第六章 储能元件

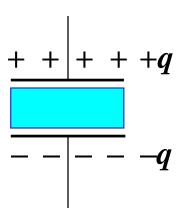
主要内容:

1. 电容元件

2. 电感元件

§ 6-1 电容元件

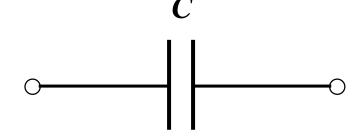
电容器



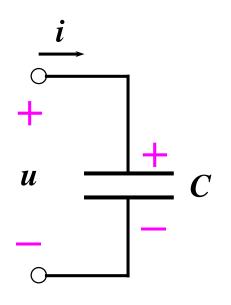
线性定常电容元件

任何时刻,电容元件极板上的电荷q与电压u成正比。

电容的电路符号



电容元件的库伏特性



两个重要物理量: C, q

$$q = Cu$$

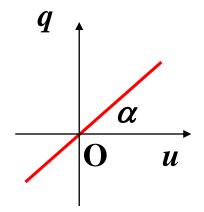
电容器的电容

$$C = \frac{q}{u}$$

$$F = C/V = A \cdot s/V = s/\Omega$$

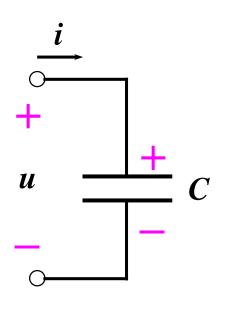
μF, nF, pF

线性电容的 $q\sim u$ 特性是过原点的直线



$$C = q/u \propto tg\alpha$$

二、线性电容电流、电压的关系



u,i 取关联参考方向

$$q = Cu$$
 \longrightarrow $i = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{du}{dt}$

u,i 取非关联参考方向

$$i = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

讨论:

- (1) i的大小取决与 u 的变化率,与 u 的大小无关
- (2) 当 u 为常数(直流)时, $du/dt = 0 \rightarrow i = 0$ 。 电容在直流电路中相当于开路,电容有隔直作用;

$$i = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$u \xrightarrow{+} c \qquad u(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i d\xi = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} i d\xi + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^{t} i d\xi$$

$$= u(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^{t} i d\xi$$

$$q(t) = q(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} i d\xi$$

- (1) 电容元件是动态元件
- (2) 电流为有限值时,电容电压不能跃变 $u(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i d\zeta$
- (3) 电容电压具有连续性和记忆性。 电容元件是一种记忆元件

$$u(t)=u(t_0)+\frac{1}{C}\int_{t_0}^t i\mathrm{d}\xi$$

三、电容的储能 (关联参考方向)

$$p_{\mathbb{W}} = ui = u \cdot C \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$W_{C} = \int_{-\infty}^{t} Cu \frac{du}{d\xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(\xi) \Big|_{-\infty}^{t} = \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(-\infty)$$

讨论:

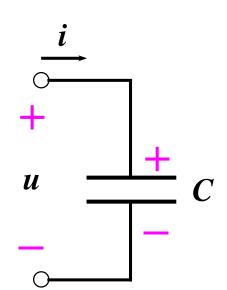
- (1) 电容元件吸收的能量以电场能量的形式储存在元件电场中
- (2) 电容元件在任何时刻存储的能 量等于它吸收的能量,与该时刻的 $W_C = \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t) = \frac{1}{2C}q^2(t) \ge 0$ 电压有关

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t) = \frac{1}{2C}q^2(t) \ge 0$$

(3) 从 t_0 到 t 电容储能的变化量:

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t) - \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t_0) = \frac{1}{2C}q^2(t) - \frac{1}{2C}q^2(t_0)$$

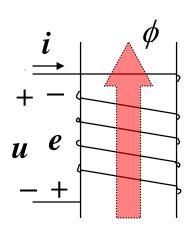
四、电容的充、放电过程



- (1) u>0,du/dt>0,则i>0,q 个,正向充电, 吸收能量,p>0,(电流流向正极板);
- C (2) u>0,du/dt<0,则i<0, $q\downarrow$,正向放电,释放能量,p<0,(电流由正极板流出);
 - (3) u<0,du/dt<0,则i<0,q↑,反向充电,吸收能量,p>0,(电流流向负极板);
 - (4) u<0,du/dt>0,则i>0, $q\downarrow$,反向放电,释放能量,p<0,(电流由负极板流出);

§ 6-2 电感元件

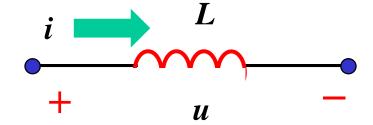
电感线圈



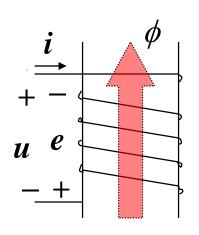
线性定常电感元件

任何时刻,电感元件的磁链 ψ 与电流i成正比。

电感的电路符号



一、电感元件的韦安特性



两个重要物理量: L, ψ

$$\psi = Li$$

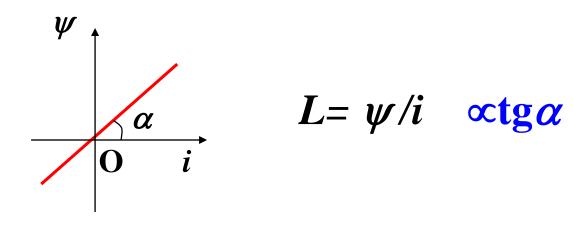
 $\psi = Li$ 电感元件的自感系数

$$L = \frac{\psi}{i}$$

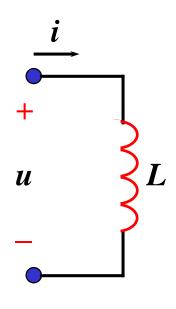
单位: H(亨) Henry (亨利)

$$H=Wb/A=V \cdot s/A=\Omega \cdot s$$

线性电感的 $\psi \sim i$ 特性是过原点的直线



二、电感元件电流、电压的关系



u,i取关联参考方向:

$$\psi = Li \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad u = \frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{\mathrm{d}t} = L\frac{\mathrm{d}\iota}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

u,i 取非关联参考方向:

$$u = -L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

讨论:

- (1) u的大小取决与i的变化率,与i的大小无关
- (2) 当 i 为常数(直流)时, $di/dt = 0 \rightarrow u = 0$ 。 电感在直流电路中相当于短路;

$$\frac{i}{u} = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} u d\xi = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} u d\xi + \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^{t} u d\xi$$

$$= i(t_0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^{t} u d\xi$$

$$\psi(t) = \psi(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} u d\xi$$

- (1) 电感元件是动态元件
- (2) 电压为有限值时,电感电流不能跃变 $i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} u d\xi$
- (3) 电感电流具有连续性和记忆性。电感元件是一种记忆元件

$$i(t)=i(t_0)+\frac{1}{L}\int_{t_0}^t u d\xi$$

三、电感的储能 (关联参考方向)

$$p_{\mathfrak{M}} = ui = i \cdot L \frac{di}{dt}$$

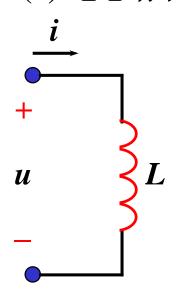
$$W_{L} = \int_{-\infty}^{t} Li \frac{di}{d\xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(\xi) \Big|_{-\infty}^{t} = \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(-\infty)$$

讨论:

- (1) 电感元件吸收的能量以磁场能量的形式储存在元件磁场中
- (2) 电感元件在任何时刻存储的能 $W_L = \frac{1}{2}Li^2(t) = \frac{1}{2L}\psi^2(t) \ge 0$ 电流有关
- (3) \mathcal{M}_0 到 t 电感储能的变化量:

$$W_{L} = \frac{1}{2}Li^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2}Li^{2}(t_{0}) = \frac{1}{2L}\psi^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2L}\psi^{2}(t_{0})$$

(4) 电感存储能量的变化情况



(1) i>0,di/dt>0,则u>0,吸收能量,p>0,

(2) i>0,di/dt<0,则u<0,释放能量,p<0,

(3) i < 0, di/dt < 0, 则u < 0, 吸收能量,p > 0,

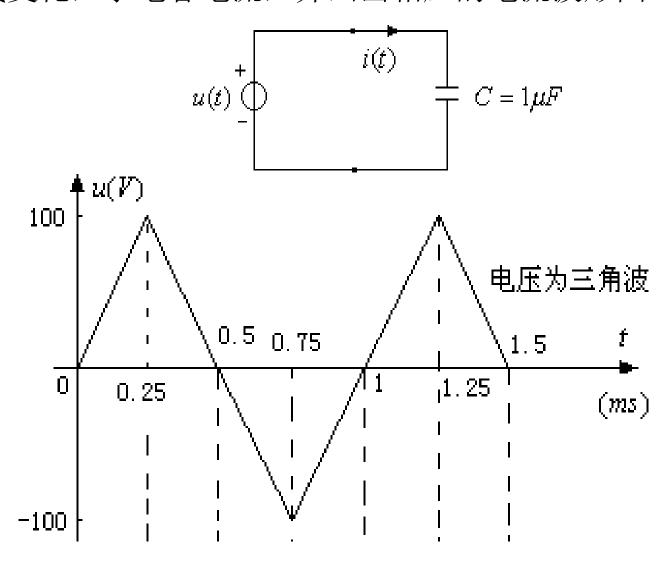
(4) i < 0, di/dt > 0, 则u > 0,释放能量,p < 0,

四、电感元件与电容元件的比较

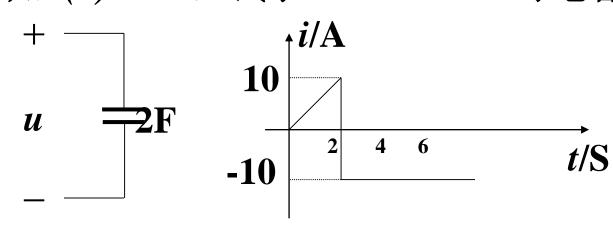
	电容 C	电感 L
变量	电压 u	电流 <i>i</i>
	电荷 q	磁链 ψ
关系式	$q = Cu$ $i = C \frac{du}{dt}$ $W_C = \frac{1}{2}Cu^2 = \frac{1}{2C}q^2$	$\psi = Li$ $u = L \frac{di}{dt}$ $W_L = \frac{1}{2}Li^2 = \frac{1}{2L}\psi^2$

- 结论: (1) 元件方程是同一类型;
 - (2) 若把 $q-\psi$,C-L,i-u互换,可由电容元件的方程 得到电感元件的方程;
 - (3) C 和 L称为对偶元件, Ψ 、q等称为对偶元素。
 - * 显然,R、G也是一对对偶元素: $U=RI \Leftrightarrow I=GU$ $I=U/R \Leftrightarrow U=I/G$

例1. 电容与电压源相接,电压源电压随时间按三角波方式变化,求电容电流,并画出相应的电流波形图。



例2. 现已知u(0)=0V,试求t=1s、2s、4s时电容电压



解

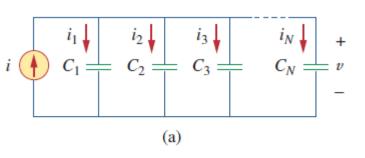
$$(0,2]: i = 5t(A), (2,\infty): i = -10(A)$$

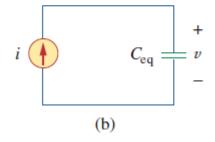
$$t = 1s : u = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^1 i dt = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^1 5t dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot t^2 \Big|_0^1 = 5/4(V)$$

$$t = 2s : u = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^2 i dt = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^2 5t dt = 5$$
 V

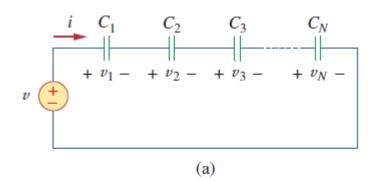
$$t = 4s : u = u(2) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{2}^{4} i dt = 5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10t \Big|_{2}^{4} = -5(V)$$

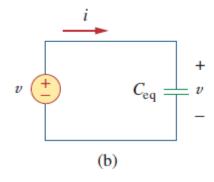
电容的串并联等效





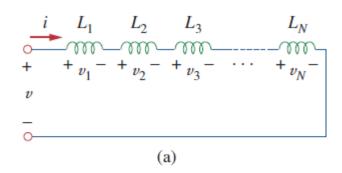
$$C_{\text{eq}} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots + C_N$$

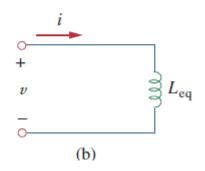




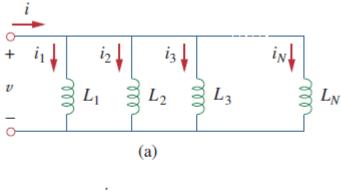
$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_N}$$

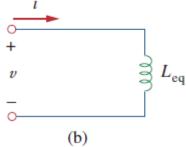
电感的串并联等效





$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + \cdots + L_N$$





$$\frac{1}{L_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_N}$$