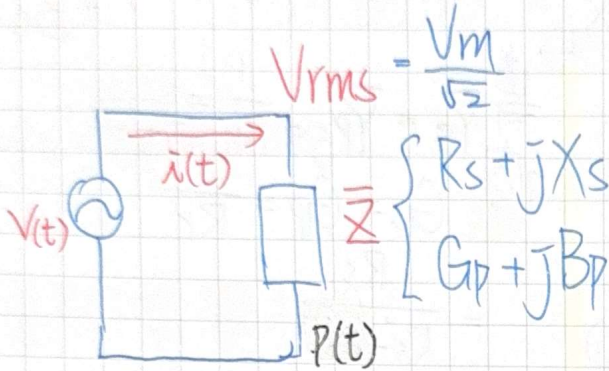


# 10-1 瞬間功率

—瞬間—

為任意時間，負載之端電壓與流經負載電流的乘積



$$P = V \times I$$

$$P(t) = V(t) \cdot i(t)$$

$$= V_m \sin(\omega t + \theta_v) \times I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

$$v(t) = V_m \sin(\omega t + \theta_v)$$

$$i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

積化和差

$$\sin(\alpha) \times \sin(\beta)$$

積化

$$\frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

和差

$$= \frac{2VI}{2} [\cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) - \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)]$$

$$= VI [\cos \theta - \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)]$$

$$= VI \cos \theta - VI \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)$$

頻率高於原本頻率的

$$2 \times 2\pi ft$$

兩倍

瞬間功率

$$\cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i) = -1$$

$$P_{\max} = VI \cos \theta + VI$$

$$\cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i) = 1$$

$$P_{\min} = VI \cos \theta - VI$$



## 10-2 平均功率

1. 瞬間功率在一週期內的平均值.

$$\therefore VI \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \underline{P = VI \cos \theta} \rightarrow \text{有效功率, 實功率.}$$

純電阻交流電路. (消耗)

電壓與電流相位角為 0.

$$\therefore P = VI \cos \theta = VI = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$\text{max } p_{\text{max}} = 2VI \quad (2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i = -1) \quad \begin{matrix} VI \cos 0^\circ - VI(-1) = VI - (-VI) = 2VI \# \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{min } p_{\text{min}} = 0 \quad (2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i = 1)$$

$$VI \cos 0^\circ - VI(1) = VI - VI = 0 \quad \#$$

純電容交流電路. (不消耗)

$$p = VI \cos(-90^\circ) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{V 落後 I } 90^\circ \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{max } p_{\text{max}}: VI \quad (VI \cos(-90) - VI \times (-1) = 0 + VI = VI.)$$

$$\text{min } p_{\text{min}}: -VI \quad (VI \cos(-90) - VI(1) = -VI.)$$

純電感交流電路. (不消耗)

$$p = VI \cos(90^\circ) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{V 領先 I } 90^\circ \end{matrix}$$



$$\max: p_{\max} = VI$$

$$\min: p_{\min} = -VI$$

10-3 視在功率.

$$S = VI = I^2 Z = \frac{V^2}{Z} = V^2 Y$$

1. 表示供電端的能力.

電阻性:

$$P = S \times \cos 0^\circ = S$$

電抗性

$$\therefore \theta = \theta_v - \theta_i$$

$$\therefore P = S \times \cos \theta$$

10-4. 虛功率.

降低虛功  $\Rightarrow$  減少  $S$

1. 無實際消耗能量的功率.

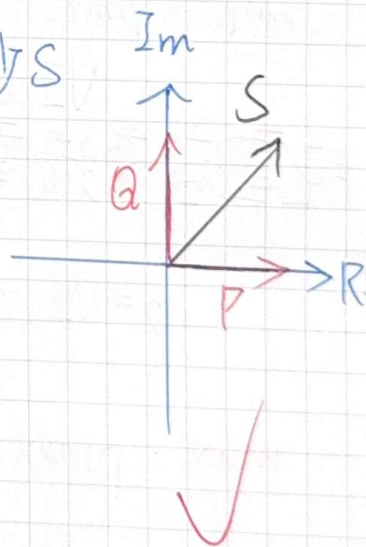
$$Q = VI \sin \theta$$

純電阻交流電路.

$$Q = VI \sin 0^\circ = 0 \quad \text{相位差} = 0$$

純電容交流電路.

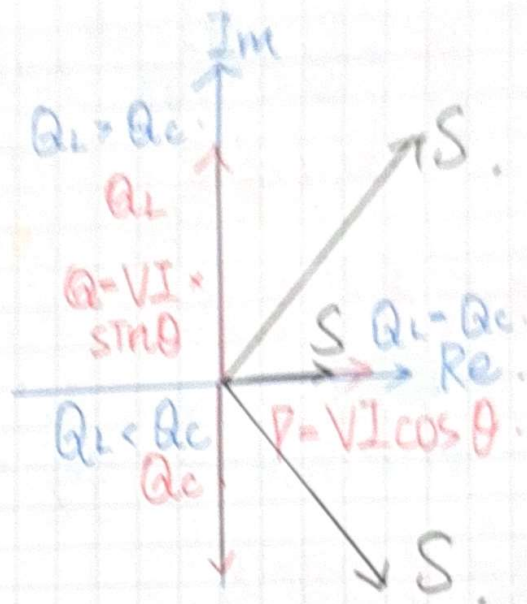
$$Q_c = VI |\sin(-90^\circ)| = VI = I^2 X_c = \frac{V^2}{X_c} \quad (\text{VAR})$$



## 純電感交流電路

$$Q_L = VI \sin(90^\circ) = VI = I^2 X_L = \frac{V^2}{X_L} \text{ (VAR)}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = VI \\ P = VI \cos \theta = S \cos \theta \\ Q = VI \sin \theta = S \sin \theta \\ S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \end{cases}$$



複數計算

$$\bar{S} = \bar{V} \bar{I}^* = P + jQ$$

↓  
I 的共軛

\* 電容抗虛功率與電感性虛功率不可直接相加，必須考量相位問題

$$\bar{Q}_T = jQ_L + (-jQ_C)$$

$$Q_T = Q_L - Q_C$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_L > Q_C & \text{電感性} \\ Q_L = Q_C & \text{電阻性} \\ Q_L < Q_C & \text{電容性} \end{cases}$$



## 10-5 功率因素 (PF)

1. 交流電中負載消耗的平均功率與視在功率比值

$$PF = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{VI \cos \theta}{VI} = \cos \theta$$

最大值為 1

$$0 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$$

交流串聯電路

$$PF = \cos \theta = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{I^2 R}{I^2 Z} = \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}$$

交流並聯電路

$$PF = \cos \theta = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{V^2 G}{V^2 Y} = \frac{G}{Y} = \frac{Z}{R} = \frac{X}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}$$

電阻值、電抗值相同

$$PF_{串} + PF_{並} = 1$$

\* 一般電力設備大多為電感性負載

→ 並聯一個電容 ~ { 降低視在功率  
提高功率因素

$$\begin{aligned} Q_c &= Q_L - Q = P(\tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2) \\ &= \frac{V^2}{X_c} = \omega C V^2 = 2\pi f C V^2 \end{aligned}$$



	P	Q	PF	P.F. $\theta$
純 R	$VI \cos 0^\circ$ $= VI = I^2 R = V^2 G$	$Q = VI \sin 0^\circ$ $= 0$	$\cos 0^\circ$ $= 1$	$\theta_P = 0^\circ$
純 C	$VI \cos(-90^\circ)$ $= 0$	$Q = VI \sin(-90^\circ) = -VI$ $Q_C = VI - I^2 X_C = V^2 B_C$	$\cos(-90^\circ)$ $= 0$	$\theta_P = -90^\circ$
純 L	$VI \cos 90^\circ$ $= 0$	$Q = VI \sin 90^\circ = VI$ $Q_L = VI - I^2 X_L = V^2 B_L$	$\cos 90^\circ$ $= 0$	$\theta_P = 90^\circ$
RC 串	$VI \cos \theta_P$ $= I^2 R$	$Q = VI \sin \theta_P$ $Q_C = I^2 X_C$	$\cos \theta_P = \frac{P}{S}$ $= \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{V_R}{V}$ 超前	$\theta_P = \theta_Z$ $= -\tan^{-1} \frac{X_C}{R}$
RL 串	$VI \cos \theta_P$ $= I^2 R$	$Q = VI \sin \theta_P$ $Q_L = I^2 X_L$	$\cos \theta_P = \frac{P}{S}$ $= \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{V_R}{V}$ 落後	$\theta_P = \theta_Z$ $= +\tan^{-1} \frac{X_L}{R}$
RLC 串	$VI \cos \theta_P$ $= I^2 R$	$Q = VI \sin \theta_P = Q_L - Q_C$ $= I^2 (X_L - X_C)$	$\cos \theta_P = \frac{P}{S}$ $= \frac{R}{Z}$	$\tan^{-1} \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$
RC 並	$VI \cos \theta_P$ $= V^2 G = \frac{V^2}{R}$	$Q = VI \sin \theta_P$ $Q_C = V^2 B_C = \frac{V^2}{X_C}$	$\cos \theta_P = \frac{P}{S}$ $= \frac{G}{Y} = \frac{I_R}{I}$	$\theta_P = -\theta_Y$ $= -\tan^{-1} \frac{B_C}{G}$
RL 並	$VI \cos \theta_P$ $= V^2 G = \frac{V^2}{R}$	$Q = VI \sin \theta_P$ $Q_L = V^2 B_L = \frac{V^2}{X_L}$	$\cos \theta_P = \frac{P}{S}$ $= \frac{G}{Y} = \frac{I_R}{I}$	$\tan^{-1} \frac{B_L}{G}$ $= \tan^{-1} \frac{R}{X_L}$
RLC 並	$VI \cos \theta_P$ $= V^2 G$	$Q = VI \sin \theta_P = Q_L - Q_C$ $= V^2 (B_L - B_C)$	$\cos \theta_P = \frac{P}{S}$ $= \frac{G}{Y}$	$\tan^{-1} \frac{B_L - B_C}{G}$

