

第6讲 二端口网络 (Two-port Network)

- 1、二端口网络的定义
- 2、二端口网络的参数和方程

根据给定电路求二端口参数

3、二端口网络的等效电路

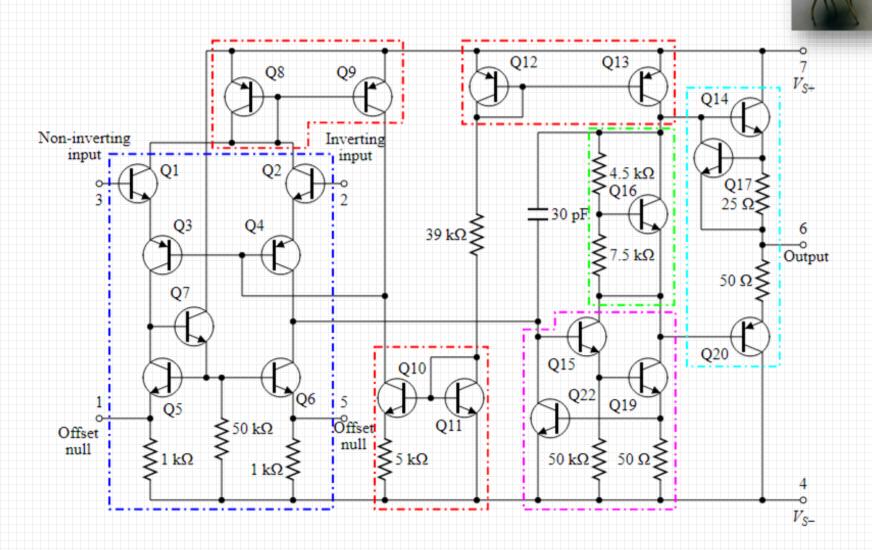
根据给定二端口参数求等效电路





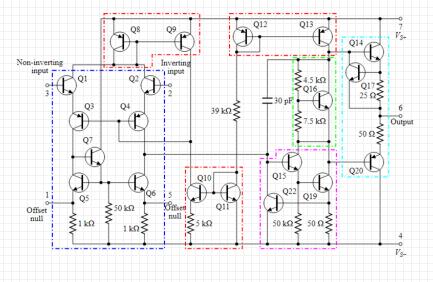
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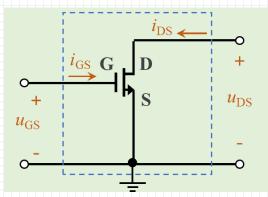
1、二端口网络的定义

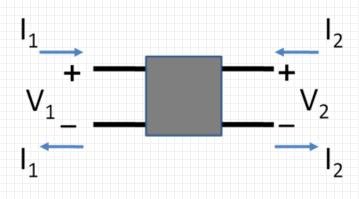


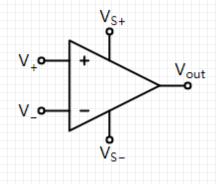


Why Two-port?





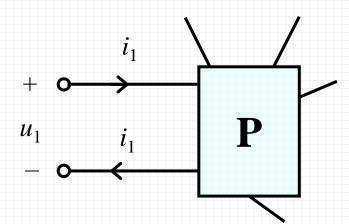




抽象的力量







1. 定义

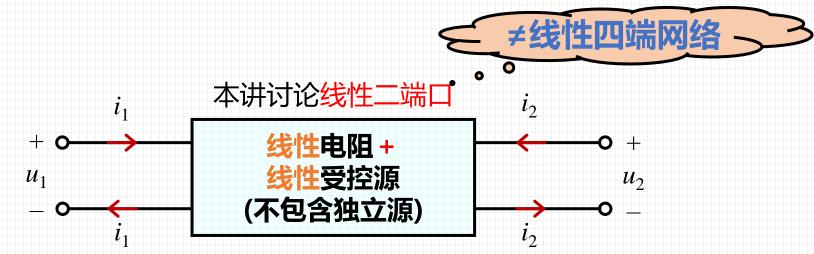
端口由两个接线端构成, 且满足如下条件: 从一个接线端流入的电流等于从另一个接线端流出的电流。

端口条件

(2) 二端口 (two-port)

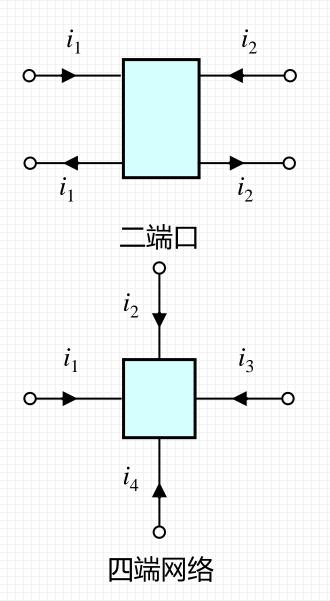
Franz Breisig 1920提出

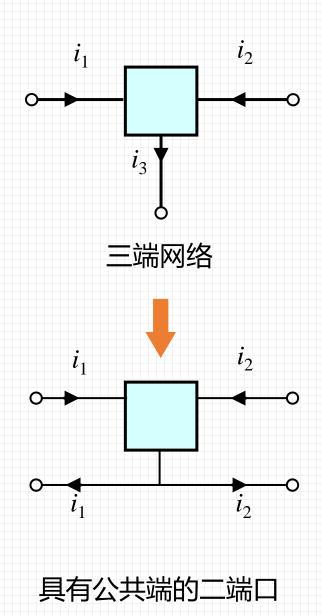
当一个电路与外部电路通过两个端口连接时称此电路为二端口网络。



注意 参考方向: u上+下-,i从u的+端流入。

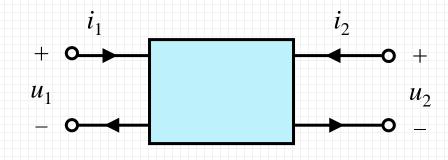
(3) 二端口网络与四端网络







2 二端口网络的参数和方程



端口物理量4个

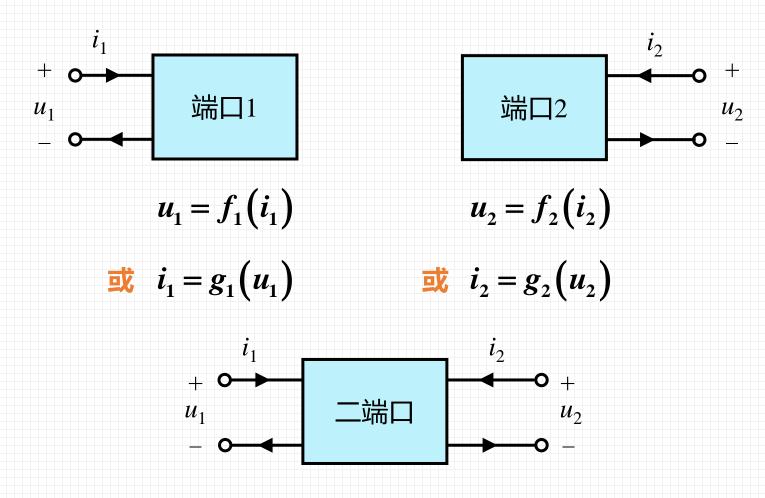
 i_1 i_2 u_1 u_2

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

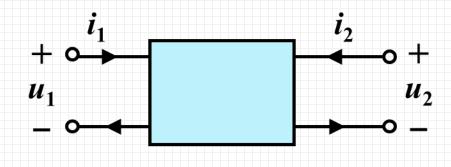


应该用两个电压电流关系方程来描述二端口网络

即:用两个物理量来表示另外两个物理量



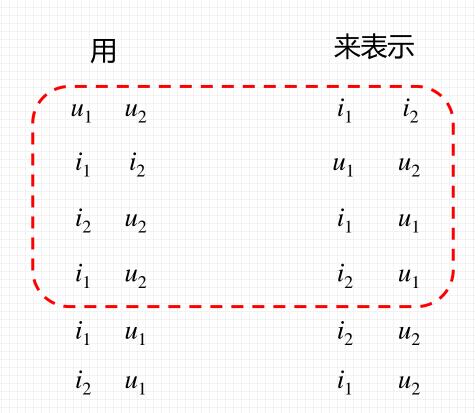




端口物理量4个

 i_1 i_2 u_1 u_2

共6种端口关系方程





(1) 用电压表示电流: G参数和方程

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

再次强调:

二端口中没有独立源

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

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

■ 第06讲 | 2、二端口网络的参数和方程





G参数的实验测定

$$G_{11} = \frac{i_1}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$

自电导

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

转移电导

$$G_{12} = \frac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0}$$

转移电导

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

自电导

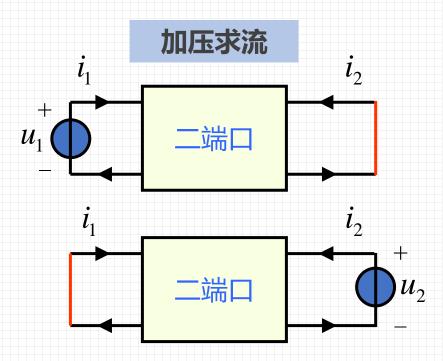
称G为短路电导参数矩阵

能这样做的前提是端口能够被短路!

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

对于某**一黑箱**二端口, 如何获得其**G参数**(不解方程)?

类比一端口网络端口电导的求法



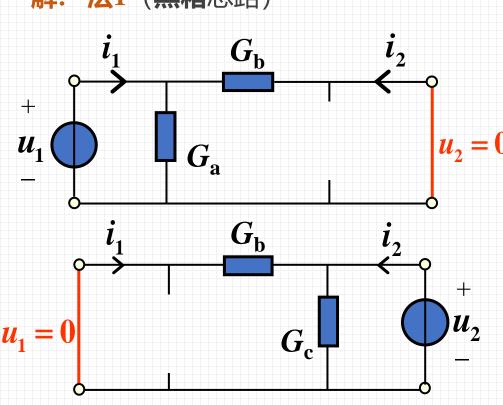
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例1 求G参数。

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

解: 法1 (黑箱思路)



$$G_{11} = \frac{i_1}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} = G_a + G_b$$

$$G_{21} = \frac{i_2}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} = -G_b$$

$$G_{12} = \frac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0} = -G_b$$

$$G_{22} = \frac{i_2}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0} = G_b + G_c$$

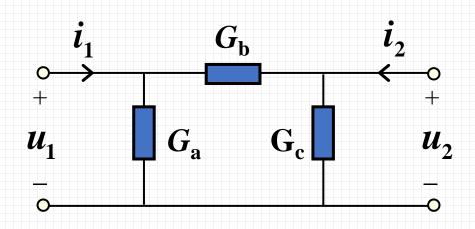
$$G_{12} = G_{21} = -G_b$$





例1 求G参数。

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



解: 法2 对 白箱 二端口,可直接求端口电压电流关系

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

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

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

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

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

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

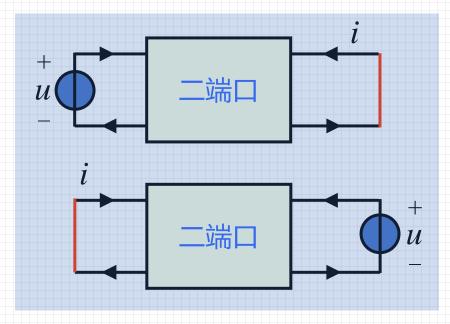




互易二端口

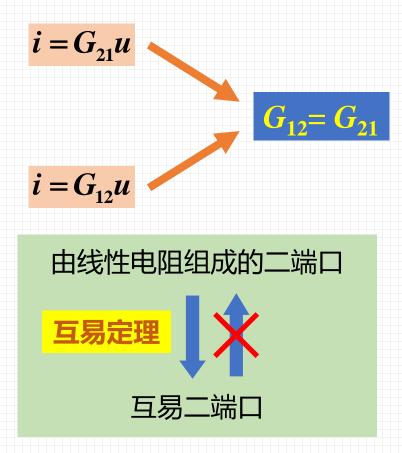
$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

激励无论加在哪侧,对侧产生的响应都一样



互易二端口网络<mark>四个参数中</mark>,

只有**三个**是**独立**的

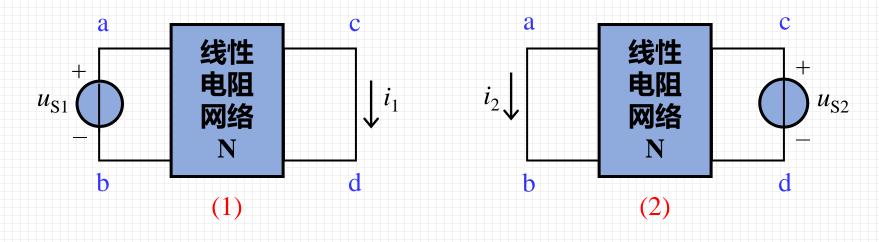


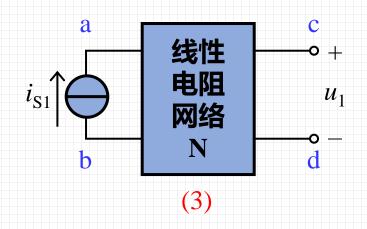


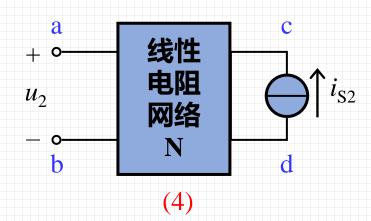


* **互易定理** (Reciprocity Theorem)

给定任一仅由线性电阻构成的网络...





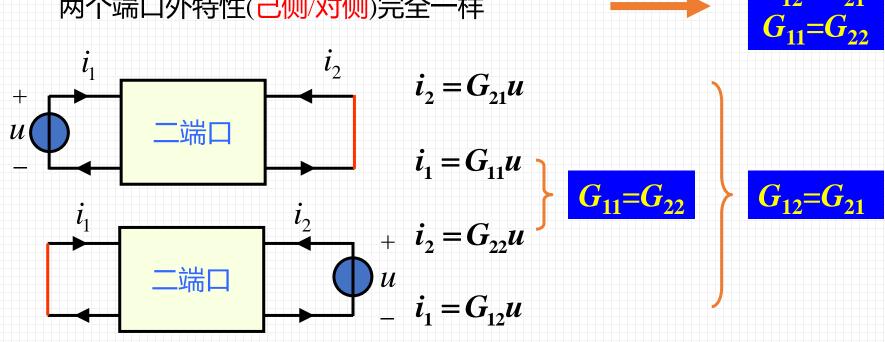






$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

两个端口外特性(己侧/对侧)完全一样



对称二端口只有两个参数是独立的。





$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{\mathbf{a}} + G_{\mathbf{b}} & -G_{\mathbf{b}} \\ -G_{\mathbf{b}} & G_{\mathbf{b}} + G_{\mathbf{c}} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} i_1 & G_{\mathbf{b}} \\ + & G_{\mathbf{a}} & G_{\mathbf{c}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} i_2 \\ + & G_{\mathbf{b}} \\ -G_{\mathbf{c}} & G_{\mathbf{c}} & G_{\mathbf{c}} \end{array}$$

若
$$G_a = G_c$$

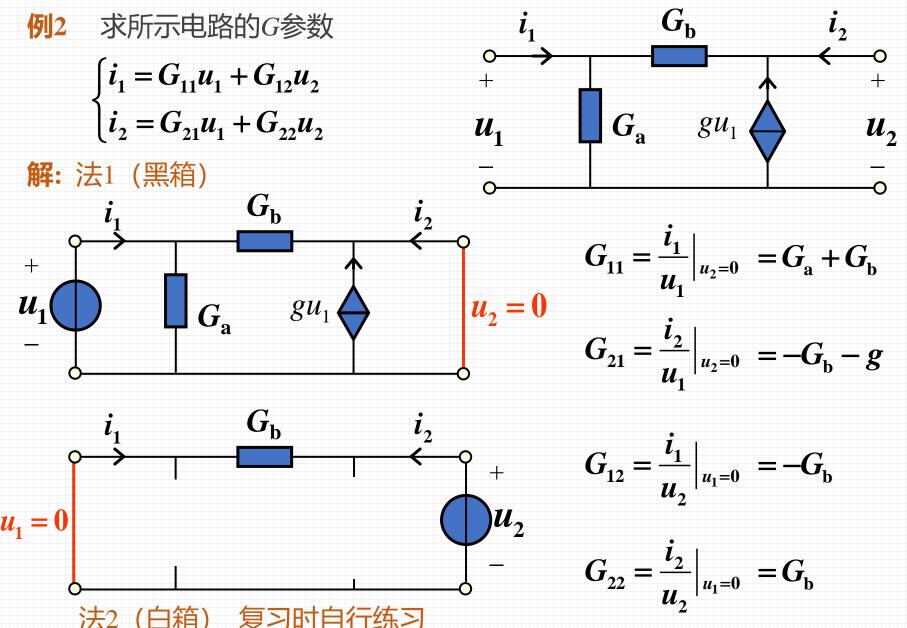
有
$$G_{12}=G_{21}$$
,又 $G_{11}=G_{22}$,为对称二端口。

结构对称

结构对称的二端口 (电气对称)

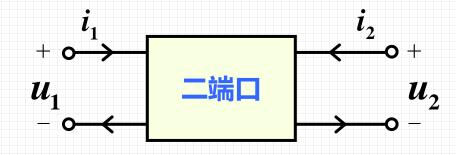
■ 第06讲 | 2、二端口网络的参数和方程







(2) 用电流表示电压: R参数和方程



由G参数方程

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

$$u_1, u_2$$

即

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

其中
$$\Delta = G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21} \neq 0$$

前提: G 非奇异



其矩阵形式为

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

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

R 参数的实验测定(**黑箱**)

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

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

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!



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

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

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

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

$$G_{11} = G_{22}$$

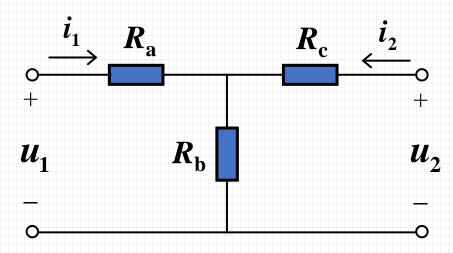
$$R_{11} = R_{22}$$

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





例3 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1 (黑箱)

实验测定。自行完成

法2 (白箱)

端口电压电流关系

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

$$u_2 = i_2 R_{\rm c} + (i_1 + i_2) R_{\rm b}$$

互易二端口



(3) 用输出表示输入: T参数和方程

如何用u,和i,来表示u1和i1?

$$i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \qquad (1)$$

由(1)和(2)得:

$$i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \qquad (2)$$

$$u_1 = -\frac{G_{22}}{G_{21}}u_2 + \frac{1}{G_{21}}i_2$$

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

$$T_{22} = G_{11}$$

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

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

称为传输参数(T)矩阵

如何考虑 T 参数的**互易和对称**条件?

基本思路:回归 G 参数

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

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

$$= T_{21}u_{2} + \frac{T_{22}}{T_{12}}u_{1} - \frac{T_{11}T_{22}}{T_{12}}u_{2}$$

$$G_{21} \qquad G_{22} \qquad i_{1} = \frac{T_{22}}{T_{12}}u_{1} + \frac{T_{12}T_{21} - T_{11}T_{22}}{T_{12}}u_{2}$$

$$G_{11} \qquad G_{12}$$

$$T_{11}T_{22} - T_{12}T_{21} = 1$$

$$T_{11}T_{22} - T_{12}T_{21} = 1$$

$$T_{11} = T_{22}$$





T参数的实验测定(黑箱)

$$u_1 = T_{11}u_2 - T_{12}i_2$$
$$i_1 = T_{21}u_2 - T_{22}i_2$$

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

$$T_{12} = \frac{u_1}{-i_2}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$

$$T_{22} = \frac{i_1}{-i_2}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$
知路参数

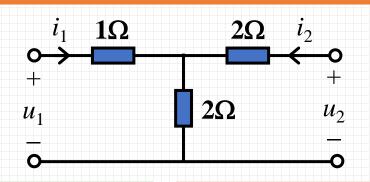
能这样做的前提是端口2能够被开路和短路!

第06讲 | 2、二端口网络的参数和方程



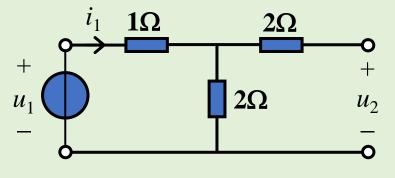


法1 (黑箱)



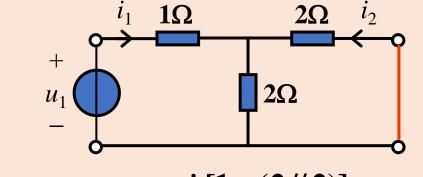
$$u_1 = T_{11}u_2 - T_{12}i_2$$

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



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

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



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

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

法2

先写出 G 或 R 参数, 再解出 T 参数

法3 (白箱)

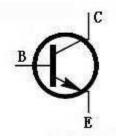
根据 KCL、KVL 列方程并整理





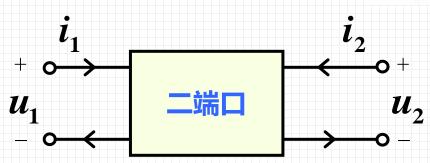
(4) H 参数和方程

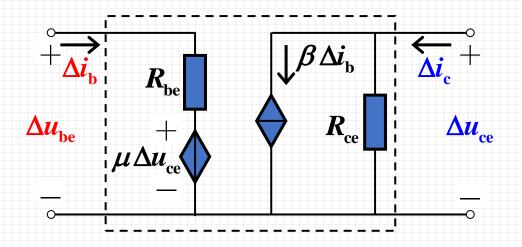
H 参数也称为混合参数,常用于双极型晶体管等效电路。



H 参数方程

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





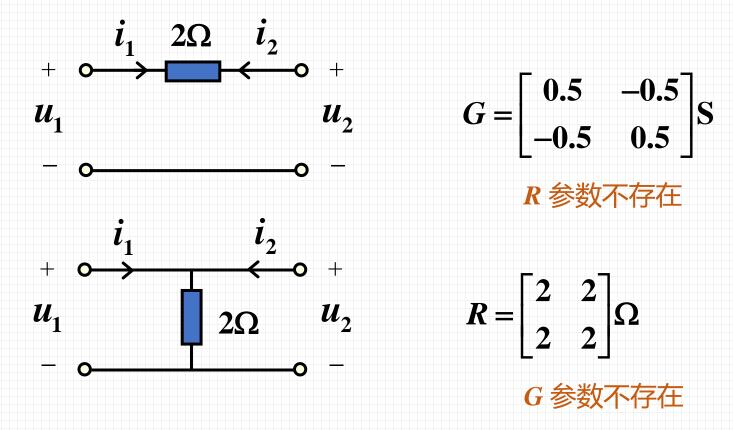
$$\Delta u_{\text{be}} = R_{\text{be}} \Delta i_{\text{b}} + \mu \Delta u_{\text{ce}}$$

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



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。

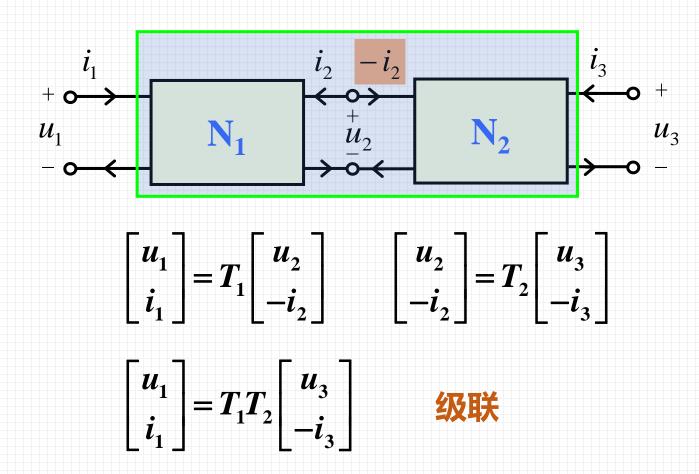


(3) 有些电路不能端口短路/开路(黑箱法)。



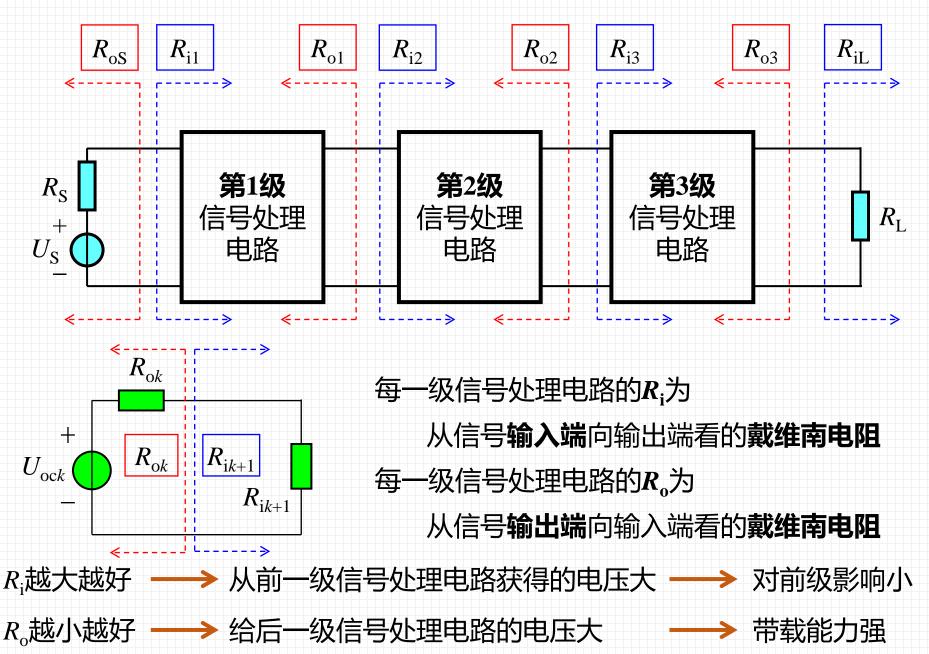
为什么T参数会有这么怪怪的定义?

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



T 参数的定义方式,确保**级联**对外的 T 参数容易获取

级联的实际应用





3 二端口网络的等效电路

- ❖ 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 - 电流关系



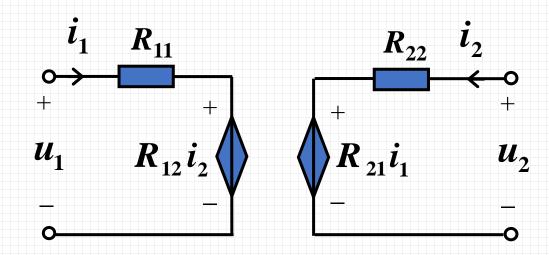
构造电路满足端口电压 - 电流关系





(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

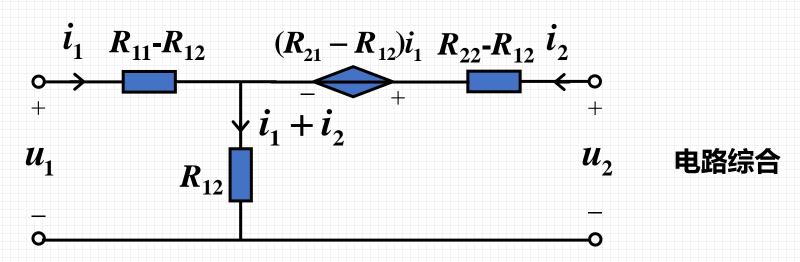
原方程改写为

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

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

$$u_1 = \frac{R_{11}i_1}{R_{12}i_1} + R_{12}i_2 + R_{12}i_1 - R_{12}i_1$$

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

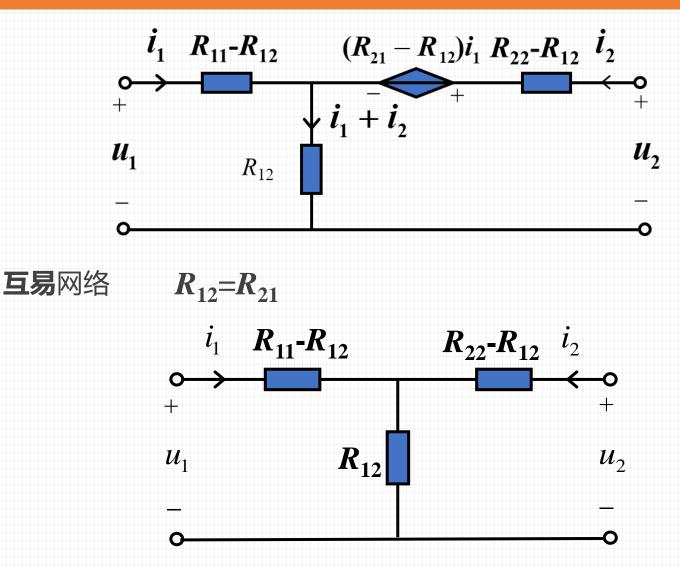


同一个参数方程,可以画出结构不同的等效电路。等效电路不唯一。

能不用受控源吗? 为什么





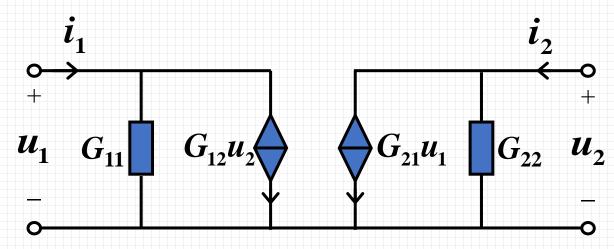


网络对称 $(R_{11}=R_{22})$ 则等效电路也对称

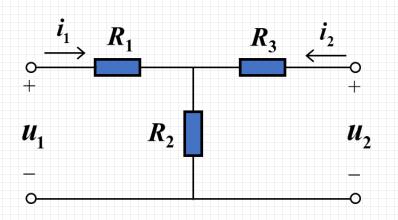




$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$



(3) T参数的等效电路? 教材例2.7.6



若二端口互易

$$R_{2} = \frac{1}{T_{21}}$$

$$R_{1} = \frac{T_{11} - 1}{T_{21}}$$

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

记住这个有时候能占便宜!





小结

- 1) 等效只对两个端口的电压, 电流关系成立。 对端口内电路不一定成立。
- 2) 若网络对称则等效电路也对称。
- 3) 给定参数矩阵求等效电路。

互易二端口: T型或 ∏型电阻电路等效。

非互易二端口:至少一个受控源。