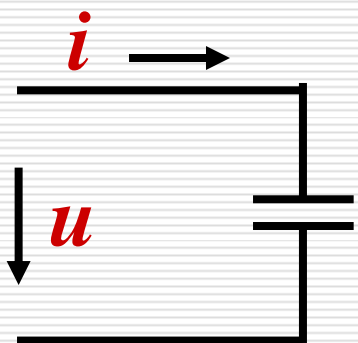


一阶RC矩形脉冲响应

1. 基本RC交流电路
2. 积分电路与微分电路

1.RC交流电路



1) 电压电流间的关系

基本关系式:

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

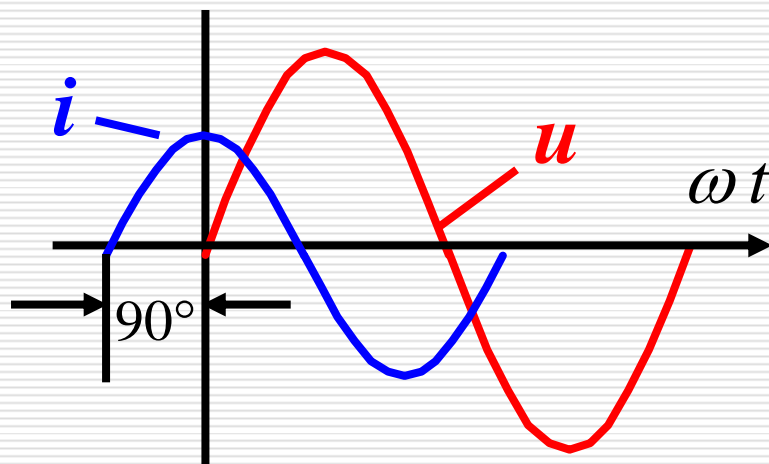
瞬时值表示式: 设 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$

$$\begin{aligned} i &= C \frac{du}{dt} = \sqrt{2}UC \omega \cos \omega t \\ &= \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} \cdot \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

1.RC交流电路

设 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$ $i = \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{1/\omega C} \cdot \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$

小结: $u-i$ 关系



(1) 频率相同

(2) 相位相差 (u 落后 i) 90°

(3) 有效值: $I = U \cdot \omega C$ 或 $U = \frac{1}{\omega C} I$

容抗: $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$

1.RC交流电路

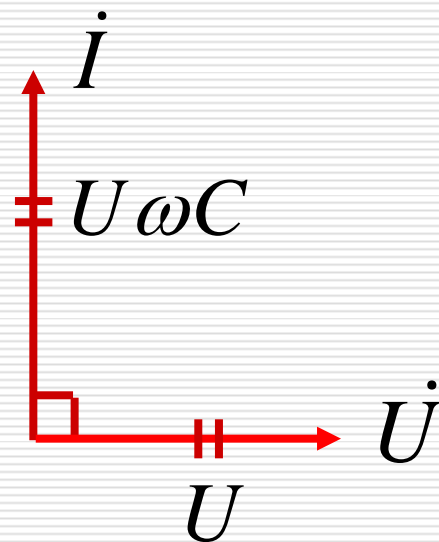
设 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$ $i = \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} \cdot \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$

(4) 相量关系式:

设 $\dot{U} = U \angle 0^\circ$

则: $\dot{I} = I \angle 90^\circ = U \omega C \angle 90^\circ$

$\dot{U} = \frac{1}{\omega C} \dot{I} \angle -90^\circ = \dot{I} \left(-j \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$



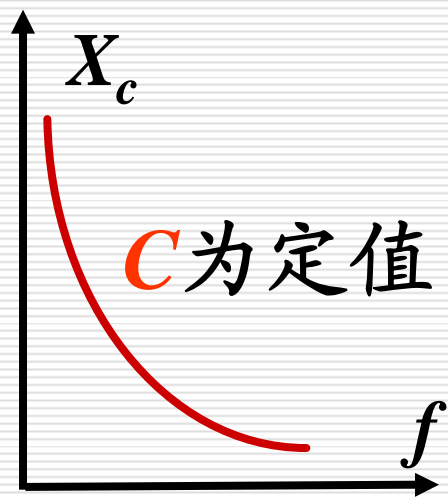
$\dot{U} = \dot{I}(-jX_C)$ 复数容抗 伏安关系相量表达式

1.RC交流电路

(5) 容抗 X_C :

X_C 是频率的函数:
$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

(单位: $\omega:rad/s$ $C:f$ $X_L:\Omega$)

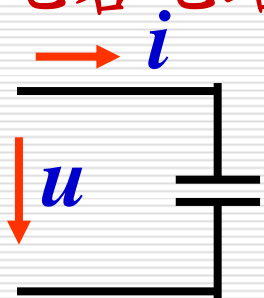


f 越高 X_C 越小,表示电容对电流的阻碍作用越小(电流越易通过)

电容具有通高频,阻低频的特性

1.RC交流电路

2) 电容电路中的功率

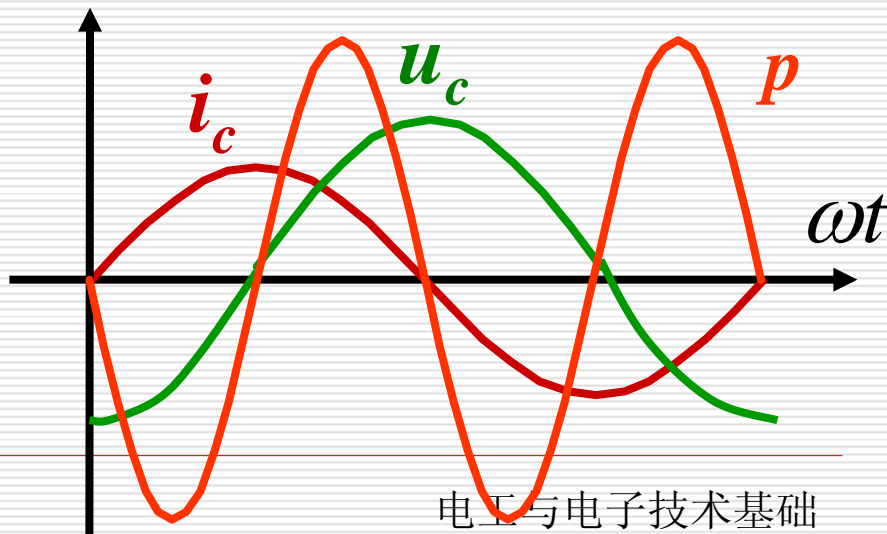


$$i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$$

$$u = \sqrt{2}U \sin(\omega t - 90^\circ)$$

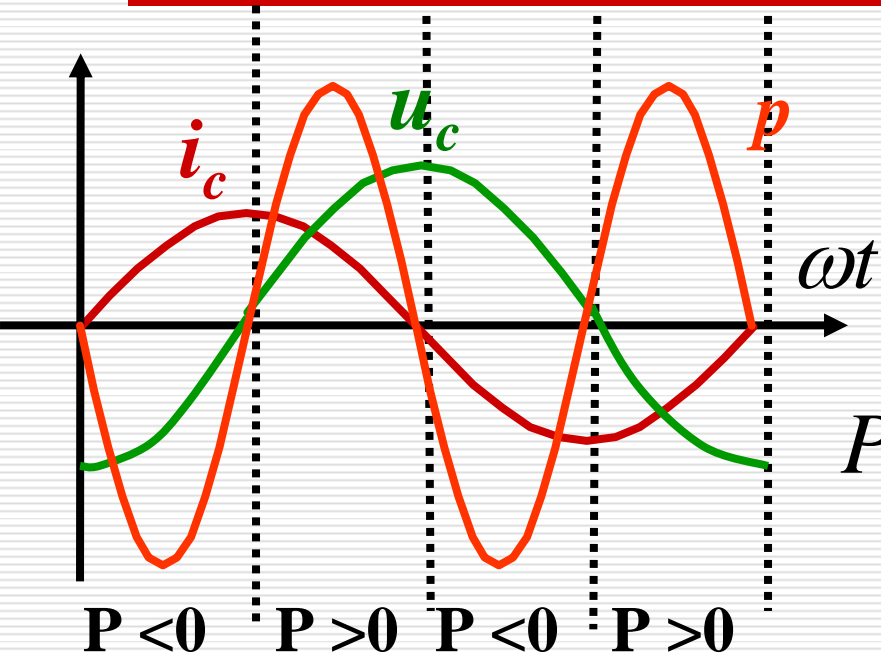
(1) 瞬时功率 p

$$p = i \cdot u = UI \sin 2\omega t$$



1. RC 交流电路

电容的瞬时功率 $p = i \cdot u = UI \sin 2\omega t$



能量转换过程可逆!

(2) 平均功率 P :

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T UI \sin 2\omega t dt = 0$$

(3) 无功功率 Q :

瞬时功率达到的最大值

(吞吐规模) U

$$Q = UI = I^2 X_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C}$$

输出能量 吸收能量 输出能量 吸收能量

1.RC交流电路

1) 电阻为耗能元件, L 、 C 为储能元件

电感储能: $W_L = \int u_L i_L dt = \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2$

电容储能: $W_C = \int u_C i_C dt = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2$

2) 伏安关系的相量表达式

电阻电路: $\dot{U} = \dot{I}R$

电感电路: $\dot{U} = \dot{I}(jX_L)$

电容电路: $\dot{U} = \dot{I}\left(-j\frac{1}{\omega C}\right) = \dot{I}(-jX_C)$

1.RC交流电路

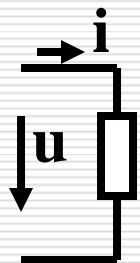
电路参数: R

基本关系

$$u = iR$$

功率

电路图
(正方向)



阻抗

$$R$$

有功功率:

$$UI$$

无功功率:

$$0$$

电压、电流关系

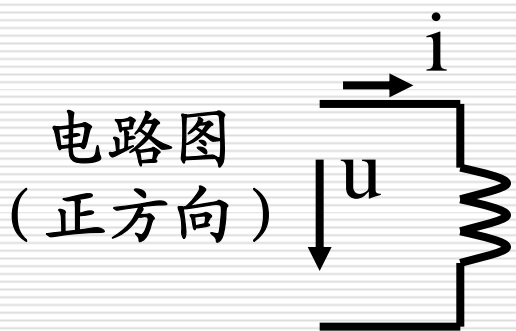
瞬时值	有效值	相量图	相量式
设 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$ 则 $i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$	$U = IR$		$\dot{U} = \dot{I}R$

u, i 同相

电工与电子技术基础

1.RC交流电路

电路参数 L



基本关系

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

复阻抗

$$jX_L$$

$$= j\omega L$$

功率

有功功率:

0

无功功率:

UI

$I^2 X_L$

电压、电流关系

瞬时值	有效值	相量图	相量式
设 $i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$ 则 $u = \sqrt{2}I\omega L$ $\sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$	$U = IX_L$ $X_L = \omega L$		$\dot{U} = \dot{I}(jX_L)$

u领先 I 90° 与电子技术基础

1.RC交流电路

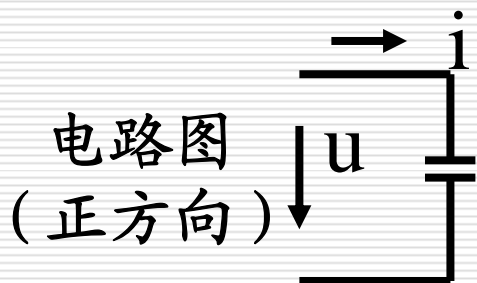
电路参数 C

基本关系

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

功率

有功功率: 0



$$-jX_c = \frac{-j}{\omega C}$$

无功功率: UI
 $I^2 X_c$

电压、电流关系

瞬时值

有效值

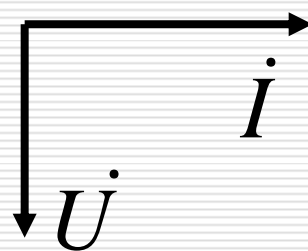
相量图

相量式

设 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$
则 $i = \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{1/\omega C}$

$$U = IX_c$$

$$X_c = 1/\omega C$$



$$\dot{U} =$$

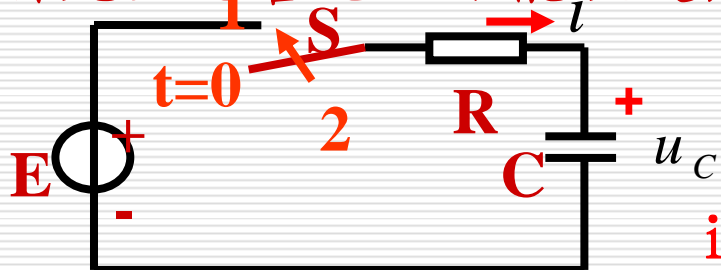
$$\dot{i}(-jX_c)$$

u落后i90°

$$\sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

1. RC交流电路

补充：电容电压不能跃变，是在电容电流有界的前提下的。



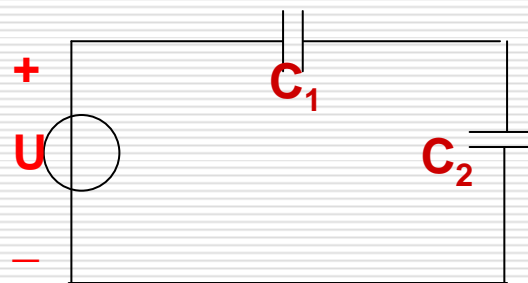
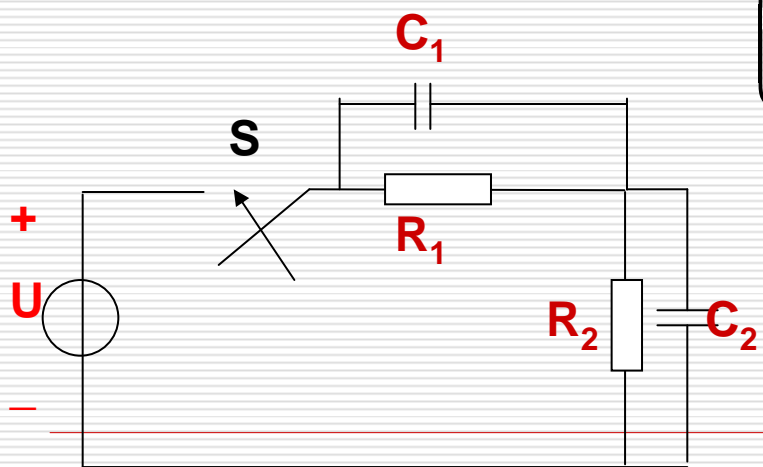
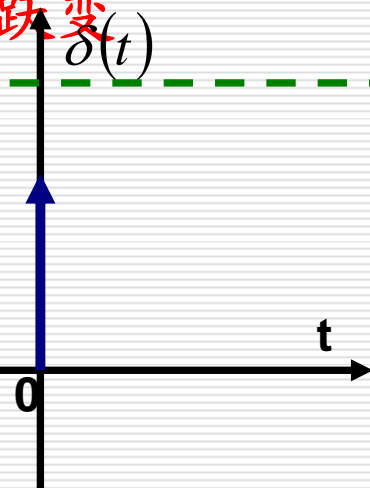
$$i = \frac{E - u_c}{R}$$

限制了电流的大小

i 有限 $i = C \frac{du_c}{dt}$ u_c 不可能跃变

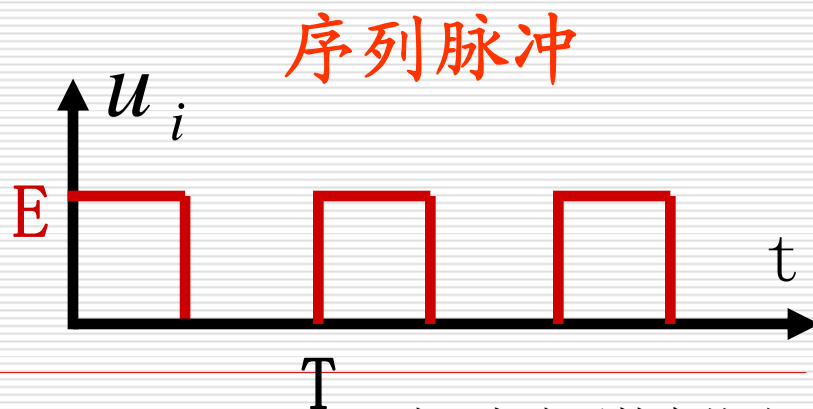
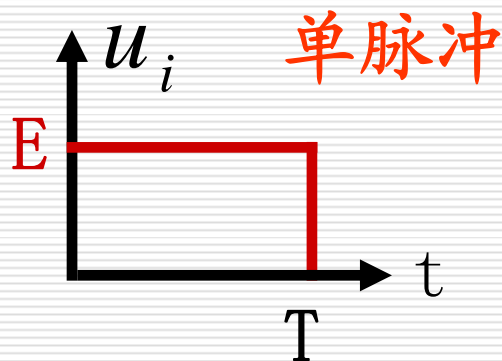
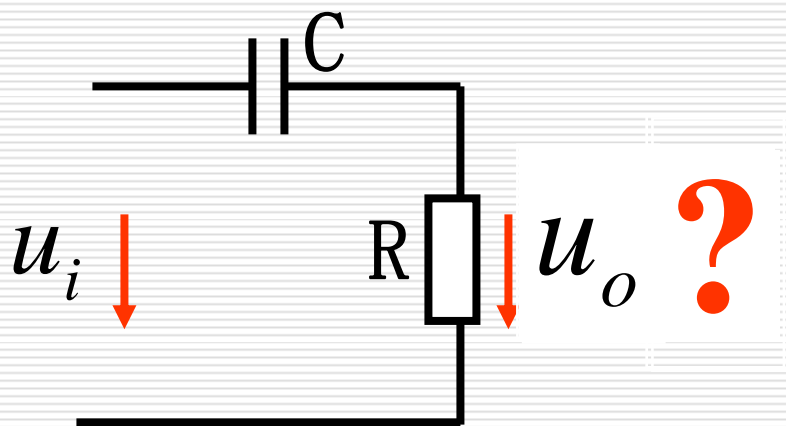
若电流无限，如冲击函数

$$\begin{cases} \delta(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \neq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$



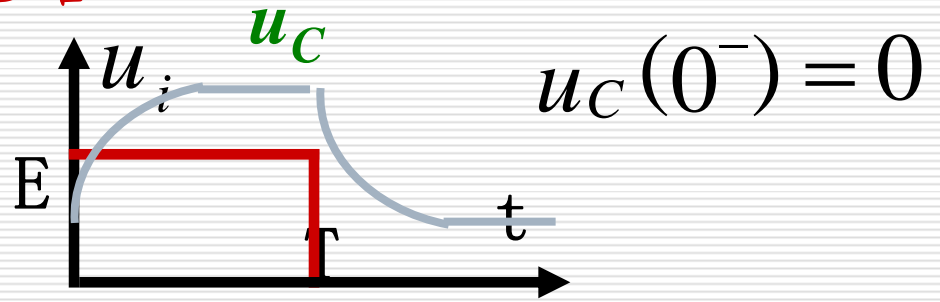
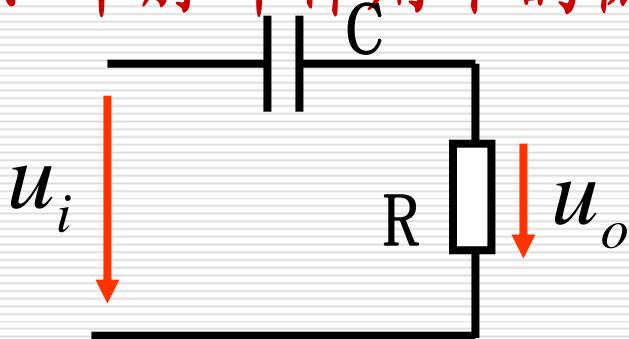
见书例6.3.4

2. 积分电路与微分电路



2. 积分电路与微分电路

一、单脉冲作用下的微分电路

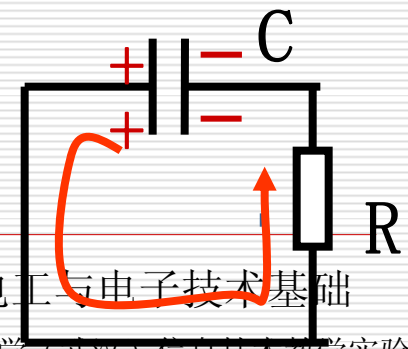
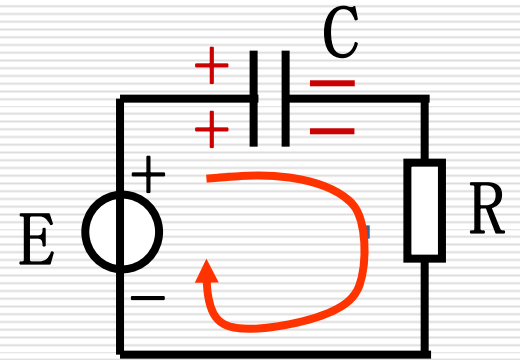


特点：由电阻两端输出， $\tau \ll T$

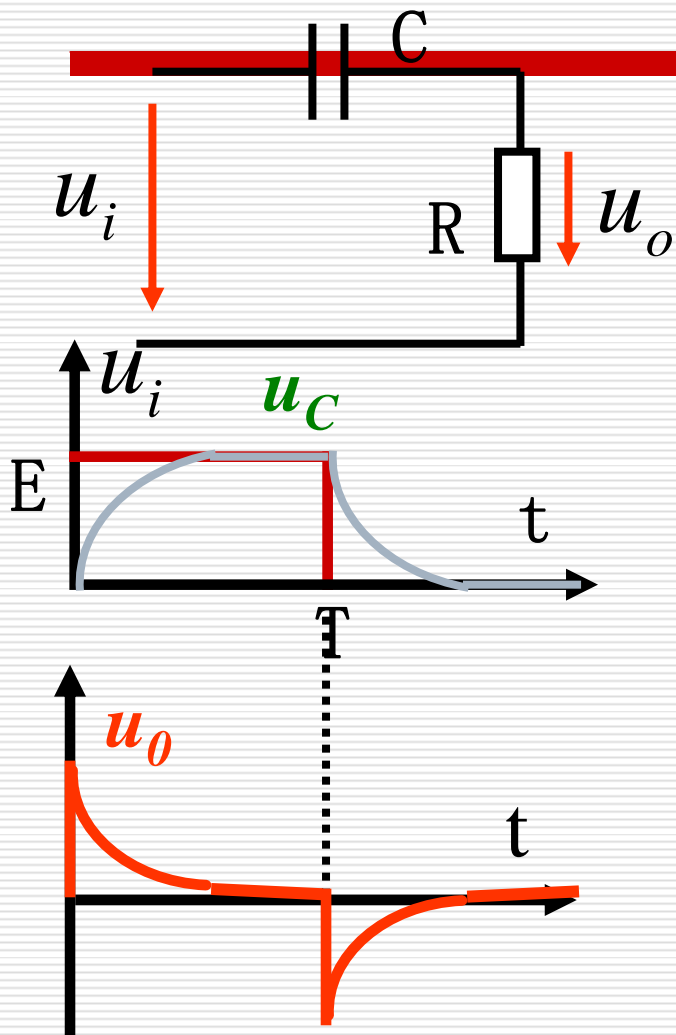
过渡过程进行得快？还是慢？

分析： $t: 0 \sim T$ 电容充电。

$t \geq T$ 电容放电。



2. 积分电路与微分电路



特点：由电阻两端输出，

$$\tau \ll T. \quad u_c(0^-) = 0$$

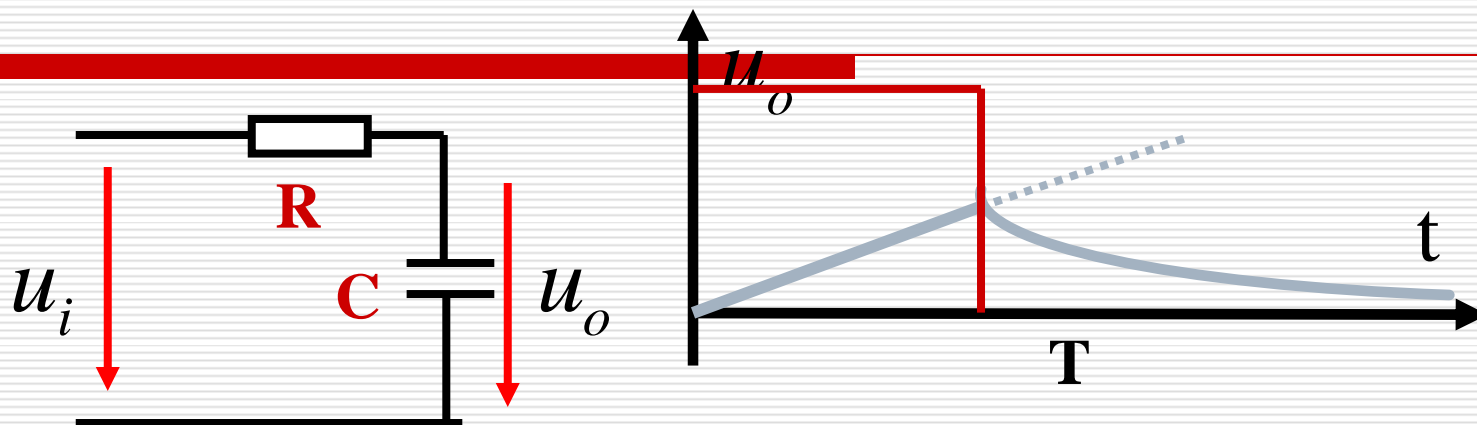
输出只反映输入的变化！相当于数学上的微分。

用数学式子表示： $(u_c \approx u_i)$

$$u_o = iR = R \cdot C \frac{d u_c}{dt}$$
$$\approx RC \frac{d u_i}{dt}$$

电工与电子技术基础

2. 积分电路与微分电路



特点： $\tau \gg T$ ，由电容两端输出。

用数学式子表示：

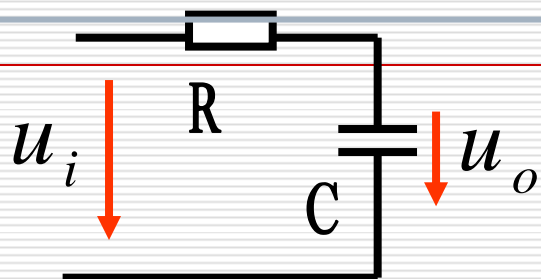
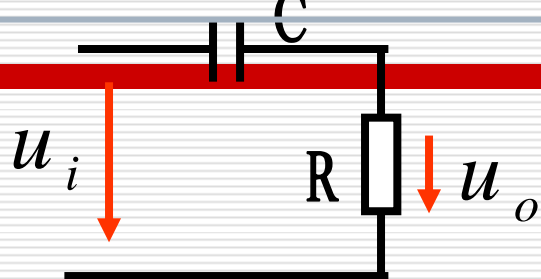
$$u_i \approx u_R$$

$$i = \frac{u_R}{R} \approx \frac{u_i}{R}$$

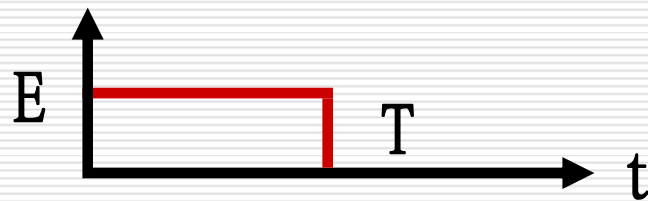
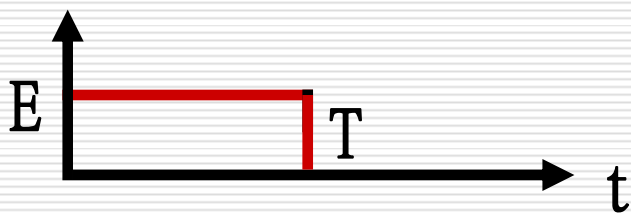
$$u_o(t) = u_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i \cdot dt$$
$$\approx \frac{1}{RC} \int u_i dt$$

2. 积分电路与微分电路

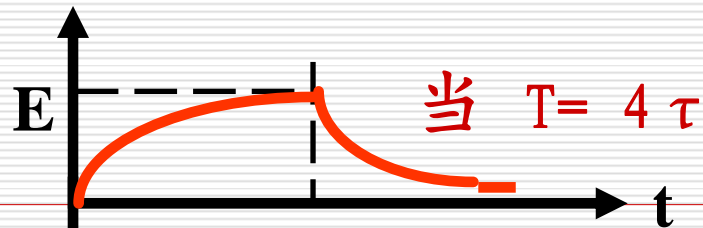
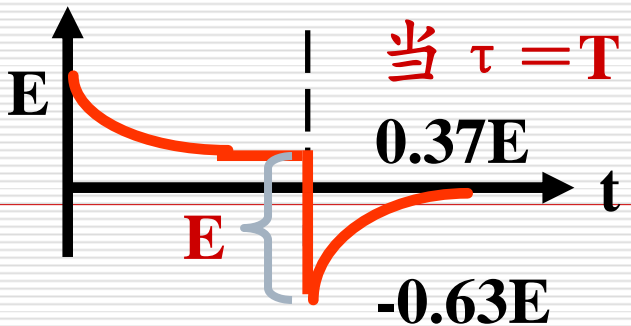
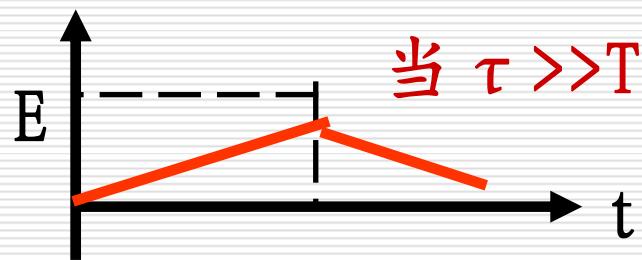
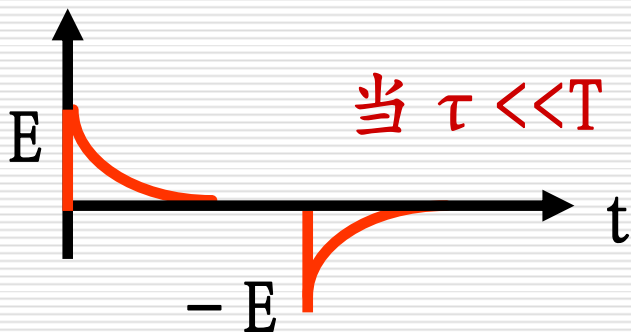
电路



u_i



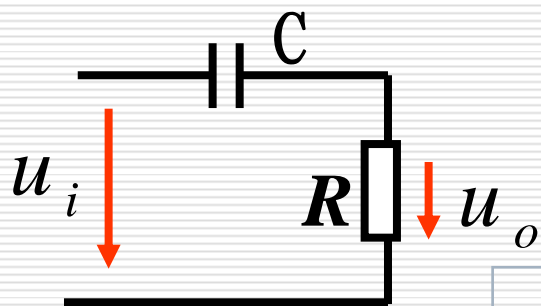
u_o



电工与电子技术基础

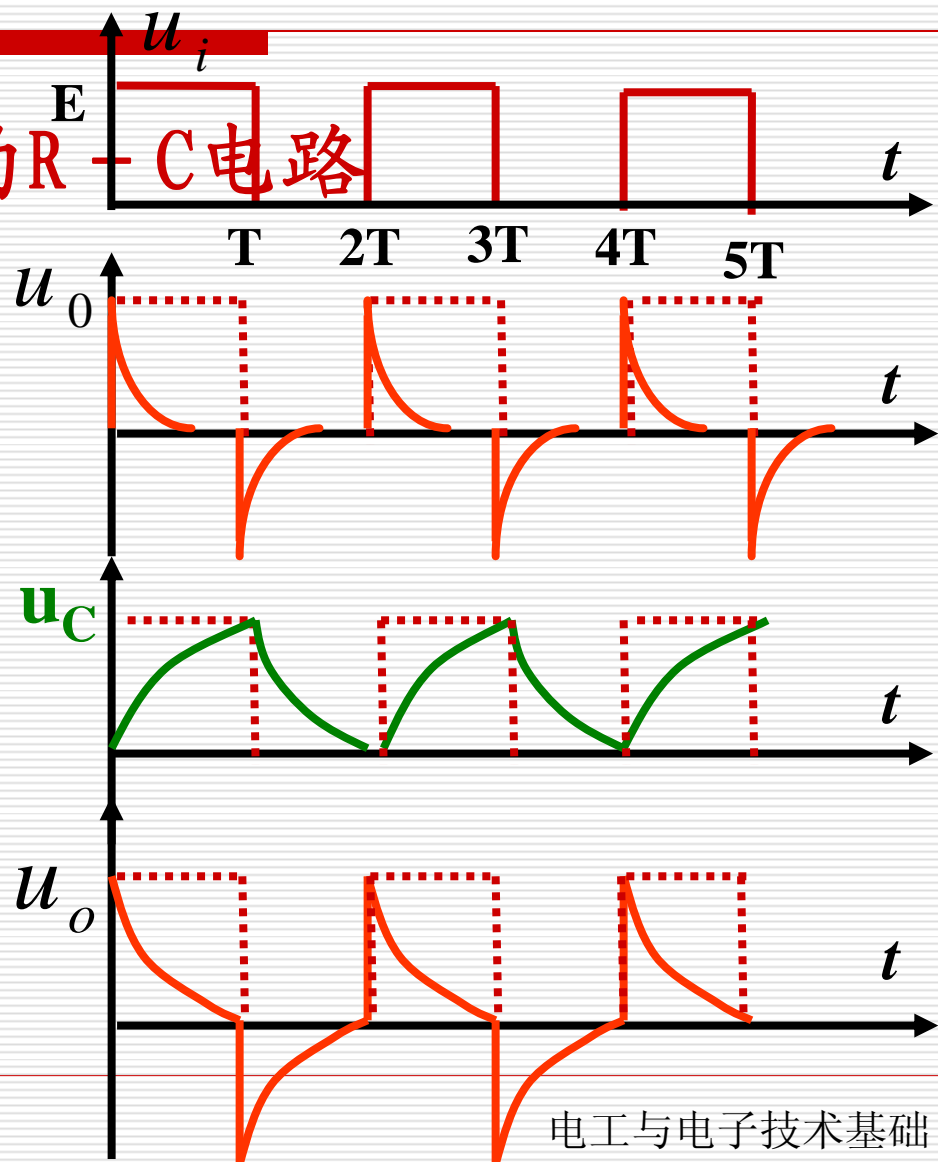
2. 积分电路与微分电路

三、序列脉冲作用下的R-C电路

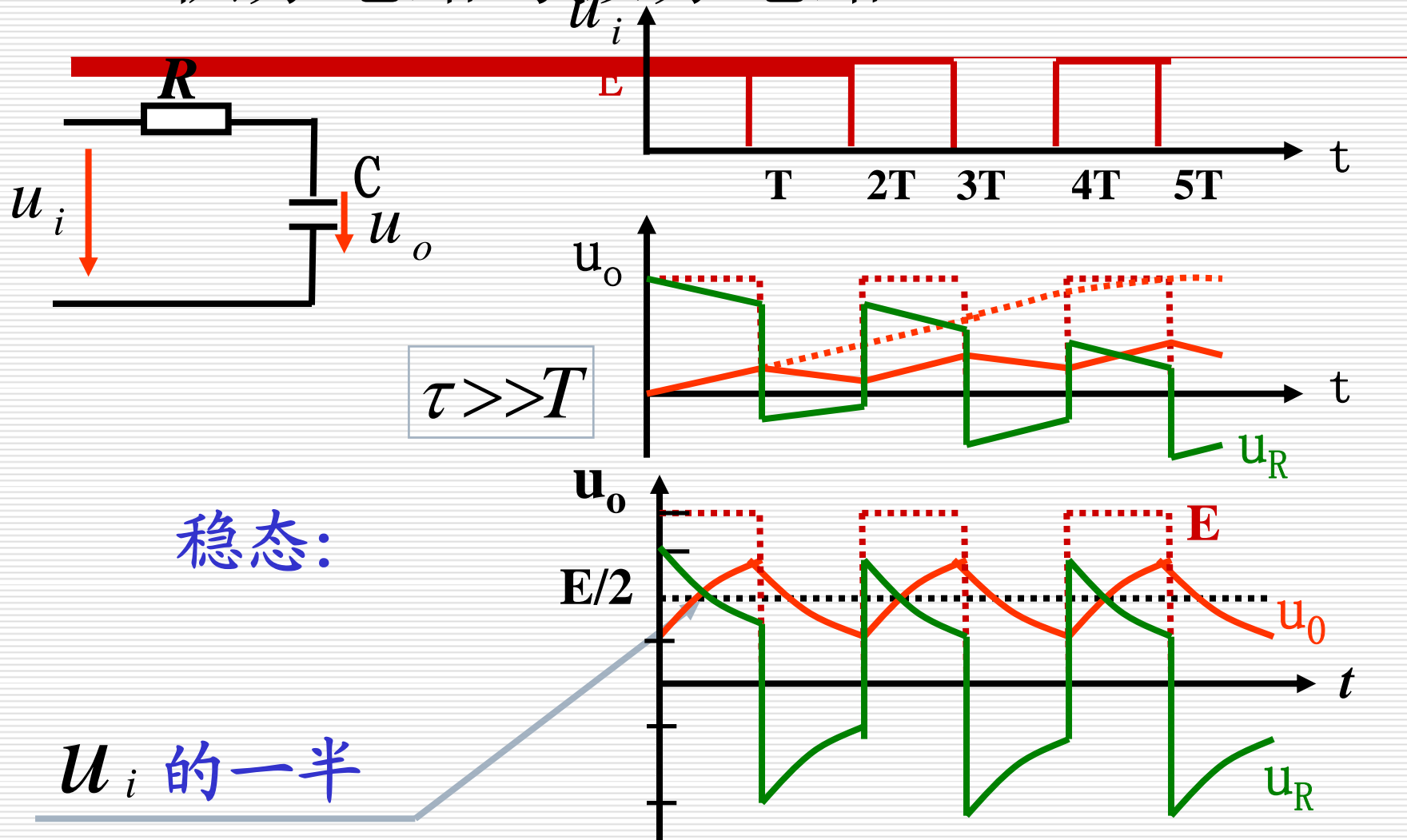


$$\tau \ll T$$

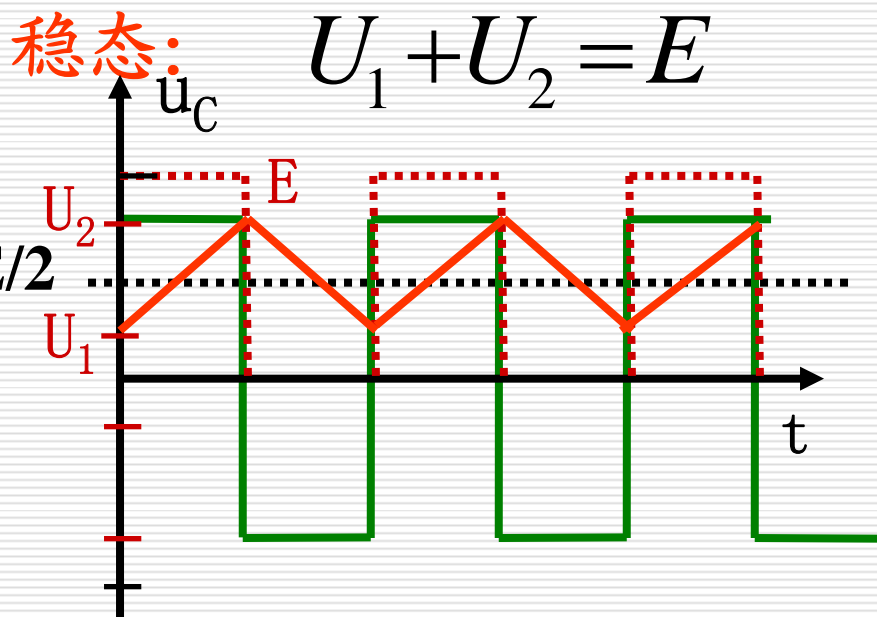
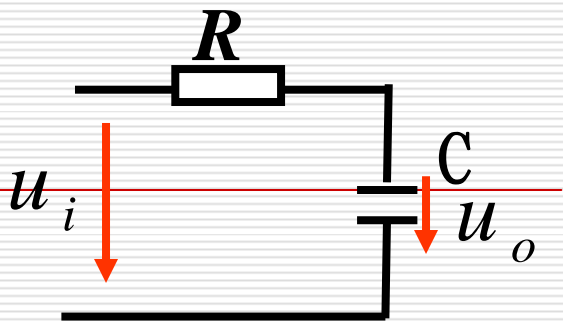
$$\tau = (4 \sim 5)T$$



2. 积分电路与微分电路



2. 积分电路与微分电路



$$U_1 = \frac{E(1 - e^{-T/\tau})}{1 - e^{-2T/\tau}}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{E(1 - e^{-T/\tau})e^{-T/\tau}}{1 - e^{-2T/\tau}}$$

u_0 稳态: 若 τ 很大, 输入信号为方波, 输出信号为近似上下对称的方波 (电容将直流成分留下)。