

§6-6 功率因数的提高

一、提高的目的

- 1. 充分利用电源设备的容量 $P = S \cos \varphi$
- 2. 减少线路损耗,提高传输效率

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + I^2 R_l}$$

当 P_2 一定时,若 η↑则I↓

$$\overrightarrow{m}$$
 $I = \frac{P_2}{U_2 \cos \varphi}$ $\cos \varphi \uparrow, I \downarrow$



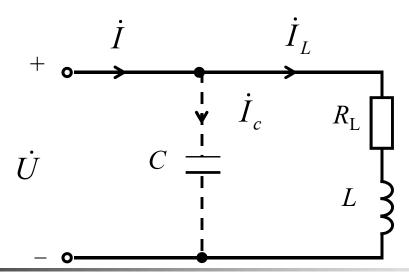


二、提高的方法

就感性负载而言

- (1) 并联电容器 (2) 并同步电动机
- (3) 并有源无功补偿装置

例 一个感性负载,其端电压U=220V,频率f=50Hz,吸收的有功功率为P=10KW,功率因数 $\cos \varphi_1$ =0.6。若将功率因数提高到 $\cos \varphi_2$ =0.9,需并多大的电容?







解: 方法1

并电容前电路吸收的无功:

$$Q_1 = UI_L \sin \varphi_1 = UI_L \cos \varphi_1 \times \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_1} = P \tan \varphi_1$$

其中 $\varphi_1 = \cos^{-1} 0.6 = 53.13^\circ$

$$\therefore Q_1 = P \tan \varphi_1 = 13.33K \text{ var}$$

并电容后电路吸收的无功:

并电容前后电路吸收的有功不变

$$\varphi_2 = \cos^{-1} 0.9 = 25.84^{\circ}$$

$$Q_2 = UI \sin \varphi_2 = P \tan \varphi_2 = 4.843K \text{ var}$$







$$Q_2 = Q_1 + Q_C$$

$$Q_C = Q_2 - Q_1 = 4.843 - 13.33 = -8.487K$$
 var

$$Q_C = -\omega CU^2 = -8.487K \text{ var}$$

$$C = \frac{Q_C}{-\omega U^2} = \frac{-8487}{-100\pi \times 220^2} = 558.16 \times 10^{-6} F$$

方法2

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{U}{I_c} \qquad C = \frac{I_c}{\omega U}$$





$$I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_1} = \frac{10^4}{220 \times 0.6} = 75.76A$$

$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_2} = \frac{10^4}{220 \times 0.9} = 50.51A$$

$$I_c = I_L \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi_2 = 38.59A$$

$$C = \frac{I_c}{\omega U} = \frac{38.59}{314 \times 220} = 0.0005584F = 558.4 \mu F$$

如 $\cos \varphi_2$ =1,得C=0.0008774F=877.4 μF 。





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?

解

$$\cos \varphi_1 = 0.9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi_1 = 25.84^{\circ} \quad \cos \varphi_2 = 0.95 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi_2 = 18.19^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 10^3}{314 \times 220^2} (tg25.84^\circ - tg18.19^\circ) = 103\mu \text{ F}$$

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

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 ?





§6-7 正弦电路的稳态分析

直流电路

正弦稳态

欧姆定律
$$U = RI$$
或 $I = \frac{U}{R}$ $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$ 或 $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z}$ KCL $\sum I = 0$ $\sum \dot{I} = 0$ $\sum \dot{U} = 0$

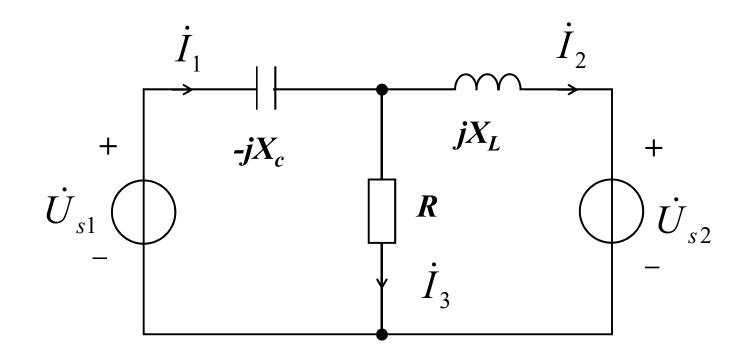
结点法、回路法、叠加定理、

戴维南定理等均可应用。



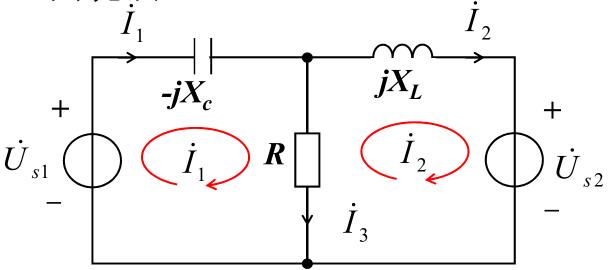


例6-10: 已知 $\dot{U}_{s1} = 100/0^{\circ}V$, $\dot{U}_{s2} = 100/90^{\circ}V$ $R = 5\Omega$, $X_L = 5\Omega$, $X_c = 2\Omega$ 。试求各支路电流和各电压源发出的复功率。





解:方法1:网孔法



$$\begin{cases} (R - jX_c)\dot{I}_1 - R\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_{s1} \\ -R\dot{I}_1 + (R + jX_L)\dot{I}_2 = -\dot{U}_{s2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (5-j2)\dot{I}_1 - 5\dot{I}_2 = 100/0^{\circ} \\ -5\dot{I}_1 + (5+j5)\dot{I}_2 = -100/90^{\circ} \end{cases}$$







$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{500}{10 + j15} = 27.735 / -56.31^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 32.343/-115.346^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_2 = 29.872/11.887^{\circ} A$$

$$\overline{S}_{u_{s1}} = \dot{U}_{s1} \overset{*}{I}_{1} = 100 \times 27.735 / \underline{56.31}^{\circ}$$

$$= 2773.5 / \underline{56.31}^{\circ} VA$$

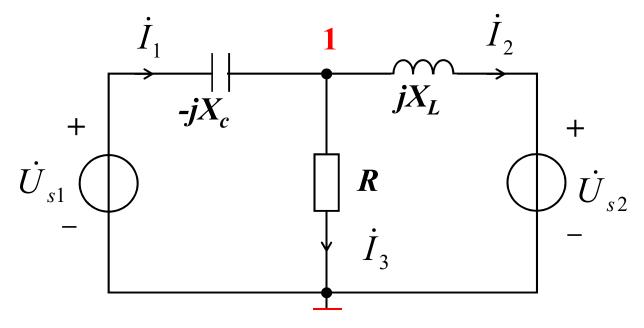
$$\overline{S}_{u_{s2}} = -\dot{U}_{s2} \overset{*}{I}_{2} = -100/90^{\circ} \times 32.343/115.346^{\circ}$$

= 3234.3/25.346°*VA*





方法2: 结点法:



$$\left(\frac{1}{-jX_{c}} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{jX_{L}}\right)\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s1}}{-jX_{c}} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s2}}{jX_{L}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + j\frac{3}{10}\right)\dot{U}_1 = 20 + j50$$







$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{100(2+j5)}{2+j3} = 149.173/11.889^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{s1} - \dot{U}_1}{-jX_c} = 27.65 / -56.24^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_{s2}}{jX_L} = 32.315 / -115.386^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{U_1}{R} = 29.835/11.889^{\circ} A$$

$$\overline{S}_{u_{s_1}} = \dot{U}_{s_1} I_1^* = 2765/56.24^\circ VA$$

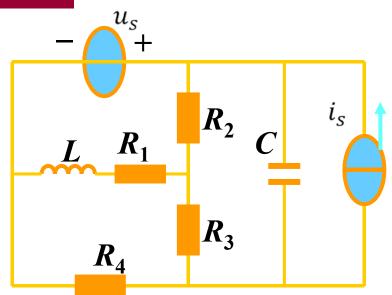
$$\overline{S}_{u_{s2}} = -\dot{U}_{s2} I_2 = -j100 \times 32.315/115.386^{\circ}$$
$$= 3231.5/25.386^{\circ} VA$$

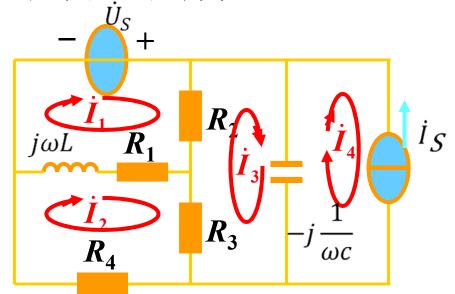




例2.

列写电路的回路电流方程和节点电压方程





解

回路法:

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

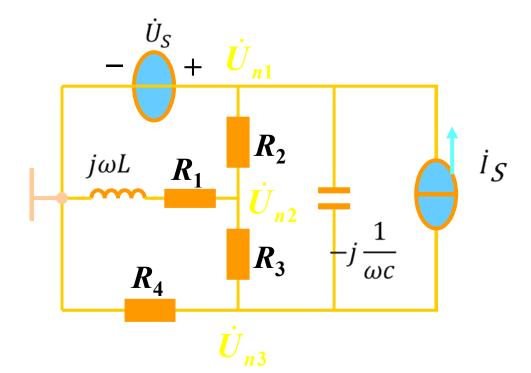
$$(R_{1} + R_{3} + R_{4} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = 0$$

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

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







节点法:

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

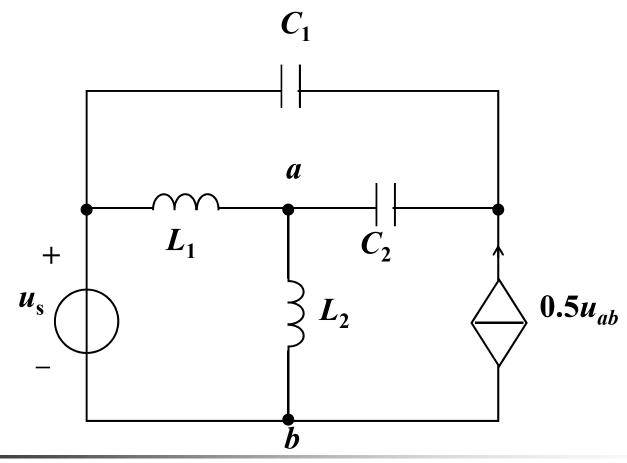
$$(\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0$$

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



例 已知 $u_s = 60\sqrt{2}\sin 1000tV$ $L_1 = L_2 = 4mH$ $C_1 = 167.67 \mu F$ $C_2 = 250 \mu F$

试用戴维南定理求ab间的电压uab







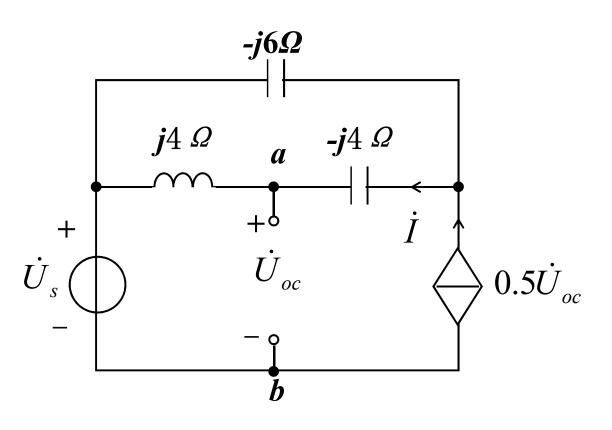


解:

$$\dot{U}_s = 60/-90^{\circ} V$$

(1) 求
$$\dot{U}_{oc}$$

$$\dot{I} = 0.5 \dot{U}_{oc}$$

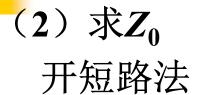


$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j4\dot{I} - j60 = j2\dot{U}_{oc} - j60$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{-j60}{1-j2} = 26.833/26.565^{\circ}V$$

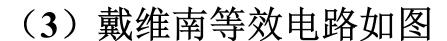






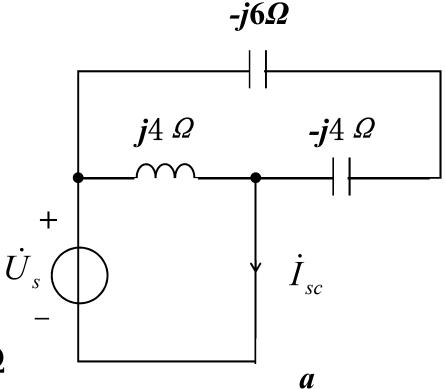
$$\dot{I}_{sc} = \frac{-j60}{j4} + \frac{-j60}{-j10} = -9$$

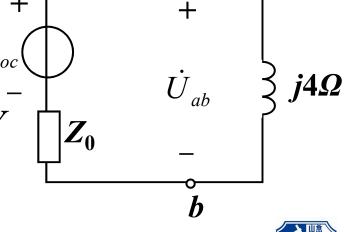
$$Z_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{\dot{I}_{sc}} = 2.98/153.435^{\circ}\Omega$$



$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \frac{j4}{Z_0 + j4} \dot{U}_{oc} = 18/-53.125^{\circ} V^{-1}$$

$$u_{ab} = 18\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t - 53.125^{\circ})V$$









例 已知U=115V, U_1 =55.4V, U_2 =80V, R_1 =32 Ω ,f=50Hz。求线圈的电阻 R_2 和电感 L_2 。

解:方法1

$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73 A$$





$$I = \frac{115}{\sqrt{(32 + R_2)^2 + (\omega L_2)^2}} = 1.73$$

$$I = \frac{80}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L_2)^2}} = 1.73$$

解得
$$R_2 = 19.58\Omega$$
, $L_2 = \frac{41.86}{2\pi f} = 0.133$ H.

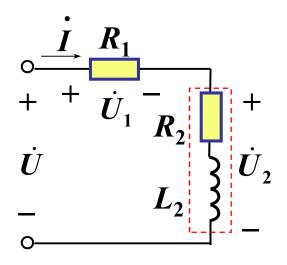
方法2: 借助相量图

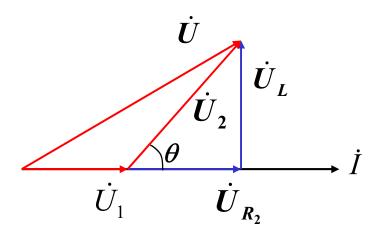
$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73 A$$











$$U^{2} = U_{1}^{2} + U_{2}^{2} - 2U_{1}U_{2}\cos(180^{\circ} - \theta)$$
$$= U_{1}^{2} + U_{2}^{2} + 2U_{1}U_{2}\cos\theta$$

$$\theta = 64.9^{\circ}$$

$$U_{R2} = U_2 \cos \theta = 33.92V$$

$$R_2 = \frac{U_{R2}}{I} = 19.6\Omega$$

$$U_L = U_2 \sin \theta = 72.46V$$

$$X_L = \frac{U_L}{I} = 41.88\Omega$$

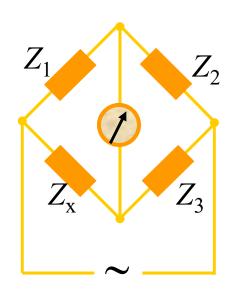
$$L_2 = X_L / 2\pi f = 0.133$$
H







已知平衡电桥 $Z_1=R_1$, $Z_2=R_2$, $Z_3=R_3+j\omega L_3$ 。 求: $Z_{\mathbf{v}} = R_{\mathbf{v}} + j\omega L_{\mathbf{v}}$ 。



解 平衡条件: $Z_1Z_3=Z_2Z_x$ 得

$$|Z_1| \angle \varphi_1 \cdot |Z_3| \angle \varphi_3 = |Z_2| \angle \varphi_2 \cdot |Z_x| \angle \varphi_x$$

$$\begin{cases} |Z_1| \ |Z_3| = |Z_2| \ |Z_x| \\ \varphi_1 + \varphi_3 = \varphi_2 + \varphi_x \end{cases}$$

$$R_1(R_3+j\omega L_3)=R_2(R_x+j\omega L_x)$$

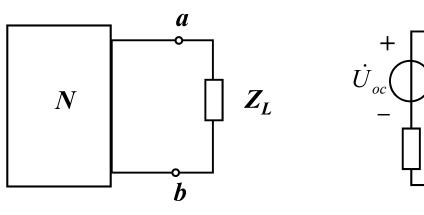
$$R_x = R_1 R_3 / R_2$$
, $L_x = L_3 R_1 / R_2$

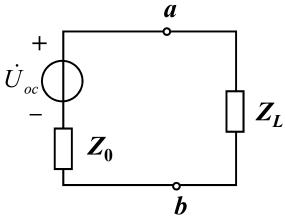




§6-8 最大功率传输

负载取什么值可获得最大功率(指有功)。





设
$$Z_0 = R_0 + jX_0$$
 , $Z_L = R_1 + jX_1$

$$Z_{L} = R_1 + jX_1$$

负载吸收的功率

$$P_2 = I^2 R_1 = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{(R_0 + R_1)^2 + (X_0 + X_1)^2} R_1$$





$$X_0 + X_1 = 0$$
时, P_2 最大。

 R_1 的取值:

$$\frac{dP_2}{dR_1} = \left[\frac{R_1 U_{oc}^2}{(R_0 + R_1)^2} \right]' = U_{oc}^2 \frac{(R_0 + R_1)^2 - 2(R_0 + R_1)R_1}{(R_0 + R_1)^4} = 0$$

得:
$$R_0 - R_1 = 0$$

 \therefore P₂获得最大的条件是: $R_1 = R_0$, $X_1 = -X_0$

$$Z_L = \overset{*}{Z}_0$$

$$P_{2\max} = \left(\frac{U_{oc}}{R_0 + R_1}\right)^2 R_1 = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_0}$$



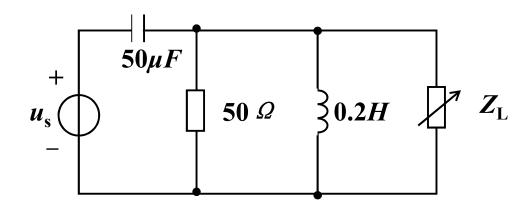


传输效率:

$$\eta = \frac{P_{2 \text{ max}}}{P_s} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_0} / \frac{U_{oc}^2}{2R_0} = 0.5 = 50\%$$

例: 已知 $u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(200t + 10^\circ)V$

当负载ZL取什么值时可获得最大功率?最大功率是多少?

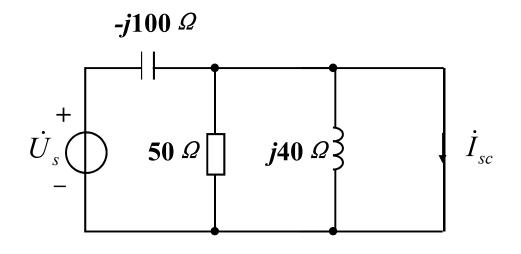




(1) 求短路电流

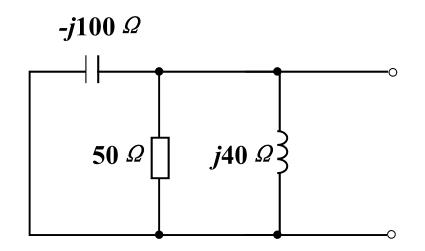
$$\dot{U}_s = 100/10^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I}_{sc} = \frac{100/10^{\circ}}{-j100} = 1/100^{\circ} A$$



(2) 求等效导纳

$$Y_0 = \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{-j100} + \frac{1}{j40}$$
$$= 0.02 - j0.015 S$$

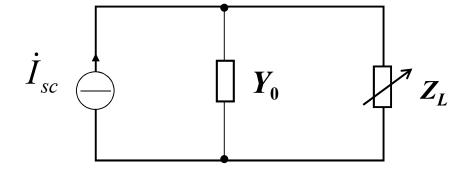








(3)等效电路如图



$$Y_L = Y_0 = 0.02 + j0.015 S$$

即
$$Z_L = 32 - j24 \Omega$$
 时,负载 Z_L 可获最大功率。

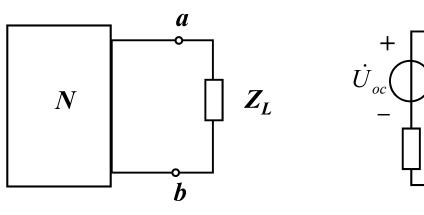


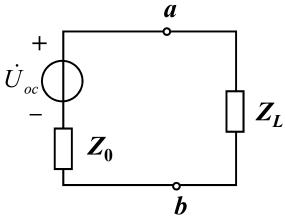




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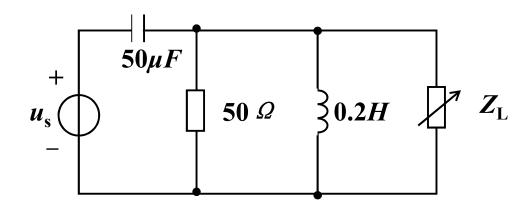


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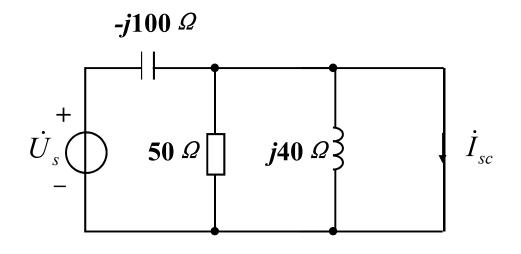




(1) 求短路电流

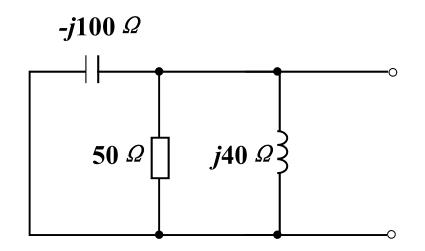
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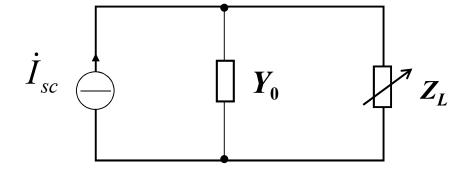








(3)等效电路如图



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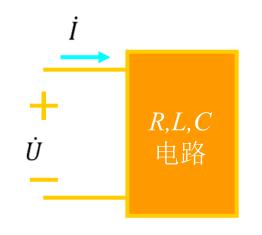




谐振(resonance)是正弦电路在特定条件下所产生的一种特殊物理现象,谐振现象在无线电和电工技术中得到广泛应用,对电路中谐振现象的研究有重要的实际意义。

谐振的定义

含有R、L、C的一端口电路,在特定条件下出现端口电压、电流同相位的现象时,称电路发生了谐振。



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

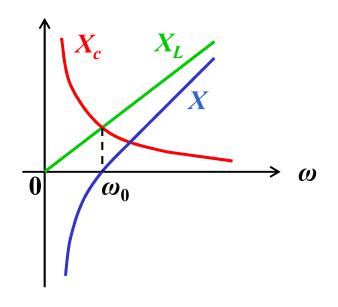
发生谐振





§6-9 串联电路的谐振

一、串联谐振



$$Z = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R + j(X_L - X_C) = R + jX$$





$$\omega < \omega_0$$
时, $X = X_L - X_C < 0$, 电路呈容性

$$\omega > \omega_0$$
时, $X = X_L - X_C > 0$, 电路呈感性

$$\omega = \omega_0$$
时, $X = X_L - X_C = 0$, 电路呈阻性

当
$$X_L = X_C$$
 时, $Z = R$,发生串联谐振

谐振时
$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
 ——谐振角频率

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$
 ——谐振频率





二、串联谐振实现的方式

(1) LC不变,改变 ω 。

 ω_0 由电路本身的参数决定,一个 R L C 串联电路只能有一个对应的 ω_0 ,当外加频率等于谐振频率时,电路发生谐振。

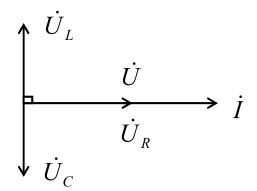
(2) 电源频率不变,改变 L 或 C (常改变C)。



三、串联谐振的特征

- 1. Z=R 为纯电阻。 端电压与端电流同相位。
- 2. $|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$ 谐振时为最小 $I = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{U}{R}$ 电流最大

$$\dot{U}_x = \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = 0 \qquad \dot{U} = \dot{U}_R$$



LC上的电压大小相等,相位相反,串联总电压为零, 也称电压谐振。





3. 特性阻抗:
$$\rho = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

品质因数
$$Q = \frac{\rho}{R} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{R\omega_0 C} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega_0 L\dot{I} = j\omega_0 L\frac{\dot{U}}{R} = jQ\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega_0 C}\dot{I} = -jQ\dot{U}$$





4 谐振时的功率

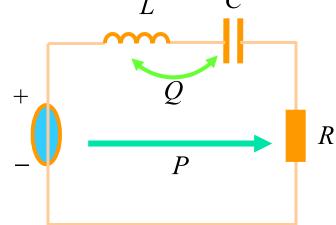
$$P=UIcos\varphi=UI=RI_0^2=U^2/R$$
,

电源向电路输送电阻消耗的功率,电阻功率达最大。

$$Q = UI \sin \phi = Q_L + Q_C = 0$$

$$Q_L = \omega_0 L I_0^2$$
, $Q_C = -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C} I_0^2 = -\omega_0 L I_0^2$

电源不向电路输送无功。电感中的无功与电容中的无功与电容中的无功大小相等,互相补偿,彼此进行能量交换。



设
$$u = U_m \cos \omega_0 t$$
 则 $i = I_m \cos \omega_0 t$

$$U_{Cm} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} I_m = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} I_m \qquad u_C = U_{cm} \cos(\omega_0 t - 90^\circ)$$

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2}Cu_C^2 = \frac{1}{2}LI_m^2\sin^2\omega_0 t$$
 电场能量

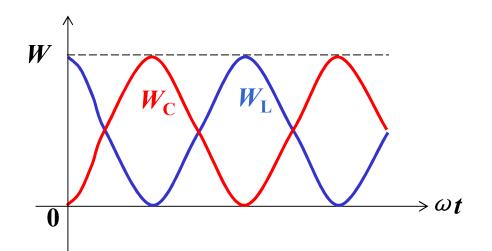
表明:

(1) 电感和电容能量按正弦规律变化,最大值相等 $W_{Lm}=W_{Cm}$ 。L、C的电场能量和磁场能量作周期振荡性的能量交换,而不与电源进行能量交换。





(2) 任何时刻储存在L和C上能量的总和为常数。



$$W = W_L + W_C = \frac{1}{2}Li^2 + \frac{1}{2}Cu_C^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}LI_m^2 = \frac{1}{2}CU_{Cm}^2 = 常数$$
$$\rightarrow \omega t$$



四. RLC串联谐振电路的谐振曲线和选择性

谐振曲线



(1) 阻抗的频率特性

$$Z = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = |Z(\omega)| \angle \varphi(\omega)$$

幅频特 性

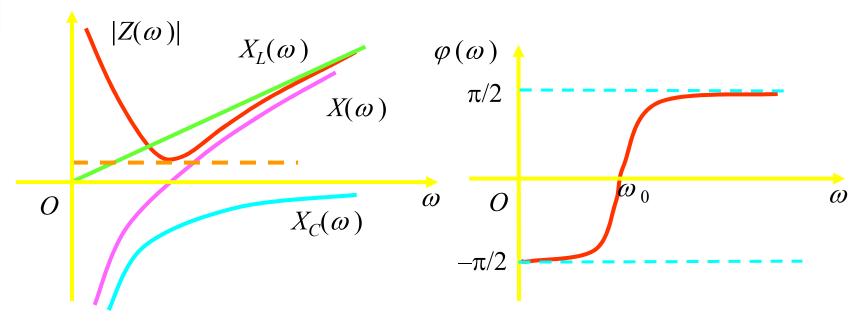
$$|Z(\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L + X_C)^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{X_L + X_C}{R} = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{X}{R}$$

相频特 性







阻抗幅频特性

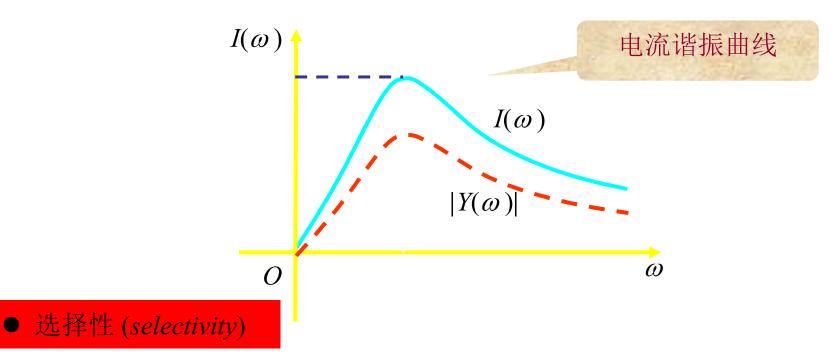
阻抗相频特性

2. 电流谐振曲线

$$I(\omega) = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = |Y(\omega)|U$$

 $I(\omega)$ 与 $|Y(\omega)|$ 相似。





从电流谐振曲线看到,谐振时电流达到最大,当 ω 偏离 ω_0 时,电流从最大值U/R降下来。即,串联谐振电路对不同频率的信号有不同的响应,对谐振信号最突出(表现为电流最大),而对远离谐振频率的信号加以抑制(电流小)。这种对不同输入信号的选择能力称为"选择性"。



● 通用谐振曲线

为了不同谐振回路之间进行比较,把电流谐振曲线的横、纵坐标分别除以 ω_0 和 $I(\omega_0)$,即

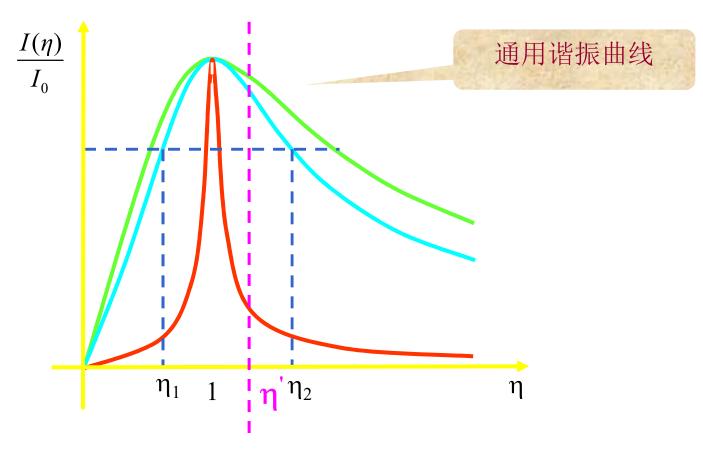
$$\omega \to \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \eta, \quad I(\omega) \to \frac{I(\omega)}{I(\omega_0)} = \frac{I(\eta)}{I_0}$$

$$\frac{I(\omega)}{I(\omega_0)} = \frac{U/|Z|}{U/R} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega L}{R} - \frac{1}{\omega RC})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega_0 L}{R} \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{1}{\omega_0 RC} \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (Q \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - Q \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}$$

$$\frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\eta - \frac{1}{R})^2}}$$





Q越大,谐振曲线越尖。当稍微偏离谐振点时,曲线就急剧下降, 电路对非谐振频率下的电流具有较强的抑制能力,所以选择性好。因此 , Q是反映谐振电路性质的一个重要指标。



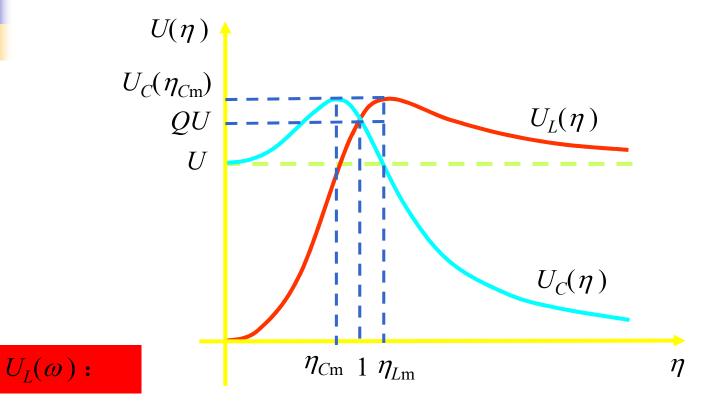
(3) $U_L(\omega)$ 与 $U_C(\omega)$ 的频率特性

$$U_{L}(\omega) = \omega LI = \omega L \cdot \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{\omega LU}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{QU}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\eta^{2}} + Q^{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\eta^{2}})^{2}}}$$

$$U_{C}(\omega) = \frac{I}{\omega C} = \frac{U}{\omega C\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{QU}{\sqrt{\eta^{2} + Q^{2}(\eta^{2} - 1)^{2}}}$$



当 ω =0, $U_L(\omega)$ =0;0< ω < ω_0 , $U_L(\omega)$ 增大; ω = ω_0 , $U_L(\omega)$ =QU; ω > ω_0 ,电流开始减小,但速度不快, X_L 继续增大, U_L 仍有增大的趋势,但在某个 ω 下 $U_L(\omega)$ 达到最大值,然后减小。 ω $\to\infty$, $X_L\to\infty$, $U_L(\infty)$ =U。

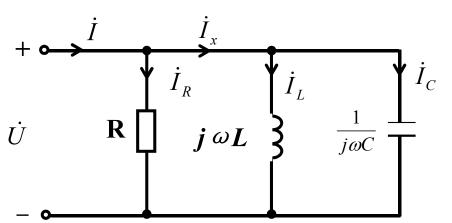
类似可讨论 $U_{C}(\omega)$ 。





§6-10 并联电路的谐振

一、并联谐振



谐振角频率 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

- 二、并联谐振时的特点
 - 1. \dot{U} 与 \dot{I} 同相位,电路呈阻性
 - 2. : $|Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2}$, 谐振时|Y| = G为最小

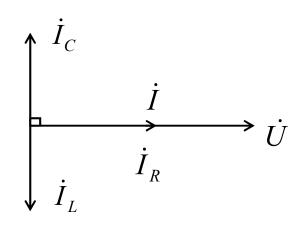
若端电流1一定,则谐振时端电压为最大







3. 定义品质因数0



$$Q = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} / \frac{1}{R} = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L} = \omega_0 CR = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$\dot{I}_C \qquad \dot{I}_X = \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{1}{j\omega_0 L} \dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega_0 L} \cdot R\dot{I} = -jQ\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega_0 C\dot{U} = j\omega_0 C \cdot R\dot{I} = jQ\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R$$

三、并联谐振电路的频率特性

$$U = \frac{I}{\sqrt{G^2 + (\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})^2}} = \frac{I}{\sqrt{G^2 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \omega_0 C - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \frac{1}{\omega_0 L})^2}} = \frac{I/G}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^2}}$$

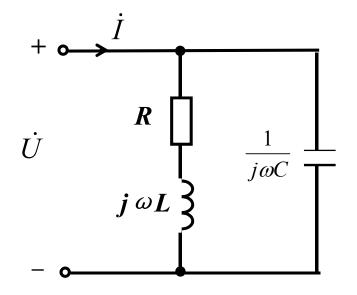




$$\frac{I}{G} = U_0 \qquad \frac{U}{U_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^2}}$$

当Q较大时,选频特性好,反之选频特性差。

四、工程上的并联谐振电路:线圈与电容并联



端口的等效导纳

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C} \frac{1}{T} \qquad Y = \frac{1}{R + j\omega L} + j\omega C$$
$$= \frac{R - j\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j\omega C$$





$$=\frac{R}{R^{2}+(\omega L)^{2}}+j[\omega C-\frac{\omega L}{R^{2}+(\omega L)^{2}}]$$

当电路谐振时

$$\omega_0 C - \frac{\omega_0 L}{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2} = 0$$

得
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{L^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{CR^2}{L}}$$

当
$$1-\frac{C}{L}R^2 > 0$$
 即 $R < \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 时,电路可以产生谐振

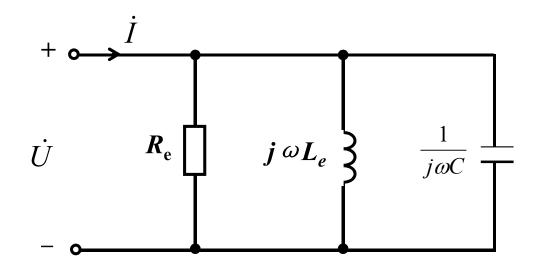
当
$$1-\frac{C}{L}R^2 < 0$$
 即 $R > \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 时,电路不会产生谐振





$$\frac{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}{R} = R_e , \frac{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}{\omega L} = \omega L_e$$

$$Y = \frac{R}{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}} + j[\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}] = \frac{1}{R_{e}} + j[\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L_{e}}]$$





电路的品质因数

$$Q = \frac{R_e}{\omega_0 L_e} = \frac{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{R} / \frac{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

谐振频率

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_e C}}$$

谐振时:

$$Y = \frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}$$

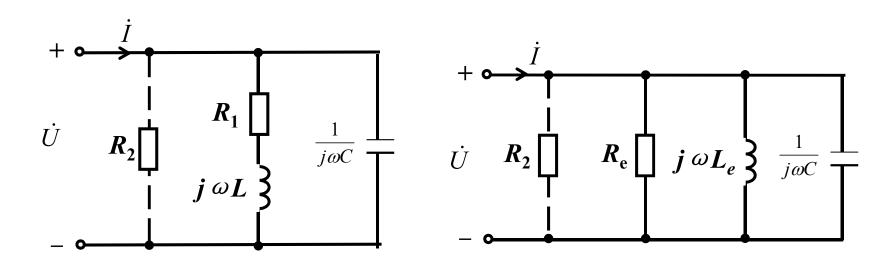
$$Z = R_e = \frac{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{R} = \frac{L}{RC}$$

当Q>>1时,即 $\omega_0L>>R$ 时,

$$L_e \approx L$$
, $R_e \approx \frac{\omega_0^2 L^2}{R}$



例6-13: 一个电阻为 R_1 =10 Ω 的线圈,品质因数为100,与电容接成并联谐振电路,如再并一个 R_2 =100Κ Ω 的电阻,整个电路的品质因数为多少?



解:并电阻 R_2 前

$$Q_1 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R_1} = 100$$

$$\omega_0 L = 100 R_1 = 1000 \Omega$$





$$Q_1 \gg 1$$

$$\omega_0 L_e \approx \omega_0 L = 10^3 \Omega$$

$$R_e \approx \frac{(\omega_0 L)^2}{R_1} = \frac{10^6}{10} = 10^5 \Omega$$

并 R_2 后,等效电阻

$$R = \frac{R_2 R_e}{R_2 + R_e} = 5 \times 10^4 \Omega$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L_e} = \frac{5 \times 10^4}{10^3} = 50$$



