

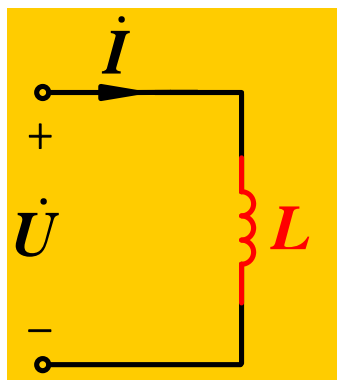
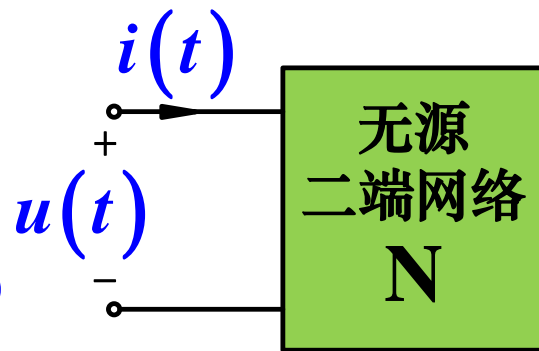
§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

三、无功功率 (Reactive Power) Q

无功功率的物理意义:

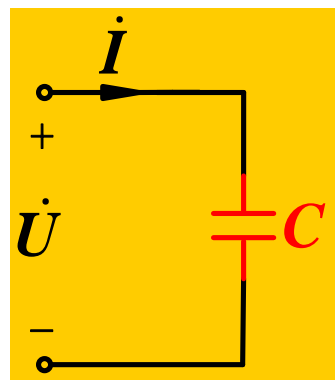
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

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



$$Q_L = UI$$
$$\varphi_L = 90^\circ$$

$$p_L(t) = UI \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$
$$= Q_L \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$



$$Q_C = -UI$$
$$\varphi_C = -90^\circ$$

$$p_C(t) = -UI \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$
$$= Q_C \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$

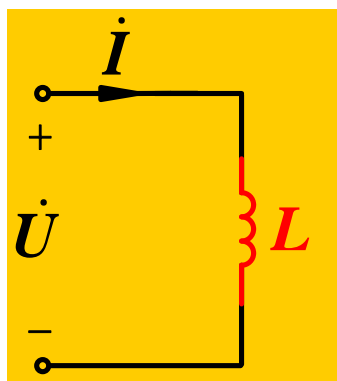
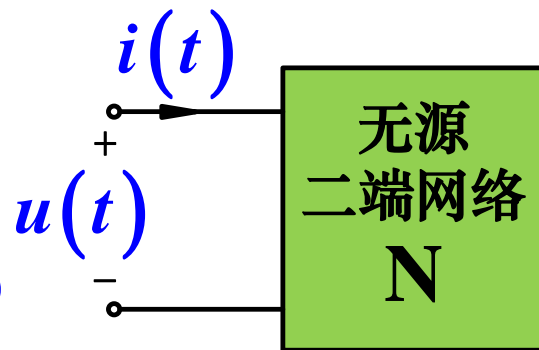
$$p(t) = UI \cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) [1 - \cos(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)] + UI \sin(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

三、无功功率 (Reactive Power) Q

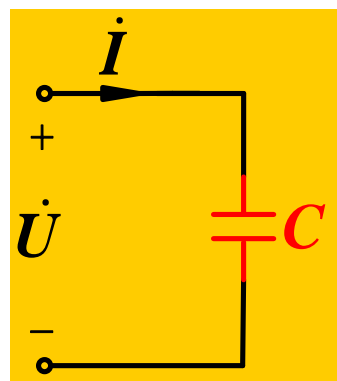
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$$p_L(t) = UI \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$
$$= Q_L \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$

电感储能变化率的最大值



$$Q_C = -UI$$
$$\varphi_C = -90^\circ$$

$$p_C(t) = -UI \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$
$$= Q_C \sin(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i)$$

电容储能变化率的最大值

$$p(t) = \frac{dW(t)}{dt}$$

功率是能量的时间变化率



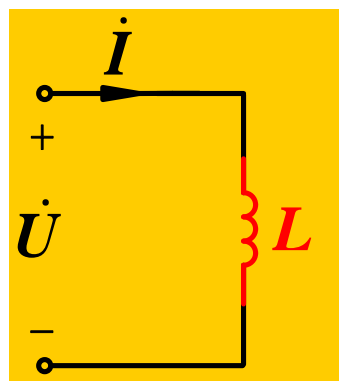
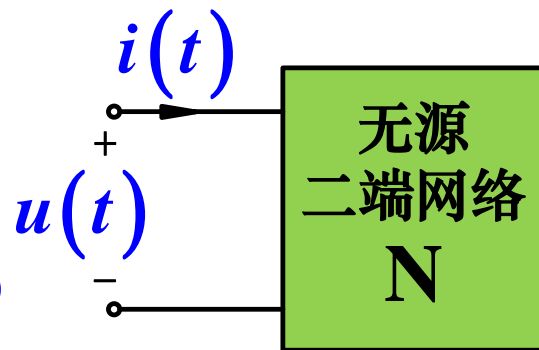
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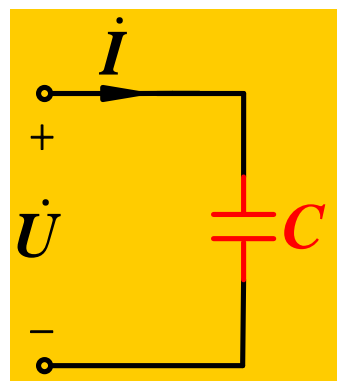


$$Q_L = UI$$

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电感储能变化率的最大值



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电容储能变化率的最大值

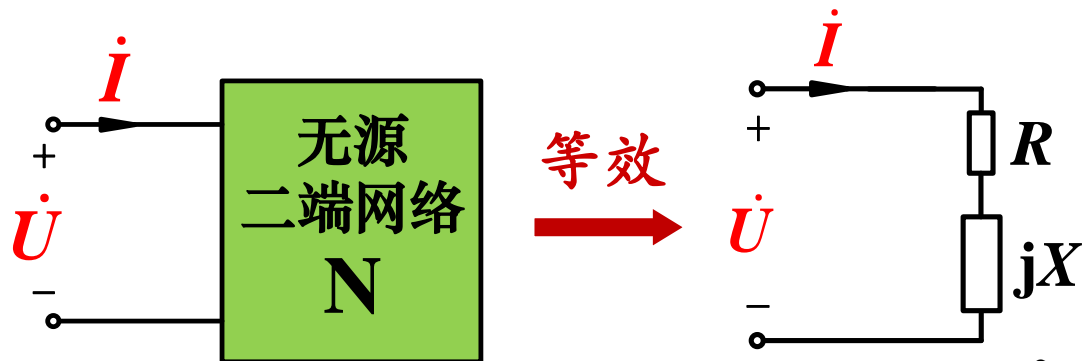
储能元件的无功功率反映其能量变化的最大速率。

二端网络的无功功率反映其与外电路能量交换的最大速率。



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

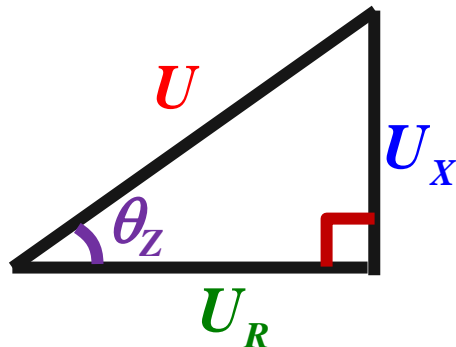
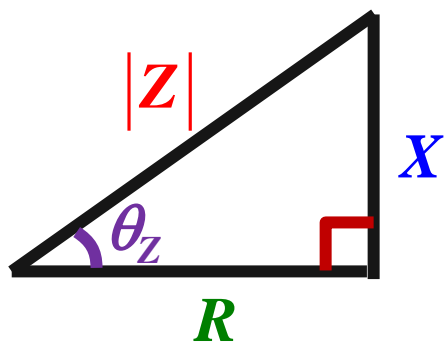
三、无功功率 (Reactive Power) Q



$$Q = UI \sin \theta_Z = |Z| I I \sin \theta_Z = I^2 X = \frac{U_X^2}{X}$$

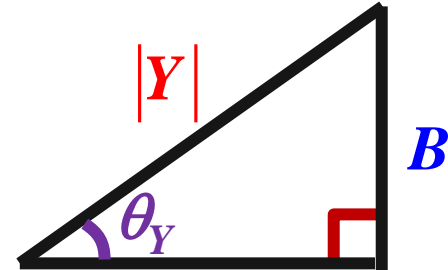
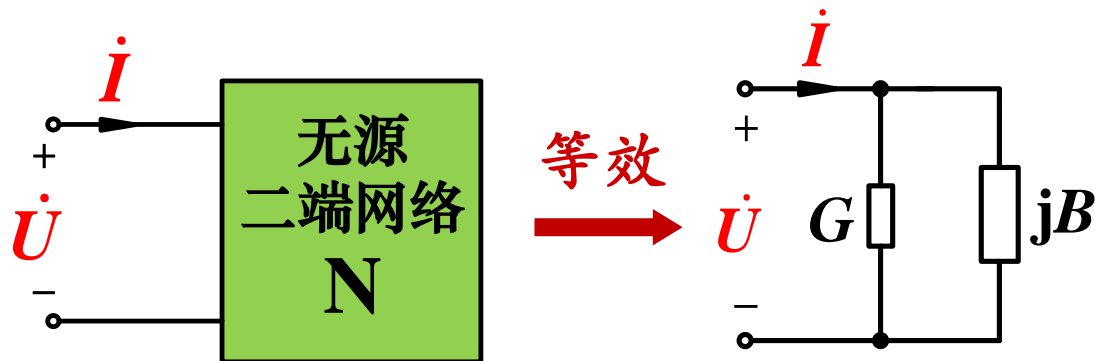
$$= U \sin \theta_Z I = \pm U_X I$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin \theta_Z > 0, \text{ 表达式取 “+”} \\ \sin \theta_Z < 0, \text{ 表达式取 “-”} \end{array} \right.$

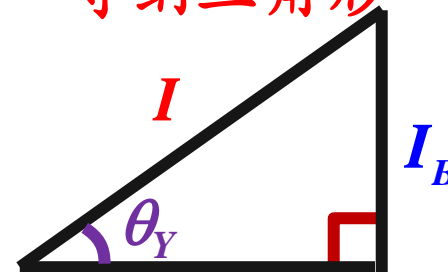


§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

三、无功功率 (Reactive Power) Q



导纳三角形



电流三角形

$$Q = UI \sin \theta_Z = |Z| I I \sin \theta_Z = I^2 X = \frac{U_X^2}{X}$$

$$= U \sin \theta_Z I = \pm U_X I \quad \begin{cases} \sin \theta_Z > 0, \text{ 表达式取 “+”} \\ \sin \theta_Z < 0, \text{ 表达式取 “-”} \end{cases}$$

$$= -|Y| U U \sin \theta_Y = -U^2 B = -\frac{I_B^2}{B}$$

$$\theta_Z = -\theta_Y$$

$$= -I \sin \theta_Y U = \mp UI_B \quad \begin{cases} \sin \theta_Y > 0, \text{ 表达式取 “-”} \\ \sin \theta_Y < 0, \text{ 表达式取 “+”} \end{cases}$$

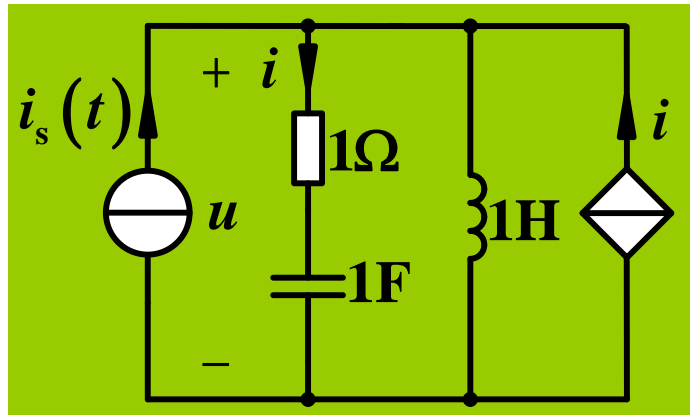


§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

三、无功功率 (Reactive Power) Q

【例】图示电路中 $i_s(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\sin t$ A
求各元件的无功功率。

解：画相量模型



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

三、无功功率 (Reactive Power) Q

【例】图示电路中 $i_s(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\sin t$ A
求各元件的无功功率。

解：画相量模型

$$\dot{U} = 6\angle 90^\circ \text{ V} \quad \dot{I} = 3\sqrt{2}\angle 135^\circ \text{ A}$$

各元件吸收的无功功率：

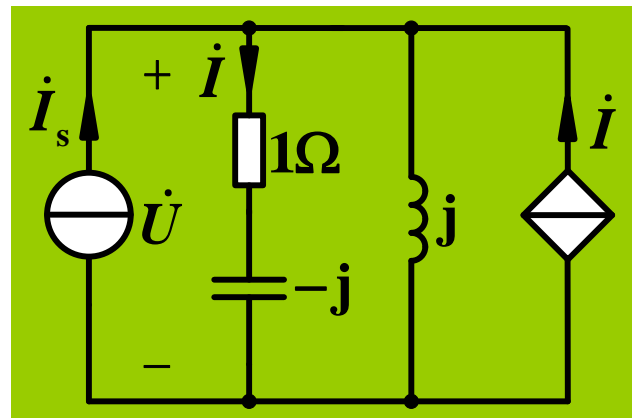
$$\text{电源: } Q_s = -UI_s \sin \theta = -6 \times 6 \sin 90^\circ = -36 \text{ var}$$

$$\text{电感: } Q_L = \frac{U^2}{X_L} = \frac{6^2}{1} = 36 \text{ var}$$

$$\text{受控源: } Q = -UI \sin \theta = -6 \times 3\sqrt{2} \sin(-45^\circ) = 18 \text{ var}$$

$$\text{电阻: } Q_R = 0 \text{ var}$$

$$\text{电容: } Q_C = X_C I^2 = -(3\sqrt{2})^2 = -18 \text{ var}$$



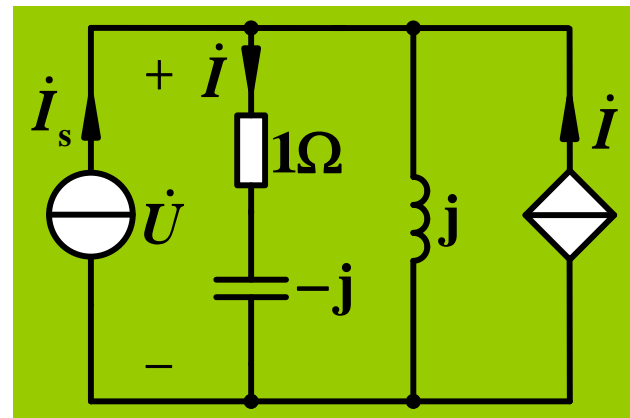
$$\text{KCL: } \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\dot{U}}{j} + \frac{\dot{U}}{1-j} - \dot{I} &= 6\angle 0^\circ \\ \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{1-j} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

三、无功功率 (Reactive Power) Q

【例】图示电路中 $i_s(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\sin t$ A
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各元件吸收的无功功率：

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电阻： $Q_R = 0 \text{ var}$

电容： $Q_C = X_C I^2 = -(3\sqrt{2})^2 = -18 \text{ var}$

$$Q_s + Q_R + Q_L + Q_C + Q = 0$$



无功功率守恒

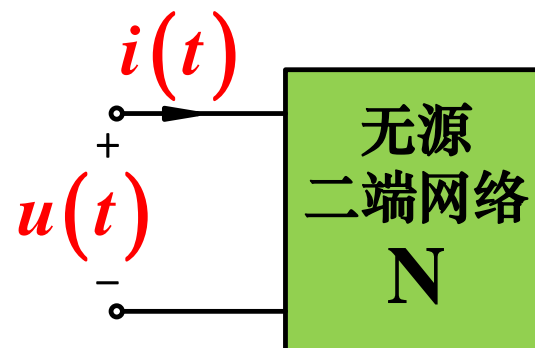


§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

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

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定义: $S = UI$ 单位: VA(伏安) 用于表征电气设备的容量

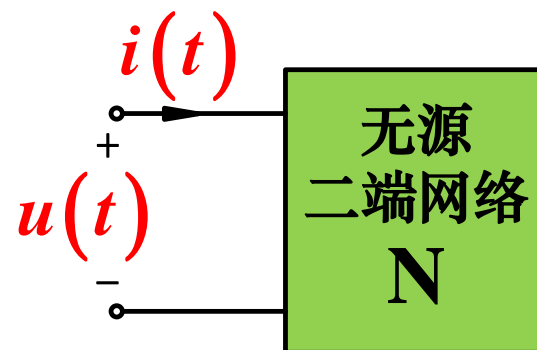


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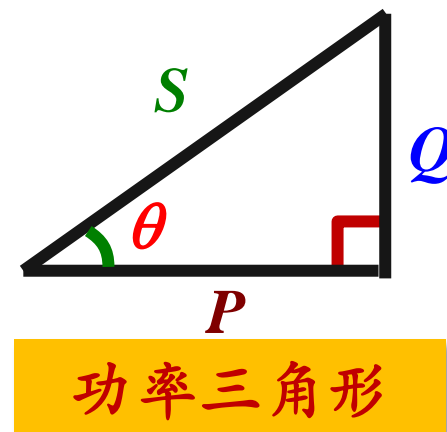
无源二端网络: $S = UI = |Z|I^2 = \frac{U^2}{|Z|}$ 或 $S = UI = |Y|U^2 = \frac{I^2}{|Y|}$

有功功率 (P)、无功功率(Q)与视在功率(S)的关系:

有功功率: $P = UI \cos \theta$ 单位: W

无功功率: $Q = UI \sin \theta$ 单位: var

视在功率: $S = UI$ 单位: VA



$$\begin{cases} S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \\ \theta = \arctan \frac{Q}{P} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P = S \cos \theta \\ Q = S \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

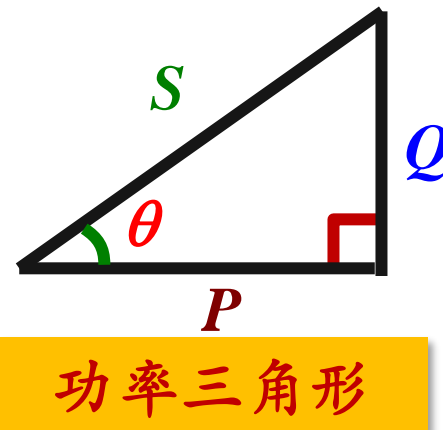


§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

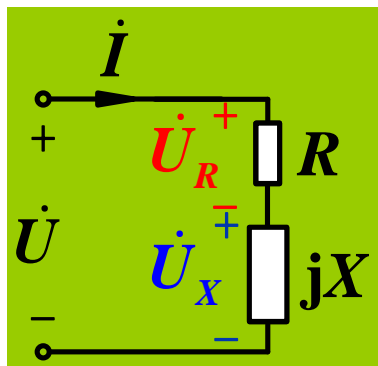
定义: $S = UI$ 单位: VA(伏安)

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



视在功率满足守恒定理吗?

举例:



$$\therefore U \neq U_R + U_X$$

$$\therefore S \neq S_R + S_X$$

一般情况下:



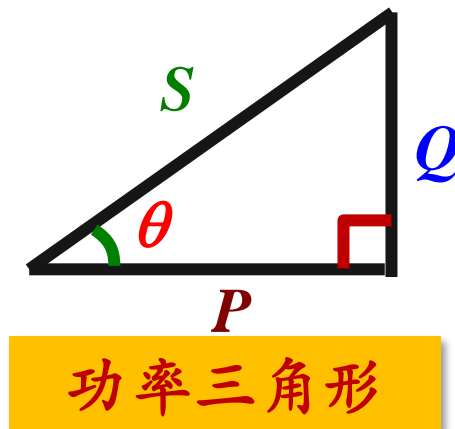
视在功率不守恒

§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

定义: $S = UI$ 单位: VA(伏安)

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



功率因数: $\lambda = \cos \theta$

其中 θ 为功率因数角

取值范围: $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \theta > 0, X > 0 & \text{电路呈感性, 滞后的功率因数} \quad \text{如: } \lambda = 0.6 (\text{滞后}) \\ \theta < 0, X < 0 & \text{电路呈容性, 超前的功率因数} \quad \text{如: } \lambda = 0.6 (\text{超前}) \end{array} \right.$

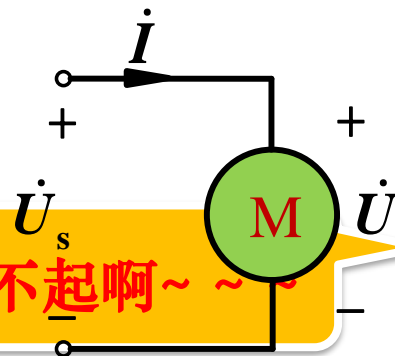


§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

需要提高功率因数!

功率因数低, 伤不起啊~ ~ ~



假设: 电源电压有效值 $U_s = 10V$,

负荷吸收的有功功率 $P = 10W$ (恒定)。

◆ $\cos\theta = 1$

$I = 1A$

◆ $\cos\theta = 0.5$

$I = 2A$

◆ $\cos\theta = 0.1$

$I = 10A$

$$P = UI \cos\theta$$

异步电机: 空载 $\cos\theta = 0.2 \sim 0.3$

满载 $\cos\theta = 0.7 \sim 0.85$

日光灯: $\cos\theta = 0.45 \sim 0.6$



功率因数低带来的问题

- (1) 功率因数低使得电流更容易到达限值, 使设备容量利用不充分;
- (2) 负载吸收相同有功功率时, 功率因数低使得输电线上的电压损失和功率损耗增大。

规定+处罚



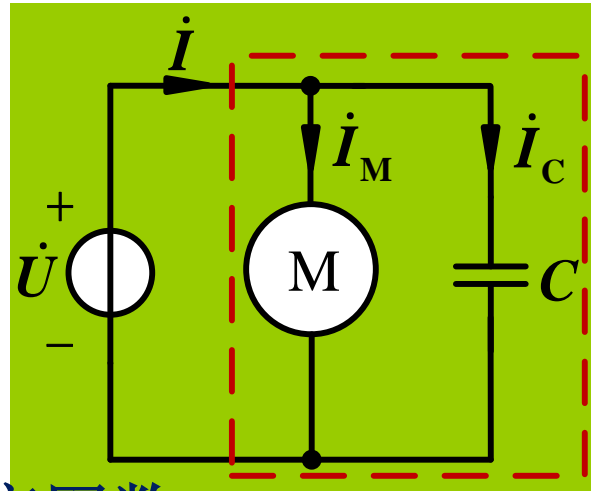
§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

【例】已知 $U = 220 \text{ V}$, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$

电动机 $P_M = 1000 \text{ W}$, $\cos \theta_M = 0.8$ (滞后)

$C = 30 \mu\text{F}$ 。求虚线框中负载电路的功率因数。



解：令 $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$$I_M = \frac{P_M}{U \cos \theta_M} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.8} = 5.68 \text{ A}$$

$$\cos \theta_M = 0.8 \text{ (滞后)} \longrightarrow \theta_M = 36.9^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_M = 5.68 \angle -36.9^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C \dot{U} = j\omega C 220 \angle 0^\circ = j2.08 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_M + \dot{I}_C = 4.54 - j1.33 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\cos \theta = \cos[0^\circ - (-16.3^\circ)] = 0.96 \text{ (滞后)}$$

并入电容前后，虚线框部分的工作状态有何变化？(弹幕)

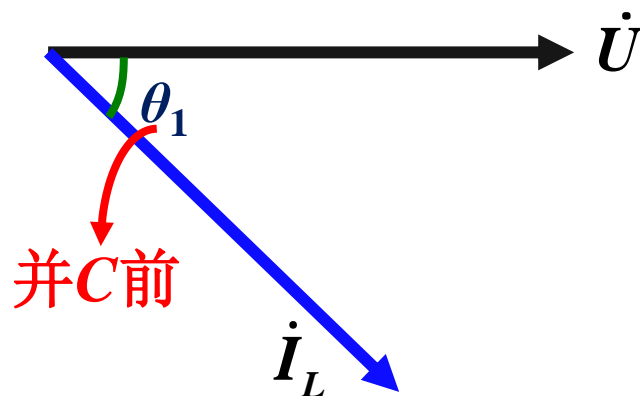
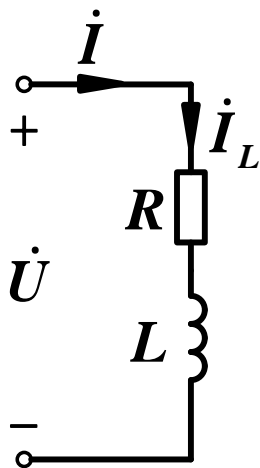


§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

功率因数提高的措施：在用户端并联电容器

原理分析
(并电容)

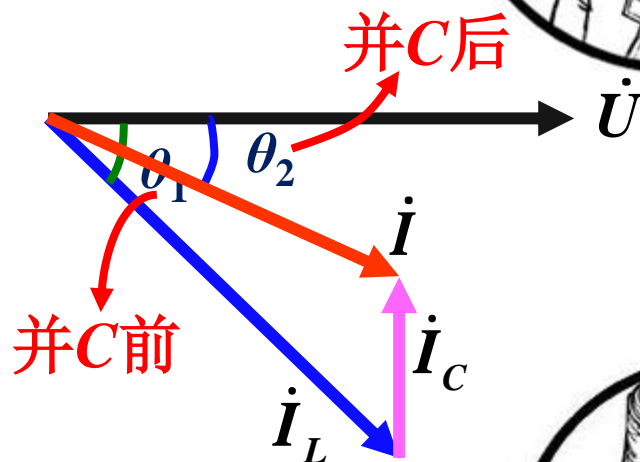
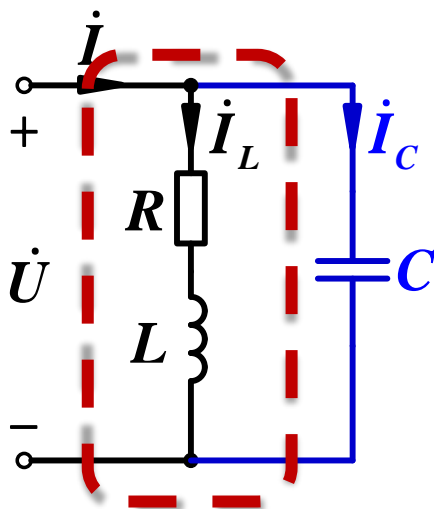


是否可以用**串联电容**的方式提高功率因数？

四、视在功率（Apparent Power） S

功率因数提高的措施： 在用户端并联电容器

原理分析
(并电容)



功率因数提高了！

★ 特点

- (1) 并联电容器后，原负载的工作状态**无变化**；
- (2) 电源提供的有功功率没有变化，仅提供的无功功率发生了变化。

功率因数提高又称为“无功补偿”



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

并联电容的确定:

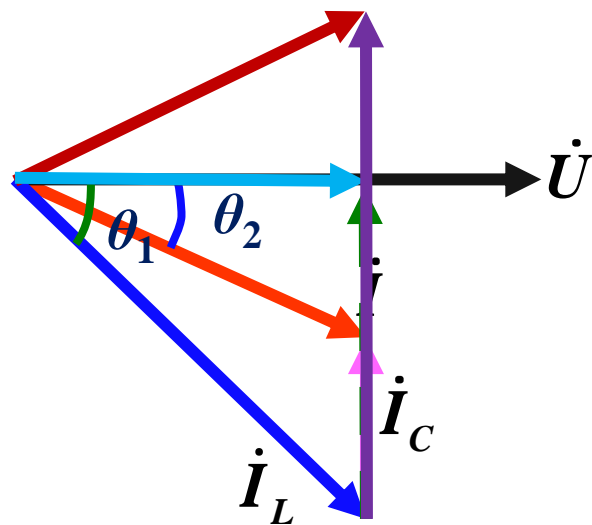
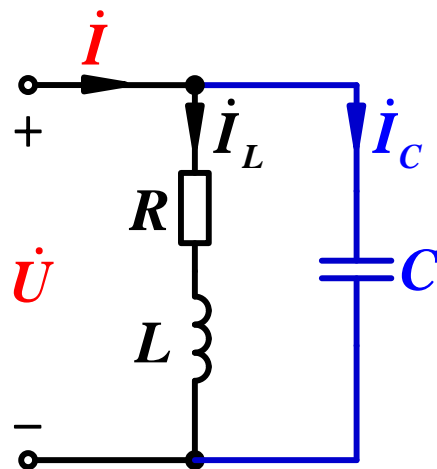
$$I_C = I_L \sin \theta_1 - I \sin \theta_2$$

$$\text{其中: } I_L = \frac{P}{U \cos \theta_1}, I = \frac{P}{U \cos \theta_2}$$

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U} (\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 - \operatorname{tg} \theta_2)$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 - \operatorname{tg} \theta_2)$$

补偿容量不同 {
欠补偿
全补偿
过补偿



考虑到**成本**和**性能**, 工程上一般补偿到 $\lambda=0.95$ (滞后)



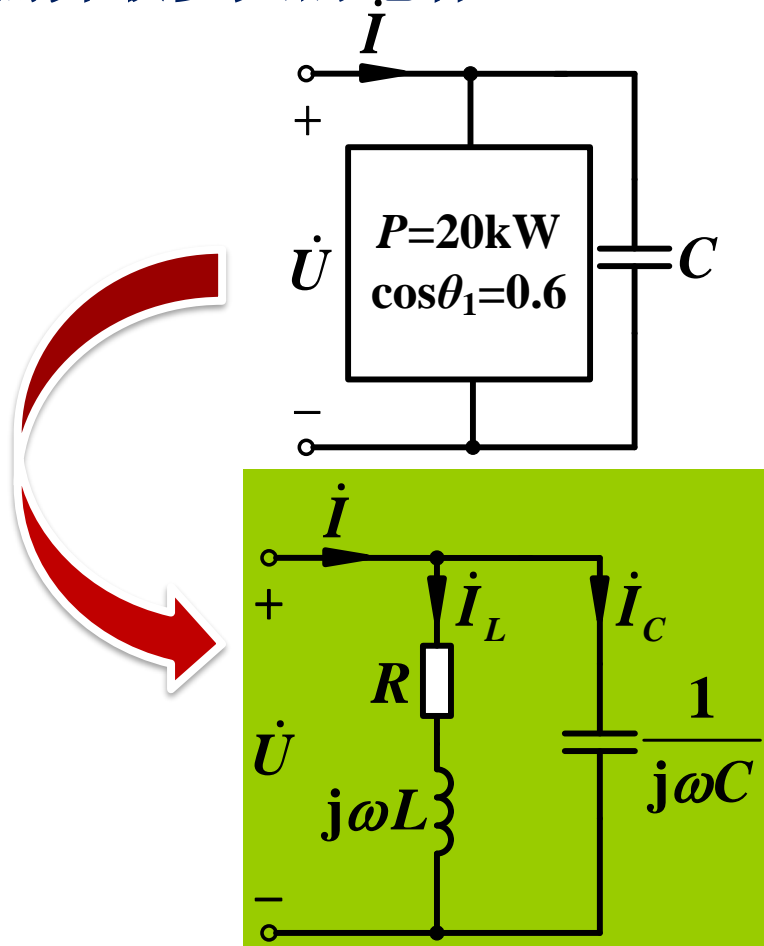
§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

【例】已知 $f=50\text{Hz}$, $U=380\text{V}$, $P=20\text{kW}$, $\cos\theta_1=0.6$ (滞后)。

问：若使功率因数提高到0.9，需并联多大的电容 C ？

解：



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

【例】已知 $f=50\text{Hz}$, $U=380\text{V}$, $P=20\text{kW}$, $\cos\theta_1=0.6$ (滞后)。

问：若使功率因数提高到0.9，需并联多大的电容 C ？

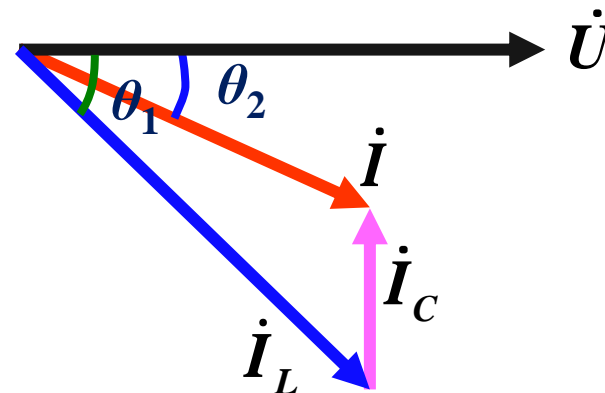
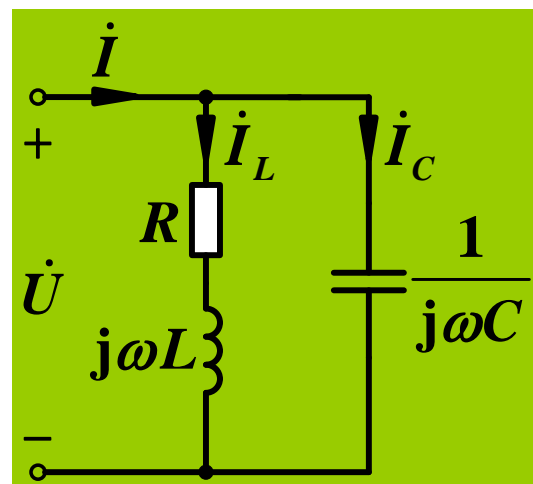
解：由 $\cos\theta_1 = 0.6$ (滞后) $\longrightarrow \theta_1 = 53.13^\circ$

若 $\cos\theta_2 = 0.9$ $\longrightarrow \theta_2 = 25.84^\circ$

$$Q_C = \Delta Q = P(\text{tg}\theta_1 - \text{tg}\theta_2) \quad Q_C = UI_C$$

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U}(\text{tg}\theta_1 - \text{tg}\theta_2) \quad I_C = \omega CU$$

$$\begin{aligned} \longrightarrow C &= \frac{P}{\omega U^2}(\text{tg}\theta_1 - \text{tg}\theta_2) \\ &= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{314 \times 380^2}(\text{tg}53.13^\circ - \text{tg}25.84^\circ) \\ &= 375 \mu\text{F} \end{aligned}$$



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

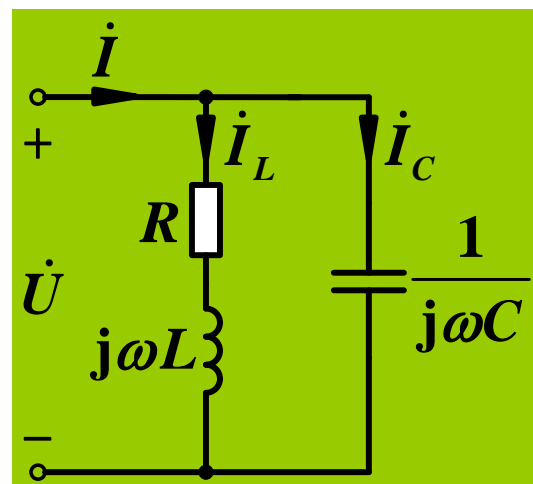
四、视在功率 (Apparent Power) S

【例】已知 $f=50\text{Hz}$, $U=380\text{V}$, $P=20\text{kW}$, $\cos\theta_1=0.6$ (滞后)。

问：若使功率因数提高到0.9，需并联多大的电容 C ？

解：

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\text{tg}\theta_1 - \text{tg}\theta_2) \\ &= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{314 \times 380^2} (\text{tg}53.13^\circ - \text{tg}25.84^\circ) \\ &= 375 \mu\text{F} \end{aligned}$$



并联电容前：

$$I = I_L = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_1} = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{380 \times 0.6} = 87.72 \text{ A}$$

并联电容后：

$$I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_2} = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{380 \times 0.9} = 58.48 \text{ A}$$

端口
电流
减小

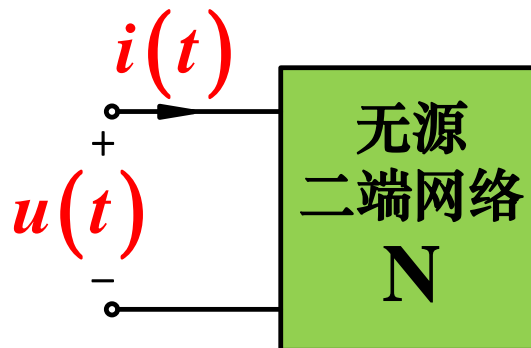


§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

五、复功率 (Complex Power) \tilde{S}

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

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



复功率: $\tilde{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^*$

单位: VA (伏安)

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{S} &= \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = UI \angle(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) \\ &= UI \angle \theta \\ &= S \angle \theta \\ &= UI \cos \theta + j UI \sin \theta \\ &= P + jQ\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{U} = U \angle \varphi_u, \dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i$$

$$P = UI \cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i)$$

$$= UI \operatorname{Re}[e^{j(\varphi_u - \varphi_i)}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}[\underbrace{U e^{j\varphi_u}}_{\dot{U}} \underbrace{I e^{-j\varphi_i}}_{\dot{I}^*}]$$

\dot{U} \dot{I}^*

复功率守恒:

$$\sum_{k=1}^b \tilde{S}_k = \sum_{k=1}^b \dot{U}_k \dot{I}_k^* = 0$$



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

五、复功率 (Complex Power) \tilde{S}

复功率: $\tilde{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^*$

$$\tilde{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = Z \dot{I} \cdot \dot{I}^* = Z I^2 = (R + jX) I^2$$

$$\tilde{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = \dot{U} (Y \dot{U})^* = Y^* U^2 = (G - jB) U^2$$

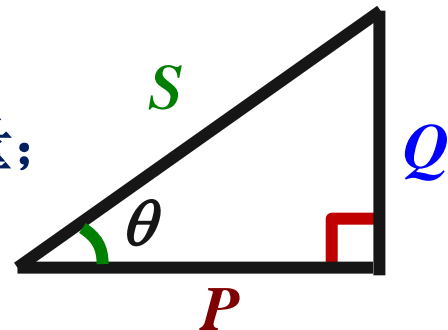


结论:

(1) \tilde{S} 是复数, 但不是相量, 不对应任何正弦量;

(2) \tilde{S} 把 P 、 Q 、 S 联系在一起 (功率三角形);

(3) \tilde{S} 满足守恒定理。



功率三角形

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^b P_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^b Q_k = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\sum_{k=1}^b (P_k + jQ_k) = \sum_{k=1}^b \tilde{S}_k = 0$$



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

五、复功率 (Complex Power) \tilde{S}

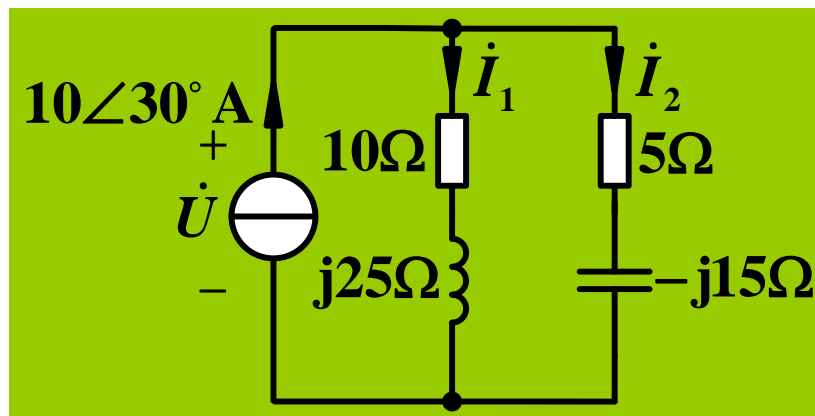
【例】求如图所示电路中各支路的复功率。

解：

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_1 &= 10\angle 30^\circ \times \frac{5 - j15}{10 + j25 + 5 - j15} \\ &= 8.77\angle(-75.3^\circ) \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 10\angle 30^\circ \text{ A} - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94\angle 64.5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U} = 10\angle 30^\circ \times [(10 + j25) / (5 - j15)] = 236\angle(-7.1^\circ) \text{ V}$$



$$\tilde{S} = \tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2$$



复功率守恒

电流源 (发出) : $\tilde{S} = 236\angle(-7.1^\circ) \times 10\angle(-30^\circ) = 1882 - j1424 \text{ VA}$

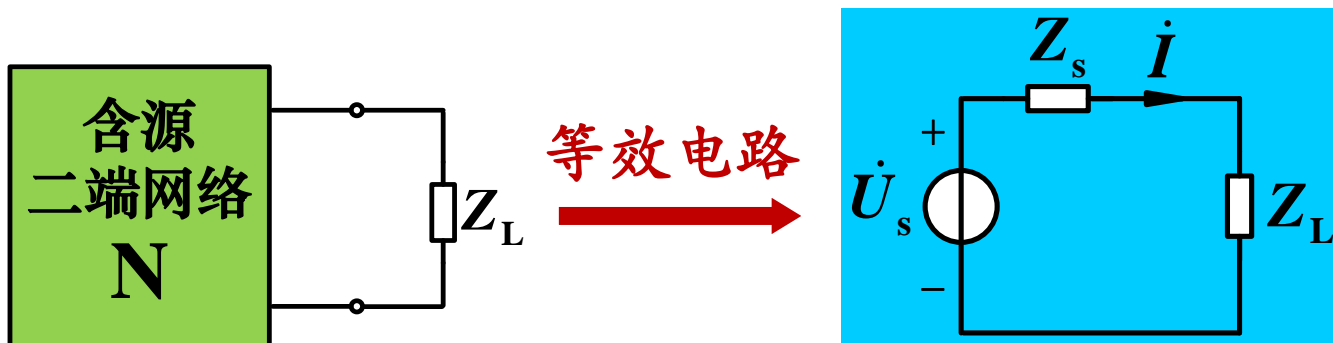
支路1 (吸收) : $\tilde{S}_1 = 236\angle(-7.1^\circ) \times 8.77\angle(75.3^\circ) = 769 + j1923 \text{ VA}$

支路2 (吸收) : $\tilde{S}_2 = 236\angle(-7.1^\circ) \times 14.94\angle(-64.5^\circ) = 1116 - j3348 \text{ VA}$



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

六、最大功率传递定理 (Maximum Power Transfer)



$$Z_s = R_s + jX_s \quad Z_L = R_L + jX_L$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_s + Z_L} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{\sqrt{(R_s + R_L)^2 + (X_s + X_L)^2}}$$

负载吸收的有功功率:

$$P = R_L I^2 = \frac{R_L U_s^2}{(R_s + R_L)^2 + (X_s + X_L)^2}$$

P 取最大值的条件?



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

六、最大功率传递定理 (Maximum Power Transfer)

负载吸收的有功功率:

$$P = \frac{R_L U_s^2}{(R_s + R_L)^2 + (X_s + X_L)^2}$$

讨论 $Z_L = R_L + jX_L$ 的实部和虚部可任意改变的情况

(a) 先设 R_L 不变, X_L 改变

当 $X_s + X_L = 0$, 即 $X_L = -X_s$ 时, P 获得最大值 $P = \frac{R_L U_s^2}{(R_s + R_L)^2}$

(b) 再讨论 R_L 改变

当 $R_L = R_s$ 时, P 获得最大值

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_s}$$

综上所述, 负载上获得最大功率的条件:

$$\begin{cases} R_L = R_s \\ X_L = -X_s \end{cases}$$



$$Z_L = Z_s^*$$

共轭匹配



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

六、最大功率传递定理 (Maximum Power Transfer)

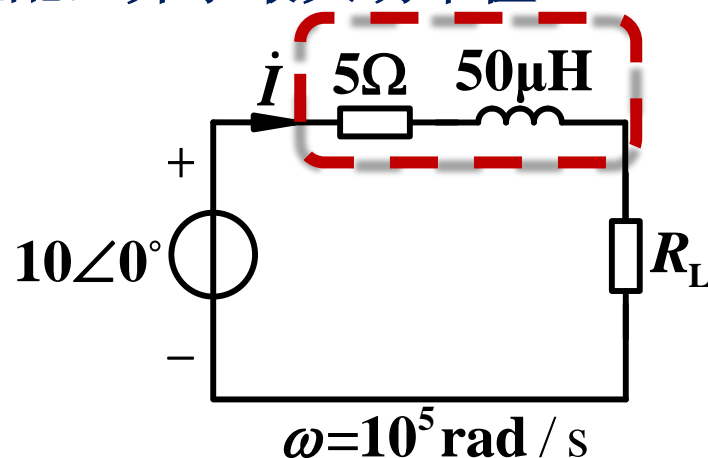
【例】电路如图所示，求(1) $R_L=5\Omega$ 消耗的功率；(2) 在 R_L 两端并联一个电容，问 R_L 和 C 为多大时能实现共轭匹配，并求最大功率值。

解：

$$Z_s = 5 + j10^5 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} = 5 + j5 \ \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_s + R_L} \\ &= \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{5 + j5 + 5} = 0.89\angle(-26.6^\circ) \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_L = I^2 R_L = 0.89^2 \times 5 = 4 \text{ W}$$



§ 9.2 正弦稳态电路的功率

六、最大功率传递定理 (Maximum Power Transfer)

【例】电路如图所示，求(1) $R_L=5\Omega$ 消耗的功率；(2) 在 R_L 两端并联一个电容，问 R_L 和 C 为多大时能实现共轭匹配，并求最大功率值。

解：

$$Z_s = 5 + j10^5 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} = 5 + j5 \ \Omega$$

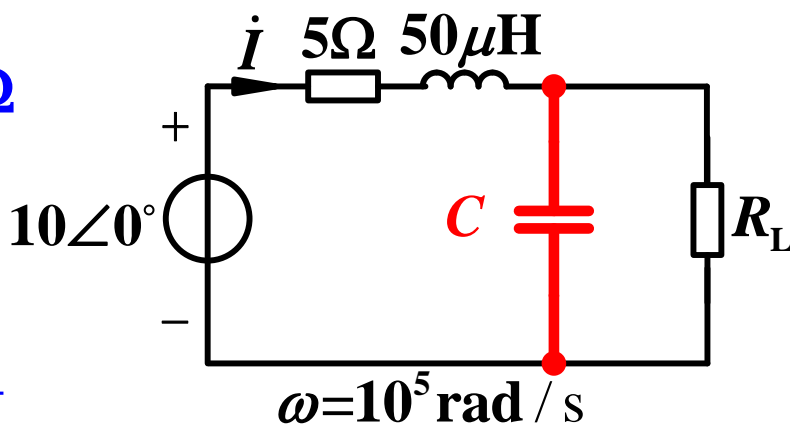
$$\begin{aligned} (2) Z_L &= \frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot R_L \bigg/ \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C} + R_L \right) \\ &= \frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega C R_L)^2} - j \frac{\omega C R_L^2}{1 + (\omega C R_L)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega C R_L)^2} = 5 \\ \frac{\omega C R_L^2}{1 + (\omega C R_L)^2} = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_L = 10 \ \Omega \\ C = 1 \ \mu\text{F} \end{cases}$$

获得最大功率的条件

$$\text{最大功率: } P_{\max} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_s} = \frac{10^2}{4 \times 5} = 5 \text{ W}$$



电路理论

Principles of Electric Circuits

第九章 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

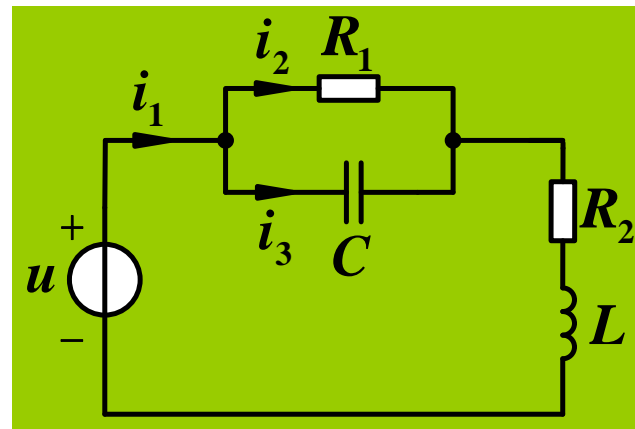
§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】已知 $R_1 = 1000\ \Omega$, $R_2 = 10\ \Omega$, $L = 500\ \text{mH}$, $C = 10\ \mu\text{F}$
 $U = 100\ \text{V}$, $\omega = 314\text{rad/s}$, 求各支路电流。

解： 画出电路的相量模型



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】已知 $R_1 = 1000 \Omega$, $R_2 = 10 \Omega$, $L = 500 \text{ mH}$, $C = 10 \mu\text{F}$
 $U = 100 \text{ V}$, $\omega = 314 \text{ rad/s}$, 求各支路电流。 Z_1

解：画出电路的相量模型

$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = (92.20 - j289.3) \Omega$$

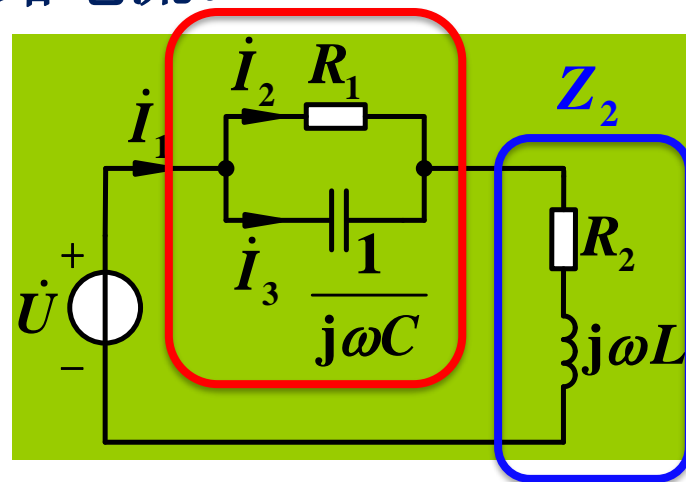
$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = (10 + j157) \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (102.2 - j132.3) \Omega$$

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

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = 0.598\angle 52.3^\circ \text{ A} \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = 0.182\angle -20^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = 0.570\angle 70^\circ \text{ A}$$



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】已知 $R_1 = 1000 \Omega$, $R_2 = 10 \Omega$, $L = 500 \text{ mH}$, $C = 10 \mu\text{F}$
 $U = 100 \text{ V}$, $\omega = 314 \text{ rad/s}$, 求各支路电流。

解：画出电路的相量模型

$$\dot{I}_1 = 0.598 \angle 52.3^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 0.182 \angle -20^\circ \text{ A}$$

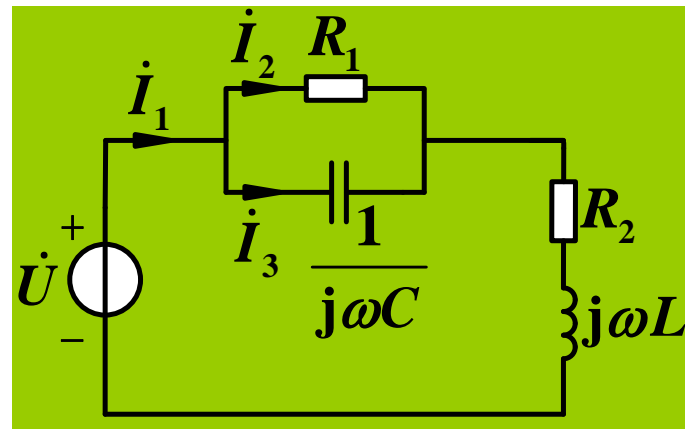
$$\dot{I}_3 = 0.570 \angle 70^\circ \text{ A}$$

各支路电流的时域表达式：

$$i_1 = 0.598\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 52.3^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i_2 = 0.182\sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 20^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i_3 = 0.57\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 70^\circ) \text{ A}$$



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】列写如图所示电路的节点电压方程。

$$i_s(t) = 3\sqrt{2} \sin(100t - 60^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$u_{s1}(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_{s2}(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$$

解：

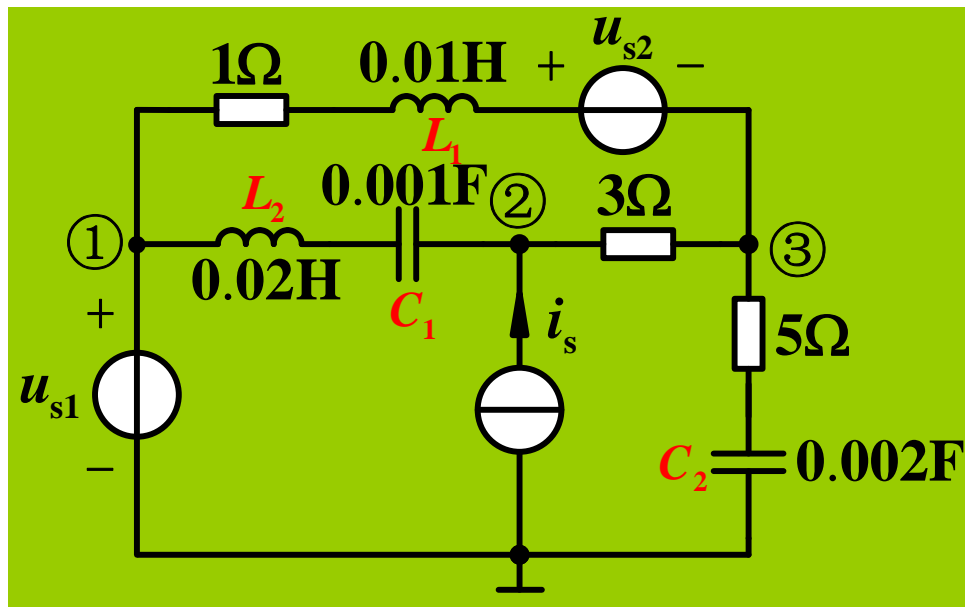
(1) 画相量模型

$$\omega L_1 = 100 \times 0.01 = 1 \Omega$$

$$\omega L_2 = 100 \times 0.02 = 3 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = \frac{1}{100 \times 0.001} = 10 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_2} = \frac{1}{100 \times 0.002} = 5 \Omega$$



$$\dot{U}_{s1} = 5 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s2} = 10 \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_s = 3 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$$



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】列写如图所示电路的节点电压方程。

$$i_s(t) = 3\sqrt{2} \sin(100t - 60^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$u_{s1}(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_{s2}(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$$

解：

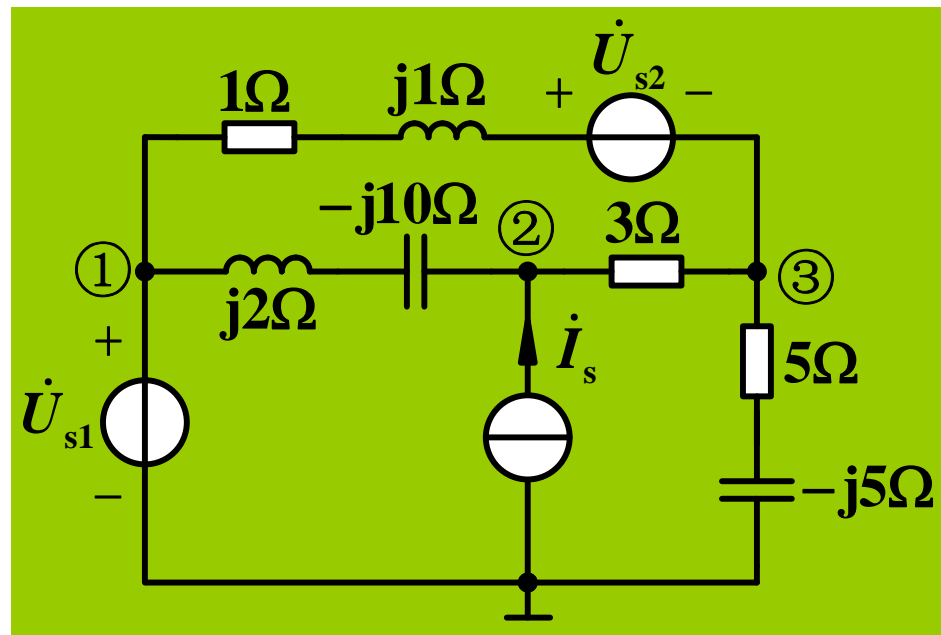
(1) 画相量模型

$$\omega L_1 = 100 \times 0.01 = 1 \Omega$$

$$\omega L_2 = 100 \times 0.02 = 3 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = \frac{1}{100 \times 0.001} = 10 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_2} = \frac{1}{100 \times 0.002} = 5 \Omega$$



$$\dot{U}_{s1} = 5 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s2} = 10 \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_s = 3 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$$



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】列写如图所示电路的节点电压方程。

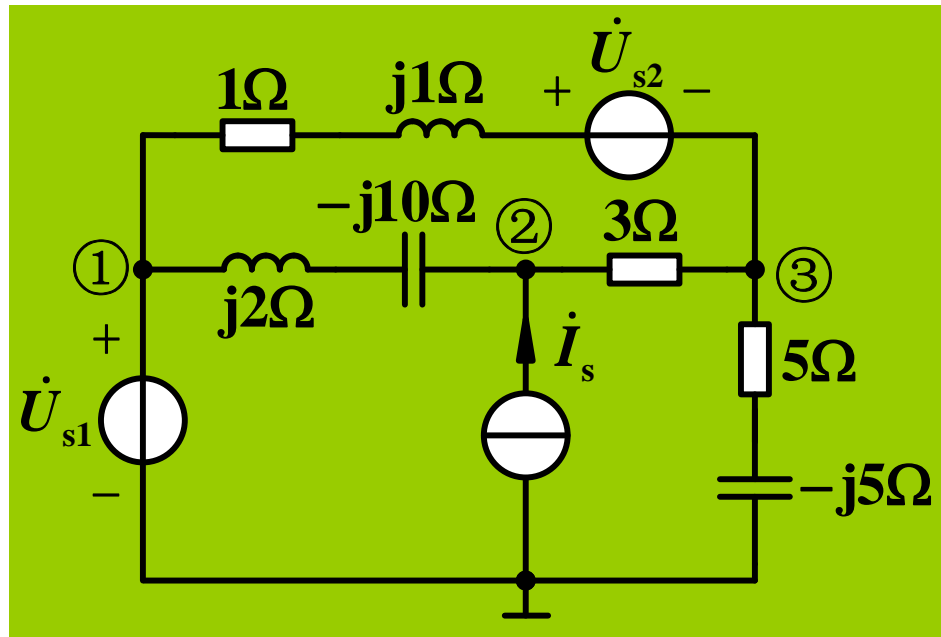
解： $\dot{U}_{s1} = 5\angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\dot{U}_{s2} = 10\angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_s = 3\angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$$

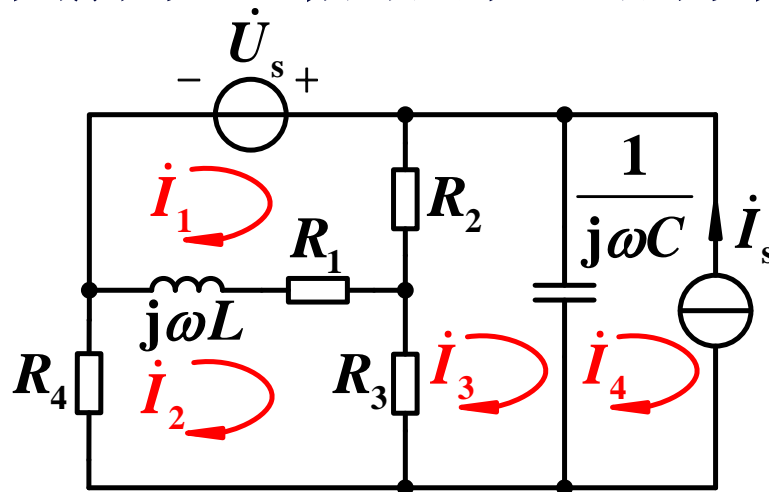
(2) 列节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{s1} = 5\angle 30^\circ \\ -\left(\frac{1}{j2 - j10}\right)\dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{j2 - j10} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{3}\dot{U}_{n3} = 3\angle 30^\circ \\ -\left(\frac{1}{1+j}\right)\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{3}\dot{U}_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{5-j5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1+j}\right)\dot{U}_{n3} = -\frac{10\angle 60^\circ}{1+j} = -5\sqrt{2}\angle 15^\circ \end{cases}$$



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】列写如图所示电路的网孔电流方程。



解：

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + R_2 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_1 - (R_1 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_2 - R_2\dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_s \\ -(R_1 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_1 + (R_1 + R_3 + R_4 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_2 - R_3\dot{I}_3 = 0 \\ -R_2\dot{I}_1 - R_3\dot{I}_2 + (R_2 + R_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_3 - \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_4 = 0 \\ \dot{I}_4 = -\dot{I}_s \end{cases}$$



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】已知 $\dot{I}_s = 4\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$, $Z_1 = Z_2 = -j30 \Omega$
 $Z_3 = 30 \Omega$, $Z = 45 \Omega$, 求 \dot{I} 。

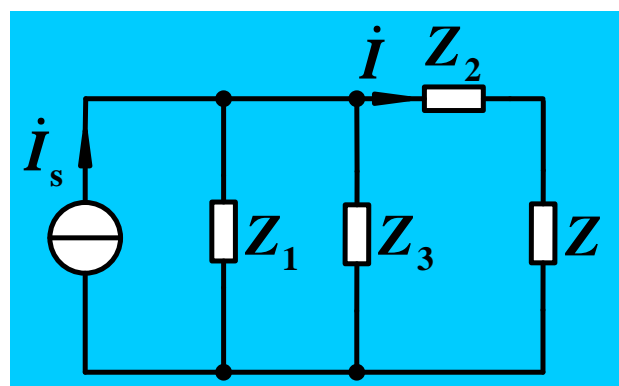
解：方法1：电源等效

$$Z_1 // Z_3 = \frac{30(-j30)}{30 - j30} = 15 - j15 \Omega$$

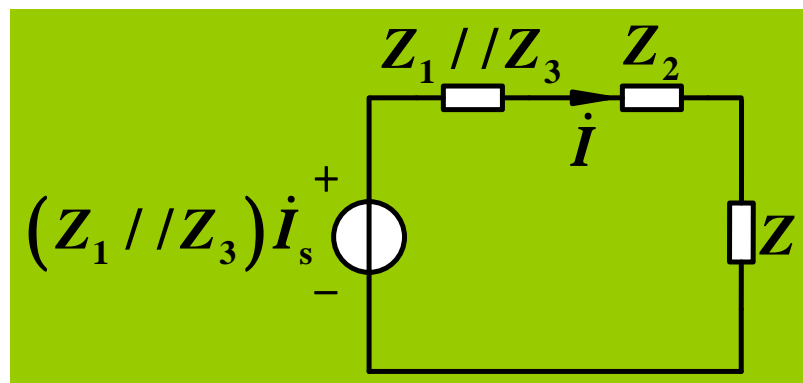
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{I}_s (Z_1 // Z_3)}{Z_1 // Z_3 + Z_2 + Z}$$
$$= \frac{j4(15 - j15)}{15 - j15 - j30 + 45}$$

$$= \frac{5.657\angle 45^\circ}{5\angle -36.9^\circ}$$

$$= 1.13\angle 81.9^\circ \text{ A}$$



等效



§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的相量分析

【例】已知 $\dot{I}_s = 4\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$, $Z_1 = Z_2 = -j30 \Omega$
 $Z_3 = 30 \Omega$, $Z = 45 \Omega$, 求 \dot{I} 。

解：方法2：戴维南等效变换

(1) 求开路电压

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{I}_s (Z_1 // Z_3) = 84.86\angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$$

(2) 求等效阻抗

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{eq} &= Z_1 // Z_3 + Z_2 \\ &= 15 - j45 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{eq} + Z} = \frac{84.86\angle 45^\circ}{15 - j45 + 45} \\ &= 1.13\angle 81.9^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

