第10章 含有耦合电感的电路

本章重点

10.1	互感
10.2	含有耦合电感电路的计算
10.3	耦合电感的功率
10.4	变压器原理
10.5	理想变压器



●重点

- 1.互感和互感电压
- 2.有互感电路的计算
- 3.变压器和理想变压器原理



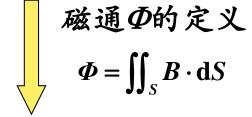
互感和互感电压(Mutual Inductance)

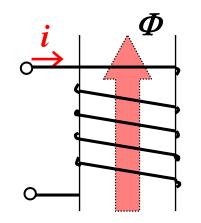
复习一一电感(inductance)

载流回路中 的电流*i* 安培环路定律

$$\int_{L} B \cdot \mathrm{d}l = \mu \sum_{i \text{int}} i_{i \text{int}}$$

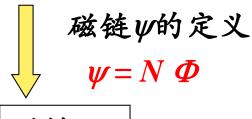
磁感应强度B





$$L = \frac{\psi}{i}$$

磁通 Φ



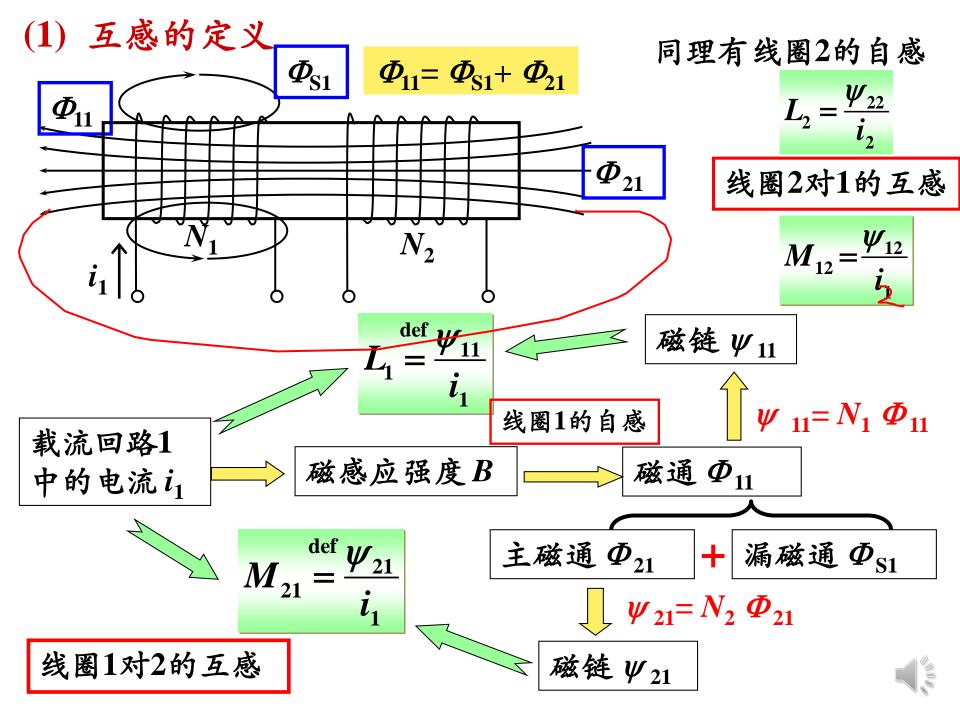
磁链 Ψ

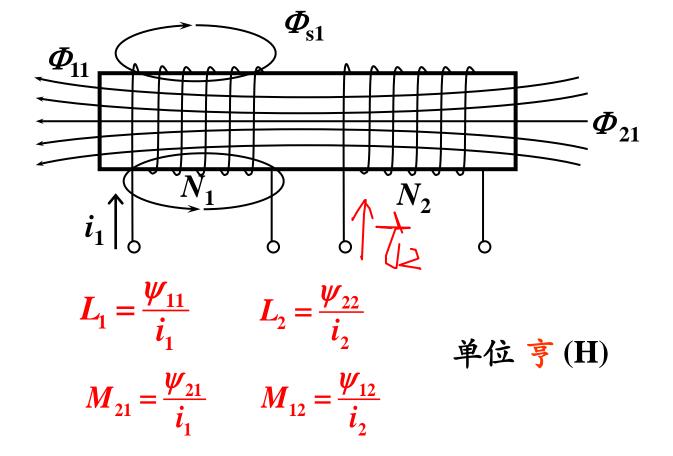


10.1 互感

耦合电感元件属于多端元件,在实际电路中,如收音机、电视机中的中周线圈、振荡线圈,整流电源里使用的变压器等都是耦合电感元件,熟悉这类多端元件的特性,掌握包含这类多端元件的电路问题的分析方法是非常必要的。







当两个线圈都有电流时,每一线圈的磁链为自磁链 与互磁链的代数和:

$$\psi_{1} = \psi_{11} \pm \psi_{12} = L_{1}i_{1} \pm M_{12}i_{2}$$

$$\psi_{2} = \psi_{22} \pm \psi_{21} = L_{2}i_{2} \pm M_{21}i_{1}$$



(2) 互感的性质

 $M \propto N_1 N_2 \quad (L \propto N^2)$

- 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。
- c) L总为正值,M值有正有负。



2. 耦合系数

用耦合系数 表示两个线圈 磁耦合的紧密程度。

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \le 1$$

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M^2}{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(Mi_1)(Mi_2)}{L_1 i_1 L_2 i_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\psi_{12} \psi_{21}}{\psi_{11} \psi_{22}}} \le 1$$

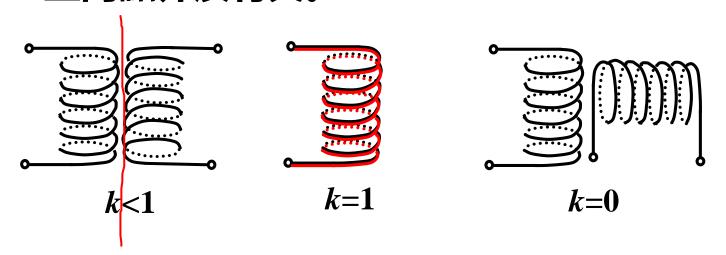
k=1 **称全耦合:** 漏磁 $\Phi_{s1} = \Phi_{s2} = 0$

满足: $\Phi_{11} = \Phi_{21}$, $\Phi_{22} = \Phi_{12}$





耦合系数k与线圈的结构、相互几何位置、 空间磁介质有关。



互感现象

→ 利用——变压器:信号、功率传递

避免——干扰

克服: 合理布置线圈相互位置或增加屏蔽减少互感作用。



3. 耦合电感上的电压、电流关系

当*i*₁为时变电流时,磁通也将随时间变化,从 而在线圈两端产生感应电压。

当 i_1 、 u_{11} 、 u_{21} 方向与 Φ 符合右手螺旋时,根据电磁感应定律和楞次定律:

$$u_{11} = \frac{d\Psi_{11}}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$u_{21} = \frac{d\Psi_{21}}{dt} = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d\Psi_{21}}{dt} = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d\Psi_{21}}{dt} = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

当两个线圈同时通以电流时,每个线圈两端的电 压均包含自感电压和互感电压。



$$\begin{cases} \psi_{1} = \psi_{11} \pm \psi_{12} = L_{1}i_{1} \pm M_{12}i_{2} \\ \psi_{2} = \psi_{22} \pm \psi_{21} = L_{2}i_{2} \pm M_{21}i_{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{1} = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_{1}\frac{di_{1}}{dt} \pm M\frac{di_{2}}{dt} \\ u_{2} = u_{21} + u_{22} = \pm M\frac{di_{1}}{dt} + L_{2}\frac{di_{2}}{dt} \end{cases}$$

在正弦交流电路中, 其相量形式的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 \pm j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = \pm j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

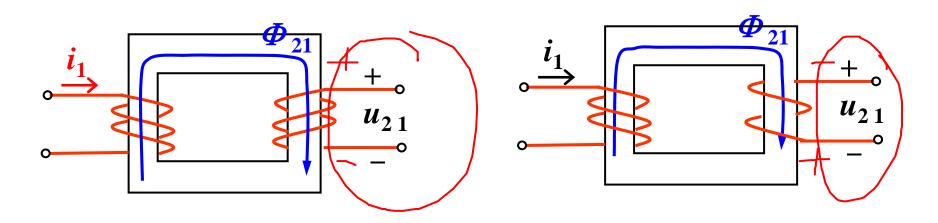




$$\begin{cases} u_{1} = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_{1} \frac{di_{1}}{dt} \pm M \frac{di_{2}}{dt} \\ u_{2} = u_{21} + u_{22} = \pm M \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt} \end{cases}$$

两线圈的自磁链和互磁链相助,互感电压取正,否则取负。表明互感电压的正、负:

- (1) 与电流的参考方向有关;
- (2) 与线圈的相对位置和绕向有关。



 i_1, Φ_{21} 右手螺旋定则

型21, U21,右手螺旋定则



4.互感线圈的同名端

对自感电压,当u, i 取关联参考方向,u, i 与 Φ 符合右螺旋定则,其表达式为:

$$u_{11} = \frac{d\Psi_{11}}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\Phi_{11}}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + u_{11} - \frac{i_1}{u_{11}}$$

上式说明,对于自感电压由于电压电流为同一线圈上的,只要参考方向确定了,其数学描述便可容易地写出,可不用考虑线圈绕向。



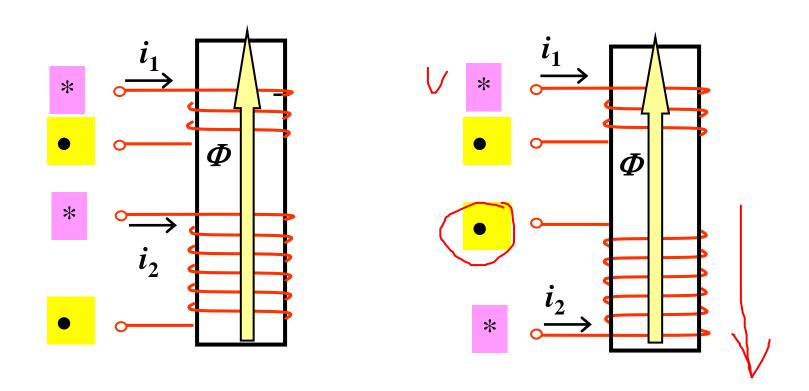
对互感电压,因产生该电压的电流在另一线圈上,因此,要确定其符号,就必须知道两个线圈的绕向。这在电路分析中显得很不方便。为解决这个问题引入同名端的概念。

同名端

当两个电流分别从两个线圈的对应端子同时流入或流出,若所产生的磁通相互加强时,则这两个对应端子称为两互感线圈的同名端。

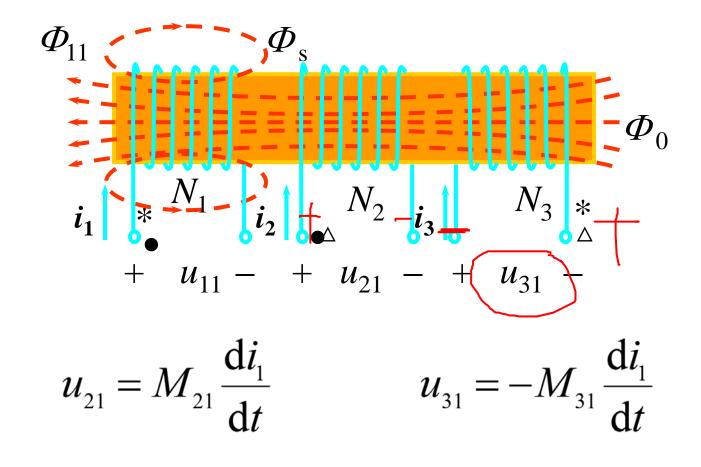


需要解决的问题1:如何根据绕法确定同名端?



注意:线圈的同名端必须两两确定。



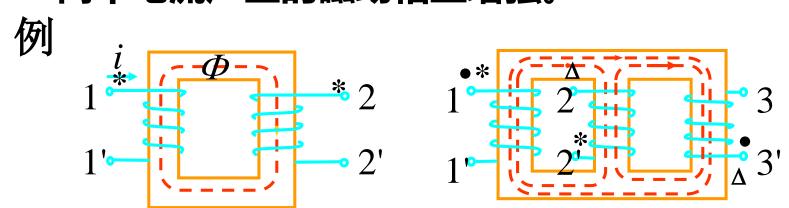






需要解决的问题2:除了绕向,如何通过实验方法判断同名端?

(1)当两个线圈中电流同时由同名端流入(或流出)时, 两个电流产生的磁场相互增强。

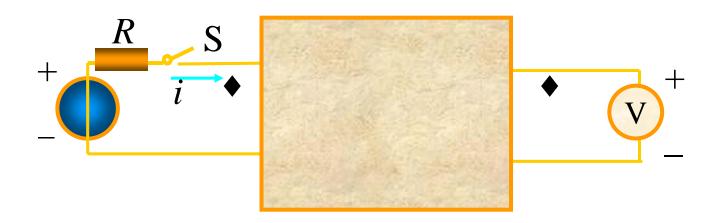


(2)当随时间增大的时变电流从一线圈的一端流入时,将会引起另一线圈相应同名端的电位升高。

$$u_{21} = M_{21} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 $u_{31} = -M_{31} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$



同名端的实验测定:



如图电路,当闭合开关 S 时,i 增加,

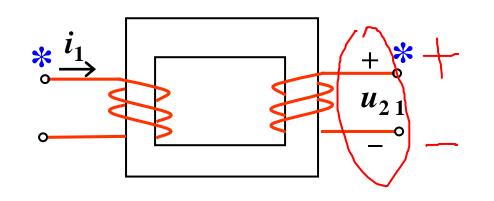
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} > 0$$
, $u_{22'} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} > 0$ 电压表正偏。

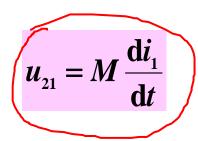
当两组线圈装在黑盒里,只引出四个端线组,要确定其同名端,就可以利用上面的结论来加以判断。

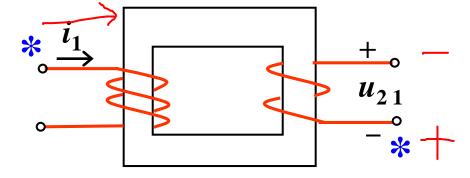


有怎样的记忆方法。

需要解决的问题3:如何根据同名端确定互感电压?







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

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。

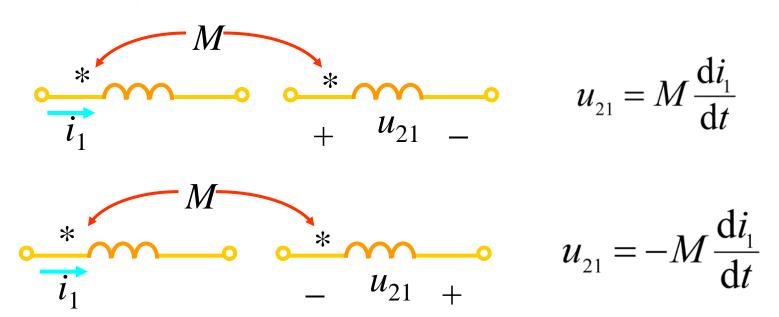
则
$$u = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$





由同名端及u、i参考方向确定互感线圈的特性方程

有了同名端,表示两个线圈相互作用时,就不需考虑实际绕向,而只画出同名端及*u、i*参考方向即可。





$$\frac{i_1}{i_1} = M_1 + M_1 + M_2 + M_1 + M_2 + M$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$u_{2} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{3} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{4} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{5} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

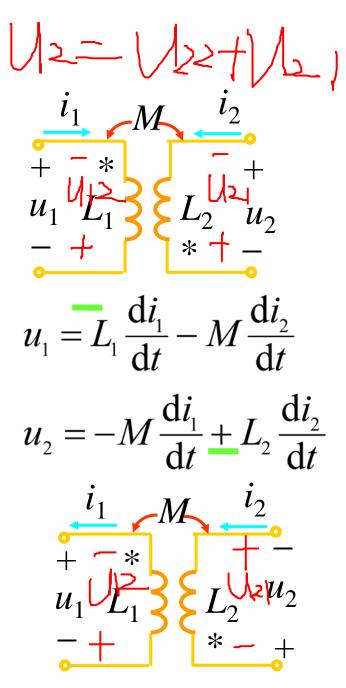
$$u_{7} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{1} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{2} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{3} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{4} = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$



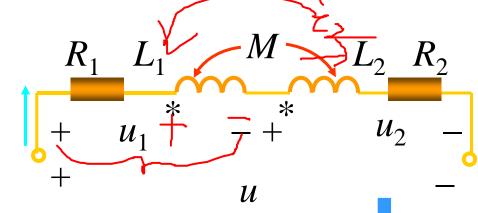
出 冬 电 电 压、 电 关 系 式



10.2 含有耦合电感电路的计算

1. 耦合电感的串联

①顺接串联



$$u = R_1 i + L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + R_2 i$$

$$= (R_1 + R_2)i + (L_1 + L_2 + 2M)\frac{di}{dt}$$

$$=Ri+L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

去耦等效电路

$$R = R_1 + R_2$$
 $L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$



②反接串联

$$u = R_{1}i + L_{1}\frac{di}{dt} - M\frac{di}{dt} + L_{2}\frac{di}{dt} - M\frac{di}{dt} + R_{2}i$$

$$= (R_{1} + R_{2})i + (L_{1} + L_{2} - 2M)\frac{di}{dt} = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt}$$

$$R = R_{1} + R_{2} \quad L = L_{1} + L_{2} - 2M$$



互感的测量方法:

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

 $L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$

顺接一次,反接一次,就可以测出互感:

$$M = \frac{L_{\parallel} - L_{\boxtimes}}{4}$$

全耦合时
$$M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

$$L = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M$$

$$= L_1 + L_2 \pm 2\sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

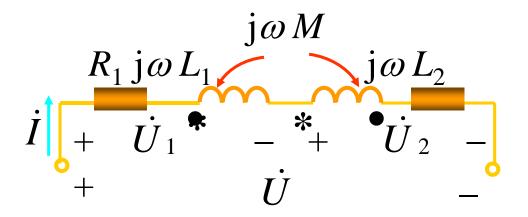
$$= (\sqrt{L_1} \pm \sqrt{L_2})^2$$

当
$$L_1=L_2$$
 时, $M=L$

$$L= \begin{cases} 4M & 顺接 \\ 0 & 反接 \end{cases}$$

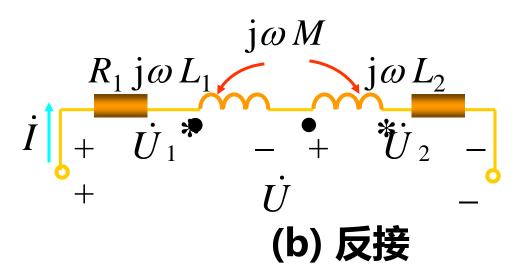


在正弦激励下:



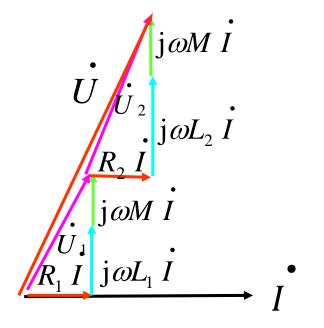
$$\dot{U} = (R_1 + R_2)\dot{I} + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)\dot{I}$$

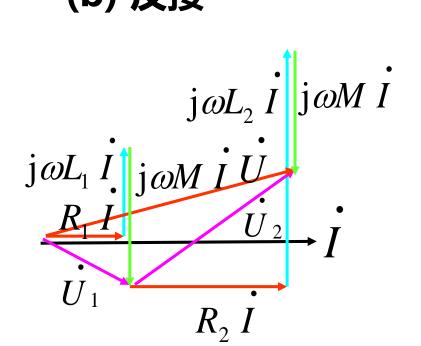




相量图:

(a) 顺接

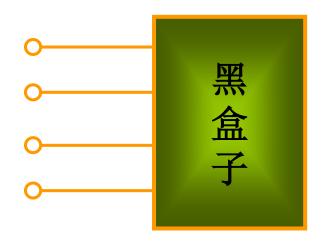






思考题

同名端的实验测定:



两互感线圈装在黑盒子里,只引出四个端子,现在手头有一台交流信号源及一只万用表,试用试验的方法判别两互感线圈的同名端。



2. 耦合电感的并联

①同侧并联

$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ u = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ i = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$$

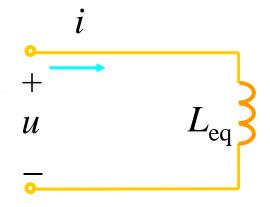
解得u, i 的关系:

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



$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} \ge 0$$

去耦等效电路



如全耦合: $L_1L_2=M^2$

当
$$L_1 \neq L_2$$
 , $L_{eq} = 0$ (短路)

当
$$L_1=L_2=L$$
, $L_{eq}=L$ (相当于导线加粗,电感不变)



② 异侧并联

$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ u = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ i = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$$

解得u, i 的关系:

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

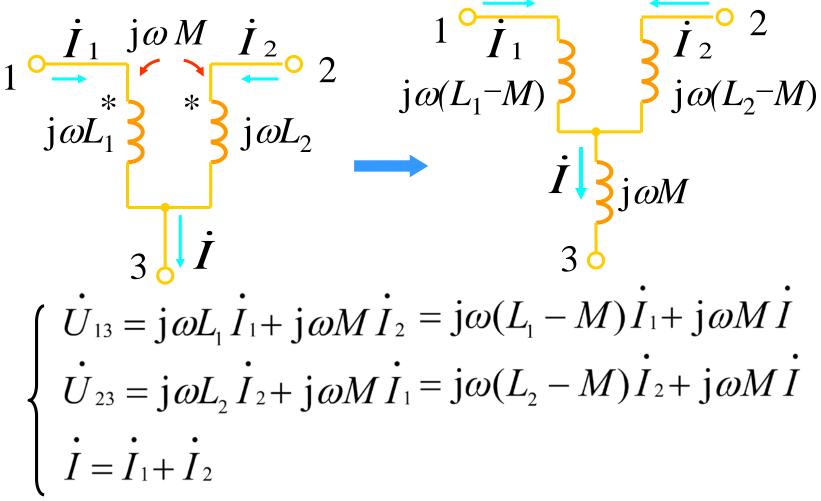
等效电感:

$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M} \ge 0$$



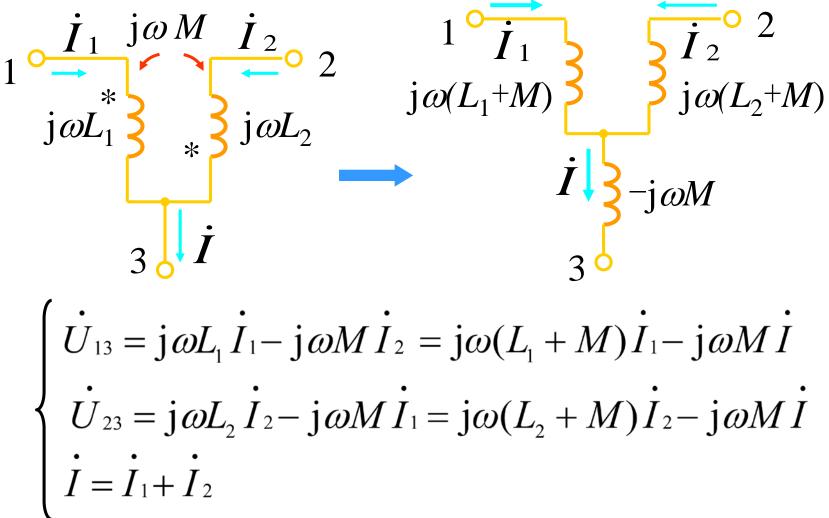
3.耦合电感的T型等效

①同名端为共端的T型去耦等效

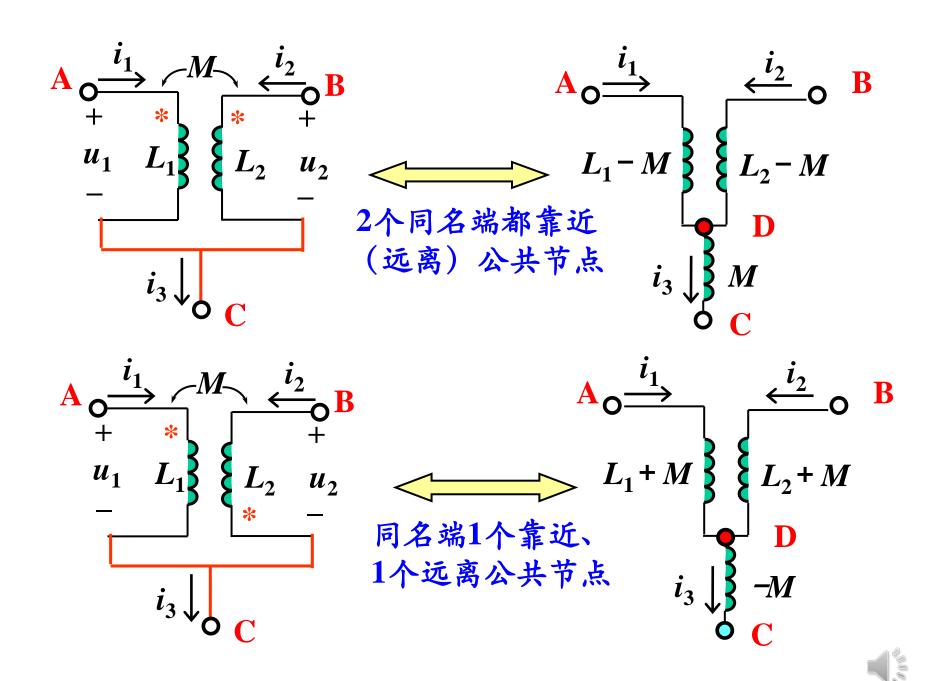




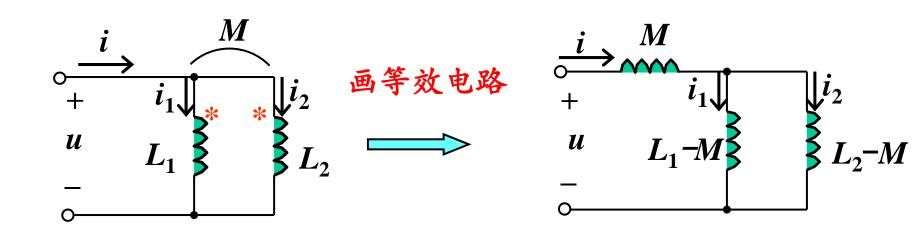
②异名端为共端的T型去耦等效







同侧并联电路的去耦等效分析

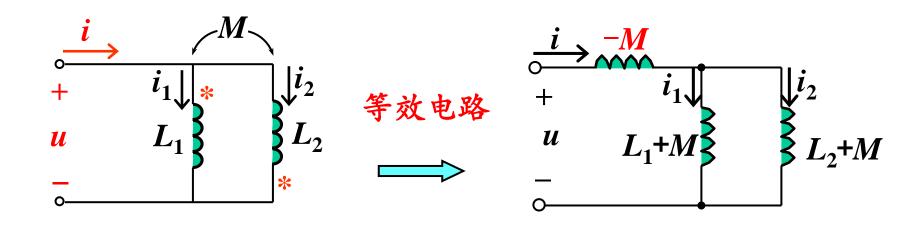


$$(L_1 - M) / (L_2 - M) + M$$

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



同理可推得 异侧并联电路的去耦等效分析

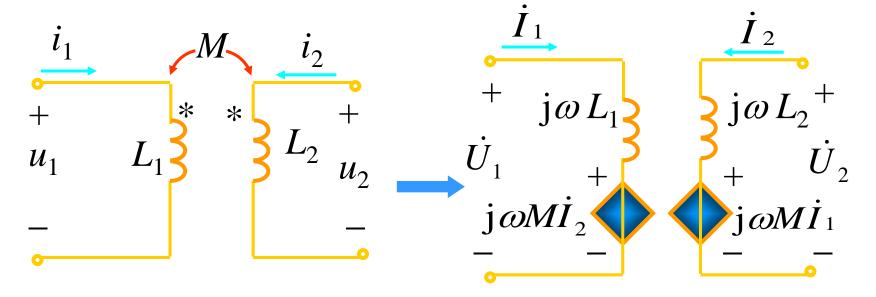


$$(L_1+M)//(L_2+M)-M$$

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



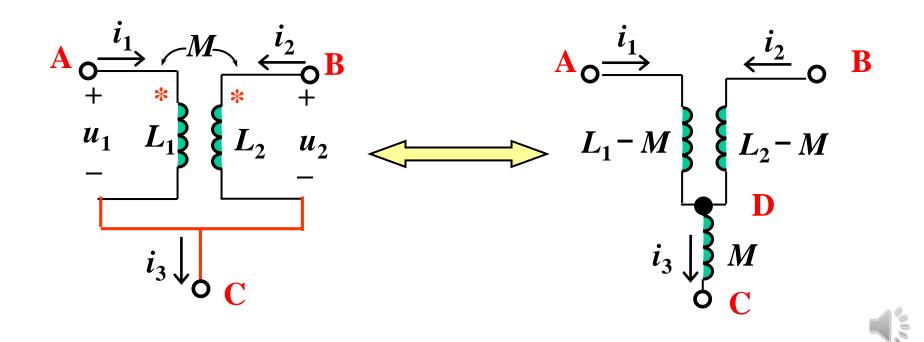
4. 受控源等效电路



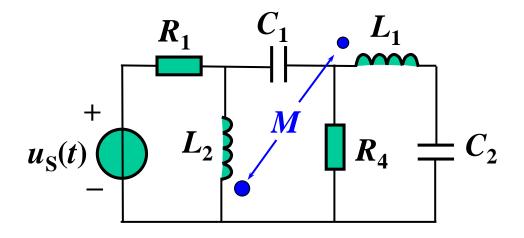
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$



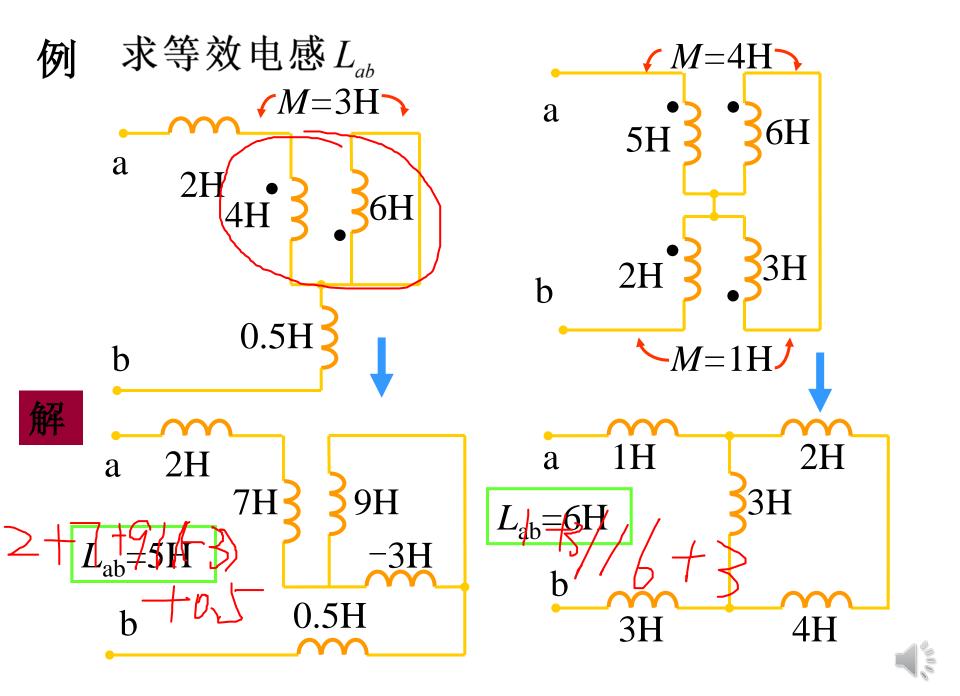
做各种去耦等效的目的是什么? 不用再考虑互感,不用再考虑同名端。 直接等效成自感的部分,互感的部分, 可以直接列写方程



去耦等效不是万能的



没有公共点,所以不能适用对偶等效, 三种串并联和T型,都是有公共节点的 这个时候还是要靠互感和同名端来计算

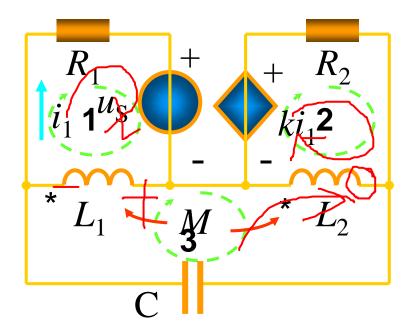


5. 有互感电路的计算

- ①在正弦稳态情况下,有互感的电路的计算仍应用 前面介绍的相量分析方法。
- ②注意互感线圈上的电压除自感电压外,还应包含 互感电压。
- ③一般采用支路法和回路法计算。



例 1 列写电路的 例 1 回路电流方程。

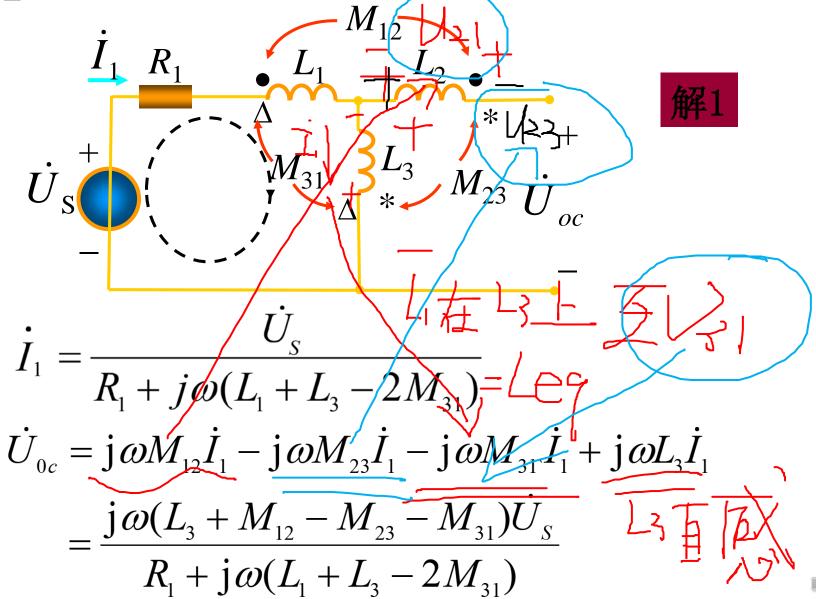


解

$$\begin{cases} (R_{1} + j\omega L_{1})\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{3} + j\omega M(\dot{I}_{2} - \dot{I}_{3}) = -\dot{U}_{S} \\ (R_{2} + j\omega L_{2})\dot{I}_{2} - j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{3} + j\omega M(\dot{I}_{1} - \dot{I}_{3}) = k\dot{I}_{1} \\ (j\omega L_{1} + j\omega L_{2} - j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}_{3} - j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2} \\ + j\omega M(\dot{I}_{3} - \dot{I}_{1}) + j\omega M(\dot{I}_{3} - \dot{I}_{2}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

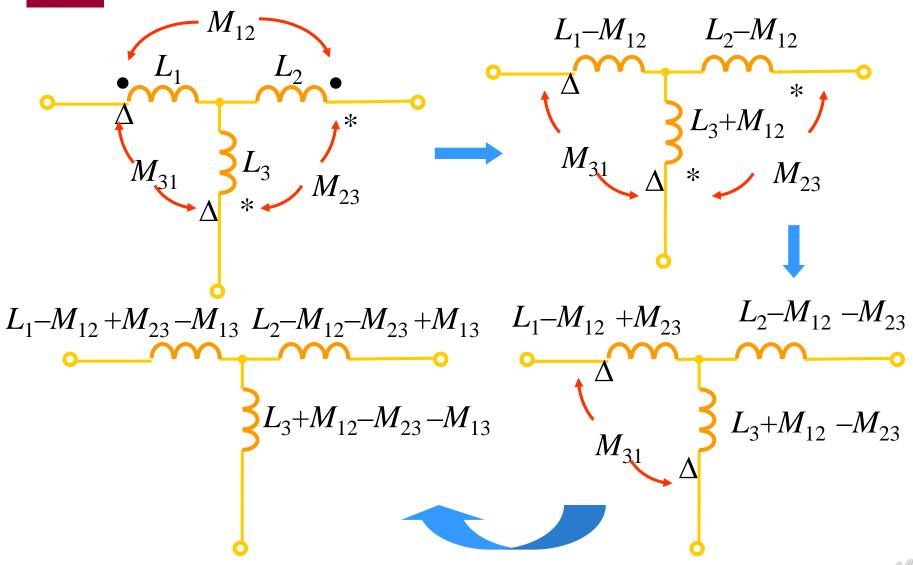


例2 求图示电路的开路电压。



解2

作出去耦等效电路, (一对一对消):





$$\dot{U}_{S} = \begin{array}{c} L_{1} - \dot{M}_{12} + \dot{M}_{23} - \dot{M}_{13} & L_{2} - \dot{M}_{12} - \dot{M}_{23} + \dot{M}_{13} \\ + \dot{U}_{S} & \dot{I}_{1} & \dot{I}_{2} - \dot{M}_{23} - \dot{M}_{13} \\ \dot{U}_{oc} & - & - \end{array}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{U_{S}}{R_{1} + j\omega(L_{1} + L_{3} - 2M_{31})}$$

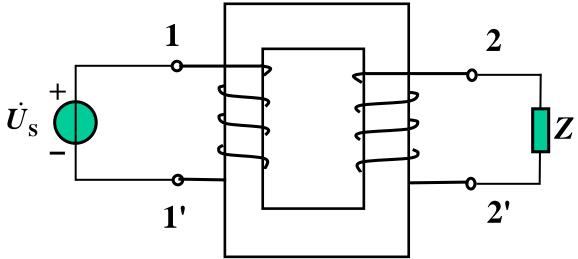
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{j\omega(L_3 + M_{12} - M_{23} - M_{31})\dot{U}_S}{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + L_3 - 2M_{31})}$$



10.4 变压器原理

(Transformer)

变压器由两个具有互感的线圈构成,一个线圈接 向电源,另一线圈接向负载,变压器是利用互感来 实现从一个电路向另一个电路传输能量或信号的器 件。当变压器线圈的芯子为非铁磁材料时,称空心 变压器。

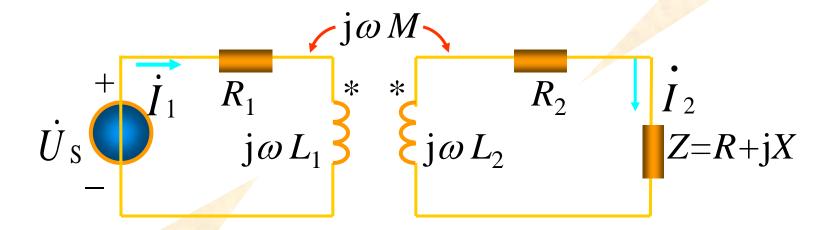


利用互感的作用来传递能量/信号

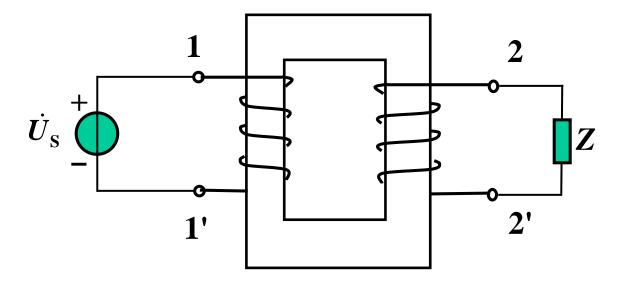
- 交流变压、变流 传送功率
- 电隔离 阻抗匹配

1.变压器电路(工作在线性段)

副边回路



原边回路





2. 分析方法

①方程法分析

回路方程:

$$\begin{cases} (R_{1} + j\omega L_{1})\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ -j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + (R_{2} + j\omega L_{2} + Z)\dot{I}_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Z_{11}=R_1+j\omega L_1, Z_{22}=(R_2+R)+j(\omega L_2+X)$$

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



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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} Z_{11}I_1 - j\omega M I_2 = U_S \\ -j\omega M I_1 + Z_{22}I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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



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

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{222} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{222} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{222} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{222} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{222} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{222} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{222} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s} + \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s} - \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s} - \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s} - \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{22}}$$

$$Z_{l} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2}}{R_{22} + jX_{22}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2} R_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}} - j \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2} X_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}} = R_{l} + jX_{l}^{U_{S}}$$

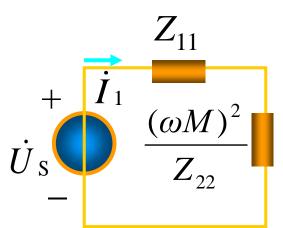
$$= \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}}$$

- Z₁ → 副边电路对原边电路的引入阻抗。
- R_{i} 引入电阻。恒为正,表示副边回路吸收的功率是靠原边供给的。
- $X_{l} \longrightarrow$ 引入电抗。负号反映了引入电抗与副边电抗的性质相反。



原边等效电路

引入阻抗反映了副边回路对原边回路的影响。 原副边虽然没有电的联接,但互感的作用使副边产 生电流,这个电流又影响原边电流电压。



$$Z_l = R_l + j X_l$$
 (引入阻抗)

副边电路通过互感反映在原边回路中的阻抗。

$$Z_{l} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2}}{R_{22} + jX_{22}}$$

原边等效电路

$$= \frac{\omega^2 M^2 R_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} - j \frac{\omega^2 M^2 X_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} = R_l + j X_l$$

当 $\dot{I}_2 = 0$, 即副边开路, $Z_{in} = Z_{11}$ 副边电流为零 在原边无互感

当
$$\dot{I}_2 \neq 0$$
, $Z_{in} = Z_{11} + Z_l$

副边无开路,原 ⁽ 边的电流不同



能量角度分析

$$R_{l} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2} R_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}} > 0$$

\dot{I}_{1} R_{1} + $\mathbf{j}\omega L_{1}$ \dot{U}_{S} R_{l} + $\mathbf{j}X_{l}$

原边看:

电源发出有功 = 电阻吸收有功 = $I_1^2(R_1+R_l)$

$$I_1^2R_1$$
 消耗在原边;

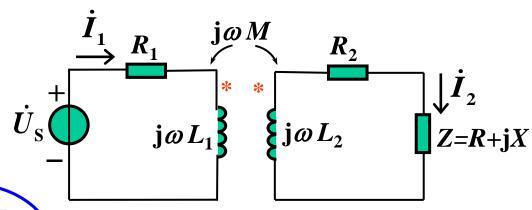
副边看:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{2} = \frac{\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{I}_{1}}{\boldsymbol{Z}_{22}}$$

副边吸收的有功

$$I_{2}^{2}R_{22} = I_{1}^{2} \times \frac{\omega^{2}M^{2}R_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}}$$
$$= I_{1}^{2}R_{l}$$

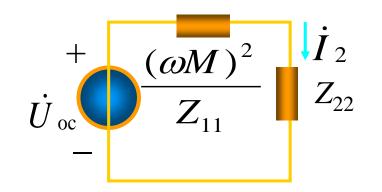
$I_1^2R_l$?



互感线圈实现了功率的传送



$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{j\omega M \dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{11}} = j\omega M \dot{I}_{1}$$



副边开路时,原边电流在副边 产生的互感电压。

副边等效电路

$$\frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{\cdots}}$$

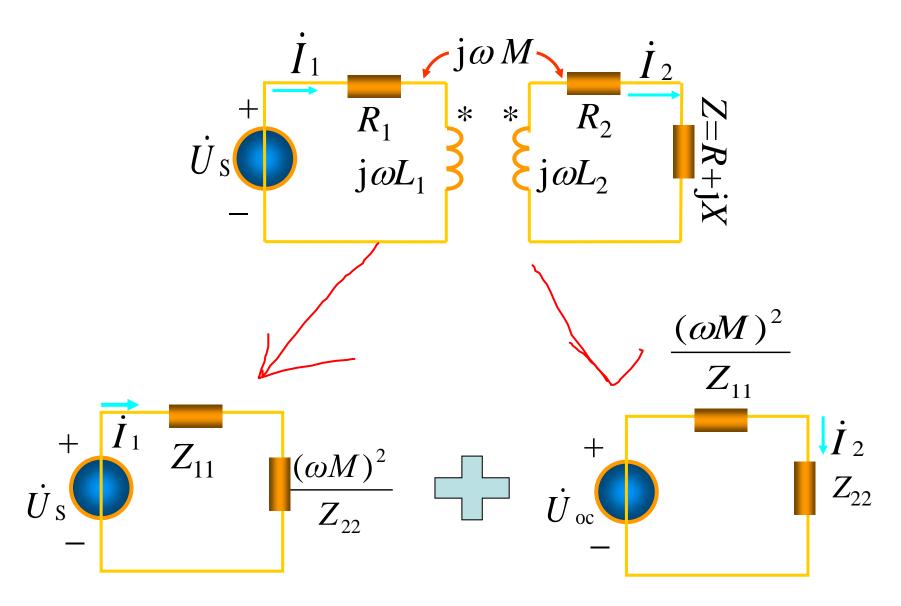
原边对副边的引入阻抗。











各自独立的电路模块



③去耦等效法分析

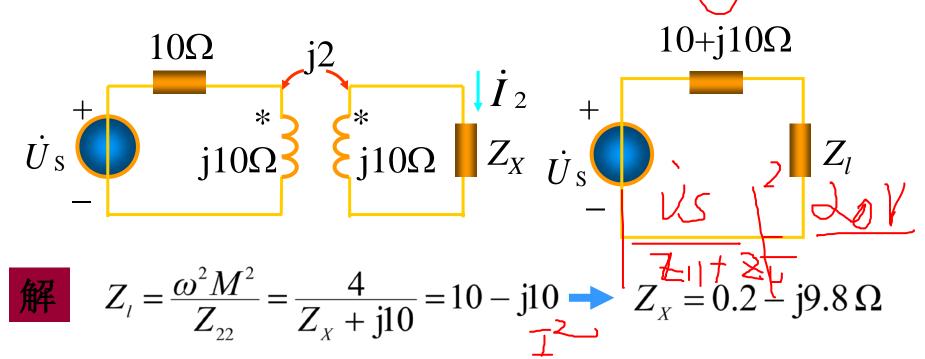
除了列方程,等效变换,无论原边还是副边,还可对含互感的电路进行去耦等效,再进行分析。



例1

已知 $U_{\rm S}=20~{\rm V}$,原边引入阻抗 $Z_l=10$ —j 10Ω .

求: Z_X 并求负载获得的有功功率.



负载获得功率:
$$P = P_{Rij} = (\frac{20}{10 + 10})^2 R_l = 10 \text{ W}$$

实际是最佳匹配: $Z_l = Z_{11}^*$, $P = \frac{U_s^2}{4R} = 10 \text{ W}$



例2
$$L_1$$
=3.6H, L_2 =0.06H, M =0.465H, R_1 =20 Ω ,

$$R_2$$
=0.08 Ω , R_L =42 Ω , ω =314rad/s, \dot{U}_s =115 \angle 0°V

求:
$$\dot{I}_1$$
, \dot{I}_2 .



应用原边 等效电路

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1$$
$$= 20 + j1130.4\Omega$$

$$Z_{22} = R_2 + R_L + j\omega L_2$$

= $42.08 + j18.85 \Omega$

$$= 42.08 + J18.85 \Omega$$

$$= X_{M}^{2} \qquad 146^{2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}^{+}$$
 \dot{U}_{S}^{+}
 \dot{I}_{S}^{2}
 \dot{I}_{S}^{2}

$$Z_{l} = \frac{X_{M}^{2}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{146^{2}}{46.11\angle 24.1^{\circ}} = 422 - \text{j}188.8\Omega$$



$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11} + Z_{l}}$$

$$= \frac{115 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + \text{j}1130.4 + 422 - \text{j}188.8} = 0.111 \angle (-64.9^{\circ}) \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\text{j}\omega M \dot{I}_{1}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\text{j}146 \times 0.111 \angle -64.9^{\circ}}{42.08 + \text{j}18.85}$$

$$= \frac{16.2 \angle 25.1^{\circ}}{46.11 \angle 24.1^{\circ}} = 0.351 \angle 1^{\circ} \text{ A}$$



解2

应用副边等效电路

$$\underline{\dot{U}_{\text{OC}}} = j\omega M \dot{I}_{1} = j\omega M \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{R_{1} + j\omega L_{1}} \dot{U}_{\text{oc}}$$

$$= j146 \times \frac{115 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j1130.4} = 14.85 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

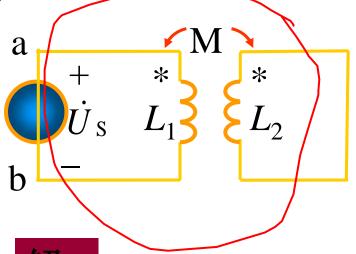
$$\frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{11}} = \frac{146^2}{20 + \text{j}1130.4} = -\text{j}18.85\,\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{OC}}{-j18.5 + 42.08 + j18.85} = 0.353 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$



 $(\omega M)^2$

例3 全耦合电路如图,求初级端ab的等效阻抗。



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

解1

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

$$Z_{22} = j\omega L_2$$

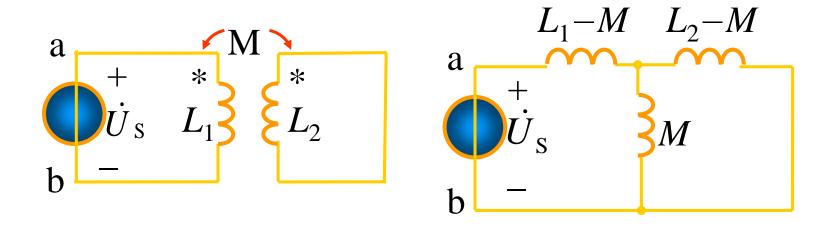
$$Z_{l} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}} = -j\omega \frac{M^{2}}{L_{2}}$$

$$Z_{ab} = Z_{11} + Z_{l} = j\omega L_{1} - j\omega \frac{M^{2}}{L_{2}}$$

$$= j\omega L_{1} (1 - \frac{M^{2}}{L_{1}L_{2}}) = j\omega L_{1} (1 - k^{2})$$



例3 全耦合电路如图,求初级端ab的等效阻抗。



解2 画出去耦等效电路

$$L_{ab} = L_1 - M + \frac{M(L_2 - M)}{L_2}$$

$$= \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_2} = L_1 (1 - \frac{M^2}{L_1 L_2})$$

$$= L_1 (1 - k^2)$$



10.5 理想变压器

理想变压器是实际变压器的理想化模型,是对互感元件的理想科学抽象,是极限情况下的耦合电感。

1.理想变压器的三个理想化条件

①无损耗 → ³

线圈导线无电阻

做芯子的铁磁材料的磁导率无限大。

②全耦合 \rightarrow $k=1 \Rightarrow M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$

③参数无限大
$$\longrightarrow L_{1,}L_{2,}M \Rightarrow \infty$$
, 但 $\sqrt{\frac{L_{1}}{L_{2}}} = \frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}} = n$



※ 沒意以上三个条件在工程实际中不可能满足,但在一些实际工程概算中,在误差允许的范围内,把实际变压器当理想变压器对待,可使计算过程简化。

2.理想变压器的主要性能

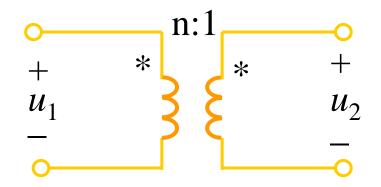
①变压关系

$$k=1 \rightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_{11} + \phi_{22} = \phi$$

$$u_1 = \frac{d\psi_1}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \qquad u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

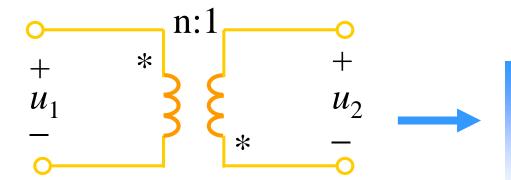


$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$





理想变压器模型



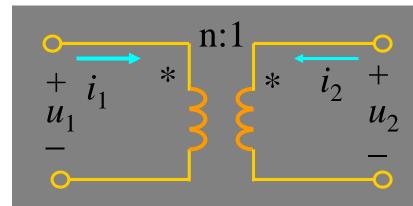
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = -\frac{N_1}{N_2} = -n$$



②变流关系

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$i_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{t} u_{1}(\xi) d\xi - \frac{M}{L_{1}} i_{2}(t)$$
 理想变



理想变压器模型

考虑理想化条件:

$$k = 1 \Longrightarrow M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

$$L_1 \Longrightarrow \infty, \sqrt{L_1/L_2} = N_1/N_2 = n$$

$$\frac{M}{L_1} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

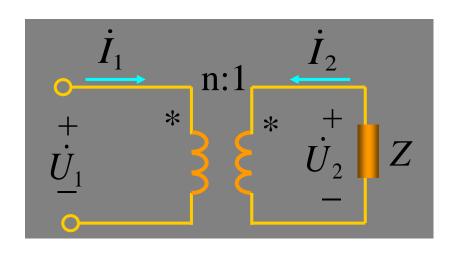
$$i_1(t) = -\frac{1}{n}i_2(t)$$





端流出,则有:

$$i_1(t) = \frac{1}{n}i_2(t)$$



③变阻抗关系

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

$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = n^2Z$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = n^2Z$$



④功率性质

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases}$$

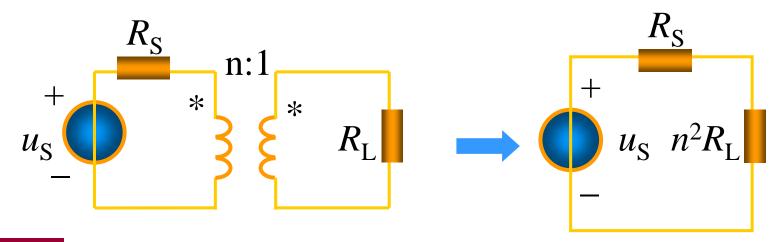
$$p = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = u_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{n} u_1 \times (-n i_1) = 0$$



- a)理想变压器既不储能,也不耗能,在 电路中只起传递信号和能量的作用。
- b) 理想变压器的特性方程为代数关系,医 此它是无记忆的多端元件。



回知电源内阻 $R_S=1k\Omega$,负载电阻 $R_L=10\Omega$ 。为使 R_L 获得最大功率,求理想变压器的变比n。

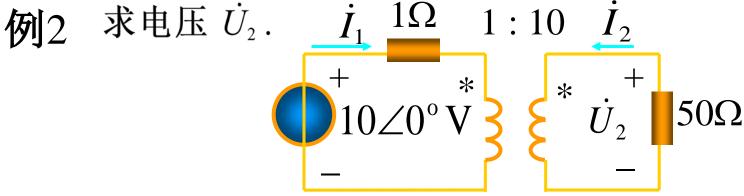


解应用变阻抗性质

当
$$n^2R_1=R_S$$
 时匹配,即 $10n^2=1000$

$$n^2=100, n=10.$$





方法1:列方程

$$\begin{cases}
1 \times \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{U}_{1} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \\
50 \dot{I}_{2} + \dot{U}_{2} = 0 \\
\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{1}{10} \dot{U}_{2}
\end{cases}$$

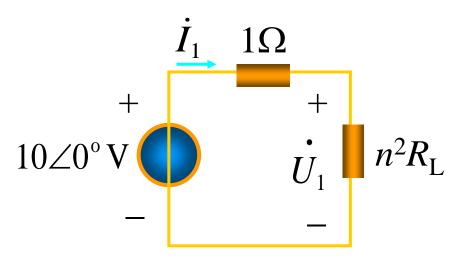
$$\dot{U}_{2} = 33.33 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = -10 \dot{I}_{2}$$



方法2: 阻抗变换

$$n^2 R_{\rm L} = (\frac{1}{10})^2 \times 50 = \frac{1}{2}\Omega$$



$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{1 + 1/2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{3} \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{n}\dot{U}_1 = 10\,\dot{U}_1 = 33.33 \angle 0^{\circ}\,\mathrm{V}$$



方法3: 戴维宁等效

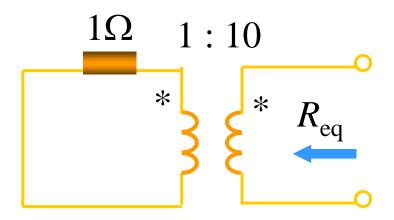
求 $\dot{U}_{
m oc}$:

$$\therefore \dot{I}_2 = 0, \quad \therefore \dot{I}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 10\dot{U}_{1} = 10\dot{U}_{S} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$



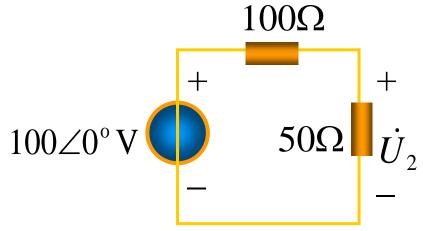
求 $R_{\rm eq}$:



$$R_{\rm eq} = 10^2 \times 1 = 100\Omega$$

戴维宁等效电路:

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + 50} \times 50 = 33.33 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$





已知图示电路的等效阻抗 $Z_{ab}=0.25\Omega$,求理想变

例3 压器的变比n。



应用阻抗变换

外加电源得:

$$Z_{ab}$$

$$3\dot{U}_{2}$$

$$1.5\Omega$$
*
*
$$\dot{U}_{2}$$

$$10\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U} = (\dot{I} - 3\dot{U}_2) \times (1.5 + 10n^2) \ \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_1 = (\dot{I} - 3\dot{U}_2) \times 10n^2 \\ \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \rightarrow \dot{U}_2 = \frac{10n\dot{I}}{30n + 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{10nI}{30n+1}$$

$$Z_{ab} = 0.25 = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1.5 + 10n^2}{30n + 1}$$

$$n=0.5$$
 $n=0.25$



例5 求电阻R 吸收的功率



应用回路法

$$\dot{I}_{1} \stackrel{1\Omega}{=} 1 \stackrel{1}{=} 1 \stackrel{1$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \dot{U}_{S} - U_{1}
2\dot{I}_{2} + \dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{2}
\dot{I}_{2} + 2\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S}
\dot{U}_{1} = n\dot{U}_{2}
\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_{2}$$

解得

$$\dot{I}_{3} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}(1/n + 2n - 1)}{3n + 2/n}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_S(1 - n/2)}{3n/2 + 1/n}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3$$

$$P = RI^2$$



Homework

10-4

10-12

10-15

10-17

10-18