## 第11讲 二阶动态电路

- 1 RLC串联二阶电路
- 2 RLC并联二阶电路
- 3 二阶电路的直觉解法
- 4 二阶电路的应用

纸笔计算器

数学←→物理交织

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# 本讲重难点

- "过/临/欠/无"的定义
- 定性画波形图 (尤其是欠阻尼)

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方程 
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 100\frac{dx}{dt} + 2500x = 6$$
 的特征根是

$$p_1 = -25$$
  $p_2 = -100$ 

$$p_1 = p_2 = -50$$

$$p_{1,2} = -12.5 \pm j48.4$$

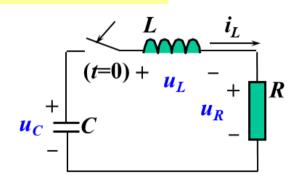
$$p_{1,2} = \pm j50$$

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### 1 RLC串联二阶电路



(1) 列方程

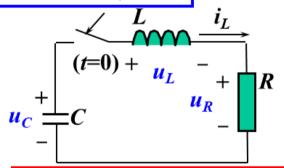


$$\begin{cases} u_C = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + Ri_L & i_L \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{LC} u_C = 0 \\ i_L = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} & u_C \text{ (A) } \text{ (A) } \text{ (B) } \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i_L}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{LC} i_L = 0 \end{cases}$$

课外练习:

以 $u_R$ 、 $u_L$ 为变量列写微分方程。

#### 零输入RLC串联



以不同的变量列写方程, 得到的特征方程相同。

# $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i_L}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 i_L = 0$

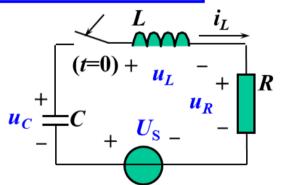
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 u_C = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_L}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\mathrm{d}u_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 u_L = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_R}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\mathrm{d}u_R}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 u_R = 0$$

可先列写零输入电路方 程, 求得特征根。

#### 有输入RLC串联



有独立源电路和零输入 电路的特征方程相同。

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i_{_L}}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{_L}}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_{_0}^2 i_{_L} = 0$$

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#### (2) 求自由分量

#### LC参数不变,随R从O开始增加,状态怎么变?

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 u_C = 0$$
 此处可以有弹幕
$$2\alpha = \frac{R}{L} \qquad \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

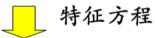
$$p^2 + 2\alpha p + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

数值例子 R分别为 $5\Omega$ 、 $4\Omega$ 、 $1\Omega$ 、 $0\Omega$ 时求 $u_{C}(t)$ 、 $i_{L}(t)$ ,  $t \geq 0$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{LC} u_C = 0$$

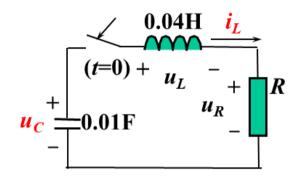


$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 25R \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + 2500u_C = 0$$



$$p^2 + 25Rp + 2500 = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 625R^2 - 10000$$



$$u_C(0^-) = 3V, i_L(0^-) = 0$$

$$R = 5\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases}
b^{2} - 4ac = 5625 > 0 & p^{2} + 25Rp + 2500 = 0 \\
p_{1} = -25 & p_{2} = -100 \\
u_{C}(t) = A_{1}e^{-25t} + A_{2}e^{-100t}
\end{cases}$$

$$R = 4\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases}
b^{2} - 4ac = 0 \\
p_{1} = p_{2} = -50 \\
u_{C}(t) = A_{1}e^{-50t} + A_{2}te^{-50t}
\end{cases}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = A_{1}e^{-50t} + A_{2}te^{-50t}$$

$$u_{C}(0^{-}) = 3V, i_{L}(0^{-}) = 0$$

$$R = 1\Omega$$

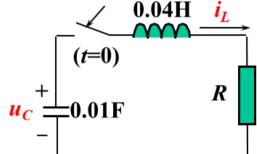
$$\begin{cases}
b^{2} - 4ac = -9375 < 0 \\
p_{1,2} = -12.5 \pm j48.4 \\
u_{C}(t) = Ke^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + \theta)
\end{cases}$$

$$R = 0\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases}
p_{1,2} = \pm j50 \\
u_{C}(t) = K \sin(50t + \theta)
\end{cases}$$

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 $p^2 + 25Rp + 2500 = 0$ 



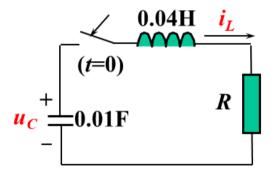
$$u_C(0^-) = 3V, i_L(0^-) = 0$$

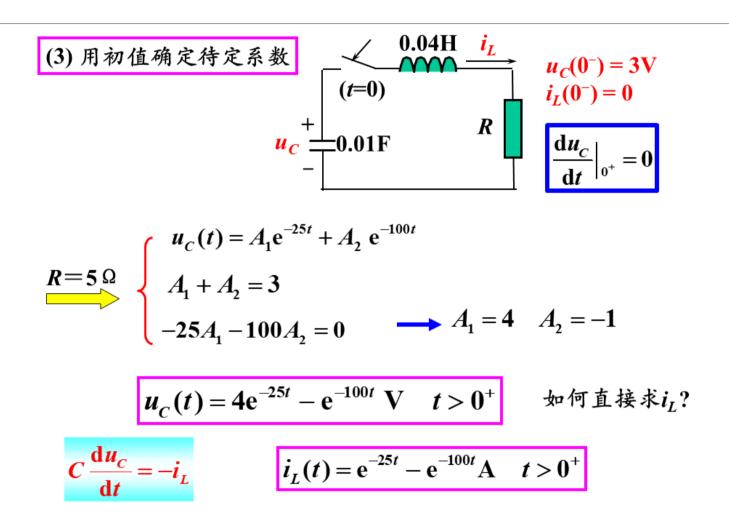
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0^+} = \underline{\qquad} V/\mathrm{s}$$





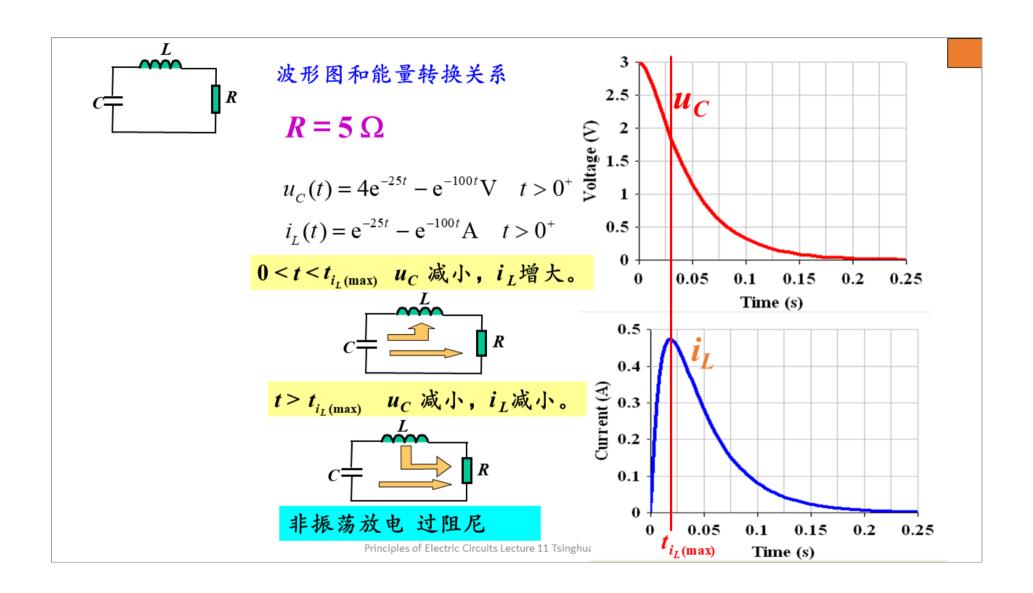
$$u_C(0^-) = 3V$$
  
 $i_L(0^-) = 0$ 





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市课堂 Rain Classroom



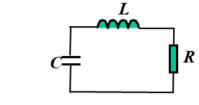
过阻尼二阶系统,可以有一个储能元件给另一个储能元件的充电过程吗?

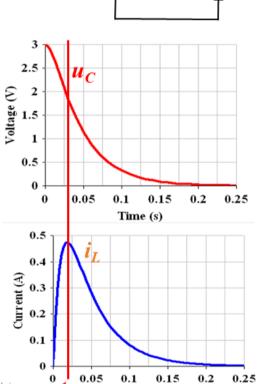


可以



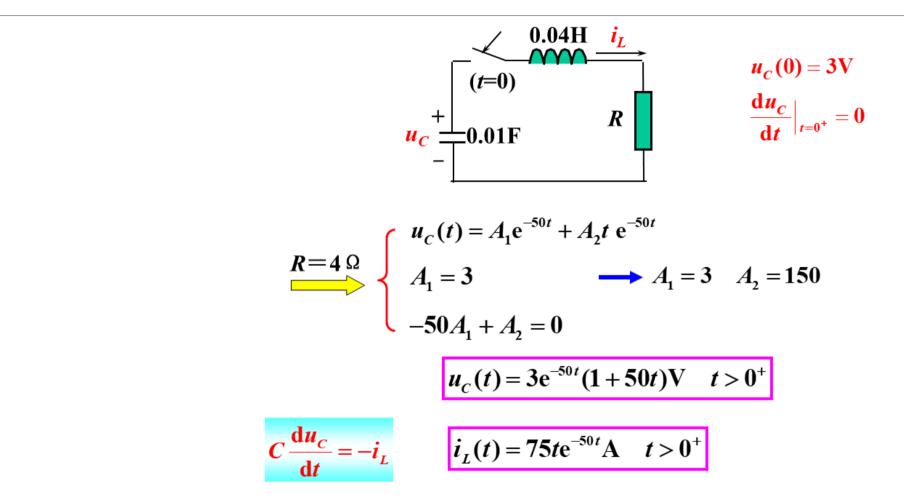
不可以





Time (s)

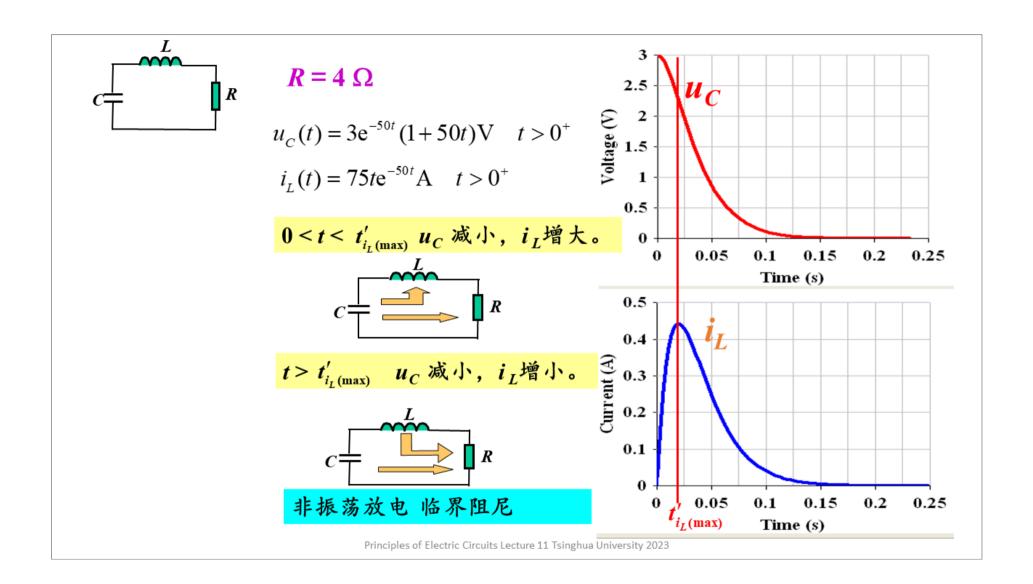
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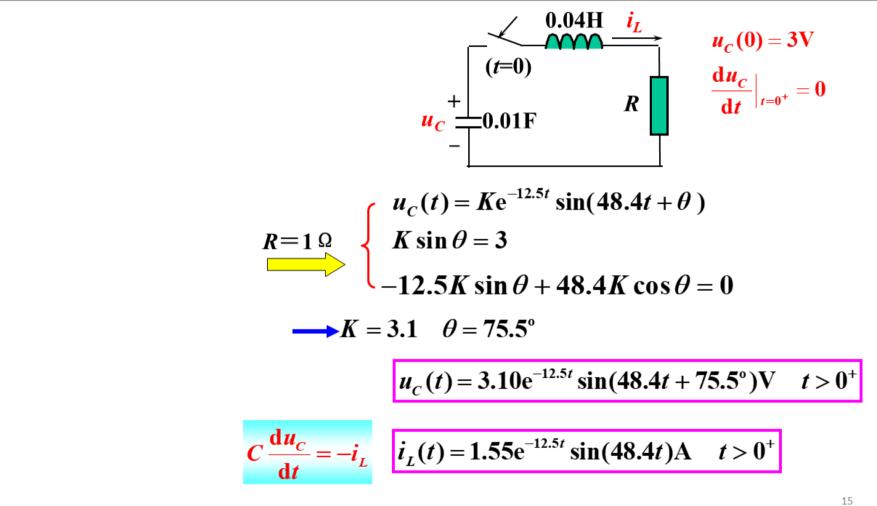


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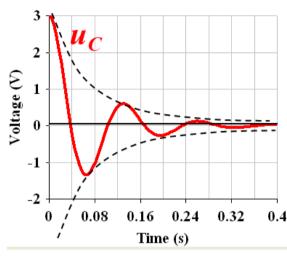


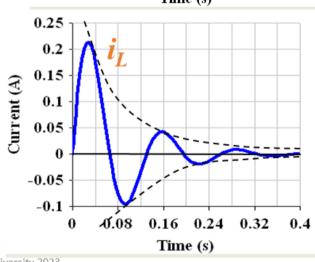
#### $R = 1 \Omega$

$$u_C(t) = 3.10e^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + 75.5^{\circ})V$$
  
 $t > 0^{+}$ 

$$i_L(t) = 1.55e^{-12.5t} \sin 48.4tA$$
  
 $t > 0^+$ 

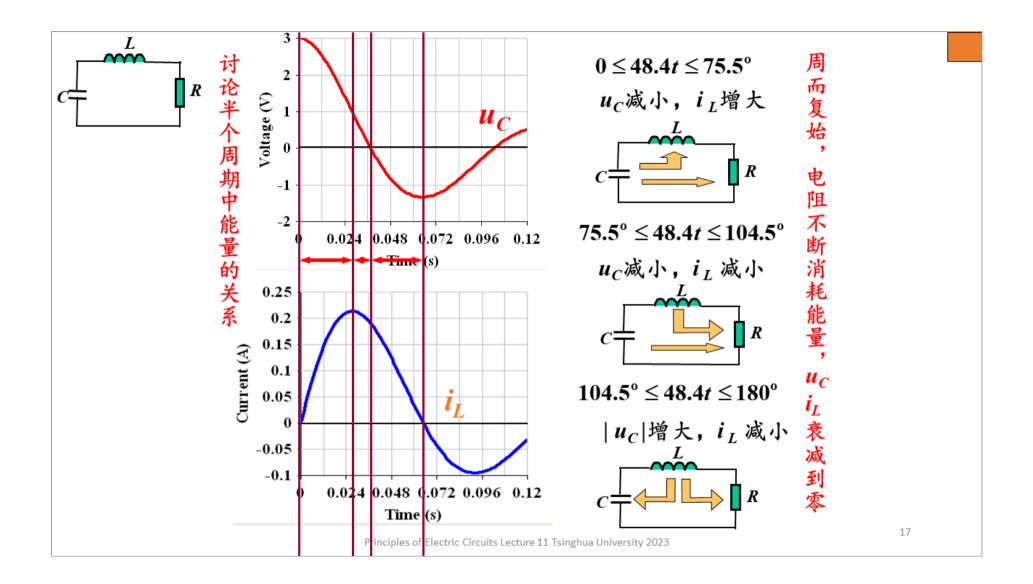
#### 衰减振荡 欠阻尼





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RLC串联欠阻尼电路中, R越大, 能量衰减得越



快



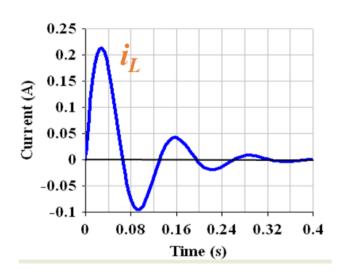
$$p^2 + \frac{R}{L}p + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

#### 大致多长时间后趋于稳态?

"红包"



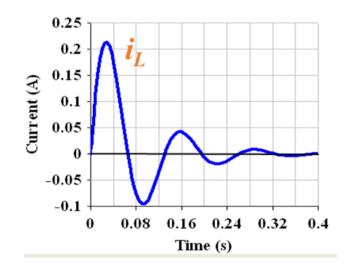
### $i_L(t) = 1.55e^{-12.5t} \sin 48.4tA$ $t \ge 0$



### 衰减振荡周期为\_\_\_s



### $i_L(t) = 1.55e^{-12.5t} \sin 48.4t A$ $t \ge 0$



#### 有关RLC串联欠阻尼3个参数的讨论

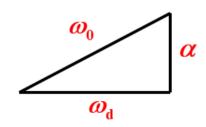
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2} u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{LC} u_{C} = 0$$

$$\frac{2\alpha}{LC} \frac{\omega_{0}^{2}}{LC} = 0$$

#### 衰减系数α

自由振荡角频率/

$$\omega_0^2 = \omega_d^2 + \alpha^2$$



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 u_C = 0$$

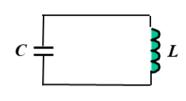
$$b^2-4ac<0$$

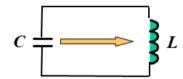
$$m{\phi_0^2}$$
  $b^2-4ac<0$  自由振荡角频率/自然角频率 $m{\phi_0}$   $p_{1,2}=rac{-2lpha\pm {
m j}2\sqrt{\omega_0^2-lpha^2}}{2}$ 

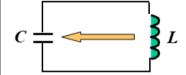
$$= -\alpha \pm \mathbf{j} \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$
$$= -\alpha \pm \mathbf{j} \omega_d$$

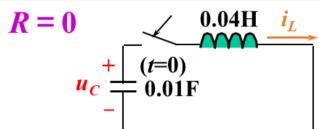
衰减振荡角频率 🛛

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$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = 0$$

$$p^2 + 2500 = 0$$
  $p = \pm j50$ 

$$u_C(t) = K \sin(50 t + \theta)$$

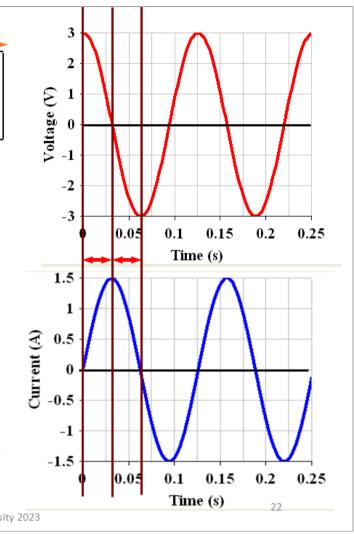
$$u_C(0) = 3 \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0^+} = 0$$

$$K=3$$
  $\theta=90^{\circ}$ 

$$u_C(t) = 3\cos 50t \text{ V}$$
  $t > 0^+$ 

$$i_L(t) = 1.5 \sin 50t \text{ A} \quad t > 0^+$$

#### 等幅振荡 无阻尼



### 2 RLC并联二阶电路

零輸入
$$RLC$$
并联
$$\begin{cases}
i_R = i_L + C \frac{du_C}{dt} \\
u_C = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \\
i_R = -\frac{u_C}{R}
\end{cases}$$

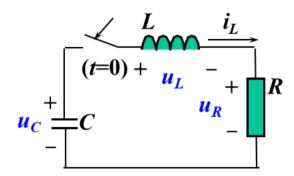
$$\frac{d^2i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC} \frac{di_L}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} i_L = 0 \qquad 2\alpha = \frac{1}{RC} \\
\frac{d^2i_L}{dt^2} + 2\alpha \frac{di_L}{dt} + \omega_0^2 i_L = 0$$

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RLC串 联

$$2\alpha = \frac{R}{L}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$



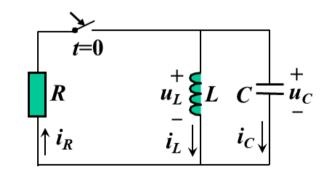
### 对偶的力量!

$$p^2 + 2\alpha p + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

RLC并联

$$2\alpha = \frac{1}{RC}$$

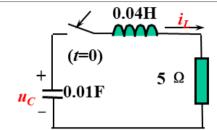
$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$



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### 3 二阶电路的直觉解法

Part I: 不求待定系数定性画支路量的变化曲线



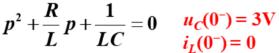
(1) 过阻尼或临界阻尼 (无振荡衰减)

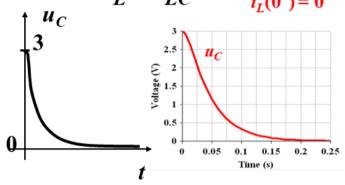
以过阻尼为例

$$p_1 = -25$$
  $p_2 = -100$ 

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = 3V \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big|_{t=0^+} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left. \boldsymbol{i}_L \right|_{0^+} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{\mathrm{d} i_L}{\mathrm{d} t} \right|_{0^+} \end{cases}$$





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### 3 二阶电路的直觉解法

Part I: 不求待定系数定性画支路量的变化曲线

(1) 过阻尼或临界阻尼 (无振荡衰减)

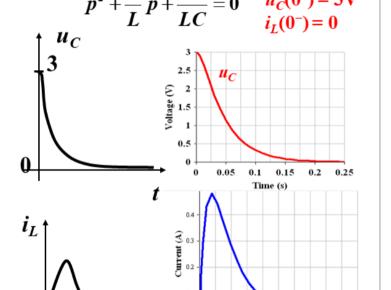
以过阻尼为例

$$p_1 = -25$$
  $p_2 = -100$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_C(0^+) = 3V \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big|_{t=0^+} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{i}_{L} \big|_{0^{+}} = \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{i}_{L}}{\mathbf{I}_{C}} \big|_{0^{+}} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{i}_{L} \big|_{0^{+}} = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

过(临界)阻尼,无振荡放电



0.1

0.15 Time (s)

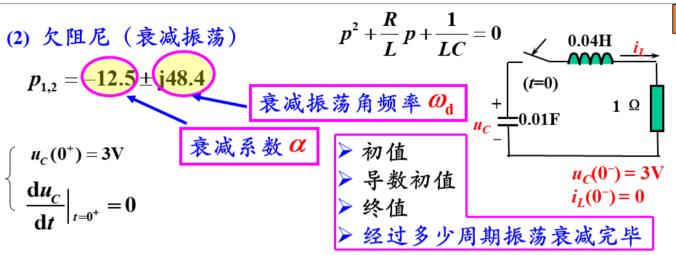
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0.04H

5 Ω

(t=0)

0.01F



回忆一阶电路中的时间常数7:3~57后过渡过程结束

$$3 \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{3}{12.5} = 0.24 \text{ s}$$
 $5 \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{5}{12.5} = 0.4 \text{ s}$  后过渡过程结束

振荡周期为 
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{2\pi}{48.4} = 0.13 \text{ s}$$

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#### 振荡几个周期后 可认为过渡过程结束?

$$p_{1,2} = -12.5 \pm j48.4$$

$$3 \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{3}{12.5} = 0.24 \text{ s}$$

$$5 \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{5}{12.5} = 0.4 \text{ s}$$

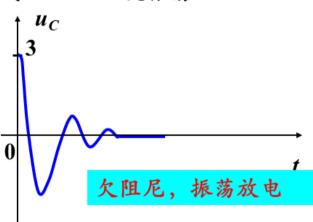
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{48.4} = 0.13 \text{ s}$$

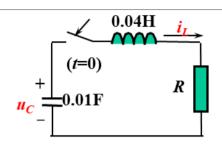
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$$\lambda_{1,2} = -12.5 \pm j48.4$$

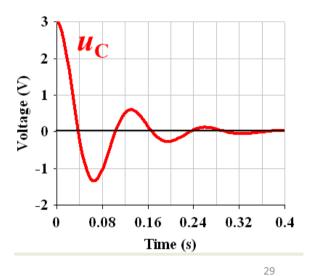
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = 3V \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big|_{t=0^+} = 0 \end{cases}$$

衰减过程中有 0.24/0.13≈2次振荡 或0.4/0.13≈3次振荡





- > 初值
- > 导数初值
- > 终值
- > 经过多少周期振荡衰减完毕



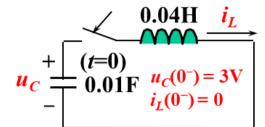
#### (3) 无阻尼

$$p_{1,2} = \pm j50$$

$$\begin{cases} i_L \Big|_{0^+} = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big|_{0^+} = \frac{1}{L} u_L = \frac{3}{L} \end{cases}$$

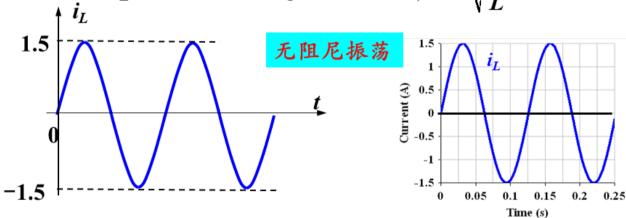
> 初值

▶ 导数初值▶ 最大值



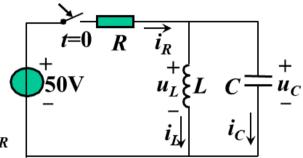
$$\begin{cases} i_{L}|_{0^{+}} = 0 \\ \frac{\text{d}i_{L}}{\text{d}t}|_{0^{+}} = \frac{1}{L}u_{L} = \frac{3}{L} \end{cases} \qquad \text{因为无阻尼,所以无能量损失} \\ \frac{1}{2}Cu_{C}^{2}(0) + \frac{1}{2}Li_{L}^{2}(0) = \frac{1}{2}Cu_{C}^{2}(t) + \frac{1}{2}Li_{L}^{2}(t) \end{cases}$$

 $i_L$ 取最大值时, $u_C$ =0,因此  $i_{L,max} = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} u_C(0) = 1.5A$ 



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例 已知  $i_L(0)$ =2A  $u_C(0)$ =0 R=50 $\Omega$ , L=0.5H, C=100 $\mu$ F。 求:  $i_R(t)$ 。



法1: 列 $u_c$ 的微分方程先求 $u_c$ 再求 $i_R$ 

法2: 列i<sub>R</sub>的微分方程求解

Part II: 法3: 通过求解一系列电阻电路求 $i_R$ 

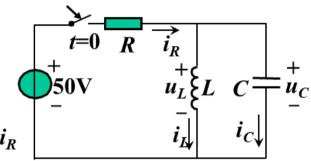
Step 1 由零输入电路得响应形式

零输入RLC并联

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例 已知  $i_L(0)=2A$   $u_C(0)=0$  $R=50\Omega$ , L=0.5H,  $C=100\mu$ F. 求:  $i_R(t)$ 。



法1: 列uc的微分方程先求uc再求iR

法2: 列i<sub>R</sub>的微分方程求解

法3: 通过求解一系列电阻电路求i<sub>R</sub>

Step 1 由零输入电路得响应形式

零输入RLC并联

$$p^2 + 2\alpha p + \omega_0^2 = 0$$
  $2\alpha = \frac{1}{RC} = 200$   $\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC} = 20000$ 

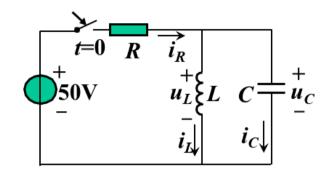
$$p_{1,2} = -100 \pm j100$$

全响应形式 
$$i_R = i_R(\infty) + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \theta)$$

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已知  $i_L(0)$ =2A  $u_C(0)$ =0 R=50 $\Omega$  , L=0.5H , C=100 $\mu$ F。 求:  $i_R(t)$  。

Step2 求稳态解



#### 稳态电路

电容/电感分别是什么? 此处可以有弹幕

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已知  $i_L(0)$ =2A  $u_C(0)$ =0 R=50 $\Omega$  , L=0.5H , C=100 $\mu$ F。 求:  $i_R(t)$  。

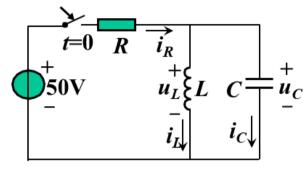
Step2 求稳态解

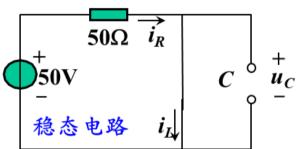
$$i_{R}(\infty) = 1A$$

通解

$$i_R = 1 + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \theta)$$

Step3 求初值





电容/电感分别是什么? 此处可以有弹幕

0+电路

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已知  $i_L(0)$ =2A  $u_C(0)$ =0 R=50 $\Omega$  , L=0.5H , C=100 $\mu$ F。 求:  $i_R(t)$  。

Step2 求稳态解

$$i_{R}(\infty) = 1A$$

通解

$$i_R = 1 + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \theta)$$

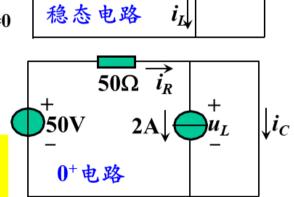
Step3 求初值  $i_L(0)=2A$   $u_C(0)=0$ 

$$i_R(0^+) = \frac{50 - u_C(0^+)}{50} = 1 \text{ A}$$

怎么求?

 $\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}i_R}{\mathrm{d}t} \right|_{t=0^+}$ 

此处可以有弹幕/ 投稿



 $50\Omega$   $\vec{i}_R$ 

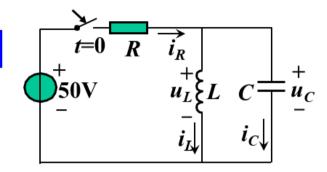
t=0 R

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雨课堂 Rain Classroom

### 思路:用电源、 $u_C$ 和 $i_L$ 来表示 $i_R$

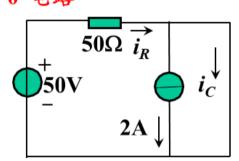
$$i_R = \frac{50 - u_C}{R}$$



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i_R}{\mathrm{d}t}\big|_{0+} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{50 - u_C}{R})\big|_{0+} = -\frac{1}{R}\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}\big|_{0+}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{RC}i_{C}(0^{+})$$

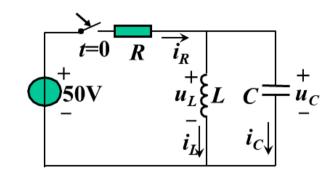
$$= -\frac{-1}{50 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} = 200 \text{ A/s}$$



$$i_C(0^+) = -1A$$

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已知:  $i_L(0)$ =2A  $u_C(0)$ =0 R=50 $\Omega$  , L=0.5H , C=100 $\mu$ F。 求:  $i_R(t)$  。



Step4 求待定系数

通解 
$$i_R = 1 + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} i_R(0^+) = 1A \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}i_R}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big|_{0^+} = 200 \text{ A/s} \end{cases}$$

$$i_R(t) = 1 + 2e^{-100t} \sin 100t \text{ A}$$
  $t > 0^+$ 

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### (初步)总结二阶电路的求解(Part II+Part I)

- 求响应形式
  - (ZIR后) RLC串联、RLC并联→直接得到特征方程
  - ·ZIR非RLC串并联怎么办→L12(根据状态方程)
- 求稳态值 → 得通解表达式
  - 电阻电路

为什么一个动态电路中任意支路量都有相同的变化性质? (L12)

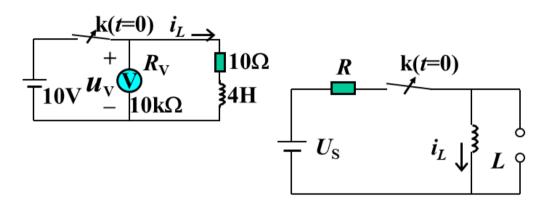
- 求初值
  - 0-电阻电路→换路定理得0+电阻电路→初值
- 求导数初值
  - 将支路量用独立源、 $u_C$   $i_L$ 来表示 $\rightarrow 0^+$ 电阻电路求 $i_C$   $u_L$
  - L12 (根据输出方程和状态方程)
- 用初值和导数初值确定通解待定系数
- 定性画波形

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### 4 二阶电路的应用

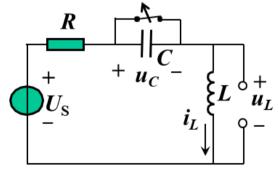
#### (1) 汽车点火系统



一阶点火电路的问题:

开路开关和火花塞承受相同 的无穷大电压

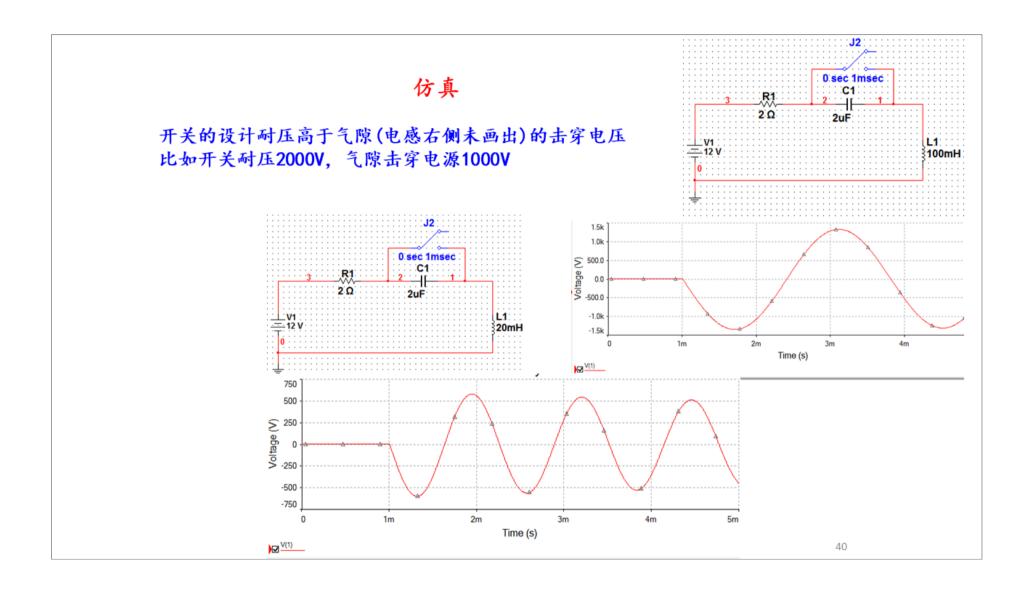
一阶: 开关和气隙在搏命



二阶: 开关的设计耐压高于气隙的击穿电压

二阶点火电路的好处:

开路开关的电压被电容钳位 可通过电路参数控制开关/气隙电压





### (3) 电磁轨道炮电源 Dahlgren Surface Warfare Center

2012



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### 2014



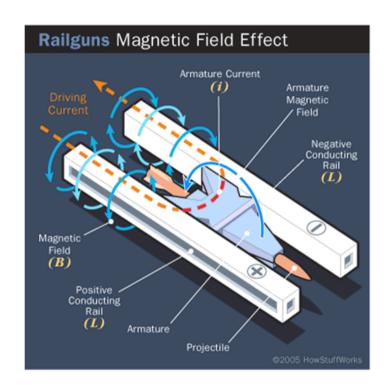
42



### 电磁轨道炮原理

关键是 可控的脉冲大电流

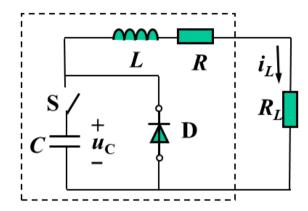
$$f = 0.5L'i^2$$



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### 电磁轨道炮脉冲电源的基本电路 (PFU)



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RLC串联二阶 
$$p^2 + 2\alpha p + \omega_0^2 = p^2 + \frac{R}{L}p + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

衰减系数

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$$

 $\alpha$  $\omega_{\rm d}$ 

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$u_C = Ke^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \theta)$$

衰减振荡角频率

$$\omega_{\rm d} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$\alpha^2 > \omega_0^2$$

$$\alpha^2 = \omega_0^2$$
  $\alpha^2 < \omega_0^2$ 

$$\alpha^2 < \omega_0^2$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

过阻尼

临界阻尼

欠阻尼

无阻尼

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