第5讲 二端口网络 (Two-port Network)

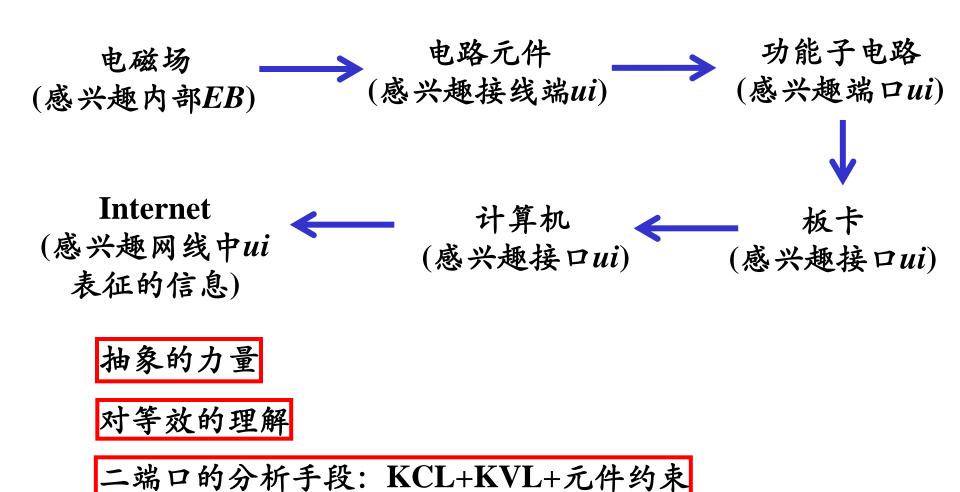
二端口网络的参数和方程

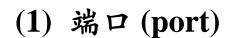
根据给定电路求二端口参数

二端口网络的等效电路

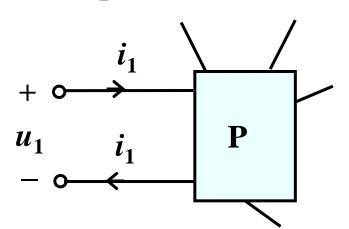
根据给定二端口参数求等效电路

Why Two-port?





1. 定义



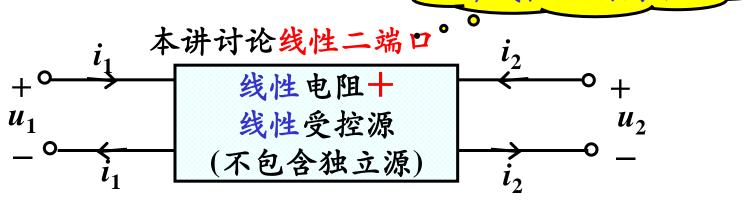
端口由两个接线端构成,且满足如下条件:从一个接线端流入的电流等于从另一个接线端流出的电流。 端口条件

≠线性四端网络

(2) 二端口(two-port) Franz Breisig 1920提出

当一个电路与外部电路通过两个端口连接时称

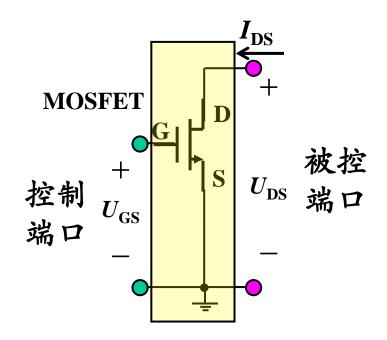
此电路为二端口网络。



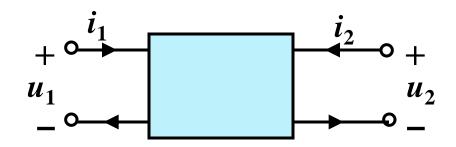
注意 参考方向: u上+下-, i从u的+端流入。

图示电路可以看做二端口吗?

- A 可以
- B 不可以



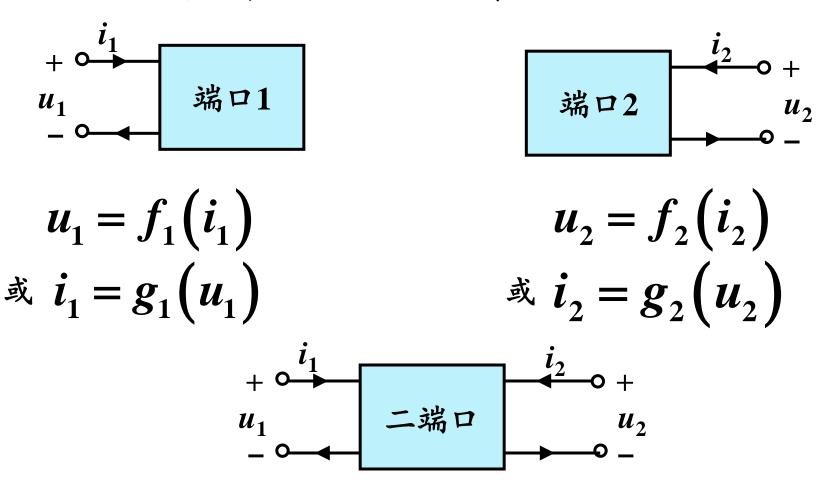
2 二端口的参数和方程



端口物理量4个 i_1 i_2 u_1 u_2

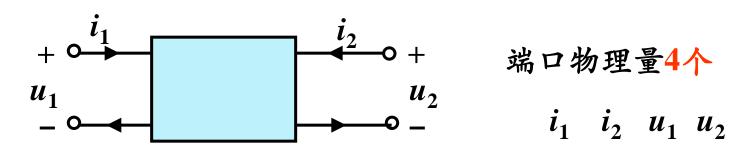
如何描述二端口网络的电压电流关系?

回忆一端口网络的电压电流关系



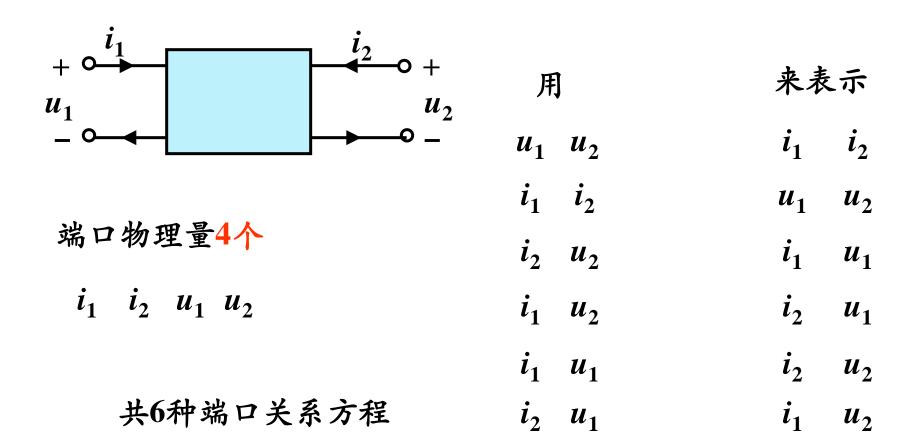
应该用两个电压电流关系方程来描述二端口网络

即:用两个物理量来表示另外两个物理量



- (A) 1
- B 3
- 6
- D 8

可能有几种用两个量描述另外两个量的端口关系方程?



(1) 用电压表示电流: G参数和方程

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 & u_1 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_1}{2}}_{u_2} & u_2 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_2}{2}}_{u_2} & u_2 & u_3 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_2}{2}}_{u_2} & u_3 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_2}{2}}_{u_2} & u_4 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_2}{2}}_{u_2} & u_4 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_2}{2}}_{u_2} & u_3 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_2}{2}}_{u_2} & u_4 + \underbrace{-\frac{l_2}{2}$$

矩阵形式
$$egin{bmatrix} i_1 \ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} u_1 \ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$



G参数的实验测定

$$G_{11} = \frac{\dot{l}_1}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} \quad \text{in e.f.}$$

$$G_{21} = \frac{i_2}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$
 转移电导

$$G_{12} = \frac{l_1}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0}$$
 转移电导

$$G_{22} = \frac{i_2}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0}$$
 自电导

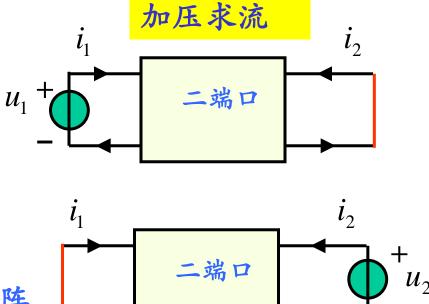
称G为短路电导参数矩阵

 $\begin{aligned}
i_1 &= G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\
i_2 &= G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2
\end{aligned}$

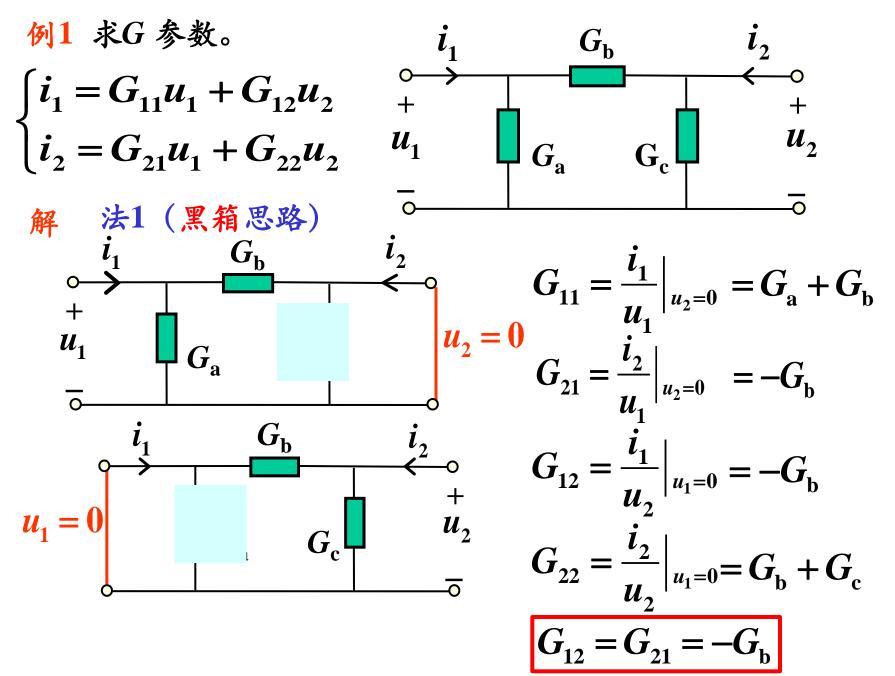
对于某一黑箱二端口, 如何获得其G参数(不解方程)?

此处可以有弹幕

类比一端口网络端口电导的求法

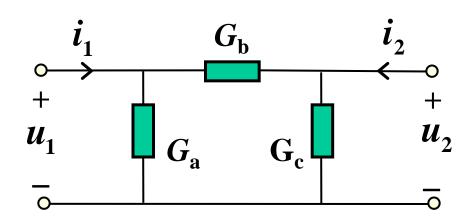


能这样做的前提是端口能够被短路!





$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$



解

法2 对白箱二端口,可直接求端口电压电流关系

$$i_1 = u_1 G_a + (u_1 - u_2) G_b$$

$$i_2 = u_2 G_c + (u_2 - u_1) G_b$$

$$G_{11} = G_{\mathbf{a}} + G_{\mathbf{b}}$$

$$G_{21} = -G_{\rm b}$$

$$G_{12} = -G_{\mathbf{b}}$$

$$G_{22} = G_{\rm b} + G_{\rm c}$$

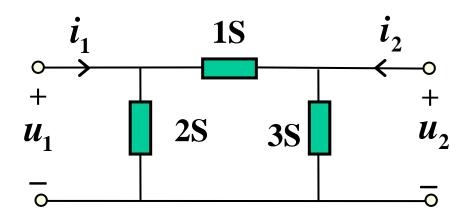
该二端口网络的 $G_{21}=$ ___S







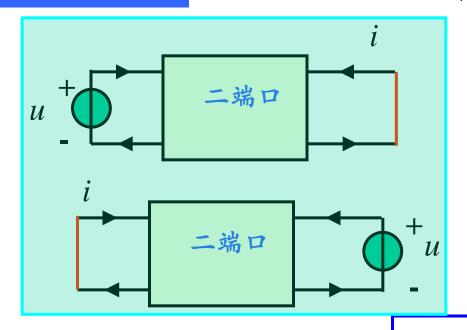
 $\left(D\right)$ 4

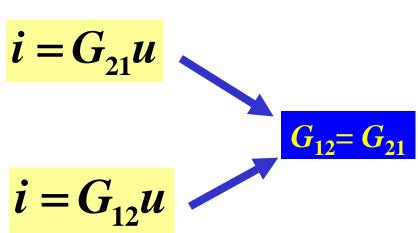


$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

互易二端口

某激励无论加在哪侧,在对侧产生的响应都一样





互易二端口网络四个参数中 只有三个是独立的 由线性电阻组成的二端口

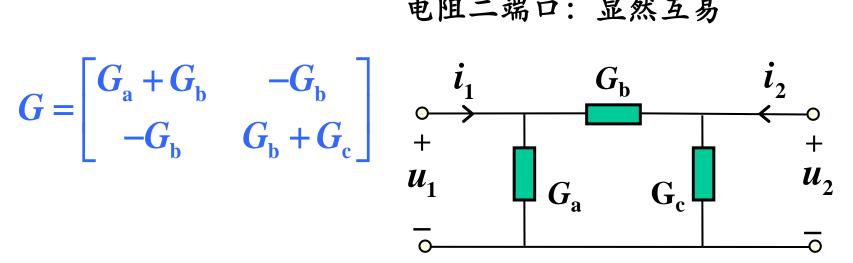


互易二端口

对称二端口只有两个参数是独立的。

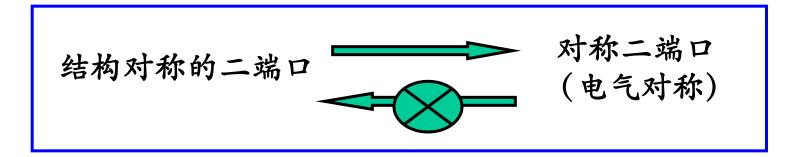
电阻二端口: 显然互易

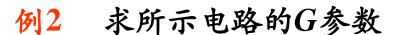
$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{a} + G_{b} & -G_{b} \\ -G_{b} & G_{b} + G_{c} \end{bmatrix}$$



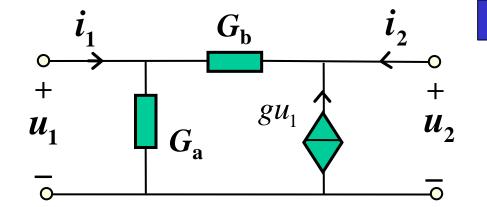
若 $G_a = G_c$

有 $G_{12}=G_{21}$, 又 $G_{11}=G_{22}$, 为对称二端口。 结构对称

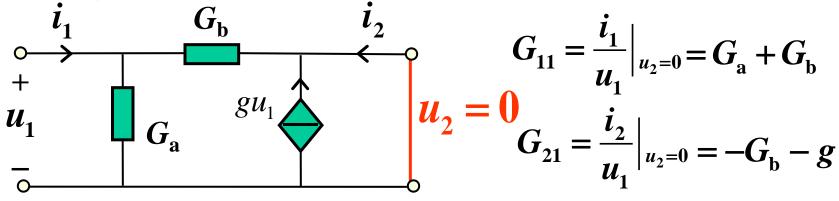


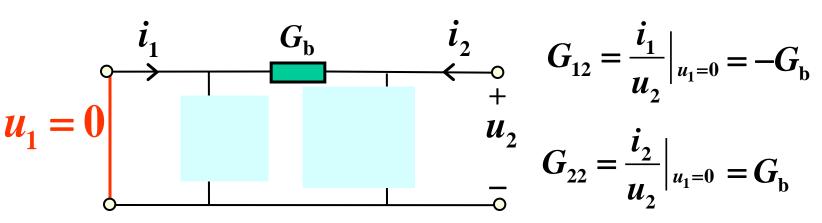


$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$



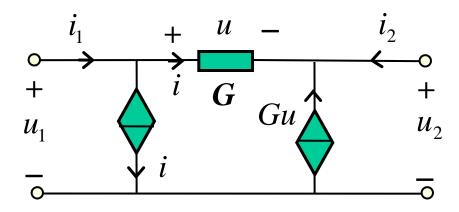
解 法1 (黑箱)





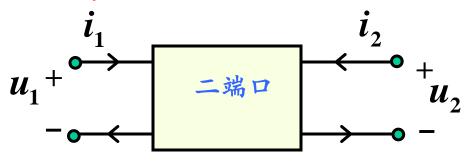
法2(白箱) 复习时自行练习

对该二端口的描述正确的是



- A 非互易
- B 对称
- C 互易非对称

(2)用电流表示电压: R参数和方程



由
$$G$$
 参数方程
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 & \text{解出} \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 & \text{wu}_1, u_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{G_{22}}{\Delta}i_1 + \frac{-G_{12}}{\Delta}i_2 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2 \\ u_2 = \frac{-G_{21}}{\Delta}i_1 + \frac{G_{11}}{\Delta}i_2 = R_{21}i_1 + R_{22}i_2 \end{cases}$$

其中
$$\Delta = G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21} \neq 0$$
 前提: G 非奇异

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{R} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{R}_{11} & \boldsymbol{R}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{21} & \boldsymbol{R}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

R参数的实验测定(黑箱)

$$R_{11} = \frac{u_1}{i_1}\Big|_{i_2=0} \qquad R_{12} = \frac{u_1}{i_2}\Big|_{i_1=0}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{u_2}{i_1} = \frac{u_2}{i_2}$$

$$R_{21} = \frac{u_2}{i_1}\Big|_{i_2=0}$$
 $R_{22} = \frac{u_2}{i_2}\Big|_{i_1=0}$

称R为开路电阻参数矩阵

能这样做的前提是端口能够被开路!

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{G_{22}}{\Delta}i_1 + \frac{-G_{12}}{\Delta}i_2 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2 \\ u_2 = \frac{-G_{21}}{\Delta}i_1 + \frac{G_{11}}{\Delta}i_2 = R_{21}i_1 + R_{22}i_2 \end{cases}$$

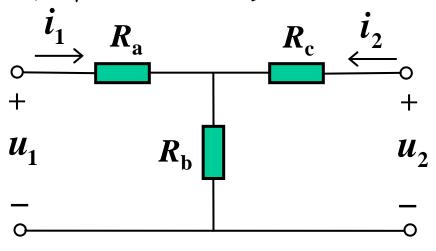
$$G_{12} = G_{21}$$

$$R_{12} = R_{21}$$

$$G_{12}=G_{21}$$
 $G_{11}=G_{22}$
 $R_{11}=R_{22}$

$$R_{11} = R_{22}$$
$$R_{12} = R_{21}$$

例 求所示电路的R 参数



$$u_1 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2$$
$$u_2 = R_{21}i_1 + R_{22}i_2$$

法2(白箱)

法1 (黑箱)

实验测定。自行完成

端口电压电流关系

$$u_1 = i_1 R_a + (i_1 + i_2) R_b$$

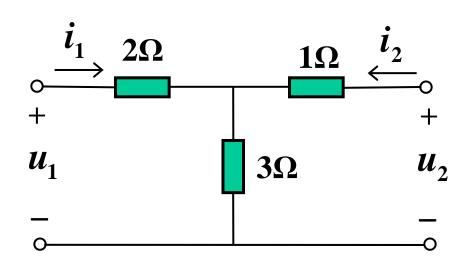
$$u_2 = i_2 R_c + (i_1 + i_2) R_b$$











(3)用输出表示输入:
$$T$$
参数和方程 $i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2$ (1)

如何用
$$u_2$$
和 i_2 来表示 u_1 和 i_1 ?

$$i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -\frac{G_{22}}{G_{21}}u_2 + \frac{1}{G_{21}}i_2 & (3) \\ i_1 = \left(G_{12} - \frac{G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{21}}\right)u_2 + \frac{G_{11}}{G_{21}}i_2 \end{cases}$$

$$i_1 = \left(G_{12} - \frac{G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{21}}\right)u_2 + \frac{G_{11}}{G_{21}}i_2$$

$$T_{11} = -\frac{G_{22}}{G_{21}}$$
 $T_{12} = \frac{1}{G_{21}}$

$$T_{11} = -\frac{G_{22}}{G_{21}}$$
 $T_{12} = \frac{1}{G_{21}}$ $T_{21} = \frac{G_{12}G_{21} - G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{21}}$ $T_{22} = \frac{G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{21}}$

即

$$u_{1} = T_{11}u_{2} - T_{12}i_{2}$$

$$i_{1} = T_{21}u_{2} - T_{22}i_{2}$$

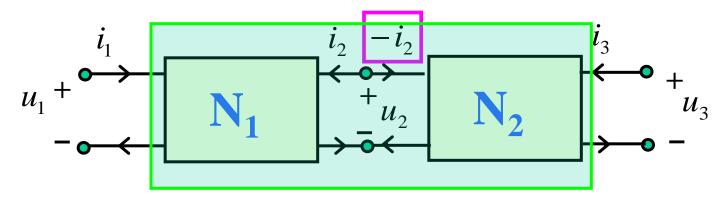
$$u_{1} = T_{11}u_{2} - T_{12}i_{2} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1} \\ i_{1} \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} u_{2} \\ -i_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

称为传输参数(T)矩阵

(注意负号)

为什么会有这么怪怪的定义 $\begin{vmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{vmatrix} = T \begin{vmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = T_1 \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = T_2 \begin{bmatrix} u_3 \\ -i_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = T_1 T_2 \begin{bmatrix} u_3 \\ -i_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

级联

T参数的定义方式,

确保级联对外的T参数容易获取

如何考虑T参数的互易和对称条件?

基本思路: 回归G参数

$$\begin{split} u_1 &= T_{11} u_2 - T_{12} i_2 \\ i_1 &= T_{21} u_2 - T_{22} i_2 \\ i_2 &= \overbrace{-\frac{1}{T_{12}}} u_1 + \overbrace{\frac{T_{11}}{T_{12}}} u_2 \underbrace{-\frac{T_{11} T_{22}}{T_{12}} u_1 - \frac{T_{11} T_{22}}{T_{12}}}_{G_{21}} u_2 \\ G_{21} & G_{22} & i_1 &= \overbrace{\frac{T_{22}}{T_{12}}} u_1 + \overbrace{\frac{T_{12} T_{21} - T_{11} T_{22}}{T_{12}}} u_2 \\ G_{11} & G_{12} \\ & \underbrace{F B = \mbox{\$ P}}_{T_{11} T_{22}} - T_{12} T_{21} = 1 \\ \\ \mbox{\$ \$ A = \mbox{\$ P}}_{T_{11} T_{22}} - T_{12} T_{21} = 1 \\ \mbox{\$ \$ A = \mbox{\$ P}}_{T_{11} T_{22}} - T_{12} T_{21} = 1 \\ \end{split}$$

T 参数的实验测定 (黑箱)

$$u_1 = T_{11}u_2 - T_{12}i_2$$

$$i_1 = T_{21}u_2 - T_{22}i_2$$

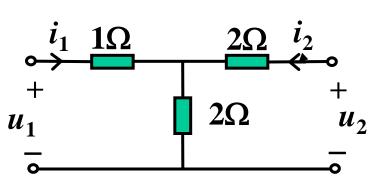
$$T_{11} = rac{u_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_2=0}$$
 $T_{21} = rac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_2=0}$
 $T_{21} = rac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_2=0}$

$$T_{12} = \frac{u_1}{|i_2|}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$
 短路参数
 $T_{22} = \frac{i_1}{|i_2|}\Big|_{u_2=0}$

能这样做的前提是端口2能够被开路和短路!



求T参数



$$u_1 = T_{11}u_2 - T_{12}i_2$$

$$i_1 = T_{21}u_2 - T_{22}i_2$$

法1 (黑箱)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & i_1 & 1\Omega & 2\Omega \\
 & + & & + \\
 & u_1 & & 2\Omega & u_2 \\
 \hline
 & & & - & \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
i_1 & 1\Omega & 2\Omega & i_2 \\
+ & & & & \\
u_1 & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$T_{11} = \frac{u_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_2=0} = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5$$

$$T_{12} = \frac{u_1}{-i_2}\Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{i_1[1+(2/2)]}{0.5i_1} = 4\Omega$$

$$T_{21} = \frac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_2=0} = 0.5 \,\mathrm{S}$$

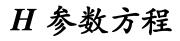
$$T_{22} = \frac{i_1}{0.5i_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{i_1}{0.5i_1} = 2$$

k=1 先写出k=1 先写出k=1 先写出k=1 是数,再解出k=1 是数

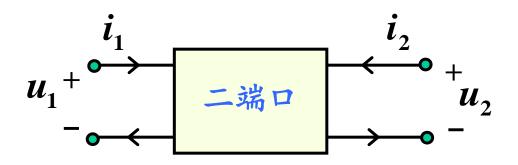
法3(白箱) 根据KCL、KVL列方程并整理

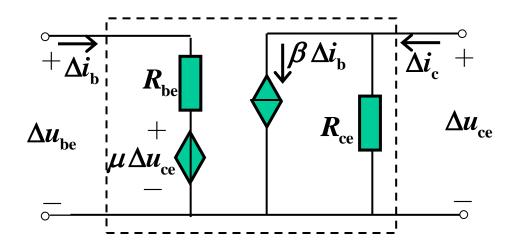
(4) H 参数和方程

H 参数也称为混合参数,常用于双极型晶体管等效电路。



$$u_1 = H_{11}i_1 + H_{12}u_2$$
$$i_2 = H_{21}i_1 + H_{22}u_2$$





$$\Delta u_{\text{be}} = R_{\text{be}} \Delta i_{\text{b}} + \mu \Delta u_{\text{ce}}$$
$$\Delta i_{\text{c}} = \beta \Delta i_{\text{b}} + \frac{\Delta u_{\text{ce}}}{R_{\text{ce}}}$$

为什么用这么多参数表示?

- (1) 为描述电路方便, 测量方便(如H)。
- (2) 有些电路只存在某几种参数。

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} S$$

R参数 不存在

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$

G参数不存在

(3) 有些电路不能端口短路/开路(黑箱法)。

3 二端口的等效电路

- ◆ 两个二端口网络等效: 是指对外电路而言,端口的电压、电流关系相同。
- ◆ 求等效电路即根据给定的参数方程确定电路结构和参数。

反向工程:

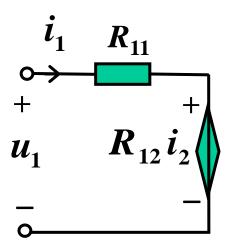
测量端口电压一电流关系

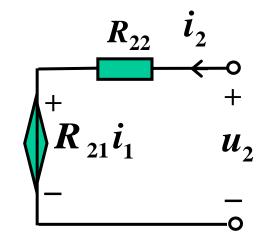


构造电路满足端口电压—电流关系

(1) 由R参数方程画等效电路

$$u_1 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2$$
$$u_2 = R_{21}i_1 + R_{22}i_2$$





如果只用一个受控源

 $u_1 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2$

 $u_2 = R_{21}i_1 + R_{22}i_2$

原方程改写为

$$u_{1} = R_{11}i_{1} + R_{12}i_{2} + R_{12}i_{1} - R_{12}i_{1}$$

$$u_{2} = R_{21}i_{1} + R_{22}i_{2} + R_{12}i_{1} - R_{12}i_{1} + R_{12}i_{2} - R_{12}i_{2}$$

$$i_{1} R_{11}-R_{12} (R_{21}-R_{12})i_{1}R_{22}-R_{12}i_{2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$i_{1} + i_{2} + \vdots$$

$$u_{1} - R_{12} - \vdots$$

$$u_{2} = \mathbb{E}$$

$$\mathbb{E}$$

$$\mathbb{E}$$

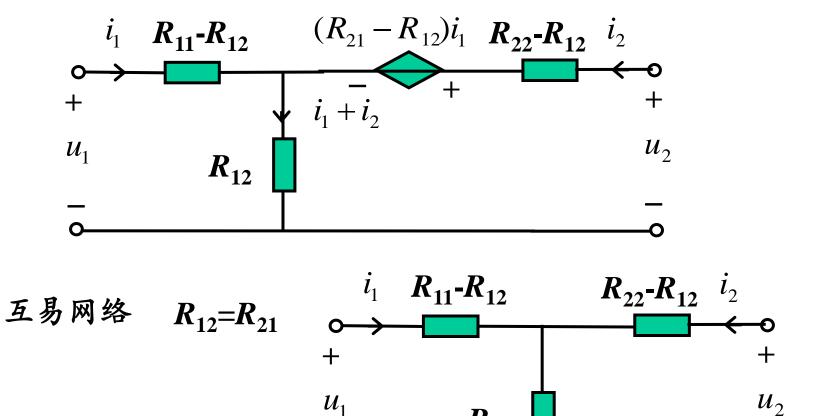
$$\mathbb{E}$$

$$\mathbb{E}$$

同一个参数方程,可以画出结构不同的等效电路。 等效电路不唯一。

能不用受控源吗? 为什么

此处可以有弹幕



网络对称 $(R_{11}=R_{22})$ 则等效电路也对称

 R_{12}

二端口R参数矩阵为

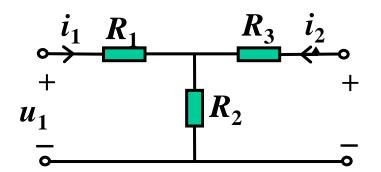
$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Omega$$



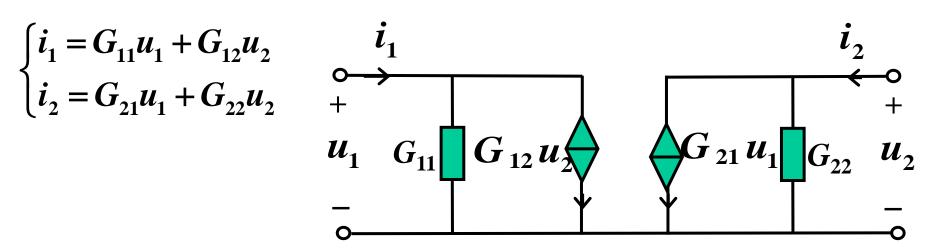








(2) 由G参数方程画等效电路



如何用1个受控源生成G参数的等效电路?

(3) T参数的等效电路? 教材例2.7.6

若二端口互易

$$R_{1} \xrightarrow{R_{1}} R_{2} \xrightarrow{R_{3}} \stackrel{i_{2}}{\longleftarrow} R_{2} = \frac{1}{T_{21}}$$

$$u_{1} \qquad R_{2} = \frac{T_{11} - 1}{T_{21}} \qquad R_{3} = \frac{T_{22} - 1}{T_{21}}$$

$$= \frac{T_{21} - 1}{T_{21}} \qquad R_{3} = \frac{T_{22} - 1}{T_{21}}$$