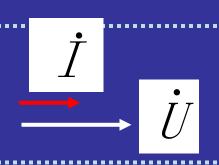
第5章 正弦稳态电路的分析(2)

- 重点:
 - 1. 阻抗和导纳;
 - 2. 正弦稳态电路的分析;
 - 3. 正弦稳态电路的功率分析;

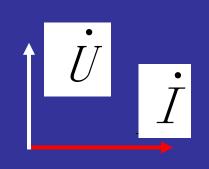
复习

1. 单一参数电路中的基本关系

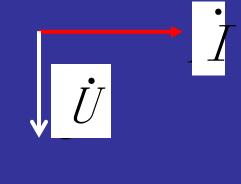
电路参数 R 基本关系 u = iR 复阻抗 R



电路参数 L 基本关系 $u=L\dfrac{di}{dt}$ 复阻抗 $jX_L=j\omega L$



电路参数
$$C$$
 基本关系 $i=C\dfrac{du}{dt}$ 1 $g阻抗 $-jX_C=-j\dfrac{dv}{\omega C}$$



2. 单一参数电路中复数形式的欧姆定律

在正弦交流电路中,若正弦量用相量 Ü、İ表示,

电路参数用复数阻抗($R \rightarrow R$ 、 $L \rightarrow jX_L$ 、 $C \rightarrow -jX_C$)表示,则复数形式的欧姆定律和直流电路中的形式相似。

复数形式的欧姆定律

$$U=I(jX_L)$$

$$U=I(-jX_c)$$

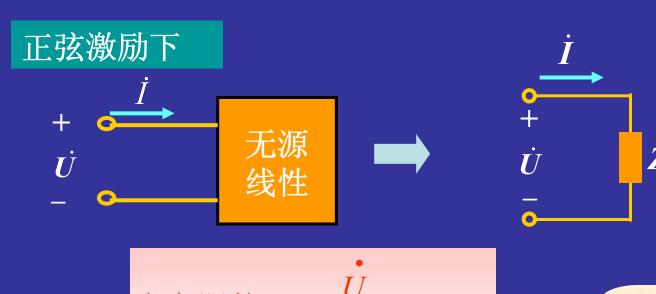
纯电阻电路

纯电感电路

纯电容电路

5.5 阻抗和导纳

1. 阻抗



定义阻抗
$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = |Z| \angle \phi$$

欧姆定律的相量形式

$$\begin{aligned} |Z| &= \frac{U}{I} \\ \phi &= \varphi_u - \varphi_i \end{aligned}$$

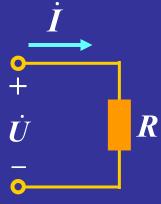
阻抗模

阻抗角

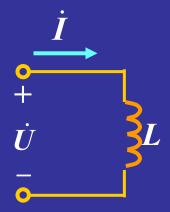
单位: Ω



当无源网络内为单个元件时有:



$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R$$



$$\dot{U}$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = -j\frac{1}{\omega C} = -jX_C$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = j\omega L = jX_L$$

Z可以是实数,也可以是虚数



2. *RLC*串联电路

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = R + jX = |Z| \angle \phi$$



Z— 复阻抗; R—电阻(阻抗的实部); X—电抗(阻抗的虚部);

|Z|—复阻抗的模; ϕ —阻抗角。

关系:

$$\begin{cases} |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \\ \phi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{X}{R} \end{cases}$$

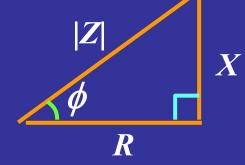
或

$$\begin{cases} R = |Z| \cos \phi \\ X = |Z| \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I}$$

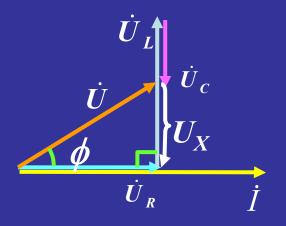
$$\phi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$$

阻抗三角形



分析 R、L、C 串联电路得出:

- (1) $Z=R+j(\omega L-1/\omega C)=|Z| \angle \phi$ 为复数,故称复阻抗
- (2) $\omega L > 1/\omega C$, X > 0 , $\phi > 0$, 电路为感性,电压领先电流; $\omega L < 1/\omega C$, X < 0 , $\phi < 0$, 电路为容性,电压落后电流; $\omega L = 1/\omega C$, X = 0 , $\phi = 0$, 电路为电阻性,电压与电流同相。
 - (3) 相量图: 选电流为参考向量,设 $\omega L > 1/\omega C$ $\varphi_i = 0$

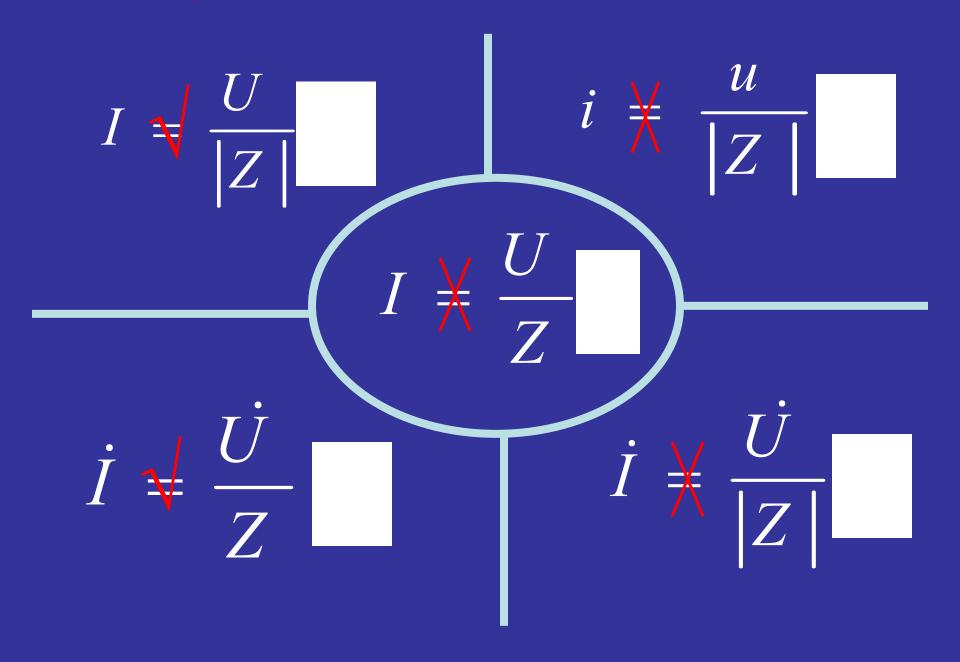


三角形 U_R 、 U_X 、U 称为电压三角形,它和阻抗三角形相似。即

$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$



正误判断 在R-L-C正弦交流电路中



正误判断 在R-L-C串联电路中,假设 j=1/0°

$$\phi = tg^{-1} \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$

$$\phi \neq tg^{-1} \frac{U_L - U_C}{U}$$

$$\phi \not \to tg^{-1} \frac{U_L - U_C}{U}$$

$$\phi = tg^{-1} \frac{U_L - U_C}{U_R}$$

$$\phi \neq tg^{-1} \frac{\omega L - \omega C}{R}$$

正误判断

在 R-L-C 串联电路中,假设 $I = I \angle 0^\circ$

$$U \neq \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_L^2 + U_C^2}$$

$$U \neq I \sqrt{R^2 + \left(X_L - X_C\right)^2}$$

$$U = I \left[R - j(X_C - X_L) \right]$$

$$i$$
 R L 已知: $R=15\Omega$, $L=0.3$ mH, $C=0.2$ µF, $u=5\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t+60^{\circ})$ + u_{C} $f=3\times10^{4}$ Hz. \ddot{x} i , u_{R} , u_{L} , u_{C} .

解

其相量模型为:

$$U = 5 \angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$
$$j\omega L = j2\pi \times 3 \times 10^{4} \times 0.3 \times 10^{-3} = j56.5 \Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C} = -j\frac{1}{2\pi \times 3 \times 10^{4} \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j26.5\Omega$$

$$Z = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 15 + j56.5 - j26.5 = 33.54 \angle 63.4^{\circ} \Omega$$



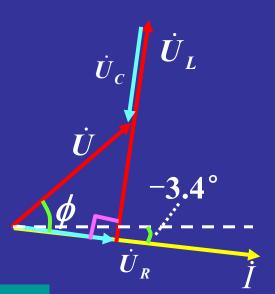
 $j\omega L$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 60^{\circ}}{33.54\angle 63.4^{\circ}} = 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$U_R = RI = 15 \times 0.149 \angle -3.4^{\circ} = 2.235 \angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

 $\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = 56.5 \angle 90^{\circ} \times 0.149 \angle -3.4^{\circ} = 8.42 \angle 86.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$
 $\dot{U}_C = j\frac{1}{2}\dot{I} = 26.5 \angle -90^{\circ} \times 0.149 \angle -3.4^{\circ} = 3.95 \angle -93.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$

则
$$i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ})$$
 A $u_R = 2.235\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ})$ V $u_L = 8.42\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 86.6^{\circ})$ V $u_C = 3.95\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 93.4^{\circ})$ V

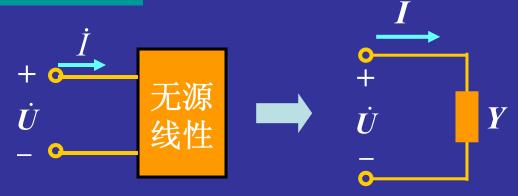


相量图

 U_L =8.42>U=5,分电压大于总电压。

3. 导纳

正弦激励下



定义导纳
$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = |Y| \angle \phi'$$

$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U}$$

$$\phi' = \varphi_i - \varphi_u$$

导纳模

导纳角

单位: S



对同一单口网络:

$$Z=\frac{1}{Y}, Y=\frac{1}{Z}$$

当无源网络内为单个元件时有:

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{R} = G$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot$$

Y可以是实数,也可以是虚数



4. RLC并联电路

HKCL:
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = G\dot{U} - j\frac{1}{\omega L}\dot{U} + j\omega C\dot{U}$$

$$= (G - j\frac{1}{\omega L} + j\omega C)\dot{U} = [G + j(B_L + B_C)\dot{U} = (G + jB)\dot{U}$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + j\omega C - j\frac{1}{\omega L} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$



Y— 复导纳; G—电导(导纳的实部); B—电纳(导纳的虚部); |Y|—复导纳的模; ϕ' —导纳角。

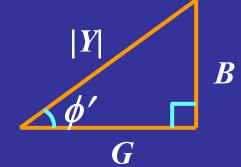
$$\begin{cases} |Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2} \\ \phi' = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{B}{G} \end{cases}$$

或

$$G=|Y|\cos\phi'$$
 $B=|Y|\sin\phi'$

$$\begin{cases} |Y| = \frac{I}{U} \\ \phi' = \varphi_i - \varphi_u \end{cases}$$

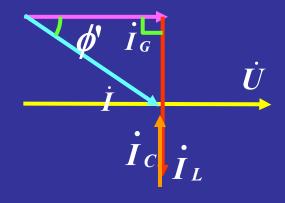
导纳三角形





相量图: 选电压为参考向量,设 $\omega C < 1/\omega L$, $\phi' < 0$

 $\varphi_u = 0$



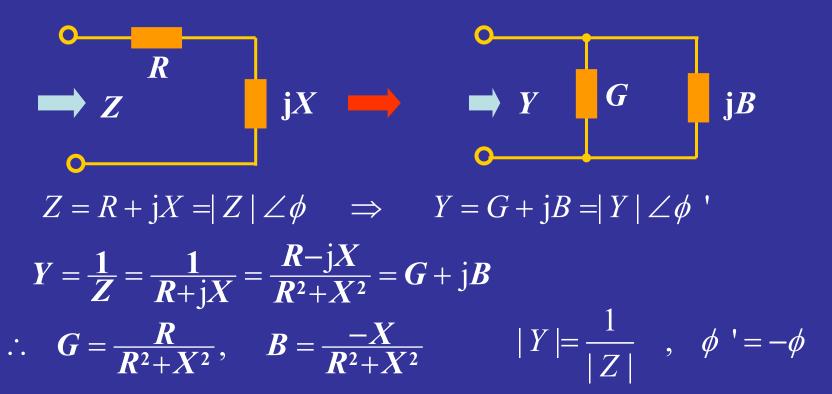
三角形 I_R 、 I_B 、I 称为电流三角形,它和导纳三角形相似。即

$$I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$$

RLC并联电路同样会出现分电流大于总电流的现象



5. 复阻抗和复导纳的等效互换

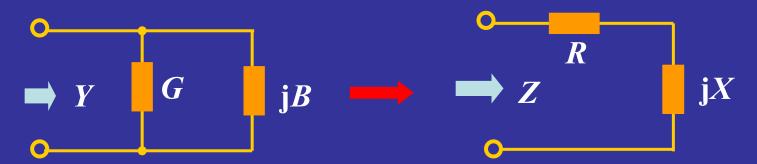


注

一般情况 $G\neq 1/R$ $B\neq 1/X$ 。若Z为感性,X>0,则B<0,即仍为感性。



同样, 若由Y变为Z, 则有:



$$Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \phi', \qquad Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \phi$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{G + jB} = \frac{G - jB}{G^2 + B^2} = R + jX$$

$$\therefore \quad R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}, \quad X = \frac{-B}{G^2 + B^2}$$

$$|Y| = \frac{1}{|Z|}, \quad \phi = -\phi'$$



例

RL串联电路如图,求在 $\omega=10^6$ rad/s时的等效并联电

解

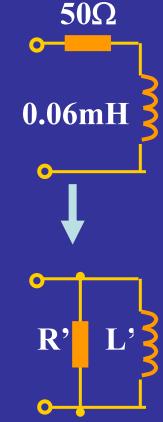
RL串联电路的阻抗为:

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^6 \times 0.06 \times 10^{-3} = 60\Omega$$
 $Z = R + jX_L = 50 + j60 = 78.1 \angle 50.2^0 \Omega$
 $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{78.1 \angle 50.2^0} = 0.0128 \angle -50.2^0 \Omega$
 $= 0.0082 - j0.0098 S$



$$R' = \frac{1}{G'} = \frac{1}{0.0082} = 122\Omega$$

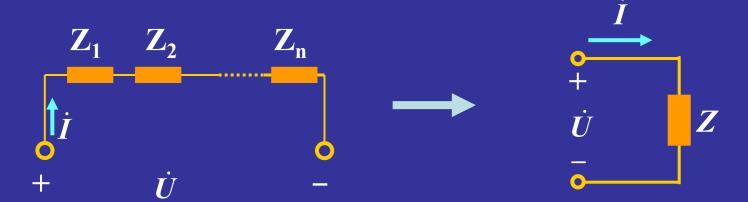
$$L' = \frac{1}{0.0098\omega} = 0.102mH$$





5.5 阻抗(导纳)的串联和并联

1. 阻抗的串联



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 + \dots + \dot{U}_n = \dot{I}(Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n) = \dot{I}Z$$

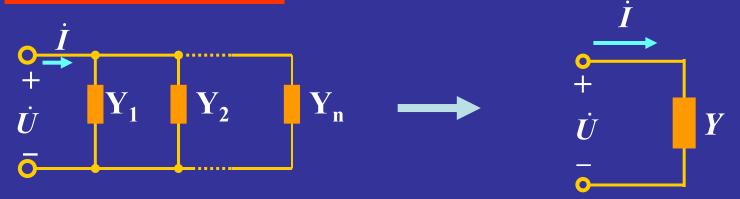
$$Z = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (R_k + jX_k)$$
分压公式
$$\dot{U}_i = \frac{Z_i}{Z}\dot{U}$$



$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_i = \frac{\boldsymbol{Z}_i}{\boldsymbol{Z}} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}$$



2. 导纳的并联



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dots + \dot{I}_n = \dot{U}(Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n) = \dot{U}Y$$

$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (G_k + jB_k)$$
分流公式
$$\dot{I}_i = \frac{Y_i}{Y} \dot{I}$$

两个阻抗 Z_1 、 Z_2 的并联等效阻抗为:

$$Z = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

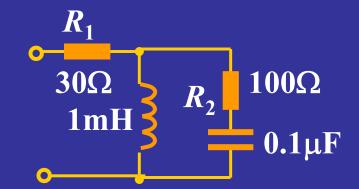


求图示电路的等效阻抗, $\omega = 10^5 \text{rad/s}$ 。

解 感抗和容抗为:

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 100\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{10^5 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}} = 100\Omega$$



$$Z = R_1 + \frac{jX_L(R_2 - jX_C)}{jX_L + R_2 - jX_C} = 30 + \frac{j100 \times (100 - j100)}{100}$$
$$= 130 + j100\Omega$$



图示为RC选频网络,试求 u_1 和 u_0 同相位的条件及 $\frac{U_1}{II}=?$

解

设:
$$Z_1 = R - jX_C, Z_2 = R//(-jX_C)$$

$$\dot{U}_{o} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{o}} = \frac{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} = 1 + \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{2}}$$

$$\frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{2}} = \frac{R - jX_{C}}{-jRX_{C}/(R - jX_{C})} = \frac{(R - jX_{C})^{2}}{-jRX_{C}}$$

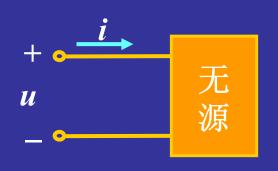
$$= \frac{R^2 - X_C^2 - j2RX_C}{-jRX_C} = 2 + j\frac{R^2 - X_C^2}{RX_C} = 2 + j\frac{R^2 - X_C^2}{RX_C}$$

$$R = X_C \qquad \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_0} = 1 + 2 = 3$$



5.6 正弦稳态电路的功率

无源单口网络吸收的功率(u,i 关联)



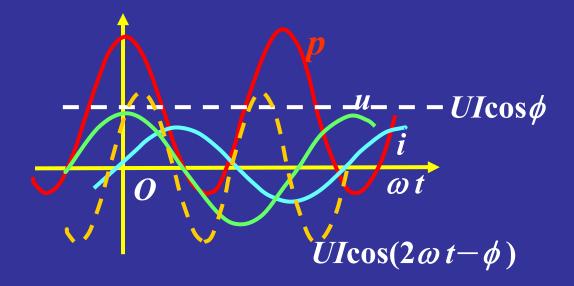
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t$$
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \phi)$$
$$\phi 为 u 和 i 的 相 位 差 \phi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$$

1. 瞬时功率 (instantaneous power)

$$p(t) = ui = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \phi)$$
$$= UI[\cos\phi + \cos(2\omega t - \phi)]$$



$$p(t) = UI[\cos \phi + \cos(2\omega t - \phi)]$$



- p有时为正,有时为负;
- p>0, 电路吸收功率; p<0, 电路发出功率;

2. 平均功率 (average power)P

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [UI \cos \phi + UI \cos(\omega t + \phi)] dt$$
$$= UI \cos \phi$$
$$P = UI \cos \phi$$
$$P = UI \cos \phi$$

P的单位: W(瓦)

 $\phi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$: 功率因数角。对无源网络,为其等效阻抗的阻抗角。

 $\cos \phi$: 功率因数。



 $X>0, \phi>0$,感性 $X<0, \phi<0$,容性

$$P = UI\cos\phi = I^2 |Z|\cos\phi = RI^2$$

平均功率实际上是电阻消耗的功率,亦称为有功功率。 表示电路实际消耗的功率,它不仅与电压电流有效值有 关,而且与 cos p有关,这是交流和直流的很大区别,主要 由于电压、电流存在相位差。



3. 无功功率 (reactive power) Q

$$Q = UI \sin \phi$$

$$Q = UI\sin\phi = I^2 |Z|\sin\phi = XI^2$$

表示交换功率的最大值,单位: var (乏)。

- Q>0,表示网络吸收无功功率; Q<0,表示网络发出无功功率
- Q的大小反映网络与外电路交换功率的大小。是由储能元件 L、C的性质决定的
 - 4. 视在功率S

反映电气设备的容量。



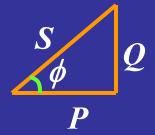
有功,无功,视在功率的关系:

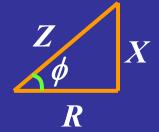
有功功率: $P=UI\cos\phi$ 单位: W

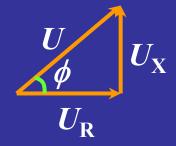
无功功率: $Q=UI\sin\phi$ 单位: var

视在功率: S=UI 单位: VA

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$







 \dot{U}_{R} \dot{U} \dot{U} \dot{U} \dot{U} \dot{U}

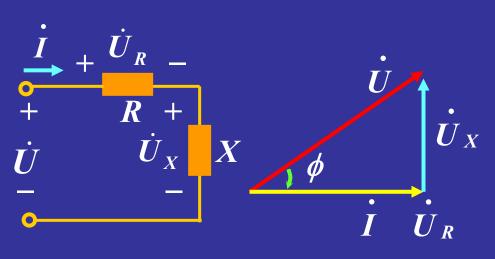
功率三角形

阻抗三角形

电压三角形

电压、电流的有功分量和无功分量:

(以感性负载为例)



$$P = UI \cos \phi = U_R I$$
$$Q = UI \sin \phi = U_X I$$

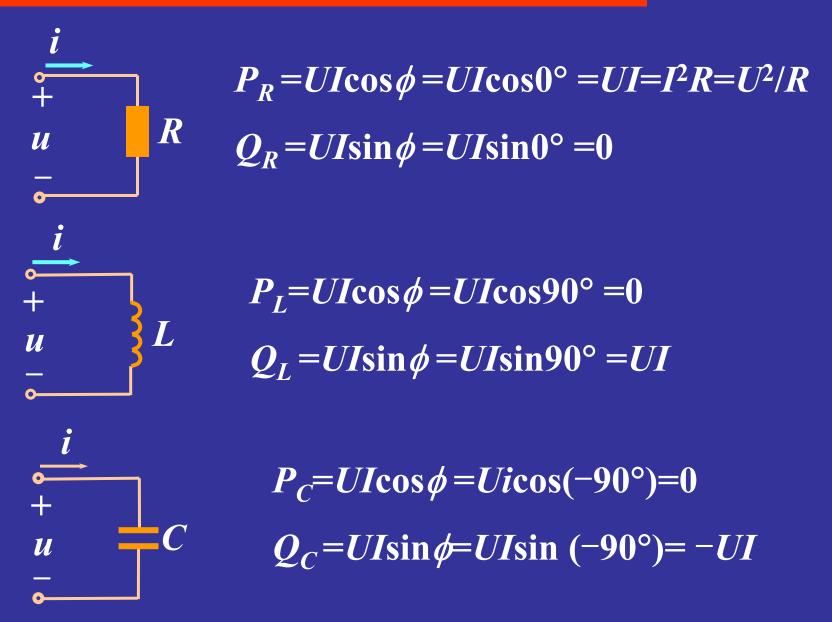
称 \dot{U}_R 为 \dot{U} 的有功分量 称 \dot{U}_X 为 \dot{U} 的无功分量

$$P = UI \cos \phi = UI_G$$
$$Q = UI \sin \phi = UI_B$$

称 I_G为 I 的有功分量 称 I_B为 I 的无功分量



5. R、L、C元件的有功功率和无功功率





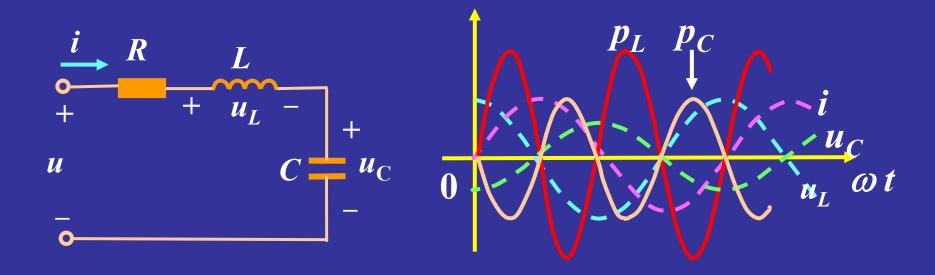
无功的物理意义:

反映电源和负载之间交换能量的速率。

$$Q_L = I^2 X_L = I^2 \omega L = \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L (\sqrt{2}I)^2$$
$$= \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L I_{\text{m}}^2 = 2\pi f W_{\text{max}} = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot W_{\text{max}}$$



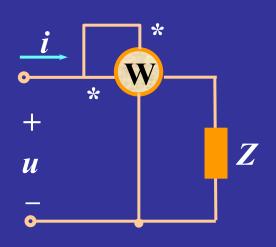
电感、电容的无功补偿作用

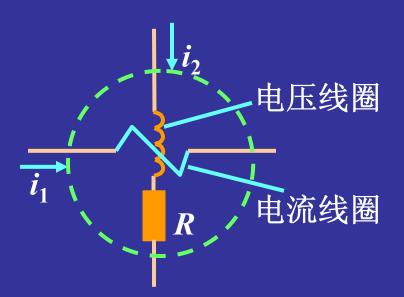


当L发出功率时,C刚好吸收功率,则与外电路交换功率为 p_L+p_C 。因此,L、C的无功具有互相补偿的作用。



交流电路功率的测量





单相功率表原理:

电流线圈中通电流 $i_1=i$; 电压线圈串一大电阻 $R(R>>\omega L)$,加上电压u,则电压线圈中的电流近似为 $i_2\approx u/R$ 。

设
$$i_1 = i = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \phi),$$
 $i_2 = \frac{u}{R} = \sqrt{2}\frac{U}{R}\cos(\omega t)$

则
$$M = K \frac{U}{R} I \cos \phi = K'UI \cos \phi = K'P$$
 指针偏转角



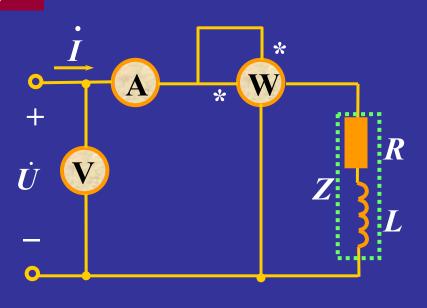
指针偏转角度 (由 M 确定) 与P 成正比,由偏转角 (校 准后) 即可测量平均功率P。

使用功率表应注意:

- (1) 同名端:在负载u,i关联方向下,电流i从电流线圈 "*"号端流入,电压u正端接电压线圈"*"号端,此时P 表示负载吸收的功率。
- (2) 量程: P 的量程= U 的量程×I 的量程× $\cos \phi$ (表的) 测量时, P、U、I 均不能超量程。



三表法测线圈参数。



已知*f*=50Hz,且测得*U*=50V ,*I*=1A,*P*=30W。

解

方法一

$$S = UI = 50 \times 1 = 50VA$$

$$Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = 40VAR$$

$$R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1} = 30\Omega$$
 $X_L = \frac{Q}{I^2} = \frac{40}{1} = 40\Omega$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{40}{100\pi} = 0.127H$$



$$P = I^2 R$$

方法二
$$P = I^2 R \qquad \therefore R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1^2} = 30\Omega$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$
 $Z = |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{|Z|^2 - R^2} = \frac{1}{314} \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = \frac{40}{314} = 0.127 \text{H}$$

$$P = UI \cos \phi$$

方法三
$$P = UI\cos\phi$$
 \longrightarrow $\cos\phi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{30}{50 \times 1} = 0.6$

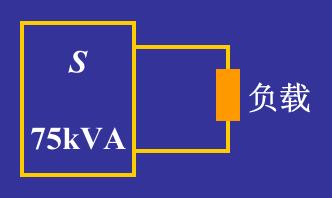
$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$

$$R = |Z|\cos\phi = 50 \times 0.6 = 30\Omega$$

$$X_{\rm L} = |Z|\sin\phi = 50 \times 0.8 = 40\Omega$$



6. 功率因数提高



 $P=UI\cos\phi=S\cos\phi$

$$\cos \phi = 1$$
, $P=S=75kW$

$$\cos \phi = 0.7$$
, $P = 0.7S = 52.5$ kW

设备容量 S (额定) 向负载送多少 有功要由负载的阻抗角决定。

一般用户: 异步电机

空载 $\cos \phi = 0.2 \sim 0.3$ 满载 $\cos \phi = 0.7 \sim 0.85$

 $\cos \varphi = 0.45 \sim 0.6$

日光灯

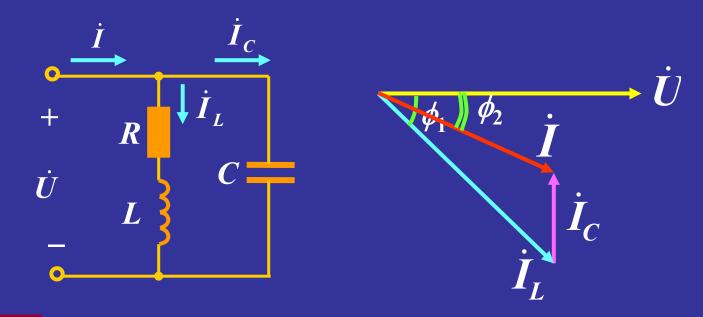
功率因数低带来的问题:

- (1) 设备不能充分利用,电流到了额定值,但功率容量还有;
- (2) 当输出相同的有功功率时,线路上电流大 $I=P/(U\cos\phi)$,线路损耗大。



解决办法: 并联电容, 提高功率因数 (改进自身设备)。

分析



特点:

并联电容后,原负载的电压和电流不变,吸收的有功功率和无功功率不变,即:负载的工作状态不变。但电路的功率因数提高了。

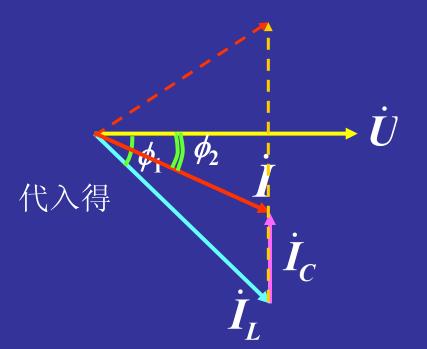


并联电容的确定:

$$I_C = I_L \sin \phi_1 - I \sin \phi_2$$

将
$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\phi_2}$$
 , $I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\phi_1}$ 代入得

$$I_C = \omega CU = \frac{P}{U} (\operatorname{tg} \phi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \phi_2)$$

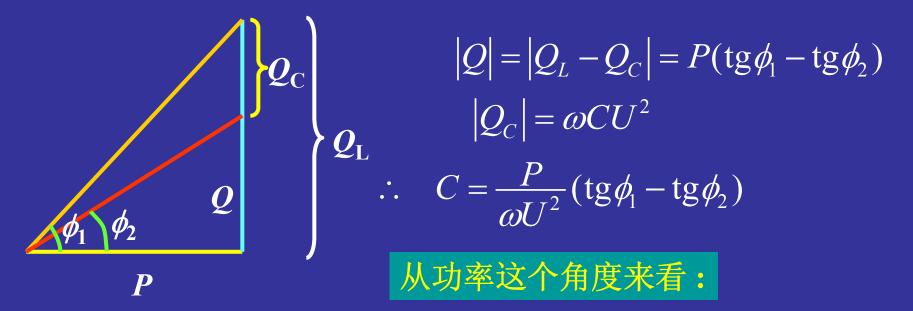


$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\mathsf{tg}\phi_1 - \mathsf{tg}\phi_2)$$

补偿容 量不同 全——不要求(电容设备投资增加,经济效果不明显) —使功率因数又由高变低(性质不同)



并联电容也可以用功率三角形确定:



并联电容后,电源向负载输送的有功 UI_L $\cos\phi_1=UI\cos\phi_2$ 不变,但是电源向负载输送的无功 $UI\sin\phi_2< UI_L\sin\phi_1$ 减少了,减少的这部分无功就由电容"产生"来补偿,使感性负载吸收的无功不变,而功率因数得到改善。



已知: f=50Hz, U=220V, P=10kW, $\cos\phi_1=0.6$, 要使功率 因数提高到0.9, 求并联电容C, 并联前后电路的总电流

各为多大?

解

$$\cos \phi_1 = 0.6 \implies \phi_1 = 53.13^{\circ}$$

$$\cos \phi_2 = 0.9 \implies \phi_2 = 25.84^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \phi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \phi_2)$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 10^{3}}{314 \times 220^{2}} (tg53.13^{\circ} - tg25.84^{\circ}) = 557 \mu \text{ F}$$

未并电容时:
$$I = I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\phi_1} = \frac{10\times10^3}{220\times0.6} = 75.8A$$

并联电容后:
$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\phi_2} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.9} = 50.5A$$



若要使功率因数从**0.9**再提高到**0.95**,试问还应增加多少并联电容,此时电路的总电流是多大?

$$\cos \phi_{1} = 0.9 \implies \phi_{1} = 25.84^{\circ} \cos \phi_{2} = 0.95 \implies \phi_{2} = 18.19^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^{2}} (\text{tg}\phi_{1} - \text{tg}\phi_{2})$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 10^{3}}{314 \times 220^{2}} (\text{tg}25.84^{\circ} - \text{tg}18.19^{\circ}) = 103\mu \text{ F}$$

$$I = \frac{10 \times 10^{3}}{220 \times 0.95} = 47.8A$$

显然功率因数提高后,线路上总电流减少,但继续提高功率因数所需电容很大,增加成本,总电流减小却不明显。因此一般将功率因数提高到**0.9**即可。



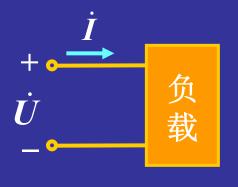
思考题

- (1) 是否并联电容越大,功率因数越高?
- (2) 能否用串联电容的方法来提高功率因数cos ø?



7. 复功率

为了用相量 \dot{U} 和 \dot{I} 来计算功率,引入"复 功率"



$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^*$$
 单位 VA

$$\overline{S} = UI \angle (\varphi_u - \varphi_i) = UI \angle \phi = S \angle \phi$$

$$= UI\cos\phi + jUI\sin\phi = P + jQ$$

复功率也可表示为:

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = Z\dot{I} \cdot \dot{I}^* = ZI^2 = (R + jX)I^2 = RI^2 + jXI^2$$



结论

- (1) \overline{S} 是复数,而不是相量,它不对应任意正弦量;
- (2) \overline{S} 把P、Q、S联系在一起,它的实部是平均功率,虚部 是 无功功率, 模是视在功率;
- (3) 复功率满足守恒定理: 在正弦稳态下, 任一电路的所 有支路吸收的复功率之和为零。即

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{b} P_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{b} Q_k = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{b} (P_k + \mathbf{j}Q_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{b} \overline{S}_k = 0$$

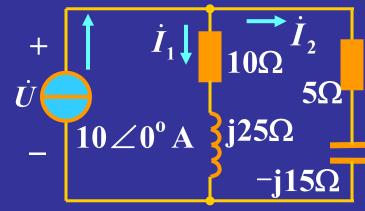
注: 复功率守恒,不等于视在功率守恒 $\therefore S \neq S_1 + S_2$

$$: U \neq U_1 + U_2$$

$$\therefore S \neq S_1 + S_2$$



电路如图, 求各支路的复功率。



解
$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ \times \frac{5 - j15}{10 + j25 + 5 - j15} = 8.77 \angle (-105.3^\circ)$$
 A

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94 \angle 34.5^\circ$$
 A
 $\overline{S}_{1\%} = {I_1}^2 Z_1 = 8.77^2 \times (10 + \text{j}25) = 769 + \text{j}1923$ VA
 $\overline{S}_{2\%} = {I_2}^2 Z_2 = 14.94^2 \times (5 - \text{j}15) = 1116 - \text{j}3348$ VA
 $\overline{S}_{\%} = \dot{I}_S^* \cdot \dot{I}_1 Z_1 = 10 \times 8.77 \angle (-105.3^\circ)(10 + \text{j}25)$
 $= 1885 - \text{j}1423$ VA

5.7 最大功率传输



$$Z_{i} = R_{i} + jX_{i}, \quad Z_{L} = R_{L} + jX_{L}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{i} + Z_{L}}, \quad I = \frac{U_{S}}{\sqrt{(R_{i} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{i} + X_{L})^{2}}}$$

有功功率
$$P = R_L I^2 = \frac{R_L U_S^2}{(R_i + R_L)^2 + (X_i + X_L)^2}$$



讨论正弦电流电路中负载获得最大功率 P_{max} 的条件。

(1) $Z_L = R_L + jX_L$ 可任意改变

(a) 先设 R_L 不变, X_L 改变

$$P = \frac{R_{\rm L}U_{\rm S}^2}{\left(R_{\rm i} + R_{\rm L}\right)^2}$$

显然,当 $X_{\mathbf{i}} + X_{\mathbf{L}} = 0$,即 $X_{\mathbf{L}} = -X_{\mathbf{i}}$ 时,P获得最大值

(b) 再讨论 R_L 改变时,P的最大值

当 $R_L = R_i$ 时,P获得最大值

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{S}}^2}{4R_{\text{i}}}$$

综合(a)、(b),可得负载上获得最大功率的条件是:

$$\begin{cases} R_{\rm L} = R_{\rm i} \\ X_{\rm L} = -X_{\rm i} \end{cases}$$



$$Z_{\rm L} = Z_{\rm i}^*$$

最佳 匹配



(2) 若 $Z_{\mathbf{I}} = R_{\mathbf{I}} + jX_{\mathbf{I}}$ 只允许 $X_{\mathbf{I}}$ 改变

获得最大功率的条件是: $X_i + X_L = 0$,即 $X_L = -X_i$

最大功率为
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{R_{\text{L}}U_{\text{S}}^2}{(R_{\text{i}} + R_{\text{L}})^2}$$

(3) 若 $Z_{\rm I}$ = $R_{\rm I}$ 为纯电阻

电路中的电流为:
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{i} + R_{L}}, I = \frac{U_{S}}{\sqrt{(R_{i} + R_{L})^{2} + X_{i}^{2}}}$$

负载获得的功率为:

$$P = \frac{R_{\rm L}U_{\rm S}^2}{(R_{\rm i} + R_{\rm L})^2 + X_{\rm i}^2}$$
 模匹配

令
$$\frac{dP}{dR_i} = 0$$
 ⇒ 获得最大功率条件: $R_L = \sqrt{R_i^2 + X_i^2} = |Z_i|$



电路如图, 求(1) $R_I = 5\Omega$ 时其消耗的功率;

- (2) R_L=?能获得最大功率,并求最大功率;
- (3)在R_L两端并联一电容,问R_L和C为多大时能与内阻抗最佳匹配,并求最大功率。 50μH

解

$$Z_i = R + jX_L$$

= $5 + j10^5 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} = 5 + j5 \Omega$

(1)
$$\dot{I} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{5+j5+5} = 0.89\angle (-26.6^{\circ})A$$

$$P_L = I^2 R_L = 0.89^2 \times 5 = 4W$$

 5Ω \dot{I} + $10 \angle 0^{0} \text{ V}$ \dot{U} R_{L}

 $\omega = 10^5 \text{rad/s}$

(2) 当
$$R_L = \sqrt{R_i^2 + X_i^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = 7.07\Omega$$
 获最大功率
$$\dot{I} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + j5 + 7.07} = 0.766\angle (-22.5^{\circ})A$$

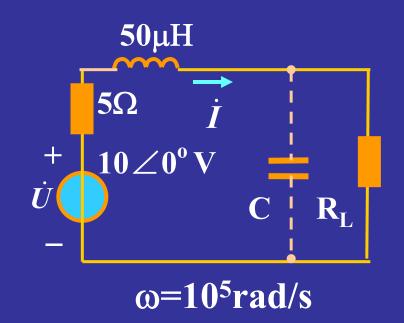
$$P_L = I^2 R_L = 0.766^2 \times 7.07 = 4.15W$$



$$(3) \quad Y = \frac{1}{R_L} + j\omega C$$

$$Z_{L} = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{R_{L}}{1 + j\omega CR_{L}}$$

$$= \frac{R_{L}}{1 + (\omega CR_{L})^{2}} - j\frac{\omega CR_{L}^{2}}{1 + (\omega CR_{L})^{2}}$$

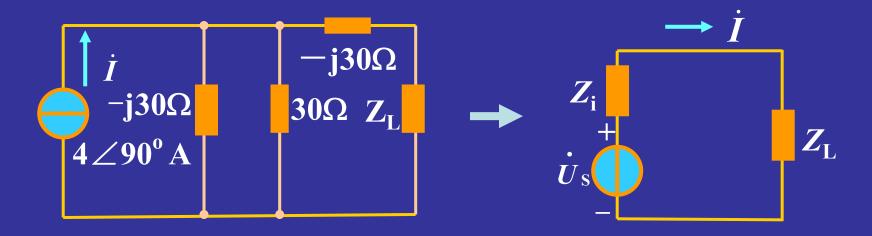


$$\begin{cases}
\frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega C R_L)^2} = 5 \\
\frac{\omega C R_L^2}{1 + (\omega C R_L)^2} = 5
\end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{10} = 1A$$
 $P_{\text{max}} = I^{2}R_{i} = 1 \times 5 = 5W$



电路如图,求Z₁=?时能获得最大功率,并求最大功率.



$$Z_i = -j30 + (-j30/30) = 15 - j45\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_S = 4j \times (-j30/30) = 60\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Z_L = Z_i^* = 15 + j45\Omega$$

有
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{(60\sqrt{2})^2}{4\times15} = 120W$$



5.8 正弦稳态电路的分析

电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较:

电阻电路:

KCL:
$$\sum i = 0$$

$$KVL: \sum u = 0$$

元件约束关系: u = Ri

或
$$i = Gu$$

正弦电路相量分析:

KCL:
$$\sum \vec{I} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{KVL}: \quad \sum \dot{U} = \mathbf{0}$$

元件约束关系: U = ZI

或
$$\dot{I} = YU$$

可见,二者依据的电路定律是相似的。只要作出正弦 电流电路的相量模型,便可将电阻电路的分析方法推广应 用于正弦稳态的相量分析中。



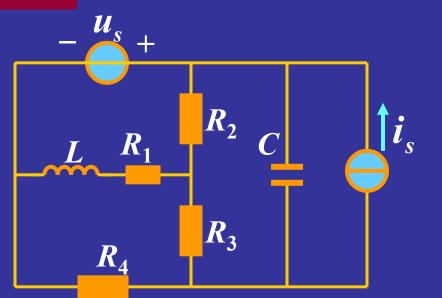
结论

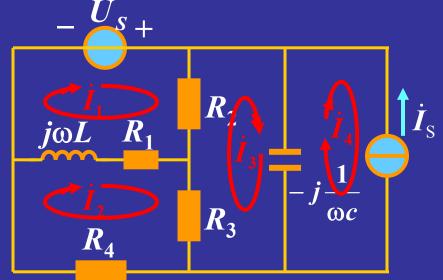
- 1. 引入相量法,把求正弦稳态电路微分方程的特解问题转化为求解复数代数方程问题。
- 2. 引入电路的相量模型,不必列写时域微分方程, 而直接列写相量形式的代数方程。
- 3. 引入阻抗以后,可将所有网络定理和方法都应用于交流,直流 (f=0)是一个特例。



例1.

列写电路的回路电流方程和节点电压方程





解

回路法:

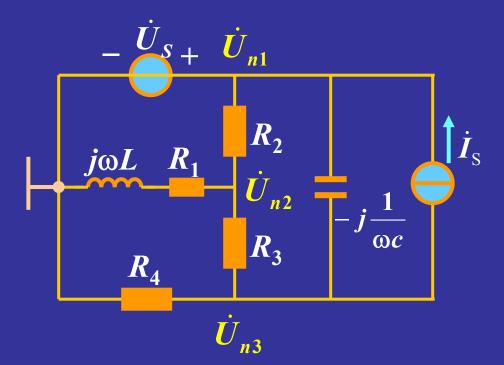
$$(R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

$$-(R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} + (R_{1} + R_{3} + R_{4} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = 0$$

$$-R_{2}\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{2} + (R_{2} + R_{3} - j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}_{3} + j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_{4} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{4} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$





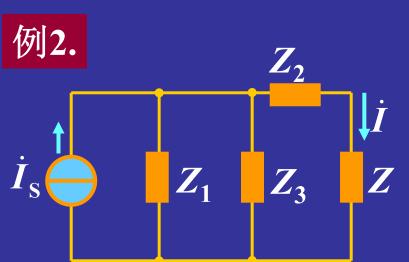
节点法:

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

$$(\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0$$

$$-j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n2} + (\frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n3} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$





$$Z_2$$

$$Z_1//Z_3$$

$$Z_1//Z_3$$

$$Z$$

$$Z_1//Z_3$$

已知:
$$\dot{I}_S = 4\angle 90^\circ A$$
, $Z_1 = Z_2 = -j30\Omega$
 $Z_3 = 30\Omega$, $Z = 45\Omega$

求: İ.

解

方法一: 电源变换

$$Z_{1} / / Z_{3} = \frac{30(-j30)}{30 - j30} = 15 - j15\Omega$$

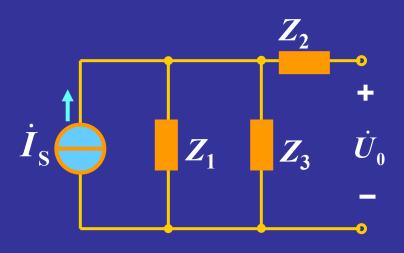
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{I}_{S}(Z_{1} / / Z_{3})}{Z_{1} / / Z_{3} + Z_{2} + Z}$$

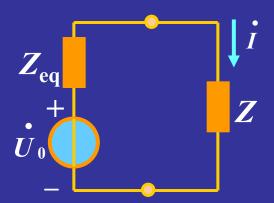
$$= \frac{j4(15 - j15)}{15 - j30 + 45}$$

$$=\frac{5.657\angle 45^{\circ}}{5\angle -36.9^{\circ}} = 1.13\angle 81.9^{\circ} A$$



方法二: 戴维南等效变换





求开路电压:

$$\dot{U}_0 = \dot{I}_S(Z_1 /\!/ Z_3)$$

= 84.86\(\angle 45^\circ \text{V}\)

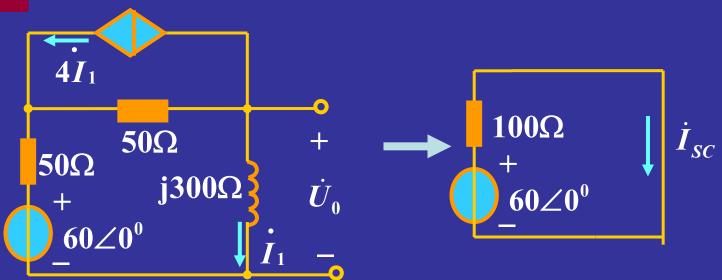
求等效电阻:

$$Z_{eq} = Z_1 // Z_3 + Z_2$$
$$= 15 - \mathbf{j}45\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{Z_0 + Z} = \frac{84.86 \angle 45^{\circ}}{15 - j45 + 45}$$
$$= 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$$



求图示电路的戴维南等效电路。



$$\dot{U}_o = -200\dot{I}_1 - 100\dot{I}_1 + 60 = -300\dot{I}_1 + 60 = -300\frac{U_0}{j300} + 60$$

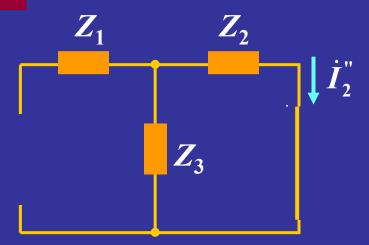
$$\dot{U}_{o} = \frac{60}{1-j} = 30\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{0}$$

求短路电流:
$$\dot{I}_{SC} = 60/100 = 0.6 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\dot{I}_{SC}} = \frac{30\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0}{0.6} = 50\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0$$



用叠加定理计算电流 12



解

(1) *I*s 单独作用(*U*s 短路):

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{I}_{S} \frac{Z_{3}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}}$$

$$= 4 \angle 0^{\circ} \times \frac{50 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \angle -30^{\circ} + 50 \angle 30^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{200 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \sqrt{3}} = 2.31 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$

已知: $\dot{U}_{\rm S} = 100 \angle 45^{\rm o} \, {\rm V}$,

$$\dot{I}_{\rm S} = 4\angle 0^{\rm o} \, {\rm A},$$
 $Z_1 = Z_3 = 50\angle 30^{\rm o} \Omega,$
 $Z_3 = 50\angle -30^{\rm o} \Omega.$

(2) $\dot{U}_{\rm S}$ 单独作用($\dot{I}_{\rm S}$ 开路):

$$\dot{I}_2'' = -\frac{\dot{U}_S}{Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$= \frac{-100\angle 45^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155\angle -135^{\circ} \,\mathrm{A}$$

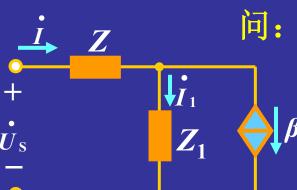
$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_2' + \dot{I}_2''$$

$$= 2.31 \angle 30^\circ + 1.155 \angle -135^\circ$$

$$=1.23\angle -15.9^{\circ} A$$



已知: $Z=10+j50\Omega$, $Z_1=400+j1000\Omega$ 。



问: β 等于多少时, \dot{I}_1 和 \dot{U}_S 相位差90°?

 \dot{I}_1 分析: 找出 \dot{I}_1 和 \dot{U}_S 关系: $\dot{U}_S = Z_{\S}\dot{I}_1$, Z_{\S} 实部为零, 相位差为90°.

解

$$\dot{U}_{S} = Z\dot{I} + Z_{1}\dot{I}_{1} = Z(1+\beta)\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{1}\dot{I}_{1}$$

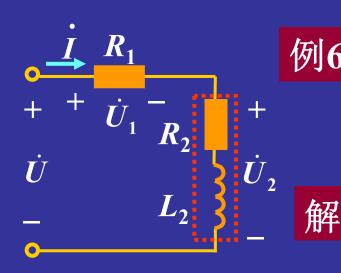
$$\dot{U}_{S} = (1+\beta)Z + Z_{1} = 410 + 10\beta + i(50 + 50\beta + 1000)$$

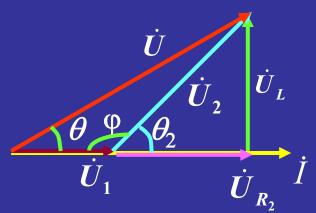
$$\frac{U_{S}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = (1 + \beta)Z + Z_{1} = 410 + 10 \beta + j(50 + 50 \beta + 1000)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 410 + 10 β = 0 , β = -41

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{\dot{I}_{\rm 1}}$$
=-j1000 故电流领先电压 90°.







已知:
$$U=115V$$
, $U_1=55.4V$, $U_2=80V$, $R_1=32\Omega$, $f=50$ Hz 求: 线圈的电阻 R , 和电感 L , 。

方法 - 、 画相量图分析。 $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L$ $U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 + 2U_1U_2\cos\varphi$ $\cos\varphi = -0.4237 \quad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^\circ$ $\theta_2 = 180^\circ - \varphi = 64.9^\circ$ $I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73A$

$$|Z_2| = U_2 / I = 80 / 1.73 = 46.2\Omega$$
 $R_2 = |Z_2| \cos \theta_2 = 19.6\Omega$ $X_2 = |Z_2| \sin \theta_2 = 41.8\Omega$ $L = X_2 / (2\pi f) = 0.133 \text{H}$

方法二、

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 55.4 \angle 0^0 + 80 \angle \varphi = 115 \angle \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} 55.4 + 80\cos\varphi = 115\cos\theta \\ 80\sin\varphi = 115\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}$$
 R_1
 \dot{U}
 \dot{U}
 L_2
 \dot{U}

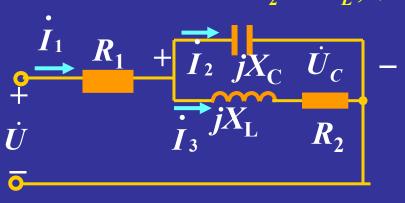
$$\cos \varphi = 0.424$$

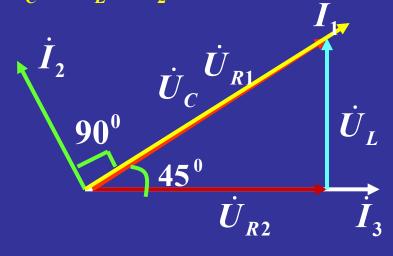
$$\varphi = 64.93^{\circ}$$

其余步骤同解法一。



图示电路, $I_2 = 10A$ 、 $I_3 = 10\sqrt{2A}$ 、U = 200V、 $R_1 = 5\Omega$ 、 $R_2 = X_L$,求: I_1 、 X_C 、 X_L 、 R_2 。





解用相量图分析

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_1 &= \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = 10\sqrt{2} + 10\angle 135^0 = 10\angle 45^0 \Rightarrow I_1 = 10A \\ \dot{U} &= \dot{U}_{R1} + \dot{U}_C \Rightarrow 200 = 5 \times 10 + U_C \Rightarrow U_C = 150V \\ \dot{U}_C &= \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_L \Rightarrow U_C = \sqrt{2U_{R2}^2} \Rightarrow U_{R2} = U_L = 75\sqrt{2} \\ X_C &= \frac{150}{10} = 15\Omega \qquad R_2 = X_L = \frac{75\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} = 7.5\Omega \end{split}$$

