第18讲 谐振电路的品质因数, 互感

1 谐振电路的品质因数

计算器

- 2 互感和互感电压
- 3 同名端
- 4 计算举例

根据绕线方式确定同名端

根据同名端确定互感电压

1 谐振电路的品质因数 (Quality Factor)

(1) 从支路量幅值角度考虑

以串联谐振为例

$$Z = R + \mathbf{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\dot{U}_S \qquad \dot{U}_L$$

$$\dot{U}_S \qquad \dot{U}_L$$

$$\dot{U}_C \qquad \dot{U}_C \qquad \dot{U}_C \qquad \dot{U}_C \qquad \dot{U}_{L0} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} U_S$$

$$U_{C0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} U_S$$

$$-\frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} U_S$$

$$-\frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} U_S$$

$$Q = \frac{U_{L0}}{U_{S}} = \frac{U_{C0}}{U_{S}} = \frac{\omega_{0}L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}RC} = \frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

无量纲

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

品质因数Q 与の无关

特性阻抗

(characteristic impedance)

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

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{R} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{\mathrm{S}}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = jQ\dot{U}_S$$

$$\dot{U}_L = jQ\dot{U}_S \qquad \dot{U}_C = -jQ\dot{U}_S$$

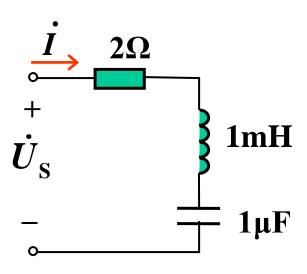
串联谐振又称电压谐振

L和 C上可能出现高电压

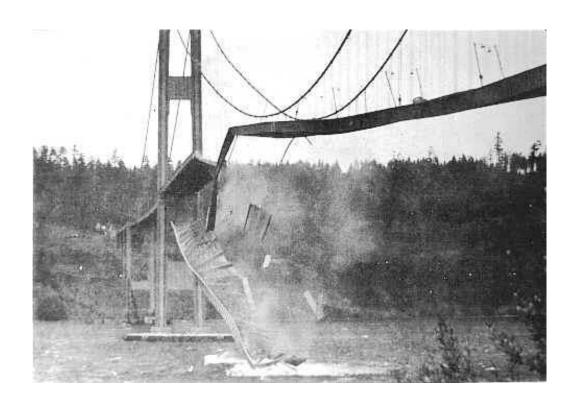


图示电路谐振时的品质因数Q为

- A 12.8
- B 15.2
- **c** 15.8
- **D** 19.2



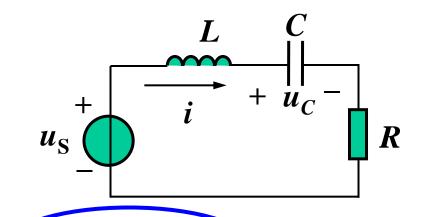
Tacoma大桥为什么会垮掉?



原因: 风的频率≈桥的自振频率 桥自振的Q大

(2) 从能量角度考虑

设
$$u_{\mathrm{S}} = U_{\mathrm{m}} \sin \omega_{0} t$$
则 $i = \frac{U_{\mathrm{m}}}{R} \sin \omega_{0} t = I_{\mathrm{m}} \sin \omega_{0} t$



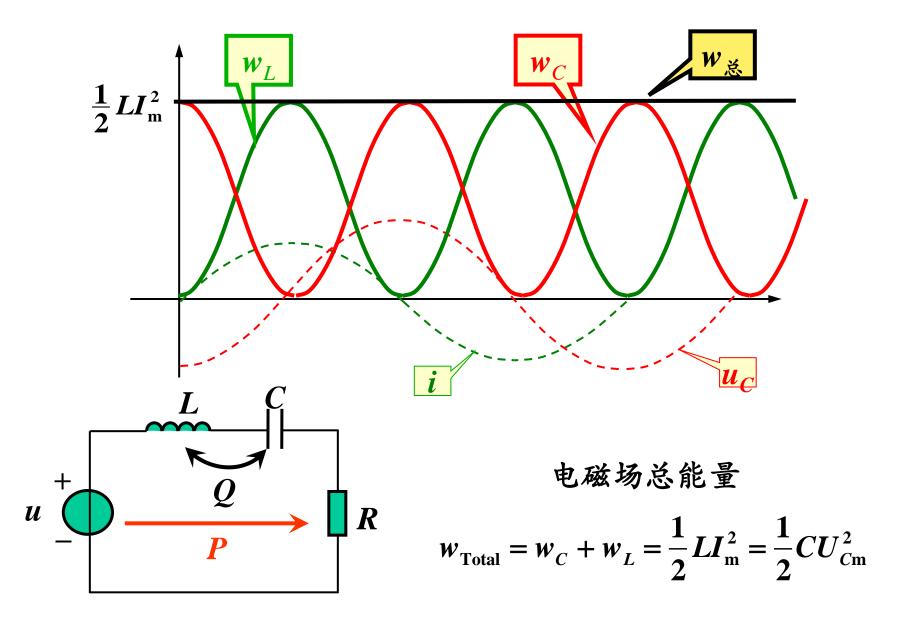
电感存储的磁场能量 $w_L = \frac{1}{2}Li^2 \neq \frac{1}{2}LI_{\rm m}^2\sin^2\omega_0 t$ $U_{\rm Cm}$ $u_C = U_{\rm Cm}\sin(\omega_0 t - 90^\circ) = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}I_{\rm m}\sin(\omega_0 t - 90^\circ) = -(\frac{L}{C}I_{\rm m}\cos\omega_0 t)$ 电容存储的电场能量

$$w_C = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2 \neq \frac{1}{2} L I_{\rm m}^2 \cos^2 \omega_0 t$$

电感和电容能量按2倍频正弦规律变化,最大值相等 $w_{Lm}=w_{Cm}$ 。

$$w_{\text{Total}} = w_L + w_C = \frac{1}{2}LI_{\text{m}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}CU_{\text{Cm}}^2$$

磁场能量 $W_L = \frac{1}{2}LI_{\rm m}^2 \sin^2 \omega_0 t$ 电场能量 $W_C = \frac{1}{2}LI_{\rm Lm}^2 \cos^2 \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2}CU_{\rm Cm}^2 \cos^2 \omega_0 t$

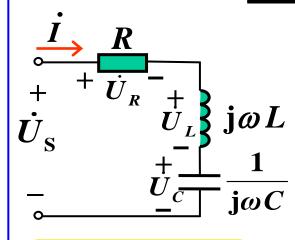


$$=2\pi\frac{LI^2}{RI^2T_0}=\frac{\omega_0L}{R}$$

Q的定义1和定义2吻合

Q大 \longrightarrow 谐振时储能大,消耗能量少。

Q是反映谐振回路中电磁振荡程度的量



$$w_{\text{Total}} = w_C + w_L$$

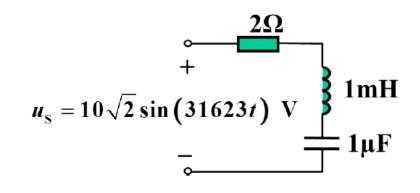
$$= \frac{1}{2}CU_{\text{Cm}}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}LI_{\text{m}}^2$$

$$= LI^2$$

谐振时, 电路中储存的电磁场总能量为

- $\bigcirc A \qquad 12.5 \text{ mJ}$
- B 20 mJ
- **25 mJ**
- **50 mJ**



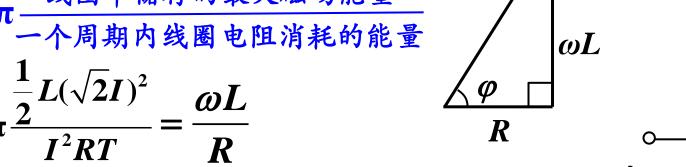
$$w_{\text{Total}} = w_C + w_L = \frac{1}{2}LI_{\text{m}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}CU_{\text{Cm}}^2$$

谐振电路的 品质因数

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\text{电路中储存的电磁场总能量}}{\text{谐振时一个周期内电路消耗的能量}}$$

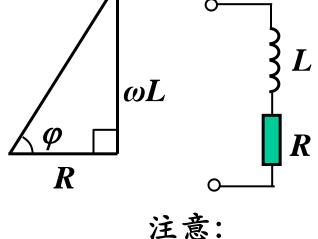
电感线圈的品质因数 $Q_{L}(某个频率下)$

$$Q_L = 2\pi \frac{$$
 线圈中储存的最大磁场能量 $- \Lambda$ 用期内线圈电阻消耗的能量 $= 2\pi \frac{\frac{1}{2}L(\sqrt{2}I)^2}{I^2RT} = \frac{\omega L}{R}$

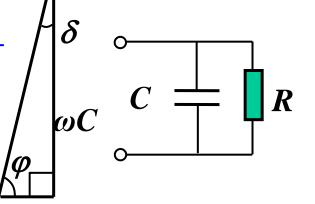


电容器的介质损耗角(某个频率下)

$$=\frac{(U^2/R)T}{2\pi\frac{1}{2}C(\sqrt{2}U)^2}=\frac{1}{\omega CR}$$



这不是谐振!



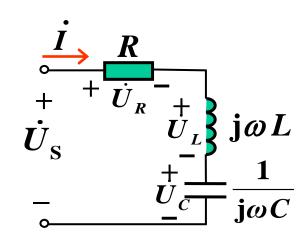
(3) 从频率特性角度考虑

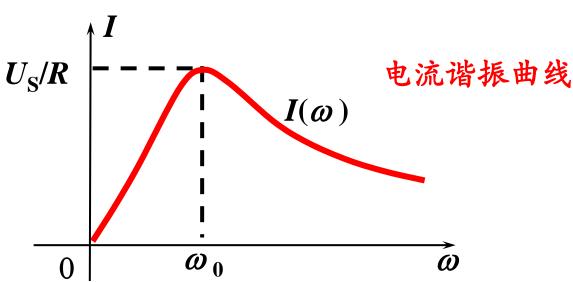
电流频率特性

$$\dot{I} = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{R + \mathbf{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

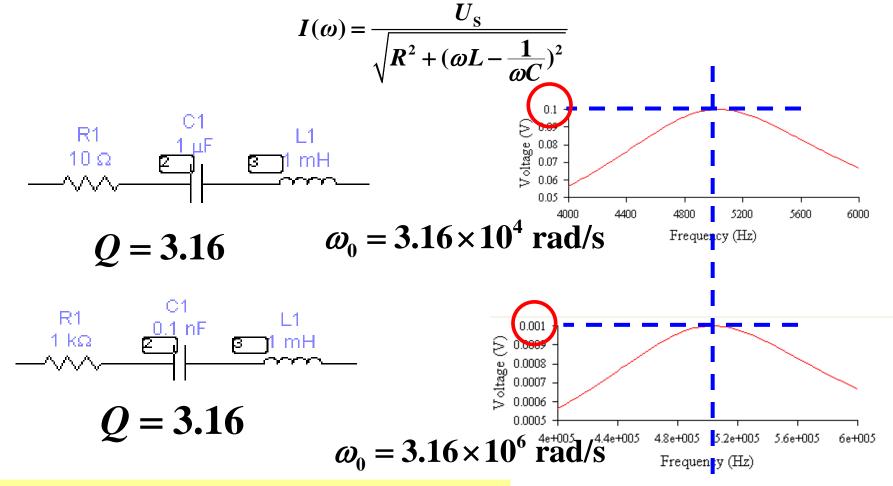
幅值关系

$$I(\omega) = \frac{U_{S}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \le \frac{U_{S}}{R}$$





如何从 电流谐振曲线 看出Q来?



如何比较谐振频率不同、幅频特性 最大幅值不同的两个谐振电路的Q?

希望:

谐振点处幅频特性的幅值都为1。 在同一点发生谐振。

进行归一化处理!

纵轴变量的归一化

$$\frac{I(\omega)}{I(\omega_0)} = \frac{U_S}{|Z|}$$

$$\frac{|Z|}{U_S}$$

$$I(\omega) = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega L}{R} - \frac{1}{\omega RC})^2}}$$

横轴变量的归一化

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{\omega_0 L}{R})\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-(\frac{1}{\omega_0 RC}\cdot\frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(Q\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-Q\frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (Q\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - Q\frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}$$

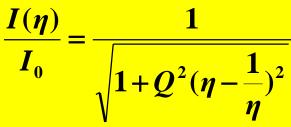
$$\omega = \omega_0 \longrightarrow \eta = 1 \longrightarrow \frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} = 1$$

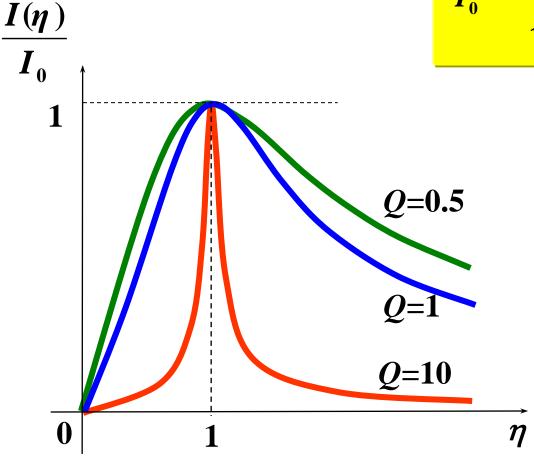
任何谐振,都在 $\eta=1$ 处发生, 谐振点处幅频特性的幅值都为1。

$$\frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^2}}$$

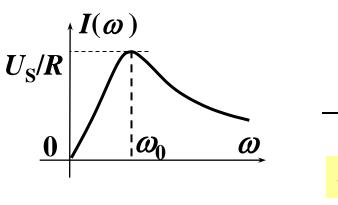
归一化完成!



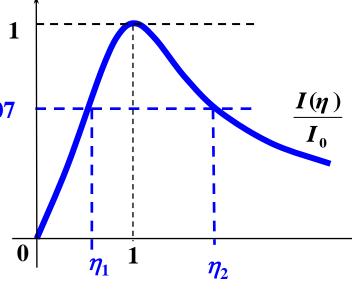




归一化后电流谐振曲线尖谐振电路的选择性好



半功率点



$$\frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\eta_1 = -\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1}$$

$$\eta_2 = -\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1}$$

$$\eta_2 - \eta_1 = \frac{1}{O}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\eta_2 - \eta_1} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1} = \frac{f_0}{f_2 - f_1}$$

可利用频率特性求Q

看仿真

$$\eta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

带宽Band Width (BW)

品质因数0定义的归纳

$$ho$$
 从信号幅值的变化来衡量 $Q = \frac{U_{L0}}{U_{
m S}} = \frac{U_{C0}}{U_{
m S}}$

Q大 → 谐振时电容电压和电感电压大。

> 从电磁能量的转换来衡量

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{$$
 电路中储存的电磁场总能量 $}{$ 谐振时一个周期内电路消耗的能量

Q大──谐振时储能大,消耗能量少。

 \triangleright 从频率特性的形状来衡量 O

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}$$

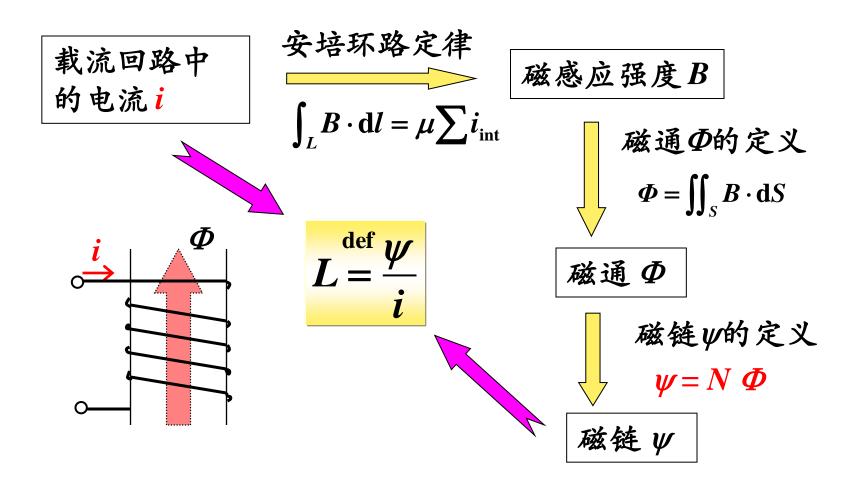
Q大 ── 谐振电路的选择性好

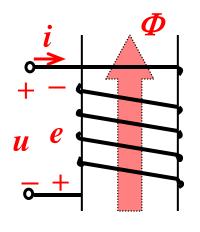
在通用谐振频率特性曲线中, 曲线越宽, 则

- A 品质因数越大, 谐振电路选择性越差
- B 品质因数越小,谐振电路选择性越差
- こ 品质因数越大,谐振电路选择性越好
- □ 品质因数越小, 谐振电路选择性越好

2 互感和互感电压 (Mutual Inductance)

复习——电感(inductance)





i, Φ 右螺旋

e, D右螺旋

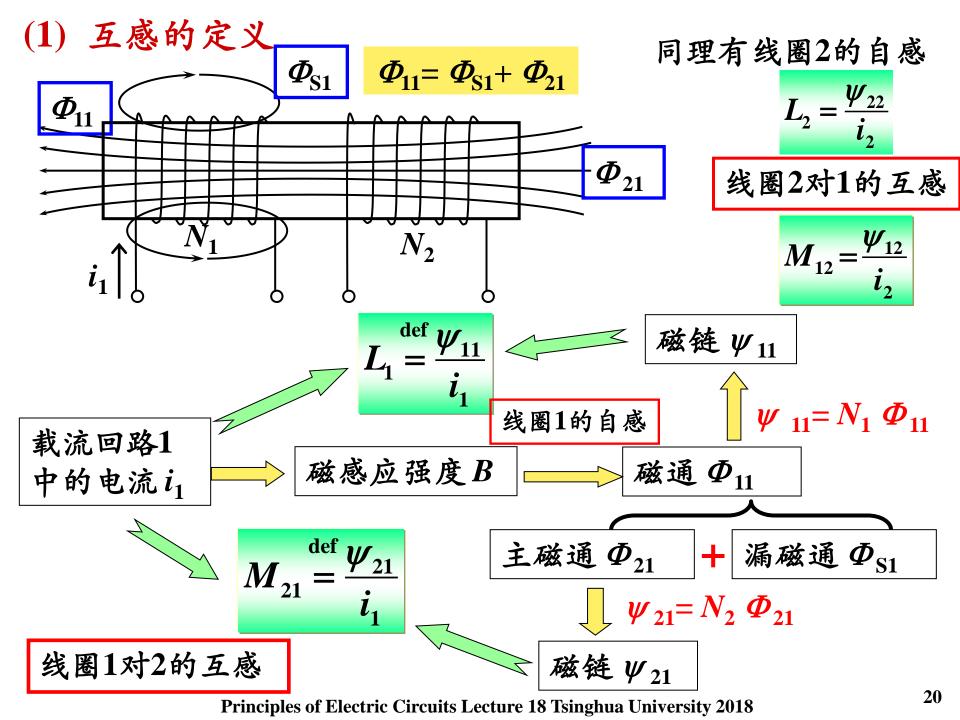
由电磁感应定律

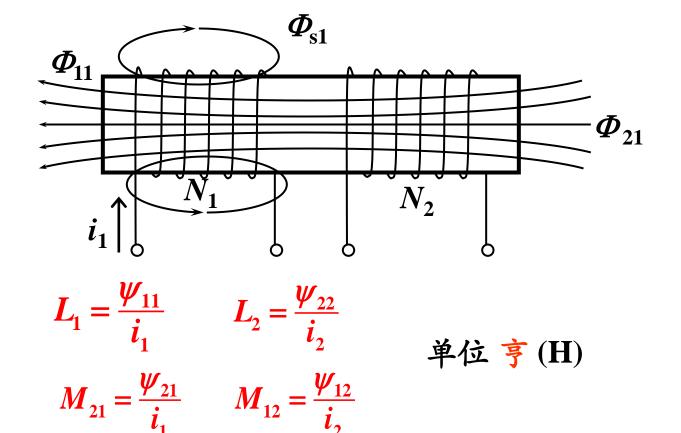
$$e = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\psi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u = -e = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{i} \qquad 0 \qquad u = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

电感确定u-i关系无需考虑线圈绕向





 $M \propto N_1 N_2 \quad (L \propto N^2)$

- a) 对于线性电感 $M_{12}=M_{21}=M$
- b) 互感系数 M 只与两个线圈的几何尺寸、匝数、相互位置和周围的介质磁导率有关。

(3) 耦合系数k (coupling coefficient)

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \qquad M^2 \le L_1 L_2 \implies k \le 1$$

$$M^2 \le L_1 L_2 \implies k \le 1$$

互感不大于两个自感的几何平均值。

全耦合:
$$k=1$$
 $\phi_{S1} = \phi_{S2} = 0$

$$\Phi_{\mathrm{S1}} = \Phi_{\mathrm{S2}} = 0$$

利用——变压器,信号和功率的传递 互感现象

$$L_1 = \frac{N_1 \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11}}{i_1}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{N_2 \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22}}{i_1}$$

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

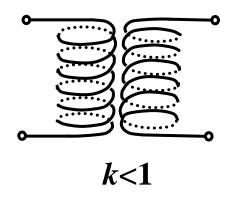
$$M_{21} = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{i_1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{12} = \frac{N_1 \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{12}}{\boldsymbol{i}_2}$$

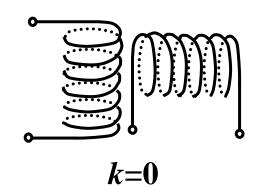
$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{S1} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{21}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{S2} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{12}$$

克服: 合理布置线圈相互位置减少互感作用



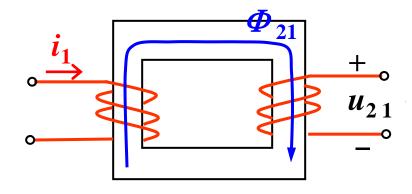


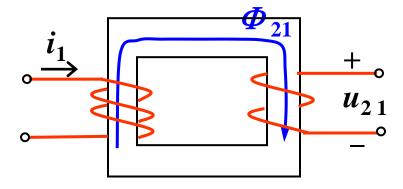


对于两个耦合的电感线圈,假定其电感分别为2mH和8mH,两者间可能的最大互感为

- A 2mH
- B 4mH
- c 6mH
- D 8mH

(4) 互感电压





 i_1, Φ_{21} 右手螺旋定则 Φ_{21}, e_{21} ,右手螺旋定则

互感电压的方向与 互感线圈的绕向有关!! i_1 , Φ_{21} 右手螺旋定则 Φ_{21} , e_{21} , 右手螺旋定则 由电磁感应定律

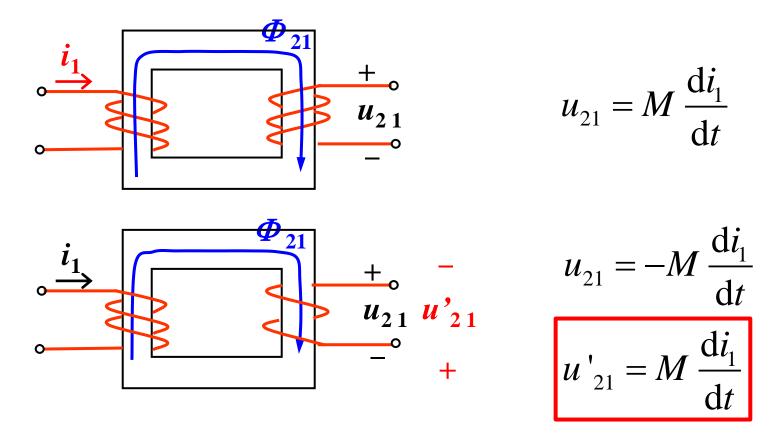
$$e_{21} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi_{21}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -M\frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_{21} = -e_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$e_{21} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi_{21}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -M\frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_{21} = e_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

3 同名端 (Dot Convention)

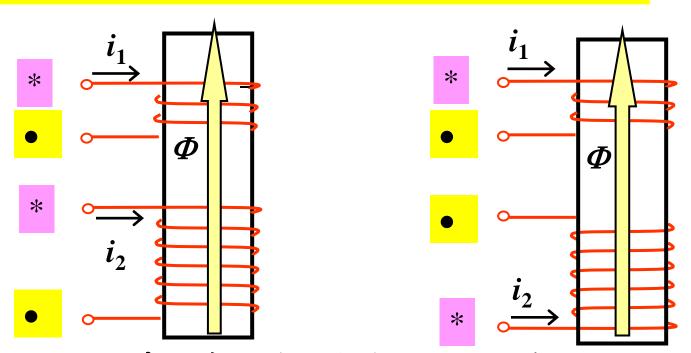


如何规定i1和u21/u21的参考方向关系,使得互感电压总是正的?

此处可以有弹幕

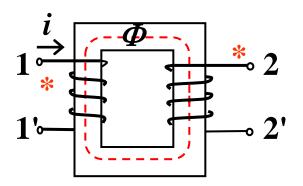
同名端: 当两个电流分别从两个线圈的对应端子流入,其 所产生的磁场相互加强时,则这两个对应端子称为同 名端。

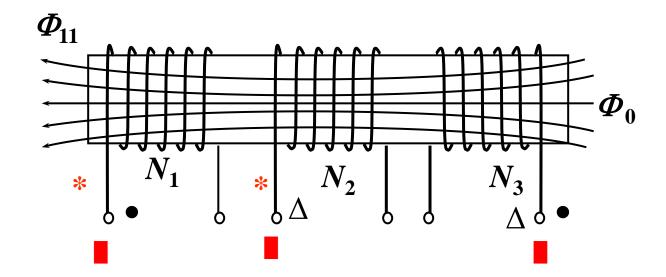
需要解决的问题1:如何根据绕法确定同名端?



注意:线圈的同名端必须两两确定。

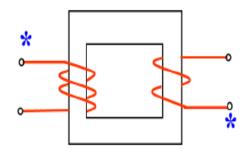
例1





如果3个绕组根据线圈之间的两组关系可以确定另一组关系,则可以用3个点来代替6个点。

如图标注的同名端是



- A 正确的
- B 错误的

需要解决的问题2:如何根据同名端确定互感电压?



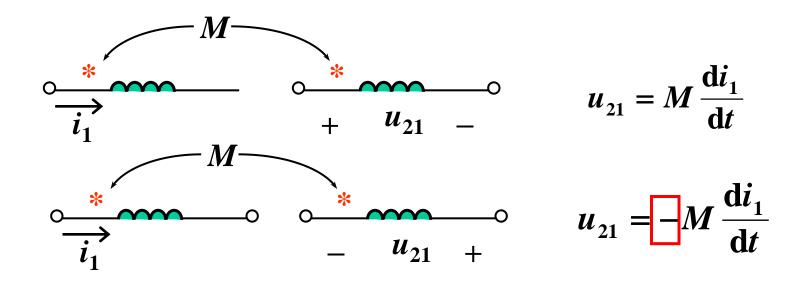
$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



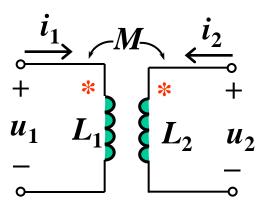
$$u_{21} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

规律: 如果电流参考方向从同名端流入, 互感电压参考方向在同名端为正。 $\mathbf{M} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$

例2



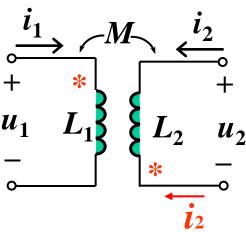
例3



时域形式

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_2 = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

在正弦稳态分析中,其相量形式的方程为

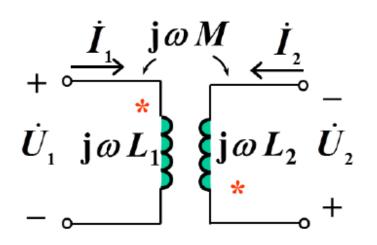
$$\dot{U}_1 = \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

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

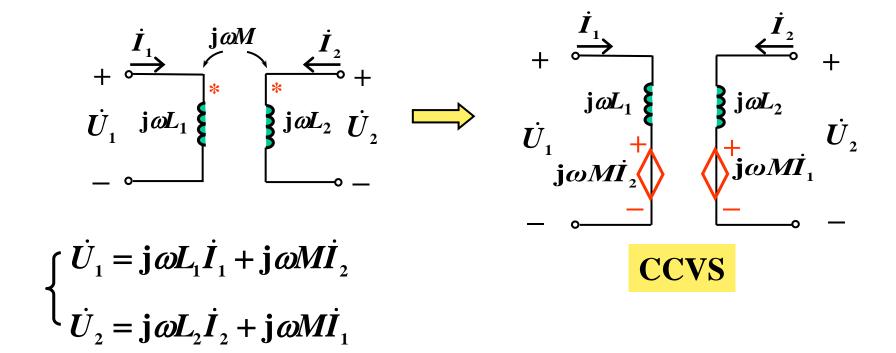


下列公式正确的是"红包"

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

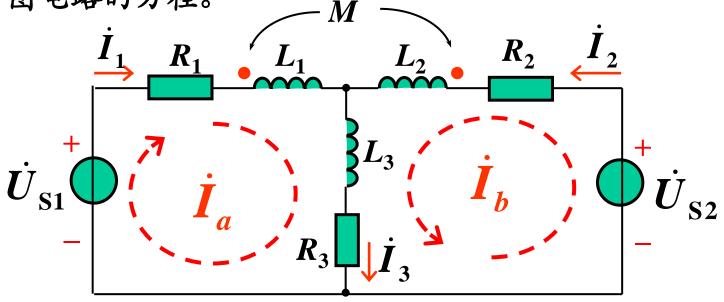


互感线圈的等效电路



计算举例

例1 列写下图电路的方程。



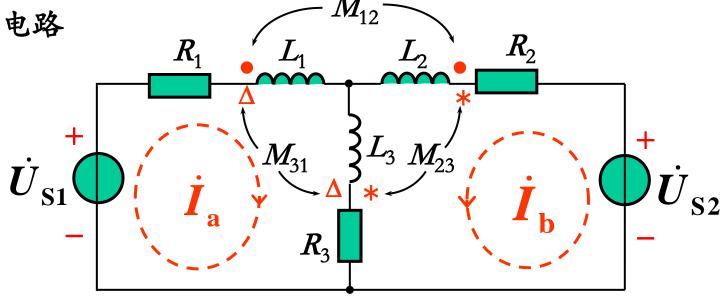
回路电流法:

$$(R_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 + R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_a + (R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b + \mathbf{j}\omega M\dot{I}_b = \dot{U}_{S1}$$

$$(R_2 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_2 + R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b + (R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_a + \mathbf{j}\omega M\dot{I}_a = \dot{U}_{S2}$$

含互感的电路,直接用节点法列写方程不方便。





回路法

$$(R_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3 + R_3)\dot{I}_a + (R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b$$

$$=\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}1}$$

回路1对应的KVL中,有几个互感电压项?

$$(R_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3 + R_3)\dot{I}_a + (R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b$$

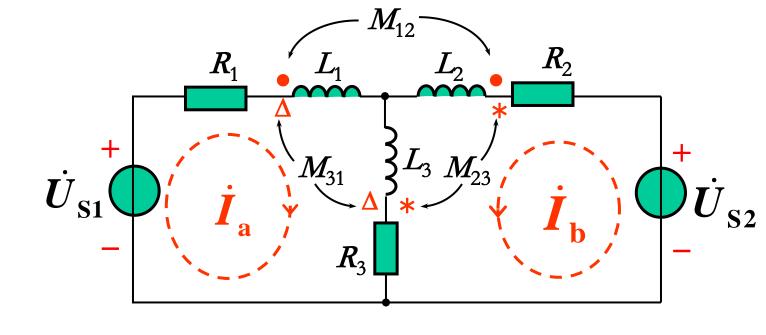
$$=\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S1}}$$

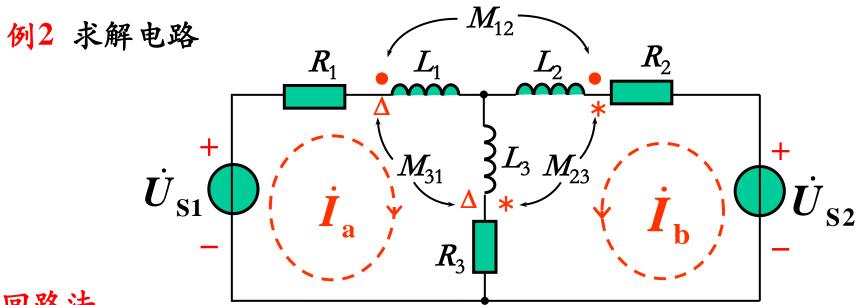












$$\begin{pmatrix}
(R_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3 + R_3)\dot{I}_a + (R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b \\
-\mathbf{j}\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_a - \mathbf{j}\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_a + \mathbf{j}\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_b - \mathbf{j}\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_b - \mathbf{j}\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_b = \dot{U}_{S1} \\
(R_2 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_2 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3 + R_3)\dot{I}_b + (R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_a \\
+ \mathbf{j}\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_a - \mathbf{j}\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_a - \mathbf{j}\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_a - \mathbf{j}\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_b - \mathbf{j}\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_b = \dot{U}_{S2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

注意: ① 不丢互感电压项; ② 互感电压的正、负。