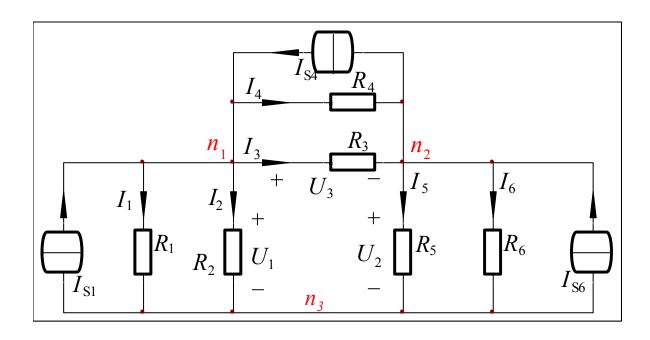
§ 2-5 节点电压法 (节点分析法)



1. 节点电压法是根据"节点少,回路多"的电路提出的一种方法

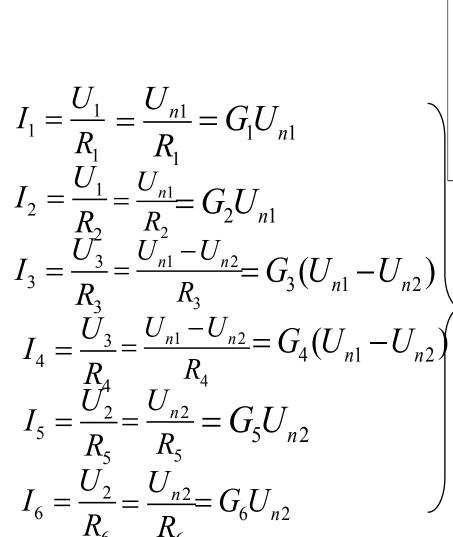
(1)选定参考节点 (节点n3)和各支路电流的参考方向,

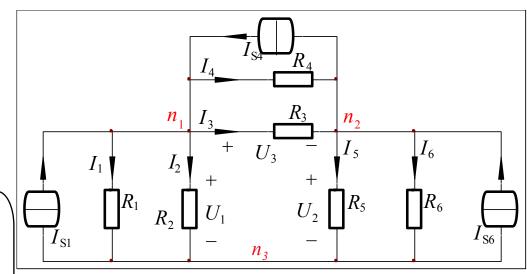
并对独立节点(n₁和n₂)分别应用KCL列出方程

$$n_1: I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 = I_{S1} + I_{S4}$$
 (1)

$$n_2$$
: $-I_3 - I_4 + I_5 + I_6 = -I_{S4} + I_{S6}$ (2)

(2)根据KVL和Q定律,建立各支路电流的方程





(3)

$$G_{1}U_{n1}+G_{2}U_{n1}+G_{3}(U_{n1}-U_{n2})+G_{4}(U_{n1}-U_{n2})=I_{S1}+I_{S4}$$

$$-G_{3}(U_{n1}-U_{n2})-G_{4}(U_{n1}-U_{n2})+G_{5}U_{n2}+G_{6}U_{n2}=-I_{S4}+I_{S6}$$
 特以上两式整理得
$$(G_{1}+G_{2}+G_{3}+G_{4})U_{n1}-(G_{3}+G_{4})U_{n2}=I_{S1}+I_{S4}$$

$$G_{11}$$

$$G_{12}$$

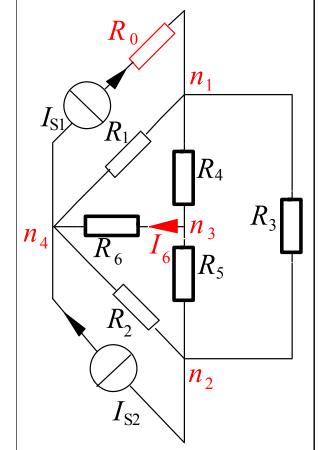
$$-(G_{3}+G_{4})U_{n1}+(G_{3}+G_{4}+G_{5}+G_{6})U_{n2}=-I_{S4}+I_{S6}$$
 (4)

G22: (联接到n2的所有电导之和)

互导:
$$G_{12}=G_{21}$$
 $(n_1 \rightarrow n_2)$ 间的两支路电导之和的负值)

$$I_{n1}=I_{S1}+I_{S4}$$
 流入 \mathbf{n}_1 的电流源电流的代数和
$$I_{n2}=-I_{S4}+I_{S6}$$
 流入 \mathbf{n}_2 的电流源电流的代数和

图示电路中,已知 R_1 = 2Ω , R_2 = 4Ω , R_3 = 2Ω , R_4 = 5Ω , R_5 = 8Ω , R_6 = 20Ω , R_{1} =25A, R_{2} =25A 试用节点电压法求通过电阻 R_6 的电流



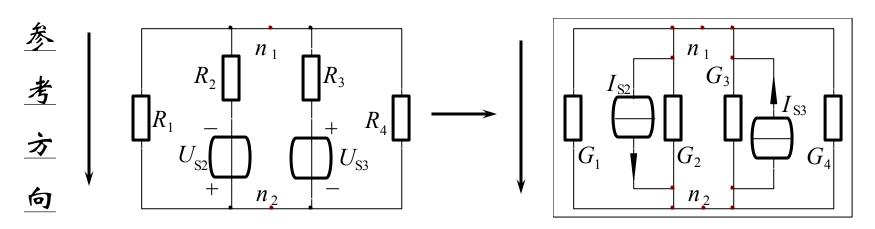
解:

独立节点有3个,参考节点设为 n₄

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (G_1 + G_3 + G_4)U_{n1} - G_3U_{n2} - G_4U_{n3} = I_{S1} \\ -G_3U_{n1} + (G_2 + G_3 + G_5)U_{n2} - G_5U_{n3} = -I_{S2} \\ -G_4U_{n1} - G_5U_{n2} + (G_4 + G_5 + G_6)U_{n3} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

解方程组得 $U_{n3} = -1.51 \,\mathrm{V}$ $I_6 = -75.5 \,\mathrm{mA}$

例:列节点电压方程



方法 (1) 将电压源与电阻串联等效变换为电流源与电阻并联, 列节点电压方程

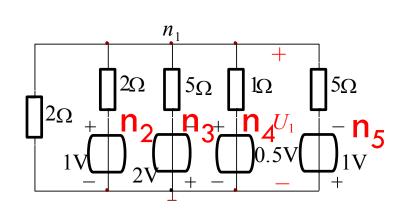
$$(G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4)U_{n1} = -I_{S2} + I_{S3}$$

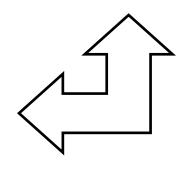
(2) 直接列出节点电压方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)U_{n1} = -\frac{U_{S2}}{R_2} + \frac{U_{S3}}{R_3}$$

求图中电路中的电压 U₁

可以把n₂-n₅所对应的支路 看作是电压源支路



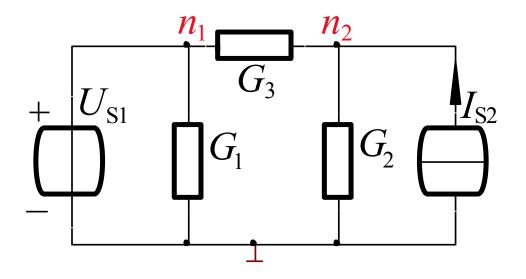


$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + 1 + \frac{1}{5})U_{n1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2.4U_{n1} = 0.4$$

$$U_{1} = U_{n1} = 0.17V$$

2. 包含理想电压源支路的情况

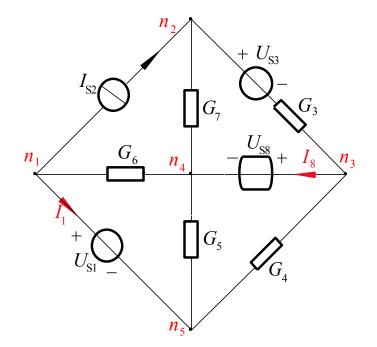


(1) 参考节点选理想电压源的一端

$$n_1: U_{n1} = U_{S1}$$

$$n_2: -G_3U_{n1} + (G_2 + G_3)U_{n2} = I_{S2}$$

(2) 改进节点法 (混合变量法)



含有理想电压源支路的电路

设U_{S1}和U_{S8}支路的电流 分别为I₁,I₈, 选n₅为参考节点 列节点电压方程:

$$n_{1}: G_{6}U_{n1}-G_{6}U_{n4}+I_{1}=-I_{S2}$$

$$n_{2}: (G_{3}+G_{7})U_{n2}-G_{3}U_{n3}-G_{7}U_{n4}=I_{S2}+G_{3}U_{S3}$$

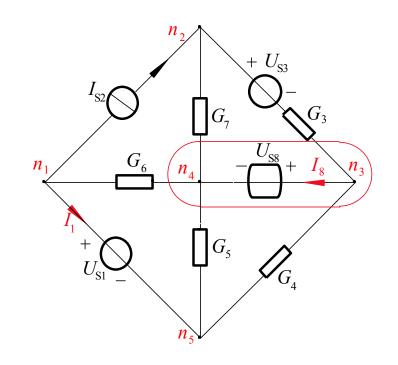
$$n_{3}: -G_{3}U_{n2}+(G_{3}+G_{4})U_{n3}+I_{8}=-G_{3}U_{S3}$$

$$n_{4}: -G_{6}U_{n1}-G_{7}U_{n2}+(G_{5}+G_{6}+G_{7})U_{n4}-I_{8}=0$$

补充方程: $U_{n1}=U_{S1}$ $U_{n3}-U_{n4}=U_{S8}$

(3) 超节点法 (广义节点法)

将n₃和n₄包围起来的闭合面 为一个超节点



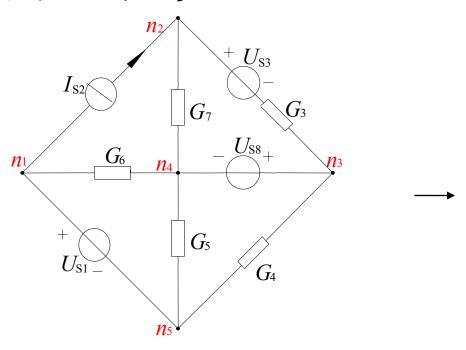
超节点:
$$-G_6U_{n1}-(G_3+G_7)U_{n2}+(G_3+G_4)U_{n3}+(G_5+G_6+G_7)U_{n4}=-G_3U_{S3}$$

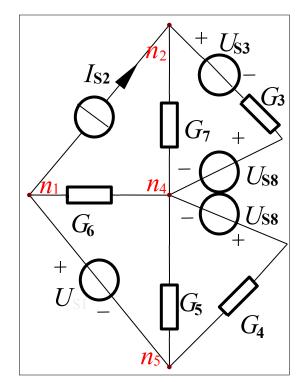
$$\mathbf{n_2}: \qquad (G_3+G_7)U_{n2}-G_3U_{n3}-G_7U_{n4}=I_{S2}+G_3U_{S3}$$

$$U_{n1}=U_{S1}$$

$$U_{n3}-U_{n4}=U_{S8}$$

(4) 电源转移法





$$n_2: (G_3 + G_7)U_{n2} - (G_3 + G_7)U_{n4} = I_{s2} + (U_{s3} + U_{s8})G_3$$

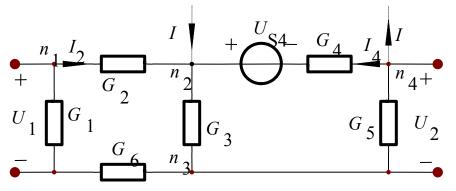
$$n_4: -G_6U_n - (G_3 + G_7)U_{n2} + (G_3 + G_4 + G_5 + G_6 + G_7)U_{n4}$$

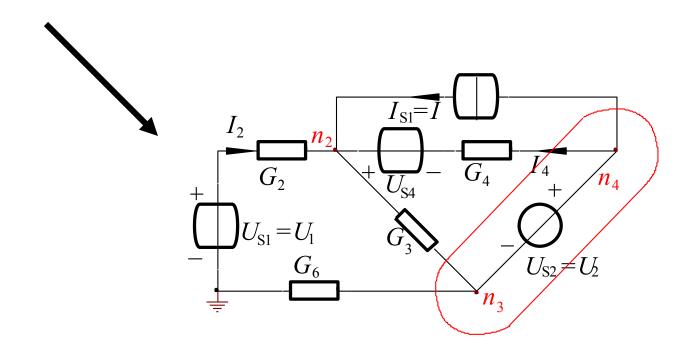
$$= -(U_{s3} + U_{s8})G_3 - U_{s8}G_4$$

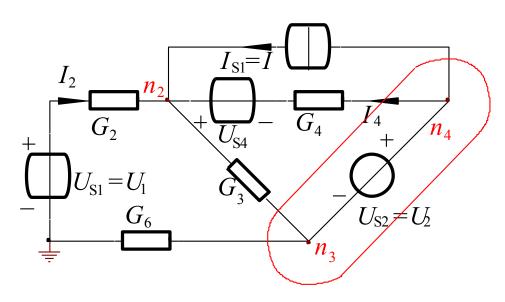
$$n_1$$
: $U_{n1} = U_{S1}$

例: 设电路中 $U_1=2V$, $U_2=1V$, I=1A, 且

G1=G2=G3=G4=G5=G6=1S,求电流 I_2 和 I_4







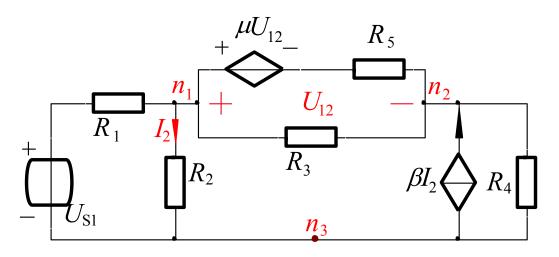
$$\mathbf{n}_2$$
: $(G_2+G_3+G_4)U_{n2}-G_3U_{n3}-G_4U_{n4}=I+U_1G_2+U_{S4}G_4$ 超节点:
$$\mathbf{\Delta}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{\eta}$$
 自导项
$$U_{n4}-U_{n3}=U_2=IV$$
 联立方程求解,得: $U_2=\frac{9}{2}V$, $U_3=\frac{1}{2}V$, $U_{n4}=\frac{6}{2}V$

联立方程求解,得:
$$U_{n2} = \frac{9}{5}V, \quad U_{n3} = \frac{1}{5}V, \quad U_{n4} = \frac{6}{5}V$$

$$\therefore I_2 = (-U_{n2} + U_1)G_2 = \frac{1}{5}A$$

$$I_4 = (U_{n4} - U_{n2} + U_{S4})G_4 = \frac{2}{5}A$$

3. 含受控源的节点电压法



$$n_1$$
: $(G_1+G_2+G_3+G_5)U_{n1}$ $-(G_3+G_5)U_{n2}$ $=G_1U_{S1}+G_5\mu U_{12}$ n_2 : $-(G_3+G_5)U_{n1}+(G_3+G_4+G_5)U_{n2}=-G_5\mu U_{12}+\beta I_2$ 控制电压: $U_{12}=U_{n1}-U_{n2}$ 控制电流: $I_2=U_{n1}G_2$

将控制电压和控制电流代如上边两式, 消去 U_{12} 和 I_2 ,得: $(G_1+G_2+G_3+G_5-\mu G_5)U_{n1}-(G_3+G_5-\mu G_5)U_{n2}=G_1U_{S1}-(G_3+G_5-\mu G_5)U_{n2}=0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_5 - \mu G_5 & -G_3 - G_5 + \mu G_5 \\ U_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{n1} \\ U_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{S1}G_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

节点电导矩阵 Yn

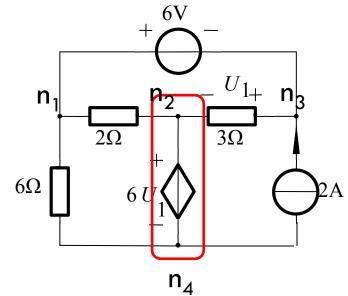
电导矩阵不对称, 即Y_{ii}≠Y_{ji} i≠j

$$Y_{n1} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_5 & -G_3 - G_5 \\ -G_3 - G_5 & G_3 + G_4 + G_5 \end{bmatrix} = Y_{n1}^{T} \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{F}_n \mathcal$$

$$Y_{n2} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mu G_5 & \mu G_5 \\ \mu G_5 - \beta G_2 & -\mu G_5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 受控源的贡献

解: 选n3为参考节点

超节点的自导项



超节点:
$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})u_{n2} + \frac{1}{6}u_{n4} - (\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2})u_{n1} = -2$$

$$\frac{5}{6}u_{n2} + \frac{1}{6}u_{n4} = 2$$

$$u_{n2} - u_{n4} = 6u_1 = 6(-u_{n2})$$

$$u_{n4} = -6u_1 - u_1 = -7u_1 = 7u_{n2}$$

$$u_{n2} = 1V u_1 = -u_{n2} = -1V$$

习题:

- 2-9-1 2-9-2(B) 2-9-3 2-33
- 2-34(B)
- 2-38