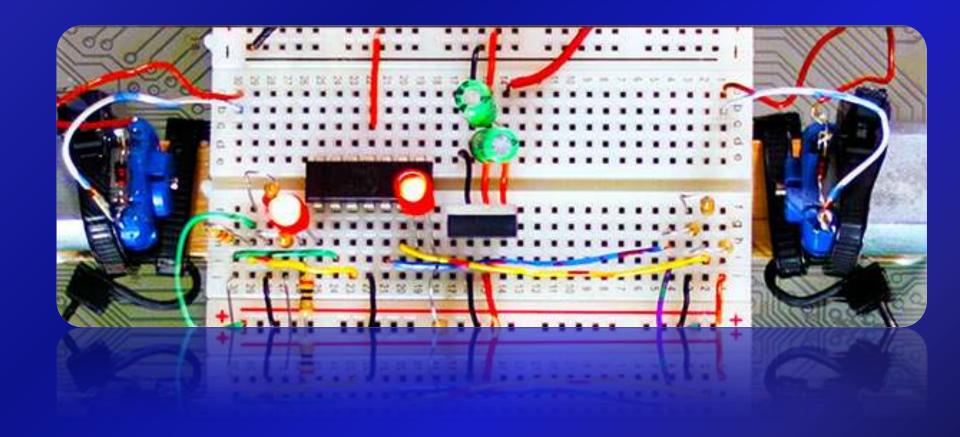
## 第六章 电路暂态过程的时域分析





## 知识联系

电阻电路分析 (1-4章)

一阶电路分析(第6章) (直流激励、含电感或电容)

等效变换

网孔法节点法

三要素法

网络定理



### 本章知识点

- ▶电容元件和电感元件
- >换路定则及初始值计算
- 一阶电路的零输入响应
- - >一阶电路的全响应
  - >一阶电路的 三要素法
  - ▶ 阶跃信号和<mark>阶跃响应</mark>
  - >一阶电路的冲击响应和卷
  - >二阶电路分析

三要素之一

没有能量输入

没有能量存储





### 动态元件一电容

# 你知道电容在我们的日常生活中都有哪些应用吗?



平板电视



笔记本电脑



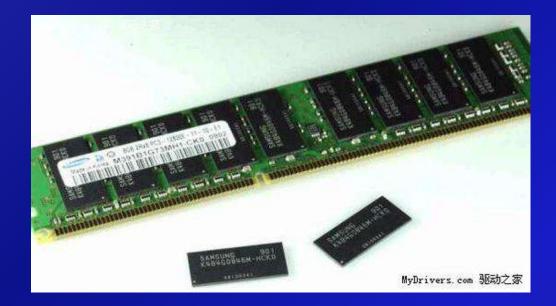
数码相机

(E)

电容屏:用手指触碰,靠人体与屏幕之间的感应电容识别。



iPhone 6
The Sign of Design.
With You in mind.



DRAM,每一个字节(bit)只需要一个晶体管另加一个电容。



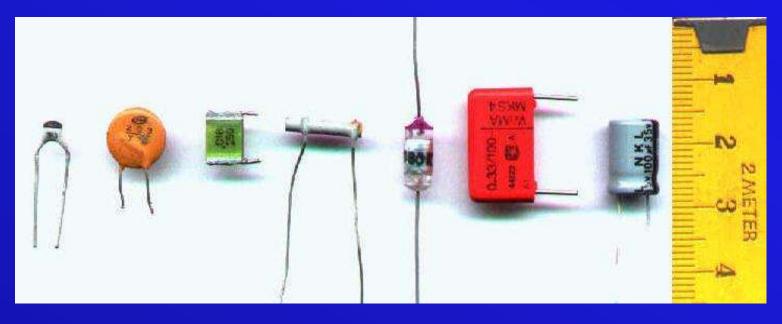
#### 超级电容公交车

目前中国是唯一将超级电容公交车投入产量的国家,更重要的是这项技术为中国自主研发。





#### 各种形式的电容



左起: 积层陶瓷电容,圆板陶瓷电容、聚酯电容,管形陶瓷电容,聚苯乙烯电容,金属化膜电容,电解电容。







#### 线性

$$q(t) = Cu(t)$$
  
 $+ u(t)$  - 单位: 法[拉] F

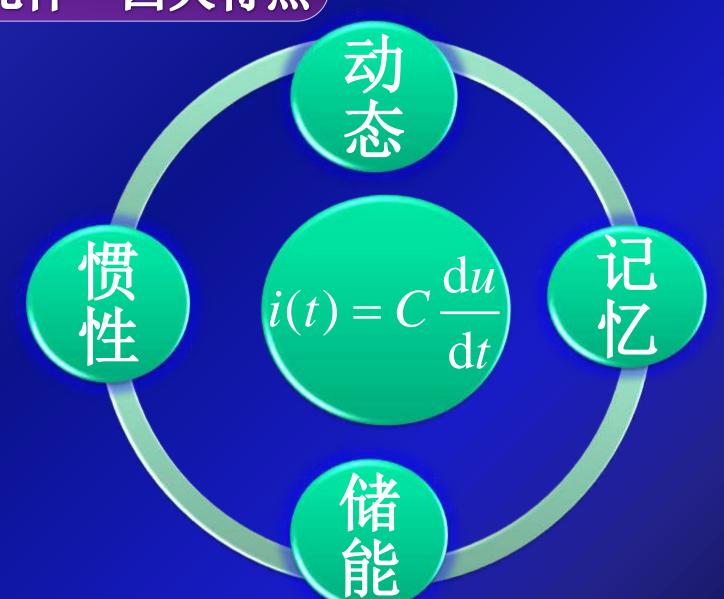
**线性时不变电容的VCR** 

$$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{d(Cu)}{dt} = C\frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\text{#by}$$



●电容元件一四大特点





#### 电容是动态元件





外加电压

外加电压

一定有电流

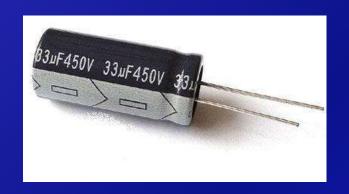
不一定有电流

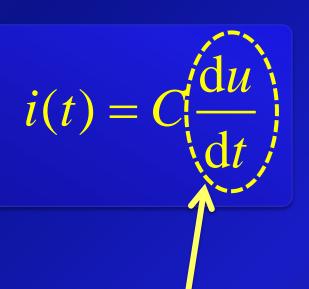
静态元件

为什么???



● 线性时不变电容的VCR





电容电流取决于?

该时刻电容电压

的变化率!



## 电容是惯性元件

#### 什么是惯性?

#### 运动惯性

$$F = ma = m \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{v}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

转动惯性

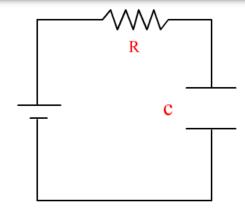
$$M = J\alpha = J\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

电容惯性

$$i(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$









### 电容是记忆元件

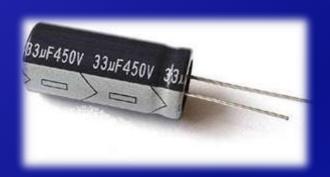




水缸水面的高度是有记忆的,记录了 小和尚一天的劳动成果!



#### ● 线性时不变电容VCR的积分形式



$$i(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} i(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi$$
$$= u(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi$$



#### 电容是储能元件

关联参考方向下, 电容吸收功率:

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = u(t)C\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

任意时刻 t存储的总能量:

$$w_C(t) = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2(t)$$





释放能量

先輕輕向设拉





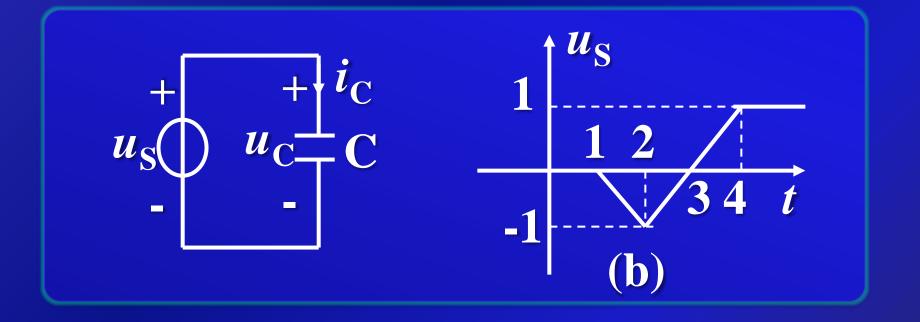
## 猜想电感元件的VCR

猜想电感元件的四大特性

说说动态电路的特点

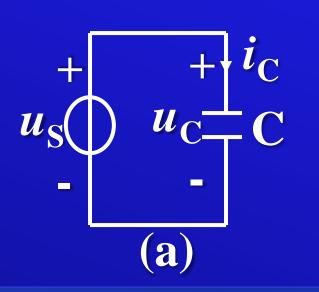






思路: 1 KVL; 2、VCR; 3、功率能量公式。





#### C = 4F $\Re i_{\rm C}(t), p_{\rm C}(t) \Re w_{\rm C}(t)$

解:

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \le 1 \\ -t + 1 & 1 < t \le 2 \\ t - 3 & 2 < t \le 4 \end{cases}$$

$$1 & t > 4$$



#### C = 4F $\Re i_{\rm C}(t), p_{\rm C}(t) \Re w_{\rm C}(t)$

解: $u_{C}(t) = u_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \le 1 \\ -t+1 & 1 < t \le 2 \\ t-3 & 2 < t \le 4 \end{cases}$ 



$$p_{C}(t) = u_{C}(t)i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 1 \\ 4(t-1) & 1 < t < 2 \\ 4(t-3) & 2 < t < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$0 & t > 4$$

#### C = 4F 求 $i_C(t), p_C(t)$ 和 $w_C(t)$

解:

$$u_{\mathcal{C}}(t) = u_{\mathcal{S}}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \le 1 \\ -t + 1 & 1 < t \le 2 \\ t - 3 & 2 < t \le 4 \end{cases}$$

$$1 & t > 4$$



$$\boldsymbol{w}_{\mathrm{C}}(t) = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{u}_{\boldsymbol{C}}^{2}(t) = \langle$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{C}(t) = \frac{1}{2}C\mathbf{u}_{C}^{2}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \le 1\\ 2(1-t)^{2} & 1 < t \le 2\\ 2(t-3)^{2} & 2 < t \le 4 \end{cases}$$

$$2 & t > 4$$

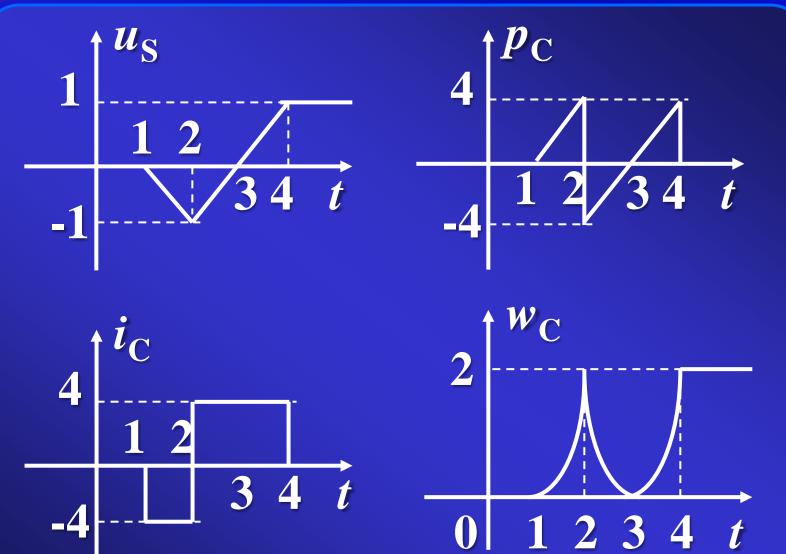
 $t \leq 1$ 

#### C = 4F 求 $i_C(t), p_C(t)$ 和 $w_C(t)$

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} -t+1 & 1 < t \le 2\\ t-3 & 2 < t \le 4 \end{cases}$$

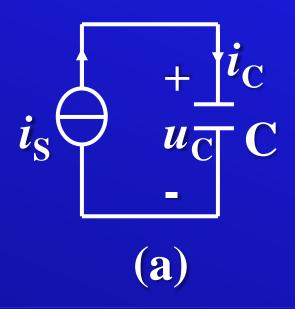
$$1 \qquad t > 4$$

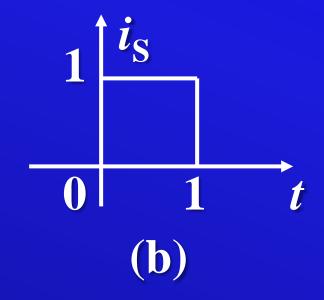






例2 (P129例5-2) C = 2F,电流如图(b),电容的初始电压u(0) = 0.5V,试求  $t \ge 0$  时电容电压,并画出波形。

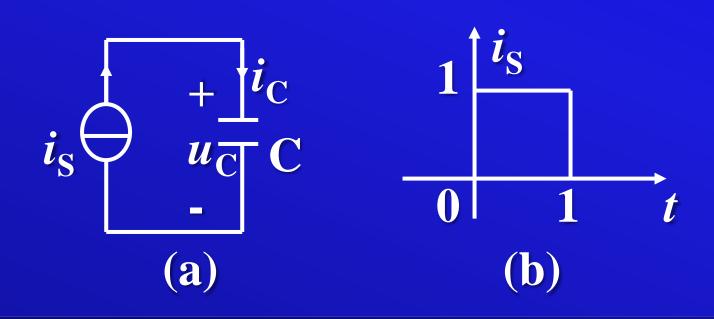




思路:

KCL;2、电容VCR的积分形式。





$$C = 2F u_{C}(0) = 0.5V \Re u_{C}(t)$$

$$i_{\mathbf{C}}(t) = i_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & t \ge 1 \end{cases} (A)$$



$$0 \le t < 1: \quad u_C(t) = u_C(0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_C(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$= 0.5 + 0.5t (V)$$

$$t \ge 1: \qquad u_C(t) = u_C(1) + \frac{1}{C} \int_1^t i_C(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$= 1(V)$$

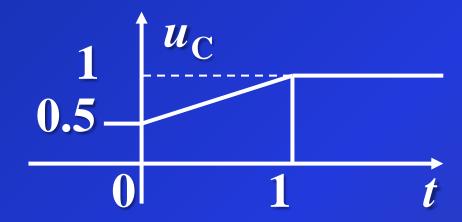
 $C = 2F u_{C}(0) = 0.5V \times u_{C}(t)$ 

$$i_{\mathbf{C}}(t) = i_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & t \ge 1 \end{cases} (A)$$



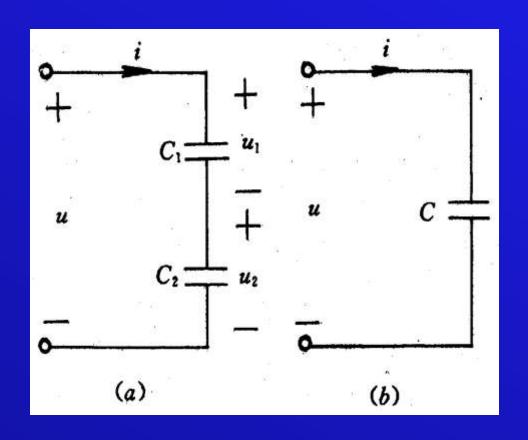
$$0 \le t < 1: \quad u_C(t) = u_C(0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_C(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$= 0.5 + 0.5t \ (V)$$

$$t \ge 1: \qquad u_C(t) = u_C(1) + \frac{1}{C} \int_1^t i_C(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$= 1(V)$$





## 电容元件的串联



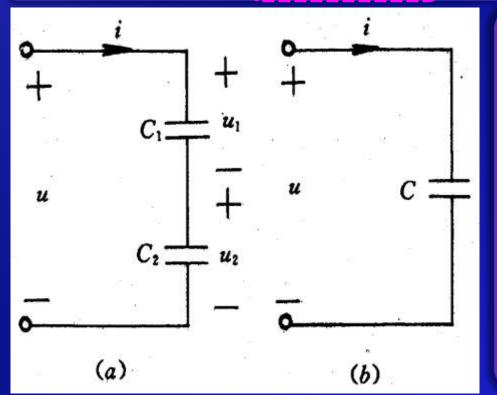
$$i_1 = i_2$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{C_1} \int_{-\infty}^t i(\xi) d\xi$$

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{C_2} \int_{-\infty}^t i(\xi) d\xi$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2 = \left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi$$

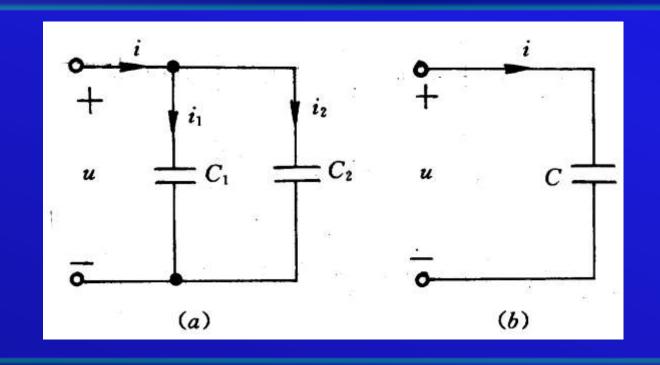


#### 电容串联公式

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$



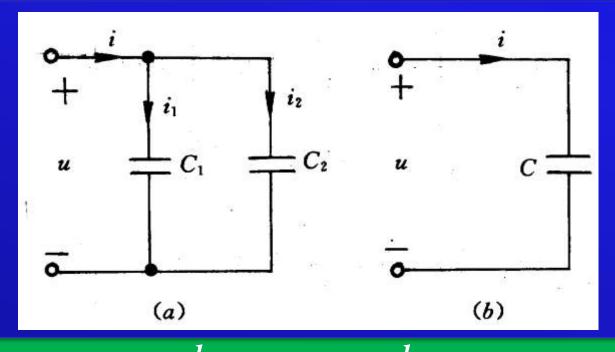
## • 电容元件的并联



$$u_1 = u_2$$
  $i = i_1 + i_2$ 



## 电容元件的并联

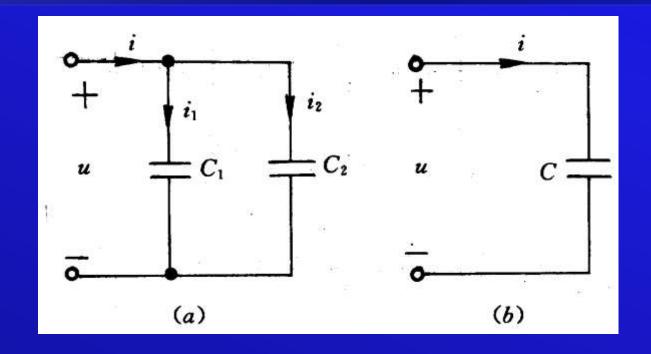


$$i_{1} = C_{1} \frac{du_{1}}{dt} \quad i_{2} = C_{2} \frac{du_{2}}{dt}$$

$$i = i_{1} + i_{2} = \left(C_{1} + C_{1}\right) \frac{du}{dt} = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

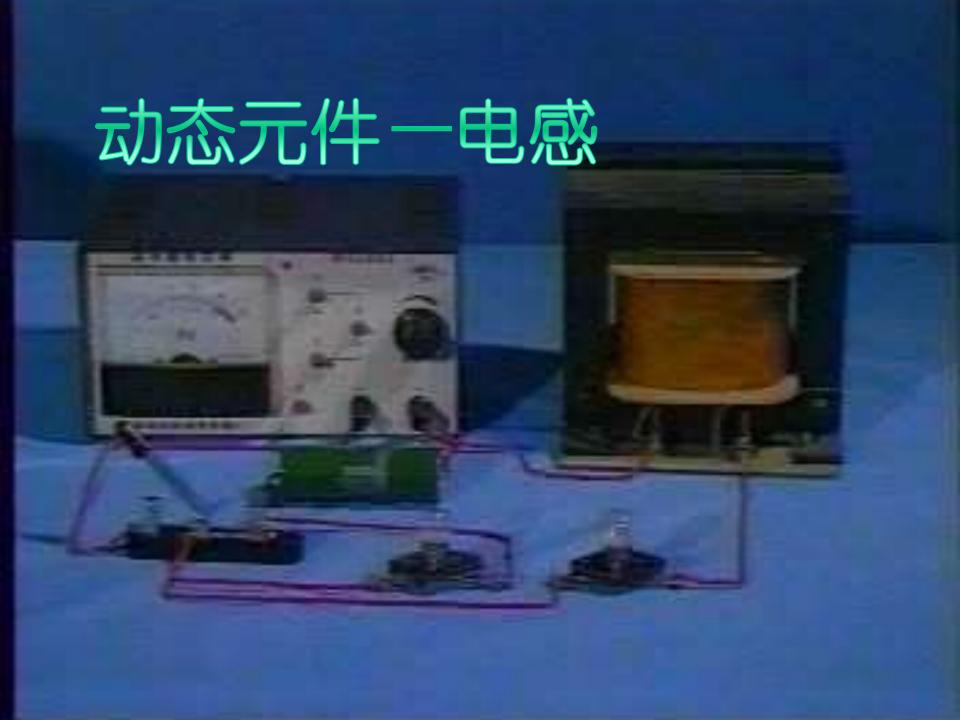


## 电容元件的并联



#### 电容并联公式

$$C = C_1 + C_2$$





## 动态元件一电感





• 电感的电路模型

线性

$$i(t) \bigvee_{u(t)} \psi(t)$$
+  $u(t)$  - 磁链  $\psi = N\Phi$ 

$$\psi(t) = Li(t)$$

单位: 亨[利] H

● 线性时不变电感的 VCR

$$u(t) = \frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{d(Li)}{dt} = L\frac{di}{dt}$$
非时变



## 电感元件一四大特点





## 动态元件特性比较

电容C

动态

惯性

记忆

储能

电感L

动态

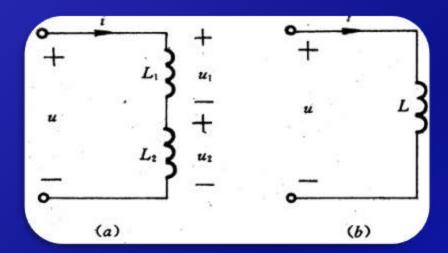
惯性

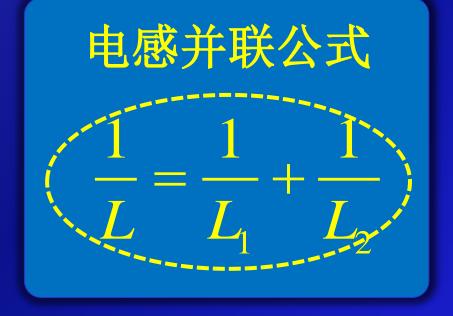
记忆

储能

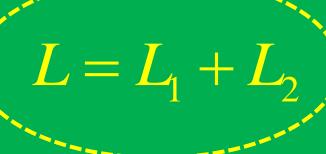


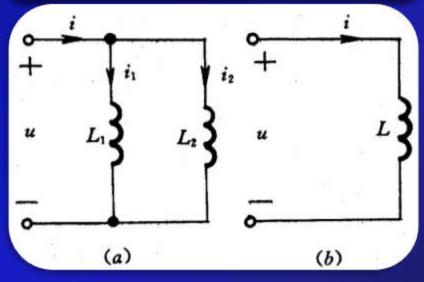
## 电感元件的串并联





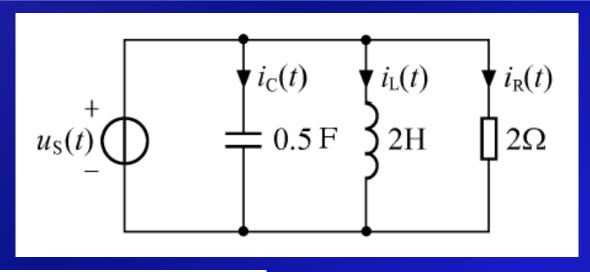
## 电感串联公式

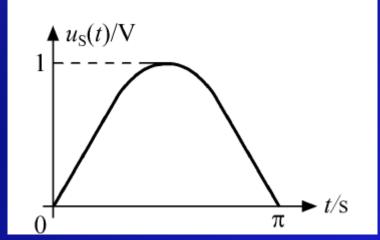








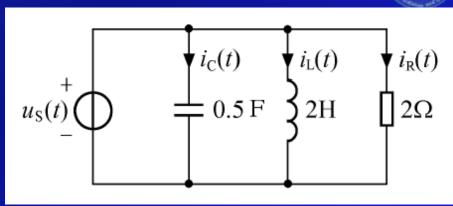




$$u_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \sin t & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ 0 & t > \pi \end{cases}$$

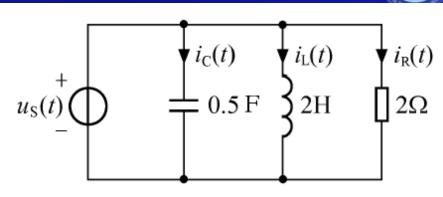


解:



得
$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 0.5\cos t & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ 0 & t > \pi \end{cases}$$



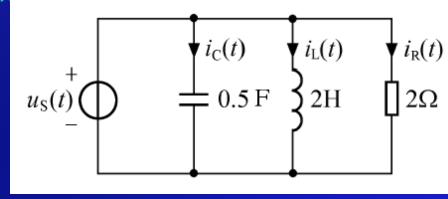


得
$$i_R(t) = \frac{1}{R}u_R(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 0.5\sin t & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ 0 & t > \pi \end{cases}$$



t < 0

得
$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{I} \int_{-\infty}^t u_L(\xi) d\xi =$$



得
$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t u_L(\xi) d\xi = \begin{cases} i_L(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t u_L(\xi) d\xi & 0 \le t \le \pi \end{cases}$$

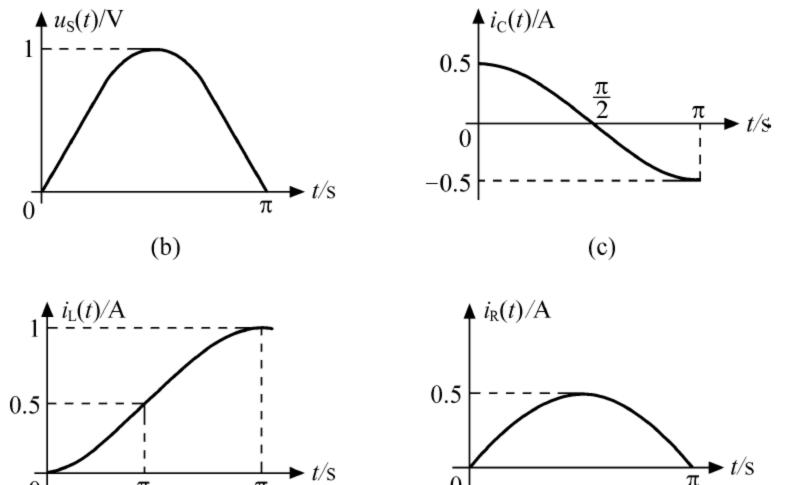
$$i_L(\pi) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{\pi}^{t} u_L(\xi) d\xi \qquad t > \pi$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 0.5(1 - \cos t) & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ 1 & t > \pi \end{cases}$$



π

(e)

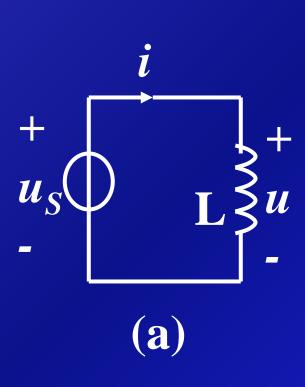


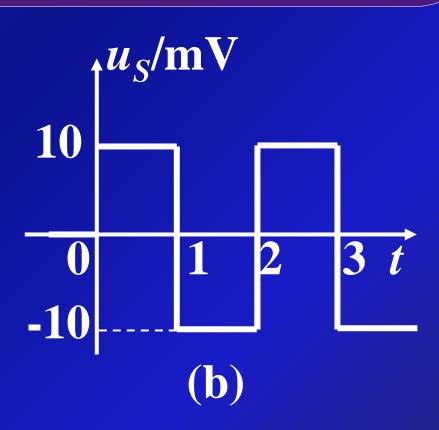
 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

(d)



# 例4 L=5mH, 求电感电流, 并画出波形图。







$$0 < t \le 1 \text{s} : u(t) = 10 \text{mV};$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} u(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= i(0) + 2 \times 10^{2} \int_{0}^{t} 10^{-2} d\xi$$

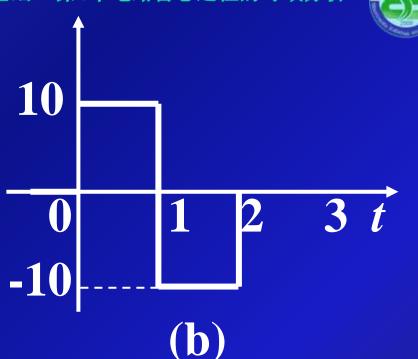
$$= 0 + 2t A = 2t A$$

当 
$$t = 1$$
s 时  $i(1) = 2$ A

当1s<t≤2s时, u(t)=-10mV,

$$i(t) = i(1) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{1}^{t} u(\xi) d\xi = 2 + 2 \times 10^{2} \int_{1}^{t} -10^{-2} d\xi = 4 - 2t \text{ A}$$

当 
$$t=2s$$
 时  $i(2)=0A$ 





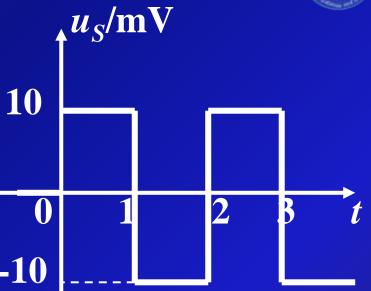
$$i(t) = i(2) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{2}^{t} u(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= 0 + 2 \times 10^{2} \int_{2}^{t} 10^{-2} d\xi = 2(t-2) A$$

当 
$$t = 3s$$
 时  $i(3) = 2A$ 

$$i(t) = i(3) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{3}^{t} u(\xi) d\xi = 2 + 2 \times 10^{2} \int_{3}^{t} (-10^{-2}) d\xi = 8 - 2tA$$

当 
$$t = 4s$$
 时  $i(4) = 0A$ 





$$t$$
≤0s:  $i(t) = 0$  A

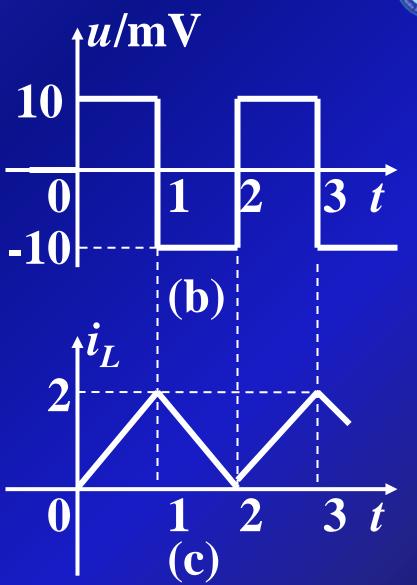
$$0 \le t \le 1s$$
:  $i(t) = 2t$  A

1s< 
$$t \le 2$$
s:  $i(t) = 4 - 2t$  A

2s< *t*≤3s: 
$$i(t) = 2(t-2)A$$

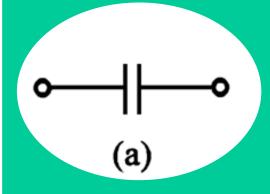
$$3s < t \le 4s$$
:  $i(t) = 8 - 2tA$ 

$$t>4s: i(t) = 0 A$$

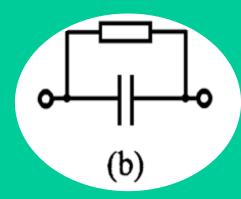




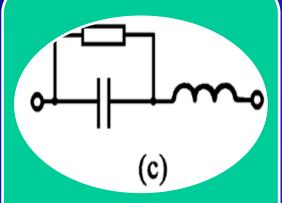
## 实际电容器的模型



理想电容器 (额定电压)



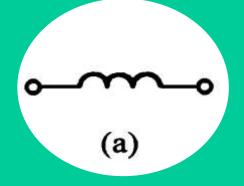
漏电不能忽 略且工作频 率不高时



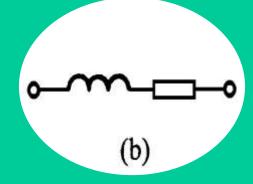
工作频率很高时



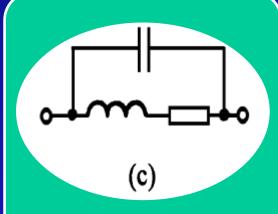
## 实际电感器的模型



理想电感器器(额定电流)



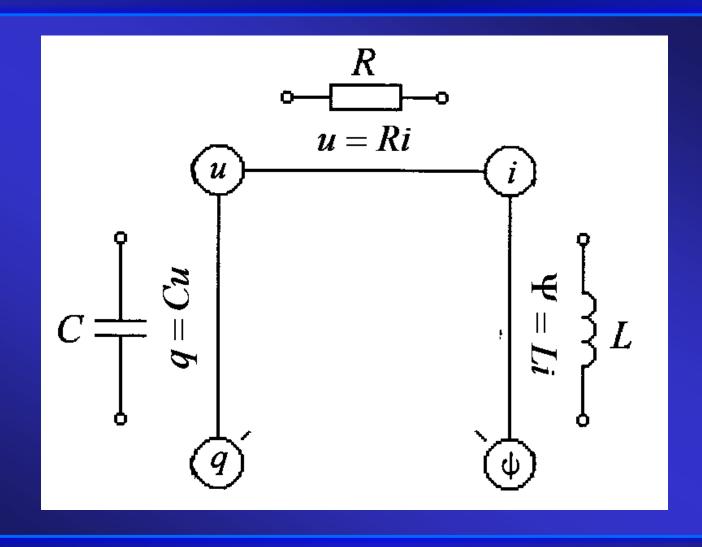
有功率损耗 且工作频率 不太高时



工作频率很高时



## - 电路元件与电路变量的关系





## - 电路元件与电路变量的关系

