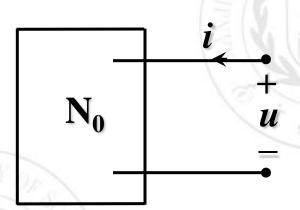




若正弦稳态二端网络No中不含独立源



$$1: P = \sum P_{Rk}$$

$$2: P = UI \cos \varphi$$

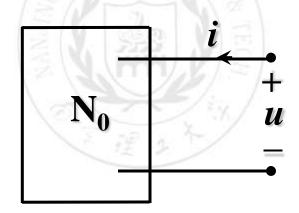
$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$$





若正弦稳态二端网络No中不含独立源

$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$$



1:
$$Q = \sum Q_{Xk} = \sum I_k^2 (X_{Lk} - X_{Ck})$$

 $2: Q = UI \sin \varphi$

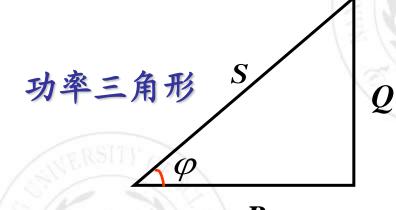
正弦稳态电路的视在功率



→ 反映电源设备的容量(可能输出的最大平均功率)

量纲: VA (伏安): S ≜ UI

♣ 即有:
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$
, $tg\varphi = \frac{Q}{P}$



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

$$Q = S \sin \varphi$$

注: 在工程上视在功率用来表示电源设备(变压器、发电机等)的容量,也可用来衡量发电机可能提供的最大平均功率(额定电压×额定电流)



■ 功率因数及其提高

当正弦稳态一端口电路内部不含独立源时,cos φ用λ表示, 称为该一端口电路的功率因数

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

$$-90^{\circ} < \varphi < 90^{\circ}, \cos \varphi > 0$$

↓ 工业生产中很多设备都是感性负载,感性负载的P、U一定时,λ越小,由电网输送给此负载的电流就越大。这样一方面要占用较多的电网容量,又会在发电机和输电线上引起较大的功率损耗和电压降。所以需要提高λ的值

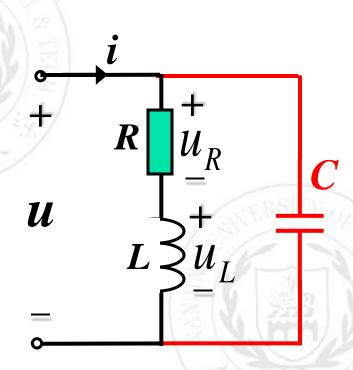


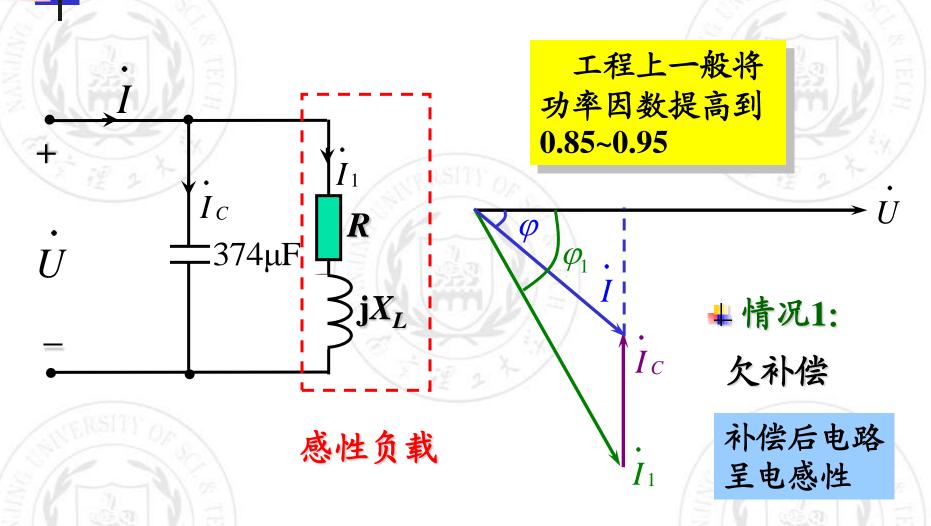
→提高功率因数的原则:

必须保证原负载的工作状态不变。即:加至负载上的电压和负载的平均功率不变

+提高功率因数的措施:

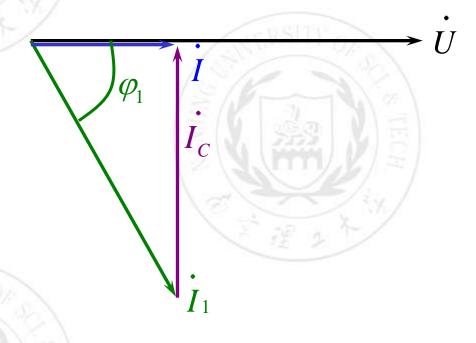
并联电容

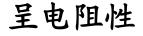




→ 并联电容的作用:减小端口电流,提高功率因数

→情况2

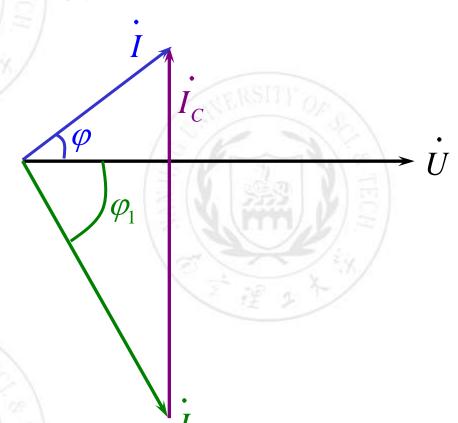




$$\cos \varphi = 1$$

从经济方面考虑,工程上一般不要求补偿到1。

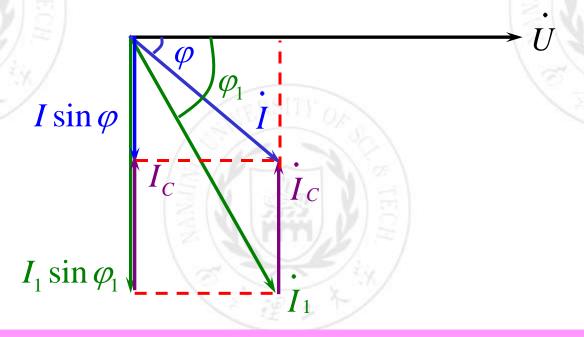
→情况3: 过补偿



呈电容性 $\cos \varphi < 1$

补偿成容性要求使用的电容容量更大,经济上不合算

+ 给定P、 $\cos \varphi_1$,要求将 $\cos \varphi_1$ 提高到 $\cos \varphi$,求C=?

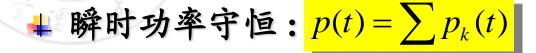


$$I_C = I_1 \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi = \frac{P \sin \varphi_1}{U \cos \varphi_1} - \frac{P \sin \varphi}{U \cos \varphi} = \frac{P}{U} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi) = \omega CU$$

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

正弦稳态电路的功率守恒





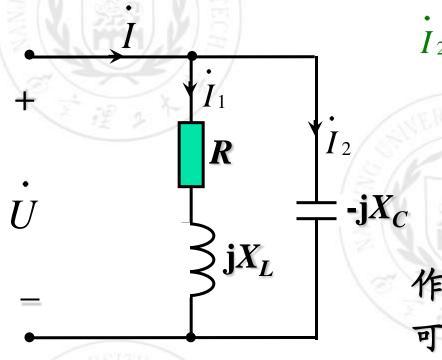
$$\blacksquare$$
 平均功率守恒: $P = \sum P_k = \sum R_k I_k^2$

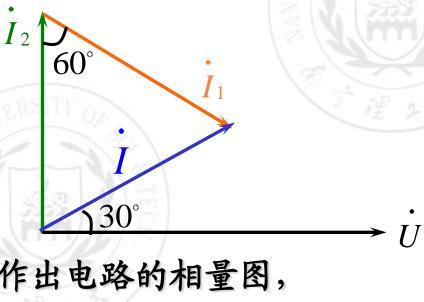
4 无功功率守恒:
$$Q = \sum Q_k = \sum X_k I_k^2 = \sum (X_{Lk} - X_{Ck}) I_k^2$$

$$+$$
 视在功率不守恒: $S \neq \sum S_k$



已知U=100V, P=86.6W, $I=I_1=I_2$, 求R, X_L , X_C





作出电路的相量图,

可见电流相量图为等边三角形

$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi} = \frac{P}{U\cos(-30^\circ)} = 1A$$

M:
$$I = I_1 = I_2 = 1A$$

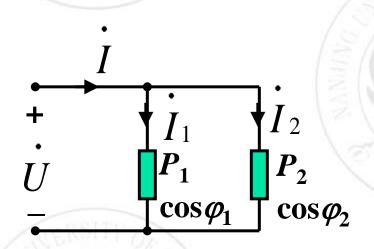
$$R = \frac{P}{I_1^2} = 86.6\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{U}{I_2} = 100\Omega$$

$$X_L = 50\Omega$$



 Φ 的: 已知一个负载的 $P_1 = 70$ kw, $\cos \varphi_1 = 0.7(\varphi_1 < 0)$, 另一个负载的 $P_2 = 90$ kw, $\cos \varphi_2 = 0.85(\varphi_2 > 0)$, 求此电路的总功率因数



设电路总功率因数为 $\cos \varphi$

則:
$$tg\varphi = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{P_1 + P_2}$$

$$= \frac{P_1 tg\varphi_1 + P_2 tg\varphi_2}{P_1 + P_2}$$

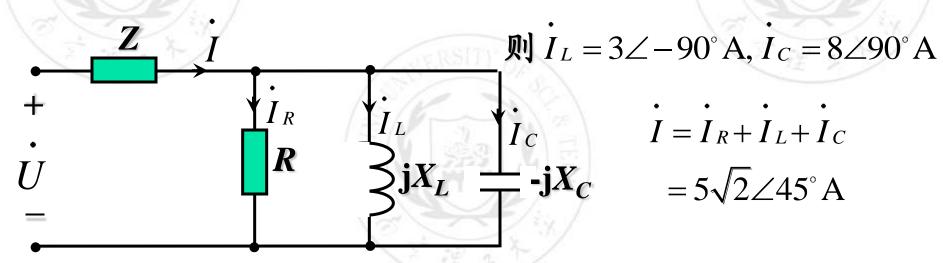
$$= -0.1$$

$$\therefore \varphi = -5.7^{\circ}, \cos \varphi = 0.995$$



 Ψ 例: 已知 $Z=2+j2\Omega$, $I_R=5A$, $I_L=3A$, $I_C=8A$, 且总平均功率

$$\blacksquare$$
 解: 令 $I_R = 5 \angle 0^\circ A$



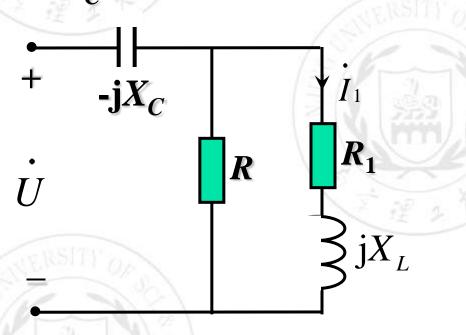
$$P = \operatorname{Re}[Z]I^{2} + RI_{R}^{2} \implies R = \frac{P - \operatorname{Re}[Z]I^{2}}{I_{R}^{2}} = 4\Omega$$

∴
$$U = Z \cdot I + R \cdot I_R = (2 + j2)5\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ + 4 \times 5\angle 0^\circ$$

= $20 + j20V = 20\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ V$ \(\mathref{U} \) \(U = \frac{20\sqrt{2}V}{2}\)

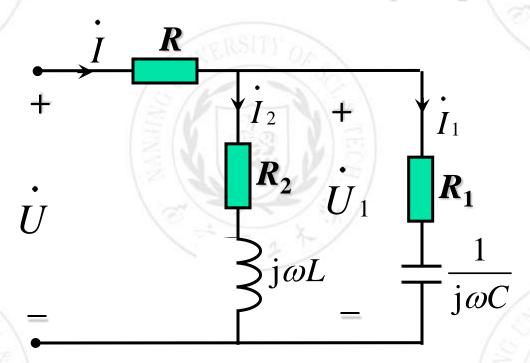


3.38: 已知 $I_1=2\angle 0^\circ$ A, $R_1=5\Omega$, $X_L=5\Omega$,电路消耗的平均功率P=40W,消耗的无功功率Q=-40Var。试求电阻R、容抗 X_C 和电压 \dot{U} 。



 $R = 10\Omega, X_C = 6\Omega, U = 17.9 \angle -26.6^{\circ} \text{ V}$

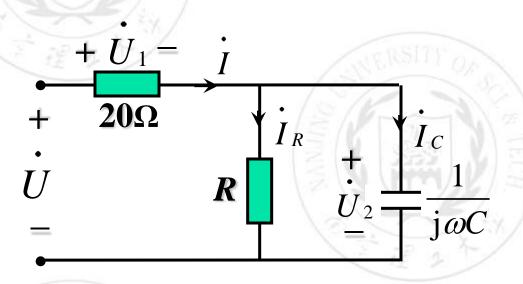
igsplus例:已知 I_1 = I_2 =10A, U=200V, R=10 Ω , f=50Hz, 电路消耗平均功率2kW,且 \dot{U} 与 \dot{I} 同相,试求 R_1 、 R_2 、L、C.



 $R_1 = R_2 = 5\Omega$, L = 27.6mH, C = 367.7µF



例: 已知 U_1 =60V, U_2 =180V, U=195V, f=50Hz, 求R和C



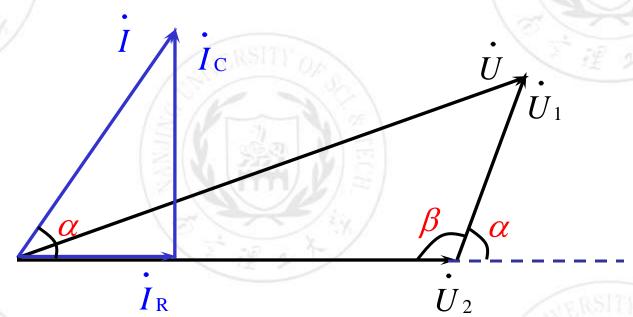
$$I = \frac{U_1}{20} = 3A$$
$$I_R = I \cos \alpha = 0.3A$$

$$I_C = I \sin \alpha = 2.98 \text{A}, R = \frac{U_2}{I_R} = 640 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{U_2}{I_C} = 60.3\Omega, C = 52.8\mu\text{F}$$



解: 画出相量图



自余弦定理得:
$$\cos \beta = \frac{U_1^2 + U_2^2 - U^2}{2U_1U_2} \Rightarrow \beta = 95.38^\circ$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 180^{\circ} - \beta = 84.62^{\circ}$$

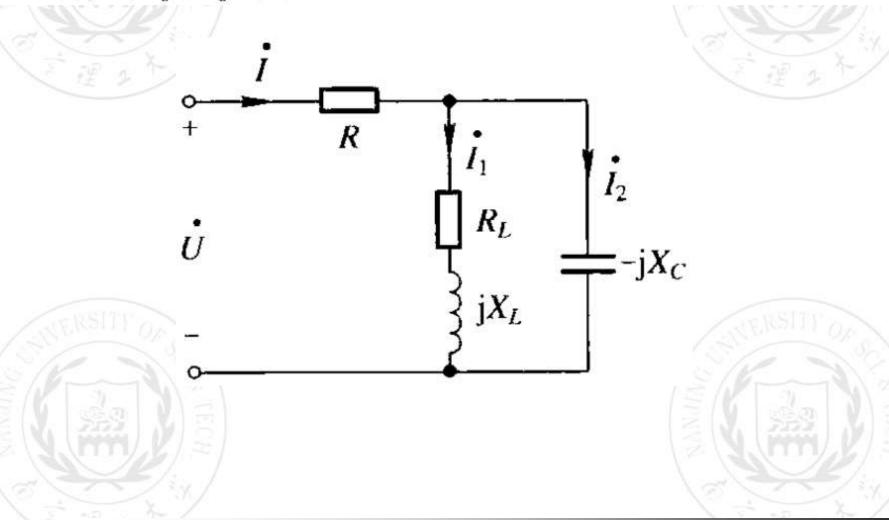


■ 需要利用相量图分析的几种情况

▲ 1. 相量之间存在超前或滞后的相位关系;

- ♣ 2. 构成相量三角形的响应有效值已知 或构成特殊三角形;
- ▲ 3.求某个响应的极值。

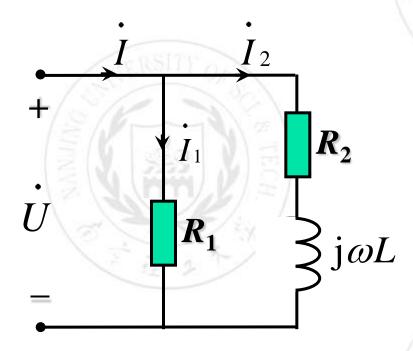
3. 25 电路如题 3. 25 图所示,已知 U = 100V, $I_1 = 5$ A, $I_2 = 4$ A, $X_c = 12.5\Omega$,且 \dot{U} 与 \dot{I} 同相。 试求 R、 R_L 和 X_L 的值。





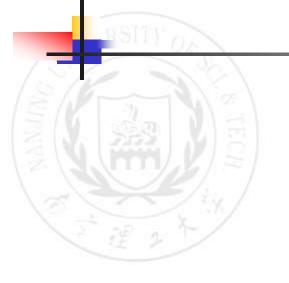
4 3.35: 已知 I_1 =22A, I_2 =10A, I=30A, R_1 =10 Ω , f=50Hz。

试求电路参数 R_2 和L; 电路的功率因数 $\cos \varphi Q P$ 、Q、S。



$$R_2 = 15.8\Omega, L = 48.8 \text{mH}$$

P = 6.4 kW, Q = 1.5 kVar, S = 6.6 kVA







◆ 正弦稳态电路的分析.



