

11-1 已知对称三相电路的星形负载阻抗 $Z = (165 + j84)\Omega$, 端线阻抗 $Z_1 = (2 + j1)\Omega$, 中线阻抗 $Z_N = (1 + j1)\Omega$, 线电压 $U_1 = 380\text{V}$. 求负载端的电流和线电压, 并作电路的相量图.

解 解题关键点: 归结为一相电路进行计算.

由题意画出对称三相电路如题解 11-1 图(a) 所示. 对称三相电路可归结到一相电路(如 A 相) 计算, 如图(b) 所示.

$$\text{令对称电源的 A 相的相电压 } \dot{U}_A = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}.$$

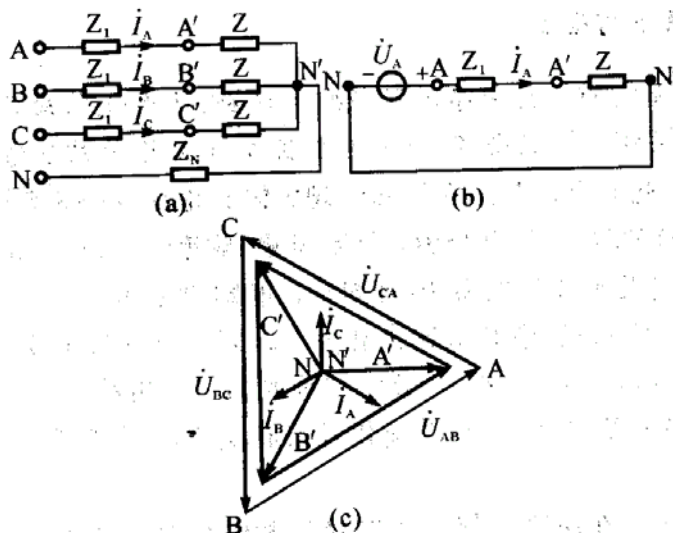
在图(b) 中根据 KVL, 有负载端相电流

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{167 + j85} \text{A} = 1.174 \angle -26.98^\circ \text{A}$$

根据对称性

$$\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_A \angle -120^\circ = 1.174 \angle -146.98^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_B \angle -120^\circ = 1.174 \angle 93.02^\circ \text{A}$$



题解 11-1 图

负载端的相电压为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{A'N'} &= \dot{I}_A \times Z = 1.174 \angle -26.98^\circ \times (168 + j85) \\ &= 217.90 \angle 0.275^\circ \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

则负载端的线电压

$$\dot{U}_{A'B'} = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{A'N'} \angle 30^\circ = 377.41 \angle 30^\circ \text{V}$$

根据对称性可以写出

$$\dot{U}_{B'C'} = \dot{U}_{A'B'} \angle -120^\circ = 377.41 \angle -90^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{C'A'} = \dot{U}_{B'C'} \angle -120^\circ = 377.41 \angle 150^\circ \text{V}$$

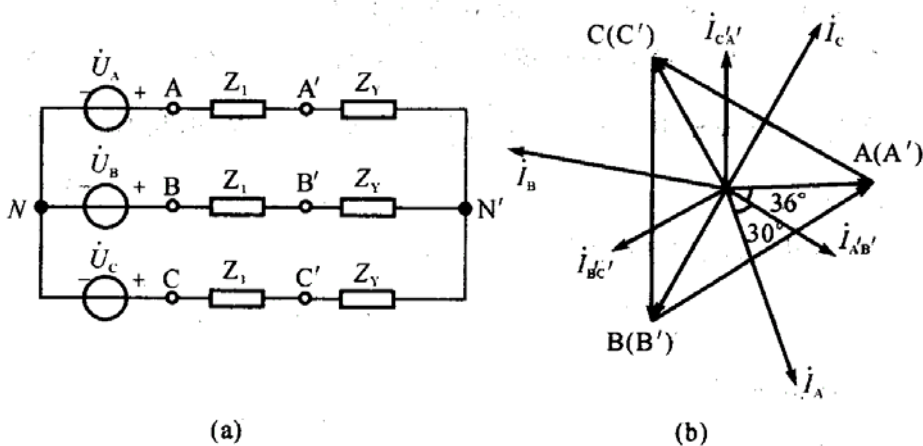
电路的相量图如题解 11-1 图(c) 所示.

11-2 已知对称三相电路的线电压 $U_1 = 380 \text{ V}$ (电源端), 三角形负载阻抗 $Z = (4.5 + j14) \Omega$, 端线阻抗 $Z_1 = (1.5 + j2) \Omega$. 求线电流和负载的相电流, 并作相量图.

解 解题关键 将三角形负载用等效星形负载等效变换, 再归结为一相计算.

将 Y- Δ 形联接电路变换为对称 Y-Y 电路, 如题解 11-2 图(a) 所示. 三角形负载阻抗 Z 变换为星形负载阻抗为

$$Z_Y = \frac{1}{3}Z = \frac{1}{3} \times (4.5 + j14) = (1.5 + j4.67) \Omega$$



题解 11-2 图

令 $\dot{U}_A = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ$, 根据一相计算电路 (可参照题解 11-1

图(b)) 的计算方法, 可得线电流为

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + Z_Y} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{3 + j6.67} = 30.08 \angle -65.78^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \alpha^2 \dot{I}_A = 30.08 \angle -185.78^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \alpha \dot{I}_A = 30.08 \angle 54.22^\circ \text{ A}$$

根据三角形联接的线电流与相电流之间关系, 可求得原三角形负载中的相电流, 有

$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \dot{I}_A \angle 30^\circ = 17.37 \angle -35.78^\circ \text{ A}$$

再由对称性写出

$$\dot{I}_{B'C'} = \alpha^2 \dot{I}_{A'B'} = 17.37 \angle -155.78^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C'A'} = \alpha \dot{I}_{A'B'} = 17.37 \angle 84.22^\circ \text{ A}$$

电路的相量图如题解 11-2 图(b) 所示.

11-3 对称三相电路的线电压 $U_1 = 230\text{V}$, 负载阻抗 $Z = (12 + j16)\Omega$. 试求:

- (1) 星形联接负载时的线电流吸收的总功率;
- (2) 三角形联接负载时的线电流、相电流和吸收的总功率;

(3) 比较(1)和(2)的结果能得到什么结论?

解 (1) 当负载为星形联接时, 将对称三相电路归结为一相(A相)计算. 令电源相电压 $\dot{U}_A = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 132.79 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, 则线电压 $\dot{U}_{AB} = U_1 \angle 30^\circ = 230 \angle 30^\circ$

在单相电路中线电流 \dot{I}_A 为

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z} = \frac{132.79 \angle 0^\circ}{12 + j16} \text{ A} = 6.64 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

由对称性

$$\dot{I}_B = \alpha^2 \dot{I}_A = 6.64 \angle -173.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \alpha \dot{I}_A = 6.64 \angle 66.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

星形联接时负载吸收总功率为

$$P = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{AB} \dot{I}_A \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 230 \times 6.64 \times \cos 53.13^\circ \text{ W} \\ = 1587.11 \text{ W}$$

(2) 当负载为三角形联接时, 负载的相电压即为线电压

$$\dot{U}_{A'B'} = \dot{U}_{AB} = 230 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

三角形负载中的相电流 $\dot{I}_{A'B'}$ 为

$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A'B'}}{Z} = \frac{230 \angle 0^\circ}{12 + j16} \text{ A} = 11.5 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

由对称性

$$\dot{I}_{B'C'} = \alpha^2 \dot{I}_{A'B'} = 11.5 \angle -173.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C'A'} = \alpha \dot{I}_{A'B'} = 11.5 \angle 66.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

在三角形负载中线电流与相电流的关系, 求得线电流 \dot{I}_A 为

$$\dot{I}_A = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{A'B'} \angle -30^\circ = 19.92 \angle -83.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \alpha^2 \dot{I}_A = 19.92 \angle -203.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \alpha \dot{I}_A = 19.92 \angle 36.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

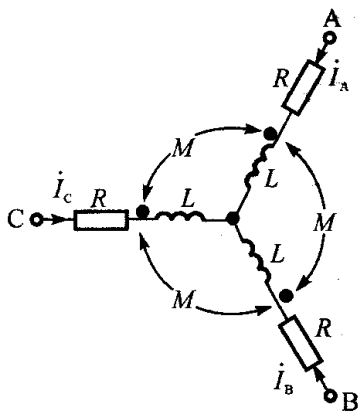
三角形负载吸收的总功率

$$P = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{AB} \dot{I}_A \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 230 \times 19.92 \times \cos 53.13^\circ \text{ W} \\ = 4761.34 \text{ W}$$

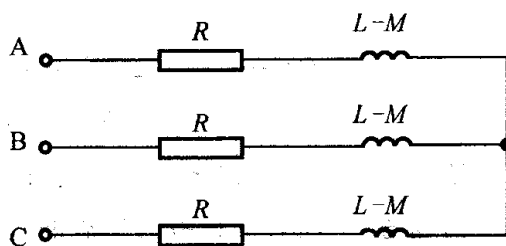
(3) 比较(1)和(2)的结果能得到在相同的线电压下, 负载由 Y 联接改为 Δ 联接, 相电流增加到原来的 $\sqrt{3}$ 倍, 线电流增加到原来的 3 倍,

功率也增加到原来的 3 倍.

11-4 图示对称工频三相耦合电路接于对称三相电源, 线电压 $U_1 = 380 \text{ V}$, $R = 30 \Omega$, $L = 0.29 \text{ H}$, $M = 0.12 \text{ H}$. 求相电流和负载吸收的总功率.



题 11-4 图



题解 11-4 图

解 由题意, 电路为对称三相电路, 其去耦等效电路如题解 11-4 图所示, 可归结到一相(A 相) 来计算.

$$\dot{U}_A = (R + j\omega L)\dot{I}_A + j\omega M(\dot{I}_B + \dot{I}_C),$$

又由 $\dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_B + \dot{I}_C = 0$

得 $\dot{U}_A = (R + j\omega L - j\omega M)\dot{I}_A$

令 $\dot{U}_A = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

则相电流 \dot{I}_A 为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_A &= \frac{\dot{U}_A}{R + j\omega(L - M)} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{30 + j53.38} \text{ A} \\ &= 3.593 \angle -60.66^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

由对称性

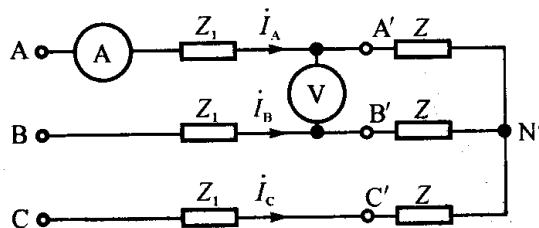
$$\dot{I}_B = \alpha^2 \dot{I}_A = 3.593 \angle -180.66^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \alpha \dot{I}_A = 3.593 \angle 59.34^\circ \text{ A}$$

负载上吸收的总功率即为电阻上消耗的功率.

$$P = 3I_A^2 R = 3 \times 3.593^2 \times 30 \text{ W} = 1161.78 \text{ W}$$

11-5 图示对称 Y-Y 三相电路中, 电压表的读数为 1143.16 V , $Z = (15 + j15\sqrt{3}) \Omega$, $Z_1 = (1 + j2) \Omega$. 求图示电路电流表的读数和线电压 U_{AB} .



题 11-5 图

解 提示 电压表的读数为负载的线电压
由题意, 电压表的读数为负载的线电压, 则

$$\dot{U}_{A'B'} = 1143.16 \text{ V}$$

负载的相电压

$$\dot{U}_{A'N'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A'B'}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1143.16}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ V} = 660 \text{ V}$$

线电流

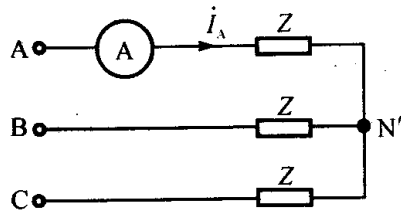
$$I_A = \frac{\dot{U}_{A'N'}}{|Z|} = \frac{660}{30} \text{ A} = 22 \text{ A} \text{ (电流表读数为有效值)}$$

所以电源端线电压 U_{AB} 为

$$\begin{aligned} U_{AB} &= U_1 = \sqrt{3} I_A (Z_1 + Z) \\ &= \sqrt{3} \times 32.232 \times 22 \text{ V} = 1228.2 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

11-6 图示为对称的 Y-Y 三相电路, 电源相电压为 220 V , 负载阻抗 $Z = (30 + j20) \Omega$. 求:

- (1) 图中电流表的读数;
- (2) 三相负载吸收的功率;
- (3) 如果 A 相的负载阻抗等于零 (其他不变), 再求 (1), (2);
- (4) 如果 A 相负载开路, 再求 (1), (2).



题 11-6 图

解 图示电路为对称三相 Y-Y 电路, 可归结到一相(A相) 电路计算.

(1) 令 $\dot{U}_{AN} = 220 \angle 0^\circ$, 线电流 I_A 为

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{30 + j20} \text{ A} = 6.1 \angle -33.69^\circ \text{ A}$$

所以电流表读数为 6.1 A.

(2) 三相负载吸收总功率为

$$P = 3I_A^2 \times R = 3 \times 6.1^2 \times 30 \text{ W} = 3349 \text{ W}$$

(3) A相短路(阻抗为零), 则 B相和 C相负载所施加电压即为电源线电压, 即 A 与 N' 等电位

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{AN} \angle 30^\circ = 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{AC} = -\dot{U}_{CA} = -380 \angle 150^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$= 380 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V}$$

三相电路 B, C 两相相电流为

$$\dot{I}_{N'B} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z} = \frac{380 \angle 30^\circ}{30 + j20} \text{ A} = 10.54 \angle -3.69^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{N'C} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AC}}{Z} = \frac{380 \angle -30^\circ}{30 + j20} \text{ A} = 10.54 \angle -63.69^\circ \text{ A}$$

由 KCL

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_A &= \dot{I}_{N'B} + \dot{I}_{N'C} = (10.54 \angle -3.69^\circ + 10.54 \angle -63.69^\circ) \text{ A} \\ &= 18.26 \angle -33.7^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

所以当 A 相短路, 电流表读数变为 18.26 A.

三相负载的功率为

$$P = 2I_{N'B}^2 \times R = 2 \times (10.54)^2 \times 30 \text{ W} = 6665.5 \text{ W}$$

(4) 如果图中 A 相开路, 则 B 相负载与 C 相负载串联

$$\dot{U}_{BC} = \alpha^2 \dot{U}_{AB} = \sqrt{3}\alpha^2 \dot{U}_{AN} \angle 30^\circ = 380 \angle -90^\circ \text{ V}$$

则负载的电流

$$\dot{I}_A = 0 \text{ (电流表读数为 0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{BN'} &= -\dot{I}_{CN'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{2Z} = \frac{380 \angle -90^\circ}{2 \times (30 + j20)} \text{ A} \\ &= 5.27 \angle -123.69^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

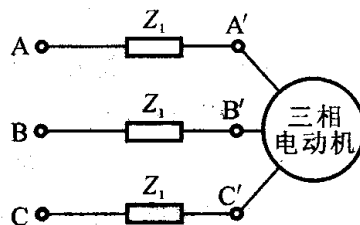
三相负载功率为

$$P = 2I_{BN'}^2 R = 2 \times (5.27)^2 \times 30 \text{ W} = 1666.4 \text{ W}$$

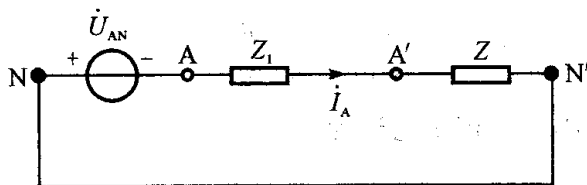
11-7 图示对称三相电路中, $\dot{U}_{A'B'} = 380 \text{ V}$, 三相电动机吸收的功率为 1.4 kW , 其功率因数 $\lambda = 0.866$ (滞后), $Z_1 = -j55 \Omega$. 求 U_{AB} 和电源端的功率因数 λ' .

解 提示 根据三相电动机功率可求得线电流 I .

由题意为对称三相电路, 可归结到一相(A相)电路计算, 如题解11-7图



题 11-7 图



题解 11-7 图

$$\text{令 } \dot{U}_{A'N'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A'B'}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$I_A = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{A'B'} \cos \varphi} = \frac{1400}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 0.866} = 2.45 \text{ (A)}$$

$$\text{而 } \varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = \arccos 0.866 = 30^\circ$$

$$\varphi_i = -30^\circ$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{I}_A = 2.45 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

根据一相计算电路, \dot{U}_{AN} 为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{AN} &= Z_1 \dot{I}_A + \dot{U}_{A'N'} = 55 \angle -90^\circ \times 2.45 \angle -30^\circ + 220 \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 192.13 \angle -37.4^\circ \text{ (V)} \end{aligned}$$

则电源端的功率因数为

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda' &= \cos(-37.4^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos(-7.4^\circ) = 0.9917 \text{ (超前)} \end{aligned}$$

11-8 图示为对称的 Y- Δ 三相电路, $U_{AB} = 380 \text{ V}$, $Z = (27.5 +$

j47.64)Ω. 求: (1) 图中功率表的读数及其代数和有无意义? (2) 若开关 S 打开, 再求(1).

解 (1) 图中两个功率表的读数分别为

$$P_1 = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{AB} \dot{I}_A^*]$$

$$P_2 = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{CB} \dot{I}_C^*]$$

$$\text{则 } P_1 + P_2 = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{AB} \dot{I}_A^* + \dot{U}_{CB} \dot{I}_C^*]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}[(\dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_B) \dot{I}_A^* + (\dot{U}_C - \dot{U}_B) \dot{I}_C^*]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_A^* \dot{I}_A - \dot{U}_B^* (\dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_C) + \dot{U}_C \dot{I}_C^*]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_A \dot{I}_A^* + \dot{U}_B \dot{I}_B^* + \dot{U}_C \dot{I}_C^*] = P$$

上述式表明 P_1 和 P_2 读数没有什么意义, 但 P_1 和 P_2 之和代表了三相电路负载吸收的总功率.

当开关闭合时, 电路为对称三相电路,

$$P_1 = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{AB} \dot{I}_A^*] = \dot{U}_{AB} I_A \cos(\varphi_{uAB} - \varphi_{iA})$$

$$= U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi_{uA} + 30^\circ - \varphi_{iA})$$

$$= U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi_2 + 30^\circ)$$

$$P_2 = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{CB} \dot{I}_C^*] = \dot{U}_{CB} I_C \cos(\varphi_{uCB} - \varphi_{iC})$$

$$= U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi_{uC} - 30^\circ - \varphi_{iC})$$

$$= U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi_2 - 30^\circ)$$

在本题中, $U_1 = U_{AB} = 380 \text{ V}$, 线电流

$$I_1 = I_A = \sqrt{3} I_{AB} = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{380}{\sqrt{275^2 + 47.64^2}} \text{ A} = 11.965 \text{ A}$$

阻抗角

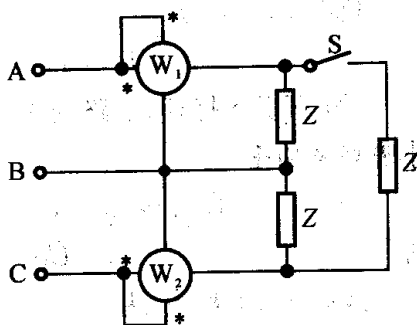
$$\varphi_2 = \arctan \frac{47.64}{27.5} = 60^\circ$$

$$W_1 = P_1 = U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi_2 + 30^\circ)$$

$$= 380 \times 11.965 \times \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$W_2 = P_2 = U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi_2 - 30^\circ)$$

$$= 380 \times 11.965 \times \cos 30^\circ = 3937.558 \text{ W}$$



题 11-8

负载总功率为

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = 3937.558 \text{ W}$$

(2) 开关S打开, 电路变为不对称三相电路, 仍能用如图所示的二瓦计法测量功率

$$\text{令 } \dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{U}_{BC} = 380 \angle -90^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{U}_{CB} = 380 \angle 90^\circ \text{ V},$$

线电流 I_A 和 I_C 为

$$\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{AB} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z} = 6.91 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_{CB} = \frac{\dot{U}_{CB}}{Z} = \frac{380 \angle 90^\circ}{27.5 + j47.64} = 6.91 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$W_1 = P_1 = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{AB} \dot{I}_A^*] = 380 \times 6.91 \times \cos 60^\circ \text{ W} = 1312.9 \text{ W}$$

$$W_2 = P_2 = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{CB} \dot{I}_C^*] = 380 \times 6.91 \times \cos 60^\circ \text{ W} = 1312.9 \text{ W}$$

负载总功率

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = 2625.8 \text{ W}$$

11-9 已知不对称三相四线制电路中的端线阻抗为零, 对称电源端的线电压 $U_1 = 380 \text{ V}$, 不对称的星形连接负载分别是 $Z_A = (3 + j2) \Omega$, $Z_B = (4 + j4) \Omega$, $Z_C = (2 + j1) \Omega$. 试求:

(1) 当中线阻抗 $Z_N = (4 + j3) \Omega$ 时的中点电压、线电流和负载吸收的总功率;

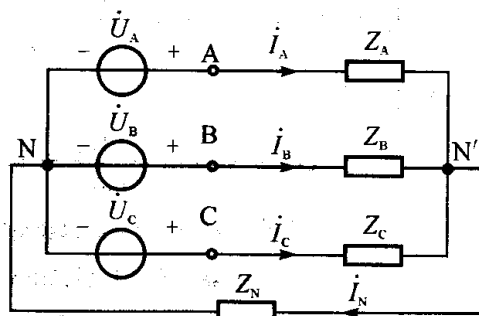
(2) 当 $Z_N = 0$ 且 A 相开路时的线电流. 如果无中线 (即 $Z_N = \infty$) 又会怎样?

解 提示 对于不对称四线制电路, 利用分析正弦交流电路的一般方法去分析, 经常用到结点法.

(1) 对称电源端相电压

$$\dot{U}_A = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_B = 220 \angle -120^\circ \text{ V}$$



题解 11-9 图

$$\dot{U}_C = 220 \angle 90^\circ \text{V}$$

中性点电压

$$\dot{U}_{N'N} = \frac{\frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_A} + \frac{\dot{U}_B}{Z_B} + \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_C}}{\frac{1}{Z_A} + \frac{1}{Z_B} + \frac{1}{Z_C} + \frac{1}{Z_N}} = 50.09 \angle 115.52^\circ \text{V}$$

所以,各相负载的电流(即线电流)为

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_{N'N}}{Z_A} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ - 50.09 \angle 115.52^\circ}{3 + j2}$$

$$= 68.17 \angle -44.29^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \frac{\dot{U}_B - \dot{U}_{N'N}}{Z_B} = \frac{220 \angle -120^\circ - 50.09 \angle 115.52^\circ}{4 + j4} \text{A}$$

$$= 44.51 \angle 155.52^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C - \dot{U}_{N'N}}{Z_C} = \frac{220 \angle 120^\circ - 50.09 \angle 115.52^\circ}{2 + j1} \text{A}$$

$$= 76.07 \angle 94.76^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_N = \frac{\dot{U}_{N'N}}{Z_N} = \frac{50.09 \angle 115.52^\circ}{4 + j3} \text{A} = 10.02 \angle 78.65^\circ \text{A}$$

负载吸收的总功率

$$P = I_A^2 R_A + I_B^2 R_B + I_C^2 R_C$$

$$= [(68.17)^2 \times 3 + (44.51)^2 \times 4 + (76.07)^2 \times 2] \text{kW}$$

$$= 33.439 \text{kW}$$

(2) 当 $Z_N = 0$ 时, $\dot{U}_{N'N} = 0$, $\dot{I}_A = 0$, B、C 两相不受影响

$$\dot{I}_B = \frac{\dot{U}_B}{Z_B} = \frac{220 \angle -120^\circ}{4 + j4} \text{A} = 38.89 \angle -165^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_C} = \frac{220 \angle 90^\circ}{2 + j1} \text{A} = 98.39 \angle 93.43^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_N = \dot{I}_B + \dot{I}_C = (38.89 \angle -165^\circ + 98.39 \angle 93.43^\circ) \text{A}$$

$$= 98.28 \angle 116.43^\circ \text{A}$$

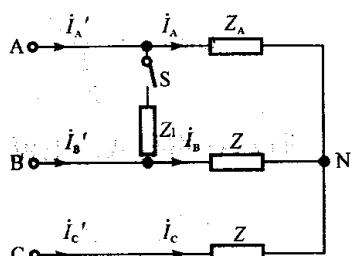
如无中线,即 $Z_N = \infty$ 且 A 相开路,有 $\dot{I}_N = 0$, $\dot{I}_A = 0$, 则

$$\dot{I}_B = \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{Z_B + Z_C} = \frac{\dot{U}_B - \dot{U}_C}{6 + j5} = \frac{380 \angle -90^\circ}{6 + j5} \text{A}$$

$$= 48.66 \angle -129.81^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = -\dot{I}_B = -48.66 \angle -129.81^\circ \text{ A}$$

11-10 图示电路中, 对称三相电源端的线电压 $U_1 = 380 \text{ V}$, $Z = (50 + j50) \Omega$, $Z_1 = (100 + j100) \Omega$, Z_A 为 R, L, C 串联组成, $R = 50 \Omega$, $X_L = 314 \Omega$, $X_C = -264 \Omega$. 试求:



题 11-10 图

- (1) 开关 S 打开时的线电流;
- (2) 若用二瓦计法测量电源端三相功率, 试画出接线图, 并求两个功率表的读数 (S 闭合时).

解 (1) 开关打开时

$$Z_A = R + j(X_L + X_C) = (50 + j50) \Omega = Z$$

则该电路为对称三相电路, 可以归结到 A 相计算.

令电源端相电压 $\dot{U}_{AN} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 则图中标出的电流

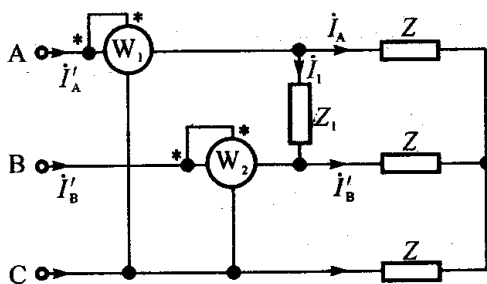
$$\dot{I}_A' = \dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{50 + j50} \text{ A} = 3.11 \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

根据对称性

$$\dot{I}_B' = \dot{I}_B = \alpha^2 \dot{I}_A = 3.11 \angle -165^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C' = \dot{I}_C = \alpha \dot{I}_A = 3.11 \angle 75^\circ \text{ A}$$

- (2) 开关闭合时, 画出二瓦计法测量电源端三相功率接线图如题解 11-10 图所示.



题解 11-10 图

根据二瓦计测量三相功率的公式, 本题中须算出电流 \dot{I}_A' 和 \dot{I}_B' , 即

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z_1} = \frac{380 \angle 30^\circ}{100 + j100} = 2.687 \angle -15^\circ \text{ A}$$

根据 KCL

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{A'} &= \dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_1 = 3.11 \angle -45^\circ + 2.687 \angle -15^\circ \\ &= 5.60 \angle -31.12^\circ \text{ (A)} \end{aligned}$$

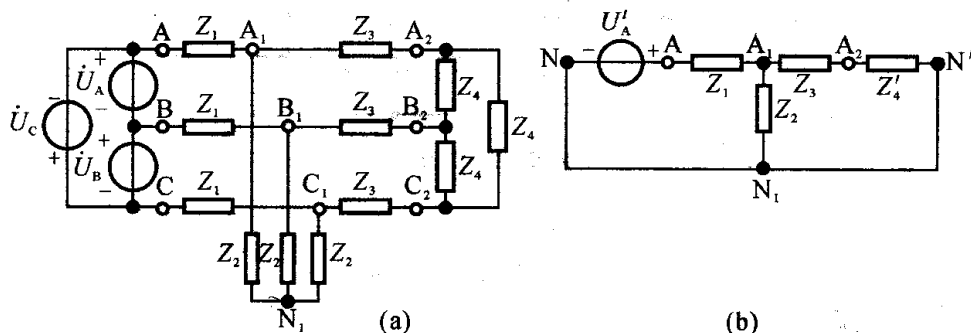
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{B'} &= \dot{I}_B - \dot{I}_1 = 3.11 \angle -165^\circ - 2.687 \angle -15^\circ \\ &= 5.60 \angle -178.87^\circ \text{ (A)} \end{aligned}$$

两功率表读数为

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \dot{U}_{AC} \dot{I}_{A'} \cos(\varphi_{U_{AC}} - \varphi_{I_{A'}}) \\ &= 380 \times 5.6 \times \cos(-30^\circ - (-31.12^\circ)) \text{ W} \\ &= 2127.6 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= \dot{U}_{BC} \dot{I}_{B'} \cos(\varphi_{U_{BC}} - \varphi_{I_{B'}}) \\ &= 380 \times 5.6 \times (-90^\circ - (-178.87^\circ)) \text{ W} \\ &= 41.97 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

11-11 图(a) 为对称三相电路,经变换后可获得图(b) 所示一相计算电路. 试说明变换的步骤并给出必要的关系.



题 11-11 图

解 将(a) 所示的对称三相电路变换为图(b) 所示一相计算电路, 其变换步骤如下:

(1) 将三相电源由 $\Delta \rightarrow Y$, 有

$$\dot{U}_{A'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ \text{ V}$$

(2) 将(a)图中电路负载端 Δ 联接的阻抗 Z_4 变换为 Y 形联接.

$$Z_4' = \frac{1}{3} Z_4, \text{ 设增加的负载中性点为 } N'$$

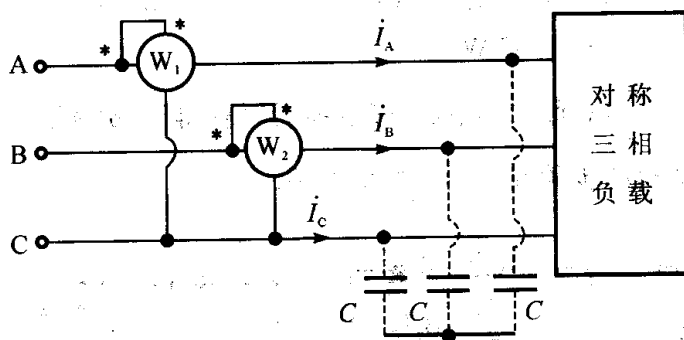
(3) 对称三相电路中 N, N_1 和 N' 为等电位点, 因此可画出图(b)所示的一相计算电路.

11-12 已知对称三相电路的负载吸收的功率为 2.4kW, 功率因数为 0.4(感性). 试求:

(1) 两个功率表的读数(用二瓦计法测量功率时);

(2) 怎样才能使负载端的功率因数提高到 0.8? 并再求出两个功率表的读数.

解 (1) 利用二瓦计法测量功率的接线图如题解 11-12 图所示, 对称三相电路两功率表读数为



题解 11-12 图

$$P_1 = U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi - 30^\circ)$$

$$P_2 = U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi + 30^\circ)$$

其中 φ 为阻抗角

$$\varphi = \arccos 0.4 = 66.422^\circ$$

又由

$$P = \sqrt{3} U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi = 2.4 \text{ kW}$$

$$U_1 I_1 = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} \cos \varphi} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 0.4} = 3.464 \times 10^3$$

所以, 两表读数为

$$W_1 = P_1 = U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi - 30^\circ)$$

$$= 3.464 \times 10^3 \times \cos 36.422^\circ = 2.787 \text{ kW}$$

更多资料, 请见网学天地 (www.e-studysky.com)

$$\begin{aligned} W_2 = P_2 &= U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi + 30^\circ) \\ &= 3.464 \times 10^3 \times \cos 96.422^\circ = -0.387 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 提高功率因数, 可在负载端并联对称三相星形连接的电容器组, 以补偿无功功率, 如题解 11-12 图中虚线所示.

提高的功率因数为 $\cos\varphi' = 0.8$, 故 $\varphi' = 36.87^\circ$.

电容器组产生的无功功率为:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_C &= P \tan\varphi' - P \tan\varphi \\ &= 2.4 \times \tan 36.87^\circ - 2.4 \times \tan 66.422^\circ \\ &= -3.699 \text{ kvar} \end{aligned}$$

设此时两功率表读数分别为 P_1' 和 P_2' , 且总有功功率不变, 即

$$P_1' / P_2' = \cos(\varphi' - 30^\circ) / \cos(\varphi' + 30^\circ) = 2.53$$

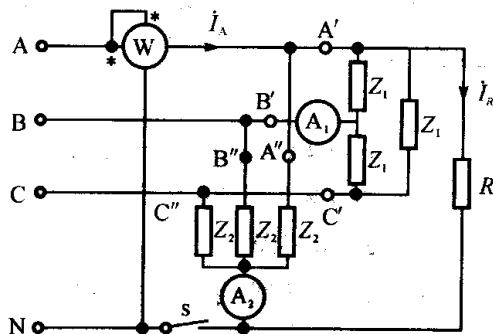
$$W_2 = P_2' = \frac{P}{1 + 2.53} = \frac{2.4}{3.53} \text{ kW} = 0.68 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_1 = P_1' = 2.4 - 0.68 \text{ kW} = 1.72 \text{ kW}$$

11-13 图示三相(四线)制电路中, $Z_1 = -j10 \Omega$, $Z_2 = (5 + j12) \Omega$, 对称三相电源的线电压为 380 V, 图中电阻 R 吸收的功率为 24200 W (S 闭合时). 试求:

(1) 开关 S 闭合时图中各表的读数. 根据功率表的读数能否求得整个负载吸收的总功率;

(2) 开关 S 打开时图中各表的读数有无变化, 功率表的读数有无意义?



题 11-13 图

解 提示 S 闭合时, Z_1, Z_2 处于对称三相电源的相电压下, 而 R 上电压为 \dot{U}_{AN} .

(1) 开关S闭合时, 三角形负载端的 A', B', C' 和星形负载端的 A'', B'', C'' 处的线电压均与电源端相同, 为对称线电压.

$$\text{令 } \dot{U}_{AN} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

电阻 R 吸收功率为 $P_R = \dot{U}_{AN} I_R = 24200 \text{ W}$

$$I_R = \frac{P_R}{\dot{U}_{AN}} \angle 0^\circ = \frac{24200}{220} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A} = 110 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\text{所以 } R = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{I_R} = 2 \Omega$$

三角形负载中的相电流 $I_{A'B'}$ 为

$$I_{A'B'} = \frac{380 \angle 30^\circ}{-j10} \text{ A} = 38 \angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$$

则线电流 $I_A' = \sqrt{3} I_{A'B'} \angle -30^\circ = 65.82 \angle 90^\circ \text{ A} = j65.82 \text{ A}$

由对称性可以写出

$$I_B' = \alpha^2 I_A' = 65.82 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

所以电流表读数为 $A_1 = I_B' = 65.82 \text{ A}$.

A_2 电流表读数为 0 A .

星形负载中的线电流 I_A'' 为

$$I_A'' = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{Z_2} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{5 + j12} \text{ A} = 16.92 \angle -67.38^\circ \text{ A}$$

此时, I_A 为

$$\begin{aligned} I_A &= I_A' + I_A'' + I_R = (j65.82 + 16.92 \angle -67.38^\circ + 110 \angle 0^\circ) \text{ A} \\ &= 126.86 \angle 23.31^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

功率表读数

$$\begin{aligned} W &= U_{AN} I_A \cos(\varphi_{U_{AN}} - \varphi_{I_A}) \\ &= 220 \times 126.86 \times \cos(-23.31^\circ) \text{ kW} \\ &= 25.63 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

功率表读数为所有与 A 相端线相连接负载的有功功率之和. 即

$$W = P_R + \frac{1}{3} P_1 + \frac{1}{3} P_2 \quad (P_1, P_2 \text{ 为三角形负载和星形负载})$$

因此三相负载吸收总功率为

$$P_1 + P_2 = 3(W - P_R) = 3 \times 1430 \text{ W} = 4290 \text{ W}$$

所以整个负载吸收的总功率为

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_R = 4290 + 24200 \text{ kW} = 28.49 \text{ kW}$$

(2) 开关 S 打开时

图中 N 点与 N_2 点无中线, 由阻抗 Z_1 构成的三角形负载仍为对称三相负载与对称三相电源相连接, 故 I_A' , I_B' 和 I_C' 不变, A_1 电流表读数不变, 为 65.82 A.

由 Z_2 构成的星形负载由于在 A 相负载处并联了电阻 R, 而使其成为不对称三相负载, 其中性点 N_2 与 N 之间电压为

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_{N_2N} &= \frac{(\dot{U}_{AN} + \dot{U}_{BN} + \dot{U}_{CN})/Z_2 + \dot{U}_{AN}/R}{\frac{3}{Z_2} + \frac{1}{R}} \\ &= 175.72 \angle 19.89^\circ \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

这时, 线电流 I_A'' 为

$$\begin{aligned}I_A'' &= \frac{\dot{U}_{AN} - \dot{U}_{N_2N}}{Z_2} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ - 175.72 \angle 19.89^\circ}{5 + j12} \text{ A} \\ &= 6.24 \angle -114.89^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

且图中,

$$I_A'' + I_B'' + I_C'' = -I_R$$

$$I_R = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN} - \dot{U}_{N_2N}}{R} = 40.54 \angle -47.51^\circ$$

电流表 A_2 的读数为 40.54 A.

电源端线电流 I_A 为

$$\begin{aligned}I_A &= I_A' + I_A'' + I_R \\ &= j65.82 + 6.24 \angle -114.89^\circ + 40.54 \angle -47.51^\circ \\ &= 39.10 \angle 50.72^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

所以, 功率表读数为

$$\begin{aligned}W &= \dot{U}_{AN} I_A \cos(\varphi_{\dot{U}_{AN}} - \varphi_{I_A}) \\ &= 220 \times 39.1 \times \cos(-50.72^\circ) \text{ kW} \\ &= 5.45 \text{ kW}\end{aligned}$$

此时功率表读数为 A 相电源的功率, 而不是对称三相电路 A 相负载的功率.

11-14 图示为对称三相电路, 线电压为 380 V, $R = 200 \Omega$, 负载吸收的

无功功率为 $1520\sqrt{3}\text{var}$. 试求:

- (1) 各线电流;
- (2) 电源发出的复功率.

解 (1) 令电源端相电压

$$\dot{U}_{AN} = \frac{U_l}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

则 $\dot{U}_{AB} = U_l \angle 30^\circ = 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{V}$

$$\dot{I}_{AB} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{R} = \frac{380 \angle 30^\circ}{200} \text{A}$$

$$= 1.9 \angle 30^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A_1} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{AB} \angle -30^\circ \text{A}$$

$$= 3.29 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$

又由题意, 对称三相电容吸收的无功功率为

$$Q = \sqrt{3} U_l I_{l2} \sin(-90^\circ) = -1520\sqrt{3} \text{var}$$

故得 $I_{A_2} = I_{l2} = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{3} U_l \sin(-90^\circ)} = \frac{-1520\sqrt{3}}{-\sqrt{3} \times 380} \text{A} = 4 \text{A}$

$$\dot{I}_{A_2} = j\omega C \dot{U}_{AN} = 4 \angle 90^\circ = j4 \text{A}$$

则 $\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{A_1} + \dot{I}_{A_2} = (3.29 + j4) \text{A} = 5.18 \angle 50.56^\circ \text{A}$

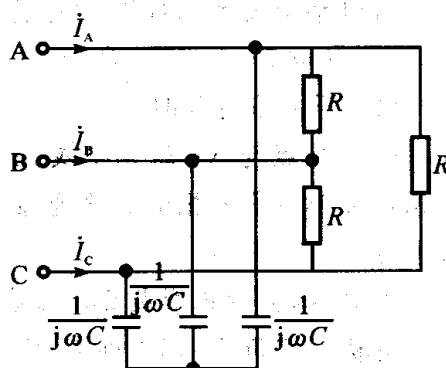
由对称性可写出

$$\dot{I}_B = a^2 \dot{I}_A = 5.18 \angle -69.44^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = a \dot{I}_A = 5.18 \angle 170.56^\circ \text{A}$$

(2) 对称三相电源发出的复功率为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{S} &= 3 \bar{S}_A = 3 \dot{U}_{AN} \dot{I}_A^* \\ &= 3 \times 220 \angle 0^\circ \times 5.18 \angle -50.56^\circ \text{V} \cdot \text{A} \\ &= 3418.8 \angle -50.56^\circ \text{V} \cdot \text{A} \end{aligned}$$



题 11-14 图

11-15 图示为对称三相电路, 线电压为 380V , 相电流 $I_{A'B'} = 2\text{A}$. 求图中功率表的读数.

解 设 $\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{U}_{A'B'} = 380 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, 则

相电流

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{A'B'} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{A'B'}}{j\omega L} \\ &= \dot{I}_{A'B'} \angle -90^\circ = 2 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

线电流

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_A &= \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{A'B'} \angle -30^\circ \\ &= 3.464 \angle -120^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

功率表 W_1 的读数为

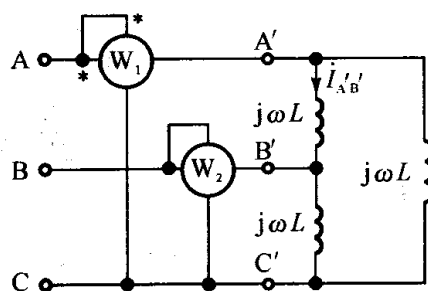
$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= \text{Re}[\dot{U}_{AC} \dot{I}_A^*] \\ &= 380 \times 3.464 \times \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 658.2 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

又由总有功功率

$$P = W_1 + W_2 = 0 \text{ (纯感性负载)}$$

故

$$W_2 = -W_1 = -658.2 \text{ W}$$



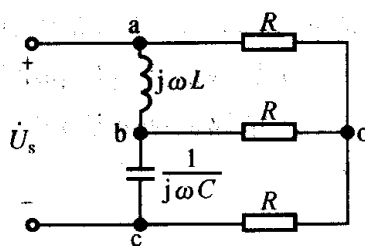
题 11-15

11-16 图示电路中的 \dot{U}_s 是频率 $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ 的正弦电源. 若要使 \dot{U}_{ao} , \dot{U}_{bo} , \dot{U}_{co} 构成对称三相电压, 试求 R, L, C 之间应当满足什么关系. 设 $R = 20 \Omega$, 求 L 和 C 的值.

解 对结点 b 列出 KCL 方程

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{jX_L} - \frac{\dot{U}_{bc}}{jX_C} - \frac{\dot{U}_{bo}}{R} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中, $X_L = \omega L, X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$



题 11-16

设 $\dot{U}_{ao}, \dot{U}_{bo}$ 和 \dot{U}_{co} 构成对称三相电压, 并令 $\dot{U}_{ao} = U_p \angle 0^\circ$, 则

$$\dot{U}_{bo} = \alpha \dot{U}_{ao} = U_p \angle -120^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{ao} \angle 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} U_p \angle 30^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{bc} = \alpha^2 \dot{U}_{ab} = \sqrt{3} U_p \angle -90^\circ$$

将以上各电压代入方程式(1)中, 得

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} U_p \angle 30^\circ}{jX_L} + \frac{\sqrt{3} U_p \angle -90^\circ}{jX_C} - \frac{U_p \angle -120^\circ}{R} = 0$$

将上述方程左边的实部和虚部展开, 有

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2X_L} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{X_C} + \frac{1}{2R} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2R} - \frac{3}{2X_L} = 0$$

解得

$$R = X_L / \sqrt{3}; \quad X_L = X_C$$

又已知

$$R = 20\Omega, f = 50\text{Hz}, \omega = 2\pi f = 314 \text{ rad/s}$$

得

$$X_L = X_C = \sqrt{3}R = 34.64 \Omega$$

所以

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = 110.32 \text{ mH}, C = \frac{1}{\omega X_C} = 91.93 \mu\text{F}$$