

第10章 含有耦合电感的电路

●重点

1. 互感和互感电压
2. 有互感电路的计算
3. 空心变压器和理想变压器

基本要求:

掌握耦合电感、理想变压器两元件的定义、性质和电压电流关系。

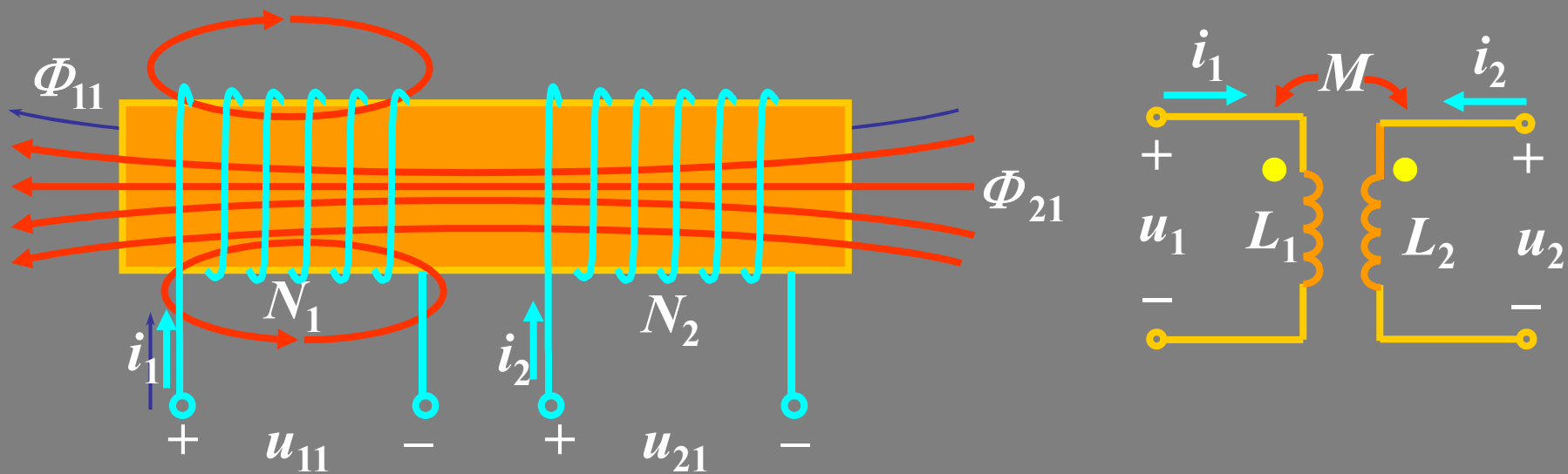
难 点:

互感电压及其方向。

10.1 互感

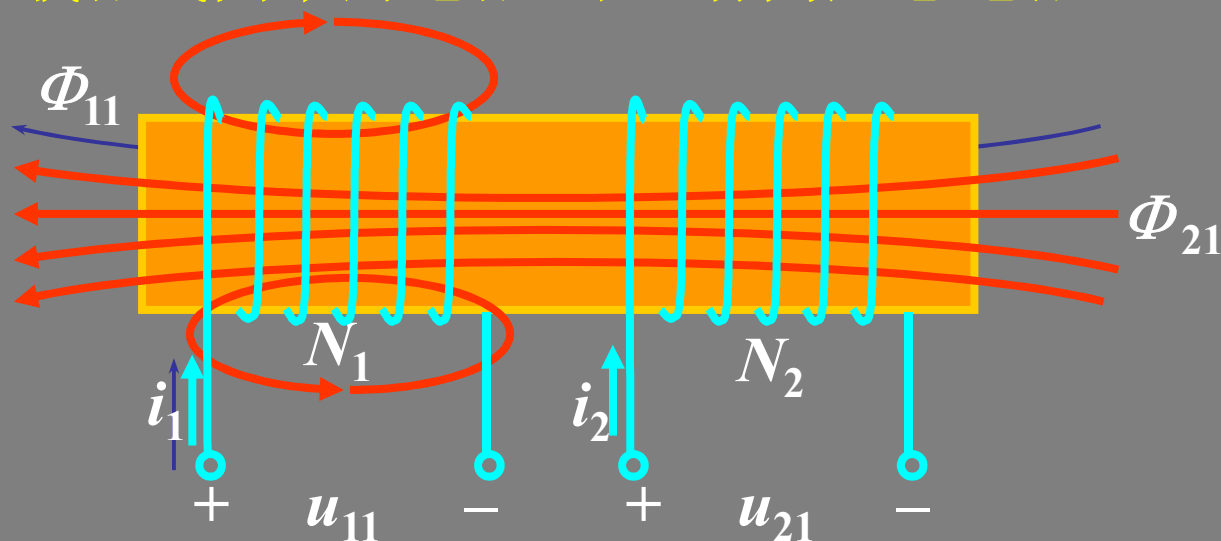
耦合电感元件属于多端元件，在实际电路中，如收音机、电视机中的中周线圈、振荡线圈，整流电源里使用的变压器等都是耦合电感元件，熟悉这类多端元件的特性，掌握包含这类多端元件的电路问题的分析方法是非常必要的。

1. 互感



线圈1中通入电流 i_1 时，在线圈1中产生磁通(*magnetic flux*)，同时，有部分磁通穿过临近线圈2，这部分磁通称为互感磁通。两线圈间有磁的耦合。

载流线圈中的电流 i_1 和 i_2 称为施感电流



施感电流 i_1 {

- 自感磁通 Φ_{11} → 自感磁通链 $\Psi_{11} = N_1 \Phi_{11} = L_1 i_1$
- 互感磁通 Φ_{21} → 互感磁通链 $\Psi_{21} = N_2 \Phi_{21} = M_{21} i_1$

施感电流 i_2 {

- 自感磁通 Φ_{22} → 自感磁通链 $\Psi_{22} = N_2 \Phi_{22} = L_2 i_2$
- 互感磁通 Φ_{12} → 互感磁通链 $\Psi_{12} = N_1 \Phi_{12} = M_{12} i_2$

定义 Ψ : 磁通链 (*magnetic linkage*), $\psi = N\phi$

当线圈周围无铁磁物质 (空心线圈) 时, Ψ 与 i 成正比, 当只有一个线圈时:

$$\psi_1 = \psi_{11} = L_1 i_1 \quad \text{称 } L_1 \text{ 为自感系数, 单位亨 (H).}$$

当两个线圈都有电流时, 每一线圈的磁链为自感磁通链与互感磁通链的代数和:

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

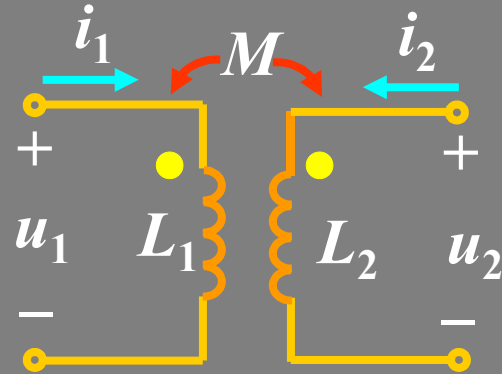
$$\psi_2 = \psi_{22} \pm \psi_{21} = L_2 i_2 \pm M_{21} i_1$$

称 M_{12} 、 M_{21} 为互感系数, 单位亨(H)。

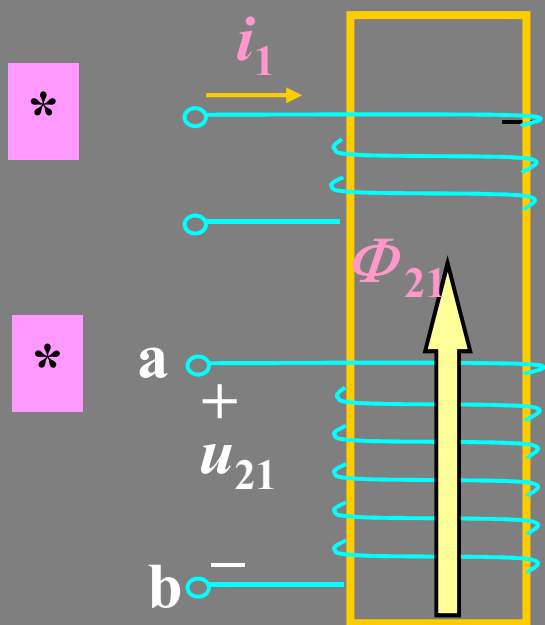
注

(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, 满足 $M_{12} = M_{21}$

(2) L 总为正值, M 值有正有负.

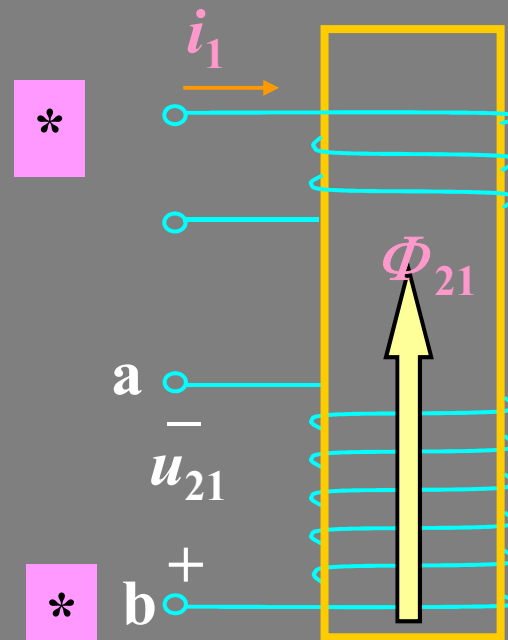


- M 前的“ \pm ”是说明磁耦合中，互感作用的两种可能性。“ $+$ ”号表示互感磁通链与自感磁通链方向一致，称为互感的“增助”作用；“ $-$ ”号则相反，表示互感的“消弱”作用。
- 为了便于反映“增助”或“消弱”作用和简化图形表示，采用同名端标记方法。对两个有耦合的线圈各取一个端子，并用相同的符合标记，如小圆点或“ $*$ ”号等，这一对端子称为“同名端”。当一对施感电流和从同名端流进（或流出）各自的线圈时，互感起增助作用。



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

方向a指向b



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

方向b指向a

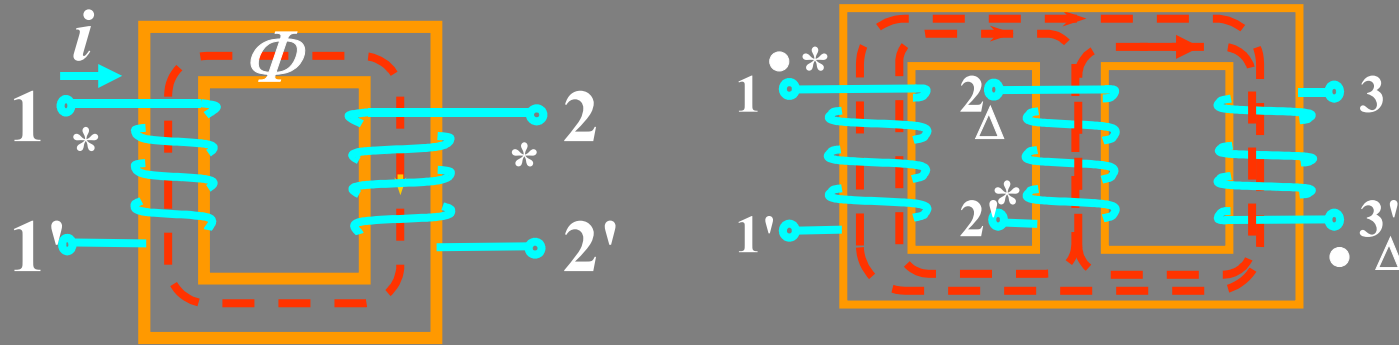
同名端：当两个电流分别从两个线圈的对应端子流入，其所产生的磁场相互加强时，则这两个对应端子称为同名端。

同名端表明了线圈的相互绕法关系

确定同名端的方法：

- (1) 当两个线圈中电流同时由同名端流入(或流出)时，两个电流产生的磁场相互增强。

例



- (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。

同名端的实验测定:



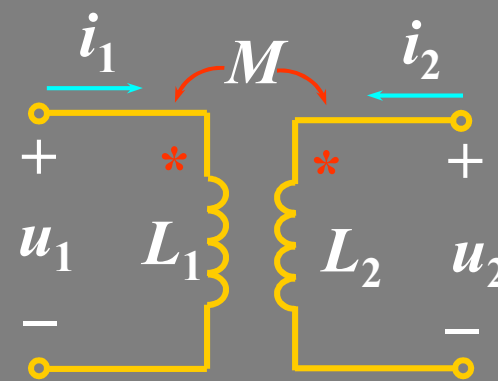
如图电路，当闭合开关S时， i 增加，

$$\frac{di}{dt} > 0, \quad u_{22'} = M \frac{di}{dt} > 0 \quad \text{电压表正偏。}$$

当两组线圈装在黑盒里，只引出四个端线组，要确定其同名端，就可以利用上面的结论来加以判断。

2、互感线圈的伏安特性

当两个线圈同时通以变动的电流时，各电感的磁链将随电流的变动而变动，在每个线圈两端将产生感应电压（包含自感电压和互感电压），设 L_1 和 L_2 的电压和电流分别为 u_1 、 i_1 和 u_2 、 i_2 ，且方向为关联参考方向，互感为 M ，则有：



$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{d\Psi_1}{dt} = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} \pm M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u_2 = \frac{d\Psi_2}{dt} = u_{21} + u_{22} = \pm M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{cases}$$

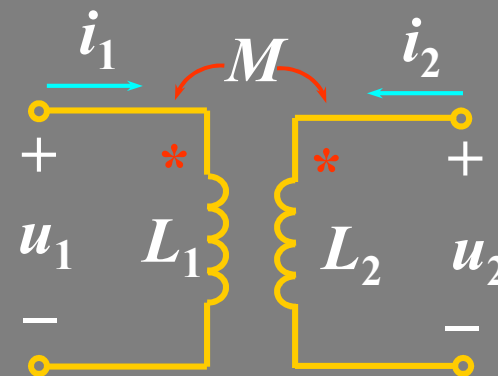
注意：如果互感电压“+”极性端子与产生它的电流流进的端子为一对同名端时，互感电压前应取“+”号，反之取“-”号。

例

图示电路， $i_1=10\text{A}$ ， $i_2=5\cos(10t)$ ， $L_1=2\text{H}$ ， $L_2=3\text{H}$ ， $M=1\text{H}$ ，求两耦合线圈的端电压 u_1 和 u_2 。

$$u_1 = \frac{d\Psi_1}{dt}, \quad \Psi_1 = L_1 i_1 + M i_2$$

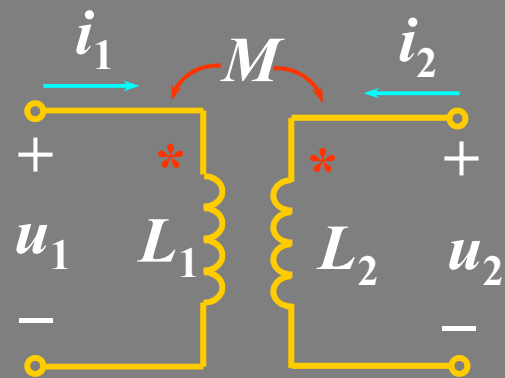
$$u_2 = \frac{d\Psi_2}{dt}, \quad \Psi_2 = L_2 i_2 + M i_1$$



$$\begin{cases} u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} = -50 \sin(10t) \\ u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} = -150 \sin(10t) \end{cases}$$

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

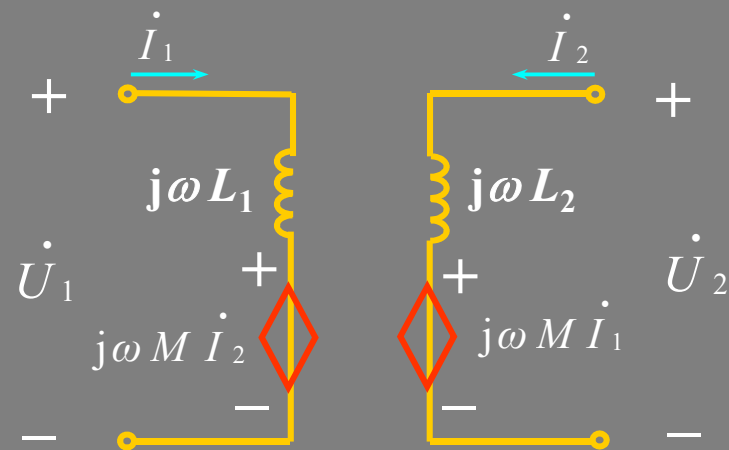
$$u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$



在正弦交流电路中，其相量形式的方程为

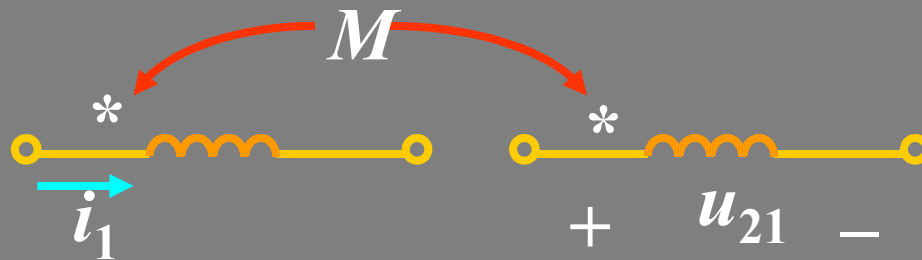
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

还可以用电流控制电压源来表示互感电压的作用。

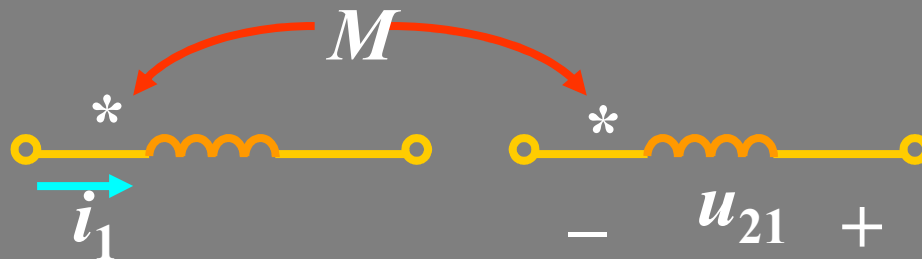


由同名端及 u 、 i 参考方向确定互感线圈的特性方程

有了同名端，以后表示两个线圈相互作用，就不再考虑实际绕向，而只画出同名端及参考方向即可。

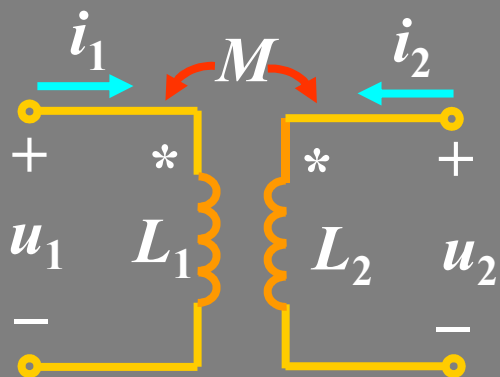


$$u_{21} = M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

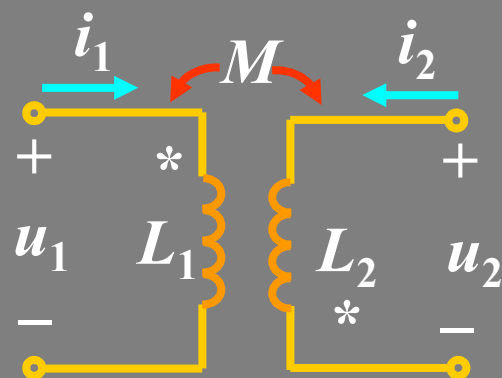


$$u_{21} = -M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

例



$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$
$$u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$



$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$
$$u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

写出图示电路电压、电流关系式

3. 耦合系数 (*coupling coefficient*) k :

工程上为了定量描述两个耦合线圈的耦合程度，把两线圈的互感磁通链与自感磁通链的比值的几何平均值定义为耦合因数，用 k 表示。 k 表示两个线圈磁耦合的紧密程度。

$$k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{|\psi_{12} \times \psi_{21}|}{\psi_{11} \times \psi_{22}}} = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$k \leq 1。$$

全耦合: $\Phi_{11} = \Phi_{21}$, $\Phi_{22} = \Phi_{12}$

$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{11}}{i_1}, \quad L_2 = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{22}}{i_2}$$

$$M_{12} = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{i_1}, \quad M_{21} = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{12}}{i_2}$$

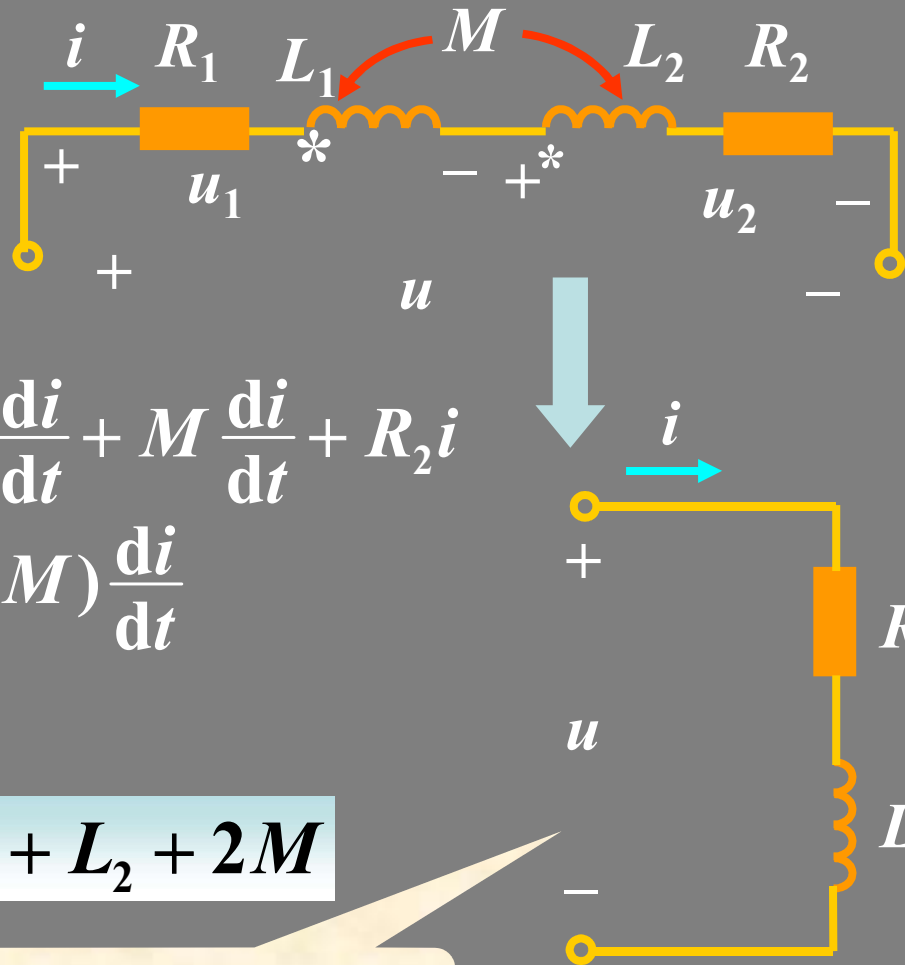
$$\therefore M_{12} M_{21} = L_1 L_2, \quad M^2 = L_1 L_2$$

$$\therefore k = 1$$

10.2 含有耦合电感电路的计算

1. 耦合电感的串联

(1) 顺接串联



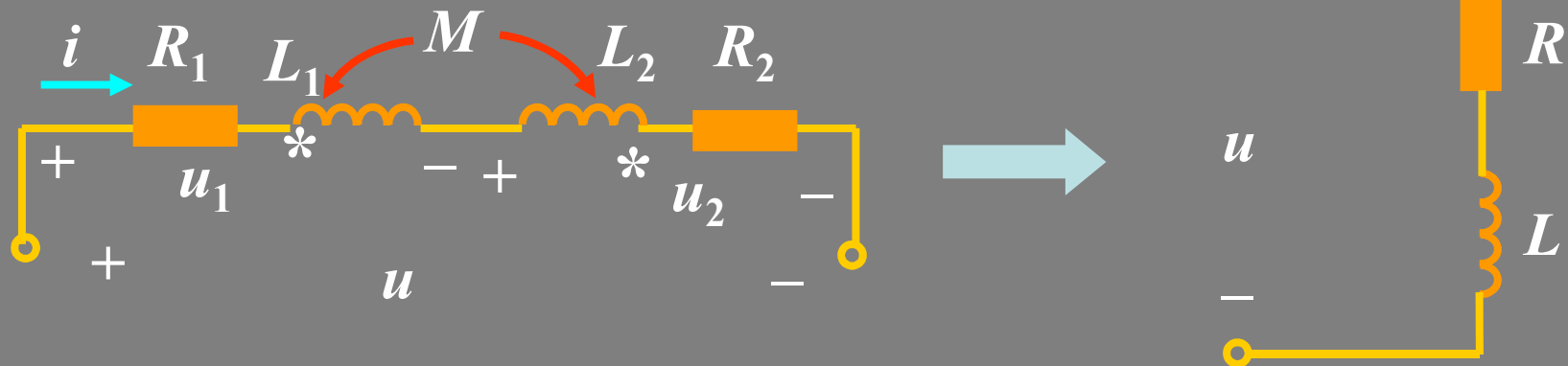
$$\begin{aligned} u &= R_1 i + L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + R_2 i \\ &= (R_1 + R_2) i + (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{di}{dt} \\ &= R i + L \frac{di}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2$$

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

去耦等效电路

(2) 反接串联



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

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

$$\mathbf{R = R_1 + R_2} \quad \mathbf{L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$

$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \geq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad M \leq \frac{1}{2}(L_1 + L_2)$$

互感不大于两个自感的算术平均值。

互感的测量方法:

顺接一次, 反接一次, 就可以测出互感:

$$M = \frac{L_{\text{顺}} - L_{\text{反}}}{4}$$

全耦合时 $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2\sqrt{L_1 L_2} \\ &= (\sqrt{L_1} \pm \sqrt{L_2})^2 \end{aligned}$$

当 $L_1=L_2$ 时, $M=L$

$$L = \begin{cases} 4M & \text{顺接} \\ 0 & \text{反接} \end{cases}$$

对于正弦稳态电路，可采用相量形式表示为：

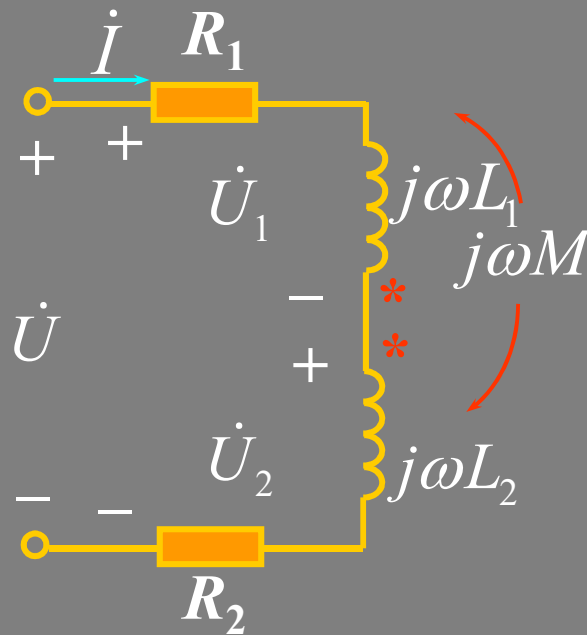
反接串联电路： $\dot{U}_1 = [R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M)]\dot{I}$

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

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

电流 \dot{I} 为：

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

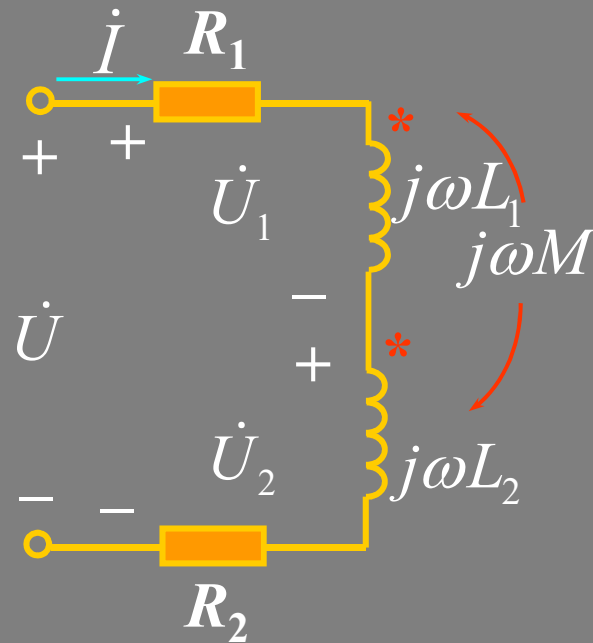


顺向串联电路，不难得出每一耦合电感支路的阻抗为

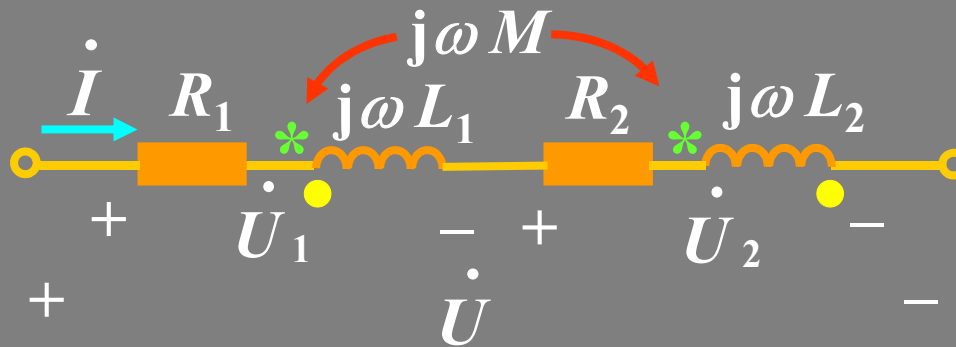
$$Z_1 = R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + M)$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega(L_2 + M)$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (R_1 + R_2) + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)$$

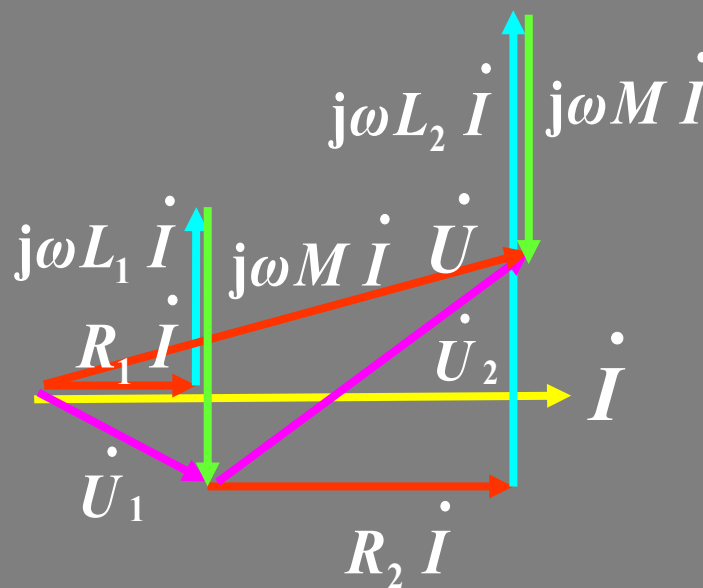
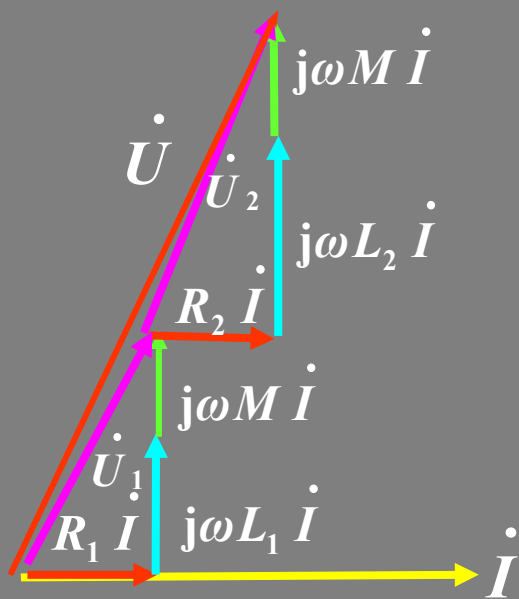


相量图:



(a) 顺接

(b) 反接



2. 耦合电感的并联

(1) 同侧并联

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

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

$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$$

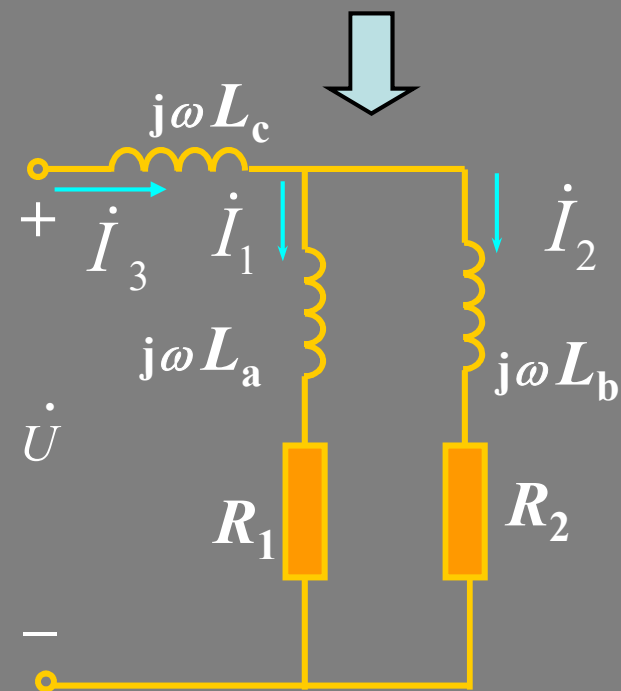
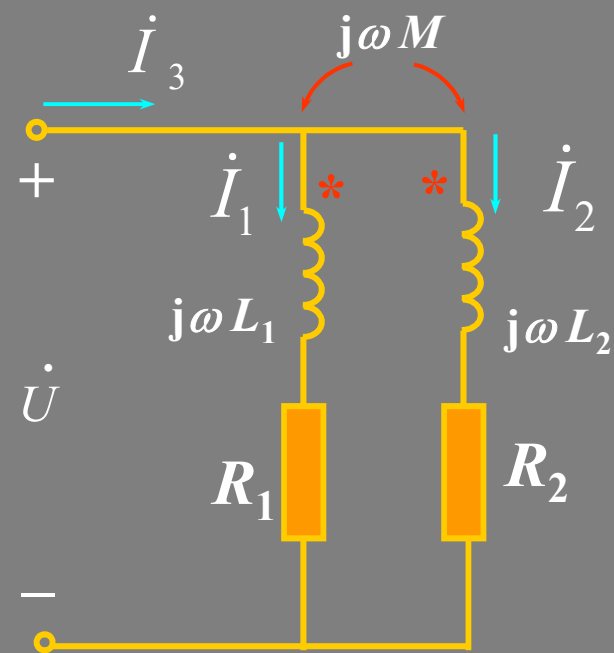
$$\dot{U} = j\omega M \dot{I}_3 + [R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M)] \dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{U} = j\omega M \dot{I}_3 + [R_2 + j\omega(L_2 - M)] \dot{I}_2$$

$$L_c = M$$

$$L_a = L_1 - M$$

$$L_b = L_2 - M$$



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

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

$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$$

$$Z_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1, \quad Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L_2, \quad Z_M = j\omega M$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_2 - Z_M}{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_M^2} \dot{U} = \frac{1 - Z_M Y_2}{Z_1 - Z_M^2 Y_2} \dot{U}, \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_1 - Z_M}{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_M^2} \dot{U} = \frac{1 - Z_M Y_1}{Z_2 - Z_M^2 Y_1} \dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2 - 2Z_M}{Z_1 Z_2 - Z_M^2} \dot{U} \quad \text{式中} \quad Y_1 = \frac{1}{Z_1}, \quad Y_2 = \frac{1}{Z_2}$$

(2) 异侧并联

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

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

$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$$

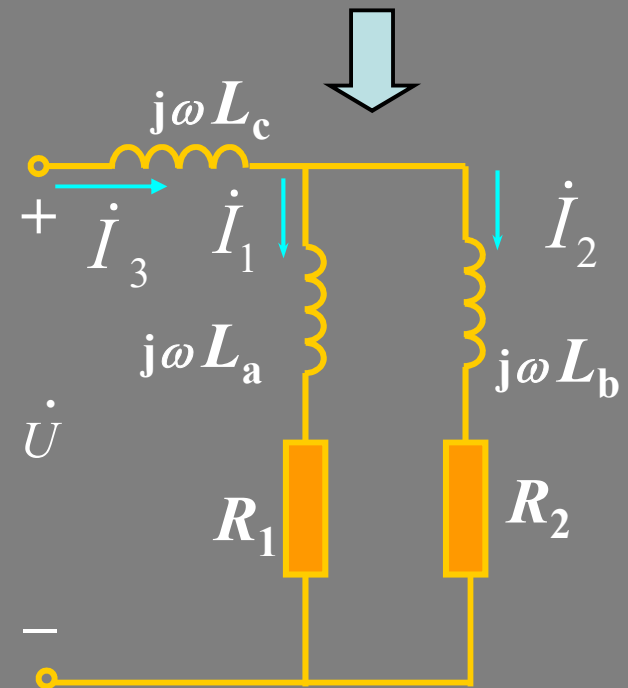
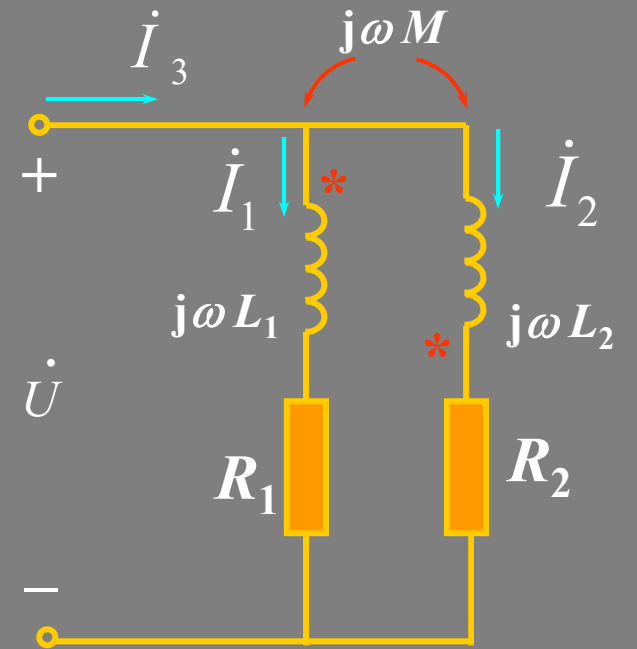
$$\dot{U} = -j\omega M \dot{I}_3 + [R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + M)] \dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{U} = -j\omega M \dot{I}_3 + [R_2 + j\omega(L_2 + M)] \dot{I}_2$$

$$L_c = -M$$

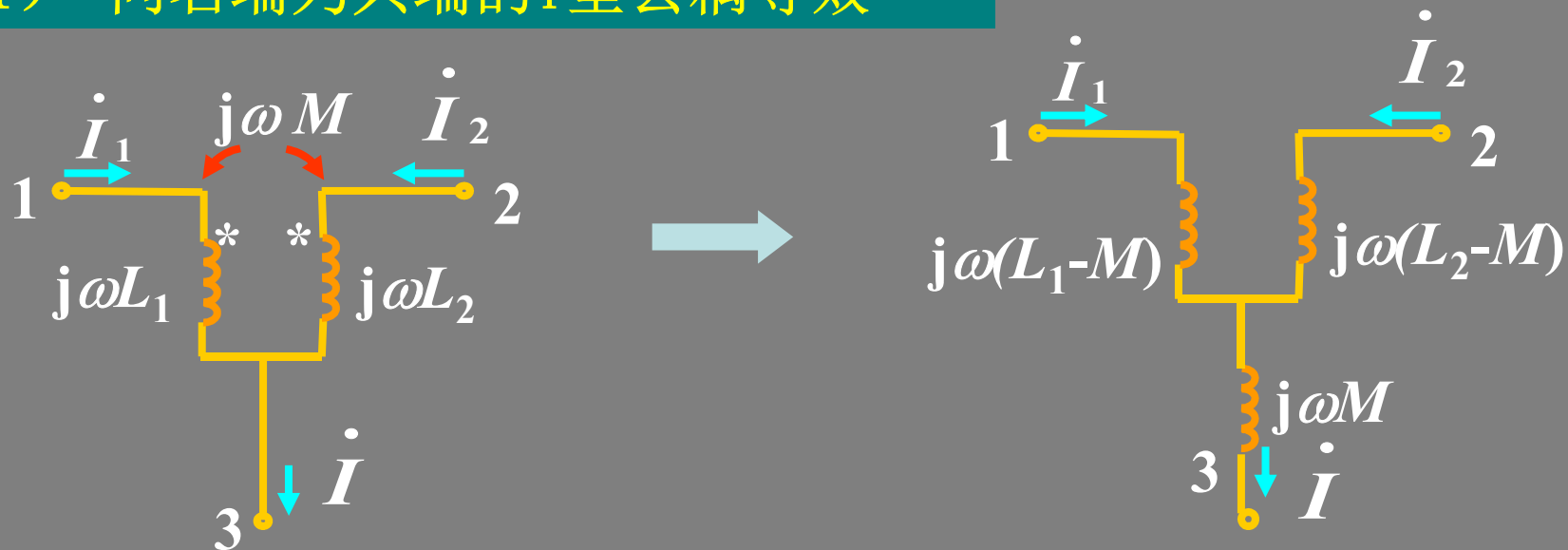
$$L_a = L_1 + M$$

$$L_b = L_2 + M$$



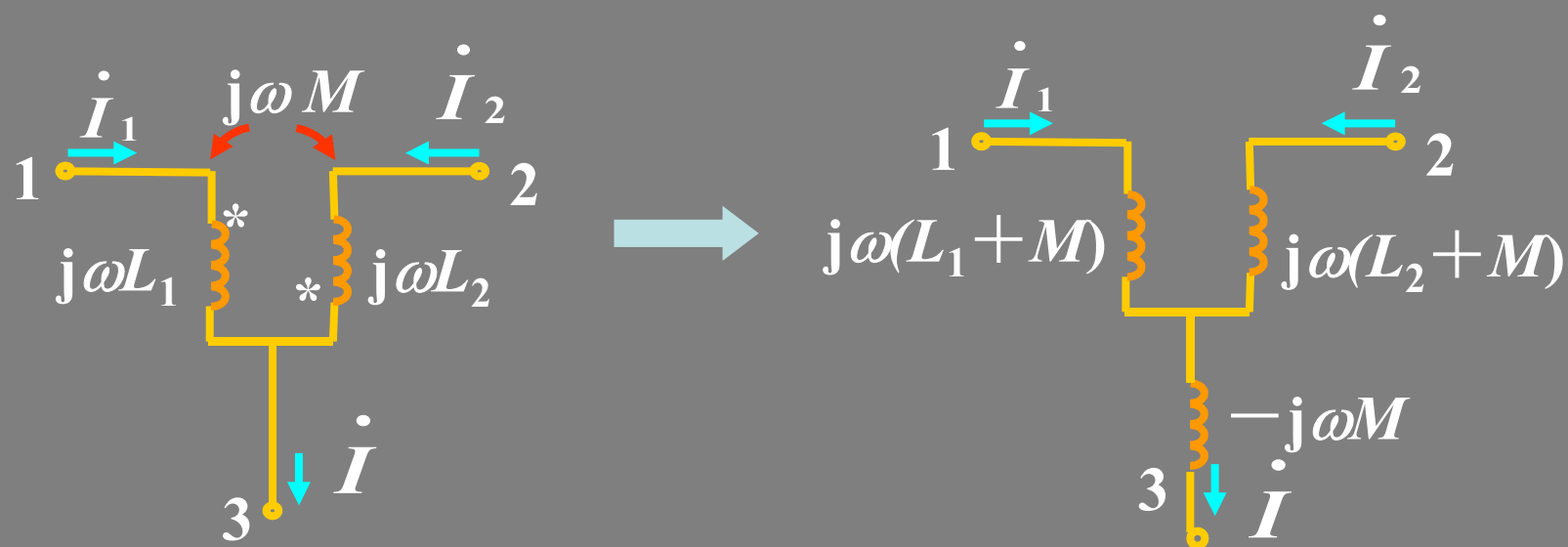
3. 耦合电感的T型等效

(1) 同名端为共端的T型去耦等效

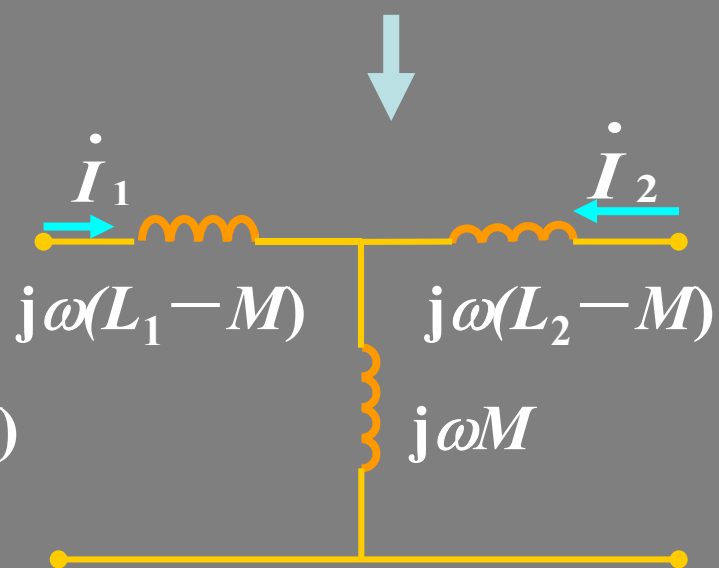
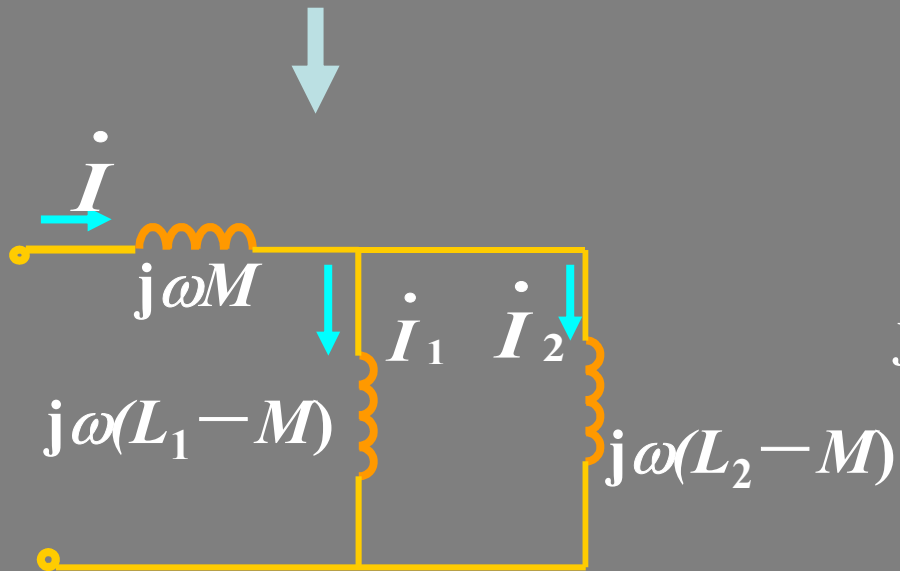
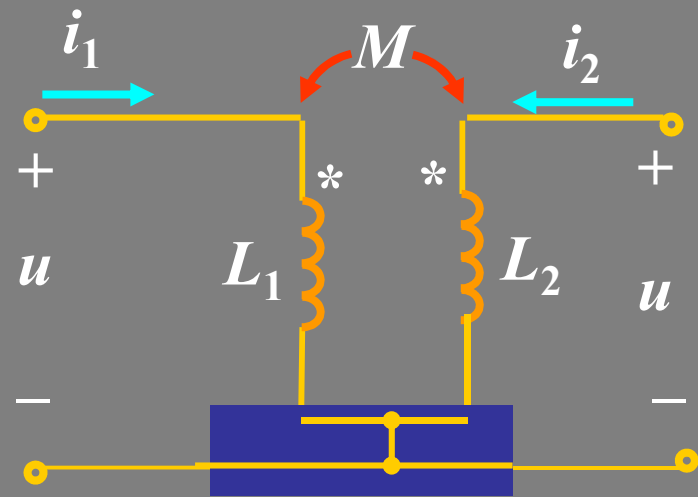
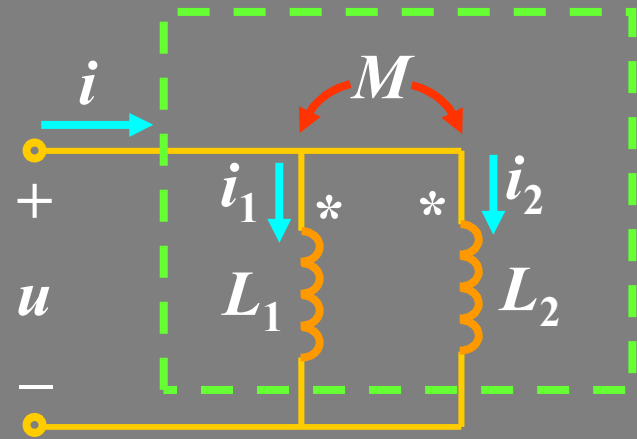


$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = j\omega(L_1 - M) \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = j\omega(L_2 - M) \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 异名端为共端的T型去耦等效

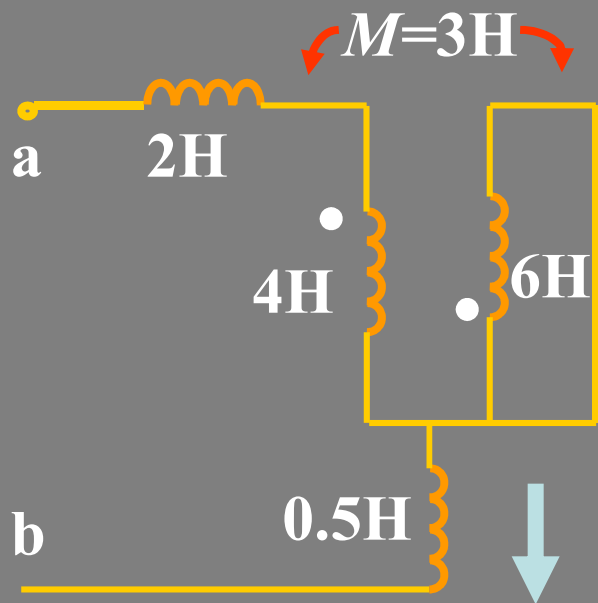


$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = j\omega(L_1 + M) \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = j\omega(L_2 + M) \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

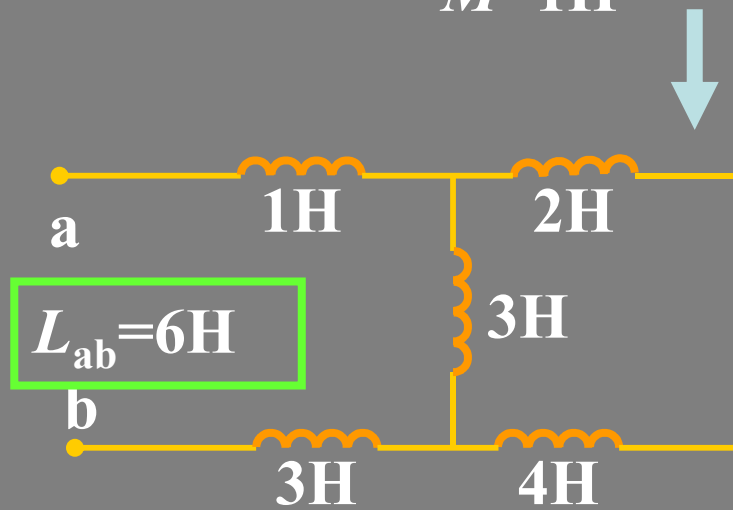
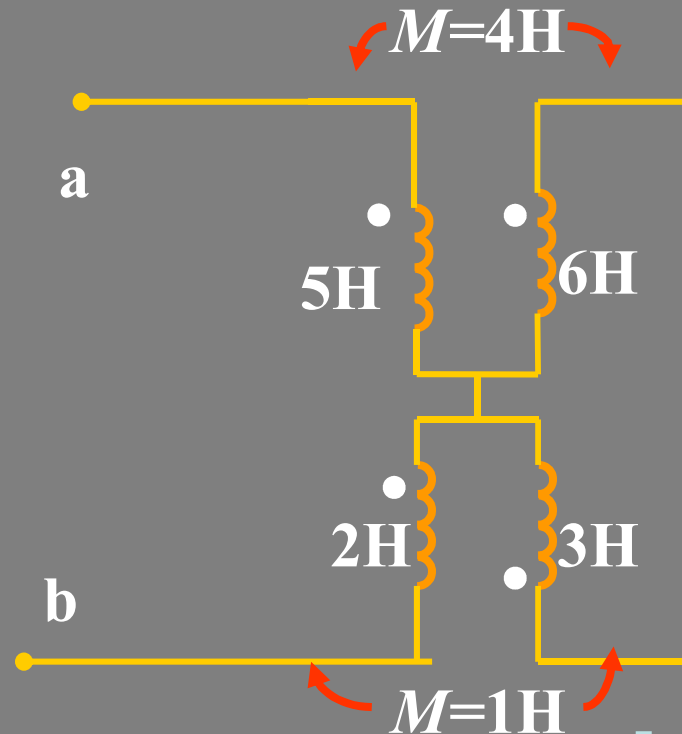
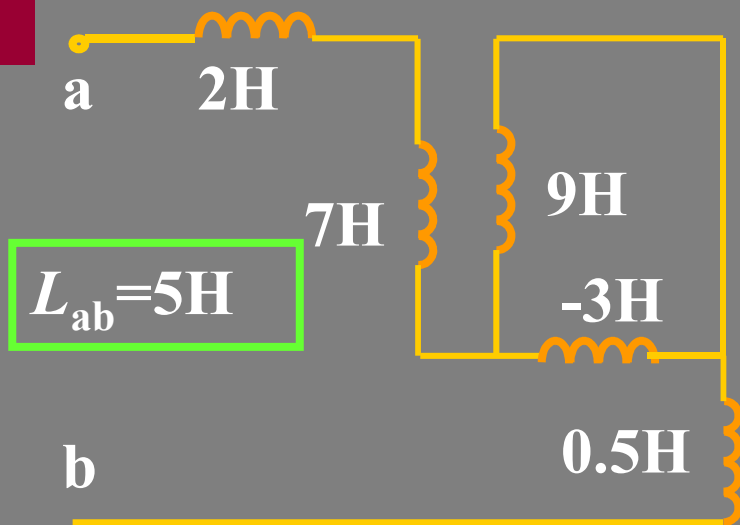


例

求等效电感 L_{ab}



解

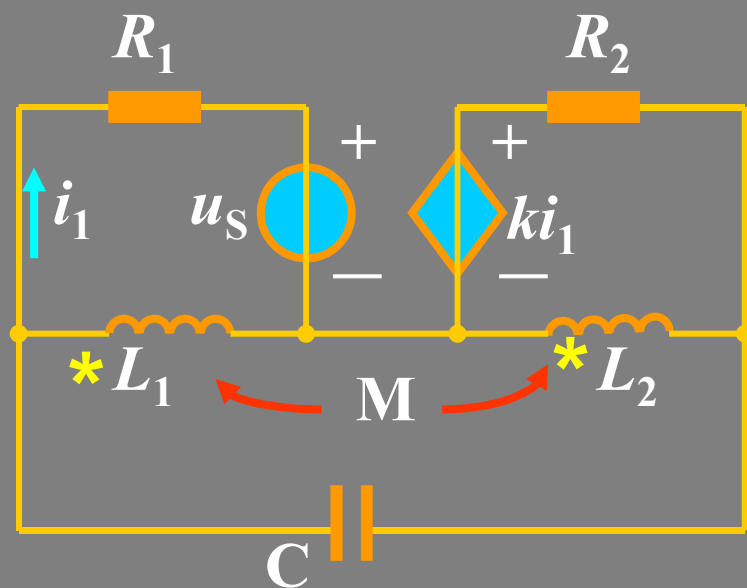


4. 有互感电路的计算

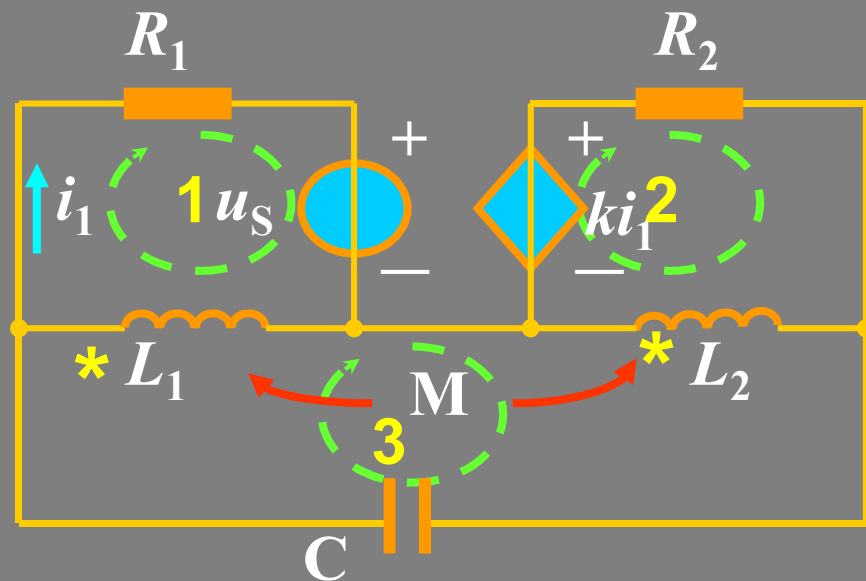
- (1) 在正弦稳态情况下，有互感的电路的计算仍应用前面介绍的相量分析方法。
- (2) 注意互感线圈上的电压除自感电压外，还应包含互感电压。
- (3) 一般采用支路法和回路法计算。

例1

列写下图电路的回路电流方程。



解

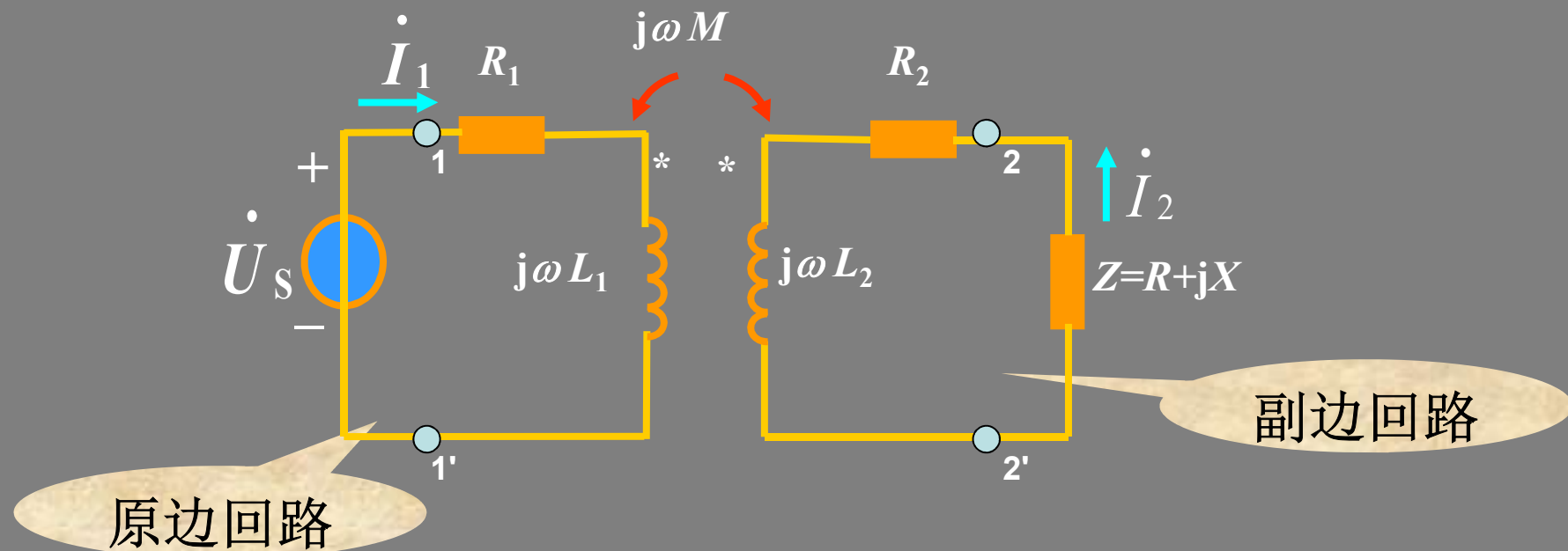


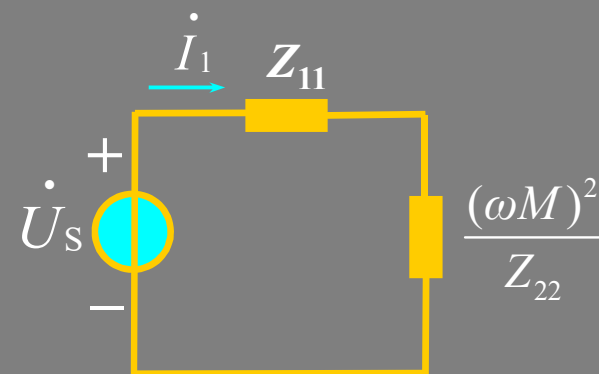
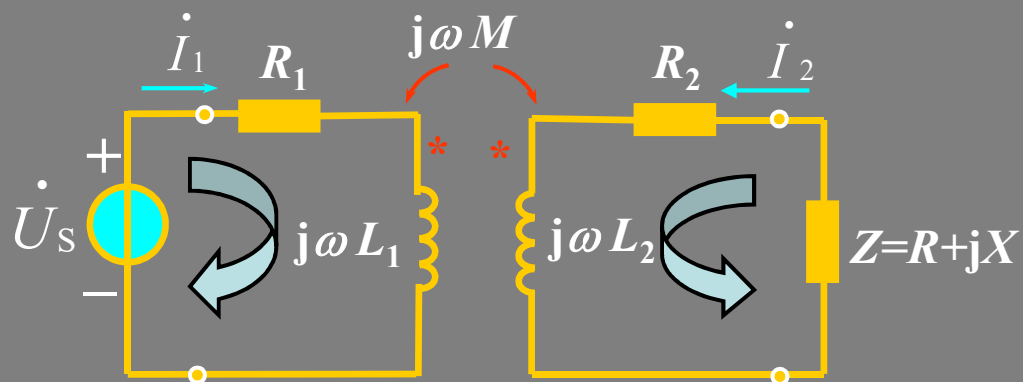
$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1 - j\omega L_1\dot{I}_3 + j\omega M(\dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_3) = -\dot{U}_S \\ (R_2 + j\omega L_2)\dot{I}_2 - j\omega L_2\dot{I}_3 + j\omega M(\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_3) = k\dot{I}_1 \\ (j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_2 - j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}_3 - j\omega L_1\dot{I}_1 - j\omega L_2\dot{I}_2 \\ + j\omega M(\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_1) + j\omega M(\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

10.4 变压器原理

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，变压器是利用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。

1. 空心变压器电路





原边等效电路

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_s \\ j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z)\dot{I}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}} \quad Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_1} = Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}$$

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1, \quad Z_{22} = (R_2 + R) + j(\omega L_2 + X)$$

这说明了副边回路对初级回路的影响可以用引入阻抗来考虑。从物理意义讲，虽然原副边没有电的联系，但由于互感作用使闭合的副边产生电流，反过来这个电流又影响原边电流电压。

$$Z_l = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_{22} + jX_{22}} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2 R_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} - j \frac{\omega^2 M^2 X_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} = R_l + jX_l$$

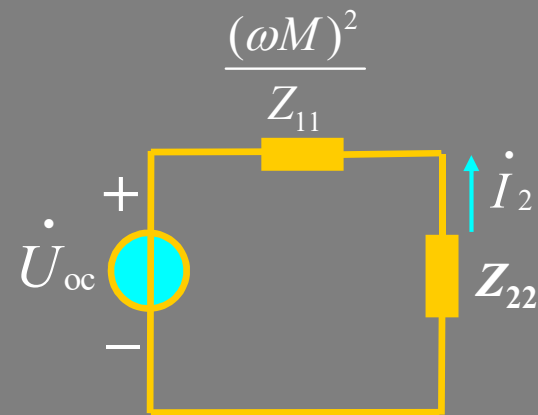
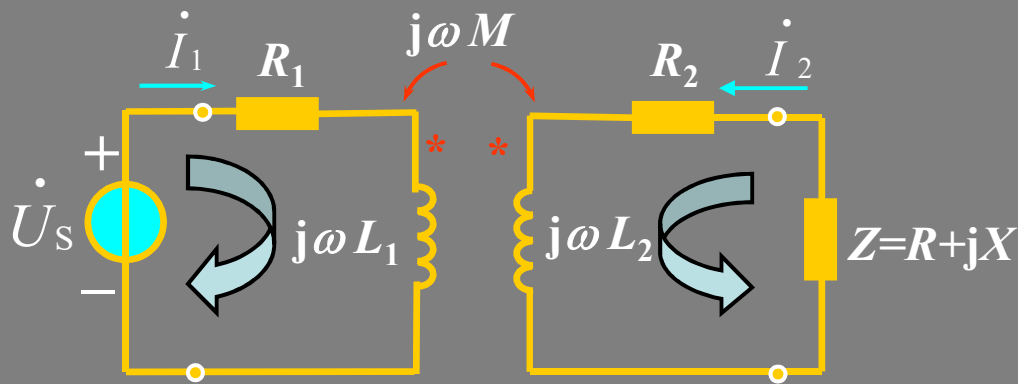
$Z_l = R_l + jX_l$: 副边对原边的引入阻抗。

$$R_l = \frac{\omega^2 M^2 R_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} \text{ -- 引入电阻}$$

$$X_l = -\frac{\omega^2 M^2 X_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} \text{ -- 引入电抗}$$

负号反映了副边的感性阻抗反映到原边为一个容性阻抗

当 $\dot{I}_2 = 0$ ，即副边开路， $Z_{in} = Z_{11}$



副边等效电路

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + j\omega L_1) \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_s \\ j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z) \dot{I}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

同样可解得：

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

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\omega M \dot{U}_s / Z_{11}}{Z_{22} + (\omega M)^2 / Z_{11}}$$

—副边开路时，原边电流在副边产生的互感电压。

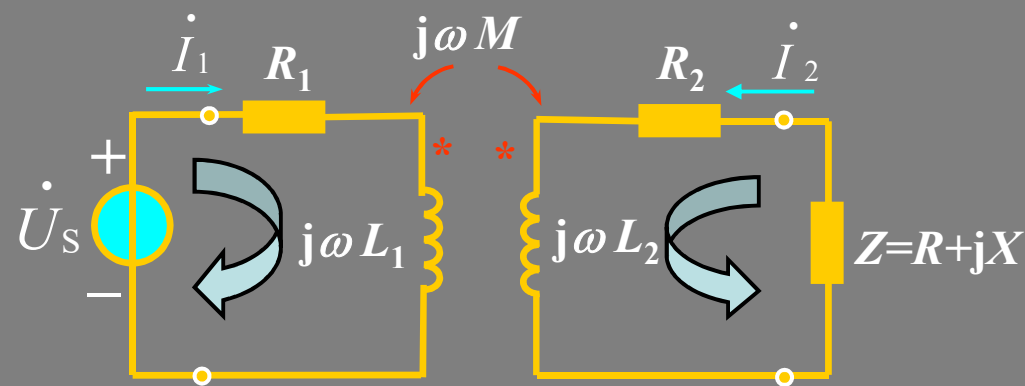
$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1, \quad Z_{22} = (R_2 + R) + j(\omega L_2 + X)$$

$$\frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{11}}$$

—原边对副边的引入阻抗。

例1

图示电路, $R_1=R_2=0$,
 $L_1=5\text{H}, L_2=1.2\text{H}, M=2$
 H , $u_s=100\cos(10t)$,
 $Z_L=R_L+jX_L=3\ \Omega$ 。求
 原副边电流 i_1 、 i_2 。



解

$\dot{U}_s = 50\sqrt{2}\angle 0^\circ$, 用原边等效回路求电流 \dot{I}_1 :

$$Z_{11} = j\omega L_1 = j50\ \Omega, Z_{22} = Z_L + j\omega L_2 = (3 + j12)\ \Omega$$

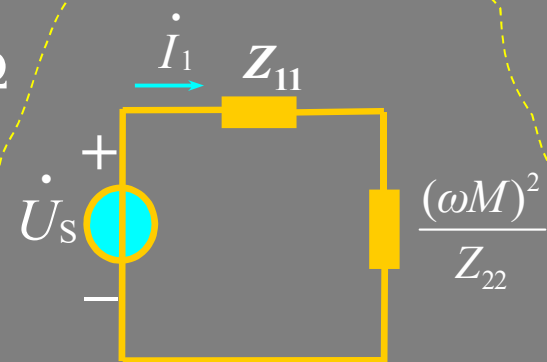
$$(\omega M)^2 / Z_{22} = 400 / (3 + j12) = (7.84 - j31.37)\ \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + (\omega M)^2 / Z_{22}} = 3.5\angle -67.2^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\omega M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}} = 5.66\angle 126.84^\circ$$

$$i_1 = 3.5\sqrt{2} \cos(10t - 67.2^\circ)\ \text{A}$$

$$i_2 = 5.66\sqrt{2} \cos(10t + 126.84^\circ)\ \text{A}$$



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

$$j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z)\dot{I}_2 = 0$$

10.4 理想变压器

理想变压器是实际变压器的理想化模型，是对互感元件的理想科学抽象，是极限情况下的耦合电感。

1. 理想变压器的三个理想化条件

(1) 无损耗



线圈导线无电阻，做芯子的铁磁材料的磁导率无限大。

(2) 全耦合



$$k = 1 \Rightarrow M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

(3) 参数无限大



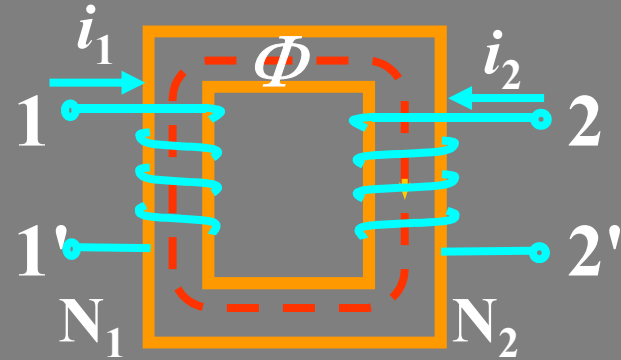
$$L_1, L_2, M \Rightarrow \infty,$$

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

以上三个条件在工程实际中不可能满足，但在一些实际工程概算中，在误差允许的范围内，把实际变压器当理想变压器对待，可使计算过程简化。

2. 理想变压器的主要性能

(1) 变压关系

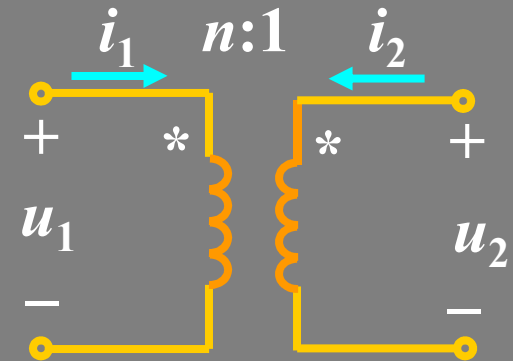


$$k = 1 \longrightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_{11} + \phi_{22} = \phi$$

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

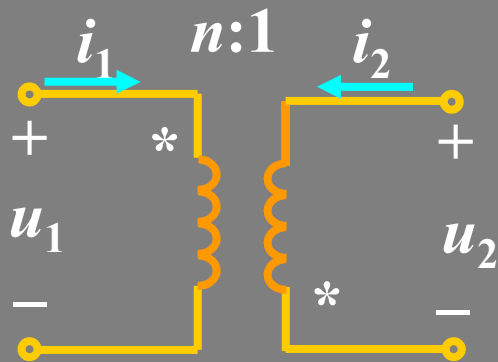
$$u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

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



理想变压器模型

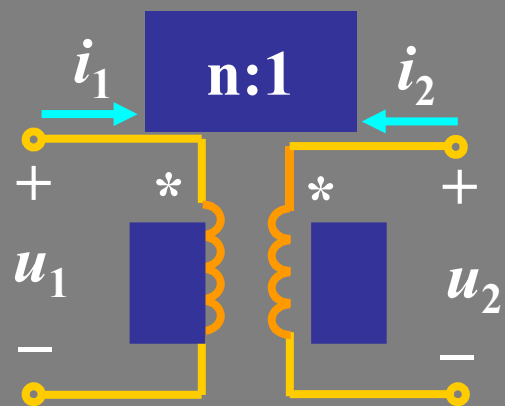
若



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

(2) 变流关系

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$
$$\rightarrow i_1(t) = \frac{1}{L_1} \int_0^t u_1(\xi) d\xi - \frac{M}{L_1} i_2(t)$$



理想变压器模型

考虑到理想化条件: $k = 1 \Rightarrow M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$

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

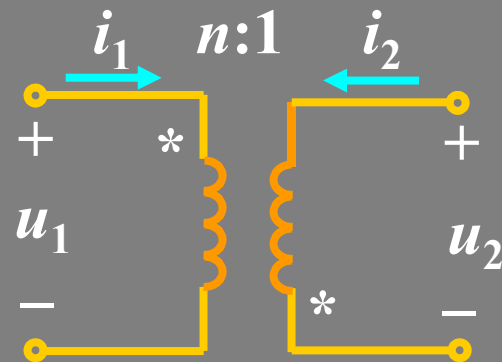
$$\frac{M}{L_1} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \frac{1}{n}$$



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

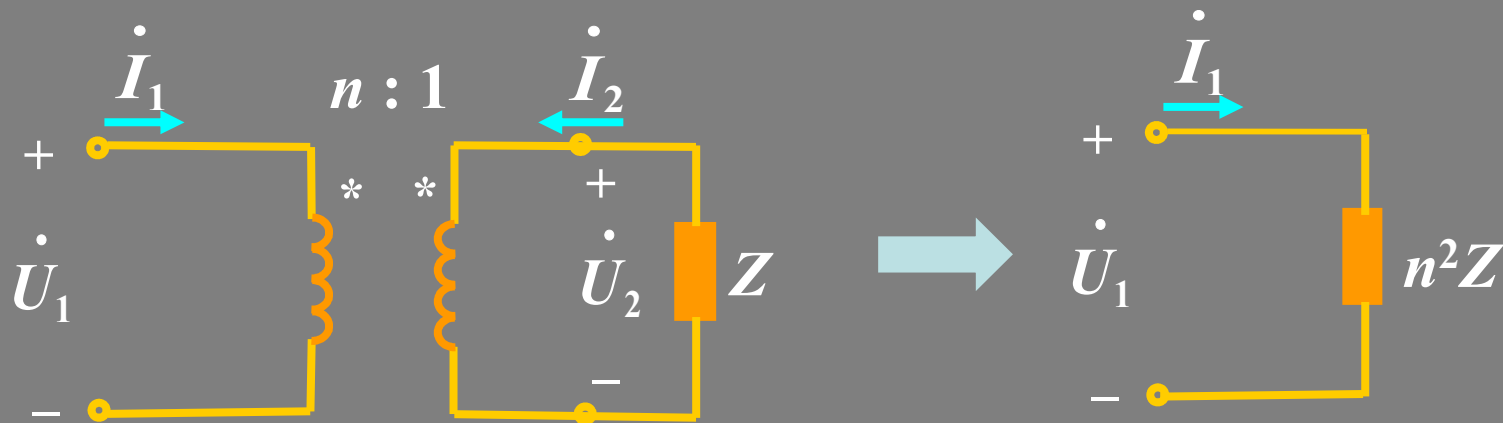
若 i_1 、 i_2 一个从同名端流入，一个从同名端流出，则有：

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



(3) 变阻抗关系

理想变压器模型



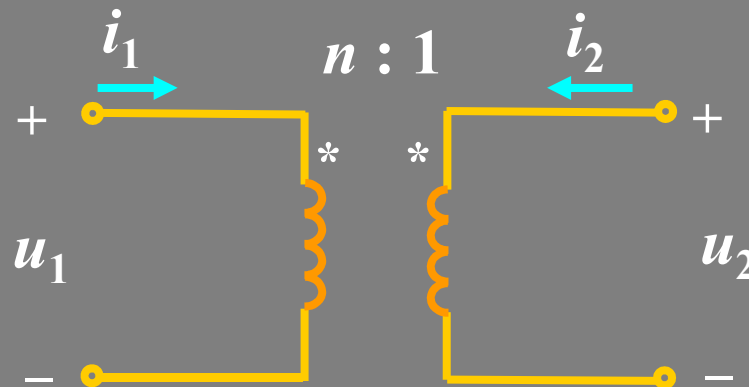
$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{n\dot{U}_2}{-1/n\dot{I}_2} = n^2 \left(-\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \right) = n^2 Z$$

注

理想变压器的阻抗变换性质只改变阻抗的大小，不改变阻抗的性质。

(4) 功率性质

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases}$$



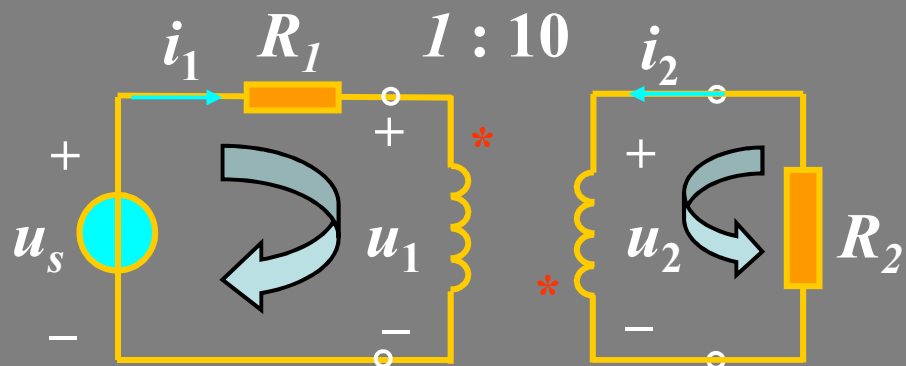
$$p = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = u_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{n} u_1 \times (-n i_1) = 0$$

表明：

(a) 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。

(b) 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。

例1 图示理想变压器，匝数比为1: 10，已知 $u_s=10\cos(10t)V$ ， $R_1=1\Omega$ ， $R_2=100\Omega$ 。求 u_2 。



解 (1) 两回路的KVL方程为：

$$R_1 i_1 + u_1 = u_s$$

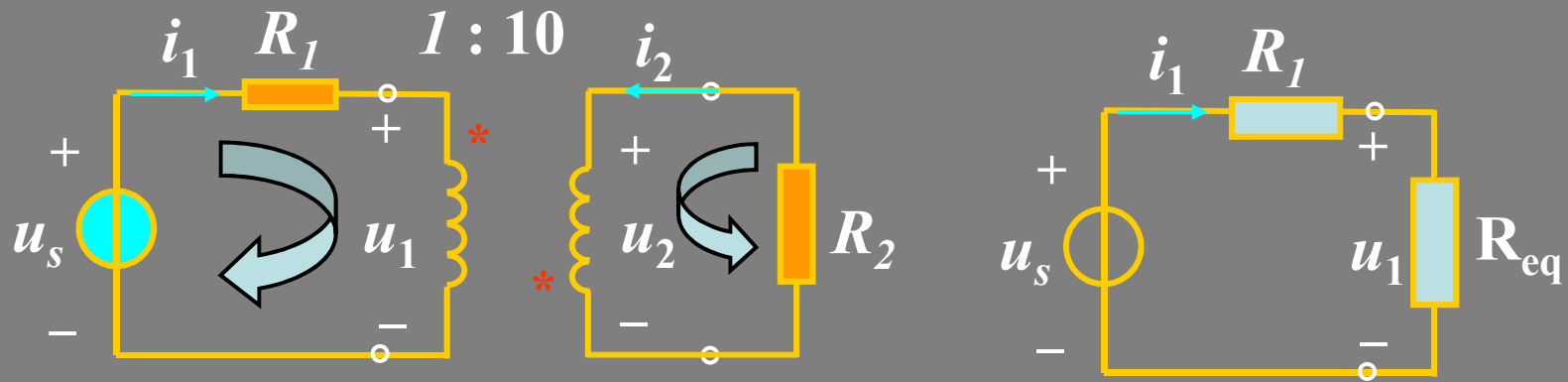
$$R_2 i_2 + u_2 = 0$$

由理想变压器的VCR,有：

$$u_1 = -\frac{1}{10}u_2$$

$$i_1 = 10i_2$$

$$u_2 = -5u_s = -50\cos(10t)V$$



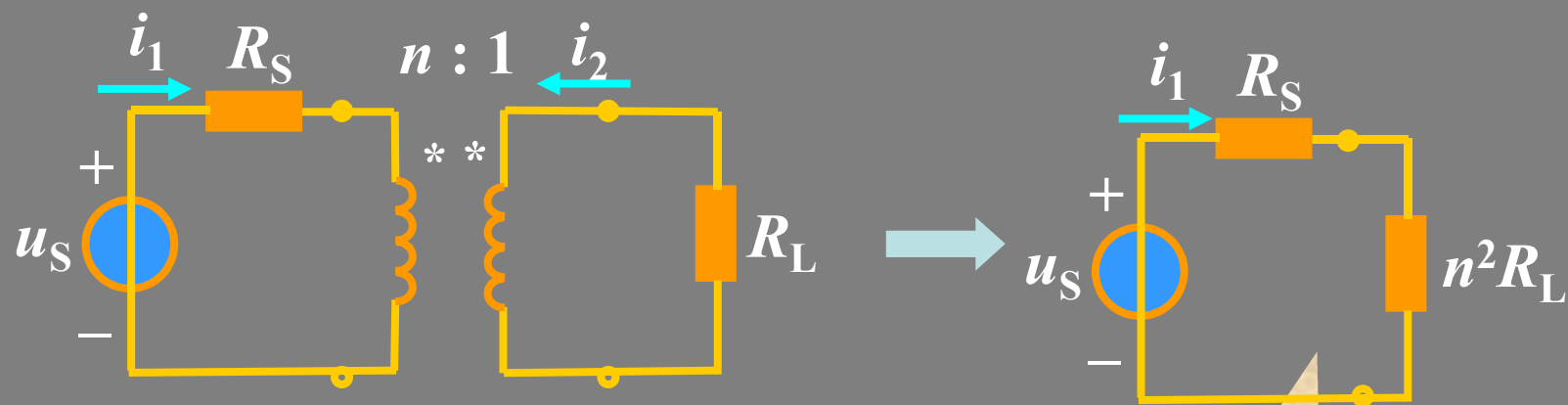
解 (2) $R_{eq} = n^2 Z = 0.1^2 R_2 = 1\Omega$

$$u_1 = \frac{u_s}{R_1 + R_{eq}} R_{eq} = 0.5u_s$$

$$u_2 = -10u_1 = -5u_s = -50 \cos(10t)V$$

例2

已知电源内阻 $R_S=1\text{k}\Omega$ ，负载电阻 $R_L=10\Omega$ 。为使 R_L 上获得最大功率，求理想变压器的变比 n 。



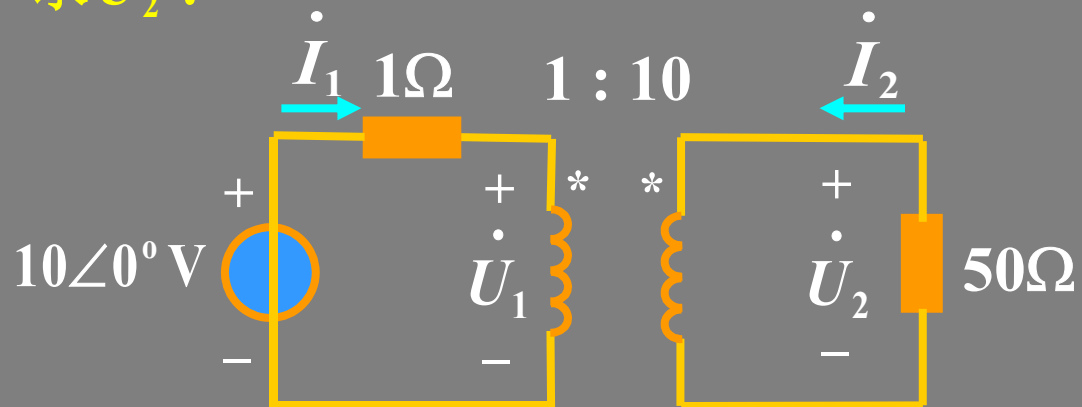
当 $n^2 R_L = R_S$ 时匹配，即

$$10n^2 = 1000$$

$$\therefore n^2 = 100, \quad n = 10.$$

应用变阻
抗性质

例3 求 \dot{U}_2 .



方法1: 列方程

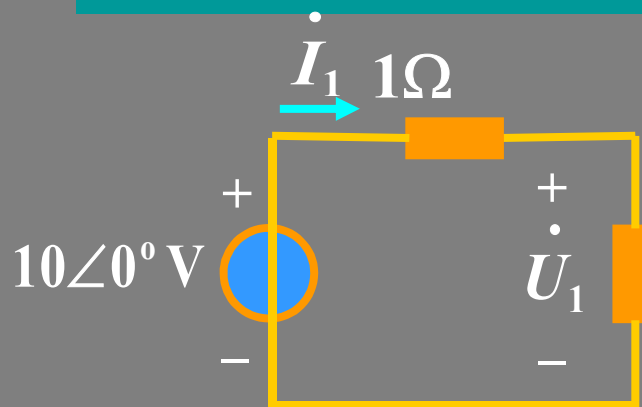
$$\begin{cases} 1 \times \dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ 50 \dot{I}_2 + \dot{U}_2 = 0 \\ \dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{10} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -10 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

解得



$$\dot{U}_2 = 33.33 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

方法2: 阻抗变换

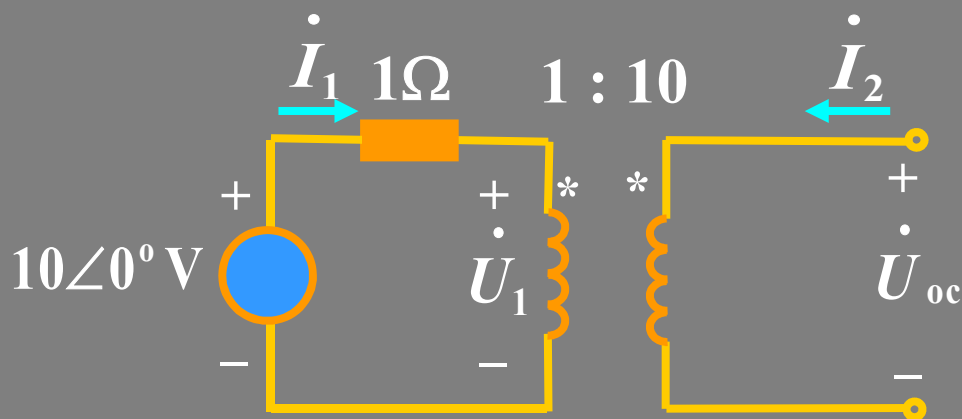


$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{1 + 1/2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \times 50 = \frac{1}{2} \Omega \quad \dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \dot{U}_1 = 10 \dot{U}_1$$

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

方法3: 戴维南等效



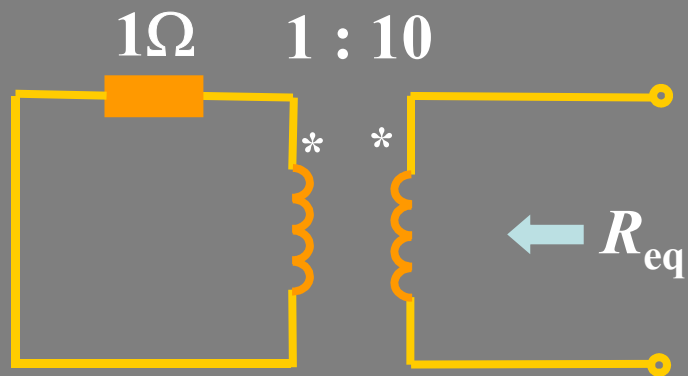
求 \dot{U}_{oc} :

$$\because \dot{I}_2 = 0, \quad \therefore \dot{I}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 10 \dot{U}_1 = 10 \dot{U}_S$$

$$= 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

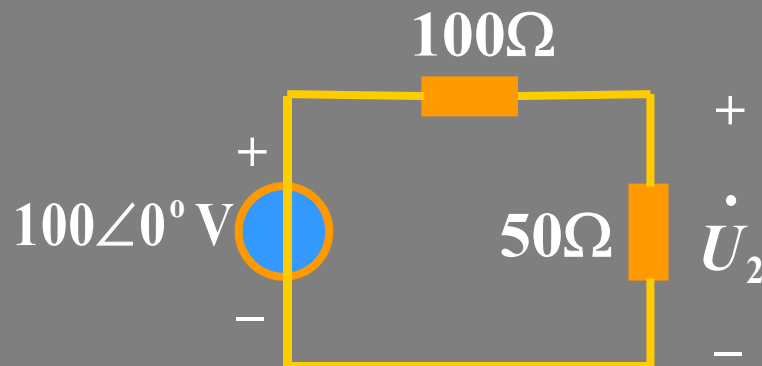
求 R_{eq} :



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

戴维南等效电路:

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

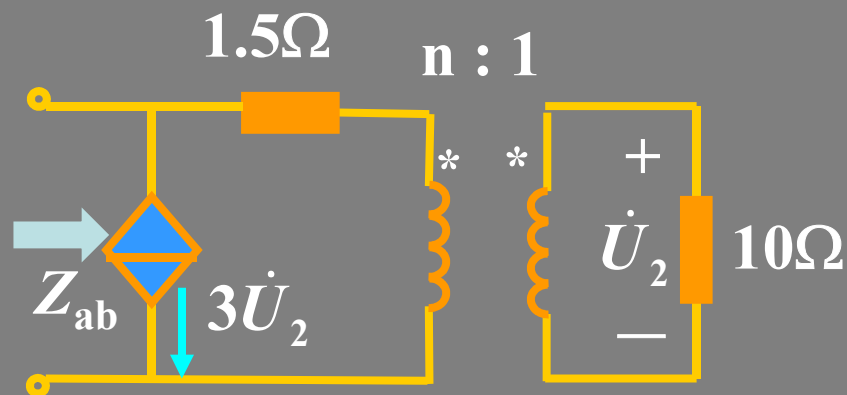


例4

已知图示电路的等效阻抗 $Z_{ab}=0.25\Omega$ ，求理想变压器的变比 n 。

解

应用阻抗变换
外加电源得：



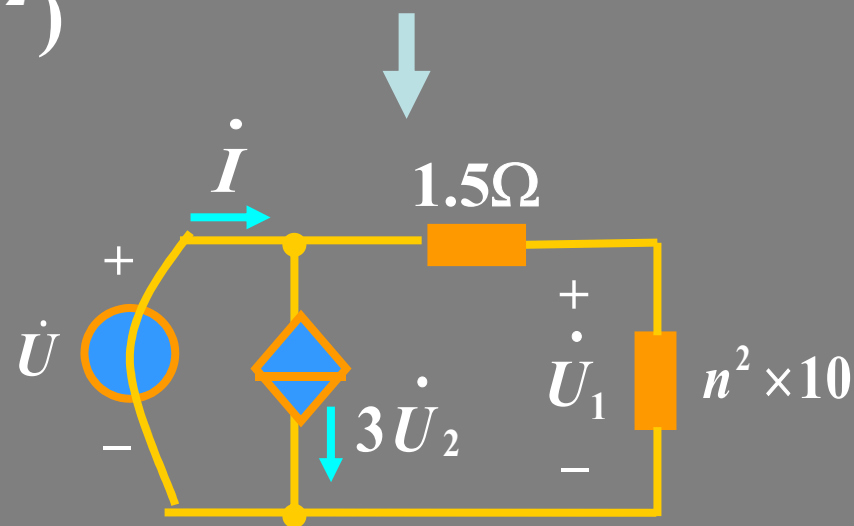
$$\dot{U} = (\dot{I} - 3\dot{U}_2) \times (1.5 + 10n^2)$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_1 = (\dot{I} - 3\dot{U}_2) \times 10n^2$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{U}_2 = \frac{10n\dot{I}}{30n + 1}$$

$$Z_{ab} = 0.25 = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1.5 + 10n^2}{30n + 1}$$



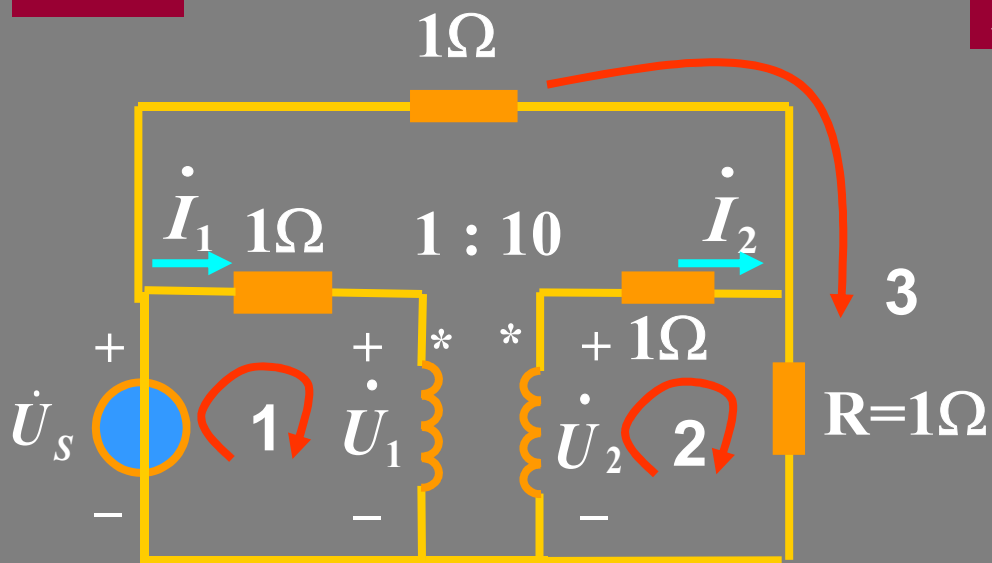
$$\rightarrow n=0.5 \text{ or } n=0.25$$

例5

求电阻 R 吸收的功率

解

应用回路法



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{I}_1 = \dot{U}_S - \dot{U}_1 \\ 2\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 + 2\dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_S \\ \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{array} \right.$$

解得

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_S(1/n + 2n - 1)}{3n + 2/n} \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_S(1 - n/2)}{3n/2 + 1/n}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 \quad P = RI^2$$

例6

求入端电阻 R_{ab}

解

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_3 = n_1 \dot{U}_2 - n_2 \dot{U}_4$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{n_1 \dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}} - \frac{n_2 \dot{U}_4}{\dot{I}}$$

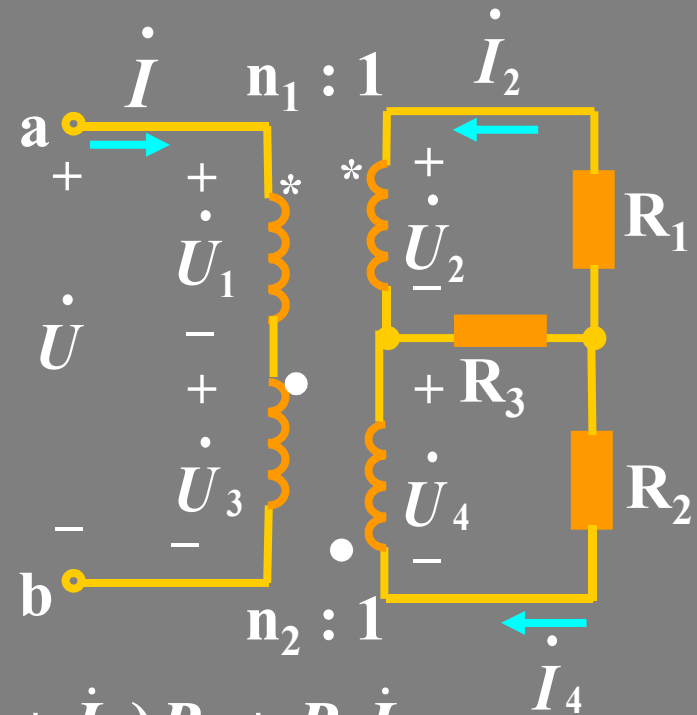
$$= -\frac{n_1^2 \dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} + \frac{n_2^2 \dot{U}_4}{\dot{I}_4}$$

$$= -n_1^2 \frac{-R_1 \dot{I}_2 - R_3 (\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_4)}{\dot{I}_2} + n_2^2 \frac{(\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_4) R_3 + R_2 \dot{I}_4}{\dot{I}_4}$$

$$= n_1^2 (R_1 + R_3) + n_1^2 R_3 \frac{\dot{I}_4}{\dot{I}_2} + n_2^2 (R_2 + R_3) + n_2^2 R_3 \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_4}$$

$$\because \dot{I} = -\frac{\dot{I}_2}{n_1} = -\frac{\dot{I}_4}{n_2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_4} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$R_{ab} = n_1^2 R_1 + n_2^2 R_2 + R_3 (n_1 + n_2)^2$$



作业

- 10-1(a)
- 10-5(a)
- 10-11
- 10-19
- 10-20