电路理论基础

一电路理论(基础篇)

华中科技大学·电气学院 ccsfm@hust.edu.cn

第12章 三相正弦稳态电路

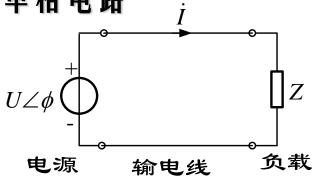
- 12.1 概述
- 12.2 三相电路
- 12.3 对称三相电路的计算
- 12.4 对称三相电路的功率
- 12.5 不对称三相电路
- 12.6 三相电路有功功率的测量
- 12.7 拓展与应用

●重点

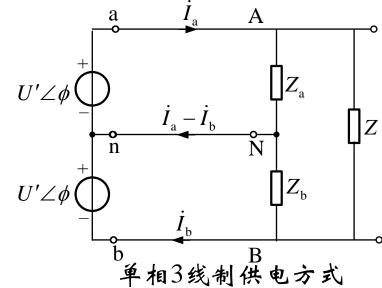
- 1. 熟练掌握三相电路
- 2. 熟练掌握对称三相电路计算
- 3. 熟练掌握对称三相电路的功率

12.1 概述

1. 单相电路

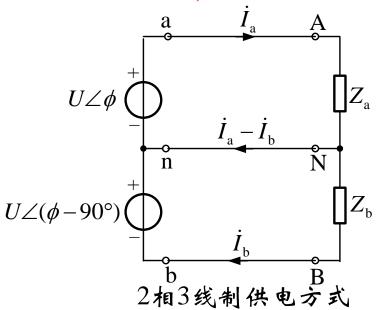


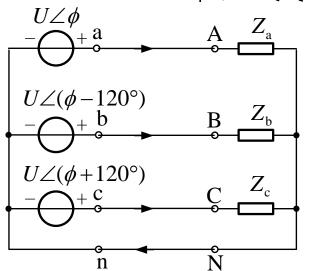
美国民用电: 小负荷120V 大负荷240V



2. 多相电路

电源不同相, 频率、幅值相同





3相4线制供电方式

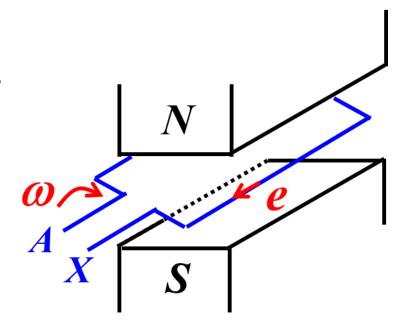
- •从三相电源 可获得单相、 两相电源
- •对称三相瞬时功率恒定

三相电动势的产生

在两磁极中间, 放一个线圈。

让线圈以 ω 的速度旋转。

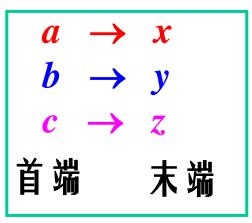
根据右手定则可知,线圈中产生感应电动势。



合理设计磁极形状, 使磁通按正弦规律分布, 线圈两端便可得到单相交流电动势。

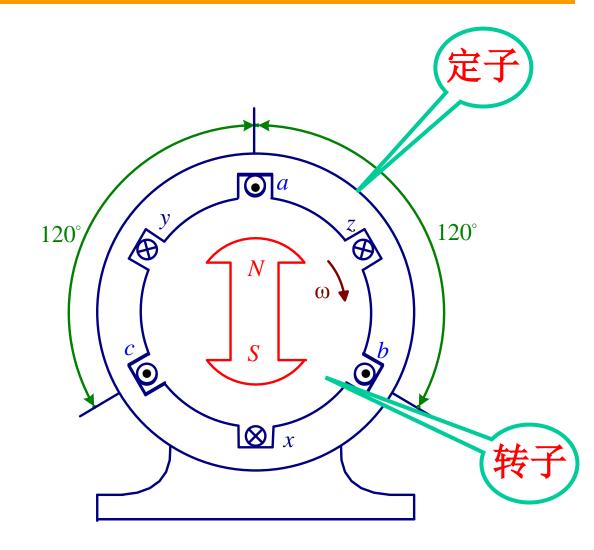
$$e_{AX} = \sqrt{2}U \cos \omega t$$

定子中放三个线圈:



三线圈空间位置 各差120°

转子装有磁极并以 **ω** 的速度旋转。三 个线圈中便产生三个 单相电动势。



◆ 对 称 三 相 电 压

$$u_a = u_{ax} = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

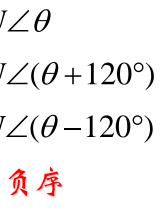
$$u_b = u_{by} = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta - 120^\circ)$$

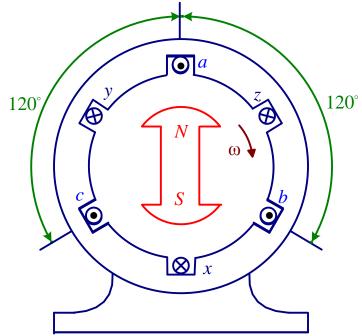
$$u_c = u_{cz} = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta - 240^\circ)$$

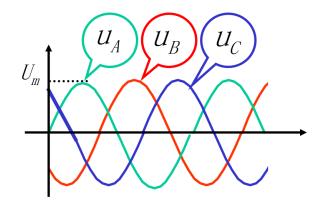
$$u_a + u_b + u_c = 0$$

 $\dot{U}_a + \dot{U}_b + \dot{U}_c = 0$

$$\begin{split} \dot{U}_a &= U \angle \theta \\ \dot{U}_b &= U \angle (\theta - 120^\circ) \\ \dot{U}_c &= U \angle (\theta + 120^\circ) \\ &\qquad \qquad \text{I.F.} \end{split}$$







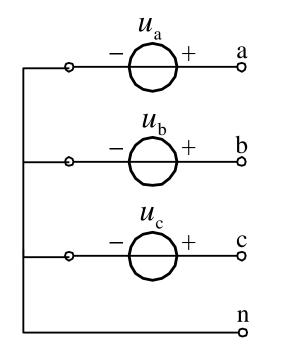
◆对称三相电源

$$u_a = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

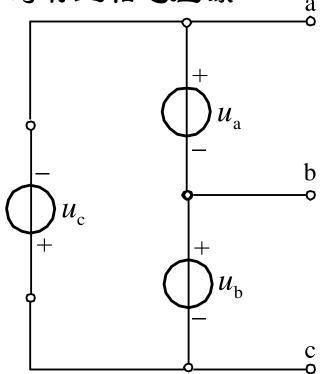
$$u_b = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta - 120^\circ)$$

$$u_c = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta - 240^\circ)$$

星形 (Y connection) 对称三相电压源

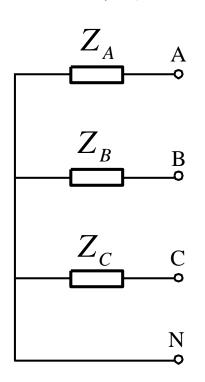


三角形 (Δ connection) 对称三相电压源



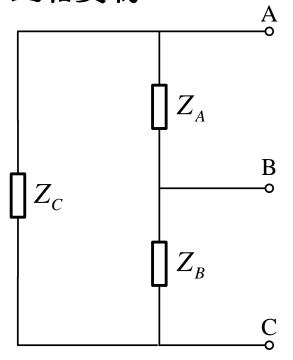
◆三相负载

星形 (Y connection) 三相负载



对称负载: $Z_A = Z_B = Z_C$

三角形 (∆ connection) 三相负载



◆ 三相电路的连接方式

> 连接方式

$$Y_N - Y_n$$

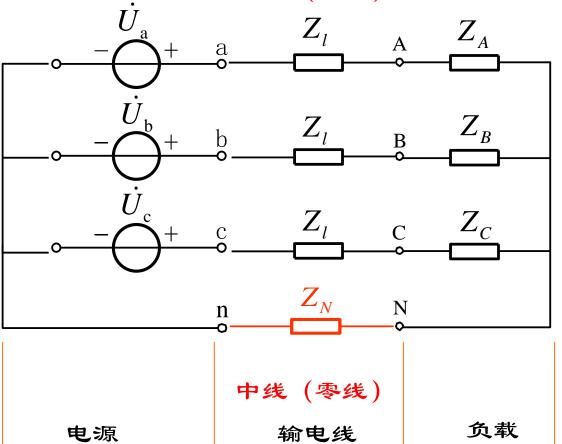
$$Y - Y$$

$$Y-\Delta$$

$$\Lambda - Y$$

$$\Delta - \Delta$$

端线 (火线)

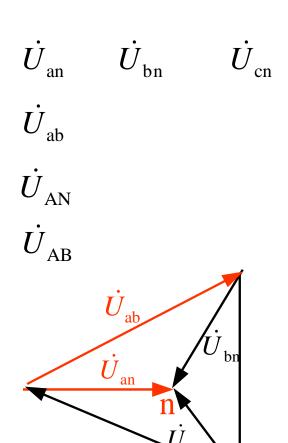


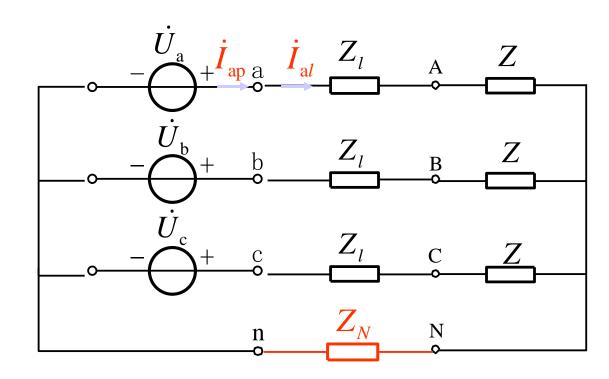
- •对称三相电路:参数对称——电量对称
- •不对称三相电路

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◆ 线电量与相电量





Y形联接:
$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{an}\angle30^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{AB}} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{\mathrm{AN}} \angle 30^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{\mathrm{ap}} = \dot{I}_{\mathrm{a}l}$$

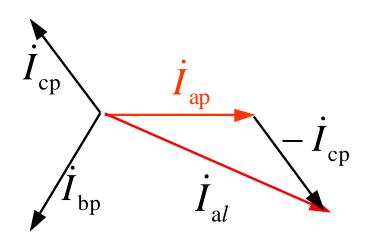
◆ 星形联接的线电量和相电量 线电压与相电压的通用关系表达式:

$$\dot{U}_l = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_p \angle 30^\circ$$
 $\dot{U}_p = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_p = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_p$

$$\dot{U}_l$$
 ——为线电压

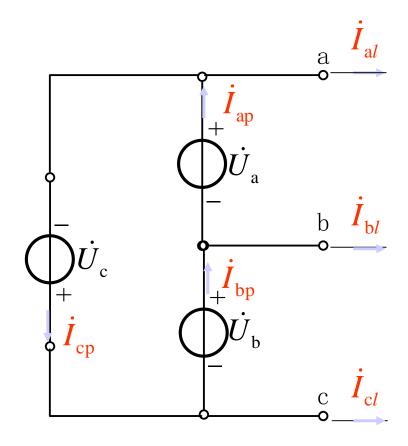
线电流和相电流是同一个电流。

◆ 线 电 量 与 相 电 量



$$\Delta$$
 形联接: $\dot{I}_{al} = \sqrt{3}\dot{I}_{ap}\angle -30^{\circ}$

$$\dot{U}_{
m ab}=\dot{U}_{
m a}$$

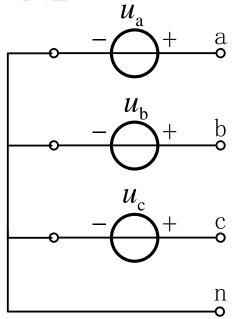


◆ 三角形联接的线电量和相电量 线电流与相电流的通用关系表达式:

$$egin{aligned} \dot{I}_l &= \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_p & \angle -30^\circ \ & & & & & & & \\ \dot{I}_p &-\!-\!-\!- & & & & & \\ \dot{I}_l &-\!-\!- & & & & & & \\ \dot{I}_l &-\!-\!- & & & & & & \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

线电压和相电压是同一个电压。



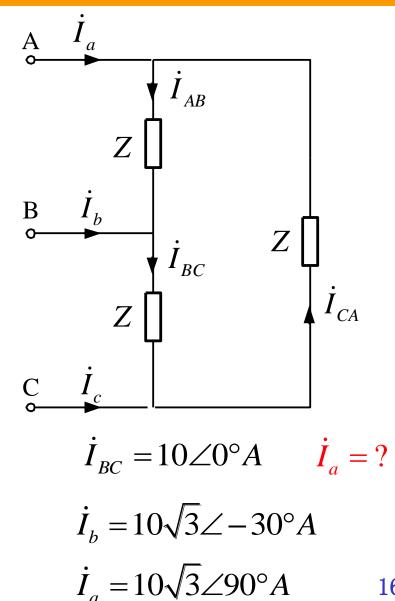


$$u_a = 220\sqrt{2}\sin(100\pi t + 30^\circ)V$$

$$u_{\rm bc} = ?$$

$$u_{\rm ab} = 220\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}\sin(100\pi t + 60^{\circ})V$$

$$u_{\rm bc} = 220\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}\sin(100\pi t - 60^{\circ})V$$



◆ Y-Y连接对称三相电路的计算(分相计算法)

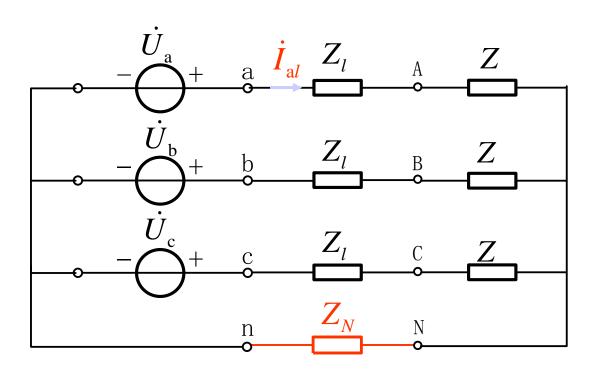
$$\left(\frac{3}{Z+Z_{l}}+\frac{1}{Z_{N}}\right)\dot{U}_{\text{Nn}}$$

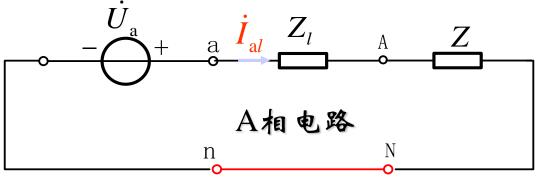
$$=\frac{\dot{U}_{a}+\dot{U}_{b}+\dot{U}_{c}}{Z+Z_{l}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{Nn}} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{al} = \frac{\dot{U}_{a}}{Z + Z_{I}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{\rm bl} = \dot{I}_{\rm al} \angle -120^{\circ}$$

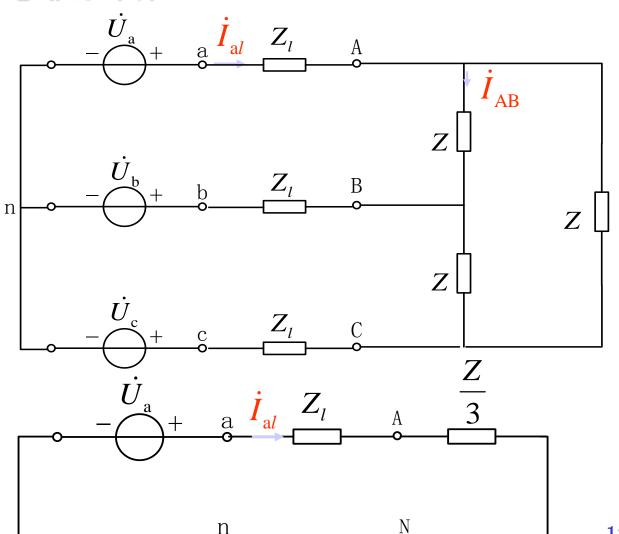




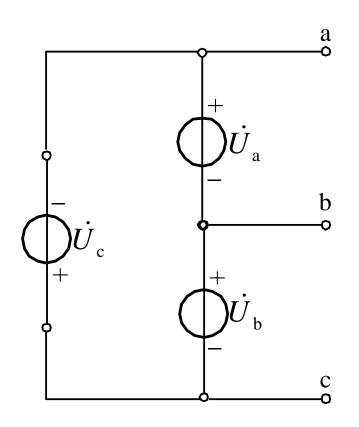
◆ Y-△连接对称三相电路的计算

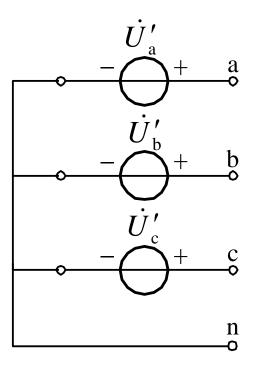
$$\dot{I}_{al} = \frac{\dot{U}_{a}}{\frac{Z}{3} + Z_{l}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{AB} = \frac{\dot{I}_{al} \angle 30^{\circ}}{\sqrt{3}}$$



◆ △-Y连接对称三相电路的计算







$$\dot{U}_{\rm a}' = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm a} \angle -30^{\rm c}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

- 1. 对称三相电路中的三角形电源和三角形负载均可以等效变换为星形。
- 2. 当对称三相电路中的三角形电源、三角形负载均等效为星形后,电源中性点、所有负载中性点都是等位点,短接这些中性点,分出一相(通常为A相)来计算。
- 3. 从分相电路能够计算负载线电流、负载等效成星形后的相电压。
- 4. 需要应用线电量和相电量的关系获得其他电压和电流。

例:对称三相电路如图所示,已知电压表的读数为380V,求输入电压Uab和电流表的读数。

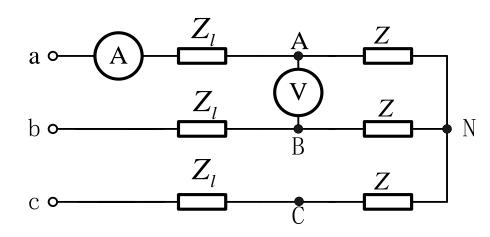
$$Z = (15 + j15\sqrt{3})\Omega$$
$$Z_{i} = (1 + j2)\Omega$$

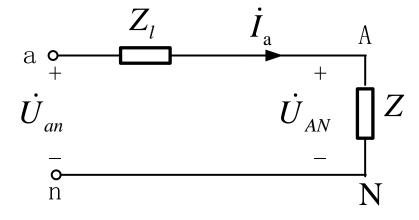
#:
$$\dot{U}_{AN} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_a = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{Z}$$

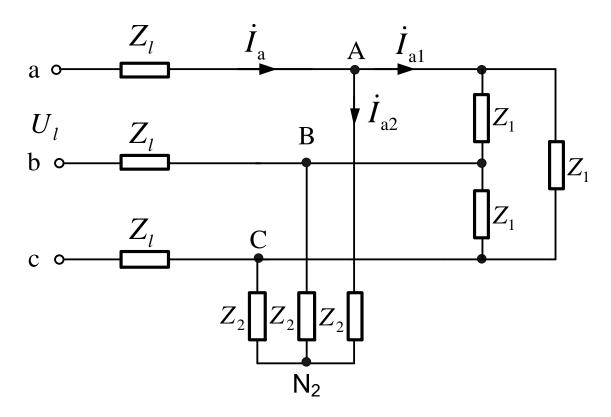
$$\dot{U}_{an} = \dot{I}_a(Z_l + Z)$$

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{an}\angle 30^{\circ}$$





例:对称三相电路如图所示,已知输入线电压为Ui,计算图中各电流。



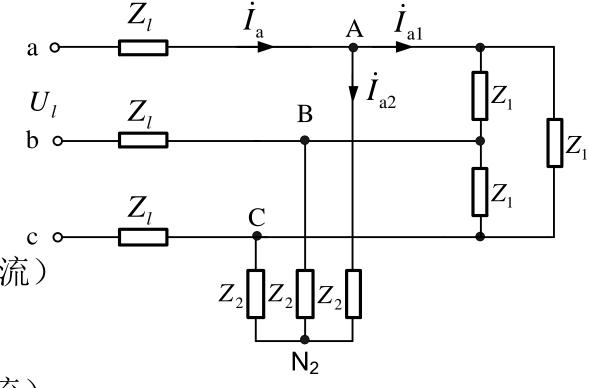
$$\mathbf{H}: \dot{U}_{an} = \frac{U_l}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^{\circ}$$

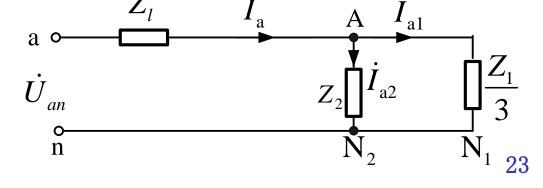
$$\dot{I}_a = \frac{\dot{U}_{an}}{Z_l + (Z_2 // \frac{Z_1}{3})}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a1p} = \frac{\dot{I}_{a1}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 30^{\circ} \quad (\text{相电流})$$

$$\dot{I}_{a1p} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{Z_1}{3}} \dot{I}_a \text{ (相电流)}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a2} = \frac{\frac{Z_1}{3}}{Z_2 + \frac{Z_1}{3}}$$





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瞬时功率
$$p(t) = u_{AN}i_{A} + u_{BN}i_{B} + u_{CN}i_{C}$$

对称电路:
$$p(t) = 2U_{p}I_{p}\cos(\omega t)\cos(\omega t - \phi)$$
$$+2U_{p}I_{p}\cos(\omega t - 120^{\circ})\cos(\omega t - \phi - 120^{\circ})$$
$$+2U_{p}I_{p}\cos(\omega t + 120^{\circ})\cos(\omega t - \phi + 120^{\circ})$$

$$p(t) = 3U_{p}I_{p}\cos\phi = \text{constant}$$

$$P = 3U_{\rm p}I_{\rm p}\cos\phi$$

$$Q = 3U_{\rm p}I_{\rm p}\sin\phi$$

$$S = 3U_{\rm p}I_{\rm p}$$

$$\overline{S} = 3U_p I_p (\cos \phi + j\sin \phi)$$

$$P = \sqrt{3}U_l I_l \cos \phi$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3}U_l I_l \sin \phi$$

$$S = \sqrt{3}U_l I_l$$

例: 有一对称三相负载,每相阻抗 $Z=80+j60\Omega$,电源线电压 $U_l=380$ V。求当三相负载分别连接成星形和三角形时电路的有功功率、无功功率和视在功率。

解(1)负载为星形连接时

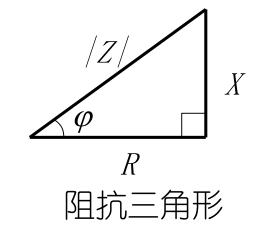
$$U_P = \frac{U_l}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} = 220V$$

$$I_P = I_l = \frac{U_P}{|Z|} = \frac{220}{\sqrt{80^2 + 60^2}} = 2.2A$$

由阻抗三角形可得

$$Z=80+j60 \Omega$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{80}{\sqrt{80^2 + 60^2}} = 0.8 \quad , \quad \sin \varphi = 0.6$$



所 以

$$P = \sqrt{3}U_{l}I_{l}\cos\varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 2.2 \times 0.8 = 1.16kW$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3}U_{l}I_{l}\sin\varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 2.2 \times 0.6 = 0.87kVar$$

$$S = \sqrt{3}U_{l}I_{l} = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 2.2 = 1.45kVA$$

(2) 负载为三角形连接时

$$U_P = U_l = 380V$$

$$I_l = \sqrt{3}I_P = \sqrt{3} \frac{380}{\sqrt{80^2 + 60^2}} = 6.6A$$

$$P = \sqrt{3}U_{l}I_{l}\cos\varphi = \sqrt{3}\times380\times6.6\times0.8=3.48kW$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3}U_{l}I_{l}\sin\varphi = \sqrt{3}\times380\times6.6\times0.6=2.61kVar$$

$$S = \sqrt{3}U_{l}I_{l} = \sqrt{3}\times380\times6.6=4.35kVA$$

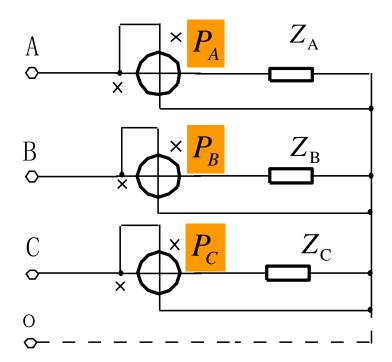
◆测量

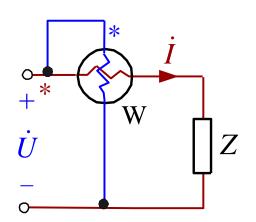
单相瓦特表

$$P = UI \cos(\dot{U}, \dot{I}) = \text{Re}[\dot{U} \cdot \dot{I}^*]$$

三瓦特表法

$$P = P_A + P_B + P_C$$





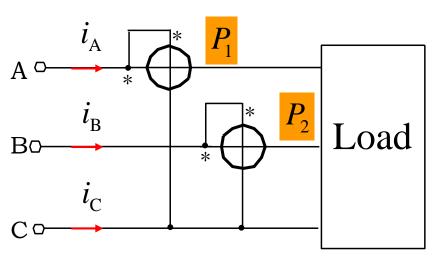
◆测量

二瓦特表法
$$P=P_1+P_2$$

$$p(t) = u_{AN}i_{A} + u_{BN}i_{B} + u_{CN}i_{C}$$

$$= u_{AN}i_{A} + u_{BN}i_{B} + u_{CN}(-i_{A} - i_{B})$$

$$= u_{AC}i_{A} + u_{BC}i_{B}$$

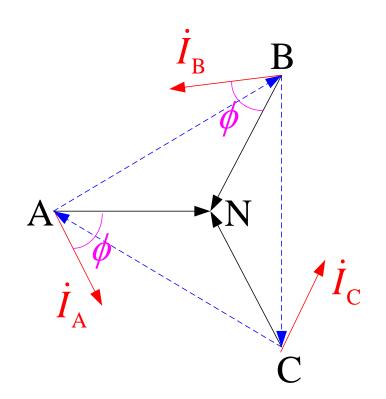


◆测量

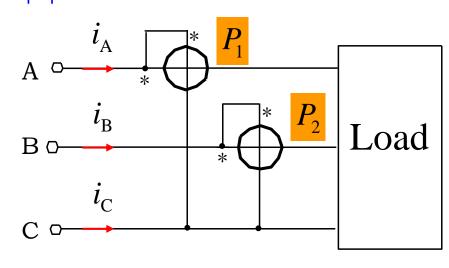
对称电路中, 两个功率表读数规律:

$$P_1 = U_{AC}I_A \cos(\phi - 30^\circ) = U_lI_l \cos(\phi - 30^\circ)$$

$$P_2 = U_l I_l \cos(\phi + 30^\circ)$$



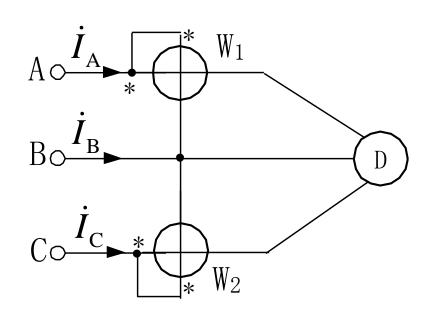
$$\begin{vmatrix} \phi | = 0 & \longrightarrow P_1 = P_2 \\ |\phi| = 60^\circ & \longrightarrow P_1 = 0 \text{ } \not \boxtimes P_2 = 0 \\ 60^\circ < |\phi| (< 90^\circ) & \longrightarrow P_1 < 0 \text{ } \not \boxtimes P_2 < 0$$



如图,输入电源为对称三相电源,电源线电压为380V,三相对称负载的有功功率为7.5kW,功率因数为0.8,求线电流IA和所有瓦特表的读数。

$$P = \sqrt{3}U_{AB}I_{A}\cos\phi$$

$$7500 = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times I_{A} \times 0.8$$



$$P_{\text{W1}} = \text{Re}[\dot{U}_{\Delta B} \times \dot{I}_{\Delta}^*]$$

$$P_{W1} = \text{Re}[(380 \angle (\arccos 0.8 + 30^{\circ})) \times (I_{A} \angle 0^{\circ})^{*}]$$

$$P_{\text{W2}} = 7500 - P_{\text{W1}}$$

谢 谢!