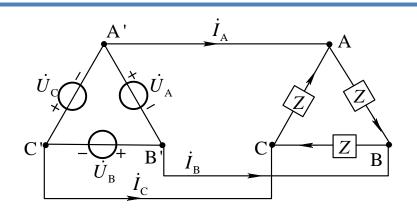
## △形连接相线电压电流关系

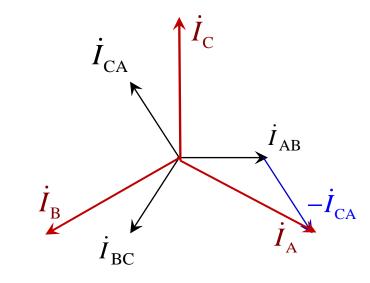




对称角形联结中无论是电源端还是负载端,其线电压与相电压相等,即  $U_1 = U_p$ 

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_{\mathrm{A}} &= \dot{I}_{\mathrm{AB}} - \dot{I}_{\mathrm{CA}} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{\mathrm{AB}} \angle -30^{\circ} \\ \dot{I}_{\mathrm{B}} &= \dot{I}_{\mathrm{BC}} - \dot{I}_{\mathrm{AB}} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{\mathrm{BC}} \angle -30^{\circ} \\ \dot{I}_{\mathrm{C}} &= \dot{I}_{\mathrm{CA}} - \dot{I}_{\mathrm{BC}} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{\mathrm{CA}} \angle -30^{\circ} \end{split}$$

线电流等于相电流有效值的 √3 倍 线电流在相位上滞后于后续相电流30°



## △ 形连接相线电压电流关系 例题



例2 某对称三角形负载每相阻抗为(3+j4)Ω接于对称三相电源, 线电压  $\dot{U}_{AB} = 220\sqrt{3}\angle0^\circ$  V ,试求相电流  $\dot{I}_{BC}$  和线电流  $\dot{I}_{A}$  。

解:

$$\dot{I}_{AB} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z} = \frac{220\sqrt{3}\angle 0^{\circ} V}{(3+i4)\Omega} = 44\sqrt{3}\angle -53.1^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{BC} = \dot{I}_{AB} \angle -120^{\circ} = 44\sqrt{3} \angle -173.1^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{A} = \sqrt{3}\dot{I}_{AB} \angle -30^{\circ} = 132 \angle -83.1^{\circ} \text{ A}$$