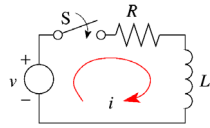


特殊波形に対する過渡現象解析

(1) 単独波形



$$v = Ee^{-bt}u(t)$$

$$i(0) = 0$$

回路方程式(閉路方程式)

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = e^{-bt}u(t)$$

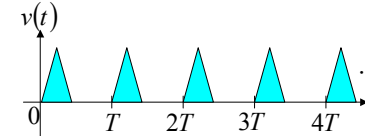
↓ ラプラス変換

$$L\{sI(s) - i(0)\} + RI(s) = \frac{E}{s+b}$$

↓ $i(0) = 0$

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{L} \left(\frac{1}{(s+b)(s+R/L)} \right)$$

(2) 繰り返し波形



等比級数の和

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} ar^n = \frac{a(1-r^N)}{1-r}$$

↓ $|r| < 1, n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$v(t) = f(t) + f(t-T) + f(t-2T) + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(t-nT)$$

↓ ラプラス変換

$$V(s) = F(s) + F(s)e^{-Ts} + F(s)e^{-2Ts} + \dots = F(s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{-Ts})^n = \frac{F(s)}{1-e^{-Ts}}$$

$$v(t) = f(t) - f(t-T) + f(t-2T) - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n f(t-nT)$$

↓ ラプラス変換

$$V(s) = F(s) - F(s)e^{-Ts} + F(s)e^{-2Ts} - \dots = F(s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-e^{-Ts})^n = \frac{F(s)}{1+e^{-Ts}}$$

$b \neq 0, R/L$ のとき

$$i(t) = (s+b)I(s)e^{st} \Big|_{s=-b} + (s+R/L)I(s)e^{st} \Big|_{s=-R/L}$$

$$= \frac{E/L}{s+R/L} e^{st} \Big|_{s=-b} + \frac{E/L}{s+b} e^{st} \Big|_{s=-R/L}$$

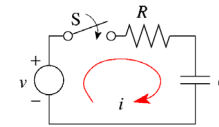
$$= \frac{E}{(R-bL)} e^{-bt} + \frac{E}{(bL-R)} e^{-(R/L)t}$$

$$= \frac{E}{(R-bL)} (e^{-bt} - e^{-(R/L)t})$$

$b = R/L$ のとき

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{L} \frac{1}{(s+R/L)^2}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{L} t e^{-(R/L)t}$$



初期条件
 $q(0) = 0$

回路方程式(閉路方程式)

$$Ri + \frac{q}{C} = v(t) \quad \xrightarrow{q(t) = \int i(t) dt} \quad Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = v(t)$$

↓ ラプラス変換

$$RI(s) + \frac{1}{C} \left\{ \frac{I(s)}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int_{t=0} i dt \right\} = V(s) = \frac{F(s)}{1-e^{-Ts}}$$

$q(0) = 0$

$$\left(R + \frac{1}{sC} \right) I(s) = \frac{F(s)}{1-e^{-Ts}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad I(s) = \frac{s}{R} \frac{F(s)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{RC} \right) (1-e^{-Ts})}$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} E & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & t > \frac{T}{2} \end{cases} \text{ のとき}$$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{T/2} Ee^{-st} dt = \left[\frac{Ee^{-st}}{-s} \right]_0^{T/2} = \frac{E}{s} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)$$

よって

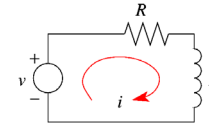
$$I(s) = \frac{s}{R} \frac{E \left(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)}{s \left(s + \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left(1 - e^{-Ts} \right)} = \frac{E}{R} \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left(1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)}$$

$$g(t) = 1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} = 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{T}{2}s \right)^n = \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} (s + s_i) \quad (s \text{ の多項式})$$

$$g(t) = 1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}(j\omega)} = \left(e^{\frac{T}{4}(j\omega)} + e^{-\frac{T}{4}(j\omega)} \right) e^{-\frac{T}{4}(j\omega)} = 2e^{-\frac{T}{4}(j\omega)} \cos \frac{T}{4}\omega \quad (s = j\omega)$$

$$\omega = \omega_n = \pm \frac{2(2n+1)\pi}{T} \quad \text{で} \quad g(t) = 0 \quad (n: \text{正の整数})$$

インパルス応答とその応用



回路方程式(閉路方程式)

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = \delta(t) \quad \leftarrow \text{単位インパルス入力}$$

↓ ラプラス変換

$$L\{sI(s) - i(0)\} + RI(s) = 1$$

↓ $i(0) = 0$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{1}{s + R/L} \right) = Y(s) \xrightarrow{\text{ラプラス逆変換}} i(t) = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = h(t) \quad \text{インパルス応答}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{R} \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left(1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)} = \frac{K}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{K_n^-}{s - j\omega_n} + \frac{K_n^+}{s + j\omega_n} \right)$$

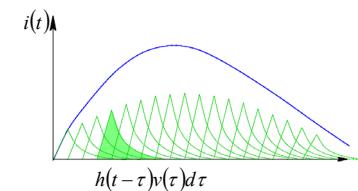
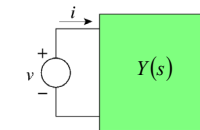
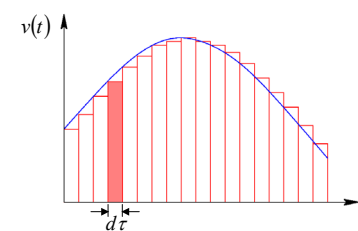
K_n^- は

$$K_n^- = (s - j\omega_n) I(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega_n}$$

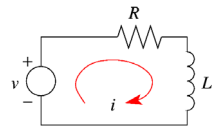
$$= \frac{E}{R} \frac{s - j\omega_n}{\left(s + \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left(1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)} \Big|_{s=j\omega_n} = \frac{E}{R} \frac{1}{\left(1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right) + \left(s + \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left(-\frac{T}{2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)} \Big|_{s=j\omega_n}$$

$$= \frac{E}{R} \frac{1}{\left(j\omega_n + \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left(-\frac{T}{2} e^{-j(2n+1)\pi} \right)} = \frac{E}{R} \frac{1}{\left(j\omega_n + \frac{1}{RC} \right) \frac{T}{2}}$$

インパルス応答を利用した回路の過渡現象解析



$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)V(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\mathcal{L}\{h(t)\}V(s)\} \\ &= \int_0^t h(t-\tau)v(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t h(\tau)v(t-\tau) d\tau \end{aligned}$$



$$v(t) = Ee^{-bt}u(t)$$

$$\text{インパルス応答 } h(t) = \frac{1}{L}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \int_0^t h(t-\tau)v(\tau)d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{1}{L}e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t-\tau)}Ee^{-b\tau}d\tau = \frac{Ee^{-\frac{R}{L}t}}{L} \int_0^t e^{-\left(b-\frac{R}{L}\right)\tau}d\tau \\ &= \frac{Ee^{-\frac{R}{L}t}}{L} \left[\frac{e^{-\left(b-\frac{R}{L}\right)\tau}}{-\left(b-\frac{R}{L}\right)} \right]_0^t = \frac{Ee^{-\frac{R}{L}t}}{L} \frac{1}{b-\frac{R}{L}} \left\{ 1 - e^{-\left(b-\frac{R}{L}\right)t} \right\} = \frac{Ee^{-\frac{R}{L}t}}{bL-R} \left\{ 1 - e^{-\left(b-\frac{R}{L}\right)t} \right\} \\ &= \frac{E}{bL-R} \left\{ e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} - e^{-bt} \right\} \end{aligned}$$