭合回路放电

# 指数衰减规律的电容放电特性





 $\tau = RC$ 时间常数

| t        | $v_{c}/V_{0}$ |
|----------|---------------|
| 0        | 1             |
| τ        | 0.368         |
| 2τ       | 0.135         |
| 3τ       | 0.050         |
| 4τ       | 0.018         |
| 5τ       | 0.007         |
| •••      | •••           |
| $\infty$ | 0             |

工程上一般认为5τ后,电容电压趋于稳态值

# 放电: 电容释放能量

$$v_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} V_{0} & t < 0 \\ V_{0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} & t \ge 0 \end{cases} \qquad E_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}CV_{0}^{2} & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}Cv_{C}^{2}(t) & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ -\frac{V_{0}}{R} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} & t \ge 0 \end{cases} \qquad P_{C}(t) = v_{C}(t)i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ -\frac{V_{0}^{2}}{R} e^{-2\frac{t}{\tau}} < 0 & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

开关闭合后, 电容一直在释放功率

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$$\begin{split} E_{C}(t) &= E_{C}(0) + \int_{0}^{t} P_{C}(\lambda) d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} C V_{0}^{2} - \frac{V_{0}^{2}}{R} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-2\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C V_{0}^{2} + \frac{V_{0}^{2}}{R} \frac{\tau}{2} e^{-2\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} \begin{vmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C V_{0}^{2} + \frac{V_{0}^{2}}{R} \frac{RC}{2} \left( e^{-2\frac{t}{\tau}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} C V_{0}^{2} e^{-2\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{1}{2} C V_{C}^{2}(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C V_{0}^{2} + \frac{V_{0}^{2}}{R} \frac{RC}{2} \left( e^{-2\frac{t}{\tau}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} C V_{0}^{2} e^{-2\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{1}{2} C V_{C}^{2}(t) \end{split}$$

# 被电阻消耗

$$v_R(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

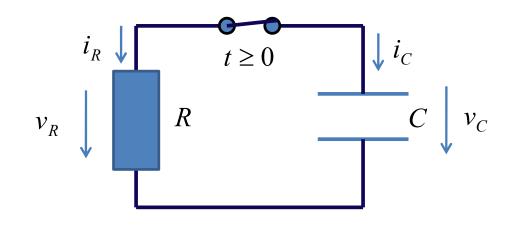
$$i_{R}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{V_{0}}{R} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E_R(t) = \int_0^t P_R(\lambda) d\lambda = \frac{V_0^2}{R} \int_0^t e^{-2\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\lambda$$

 $= \dots$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2}CV_0^2 \left(1 - e^{-2\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$

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$$P_{R}(t) = v_{R}(t)i_{R}(t) = \frac{V_{0}^{2}}{R}e^{-2\frac{t}{\tau}} > 0$$

$$(t \ge 0)$$

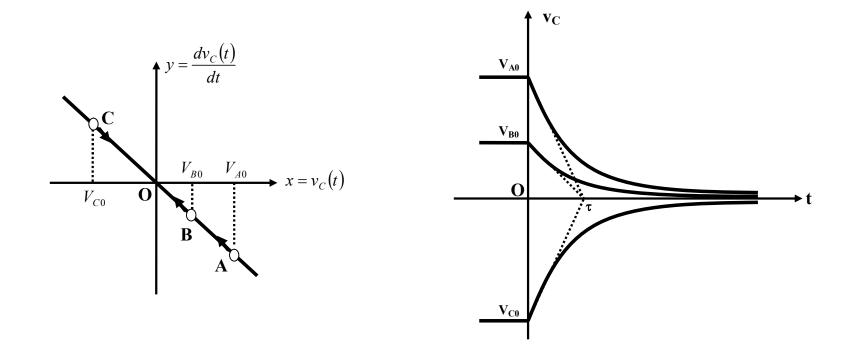
$$P_R(t) + P_C(t) \equiv 0$$

电容输出多大功率,电阻消耗多大功率 电容释放出的能量,全部被电阻消耗掉 电容自身不消耗任何能量 但电容可以存储电能:储能元件

$$E_R(t) + E_C(t) \equiv \frac{1}{2}CV_0^2$$

放电过程中,电容上存储的能量 越来越少,直至全部被电阻消耗 一空:但能量始终守恒

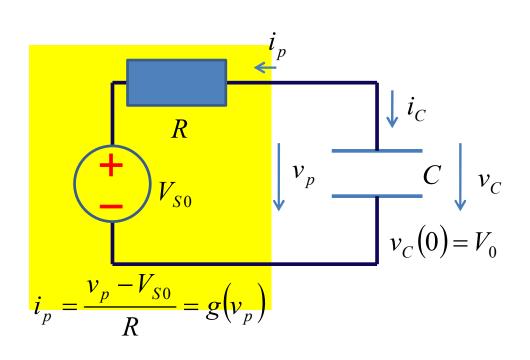
# 不同初值,放电曲线形态一致

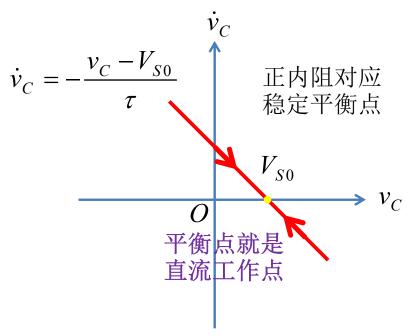


相轨迹的斜率-1/τ,代表了状态转移速度 时间常数越小,相轨迹越陡,状态转移速度越快,从一个状态转移到 下一个状态用的时间就越短

思考: 电容放电过程中,电容电压从 $V_0$ 转移到 $V_1$ ( $< V_0$ )所需时间为多少?

### 1.2 电阻网络为直流戴维南源





稳定平衡点:直流工作点

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{C}g(v_C(t)) = -\frac{1}{C}\frac{v_C(t) - V_{S0}}{R} = -\frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t) + \frac{1}{\tau}V_{S0}$$

$$v_C(t) \to V_{S0}$$
时间常数  $\tau = RC$ 

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \to 0$$

# 状态方程的解析解: 时域积分法

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t) + \frac{1}{\tau}V_{S0} \qquad \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t) = \frac{1}{\tau}V_{S0}$$

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t) = \frac{1}{\tau}V_{S0}$$

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{1}{\tau} v_C(t) \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{1}{\tau} V_{S0} \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\frac{d\left(e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot v_C(t)\right)}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau} V_{S0} \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot v_C(t) = C_{\text{onstant}} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{\tau} V_{S0} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\lambda$$

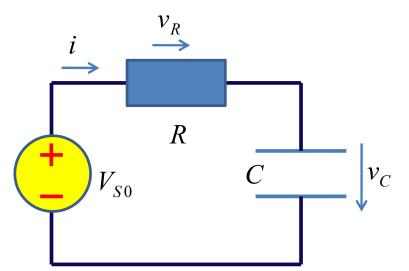
$$e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot v_C(t) = C_{\text{onstant}} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{\tau} V_{S0} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\lambda$$

$$e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot v_{C}(t) = V_{0} + V_{S0} \cdot \int_{0}^{t} e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} = V_{0} + V_{S0} \left(e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}}\right)_{0}^{t} = V_{0} + V_{S0} \left(e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} - 1\right)$$

$$v_C(t) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + V_{S0} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

# 对解的解析

$$v_C(t) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + V_{S0} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \qquad (t \ge 0)$$



#### 零输入响应

$$v_S(t) = V_{S0} = 0$$

 $v_C(t) = v_{ZIR}(t) = V_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ 

$$v_C(0) = V_0 = 0$$

零狀态响应 
$$v_C(t) = v_{ZSR}(t) = V_{S0} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$
$$v_C(0) = V_0 = 0$$

(电容电压) 全响应=零输入响应+零状态响应

零输入响应: 当输入激励为零时的输出响应: 它完全由电路中的储能元 件的初始状态(电容上的初始电压、电感上的初始电流)决定

零状态响应: 如果电路中的储能元件没有初始储能,输出完全由输入激 励决定,则称为零状态响应。这里的零状态指储能元件初始值为零:对 电容而言,其初始储能为零,其初始电压为零。

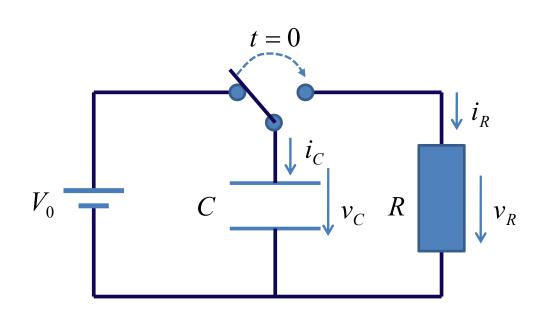
# 1.3 对解的进一步解析

• 零输入响应: 放电曲线

• 零状态响应: 充电曲线

• 全响应=零输入响应+零状态响应

• 三要素法: 全响应=稳态响应+瞬态响应



# 1.3.1 零输入

非零状态: t<0, 电容从电源 获得初始能量,获得初始状态(初始电荷和初始电压)

$$t < 0$$

$$(t = 0^{-})$$

$$v_{C} = V_{0}$$

$$v_{R} = 0$$

$$i_C = 0$$
$$i_R = 0$$

$$i_R = rac{V_0}{R}$$
 换路瞬间,电容上的电流有一个  $i_C = -rac{V_0}{R}$ 

 $\left(t=0^{+}\right)$ 

 $v_R = V_0$  一个跳变

 $v_C = V_0$  换路时,电容电压

不变; 电阻电压有

$$v_C = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$v_R = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

t > 0

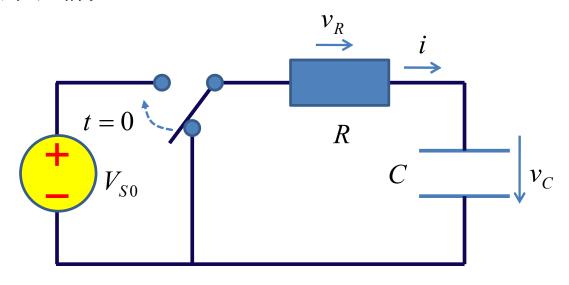
$$i_R = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i_C = -\frac{V_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
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#### 1.3.2 零状态响应

考察输入为直流恒压情况



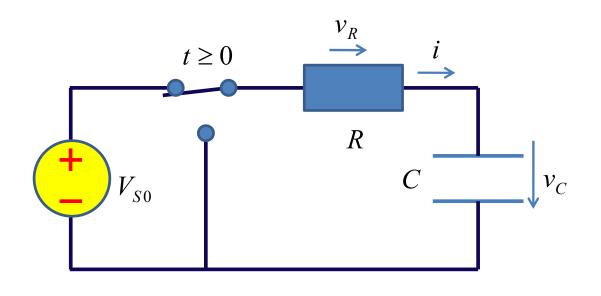
零状态: t<0, 电容上即使有 电荷, 也早已通过电阻释放一 空, 电容上的初始状态为零

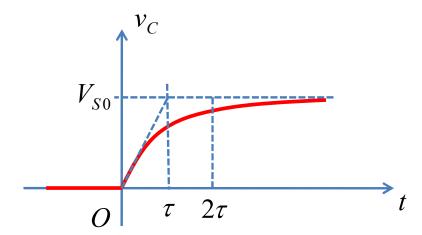
t=0换路,RC电路接恒压源, 激励为恒压V<sub>so</sub>

$$v_{C}(t) = v_{ZSR}(t) = V_{S0} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

$$v_{C} \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} V_{S0}$$

# 指数衰减规律的充电特性



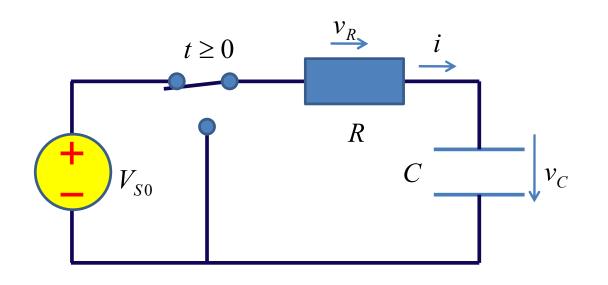


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| $v_C(t) = V_{S0}$ | $\left(1-e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ | $-\frac{t}{\tau}$ |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
|                   |                                   | $(t \ge 0)$       |

| t          | $v_c/V_{so}$ |
|------------|--------------|
| 0          | 0            |
| τ          | 0.632        |
| <b>2</b> τ | 0.865        |
| <b>3</b> τ | 0.950        |
| 4τ         | 0.982        |
| 5τ         | 0.993        |
| •••        | •••          |
| $\infty$   | 1            |



# 电源做功输出能量

$$v_C(t) = V_{S0} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$

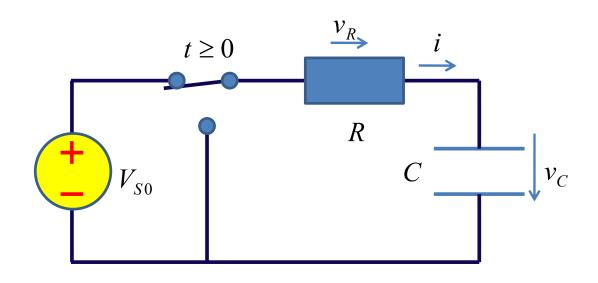
$$i_C(t) = C \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = \frac{V_{S0}}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$P_{S}(t) = v_{S}(t)i_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{V_{S0}^{2}}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E_{S}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} P_{S}(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{V_{S0}^{2}}{R} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\lambda = \frac{V_{S0}^{2}}{R} \tau \left(-e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\tau}}\right)_{0}^{t} = CV_{S0}^{2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$

$$E_S(\infty) = CV_{S0}^2 = QV_{S0}$$
 把Q=CV<sub>so</sub>的电荷以恒压V<sub>so</sub>转移出去,电源做功为QV<sub>so</sub>=CV<sup>2</sup><sub>so</sub>

# 充电: 电容储能



$$v_C(t) = V_{S0} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = \frac{V_{S0}}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$P_{C}(t) = v_{C}(t)i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{V_{S0}^{2}}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E_C(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}CV_{S0}^2$$

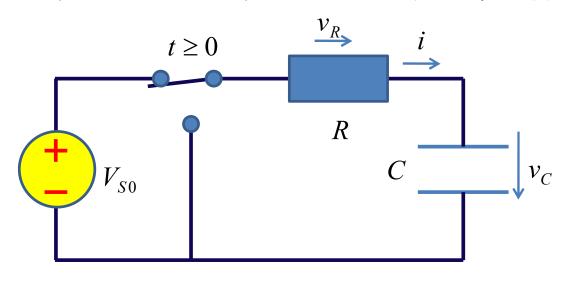
电容只储存了电源释放能量的一半,另一半能量呢?

P<sub>c</sub>>0:吸收功率,但仅是存储,并未消耗

$$E_{C}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} P_{C}(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{V_{S0}^{2}}{R} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} \right) d\lambda = \dots = CV_{S0}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2t}{\tau}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} Cv_{C}^{2}(t)$$

# 充电过程: 电阻耗能

$$v_C(t) = V_{S0} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$



$$i_C(t) = C \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = \frac{V_{S0}}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$V_{R}(t) = V_{S0} - V_{C}(t) = V_{S0}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$P_{R}(t) = v_{R}(t)i_{R}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{V_{S0}^{2}}{R}e^{-\frac{2t}{\tau}} & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E_R(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}CV_{S0}^2$$

整个充电过程中,电阻消耗了电源发出的另一半能量

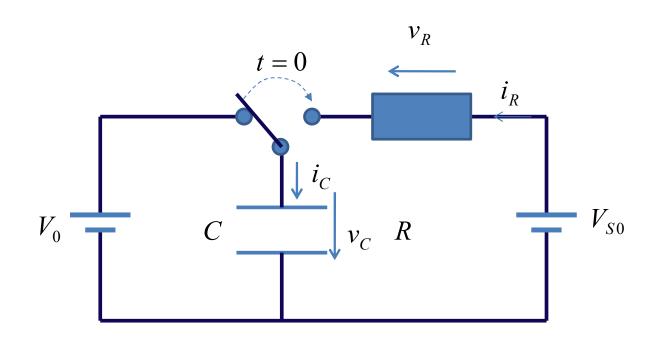
P<sub>R</sub>>0:吸收功率,同时以热能等形式耗散

$$E_{R}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} P_{R}(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{V_{S}^{2}}{R} e^{-\frac{2\lambda}{\tau}} d\lambda = \frac{V_{S0}^{2}}{R} \frac{\tau}{2} \left( -e^{-\frac{2\lambda}{\tau}} \right)_{0}^{t} = \frac{1}{2} C V_{S0}^{2} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{2t}{\tau}} \right)$$

$$P_R(t) + P_C(t) = P_S(t) \qquad E_R(t) + E_C(t) = E_S(t)$$

电源释放的能量始终等于电阻消耗能量加电容存储能量

### 1.3.3 非零状态、非零输入

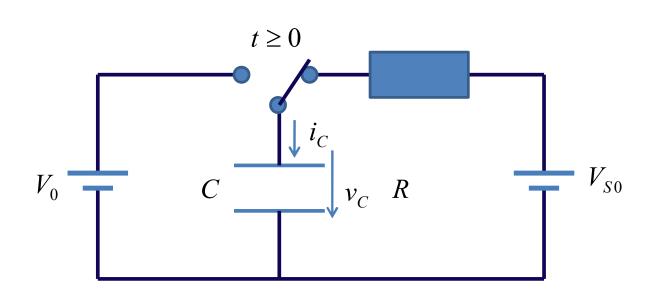


非零状态: t<0,电容从电源 $V_0$ 获得初始能量,获得初始状态(初始电荷和初始电压)

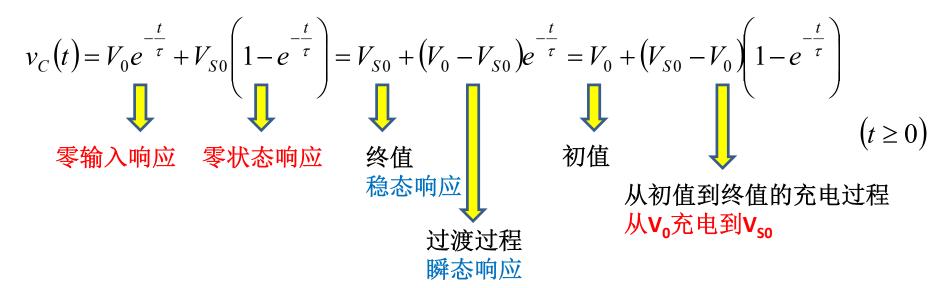
非零输入: **t=0**时换路,此路中有源,故而非零输入,电容上的电压如何变化?

$$v_C(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + V_{S0} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

#### (电容电压) 全响应=零输入响应+零状态响应



#### 如何理解

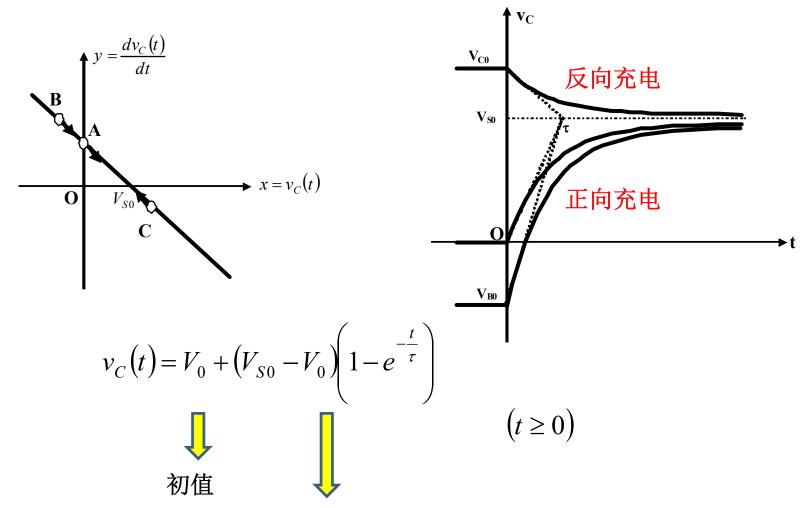


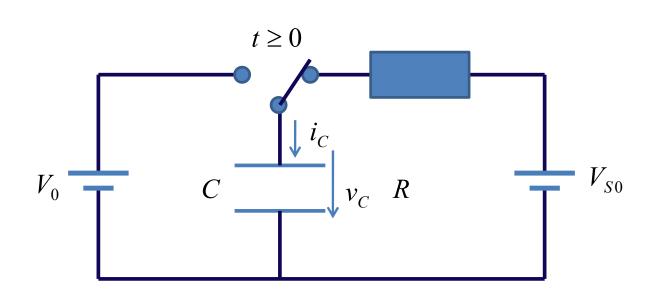
线性系统叠加定理的体现

三要素法的基础

曲线形态上的一致性

# 不同初值, 形态一致

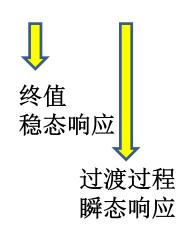




#### 1.3.4

# 三要素法

$$v_C(t) = V_{S0} + (V_0 - V_{S0})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



#### 全响应=稳态响应+瞬态响应

输出响应=稳态响应+(初值-稳态初值)·指数衰减动态变化

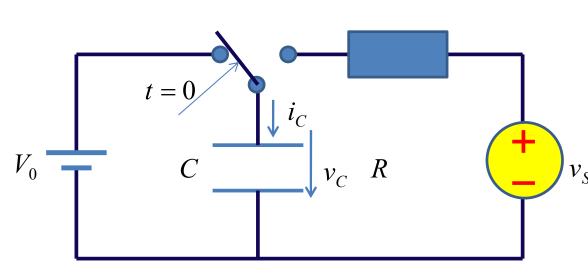
$$v_{C}(t) = \underbrace{v_{C\infty}(t)} + \underbrace{(v_{C}(0) - v_{C\infty}(0)) \cdot e^{t}}_{t}$$

$$(t \ge 0)$$

三要素法仅对一阶线性时不变动态系统成立 (一阶RC电路,一阶RL电路)

#### 1.4 各种激励源

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t) + \frac{1}{\tau}v_S(t)$$



$$\frac{d\left(e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot v_C(t)\right)}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau} v_S(t) \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

(t) 任何形态的源。 包括直流源

$$e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot v_C(t) = V_0 + \int_0^t v_S(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$

$$v_{C}(t) = V_{0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \int_{0}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

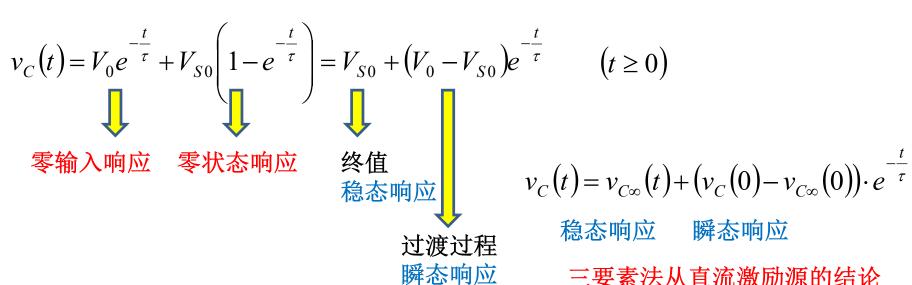
零输入响应

零状态响应

# 直流激励源

$$v_{C}(t) = V_{0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \int_{0}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

$$v_{S}(t) = V_{S0}$$



李国林 电子电路与系统基础

三要素法从直流激励源的结论 获得,其他源是否也可以用三 要素? 26

# 三要素法: 需要有一个稳态响应

$$v_{C}(t) = V_{0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \int_{0}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} = v_{C\infty}(t) + (V_{0} - v_{C\infty}(0)) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

周期信号(包括直流)激励,一定存在稳态其他激励,假设存在稳态,那么何谓稳态?

$$v_{C\infty}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$
 稳态响应

#### 瞬态结束即为稳态!

如何结束瞬态? 开关启动时间退至-∞!

$$v_{Ct}(t) = v_C(t) - v_{C\infty}(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} - \int_{-\infty}^{0} v_S(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$

$$= \left(V_0 - \int_{-\infty}^0 v_S(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}\right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \left(V_0 - v_{C\infty}(0)\right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

#### 瞬态响应

$$v_{C\infty}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$

#### 例: 直流激励

$$v_{C\infty}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} V_{S0} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} = V_{S0} e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$
$$= V_{S0} e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda}{\tau}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{t} = V_{S0} e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} \left( e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} - 0 \right) = V_{S0}$$

# 考察三种激励下的三要素法

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (X_0 - x_{\infty}(0)) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

全响应=稳态响应+瞬态响应

要素1: 时间常数τ

$$\tau = RC$$

$$au = GL$$

要素2: 初值X<sub>0</sub>

$$V_C(0) = V_0$$

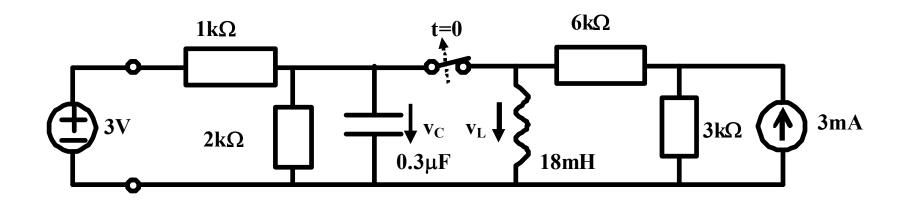
$$i_{L}(0) = I_{0}$$

要素3: 终值,稳态响应
$$\mathbf{x}_{\infty}(\mathbf{t})$$
  $v_{C\infty}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$ 

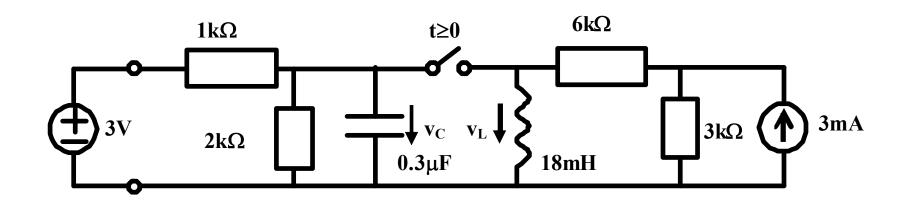
- (1) 直流激励: 电容开路, 电感短路可获得直流激励下 的稳态解
- (2) 正弦波激励:相量法(电容C用 $j\omega C$ 导纳替代,电感L用jωL阻抗替代)可获得正弦激励下的稳态解
- (3) 方波激励: 方波的两个时段将方波视为直流源,分 别采用三要素法获得稳态响应
  - (4) 其他激励: 代入公式或其他方式找到特解

### 例1 直流激励

 开关在t=0时刻断开。断开前,电路已稳定。 求开关断开后,电容电压v<sub>c</sub>(t)和电感电压 v<sub>L</sub>(t)的变化规律



# 开关断开,则为两个一阶动态



输出=稳态响应+(状态初值-稳态初值)·指数衰减动态变化

$$v_{C}(t) = v_{C\infty}(t) + (v_{C}(0) - v_{C\infty}(0))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{C}}}$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

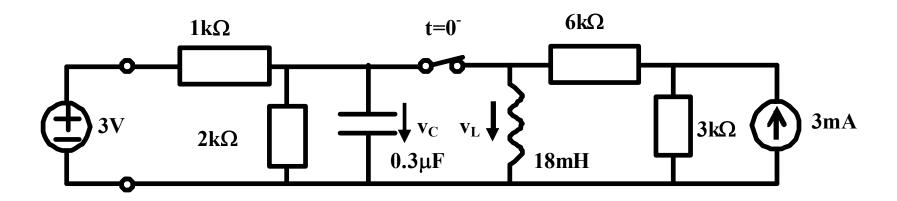
$$i_L(t) = i_{L\infty}(t) + (i_L(0) - i_{L\infty}(0))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_L}}$$

 $v_L(t) = v_{L\infty}(t) + (v_L(0^+) - v_{L\infty}(0^+))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_L}}$ 

以状态变量为考察变量

电感电压不是状态变量,但仍可用三要素法

# 初值: 系统稳定



对直流而言

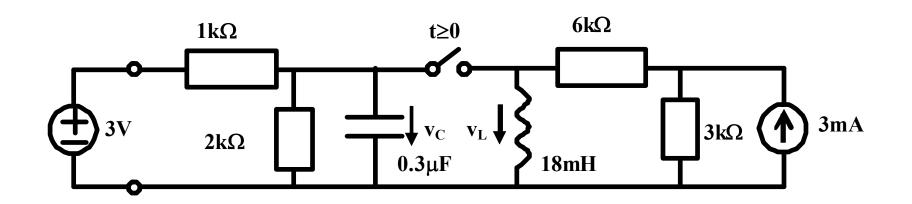
$$i_{C}(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = C \frac{dV_{0}}{dt} = 0$$
 电流恒为**0**,开路

电容开路  
电感短路 
$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = L \frac{dI_0}{dt} = 0$$
 电压恒为0,短路

$$v_C(0^+) = v_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = \frac{3}{1k} + 3mA \frac{3k}{3k + 6k} = 4mA$$

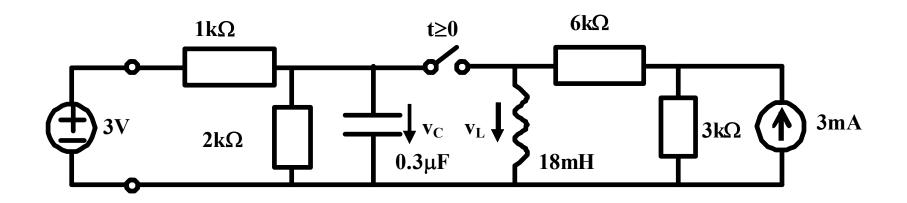
# 稳态终值:系统重新稳定



对直流而言: 电容开路, 电感短路

$$v_{C\infty}(t) = \frac{2k}{2k+1k} 3 = 2V$$
  $i_{L\infty}(t) = 3mA \frac{3k}{3k+6k} = 1mA$ 

# 时间常数



$$\tau_C = RC$$

$$= \frac{1k \cdot 2k}{1k + 2k} \times 0.3\mu$$

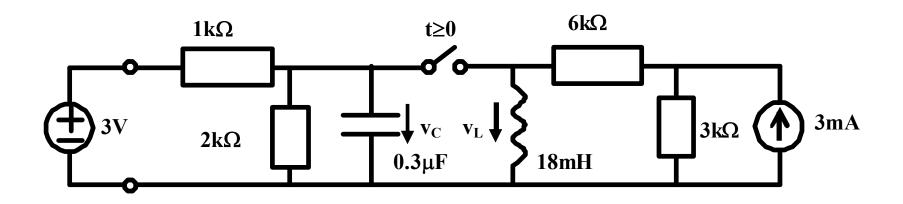
$$= 0.2ms$$

$$\tau_L = GL$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6k + 3k}\right) \times 18m$$

$$= 2\mu s$$

### 三要素表述

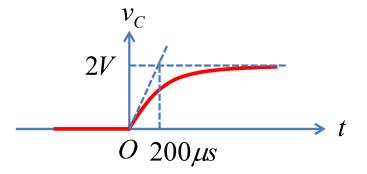


$$v_{C}(t) = v_{C\infty}(t) + (v_{C}(0) - v_{C\infty}(0))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{C}}} \qquad i_{L}(t) = i_{L\infty}(t) + (i_{L}(0) - i_{L\infty}(0))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{L}}}$$

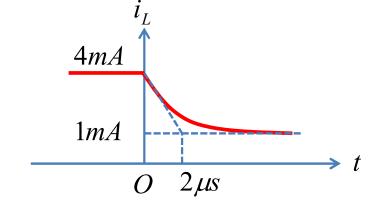
$$= 2 + (0 - 2)e^{-\frac{t}{0.2m}} \qquad = 1m + (4m - 1m)e^{-\frac{t}{2\mu}}$$

$$= 2\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}}\right) \qquad V \qquad (t \ge 0) \qquad = \left(1 + 3e^{-\frac{t}{2 \times 10^{-6}}}\right) \qquad mA \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

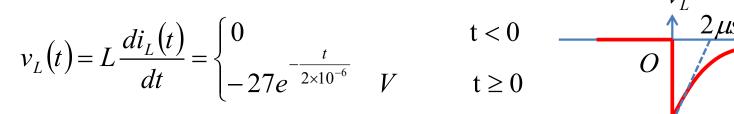
# 电容电压和电感电压

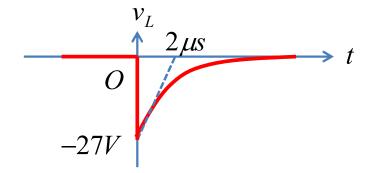


$$v_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 2\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}}\right) & V & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

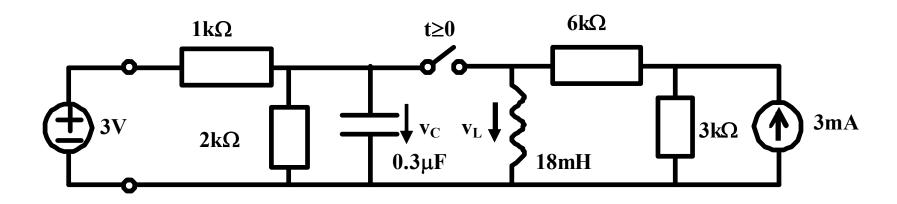


$$i_L(t) = \begin{cases} 4mA & t < 0\\ 1 + 3e^{-\frac{t}{2 \times 10^{-6}}} \end{cases} \quad mA \qquad t \ge 0$$





### 电感电压的三要素法



$$v_{L}(t) = v_{L\infty}(t) + \left(v_{L}(0^{+}) - v_{L\infty}(0^{+})\right)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{L}}}$$

$$(t \ge 0)$$

$$v_L(0^-) = 0$$

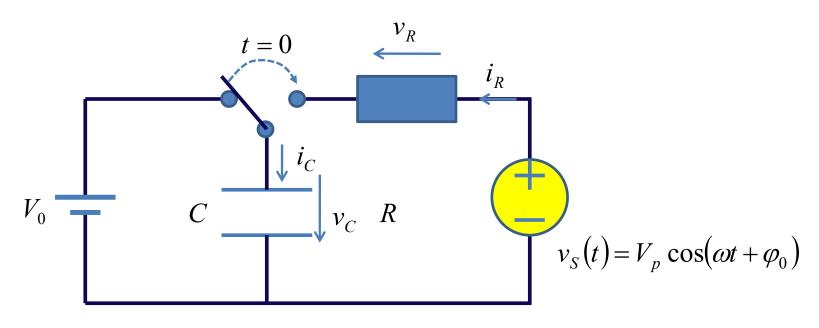
$$v_L(0^+) = -1m \times 3k - 4m \times 6k = -27V$$
  
电感电压非状态变量,可以发生突变

$$v_{L}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ -27e^{-\frac{t}{2 \times 10^{-6}}} & V & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_{L\infty}(t) = 0$$

$$\tau_L = GL = 2\mu s$$

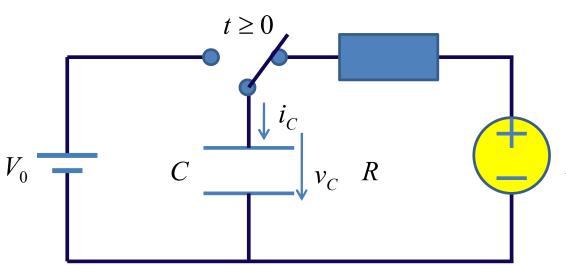
#### 例2: 正弦输入激励



$$v_{C}(t) = \underbrace{V_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}}_{=} + \int_{0}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

$$v_{C,ZSR}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} \qquad v_{C\infty}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$

分部积分法可求,比较麻烦,直接采用相量法求正弦稳态解

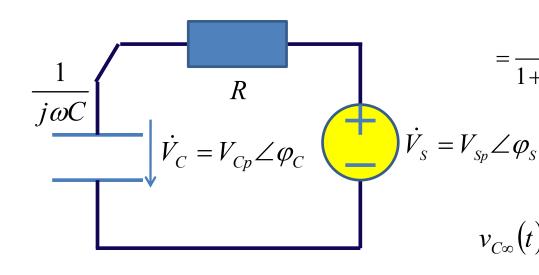


## 相量法获得正弦稳态响应

$$v_S(t) = V_{Sp} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

稳态分析:时间足够长,瞬态已经结束只剩下正弦稳态形式

$$\dot{V}_C = \frac{Z_C}{Z_C + Z_R} \dot{V}_S = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + R} \dot{V}_S$$



$$= \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \dot{V}_S = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega \tau)^2}} \angle - \arctan \omega \tau\right) \dot{V}_S$$

$$v_{C\infty}(t) = \frac{V_{Sp}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega \tau)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0 - \arctan \omega \tau)$$

#### 三要素表述

全响应(t)=稳态响应(t)+(初始状态(0)-稳态响应(0))·指数衰减动态变化 $e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ 

$$v_C(0) = V_0$$

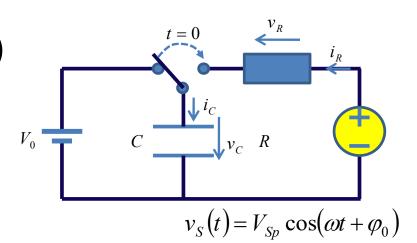
$$v_{C,\infty}(0) = \frac{V_{Sp}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega \tau)^2}} \cos(\varphi_0 - \arctan(\omega \tau))$$

$$v_{C,\infty}(t) = \frac{V_{Sp}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega \tau)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0 - \arctan(\omega \tau))$$

$$v_{C}(t) = \frac{V_{Sp}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega \tau)^{2}}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{0} - \arctan(\omega \tau))$$

$$+ \left(V_0 - \frac{V_{Sp}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega \tau)^2}} \cos(\varphi_0 - \arctan(\omega \tau))\right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad (\tau = RC)$$

$$(t \ge 0)$$



$$R = 1k\Omega \qquad C = 1nF \qquad \tau = RC = 1\mu s \qquad V_{C0}(0^{+}) = V_{C0}(0^{-}) = -1.8V$$

$$v_{S}(t) = 2\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{0}) \qquad \omega = 2 \times 10^{6} \, rad \, / \, s \qquad \varphi_{0} = \pi / 6$$

$$\omega \tau = 2$$

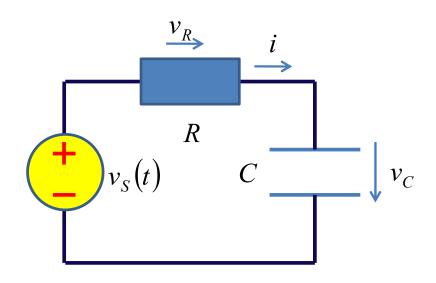
$$v_{C\infty}(t) = 0.8944\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{0} - \psi) \qquad \psi = \arctan(\omega \tau) = 1.1071(rad)$$

$$v_{C\infty}(0) = 0.8944\cos(\varphi_{0} - \psi) = 0.7464$$

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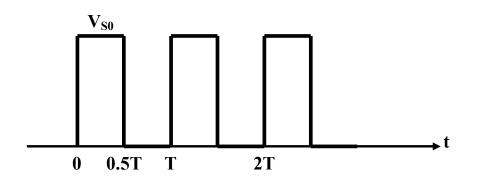
#### 例3 方波激励



方波电压源

方波信号在**t=0**时刻加载,等待足够长时间后,系统进入稳态。

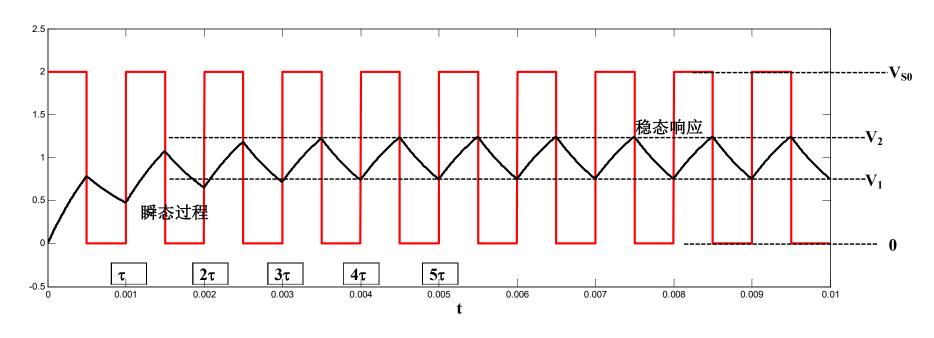
1、给出系统稳定后,电容电压的最大值和最小值 2、给出了电容电压的波 形图



李国林 电子电路与系统基础

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## 数值仿真的启示

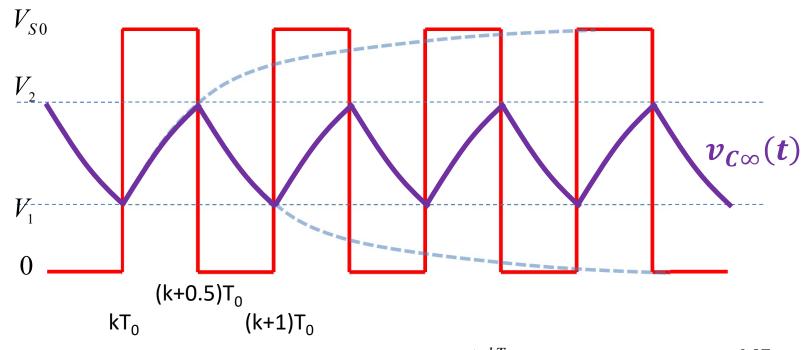


这是方波周期T和RC时间常数τ相等的仿真曲线: T= τ

周期信号激励下,包括方波、正弦波、直流( $\omega$ =0),存在瞬态过程和稳态过程因而可以采用三要素法

工程上可认为瞬态过程大体在5τ后结束

#### 电容电压稳态响应分析



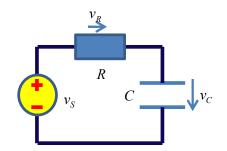
$$kT_0 \sim (k+0.5)T_0: v_{C\infty}(t) = V_{S0} + (V_1 - V_{S0})e^{-\frac{t-kT_0}{\tau}} V_{S0} + (V_1 - V_{S0})e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}} = V_2$$

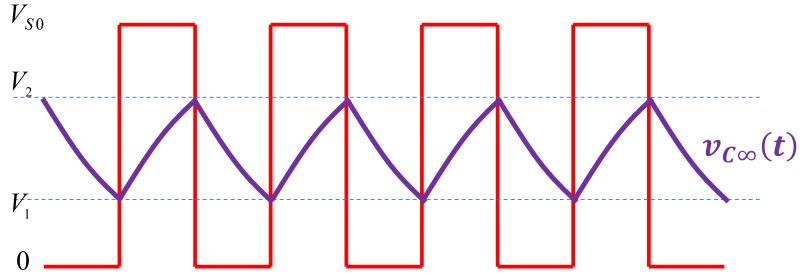
$$T_{\rm c} = \frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}$$

$$(k+0.5)T_0 \sim (k+1)T_0: v_{Cx}$$

$$(k+0.5)T_0 \sim (k+1)T_0: v_{C\infty}(t) = 0 + (V_2 - 0)e^{\frac{-t-(k+0.5)T_0}{\tau}} V_2 e^{\frac{-0.5T_0}{\tau}} = V_1$$

#### 稳态效应上下界





$$(k+0.5)T_0$$
 $kT_0$   $(k+1)T_0$ 

$$V_{S0} + (V_1 - V_{S0})e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}} = V_2$$

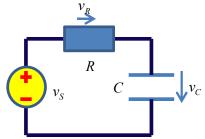
$$V_{2}e^{-\frac{0.5T_{0}}{\tau}}=V_{1}$$

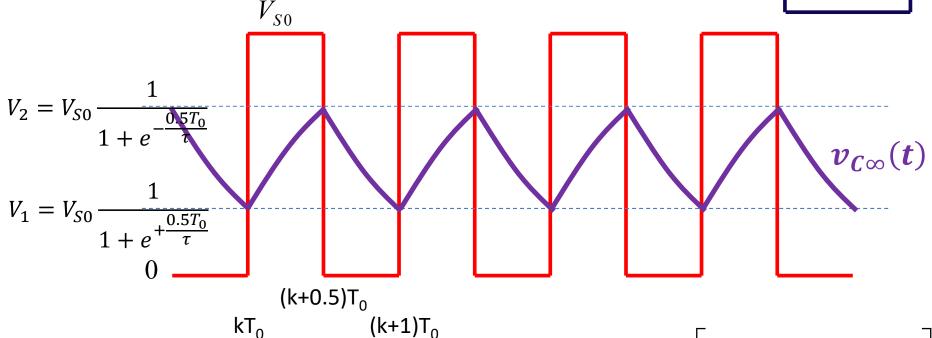
$$V_2 = V_{S0} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}}$$

$$V_1 = V_{S0} \frac{e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}}$$

$$\frac{V_1 + V_2}{2} = 0.5V_{S0}$$

#### 电容电压稳态响应





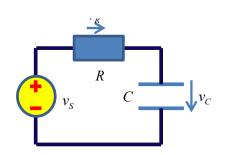
$$kT_0 \sim (k+0.5)T_0$$
:

$$kT_{0} \sim (k+1)T_{0}$$

$$kT_{0} \sim (k+0.5)T_{0}: \qquad v_{C\infty}(t) = V_{S0} + (V_{1} - V_{S0})e^{-\frac{t-kT_{0}}{\tau}} = V_{S0} \left[1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-\frac{0.5T_{0}}{\tau}}}e^{-\frac{t-kT_{0}}{\tau}}\right]$$

#### 时间分区表述

$$(k+0.5)T_0 \sim (k+1)T_0: \quad v_{C\infty}(t) = 0 + (V_2 - 0)e^{-\frac{t - (k+0.5)T_0}{\tau}} = V_{S0} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}} e^{-\frac{t - (k+0.5)T_0}{\tau}}$$



$$kT_0 \sim (k+0.5)T_0$$
:

$$kT_0 \sim (k+0.5)T_0:$$
  $v_{C\infty}(t) = V_{S0} \left| 1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}} e^{-\frac{t-kT_0}{\tau}} \right|$ 

$$(k+0.5)T_0 \sim (k+1)T_0$$
:

$$(k+0.5)T_0 \sim (k+1)T_0: \quad v_{C\infty}(t) = V_{S0} \frac{1}{1+e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}} e^{-\frac{t-(k+0.5)T_0}{\tau}}$$

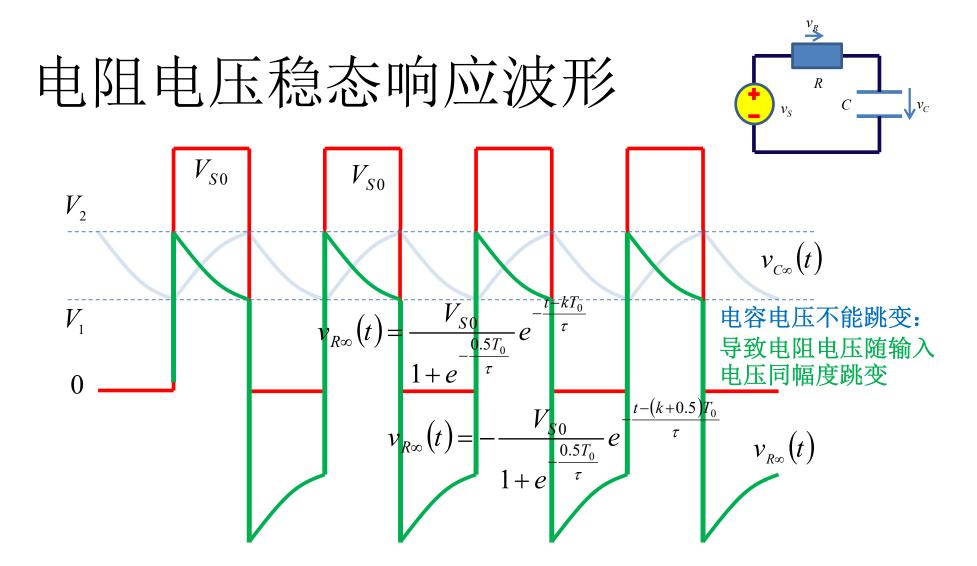
$$v_{R\infty}(t) = v_{S\infty}(t) - v_{C\infty}(t)$$

$$kT_0 \sim (k+0.5)T_0$$

$$kT_0 \sim (k+0.5)T_0:$$
  $v_{R\infty}(t) = \frac{V_{S0}}{1+e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}} e^{-\frac{t-kT_0}{\tau}}$ 

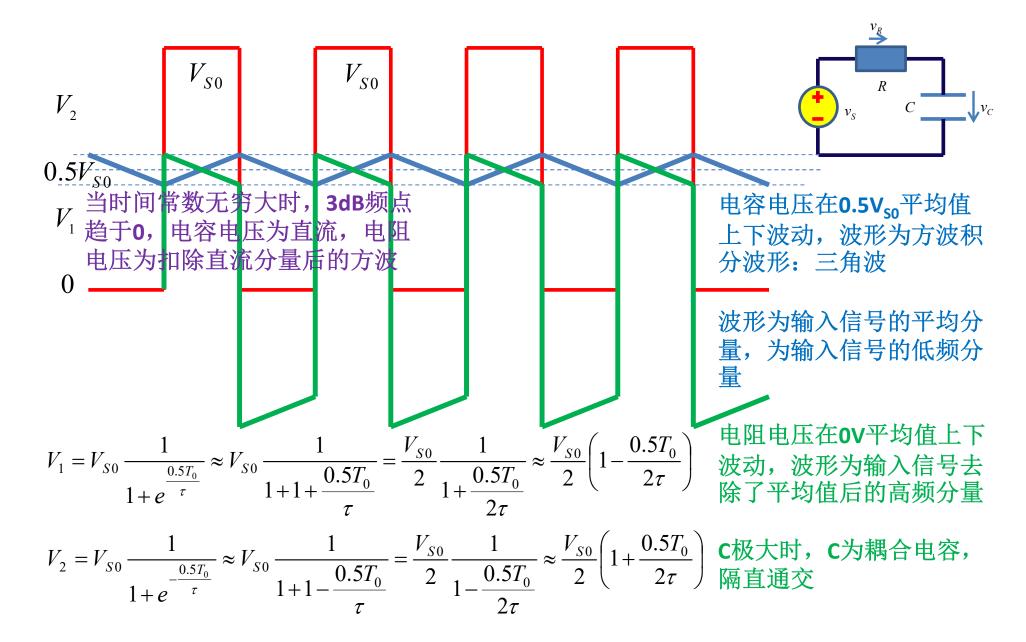
$$(k+0.5)T_0 \sim (k+1)T_0$$

$$(k+0.5)T_0 \sim (k+1)T_0:$$
  $v_{R\infty}(t) = -\frac{V_{S0}}{1+e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}}e^{-\frac{t-(k+0.5)T_0}{\tau}}$ 

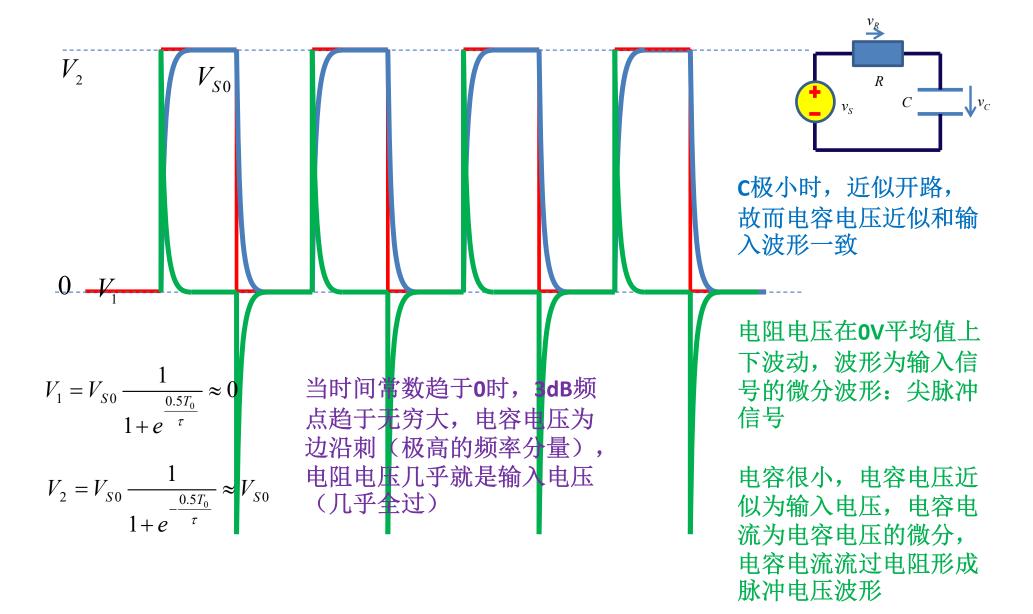


电容电压是输入电压中的低频分量,电容电压平均值为**0.5V**<sub>so</sub>,取的是直流附近的分量 电阻电压是输入电压中的高频分量,电容隔断直流,电阻上没有直流电压,平均值为**0** 

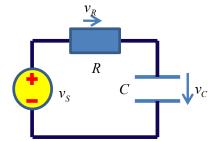
#### 极致情况1: 时间常数很大

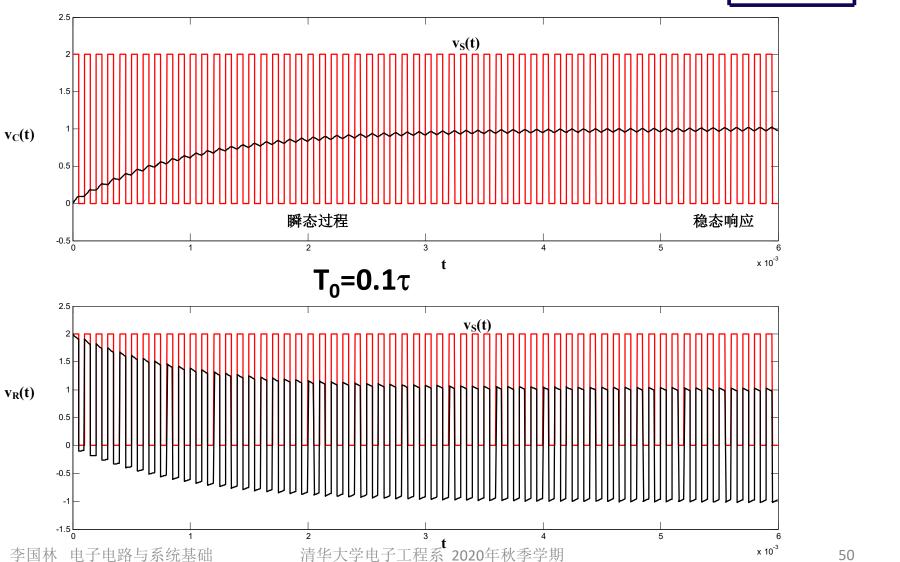


#### 极致情况2: 时间常数很小

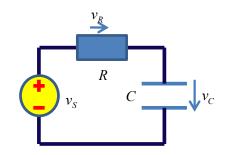


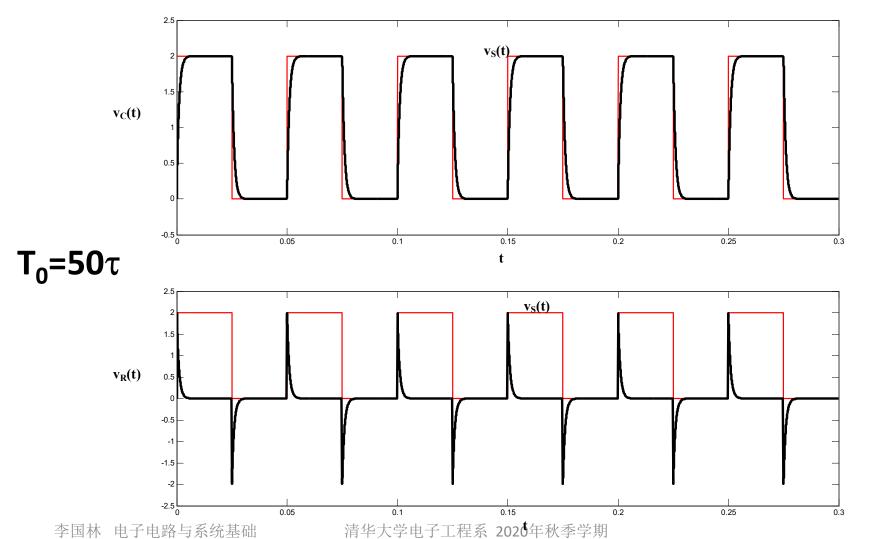
## 大电容求平均,通交隔直





## 小电容几乎开路 微分波形加载电阻





## 三要素法: 表达式

$$v_{C\infty}(t) = \begin{cases} V_{S0} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}} e^{-\frac{t - kT_0}{\tau}} \right] \\ 1 + e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}} e^{-\frac{t - (k + 0.5)T_0}{\tau}} \right] \\ V_{S0} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{0.5T_0}{\tau}}} e^{-\frac{t - (k + 0.5)T_0}{\tau}} \end{cases}$$

$$kT_0 \le t \le (k+0.5)T_0$$

$$(k+0.5)T_0 \le t \le (k+1)T_0$$
  
 $(k=0,1,2,...)$ 

$$v_{C}(0^{+})=0$$
  $\tau=RC$   $v_{C\infty}(0^{+})=V_{1}=V_{S0}\frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{0.5T_{0}}{\tau}}}$ 

$$v_{C}(t) = v_{C\infty}(t) + \left(v_{C}(0^{+}) - v_{C\infty}(0^{+})\right)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = v_{C\infty}(t) - V_{S0} \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}}$$

$$v_{R}(t) = v_{R\infty}(t) + (v_{R}(0^{+}) - v_{R\infty}(0^{+}))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \dots$$
 无需写出表达式,只需理解波形即可

#### · 一阶RC电路的关键参量是时间常数τ=RC

- 对偶地,一阶RL电路的时间常数为τ=GL
- 一阶电路的动态行为,其时间尺度以τ作为比对基准
  - 一个τ,变化63.2%; 5τ,和稳态之差小于1%; 7τ,和稳态之差小于0.1%; ...

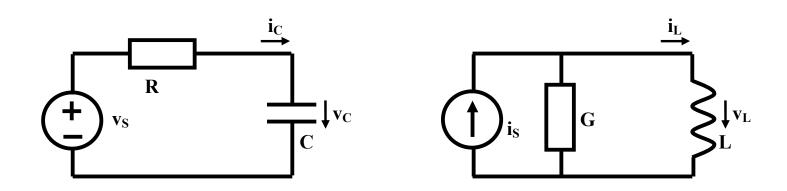
# 本节小结

- 线性时不变动态系统的全响应可分解为零输入响应和零状态响应
  - 对状态方程进行时域积分法获得此结论,是线性系统叠加定理的体现
    - 零输入响应对应的源为电容初始电压或电感初始电流的等效源
    - 零状态响应对应的源为系统外加激励源
- 一阶线性时不变动态电路在周期信号(正弦波、方波、直流等)激励下,可分解为瞬态响应和稳态响应,从而可以用三要素法给出解析解形态
  - 全响应=稳态响应+(初值-稳态初值)e-t/t
  - 稳态响应的求解方法
    - 直流激励: 电容开路, 电感短路
    - 正弦激励: 相量法
    - 方波激励:方波的两个状态时段视为直流激励,用三要素获得稳态解

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (x(0^{+}) - x_{\infty}(0^{+}))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
  $(t > 0)$ 

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (x(t_0^+) - x_{\infty}(t_0^+))e^{-\frac{t - t_0}{\tau}} \qquad (t > t_0)$$

#### 作业一、RC对偶GL



• 图示的一阶RC电路对偶一阶GL电路(习惯称之为RL电路),对一阶RC电路成立的结论对一阶RL电路同样成立,只需置换对偶量即可  $(t \ge 0)$ 

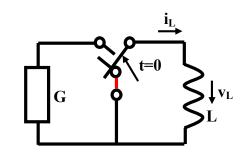
$$v_{C}(t) = V_{0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \int_{0}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau} \qquad i_{L}(t) = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \int_{0}^{t} i_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$

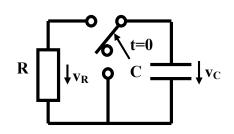
李国林 电子电路与系统基础

$$\tau = RC$$

$$au = GL$$

# 电感

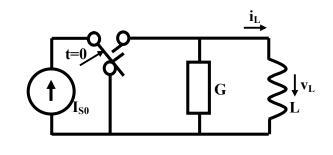


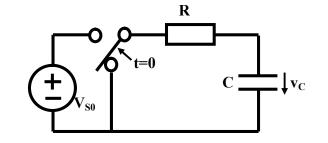


放磁

- (1) 练习9.2.2 分析图示一阶RL电路的零输入响应,假设开关在t=0时刻拨动,开关拨动前的电感初始电流为 $I_0$ 
  - 给出电感电流放磁曲线,和放磁电压时域波形:表达式和曲线

# 充磁





曲线

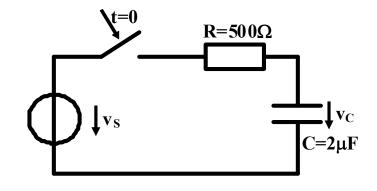
- (2) 练习9.2.4 分析图示一阶RL电路的零状态响应,假设开关在t=0时刻换路,开关换路前放磁已经结束,电感初始电流为0
  - 给出电感电流充磁曲线,和充磁电压时域波形:表达式和曲线

## 作业2 正弦激励

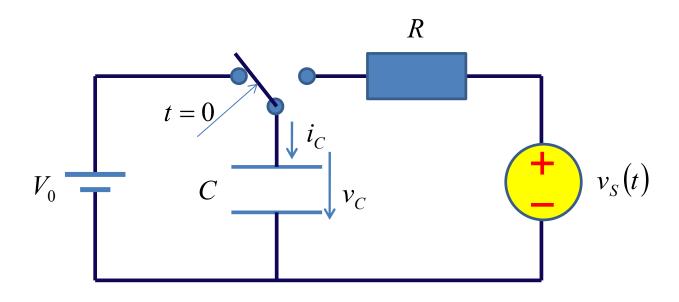
• 如图所示,t=0时刻 开关闭合,正弦波 电压激励源加载到 一阶RC串联电路端 口

$$v_S(t) = 2\cos\omega_0 t$$

- 其中 ,  $\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$   $f_0 = 500Hz$
- 假设电容初始电压 为0, v<sub>c</sub>(0)=0, 请给 出电容电压时域表 达式



## 作业3斜升信号稳态响应



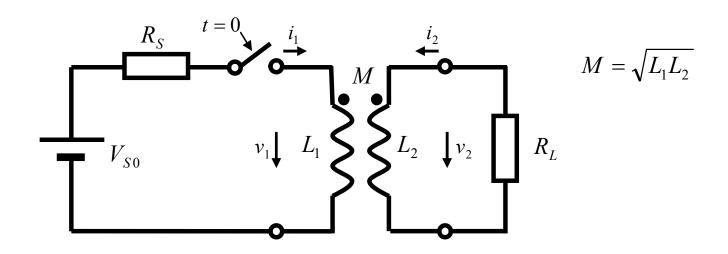
$$v_S(t) = \frac{V_{S0}}{\tau_S}t$$
 假设激励源是一个斜升信号,请给出电容电压表达式。

思路:三要素法:代入稳态响应表达式,或者猜解的形态

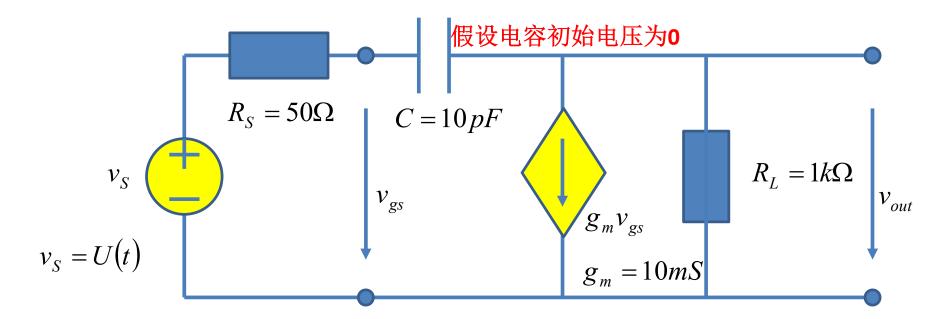
$$v_{C\infty}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} v_{S}(\lambda) \cdot e^{\frac{\lambda - t}{\tau}} d\frac{\lambda}{\tau}$$

## 作业4 全耦合变压器是一阶元件

• 练习9.2.6 如图E9.2.9所示,这是一个全耦合变压器电路。开关在t=0时刻闭合,求变压器两个端口的电压时域表达式。

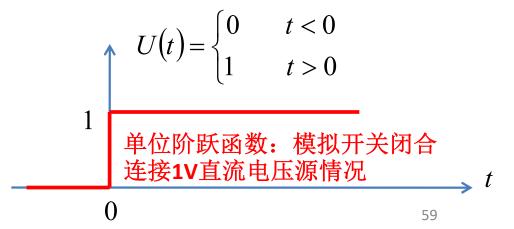


#### 作业5 三要素法适用一阶RC电路



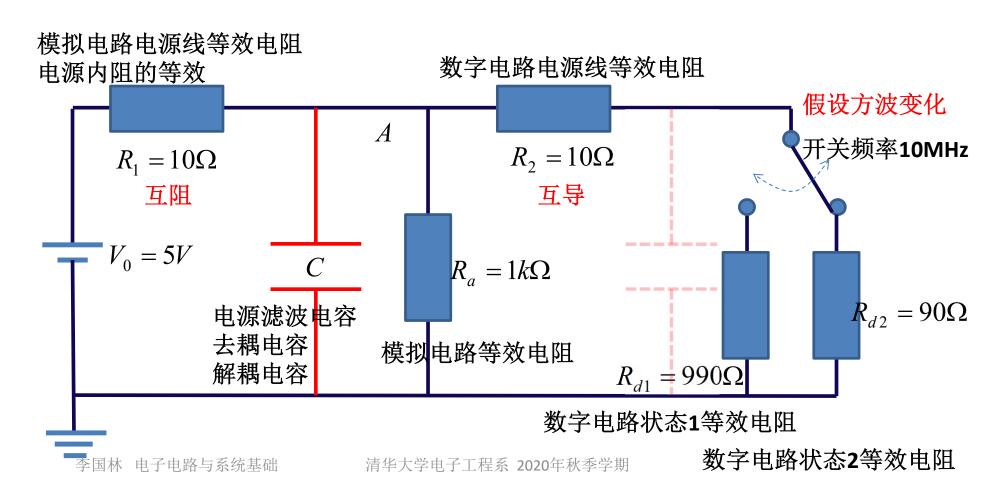
方法一、用三要素法获得电容时域波形 $v_c(t)$ ,进而获得输出电压时域波形 $v_{out}(t)$ ,表达式和曲线

方法二(选作)、用三要素法直接获得输出电压时域波形v<sub>out</sub>(t)

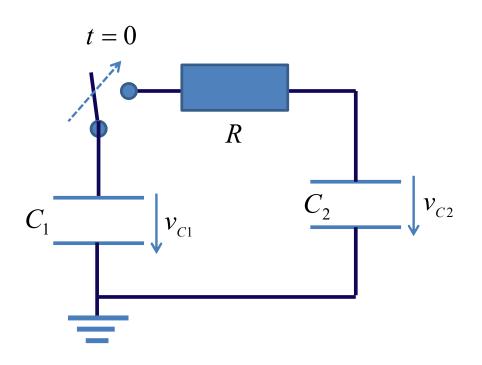


## 作业6: 用电容做电源滤波

- (1)假设没有滤波电容,求模拟电路电源端A点的电压波形
- · (2) 多大的电容,可以使得A点电压波形起伏是没有电容时的1/10



## 作业7 电容电荷的重新分配



- t<0时刻, $C_1$ 电容初始电压为  $V_0$ , $C_2$ 初始电压为0
- 在t=0时刻,开关闭合,求电容C<sub>1</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>两端电压变化规律,写出表达式,画出时域波形
  - 电荷重新分配过程中,电阻 消耗多少能量?能量是否守 恒?
- 考察R越来越小趋于0的变化 过程中,回路电流是如何变 化的? 电容电荷的重新分配 情况怎样?
  - 当R=0 (短接线连接)时,电容电荷的重新分配是瞬间完成的,电容电压发生突变!出现无界电流!

#### 仿真作业

- 题5计算获得电容值,置于A位置,仿真确认满足设计要求
- 将电容从A位置移到B位置,仿真,说明是否满足设计要求
- · 将电容拆分为两个电容,分别置于A,B两个位置,...
- · 将电容拆分为3个电容,置于A,B及互导电阻中间,...
- 将电容拆分为4个电容,置于A,B及互导、互阻电阻中间, ...
- 总结: 功能电路的去耦电容应该置于什么位置最好?
- 继续研究:模拟电路还是数字电路离电源更近了好?

