

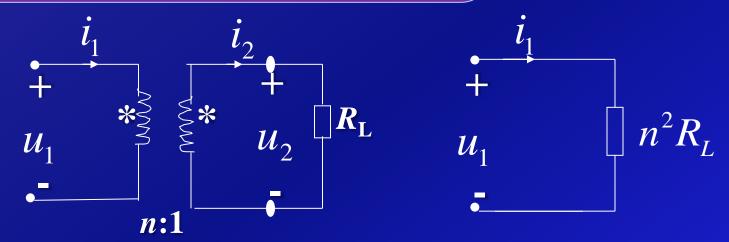
●含理想变压器电路的分析计算

- 产全耦合变压器的等效电路中含理想变压器
- ▶激磁电感(即初级电感)可以认为是外接 电感
- ▶本节也包括了全耦合变压器电路的分析计 算





● 理想变压器的阻抗变换



理想变压器从初级看进去的等效电阻为:

$$R_{i} = \frac{u_{1}}{i_{1}} = \frac{nu_{2}}{\frac{1}{i_{2}}} = n^{2} \frac{u_{2}}{i_{2}} = n^{2} R_{L}$$

- ✓理想变压器的作用?
 - ✓输入电阻与同名端有关吗?

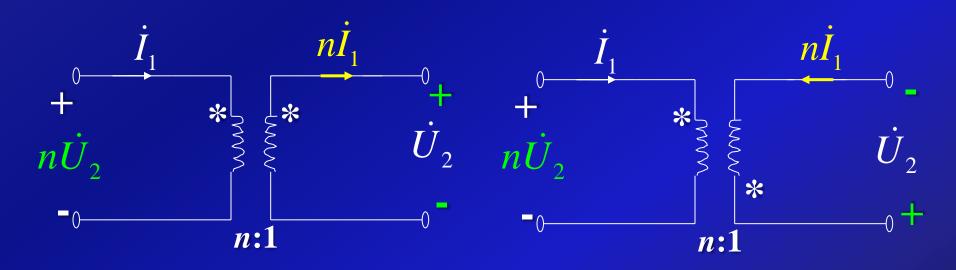




• 理想变压器的相量模型

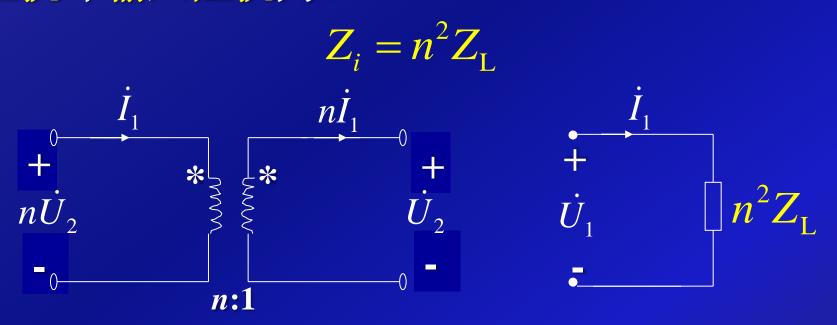
对于正弦稳态电路,如果按照前面所规定的参考方向,理想变压器伏安关系的相量形式为:

$$\dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2$$
, $\dot{I}_2 = n\dot{I}_1$





若次级接负载阻抗,则从初级看进去的等效 阻抗即输入阻抗为:



理想变压器最重要的特性是只改变阻抗的幅度,即只改变阻抗的大小,而不改变阻抗的性质。



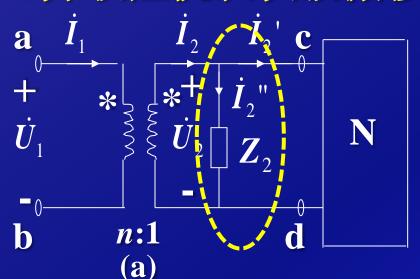


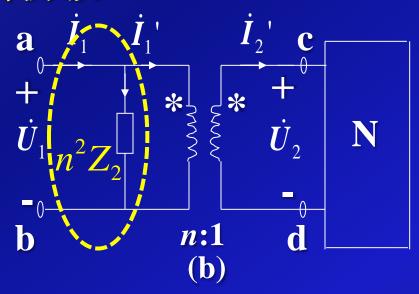
上述"搬移"阻抗的方法还可以进一步推广:

- 1. 并联阻抗可以在次级与初级间搬移;
- 2. 串联阻抗可以在初级与次级间搬移。
- 即: 阻抗可以从初级与次级之间来回搬移。



1. 并联阻抗从次级搬移到初级:





曲图(a): $\dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2$

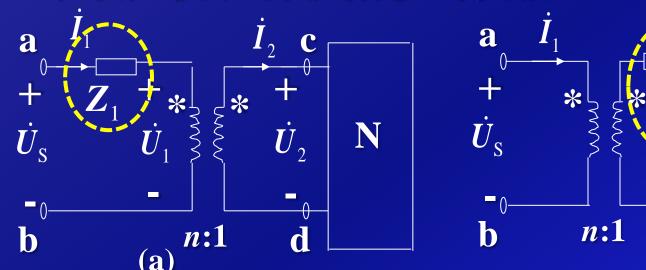
$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_{2} = \frac{1}{n} (\dot{I}_{2} + \dot{I}_{2}) = \frac{1}{n} (\frac{\dot{U}_{2}}{Z_{2}} + \dot{I}_{2})$$

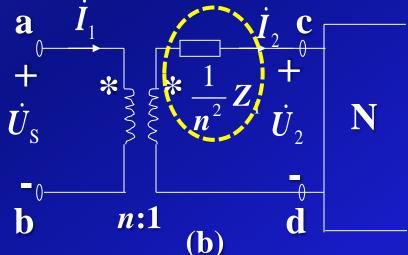
$$= \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{n^{2} Z_{2}} + \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2} = \frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_$$

即: 并联在次级上的阻抗可等效搬移为与初级并联的阻抗 n² Z₂。



2. 串联阻抗从初级搬移到次级:





曲图(a):
$$\dot{I}_2 = n\dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{n}\dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{n}(\dot{U}_S - Z_1\dot{I}_1) = \frac{1}{n}(\dot{U}_S - Z_1\frac{\dot{I}_2}{n})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}\dot{U}_S - \frac{Z_1}{n^2}\dot{I}_2$$

即:串联在初级上的阻抗可等效搬移为与次级串联的阻抗工人。



注意: 阻抗的 n^2 倍与元件的 n^2 倍是不一样的:

电阻和电感意义相同,元件值增加了 n^2 倍; 而电容意义刚好相反,元件值缩小了 n^2 倍;

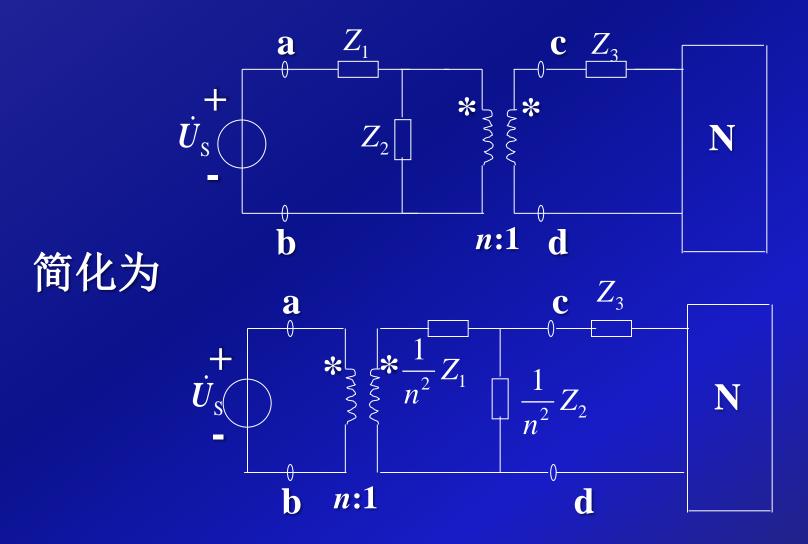
$$n^{2} \times R = (n^{2}R)$$

$$n^{2} \times (j\omega L) = j\omega(n^{2}L)$$

$$n^{2} \times \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j\omega(\frac{1}{n^{2}}C)}$$



利用阻抗的来回搬移,能使问题简化。如:

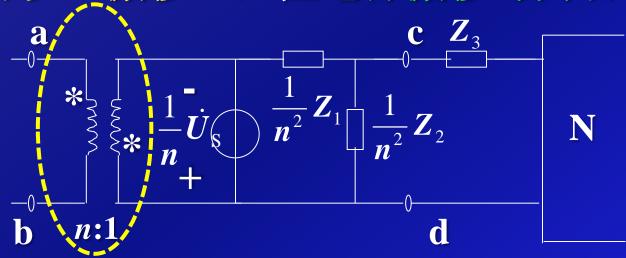






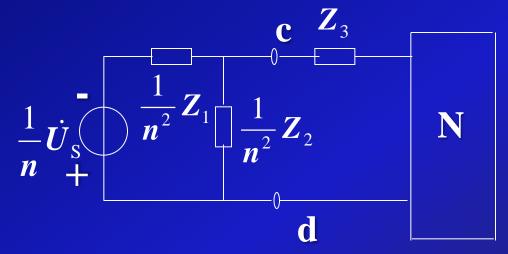
电源也可以"搬移",但电源搬移与同名端有





由理想变压器的VCR,简化成没有变压器的等效

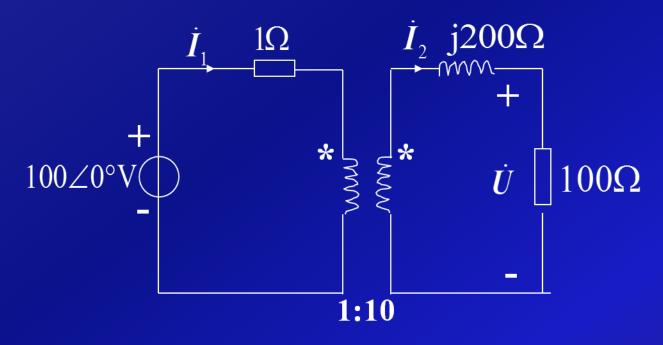
电路:







例8(P265例8-4)含理想变压器电路如图,试求 \dot{U} 和 \dot{I}_1 。

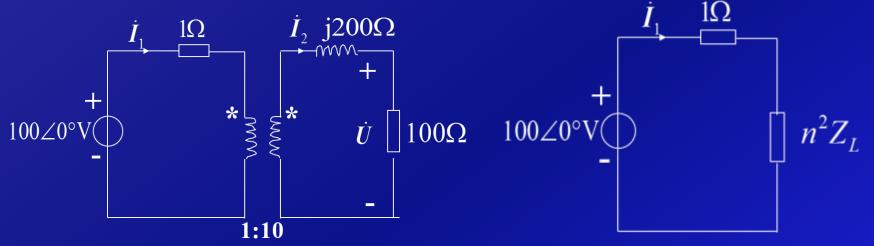


解: 先将次级折合到初级,则:

$$Z_{L} = 100 + j200\Omega$$
 $Z_{i} = n^{2}Z_{L} = 1 + j2\Omega$







$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{1 + 1 + j2} = 25\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}A$$

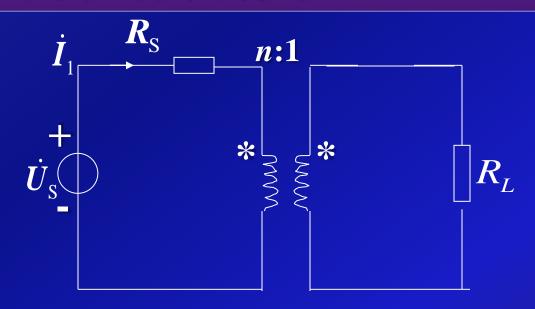
由理想变压器的伏安关系:

$$\dot{I}_2 = n\dot{I}_1 = 2.5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{U} = 100\dot{I}_2 = 250\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

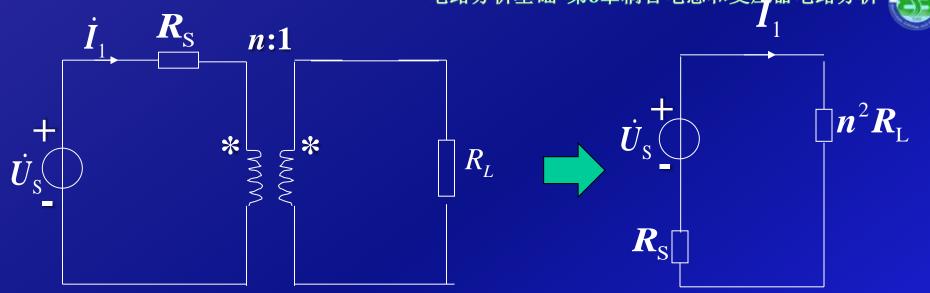


例9 在如图所示电路中,已知 $\dot{U}_{S} = 8\angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$,内阻 $R_{S} = 2\Omega$,负载电阻 $R_{L} = 8\Omega$,求n=?时,负载电阻与电源达到最大功率匹配?此时负载获得的最大功率为多少?



正弦稳态电路中,负载电阻必须与内阻相等时,负载才能获得最大功率。

电路分析基础 第8章耦合电感和变压器电路分析



解:将次级折合到初级,根据最大功率匹配条件有

$$n^2 R_{\rm L} = R_{\rm S} \Rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{R_{\rm S}}{R_{\rm L}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{8}} = 0.5$$

由于理想变压器既不能耗能也不能储能,故:

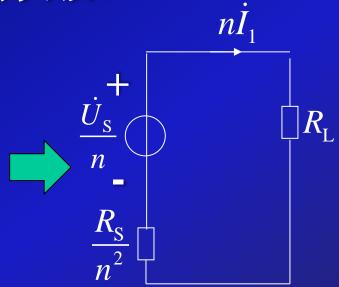




等效电路中 n^2R_L 吸收的功率就是原次级电路中 R_L 获得的功率:

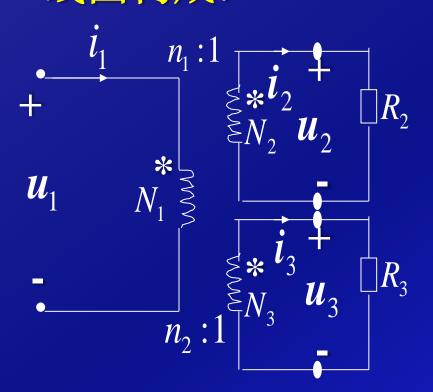
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{S}}^2}{4R_{\text{S}}} = 8 \text{ W}$$

另解: 也可将初级折合到次级。





理想变压器还可由一个初级线圈与多个次级线圈构成:



在图示电压,电流参考方向下,有

$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n_1 \quad \frac{u_1}{u_3} = \frac{N_1}{N_3} = n_2$$

(或:
$$\frac{u_1}{N_1} = \frac{u_2}{N_2} = \frac{u_3}{N_3}$$
)

$$N_1 i_1 - N_2 i_2 - N_3 i_3 = 0 \quad \mathbb{P} \quad i_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} i_2 + \frac{1}{n_2} i_3$$





$$p = u_1 i_1 - u_2 i_2 - u_3 i_3 = u_1 i_1 - \frac{u_1}{n_1} i_2 - \frac{u_1}{n_2} i_3 = 0$$

从初级看入的等效电导:

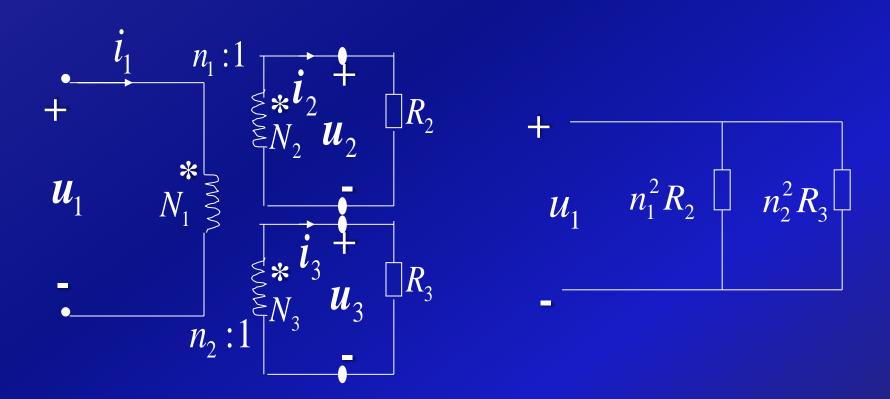
$$G_{i} = \frac{i_{1}}{u_{1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n_{1}}i_{2} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}i_{3}}{u_{1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n_{1}}i_{2}}{u_{1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{n_{2}}i_{3}}{u_{1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n_{1}}i_{2}}{n_{1}u_{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{n_{2}}i_{3}}{n_{2}u_{3}} = \frac{G_{2}}{n_{1}^{2}} + \frac{G_{3}}{n_{2}^{2}}$$

$$R_{i} = \frac{(n_{1}^{2}R_{2})(n_{2}^{2}R_{3})}{n_{1}^{2}R_{2} + n_{2}^{2}R_{3}} = n_{1}^{2}R_{2} / /n_{2}^{2}R_{3}$$

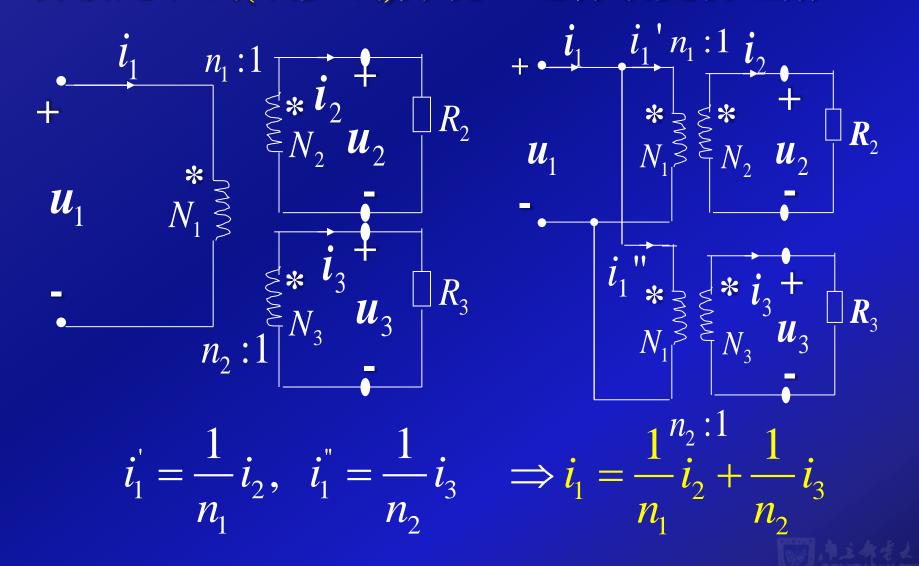




即:有多个次级线圈时,次级阻抗可以一个一个地等效搬移为初级阻抗。

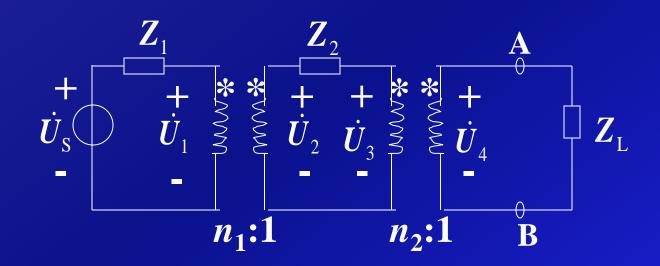


其实,多个次级的理想变压器电路,可以认为初级是双线(或多线)并绕,这样就更易理解。





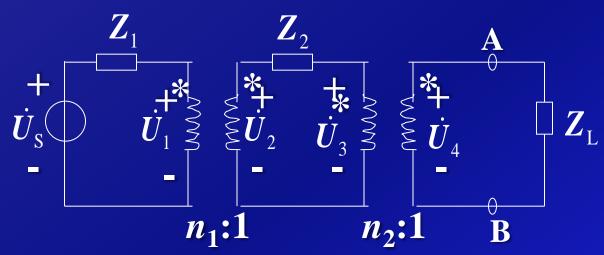
例10 求: A、B以左电路的戴维南等效电路。



解:本题含有两个理想变压器,从电源开始,逐级搬移至第二个理想变压器的次级:







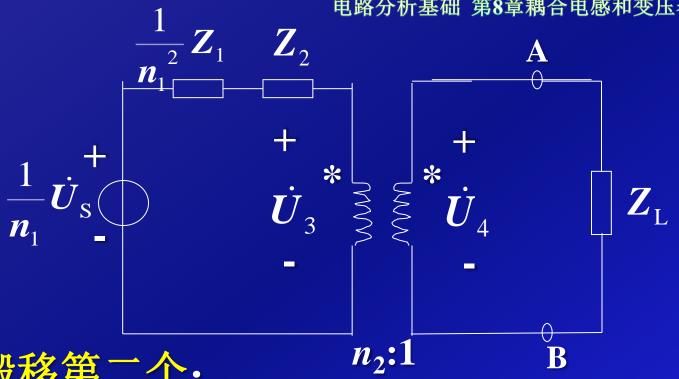
先搬移第一个:

- 1) 将初级的阻抗折合到次级,为 $\frac{1}{n_1^2}Z_1$,与同名端无关;
- 2) 将初级的电压源折合到次级,为 $\frac{1}{n_1}\dot{U}_s$,与同名端有关;



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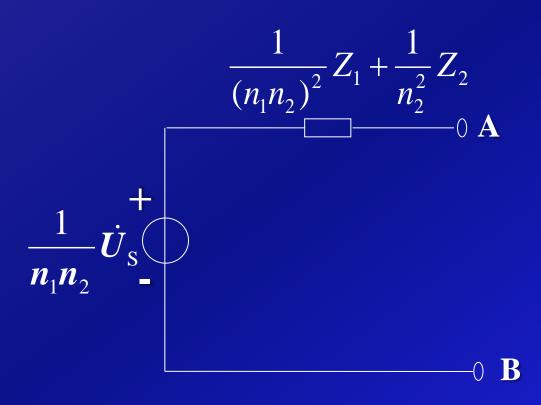


再搬移第二个:

- 1) 将初级的阻抗折合到次级,为 $\frac{1}{n_2^2}(\frac{1}{n_1^2}Z_1+Z_2)$, 与同名端无关:
- 2) 将初级的电压源折合到次级,为 $\frac{1}{n_1n_2}\dot{U}_s$,与 同名端有关:









例11 已知 $\omega=1$,求ab端的输入阻抗。

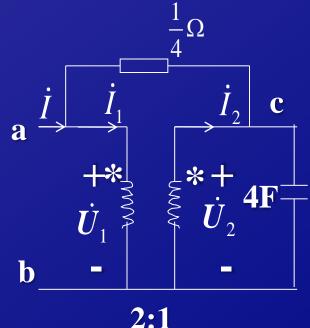
$$\dot{U}_{1/4\Omega} = \dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2 = 2\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{1/j4} - \frac{\dot{U}_2}{1/4} = (-4 + j4)\dot{U}_2 :: \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{I}_2 = (-2 + j2)\dot{U}_2$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}} = \frac{2\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_{\frac{1}{4}\Omega}} = \frac{2\dot{U}_2}{(-2 + j2)\dot{U}_2 + 4\dot{U}_2} = \frac{1}{2 + j2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - j)\Omega$$

(P277习题8-13)





法二:利用阻抗搬移的结论 巧妙计算

解: 由KVL:

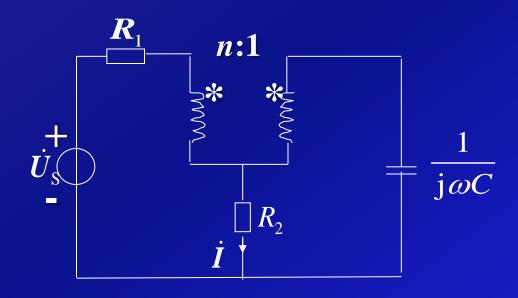
$$\dot{U}_{1/\Omega} = \dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2 = 2\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_2$$

等效电路如左下图,则输入阻抗为:

$$Z_{i} = (2^{2} \times \frac{1}{4}) / [(2^{2} \times (-\frac{j}{4}))]$$
$$= \frac{-j}{1-j} = \frac{1}{2} (1-j) \Omega$$



●含理想变压器电路的一般分析方法



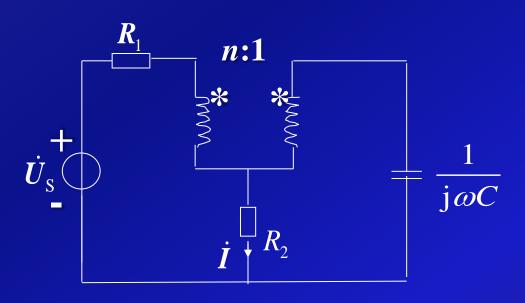
不方便用搬移方法进行化简时,可以直接列写网络方程。





例12 (P270例8-8) 求流过 R_2 的电流I。

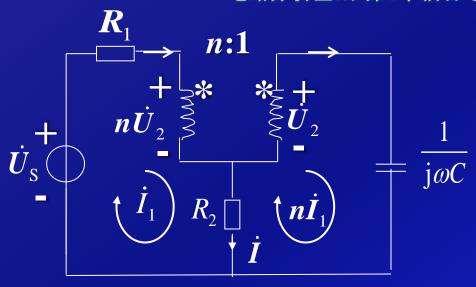
$$n = 0.5$$
, $R_1 = R_2 = 10 \Omega$, $\frac{1}{\omega C} = 50 \Omega$, $U_S = 50 \angle 0^0 V$



解:一般分析方法







网孔方程:

$$(R_1 + R_2)\dot{I}_1 - R_2(n\dot{I}_1) = \dot{U}_S - n\dot{U}_2$$
$$-R_2\dot{I}_1 + (R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})(n\dot{I}_1) = \dot{U}_2$$

$$I = I_1 - nI_1 = (1 - n)I_1$$





代入数据

$$20\dot{I}_1 - 10 \times \frac{1}{2}\dot{I}_1 = 50 - \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_2$$

$$-10\dot{I}_1 + (20 - j50)\frac{1}{2}\dot{I}_1 = \dot{U}_2$$

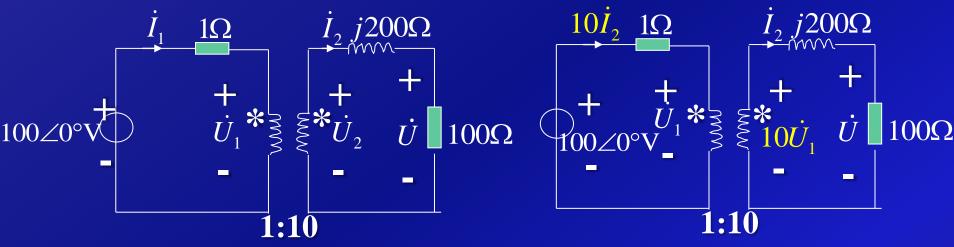
得:

$$\dot{I}_1 = 2\sqrt{2}\angle 45^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 - n\dot{I}_1 = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} \text{ A}$$



例13 含理想变压器电路如图,试求 I_1 和 \dot{U} 。



另解: 由理想变压器的伏安关系:

$$10\dot{I}_{2} + \dot{U}_{1} = 100\angle 0^{\circ}$$

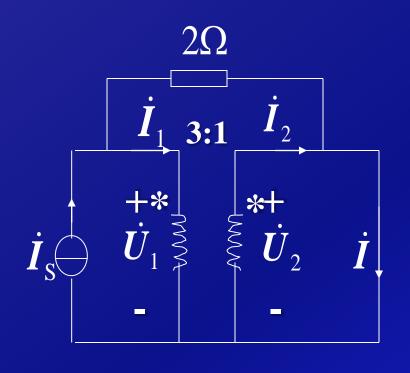
$$(100 + j200)\dot{I}_{2} = 10\dot{U}_{1}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = 10\dot{I}_{2} = 25\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{U} = 100\dot{I}_{2} = 250\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}V$$



例14 己知 $\dot{I}_S = 6\angle 0$ °A,求 \dot{I}



解:
$$\dot{U}_2 = 0$$
 $\dot{U}_1 = 0$

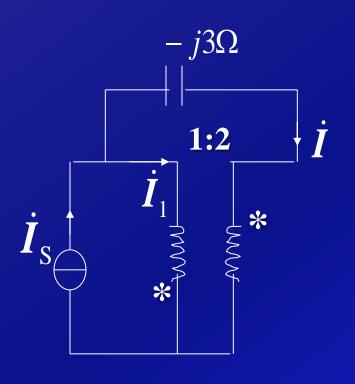
则 2Ω 电阻上没有电流。

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_S = 6 \angle 0^\circ A,$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_2 = 3\dot{I}_1 = 18\angle 0^{\circ} A$$



例15 已知 $\dot{I}_S = 6\angle 0$ °A,求 \dot{I}

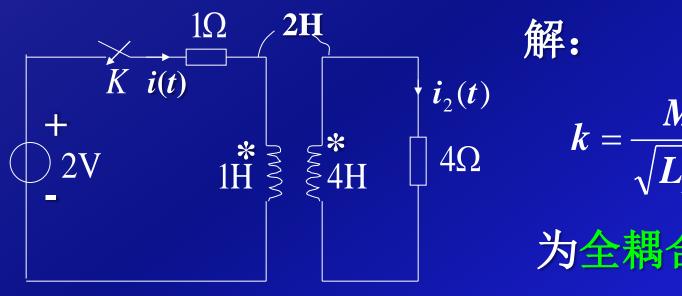


$$\dot{I} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{I}_{\rm S} = \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_{S} = 2\angle 0^{\circ}A$$

例16 电路初始状态为零,t=0开关闭合, t>0时的电流i(t)



$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = 1$$

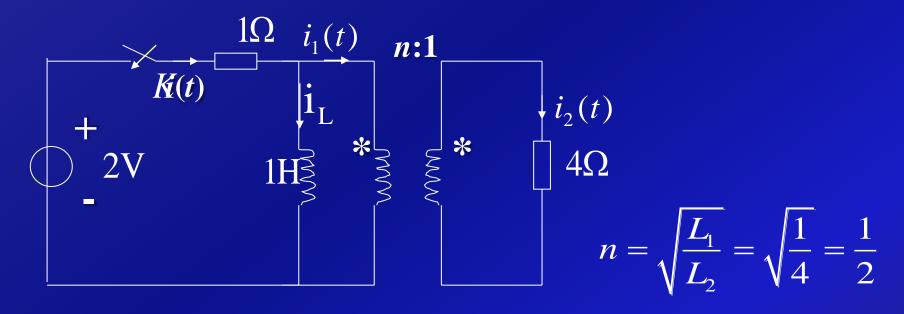
为全耦合变压器。

✓全耦合变压器等效电路?





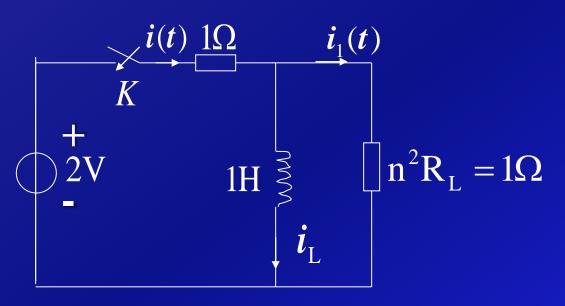
等效电路为:



再将理想变压器次级搬移到初级,得等效电路,再利用一阶电路的三要素法求解。







$$i_{\rm L}(0^-) = 0A = i_{\rm L}(0^+),$$

$$\therefore i(0^+) = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1 \text{ A}, \quad i(\infty) = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \text{ A} \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 2 \text{ s}$$

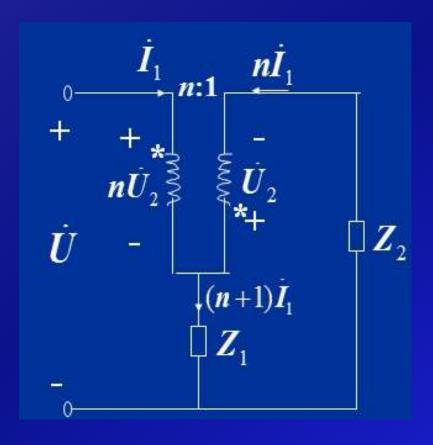
$$\therefore i(t) = 2 + [1 - 2]e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} = 2 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} A \qquad t > 0$$





例17 求输入阻抗。

解:按图所示假设电压、电流:



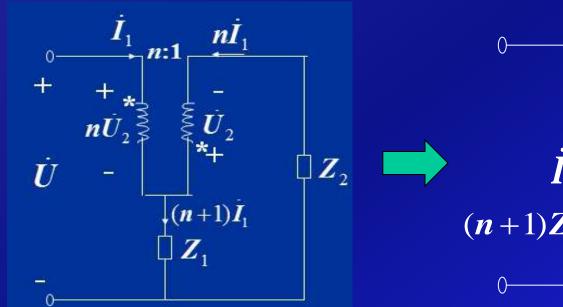
法一: 列端口方程(常用方法)

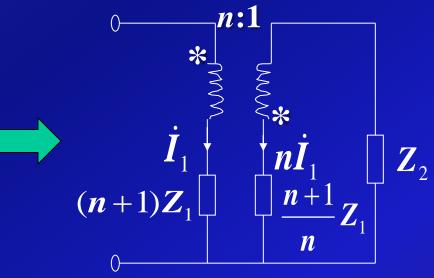
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U} = n\dot{U}_2 + (n+1)\dot{I}_1Z_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 = n\dot{I}_1Z_2 + (n+1)\dot{I}_1Z_1 \end{cases}$$

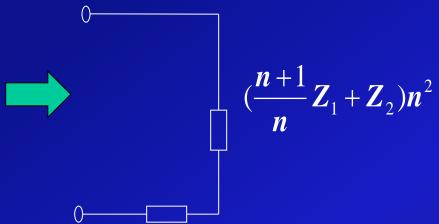
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_1} = Z_i = n^2 Z_2 + (n+1)^2 Z_1$$



法二: 等效变换;





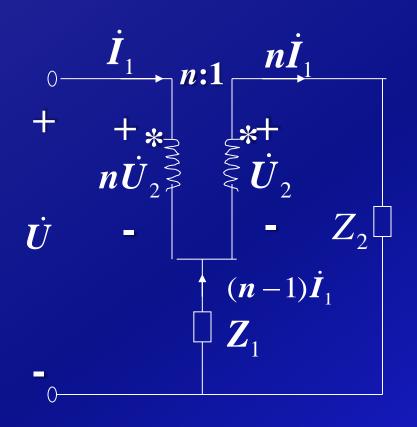


 $(n+1)Z_1$

$$Z_i = n^2 Z_2 + (n+1)^2 Z_1$$



例18 求输入阻抗:



由上题完全类似,可得:

$$Z_i = n^2 Z_2 + (n-1)^2 Z_1$$





例17和例18的结论可直接用。

P270中的例 8-9就是18的实例:次级戴维南等效电路的输出阻抗为:

$$Z_o = R_o = 2^2 R_1 + (2-1)^2 R_2 = 10\Omega$$

开路电压由理想变压器的VCR直接得到:

$$i_2 = 0$$
 $i_1 = 0$

$$\therefore u_{oc} = 2u_{S} = 2\varepsilon(t)$$

