电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

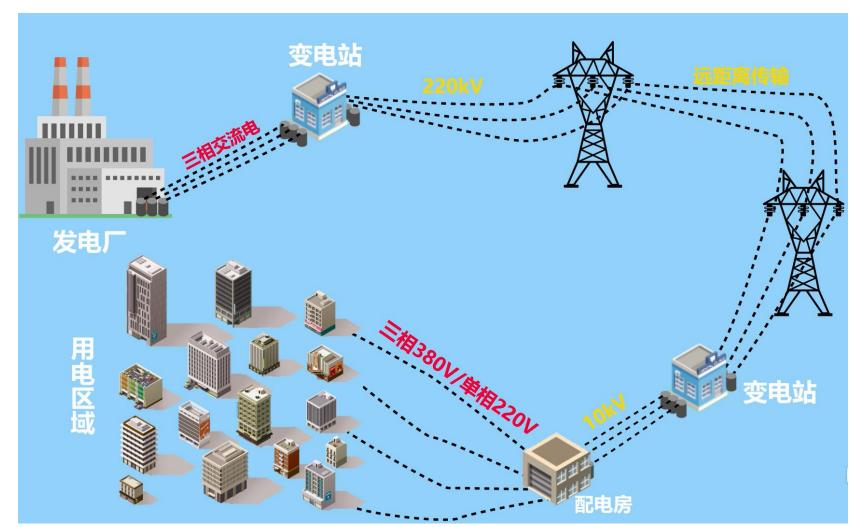
第十一章 三相电路

电工教研室 2024年12月



关于电力系统的基本知识(常识)

交流电力系统结构





关于电力系统的基本知识(常识)

三相交流电力系统:

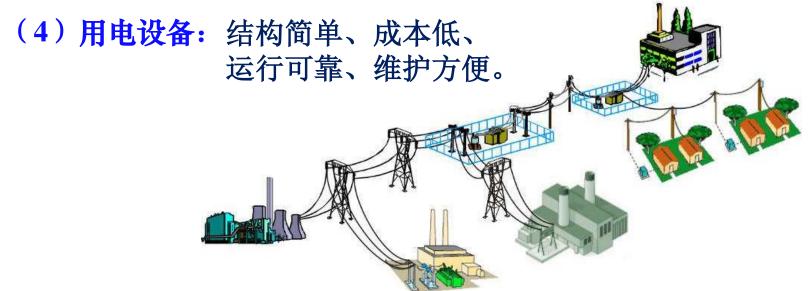


优势:

(1) 发电方面:三相发电机发出功率更大;

(2)输电方面: 传输相同功率情况下,线路成本低;

(3) 配电方面: 三相变压器比单相变压器经济且便于接入负载;



电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

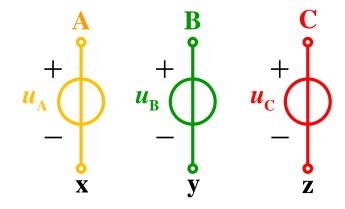
第十一章 三相电路

§ 11.1 三相电路的基本概念



一、三相电源和三相负载

1. 对称三相电源



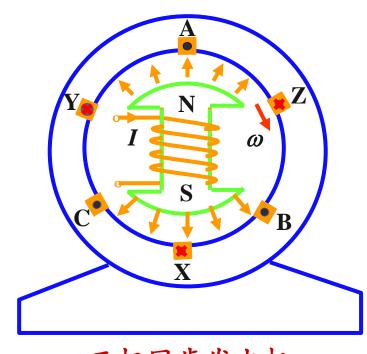
特点: 同幅值,同频率 相位互差120°

$$\begin{cases} u_{A}(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \varphi) \\ u_{B}(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \varphi - 120^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$

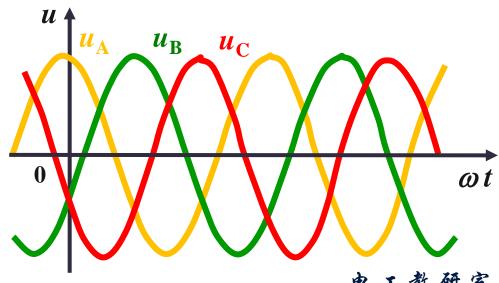
$$u_{\rm C}(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \varphi - 240^{\circ})$$



或: +120°

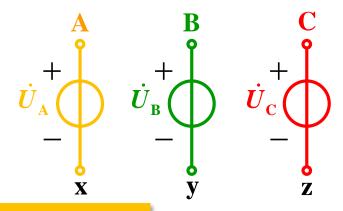


三相同步发电机



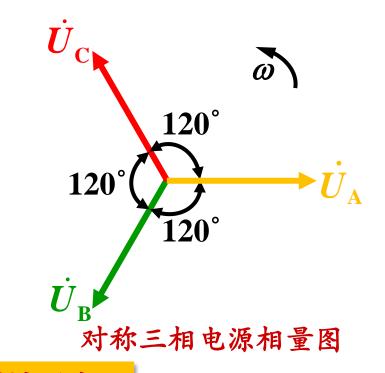
一、三相电源和三相负载

1. 对称三相电源



相量形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{\rm A} = U \angle 0^{\rm o} \\ \dot{U}_{\rm B} = U \angle -120^{\rm o} \\ \dot{U}_{\rm C} = U \angle -240^{\rm o} = U \angle 120^{\rm o} \end{cases}$$



时域形式:

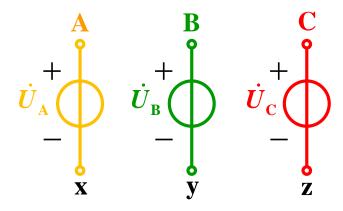
$$\begin{cases} u_{A}(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \varphi) \\ u_{B}(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \varphi - 120^{\circ}) \\ u_{C}(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \varphi - 240^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$



或: +120° 电工教研室

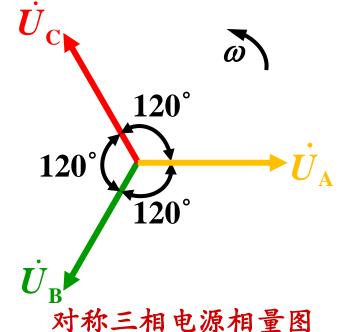
一、三相电源和三相负载

1. 对称三相电源



相量形式:

$$egin{aligned} \dot{U}_{
m A} = U \angle 0^{
m o} \ \dot{U}_{
m B} = U \angle -120^{
m o} \ \dot{U}_{
m C} = U \angle -240^{\circ} = U \angle 120^{
m o} \end{aligned}$$

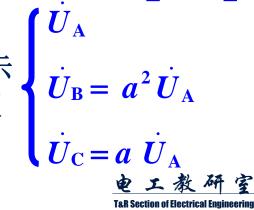


单位相量算子:

$$a = 1 \angle 120^{\circ} = 1 \angle -240^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$1 + a + a^2 = 0$

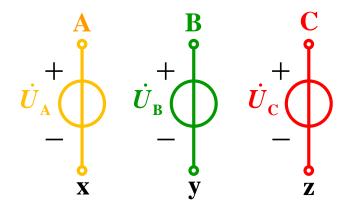
由A相电压表示 其他两相电压





一、三相电源和三相负载

1. 对称三相电源

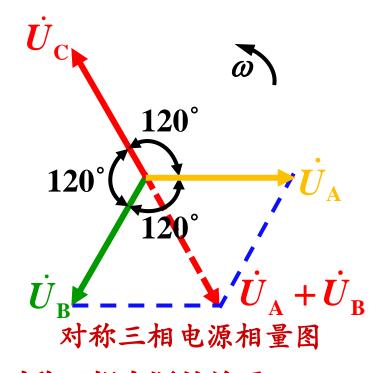


相量形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{\rm A} = U \angle 0^{\rm o} \\ \dot{U}_{\rm B} = U \angle -120^{\rm o} \\ \dot{U}_{\rm C} = U \angle 120^{\rm o} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{A} \\ \dot{U}_{B} = a^{2} \dot{U}_{A} \\ \dot{U}_{C} = a \dot{U}_{A} \end{cases}$$

$1 + a + a^2 = 0$



对称三相电源的关系:

$$\dot{U}_{A} + \dot{U}_{B} + \dot{U}_{C} = 0$$

$$u_{A} + u_{B} + u_{C} = 0$$



由工教研室

一、三相电源和三相负载

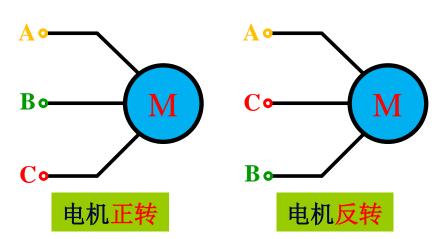
1. 对称三相电源

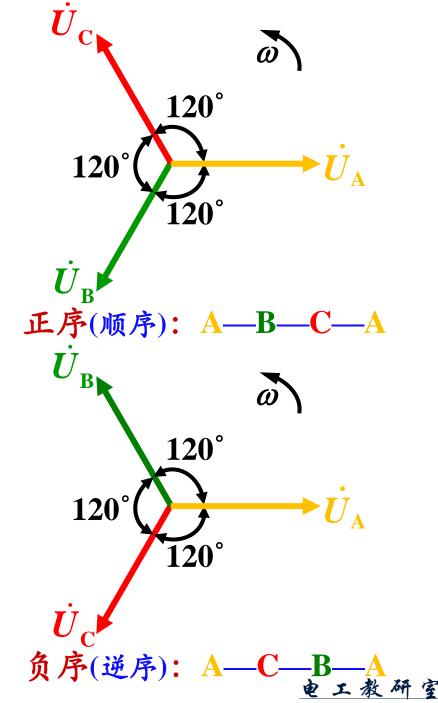
相序:

三相电源经过同一量值 (如最大值) 的先后次序。



相序的实际意义:

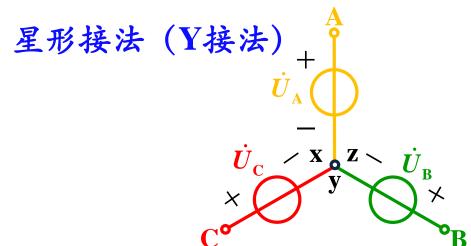




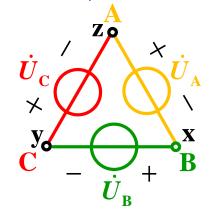


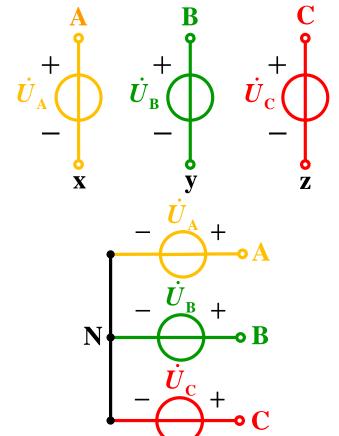
一、三相电源和三相负载

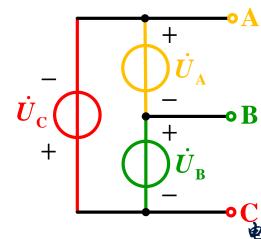
2. 对称三相电源的连接



三角形接法 (Δ接法)









To R Section of Electrical Engineering

一、三相电源和三相负载

几个重要概念

- •端线(火线)
- 中线(零线) 中性点N
- 三相三线制与三相四线制



●相电压: *U*_A, *U*_B, *U*_C

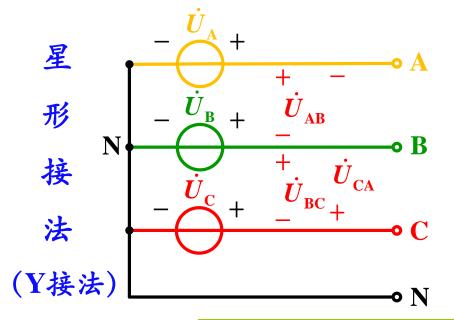
● 线电压: \dot{U}_{AB} , \dot{U}_{BC} , \dot{U}_{CA}





一、三相电源和三相负载

3. 线、相电压的关系



线电压:

$$\dot{U}_l = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{\rm ph}\angle 30^\circ$$

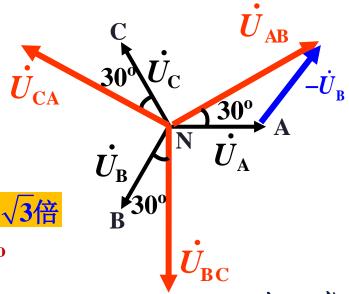
- (a) 线电压有效值是相电压有效值的 √3倍
- (b) 线电压相位超前对应的相电压30°

$$\dot{U}_{A} = U \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{B} = U \angle -120^{\circ} = a^{2} \dot{U}_{A}$$

$$\dot{U}_{C} = U \angle 120^{\circ} = a \dot{U}_{A}$$

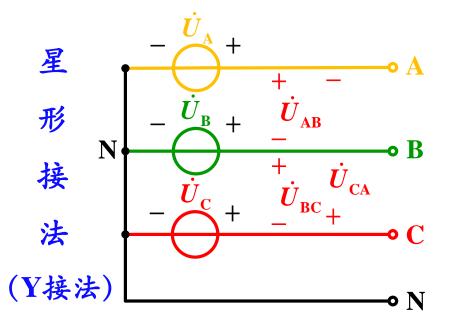
$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{U}_{A} - \dot{U}_{B} = \sqrt{3}U \angle 30^{\circ}$$
 $\dot{U}_{BC} = \dot{U}_{B} - \dot{U}_{C} = \sqrt{3}U \angle -90^{\circ}$
 $\dot{U}_{CA} = \dot{U}_{C} - \dot{U}_{A} = \sqrt{3}U \angle 150^{\circ}$





一、三相电源和三相负载

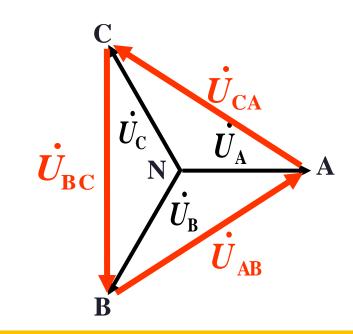
3. 线、相电压的关系



线电压:

$$\dot{U}_l = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{\rm ph} \angle 30^{\circ}$$

- (a) 线电压有效值是相电压有效值的 √3倍
- (b) 线电压相位超前对应的相电压30°



线、相电压的相量关系图

