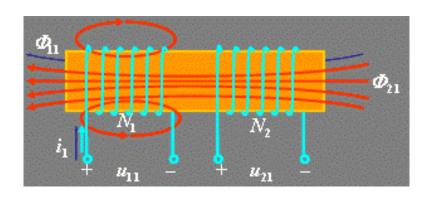
第十章 含有耦合电感电路

§ 10.1	互感
§ 10.2	含有耦合电感电路的计算
§ 10.3	空心变压器
§ 10.4	理想变压器

一、互感



两个靠得很近的电感线圈之间有磁的耦合,如图所示,当线圈1中通电流 i_1 时,不仅在线圈1中产生磁通 ϕ_{11} ,同时,有部分磁通 ϕ_{21} 穿过临近的线圈2;同理,若在线圈2中通电流 i_2 时,不仅在线圈2中产生磁通 ϕ_{22} ,同时,有部分磁通 ϕ_{12} 穿过线圈1, ϕ_{12} 和 ϕ_{21} 称为互感磁通。

定义互感磁通链:

$$\psi_{12} = N_1 \phi_{12}$$
 $\psi_{21} = N_2 \phi_{21}$

当周围空间是各向同性的线性磁介质时,磁通链与产生它的施感电流成正比,即有自感磁通链:

$$\psi_{11} = L_1 i_1 \qquad \psi_{22} = L_2 i_2$$

互感磁通链:

$$\psi_{12} = M_{12}i_2 \qquad \psi_{21} = M_{21}i_1$$

 M_{12} 和 M_{21} 称为互感系数,单位为(H)。

当两个线圈都有电流时,每一线圈的磁链为自磁链与互磁链的代数和:

$$\psi_1 = \psi_{11} \pm \psi_{12} = L_1 i_1 \pm M_{12} i_2$$

$$\psi_2 = \psi_{22} \pm \psi_{21} = L_2 i_2 \pm M_{21} i_1$$

- 1、M 值与线圈的形状、几何位置、空间媒质有关,与线圈中的电流无关,因此,满足 $M_{12} = M_{21} = M$
- 2、自感系数 L 总为正值,互感系数 M 值有正有负。正值表示自感磁链与互感磁链方向一致,互感起增助作用,负值表示自感磁链与互感磁链方向相反,互感起削弱作用。

互感

二、耦合因数

工程上用耦合因数 k 来定量的描述两个耦合线圈的耦合紧密程度,定义

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

一般有:

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M^2}{L_1 L_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(M \hat{\imath}_1)(M \hat{\imath}_2)}{L_1 \hat{\imath}_1 L_2 \hat{\imath}_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\psi_{12} \psi_{21}}{\psi_{11} \psi_{22}}} \leq 1$$

当 k = 1 称全耦合。

三、耦合电感上的电压、电流关系

根据电磁感应定律和楞次定律得每个线圈两端的电压为:

$$u_1 = \frac{d\psi_1}{dt} = \frac{d\psi_{11}}{dt} \pm \frac{d\psi_{12}}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} \pm M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} = \frac{d\psi_{22}}{dt} \pm \frac{d\psi_{21}}{dt} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \pm M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

即线圈两端的电压均包含自感电压和互感电压。

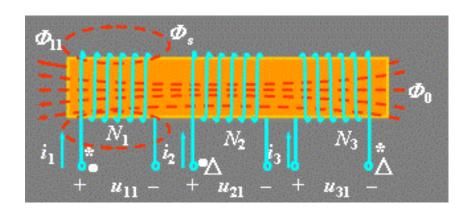
在正弦交流电路中,其相量形式的方程为

$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1\dot{I}_1 \pm j\omega M\dot{I}_2 \qquad \qquad \dot{U}_2 = \pm j\omega M\dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2\dot{I}_2$$

当两线圈的自感磁链和互感磁链方向一致时,称为互感的"增助"作用,互感电压取正;否则取负。

四、互感线圈的同名端

同名端:当两个电流分别从两个线圈的对应端子同时流入或流出时,若产生的磁通相互增强,则这两个对应端子称为两互感线圈的同名端,用小圆点或星号等符号标记。

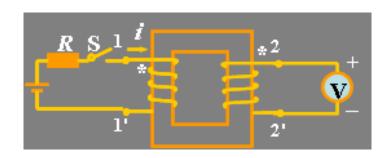


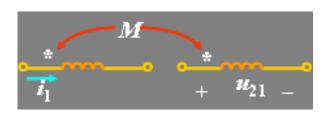
注意: 上述图示说明当有多个线圈之间存在互感作用时,同名端必须两两 线圈分别标定。

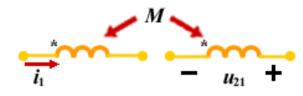
确定同名端的方法为:

- (1) 当两个线圈中电流同时流入或流出同名端时,两个电流产生的磁场将相互增强。
- (2) 当随时间增大的时变电流从一线圈的一端流入时,将会引起另一线圈相应同名端的电位升高。

两线圈同名端的实验测定:





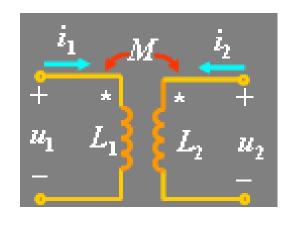


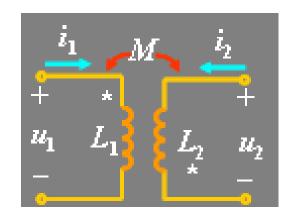
$$u_{21} = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$u_{21} = -M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

互感

例10-1、如图所示四个互感线圈,已知同名端和各线圈上电压电流参考方向,试写出每一互感线圈上的电压电流关系。





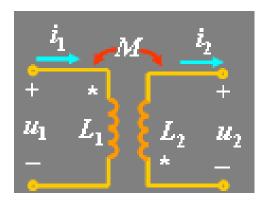
$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

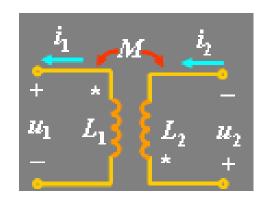
$$u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

互感





$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = -M\frac{di_1}{dt} - L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_1 = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = -M\frac{di_1}{dt} - L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

互感

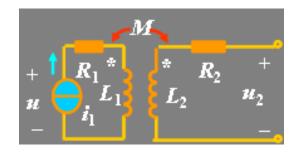
例10-2、电路上图所示,下图为电流源波形。已知:

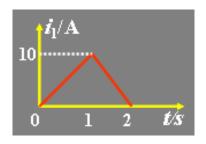
$$R_1 = 10\Omega, L_1 = 5H, L_2 = 2H, M = 1H$$
 $\Re u(t)$ $\Re u_2(t)$.

$$i_1 = \begin{cases} 10t & 0 \le t \le 1s \\ 20 - 10t & 1 \le t \le 2s \\ 0 & 2 \le t \end{cases}$$

$$u_2(t) = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = \begin{cases} 10V & 0 \le t \le 1s \\ -10V & 1 \le t \le 2s \\ 0 & 2 \le t \end{cases}$$

$$u(t) = R_1 i_1 + L \frac{di_1}{dt} = \begin{cases} 100 t + 50V & 0 \le t \le 1s \\ -100 t + 150V & 1 \le t \le 2s \\ 0 & 2 \le t \end{cases}$$



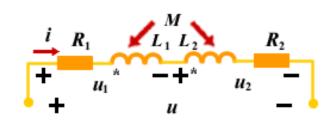


含有耦合电感(简称互感)电路的计算要注意:

- (1) 在正弦稳态情况下,有互感的电路的计算仍可应用前面介绍的相量分析方法。
- (2) 注意互感线圈上的电压除自感电压外,还应包含互感电压。
- (3) 一般采用支路法和回路法计算。因为耦合电感支路的电压不仅与本支路电流有关,还与其他某些支路电流有关,若列结点电压方程会遇到困难,要另行处理。

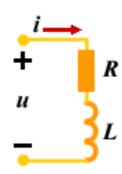
含有耦合电感电路的计算

- 一、耦合电感的串联
 - 1、顺向串联



$$u = R_1 i + L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + R_2 i$$

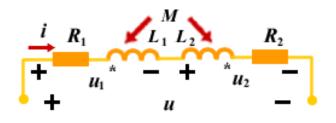
= $(R_1 + R_2)i + (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{di}{dt} = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt}$

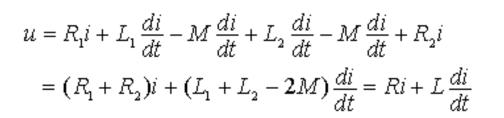


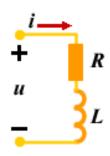
$$R = R_1 + R_2 \qquad L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

含有耦合电感电路的计算

2、反向串联





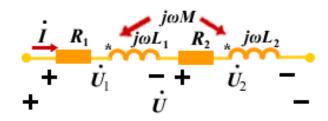


$$R = R_1 + R_2 \qquad L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

含有耦合电感电路的计算

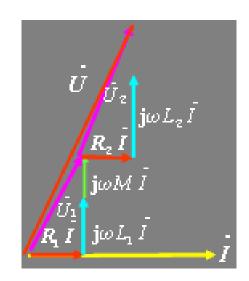
在正弦稳态激励下

顺串



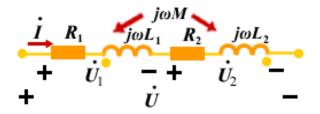
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = [R_1 + R_2 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)]\dot{I}$$

$$Z = R_1 + R_2 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)$$

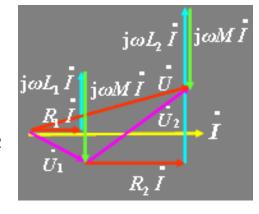


含有耦合电感电路的计算

反串



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = [R_1 + R_2 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)]\dot{I}$$



$$Z = R_1 + R_2 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)$$

注意:

(1) 互感不大于两个自感的算术平均值,整个电路仍呈感性,即满足下述关系:

$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \ge 0$$

$$M \le \frac{1}{2} \left(L_1 + L_2 \right)$$

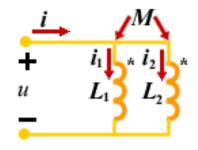
(2) 根据上述讨论可以给出测量互感系数的方法: 把两线圈顺接一次, 反接一次, 则互感系数为:

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

含有耦合电感电路的计算

二、耦合电感的并联

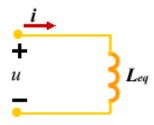
1、同侧并联



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

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

由于
$$i = i_1 + i_2$$

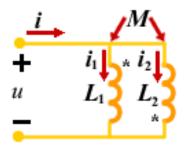


$$u = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} \frac{di}{dt}$$

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

含有耦合电感电路的计算

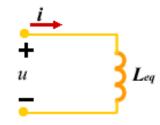
2、异侧并联



$$u = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

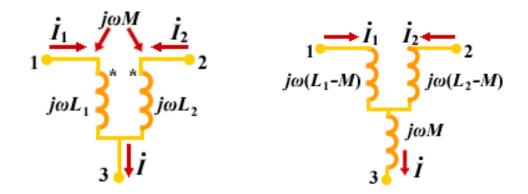
考虑到: $i = i_1 + i_2$



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

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

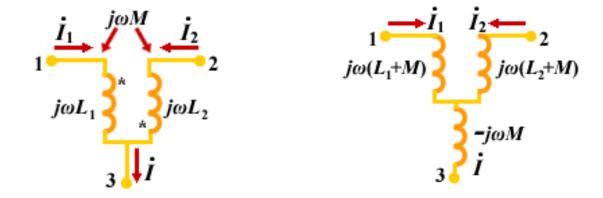
- 三、耦合电感的 T 型去耦等效
 - 1、同名端为共端的 T 型去耦等效



$$\dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = j\omega (L_1 - M) \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = j\omega (L_2 - M) \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}$$

2、异名端为共端的 T 型去耦等效



$$U_{13} = j\omega L_1 I_1 - j\omega M I_2 = j\omega (L_1 + M) I_1 - j\omega M I$$

$$\overset{\bullet}{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \overset{\bullet}{I}_2 - j\omega M \overset{\bullet}{I}_1 = j\omega (L_2 + M) \overset{\bullet}{I}_2 - j\omega M \overset{\bullet}{I}$$

T型去耦等效电路中3条支路的等效电感分别为:

支路 1:
$$L_1 = L_1 \mp M$$

支路 2:
$$L_2 = L_2 \mp M$$

支路 3:
$$L_3 = \pm M$$

同名端为公共端取上面的符号, 异名端为公共端取下面的符号;

含有耦合电感电路的计算

例10-3、求图 (a)、(b) 所示电路的等效电感 L_{ab}

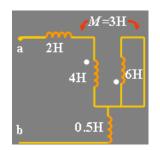
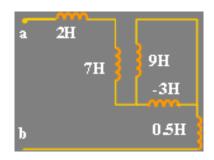


图 (a)



$$L_{ab} = 2 + 0.5 + 7 + \frac{9 \times (-3)}{9 - 3} = 9.5 - 4.5 = 5.H$$

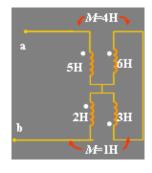
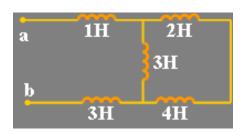


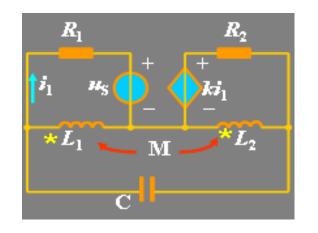
图 (b)

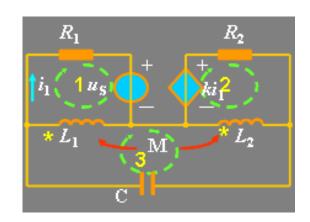


$$L_{ab} = 1 + 3 + \frac{3 \times (2 + 4)}{2 + 4 + 3} = 6H$$

含有耦合电感电路的计算

例10-4、图(a)为有耦合电感的电路,试列写电路的回路电流方程。





$$(R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1 - j\omega L_1\dot{I}_3 + j\omega M(\dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_3) = -\dot{U}_S$$

$$(R_2 + j \omega L_2) \dot{I}_2 - j \omega L_2 \dot{I}_3 + j \omega M (\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_3) = k \dot{I}_1$$

$$(jaL_1 + jaL_2 - j\frac{1}{aC})\dot{I}_3 - jaL_1\dot{I}_1 - jaL_2\dot{I}_2 + jaM(\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_1) + jaM(\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_2) = 0$$

例10-5、求图(a)所示电路的开路电压。

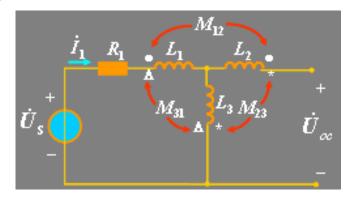
解法1:列方程求解。

$$\dot{U}_S = R_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{31} \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_3 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{31} \dot{I}_1$$

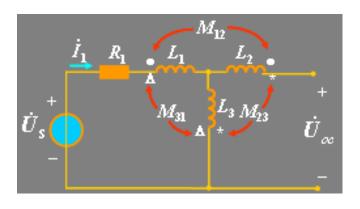
$$\dot{\bar{I}}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + L_3 - 2M_{31})}$$

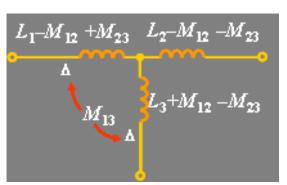
$$\dot{U}_{OC} = j\omega M_{12}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M_{23}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{3}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M_{31}\dot{I}_{1}$$

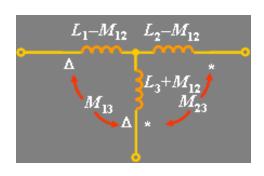
$$\dot{U}_{0c} = \frac{j\varpi(L_3 + M_{12} - M_{23} - M_{31})\dot{U}_S}{R_1 + j\varpi(L_1 + L_3 - 2M_{31})}$$



解法2: 去耦等效



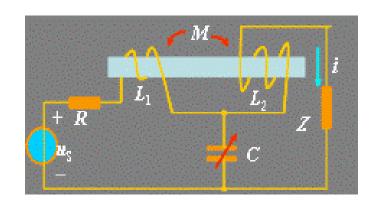


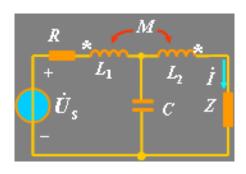


$$L_{1}-M_{12}+M_{23}-M_{13}$$
 $L_{2}-M_{12}-M_{23}+M_{13}$ + \dot{U}_{S} + \dot{U}_{oc} \dot{U}_{oc} -

$$\dot{U}_{0c} = \frac{j\omega(L_3 + M_{12} - M_{23} - M_{31})\dot{U}_S}{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + L_3 - 2M_{31})}$$

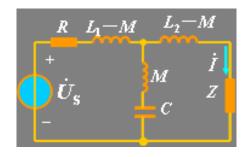
例10-6、图(a)为有互感的电路,若要使负载阻抗 Z 中的电流 i=0 ,问电源的角频率为多少?





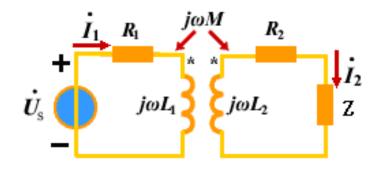
当电容和 M 电感发生串联谐振时, 负载阻抗 Z 中的电流为零

$$adM = \frac{1}{acC}$$
 $accentent = \frac{1}{\sqrt{MC}}$



变压器由两个具有互感的线圈构成,一个线圈接向电源,另一线圈接向负载。变压器是通过互感来实现从一个电路向另一个电路传输能量或信号的器件。当变压器线圈的芯子为非铁磁材料时,称空心变压器。

一、空心变压器电路



与电源相接的回路称为原边回路(或初级回路),与负载相接的回路称为副边回路(或次级回路)。

- 二、分析方法
 - 1、方程法分析

空心变压器电路的回路方程为:

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}$$
 $j\omega L_1$ $i\omega L_2$ $i\omega L_2$ $i\omega L_2$

$$(R_1 + j\omega L_1)I_1 - j\omega MI_2 = U_S$$

$$- j \omega M I_1 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z) I_2 = 0$$

称为原边回路阻抗

$$Z_{22} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z$$
 称为副边回路阻抗

空心变压器

则上述方程简写为:

$$Z_{11}\dot{I}_1$$
 - jaM $\dot{I}_2=\dot{U}_{\rm S}$

$$-j \, aM \, \tilde{I}_1 + Z_{22} \, \tilde{I}_{2} = 0$$

从上列方程可求得原边和副边电流:

$$I_1 = \frac{U_S}{Z_{11} + \frac{(aM)^2}{Z_{22}}}$$

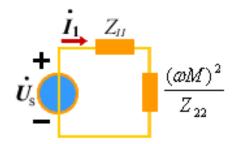
$$I_{2} = \frac{\text{jaM } U_{\text{S}}}{(Z_{11} + \frac{(aM)^{2}}{Z_{22}})Z_{22}} = \frac{\text{jaM } U_{\text{S}}}{Z_{11}} \cdot \frac{1}{Z_{22} + \frac{(aM)^{2}}{Z_{11}}}$$

空心变压器

2、等效电路法分析

令上述原边电流的分母为:

$$Z_{\text{AB}} = Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}} = Z_{11} + Z_{1f}$$



则原边电流为:

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{\text{AB}}} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + Z_{1f}}$$

Z_{1f}称为引入阻抗(或反映阻抗),是副边回路阻抗通过 互感反映到原边的等效阻抗,它体现了副边回路的存在对原 边回路电流的影响。

空心变压器

把引入阻抗 Z_{1f} 展开得:

$$Z_{1f} = \frac{\left(\omega M\right)^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_{22} + jX_{22}} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2 R_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} - j\frac{\omega^2 M^2 X_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} = R_{1f} + jX_{1f}$$

可以证明引入电阻消耗的功率等于副边回路吸收的功率。

根据副边回路方程得:

ja
$$M$$
 $\tilde{I}_1 = Z_{22}\tilde{I}_{2}$

方程两边取模值的平方:

$$(\omega M)^2 I_1^2 = (R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2) I_2^2$$

从中得:

$$P_{1f} = \frac{(\omega M)^2 R_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} I_1^2 = R_{22} I_2^2 = P_2$$

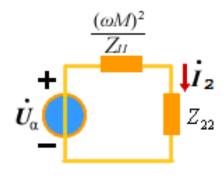
空心变压器

应用同样的方法分析方程法得出的副边电流表达式。

令

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{j\omega M \dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$Z_{eq} = Z_{22} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{11}} = Z_{22} + Z_{2f}$$



则

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{22} + Z_{2f}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{22} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}}} = \frac{j\omega M \dot{I}_{1}}{Z_{22}}$$

 Z_{2f} 称为原边回路对副边回路的引入阻抗,它与 Z_{1f} 有相同的性质。

3、去耦等效法分析

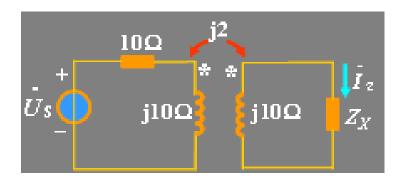
对空心变压器电路进行 T 型去耦等效,变为无互感的电路,再进行分析。

认为空心变压器有一个公共的接地端。

空心变压器

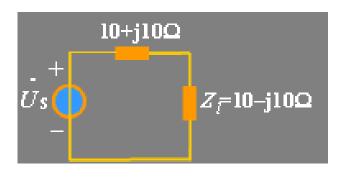
例10-7、图示为空心变压器电路,已知电源电压 $U_{\rm S}$ =20 V,原边引入阻抗 Z_{If} =10-j10 Ω ,求:负载阻抗 $Z_{\rm X}$ 并求负载获得的有功功率。

$$Z_{1f} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{4}{Z_X + j10} = 10 - j10$$



$$Z_X = \frac{4}{10 - j10} - j10 = \frac{4 \times (10 + j10)}{200} - j10 = 0.2 - j9.8\Omega$$

$$P = P_{R^{\frac{1}{7}}} = \left(\frac{20}{10 + 10}\right)^2 R_{1f} = 10W$$



空心变压器

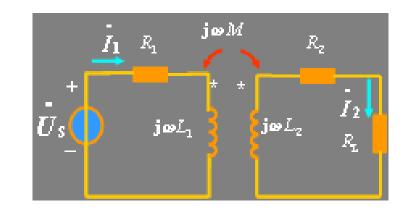
例10-8、已知空心变压器电路参数为: L_1 =3.6H , L_2 =0.06H , M =0.465H , R_1 =20 Ω , R_2 =0.08 Ω , R_L =42 Ω , ω =314rad/s, \dot{U}_s =115 \angle 0°V

,求: 原、副边电流 I_1 I_2

解法1: 原边等效电路

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = 20 + j1130.4\Omega$$

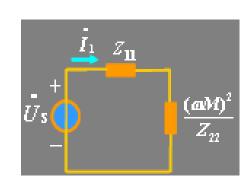
$$Z_{22} = R_2 + R_L + j\omega L_2 = 42.08 + j18.85 \,\Omega$$



$$Z_{1f} = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{146^2}{46.11\angle 24.1^\circ} = 462.3\angle (-24.1^\circ) = 422 - j188.8\Omega$$

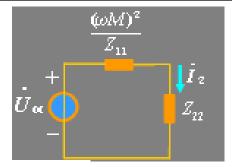
$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{11} + Z_{1f}} = \frac{115\angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j1130.4 + 422 - j188.8} = 0.111\angle (-64.9^{\circ})A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j \, a M \, \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}} = \frac{j \, 146 \times 0.111 \angle - 64.9^{\circ}}{42.08 + j \, 18.85} = \frac{16.2 \angle 25.1^{\circ}}{46.11 \angle 24.1^{\circ}} = 0.351 \angle 1^{\circ} A$$



空心变压器

解法2: 副边等效电路



$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega M \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + j\omega L_1} = j146 \times \frac{115 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j1130.4} = 14.85 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\frac{(aM)^2}{Z_{11}} = \frac{146^2}{20 + j1130.4} = \frac{21316}{1130.6 \angle 90^\circ} = -j18.85\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{OC}}{-j18.5 + 42.08 + j18.85} = \frac{14.85 \angle 0^{\circ}}{42.08} = 0.353 \angle 0^{\circ} A$$

空心变压器

例10-9、全耦合互感电路如图所示,求电路初级端 ab 间的等效阻抗。

解法1:应用原边等效电路

$$Z_{11} = j\omega L_1 \qquad Z_{22} = j\omega L_2$$

$$Z_{1f} = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}} = -j\omega \frac{M^2}{L_2}$$

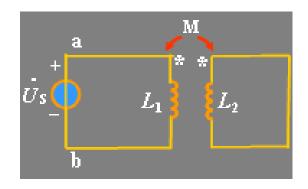
$$Z_{ab} = Z_{11} + Z_{1f} = j\omega L_1 - j\omega \frac{M^2}{L_2} = j\omega L_1 (1 - \frac{M^2}{L_1 L_2}) = j\omega L_1 (1 - k^2)$$

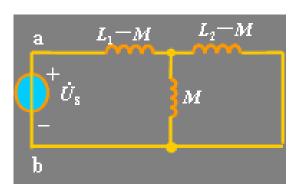
$$L_{nb} = L_1 (1 - k^2)$$

解法2: 应用 T 型去耦等效电路

$$L_{ab} = (L_1 - M) + M / (L_2 - M) = L_1 - M + \frac{M(L_2 - M)}{L_2}$$

$$= \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_2} = L_1 (1 - \frac{M^2}{L_1 L_2}) = L_1 (1 - k^2)$$





空心变压器

例10-10、已知 $L_1=L_2=0.1$ mH,M=0.02mH, $R_1=10\Omega$, $C_1=C_2=0.01$ μ F, $\omega=10^6$ rad/s, $\dot{U}_s=10\angle0^\circ V$ 问: $R_s=?$ 时能吸收最大功率,并求最大功率。

解法 1: 原边等效回路

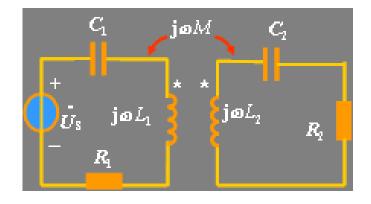
$$\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 100\Omega$$

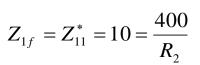
$$\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 100\Omega \qquad \omega M = 20\Omega$$

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1}) = 10\Omega$$

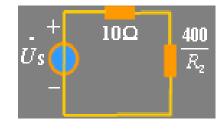
$$Z_{22} = R_2 + j(\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2}) = R_2$$

$$Z_{1f} = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{400}{R_2}$$





即
$$R_2 = 40\Omega$$
 时



即
$$R_2 = 40\Omega$$
 时 $P_{\text{max}} = (\frac{10}{2 \times 10})^2 \times 10 = 2.5W$

空心变压器

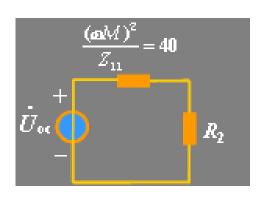
解法2: 应用副边等效电路

$$Z_{2f} = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{11}} = \frac{400}{10} = 40\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{OC} = j \, a M \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_S}{Z_{11}} = \frac{j \, 20 \times 10}{10} = j \, 20 \, V$$

$$R_2 = Z_{2f} = 40\Omega$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \left(\frac{20}{40 \times 2}\right)^2 \times 40 = 2.5W$$



空心变压器

例10-11、图示互感电路已处于稳态,t=0时开关打开,求t>0+时开路电压 $u_2(t)$ 。

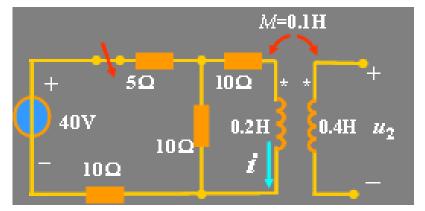
$$i(0^-) = i(0^+) = \frac{40}{10//10 + 15} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1A$$

$$\tau = \frac{0.2}{20} = 0.01s$$

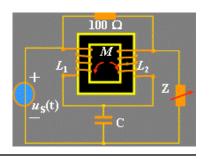
$$i(\infty) = 0$$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^+) - i(\infty)]e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} = e^{-100t}A$$

$$u_2(t) = M \frac{di}{dt} = 0.1 \frac{d}{dt} (e^{-100t}) = -10e^{-100t}V$$



空心变压器

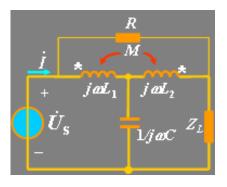


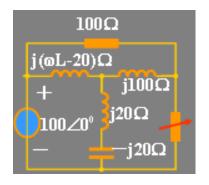
例10-12、 己知
$$\omega L_2 = 120\Omega$$
 $\omega M = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 20\Omega$ $u_s(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t$

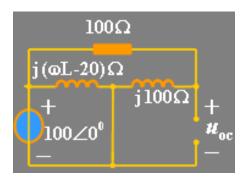
$$\omega M = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 20\Omega$$

$$u_s(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t$$

问负载 Z 为何值时其上获得最大功率,并求出最大功率。



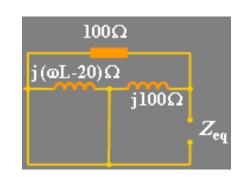




$$\dot{U}_{\infty} = \frac{j100\dot{U}_s}{100 + j100} = \frac{j100 \times 100}{100 + j100} = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}V$$

$$Z_{eq} = 100 // j100 = 50 + j50\Omega$$

$$Z = Z_{eq}^* = 50 - j50\Omega$$
 $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{(50\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 50} = 25W$



一、理想变压器的三个理想化条件

条件**1**:无损耗,认为绕线圈的导线无电阻,做芯子的铁磁材料的磁导率无限大。

条件**2**: 全耦合,即耦合系数 $k=1 \Rightarrow M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$

条件 $\mathbf{3}$: 参数无限大,即自感系数和互感系数 L_1 、 L_2 、 $M \Rightarrow \infty$ 但满足:

$$\sqrt{L_1/L_2} = N_1/N_2 = n$$

理想变压器

二、理想变压器的主要性能

1、变压关系

由于 k=1, 所以

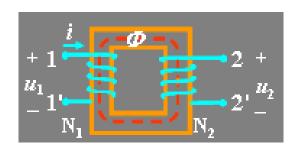
$$\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_{11} + \phi_{22} = \phi$$

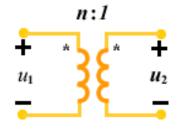
因此

$$u_1 = \frac{d\psi_1}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

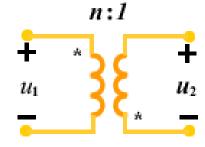
$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$





注意: 理想变压器的变压关系与两线圈中电流参考方向的假设无关,但与电压极性的设置有关,若 u_1 、 u_2 的参考方向的"+"极性端一个设在同名端,一个设在异名端,如下图所示,此时 u_1 与 u_2 之比为:

$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = -\frac{N_1}{N_2} = -n$$



理想变压器

2、变流关系

根据互感线圈的电压、电流关系(电流参考方向设为从同名端同时流入或同时流出):

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

则

$$i_1(t) = \frac{1}{L_1} \int_0^t u_1(\xi) d\xi - \frac{M}{L_1} i_2(t)$$

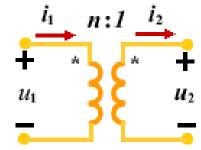
代入理想化条件:

$$L_1$$
, L_2 , $M \Rightarrow \infty$
 $k = 1 \Rightarrow M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$
 $\frac{M}{L_1} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \frac{1}{n}$

$$i_1(t) = -\frac{1}{n}i_2(t)$$

注意:理想变压器的变流关系与两线圈上电压参考方向的假设无关,但与电流参考方向的设置有关,若*i*₁、*i*₂的参考方向一个是从同名端流入,一个是从同名端流出,如下图所示,此时*i*₁与*i*₂之比为:

$$i_1(t) = \frac{1}{n}i_2(t)$$



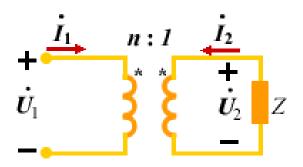
理想变压器

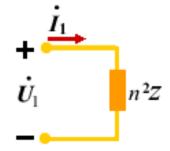
3、变换阻抗关系

设理想变压器次级接阻抗 Z ,由理想变压器的变压、变流关系得初级端的输入阻抗为:

$$Z_{h} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = \frac{n\dot{U}_{2}}{-1/n\dot{I}_{2}} = n^{2}(-\frac{\dot{U}_{2}}{\dot{I}_{2}}) = n^{2}Z$$

由此得理想变压器的初级等效 电路,把Z_{in}称为次级对初级的 折合等效阻抗。





4、功率性质

由理想变压器的变压、变流关系得初级端口与次级端口吸收的功率和为:

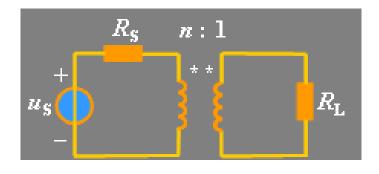
$$p = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = u_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{n} u_1 \times (-n i_1) = 0$$

以上各式表明:

- (1) 理想变压器既不储能,也不耗能,在电路中只起传递信号和能量的作用。
- (2) 理想变压器的特性方程为代数关系,因此它是无记忆的多端元件。

理想变压器

例10-13、已知电源内阻 R_S =1k Ω ,负载电阻 R_L =10 Ω 。为使 R_L 上获得最大功率,求理想变压器的变比 n。



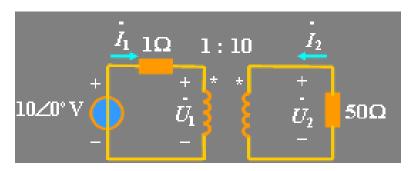
$$10n^2 = 1000$$

$$n^2 = 100$$

$$n = 10$$

理想变压器

例10-14、求图示电路负载电阻上的电压 U_2



解法 1: 列方程求解。

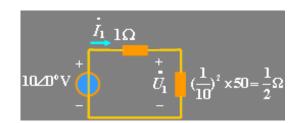
$$1 \times \dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$50\dot{I}_2 + \dot{U}_2 = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{10}\dot{U}_2$$
 $\dot{I}_1 = -10\dot{I}_2$

$$U_2 = 33.33 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

解法2: 应用阻抗变换

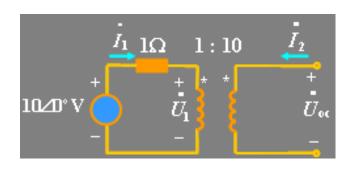


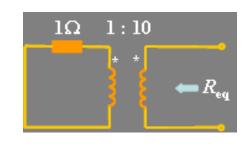
$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{1 + 1/2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{3} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{n}\dot{U}_1 = 10\dot{U}_1 = 33.33\angle 0^{\circ}V$$

理想变压器

解法3: 应用戴维宁定理

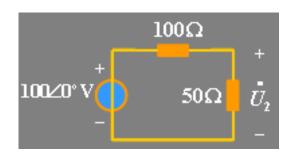




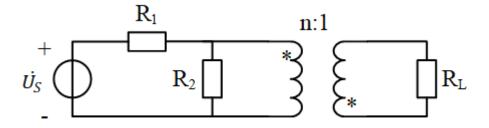
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 10\dot{U}_1 = 10\dot{U}_s = 100\angle 0^{\circ}V$$

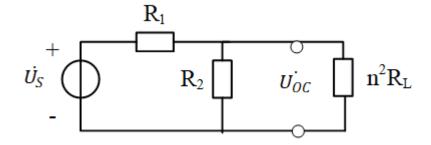
$$R_{\rm eq} = 10^2 \times 1 = 100\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + 50} \times 50 = 33.33\angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

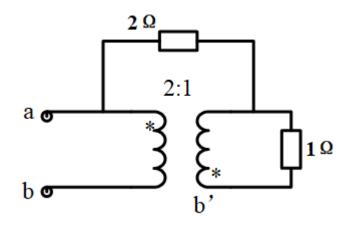


例10-15、已知 $\dot{U}_S=100\angle 86^\circ$, $\mathbf{R_1}=12\mathbf{k}\Omega$, $\mathbf{R_2}=6\mathbf{k}\Omega$, $\mathbf{R_L}=10\Omega$,问:n为多少时, $\mathbf{R_L}$ 可获得最大功率,并求出此最大功率。



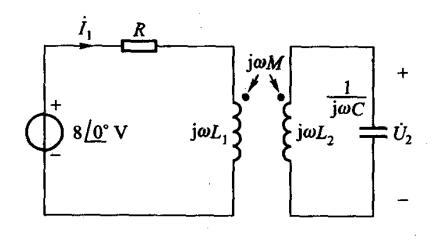


- 例10-16、求(1)输入阻抗Z_{ab};
 - (2)将bb'用导线短路,再求输入阻抗Zab。



作业

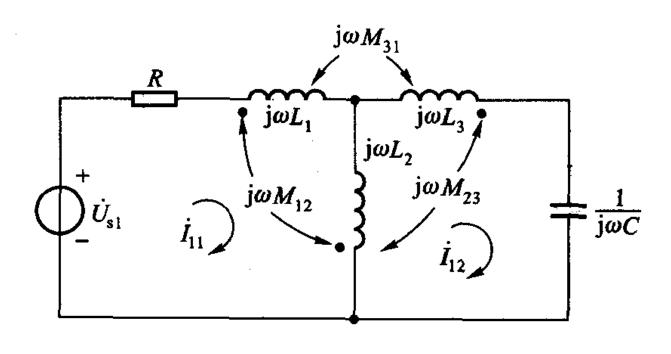
10 12 题 10-12 图所示电路中 $R=1\Omega$, $\omega L_1=2\Omega$, $\omega L_2=32\Omega$, 耦合因数 k=1, $\frac{1}{\omega C}=32\Omega$ 。求电流 \dot{I}_1 和电压 \dot{U}_2 。



题 10-12 图

作业

10 15 列出题 10-15 图所示电路的回路电流方程。



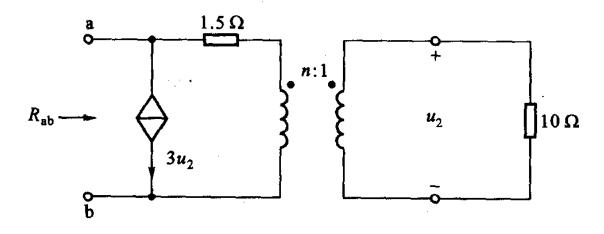
题 10-15 图

作业

10 19

已知题 10-19 图所示电路的输入电阻 $R_{ab}=0.25\Omega$ 。求理想变压器的变比

n \circ



题 10-19 图