第19讲 互感的去耦等效,变压器

1 互感的去耦等效

本节课需要用复数计算器

串联

并联

单点联

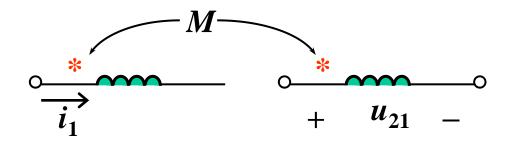
互感的去耦等效

2 变压器

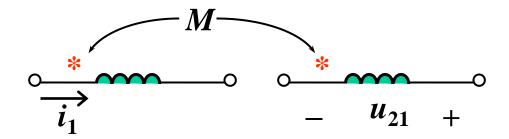
空心变压器理想变压器

含理想变压器电路的计算

复习

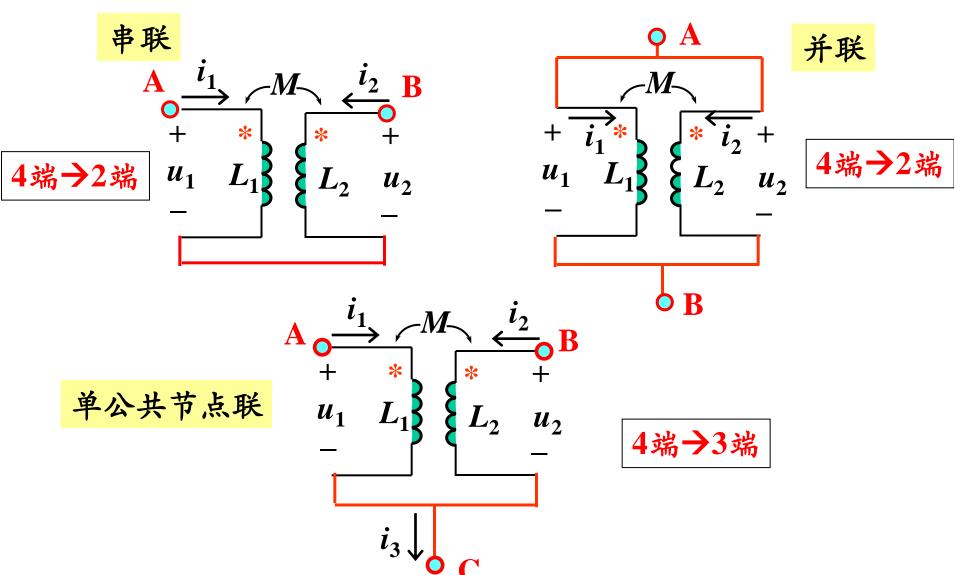


$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



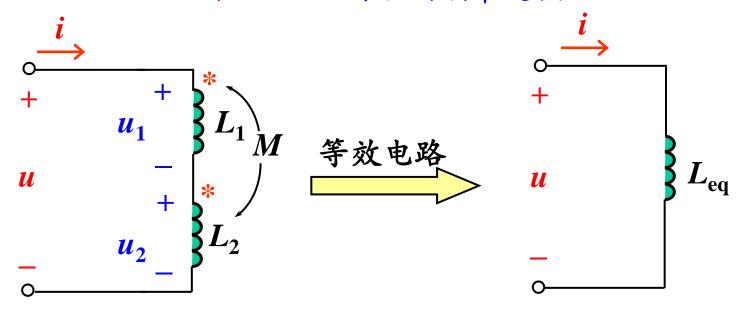
$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

1 互感的去耦等效



(1) 互感线圈的串联

同名端顺串连接

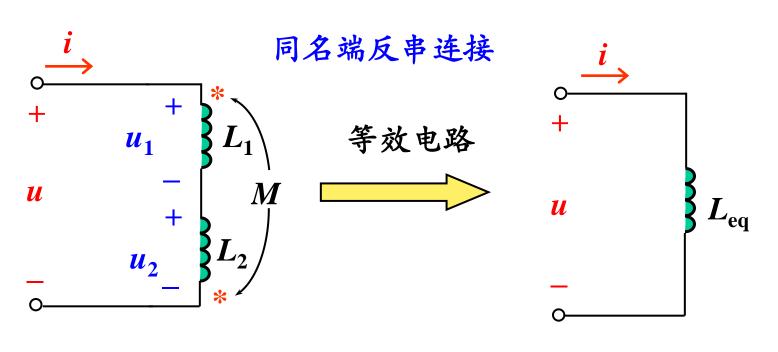


$$u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= L_{\mathrm{eq}} \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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



$$u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[-M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \right] \left[-M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \right]$$

$$= (L_1 + L_2 - 2M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= L_{\mathrm{eq}} \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$L_{\mathrm{eq}} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \ge 0$$

问题: 你手头有一个电感测量装置

(比如你作业中设计的电桥),

如何测量两线圈之间的互感值?

$$L_{\text{M}} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$
 $L_{\text{K}} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$

此处可以有弹幕

问题:如何测量互感值?

$$L_{10} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$
 $L_{10} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$

*顺接一次,反接一次,就可以测出互感:

$$M = \frac{L_{ij} - L_{jk}}{4}$$

* 全耦合 $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$

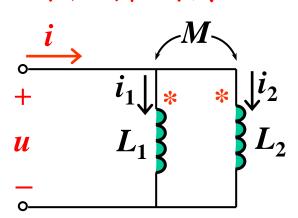
当
$$L_1=L_2=L$$
时, $M=L$

两电感线圈同名端顺串连接时电感值为10mH, 同名端反串连接时电感值为2mH。则其互感为

- \bigcirc 8 mH
- **B** 2 mH
- **4 mH**
- **5 mH**

(2) 互感线圈的并联

同名端在同侧



$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ i = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$$

解得u,i的关系

$$u = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} \frac{di}{dt}$$

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



记不住

同名端在异侧

$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ i = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$$

解得u,i的关系

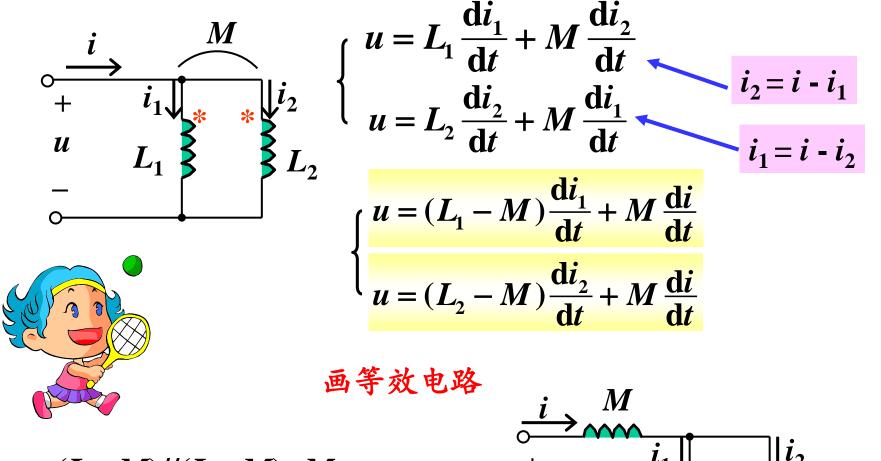
$$u = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M} \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$L_{\text{eq}} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M} \ge 0$$



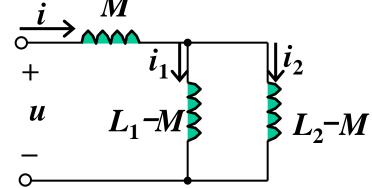
还是记不住

同名端在同侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析



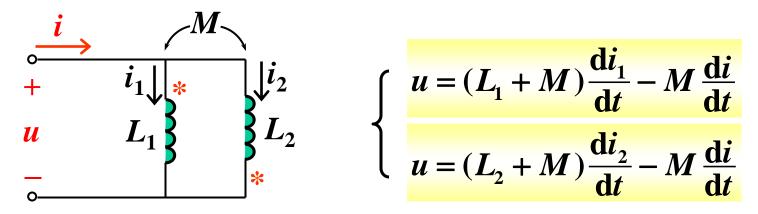
$$(L_1-M)//(L_2-M)+M$$

$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_1L_2-M^2)}{L_1+L_2-2M}$$



于歆杰等,关于全耦合的一道习题的讨论,电气电子教学学报, 2012 Principles of Electric Circuits Lecture 19 Tsinghua University 2018

同理可推得同名端在异侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析



等效电路

$$(L_{1}+M)//(L_{2}+M) - M + i_{1}$$

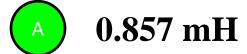
$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_{1}L_{2}-M^{2})}{L_{1}+L_{2}+2M}$$

$$U = \frac{L_{1}+M}{L_{1}+M}$$

$$U = \frac{L_{1}+M}{L_{2}+M}$$



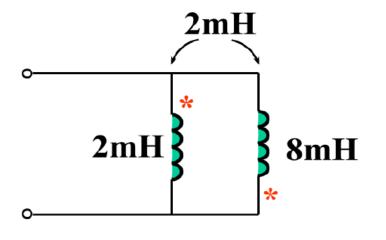
该端口的去耦等效电感为





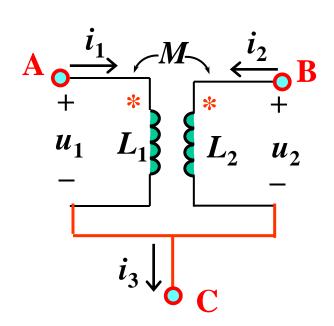


2 mH



提交

(3) 有一个公共节点互感线圈的去耦等效电路



2个同名端都靠近(远离)公共节点

$$u_{AC} = u_1$$

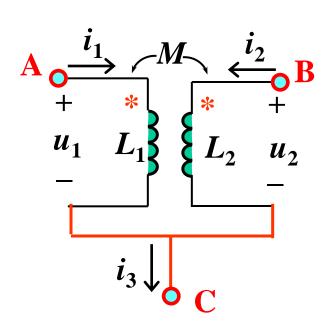
$$= L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$= (L_1 - M) \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_3}{dt}$$

$$u_{BC} = u_2$$

$$= L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$= (L_2 - M) \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_3}{dt}$$

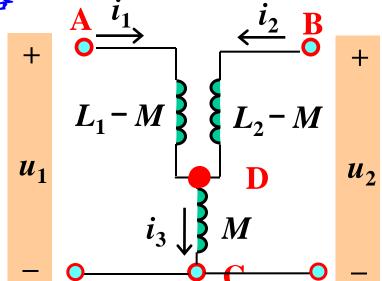


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \stackrel{i_2}{\longleftarrow} \mathbf{B} & u_{AC} = (L_1 - M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_3}{\mathrm{d}t} \\
 & & & & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$u_{\text{BC}} = \left(L_2 - M\right) \frac{\text{d}i_2}{\text{d}t} + M \frac{\text{d}i_3}{\text{d}t}$$

$$i_3 = i_1 + i_2$$

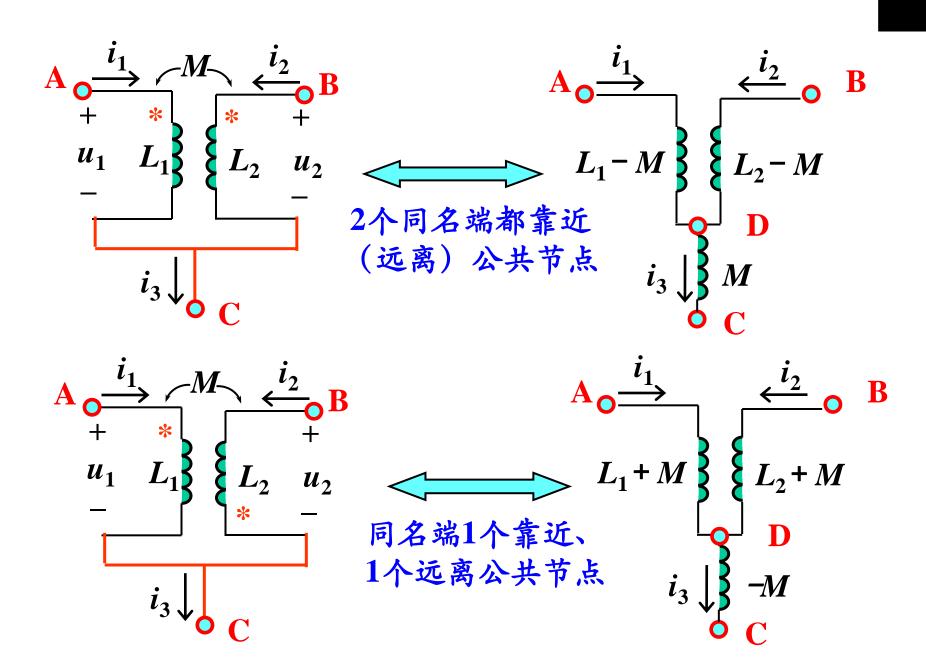




强调:

$$u_1 = u_{AC} \neq u_{AD}$$

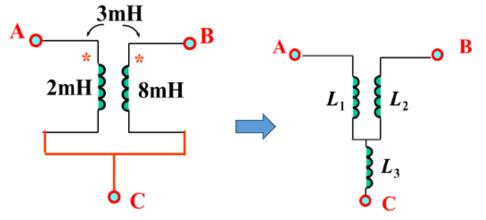
$$u_2 = u_{\mathrm{BC}} \neq u_{\mathrm{BD}}$$



如图所示,去耦等效 电路中, L_1 的电感值 为

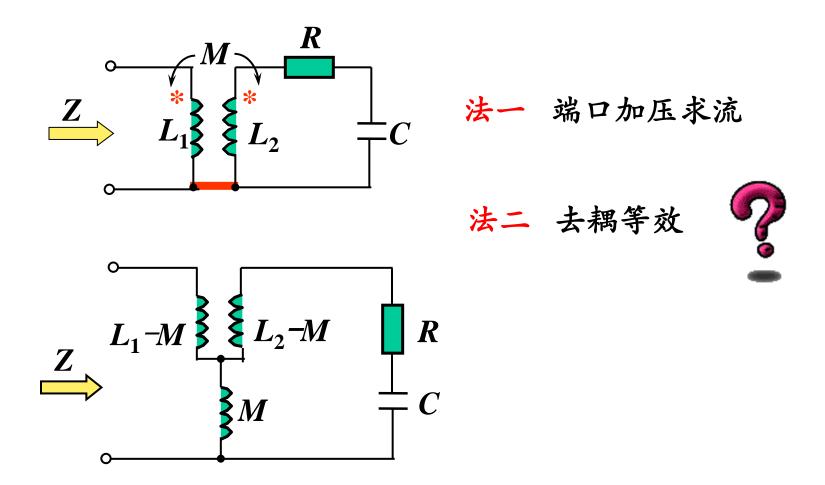


- **□** −1mH
- c 5mH
- 3mH

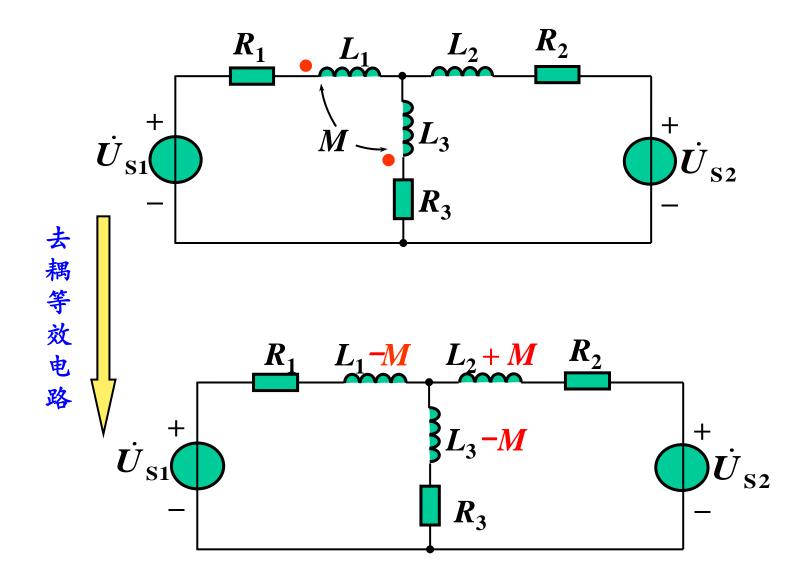


提交

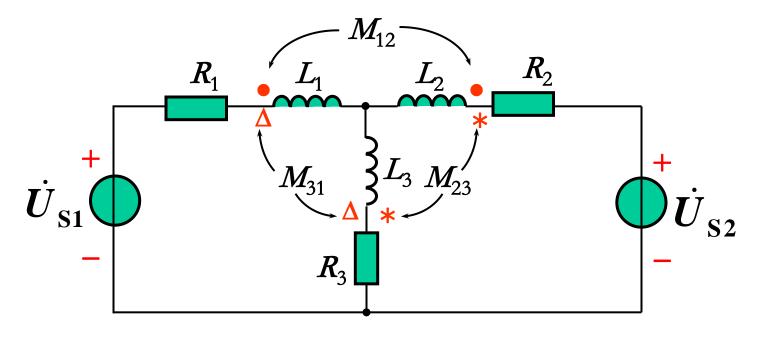
例1 已知如图,求入端阻抗 Z=?



例2 画出下图电路的去耦等效电路。

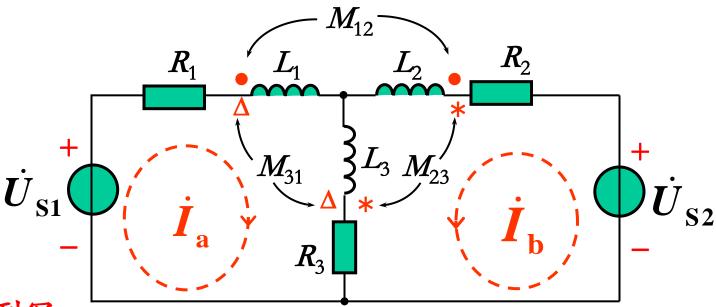


例3 列写电路的回路电流方程。



法1: 直接列写

法2: 去耦等效

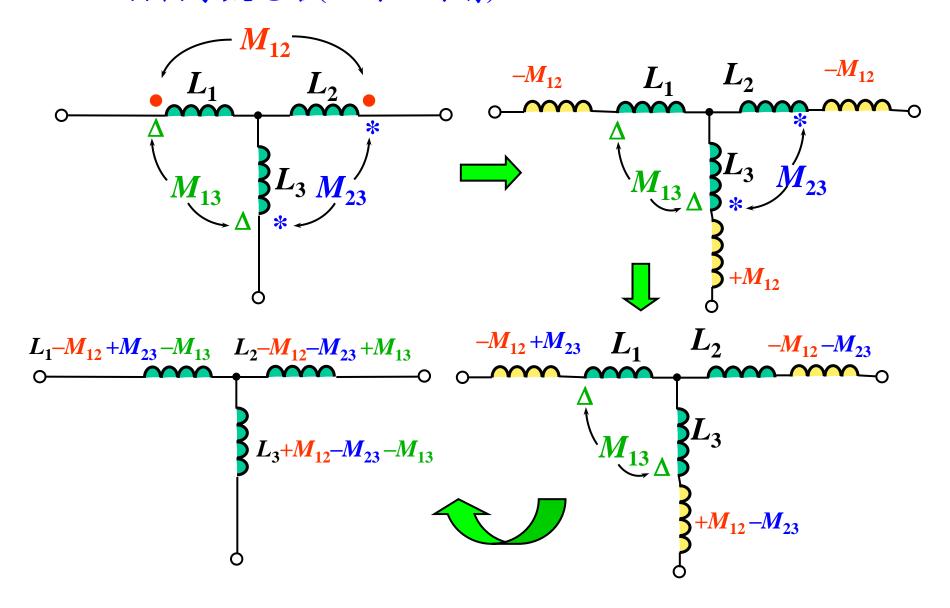


法1:直接列写

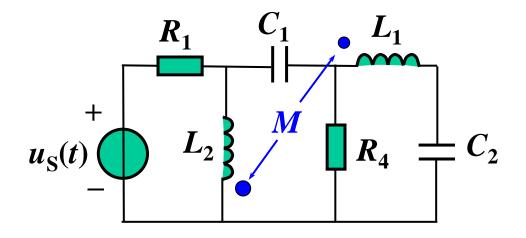
$$\begin{pmatrix} (R_{1} + j\omega L_{1} + j\omega L_{3} + R_{3})\dot{I}_{a} + (R_{3} + j\omega L_{3})\dot{I}_{b} \\ -j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{a} - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{a} + j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{b} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{b} - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{b} = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ (R_{2} + j\omega L_{2} + j\omega L_{3} + R_{3})\dot{I}_{b} + (R_{3} + j\omega L_{3})\dot{I}_{a} \\ + j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{a} - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{a} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{a} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{b} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{b} = \dot{U}_{S2} \end{pmatrix}$$

注意: ① 不丢互感电压项; ② 互感电压的正、负。

法2 去耦等效电路(一对一对消)



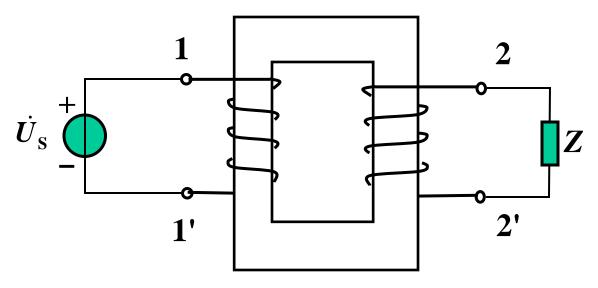
去耦等效不是万能的



没有公共点

怎么办?

2 变压器 (Transformer)



利用互感的作用来传递能量

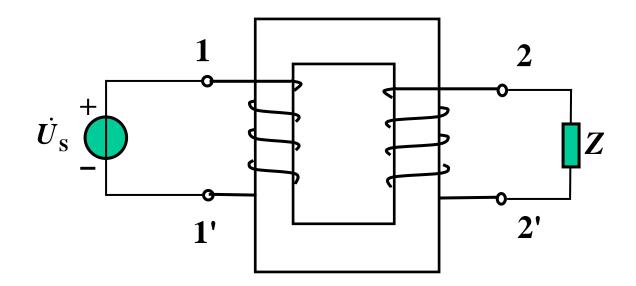
• 交流变压、变流

• 电隔离

• 传送功率

• 阻抗匹配

研究思路



1 考虑线圈内阻,求从原边(副边)看的等效电路



空芯变压器模型

2 忽略考虑线圈内阻,耦合系数为1

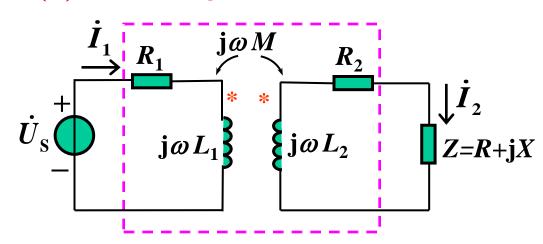


全耦合变压器模型

3 感值趋向于无穷大

理想变压器模型

(1) 空心变压器



$$Z_{11}=R_1+j\omega L_1$$

副边回路总阻抗

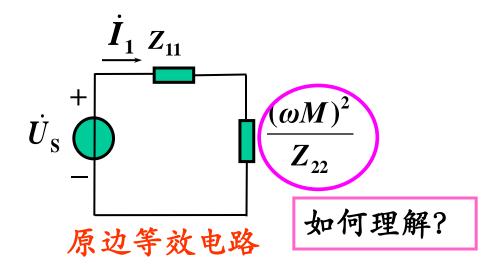
$$Z_{22} = (R_2 + R) + \mathbf{j}(\omega L_2 + X)$$

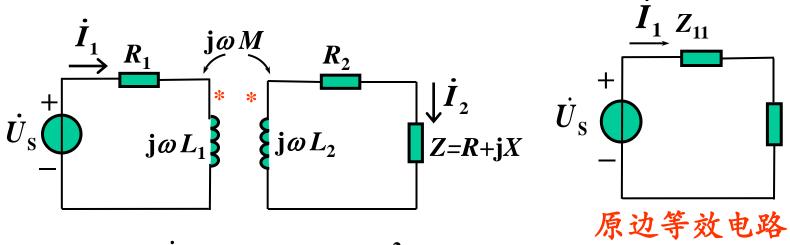
$$\begin{cases} Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 - j\omega M\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_S \\ -j\omega M\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{2} = \frac{\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{M}\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{1}}{\boldsymbol{Z}_{22}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{U_{S}}{Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}}}$$

$$Z_{\rm in} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{\dot{I}_{\rm 1}} = Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}$$





$$Z_{\rm in} = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}}$$

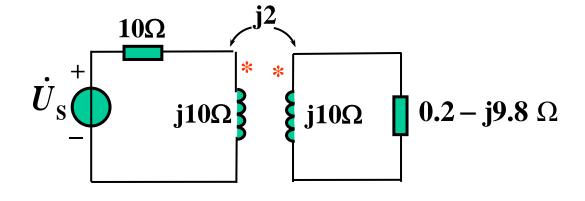
$$Z_{l} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2}}{R_{22} + jX_{22}} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2} R_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}} - j \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2} X_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}} = R_{l} + jX_{l}$$

$$Z_l = R_l + j X_l$$
 副边反映在原边回路中的阻抗(引入阻抗)。

当
$$\dot{I}_2 = 0$$
, 即副边开路, $Z_{in} = Z_{11}$

当
$$\dot{I}_2 \neq 0$$
, $Z_{in} = Z_{11} + Z_{11}$

副边反映在原边回路中的引入阻抗为



$$A 10 + j10 \Omega$$

$$β$$
 8.32 + j0.41 $Ω$

$$\bigcirc$$
 $-$ j0.4 Ω

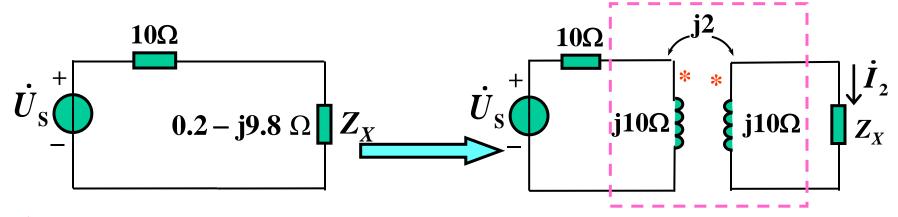
$$\bigcirc$$
 10 - j10 Ω

$$Z_{11}=R_1+j\omega L_1$$

$$Z_{22} = (R_2 + R) + \mathbf{j}(\omega L_2 + X)$$

$$Z_{l} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}}$$

例 已知:电压源 $U_S=20$ V。在电源和负载间加入变压器(如图),验证电路处于最佳匹配;并求此时负载获得的有功功率。



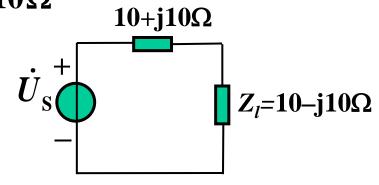
引入阻抗

$$Z_{l} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{4}{0.2 - \text{j}9.8 + \text{j}10} = 10 - \text{j}10\Omega$$

$$Z_{l} = Z_{11}^{*}$$
 最佳匹配 \dot{U}_{S}

此时负载 Z_X 获得的有功功率

$$P = P_{Rell} = \frac{20^2}{4 \times 10} = 10 \text{ W}$$

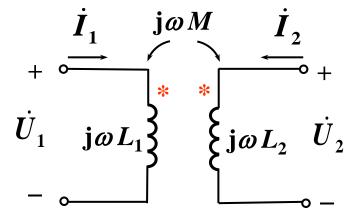


变压器实现共轭匹配

(2) 全耦合变压器 (unity-coupled transformer)

$$M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

忽略电阻



$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$
$$= j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$
$$= j\omega \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$

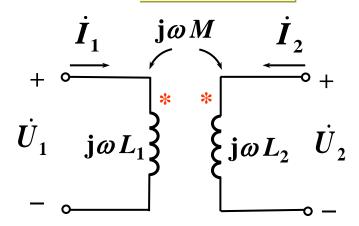
$$\dot{U}_2 \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = \dot{U}_1$$
 $\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = 0$ 变比

变压器实现变压

全耦合变压器电压、电流关系

$$M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

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



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

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

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2$$

全耦合变压器原边线圈1000匝,副边线圈5000匝,原边电压有效值为____时,副边电压有效值为1100V。

- A 1100V
- **B** 5500V
- 220V
- ▶ 条件不足,无法计算

原边1000匝,副边5000匝的变压器和原边1匝,副边5匝的变压器

有什么区别?

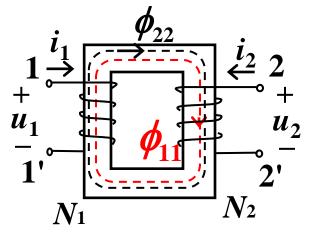
此处可以有弹幕

全耦合变压器电压、电流关系
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = n \\ \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\mathbf{j}\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{array} \right.$$

Principles of Electric Circuits Lecture 19
Tsinghua University 2018

(3) 理想变压器 (ideal transformer)

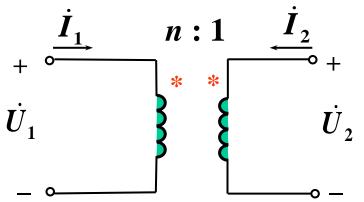
$$n = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$



$$\dot{\vec{I}}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\mathbf{j}\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2$$

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

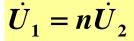
理想变压器的元件特性



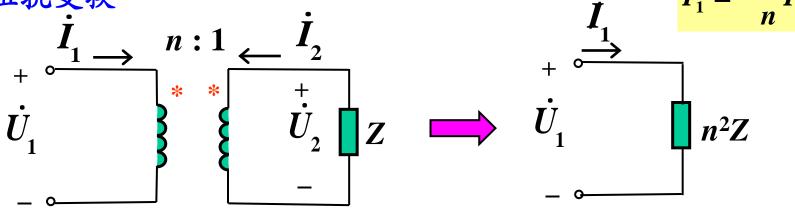
理想变压器的电路模型

理想变压器模型看不出电感!

理想变压器的性质:







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

(b) 功率消耗

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

理想变压器既不储能,也不耗能,在电路中只起传递信号和能量的作用。

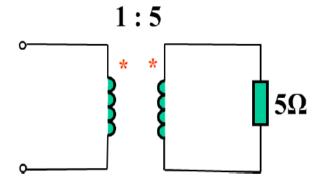
从理想变压器原边看进去, 等效电阻为







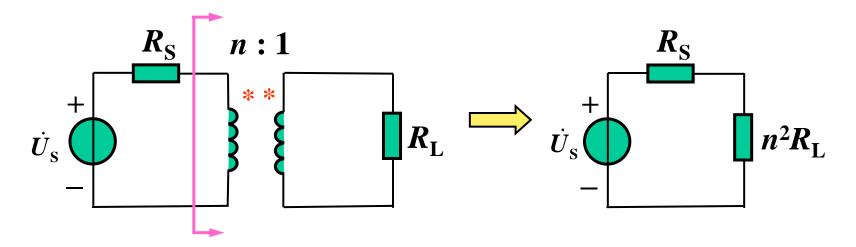
 \bigcirc 125 Ω



提交

例1

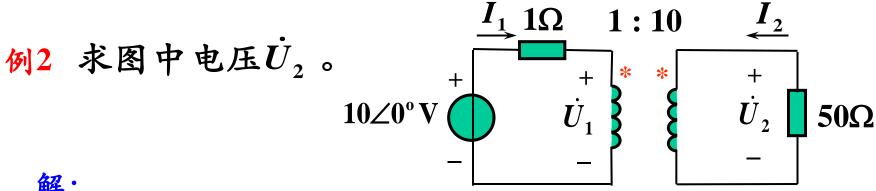
已知电阻 R_S =1k Ω ,负载电阻 R_L =10 Ω 。为使 R_L 上获得最大功率,求理想变压器的变比n。



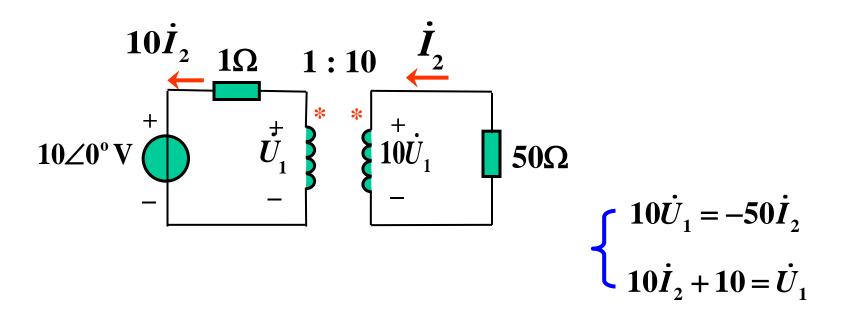
当
$$n^2R_L=R_S$$
时匹配,即

$$10n^2 = 1000$$

$$n=10$$



解:



$$\dot{U}_2 = 33.3 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$