电路理论基础

一电路理论(基础篇)

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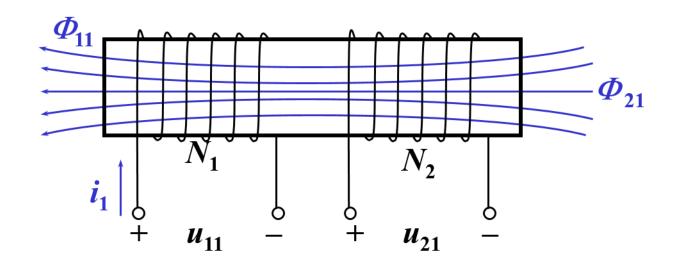
第13章 含磁耦合的电路

- 13.1 概述
- 13.2 耦合电感
- 13.3 含耦合电感电路的分析
- 13.4 变压器原理
- 13.5 理想变压器
- 13.6 柘展与应用

●重点

- 1. 熟练掌握耦合电感
- 2. 熟练掌握含耦合电感电路的分析
- 3. 熟练掌握变压器原理及理想变压器

◆ 自感与互感



当线圈1中通入电流 i_1 时,在线圈1中产生磁通,同时,有部分磁通穿过临近线圈2。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 符合右手定则时,根据电磁感应定律和楞次定律,则有

$$u_{11} = \frac{d\Psi_{11}}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\Phi_{11}}{dt}$$
 $u_{21} = \frac{d\Psi_{21}}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\Phi_{21}}{dt}$

 u_{11} : 自感电压; u_{21} : 互感电压。 Ψ : 磁链

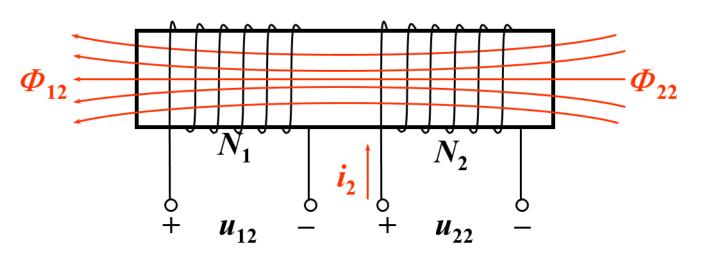
■ 假设线圈周围磁介质为线性,有

$$u_{11} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} \qquad (L_1 = \frac{\Psi_{11}}{i_1})$$

$$u_{21} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt} \qquad (M_{21} = \frac{\Psi_{21}}{i_1})$$

 L_1 : 线圈1的自感系数; M_{21} : 线圈1对线圈2的互感系数。

同理,当线圈2中通电流 i_2 时会产生磁通 Φ_{22} , Φ_{12} 。 i_2 为时变时,线圈2和线圈1两端分别产生感应电压 u_{22} , u_{12} 。



$$\begin{split} u_{12} &= \frac{\mathrm{d} \varPsi_{12}}{\mathrm{d} t} = N_1 \frac{\mathrm{d} \varPhi_{12}}{\mathrm{d} t} = M_{12} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t} \qquad (M_{12} = \frac{\varPsi_{12}}{i_2}) \\ u_{22} &= \frac{\mathrm{d} \varPsi_{22}}{\mathrm{d} t} = N_2 \frac{\mathrm{d} \varPhi_{22}}{\mathrm{d} t} = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t} \qquad (L_2 = \frac{\varPsi_{22}}{i_2}) \end{split}$$

可以证明: $M_{12}=M_{21}=M$ 。

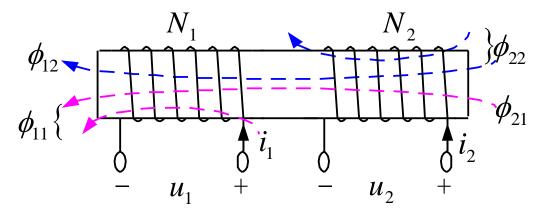
◆ 耦合类型与特性方程

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = \phi_{11} + \phi_{12} \\ \phi_2 = \phi_{21} + \phi_{22} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1 = N_1 \phi_1 = N_1 \phi_{11} + N_1 \phi_{12} \\ \psi_2 = N_2 \phi_2 = N_2 \phi_{21} + N_2 \phi_{22} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi_1 = \psi_{11} + \psi_{12} \\ \psi_2 = \psi_{21} + \psi_{22} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{d\psi_1}{dt} \\ u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} \end{cases}$$



加强型耦合线圈

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{cases}$$

若两个线圈为加强型耦合线圈,当同时通以电流时,每个线圈两端的电压均包含自感电压和互感电压:

$$u_{1} = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_{1} \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$u_{2} = u_{21} + u_{22} = M \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

在正弦交流电路中,其相量形式的方程为

$$\dot{U}_1 = \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \mathbf{j}\omega M_{21}\dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_2\dot{I}_2$$

互感的性质

- ①从能量角度可以证明,对于线性电感 $M_{12}=M_{21}=M$
- ②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

若两个线圈为削弱型耦合线圈,当同时通以电流时,每个线圈两端的电压均包含自感电压和互感电压:

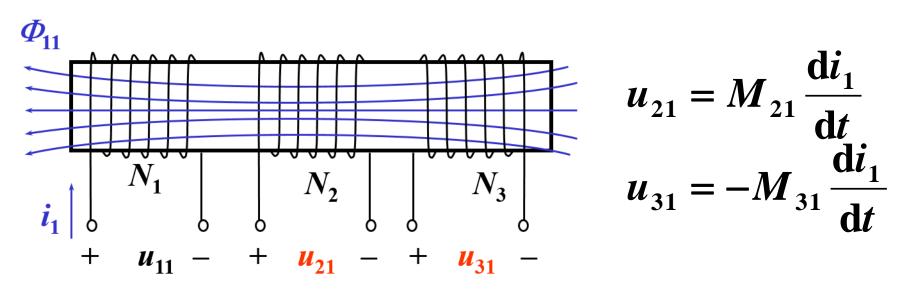
$$u_{1} = u_{11} - u_{12} = L_{1} \frac{d i_{1}}{d t} - M \frac{d i_{2}}{d t}$$

$$u_{2} = -u_{21} + u_{22} = -M \frac{d i_{1}}{d t} + L_{2} \frac{d i_{2}}{d t}$$

在正弦交流电路中,其相量形式的方程为

$$\dot{U}_{1} = j\omega L_{1} \dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_{2}$$
 $\dot{U}_{2} = -j\omega M_{21} \dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{2} \dot{I}_{2}$

对互感电压,因产生该电压的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。

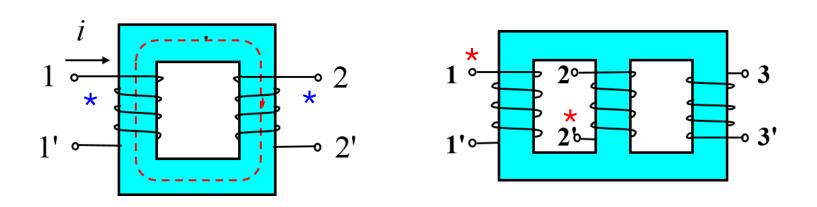


引入同名端可以解决这个问题。

同名端约定: 当电流同时流入(或同时流出)同名端时,耦合电感为加强型耦合。

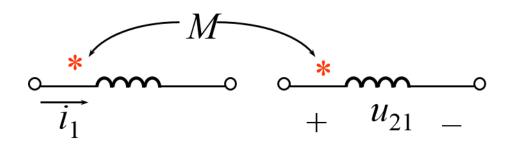
确定同名端的方法:

- (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。

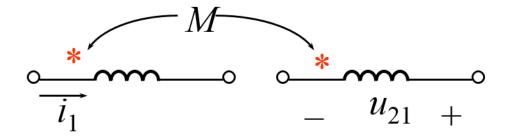


注意:线圈的同名端必须两两确定。

有了同名端,以后表示两个线圈相互作用,就不再考虑实际绕向,而只画出同名端及参考方向即可。(参考前图,标出同名端得到下面结论)。



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



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

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & i_1 \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & \downarrow$$

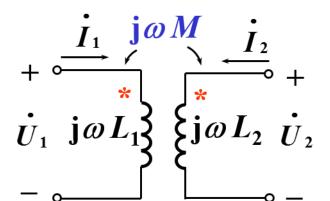
$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & i_1 & i_2 \\
 & + & * \\
 & u_1 & L_1 \\
 & - & & \\
 & & - & \\
\end{array}$$

时 域 形 式:
$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

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

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

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

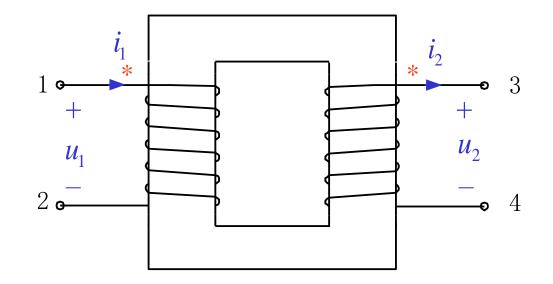


相量形式的方程为

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

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

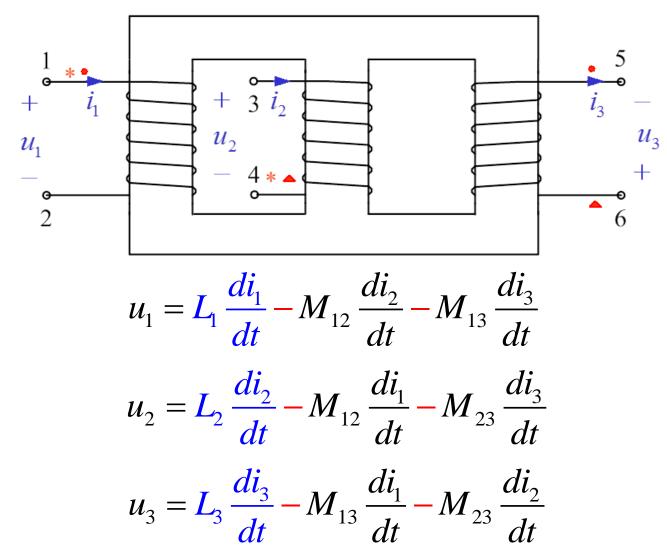
例: 求u₁和u₂的表达式



$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{d(-i_2)}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = +M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{d(-i_2)}{dt}$$

例: 求u1、u2和u3



◆ 耦合系数 k

两个线圈磁耦合的紧密程度

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

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{12} M_{21}}{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\psi_{12} \cdot \psi_{21}}{i_2} \cdot \frac{\psi_{12}}{i_1}}{\frac{\psi_{11} \cdot \psi_{22}}{i_2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{N_1 \phi_{12} \cdot N_2 \phi_{21}}{N_1 \phi_{11} \cdot N_2 \phi_{22}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\phi_{12} \cdot \phi_{21}}{\phi_{11} \cdot \phi_{22}}} \le 1$$

0≤ *k*≤1

互感小于两元件自感的几何平均值。

◆ 耦合电感的储能

$$w = \int_{-\infty}^{t} p(t) dt$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t} (u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t} \left[\left(L_{1} \frac{d i_{1}}{d t} \pm M \frac{d i_{2}}{d t} \right) i_{1} + \left(\pm M \frac{d i_{1}}{d t} + L_{2} \frac{d i_{2}}{d t} \right) i_{2} \right] d t$$

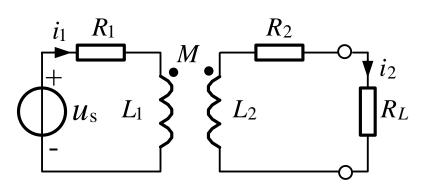
$$= \int_0^{i_1} L_1 i_1 d i_1 + \int_0^{i_2} L_2 i_2 d i_2 + \int_0^{i_1, i_2} \pm M d(i_1 i_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L_1 i_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 i_2^2 \pm M i_1 i_2$$

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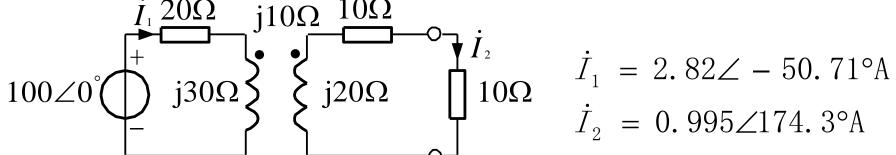
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◆ 网 孔 分 析 法



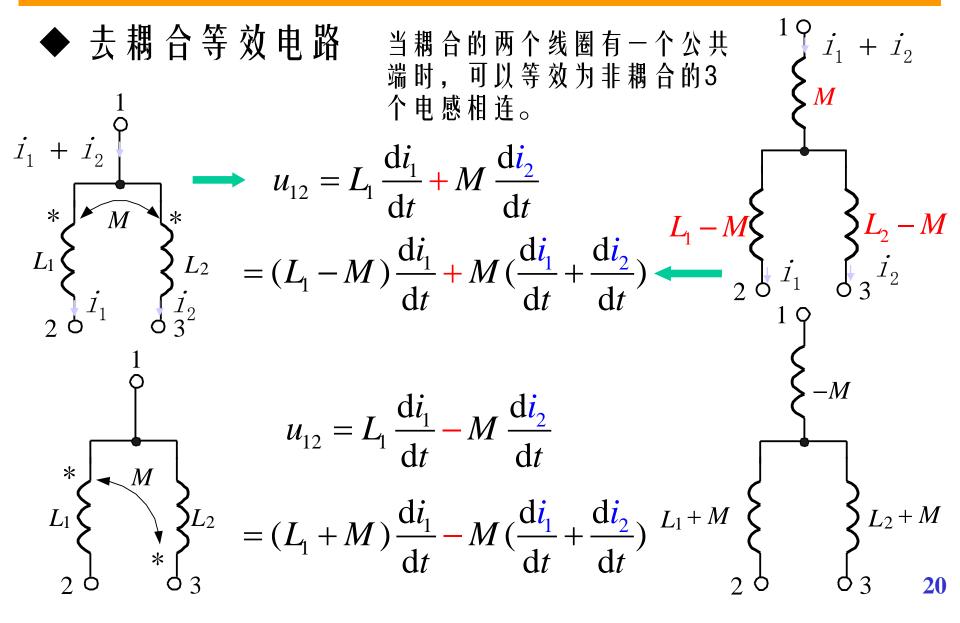
$$20\dot{I}_1 + j30\dot{I}_1 - j10\dot{I}_2 = 100\angle0^\circ$$

$$10\dot{I}_2 + j20\dot{I}_2 - j10\dot{I}_1 + 10\dot{I}_2 = 0$$

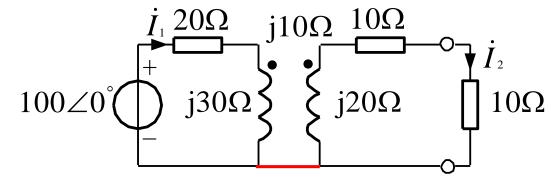


$$\dot{I}_1 = 2.82 \angle -50.71$$
°A

$$\dot{I}_2 = 0.995 \angle 174.3^{\circ} A$$



◆ 去耦合等效电路

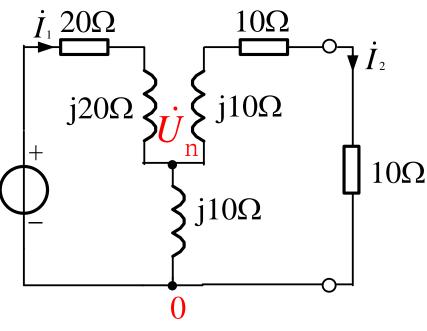


$$\left(\frac{1}{20+j20} + \frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{20+j10}\right)\dot{U}_{n} = \frac{100\angle0^{\circ}}{20+j20}$$

100∠0°

$$\dot{U}_{\rm n} = \frac{2100 + j800}{101}$$

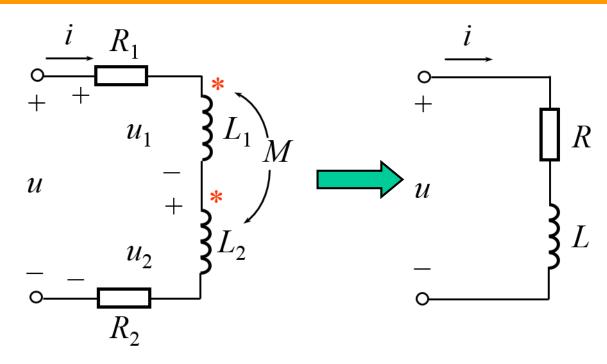
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100 - \dot{U}_n}{20 + j20} = 2.82 \angle -50.71^\circ$$



◆ 去耦合等效电路

- □ 两个耦合线圈有一个公共端时才可以去耦等效, 去耦等效电路的参数与公共端是否为同名端相关。
- □ 原电路与去耦等效电路对应端子间的电压、对应支路的电流相等,去耦等效电路比原电路多一个结点,即3个电感的连接点。

◆ u-i关系

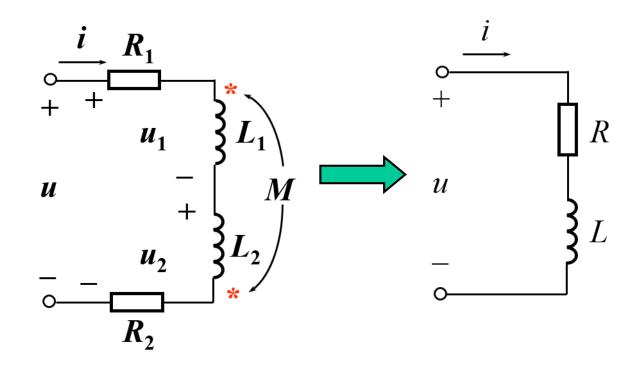


$$u = R_{1}i + L_{1}\frac{di}{dt} + M\frac{di}{dt} + L_{2}\frac{di}{dt} + M\frac{di}{dt} + R_{2}i$$

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

$$\therefore R = R_{1} + R_{2} \qquad L = L_{1} + L_{2} + 2M$$

◆ u-i关系



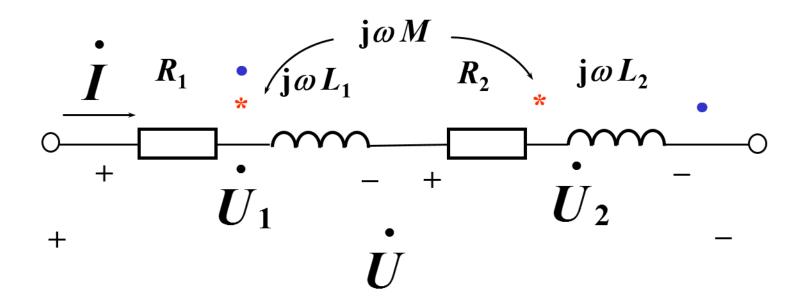
$$u = R_{1}i + L_{1}\frac{di}{dt} - M\frac{di}{dt} + L_{2}\frac{di}{dt} - M\frac{di}{dt} + R_{2}i$$

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

$$\therefore R = R_{1} + R_{2}$$

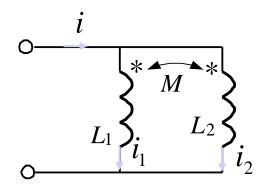
$$L = L_{1} + L_{2} - 2M$$

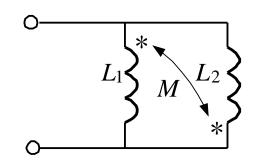
在正弦激励下:



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

◆ 计算等效电感



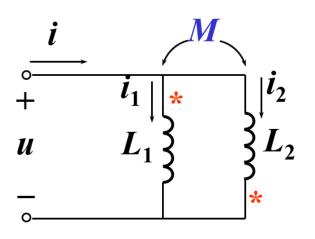


$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} \\ i = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$$

m = u, i的关系:

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

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



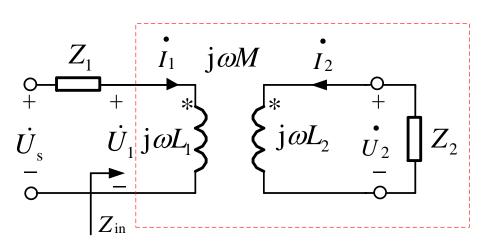
$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt} \\ i = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$$

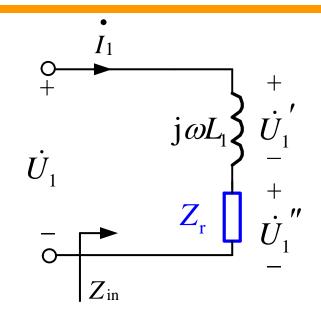
解 得 u, i 的 关 系:

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

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

◆ 映射阻抗





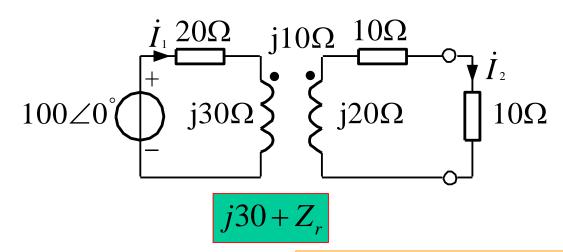
$$Z_{\rm in} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{\mathrm{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega M \dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1} = \mathrm{j}\omega L_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega M \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = -Z_2 \dot{I}_2$$

$$\frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1} = -\frac{j\omega M}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$

$$Z_{in} = j\omega L_1 + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$
$$Z_r = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$

◆ 映射阻抗



$$Z_r = \frac{10^2}{10 + 10 + j20} \Omega = \frac{5 - j5}{2} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^o}{20 + j30 + Z_r} = 2.82 \angle -50.71^o$$

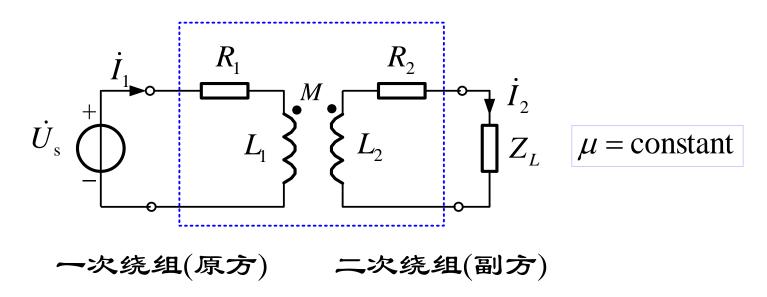
$$Z_{in} = j\omega L_1 + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$
$$Z_r = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$

□ 映射阻抗与同名 端状况无关

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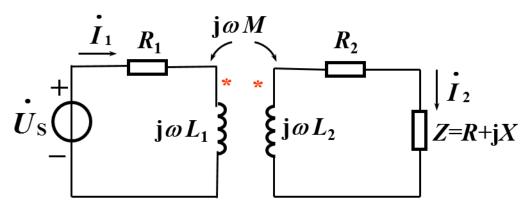
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◆ 变压器



- ◆ 线性变压器 自感不大,低频下自感抗低,因而线圈电流大。 一般用在高频下。优点是没有铁心损耗。分析时用线性耦合 电感为模型。
- ◆ 为了加大自感,采用铁心,即为铁心变压器,是非线性耦合 系统。由于自感大,可以用于低频下。存在铁心损耗。分析 时近似为理想变压器。

◆ 线性变压器



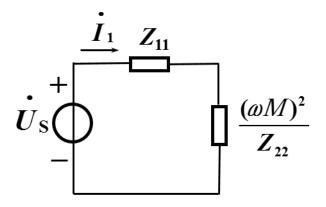
原 边 回 路 总 抗 阻 $Z_{11}=R_1+jwL_1$

副 边 回 路 总 阻 抗 $Z_{22} = (R_2 + R) + j(wL_2 + X)$

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

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

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{j}\omega M\dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}}$$



例: 已知 $U_S=20$ V,原边等效电路的映射阻抗 $Z_l=10$ —j10.

求: Z_X 并求负载获得的有功功率.

$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}$$
 \dot{U}_{S} \dot{U}_{S}

$$\mathbf{M}: Z_l = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{4}{Z_X + \mathbf{j}10} = 10 - \mathbf{j}10$$

$$\therefore Z_X = \frac{4}{10 - i10} - i10 = 0.2 - i9.8$$

此时负载获得的功率: $P = P_R = (\frac{20}{10 + 10})^2 R_I = 10 \text{ W}$ 实际是最佳匹配: $Z_I = Z_{11}^*$, $P = \frac{U_S^2}{4R} = 10 \text{ W}$

例: L_1 =3.6H, L_2 =0.06H, M=0.465H, R_1 =20 Ω , R_2 =0.08 Ω ,

$$R_{\rm L}$$
=42 Ω , ω =314rad/s,

$$\dot{U} = 115 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

求: \dot{I}_1 , \dot{I}_2 .

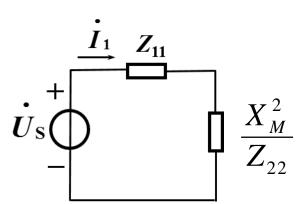
$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}$$
 $\downarrow \dot{I}_{1}$ $\downarrow \dot{I}_{2}$ $\downarrow \dot{I}_{2}$ $\downarrow \dot{I}_{2}$ $\downarrow \dot{I}_{2}$

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j \omega L_1 = 20 + j1131 \Omega$$

$$Z_{22} = R_2 + R_L + j \omega L_2 = 42.08 + j18.85 \Omega$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{X_M^2}{Z_{22}} = 464 \angle (-24.1^\circ) \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{U_S}{Z_{11} + Z_l}$$
 $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j\omega M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}}$



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- 13.4 变压器原理
- 13.5 理想变压器
- 13.6 柘展与应用

◆ 理想变压器

(a)
$$k=1$$
 线性全耦合系统

(b)
$$\mu \to \infty \longrightarrow L_1, L_2 \to \infty$$

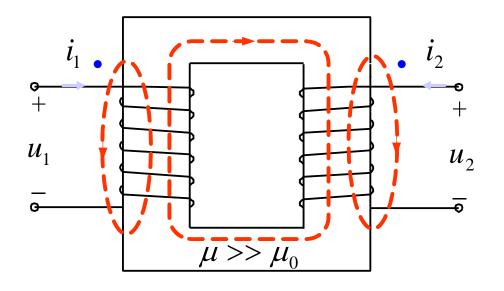
(c)
$$R_1 = 0 = R_2$$
 没有损耗

$$u_1 = \frac{d\psi_1}{dt} = \frac{d(N_1\phi)}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} = \frac{d(N_2\phi)}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

功率方程

$$u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = 0$$

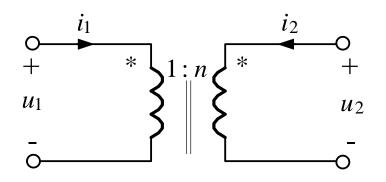


$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$

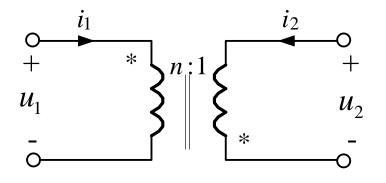
电压方程

$$i_1 = -\frac{N_2}{N_1}i_2 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2$$
 电流方程

◆电压比与电流比



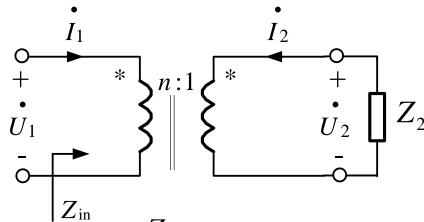
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{1}{n} \qquad \frac{i_1}{i_2} = -\frac{n}{1}$$

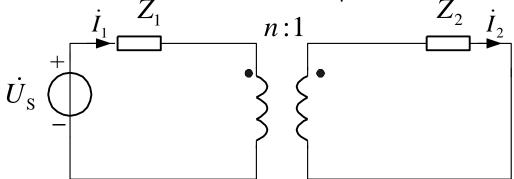


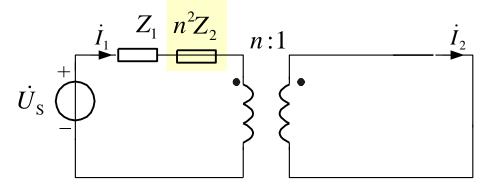
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = -n \qquad \frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

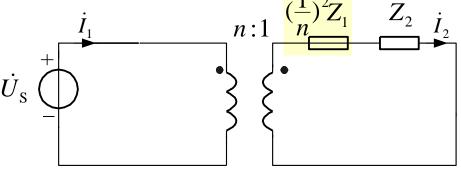
◆ 阻抗变换

$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{n\dot{U}_2}{-\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2} = n^2 Z_2$$

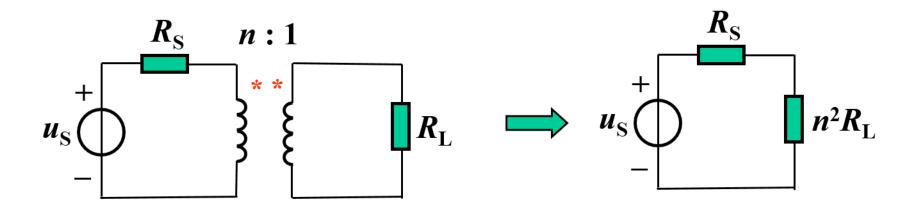








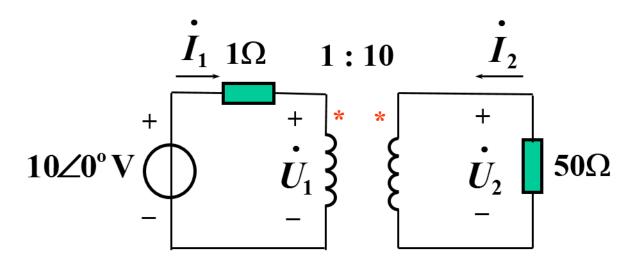
例: 已知电阻 $R_S=1$ k欧姆,负载电阻 $R_L=10$ 欧姆。为使 R_L 上获得最大功率,求理想变压器的变比n。



解: 当
$$n^2R_L=R_S$$
 时匹配,即 $10n^2=1000$

$$n^2 = 100$$
 $n = 10$

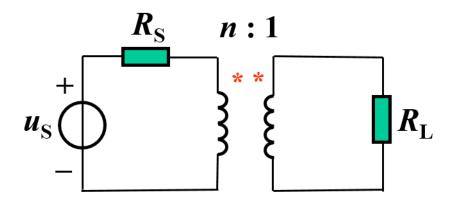
例:求 U_2 .

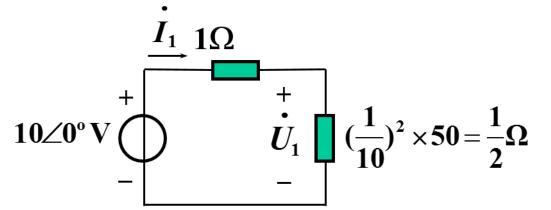


◆ 方法1: 列方程

$$\begin{cases}
1 \times \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{U}_{1} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \\
\dot{U}_{2} = -50 \dot{I}_{2} \\
\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{1}{10} \dot{U}_{2} \\
\dot{I}_{1} = -10 \dot{I}_{2}
\end{cases} \qquad \qquad \dot{U}_{2} = 33.33 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

◆ 方法2: 阻抗变换





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

$$\dot{U}_2 = 10 \ \dot{U}_1$$

= 33.33\(\angle 0^\circ V\)

◆ 方法3: 戴维南等效

求
$$\dot{U}_{
m oc}$$
:

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

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

求 R_0 :

$$R_0 = 10^2 *1 = 100$$

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

