电子电路与系统基础(1)---线性电路---2020春季学期

第13讲: 典型线性网络

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# B 课程 内容安排

第一学期:线性	序号	第二学期: 非线性
电路定律	1	器件基础
电阻电源	2	二极管
电容电感	3	MOSFET
信号分析	4	вјт
分压分流	5	反相电路
正弦稳态	6	数字门
时频分析	7	放大器
期中复习	8	期中复习
RLC二阶	9	负反馈
二阶时频	10	差分放大
受控源	11	频率特性
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典型网络	13	振荡器
作业选讲	14	作业选讲
期末复习	15	期末复习

## 典型线性网络分析内容

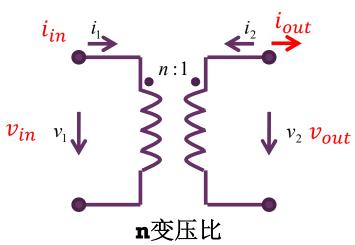
- 受控源的引入
- 线性二端口网络的网络参量
- 典型的线性二端口网络
  - 变压器
  - 回旋器
  - 运算放大器
  - 习题选讲: 电桥分析

## 一、变压器 Voltage Transformer

- 变压器可以实现两个端口之间电压(及电流)的比例变换
  - 理想变压器
    - 无损互易网络
      - 抽象自互感变压器
  - ■互感变压器
    - 存在互感耦合的两个回路的基本模型
    - 互感变压器常见结构: 绕在同一磁芯上的多个线圈
      - 当电感极大、耦合极紧时,互感变压器可抽象为理想变压器

## 1.1 理想变压器

■ 理想传输网络, 理想阻抗变换网络



理想变压器端口描述方程理想变压器元件约束条件

$$v_1 = nv_2$$
  $v_{out} = \frac{1}{n}v_{in}$ 
 $i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2$   $i_{out} = ni_{in}$ 

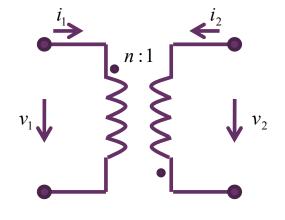
$$p_{out} = v_{out}i_{out} = v_{in}i_{in} = p_{in}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

### 网络参量描述

$$P_{\Sigma} = v_1 i_1 + v_2 i_2 = 0$$
  
无损网络



$$v_1 = -nv_2$$

$$i_1 = +\frac{1}{n}i_2$$

$$\mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} -n & 0\\ 0 & -\frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

理想变压器是无损传输网络1端口吸收的功率全部从2端口释放出去

电流从端口1同名端流入,从端口2同名端流出

## 等效电路

$$\mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta_T = AD - BC = 1$$
 互易网络

$$\mathbf{abcd} = \frac{1}{\Delta_T} \begin{bmatrix} D & B \\ C & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{n} & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{bmatrix}$$
 双向网络

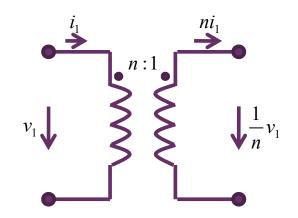
$$\mathbf{z} = \frac{1}{C} \begin{bmatrix} A & \Delta_T \\ 1 & D \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\mathbf{z} = \frac{1}{C} \begin{bmatrix} A & \Delta_T \\ 1 & D \end{bmatrix}$  无法用**z**参量表述

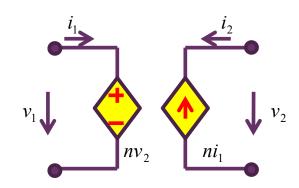
$$\mathbf{y} = \frac{1}{B} \begin{bmatrix} D & -\Delta_T \\ -1 & A \end{bmatrix}$$
 无法用**y**参量表述

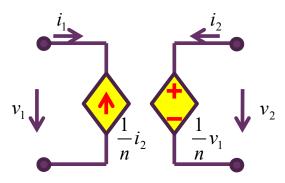
$$\mathbf{h} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{bmatrix} B & \Delta_T \\ -1 & C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & n \\ -n & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{h}$$
参量可表述

$$\mathbf{g} = \frac{1}{A} \begin{bmatrix} C & -\Delta_T \\ 1 & B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{n} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{g}$$
参量可表述

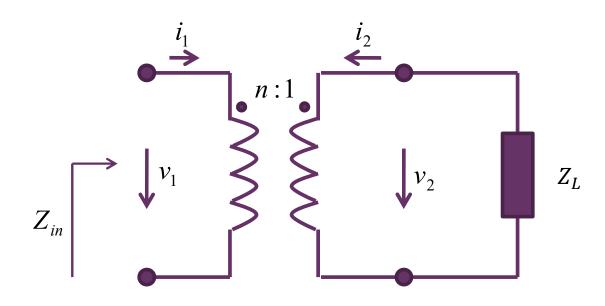


### 习惯于采用变压器符号描述 一般不用其等效电路





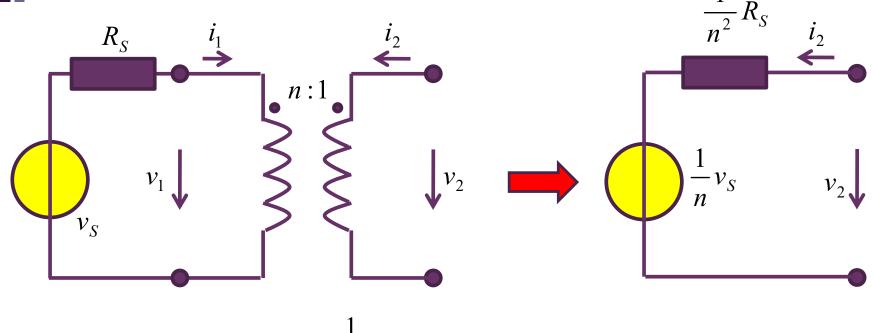
## 阻抗变换功能



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

$$\dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2$$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{n\dot{V}_2}{-\dot{I}_2} = n^2 \frac{\dot{V}_2}{-\dot{I}_2} = n^2 Z_L$$

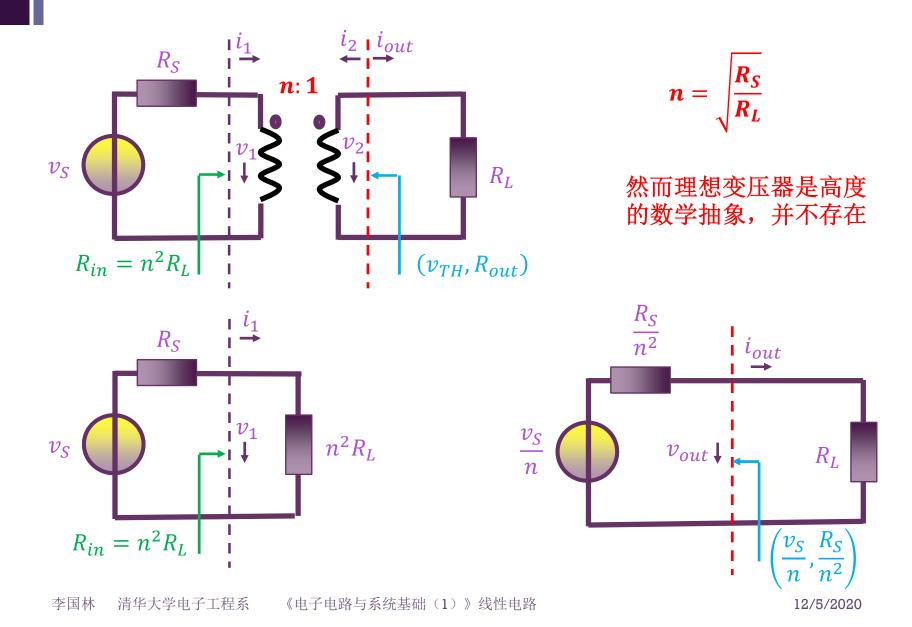


$$v_1 = nv_2; \quad i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2$$

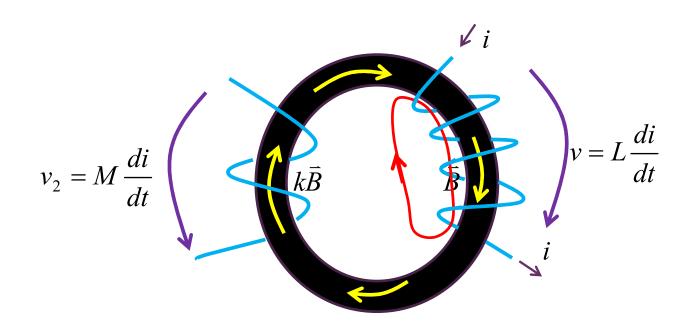
$$v_2 = \frac{1}{n}v_1 = \frac{1}{n}(v_S - i_1R_S) = \frac{1}{n}(v_S + \frac{1}{n}i_2R_S) = \frac{v_S}{n} + \frac{R_S}{n^2}i_2$$

源变换后,由于变压器无损,源的能力不会变:额定功率相等

## 可作为理想的最大功率传输匹配网络



## 1.2 互感变压器



$$M = kN_2(N\Xi)$$

N<sub>2</sub>: 第二线圈总匝数

k: 第二线圈链接的第一线圈产生磁通的百分比

互感: Mutual Inductance 自感: Self Inductance

S: 环横截面面积

N: 总匝数

p: 环周长

$$B = \mu \frac{N}{p}i$$

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt} \qquad \Phi_0 = B \cdot S = \mu \frac{N}{p} i \cdot S$$

$$\Xi = \mu \frac{S}{p}$$

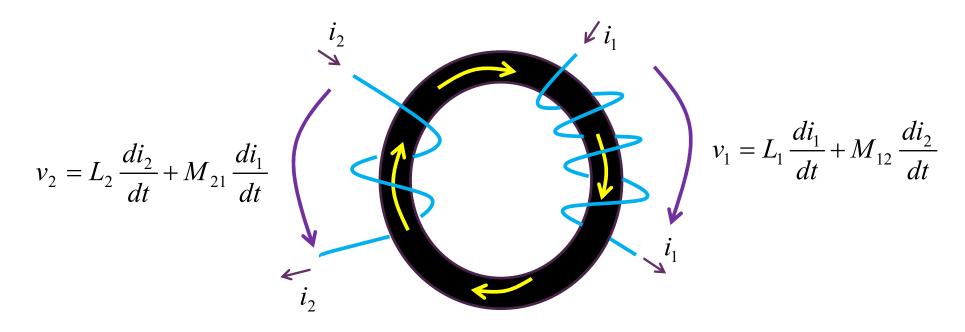
Ξ: 磁环磁导

$$\Phi_0 = N\Xi i$$

$$\Phi = N\Phi_0 = N^2 \Xi i$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{i} = N^2 \Xi = N(N\Xi)$$

## 二端口网络描述



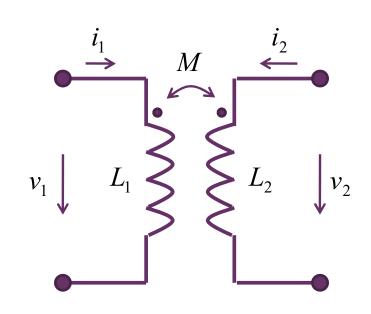
$$L_1 = N_1^2 \Xi$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = M = kN_1N_2\Xi$$

$$L_2 = N_2^2 \Xi$$

### 互易网络

## 端口约束方程: Z参量描述



$$L_1 = N_1^2 \Xi$$
  $L_2 = N_2^2 \Xi$ 

$$M = kN_1N_2\Xi = k\sqrt{L_1L_2} = kM_0$$

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \frac{M}{M_0}$$

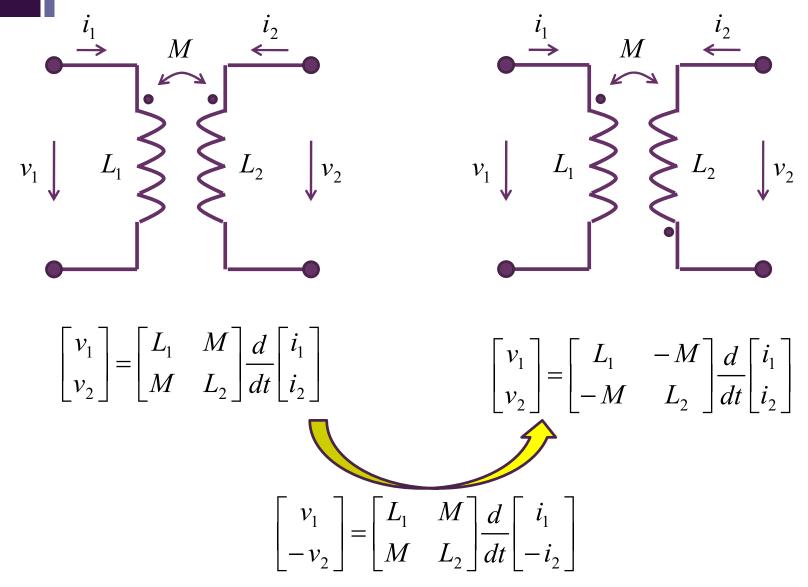
耦合系数:磁通链接百分比

$$0 \le k \le 1$$

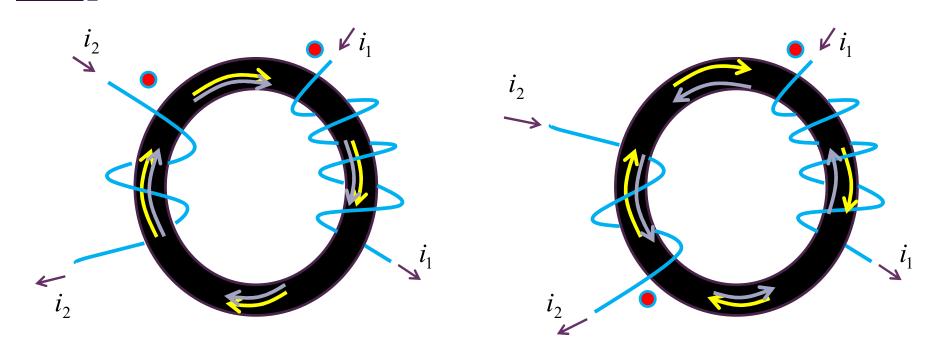
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j\omega L_1 & j\omega M \\ j\omega M & j\omega L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \dot{\mathbf{V}} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{I}$$

### 二端口电感

## 同名端



## 同名端判定



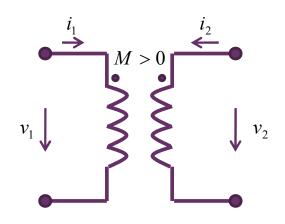
流入电流使得磁通加强的两个端点是同名端

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

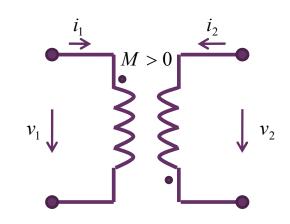
磁通加强, 感生电动势加强

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & -M \\ -M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

磁通相抵,感生电动势相减



$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

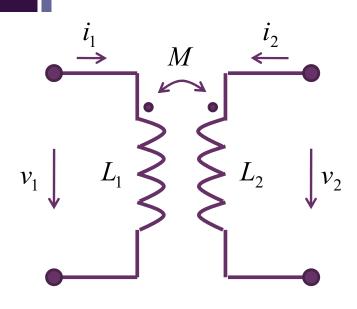


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & -M \\ -M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad M < 0$$

$$-1 \le k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \le 1$$

## 储能关系



如果两端电流实际流入导致磁通加强,**Mi**<sub>1</sub>**i**<sub>2</sub>>0,储能累加形态

如果两端电流实际流入导致磁通 抵消,**Mi<sub>1</sub>i<sub>2</sub><0**:一个端口进能量, 一个端口出能量(一端接源,一 端接负载,做传输系统时的情形)

$$p(t) = v_1(t)i_1(t) + v_2(t)i_2(t)$$

$$= \left(L_1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + M \frac{di_2(t)}{dt}\right)i_1(t)$$

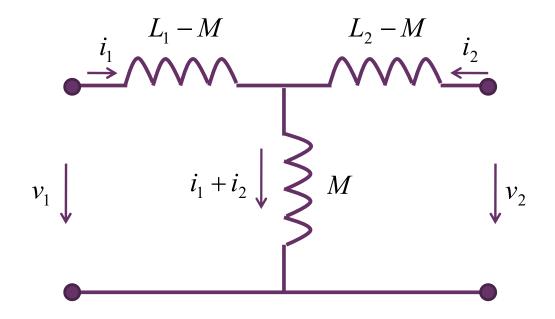
$$+ \left(L_2 \frac{di_2(t)}{dt} + M \frac{di_1(t)}{dt}\right)i_2(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}L_1 \frac{d}{dt}i_1^2(t) + M \frac{d}{dt}(i_1(t)i_2(t)) + \frac{1}{2}L_2 \frac{d}{dt}i_2^2(t)$$

$$E(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} p(\upsilon)d\upsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}L_{1}i_{1}^{2}(t) + Mi_{1}(t)i_{2}(t) + \frac{1}{2}L_{2}i_{2}^{2}(t)$$
假设:  $E(-\infty) = 0$ 

## T型等效电路

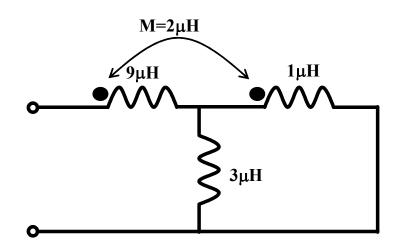


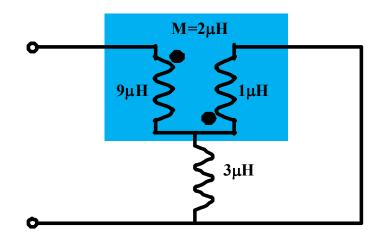
$$v_{1} = (L_{1} - M)\frac{di_{1}}{dt} + M\frac{d}{dt}(i_{1} + i_{2}) = L_{1}\frac{di_{1}}{dt} + M\frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$v_{2} = (L_{2} - M)\frac{di_{2}}{dt} + M\frac{d}{dt}(i_{1} + i_{2}) = L_{2}\frac{di_{2}}{dt} + M\frac{di_{1}}{dt}$$

具有完全一致的端口方程,故而是等效电路

## 等效电路应用例

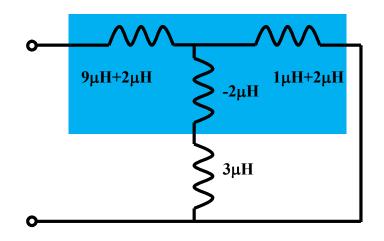




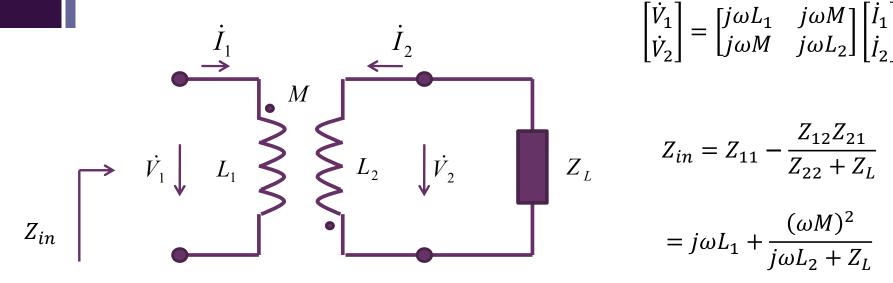
$$L = (L_1 + M) \oplus ((L_3 - M) + (L_2 + M))$$

$$= 11 \mu H \oplus (1 \mu H + 3 \mu H)$$

$$= 11 \mu H + \frac{3 \cdot 1}{3 + 1} \mu H = 11.75 \mu H$$



## 互感的阻抗变换作用



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j\omega L_1 & j\omega M \\ j\omega M & j\omega L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_{11} - \frac{Z_{12}Z_{21}}{Z_{22} + Z_{L}}$$
$$= j\omega L_{1} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{j\omega L_{2} + Z_{L}}$$

$$Z_{in,Z_L=R_L} = j\omega L_1 + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{j\omega L_2 + R_L} = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{R_L^2 + (\omega L_2)^2} R_L + j\omega L_1 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \frac{(\omega M)^2}{R_L^2 + (\omega L_2)^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{k^2}{1 + Q_L^2} n^2 R_L + j\omega \left(1 - \frac{k^2}{1 + Q_L^2}\right) L_1 \qquad \stackrel{k=1, Q_L=0}{\cong} \qquad n^2 R_L$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$
  $k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$   $Q_L = \frac{R_L}{\omega L_2}$ 

# 想 变 器

### 理想变压器是互感变压器的理想抽象模型

$$M_0 = \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \rightarrow \infty, k = \frac{M}{M_0} \rightarrow 1$$
 理想抽象条件

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = M_0 \begin{bmatrix} n & k \\ k & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

互感变压器是二阶元件

$$n = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$$

匝数比

$$k = 1$$



二阶微分方程退化为一阶微分方程

全耦合互感变压器是一阶元件  $v_1 = nv_2$ 

$$v_2 = M_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left( i_1 + \frac{i_2}{n} \right)$$

$$M_0 \to \infty$$



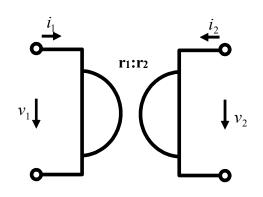
$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(i_1 + \frac{i_2}{n}\right) \to 0 \qquad i_1 + \frac{i_2}{n} = I_0 \qquad \qquad i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \qquad$$
 理想变压器是 
$$i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \qquad$$
 零阶元件

$$i_1 + \frac{i_2}{n} = I_0$$

直流短路, 短路电流无关系 扣除直流后,两回路电流线性关系



$$i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2$$



$$v_1 = -r_1 i_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r_1 \\ r_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = r_2 i_1$$

$$P_{\Sigma} = v_1 i_1 + v_2 i_2 = -r_1 i_2 i_1 + r_2 i_1 i_2 = (r_2 - r_1) i_1 i_2$$

只要 $r_2 \neq r_1$ ,  $P_{\Sigma}$ 就存在小于**0**的可能性,从而回旋器是有源网络

当 $r_2 = r_1 = r$ 时,  $P_{\Sigma}$ 恒等于0,这种回旋器是无损网络(无源网络), 被称为理想回旋器

## $\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r_{m1} \\ r_{m2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

### 非互易

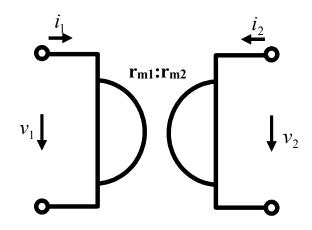
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & g_{m2} \\ -g_{m1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

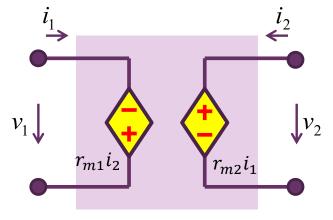
### h、g参量不存在

$$\mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r_{m1} \\ g_{m2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

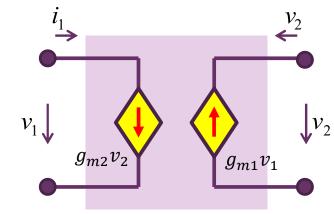
$$\mathbf{abcd} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r_{m2} \\ -g_{m1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 等效电路

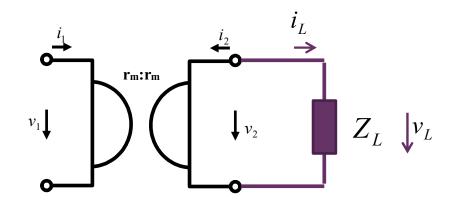




Z参量等效电路



Y参量等效电路



$$v_1 = -r_m i_2 \qquad v_2 = r_m i_1$$

$$v_2 = r_m i_1$$

$$f(v_L, i_L) = 0$$

$$f(v_2, -i_2) = 0$$

$$f(r_m i_1, g_m v_1) = 0$$

$$f(v_L, i_L) = 0$$

端口2负载元件约束关系



↑ ↑ 对偶变换:电压电流互换位置

$$f(r_m i_1, g_m v_1) = 0$$

 $f(r_m i_1, g_m v_1) = 0$  端口1等效负载元件约束关系

### 端口2负载元件约束关系

$$f(v_L, i_L) = 0$$

对偶变换

元件约束电压电流互换位置

### 端口1等效负载元件约束关系

短路

$$f(r_m i_1, g_m v_1) = 0$$

开路

$$i_L = 0$$

$$f(v_L, i_L) = 0 \cdot v_L + 1 \cdot i_L = 0$$

 $f(v_L, i_L) = 0 \cdot v_L + 1 \cdot i_L = 0$   $f(r_m i_1, g_m v_1) = 0 \cdot r_m i_1 + 1 \cdot g_m v_1 = 0$ 

 $v_1 = 0$ 

恒压源

$$v_L = V_{S0}$$

$$f(v_L, i_L) = 1 \cdot v_L + 0 \cdot i_L - V_{S0} = 0$$

$$i_1 = g_m V_{S0} = I_{S0}$$
 恒流源

$$f(v_L, i_L) = 1 \cdot v_L + 0 \cdot i_L - V_{S0} = 0 \mid f(r_m i_1, g_m v_1) = 1 \cdot r_m i_1 + 0 \cdot g_m v_1 - V_{S0} = 0$$

电感

$$v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$f(v_L, i_L) = v_L - L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0$$

$$i_1 = g_m^2 L \frac{dv_1}{dt} = C \frac{dv_1}{dt} \quad \stackrel{\text{less}}{=}$$

$$f(r_m i_1, g_m v_1) = r_m i_1 - L \frac{dg_m v_1}{dt} = 0$$

RLC串联

$$v_L = Ri_L + L\frac{di_L}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int i_L dt$$

$$f(v_L, i_L) = v_L - \left(Ri_L + L\frac{di_L}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int i_L dt\right) = 0$$

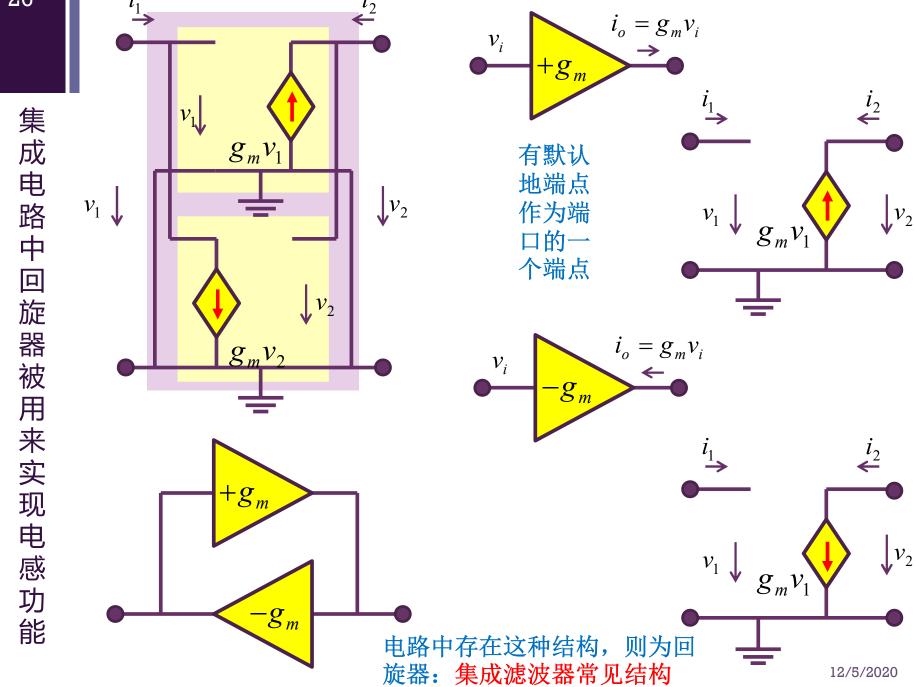
**GCL**并联  $i_1 = Rg_m^2 v_1 + g_m^2 L \frac{dv_1}{dt} + \frac{1}{r^2 C} \int v_1 dt$ RLC并联

$$= G_1 v_1 + C_1 \frac{dv_1}{dt} + \frac{1}{L_1} \int v_1 dt$$

$$= dg_m v_1 + C_1 \frac{dv_1}{dt} + \frac{1}{L_1} \int v_1 dt$$

$$= r_m i_1 - \left( R g_m v_1 + L \frac{d g_m v_1}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int g_m v_1 dt \right) = 0$$

- 回旋器可实现对偶变换
  - 短路变开路,开路变短路
  - 恒压源变恒流源,恒流源变恒压源
  - 电容变电感,电感变电容
    - 集成滤波器典型设计方案
  - 并联变串联, 串联变并联
    - 结点变回路,回路变结点
    - 串联RLC变并联GCL(并联RLC)
    - 戴维南电压源变诺顿电流源
  - N型负导变S型负阻,S型负阻变N型负导



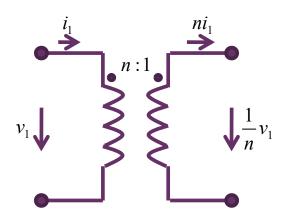
## 两个无损阻性二端口网络

$$P_{\Sigma} = v_1 i_1 + v_2 i_2 \equiv 0 \qquad v_1 i_1 = -v_2 i_2$$

$$v_1 i_1 = -v_2 i_2$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{-i_2}{i_1} = n$$

理想变压器

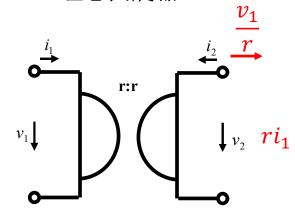


存在hg(互易无损),无zy表述

同属性阻抗变换 电阻变电阻,RLC串联变RLC串联

$$\frac{v_1}{-i_2} = \frac{v_2}{i_1} = r$$

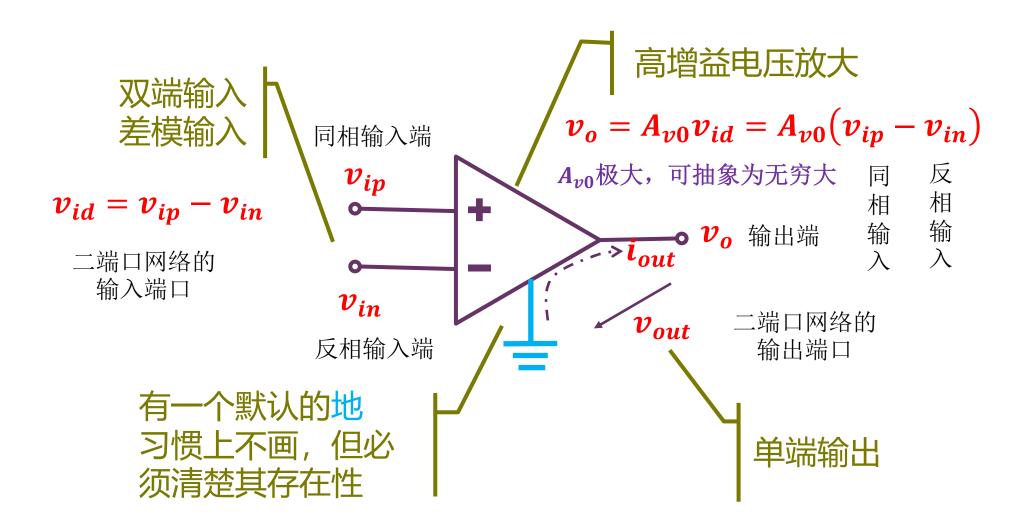
理想回旋器



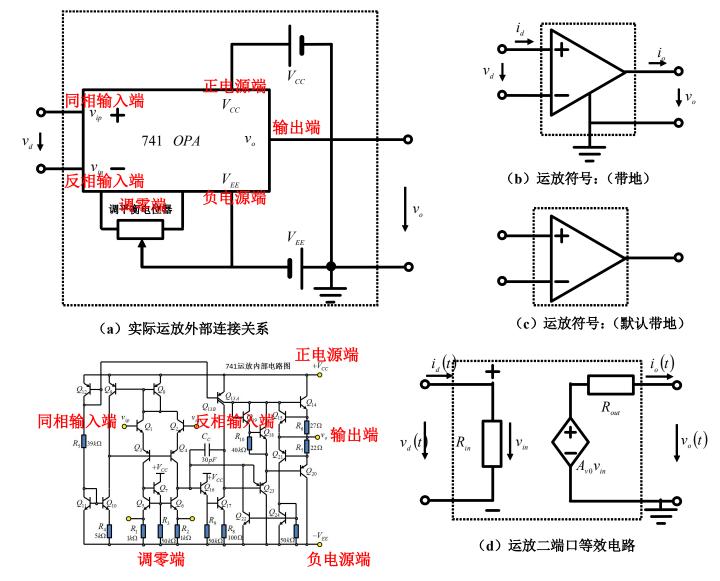
存在zy(非互易无损),无hg表述

对偶阻抗变换 电阻变电导, 电容变电感 RLC串联变GCL并联 (RLC并联)

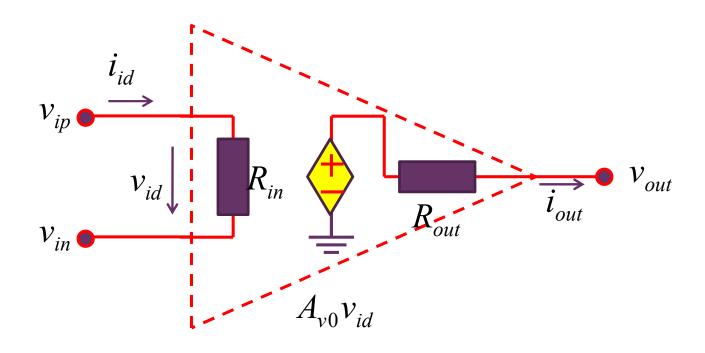
## 三、运算放大器 Operational Amplifier



## 运放是封装后的二端口网络



## 线性区运放模型: 电压放大器



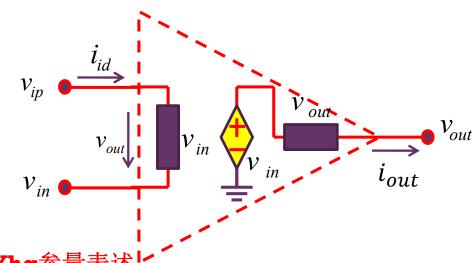
$$\begin{cases} i_{id} = v_{id} / R_{in} \\ v_{out} = A_{v0} v_{id} - R_{out} i_{out} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_{in}} & 0 \\ A_{v0} & R_{out} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 理想运放: 具有无穷大增益的运放

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_{in}} & 0 \\ A_{v0} & R_{out} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

工作于线性区运 放的**g**参量:对应 电压放大器模型



理想运放21元素无穷大,无法用ZYhg参量表述

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{id} \\ i_{id} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{A_{v0}} & \frac{1}{G_{m0}} \\ \frac{1}{R_{m0}} & \frac{1}{A_{i0}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{out} \\ i_{out} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{A_{v0}} & \frac{R_{out}}{A_{v0}} \\ \frac{1}{A_{v0}R_{in}} & \frac{R_{out}}{A_{v0}R_{in}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{out} \\ i_{out} \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{A_{v0} \to \infty}{\cong} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{out} \\ i_{out} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
**ABCD**参量

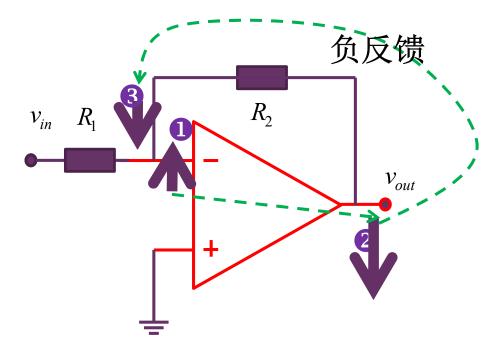
只要运放工作于线性区

 $v_{id} = 0$  理想运放输入端口电压为0: 犹如短路,却非真短,称为<mark>虚短</mark>

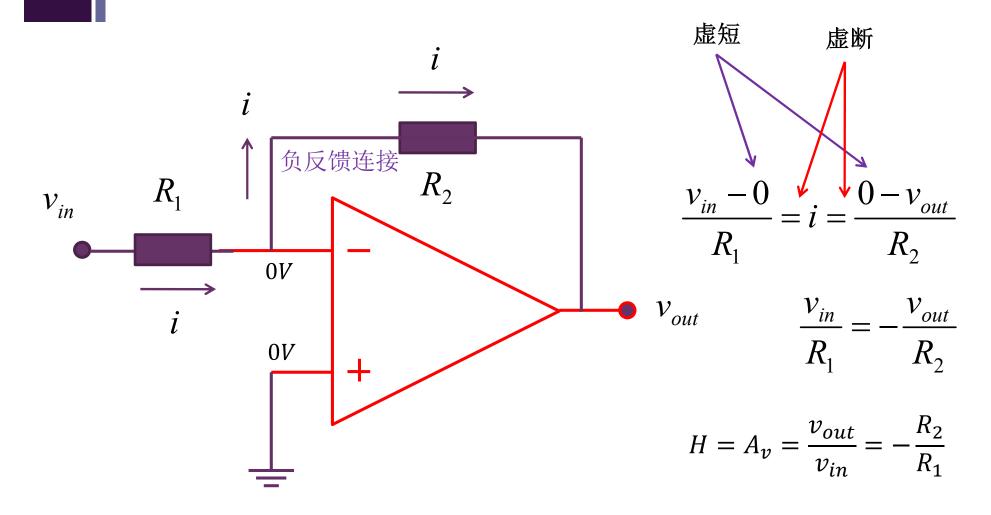
 $i_{id} = 0$  理想运放输入端口电流为0: 犹如开路,其实极小,称为虚断

## 负反馈连接确保运放工作在线性区

- 环路中任一点的初始扰动环路一周后被抑制,就是负反馈Negative Feedback
  - 如果初始扰动被加强,就是正反馈Positive Feedback
- 对于运放电路,从输出端通过电阻、电容等无源元件构成的网络引回 到反相输入端,统称为负反馈连接
  - 反馈环路中存在高阶电路元件(可能是寄生的,可能是人为安排的),则存在多移相180°,使得负反馈变成正反馈的可能性:放大器变成了振荡器

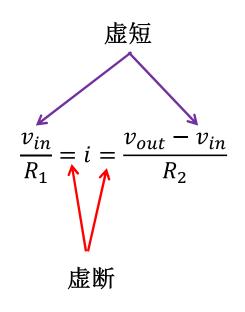


## 虚短、虚断:运放分析的黄金法则

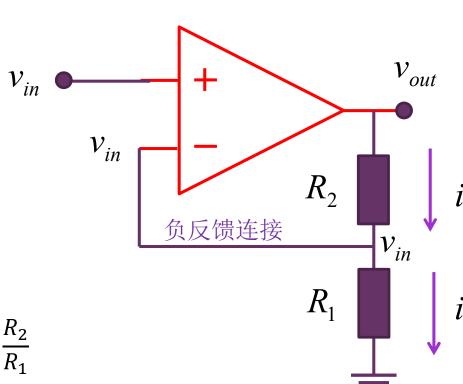


### 这是一个反相电压放大电路

## 同相电压放大电路

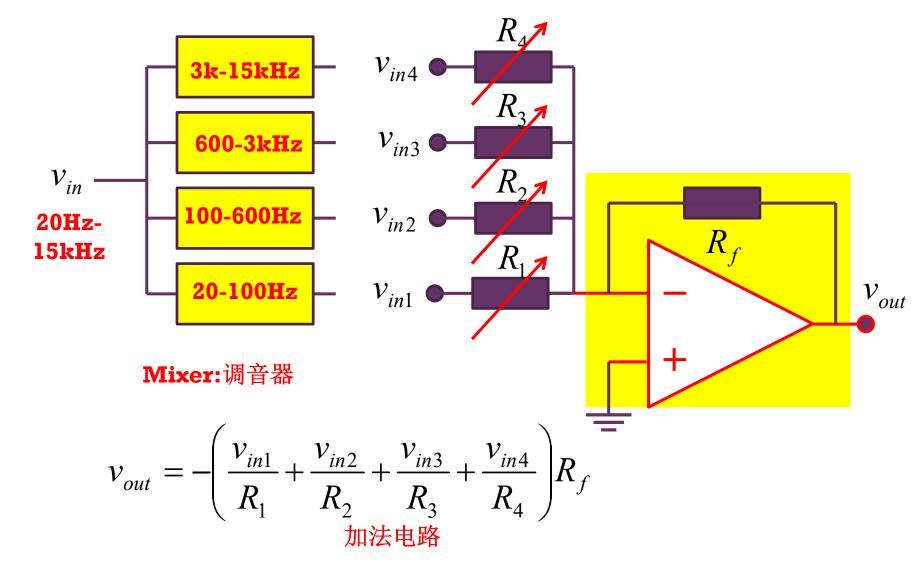




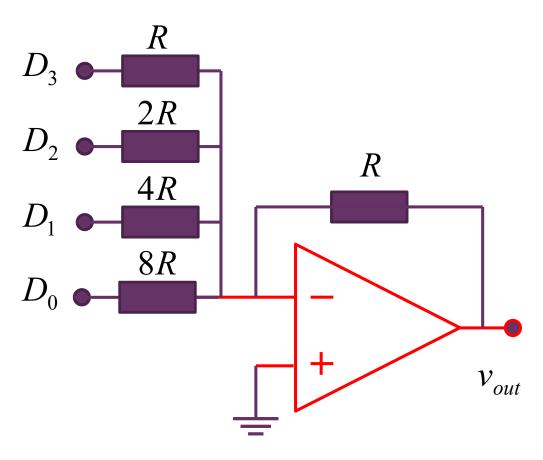


$$H = A_v = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

## 加法电路



## DAC的一个实现方案:二进制加权求和



$$v_{out} = -\frac{1}{8} \left( D_3 \cdot 2^3 + D_2 \cdot 2^2 + D_1 \cdot 2^1 + D_0 \cdot 2^0 \right) = -\frac{1}{2^3} \sum_{k=0}^{3} D_k 2^k$$

0: 0000: 0V

1: 0001: -0.125V

2: 0010: -0.25V

3: 0011: -0.375V

4: 0100: -0.5V

5: 0101: -0.625V

6: 0110: -0.75V

7: 0111: -0.875V

8: 1000: -1V

9: 1001: -1.125V

10: 1010: -1.25V

11: 1011: -1.375V

12: 1100: -1.5V

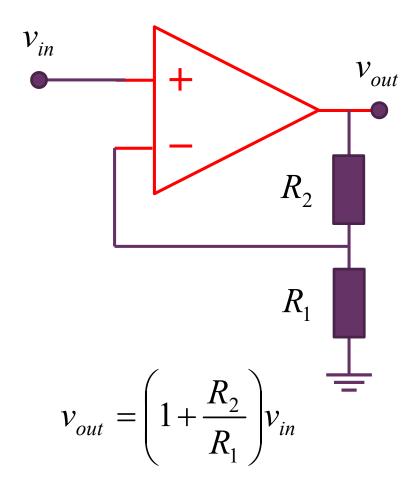
13: 1101: -1.625V

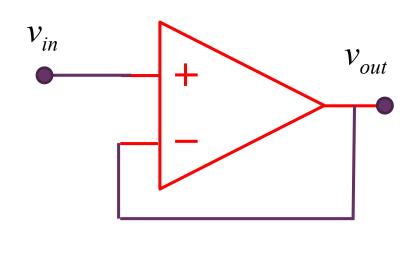
14: 1110: -1.75V

15: 1111: -1.875V

### 数字模拟线性转换关系

# 电压跟随器 Voltage Follower

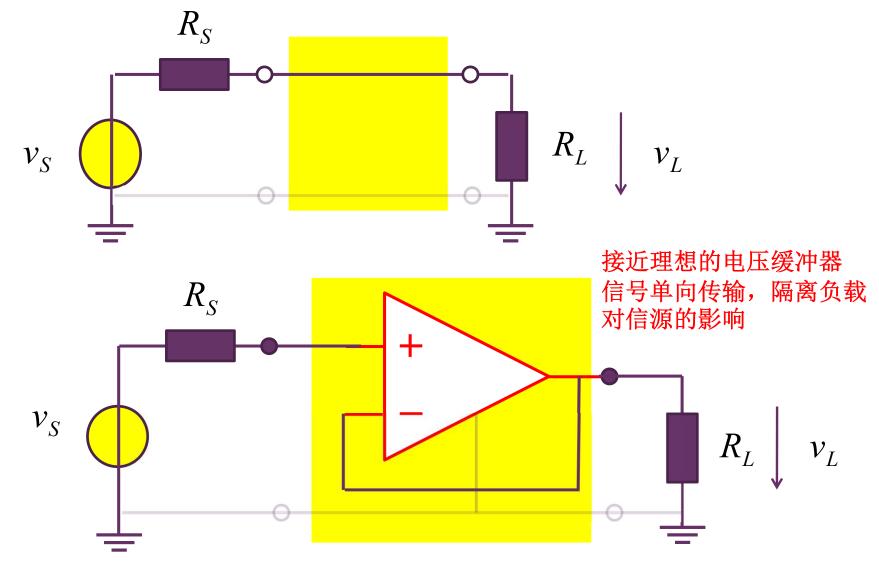




$$v_{out} = v_{in}$$

跟随器有什么用处? 输入输出直通不行吗?

#### 缓冲器 Buffer



### 差分放大电路

同相输入端虚断

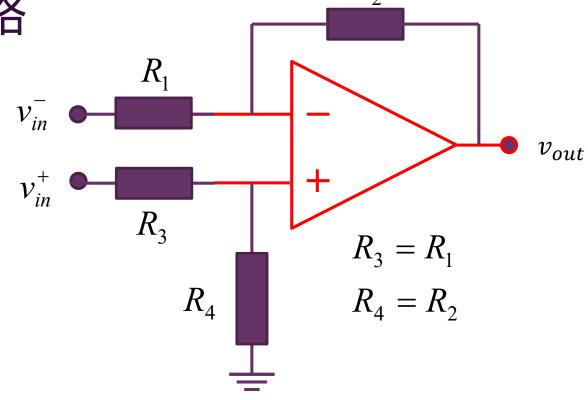
$$v_p = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} v_{in}^+$$

输入端虚短

$$v_n = v_p = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} v_{in}^+$$

反相输入端虚断

$$\frac{v_{in}^- - v_n}{R_1} = \frac{v_n - v_{out}}{R_2}$$



$$v_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_n - \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_{in}^-$$

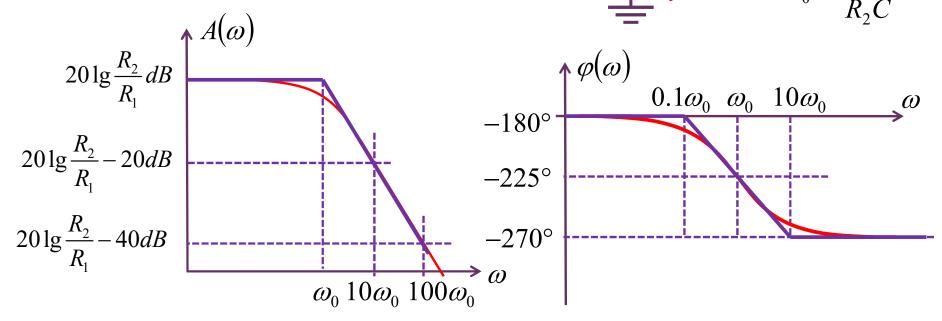
$$= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} v_{in}^+ - \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_{in}^- = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (v_{in}^+ - v_{in}^-)$$

两个输入电压之差称为差分电压

#### 一阶低通滤波电路

$$\frac{V_{in}(s)}{R_{1}} = \frac{0 - V_{out}(s)}{Z_{2}(s)} = -V_{out}(s) \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + sC\right) v_{in}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{1}{(sR_2C+1)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{\omega_0}{s + \omega_0}$$



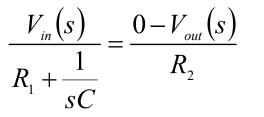
李国林 清华大学电子工程系

《电子电路与系统基础(1)》线性电路

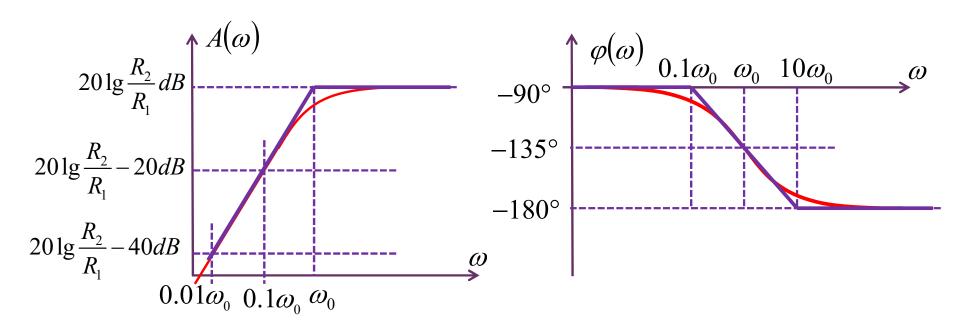
 $V_{out}$ 

 $R_2$ 

#### -阶高通滤波电路



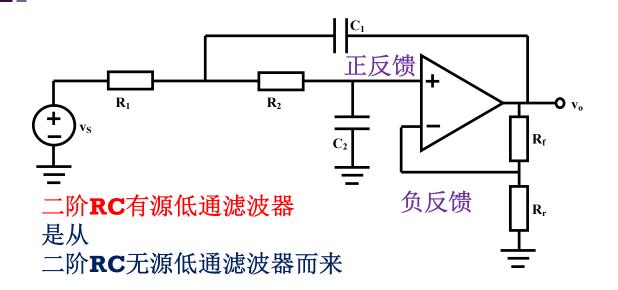
$$\frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{sR_1C}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{s}{s + \omega_0}$$



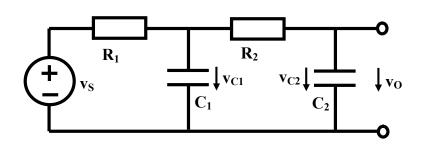
 $R_2$ 

 $V_{out}$ 

#### 二阶RC低通滤波电路



只有负反馈才能确保运 放工作在线性区(下学 期讨论),这里负反馈 大于正反馈,整体看仍 然是负反馈, 因而可用 虚短和虚断进行分析

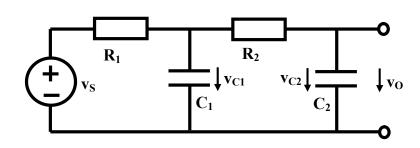


二阶RC无源低通滤波器

为何需要有源滤波器?因为无源二阶RC 低通的阻尼系数恒大于1(过阻尼), 当我们需要小于1的阻尼系数(欠阻尼) 时,可以通过有源电路, 同时提供正反 馈,则可等效出负电阻,用于抵偿正电 阻的消耗,则可使得阻尼减小

$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{1}{1 + s(R_1C_1 + R_1C_2 + R_2C_2) + s^2R_1C_1R_2C_2} = H_0 \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 + \omega_0^2}$$

#### 二阶无源RC低通滤波电路分析



$$\frac{\dot{V}_{O}}{\dot{V}_{S}} = \frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{(1 + j\omega R_{1}C_{1})(1 + j\omega R_{2}C_{2}) + j\omega R_{1}C_{2}}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(1 + sR_1C_1)(1 + sR_2C_2) + sR_1C_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2R_1C_1R_2C_2 + s(R_1C_1 + R_2C_2 + R_1C_2) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\xi\frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1}$$

$$\mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega R_1 C_1 & R_1 \\ j\omega C_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega R_2 C_2 & R_2 \\ j\omega C_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + j\omega R_1 C_1)(1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) + j\omega R_1 C_2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}$$

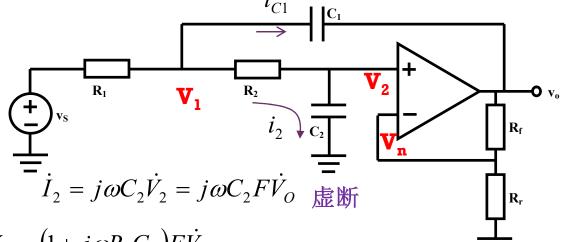
$$\xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right)$$

$$\geq 0.5 \left( 2 + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right) = 1 + 0.5 \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} > 1$$

## 二阶有源RC低通滤波电路分析:倒推法

$$\dot{V}_n = \frac{R_r}{R_r + R_f} \dot{V}_O = F_n \dot{V}_O \quad \text{EF}$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \dot{V}_n = F_n \dot{V}_O$$
 虚短

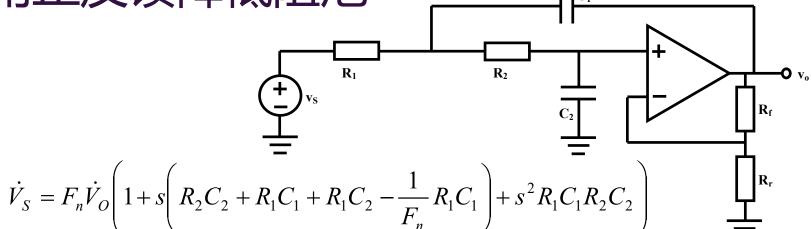


$$\dot{V}_{1} = \dot{V}_{2} + \dot{I}_{2}R_{2} = F_{n}\dot{V}_{O} + j\omega R_{2}C_{2}F_{n}\dot{V}_{O} = (1 + j\omega R_{2}C_{2})F\dot{V}_{O}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C1} = j\omega C_1 (\dot{V}_1 - \dot{V}_o) = j\omega C_1 \dot{V}_O ((1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) F_n - 1)$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{V}_{S} &= \dot{V_{1}} + \left(\dot{I}_{C1} + \dot{I}_{2}\right)R_{1} = \left(1 + j\omega R_{2}C_{2}\right)F_{n}\dot{V}_{O} + \left(j\omega C_{1}\dot{V}_{O}\left(\left(1 + j\omega R_{2}C_{2}\right)F_{n} - 1\right) + j\omega C_{2}F_{n}\dot{V}_{O}\right)R_{1} \\ &= F\dot{V}_{O}\left(1 + j\omega R_{2}C_{2} + j\omega R_{1}C_{1} + j\omega R_{1}C_{1}j\omega R_{2}C_{2} - \frac{j\omega R_{1}C_{1}}{F_{n}} + j\omega R_{1}C_{2}\right) \\ &= F\dot{V}_{O}\left(1 + s\left(R_{2}C_{2} + R_{1}C_{1} + R_{1}C_{2} - \frac{1}{F}R_{1}C_{1}\right) + s^{2}R_{1}C_{1}R_{2}C_{2}\right) \end{split}$$

# 用正反馈降低阻尼



$$H(s)_{s=j\omega} = \frac{\dot{V}_O}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{1}{F_n} \frac{1}{1+s\left(R_2C_2 + R_1C_1 + R_1C_2 - \frac{1}{F_n}R_1C_1\right) + s^2R_1C_1R_2C_2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{F}\frac{1}{1+2\xi\frac{s}{\omega_0}+\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$
 正反馈导致阻尼降低,但正反馈不能过大,过大可导致负阻尼,变成振荡器

$$F = \frac{R_r}{R_r + R_f}$$

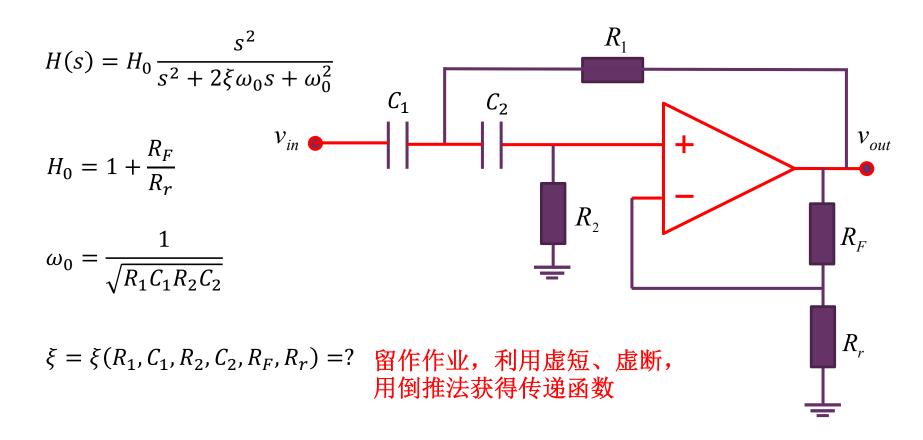
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}$$

正反馈导致阻尼降低,但

$$F = \frac{R_r}{R_r + R_f} \qquad \xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} - \frac{1}{F_n} \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} \right)$$

#### 二阶有源RC高通滤波电路

从二阶无源RC高通滤波器转换而来,解决其阻尼系数无法小于1的问题

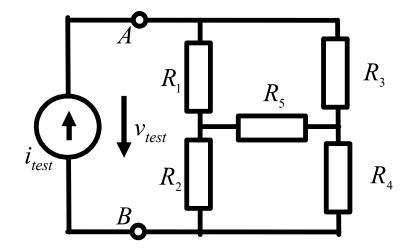


#### 本节内容小结

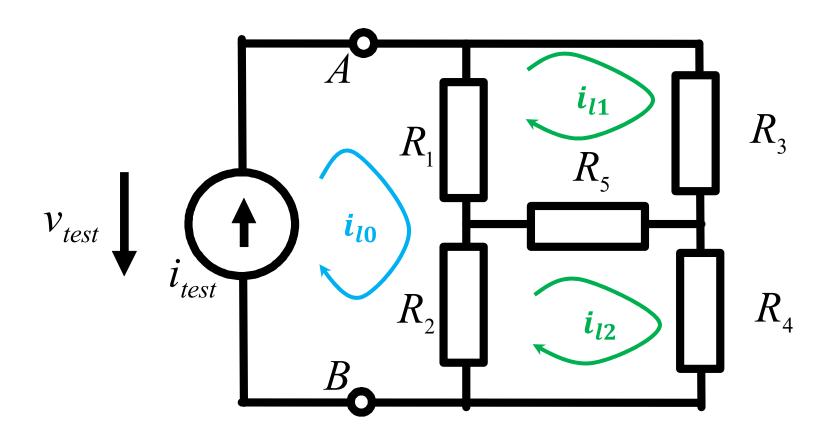
- 理想变压器无损互易二端口网络,可实现阻抗的同属性变换
  - 理想变压器抽象自互感变压器
- 理想回旋器是无损非互易二端口网络,可实现阻抗的对偶变换
  - 理想回旋器可用两个理想跨导器并联实现,是集成电路滤波器常见单元, 配合电容实现电感功能
- 运算放大器是模拟集成电路中的最重要运算单元,可以利用运放实 现各种运算功能
- 理想运放是增益无穷大的运算放大器,具有虚短、虚断特性,可用 来进行负反馈运放电路的快速分析和设计
  - 首先判断其是负反馈连接关系

#### 习题选讲: 平衡电桥特性

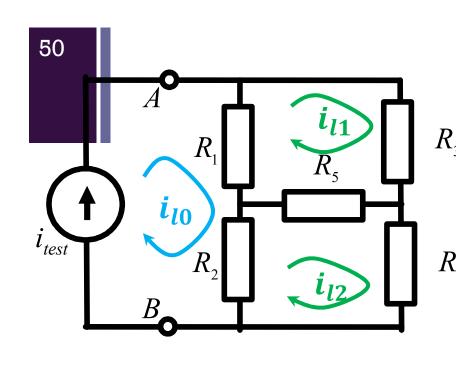
- 作业11.1 通过在AB端口加测试电流,获得AB端口电压,端口电压 比端口电流即从AB端口看入的等效阻抗RAB
  - ■方法不限
  - 验证当电桥平衡时,桥中电阻R<sub>5</sub>任意取值,都不影响R<sub>AB</sub>
  - 也可在端口加压求流获得端口阻抗



# 回路电流法: 先定义回路电流



对于平面电路,一个网格就是一个独立回路



$$i_{l0} = i_{test}$$

$$R_{3}$$
  $i_{l1}R_{3} + (i_{l1} - i_{l2})R_{5} + (i_{l1} - i_{l0})R_{1} = 0$ 

$$i_{l2}R_4 + (i_{l2} - i_{l0})R_2 + (i_{l2} - i_{l1})R_5 = 0$$

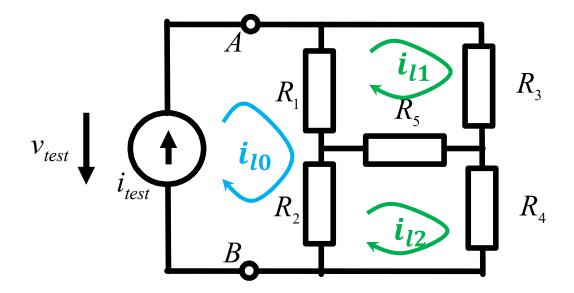
$$i_{l1}(R_3 + R_5 + R_1) + i_{l2}(-R_5) = i_{test}R_1$$

$$i_{l1}(-R_5) + i_{l2}(R_4 + R_2 + R_5) = i_{test}R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_3 + R_5 + R_1 & -R_5 \\ -R_5 & R_4 + R_2 + R_5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{l1} \\ i_{l2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \end{bmatrix} i_{test}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{l1} \\ i_{l2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} R_4 + R_2 + R_5 & R_5 \\ R_5 & R_3 + R_5 + R_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \end{bmatrix} i_{test}}{(R_3 + R_5 + R_1)(R_4 + R_2 + R_5) - R_5^2}$$

$$=\frac{\begin{bmatrix} (R_1+R_2)R_5+(R_2+R_4)R_1\\ (R_1+R_2)R_5+(R_1+R_3)R_2 \end{bmatrix}i_{test}}{R_5(R_1+R_2+R_3+R_4)+(R_1+R_3)(R_2+R_4)}$$

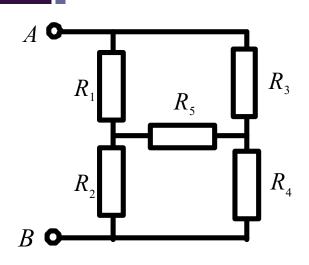


$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{l1} \\ i_{l2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} (R_1 + R_2)R_5 + (R_2 + R_4)R_1 \\ (R_1 + R_2)R_5 + (R_1 + R_3)R_2 \end{bmatrix} i_{test} }{R_5(R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4) + (R_1 + R_3)(R_2 + R_4)}$$

$$v_{test} = i_{l1}R_3 + i_{l2}R_4 = (\dots)i_{test}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_{test}}{i_{test}} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)R_5 + R_2R_4(R_1 + R_3) + R_1R_3(R_2 + R_4)}{R_5(R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4) + (R_1 + R_3)(R_2 + R_4)}$$

## 公式推导过程中必做的两个检查



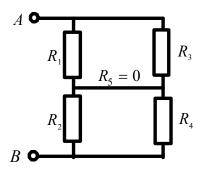
1、量纲检查:不同量纲数值不可加减比较 sin,cos,exp,log等函数的变量无量纲

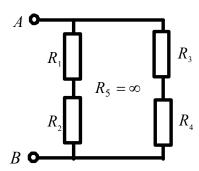
$$R_{AB} = \frac{R_5(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4) + R_2R_4(R_1 + R_3) + R_1R_3(R_2 + R_4)}{R_5(R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4) + (R_2 + R_4)(R_1 + R_3)}$$

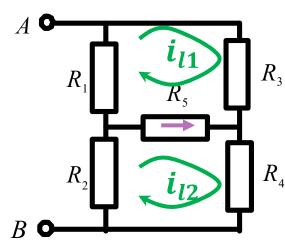
#### 2、极端情况验证

$$R_{AB} \stackrel{R_5=0}{=} \frac{R_2 R_4 (R_1 + R_3) + R_1 R_3 (R_2 + R_4)}{(R_2 + R_4)(R_1 + R_3)} = R_2 \parallel R_4 + R_1 \parallel R_3$$

$$R_{AB} \stackrel{R_5 = \infty}{=} \frac{R_5 (R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)}{R_5 (R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4)} = (R_1 + R_2) || (R_3 + R_4)$$







#### 桥中分析

$$R_{4} \begin{bmatrix} i_{l1} \\ i_{l2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} (R_{1} + R_{2})R_{5} + (R_{2} + R_{4})R_{1} \\ (R_{1} + R_{2})R_{5} + (R_{1} + R_{3})R_{2} \end{bmatrix} i_{test}}{R_{5}(R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3} + R_{4}) + (R_{1} + R_{3})(R_{2} + R_{4})}$$

#### Wheatstone Bridge 惠斯通电桥

$$\begin{split} &i_5 = i_{l2} - i_{l1} \\ &= \frac{(R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_4) i_{test}}{R_5 (R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4) + (R_1 + R_3) (R_2 + R_4)} \end{split}$$

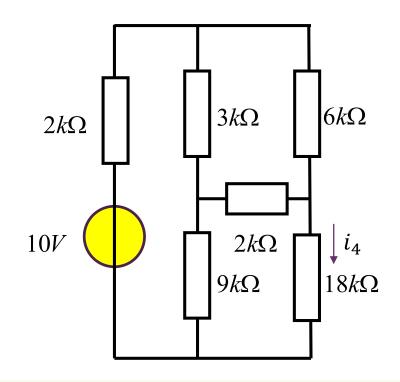
$$i_5 = \frac{R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_4}{\left(R_1 + R_3\right)\left(R_2 + R_5\right) + R_5\left(R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4\right)} i_{test} = 0$$

$$v_5 = i_5 R_5^{R_2 R_3 = R_1 R_4} = 0$$
  $R_2 R_3 = R_1 R_4$  电桥平衡条件

电桥平衡条件满足时, $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{5}}$ 支路电压为 $\mathbf{0}$ (等效短路,短路替代),电流为 $\mathbf{0}$ (等效开路,开路替代)

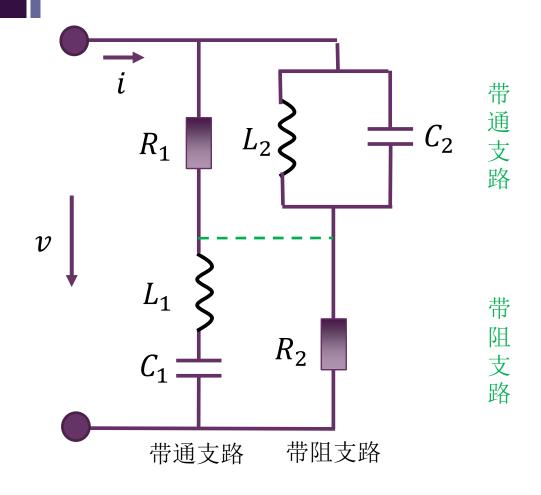
此时 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{5}}$ 取任意值,均不影响 $\mathbf{AB}$ 端口看入电阻: $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{5}}$ 支路短路和 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{5}}$ 支路开路等效电阻相同

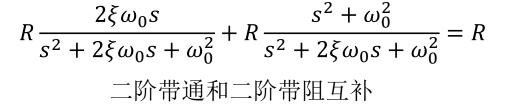
课程内容理解度: 提示---图示电路为平衡电桥, 请由平衡电桥的特性快速分析获得 $i_4 = [填空1] mA$ 。

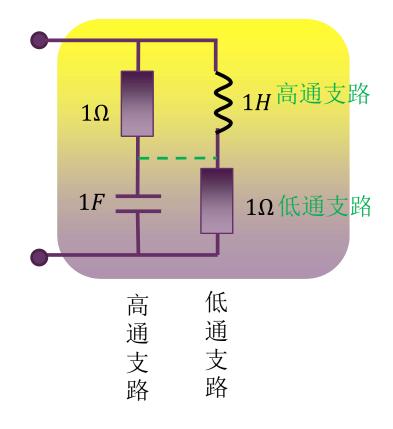


正常使用填空题需3.0以上版本雨课堂

#### 作业10.4 带通带阻互补为直通







$$R\frac{\omega_0}{s+\omega_0} + R\frac{s}{s+\omega_0} = R$$
一阶低通和一阶高通互补

■ 求电路中6个元件值满 足什么关系时,总端口 看入阻抗为纯阻? 12/5/2020

## 平衡电桥

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_{test} &= Y\dot{V}_{test} = (Y_{12} + Y_{34})\dot{V}_{test} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_2}} + \frac{1}{R_4 + sL_3}\right)\dot{V}_{test} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{R_1} \frac{sR_1C_2}{1 + sR_1C_2} + \frac{1}{R_4} \frac{1}{1 + sG_4L_3}\right)\dot{V}_{test} \end{split}$$

$$\stackrel{R_1=R_2=R}{\cong} \left( \frac{1}{R} \frac{s\tau_{12}}{1+s\tau_{12}} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{1+s\tau_{34}} \right) \dot{V}_{test}$$

12串支高通,34串支低通

$$\stackrel{\tau_{12}=\tau_{34}}{=} \frac{1}{R} \left( \frac{s\tau+1}{1+s\tau} \right) \dot{V}_{test} = \frac{1}{R} \dot{V}_{test}$$

整体效果是直通

$$R_1 = R_2 = R$$

$$R_1C_2 = \tau_{12} = \tau_{34} = G_4L_3$$

$$L_3 = R_4 R_1 C_2 = 1\Omega \times 1\Omega \times 1C = 1H$$

$$Z_1 Z_4 = R_1 R_4 = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$Z_2 Z_3 = \frac{1}{sC_2} sL_3 = \frac{L_3}{C_2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

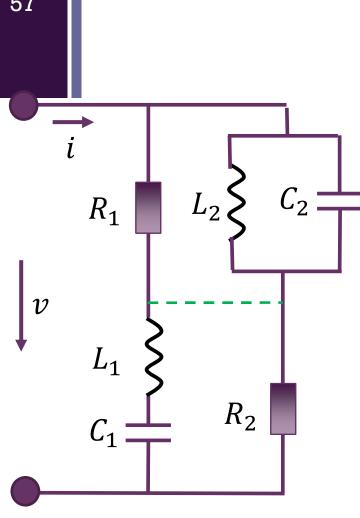
平衡电桥桥中开路、短路不会影响总端口阻抗

令桥中短路,端口加流测试

$$\dot{V}_{test} = Z\dot{I}_{test} = (Z_{13} + Z_{24})\dot{I}_{test} = \cdots$$

$$= \left( R \frac{s\tau_{13}}{1 + s\tau_{13}} + R \frac{1}{1 + s\tau_{24}} \right) \dot{I}_{test} = \dots = R \dot{I}_{test}$$

13并支高通,24并路低通,整体效果是直通



$$R_1 = R_2 = R$$

$$L_1 = Q rac{R}{\omega_0}$$
  $L_2 = rac{1}{Q} rac{R}{\omega_0}$   $C_1 = rac{1}{Q} rac{1}{\omega_0 R}$   $C_2 = Q rac{1}{\omega_0 R}$ 

$$\dot{I}_{test} = Y\dot{V}_{test} = (Y_{12} + Y_{34})\dot{V}_{test}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + \frac{1}{R_2 + \frac{1}{\left(j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2}\right)}}\right)\dot{V}_{test}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{R_1} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{R_1} \left(j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\right)} + \frac{1}{R_2} \frac{R_2 \left(j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2}\right)}{1 + R_2 \left(j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2}\right)}\right) \dot{V}_{test}$$

$$\stackrel{R_1=R_2=R}{\cong} \left( \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{1+jQ_1 \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_{01}} - \frac{\omega_{01}}{\omega} \right)} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{jQ_2 \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_{02}} - \frac{\omega_{02}}{\omega} \right)}{1+jQ_2 \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_{02}} - \frac{\omega_{02}}{\omega} \right)} \right) \dot{V}_{test}$$

#### 12串支带通,34串支带阻

$$\begin{array}{c}
Q_1 = Q_2 = Q \\
\omega_{01} = \omega_{02} = \omega_0 \\
\stackrel{\frown}{=} \frac{1}{R} \dot{V}_{test}
\end{array}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R$$
  $\frac{1}{R_1} \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{C_1}} = Q_1 = Q = Q_2 = R_2 \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{L_2}}$ 

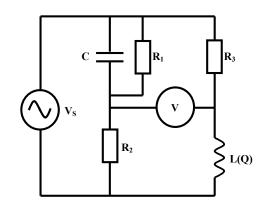
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1C_1}} = \omega_{01} = \omega_0 = \omega_{02} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2C_2}}$$

平衡电桥,桥中短路:

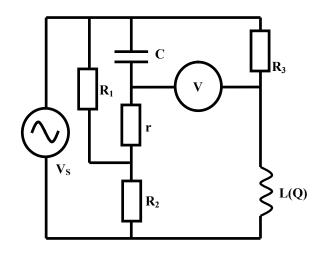
13并支带通,24并支带阻,整体效果是直通

#### 作业8.1 电桥测电感

■ 用电桥测电感的感值与品质因数,请分析安德森电桥是如何测量电 感的



麦克斯韦电桥

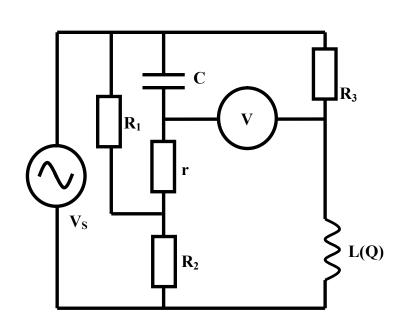


安德森电桥

$$L = R_2 R_3 C$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R_S} = \omega_0 R_1 C = Q_1 = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G_1} = \frac{| \text{并联电纳}|}{\text{并联电导}}$$

# 电桥平衡本质是分压相等



$$\dot{V}_{d3} = \frac{R_3}{Z_4 + R_3} \left( -\dot{V}_S \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{dC} = -\dot{V}_{S} \frac{R_{1} \| \left( r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C} \right)}{R_{2} + R_{1} \| \left( r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C} \right)} \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}}{r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{V}_{d3} = \dot{V}_{dC}$$

$$\frac{R_{1} \| \left( r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C} \right)}{R_{2} + R_{1} \| \left( r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C} \right) r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C} = \frac{R_{3}}{Z_{4} + R_{3}}$$

$$\frac{R_{1} \cdot \left(r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}\right)}{R_{1} + \left(r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}\right)} \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C} = \frac{R_{2}R_{1} + R_{2}\left(r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}\right)}{R_{2} + \frac{R_{1} \cdot \left(r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}\right)}{R_{1} + \left(r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}\right)}} \frac{1}{r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}} = \frac{R_{2}R_{1} + R_{2}\left(r + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}\right)}{R_{2} + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}} = \frac{R_{1} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}}{R_{2} + R_{2}r + R$$

$$= \frac{R_{1} \cdot \overline{j\omega_{0}C}}{(R_{2}R_{1} + R_{2}r + R_{1}r) + (R_{2} + R_{1}) \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C}} = \frac{R_{3}}{Z_{4} + R_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{R_{1}}{(R_{2}R_{1} + R_{2}r + R_{1}r)j\omega_{0}C + (R_{2} + R_{1})} = \frac{R_{3}}{j\omega_{0}L + R_{S} + R_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}\left(R_{2} + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}r + r\right)C + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + 1} = \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}\frac{L}{R_{3}} + \frac{R_{S}}{R_{3}} + 1}$$

$$= R_{3}R_{2}C\left(1 + \frac{1}{R_{1}}r + \frac{1}{R_{2}}r + \frac{1$$

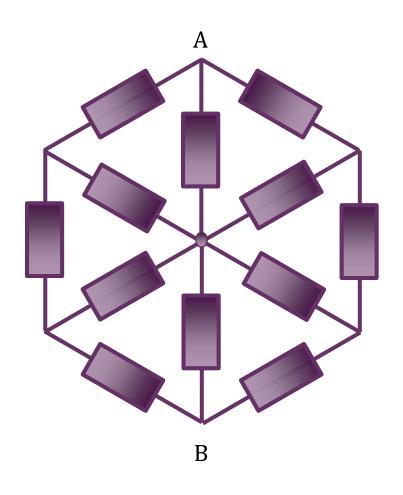
$$R_{S} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}R_{3}$$

$$L = R_{3}\left(R_{2} + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}r + r\right)C$$

$$= R_{3}R_{2}C\left(1 + \frac{1}{R_{1}}r + \frac{1}{R_{2}}r\right)$$

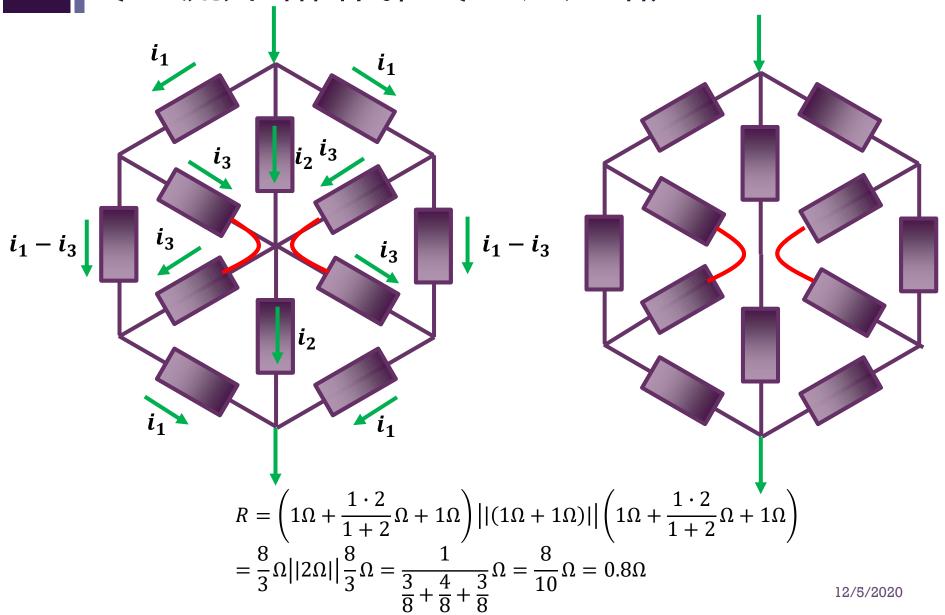
$$= R_{3}R_{2}C\left(1 + \frac{r}{R_{1} \parallel R_{2}}\right)$$

# 作业11.2 对称结构其实就是某种结构的电桥



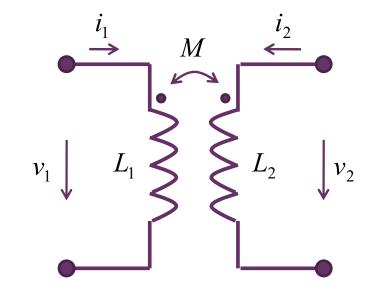
- 图中所有电阻均为1Ω电阻,求AB两点间总电阻
  - ■方法不限
  - 可以利用对称性简化分析

# 对称性导致零电流、零电压 零电流开路替代,零电压短路处理

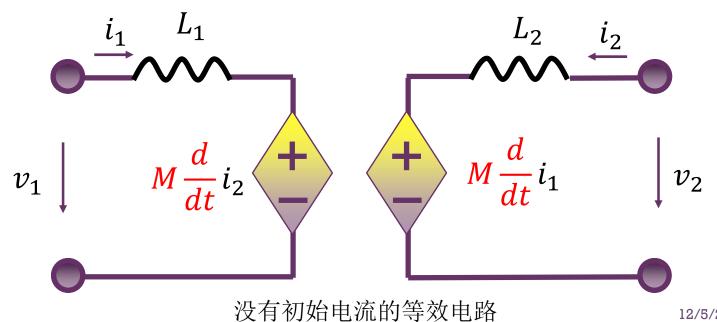


#### 作业1 互感变压器h参量模型

- 互感变压器的T型等效电路本质上是 Z参量电路模型,请给出互感变压器 的h参量电路模型
  - 提示: 理想变压器有h参量等效电路, 把理想变压器抽象条件代入,互感变 压器h参量电路模型应退化为理想变 压器电路模型



12/5/2020



■ T型纯电感网络是二端口电感,其元件约束 方程为

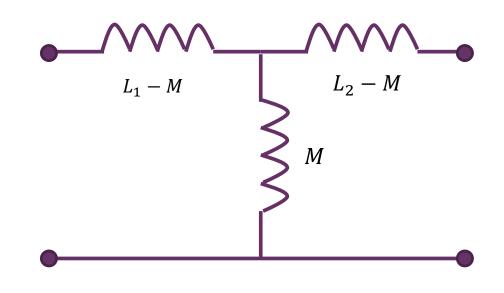
#### 作 业 2

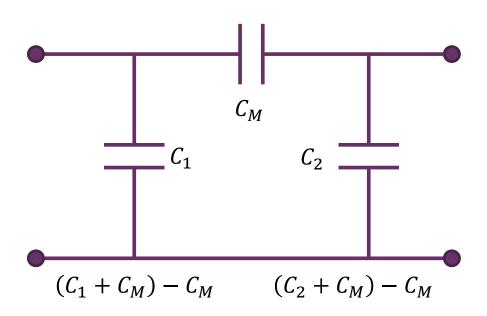
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{L} \frac{d\boldsymbol{i}}{dt}$$

# 二端口电容

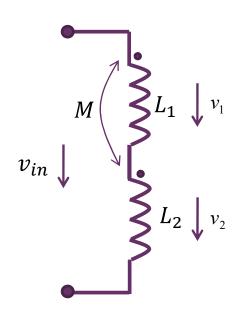
- 其对偶电路为II型纯电容网络,它是二端口电容
  - 给出其元件约束方程及 对应的y参量电路模型
  - 给出其h参量电路模型
    - 考察什么情况下有理 想变压功能?





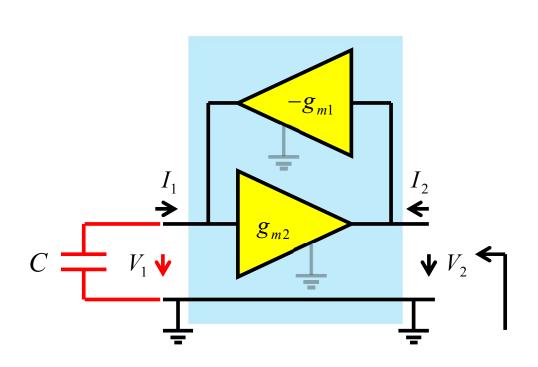
# 作业3: 有互感的电感分压系数

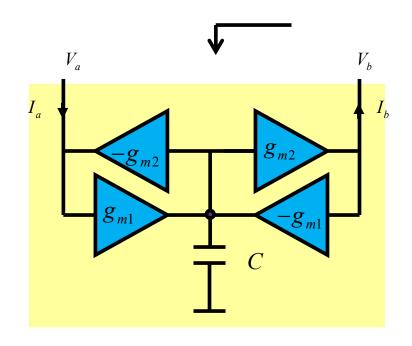
■ 对于图示具有互感的串 联电感,求其分压系数



# 作业4 用回旋器和电容实现电感功能

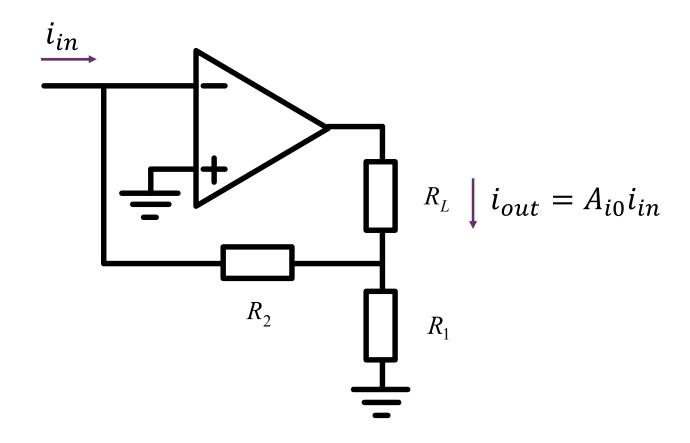
■ 请给出从单端口看入的等效电感感值





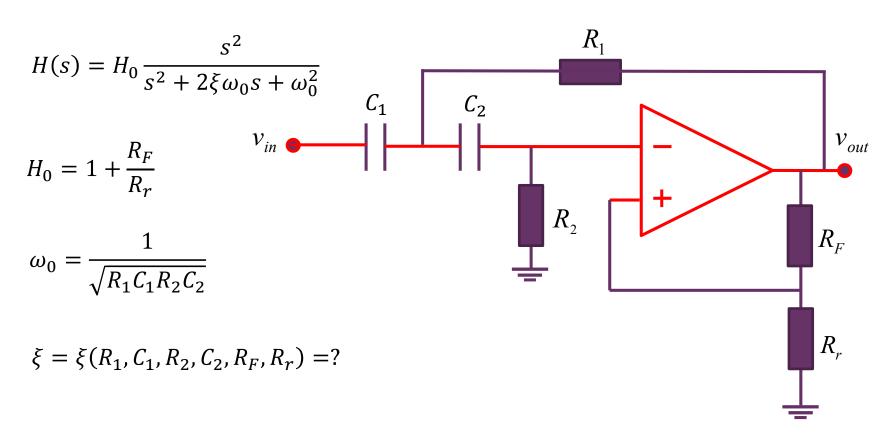
## 作业5 电流放大器

■ 请用理想运放的虚短和虚断特性求出图示电流放大器的电流增益。



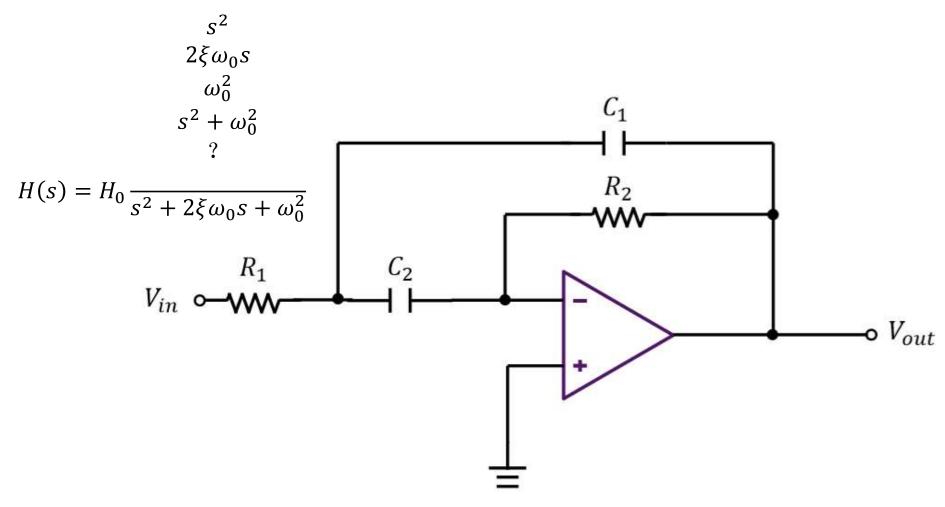
# 作业6 二阶有源RC高通滤波电路分析

确认该滤波器的阻尼系数表达式,请问 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{r}}$ 和 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{r}}$ 如何设置可使得阻尼系数为 $\mathbf{0.707}$ 



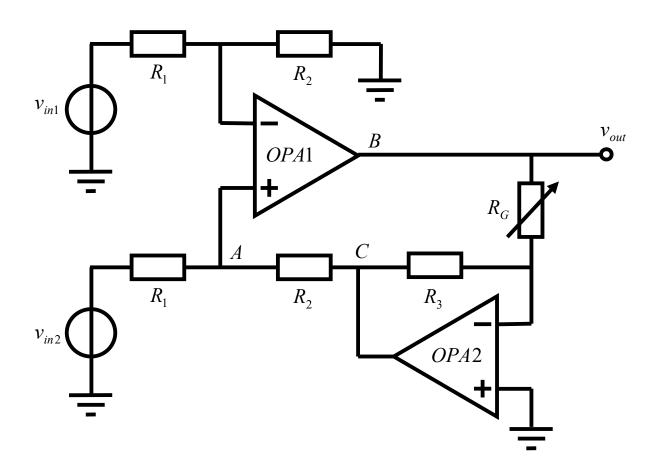
#### 作业7确认滤波器类型

■ 请给出图示有源RC滤波电路的传递函数,确认其滤波类型



# 作业8可变增益差分放大电路(选作)

■ 请用理想运放的虚短和虚断特性给出图示可变增益差分放大电路的电压增益。



# 本节课内容在教材中的章节对应

- P196-199: 理想变压器
- P587-597: 互感变压器
- P199-200: 理想回旋器
- P427-430: 理想运放模型
- P438-452: 运放负反馈应用
- P702-703: 一阶RC有源低通滤波器
- P788: 二阶RC有源低通滤波器