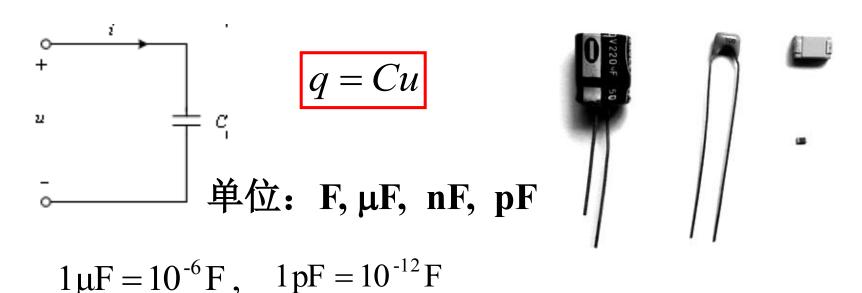
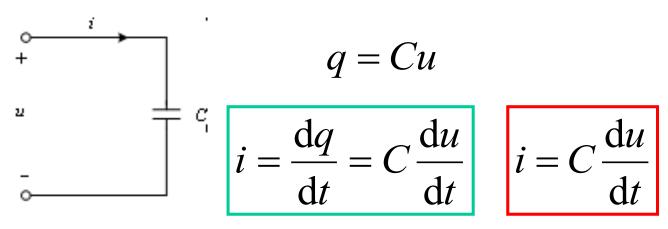
3.5 电容元件的正弦交流电路

3.5.1 电容元件的定义

当电容元件两端加上电压 u时,其极板上存储的电荷量 q 与其两端的电压成正比,即



3.5.2 电压、电流的大小和相位关系

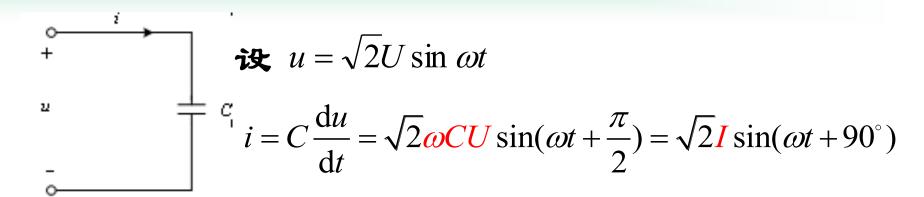


当电容极板上的电荷量发生变化时,电容中就

会有电流,即

$$u = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t$$

$$i = C \frac{du}{dt} = C \frac{1}{dt} d[\sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t] = \sqrt{2}\omega CU \cos \omega t$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\omega CU \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$



从两数学表达式可以看出:

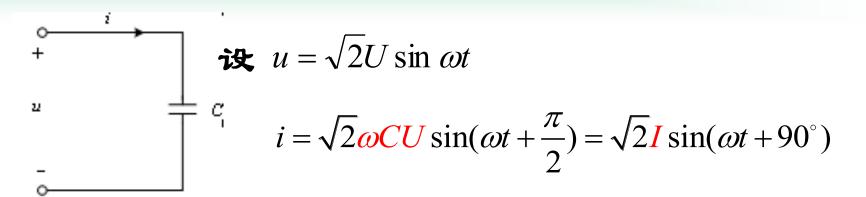
频率相同,相位差 90°。

有效值关系:

具有电阻的单位

$$U = \frac{1}{\omega C} I \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{U}{I} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$X_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$
 容抗与电源的频率有关



用相量表示其大小和相位关系,即

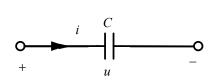
$$\dot{U} = Ue^{j0^{\circ}} = U$$
 $\dot{I} = Ie^{j90^{\circ}}$

$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U}{Ie^{j90^{\circ}}} = \frac{U}{I}e^{-j90^{\circ}} = -jX_{C}$$

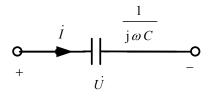
或
$$\dot{U} = -jX_C\dot{I} = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}$$

电压滞后电流

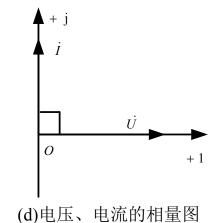
电容元件的相量模型、波形及相量图为

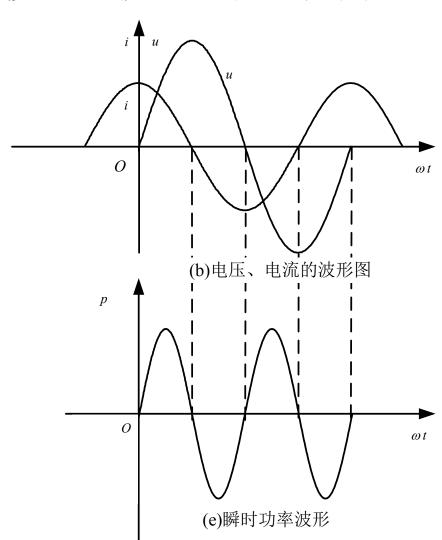


(a)瞬时电压和电流



(c)电容的相量模型





3.5.3 功率和能量

瞬时功率 p: 瞬时电压与瞬时电流的乘积

设电容的电压为参考正弦量,即

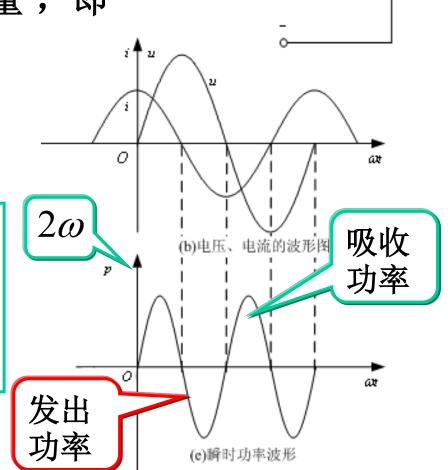
$$u = \sqrt{2}U\sin \omega t$$

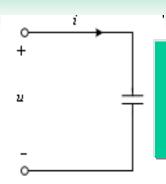
$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$p = ui$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= UI \sin 2\omega t$$



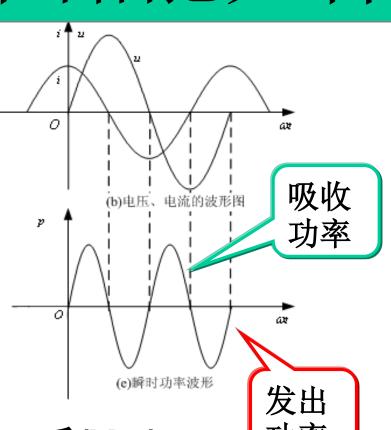


电容是个储能元件

可见,电容也不消耗能量, 只和电源进行能量交换。其 能量交换的规模用无功功率 来衡量。无功功率在数值上 等于瞬时功率的幅值,即

$$Q_{\rm C} = UI = \frac{U^2}{X_{\rm C}} = I^2 X_{\rm C}$$

单位: 乏(Var)



【例3.5.1】将一个1uF的电容元件接到电压有效值为220V的正弦交流电源上。当电源的频率分别为50Hz和500Hz时,求电容元件中的电流。

【解】

$$f = 50 \text{HzH}, X_{\text{C}} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}} = 3184.7\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{U}{X_{\text{C}}} = \frac{220}{3184.7} = 69 \text{mA}$$

$$f = 500 \text{HzH}, X_{\text{C}} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 500 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}} = 318.5\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{U}{X_{\text{C}}} = \frac{220}{318.5} = 0.69 \text{A} = 690 \text{mA}$$

当电压一定时,频率越高,容抗越小,电流越大。

小结

电路参数
$$R$$
: $u = iR$

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} \xrightarrow{I} \dot{U}$$

电路参数
$$L: u = L \frac{at}{dt}$$

电路参数
$$L: u = L \frac{di}{dt}$$
 $\dot{U} = jX_L \dot{I}$ \dot{I}

电路参数
$$C: i = C \frac{du}{dt} \quad \dot{U} = -jX_C \dot{I}$$
 \dot{U}

3.6 RLC串、并联电路的分析

3.6.1基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

由于正弦交流电路通常用相量法分析和计算, 当电路中的电流和电压都是同频率的正弦量时,则 基尔霍夫定律可写成相量形式,即

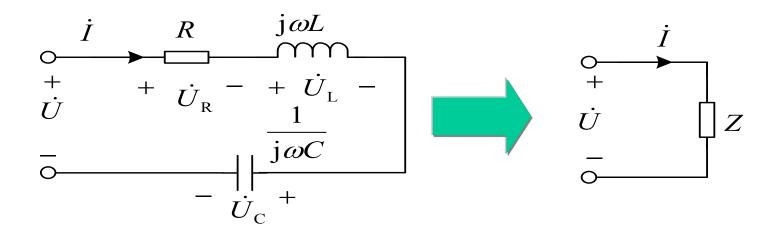
$$\sum \dot{I} = 0 \qquad \sum \dot{U} = 0$$

注意: $\sum I \neq 0$ $\sum U \neq 0$ 有效值相加不满足

3.6.2 阻抗及其串、并联

实际应用中,正弦交流电路不仅含有电阻,还有电感和电容。由于电阻是耗能元件,电感和电容是储能元件,所以,电路中的总电压和总电流之间的大小和相位关系和单一元件作用在电路中的情况有所不同,功率也不同。

1. 阻抗

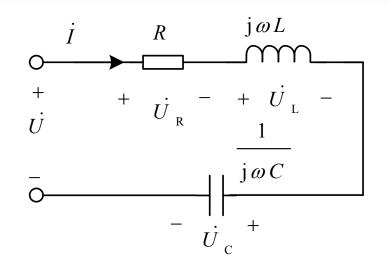


端口电压和电流的相量之比为

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

Z与R、L和C 有什么关系 呢?

Z称为复阻抗,简称阻抗。



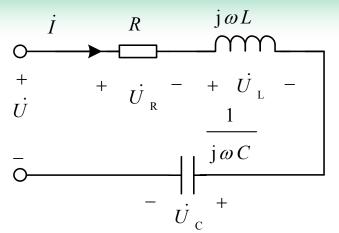
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{R} + \dot{U}_{L} + \dot{U}_{C} = R\dot{I} + jX_{L}\dot{I} - jX_{C}\dot{I}$$

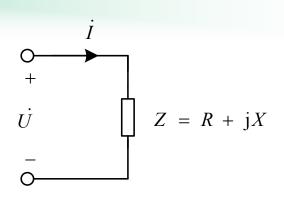
= $\dot{I}[R + j(X_{L} - X_{C})] = \dot{I}Z$

其中
$$Z = R + j(X_L - X_C) = R + jX$$

可见, Z是一个复数, 实部为电阻, 虚部为感抗和容抗之差, 称为电抗。

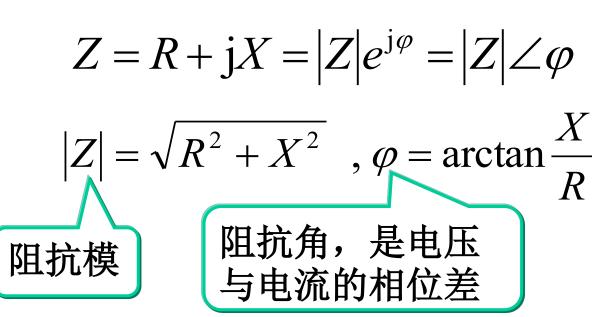
电路与电子技术

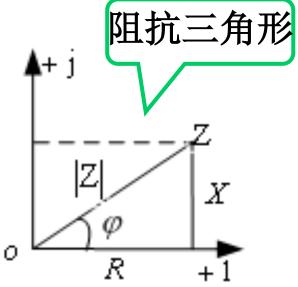


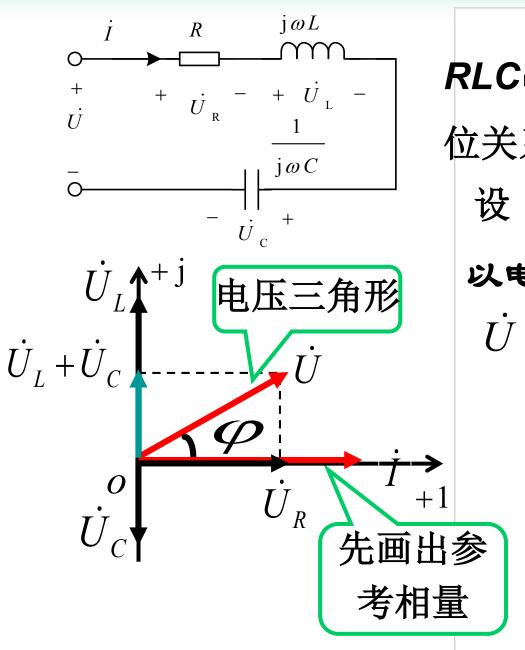


$$Z = R + j(X_L - X_C) = R + jX$$

还可以写成指数式或极坐标式,即



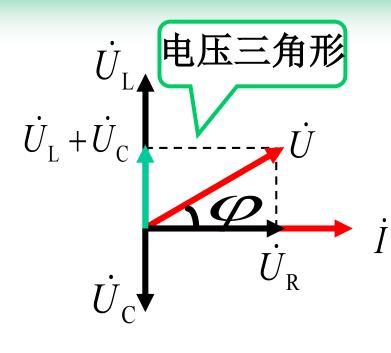




RLC串联电路的大小和相位关系也可用相量图求出设 $X_L > X_C$

以电流为参考相量

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{\mathrm{R}} + \dot{U}_{\mathrm{L}} + \dot{U}_{\mathrm{C}}$$



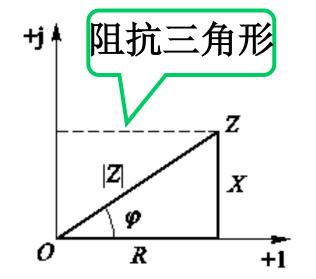
求U和阻抗角:

$$U = \sqrt{U_{R}^{2} + (U_{L} - U_{C})^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(RI)^{2} + (X_{L}I - X_{C}I)^{2}}$$

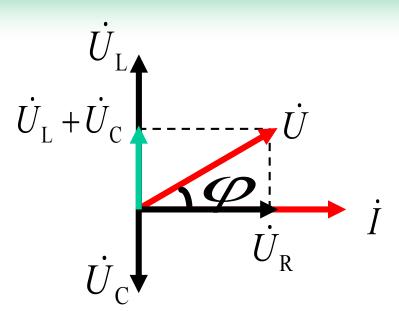
$$= I\sqrt{R^{2} + (X_{L} - X_{C})^{2}}$$

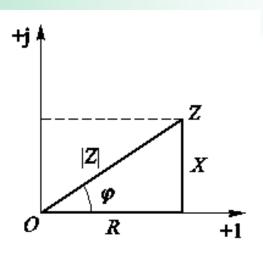
$$= I|Z|$$



阻抗角为

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{U_{\rm L} - U_{\rm C}}{U_{\rm R}} = \arctan \frac{X_{\rm L} - X_{\rm C}}{R}$$



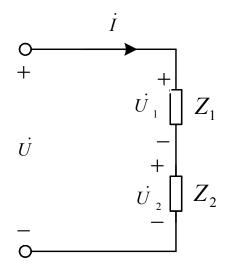


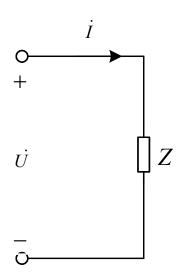
当电源的频率不变时,阻抗角决定电路的性质,即

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{X_{\rm L} - X_{\rm C}}{R}$$

当 $X_L > X_C$ 时, $\varphi > 0$,为感性电路; 当 $X_L < X_C$ 时, $\varphi < 0$,为容性电路; 当 $X_L = X_C$ 时, $\varphi = 0$,为阻性电路。

2. 阻抗串联





(a) 两个阻抗串联

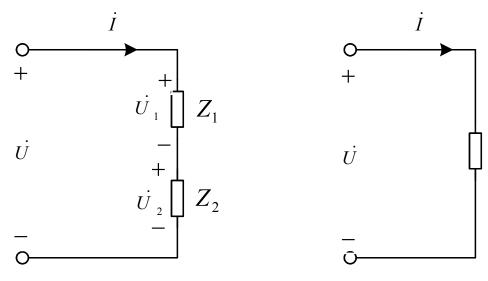
(b)等效阻抗

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = Z_1 \dot{I} + Z_2 \dot{I} = (Z_1 + Z_2) \dot{I} = Z \dot{I}$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2$$

$$Z = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} R_k + j \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_k$$

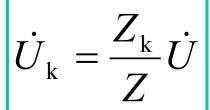
阻抗串联的分压公式:



两个阻抗串联的分压公式为

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \dot{I}Z_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z}Z_{1} = \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \dot{I}Z_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z}Z_{2} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}\dot{U}$$





$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \dot{U} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \dot{U} \end{cases}$$

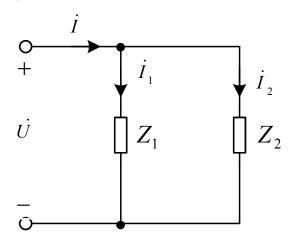
【例3.6.1】已知 $Z_1 = (3+j4)\Omega$, $Z_2 = (8+j6)\Omega$, $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$ 。求: (1) 等效阻抗Z、阻抗模及阻抗角;(2) 阻抗Z₁两端的电压 \dot{U}_1 。

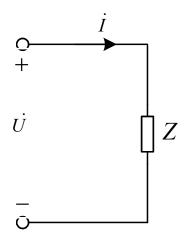
【解】 (1) 由等效阻抗公式得

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (3 + j4) + (8 + j6) = 11 + j10$$
 $U = 14.87 \angle 42.3^{\circ}\Omega$
 $U = 14.87 \Omega, \quad \varphi = 42.3^{\circ}$
 $U = 14.87 \Omega = 14.87 \Omega$

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{U} = \frac{3 + j4}{3 + j4 + 8 + j6} \times 220 = \frac{1100 \angle 53.1^{\circ}}{14.87 \angle 42.3^{\circ}} = 73.9 \angle 10.8^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

3. 阻抗并联





(a) 两个阻抗并联

(b) 等效阻抗

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_1} + \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_2} = (\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2})\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_1}$$

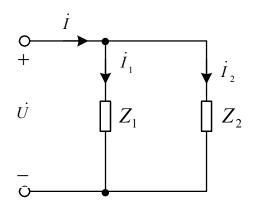
$$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}$$

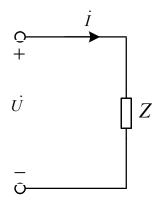


$$Z = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{Z}_{k}$$

阻抗并联的分流公式:





两个阻抗并联的分流公式为

$$I_{1} = \frac{3}{Z_{1}} = \frac{2I}{Z_{1}} = \frac{-2}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}I$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_{2}} = \frac{Z\dot{I}}{Z_{2}} = \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}\dot{I}$$



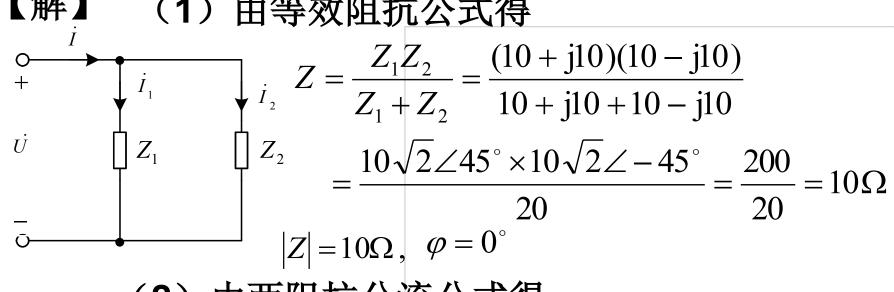
$$\begin{cases}
\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \dot{I} \\
\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \dot{I}
\end{cases}$$

【例3.6.2】已知 $Z_1 = (10+j10)\Omega$, $Z_2 = (10-j10)\Omega$,

 $\dot{I} = 2\angle 0^{\circ} A$ 。 求: (1)等效阻抗Z、阻抗模及

阻抗角;(2) 阻抗 Z_1 流过的电流 I_1 。

【解】 (1) 由等效阻抗公式得



(2) 由两阻抗分流公式得

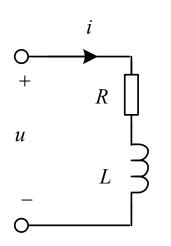
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I} = \frac{(10 - j10) \times 2 \angle 0^{\circ}}{10 + j10 + 10 - j10} = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \angle - 45^{\circ}}{20} = \sqrt{2} \angle - 45^{\circ} A$$

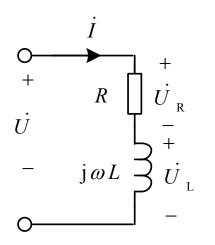
3.6.3 正弦交流电路分析举例

用相量法分析正弦交流电路的步骤为

- (1) 画出电路的相量模型;
- (2) 用适当的分析方法,列写相量形式的电路方程;
- (3) 根据相量形式的电路方程求出未知相量;
- (4) 由相量形式结果写出电压、电流瞬时值的表达式

【例3.6.3】常用的日光灯主要是由灯管和电子整流器组成,其等效电路如图所示。已知灯管等效为电阻,其电阻 $R=1333.3\Omega$,电子整流器等效为电感,其电感 L=1.95H。外加正弦电压为 $u=220\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t$ V,频率为50Hz。求:(1)感抗及阻抗Z;(2)电流 \dot{L} [、 \dot{L} [、 \dot{L} [、 \dot{L} [3] $\dot{U}_{\rm R}$], \dot{L} [3] $\dot{U}_{\rm R}$], \dot{L} [3] $\dot{U}_{\rm R}$], \dot{L} [4] 画出相量图。





【解】(1)由相量模型

$$X_{L} = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$

$$= 2 \times 3.14 \times 50 \times 1.95$$

$$= 314 \times 1.95 = 612.3\Omega$$

【例3.6.3】 $R = 1333.3\Omega$, L = 1.95H $\circ u = 220\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t$ V,

频率为50Hz。求: (1) 感抗及阻抗Z; (2) \dot{I} 、I、i;

(3) \dot{U}_{R} , U_{R} 和 \dot{U}_{L} , U_{L} ; (4) 画出相量图。

$$X_{\rm L} = 612.3\Omega$$
 $Z = R + jX_{\rm L} = 1333.3 + j612.3$
 $= 1467.2\angle 24.7^{\circ}\Omega$
 $= 0.15A$ 性可以 $I = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{220\angle 0}{1467.2\angle 24.7^{\circ}} = 0.15\angle -24.7^{\circ}A$
 $I = 0.15A$ 也可以 $I = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{220}{1467.2} = 0.15A$
 $i = 0.15\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 24.7^{\circ})A$

【例3.6.3】 $R = 1333.3\Omega$, L = 1.95H。 $u = 220\sqrt{2}\sin \omega t$ V,

(3)
$$\dot{U}_{\rm R}$$
, $U_{\rm R}$ 和 $\dot{U}_{\rm L}$, $U_{\rm L}$; $\dot{I} = 0.15 \angle -24.7^{\circ} {\rm A}$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm R} = R\dot{I} = 1333.3 \times 0.15 \angle -24.7^{\circ} = 200 \angle -24.7^{\circ} \, \text{V}$$

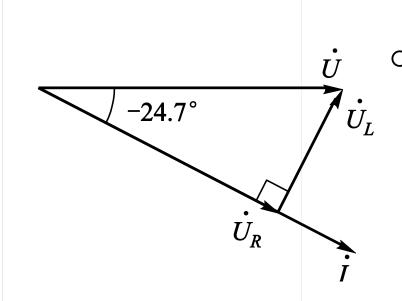
$$U_{\rm R} = 200 \rm V$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm L} = jX_{\rm L}\dot{I} = j\times612.3\times0.15\angle - 24.7^{\circ}$$

= 91.8\angle65.3\cdot V

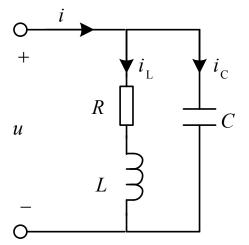
$$U_{\rm L} = 91.8 {\rm V}$$

(4) 画出相量图



【例3.6.4】在日光灯的等效电路两端并上一个电容,电路如图所示。已知灯管等效为电阻 $R = 1333.3\Omega$,电子整流器的等效电感为L = 1.95H。外加正弦电压 $u = 220\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t$ V,频率为**50Hz,** $C = 0.26 \mu$ F。求:

- (1) 容抗、阻抗Z;
- (2) 电流 *İ*、*İ*_L;
- (3) 画出相量图。



【解】(1)由相量模型

$$A_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$\downarrow i_{L} \qquad \downarrow i_{C} \qquad = \frac{1}{314 \times 0.26 \times 10^{-6}}$$

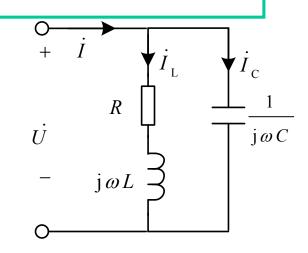
$$\downarrow i_{C} \qquad = 12248.9\Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow 12.3k\Omega$$

$$Z = Z_{L} // \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1.47 \angle 24.7^{\circ} \times (-j12.3)}{1.33 + j0.612 - j12.3} = \frac{18.1 \angle -65.3^{\circ}}{1.33 - j11.7}$$
$$= \frac{18.1 \angle -65.3^{\circ}}{11.8 \angle -83.6} = 1.53 \angle 18.3^{\circ} k\Omega$$

$$X_{\rm L} = \omega L = 2\pi f L = 2 \times 3.14 \times 50 \times 1.95$$

= 314 × 1.95 = 612.3 Ω
 $Z_{\rm L} = R + j X_{\rm L} = 1333.3 + j612.3$
= 1467.2\(\angle 24.7\)\(^{\chi} \Omega\)



【例3.6.4】 $R = 1333.3\Omega$, L = 1.95H $\omega = 220\sqrt{2}\sin \omega t$ V,

$$f = 50$$
Hz, $C = 0.26 \mu F \circ Z = 1.53 \angle 18.3^{\circ} k\Omega$

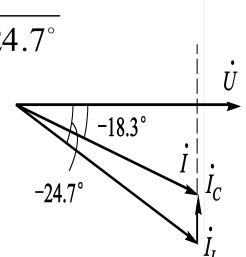
(2) 电流 İ, İ,;

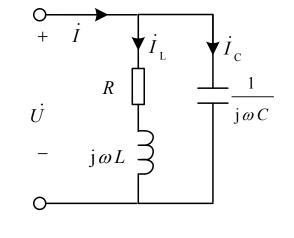
$$Z = 1.53 \angle 18.3^{\circ} \mathrm{k}\Omega$$

 $Z_{\rm r} \approx 1.47 \angle 24.7^{\circ} {\rm k}\Omega$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{1.53 \times 10^{3} \angle 18.3^{\circ}} = 0.144 \angle -18.3^{\circ} \text{ A} = 144 \angle -18.3^{\circ} \text{ mA}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_{L}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{1.47 \times 10^{3} \angle 24.7^{\circ}}$$
$$= 0.15 \angle -24.7^{\circ} A$$
$$= 150 \angle -24.7^{\circ} mA$$



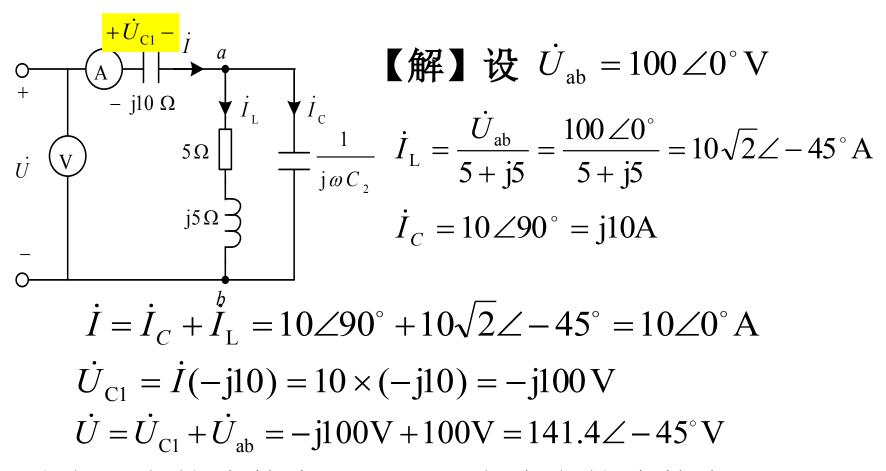


(3) 画出相量图

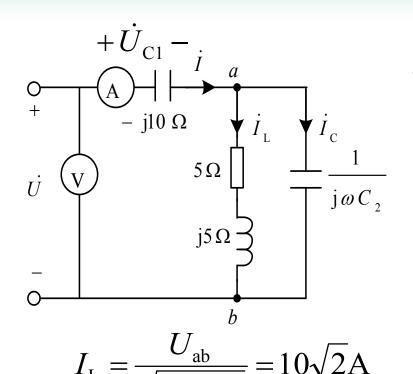
感性负载并联合适的电容,能提高电源的带载能力。

【例3.6.5】在图中, $I_{\rm C}=10{\rm A}$, $U_{\rm ab}=100{\rm V}$ 。

求电压表V和电流表A的读数。

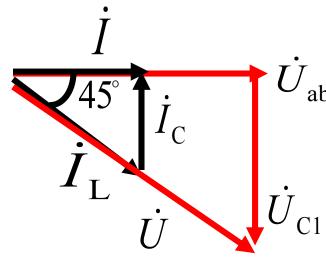


故电压表的读数为141.4V, 电流表的读数为10A。



此题也可用相量图解,设

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$



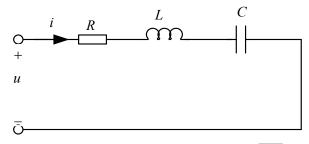
$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{X_L}{R} = \arctan \frac{5}{5} = 45^{\circ}$$

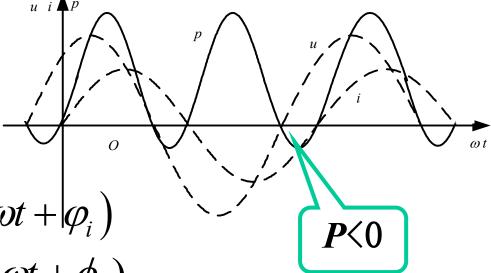
$$U_{C1} = 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ V}$$

故电压表的读数为141.4V,电流表的读数为10A。

3.7 正弦交流电路的功率

1. 瞬时功率





设端口电流 $i = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$

端口电压 $u = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \phi_u)$

$$p = ui = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \varphi_{u}) \times \sqrt{2}I$$

$$= 2UI\sin(\omega t + \varphi_u)\sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$=UI\left[\cos\left(\varphi_{u}-\varphi_{i}\right)-\cos\left(2\omega t+\varphi_{u}+\varphi_{i}\right)\right]$$

说明储能元件和 电源存在能量交 换过程。

2. 有功功率 (平均功率)

它是指瞬时功率在一个周期内的平均值,用大写

字母 P表示,即

要熟记

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[UI \cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) - UI \cos(\varphi_u + \varphi_i) \right] dt$$
$$= UI \cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) = UI \cos(\varphi_i)$$

$$P = UI\cos\varphi$$

$$P = UI\cos\varphi = U_{R}I_{R} = \frac{U_{R}^{2}}{R} = I_{R}^{2}R$$

总电压

总电流

u与i的夹角,即阻抗角

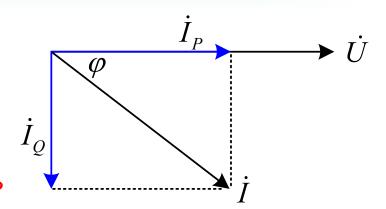
COSφ —— 功率因数

 $0 \le \cos \varphi \le 1$

3. 无功功率

设 $X_{\rm L} > X_{\rm C}$

有功功率 $P = UI \cos \phi = UI_P$



 \dot{I}_{P} 与电压 \dot{U} 同相位,产生平均功率,为电流 \dot{I} 的有功分量 \dot{I}_{Q} 与电压 \dot{U} 正交,不产生平均功率,为电流 \dot{I} 的无功分量

在流过电源和传输设备的电流中都存在无功分量,需占用设备容量。工程上为计算无功分量的影响,定义无功功率

 $Q = UI_Q = UI \sin \varphi$

无功功率
$$Q=UI\sin\varphi$$

$$Q=UI\sin\varphi>0$$
 感性无功功率

$$Q=UI\sin\varphi<0$$
 容性无功功率

纯电感的无功功率为 $Q_L = UI \sin 90^\circ = UI = I^2 \omega L = U^2 / (\omega L)$

纯电容的无功功率为
$$Q_C = UI \sin(-90^\circ) = -UI = -U^2 \omega C = -I^2/(\omega C)$$

4. 视在功率

电源的容量

$$S = UI$$

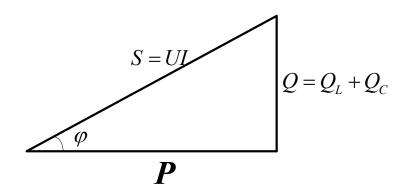
单位: VA伏安、kVA千伏安

5. 功率三角形

有功功率 $P = UI\cos\varphi$

无功功率 $Q = UI \sin \varphi$

视在功率 $S = UI = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$



【例3.7.1】在RLC串联电路中,已知电源电压 $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}, R = 30\Omega, X_{\text{L}} = 80\Omega, X_{\text{C}} = 40\Omega$ 。求该电路的功率因数、有功功率、无功功率和视在功率。

【解】
$$Z = R + j(X_L - X_C) = 30 + j40 = 50 \angle 53.1^{\circ} \Omega$$

 $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{50 \angle 53.1^{\circ}} = 4.4 \angle -53.1^{\circ} A$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos 53.1^{\circ} = 0.6$$

 $S = UI = 220 \times 4.4 = 968 \text{ VA}$
 $P = S \cos \varphi = 968 \times 0.6 = 580.8 \text{W}$
 $Q = S \sin \varphi = 968 \times \sin 53.1^{\circ} = 968 \times 0.8 = 774.4 \text{ var}$

【例3.7.2】已知日光灯等效电路如图所示,其中 $R = 1333.3\Omega$, $\omega L = 612.3\Omega$, $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$,电路中的电流 $\dot{I} = 0.15 \angle - 24.7^{\circ} \text{A} \circ \vec{x}$ (1) 功率因数; (2) $P \times Q \times S$ 。

【解】 (1) 由已知条件可知,功率因数为 $i \cos \varphi = \cos 24.7^{\circ} = 0.9$

$$P = UI\cos\varphi = 220 \times 0.15 \times 0.9 \approx 30W$$
 $P = UI\cos\varphi = 220 \times 0.15 \times 0.9 \approx 30W$
 $P = I^2R = 0.15^2 \times 1333.3 \approx 30W$
 $Q = I^2X_L = 0.15^2 \times 612.3 = 13.78 \text{ var}$

或者 $Q = UI \sin \varphi = 220 \times 0.15 \times \sin 24.7^{\circ} = 13.78 \text{ var}$

$$S = UI = 220 \times 0.15 = 33 \text{ VA}$$

或者 $S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 13.78^2} = 33 \text{ VA}$

【例3. 7. 3】在日光灯的等效电路两端并上一个电容,电路如图所示。已知电阻 $R=1333.3\Omega$, $X_{\rm L}=612.3\Omega$, $X_{\rm C}=12.3{\rm k}\Omega$, 外加正弦电压 $u=220\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t{\rm V}$, 频率为50Hz,负载电流 $\dot{I}_{\rm L}=0.15\angle-24.7^{\circ}{\rm A}$, 总电流 $\dot{I}=0.144\angle-18.3^{\circ}{\rm A}$ 。求电源向负载提供的无功功率。

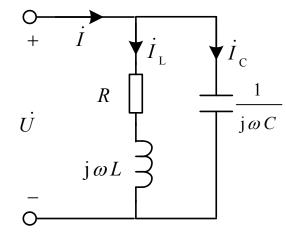
【解】 $Q = UI \sin \varphi = 220 \times 0.144 \times \sin 18.3^{\circ} = 9.8 \text{ var}$ 或者

$$Q_{\rm L} = I_{\rm L}^2 X_{\rm L} = 0.15^2 \times 612.3 = 13.78 \text{ var}$$

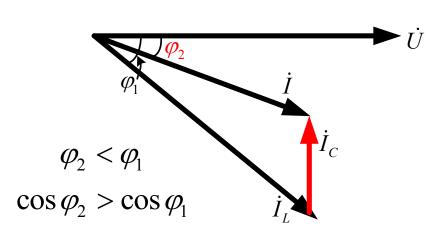
$$I_{\rm C} = \frac{U}{X_{\rm C}} = \frac{220}{12.3 \times 10^3} = 0.018 \text{A}$$

$$Q_{\rm C} = -I_{\rm C}^2 X_{\rm C} = -0.018^2 \times 12.3 \times 10^3 = -3.99 \text{ var}$$

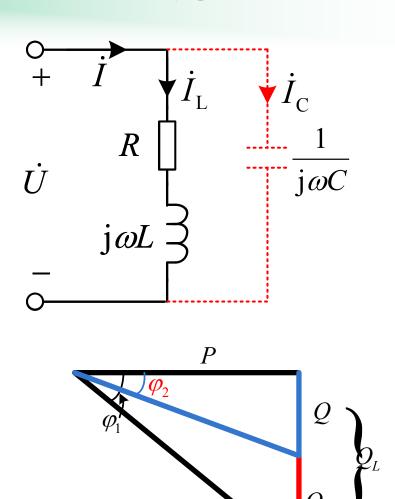
$$Q = Q_{\rm L} + Q_{\rm C} = 13.78 - 3.99 = 9.8 \text{ var}$$



感性负载并联电容



提高功率因数



电源提供的无功功率减少,提高电源的带负载能力

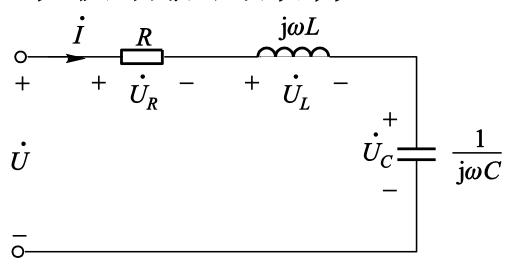
 $Q < Q_L$

3.8 正弦交流电路中的串联谐振

在含有储能元件的正弦交流电路中,当电路的端口电压和端口电流在相位上同相位时,我们称这种工作现象为谐振。谐振按电路的连接形式分为串联谐振和并联谐振。

本节只介绍串联谐振。

1. 串联谐振的条件



谐振条件:

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$Z = R + jX = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

当电路发生谐振时,谐振角频率为

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

实现谐振的方法:

- (1) 电路参数L、C一定,调电源频率f,使 $f=f_0$
- (2) 电源频率f一定,调参数L、C,使 f_0 =f

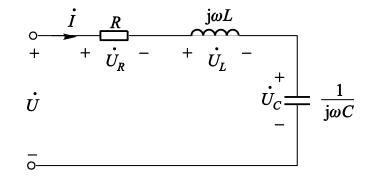
2. 串联谐振的主要特征

- (1) 电压 \dot{U} 、电流 \dot{I} 同相, $\varphi=0$,电路呈电阻性。
- (2) 电路的阻抗最小,即

$$Z = R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right) = R$$

(3) 电路中的电流最大,即

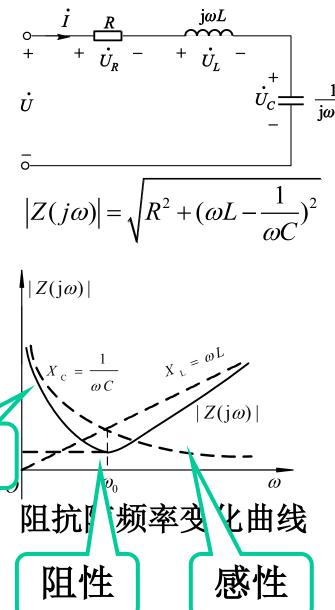
$$\dot{I}_0 = \frac{\dot{U}}{R}$$



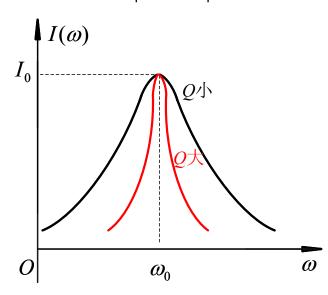
- (4) 电感、电容上的电压为 $U_L = U_C >> U$
- (5) 品质因数 $Q = \frac{U_L}{U} = \frac{U_C}{U} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 RC} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

容性

(6) 阻抗谐振曲线和电流谐振曲线



$$|I(j\omega)| = \frac{U}{|Z(j\omega)|}$$



电流随频率变化曲线

Q小,包含的信号多,有利于减小信号的失真

Q大,谐振曲线越尖锐,电路的选择性越好,抗干扰能力越强

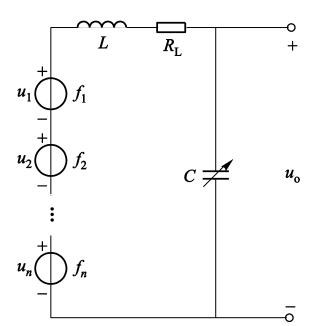
【例3.8.1】某接收机的输入回路如图所示。已知电感线圈的电阻 $R = 2\Omega$, $L = 300\mu$ H。今需接收一个频率为600kHz,电压有效值为1mV的信号。求:

- (1) 需要多大的电容? (2) 谐振电流;
- (3) 电容两端电压; (4) 电路的品质因数。

【解】(1)

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = f = 600 \times 10^3 \,\text{Hz}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 600 \times 10^3)^2 \times 300 \times 10^{-6}}$$
$$= 235 \text{pF}$$



(2) 谐振电流

$$I_0 = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3}}{2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \,\text{A} = 0.5 \text{mA}$$

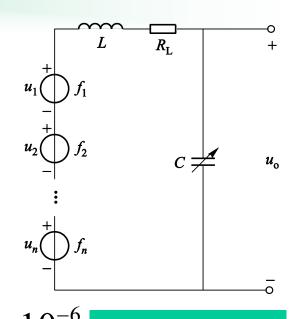
(3) 电容电压

$$U_{\rm C} = I_0 X_{\rm C} = I_0 \omega_0 L = I_0 2\pi f_0 L$$

$$= 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 6.28 \times 600 \times 10^3 \times 300 \times 10^{-6}$$

=565 mV

(4) 品质因数为
$$Q = \frac{U_{\rm C}}{U} = \frac{565 \text{mV}}{1 \text{mV}} = 565$$



$$L = 300 \mu H$$

$$f_0 = 600 \,\mathrm{kHz}$$

$$U = 1 \text{mV}$$

可见,电路发生串联谐振时,输入信号放大了565倍。

第 3 章

结

東