# 第17讲 互感

一场赏心悦目的 电路探索之旅

今天课后会有 调查问卷 1 互感和互感电压

2 同名端

3 互感的去耦等效

纸笔计算器

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# 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

包括时域和相量域

# 1 互感和互感电压 (Mutual Inductance)

#### 复习——电感(inductance)

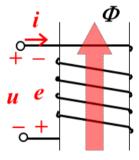
由电磁感应定律

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

 $i, \Phi$ 右螺旋

$$\Phi \rightarrow \Psi = N\Phi$$

e, $\Phi$ 右螺旋



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

 $L \propto N^2$ 

自己电流变化对自己 电压的影响

$$\overset{i}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset{\overset{\circ}{\longrightarrow}} \overset$$

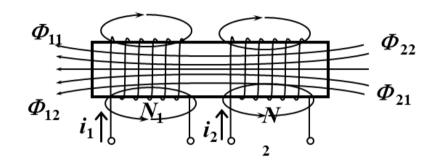
$$u = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

电感确定u-i关系无需考虑线圈绕向

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## 单选题 1分

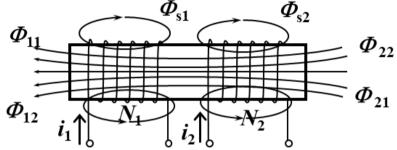
 $\Phi_{21}$ 的意思是?



- A 线圈1产生的磁通
- B 线圈1产生,过线圈2截面的磁通
- 线圈2产生的磁通
- 线圈2产生,过线圈1截面的磁通

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(1) 互感的定义 (课前预习)



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

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

线圈2的自感

线圈1对2的互感 
$$M_{21} = \frac{\psi_{21}}{i_1}$$
  $M_{12} = \frac{\psi_{12}}{i_2}$ 

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

线圈2对1的互感

 $M \propto N_1 N_2$ 

单位 亨 (H)

- (2) 互感的性质
  - 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。

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## (3) 耦合系数k (coupling coefficient)

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

 $k \le 1$ 

互感不大于两个自感的几何平均值。

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$$\boldsymbol{L}_{\!1} = \frac{N_{1}\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11}}{\boldsymbol{i}_{\!1}}$$

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

$$M_{21} = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{i_1}$$

$$M_{12} = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{12}}{i_2}$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = M$$

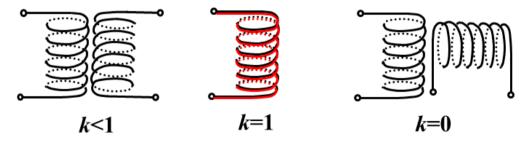
$$\Phi_{11} = \Phi_{S1} + \Phi_{21}$$

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

#### (3) 耦合系数k (coupling coefficient)

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

全耦合: k=1  $\phi_{S1} = \phi_{S2} = 0$ 



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市课堂 Rain Classroom

### 单选题 1分

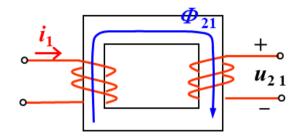
对于两个有耦合的电感线圈,假定其自(电)感分别为2mH和8mH,两者间可能的最大互(电)感为

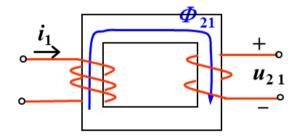
- A 2mH
- B 4mH
- 6mH
- 8mH

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己侧电流变化对对侧电压的影响

### (4) 互感电压





 $i_1, \Phi_{21}$  右手螺旋定则  $\Phi_{21}, e_{21}$ ,右手螺旋定则

互感电压的方向与 互感线圈的绕向有关!!  $i_1, \Phi_{21}$  右手螺旋定则  $\Phi_{21}, e_{21},$ 右手螺旋定则 由电磁感应定律

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

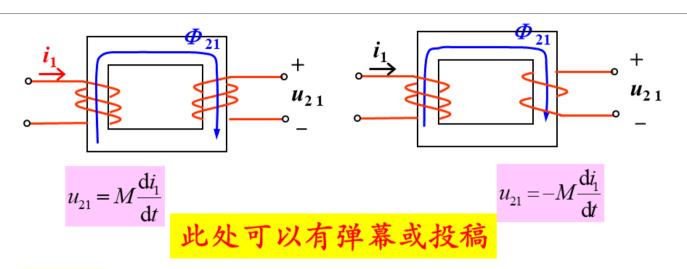
$$u_{21} = -e_{21} = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$e_{21} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi_{21}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -M\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{1}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

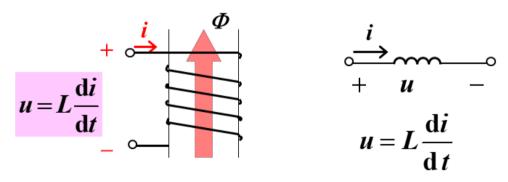
$$u_{21} = e_{21} = M\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{1}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

难道需要画绕向才能定电压吗?

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问题1: 如何规定 $i_1$ 和 $u_{21}$ 的参考方向关系,使得互感电压总是正的? OR  $i_1$ 的方向和 $u_{21}$ 的方向有一个怎样的约定的时候, $u_{21}$ 总是正的?

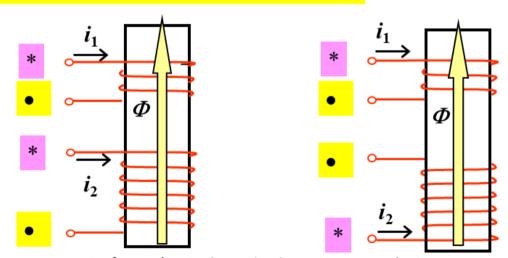


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# 3 同名端 (Dot Convention)

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。

#### 问题2: 如何根据绕法确定同名端?

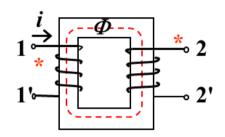


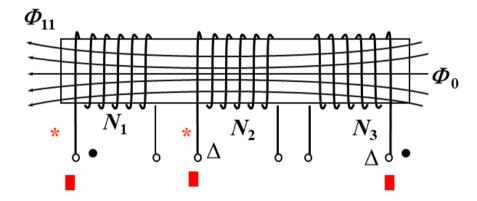
注意:线圈的同名端必须两两确定。

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雨课堂



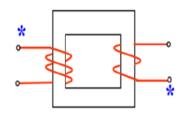




如果3个绕组根据线圈之间的两组关系可以确定另一组关系,则可以用3个点来代替6个点。

# 单选题 1分

### 如图标注的同名端是

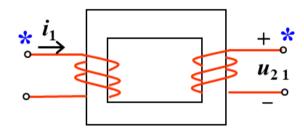


- A
- 正确的
- B 错误的

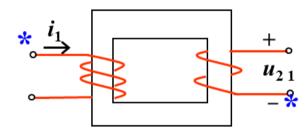
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# 问题3:如何根据同名端确定互感电压?



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



$$u_{21} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{1}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

标注同名端后, 无需绕向即可确定电压



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

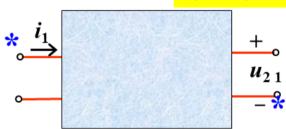
规律:

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

标注同名端后, 无需绕向即可确定电压



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

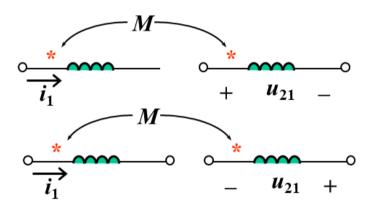
规律: 如果电流参考方向从同名端流入, 互感电压参考方向在同名端为正。

$$0 \quad u = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

重要!

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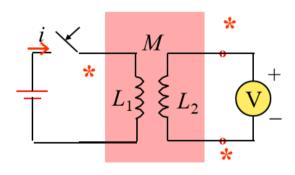


$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d} i_1}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

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

**1**7

# 问题4: 当两组线圈装在黑盒里,只引出四个端线,如何确定其同名端? 即如何在黑箱电感中用互感电压测量并确定同名端



电源接一组线圈 直流电压表接另一组线圈

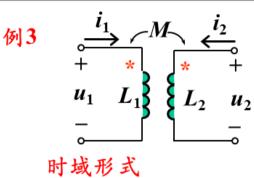
合K,i介,  $\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} > 0$ 

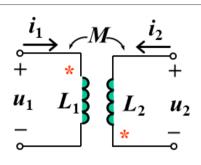
如果电压表+极接至同名端

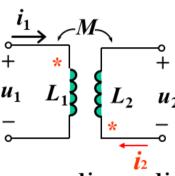
$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} > 0$$
 电压表正偏

如果电压表+极接至非同名端

$$u_{21} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} < 0$$
 电压表反偏







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

$$u_2 = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

时域形式
$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_2 = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

$$u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

在正弦稳态分析中, 其相量形式的方程为

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

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

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## 单选题 1分

#### 下列公式正确的是 "红包"

$$\dot{U}_{1} = j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}$$

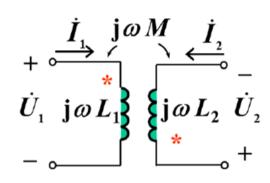
$$\begin{array}{ll}
\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\
\dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2
\end{array}$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}$$

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

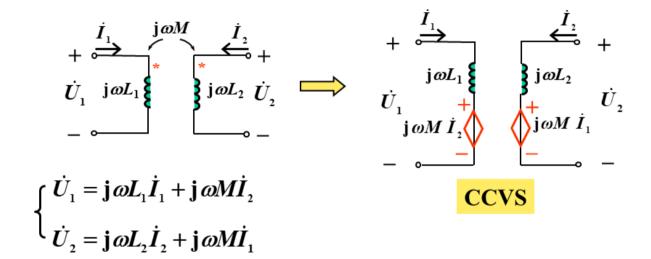
$$\dot{U}_2 = -j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$



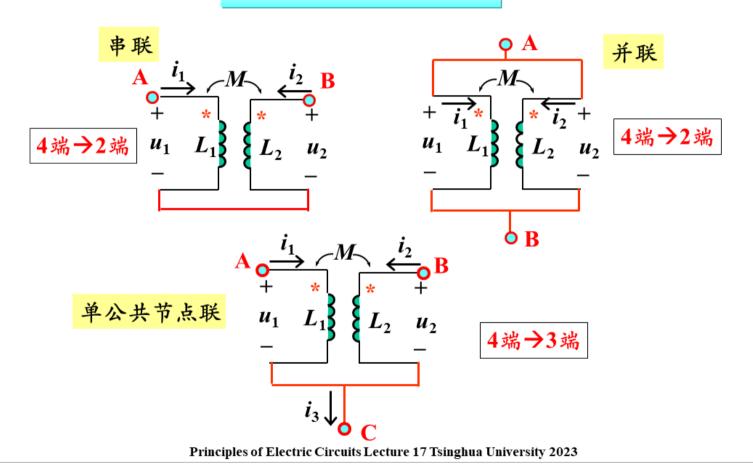
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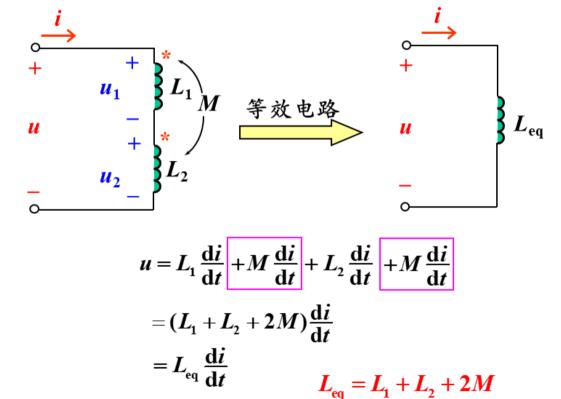
#### 互感线圈的等效电路



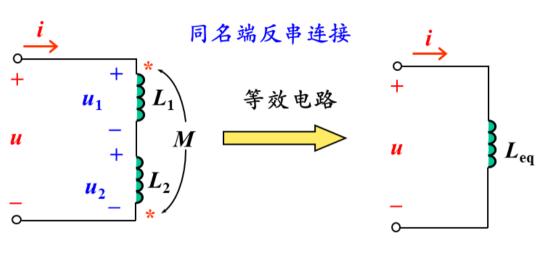
# 3 互感的去耦等效







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

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

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

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

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问题5: 你手头有一个电感测量装置(比如交流电桥), 如何测量两线圈之间的互感值?

$$L_{M0} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$
  $L_{K} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$ 

此处可以有弹幕或投稿

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$$L_{M0} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$
  $L_{K} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$ 

\*顺接一次,反接一次,就可以测出互感:

$$M = \frac{L_{10} - L_{12}}{4}$$

\* 全耦合  $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$ 

当
$$L_1=L_2=L$$
时, $M=L$ 

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## 单选题

1分

两电感线圈同名端顺串连接时电感值为10mH, 同名端反串连接时电感值为2mH。则其互感为

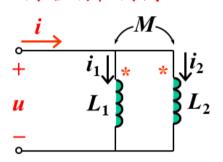
- **8 mH**
- **B** 2 mH
- 4 mH
- 5 mH

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#### (2) 互感线圈的并联

#### 同名端在同侧



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
M \\
\hline
i_1 \downarrow & * \\
L_1
\end{array}$$

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

#### 消去i<sub>1</sub>和i<sub>2</sub>,解得u,i的关系

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

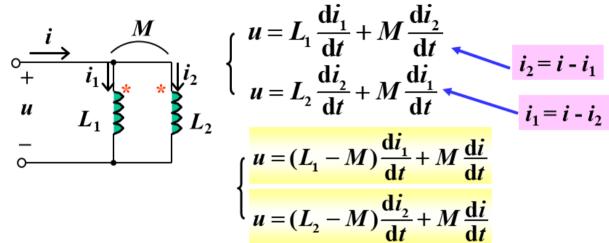
$$L_{\rm eq} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$



记不住

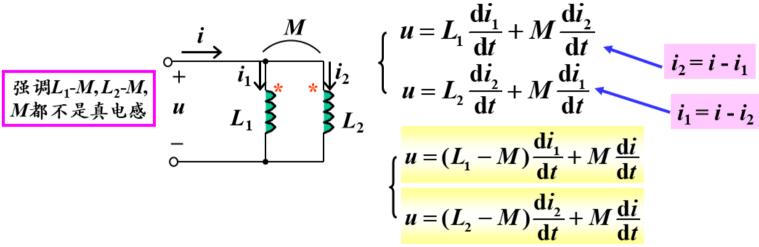
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#### 同名端在同侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析



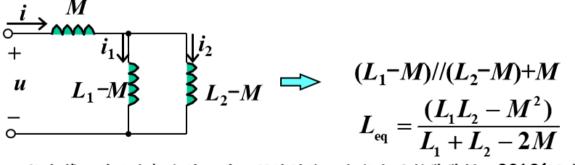
画等效电路 (投稿)

#### 同名端在同侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析



画等效电路

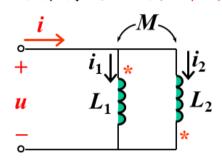
(投稿)



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(课外推送)

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同理可推得同名端在异侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析



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

#### 等效电路

$$(L_{1}+M)//(L_{2}+M)-M + i_{1}$$

$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_{1}L_{2}-M^{2})}{L_{1}+L_{2}+2M}$$

$$U = L_{1}+M$$

$$U = L_{1}+M$$

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## 单选题

1分

#### 该端口的去耦等效电感为



0.857 mH



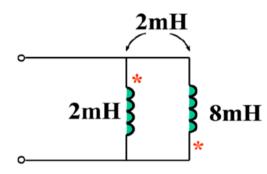
0.962 mH



4.857 mH

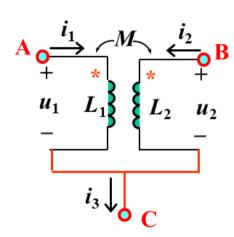


2 mH



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## (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

$$u_{AC} = u_1$$

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

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

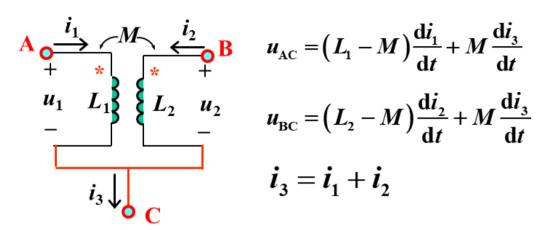
$$u_{BC} = u_2$$

$$i_3 = i_1 + i_2$$

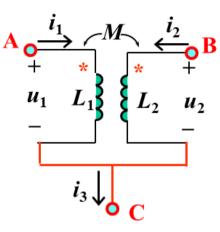
$$= L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

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

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等效电路

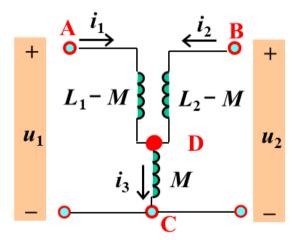


$$u_{AC} = \left(L_1 - M\right) \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_3}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_{\rm BC} = \left(L_2 - M\right) \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_3}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{i}}_3 = \dot{\boldsymbol{i}}_1 + \dot{\boldsymbol{i}}_2$$

等效电路



#### 强调:

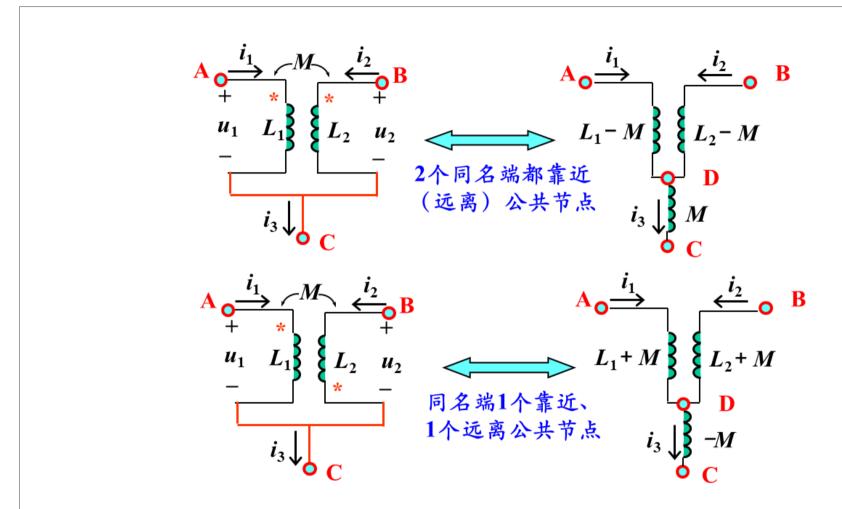
多了个节点D

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

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

 $L_1$ -M, $L_2$ -M,M都不是真电感

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而课堂 Rain Classroom

# 单选题

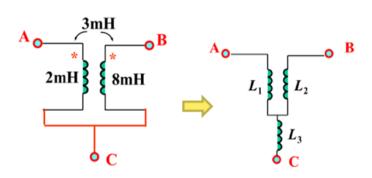
1分

如图所示,去耦等效电路中, $L_1$ 的感值为





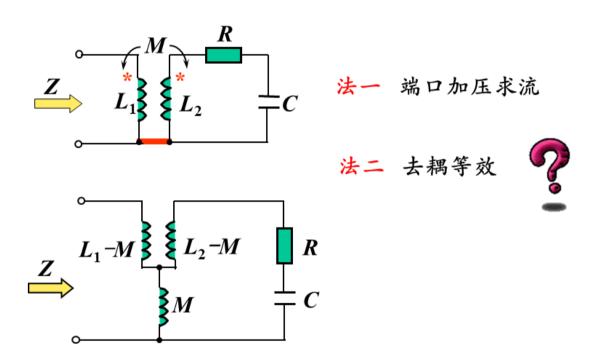
- 5mH
- 3mH



37

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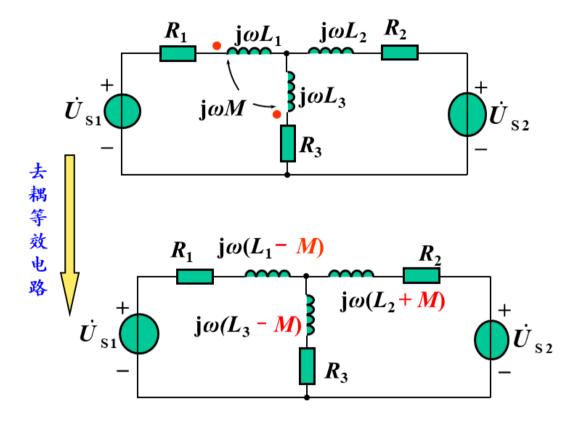
#### 例1 已知如图,求入端阻抗 Z=?



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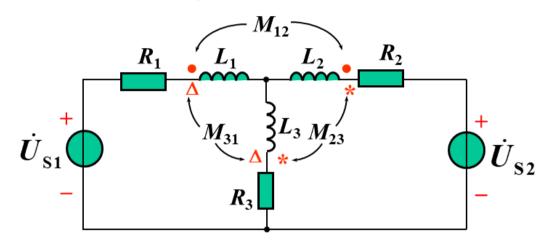


#### 例2 画出下图电路的去耦等效电路。



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#### 例3 列写电路的回路电流方程。

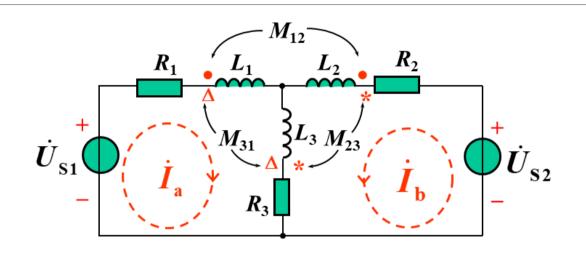


法1: 直接列写

法2: 去耦等效

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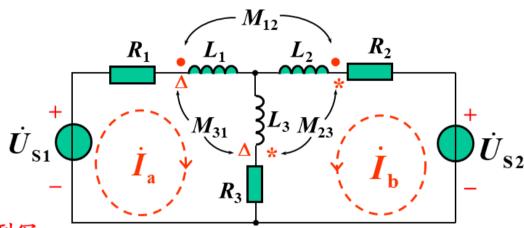




法1:直接列写 先不考虑互感 再补充互感电压

$$(R_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3 + R_3)\dot{I}_a + (R_3 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b$$

$$= \dot{U}_{s1}$$



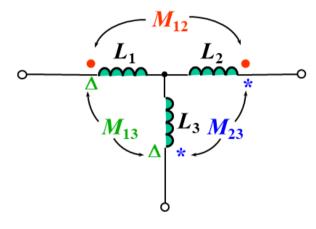
#### 法1: 直接列写

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

注意: ① 不丢互感电压项; ② 互感电压的正、负。

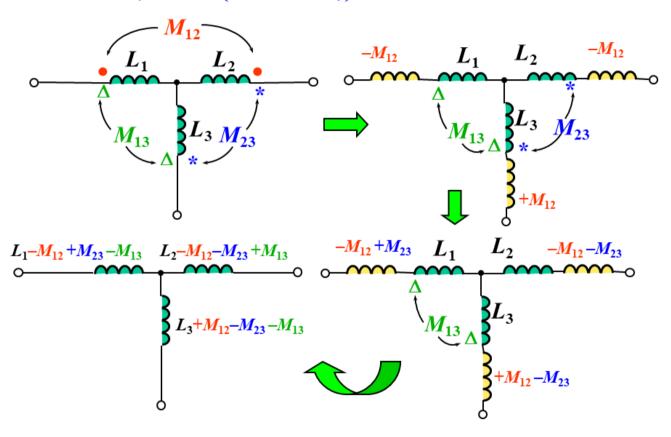
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## 法2 去耦等效电路(一对一对消)



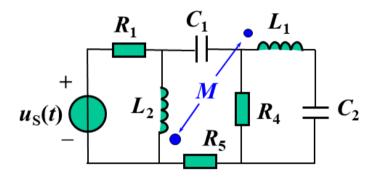


#### 法2 去耦等效电路(一对一对消)



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#### 去耦等效不是万能的



没有公共点

怎么办?

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