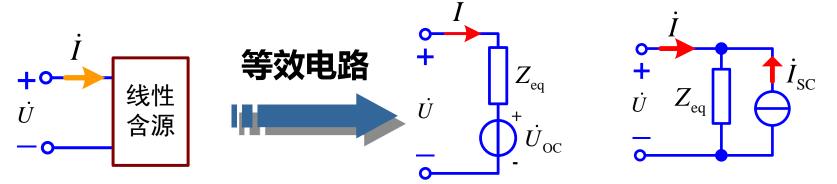
9.6 最大功率传输

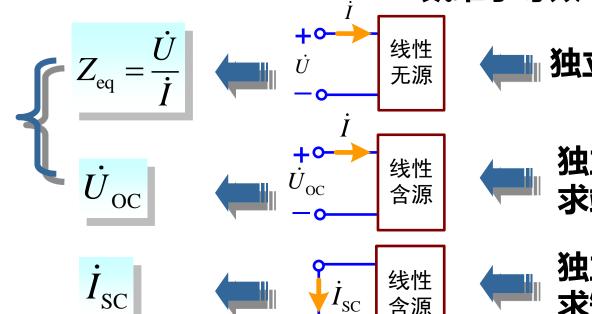


1. 含源的一端口网络等效电路



含源

戴维宁等效电路 诺顿等效电路





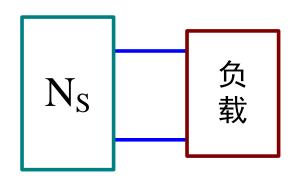
独立源保留,负载开路, 求端线电压相量。

负载短路, 独立源保留, 短路电流相量。

9.6 最大功率传输

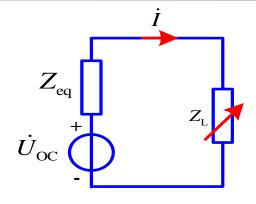


2. 最大功率传输问题









$$Z_{\text{eq}} = R_{\text{eq}} + jX_{\text{eq}}$$
 $Z_{\text{L}} = R_{\text{L}} + jX_{\text{L}}$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{OC}}{Z_{eq} + Z_{L}}, \quad I = \frac{U_{OC}}{\sqrt{(R_{eq} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{eq} + X_{L})^{2}}}$$

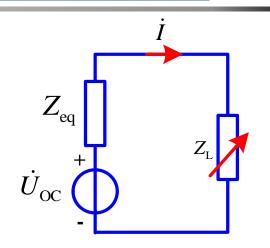
$$P = \frac{U_{\rm OC}^2 R_{\rm L}}{(R_{\rm eq} + R_{\rm L})^2 + (X_{\rm eq} + X_{\rm L})^2}$$

9.6 最大功率传输



$$P = \frac{U_{\rm OC}^2 R_{\rm L}}{(R_{\rm eq} + R_{\rm L})^2 + (X_{\rm eq} + X_{\rm L})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_L} = 0, \frac{\partial P}{\partial R_L} = 0$$



得
$$X_L = -X_{eq}, R_L = R_{eq}$$
,即 $Z_L = Z_{eq}^*$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4\text{Re}(Z_{eq})}$$



■ 方法与工具: 相量法

解析分析方法

相量图分析方法

- 解析形式相量法
 - KCL=KVL: $\sum \dot{U} = 0$, $\sum \dot{I} = 0$
 - 元件相量形式方程

$$\dot{U}_{R} = R\dot{I}_{R}$$

$$\dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L\dot{I}_{L}$$

$$\dot{U}_{C} = -j\dot{I}_{C}\frac{1}{\omega C}$$



电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较:

电阻电路

KCL: $\sum i = 0$ KCL: $\sum \dot{I} = 0$

KVL:
$$\sum u = 0$$
 KVL: $\sum \dot{U} = 0$

$$VCR: u = Ri$$
 或 $i = Gu$ $VCR: \dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$ 或 $\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$

正弦电路相量分析

电路定理相似。作出正弦电流电路的相量模型,便可将电阻电路的分析方法推广应用于正弦稳态的相量分析中。



■ 解析法分析步骤:

- ① 作电路相量模型:激励用相量表示,参数用 复阻抗表示;
- ② 应用KCL与KVL、回路法、结点法、2b法列写 关于电流电压相量的电路方程
 - 自阻→自阻抗,互阻→互阻抗,回路电流→回路 电流相量,电压源电压→电压源电压相量;
 - 自导→自导纳,互导→互导纳,结点电压→结点 电压相量,电流源电流→电流源电流相量;
- ③ 求解方程组,得电压、电流相量;
- ④ 如需要,则写出电压、电流的正弦量形式



■ 辅助工具: 相量图法

- 描述电路中电流、电压相量关系的图叫相量图
- 利用相量图分析求解

■ 相量图画法

- 任取一相量作为参考相量(相位为零),不需画出复平面的实轴、虚轴;
- 具有一般性,参考相量的初相可以不为零,其它相量与参 考相量之间的相位关系为相对关系;
- 选择距离电源最远端的一个复杂环节,串联则以电流作为 参考相量;并联则以电压作为参考相量;
- 相量间首尾相连以反映KCL与KVL,不要画成放射状。



【题1】求: i_1 和 i_2 。

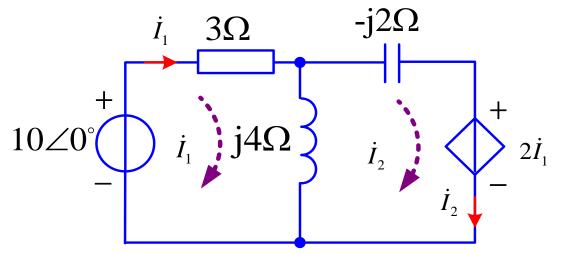
 l_2 •

 $10\sqrt{2}\cos 10^3 t$

 i_1 3Ω 500μ F $2i_1$

解

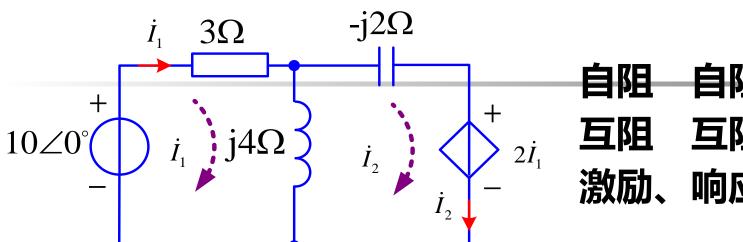
画出相量模型



- 1、RLC用复阻抗表示
- 2、激励用相量表示
 - 3、响应用相量表示
- 4、选择分析方法

相量模型

选择解析方法



互阻抗 激励、响应

$(3+j4)\dot{I}_{1} - j4\dot{I}_{2} = 10\angle 0^{\circ}$ $(j4-j2)\dot{I}_{2} - j4\dot{I}_{1} = -2\dot{I}_{1}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = 1.24 \angle 29.8^{\circ} \text{A} \\ \dot{I}_2 = 2.77 \angle 56.3^{\circ} \text{A} \end{cases}$$

写出对应的正弦信号

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 1.24\sqrt{2}\cos(10^3t + 29.8^\circ)A \\ i_2 = 2.77\sqrt{2}\cos(10^3t + 56.3^\circ)A \end{cases}$$

【题2】 己知: $R_1=32\Omega$ U=115V f=50Hz $U_1=55.4V$



$$U_2 = 80$$
V 求: $R_2 L_2$



法1: 设
$$\dot{I} = I \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{55.4}{32} = 1.73A$$

$$\dot{I} = 1.73 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}$$
 \dot{U}
 \dot{U}
 \dot{U}
 \dot{U}
 \dot{U}
 \dot{U}
 \dot{U}

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L_2$$
 $Z_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}} = \frac{80\angle\varphi_2}{1.73\angle0^\circ} = 46.24\angle\varphi_2$

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

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$$
 $115\angle \varphi = 55.4\angle 0^{\circ} + 80\angle \varphi_2$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$$
 $115 \angle \varphi = 55.4 \angle 0^\circ + 80 \angle \varphi_2$



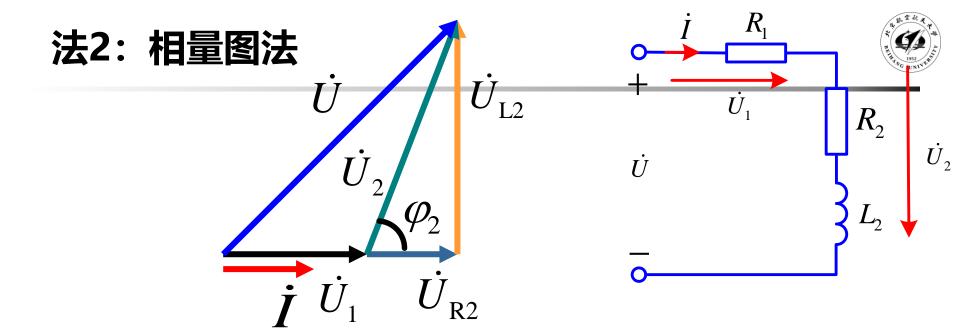
$$\begin{cases} 115\cos\varphi = 55.4 + 80\cos\varphi_2 \\ 115\sin\varphi = 80\sin\varphi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_2 = 64.9^{\circ}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{U_2}{\dot{I}} = \frac{80\angle 64.9^{\circ}}{1.73\angle 0^{\circ}} = 46.24\angle 64.9^{\circ} = 19.6 + \text{j}41.88\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 19.6\Omega$$

$$L_2 = \frac{41.88}{2\pi \times 50} = 133.4 \text{mH}$$

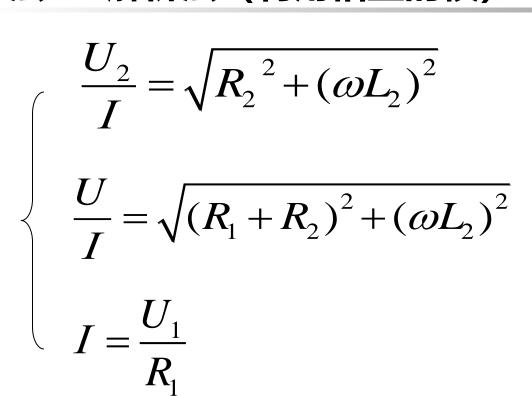


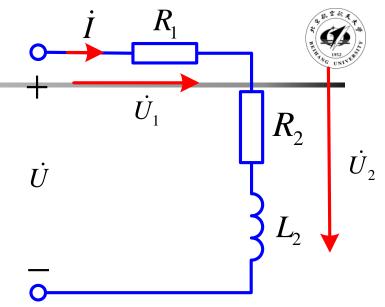
由余弦定理
$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2\cos(\pi - \varphi_2)$$

$$I = \frac{U_1}{R_1} \qquad \frac{U_2 \cos \varphi_2}{I} = R_2 \qquad R_2$$

$$\frac{U_2 \sin \varphi_2}{I} = \omega L_2$$

法3:解析法(利用相量的模)





【题3】 **己知**: *R*₁ *R*₂

讨论: C在 $0 \rightarrow \infty$ 范围内变化

时, \dot{U}_2 的变化情况

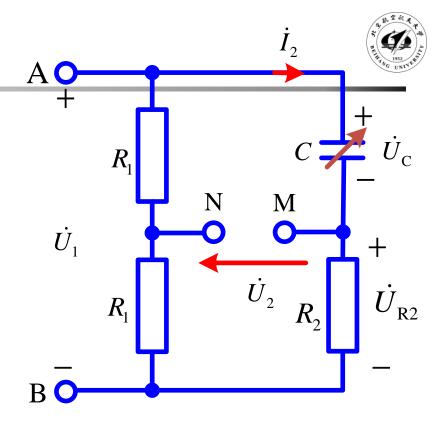
解选办参考相量

$$\dot{U}_{AN} = \dot{U}_{NB} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_{AB}$$

 \dot{I}_2 必超前 \dot{U}_1

$$C \to 0, \frac{1}{j\omega C} \to \infty$$

$$\dot{U}_2 \rightarrow \dot{U}_{\mathrm{BN}}$$



点M与点B → 重合

 \dot{U}_2 与 \dot{U}_1 相差为 π

$$C \to \infty, \frac{1}{j\omega C} \to 0$$

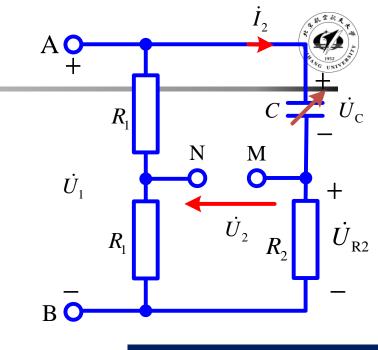
点M与点A →重合

$$\dot{U}_2 \rightarrow \dot{U}_{\rm AN}$$

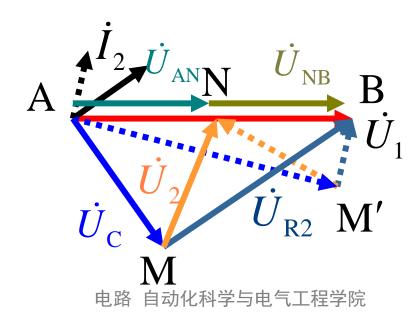
 \dot{U}_2 与 \dot{U}_1 相差为 $\mathbf{0}$

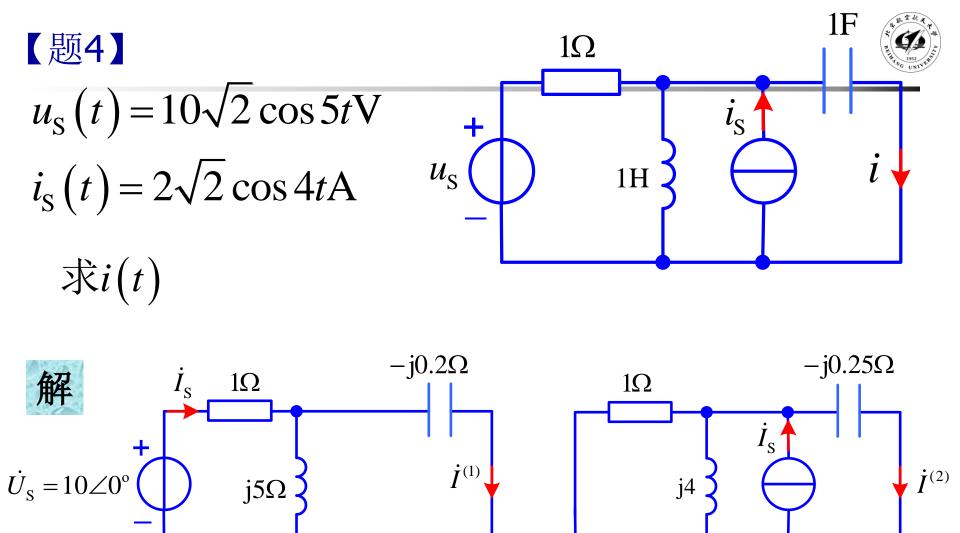
$$\frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

当C从 $0 \rightarrow \infty$,相角 $\pi \rightarrow 0$ 。



移相桥电路





 $i_{\rm S}(t)$ 单独作用

 $u_{\rm S}(t)$ 单独作用

$$u_{\rm S}(t)$$
单独作用

$$\dot{I}_{\rm S} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{1 + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{-j0.2}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{1 - j\frac{1}{4.8}}$$

 $-i0.2\Omega$

 1Ω

$$= \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{1.02\angle -11.77^{\circ}} = 9.81\angle 11.77^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{I}^{(1)} = \dot{I}_S \times \frac{j5}{j4.8} = 10.2 \angle 11.77^{\circ} A$$

$$i_{\rm S}(t)$$
 单独作用

$$\dot{I}_{\rm S} = 2\angle 0^{\circ} \,\mathrm{A}$$

$$\dot{I}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{I}_{S} \times j4}{j4 - j0.25 + 1} = \dot{I}_{S} \times \frac{j4}{j3.75 + 1} = \dot{I}_{S} \times \frac{4}{3.75 - j}$$
$$= \dot{I}_{S} \times 1.031 \angle 14.93^{\circ} = 2.062 \angle 14.93^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I} \neq \dot{I}^{(1)} + \dot{I}^{(2)} \qquad i = i_1^{(1)} + i_2^{(2)}$$

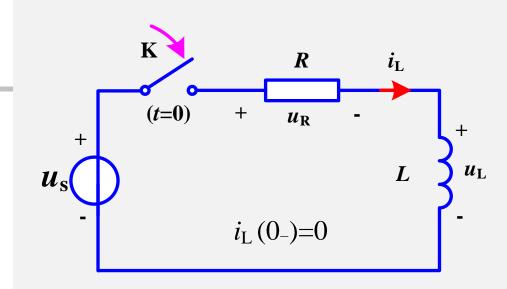
$$i = 10.2\sqrt{2}\cos(5t + 11.77^{\circ}) + 2.062\sqrt{2}\cos(4t + 14.93^{\circ})(A)$$

已知
$$u_s = \sqrt{2} \text{Ucos}(\omega t + \psi_u) V$$
,

,求
$$t > 0$$
时 $i_L(t)$ 。

$$i_{\rm I}(0_+) = i_{\rm I}(0_-) = 0$$

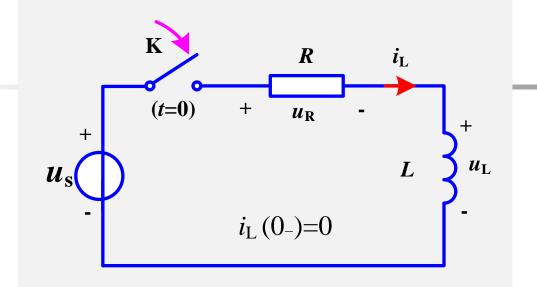
$$\tau = L/R \qquad i_L'' = A e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



$$\vec{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}} \angle (\Psi_{u} - arctg \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$\therefore i_L' = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \Psi_u - arctg \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

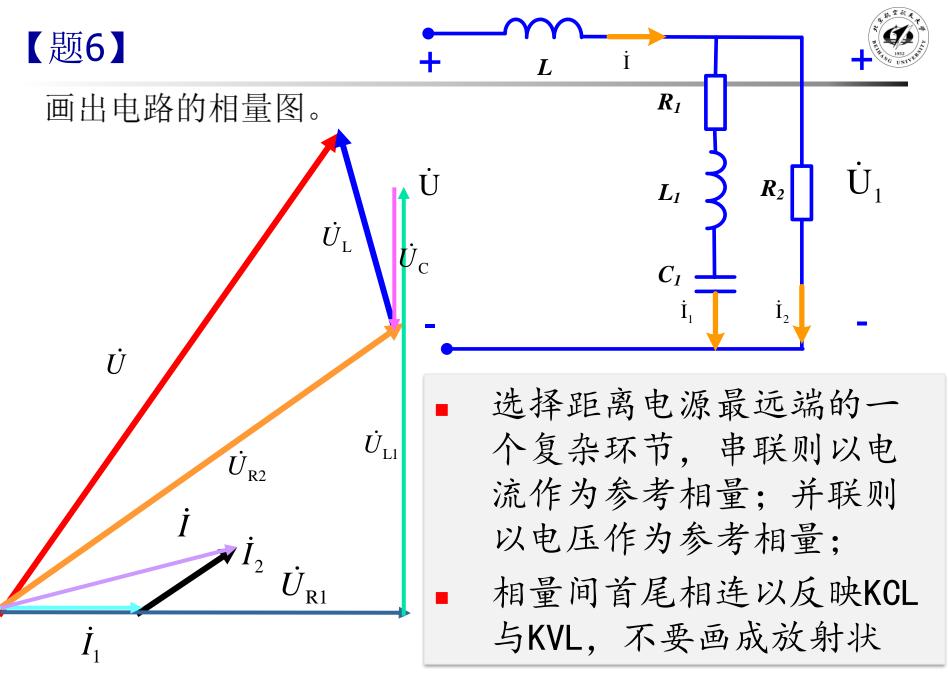




$$t > 0$$
时

$$\therefore i_{L} = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}} \cos(\omega t + \Psi_{u} - arctg \frac{\omega L}{R}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}} \cos(\Psi_{u} - arctg \frac{\omega L}{R}) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}(A)$$

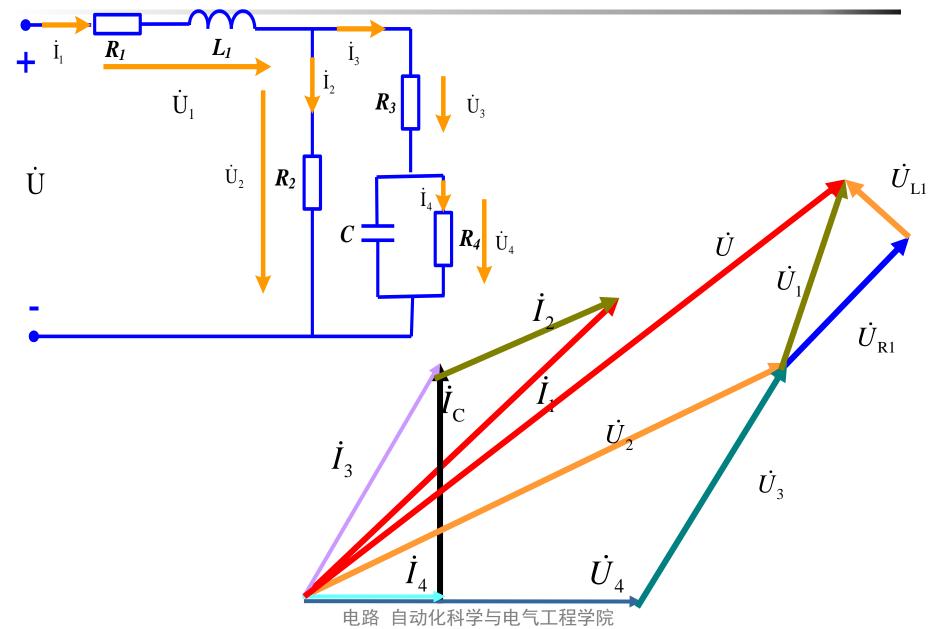
- (1) 若开关闭合时刻, $\cos(\Psi_u arctg \frac{\omega L}{R}) = 0$,则电路无暂态,直接进入稳态;
- (2) 若τ很大,则暂态响应会超过稳态响应近1倍。



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【题7】





【题8】已知: $Z_1 = 5 + j5\Omega$, $Z_2 = j5\Omega$,



$$Z_3 = -j10\Omega$$
, $Z_4 = 5 - j5\Omega$,

$$Z_5 = 10 + j5\Omega,$$

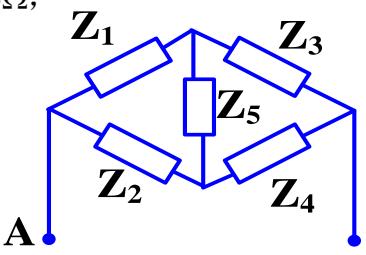
求:输入阻抗



交流电桥平衡条件

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{Z_3}{Z_4} \quad \text{iff} \quad Z_1 Z_4 = Z_2 Z_3$$

或
$$|Z_1||Z_4|\angle(\varphi_1+\varphi_4)=|Z_2||Z_3|\angle(\varphi_2+\varphi_3)$$



题中 $Z_1Z_4=50$, $Z_2Z_3=50$,故交流电桥平衡

$$\therefore Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} + \frac{Z_3 Z_4}{Z_3 + Z_4} = \frac{(Z_1 + Z_3)(Z_2 + Z_4)}{(Z_1 + Z_3) + (Z_2 + Z_4)}$$

$$=3-\mathrm{j}(\Omega)$$

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【题9】

求:可变负载Z_L上获得最大 功率的条件,并求此功率。

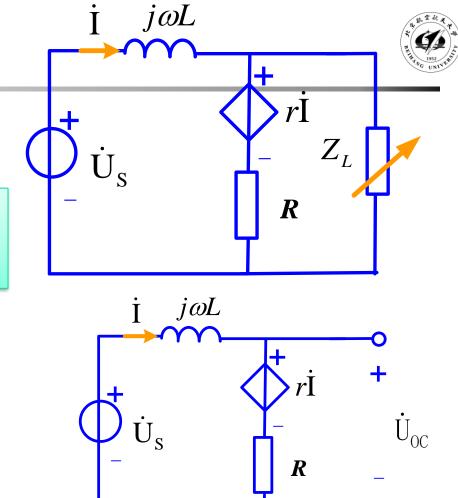


先求负载端看过去的 戴维宁等效电路

$$\dot{U}_S = j\omega L \times \dot{I} + r\dot{I} + R \times \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{j\omega L + r + R}$$

$$\dot{U}_{OC} = r\dot{I} + R\dot{I} = \frac{r + R}{j\omega L + r + R}\dot{U}_{S}$$

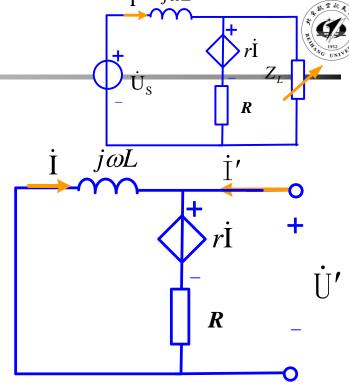


$$\dot{U}_{OC} = r\dot{I} + R\dot{I} = \frac{r + R}{j\omega L + r + R}\dot{U}_{S}$$

$$j\omega L \times \dot{I} + r \times \dot{I} + R \times (\dot{I} + \dot{I}') = 0$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{-R}{i\omega L + r + R} \dot{I}'$$

$$\dot{U}' = -j\omega L\dot{I} = \frac{j\omega LR}{j\omega L + r + R}\dot{I}'$$



$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}'}{\dot{I}'} = \frac{j\omega LR}{j\omega L + r + R} = \frac{R(\omega L)^2 + j(r + R)\omega LR}{(r + R)^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

:. 当
$$Z_L = Z_{eq}^* = \frac{R(\omega L)^2 - j(r+R)\omega LR}{(r+R)^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$
时, Z_L 上取得最大功率

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{OC}^{2}}{4 \operatorname{Re}(Z_{aa})} = \frac{(r+R)^{2}}{4R(\omega L)^{2}} U_{S}^{2}$$

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作业



- **[9-11]**
- **(9-12)**
- **(9-13)**
- [9-14]
- **(9-15)**