

《电子线路分析与设计》

第八讲:双口网络分析

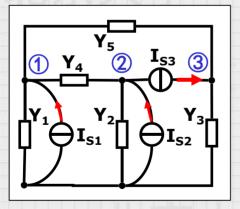
胡薇薇

2023, 10, 11



节点电压法—规律在哪里?





Yii 与节点i相连的所有支路 导纳的总和(自导纳>0)

Y_{ij} 节点i和j之间所有支路导 纳总和的负值(互导纳<0)

当网络中不含受控源时Y是对称矩阵: Yji=Yjj

I_s 是流入节点i的电流源的代数和

节点电压法—含电压源支路的处理



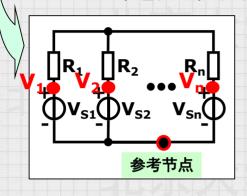
置换定理

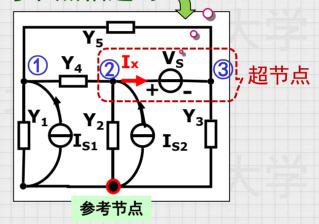
- 1. 等效法: 戴文宁源电路→诺顿源电路 (缺点: 改变了原电路结构)
- 2. 虚节点电压法

→当电压源和参考节点相连时

3. 假设支路电流法

→当电压源不和参考节点相连时间





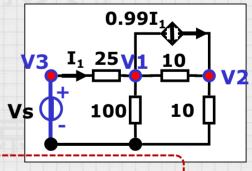
节点电压法—含受控源的处理(同理回路电流法)



先将受控源 看成独立源 写矩阵

1. 写矩阵

2. 用已知量 和节点电压 表示受控源



$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{25} \\
-0.1 & 0.2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
V_1 \\
V_2 \\
V_3
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
-0.99I_1 \\
0.99I_1 \\
V_s
\end{pmatrix}$$
3. 整理矩阵...

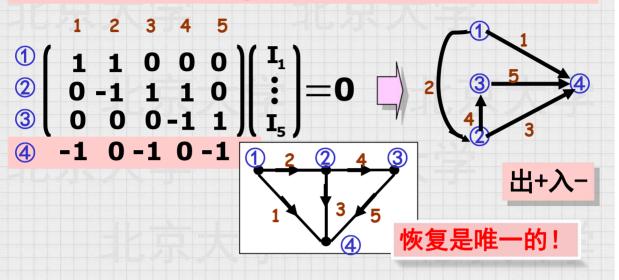
含受控源的网络中 Yji + Yij 是非对称矩阵

节点分析: 用关联矩阵描述网络结构



关联矩阵的元素

a_{ij}= 1→节点i与支路j关联,且支路j的方向背离节点i. -1→节点i与支路j关联,且支路j的方向指向节点i. 0→节点i与支路j不关联.



第八章:双口网络

§ 8-1 双口网络参量定义与联接

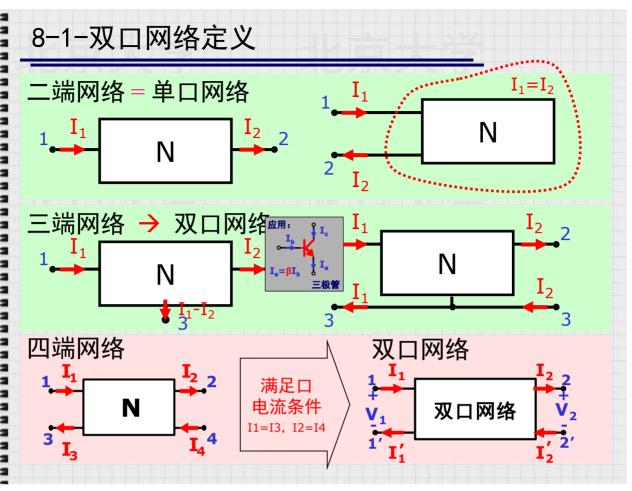
§8-2 Z参量、Y参量、H参量、G参量、A参量

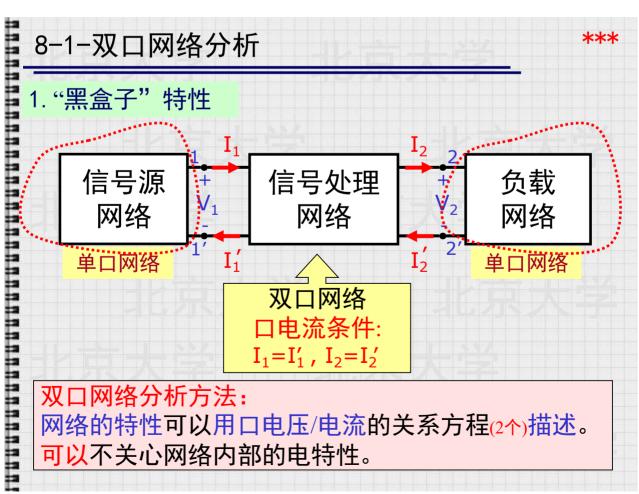
§ 8-3 有端接的双口网络

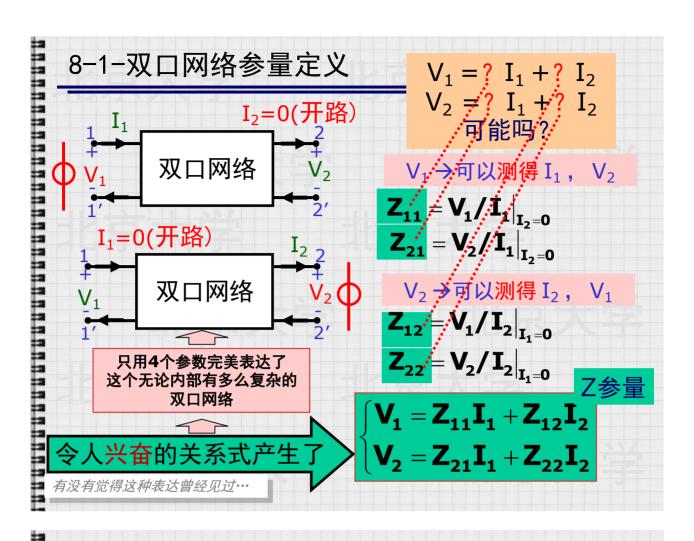
输入阻抗、输出阻抗、传递函数

§ 双口网络分析推广应用...

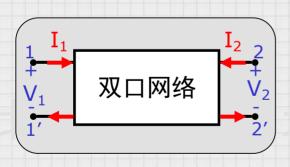
- 2。三极管电路分析(第10章)
- 3。分布参数电路分析(传输线 第9章)







8-1-双口网络参量

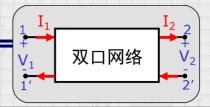


双口网络的变量包括: V_1 , I_1 , V_2 , I_2

其中一对做为自变量,则另一对为因变量,于是

四个变量,可以写出6种关系式 ⇒

8-1-双口网络参量定义



Z参量

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{V_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z_{11}} & \mathbf{Z_{12}} \\ \mathbf{Z_{21}} & \mathbf{Z_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Y参量

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{Z_{11}} & \mathbf{Z_{12}} \\
\mathbf{Z_{21}} & \mathbf{Z_{22}}
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{I_1} \\
\mathbf{I_2}
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{I_1} \\
\mathbf{I_2}
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{Y_{11}} & \mathbf{Y_{12}} \\
\mathbf{Y_{21}} & \mathbf{Y_{22}}
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{V_1} \\
\mathbf{V_2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

H参量

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{h_{11}} & \mathbf{h_{12}} \\ \mathbf{h_{21}} & \mathbf{h_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{V_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

G参量

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a_{11}} & \mathbf{a_{12}} \\ \mathbf{a_{21}} & \mathbf{a_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a_{11}'} & \mathbf{a_{12}'} \\ \mathbf{a_{21}'} & \mathbf{a_{22}'} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

8-1 双口网络参量定义-分析1

分析1: 同一个双口网络可以用不同参量来表示

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{V_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z_{11}} & \mathbf{Z_{12}} \\ \mathbf{Z_{21}} & \mathbf{Z_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y_{11}} & \mathbf{y_{12}} \\ \mathbf{y_{21}} & \mathbf{y_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{V_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$H = G^{-1}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{h_{11}} & \mathbf{h_{12}} \\ \mathbf{h_{21}} & \mathbf{h_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{V_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{V_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{V_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{g_{11}} & \mathbf{g_{12}} \\ \mathbf{g_{21}} & \mathbf{g_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

A参量 (T参量)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a_{11}} & \mathbf{a_{12}} \\ \mathbf{a_{21}} & \mathbf{a_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a_{11}'} & \mathbf{a_{12}'} \\ \mathbf{a_{21}'} & \mathbf{a_{22}'} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

8-1-双口网络参量定义



A参量

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a_{11}} & \mathbf{a_{12}} \\ \mathbf{a_{21}} & \mathbf{a_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

A′参量

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{V_2} \\ \boldsymbol{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{a_{11}'} & \boldsymbol{a_{12}'} \\ \boldsymbol{a_{21}'} & \boldsymbol{a_{22}'} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{V_1} \\ \boldsymbol{I_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

T参量

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

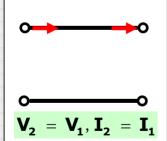
T′参量

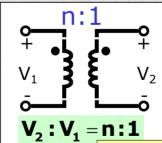
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A'} & \mathbf{B'} \\ \mathbf{C'} & \mathbf{D'} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

8-1 双口网络参量定义-分析2

分析2: 并非所有参量都可表示某一个双口网络

举例:(简单双口网络)





$$V_1 = ? I_1 + ? I_2$$

 $V_2 = ? I_1 + ? I_2$
可能吗?

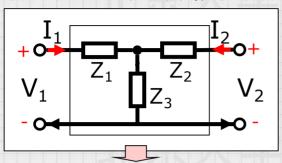
没有Z、Y参量

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a_{11}} & \mathbf{a_{12}} \\ \mathbf{a_{21}} & \mathbf{a_{22}} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{bmatrix}$$

8-1 双口网络参量定义-分析3

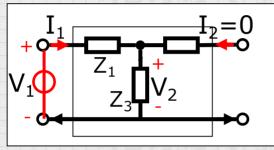
分析3: 双口网络参量计算方法: 置零与非置零

例: 求 T 形双口网络的Z参量



$$\mathbf{Z_{11}} = \mathbf{V_1}/\mathbf{I_1}\Big|_{\mathbf{I_2} = \mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{Z_1} + \mathbf{Z_3}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{21} = \mathbf{V}_2 / \mathbf{I}_1 \Big|_{\mathbf{I}_2 = \mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{Z}_3$$



Z参量:
$$Z_{11} = V_1/I_1|_{I_2=0}$$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned\\ egin{aligned} egi$$

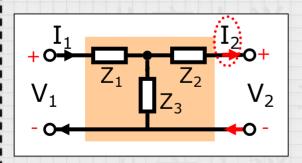
$$egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*}$$

置零同单口定理的计算方法,2种计算方法***

8-1 双口网络参量定义-分析4



分析4:双口网络参量与双口的参考方向——对应



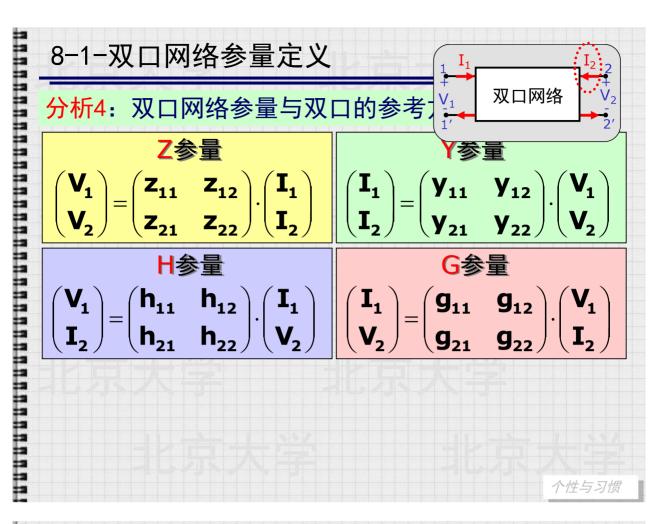
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2 \\ V_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2 \end{cases}$$

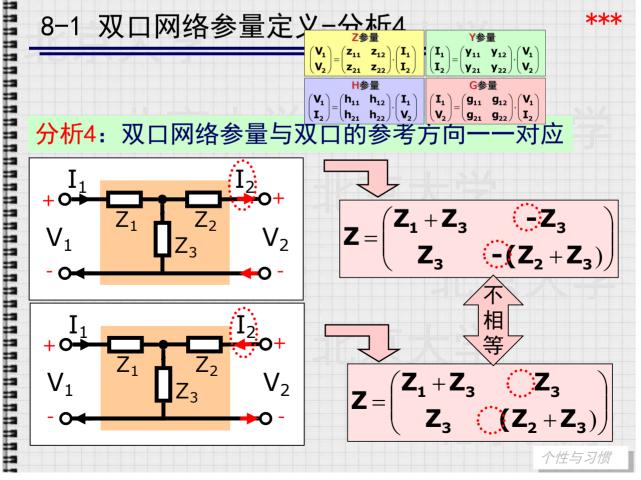
$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 + Z_3 & -Z_3 \\ Z_3 & -(Z_2 + Z_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

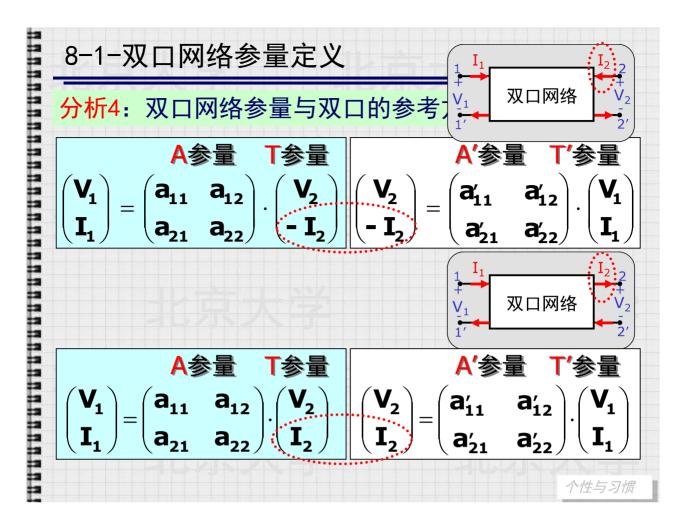
$$V_1$$
 V_2
 V_2

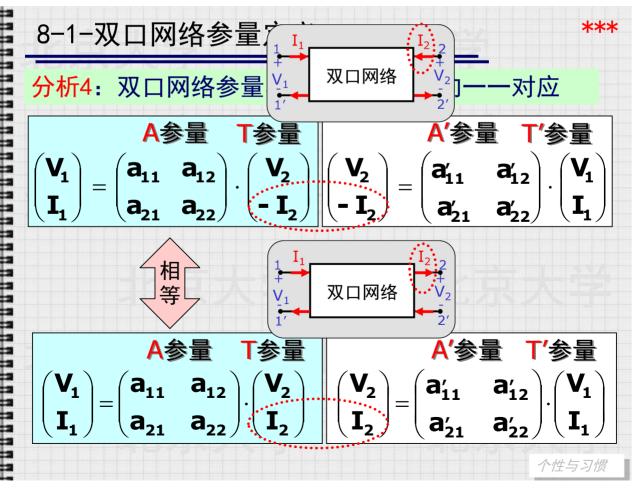
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2 \\ V_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2 \end{cases}$$

用支路要标参考方向来比喻









双口网络分析方法 建立在线性网络等效概念的基础之上

分析5:双口网络参量的三种表达形式(了解)

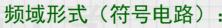


$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} oldsymbol{V_1} &= oldsymbol{Z_{11}} oldsymbol{I_1} + oldsymbol{Z_{12}} oldsymbol{I_2} \ oldsymbol{V_2} &= oldsymbol{Z_{21}} oldsymbol{I_1} + oldsymbol{Z_{22}} oldsymbol{I_2} \end{aligned}$$

时域形式(静态电路):

$$\int v_1(t) = R_{11}i_1(t) + R_{12}i_2(t)$$

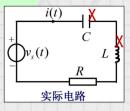
$$v_2(t) = R_{21}i_1(t) + R_{22}i_2(t)$$

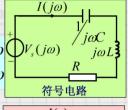


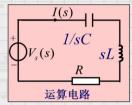
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{V_1}(j\omega) = \mathbf{Z_{11}}(j\omega)\mathbf{I_1}(j\omega) + \mathbf{Z_{12}}(j\omega)\mathbf{I_2}(j\omega) \\ \mathbf{V_2}(j\omega) = \mathbf{Z_{21}}(j\omega)\mathbf{I_1}(j\omega) + \mathbf{Z_{22}}(j\omega)\mathbf{I_2}(j\omega) \end{cases}$$



$$V_2(s) = Z_{21}(s)I_1(s) + Z_{22}(s)I_2(s)$$



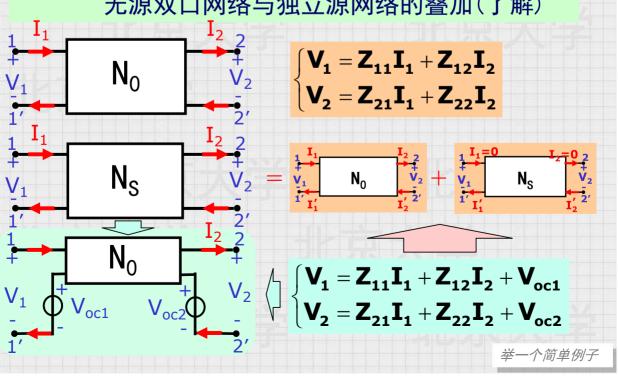




8-1 双口网络参量定义-分析6

分析6: 含源双口网络可以分解为

无源双口网络与独立源网络的叠加(了解)



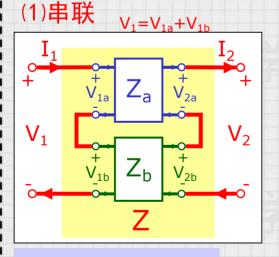
第八章:双口网络

- §8-1 双口网络参量与联接
- §8-2 Z参量、Y参量、H参量、G参量、A参量
- § 8-3 有端接的双口网络

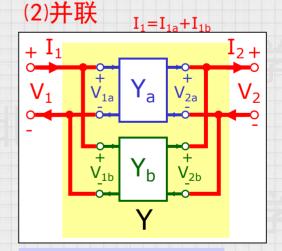
输入阻抗,输出阻抗,传递函数

- § 双口网络分析推广应用...
 - 1。运放电路分析
 - 2。三极管电路分析
 - 3。分布参数电路分析

8-1-双口网络的联接(复合双口)

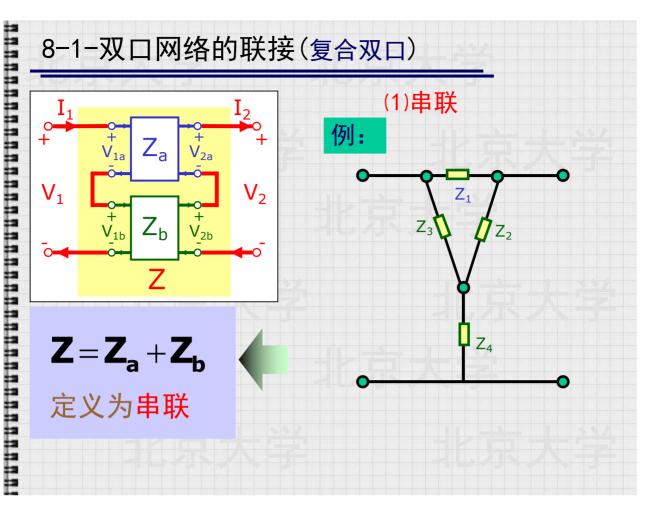


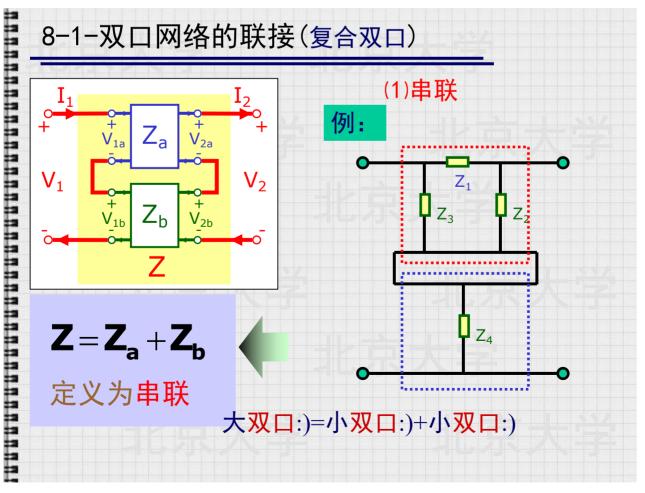
$$\boldsymbol{Z} = \boldsymbol{Z}_{\!a} + \boldsymbol{Z}_{\!b}$$

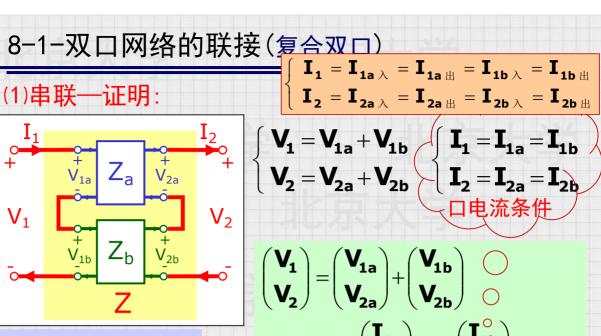


$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}_{a} + \mathbf{Y}_{b}$$

当Z_a和Z_b已知时,可以 给Z的分析带来方便。







 $= \mathbf{Z_a} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_{1a}} \\ \mathbf{I_{2a}} \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{Z_b} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_{1b}} \\ \mathbf{I_{2b}} \end{pmatrix}$ $=(\mathbf{Z_a} + \mathbf{Z_b}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Z} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$

8-1-双口网络的联接(复合双口)

(1)串联的有效性

例: I=0 Z_1 Z_2

口申流条件:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{I_1} = \mathbf{I_{1a}} \leftthreetimes \mathbf{X} \mathbf{I_{1a}} \boxplus = \mathbf{I_{1b}} \leftthreetimes \mathbf{X} \mathbf{I_{1b}} \boxplus \\ \mathbf{I_2} = \mathbf{I_{2a}} \leftthreetimes = \mathbf{I_{2a}} \boxplus = \mathbf{I_{2b}} \leftthreetimes = \mathbf{I_{2b}} \boxplus \end{array}\right.$$

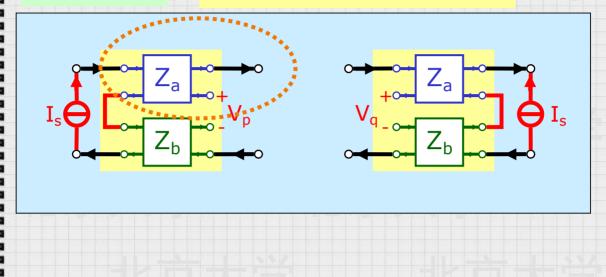
串联无效! Z\Za+Zb

Z存在但不等于Za+Zb

(1)串联的有效性

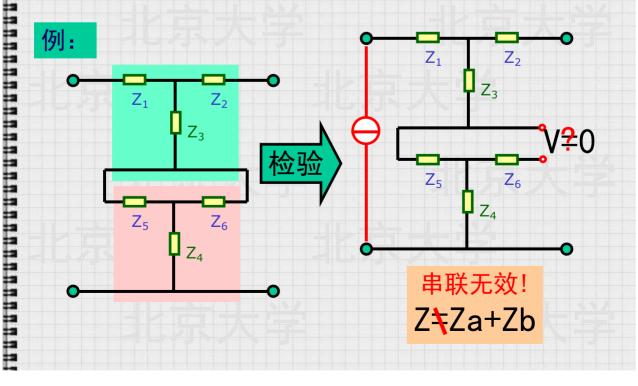
判定方法: 若\

若 $V_p = V_q = 0$,则串联有效

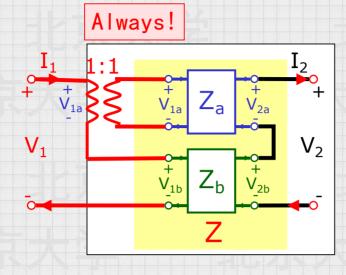


8-1-双口网络的联接(复合双口)

(1)串联的有效性



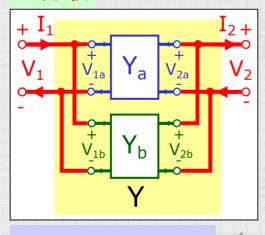
(1)串联的有效性



串联有效 Z=Za+Zb

8-1-双口网络的联接(复合双口)

(2)并联



$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_1} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_{1a}} \\ \mathbf{I_{2a}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I_{1b}} \\ \mathbf{I_{2b}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{Y_a} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_{1a}} \\ \mathbf{V_{2a}} \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{Y_b} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_{1b}} \\ \mathbf{V_{2b}} \end{pmatrix}$$

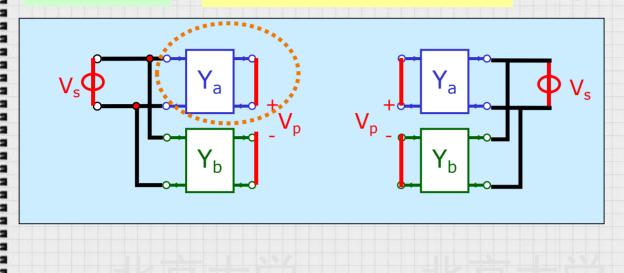
$$= \underbrace{\left(\boldsymbol{Y}_{a} + \boldsymbol{Y}_{b}\right) \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{V}_{1} \atop \boldsymbol{V}_{2}\right)} = \boldsymbol{Y} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{V}_{1} \atop \boldsymbol{V}_{2}\right)$$

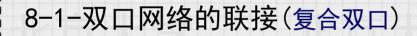
满足口电流条件: $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I_{1a\lambda}} = \mathbf{I_{1aH}}, & \mathbf{I_{2a\lambda}} = \mathbf{I_{2aH}} \\ \mathbf{I_{1b\lambda}} = \mathbf{I_{1bH}}, & \mathbf{I_{2b\lambda}} = \mathbf{I_{2bH}} \end{bmatrix}$

(1)并联的有效性

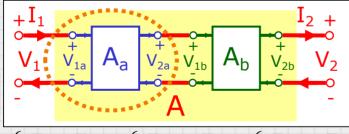
判定方法:

若 $V_p = V_q = 0$,则并联有效





(5)链联



$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{I_1} = \mathbf{I_{1a}} & \mathbf{I_{1b}} = \mathbf{I_{2a}} & \mathbf{I_{2b}} = \mathbf{I_2} \\
\mathbf{V_1} = \mathbf{V_{1a}} & \mathbf{V_{1b}} = \mathbf{V_{2a}} & \mathbf{V_{2b}} = \mathbf{V_2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_1} \\ \mathbf{I_1} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A_a} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_{2a}} \\ \mathbf{I_{2a}} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A_a} \cdot \mathbf{A_b} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_{2b}} \\ \mathbf{I_{2b}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{A_a} \mathbf{A_b} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

联接的有效性 判断:

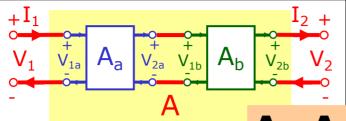
Always!

 $\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{A}_a \cdot \boldsymbol{A}_b$

等号总是成立!!!



(5)链联—不满足交换律



 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A_a} \cdot \mathbf{A_b} \neq \mathbf{A_b} \cdot \mathbf{A_a}$

 $\left| \mathbf{a_{12}b_{21}} \neq \mathbf{b_{12}a_{21}} \right| \left| \mathbf{a_{21}b_{11}} + \mathbf{a_{22}b_{21}} \neq \mathbf{b_{21}a_{11}} + \mathbf{b_{22}a_{21}} \right|$

第八章:双口网络

§ 8-1 双口网络参量与联接

§8-2 Z参量、Y参量、H参量、G参量、A参量

§ 8-3 有端接的双口网络

输入阻抗,输出阻抗,传递函数

- § 双口网络分析推广应用...
 - 1。运放电路分析
 - 2。三极管电路分析
 - 3。分布参数电路分析

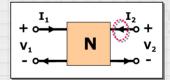
- ☞ 各双口网络参量的:
 - →物理描述(定义)
 - →特性(与众不同之处)
 - →等效电路(高效化简电路)
 - →互易条件(网络特性的参量体现)

1. Z参量: (a) 物理描述

开路阻抗参量

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned\\ egin{aligned} egi$$





$$\mathbf{Z_{11}} = \mathbf{V_1/I_1}|_{\mathbf{I_2}=\mathbf{0}}$$
 出口开路时入口的驱动点阻抗

$$\mathbf{Z_{12}} = \mathbf{V_1/I_2}|_{\mathbf{I_1=0}}$$
 入口开路时反向转移阻抗

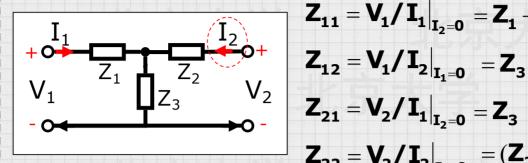
$$\mathbf{Z_{21}} = \mathbf{V_2/I_1}|_{\mathbf{I_2=0}}$$
 出口开路时正向转移阻抗

$$\mathbf{Z}_{22} = \mathbf{V}_{2}/\mathbf{I}_{2}|_{\mathbf{I}_{1}=\mathbf{0}}$$
 入口开路时出口的驱动点阻抗

双口网络(黑盒子)参量的测量获取方法

输入阻抗与输出阻抗。。。Z11? Z22?

例: 求 T 形双口网络的Z参量



$$\left. {f Z_{11}} = f V_1 / f I_1
ight|_{f I_2 = 0} = f Z_1 + f Z_3$$

$$\left. \mathbf{Z_{12}} = \mathbf{V_1}/\left. \mathbf{I_2} \right|_{\mathbf{I_1} = \mathbf{0}} \right. = \left. \mathbf{Z_3} \right.$$

$$\mathbf{Z_{21}} = \mathbf{V_2}/\mathbf{I_1}\Big|_{\mathbf{I_2}=\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{Z_3}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{22} = \mathbf{V}_2 / \mathbf{I}_2 \Big|_{\mathbf{I}_1 = \mathbf{0}} = (\mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_3)$$



对称双口网络参量: 2个独立分量

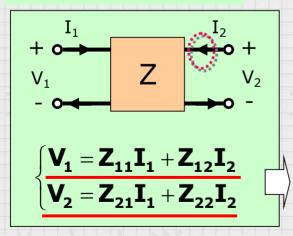
现象分析:

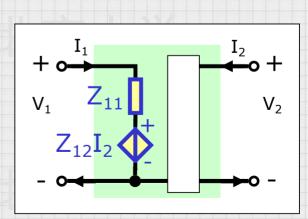
互易网络: → Z₁₂=Z₂₁

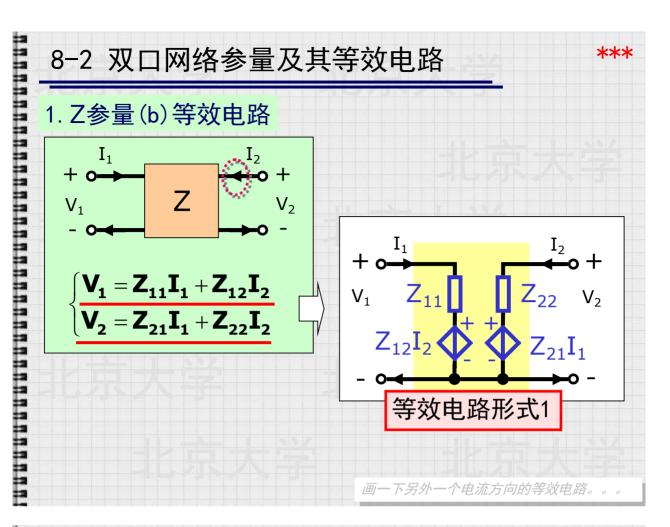


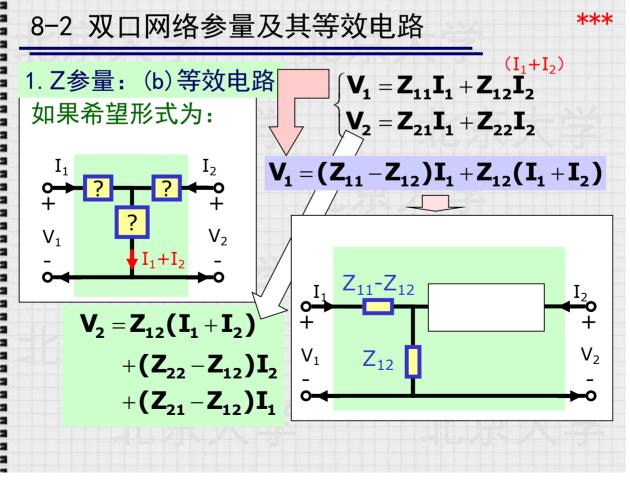
8-2 双口网络参量及其等效电路

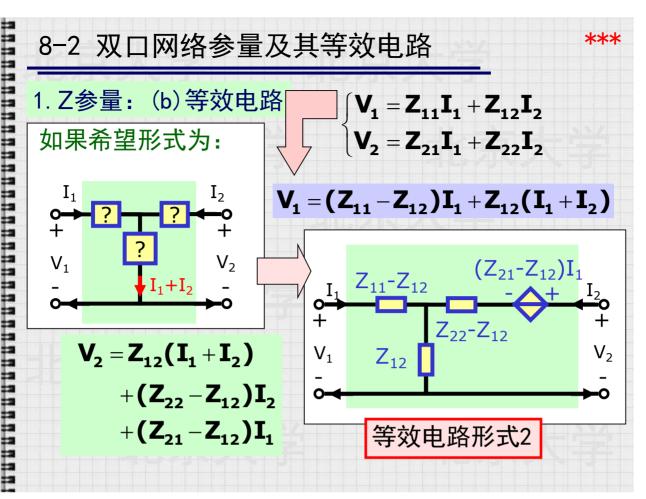
1. Z参量(b)等效电路

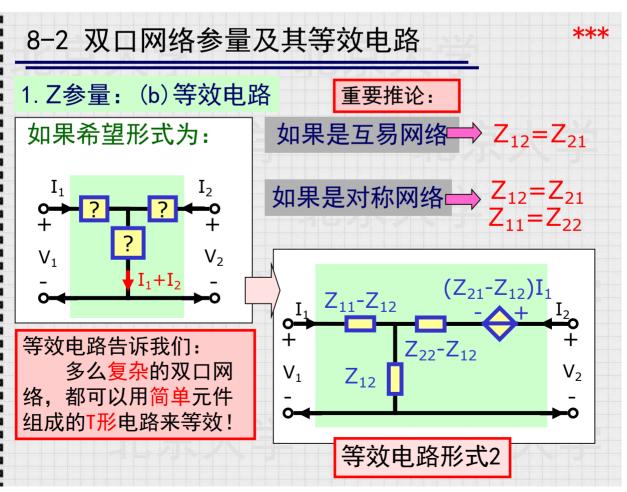


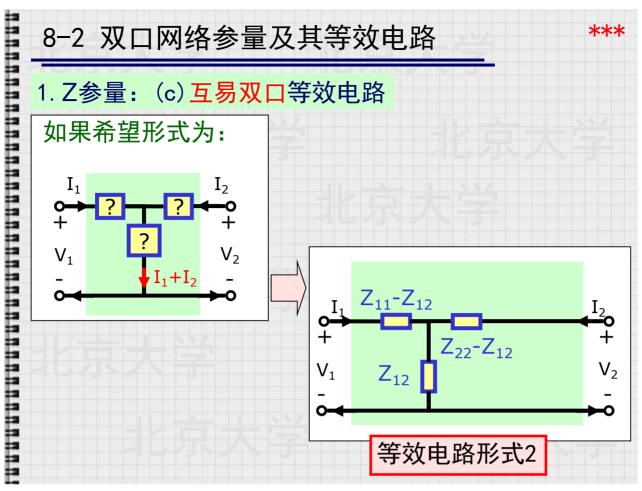


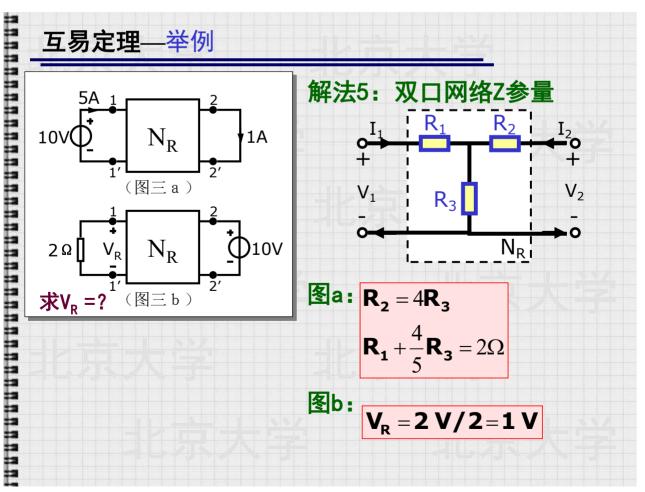








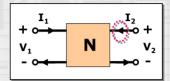




2. Y参量: (a) 物理描述

短路导纳参量

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{I_1} = \mathbf{Y_{11}V_1} + \mathbf{Y_{12}V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} = \mathbf{Y_{21}V_1} + \mathbf{Y_{22}V_2} \end{cases}$$

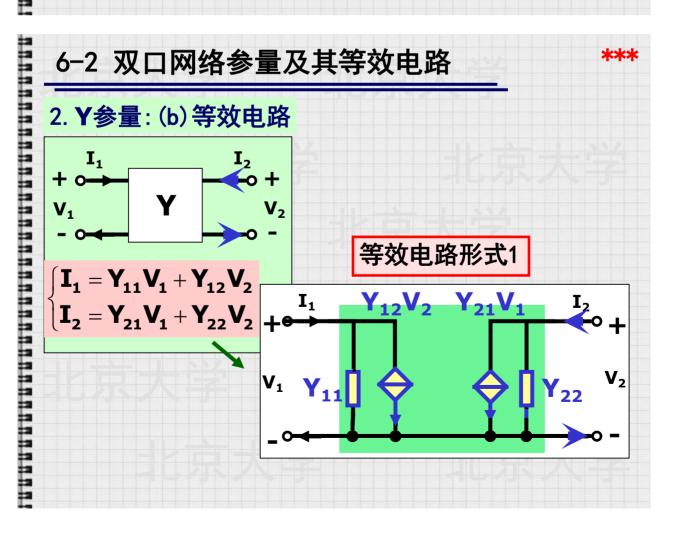


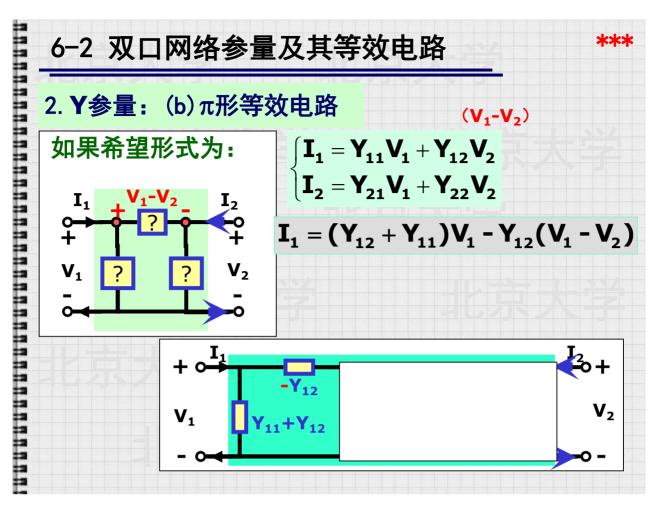
$$\mathbf{Y}_{11} = \mathbf{I}_1 / \mathbf{V}_1 |_{\mathbf{V}_2 = \mathbf{0}}$$
 出口短路时入口的驱动点导纳

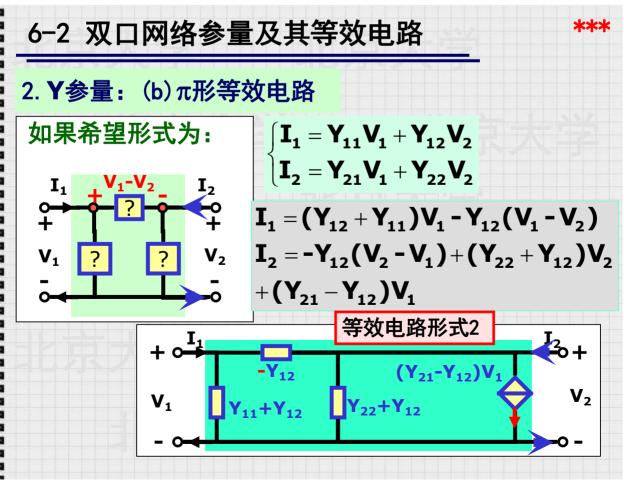
$$\mathbf{Y}_{12} = \mathbf{I}_1/\mathbf{V}_2|_{\mathbf{V}_1=\mathbf{0}}$$
 入口短路时反向转移导纳

$$\left| \mathbf{Y_{21}} = \mathbf{I_2} / \mathbf{V_1} \right|_{\mathbf{V_2} = \mathbf{0}}$$
 出口短路时正向转移导纳

$$\mathbf{Y}_{22} = \mathbf{I}_2/\mathbf{V}_2|_{\mathbf{V}_1=\mathbf{0}}$$
 入口短路时出口的驱动点导纳



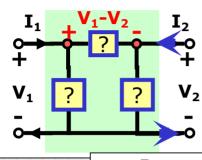






2. Y参量: (b)π形等效电路

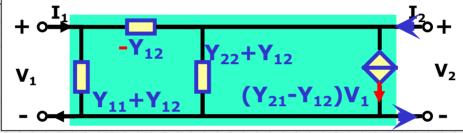




$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{I_1} = \mathbf{Y_{11}V_1} + \mathbf{Y_{12}V_2} \\ \mathbf{I_2} = \mathbf{Y_{21}V_1} + \mathbf{Y_{22}V_2} \end{cases}$$

小结:

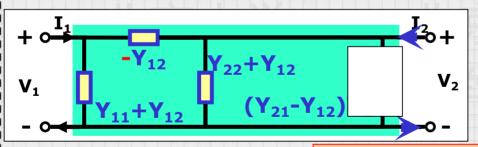
复杂的线性无源双口网络可以用Z参量等效为简单的T形等效电路、或用Y参量等效为简单的π形等效电路.



6-2 双口网络参量及其等效电路



2. Y参量: (c) 互易双口等效电路



互易条件: Y₁₂=Y₂₁

普通双口网络参量: 4个独立分量

互易双口网络参量: 3个独立分量

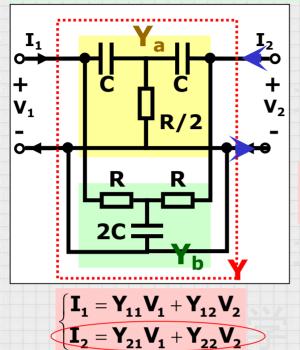
对称双口网络参量: 2个独立分量

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{I}_{1} = \mathbf{Y}_{11} \mathbf{V}_{1} + \mathbf{Y}_{12} \mathbf{V}_{2} \\
\mathbf{I}_{2} = \mathbf{Y}_{21} \mathbf{V}_{1} + \mathbf{Y}_{22} \mathbf{V}_{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$Y_{12} = Y_{21}$$

$$Y_{12} = Y_{21}, Y_{11} = Y_{22}$$

2. Y参量: 例: 求双T桥滤波器的电压传递函数



H(j
$$\omega$$
)= $\frac{V_2}{V_1}|_{I_2=0}$

电路特点:

可分解成两个互易且对称 的网络 Y_a 和 Y_b ,且具有 并联形式

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_2}{V_1}\Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{-V_{21}}{V_{22}}$$

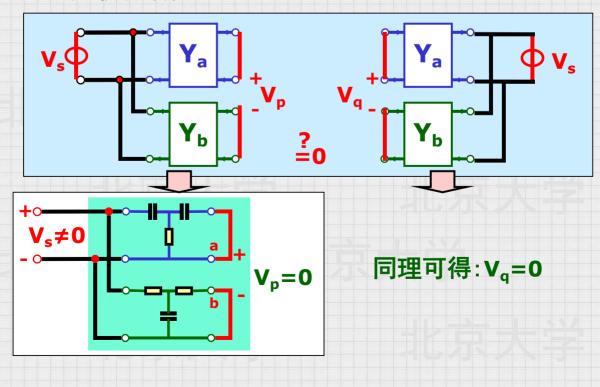
$$\frac{2}{V_2} - \frac{V_{21a} + V_{21b}}{V_{22a} + V_{22b}}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{a}^{2}\mathbf{Y}_{a}+\mathbf{Y}_{b}$$



6-2 双口网络参量及其等效电路

判断并联有效性:



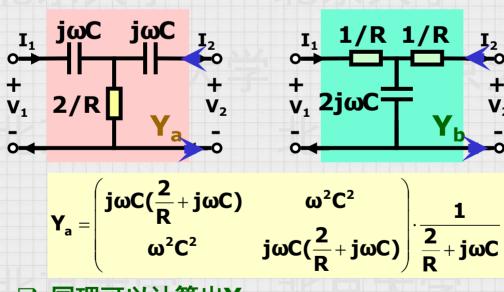
□ 因此复合双口网络的

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y_a} + \mathbf{Y_b}$$

□下面可以单独计算Ya和Yb

□规范结构的Y可以简单查表获得

6-2 双口网络参量及其等效电路



□同理可以计算出Y。

日 最后
$$H(jω) = -\frac{y_{21a} + y_{21b}}{y_{22a} + y_{22b}} = ...$$

