电工技术与电子技术



第4章 正弦交流电路

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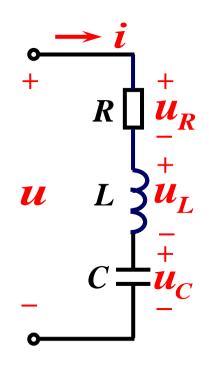
主要内容:

RLC串联的交流电路中电压与电流的相量关系;有功功率、 无功功率以及视在功率的计算。

重点难点:

电压三角形、阻抗三角形、功率三角形的应用。

1电流、电压的关系



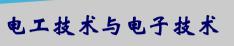
RLC串联交流电路中

设:
$$i = \sqrt{2}I$$
 sin ωt

$$U \stackrel{?}{=} IR + I\omega L + I 1/\omega C$$

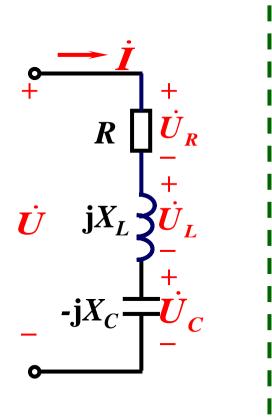
交流电路、 $\dot{U}\dot{I}$ 与参数R、L、C、

ω 间的关系如何?





1 电流、电压的关系



(1) 相量式

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C$$
设 $\dot{I} = I \angle 0^\circ$ (参考相量)

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

$$\dot{U}_L = \dot{I}(\mathbf{j}X_L)$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \dot{I}(-jX_C)$$

总电压与总电流 的相量关系式

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}R + \dot{I}(jX_L) + \dot{I}(-jX_C)$$
$$= \dot{I}[R + j(X_L - X_C)]$$

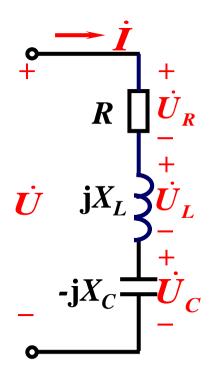
1 电流、电压的关系

根据
$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}[R + j(X_L - X_C)]$$

令
$$Z = R + j(X_L - X_C)$$
 则 $\dot{U} = \dot{I}Z$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U \angle \psi_u}{I \angle \psi_i} = \frac{U}{I} \angle \psi_u - \psi_i = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

Z 的模表示 u、i 的大小关系,辐角(阻抗角)为 u、i 的相位差。



1 电流、电压的关系

$$Z = |Z| \angle \varphi = R + j(X_L - X_C)$$

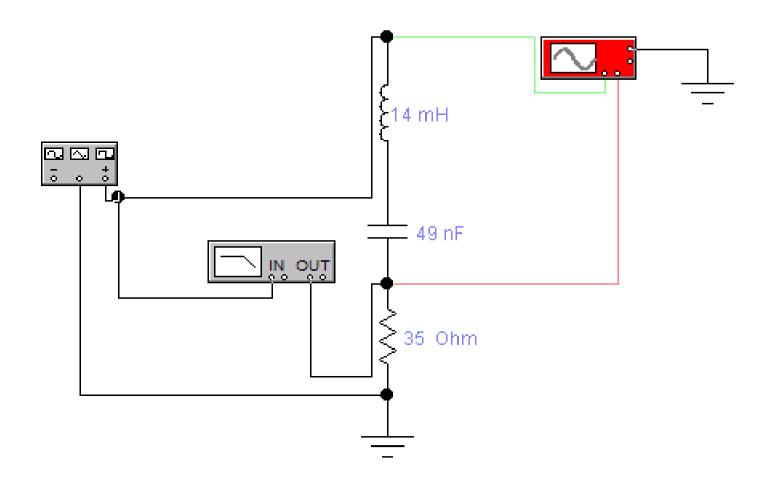
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{阻抗模:} \ |Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} \\ \mathbf{阻抗角:} \ \varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i = \arctan \ \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \arctan \ \frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R} \end{cases}$$

问题讨论:

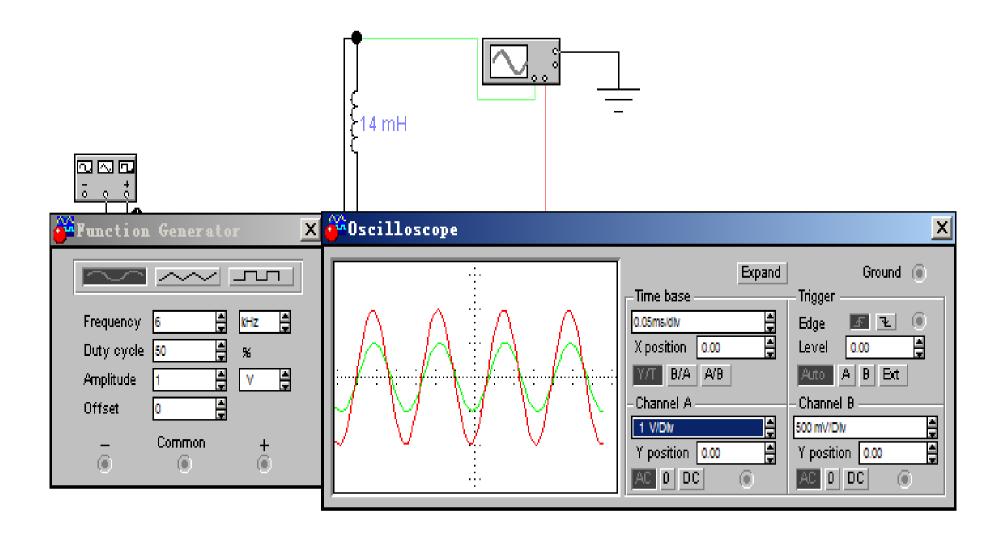
这个RLC电路呈现什么性质?

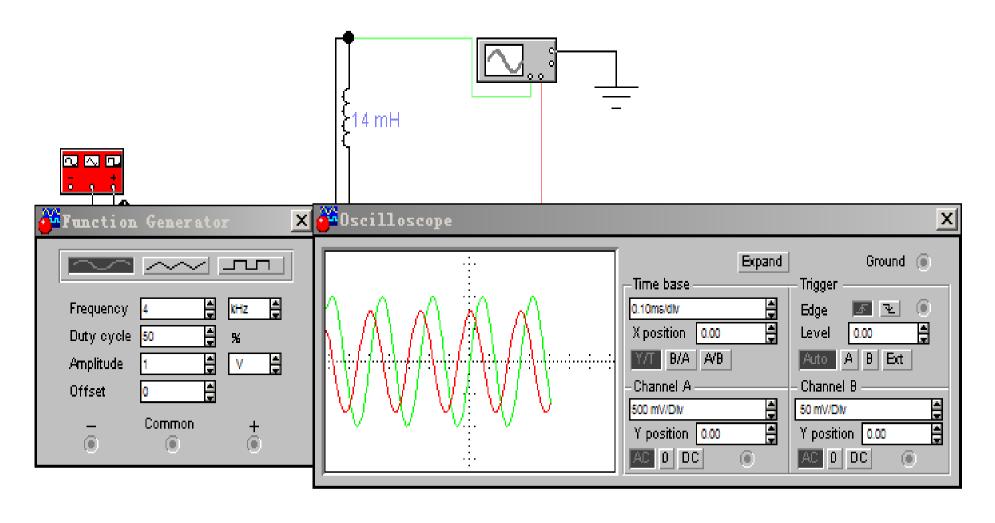
电路参数与电路性质到底是什么关系呢?

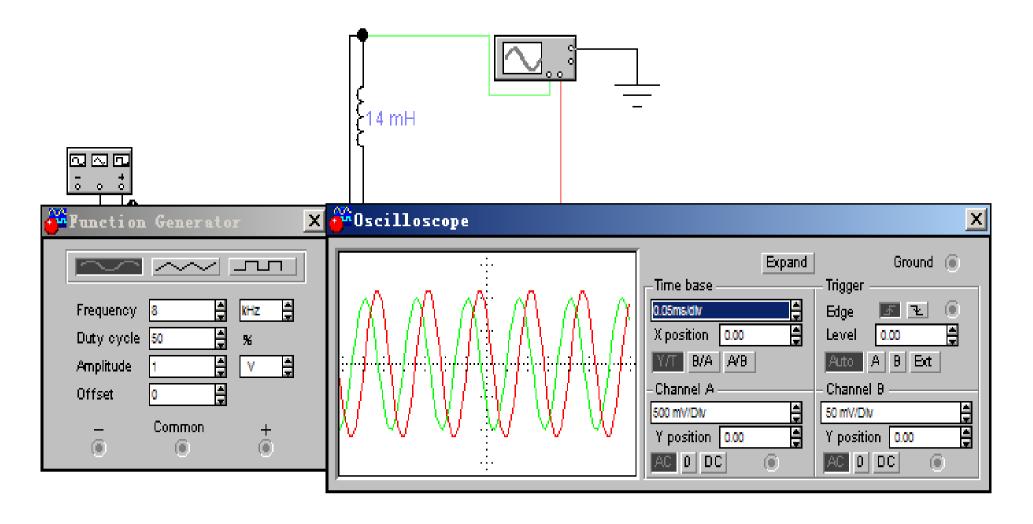




用EWB仿真RLC串联电路







1 电流、电压的关系

阻抗角:
$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i = \arctan \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \arctan \frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R}$$

电路参数与电路性质的关系:

当
$$X_L > X_C$$
 时, $\varphi > 0$, u 超前 i — 呈感性

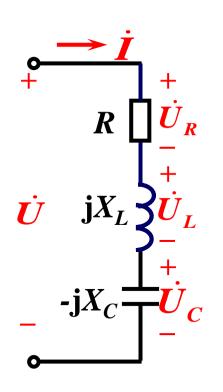
当
$$X_L < X_C$$
时, $\varphi < 0$, u 滞后 i ——呈容性

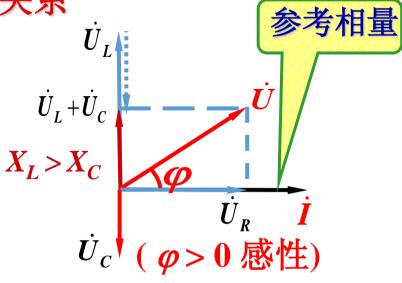
当
$$X_L = X_C$$
时, $\varphi = 0$, u . i 同相 — 呈电阻性

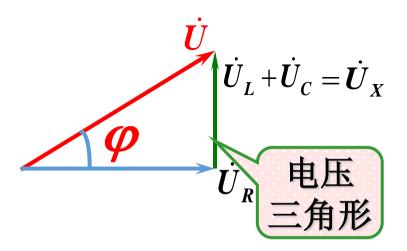


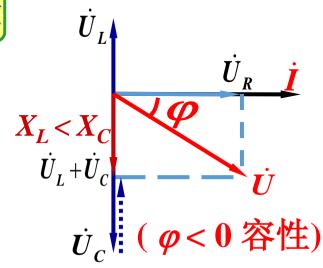
1 电流、电压的关系

(2) 相量图









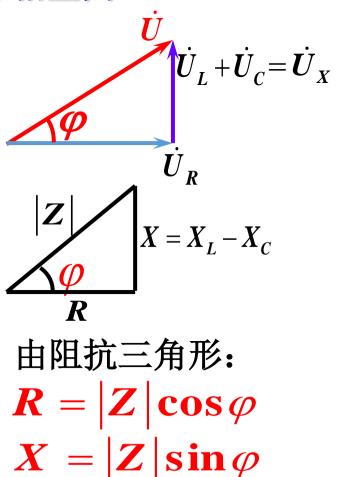
由电压三角形可得:

$$U_{R} = U\cos\varphi$$
$$U_{x} = U\sin\varphi$$





(2) 相量图



由相量图可求得:

$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + (U_L - U_C)^2}$$

$$= I\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

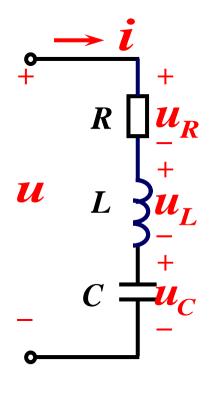
$$= I\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$= I|Z|$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$





(1) 瞬时功率

设:
$$i = I_{\rm m} \sin \omega t$$

$$u = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$p = u \cdot i = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \cdot I_{\rm m} \sin \omega t$$

$$= U_{\rm m} I_{\rm m} \cos \varphi \sin^2 \omega t + U I \sin \varphi \sin 2\omega t$$
耗能元件上 储能元件上

耗能元件上的瞬时功率

储能元件上的瞬时功率

在每一瞬间,电源提供的功率一部分被耗能元件消耗掉,一部分与储能元件进行能量交换。



总电压

(2) 平均功率P (有功功率)

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [UI \cos \varphi - UI \cos (2\omega t + \varphi)] dz$$

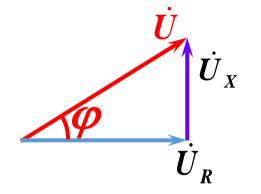
因数,用来衡 用程度。

= UI cos φ_ 单位: W

总电流

u与i的夹角

$$P = UI \cos \varphi = U_R I = I^2 R$$
 电阻消耗的电能



根据电压三角形可得:

(3) 无功功率Q

电感和电容与电源 之间的能量互换

$$Q = U_L I - U_C I = (U_L - U_C)I = I^2 (X_L - X_C)$$

根据电压三角形可得:



(4) 视在功率 S

电路中总电压与总电流有效值的乘积。

$$S = UI = |Z|I^2$$
 单位: V·A

注: $S_N = U_N I_N$ 称为发电机、变压器等供电设备的容量, 可用来衡量发电机、变压器可能提供的最大有功功率。

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \qquad S \not \not = P + Q$$

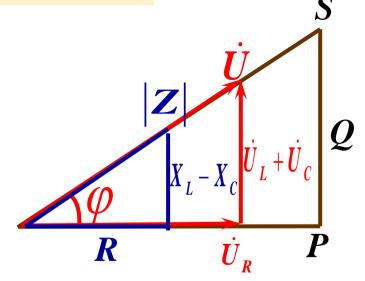


阻抗三角形、电压三角形、功率三角形

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$P = S \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = S \sin \varphi$$





例1: 在RLC串联交流电路中,已知: $u = 220\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 20^\circ)$ V $R = 30\Omega$, L = 127mH, $C = 40\mu$ F

求: (1)电流的有效值 I与瞬时值 i; (2) 各部分电压的有效值与瞬时

值; (3)作相量图; (4)有功功率P、无功功率Q 和视在功率S。

解: $X_L = \omega L = 314 \times 127 \times 10^{-3} \Omega = 40 \Omega$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 40 \times 10^{-6}} \Omega = 80 \Omega$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + (40 - 80)^2}\Omega = 50\Omega$$



方法1: (1)
$$I = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{220}{50} A = 4.4A$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \arctan \frac{40 - 80}{30} = -53^{\circ}$$
因为 $\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i = -53^{\circ}$,所以 $\psi_i = 73^{\circ}$
 $i = 4.4\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 73^{\circ})A$

(2)
$$U_R = IR = 4.4 \times 30 \text{V} = 132 \text{V}$$

 $u_R = 132\sqrt{2} \sin (314t + 73^\circ) \text{V}$
 $U_L = IX_L = 4.4 \times 40 \text{V} = 176 \text{V}$
 $u_L = 176\sqrt{2} \sin (314t + 163^\circ) \text{V}$



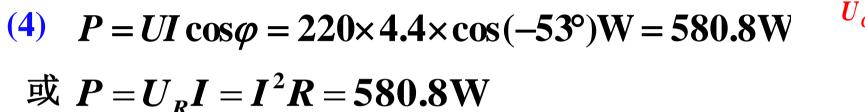
方法1:解:
$$U_C = IX_C = 4.4 \times 80 = 352$$
V
$$u_C = 352\sqrt{2}\sin(314t - 17^\circ)$$
V

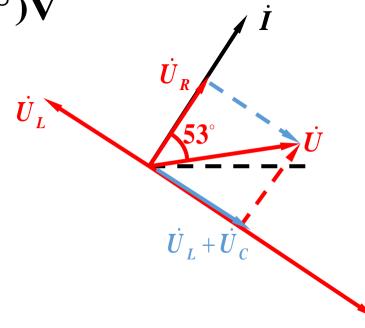
通过计算可看出:

$$U \neq U_R + U_L + U_C$$

而是 $\dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_R + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_L + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_C$

(3)相量图







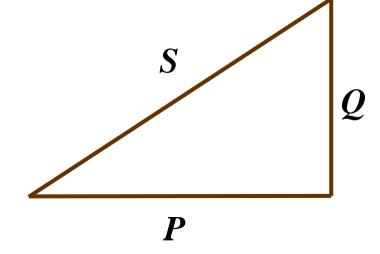
$$P = 580.8W$$

(4)
$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = 220 \times 4.4 \times \sin(-53^\circ) \text{var}$$

= -774.4 var

$$Q = I^2 (X_L - X_C) = 4.4^2 \times (48-80)$$

= -774.4 var (电容性)



视在功率

$$S = UI = 220 \times 4.4 = 968VA$$

$$S = \sqrt{p^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{5808^2 + (-7744)^2} = 968\text{VA}$$

方法2: 复数运算

解:
$$\dot{U} = 220/20^{\circ}V$$

$$Z = R + j(X_L - X_C) = (30 - j40)\Omega = 50 / -53^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220/20^{\circ}}{50/53^{\circ}} A = 4.4/73^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{I}R = 4.4 / 73^{\circ} \times 30 \text{V} = 132 / 73^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\dot{I}X_L = j4.4 \times 40\underline{/73}^{\circ}V = 176\underline{/163}^{\circ}V$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j\dot{I}X_C = -j4.4 \times 80 / 73^{\circ}V = 352 / -17^{\circ}V$$



结

1. 电流、电压的关系

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}Z$$

$$Z = R + j(X_L - X_C)$$

2. 功率关系

$$P = UI \cos \varphi$$
 单位: W

$$Q = UI \sin \phi$$
 单位: Var

$$S = UI = |Z|I^2$$
 单位: VA

