电子电路与系统基础(1)---线性电路---2020春季学期

第12讲: 二端口网络参量

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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
网络参量	12	正反馈
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

二端口网络分析 内容

- 受控源的引入
- 线性二端口网络的网络参量
 - 6种网络参量
 - 阻抗、导纳、混合、逆混、传输、逆传参量
 - 不同连接方式下的最适网络参量
 - 不同属性网络的网络参量特性
 - 如何用网络参量求传递函数
 - 作业选讲
- 典型的二端口网络
 - 变压器、回旋器、运算放大器

- 二端口网络是电路中最常见的网络
 - 单入单出信号处理系统的基本模型
 - 一个输入端口,一个输出端口:激励信号或能量自输入端口进入,经 二端口网络处理后自输出端口输出,形成对后级电路的激励
 - 不做特别说明时,一般默认端口1为输入端口,端口2为输出端口



端口网络端口方程的6种表述方式

- 二端口网络有两个对外端口,需要两个端口伏安特性方程才能完备描述
- 端口伏安特性方程就是端口电压和端口电流之间的关系方程
 - 本质上描述的是网络内电场、磁场在电路器件材料作用下的能量转换关系
 - 对外有两个端口电压、两个端口电流,共4个变量,对于线性网络,可以任取 其中2个作为自变量,剩下2个作为因变量,从而线性二端口网络可以有6种端 口伏安特性方程描述方式

$$\mathbf{v_1}$$
 $\mathbf{v_2}$ $C_4^2 = 6$ $\mathbf{i_1}$ $\mathbf{i_2}$

因变量	自变量	线性二端口网络参量
$\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$	$\mathbf{i}_1, \mathbf{i}_2$	阻抗参量z
i_1,i_2	$\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$	导纳参量 y
$\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{i}_2$	i_1, v_2	混合参量h
i_1, v_2	$\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{i}_2$	逆混参量g
v_1,i_1	$\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{i}_2$	传输参量ABCD/T
$\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{i}_2$	v_1,i_1	逆传参量abcd/t

表述线性二端口网络的6个网络参量矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
阻抗参量矩阵 导纳参量矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
导纳参量矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
混合参量矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{\dot{V}}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
逆混参量矩阵

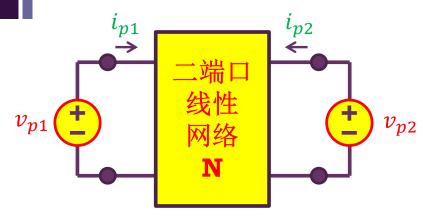
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ -\dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

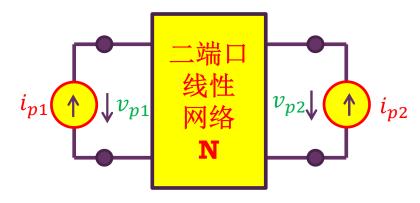
传输参量矩阵

逆传参量矩阵

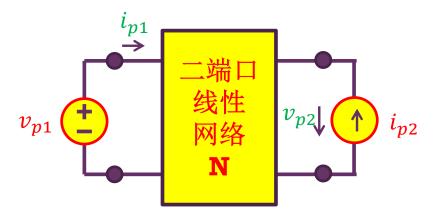
网络参量测量:加压加流测量



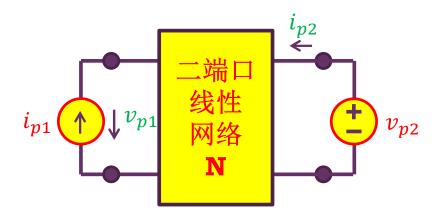
两个端口同时加独立变化的测试电压 获得Y参量:用端口电压表述端口电流



两个端口同时加独立变化的测试电流 获得**Z**参量:用端口电流表述端口电压



端口1加测试电压同时端口2加测试电流获得g参量: $v_{p1}, i_{p2} \Rightarrow i_{p1}, v_{p2}$



端口1加测试电流同时端口2加测试电压 获得**h**参量: $i_{p1}, v_{p2} \Rightarrow v_{p1}, i_{p2}$

Z参量测量

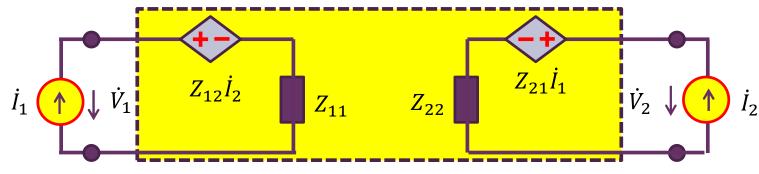
网络内无独立源外现



$$\dot{V}_1 = Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}\dot{I}_2$$

叠加定理
 $\dot{V}_2 = Z_{21}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



两个端口同时加流测量: 阻抗参量

Z参量物理意义
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned\\ egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} eg$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}\dot{I}_2$$
$$\dot{V}_2 = Z_{21}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2$$

$$Z_{12} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \begin{vmatrix} \dot{I}_1 = 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

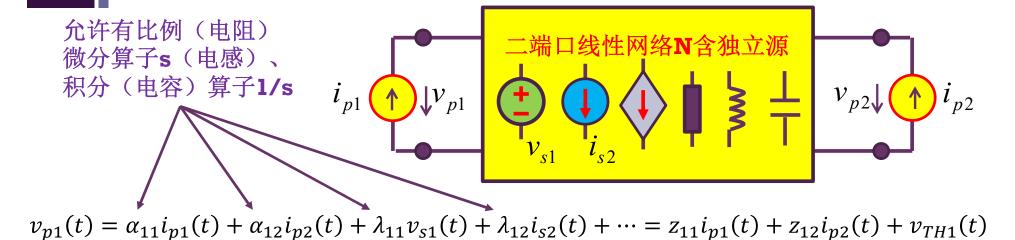
 $Z_{12} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_2}$ 端口2电流对端口1开路电压的线性跨阻控制系数 $\dot{I}_1 = 0$ 地面化表为人为设计的输出端口对输入端口的反馈作用:跨阻反馈系数

$$egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*}$$

1为输入端口,2为输出端口,最感兴趣的参量:代表了二端口网络对 信号的处理功能:将输入电流转换为输出开路电压:跨阻传递系数

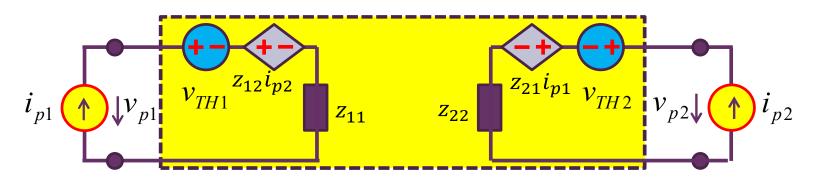
$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{Z}_{22} = rac{\dot{oldsymbol{V}}_2}{oldsymbol{I}_2} \ oldsymbol{I}_1 = oldsymbol{0} \end{aligned}$$
 端口1开路时,端口2看入阻抗

内有独立源



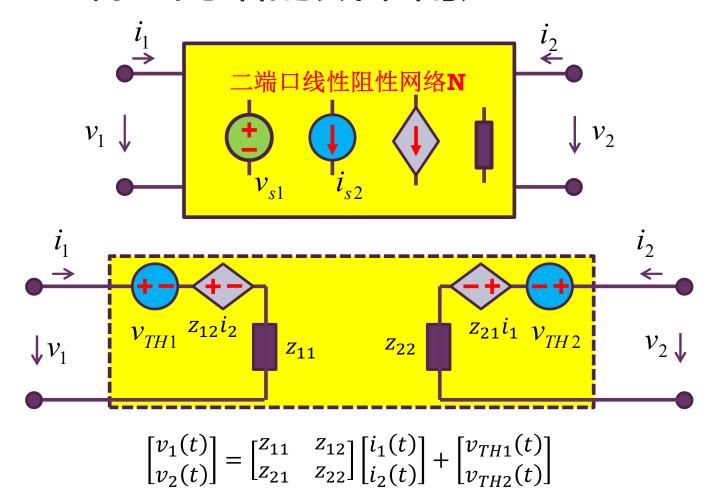
叠加定理

$$v_{p2}(t) = \alpha_{21}i_{p1}(t) + \alpha_{22}i_{p2}(t) + \lambda_{21}v_{s1}(t) + \lambda_{22}i_{s2}(t) + \dots = z_{21}i_{p1}(t) + z_{22}i_{p2}(t) + v_{TH2}(t)$$



两个端口同时加流测量: 阻抗参量

线性二端口网络的戴维南定理



阻抗参量: impedance parameters

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{v}_{TH}$$
 二端口网络的戴维南定理
$$v = R_{TH} \cdot i + v_{TH}$$
 单端口网络的戴维南定理 11/27/2020

戴维南定理在二端口网络的表述

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1(t) \\ v_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1(t) \\ i_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} v_{TH}(t) \\ v_{TH2}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1(t) = z_{11}i_1(t) + z_{12}i_2(t) + v_{TH1}(t)$$

$$v_2(t) = z_{21}i_1(t) + z_{22}i_2(t) + v_{TH2}(t)$$

$$v_{TH1}(t) = v_1(t) \bigg|_{i_1 = 0, i_2 = 0}$$

端口1开路,端口2开路,端口1的开路电压

$$v_{TH2}(t) = v_2(t) \bigg| i_1 = 0, i_2 = 0$$

端口1开路,端口2开路,端口2的开路电压

$$z_{11} = \frac{v_1(t)}{i_1(t)} \bigg| i_2 = 0, v_{TH1} = 0$$

内部独立源置零 端口2开路 端口1看入阻抗

$$z_{21} = \frac{v_2(t)}{i_1(t)} \bigg| i_2 = 0, v_{TH2} = 0$$

内部独立源置零 端口1电流对端口2开路电 压的线性跨阳控制系数

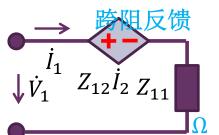
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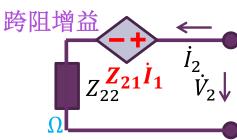
络参量

等

效电

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

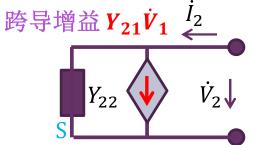




跨阻增益

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

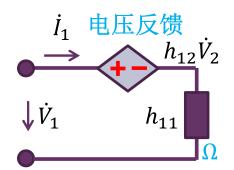
\dot{V}_1 跨导反馈 \dot{V}_1 \dot{V}_1 \dot{V}_1 \dot{V}_1 \dot{V}_1

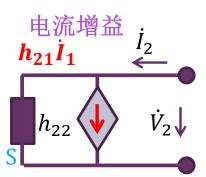


跨导增益

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
电流增益

电压增益

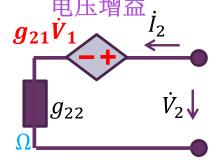




$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} \\ g_{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g_{12} \\ g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 i_1 电流反馈 $g_{12}i_2$ v_1 v_2 v_3



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《电子电路与系统基础(1)》线性电路

11/27/2020

ZYhg: 两个端口同时加压加流测试参量

■单端口线性网络

■加流:流控表述:戴维南等效参量(V_{TH}, R_{TH})

■加压:压控表述:诺顿等效参量(i_N,G_N)

$$R_{TH} = G_N^{-1}$$

■二端口线性网络

■1端口加流同时2端口加流: 阻抗参量Z

■1端口加压同时2端口加压: 导纳参量Y

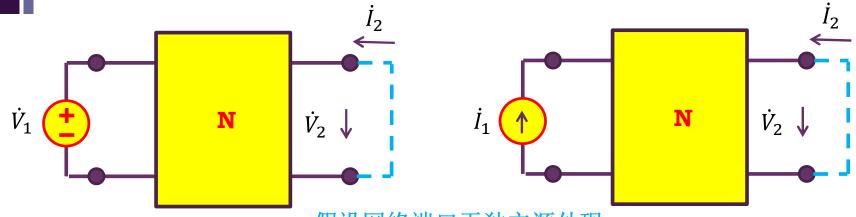
■1端口加流同时2端口加压:混合参量h

■1端口加压同时2端口加流: 逆混参量g

$$Z = Y^{-1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{h} = \boldsymbol{g}^{-1}$$

传输参量: 单端加压加流测试



假设网络端口无独立源外现

端口1加测试电压对端口2进行测量

端口2开路电压: 电压传递系数

$$\boldsymbol{g}_{21} = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{V}}_2}{\dot{\boldsymbol{V}}_1} \left| \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_2 = \boldsymbol{0} \right|$$

端口2短路电流: 跨导传递系数

$$Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{V}_1} \middle| \dot{V}_2 = 0$$

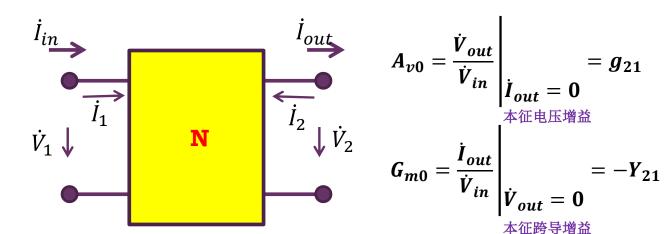
端口1加测试电流对端口2进行测量

端口2开路电压:跨阻传递系数

$$\mathbf{Z}_{21} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{V}}_2}{\dot{\mathbf{I}}_1} \left| \dot{\mathbf{I}}_2 = \mathbf{0} \right|$$

端口2短路电流:电流传递系数

$$\boldsymbol{h}_{21} = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_2}{\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_1} \middle| \dot{\boldsymbol{V}}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$$



$$A_{v0} = rac{\dot{V}_{out}}{\dot{V}_{in}} egin{vmatrix} &= g_{21} \ \dot{I}_{out} &= 0 \ & ag{5.00}$$

$$G_{m0} = \frac{\dot{I}_{out}}{\dot{V}_{in}} \middle| \dot{V}_{out} = 0$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = A\dot{V}_2 - B\dot{I}_2$$

$$A = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{V}_2} \begin{vmatrix} \dot{V}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{V}_1}} \begin{vmatrix} \dot{I}_2 = 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{g_{21}}$$
 $R_{m0} = \frac{\dot{V}_{out}}{\dot{I}_{in}} \begin{vmatrix} \dot{I}_{out} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{out} = 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 本征跨阻增益

$$B = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{-\dot{I}_2} \begin{vmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 = 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{-\frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{V}_1}} \begin{vmatrix} \dot{V}_2 = 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{-Y_{21}}$$

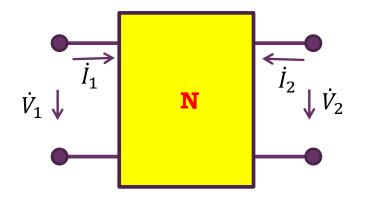
 $A_{i0} = rac{\dot{I}_{out}}{\dot{I}_{in}} igg|_{\dot{V}_{out}}^{\star$ 征跨阻增益 $= -h_{21}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{in} \\ \dot{I}_{in} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{1} \\ \dot{I}_{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{2} \\ -\dot{I}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{g_{21}} & \frac{1}{-Y_{21}} \\ \frac{1}{Z_{21}} & \frac{1}{-h_{21}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{2} \\ -\dot{I}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{A_{v0}} & \frac{1}{G_{m0}} \\ \frac{1}{R_{m0}} & \frac{1}{A_{i0}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{out} \\ \dot{I}_{out} \end{bmatrix}$$

形式上是用 V_2 , I_2 表述 V_1 , I_1 , 传输参量表述的其实是端口1到端口2的传输系数或本征增益

自变量在端口2,但激励量却是在端口1的测量方式: 传输参量测量

逆传参量



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ -\dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ABCD四个参量的倒数为端口1到端口2的四个本征增益

abcd四个参量的倒数为端口2到端口 1的四个(反向)本征增益

由于默认端口1为输入端口,端口2是输出端口,因而abcd参量几乎无用

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & -B \\ -C & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

任何一种测量方法测得某个网络参量后, 其他网络参量如果存在, 则可推导获得

ABCD

abcd

$$\begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{y}} \begin{bmatrix} y_{22} & -y_{12} \\ -y_{21} & y_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{h_{22}} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{h} & h_{12} \\ -h_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{g_{11}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -g_{12} \\ g_{21} & \Delta_{g} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{C} \begin{bmatrix} A & \Delta_{T} \\ 1 & D \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{c} \begin{bmatrix} d & 1 \\ \Delta_{t} & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} \quad \frac{1}{\Delta_{z}} \begin{bmatrix} z_{22} & -z_{12} \\ -z_{21} & z_{11} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{h_{11}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -h_{12} \\ h_{21} & \Delta_{h} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{g_{22}} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{g} & g_{12} \\ -g_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{B} \begin{bmatrix} D & -\Delta_{T} \\ -1 & A \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{b} \begin{bmatrix} a & -1 \\ -\Delta_{t} & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{h_{11}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -h_{12} \\ h_{21} & \Delta_h \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{g_{22}}igg|^{\Delta_g}_{-g_{21}}$$

$$\frac{1}{B} \begin{bmatrix} D & -\Delta_T \\ -1 & A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{b}\begin{bmatrix} a & -1 \\ -\Delta_t & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{h} \qquad \frac{1}{z_{22}} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_z & z_{12} \\ -z_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{y_{11}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -y_{12} \\ y_{21} & \Delta_y \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{1}{\Delta_g} \begin{bmatrix} g_{22} & -g_{12} \\ -g_{21} & g_{11} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{D} \begin{bmatrix} B & \Delta_T \\ -1 & C \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{1}{a} \begin{bmatrix} b & 1 \\ -\Delta_t & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta_g} \begin{bmatrix} g_{22} & -g_{12} \\ -g_{21} & g_{11} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{D} \begin{bmatrix} B \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{a}\begin{bmatrix} b & 1 \\ -\Delta_t & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{g} \qquad \frac{1}{z_{11}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -z_{12} \\ z_{21} & \Delta_z \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{y_{22}} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_y & y_{12} \\ -y_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{\Delta_h} \begin{bmatrix} h_{22} & -h_{12} \\ -h_{21} & h_{11} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{A} \begin{bmatrix} C & -\Delta_T \\ 1 & B \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{d} \begin{bmatrix} c & -1 \\ \Delta_t & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta_h} \begin{bmatrix} h_{22} & -h_{12} \\ -h_{21} & h_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \begin{bmatrix} C & -\Delta_T \\ 1 & B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} \begin{bmatrix} c & -1 \\ \Delta_t & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{z_{21}} \begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & \Delta_z \\ 1 & z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{g_{21}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & g_{22} \\ g_{11} & \Delta_g \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta_t} \begin{bmatrix} d & b \\ c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{z_{12}} \begin{bmatrix} z_{22} & \Delta_z \\ 1 & z_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y_{12}}\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & 1\\ \Delta_y & y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{h_{12}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h_1 \\ h_{22} & \Delta_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ab
$$\frac{1}{z_{12}} \begin{bmatrix} z_{22} & \Delta_z \\ 1 & z_{11} \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{y_{12}} \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & 1 \\ \Delta_y & y_{22} \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{h_{12}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h_{11} \\ h_{22} & \Delta_h \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{g_{12}} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_g & g_{22} \\ g_{11} & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{\Delta_T} \begin{bmatrix} D & B \\ C & A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta_T} \begin{bmatrix} D & B \\ C & A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_z = z_{11}z_{22} - z_{12}z_2$$

$$\Delta_z = z_{11}z_{22} - z_{12}z_{21}$$
 $\Delta_h = h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}h_{21}$ $\Delta_T = AD - BC$

$$\Delta_y = y_{11}y_{22} - y_{12}y_{21}$$
 $\Delta_g = g_{11}g_{22} - g_{12}g_{21}$

$$\Delta_T = AD - B$$

$$\Delta_t = ad - bc$$
 11/27/2020

只需记定义,随手推公式 $g = h^{-1}$ $abcd = A\bar{B}\bar{C}D^{-1}$

$$g = h^{-1}$$

$$abcd = A\bar{B}\bar{C}D^{-1}$$

$$Y = Z^{-1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{h} = \boldsymbol{g}^{-1}$$

$$ABCD = a\bar{b}\bar{c}d^{-1}$$

$$Z = Y^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{V}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{V}_2$$



$$\dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{V}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{V}_2$$

$$\frac{1}{Y_{11}}\dot{I}_1 = \dot{V}_1 + \frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{11}}\dot{V}_2$$



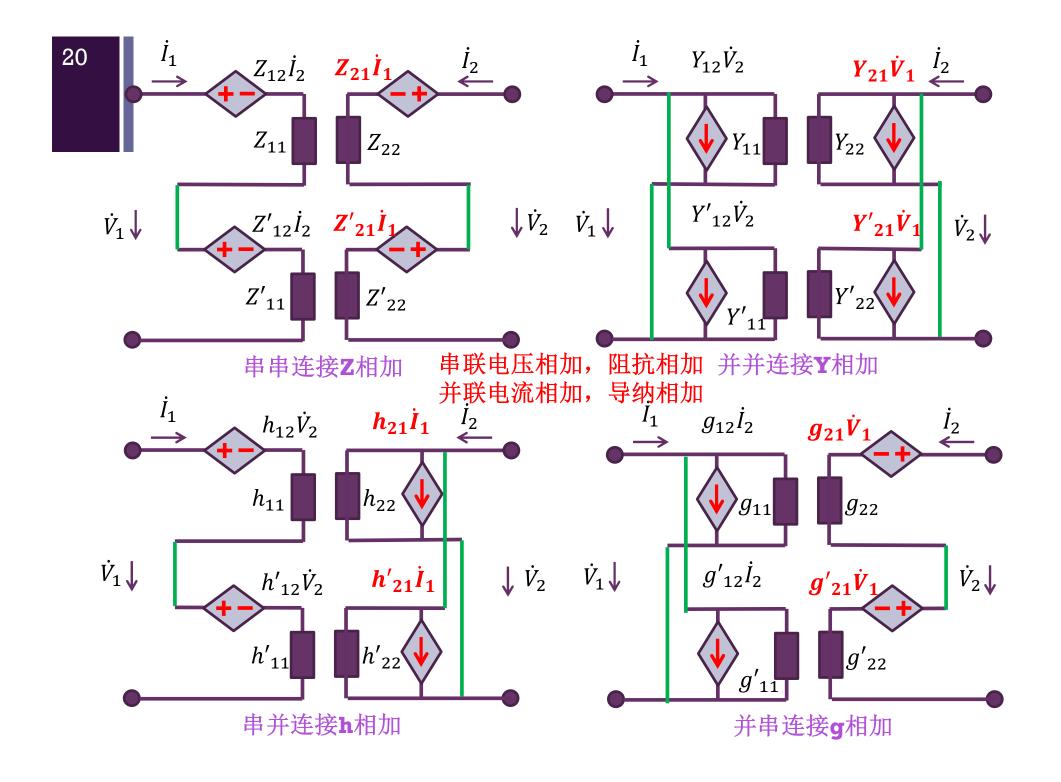
$$\dot{I}_2 = Y_{21}\dot{V}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{V}_2$$



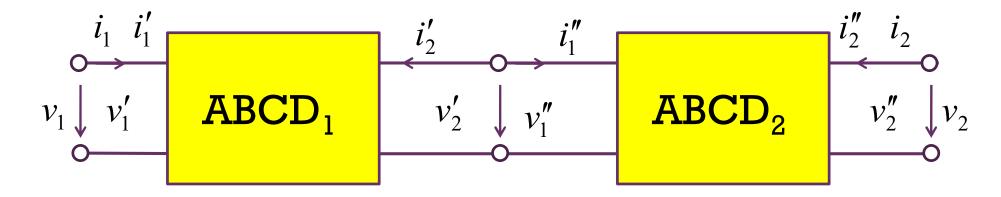
$$\dot{V}_1 = \frac{1}{Y_{11}} \dot{I}_1 - \frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{11}} \dot{V}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = Y_{21} \left(\frac{1}{Y_{11}} \dot{I}_{1} - \frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{11}} \dot{V}_{2} \right) + Y_{22} \dot{V}_{2}
= \frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{11}} \dot{I}_{1} + \left(Y_{22} - \frac{Y_{21} Y_{12}}{Y_{11}} \right) \dot{V}_{2}$$

有些网络参量可能不存在



级联连接ABCD相乘



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1' \\ \dot{I}_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_1 \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_2' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_1 \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_1'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_1 \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_2 \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_2'' \\ -\dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_1 \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_2 \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_1 \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_2$$

二、不同属性网络的网络参量特点

- 线性网络和非线性网络
- 时变网络和时不变网络
- 阻性网络和动态网络
- 互易网络和非互易网络
- 对称网络和非对称网络
- 有源网络和无源网络
- 有损网络和无损网络
- 双向网络和单向网络

需要在时域判定

可在时域或频域进行判定

频域:线性时不变系统在相量域分析

一旦在频域分析,首先意味着这是一 个线性时不变网络

2.1 线性网络和非线性网络

- Linear Network and Nonlinear Network
- 满足叠加性和均匀性的网络为线性网络,不满足叠加性或均匀性的 网络为非线性网络
 - 扣除独立源的影响后,网络端口电压和端口电流之间的关系方程为线性 方程,则为线性网络
 - 线性网络可以用矩阵方程表述,矩阵参量就是网络参量
 - 本节课讨论的网络参量均为线性二端口网络的矩阵参量
 - 扣除独立源的影响后,网络端口电压和端口电流之间的关系方程不能用 线性方程描述,则为非线性网络
 - 非线性网络的网络参量不能简单地用矩阵表述
- 线性非线性判定在时域进行

2.2 时变网络和时不变网络

- Time Varying Network and Time Invariant Network
- 网络参量为常量的网络为时不变网络,网络参量随时间变化的网络 为时变网络
 - 电路端口电压电流关系式中,除了端口电压、端口电流随时间变化外, 其他系数参量(网络参量)全部都是常量,则为时不变电路
 - 电路端口电压电流关系式中,如果系数参量(网络参量)有随时间变化 的,且这种变化和端口电压、端口电流的变化无关(是独立的变化), 则为时变电路
- 本课程重点研究的是时不变电路特性, 时变电路(如开关)也有涉 及
- 时变时不变也在时域判定

2.3 阻性网络和动态网络

- Resistance Network and Dynamic Network
- 如果网络端口电压和端口电流之间的关系用代数方程可以完全描述, 则为阻性网络
 - 如果是线性代数方程,则为线性阻性网络
 - 如果线性代数方程的矩阵参量为常数,则为线性时不变阻性网络
 - 网络参量矩阵为实数矩阵
- 如果网络端口电压和端口电流之间的关系还需微分方程方可完全描述, 则为动态网络
 - 如果为线性微分方程,则为线性动态网络
 - 如果线性微分为矩阵参量为常量,则为线性时不变动态网络
 - 线性时不变动态网络多在相量域(频域)分析,常系数线性微分方程可 转化为复数线性代数方程,网络参量矩阵为复数矩阵
- 本节课讨论内容为线性时不变网络的网络参量,若为阻性网络,网络参量矩阵中的元素为实数,若为动态网络,网络参量矩阵中的元素为 复数

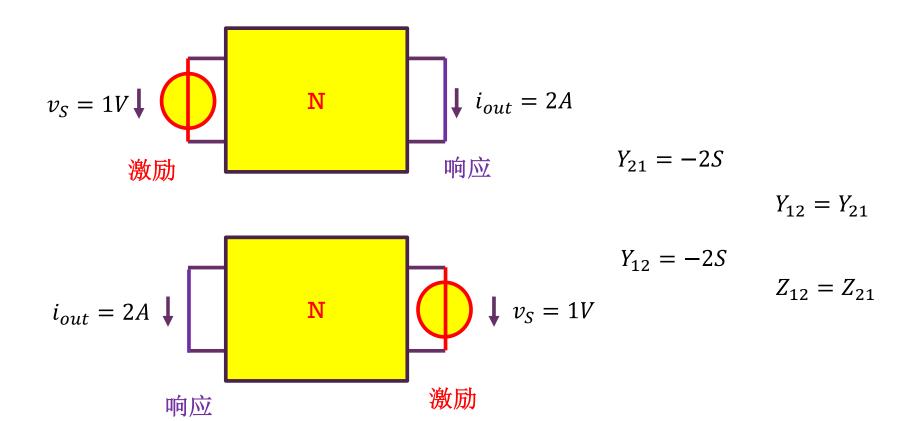
2.4 互易网络和非互易网络

- Reciprocal Network and Nonreciprocal Network
- 激励和响应位置可以互换的网络是互易网络,激励和响应位置不能 互换的网络是非互易网络
- 互易网络一般是针对线性网络定义的
 - 时域:由线性时不变电阻、电容(无初始电压)、电感(无初始电流)、 传输线等互易元件构成的网络是互易网络
 - 频域:由线性时不变电阻、电容、电感、传输线等互易元件构成的网络 是互易网络
 - 相量域为正弦稳态分析,稳态分析不存在初值问题
- 互易定理:线性二端口网络互易,则

$$Z_{12} = Z_{21}$$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$ $h_{12} = -h_{21}$ $g_{12} = -g_{21}$

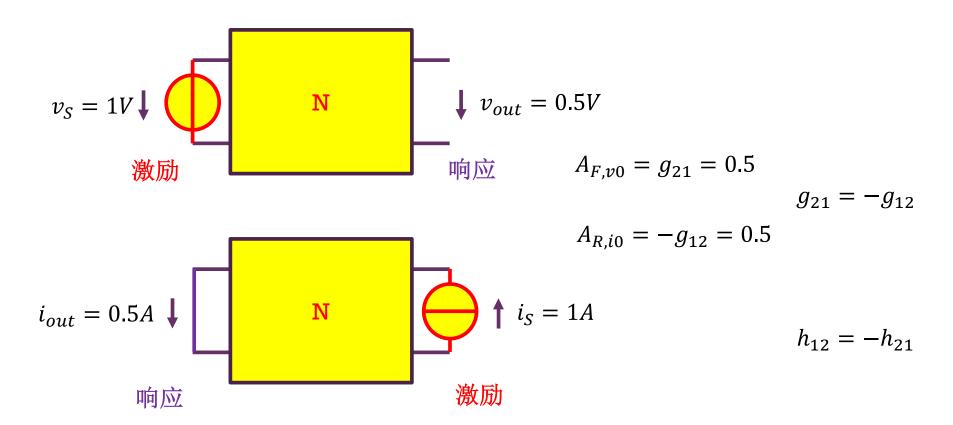
什么叫激励和响应位置可以互换?

■ 互易: 激励和响应可以互换位置的电路网络为互易网络



什么叫激励和响应位置可以互换?

■ 互易: 激励和响应可以互换位置的电路网络为互易网络



$$\Delta_T = AD - BC = 1$$
 $\Delta_t = ad - bc = 1$



$$\frac{-\dot{I}_{2,short}}{\dot{V}_{s1}} = -Y_{21} = -Y_{12} = \frac{-\dot{I}_{1,short}}{\dot{V}_{s2}}$$

两个方向的本征跨导增益相同

$$\frac{\dot{V}_{2,open}}{\dot{V}_{s1}} = g_{21} = -g_{12} = \frac{-\dot{I}_{1,short}}{\dot{I}_{s2}}$$

本征电压增益和反向本征电流增益相同

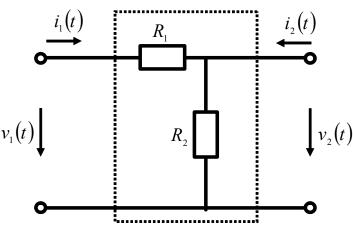
$$\frac{\dot{V}_{2,open}}{\dot{I}_{s1}} = Z_{21} = Z_{12} = \frac{\dot{V}_{1,open}}{\dot{I}_{s2}}$$

两个方向的本征跨阻增益相同

$$\frac{-\dot{I}_{2,short}}{\dot{I}_{s1}} = -h_{21} = h_{12} = \frac{\dot{V}_{1,open}}{\dot{V}_{s2}}$$

本征电流增益和反向本征电压增益相同

互易网络例



$$\begin{array}{c}
i_2(t) \\
\downarrow \\
v_2(t)
\end{array}$$

$$v_1 = (R_1 + R_2)i_1 + R_2i_2$$

$$v_2 = R_2 i_1 + R_2 i_2$$

$$i_1 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}i_2 + \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2}v_1$$

$$v_2 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} i_2 + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} v_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} & -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \\ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} & \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g_{21} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = -g_{12}$$

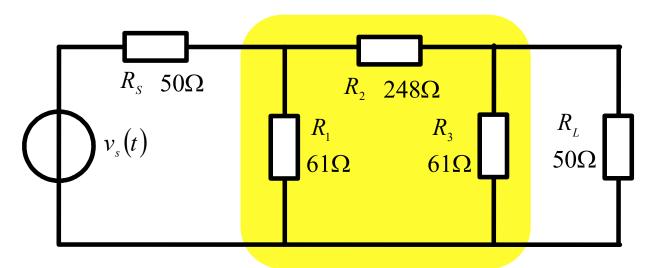
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 + R_2 & R_2 \\ R_2 & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$z_{21} = R_2 = z_{12}$$

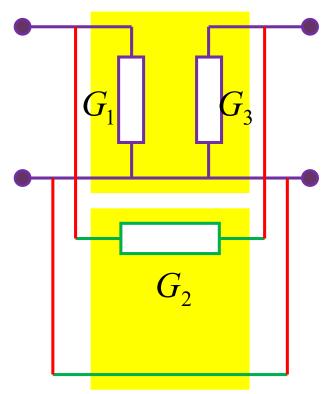
2.5 对称网络和非对称网络

- Symmetrical Network and Nonsymmetrical Network
- 当二端口网络对两个端口看入其端口电压电流关系毫无差别时,则是对称网络。如果从两个端口看存在可区分的差别,则为非对称网络
- 线性二端口网络如果对称,则一定互易
 - 互易未必对称

$$Z_{11} = Z_{22}$$
 $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$ $\Delta_h = h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}h_{21} = 1$ $A = D$
 $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$ $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$ $h_{12} = -h_{21}$ $\Delta_T = AD - BC = 1$

对称网络例





$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} G_1 & 0 \\ 0 & G_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} G_2 & -G_2 \\ -G_2 & G_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 & -G_2 \\ -G_2 & G_2 + G_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16.39m + 4.03m & -4.03m \\ -4.03m & 4.03m + 16.39m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 20.42m & -4.03m \\ -4.03m & 20.42m \end{bmatrix}$$

2.6 有源网络与无源网络

- Active Network and Passive Network
 - 具有向端口外提供电功率(电能量)能力的网络为有源网络
 - 不具向端口外提供电功率(电能量)能力的网络为无源网络
- 对于线性时不变网络,假设在频域考察其有源性,
 - 如果其端口总吸收功率恒不小于0,则无源

$$P = \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \dot{V}_k \dot{I}_k^* = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \dot{\mathbf{V}}^T \dot{\mathbf{I}}^* \ge 0 \qquad (\forall \dot{\mathbf{V}}, \dot{\mathbf{I}}, \mathbf{f} (\dot{\mathbf{V}}, \dot{\mathbf{I}}) = 0)$$

如果存在某种端口负载条件,使得其端口总吸收功率小于0的情况可以出现, 则有源

$$P = \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \dot{V}_k \dot{I}_k^* = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \dot{\mathbf{V}}^T \dot{\mathbf{I}}^* < 0 \qquad (\exists \dot{\mathbf{V}}, \dot{\mathbf{I}}, \mathbf{f}(\dot{\mathbf{V}}, \dot{\mathbf{I}}) = 0)$$

- 其中, V I 是关联参考方向定义下的端口电压相量、端口电流相量列向量
- $f(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{i}) = 0$ 则是该线性时不变网络相量域的端口描述线性复数代数方程

以Y参量为例,考察二端口LTI网络的有源性

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} + jB_{11} & G_{12} + jB_{12} \\ G_{21} + jB_{21} & G_{22} + jB_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

无源性定义要求任意满足元件约束方程的端口电压电流均有

$$\operatorname{Re}\dot{\mathbf{V}}^{T}\dot{\mathbf{I}}^{*} \geq 0 \qquad \qquad \dot{\mathbf{V}}^{T}\dot{\mathbf{I}}^{*} + \dot{\mathbf{I}}^{T}\dot{\mathbf{V}}^{*} \geq 0$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}}^T \mathbf{Y}^* \dot{\mathbf{V}}^* + \dot{\mathbf{V}}^T \mathbf{Y}^T \dot{\mathbf{V}}^* = \dot{\mathbf{V}}^T \left(\mathbf{Y}^* + \mathbf{Y}^T \right) \dot{\mathbf{V}}^* \ge 0$$

故而只要 $\mathbf{Y}^* + \mathbf{Y}^T$ 是半正定矩阵(positive semidefinite matrix)即可

$$\mathbf{Y}^* + \mathbf{Y}^T = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} - jB_{11} & G_{12} - jB_{12} \\ G_{21} - jB_{21} & G_{22} - jB_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} + jB_{11} & G_{21} + jB_{21} \\ G_{12} + jB_{12} & G_{22} + jB_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2G_{11} & G_{12} + G_{21} - j(B_{12} - B_{21}) \\ G_{12} + G_{21} + j(B_{12} - B_{21}) & 2G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵半正定则无源

$$\mathbf{Y}^* + \mathbf{Y}^T = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} - jB_{11} & G_{12} - jB_{12} \\ G_{21} - jB_{21} & G_{22} - jB_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} + jB_{11} & G_{21} + jB_{21} \\ G_{12} + jB_{12} & G_{22} + jB_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2G_{11} & G_{12} + G_{21} - j(B_{12} - B_{21}) \\ G_{12} + G_{21} + j(B_{12} - B_{21}) & 2G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

如果主子阵的行列式大于等于0,矩阵则半正定,即

$$\Delta_{11} = 2G_{22} \ge 0$$

$$\Delta_{22} = 2G_{11} \ge 0$$

$$\Delta = 2G_{11} \cdot 2G_{22} - (G_{12} + G_{21} - j(B_{12} - B_{21}))(G_{12} + G_{21} + j(B_{12} - B_{21})) \ge 0$$

也就是说,这三个条件同时满足,二端口网络则是无源网络 反之,三个条件中有一个不满足,二端口网络就是有源网络

有源性条件 P=ZYhg

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{e11} + jI_{m11} & R_{e12} + jI_{m12} \\ R_{e21} + jI_{m2} & R_{e22} + jI_{m22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{P} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

线性时不变动态网络相量域复数矩阵

线性时不变阻性网络相量域实数矩阵

 $Re(P_{11}) < 0$ 端口1看入阻抗/导纳出现负电阻/负电导可向外输出电能:负阻有源性

 $P_{11}<0$

 $Re(P_{22}) < 0$ 端口**2**看入阻抗/导纳出现负电阻/负电导可向外输出电能:负阻有源性

 $P_{22} < 0$

$$|P_{21} + P_{12}^*|^2 > 4Re(P_{11})Re(P_{22})$$

$$(P_{12} + P_{21})^2 > 4P_{11}P_{22}$$

增益足够高,除了抵偿内部损耗外,还可向外输出额外电能受控源有源性

三者满足其一,二端口网络即是有源网络 负阻有源性和受控源有源性可被用来实现放大器、振荡器 (下学期重点讨论内容)

11/27/2020

2.7 无损网络和有损网络

- Lossless Network and lossy Network
- 对于无源网络
 - 如果其端口总吸收功率恒等于0,则为无损网络

纯由理想电容、电感、传输 线构成的网络是无损的 理想变压器、理想回旋器、 理想环行器是无损的

阻抗变换网络多采用无损网 络,包括理想电容、电感、 传输线、变压器等。

$$P = \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \dot{V}_{k} \dot{I}_{k}^{*} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \dot{\mathbf{V}}^{T} \dot{\mathbf{I}}^{*} \equiv 0 \qquad (\forall \dot{\mathbf{v}}, \dot{\mathbf{i}}, \mathbf{f}(\dot{\mathbf{v}}, \dot{\mathbf{i}}) = 0)$$

- 否则有损
- 无损网络特性

$$P = ZYhg$$

■ 无损线性二端口阻性网络特性

$$P_{11} = 0$$

$$P_{22} = 0$$

$$P_{21} = -P_{12}$$

■ 无损线性时不变动态网络特性

$$Re(P_{11}) = 0$$

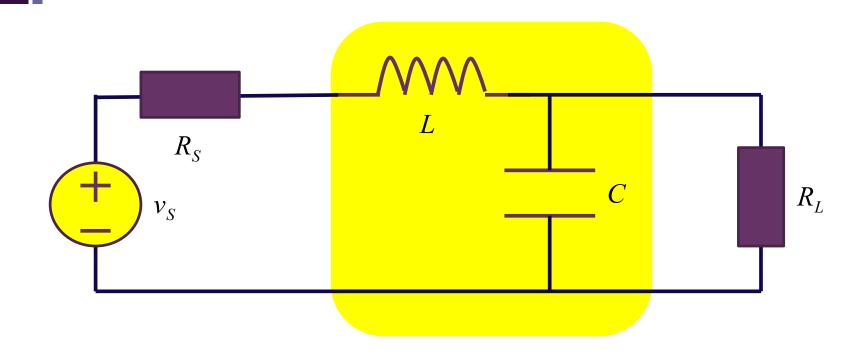
$$Re(P_{11}) = 0$$
 $Re(P_{22}) = 0$

$$Re(P_{21}) = -Re(P_{12})$$

$$Im(P_{21}) = Im(P_{12})$$

无损网络例

阻抗变换网络多采用无损网络



$$\boldsymbol{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} sL + \frac{1}{sC} & \frac{1}{sC} \\ \frac{1}{sC} & \frac{1}{sC} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right) & -j\frac{1}{\omega C} \\ -j\frac{1}{\omega C} & -j\frac{1}{\omega C} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \boldsymbol{h} = \begin{bmatrix} sL & 1 \\ -1 & sC \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j\omega L & 1 \\ -1 & j\omega C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{h} = \begin{bmatrix} sL & 1 \\ -1 & sC \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j\omega L & 1 \\ -1 & j\omega C \end{bmatrix}$$

纯电抗网络为无损网络

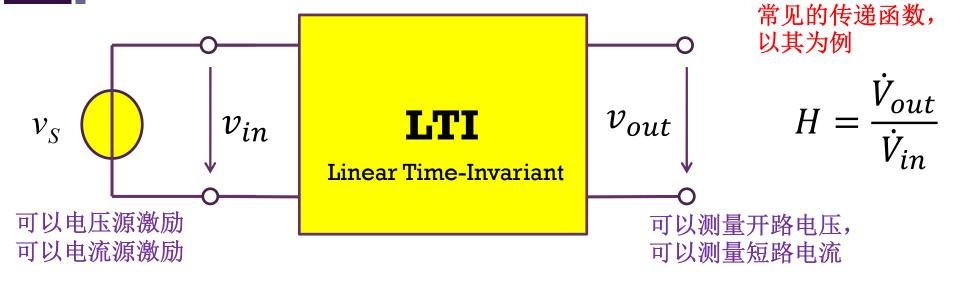
2.8 双向网络和单向网络

- Bilateral Network and Unilateral Network
- 二端口网络中,只有端口A对端口B的作用关系(等效为受控源),反 之端口B对端口A没有作用关系,则为单向网络;双向作用都存在则为 双向网络
- 如果默认端口A为端口1,端口B为端口2,则单向线性二端口网络满足

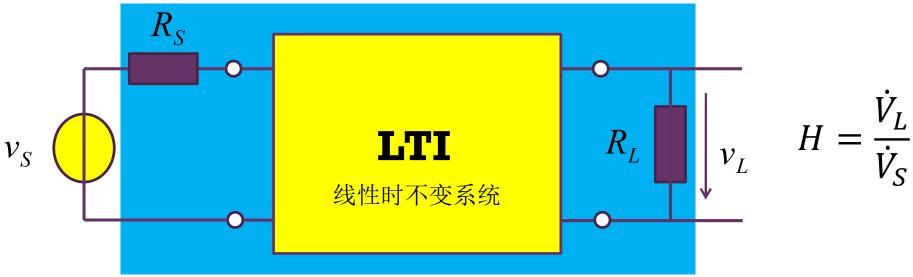
$Z_{12}=0$	$Z_{21} \neq 0$	$Z_{12}Z_{21}\neq 0$
$Y_{12}=0$	$Y_{21} \neq 0$	双 向
$h_{12}=0$	$h_{21} \neq 0$	网 络
$g_{12} = 0$	$g_{21} \neq 0$	$\Delta_T = AD - BC \neq 0$
$\Delta_T = AD - BC = 0$		$\Delta_t = ad - bc \neq 0$

期望的理想放大器是单向网络,阻抗变换网络都是双向网络

三、传递函数 Transfer Function

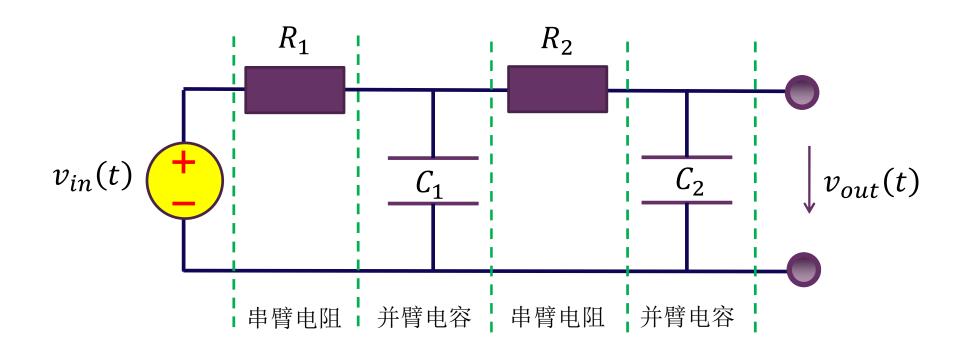


电压传递函数是最



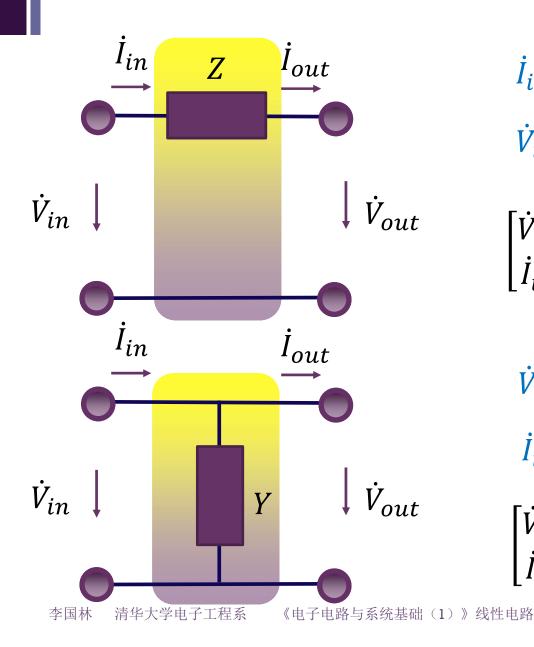
李国林 清华大学电子工程系

用ABCD参量求梯形网络的传递函数



$$H(s) = \frac{\dot{V}_{out}}{\dot{V}_{in}} = A_{v0} = \frac{1}{A}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{R_1} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{C_1} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{R_2} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{C_2}$$

串臂阻抗与并臂导纳的传输参量很简单



$$\dot{I}_{in} = \dot{I}_{out}$$

$$\dot{V}_{in} = Z \, \dot{I}_{in} + \dot{V}_{out}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{in} \\ \dot{I}_{in} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{out} \\ \dot{I}_{out} \end{bmatrix}$$

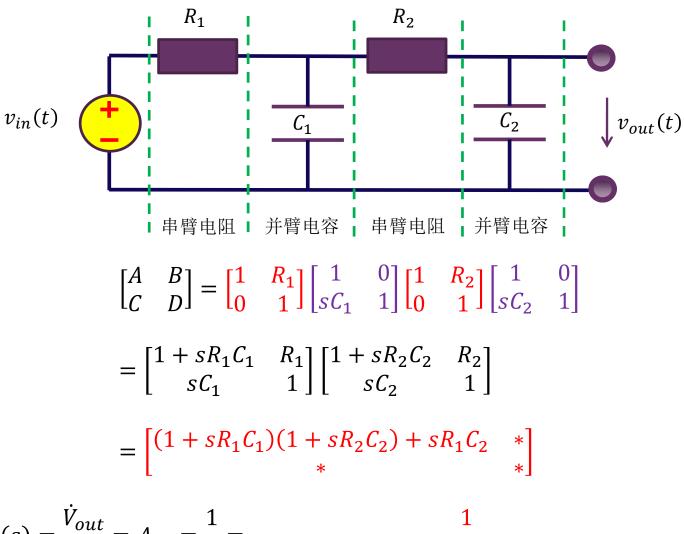
$$\dot{V}_{in} = \dot{V}_{out}$$

$$\dot{I}_{in} = Y \dot{V}_{in} + \dot{I}_{out}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{in} \\ \dot{I}_{in} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ Y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{out} \\ \dot{I}_{out} \end{bmatrix}$$

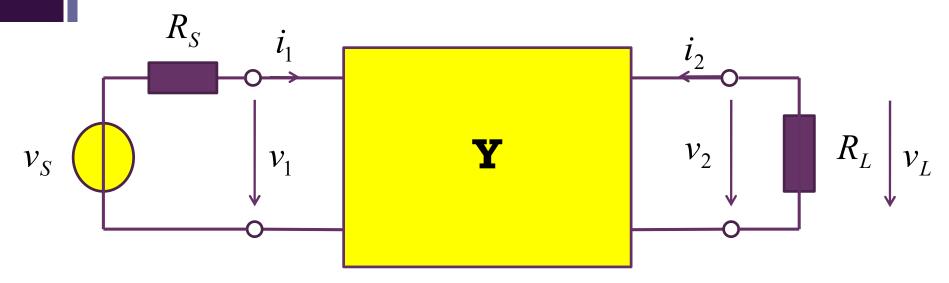
11/27/2020

梯形网络传递函数的获取也很简单



$$H(s) = \frac{\dot{V}_{out}}{\dot{V}_{in}} = A_{v0} = \frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{1 + s(R_1C_1 + R_1C_2 + R_2C_2) + s^2R_1C_1R_2C_2}$$

假设网络参量已测得,如何求传递函数



列写电路方程并求解:简单对接关系,一套端口电压、电流,**KVL、KCL**自动满足, 只需列写元件约束方程即可

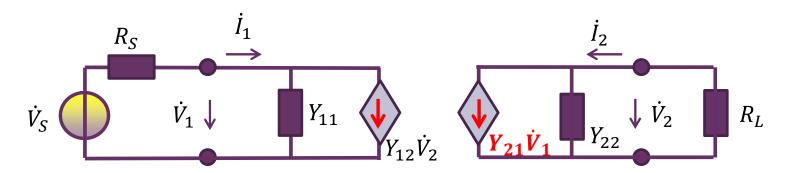
$$\dot{V}_1 + R_S \dot{I}_1 = \dot{V}_S$$
 激励源元件约束方程

$$Y_{11}\dot{V}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{V}_2 - \dot{I}_1 = 0$$
 二端口网络 $Y_{21}\dot{V}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{V}_2 - \dot{I}_2 = 0$ 元件约束方程

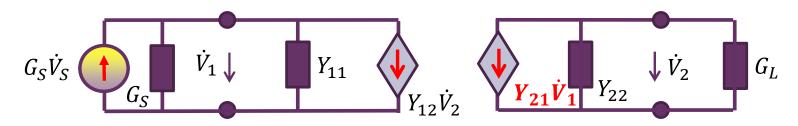
 $\dot{V}_2 + R_L \dot{I}_2 = 0$ 负载电阻元件约束方程

4个未知数**V**₁,**I**₁,**V**₂,**I**₂ 4个方程,完备方程 纯粹的数学方程求解, 中学数学基本功

等效电路分析是本课程基本功



Y参量为导纳参量,将戴维南电压源转换为诺顿电流源处理是适当的



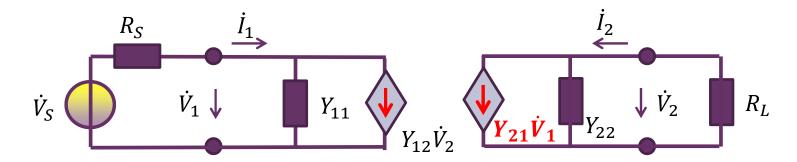
$$\dot{V}_1 = \frac{G_S \dot{V}_S - Y_{12} \dot{V}_2}{G_S + Y_{11}} \qquad \dot{V}_2 = -\frac{Y_{21} \dot{V}_1}{G_L + Y_{22}} = -\frac{Y_{21}}{G_L + Y_{22}} \frac{G_S \dot{V}_S - Y_{12} \dot{V}_2}{G_S + Y_{11}}$$

$$(G_S + Y_{11})(G_L + Y_{22})\dot{V}_2 = -Y_{21}G_S\dot{V}_S + Y_{21}Y_{12}\dot{V}_2$$

$$Y_{21}G_S\dot{V}_S = (Y_{21}Y_{12} - (G_S + Y_{11})(G_L + Y_{22}))\dot{V}_2$$

倒推法求解

假设V₂已知,从后向前倒退,使得其他变量全部被V₂所表述,直至V₅也用V₂表述



$$\dot{I}_2 = -G_L \dot{V}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_2 - Y_{21}\dot{V}_1 = Y_{22}\dot{V}_2$$

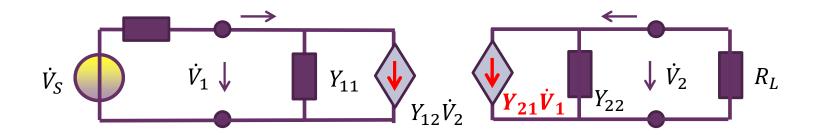
$$\dot{V}_1 = -\frac{Y_{22} + G_L}{Y_{21}} \dot{V}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = Y_{12}\dot{V}_2 + Y_{11}\dot{V}_1 = \left(Y_{12} - Y_{11}\frac{Y_{22} + G_L}{Y_{21}}\right)\dot{V}_2$$

$$\dot{V}_{S} = R_{S}\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{V}_{1} = R_{S}\left(Y_{12} - Y_{11}\frac{Y_{22} + G_{L}}{Y_{21}}\right)\dot{V}_{2} - \frac{Y_{22} + G_{L}}{Y_{21}}\dot{V}_{2}$$

$$G_S \dot{V}_S = \left(Y_{12} - Y_{11} \frac{Y_{22} + G_L}{Y_{21}} - G_S \frac{Y_{22} + G_L}{Y_{21}}\right) \dot{V}_2 = \left(Y_{12} - (Y_{11} + G_S) \frac{Y_{22} + G_L}{Y_{21}}\right) \dot{V}_2$$

$$Y_{21}G_S\dot{V}_S = (Y_{21}Y_{12} - (Y_{11} + G_S)(Y_{22} + G_L))\dot{V}_2$$

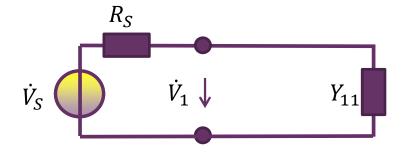


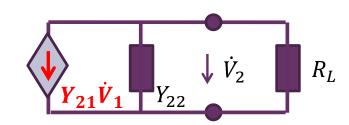
$$H = \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{Y_{21}G_S}{Y_{21}Y_{12} - (G_S + Y_{11})(G_L + Y_{22})} \stackrel{Y_{12}=0}{=} \frac{-Y_{21}G_S}{(G_S + Y_{11})(G_L + Y_{22})}$$

$$\stackrel{Y_{12}=0}{=} \frac{-Y_{21}G_S}{(G_S+Y_{11})(G_L+Y_{22})}$$

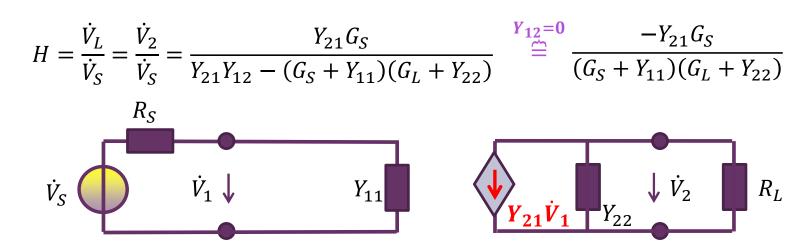
1、量纲检查:能加减的必须同量纲, 2、极端检查:把情况推到 sin,exp等函数的作用数必须是无量纲数 "一眼就知道答案"的极端,

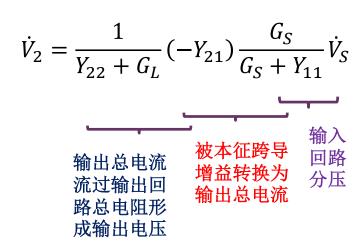
确认极端情况下的公式正确性





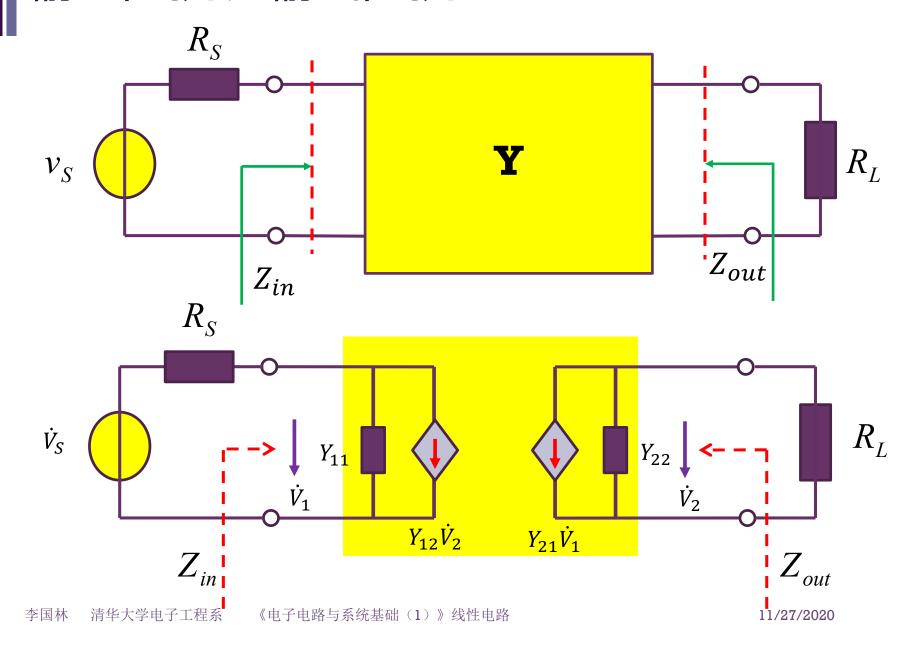
为何把单向网络作为极端情况?单向网络可直接写结果



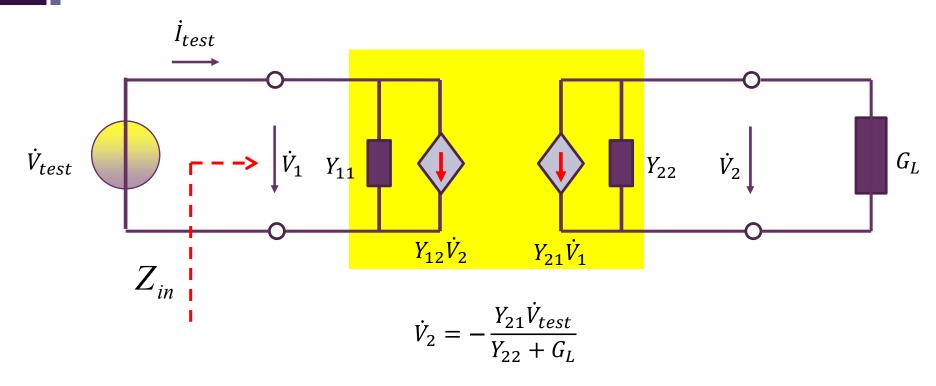


量纲检查和极端检查都通过了,大体可以放心继续分析下去

输入阻抗、输出阻抗



Y参量求输入导纳更适当



$$\dot{I}_{test} = Y_{11}\dot{V}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{V}_2 = Y_{11}\dot{V}_{test} - \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21}\dot{V}_{test}}{Y_{22} + G_L}$$

$$Y_{in} = \frac{\dot{I}_{test}}{\dot{V}_{test}} = Y_{11} - \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21}}{Y_{22} + G_L}$$

$$Z_{in} = Y_{in}^{-1}$$

输入/输出阻抗/导纳

$$Y_{in} = Y_{11} - \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21}}{Y_{22} + G_L}$$

$$Y_{in} = Y_{11} - \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21}}{Y_{22} + G_L}$$
 $Y_{out} = Y_{22} - \frac{Y_{21}Y_{12}}{Y_{11} + G_S}$

阻抗变换网络一定 是双向网络

$$Z_{in} = Z_{11} - \frac{Z_{12}Z_{21}}{Z_{22} + R_L}$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_{11} - \frac{Z_{12}Z_{21}}{Z_{22} + R_L}$$
 $Z_{out} = Z_{22} - \frac{Z_{21}Z_{12}}{Z_{11} + R_S}$

$$Y_{12}Y_{21}\neq 0$$

$$Z_{12}Z_{21} \neq 0$$

$$Z_{in} = h_{11} - \frac{h_{12}h_{21}}{h_{22} + G_L} \qquad Y_{out} = h_{22} - \frac{h_{21}h_{12}}{h_{11} + R_S}$$

$$Y_{out} = h_{22} - \frac{h_{21}h_{12}}{h_{11} + R_S}$$

$$h_{12}h_{21}\neq 0$$

$$g_{12}g_{21} \neq 0$$

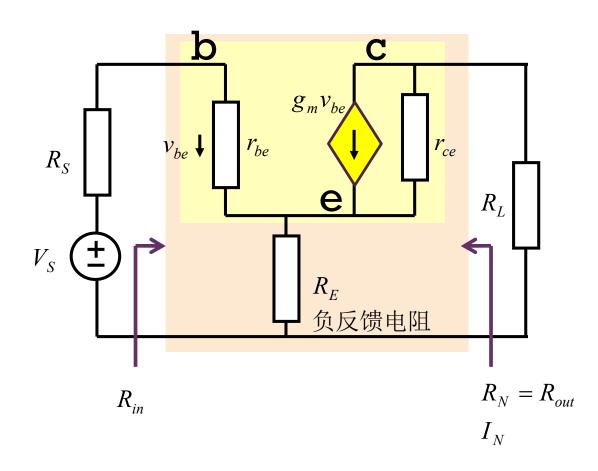
$$Y_{in} = g_{11} - \frac{g_{12}g_{21}}{g_{22} + R_L}$$
 $Z_{out} = g_{22} - \frac{g_{21}g_{12}}{g_{11} + G_S}$

$$Z_{out} = g_{22} - \frac{g_{21}g_{12}}{g_{11} + G_S}$$

本节内容小结

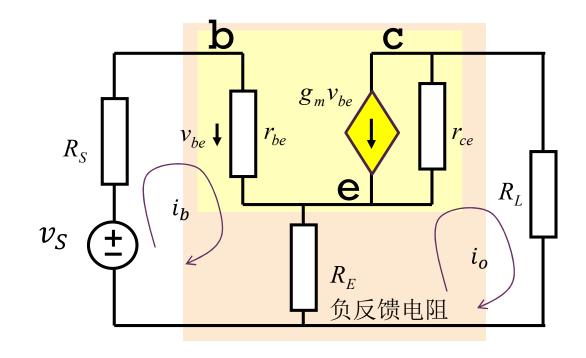
- 二端口网络参量是线性二端口网络端口伏安特性方程中的线性系数 参量,是对该二端口网络在其端口处的电特性和电功能的描述
- 线性二端口网络有6套网络参量(如果存在的话)
 - Z、Y、h、g参量都有对应的等效电路符号形式,ABCD、abcd参量是传输参量,没有对应等效电路符号形式,只有数学方程形式,但这些网络参量可以相互转换,只要存在则完全等价,因而只需测出一套参量即可
- 二端口网络不同连接关系下,用不同网络参量最适当
 - 串串连接Z相加,并并连接Y相加,串并连接h相加,并串连接g相加,级 联连接ABCD相乘
- 二端口网络参量可以用来方便求取二端口网络的传递函数、输入阻 抗和输出阻抗
 - 规范方法,不易出错

作业选讲 作业11.4 放大器分析



- 输入电阻: 放大器输入端口看入的电阻, 考虑负载电阻影响
- 输出电阻: 放大器输出电阻: 放大器输出局人的电阻,是诺顿等效源内阻则。 考虑信源内阻影响(用诺顿定理时,用有独立源不起作用,受控源必须保留其作用)
- 等效诺顿电流:输出 端口等效诺顿源的源 电流
- 电压放大倍数: 负载 电阻电压与激励源电 压之比

电流法



$$\begin{bmatrix} R_S + r_{be} + R_E & -R_E \\ -R_E & R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_b \\ i_o \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_S \\ -g_m v_{be} r_{ce} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_S \\ -g_m r_{be} r_{ce} i_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_S + r_{be} + R_E & -R_E \\ g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E & R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_b \\ i_o \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

路 电流

$g_m v_{be}$ R_{I} i_b

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_S + r_{be} + R_E & -R_E \\ g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E & R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_b \\ i_o \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
i_b \\
i_o
\end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix}
R_E + r_{ce} + R_L & R_E \\
R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} & R_S + r_{be} + R_E
\end{bmatrix}}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce} + R_L) - (g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)(-R_E)} \begin{bmatrix}
v_S \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} \end{bmatrix}}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce} + R_L) + R_E(g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)} v_S$$

放大倍数

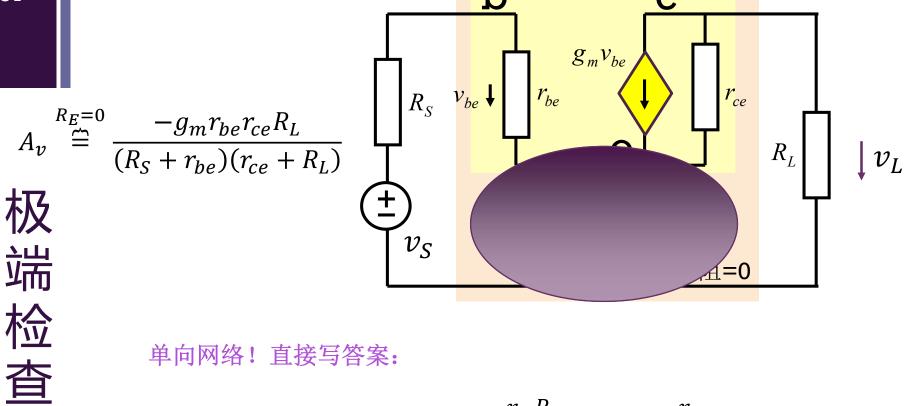
\mathbf{b} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c}

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_b \\ i_o \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} \end{bmatrix}}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce} + R_L) + R_E(g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)} v_S$$

$$A_{v} = \frac{v_{L}}{v_{S}} = \frac{i_{o}R_{L}}{v_{S}} = \frac{(R_{E} - g_{m}r_{be}r_{ce})R_{L}}{(R_{S} + r_{be} + R_{E})(R_{E} + r_{ce} + R_{L}) + R_{E}(g_{m}r_{be}r_{ce} - R_{E})}$$

凡是复杂一点的公式,都应做量纲检查,极端检查,确保基本无误

$$A_v \stackrel{R_E=0}{=} \frac{-g_m r_{be} r_{ce} R_L}{(R_S + r_{be})(r_{ce} + R_L)}$$



单向网络!直接写答案:

极端检查通过! OK!

$$v_{L} = rac{r_{ce}R_{L}}{r_{ce} + R_{L}} (-g_{m}) rac{r_{be}}{R_{S} + r_{be}} v_{S}$$
 输出电流流 过输出回路 总电阻形成 输出电流 输出电流 输出电压

$g_m v_{be}$ i_b i_o 负反馈电阻

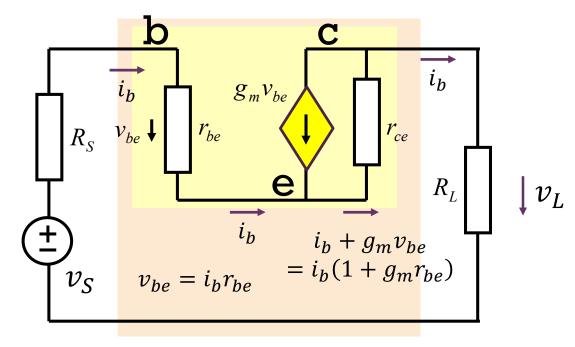
$$\begin{bmatrix} i_b \\ i_o \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} \end{bmatrix}}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce} + R_L) + R_E(g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)} v_S$$

$$v_b = i_b r_{be} + (i_b - i_o) R_E$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{v_b}{i_b} = r_{be} + \left(1 - \frac{i_o}{i_b}\right) R_E = r_{be} + \left(1 - \frac{R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{R_E + r_{ce} + R_L}\right) R_E$$

$$= r_{be} + \frac{r_{ce} + R_L + g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{R_E + r_{ce} + R_L} R_E$$
 极端检查R_E=0

极端检查



$$R_E = \infty$$

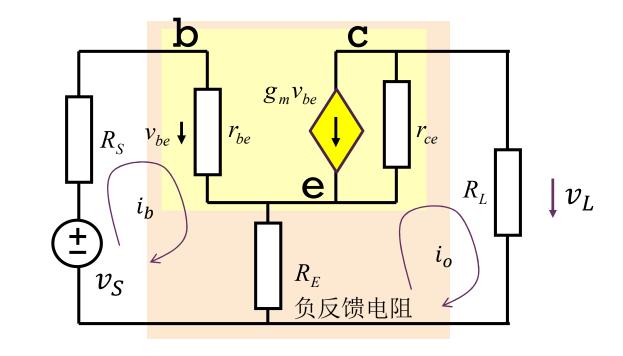
$$R_{in} = r_{be} + \frac{r_{ce} + R_L + g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{R_E + r_{ce} + R_L} R_E \stackrel{R_E = \infty}{=} r_{be} + r_{ce} + R_L + g_m r_{be} r_{ce}$$

$$v_b = i_b r_{be} + i_b (1 + g_m r_{be}) r_{ce} + i_b R_L$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{v_b}{i_b} = r_{be} + r_{ce} + g_m r_{be} r_{ce} + R_L$$

第二个极端检查也通过!

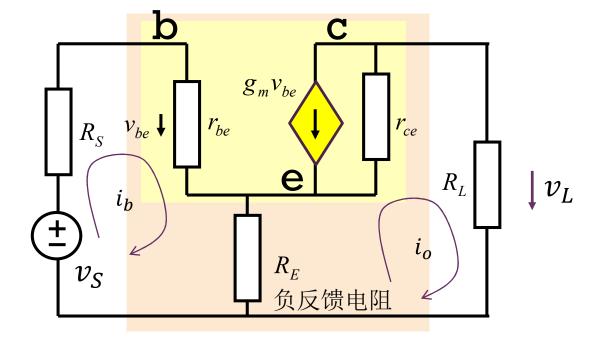
诺 顿 源 电 流



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_b \\ i_o \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} \end{bmatrix}}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce} + R_L) + R_E(g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)} v_S$$

$$i_N = i_o \left|_{R_L = 0} = \frac{R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce}) + R_E (g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)} v_S \right|_{R_L = 0}$$

出戴 维 南 源 压



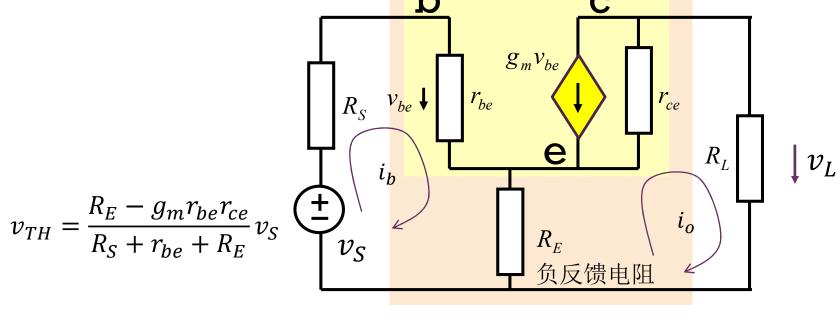
为了求诺顿内阻,可 以先求戴维南电压

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_b \\ i_o \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} R_E + r_{ce} + R_L \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} \end{bmatrix}}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce} + R_L) + R_E(g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)} v_S$$

$$v_{L} = \frac{(R_{E} - g_{m}r_{be}r_{ce})R_{L}}{(R_{S} + r_{be} + R_{E})(R_{E} + r_{ce} + R_{L}) + R_{E}(g_{m}r_{be}r_{ce} - R_{E})}v_{S}$$

$$v_{TH} = v_L \bigg|_{R_L \to \infty} = \frac{(R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce}) R_L}{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_L)} v_S = \frac{R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{R_S + r_{be} + R_E} v_S$$

输出电阻

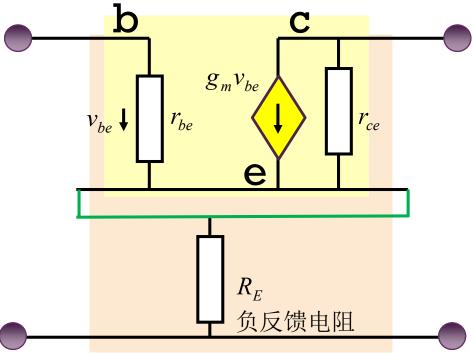


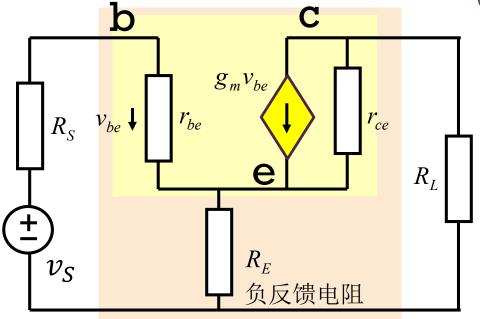
$$i_{N} = \frac{R_{E} - g_{m} r_{be} r_{ce}}{(R_{S} + r_{be} + R_{E})(R_{E} + r_{ce}) + R_{E}(g_{m} r_{be} r_{ce} - R_{E})} v_{S}$$

$$R_{out} = \frac{v_{TH}}{i_N} = \frac{(R_S + r_{be} + R_E)(R_E + r_{ce}) + R_E(g_m r_{be} r_{ce} - R_E)}{R_S + r_{be} + R_E}$$

$$= r_{ce} + \frac{R_S + r_{be} + g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{R_S + r_{be} + R_E} R_E$$

也可利用网络 参量进行求解



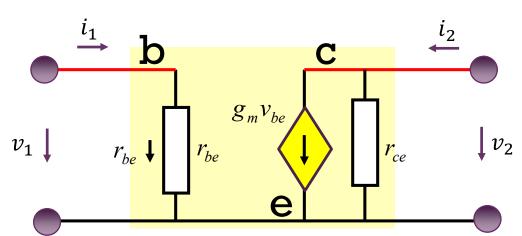


串串连接Z相加

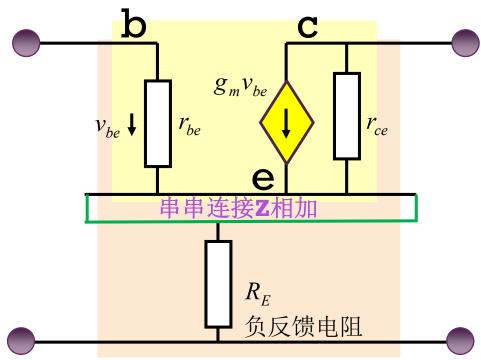
串串连接z相加

 $v_1 = r_{be}i_1$

 $v_2 = (i_2 - g_m v_{be}) r_{ce}$ $= -g_m r_{be} r_{ce} i_1 + r_{ce} i_2$



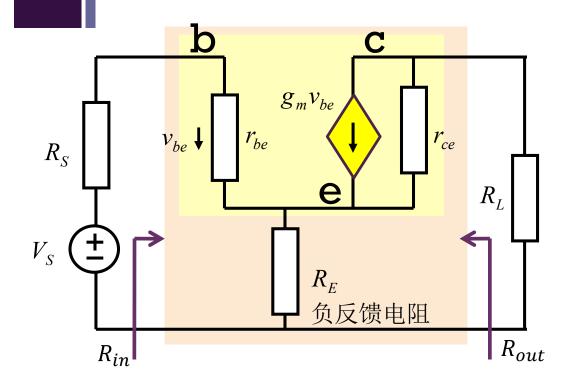
 $z = z_A + z_F$



$$v_1$$
 v_2 v_2

 $= \begin{bmatrix} r_{be} & 0 \\ -g_m r_{be} r_{ce} & r_{ce} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} R_E & R_E \\ R_E & R_E \end{bmatrix}$

 $= \begin{bmatrix} r_{be} + R_E & R_E \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} & r_{ce} + R_E \end{bmatrix}$



$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{be} + R_E & R_E \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} & r_{ce} + R_E \end{bmatrix}$$

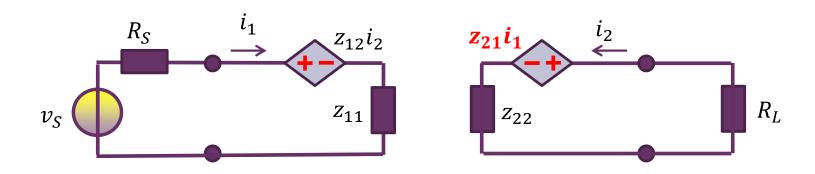
$$z_{in} = z_{11} - \frac{z_{12}z_{21}}{z_{22} + R_L}$$

$$z_{out} = z_{22} - \frac{z_{21}z_{12}}{z_{11} + R_S}$$

$$R_{in} = z_{11} - \frac{z_{12}z_{21}}{z_{22} + R_L} = r_{be} + R_E - \frac{R_E(R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce})}{r_{ce} + R_E + R_L} = r_{be} + R_E \frac{r_{ce} + R_L + g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{r_{ce} + R_E + R_L}$$

$$R_{out} = z_{22} - \frac{z_{21}z_{12}}{z_{11} + R_S} = r_{ce} + R_E - \frac{R_E(R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce})}{r_{be} + R_E + R_S} = r_{ce} + R_E \frac{r_{be} + R_S + g_m r_{be} r_{ce}}{r_{be} + R_E + R_S}$$

由z参量求电压传递函数



$$i_1 = \frac{v_S - z_{12}i_2}{R_S + z_{11}}$$
 $i_2 = -\frac{z_{21}i_1}{R_L + z_{22}} = -\frac{z_{21}}{R_L + z_{22}} \frac{v_S - z_{12}i_2}{R_S + z_{11}}$

$$(R_L + z_{22})(R_S + z_{11})i_2 = -z_{21}v_S + z_{21}z_{12}i_2$$

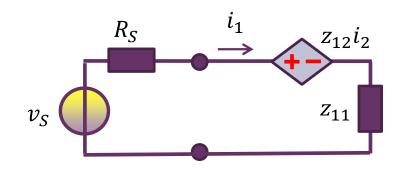
$$z_{21}v_S = (z_{21}z_{12} - (R_L + z_{22})(R_S + z_{11}))i_2$$

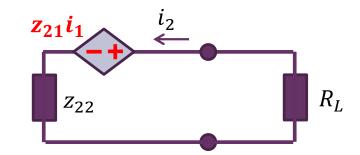
$$H = \frac{v_L}{v_S} = A_v = \frac{-i_2 R_L}{v_S} = \frac{-z_{21} R_L}{z_{21} z_{12} - (R_L + z_{22})(R_S + z_{11})}$$

凡是复杂一点的公式,都应做量纲检查,极端检查,确保基本无误

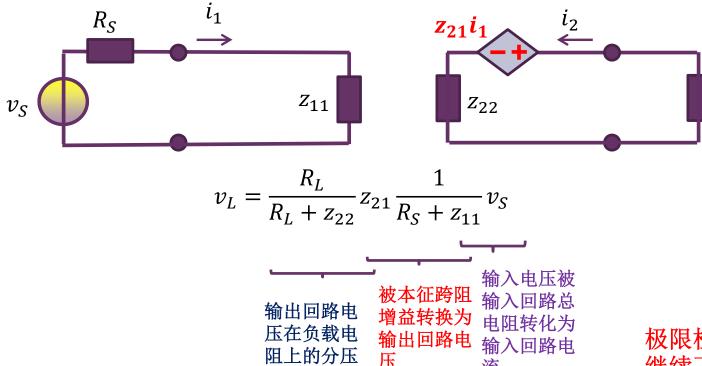
极

端检查 向 XX





$$A_v = \frac{-z_{21}R_L}{z_{21}z_{12} - (R_L + z_{22})(R_S + z_{11})} \stackrel{z_{12}=0}{=} \frac{z_{21}R_L}{(R_L + z_{22})(R_S + z_{11})}$$



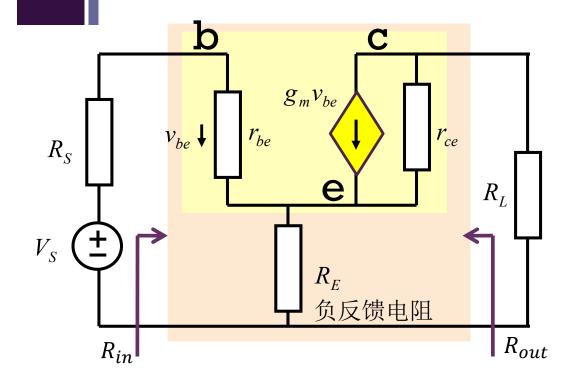
极限检查通过, 继续下一步

为负载电压

流

 R_L

电压放大倍数



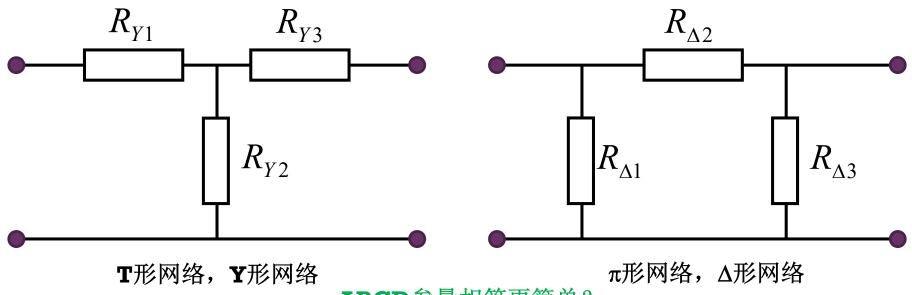
$$z = \begin{bmatrix} r_{be} + R_E & R_E \\ R_E - g_m r_{be} r_{ce} & r_{ce} + R_E \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{v} = \frac{z_{21}R_{L}}{(R_{L} + z_{22})(R_{S} + z_{11}) - z_{21}z_{12}}$$

$$= \frac{(R_{E} - g_{m}r_{be}r_{ce})R_{L}}{(R_{L} + r_{ce} + R_{E})(R_{S} + r_{be} + R_{E}) - R_{E}(R_{E} - g_{m}r_{be}r_{ce})}$$

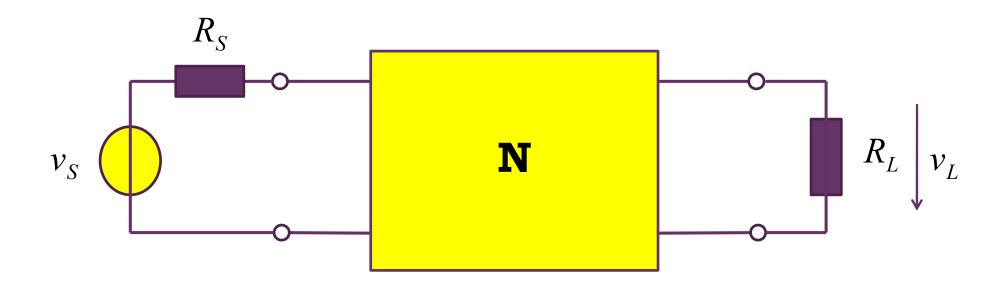
作业1 Y-Δ转换关系的推导

- 如果两个二端口网络具有相同的网络参量矩阵,这两个二端口网络则可认为是等效的
 - Y形网络和△形网络等价,显然它们的电阻必须满足某种关系
 - 求Y形网络的z矩阵(用两种方法:方法1,加流求压;方法2,串串连接Z相加),求逆获得其 y矩阵
 - 求△形网络的y矩阵(用两种方法:方法1,加压求流;方法2,并并连接Y相加)
 - 两者相等,求出Y-Δ转换关系: R_Δ如何用R_Y表示?
 - 反之,R_Y如何用R_A表示?
 - 选作: 如果△型网络三个元件为电容(二端口电容), 给出等效的Y型等效电路
 - 选作: 如果Y型网络三个元件为电感(二端口电感), 给出等效的Δ型等效电路

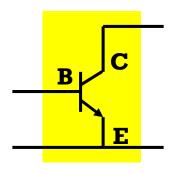


作业2 已知网络参量求传递函数

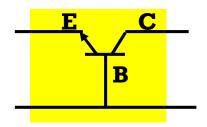
- 已知二端口网络的h参量、ABCD参量,请给出用网络参量表述的电压 传递函数,输入电阻和输出电阻
 - 可以用列方程、求解方程这种数学过程分析,强烈推荐用电路语言(电路模 型、电路概念)进行电路分析



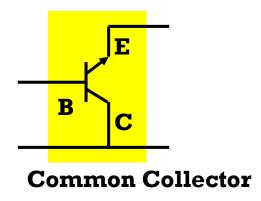
作业3 BJT交流小信号电路模型

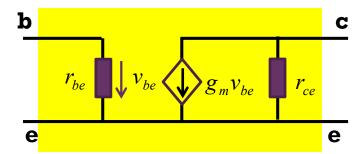


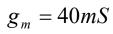
Common Emitter



Common Base



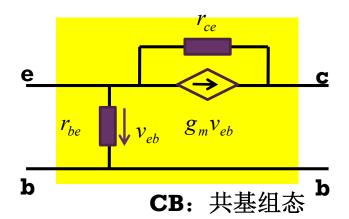


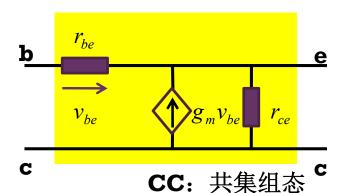


$$r_{be} = 10k\Omega$$

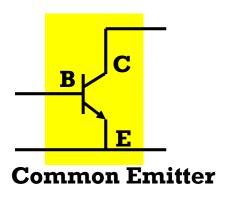
$$r_{ce} = 100k\Omega$$

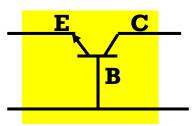
CE: 共射组态



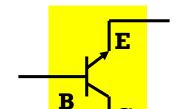


晶体管放大器分析

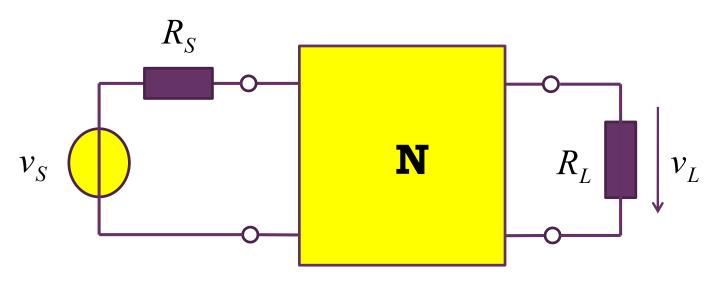




Common Base



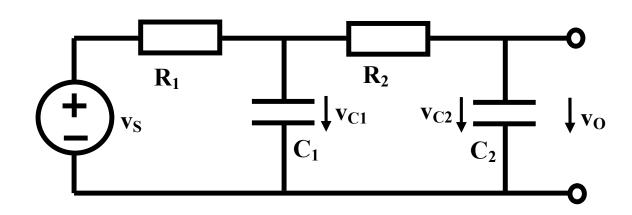
Common Collector



■ 求三种组态晶体管放大器的输入电 阻,输出电阻,电压传递函数表达 式,代入具体数值求其输入电阻、 输出电阻和电压放大倍数

 $(R_S=50\Omega,R_I=1k\Omega)$

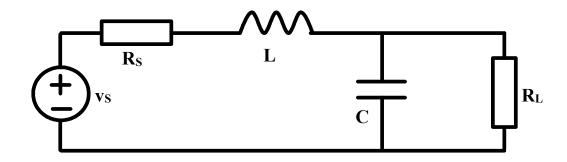
作业4二阶RC低通滤波器



- 任选如下的两种方法,求出传递函数关系
 - 1、用ABCD参量
 - 2、用回路电流法
 - 3、用结点电压法
 - 4、用分压分流
 - 5、倒推法

作业5 匹配网络的阻抗分析

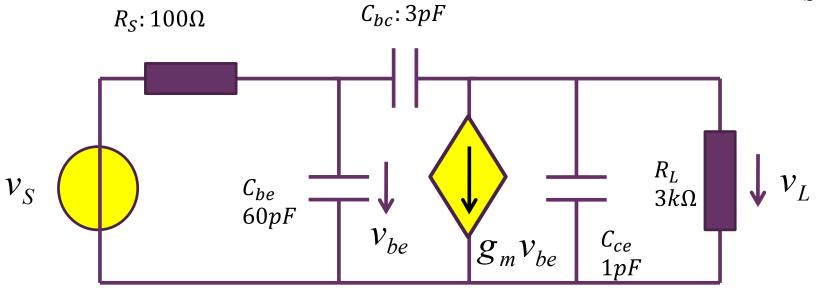
- 已知 $R_L > R_S$
 - 设计LC匹配网络,使得电阻在 ω_r 频点获得信源的额定功率
 - 给出匹配网络输出端口的等效戴维南源电压和源内阻表达式,确认 $R_L = Z_{out}(j\omega_r)$,且 $|\dot{V}_{TH}(j\omega_r)|^2/4R_L = P_{S,max} = |\dot{V}_S(j\omega_r)|^2/4R_S$



作业6寄生电容效应

- 1、求如下晶体管放大器的传递函数,并画出伯特图
- 2、任意方法获得单位阶跃响应

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S}$$



本节课内容在教材中的章节对应

■ P134-163: 二端口网络参量

■ P163-167: 系统传函,输入电阻,输出电阻

■ P171-189: 网络属性与分类