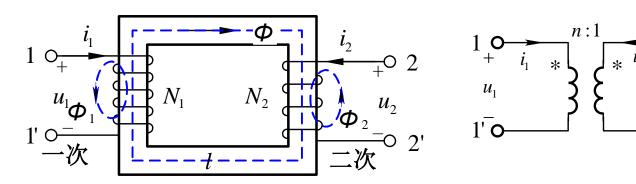


理想变压器是实际电磁耦合元件的一种理想化模型



$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n \; \text{\mathbb{R}} \; u_1 = n u_2$$

$$\frac{i_1}{i_2} = -\frac{N_2}{N_1} = -\frac{1}{n}$$
 \vec{x} $i_1 = (-1/n)i_2$



理想化认为

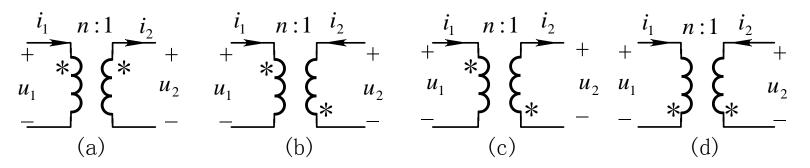
- 1) 铁心的磁导率无穷大 $\mu \rightarrow \infty$
- 2) 每个线圈的漏磁通为零,即两个线圈为全耦合 $\Psi_1 = N_1 \Phi$, $\Psi_2 = N_2 \Phi$
- 3) 线圈电阻为零,端口电压等于感应电动势

$$u_1 = \frac{\mathrm{d}\Psi_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = N_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t}, \qquad u_2 = \frac{\mathrm{d}\Psi_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = N_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

4) 铁心的损耗为零

$$\iint_{l} \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = N_{1} \boldsymbol{i}_{1} + N_{2} \boldsymbol{i}_{2} = 0$$





对应的特性方程 (注意符号)

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ i_1 = \frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_1 = -nu_2 \\ i_1 = \frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_1 = -nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_1 = -nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_1 = -nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$
(a) (b) (c) (d)



理想变压器输入的总功率为

$$p = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = (nu_2)(-\frac{i_2}{n}) + u_2 i_2 = -u_2 i_2 + u_2 i_2 = 0$$

说明: 变压器元件不仅是无源的,而且每一瞬间输入功率等于输出功率,即传输过程中既无能量的损耗,也无能量的存储,属于非能元件。

理想变压器 特性方程

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\dot{I}_2/n \end{cases}$$