# 第九章 正弦稳态电路的分析

- § 9-1 阻抗和导纳
- § 9-2 阻抗(导纳)的串联和并联
- § 9-3 正弦稳态电路的分析
- § 9-4 正弦稳态电路的功率
- § 9-5 复功率
- § 9-6 最大传输功率
- § 9-7 串联电路的谐振
- § 9-8 并联电路的谐振
- <u>串、并联谐振的特性比较</u>

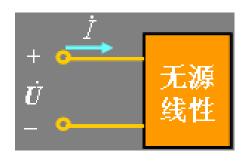
- 一、阻抗
  - 1、阻抗的定义

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U}{I} \angle \varphi_u - \varphi_i = |Z| \angle \varphi_z$$

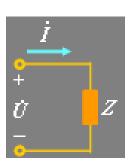
单位:Ω

阻抗模 
$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I}$$

阻抗角  $\varphi_Z = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$ 

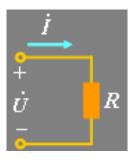


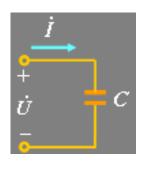
无源线性一端口网络

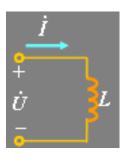


等效电路

## 2、单个元件的阻抗







电阻

电感

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

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

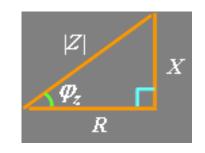
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = j\omega L = jX_L$$

### 3、RLC 串联电路的阻抗

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

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

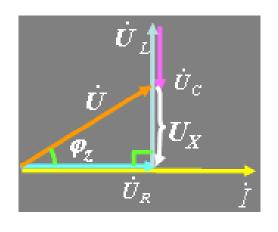
$$\begin{cases} |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \\ \varphi_z = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{X}{R} \end{cases} \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}}_{X} \qquad \begin{cases} R = |\mathbf{Z}| \cos \varphi_z \\ \mathbf{X} = |\mathbf{Z}| \sin \varphi_z \end{cases}$$

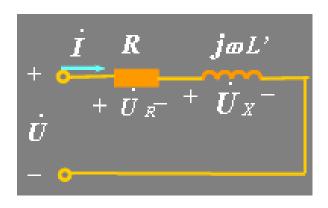


R——等效电阻 (阻抗的实部); X——等效电抗(阻抗的虚部)

### 对于 RLC 串联电路:

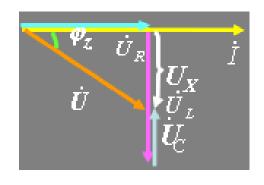
(1) 当 $\omega L > 1/\omega C$  时

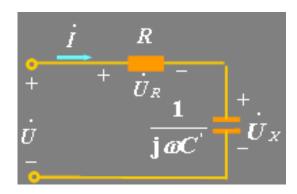




X > 0,  $\varphi_z > 0$ , 表现为电压领先电流, 称电路为感性电路。

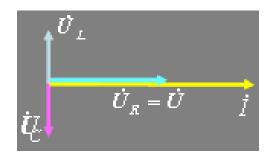
(2) 当 $\omega L < 1/\omega C$ 时

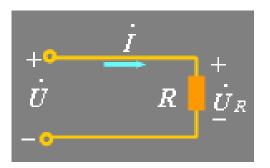




X < 0,  $\varphi_z < 0$ , 表现为电流领先电压, 称电路为容性电路。

(3) 当 $\omega L = 1/\omega C$  时





X=0 ,  $\varphi_z=0$  , 表现为电压和电流同相位,此时电路发生了串联谐振, 电路呈现电阻性。

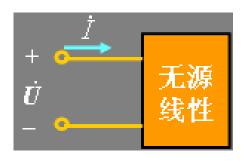
- 二、导纳
  - 1、导纳的定义

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{I}{U} \angle \varphi_i - \varphi_u = |Y| \angle \varphi_Y$$

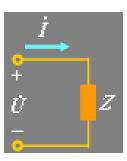
单位: S

导纳模 
$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U}$$

导纳角 
$$\varphi_Y = \varphi_i - \varphi_u$$

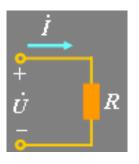


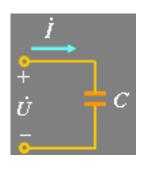
无源线性一端口网络

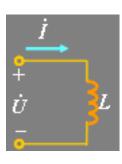


等效电路

## 2、单个元件的导纳







电阻

电容

电感

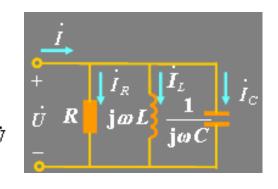
$$Y = \frac{f}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{R} = G$$

$$Y = rac{\dot{I}}{\dot{I}^{\dot{\gamma}}} = j \, \omega \, C = j B_c$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{R} = G \qquad Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = j \omega C = jB_c \qquad Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = 1/j \omega L = -jB_L$$

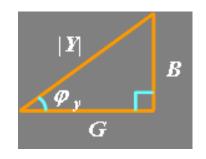
### 3、RLC 并联电路的导纳

$$\begin{split} \dot{I} &= \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = G \, \dot{U} - \, \mathrm{j} \frac{1}{\omega L} \, \dot{U} + \, \mathrm{j} \, \omega C \, \dot{U} \\ &= (G - \mathrm{j} \frac{1}{\omega L} + \mathrm{j} \, \omega C) \, \dot{U} = [G + \mathrm{j} (B_L + B_C) \, \dot{U} = (G + \mathrm{j} B) \, \dot{U} \end{split}$$



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

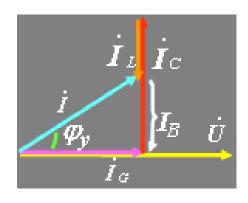
$$\begin{cases} |Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2} \\ \varphi_y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{B}{G} \end{cases} \qquad \overrightarrow{\exists X} \qquad \begin{cases} G = |Y| \cos \varphi_z \\ B = |Y| \sin \varphi_z \end{cases}$$

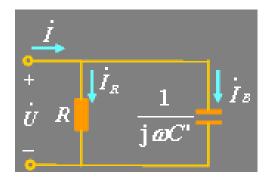


G——等效电导(导纳的实部); B——等效电纳(导纳的虚部)

## 对于 RLC 并联电路:

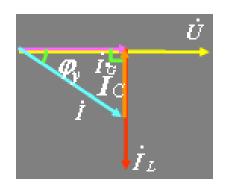
(1) 当 $\omega C > 1/\omega L$ 时

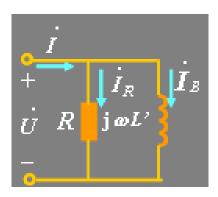




B>0,  $\varphi_{\rm V}>0$ , 表现为电流超前电压, 称电路为容性电路。

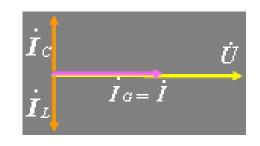
(2) 当 $\omega C < 1/\omega L$  时

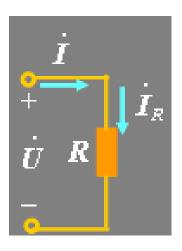




B < 0,  $\varphi_{\rm V} < 0$ , 表现为电压超前电流, 称电路为感性电路。

(3) 当 $\omega L = 1/\omega C$  时





B=0,  $\varphi_{Y}=0$  ,表现为电压和电流同相位,此时电路发生了并联谐振,电路呈现电阻性。

## 三、复阻抗和复导纳的等效互换

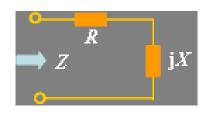
同一个两端口电路阻抗和导纳可以互换,互换的条件为:

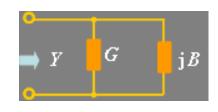
$$Z = \frac{1}{Y}$$

即:

$$|Z||Y| = 1$$
,  $\varphi_z = -\varphi_y$ 

### 串联电路和其等效的并联电路





它的阻抗为:

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

其等效并联电路的导纳为:

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

即等效电导和电纳为:

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

同理,对并联电路,它的导纳为

$$Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$$

其等效串联电路的阻抗为:

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

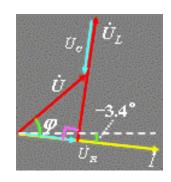
即等效电阻和电抗为:

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

例9-1电路如图(a)所示,已知:  $R=15\Omega$ ,L=0.3mH, C=0.2μF,

$$u = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 60^{\circ})$$
,  $f = 3\times10^{4} Hz$  or  $\Re i , u_{R}, u_{L}, u_{C}$  or

$$\dot{I}$$
  $R$   $\dot{I}\omega L$ 
 $\dot{U}_{R}^{-}$   $\dot{U}_{L}^{-}$ 
 $\dot{U}_{C}$ 
 $\dot{U}_{C}$ 
 $\dot{U}_{C}$ 



解: 电路的相量模型如图(b)所示,其中:

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

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

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

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

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

电感电压为 
$$U_L = j\omega L \dot{I} = 56.5 \angle 90^{\circ} \times 0.149 \angle -3.4^{\circ} = 8.42 \angle 86.4^{\circ} V$$

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

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

相量图如图(c)所示, 各量的瞬时式为:

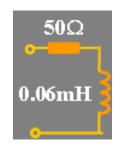
$$i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ})A$$

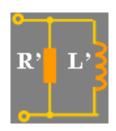
$$u_{R} = 2.235 \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ}) V$$

$$u_{z} = 8.42 \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 86.6^{\circ}) V$$

$$u_c = 3.95\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 93.4^{\circ}) V$$

例9-2 RL 串联电路如左图所示,求在 $\omega = 10^6 \text{rad/s}$  时的等效并联电路。





解: RL 串联电路的阻抗为:

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

$$Z = R + jX_1 = 50 + j60 = 78.1 \angle 50.2^{\circ} \Omega$$

导纳为: 
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{78.1 \angle 50.2^0} = 0.0128 \angle -50.2^0 = 0.0082 - j0.0098 S$$

得等效并联电路的参数

$$R' = \frac{1}{G} = \frac{1}{0.0082} = 122\Omega$$

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

## 一、阻抗的串联

n 个阻抗串联的电路,根据 KVL 得:

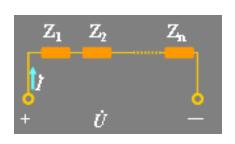
$$\dot{U}=\dot{U}_1+\dot{U}_2+\cdots+\dot{U}_n=\dot{I}(Z_1+Z_2+\cdots+Z_n)=\dot{I}Z$$

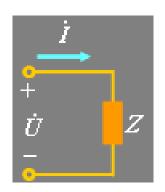
$$Z = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (R_k + jX_k)$$

串联电路中各个阻抗的电压分配为:

$$\dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{Z}\dot{U}, \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

其中 为总电压, 为第 k 个阻抗的电压。





## 二、导纳的并联

n个阻抗并联的电路,根据 KCL 得:

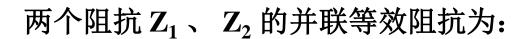
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dots + \dot{I}_n = \dot{U}(Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n) = \dot{U}Y$$

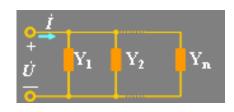
$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (G_k + jB_k)$$

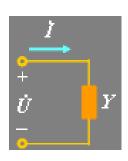


$$\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{Y}\dot{I}, \qquad k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

其中 为总电流, 为第 k 个导纳的电流。





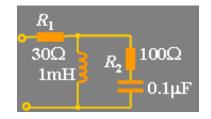


$$Z = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

例9-3、求图示电路的等效阻抗, 已知 $\omega = 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$  。

解: 感抗和容抗为:

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



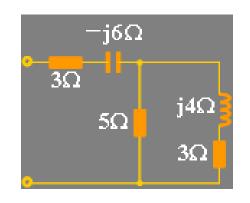
$$X_1 = \omega L = 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 100\Omega$$

所以电路的等效阻抗为

$$Z = R_1 + \frac{jX_{\perp}(R_2 - jX_{\perp})}{jX_{\perp} + R_2 - jX_{\perp}} = 30 + \frac{j100 \times (100 - j100)}{100} = 130 + j100\Omega$$

例9-4、图示电路对外呈现感性还是容性?

解: 图示电路的等效阻抗为:



$$Z = 3 - j6 + \frac{5(3 + j4)}{5 + (3 + j4)} = 3 - j6 + \frac{25 \angle 53.1^{\circ}}{8 + j4} = 5.5 - j4.75\Omega$$

电路对外呈现容性。

例9-5、图示为 RC 选频网络,试求  $u_1$  和  $u_0$  同相位的条件及  $\frac{U_1}{L}=?$ 

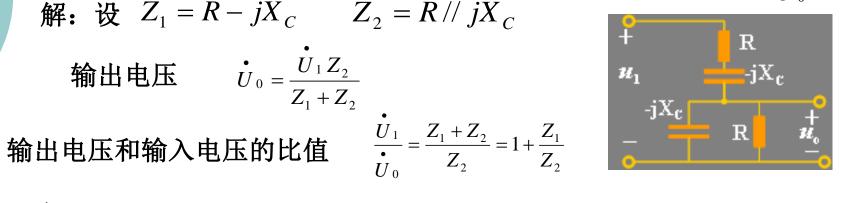
$$\frac{U_1}{U_0} = ?$$

解: 设 
$$Z_1 = R - jX_C$$
  $Z_2 = R // jX_C$ 

$$Z_2 = R // jX_C$$

输出电压 
$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_0} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_2} = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$$



因为 
$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{R - jX_C}{-jRX_C/(R - jX_C)} = \frac{(R - jX_C)^2}{-jRX_C} = \frac{R^2 - X_C^2 - j2RX_C}{-jRX_C} = 2 + j\frac{R^2 - X_C^2}{RX_C}$$

当  $R = X_C$  ,上式比值为实数,则  $u_1$  和  $u_0$  同相位,此时有

$$\frac{U_1}{\overset{\bullet}{U}_0} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

## 电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较

### 对于电阻电路:

 $KCL: \sum i = 0$ 

 $KVL: \sum u = 0$ 元件约束关系: u = Ri

#### 对于正弦电路:

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

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

元件约束关系:  $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$ 

或 *İ=YÜ* 

### 例9-6求图 (a) 电路中各支路的电流。已知电路参数为:

$$R_1 = 1000\Omega$$
,  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ ,  $L = 500mH$ ,  $C = 10\mu F$ ,  $U = 100V$ ,  $\omega = 314 rad/s$ 

解: 
$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1000 \times (-j318.47)}{1000 - j318.47} = 92.11 - j289.13\Omega$$

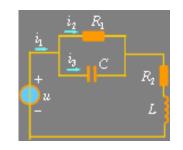
$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \Omega$$

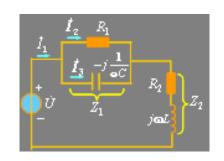
$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = 102.11 - j132.13 = 166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ} \Omega$$

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

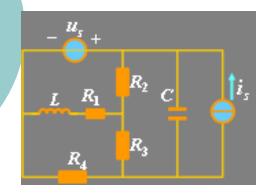
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}}\dot{I}_1 = \frac{-j318.47}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} = 0.181 \angle -20^{\circ} A$$

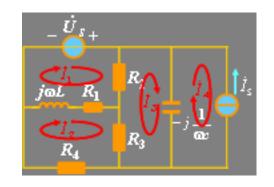
$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{e^{\chi}}} \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1000}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} = 0.57 \angle 70^{\circ} A$$

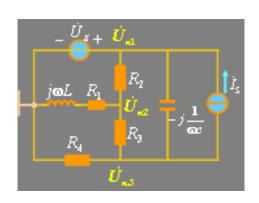




### 例9-7、列写图示电路的回路电流方程和节点电压方程







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

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

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

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

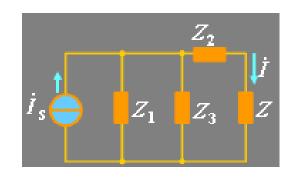
$$\dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

$$-\frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1}^{\bullet} + (\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2}^{\bullet} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3}^{\bullet} = 0$$

$$-j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1}^{\bullet} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n2}^{\bullet} + (\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n3}^{\bullet} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$

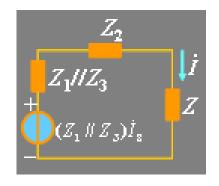
例9-8、求图 (a) 电路中的电流 I 。 已知:

$$\dot{I}_{s} = 4\angle 90^{\circ} A$$
,  $Z_{1} = Z_{2} = -j30 \Omega$ ,  $Z_{3} = 30 \Omega$ ,  $Z = 45 \Omega$ 



方法一: 应用电源等效变换方法得等效电路如下图所示

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



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{I}_s(Z_1//Z_3)}{Z_1//Z_3 + Z_2 + Z} = \frac{j4(15 - j15)}{15 - j15 - j30 + 45} = \frac{5.657 \angle 45^{\circ}}{5 \angle -36.9^{\circ}} = \mathbf{1.13} \angle \mathbf{81.9}^{\circ} A_1$$

$$\dot{I}_s = 4 \angle 90^\circ A \,, \ Z_1 = Z_2 = -j \mathbf{30} \, \Omega, \ Z_3 = \mathbf{30} \, \Omega \,, \ Z = \mathbf{45} \, \Omega$$

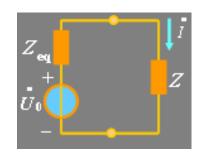
方法二: 应用戴维宁等效变换

$$Z_{2}$$
 $Z_{1}$ 
 $Z_{3}$ 
 $Z_{3}$ 

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

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

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{Z_0 + Z} = \frac{84.86 \angle 45^\circ}{15 - i45 + 45} = 1.13 \angle 81.9^\circ A$$



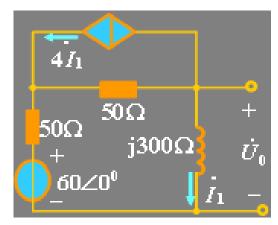
#### 例9-9、求上图所示电路的戴维宁等效电路。

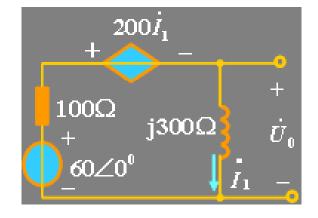
$$\dot{U}_o = -200\dot{I}_1 - 100\dot{I}_1 + 60 = -300\dot{I}_1 + 60 = -300\frac{\dot{U}_0}{j300} + 60$$

$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{60}{1-i} = 30\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{sc} = 60/100 = 0.6 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\dot{I}_{sC}} = \frac{30\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0}{0.6} = 50\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0$$





## 例9-10、用叠加定理计算图中电路的电流 $I_2$

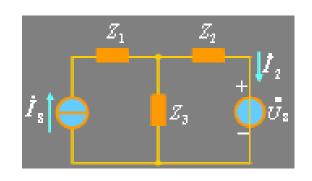
已知 
$$\dot{U}_s = 100 \angle 45^\circ$$
  
 $\dot{I}_s = 4 \angle 0^\circ A, Z_1 = Z_3 = 50 \angle 30^\circ \Omega, Z_2 = 50 \angle -30^\circ \Omega$ 

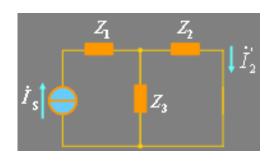
$$\dot{I}_{2}' = \dot{I}_{S} \frac{Z_{3}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}} = 4 \angle 0^{\circ} \times \frac{50 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \angle -30^{\circ} + 50 \angle 30^{\circ}}$$

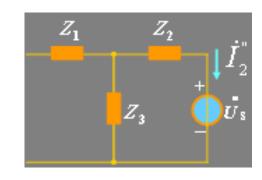
$$= \frac{200 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \sqrt{3}} = 2.31 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$

$$\ddot{I}_{2}^{"} = -\frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}} = \frac{-100 \angle 45^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155 \angle -135^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_2' + \dot{I}_2'' = 2.31\angle 30^{\circ} + 1.155\angle -135 = 1.23\angle -15.9^{\circ}A$$







例9-11、已知图示电路:  $Z=10+j50\Omega$ , $Z_1=400+j1000\Omega$ ,问: β等于多

少时, $I_1$  和  $U_s$  相位差**90**°?

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

$$\frac{U_S}{I_1} = (1+\beta)Z + Z_1 = 410 + 10\beta + j(50 + 50\beta + 1000)$$

$$410+10\beta=0 \rightarrow \beta=-41$$

$$\frac{U_S}{I_1} = -j1000$$

例9-12、已知上图所示电路中,U=115V,  $U_1=55.4V$ ,  $U_2=80V$ ,

 $R_1=32\Omega$ , f=50Hz, 求: 电感线圈的电阻  $R_2$ 和电感  $L_2$ 。

方法一: 画相量图分析。

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

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

$$\cos \varphi = -0.4237 \qquad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^{\circ}$$

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

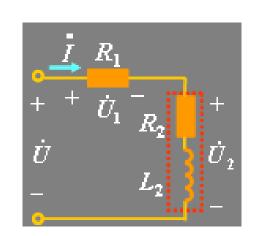
$$I = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{55.4}{32} = 1.73A$$

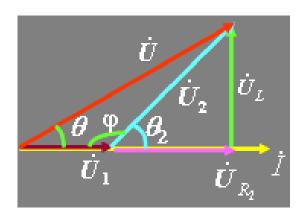
$$|Z_2| = U_2/I = 80/1.73 = 46.2\Omega$$
  $R_2 = |Z_2| \cos\theta_2 = 19.6\Omega$ 

$$X_2 = |Z_2| \sin \theta_2 = 41.8\Omega$$

$$R_{_{\! 2}}$$
 = $|\,Z_{_{\! 2}}|\,\cos\! heta_{_{\! 2}}$  =  $19.69$ 

$$L = X_2/(2\pi f) = 0.133 H$$





例9-12、已知图(a)所示电路中,U=115V, $U_1=55.4$ V, $U_2=80$ V, $R_1=32\Omega$ ,f=50Hz, 求: 电感线圈的电阻  $R_2$  和电感  $L_2$ 。

方法二:列方程求解

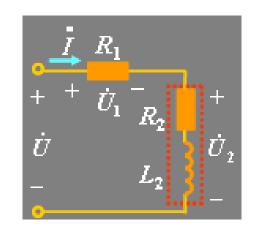
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 55.4 \angle 0^0 + 80 \angle \theta_2 = 115 \angle \theta$$

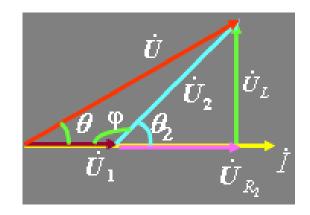
$$55.4 + 80\cos\theta_2 = 115\cos\theta$$

$$80\sin\theta_2 = 115\sin\theta$$

$$\cos \theta_2 = 0.424$$

$$\theta_2 = 64.93^{\circ}$$





## §9-4 正弦稳态电路的功率

### 一、瞬时功率

设无源一端口网络,在正弦稳态情况下,端口电压和电流为:

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

式中 及是电压和电流的相位差,对无源网络,为其等效阻抗的阻抗角。

则一端口网络吸收的瞬时功率为:

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

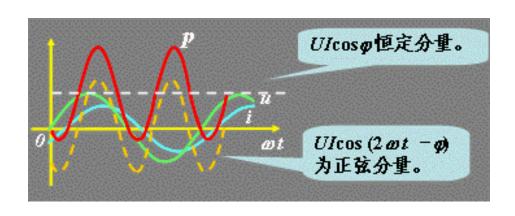


# §9-4 正弦稳态电路的功率

上式可以分解为:

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

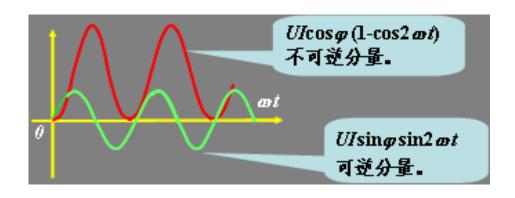
从上式可以看出瞬时功率有两个分量,一个为恒定量,一个为两倍电压或电流频率的正弦量。



瞬时功率还可以写为:

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

上式中第一项始终大于零,为瞬时功率的不可逆部分,第二项为两倍电压或电流频率的正弦量,是瞬时功率的可逆部分,代表电源和一端口之间来回交换的能量。



#### 二、平均功率P

为了便于测量,通常引入平均功率的概念。平均功率为瞬时功率在一个周期内的平均值,即:

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

P的单位是W(瓦)

当  $\cos \varphi = 1$ ,表示一端口网络的等效阻抗为纯电阻,平均功率达到最大。

当  $\cos\varphi = 0$ ,表示一端口网络的等效阻抗为纯电抗,平均功率为零。

平均功率亦称为有功功率

cosφ称为<u>功率因数</u>

#### 三、无功功率Q

工程中还引入无功功率的概念,其定义为:

$$\mathcal{Q} = UI \sin \varphi$$

单位: var(乏)。

当Q>0,认为网络吸收无功功率; Q<0,认为网络发出无功功率。

当  $\cos \varphi = 1$ , 有  $\sin \varphi = 0$  , 纯电阻网络的无功功率为零。

当  $\cos \varphi = 0$ ,有  $\sin \varphi = 1$ ,表示纯电抗网络无功功率最大。

#### 四、视在功率 5

定义视在功率为电压和电流有效值的乘积,即:

$$S = UI$$

单位: VA (伏安)

视在功率反映电气设备的容量。

有功功率,无功功率和视在功率满足下图所示的功率三角形关系:



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

$$\begin{cases} P = S \cos \varphi \\ Q = S \sin \varphi \end{cases} \qquad \varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{Q}{P}\right)$$

#### 五、任意阻抗的功率计算

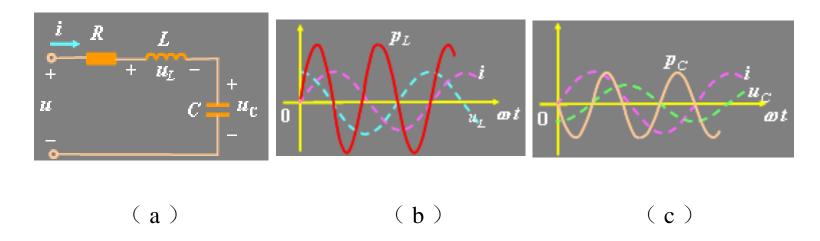
$$P_{z} = UI \cos \varphi = |Z|I^{2} \cos \varphi = RI^{2}$$

$$Q_{Z} = UI \sin \varphi = |Z|I^{2} \sin \varphi = XI^{2} = I^{2} (X_{L} - X_{C})$$

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

以上式子说明功率三角形与阻抗三角形是相似三角形。

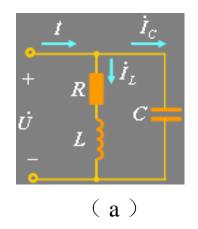
图 (b) 和 (c) 为图 (a) 所示的 RLC 串联电路中电感和电容的瞬时功率的波形,从中可以看出, 当 L 发出功率时, C 刚好吸收功率,当 C 发出功率时, L 刚好吸收功率,说明电感、电容的无功具有互相补偿的作用。

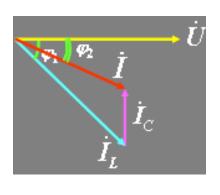


#### 六、功率因数的提高

有功功率的表达式说明当功率一定时,若提高电压U和功率因数 $\cos \varphi$ ,可以减小线路中的电流,从而减小线路上的损耗,提高传输效率。

下图(a)给出了电感性负载与电容的并联电路,图(b)为其相量图,显然并联电容后,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。





(b)

根据相量图可以确定并联电容的值,由图可知:

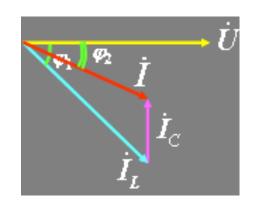
$$I_{\scriptscriptstyle C} = I_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathcal{I}} \sin \varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} - I \sin \varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$$

$$I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_2} \quad , \quad I_I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_1}$$

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

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

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 $UI\sin\varphi_{2}$ < $UI_{L}\sin\varphi_{1}$ 减少了,减少的这部分无功就由电容"产生"的无功来补偿,从而使感性负载吸收的无功不变,而功率因数得到改善。



例9-13、图示电路是用三表法测线圈参数。已知f=50Hz,且测得

 $U = 50\mathrm{V}$  ,  $I = 1\mathrm{A}$  ,  $P = 30\mathrm{W}$  ,求线圈参数。

方法一:

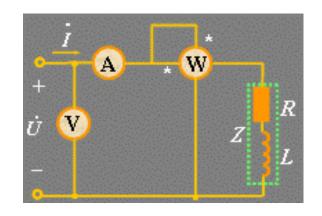
$$S = UI = 50 \times 1 = 50VA$$

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

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

$$X_{L} = \frac{\mathcal{Q}}{I^2} = \frac{40}{1} = 40\Omega$$

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



## 正弦稳态电路的功率

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

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

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

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

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

$$P = UI \cos \varphi$$

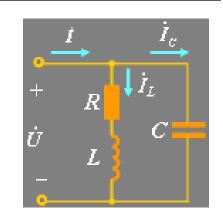
方法三: 
$$P = UI\cos\varphi \qquad \cos\varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{30}{50 \times 1} = 0.6$$

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

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

$$X_{L} = |Z|\sin \varphi = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \Omega$$

例9-14、图示电路,已知: f=50Hz, U=220V, P=10kW, 线圈的功率因数  $\cos \varphi=0.6$ ,采用并联电容方法提高功率因数,问要使功率因数提高到0.9, 应并联多大的电容C,并联前后电路的总电流各为多大?



$$\cos \varphi_1 = 0.6 \implies \varphi_1 = 53.13^\circ$$
  $\cos \varphi_2 = 0.9 \implies \varphi_2 = 25.84^\circ$ 

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

$$= \frac{10 \times 10^3}{314 \times 220^2} (\tan 53.13^\circ - \tan 25.84^\circ) = 557 \mu F$$

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

$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_2} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.9} = 50.5A$$

## § 9-5 复功率

设一端口网络的电压相量和电流相量为 ①、1 ,定义复功率 🖫

为:

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

单位: VA

因此

$$\overline{S} = UI\angle(\Psi_{y} - \Psi_{y}) = UI\angle\varphi = S\angle\varphi = UI\cos\varphi + jUI\sin\varphi = P + jQ$$

复功率也可表示为:

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

或

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \dot{U}(\dot{U}Y)^* = \dot{U}\cdot\dot{U}^*Y^* = U^2Y^*$$

### 复功率

10 ∠0° A

-j15Ω

例9-15、电路如图所示,求各支路的复功率。

解: 输入阻抗

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

电压

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

电源发出的复功率  $\overline{S}_{w} = 236\angle(-37.1^{\circ}) \times 10\angle0^{\circ} = 1882 - j1424VA$ 

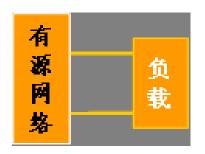
支路的复功率为

$$\begin{split} \overline{S}_{100} &= U^2 Y_1^* = 236^2 (\frac{1}{10 + j25})^* = 768 + j1920 \quad VA \\ \overline{S}_{200} &= U^2 Y_2^* = 1113 - j3345 \quad VA \\ \overline{S}_{100} &+ \overline{S}_{200} = \overline{S}_{40} \end{split}$$

### 最大传输功率

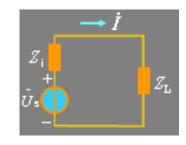
设  $Z_i = R_i + jX_i$ ,  $Z_L = R_L + jX_L$ , 则负载电流为:

$$I = \frac{U_s}{Z_i + Z_I}, I = \frac{U_s}{\sqrt{(R_i + R_I)^2 + (X_i + X_I)^2}}$$



负载吸收的有功功率为

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



#### § 9-6

## 最大传输功率

$$P = \frac{R_I U_S^2}{(R_i + R_I)^2}$$

再改变 $R_L$ 使P获得最大值。把上式对 $R_L$ 求导,并使之为零,得 $R_L$ = $R_i$ 时,P获得最大值。

综合以上结果,可得负载上获得最大功率的条件是:

$$R_{\mathrm{L}} = R_{\mathrm{i}}$$
  $X_{\mathrm{L}} = -X_{\mathrm{i}}$   $Z_{\mathrm{L}} = Z_{\mathrm{i}}^*$ 

此时有最大功率

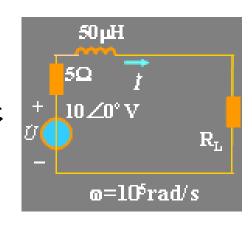
$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_i}$$

即

### 最大传输功率

#### 例9-16、电路如图(a)所示,求

- (1)  $R_L = 5\Omega$  时其消耗的功率;
- (2)  $R_L$  =? 能获得最大功率,并求最大功率;
- (3) 在  $R_L$  两端并联一电容,问  $R_L$  和 C 为多大时能与内阻抗最佳匹配,并求匹配功率。



**(1)** 

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

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

$$P_I = I^2 R_I = 0.89^2 \times 5 = 4W$$

#### § 9-6

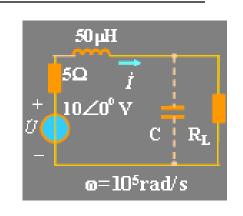
### 最大传输功率

(2) 
$$P = \frac{R_L U_S^2}{(R_i + R_L)^2 + X_i^2}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dR_L} = 0 \qquad R_L = \sqrt{R_i^2 + X_i^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = 7.07\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{5 + j5 + 7.07} = 0.766 \angle (-22.5^\circ) A$$

$$P_r = I^2 R_r = \mathbf{0}.766^2 \times 7.07 = \mathbf{4}.15W$$



(3) 
$$Y = \frac{1}{R_L} + j\omega C \qquad Z_L = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{R_L}{1 + j\omega CR_L} = \frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega CR_L)^2} - j\frac{\omega CR_L^2}{1 + (\omega CR_L)^2}$$

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

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

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

### 最大传输功率

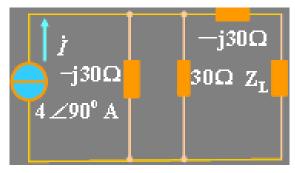
例9-17、电路如图 (a) 所示,求  $Z_L$  =? 时能获得最大功率,并求最大功率。

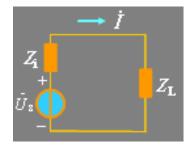
$$Z_i = -j30 + (-j30//30) = 15 - j45\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{s} = j4 \times (-j30/30) = 60\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}$$

$$Z_L = Z_i^* = 15 + j45\Omega$$

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





# § 9-7 串联电路的谐振

#### 一、谐振的定义

含有 R、L、C 的一端口电路,外施正弦激励, 在特定条件下出现端口电压、电流同相位的现象时, 称电路发生了谐振。

因此谐振电路的端口电压、电流满足:

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

## 串联电路的谐振

#### 二、串联谐振的条件

电路的输入阻抗为:

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

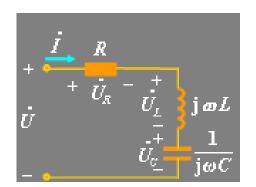


$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

谐振角频率为:

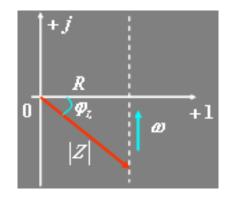
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

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



# § 9-7 串联电路的谐振

- 三、R、L、C 串联电路谐振时的特点
  - 1、谐振时电路端口电压  $\dot{U}$  和端口电流  $\dot{I}$  同相位;
  - 2、谐振时入端阻抗 Z = R 为纯电阻,下图为复平面上表示的|Z| 随 $\omega$  变化的图形,可以看出谐振时抗值 |Z| 最小,因此电路中的电流达到最大。



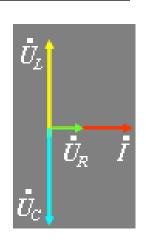
## 串联电路的谐振

3、谐振时电感电压和电容电压分别为:

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

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

串联谐振也称电压谐振



4、谐振时出现过电压现象

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{\rho}{R}$$

其中ρ为*特征阻抗*,有

$$\rho = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 c} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{c}}$$

如果Q>1,则有

$$U_L = U_C > U$$

当Q >> 1时,电感和电容两端出现大大高于电源电压 U 的高电压,称为过电压现象。

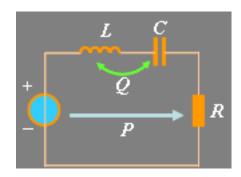
#### § 9-7

### 串联电路的谐振

#### 5、谐振时的功率

有功功率为:  $P = UIcos \varphi = UI$ 

无功功率为: 
$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = Q_L + Q_C = 0$$



其中

$$Q_L = \omega_0 L I_0^2$$

$$Q_C = -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C} I_0^2 = -\omega_0 L I_0^2$$

#### § 9-7

## 串联电路的谐振

#### 6、谐振时的能量关系

设电源电压 
$$u = U_m \sin \omega_0 t$$

则电流 
$$i = \frac{U_m}{R} \sin \omega_0 t = I_m \sin \omega_0 t$$

电容电压

$$u_C = \frac{I_m}{\omega_0 C} \sin(\omega_0 t - 90^\circ) = -\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} I_m \cos \omega_0 t$$

电容储能

$$w_C = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2 = \frac{1}{2} L I_m^2 \cos^2 \omega_0 t$$

电感储能

$$w_L \frac{1}{2} L i^2 = \frac{1}{2} L I_m^2 \sin^2 \omega_0 t$$

## § 9-7 串联电路的谐振

- 1)电感和电容能量按正弦规律变化,且最大值相等,即  $W_{Lm} = W_{Cm}$ 。L、C 的电场能量和磁场能量作周期振荡性的能量交换,而不与电源进行能量交换。
- 2) 总能量是常量,不随时间变化,正好等于最大值,即

$$w_{\rm H} = w_L + w_C = \frac{1}{2}LI_{\rm m}^2 = \frac{1}{2}CU_{\rm Cm}^2 = LI^2$$

电感、电容储能的总值与品质因数的关系为:

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \omega_0 \cdot \frac{LI_0^2}{RI_0^2} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{LI_0^2}{RI_0^2 T_0} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\text{谐振时电路中电磁场的总储能}}{\text{谐振时一周期内电路消耗的能量}}$$

品质因数 Q 是反映谐振回路中电磁振荡程度的量,品质因数越大,总的能量就越大,维持一定量的振荡所消耗的能量愈小,振荡程度就越剧烈。则振荡电路的"品质"愈好。一般应用于谐振状态的电路希望尽可能提高 Q 值。

### 串联电路的谐振

#### 四、RLC串联谐振电路的谐振曲线和选择性

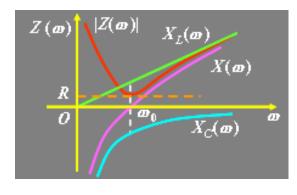
#### 1、阻抗的频率特性

串联阻抗 
$$Z = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = |Z(\omega)| \angle \varphi(\omega)$$

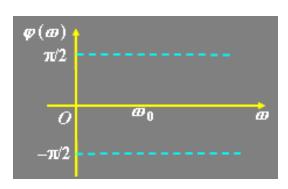
阻抗幅频特性 
$$|Z(\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L + X_C)^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

阻抗相频特性

$$\varphi(\omega) = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{X_L + X_C}{R} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{X}{R}$$



幅频特性曲线



相频特性曲线

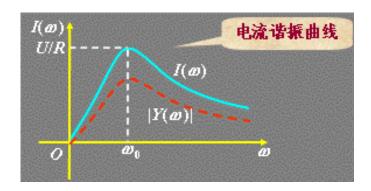
#### § 9-7

### 串联电路的谐振

#### 2、电流谐振曲线

电流幅值与频率的关系为:

$$I(\omega) = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = |Y(\omega)|U$$



#### § 9-7

### 串联电路的谐振

为了不同谐振回路之间进行比较,把电流谐振曲线的横、纵坐标分别除以 $\omega_0$ 和 $I(\omega_0)$ ,即

$$\omega \to \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \eta, \quad I(\omega) \to \frac{I(\omega)}{I(\omega_0)} = \frac{I(\eta)}{I_0}$$

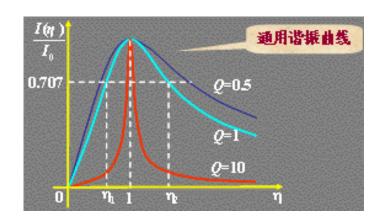
得

$$\frac{I(\omega)}{I(\omega_0)} = \frac{U/|Z|}{U/R} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega L}{R} - \frac{1}{\omega RC})^2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{\omega_0 L}{R}\cdot\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-\frac{1}{\omega_0 RC}\cdot\frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(Q\cdot\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-Q\cdot\frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}$$

$$\frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^2}}$$

Q 越大, 谐振曲线越尖, 选择性越好。



### 串联电路的谐振

在通用谐振曲线 
$$I/I_0 = 1/\sqrt{2} = 0.707$$
 处作一水平线,

与每一谐振曲线交于两点,对应横坐标分别为 鸡、鸡

称半功率点。

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0}$$
,  $\eta_2 = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0}$ ,  $\omega_2 > \omega_1$ .

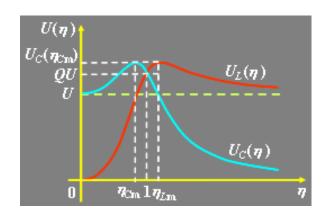
把  $\omega_2 - \omega_1$  称为*通频带*。

$$Q = \frac{1}{\eta_2 - \eta_1} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}.$$

#### § 9-7 串联电路的谐振

#### 3、 $U_{\rm L}(\omega)$ 与 $U_{\rm C}(\omega)$ 的频率特性

$$\begin{split} U_{I}(\omega) &= \omega LI = \omega L \cdot \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{\omega LU}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{QU}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\eta^2} + Q^2(1 - \frac{1}{\eta^2})^2}} \\ U_{r}(\omega) &= \frac{I}{\omega C} = \frac{U}{\omega C\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{QU}{\sqrt{\eta^2 + Q^2(\eta^2 - 1)^2}} \end{split}$$



Q 越高,峰值频率越靠近谐振频率。

# § 9-7 串联电路的谐振

例9-18、某收音机的输入回路如图所示,L=0.3mH,

 $R=10\Omega$  ,为收到中央电台 560kHz 信号,求

- (1) 调谐电容 C 值;
- (2) 如输入电压为 1.5 mV, 求谐振电流和此时的电容电压。

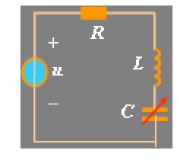
解: (1) 由串联谐振的条件得:

$$C = \frac{1}{\left(2\pi f\right)^2 L} = 269 pF$$

$$I_0 = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{1.5m}{10} = 0.15mA$$

$$U_C = I_0 X_C = 158.5 mV >> 1.5 mV$$

或 
$$U_C = QU = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}U$$



## 串联电路的谐振

例9-19、一信号源与 R、L、C 电路串联如图所示,要求谐振频率  $f_0$ =10<sup>4</sup>Hz,频带宽 $\triangle f$ =100Hz, R=15 $\Omega$ ,请设计一个线性电路。

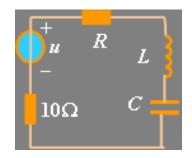
解: 电路的品质因数

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta \omega} = \frac{f_0}{\Delta f} = \frac{10^4}{100} = 100$$

所以

$$L = \frac{RQ}{\omega_0} = \frac{100 \times 15}{2\pi \times 10^4} = 39.8 mH$$

$$C = \frac{1}{m_0^2 L} = 6360 \, pF$$



### 串联电路的谐振

例9-20、一接收器的电路如图所示,参数为: U=10V, $\omega=5\times10^3$ rad/s, 调C使电路中的电流达到最大值 $I_{max}=200$ mA,测得电容电压为600V,求R、L、C及Q。

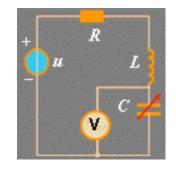
解: 电路中电流达到最大时发生串联谐振,因此有:

$$R = \frac{U}{I_{\text{max}}} = \frac{10}{200 \times 10^{-3}} = 50\Omega$$

$$U_c = QU \Rightarrow Q = \frac{U_c}{U} = \frac{600}{10} = 60$$

$$L = \frac{RQ}{\omega_0} = \frac{50 \times 60}{5 \times 10^3} = 0.6H$$

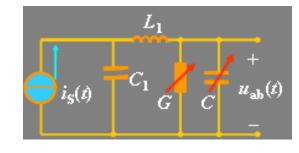
$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = 0.067 \mu F = 67 n F$$



## §9-7 串联电路的谐振

例9-21、图 (a) 所示电路,电源角频率为ω,问在什么条件下输出电压  $u_{ab}$  不受 G 和 C 变化的影响。

解:应用电源等效变换,把图 (a) 电路变换为图 (b) 电路,显然当  $L_1$ 、 $C_1$ 发生串联谐振时,输出电压  $u_{ab}$  不受 G 和 C 变化的影响。因此有:

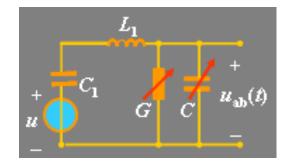


$$\dot{U} = -j \frac{\dot{I}_S}{\omega C_1}$$

令

$$\omega C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega L_1} \qquad \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$$

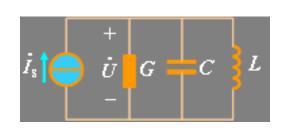
$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \dot{U} = -j \frac{\dot{I}_S}{a C_1}$$



## 并联电路的谐振

#### 一、G、C、L 并联电路

当右图所示的 *G、C、L* 并联电路 发生谐振时称并联谐振(即电流电压 同相位),并联电路的入端导纳为:



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

谐振时应满足

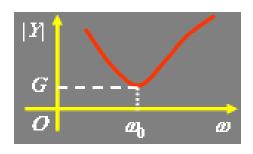
$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

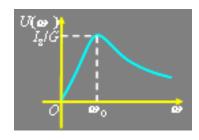
谐振角频率

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

#### 并联谐振电路的特点为:

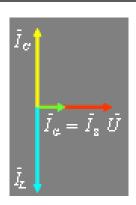
- 1、谐振时电路端口电压 U 和端口电流 I 同相位;
- 2、谐振时入端导纳 Y = G 为纯电导,导纳 |Y| 最小,因此电路中的电压达到最大。





3、谐振时电感电流和电容电流分别为:

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_{L} &= -j \frac{\dot{U}}{\omega_{0}L} = --j \frac{l}{\omega_{0}LG} \dot{I}_{S} = -j \mathcal{Q} \dot{I}_{S} \\ \dot{I}_{C} &= -j \omega_{0} C \dot{U} = j \frac{\omega_{0} C}{G} \dot{I}_{S} = j \mathcal{Q} \dot{I}_{S} \end{split}$$



- 4、谐振时出现过电流现象
- **Q** 称为并联电路的*品质因数*,有

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 GL} = \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

如果 
$$\mathbf{Q} > \mathbf{1}$$
 ,则有  $I_L = I_C > I$ 

当 **Q** >>1 时, 电感和电容中出现大大高于电源电流的大电流, 称为过电流现象。

## 并联电路的谐振

#### 5、谐振时的功率

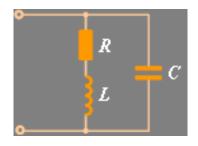
有功功率为: 
$$P = UI = U^2/G$$

无功功率为: 
$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = Q_I + Q_C = 0$$

$$|\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{I}}| = |\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{C}}| = a_{\mathbf{b}}CU^2 = \frac{U^2}{a_{\mathbf{b}}L}$$

#### 二、电感线圈与电容器的并联谐振

实际的电感线圈总是存在电阻,因此当电感线圈与电容并联时,电路如图所示。



## 并联电路的谐振

#### 1、谐振条件

电路的入端导纳为:

$$Y = j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j(\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}) = G + jB$$

谐振时 B=0,即

$$\omega_0 C - \frac{\omega_0 L}{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2} = 0$$

谐振角频率

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - (\frac{R}{L})^2}$$

上式说明该电路发生谐振是有条件的,在电路参数一定时, 必须满足

$$\frac{1}{LC} - (\frac{R}{L})^2 > 0$$
,即  $R < \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 时,可以发生谐振

考虑到一般线圈电阻 R<<ωL,则等效导纳近似为:

$$Y = \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j(\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}) \approx \frac{R}{(\omega L)^2} + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$

## 并联电路的谐振

谐振角频率近似为

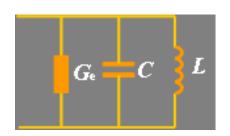
$$\omega_0 \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

电路的等效电阻为:

$$R_e = \frac{1}{G_e} \approx \frac{(a_0 L)^2}{R}$$

电路的品质因数为:

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{\omega_0 C}{R/(\omega_0 L)^2} = \frac{\omega_0^3 C L^2}{R} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$



- 2、谐振特点
  - 1) 电路发生谐振时,输入阻抗很大

$$Z(\omega_0) = R_0 = \frac{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{R} \approx \frac{(\omega_0 L)^2}{R} = \frac{L}{RC}$$

2) 电流一定时,总电压较高

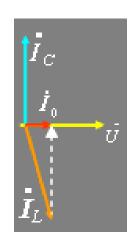
$$U_0 = I_0 Z = I_0 \frac{L}{RC}$$

3) 支路电流是总电流的 Q 倍,相量图如图所示。

$$I_{L} \approx I_{C} \approx \frac{U}{\omega_{0}L} = U\omega_{0}C$$

$$\frac{I_L}{I_0} = \frac{I_C}{I_0} = \frac{U / a_0 L}{U / (RC / L)} = \frac{1}{a_0 RC} = \frac{a_0 L}{R} = Q$$

$$I_L \approx I_C = QI_0 >> I_0$$



例9-22、电阻  $R=10\Omega$  和品质因数  $Q_L=100$  的线圈与电容接成并联谐振电路,如图 (a) 所示,如再并联上一个  $100k\Omega$ 的电阻,求电路的品质因数 Q。

解: 因为

$$Q_L = 100 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

所以

$$\omega_0 L = RQ_L = 1000\Omega >> R$$

则

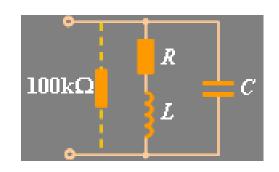
$$R_e \approx \frac{(\omega_0 L)^2}{R} = \frac{10^6}{10} = 100k\Omega$$

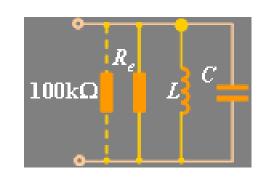
把图(a)电路等效为图(b)电路,得:

$$R_{eq} = 100 // 100 = 50 k\Omega$$

因此

$$Q = \frac{R_{eq}}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{1000} = 50$$





## 并联电路的谐振

例9-23、电路如图所示,已知:  $R_S = 50 \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $U_S = 100 \text{V}$  ,  $\omega_0 = 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$  , Q=100,谐振时线圈获取最大功率,求: L、C、R 及谐振时  $I_0$ 、U 和 功率P。

解: 线圈的品质因数  $Q_L = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = 100$   $\omega_0 \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ 

把图(a)电路等效为图

(b) 电路,考虑到谐振时 线圈获取最大功率得:

$$R_e = \frac{(\omega_0 L)^2}{R} = R_s = 50k\Omega$$

联立求解以上三式得:

$$\begin{cases} R = 5\Omega \\ L = 0.5mH \\ C = 0.002\mu F \end{cases}$$

谐振时总电流

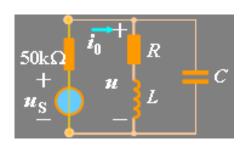
$$I_0 = \frac{U_S}{2R_S} = \frac{100}{2 \times 50 \times 10^3} = 1 \text{mA}$$

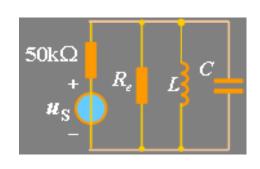
线圈两端的电压  $U = \frac{U_s}{2} = 50V$ 

$$U = \frac{U_s}{2} = 50V$$

功率

$$P = UI_0 = 0.05W$$



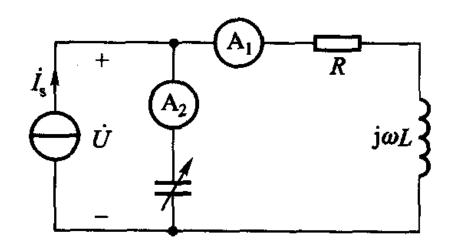


## 串、并联谐振的特性比较

::串、并联对偶,电感电容对偶::串、并联谐振电路各参数基本相同

	电路形式	频率	特性阻抗	品质因数	特点	频率特性	通频带	源
串联谐振	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC'}}$	$\rho = \omega_0 L$ $= \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$ $= \sqrt{L/C}$	$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$ $= \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$ $= \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$	$X=0$ $Z=R$ $I = \frac{U_s}{R} = GU_s$ $U_L = U_C = QU_s$ $\langle \dot{U}_L = jQ\dot{U}_s$ $\dot{U}_C = -jQ\dot{U}_s$	频率特性 $\frac{I_{R}(\eta)}{I} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^{2}(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^{2}}}$ $\eta = \omega/\omega_{0}$	a • /Q	电压
并联谐振		$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$	$\beta = \omega_0 L$ $= \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$	$Q = \frac{\omega_0 LG}{\omega_0 LG}$ $= \frac{\omega_0 C}{G}$	$B = 0$ $Y = G$ $U = \frac{I_s}{G} = RI_s$ $I_C = I_L = QI_s$ $\begin{cases} \dot{I}_L = -jQ\dot{I}_s \\ \dot{I}_C = jQ\dot{I}_s \end{cases}$	II (n) 1	ω./Q	电流

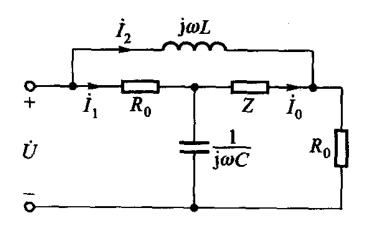
题 9-6 图中  $i_s=14\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t+\phi)$  mA,调节电容,使电压  $\dot{U}=U/\phi$ ,电流表 A<sub>1</sub> 的读数为 50 mA。求电流表 A<sub>2</sub> 的读数。



题 9-6图

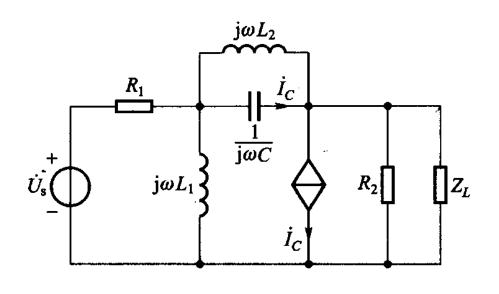
已知题 9~14 图所示电路中的电压源为正弦量,L=1 mH, $R_0=1$  k $\Omega$ ,Z=(3+j5)  $\Omega$ 。试求:

- (1) 当  $\dot{I}_0 = 0$  时, C 值为多少?
- (2) 当条件(1)满足时,试证明输入阻抗为  $R_0$ 。



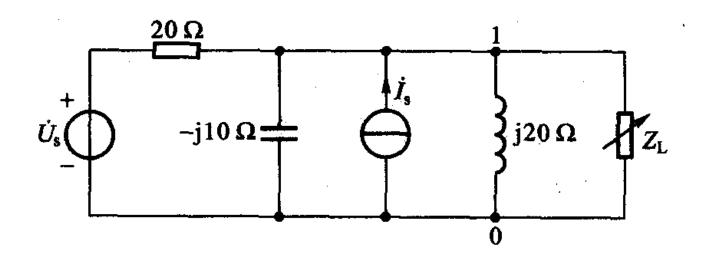
题 9-14图

ω = 100 rad/s。求  $Z_L$ 能获得的最大功率。



题 9-23 图

已知题 9-27 图中  $\dot{U}_s=100$   $\underline{/90^\circ}$  V,  $\dot{I}_s=5$   $\underline{/0^\circ}$  A。求当  $Z_L$ 获最大功率时各独立源发出的复功率。



题 9-27 图