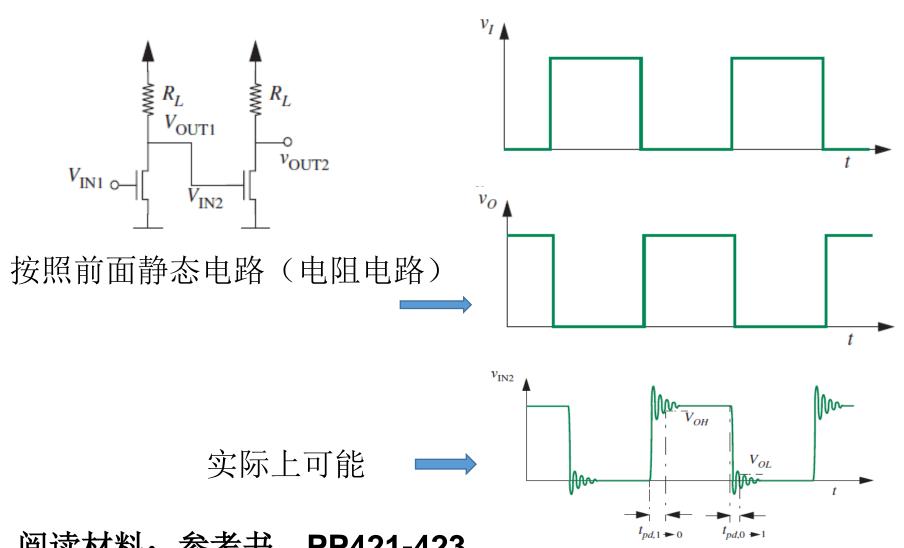


SMART Hybrid Radio Lab.
Since 2003

何 松 柏 教授 SMART数字射频混合集成电路实验室

问题引入:



阅读材料:参考书, PP421-423

讨论二阶暂态过程



串联、并联RLC电路



二阶电路参数(振荡----关键词)?

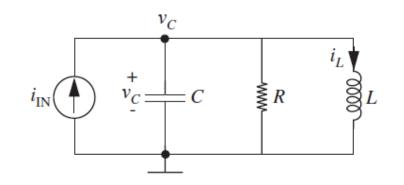
RLC电路

阅读材料:参考书PP423-466

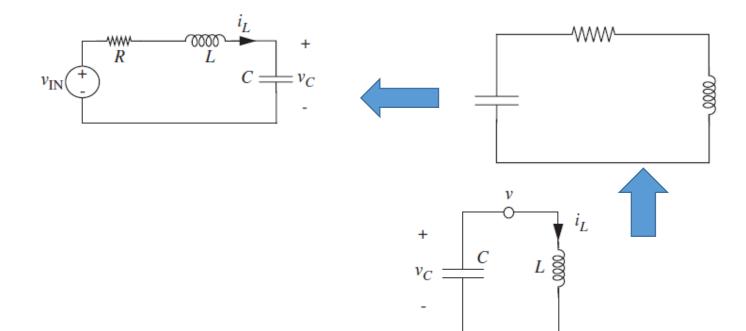
主要关注二阶电路响应特点及参数(?)

RC、RL典型电路

4 动态电路及瞬态分析

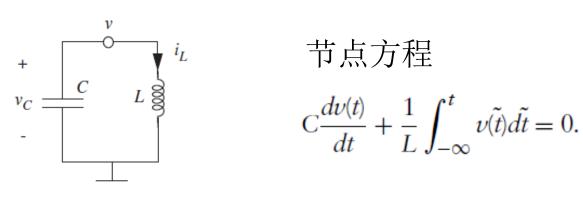


- ●复杂电路可以简化成典型电路
- ●研究对典型信号的响应



LC电路

主要研究LC电路性质



$$C\frac{d\nu(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} \nu(\tilde{t}) d\tilde{t} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2v(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC}v(t) = 0$$

齐次解

 Ae^{st}

$$As^2 e^{st} + A \frac{1}{LC} e^{st} = 0.$$

4 动态电路及瞬态分析

特征方程

$$s^2 + \frac{1}{LC} = 0.$$

自然频率

$$s_1 = +j\omega_0$$

$$s_2 = -j\omega_\circ$$

$$\omega_{\circ} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

时域解形式

$$\nu(t) = K_1 \cos(\omega_{\circ} t) + K_2 \sin(\omega_{\circ} t)$$

初始状态

$$v(t) = v(0)\cos(\omega_{\circ}t) + \frac{1}{\omega_{\circ}}\frac{dv}{dt}(0)\sin(\omega_{\circ}t)$$

$$\nu(0) = \nu_C(0).$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt}(0) = -\frac{1}{C}i_L(0).$$



$$v(t) = v_{C}(0)\cos(\omega_{\circ}t) - \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}i_{L}(0)\sin(\omega_{\circ}t)$$

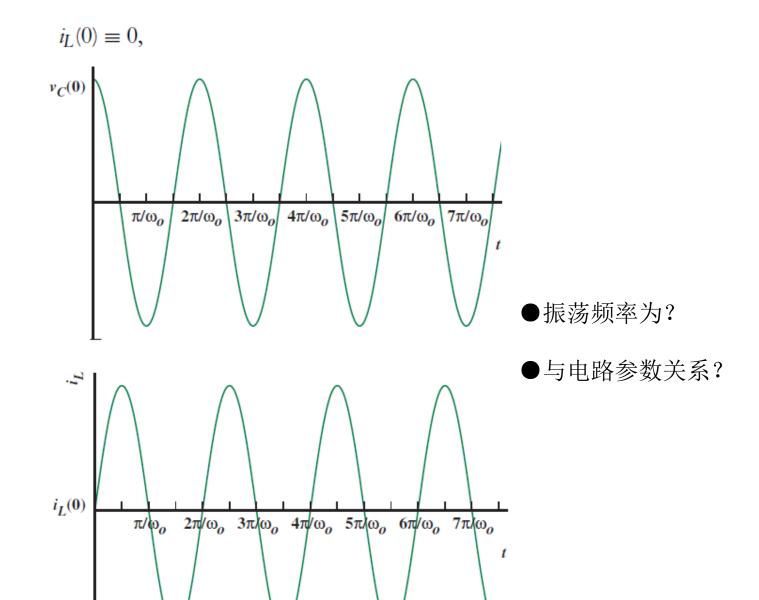
进一步

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{C}(t) &= \nu_{C}(0)\cos(\omega_{\circ}t) - \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}i_{L}(0)\sin(\omega_{\circ}t) \\ &= \sqrt{\nu_{C}^{2}(0) + \frac{L}{C}i_{L}^{2}(0)}\cos\left(\omega_{\circ}t + \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}\frac{i_{L}(0)}{\nu_{C}(0)}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} i_L(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \nu_C(0) \sin(\omega_\circ t) + i_L(0) \cos(\omega_\circ t) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \sqrt{\nu_C^2(0) + \frac{L}{C} i_L^2(0)} \sin\left(\omega_\circ t + \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \frac{i_L(0)}{\nu_C(0)}\right)\right) \end{split}$$

4 动态电路及瞬态分析

特殊情况



讨论:

能量交换
$$w_E = \left(\frac{1}{2}Cv_C^2(0) + \frac{1}{2}Li_L^2(0)\right)\cos^2\left(\omega_\circ t + \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}\frac{i_L(0)}{v_C(0)}\right)\right)$$

$$w_{\rm M} = \left(\frac{1}{2}Cv_{\rm C}^2(0) + \frac{1}{2}Li_{\rm L}^2(0)\right) \sin^2\left(\omega_{\rm o}t + \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}\frac{i_{\rm L}(0)}{v_{\rm C}(0)}\right)\right)$$

总能量

$$w_T = w_E + w_M = \frac{1}{2}Cv_C^2(0) + \frac{1}{2}Li_L^2(0).$$

能量交换频率?

讨论:

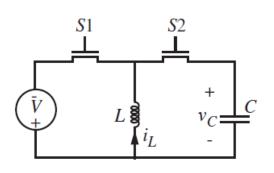
●二阶电路振荡

●时间常数 \sqrt{LC} ,

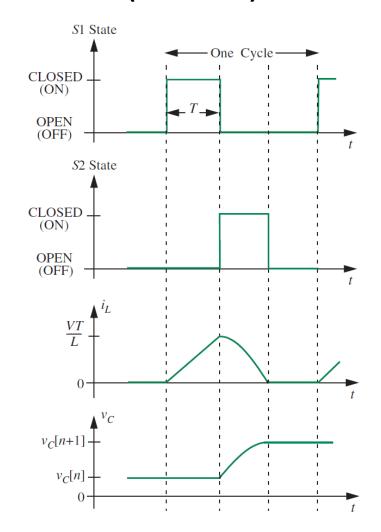
●特征阻抗 $\frac{C}{2}v_{\text{C}_{\text{Peak}}}^2 = \frac{L}{2}i_{\text{L}_{\text{Peak}}}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{v_{\text{C}_{\text{Peak}}}}{i_{\text{L}_{\text{Peak}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

4 动态电路及瞬态分析

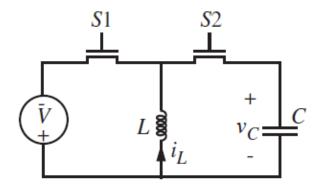
讨论: 例子12.4 (P429) 开关电源(DC-DC)



$$v_C[n] = V \sqrt{n \frac{T^2}{LC}}.$$

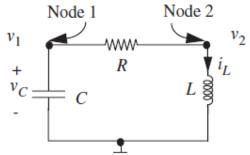


分析DC-DC转换器原理 (例12.4, P429)



无驱动的串联RLC电路

主要讨论在不同电路参数情况下,电路响应



根据节点1,2分别列出方程

$$C\frac{d\nu_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{\nu_1(t) - \nu_2(t)}{R} = 0$$

$$\frac{\nu_2(t) - \nu_1(t)}{R} + \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} \nu_2(\tilde{t}) d\tilde{t} = 0$$



$$\frac{d^2\nu_1(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L}\frac{d\nu_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}\nu_1(t) = 0.$$

解的形式

无驱动的串联RLC电路

特征方程

 Ae^{st} .

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

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

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

$$\omega_{\circ} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}};$$

$$\nu_1(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

衰减因子----关键词

无阻尼自然频率

$$s_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_{\circ}^2}$$

$$s_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}.$$

无驱动的串联RLC电路

考虑初始值

$$\begin{split} \nu_C(t) &= \frac{Cs_2\nu_C(0) + i_L(0)}{C(s_2 - s_1)} e^{s_1t} + \frac{Cs_1\nu_C(0) + i_L(0)}{C(s_1 - s_2)} e^{s_2t} \\ i_L(t) &= -s_1 \frac{Cs_2\nu_C(0) + i_L(0)}{(s_2 - s_1)} e^{s_1t} - s_2 \frac{Cs_1\nu_C(0) + i_L(0)}{(s_1 - s_2)} e^{s_2t} \end{split}$$

根据特征方程的根

$$s_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_o^2}$$
$$s_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_o^2}.$$

$$\alpha < \omega_{\circ} \Rightarrow \text{ under-damped dynamics;}$$

 $\alpha = \omega_{\circ} \Rightarrow \text{ critically-damped dynamics;}$
 $\alpha > \omega_{\circ} \Rightarrow \text{ over-damped dynamics.}$

无驱动的串联RLC电路

欠阻尼

$$\alpha < \omega_{\circ}$$

$$R/2 < \sqrt{L/C}$$
.

$$\omega_d \equiv \sqrt{\omega_o^2 - \alpha^2}$$

有阻尼自然频率

$$v_{C}(t) = v_{C}(0)e^{-\alpha t}\cos(\omega_{d}t) + \left(\frac{\alpha C v_{C}(0) - i_{L}(0)}{C\omega_{d}}\right)e^{-\alpha t}\sin(\omega_{d}t)$$

$$= \sqrt{v_{C}^{2}(0) + \left(\frac{\alpha C v_{C}(0) - i_{L}(0)}{C\omega_{d}}\right)^{2}}e^{-\alpha t}$$

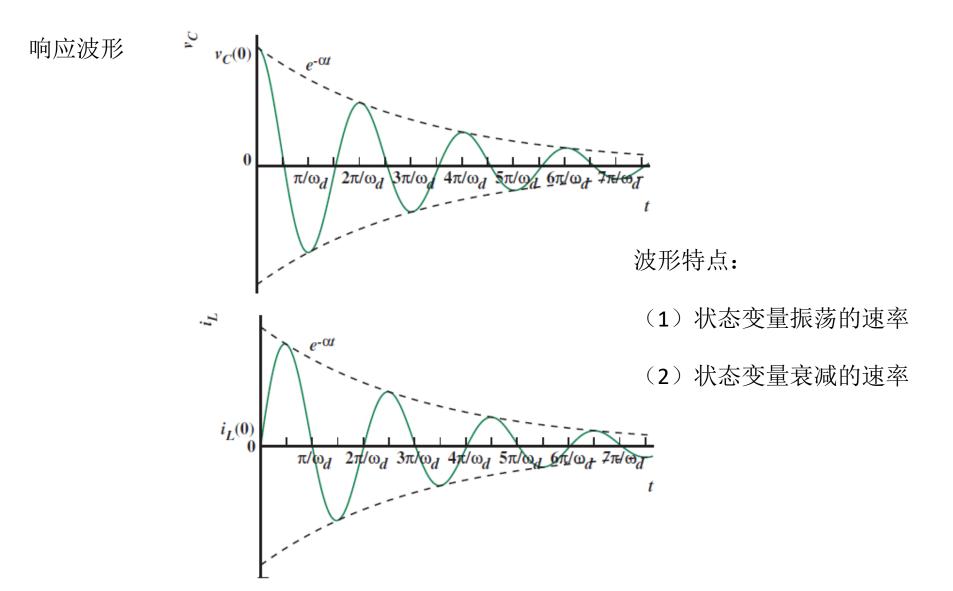
$$\cos\left(\omega_{d}t - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha C v_{C}(0) - i_{L}(0)}{C\omega_{d}v_{C}(0)}\right)\right) \qquad (12.63)$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(0)e^{-\alpha t}\cos(\omega_{d}t) + \left(\frac{v_{C}(0) - \alpha L i_{L}(0)}{L\omega_{d}}\right)e^{-\alpha t}\sin(\omega_{d}t)$$

$$= \sqrt{i_{L}^{2}(0) + \left(\frac{v_{C}(0) - \alpha L i_{L}(0)}{L\omega_{d}}\right)^{2}}e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\sin\left(\omega_{d}t + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{L\omega_{d}i_{L}(0)}{v_{C}(0) - \alpha L i_{L}(0)}\right)\right). \qquad (12.64)$$

无驱动的串联RLC电路

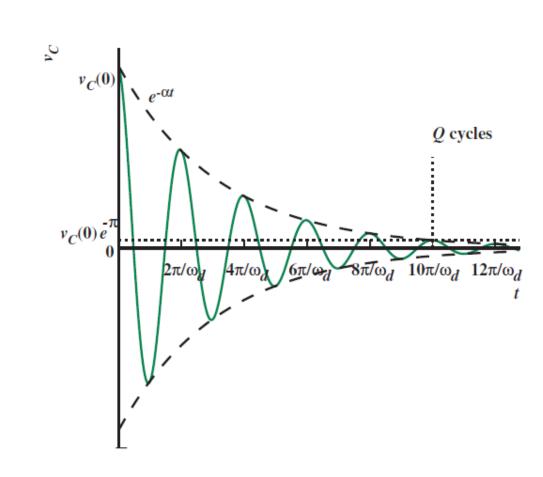


无驱动的串联RLC电路

品质因素

$$Q \equiv \frac{\omega_{\circ}}{2\alpha}.$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}.$$



讨论: 衰减快慢与Q的关系?

无驱动的串联RLC电路

过阻尼

$$\alpha > \omega_{\circ}$$

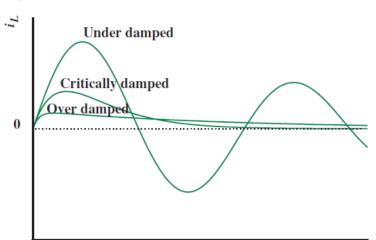
$$R/2 > \sqrt{L/C}$$
.

临界阻尼

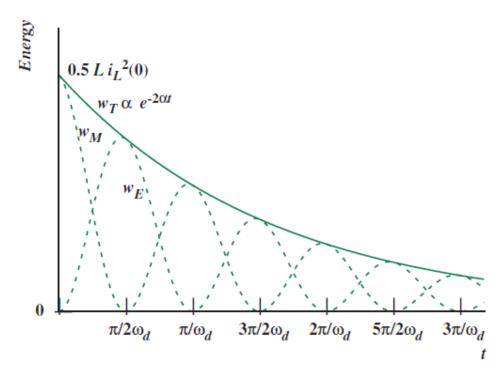
$$0 \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{Over damped} \\ \text{Critically damped} \\ \text{Under damped} \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \omega_{\circ}$$
.

$$s_1 = s_2 = -\alpha$$

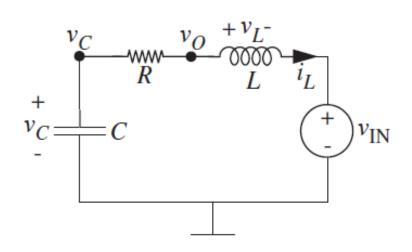


串联RLC电路中储存能量与Q的关系讨论:



 $Q\approx 2\pi\frac{\text{Energy stored during an oscillation cycle}}{\text{Energy dissipated during an oscillation cycle}}$

有驱动的串联RLC电路



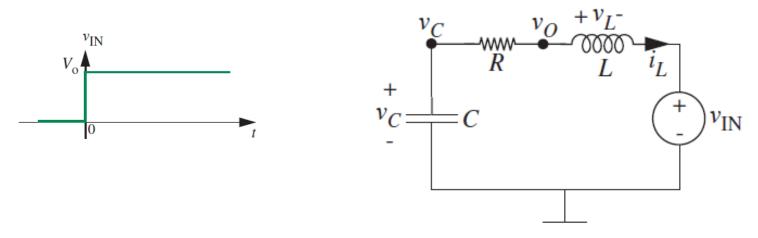
$$\frac{d^2 \nu_C(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d\nu_C(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} \nu_C(t) = \frac{1}{LC} \nu_{\rm IN}(t).$$

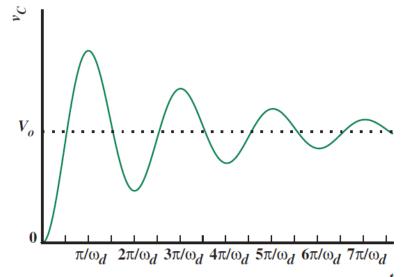
$$\nu_C(t) = \nu_{CP}(t) + \nu_{CH}(t) = \nu_{CP}(t) + A_1 e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t) + A_2 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t).$$

前一小节内容加上特解

$$\omega_d \equiv \sqrt{\omega_o^2 - \alpha^2}.$$

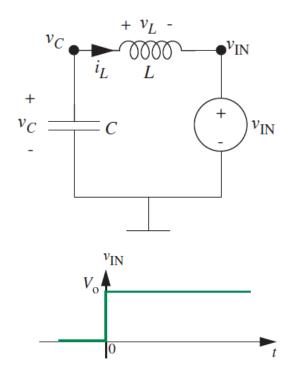
有驱动的串联RLC电路 ---阶跃响应





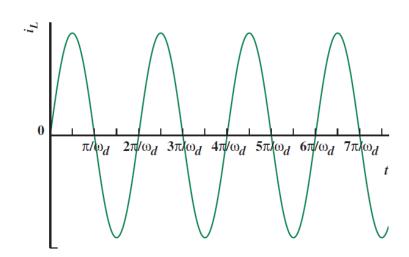
问题: 电容电压特解是?

例:电路如图所示,输入信号为阶跃信号。给出电容电压和电感电流波形(初值为0)。有什么启发?



分析

V_o $\frac{1}{\pi/\omega_d} \frac{2\pi/\omega_d}{2\pi/\omega_d} \frac{3\pi/\omega_d}{4\pi/\omega_d} \frac{5\pi/\omega_d}{5\pi/\omega_d} \frac{6\pi/\omega_d}{7\pi/\omega_d} \frac{7\pi/\omega_d}{f}$



4 动态电路及瞬态分析

$$\nu_C(t) = V_{\circ}(1 - \cos(\omega_{\circ}t))u(t)$$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{V_o}{\omega_o L} \sin(\omega_o t) u(t).$$

与无驱动响应比较,不同?

有驱动的串联RLC电路

例12.9 (寄生参数对数字逻辑影响P450), 自学,建议作为讨论题目

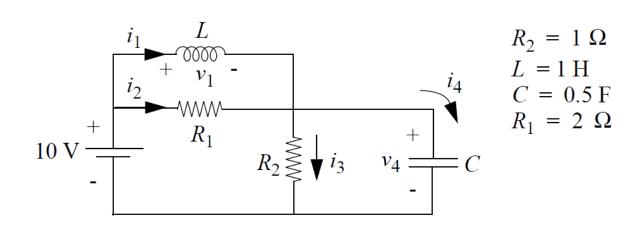
例12.10 (开关电源 P454, 自学)

阅读后: 寄生参数对数字逻辑影响

给出你的看法。

给出开关电源原理基本描述,建议用图说明更直观。

例: 电路如图所示, $i_1(0^-) = 2$ amps and $v_4(0^-) = 4$ volts. t=0时加10V恒定电压源



求t=0*和t=∞ 所有支路电压电流。

分析

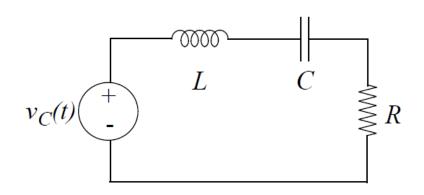
$$t = 0^+$$
 $i_1 = 2Amps$
 $i_2 = 3Amps$
 $v_1 = 6Volts$
 $v_2 = 6Volts$
 $v_3 = 4Volts$
 $v_4 = 4Volts$

电容电压连续, 电感电流连续

$$t=\infty$$
。 $i_3=i_1=5A$
电容无电流,电感无电压 $v_3=10Volts$ $v_4=10Volts$

基本检验原则

例: 电路如图, 写出状态方程

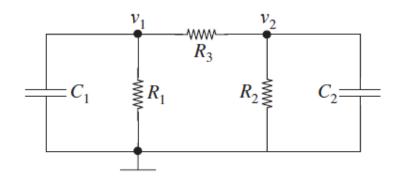


电容初始电压为0,给出在冲激信号(p447)作用下电容电压波形示意图。

分析

状态方程

两个独立电容或者电感(P465)



$$C_1 \frac{dv_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1} v_1(t) + \frac{1}{R_3} (v_1(t) - v_2(t)) = 0$$

$$C_2 \frac{d\nu_2(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_2} \nu_2(t) + \frac{1}{R_3} (\nu_2(t) - \nu_1(t)) = 0$$

两个独立电容或者电感

整理得到

$$\begin{split} \frac{d^2v_1(t)}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{1}{R_1C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2C_2} + \frac{1}{R_3C_1} + \frac{1}{R_3C_2}\right) \frac{dv_1(t)}{dt} \\ + \left(\frac{1}{R_1R_2C_1C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1R_3C_1C_2} + \frac{1}{R_2R_3C_1C_2}\right)v_1(t) = 0. \end{split}$$

类似

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

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_3 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_3 C_2} \right)$$

$$\omega_o^2 \equiv \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1 R_3 C_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_2 R_3 C_1 C_2}.$$

本章关键词:

振荡, 阻尼系数, 自然谐振频率,

欠阻尼

初始值

终值

电路基本分析方法

练习: 12.1 12.4, 12.8

问题: 12.6

小组研讨解决:问题12.1,12.5,12.7

欢迎大家讨论交流!