8-6 理想变压器

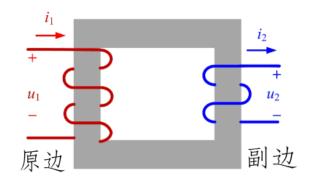
如果两个线圈绕制在铁芯上,且有磁场的相互耦合,则称为铁芯变压器。

如果能满足三个条件,就称为理想变压器。

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

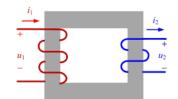
②
$$L_1$$
、 L_2 、 M 无穷大 $\frac{\sqrt{L_1}}{\sqrt{L_2}} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$





铁芯变压器磁导率μ很大,近似可以认为是理想变压器。

理想变压器的特性:



中学已经学过 这实际上就是指理想变压器的特性。
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \quad \frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$
 那么这个特性是怎样得来的呢?

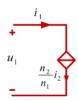
$$\begin{split} u_1 &= L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d} i_1}{\mathrm{d} t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t} &= L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d} i_1}{\mathrm{d} t} - \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t} &= \sqrt{L_1} (\sqrt{L_1} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_1}{\mathrm{d} t} - \sqrt{L_2} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t}) \\ u_2 &= -L_2 \frac{d i_2}{d t} + M \frac{d i_1}{d t} &= -L_2 \frac{d i_2}{d t} + \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \frac{d i_1}{d t} &= -\sqrt{L_2} (\sqrt{L_2} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t} - \sqrt{L_1} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_1}{\mathrm{d} t}) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$u_2 = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \frac{di_1}{dt} = -\sqrt{L_2} (\sqrt{L_2} \frac{di_2}{dt} - \sqrt{L_1} \frac{di_1}{dt})$$

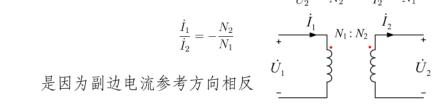
$$L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = u_1 + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{u_1}{L_1} + \frac{M}{L_1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\sqrt{L_1L_2}}{L_1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}i_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \qquad \frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \frac$$

理想变压器可以用受控源模型表示,在1-7节中讲过。

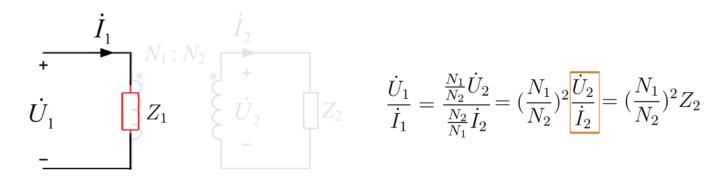




$$\frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = -\frac{N_2}{N_1}$$



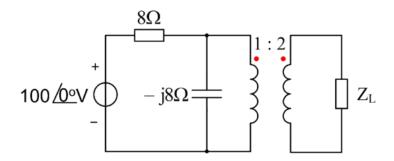
理想变压器与阻抗变换



副边的阻抗 Z_2 经过理想变压器的阻抗变换,变为 $Z_1 = (\frac{N_1}{N_2})^2 Z_2$ 阻抗变换后 Z_1 和 Z_2 复功率相同

$$\bar{S}_{Z_1} = (I_1)^2 Z_1 = (\frac{N_2}{N_1} I_2)^2 (\frac{N_1}{N_2})^2 Z_2 = I_2^2 Z_2 = \bar{S}_{Z_2}$$

例题:



 Z_L 为可变阻抗, 当 Z_L 为多少时, Z_L 可获得最大功率, 并求此最大功率 P_{max} 。

$$Z_1 = (\frac{1}{2})^2 Z_L$$

 $\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{-j8}{8 - j8} \times 100 = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} V$ $Z_{eq} = \frac{8(-j8)}{8 - j8} = 4 - j4\Omega$

当 $Z_1=Z_{\mathrm{eq}}^*=4+\mathrm{j}4\Omega$ 即 $Z_L=16+\mathrm{j}16\Omega$ 时 Z_L 可获得最大功率

$$P_{max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = 312.5$$
W