

内容

1 互感和互感电压

2 同名端

3 互感的去耦等效

根据绕线方式确定同名端

根据同名端确定互感电压

互感的去耦等效

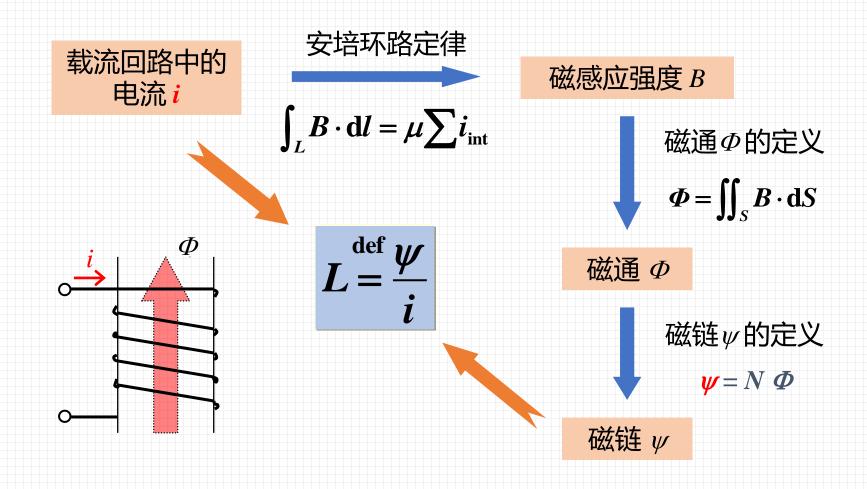
包括时域和相量域

本讲重难点

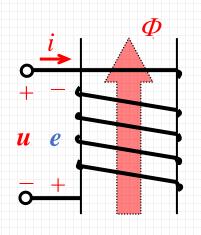
- 根据绕向确定同名端
- 根据同名端确定感应电压正负号
- 去耦等效
 - 串联
 - 并联
 - 单点联



1、互感和互感电压(Mutual Inductance)







i, Φ 右螺旋

e, **Φ**右螺旋

u,i 关联

由电磁感应定律

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

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

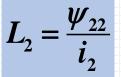
$$\stackrel{i}{\longrightarrow}$$
 $\stackrel{\circ}{\longrightarrow}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{\longrightarrow}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{\longrightarrow}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{\longrightarrow}$

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

电感确定 u-i 关系无需考虑线圈绕向

 N_1

同理有 线圈2的自感

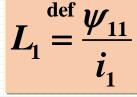


 Φ_{21}

线圈2对1的互感

$$M_{12} = \frac{\psi_{12}}{i_2}$$

磁链 Ψ 11



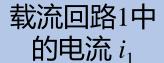
磁感应强度 B

 N_2

线圈1的自感

 $\uparrow \psi_{11} = N_1 \Phi_{11}$

磁通 💇 11

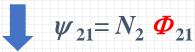


 $\boldsymbol{M}_{21} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_{21}}{\boldsymbol{i}_1}$

 Φ_{S1}

线圈1对2的互感

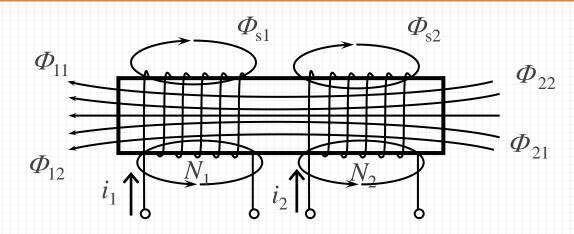
磁通 🐠 21



磁链 Ψ 21

第15讲 | 1、互感和互感电压





$$L_1 = \frac{\psi_{11}}{i_1}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{\psi_{22}}{i_2}$$

线圈2的自感

线圈1对2的互感

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{21} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_{21}}{\boldsymbol{i}_1}$$

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

线圈2对1的互感

(2) 互感的性质

$$M \propto N_1 N_2$$

单位 亨 (H)

- 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。

第15讲 | 1、互感和互感电压



(3) 耦合系数 k (coupling coefficient)

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

$$M^2 \le L_1 L_2$$



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

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

互感不大于两个自感的几何平均值。

$$k = 1$$



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

$$M_{21} = \frac{N_2 \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{21}}{i_1}$$

$$N \boldsymbol{\Phi}$$

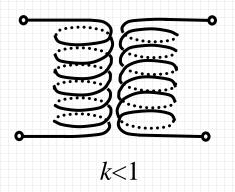
$$\boldsymbol{M}_{12} = \frac{N_1 \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{12}}{\boldsymbol{i}_2}$$

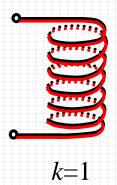
变压器,信号和功率的传递

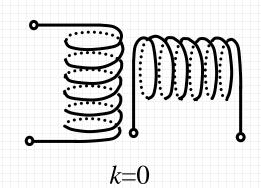
—— 合理布置线圈以减少干扰

$$\Phi_{11} = \Phi_{S1} + \Phi_{21}$$

$$\Phi_{22} = \Phi_{S2} + \Phi_{12}$$



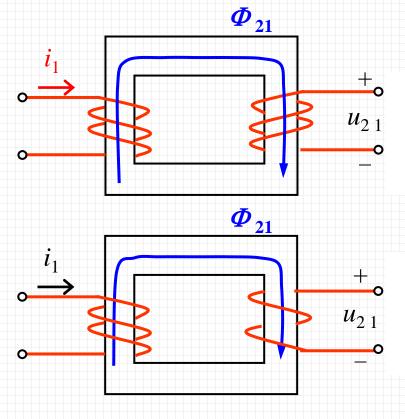








(4) 互感电压



 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!!

由电磁感应定律

$$e_{21} = -\frac{d\psi_{21}}{dt} = -M\frac{di_1}{dt}$$

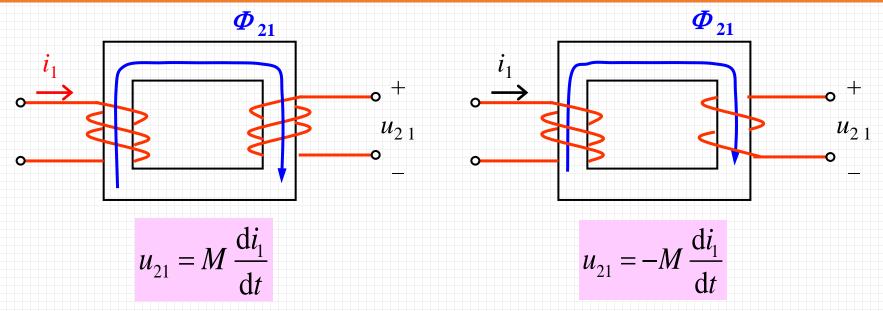
$$u_{21} = -e_{21} = M \frac{di_{1}}{dt}$$

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

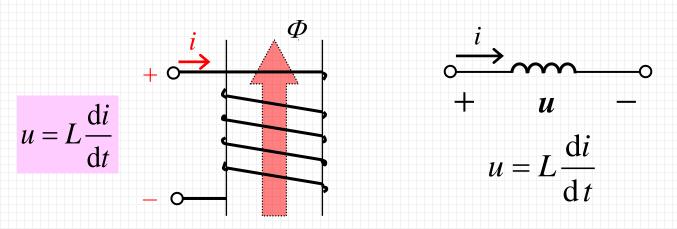
$$u_{21} = e_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

难道需要画绕向才能定电压吗?





如何规定i1和u21的参考方向关系,使得互感电压总是正的?



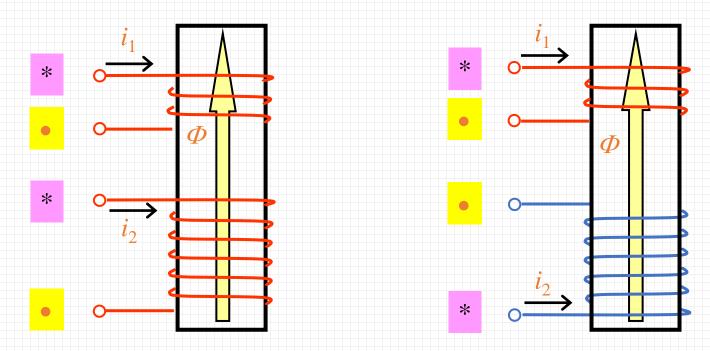


2、同名端 (Dot Convention)

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?

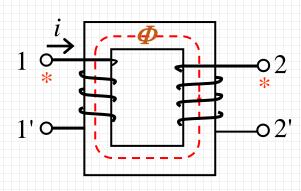


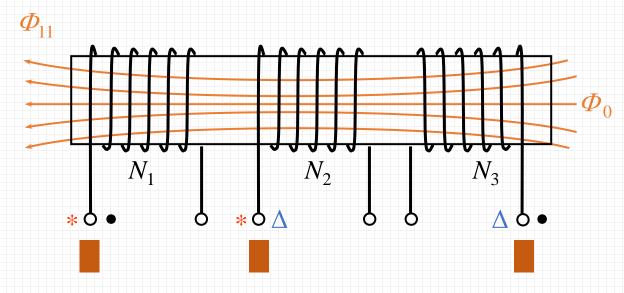
注意:线圈的同名端必须两两确定。





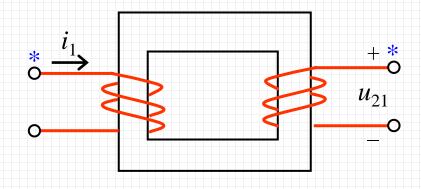




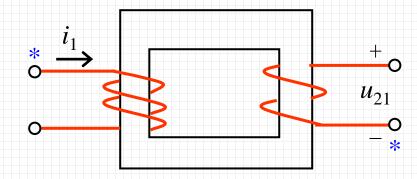


如果3个绕组根据线圈之间的两组关系可以确定另一组关系,则可以用3个点来代替6个点。

需要解决的问题2:如何根据同名端确定互感电压?



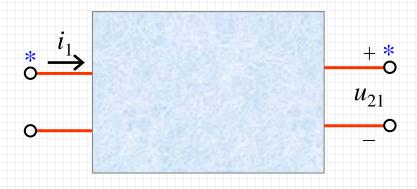
$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



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



需要解决的问题2:如何根据同名端确定互感电压?



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

标注同名端后, 无需绕向即可确定电压



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

规律:

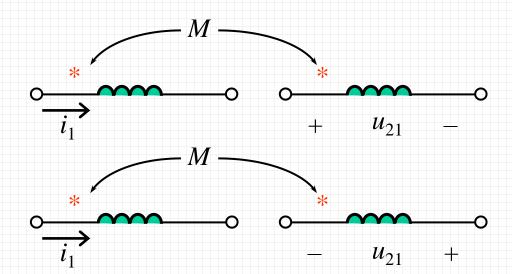
如果电流参考方向从同名端流入,

互感电压参考方向在同名端为正。

则
$$u = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

重要!

例2

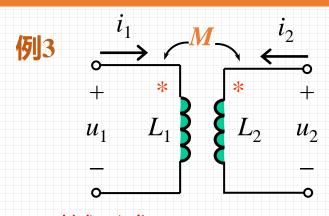


$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

) 第15讲 | 2、同名端





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

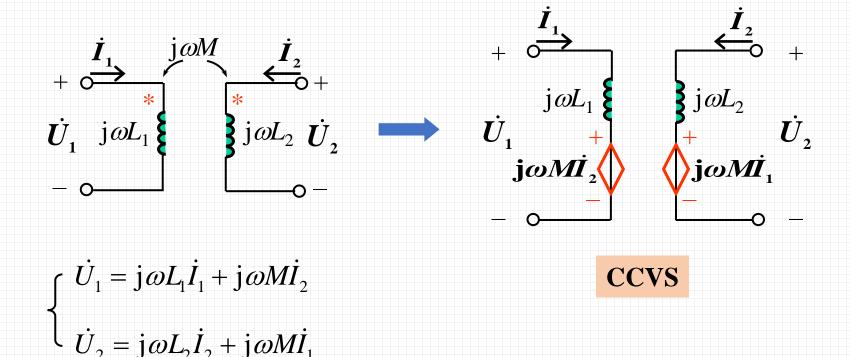
$$\dot{U}_1 = \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

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



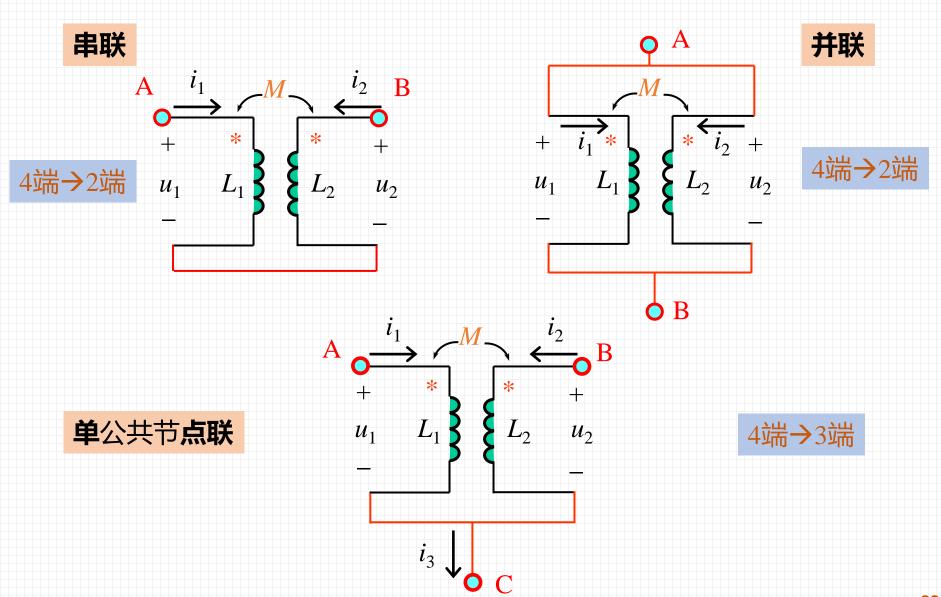
=

互感线圈的等效电路





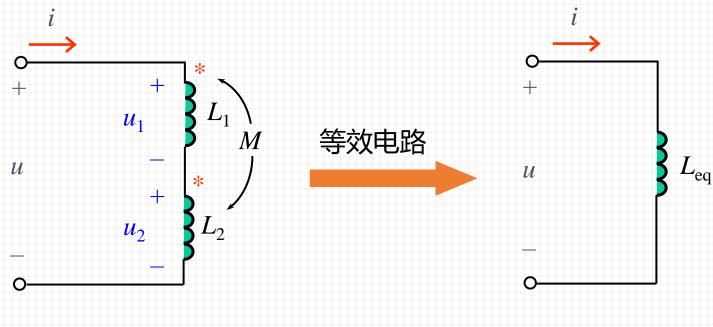
3、互感的去耦等效







同名端顺串连接



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

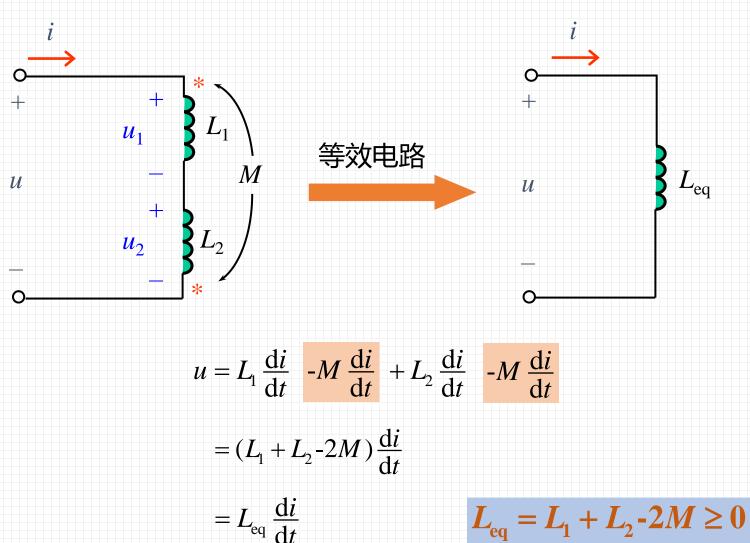
$$= (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

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



同名端反串连接





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?

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



问题:如何测量互感值?

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

* 顺接一次,反接一次,就可以测出互感:

$$M=rac{L_{\parallel\parallel}-L_{oxedge}}{4}$$

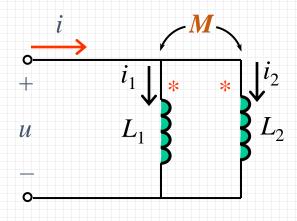
* 全耦合
$$M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

当
$$L_1=L_2=L$$
时, $M=L$



(2) 互感线圈的并联

同名端在同侧



解得 u, i 的关系

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

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

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

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

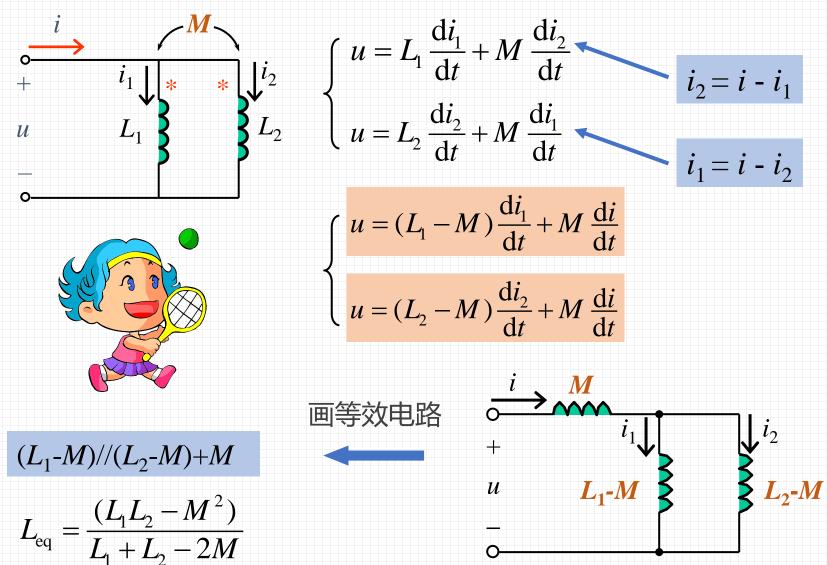
$$i = i_1 + i_2$$







同名端在同侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析

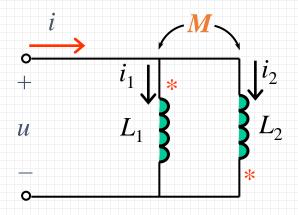


于歆杰等,关于全耦合的一道习题的讨论,电气电子教学学报,2012





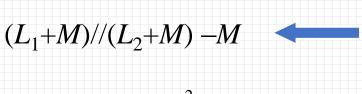
同理可推得同名端在异侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析



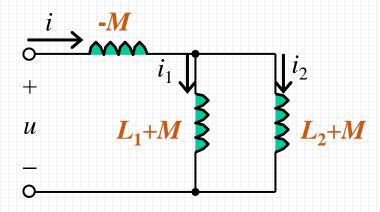
$$u = (L_1 + M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u = (L_2 + M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

等效电路

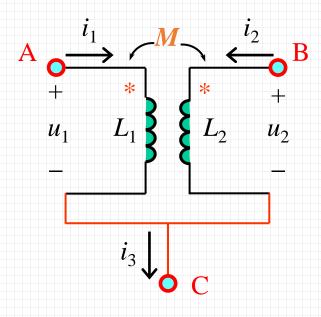


$$L_{\rm eq} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M}$$





(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

$$u_{AC} = u_{1}$$

$$= L_{1} \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$= (L_{1} - M) \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{3}}{dt}$$

$$u_{BC} = u_{2}$$

$$i_{3} = i_{1} + i_{2}$$

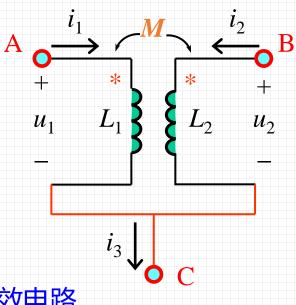
$$i_{3} = i_{1} + i_{2}$$

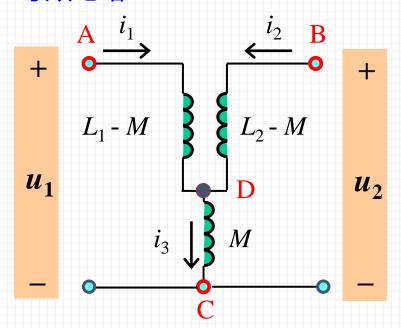
$$= L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{1}}{dt}$$

$$= (L_{2} - M) \frac{di_{2}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{3}}{dt}$$

第15讲 | 3、互感的去耦等效







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

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

$$i_3 = i_1 + i_2$$

强调:

多了个节点D

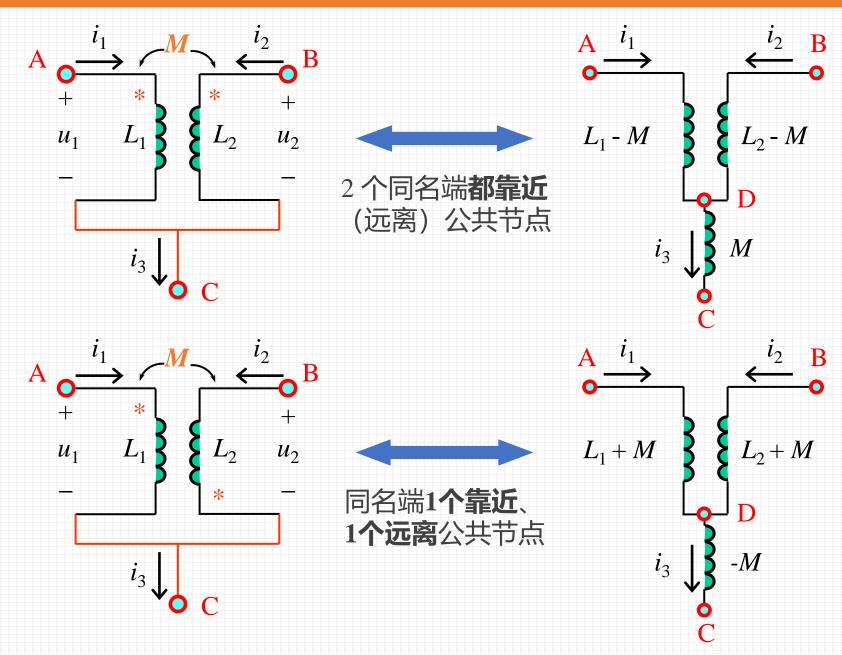
$$u_1 = u_{AC} \neq u_{AD}$$

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

 L_1 - M, L_2 -M, M 都**不是真电感**

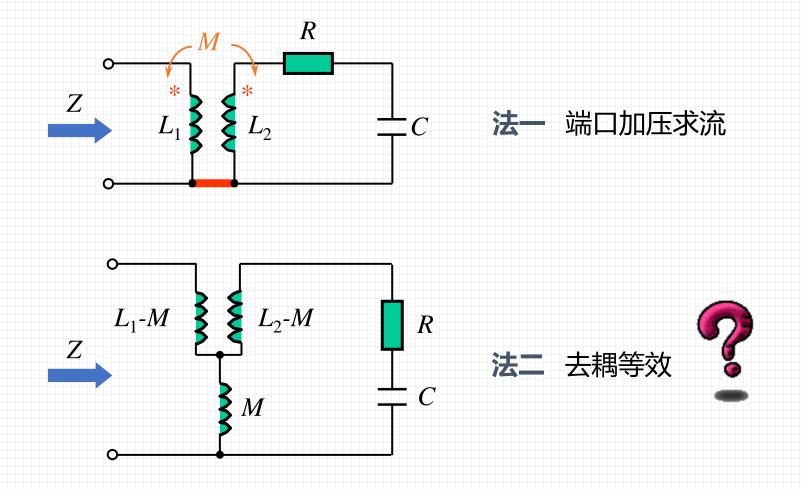




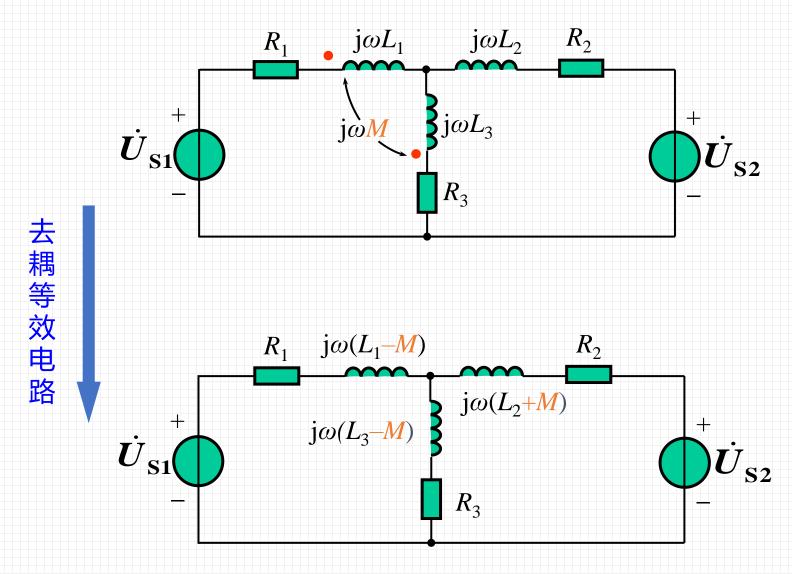




例1 已知如图,求入端阻抗 Z=?

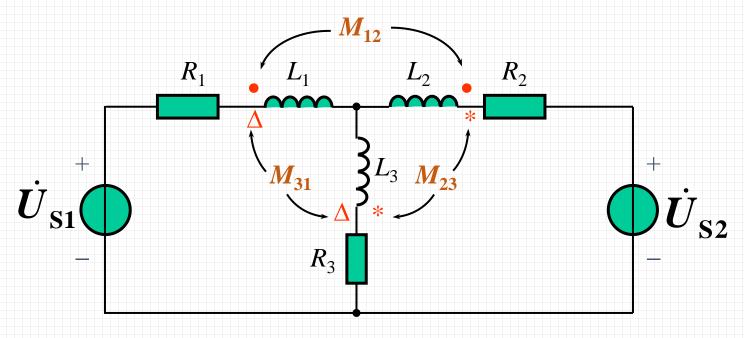


例2 画出下图电路的去耦等效电路。



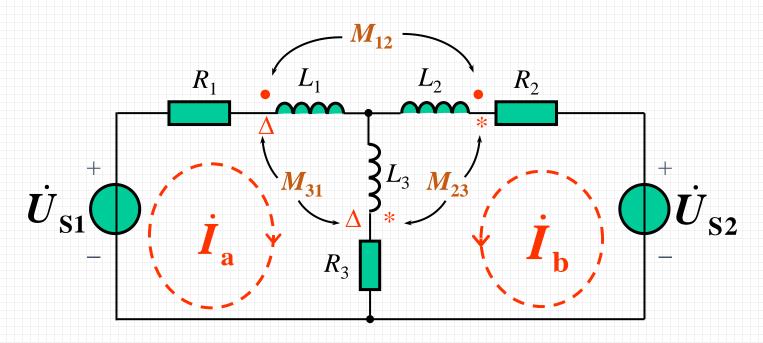


例3 列写电路的回路电流方程。



法1:直接列写

法2: 去耦等效



法1: 直接列写 先不考虑互感, 再补充互感电压

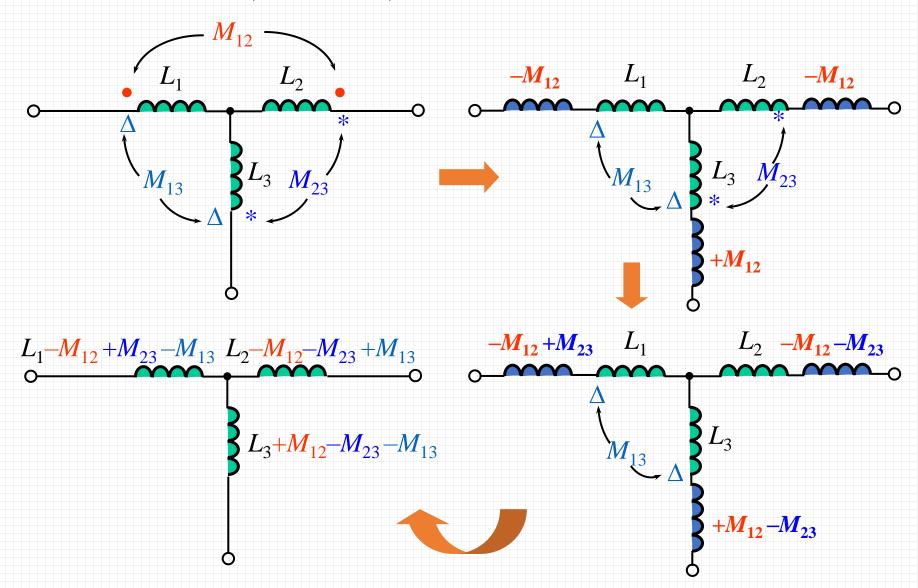
$$\begin{aligned} & (R_{1} + j\omega L_{1} + j\omega L_{3} + R_{3})\dot{I}_{a} + (R_{3} + j\omega L_{3})\dot{I}_{b} \\ & -j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{a} - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{a} + j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{b} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{b} - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{b} = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ & (R_{2} + j\omega L_{2}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

注意: ① 不丢互感电压项; ② 互感电压的正、负。



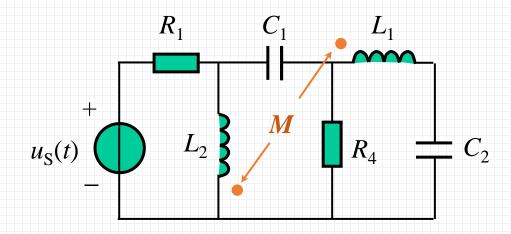


法2 去耦等效电路(一对一对消)





去耦等效不是万能的



没有公共点

怎么办?