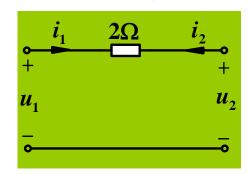


为啥要研究如此之多的双口网络参数?



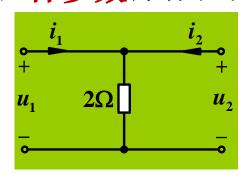
原因

(1) 并不是所有双口网络的6种参数都存在;



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

R参数不存在



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

G参数不存在



为啥要研究如此之多的双口网络参数?



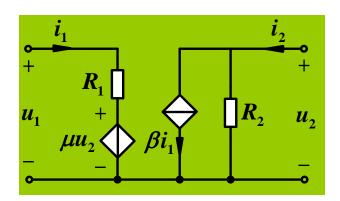
原因

- (1) 并不是所有双口网络的6种参数都存在;
- (2) 利用定义式法求双口网络参数时,并不是所有端口都允许被开路或短路;
- (3) 对于同一个双口网络而言,某些参数形式是容易得到的;



为啥要研究如此之多的双口网络参数?

(3) 对于同一个双口网络而言,某些参数形式是容易得到的;



容易列出:
$$u_1 = R_1 i_1 + \mu u_2$$

$$i_2 = \beta i_1 + \frac{u_2}{R_2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \boldsymbol{\mu} & \boldsymbol{\mu} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{i}_1 & \frac{\boldsymbol{u}_2}{\boldsymbol{R}_2} \end{bmatrix}$$





为啥要研究如此之多的双口网络参数?



原因

- (1) 并不是所有双口网络的6种参数都存在;
- (2) 利用定义式法求双口网络参数时,并不是所有端口都允许被开路或短路;
- (3) 对于同一个双口网络而言,某些参数形式是容易得到的,可以先求这个参数形式,然后再利双口参数之间的转换关系(参见课本P108表5-1),求解其他参数形式。

电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

第五章 双口网络 (Two-port Network)

§ 5.3 双口网络的等效电路



研究双口网络等效电路的目的?





设计 合理的实现方案

等效条件: 等效电路的端口伏安关系方程与原双口

网络的端口伏安关系方程相同。

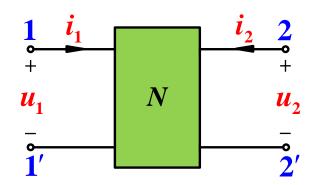
水等效电路:根据给定的双口网络参数方程确定电路

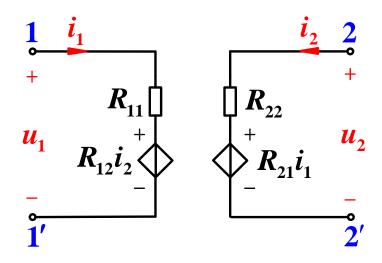
的结构和参数。

一、由R参数画等效电路

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

由R参数直接得到其等效电路





等效电路形式 (一)



一、由R参数画等效电路

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

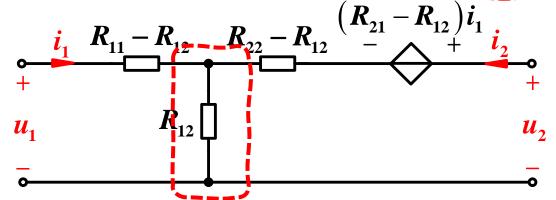
采用等效变换的方式

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & l_1 \\
 & + \\
 & u_1 \\
 \hline
 & 1'
\end{array}$$

$$u_{1} = R_{11}i_{1} + R_{12}i_{2} + R_{12}i_{1} - R_{12}i_{1} = (R_{11} - R_{12})i_{1} + R_{12}(i_{1} + i_{2})$$

$$u_{2} = R_{21}i_{1} + R_{22}i_{2} + R_{12}i_{1} - R_{12}i_{1} + R_{12}i_{2} - R_{12}i_{2}$$

$$= (R_{21} - R_{12})i_{1} + (R_{22} - R_{12})i_{2} + R_{12}(i_{1} + i_{2})$$



等效电路 并不唯一



等效电路形式(二)

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一、由R参数画等效电路

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

不包含受控源的等效电路

存在吗?神马情况?

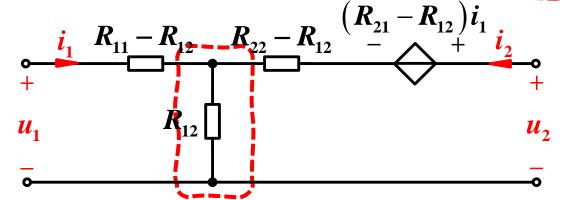


采用等效变换的方式

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

$$u_{2} = R_{21}i_{1} + R_{22}i_{2} + R_{12}i_{1} - R_{12}i_{1} + R_{12}i_{2} - R_{12}i_{2}$$

$$= (R_{21} - R_{12})i_{1} + (R_{22} - R_{12})i_{2} + R_{12}(i_{1} + i_{2})$$



等效电路 并不唯一

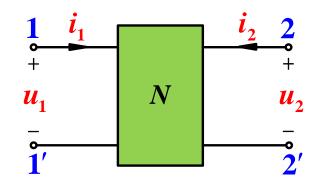


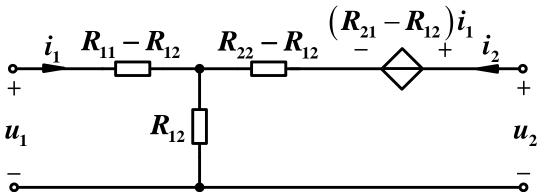
等效电路形式二

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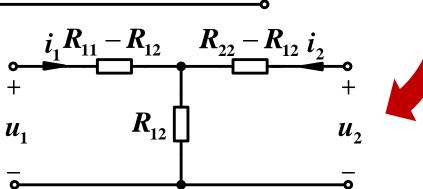
-、由R参数画等效电路

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





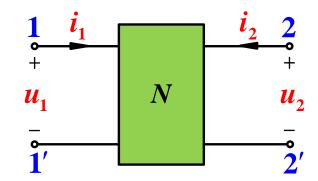
互易双口 $R_{12} = R_{21}$

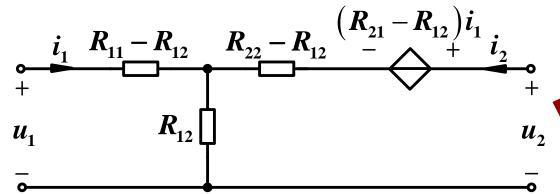




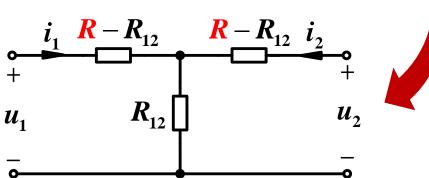
、由R参数画等效电路

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

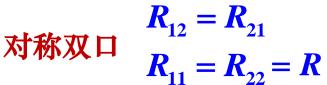


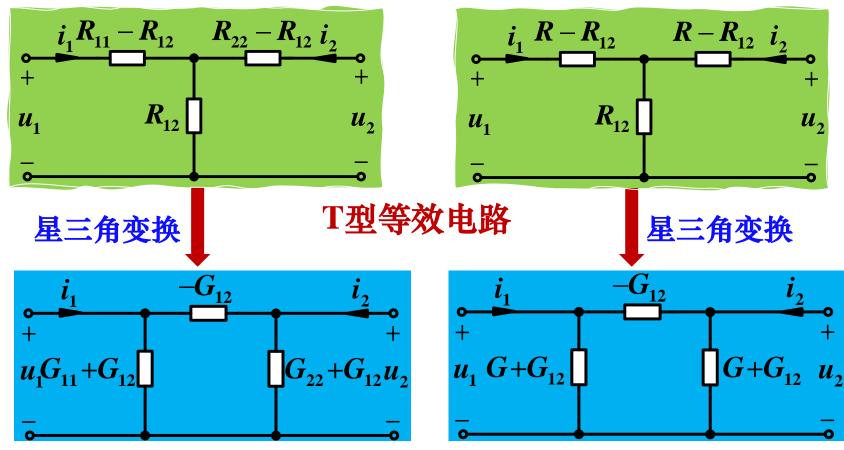


对称双口
$$R_{12} = R_{21}$$
 + $R_{11} = R_{22} = R^{u_1}$



互易双口 $R_{12} = R_{21}$





$$G_{12} = G_{21}$$

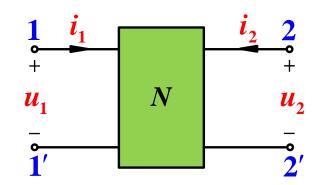
Ⅱ型等效电路

$$G_{12} = G_{21}$$
 $G_{11} = G_{22} = G$

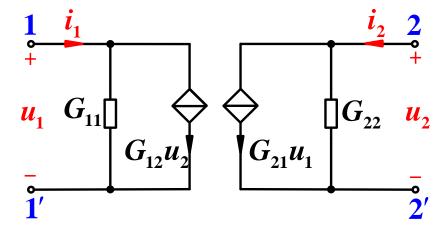


二、由G参数画等效电路

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



由G参数直接得到其等效电路



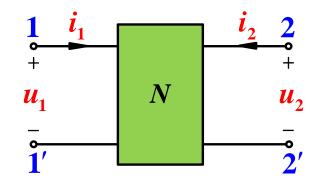


含一个受控源的等效电路,什么时候可得到?

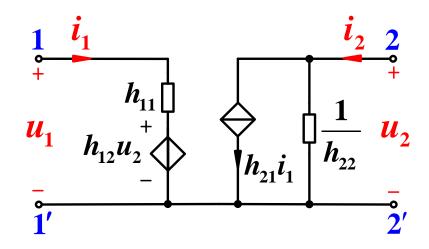


三、由H参数画等效电路

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



由H参数直接得到其等效电路



电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

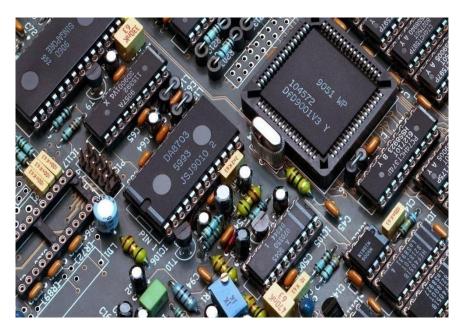
第五章 双口网络 (Two-port Network)

§ 5.4 双口网络的复合连接



为何要"复合连接"? 用意何在?





大规模集成电路

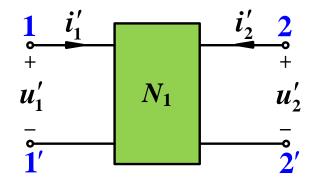
参数求解 分解 模块化设计 合成

简单的电路模块

"复合连接"

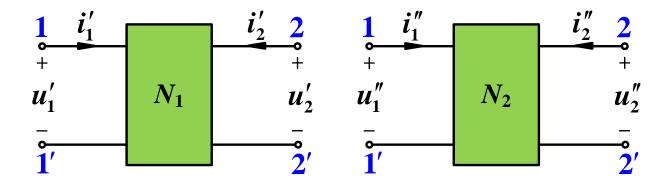


一、双口网络的级联

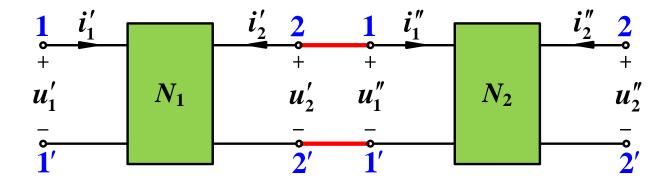




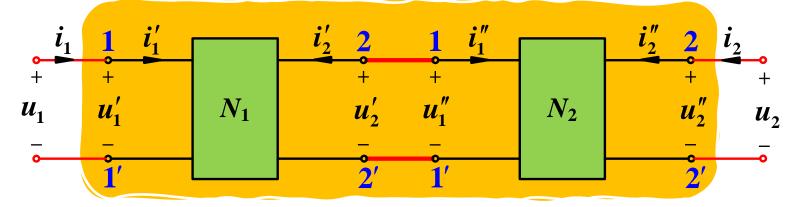
一、双口网络的级联



一、双口网络的级联



一、双口网络的级联



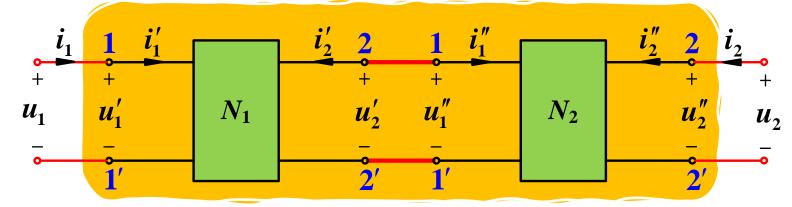
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1' \\ i_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2' \\ -i_2' \end{bmatrix} = T_1 \begin{bmatrix} u_2' \\ -i_2' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1'' \\ i_1'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2'' \\ -i_2'' \end{bmatrix} = T_2 \begin{bmatrix} u_2'' \\ -i_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

级联后
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = T_1 T_2 \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $T = T_1 T_2$



一、双口网络的级联



双口网络N

$$T = T_1 T_2$$

推广至n个双口级联

$$T = T_1 T_2 \cdots T_n$$

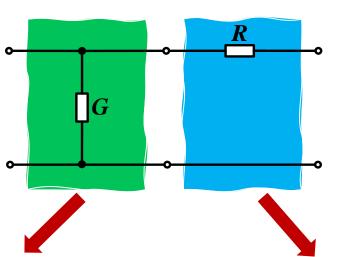


级联需注意连接的先后顺序,不能颠倒。



【例】求图示双口网络的传输参数。

解:

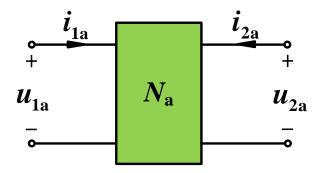


$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ G & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = T_1 \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = T_2 \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

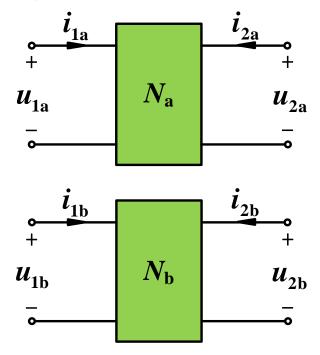
则
$$T = T_1 T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ G & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R \\ G & RG + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



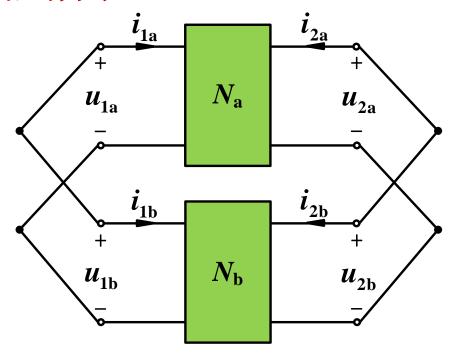
二、双口网络的并联



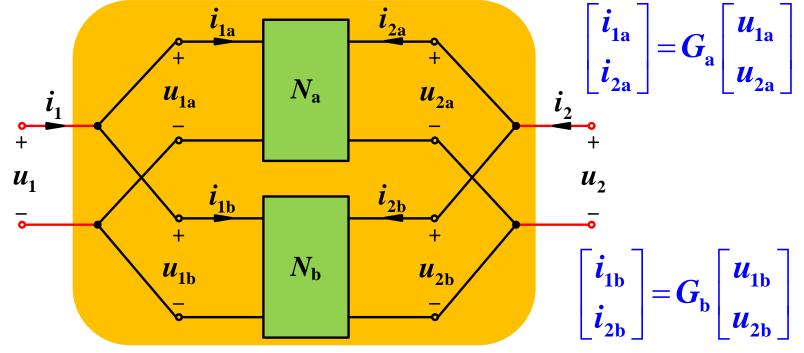
二、双口网络的并联



二、双口网络的并联



二、双口网络的并联

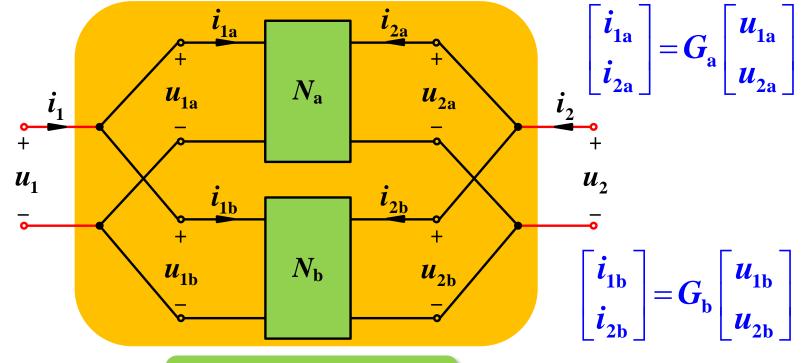


$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i_{1a} \\ i_{2a} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i_{1b} \\ i_{2b} \end{bmatrix} = G_a \begin{bmatrix} u_{1a} \\ u_{2a} \end{bmatrix} + G_b \begin{bmatrix} u_{1b} \\ u_{2b} \end{bmatrix} = (G_a + G_b) \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = G \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $G = G_a + G_b$



二、双口网络的并联





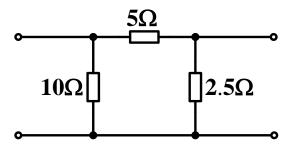
$$G = G_a + G_b$$

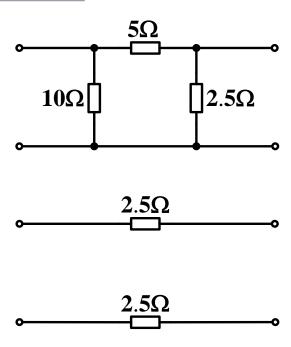
请注意:双口网络并联前后,各自的端口条件

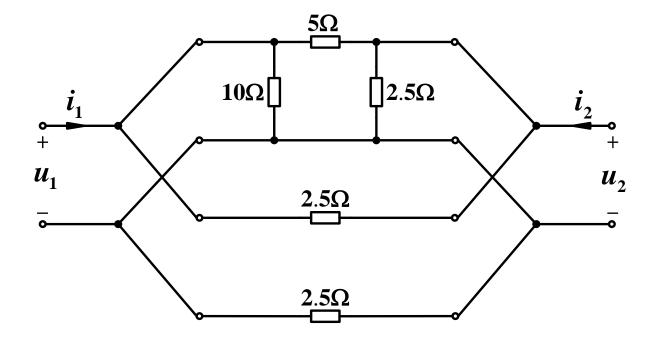
不能被破坏!!!

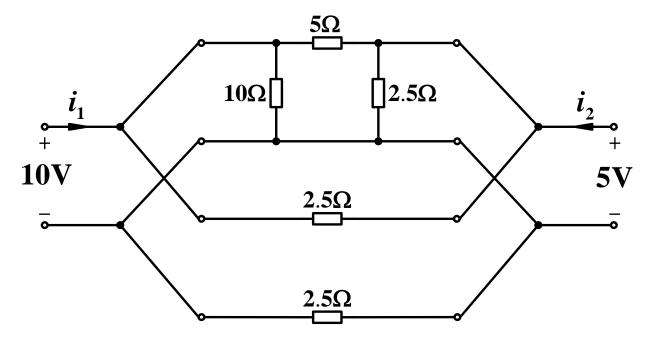


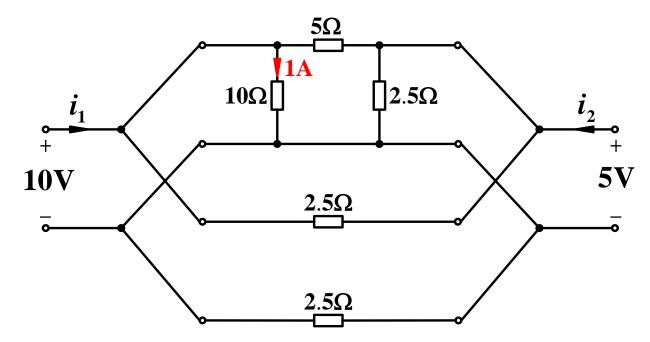


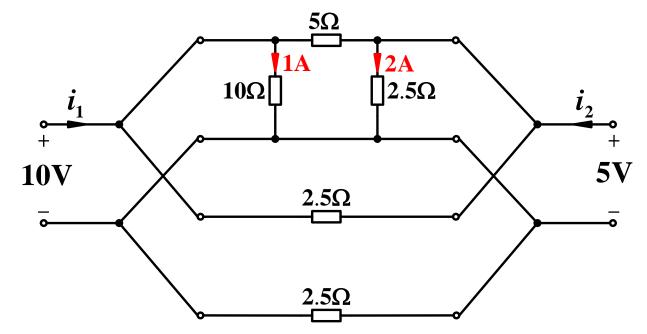


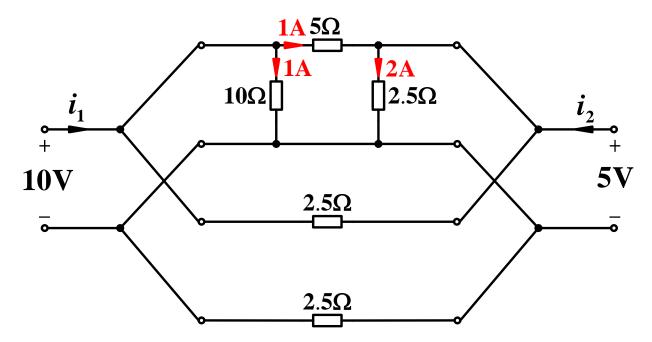




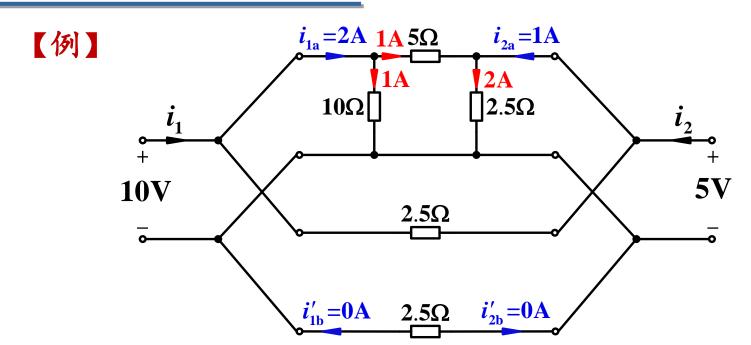




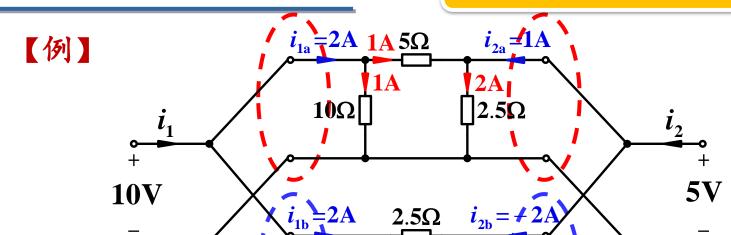




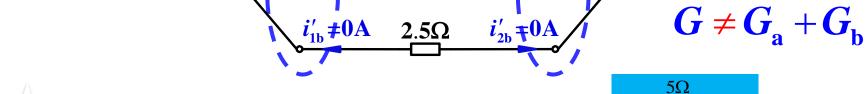
 $\begin{array}{c|c}
i_{1a} = 2A & 1A & 5\Omega & i_{2a} = 1A \\
\hline
10\Omega & 2A & 2A \\
\hline
10V & 2.5\Omega & 5V \\
\hline
\end{array}$



并联后端口条件被破坏!



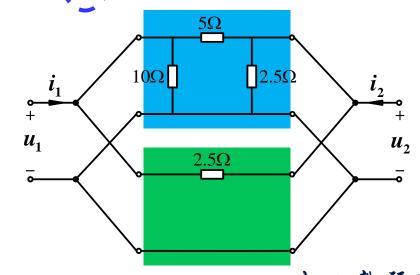




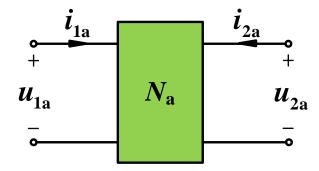


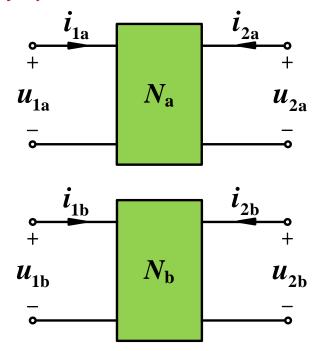
具有公共端的双口网络

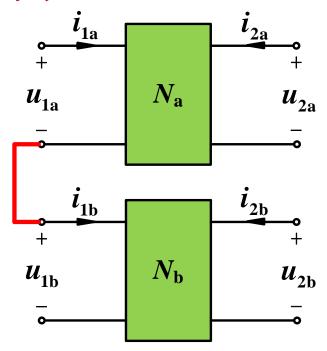
(三端网络形成的双口网络), 将公共端并在一起将不会 破坏端口条件。

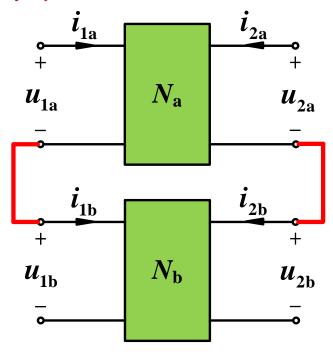


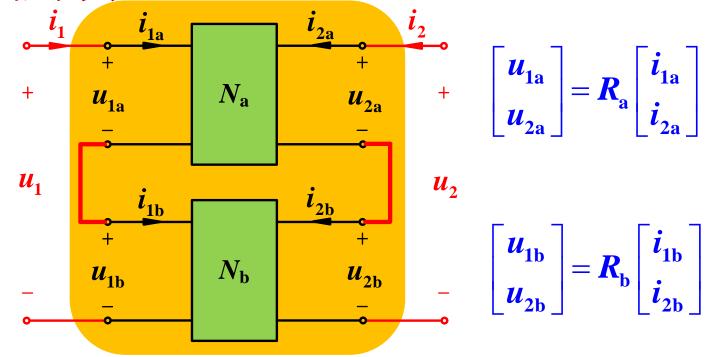








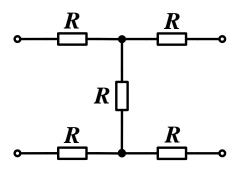


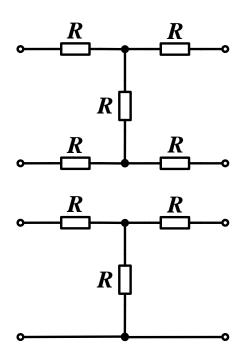


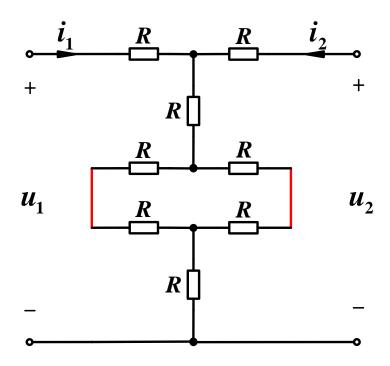
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1a} \\ u_{2a} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_{1b} \\ u_{1b} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{a}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_{1a} \\ \mathbf{i}_{2a} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{b}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_{1b} \\ \mathbf{i}_{2b} \end{bmatrix} = (\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{a}} + \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{b}}) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1 \\ \mathbf{i}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1 \\ \mathbf{i}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

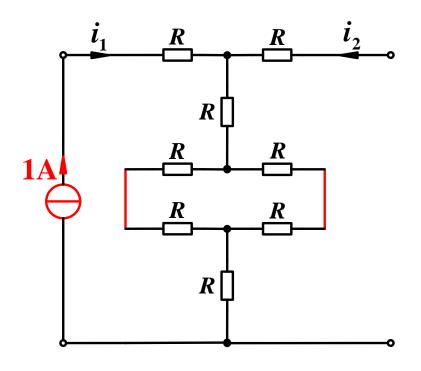
$$R = R_a + R_b$$

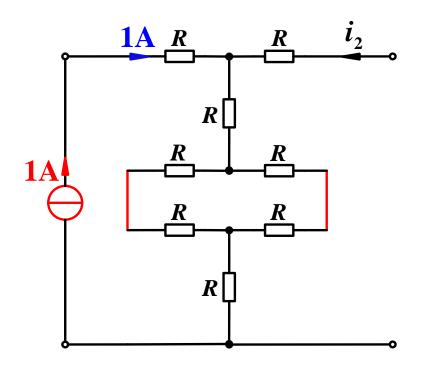


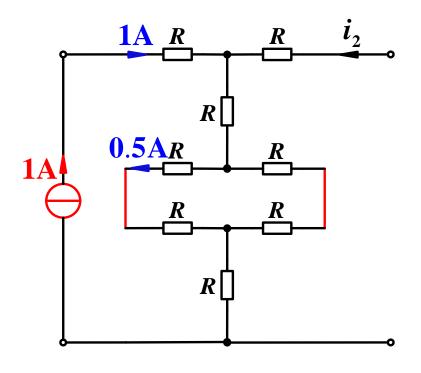


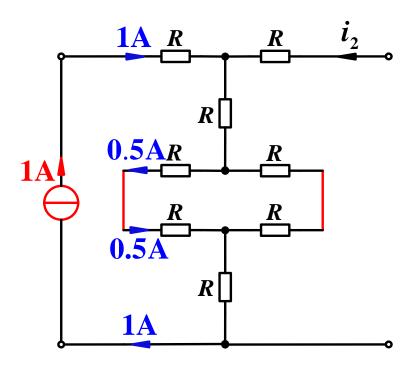








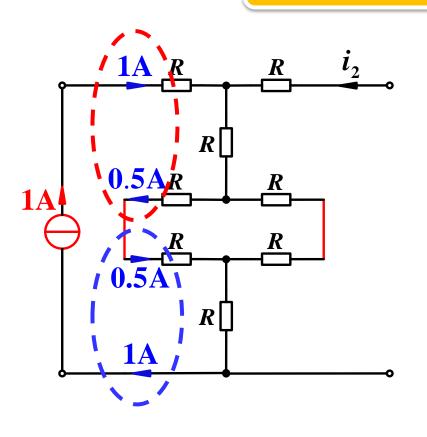




【例】

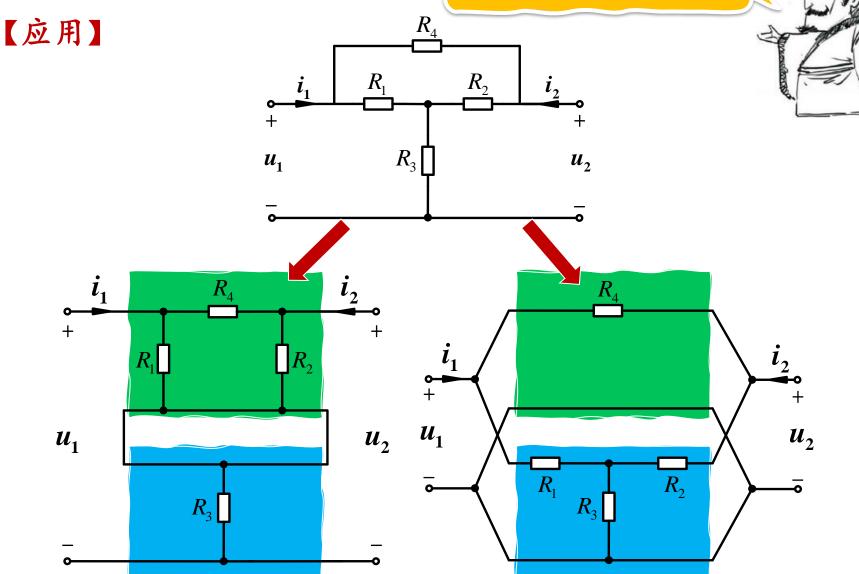
串联后端口条件被破坏!





$$R \neq R_{\rm a} + R_{\rm b}$$

如何分解成简单双口网络的复合连接?





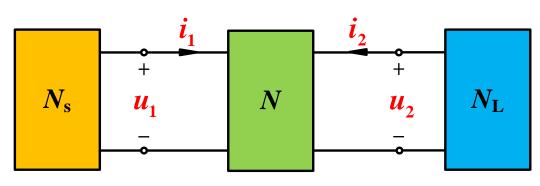
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第五章 双口网络 (Two-port Network)

§ 5.5 端口分析法





双口网络应用的典型电路

解题思路

借助等效电路分析

借助电路方程分析

单口网络 N_s 的端口方程 1个

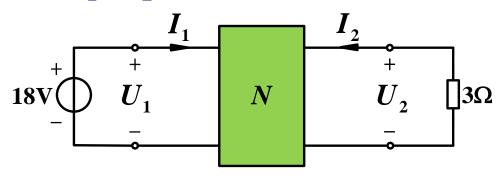
双口网络N的端口方程 $2 \uparrow$

单口网络 N_L 的端口方程 1个

端口分析法



【例1】已知双口网络N的开路电阻参数为 $R = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ 试求电流 I_1 和 I_2 。

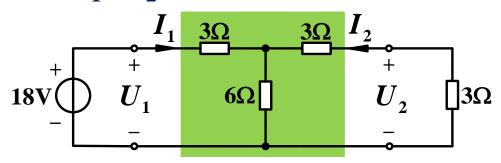


解:

法一: 利用等效电路求解

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$
 构造
$$U_1 \qquad 6\Omega \qquad U_2$$

【例1】已知双口网络N的开路电阻参数为 $R = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ 试求电流 I_1 和 I_2 。



解:

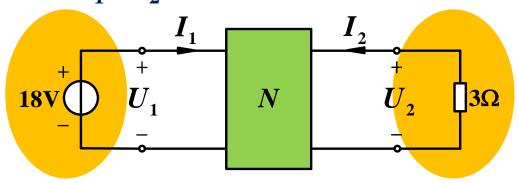
法一: 利用等效电路求解

$$I_1 = \frac{18}{3+6//(3+3)} = 3A$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{1}{2}I_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = -1.5A$$



【例1】已知双口网络N的开路电阻参数为 $R = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ 试求电流 I_1 和 I_2 。



解:

法二: 利用端口分析法求解

由
$$R$$
参数
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 9I_1 + 6I_2 \\ U_2 = 6I_1 + 9I_2 \end{cases}$$
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$$U_1 = 18$$

$$U_1 = 18$$

$$U_2 = -3I_2$$

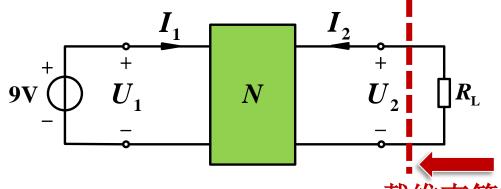
$$I_1 = 3A$$

$$I_2 = -1.5A$$



【例2】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 6 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$

求 R_L 获得最大功率时电压源提供的功率。



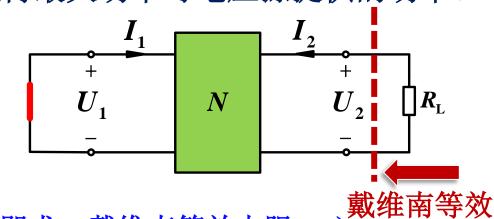
解:

(1) 求 $R_{\rm L}$ (即求: 戴维南等效电阻 $R_{\rm eq}$

由
$$T$$
参数 \longrightarrow
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 2.5U_2 - 6I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.5U_2 - 1.6I_2 \end{cases}$$

电压源置零: $U_1 = 0V$

【例2】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 6 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ 求 R_L 获得最大功率时电压源提供的功率。



解:

(1) 求 $R_{\rm L}$ (即求: 戴维南等效电阻 $R_{\rm eq}$

曲
$$T$$
 参数 \longrightarrow
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 2.5U_2 - 6I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.5U_2 - 1.6I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$2.5U_2 - 6I_2 = 0$$

$$R_L = R_{eq} = \frac{U_2}{I_2} = 2.4\Omega$$

电压源置零:

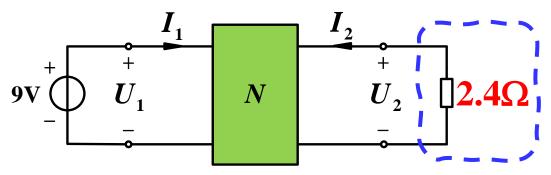
$$U_1 = 0V$$





【例2】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 6 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$

求 R_L 获得最大功率时电压源提供的功率。



解:

(2) 求电压源提供的功率

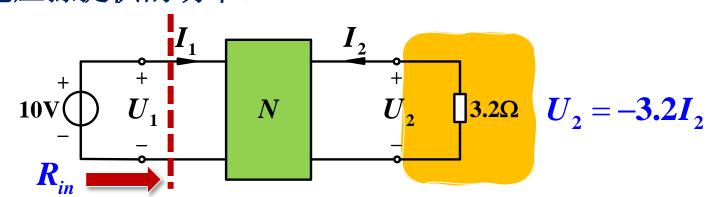
端口方程:
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 9 \\ U_1 = 2.5U_2 - 6I_2 \\ I_1 = 6U_2 - 1.6I_2 \end{cases}$$
 电压源提供功率:
$$I_1 = 2.1 \text{A}$$

$$U_2 = -2.4 I_2$$
 $P_s = 9I_1 = 18.9 \text{W}$ $P_s = 9I_1 = 18.9 \text{W}$

$$P_{\rm s} = 9I_1 = 18.9 W$$



【例3】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 8 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ 求电压源提供的功率。



解:

(1) 求1端口输入电阻

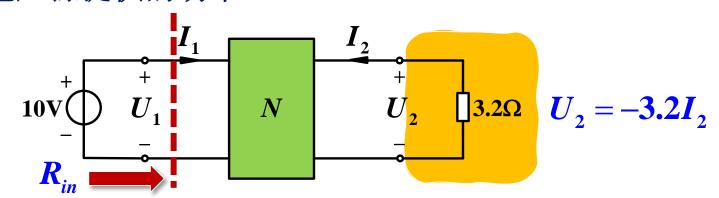
曲
$$T$$
参数 \longrightarrow
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 2.5U_2 - 8I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.5U_2 - 1.6I_2 \end{cases}$$

输入电阻
$$R_{in} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{2.5U_2 - 8I_2}{0.5U_2 - 1.6I_2} = \frac{2.5\frac{2}{-I_2} + 8}{0.5\frac{U_2}{-I} + 1.6}$$



电工教研室 Tan Section of Electrical Engineering

【例3】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 8 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ 求电压源提供的功率。



解:

(1) 求1端口输入电阻

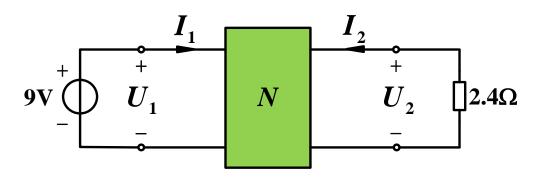
(1) 永1年日初日 中的
$$R_{in} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{2.5U_2 - 8I_2}{0.5U_2 - 1.6I_2} = \frac{2.5\frac{U_2}{-I_2} + 8}{0.5\frac{U_2}{-I_2} + 1.6}$$

(2) 求电压源提供的功率

$$P_{\rm s} = \frac{10^2}{5} = 20 {
m W}$$

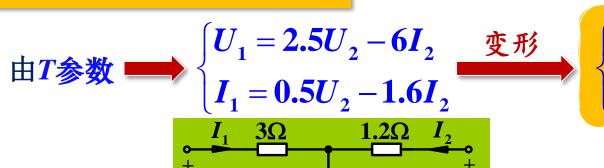


【例4】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 6 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ 求电压源提供的功率。



解: 思路: 构造电路,变黑匣子为具体电路





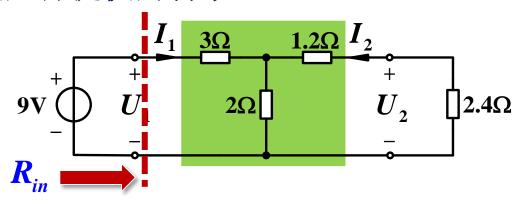
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 $U_1 = 5I_1 + 2I_2$ $U_2 = 2I_1 + 3.2I_2$ 构造

开路电阻参数方程

【例4】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 6 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ 求电压源提供的功率。



解: 思路: 构造电路,变黑匣子为具体电路

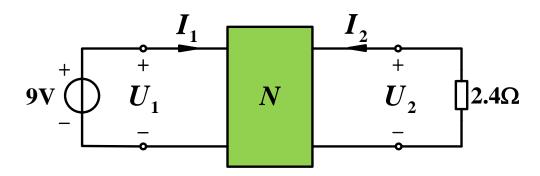
(方法1) 求开路电阻参数

输入电阻
$$R_{in} = 3 + 2 / / (1.2 + 2.4) = \frac{30}{7} \Omega$$

电压源提供功率:
$$P_{\rm s} = \frac{9^2}{30/7} = 18.9 \text{W}$$

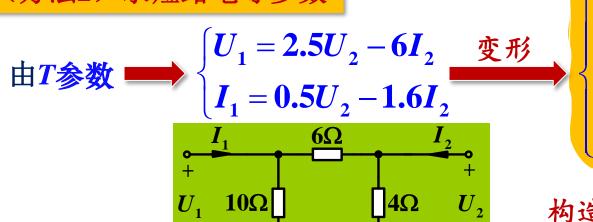


【例4】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 6 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ 求电压源提供的功率。

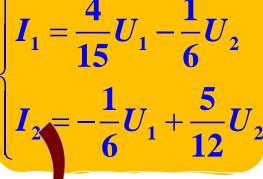


解: 思路: 构造电路,变黑匣子为具体电路

(方法2) 求短路电导参数



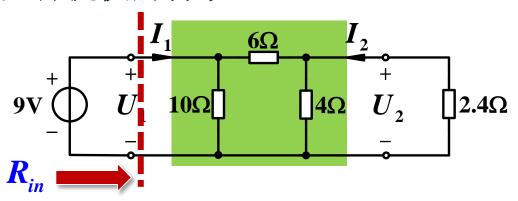
短路电导参数方程





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【例4】已知双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 6 \\ 0.5 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ 求电压源提供的功率。



解: 思路: 构造电路,变黑匣子为具体电路

(方法2) 求短路电导参数

输入电阻
$$R_{in} = 10 / / (6 + 4 / /2.4) = \frac{30}{7} \Omega$$

电压源提供功率:
$$P_{\rm s} = \frac{9^2}{30/7} = 18.9 \text{W}$$

