

第7章 耦合电感电路

重点内容

利用同名端概念，正确写出互感电压的数学表达式，掌握耦合电感线圈的互感消除法以及具有理想变压器元件的电路的计算。

注意：电感线圈电压包括自感电压和互感电压，自感电压根据它与本身电流的参考方向是否关联来决定数学表达式符号；互感电压根据它与施感电流的进端是否为同名端来决定数学表达式的符号。





本章主要内容

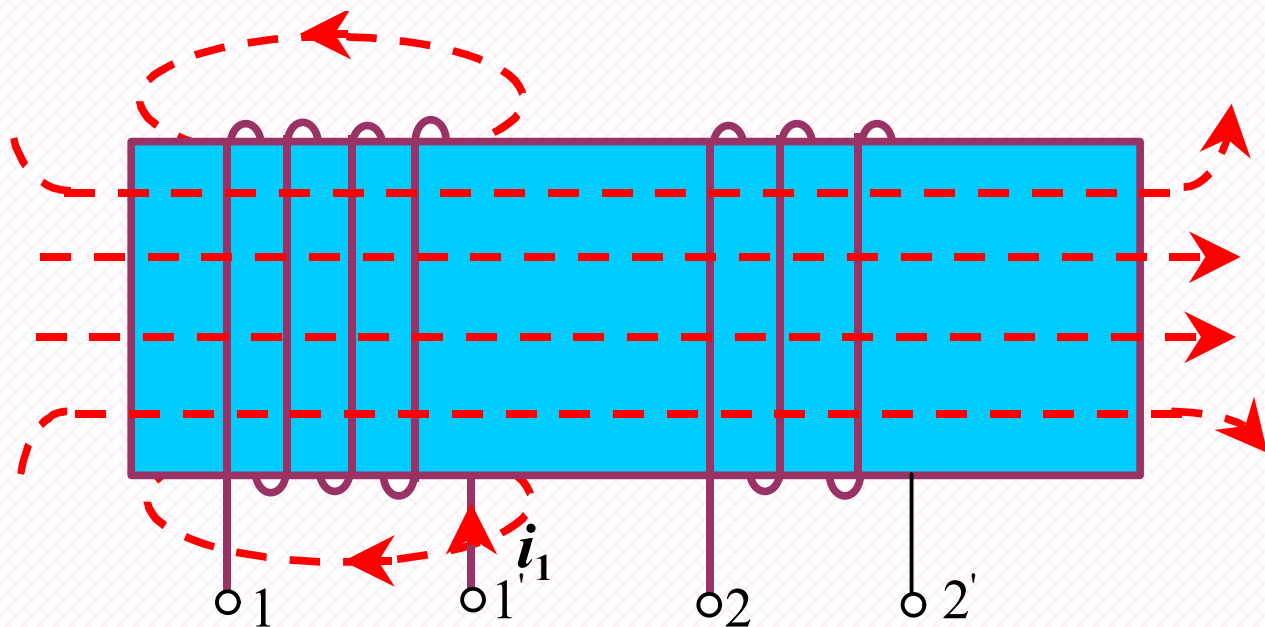


- 7.1 含耦合电感的正弦电路
- 7.2 含有耦合电感电路的计算
- 7.3 空心变压器电路的分析
- 7.4 理想变压器

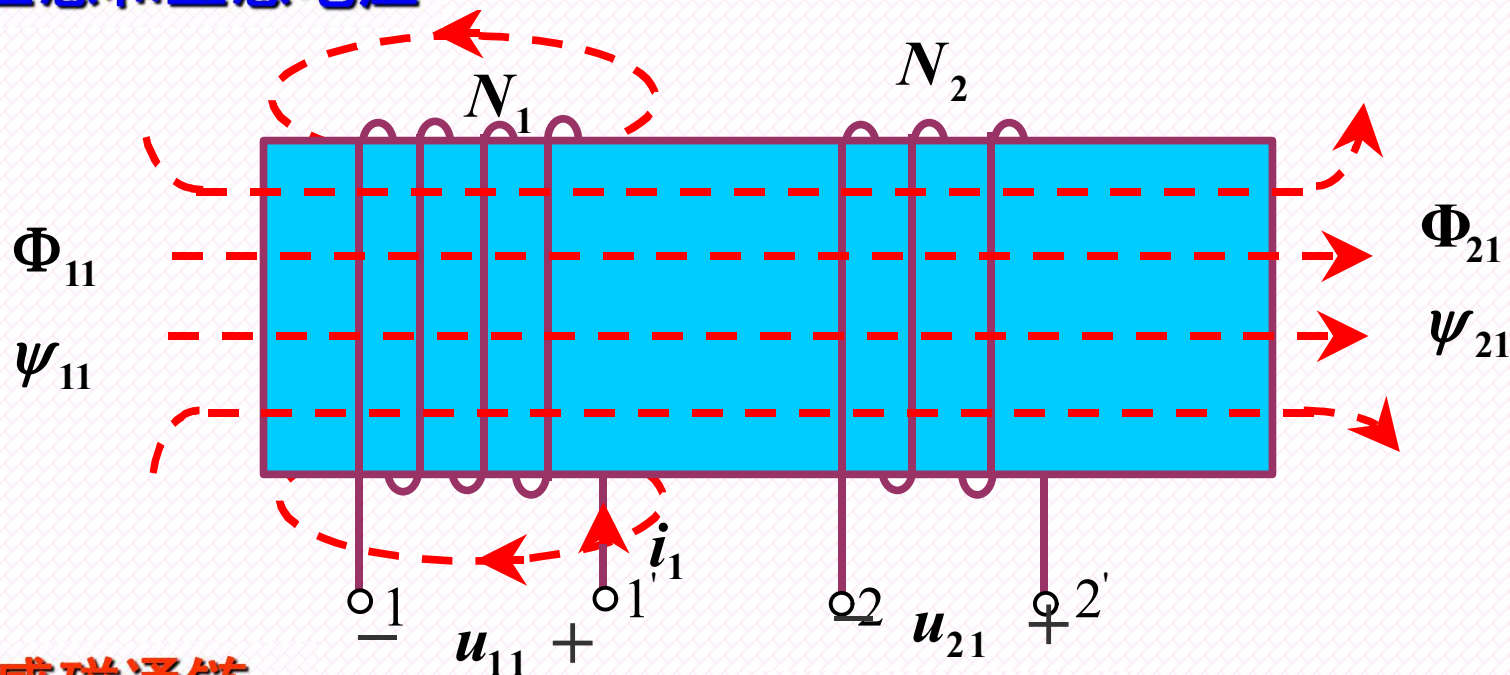


7.1 含耦合电感的正弦电路

磁耦合：载流线圈之间通过彼此的磁场相互联系的物理现象称为磁耦合。



一、互感和互感电压



自感磁通链:

$$\psi_{11} = L_1 i_1 \quad (L_1 \text{ 自感系数或电感})$$

自感电压:

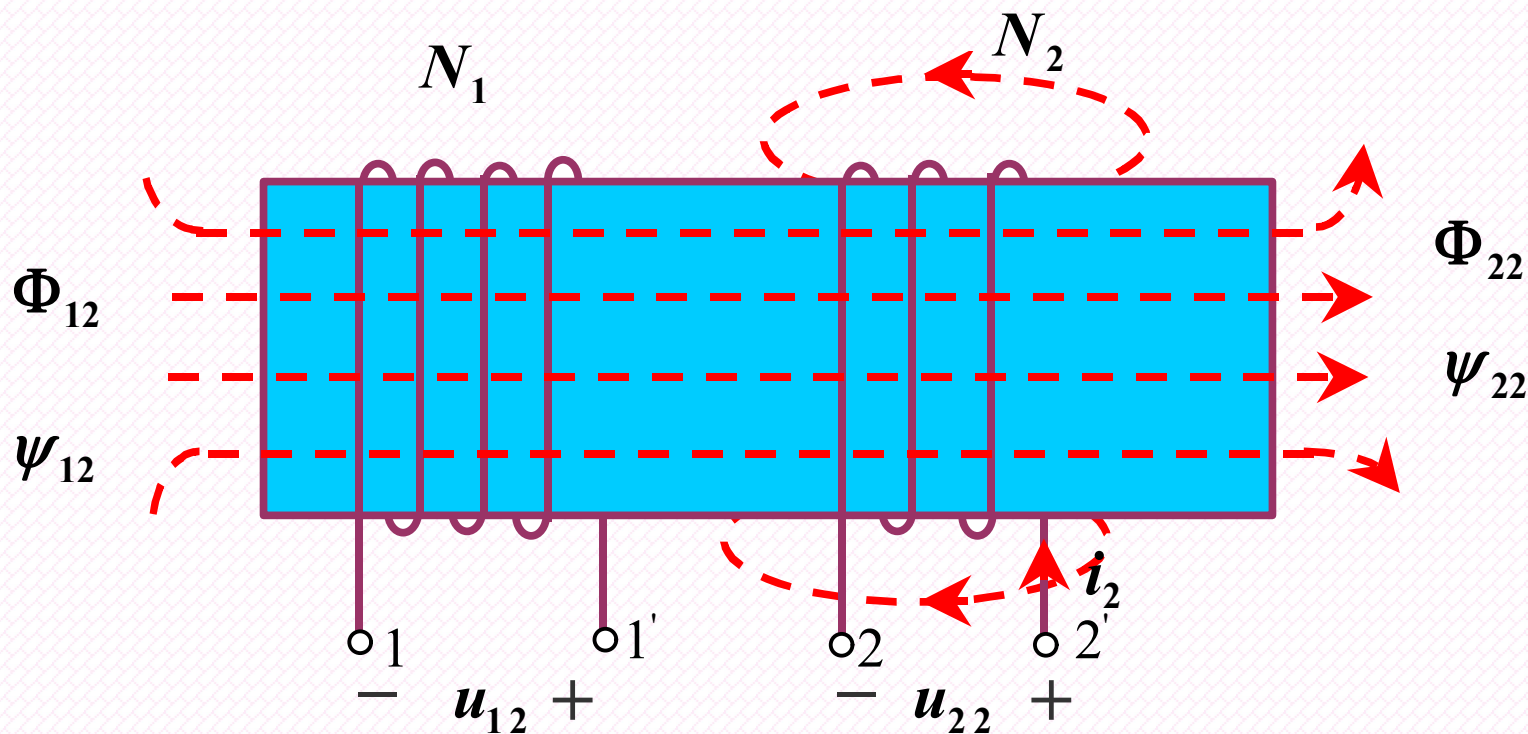
$$u_{11} = \frac{d\psi_{11}}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

互感磁通链:

$$\psi_{21} = M_{21} i_1 \quad (M_{21} \text{ 互感系数或互感})$$

互感电压:

$$u_{21} = \frac{d\psi_{21}}{dt} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



自感磁通链:

$$\psi_{22} = L_2 i_2 \quad (L_2 \text{ 自感系数或电感})$$

互感磁通链:

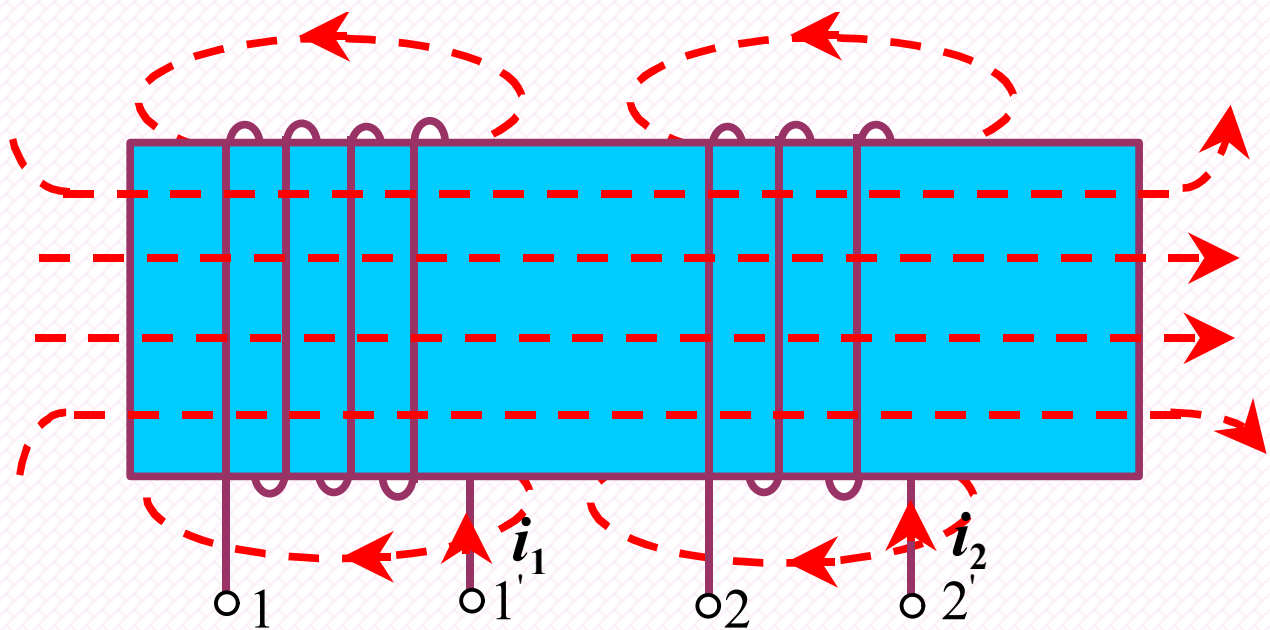
$$\psi_{12} = M_{12} i_2 \quad (M_{12} \text{ 互感系数或互感})$$

自感电压:

$$u_{22} = \frac{d\psi_{22}}{dt} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

互感电压:

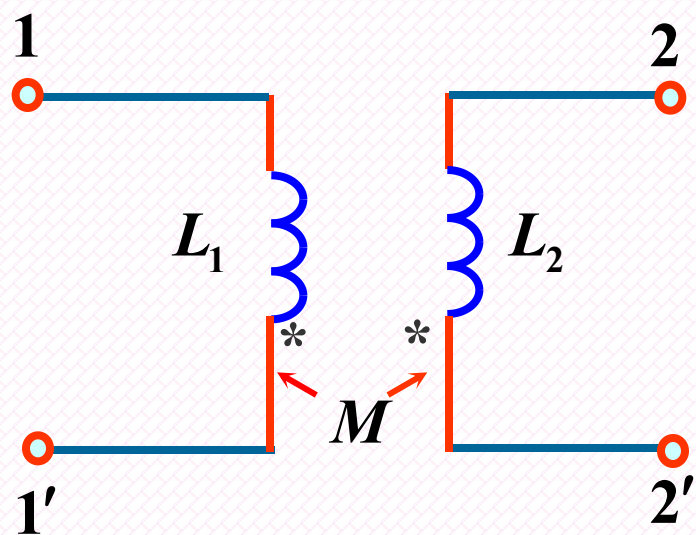
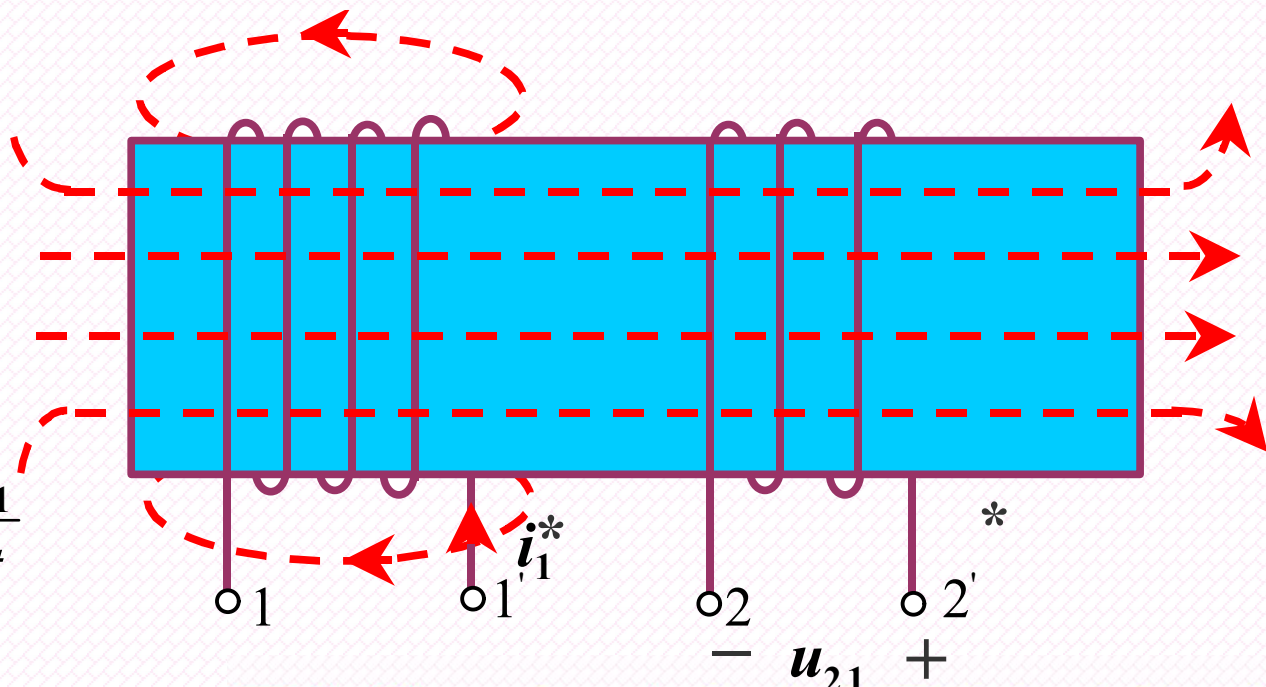
$$u_{12} = \frac{d\psi_{12}}{dt} = M_{12} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



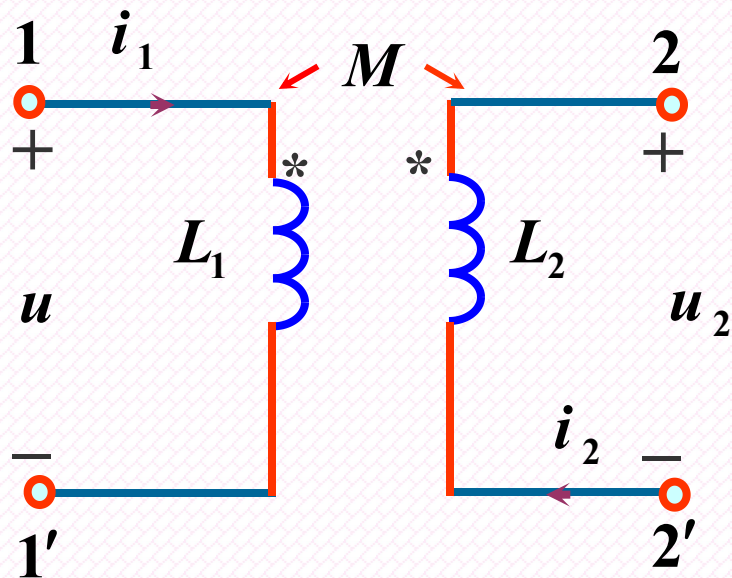
$$M_{12} = M_{21} = M$$

二、同名端

$$u_{21} = \frac{d\psi_{21}}{dt} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



同名端：对一个电感线圈施加电流（流进电流的端子为**施感电流进端**），在另外一个电感线圈中产生**互感磁通链**和**互感电压**，互感电压参考方向取为与互感磁通链满足右手螺旋法则时，**互感电压的正极性端与施感电流的进端构成同名端。**

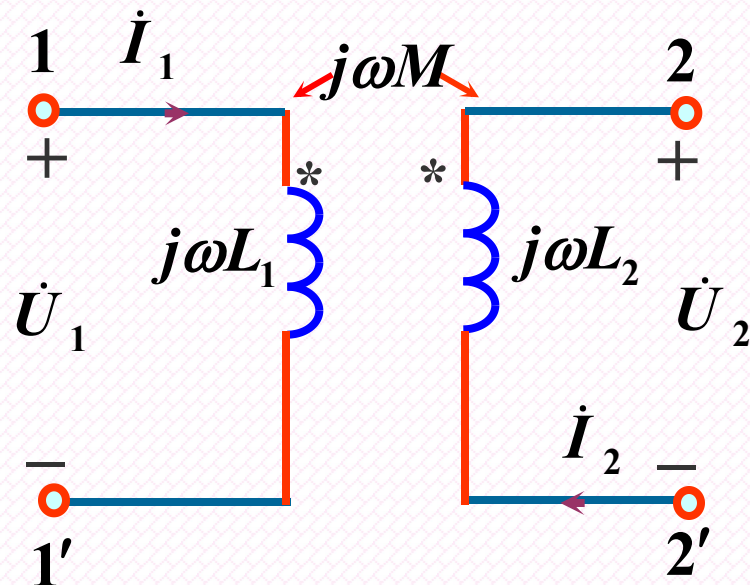
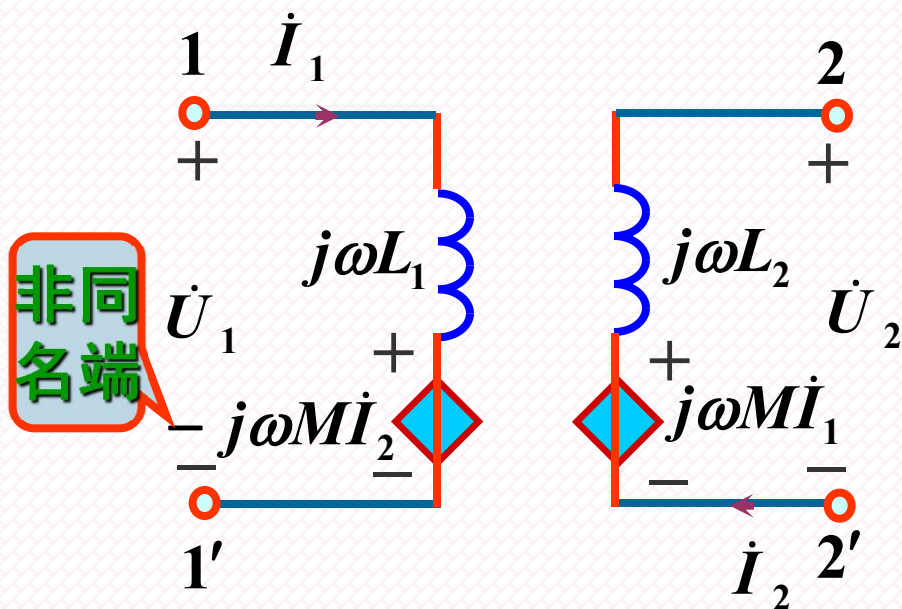


$$u_1 = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = u_{21} + u_{22} = M \frac{di_1}{dt} - L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_{11} + \dot{U}_{12} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_{21} + \dot{U}_{22} = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$



流控压源形式表示的具有耦合电感的电路，这种电路叫原电路的等效去耦电路。

三、耦合系数

耦合系数 (k)：定量地描述两个耦合线圈的耦合紧疏程度。

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{|\psi_{12}|}{|\psi_{11}|} \bullet \frac{|\psi_{21}|}{|\psi_{22}|}}$$

$$|\psi_{11}| = |L_1 i_1| \quad |\psi_{22}| = |L_2 i_2| \quad |\psi_{21}| = |M i_1| \quad |\psi_{12}| = |M i_2|$$

$$|\psi_{11}| = |N_1 \Phi_{11}| \quad |\psi_{22}| = |N_2 \Phi_{22}| \quad |\psi_{21}| = |N_2 \Phi_{21}| \quad |\psi_{12}| = |N_1 \Phi_{12}|$$

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Phi_{12} \Phi_{21}}{\Phi_{11} \Phi_{22}}} \leq 1$$

耦合系数 k 的大小与两个线圈的结构、相互位置以及周围磁介质有关。

7.2 含有耦合电感电路的计算(相量法)

一、串联耦合电路的计算

<一> 顺向串联

<二> 反向串联

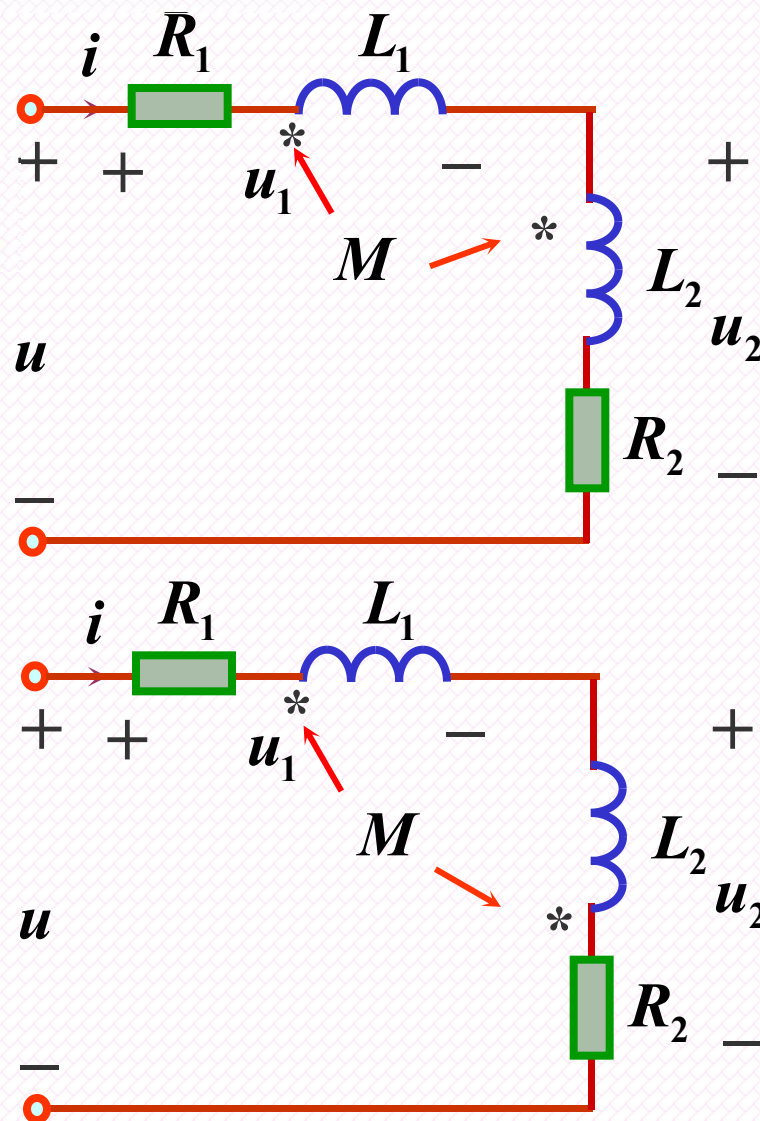
$$u_1 = R_1 i + (L_1 \frac{di}{dt} \underline{+} M \frac{di}{dt})$$

$$= R_1 i + (L_1 \underline{+} M) \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = R_2 i + (L_2 \frac{di}{dt} \underline{+} M \frac{di}{dt})$$

$$= R_2 i + (L_2 \underline{+} M) \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2 = (R_1 + R_2)i + (L_1 + L_2 \underline{+} 2M) \frac{di}{dt}$$



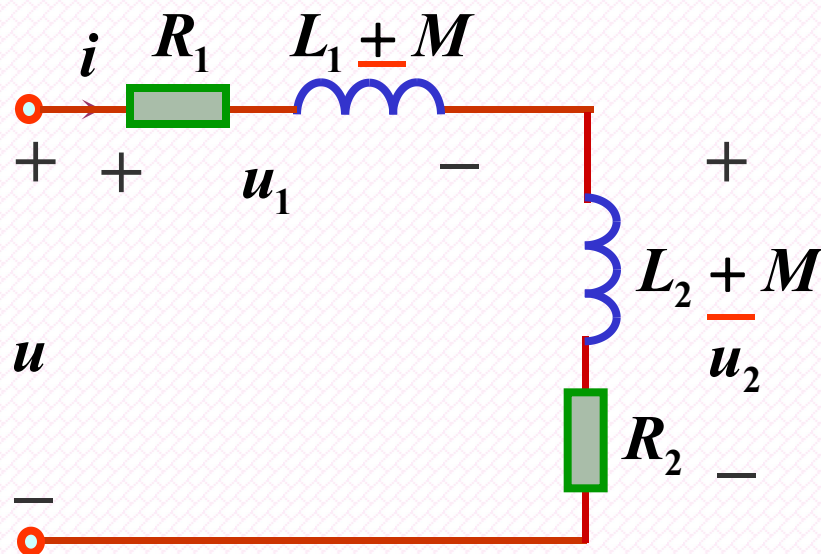
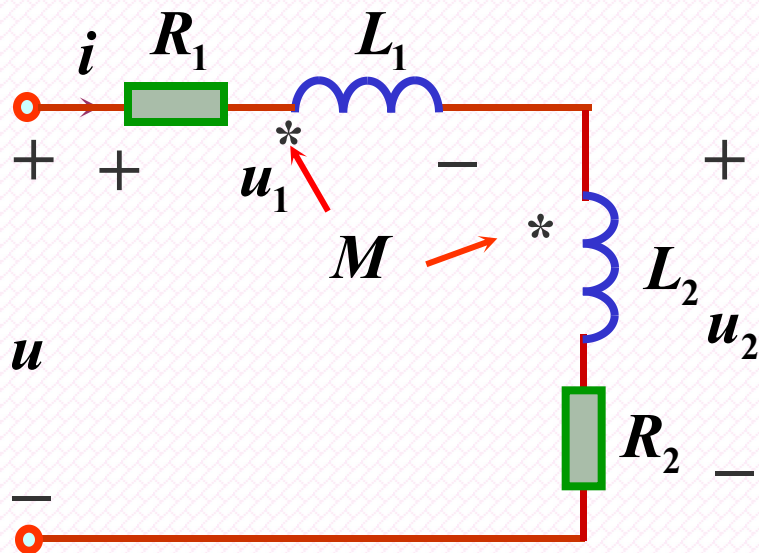
对正弦稳态电路，可用相量形式表示为：

$$\dot{U}_1 = R_1 \dot{I} + j\omega(L_1 \pm M) \dot{I} \Rightarrow Z_1 = R_1 + j\omega(L_1 \pm M)$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = R_2 \dot{I} + j\omega(L_2 \pm M) \dot{I} \Rightarrow Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega(L_2 \pm M)$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = (R_1 + R_2) \dot{I} + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M) \dot{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (R_1 + R_2) + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M)$$



去耦电路：把具有耦合线圈的电感电路变为无耦合的等效电路

二、并联耦合电路的计算

<一> 同侧并联

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

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

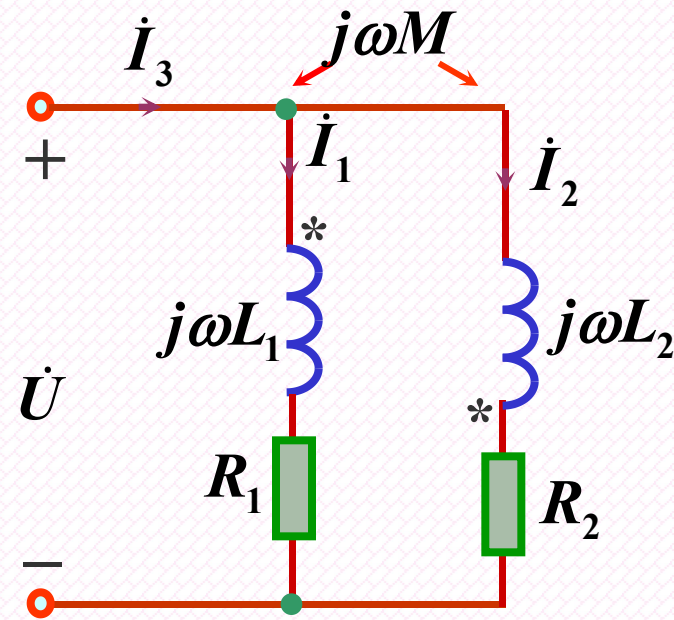
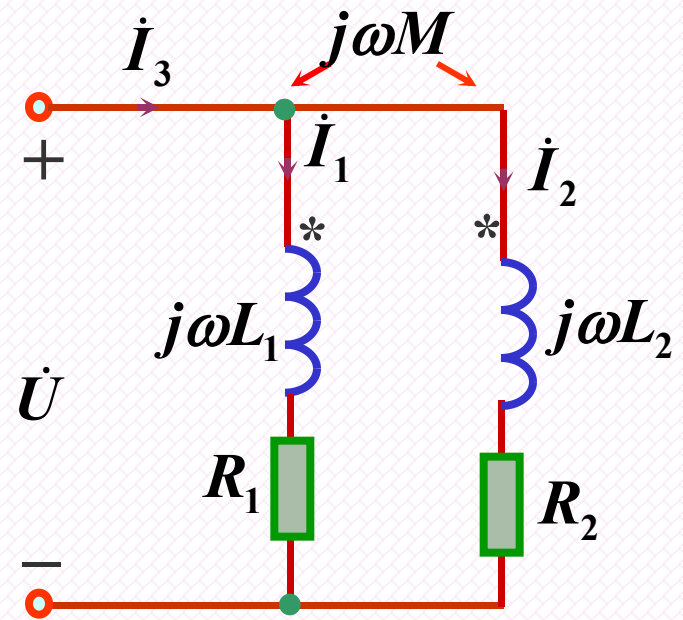
$$Z_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L_2$$

$$Z_M = j\omega M \quad \omega M \text{ 互感抗}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{U} &= Z_1\dot{I}_1 + \underline{Z_M}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U} &= \underline{+Z_M}\dot{I}_1 + Z_2\dot{I}_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{Z_2 \mp Z_M}{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_M^2} \dot{U} \\ \dot{I}_2 &= \frac{Z_1 \mp Z_M}{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_M^2} \dot{U} \end{aligned}$$

<二> 异侧并联



<三> 并联电路的去耦电路

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

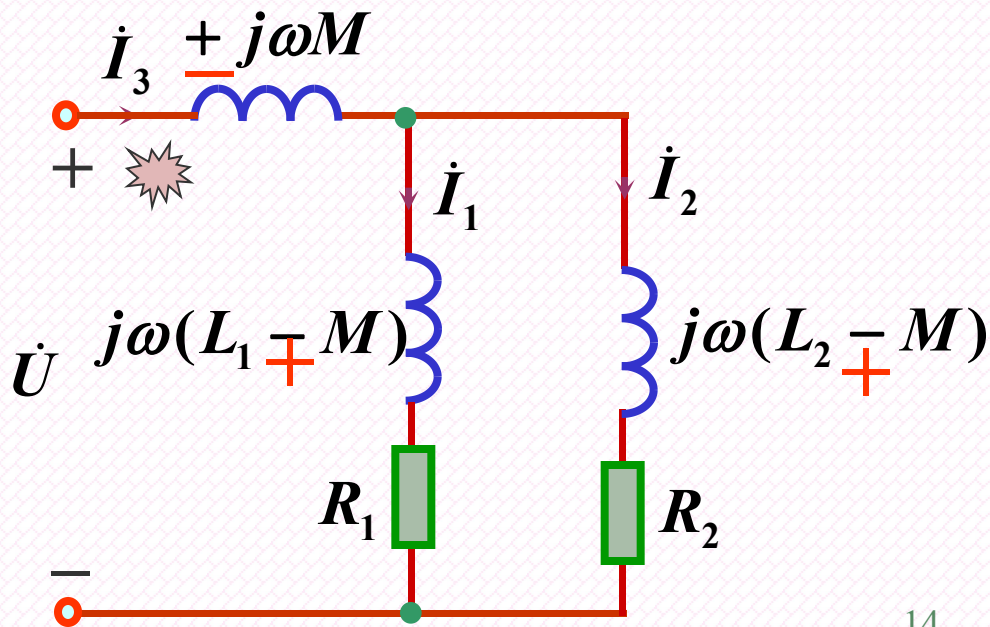
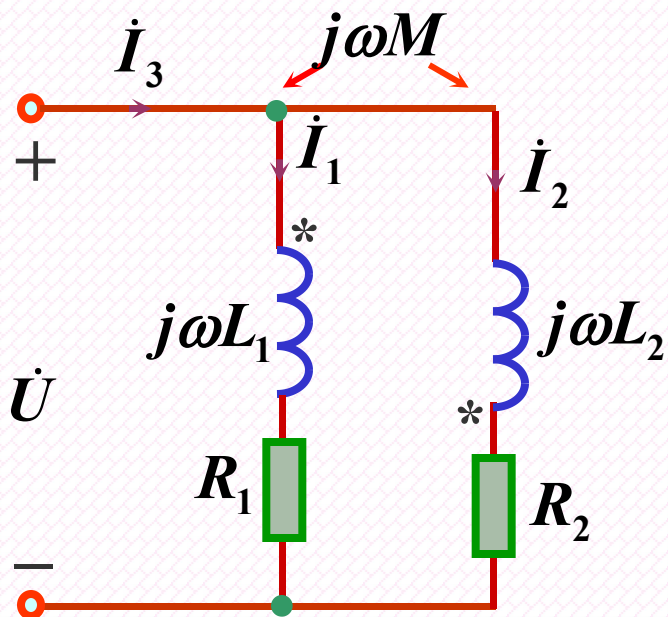
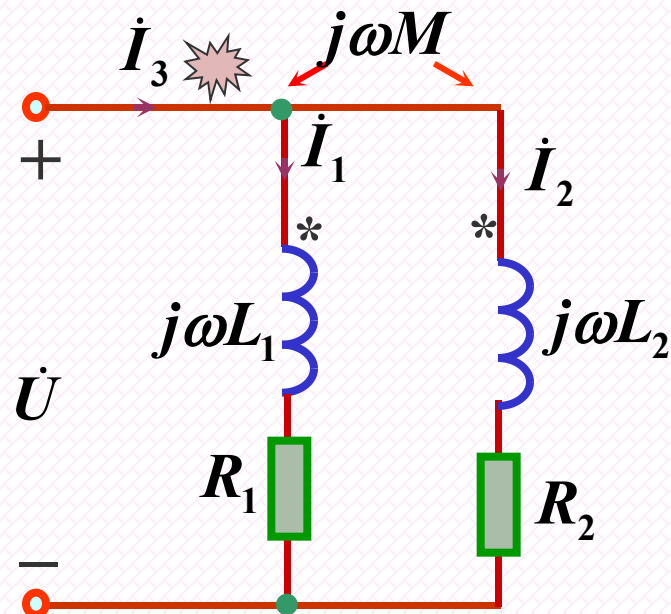
$$\dot{U} = \underline{+j\omega M}\dot{I}_1 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2)\dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U} = (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1 + \underline{+j\omega M}(\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_1)$$

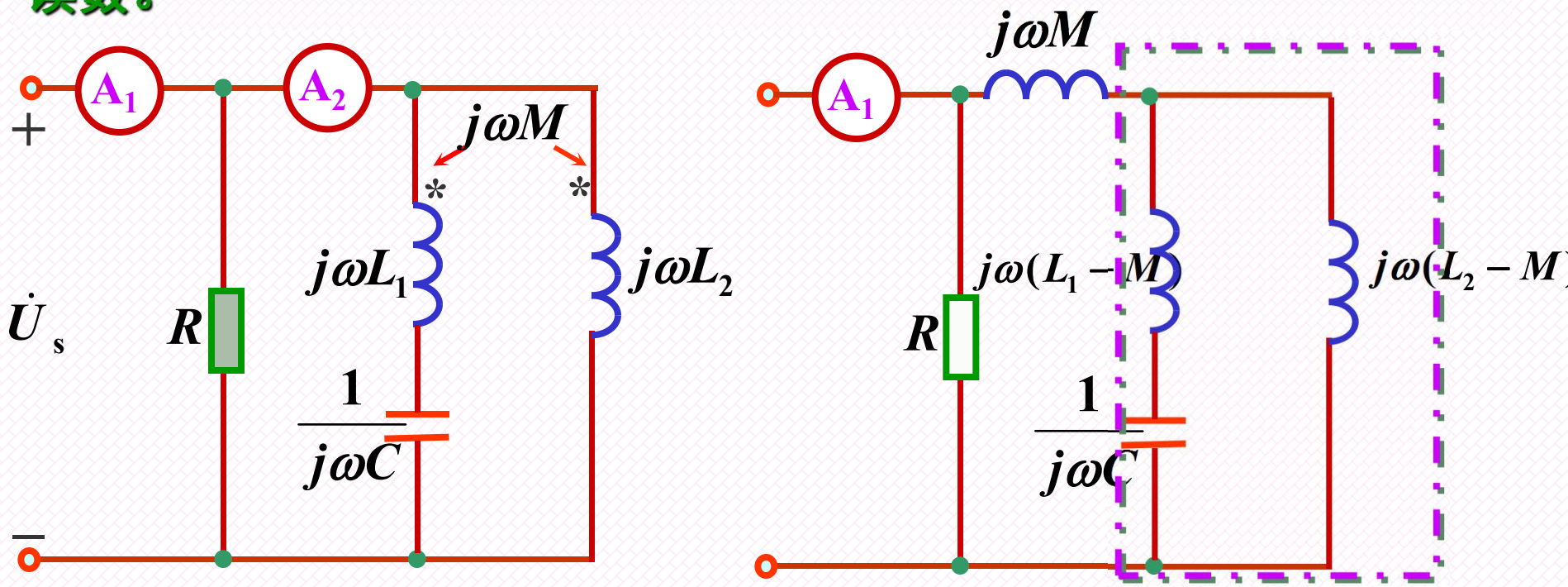
$$= (R_1 + j\omega L_1 - \underline{+j\omega M})\dot{I}_1 + \underline{+j\omega M}\dot{I}_3$$

$$\dot{U} = \underline{+j\omega M}(\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_2) + (R_2 + j\omega L_2)\dot{I}_2$$

$$= \underline{+j\omega M}\dot{I}_3 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 - \underline{+j\omega M})\dot{I}_2$$



例7.1： 正弦电路如图所示， $R=200\ \Omega$ ， $L_1=25\text{mH}$ ， $L_2=11\text{mH}$ ， $M=8\text{mH}$ ， $C=50\ \mu\text{F}$ ， $\omega=1000\ \text{rad/s}$ ， $U_s=10\ \text{V}$ ，求两只安培表的读数。

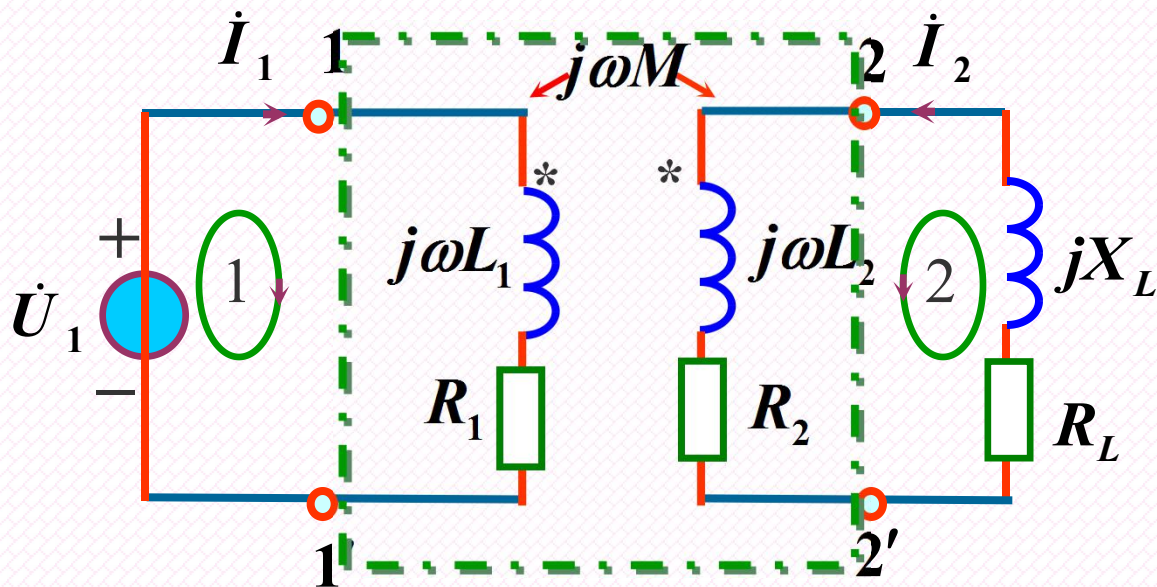


$$j\omega(L_1 - M) = j17\Omega \quad \frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j20\Omega \quad j\omega(L_2 - M) = j3\Omega$$

并联部分的总阻抗等于无穷大，即相当于开路。

所以，第一只电流表读数为 $10/200=0.05\text{A}$ ，第二只电流表读数为 0A 。

7.3 空心变压器电路的分析(相量法)



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

$$j\omega M\dot{I}_1 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + R_L + jX_L)\dot{I}_2 = 0$$

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1 \quad \text{原边回路阻抗}$$

$$Z_{22} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + R_L + jX_L \quad \text{副边回路阻抗}$$

$$Z_M = j\omega M$$

$$Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_M\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_1$$

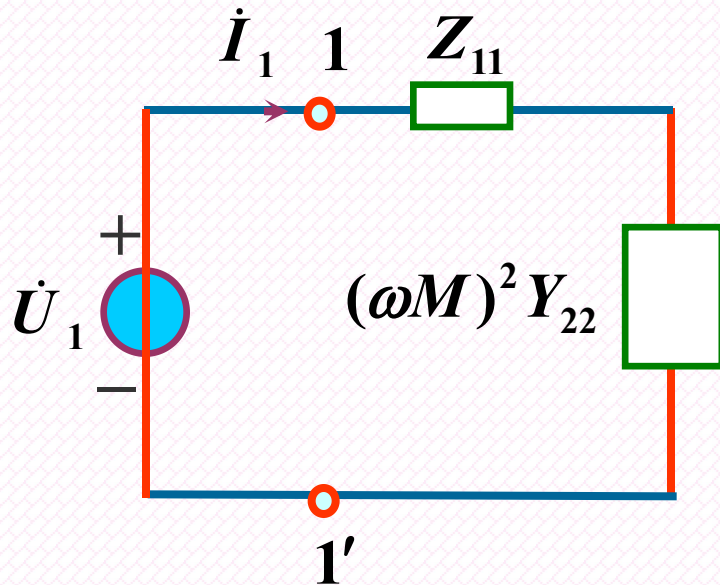
$$Z_M\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 = 0$$

$$Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_M\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_1$$

$$Z_M\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 = 0$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{1}{Z_{11}}, \quad Y_{22} = \frac{1}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_{11} - Z_M^2 Y_{22}} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_{11} + (\omega M)^2 Y_{22}}$$



原边等效电路

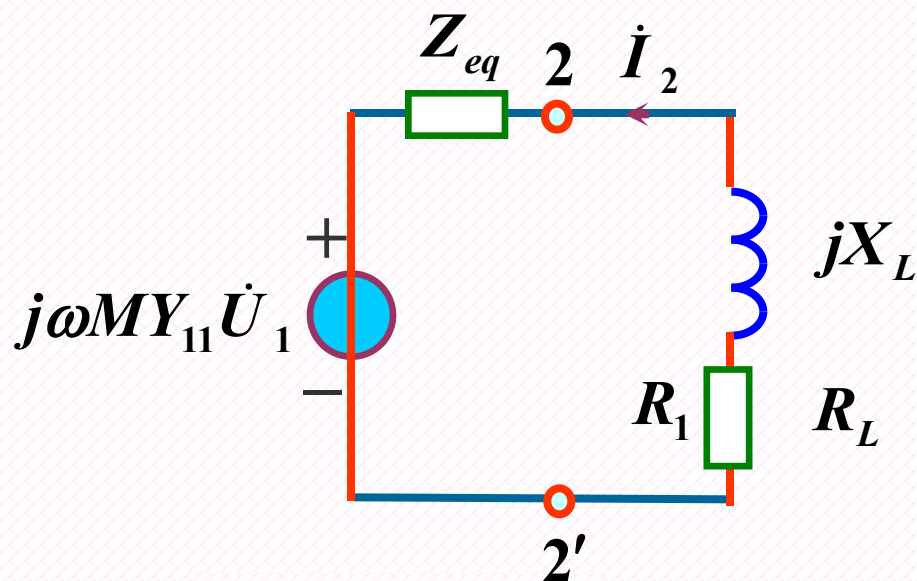
$Z_{11} + (\omega M)^2 Y_{22}$ 原边输入阻抗

$(\omega M)^2 Y_{22}$ 引入阻抗，性质与 Z_{22} 相反

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_M\dot{I}_2 &= \dot{U}_1 \\ Z_M\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad Y_{11} = \frac{1}{Z_{11}}, \quad Y_{22} = \frac{1}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-Z_M Y_{11} \dot{U}_1}{Z_{22} - Z_M^2 Y_{11}} = \frac{-j\omega M Y_{11} \dot{U}_1}{Z_{eq} + R_L + j\omega X_L}$$

$$Z_{eq} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + (\omega M)^2 Y_{11} \quad \dot{I}_2 = 0 \text{ 负载端的开路电压为}$$



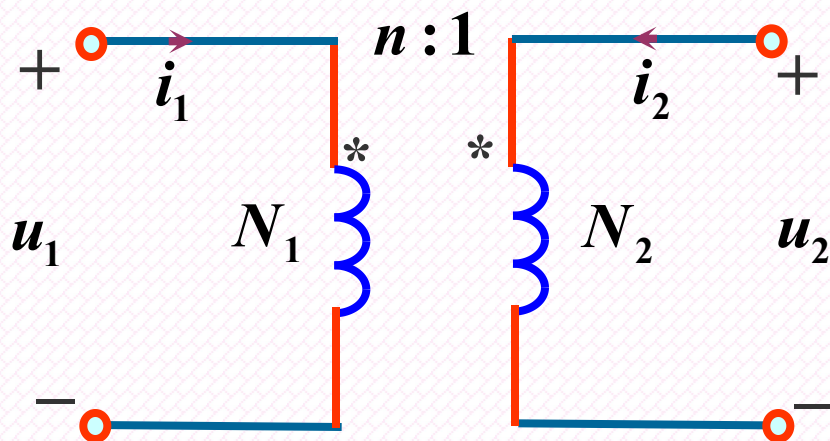
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega M Y_{11} \dot{U}_1$$

副边等效电路

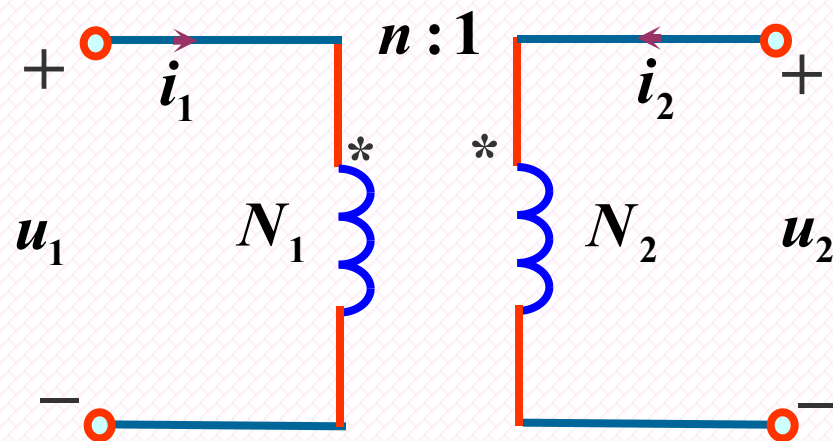
7.4 理想变压器(相量法)

一、条件

- 空心变压器本身无损耗；
- 耦合系数 $k=1$ ；
- L_1 、 L_2 和 M 均为无穷大，但 $\sqrt{L_1/L_2} = n$ 保持不变， n 为匝数比。



二、原副边电压、电流的关系



〈一〉 原副边电压关系

$$\psi_1(t) = \psi_{11}(t) + \psi_{12}(t) = N_1(\Phi_{11}(t) + \Phi_{12}(t)) = N_1\Phi$$

$$\psi_2(t) = \psi_{21}(t) + \psi_{22}(t) = N_2(\Phi_{21}(t) + \Phi_{22}(t)) = N_2\Phi$$

原边电压：

$$u_1 = \frac{d\psi_1(t)}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$

副边电压：

$$u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2(t)}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$$

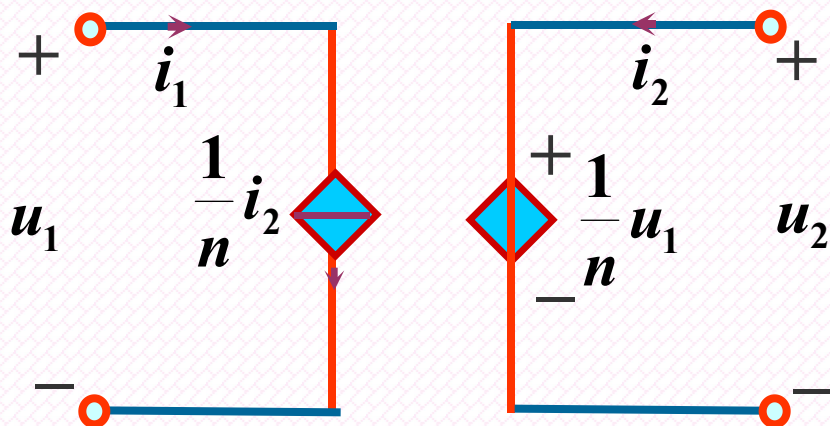
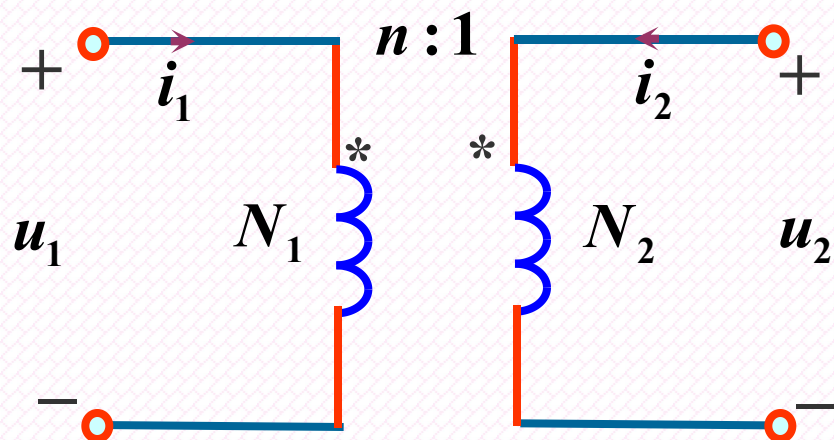
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$

〈二〉 原副边电流关系

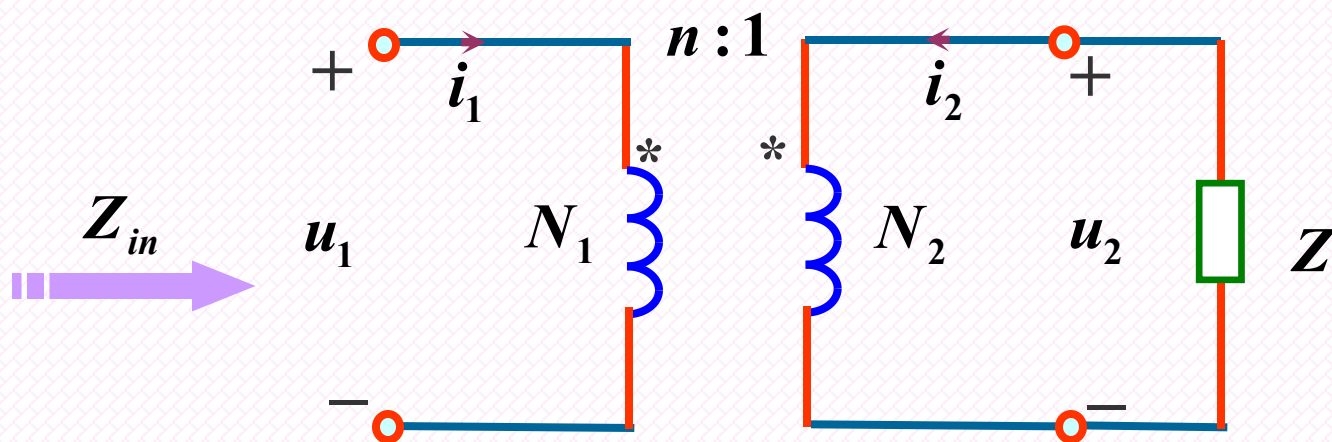
$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{M}{L_1} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} \dot{I}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = -\frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{i_1}{i_2} = -\frac{1}{n}$$



〈三〉 理想变压器阻抗的变换

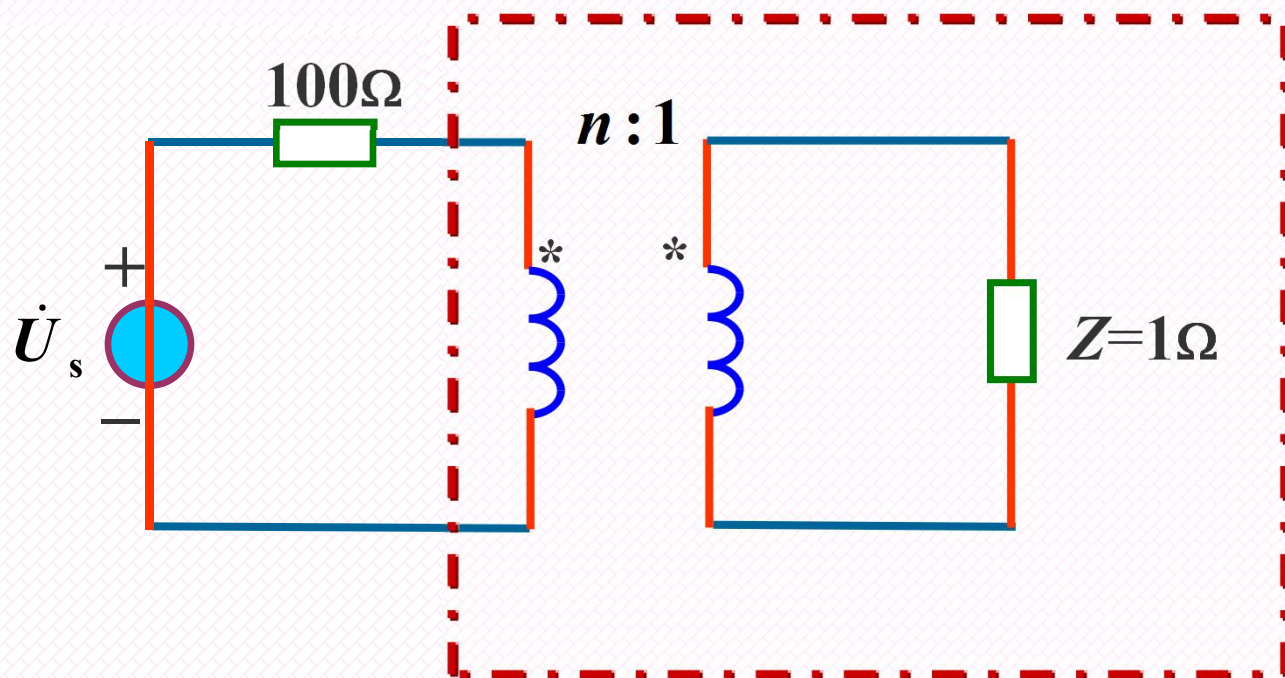


$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{n\dot{U}_2}{-\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2} = n^2 \frac{\dot{U}_2}{-\dot{I}_2} = n^2 Z$$

理想变压器是一个既不消耗能量又不储存能量的多端元件，因为

$$u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = (nu_2) \left(-\frac{1}{n}i_2\right) + u_2 i_2 = 0$$

例7.3：正弦电路如图所示，欲使获得最大功率，试确定理想变压器的匝数比 n 。



$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = n^2 Z = 100\Omega$$

$$n = 10$$