







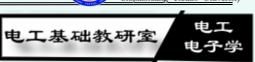
### 第四章 正弦交流电路



#### 第四章 正弦交流电路

- 一. 正弦交流电路的基本概念
- 二. 正弦量的表示方法
- 三. 单一参数电路元件的交流电路
- 四. 正弦交流电路的分析计算
- 五. 阻抗的串联与并联
- 六. 功率因数的提高与并联谐振

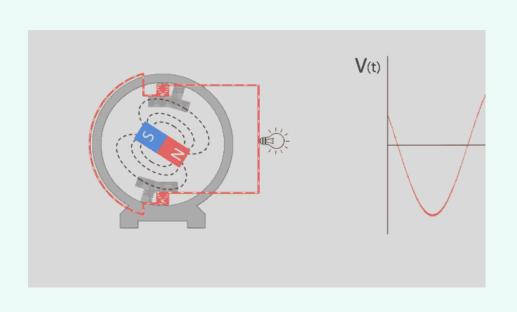


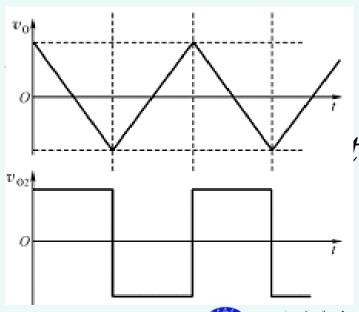


# §4.1 正弦交流电的基本概念

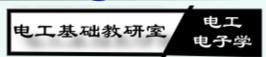
## 4.1.1交流电的概念

大小和方向随时间作周期性变化的电压和电流,称之为交流电。如正弦波、方波、三角波、锯齿波等。



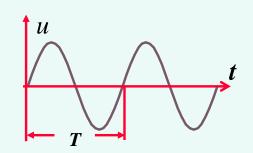






### 4.1.2正弦交流电路

大小和方向随时间按正弦规律变化的电压和电流,称为正弦交流电。



正弦交流电的优点:

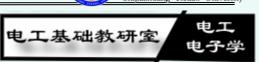
发电:广泛应用交流发电机;

传输:便于升压、降压;

使用: 电流平滑、设备损耗小.

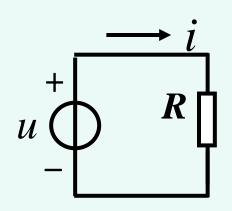
正弦交流电应用: 电动机, 电加热, 电灯等。

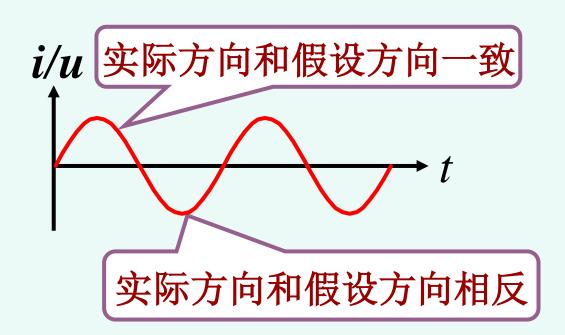




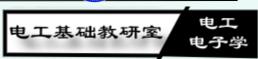
### 4.1.3正弦交流电的方向

正弦交流电的方向是周期性变化的,电路中所标方向是其参考方向,代表正半周的方向。

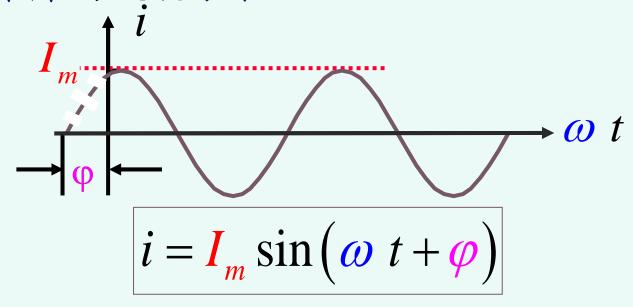








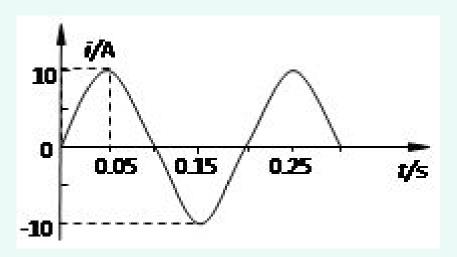
随时间按正弦规律变化的电动势、电压、电流统称为正弦量。 以下图正弦电流为例



 $\begin{cases} I_m : 电流幅值(最大值) - 大小 \\ \omega : 角频率(弧度/秒) - 变化快慢 \\ \varphi : 初相位 - 初始值 \end{cases}$ 



#### (一) 瞬时值、幅值和有效值

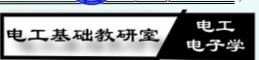


$$i = I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

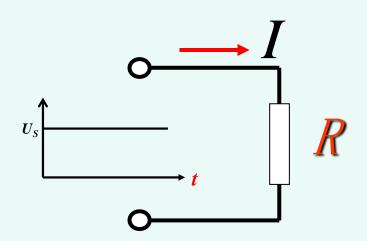
瞬时值:正弦量在任一瞬间的值,用小写字母表示,如e、i、u

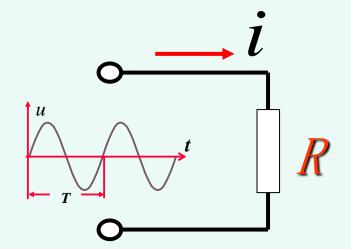
幅值:瞬时值中最大的值 变量用大写字母,下标加 m。如:  $E_m$ 、 $U_m$ 、 $I_m$ 



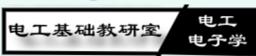


**有效值定义**: 取两个数值相同的电阻,一个通入直流电流,另一个通入交流电流,如果在一个周期的时间内,两个电阻产生的热量相等,则此直流电流就是交流电流的有效值。









$$\int_{0}^{T} i^{2}R \, dt = I^{2}RT$$
交流

直流

有效值

用大写字母表示

如: E、U、I

则有 
$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T i^2 dt$$

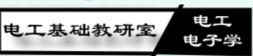
均方根值, RMS, rms

Root-Mean-Square

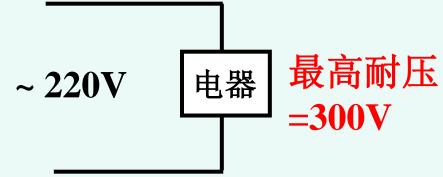
当 $i = I_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$ 时,可得

$$I = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$



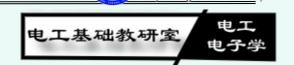


若购得一台耐压为 300V 的电器,是否可用于 220V 的线路上?

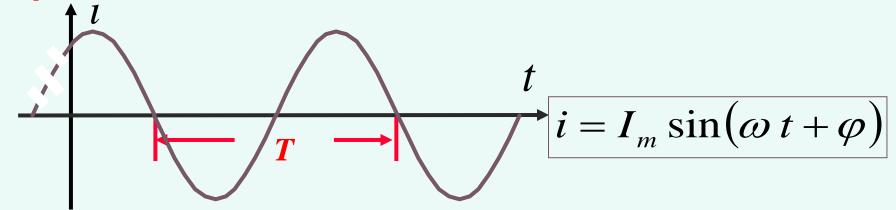


电源电压 
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \text{有效值 } U = 220 \text{V} \\ & \text{电源电压} \left\{ \text{最大值 } U_m = \sqrt{2} \cdot 220 \text{V} = 311 \text{V} \right. \end{aligned} \right.$$

该用电器最高耐压低于电源电压的最大值,所以不可接入线路中。



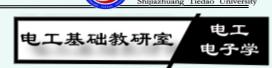
(二).频率、角频率和周期

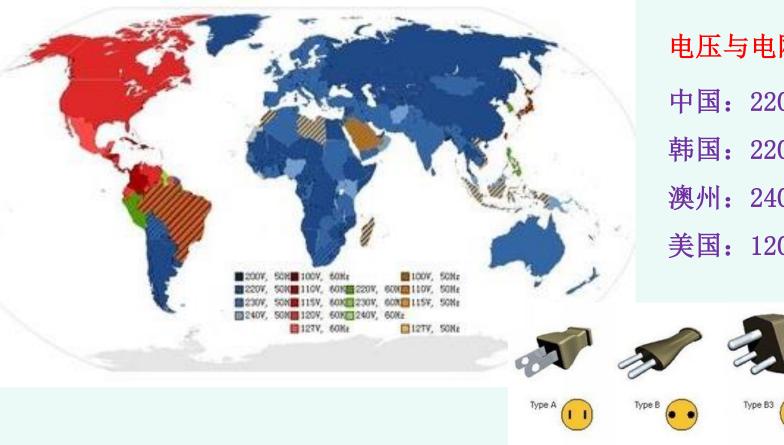


描述正弦量变化快慢的几种方式:

- 1. 周期 T: 变化一周所需的时间. 单位: 秒,毫秒..
- 2. 频率f: 每秒变化的次数. 单位: 赫兹, 千赫兹...
- 3. 角频率 ω: 每秒变化的弧度. 单位: 弧度/秒

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \qquad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$$





#### 电压与电网频率:

中国: 220V 50 Hz

韩国: 220V 60 Hz

澳州: 240V 50 Hz

美国: 120V 60 Hz



















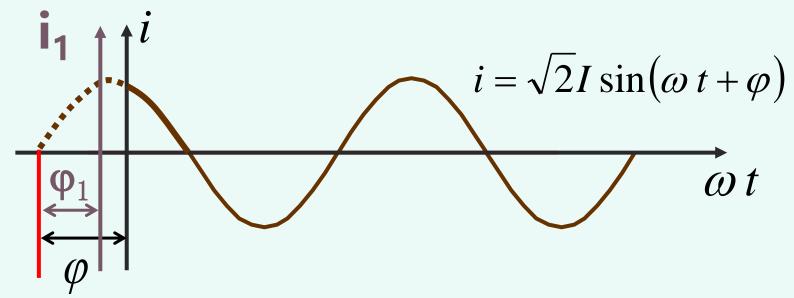








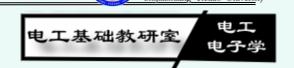
#### (三). 相位、初相位和相位差



 $(\omega t + \varphi)$ : 正弦波的相位角或相位

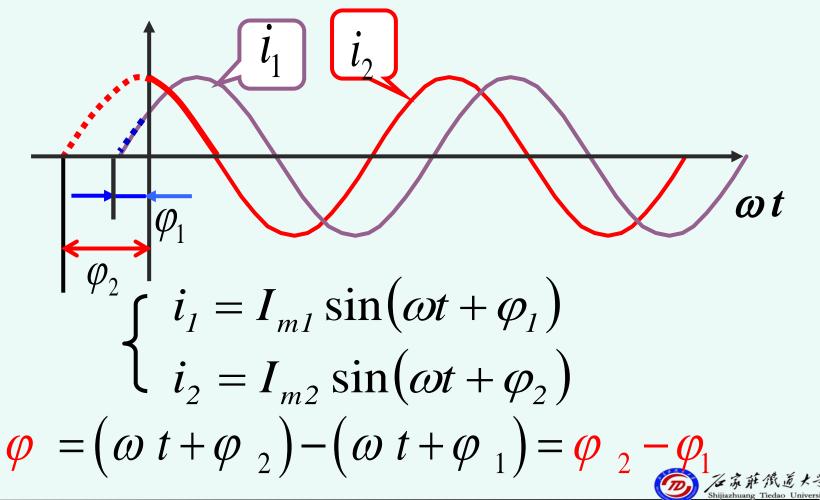
 $\varphi$ : t=0 时的相位,称为初相位或初相角。

说明:  $\varphi$  给出了观察正弦波的起点,常用于描述多个正弦波相互间的关系。观察起点不同,  $\varphi$  亦不同.



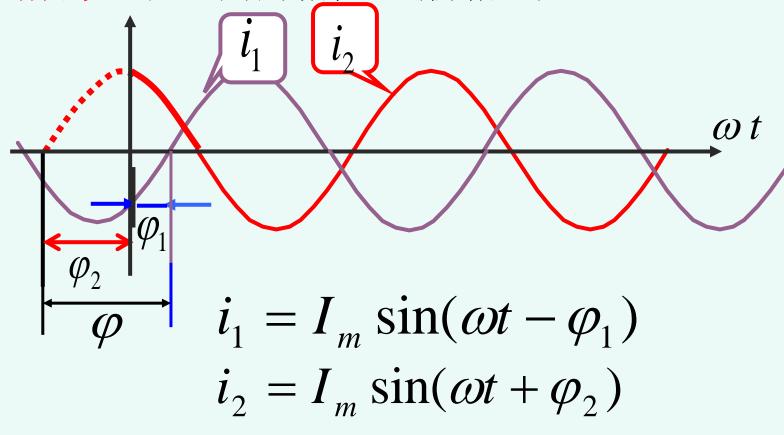
# 4.1.5 正弦量的相位差

两个同频率正弦量间的相位差(初相差)



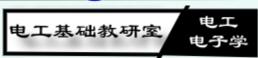
### 4.1.5 正弦量的相位差

两个同频率正弦量间的相位差(初相差)



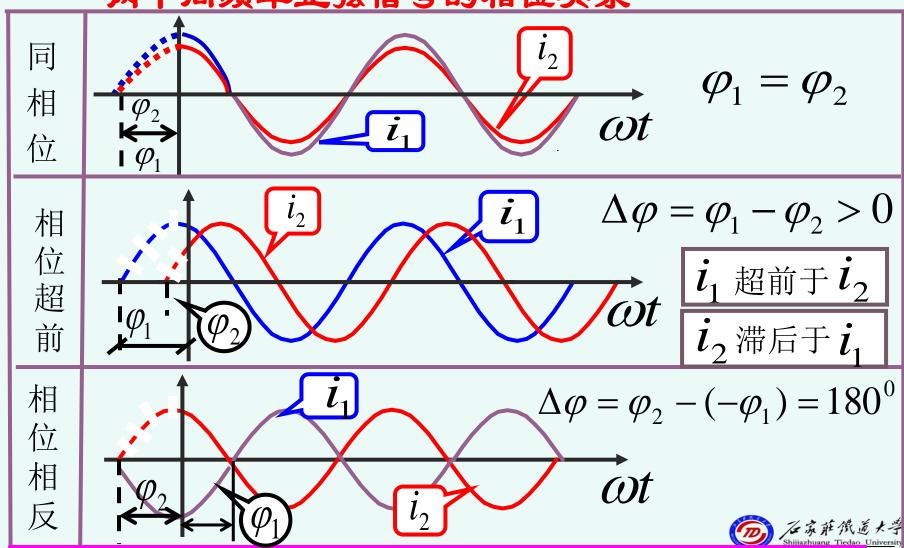
$$\varphi = \varphi_2 - (-\varphi_1) = \varphi_2 + \varphi_1$$





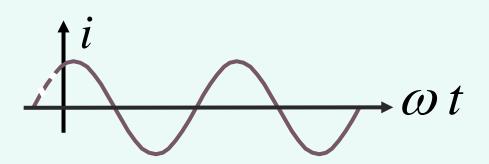
## 4.1.5 正弦量的相位差

两个同频率正弦信号的相位关系



# §4.2 正弦量的表示方法

\* 波形图

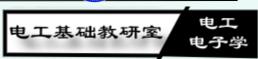


♣ 瞬时值表达式

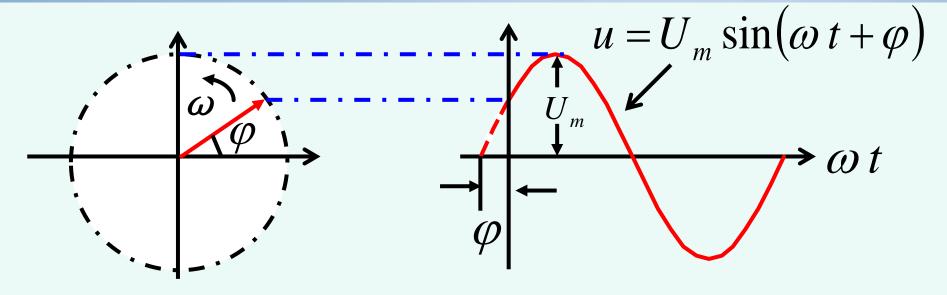
$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

\* 旋转矢量表示法



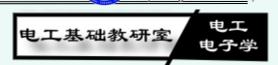


### 4.2.1 旋转矢量表示法



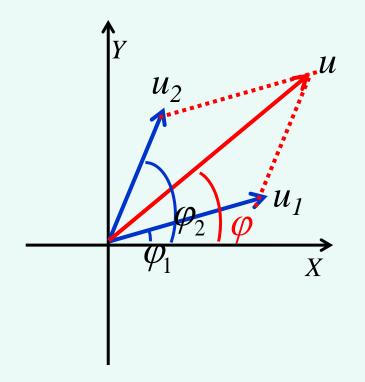
矢量长度 = $U_m$ 矢量与横轴正方向夹角 = 初相位  $\varphi$ 矢量以角速度  $\omega$ 按逆时针方向旋转

旋转矢量在纵坐标轴上的投影是该时刻正弦量的瞬时值。



#### 4.2.1 旋转矢量表示法

- 将若干个同频率的正弦量所对应的旋转矢量画在同一坐标平面上的图叫做矢量图。
- 利用矢量图可以进行正弦量的加减运算。

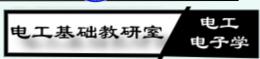


$$u_1 = U_{1m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$u_2 = U_{2m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

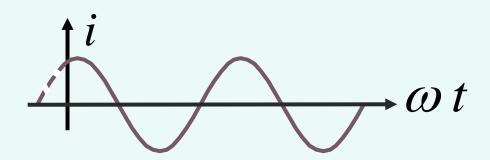
$$u = u_1 + u_2 = U_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$





# §4.2 正弦量的表示方法

\* 波形图



\* 瞬时值表达式

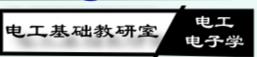
$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

\* 旋转矢量表示法

 $\begin{array}{c}
Y \\
\varphi_1 \\
\varphi_1
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
X \\
1
\end{array}$ 

\* 相量•••



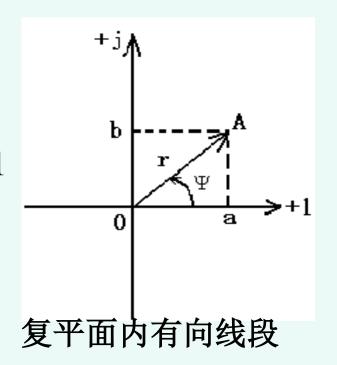


### 1. 复数的表示方法

### (1) 直角坐标形式 A = a + jb

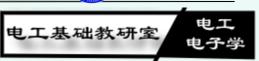
$$a =$$
 实部  $b =$  虚部  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ ,  $j^2 = -1$   $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  是复数的模

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$
是复数的辐角



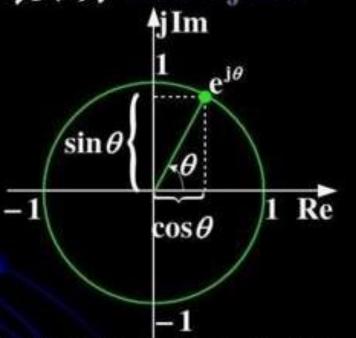
三角函数表示  $a = r\cos\varphi$ ,  $b = r\sin\varphi$  $A = r\cos\varphi + jr\sin\varphi$ 





### 欧拉公式

复平面上的一个单位圆上的点,与实轴夹角为 $\theta$ 时, 此点可表示为 $\cos\theta$ + $j\sin\theta$ 



#### 欧拉公式

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$
$$\left|e^{j\theta}\right| = 1$$
$$\angle e^{j\theta} = \theta$$

e是自然对数的底,此式称为欧拉(Euler)公式。e可以用 计算方法定义为

$$e = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = 2.71828 \cdots$$

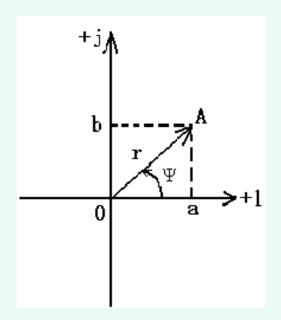
欧拉公式: 
$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi$$

$$A = a + jb$$
  $a = r \cos \varphi$ ,  $b = r \sin \varphi$ 

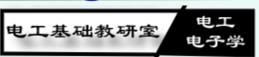
代入  $A = r \cos \varphi + jr \sin \varphi$  可得:

(2) 指数形式 
$$A = re^{j\varphi}$$

(3) 极坐标形式  $A = r \angle \varphi$ 



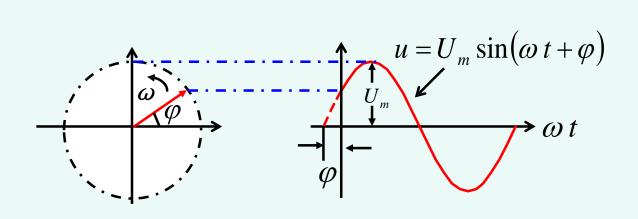


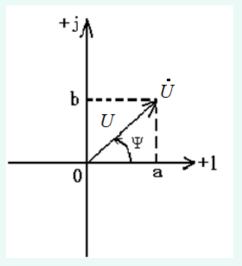


例:正弦电压  $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

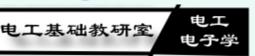
用相量表示: 
$$U = U(\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi) = Ue^{j\varphi} = U \angle \varphi$$

为了与一般的复数相区别,把表示正弦量的复数称为相量, 并在大写字母上方标"."。









$$U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

例: 正弦电压  $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

用相量表示: 
$$U = U(\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi) = Ue^{j\varphi} = U \angle \varphi$$

为了与一般的复数相区别,把表示正弦量的复数称为相量, 并在大写字母上方标"."。

#### 注意:

- 1. // 是正弦量u的有效值相量,相量的模等于正弦量的有效值, 辐角等于正弦量的初相位,相量反映了正弦量的两个特征。
- 2. 相量只表示正弦量,而不等于正弦量。
- 3. 在分析正弦交流电路时,电路中电压、电流的频率都等于电 源频率,可认为是已知的。



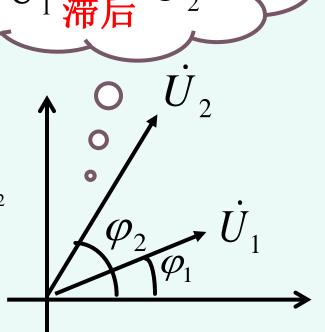
### 3. 相量图

## 例1:将 $u_1$ 、 $u_2$ 用相量图表示

$$u_{1} = \sqrt{2}U_{1}\sin(\omega t + \varphi_{1}) \quad \dot{U}_{1} = U_{1}e^{j\varphi_{1}} = U_{1}\angle\varphi_{1}$$

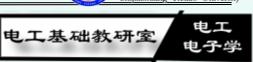
$$u_{2} = \sqrt{2}U_{2}\sin(\omega t + \varphi_{2}) \quad \dot{U}_{2} = U_{2}e^{j\varphi_{2}} = U_{2}\angle\varphi_{2}$$

设: $\begin{cases}$ 幅值: 相量的模  $U_2 > U_1 \\$ 初相:  $\varphi_2 > \varphi_1 \end{cases}$ 



将两个或多个同频率的正弦量所对应的相量画在同一复平面上的图,称为相量图。 优点: 直观看出各正弦量的大小和相位关系



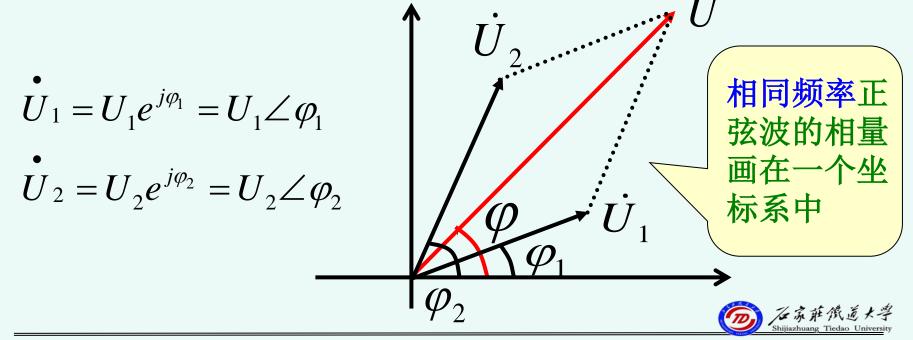


### 例2: 同频率正弦波相加 --平行四边形法则

$$u_1 = \sqrt{2}U_1 \sin\left(\omega t + \varphi_1\right)$$

$$u_2 = \sqrt{2}U_2 \sin\left(\omega t + \varphi_2\right)$$

求: 
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$$



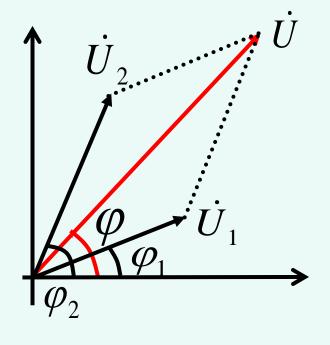
### 4. 相量(复数)的运算

#### (1) 加、减运算

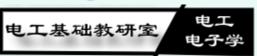
#### 加、减运算采用直角坐标形式

设: 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{U}_1 = a_1 + jb_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 = a_2 + jb_2 \end{array} \right.$$

**刈:** 
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 \pm \dot{U}_2$$
  
 $= (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2)$   
 $= Ue^{j\phi} = U \angle \phi$ 







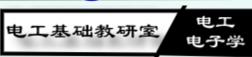
### (2) 乘法运算

乘法运算采用指数或极坐标形式

则: 
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 \times \dot{U}_2 = U_1 U_2 e^{j(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

$$= U_1 U_2 \angle (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$$





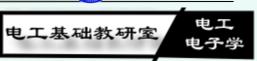
$$\overset{\sqcup}{A} \times e^{j\alpha} = re^{j\varphi} \times e^{j\alpha} = re^{j(\varphi+\alpha)}$$

$$e^{\pm j90^0} = \cos 90^0 \pm j \sin 90^0 = \pm j$$

所以: 
$$A \times e^{\pm j90^0} = \pm jA$$

相量乘"j", 逆时针旋转90度 相量乘"-j", 顺时针旋转90度





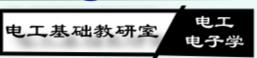
#### (3) 除法运算

除法运算采用指数或极坐标形式

设: 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = U_1 e^{j\varphi_1} \\ \dot{U}_2 = U_2 e^{j\varphi_2} \end{cases}$$

則: 
$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{U_1}{U_2} e^{j(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)} = \frac{U_1}{U_2} \angle (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$





### 夏数运算法应用举例

### 例1:已知瞬时值,求相量。

已知: 
$$\begin{cases} i = 141.4 \sin\left(314t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \text{ A} \\ u = 311.1 \sin\left(314t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ V} \end{cases}$$
 求:  $i \setminus u$  的 有效值相量, 并画相量图

$$\dot{I} = \frac{141.4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 30^\circ = 100 \angle 30^\circ = 86.6 + j50 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{311.1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -60^{\circ} = 220 \angle -60^{\circ} = 110 - j \, 190.5 \, \text{V}$$

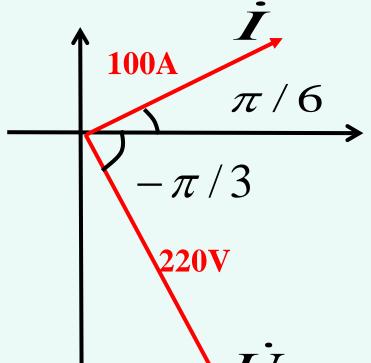


### 复数运算法应用举例

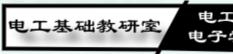
$$\dot{I} = \frac{141.4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 30^{\circ} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} = 86.6 + j50 \quad \mathbf{A}$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{311.1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -60^{\circ} = 220 \angle -60^{\circ} = 110 - j \, 190.5 \, \mathbf{V}$$

相量图







### 复数运算法应用举例

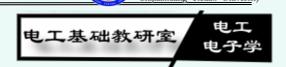
例2:已知相量,求瞬时值。

已知两个频率都为 1000 Hz 的正弦电流相量为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = 100 \angle -60^{\circ} & A \\ \dot{I}_2 = 10 e^{j30^{\circ}} & A \end{cases}$$

求: 
$$i_1 - i_2$$

解: 
$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 1000 = 6280 \text{ rad/s}$$
 $i_1 = 100\sqrt{2}\sin(6280t - 60^\circ)$  A
 $i_2 = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(6280t + 30^\circ)$ 



已知下列相量,设角频率为ω,求其瞬时值表达式

$$\dot{U} = 3 + j4 \implies u = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 53.1^\circ)$$

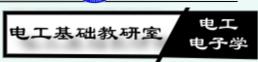
$$\dot{U} = 3 - j4 \implies u = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 53.1^\circ)$$

$$\dot{U} = -3 + j4 \implies u = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 126.9^\circ)$$

$$\dot{U} = -3 - j4 \implies u = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 126.9^\circ)$$

计算相量的辐角时,要注意所在象限。





#### 符号说明

$$u = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \phi)$$
  $i = I_{\rm m}\sin(\omega t + \phi)$ 

$$\dot{U} = U(\cos\varphi + j\sin\varphi) = Ue^{j\varphi} = U\angle\varphi$$

瞬时值 --- 小写  $u \cdot i$ 

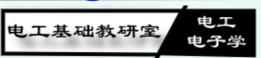
有效值 --- 大写 U、I

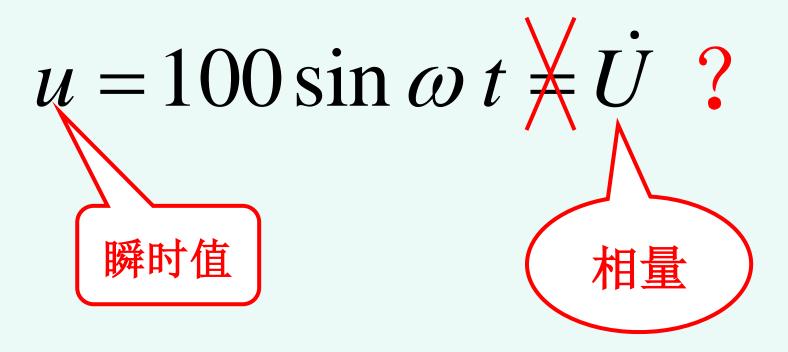
幅值 --- 大写+m  $U_{\rm m}, I_{\rm m}$ 

有效值相量 --- 大写 + "."  $\dot{U}, \dot{I}$ 

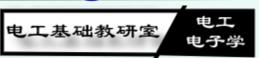
幅值相量 --- 大写 +m + "." U m, I m

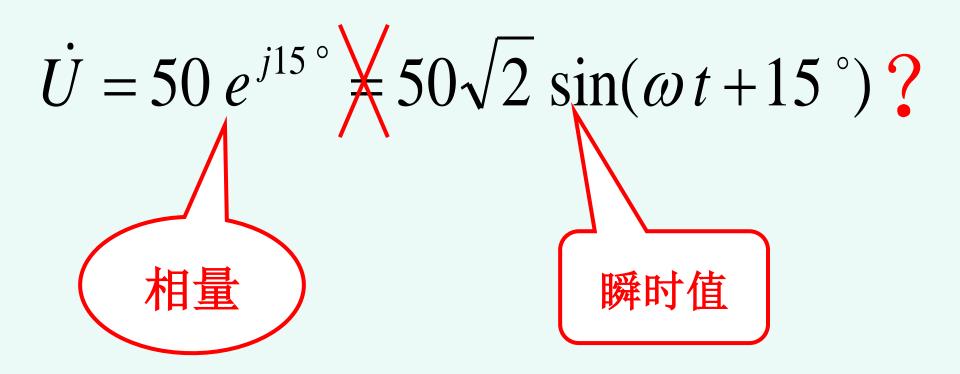




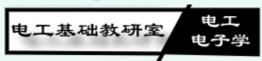










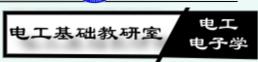


已知: 
$$i = 10 \sin(\omega t + 45^\circ)$$

$$I \neq \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I} = 10 e^{45^{\circ}}$$
?





已知: 
$$u = \sqrt{2} 10 \sin (\omega t - 15^\circ)$$

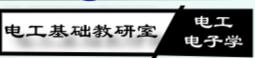
则:

$$U \neq 10$$

$$-j15^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U} \neq 10 e^{j15^{\circ}}$$
?

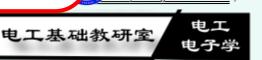




已知: 
$$\dot{I} = 100 \angle 50^{\circ}$$

则: 
$$i \neq 100 \sin(\omega t + 50^\circ)$$
?

幅值
$$I_m = \sqrt{2}I = 100\sqrt{2}$$



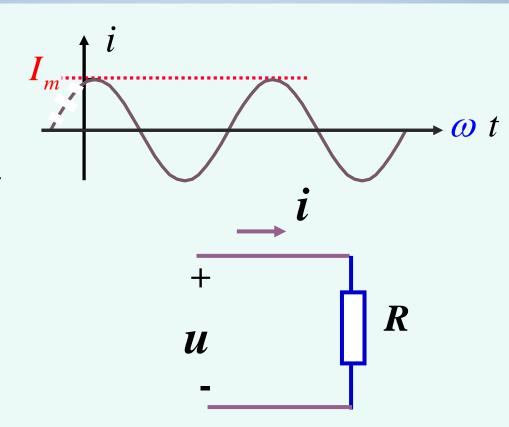
## § 4.3 单一参数元件的正弦交流电路

## 一、电阻元件

$$i = I_m \sin \omega t$$

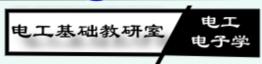
根据 欧姆定律

$$u = iR$$



 $u = iR = I_m R \sin \omega t = U_m \sin \omega t$ 





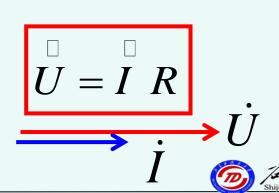
### 电阻电路中电流、电压的关系

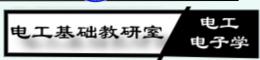
$$i = I_m \sin \omega t$$
  
 $u = iR = I_m R \sin \omega t = U_m \sin \omega t$ 

·频率相同 相位相同

一频率相同相位相同 
$$U_m = I_m R \quad U = IR$$

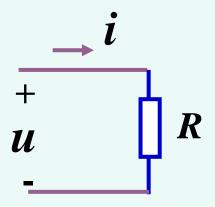
相量关系: 设  $I = I \angle 0^{\circ}$  $U = U / 0^{\circ}$ 





### (二) 电阻电路中功率

1. 瞬时功率 p: 瞬时电压与瞬时电流的乘积



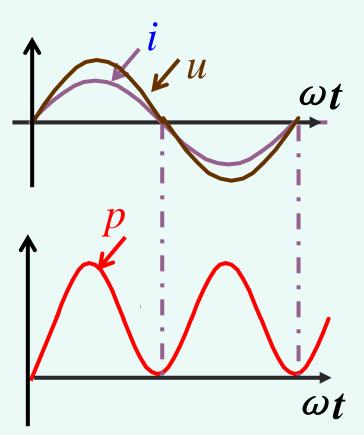
$$i = \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t)$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} U \sin(\omega t)$$

$$p = ui = \sqrt{2}U\sqrt{2}I\sin^2\omega t = 2UI\frac{1-\cos 2\omega t}{2}$$
$$= UI(1-\cos 2\omega t)$$



### (二) 电阻电路中功率

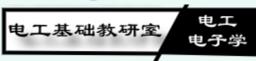


$$p = ui = \sqrt{2}U\sqrt{2}I\sin^2\omega t = 2UI\frac{1-\cos 2\omega t}{2}$$
$$= UI(1-\cos 2\omega t)$$

## 结论:

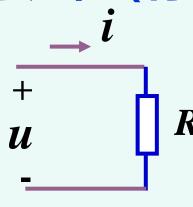
- 1.  $p \ge 0$  (耗能元件)
- 2. p 随时间变化
- 3.  $p 与 u^2$ 、 $i^2$ 成正比





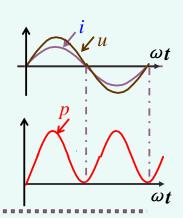
#### (二) 电阻电路中功率

# 2. 平均功率 (有功功率) P: 一个周期内的平均值



$$i = \sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t$$

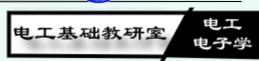
$$u = \sqrt{2} U \sin \omega t$$



$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T UI(1 - \cos 2\omega t) dt$$

$$=UI=I^2R=\frac{U^2}{R}$$

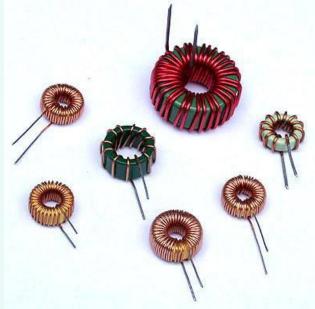




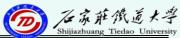
# 二、电感元件的正弦交流电路

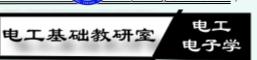




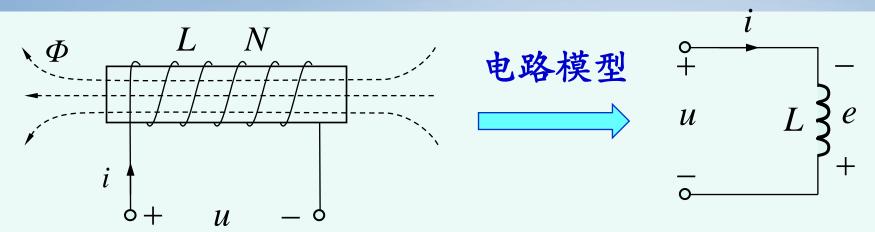








## 二、电感元件的正弦交流电路



伏安关系 (VCR) 法拉第电磁感应定律:

$$e = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
  $u = -e = \frac{d\psi}{dt}$   $(\psi = Li)$   $u = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 

电感元件为动态元件,只有变化的电流才会产生感应电动势。 在直流电路中,电感相当于短路。



## 二、电感元件的正弦交流电路

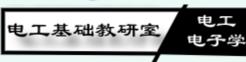
基本关系式: 
$$u = L\frac{di}{dt}$$
 +  $U = L\frac{di}{dt}$  +  $U =$ 

則 
$$u = L\frac{di}{dt} = \sqrt{2} I \cdot \omega L \cos \omega t$$
  

$$= \sqrt{2} I \omega L \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$

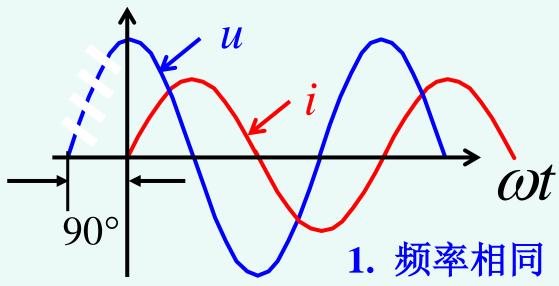
$$= \sqrt{2} U \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$



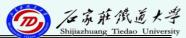


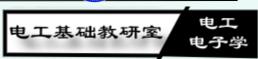
$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin\omega t$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} I \omega L \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$
$$= \sqrt{2} U \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$



2. 相位相差 90° (*u* 超前 *i* 90°)





### 电感电路中电流、电压的关系

$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin\omega t$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} \underline{I \omega L} \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$
$$= \sqrt{2} \underline{U} \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$

$$U = I\omega L$$

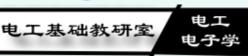
定义: 
$$X_L = \omega L$$

感抗 (Ω)

$$U = IX_L$$

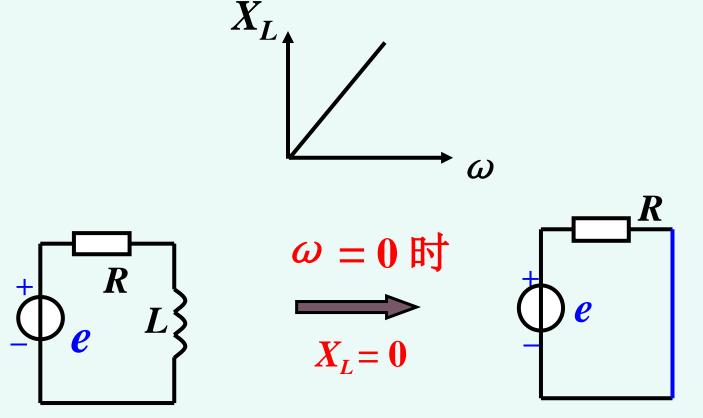
$$X_L = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U_m}{I_m}$$



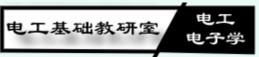


### 关于感抗

感抗( $X_L=\omega L$ )是频率的函数,表示电感电路中电压、电流幅值或有效值之间的关系,只对正弦波有效。







### 4. 相量关系

$$\begin{cases} i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t \\ u = \sqrt{2}U \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$

设: 
$$\dot{I} = I \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U} = U \angle 90^{\circ} = I\omega L \angle 90^{\circ}$$

则:

$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U}{I} \angle (90^{\circ} - 0^{\circ}) = \omega L \angle 90^{\circ}$$

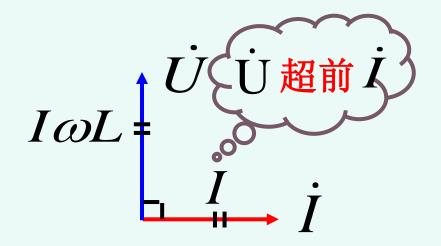
$$\dot{U} = \dot{I} \omega L \cdot e^{j90^{\circ}} = jX_{I}\dot{I}$$



# 电感电路中复数形式的欧姆定律

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}(jX_L)$$

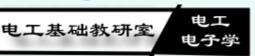
 $jX_L$ 称为复感抗





u、i相位不一致!





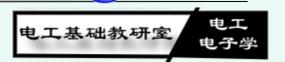
## 1. 瞬时功率p:

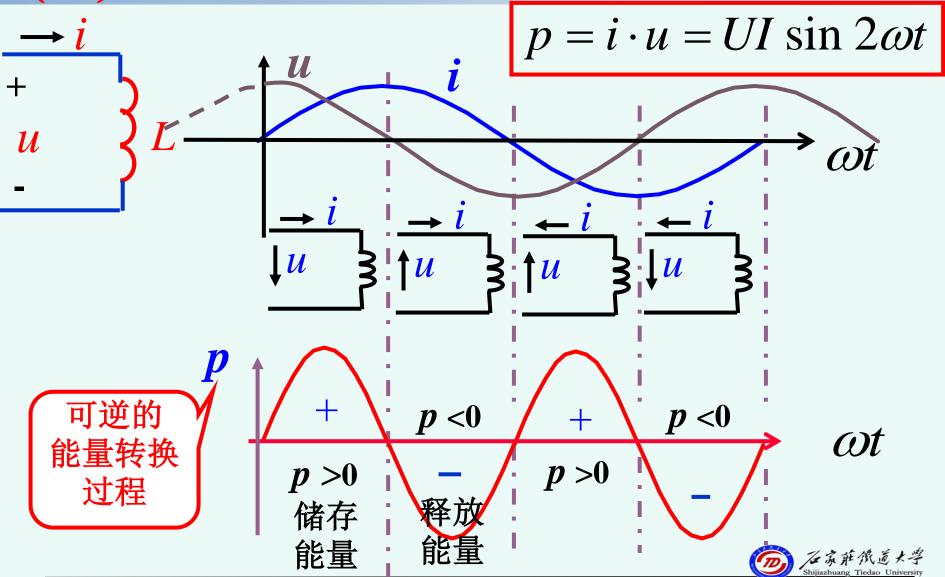
$$i = \sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} U \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$

$$p = ui = U_m I_m \sin \omega t \cos \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U\sqrt{2}I\frac{\sin 2\omega t}{2} = UI\sin 2\omega t$$





### 2. 平均功率 P (有功功率)

$$p = i \cdot u = UI \sin 2\omega t$$

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

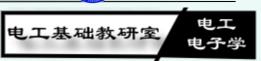
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U \, I \sin(2\omega t) \, dt = 0$$

结论: 纯电感器件不消耗能量, 只和电源进行能量

的交换(能量的来回)。





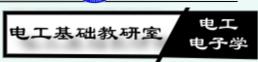
## 3. 无功功率 Q

Q 的定义: 电感瞬时功率所能达到的最大值。用 以衡量电感电路中能量交换的规模。

$$Q = U I = I^2 X_L = \frac{U^2}{X_L}$$

Q 的单位: var(乏)、kvar(千乏)





### 电感元件 L

电感的功率与能量

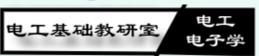
### u、i关联时,电感元件的功率为

$$p = ui = Li \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

### 从t0到t时刻, 电感的能量变化为

$$W_{L} = \int_{t_{0}}^{t} p d\xi = \int_{t_{0}}^{t} Li(\xi) \frac{di(\xi)}{d\xi} d\xi = L \int_{i(t_{0})}^{i(t)} i(\xi) di(\xi)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(t_{0})$$





#### 电感元件 L

#### 电感吸收的能量,只与初末时刻的电流值有关,而与其过程无关。

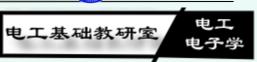
[t<sub>1</sub>,t<sub>2</sub>]时间内, 电感上能量的变化为

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

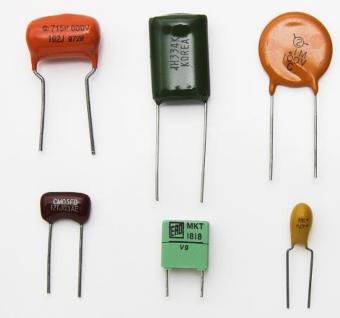
如果 $|i(t_2)| > |i(t_1)|$ ,即 $W_L(t_2) > W_L(t_1)$ , $W_L > 0$ ,则电感吸收能量,电能转化为磁能。如果 $|i(t_2)| < |i(t_1)|$ ,即 $W_L(t_2) < W_L(t_1)$ , $W_L < 0$ ,则电感释放能量,磁能转化为电能。

理想电感可以存储和释放能量,不耗能也不产生能量。 电感是一个无源储能元件。



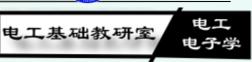


# 三、电容元件的正弦交流电路



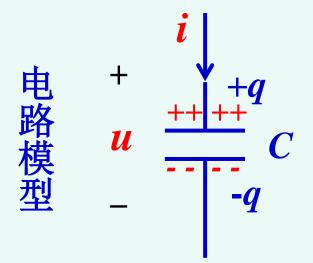


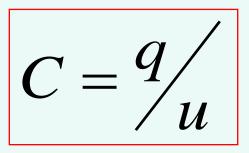




## 电容元件的正弦交流电路

能够存储电荷及电场能量的元件。用字母C表示。 定义:

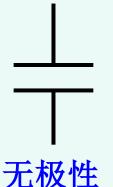


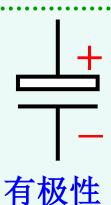


q单位: 库伦(C) u单位: 伏特(V)

电容值:一定电压下存储电荷的能力。 单位: F, µF, pF。1F=10<sup>6</sup> µ F=10<sup>12</sup>pF

电容符号

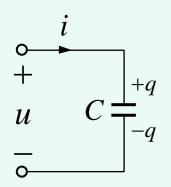




石家莊戲道 Shijiazhuang Tiedao Ut

## 三、电容元件的正弦交流电路

### 伏安特性 (VCR)



电流: 电容上电荷在单位时间内的变化率

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

当du=0时,i=0。

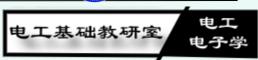
直流电路中,电容相当于开路。电容是一个动态元件。

由 
$$du = \frac{1}{C}idt$$
,则任一时刻的电容电压为

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

 $U(t_0)$ 是电容上的电压初始值,电容是一个有记忆的元件。

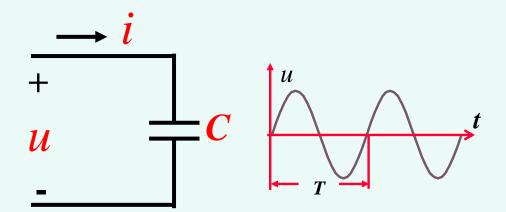




## 三、电容元件的正弦交流电路

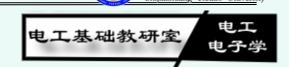
## 基本关系式:

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

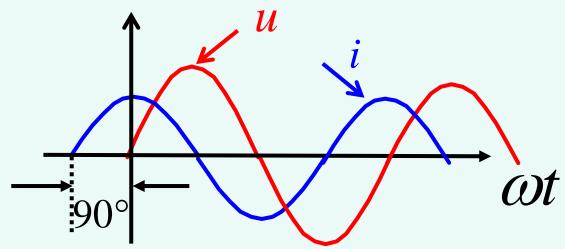


设: 
$$u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$$

$$i = C\frac{du}{dt} = \sqrt{2}UC\omega\cos\omega t$$
$$= \sqrt{2}U\omega C \cdot \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$

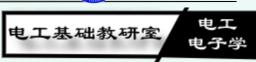


$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \\ i = \sqrt{2}U\omega C \cdot \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$



- 1. 频率相同
- 2. 相位相差 90° (u 落后 i 90°)





### 电容电路中电流、电压的关系

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \\ i = \sqrt{2}U\omega C \cdot \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$

3. 有效值 
$$I = U \cdot \omega C$$
 或  $U = \frac{1}{\omega C}I$ 

$$U = \frac{1}{\omega C}I$$

定义: 
$$X_C = \frac{1}{CC}$$

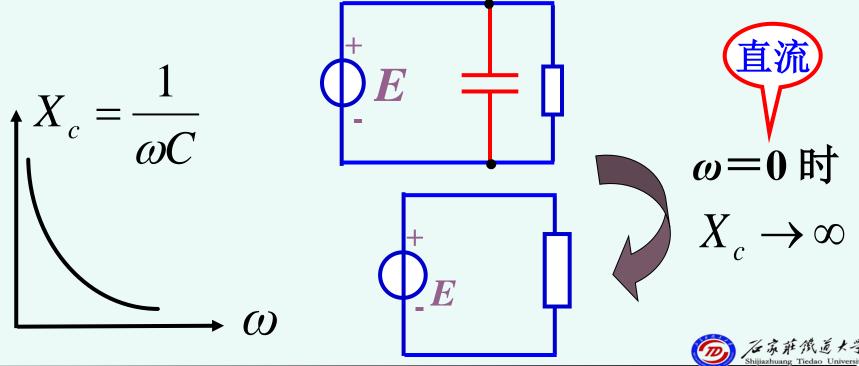
容抗 (Ω)

则: 
$$U = I X_C$$

$$U = I X_C \qquad X_C = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U_m}{I_m}$$

关于容抗

容抗  $(X_C) = \frac{1}{\omega C}$  是频率的函数,表示电容电路中电压、电流幅值或有效值之间的关系,只对正弦波有效



### 4. 相量关系

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \\ i = \sqrt{2}U\omega C \cdot \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$

设: 
$$\dot{U} = U \angle 0^{\circ}$$
  
 $\dot{I} = I \angle 90^{\circ} = U \omega C \angle 90^{\circ}$ 

则: 
$$\frac{U}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1}{\omega C} \angle -90^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I} \frac{1}{\omega C} \angle -90^{\circ} = -j \dot{I} X_{C}$$

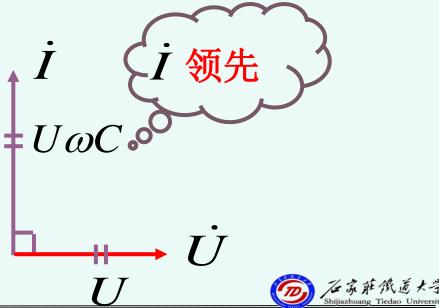


 $\sharp U\omega C$ 

## 电容电路中复数形式的欧姆定律

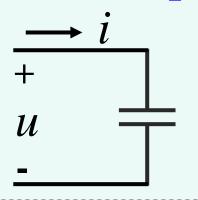
$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}(-jX_C)$$

 $-jX_c$ 称为复容抗



### 1. 瞬时功率 p

为了与电感元件元件相比较,同样设电流为参考量



$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin\omega t$$

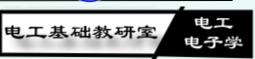
$$u = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t - 90^{\circ})$$

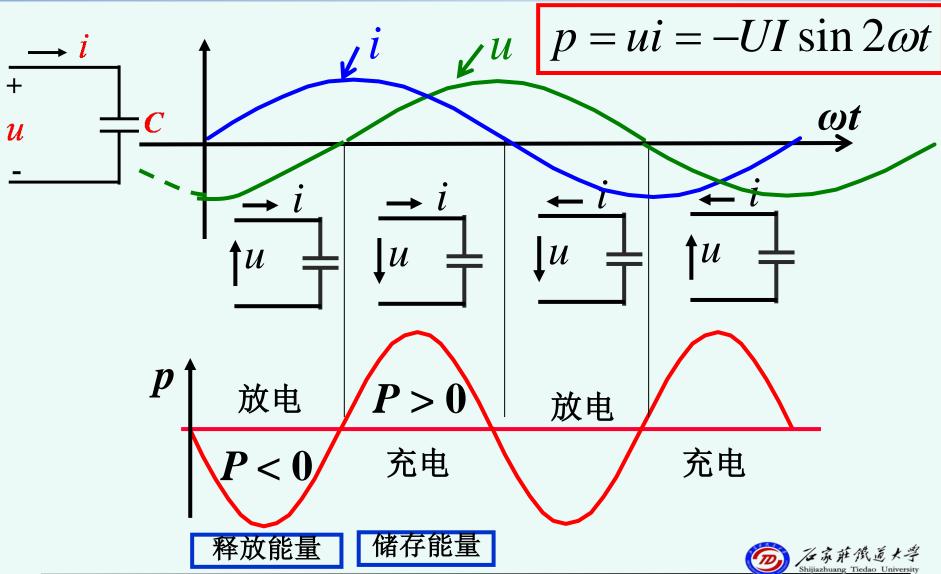
$$p = ui = U_{m} \sin(\omega t - 90^{0})I_{m} \sin \omega t$$

$$= -U_{m}I_{m} \sin \omega t \cos \omega t = -\frac{U_{m}I_{m}}{2} \sin 2\omega t$$

$$= -UI \sin 2\omega t$$

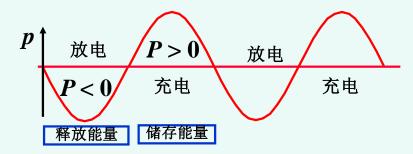






### 2. 平均功率 P

$$p=ui=-UI\sin 2\omega t$$

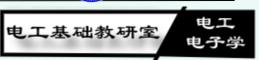


$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (-UI \sin 2\omega t) dt$$
$$= 0$$

结论: 纯电容器件不消耗能量, 只和电源进行能量

的交换(能量的来回)。





#### (二) 电容电路中的功率

# 3. 无功功率 Q

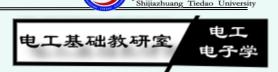
Q 的定义: 电容瞬时功率所能达到的最大值。用 以衡量电容电路中能量交换的规模。

$$p = p_c = ui = -UI \sin 2\omega t$$

$$Q = -UI = -I^2 X_C = -\frac{U^2}{X_C}$$

Q 的单位: var(乏)、kvar(千乏)

电容元件无功功率取负值,而电感无功功率取正值,以便区别。



#### 电容元件 C

#### 功率与储能

#### 电容吸收的功率为

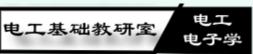
$$i = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}Cu}{\mathrm{d}t} = C\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$p = ui = Cu \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

#### 从时刻 $t_0$ 到时刻 t,电容元件的能量变化为

$$W_{C} = \int_{t_{0}}^{t} p d\xi = \int_{t_{0}}^{t} Cu(\xi) \frac{du(\xi)}{d\xi} d\xi = C \int_{u(t_{0})}^{u(t)} u(\xi) du(\xi)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(t_{0})$$





#### 电容元件 C

#### 电容的能量,只与初末时刻的电压值有关,而与其过程无关。

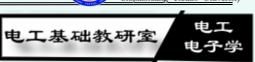
[t<sub>1</sub>,t<sub>2</sub>]时间内, 电容上能量的变化为

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t_2) - \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t_1) = W_C(t_2) - W_C(t_1)$$

如果 $|u(t_2)| > |u(t_1)|$ , 即 $W_C(t_2) > W_C(t_1)$ ,  $W_C > 0$ , 则电容充电,存储能量。如果 $|u(t_2)| < |u(t_1)|$ , 即 $W_C(t_2) < W_C(t_1)$ ,  $W_C < 0$ , 则电容放电,释放能量。

电容可以储存和释放能量,但不产生能量,也不消耗能量。电容是一个无源储能元件。





#### (三) 电容元件的正弦交流电路例题

例

# 求电容电路中的电流

已知:  $C=1 \mu F$ 

$$u = 70.7\sqrt{2}\sin(314t - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

求: $I \cdot i$ 

解: 
$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 10^{-6}} = 3180\Omega$$

电流有效值  $I = \frac{U}{X_C} = \frac{70.7}{3180} = 22.2 \text{ mA}$ 



#### 电容元件的正弦交流电路例题

电流有效值 
$$I = \frac{U}{X_C} = \frac{70.7}{3180} = 22.2 \text{ mA}$$

瞬时值

$$i = \sqrt{2} \cdot 22.2\sin(314t - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

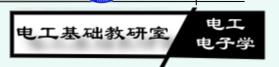
$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot 22.2 \sin(314t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \text{ mA}_{\pi}$$





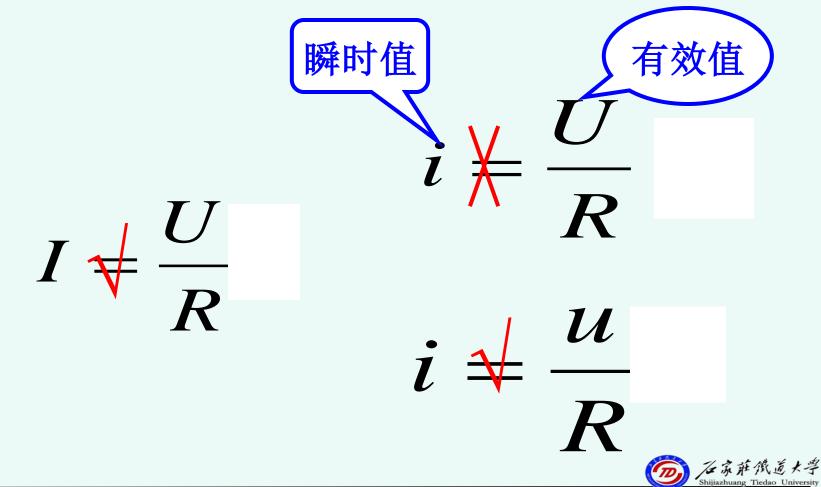
#### 单一参数正弦交流电路的分析计算小结

电路	电路图 (正方向)	基本	复数	电压、电流关系			功率		
参数		关系	阻抗	瞬时值	有效值	相量图	相量式	有功功率	无功功率
R	→ i + u	u = iR	R	设 $i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$ 则 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$	U = IR	U, $i$ 同相	$\dot{U}=\dot{I}R$	UI	0
L				设 $i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$ 则 $u = \sqrt{2}I\omega L$ $\sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$		u超前 i 90°	$\dot{U} = \dot{I}(jX_L)$	0	$UI$ $I^2X_L$
C	→ i + u	$i = C \frac{du}{dt}$	$-jX_{C}$ $=-j\frac{1}{\omega C}$ $=\frac{1}{j\omega c}$	设 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$ 则 $i = \sqrt{2}U\omega C$ $\sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$	$U = IX_{C}$ $X_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$	<i>i i u</i> 滞后 <i>i</i> 90°	$\dot{U} = \dot{I}(-jX_C)$	0	-UI -I <sup>2</sup> X <sub>C</sub> 浅遥大学



## 正误判断

在电阻电路中:



### 正误判断

在电感电路中:

$$i \times \frac{u}{X_L}$$

$$i \not = \frac{u}{\omega L}$$

$$I \neq \frac{U}{\omega L}$$

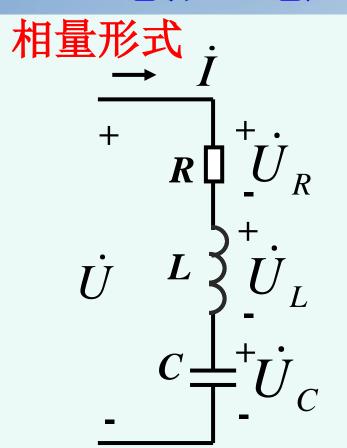
$$\frac{U}{I} \not \times j\omega L$$

$$\frac{\dot{J}X_L}{\dot{I}} \not\models X_L$$
Shijiazhuang Tiedao Universit

## 4.4 R-L-C 串联交流电路

# 4.4.1 电流、电压的关系:

# 4.4.1 电流、电压的关系:



## 相量方程式:

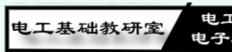
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C$$
  
设  $\dot{I} = I \angle 0^{\circ}$ (参考相量)

则 
$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{I}R$$
  $\dot{U}_L = \dot{I}(jX_L)$   $\dot{U}_C = \dot{I}(-jX_C)$ 

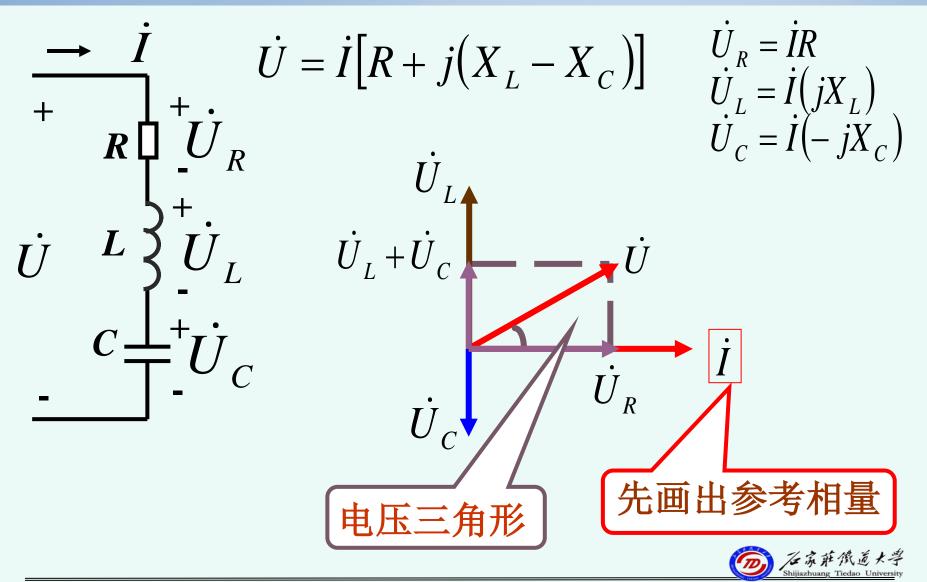
$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}R + \dot{I}(jX_L) + \dot{I}(-jX_C)$$
$$= \dot{I}[R + j(X_L - X_C)]$$

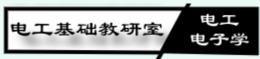
总电压与总电流 的相量关系式





# 1. R-L-C串联交流电路 -- 相量图





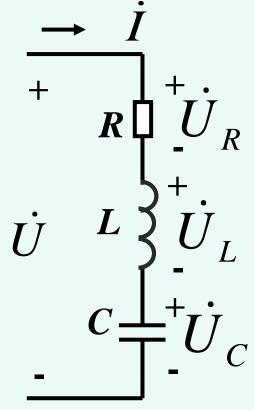
# 2. R-L-C 复数形式欧姆定律

$$\dot{U}=\dot{I}[R+j(X_L-X_C)]$$
令  $Z=R+j(X_L-X_C)$ 
复数形式的
欧姆定律

 $Z:$ 
②复阻抗

虚部为电抗

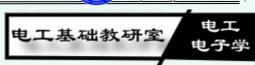
。
 $Z$ 
②仅是一个复数



则  $\dot{U}=\dot{I}Z$ 

Z仅是一个复数,不是时间函数,也 不是正弦量,不是相量,上面不加点





#### 4.4.2 关于复数阻抗 Z 的讨论

#### 1. Z和总电流、总电压的关系

由复数形式的欧姆定律  $\dot{U}=\dot{I}Z$  可得:

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U \angle \varphi_u}{I \angle \varphi_i} = \frac{U}{I} \angle (\varphi_u - \varphi_i) = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$$

结论: Z的模为电路总电压和总电流有效值之比, 而 Z的幅角则为总电压与总电流的相位差。



#### 4.4.2 关于复数阻抗 Z 的讨论

#### 2. Z和电路性质的关系

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

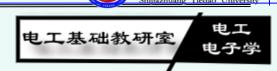
阻抗角 
$$\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = \arctan \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$
 路性质由元 件条数决定

件参数决定

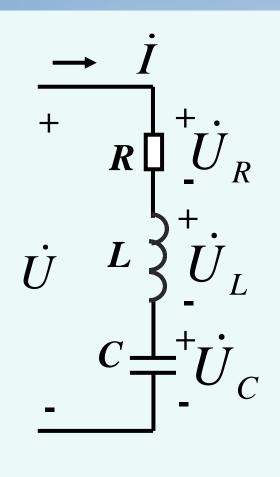
当  $X_L > X_C$  时,  $\varphi > 0$  表示 u 超前 i - - 电路呈感性

当 $X_i < X_c$ 时, $\varphi < 0$ 表示u滞后i ——电路呈容性

当  $X_L = X_C$ 时, $\varphi = 0$ 表示 u、i同相 --电路呈电阻性



## 4.4.2 关于复阻抗 Z 的讨论



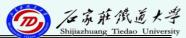
假设R、L、C已定, 电路性质能否确定? (阻性? 感性? 容性?

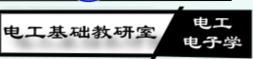
# 不能!

$$X_L = \omega L \cdot X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

 $当 \omega$ 不同时,可能出现:

$$X_L > X_C$$
,或 $X_L < X_C$ ,或 $X_L = X_C$ 。





#### 4.4.2 关于复数阻抗 Z 的讨论

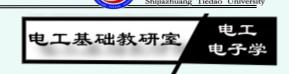
#### 3. 阻抗(Z) 三角形

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

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

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

$$X = X_L - X_C$$
阻抗
三角形
$$R$$

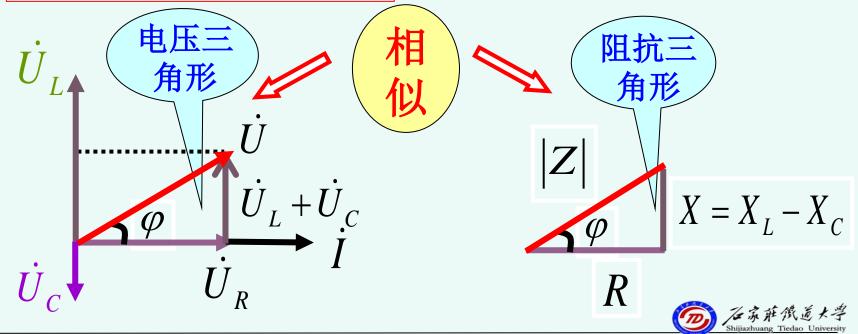


### 4.4.2 关于复数阻抗 Z 的讨论

## 4. 阻抗三角形和电压三角形的关系

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

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



## 1. 瞬时功率

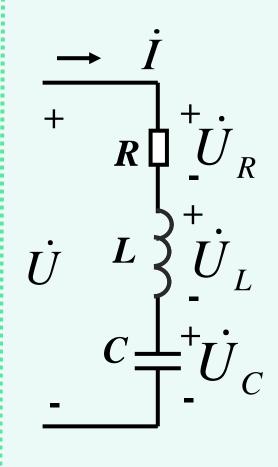
$$p = u \cdot i = p_{R} + p_{L} + p_{C}$$

# 2. 平均功率 P (有功功率)

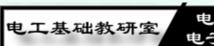
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (p_R + p_L + p_C) dt$$

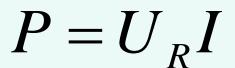
$$= P_R = U_R I = I^2 R$$



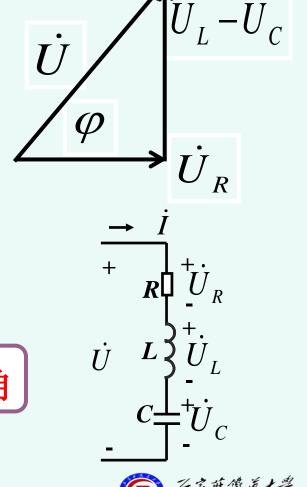




## 平均功率P与总电压U、总电流I间的关系:



其中:  $U_R = U \cos \varphi$ 





总电压

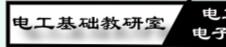
总电流

u 与i 的夹角

 $\cos \varphi$ 

---- 功率因数 λ





## 3. 无功功率 Q

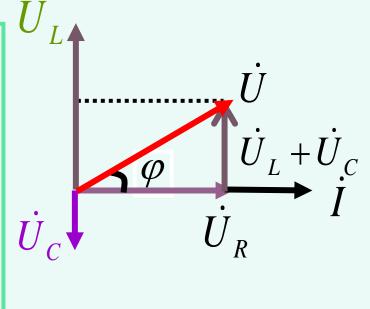
在 R、L、C 串联的电路中,储能元件 L、C 虽然不消耗能量,但和电源存在能量交换, 其规模用无功功率来表示:

$$Q = Q_L + Q_C$$

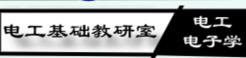
$$= U_L I + (-U_C I)$$

$$= (U_L - U_C) \times I$$

$$= IU \sin \varphi$$







4. 视在功率 S: 电路中总电压与总电流有效值的乘积。

$$S = UI$$

单位: VA(伏安)、kVA(千伏安)

例如: S=UI 可用来衡量发电机可能提供的最大功率(额定电压×额定电流)

## 5. 功率三角形:

有功功率

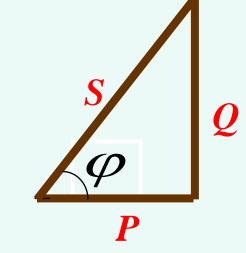
$$P = UI \cos \varphi$$

无功功率

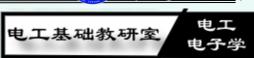
$$Q = UI \sin \varphi$$

视在功率

$$S = UI$$

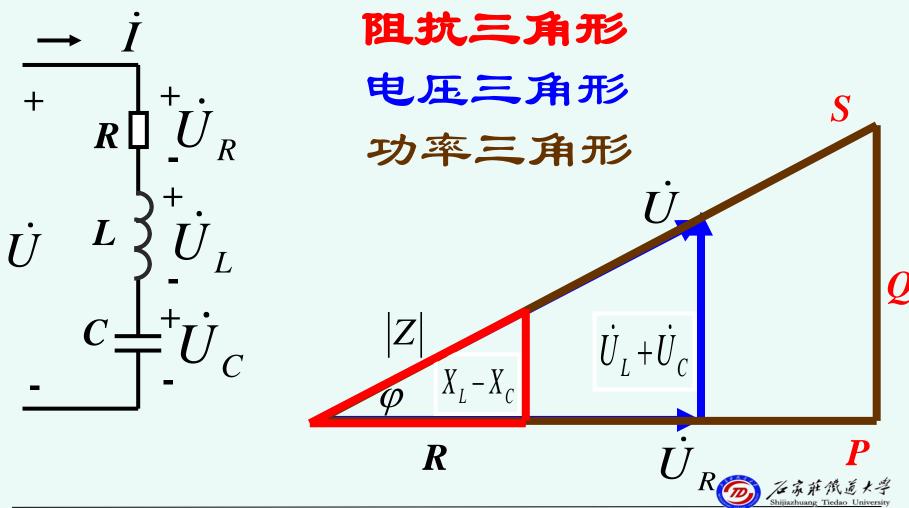




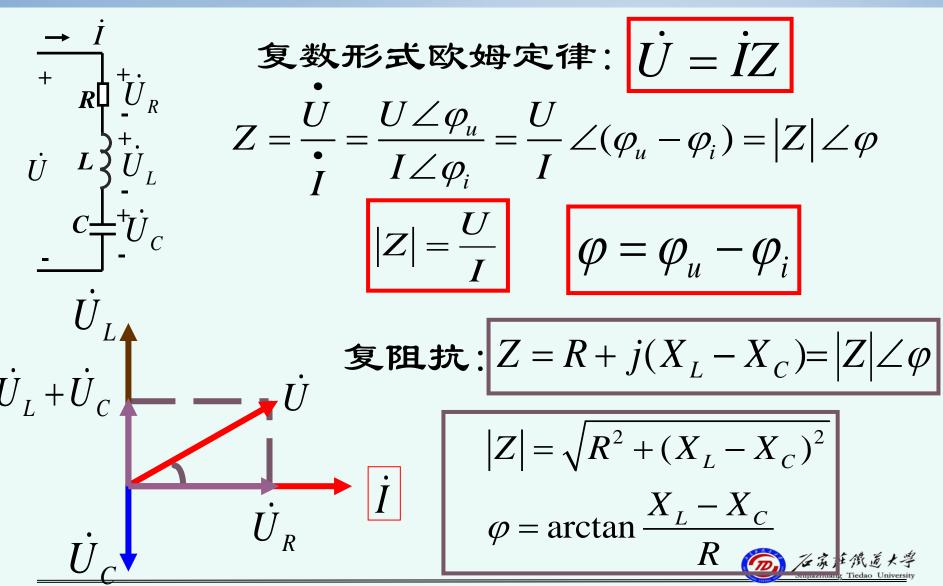


# 4.4 R-L-C 串联交流电路

三个三角形的关系



#### R-L-C 串联交流电路 小结



#### R-L-C 串联交流电路 小结

有功功率:  $P = U_R I = UI \cos \varphi$ 

 $\cos \varphi$ 

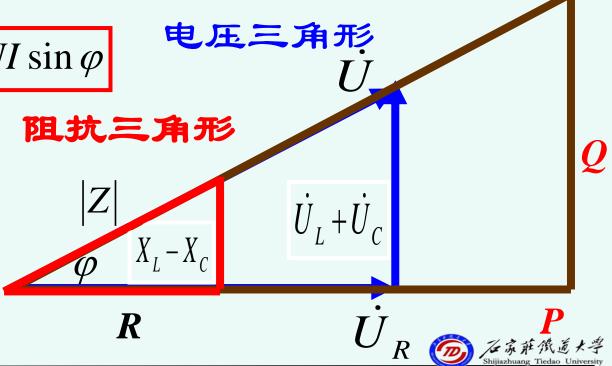
----- 功率因数 λ

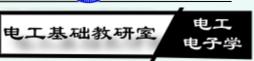
天功功率:

$$Q = (U_L - U_C)I = UI \sin \varphi$$

视在功率:

$$S = UI$$

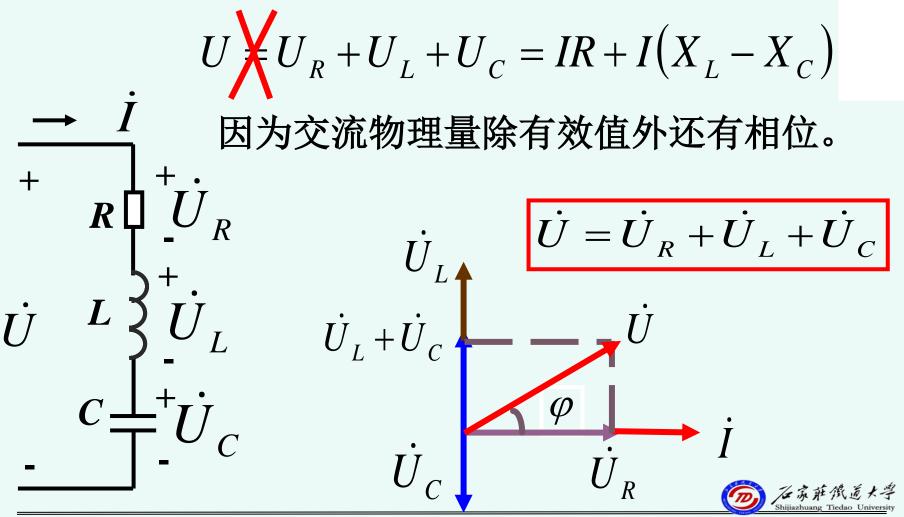




功率三角形

#### 正误判断

在R-L-C串联电路中



## 正误判断

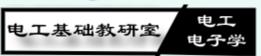
$$\dot{U} \not\models \dot{I}\dot{Z}$$

Ü、İ 反映的是正弦电压或电流,

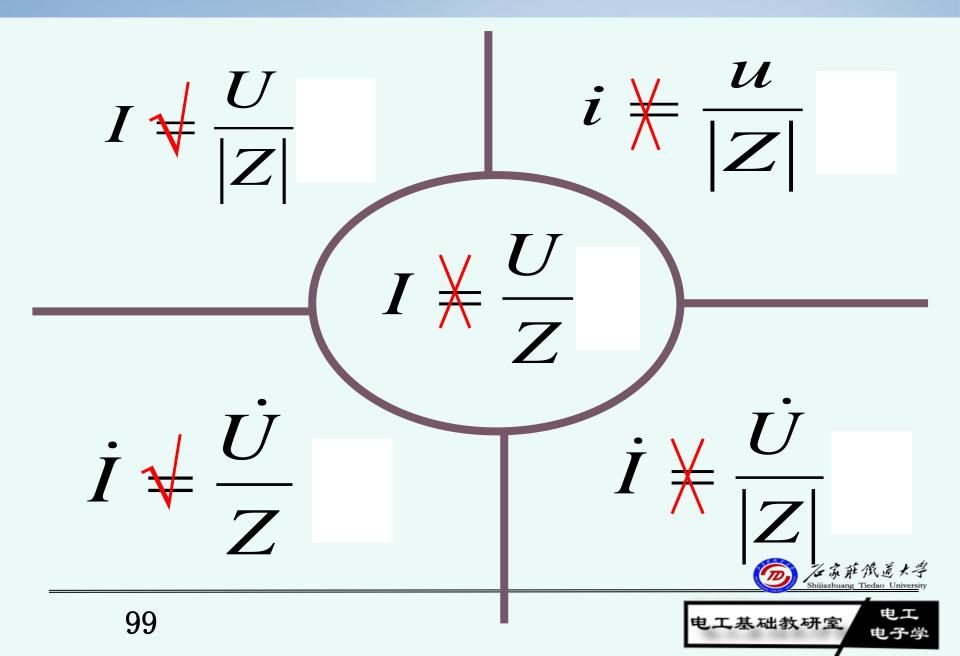
而Z仅是一个复数,不是时间函数,也不是正弦量,因此不是相量,Z不加"•"

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





# 正误判断 在R-L-C正弦交流电路中



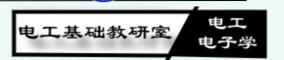
#### 正误判断

在 R-L-C 串联电路中,假设  $\dot{I} = I \angle 0^{\circ}$ 

$$U \not= \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_L^2 + U_C^2}$$

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

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



# 正误判断 在R-L-C串联电路中,假设 $\dot{I}=I\angle 0^\circ$

$$\varphi + tg^{-1} \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$

$$\varphi \not \succeq tg^{-1} \frac{U_L - U_C}{U}$$

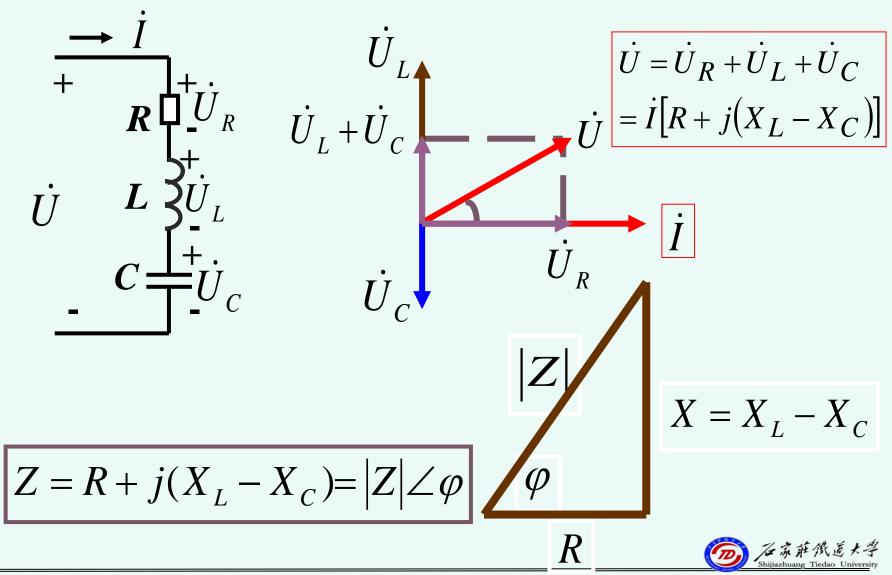
$$\varphi + tg^{-1} \frac{U_L - U_C}{U_R}$$

 $\varphi \not \succeq tg^{-1} \frac{\omega L - \omega C}{R}$ 

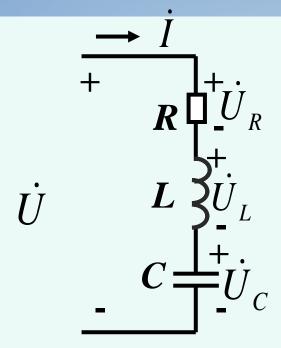


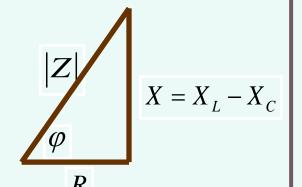
电工基础教研室 电气

## 4.4.4 串联谐振



## 4.4.4 串联谐振





# 串联谐振的条件

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

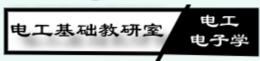
若: 
$$X_L = X_C \Leftrightarrow \omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

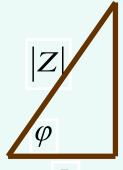
则: 
$$\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{U}$$
、 $\dot{I}$  同相 ⇒谐振

串联谐振的条件是:

$$X_L = X_C$$







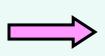
$$X = X_L - X_C$$

$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$

$$X_{L} = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$
  $X_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$ 

R

$$X_L = X_C$$

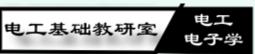


$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

$$|\omega_0| = -$$

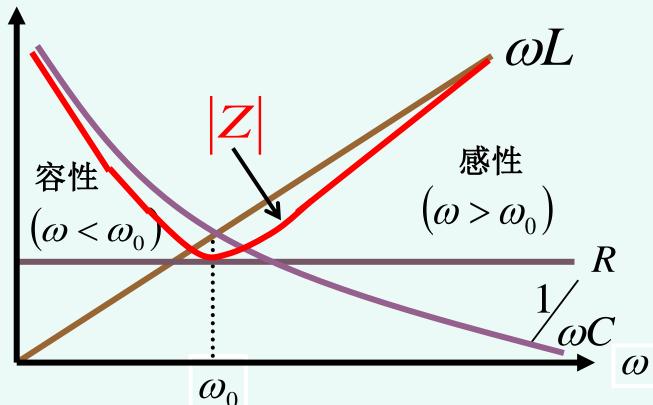
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$





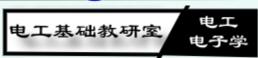
## 串联谐振特征: (1) 阻抗与电流

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



发生串联谐振时电路的阻抗值最小,等于R

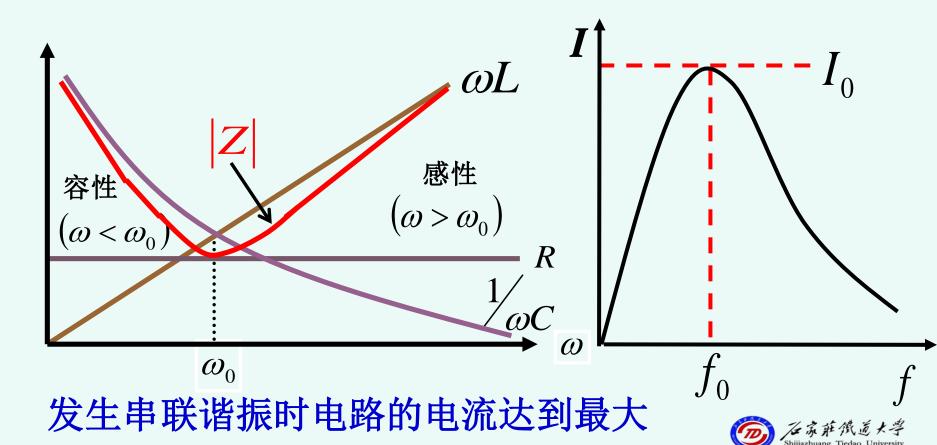




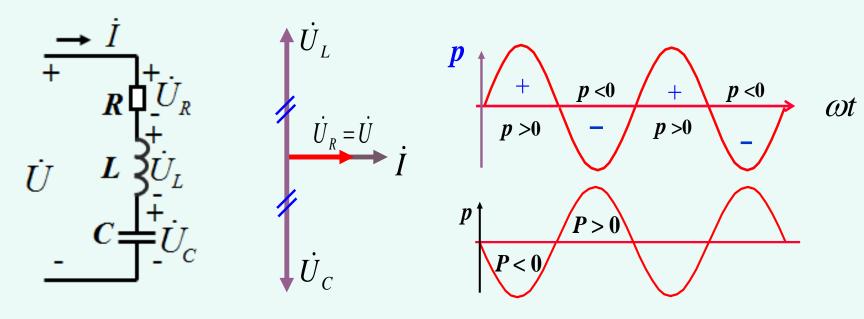
## 串联谐振特征: (1) 阻抗与电流

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

$$I = I_0 = I_{\text{max}} = \frac{U}{R}$$



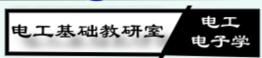
## 串联谐振特征: (2) 能量



谐振时电压与电流同相,电路为电阻性。

- > 电源仅供给电阻所消耗的能量
- > 电感与电容之间进行能量交换





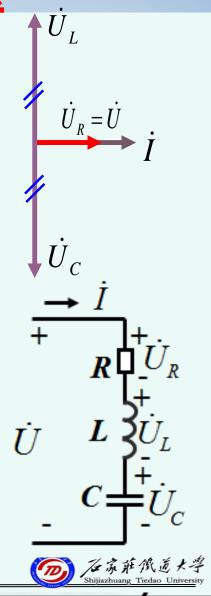
# 串联谐振特征: (3) 电压

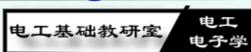
谐振时: 
$$X_L = X_C$$
  $I_0 = \frac{U}{R}$ 

$$\begin{cases} U_L = I_0 X_L = \frac{U}{R} X_L = \frac{X_L}{R} U \\ U_C = I_0 X_C = \frac{U}{R} X_C = \frac{X_C}{R} U \end{cases}$$

当 
$$X_L = X_C \square$$
 R 时,  $U_L = U_C \square$   $U_R = U$ 

电感 和电容两端会产生高压,其值远大于电路总电压。串联谐振也被称为电压谐振



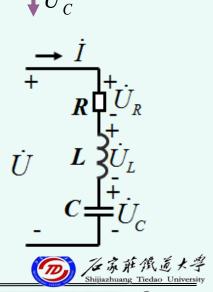


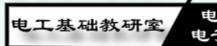
# 品质因数 --- Q 值

定义: 电路处于串联谐振时, 电感或电容上的电压和电源电压的比值为品质因数。

$$Q = \frac{U_L}{U} = \frac{U_C}{U} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 RC}$$

在谐振状态下, 若  $R < X_L$ 、  $R < X_C$ , Q 则体现了电容或电感上电压比电源电压高出的倍数。



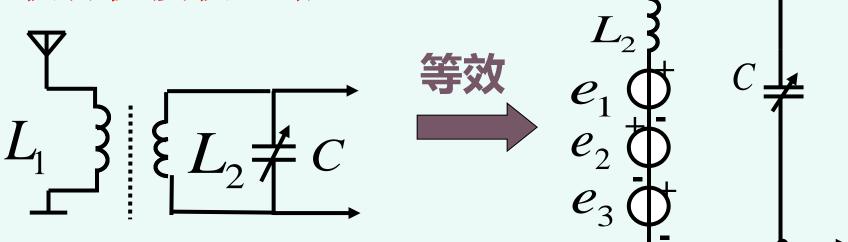


# 串联谐振应用与防止

电力工程:避免串联谐振--局部高压击穿电气设备的绝缘层。

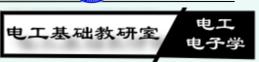
无线电工程:应用串联谐振,作用是选择信号和抑制干扰。

# 收音机接收电路



 $L_1$ :接收天线。 $L_2$ 与C:组成谐振电路,选出所需的电台。 $e_1$ 、 $e_2$ 、 $e_3$ 为来自3个不同电台(不同频率)的电动势信号;





# 问题 (一): 如果要收听 $e_1$ 节目,C 应配多大?

$$R_{L_2}$$
 $L_2$ 
 $e_1 \bigoplus_{e_2 \bigoplus_{e_3  }}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}$ 

已知:

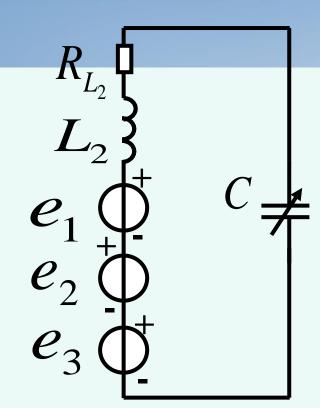
$$L_2 = 250 \mu \text{H}, \quad R_{L_2} = 20\Omega$$
 $f_1 = 820 \text{ kHz}$ 

解: 
$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_2C}}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_1)^2 L_2}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\left(2\pi \times 820 \times 10^3\right)^2 \cdot 250 \times 10^{-6}} = 150 \text{pF}$$

结论: 当 C 调到 150 pF 时,可收听到  $e_1$  的  $e_2$  的  $e_2$  的  $e_3$  的  $e_4$   $e_4$  的  $e_4$   $e_4$ 



#### 问题 (二):

已知:

$$E_1 = 10 \,\mu \,\text{V}$$
  $L_2 = 250 \,\mu\text{H}$ 

$$R_{L_2} = 20\Omega$$
  $C_1 = 150 \text{pF}$ 

 $e_1$ 信号在电路中产生的电流有多大?在C上产生的电压是多少?

解答:  $f_1 = 820 \text{ kHz}$ 

$$X_L = X_C = \omega L = 2\pi f_1 = 1290\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{E_1}{R_2} = 0.5 \ \mu \,\text{A}$$

$$U_{C1} = IX_C = 645 \mu V$$

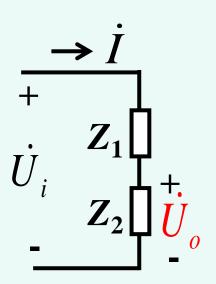
所希望的信号

被放大了64倍。

# 4.5 复杂正弦交流电路分析

#### 一、阻抗的串联与并联

# 1、阻抗的串联

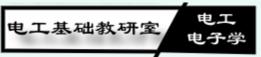


等效阻抗: Z=Z<sub>1</sub>+Z<sub>2</sub>

分压公式:

$$\dot{U}_{O} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \dot{U}_{i} \implies u_{o}$$

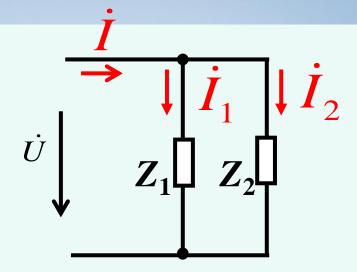




#### 阻抗的串联与并联

# 2、阻抗的并联

等效阻抗

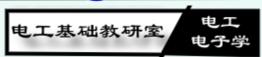


$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_1} + \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_2} = \dot{U} \left( \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} \right)$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{U} (Y_1 + Y_2) = \dot{U} Y^{Y_1}$$

 $Y_1$ 、 $Y_2$  --- 导纳





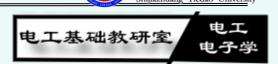
#### 阻抗的串联与并联

# 导纳的概念

设: 
$$Z = R + jX$$
则:  $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2}$ 

$$= \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} - j\frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$
电导

导纳适合于并联电路的计算,单位是西门子(s)。



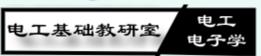
#### 一般正弦交流电路的解题步骤

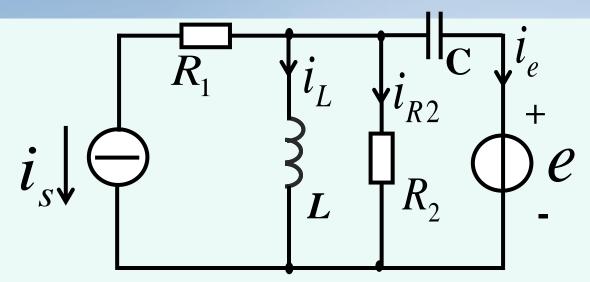
1、据原电路图画出相量模型图(电路结构不变)

$$R \to R$$
,  $L \to jX_L$ ,  $C \to -jX_C$   
 $u \to \dot{U}$ ,  $i \to \dot{I}$ ,  $e \to \dot{E}$ 

- 2、根据相量模型列出相量方程式或画相量图
- 3、用复数运算法或相量图求解
- 4、将结果变换成要求的形式







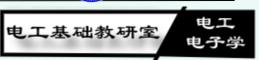
已知: 
$$i_s = I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$e = E_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

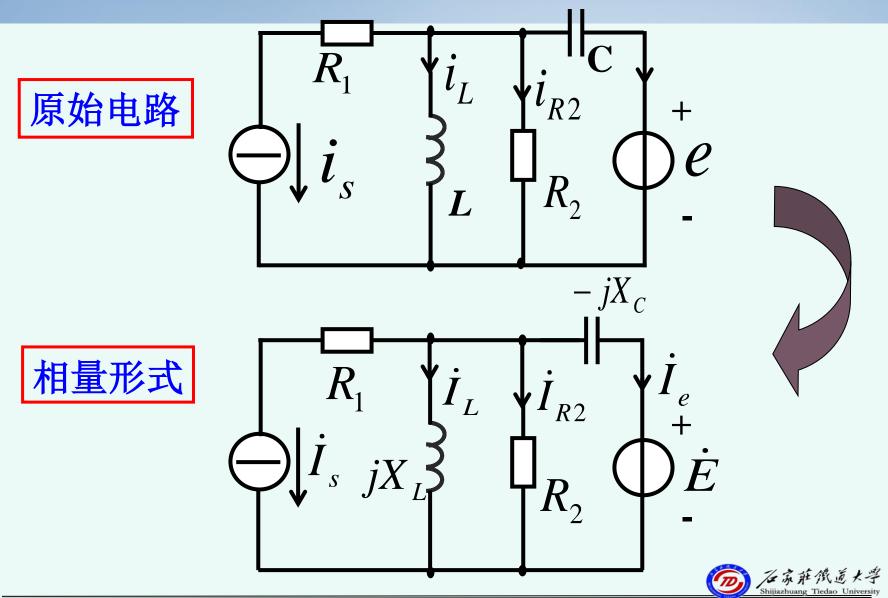
 $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , L, C

求: 各支路电流的大小

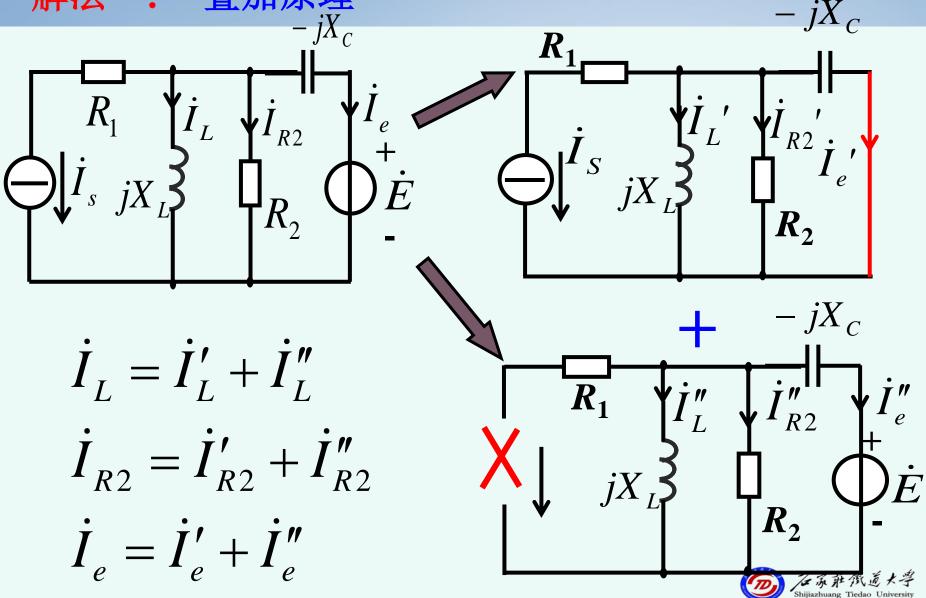




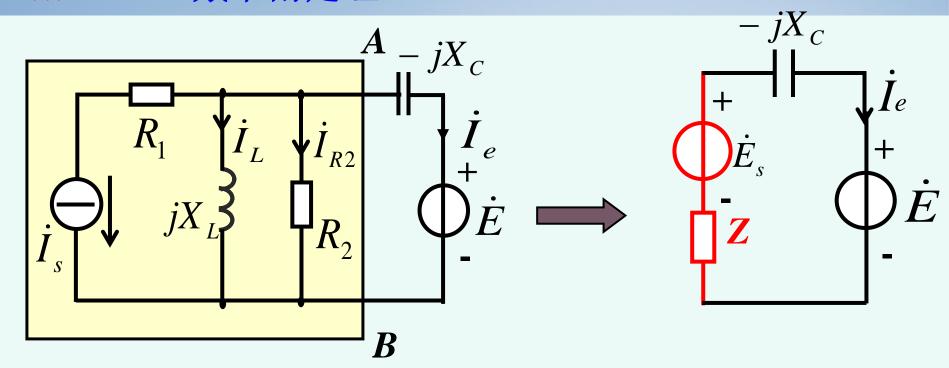
### 1、据原电路图画出相量模型图(电路结构不变)







### 解法二: 戴维南定理

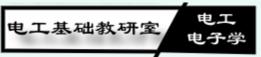


$$Z = jX_L / R_2$$

求 
$$\dot{I}_e \rightarrow \dot{U}_{AB} \rightarrow \dot{I}_L$$
、 $\dot{I}_{R2}$ 

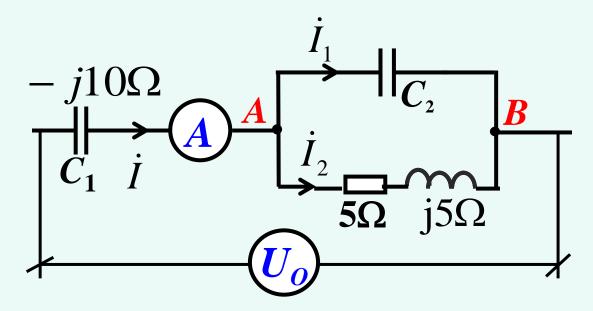
$$\dot{E}_{S} = -\dot{I}_{S} \left( jX / R_{2} \right)$$





下图中已知:  $I_1=10A$ 、 $U_{AB}=100V$ ,

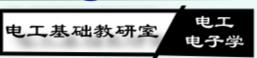
求:  $A \setminus U_0$  的读数



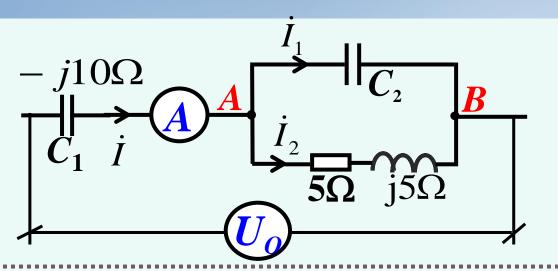
解题方法:

- 1.利用复数运算
- 2.利用相量图求结果





#### 利用复数运算 解法1:



已知:  $I_1=10A$ 、  $U_{AR} = 100 \mathrm{V}$ 

求: A、Uo的读数

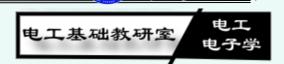
设: 
$$\dot{U}_{AB}$$
为参考相量, 即:  $\dot{U}_{AB} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$ 

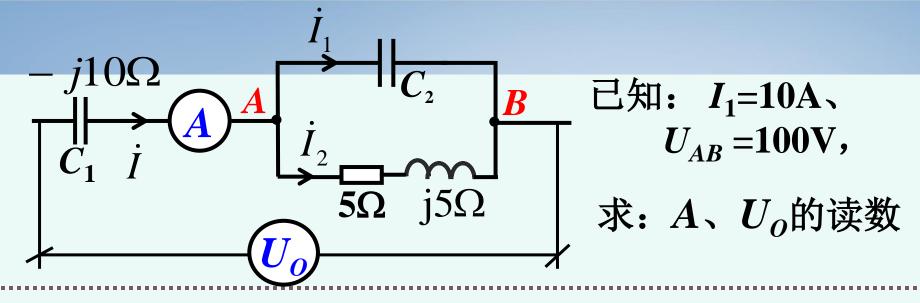
则: 
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{100}{5 + j5} = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$$
 A

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 90^\circ = j10 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 0^\circ A$$
 ∴  $A$ 读数为 10  $\dot{\Xi}$ 



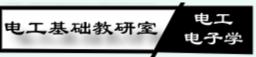




$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
 $\dot{U}_{C1} = \dot{I} (-j10) = -j100 \text{ V}$ 
 $\dot{U}_o = \dot{U}_{C1} + \dot{U}_{AB} = 100 - j100$ 
 $= 100\sqrt{2}\angle -45^{\circ} \text{ V}$ 

# $\therefore U_o$ 读数为141伏

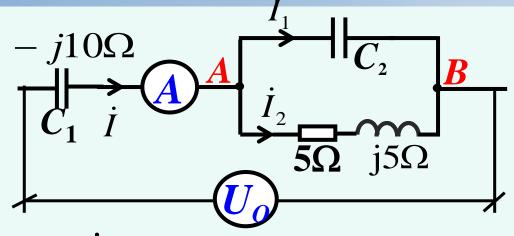




# 解法2: 利用相量图求解

已知:

 $I_1 = 10 \text{A}$ ,  $U_{AB} = 100 \text{V}$ ,



设: 
$$\dot{U}_{AB} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

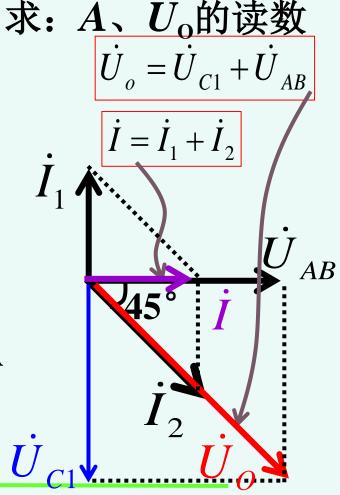
由已知  
条件得: 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 10A$$
、领先  $90^{\circ}$   
 $I_2 = \frac{100}{\sqrt{5^2 + 5^2}} = 10\sqrt{2}A$   
 $\dot{I}_2$  落后于  $\dot{U}_{AB}$   $45^{\circ}$ 

 $U_{C1} = I X_{C1} = 100 \text{V}$ 

uci落后于i90°

由图得: I=10 A、 $U_0=141$ 

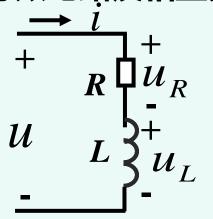
 $U_0 = 141$ 

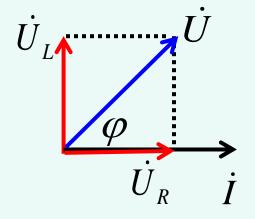


# 4.6 功率因数的提高与并联谐振

#### 一、功率因数的提高

1.<u>问题的提出</u>:日常生活中很多负载为感性的,比如日光灯、异步 电动机。其等效电路及相量关系如下图。

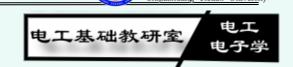




# 消耗的有功功率为:

$$P = P_R = UICOS \varphi$$

其中, $\varphi$ 是电压电流的相位差。对于感性负载,电流总是滞后于电压, $cos \varphi < 1$ 。



#### 功率因数的提高

#### 功率因数低的不良影响:

#### 1. 电源容量得不到充分利用

交流电源容量  $S_N=UI$ ,而  $P=P_R=UI\cos\varphi$   $\cos\varphi$  越小,则发电机输出的有功功率越小。

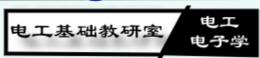
#### 2. 增加了线路的电压损失和功率损失。

当U、P一定时, $\cos \varphi$ 愈小,则I愈大。

由于输电线路本身是有一定电阻的 $(R_L)$ ,I越大,线路上的电压降越大,线路上的功率损失 $\Delta P = I^2 R_L$ 也越大。

提高功率因数 $\cos \varphi$ ,节约电能、提高供电质量。





#### 功率因数的提高

40W 白炽灯  $COS \varphi = 1$ 

$$COS \varphi = 1$$

$$P = UI \cos \varphi \implies I = \frac{P}{U} = \frac{40}{220} = 0.182 \text{ A}$$

40W日光灯

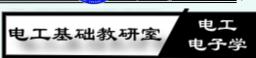
$$COS \varphi = 0.5$$

发电与供电 设备的容量

$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi} = \frac{40}{220 \times 0.5} = 0.364 \text{ A}$$

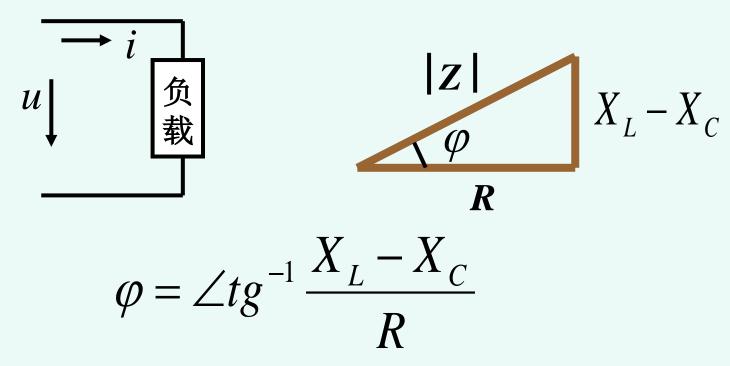
供电局一般要求用户的  $|COS\varphi>0.85|$ 



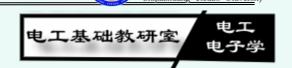


#### 劝率因数的提高

# 功率因数 $(COS\varphi)$ 和电路参数的关系



说明: COS φ 由负载性质决定,与电路中元件的参数和频率有关。



# 常用电路的功率因数

$$COS\varphi = 1 \quad (\varphi = 0)$$

纯电感电路或 纯电容电路

$$COS\varphi = 0 \quad (\varphi = \pm 90^\circ)$$

R-L-C串联电路

$$0 < COS \varphi < 1$$
  
 $(-90^{\circ} < \varphi < +90^{\circ})$ 

电动机 空载

满载

$$COS\varphi = 0.2 \sim 0.3$$

 $COS\varphi = 0.7 \sim 0.9$ 

日光灯

(R-L-C 串联电路)

$$COS\varphi = 0.5 \sim 0.6$$

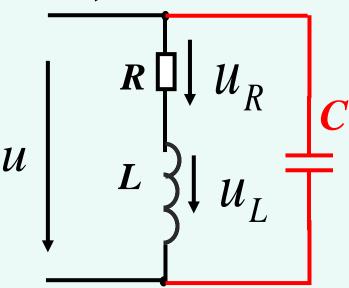
#### 功率因数的提高

# 2. 提高功率因数的原则:

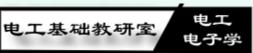
必须保证原负载的工作状态不变。即:加至负载 上的电压和负载的有功功率不变。

# 3. 提高功率因数的方法:

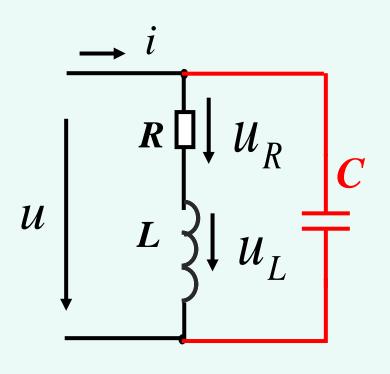
并电容

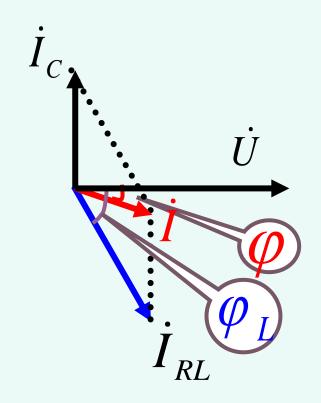






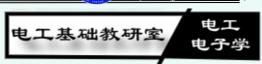
# 4.并联电容值的计算





设原电路的功率因数为  $\cos \varphi_L$ ,要求补偿到  $\cos \varphi$  须并联多大电容?(设 U、P 为已知)





# 分析依据: 补偿前后P、U不变。

由相量图可知:

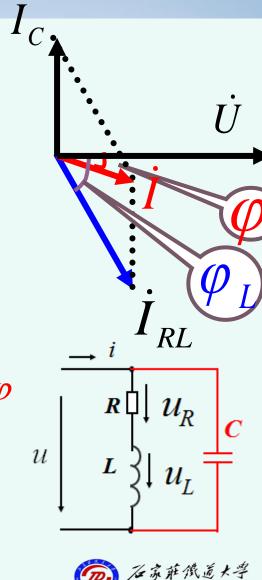
$$I_C = I_{RL} \sin \varphi_L - I \sin \varphi$$

$$P = UI_{RL}\cos\varphi_L \qquad P = UI\cos\varphi$$

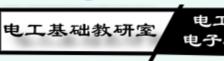
$$I_C = \frac{U}{X_C} = U\omega C$$

$$\therefore U\omega C = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_L}\sin\varphi_L - \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi}\sin\varphi$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_L - tg\varphi)$$

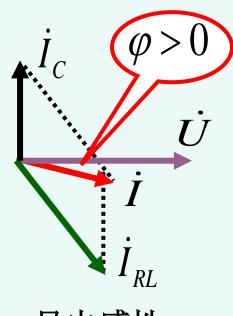






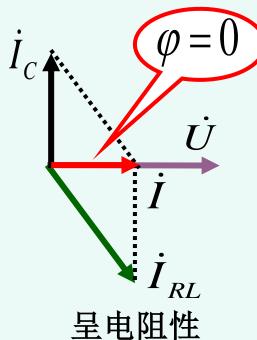
# 功率因素补偿问题 (一)

功率因数补偿到什么程度? 理论上可以补偿成以下 三种情况:

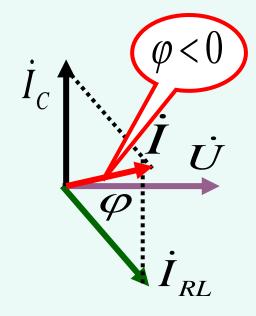


呈电感性

 $\cos \varphi < 1$ 

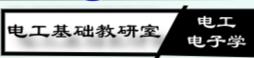


 $\cos \varphi = 1$ 



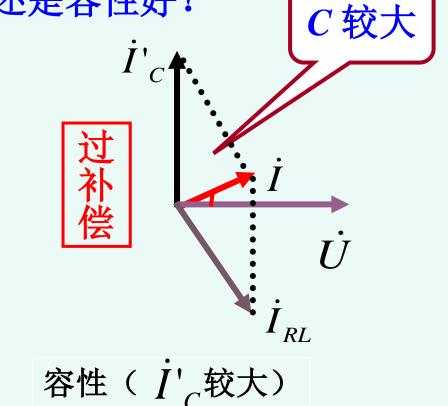
呈电容性。



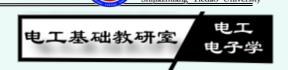


## 一般情况下很难做到完全补偿 (即: $\cos \varphi = 1$ )

功率因数补偿成感性好,还是容性好? 感性 ( $I_C$  较小)



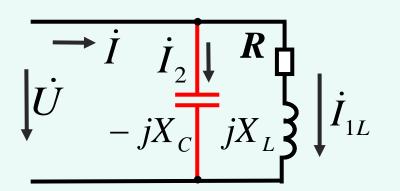
结论: 在  $\varphi$  角相同的情况下,补偿成容性要求使用的电容容量更大,经济上不合算,所以一般工作在欠补偿状态。

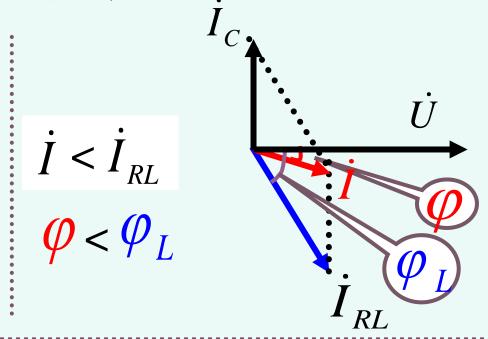


# 功率因素补偿问题 (二)

并联电容补偿后,总电路[(R-L)//C]的有功功率

是否改变了?

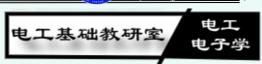




$$P = UI \cos \varphi$$
 其中  $\cos \varphi$  九  $I$  ↓

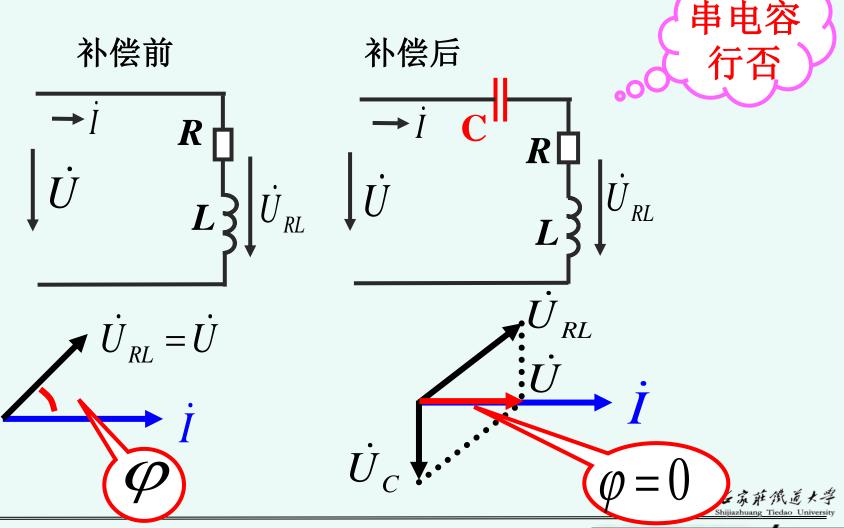
电路中电阻没有变,所以消耗的有功功率也不变。

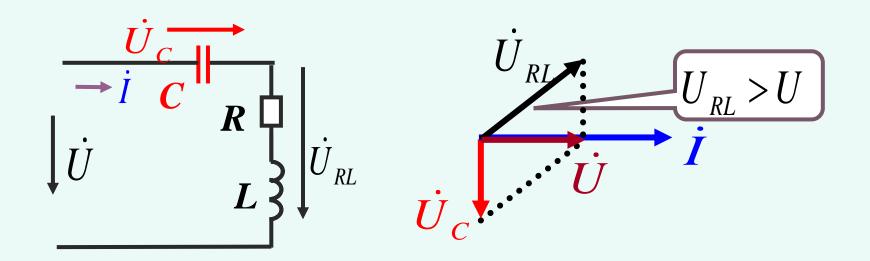




# 功率因素补偿问题 (三)

提高功率因数除并电容外,用其他方法行不行?



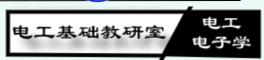


串电容功率因数可以提高,甚至可以补偿到1,但不可以采用这种方法!

原因是:在外加电压不变的情况下,负载电压高于其

额定工作电压。



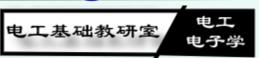


#### 功率因数的提高

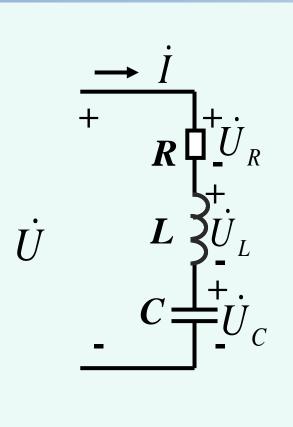
### 注意:

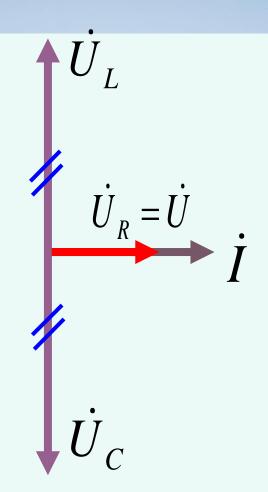
- 1. 并联电容后,减小了无功电流,电流的有功分量 $I_R$ 并未改变。
- 2. 并联电容后, 感性负载端电压、流经负载的电流均未改变, 因此原负载的工作状态不变, 提高的是电源或电网的功率因数。
- 3. 并联电容后,有功功率不变,无功功率降低,减少了电源与负载的能量交换,使发电机的容量的得到充分利用。





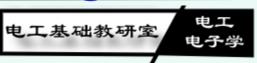
## 4.4.4 串联谐振



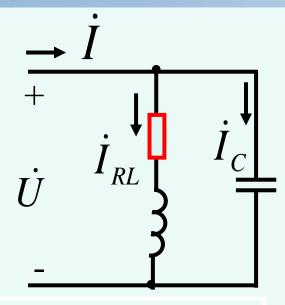


发生串联谐振时,电路的阻抗值最小,电流最大



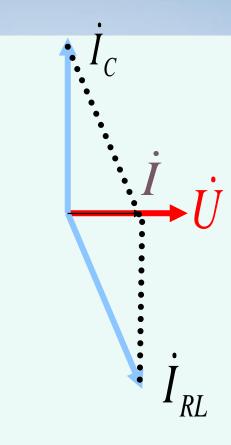


#### 二、并联谐振



$$\dot{I}_{RL} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + jX_L}$$

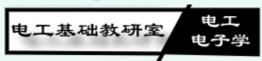
$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{-jX_C}$$



$$\dot{I}=\dot{I}_{RL}+\dot{I}_{C}$$

# $\dot{I}$ 、 $\dot{U}$ 同相时则谐振





# 1. 并联谐振条件

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_{RL} + \dot{I}_{C}$$

$$\dot{I} = \left(\frac{1}{R + j\omega L} + j\omega C\right) \cdot \dot{U}$$

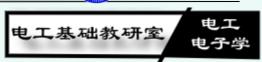
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 \rightarrow I \\
 + \\
 i \\
 I_{RL}
\end{array}$$

$$\stackrel{I_{C}}{I_{C}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{R}{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}} - j\left(\frac{\omega L}{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}} - \omega C\right)\right] \cdot \dot{U}$$
\text{\vec{\pi}}

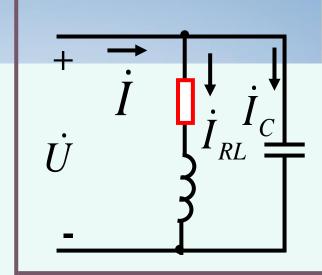
谐振条件 虚部=0。则 $\dot{U}$ 、 $\dot{I}$ 同相





由上式虚部

$$\frac{\omega_0 L}{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2} - \omega_0 C = 0$$



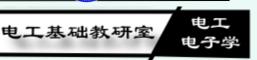
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{L^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{C}{L}R^2}$$

当 
$$\frac{C}{L}R^2 \to 0$$
 时  $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$  或

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$



$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



# 3. 并联谐振的特点

- ♣ Ü、İ 同相, 无功功率为零。
- 电路的总阻抗最大。

$$\dot{I} = \left[ \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} - j \left( \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} - \omega C \right) \right] \cdot \dot{U}$$

谐振时虚部为零,即:

$$\dot{I} = \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \cdot \dot{U}$$

代入 
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{L^2}}$$

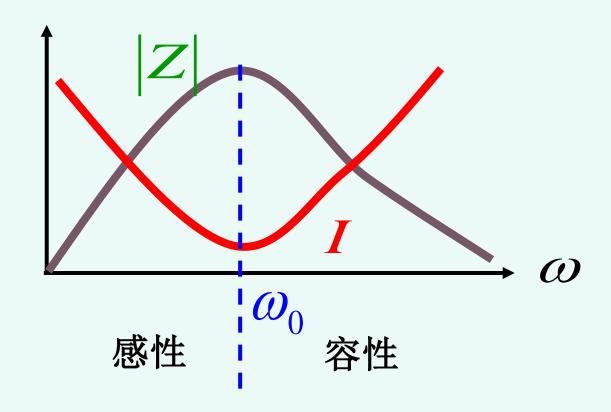
得: 
$$\dot{U} = \frac{L}{RC}I$$

总阻抗

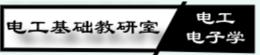
$$|Z_0| = |Z_{\text{max}}| = \frac{L}{RC}$$



# 并联谐振特性曲线





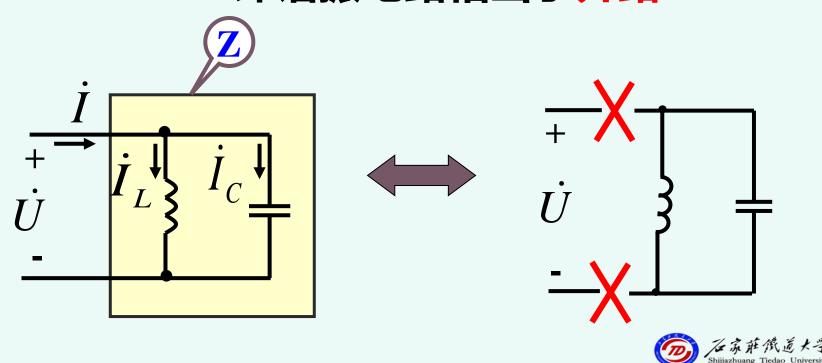


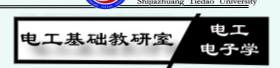
# 3. 并联谐振的特点

# 理想情况下

$$I_{L}=I_{C}$$
 :  $\dot{I}=0 \Rightarrow Z=Z_{\max}=\infty$ 

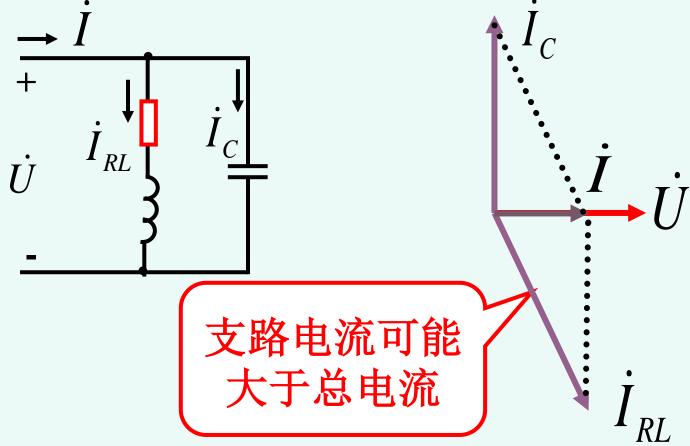
# 即谐振电路相当于开路.





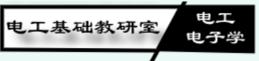
# 3. 并联谐振的特点

\* 并联支路中的电流可能比总电流大。



# 并联谐振又称电流谐振



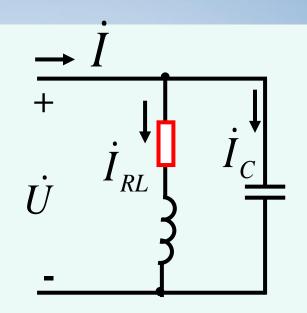


# 4. 品质因数--Q

Q为支路电流和总电流之比。

$$\begin{cases}
I_C = \frac{U}{X_C} = \omega_0 CU \\
I = \frac{U}{Z_0} = \frac{RC}{L}U
\end{cases}$$

$$\therefore Q = \frac{I_C}{I} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$



若 
$$\omega_0 L > R$$
 则  $I_C > I$ 



