

内容

- 1 频率特性
- 2 滤波器
- 3 互感的应用: 变压器

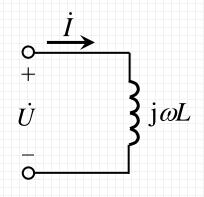
本讲重难点

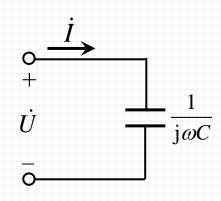
- 滤波器的截止频率
- 空心变压器的引入阻抗
- 理想变压器的 u-i 关系
 - 双绕组
 - 三绕组

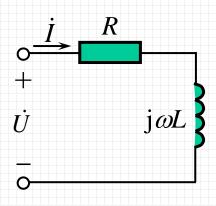


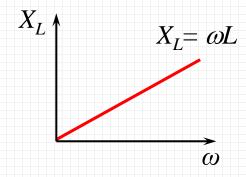
1、频率特性

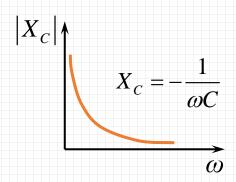
(1) 频率特性 (frequency characteristics)









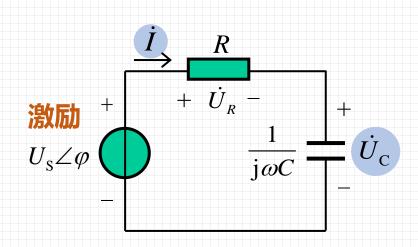


$$Z = R + j\omega L$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

端口入端阻抗的幅值和相角随频率的变化而变化

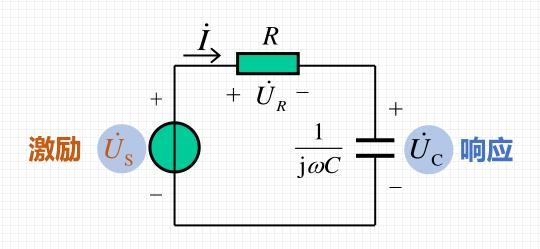


$$\dot{I} = \frac{U_{\rm S} \angle \varphi}{R - j \frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\frac{1}{\omega}C)^2}} \angle (\varphi + \arctan \frac{1}{\omega RC})$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = \frac{U_S}{\sqrt{(\omega RC)^2 + 1}} \angle (\varphi + \arctan \frac{1}{\omega RC} - 90^\circ)$$

电路响应的幅值和相角均随频率的变化而变化





网络函数 传递函数

$$H = \frac{\dot{U}_{O}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{C}}{\dot{U}_{S}} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^{2}}} \angle -\arctan(\omega RC)$$

网络函数的幅值和相角均随频率的变化而变化

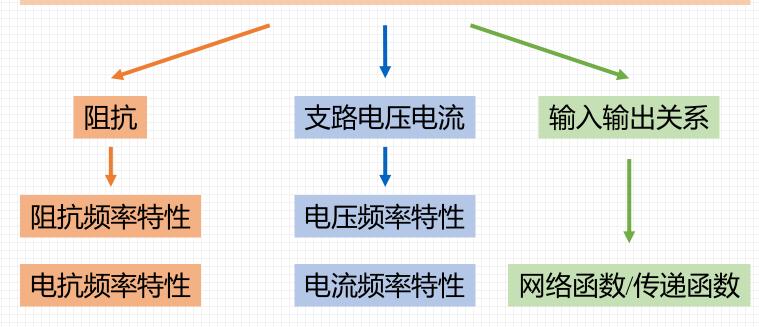






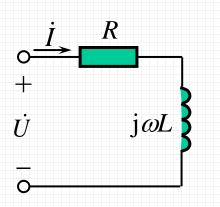
电路的频率特性

改变电路激励的频率(维持其幅值不变)对电路造成的影响



$$X_L = \omega L$$
 $i = \frac{U_S}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\frac{1}{\omega}C)^2}} \angle (\varphi + \arctan \frac{1}{\omega RC})$ $H = \frac{\dot{\varphi}_{RC}}{\dot{\varphi}_{RC}}$ $H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} \angle -\arctan(\omega RC)$

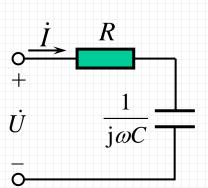
例1 画图示电路入端阻抗频率特性。

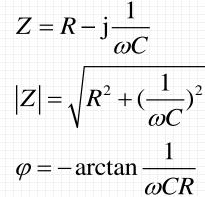


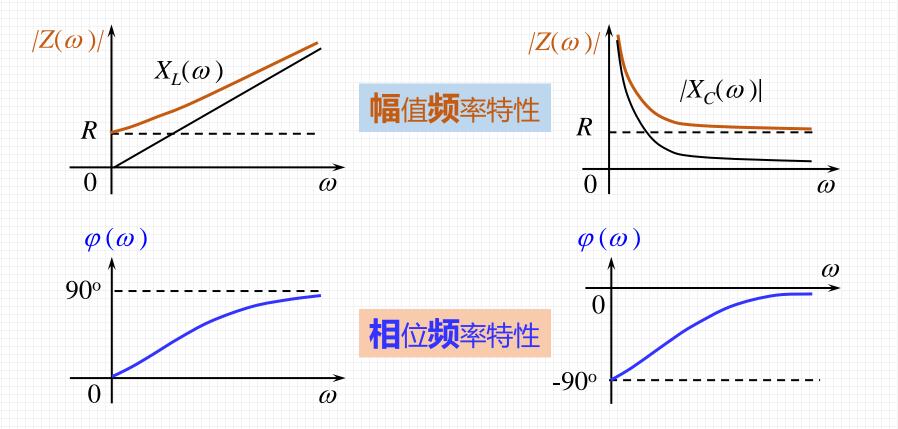
$$Z = R + j\omega L$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

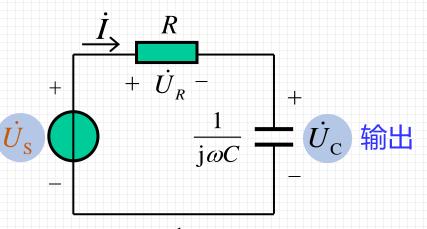




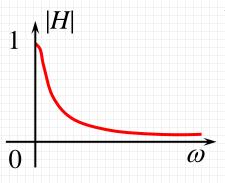


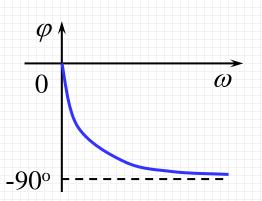
例2 画图示电路网络函数

的频率特性。



$$H(\omega) = |H| \angle \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega CR)^2}} \angle -\arctan(\omega CR)$$





设 RC=1

ω /(rad/s)	H	φ(°)
0	1	0
1	0.707	-45
5	0.196	-78.7
10	0.1	-84.3
20	0.05	-87.1
100	0.01	-89.4

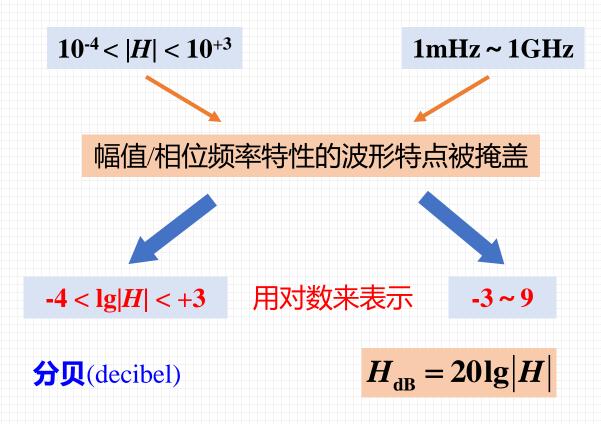


实际应用中, 经常会出现



频率范围非常宽

阻抗、电压电流、传递函数





dB的由来和好处

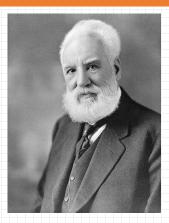
- 人们在研究声音有多响亮的过程中,提出两种用log方式描述比例大小的手段
- 声音响亮的程度与功率成正比
- 声音的功率与声压平方成正比
- 好处
 - 从容地表示大比例
 - 对 >1和 <1区分明显

$$\eta = \lg \frac{A}{B} (\text{Bell})$$

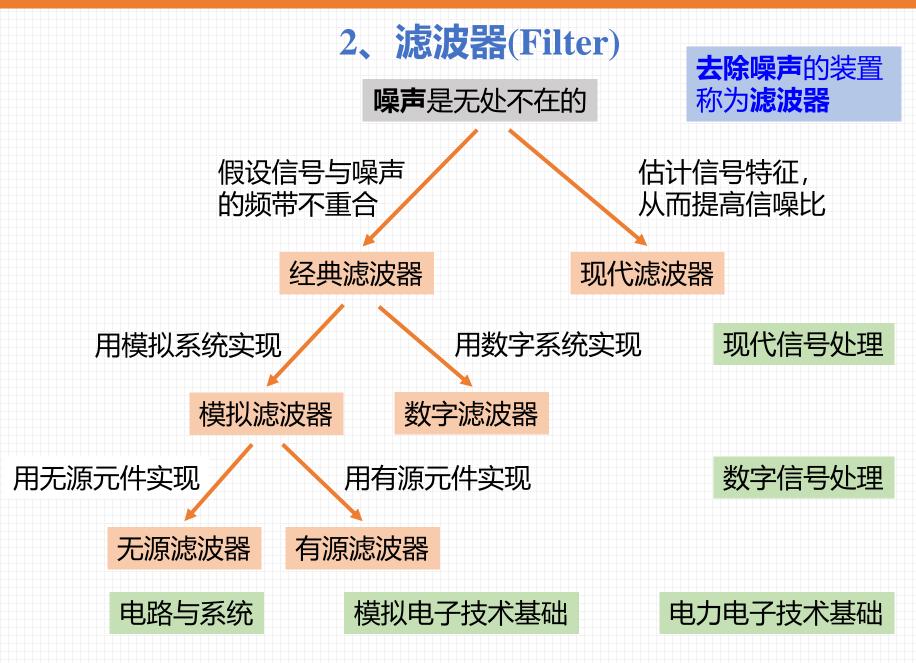
$$dB = 10 \lg \frac{A}{B}$$

$$dB = 10 \lg \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$dB = 10\lg \frac{U_2^2}{U_1^2} = 20\lg \frac{U_2}{U_1}$$



Bell





模拟滤波器

从功能上分类

低通(LP) 高通(HP) 带通(BP) 带阻(BS, Notch) 全通(FP)

从实现方式上分类

无源滤波器

有源滤波器

RC

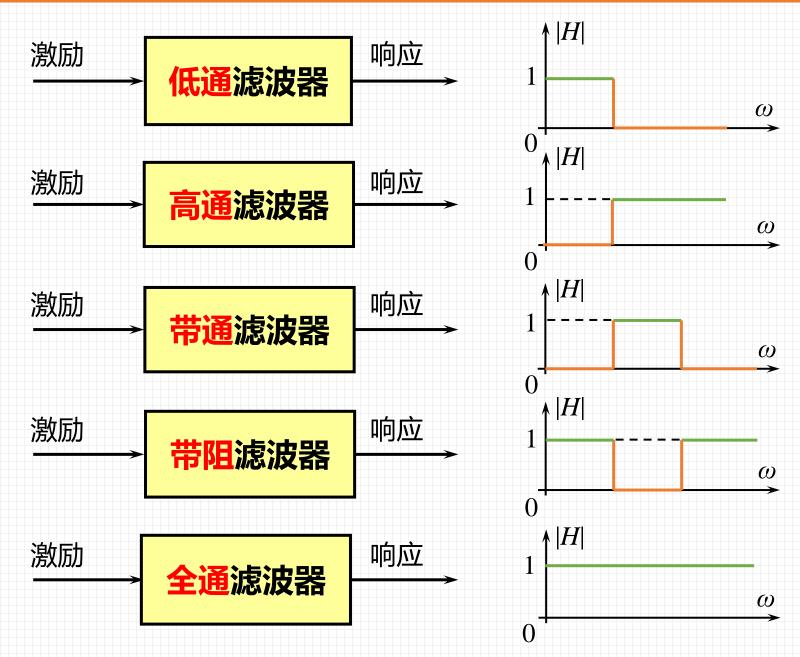
LC

Op Amp

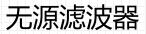
电力电子器件

用无源元件实现

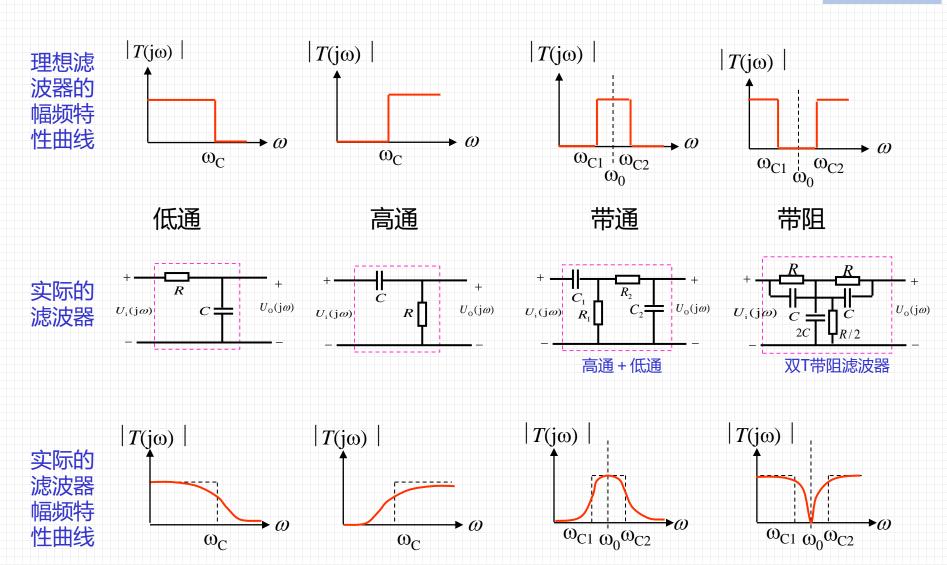
用有源元件实现







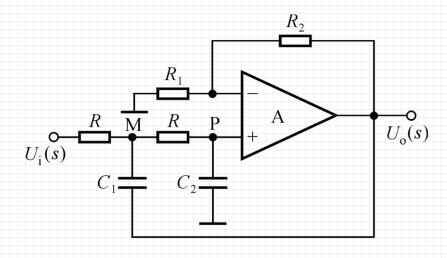
扩展知识

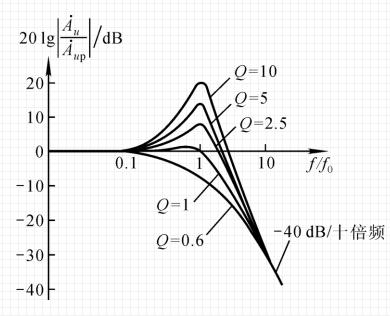




压控电压源二阶LPF(有源滤波器)



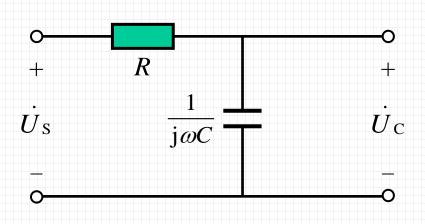






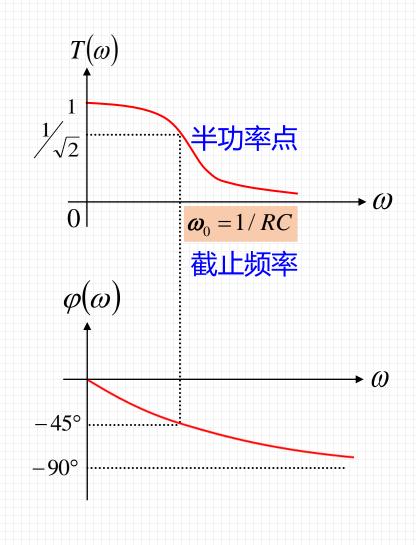


例1 RC低通滤波器



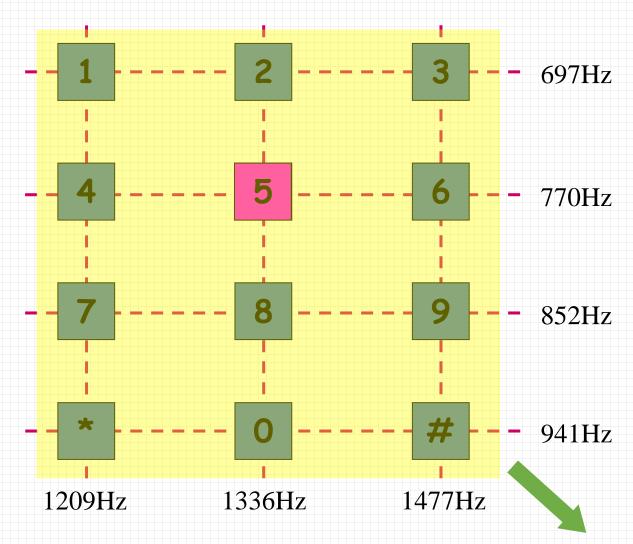
$$H(\omega) = |H| \angle \varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega CR)^2}} \angle -\arctan(\omega CR)$$

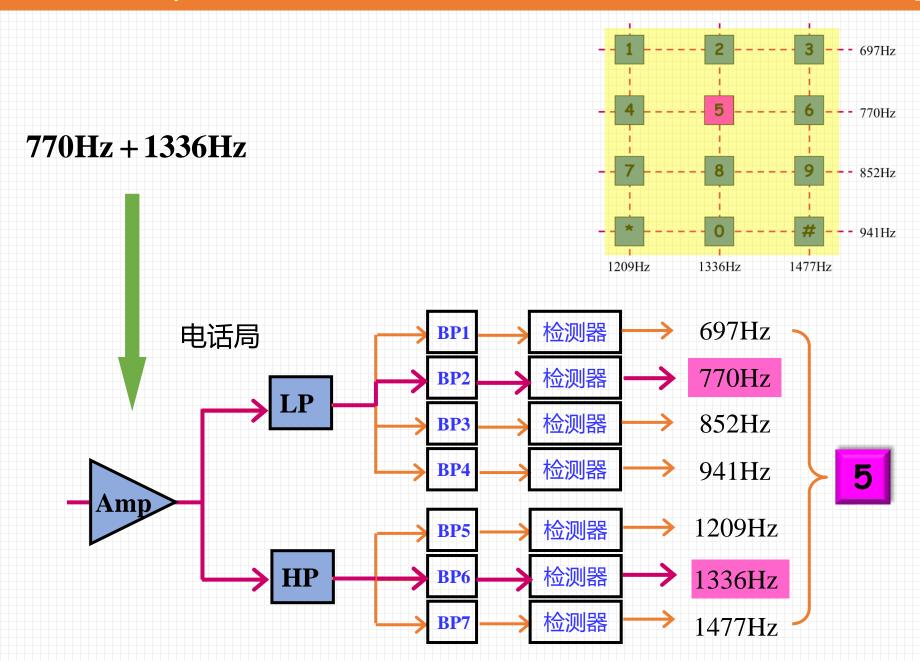




例2 按键式电话 (tone, 双音频电话)

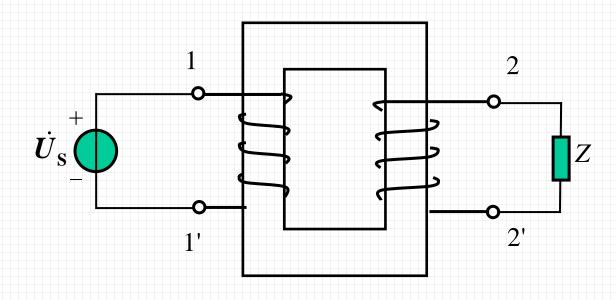


770Hz + 1336Hz





3、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

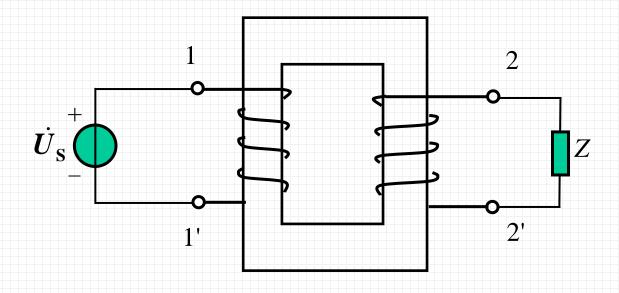
• 传送功率

• 阻抗匹配









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

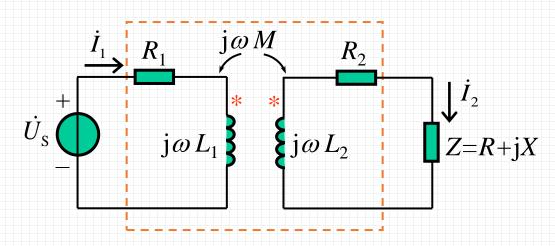
3) 感值趋向于无穷大

理想变压器模型





空心变压器



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

副边回路总阻抗

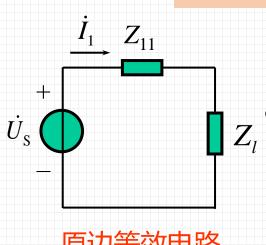
$$Z_{22} = (R_2 + R) + j(\omega L_2 + X)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} Z_{11}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ -j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{22}\dot{I}_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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



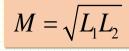
$$egin{aligned} Z_l &= rac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}} \ \end{bmatrix}$$
入阻抗

原边等效电路

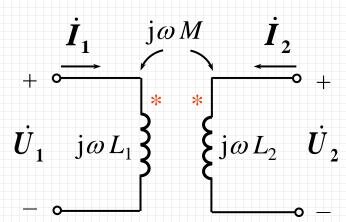




(2) 全耦合变压器 (unity-coupled transformer)



忽略电阻



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

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

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

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

$$\dot{U}_1\sqrt{L_2} = \dot{U}_2\sqrt{L_1}$$

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

变压器实现变压

全耦合变压器电压、电流关系

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

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

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

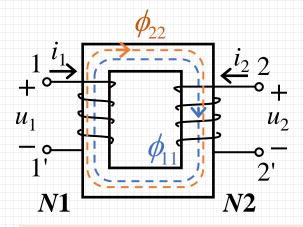
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\mathrm{j}\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2$$

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?**

全耦合变压器电压、电流关系
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\dot{U_1}}{\dot{U_2}} = n \\ \dot{I_1} = \frac{\dot{U_1}}{\mathrm{j}\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I_2} \end{cases}$$



(3) 理想变压器 (ideal transformer)



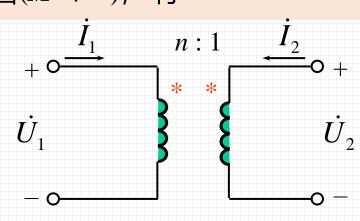
全耦合变压器

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = n & n = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

若 $L_1 \to \infty$ (原因可以是磁导率 $\mu \to \infty$ 或者匝数 $N_1 \to \infty$),同时确保 L_1/L_2 **比值不变** $(L_2 \to \infty)$,且全耦合 $(M \to \infty)$,有

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

理想变压器的元件特性



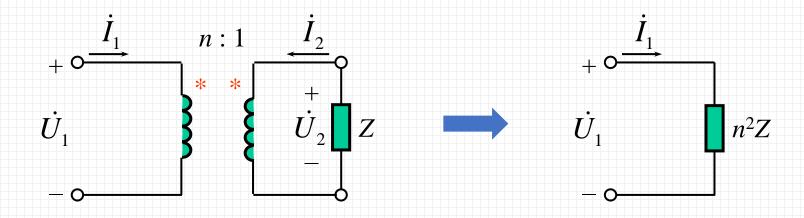
理想变压器的电路模型

理想变压器模型看不出电感!



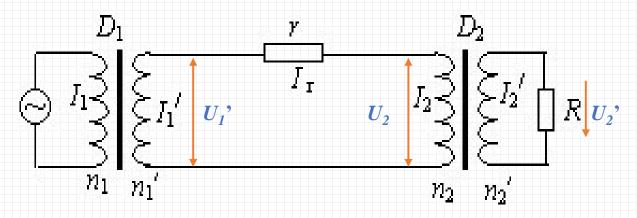
理想变压器的阻抗变换性质:

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = nU_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$



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

输电线路高压传输降低损耗原理



这是输电线路完整的模型图。升压变压器副边电压 U_1 ,降压变压器原边电压 U_2 ,副边电压

 U_2

则

$$Z_{R} = \left(\frac{U_{2}}{U_{2}'}\right)^{2} \times R$$

$$I_{r} = \frac{U_{1}'}{r + Z_{R}} = \frac{U_{1}'}{r + \left(\frac{U_{2}}{U_{2}'}\right)^{2} \times R}$$

这里,R是定值, U_2 '是定值,比如220V, U_1 '约等于 U_2 ,由于r 跟后一项比很小,则:

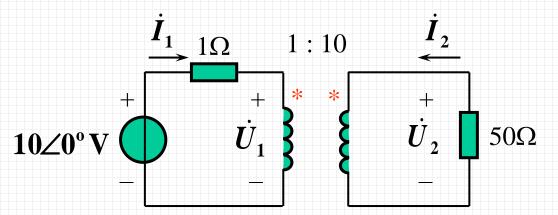
$$I_r = \frac{{U_2}^2}{\frac{U_2}{N} \times R}$$

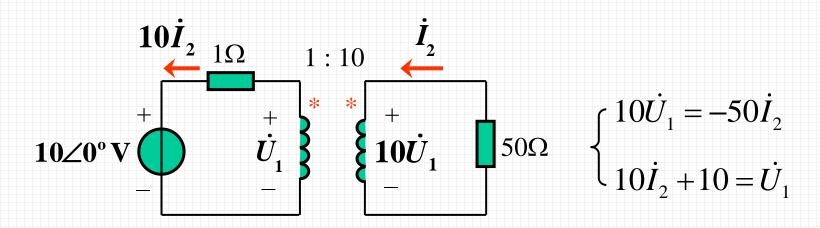
这样我们可以看到,线路中的电流主要受 U_2 影响,而 U_2 就是升压变压器副边出来的电压。 所以电压提高了,线路电流减小,线损减小。





解:

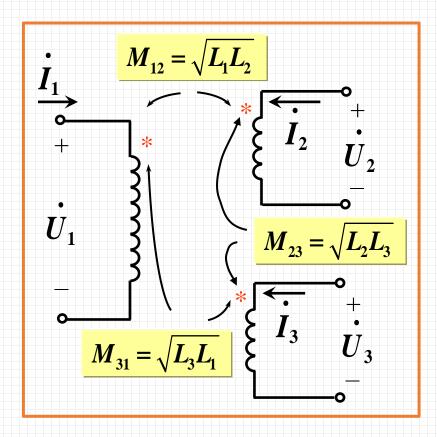




$$\dot{U}_2 = 33.3 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$



拓展: 3绕组全耦合变压器的性质



$$n_1 = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega\sqrt{L_{1}L_{2}}\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega\sqrt{L_{1}L_{3}}\dot{I}_{3} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = j\omega\sqrt{L_{1}L_{2}}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega\sqrt{L_{2}L_{3}}\dot{I}_{3} \\ \dot{U}_{3} = j\omega\sqrt{L_{1}L_{3}}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega\sqrt{L_{2}L_{3}}\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega L_{3}\dot{I}_{3} \end{cases}$$

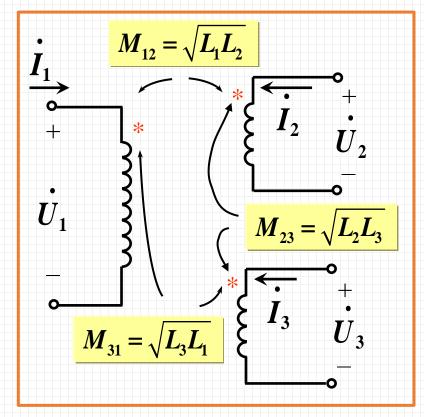
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_{2}}{L_{1}}}\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}\dot{U}_{1} \\ \dot{U}_{3} = \sqrt{\frac{L_{3}}{L_{1}}}\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{N_{3}}{N_{1}}\dot{U}_{1} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{j\omega L_{1}} - \sqrt{\frac{L_{2}}{L_{1}}}\dot{I}_{2} - \sqrt{\frac{L_{3}}{L_{1}}}\dot{I}_{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = n_{1}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{1} = n_{2}\dot{U}_{3} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{j\omega L_{1}} - \frac{1}{n_{1}}\dot{I}_{2} - \frac{1}{n_{2}}\dot{I}_{3} \end{cases}$$





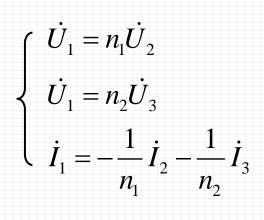
3绕组全耦合变压器的性质



3绕组理想变压器的性质

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = n_{1}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{1} = n_{2}\dot{U}_{3} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{i\omega L_{1}} - \frac{1}{n_{1}}\dot{I}_{2} - \frac{1}{n_{2}}\dot{I}_{3} \end{cases}$$

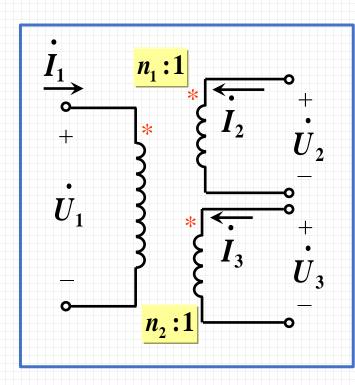
 $L_1 \rightarrow \infty$,同时确保 L_1/L_2 和 L_1/L_3 比值不变,且全耦合





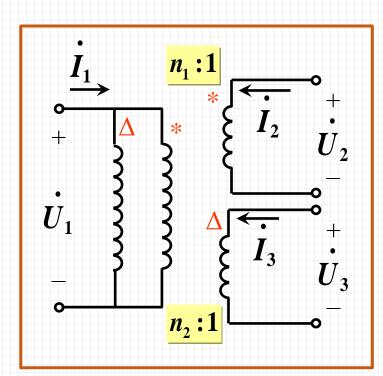


三绕组理想变压器的另一种观点



$$n_1 = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{N_1}{N_3}$$



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = n_{1}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{1} = n_{2}\dot{U}_{3} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = -\frac{1}{n_{1}}\dot{I}_{2} - \frac{1}{n_{2}}\dot{I}_{3} \end{cases}$$