# 第16讲 正弦稳态电路的功率

1 瞬时功率

本节课需要用纸笔和复数计算器

2 平均(有功)功率

3 无功功率

4 复(数)功率

5 视在功率

各种功率的 定义是重点

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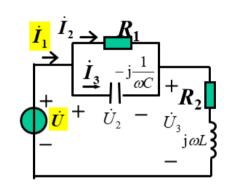
# 本讲重难点

- 有功(平均)功率/无功功率/复数功率/视在功率的定义式
- 功率因数及其补偿
- 功率表的接法和读数

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### 单选题 1分

已知 <u>Üİ<sub>1</sub> = 59.8 / 52.3° = 36.57 + j47.32</u> 下面叙述正确的是



- A 电压源发出功率 59.8∠52.3°W
- B 电压源发出功率 36.57W
- 电压源吸收功率 36.57W

无需计算 所有数据都已给出 仅需概念分析

什么也说明不了

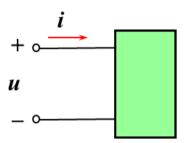
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# 1 瞬时功率 (instantaneous power)

课前预习

定义

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{u}\mathbf{i}$$
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{u}\mathbf{i}$ 
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{u}\mathbf{i}$ 

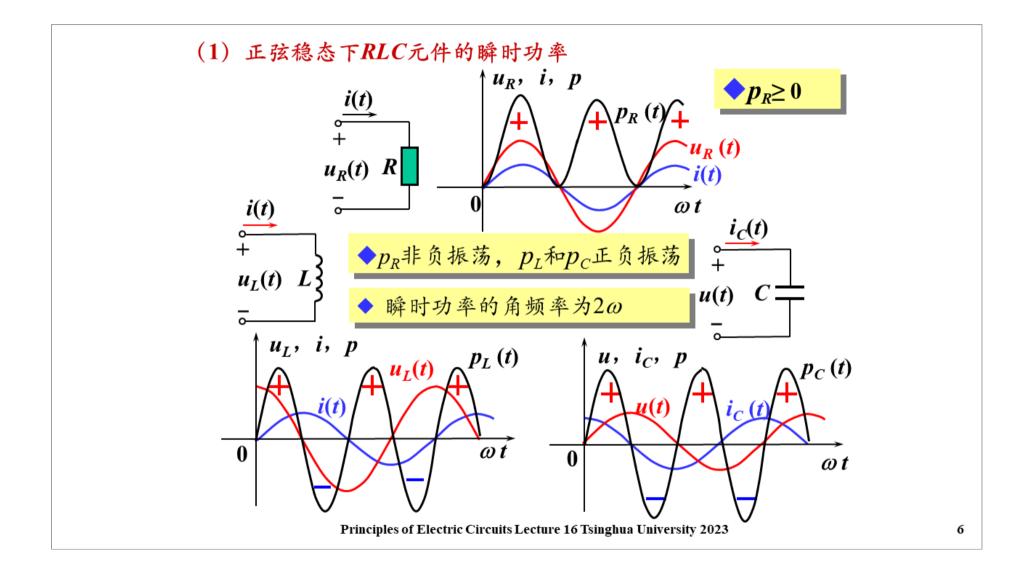


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### 单选题 1分

对于一个电容的两端施加50Hz工频电压, 其吸收的瞬时功率的频率为:

- $\bigcirc$  0 Hz
- **B** 50 Hz
- 100 Hz
- 200 Hz



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#### (2) 任意一端口网络吸收的瞬时功率

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

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$$
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\left(\sin\omega t\cos\varphi - \cos\omega t\sin\varphi\right)$$

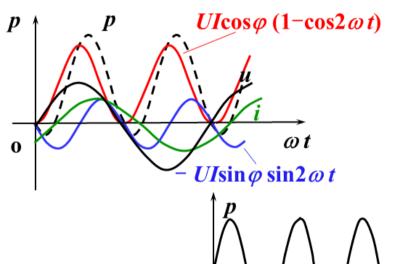
$$= 2UI \sin^2 \omega t \cos \varphi - 2UI \sin \omega t \cos \omega t \sin \varphi$$

$$=UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos2\omega t)-UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$$

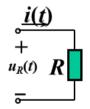
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 $p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$  $= UI\cos\varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$ 

不可逆部分 (类似R的瞬时功率) 可逆部分 (类似*L/C*的瞬时功率)



0



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### 2 平均功率

(1) 平均功率 (average power)  $u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$ 

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

定义: 瞬时功率的平均值。 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2I}\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

常以符号
$$P$$
来表示。  $p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$ 

=  $UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos 2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$ 

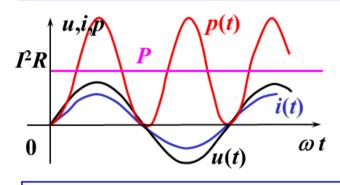
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p \mathrm{d}t = UI \cos \varphi$$

平均功率P的单位也是W(瓦)

平均功率守恒: 电路中所有元件吸收 的平均功率的代数和为零。

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纯电阻(电阻元件或等效纯阻性网络)条件下,  $\varphi=0^\circ$ 

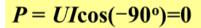


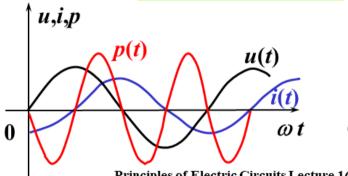
$$P = UI\cos\varphi = UI = I^2R = U^2/R$$

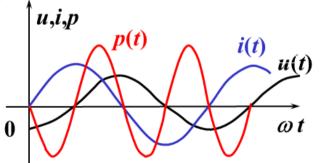
纯电感(电感元件或等效纯感性 网络)条件下, $\varphi=90^{\circ}$ 

纯电容(电容元件或等效纯容性 网络)条件下, $\varphi=-90^{\circ}$ 

$$P = UI\cos 90^{\circ} = 0$$







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$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p \mathrm{d}t = UI \cos \varphi$$

 $\cos \varphi$  称为功率因数;  $\varphi = \psi_{u} - \psi_{i}$ , 称作功率因数角。

对于无独立源网络, φ即为其等效阻抗的阻抗角。

一般地,
$$0 \le \cos \varphi \le 1$$

$$X > 0$$
,  $\varphi > 0$ 

感性, (电流)滞后(电压)的功率因数

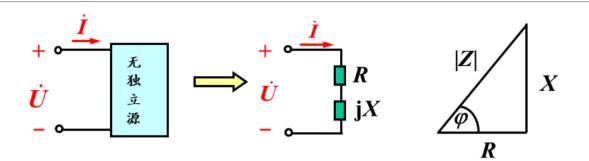
$$X < 0$$
,  $\varphi < 0$ 

容性, (电流)超前(电压)的功率因数

例 
$$\cos \varphi = 0.5$$
 (滞后),则  $\varphi = 60^{\circ}$ 

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$$P = UI\cos\varphi = |Z|II\cos\varphi = I^2|Z|\cos\varphi = I^2R$$

平均功率就是 消耗在电阻上的功率。



有功功率(active power)

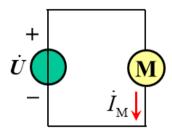
有功功率反映了阻抗中实部消耗的功率

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#### 例1 电动机如图, 求其电流 $I_{\mathrm{M}}$

U=220V,电动机 $P_{
m M}$ =1000W, $\cos arphi_{
m M}$ =0.8(滞后)



设 
$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$

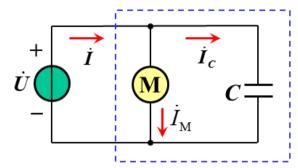
$$I_{\rm M} = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_{\rm M}} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.8} = 5.68$$
A

 $\cos \varphi_{\mathrm{M}} = 0.8$  (滞后) 即: 电动机的电流滞后电机电压

$$\varphi_{\rm M} = 36.9^{\circ}$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $\dot{I}_{\rm M} = 5.68 \angle -36.9^{\circ}$  A

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例2 在前题基础上, 电动机并联一电 容 $C=30\mu F$ ,已知f=50Hz, 求电源端看入虚线框中负载电路 的功率因数



解 
$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\cos \varphi_{\rm M} = 0.8$$
(滞后)

$$\cos \varphi_{\rm M} = 0.8$$
 (滞后)  $\dot{I}_{\rm M} = 5.68 \angle -36.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$ 

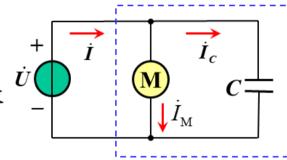
$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C220 \angle 0^\circ = j2.08A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_{M} + \dot{I}_{C} = 4.54 - \text{j}1.33 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^{\circ} \text{A}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos[0^{\circ} - (-16.3^{\circ})] = 0.96$$
 (滞后)

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例 已知: *U*=220V, *f*=50Hz, 电动机 $P_{\rm M}$ =1000W,  $\cos \varphi_{\rm M}$ =0.8 (滞后), C=30 $\mu$ F。 求虚线框中负载电路的功率因数



电动机的功率因数

$$\cos \varphi_{\rm M} = 0.8$$
 (滞后)

$$\cos \varphi_{\rm M} = 0.8$$
 (滞后)  $\dot{I}_{\rm M} = 5.68 \angle -36.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$ 

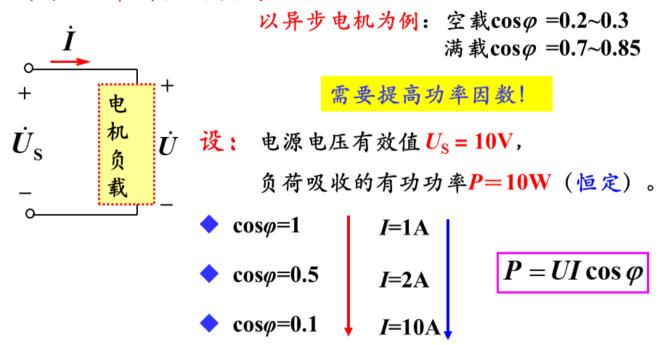
虚线框的功率因数

$$\cos \varphi = 0.96$$
 (滞后)  $\dot{I} = 4.73 \angle -16.3^{\circ} \text{A}$ 

在并入电容前后,从电源看入,虚线框所示负载的功率因数有什么变化? 这么干有什么好处吗?

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#### (2) 功率因数的提高



#### 功率因数低带来的问题:

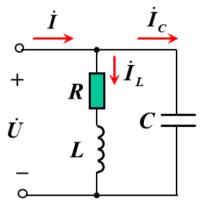
负载吸收相同有功功率时,(1)对电源有更高的要求(输出电流更大),(2)线路上的损耗随之增大。

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功率因数低的用电户尤其是用电大户,必须提高功率因数。

解决办法: 在用户端并联电容器; 改造用电设备。

原理分析 (并电容)



画相量图

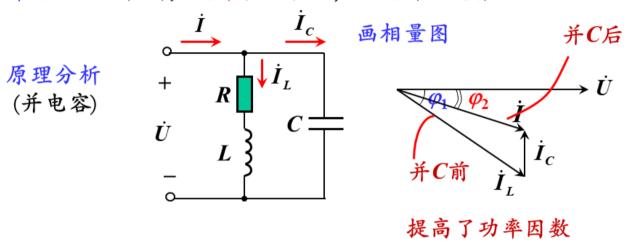
此处可以有投稿

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功率因数低的用电户尤其是用电大户,必须提高功率因数。

解决办法: 在用户端并联电容器; 改造用电设备。



一端口吸收的有功功率变了吗?

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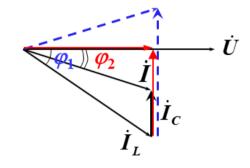
#### 补偿容量的确定

$$I_C = I_L \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi_2$$

$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_2}$$
 $I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_1}$ 
 $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{R} \\ \mathcal{L} \end{array}\right\}$  代入上式

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U}(\mathsf{tg}\varphi_1 - \mathsf{tg}\varphi_2)$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$



 $I_C = \frac{P}{U}(\operatorname{tg}\varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg}\varphi_2)$  补偿容量不同  $\begin{array}{c} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \\ \chi_4 \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \chi_4 \\ \chi_4 \\ \chi_4 \end{array}$ 

为什么? 弹幕

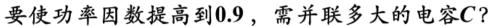
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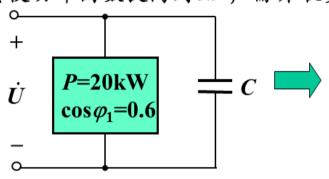
#### 补偿容量的确定

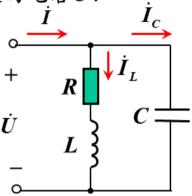
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例 已知f=50Hz, U=380V, P=20kW,  $\cos \varphi_1$ =0.6(滞后)。问:







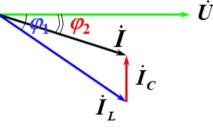
解 由  $\cos \varphi_1 = 0.6$  得  $\varphi_1 = 53.13^\circ$ 

由 
$$\cos \varphi_2 = 0.9$$
 得  $\varphi_2 = 25.84^\circ$ 

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^{2}} (tg\varphi_{1} - tg\varphi_{2})$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 10^{3}}{314 \times 380^{2}} (tg53.13^{\circ} - tg25.84^{\circ})$$

$$= 375 \,\mu\text{F}$$



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### 单选题 1分

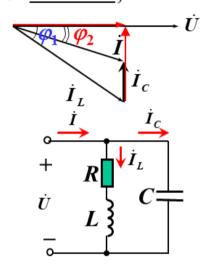
如图所示电路, 已知角频率为ω, 若要达到全补偿, 需要将 功率因数提高到\_\_\_\_\_,需要补偿电容C=\_\_\_\_\_



$$C = \infty$$

$$C = \frac{PL}{U^2R}$$

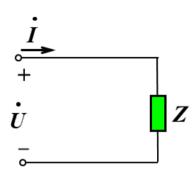
1, 
$$C = -\frac{PL}{U^2R}$$
  $\therefore C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$ 



$$\therefore C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$$

### (3) 有功功率的测量

• 难点: 要3个数值才能得到有功功率



$$P_{\text{W}} = UI \cos \varphi$$

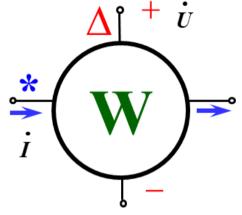
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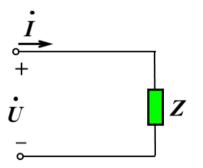
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### 功率表

功率表接线:如果接线方式是使得电流从"\*"端流入;电压线圈的" $\Delta$ "端接负载电压的正端  $\rightarrow$ 则功率表的示值反映的即为 $UI\cos(\psi_u-\psi_i)$ 

我们该如何接入功率表,使 其读数即为负载Z吸收的有 功功率? (投稿)

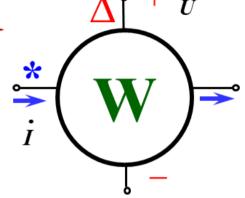




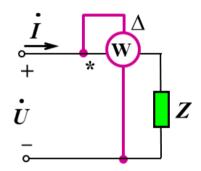
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### 功率表

(1) 功率表接线:如果接线方式是使得电流从"\*"端流入;电压线圈的" $\Delta$ "端接负载电压的正端  $\rightarrow$ 则功率表的示值反映的即为 $UI\cos(\psi_u-\psi_i)$ 



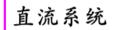
右侧功率表读数即为负载Z 吸收的有功功率



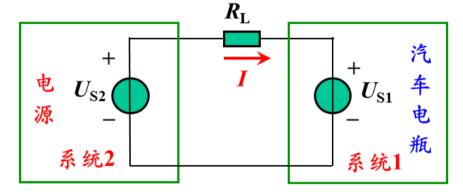
(2) 功率表量程:测量有功功率时,P、U、I均不能超量程。

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#### (4) 电力系统中有功功率的传输



$$I = \frac{U_{\text{S2}} - U_{\text{S1}}}{R_{\text{L}}}$$



系统1 (蓄电池) 吸收的功率

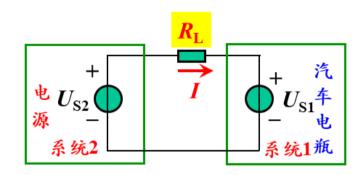
$$P = U_{S1} \frac{U_{S2} - U_{S1}}{R_{L}}$$
 系统2向系统1输出的有功功率取决于: 电压 $U_{S1}$ , $U_{S2}$  (以及二者之差)

- 线路电阻RL

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# 多选题 1分

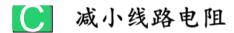
增加直流系统 输电功率的方法有:



系统1吸收的功率为

- A 提高电压等级
- B 增加系统间电压幅值差

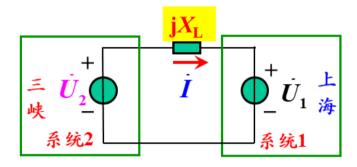
$$P = U_{\rm S1} \frac{U_{\rm S2} - U_{\rm S1}}{R_{\rm L}}$$



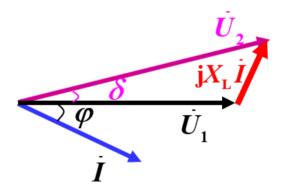
直流系统从电压高的向低的传输功率

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### 交流系统

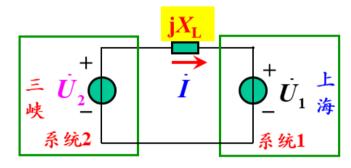


$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{2}=\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{1}+\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{X}_{\mathrm{L}}\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$

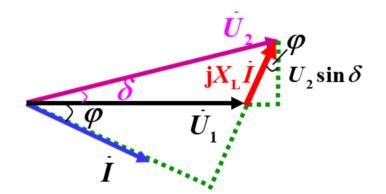


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### 交流系统



$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2 = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 + \mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{X}_{\mathrm{L}} \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$



#### 系统1吸收的有功功率

$$P = U_{1} I \cos \varphi$$

$$= U_{1} \frac{X_{L} I \cos \varphi}{X_{L}}$$

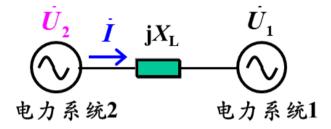
$$P = \frac{U_{1} U_{2} \sin \delta}{X_{L}}$$

系统2向系统1输出的 有功功率取决于:

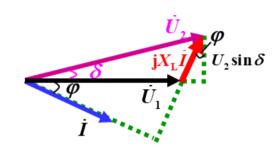
- 电压U<sub>1</sub>, U<sub>2</sub>相角差δ
- 线路电抗XL

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### 多选题 1分



增加交流系统输电有功功率的方法有:



红包

- A 提高电压等级
- 增加系统间电压幅值差
- 增加系统间电压相角差
- 减小线路电抗

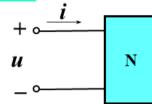
系统1吸收的有功功率为

$$P = \frac{U_1 U_2 \sin \delta}{X_L}$$

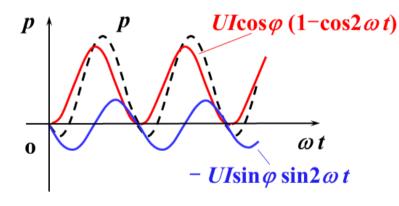
交流系统从电压相角领先的向落后的传输有功功率

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### 3 无功功率



$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$$

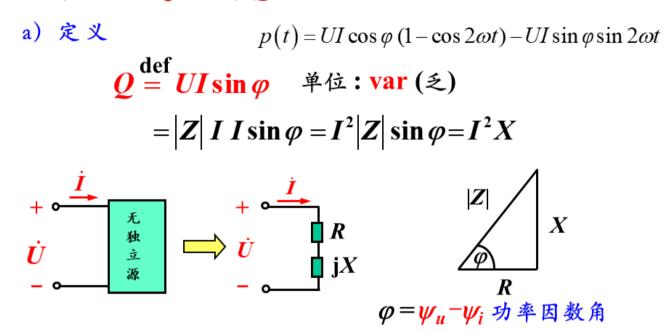


不可逆部分 (类似R消耗瞬时功率)

可逆部分 (类似L/C瞬时功率)

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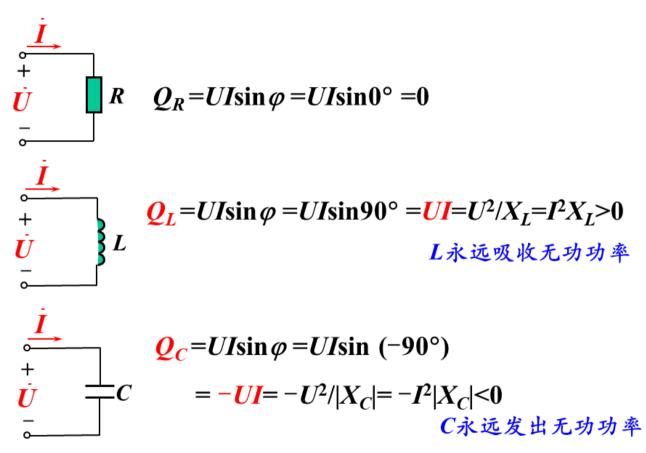
#### (1) 无功功率 (reactive power) Q



无功功率反映阻抗中虚部消耗的功率 无功功率反映阻抗中电抗部分能量交换的最大速率

无功功率守恒: 电路中所有元件吸收无功功率的代数和为零。

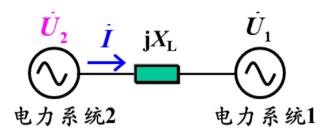
#### b) R、L、C元件吸收的无功功率



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### (2) 电力系统中无功功率和电压的关系

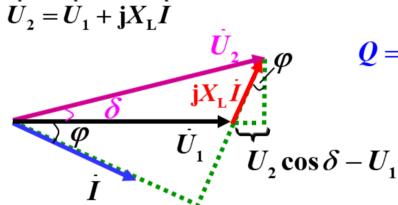


电力系统1吸收的无功功率

$$Q = U_1 I \sin \varphi$$

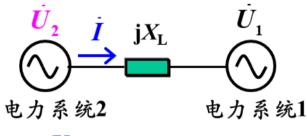
$$= U_1 \frac{X_L I \sin \varphi}{X_L}$$

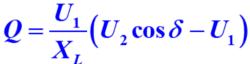
$$Q = \frac{U_1}{X_L} \left( U_2 \cos \delta - U_1 \right)$$

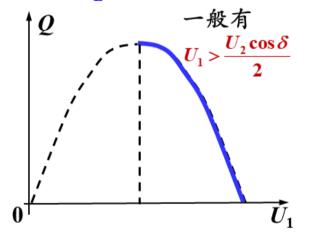


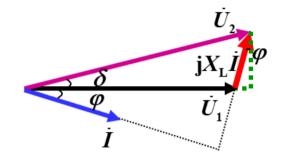
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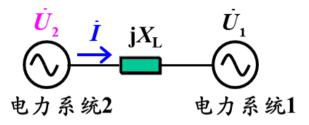
设电力系统2的端口电压 $U_2$ 恒定-般有 电力系统1吸收的无功功率是  $U_1>\frac{U_2\cos\delta}{2}$  关于 $U_1$ 的二次函数

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### 单选题 1分



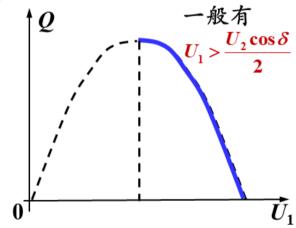
"红包"

电力系统1吸收的无功功率为

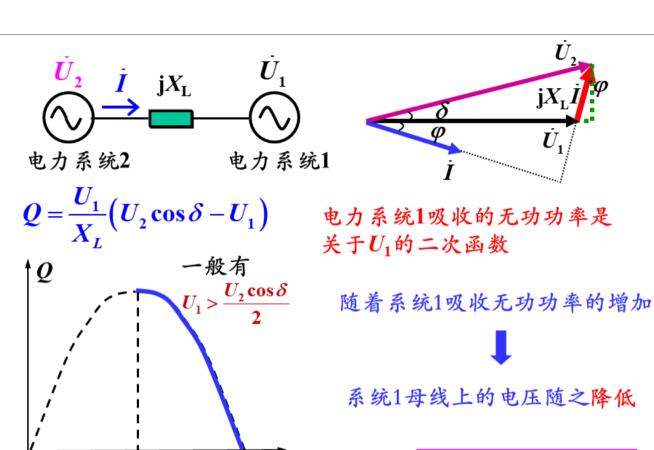
$$Q = \frac{U_1}{X_L} (U_2 \cos \delta - U_1)$$

电力系统1吸收的无功功率越多,则:

- A 系统1电压越高
- 系统1电压越低
- 系统1电压不变



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该函数在 $U_1 = \frac{U_2 \cos \delta}{2}$  获得最大值

无功功率补偿 (类似功率因数提高)

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### 再论无功功率和有功功率

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$$

不可逆部分 (类似R的瞬时功率)

可逆部分 (类似L/C的瞬时功率)

有功功率就是"有用"的功率 无功功率就是"没用"的功率吗? 真是"乏"吗?

不少能量处理元件必须要同时处理无功功率和有功功率

有功功率:人的智商

无功功率:人的情商 鸣谢:清华

鸣谢:清华电机系夏清教授

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## 4 复(数)功率

 $\dot{m{U}} = m{U} \angle m{\psi}_u$  ,  $\dot{m{I}} = m{I} \angle m{\psi}_i$ 

(complex power)

$$P = UI\cos(\psi_u - \psi_i) = UI\cos\varphi$$

$$Q = UI \sin(\psi_u - \psi_i) = UI \sin \varphi$$

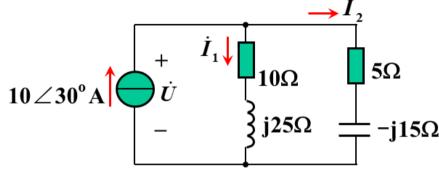
$$\dot{U}\dot{I}^* = U \angle \psi_u \times I \angle -\psi_i = UI \angle \psi_u - \psi_i$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi + jUI\sin\varphi = P + jQ$$

记: 
$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^*$$
 称为复功率,单位: $VA[伏安]$ 

(2) 复功率守恒 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} \overline{S}_{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{b} \dot{U}_{k} \dot{I}_{k}^{*} = 0$$

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解

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 30^{\circ} \times \frac{5 - \mathbf{j}15}{10 + \mathbf{j}25 + 5 - \mathbf{j}15} = 8.77 \angle (-75.3^{\circ})$$
 **A**

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94 \angle 64.5^{\circ}$$
 **A**

$$\dot{U} = 10\angle 30^{\circ} \times [(10 + j25) / /(5 - j15)] = 236\angle (-7.1^{\circ})$$
 V

电流源 
$$\overline{S}_{\xi}$$
= 236 $\angle$ (-7.1°)×10 $\angle$ (-30°) = 1882 - j1424 VA

支路1 
$$\overline{S}_{1g} = 236 \angle (-7.1^{\circ}) \times 8.77 \angle (75.3^{\circ}) = 769 + j1923$$
 VA

支路2 
$$\overline{S}_{2}$$
  $= 236 \angle (-7.1^{\circ}) \times 14.94 \angle (-64.5^{\circ}) = 1116 - j3348$  VA

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### 视在功率

定义: S = UI

单位: VA (伏安)

表征电气设备的容量

(例如发电机的发电容量)

有功功率、无功功率与视在功率的关系

有功功率: P=UIcosφ 单位: W

无功功率:  $Q=UI\sin\varphi$  单位: var

视在功率: S=UI 单位: VA

功率三角形

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