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

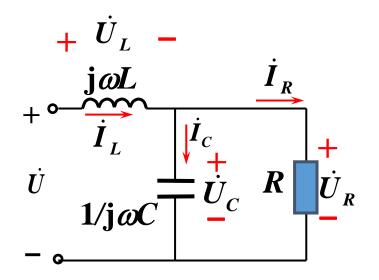
• 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

本次课学习内容

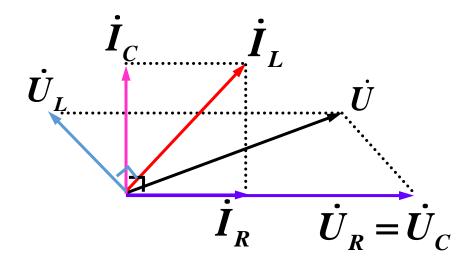
- 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式
- 无源单口网络的阻抗、导纳及等效变换

(4) 相量图(phasor diagram): 一张图上画出若干相量

- (30)
- (a) 随t增加,复函数在逆时针旋转 $A(t) = \sqrt{2} U e^{j\psi} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t}$
- (b) 同频率正弦量的相量,才能表示在同一张相量图中
- (c) 选定一个参考相量(设其初相位为零——水平线方向)

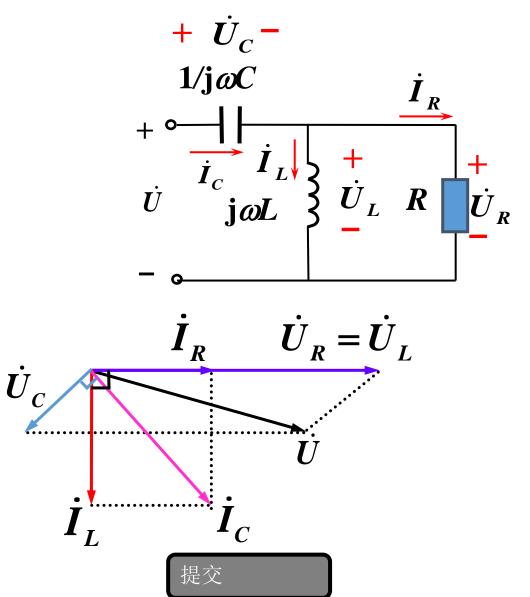


选 \dot{U}_R 作为参考相量



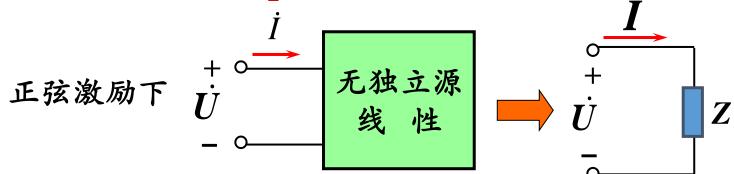
下列关于 \dot{U}_L 和 \dot{U} 相位关系的陈述,正确的是()

- A Ü_L可能超前 Ü 0~180°
- B Ü_L可能滞后 Ü 0~180°
- (c) Ü_L只可能超前 Ü 0~90°
- \dot{U}_L 只可能滯后 \dot{U} 0~90°



复阻抗和复导纳

(1) 复阻抗(impedance)



复阻抗:

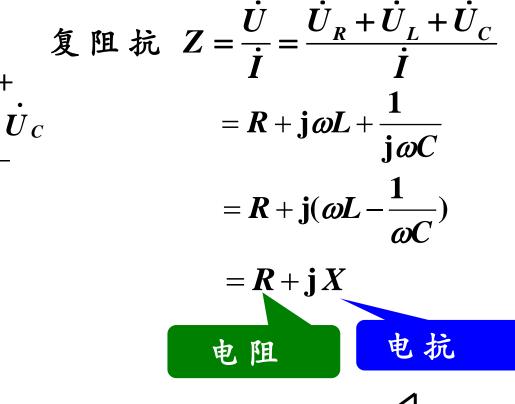
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$

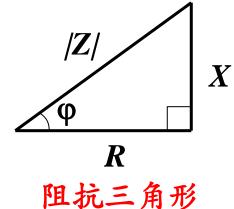
特殊情况:
$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} 4 电阻 & Z_R = R \ \\ 4 电感 & Z_L = \mathbf{j}\omega L = \mathbf{j}X_L \ \\ 4 电容 & Z_C = \sqrt{\mathbf{j}\omega C} = -\mathbf{j}X_C \ \end{array} \right.$$

RLC串联的情况

复阻抗

$$Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$$





对R-L-C 串联电路模型的具体分析:

$$Z = R + j(\omega L - 1/\omega C) = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

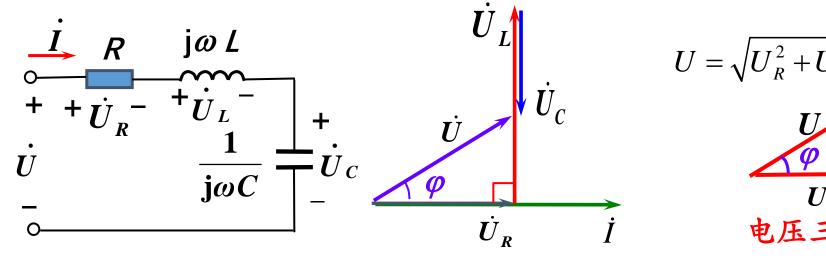
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = Z$$

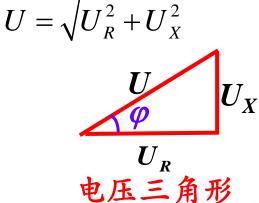
 $\omega L > 1/\omega C$, X > 0, $\varphi > 0$, 电压超前电流, 电路呈感性;

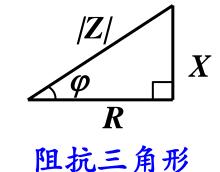
 $\omega L < 1/\omega C$, X < 0 , $\varphi < 0$, 电压落后电流, 电路呈容性;

 $\omega L=1/\omega C$, X=0 , $\varphi=0$, 电压与电流同相, 电路呈纯阻性。

画相量图: 选电流相量为参考相量(以 $\omega L > 1/(\omega C)$ 为例)

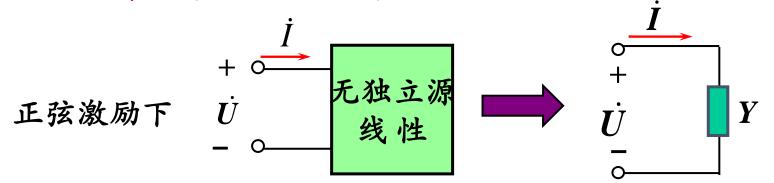






交流电路中,元件电压的模可能大于总电压的模

(2) 复导纳(admittance)



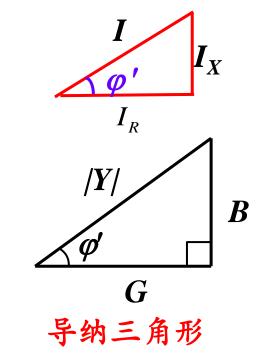
复导纳:

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + \mathbf{j}B = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$

电导 电纳

$$|Y| = \frac{1}{U}$$
 导纳的模 单位: S $\varphi' = \psi_i - \psi_u$ 导纳角 Y

电流三角形



(3) 阻抗的串、并联

串联
$$Z = \sum Z_k$$
 , $\dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum Z_k} \dot{U}$

并联
$$Y = \sum Y_k$$
 , $\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{\sum Y_k} \dot{I}$

例: 已知
$$Z_1$$
= (10+j6.28) Ω ;

$$Z_2 = (20 - j31.9) \Omega;$$

$$Z_3 = (15 + j15.7) \Omega_{\circ}$$

求:阻抗Zah。

$$Z_2$$
= (20-j31.9) Ω ; M :
 Z_3 = (15+j15.7) Ω . $Z_{ab} = Z_3 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$

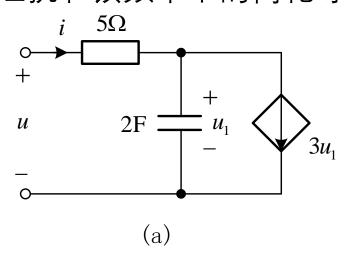
$$= 15 + j15.7 + \frac{(10 + j6.28)(24)}{10 + j6.28 + 2}$$

$$= (25.9 + j18.6)\Omega$$

$$= 15 + j15.7 + \frac{(10 + j6.28)(20 - j31.9)}{10 + j6.28 + 20 - j31.9}$$

$$=(25.9+j18.6)\Omega$$

例4. 4-2 求如图4.4-5(a)所示单口网络在 ω = 2rad/s 时的等效阻抗和该频率下的简化等效电路。



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{-\dot{j}\frac{1}{4}} + 3\dot{U}_1 \\ -\dot{j}\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \qquad Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \left(\frac{128}{25} - \dot{j}\frac{4}{25}\right)\Omega$$

$$\dot{U} = 5\dot{I} + \dot{U}_1$$

习题: 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 提交截止时间5月14日 (周五) 早8点

4、用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

阻抗概念的引入,使得相量形式的*R*、*L*和*C*的VAR与时域形式的电阻的VAR一致,同时相量形式的基尔霍夫定理与时域形式的基尔霍夫定律一致,因此,基于时域形式的基尔霍夫定律和欧姆定律的电阻电路分析方法和定理同样适用于相量域电路的分析。

本节将以例题的形式说明单口网络简化、支路电流法、节点电压法、叠加原理等在相量域的应用。

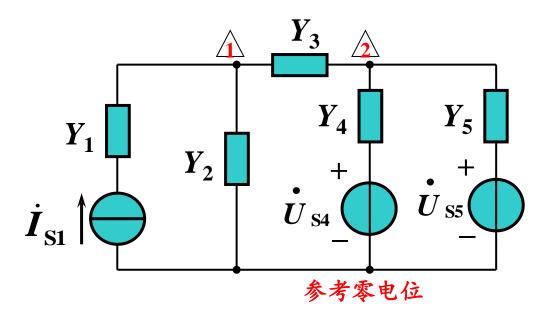
4、用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

步骤:

① 画相量电路模型 R,L,C
ightarrow 复阻抗 $i,u
ightarrow\dot{U}$, \dot{I}

② 列写满足KVL、KCL的相量形式的代数方程

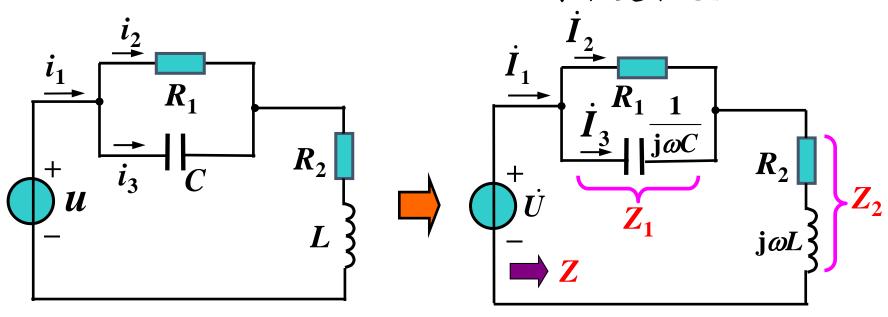
例1: 列写所示电路的节点电压法方程。



解:

$$\begin{cases} (Y_2 + Y_3)\dot{U}_1 - Y_3\dot{U}_2 = \dot{I}_{S1} \\ -Y_3\dot{U}_1 + (Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5)\dot{U}_2 = Y_4\dot{U}_{S4} + Y_5\dot{U}_{S5} \end{cases}$$

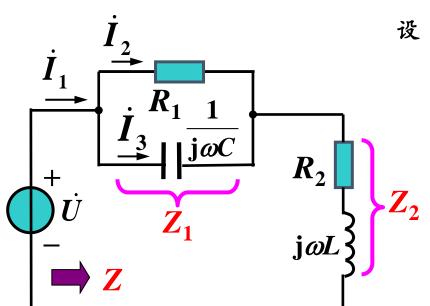
例 2 已知: $R_1 = 1000\Omega$, $R_2 = 10\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F, U = 100V, $\omega = 314$ rad/s, 求各支路电流。



解: 先画出电路的相量模型, 再列写方程求解

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

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = (10 + j157)\Omega;$$
 $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (102.2 - j132.3) \Omega$





设
$$\dot{U} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$
 $Z = (102.2 - j132.3) \Omega$



$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = 0.598 \angle 52.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{-\dot{\mathbf{j}} \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_{1} - \dot{\mathbf{j}} \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_{1} = 0.182 \angle -20.0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{3} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_{1} = 0.570 \angle 70.0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

各支路电流的时域表达式为:

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

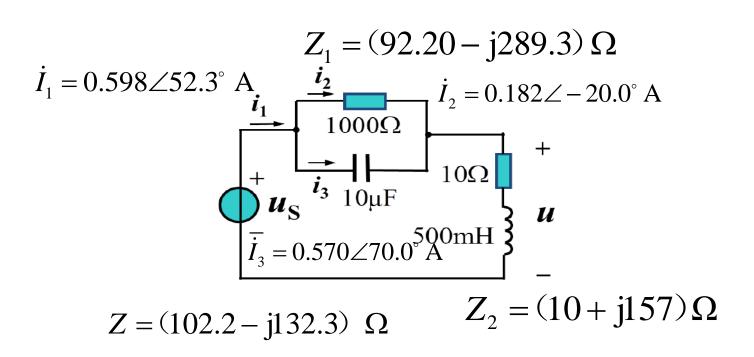
$$i_2 = 0.182\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 20^\circ)A$$

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



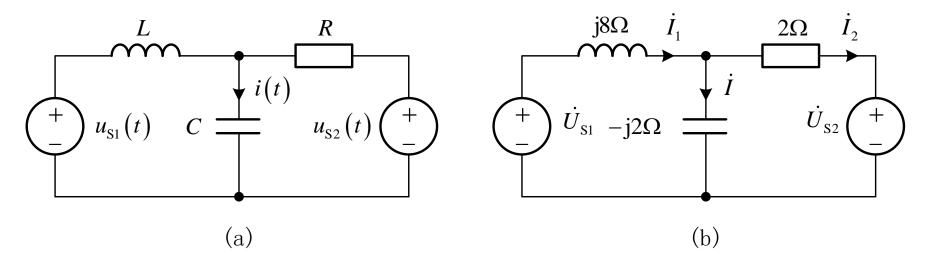
已知 $U_s=100V$, $\omega=314$ rad/s, 电压u在稳态下有效值为

- (A) 100.7V
- B 10.2V
- 94.1V
- D 7.5V



例4.5-1 图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^\circ)V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i 。



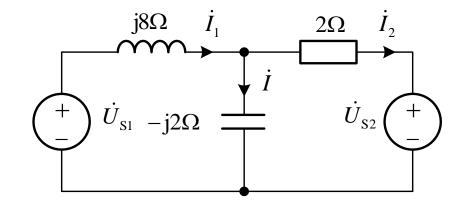
$$u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_{S1} = 10\angle 45^{\circ}V$$
$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_{S2} = 5\angle 0^{\circ}V$$

例4.5-1 图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i 。

$$\dot{U}_{S1} = 10 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 $\dot{U}_{S2} = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$

方法1 利用支路电流法求解



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I} + \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_{S1} = j8\dot{I}_1 - j2\dot{I} \\ -j2\dot{I} = 2\dot{I}_2 + \dot{U}_{S2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \dot{I} = 2.190 + j1.741 = 2.798 \angle 38.5^{\circ} A \\ \dot{I}_1 = 1.431 - j0.449 = 1.500 \angle -17.4^{\circ} A \\ \dot{I}_2 = -0.759 - j2.190 = 2.318 \angle -109.1^{\circ} A \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I} = 2.798 \angle 38.5^{\circ} A \leftrightarrow i(t) = 2.798 \sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 38.5^{\circ}) A$$

例4.5-1 图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i 。

$$\dot{U}_{S1} = 10 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 $\dot{U}_{S2} = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$

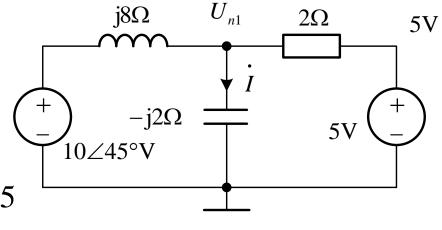
方法二 利用节点电压法求解

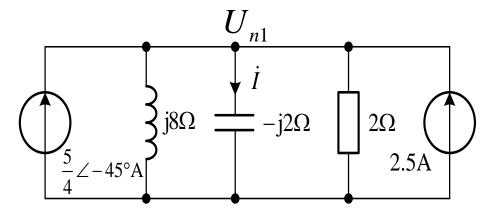
$$\left(\frac{1}{j8} + \frac{1}{-j2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{1}{j8} \times 10 \angle 45^{\circ} + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = \frac{5}{4} \angle -45^{\circ} + 2.5$$

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = 3.4828 - \text{j}4.380 = 5.596 \angle -51.5^{\circ}\text{V}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{n1}}{-j2} = \frac{5.596 \angle -51.5^{\circ}}{-j2} = 2.798 \angle 38.5^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\leftrightarrow i(t) = 2.798\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 38.5^{\circ})A$$



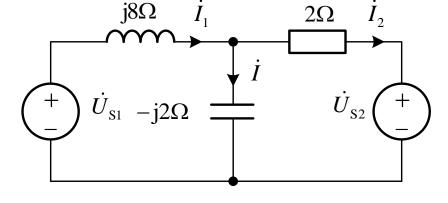


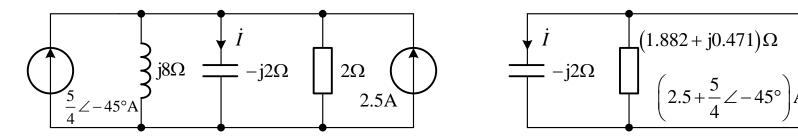
例4.5-1 图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i 。

$$\dot{U}_{S1} = 10 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 $\dot{U}_{S2} = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$

方法三 利用单口网络简化求解





$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & I \\
\hline
 & -j2\Omega \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & (1.882 + j0.471)\Omega \\
\hline
 & (2.5 + \frac{5}{4} \angle -45^{\circ})A
\end{array}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{1.882 + \text{j}0.471}{-\text{j}2 + 1.882 + \text{j}0.471} \times \left(2.5 + \frac{5}{4} \angle -45^{\circ}\right) = 2.190 + \text{j}1.742 = 2.798 \angle 38.5^{\circ} \text{A}$$

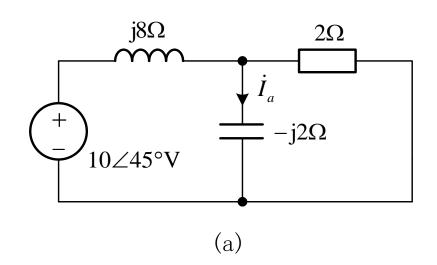
$$\dot{I} = 2.798 \angle 38.5^{\circ} \text{V} \leftrightarrow i(t) = 2.798 \sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 38.5^{\circ}) \text{A}$$

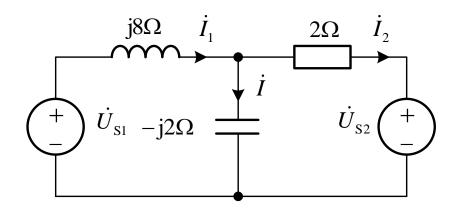
例4.5-1 图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$

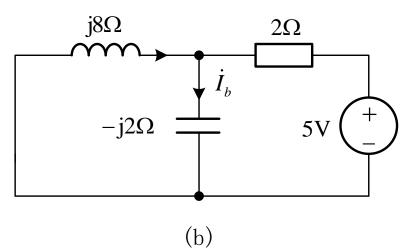
$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i 。

$$\dot{U}_{S1} = 10\angle 45^{\circ}V$$
 $\dot{U}_{S2} = 5\angle 0^{\circ}V$

方法四 利用叠加原理求解



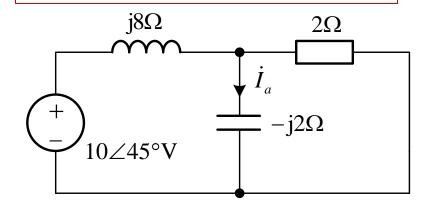




例4.5-1 图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i 。

方法四 利用叠加原理求解



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
j8\Omega & 2\Omega \\
\hline
-j2\Omega & f_b \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\dot{I}_{b} = \frac{\frac{j8//(-j2)}{2+j8//(-j2)} \times 5}{\frac{-j2}{-j2}} = (1.2+j1.6)A$$

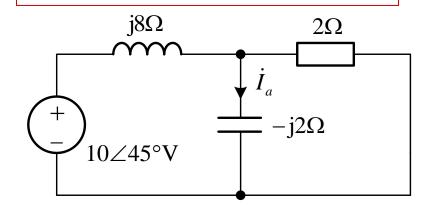
$$\dot{I}_{b} = \frac{\frac{-j8//(-j2)}{-j2}}{\frac{-j2}{-j2}} = (0.990+j0.141)A$$

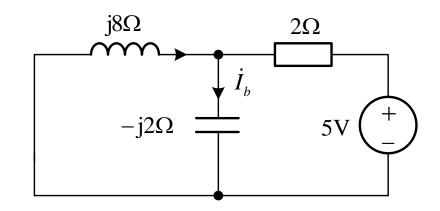
$$\dot{I}_a = \frac{j8 + 2//(-j2)}{-j2} = (0.990 + j0.141) A$$

例4.5-1 图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^\circ)V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i 。

方法四 利用叠加原理求解

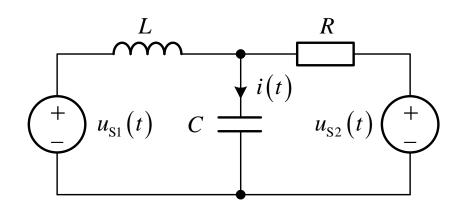




$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b = (2.190 + j1.741) = 2.798 \angle 38.5^{\circ} A$$

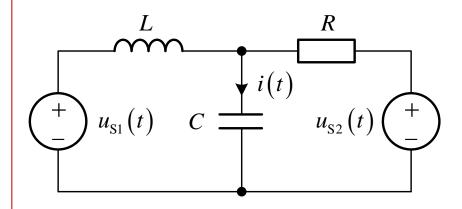
 $\leftrightarrow i(t) = 2.798 \sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 38.5^{\circ}) A$

例4. 5-2图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$ $u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(4t)V$ $R = 4\Omega$ L = 4H C = 0.25F,求电流i



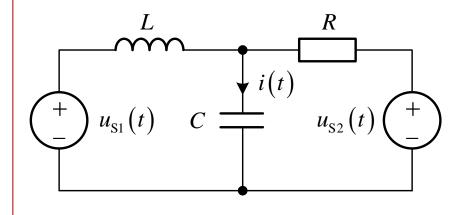
例4. 5-2图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})$ V $u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(4t)$ V $R = 4\Omega$ L = 4H C = 0.25F,求电流i

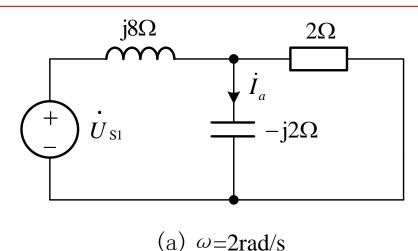
本例电路结构与例4.5-1一致,区别为:例4.5-1中两电压源频率一样,而本例中两电压源频率不同。因此,本例需要分别计算单个电压源作用下的响应,并利用叠加原理在时域进行叠加,从而得到两个电压源共同作用下的响应

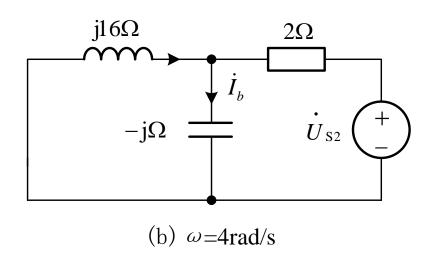


例4. 5-2图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$ $u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(4t)V$ $R = 4\Omega$ L = 4H C = 0.25F,求电流i

本例电路结构与例4.5-1一致,区别为:例4.5-1中两电压源频率一样,而本例中两电压源频率不同。因此,本例需要分别计算单个电压源作用下的响应,并利用叠加原理在时域进行叠加,从而得到两个电压源共同作用下的响应

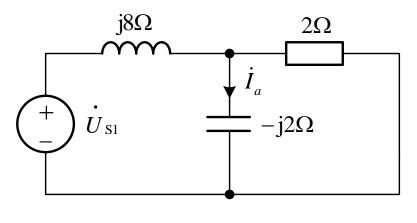






例4.5-2图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(4t)V$$
 $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4H$ $C = 0.25F$, 求电流 i

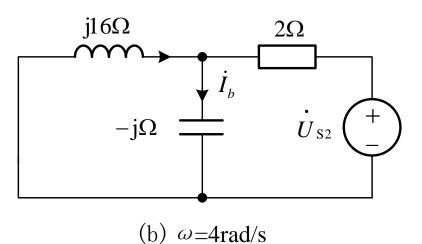


(a)
$$\omega = 2\text{rad/s}$$

$$\dot{I}_{a} = \frac{\frac{2//(-j2)}{j8+2//(-j2)} \times 10 \angle 45^{\circ}}{-j2}$$

$$=(0.990+j0.141)=1\angle 8.1^{\circ}A$$

$$\leftrightarrow i_a(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 8.1^\circ) A$$



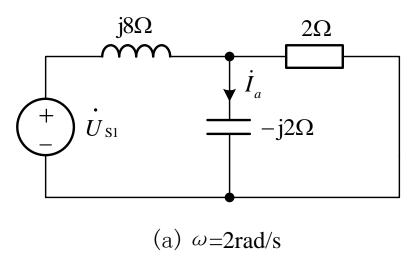
$$\dot{I}_{b} = \frac{\frac{j16//(-j)}{2+j16//(-j)} \times 5}{\frac{-i}{-j}}$$

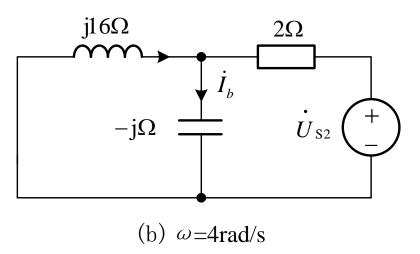
$$=(2.076+j1.107)=2.353\angle 28.1^{\circ}A$$

$$\leftrightarrow i_b(t) = 2.353\sqrt{2}\cos(4t + 28.1^\circ)A$$

例4.5-2图4.5-1 (a) 所示电路中, $u_{S1} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ})V$

$$u_{S2} = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(4t)$$
V $R = 4\Omega$ $L = 4$ H $C = 0.25$ F,求电流 i





在时域进行叠加

$$i(t) = i_a(t) + i_b(t) = \left[\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 8.1^\circ) + 2.353\sqrt{2}\cos(4t + 28.1^\circ)\right]A$$

例4.5-3 计算如图4.5-6(a) 所示单口网络的戴维南等效电路。

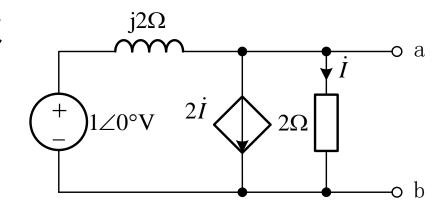
解本例采用开路电压-短路电流法来计算戴维南等效电路。

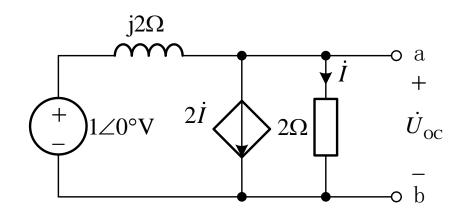
(1) 求开路电压

$$1 = j2 \times (\dot{I} + 2\dot{I}) + 2\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{1}{2 + j6} = 0.158 \angle -71.6^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm OC} = 2\dot{I} = 0.316 \angle -71.6^{\circ} A$$





例4.5-3 计算如图4.5-6(a) 所示单口网络的戴维南等效电路。

解本例采用开路电压-短路电流 法来计算戴维南等效电路。

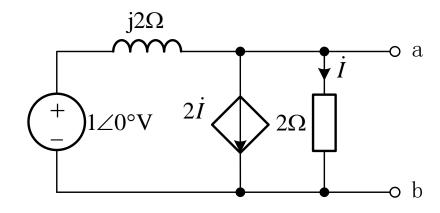
(2) 求短路电流

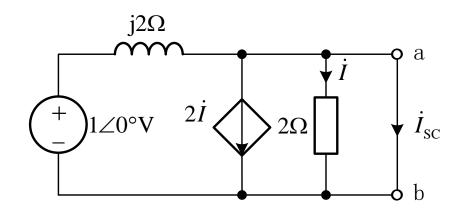
$$\dot{I}_{SC} = \frac{1}{j2} = \frac{1}{2} \angle -90^{\circ} A$$

(3) 求等效阻抗。

$$Z_{\rm O} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm OC}}{\dot{I}_{\rm SC}} = \frac{0.316 \angle -71.6^{\circ}}{\frac{1}{2} \angle -90^{\circ}}$$

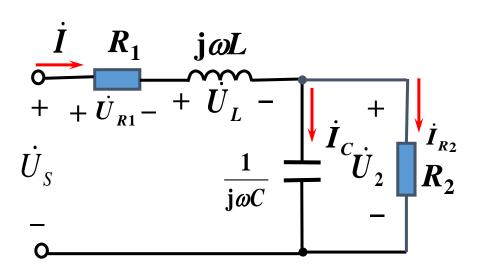
$$=0.632\angle 18.4^{\circ}\Omega$$

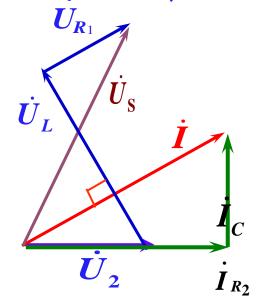




(2) 相量图的应用

例1 定性画出所示电路图中电压、电流的相量图





解 以 \dot{U}_2 为参考相量

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_{R_2}$$
 $\dot{U}_S = \dot{U}_2 + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_{R1}$

例2:

已知: U=115V, $U_1=55.4V$, $U_2=80V$, $R_1=32 \Omega$, $f=50 \mathrm{Hz}$. R_1 =32 Ω , f=50Hz。 求: 电感线圈的电阻 R_2 和电感 L_2 。

解法一: 列有效值方程求解 $I = U_1/R_1 = 55.4/32$

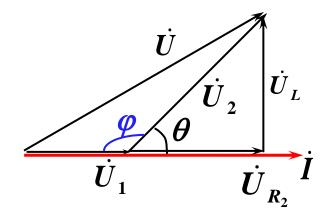
$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{U}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I \\ \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{115}{\sqrt{(32 + R_2)^2 + (314L)^2}} = \frac{55.4}{32} \\ \frac{80}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (314L)^2}} = \frac{55.4}{32} \end{cases}$$

$$R_2 = 19.6\Omega$$
 $L_2 = 0.133 \text{H}$

$$L_2 = 0.133 H$$

解法二: 画相量图求解



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_{L2}$$

$$U^{2} = U_{1}^{2} + U_{2}^{2} - 2U_{1}U_{2}\cos\varphi$$

代入3个已知的电压有效值:

$$\cos \varphi = -0.4237$$
 : $\varphi = 115.1^{\circ}$
 $\theta = 180^{\circ} - \varphi = 64.9^{\circ}$

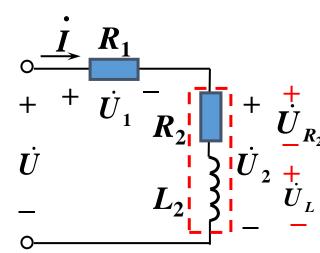
电压直角三角形
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} U_L &= U_2 \sin \theta_2 = 80 \times \sin 64.9^\circ = 72.45 \, \mathrm{V} \\ U_{R2} &= U_2 \cos \theta_2 = 80 \times \cos 64.9^\circ = 33.94 \, \mathrm{V} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.731A$$

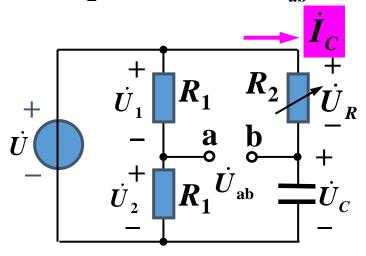
$$R_2 = U_{R2}/I = 33.94/1.731 = 19.6\Omega$$

$$\omega L_2 = U_L/I = 72.45/1.731 = 41.85\Omega$$

$$L_2 = 41.85/314 = 0.133 \,\mathrm{H}$$

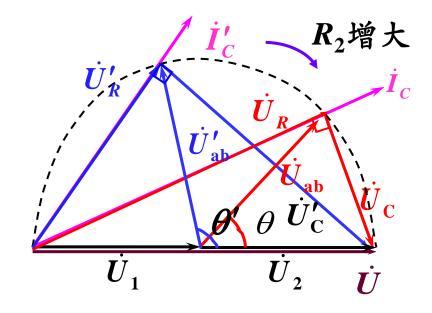


例3 当 R_2 由 $0\rightarrow\infty$ 时, \dot{U}_{ab} 如何变化?



解 用相量图分析

什么功能(U输入, U_{ab} 输出)?

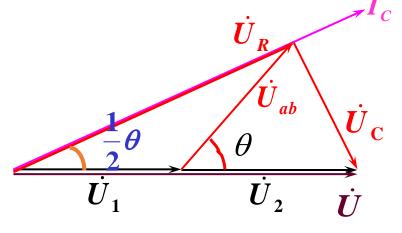


$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{2} \qquad \dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C$$

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_C$$

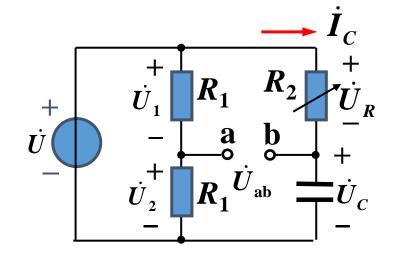
给定 R_2 、C,求移相角:

$$\tan(\frac{1}{2}\theta) = \frac{U_C}{U_R}$$
$$= \frac{I_C}{I_C} \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{R_2 \omega C}$$



由此可求出给定电阻变化范围相应的移相范围。

移相网络



正弦电流电路的功率

1 瞬时功率

2 平均功率

3 无功功率

4 复(数)功率

5 视在功率

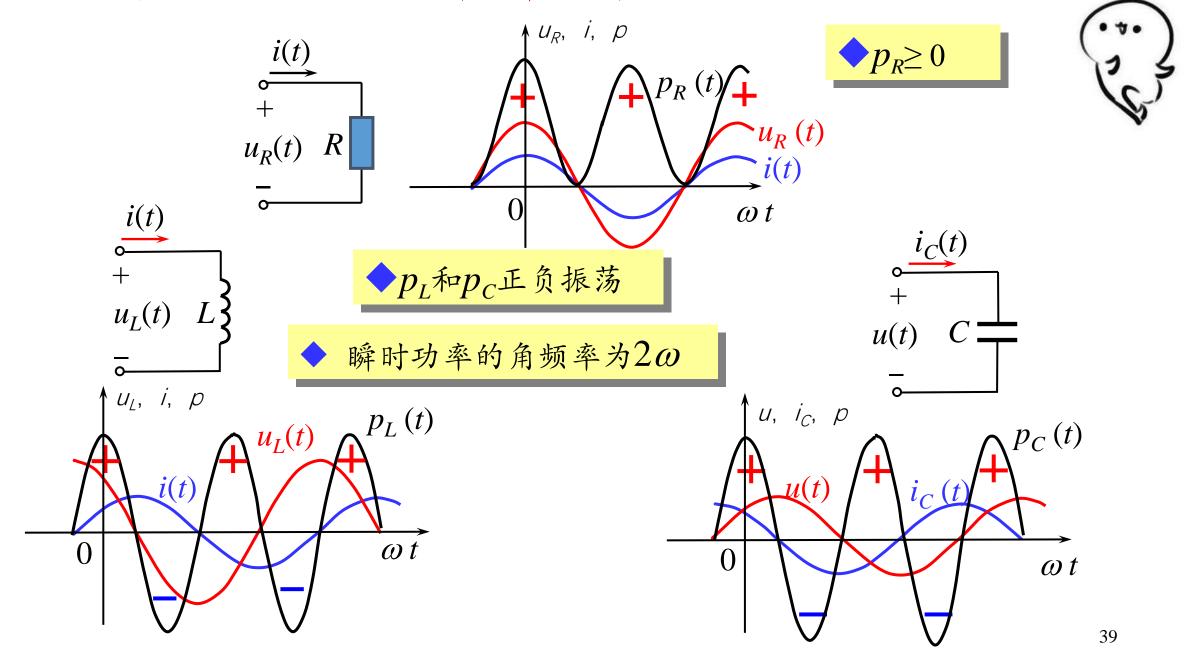
各种功率的定 义是重点

1 瞬时功率 (instantaneous power)

定义

$$p_{\text{M}} = ui$$
 单位: W(瓦) u

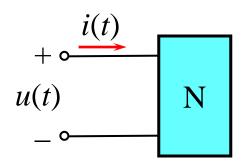
(1) 正弦稳态下RLC元件的瞬时功率



对于一个电容的两端施加50Hz工频电压, 其吸收的瞬时功率的频率为:

- A 0 Hz
- B 50 Hz
- 100 Hz
- 200 Hz

(4) 任意一端口网络吸收的瞬时功率



$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

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

瞬时功率的第1 种表示形式 $= 2UI\cos\omega t\cos(\omega t - \varphi)$

$$2\cos\alpha\cos\beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

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

恒定部分

2倍频的余弦交变部分

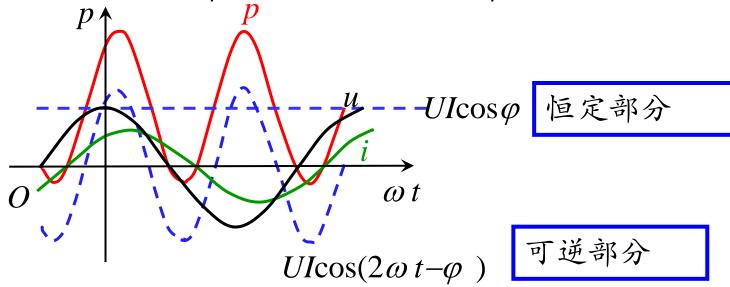
恒定部分

可逆部分

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

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



- 吸收的瞬时功率 p(t)有时为正,有时为负;
- p(t) > 0, 电路在相应时间段在吸收功率;
- p(t) < 0, 电路在该时间段在发出功率。

2 平均功率

(1) 平均功率 (average power)

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

定义:瞬时功率的平均值。

常以符号
$$P$$
来表示。
$$p(t) = UI\cos\varphi + UI\cos(2\omega t - \varphi)$$

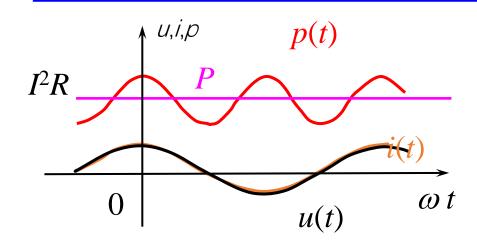
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [UI \cos \varphi + UI \cos(2\omega t - \varphi)] dt$$

$$=UI\cos\varphi$$

其中, $\cos \varphi$ 称为功率因数; $\varphi = \psi_{\mu} - \psi_{i}$,称作功率因数角。 对于无源网络, φ即为其等效阻抗的阻抗角。

平均功率P的单位也是W(瓦)

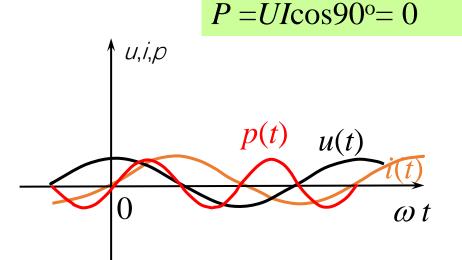
纯电阻(电阻元件或等效纯阻性网络)条件下, $\varphi=0^\circ$

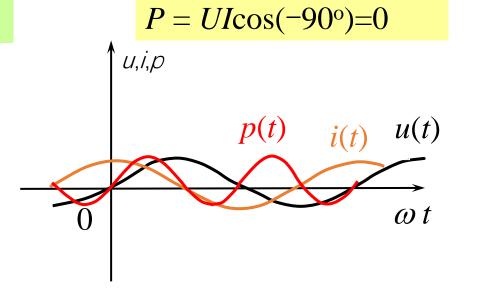


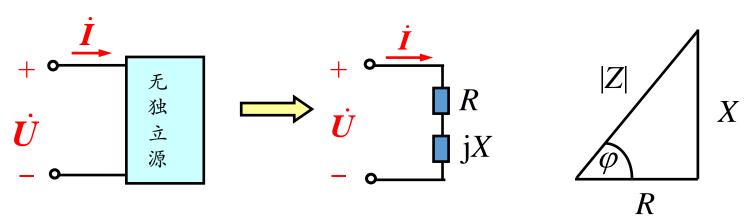
 $P = UI \cos \varphi = UI = I^2R = U^2/R$

纯电感 (电感元件或等效纯感性 网络) 条件下, $\varphi=90^\circ$

纯电容(电容元件或等效纯容性 网络)条件下, $\varphi=-90^\circ$







$$P = UI\cos\varphi = |Z| I I\cos\varphi = I^{2}|Z|\cos\varphi = I^{2}R$$

一般地, $0 \le \cos \varphi \le 1$

$$X>0$$
, $\varphi>0$
感性, 滞后的功率因数

$$X < 0$$
, $\varphi < 0$ 容性,超前的功率因数

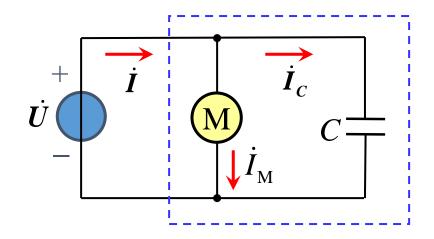
例 $\cos \varphi = 0.5$ (滞后),则 $\varphi = 60^{\circ}$

平均功率就是消耗在电阻上的功率。



有功功率(active power)

有功功率守恒: 电路中所 有元件吸收的有功功率的 代数和为零。 例 已知: U=220V, f=50Hz, 电动机 $P_{\text{M}}=1000\text{W}$, $\cos\varphi_{\text{M}}=0.8$ (滞后), $C=30\mu\text{F}$ 。 求虚线框中负载电路的功率因数



解
$$\ddot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$I_{\rm M} = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_{\rm M}} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.8} = 5.68 A$$

$$\cos \varphi_{\rm M} = 0.8$$
 (\(\pi = 6.8 \) \(\pi = 1.8 \) \(\pi = 1

$$\varphi_{\rm M} = 36.9^{\circ}$$
 \longrightarrow $\dot{I}_{\rm M} = 5.68 \angle -36.9^{\circ}$ A

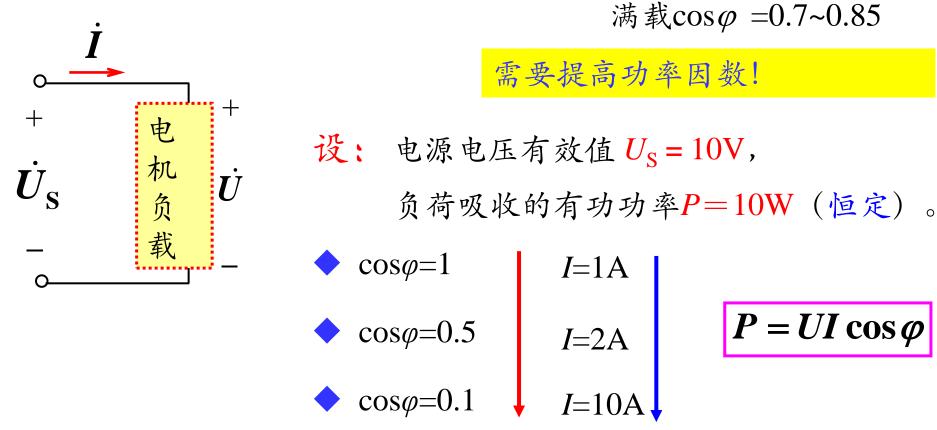
$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C 220 \angle 0^\circ = j2.08A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_{\rm M} + \dot{I}_{\rm C} = 4.54 - \text{j}1.33 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^{\circ} \text{A}$$

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

在并入电容前后,从电源看入,虚线框所示负载特性有什么变化?

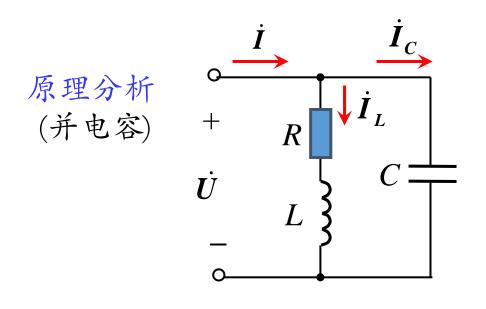
(2) 功率因数的提高



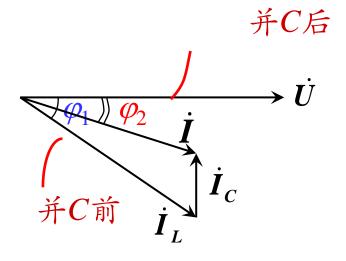
以异步电机为例: 空载 $\cos \varphi = 0.2 \sim 0.3$

功率因数低带来的问题:

负载吸收相同有功功率时,(1)对电源提供能量的需求增加; (2)进而使传输电能、连接设备线路上的损耗随之增大。 功率因数低的用电户尤其是用电大户,必须提高功率因数。 解决办法:在用户端并联电容器;改造用电设备。 规定+处罚



并联电容不影响感性负载的正常工作



吸收的有功功率不变 提高了功率因数

补偿容量的确定

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

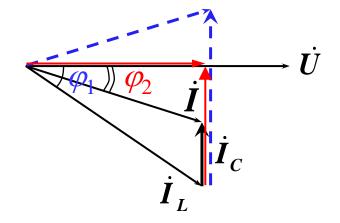
$$I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_2}$$

$$I_L = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_1}$$

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_1}$$

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

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



补偿容 量不同 量不同 过补偿

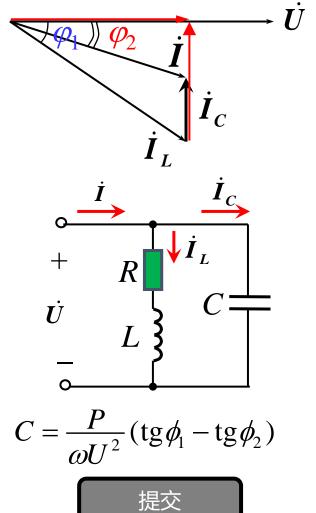
如图所示电路,已知角频率为ω,若要达到全补偿,需要将功率因数提高到(),需要补偿电容C=()。

$$O, \qquad C = \frac{PL}{U^2R}$$

$$C = \infty$$

$$C = \frac{PL}{U^2R}$$

$$C = -\frac{PL}{U^2R}$$



例4. 6-3 感性负载如图4.6-6所示,利用电阻 0.1Ω 为的输电线供电,负载电压的有效值为220V,电源角频率为 ω =314rad/s。为使功率因数提高到0.9(滞后)需要并联多大的电容?并联电容前后输电线的功率损耗分别为多大? $i = \frac{0.1\Omega}{2}$

感性负载

(滯后)

解 (1) 并联电容前

$$I_{\text{HI}} = \frac{P}{U\lambda} = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.6} = 378.79 \text{A}$$
 \dot{U}_s $U = 220$

输电线的功率损耗为

$$P_{0.1 \text{ fij}} = 0.1 I_{\text{fij}}^2 = 0.1 \times 378.79^2 = 14.35 \text{kW}$$

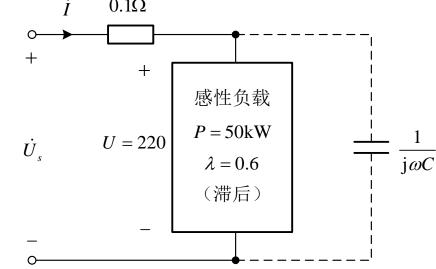
感性负载的功率因数角为

$$\varphi_1 = \arccos(0.6) = 53.13^{\circ}$$

例4. 6-3 感性负载如图4.6-6所示,利用电阻 0.1Ω 为的输电线供电,负载电压的有效值为220V,电源角频率为 $\omega=314$ rad/s。为使功率因数提高到0.9(滞后)需要并联多大的电容?并联电容前后输电线的功率损耗分别为多大? $i^{0.1\Omega}$

(2) 并联电容后功率因数为0.9 (滞后),因此,整体负载的 功率因数角为

$$\varphi_2 = \arccos(0.9) = 25.84^{\circ}$$



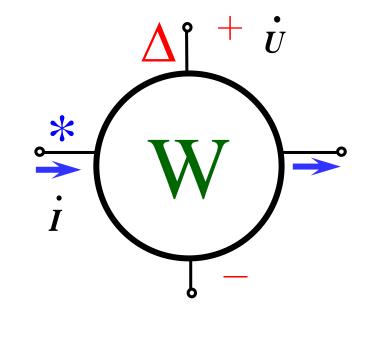
$$C = \frac{P(\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2)}{\omega U^2} = \frac{50 \times 10^3 (\tan 53.13^\circ - \tan 25.84^\circ)}{314 \times 220^2} = 2.793 \text{mF}$$

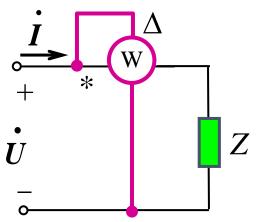
$$I_{\text{fi}} = \frac{P}{U\lambda_2} = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.9} = 252.53 \text{A}$$
 $P_{0.1\text{fi}} = 0.1I_{\text{fi}}^2 = 0.1 \times 252.53^2 = 6.38 \text{kW}$

(3) 有功功率的测量 功率表

(1) 功率表接线:如果接线方式是使得电流从"*"端流入;电压线圈的"△"端接负载电压的正端→则功率表的示值反映的即为UIcos(ψ_u-ψ_i)

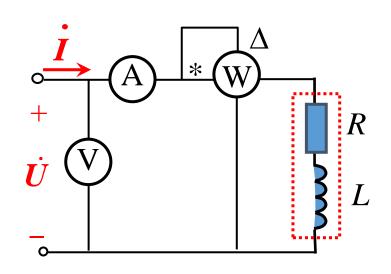
对于图示接法来说,该示值即为<u>负载吸收</u> 的有功功率





(2) 功率表量程:测量有功功率时,P、U、I均不能超量程。

例 求图示电路中电感线圈的参数R和L。



已知: f=50Hz, 理想有效值 电压表示值U=50V、理想有 效值电流表示值I=1A, 功率 表示值P=30W。

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

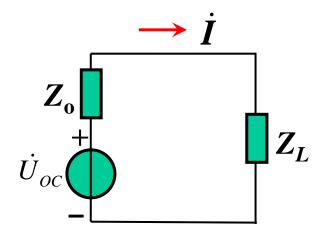
$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega = \sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}$$

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

(4) 最大功率传输 (maximum power transfer)

——正弦稳态电路中负载获得最大有功功率 P_{Lmax} 的条件

a.共轭匹配



$$Z_{o} = R_{o} + jX_{o}, \quad Z_{L} = R_{L} + jX_{L}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oC}}{Z_{o} + Z_{L}}$$

$$I = \frac{U_{oC}}{\sqrt{(R_{o} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{o} + X_{L})^{2}}}$$

负载吸收的有功功率
$$P = R_L I^2 = \frac{R_L U_{oc}^2}{(R_o + R_L)^2 + (X_o + X_L)^2}$$

负载吸收的有功功率
$$P = R_L I^2 = \frac{R_L U_{oc}^2}{(R_o + R_L)^2 + (X_o + X_L)^2}$$

 $Z_{I}=R_{I}+jX_{I}$, 实部虚部可任意独立改变(分两步进行分析)

先讨论X,改变时,P的极值

再讨论 R_1 改变时,P如何取得的最大值

 $X_{I} = -X_{o}$ 条件下,当 $R_{I} = R_{o}$ 时,P获得最大值(似直流电路)

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_o}$$

共轭匹配

负载上获得最大功率的条件是 $Z_L = Z_o^*$, 即 $X_L = -X_o^*$

$$Z_L = Z_o^*$$
, pp

$$K_L = K_0$$

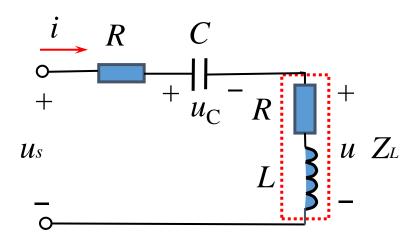
$$X_T = -X$$

此结果可由P分别对 X_L 、 R_L 求偏导数得到。



L=1H, $C=1\mu F$, 当电压频率(不是问角频率) 为何值时,负载 Z_L 上有最大的功率?

- A 1000 Hz
- 159 Hz
- 100 Hz
- 318 Hz



b.模匹配

$$Z_o = |Z_o| \angle \varphi_{Z_o}$$
 $Z_L = |Z_L| \angle \varphi_{Z_L}$

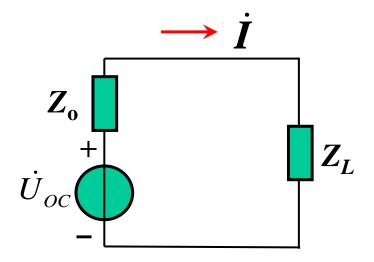
其中负载阻抗 Z_L 的 $|Z_L|$ 可变, φ_{Z_L} 固定

负载可以获得最大有功功率的条件为

$$|Z_L| = |Z_o|$$

负载可获得的最大有功功率为

$$P_{\text{Lmax}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2 \cos \varphi_{Z_L}}{2|Z_{\text{o}}| \left[1 + \cos(\varphi_{Z_o} - \varphi_{Z_L})\right]}$$



例4.6-4 在如图4.6-8(a)所示单口网络端接负载,已知 $u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)$ V, $R = 2\Omega$, C = 0.1F 计算共轭匹配和模匹配 (负载为纯电阻) 条件及各条件下负载可以获得的最大功率。

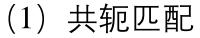
解相量域电路如图(b)所示

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm OC} = \frac{2}{2 - i2} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\text{OC}} = \frac{2}{2 - j2} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$Z_{\text{O}} = 2 / / (-j2) = \frac{2 \times (-j2)}{2 - j2} = 1 - j = \sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ} \Omega$$



$$Z_{\rm L} = Z_{\rm O}^* = (1+j)\Omega$$
 $P_{\rm Lmax} = \frac{U_{\rm OC}^2}{4R_{\rm O}} = \frac{\left(5\sqrt{2}\right)^2}{4\times1} = 12.5 \text{W}$

(b)

例4. 6-4 在如图4.6-8(a)所示单口网络端接负载,已知 $u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)V$, $R = 2\Omega$,C = 0.1F 计算共轭匹配和模匹配(负载为纯电阻)条件及各条件下负载可以获得的最大功率。

解相量域电路如图 (b) 所示
$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm OC} = \frac{2}{2 - {\rm j}2} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}{\rm V}$$

$$Z_{\rm O} = 2//(-j2) = \frac{2 \times (-j2)}{2-j2} = 1 - j = \sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ}\Omega$$

(2) 模匹配
$$|R_{\rm L}| = |Z_{\rm O}| = \sqrt{2}\Omega$$
 $\varphi_{\rm Z_L} = 0$
$$P_{\rm Lmax} = \frac{U_{\rm OC}^2 \cos \varphi_{\rm Z_L}}{2|Z_{\rm O}| \left[1 + \cos(\varphi_{\rm Z_O} - \varphi_{\rm Z_L})\right]} = \frac{\left(5\sqrt{2}\right)^2}{2 \times \sqrt{2} \left[1 + \cos(-45^\circ)\right]} = 10.36 \text{W}$$

(b)

3 无功功率

瞬时功率的另一种分解方法

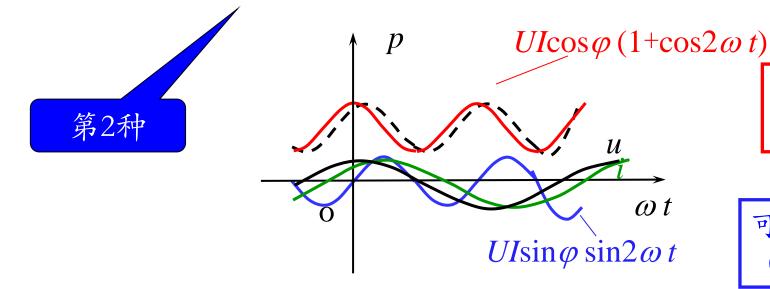
$$p(t) = UI\cos\varphi + UI\cos(2\omega t - \varphi)$$

 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta$

第1种

 $= UI\cos\varphi + UI\cos\varphi\cos2\omega t + UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$

 $= UI\cos\varphi(1+\cos2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$



不可逆部分 (R消耗瞬时)

可逆部分 (L/C交换瞬时)

(1) 无功功率 (reactive power) Q

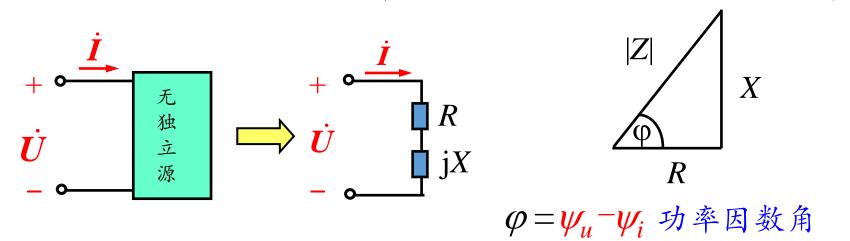
a) 定义

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

$$Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} UI \sin \varphi$$
 单位: $\text{var}(\mathfrak{Z})$

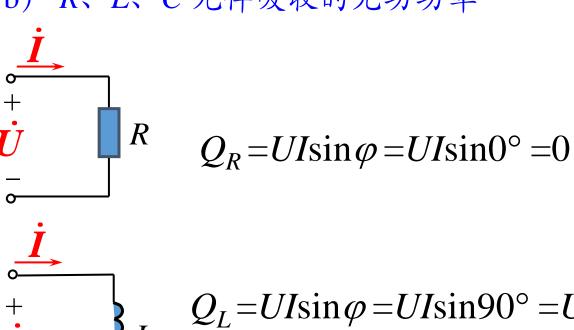
$$= |Z| I I \sin \varphi = I^2 |Z| \sin \varphi = I^2 X$$

无功功率就是在电感和电容间交换的功率



无功功率守恒: 电路中所有元件吸收无功功率的代数和为零。

b) R、L、C元件吸收的无功功率



$$Q_L = UI\sin \varphi = UI\sin 90^\circ = UI = U^2/X_L = I^2X_L > 0$$

L吸收无功功率

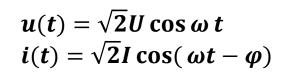
$$\dot{U}$$
 \dot{C}

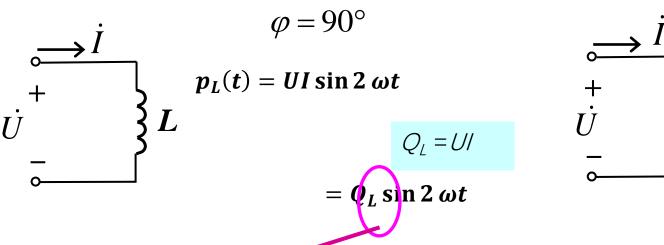
$$Q_C = UI\sin \varphi = UI\sin (-90^\circ)$$

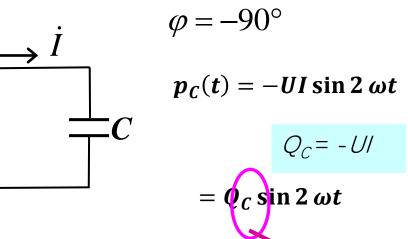
$$= -UI = -U^2/|X_C| = -I^2|X_C| < 0$$
 C 发出无功功率

(2) 无功功率的物理意义

 $p(t) = UI\cos\varphi(1+\cos2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$







电感储能变化率的最大值

$$p(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}w(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

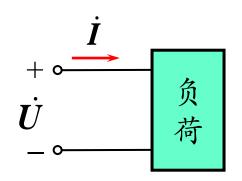
电容储能变化率的最大值

功率是能量的时间变化率

储能元件的无功功率反映其能量变化的最大速率

4 复(数)功率

(complex power)



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

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

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

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

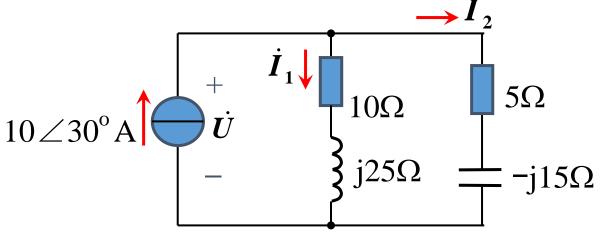
$$P = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U} \dot{I}^*]$$
 $Q = \operatorname{Im}[\dot{U} \dot{I}^*]$

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

$$\overline{S} = UI^* = UI \angle (\psi_u - \psi_i) = UI \angle \varphi = S \angle \varphi$$
$$= UI \cos \varphi + jUI \sin \varphi = P + jQ$$

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

例 已知如图,求各支路的复功率。



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

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

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

电流源
$$\overline{S}_{\xi} = 236 \angle (-7.1^{\circ}) \times 10 \angle (-30^{\circ}) = 1882 - j1424 \text{ VA}$$

支路1
$$\overline{S}_{1\%} = 236\angle(-7.1^{\circ}) * 8.77\angle(75.3^{\circ}) = 769 + j1923$$
 VA

$$\bar{S}_{29} = 236 \angle (-7.1^{\circ}) * 14.94 \angle (-64.5^{\circ}) = 1116 - j3348$$
 VA

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

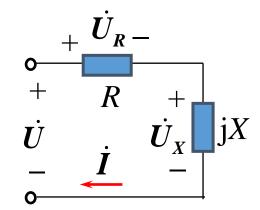
有功功率: P=UIcosφ 单位: W

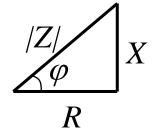
无功功率: *Q=UI*sinφ

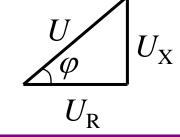
视在功率: S=UI

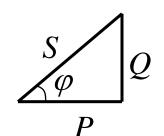
单位: var

单位: VA









三个三角形相似

阻抗三角形

电压三角形

功率三角形