# 第九章 正弦稳态电路的分析

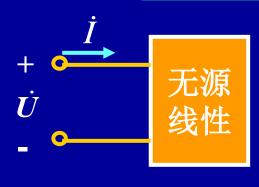
# 重点

- 1. 阻抗和导纳;
- 2. 正弦稳态电路的分析;
- 3. 正弦稳态电路的功率分析。

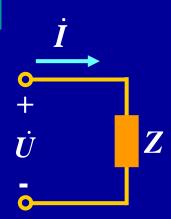
# 9.1 阻抗和导纳

1. 阻抗

正弦稳态情况下







单位:

定义阻抗 
$$Z = \frac{U}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U \angle \phi_u}{I \angle \phi_i} = |Z| \angle \phi_Z$$

相量形式的欧姆定律

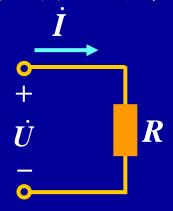
$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I}$$

阻抗模

阻抗角

$$\varphi_Z = \phi_u - \phi_i$$

# 当无源网络内为单个元件时有



$$\dot{U}$$
 $\dot{C}$ 

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R$$

$$Z = \frac{U}{\dot{I}} = -j\frac{1}{\omega C} = jX_{C}$$

$$\dot{\dot{U}}$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = j\omega L = jX_L$$

Z可以是实数,也可以是复数

#### 2. RLC串联电路

**HKVL** 
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}$$
$$= [R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})]\dot{I} = [R + j(X_L + X_C)]\dot{I} = (R + jX)\dot{I}$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi_Z$$

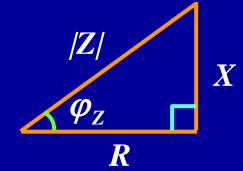
# Z— 复阻抗; R—电阻(阻抗的实部); X—电抗(阻抗的虚部); |Z|—复阻抗的模; $\varphi_Z$ —阻抗角。

转换关系 
$$\begin{cases} |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \\ \phi_Z = \arctan \frac{X}{R} \end{cases} \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = |Z| \cos \varphi_Z \\ X = |Z| \sin \varphi_Z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R = |Z| \cos \varphi_Z \\ X = |Z| \sin \varphi_Z \end{cases}$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I}$$
,  $\varphi_Z = \phi_u - \phi_i$ 

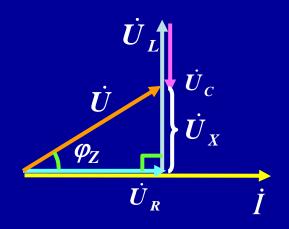
#### 阻抗三角形



#### 分析 R、L、C 串联电路得出:

- (1)  $Z=R+j(\omega L-1/\omega C)=|Z|/(\omega p_z)$ 为复数,故称复阻抗
- (2)  $\omega L > 1/\omega C$  , X > 0 ,  $\varphi_Z > 0$  , 电路为感性,电压超前电流

相量图: 选电流为参考向量,设  $\phi_i = 0$ 



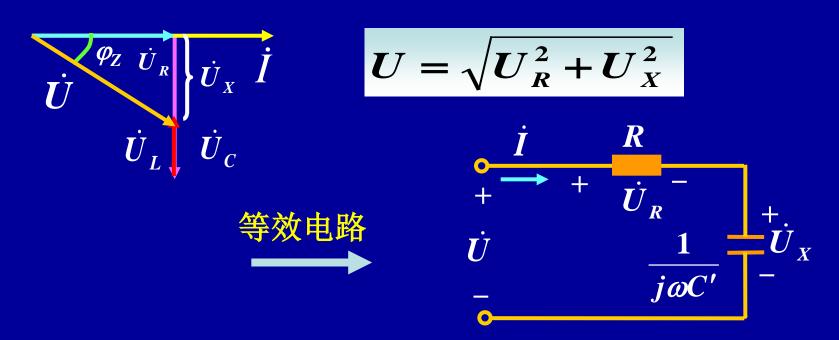
三角形 $U_R$ 、 $U_X$ 、U 称为电压三角形,它和阻抗三角形相似。即

$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$

等效电路



(3)  $\omega L < 1/\omega C$ , X < 0,  $\varphi_Z < 0$ , 电路为容性, 电压滞后电流



(4)  $\omega L=1/\omega C$ ,X=0, $\varphi_Z=0$ ,电路为电阻性,电压与电流同相



例

$$i$$
  $R$   $L$  已知:
$$+ + u_R - + u_L - \\ u$$
 
$$C - u_C$$

 $R=15\Omega, L=0.3\text{mH}, C=0.2\mu\text{F},$ 

$$u = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 60^{\circ})$$

$$f = 3 \times 10^4 \, HZ$$

$$求 i, u_R, u_L, u_C$$

解 其相量模型为:

$$\dot{U} = 5 \angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$j\omega L = j2\pi \times 3 \times 10^4 \times 0.3 \times 10^{-3} = j56.5\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C} = -j\frac{1}{2\pi \times 3 \times 10^{4} \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j26.5\Omega$$

$$Z = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 15 + j56.5 - j26.5 = 33.54 \angle 63.4^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 60^{\circ}}{33.54\angle 63.4^{\circ}} = 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_R = R \dot{I} = 15 \times 0.149 \angle -3.4^{\circ} = 2.235 \angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = 56.5\angle 90^{\circ} \times 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} = 8.42\angle 86.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I} = 26.5\angle -90^{\circ} \times 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} = 3.95\angle -93.4^{\circ}V$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u} & i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ}) \text{ A} \\ & u_{R} = 2.235\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ}) \text{ V} \\ & u_{L} = 8.42\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 86.6^{\circ}) \text{ V} \\ & u_{C} = 3.95\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 93.4^{\circ}) \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

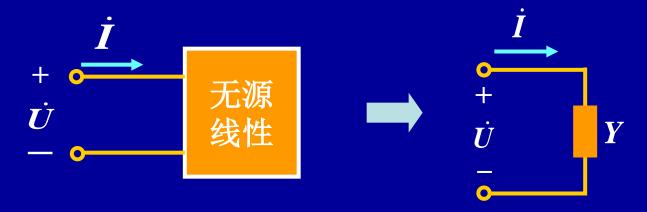
 $\dot{U}_{c}$   $\dot{U}_{L}$   $\dot{U}_{L}$   $\dot{U}_{R}$   $\dot{U}_{R}$   $\dot{U}_{R}$   $\dot{U}_{R}$ 

注

 $U_L$ =8.42 > U=5,分电压大于总电压。

# 3. 导纳

#### 正弦稳态情况下



定义导纳 
$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$$

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

$$\varphi_{y} = \phi_{i} - \phi_{u}$$

导纳模

单位: S

导纳角

#### 对同一个二端网络:

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y}, Y = \frac{1}{Z}$$

#### 当无源网络内为单个元件时有:

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{R} = G$$

$$\dot{U}$$

$$\dot$$

Y可以是实数,也可以是复数

#### 4. RLC并联电路

**BKCL:** 
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = G\dot{U} - j\frac{1}{\omega L}\dot{U} + j\omega C\dot{U}$$

$$= [G + j(B_L + B_C)]\dot{U} = (G + jB)\dot{U}$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + j\omega C - j\frac{1}{\omega L} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$$

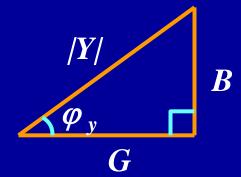
# Y — 复导纳; G — 电导分量; B — 电纳分量; |Y| —导纳模; $\varphi_v$ — 导纳角。

$$|Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2}$$

$$\varphi_y = \arctan \frac{B}{G}$$

$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U}$$
,  $\varphi_y = \phi_i - \phi_u$ 

导纳三角形



#### 分析 R、L、C 并联电路得出:

- (1)  $Y = G + j (\omega C 1/\omega L) = |Y| \angle \varphi_v$  为复数,故称复导纳;
- (2)  $\omega C > 1/\omega L$ , B > 0,  $\varphi_v > 0$ , 电路为容性, 电流超前电压

相量图: 选电压为参考向量  $\psi_u = 0$ 



电流三角形  $I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$ 

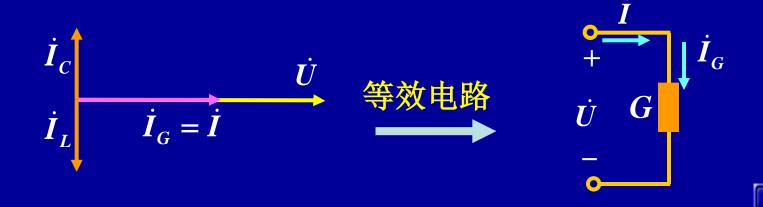
RLC并联电路同样会出现分电流大于总电流的现象

(3)  $\omega C < 1/\omega L$ , B < 0,  $\varphi_v < 0$ , 电路为感性,电流滞后电压;

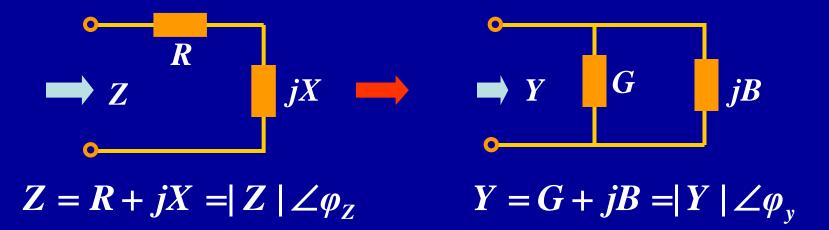


$$I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$$

(4)  $\omega C = 1/\omega L$ ,B=0, $\varphi_v=0$ ,电路为阻性,电流与电压同相



#### 5. 复阻抗和复导纳的等效互换



$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2} = G + jB$$

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}, \quad B = -\frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

注

一般情况  $G\neq 1/R$   $B\neq 1/X$ 。若Z为感性,X>0,则B<0,即仍为感性。

#### RL串联电路如图,求在 $\omega=10^6$ rad/s时的等效并联电路。

解

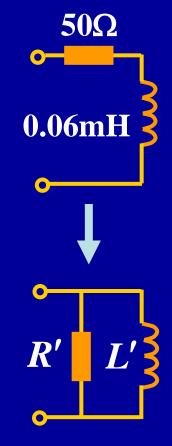
#### RL串联电路的阻抗为:

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^6 \times 0.06 \times 10^{-3} = 60\Omega$$

$$Z = R + jX_L = 50 + j60 = 78.1 \angle 50.2^{\circ}\Omega$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{78.1 \angle 50.2^{\circ}} = 0.0128 \angle -50.2^{\circ}\Omega$$
$$= 0.0082 - j0.0098$$

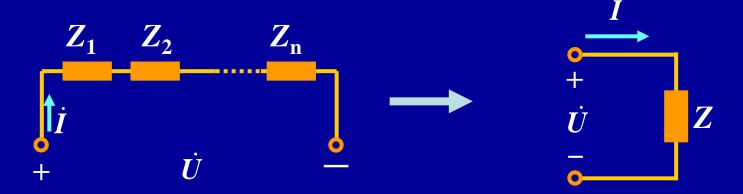
$$R' = \frac{1}{G'} = \frac{1}{0.0082} = 122\Omega$$
  $L' = \frac{1}{0.0098\omega} = 0.102mH$ 



$$L' = \frac{1}{0.0098\omega} = 0.102mH$$

# 9.2 阻抗(导纳)的串联和并联

#### 1. 阻抗的串联



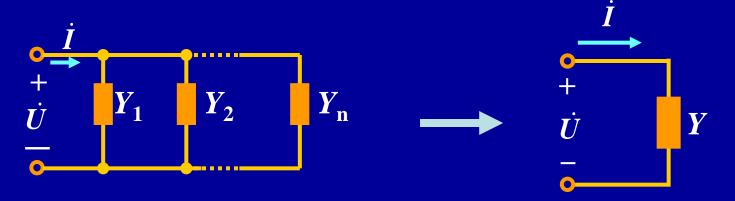
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 + \dots + \dot{U}_n = \dot{I}(Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n) = \dot{I}Z$$

$$Z = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (R_k + jX_k)$$
 分压公式 
$$\dot{U}_i = \frac{Z_i}{Z} \dot{U}$$



$$\dot{U}_i = \frac{Z_i}{Z} \dot{U}$$

#### 2. 导纳的并联



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dots + \dot{I}_n = \dot{U}(Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n) = \dot{U}Y$$

$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (G_k + jB_k)$$
分流公式
$$\dot{I}_i = \frac{Y_i}{Y} \dot{I}$$

两个阻抗  $Z_1$ 、  $Z_2$  的并联等效阻抗为:  $Z = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$ 

例 求图示电路的等效阻抗,  $\omega=10^5$  rad/s 。

# 解 感抗和容抗为:

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 100\Omega$$

$$R_1$$

$$30\Omega$$

$$1 \text{mH}$$

$$R_2$$

$$0.1 \mu \text{F}$$

$$X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C} = -\frac{1}{10^5 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}} = -100\Omega$$

$$Z = R_1 + \frac{jX_L(R_2 + jX_C)}{jX_L + R_2 + jX_C} = 30 + \frac{j100 \times (100 - j100)}{100}$$

$$=(130+j100)\Omega$$

# 例

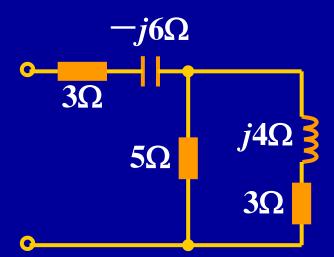
#### 图示电路对外呈现感性还是容性?

解

#### 等效阻抗为:

$$Z = 3 - j6 + \frac{5(3 + j4)}{5 + (3 + j4)}$$
$$= 5.5 - j4.75\Omega$$

X<0, 电路呈现容性



# 9.4 正弦稳态电路的分析

#### 电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较

#### 电阻电路:

KCL: 
$$\sum i = 0$$

$$\mathbf{KVL}: \quad \sum u = \mathbf{0}$$

元件约束关系: u = Ri

或 
$$i = Gu$$

#### 正弦电路相量分析:

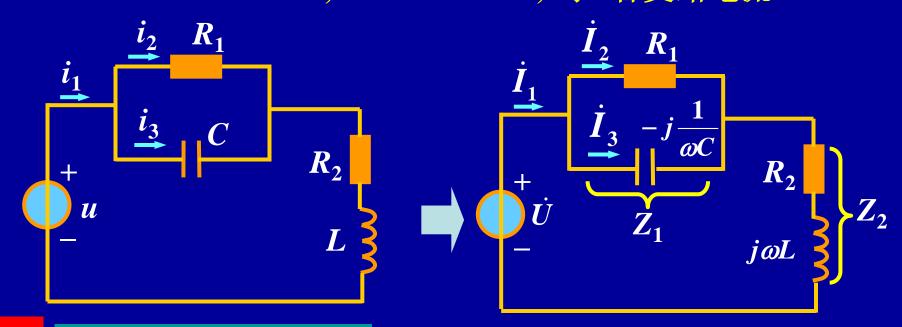
KCL: 
$$\sum \dot{I} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{KVL}: \quad \sum \dot{U} = \mathbf{0}$$

元件约束关系:  $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$ 

或 
$$\dot{I} = Y \dot{U}$$

可见,二者依据的电路定律是相似的。只要作出正弦 稳态电路的相量模型,便可将电阻电路的分析方法推广应 用于正弦稳态电路的相量分析中。 例1 已知:  $R_1 = 1000\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ , L = 500mH,  $C = 10\mu F$ , U = 100V, ω = 314rad/s, 求:各支路电流。



解。画出电路的相量模型

$$Z_{1} = \frac{R_{1}(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_{1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1000 \times (-j318.47)}{1000 - j318.47} = \frac{318.47 \times 10^{3} \angle -90^{\circ}}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}}$$

$$=303.45\angle -72.3^{\circ} = 92.11 - j289.13 \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \Omega$$
  
 $Z = Z_1 + Z_2$ 

$$= 92.11 - j289.13 + 10 + j157$$

$$=102.11-j132.13$$

$$=166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ} \Omega$$

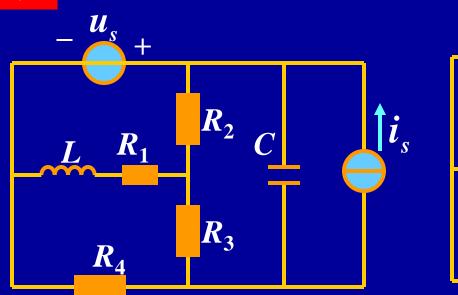
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{166.99\angle -52.3^{\circ}} = 0.6\angle 52.3^{\circ} A$$

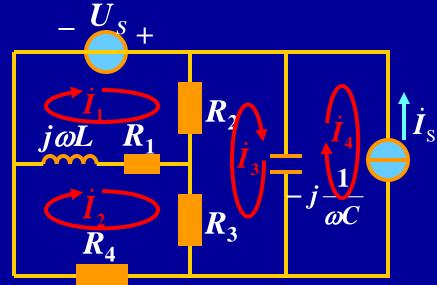
$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_{1} - j \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{-j318.47}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} = 0.181 \angle -20^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{3} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} - j \frac{1}{R_{1}}} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{1000}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} = 0.57 \angle 70^{\circ} A$$

#### 例2

#### 列写电路的回路电流方程和节点电压方程





### 解

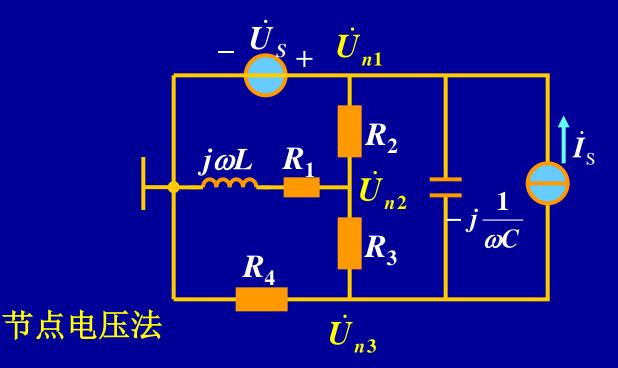
#### 回路法

$$(R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

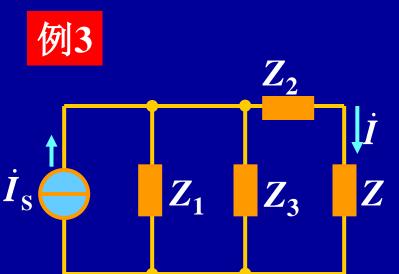
$$(R_{1} + R_{3} + R_{4} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = 0$$

$$(R_{2} + R_{3} - j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}_{3} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{2} + j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_{4} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{4} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ (\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ (\frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n3} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n2} - j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1} = -\dot{I}_{S} \end{cases}$$



$$Z_2$$

$$Z_1//Z_3$$

$$Z_1//Z_3$$

$$Z_1//Z_3$$

$$Z_1//Z_3$$

已知: 
$$\dot{I}_{\rm S}=4\angle 90^{\circ}{\rm A}$$
 ,  $Z_1=Z_2=-j30~\Omega$  
$$Z_3=30~\Omega~,~Z=45~\Omega$$

求: İ

解 方法一: 电源变换

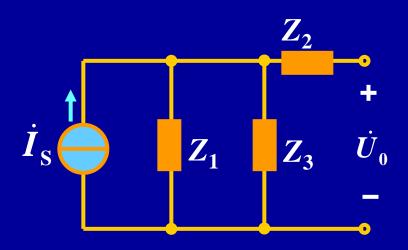
$$Z_1 // Z_3 = \frac{30(-j30)}{30-j30} = 15-j15\Omega$$

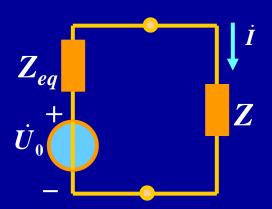
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{I}_S(Z_1 /\!\!/ Z_3)}{Z_1 /\!\!/ Z_3 + Z_2 + Z}$$

$$=\frac{j4(15-j15)}{15-j15-j30+45}$$

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

#### 方法二: 戴维宁等效变换





#### 求开路电压:

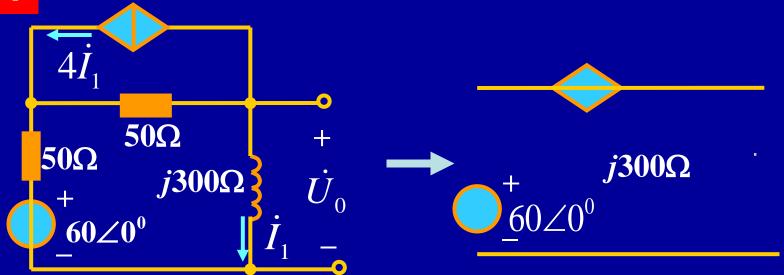
$$\dot{U}_0 = \dot{I}_S(Z_1 /\!/ Z_3)$$
  
= 84.86\(\angle 45^\circ \text{V}\)

#### 求等效阻抗:

$$Z_{eq} = Z_1 // Z_3 + Z_2$$
  
=  $15 - j45$ 

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{Z_{eq} + Z} = \frac{84.86 \angle 45^{\circ}}{15 - j45 + 45}$$
$$= 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} A$$

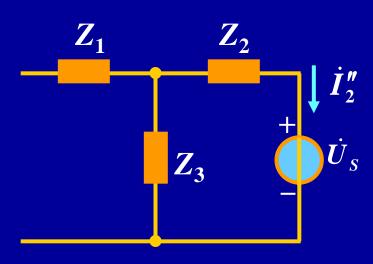
例4 求图示电路的戴维宁等效电路。



$$100\dot{I}_1 + 200\dot{I}_1 + j300\dot{I}_1 = 60\angle 0^{\circ}$$

例5

# 用叠加定理计算电流 $\dot{I}_2$ 。已知: $\dot{U}_S = 100 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$



解 (1)  $\dot{I}_S$ 单独作用 ( $\dot{U}_S$ 短路)

$$\dot{I}'_{2} = \dot{I}_{S} \frac{Z_{3}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}} = \frac{-100\angle 4}{50\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 4\angle 0^{\circ} \times \frac{50\angle 30^{\circ}}{50\angle -30^{\circ} + 50\angle 30^{\circ}} \qquad \dot{I}_{2} = \dot{I}'_{2} + \dot{I}''_{2}$$

$$= \frac{200\angle 30^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 2.31\angle 30^{\circ} A \qquad = 2.31\angle 3$$

已知: 
$$\dot{U}_S = 100 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_S = 4\angle 0^{\circ} A,$$
 $Z_1 = Z_3 = 50\angle 30^{\circ} \Omega,$ 
 $Z_2 = 50\angle -30^{\circ} \Omega.$ 

(2)  $\dot{U}_s$ 单独作用 ( $\dot{I}_s$ 开路)

$$\dot{I}_{2}'' = -\frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}}$$

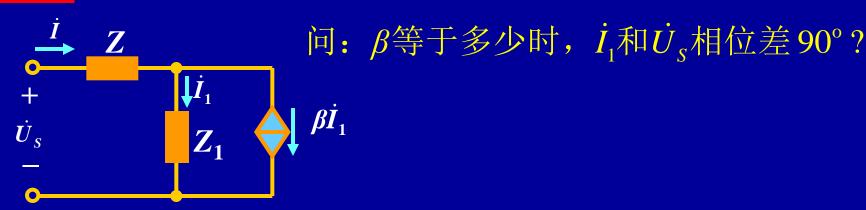
$$= \frac{-100 \angle 45^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155 \angle -135^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{I}_{2}' + \dot{I}_{2}''$$

$$= 2.31 \angle 30^{\circ} + 1.155 \angle -135^{\circ}$$
  
 $= 1.23 \angle -15.9^{\circ} A$   
上页下页

例6

已知: Z=10+j50,  $Z_1=400+j1000$ 。



解

$$\dot{U}_{S} = Z\dot{I} + Z_{1}\dot{I}_{1} = Z(1+\beta)\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{1}\dot{I}_{1}$$

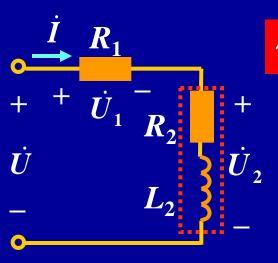
$$\frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = (1+\beta)(10+j50) + (400+j1000)$$

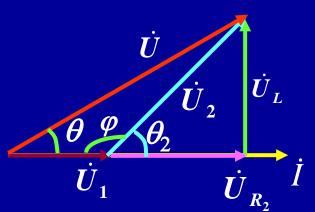
$$= 410 + 10\beta + j(50 + 50\beta + 1000)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $410+10\beta=0$  ,  $\beta=-41$ 

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{\dot{I}_{\rm I}} = -j1000$$
 故电流超前电压 90°

上页 下





# 例7 已知: U=115V, $U_1=55.4V$ , $U_2=80V$ , $R_1=32\Omega$ , f=50Hz 求: 线圈的电阻 $R_2$ 和电感 $L_2$ 。

# 解一借助相量图分析

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L$$

$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 + 2U_1U_2\cos\varphi$$

$$\cos\varphi = -0.4237 \quad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = 180^\circ - \varphi = 64.9^\circ$$

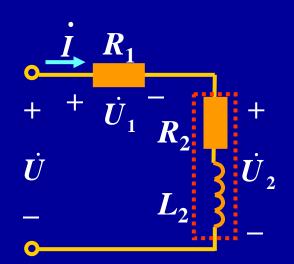
$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73 A$$

$$|Z_2| = U_2/I = 80/1.73 = 46.2\Omega$$
  $X_2 = |Z_2| \sin\theta_2 = 41.8\Omega$ 

$$R_2 = |Z_2| \cos \theta_2 = 19.6\Omega$$
  $L_2 = X_2/(2\pi f) = 0.133H$ 



设:
$$\dot{U} = 115 \angle \theta$$
,  $\dot{U}_1 = 55.4 \angle 0^\circ$ ,  $\dot{U}_2 = 80 \angle \varphi$   $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$   $= 55.4 \angle 0^0 + 80 \angle \varphi = 115 \angle \theta$   $\begin{cases} 55.4 + 80\cos\varphi = 115\cos\theta \\ 80\sin\varphi = 115\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 



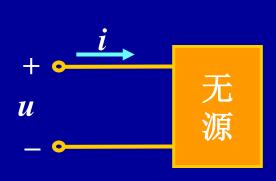
$$U$$
=115V,  
 $U_1$ =55.4V,  
 $U_2$ =80V

$$\cos \phi = 0.424$$
$$\phi = 64.9^{\circ}$$

其余步骤同解法一。

# 9.5 正弦稳态电路的功率

#### 无源一端口网络吸收的功率(u,i 关联)



$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t$$
 $i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \varphi)$ 
 $\varphi$ 为 $u$ 和 $i$ 的相位差 $\varphi = \phi_u - \phi_i$ 

# 1. 瞬时功率 (instantaneous power)

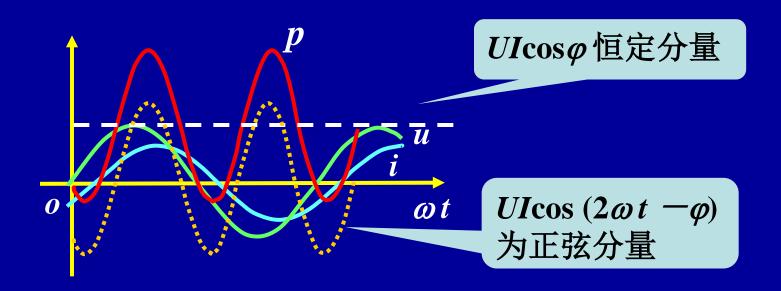
$$p(t) = ui = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$= UI[\cos\varphi + \cos(2\omega t - \varphi)]$$

$$= UI\cos\varphi(1 + \cos 2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$$

第二种分解方法

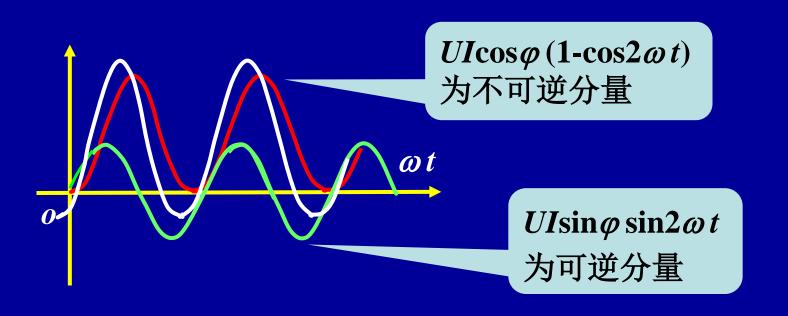
# 第一种分解方法: $p(t) = UI[\cos \varphi + \cos(2\omega t - \varphi)]$



- p 有时为正, 有时为负;
- p>0, 电路吸收功率;
- p<0,电路发出功率。

#### 第二种分解方法:

 $p(t) = UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos 2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$ 



# 2.平均功率P (average power)

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

 $=UI\cos\varphi$ 

 $P = UI \cos \varphi$ 

P的单位:W(瓦)

$$\varphi = \phi_u - \phi_i$$

功率因数角。对无源网络,为其等效阻抗的阻抗角。

 $\cos \varphi$  功率因数。

$$\cos \varphi = 1$$
 纯电阻

$$\cos \varphi = 0$$
 纯电抗

一般地 ,有  $0 \le |\cos \varphi| \le 1$ 

X>0,  $\varphi>0$ , 感性, X<0,  $\varphi<0$ , 容性

 $\overline{\cos \varphi} = 0.5$  (感性),则 $\varphi = 60^{\circ}$  (电压领先电流 $60^{\circ}$ )。

平均功率实际上是网络内电阻消耗的功率,亦称为有功功率。表示电路实际消耗的功率,它不仅与电压电流有效值乘积有关,而且与  $\cos \varphi$  有关,这是交流和直流的主要区别,主要由于电压、电流存在相位差。

# 3. 无功功率 Q (reactive power)

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi$$
 单位: var (乏)。

- Q > 0,表示网络吸收无功功率;
- Q < 0,表示网络发出无功功率。
- Q 的大小反映网络与外电路交换功率的大小。是由储能元件L、C的性质决定的。

## 4. 视在功率S

$$S = UI$$
 单位:  $V \cdot A$  (伏安)

反映电气设备的容量。

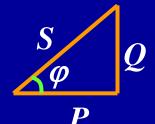
## 有功,无功,视在功率的关系:

有功功率:  $P = UI \cos \varphi$  单位: W

无功功率:  $Q = UI \sin \varphi$  单位: var

视在功率: S = UI 单位:  $V \cdot A$ 

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$



功率三角形

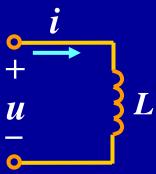
## 5. R、L、C元件的有功功率和无功功率

$$\begin{array}{c}
i \\
u \\
- \\
0
\end{array}$$

$$P = UI\cos\varphi = UI\cos0^{\circ} = UI = I^{2}R = U^{2}/R$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = 0$$

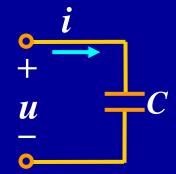
$$S = P$$



$$P = UI\cos\varphi = 0$$

$$S = Q$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = UI \sin 90^{\circ} = UI = I^{2}X_{L}$$



$$P = UI\cos\varphi = 0$$

$$S = -Q$$

$$Q = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin(-90^\circ) = -UI = I^2X_C$$



## 任意阻抗的功率计算

$$P_Z = UI\cos\varphi = I^2|Z|\cos\varphi = I^2R$$

$$Z \quad Q_Z = UI\sin\varphi = I^2|Z|\sin\varphi = I^2X$$

$$= I^2(X_L + X_C) = Q_L + Q_C$$

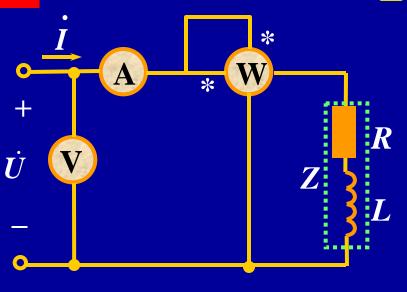
$$Q_L = I^2X_L > 0 \qquad \text{ 吸收无功为正}$$

$$Q_C = I^2X_C < 0 \qquad \text{ 吸收无功为负}$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = I^2 \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = I^2 |Z|$$

## 例1 三表法测线圈参数。

已知 f = 50Hz,且测得U = 50V,I = 1A,P = 30W。



$$S = UI = 50 \times 1 = 50VA$$

$$Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2}$$
$$= 40 \text{ var}$$

$$R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1} = 30\Omega$$

$$X_L = \frac{Q}{I^2} = \frac{40}{1} = 40\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{40}{100\pi} = 0.127H$$

$$f = 50$$
Hz,  $U = 50$ V,  $I = 1$ A,  $P = 30$ W.

方法二 
$$P = I^2 R$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1^2} = 30\Omega$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$
  $|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$ 

$$\mid Z \mid = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{|Z|^2 - R^2} = \frac{1}{314} \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = \frac{40}{314} = 0.127 \text{H}$$

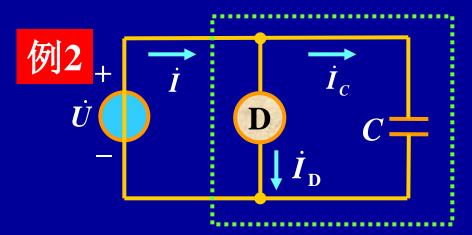
f=50Hz, U=50V, I=1A, P=30W.

$$P = UI \cos \varphi \longrightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{30}{50 \times 1} = 0.6$$

$$\mid Z \mid = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$

$$R = |Z|\cos\varphi = 50 \times 0.6 = 30\Omega$$

$$X_L = |Z/\sin \varphi| = 50 \times 0.8 = 40\Omega$$



已知: 电动机  $P_{\rm D}$ =1000W,  $\cos \varphi_{\rm D}$ =0.8(感性),U=220, f=50Hz,C=30 $\mu$ F。

求电路总的功率因数。

解 设  $\dot{U}=220\angle 0^{\circ}$  关键是找到电流 $\dot{I}$  初相位

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

$$I_{\rm D} = \frac{P_{\rm D}}{U{\rm cos}\varphi_{\rm D}} = \frac{1000}{220\times0.8} = 5.68{\rm A}$$

$$\because \cos \varphi_D = 0.8$$
(感性),  $\therefore \varphi_D = 36.8^\circ$ 

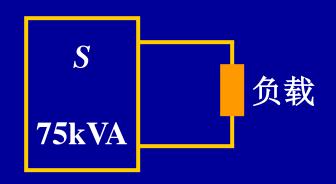
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_D + \dot{I}_C = 5.68 \angle -36.8^{\circ} + j2.08 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^{\circ}$$

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

## 6. 功率因数提高

### 功率因数低带来的问题

#### (1) 设备不能充分利用



$$P = UI\cos\varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = 1$$
,  $P = UI = S = 75KW$ 

$$\cos \varphi = 0.7$$
,  $P = 0.7S = 52.5KW$ 

设备容量 S (额定)向负载送多少有功功率要由负载的阻抗角决定。

异步电机 空载 
$$\cos \varphi = 0.2 \sim 0.3$$

满载 
$$\cos \varphi = 0.7 \sim 0.85$$

$$\cos \varphi = 0.45 \sim 0.6$$



### (2) 线路压降损耗大

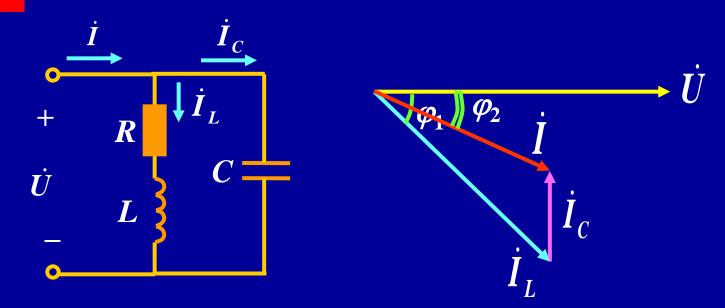
当输出相同的有功功率时,线路上电流大。

$$I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi}$$

$$\cos \varphi \downarrow \qquad I \uparrow \qquad U \downarrow$$

- 解决办法: (1) 高压传输
  - (2) 改进自身设备
  - (3) 并联电容,提高功率因数。

# 分析



# 特点

并联电容后,原负载的电压和电流不变,吸收的有功功率和无功功率不变,即:负载的工作状态不变。但电路的功率因数提高了。

上 页 下 页

## 并联电容的确定

$$I_C = I_L \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi_2$$

由
$$P = UI_L \cos \varphi_1 = UI \cos \varphi_2$$
 得

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U}(tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$
  $I_C = \omega CU$ 

$$I_C = \omega CU$$
  $\dot{I}_L$ 

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$

补偿容 量不同 全

全——不要求(电容设备投资增加,经济效果不明显)过——使功率因数又由高变低(性质不同)

上页下了

### 从功率角度来看

并联电容后,电源向负载输送的有功功率  $UI_L\cos\varphi_1=UI\cos\varphi_2$ 不变,但是电源向负载输送的无功  $UI\sin\varphi_2$ 减少了,减少的这部分无功功率是由电容"产生"的无功功率来补偿,使感性负载吸收的无功功率不变,而 功率因数得到改善。

例

已知: f=50Hz, U=220V, P=10kW,  $\cos \varphi_1=0.6$ ,要使功率 因数提高到0.9,求并联电容C,并联前后电路的总电流 各为多大?

解

$$\cos \varphi_1 = 0.6 \implies \varphi_1 = 53.13^{\circ}$$

$$\cos \varphi_2 = 0.9 \implies \varphi_2 = 25.84^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 10^{3}}{314 \times 220^{2}} (tg53.13^{\circ} - tg25.84^{\circ}) = 557 \mu F$$

未并电容时: 
$$I = I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_1} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.6} = 75.8A$$

并联电容后: 
$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_2} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.9} = 50.5A$$

若要使功率因数从0.9再提高到0.95, 试问还应增加多少 并联电容,此时电路的总电流是多大?

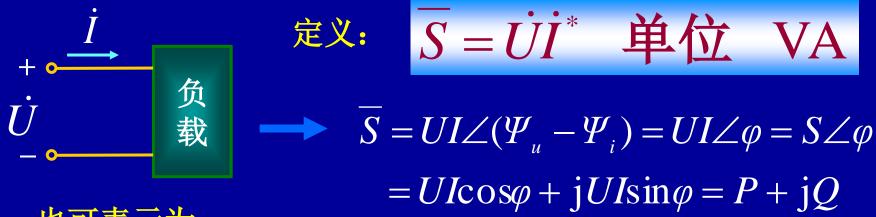
解 
$$\cos \varphi_1 = 0.9 \implies \varphi_1 = 25.84^\circ$$
  
 $\cos \varphi_2 = 0.95 \implies \varphi_2 = 18.19^\circ$   
 $C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 10^3}{314 \times 220^2} (\operatorname{tg} 25.84^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 18.19^\circ) = 103 \mu \,\mathrm{F}$   
 $I = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.95} = 47.8 A$ 

显然功率因数提高后,线路上总电流减少,但继续提高功率因数所需电容很大,增加成本,总电流减小却不明显。因此一般将功率因数提高到0.9即可。

# 9.6 复功率

# 1. 复功率

为了用相量Ü和İ来计算功率,引入"复功率"



也可表示为:

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = Z\dot{I} \cdot \dot{I}^* = ZI^2 = (R + jX)I^2 = RI^2 + jXI^2$$
  
or  $\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \dot{U}(\dot{U}Y)^* = \dot{U} \cdot \dot{U}^*Y^* = U^2Y^*$ 



①  $\overline{S}$  是复数,而不是相量,它不对应任意正弦量;

 $\overline{S}$  把  $P \times Q \times S$  联系在一起,它的实部是平均功率,虚部是无功功率,模是视在功率;

复功率满足守恒定理:在正弦稳态下,任一电路的所有支路吸收的复功率之和为零。即

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{b} P_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{b} (P_k + \mathbf{j}Q_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{b} \overline{S}_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{b} Q_k = 0 \end{cases} \quad \because U \neq U_1 + U_2 \quad \therefore S \neq S_1 + S_2$$



复功率守恒, 视在功率 守恒.

# 例 求电路各支路的复功率

解1

$$Z = (10 + j25) //(5 - j15)$$

$$\dot{U} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \times Z = 236 \angle (-37.1^{\circ}) \text{V}$$

$$\overline{S}_{\text{1}} = 236 \angle (-37.1^{\circ}) \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 1882 - \text{j}1424 \text{ VA}$$

$$\overline{S}_{1} = U^2 Y_1^* = 236^2 \left(\frac{1}{10 + j25}\right)^* = 768 + j1920 \text{ VA}$$

$$\overline{S}_{2\%} = U^2 Y_2^* = 1113 - j3345 \text{ VA}$$

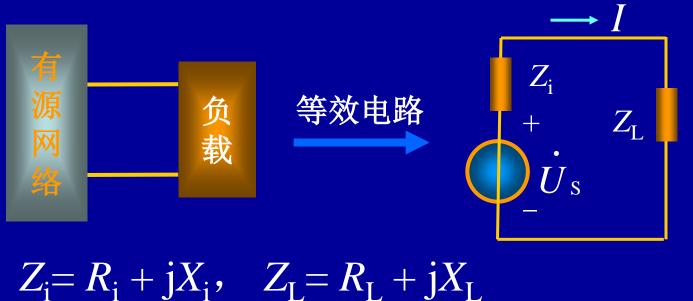
$$\overline{S}_{1\%} + \overline{S}_{2\%} = \overline{S}_{\%}$$

返回上页下页

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ \times \frac{5 - \mathrm{j}15}{10 + \mathrm{j}25 + 5 - \mathrm{j}15} = 8.77 \angle (-105.3^\circ)$$
 A  
 $\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94 \angle 34.5^\circ$  A  
 $\overline{S}_{1\text{W}} = I_1^2 Z_1 = 8.77^2 \times (10 + \mathrm{j}25) = 769 + \mathrm{j}1923 \text{ VA}$   
 $\overline{S}_{2\text{W}} = I_2^2 Z_2 = 14.94^2 \times (5 - \mathrm{j}15) = 1116 - \mathrm{j}3348 \text{ VA}$   
 $\overline{S}_{\text{W}} = \dot{I}_1 Z_1 \cdot \dot{I}_S^* = 10 \times 8.77 \angle (-105.3^\circ)(10 + \mathrm{j}25)$   
 $= 1885 - \mathrm{j}1423 \text{ VA}$ 

返回上页下页

# 9.7 最大功率传输



$$Z_{i} = R_{i} + jX_{i}$$
,  $Z_{L} = R_{L} + jX_{L}$   
 $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{i} + Z_{L}}$ ,  $I = \frac{U_{S}}{\sqrt{(R_{i} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{i} + X_{L})^{2}}}$   
有功
 $P = R_{L}I^{2} = \frac{R_{L}U_{S}^{2}}{(R_{i} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{i} + X_{L})^{2}}$ 

返回上页下页



## 正弦电路中负载获得最大功率 $P_{max}$ 的条件

$$P = \frac{R_{\rm L} U_{\rm S}^2}{(R_{\rm i} + R_{\rm L})^2 + (X_{\rm i} + X_{\rm L})^2}$$

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

- ① 若 $Z_L = R_L + jX_L$ 可任意改变
  - a) 先设  $R_L$  不变, $X_L$  改变

显然,当 $X_i + X_L = 0$ ,即 $X_L = -X_i$ 时,P获得最大值。

b) 再讨论  $R_L$  改变时,P 的最大值

当 $R_L = R_i$ 时,P获得最大值

$$R_{\rm L} = R_{\rm i}$$
  $X_{\rm L} = -X_{\rm i}$ 

最佳 匹配 条件

# ②若 $Z_I = R_I + jX_I$ 只允许 $X_I$ 改变

获得最大功率的条件是: $X_i + X_I = 0$ ,即 $X_I = -X_i$ 

最大功率为 
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{R_{\text{L}}U_{\text{S}}^2}{(R_{\text{i}} + R_{\text{L}})^2}$$

③若 $Z_{\rm I} = R_{\rm I}$  为纯电阻

电路中的电流为: 
$$\dot{I} = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{Z_{\rm i} + R_{\rm L}}, \ I = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{\sqrt{(R_{\rm i} + R_{\rm L})^2 + X_{\rm i}^2}}$$

负载获得的功率为:

$$P = \frac{R_{\rm L} U_{\rm S}^{2}}{(R_{\rm i} + R_{\rm L})^{2} + X_{\rm i}^{2}}$$
 模匹配

令 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}R_i} = 0$$
 ⇒ 获得最大功率条件:  $R_L = \sqrt{R_i^2 + X_i^2} = |Z_i|$ 

- 例 电路如图,求: 1.  $R_{\Gamma}=5\Omega$ 时其消耗的功率;
  - 2.  $R_1$  =?能获得最大功率,并求最大功率;
  - 3.在 $R_1$  两端并联一电容,问 $R_1$  和C为多大时能与内 阻抗最佳匹配,并求最大功率。

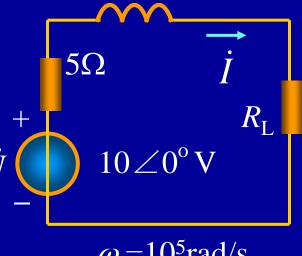
解 
$$Z_i$$

$$Z_i = R + jX_L = 5 + j10^5 \times 50 \times 10^{-6}$$
  
= 5 + j5 \,\Omega

1. 
$$\dot{I} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + j5 + 5} = 0.89\angle (-26.6^{\circ})A$$

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

2. 当 
$$R_L = \sqrt{R_i^2 + X_i^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = 7.07\Omega$$
 获最大功率



 $50\mu H$ 

$$\omega = 10^5 \text{rad/s}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + j5 + 7.07} = 0.766\angle (-22)$$

$$P_L = I^2 R_L = 0.766^2 \times 7.07 = 4.15$$

3. 
$$Y = \frac{1}{R_I} + j\omega C$$

$$Z_{L} = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{R_{L}}{1 + j\omega CR_{L}} = \frac{R_{L}}{1 + (\omega CR_{L})^{2}} - j\frac{\omega CR_{L}^{2}}{1 + (\omega CR_{L})^{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega C R_L)^2} = 5 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} R_L = 100 \\ C = 1\mu R \end{cases}$$

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

$$i = \frac{10 \angle 0}{10}$$

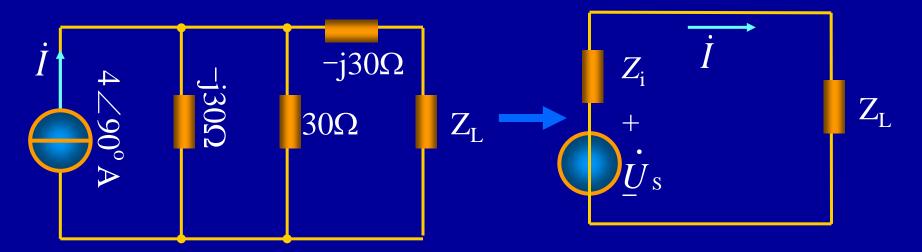
$$C = 1\mu F$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{10} = 1A$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = I^{2}R_{i} = 1 \times 5 = 5W$$



例 求 $Z_{\Gamma}=?$  时能获得最大功率,并求最大功率。



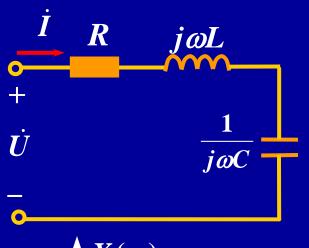
$$Z_i = -j30 + (-j30//30) = 15 - j45\Omega$$
  
 $\dot{U}_S = 4j \times (-j30//30) = 60\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$ 

当 
$$Z_L = Z_i^* = 15 + j45\Omega$$

有 
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{(60\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 15} = 120 \text{W}$$

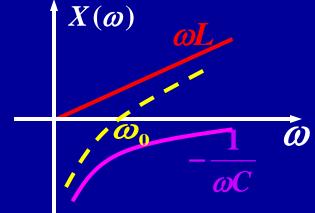
# 9.8 串联电路的谐振(选学)

谐振现象是电路的一种特殊工作状态,该现象被广泛地应用到无线电通讯中;另外有的时候我们不希望电路发生谐振,以免破坏电路的正常工作状态。



$$Z(j\omega) = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

当ω变化时,感抗、容抗均随ω而 变化,故阻抗Z(jω)也随ω而变化。



当
$$\omega = \omega_0$$
时, $X(\omega_0) = 0$ , $\dot{U}$ 和 $\dot{I}$  同相, $Z$  最小。

这种工作状况称为谐振

#### 串联谐振条件:

$$\operatorname{Im}[Z(j\omega)] = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = 0$$

串联谐振频率:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
  $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$ 

串联谐振频率由电路参数L、C决定,与电阻无关。

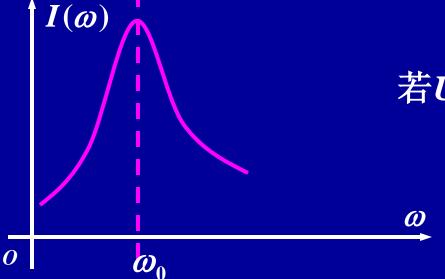
要想改变谐振频率,只需改变L或C即可。

$$\dot{I}$$
  $R$   $j\omega L$ 
 $\dot{U}$   $\frac{1}{j\omega C}$ 

$$Z(j\omega_0) = R + j(\omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}) = R$$

阻抗模Z取得最小值,|Z|=R

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

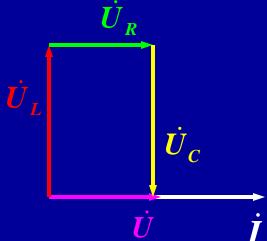


若U不变,则I取得最大值。

$$U_R = IR = \frac{U}{R}R = U$$

谐振时,
$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{U}$$
,故 $\dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = 0$ 

$$\dot{U}_{L} = j\omega_{0}L\dot{I} = j\frac{\omega_{0}L}{R}\dot{U} = jQ\dot{U}$$



$$\dot{U}_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega_0 C}\dot{I} = -j\frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}\dot{U} = -jQ\dot{U}$$

$$Q = \frac{U_L(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{U_C(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

# Q:串联谐振回路的品质因数

当
$$Q>>1$$
时, $U_L=U_C>>U$ ,出现过电压现象。

$$P(\omega_0) = UI\cos\varphi = UI$$

## 功率因数 $\cos \varphi = 1$

## P取得最大值

$$Q(\omega_0) = UI\sin\varphi = 0$$

$$Q_L(\omega_0) = U_L I = \omega_0 L I^2$$

$$Q_C(\omega_0) = -U_C I = -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C} I^2$$

即: 
$$Q_L(\omega_0) \neq 0$$
,  $Q_C(\omega_0) \neq 0$ , 但 $Q_L(\omega_0) + Q_C(\omega_0) = 0$ 

$$\overline{S} = P + j(Q_L + Q_C) = P$$

例

图示电路,正弦电压有效值 U = 10V,  $R = 10\Omega$ , L = 20mH, 当电容C = 200 pF时,电流I = 1A。求正弦电压I的频率O、电压I0、I0、I0、I0。

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = 10\Omega$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = 10\Omega$$

$$|Z| = R + jX \qquad |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{10^2 + X^2} \qquad X = 0$$

电路发生串联谐振,有

$$\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$$
  $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 5 \times 10^5 \, rad / s$ 

$$U_{L} = U_{C} = \omega LI = 10000V$$
  $Q = \frac{U_{L}}{U} = \frac{\omega L}{R} = 1000$ 

# 9.9 并联电路的谐振(选学)

当
$$B = \omega_0 C - \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} = 0$$
时, $\dot{U}$ 和 $\dot{I}$  同相,此时电路发生并联谐振。

谐振条件:  $\operatorname{Im}[Y(j\omega_0)] = 0$ 

谐振频率: 
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
  $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$ 

### 电路发生并联谐振时,导纳模取得最小值

$$|Y(j\omega_0)| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2} = G$$
  $|Z(j\omega_0)| = \frac{1}{G} = R$ 

谐振时端电压达到最大值  $U(\omega_0) = RI_S$ 

并联谐振时, $\dot{I}_G = \dot{I}_S$ , $\dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = 0$  但 $\dot{I}_L$ 和 $\dot{I}_C$ 并不等于0

$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega_{0}L} = -j\frac{I_{S}}{\omega_{0}LG} \qquad \dot{I}_{C} = j\omega_{0}C\dot{U} = j\frac{\omega_{0}CI_{S}}{G}$$

$$Q = \frac{I_L(\omega_0)}{I_S} = \frac{I_C(\omega_0)}{I_S} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 LG} = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

Q越大, $I_L(\omega_0)$ 和 $I_C(\omega_0)$ 就越大,在电感和电容支路上会出现过电流现象。

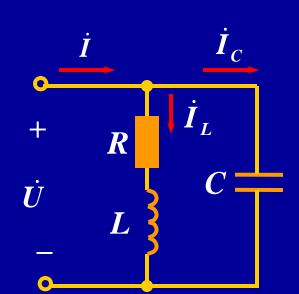
并联谐振时,功率因数,有功功率取得最大。

$$Q_{L} = \frac{U^{2}}{\omega_{0}L}, \quad Q_{C} = -\omega_{0}CU^{2}, \quad Q_{L} + Q_{C} = 0$$

## 工程上常用电感线圈和电容并联的谐振电路

$$Y(j\omega) = j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + j\omega L}$$

$$= \frac{R}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} + j(\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2})$$



$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L - CR^2}{CL^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{CR^2}{L}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{c}$$
 $\dot{I}_{L}$ 

$$1 - \frac{CR^2}{L} > 0 \qquad R < \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \qquad$$
 发生谐振  $Y(j\omega_0) = \frac{CR}{L}$ 

上 页