# 第11章

# 正弦稳态电路的功率

- 11.1 概述
- 11.2 瞬时功率
- 11.3 有功功率与无功功率
- 11.4 视在功率、功率因数及复功率
- 11.6 功率因数校正
- 11.7最大功率传输
- 11.8有功功率测量

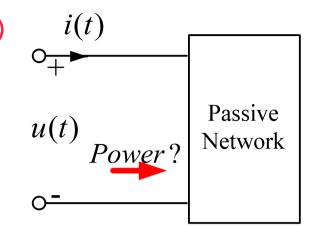
## 11.2 瞬时功率(Instantaneous power)

$$u = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta_u), \quad i = \sqrt{2}I\cos\cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = 2UI\cos(\omega t + \theta_u)\cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i) + UI\cos(2\omega t + \theta_u + \theta_i)$$

$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i) + UI\cos[2(\omega t + \theta_i) + (\theta_u - \theta_i)]$$



 $U \cos(\theta_{ij} - \theta_{ij})$ 

## 2 元件的瞬时功率(RLC)

$$\mathbf{R} \quad p(t) = UI + UI \cos 2(\omega t + \theta_i) \ge 0$$

$$L \quad p(t) = UI\cos[2(\omega t + \theta_i) + (\theta_u - \theta_i)] = -\sin(\theta_u - \theta_i)\sin(2(\omega t + \theta_i))$$

$$\mathbf{C} \quad p(t) = -\sin(\theta_u - \theta_i)\sin 2(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

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# 11.2 瞬时功率(Instantaneous power)

## 3 RLC支路的瞬时功率

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = 2UI\cos(\omega t + \theta_u)\cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$
$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i) + UI\cos(2\omega t + \theta_u + \theta_i)$$

$$u(t)$$

$$Power?$$
Passive
Network

$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i) + UI\cos[2(\omega t + \theta_i) + (\theta_u - \theta_i)]$$

$$=UI\cos(\theta_{u}-\theta_{i})+UI\cos(\theta_{u}-\theta_{i})\cos(2(\omega t+\theta_{i}))-UI\sin(\theta_{u}-\theta_{i})\sin(2(\omega t+\theta_{i}))$$

$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i)[1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \theta_i)] - UI\sin(\theta_u - \theta_i)\sin 2(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

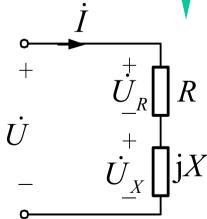
#### 消耗功率

$$= p_R(t) + p_X(t)$$

无源一端口网络的瞬时功率等于:

- ▶恒为正的消耗功率 $p_{R}(t)$ ,
- $\rightarrow$ 和平均值为0的交换功率 $p_X(t)$ 之和。

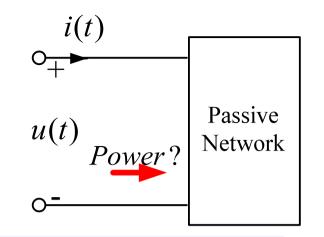
#### 交换功率



## 11.3 有功功率与无功功率

## 1有功功率 real power

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = 2UI\cos(\omega t + \theta_u)\cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$
$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i) + UI\cos(2\omega t + \theta_u + \theta_i)$$



$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i)[1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \theta_i)] - UI\sin(\theta_u - \theta_i)\sin 2(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

#### 消耗功率

#### 平均功率 Average power

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t)dt = UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i) = UI\cos\varphi$$
 单位: W 瓦

 $\varphi$ : 功率因数角。对无源网络,为其等效阻抗的阻抗角,即

$$P=UI\cos\varphi = (|Z|I)I\cos\varphi = RI^2$$

$$\cos \varphi$$
: 功率因数

$$\cos \varphi$$
 $\begin{cases}
1, 纯电阻 \\
0, 纯电抗
\end{cases}$ 

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## 11.3 有功功率与无功功率

## 2 无功功率 reactive power

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t)$$

$$= UI\cos(\theta_u - \theta_i)[1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \theta_i)] - UI\sin(\theta_u - \theta_i)\sin 2(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

交换功率

#### 交换功率的幅值 Exchanged maximum power

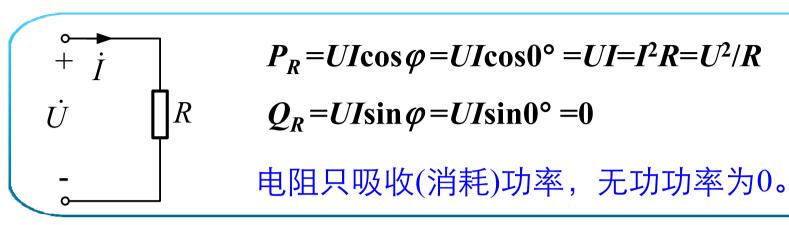
 $Q = UI \sin(\theta_u - \theta_i) = UI \sin \varphi$  单位: var 乏 吸收还是发出?

Q 的大小反映网络与外电路交换功率的幅值。是由储能元件L、C的性质决定的;

Q>0,表示网络吸收无功功率;

Q<0,表示网络发出无功功率。

## 讨论1: R、L、C元件的有功功率和无功功率?



$$\dot{U}$$
  $j\omega L$ 

$$P_L = UI\cos\varphi = UI\cos 90^{\circ} = 0$$

$$Q_L = UI\sin \varphi = UI\sin 90^\circ = UI$$

电感不消耗有功功率, 吸收无功功率。

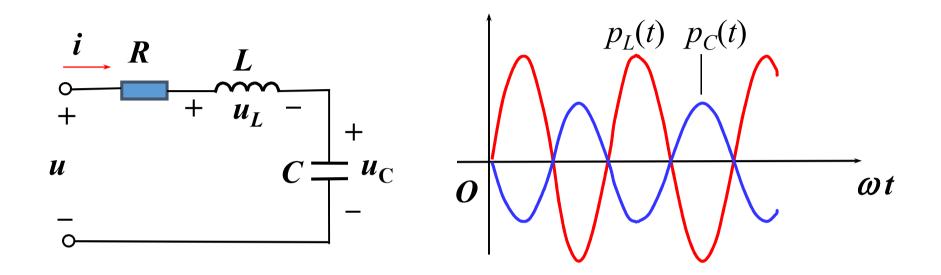
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \downarrow \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & \downarrow \\
\hline
 & j\omega C
\end{array}$$

$$P_C = UI\cos\varphi = UI\cos(-90^\circ) = 0$$

$$Q_C = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin(-90^\circ) = -UI$$

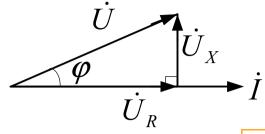
电容不消耗功率; 电容发出无功功率。

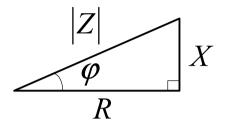
#### 讨论2: 电感、电容的无功补偿作用?

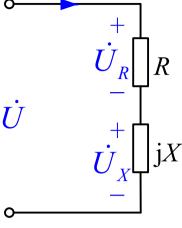


当L发出功率时,C刚好吸收功率,则与外电路交换功率为 $p_L+p_C$ ,因此,L、C的无功具有互相补偿的作用。

## 讨论3: 计算以下各电路的平均功率和无功功率?



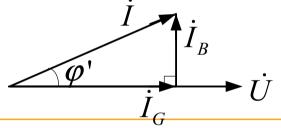


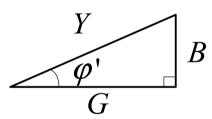


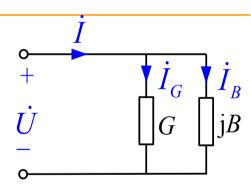
$$P = UI\cos\varphi = U_R I = RI^2$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = U_X I = XI^2$$

设为感性电路







$$P = UI\cos\varphi = UI_G = GU^2$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = UI \sin(-\varphi') = -UI_B = -BU^2$$

设为容性电路

## 推论:

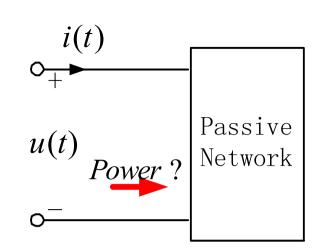
$$P = UI\cos\varphi = RI^2$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})I^2$$

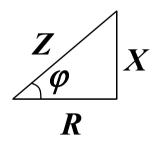
## 11.4 视在功率及功率因数

视在功率 Apparent power

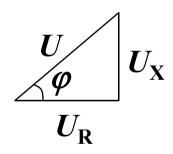
反映电气设备的容量。



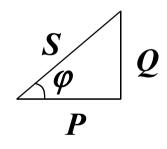
## 有功,无功,视在功率的关系:



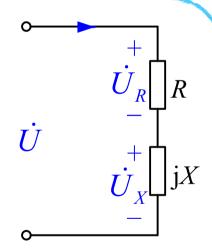
阻抗三角形



电压三角形



功率三角形

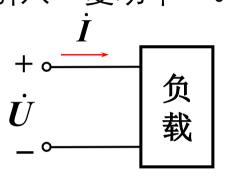


设为感性电路

## 11.5 复功率及功率守恒

#### 1. 复功率Complex power

电力系统分析中,为了方便分析计算,将P、Q、S合成一个物理量,引入"复功率"。



$$\dot{U} = U \angle \theta_{u} , \qquad \dot{I} = I \angle \theta_{i}$$

$$P = UI\cos(\theta_{u} - \theta_{i}) = UIRe[e^{j(\theta_{u} - \theta_{i})}]$$

$$= Re(Ue^{j\theta_{u}} \cdot Ie^{-j\theta_{i}})$$

$$\dot{I} \qquad \dot{I} \qquad P = Re[\dot{U} \cdot \dot{I}^{*}]$$

# 定义 $\bar{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^*$ 为复功率,单位 VA

则 
$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = UI\angle(\theta_u - \theta_i) = UI\angle\varphi = S\angle\varphi$$
  
=  $UI\cos\varphi + jUI\sin\varphi$   
=  $P + jQ$ 

## 推论: 无源网络中

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = Z\dot{I} \cdot \dot{I}^* = ZI^2$$

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \dot{U}(\dot{U}Y)^*$$

$$= \dot{U} \cdot \dot{U}^*Y^* = U^2Y^*$$

## 11.5 复功率及功率守恒

## 2 复功率守恒 Conservation of power

在正弦稳态下,任一电路的所有支路吸收的复功率之和为零。即

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \dot{U}_k\right) \dot{I}^*$$

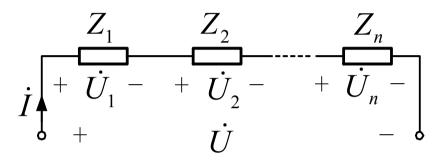
$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\dot{U}_k \dot{I}^*\right)$$

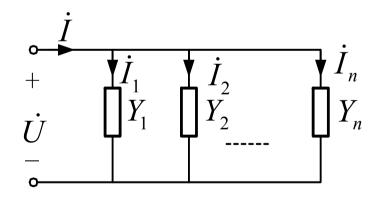
$$\overline{S} - \sum_{k=1}^n \overline{S}$$

$$\overline{S} = \sum \overline{S}_k$$

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \dot{U}(\sum_{k=1}^n \dot{I}_k^*) = (\sum_{k=1}^n \dot{U}\dot{I}_k^*)$$

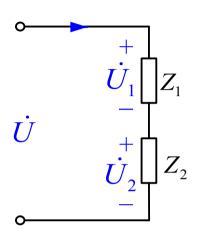
$$\overline{S} = \sum \overline{S}_k$$





## 11.5 复功率及功率守恒

## 2 复功率守恒 Conservation of power



复功率守恒,有功功率、无功功率守恒。

视在功率不守恒。

$$S \neq \sum_{k=1}^{b} S_k$$

## 证明:

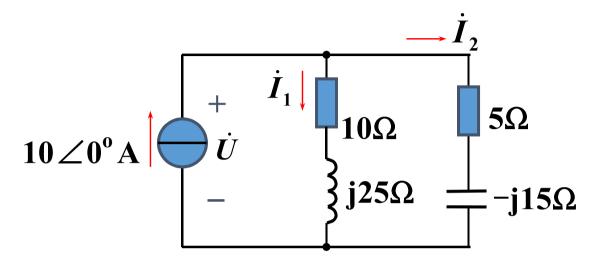
$$U = U_1 + U_2$$
 ?

$$U \neq U_1 + U_2$$

$$UI \neq U_1I + U_2I$$

$$S \neq S_1 + S_2$$

## 【例1】.已知如图,求各支路的复功率。



解: 
$$\dot{U} = 10\angle 0^{\circ} \times [(10 + j25) //(5 - j15)] = 236\angle (-37.1^{\circ})$$
 V  $\overline{S}_{\pm} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^{*} = 236\angle (-37.1^{\circ}) \times 10\angle 0^{\circ} = 1882 - j1424$  VA  $\overline{S}_{1\text{W}} = U^{2}Y_{1}^{*} = 236^{2}(\frac{1}{10 + j25})^{*} = 768 + j1920$  VA  $\overline{S}_{2\text{W}} = U^{2}Y_{2}^{*} = 1113 - j3345$  VA 复功率守恒。

思考:感性网络和容性网络,复功率虚部(Q)正负?

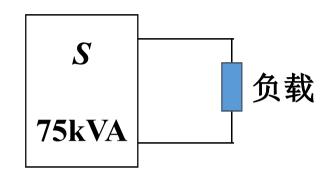
## 【例2】确定电源提供的复功率及端口电流. (p456, 例11-5-1)

$$\overline{S} = \overline{S}_1 + \overline{S}_2 + \overline{S}_3 = 6.614 - \text{j}0.277 = 6.62 \angle -2.4 \text{ kVA}$$

$$\dot{I} = (\frac{\overline{S}}{\dot{U}}) * = (\frac{6.62 \angle -2.4^{\circ}}{100 j}) * = 66.2 \angle 92.4^{\circ} A$$

## 11.6 功率因数校正

设备容量S(额定)向负载送多少有功要由负载的阻抗角决定。



$$P=S\cos\varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = 1$$
,  $P=S=75kW$ 

$$\cos \varphi = 0.7$$
,  $P = 0.7S = 52.5$ kW

一般用户: 异步电机

日光灯

空载 $\cos \varphi = 0.2 \sim 0.3$ 

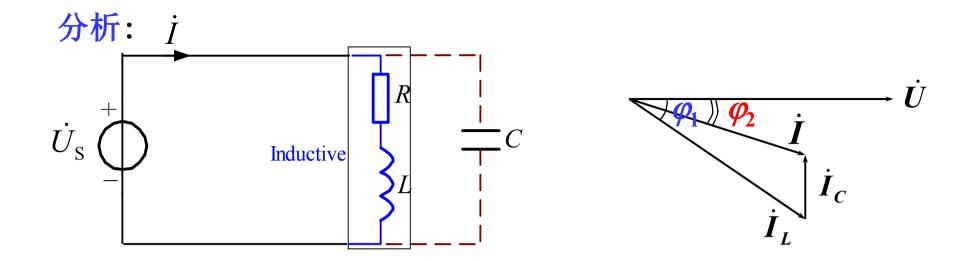
满载 $\cos \varphi = 0.7 \sim 0.85$ 

 $\cos \varphi = 0.45 \sim 0.6$ 

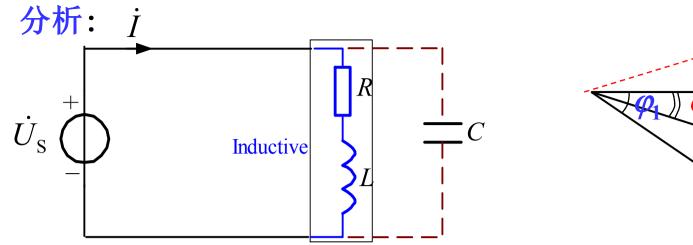
## 功率因数低带来的问题:

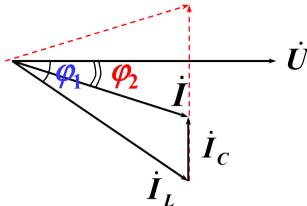
- > 设备不能充分利用,电流到了额定值,但功率容量还有;
- ightharpoonup 当输出相同的有功功率时,线路上电流大 $I=P/(U\cos\varphi)$ ,线路压降损耗大。

解决办法: 并联电容, 提高功率因数(改进自身设备)。



- 并联电容后,原感性负载的电流、吸收的有功无功都不变,即负载的工作状态没有发生任何变化;
- 由于并联电容的电流超前端口电压90°,使得端口总电流减少。从相量图上,端口电压和端口电流的夹角减小了,从而提高了功率因数。
- 功率因数提高后,线路上电流减少,就可以带更多的负载,充分利用设备的能力。





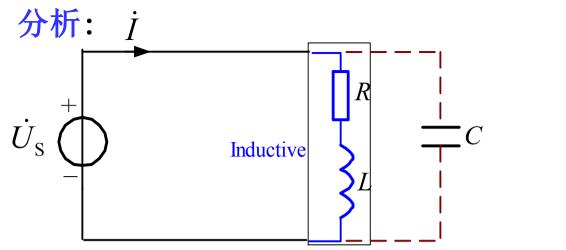
$$I_C = I_L \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi_2$$

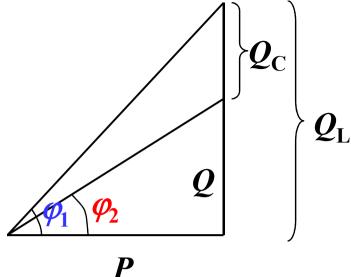
将 
$$I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_1}$$
 ,  $I = \frac{I_L\cos\varphi_1}{\cos\varphi_2} = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_2}$  代入得

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U}(\tan\varphi_1 - \tan\varphi_2)$$
 :  $C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2}(\tan\varphi_1 - \tan\varphi_2)$ 

$$Q_C = \omega C U^2 = P(\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2)$$

"综合考虑,提高到适当值为宜(0.9 左右)。





补偿容量也可以用功率三角形确定:

$$|Q_c| = |Q_L - Q| = P \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_1} - P \frac{\sin \varphi_2}{\cos \varphi_2} = P(\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2)$$

$$|Q_C| = \omega C U^2$$
  $C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2)$ 

思考:能否用串联电容提高 $\cos \varphi$ ?

单纯从提高 $\cos \varphi$  看是可以,但是负载上电压改变了。在电网与电网连接上有用这种方法的,一般用户采用并联电容。

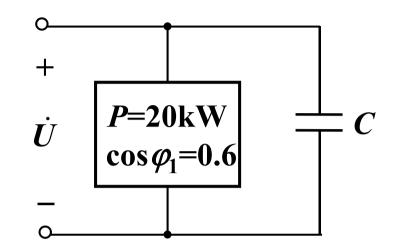
【例1】已知: f=50Hz, U=380V, P=20kW,  $\cos \varphi_1$ =0.6(滞后)。要使

功率因数提高到0.9,求并联电容C。

## 解:

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

由
$$\cos \varphi_2 = 0.9$$
 得  $\varphi_2 = 25.84$ °



$$Q_L = P \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_1} = P \tan \varphi_1 = 20 \times \tan 53.13^\circ = 26.67k \text{ var}$$

$$Q = P \frac{\sin \varphi_2}{\cos \varphi_2} = P \tan \varphi_2 = 20 \times \tan 25.84^\circ = 9.69k \text{ var}$$

$$Q_c = Q - Q_L = -\omega CU^2$$

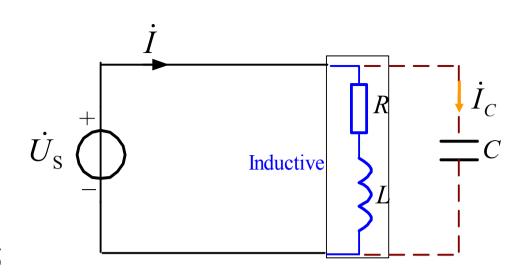
$$C = \frac{Q_L - Q}{\omega U^2} = \frac{(26.67 - 9.69) \times 10^3}{314 \times 380^2} = 375 \ \mu\text{F}$$

## 【课下练习】

电压源:

2500VA, 220V (rms), 50Hz

感性负载:



$$\dot{U}_{\rm s} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{P}{U_s \cos \varphi_1} \angle - \varphi_1 = \frac{1210}{220 \times 0.5} \angle - 60^\circ = 11 \angle - 60^\circ$$
 降低线路电流

$$\dot{I} = \frac{P}{U_{\rm s} \cos \varphi_2} \angle - \varphi_2 = \frac{1210}{220 \times 0.85} \angle -31.8^{\circ} = 6.5 \angle -31.8^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{-jX_C} = \frac{220}{-jX_C}$$
  $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_L \Rightarrow 6.5 \angle -31.8^\circ = 11 \angle -60^\circ + \frac{220}{-jX_C}$ 

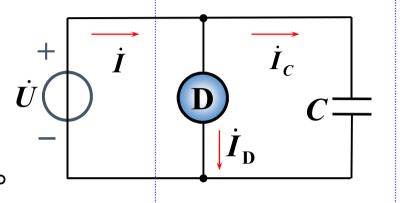
$$X_C = 36.1\Omega \Rightarrow C = 88.2 \mu F$$

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# 【例2】已知: 电动机 $P_{\rm D}$ =1000W, 功率因数为0.8 (滞后) U=220V, f=50Hz, C=30 $\mu$ F。求负载电路的功率因数。

#### 解:

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



由 $\cos \varphi_D = 0.8$ (滞后),得  $\varphi_D = 36.8$ °

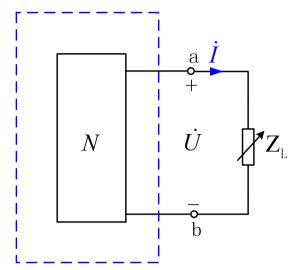
设 
$$\dot{U}=220\angle0^{\circ}$$
,则  $\dot{I}_{D}=5.68\angle-36.8^{\circ}$ 

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{U} \times j \omega C = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \times j \omega C = j2.08$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_D + \dot{I}_C = 4.54 - \text{j}1.33 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^\circ$$

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

## 11.7 最大功率传输 Maximum power transfer



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

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

$$Z_{L} = R_{L} + jX_{L}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\text{oc}} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{U}}$$

$$Z_{L} = \frac{1}{\dot{U}}$$

$$P_{Z} = I^{2}R_{L}$$

$$= \frac{U_{\text{oc}}^{2}R_{L}}{(R_{L} + R_{\text{eq}})^{2} + (X_{L} + X_{\text{eq}})^{2}}$$

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

$$= \frac{U_{\text{oc}}^2 R_L}{(R_L + R_{\text{eq}})^2 + (X_L + X_{\text{eq}})^2}$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial P_Z}{\partial R_L} - 0 \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P_{\rm Z}}{\partial X_L} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_{\rm Z}}{\partial R_L} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_L + X_{\rm eq} = 0 \\ R_L = R_{\rm eq} \end{cases} \qquad Z_L = Z_{\rm eq}^* \qquad P_{\rm Zmax} = \frac{U_{\rm oc}^2}{4R_{\rm eq}} \end{cases}$$
The load is matched to the network/source.

$$Z_L = Z_{\text{eq}}^*$$
  $P_{\text{Zmax}} = \frac{U_{\text{oc}}^2}{4R_{\text{eq}}}$ 

The load is matched to the network/source. 共轭匹配

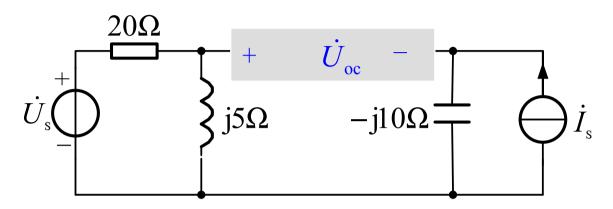
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# 11.7 最大功率传输 Maximum power transfer

【练习】: Z为何值时, Z获得最大功率?

$$\dot{U}_{\rm s} = (100 - \rm{j}50) \rm{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{s} = (20 + j30)A$$

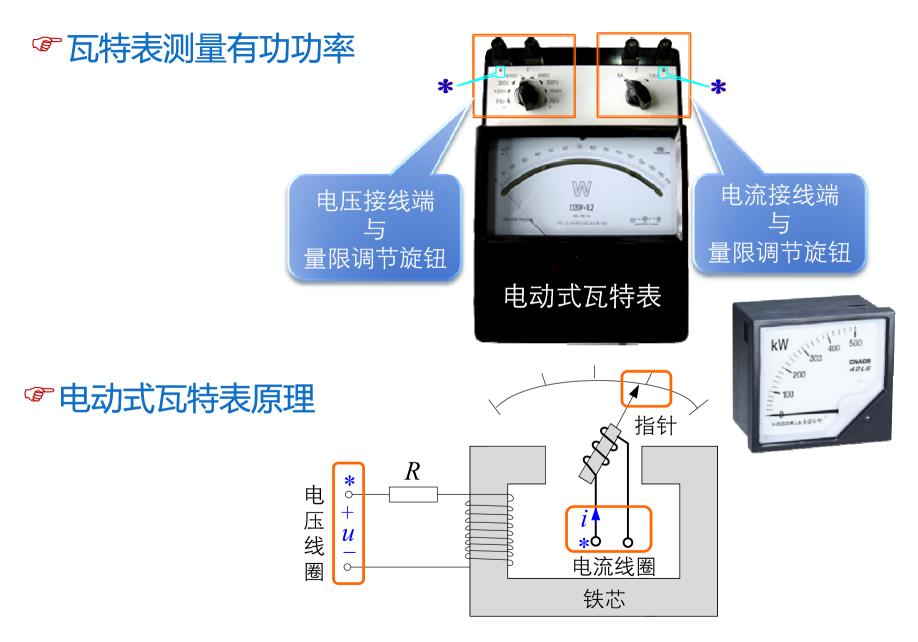


$$\dot{U}_{\rm oc} = \dot{U}_{\rm s} \times \frac{\rm j5}{20 + \rm j5} - (-\rm j10)\dot{I}_{\rm s}$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = \frac{20 \times \text{j5}}{20 + \text{j5}} + (-\text{j10})$$

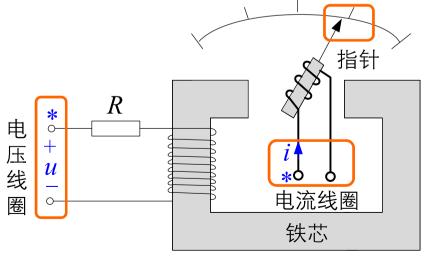
$$Z = Z_{\text{eq}}^* \qquad P_{\text{Zmax}} = \frac{U_{\text{oc}}^2}{4 \operatorname{Re}[Z_{\text{eq}}]}$$

## 11.8 有功功率测量

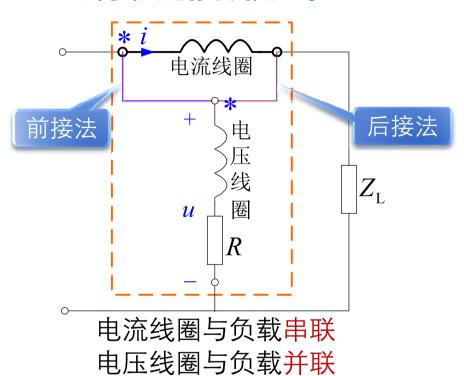


## 11.8 有功功率测量





## ☞瓦特表的接线方式

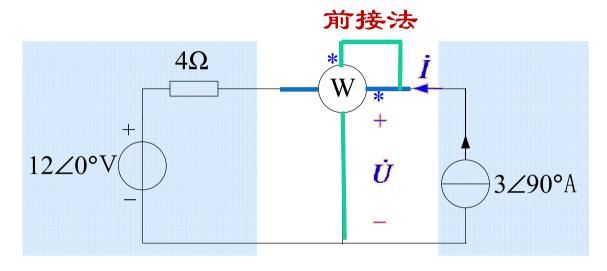


## **⑤** 瓦特表的读数

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u i dt = \mathbb{R}e[\dot{U} \times \dot{I}^*]$$

## 11.8 有功功率测量

#### Practice 确定瓦特表的读数,及读数的物理含义。



## 瓦特表的读数 $P = \text{Re}[\dot{U} \times \dot{I}^*]$

$$\dot{U} = 4 \times 3 \angle 90^{\circ} + 12 \angle 0^{\circ} = 12\sqrt{2}\angle 45^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$P = \text{Re}[12\sqrt{2}\angle 45^{\circ} \times 3\angle -90^{\circ}] = 36\text{W}$$

是电流源发出的有功功率,

也是电压源和电阻吸收的有功功率之和。

## 【例1】三表法测线圈参数(R、L)与电源的复功率。已知f=50Hz,

## 且测得U=50V,I=1A,P=30W。

解: 设 
$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 0$$
°V

$$P = UI \cos \varphi = 30$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{3}{5}$$
  $\varphi = 53.13^{\circ}$  (lagging)

**则** 
$$\dot{I} = 1 \angle -53.13$$
°A

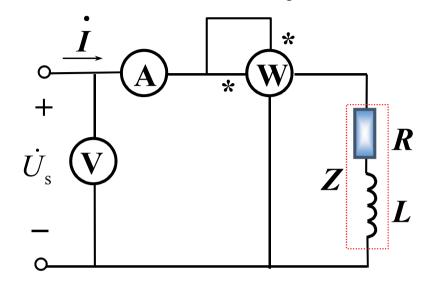
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = 50 \angle 53.13^{\circ} = (30 + j40)\Omega$$

$$Z = 30 + j40 = R + j2\pi fL$$

$$R = 30\Omega$$
  $L = 127 \text{mH}$ 

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = (30 + j40) \text{ VA}$$

$$(\overline{S} = UI \angle \varphi = 50 \angle 53.13^{\circ})$$



#### Method 2

$$P = I^2 R \implies R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1^2} = 30\Omega$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{|Z|^2 - R^2} = \frac{40}{314} = 0.127H$$

# 计划学时: 4学时; 课后学习8学时

作业:

11-2/ 功率

11-7/ 复功率

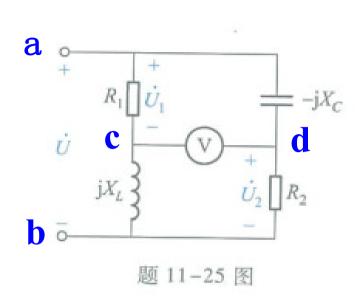
11-9/功率因数校正

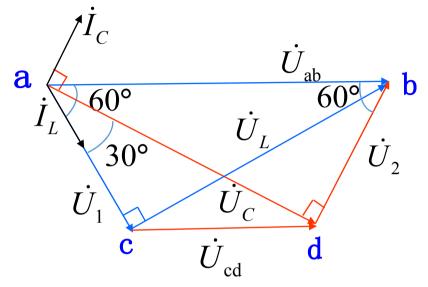
11-13/最大功率

11-20/功率测量

11-26/综合应用

11-25 图示电路中,端口电压U的有效值为100V, $U_1$ 、 $U_2$ 的有效值均为50V,求电压表的读数。





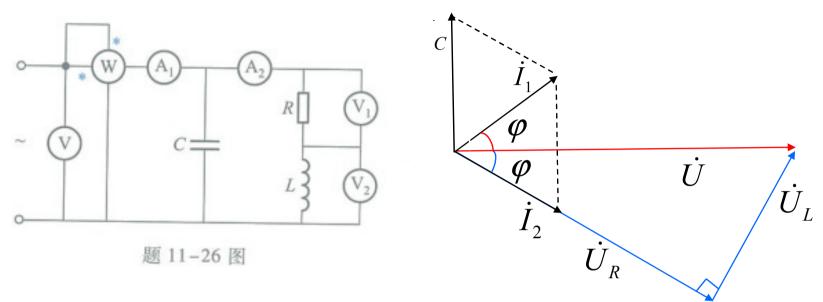
解:设端口电压U为参考相量  $\dot{U}=100 \angle 0$ °V

$$U_1 = 50$$
V可以得出:  $U_L = 50\sqrt{3}$ V

$$U_{cd}^{2} = U_{1}^{2} + U_{L}^{2} - 2U_{1} \times U_{L} \cos 30^{\circ}$$
$$= 50^{2} + (50\sqrt{3})^{2} - 2 \times 50 \times 50\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$U_{\rm cd} = 50 \text{V}$$

11-26 图示电路中,功率表读数为100W, 电压表读数为100V, 电流表 $A_1A_2$ 的读数相等, 电压表 $V_2$ 的读数是 $V_1$ 的一半,求参数 $R, X_L, X_C$ 的值。



解: 设端口电压U为参考相量  $\dot{U}=100 \angle 0$ °V

$$U_R = 2U_L$$
可以得出:  $\cos \varphi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ,  $\sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$   $U_R = U \cos \varphi = 100 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = 40\sqrt{5} \text{V}$ ,  $U_L = 20\sqrt{5} \text{V}$ 

$$P = UI_1 \cos \varphi$$
可以得出:  $I_1 = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi} = \frac{100}{100 \times \cos \varphi} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} A$   $I_2 = I_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} A$ 

$$I_{C} = 2I_{1} \sin \varphi = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 1A$$

$$R = \frac{U_{R}}{I_{2}} = \frac{40\sqrt{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} = 80\Omega$$

$$X_{L} = 40\Omega$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{U}{I_{C}} = \frac{100}{1} = 100\Omega$$