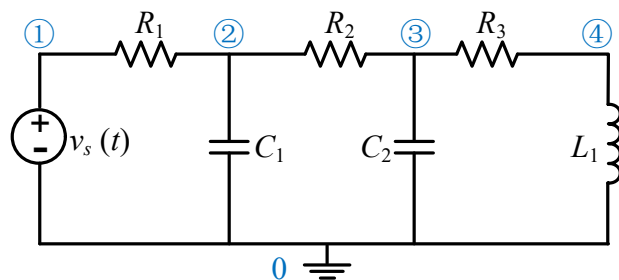


## 第二章 动态电路瞬态特性分析

### 2.3 动态电路时域近似求解

# 动态电路时域近似求解

电路



$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} & -\frac{1}{R_1} & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} & -\frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_3} & \frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ i_s \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & L_3 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ i_s \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ v_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

微分形式电路方程

怎么用数值方法求解？

# 动态电路微分方程时域求解

- 一步积分近似
- 二阶RC电路
  - 后向欧拉近似下的电路方程
  - 电路方程数值求解

# 一步积分近似

**由前一时刻电压、电流  
确定后一时刻电压、电流的电路方程**

**借助Matlab工具求解**

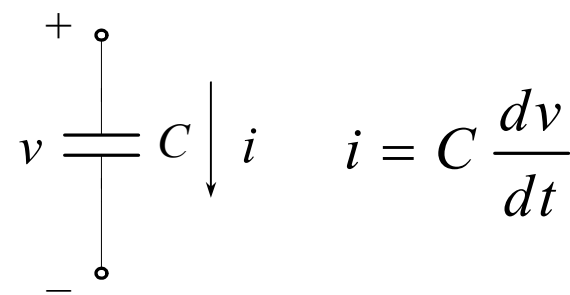
# 一步积分近似：电容

电容两端电压与电流关系为  $i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$

将电容两端电压表示成电流的积分  $dv = \frac{1}{C} i dt$

$$v(t + \Delta t) - v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_t^{t+\Delta t} i(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\text{或 } v(t + \Delta t) = v(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int_t^{t+\Delta t} i(\tau) d\tau$$



$$\int_{t_0}^{t+\Delta t} i(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} \Delta t \cdot i(t) \\ \Delta t \cdot i(t + \Delta t) \\ (\Delta t / 2)[i(t) + i(t + \Delta t)] \end{cases}$$

前向欧拉近似

后向欧拉近似

梯形近似

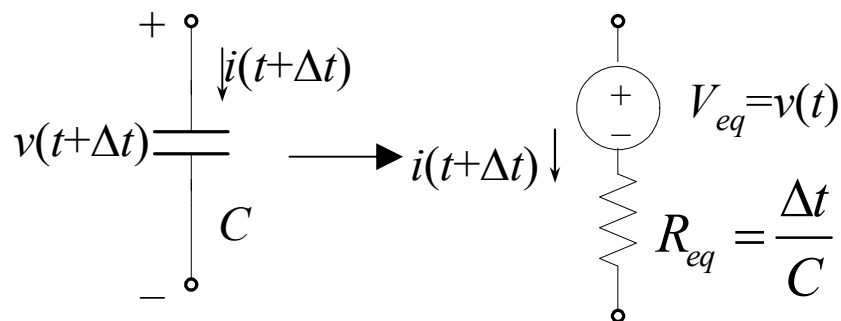
# 后向欧拉近似下电容的电路模型

后向欧拉近似

$$v(t + \Delta t) \approx v(t) + \frac{\Delta t}{C} i(t + \Delta t)$$

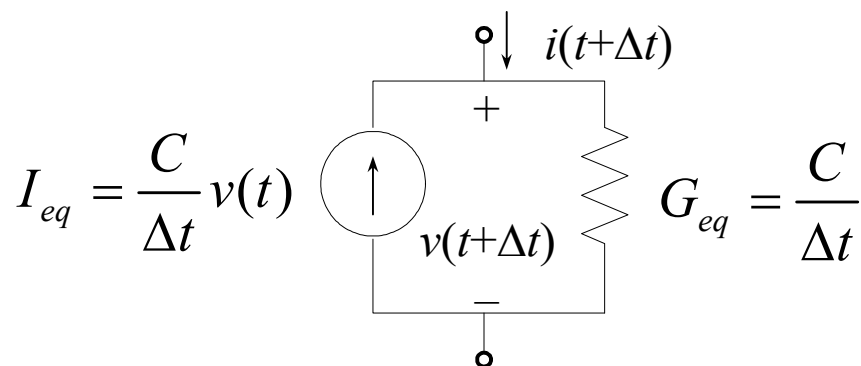
戴维南模型

后向欧拉近似下电容的等效电路模型



$$V_{eq} = v(t) \quad R_{eq} = \frac{\Delta t}{C}$$

诺顿模型



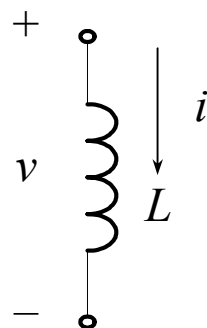
$$I_{eq} = \frac{C}{\Delta t} v(t) \quad G_{eq} = \frac{C}{\Delta t}$$

# 一步积分近似：电感

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow di = \frac{1}{L} v dt$$

将电流表示成电感两端电压的积分

$$i(t + \Delta t) - i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_t^{t+\Delta t} v(\tau) d\tau$$



$$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t+\Delta t} v(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} \Delta t \cdot v(t) \\ \Delta t \cdot v(t + \Delta t) \\ (\Delta t / 2)[v(t) + v(t + \Delta t)] \end{cases}$$

前向欧拉近似

后向欧拉近似

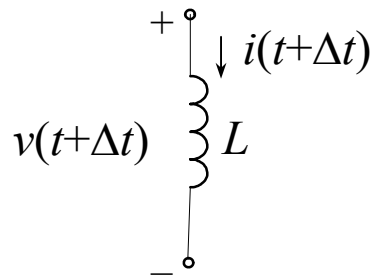
梯形近似

# 后向欧拉近似下电感的电路模型

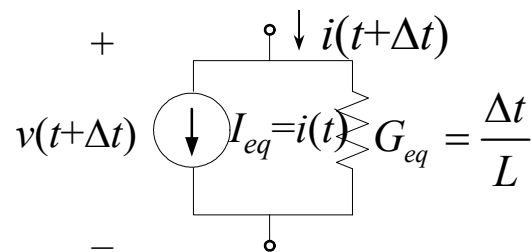
对于后向欧拉近似

$$i(t + \Delta t) = i(t) + \frac{\Delta t}{L} v(t + \Delta t)$$

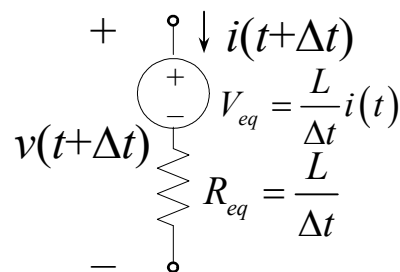
可以用诺顿或戴维南电源模型表示



$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_{eq} &= i(t) \\ G_{eq} &= \frac{\Delta t}{L} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_{eq} &= \frac{L}{\Delta t} i(t) \\ R_{eq} &= \frac{L}{\Delta t} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



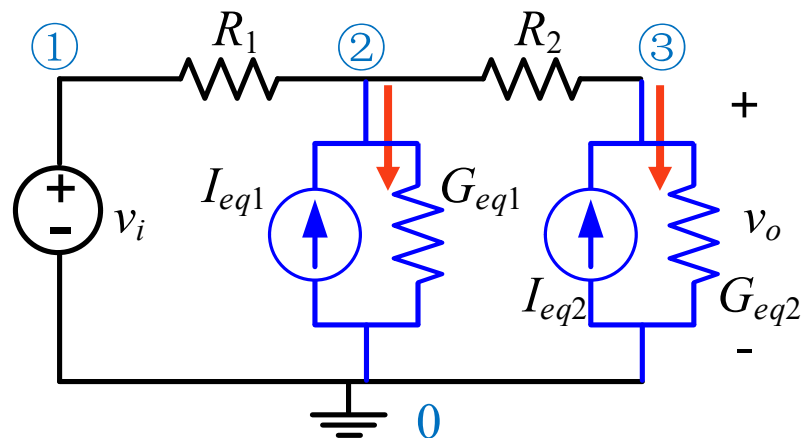


# 后向欧拉近似下的电路方程

$$I_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2(t), G_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t} v_3(t), G_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t}$$

$t + \Delta t$ :

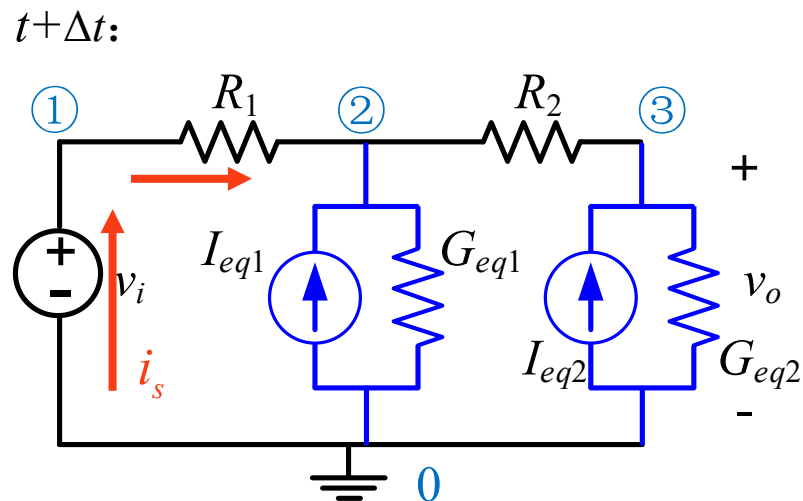


$$v_i(t) = u(t)$$

# 后向欧拉近似下的电路方程

$$I_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2(t), G_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t} v_3(t), G_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t}$$



节点①（自变量为  $t + \Delta t$ ）

增加了变量  $i_s$

$$\frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_1} - i_s = 0, \quad v_1 = v_i$$

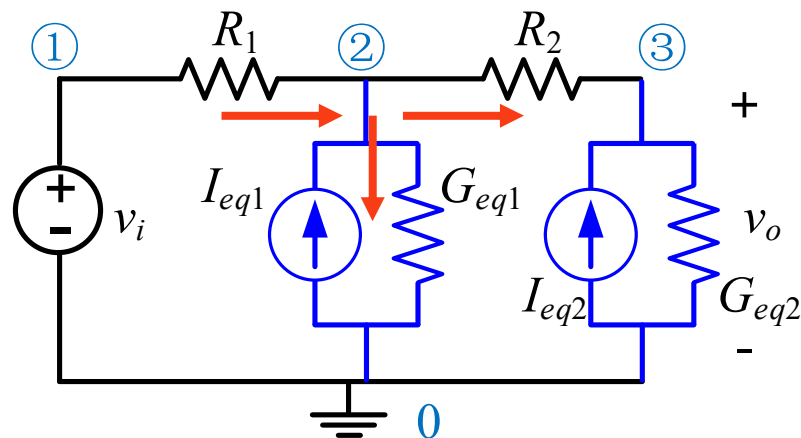
形式一致

# 后向欧拉近似下的电路方程

$$I_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2(t), G_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t} v_3(t), G_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t}$$

$t + \Delta t$ :



节点② 
$$-\frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_1} + \frac{v_2 - v_3}{R_2} + C_1 \frac{dv_2}{dt} = 0 \quad (\text{原微分方程})$$

(未注明自变量  $t + \Delta t$ )

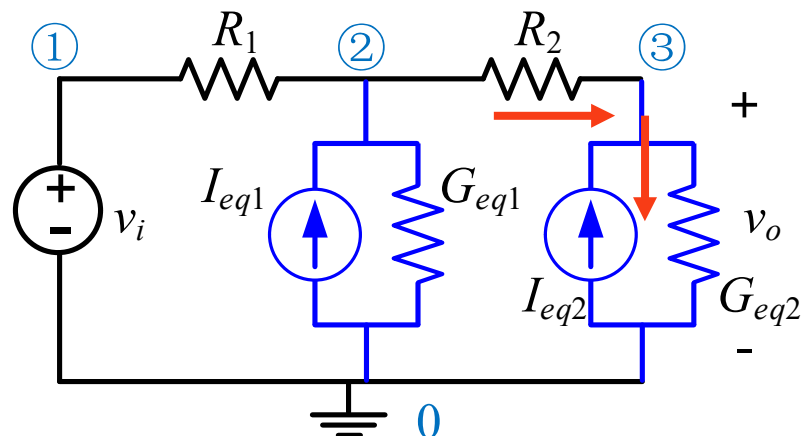
$$-\frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_1} + \frac{v_2 - v_3}{R_2} + \boxed{\frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2 - \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2(t)} = 0$$

# 后向欧拉近似下的电路方程

$$I_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2(t), G_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t} v_3(t), G_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t}$$

$t + \Delta t$ :



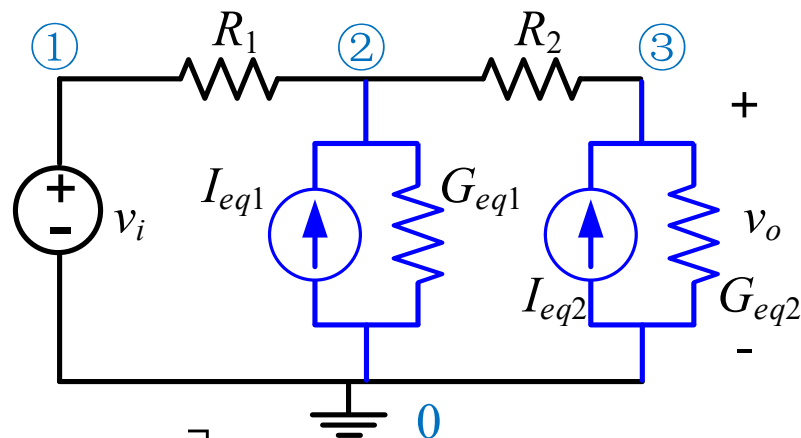
节点③ 
$$-\frac{v_2 - v_3}{R_2} + C_2 \frac{dv_3}{dt} = 0 \quad (\text{原微分方程})$$

(未注明自变量  $t + \Delta t$ )

$$-\frac{v_2 - v_3}{R_2} + \boxed{\frac{C_2}{\Delta t} v_3 - \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_3(t)} = 0$$

# 后向欧拉近似下的电路方程

$t + \Delta t$ :



$$I_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2(t), G_{eq1} = \frac{C_1}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t} v_3(t), G_{eq2} = \frac{C_2}{\Delta t}$$

(未注明自变量  $t + \Delta t$ )

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} & -\frac{1}{R_1} & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} & -\frac{1}{R_2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{C_2}{\Delta t} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ i_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{C_1}{\Delta t} v_2(t) \\ \frac{C_2}{\Delta t} v_3(t) \\ v_i \end{bmatrix}$$

# 电路方程数值求解

```
R1=100; R2=100; C1=1e-6; C2=0.01e-6;
vi=1; % vi = u(t)
```

```
% simulation time: 1ms; time step: 0.01ms
t_total=1e-3; dt=0.01e-3;
```

```
A = ...
```

```
[1/R1, -1/R1, 0, -1; ...
 -1/R1, 1/R1+1/R2+C1/dt, -1/R2, 0; ...
 0, -1/R2, 1/R2+C2/dt, 0; ...
 1, 0, 0, 0];
```

```
% zero state
```

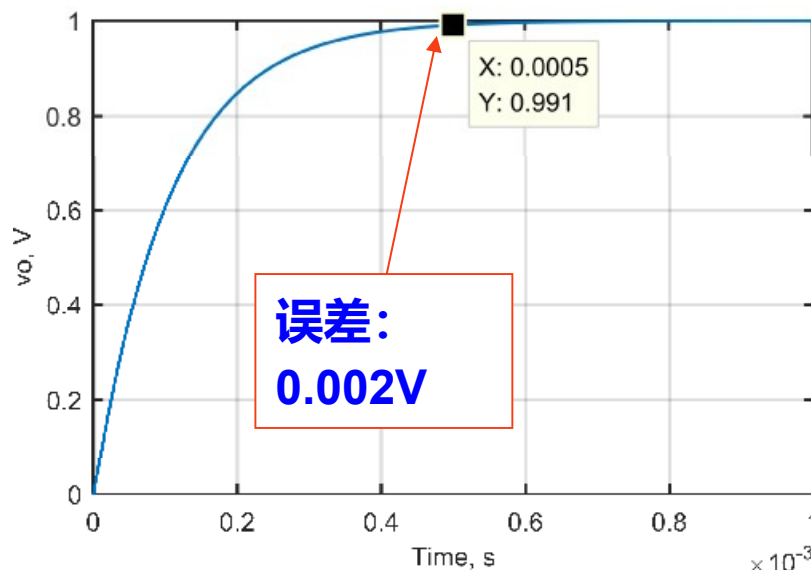
```
t(1)=0; X(:,1) = [0, 0, 0, 0];
```

```
t_steps=t_total/dt; for n=1:t_steps
    B = [0; C1/dt*X(2,n); C2/dt*X(3,n); vi];
    t(n+1) = dt*n; X(:,n+1) = A \ B;
end
```

```
vo = X(3,:); plot(t, vo); grid on;
xlabel('Time, s'); ylabel('vo, V');
```

$$R_1=100\ \Omega \quad R_2=100\ \Omega \quad v_i(t)=u(t)$$

$$C_1=1\ \mu F \quad C_2=0.01\ \mu F$$



# 小结

- 一步积分近似
- 二阶RC电路
  - 后向欧拉近似下的电路方程
  - 电路方程数值求解