





3-37

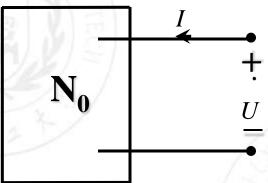
3-40











$$Z = \frac{U}{\cdot}$$

$$I$$

 $Z = \frac{U}{\cdot}$  (复数)阻抗( $\Omega$ )

→ 注意: 此时电压相量U与电流相量I的参考方向向内部关联

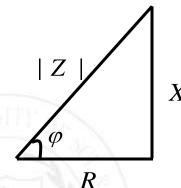
$$Z = \frac{U'}{I'} = \frac{U \angle \psi_u}{I \angle \psi_i} = \left| Z \right| \angle \varphi = \frac{U}{I} \angle (\psi_u - \psi_i)$$

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

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

### ■ 阻抗Z的标准形式

$$Z = R + jX = \left| Z \right| \angle \varphi$$



阻抗Z的模

— 阻抗三角形

$$\downarrow 
\downarrow$$
其中:  $|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$  (Ω)

$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i = \arctan \frac{X}{R}$$
 — 阻抗Z的阻抗角

$$R = |Z| \cos \varphi (\Omega)$$
 — 阻抗Z的电阻分量

$$X = |Z| \sin \varphi (\Omega)$$
 — 阻抗Z的电抗分量

# 阻抗Z和电路性质的关系

$$Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

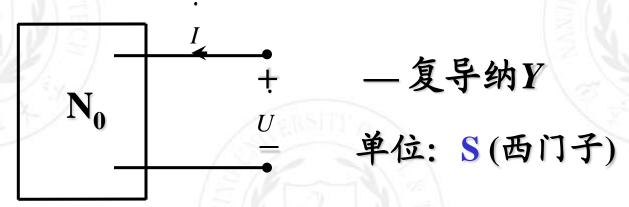
$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i = \arctan \frac{X}{R}$$

 $\varphi > 0$ 表示 u 领先 i - e 电路呈感性

 $\varphi < 0$ 表示 u 落后 i - e 电路 呈 容性

 $\varphi = 0$ 表示u、i同相 - - 电路呈电阻性

# ■导纳



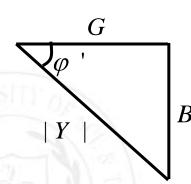
$$Y = \frac{I}{\cdot} = \frac{I \angle \psi_{i}}{U \angle \psi_{u}} = |Y| \angle \varphi' = \frac{I}{U} \angle (\psi_{i} - \psi_{u})$$

$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U}$$

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

### ■导纳Y的标准形式

$$Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$



导纳三角形

# 其中: 
$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U} = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2}$$
 (S) — 导纳Y的模

$$\varphi' = \psi_i - \psi_u = \arctan \frac{B}{G}$$

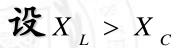
导纳Y的导纳角

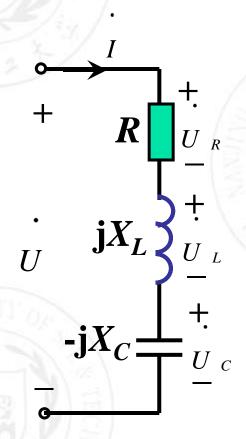
$$G = |Y| \cos \varphi'(S)$$
 — 导纳Y的电导分量

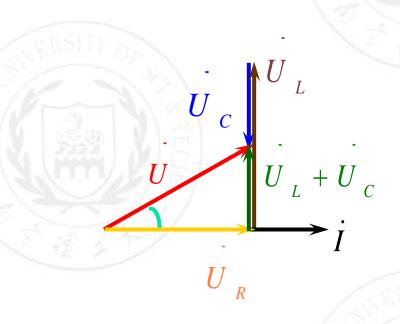
$$B = |Y| \sin \varphi'(S)$$

 $B = Y | \sin \varphi'(S) |$  — 导纳Y的电纳分量

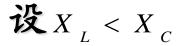
### RLC串联交流电路

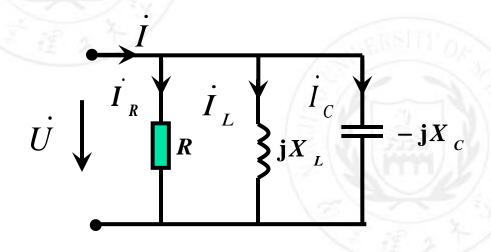




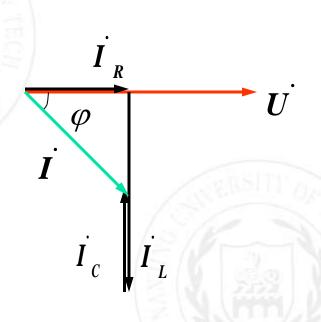


#### RLC并联交流电路

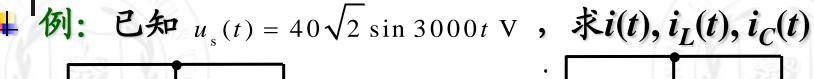


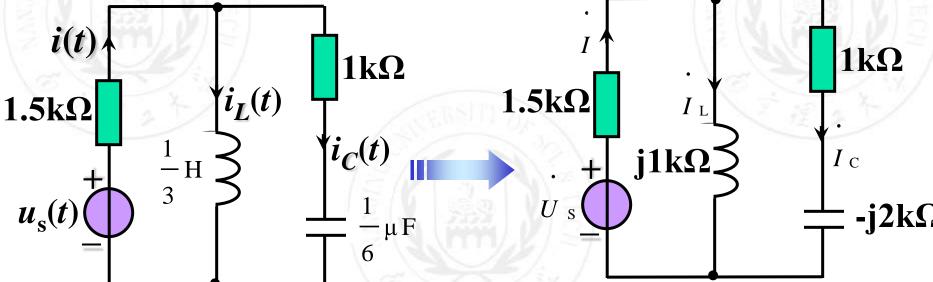


$$\vec{I} = \vec{I}_R + \vec{I}_L + \vec{I}_C$$









注意: 当激励取有效值相量时, 响应也应取有效值相量

$$Z_{\rm eq} = 2 + j1.5 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega = 2.5 \angle 36.9^{\circ} \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$$

$$I_C = 8\sqrt{2} \angle 98.1^{\circ} \text{ m A}$$

$$\frac{\cdot}{I} = \frac{U_{\text{s}}}{Z_{\text{eq}}} = 16 \angle - 36.9^{\circ} \text{ m A}$$

$$I_L = 25.3 \angle -55.3^{\circ} \text{ m A}$$



$$I = \frac{U_{s}}{Z_{eq}} = 16 \angle - 36.9^{\circ} \text{ m A}$$

$$i(t) = 16\sqrt{2}\sin(3000t - 36.9^{\circ}) \text{ m A}$$

$$I_C = 8\sqrt{2} \angle 98.1^{\circ} \text{ m A}$$

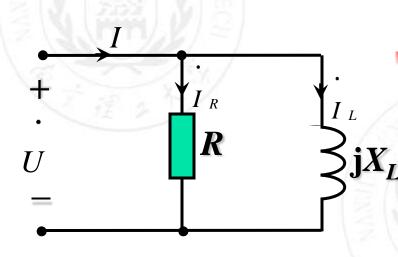
$$i_C(t) = 16 \sin(3000t + 98.1^{\circ}) \text{ m A}$$

$$I_{L} = \frac{1 - j2}{(1 - j2) + j1} I = I - I_{C} = 25.3 \angle -55.3^{\circ} \text{ m A}$$

$$i_L(t) = 25.3\sqrt{2}\sin(3000t - 55.3^\circ)$$
 mA



# 例: 已知U=100V, I=5A, 且U超前 $I_{53.1}$ , 求R, $X_L$



$$♣$$
 解法1:  $令 I = 5 \angle 0^\circ A$ ,

$$U = 100 \angle 53.1^{\circ} V$$

$$Z_{\rm eq} = \frac{U}{\cdot} = 20 \angle 53.1^{\circ} = 12 + j16\Omega$$

$$\frac{R \cdot X_{L}^{2}}{R^{2} + X_{L}^{2}} = 12$$

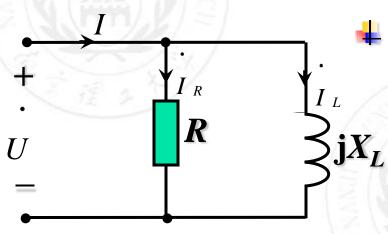
$$\frac{R^{2} \cdot X_{L}}{R^{2} + X_{L}^{2}} = 16$$

$$X_{L} = 25\Omega$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{100}{3} \Omega, X_L = 16\Omega$$



# 例:已知U=100V, I=5A, 且U超前 $I_{53.1}$ , 求R, $X_L$



$$♣$$
 解法2: 令 $U = 100 \angle 0$ °V,

$$I = I_R + I_L$$

$$I = 5 \angle -53.1^{\circ} A = 3 - j4 A$$

### 则IR为纯实数,IL为纯虚数

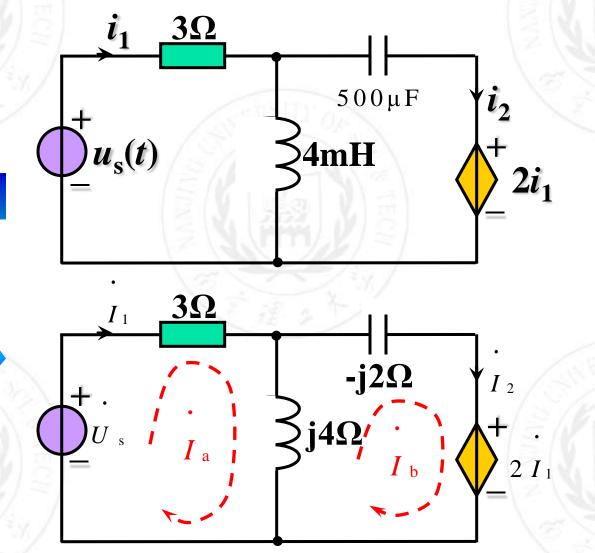
$$R = \frac{U}{\frac{1}{R}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{3} = \frac{100}{3} \Omega$$

$$Z_{L} = \frac{U}{\dot{I}_{L}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{-j4} = j25\Omega$$

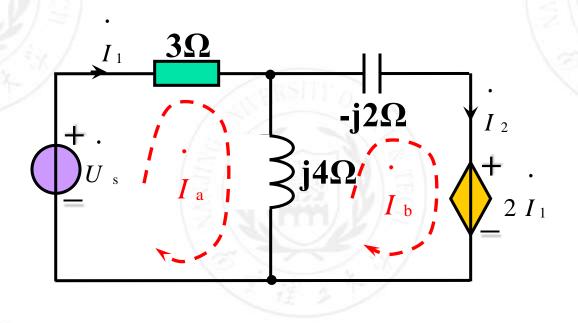
$$X_L = 25\Omega$$



4 例: 已知  $u_s(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin 10^3 t \text{V}$  , 求 $i_1(t)$  ,  $i_2(t)$ 



▲ 解: 首先画出时域电路对应的相量电路, 并采用网孔法:



$$I_1 = I_a$$
,  $I_2 = I_b$ 

$$\begin{cases} (3+j4) I_{a} - (j4) I_{b} = U_{s} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \\ \vdots \\ -j4 I_{a} + (j4-j2) I_{b} = -2 I_{1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (3+j4) I_{a} - j4 I_{b} = 10 \\ \vdots \\ (2-j4) I_{a} + j2 I_{b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

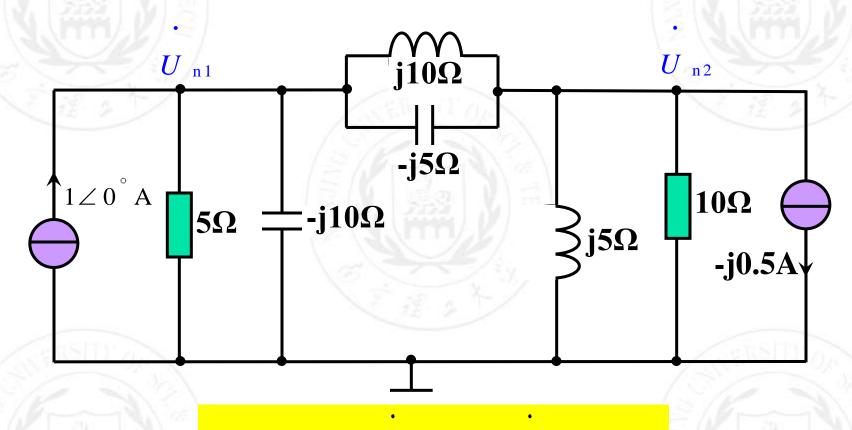
$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -j4 \\ 0 & j2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3+j4 & -j4 \\ 2-j4 & j2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{j20}{-8+j14+16} = \frac{20 \angle 90^{\circ}}{16.12 \angle 60.26^{\circ}} = 1.24 \angle 29.7^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{b} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3+j4 & 10 \\ 2-j4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{8+j14} = \frac{-20+j40}{8+j14} = \frac{44.72\angle 116.57^{\circ}}{16.12\angle 60.26^{\circ}} = 2.77\angle 56.3^{\circ} A$$

$$I_1 = I_a = 1.24 \angle 29.7^{\circ} A , \quad \mathbf{P} \quad i_1(t) = 1.24 \sqrt{2} \sin(10^3 t + 29.7^{\circ}) A$$

$$I_2 = I_b = 2.77 \angle 56.3^{\circ} A$$
,  $\mathbf{P} i_2(t) = 2.77 \sqrt{2} \sin(10^3 t + 56.3^{\circ}) A$ 

▲ 例: 试列出节点电压相量方程

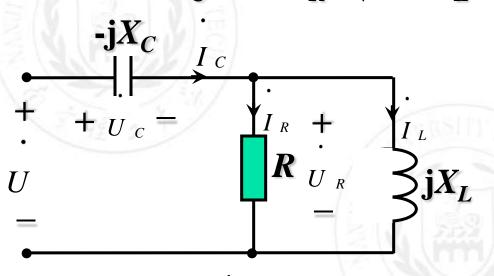


$$(0.2 + j0.2) U_{n1} - j0.1 U_{n2} = 1$$

$$-j0.1U_{n1} + (0.1 - j0.1)U_{n2} = j0.5$$



# 例: 已知 $I_C = 2A$ , $I_R = \sqrt{2}A$ , $X_L = 100\Omega$ , 且 $U = I_C$ 同相,求U



### +解1: 相量法:

$$\mathbf{\hat{A}} \hat{I}_{R} = \sqrt{2} \angle 0^{\circ} \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{N}} \hat{U}_{R} = R \sqrt{2} \angle 0^{\circ} \mathbf{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{U_{R}}{jX_{L}} = -j\frac{R\sqrt{2}}{100}A, \quad \dot{I}_{C} = \dot{I}_{R} + \dot{I}_{L} = \sqrt{2} - j\frac{R\sqrt{2}}{100}$$

$$2 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\frac{R\sqrt{2}}{100})^2} \implies R = 100\Omega$$

:. 
$$U_R = 100\sqrt{2} \angle 0^{\circ} V$$
,  $I_L = -j\sqrt{2}A$ ,  $I_C = I_R + I_L = 2\angle -45^{\circ} A$ 



$$Z_{eq} = -jX_{C} + \frac{R \cdot jX_{L}}{R + jX_{L}} = \frac{U}{IC}$$

$$-jX_{C} + 50 + j50 = \frac{U}{\cdot}$$

 $I_{C}$ 

# 因 U 与 I c 同相:

$$\therefore \operatorname{Im}\left[Z_{\operatorname{eq}}\right] = 0 \implies -X_{C} + 50 = 0 \implies X_{C} = 50\Omega$$

$$U = -jX_C I_C + U_R = -j50 \times 2 \angle -45^{\circ} + 100\sqrt{2}$$

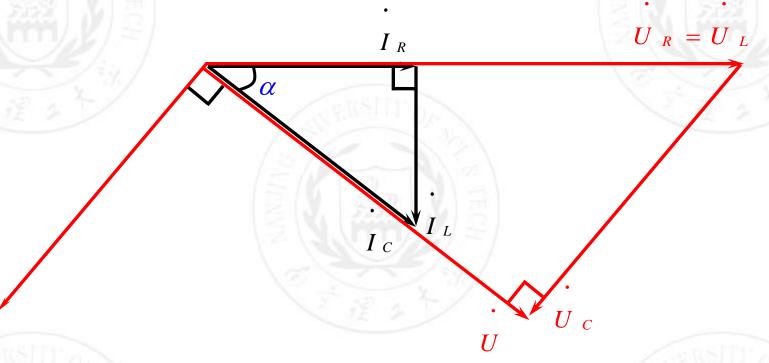
$$= 50\sqrt{2} - j50\sqrt{2} = 100\angle - 45^{\circ} V$$

 $U = 100 \mathrm{V}$ 





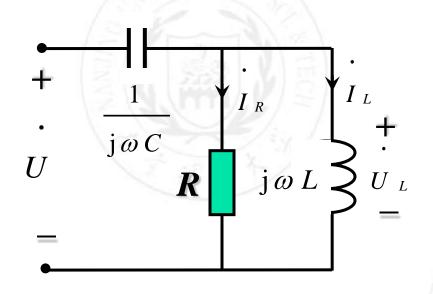




由电流三角形: 
$$I_L = \sqrt{I_C^2 - I_R^2} = \sqrt{2}A$$
,  $U_R = U_L = X_L I_L = 100\sqrt{2}V$ 

$$\alpha = tg^{-1} \frac{I_L}{I_R} = 45^{\circ}$$
, 由电压三角形:  $U = U_R \cos \alpha = 100 \text{ V}$ 

 $lacksymbol{+}$  3.24: 已知U=100V, $I_R=3A$ , $I_L=1A$ , $\omega=1000$  rad/s,且 $\dot{U}_L$ 超前 $\dot{U}_{60}$ 。 试求电路参数R、L、C的值。



 $R = 26.3\Omega$ ,  $L = 78.9 \,\mathrm{m}\,\mathrm{H}$ ,  $C = 34.6 \,\mu\mathrm{F}$ 



### 目录

- 3.1 正弦交流电的基本概念
- 3.2 正弦量的相量表示法
- 3.3 正弦交流电路中的电阻元件
- 3.4 正弦交流电路中的电感元件
- 3.5 正弦交流电路中的电容元件
- 3.6 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式
- 3.7 阻抗和导纳
- 3.8 复杂正弦交流电路的分析与计算 ▶
- 3.9 正弦交流电路的功率及功率因数的提高



#### 第3章正弦交流电路



二、平均功率P——W

三、无功功率 Q ---- Var

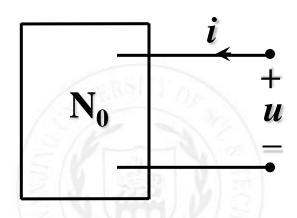
四、视在功率 S ---- VA

五、功率因数λ的提高 六、习题



#### 正弦稳态电路的瞬时功率





$$i = I_{\rm m} \sin \omega t, u = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$p = u \cdot i = U_{m} I_{m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \sin \omega t = UI \left[\cos \varphi - \cos(2\omega t + \varphi)\right]$$

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

常数

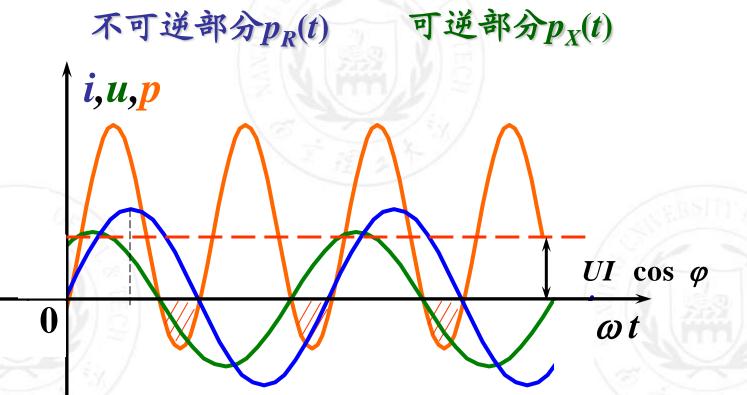
余弦函数

#### 正弦稳态电路的瞬时功率

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

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

 $= UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$ 



#### 正弦稳态电路的平均功率



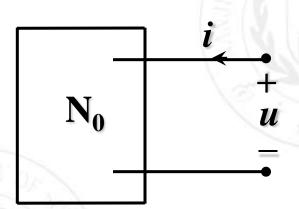
$$P \triangleq \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T UI \left[ \cos \varphi - \cos(2\omega t + \varphi) \right] \, \mathrm{d}t = UI \cos \varphi$$

- $\Psi$  可见: 1. P是一个常量,由有效值U、I及 $\cos \varphi$ , $(\varphi = \psi_u \psi_i)$  三者乘积确定,量纲: W
  - 2.当P>0时,表示该一端口电路吸收平均功率P; 当P<0时,表示该一端口电路发出平均功率|P|
  - 3. 单一无源元件的平均功率:  $P_R = UI$ ,  $P_L = 0$ ,  $P_C = 0$ 
    - $\phi < \phi < 90^{\circ}$ : 感性,  $-90^{\circ} < \phi < 0^{\circ}$ : 容性
  - → 对容性电路或感性电路:P>0,始终消耗功率





若正弦稳态二端网络N<sub>0</sub>中不含独立源



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

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

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

#### 正弦稳态电路的无功功率

$$p = UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$$

# 不可逆部分 $p_R(t)$ 可逆部分 $p_X(t)$

+ 正弦稳态二端电路内部与外部能量交换的规模(即瞬时功率可逆部分的振幅)定义为无功功率Q,即:

$$Q \triangleq UI \sin \varphi$$

→ 可见: 1. Q是一个常量,由有效值U、I及sin $\varphi$ ,  $(\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i)$  三者乘积确定,量纲:  $Var(\Sigma)$ 

**2.** 
$$Q_R = 0$$
,  $Q_L = UI = I^2 X_L$ ,  $Q_C = -UI = -I^2 X_C$ 

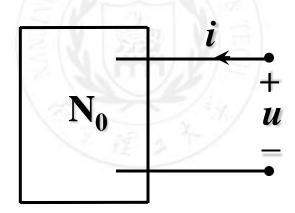
- + 0 <  $\varphi$  < 90°: **Q>0**, 吸收无功功率
- $+ -90^{\circ} < \varphi < 0^{\circ}$ : **Q<0**, 发出无功功率





若正弦稳态二端网络No中不含独立源

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



1: 
$$Q = \sum_{X_k} Q_{X_k} = \sum_{X_k} I_k^2 (X_{L_k} - X_{C_k})$$

 $2:Q=UI\sin\varphi$ 

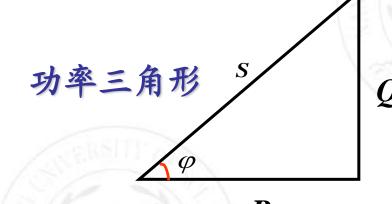
#### 正弦稳态电路的视在功率



▲ 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

# 纯电阻电路

$$\cos \varphi = 1 \qquad (\varphi = 0)$$

# 纯电感电路或 纯电容电路

$$\cos \varphi = 0 \quad (\varphi = \pm 90^{\circ})$$

## R-L-C串联电路

$$0 < \cos \varphi < 1$$
  
 $(-90 ° < \varphi < +90 °)$ 

### 日光灯 (*R-L-C*串联电路)

$$\cos \varphi = 0.5 \sim 0.6$$

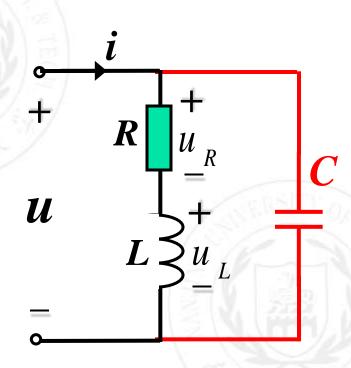


## ▲提高功率因数的原则:

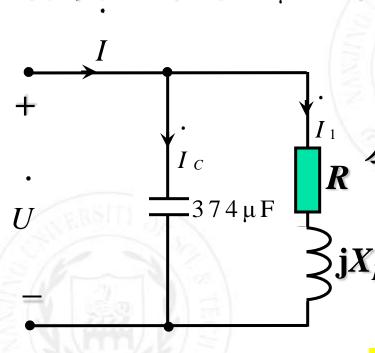
必须保证原负载的工作状态不变。即:加至负载上的电压和负载的平均功率不变

# →提高功率因数的措施:

并联电容



 $\downarrow$  例:在f=50Hz,U=380V的交流电源上,接有一感性负载,其消耗的平均功率 $P_1$ =20kW,其功率因数  $\cos \varphi_1 = 0.6$ 。求:线路电流 $I_1$ ;若在感性负载两端并联一组电容器,其等值电容为374 $\mu$ F,求线路电流I及总功率因数 $\cos \varphi$ 



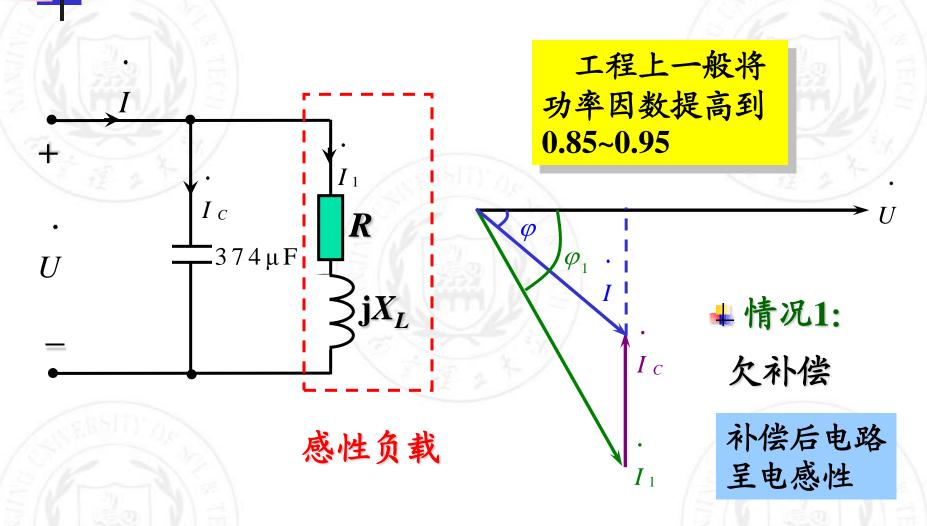
$$I_1 = \frac{P_1}{U \cos \varphi_1} = \frac{20000}{380 \times 0.6} = 87.72 \,\text{A}$$

♦  $U = 380 \angle 0^{\circ} V$ ,  $NI_{1} = 87.72 \angle -53.1^{\circ} A$ 

$$I_C = j\omega C U = j44.6 A$$

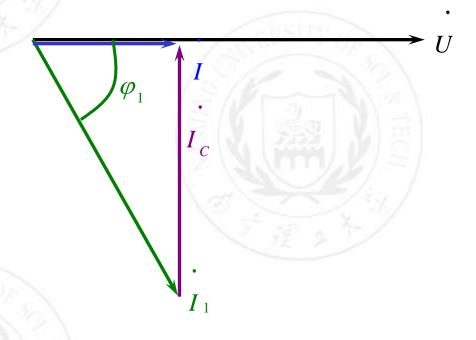
 $I = I_1 + I_C = 58.5 \angle - 25.8^{\circ} A$ 

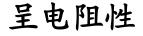
 $\therefore I = 58.5 \,\mathrm{A} \,, \cos \varphi = \cos 25.8^{\circ} = 0.9$ 



→ 并联电容的作用:减小端口电流,提高功率因数



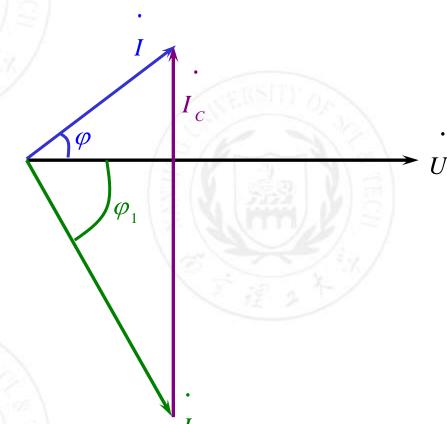




$$\cos \varphi = 1$$

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

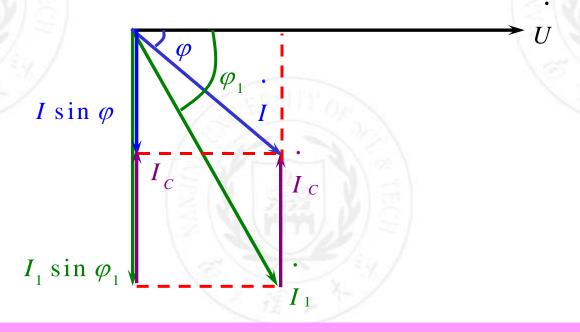


呈电容性

 $\cos \varphi < 1$ 

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=?

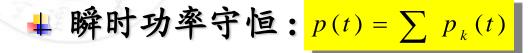


$$I_C = I_1 \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi = \frac{P \sin \varphi_1}{U \cos \varphi_1} - \frac{P \sin \varphi}{U \cos \varphi} = \frac{P}{U} (tg \varphi_1 - tg \varphi) = \omega C U$$

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

#### 正弦稳态电路的功率守恒





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

4 无功功率守恒: 
$$Q = \sum_{k} Q_{k} = \sum_{k} X_{k} I_{k}^{2} = \sum_{k} (X_{Lk} - X_{Ck}) I_{k}^{2}$$

$$+$$
 视在功率不守恒:  $S ≠ \sum S_k$ 



### 对正弦二端网络,下列关系是正确的是:

### 正误判断

$$1. S = P + Q$$

$$2. S = ui$$

3. 
$$S = P \cos \varphi$$

$$4. S = |Z| I^2$$

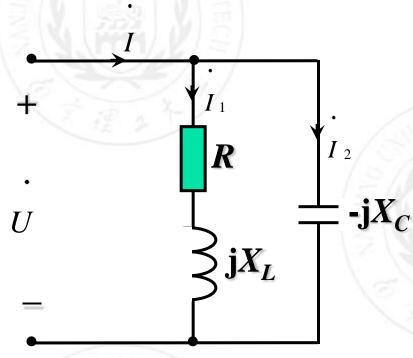
5. 
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{L - C}{R}$$

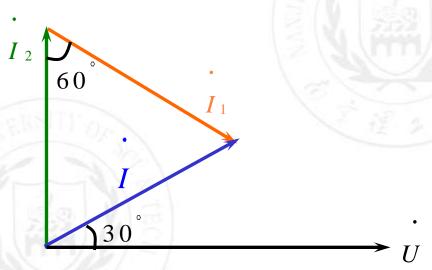
$$6. P = \frac{1}{2} U_{\rm m} I_{\rm m} \cos \varphi$$

答案: 4, 6



例: 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

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

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

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

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

$$X_L = 50\Omega$$



- ◆ 正弦稳态电路的平均功率、无功功率.
- ◆ 功率因数的提高.

