13.4 非正弦周期电流电路的计算



计算步骤:

- 1.把激励分解为傅里叶级数,根据准确度确定高次谐波截止项;
- 2.分别求出电源的恒定分量和各次谐波分量单独作用时电路的响应;

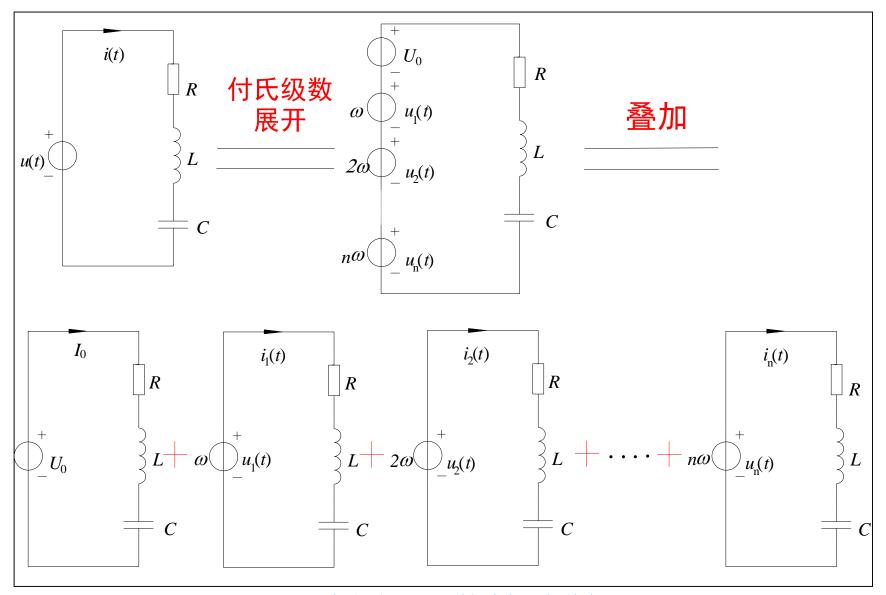
直流分量: 电容一开路, 电感一短路;

谐波分量: 相量法求解,注意感抗和容抗与频率关系;

3.根据叠加定理,计算电路中的响应(用瞬时值叠加)。

13.4 非正弦周期电流电路的计算





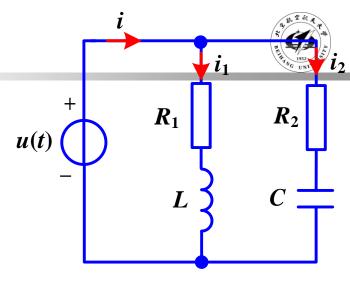
电路 自动化科学与电气工程学院

【例】 已知:
$$R_1 = 5\Omega$$
 $R_2 = 10\Omega$

$$\omega L = 2\Omega, \quad \frac{1}{\omega C} = 15\Omega$$

$$u(t) = 10 + 141.4 \sin \omega t$$

$$+70.7 \sin(3\omega t + 30^{\circ}) \text{V}$$



求: 电流i(t)及其有效值I和 R_1 支路吸收的功率 P_1

开路、短路

直流分量

相量法分析

直流分量作用 基波分量作用 三次谐波分量作用

相量法分析

基波正弦分量 三次谐波正弦分量

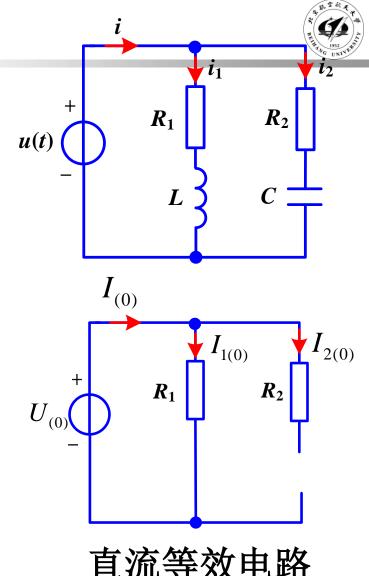
直流分量作用

$$U_{(0)} = 10V$$

$$I_{(0)} = \frac{U_{(0)}}{R_1} = \frac{10}{5} = 2(A)$$

$$I_{1(0)} = I_{(0)} = 2(A)$$

$$I_{2(0)} = 0$$



直流等效电路

基波分量作用

$$\dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{141.4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{U_{(1)}}{R_1 + j\omega L} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + j2} = 18.57\angle - 21.8^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{I}_{2(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{R_2 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{10 - j15} = 5.55\angle 56.31^{\circ}A$$

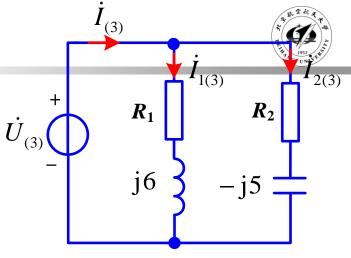
$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \dot{I}_{1(1)} + \dot{I}_{2(1)} = 18.57 \angle -21.8^{\circ} + 5.55 \angle 56.31^{\circ}$$

= 20.43\angle -6.38°A

$$i_{(1)} = \sqrt{2}20.43\sin(\omega t - 6.38^{\circ})A$$

三次谐波分量作用

$$\dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{70.7}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 30^{\circ} = 50 \angle 30^{\circ} V$$



$$\dot{I}_{1(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(3)}}{R_1 + j3\omega L} = \frac{50\angle 30^{\circ}}{5 + j6} = 6.4\angle -20.19^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{I}_{2(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(3)}}{R_2 - j\frac{1}{3coC}} = \frac{50\angle 30^{\circ}}{10 - j5} = 4.47\angle 56.57^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{I}_{(3)} = \dot{I}_{1(3)} + \dot{I}_{2(3)} = 6.4 \angle -20.19^{\circ} + 4.47 \angle 56.57^{\circ} = 8.61 \angle 10.17^{\circ} A$$

$$i_{(3)} = \sqrt{2}8.61\sin(3\omega t + 10.17^{\circ})A$$

$$U_{(0)} = 10V$$
 $I_{(0)} = 2A$ $I_{1(0)} = 2A$



$$\dot{U}_{(1)} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U}_{(3)} = 50 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = 18.57 \angle -21.8^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(3)} = 6.4 \angle -20.19^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = 20.43 \angle -6.38^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{(3)} = 8.61 \angle 10.17^{\circ} A$$

$$i = 2 + \sqrt{2}20.43\sin(\omega t - 6.38^{\circ}) + \sqrt{2}8.61\sin(3\omega t + 10.17^{\circ})A$$

$$I = \sqrt{2^2 + 20.43^2 + 8.61^2} = 22.26A$$

$$P_{1} = U_{(0)}I_{1(0)} + U_{(1)}I_{1(1)}\cos\varphi_{1} + U_{(3)}I_{1(3)}\cos\varphi_{3}$$

$$= 10 \times 2 + 100 \times 18.55\cos 21.8^{\circ} + 50 \times 6.4\cos(30^{\circ} + 20.19^{\circ})$$

$$= 1947W$$

非正弦周期信号电路的分析的几个问题



- **1.**多个激励作用 $u_{S1} = 10 \text{ V}, u_{S2} = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + 10^{\circ}) \text{ V}$,求某支路电压或电流,应采用谐波分析法。
- **2.** 激励 $u_{S1} = 10 + \sqrt{2}U_{11}\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{11}) + \sqrt{2}U_{3}\cos(3\omega t + \varphi_{3})$ V, $u_{S2} = \sqrt{2}U_{12}\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{12}) + \sqrt{2}U_{2}\cos(2\omega t + \varphi_{2})$ V

同时作用,求响应。

直流十基波十2次谐波十3次谐波

3. 若 $u_S = u_{S1} + u_{S2}$, 求 u_S 的有效值。

$$u(t) = 30\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t + 80\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega t - 120^\circ)$$

$$+80\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega t + 120^{\circ}) + 30\sqrt{2}\cos(5\omega t)V$$

求: 电压U=?



$$U \neq \sqrt{30^2 + 80^2 + 80^2 + 30^2}$$

$$80\angle -120^{\circ} + 80\angle 120^{\circ}$$

$$= -40 - j80 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 40 + j80 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

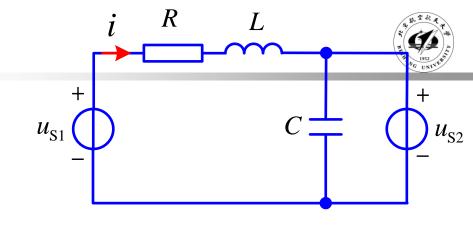
$$= -80$$

$$=80\angle180^{\circ}V$$

$$U = \sqrt{30^2 + 80^2 + 30^2} = 90.55V$$

【例】
$$R = 6\Omega, \omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 8\Omega,$$

 $u_{S1}(t) = 30\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t$
 $u_{S2} = 24$ V

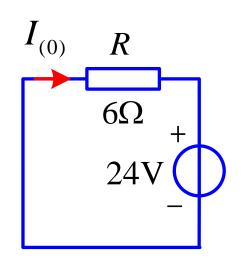


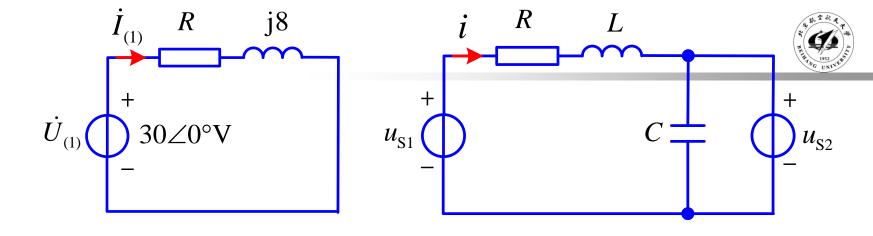
求: 电流i的有效值。

解

直流分量作用

$$I_{(0)} = -\frac{24}{6} = -4A$$





基波分量作用

$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{30\angle 0^{\circ}}{6+j8} = 3\angle -53.13^{\circ}A$$

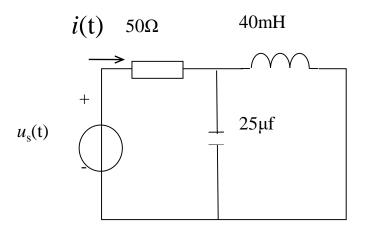
$$i(t) = -4 + 3\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 53.13^{\circ})A$$

$$I = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5A$$



已知
$$u_s(t) = 50 + 100\sqrt{2}\cos 10^3 t + 10\sqrt{2}\cos 2 \times 10^3 t$$
 (V)

求: 电源电压的有效值 U_s 和电流i(t).



正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂

作业



- 13-7 【已知响应求参数)】
- 13-8 【多频率响应,求参数】
- 13-9 【多频率响应,求参数】
- 13-10 【含耦合电感电路】