# 第四章 线性电路的正弦稳态分析

- 4.1 正弦交流电基本概念
- 4.2 正弦量的相量表示
- 4.3 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式
- 4.4 无源单口网络的阻抗、导纳及等效变换
- 4.5 正弦稳态电路的相量分析法
- 4.6正弦稳态电路的功率
- 4.7 磁耦合电路的正弦稳态分析

# 回顾

- 正弦稳态电路的功率
  - 瞬时功率
  - 平均功率/有功功率
  - 无功功率

# 本次课学习内容

- 正弦稳态电路的功率
  - 视在功率
  - 复(数)功率
- 磁耦合电路的正弦稳态分析

# 4 视在功率

def

定义: S = UI

单位: VA (伏安)

表征电气设备的容量

(例如发电机的发电容量)

有功功率、无功功率与视在功率的关系

有功功率: P=UIcosφ

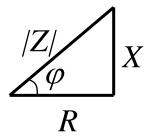
单位: W

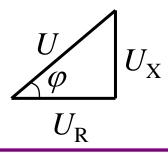
无功功率: Q=UIsinφ

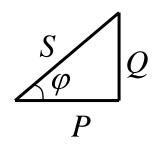
单位: var

视在功率: S=UI

单位: VA



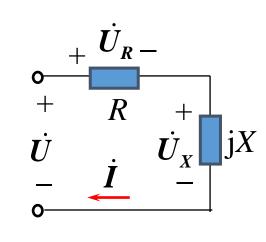




阻抗三角形

电压三角形

功率三角形



### 功率因数另一种定义

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \cos \varphi$$

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

$$P = S \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = S \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{Q}{P}$$

例4. 6-1 日光灯电路(含镇流器)的电压有效值为U = 220V 有功功率为 P = 30W,电流有效值为I = 0.4A,求该电路的视在功率、功率因数、无功功率。

解 
$$S = UI = 220 \times 0.4 = 88 \text{V} \cdot \text{A}$$

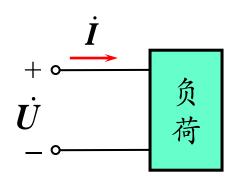
由于镇流器为感性的,因此该电路整体呈感性,即  $\varphi>0$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{30}{88} = 0.34 (滯后)$$

$$\varphi = \arccos 0.34 = 70.1^{\circ}$$

$$Q = S \sin \varphi = 88 \sin 70.1^{\circ} = 82.7 \text{ var}$$

# 5 复(数)功率(complex power)



$$P = \text{Re}[\dot{U} \, \dot{I}^*]$$

$$\dot{U} = U \angle \psi_{u} , \qquad \dot{I} = I \angle \psi_{i}$$

$$P = UI \cos(\psi_{u} - \psi_{i})$$

$$= UI \operatorname{Re}[e^{j(\psi_{u} - \psi_{i})}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}[Ue^{j\psi_{u}} Ie^{-j\psi_{i}}]$$

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

$$P = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U} \dot{I}^*]$$
  $Q = \operatorname{Im}[\dot{U} \dot{I}^*]$ 

记: 
$$\tilde{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^*$$
 称为复功率,单位:VA[伏安]

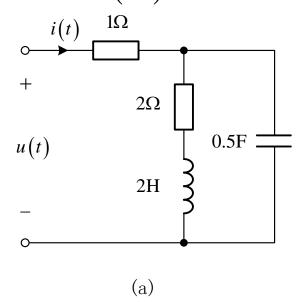
$$\tilde{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = UI\angle(\psi_u - \psi_i) = UI\angle\varphi = S\angle\varphi$$

$$= UI\cos\varphi + \mathbf{j}UI\sin\varphi = P + \mathbf{j}Q$$

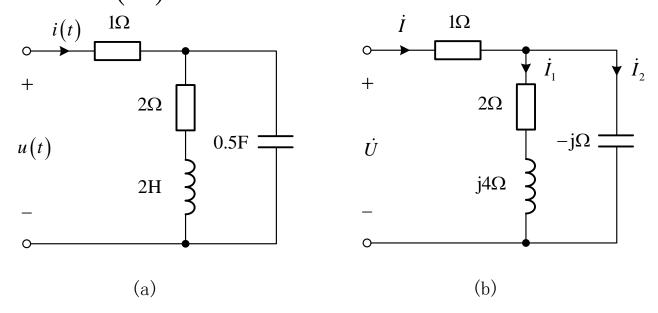
$$S = |\tilde{S}|$$

复功率守恒 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} \tilde{S}_{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{b} \dot{U}_{k} \dot{I}_{k}^{*} = 0$$

例4. 6-2如图4.6-3(a)所示单口网络,已知端口电压为 $u(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V$ ,求该单口网络的P、Q、 $\tilde{S}$  和  $\lambda$ 



例4. 6-2如图4.6-3(a)所示单口网络,已知端口电压为 $u(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V$ ,求该单口网络的P、Q、 $\tilde{S}$  和  $\lambda$ 



$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V \leftrightarrow \dot{U} = 1\angle 0^{\circ}V$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{1 + (2 + j4)//(-j)} = \frac{1\angle 0^{\circ}}{1.687\angle -46.85^{\circ}} = 0.593\angle 46.85^{\circ}A$$

例4. 6-2如图4.6-3(a)所示单口网络,已知端口电压为 $u(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$ V,求该单口网络的P、Q、 $\tilde{S}$  和  $\lambda$ 

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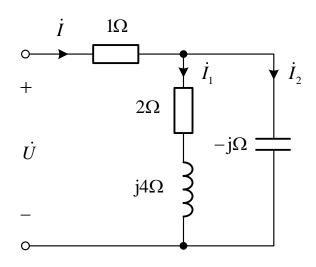
$$\dot{I} = \frac{U}{1 + (2 + j4)//(-j)}$$

$$= \frac{1\angle 0^{\circ}}{1.687\angle -46.85^{\circ}} = 0.593\angle 46.85^{\circ}A$$

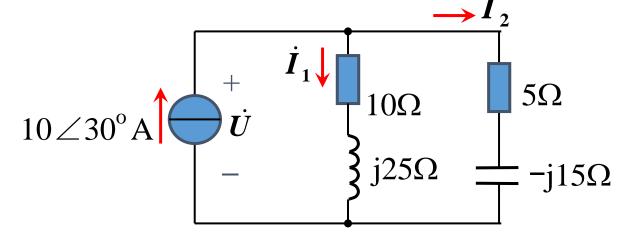
$$\tilde{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = 1\angle 0^\circ \times 0.593\angle -46.85^\circ$$
  
= 0.593\angle -46.85^\circ = (0.406 - j0.433) V \cdot A

$$P = 0.406$$
W  $Q = -0.433$ var

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{|\tilde{S}|} = \frac{0.406}{0.593} = 0.68$$
(超前)



已知如图,求各支路的复功率。



解

解 
$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 30^\circ \times \frac{5 - \mathbf{j}15}{10 + \mathbf{j}25 + 5 - \mathbf{j}15} = 8.77 \angle (-75.3^\circ)$$
 A  $\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_8 - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94 \angle 64.5^\circ$  A  $\dot{U} = 10 \angle 30^\circ \times [(10 + \mathbf{j}25) \parallel (5 - \mathbf{j}15)] = 236 \angle (-7.1^\circ)$  V 电流源  $\tilde{S}_{\mathbb{Z}} = -236 \angle (-7.1^\circ) \times 10 \angle (-30^\circ) = -1882 + \mathbf{j}1424$  VA  $\dot{\Sigma}_{\mathbb{Z}} = 236 \angle (-7.1^\circ) \times 8.77 \angle (75.3^\circ) = 769 + \mathbf{j}1923$  VA  $\dot{\Sigma}_{\mathbb{Z}} = 236 \angle (-7.1^\circ) \times 14.94 \angle (-64.5^\circ) = 1116 - \mathbf{j}3348$  VA

- 瞬时功率: 电路在瞬时吸收的功率, 单位: W
- 有功功率:单位时间内实际发出或消耗的交流电能量, 是周期内的平均功率,单位: W
- 无功功率: 阻抗中电抗部分能量交换的最大速率, 单位: var
- 视在功率:表示交流电器设备容量的量,单位: VA,即衡量一个用电设备对上级供电设备的供电功率需求
- 复(数)功率:辅助计算量,单位: VA

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t)$$

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

$$Q = UI \sin \phi$$

$$S = UI$$

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

$$P = S \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = S \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{Q}{P}$$

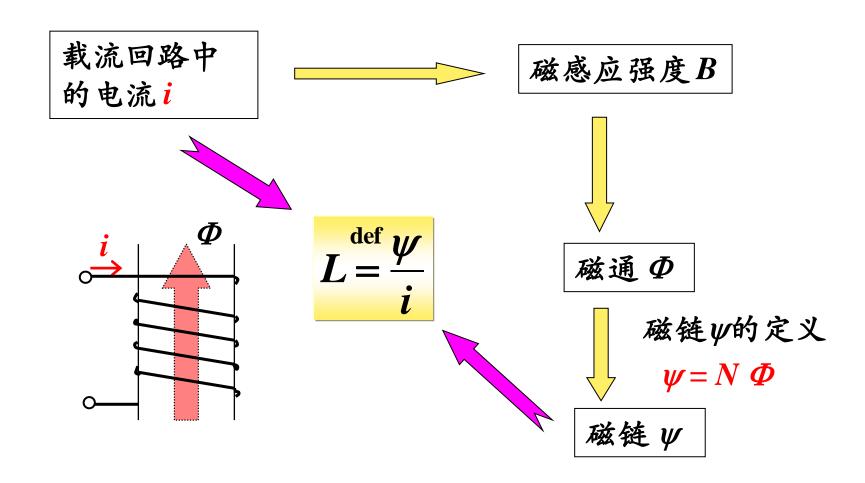
$$\tilde{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^*$$

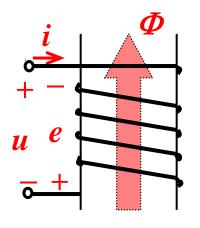
$$= P + jQ$$

- 4.7 磁耦合电路的正弦稳态分析
  - 互感和互感电压
  - 含互感电路的正弦稳态分析
  - 理想变压器
  - 含理想变压器的正弦稳态分析

## 1 互感和互感电压 (Mutual Inductance)

### 复习——电感(inductance)





### $i, \Phi$ 右螺旋

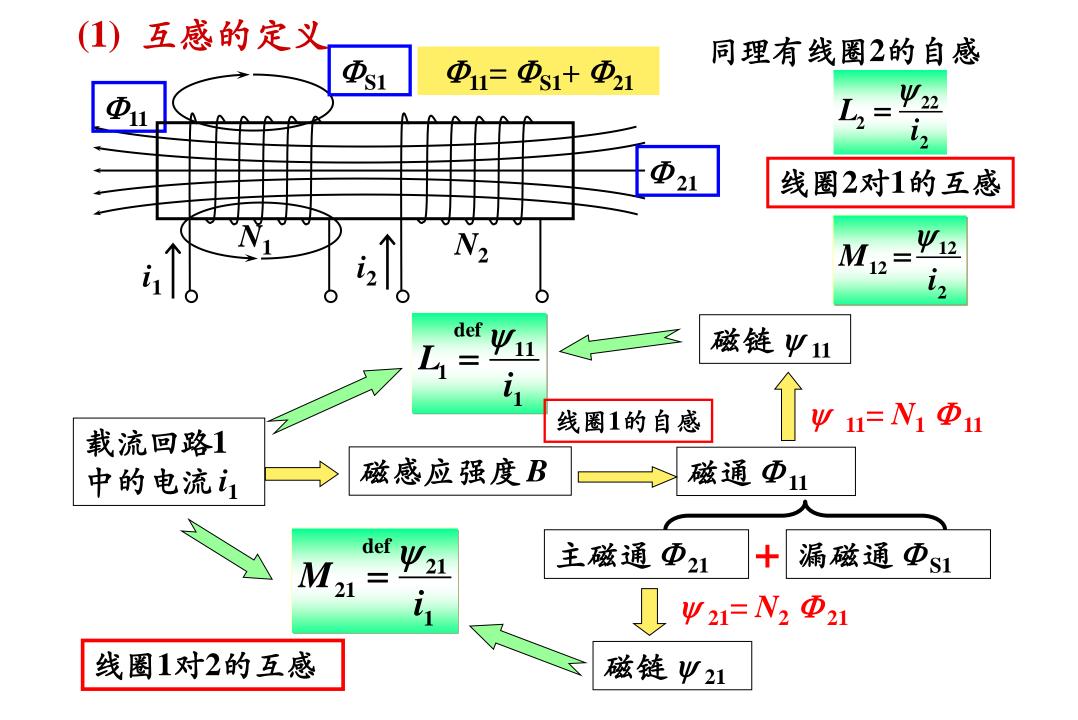
e, $\Phi$ 右螺旋

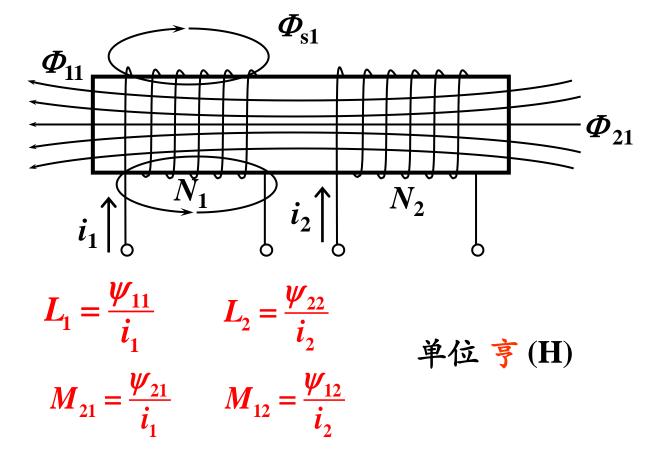
### 由电磁感应定律

$$e = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\psi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u = -e = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\stackrel{i}{\longrightarrow} \qquad \qquad u = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$





### (2) 互感的性质

- a) 对于线性电感  $M_{12}=M_{21}=M$
- b) 互感系数 M 只与两个线圈的几何尺寸、匝数、相互位置和周围的介质磁导率有关。

# (3) 耦合系数k (coupling coefficient)

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

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \qquad M^2 \le L_1 L_2 \implies k \le 1$$

互感不大于两个自感的几何平均值。

全耦合: 
$$k=1$$



全耦合: 
$$k=1$$
  $\phi_{S1} = \phi_{S2} = 0$ 

/利用——变压器,信号和功率的传递 避免——干扰 互感现象。

$$L_1 = \frac{N_1 \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11}}{i_1}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{22}}{i_2}$$

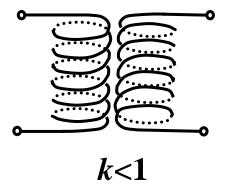
$$M = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{i_1}$$

$$M = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{12}}{i_2}$$

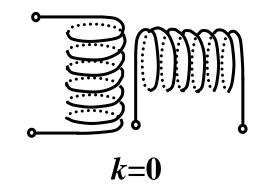
$$\Phi_{11} = \Phi_{S1} + \Phi_{21}$$

$$\Phi_{22} = \Phi_{S2} + \Phi_{12}$$

克服: 合理布置线圈相互位置减少互感作用



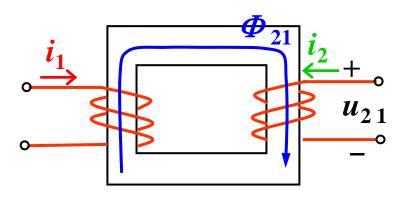


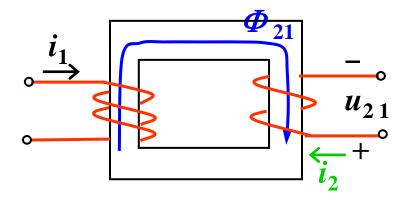


对于两个耦合的电感线圈,假定其电感分别为2mH和8mH,两者间可能的最大互感为

- A 2mH
- B 4mH
- c 6mH
- D 8mH

## (4) 互感电压





$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

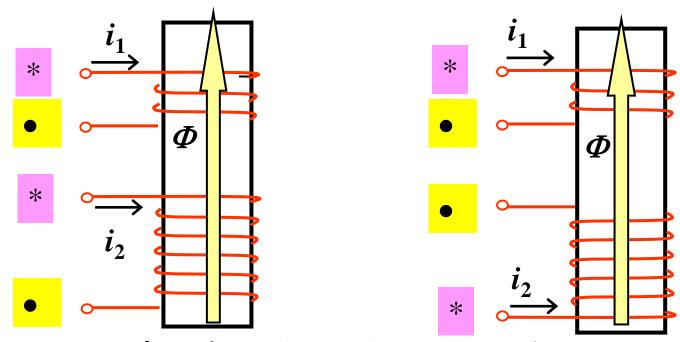
互感电压的方向与 互感线圈的绕向有关!! 其关联电流方向对应于原 磁场增强的方向。

$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

## 2 同名端 (Dot Convention)

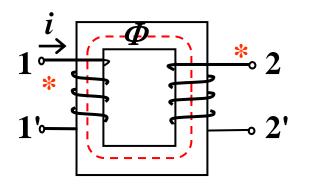
同名端: 当两个电流分别从两个线圈的对应端子流入,其所产生的磁场相互加强时,则这两个对应端子称为同名端。

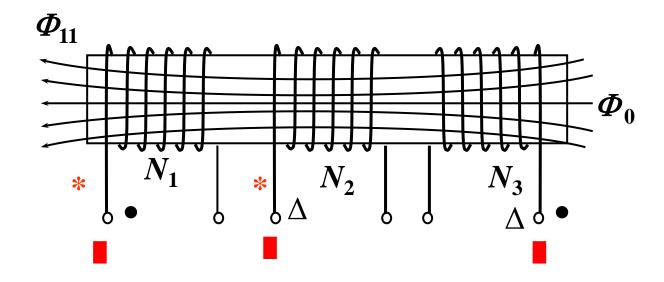
### 需要解决的问题1:如何根据绕法确定同名端?



注意:线圈的同名端必须两两确定。

### 例1

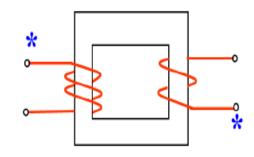




如果3个绕组根据线圈之间的两组关系可以确定另一组关系,则可以用3个点来代替6个点。



### 如图标注的同名端是



- A 正确的
- B 错误的

### 需要解决的问题2:如何根据同名端确定互感电压?



$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



$$u_{21} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

### 需要解决的问题2:如何根据同名端确定互感电压?



$$u_{21} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



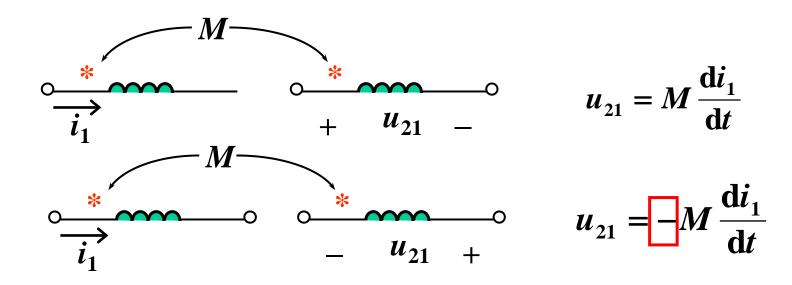
$$u_{21} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

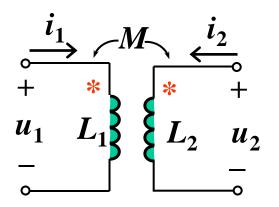
规律: 如果电流参考方向从同名端流入, 互感电压参考方向在同名端为正。

则 
$$u = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



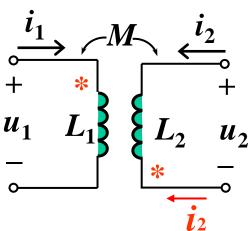
例2





$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_2 = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

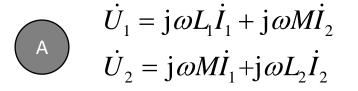
$$u_2 = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

在正弦稳态分析中,其相量形式的方程为

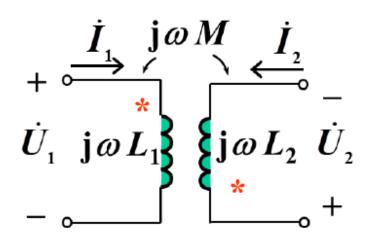
$$\dot{U}_1 = \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$

### 下列公式正确的是



- $\dot{U}_{1} = j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} j\omega M\dot{I}_{2}$   $\dot{U}_{2} = j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}$
- $\dot{U}_{1} = j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} j\omega M\dot{I}_{2}$   $\dot{U}_{2} = j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}$
- $\dot{U}_{1} = -j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} j\omega M\dot{I}_{2}$   $\dot{U}_{2} = -j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}$



# 互感的去耦等效,变压器

1 互感的去耦等效

串联

并联

单点联

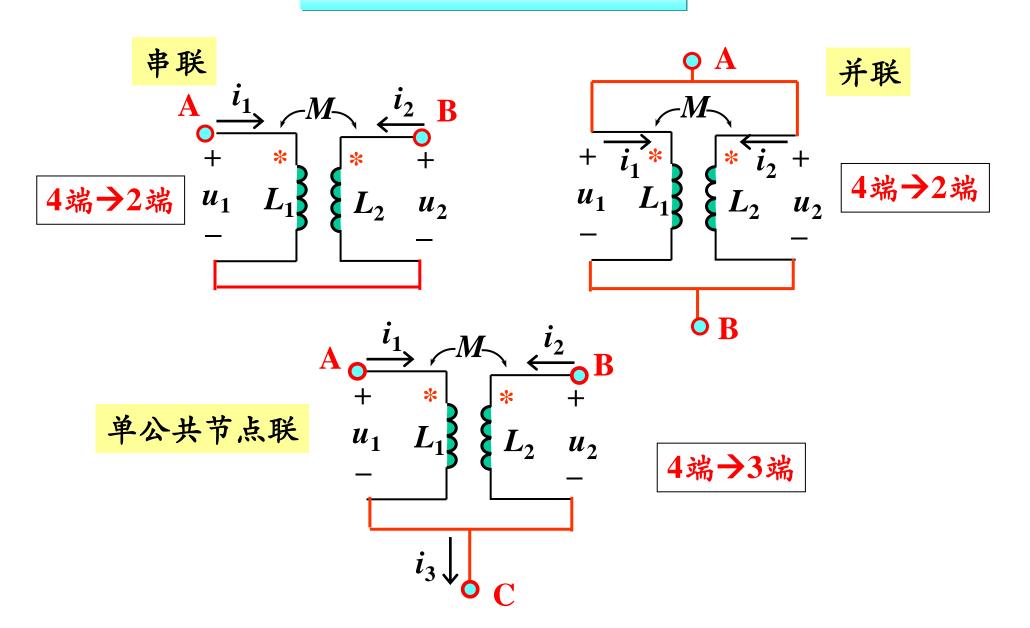
2 变压器

空心变压器 理想变压器

含理想变压器电路的计算

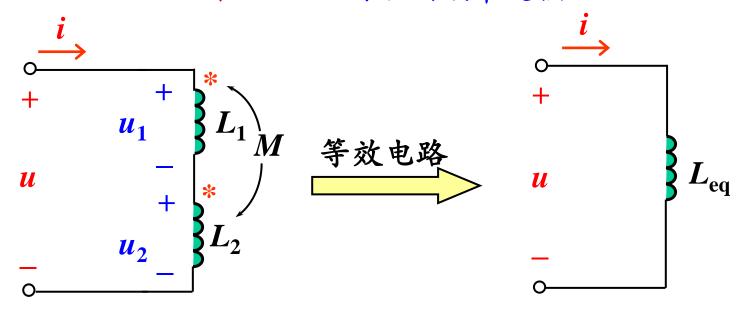
互感的去耦等效

# 1 互感的去耦等效



### (1) 互感线圈的串联

### 同名端顺串连接

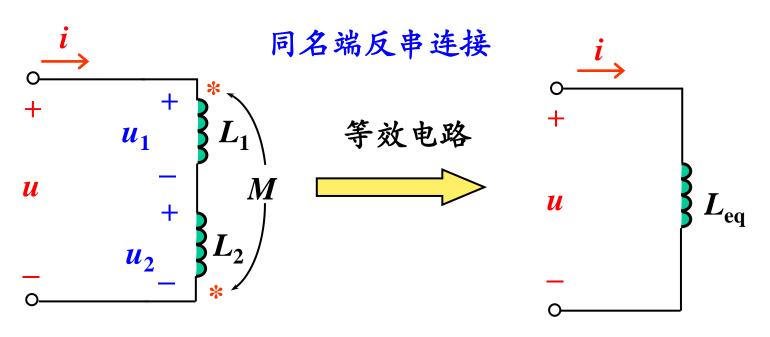


$$u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= L_{\mathrm{eq}} \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$L_{\mathrm{eq}} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$



$$u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \bigcirc M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \bigcirc M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= (L_1 + L_2 - 2M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= L_{\mathrm{eq}} \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$L_{\mathrm{eq}} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \ge 0$$

### 问题: 如何测量互感值?

$$L_{\text{M}} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$
  $L_{\text{K}} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$ 

\*顺接一次,反接一次,就可以测出互感:

$$M = \frac{L_{\parallel} - L_{\&}}{4}$$

\* 全耦合  $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$ 

当 
$$L_1=L_2=L$$
时, $M=L$ 

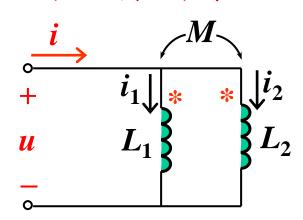
$$L_{
m eq} = \left\{egin{array}{ll} 4M & 顺串 \ 0 & 反串 \end{array}
ight.$$

两电感线圈同名端顺串连接时电感值为10mH, 同名端 反串连接时电感值为2mH。则其互感为()。

- 8 mH
- **B** 2 mH
- **6** 4 mH
- 5 mH

### (2) 互感线圈的并联

### 同名端在同侧



$$\begin{cases} u = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ i = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$$

### 解得u,i的关系

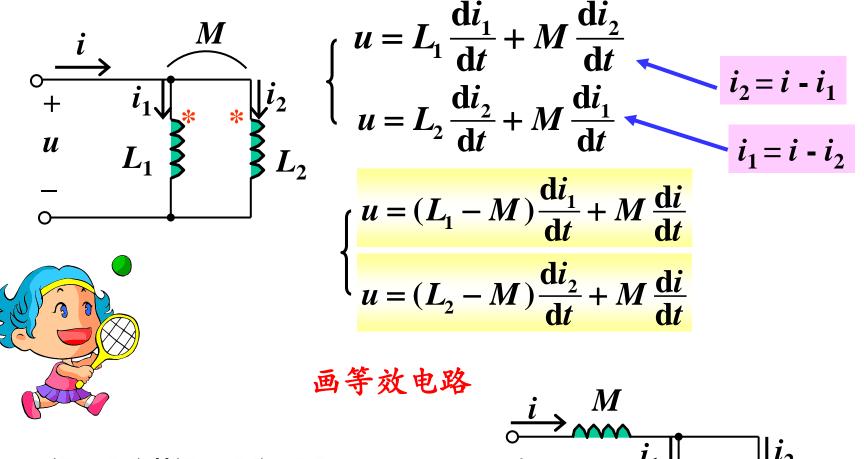
$$u = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$



记不住

### 同名端在同侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析

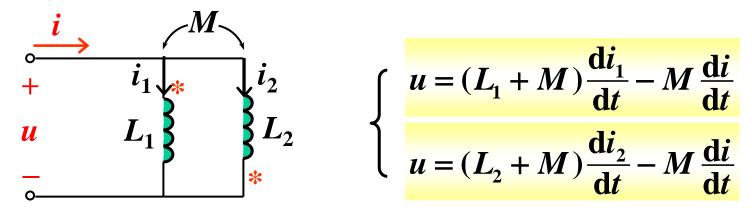


$$(L_{1}-M)//(L_{2}-M)+M$$

$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_{1}L_{2}-M^{2})}{L_{1}+L_{2}-2M}$$

$$= \frac{(L_{1}L_{2}-M^{2})}{L_{1}+L_{2}-2M}$$

### 同理可推得同名端在异侧互感并联电路的去耦等效分析



### 等效电路

$$(L_{1}+M)//(L_{2}+M) - M + i_{1}$$

$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_{1}L_{2}-M^{2})}{L_{1}+L_{2}+2M}$$

$$= \frac{(L_{1}L_{2}+M)}{L_{1}+M}$$

$$= \frac{(L_{1}L_{2}+M)}{L_{1}+M}$$

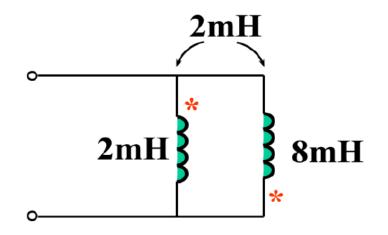
### 该端口的去耦等效电感为



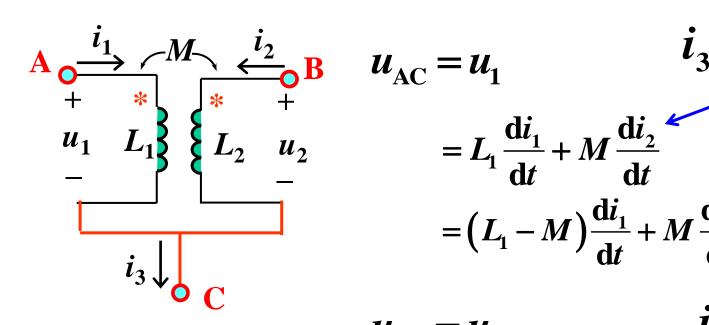


4.857 mH

**D** 2 mH



## (3) 有一个公共节点互感线圈的去耦等效电路



2个同名端都靠近(远离)公共节点

$$u_{AC} = u_1$$

$$= L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

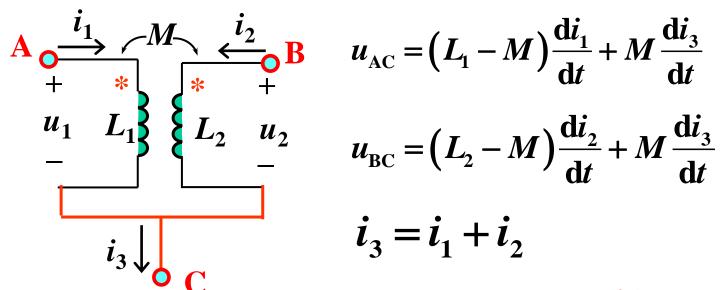
$$= (L_1 - M) \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_3}{dt}$$

$$u_{BC} = u_2$$

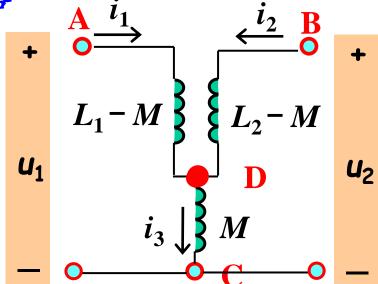
$$i_3 = i_1 + i_2$$

$$= L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$= (L_2 - M) \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_3}{dt}$$



等效电路



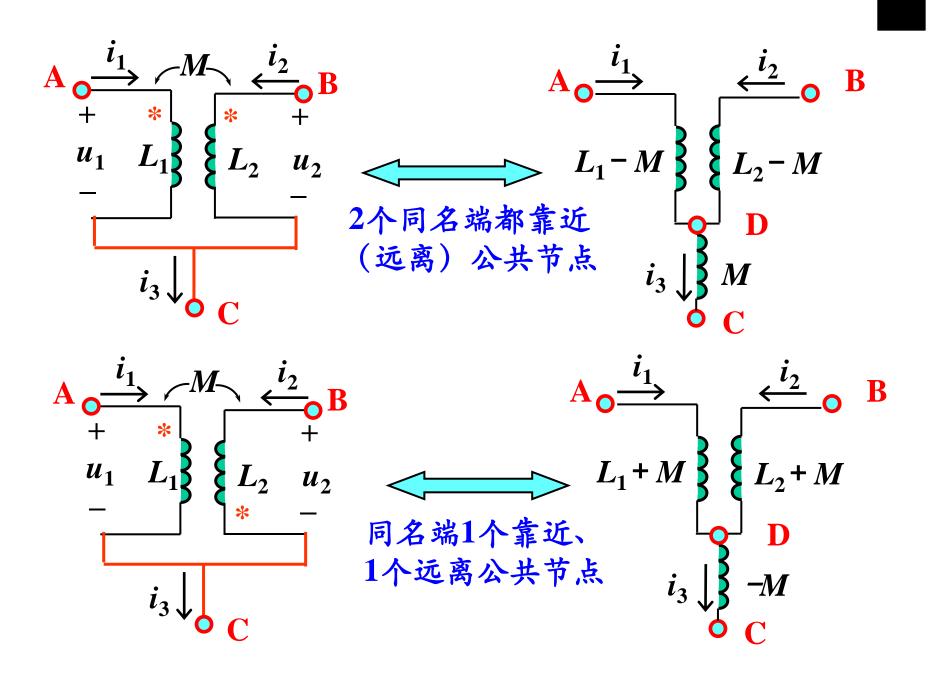
### 强调:

多了个节点D

$$u_1 = u_{AC} \neq u_{AD}$$

$$u_2 = u_{\mathrm{BC}} \neq u_{\mathrm{BD}}$$

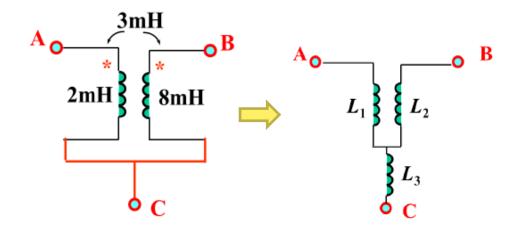
 $L_1$ -M,  $L_2$ -M, M都 不是真电感



如图所示,去耦等效电路中, $L_1$ 的电感值为



- -1 mH
- c 5mH
- D 3mH



提交