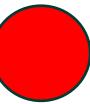
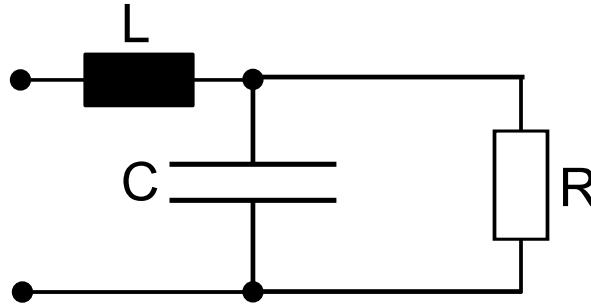


9.1 Lineare Zweipole mit passiven Bauelementen



Zunächst nur Zweipole aus passiven Bauelementen
(Widerständen + Reaktanzen(L, C))

Beispiel:

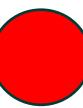


Für diesen Zweipol gilt:

$$\underline{Z} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C} = j\omega L + \frac{R}{1 + j\omega RC}$$
$$= j\omega L + \frac{R(1 - j\omega RC)}{[1 + (\omega RC)^2]}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \underbrace{\frac{R}{1 + \omega^2(RC)^2}}_{\text{Re}\{\underline{Z}\}} + j \underbrace{\left[\omega L - \frac{\omega R^2 C}{1 + \omega^2(RC)^2} \right]}_{\text{Im}\{\underline{Z}\}}$$

Imaginärteil = 0 ?



$$\omega_0 L \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{\omega_0 R^2 C}{1 + \omega_0^2 R^2 C^2} \rightarrow \text{Im} \left\{ \underline{Z} \Big|_{\omega_0} \right\} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{\omega_0 L (1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2) - \omega_0 R^2 C}{1 + \omega_0^2 R^2 C^2} = 0 \rightarrow \omega_0 L (1 + \omega_0^2 R^2 C^2) - \omega_0 R^2 C = 0$$

$\simeq \omega_0 = 0$ (*triviale Lösung*)

$$L(1 + \omega_0^2 R^2 C^2) = R^2 C \simeq 1 + \omega_0^2 R^2 C^2 = R^2 \frac{C}{L}$$

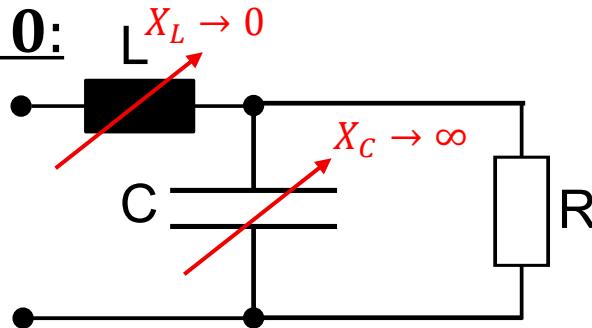
$$\simeq \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{R^2 C^2} \left(R^2 \frac{C}{L} - 1 \right) \simeq \omega_{0_{2,3}} = \pm \frac{1}{RC} \sqrt{R^2 \frac{C}{L} - 1}$$

unter der Bedingung:
 $R^2 \geq \frac{L}{C}$

Abhangigkeit der Impedanz von der Kreisfrequenz ω



$\omega \rightarrow 0:$

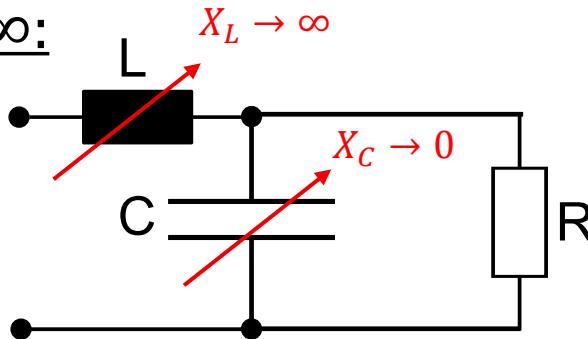


$$jX_L = j\omega L \rightarrow 0$$

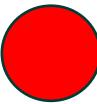
$$jX_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z} \Big|_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \rightarrow R$$

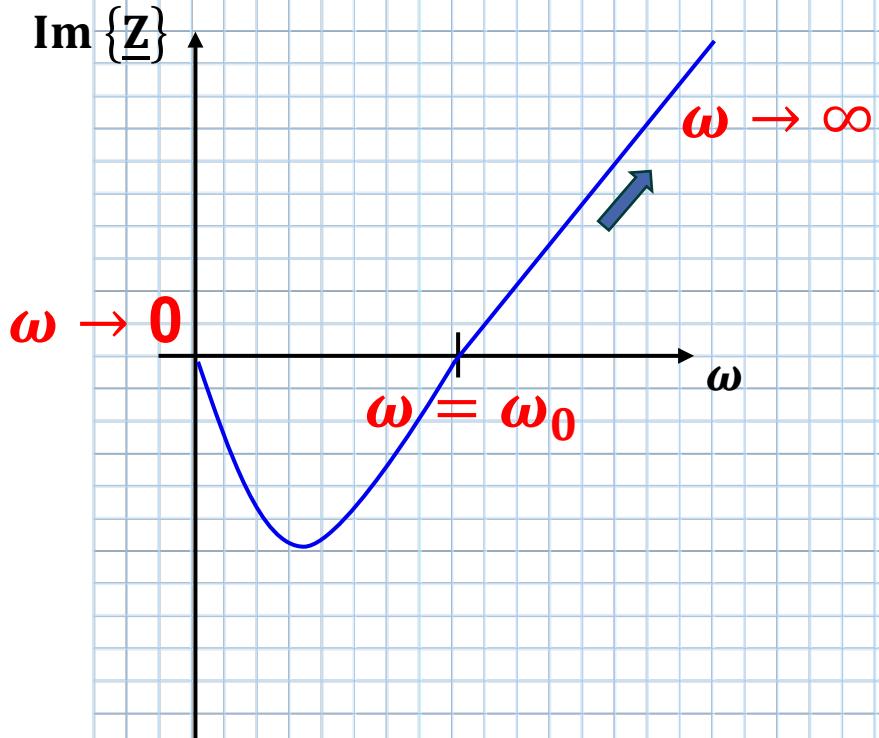
$\omega \rightarrow \infty:$



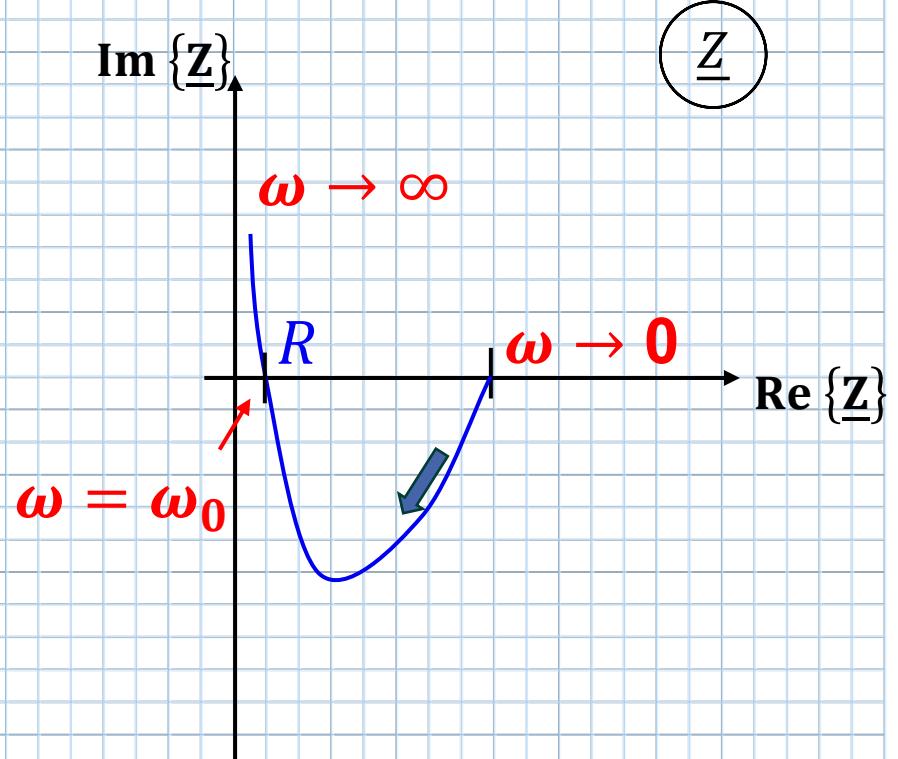
$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z} \Big|_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow jX_L = j\omega L$$

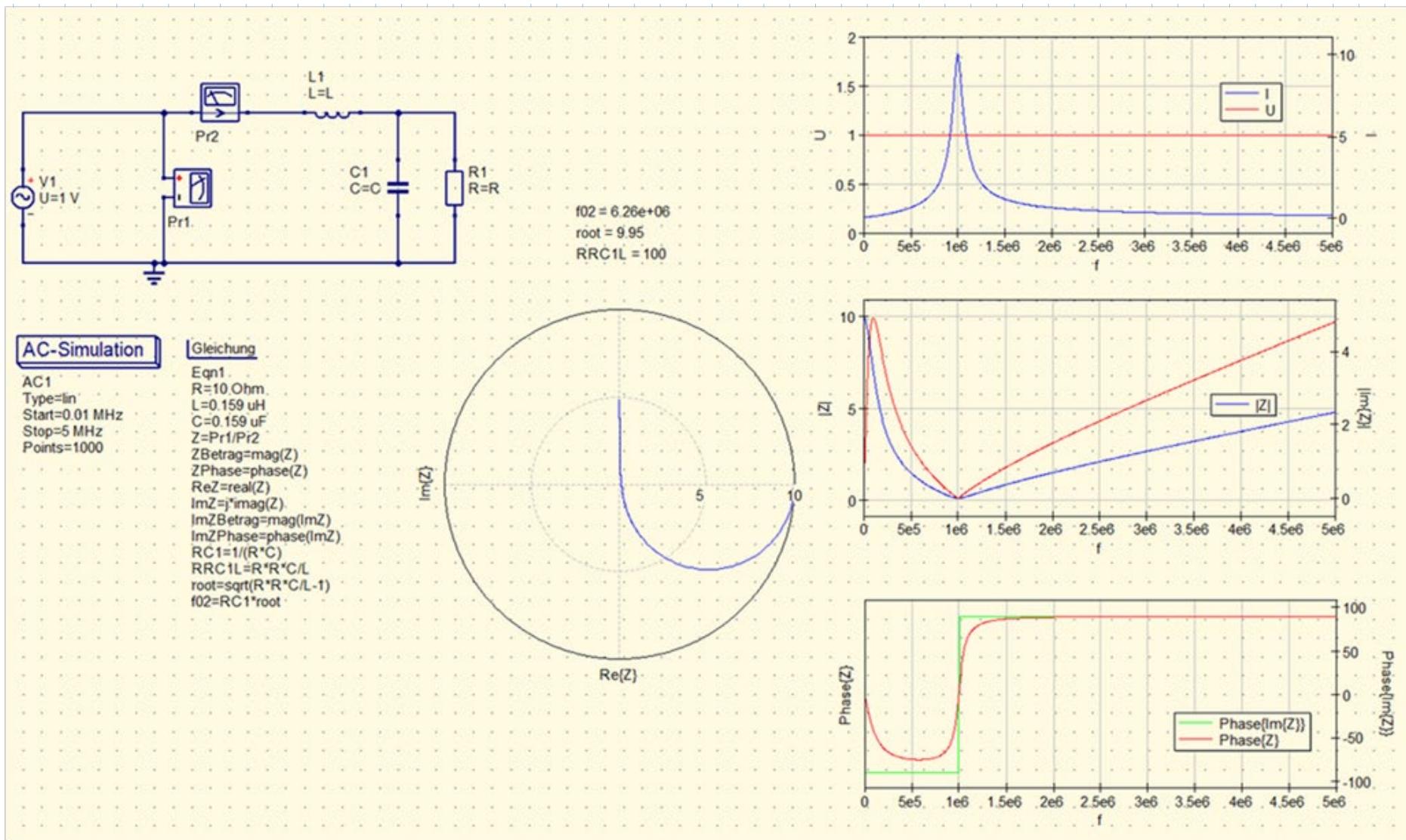
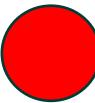


Verlauf der Reaktanz

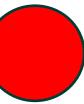


Ortskurve für \underline{Z}





Verallgemeinerung



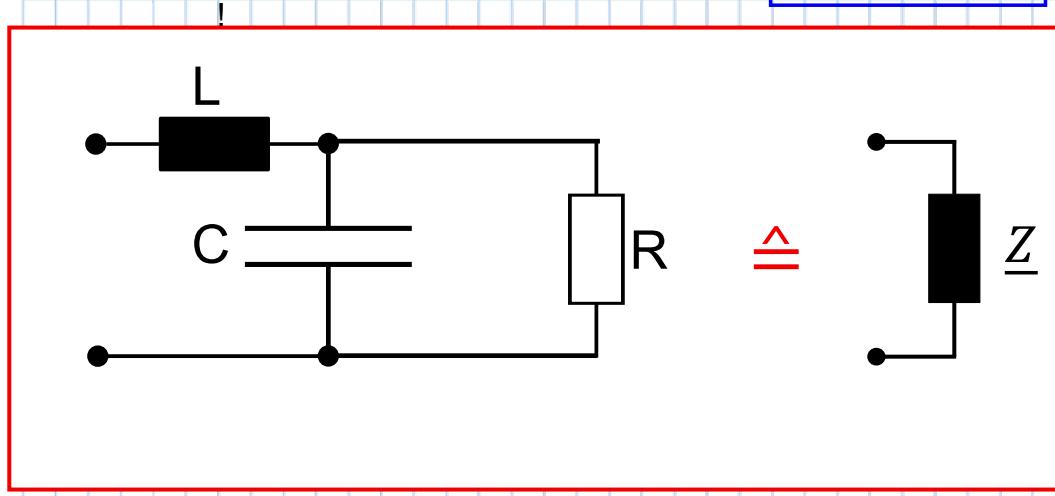
- Jeder passive Zweipol lässt sich durch

$$\text{Im } \{\underline{Z}\} \text{ und } \text{Re } \{\underline{Z}\}$$

eindeutig darstellen.

- Zweipole unterscheiden sich eindeutig im Frequenzgang

- Für einen passiven Zweipol gilt $\text{Re } \{\underline{Z}\} \geq 0$

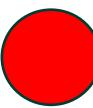


$$\text{Im } \{\underline{Z}\}$$

$$\text{Re } \{\underline{Z}\} \geq 0$$

$$\underline{Z}$$

$$\text{Re } \{\underline{Z}\}$$

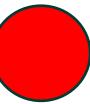


Def.: Reaktanz, Impedanz, Admittanz, Immittanz

Reaktanz

- Jedes ideale **verlustlose** passive Bauelement (L, C)
(bei dem die zugeführte Energie in der Reaktanz gespeichert und ein Viertelzyklus später vollständig wieder in den Stromkreis zurückgeführt wird)
→ Spannungen und Strom sind um ein Viertelzyklus verschoben
- Reaktanzen können „**positiv**“ und „**negativ**“ sein
- Reaktanzen sind frequenzabhängig

Def.: „Impedanz“, „Admittanz“, „Reaktanz“, „Suszeptanz“



$$\underline{Z} = jX \quad \underline{Y} = \frac{1}{jx} = -j\frac{1}{x} = jB$$

Reaktanz ↑

Suszeptanz ↑

Impedanz ↑

Admittanz ↑

Immittanz ↔

■ Nach Foster gilt:

! Der Imaginärteil einer Immittanz eines passiven verlustlosen Netzwerks „steigt immer streng monoton“ mit der Frequenz !

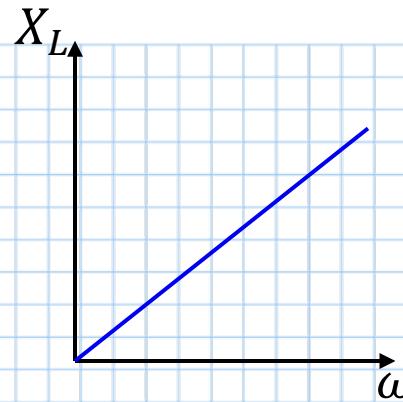


Beispiele

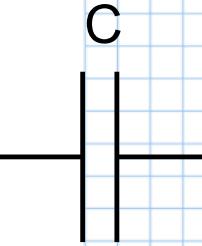
■ Spule:



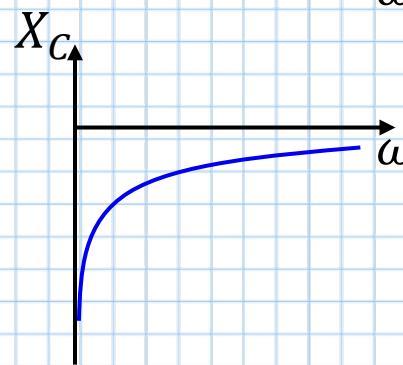
$$Z = jX = j\omega L$$



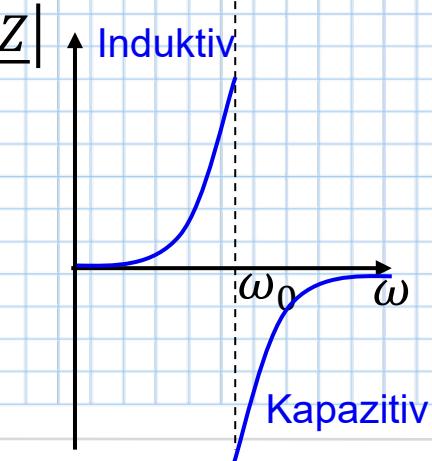
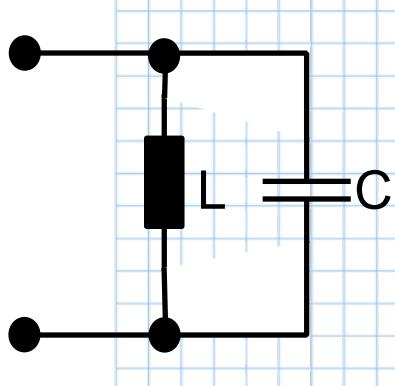
■ Kondensator:



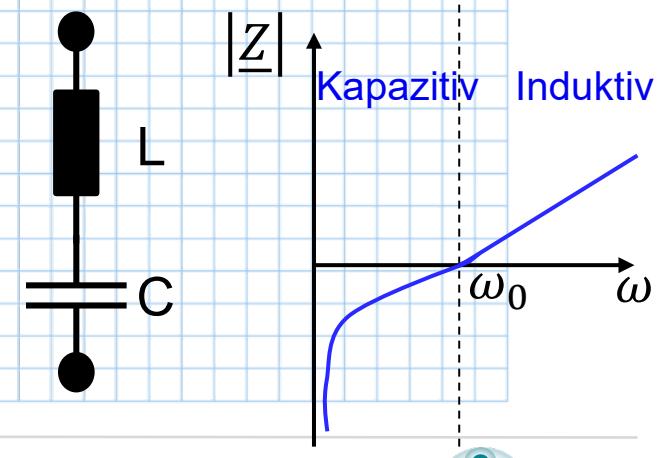
$$Z = -j \frac{1}{\omega C}$$



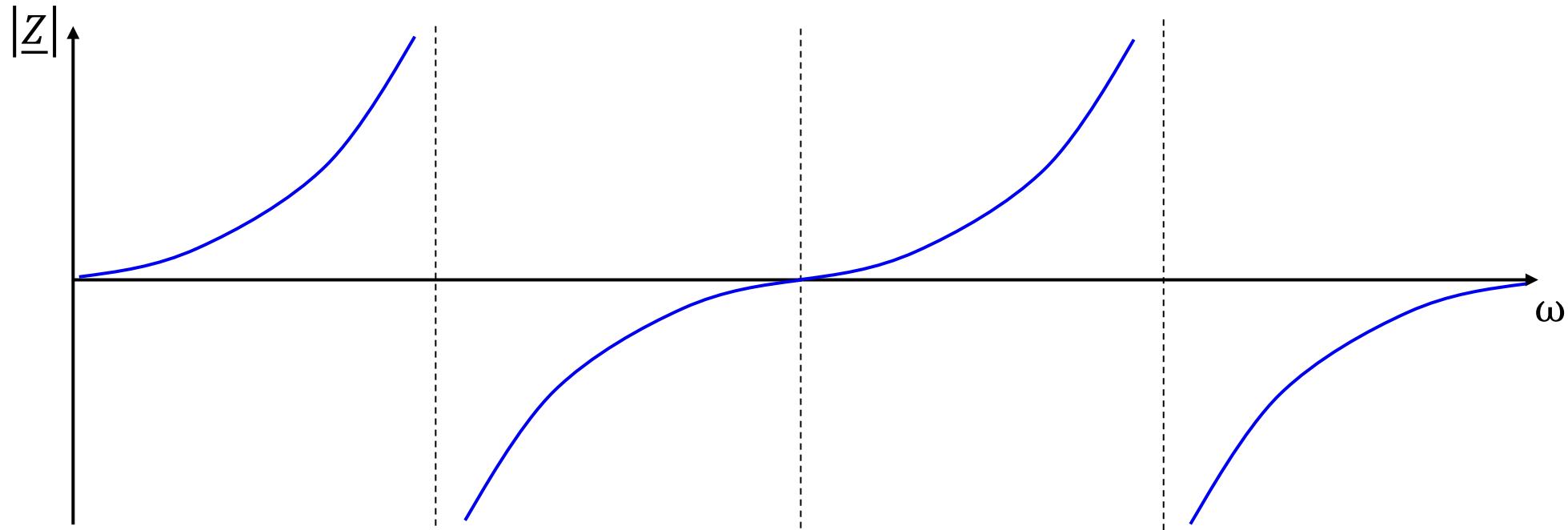
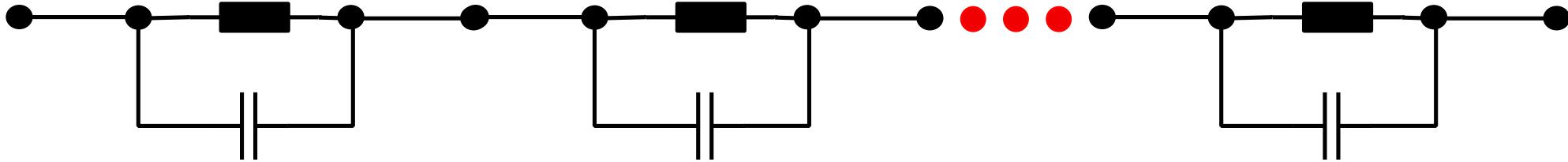
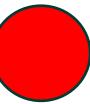
■ Parallelschwingkreis:



■ Serienschwingkreis:

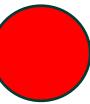


Verallgemeinerung für passive Reaktanznetzwerke



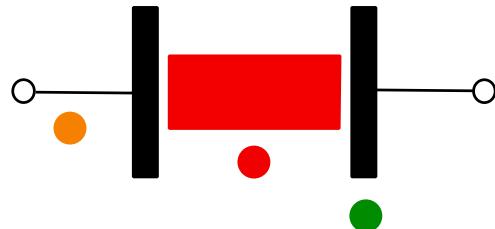
- ■ Nullstellen und Pole wechseln sich ab!
- Die Impedanz steigt immer monoton an

Beschreibung realer Bauelemente R , L , C



Abstraktion der konzentrierten Bauelemente
"lumped element model"

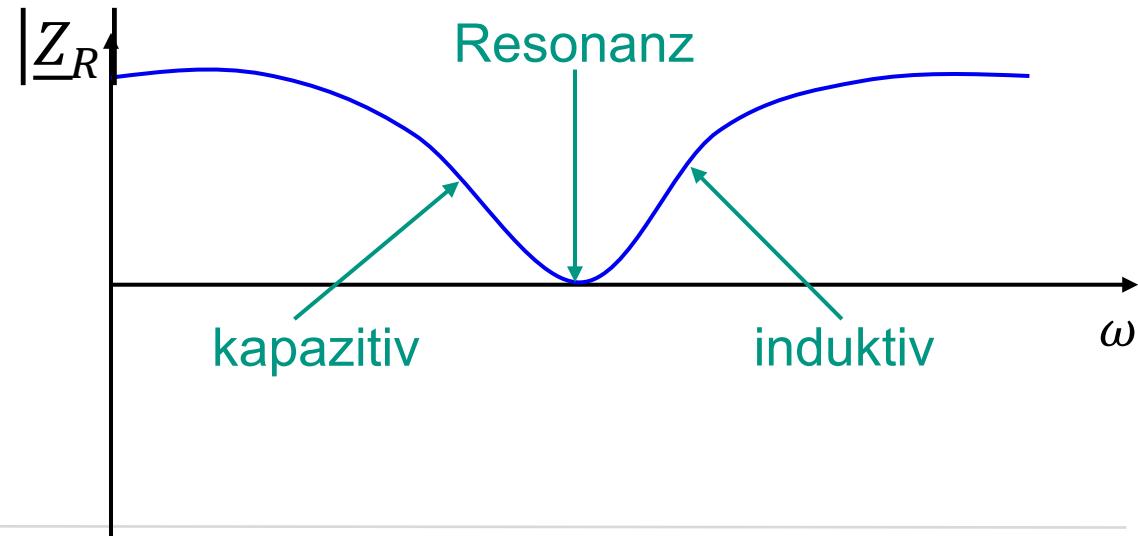
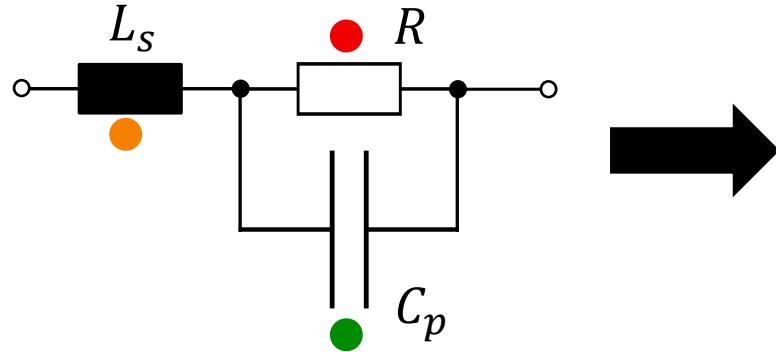
Widerstand R



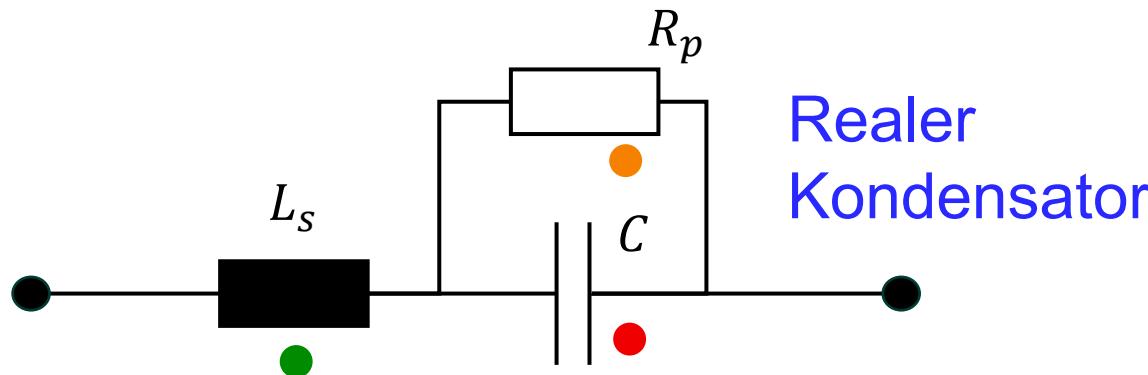
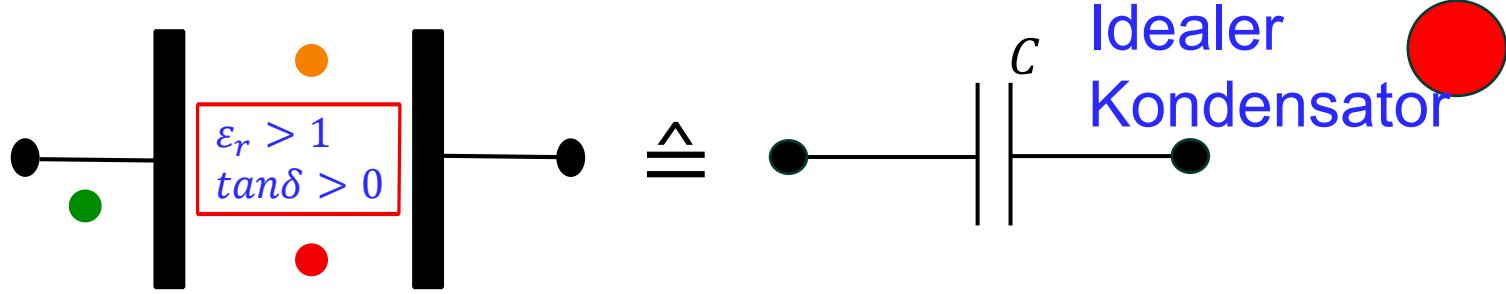
Besteht aus:

- Anschlussleitungen
- metallische Endkappen
- Idealer Widerstand R

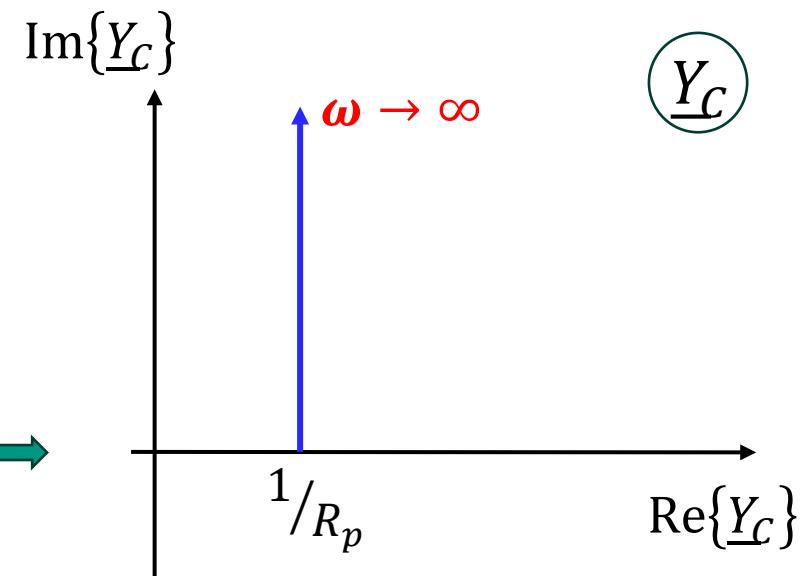
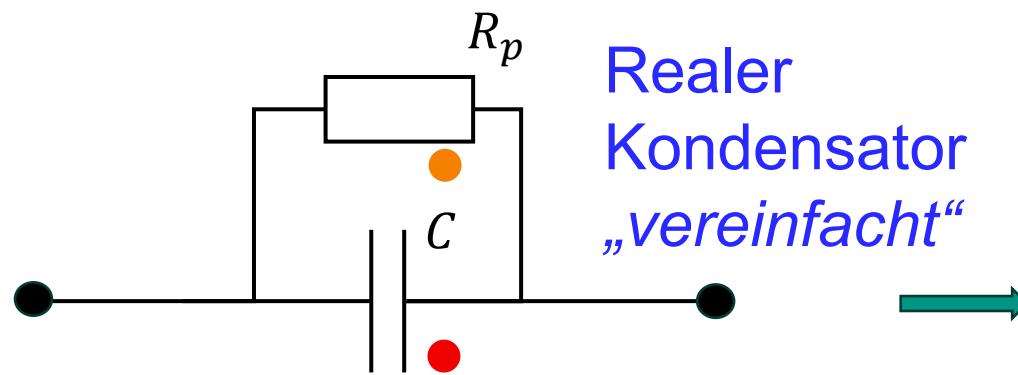
Äquivalente Impedanz Z



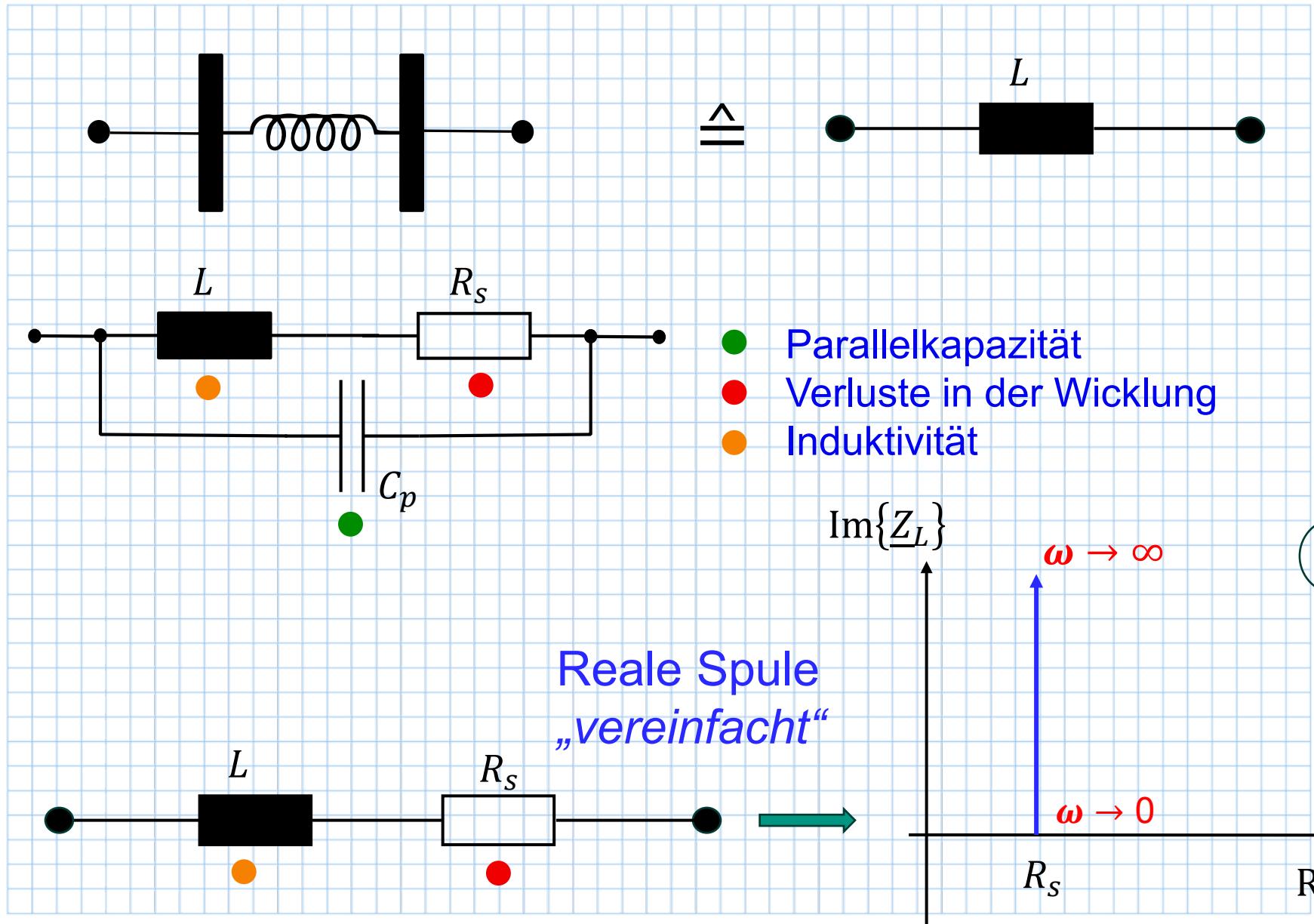
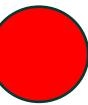
„Reales“ C

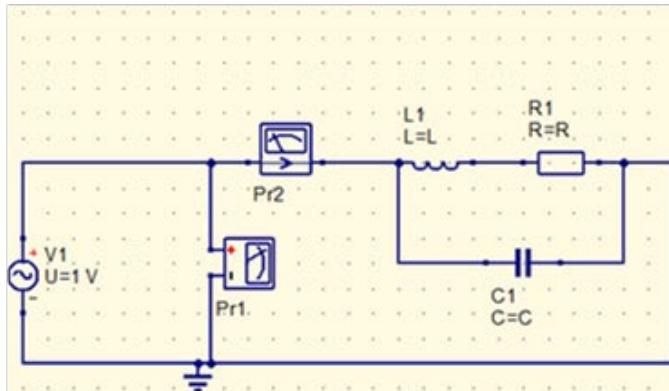


- Anschlussleitungen
- Verluste im Material
- Idealer Kondensator



„Reales“ L



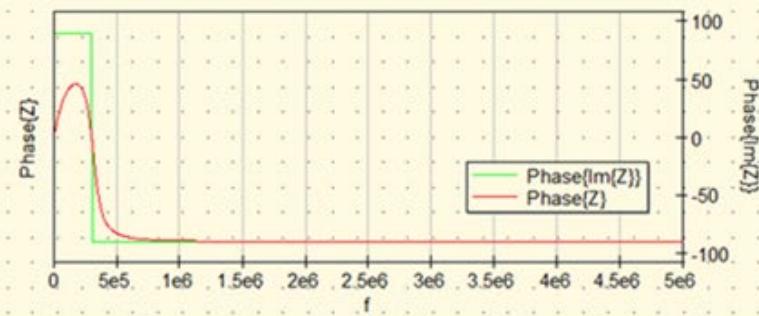
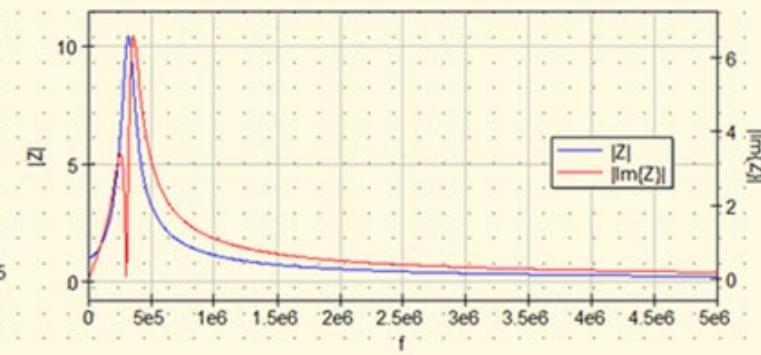
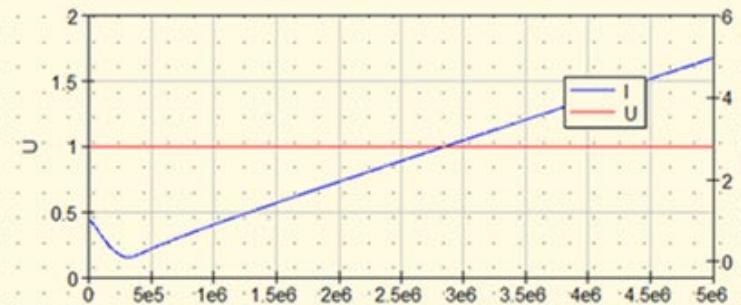
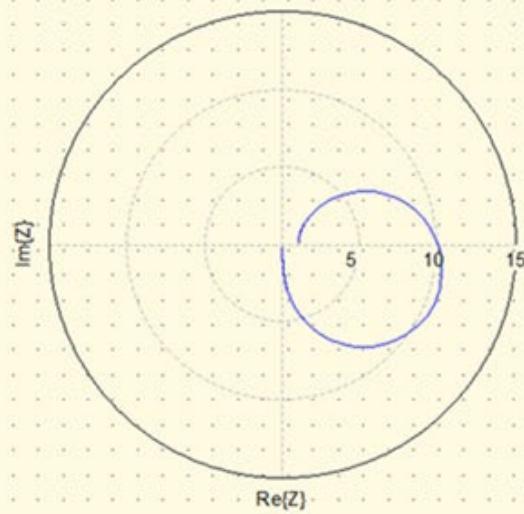


AC-Simulation

AC1
Type=lin
Start=0.01 MHz
Stop=5 MHz
Points=1000

Gleichung

```
Eqn1.  
R=1 Ohm  
L=1.59 uH  
C=0.159 uF  
Z=Pr1/Pr2  
ZBetrag=mag(Z)  
ZPhase=phase(Z)  
ReZ=real(Z)  
ImZ=j*imag(Z)  
ImZBetrag=mag(ImZ)  
ImZPhase=phase(ImZ)
```



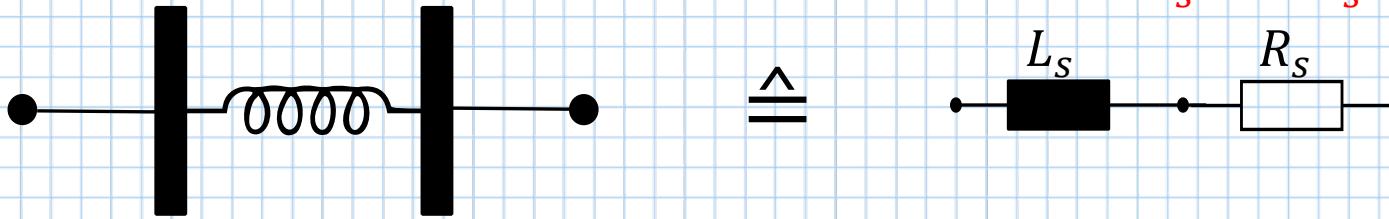
Vereinfachte Serien – Parallel - Umwandlung



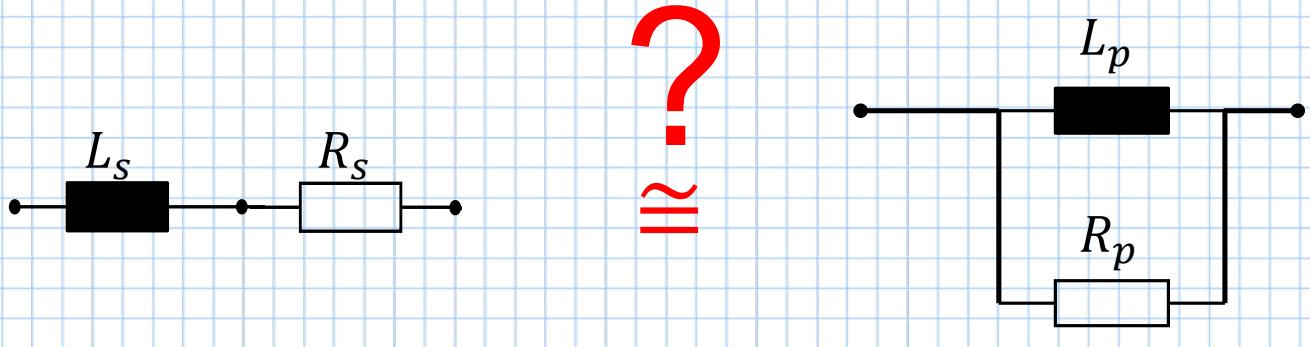
Beispiel: Vereinfachte reale Spule

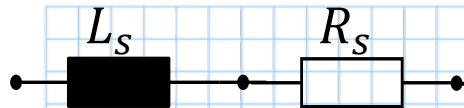
Annahmen:

- C_s vernachlässigbar
 - $R_s \ll \omega L_s C$



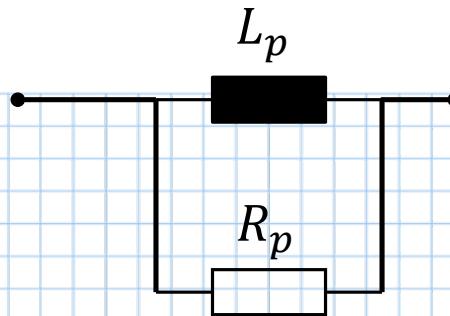
Können wir den vereinfachten Serienkreis als Parallelkreis darstellen?





?

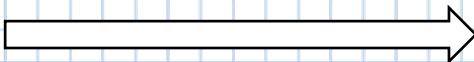
\approx



$$\underline{Y}_s = \frac{1}{Z_s} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_s + R_s} \\ = \frac{R_s - j\omega L_s}{(R_s^2 + \omega^2 L_s^2)}$$

!

$$R_s \ll \omega L_s$$



$$\sim \frac{R_s - j\omega L_s}{\omega^2 L_s^2} \\ \sim \frac{1}{R_p} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_p}$$

Imaginärteil:

$$\frac{\omega L_s}{\omega^2 L_s^2} = \frac{1}{\omega L_p}$$

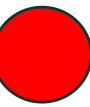
$$\leadsto \boxed{L_s \sim L_p}$$

Realteil:

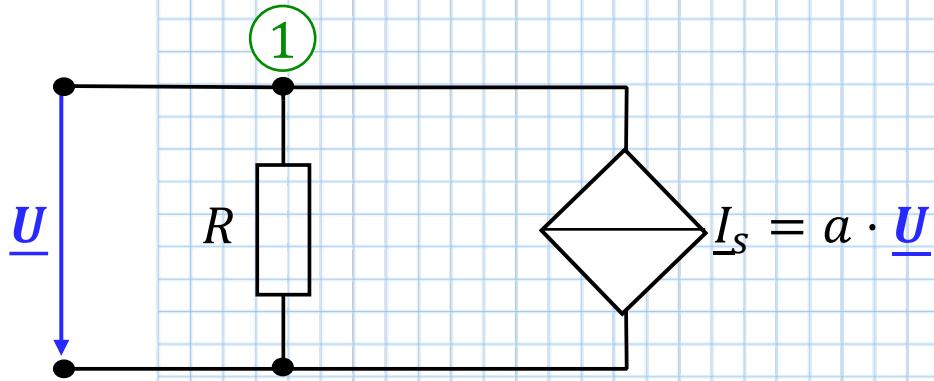
$$\frac{R_s}{\omega^2 L_s^2} = \frac{1}{R_p}$$

$$\boxed{R_p = \frac{\omega^2 L_s^2}{R_s}}$$

9.2 Lineare Zweipole mit gesteuerten Quellen



Beispiel: spannungsgesteuerte Stromquelle



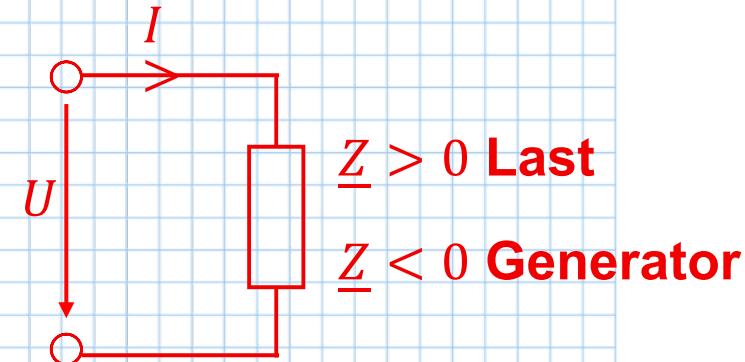
~ Knotengleichung am Knoten ①:

$$\underline{I} - \underline{I}_R + \underline{I}_s = 0 \quad \sim \quad \underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{R} - a \cdot \underline{U} = \underline{U} \left(\frac{1}{R} - a \right)$$

$$\sim \underline{Z} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{I}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} - a}$$

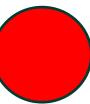
Beispiel: $a = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega}$; $R = 10\Omega$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10} - 1} = -\frac{10}{9}$$

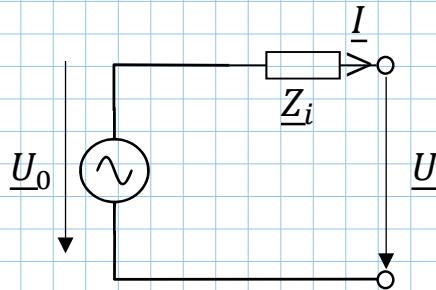


~ Reelle negative Zahl! ~ Generator!

9.3 Umwandlung von Spannungsquellen in Stromquellen



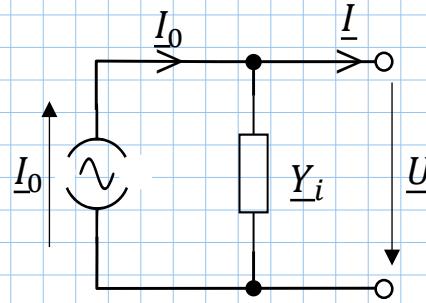
Lineare Spannungsquelle:



$$\underline{U} = \underline{U}_0 - \underline{Z}_i \cdot \underline{I}; \quad \underline{U}_0: \text{Leerlaufspannung}$$

$\underline{Z}_i: \text{Quellenimpedanz}$

Lineare Stromquelle:



$$\underline{I} = \underline{I}_0 - \underline{Y}_i \cdot \underline{U}; \quad \underline{I}_0: \text{Kurzschlussstrom}$$

$\underline{Y}_i: \text{Quellenadmittanz}$

Spannungsquelle

Stromquelle

Leerlaufspannung: $\underline{U}_{LL} = \underline{U}_0$

$$\underline{U}_{LL} = \frac{\underline{I}_0}{\underline{Y}_i}$$

Kurzschlussstrom: $\underline{I}_{KS} = \frac{\underline{U}_0}{\underline{Z}_i}$

$$\underline{I}_{KS} = \underline{I}_0$$

9.3 Umwandlung von Spannungsquellen in Stromquellen



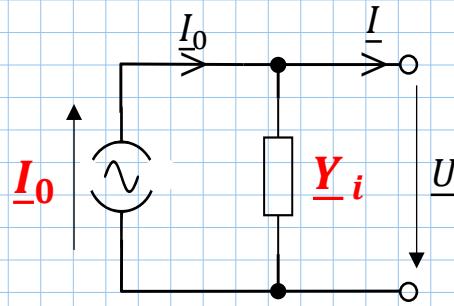
Lineare Strom-/Spannungsquellen sind bestimmt durch:

- 1.) KS-Strom
- 2.) LL-Spannung

Äquivalente Stromquelle

KS-Strom: $I_0 = \frac{U_0}{Z_i}$

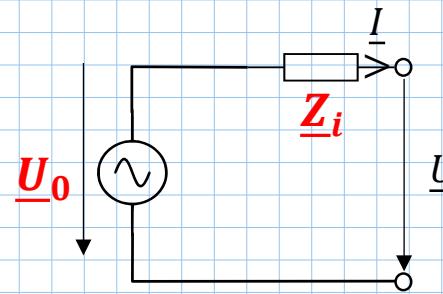
Innenwiderstand $Y_i = \frac{1}{Z_i}$



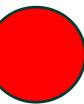
Äquivalente Spannungsquelle

LL-Spannung: $U_0 = \frac{I_0}{Y_i}$

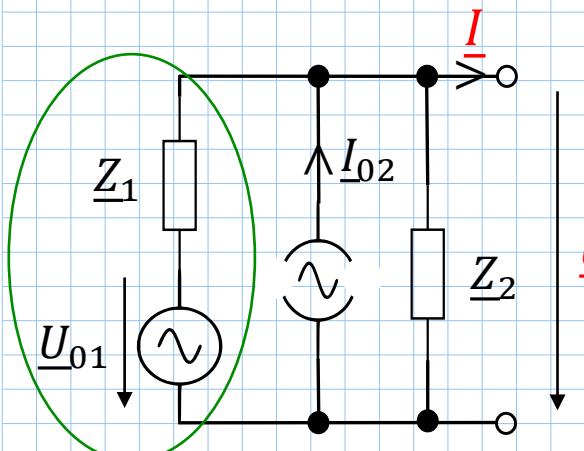
Innenwiderstand: $Z_i = \frac{1}{Y_i}$



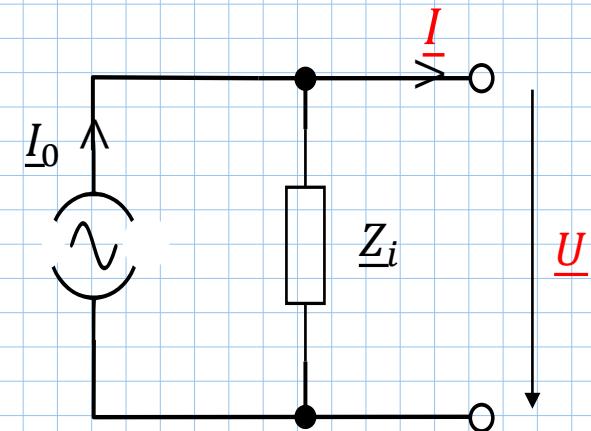
9.4 Lineare Zweipole mit unabhängigen Quellen



Frage: Beliebiger Zweipol \leadsto äquivalente Strom- / Spannungsquelle?

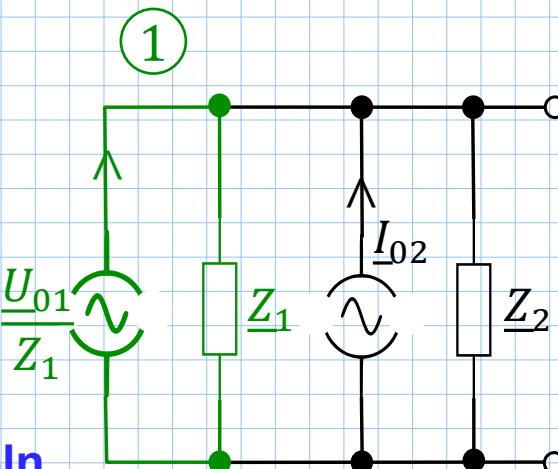


1



U

1.) Spgs.-quelle in
Stromquelle umwandeln



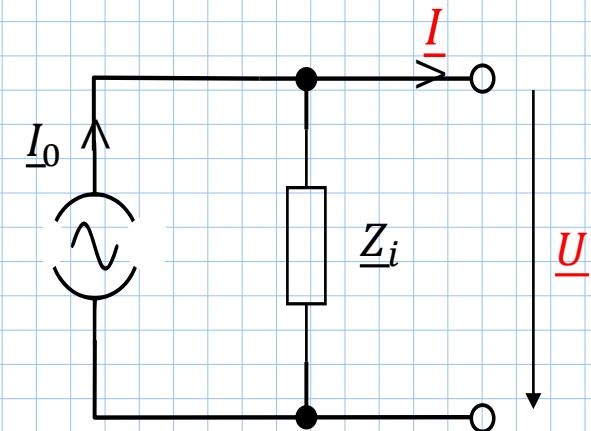
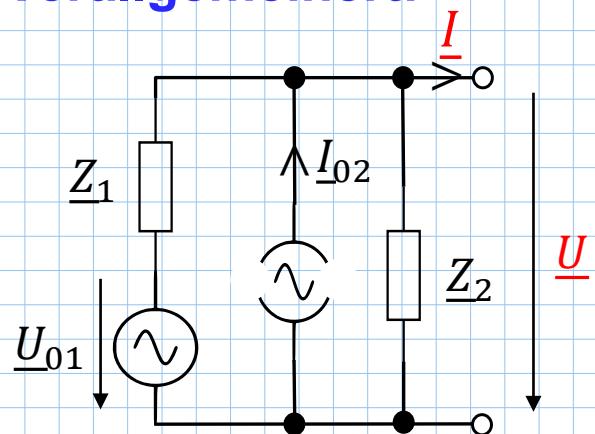
2.) Äquivalente
Quelle ermitteln

$$I_0 = \frac{U_{01}}{Z_1} + I_{02}$$

$$Y_{01} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}$$



Verallgemeinert:



■ Quellenimpedanz:

- alle Quellen auf null!
- Stromquelle offen lassen
- Spannungsquelle kurzschließen

■ Leerlaufspannung:

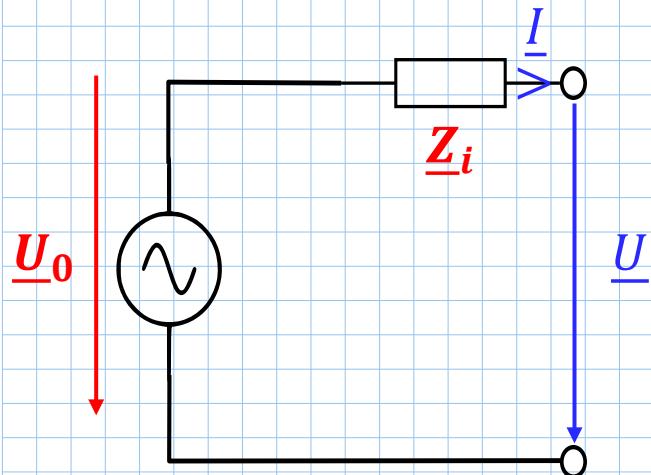
Ausgang offen lassen

oder

■ Kurzschlussstrom:

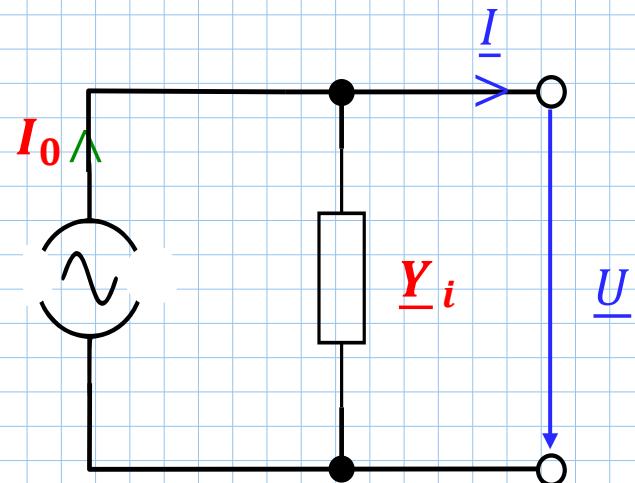
Ausgang kurzschließen

2 komplexe Größen für „Blackbox“ Beschreibung!



■ „Thevenin“ Ersatzschaltung

Kenngrößen: U_0 und Z_i



■ „Norton“ Ersatzschaltung

Kenngrößen: I_0 und Y_i