

一阶电路的零输入响应

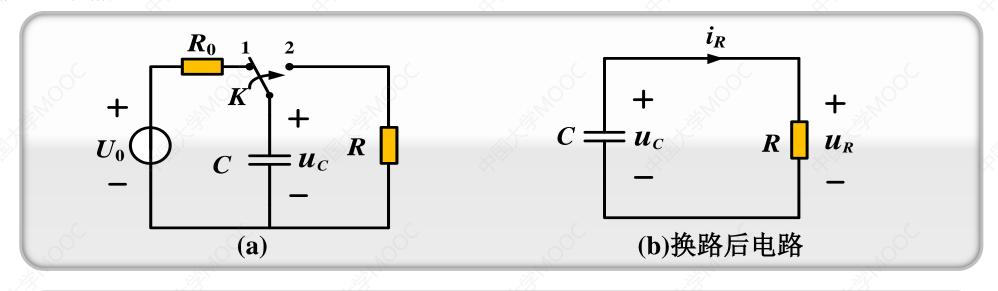
一阶电路: 含一个储能元件的电路。

零输入响应(Zero-input response):

换路后电路不含电源,响应是由储能元件所储存的能量产生。

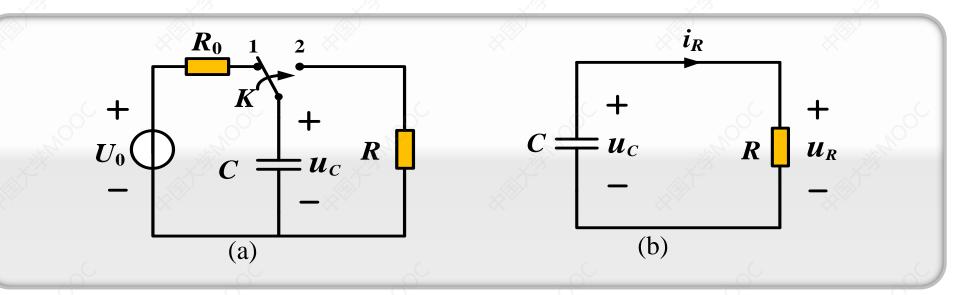
分别讨论RC电路、RL电路的零输入响应。

RC电路的零输入响应



$$u_{\mathbf{C}}(\mathbf{0}_{+}) = u_{\mathbf{C}}(\mathbf{0}_{-}) = U_{\mathbf{0}}$$
 $i_{R}(\mathbf{0}_{+}) = \frac{U_{\mathbf{0}}}{R}$ 由 KVL得到 $-u_{R} + u_{C} = \mathbf{0}$ 又 $u_{R} = Ri_{R} = -RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 所以 $RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{C} = \mathbf{0}$ $(t \ge \mathbf{0})$

——线性常系数一阶齐次微分方程



$$RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = 0 \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

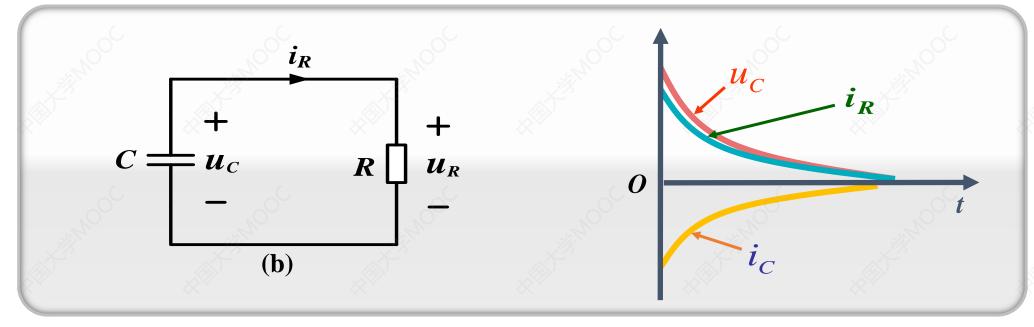
通解 $u_C(t) = Ke^{pt}$ 其中 $p = -\frac{1}{RC}$ 为特征根。

K 是待定常数,由初始条件确定。

$$u_{C}(\mathbf{0}_{+}) = Ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \Big|_{t=0} = K = U_{0}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = U_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = u_{C}(\mathbf{0}_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

得到图 (b)换路后电路的零输入响应为



$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = U_0e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$i_C(t) = C\frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{U_0}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$i_R(t) = -i_C(t) = \frac{U_0}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

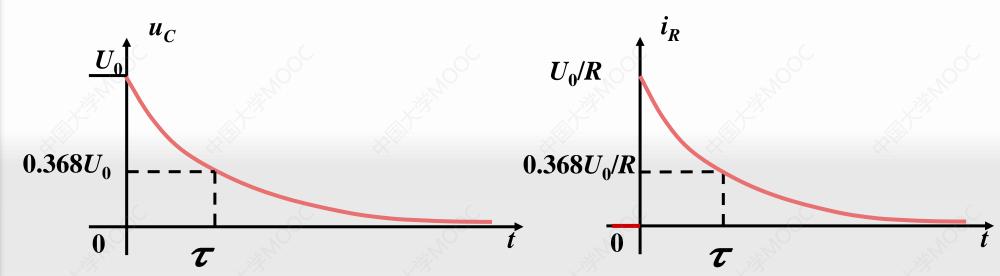
时间常数

令 $\tau = RC$,称 τ 为RC电路的时间常数。

₹ 的物理意义

当
$$t = \tau$$
 时

$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = U_0 e^{-1} = 36.8\% U_0$$



RC放电电路的零输入曲线

理论上认为 $t \to \infty$ 、 $u_c \to 0$ 电路达稳态.

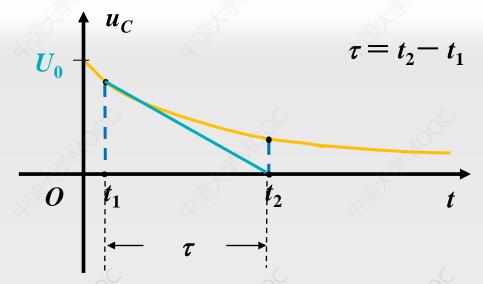
工程上认为 $t = (3 \sim 5)\tau$, $u_c \rightarrow 0$ 电容放电基本结束。

时间常数 τ 的几何意义:

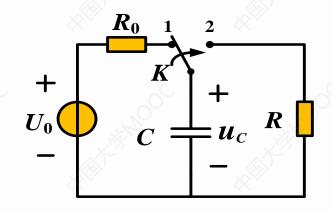
$$u_{C} = U_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

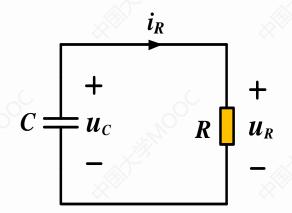
t₁ 时刻曲线的斜率等于

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} u_{C}}{\mathrm{d} t}\Big|_{t_{1}} = -\frac{U_{0}}{\tau} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\Big|_{t_{1}} = -\frac{1}{\tau} u_{C}(t_{1}) = \frac{u_{C}(t_{1}) - 0}{t_{1} - t_{2}}$$



$$u_{c}(t_{2}) = 0.368 u_{c}(t_{1})$$

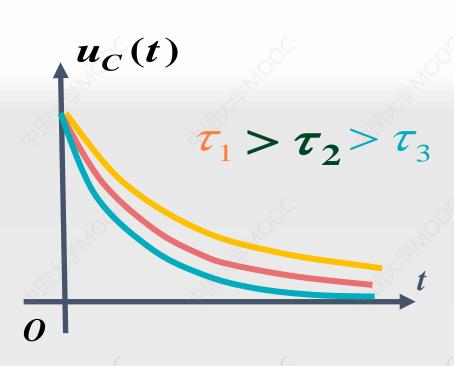




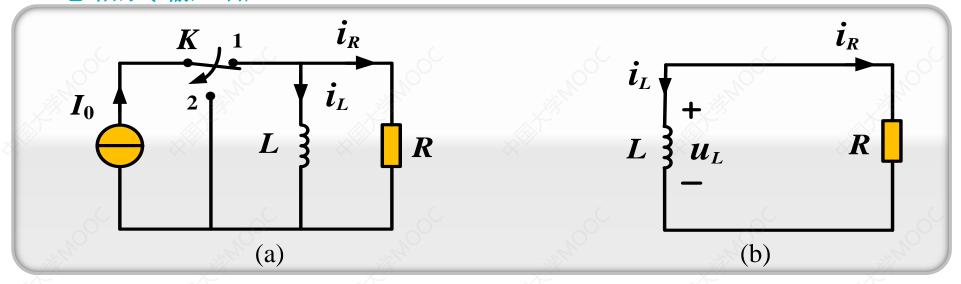
能量关系:



C储存的能量不断释放,被R消耗, 直到全部储能消耗完毕。



RL电路的零输入响应



换路前
$$i_L(\mathbf{0}_-) = I_0$$

换路后
$$Ri_L + u_L = 0$$

$$\frac{L}{R}\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + i_L = 0$$

$$i_L(t) = Ke^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = I_0e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i_{L}(t) = Ke^{-L^{2}} = I_{0}e^{-\tau}$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

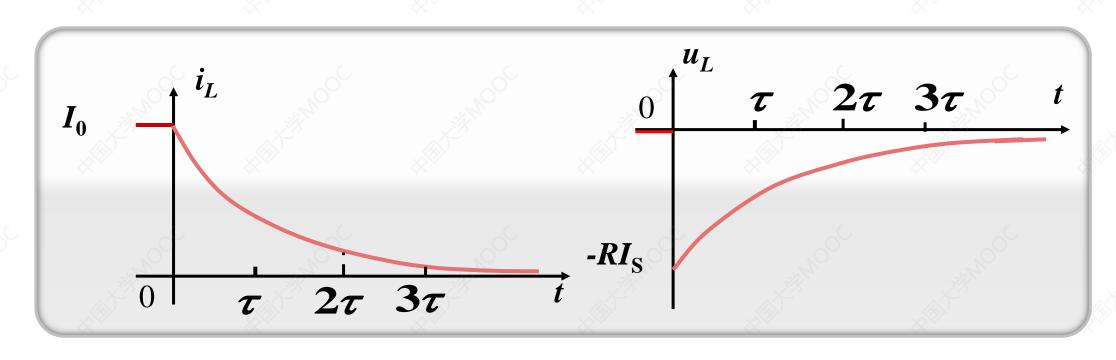
$$u_{L}(t) = L\frac{di_{L}}{dt} = -RI_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\mathbf{0}_+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$u_{L}(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -RI_{0}\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \qquad (t > 0)$$

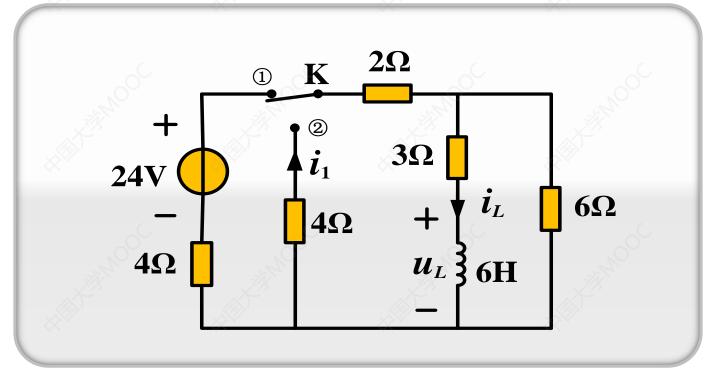
$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(0_{+})\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = I_{0}\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

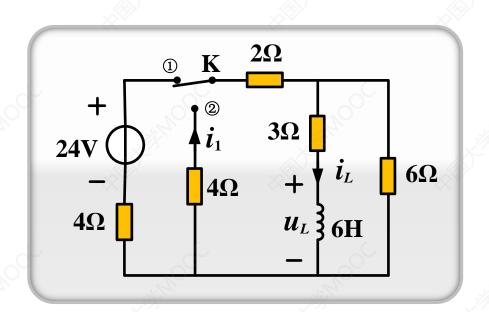


RL放电电路的波形

例 电路如图7 - 12(a)所示,K合于①已很久,t=0 时 K由①合向②,求换路后的

 $i_L(t), u_L(t)$ 和 $u_{12}(t)$ 。





解 换路前电路已稳定,由换路定律得

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2A$$

换路后电路为零输入响应。

从L两端视入的等效电阻为

零输入响应为
$$i_L(t) = i_L(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 2e^{-t}A \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_L(t) = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = -12e^{-t}V \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_{12}(t) = 24 + 4 \times i_1(t) = 24 + 4e^{-t}V \quad (t \ge 0)$$

