

第16章 二端口网络

本章重点

16.1	二端口网络
16.2	二端口的方程和参数
16.3	二端口的等效电路
16.4	二端口的转移函数
16.5	二端口的连接
16.6	回转器和负阻抗转换器

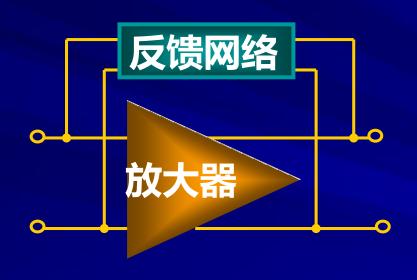


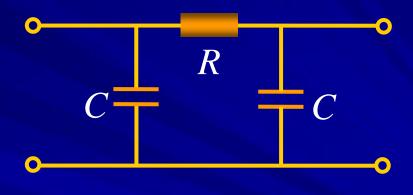


- ●重点
 - 1. 两端口的参数和方程
 - 2. 两端口的等效电路
 - 3. 两端口的转移函数

16.1 二端口网络

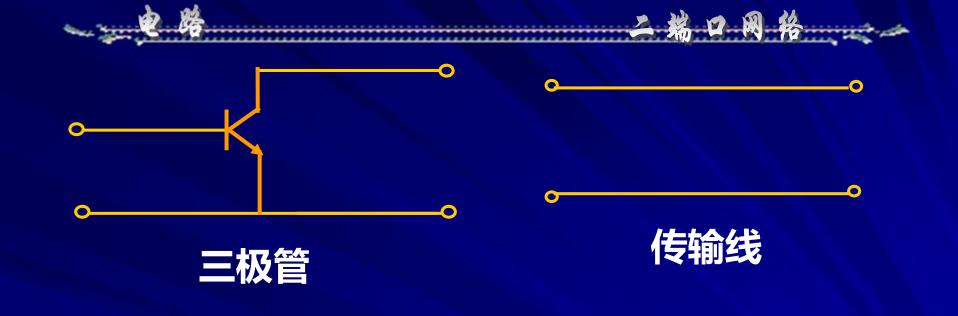
在工程实际中,研究信号及能量的传输和信号变换时,经常碰到如下两端口电路。

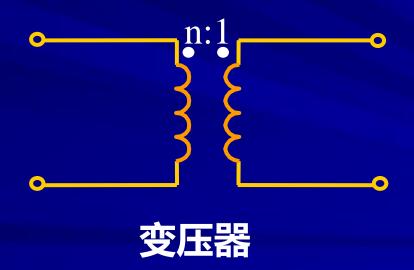




放大器

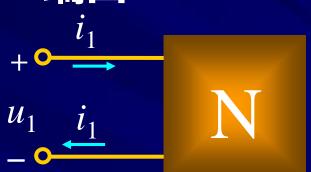
滤波器







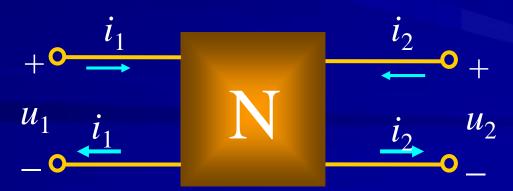
1. 端口



端口由一对端钮构成,且 满足如下端口条件:从一 个端钮流入的电流等于从 另一个端钮流出的电流。

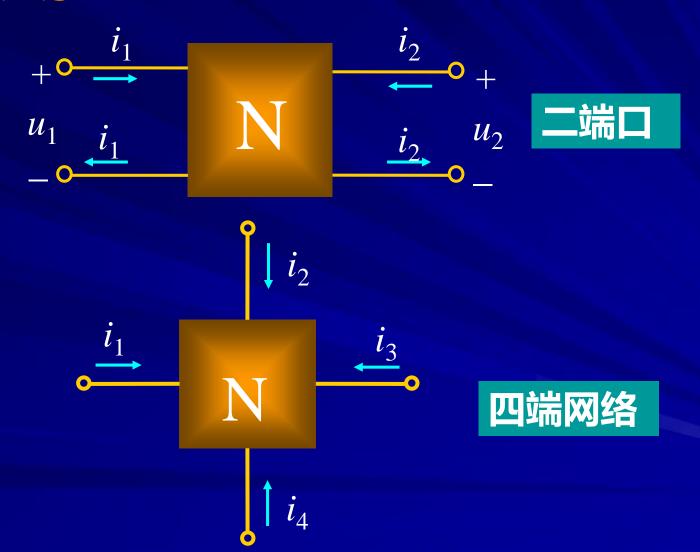
2. 二端口

当一个电路与外部电路通过两个端口连接时称此电路为二端口网络。

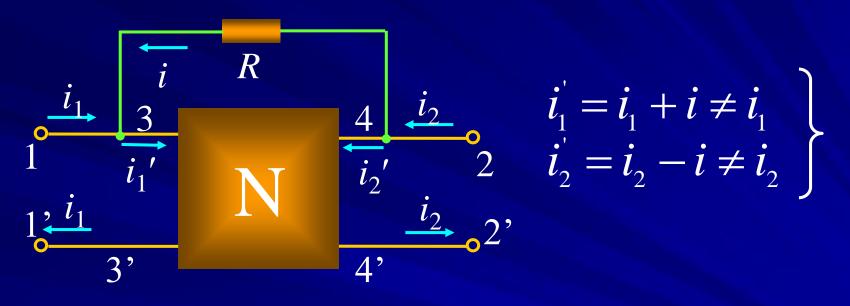








② 二端口的两个端口间若有外部连接,则会破坏原二端口的端口条件。



1-1'2-2'是二端口

3-3'4-4'不是二端口,是四端网络

3. 研究二端口网络的意义

- ①两端口的分析方法易推广应用于n端口网络;
- ②大网络可以分割成许多子网络(两端口)进行分析;
- ③仅研究端口特性时,可以用二端口网络的电路模型 进行研究。
- 4. 分析方法
- ①分析前提: 讨论初始条件为零的线性无源二端口 网络;
- ②找出两个端口的电压、电流关系的独立网络方程,这些方程通过一些参数来表示。



16.2 二端口的方程和参数

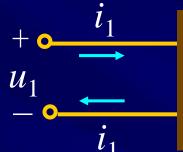


线性 R、L、C、M与线性受控源,不含独立源。

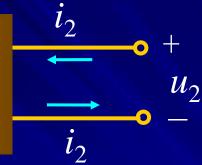
2. 端口电压、电流的参考方向如图







线性RLCM 受控源



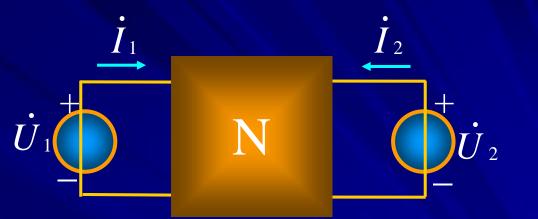


端口电压电流有六种不同的方程来表示, 即可用六套参数描述二端口网络。



1. Y参数和方程

① Y参数方程



采用相量形式(正弦稳态)。将两个端口各施加一电压源,则端口电流可视为电压源单独作用时产生的电流之和。

$$egin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{U}_2 \ \dot{I}_2 = Y_{21}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

返回 上页 下:



写成矩阵形式为:

Y参数矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad [Y] = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Y] = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

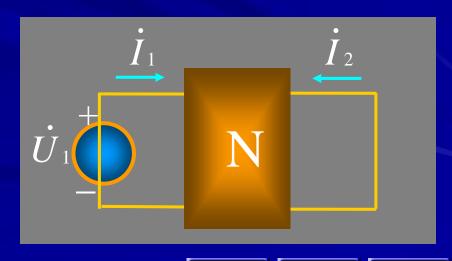


☑ 沒意 Y参数值由内部元件参数及连接关系决定。

② Y参数的物理意义及计算和测定

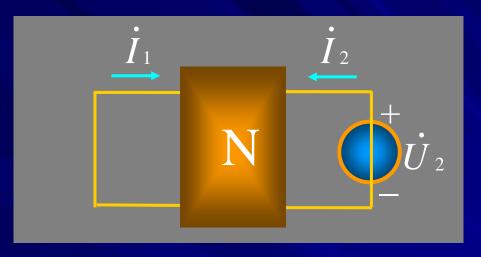
$$Y_{11} = rac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_1}ig|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$$
 输入导纳

$$Y_{21} = rac{I_2}{\dot{U}_1} \Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$$
 转移导纳









$$Y_{12} = rac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \Big|_{\dot{U}_1=0}$$
 转移导纳

$$Y_{22} = rac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2} \Big|_{\dot{U}_1=0}$$
 输入导纳

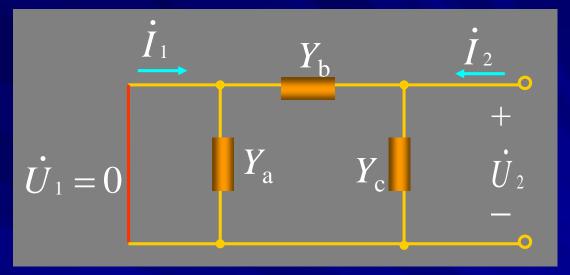
Y→短路导纳参数





例1 求图示两端口的Y参数。

解



$$Y_{11} = \frac{\dot{I_1}}{\dot{U_1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0} = Y_a + Y_b$$
 $Y_{12} = \frac{\dot{I_1}}{\dot{U_2}}\Big|_{\dot{U_1}=0} = -Y_b$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_1}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0} = -Y_b$$
 $Y_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0} = Y_b + Y_c$



例2 求两端口的Y参数。

解 直接列方程求解

$$i_1$$
 $j\omega L$
 i_2
 i_2
 i_3
 i_4
 i_4
 i_5
 i_6
 i_7
 i_8
 i_9
 i_9

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2}}{j\omega L} = (\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L})\dot{U}_{1} - \frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U}_{2}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = g\dot{U}_{1} + \frac{U_{2} - \dot{U}_{1}}{j\omega L} = (g - \frac{1}{j\omega L})\dot{U}_{1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U}_{2}$$

$$[Y] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} & -\frac{1}{j\omega L} \\ g - \frac{1}{j\omega L} & \frac{1}{j\omega L} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$Y_{12} = Y_{21} = -\frac{1}{j\omega L}$$



③互易二端口(满足互易定理)

$$Y_{12} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{U}_1=0}$$
 $Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_1}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$ $\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2$ $\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2$

当
$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2$$
 时, $\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2$



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

上例中有
$$Y_{12} = Y_{21} = -Y_{b}$$





④对称二端口

对称二端口 除 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$ 外,还满足 $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$,

上例中, $Y_a = Y_c = Y$ 时, $Y_{11} = Y_{22} = Y + Y_b$



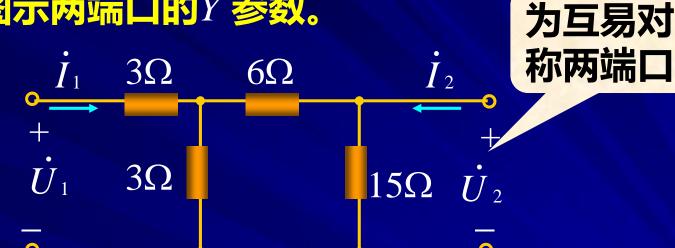
对称二端口是指两个端口电气特性上对称。 电路结构左右对称的一般为对称二端口。结构不对称的二端口,其电气特性可能是对称的,这样的二端口也是对称二端口。





例 求图示两端口的Y参数。

解



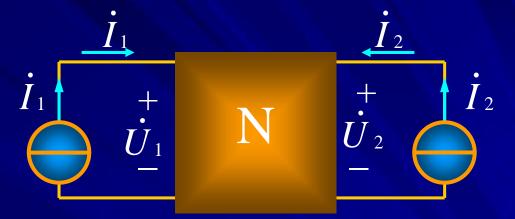
$$Y_{11} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = \frac{1}{3/(6+3)} = 0.2S \qquad Y_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{2}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{1}=0} = 0.2S$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = -0.0667S \qquad Y_{12} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = -0.0667S$$



2. Z参数和方程

① Z 参数方程



将两个端口各施加一电流源,则端口电压可 视为电流源单独作用时产生的电压之和。

$$egin{aligned} \dot{U}_1 &= Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}\dot{I}_2 \ \dot{U}_2 &= Z_{21}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 \end{aligned}$$
 Z 参数方程





也可由Y 参数方程 $\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{U}_2 &$ 解出 $\dot{U}_1,\dot{U}_2. \\ \dot{I}_2 = Y_{21}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{Y_{22}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{1} + \frac{-Y_{12}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{2} = Z_{11} \dot{I}_{1} + Z_{12} \dot{I}_{2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \frac{-Y_{21}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{1} + \frac{Y_{11}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{2} = Z_{21} \dot{I}_{1} + Z_{22} \dot{I}_{2}$$

得到Z 参数方程。其中 $\Delta = Y_{11}Y_{22} - Y_{12}Y_{21}$

其矩阵形式为:

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

$$[Z] = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
 Z参数矩阵
$$[Z] = [Y]^{-1}$$

② Z 参数的物理意义及计算和测定

$$Z_{11} = rac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0}$$
 输入阻抗 \dot{I}_1 \dot{I}_2 \dot{I}_2 \dot{U}_1 \dot{U}_1 \dot{U}_2 \dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_1 \dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_2

$$Z_{12} = rac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{L}}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}$$
 转移阻抗

$$Z_{22}=rac{U_2}{\dot{I}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}$$
 输入阻抗

Z → 开路阻抗参数

③互易性和对称性

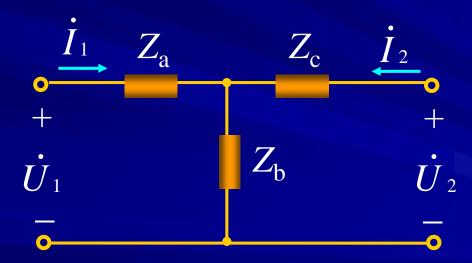
互易二端口满足:

$$Z_{12} = Z_{21}$$

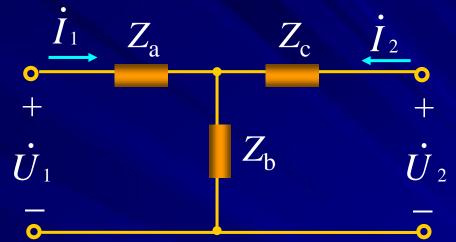
对称二端口满足:

$$Z_{11} = Z_{22}$$

例1 求图示两端口的Z参数。



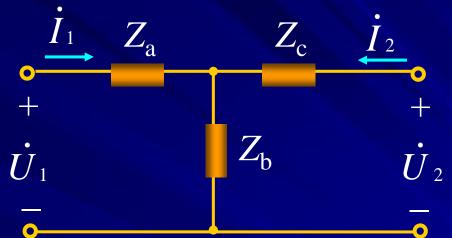




解法1

$$egin{align} Z_{11} &= rac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = Z_a + Z_b & Z_{12} &= rac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = Z_b \ Z_{21} &= rac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = Z_b & Z_{22} &= rac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = Z_b + Z_c \ \end{array}$$





解法2 列KVL方程:

$$\dot{U}_{1} = Z_{a}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{b}(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = (Z_{a} + Z_{b})\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{b}\dot{I}_{2}$$

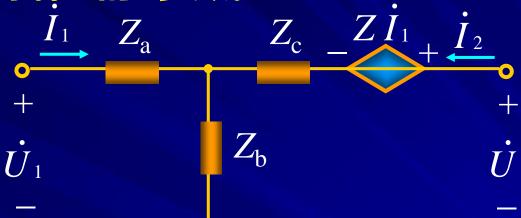
$$\dot{U}_{2} = Z_{c}\dot{I}_{2} + Z_{b}(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = Z_{b}\dot{I}_{1} + (Z_{b} + Z_{c})\dot{I}_{2}$$

$$[Z] = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{a} + Z_{b} & Z_{b} \\ Z_{b} & Z_{b} + Z_{c} \end{bmatrix}$$





例2 求图示两端口的Z参数。



列KVL方程: -

$$\dot{U}_1 = Z_a \dot{I}_1 + Z_b (\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) = (Z_a + Z_b) \dot{I}_1 + Z_b \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = Z_c \dot{I}_2 + Z_b (\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) + Z \dot{I}_1$$

$$= (Z_b + Z)\dot{I}_1 + (Z_b + Z_c)\dot{I}_2$$





例3 求两端口Z、Y参数

$$i_1$$
 $j\omega M$
 i_2
 $*$
 R_1
 $i_3\omega L_1$
 i_4
 $i_5\omega L_2$
 $i_5\omega L_2$
 $i_5\omega L_2$
 $i_5\omega L_2$
 $i_5\omega L_3$

解

$$[Y] = [Z]^{-1} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} R_2 + j\omega L_2 & -j\omega M \\ -j\omega M & R_1 + j\omega L_1 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + j\omega L_1 & j\omega M \\ j\omega M & R_2 + j\omega L_2 \end{bmatrix}}$$

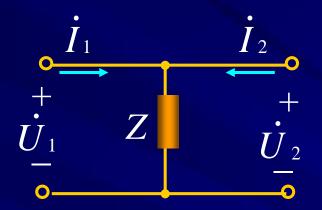






※ 注意 并非所有的二端口均有Z、Y参数。





$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 = Z(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)$$

$$\longrightarrow [Z] = \begin{bmatrix} Z & Z \\ Z & Z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Y] = [Z]^{-1}$$
 不存在

$$\begin{array}{c}
\bullet \\
+ \\
u_1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\bullet \\
+ \\
u_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\bullet \\
- \\
\bullet
\end{array}$$

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

$$\dot{I}_1 = -\dot{I}_2/n$$

[Y] [Z] 均不存在

二基口网络 二二

3. T参数和方程

① T参数和方程

定义:
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 - B\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_2 - D\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_1$$
 \dot{U}_2
 \dot{U}_2

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad [T] = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

注意负号

T参数矩阵





② T参数的物理意义及计算和测定

$$A = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0}$$
 转移电压比 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 - B\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_2 - D\dot{I}_2 \end{array} \right\}$ 转移导纳 \dot{I}_1

$$B = rac{\dot{U}_1}{-\dot{I}_2} |_{\dot{U}_2=0}$$
 转移阻抗 $D = rac{\dot{I}_1}{-\dot{I}_2} |_{\dot{U}_2=0}$ 转移阻抗 转移电流比

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 - B\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_2 - D\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 \qquad \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_1 \qquad N$$





③互易性和对称性

Y参数方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{1} = Y_{11}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{12}\dot{U}_{2} & (1) \\ \dot{I}_{2} = Y_{21}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{22}\dot{U}_{2} & (2) \end{cases}$$

由(2)得:

$$\dot{U}_{1} = -\frac{Y_{22}}{Y_{21}}\dot{U}_{2} + \frac{1}{Y_{21}}\dot{I}_{2} \quad (3)$$

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

其中

$$A = -\frac{Y_{22}}{Y_{21}} \quad B = \frac{-1}{Y_{21}} \quad C = \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21} - Y_{11}Y_{22}}{Y_{21}} \quad D = -\frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{21}}$$

$$A = -\frac{Y_{22}}{Y_{21}} \quad B = \frac{-1}{Y_{21}} \quad C = \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21} - Y_{11}Y_{22}}{Y_{21}} \quad D = -\frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{21}}$$

互易二端口:
$$Y_{12} = Y_{21} \longrightarrow AD - BC = 1$$

对称二端口:
$$Y_{11} = Y_{22} \longrightarrow A = D$$

例1
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \\ n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ u_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \\ u_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow [T] = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 & 1\Omega & 2\Omega & \underline{I}_2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2}|_{I_2=0} = 1.5 \qquad C = \frac{I_1}{U_2}|_{I_2=0} = 0.5 \text{ S}$$

$$B = \frac{U_1}{-I_2}|_{U_2=0} = 4 \Omega \qquad D = \frac{I_1}{-I_2}|_{U_2=0} = 2$$

4. H参数和方程

H 参数也称为混合参数,常用于晶体管等效电路。

① H参数和方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = H_{11}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{12}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = H_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{22}\dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$

矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$





② H 参数的物理意义计算与测定

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = H_{11}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{12}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = H_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{22}\dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$H_{11} = \frac{\dot{U_1}}{\dot{I_1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$$
 输入阻抗 $H_{12} = \frac{\dot{U_1}}{\dot{U_2}}\Big|_{\dot{I_1}=0}$ 电压转移比 $H_{21} = \frac{\dot{I_2}}{\dot{I_1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$ 电流转移比 $H_{22} = \frac{\dot{I_2}}{\dot{U_2}}\Big|_{\dot{I_1}=0}$ 入端导纳

$$H_{12} = \frac{U_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}$$

$$H_{22} = \frac{I_2}{\dot{U}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0}$$

③互易性和对称性

互易二端口:

$$H_{12} = -H_{21}$$

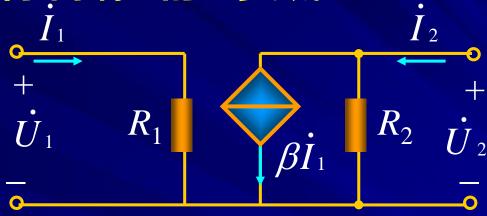
对称二端口:

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





例 求图示两端口的H参数。



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = H_{11}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{12}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = H_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{22}\dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = R_{1}\dot{I}_{1}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \beta \dot{I}_{1} + \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{2}$$

$$[H] = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 & 0 \\ \beta & 1/R_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 电路

16.3 二端口的等效电路

一个无源二端口网络可以用一个简单的二端口等效模型来代替,要注意的是:

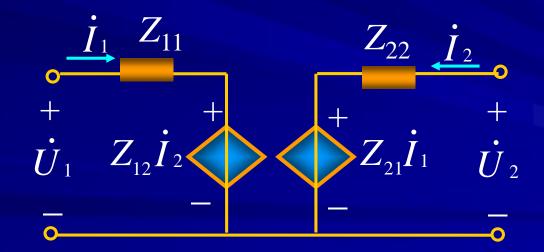
- 1.等效条件:等效模型的方程与原二端口网络的 方程相同;
- 2.根据不同的网络参数和方程可以得到结构完全 不同的等效电路;
- 3.等效目的是为了分析方便。



1. Z参数表示的等效电路

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = Z_{11}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{12}\dot{I}_{2} & + \bullet & \downarrow \\ \dot{U}_{2} = Z_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{22}\dot{I}_{2} & & \bullet \\ & & \downarrow \\ \dot{U}_{2} = \dot{U}_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{U}_{22}\dot{I}_{2} & & \bullet \\ \end{cases}$$

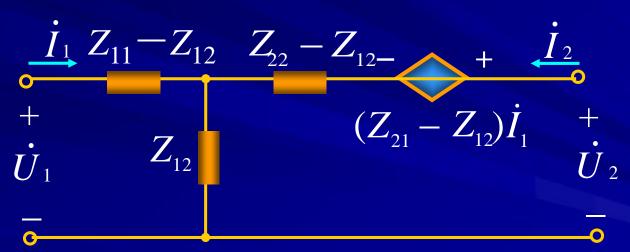
方法1、直接由参数方程得到等效电路。





方法2: 采用等效变换的方法。

$$\begin{split} \dot{U}_1 &= Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}\dot{I}_2 = (Z_{11} - Z_{12})\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) \\ \dot{U}_2 &= Z_{21}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 \\ &= Z_{12}(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) + (Z_{22} - Z_{12})\dot{I}_2 + (Z_{21} - Z_{12})\dot{I}_1 \end{split}$$

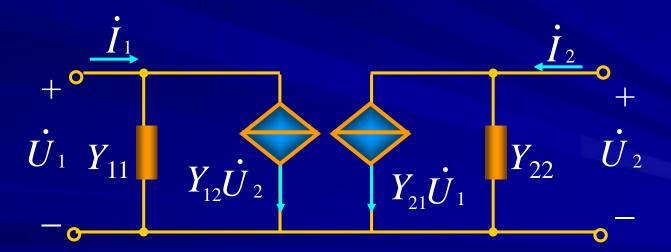


如果网络是互易的,上图变为T型等效电路。

2. Y参数表示的等效电路

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{1} = Y_{11}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{12}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = Y_{21}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{22}\dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$

方法1、直接由参数方程得到等效电路。



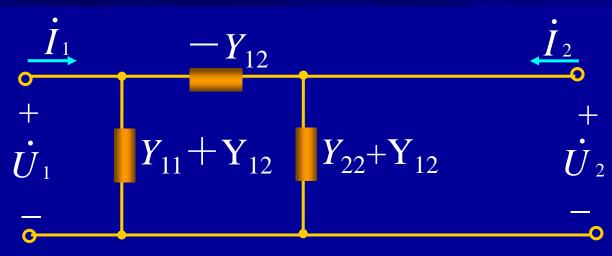


方法2: 采用等效变换的方法。

$$\dot{I}_{1} = Y_{11}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{12}\dot{U}_{2} = (Y_{11} + Y_{12})\dot{U}_{1} - Y_{12}(\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2})$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = Y_{21}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{22}\dot{U}_{2}$$

$$= -Y_{12}(\dot{U}_{2} - \dot{U}_{1}) + (Y_{22} + Y_{12})\dot{U}_{2} + (Y_{21} - Y_{12})\dot{U}_{1}$$



如果网络是互易的,上图变为π型等效电路。





- ① 等效只对两个端口的电压,电流关系成立。 对端口间电压则不一定成立。
- ②一个二端口网络在满足相同网络方程的条件下, 其等效电路模型不是唯一的;
- ③若网络对称则等效电路也对称。
- ④π型和T 型等效电路可以互换,根据其它参数与Y、Z参数的关系,可以得到用其它参数表示的π型和T 型等效电路。

电路 二端口网络___

例。绘出给定的Y参数的任意一种二端口等效电路

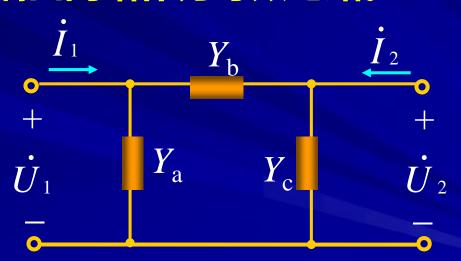
$$[Y] = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

解 由矩阵可知: $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$ 二端口是互易的。

故可用无源π型二端口网络作为等效电路。

$$Y_a = Y_{11} + Y_{12}$$

= 5 - 2 = 3
 $Y_c = Y_{22} + Y_{12}$
= 3 - 2 = 1
 $Y_b = -Y_{12} = 2$



通过π型→T 型变换可得T 型等效电路。

16.4 二端口的转移函数

二端口常为完成某种功能起着耦合两部分电 路的作用,这种功能往往是通过转移函数描述或 指定的。因此,二端口的转移函数是一个很重要 的概念。

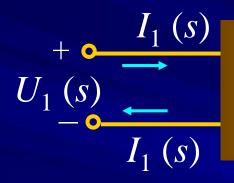
二端口转移函数



二端口的转移函数(传递函数),就是用 拉氏变换形式表示的输出电压或电流与输入电 压或电流之比。

1. 无端接二端口的转移函数

二端口没有外接负载及输入激励无内阻抗时 的二端口称为无端接的二端口。



线性RLCM 受控源

$$I_2(s)$$
 $U_2(s)$
 $I_2(s)$

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)}$$

电压转移函数

$$\frac{I_2(s)}{U_1(s)}$$

转移导纳

$$\frac{I_2(s)}{I_1(s)}$$

电流转移函数

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{I_1(s)}$$

转移阻抗

例 给出用Z参数表示的无端接二端口转移函数。

Z参数方程: 解

$$\begin{cases} U_1(s) = Z_{11}(s)I_1(s) + Z_{12}(s)I_2(s) \\ U_2(s) = Z_{21}(s)I_1(s) + Z_{22}(s)I_2(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{Z_{21}(s)}{Z_{11}(s)}$$
 电压转移函数

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{I_1(s)} = Z_{21}(s)$$

转移阻抗



$$\begin{cases} U_1(s) = Z_{11}(s)I_1(s) + Z_{12}(s)I_2(s) \\ U_2(s) = Z_{21}(s)I_1(s) + Z_{22}(s)I_2(s) \end{cases}$$

令:

$$U_2(s)=0$$
 $\frac{I_2(s)}{I_1(s)} = -\frac{Z_{21}(s)}{Z_{22}(s)}$
 电流转移函数

$$\frac{I_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{Z_{21}(s)}{Z_{12}(s)Z_{21}(s) - Z_{11}(s)Z_{22}(s)}$$

转移导纳

河间理可得到用Y、T、H参数表示的无端接二端口转移函数。

- 电路

2. 有端接二端口的转移函数

二端口的输出端口接有负载阻抗,输入端口接有电压源和阻抗的串联组合或电流源和阻抗的并 联组合,称为有端接的二端口。



双端接两端口



单端接两端口





沒意有端接二端口的转移函数与端接阻抗有关。

例。写出图示单端接二端口的转移函数。



解

$$I_{2}(s) = Y_{21}(s)U_{1}(s) + Y_{22}(s)U_{2}(s)$$
 $I_{1}(s) = Y_{11}(s)U_{1}(s) + Y_{12}(s)U_{2}(s)$
 $U_{1}(s) = Z_{11}(s)I_{1}(s) + Z_{12}(s)I_{2}(s)$
 $U_{2}(s) = Z_{21}(s)I_{1}(s) + Z_{22}(s)I_{2}(s)$
 $U_{2}(s) = -R_{2}I_{2}(s)$





$$\frac{I_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{Y_{21}(s)/R}{Y_{22}(s) + \frac{1}{R}}$$

转移导纳

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{I_1(s)} = \frac{RZ_{21}(s)}{R + Z_{22}(s)}$$

转移阻抗

$$\frac{I_2(s)}{I_1(s)} = \frac{Y_{21}(s)Z_{11}(s)}{1 + Y_{22}(s)R - Z_{12}(s)Y_{21}(s)}$$

电流转移函数

$$\frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{Z_{21}(s)Y_{11}(s)}{1 + Z_{22}(s)\frac{1}{R} - Z_{21}(s)Y_{12}(s)}$$

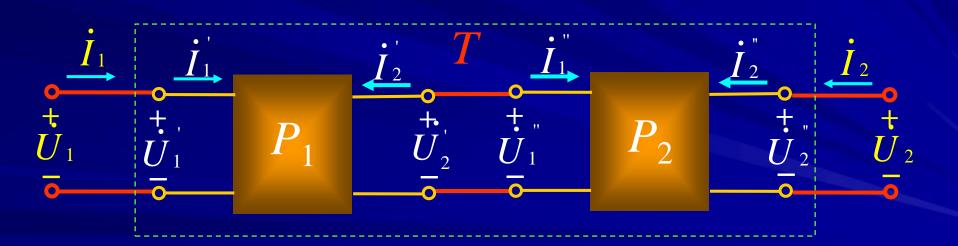
电压转移函数

返回上页下了

16.5 二端口的连接

一个复杂二端口网络可以看作是由若干简单的 二端口按某种方式连接而成,这将使电路分析得 到简化。

1. 级联(链联)



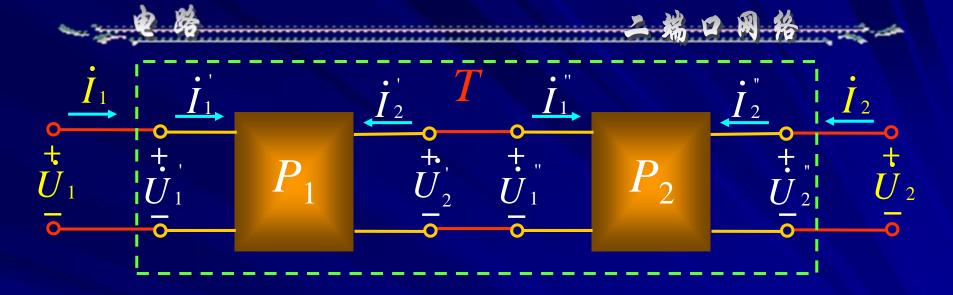
设
$$[T'] = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \qquad [T''] = \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$egin{align*} egin{align*} egin{align*} ar{U}_1' \ \dot{I}_1' \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A' & B' \ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2' \ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} & egin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \ \dot{I}_1'' \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2'' \ -\dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

级联后
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{I}_1' \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_1'' \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2'' \\ -\dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2'' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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



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

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

$$[T] = [T'][T'']$$





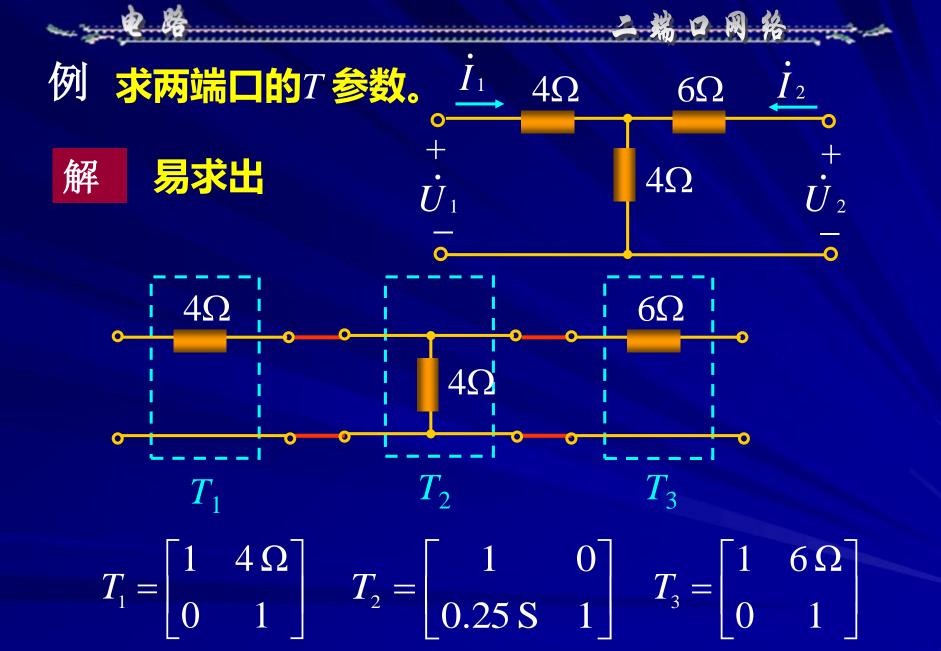
①级联时T 参数是矩阵相乘的关系,不是对应元素相乘。 $\begin{bmatrix} A & B \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \end{bmatrix}$

素相乘。
$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

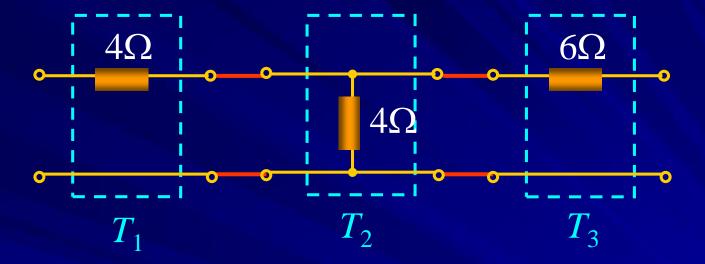
$$= \begin{bmatrix} A'A'' + B'C'' & A'B'' + B'D'' \\ C'A'' + D'C'' & C'B'' + D'D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

 $A = A'A'' + B'C'' \neq A'A''$

②级联时各二端口的端口条件不会被破坏。



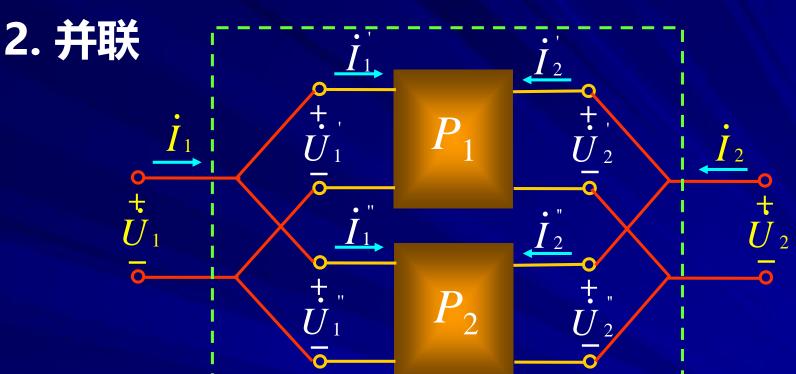




$$[T] = [T_1][T_2][T_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 16\,\Omega \\ 0.25\,S & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



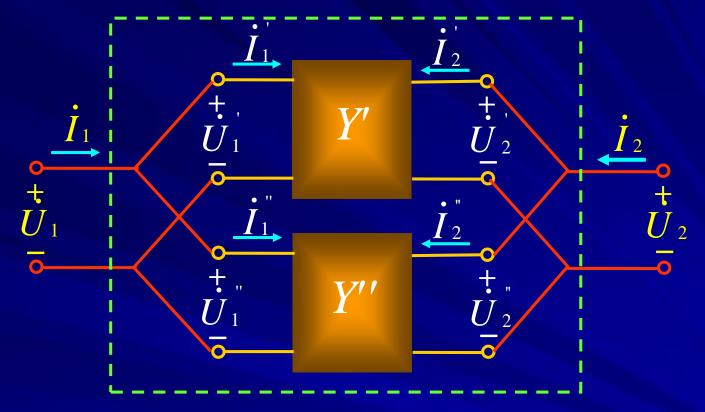


并联采用Y参数方便。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}'_1 \\ \dot{I}'_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y'_{11} & Y'_{12} \\ Y'_{21} & Y'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}'_1 \\ \dot{U}'_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}''_1 \\ \dot{I}''_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y''_{11} & Y''_{12} \\ Y''_{21} & Y''_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}''_1 \\ \dot{U}''_2 \end{bmatrix}$$







并联后

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{U}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{U}_2'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1' \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1} \\ \dot{I}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}'_{1} \\ \dot{I}'_{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}''_{1} \\ \dot{I}''_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y'_{11} & Y'_{12} \\ Y'_{21} & Y'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}'_{1} \\ \dot{U}'_{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Y''_{11} & Y''_{12} \\ Y''_{21} & Y''_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}''_{1} \\ \dot{U}''_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

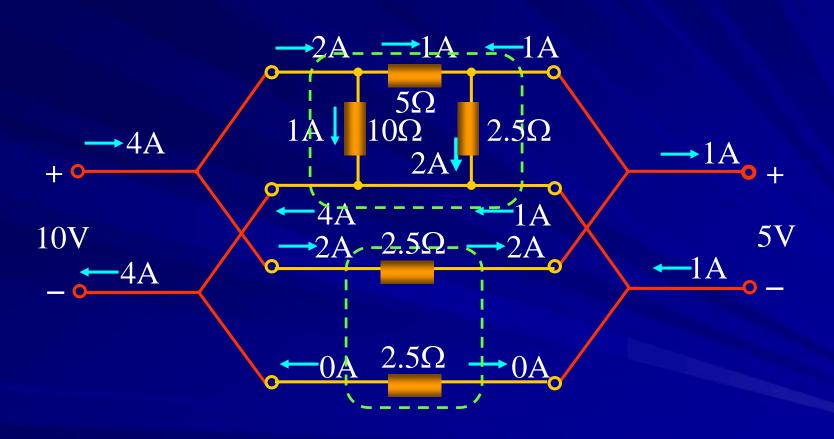
$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} Y'_{11} & Y'_{12} \\ Y'_{21} & Y'_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Y''_{11} & Y''_{12} \\ Y''_{21} & Y''_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Y'_{11} + Y''_{11} & Y'_{12} + Y''_{12} \\ Y'_{21} + Y''_{21} & Y'_{22} + Y''_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = [Y] \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

可得
$$[Y] = [Y'] + [Y'']$$

参核论二端口并联所得复合二端口的Y 参数矩阵 等于两个二端口Y参数矩阵相加。

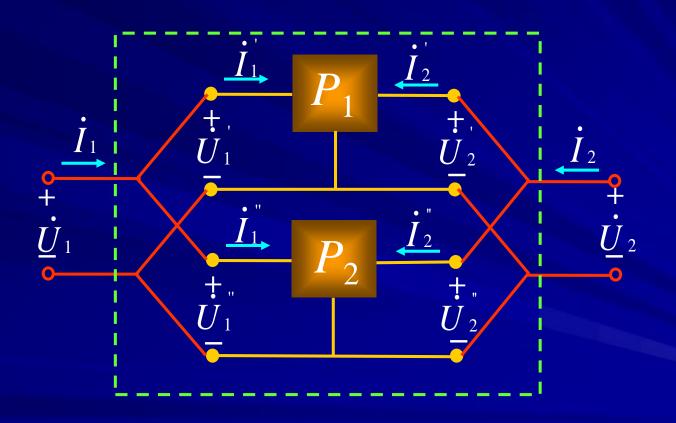


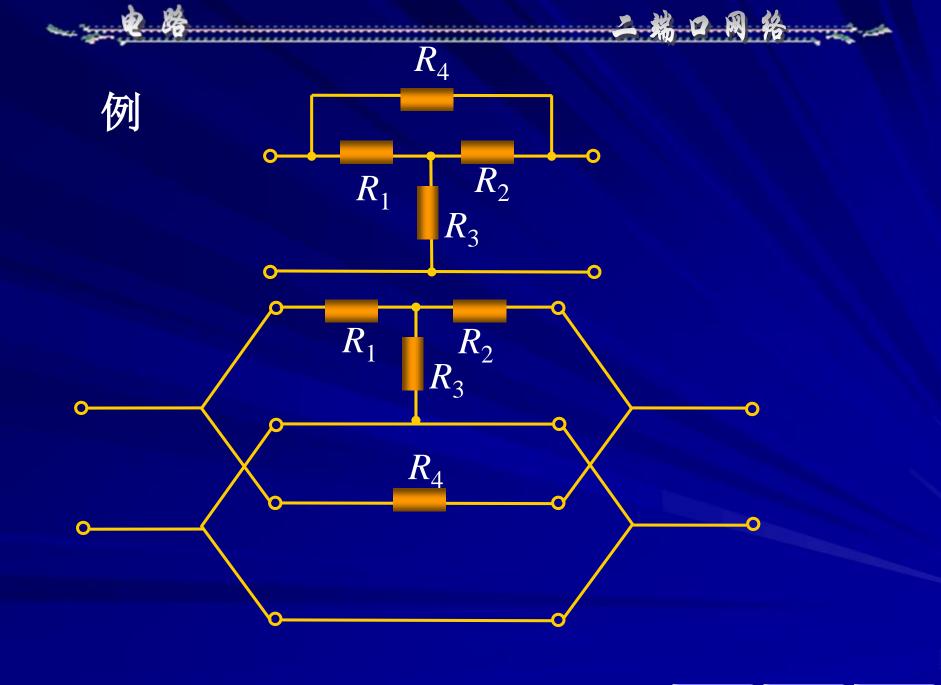


并联后端口条件破坏。

二端口网络____

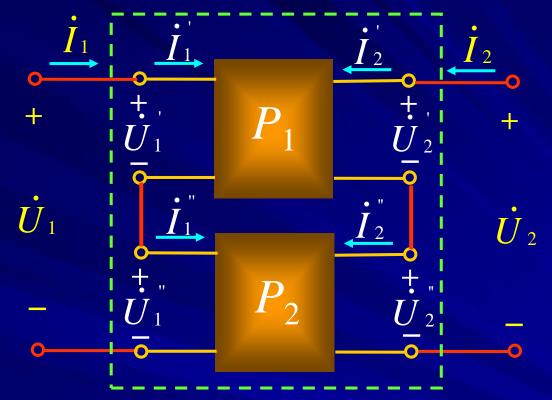
② 具有公共端的二端口(三端网络形成的二端口), 将公共端并在一起将不会破坏端口条件。







3.串联



串联采用Z参数方便。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{1}' \\ \dot{U}_{2}' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11}' & Z_{12}' \\ Z_{21}' & Z_{22}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1}' \\ \dot{I}_{2}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_{1}'' \\ \dot{U}_{2}'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11}'' & Z_{12}'' \\ Z_{21}'' & Z_{22}'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1}'' \\ \dot{I}_{2}'' \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1' \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{U}_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{U}_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{U}_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{U}_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1' \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Z'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

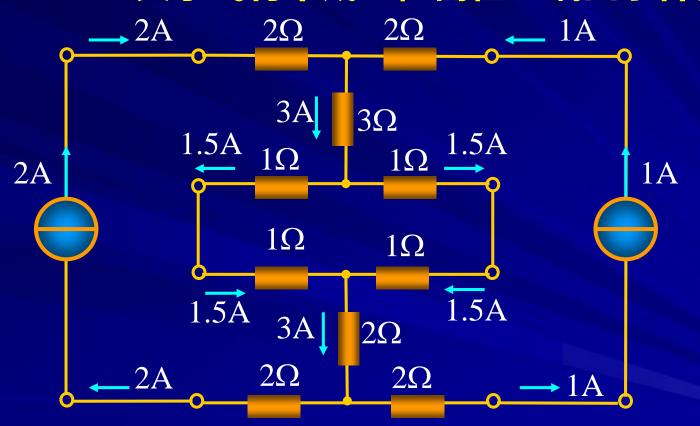
$$=\{[Z']+[Z'']\}\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1\\ \dot{I}_2\end{bmatrix}=[Z]\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1\\ \dot{I}_2\end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Z] = [Z'] + [Z'']$$

→ 6 衛联后复合二端口Z 参数矩阵等于原二端口Z 参数矩阵相加。可推广到 n 端口串联。



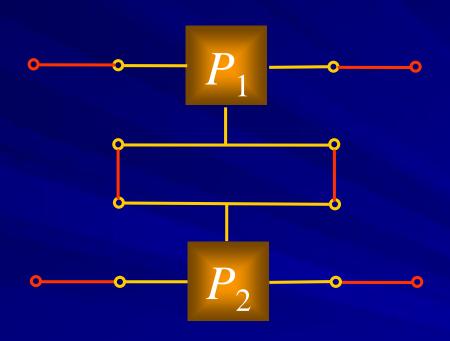




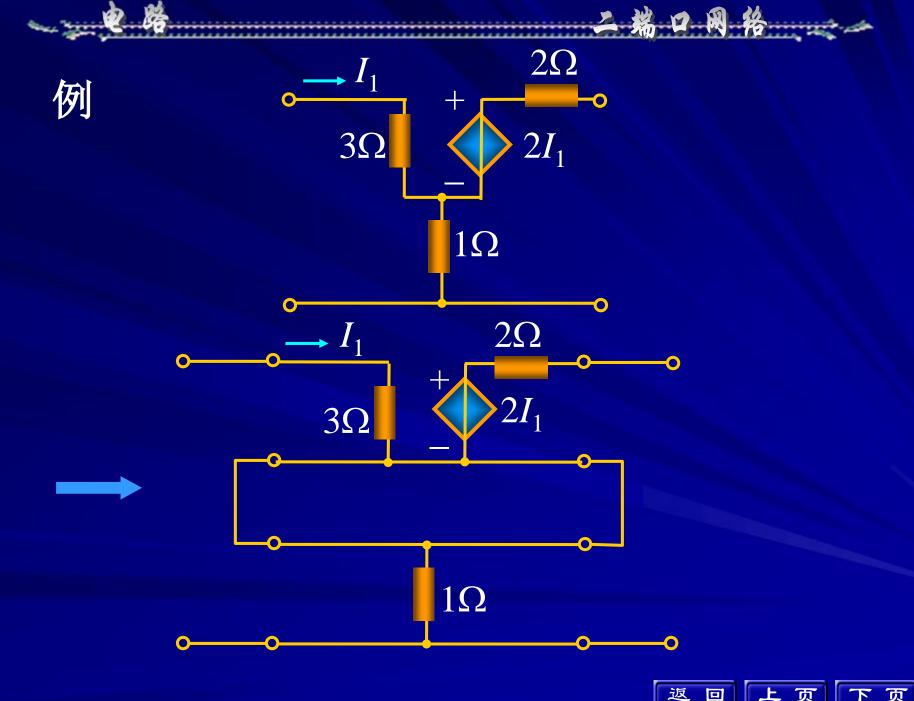
端口条件破坏!

二端口网络____

② 具有公共端的二端口,将公共端串联时将不会破坏端口条件。



端口条件不会破坏.



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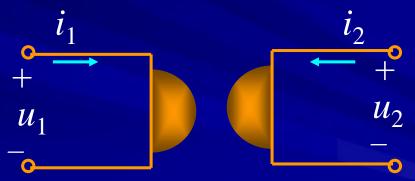
16.6 回转器和负阻抗转换器

1. 回转器

回转器是一种线性非互易的多端元件,可以用晶体管电路或运算放大器来实现。

① 回转器的基本特性

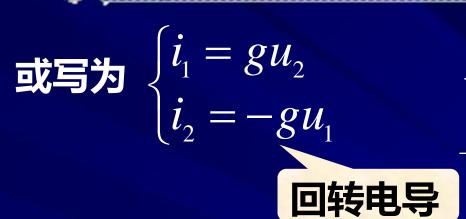
• 符号



• 电压电流关系

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -ri_2 \\ u_2 = ri_1 \end{cases}$$
 回转电阻





$$\begin{array}{c} i_1 \\ + \\ u_1 \\ - \\ \end{array}$$

 $r = \frac{1}{\sigma}$ — 简称回转常数,表征回转器特性的参数。

Z、Y、T参数

$$Z$$
参数
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r \\ r & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Z] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r \\ r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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





Y参数

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & g \\ -g & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} + \\ u_1 \\ -c \end{matrix}$$

$$i_1$$
 i_2
 i_1
 i_2
 i_2
 i_2
 i_2
 i_2
 i_3
 i_4
 i_2
 i_4
 i_5
 i_6
 i_7
 i_8
 i_8
 i_9
 i_9

$$[Y] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & g \\ -g & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Y_{12} \neq Y_{21} \qquad \Delta[T] \neq 1$$

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

$$\Delta[T] \neq 1$$

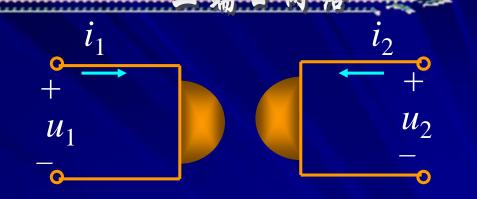


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功率

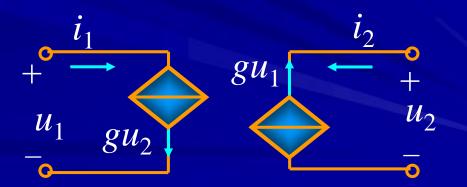
任一瞬间输入回转器的功率为:



$$u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = -r i_1 i_2 + r i_1 i_2 = 0$$

② 回转器的等效电路



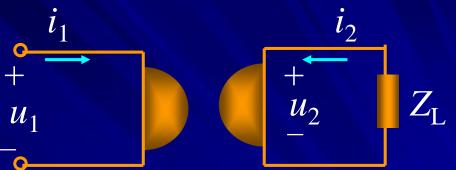




③ 回转器的应用

例1回转器的逆变性

图示电路的输入阻抗为:

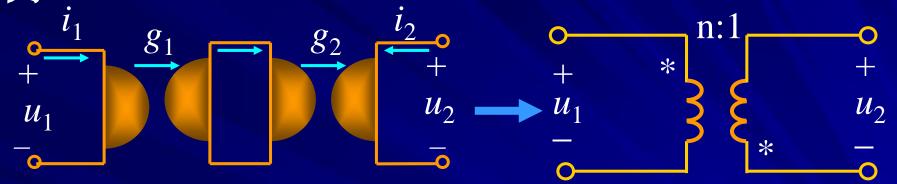


$$Z_{i} = \frac{u_{1}}{i_{1}} = \frac{-ri_{2}}{u_{2}/r} = \frac{r^{2}}{Z_{L}}$$
 逆变性

多 後 他 回转器具有把一个电容回转为一个电感的本领,实现了没有磁场的电感,这为实现难于集成的电感提供了可能性。



例2 利用回转器实现理想变压器。



图示电路的T参数为:

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_1} \\ g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{g_2} \\ g_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{g_2}{g_1} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{g_1}{g_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

结论 两个回转器的级联相当于一个变比n=g₂/g

的理想变压器。



2. 负阻抗变换器

负阻抗变换器(简称NIC)是一个能将阻抗按

- 一定比例进行变换并改变其符号的两端口元件,可以用晶体管电路或运算放大器来实现。
- ① 负阻抗变换器的基本特性





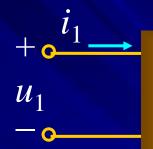
• 电压电流关系

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = u_2 \\ i_1 = ki_2 \end{cases}$$
 电流反向型



或
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -ku_2 \\ i_1 = -i_2 \end{cases}$$

电压反



$$[T] = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -k \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad [T] = \begin{bmatrix} -k & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

② 正阻抗变为负阻抗的性质

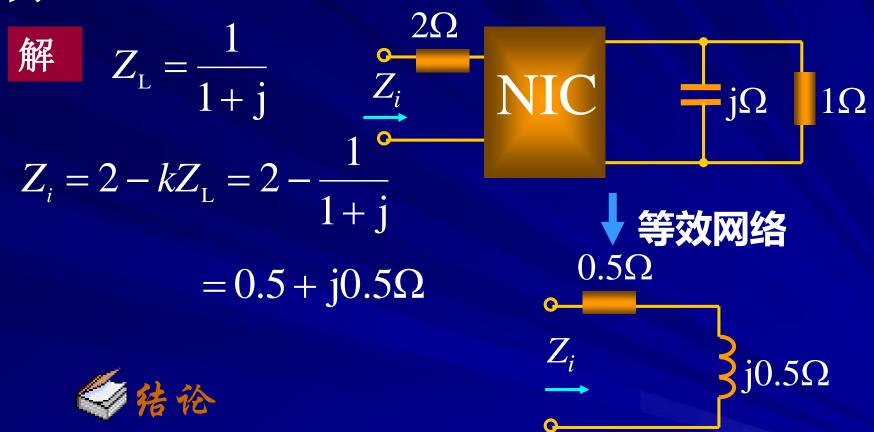
$$Z_{i} = \frac{u_{1}}{i_{1}} = \frac{u_{2}}{ki_{2}} = -\frac{Z_{L}}{k} + \frac{i_{1}}{k}$$

$$u_{1} = \frac{u_{2}}{i_{1}} = \frac{ki_{2}}{ki_{2}} = -kZ_{L}$$

$$r Z_{i} = \frac{u_{1}}{k} = \frac{-ku_{2}}{k} = -kZ_{L}$$
NIC u_{2}



例 负阻抗变换器的 k=1, 求输入阻抗。



可以用NIC和RC元件组成的网络来实现RL或RLC元件组成的网络。