

5-9 二阶电路

1、二阶电路的方程

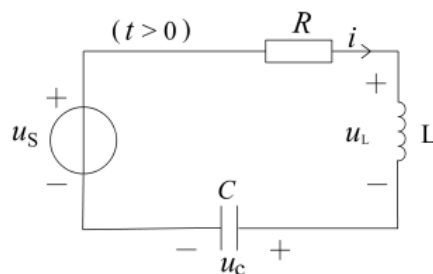
RLC 电路，应用 KVL 和 VCR 得：

$$Ri + u_L + u_C = u_S(t)$$

$$i = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2}$$

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_S(t)$$



含有二个动态元件的线性电路，称为二阶电路。

其电路方程为二阶线性常微分方程。

当 $u_S(t)=0$ 时，二阶电路方程是一个齐次方程；

当 $u_S(t) \neq 0$ 时，二阶电路方程是一个非齐次方程。

2、二阶电路的零输入响应

已知

$$u_C(0_+) = U_0 \quad i(0_+) = 0$$

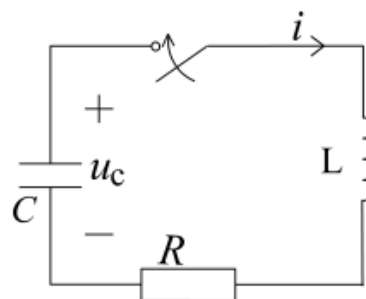
电路方程：

$$Ri + u_L - u_C = 0$$

$$i = -C \frac{du_C}{dt} \quad u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

以电容电压为变量得：

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$



这是一个齐次方程。

由于输入激励项为 0，所以 u_C 以及其他电路变量称为零输入响应。

以电容电压为变量时的初始条件：

$$u_C(0_+) = U_0 \quad i(0_+) = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0_+} = 0$$

特征方程：

$$LCp^2 + RCp + 1 = 0$$

特征根：

$$p = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

2. 零状态响应的三种情况

$$p = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{二个不等负实根} \quad \text{过阻尼}$$

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{二个相等负实根} \quad \text{临界阻尼}$$

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{二个共轭复根} \quad \text{欠阻尼}$$

$$(1) R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$u_C = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

由两个初始条件确定 A_1 和 A_2 。

$$u_C(0_+) = U_0 \rightarrow A_1 + A_2 = U_0$$

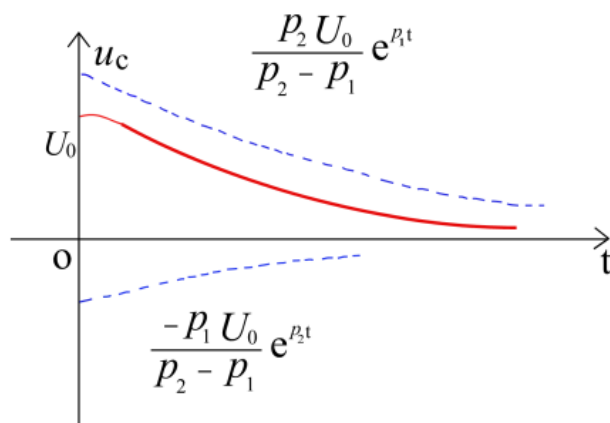
$$\frac{du_C}{dt} \big|_{(0_+)} = 0 \rightarrow p_1 A_1 + p_2 A_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = \frac{p_2}{p_2 - p_1} U_0 \\ A_2 = \frac{-p_1}{p_2 - p_1} U_0 \end{cases}$$

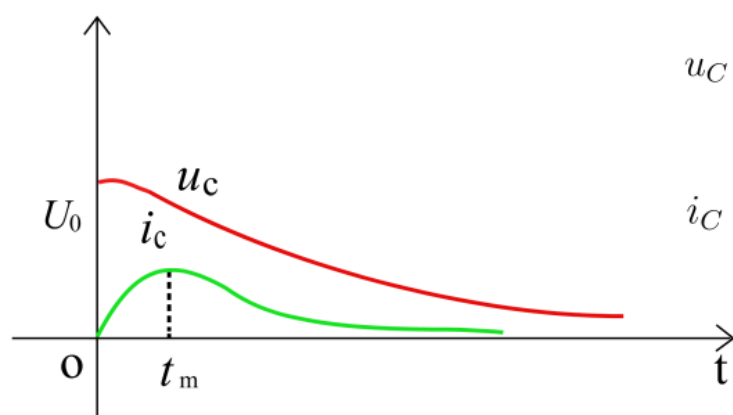
$$u_C = \frac{U_0}{p_2 - p_1} (p_2 e^{p_1 t} - p_1 e^{p_2 t})$$

① 电容电压： $u_C = \frac{U_0}{p_2 - p_1} (p_2 e^{p_1 t} - p_1 e^{p_2 t})$

设 $|p_2| > |p_1|$



② 电容和电感电流



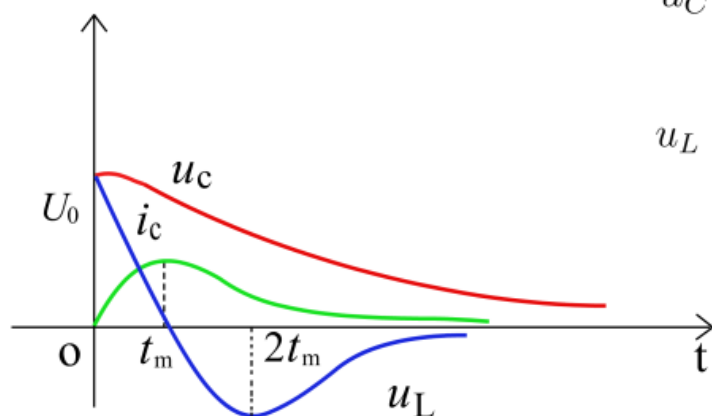
$$u_C = \frac{U_0}{p_2 - p_1} (p_2 e^{p_1 t} - p_1 e^{p_2 t})$$

$$i_C = -C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{-U_0}{L(p_2 - p_1)} (e^{p_1 t} - e^{p_2 t})$$

$$t=0_+ \quad i_C=0. \quad t=\infty, \quad i_C=0$$

$i_C > 0$ $t=t_m$ 时 i_C 最大

③ 电感电压 u_L



$$u_C = \frac{U_0}{p_2 - p_1} (p_2 e^{p_1 t} - p_1 e^{p_2 t})$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{-U_0}{(p_2 - p_1)} (p_1 e^{p_1 t} - p_2 e^{p_2 t})$$

$$t=0, \quad u_L=U_0$$

$$t=\infty, \quad u_L=0$$

$$0 < t < t_m, \quad i \text{ 增加}$$

$$t > t_m, \quad i \text{ 减小}, \quad u_L < 0$$

$$t=2t_m \text{ 时 } |u_L| \text{ 最大}$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{-U_0}{(p_2 - p_1)} (p_1 e^{p_1 t} - p_2 e^{p_2 t})$$

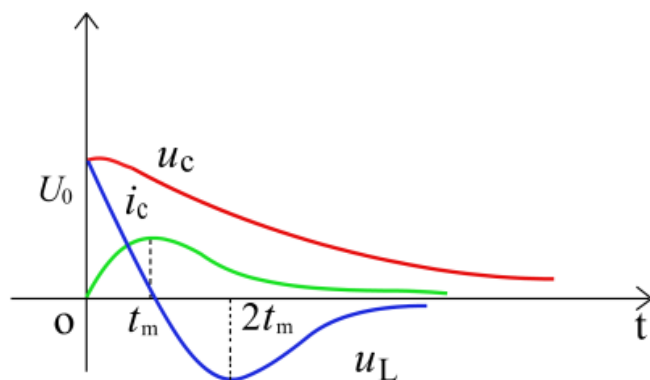
$i_C = i$ 为极值时，即 $u_L = 0$ 时的 t_m 计算如下：

$$(p_1 e^{p_1 t} - p_2 e^{p_2 t}) = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{e^{p_1 t_m}}{e^{p_2 t_m}} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad t_m = \frac{\ln(\frac{p_2}{p_1})}{p_1 - p_2}$$

由 du_L/dt 可确定 u_L 为极小时的 t 。

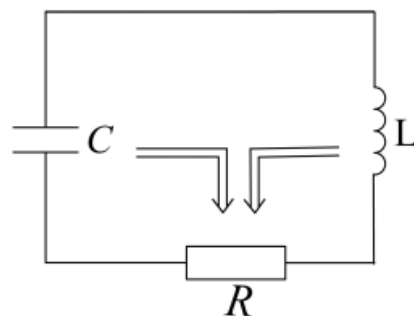
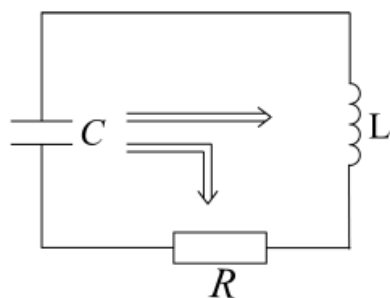
$$(p_1^2 e^{p_1 t} - p_2^2 e^{p_2 t}) = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad t = \frac{2 \ln(\frac{p_2}{p_1})}{p_1 - p_2} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad t = 2t_m$$

④ 能量转换关系



$0 < t < t_m$, u_C 减小, i 增加。

$t > t_m$, u_C 减小, i 减小。



$$(2) R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad p_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

共轭复根

$$\text{令: } \delta = \frac{R}{2L} \text{ (衰减系数), } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \text{ (谐振角频率)}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2} \text{ (固有振荡角频率)} \quad p = -\delta \pm j\omega$$

$$u_c \text{ 的解答形式: } u_C = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} = e^{-\delta t} (A_1 e^{j\omega t} + A_2 e^{-j\omega t})$$

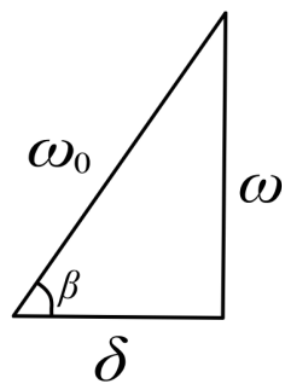
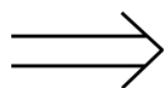
$$\text{经常写为: } u_C = A e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$\text{由初始条件 } \begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = U_0 \rightarrow A \sin \beta = U_0 \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow A(-\delta) \sin \beta + A\omega \cos \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$A = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

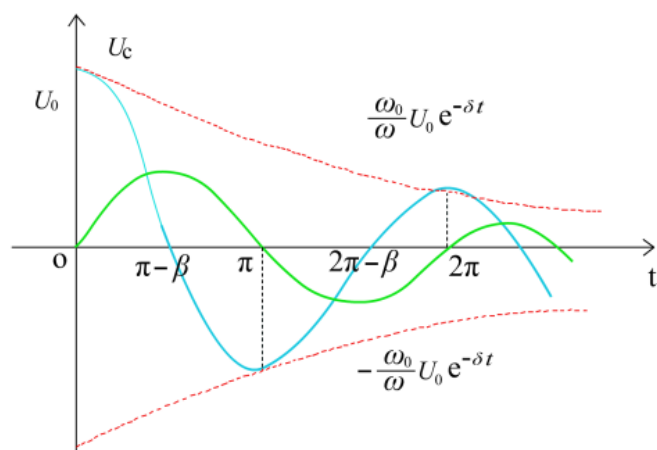


$$\text{所以, } u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

u_C 是振幅以 $\pm \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0$ 为包络线依指数衰减的正弦函数。

$t=0$ 时 $u_C = U_0$ $u_C = 0 : \omega t = \pi - \beta, 2\pi - \beta \dots n\pi - \beta$



$$i_C = -C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t - \beta)$$

$$(3) R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad p_1 = p_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -\delta$$

$$u_C = A_1 e^{-\delta t} + A_2 t e^{-\delta t}$$

相等负实根

由初始条件 $\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = U_0 \rightarrow A_1 = U_0 \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow A_1(-\delta) + A_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = U_0 \\ A_2 = U_0 \delta \end{cases}$$

$$u_C = U_0 e^{-\delta t} (1 + \delta t)$$

$$i_C = -C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{U_0}{L} t e^{-\delta t}$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = U_0 e^{-\delta t} (1 - \delta t)$$

非振荡放电

小结: $R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 过阻尼, 非振荡放电

$$u_C = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 临界阻尼, 非振荡放电

$$u_C = A_1 e^{-\delta t} + A_2 t e^{-\delta t}$$

$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 欠阻尼, 振荡放电

$$u_C = A e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

由初始条件 $\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0_+) \end{cases}$ 定常数

3、二阶电路零状态响应和全响应

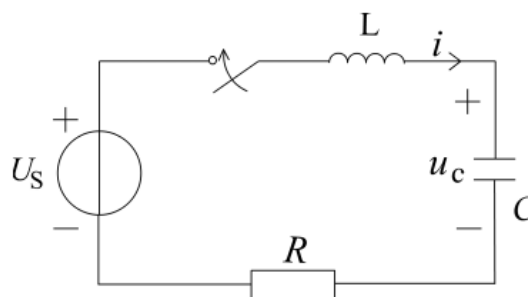
微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S$$

$$u_C = u'_C + u''_C$$

特解

通解



特征方程为

$$LCp^2 + RCp + 1 = 0$$

特解 $u'_C = U_S$

u_C 解答形式为

$$u_C = U_S + A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} (p_1 \neq p_2) \quad \text{过阻尼非振荡充电或放电}$$

$$u_C = U_S + A_1 e^{-\delta t} + A_2 t e^{-\delta t} (p_1 = p_2 = -\delta) \quad \text{临界阻尼非振荡充电或放电}$$

$$u_C = U_S + A e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta) (p_{1,2} = -\delta \pm j\omega) \quad \text{欠阻尼振荡充电或放电}$$

由初值 $u_C(0^+)$, $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0^+)$ 确定两个常数

当 $u_C(0_+)$ 和 $i_L(0_+)$ 均为零时, 则为零状态响应;

当 $u_C(0_+)$ 和 $i_L(0_+)$ 至少有一个不为零, 则为全响应。