第六章 正弦电流电路的分析

- •一般正弦电流电路的相量分析方法;
- 正弦电流电路中的功率;
- 正弦电流电路中的谐振现象;
- 含有耦合电感元件的正弦电流电路的计算和理想变量器。

§ 6-1 正弦电流电路的相量分析

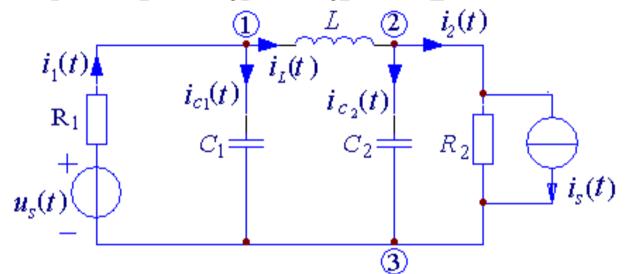
将时域内的电路模型转化为频域相量模型

- ◆电流、电压用相量表示;
- ◆电阻、电容、电感用对应的阻抗或导纳表示

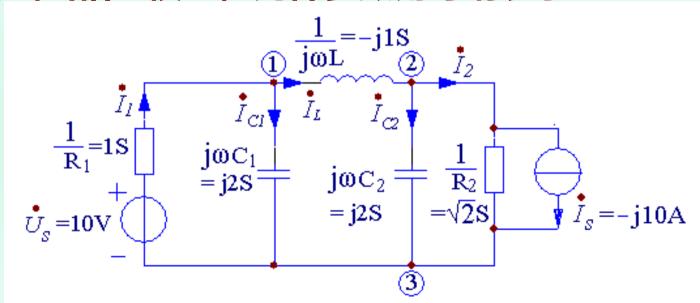
节点分析法、回路分析法、叠加原理、戴维宁定理、诺顿定理等均适用于正弦电流电路的相量分析。

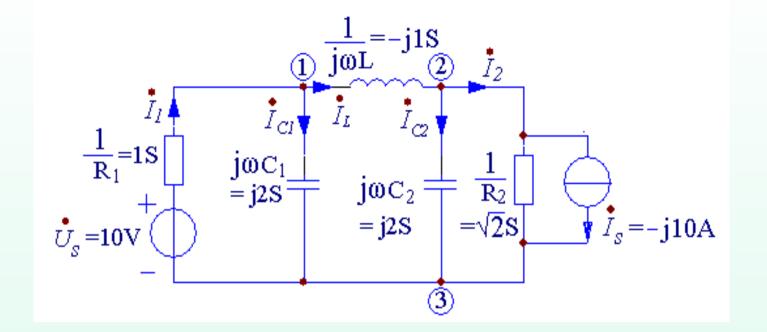
利用相量图进行分析

例1 在图示电路中, $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R_2 = 0.707 \Omega$, L = 0.05 H, $C_1 = C_2 = 0.1 F$, 电压源的电压 $u_s(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin 20tV$, 电流源的电流 $i_s(t) = -10\sqrt{2} \cos 20tA$ 。用节点分析法求各支路的正弦稳态响应电流 $i_1(t)$ 、 $i_2(t)$ 、 $i_{c1}(t)$ 、 $i_{c2}(t)$ 和 $i_L(t)$ 。



解: 首先画出相量模型,元件参数用导纳表示





$$(1+j2-j1)\dot{U}_1-(-j1)\dot{U}_2=10$$

$$-(-j1)\dot{U}_1 + (\sqrt{2} + j2 - j1)\dot{U}_2 = j10$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = 9.342 \, e^{-j37.1^{\circ}} \, \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 3.575 e^{j120.4^{\circ}} \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega L} = -j1S$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{I}} = -j1S$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{I}} = 1S$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{CI}} = -j1S$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{CI}} = -j1OA$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{CI}} = -j1S$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{CI}} = -j1OA$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{CI}} = -j1OA$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_1 = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_s - \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1}{\boldsymbol{R}_1}$$

=
$$(10-9.342 e^{j37.1^{\circ}}) A = 6.185 e^{j65.7^{\circ}} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_s + \frac{\dot{U}_2}{R_2} = (-j10 + \sqrt{2} \times 3.575 \, e^{j120.4^{\circ}}) \, A = 6.193 \, e^{-j114.4^{\circ}} \, A$$

$$\dot{I}_{c1} = j\omega C_1 \dot{U}_1 = (j2 \times 9.342 e^{-j37.1^{\circ}}) A = 18.68 e^{j52.9^{\circ}} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{c2} = j\omega C_2 \dot{U}_2 = (j2 \times 3.575 e^{j120.4^{\circ}}) A = 7.150 e^{-j149.6^{\circ}} A$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2}{j\omega L} = 12.69 e^{-j133.1^{\circ}} A$$

$$i_1(t) = 6.185\sqrt{2}\sin(20t + 65.7^{\circ}) \text{ A}$$

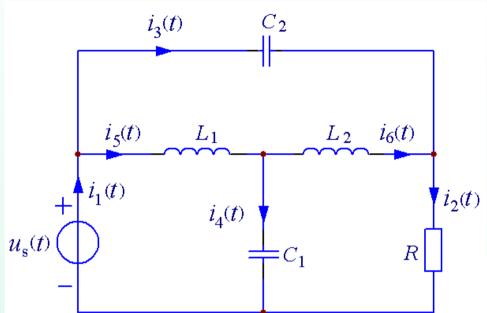
$$i_2(t) = 6.193\sqrt{2}\sin(20t - 114.4^\circ) A$$

$$i_{C1}(t) = 18.68\sqrt{2}\sin(20t + 52.9^{\circ}) A$$

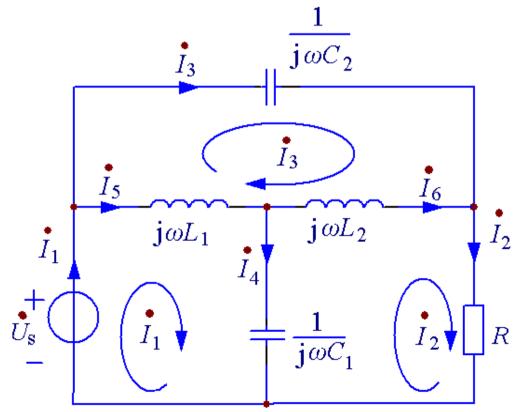
$$i_{C2}(t) = 7.15\sqrt{2}\sin(20t - 149.6^{\circ}) A$$

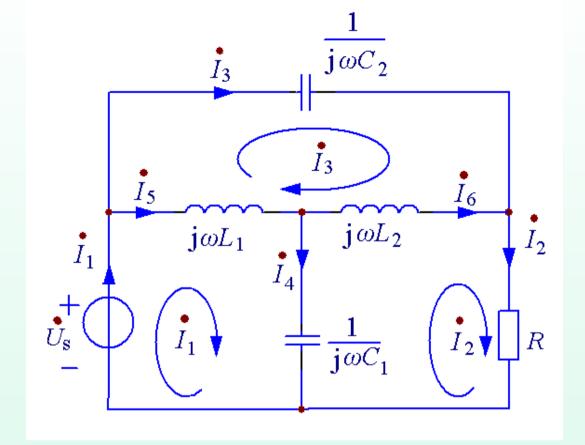
$$i_L(t) = 12.69\sqrt{2}\sin(20t - 133.1^\circ) A$$

例2 用回路分析法求各支路的正弦稳态响应电流。



解:首先画出相量模型,元件参数用阻抗表示

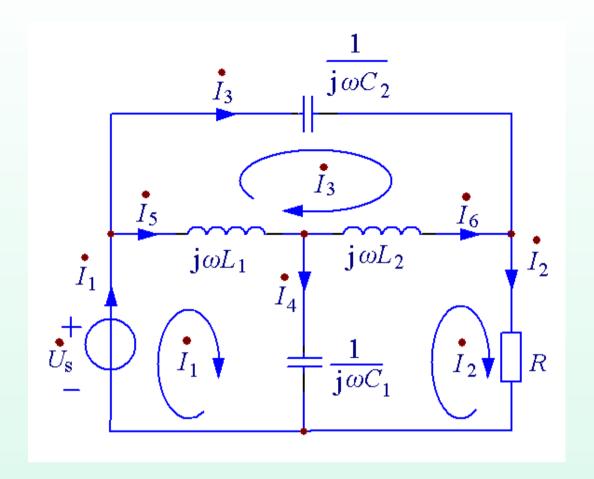




$$(j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1})\dot{I}_1 - \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\dot{I}_2 - j\omega L_1\dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_s$$

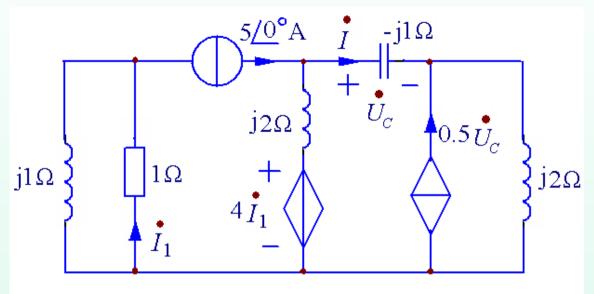
$$-\frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\dot{I}_1 + (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + R)\dot{I}_2 - j\omega L_2\dot{I}_3 = 0$$

$$-j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + (j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2})\dot{I}_3 = 0$$

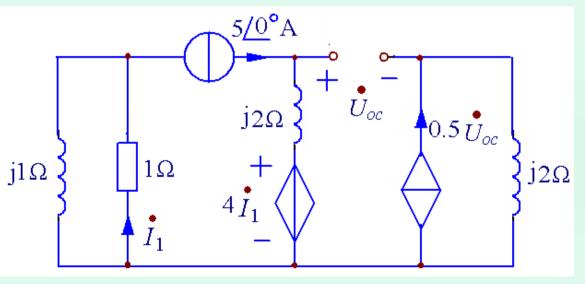


$$\dot{I}_4 = \dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_2$$
 $\dot{I}_5 = \dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_3$
 $\dot{I}_6 = \dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_3$

例3 用戴维宁定理求解图示电路中的电流 I



解: 1) 求开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc}

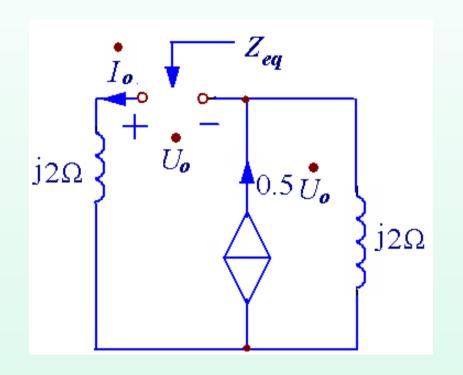


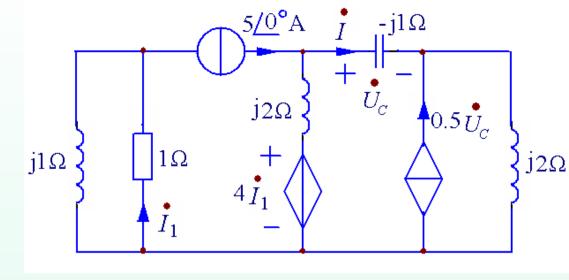
$$\vec{U}_{oc} = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \cdot j2 + 4 \vec{I}_{1} - 0.5 \vec{U}_{oc} \cdot j2$$

$$\vec{I}_{1} = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \cdot \frac{j1}{1 + j1} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 15.81 \angle 18.43^{\circ} V$$

2) 求等效阻抗 Z_{eq}

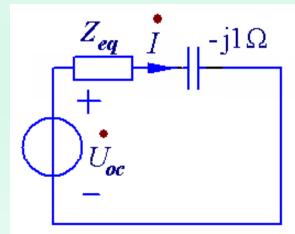




$$\vec{U}_{0} = \vec{I}_{0} \cdot j2 + (\vec{I}_{0} - 0.5 \vec{U}_{0}) \cdot j2$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{I}_o} = \frac{j4}{1+j}$$
$$= 2+j2 = 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \Omega$$

3) 作戴维宁等效电路,求I

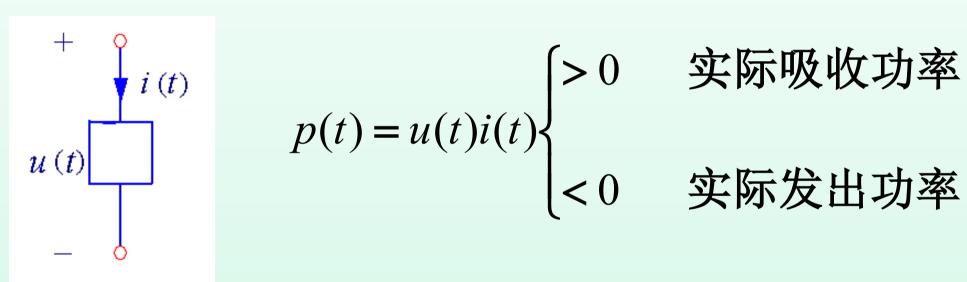


$$\dot{I} = \frac{15.81 \angle 18.43^{\circ}}{2 + j2 - j1} = 7.06 \angle - 4^{\circ} A$$

练习: 6-1-1 6-1-3(回路法)

§6-2 正弦电流电路中的功率

当u、i参考方向一致时,表示吸收功率。

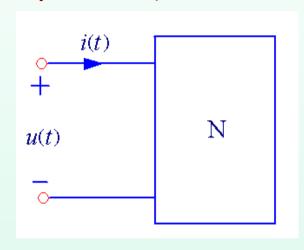


- ▶ 电阻元件是耗能元件、总是吸收功率、能量由电源输送到负荷;
- ▶ 电容和电感元件是储能元件,可以吸收功率,也可以发出功率,能量在电源与元件之间往返交换;

以下讨论均以电压、电流参考方向一致为前提

一. 瞬时功率与平均功率

1. 瞬时功率



$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

$$i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = U_m I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_u) \sin(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} U_m I_m \cos(\psi_u - \psi_i) - \frac{1}{2} U_m I_m \cos(2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i)$$

$$= UI\cos\varphi - UI\cos(2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i)$$
 单位: 瓦 (W)

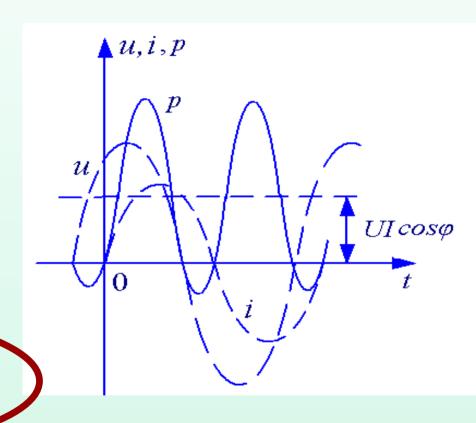
常量 角频率为2ω的余弦函数(简谐分量)

$$p(t) = U I \cos \varphi - U I \cos (2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i)$$

$$p(t) > 0$$
 网络N吸收能量

p(t) < 0 网络N释放能量

网络N与电源之间有能量 往返交换现象



$$p(t) = U I \cos \varphi - U I \cos (2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i)$$

◆对于电阻元件, $\varphi = 0, \psi_u = \psi_i$

$$p_R(t) = U I[1 - \cos 2(\omega t + \psi_u)] \ge 0$$



♦ 对于电感元件, $\varphi = \pi/2$, $\psi_u = \psi_i + \pi/2$

$$p_{L}(t) = -U I \cos(2\omega t + 2\psi_{u} - \pi/2) = -U I \sin(2(\omega t + \psi_{u}))$$

储能元件

♦对于电容元件, $\varphi = -\pi/2$, $\psi_u = \psi_i - \pi/2$

$$p_{c}(t) = -UI\cos(2\omega t + 2\psi_{u} + \pi/2) = UI\sin(2(\omega t + \psi_{u}))$$

2.平均功率(有功功率)

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt$$

$$p(t) = U I \cos \varphi - U I \cos (2 \omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i)$$

$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T UI \cos \varphi \, dt = UI \cos \varphi$ $= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T UI \cos \varphi \, dt = UI \cos \varphi$

单位: 瓦 (W)

- ♦ 对于电阻元件, $P_R = UI \cos 0^\circ = UI$
- ◆对于电感元件, $P_L = UI \cos 90^\circ = 0$
- ◆对于电容元件, $P_C = UI\cos(-90^\circ) = 0$

求解平均功率方法

1:
$$P = U I \cos \varphi$$

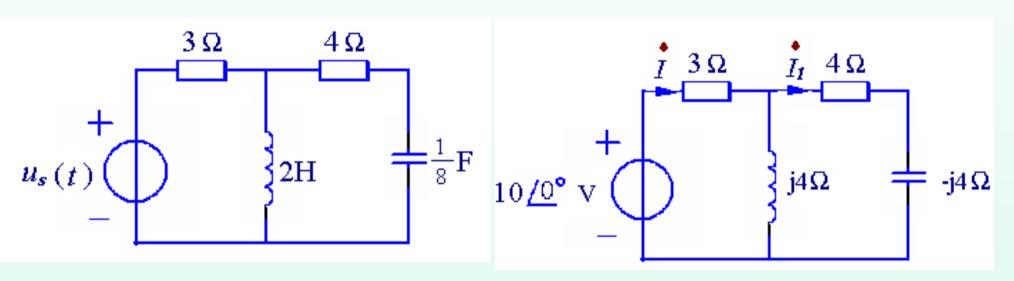
U, I分别为二端网络端口电压与电流有效值;

$$\varphi = \psi_{\mu} - \psi_{i}$$
 端口等效阻抗的阻抗角

- 2: P=端口处电源提供的平均功率
 - =网络内部各电阻消耗的平均功率的总和

例1. 求图示中电源对电路提供的有功功率, 其中

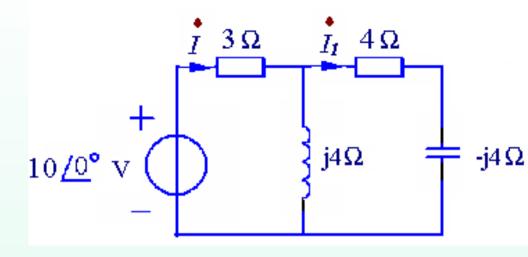
$$u_s(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin 2tV$$



解: 作电路的相量模型

解二

$$\dot{I} = 1.24 \angle - 29.7^{\circ} A$$



$$\dot{I}_1 = 1.24 \angle -29.7^{\circ} \times \frac{j4}{4} = 1.24 \angle 60.3^{\circ} A$$

$$P = 1.24^2 \times 3 + 1.24^2 \times 4 = 10.8W$$

二、视在功率与功率因数

$$P = U I cos \varphi$$

视在功率(apparent power)

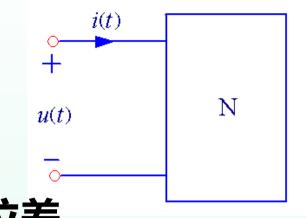
$$S^{\frac{def}{2}}UI = \frac{1}{2}U_{m}I_{m}$$
 单位:伏安(VA)

功率因数 (power factor)

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \cos \varphi$$

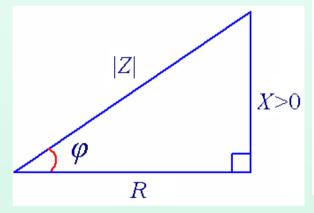
 $\cos \varphi$ 称为功率因数

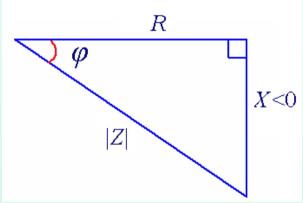
φ 称为功率因数角电压与电流的相位差



当N内无独立源时为端口等效阻抗的阻抗角

少取决于电路的参数、结构和电源频率





$$0^{\circ} \leq |\varphi| \leq 90^{\circ}$$

$$0 \le \cos \varphi \le 1$$

- $\varphi > 0$ 称为感性功率因数
- $\varphi < 0$ 称为容性功率因数

大型电力设备上标注的容量即为视在功率。

额定电压×额定电流=容量

即 UI=S

为了充分利用设备的容量,应当适当提高电路的功率因数。

三、无功功率(reactive power)

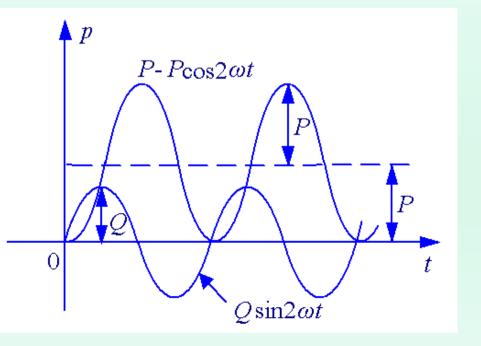
$$p(t) = U I \cos \varphi - U I \cos (2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i)$$

$$\frac{P}{\Phi} \psi_{i} = 0$$

$$p(t) = UI \cos \varphi - UI \cos (2\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= UI \cos \varphi - UI \cos \varphi \cos 2\omega t + UI \sin \varphi \sin 2\omega t$$

$$= P (1 - \cos 2\omega t) + Q \sin 2\omega t$$



P反映电路实际耗能的速率 ——有功功率

Q反映电路与电源之间能量 往返交换的最大速率

——无功功率

无功功率定义:

$$Q^{\frac{def}{def}}UI\sin(\psi_u-\psi_i)=UI\sin\varphi$$

单位: 乏 (var)

对于电阻元件 $Q = UI\sin\theta = 0$

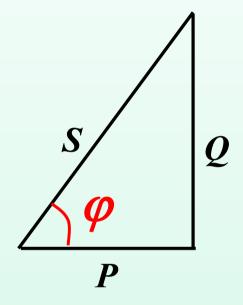
对于电感元件 $Q = UI \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = UI$

对于电容元件 $Q = UI \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -UI$

电感元件吸收无功功率,电容元件发出无功功率

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{Q}{P}$$



功率三角形 (power triangle)

小结:

- ❖瞬时功率是时间的函数,它说明正弦电流电路中能量并非单方向传送。
- ❖平均(有功)功率是常数,表示二端网络实际消耗的功率,可用功率表测量。
- ❖无功功率表示二端网络与电源之间能量往返交换的最大速率,他可用无功功率表测量。
- ❖视在功率常用于表示电源设备的容量,他既是 平均功率的最大值,也是无功功率的最大值。

功率因数的提高

功率因数低带来的问题:

①设备不能充分利用。

$$P=UI\cos \varphi=S\cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = 1$$
, P=S=75kW

$$\cos \varphi = 0.7$$
, $P = 0.7S = 52.5$ kW

设备容量 S (额定)向负载送多少有功功率要由负载的阻抗角决定。为了充分利用设备的容量,应当适当提高电路的功率因数。

一般用户: 异步电机 空载 $\cos \varphi = 0.2 \sim 0.3$ 满载 $\cos \varphi = 0.7 \sim 0.85$

荧光灯

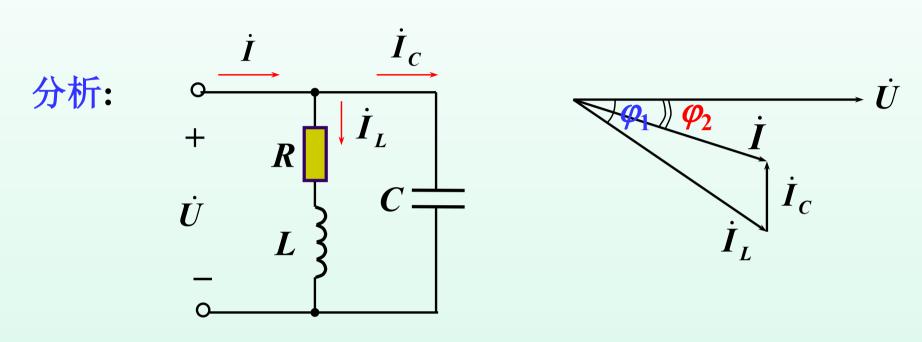
$$\cos \varphi = 0.45 \sim 0.6$$

② 当输出相同的有功功率时,线路上电流大, $I=P/(U\cos\varphi)$,线路压降大、损耗大。

$$P = U I \cos \varphi \qquad I \downarrow \qquad U \uparrow \qquad \cos \varphi \uparrow$$

解决办法: 并联电容, 提高功率因数。

提高功率因数的思路: 在不影响有功功率的前提下, 使电源电压与电流的夹角变小。



并联电容后,原负载的任何参数都没有改变。

并联电容后,原感性负载的电流不变,吸收的有功无功都不变,即负载的工作状态没有发生任何改变。但由于并联电容的电流超前电压,*UI*夹角变小,从而提高了电源端的功率因数。

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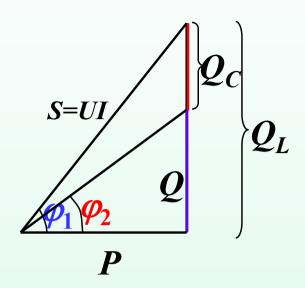
补偿容量的确定:

补偿容 全:不要求,电容设备投资增加,经济效果不明显 量不同

补偿容量也可以用功率三角形确定:

$$|Q_c| = |Q_L - Q| = P(tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$
$$|Q_c| = \omega CU^2$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$



再从功率这个角度来看:

有功: $UI_L\cos\varphi_1 = UI\cos\varphi_2$ 并C后 无功: $UI_L\sin\varphi_1 > UI\sin\varphi_2$

电容的无功功率补偿了电感的无功功率,从而使整个电路的无功功率减少,功率因数得到提高。

思考: 能否用串联电容提高功率因数?

- 例2. 图示中的*RL*串联电路为一个日光灯电路的模型。将此电路接于频率为50Hz的正弦电压源上,测得端电压为220V,电流为0.4A,功率为40W。
 - (1) 求电路吸收的无功功率及功率因数;
 - (2) 求日光灯电路的等效阻抗Z、等效电阻R与等效电感L之值;

(3) 如果要求将功率因数提高到0.95,试问在AB二端间并 联电容C之值应为多少?

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解:
$$\cos \varphi_1 = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{40}{220 \times 0.4} = 0.4545$$

$$\varphi_1 = \arccos 0.4545 = 62.97^{\circ}$$

未并电容时

$$Q_1 = UI \sin \varphi_1 = 220 \times 0.4 \times \sin 62.97^{\circ} \text{ var} = 78.4 \text{ var}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_1 = P \tan \varphi_1 = 40 \times \tan 62.97^{\circ} \text{ var} = 78.4 \text{ var}$$

日光灯电路等效阻抗的模

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I_L} = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{220}{0.4} \ \Omega = 550 \,\Omega$$

$$\varphi_1 = 62.97^{\circ}$$

$$Z = |Z| e^{j\varphi_1} = 550 e^{j62.97^{\circ}} \Omega = (250 + j490) \Omega$$

$$R = 250 \Omega$$

$$R = 250 \Omega$$
 $X = 490 \Omega$

$$L = \frac{X}{\omega} = \frac{490}{2\pi \times 50} \text{ H} = 1.56 \text{ H}$$

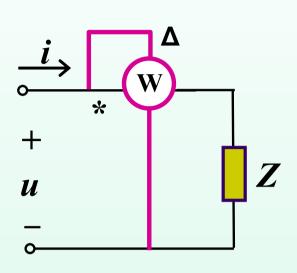
并联电容以后

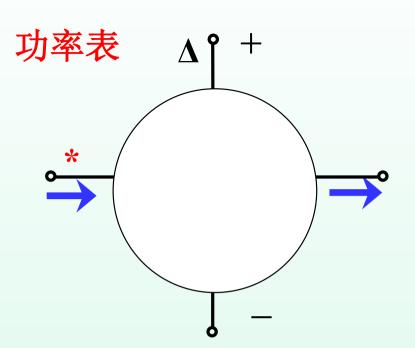
$$\cos \varphi_2 = 0.95$$

$$\varphi_{2} = \arccos 0.95 = 18.2^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2) = \frac{40}{2\pi \times 50 \times 220^2} (tg62.97^{\circ} - tg18.2^{\circ})$$
$$= 4.2913 \mu F$$

有功功率的测量

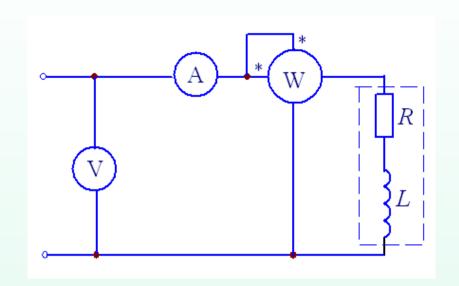




(1) 接法:负载电压u和i取关联参考方向。负载电流 i 从电流线圈 "*"号端流入,负载电压u正端接电压线圈 "Δ"号端,此时读数表示负载吸收的有功功率。

(2) 量程:测量时,P、U、I均不能超量程。

例3 已知电压表读数为50V,电流表读数为1A,功率表读数为30W,电源频率为50Hz,求线圈的电阻R、电感L及其功率因数。



解:
$$:: P = I^2R$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{P}{I^2} = 30\Omega$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = 50\Omega$$

$$\omega L = \sqrt{|Z|^2 - R^2} = 40\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{40}{314} = 0.127H$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{30}{50 \times 1} = 0.6$$

> 复功率

复功率 (complex power)

$$\widetilde{S}^{def}U\dot{I}^*$$

$$\widetilde{S} = Ue^{j\psi_u}Ie^{-j\psi_i} = UIe^{j(\psi_u-\psi_i)}$$

$$= UI\cos(\psi_u - \psi_i) + jUI\sin(\psi_u - \psi_i)$$

$$= UI\cos\varphi + jUI\sin\varphi = P + jQ$$

❖复功率是功率分析中的辅助计算量,他可以将平均 功率、无功功率、视在功率及功率因数角联系起来。 复功率也可用阻抗 (或导纳)参数计算

$$\widetilde{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = Z\dot{I}\dot{I}^* = ZI^2 = RI^2 + jXI^2$$

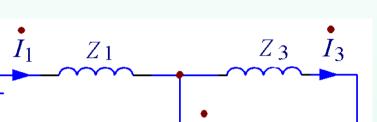
$$\widetilde{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \dot{U}(\dot{U}Y)^* = \dot{U}\dot{U}^*Y^*$$

$$= Y^*U^2 = GU^2 - jBU^2$$

$$P = RI^2 = GU^2 \qquad Q = XI^2 = -BU^2$$

$$S = |Z|I^2 = |Y|U^2$$

例2 求全电路吸收的复功率和各支路吸收的复功率。



$$I_1$$
 Z_1 Z_3 I_3
 I_2
 I_2
 I_2
 I_3
 I_4
 I_2
 I_4
 I_4
 I_5
 I_7
 I_8
 I_8
 I_9
 I_9

$$Z_{1} = Z_{1} + \frac{Z_{2}(Z_{3} + Z_{4})}{Z_{2} + Z_{3} + Z_{4}} = \sqrt{2} e^{j45^{\circ}} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z} = \frac{2e^{j0^{\circ}}}{\sqrt{2}^{j45^{\circ}}} A = \sqrt{2} e^{-j45^{\circ}} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_3 + Z_4}{Z_2 + Z_3 + Z_4} \dot{I}_1 = 2 e^{j0^{\circ}} A$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3 + Z_4} \dot{I}_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{-j135^{\circ}} A$$

全电路吸收的复功率

$$\widetilde{S} = \dot{U}_1 \dot{I}_1^* = 2e^{j0^\circ} \times \sqrt{2e^{j45^\circ}} VA = (2+j2) VA$$

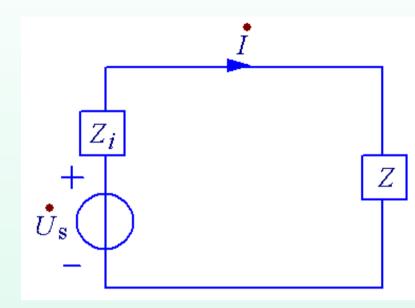
各支路吸收的复功率

$$\widetilde{S}_1 = Z_1 I_1^2 = j2 \times (\sqrt{2})^2 \text{ VA} = j4 \text{ VA}$$
 $\widetilde{S}_2 = Z_2 I_2^2 = (-j1) \times 2^2 \text{ VA} = -j4 \text{ VA}$
 $\widetilde{S}_3 = Z_3 I_3^2 = j1 \times (\sqrt{2})^2 \text{ VA} = j2 \text{ VA}$
 $\widetilde{S}_4 = Z_4 I_3^2 = 1 \times (\sqrt{2})^2 \text{ VA} = 2 \text{ VA}$

四. 负载获得最大功率的条件

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_i + Z} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{(R_i + R) + j(X_i + X)}$$

$$P = I^{2}R = \frac{U_{s}^{2}R}{(R_{i} + R)^{2} + (X_{i} + X)^{2}}$$



要使P最大,则

$$P_m = \frac{U_s^2 R}{\left(R_i + R\right)^2}$$

由
$$\frac{dP_m}{dR} = 0$$
 得

$$R = R_i$$

负载吸收最大功率的条件为 $Z = Z_i^*$

$$Z = Z_i^*$$

$$P_m = \frac{U_s^2 R_i}{(R_i + R)^2} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_i}$$

例3. 在阻抗为 Z_1 =(0.1+j0.2) Ω 输电线末端接上 P_2 =10kW, $\cos \varphi_2$ =0.9的感性负载,负载电压 U_2 = 220V。试求线路输入端的功率因数 $\cos \varphi_1$,输入电压 U_1 以及输电线的输电效率 $\eta = P_2/P_1$ 。

若保持 U_1 不变,用改变负载阻抗的办法以获得最大功率,试问所得到的最大功率为多少?

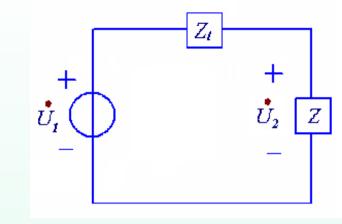
解:

$$\dot{\tilde{U}}_1$$
 $\dot{\tilde{U}}_2$ Z

$$I = \frac{P_2}{U_2 \cos \varphi_2} = \frac{10000}{220 \times 0.9} = 50.5A$$

$$\varphi_2 = \arccos 0.9 = 25.84^{\circ}$$

$$Z = |Z| e^{j\varphi_2} = \frac{U_2}{I} e^{j25.84^{\circ}} = \frac{220}{50.5} e^{j25.84^{\circ}}$$
$$= (3.92 + j1.9)\Omega$$



$$Z_{\text{A}} = Z_1 + Z = 0.1 + j0.2 + 3.92 + j1.9$$

= $(4.02 + j2.1)\Omega = 4.54\angle 27.58^{\circ}\Omega$

$$\cos \varphi_1 = \cos 27.58^{\circ} = 0.886$$

$$U_1 = I \mid Z \mid = 50.5 \times 4.54 = 229.27V$$

$$P_1 = U_1 I \cos \varphi_1 = 229.27 \times 50.5 \times 0.886 = 10258W = 10.258kW$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{10}{10.258} \times 100\% = 97.5\%$$

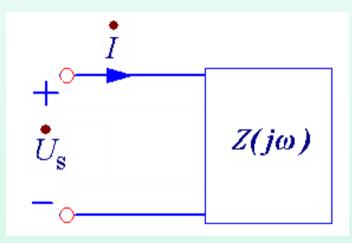
当 $Z = (0.1 - j0.2)\Omega$ 负载可获得最大的功率

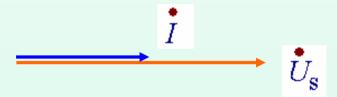
$$P_m = \frac{229.27^2}{4 \times 0.1} = 131411W$$
$$= 131.411kW$$

§ 6-3 谐振电路

一、谐振的定义

对于任意一个由电阻、电感和电容组成的正弦稳态电路,当输入端口电压与端口电流相量同相时,电路呈电阻性,这种状态称为谐振。



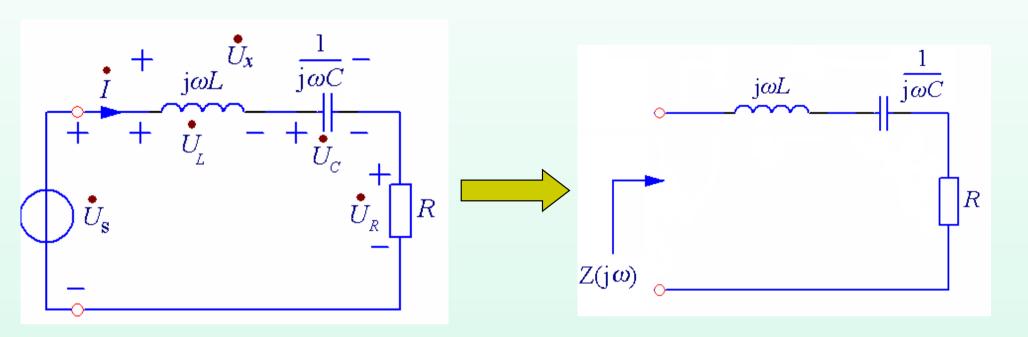


谐振 (resonance)

$$\varphi(\omega) = 0$$
(即Im[$Z(j\omega)$] = 0, Im[$Y(j\omega)$] = 0)
电路呈电阻性

二,串联谐振电路

2.1 谐振条件



$$Z(j\omega) = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

Im
$$[Z(j\omega)] = X(\omega) = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
Im [Z(j\omega)] \\
\omega L \\
X \\
-\frac{1}{\omega C}
\end{array}$$

Im
$$[Z(j\omega)] = X(\omega) = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

- \geq 当 ω < ω 时, $X(\omega)$ <0, 电路呈电容性;
- \geq 当 $\omega > \omega$ 时, $X(\omega) > 0$, 电路呈电感性:

$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \qquad X(\omega) = 0$$

电路呈电阻性, $Z(j\omega)=R$

ω_0 称为串联谐振角频率

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \qquad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

2.2 串联谐振的特点

1) 等效阻抗

$$|Z(j\omega_0)| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C})^2} = R \quad \text{电路等效阻抗最小}$$

2) 端口电压、电流

$$\dot{I}_0 = rac{\dot{U}_s}{Z(\mathrm{j}\omega_0)} = rac{\dot{U}_s}{R}$$
 本輸入电压一定的情况下,电流值最大

端口电压、电流同相位

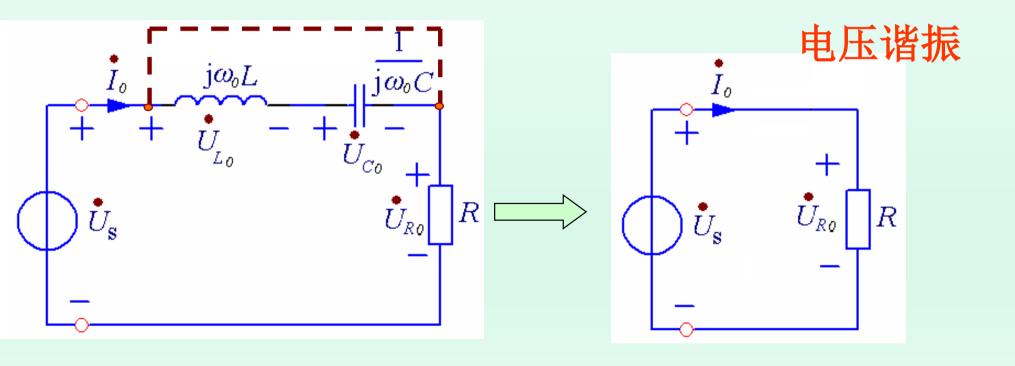
3) 电压关系

$$\dot{U}_{L0} = \mathbf{j}\omega_0 L\dot{I}_0$$

$$\dot{U}_{C0} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{i}\omega_0 C}\dot{I}_0$$

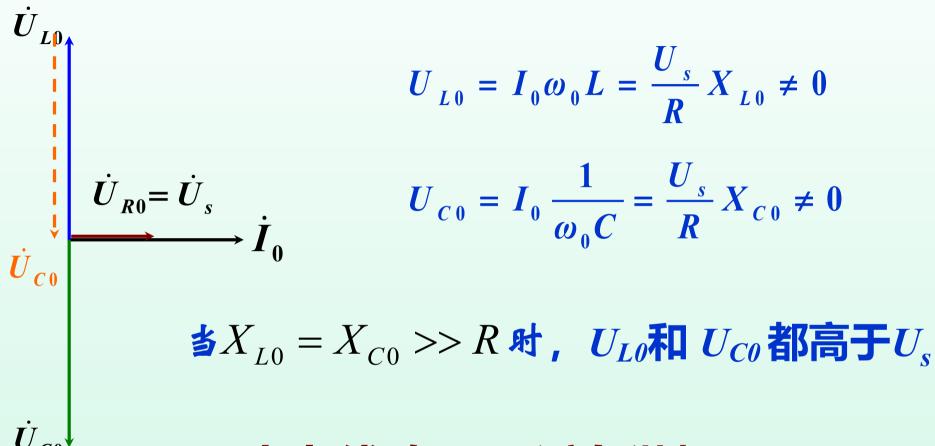
$$\dot{U}_{X0} = \dot{U}_{L0} + \dot{U}_{C0} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_s = \dot{U}_{R0} + \dot{U}_{L0} + \dot{U}_{C0} = \dot{U}_{R0} + 0 = R\dot{I}_0$$



向量图

特别注意:



电力线路----避免谐振电子线路----利用谐振

4) 能量关系

*有功功率

$$P_0 = U_s I_0 \cos \varphi = U_s I_0$$
$$= U_R I_0 = I_0^2 R$$

*无功功率

解1:
$$Q_0 = U_s I_0 \sin \varphi = 0$$

解2:
$$Q_{L0} = U_{L0}I_0 \sin 90^0 = U_{L0}I_0$$

$$Q_{L0} + Q_{C0} = 0$$

$$Q_{C0} = U_{C0}I_0 \sin(-90^{\circ}) = -U_{C0}I_0$$

$$Q_{L0} + Q_{C0} = 0$$

t时刻存在L和C上能量的总和:

设端口电压: $u_s(t) = U_{sm} \sin \omega_0 t$

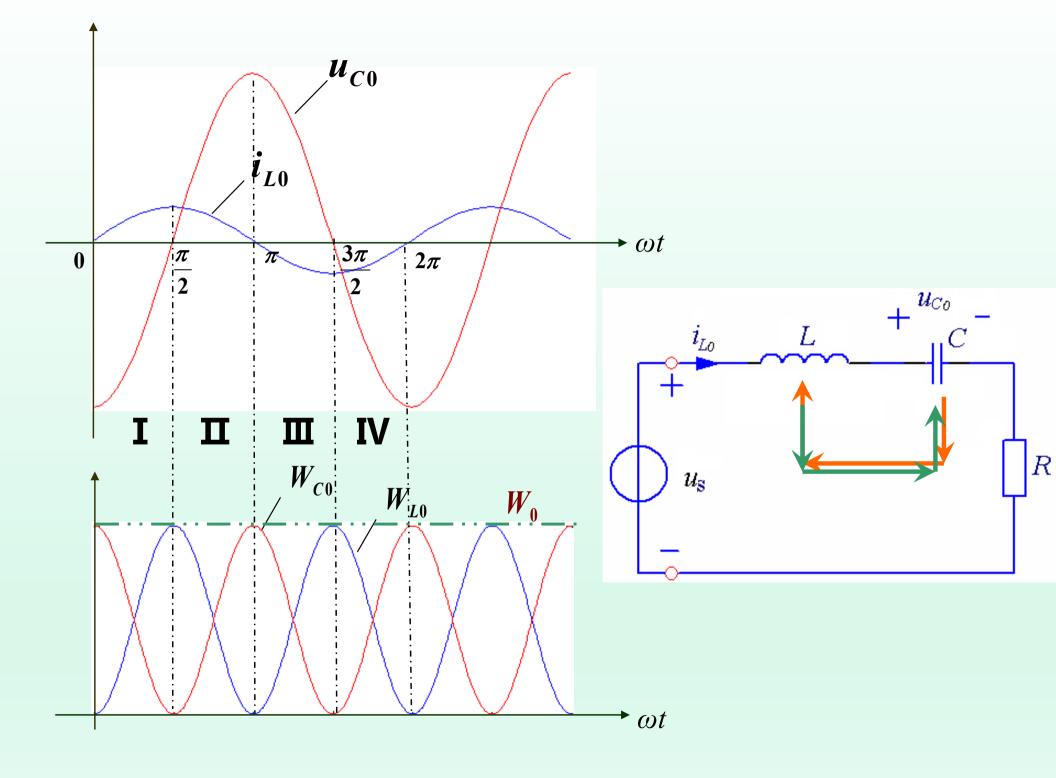
端口电流: $i_{L0}(t) = I_{0m} \sin \omega_0 t$

电容电压: $u_{c0}(t) = U_{c0m} \sin(\omega_0 t - 90^\circ)$

$$W(t) = \frac{1}{2}Li_{L0}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Cu_{C0}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}LI_{L0m}^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega_{0}t) + \frac{1}{2}CU_{C0m}^{2}\cos^{2}(\omega_{0}t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}LI_{L0m}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}CU_{C0m}^{2}$$



*电路呈电阻性,电源供给电路的能量全部转化为电阻发热损耗的能量。

*存储在电感中的磁场能和存储在电容中的电场能相互转化,相互彻底补偿,电路的总无功功率为零,即电路与电源之间无往返交换的能量;

电路中储存的电磁场能量总和保持不变

2.3 串联谐振电路的品质因数

$$Q = 2\pi \times \frac{\text{li } \text{li } \text{l$$

谐振时电路中存储的电磁场总能量 =
$$\frac{1}{2}Cu_{C0}^2 + \frac{1}{2}Li_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L I_{0m}^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} C U_{C0m}^2$$

谐振时一周期内电路中损耗的能量 = $T_0RI_0^2$

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\frac{1}{2}LI_{0 \text{ m}}^{2}}{T_{0}RI_{0}^{2}} = 2\pi f_{0} \frac{L}{R} = \frac{\omega_{0}L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}CR} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}{R}$$

说明电路的品质因数由电路的参数确定,与激励源无关。

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{\omega_0 L I_0}{R I_0} = \frac{U_{L0}}{U_s} = \frac{U_{C0}}{U_s}$$

电路的*Q*值愈高,谐振时电容电压或电感电压所能达到的激励电压的倍数愈大,则此谐振电路的"品质"就愈好。无线电工程中就是利用串联谐振来获得比激励电压高若干倍的响应电压。

例 在RLC串联电路中,L=25mH,C=0.1 μ F,R=200 Ω ,求谐振频率 f_0 和品质因数Q

解:

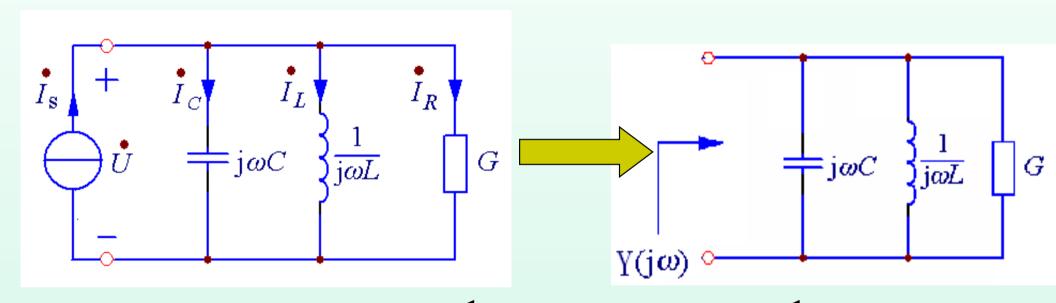
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \qquad Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{25\times10^{-3}\times0.1\times10^{-6}}} \qquad = \frac{2\times3.14\times3184.7\times25\times10^{-3}}{200}$$

$$\approx 3184.7 \text{Hz} \qquad \approx 2.5$$

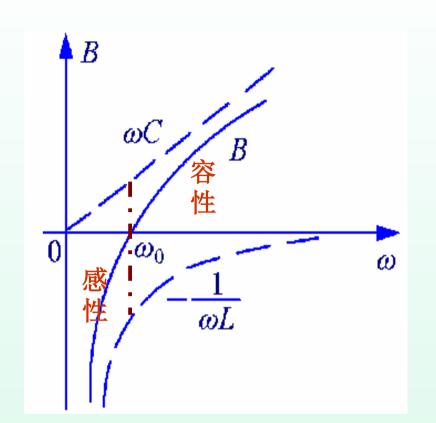
三. 并联谐振电路

3.1 并联谐振条件



$$Y(j\omega) = G + j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L} = G + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\left[Y(j\omega)\right] = B(\omega) = \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}$$



$$\omega_0 C = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L}$$
 $B(\omega_0) = 0$

$$Y(j\omega_0) = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \qquad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

3.2 并联谐振特点

1) 等效阻抗

$$|Y(\mathbf{j}\omega_0)| = \sqrt{G^2 + (\omega_0 C - \frac{1}{\omega_0 L})^2} = G \qquad |Z(\mathbf{j}\omega_0)| = R$$

电路等效阻抗最大

2) 端口电压、电流

$$\dot{U}_0 = \dot{I}_s Z(j\omega_0) = \dot{I}_s R$$

端口电压、电流同相位 输入电流一定的情况下, 端口电压最大

3) 电流关系

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_{C0} &= j\omega_{0}C\dot{U}_{0} & \dot{I}_{L0} + \dot{I}_{C0} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{L0} &= \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}L}\dot{U}_{0} \\ \dot{I}_{s} &= \dot{I}_{R0} + \dot{I}_{L0} + \dot{I}_{C0} = \dot{I}_{R0} = G\dot{U}_{0} \end{split}$$

相量图:

特别注意:

$$I_{C0} = U_0 \omega_0 C = I_s \frac{R}{X_{C0}} \neq 0$$

$$I_{L0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} U_0 = I_s \frac{R}{X_{L0}} \neq 0$$

$$rightarrow R >> (X_{L0} = X_{C0})$$

 I_{C0} 和 I_{L0} 都高于 I_s

4) 能量关系

*电路呈电阻性,电源供给电路的能量全部转化为电阻发热损耗的能量;

*存储在电感中的磁场能和存储在电容中的电场能相互转化,相互彻底补偿,电路的总无功功率为零,即电路与电源之间无往返交换的能量;

电路中储存的电磁场能量总和保持不变

3.3 并联谐振电路的品质因数

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\frac{1}{2}CU_{0m}^2}{T_0GU_0^2} = 2\pi f_0 \frac{C}{G}$$

$$=\frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 LG}$$

$$=\omega_0 CR = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L}$$

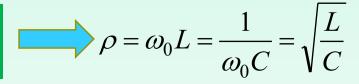
$$=\frac{R}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}$$

◆RLC串联谐振与并联谐振特性比较

	串联谐振	并联谐振
电路图	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
谐振频率	$\omega_0 = rac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} f_0 = rac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$	$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$
等效阻 抗Z(jω)	Z(jω₀)=R 最小	Y(jω ₀)=G 最小
谐振电流	$\dot{I}_0 = rac{\dot{U}_s}{R}$ 最大 与电源电压同相位	$\dot{U}=\dot{I}_{_{S}}R$ 最大 最大 与电源电流同相位

	串联谐振	并联谐振
突出特点	$\dot{U}_{L0} + \dot{U}_{C0} = 0$ $\dot{U}_{L0} = -\dot{U}_{C0} \neq 0$	$\dot{I}_{L0} + \dot{I}_{C0} = 0$ $\dot{I}_{L0} = -\dot{I}_{C0} \neq 0$
品质	$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{U_{L0}}{U_s}$ $= \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{U_{C0}}{U_s}$	$Q = \frac{1}{\omega_0 LG} = \frac{I_{L0}}{I_0}$ $= \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{I_{C0}}{I_0}$
因数	$= \frac{\rho}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}{R}$	$= \frac{R}{\rho} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}$

将谐振时电路中彼此相等的感抗与容抗定义为谐振电路的特性阻抗(characteristic impedance)



例2 某收音机的接收电路,线圈的电感L=0.3mH,电阻 $R=16\Omega$ 。现欲接收640kHz的电台广播,应将电容调到 多大? 若接收信号的电压为2µV, 求感应电流及电容 电压的大小。

解 根据
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$
 有

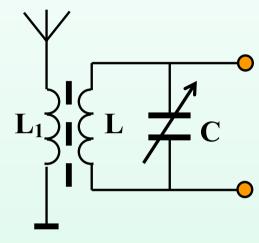
$$640 \times 10^{3} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{0.3 \times 10^{-3} C}}$$

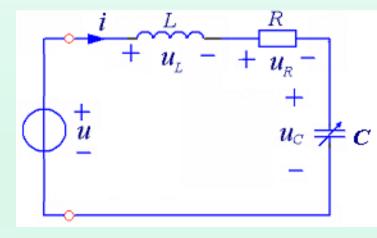
可得 C = 204pF

此 射
$$I_0 = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6}}{16} = 0.13 \,\mu A$$

$$X_{C0} = X_{L0} = 2\pi f_0 L = 1200\Omega$$

$$U_{C0} = I_0 X_{C0} = 156 \mu V$$





• 例3 R、L、C串联电路与一个频率可调的 $U_s = 10V$ 的正弦电压源相联。已知 $f_1 = 50Hz$, $f_3 = 100Hz$ 时电路中的电流均为2A, 而在 f_1 和 f_3 之间的某个频率 f_2 下,电流达到最大值10A, 试求R、L、C、Q和 f_2 (即 f_0)

解: (1) 在f₂下电路发生串联谐振,电压源电压 全部加在电阻两端,即:

$$U_s = RI_0 \Rightarrow R = \frac{U_s}{I_0} = 1\Omega$$

(2) 在f_{1、}f₃下电路电流相等,即电路阻抗的模相等:

$$\sqrt{1 + (\omega_1 L - \frac{1}{\omega_1 C})^2} = \sqrt{1 + (\omega_3 L - \frac{1}{\omega_3 C})^2}$$

整理得:

$$\omega_1^2 \omega_3^2 = \frac{1}{L^2 C^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}} = \sqrt{f_1 f_3} = 70.7 \text{Hz}$$

(3)
$$\sqrt{1+(\omega_1 L-\frac{1}{\omega_1 C})^2}=\frac{10}{2}=5 \Rightarrow \omega_1 L-\frac{1}{\omega_1 C}=\sqrt{24}$$

联立求解得:

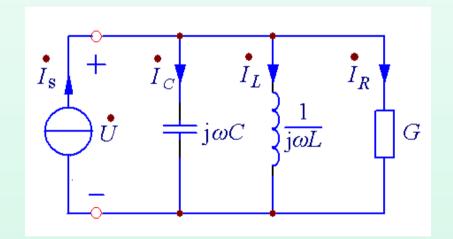
$$C = 3.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F}$$
 $L = 4.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ H}$

(4)
$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{L/C}}{R} = 12.28$$
 $f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 70.7 \text{Hz}$

四、频率特性

$$Z(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})} = \frac{R}{1 + j(\omega CR - \frac{R}{\omega L})}$$

$$= \frac{R}{1 + jQ(\frac{\omega}{\omega_o} - \frac{\omega_o}{\omega})}$$



$$|Z(j\omega)| = \frac{R}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$

阻抗的幅频特性

 $|Z(j\omega)| =$

 $-\uparrow |Z(j\omega)|$

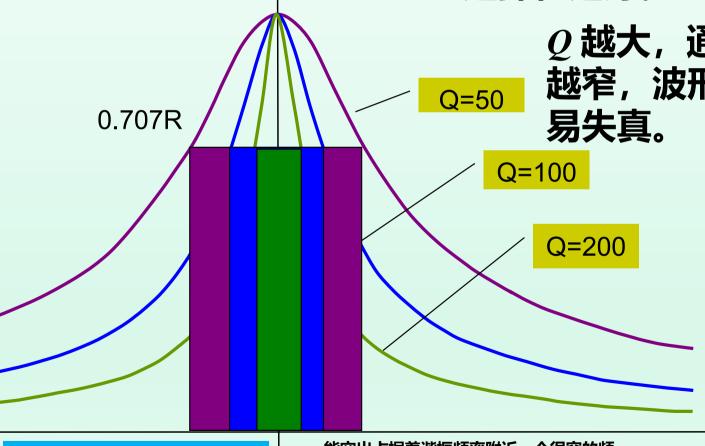
通频带指 $|Z(j\omega)|$ 大

于等于0.707乘以 $|Z(j\omega_0)|$

时所对应的频率区间宽 度。

Q 越大,曲线越尖锐, 选择性越好。

> 0 越大,通频带 越窄, 波形越容



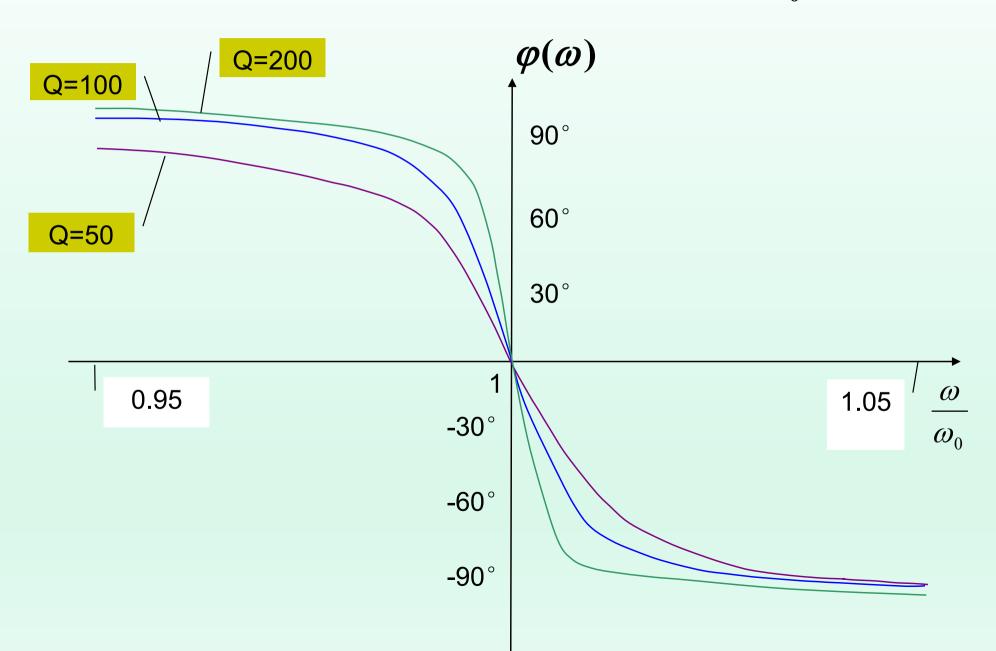
并联谐振电路对于不同频率的 0.95激励呈现不同的阻抗

能突出占据着谐振频率附近一个很窄的频 带的信号;对于远离谐振频率的干扰则有 明显的抑制作用

 ω/ω_0

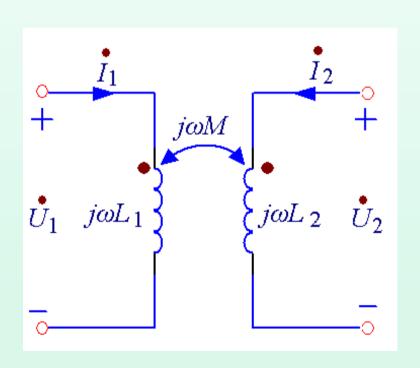
阻抗的相频特性

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan Q(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})$$



§ 6-4 含有耦合电感元件的 正弦电流电路

二端口耦合电感元件端口电压相量与电流相量 的关系:

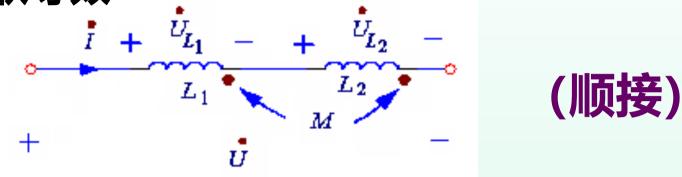


$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

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

三、耦合电感元件的等效

1、串联等效



$$\dot{U}_{L1} = j\omega(L_1 + M)\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}_{L2} = j\omega(L_2 + M)\dot{I}$$

$$M > 0$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{L1} + \dot{U}_{L2} = j\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)\dot{I} = j\omega L_{eq}\dot{I}$$

$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 + 2 \mid M \mid$$

$$L_1$$
 L_2 L_2 U_{L_1} U_{L_2} U_{L_2} U_{L_1} U_{L_2} $U_$

(反接)

$$\dot{U}_{L1} = j\omega(L_1 + M)\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}_{L2} = j\omega(L_2 + M)\dot{I}$$

$$M < 0$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{L1} + \dot{U}_{L2} = j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2|M|)\dot{I} = j\omega L_{eq}\dot{I}$$

$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 - 2 \mid M \mid$$

$$L_1 + L_2 - 2 \mid M \mid \geq 0$$
 $\mid M \mid \leq \frac{L_1 + L_2}{2}$

耦合电感元件 的互感不大于 自感的算数平 均值

· 互感的测量方法:

$$L_{\text{in}} = L_{1} + L_{2} + 2 |M|$$
 $L_{\text{in}} = L_{1} + L_{2} - 2 |M|$

* 顺接一次,反接一次,就可以计算出互感系数:

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

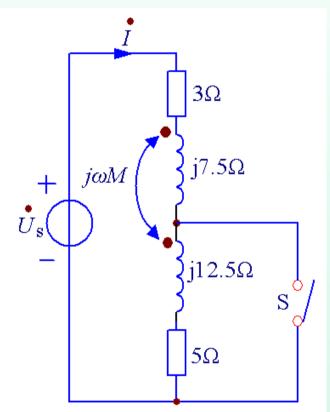
例1 在下图所示电路中,设 $\omega|M|=6\Omega$,正弦电压源的电压有效值为 $U_s=50\mathrm{V}$,分别求开关断开和闭合时电路中的电流I。

解: 1) 当开关断开时,两个耦合电感元件顺向串联,令 $\dot{U}_{c} = 50 \angle 0^{\circ} V$

$$Z_{eq} = 3 + 5 + j(7.5 + 12.5 + 2 \times 6)$$

= $33\angle 76^{\circ}\Omega$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{50\angle 0^{\circ}}{33\angle 76^{\circ}} = 1.52\angle (-76^{\circ})A$$



即有 *I*=1.52A

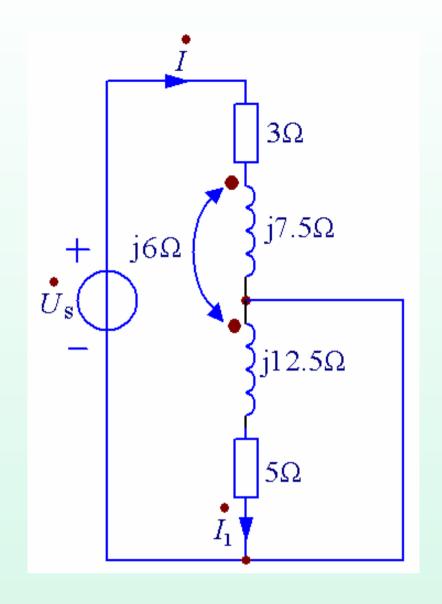
2) 当开关闭合时

$$(3+j7.5)\dot{I} + j6\dot{I}_{1} = \dot{U}_{s}$$

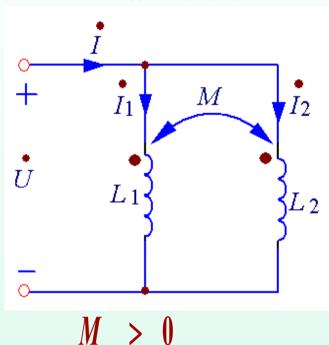
$$(5+j12.5)\dot{I}_{1} + j6\dot{I} = 0$$

$$\dot{I} = 7.8 \angle -51.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

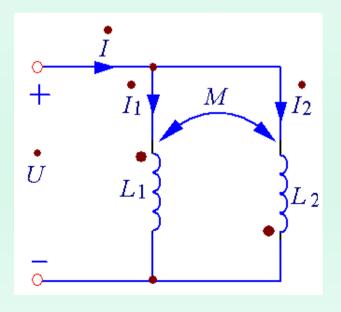
即有 *I*=7.8A



2、并联等效



(同名端相联)



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

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

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

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = j\omega \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} = j\omega L_{eq}$$

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

(异名端相联)

$$\frac{L_{1}L_{2} - M^{2}}{L_{1} + L_{2} - 2M} \ge 0$$

$$| M | \le \frac{L_{1} + L_{2}}{2}$$

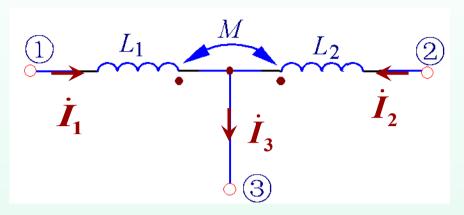
耦合电感元件 的互感不大于 自感的几何平 均值

$$|M_{\text{max}}| = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

耦合系数 (coupling coefficient)

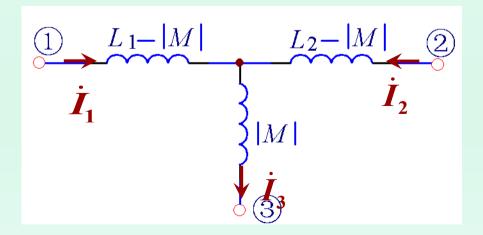
$$k=1$$
 全耦合 $k=1$ 全耦合 $k=1$ k

3、一端相联的耦合电感元件的等效



(同名端接公共端)

$$\dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega \mid M \mid \dot{I}_2 = (jb)(L_1 - ib)(L_1 - ib)(L_2 - ib)(L_$$

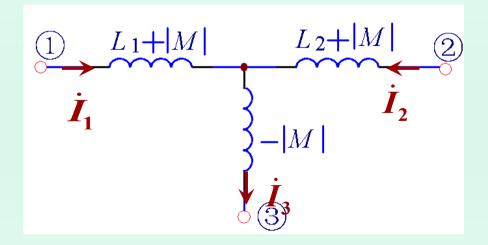


(异名端接公共端)

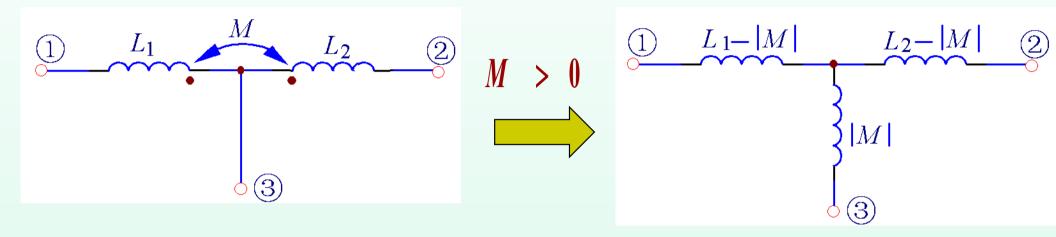
$$\dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega \mid M \mid \dot{I}_2 = j\omega (L_1 + \mid M \mid) \dot{I}_1 - j\omega \mid M \mid \dot{I}_3$$

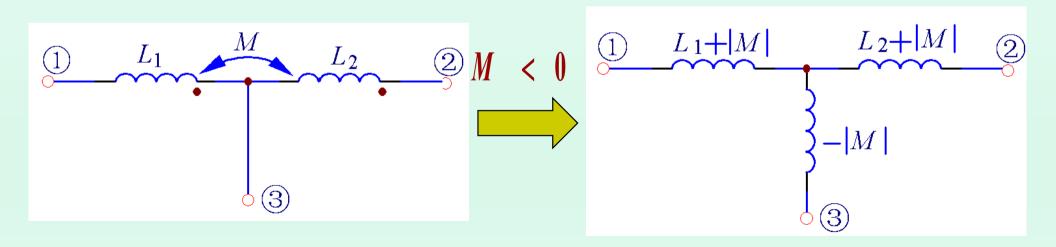
$$\dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega \mid M \mid \dot{I}_1 = j\omega (L_2 + \mid M \mid) \dot{I}_2 - j\omega \mid M \mid \dot{I}_3$$

$$\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_3$$

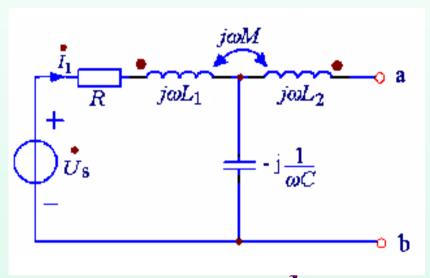


互感消去





例2 已知 $R=15\Omega$, $\omega L_1=20\Omega$, $\omega L_2=15\Omega$, $\omega |M|=5\Omega$, $\dot{U}_s=60\angle 0^{\circ}V$, 求a、b端的戴维宁等效电路。



$$R\dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_1\dot{I}_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_1 = \dot{U}_s$$

解: 1. 求开路电压

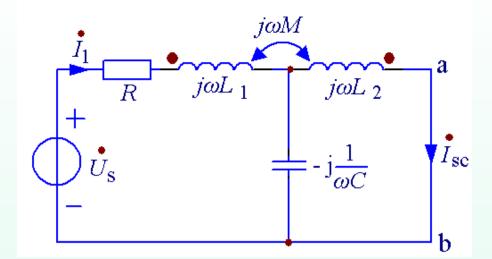
$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{R + j(\omega L_{1} - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

$$= \frac{60}{15 - j15} A = 2\sqrt{2}e^{j45^{\circ}} A$$

$$\dot{U}_{abo} = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_1 = j(5-35)\dot{I}_1$$

$$= -j30 \times 2\sqrt{2}e^{j45^{\circ}} \quad V = 60\sqrt{2}e^{-j45^{\circ}} \quad V$$

2. 求等效阻抗



$$R_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{sc} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}(\dot{I}_{1} - \dot{I}_{sc}) = \dot{U}_{s}$$

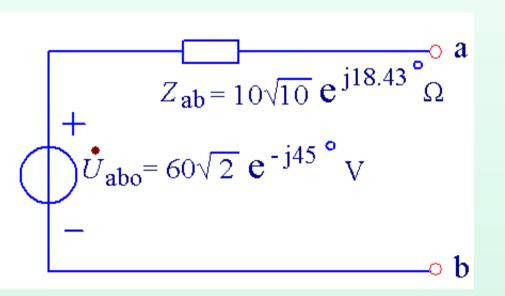
$$j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{sc} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}(\dot{I}_{sc} - \dot{I}_{1}) = 0$$

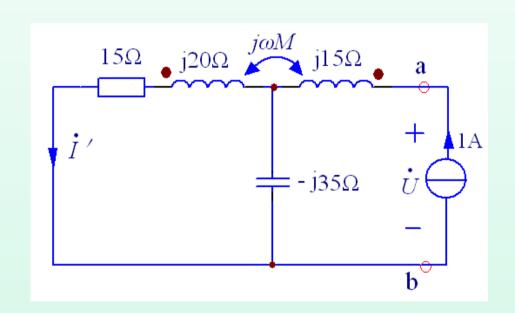
$$M < 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{sc} = \frac{6}{1+j2} = \frac{6}{5}(1-j2) A = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}e^{-j63.43^{\circ}} A$$

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{\dot{U}_{abo}}{\dot{I}_{sc}} = \frac{60\sqrt{2}e^{-j45^{\circ}}}{(6/\sqrt{5})e^{-j63.43^{\circ}}} \quad \Omega = 10\sqrt{10}e^{j18.43^{\circ}} \quad \Omega$$

3. 作戴维宁等效电路





求等效阻抗的另一种方法与含受控源网络的等效阻抗计算相同

$$\dot{U} = j15 \times 1 - j5\dot{I}' + (1 - \dot{I}')(-j35) = -j20 + j30\dot{I}'$$

$$i'$$
 $j20\Omega$
 $j00M$
 $j15\Omega$
 a
 $+$
 $1A$
 i'
 b

$$(15 + j20)\dot{I}' - j5 \times 1 - j35(\dot{I}' - 1) = 0$$

$$\dot{I}' = \frac{-j30}{15 - j15} = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U} = -j20 + j30 \times \sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} = 30 + j10 = 31.62 \angle 18.43^{\circ} V$$

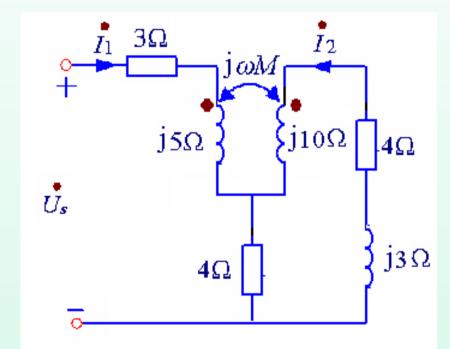
$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}}{1} = 31.62 \angle 18.43^{\circ}\Omega$$

例3. 在图示正弦电路中,已知 $\dot{U}_s = 20 \angle 0^{\circ} V$, $\omega = 5 rad / s$ |M| = 1H,求1) 通过两耦合电感元件的电流;

2) 电路消耗的总功率; 3) 电路的输入阻抗。

解: 1)

$$\omega M=5\Omega$$



$$3\dot{I}_{1} + j5\dot{I}_{1} + j5\dot{I}_{2} + 4(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = 20$$

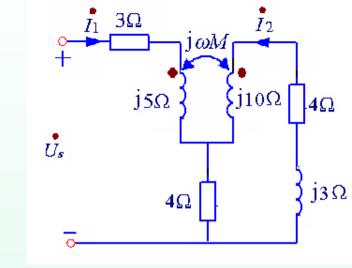
$$j10\dot{I}_{2} + j5\dot{I}_{1} + 4(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) + (4 + j3)\dot{I}_{2} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 3.355 \angle -31.61^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 1.407 \angle 141.34^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_S = 20 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$
 $\dot{I}_1 = 3.355 \angle -31.61^{\circ} A$

2)
$$P = 20 \times 3.355 \times \cos 31.61^{\circ} = 57.14W$$

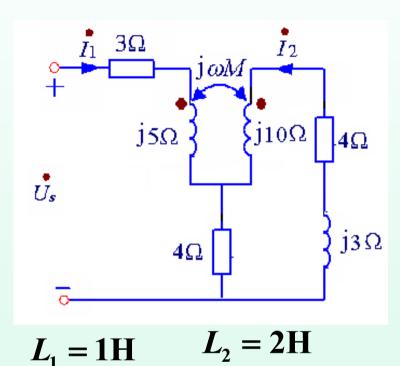


3) 输入阻抗

$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_1}$$

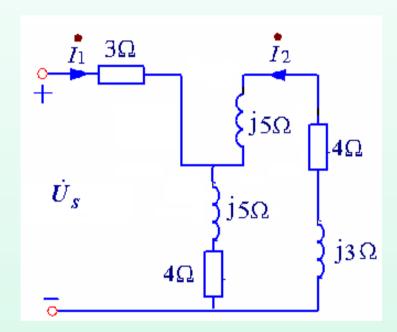
$$= \frac{20 \angle 0^{\circ}}{3.355 \angle -31.61^{\circ}} = 5.96 \angle 31.61^{\circ} \Omega$$

重解例3, 求通过两耦合电感元件的电流 $\dot{U}_s = 20 \angle 0^{\circ} V$



$$\omega = 5rad/s$$
 $|M| = 1H$

消去互感可得:



$$3\dot{I}_1 + (4+j5)(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) = 20$$
$$(4+j8)\dot{I}_2 + (4+j5)(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 3.355 \angle -31.61^{\circ} \text{A}$$
 $\dot{I}_2 = 1.407 \angle 141.34^{\circ} \text{A}$



变压器

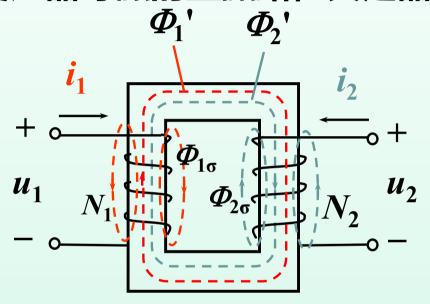
1.电力变压器的类型和基本结构



油浸式电力变压器内部接线图

变压器的核心结构

铁芯:是变压器导磁的主磁路,又是器身的机械骨架。



绕组:缠绕于铁芯上的线圈。

原绕组:接到交流电源上的绕组,也叫原边或初级绕组。

副绕组:接到负载上的绕组,也叫副边或次级绕组。

(2) 能量损耗

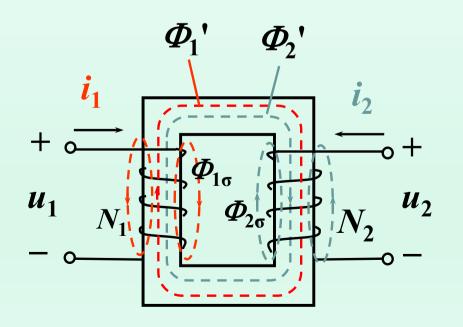
◆铜损:绕组发热损耗 \longrightarrow 等效于电阻 R_{01} , R_{02} 的作用

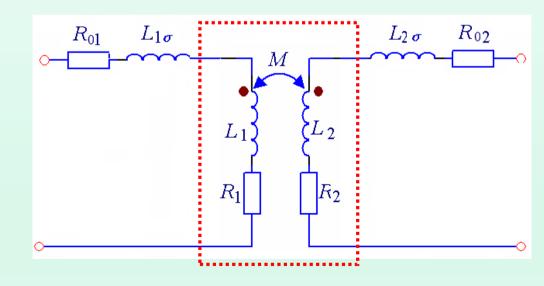
◆铁损: ① 磁滞损耗

② 涡流损耗

等效于电阻 $R_1 \, \cdot \, R_2$ 的作用

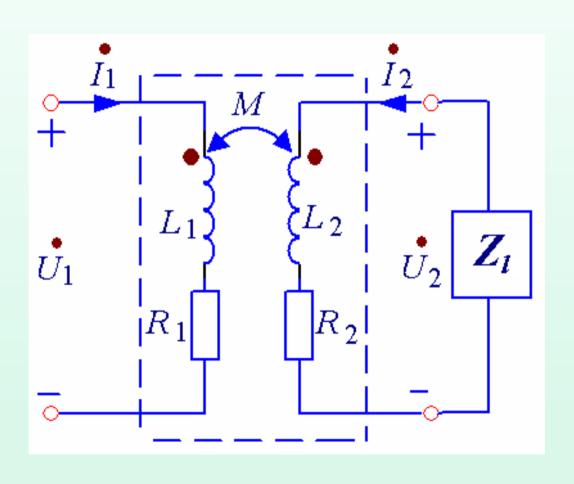
3. 变压器的等效电路





三、空芯变压器电路的分析

空芯变压器内部以非铁磁材料作芯子,耦合系数较小



$$Z_l = R_l + jX_l$$

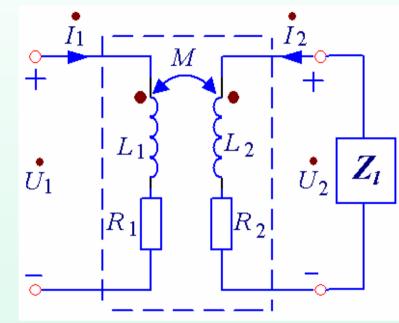
讨论 (1) 初级电路输入端的等效阻抗;

(2) 次级电路对初级电路的影响。

$$R_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega M \dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{1}$$

$$j\omega M \dot{I}_{1} + R_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + (R_{l} + jX_{l})\dot{I}_{2} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{R_{1} + j\omega L_{1} + \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2}}{(R_{2} + R_{l}) + j(\omega L_{2} + X_{l})}}$$

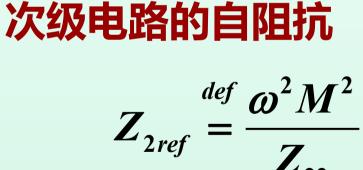


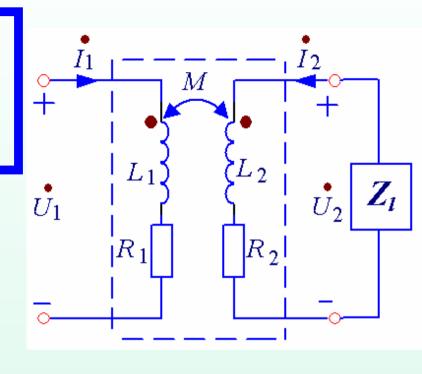
输入阻抗

$$Z_{i}^{def} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = R_{1} + j\omega L_{1} + \frac{\omega^{2}M^{2}}{(R_{2} + R_{l}) + j(\omega L_{2} + X_{l})}$$

$$Z_i = R_1 + j\omega L_1 + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{(R_2 + R_l) + j(\omega L_2 + X_l)}$$

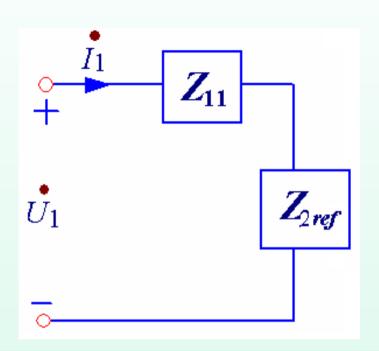
$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1$$
 初级电路的自阻抗
$$Z_{22} = (R_2 + R_l) + j(\omega L_2 + X_l)$$





 Z_{2ref} 反映次级电路通过互感对初级电路发生影响的一个阻抗,称为次级对初级的反射阻抗,简称反射阻抗

原边等效简化电路

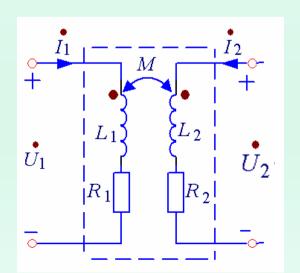


$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{Z_{11} + Z_{2ref}}$$

$$j\omega M \dot{I}_{1} + R_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + (R_{1} + jX_{1})\dot{I}_{2} = 0$$

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

副边等效阻抗

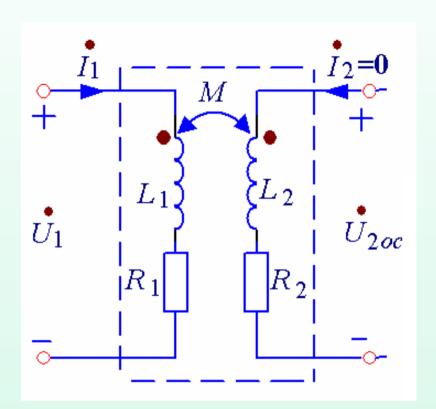


输出阻抗

$$Z_{2o} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_1 + j\omega L_1}$$
$$= R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{11}}$$

当 $Z_l = Z_{2o}$ *时,可获得最大功率

当空芯变压器的副边开路时

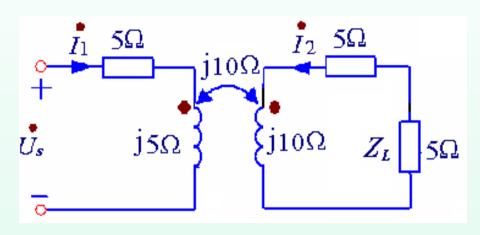


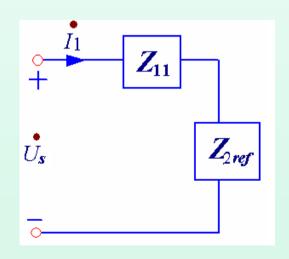
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{R_1 + j\omega L_1}$$

副边开路电压

$$\dot{U}_{2oc} = j\omega M\dot{I}_1 = \frac{j\omega M}{R_1 + j\omega L_1}\dot{U}_1$$

例4 在下图所示电路中,已知电源电压为 $100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$,求电流 \dot{I}_1 和 \dot{I}_2 。若负载 Z_L 可调,则 Z_L 为何值时可获得最大功率。





$$Z_{2ref} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{10^2}{5+5+j10} = (5-j5)\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11} + Z_{2ref}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + j5 + 5 - j5} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\omega M}{Z_{22}} \dot{I}_1 = \frac{-j10}{5+5+j10} \times 10 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle (-135^\circ) A$$

$$Z_{20} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_1 + j\omega L_1}$$

$$= 5 + j10 + \frac{10^2}{5 + j5}$$

$$= 5 + j10 + 10 - j10$$

$$= 15\Omega$$

$$I_1$$
 $S\Omega$ I_2 $S\Omega$ I_2 $S\Omega$ I_3 I_4 I_5 I

当 $Z_l = 15\Omega$ 时,可获得最大功率

§6-5 理想变量器

- ◆理想变量器可以看成满足一定条件的耦合电感元件。
- ◆一个铁芯变压器理想化后为理想变量器。

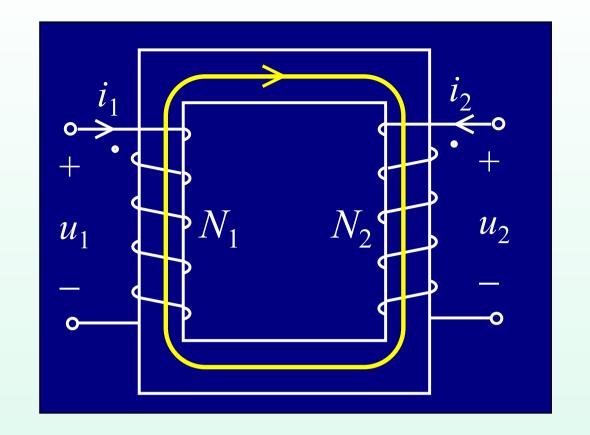
理想化条件:

1. 无任何损耗:

无铁损:磁阻 $R_M=0$

无铜损: 线圈R=0

2. 无漏磁: 耦合系数K=1, 即全耦合



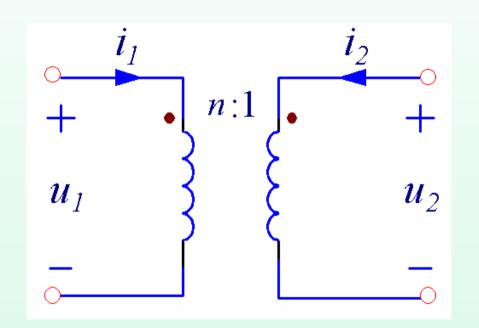
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$

$$u_1 = N_1 \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \qquad u_2 = N_2 \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

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

n ——称为变比,或匝数比,是一个常数

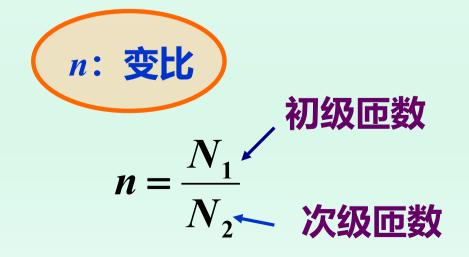
理想变量器的特征方程:



特征方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ \dot{i}_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \quad \vec{\mathbf{U}}_1 = n\dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2$$

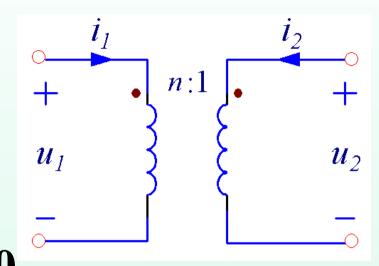
(注:端口电流、电压取一致性参考方向,电流均 从同名端流入或流出)



输入理想变量器的瞬时功率:

$$u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2$$

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



理想变量器是一个既不储存能量又不消耗能量的理想二端口元件

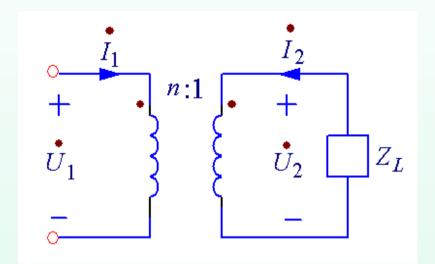
理想变量器的作用

1. 变压:
$$u_2 = \frac{1}{n}u_1$$

2. 变流:
$$i_2 = -ni_1$$

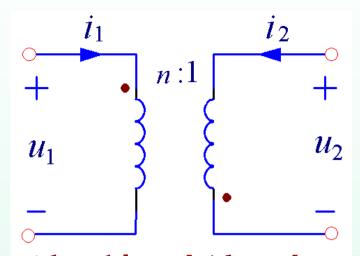
3. 阻抗变换

理想变量器的阻抗变换



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{i} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = \frac{n\dot{U}_{2}}{-\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_{2}} = n^{2}\frac{\dot{U}_{2}}{-\dot{I}_{2}} = n^{2}Z_{L}$$



(注:端口电流、电压取一致性参考方向,电流从 异名端流入)

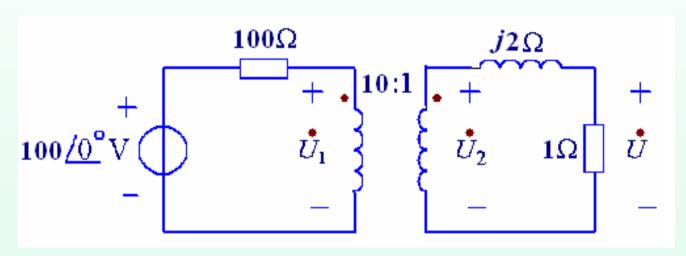
特征方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -nu_2 \\ i_1 = \frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \quad \vec{\mathbf{U}}_1 = -n\dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

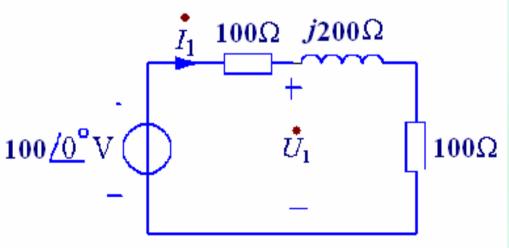
输入理想变量器的瞬时功率:

$$u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = 0$$

例1 在图示电路中求 \dot{U} ,电路的输入阻抗 Z_{in} ;电路的输入功率和输出功率。



解: 由阻抗变换得



$$Z_{in} = 200 + j200 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{100}{200 + j200} = \frac{100}{282.84 \angle 45^{\circ}}$$

$$= 0.3536 \angle -45^{\circ} A$$

电路的输入功率:

$$P_1 = 100 \times 0.3536 \times \cos 45^\circ = 25W$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = 100 \times \frac{100 + j200}{200 + j200} = 79.06 \angle 18.43^{\circ} V$$

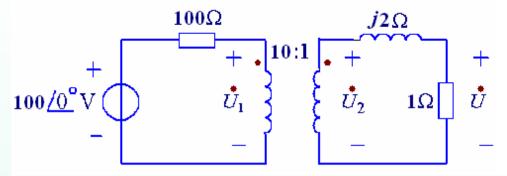
$$\dot{I}_1 = 0.3536 \angle -45^{\circ} A$$

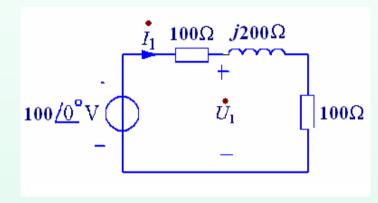
$$\dot{U}_1 = 79.06 \angle 18.43^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{10} = 7.906 \angle 18.43^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_2 \frac{1}{1+j2} = \frac{7.906\angle 18.43^{\circ}}{2.236\angle 63.43^{\circ}} = 3.536\angle -45^{\circ}V$$

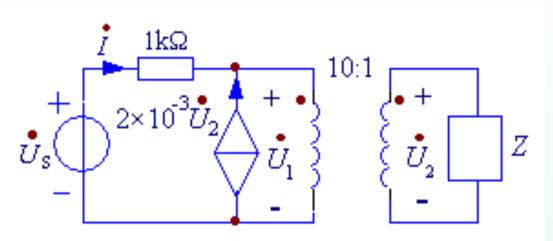
$$P_2 = \frac{U^2}{R_L} = \frac{3.536^2}{1} = 12.5W$$





例2 在图示正弦电流电路 中,已知 $Z=8+j6\Omega$,

 \dot{U}_s =100V,求负载吸收的有功功率。



解: 先计算理想变量器的输入阻抗

$$Z_{in} = n^2 Z = 100(8 + j6)\Omega = 1000 \angle 36.9^{\circ}\Omega$$

作出等效电路,注意受控源支路, 因为等效电路中无控制变量

 \dot{U}_2 出现,故可将 \dot{U}_2 用 \dot{U}_1 表示。

因为
$$\dot{U}_1 = n \dot{U}_2 = 10 \dot{U}_2$$

$$U_{s} \xrightarrow{I} 1k\Omega$$

$$2 \times 10^{-4} U_{1} \qquad U_{1} \qquad Z_{in}$$

所以
$$\dot{U}_2 = 0.1 \dot{U}_1$$

对电路列节点方程

$$(\frac{1}{10^3} + \frac{1}{10^3 \angle 36.9^\circ})\dot{U}_1 = \frac{10^2}{10^3} + 2 \times 10^{-4} \dot{U}_1$$

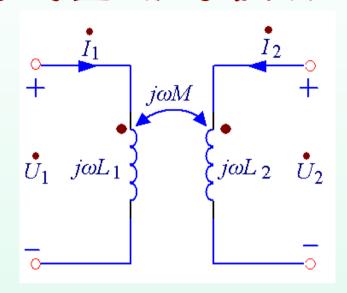
$$10^{-3}(1 + 1 \angle 36.9^{\circ} - 0.2)\dot{U}_{1} = 0.1$$

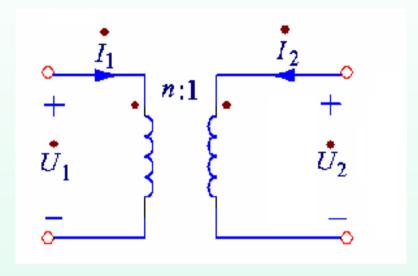
$$\dot{U}_{1} = 58.52 \angle 20.56^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$-\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z} = 0.5852 \angle -16.34^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$P = I_2^2 \times 8 = 2.74 \text{ W}$$

理想变量器与耦合电感元件





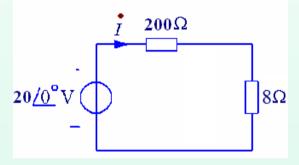
二者性质的区别:

- 1. 耦合电感元件是记忆元件,理想变量器是非记忆性元件;
- 2. 耦合电感元件是储能元件,理想变量器既不耗能也不储能;
- 3. 耦合电感元件有三个参数: L_1 、 L_2 、M, 理想变量器只有一个参数: n

例3 已知一个信号源 $u_s(t) = 20\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t V$,内阻 $R_0 = 200\Omega$,负载电阻 $R_1 = 8\Omega$ 。试计算:

- 1) 当负载直接与信号源联接时,信号源的输出功率为多少?
- 2) 若将信号源和负载分别接到理想变量器的原、副边,当变比n为多少时,负载可获得最大功率?最大功率为多少?

解: 1)

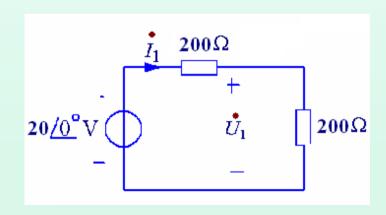


$$P = (\frac{20}{200 + 8})^2 \times 8 = 0.074$$
W

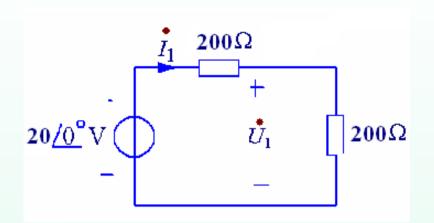
2) 要使负载获得最大功率,则应有

$$R_L' = n^2 R_L = R_0$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{R_0}{R_L}} = \sqrt{\frac{200}{8}} = 5$$

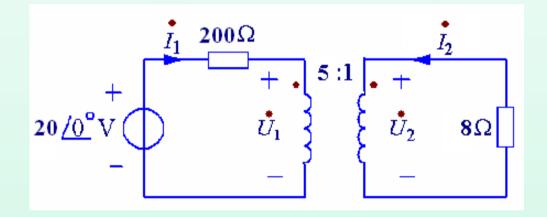


$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{10^2}{200} = 0.5 \text{W}$$

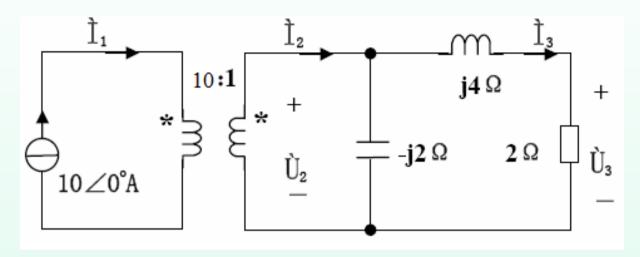


$$U_2 = \frac{10}{5} = 2V$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{2^2}{8} = 0.5 \text{W}$$



例4 在图示电路中求 Ù, 和电路消耗的有功功率。



解:
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_1 = 1 \angle 0^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{-j2}{-j2+j4+2}\dot{I}_2 = 0.707\angle(-135^\circ)\times1\angle0^\circ = 0.707\angle(-135^\circ)A$$

$$\dot{U}_3 = 2\dot{I}_3 = 1.414 \angle (-135^{\circ}) \text{V}$$

$$P = 2I_3^2 \approx 1 \text{W}$$