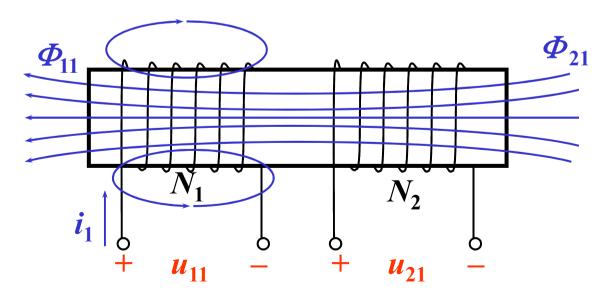
Chapter 13 含磁耦合的电路

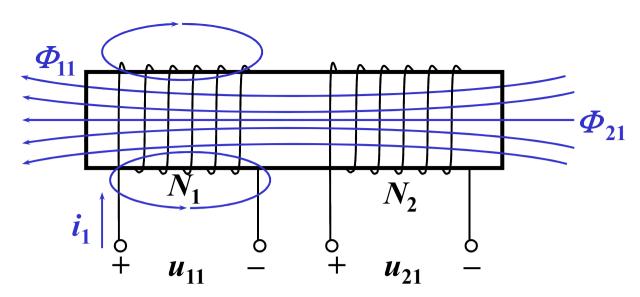
- 13.1 概述
- 13.2 耦合电感 Coupled inductors
- 13.3 含耦合电感电路的分析 Analysis of coupled circuits
- 13.4 变压器 Transformers

13.2 耦合电感

1 自感、 互感现象和耦合电感元件

- \rightarrow 当线圈1中通入电流 i_1 时,在线圈1中产生磁通(magnetic flux),
- 同时,有部分磁通穿过临近线圈2,
- \ge 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。 u_{11} 称为自感电压, u_{21} 称为互感电压。





根据电磁感应定律和楞次定律 (Ψ : 磁链, $\psi = N \Phi$)

$$u_{11} = \frac{d\Psi_{11}}{dt} \qquad u_{11} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

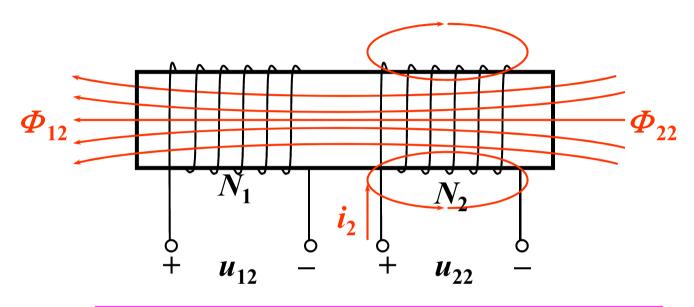
$$u_{21} = \frac{d\Psi_{21}}{dt} \qquad u_{21} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

当线圈周围的磁介质为线性时, Ψ_{11} 、 Ψ_{22} 与 i_1 成线性关系,即:

$$L_1 = \frac{\psi_{11}}{i_1}$$
 L为线圈的电感 $M_{21} = \frac{\psi_{21}}{i_1}$ M_{21} 为线圈1对2的互感

L、 M_{21} 与线圈的几何尺寸、匝数、和周围的介质磁导率有关。 M_{21} 还与两个线圈的相互位置有关。

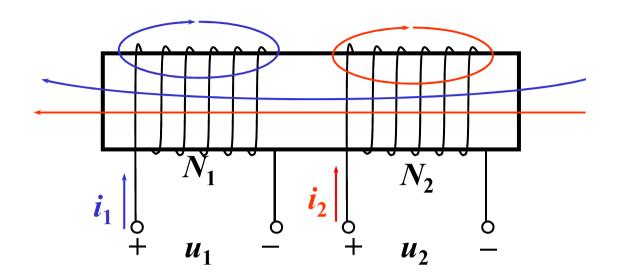
同理,当线圈2中通电流 i_2 时会产生磁通 Φ_{22} , Φ_{12} 。 i_2 为时变时,线圈2和线圈1两端分别产生感应电压 u_{22} , u_{12} 。



$$\begin{aligned} u_{12} &= \frac{\mathrm{d} \Psi_{12}}{\mathrm{d} t} = M_{12} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t} & (\Psi_{12} = N_1 \Phi_{12} = M_{12} i_2) \\ u_{22} &= \frac{\mathrm{d} \Psi_{22}}{\mathrm{d} t} = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d} i_2}{\mathrm{d} t} & (\Psi_{22} = N_2 \Phi_{22} = L_2 i_2) \end{aligned}$$

通过分析线圈储能(参见附录)可以证明: $M_{12}=M_{21}=M$ 。

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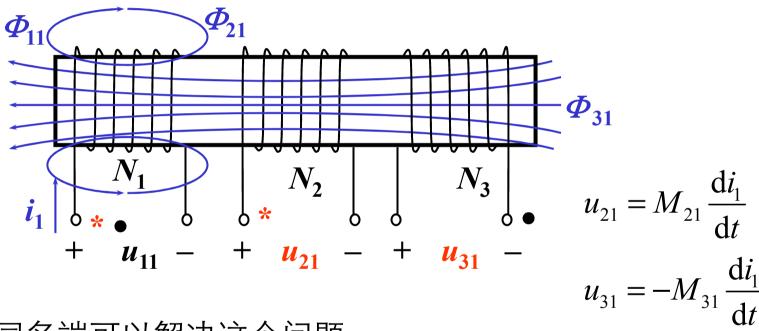
当两个线圈同时通以电流时,每个线圈两端的电压均包含自感电压和互感电压:

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

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

2 同名端

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: 当两个电流分别从两个线圈的对应端子流入 , 其所产生的磁场相互加强时,则这两个对应端子称为同名端。

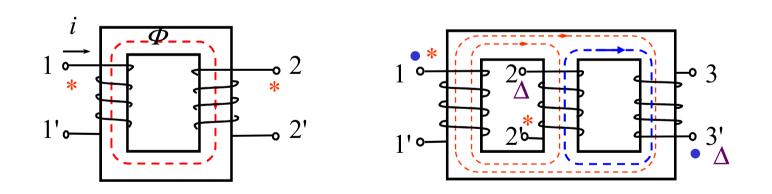
2 同名端

同名端表明了线圈的相互绕法关系。

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。

【例】.确定图示电路的同名端



注意:线圈的同名端必须两两确定。

2 同名端

(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。

同名端的实验测定:

当闭合开关S时, i增加,

当闭合开关S时,
$$i$$
增加,
$$\frac{di}{dt} > 0, \quad u_{22'} = M \frac{di}{dt} > 0 \quad$$
电压表正偏。

当两组线圈装在黑盒里,只引出四个端线组,要确 定其同名端,就可以利用上面的结论来加以判断。

3. 耦合系数 (coupling coefficient)k:

k 表示两个线圈磁耦合的紧密程度。 $k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$ $(0 \le k \le 1)$

设: 全耦合: $\Phi_{s1} = \Phi_{s2} = 0$ 即 $\Phi_{11} = \Phi_{21}$ $\Phi_{22} = \Phi_{12}$

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{12} M_{21}}{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\psi_{12}}{i_2} \cdot \frac{\psi_{21}}{i_1}}{\psi_{11}} \cdot \frac{\psi_{22}}{i_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{N_1 \phi_{12} \cdot N_2 \phi_{21}}{N_1 \phi_{11} \cdot N_2 \phi_{22}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\phi_{12} \cdot \phi_{21}}{\phi_{11} \cdot \phi_{22}}} \le 1$$

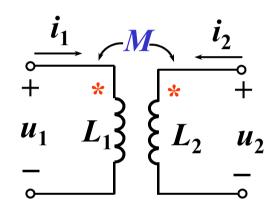
可以证明, *k*≤1。全耦合时, *k*=1.

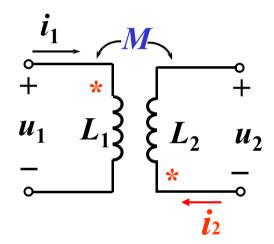
M能否表示两个线圈磁耦合的紧密程度?M的上下限?

$$0 \le M \le \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

4 耦合电感元件的*u-i*关系

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)。





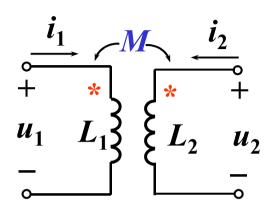
时域形式:

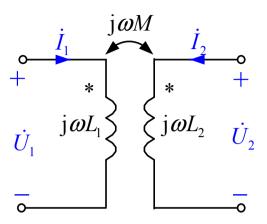
$$u_{1} = L_{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{1}}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{2}}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad u_{1} = L_{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{1}}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{2}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

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4 耦合电感元件的*u-i*关系





时域形式:

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

相量形式:

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

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \mathbf{j}\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + \mathbf{j}\omega M\dot{I}_{2}$$

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

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \mathbf{j}\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + \mathbf{j}\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}$$

5 耦合电感的储能

$$w = \int_{-\infty}^{t} p(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t} (u_{1}i_{1} + u_{2}i_{2}) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t} [(L_{1} \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{2}}{dt})i_{1} + (+M \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + L_{2} \frac{di_{2}}{dt})i_{2}] dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{i_{1}} L_{1}i_{1} di_{1} + \int_{-\infty}^{i_{2}} L_{2}i_{2} di_{2} + \int_{-\infty}^{i_{1}} +M (i_{2}di_{1} + i_{1}di_{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L_{1}i_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} L_{2}i_{2}^{2} + Mi_{1}i_{2}$$

5 耦合电感的储能

 $\pm Mi_1i_2$

$$w = \int_{-\infty}^{t} p(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t} (u_{1}i_{1} + u_{2}i_{2}) dt$$

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{i_{1}} L_{1}i_{1}di_{1} + \int_{-\infty}^{i_{2}} L_{2}i_{2}di_{2} + \int_{-\infty}^{i_{1}} +M (i_{2}di_{1} + i_{1}di_{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L_{1}i_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} L_{2}i_{2}^{2} + Mi_{1}i_{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L_{1}i_{1}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} L_{2}i_{2}^{2} + Mi_{1}i_{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} L_{1}i_{1}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} L_{2}i_{2}^{2} + Mi_{1}i_{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} L_{1}i_{1}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} L_{2}i_{2}^{2} + Mi_{1}i_{2}$$

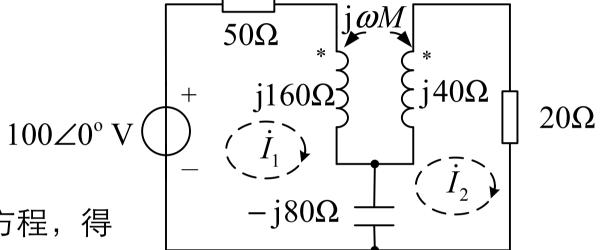
线圈的互感储能

13.3 含有耦合电感元件的电路分析

13.3.1 网孔分析法的应用: 耦合电感的VCR应用

【例1】: 图示电路中,耦合电感的耦合系数K=0.5, 求电路消耗

的总功率。

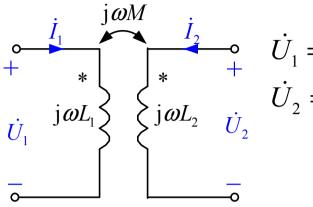


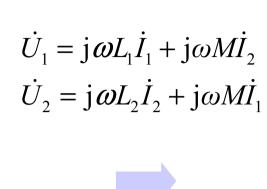
解:列写网孔电流方程,得

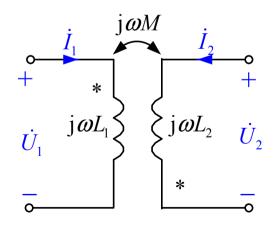
$$\begin{cases} (50 + j160 - j80)\dot{I}_1 - (-j80)\dot{I}_2 - j40\dot{I}_2 = 100\angle 0^{\circ} \\ (20 + j40 - j80)\dot{I}_2 - (-j80)\dot{I}_1 - j40\dot{I}_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\dot{I}_1 = 0.77\angle -59^{\circ} \text{ A}, \dot{I}_2 = 0.69\angle -85.6^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
$$P = 100 \times 0.77 \times \cos 59^{\circ} = 39.7 \text{ W}$$

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用受控源表示互感电压



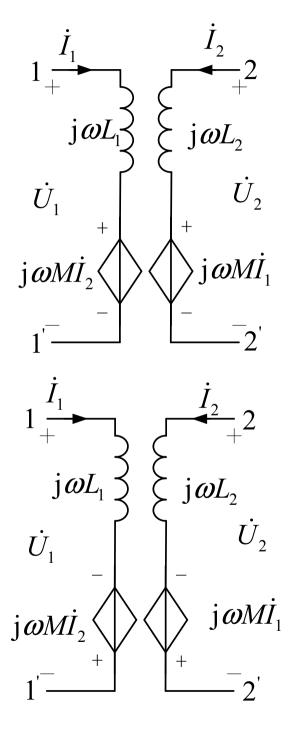




$$\dot{U}_{1} = j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{1}$$

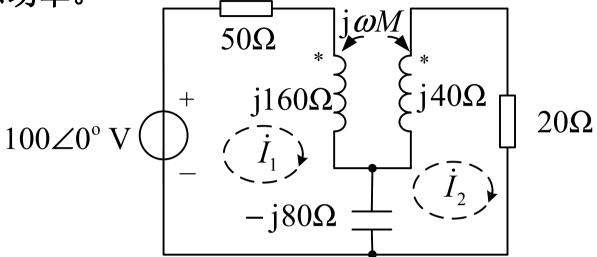


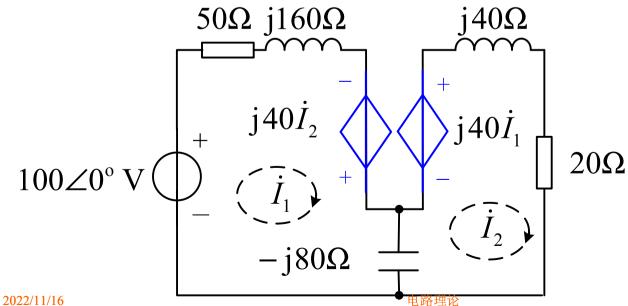


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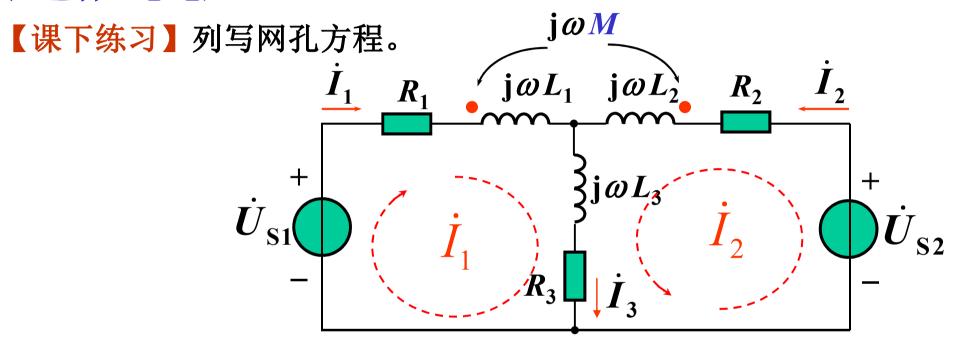
【例1】: 图示电路中,耦合电感的耦合系数K=0.5, 求电路消耗

的总功率。





有互感的电路的计算仍属正弦稳态分析,前面介绍的相量分析的的方法均适用。只需注意互感线圈上的电压除自感电压外,还应包含互感电压。



网孔方程: (考虑互感)

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + j\omega L_1 + R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_1 + (R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_2 & +j\omega M\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_2 + (R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_1 & +j\omega M\dot{I}_1 = \dot{U}_{S2} \end{cases}$$

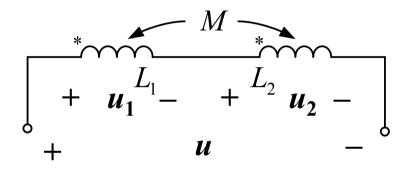
注意: 互感线圈的互感电压的的表示式及正负号。

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13.3.2 去耦等效电路及应用

1 耦合电感线圈的串联

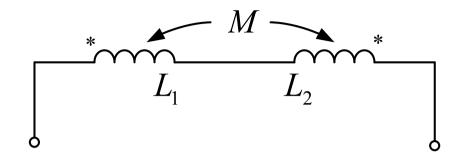
Series-aiding connection (顺向串联):



$$u = u_1 + u_2 = (L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt}) + (L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt}) = (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\therefore L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

Series-opposing connection (反向串联):



$$u = u_1 + u_2 = (L_1 \frac{di}{dt} - M \frac{di}{dt}) + (L_2 \frac{di}{dt} - M \frac{di}{dt}) = (L_1 + L_2 - 2M) \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\therefore L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

互感的测量方法:

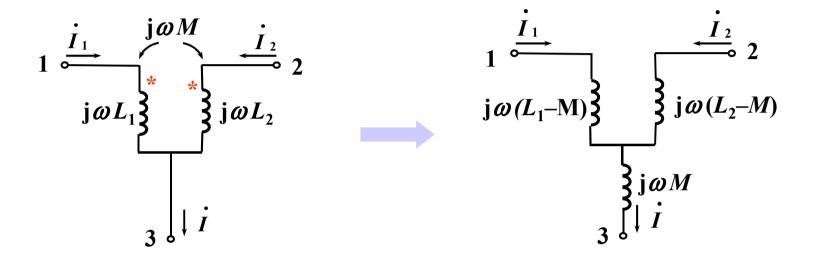
*顺接一次,反接一次,就可以测出互感:

$$M = \frac{L_{\parallel} - L_{\boxtimes}}{4}$$

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2. T形连接的耦合电感的去耦等效电路

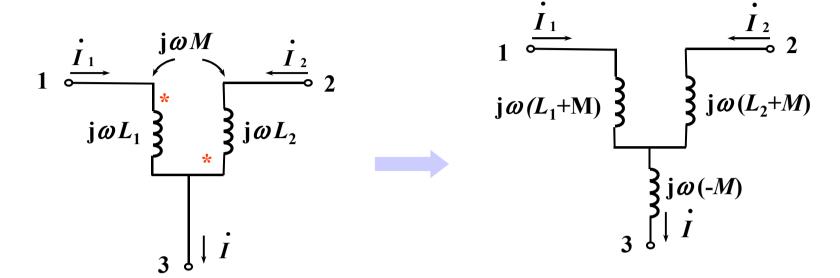
(a) 同名端同侧联接



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

整理得
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega(L_1 - M)\dot{I}_1 + j\omega M\dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega(L_2 - M)\dot{I}_2 + j\omega M\dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

(b) 同名端异侧联接

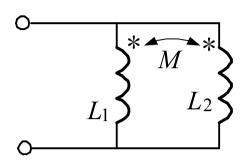


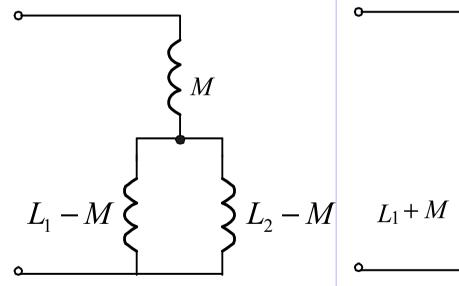
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$



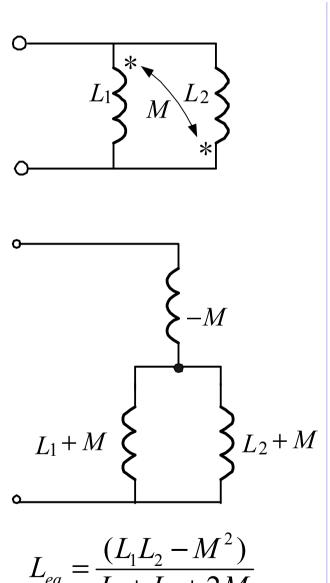
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2} \end{cases}$$
整理得
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega (L_{1} + M)\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M\dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega (L_{2} + M)\dot{I}_{2} - j\omega M\dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2} \end{cases}$$

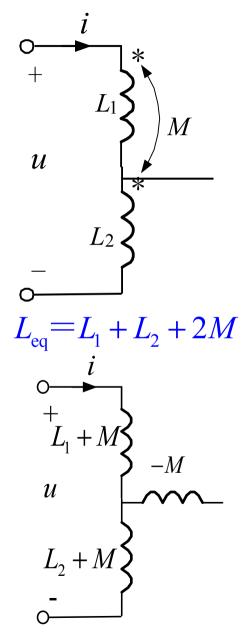
练习: 等效电路 (p528测13-6)

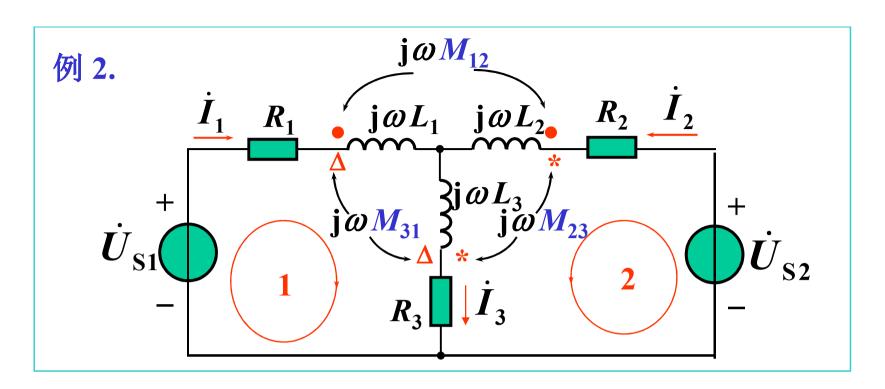


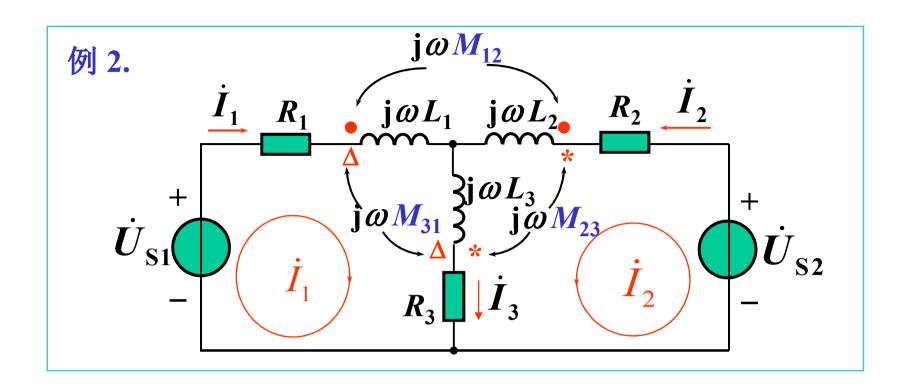


$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$





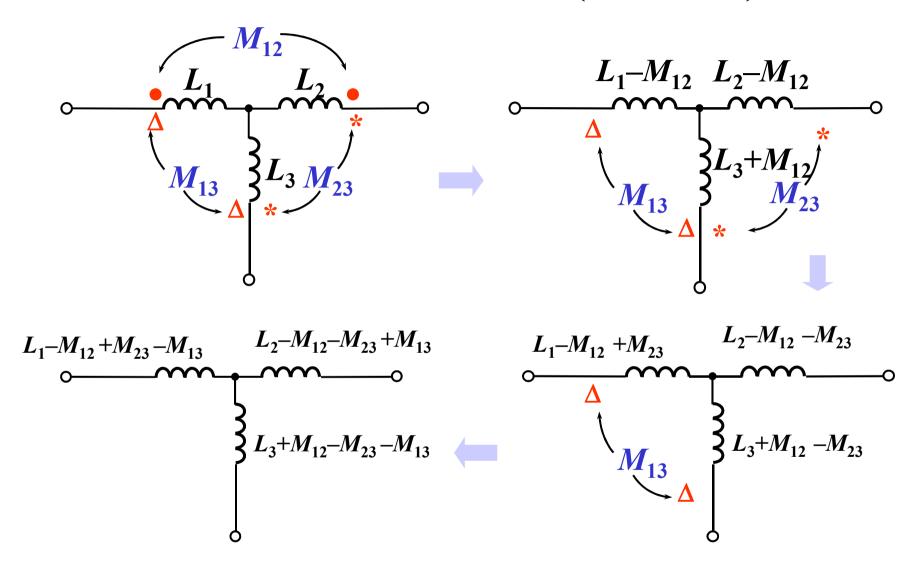




网孔法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} (R_{1} + j\omega L_{1} + j\omega L_{3} + R_{3})\dot{I}_{1} + (R_{3} + j\omega L_{3})\dot{I}_{2} \\ + j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{2} - j\omega M_{31}(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ (R_{2} + j\omega L_{2} + j\omega L_{3} + R_{3})\dot{I}_{2} + (R_{3} + j\omega L_{3})\dot{I}_{1} \\ + j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{2} - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{S2} \end{pmatrix}$$

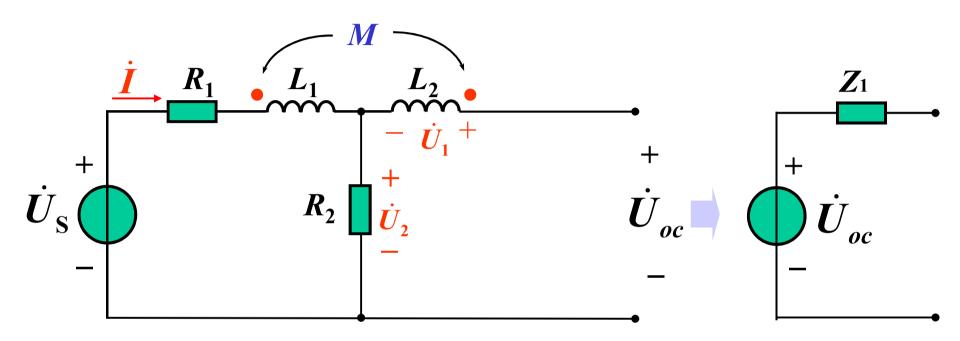
此题可先作出去耦等效电路,再列方程(一对一对消):



若 $L_1 = L_2 = L_3 = L$; $M_{12} = M_{23} = M_{31} = M$,则三个电感均为L - M。

【例3】 $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 10\Omega$, $\omega M = 5\Omega$, $R_1 = R_2 = 6\Omega$, $U_S = 6V$,

求其戴维南等效电路。



计算开路电压Üoc。

$$\dot{U}_{OC} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I} + R_2 \dot{I} = (6+j5) \times 0.384 \angle -39.8^{\circ} = 3\angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R_1 + j\omega L_1 + R_2} = \frac{6\angle 0^{\circ}}{12 + j10} = \frac{6\angle 0^{\circ}}{15.62\angle 39.8^{\circ}} = 0.384\angle -39.8^{\circ} A$$

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【例3】 $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 10\Omega$, $\omega M = 5\Omega$, $R_1 = R_2 = 6\Omega$, $U_S = 6V$,

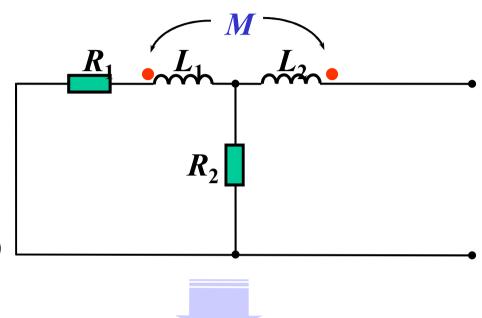
求其戴维南等效电路。

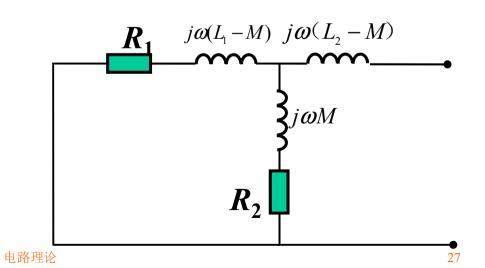
求内阻: Zeq

$$Z_{eq} = j\omega(L_2 - M)$$
$$+ R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M) / / (R_2 + j\omega M)$$

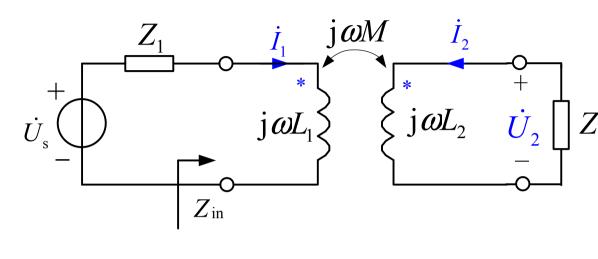
$$= j5 + \frac{(6+j5)(6+j5)}{(6+j5)+(6+j5)}$$

$$=8.08\angle 68.2^{\circ}\Omega$$





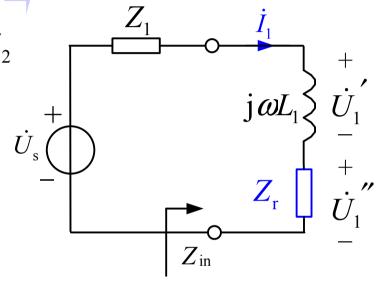
13.3.3. 映射阻抗及应用



$$\begin{cases} (Z_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + (Z_{2} + j\omega L_{2})\dot{I}_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}}{Z_{1} + \mathrm{j}\omega L_{1} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{2} + \mathrm{j}\omega L_{2}}}$$
 $Z_{\mathrm{in}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = Z_{1} + \mathrm{j}\omega L_{1} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{2} + \mathrm{j}\omega L_{2}}$

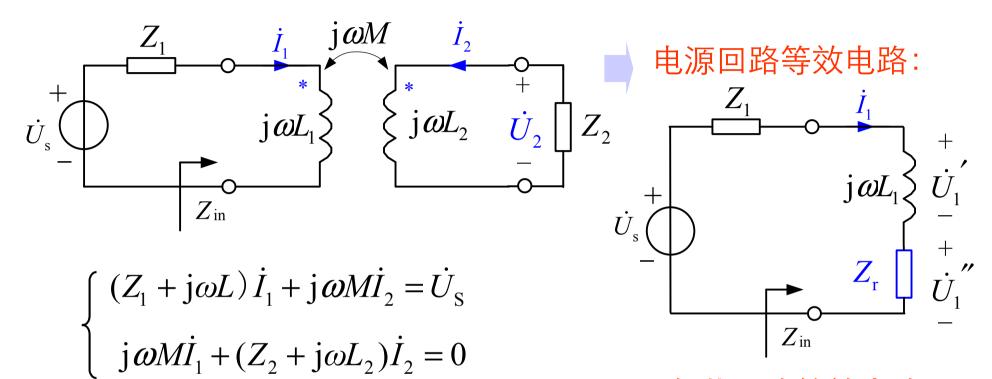




$$Z_r = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$

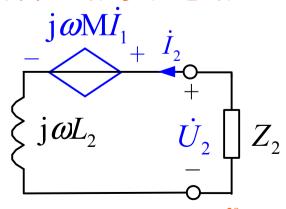
副方对原方的映射阻抗

13.3.3. 映射阻抗及应用



- ➤负载回路对电源回路的影响可以用映射阻 抗来考虑。
- ➤ 虽然电源和负载回路没有电的联系,但由于互感作用使负载回路产生电流,反过来这个电流又影响电源回路。

负载回路等效电路:



【例1】 求*I*₂ (P530例13-3-1)

解: 电源回路等效电路:

$$100 \angle 0^{\circ} - j30\Omega$$

$$\downarrow j20\Omega \qquad \dot{U}_{2} \qquad 10\Omega$$

 20Ω

Z eq

 10Ω

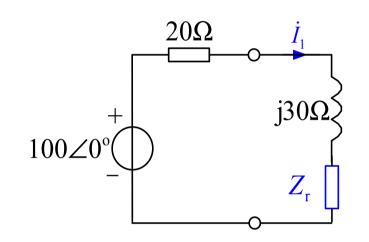
 $j10\Omega$

 10Ω

$$Z_r = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{10 + 10 + j20} = 2.5 - j2.5 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{[(20 + j30) + Z_r]} = 2.814 \angle -50.71^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{j}10\dot{I}_1}{10+10+\mathbf{j}20} = 0.995\angle -5.71^{\circ}A$$

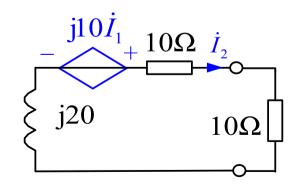


方法2: 映射阻抗求 I_2

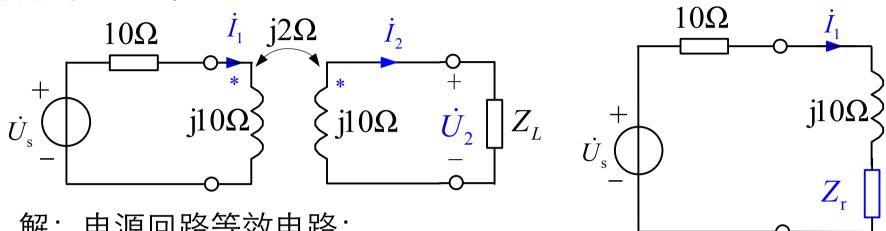
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega M \dot{I}_{1}$$

$$= j10 \times \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j30}$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = Z_{22} + Z_{\text{r}} = (10 + j20) + \frac{10^2}{20 + j30}$$



【例2】. 已知 $U_s=20 \text{ V}$,映射阻抗 $Z_r=10$ —j 10Ω 。求: Z_L 并求负载获 得的有功功率。



解: 电源回路等效电路:

$$Z_r = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_L + j10} = \frac{4}{Z_L + j10} \qquad \therefore Z_L = (0.2 - j9.8)\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{20}{10 + j10 + 10 - j10} = 1 \text{ A}$$

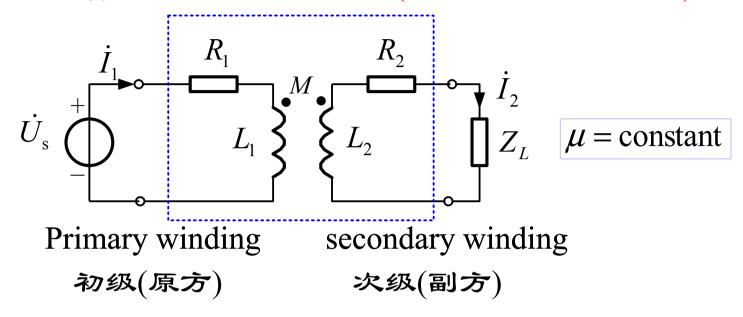
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j2\dot{I}_1}{j10 + 0.2 - j9.8} = \frac{2\angle 90^\circ}{0.2\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \text{ A}$$

此时负载获得的功率: $P = (I_2)^2 R_1 = (5\sqrt{2})^2 \times 0.2 = 10 \text{ W}$

或者由功率守恒:
$$P = P_{R \oplus h} = (\frac{20}{10+10})^2 R_r = 10 \text{ W}$$

13.4 变压器 Transformers

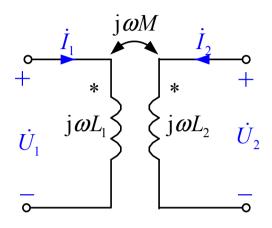
13.4.1. 线性变压器 Linear transformers (Air-core transformers)

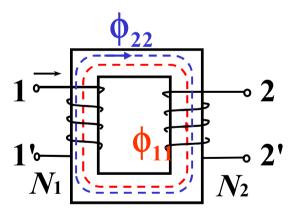


- 线性变压器,即空心变压器。自感不大,低频下自感抗低,因而线圈电流大。一般用在电子电路中。优点是没有铁心损耗。分析时用线性耦合电感为模型。
- 为了加大自感,采用铁心,即为铁心变压器,是非线性耦合系统。由于自感大,可以用于电压高、频率低的场合,存在铁心损耗。分析时近似为理想变压器。

13.4 变压器 Transformers

13.4.2. 铁心变压器





$$n = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{11}}{N_2 \Phi_{21}} = \frac{L_1 i_1}{M i_1} = \frac{L_1}{M} = \frac{M}{L_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$
全耦合时 $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$, $k = 1$

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

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{L_1}{M} (\dot{U}_2 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2) + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$= \frac{L_1}{M} \dot{U}_2$$

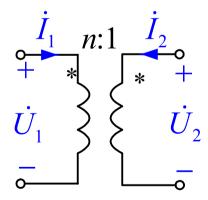
$$= n \dot{U}_2$$

全耦合变压器的电压、电流关系:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = n\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2} - j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}}{j\omega M} = \frac{1}{j\omega Mn}\dot{U}_{1} - \frac{j\omega L_{2}}{j\omega M}\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{j\omega L_{1}} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_{2} \end{cases}$$

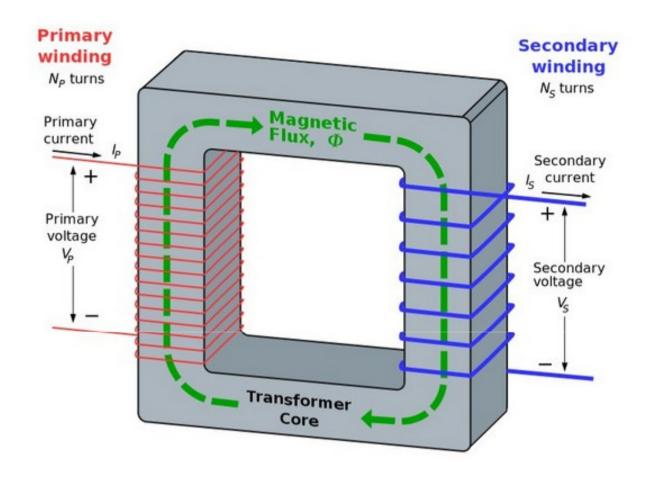
当 $L_1, M, L_2 \rightarrow \infty$, L_1/L_2 比值不变 (磁导率 $\mu \rightarrow \infty$), 则有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$



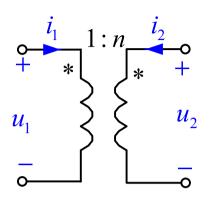
理想变压器的元件特性

理想变压器的电路模型

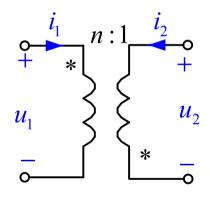


- > 接电压源的线圈称为:一次绕组,接负载的线圈称为二次绕组。
- > 一次二次绕组匝数比n
- 一次、二次绕组电压与电流。

13.5 理想变压器



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



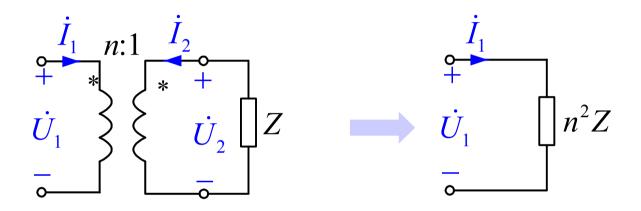
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = -n \qquad \frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

- 一次绕组电压和二次绕组电压的正极性均在同名端,则电压 比等于匝数比。
- 一次绕组电流和二次绕组电流均为流入同名端时,电流比等于匝数比倒数的负值。

13.5 理想变压器

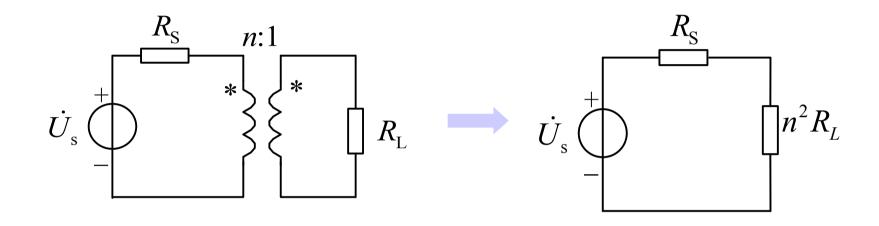
理想变压器的性质:

(a) 阻抗变换性质



$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{n\dot{U}_2}{-1/n\dot{I}_2} = n^2(-\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2}) = n^2Z$$

【例1】已知电源内阻 R_S =1k Ω ,负载电阻 R_L =10 Ω 。为使 R_L 上获得最大功率,求理想变压器的变比n。

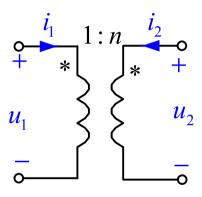


当
$$n^2R_L=R_S$$
时匹配,即 $10n^2=1000$ $\therefore n^2=100$ $n=10$.

(b) 功率性质:

理想变压器的特性方程为代数关系,因此无记忆作用。

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases}$$



$$p = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = u_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{n} u_1 \times (-n i_1) = 0$$

由此可以看出,理想变压器既不储能,也不耗能,在电路中只起传递信号和能量的作用。

【例2】.求 \dot{U}_{2} .

方法1:列方程

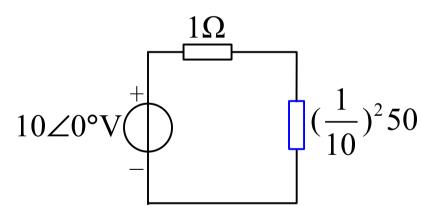
大法1: 列方程
$$\begin{cases}
1 \times \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{U}_{1} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \\
50 \dot{I}_{2} + \dot{U}_{2} = 0 \\
\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{1}{10} \dot{U}_{2} \\
\dot{I}_{1} = -10 \dot{I}_{2}
\end{cases}
\dot{U}_{2} = 33.33 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

方法2: 阻抗变换

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

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

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



 $1\Omega I_{1} 1:10 I_{2}$

【例2】.求 \dot{U}_2 .

方法3: 戴维南等效

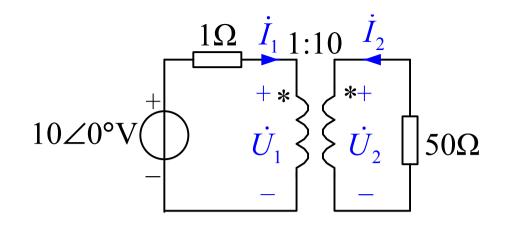
求 $\dot{U}_{
m oc}$:

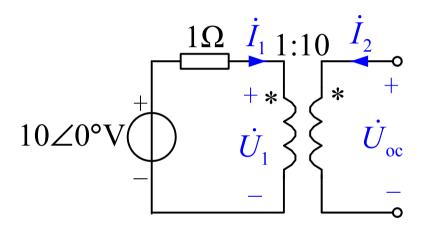
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{U}_2 = 10\dot{U}_1 = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$

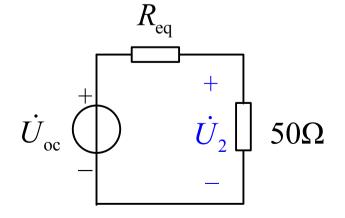
求 $R_{\rm eq}$:

$$R_{\rm eq} = 10^2 \times 1 = 100\Omega$$

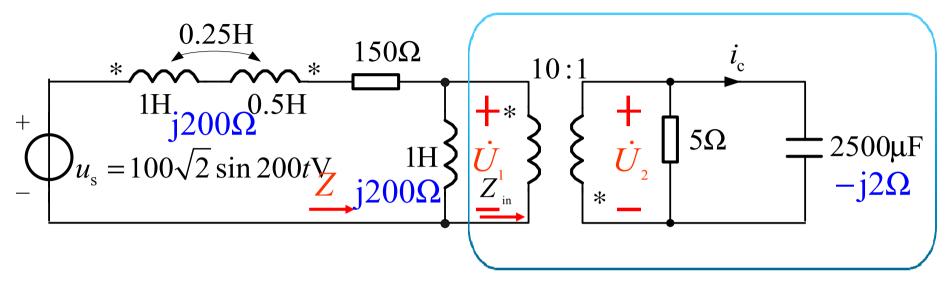
$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + 50} \times 50 = 33.33 \angle 0^{\circ} \,\mathrm{V}$$







【例】: 计算 $i_{\rm C}$.



$$Z_{in} = n^2 Z_{L} = 10^2 (5//-j2)$$

$$Z=j200//Z_{in}=j200//10^{2} (5//-j2) = 500\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{Z}{150 + j200 + Z} \times 100 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = -\frac{\dot{U}_1}{10} \dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{-j2} = 3.68 \angle 72.9^{\circ}$$

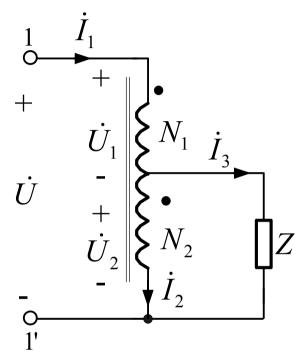
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(自学) 13.5 理想变压器

Ideal autotransformers 自耦变压器

$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \longrightarrow \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_2}$$

$$\frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = -\frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}} \longrightarrow \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{3}} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1} - \dot{I}_{2}} = \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1} + N_{2}}$$



- ▶自耦变压器:闭合铁心上只有一个线圈,中间接出一个抽头。 或者两个线圈,串联起来作为一次或二次绕组。
- ▶广泛应用于电力系统,体积小,重量轻,但是不能电气隔离电源回路和负载回路。
- ▶自耦变压器的电压比、电流比与理想单相变压器一样。

【例3】计算负载的最大功率。

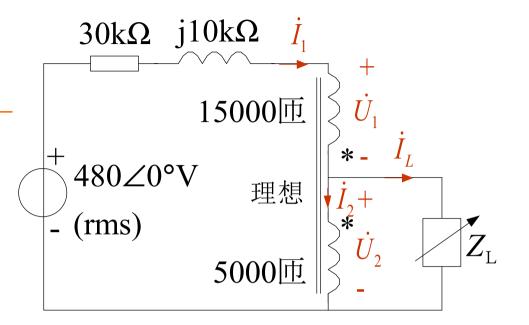
变压器方程:
$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = -3$$
 $\frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = \frac{1}{3}$

负载阻抗断开时:

$$\frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \longrightarrow \dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}_{2} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} + \dot{U}_{2} = -3\dot{U}_{2} + \dot{U}_{2} = 480$$

$$\dot{U}_{2oc} = \dot{U}_{2} = -240 \angle 0^{\circ}$$



负载阻抗短接时:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\dot{U}_{_{1}}}{\dot{U}_{_{2}}} &= -3 \qquad \dot{U}_{_{1}} = \dot{U}_{_{2}} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{_{1}} &= \frac{480}{30 + j10} = 14.4 - j4.8 \\ \dot{I}_{_{2}} &= 3\dot{I}_{_{1}} \\ \dot{I}_{_{2}} &= 3\dot{I}_{_{1}} \\ \dot{I}_{_{2}} &= \dot{I}_{_{1}} - \dot{I}_{_{2}} = -2\dot{I}_{_{1}} = -28.8 + j9.6 \\ \frac{20.22\%11/16}{20.22\%11/16} &= -28.8 + j9.6 \\ \frac{1}{10.22\%11/16} &= -28.8 + j9.6 \\ \frac{1}{10.22\%11/16}$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2oc}}{\dot{I}_{Lsc}} = (7.5 + j2.5) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$$

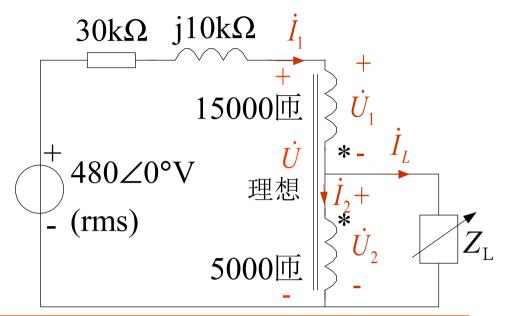
$$Z_{L} = (7.5 - j2.5) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$$

$$P_{L\,\mathrm{max}} = \frac{240^{2}}{4 \times 7.5} = 3.072 \,\mathrm{W}$$

【练习】计算负载的最大功率。

变压器方程:
$$\frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}} = -3$$
 $\frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{U}_{2}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1} + \dot{U}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{2}} = -2$$

$$\frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1} - \dot{I}_{1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$



负载阻抗断开时:

$$\dot{U}_{2oc} = \dot{U}_{2} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_{1} = -240\angle 0^{\circ}$$

负载阻抗短接时:

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{480}{30 + j10} = 14.4 - j4.8$$

$$\dot{I}_{Lsc} = -2\dot{I}_{1} = -28.8 + j9.6$$
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$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2oc}}{\dot{I}_{Lsc}} = (7.5 + j2.5) \text{k}\Omega$$

$$Z_{L} = (7.5 - j2.5) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$$

$$P_{L \max} = \frac{240^2}{4 \times 7.5} = 3.072 \text{W}$$

计划学时: 4学时; 课后学习12学时

作业:

13-6, 13-9 耦合电感

13-15 线性变压器

13-20 理想变压器

13-29综合(用到了14章知识,提示谐振的概念)

13-29 图示稳态电路中, $R_1 = 2R_2 = R$, $I_1 = I_2 = I_3$, U = 40V,电路吸收的功率为 60W,且电路的并联部分处于谐振状态。求参数 X_{L2}, X_M 的值。

