

第13章

非正弦周期电流电路和信号的频谱

本章重点

| 13.1 | 非正弦周期信号 |
|------|--------------|
| 13.2 | 周期函数分解为傅里叶级数 |
| 13.3 | 有效值、平均值和平均功率 |
| 13.4 | 非正弦周期电流电路的计算 |
| 13.5 | 对称三相电路中的高次谐波 |

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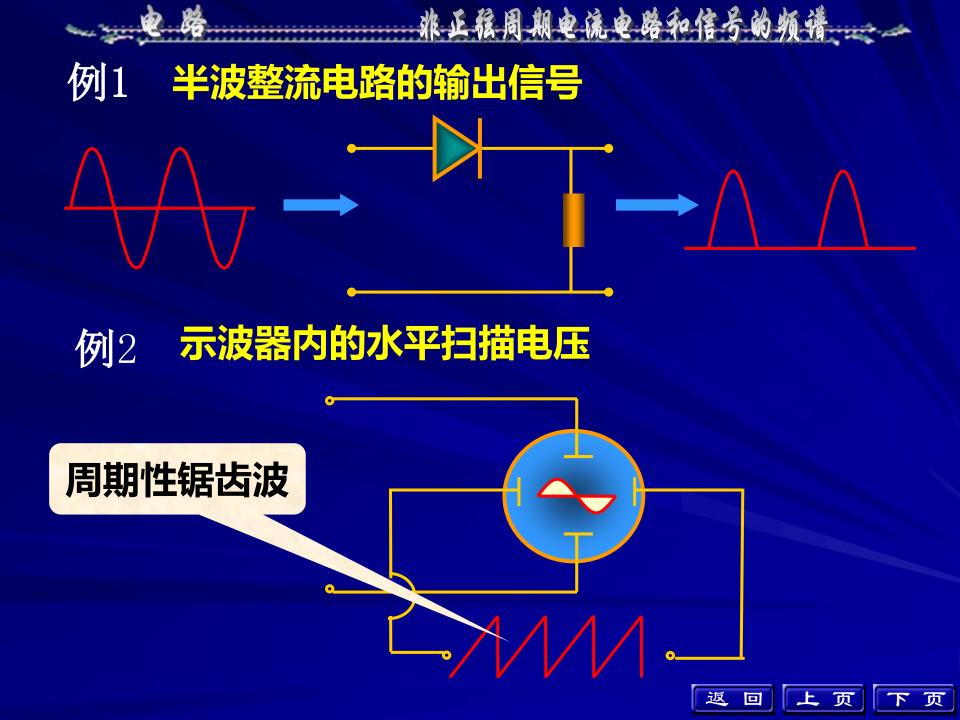
●重点

- 1. 周期函数分解为傅里叶级数
- 2. 非正弦周期函数的有效值和平均功率
- 3. 非正弦周期电流电路的计算

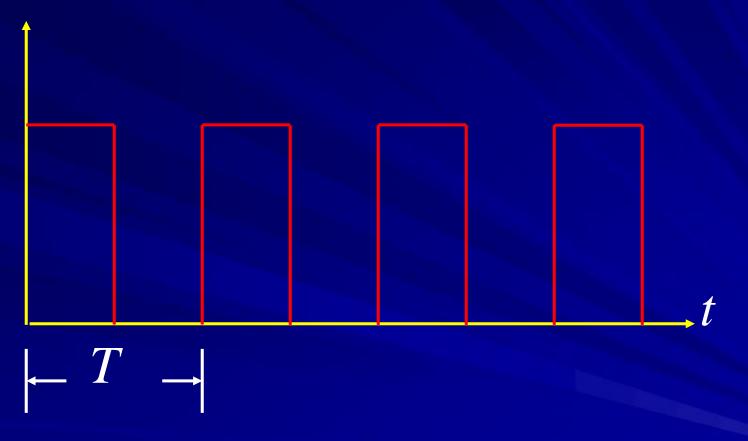
13.1 非正弦周期信号

生产实际中,经常会遇到非正弦周期电流电路。 在电子技术、自动控制、计算机和无线电技术等 方面,电压和电流往往都是周期性的非正弦波形。

- 非正弦周期交流信号的特点
 - (1) 不是正弦波
 - (2) 按周期规律变化 f(t) = f(t + nT)

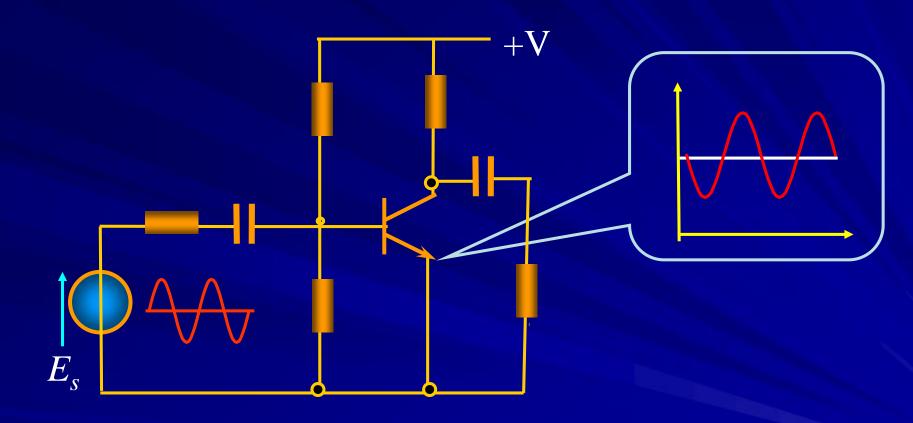


例3 脉冲电路中的脉冲信号





例4 交直流共存电路



13.2 周期函数分解为傅里叶级数

若周期函数满足狄利赫利条件:

- ①周期函数极值点的数目为有限个;
- ②间断点的数目为有限个;
- ③在一个周期内绝对可积,即:

$$\int_{0}^{T} |f(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t < \infty$$

可展开成收敛的傅里叶级数



周期函数展开成傅里叶级数:

直流分量

$$f(t) = A_0 + A_{1m} \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + \cdots$$

基波 (和原函数同频)

$$+A_{2m}\cos(2\omega_1t+\phi_2)+\cdots$$

二次谐波(2倍频)

$$+A_{nm}\cos(n\omega_1t+\phi_n)+$$

高次谐波

$$f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{km} \cos(k\omega_1 t + \phi_k)$$



也可表示成:

$$A_{km}\cos(k\omega_1 t + \phi_k) = a_k \cos k\omega_1 t + b_k \sin k\omega_1 t$$

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[a_k \cos k\omega_1 t + b_k \sin k\omega_1 t \right]$$

系数之间的关系为:

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = a_0 \\ A_{km} = \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2} \\ a_k = A_{km} \cos \phi_k \\ \phi_k = \arctan \frac{-b_k}{a_k} \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_k = \arctan \frac{-b_k}{a_k}$$



系数的计算:

$$A_0 = a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos(k\omega_1 t) d(\omega_1 t)$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \sin(k\omega_1 t) d(\omega_1 t)$$

求出 A_0 、 a_k 、 b_k 便可得到原函数 f(t) 的展开式。

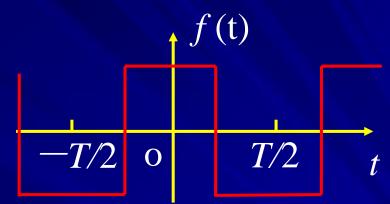




多 沒 意 利用函数的对称性可使系数的确定简化

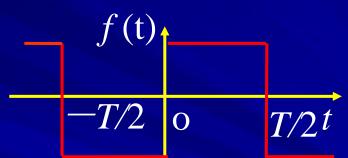
①偶函数

$$f(t) = f(-t) \quad b_{k} = 0$$



②奇函数

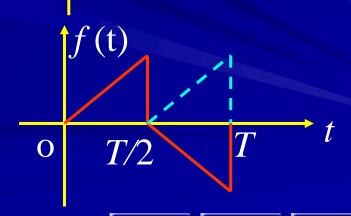
$$f(t) = -f(t) \qquad a_k = 0$$



③奇谐波函数

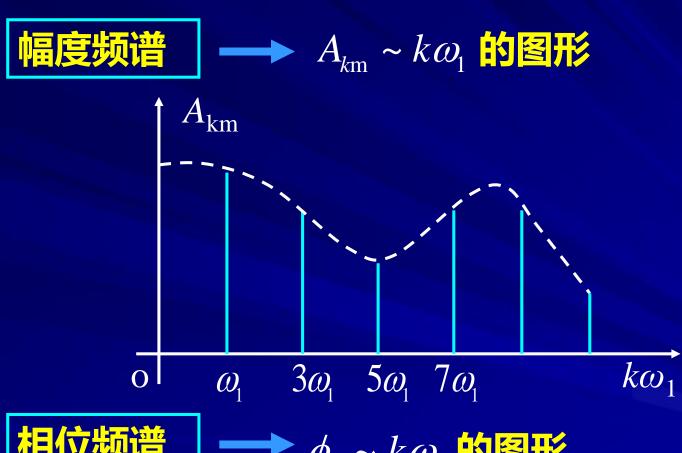
$$f(t) = -f(t + \frac{T}{2})$$
 $a_{2k} = b_{2k} = 0$

$$a_{2k} = b_{2k} = 0$$





周期函数的频谱图:



相位频谱

 $\rightarrow \phi_k \sim k\omega_1$ 的图形



$$I_m$$
 t
 $T/2$
 T

$$i_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} I_{m} & 0 < t < \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{T}{2} < t < T \end{cases}$$

图示矩形波电流在一个周期内的表达式为:

直流分量:
$$I_O = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_S(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} I_m dt = \frac{I_m}{2}$$

谐波分量:
$$b_K = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_S(\omega t) \sin k\omega t d(\omega t)$$

谐波分量:
$$b_K = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_S(\omega t) \sin k\omega t d(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{I_m}{\pi} (-\frac{1}{k} \cos k\omega t) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{K为偶数} \\ \frac{2I_m}{k\pi} & \text{K为奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_S(\omega t) \cos k\omega t d(\omega t)$$

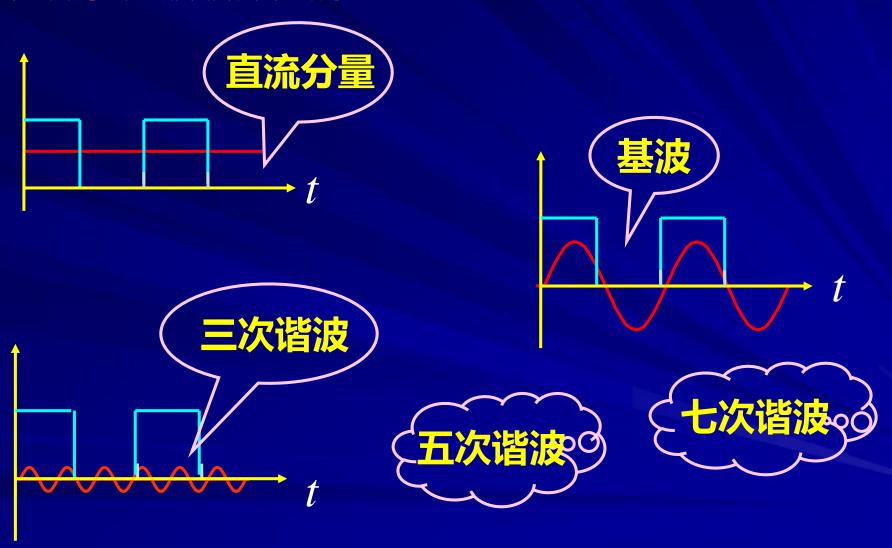
$$= \frac{2I_m}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \sin k\omega t \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$A_k = \sqrt{b_k^2 + a_k^2} = b_K = \frac{2I_m}{k\pi} \qquad (k$$
)

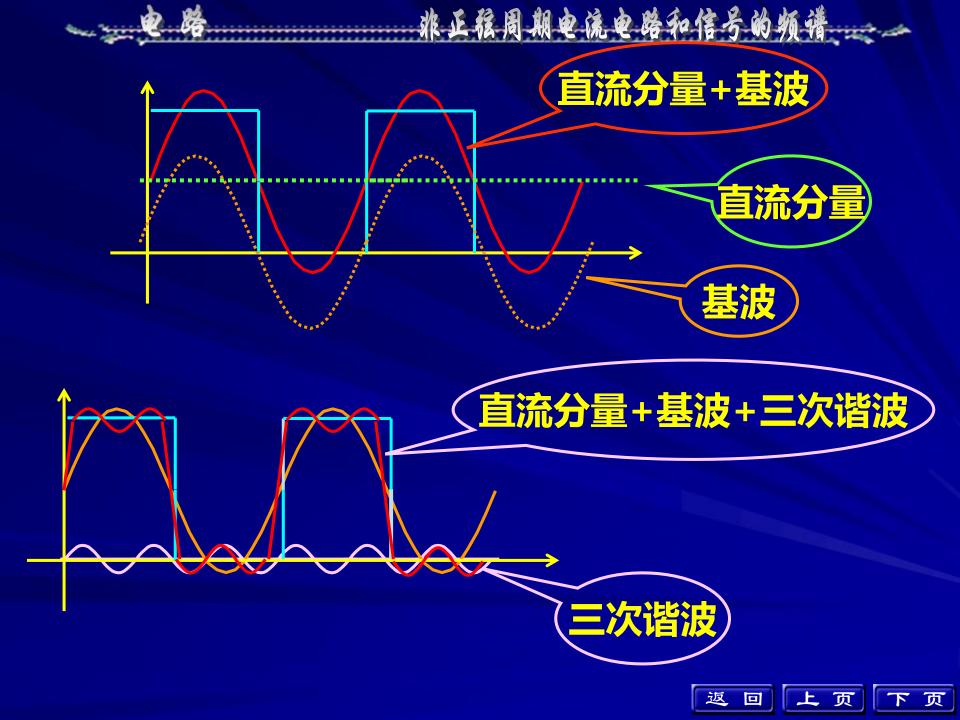
i_{s} 的展开式为:

$$i_{S} = \frac{I_{m}}{2} + \frac{2I_{m}}{\pi} (\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5}\sin 5\omega t + \cdots)$$

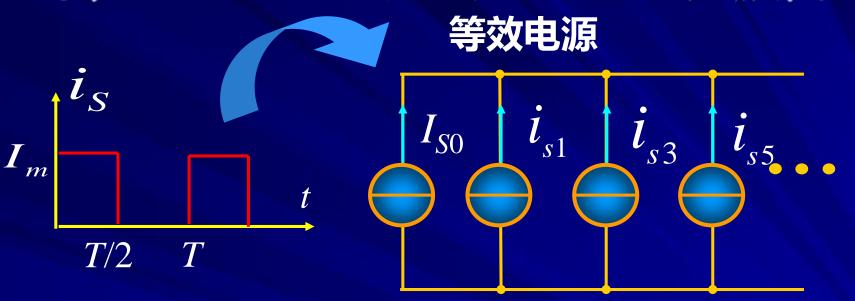
周期性方波波形分解



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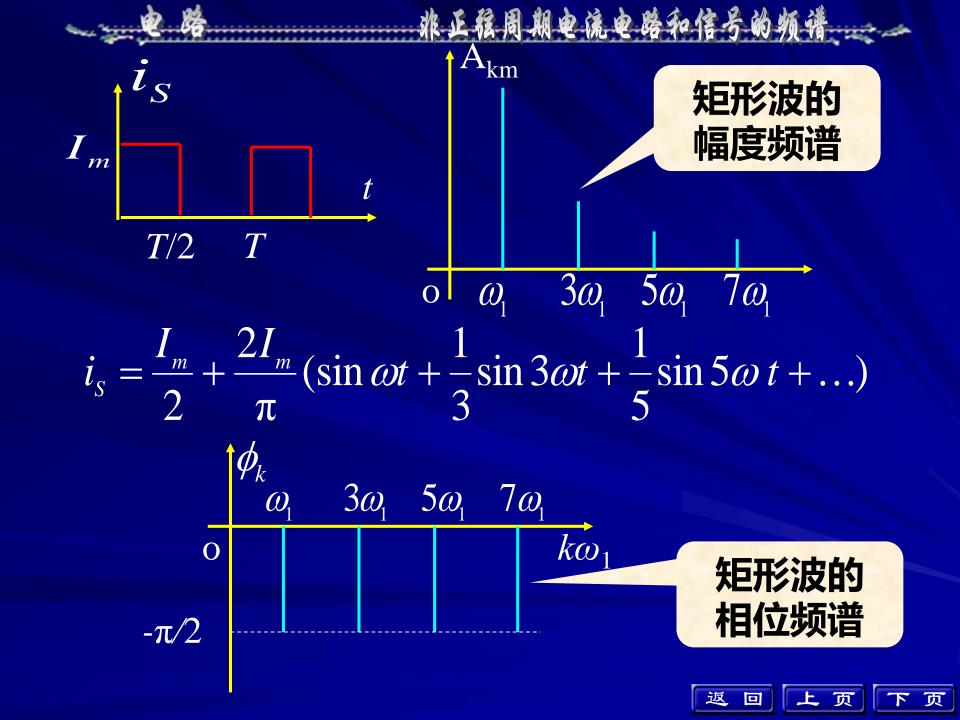
$$i_S = \frac{I_m}{2} + \frac{2I_m}{\pi} (\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega t + ...)$$

 I_{S0}

 i_{s1}

 i_{s3}

 i_{s5}



13.3 有效值、平均值和平均功率

- 1. 三角函数的性质
- ①正弦、余弦信号一个周期内的积分为0。

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin k\omega t d(\omega t) = 0 \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \cos k\omega t d(\omega t) = 0$$

② sin²、cos² 在一个周期内的积分为π。

k整数

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 k\omega t d(\omega t) = \pi \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 k\omega t d(\omega t) = \pi$$



③三角函数的正交性

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos k\omega t \cdot \sin p\omega t d(\omega t) = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos k\omega t \cdot \cos p\omega t d(\omega t) = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin k\omega t \cdot \sin p\omega t d(\omega t) = 0$$

$$(k \neq p)$$

2. 非正弦周期函数的有效值

若
$$i(t) = I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{km} \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_k)$$

则有效值:

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T i^2(\omega t) d(t)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T \left[I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty I_{km} \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_k) \right]^2 d(t)$$



非正弦周期电流电路和信号的频谱

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T \left[I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty I_{km} \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_k) \right]^2 d(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T I_0^2 \mathrm{d}t = I_0^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T I_{km}^2 \cos^2(k\omega_1 t + \phi_k) dt = I_k^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2I_0 \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) dt = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2I_{km} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) I_{qm} \cos(q\omega t + \phi_q) dt = 0$$

$$(k \neq q)$$

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$$I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{I_{km}^2}{2}}$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + I_1^2 + I_2^2 + \cdots}$$



3. 非正弦周期函数的平均值

若
$$i(t) = I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{km} \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_k)$$

其直流值为:
$$I = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i(\omega t) dt = I_0$$

其平均值为:

$$I_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |i(\omega t)| dt$$

正弦量的平均值为:

$$I_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left| I_m \cos \omega t \right| dt = 0.898I$$



4.非正弦周期交流电路的平均功率

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{km} \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_{uk}) \\ i(t) = I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{km} \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_{ik}) \end{cases}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u \cdot i \mathrm{d}t$$

利用三角函数的正交性, 得:

$$P = U_0 I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k I_k \cos \varphi_k \qquad (\varphi_k = \varphi_{uk} - \varphi_{ik})$$

$$= P_0 + P_1 + P_2 + \dots$$

$$P = U_0 I_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 + U_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_2 + \cdots$$



平均功率 = 直流分量的功率 + 各次谐波的平均功率

13.4 非正弦周期电流电路的计算

- 1. 计算步骤
- ①利用傅里叶级数,将非正弦周期函数展开成若 干种频率的谐波信号;
- ②对各次谐波分别应用相量法计算; (注意:交流各谐波的 X_L 、 X_C 不同,对直流 C 相当于开路、L 相于短路。)
- ③将以上计算结果转换为瞬时值迭加。



2. 计算举例

例1 方波信号激励的电路。求и,已知:

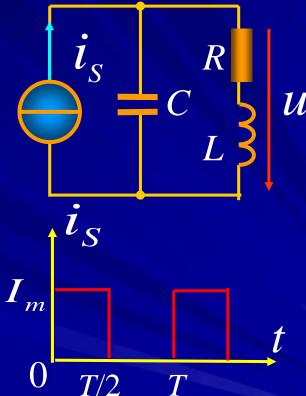
$$R = 20\Omega$$
, $L = 1$ mH, $C = 1000$ pF
 $I_m = 157 \mu$ A, $T = 6.28 \mu$ s

解 (1) 方波信号的展开式为:

$$i_{S} = \frac{I_{m}}{2} + \frac{2I_{m}}{\pi} (\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots)$$

代入已知数据:

$$I_m = 157 \mu A$$
, $T = 6.28 \mu s$



$$I_0 = \frac{I_m}{2} = \frac{157}{2} = 78.5 \mu A$$

$$I_{1m} = \frac{2I_m}{\pi} = \frac{2 \times 1.57}{3.14} = 100 \ \mu A$$

三次谐波最大值:
$$I_{3m} = \frac{1}{3}I_{1m} = 33.3 \mu A$$

$$I_{5m} = \frac{1}{5}I_{1m} = 20\mu A$$

角频率:
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2 \times 3.14}{6.28 \times 10^{-6}} = 10^{6} \text{ rad/s}$$



电流源各频率的谐波分量为:

$$I_{s0} = 78.5 \mu A \qquad i_{s1} = 100 \sin 10^6 t \ \mu A$$
$$i_{s3} = \frac{100}{3} \sin 3.10^6 t \ \mu A \qquad i_{s5} = \frac{100}{5} \sin 5.10^6 t \ \mu A$$

(2) 对各次谐波分量单独计算:

(a) 直流分量 I_{SO} 作用

$$I_{so} = 78.5 \mu A$$

电容断路, 电感短路

$$U_0 = RI_{S0} = 20 \times 78.5 \times 10^{-6} = 1.57 \,\text{mV}$$



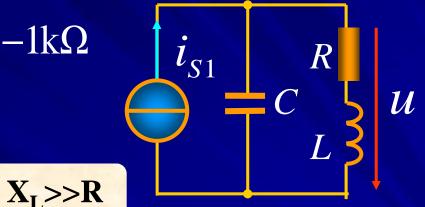


(b)基波作用

$$i_{s1} = 100 \sin 10^6 t \, \mu A$$

$$-\frac{1}{\omega_1 C} = \frac{1}{10^6 \times 1000 \times 10^{-12}} = -1k\Omega$$

$$\omega_1 L = 10^6 \times 10^{-3} = 1 \text{k}\Omega$$



$$Z(\omega_1) = \frac{(R + jX_L) \cdot (jX_C)}{R + j(X_L + X_C)} \approx -\frac{X_L X_C}{R} = \frac{L}{RC} = 50k\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{I}_1 \cdot Z(\omega_1) = \frac{100 \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 50 = \frac{5000}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ mV}$$

非正弦周期电流电路和信号的的

(c)三次谐波作用
$$i_{s3} = \frac{100}{3} \sin 3.10^6 t$$
 µA

$$\frac{1}{3\omega_{1}C} = \frac{1}{3\times10^{6}\times1000\times10^{-12}} = 0.33\text{k}\Omega$$

$$i_{S3}$$

$$3\omega_{1}L = 3\times10^{6}\times10^{-3} = 3\text{k}\Omega$$

$$Z(3\omega_1) = \frac{(R + jX_{L3})(-jX_{C3})}{R + j(X_{L3} - X_{C3})} = 374.5 \angle -89.19^{\circ}\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{3} = \dot{I}_{S3} \cdot Z(3\omega_{1}) = 33.3 \times \frac{10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2}} \times 374.5 \angle -89.19^{0}$$
$$= \frac{12.47}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -89.2^{0} \text{mV}$$

(d) 五次谐波作用
$$i_{s5} = \frac{100}{5} \sin 5.10^6 t$$
 µA

$$\frac{1}{5\omega_{1}C} = \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{6} \times 1000 \times 10^{-12}} = 0.2k\Omega$$

$$5\omega_{1}L = 5 \times 10^{6} \times 10^{-3} = 5k\Omega$$

$$Z(5\omega_1) = \frac{(R+jX_{L5})(-jX_{C5})}{R+j(5X_{L5}-X_{C5})} = 208.3\angle -89.53^{\circ}\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_5 = \dot{I}_{s5} \cdot Z(5\omega_1) = 20 \times 10^{-6} / \sqrt{2} \cdot 208.3 \angle -89.53^{\circ}$$

$$=\frac{4.166}{\sqrt{2}}\angle -89.53^{\circ} \text{mV}$$



(3)各谐波分量计算结果瞬时值迭加:

$$U_0 = 1.57 \text{ mV}$$
 $\dot{U}_3 = \frac{12.47}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -89.2^{\circ} \text{mV}$ $\dot{U}_1 = \frac{5000}{\sqrt{2}} \text{mV}$ $\dot{U}_5 = \frac{4.166}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -89.53^{\circ} \text{mV}$

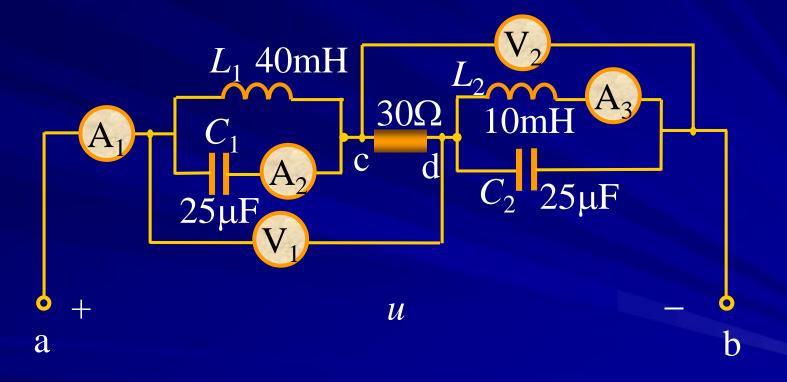
$$u = U_0 + u_1 + u_3 + u_5$$

$$\approx 1.57 + 5000 \sin \omega t$$

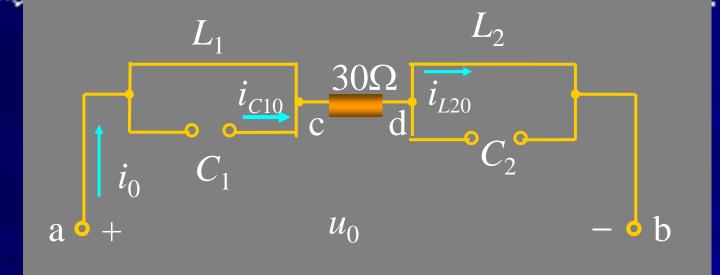
$$+ 12.47 \sin(3\omega t - 89.2^{\circ})$$

$$+ 4.166 \sin(5\omega t - 89.53^{\circ}) \text{ mV}$$

例2 已知: $u = 30 + 120\cos 1000t + 60\cos(2000t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ V. 求电路中各表读数(有效值)。



解



$(1)u_0=30$ V作用于电路, L_1 、 L_2 短路, C_1 、 C_2 开路。

$$i_0 = i_{L20} = u_0/R = 30/30 = 1A,$$
 $i_{C10} = 0,$
 $u_{ad0} = u_{cb0} = u_0 = 30V$

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作正弦周期电流电路和信号的频谱

(2) $u_1 = 120\cos 1000t$ V作用

$$\omega L_{1} = 1000 \times 40 \times 10^{-3} = 40\Omega \qquad \omega L_{2} = 1000 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = 10\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_{1}} = \frac{1}{\omega C_{2}} = \frac{1}{1000 \times 25 \times 10^{-6}} = 40\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = 120 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}_{L21} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{cb1} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{cb1} = \dot{U}_{1} = 120 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{H}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C11} = j\omega C_1 \dot{U}_1 = \frac{120\angle 0^{\circ}}{-j40} = 3\angle 90^{\circ} A$$

滁正弦周期电流电路和信号的频谱

(3) $u_2 = 60\cos(2000t + \pi/4)$ **/**

$$2\omega L_{1} = 2000 \times 40 \times 10^{-3} = 80\Omega, \quad 2\omega L_{2} = 2000 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = 20\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{2\omega C_{1}} = \frac{1}{2\omega C_{2}} = \frac{1}{2000 \times 25 \times 10^{-6}} = 20\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = 60 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{I}_{C12} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{ad2} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{ad2} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{cb2} = \dot{U}_{2} = 60 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L22} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{j2\omega L_{2}} = \frac{60 \angle 45^{\circ}}{j20} = 3\angle -45^{\circ} \text{A}$$
并联谐振

周期电流电路和信号的频谱

所求电压、电流的瞬时值为:

$$\begin{split} i &= i_0 + i_1 + i_2 = 1 \text{A} \\ i_{C1} &= i_{C10} + i_{C11} + i_{C12} = 3\cos(1000t + 90^\circ) \text{ A} \\ i_{L2} &= i_{L20} + i_{L21} + i_{L22} = 1 + 3\cos(2000t - 45^\circ) \text{ A} \\ u_{\text{ad}} &= u_{\text{ad0}} + u_{\text{ad1}} + u_{\text{ad2}} = 30 + 120\cos1000t \text{ V} \\ u_{\text{cb}} &= u_{\text{cb0}} + u_{\text{cb1}} + u_{\text{cb2}} = 30 + 60\cos(2000t + 45^\circ) \text{ V} \end{split}$$

表A₁的读数: I = 1A 表A₂的读数: $3/\sqrt{2} = 2.12$ A

表A₃的读数:
$$\sqrt{1^2 + (3/\sqrt{2})^2} = 2.35$$
A

表
$$V_1$$
的读数: $\sqrt{30^2 + (120/\sqrt{2})^2} = 90V$

表
$$V_2$$
的读数: $\sqrt{30^2 + (60/\sqrt{2})^2} = 52.0V$

例3 \mathbf{E} $\mathbf{E$

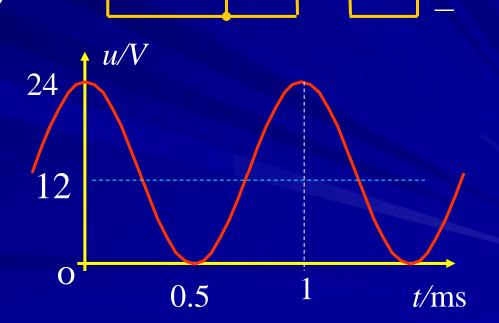
解
$$\omega = 2\pi/T = 2\pi \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$u(t) = 12 + 12\cos(\omega t)$$

当u=12V作用时, 电容 开路、电感短路, 有:

$$i_1 = 12/8 = 1.5A$$

 $u_2 = 0$



路 非正弦周期电流电路和信

当 $u = 12\cos(\omega t)$ 作用时

$$X_{C} = \frac{-1}{\omega C} = \frac{-\pi}{2\pi \times 10^{3} \times 125 \times 10^{-6}} = -4\Omega$$

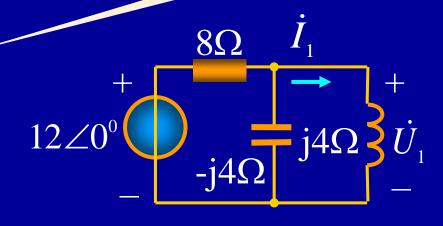
$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi \times 10^3 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 10^{-3} = 1\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{j4} = \frac{12}{j4} = -j3A$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \dot{U} = 12 \angle 0^{0} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{n}\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 0^0 \text{ V}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = 4.243 \text{ V}$$



振幅相量

$$i_1 = 1.5 + 3\cos(\omega t - 90^\circ)A$$

例4 已知:
$$u_1 = 220\sqrt{2\cos\omega t}$$
V

$$u_2 = 220\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t + 100\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega t + 30^{\circ})V$$

求Uab、i、及功率表的读数。

解
$$U_{ab} = \sqrt{440^2 + 100^2} = 451.22 \text{V}$$

一次谐波作用: $\dot{U}_{ab(1)} = 440 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$

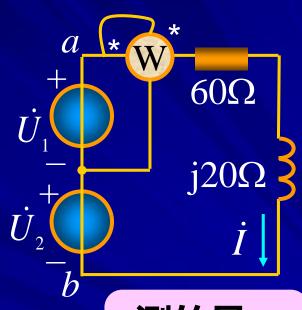
$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{440}{60 + \mathbf{i}20} = 6.96 \angle -18.4^{\circ} \text{A}$$

三次谐波作用: $\dot{U}_{ab(3)} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{ V}$

$$\dot{I}_{(3)} = \frac{100 \angle 30^{\circ}}{60 + \mathbf{j}60} = 1.18 \angle -15^{\circ} A$$

$$i = 6.96\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 18.4^{\circ}) + 1.18\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega t - 15^{\circ})A$$

$$P = 220 \times 6.96 \cos 18.4 = 1452.92 \text{W}$$

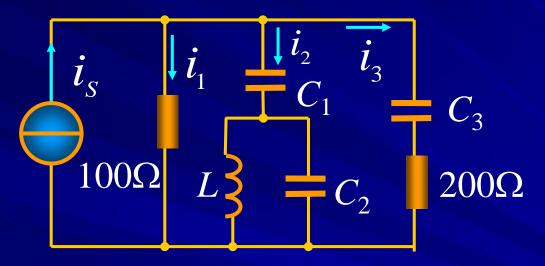


测的是*u*₁ **的功率**



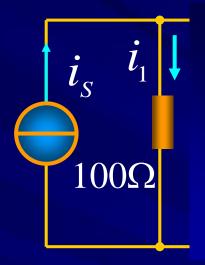
例5

已知: $i_s = 5 + 20\cos 1000t + 10\cos 3000t$ A L=0.1H, $C_3 = 1\mu F$, C_1 中只有基波电流, C_3 中只有三次谐波电流, 求 C_1 、 C_2 和各支路电流。



解 C_1 中只有基波电流,说明L和 C_2 对三次谐波发生并联谐振。即: $C_2 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L} = \frac{1}{9 \times 10^5} F$



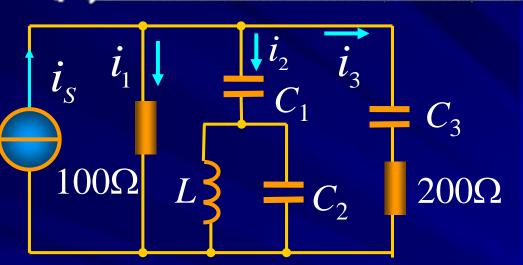


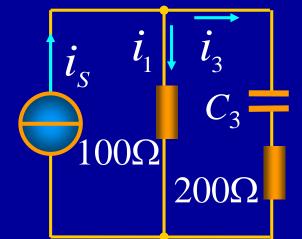
C_3 中只有三次谐波电流,说明L、 C_1 、 C_2 对一次谐波发生串联谐振。即:

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{-L/C_2}{j(\omega L - 1/\omega C_2)} = 0 \longrightarrow C_1 = \frac{8}{9 \times 10^5} F$$

直流作用: $i_1 = i_S = 5A$







一次谐波作用:
$$i_2(t) = i_S = 20\cos 1000t$$
 A

三次谐波作用:
$$\dot{I}_{3(3)} = \frac{100 \times 10}{100 + 200 - \text{j}10^3/3} = 2.23 \angle 48^0 \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(3)} = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_{3(3)} = 10 - \frac{30}{9 - i10} = 8.67 \angle -11^0 \text{A}$$

$$i_1(t) = 5 + 8.67\cos(3000t - 11^0)A$$

$$i_3(t) = 2.23\cos(3000t + 48^{\circ})A$$

13.5 对称三相电路中的高次谐波

1. 对称三相电路中的高次谐波

设
$$u_{\rm A} = u(t)$$
 $u_{\rm B} = u(t - \frac{T}{3})$ $u_{\rm C} = u(t - \frac{2T}{3})$

展开成傅里叶级数(k为奇数),则有:

$$\begin{cases} u_{\rm A} = \Sigma U_{\rm m(k)} \cos(k\omega_{\rm l}t + \phi_{k}) \\ u_{\rm B} = \Sigma U_{\rm m(k)} \cos(k\omega_{\rm l}t + \phi_{k} - \frac{2k\pi}{3}) \\ u_{\rm C} = \Sigma U_{\rm m(k)} \cos(k\omega_{\rm l}t + \phi_{k} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}) \end{cases}$$
 C相





①
$$\diamondsuit$$
 $k = 6n+1$, $(n = 0,1,2...)$, \blacksquare : $k = 1,7,13...$

各相的初相分别为:

A相

B相

C相

 (ϕ_{k})

$$\left\{ (\phi_k - 4n\pi - \frac{2}{3}\pi) \right\}$$

$$\left(\phi_k + 4n\pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi\right)$$

② $\Leftrightarrow k = 6n + 3$, \mathbb{H} : k = 3, 9, 15 ...

正序对称 三相电源

各相的初相分别为:

A相

 (ϕ_{k})

B相

 $(\phi_k - (2n+1)2\pi)$

C相

$$(\phi_k + (2n+1)2\pi)$$

零序对称 三相电源

③ $\Leftrightarrow k = 6n + 5$, \mathbb{R} : k = 5, 11, 17...

各相的初相分别为:

负序对称 三相电源

A相

B相

C相

$$(\phi_{k})$$

$$(\phi_k - (2n+2)2\pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$

$$\left(\phi_{k} + (2n+2)2\pi - \frac{3}{3}\pi\right)$$

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- ①三相对称的非正弦周期量(奇谐波)可分解为3 类对称组,即正序对称组、负序对称组和零序 对称组。
- ②在上述对称的非正弦周期电压源作用下的对称三相电路的分析计算,按3类对称组分别进行。对于正序和负序对称组,可直接引用第12章的方法和有关结论,
- 2. 零序组分量的响应
 - ①对称的三角形电源



零序组电压源是等幅同相的电源

$$\dot{U}_{A(k)} = \dot{U}_{B(k)} = \dot{U}_{C(k)} = \dot{U}_{S(k)}$$

在三角形电源的回路中将产生零序环流

$$\dot{I}_{0(k)}(\overline{\$}\hat{F}) = \frac{3\dot{U}_{S(k)}}{3Z_0} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S(k)}}{Z_0}(\overline{\$}\hat{F})$$

电源内阻

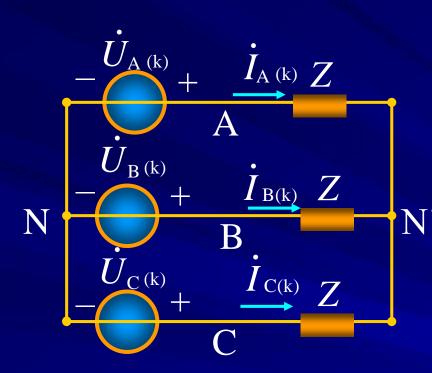
线电压
$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{AB}(k)} = \dot{U}_{\mathrm{BC}(k)} = \dot{U}_{\mathrm{CA}(k)} = \dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}(k)} - \dot{I}_{0(k)} \dot{Z}_0 = 0$$



②整个系统中除电源中有零序组环流外, 其余部分的电压、电流中将不含零序 组分量。



②星形对称电源 (无中线对称系统)



$$\dot{U}_{ ext{N'N}(k)}$$
(零序) = $\dot{U}_{ ext{S}(k)}$ (零序) $\dot{I}_{ ext{A}(k)} = \dot{I}_{ ext{B}(k)} = \dot{I}_{ ext{C}(k)} = rac{\dot{U}_{ ext{S}(k)} - \dot{U}_{ ext{N'N}}}{Z} = 0$ $\dot{U}_{ ext{AB}(k)} = \dot{U}_{ ext{A}(k)} - \dot{U}_{ ext{B}(k)} = 0$ $\dot{U}_{ ext{BC}(k)} = \dot{U}_{ ext{CA}(k)} = 0$

____电路

③三相四线制对称系统

$$\dot{I}_{A(k)} = \dot{I}_{B(k)} = \dot{I}_{C(k)} = \dot{I}_{1(k)} = \frac{U_{S(k)}}{Z + 3Z_n}$$

$$\dot{U}_{N'N} = \frac{3Z_n \dot{U}_{S(k)}}{Z + 3Z_n}$$

$$\dot{I}_{n(k)} = -3\dot{I}_{1(k)}$$

$$I_{A (k)} + I_{A (k)} Z$$
 $I_{A (k)} Z$
 $I_{B (k)} Z$
 $I_{B (k)} Z$
 $I_{C (k)} Z$
 $I_{C (k)} Z$
 $I_{D (k)} Z$

$$\dot{U}_{\text{AN}'(k)} = \dot{U}_{\text{BN}'(k)} = \dot{U}_{\text{CN}'(k)} = \dot{I}_{1(k)} Z$$

$$\dot{U}_{{\rm AB}(k)} = \dot{U}_{{\rm BC}(k)} = \dot{U}_{{\rm CA}(k)} = 0$$



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