

3-8 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

1、KCL 的相量形式

$$\sum i = 0 \quad \text{假设} \quad i = \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$\sum i = \sum \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \psi_i) = \sum \mathcal{I}_m \left[\sqrt{2} I e^{j(\omega t + \psi_i)} \right]$$

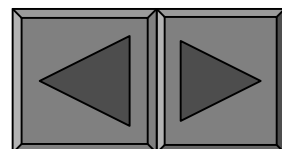
$$= \sum \mathcal{I}_m \left[\sqrt{2} I e^{j\psi_i} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \dot{I} = 0 \quad = \sum \mathcal{I}_m \left[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{I}_m \left[(\sum \dot{I}) \sqrt{2} e^{j\omega t} \right] = 0$$

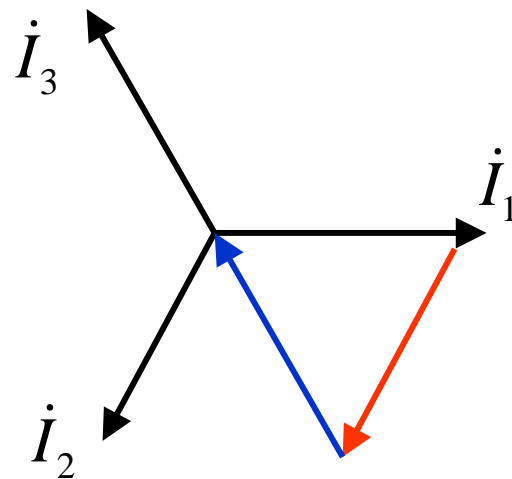
2、KVL 的相量形式

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



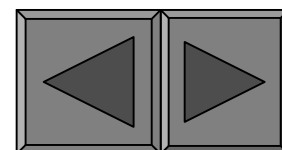
例如：

$$i_1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot I \sin(\omega t)$$
$$i_2 = \sqrt{2} \cdot I \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ)$$
$$i_3 = \sqrt{2} \cdot I \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$
$$\sum i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$$

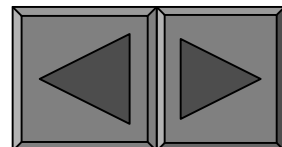
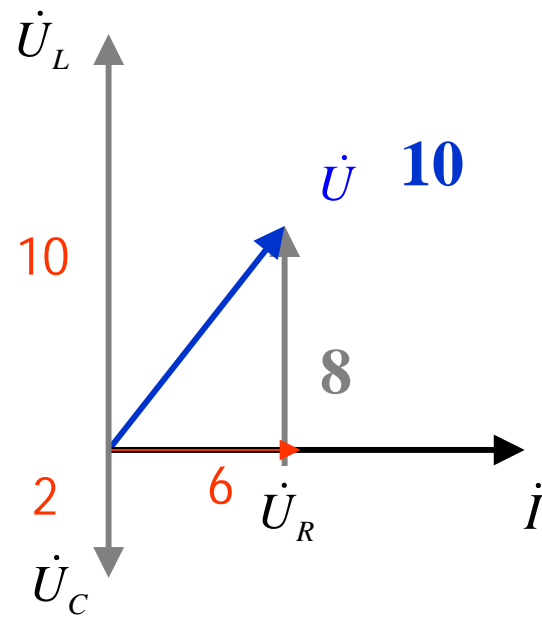
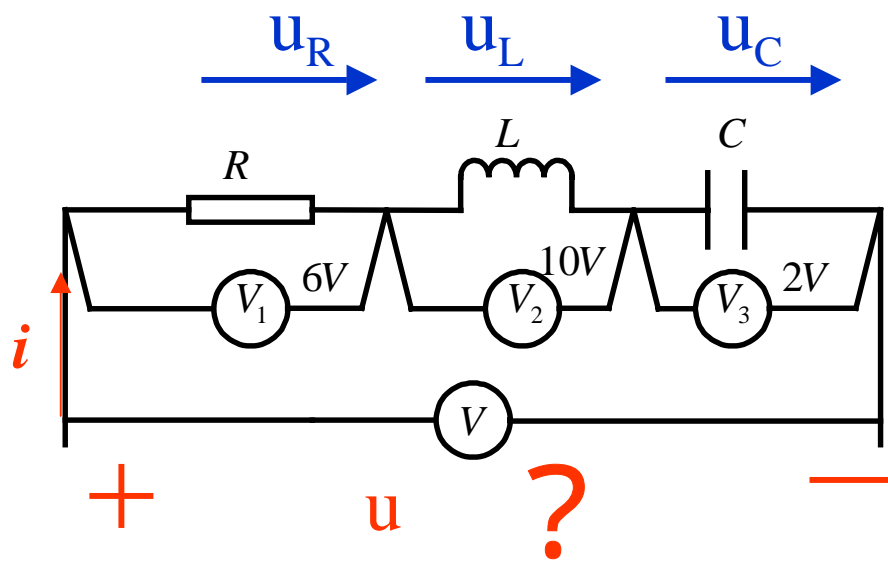


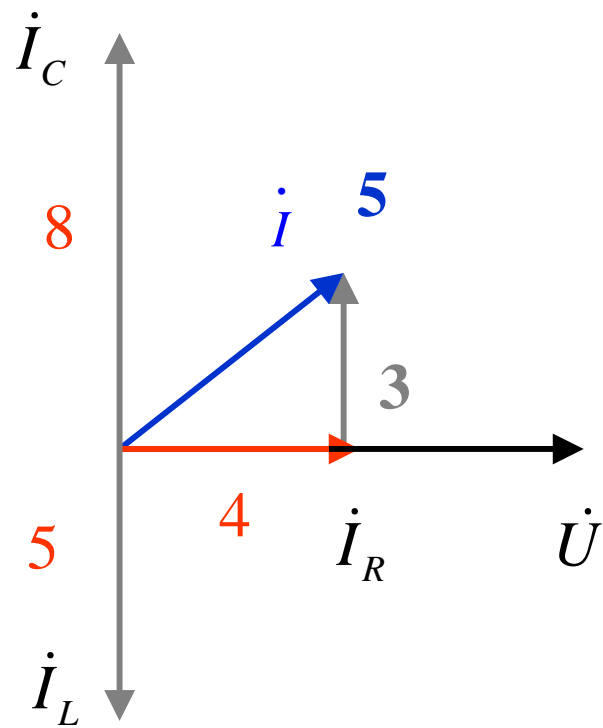
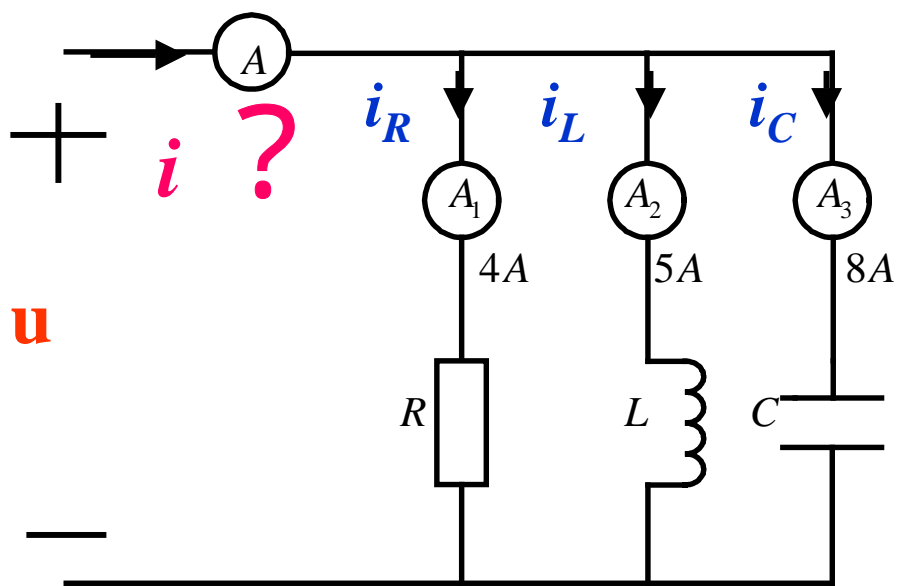
在相量图上，任一节点处所有各支路电流相量构成一个闭合的多边形。

在相量图上，任一回路所有各支路电压相量构成一个闭合的多边形。



例：





3-9 正弦无源一端口网络的阻抗、导纳及其等效电路

一、正弦无源一端口网络的阻抗（等效阻抗，入端阻抗）

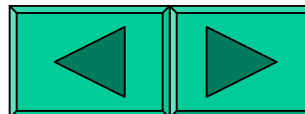
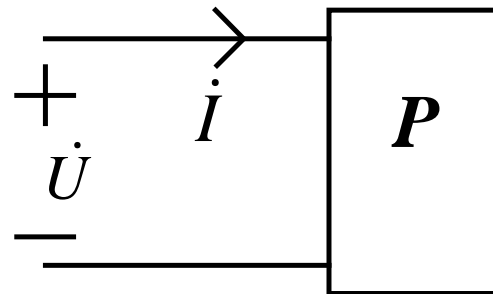
- 1) **定义**：当端口电压电流的参考方向一致时，端口电压相量与电流相量之比，称为入端阻抗。

表示为：

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = z \angle \varphi$$

模 $Z = \frac{U}{I}$

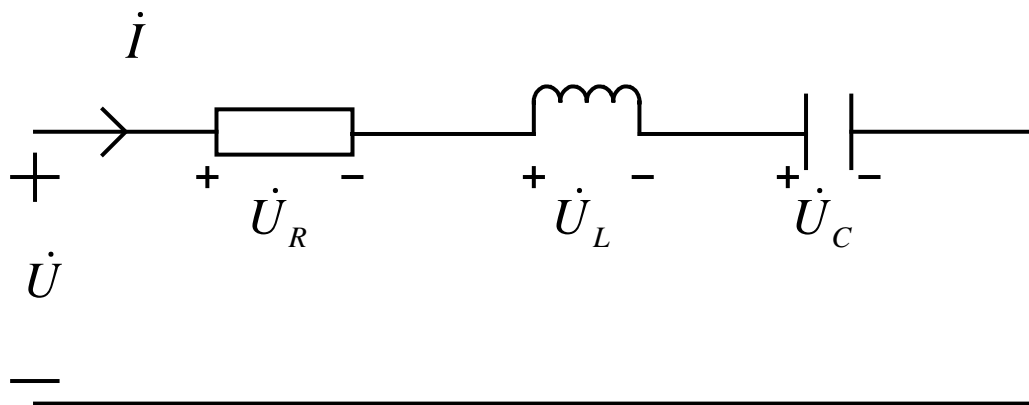
阻抗角 $\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$



Z 是复数，不是相量，不对应正弦时间函数，。

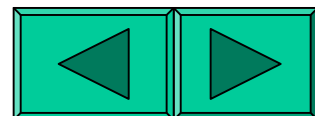
$$\dot{U} = Z\dot{I} \quad \text{复数形式的欧姆定律-----频域}$$

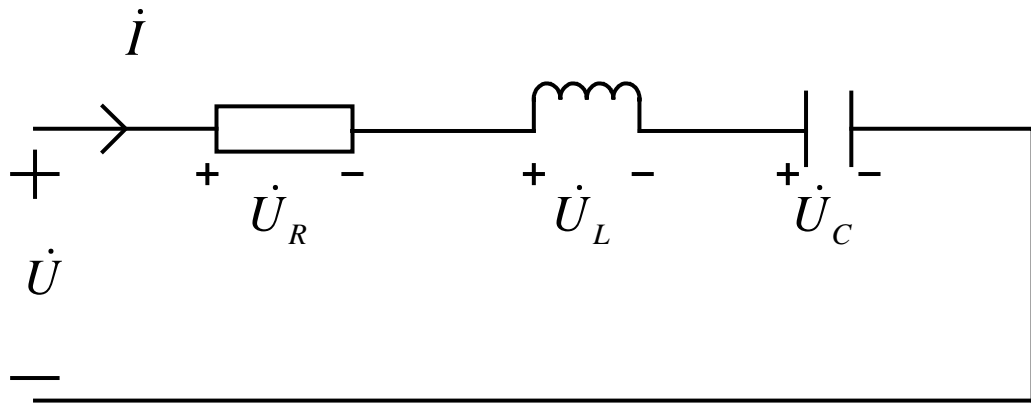
例如：R-L-C 串联电路



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U} &= \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C \\ &= \dot{I}R + j\omega L\dot{I} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I} \\ &= \left(R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \dot{I}\end{aligned}$$

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





R ——— 电阻

X_L ——— 感抗

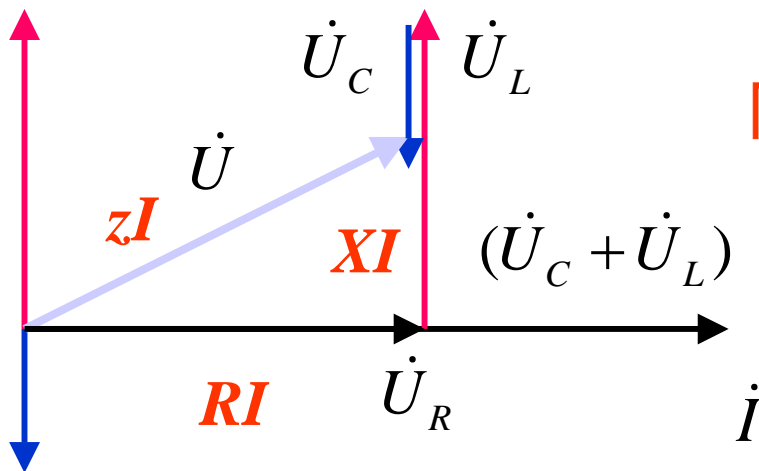
X_C ——— 容抗

X ——— 电抗

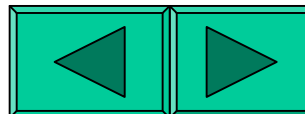
Z ——— 阻抗

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} \\
 &= R + jX_L - jX_C \\
 &= R + j(X_L - X_C) \\
 &= R + jX
 \end{aligned}$$

以电流作参考相量，
画相量图



阻抗三角形



2) 阻抗的标准形式：

直角坐标系中： $Z = R + jX$

极坐标系中： $Z = z \angle \varphi$

$$R = z \cos \varphi \quad X = z \sin \varphi \quad z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \quad \varphi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{X}{R}$$

讨论：

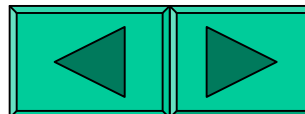
a) $R \geq 0$ 阻抗角总是第一、四象限

b) X 有正有负，表示负载性质

$X > 0$ $\varphi > 0$ $\varphi_u > \varphi_i$ \dot{U} 超前 \dot{i} 感性负载

$X < 0$ $\varphi < 0$ $\varphi_u < \varphi_i$ \dot{U} 落后 \dot{i} 容性负载

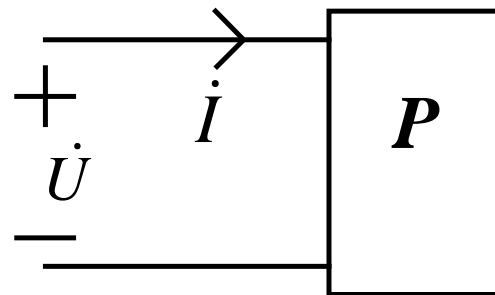
$X = 0$ $\varphi = 0$ $\varphi_u = \varphi_i$ \dot{U} \dot{i} 同相 阻性负载



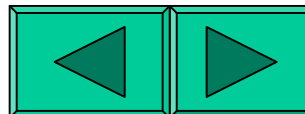
3) 无源一端口网络等值阻抗的计算：

交流电路中KCL, KVL及欧姆定律与直流电路中KCL, KVL及欧姆定律在形式上相似，只是以下相互替代。

$$R - Z \quad I - \dot{I} \quad U - \dot{U}$$



直流电路中计算等效电阻的方法均可以套用于计算无源一端口网络的等值阻抗。



例：求 Z_{ab}

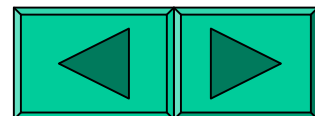
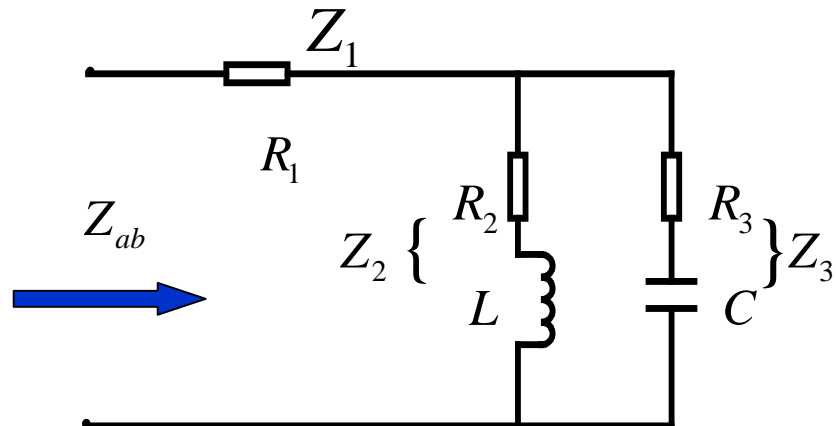
解： $Z_1 = R_1$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L$$

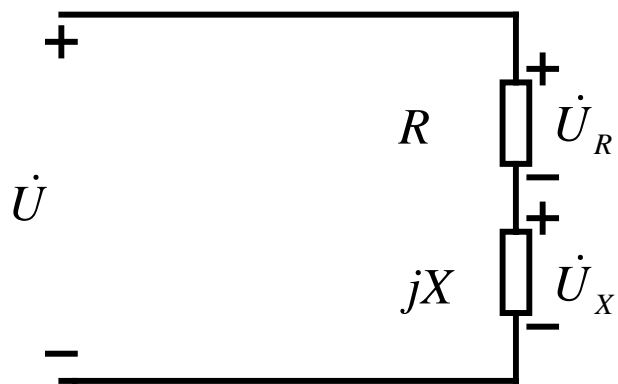
$$Z_3 = R_3 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$Z_{ab} = Z_1 + Z_2 \parallel Z_3$$

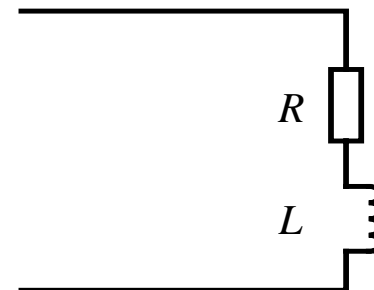
$$= Z_1 + \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3}$$



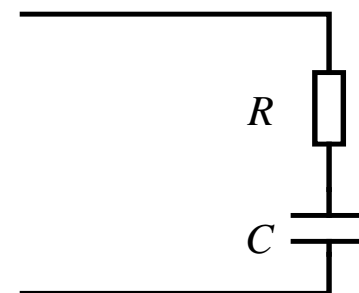
4) 无源一端口网络的等效电路 (串联)



$$X > 0$$

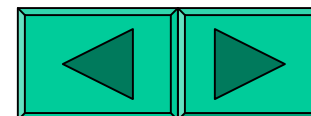
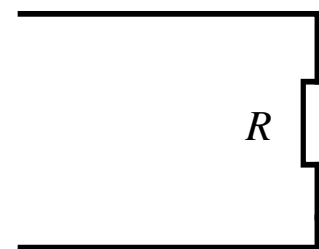


$$X < 0$$



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U} &= \dot{I}Z = \dot{I}(R + jX) \\ &= R\dot{I} + jX\dot{I} \\ &= \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_X\end{aligned}$$

$$X = 0$$



二、正弦无源一端口网络的导纳（等效导纳，入端导纳）

- 1) **定义**：当端口电压、电流的参考方向一致时，端口电流相量与电压相量之比，称为入端导纳。

表示为：
$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = y \angle -\varphi$$

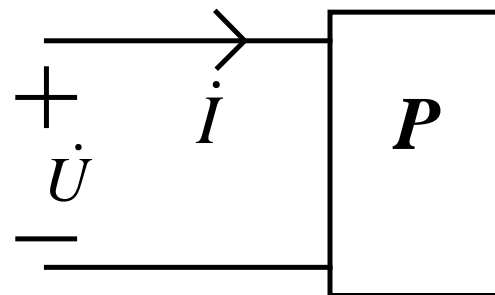
模

$$y = \frac{I}{U}$$

导纳角

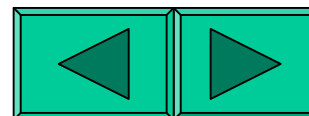
$$-\varphi = \psi_i - \psi_u$$

Y是复数，不是相量



$$\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$$

复数形式的欧姆定律----频域 域

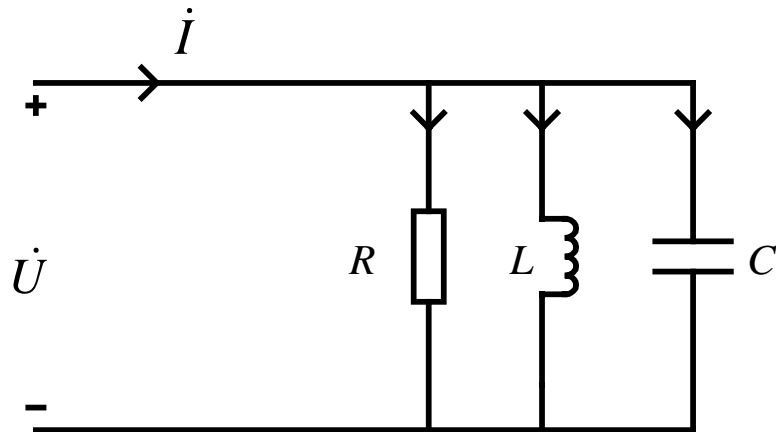


例：G-L-C并联电路

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

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

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{-j\frac{1}{\omega C}}$$

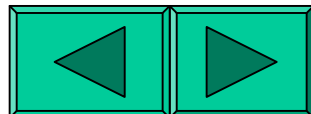


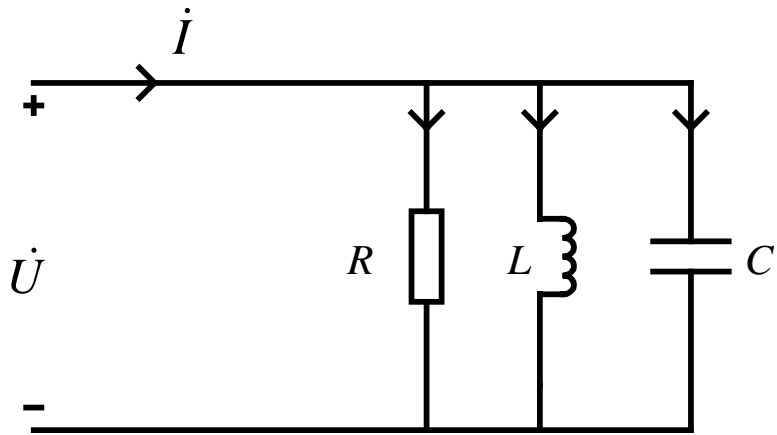
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} + j\omega C\dot{U}$$

$$= \dot{U} \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C \right)$$

$$= \dot{U} \left(\frac{1}{R} - j\frac{1}{\omega L} + j\omega C \right) = Y\dot{U}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{R} - j\frac{1}{\omega L} + j\omega C$$

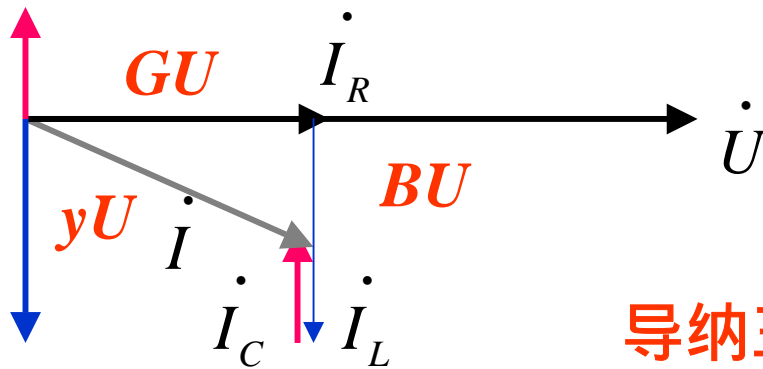




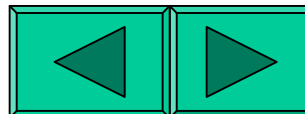
- G ——— 电导
- B_L ——— 电感电纳
- B_C ——— 电容电纳
- B ——— 电纳
- Y ——— 导纳

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \frac{1}{R} - j\frac{1}{\omega L} + j\omega C \\
 &= G - jB_L + jB_C \\
 &= G - j(B_L - B_C) \\
 &= G - jB
 \end{aligned}$$

以电压作为参考
相量，画相量图：



导纳三角形



2) 导纳的标准形式

直角坐标

$$Y = G - jB$$

极坐标

$$Y = y \angle -\varphi$$

$$\begin{cases} G = y \cos \varphi \\ B = y \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$y = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2}$$

$$\varphi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{B}{G}$$

$$-\varphi = \psi_i - \psi_u \quad \varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$$

讨论：

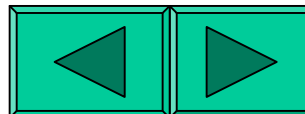
a) 阻抗角总是第一、四象限

b) B 有正有负，表示负载性质

$B > 0$ $\varphi > 0$ $\varphi_u > \varphi_i$ \dot{U} 超前 \dot{i} 感性负载

$B < 0$ $\varphi < 0$ $\varphi_u < \varphi_i$ \dot{U} 落后 \dot{i} 容性负载

$B = 0$ $\varphi = 0$ $\varphi_u = \varphi_i$ \dot{U} \dot{i} 同相 阻性负载



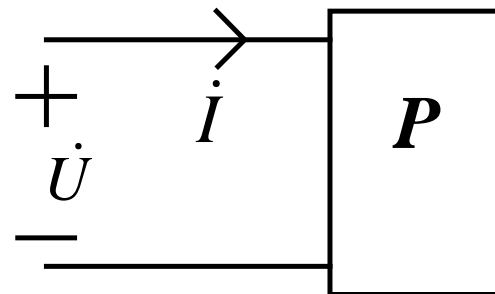
c) 无源二端网络等效导纳的计算

交流电路中KCL, KVL及欧姆

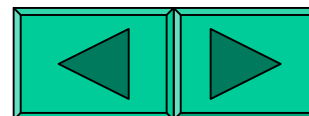
定律与直流电路中KCL, KVL

及欧姆定律在形式上相似,

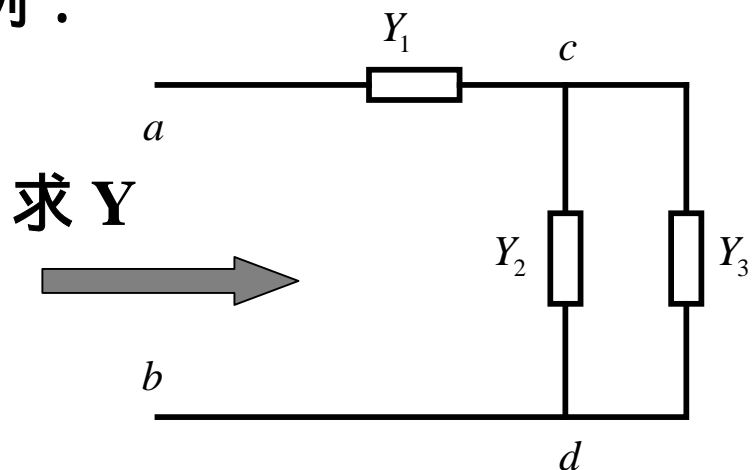
只是以下相互替代。 $G - Y, U - \dot{U}, I - \dot{I}$



直流电路中所有计算电导的方法均可套用于计算导纳, 只不过电导的计算是代数运算, 导纳的计算是复数运算。



例：



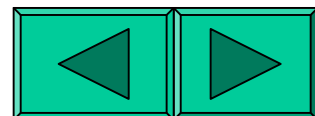
解：

$$Y_{cd} = Y_2 + Y_3$$

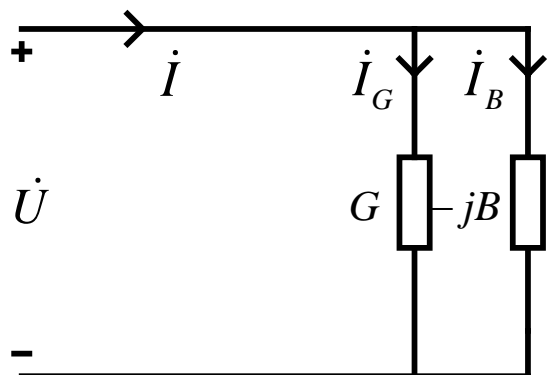
$$Z_{cd} = \frac{1}{Y_2 + Y_3}$$

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{1}{Y_1} + \frac{1}{Y_2 + Y_3}$$

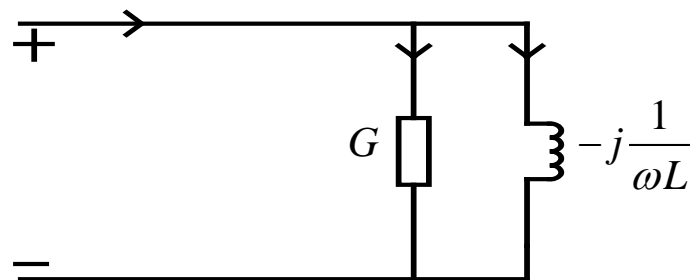
$$Y_{ab} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Y_1} + \frac{1}{Y_2 + Y_3}}$$



• 4) 无源二端网络的等效电路 (并联)

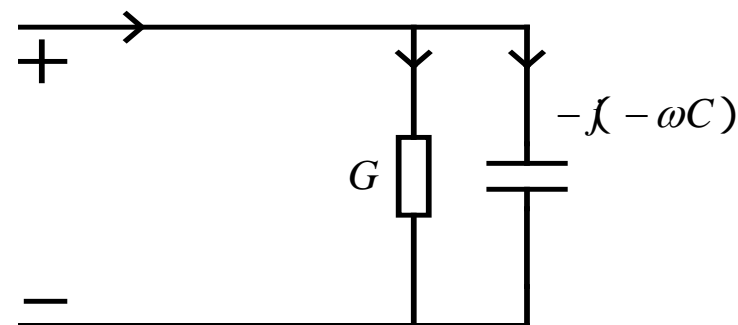


$$B > 0$$

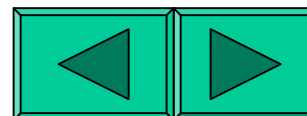
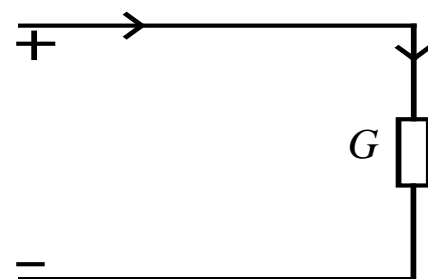


$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= \dot{U}Y = \dot{U}(G - jB) \\ &= G\dot{U} - jB\dot{U} \\ &= \dot{I}_G + \dot{I}_B \end{aligned}$$

$$B < 0$$



$$B = 0$$



三、无源二端网络两种等效电路的互换

从阻抗、导纳的定义可知：他们互为倒数。 $Y = \frac{1}{Z}$

例1： $Z = R + jX \Rightarrow Y$

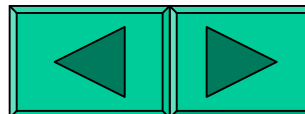
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2} = G - jB$$

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} \quad B = \frac{X}{R^2 + X^2} \quad \varphi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{B}{G} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{X}{R}$$

例2： $Y = G - jB \Rightarrow X$

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

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2} \quad X = \frac{B}{G^2 + B^2} \quad \varphi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{X}{R} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{B}{G}$$



注意：

1、 $G \neq \frac{1}{R}$ $B \neq \frac{1}{X}$

2、 B 、 X 、 φ 总是同为正，同为负，
均可供判断负载性质。

