第5讲 二端口网络 (Two-port Network)

二端口网络的参数和方程

根据给定电路求二端口参数

二端口网络的等效电路

根据给定二端口参数求等效电路

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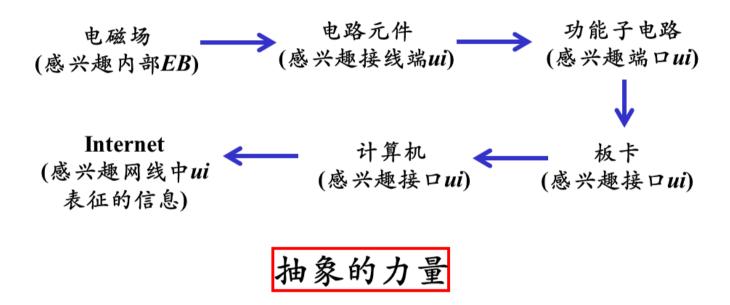
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本讲重难点

- · 二端口网络用R/G/T三种参数描述的定义
- 互易和对称二端口网络对应的R/G/T参数 条件

Why Two-port?

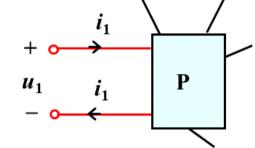


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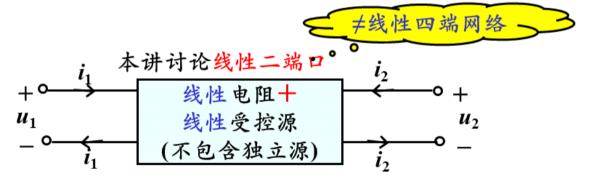
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1. 二端口的定义

(1) 端口(port) 端口由两个接线端构成,且满足 $+ \circ$ 如下条件:从一个接线端流入的 u_1 电流等于从另一个接线端流出的 $- \circ$ 电流。 端口条件

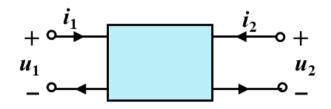


(2) 二端口(two-port) 当一个电路与外部电路通过两个端口连接时称 Franz Breisig 1920提出 此电路为二端口网络。



注意 参考方向: u上+下-, i从u的+端流入。

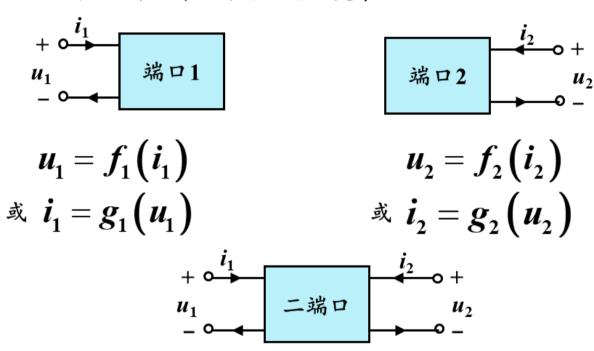
2 二端口的参数和方程



端口物理量4个 i_1 i_2 u_1 u_2

如何描述二端口网络的电压电流关系?

回忆一端口网络的电压电流关系

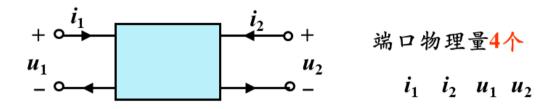


应该用两个电压电流关系方程来描述二端口网络

即:用两个物理量来表示另外两个物理量

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单选题 1分



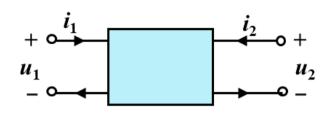


可能有几种用两个量描述另外两个量的端口关系方程?









用

来表示

$$i_1$$
 i_2

 u_1 u_2

 i_2 i_1

 u_2

 u_1

$$i_2$$
 u_2

$$i_1$$
 u_1

$$i_1$$
 i_2 u_1 u_2

$$i_1$$
 u_2

$$i_2$$
 u_1

$$i_1 \quad u_1$$

$$i_2$$
 u_2

$$i_2$$
 u_1

$$i_1 \quad u_2$$

(1) 用电压表示电流: G参数和方程

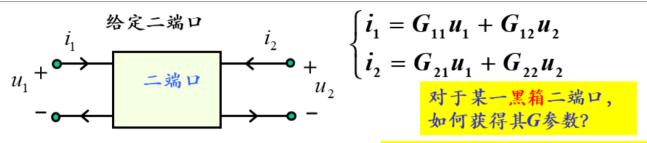
再次强调:

本课程的二端口中没有独立源

$$\begin{cases}
 \mathbf{i}_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\
 \mathbf{i}_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2
\end{cases}$$

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

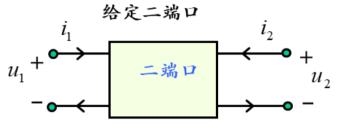
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G参数的实验测定

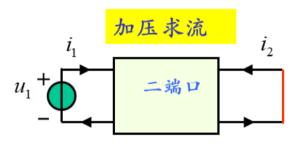
$$G_{11} = rac{i_1}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$
 自电导 $G_{21} = rac{i_2}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0}$ 转移电导 $G_{12} = rac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0}$ 转移电导 $G_{22} = rac{i_2}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0}$ 自电导

称G为短路电导参数矩阵

$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$ 对于某一黑箱二端口,如何获得其G参数?

此处可以有弹幕/投稿

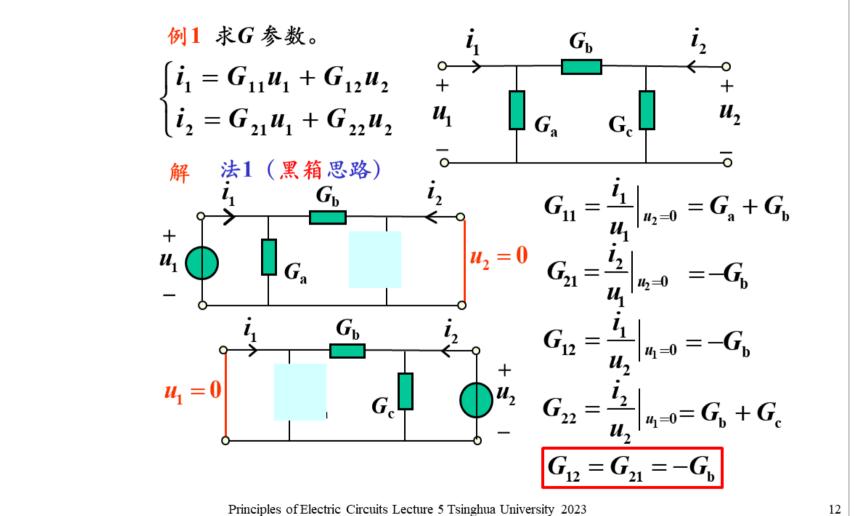
类比一端口网络端口电导的求法





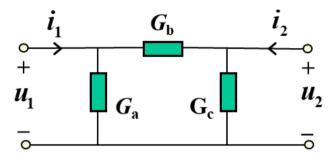
能这样做的前提是端口能够被短路!

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例1 求G 参数。

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



解法2 对白箱二端口,可直接求端口电压电流关系

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

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

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

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

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

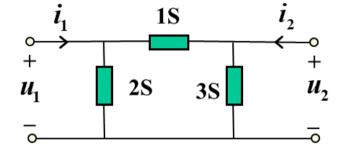
$$G_{12} = -G_{b}$$

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

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

单选题 1分

该二端口网络的 $G_{21}=_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{_{1}}}}}}}}}}}$

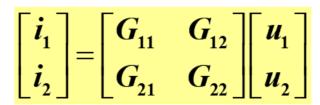






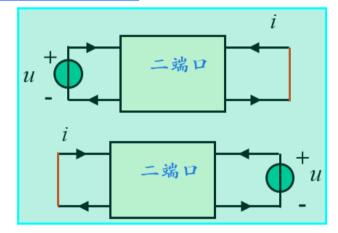


$$G = \begin{pmatrix} G_{a} + G_{b} & -G_{b} \\ -G_{b} & G_{b} + G_{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

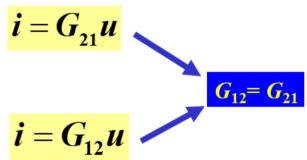


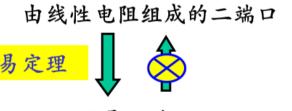
互易二端口

某激励无论加在哪侧, 在对侧产生的响应都一样



互易二端口网络四个参数中 只有三个是独立的





互易二端口

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$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
两个端口外特性(已侧/对侧)
完全一样
$$i_2 = G_{21}u$$

$$i_1 = G_{11}u$$

$$i_1 = G_{11}u$$

$$i_2 = G_{22}u$$

$$i_3 = G_{22}u$$

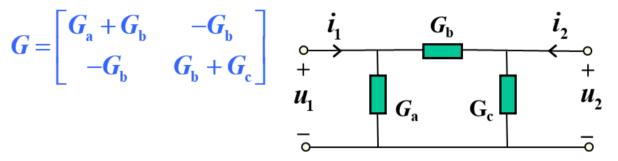
$$i_4 = G_{12}u$$

对称二端口只有两个参数是独立的。

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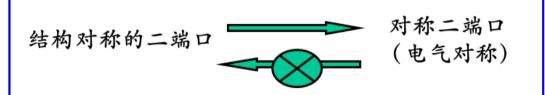
电阻二端口:显然互易

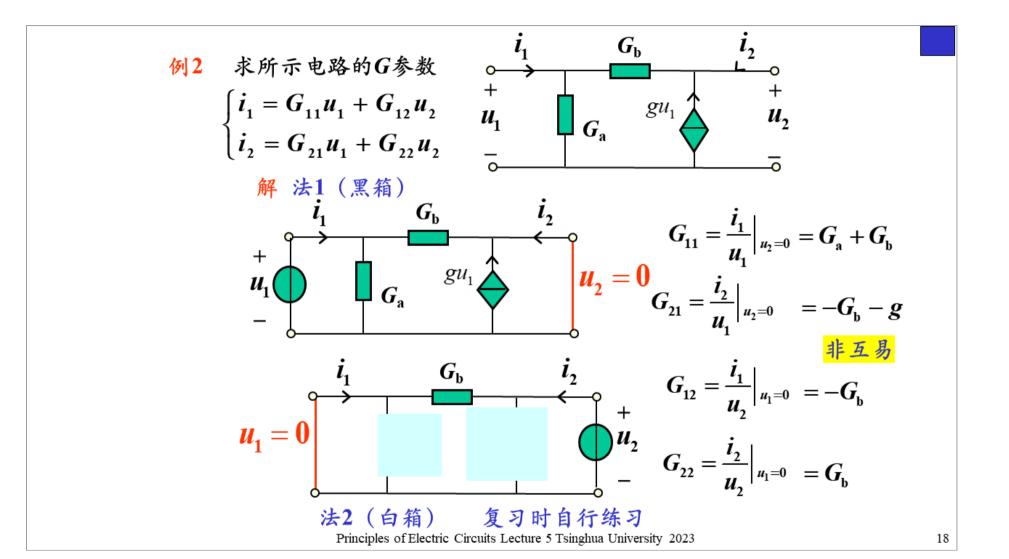
$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{a} + G_{b} & -G_{b} \\ -G_{b} & G_{b} + G_{c} \end{bmatrix}$$



若 $G_a = G_c$

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





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对该含受控源二端口的描述正确的是

红包



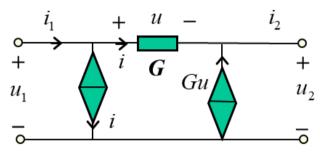
非互易



对称



互易非对称



(2)用电流表示电压: R参数和方程



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

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

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

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

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

R参数的实验测定(黑箱)

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其矩阵形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{u}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{R}_{11} & \boldsymbol{R}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{21} & \boldsymbol{R}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{i}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{i}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

R参数的实验测定(黑箱)

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

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

称R为开路电阻参数矩阵

能这样做的前提是端口能够被开路!

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

互易二端口
$$G_{12}=G_{21}$$
 \longrightarrow

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

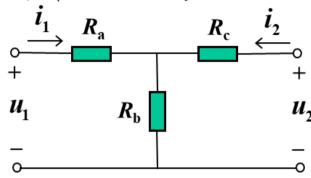
対称二端ロ
$$G_{12}=G_{21}$$
 $G_{11}=G_{22}$ $G_{11}=G_{22}$

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

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

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求所示电路的R参数



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

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

法2(白箱)

法1(黑箱)

实验测定。自行完成

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} R_{a} + R_{b} & R_{b} \\ R_{b} & R_{b} + R_{c} \end{pmatrix} \qquad u_{2} = i_{2}R_{c} + (i_{1} + i_{2})R_{b}$$

端口电压电流关系

$$\boldsymbol{u}_1 = \boldsymbol{i}_1 \boldsymbol{R}_{\mathrm{a}} + \left(\boldsymbol{i}_1 + \boldsymbol{i}_2\right) \boldsymbol{R}_{\mathrm{b}}$$

$$u_2 = i_2 R_c + \left(i_1 + i_2\right) R_b$$

互易二端口

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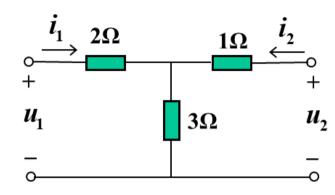
单选题 1分

图示二端口的 $R_{11}=$ ____ Ω









$$R = \begin{pmatrix} R_{\rm a} + R_{\rm b} & R_{\rm b} \\ R_{\rm b} & R_{\rm b} + R_{\rm c} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

如何用
$$u_2$$
和 i_2 来表示 u_1 和 i_1 ? $i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

称为传输参数(T)矩阵

(注意负号)

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如何考虑T参数的互易和对称条件? 基本思路:回归G参数

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

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

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

互易二端口
$$T_{11}T_{22}-T_{12}T_{21}=1$$
 对称二端口 $T_{11}T_{22}-T_{12}T_{21}=1$ $T_{11}=T_{22}$

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该怎么做?

T 参数的实验测定(黑箱)

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

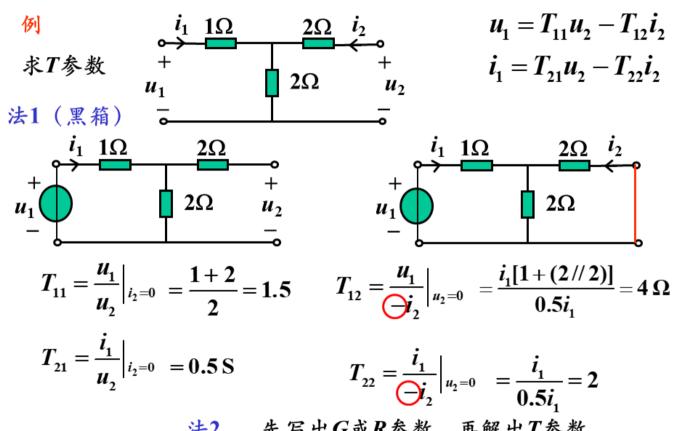
$$i_1 = T_{21}u_2 - T_{22}i_2$$

$$egin{aligned} u_1 &= T_{11} u_2 - T_{12} i_2 & T_{11} &= rac{u_1}{u_2} \Big|_{i_2 = 0} \ i_1 &= T_{21} u_2 - T_{22} i_2 & T_{21} &= rac{i_1}{u_2} \Big|_{i_2 = 0} \end{aligned}
ight\}$$
 开路参数

$$T_{12} = rac{oldsymbol{u}_1}{igorline{oldsymbol{i}_2}}igg|_{oldsymbol{u}_2=0}$$
 $T_{22} = rac{oldsymbol{i}_1}{igorline{oldsymbol{i}_2}}igg|_{oldsymbol{u}_2=0}$ 短路参数

能这样做的前提是端口2能够被开路和短路!

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先写出G或R参数,再解出T参数 法2

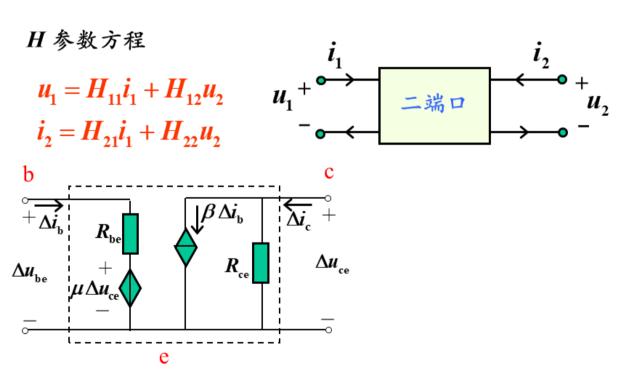
法3(白箱) 根据KCL、KVL列方程并整理

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(4) H 参数和方程

H 参数也称为混合参数,常用于双极型晶体管等效电路。



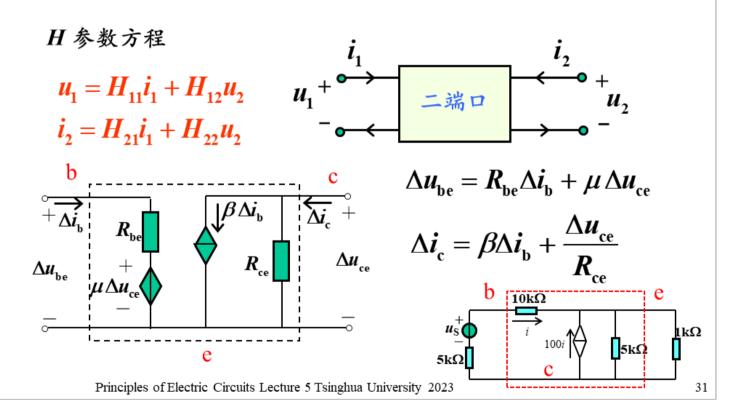
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(4) H 参数和方程

H 参数也称为混合参数,常用于双极型晶体管等效电路。



为什么用这么多参数表示?

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

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

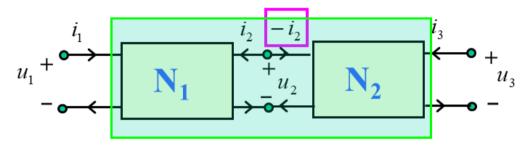
R参数 不存在

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

G参数不存在

(3) 有些电路不能端口短路/开路(黑箱法)。

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



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

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

级联

T参数的定义方式,

确保级联对外的T参数容易获取

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3 二端口的等效电路

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

反向工程:

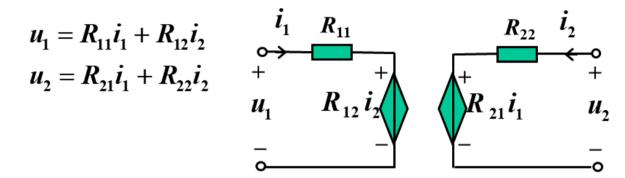
测量端口电压-电流关系



构造电路满足端口 电压一电流关系

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(1) 由R参数方程画等效电路



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如果只用一个受控源

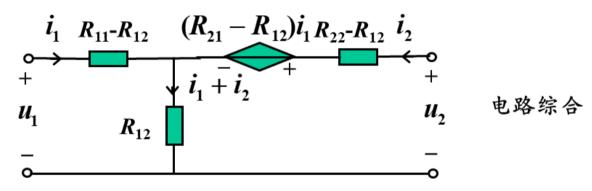
 $u_1 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2$

原方程改写为

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

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

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



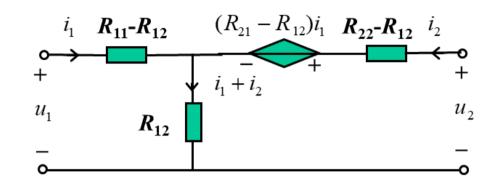
同一个参数方程,可以画出结构不同的等效电路。

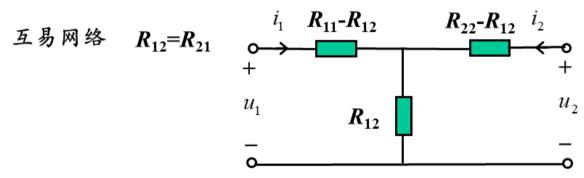
等效电路不唯一。

能不用受控源吗? 为什么

此处可以有弹幕

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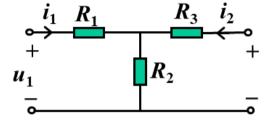
网络对称 $(R_{11}=R_{22})$ 则等效电路也对称

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单选题 1分

二端口R参数矩阵为

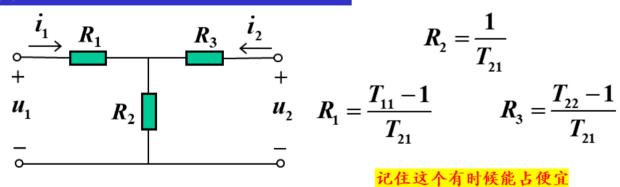
$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Omega$$



$$R = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 + R_2 & R_2 \\ R_2 & R_2 + R_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 由G参数方程画等效电路(2个受控源)

(3) T参数的等效电路? 教材例2.7.6 若二端口互易



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