

第十一章

耦合电感和理想变压器

作业

11-3 11-4 11-6

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练习

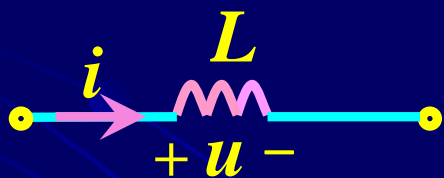
11-5 11-11 11-12

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§ 11-1 11-2 耦合电感概念、VCR、耦合系数

电感元件

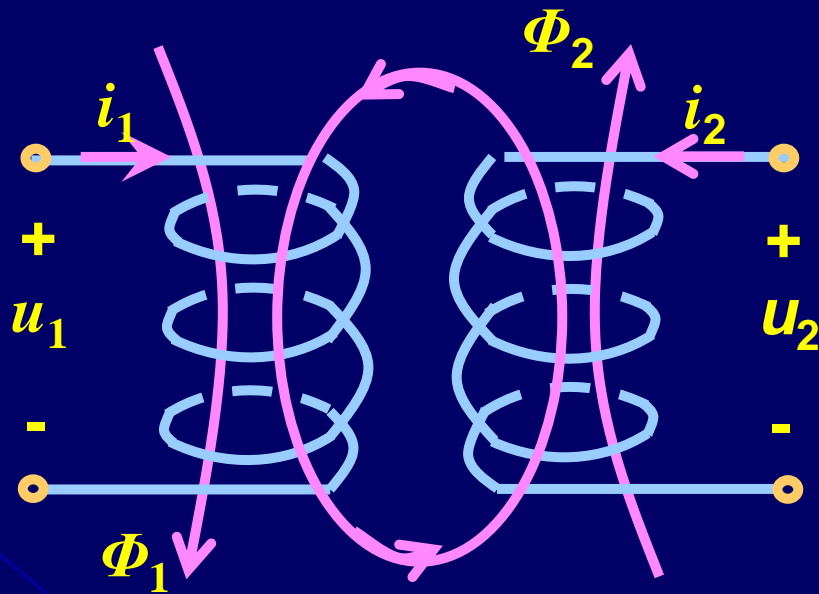
线性电感 $\Psi = Li$

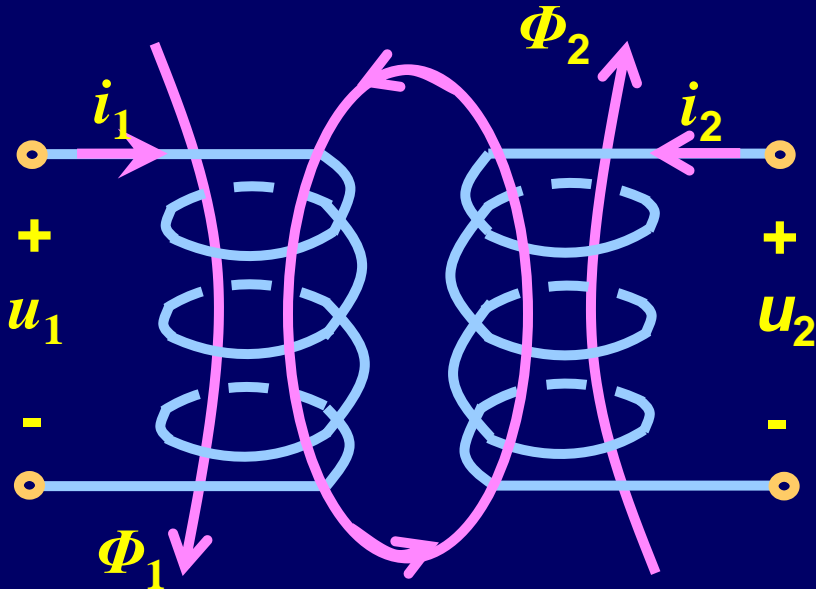


$$u = \frac{d\psi}{dt} = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad (\text{关联参考方向})$$

一. 耦合电感的伏安关系

设有两个靠近的线性定常电感线圈





i_1 流过第一个线圈产生
自感磁链 $\Psi_{11}=L_1 i_1$
且在第二个线圈产生
互感磁链 $\Psi_{21}=M_{21} i_1$

i_2 流过第二个线圈产生
自感磁链 $\Psi_{22}=L_2 i_2$
且在第一个线圈产生
互感磁链 $\Psi_{12}=M_{12} i_2$

$$\Psi_1 = \Psi_{11} + \Psi_{12} = L_1 i_1 + M_{12} i_2$$

$$\Psi_2 = \Psi_{22} + \Psi_{21} = L_2 i_2 + M_{21} i_1$$

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

$$u_1(t) = \frac{d\Psi_1}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2(t) = \frac{d\Psi_2}{dt} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

当自感磁通与互感磁通
方向不一致时：

$$u_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

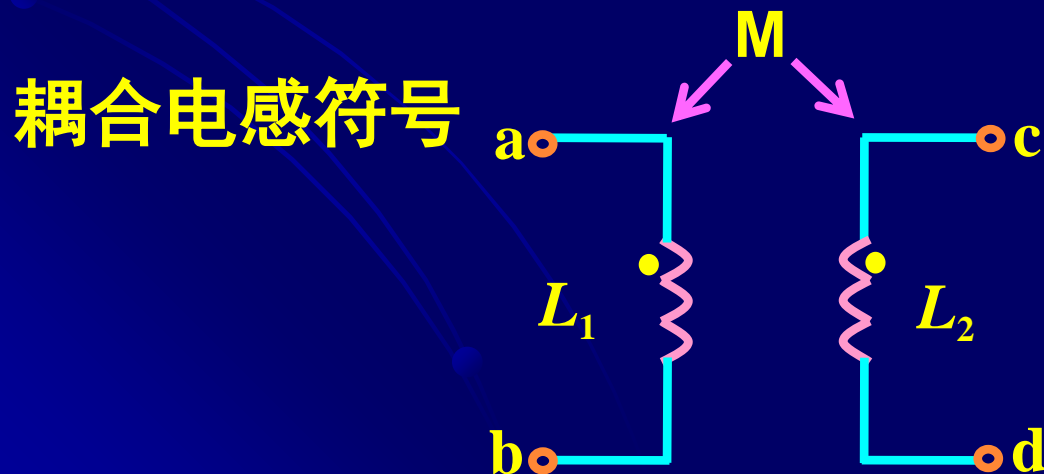
$$u_2(t) = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

(1) 自感压降的正负:

当线圈的电压电流关联参考方向时取正，否则取负。

(2) 互感压降的正负:

自感磁通与互感磁通一致取正，否则取负，取决于线圈的绕向、电流的参考方向、线圈的相互位置。由于线圈的绕向常常无法知道，需引入同名端（•或*），以标示互感电压的正负。

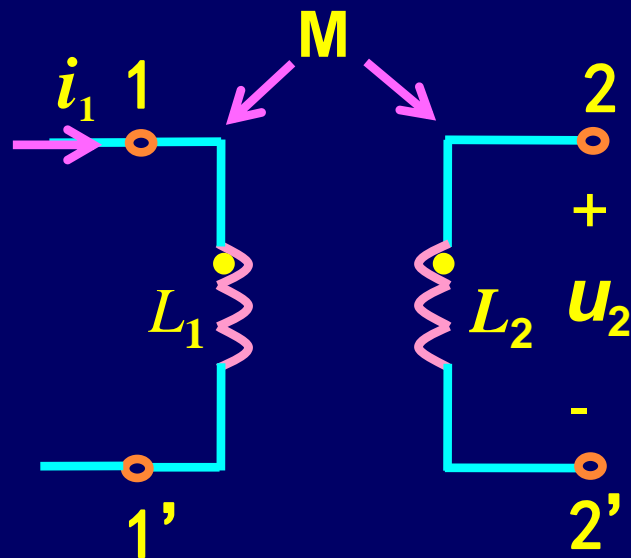


耦合电感用3个参数表示， L_1 、 L_2 、 M 。

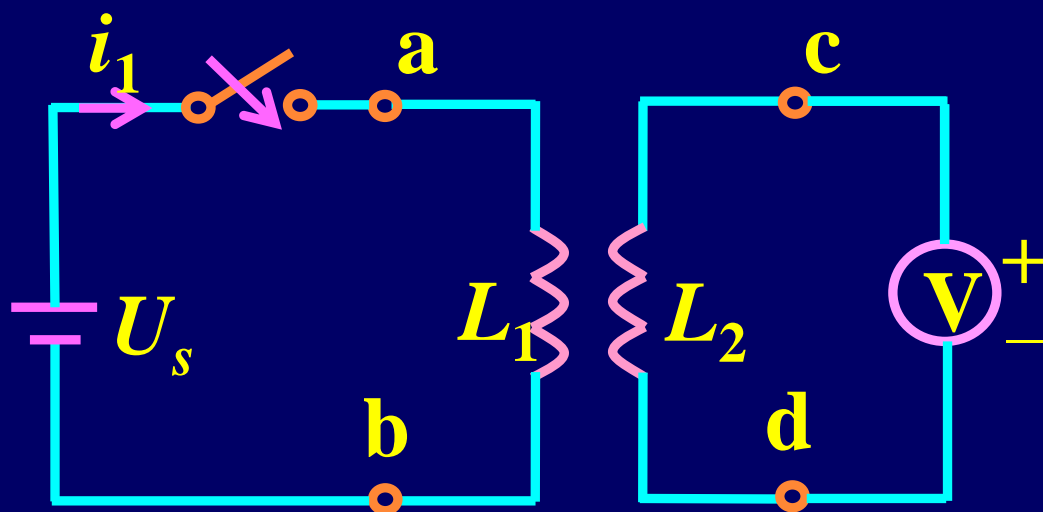
二. 同名端

1 定义

约定在产生互感电压的电流参考方向的流入端、互感电压参考极性的“+”均用“•”标示，称为同名端。



2 用实验方法确定同名端

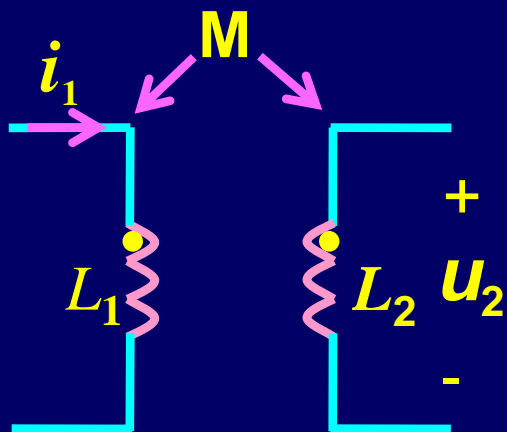


开关闭合后：

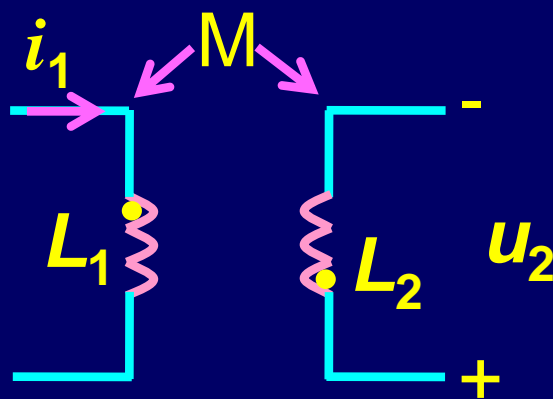
若电压表指针正向偏转，则 c 点电位高， a 、 c 为同名端；
若电压表指针反向偏转，则 d 点电位高， a 、 d 为同名端。

3. 根据同名端确定互感电压的正负

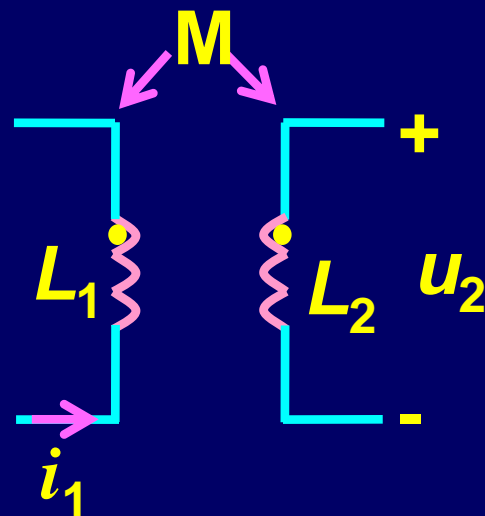
电流与互感电压的参考方向对同名端一致



$$u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



$$u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



$$u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

4 总结耦合电感的VCR:

(1) 一般情况时:

$$u_1(t) = \pm L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} \pm M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2(t) = \pm L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \pm M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

(2) 正弦稳态时:

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

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

三 耦合系数

耦合系数 $K = \frac{M}{M_{\max}}$ 用来衡量两线圈耦合程度。

$$0 \leq K \leq 1$$

$K=1$ 时：全耦合，此时 $M=M_{\max}$

$K=0$ 时：无耦合



推导 $M_{\max} = ?$

$$\Psi_{11} = N_1 \Phi_{11} = L_1 i_1$$



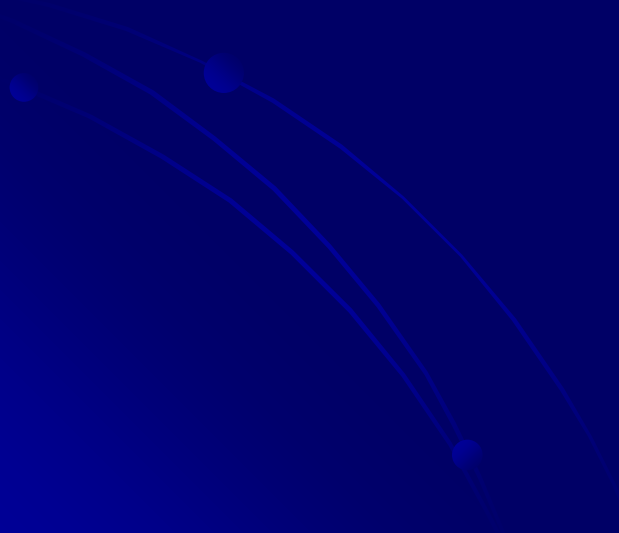
$$L_1 = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{11}}{i_1}$$

$$\Psi_{22} = N_2 \Phi_{22} = L_2 i_2$$



$$L_2 = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{22}}{i_2}$$

$$L_1 L_2 = \frac{N_1 N_2 \Phi_{11} \Phi_{22}}{i_1 i_2}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_{21} &= N_2 \Phi_{21} = M i_1 \\ \Psi_{12} &= N_1 \Phi_{12} = M i_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow M^2 = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{i_1} \frac{N_1 \Phi_{12}}{i_2}$$

全耦合时: $\Phi_{21} = \Phi_{21\max} = \Phi_{11}$

$$\Phi_{12} = \Phi_{12\max} = \Phi_{22}$$

$$\text{此时 } M^2 = M_{\max}^2 = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{11}}{i_1} \frac{N_1 \Phi_{22}}{i_2} = L_1 L_2$$

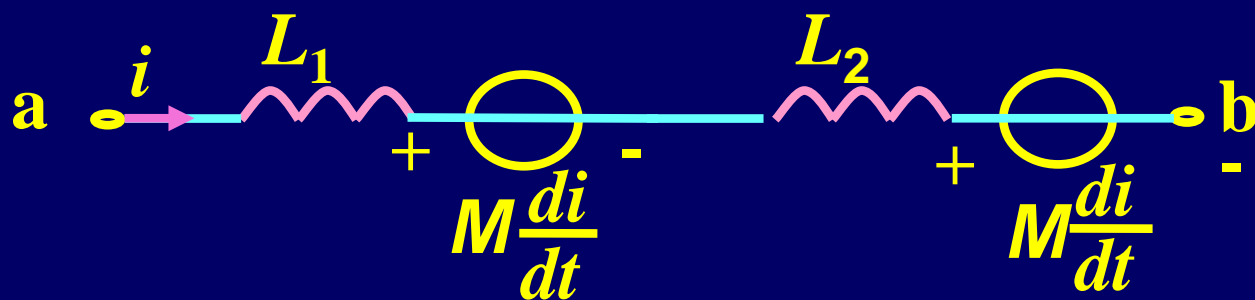
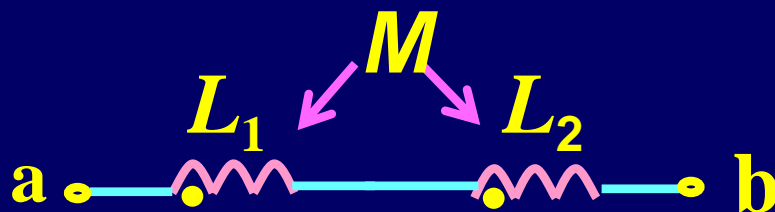
全耦合时: $M = M_{\max} = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$

$0 \leq K \leq 1$: $K=1$ 全耦合
 $K=0$ 无耦合

四、耦合电感线圈的串联和并联

1. 串联

(1) 串联顺接：异名端相接



$$\begin{aligned} u_{ab} &= L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} \\ &= (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{di}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

等效电感 $L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$

(2) 反接：同名端相接

等效电感 $L=L_1+L_2-2M$

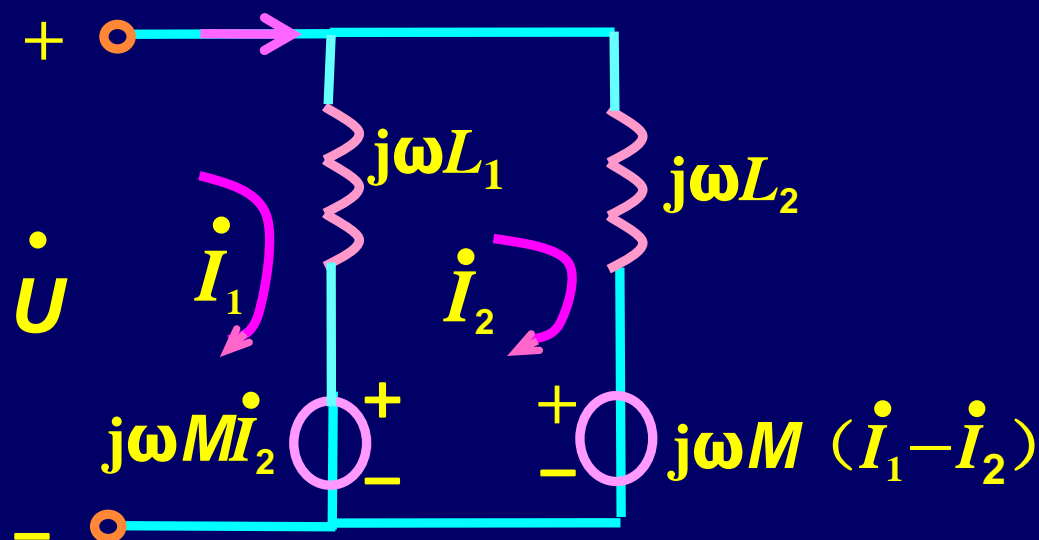
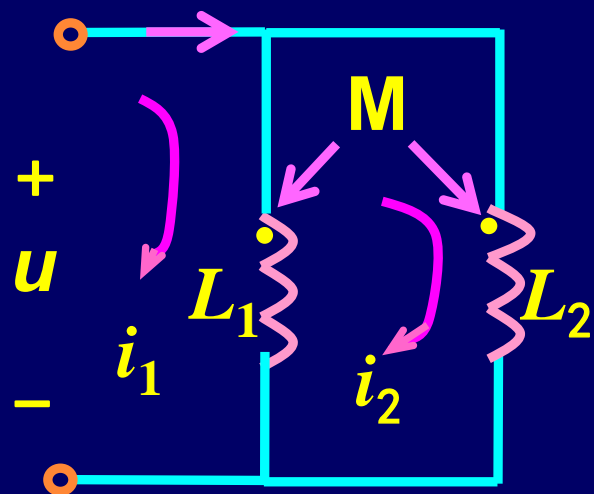
正弦稳态时：

顺接等效阻抗 $Z=j\omega L_1+j\omega L_2+2j\omega M$

反接等效阻抗 $Z=j\omega L_1+j\omega L_2-2j\omega M$

2. 正弦稳态时耦合电感的并联(自己推导)

(1) 同名端相接时:



列回路方程:

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

解出:

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)}{j\omega(L_1L_2 - M^2)} \dot{U}$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{j\omega(L_1L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$

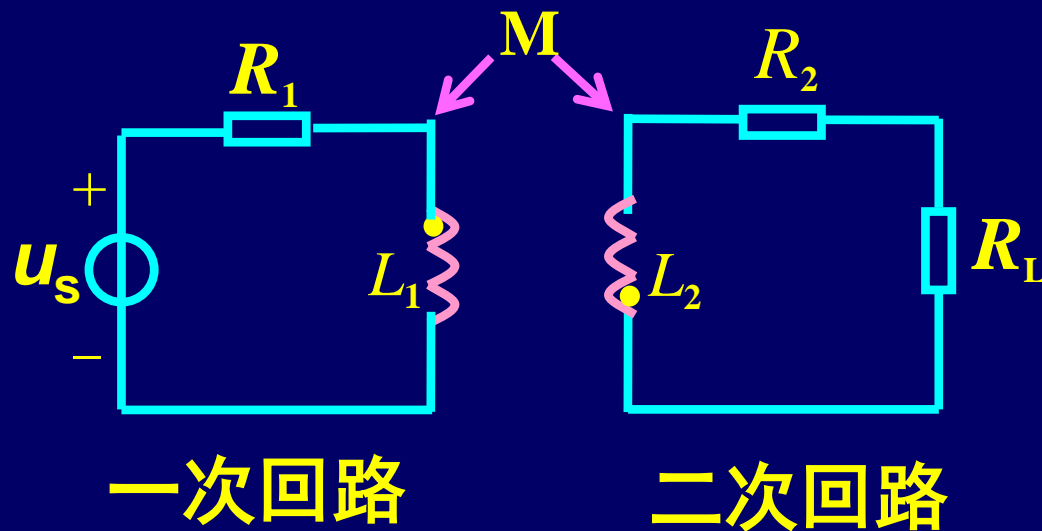
等效电感 $L = \frac{L_1L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$

(2) 异名端相接时:

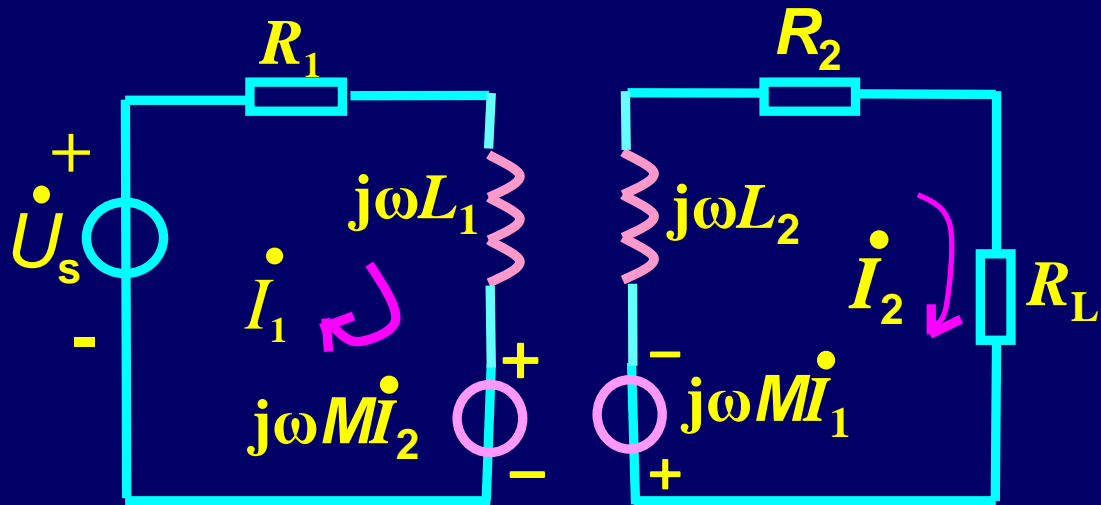
等效电感 $L = \frac{L_1L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M}$

§ 11-3 正弦稳态时空心变压器电路的分析 反映阻抗

● 一. 电路模型



1. 回路法求解电流



相量模型

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

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

解出:

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_{22} \dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} Z_{22} + \omega^2 M^2}$$

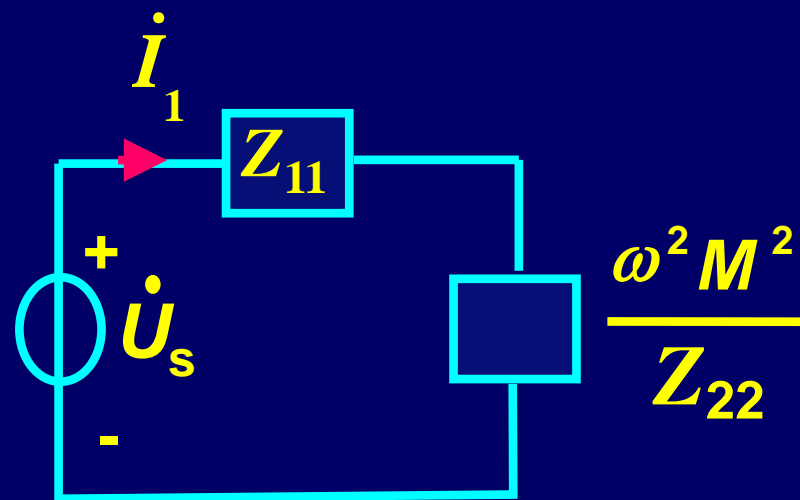
$$\text{则 } \dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\omega M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}}$$

分析: (1) 若同名端位置不同, 对 \dot{I}_1 无影响,
而 \dot{I}_2 则改变符号。

(2) 初级看进去的等效阻抗:

$$Z_i = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_1} = Z_{11} + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}}$$

$\frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}}$ —— 反映阻抗 Z_{ref}

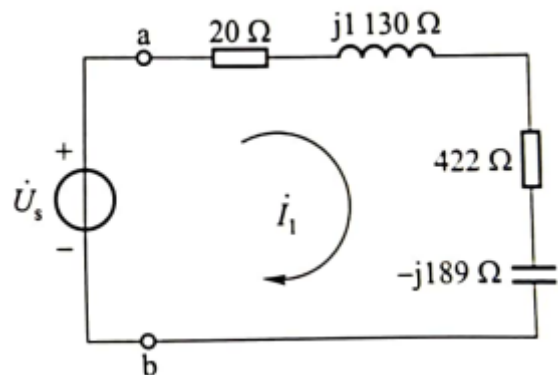
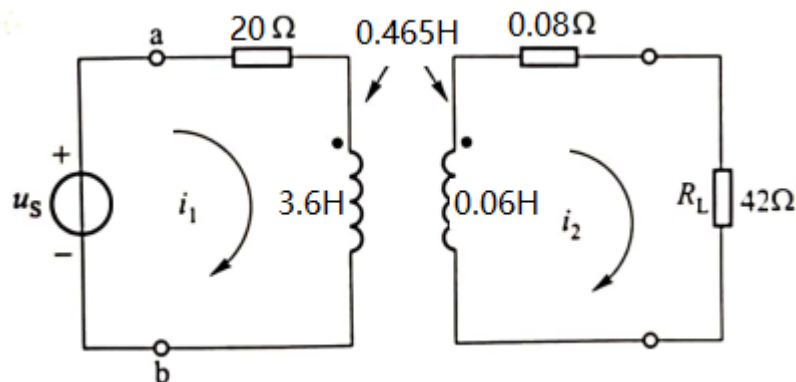


引入新解法——反映阻抗法

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_i} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}}}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\omega M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}}$$

例11-5 11-6 求电流 \dot{i}_1 、 \dot{i}_2 ，已知 $u_s=115\sqrt{2}\cos(314t)\text{V}$



解:

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = (20 + j314 \times 3.6) \Omega = (20 + j1130) \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{22} &= R_L + R_2 + j\omega L_2 = (42 + 0.08 + j314 \times 0.06) \Omega \\ &= 46.1 \angle 24.1^\circ \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\text{ref}} &= \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{314^2 \times 0.465^2}{46.1 \angle 24.1^\circ} \Omega \\ &= 462.4 \angle -24.1^\circ \Omega = (422 - j189) \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_{ab} = Z_{11} + Z_{\text{ref}} = (20 + j1130 + 422 - j189) \Omega = 1040 \angle 64.8^\circ \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{115 \angle 0^\circ}{1040 \angle 64.8^\circ} \text{A} = 110.6 \angle -64.8^\circ \text{mA}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j\omega M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}} = \frac{314 \times 0.465 \angle 90^\circ \times 110.6 \times 10^{-3} \angle -64.8^\circ}{46.1 \angle 24.1^\circ} = 0.35 \angle 1.1^\circ \text{A}$$

例11-6：上题用戴维南定理求 \dot{I}_2

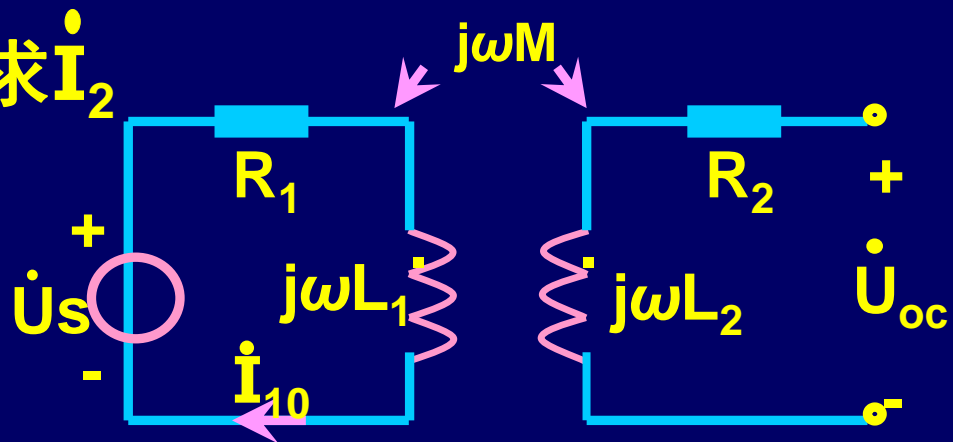
(1) 求 \dot{U}_{oc}

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega M \dot{I}_{10}$$

$$\dot{I}_{10} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11}} = \frac{115 \angle 0^\circ}{20 + j1130} = 101.7 \angle -89^\circ \text{ mA}$$

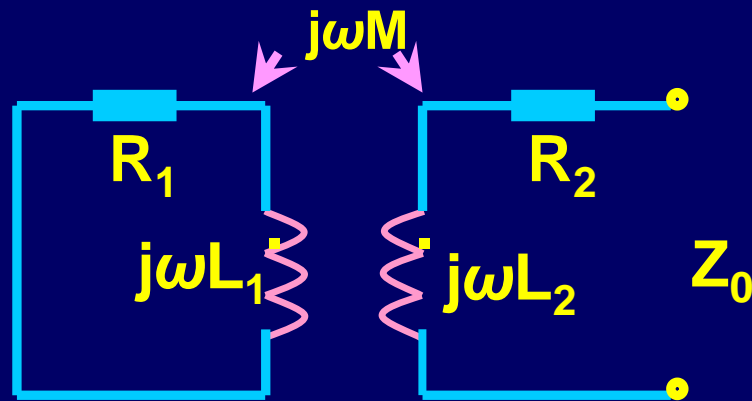
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega M \dot{I}_{10}$$

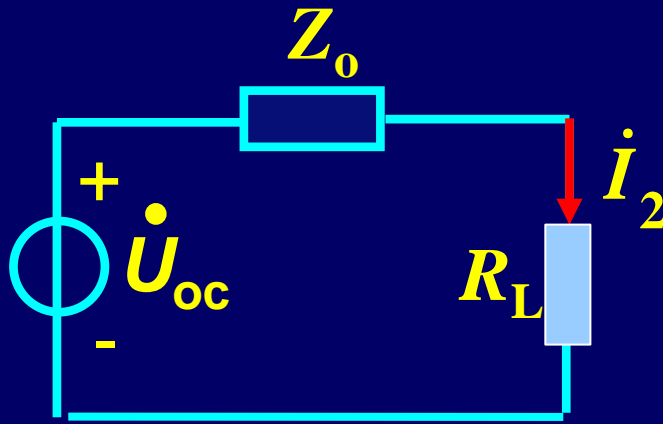
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 314 \times 0.465 \angle 90^\circ \times 101.7 \angle -89^\circ \times 0.001 = 14.8 \angle 1^\circ \text{ V}$$



(2) 求 Z_0

$$Z_0 = Z_{22} + \frac{M^2 \omega^2}{Z_{11}} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{M^2 \omega^2}{Z_{11}} = 0.41 - j0.04 \Omega$$





$$(3) \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_0 + R_L} = \frac{14.8 \angle 1^\circ}{0.41 - j0.04 + 42} = 0.35 \angle 1.1^\circ \text{ A}$$

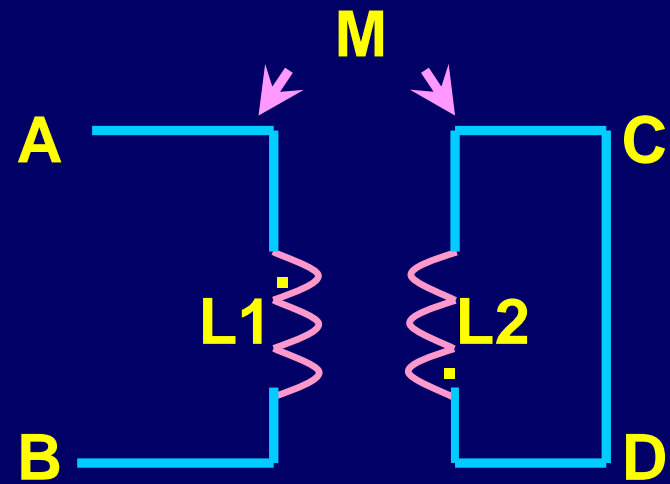
例11-7：求AB端的等效电感。

解：用Zref求解。

$$Z_{AB} = Z_{11} + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}}$$

$$Z_{11} = j\omega L_1$$

$$Z_{22} = j\omega L_2$$

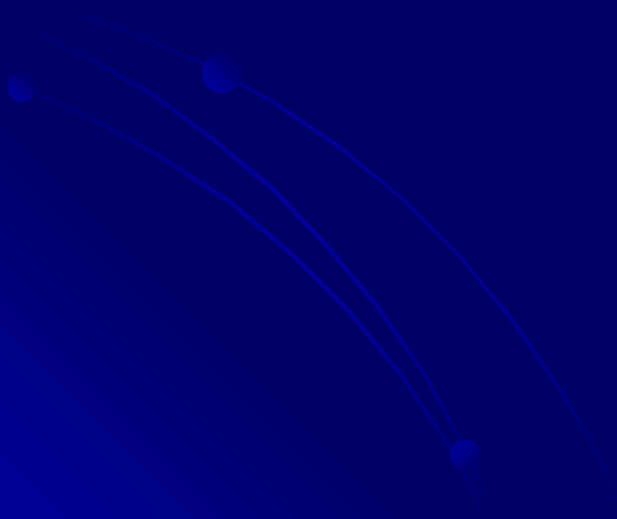


$$Z_{AB} = j\omega L_1 + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{j\omega L_2} = j\omega L_1 - \frac{j\omega M^2}{L_2} = j\omega \left(L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2} \right)$$

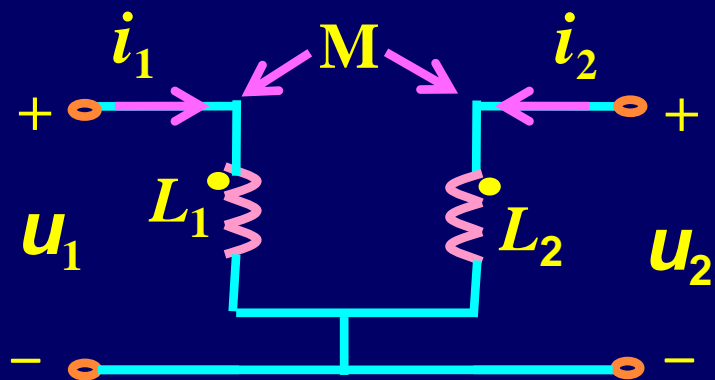
$$L_{AB} = L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2}$$

§ 11-4 耦合电感的去耦等效变换

对于在一个公共端相连的一对耦合电感，可用三个电感组成的T形网络来等效。

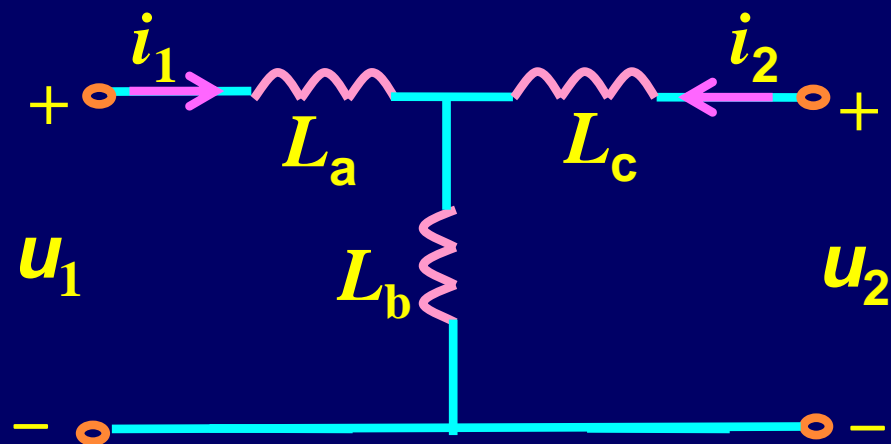


1、同名端在公共端



$$u_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2(t) = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



$$u_1(t) = L_a \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_b \frac{d(i_1 + i_2)}{dt}$$

$$u_2(t) = L_c \frac{di_2}{dt} + L_b \frac{d(i_1 + i_2)}{dt}$$

若两电路对外等效，则对应的 $\frac{di_1}{dt}$ 及 $\frac{di_2}{dt}$ 系数相等

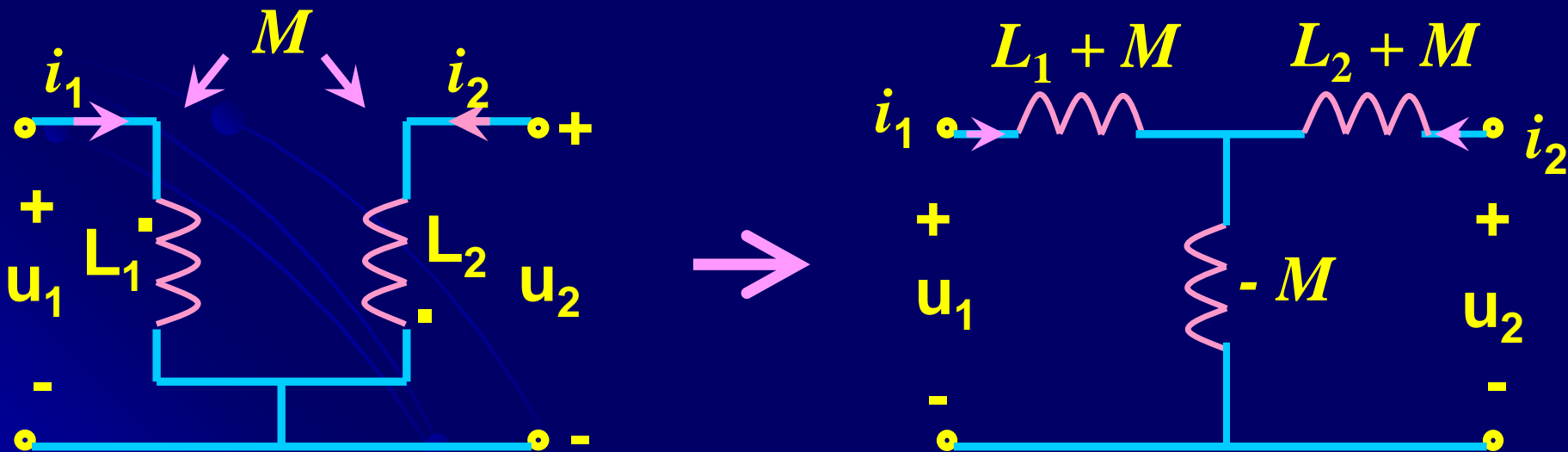
$$\begin{cases} L_1 = L_a + L_b \\ L_2 = L_c + L_b \\ M = L_b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_a = L_1 - M \\ L_b = M \\ L_c = L_2 - M \end{cases}$$

2、异名端在公共端

$$L_a = L_1 + M$$

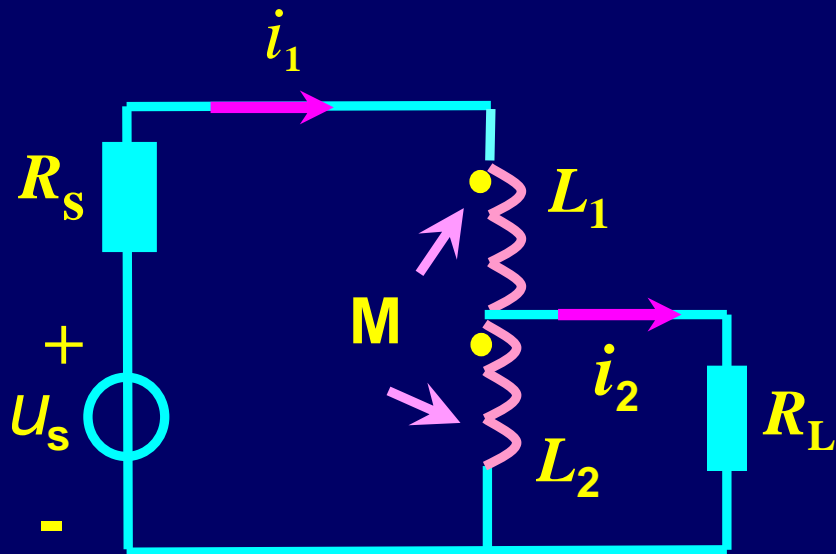
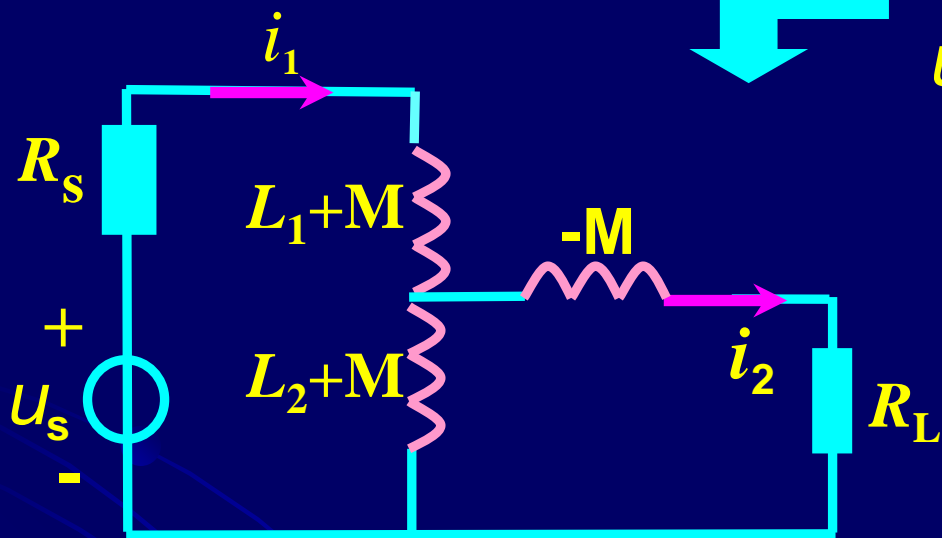
$$L_b = -M$$

$$L_c = L_2 + M$$



例11-9：写出求 \dot{i}_1 、 \dot{i}_2 所需的方程组。

解：



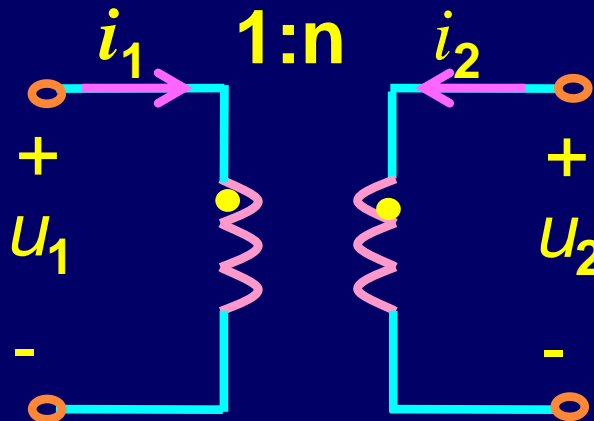
$$\dot{I}_1 [R_s + j\omega (L_1 + L_2 + 2M)] - j\omega (L_2 + M) \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_s$$

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

§ 11-5 理想变压器的 VCR

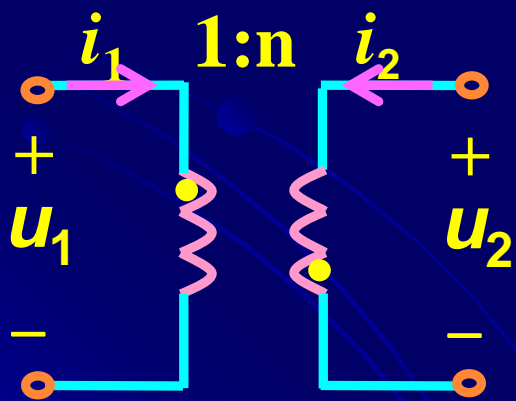
一. 理想变压器的伏安关系

1. 电路模型



$$u_2 = nu_1 \quad i_2 = -\frac{1}{n}i_1$$

2. 伏安关系



$$u_2 = -nu_1 \quad i_2 = \frac{1}{n}i_1$$

(1) 两电压高电位端与同名端一致时，电压比取正，反之取负。

(2) 两电流都从同名端流进时，电流比取负；反之取正。

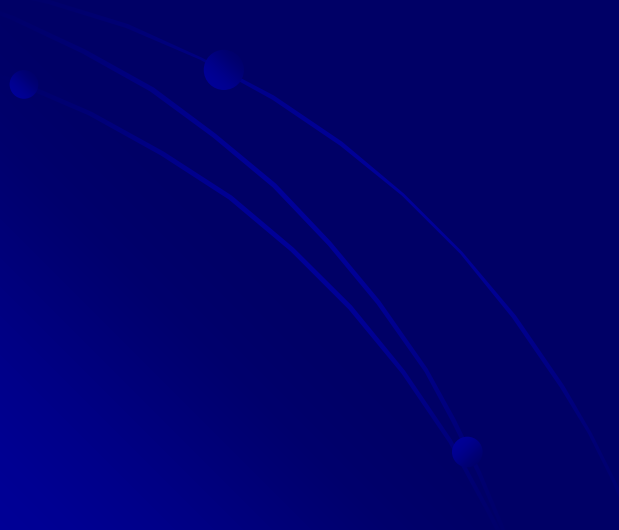
3. 参数

匝数比 $n = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$

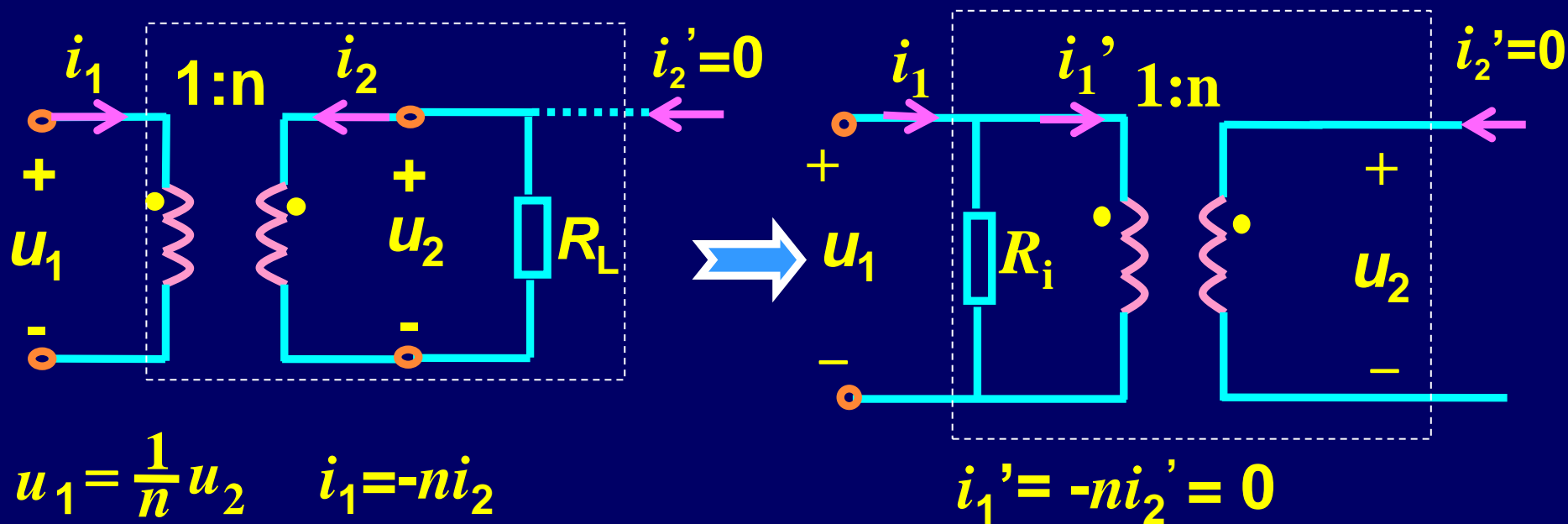
4. 功率

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

理想变压器既不消耗能量也不储存能量。



§ 11-6 理想变压器的阻抗变换性质

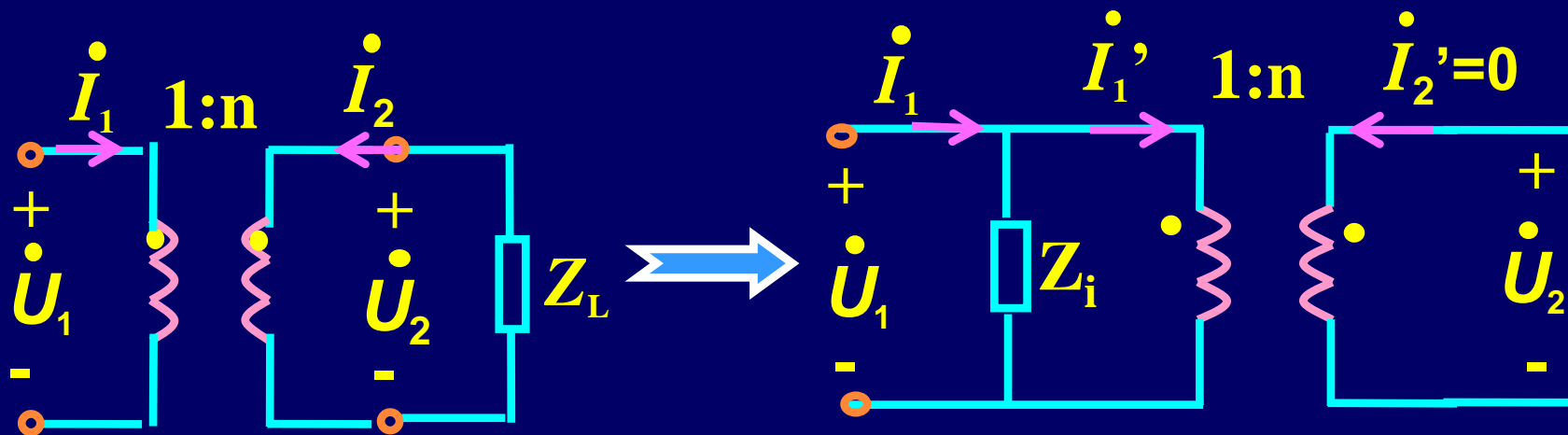


$$R_i = \frac{u_1}{i_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} u_2}{-ni_2} = -\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{u_2}{i_2} = \frac{1}{n^2} R_L \quad \therefore R_i = \frac{1}{n^2} R_L$$

$n > 1$ 电阻折合到初级变小

$n < 1$ 电阻折合到初级变大

该结论适于阻抗:

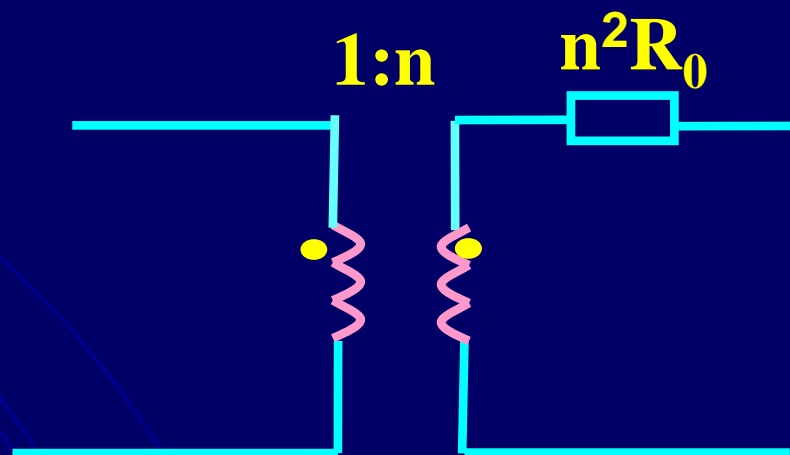
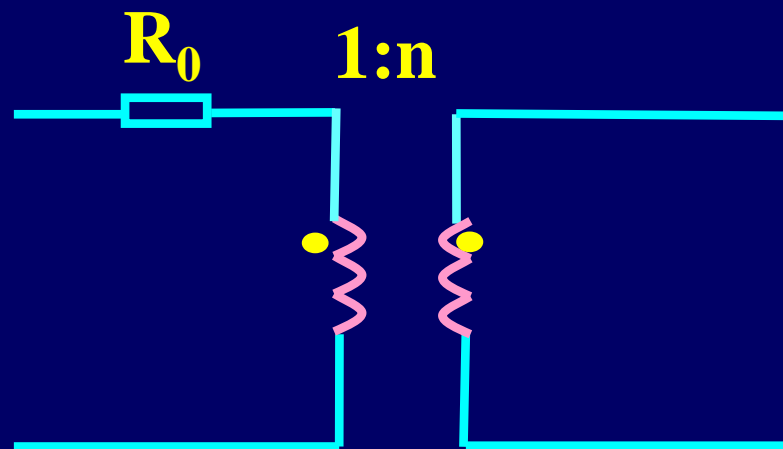


$$Z_i = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \dot{U}_2}{-n \dot{I}_2} = -\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} = \frac{1}{n^2} Z_L$$

$$Z_i = \frac{1}{n^2} Z_L$$

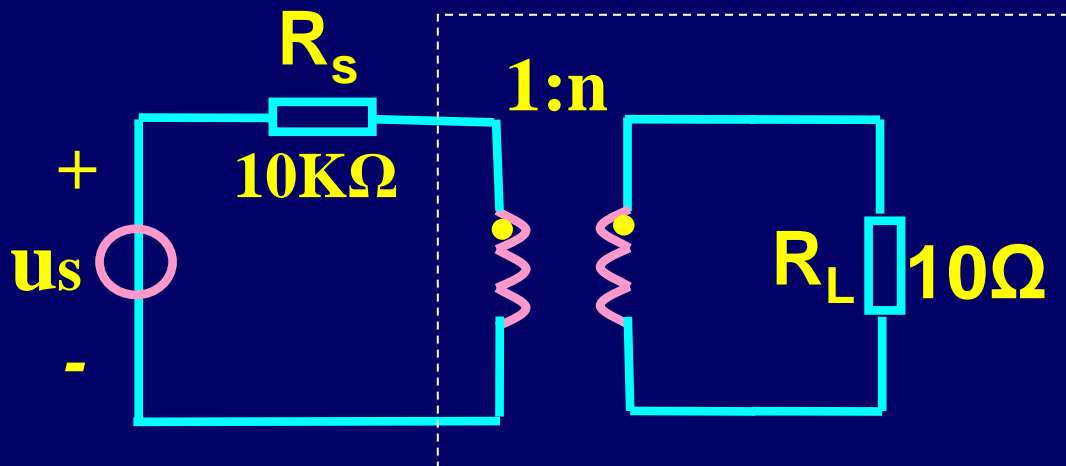
理想变压器有变换阻抗的性质，可以实现最大功率匹配。

阻抗由原方 \Rightarrow 付方:



例11-10：求使负载获得最大功率时的匝比 n 。

解：将 R_L 变到原方。

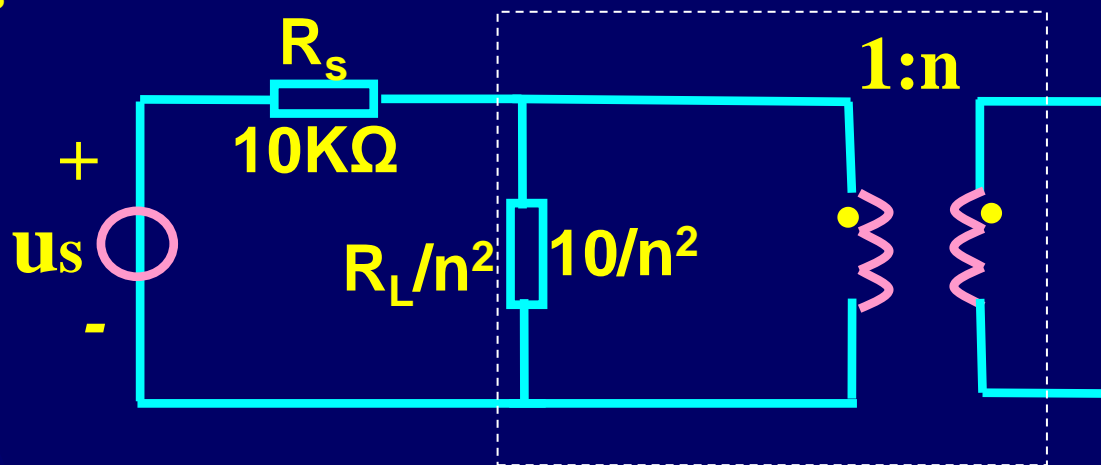


R_L 在付方获最大功率相当于 R_L/n^2 在原方获最大功率。

$$R_L / n^2 = R_s$$

$$10^4 = 10/n^2$$

$$n = 1/31.6$$



补充例1：求负载获得最大功率时的匝比 n ，求功率 P_{Lmax} 。

解：

(1) 求 n ：

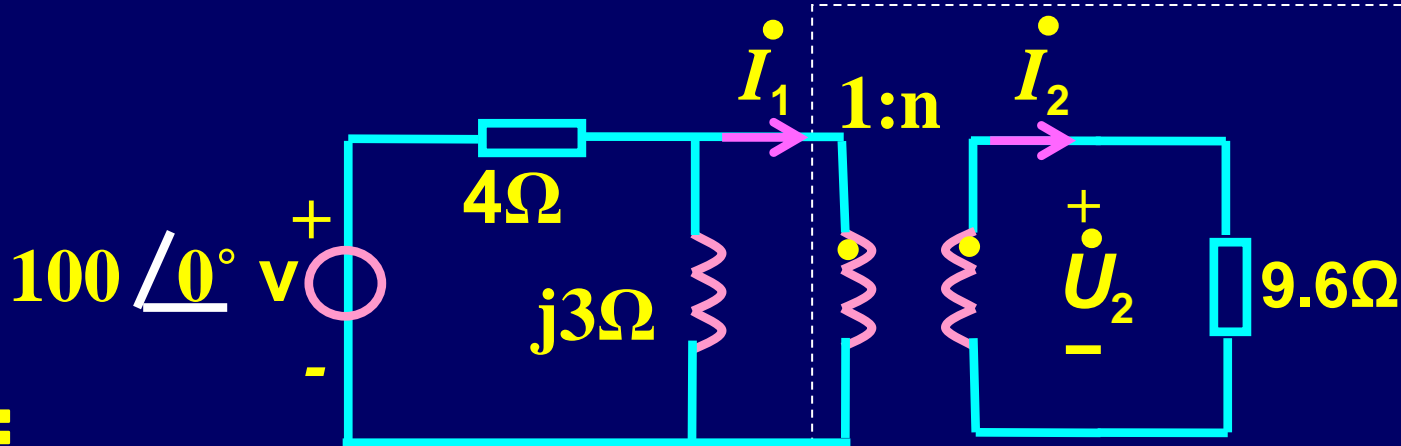


图1

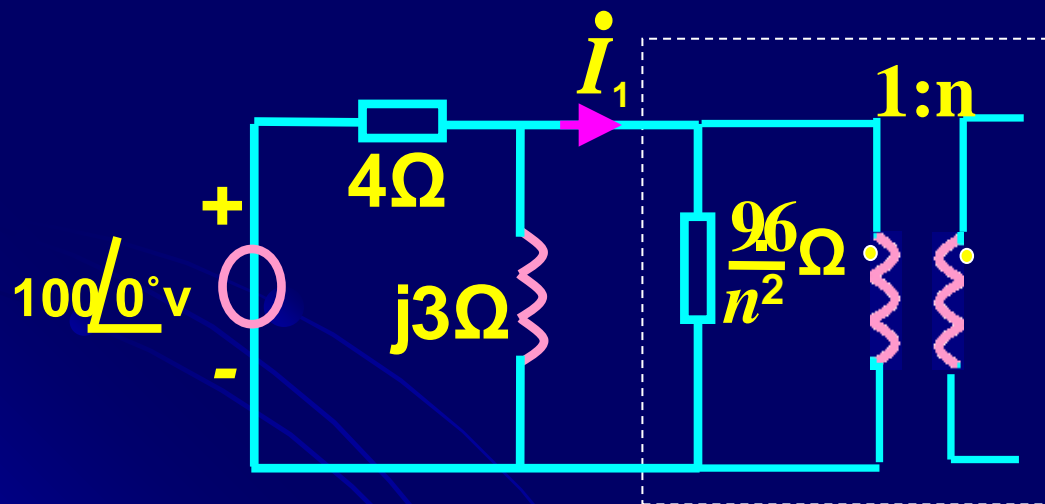
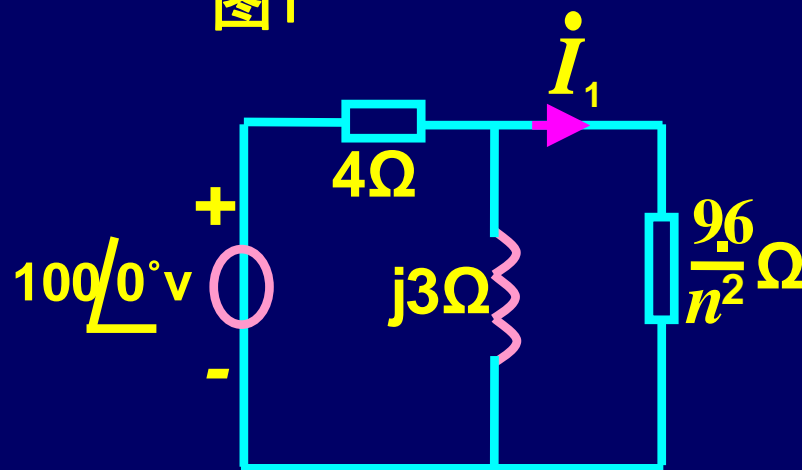


图2



$$Z_0 = \frac{4 \times j3}{4 + j3} = 2.4 \angle 53.1^\circ \Omega$$

$$\frac{9.6}{n^2} = 2.4 \quad n = 2$$

(2) 求 $P_{L \max}$

法1: 图2中, 求 $\frac{9.6}{n^2} \Omega$ 的功率, 为最大功率

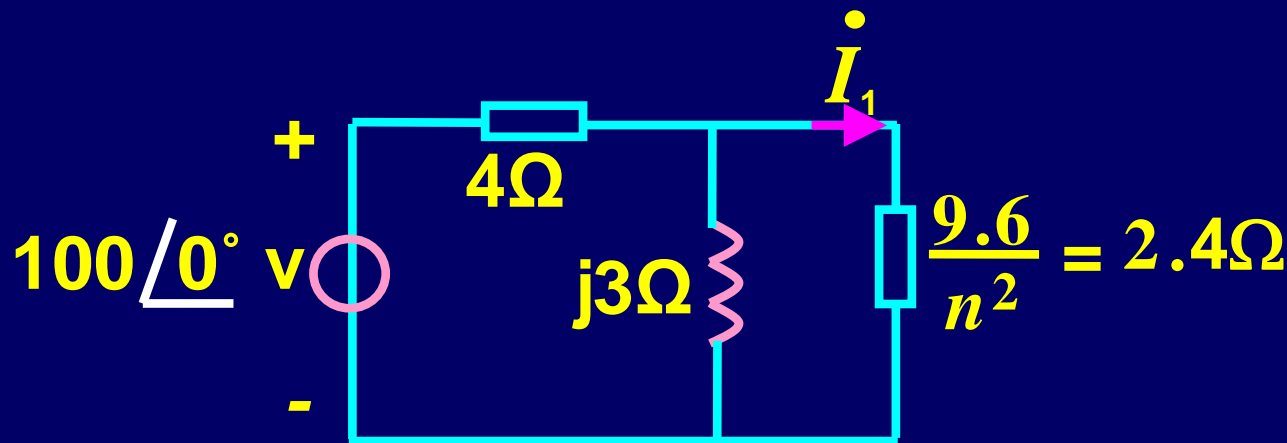


图2

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{4 + j3 \parallel 2.4} \times \frac{j3}{j3 + 2.4} = 13.986 \angle 26.54^\circ \text{ A}$$

在图2中求 $\frac{9.6}{n^2} \Omega$ 的功率, 得最大功率:

$$P_{L \max} = 13.986^2 \times 2.4 = 496.46 \text{ W}$$

法2:

在图1中求 9.6Ω 的功率，为最大功率：

已求出 $\dot{I}_1 = 13.986 \angle 26.54^\circ \text{ A}$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{I}_1 = 6.993 \angle 26.54^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$P_{L\max} = 6.993^2 \times 9.6 = 496.46 \text{ W}$$

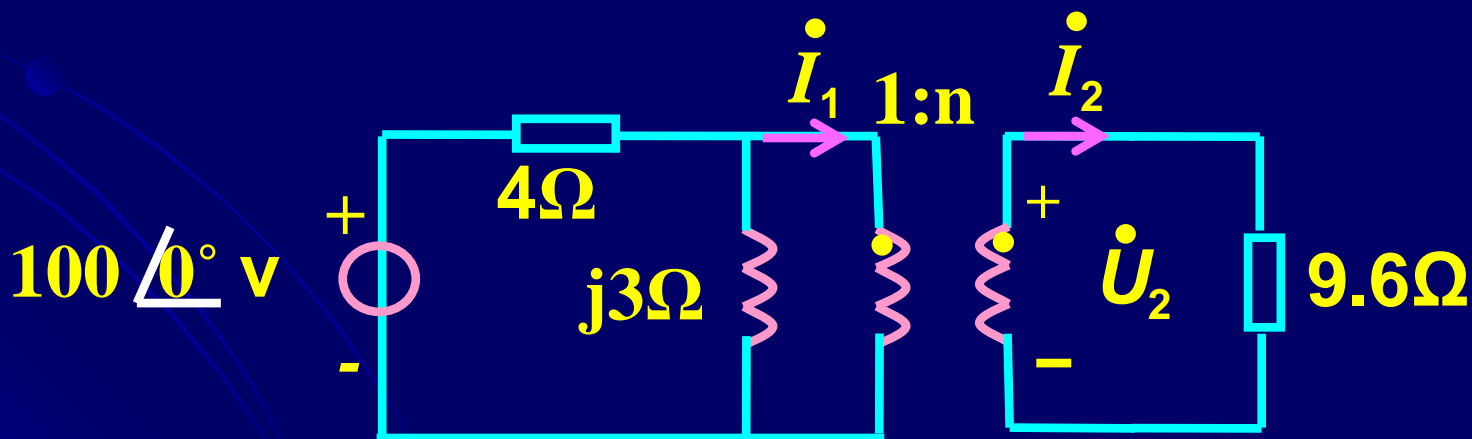
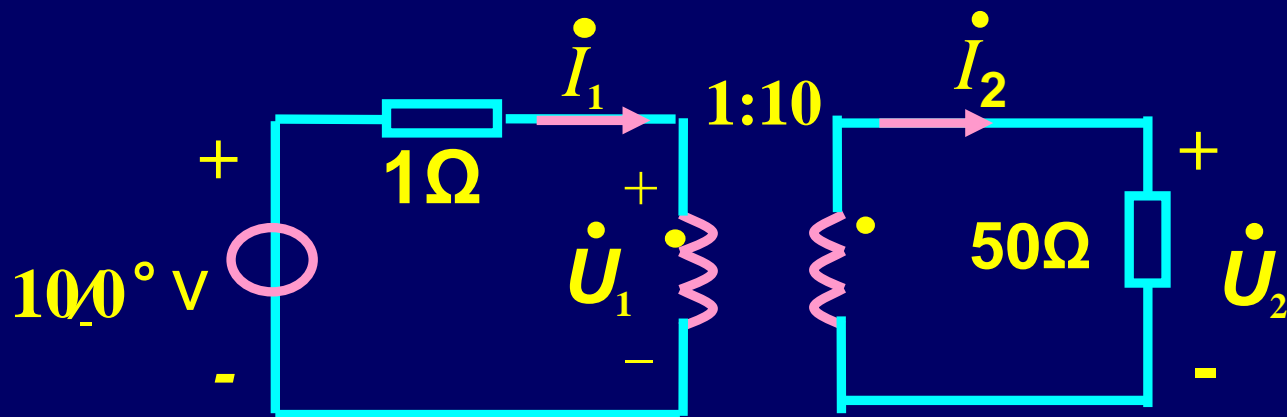
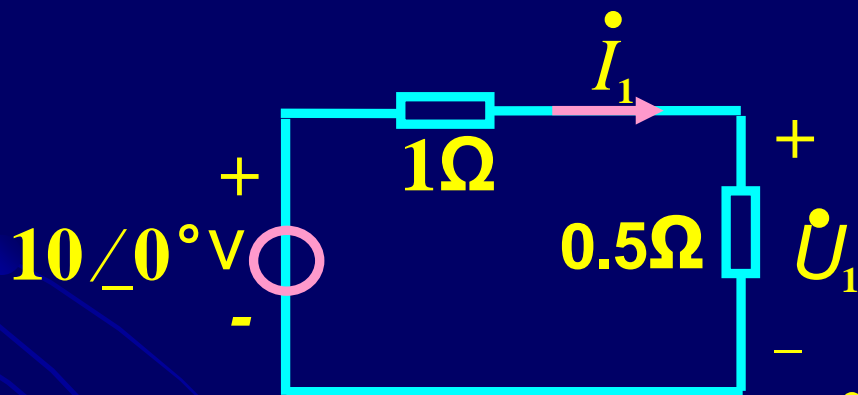


图1

例11-11 求图示电路中 \dot{U}_1 、 \dot{U}_2 、 \dot{I}_1 、 \dot{I}_2



法1：用阻抗折合的方法，把负载阻抗折合到初级



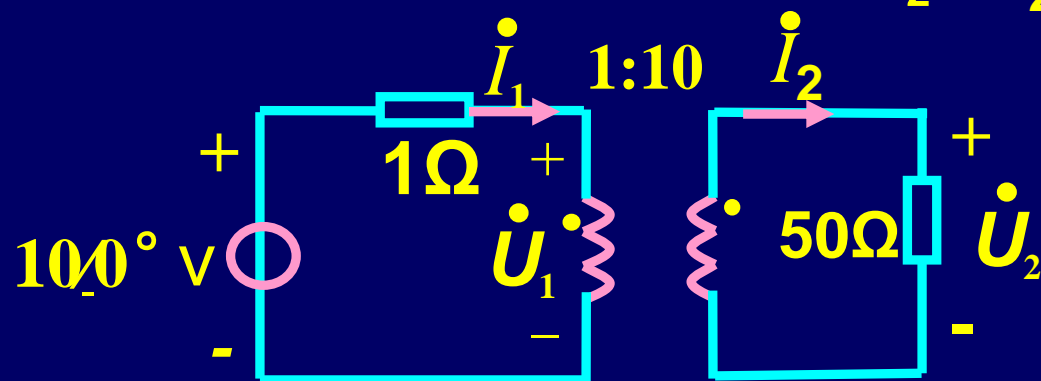
$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{0.5}{1.5} \times 10 \angle 0^\circ = \frac{10}{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{1.5} = \frac{20}{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

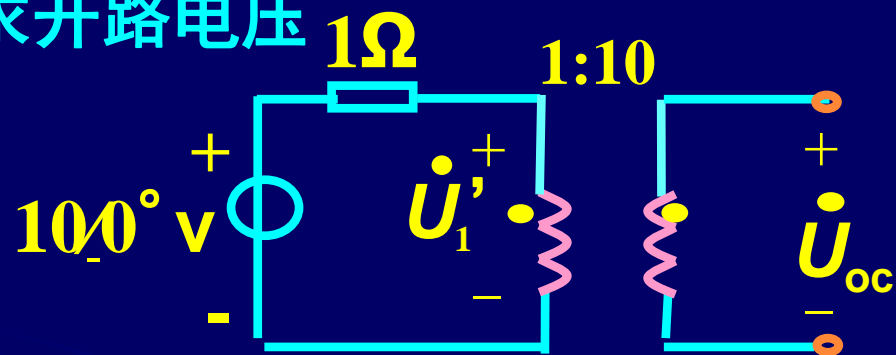
$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{100}{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{2}{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

法2: 用戴维南定理求电压 \dot{U}_2 、 \dot{I}_2

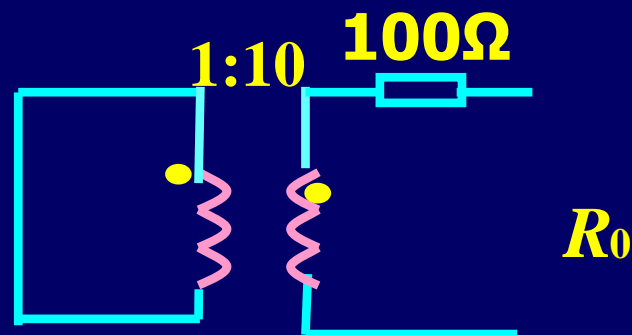
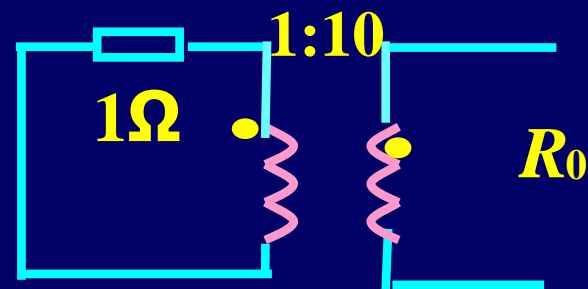


求开路电压



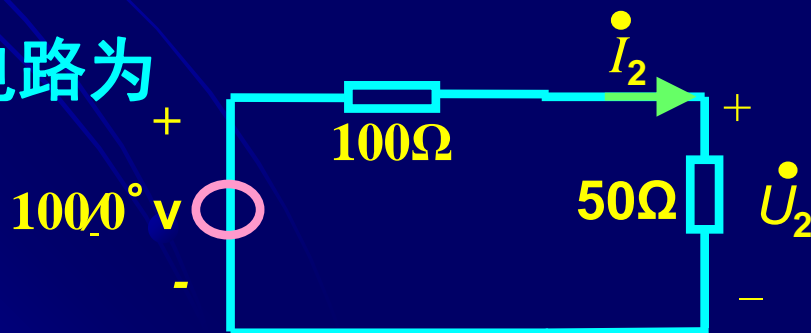
$$\dot{U}_1' = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \quad \dot{U}_{oc} = 10\dot{U}_1' = 100\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

求等效阻抗 R_0



$$R_0 = 100\Omega$$

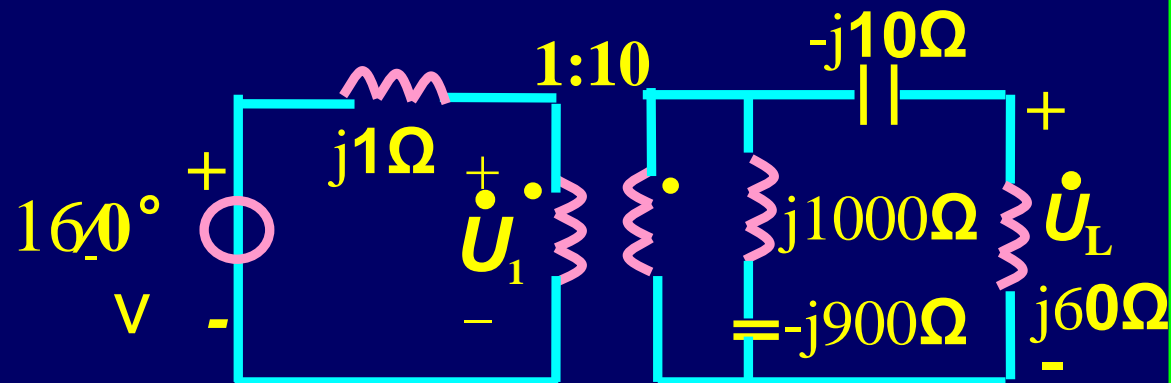
最简等效电路为



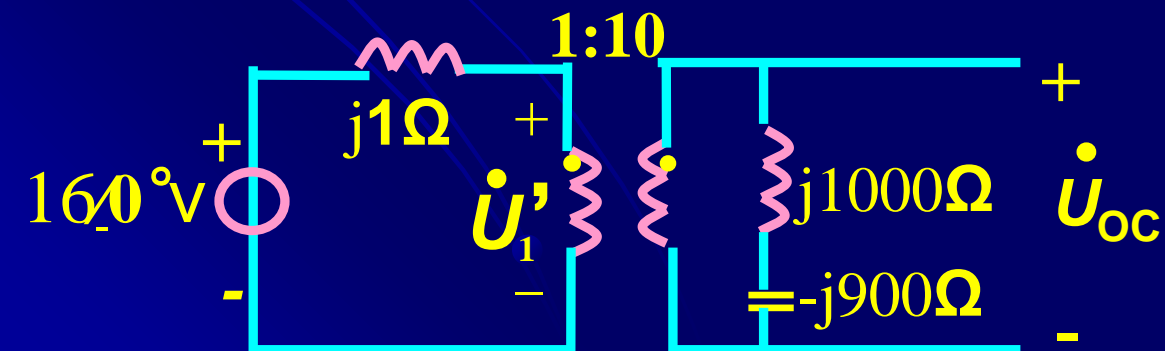
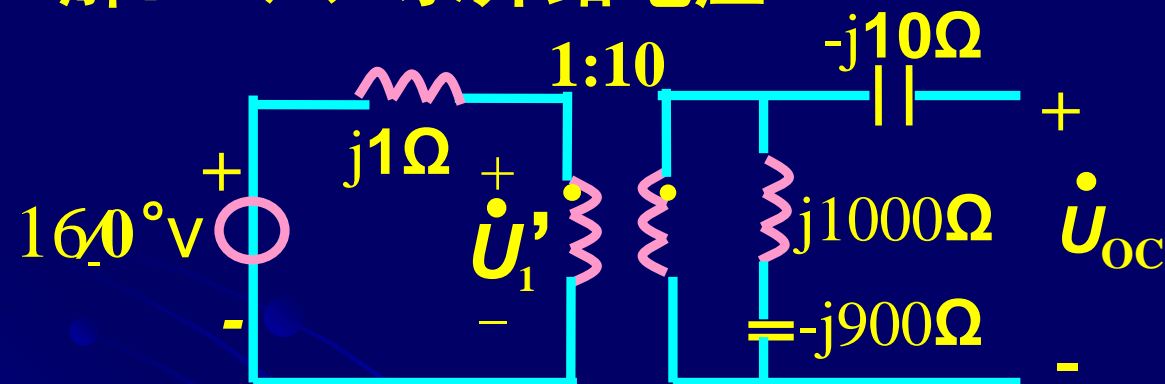
$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{100}{3}\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{2}{3}\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

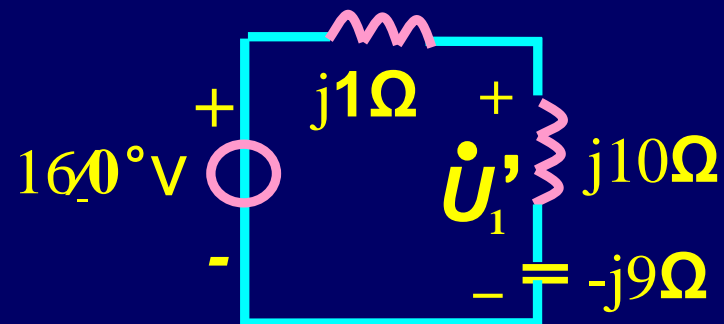
补充1：用戴维南定理求电压 \dot{U}_L



解：（1）求开路电压



阻抗折合法求开路电压

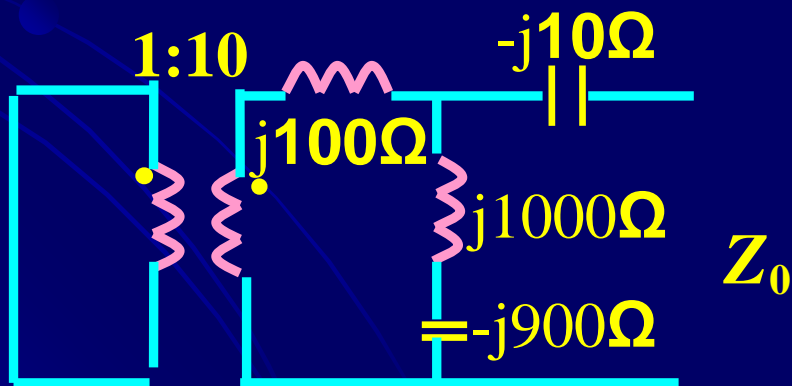
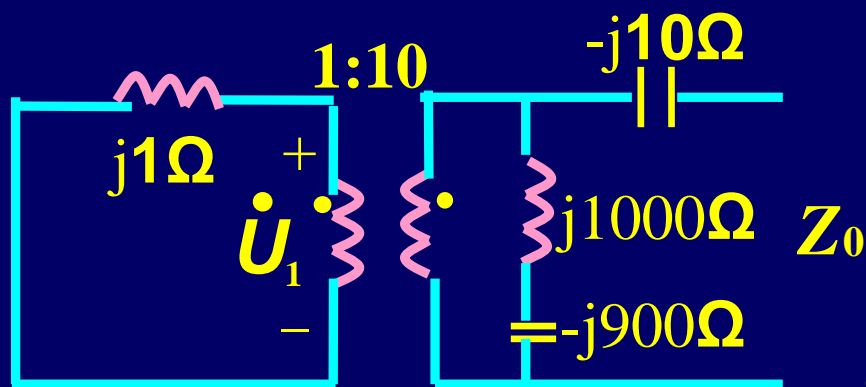
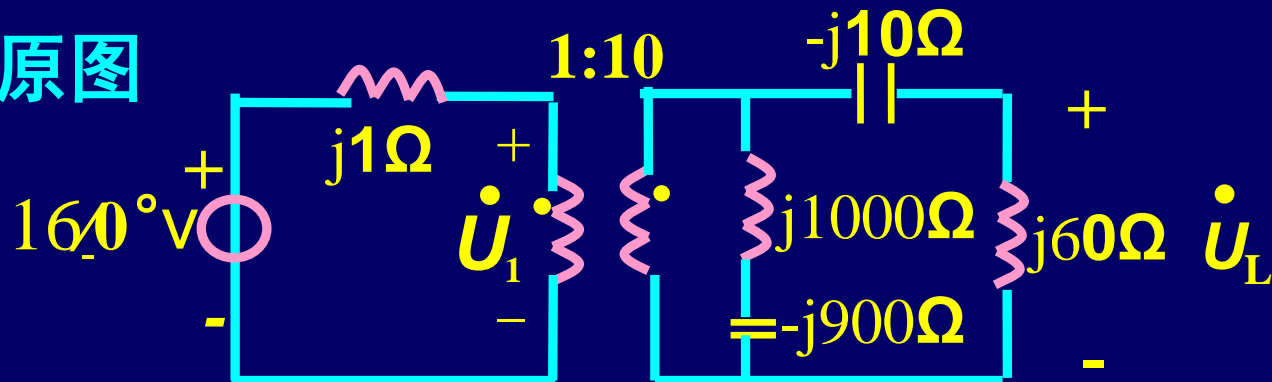


$$\dot{U}'_1 = 8 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{OC} = 10\dot{U}'_1 = 80 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

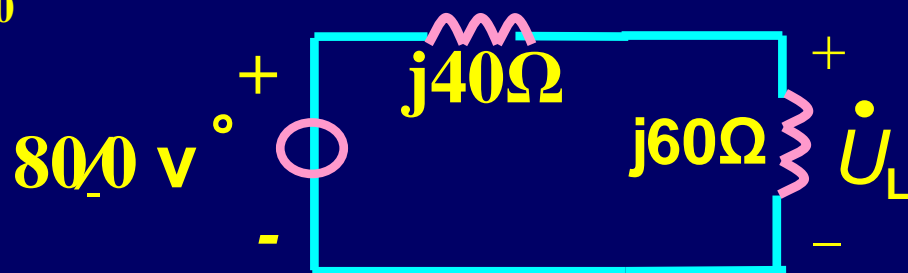
（2）求等效阻抗 Z_0

原图



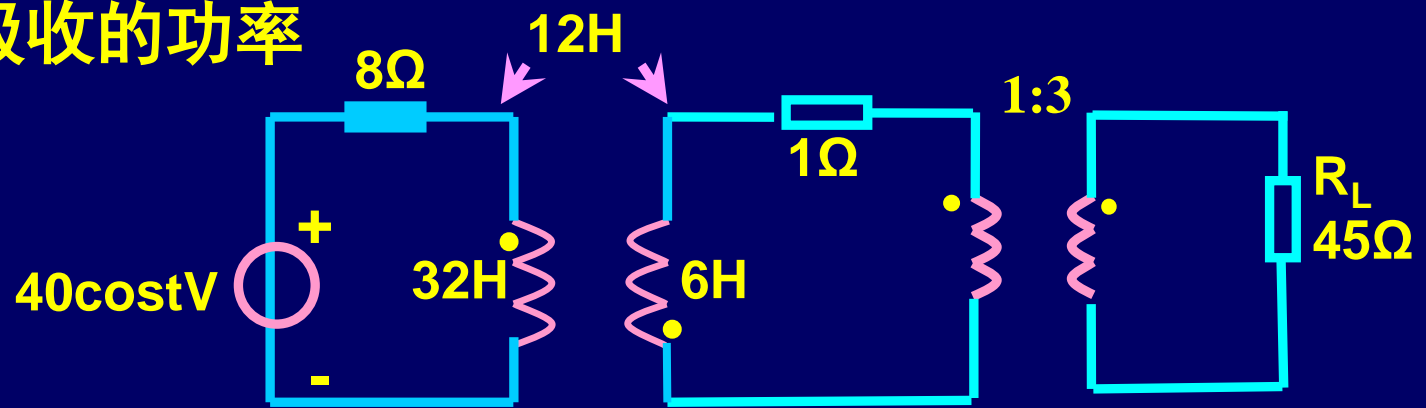
$$Z_0 = (j100 // j100) - j10 = j40 \Omega$$

最简等效电路为

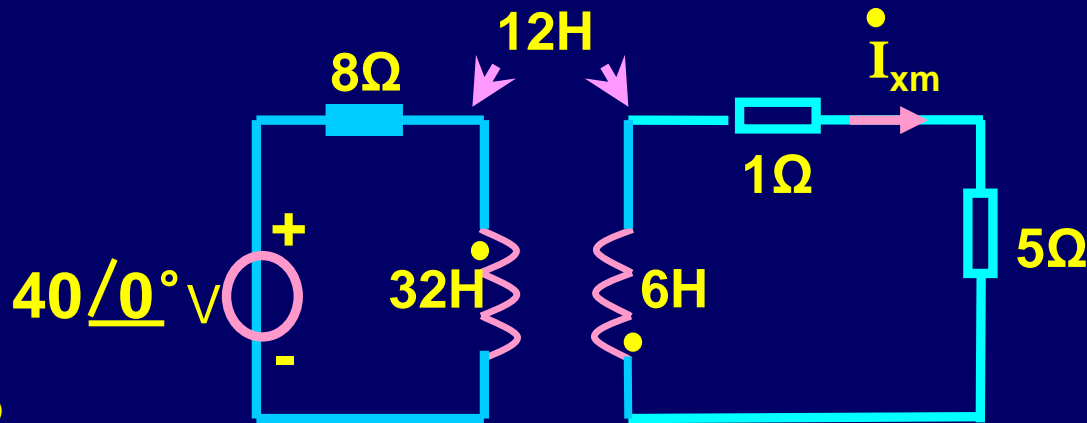


$$\dot{U}_L = 48\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

补充2: 求 R_L 吸收的功率



解: 45Ω 折合



$$P_{5\Omega} = \text{原} P_{45\Omega}$$

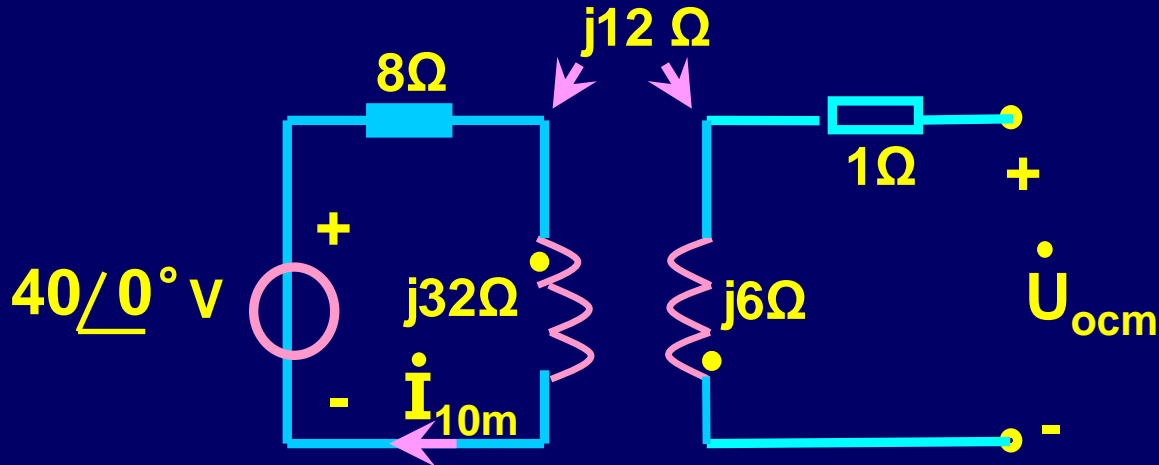
$$P_{5\Omega} = 5I_x^2$$

现求 I_x

用戴维南定理求 \dot{i}_x

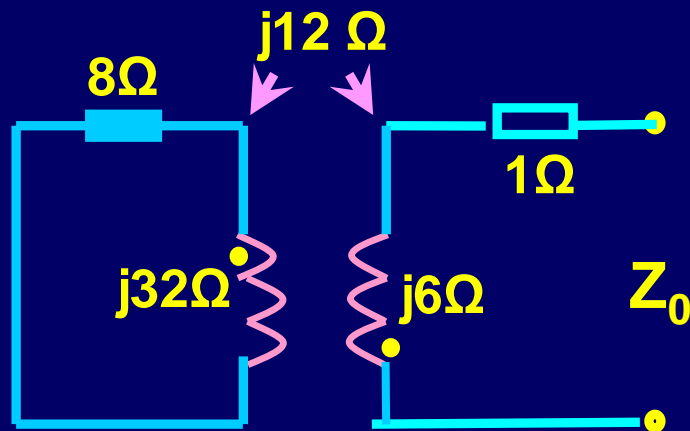
(1) 求 \dot{U}_{oc}

$$\dot{U}_{ocm} = -j\omega M \dot{I}_{10m}$$



$$\dot{I}_{10m} = \frac{\dot{U}_{sm}}{Z_{11}} = \frac{40 \angle 0^\circ}{8 + j32} \text{ A}$$

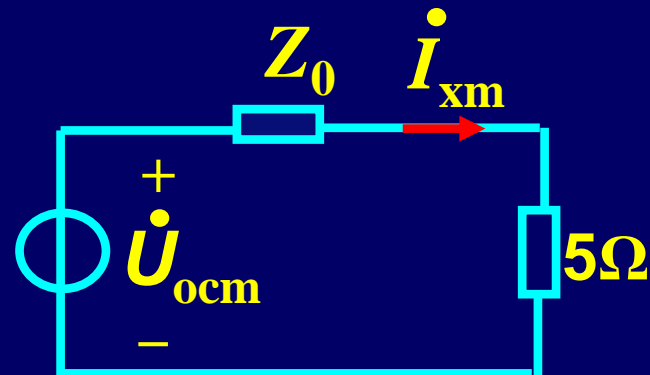
$$\dot{U}_{ocm} = -j12 \times \frac{40 \angle 0^\circ}{8 + j32} \text{ V}$$



(2) 求 Z_0

$$Z_0 = Z_{22} + \frac{M^2 \omega^2}{Z_{11}} = 1 + j6 + \frac{144}{8 + j32} \Omega$$

(3) $\dot{I}_{xm} = \frac{\dot{U}_{ocm}}{Z_0 + R_L} = -2 = 2 \angle 180^\circ \text{ A}$



$$P_{RL} = (2^2 \div 2) \times 5 = 10 \text{ W}$$