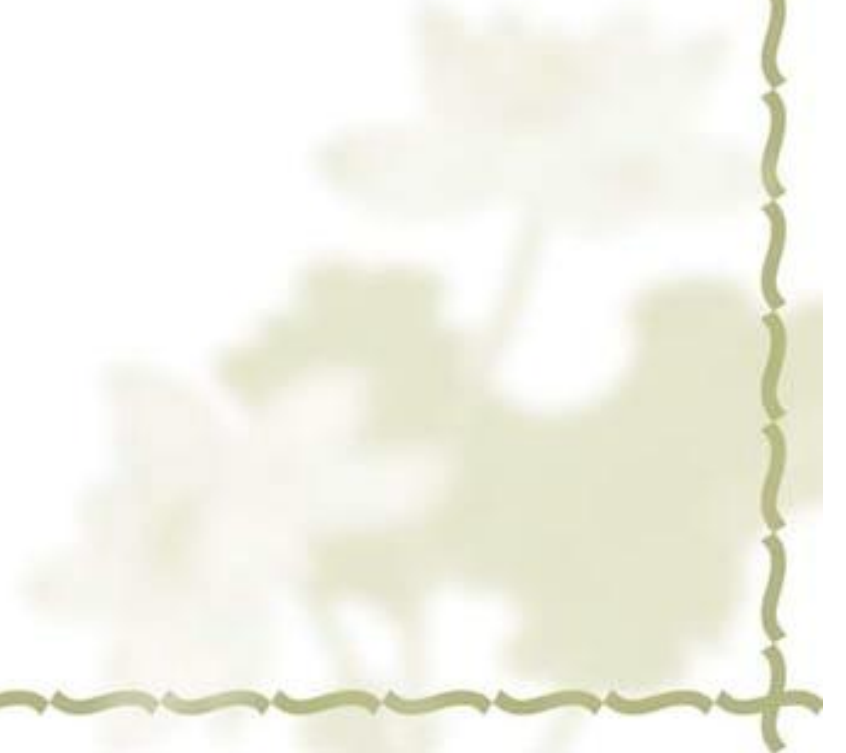




第六章 二阶电路的瞬态分析





主要内容:

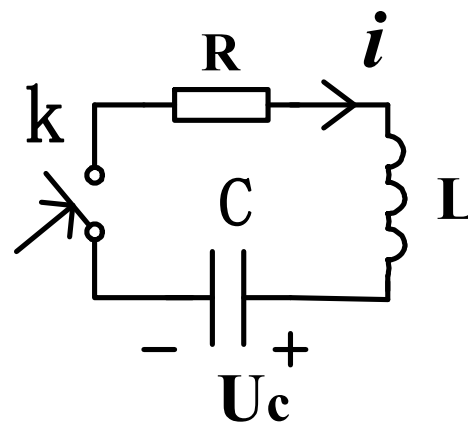
- 1) 二阶电路的零输入响应；
- 2) 二阶电路的零状态响应和全响应；
- 3) 应用举例



6.1 二阶电路零输入响应

例: $U_C(0^-) = U_0$, $i_L(0^-) = 0$

电路方程(KVL): 以 $U_C(t)$ 为变量,



$$i = C \frac{dU_C}{dt}, \quad u_R = Ri = RC \frac{dU_C}{dt}, \quad u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2}$$

得: $LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dU_C}{dt} + U_C = 0$

齐次方程的特征根:

$$LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$$



$$LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{(RC)^2 - 4 \times LC}}{2 \times LC}$$

齐次方程根:

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = -\frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ s_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \end{cases}$$

电路方程为二阶齐次方程, 电路包含二个动态元件, 故称为二阶电路.



二阶电路根据电路参数不同,其电容电压过渡过程(输出回路分析响应)也不同.

1) 当 $R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$, 即 $(\frac{R}{2L})^2 - \frac{1}{LC} > 0$, 特征根为二个不等负实根 S_1, S_2

$$U_C(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}, \text{ 初始条件 } U_C(0^+) = U_0,$$

过阻尼

$$i_L(0^+) = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{dU_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} = 0$$

代入上式

$$\begin{cases} U_0 = A_1 + A_2 \\ 0 = A_1 S_1 + A_2 S_2 \end{cases}$$

得:

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = \frac{S_2}{S_2 - S_1} U_0 \\ A_2 = \frac{-S_1}{S_2 - S_1} U_0 \end{cases}$$

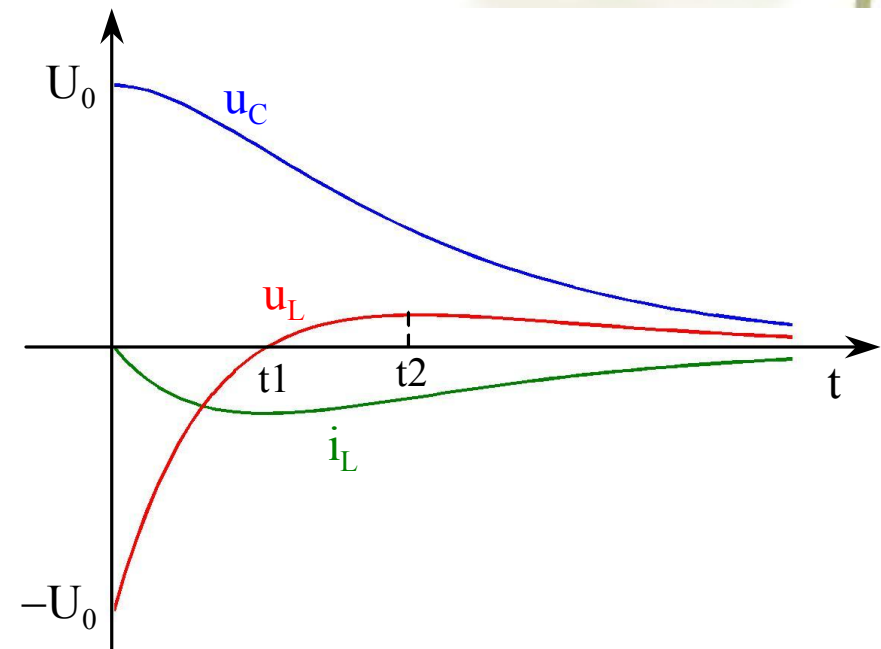


有
$$U_C(t) = \frac{U_0}{S_2 - S_1} (S_2 e^{S_1 t} - S_1 e^{S_2 t})$$

$$i = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = \frac{S_1 S_2}{S_2 - S_1} C U_0 (e^{S_1 t} - e^{S_2 t})$$

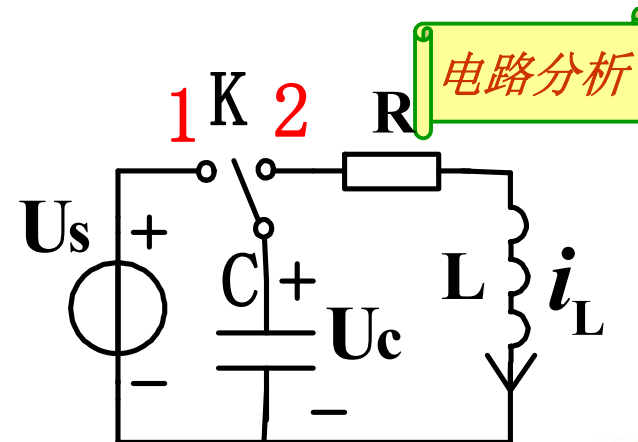
$$u_L = L \frac{di_c}{dt} = \frac{U_0}{S_2 - S_1} (S_1 e^{S_1 t} - S_2 e^{S_2 t})$$

过渡过程单调衰减, 电路无振荡.





例1: $U_s = 10V, C = 1\mu F, R = 4K\Omega,$
 $L = 1H$, **K**从 1 \rightarrow 2 , 求 $U_C(t)$.



解: $U_C(0^-) = U_C(0^+) = 10V$

$$i_L(0^+) = -C \left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = 0$$

$$S_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \quad S_1 = -268, \quad S_2 = -3732$$

$$A_1 = \frac{S_2}{S_2 - S_1} U_C(0^+) = 10.77, \quad A_2 = \frac{-S_1 U_C(0^+)}{S_2 - S_1} = -0.77$$

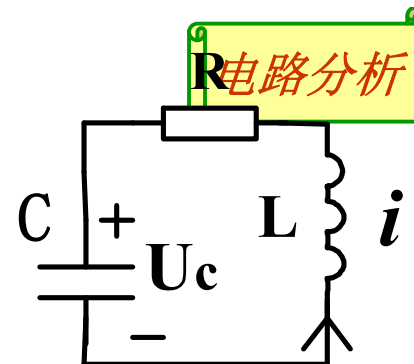
$$U_C(t) = (10.77e^{-268t} - 0.77e^{-3732t})V$$



2) $R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$, 即 $\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$ (振荡放电过程)

欠阻尼

方程 $LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dU_C}{dt} + U_C = 0$



齐次方程特征根: $S_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d$

式中: $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$ ——衰减系数,

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} \quad \text{——振荡角频率}$$

ω_0 ——谐振角频率

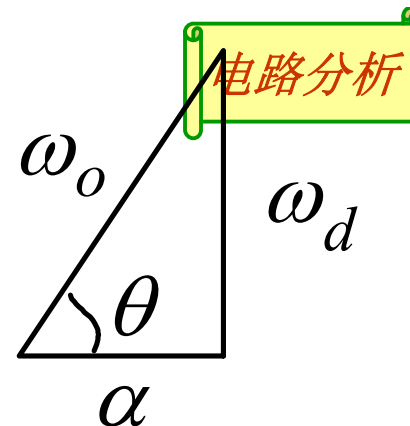
过渡过程一般形式: $U_C(t) = Ae^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \theta)$

式中 A, θ 为待定系数, 由初始条件而定.



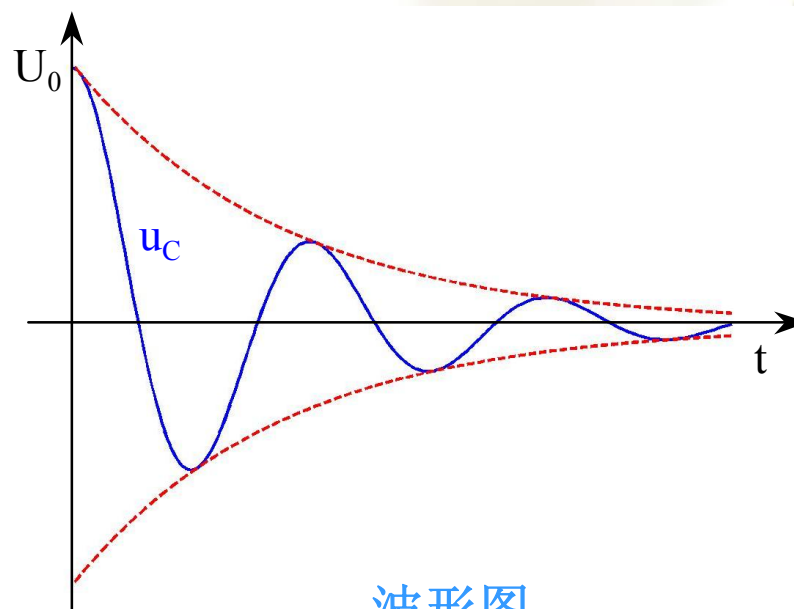
由 $U_C(0^+) = U_0$, $\left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = 0$ 得

$$\begin{cases} U_0 = A \sin \theta \\ 0 = -\alpha \sin \theta + \omega_d \cos \theta \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\omega_d}{\alpha} \\ A = U_0 \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} \end{cases}$$



$$U_C(t) = U_0 \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\omega_d}{\alpha})$$

电容电压衰减振荡，衰减由 $e^{-\alpha t}$ 决定。

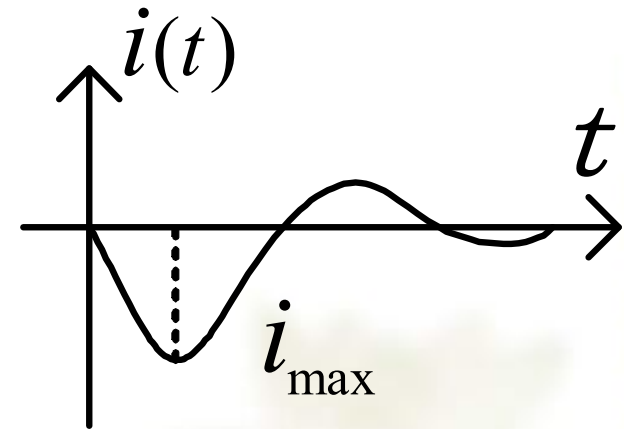


波形图



$$i = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = \frac{U_0}{\omega_d L} e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \pi) = -\frac{U_0}{\omega_d L} e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t)$$

电容电感元件之间有周期性的能量交换。



电流最大值出现时间:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha \sin(\omega_d t) - \omega_d \cos(\omega_d t) = 0$$

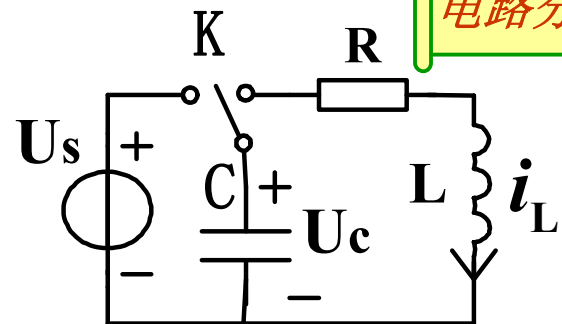
$$t = \frac{1}{\omega_d} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\omega_d}{\alpha}$$



例2：脉冲磁场电流产生。

$$U_S = 15KV, C = 1700\mu F, R = 6 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$L = 6 \times 10^{-9} H, \text{求 } i(t) \text{ 及 } i_{\max}.$$



电路分析

解：二阶电路， $R = 6 \times 10^{-4} < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{6 \times 10^{-9}}{1700 \times 10^{-6}}} = 3.75 \times 10^{-3}$

振荡过程： $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = 5 \times 10^4$. $\omega_d = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \alpha^2} = 3 \times 10^5$

$$i = \frac{-U_0}{\omega_d L} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega_d t = 8.3 \times 10^6 e^{-5 \times 10^4 t} \sin(3 \times 10^5 t) A$$

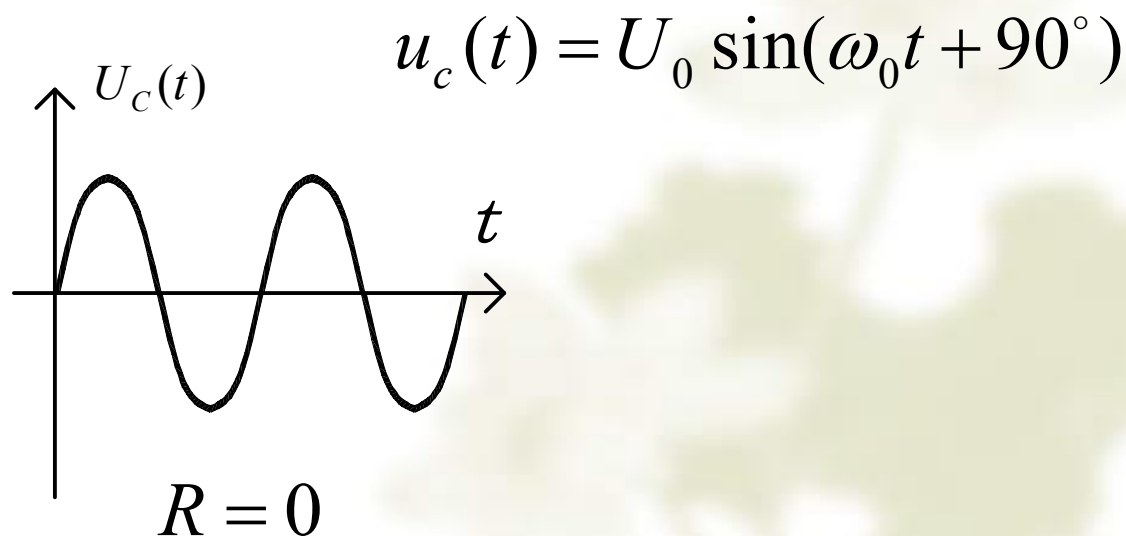
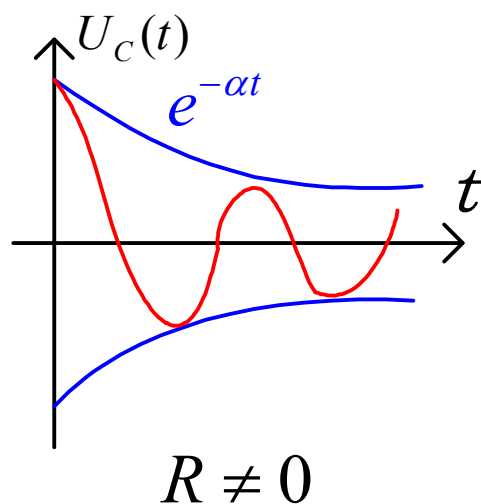


当 $t = \frac{1}{\omega_d} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\omega_d}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^5} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} 6 = 4.6 \times 10^{-6}$ 秒

$$i_{\max} = 8.3 \times 10^6 e^{-5 \times 10^4 \times 4.6 \times 10^{-6}} \sin(3 \times 10^5 \times 4.6 \times 10^{-6})$$

$$i_{\max} = 6.3 \times 10^6 \text{ A}$$

讨论：当 $R = 0$ 时，无衰减振荡， $\alpha = 0, \omega_d = \omega_0$



$$u_c(t) = U_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + 90^\circ)$$



3>. $R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$, 即 $\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC} = 0$

临界阻尼

方程为重根 $S_1 = S_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -\alpha$

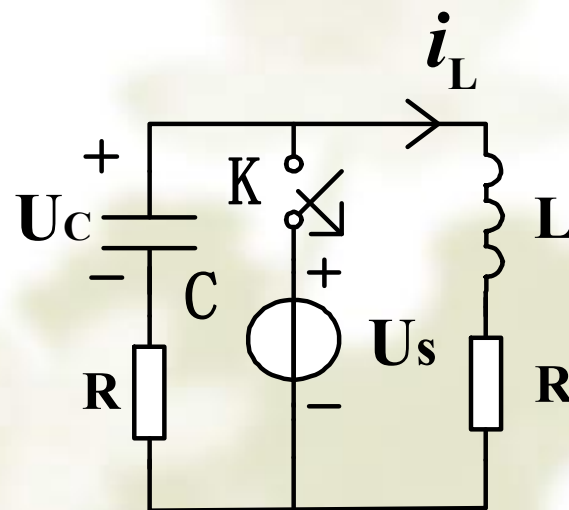
$U_C(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-\alpha t}$ (单调衰减)

例3: $R = 1\Omega, L = 1H, C = 1F, U_s = 1V$

K闭合已久, 求K打开后 i_L 和 $U_C(t)$.

解: 判别电路状态 $R' = 2R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

临界阻尼 $\alpha = \frac{R'}{2L} = 1$





电路分析

方程解: $U_C(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-t}$,

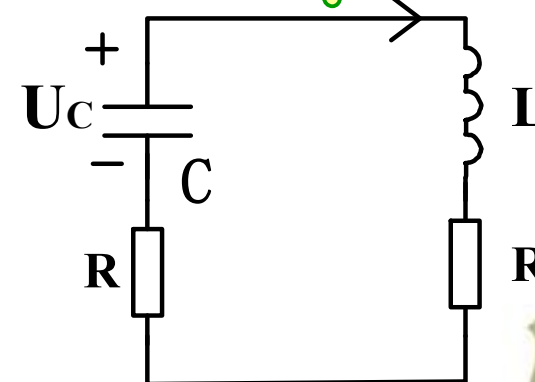
初始条件: $U_C(0^+) = U_C(0^-) = 1$

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 1 = -C \left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+}, \quad \text{即}$$

$$\frac{dU_C(0^+)}{dt} = -1$$

代入得:
$$\begin{cases} 1 = A_1 \\ -1 = A_2 - A_1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A_1 = 0 \\ A_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U_C(t) = e^{-t} V. \quad i_L = -C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = e^{-t} A$$

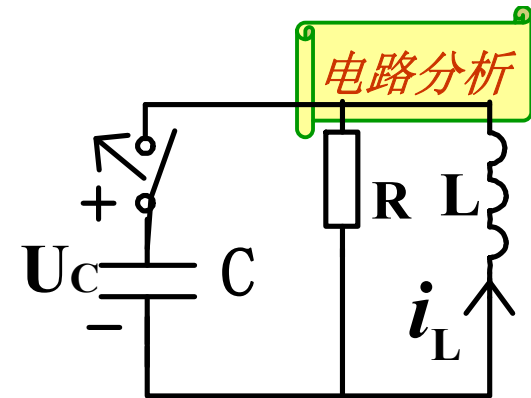




例4: 判别电路响应形式.

建立电路方程 $i_L = \frac{U_C}{R} + C \frac{dU_C}{dt}$.

$$U_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{dU_C}{dt}$$



回路方程: $U_L + U_C = 0$ $LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{dU_C}{dt} + U_C = 0.$

特征根 $S_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2RC} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$

判别式: $\frac{1}{R} \sim 2\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$, 当 $\frac{1}{R} > 2\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$ 时, 二个负实根, 无振荡.

讨论: RLC 串联时, 增大R可抑制振荡.
RLC 并联时, 减小R可抑制振荡.



例：建立电感电流为变量的二阶电路方程。

$$u_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i_L(t) dt$$

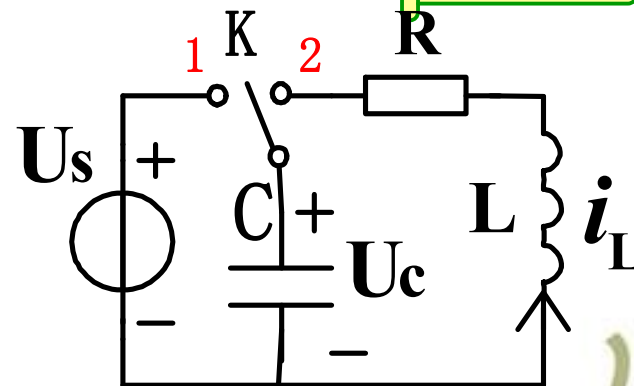
$$L \frac{di_L}{dt} + R \times i_L + u_C(t) = 0 \quad \text{求导:}$$

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

$$\text{初始条件: } i_L(0^-) = 0$$

$$\frac{di_L(0^-)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{L} u_C(0^-)$$

电路分析





6.2 二阶电路的零状态响应和全响应

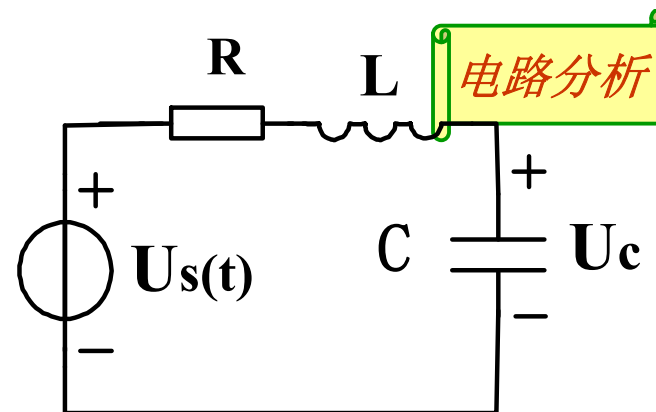
对于二阶电路，当 RLC 串联电路接通直流、正弦交流或其他形式的电压源时，其响应的自由分量与零输入响应情况完全一样，强制分量由微分方程特解确定之。与一阶电路相同，当激励是直流或正弦交流函数时，该特解就是相应的稳态解。然后根据零初始条件确定积分常数，最终求得零状态响应。

在二阶动态电路中，当既有激励电源，又有储能元件初始储能时，两者共同引起的响应就是全响应。全响应对应于二阶微分方程的全解，等于其强制分量与自由分量之和，也等于零输入响应与零状态响应之和。



例： $U_C(0^-) = 0, i_L(0^-) = 0.$

$U_S(t) = U_S \square(t)$ 求 $U_C(t)$.



设： $L = 1H, C = 1F, R$ 分别为 $1\Omega, 2\Omega, 3\Omega.$

解：电路方程 $LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dU_C}{dt} + U_C = U_S$ (二阶非齐次方程).

方程解=特解+通解

方程特解 (稳态解): $U'_C = U_S$

通解: 1>. 当 $R = 3\Omega, R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2$ (过阻尼)

$$S_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -1.5 \pm \sqrt{(1.5)^2 - 1}$$



$$S_1 = -0.38,$$

$$S_2 = -2.62$$

$$U_C(t) = U_S + K_1 e^{-0.38t} + K_2 e^{-2.62t}$$

初始条件: $U_C(0^+) = 0$, $\left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = 0$ 代入解出得:

$$U_C(t) = U_0 - 1.17U_0 e^{-0.38t} + 0.17U_0 e^{-2.62t}$$

2>.当 $R = 2\Omega$, $R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2$ 临界阻尼, $S_1 = S_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -1$

$$U_C(t) = U_0 + (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-t}$$

由初始条件: $U_C(0) = 0$, $\left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0$

$$\text{得: } U_C(t) = U_0 - U_0(1+t)e^{-t}$$



3>.当 $R = 1\Omega$ $R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2$, 欠阻尼振荡

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = \frac{1}{2}, \omega_d = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \alpha^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$U_C(t) = U_0 + Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \theta\right). \quad U_C(0) = 0, \quad \left.\frac{dU_C}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = U_0 + A \sin \theta \\ 0 = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \theta = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} = 60^\circ \\ A = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} U_0 \end{cases}$$

$$U_C(t) = U_0 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ\right)$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi \quad \text{即} \quad t = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} = 2.41\text{s} \quad \text{时,} \quad U_C(2.41) = U_0$$



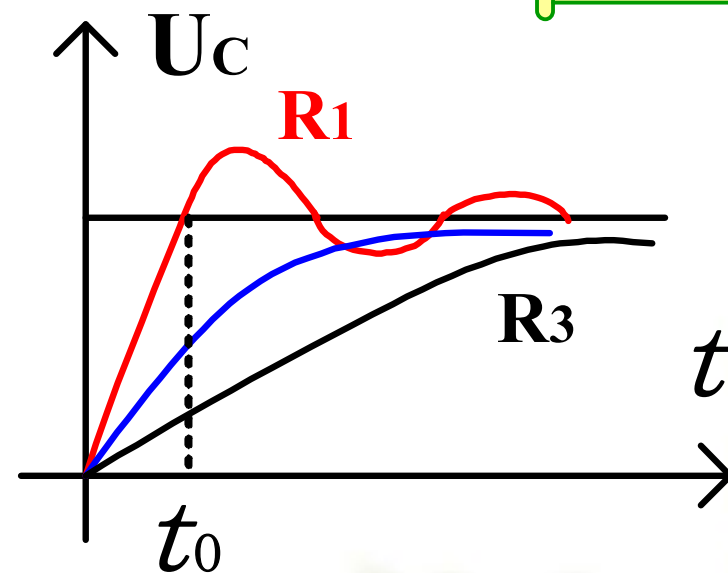
讨论: 减小 R 可使系统响应加快, 在

$t_0 = 2.41s$ 时,

$$R = 1\Omega, U_C = U_s;$$

$$R = 2\Omega, U_C = 0.69U_s;$$

$$R = 3\Omega, U_C = 0.53U_s.$$



波形图

随着 R 减小, 系统出现振荡, R 越小, 超调量越大.

响应速度与超调量是互相关联的, 在系统设计时应考虑二者之间的关。



例：如图电路， $R_1 = 3\Omega$, $R_2 = 1\Omega$

$L_1 = 0.5\text{H}$, $L_2 = 0.2\text{H}$, $U_S = 7 \cdot 1(t)\text{V}$

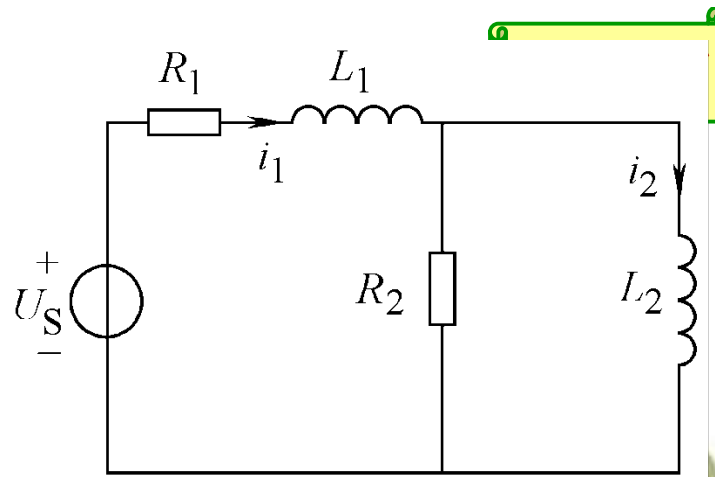
求 $t > 0$ 时的 $i_2(t)$ 。

解： $t < 0$ 时，电路处于稳态，有

$$i_1(0_-) = i_2(0_-) = 0\text{A}$$

根据换路定则

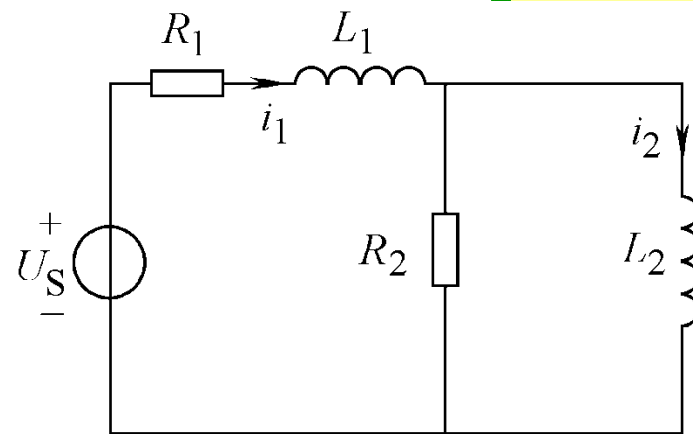
$$i_1(0_+) = i_1(0_-) = 0\text{A}, \quad i_2(0_+) = i_2(0_-) = 0\text{A}$$





$t > 0$ 时

$$\frac{di_2}{dt}(0_+) = \frac{u_{L_2}(0_+)}{L_2} = \frac{R_2(i_1(0_+) - i_2(0_+))}{L_2} = 0 \text{ A/s}$$



当 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 电路趋于稳态, 应有 $i_{2p} = \frac{7}{3} \text{ A}$

当 $t > 0$ 后, 列写KVL与KCL方程如下:

$$R_1 i_1 + L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} = U_S, \quad R_2(i_1 - i_2) = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

即
$$\frac{d^2 i_2}{dt^2} + 13 \frac{di_2}{dt} + 30 i_2 = 70$$



齐次方程根 $s_1 = -3, s_2 = -10$

齐次方程通解 $i_{2h}(t) = A_1 e^{-3t} + A_2 e^{-10t}$

特解为： $i_{2p}(t) = \frac{7}{3} \text{A}$

方程全解： $i_2(t) = i_{2p}(t) + i_{2h}(t) = \frac{7}{3} + A_1 e^{-3t} + A_2 e^{-10t}$



由初始条件, $i_2(0_+) = \frac{7}{3} + A_1 + A_2 = 0$

$$\frac{di_2}{dt}(0_+) = -3A_1 - 10A_2 = 0$$

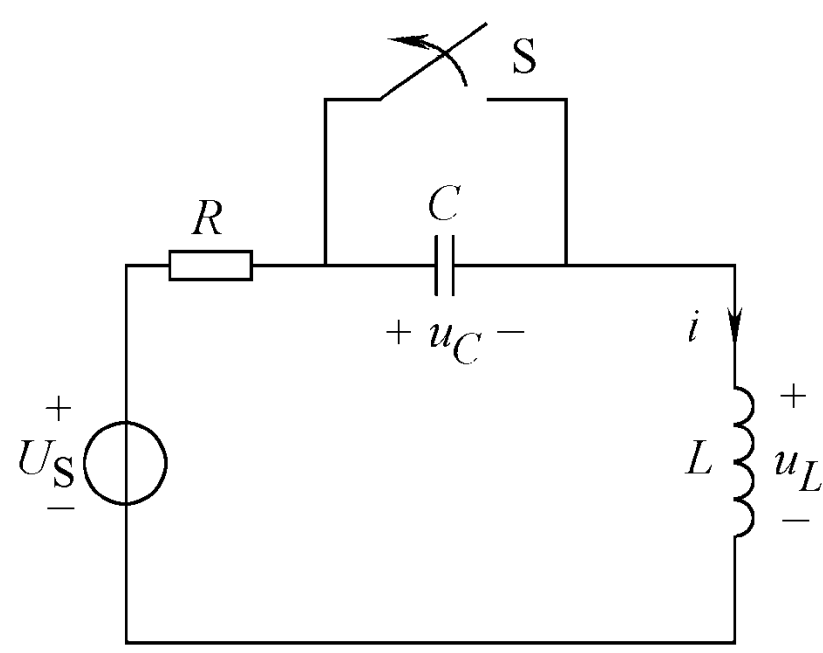
解得:

$$i_2(t) = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{10}{3}e^{-3t} + e^{-10t} \text{ A} \quad t \geq 0$$



6.4 应用举例

如图所示 RLC 串联电路。





设 $U_S = 12\text{V}$, $R = 4\Omega$, $L = 8\text{mH}$, $C = 1\mu\text{F}$, $t = 0$ 时开关S打开。

显然, 给定初始条件为

$$i(0_+) = i(0_-) = 3\text{A}, \quad u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0\text{V}$$

$$\frac{di(0_+)}{dt} = 0$$

当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 系统到达稳态, 此时 $i_p = 0\text{A}$

列写KVL方程并整理之, 可得

$$\frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + 500\frac{di}{dt} + 1.25 \times 10^8 i = 0$$



因为 $R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ ，电路为欠阻尼响应。求解上式可得

$$i(t) = e^{-250t} (3 \cos 11178t + 0.0671 \sin 11178t) \text{ A}$$

电感两端的电压为

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = -268e^{-250t} \sin 11178t \text{ V}$$

当正弦函数值为1时，电感电压达到峰值，约**259V**。利用变压器，可以将此电压值提升到更高的水平。