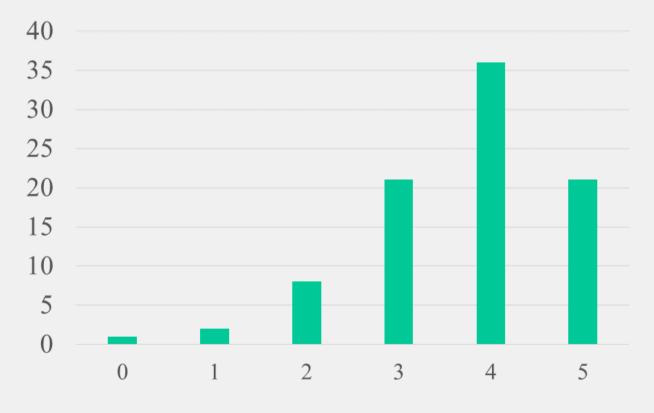
# 电路原理

第2讲: 拓扑约束和元件约束

手头要有纸笔

# 上节课前测结果(5道题回答正确的分布)89人



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雨课堂 Rain Classroom

## 内容提要

- 基尔霍夫定律 → 拓扑约束
- 电阻
- 独立电源
- 受控元件
  - 受控电阻
  - 受控电源
- 2b法求解电路

元件约束

课外推送

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# 本讲重难点

- KCL, KVL
- · MOSFET的仿真 (不需要知道物理原理)
  - -如何研究元件的外特性
- 受控源的定义

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### 一、基尔霍夫定律(Kirchhoff's Laws)

按照我们教材和视频中的定义, 该电路有多少节点?

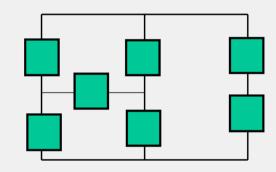


3





14



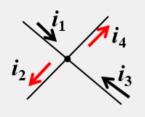
#### 德国物理学家Kirchhoff1845年提出



#### II. Kirchhoff's Current Laws KCL:

$$\sum i(t)=0$$

流出节点的电流的代数和为零



$$-i_1+i_2-i_3+i_4=0$$
 $i_1+i_3=i_2+i_4$ 

$$i_1 + i_3 = i_2 + i_4$$

"代数和":

流出节点电流的符号为+ 流入节点电流的符号为-

#### 请用文字来总结上式的物理含义

弹幕时间到!

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#### 德国物理学家Kirchhoff1845年提出



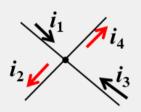
#### II. Kirchhoff's Current Laws KCL:

$$\sum i(t)=0$$

流出节点的电流的代数和为零

"代数和":

流出节点电流的符号为+  $-i_1+i_2-i_3+i_4=0$  流入节点电流的符号为- $i_1+i_3=i_2+i_4$ 



$$-i_1+i_2-i_3+i_4=0$$

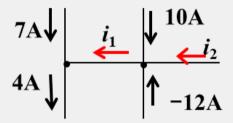
$$i_1 + i_3 = i_2 + i_4$$

$$\sum i_{\rm in}(t) = \sum i_{\rm out}(t)$$

- (a) 只适用于集总参数电路(阅读教材1.6节)
- (b) 对于用参考方向表示的电流依然有效

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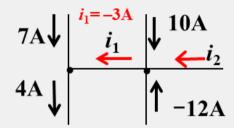
例



$$i_1 = -3A$$

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 $i_2 = A$ 



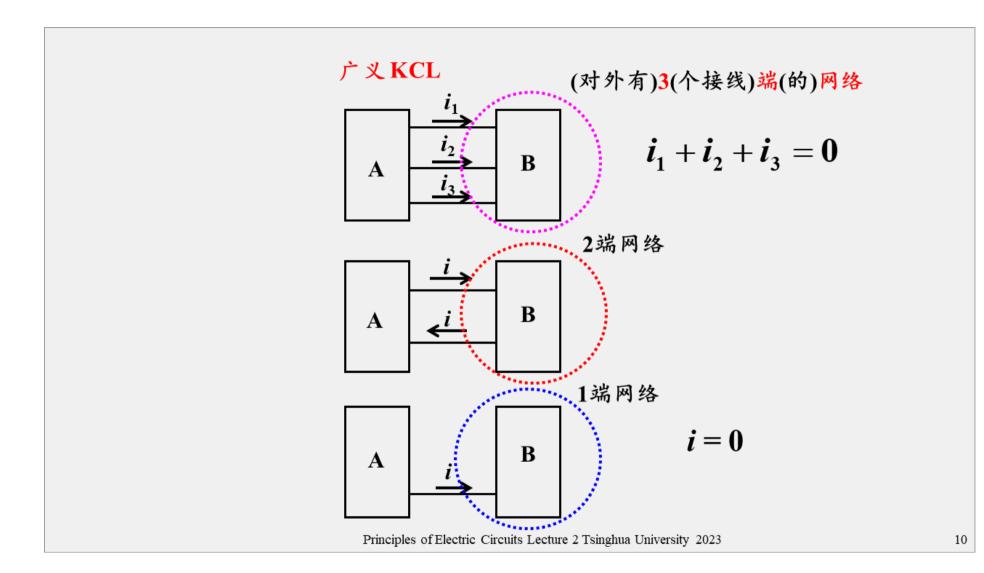




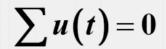


5

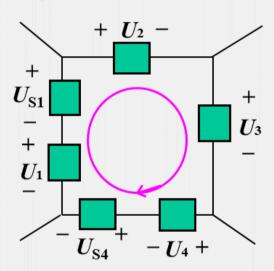
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III. Kirchhoff's Voltage Laws KVL: 回路中所有电压(降)的代数和为零。



例



#### "代数和":

沿着某方向(顺/逆时针)走, 先遇到+号则该电压为+ 先遇到-号则该电压为-

从 $U_1$ 开始顺时针:

$$-U_1-U_{S1}+U_2+U_3+U_4+U_{S4}=0$$

$$+U_2+U_3+U_4+U_{S4}=U_1+U_{S1}$$

请用文字来总结上式的物理含义

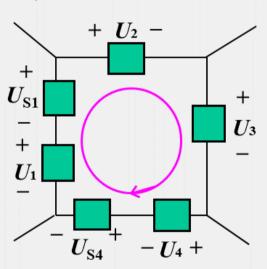
弹幕!

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III. Kirchhoff's Voltage Laws KVL: 回路中所有电压(降)的代数和为零。

$$\sum u(t)=0$$

例



#### "代数和":

沿着某方向(顺/逆时针)走, 先遇到+号则该电压为+ 先遇到-号则该电压为-

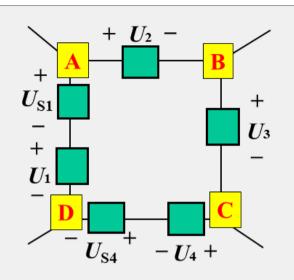
从 $U_1$ 开始顺时针:

$$-U_1-U_{S1}+U_2+U_3+U_4+U_{S4}=0$$

$$+U_2+U_3+U_4+U_{S4}=U_1+U_{S1}$$

$$\sum u_{\rm drop}(t) = \sum u_{\rm rise}(t)$$

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$$-U_1-U_{S1}+U_2+U_3+U_4+U_{S4}=0$$

$$+U_2+U_3+U_4+U_{S4}=U_1+U_{S1}$$

考虑某两点之间的电压降

$$U_{\text{ABCD}} = +U_2 + U_3 + U_4 + U_{\text{S4}} = U_1 + U_{\text{S1}} = U_{\text{AD}}$$

广义KVL: 电路中任意两点间的电压等于两点间任意

一条路径经过的各元件电压的代数和。

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## 多选题 1分



$$U_{AC}$$
=



$$\boldsymbol{U}_2 + \boldsymbol{U}_3$$



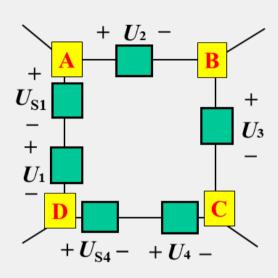
$$U_{\rm S1} + U_{\rm 1} + U_{\rm S4} + U_{\rm 4}$$



$$U_{\rm S1}$$
 +  $U_{\rm 1}$ 



$$U_2 + U_3 - U_4 - U_{84}$$



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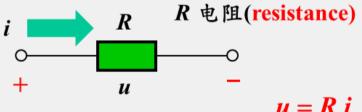
## 二、电阻 (Resistor)

1. 电路符号



2. 欧姆定律

电压电流采用关联参考方向

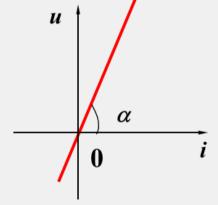


Unit: Ω(欧姆)



 $\diamondsuit G = 1/R$ G 电导(Conductance)

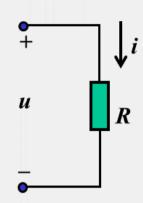
(Siemens, 西门子) Unit: S(西)



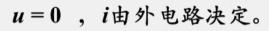
欧姆定律: i= G u

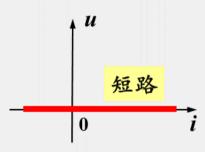
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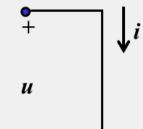
#### 3.短路与开路

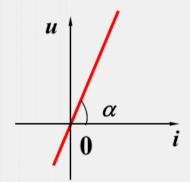


当 R = 0 ( $G = \infty$ ), 定义其为短路(特殊电阻)。



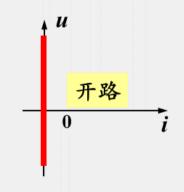


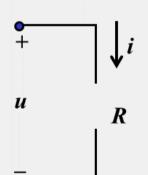




当  $R = \infty$  (G = 0), 定义其为开路(特殊电阻)。

i=0 , u 由外 电路决定。





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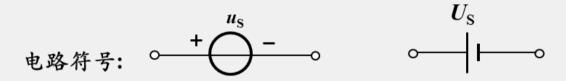
实际电阻器 电阻的额定功率 见课后推送

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### 三、独立电源(independent source)

1. 理想独立电压源 (ideal independent voltage source)

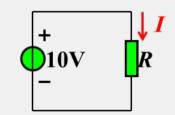


- 1) 特性
  - (a) 独立电压源两端的电压与电路其余部分无关

直流: Us 为常数

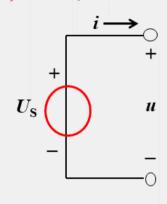
正弦交流:  $u_{\rm S}$ 随时间变化,可以表示为 $u_{\rm S}=U_{\rm m}{\rm sin}\omega t$ 

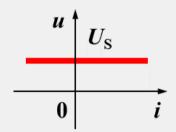
(b) 流经独立电压源的电流由外电路决定



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### 2). u-i 特性



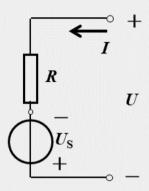


 $U_{\rm S}$ =0和本节课前面提到的什么在u-i特性上是一样的(等效)?

此处可以有弹幕

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### 图示端口的u-i特性是



$$U=-U_S+RI$$

$$U=U_{\rm S}-RI$$

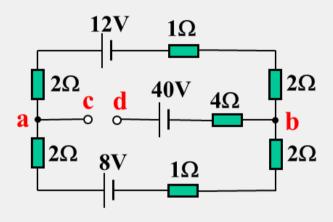
$$U=-U_{\rm S}-RI$$

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 $U_{ab}$ = $_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{ab}}}}}}}$ V c-d之间是开路



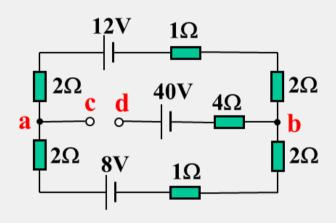




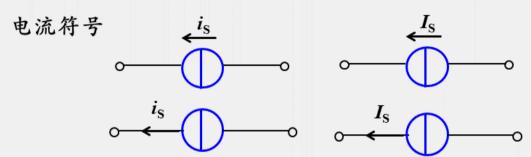
 $U_{cd}$ = V c-d之间是开路







#### 2、理想独立电流源 (independent current source)



#### 1) 特性:

(a) 流经独立电流源的电流与电路的其余部分无关

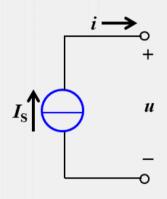
直流: Is 是常数

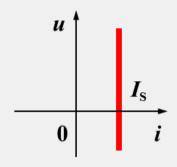
正弦交流:  $i_{\rm S}$ 随时间变化,可以表示为 $i_{\rm S}$ = $I_{\rm m}$ sin $\omega t$ 

(b) 电流源上的电压由外电路决定

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### 2) u-i 特性



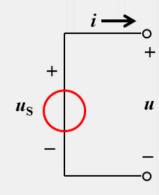


 $I_{\rm S}$ =0和本节课前面提到的什么等效?

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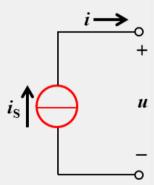
市课堂 Rain Classroom

#### 3. 独立电源的功率



$$p_{\underline{g}} = ui = u_{S}i$$

$$p_{\underline{g}} = -ui = -u_{S}i$$



$$p_{\underline{g}} = ui = u i_{S}$$

$$p_{\underline{g}} = -ui = -u i_{S}$$

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$$P_{us\,g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \mathbf{W}$$

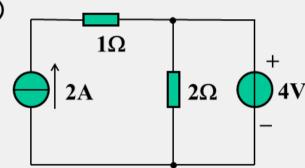
(最先答对的3位同学有红包)





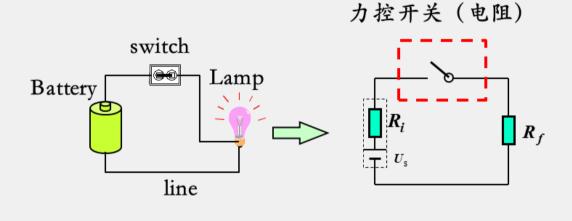


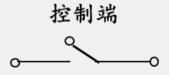
12



# 四、受控元件(dependent elements)

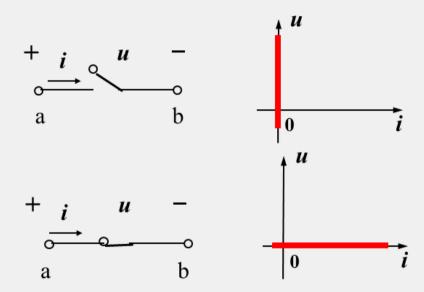
### 1. 受控电阻-开关





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### 理想力控开关的 u-i特性

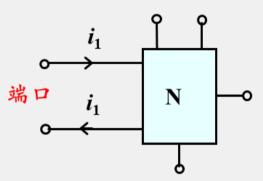


## 鼓励投稿 非理想力控开关的u-i特性?

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# 端口 (port)

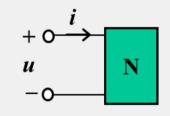
n=6(个接线)端(的) 网络

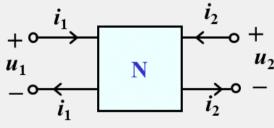


端口由两个接线端构成,且满足如下条件:从一个接线端流入的电流等于从另一个接线端流出的电流。 端口条件

一端口网络:对外只有一个端口的网络,即二端网络

二端口网络: 对外有 二个端口的网络(L5)

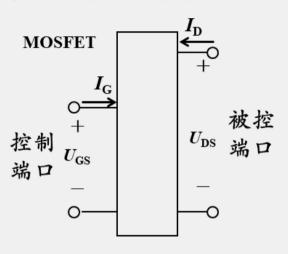




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雨课堂 Rain Classroom 一个压控电阻和压控开关的实例: MOSFET







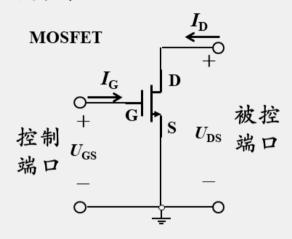
#### 循序渐进地研究外特性:

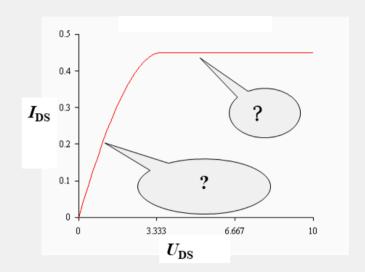
- (1) 控制端口的u-i特性(被控端口为某个电压)
- (2) 控制端口的电压对被控端口的影响
  - (2-1) 控制端口的电压变,看被控端口的电流(被控端口电压固定)
  - (2-2) 控制端口为某固定电压,看被控端口的u-i特性

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### 一个压控电阻(压控开关)

的实例: MOSFET





### 看进一步仿真

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### 2 受控电源 (Dependent source)

#### 定义:

受控电压源:

对外表现为电压源的u-i特性,其电压由电路中某电压或电流控制 受控电流源

端口

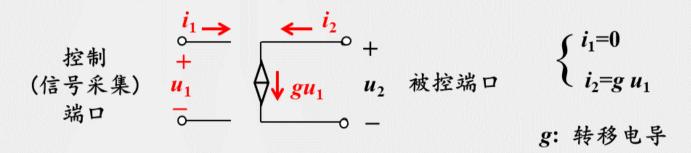
对外表现为电流源的u-i特性, 其电流由电路中某电压或电流控制

为什么 要有受 控源? 电路 能量和信号处理电路(变压器、放大器、开关等) 导线(输电线路、电路板等)

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#### 线性受控源的分类

(a) 压控电流源Voltage Controlled Current Source(VCCS)



为什么要有一个开路的控制端口? 希望对电路进行无损的电压采样 L3等效变换讨论

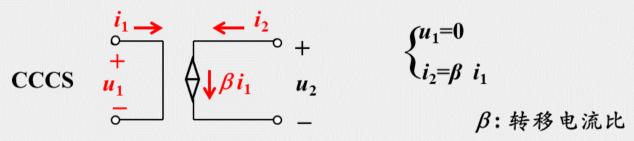
怎么才能有一个开路的控制端口? L2/A1 MOSFET、L4运算放大器

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

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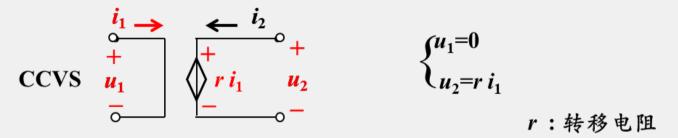
(b) 流控电流源Current Controlled Current Source(CCCS)



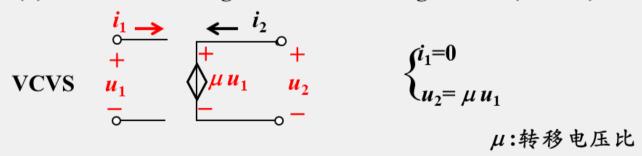
短路的控制端口的原因: 无损的电流采样 L3讨论

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(c) 流控电压源Current Controlled Voltage Source(CCVS)



(d) 压控电压源Voltage Controlled Voltage Source(VCVS)



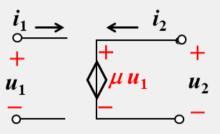
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|| 雨课堂

线性受控源是二端 (两个接线端) 元件吗?







$$\circ \xrightarrow{\mu u_1} - \circ$$

# 受控源与独立源的比较

- (a) 受控源输出端口的u-i特性类似于独立源。
- (b) 独立电压(或电流)源的电压(或电流)由电源本身决定,而 受控电压(或电流)源的电压(或电流)由控制量决定。
- (c) 独立源是真正电路中能量/信号的"源", 受控源在电路中是能量或信号处理元件。

源(发电厂、光电池、麦克风等) 负荷(电动机、扬声器、屏幕等) 能量和信号处理电路(变压器、放大器、开关等) 导线(输电线路、电路板等)

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