

第10章 含有耦合电感的电路

本章重点

- 1.互感和互感电压
- 2.有互感电路的计算
- 3.空心变压器和理想变压器

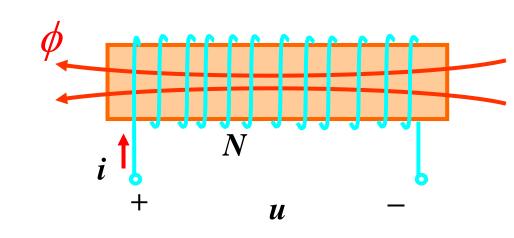
10.1 互 感



1. 互感

单独的一个线圈

通入电流 \rightarrow 产生磁通 Φ 磁链 $\Psi = \mathbb{N} \Phi = L i$



感应电压:
$$u = \frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{\mathrm{d}t} = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

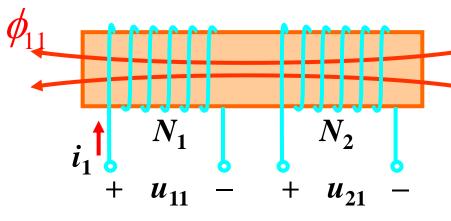
线性电感元件,电压是由自身线圈电流产生的, 故叫自感电压, L称为自感系数。

10.1 互 感



1. 互感

如果在该 轴芯上再 绕一个线圈 对任一线圈的产生磁通,只通过一个线圈的磁通叫漏磁通同时铰链于另一线圈的磁通叫互感磁通



$$\psi_{21} = N_2 \phi_{21}$$

也写成与自感磁链类似形式→引 入互感系数

$$\psi_{11} = N_1 \phi_{11}$$

$$\psi_{11} = L_1 i_1$$

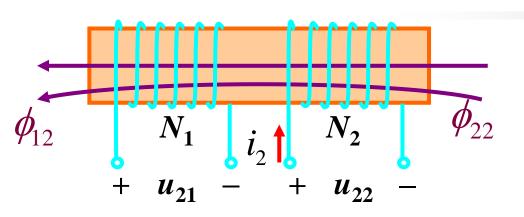
$$L_1 = \frac{\psi_{11}}{i_1}$$

互感系数
$$M_{21} = \frac{\psi_{21}}{i_1}$$

双下标的含义

若线圈2通电流





$$\psi_{22} = N_2 \phi_{22}$$

$$\psi_{22} = L_2 i_2$$

则线圈1中同样存在互感磁链

$$\psi_{12} = N_1 \phi_{12}$$

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{12} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_{12}}{\boldsymbol{i}_2}$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = M$$

互感系数,单位亨(H)。

注意:

M值与线圈的形状、匝数、几何位置、空间媒质物理性质有关,满足 $M_{12}=M_{21}$.

2. 耦合系数

两个线圈磁耦合的紧密程度。



$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\psi_{21}\psi_{12}}{\psi_{11}\psi_{22}}} = \sqrt{\frac{(N_1\phi_{12})(N_2\phi_{21})}{(N_1\phi_{11})(N_2\phi_{22})}} \le 1 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{12} \le \phi_{22} \\ \phi_{21} \le \phi_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \le 1$$

相关因素

· 线圈的结构 相互几何位置 空间磁介质

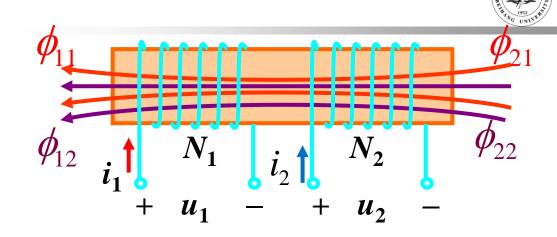
>(变压器) (双线并绕)

(不希望彼此干扰,信号电路) (垂直轴线)

3. 耦合电感上的电压、 电流关系

两个线圈都注入电流

$$\phi_1 = \phi_{11} + \phi_{12}$$



$$\psi_1 = N_1 \phi_1 = N_1 \phi_{11} + N_1 \phi_{12} = \psi_{11} + \psi_{12}$$

$$\psi_1 = L_1 i_1 + M i_2$$
 同理

$$\psi_2 = Mi_1 + L_2i_2$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\mathrm{d}\psi_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{\mathrm{d}\psi_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

把线圈2绕线方向变一下



$$\phi_1 = \phi_{11} - \phi_{12}$$

$$\phi_{11}$$
 ϕ_{12}
 i_1
 i_2
 i_2
 i_1
 i_2
 i_2
 i_2
 i_1
 i_2
 i_2
 i_2
 i_3
 i_4
 i_4
 i_4
 i_5
 i_4
 i_5
 i_5

$$\psi_1 = N_1 \phi_1 = N_1 \phi_{11} - N_1 \phi_{12} = \psi_{11} - \psi_{12}$$

$$\psi_1 = L_1 i_1 - M i_2$$

$$\psi_2 = -Mi_1 + L_2i_2$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\mathrm{d}\psi_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{\mathrm{d}\psi_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

互感电压 符号原则:

两线圈的自磁链和互磁链方向相同,互感 电压取正,否则取负。



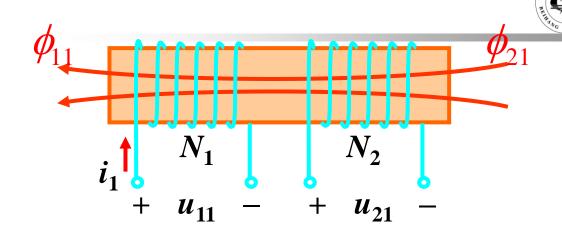
【电流的参考方向
线圈的相对位置和绕向有关

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} \pm M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u_2 = u_{21} + u_{22} = \pm M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 \pm j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = \pm j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

设 设 置

影响 u_{21} 实际方向的因素有:



- B 施感电流*i*,的变化率;
- u_{21} 参考方向的指定;
- □ 线圈1的绕线方向;
- 线圈2的绕线方向;
 - 线圈2的电流方向。





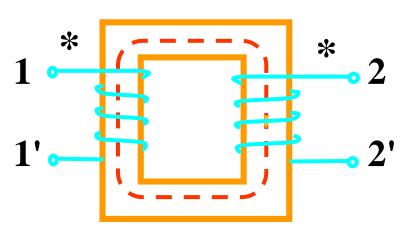
自感电压,当u, i 取关联参考方向,u、i与 ϕ 符合右手螺旋定则,其表达式为

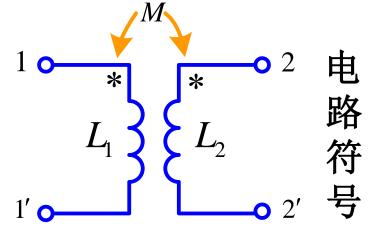
$$u_{11} = \frac{d\Psi_{11}}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\phi_{11}}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

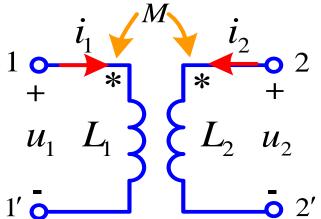
★互感电压极性与绕向、与电流参考方向有关: 线圈一定则绕向一定,则互感电压极性与 施感电流参考方向存在一、一对应关系。 为体现该关系则引入同名端的概念。



施感电流的流入端(进端)同互感电压正极性端称为同名端用符号"●"或"△"或"★"表示。

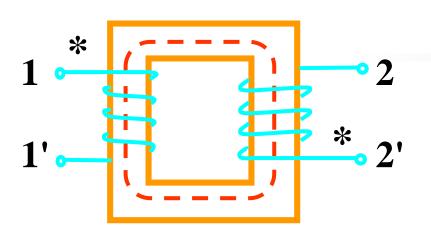


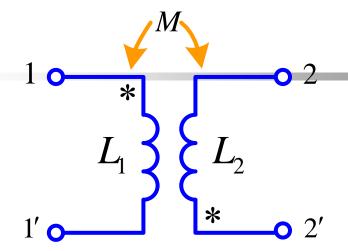


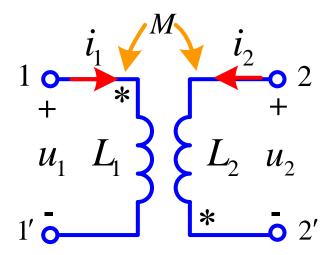


$$u_{1} = L_{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{1}}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{2}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_{2} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{1}}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{2}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$







$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}\,i_1}{\mathrm{d}\,t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}\,i_2}{\mathrm{d}\,t}$$

$$u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

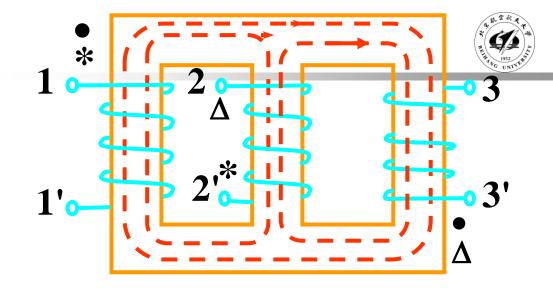
正弦稳态电路

$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 \pm j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \pm j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$

确定同名端的方法:

实验的方法 测耦合线圈 的同名端:



- (1) 当随时间增大的时变电流从一线圈的一端流入时,将会引起另一线圈相应同名端的电位升高。
- (2) 当两个线圈中电流同时由同名端流入(或流出)时,两个电流产生的磁场相互增强。
- (3) 线圈的同名端必须两两确定。



关 系

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}\,i_1}{\mathrm{d}\,t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}\,i_2}{\mathrm{d}\,t}$$

$$u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d} \, l_1}{\mathrm{d} \, t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d} \, l_2}{\mathrm{d} \, t}$$

$$u = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - I \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}i_2}$$

$$u_2 = M \frac{\mathrm{d} \, l_1}{\mathrm{d} \, t} - L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d} \, l_2}{\mathrm{d} \, t}$$

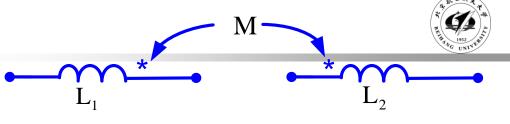
互感电压的方向 { 同名端 产生它的电流

一端电流从*端流入,另端互感电压*端为正

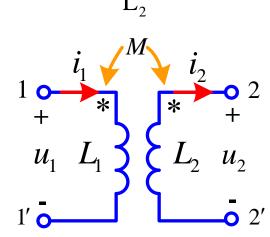
互感前正负号由施感电流方向与互感电压参考方向有关。同名端时取正,否则取负。

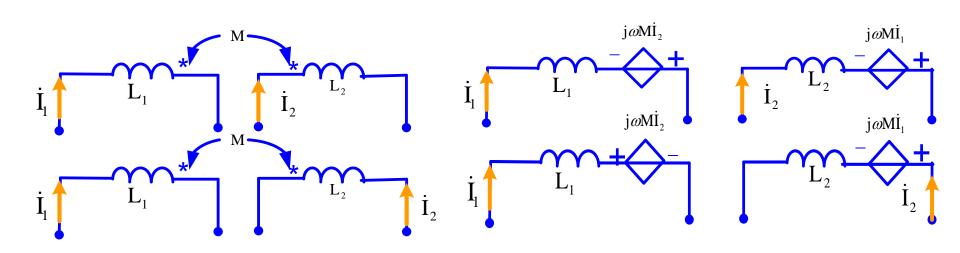
大

五. 耦合电感的电路符号



- •互感电压的作用可用受控源来表示
 - •CCVS
 - •受控源极性与施感电流方向有关
 - •受控源极性与同名端有关



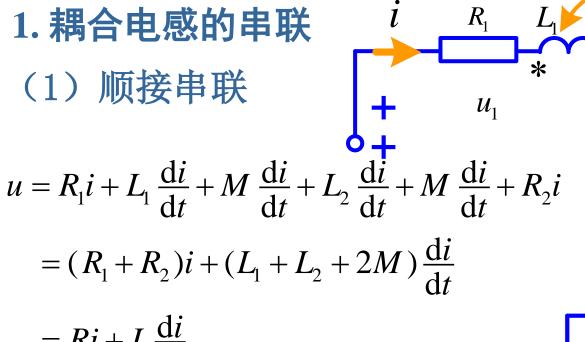


10.2 含有耦合电感电路的计算

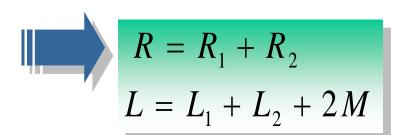


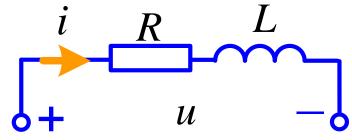
1. 耦合电感的串联

(1) 顺接串联



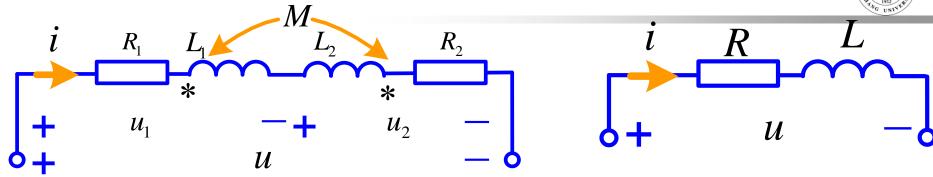
$$= Ri + L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$





去耦等效电路





$$u = R_1 i + L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + R_2 i$$

$$= (R_1 + R_2)i + (L_1 + L_2 - 2M)\frac{di}{dt} = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt}$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2$$

$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

$$M \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(L_1 + L_2 \right)$$

互感不大于两个自感的算术平均值。



$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \ge 0$$

互感系数的测量方法:



顺接一次,反接一次,可测互感系数:

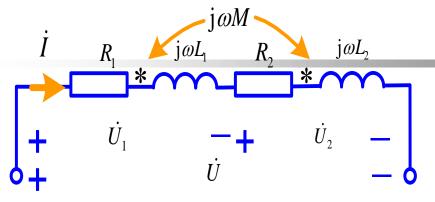
$$M = \frac{L_{\parallel} - L_{\boxtimes}}{4}$$

全耦合时
$$M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

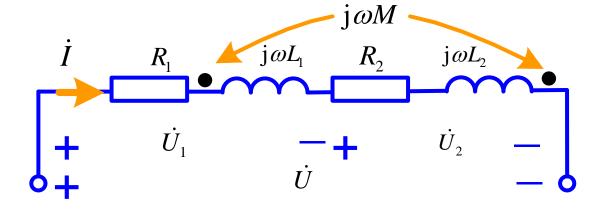
$$L = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2\sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

$$= (\sqrt{L_1} \pm \sqrt{L_2})^2$$

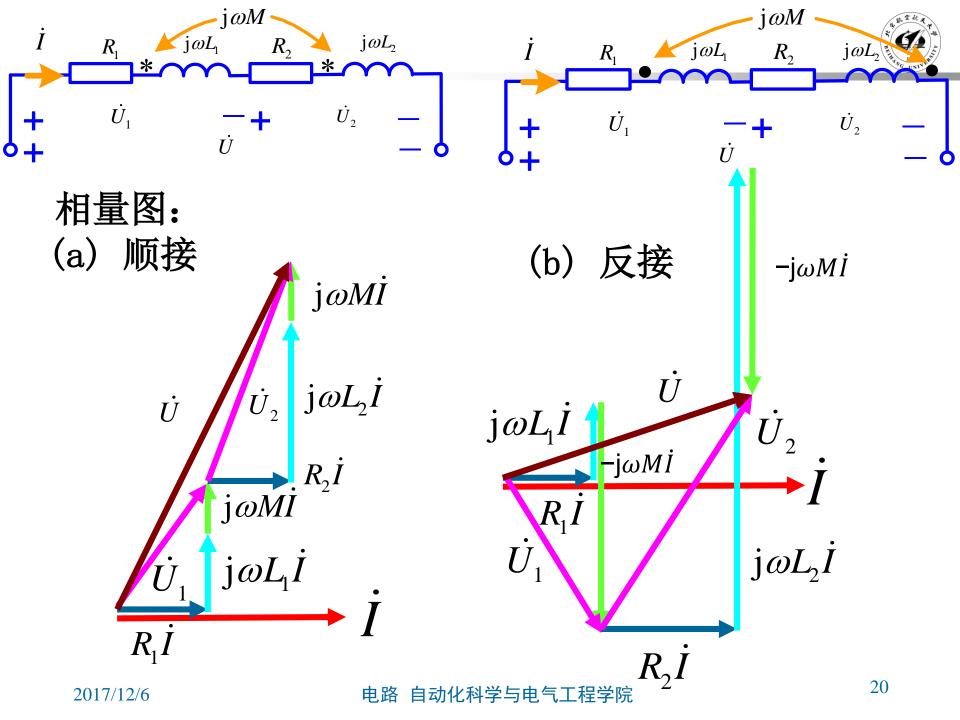
在正弦激励下:



$$\dot{U} = (R_1 + R_2)\dot{I} + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)\dot{I}$$



$$\dot{U} = (R_1 + R_2)\dot{I} + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)\dot{I}$$



2. 耦合电感的并联

(1) 同侧并联

$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} + R_1 i_1 \\ u = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} + R_2 i_2 \end{cases}$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2$$

$$i_1$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_1$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_1$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_3$$

$$i_4$$

$$i_2$$

$$i_4$$

$$i_5$$

$$i_7$$

$$i_8$$

$$i_8$$

$$i_8$$

$$i_8$$

$$i_8$$

$$i_9$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 + R_1 \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + R_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{1} = j\omega L_{1} + R_{1}$$

$$Z_{2} = j\omega L_{2} + R_{2}$$

$$Z_{m} = j\omega M$$

(2) 异侧并联

$$\begin{cases} u = L_{1} \frac{di_{1}}{dt} - M \frac{di_{2}}{dt} + R_{1}i_{1} \\ u = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt} - M \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + R_{2}i_{2} \end{cases} \quad i = i_{1} - i_{1} - i_{2}$$

$$i_1$$
 i_2 i_2 i_3 i_4 i_2 i_4 i_4 i_5 i_4 i_4 i_5 i_4 i_5 i_4 i_5 i_5 i_6 i_6 i_6 i_6 i_7 i_8 i_8 i_9 i_9

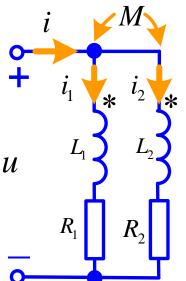
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 + R_1 \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + R_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{1} = j\omega L_{1} + R_{1}$$

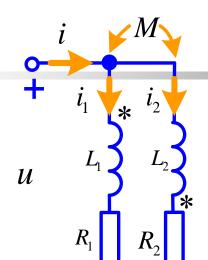
$$Z_{2} = j\omega L_{2} + R_{2}$$

$$Z_{m} = j\omega M$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{U}{\dot{I}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_m}{Z_1 + Z_2 + 2Z_m}$$



$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_m^2}{Z_1 + Z_2 - 2Z_m}$$



$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_m^2}{Z_1 + Z_2 + 2Z_m}$$

R1=R2=0时
$$L_{eq} = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 \mp 2M}$$

两个耦合电感,下面哪种连接方式,使得端口上的阻抗仍是感性的:

- 串联的顺接方式;
- 串联的反接方式;
- 同侧并联;
- 异侧并联。

作业



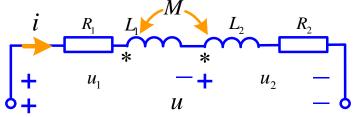
- 10-1【同名端】
- 10-2 【同名端】
- 10-8 【串接】
- 10-15 【回路法方程】

3.互感消去法

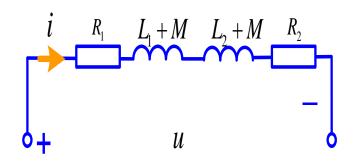


两个耦合电感有一端相联接时,可把具有互感的电路快速转化为等效的无互感的电路。

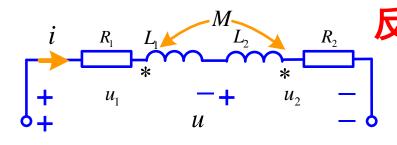




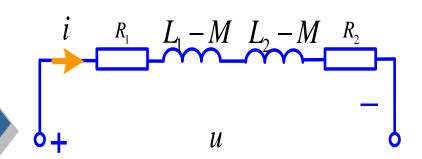




$$u = (R_1 + R_2)i + (L_1 + L_2 + 2M)\frac{di}{dt}$$



$$u = (R_1 + R_2)i + (L_1 + L_2 - 2M)\frac{di}{dt}$$



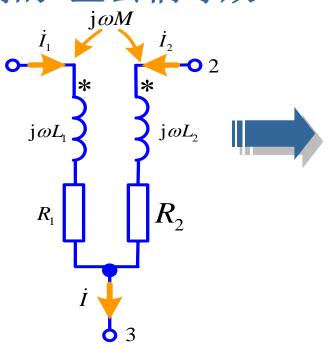
3.互感消去法

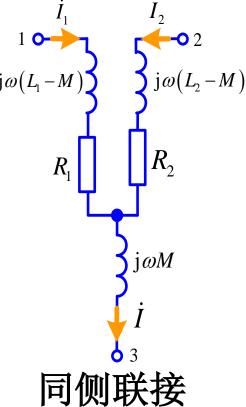


同名端为共端的T型去耦等效

1、2端也共点, 则为同侧并联)

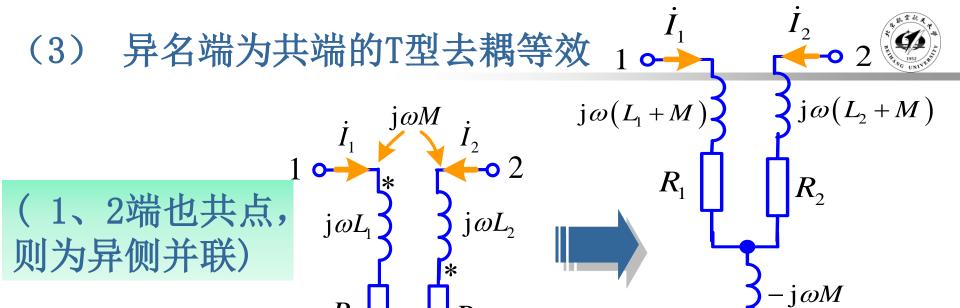
 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$





$$\dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + R_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = j\omega (L_1 - M)\dot{I}_1 + R_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + R_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = j\omega (L_2 - M)\dot{I}_2 + R_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}$$



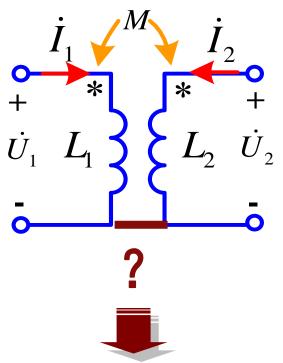
$$\dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + R_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = j\omega (L_1 + M) \dot{I}_1 + R_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + R_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = j\omega (L_2 + M) \dot{I}_2 + R_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}$$

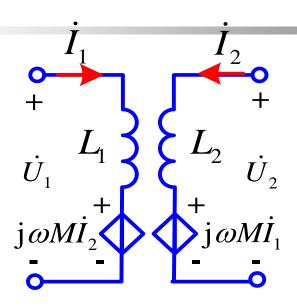
 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$

4. 受控源等效电路









$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

T型等效(去耦等效)

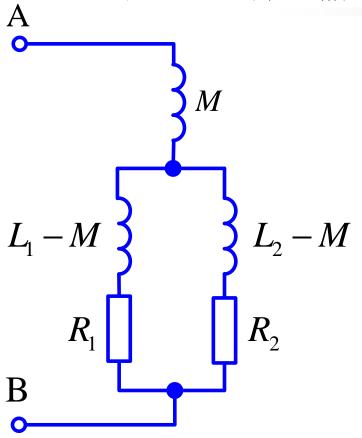
$$\dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$

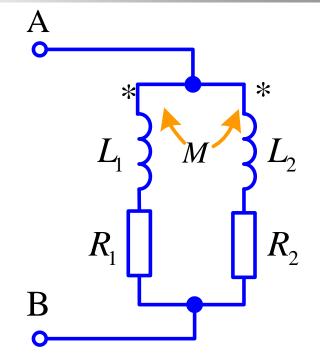


求: AB端的输入阻抗。

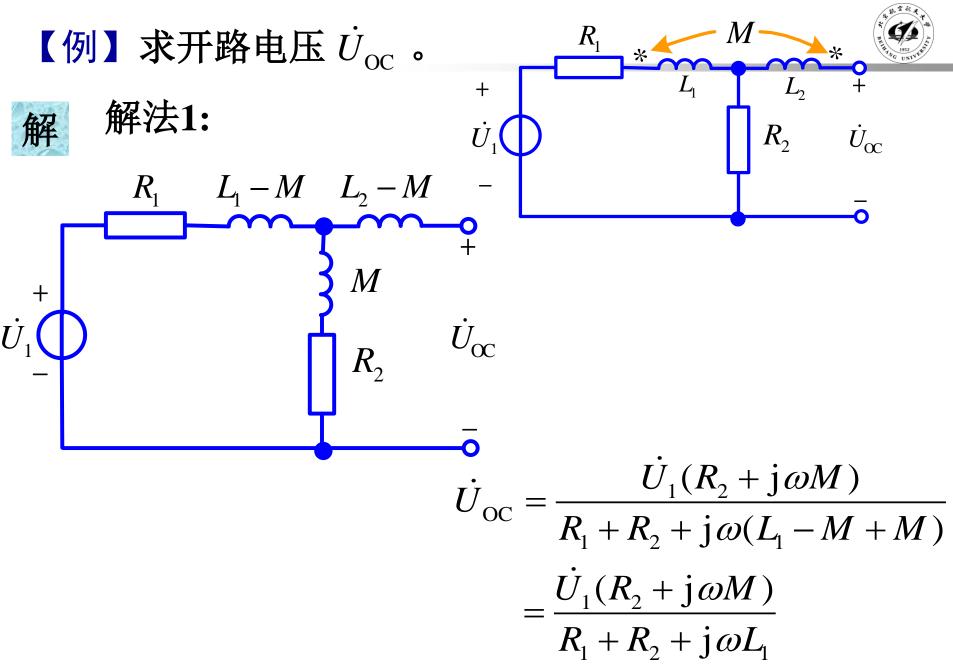






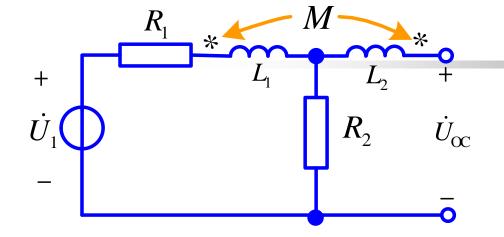


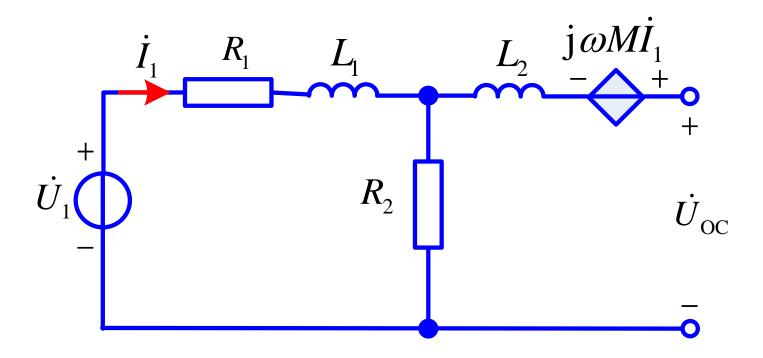
$$Z_{\text{in}} = j\omega M + \frac{[R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M)][R_2 + j\omega(L_2 - M)]}{R_1 + R_2 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)}$$

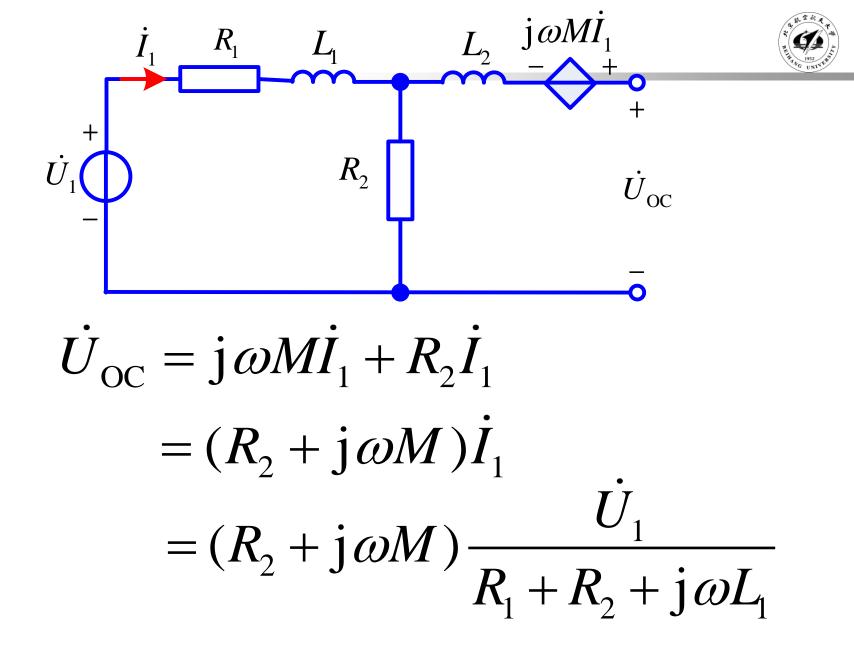


解法2:







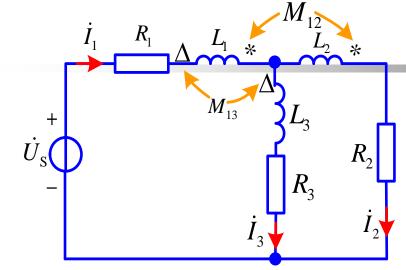


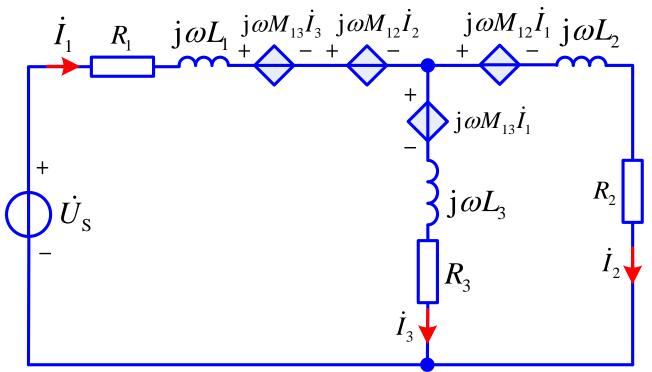
【例】 列支路法方程



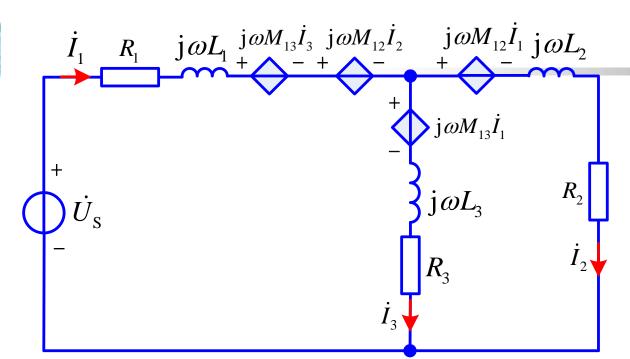
解

方法1:











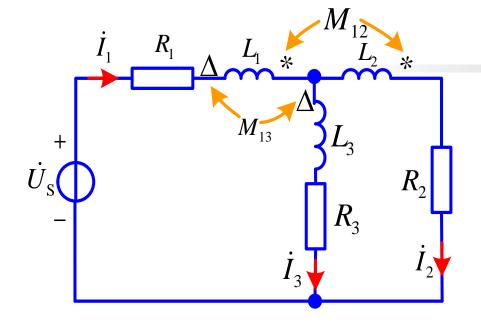
$$\dot{U}_{1} = -\dot{U}_{S} + \dot{I}_{1} (R_{1} + j\omega L_{1}) + j\omega M_{13}\dot{I}_{3} + j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = (R_{2} + j\omega L_{2})\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{1}$$

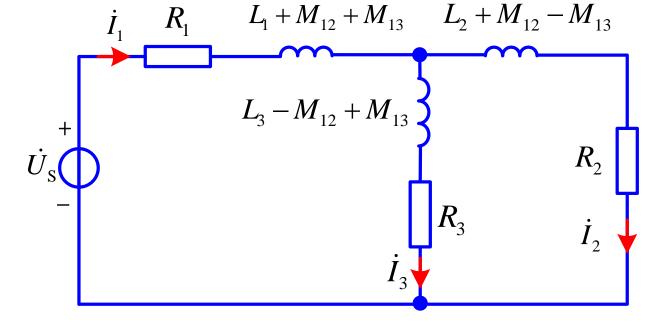
$$\dot{U}_{3} = (R_{3} + j\omega L_{3})\dot{I}_{3} + j\omega M_{13}\dot{I}_{1}$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} + \dot{U}_{2} = 0 \qquad \dot{U}_{2} = \dot{U}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}_{2} + \dot{I}_{3}$$









【例】已知: R_1 、 R_2 、 L_1 、 L_2 、M、 ω 和 \dot{U}

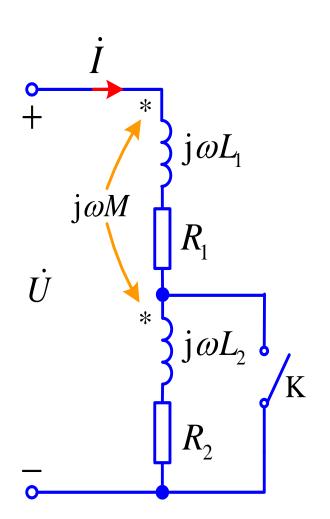


求: 开关K打开和闭合时的电流 I。



K打开时

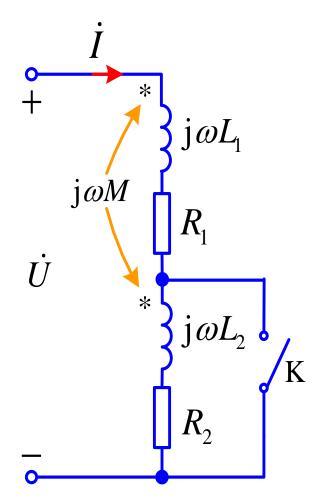
$$\dot{I} = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_2 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)}$$

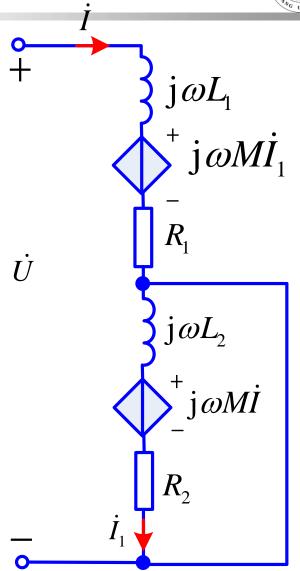


K闭合时:

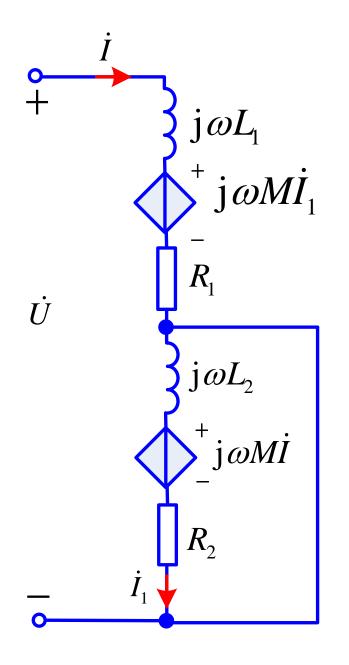


解法1: 受控源等效变换









$$\dot{U} = (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I} + j\omega M\dot{I}_1$$

$$(R_2 + j\omega L_2)\dot{I}_1 + j\omega M\dot{I} = 0$$

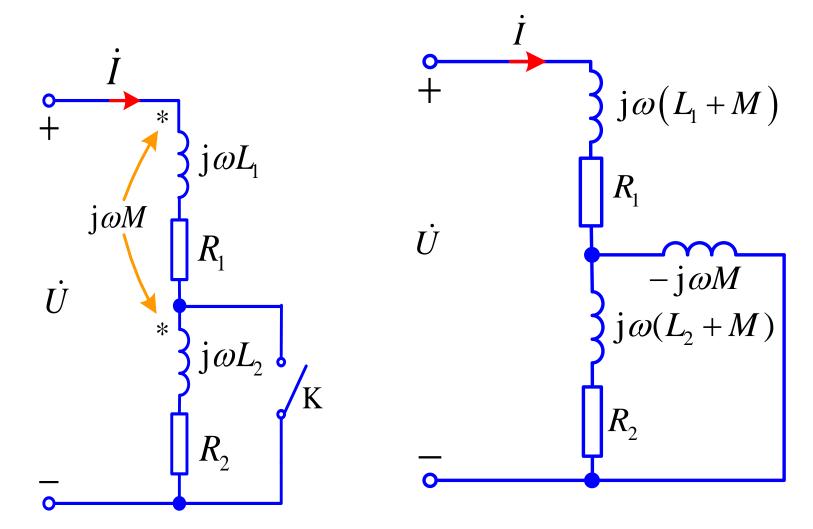
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{-j\omega M\dot{I}}{R_2 + j\omega L_2}$$

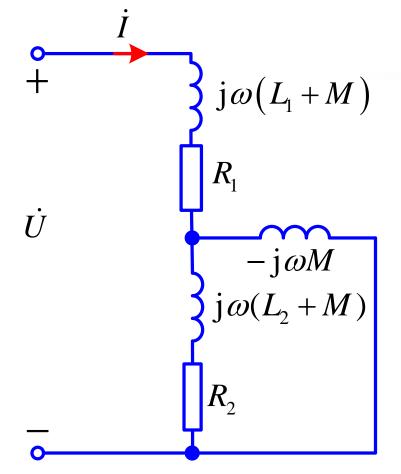
$$\dot{U} = (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I} + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_2 + j\omega L_2}\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R_1 + j\omega L_1 + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_2 + j\omega L_2}}$$

解法2: 用互感消去法









$$Z = R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + M) + \frac{\left[R_2 + j\omega(L_2 + M)\right](-j\omega M)}{R_2 + j\omega(L_2 + M) - j\omega M}$$

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

10.2 含有耦合电感电路的计算



含有互感的电路:

- ★关键在方程中正确计入互感电压(大小、方向)
- ★互感消去法(去耦法)特殊性: 需满足有一端相 联的条件, 否则只能用受控源方法处理互感
- ★一般采用支路法和回路法,不用节点法计算电路: 支路电流不能用节点电压表示出来,(含有互感的原因)只是增加了节点电压未知数而已,若电路用去耦电路等效后可以用节点法。
- ★使用Y-△变换必须先去耦合
- ★使用戴维宁定理时,对外解耦合。

作业



- 10-8 【串接,用去耦法】
- 10-15 【回路法方程,用去耦法】