

18-1 一对架空传输线的原参数是 $L_0 = 2.89 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H/km}$, $C_0 = 3.85 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/km}$, $R_0 = 0.3 \Omega/\text{km}$, $G_0 = 0$. 试求当工作频率为 50 Hz 时的特性阻抗 Z_c , 传播常数 γ , 相位速度 v_φ 和波长 λ . 如果频率为 10^4 Hz , 重求上述各参数.

解

(1) 当 $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ 时,

$$Z_0 = R_0 + j\omega L_0 = 0.3 + j0.908$$

$$= 0.9562 \angle 71.715^\circ \Omega/\text{km}$$

$$Y_0 = G_0 + j\omega C_0 = j100\pi \times 3.85 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$= j1.2095 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S/km}$$

$$\text{则 } Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{Z_0}{Y_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.9562 \angle 71.715^\circ}{1.2095 \times 10^{-6} \angle 90^\circ}} = 889.138 \angle -9.143^\circ \Omega$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{Z_0 Y_0} = \sqrt{0.9562 \angle 71.715^\circ \times 1.209 \times 10^{-6} \angle 90^\circ}$$

$$= 1.075 \times 10^{-3} \angle 80.858^\circ$$

$$= 0.171 \times 10^{-3} + j1.062 \times 10^{-3} \text{ 1/km}$$

即 $\alpha = 0.171 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Np/km}, \beta = 1.062 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad/km}$

$$v_{\varphi} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{100\pi}{1.062 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.958 \times 10^5 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v_{\varphi}}{f} = \frac{2.958 \times 10^5}{50} = 5.916 \times 10^3 \text{ km}$$

(2) 当 $f = 10^4 \text{ Hz}$ 时

$$Z_0 = 0.3 + j181.584 = 181.58 \angle 89.91^\circ \Omega/\text{km}$$

$$Y_0 = j2\pi \times 10^4 \times 3.85 \times 10^{-9} = j2.419 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S/km}$$

则 $Z_c = \sqrt{Z_0/Y_0} = 8.664 \times 10^2 \angle -0.045^\circ \Omega$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{Z_0 Y_0} = 20.958 \times 10^{-2} \angle 89.955^\circ$$

$$= 1.646 \times 10^{-4} + j20.958 \times 10^{-2} \text{ 1/km}$$

即 $\alpha = 1.646 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Np/km}, \beta = 20.958 \times 10^{-2} \text{ rad/km}$

$$v_{\varphi} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi \times 10^4}{20.958 \times 10^{-2}} = 2.998 \times 10^5 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v_{\varphi}}{f} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^5}{10^4} = 29.98 \text{ km}$$

18-2 一同轴电缆的原参数为: $R_0 = 7 \Omega/\text{km}, L_0 = 0.3 \text{ mH/km}, C_0 = 0.2 \mu\text{F/km}, G_0 = 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S/km}$. 试计算当工作频率为 800 Hz 时此电缆的特性阻抗 Z_c 、传播常数 γ 、相位速度 v_{φ} 和波长 λ .

解

$$\begin{aligned} Z_0 &= R_0 + j\omega L_0 = 7 + j2\pi \times 800 \times 0.3 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 7.1606 \angle 12.157^\circ \Omega/\text{km} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_0 &= G_0 + j\omega C_0 = 0.5 \times 10^{-6} + j2\pi \times 800 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 1.0053 \times 10^{-3} \angle 89.97^\circ \text{ S/km} \end{aligned}$$

则 $Z_c = \sqrt{Z_0/Y_0} = 84.397 \angle -38.91^\circ \Omega$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \sqrt{Z_0 Y_0} = 8.484 \times 10^{-2} \angle 51.064^\circ \\ &= 5.332 \times 10^{-2} + j6.599 \times 10^{-2} \text{ 1/km} \end{aligned}$$

即 $\alpha = 5.332 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Np/km}, \beta = 6.599 \times 10^{-2} \text{ rad/km}$

$$v_{\varphi} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi \times 800}{6.5996 \times 10^{-2}} = 7.616 \times 10^4 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v_p}{f} = \frac{7.616 \times 10^4}{800} = 95.206 \text{ km}$$

18-3 传输线的长度 $l = 70.8 \text{ km}$, 其 $R_0 = 1 \Omega/\text{km}$, $\omega C_0 = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S/km}$, 而 $G_0 = 0, L_0 = 0$. 在线的终端所接阻抗 $Z_2 = Z_c$. 终端的电压 $U_2 = 3 \text{ V}$. 试求始端的电压 U_1 和电流 I_1 .

解

$$Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{R_0 + j\omega L_0}{G_0 + j\omega C_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{R_0}{j\omega C_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{j4 \times 10^{-4}}} = 50 \angle -45^\circ \Omega/\text{km}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \sqrt{(R_0 + j\omega L_0)(G_0 + j\omega C_0)} = \sqrt{R_0 \times j\omega C_0} \\ &= \sqrt{1 \times j4 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.02 \angle 45^\circ \\ &= 1.41 \times 10^{-2} + j1.41 \times 10^{-2} \text{ 1/km} \end{aligned}$$

因 $Z_2 = Z_c$, 故传输线中没有反射波, 其工作在匹配状态. 设传输线的终端为坐标起点, 则沿线电压波的分布为

$$\dot{U}(x) = \dot{U} + e^{-\gamma x}$$

把 $\dot{U}(0) = U_2 = 3 \angle 0^\circ$ 代入, 可得

$$\dot{U}^+ = \dot{U}_2 = 3 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

始端电压为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_1(-l) &= 3 \angle 0^\circ e^{\gamma \times 70.8} = 3 \angle 0^\circ e^{0.02 \angle 45^\circ \times 70.8} \\ &= 8.164 e^{j1.001} \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

始端电流为

$$\dot{I}_1(-l) = \frac{\dot{U}_1(-l)}{Z_c} = \frac{8.164 e^{j1.001}}{50 \angle -45^\circ} = 0.1633 e^{j1.786} \text{ A}$$

则始端电压、电流的有效值为

$$U_1 = 8.164 \text{ V}, I_1 = 0.1633 \text{ A}$$

18-4 一高压输电线长 300 km , 线路原参数 $R_0 = 0.06 \Omega/\text{km}$, $L_0 = 1.40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H/km}$, $G_0 = 3.75 \times 10^{-8} \text{ S/km}$, $C_0 = 9.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/km}$. 电源的频率为 50 Hz . 终端为一电阻负载, 终端的电压为 220 kV , 电流为 455 A . 试求始端的电压 U_1 和电流 I_1 .

解

$$Z_0 = R_0 + j\omega L_0 = 0.06 + j0.4398 = 0.4439 \angle 82.3^\circ \Omega/\text{km}$$

更多资料, 请见网学天地 (www.e-studysky.com)

$$\begin{aligned} Y_0 &= G_0 + j\omega C_0 = 3.75 \times 10^{-8} + j100\pi \times 9 \times 10^{-9} \\ &= 2.8277 \times 10^{-6} \angle 89.24^\circ \text{ S/km} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } Z_0 &= \sqrt{Z_0/Y_0} = \sqrt{0.4439 \angle 82.3^\circ / (2.8277 \times 10^{-6} \angle 89.24^\circ)} \\ &= 396.21 \angle -3.47^\circ \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \sqrt{Z_0 Y_0} = 1.1204 \times 10^{-3} \angle 85.77^\circ \\ &= 8.264 \times 10^{-5} + j1.1173 \times 10^{-3} \text{ 1/km} \end{aligned}$$

设传输线终端电压为 $\dot{U}_2 = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ kV}$, $I_2 = 455 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$ 代入电压、电流的通解式中, 有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(0) = \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}^+ + \dot{U}^- \\ \dot{I}(0) = \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}^+ - \dot{U}^-}{Z_c} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \dot{U}^+ = \frac{\dot{U}_2 + Z_c \dot{I}_2}{2}, \quad \dot{U}^- = \frac{\dot{U}_2 - Z_c \dot{I}_2}{2}$$

故沿线电压、电流分布为

$$\dot{U}(x) = \frac{\dot{U}_2 + Z_c \dot{I}_2}{2} e^{+\gamma x} + \frac{\dot{U}_2 - Z_c \dot{I}_2}{2} e^{-\gamma x}$$

$$= \dot{U}_2 \cosh(\gamma x) + Z_c \dot{I}_2 \sinh(\gamma x)$$

$$\dot{I}(x) = \frac{1}{Z_c} \left[\frac{\dot{U}_2 + Z_c \dot{I}_2}{2} e^{+\gamma x} - \frac{\dot{U}_2 - Z_c \dot{I}_2}{2} e^{-\gamma x} \right]$$

$$= \dot{I}_2 \cosh(\gamma x) + \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_c} \sinh(\gamma x)$$

当 $x = 300 \text{ km}$ 时, 有

$$\cosh(\gamma x) = 0.9446 + j8.14 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\sinh(\gamma x) = 2.337 \times 10^{-2} + j0.329$$

故传输线始端电压、电流为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_1 &= \dot{U}(300) = 220 \angle 0^\circ \times (0.9446 + j8.14 \times 10^{-3}) + 396.21 \\ &\quad \times 10^{-3} \angle -3.47^\circ \times 455 \times (2.337 \times 10^{-2} + j0.329) \\ &= 223.486 \angle 15.425^\circ \text{ kV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_1 &= \dot{I}(300) = 455 \times (0.9446 + j8.14 \times 10^{-3}) + 10^3 \\ &\quad \times \frac{220 \times (2.337 \times 10^{-2} + j0.329)}{396.21 \angle -3.47^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 422.242 + j186.754 = 461.698 \angle 23.86^\circ \text{ A}$$

18-5 架空无损耗传输线的特性阻抗 $Z_c = 300\Omega$, 线长 $l = 2\text{m}$. 当频率为 300MHz 和 150MHz 时, 试分别画出终端开路、短路及接上匹配负载时, 电压 u 和 $|\dot{U}|$ 沿线的分布.

解 无损耗传输线沿线电压的分布为

$$\dot{U}(x) = \dot{U}_2 \cos(\beta x) + jZ_c \dot{I}_2 \sin(\beta x)$$

当 $f = 300\text{MHz}$ 时, 相位常数

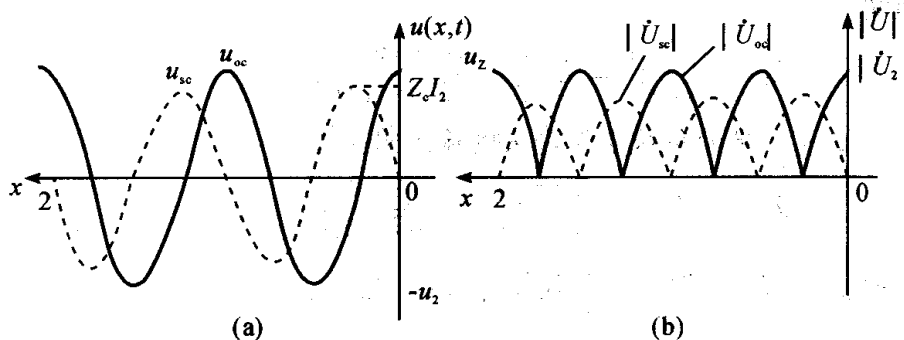
$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{v_\varphi} = \frac{2\pi f}{v_\varphi} = \frac{2\pi \times 300 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^8} = 2\pi \text{ rad/m}$$

(1) 终端开路, 即 $\dot{I}_2 = 0$, 则沿线电压为

$$\dot{U}_{oc}(x) = \dot{U}_2 \cos(\beta x) = \dot{U}_2 \cos(2\pi x)$$

则 $u_{oc}(x, t) = \sqrt{2}U_2 \cos(2\pi x) \cos(\omega t)$

即 $u_{oc}(x, t)$ 是驻波分布, 在 $x = 0, 1, 2\text{m}$ 处 $u_{oc}(x, t)$ 值最大, 在 $x = 0.5, 1.5\text{m}$ 处 $u_{oc}(x, t)$ 值最小, 在 $x = 0.25, 0.75, 1.25, 1.75\text{m}$ 处, $u_{oc}(x, t)$ 值为零. $u_{oc}(x, t)$ 的波形如题解 18-5 图(a) 所示, $|\dot{U}_{oc}|$ 的分布如图(b) 所示.



题解 18-5 图

(2) 终端短路, 即 $\dot{U}_2 = 0$, 沿线电压为

$$\dot{U}_{sc}(x) = jZ_c \dot{I}_2 \sin(\beta x) = jZ_c \dot{I}_2 \sin(2\pi x)$$

则 $u_{sc}(x, t) = \sqrt{2}Z_c I_2 \sin(2\pi x) \cdot \cos(\omega t - 90^\circ)$

$u_{sc}(x, t)$ 仍呈驻波分布, 在 $|u_{oc}|$ 取最大值处, $u_{sc}(x, t)$ 为零值, 而在 $u_{oc} = 0$ 处, $|u_{sc}|$ 取最大值, $u_{sc}(x, t)$ 的波形见图(a) 中的虚线所示.

(3) 传输线接匹配负载时, 即 $Z_L = Z_c$, 线上无反射波, 故沿线电压

分布为

$$\dot{U}(x) = \dot{U}_2 e^{j\beta x} = \dot{U}_2 e^{j2\pi x}$$

则

$$u(x, t) = \sqrt{2} U_2 \cos(\omega t + 2\pi x)$$

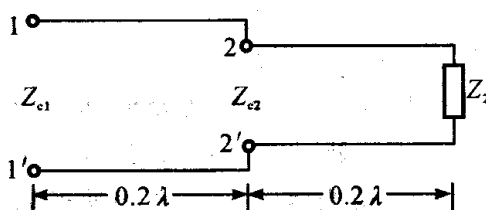
即传输线工作在行波状态, 沿线各处的电压幅值相等.

当 $f = 150\text{MHz}$ 时,

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{v_\varphi} = \frac{2\pi \times 150 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^8} = \pi \text{ rad/m}$$

在各种终端情况下, 电压表达式与上述相似, 波形相反.

18-6 两段特性阻抗分别为 Z_{c1} 和 Z_{c2} 的无损耗线连接的传输线如图. 已知终端所接负载为 $Z_2 = (50 + j50)\Omega$. 设 $Z_{c1} = 75\Omega$, $Z_{c2} = 50\Omega$. 两段线的长度都为 0.2λ (λ 为线的工作波长), 试求 $1-1'$ 端的输入阻抗.



题 18-6 图

解 无损耗传输线的输入阻抗为

$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{U}(x)}{\dot{I}(x)} = Z_c \frac{Z_2 + jZ_c \tan(\beta x)}{Z_c + jZ_2 \tan(\beta x)}$$

由 $2-2'$ 端向负载端看进去的输入阻抗为

$$Z_{in1} = Z_{c2} = \frac{Z_2 + jZ_{c2} \tan(\beta \times 0.2\lambda)}{Z_{c2} + jZ_2 \tan(\beta \times 0.2\lambda)}$$

把 $\beta = \frac{\omega}{v_\varphi} = \frac{2\pi f}{\lambda f} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ 代入上式中, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{in1} &= 50 \times \frac{(50 + j50) + j50 \times \tan(0.4\pi)}{50 + j(50 + j50) \tan(0.4\pi)} \\ &= 56.5327 \angle -47.8^\circ = 37.973 - j41.881\Omega \end{aligned}$$

把 Z_{in1} 看作传输线 1 的负载, 则 $1-1'$ 端的输入阻抗为

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{in} &= Z_{c1} \frac{Z_{in1} + jZ_{c1} \tan(\beta x)}{Z_{c1} + jZ_{in1} \tan(\beta x)} \\ &= 75 \times \frac{(37.973 - j41.881) + j75 \tan(0.4\pi)}{75 + j(37.973 - j41.881) \tan(0.4\pi)} \\ &= 61.503 \angle 48.816^\circ = 40.498 + j46.287\Omega \end{aligned}$$

18-7 特性阻抗为 50Ω 的同轴线, 其中介质为空气, 终端连接的负载 $Z_2 = (50 + j100)\Omega$. 试求终端处的反射系数, 距负载 2.5cm 处的输入阻抗和反射系数. 已知线的工作波长为 10cm .

解 当频率较高时, 同轴线可看作是无损耗的. 传输线上任一点的反射系数为该点反射波电压和入射波电压之比, 即

$$n = \frac{\dot{U}^- e^{-\beta x'}}{\dot{U}^+ e^{\beta x'}} = \frac{\dot{U}^-}{\dot{U}^+} e^{-2\beta x'} = \frac{\dot{U}_2 - Z_c \dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2 + Z_c \dot{I}_2} e^{-2\beta x'} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_c}{Z_2 + Z_c} e^{-2\beta x'}$$

无损耗线有 $\gamma = j\beta$, 因此在 $x' = 0$ 的终端, 反射系数为

$$n_z = \frac{Z_2 - Z_c}{Z_2 + Z_c} = \frac{50 + j100 - 50}{50 + j100 + 50} = \frac{j}{1 + j} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 45^\circ$$

离负载 2.5cm 处的反射系数为 (把 $\beta = 2\pi/\lambda$ 代入)

$$n = \frac{Z_2 - Z_c}{Z_2 + Z_c} e^{j2\beta \times 2.5} = n_z e^{j\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 45^\circ + 180^\circ = 0.707 \angle 135^\circ$$

离负载 2.5cm 处的输入阻抗为

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{in} &= Z_c \frac{Z_2 + jZ_c \tan(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times 2.5)}{Z_c + jZ_2 \tan(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times 2.5)} = \frac{Z_c^2}{Z_2} = \frac{2500}{50 + j100} \\ &= 10 - 20j = 22.361 \angle -63.435^\circ \Omega \end{aligned}$$

18-8 试证明无损耗线沿线电压和电流的分布及输入导纳可以表示为下面的形式:

$$U = \dot{U}_2 \left[\cos(\beta x) + j \frac{Y_2}{Y_c} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_2 \left[\cos(\beta x) + j \frac{Y_c}{Y_2} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$

$$Y_{in} = Y_c \frac{Y_2 + jY_c \tan(\beta x)}{Y_c + jY_2 \tan(\beta x)}$$

其中 $Y_c = \frac{1}{Z_c}$, $Y_2 = \frac{1}{Z_2}$, Z_2 为负载阻抗.

证 当传输线为无损耗线时, 传播常数 $\gamma = j\beta$, 线上电压、电流的通解为

$$\dot{U}(x') = \dot{U}^+ e^{-j\beta x'} + \dot{U}^- e^{j\beta x'}$$

$$I(x') = \frac{U^+}{Z_c} e^{-j\beta x'} - \frac{U^-}{Z_c} e^{j\beta x'}$$

把 $x' = 0$ (终端) 代入, 有

$$U(0) = U_2 = U^+ + U^-$$

$$I(0) = I_2 = Y_c (U^+ - U^-)$$

解得 $U^+ = (U_2 + \frac{I_2}{Y_c})/2$

$$U^- = (U_2 - \frac{I_2}{Y_c})/2$$

则 $U(x') = \frac{U_2 + \frac{I_2}{Y_c}}{2} e^{-j\beta x'} + \frac{U_2 - \frac{I_2}{Y_c}}{2} e^{j\beta x'}$

$$= U_2 \cos(\beta x') - j \frac{I_2}{Y_c} \sin(\beta x')$$

$$= U_2 [\cos(\beta x') - j \frac{Y_2}{Y_c} \sin(\beta x')]$$

$$I(x') = \frac{Y_c (U_2 + \frac{I_2}{Y_c})}{2} e^{-j\beta x'} - Y_c \frac{U_2 - \frac{I_2}{Y_c}}{2} e^{j\beta x'}$$

$$= I_2 \cos(\beta x') - j Y_c U_2 \sin(\beta x')$$

$$= I_2 [\cos(\beta x') - j \frac{Y_c}{Y_2} \sin(\beta x')]$$

线上任一点的输入导纳为

$$Y_{in} = \frac{I(x')}{U(x')} = \frac{I_2 [\cos(\beta x') - j \frac{Y_c}{Y_2} \sin(\beta x')]}{U_2 [\cos(\beta x') - j \frac{Y_2}{Y_c} \sin(\beta x')]}$$

$$= Y_c \frac{Y_2 - j Y_c \tan(\beta x')}{Y_c - j Y_2 \tan(\beta x')}$$

以上式子中认为传输线上沿线的坐标为负值, 若把 $x' = -x$ 代入, 则有沿线的电压、电流和输入导纳分别为

$$U(x) = U_2 [\cos(\beta x) + j \frac{Y_2}{Y_c} \sin(\beta x)]$$

$$I(x) = I_2 [\cos(\beta x) + j \frac{Y_c}{Y_2} \sin(\beta x)]$$

$$Y_{in} = \frac{I(x)}{U(x)} = Y_c \frac{Y_2 + jY_c \tan(\beta x)}{Y_c + jY_2 \tan(\beta x)}$$

18.4 典型题分析

例 1 两段无损耗均匀传输线, 连接如图 18-1 所示. 其特性阻抗分别为: $Z_1 = 600\Omega$, $Z_2 = 800\Omega$, 终端负载电阻 $R_L = 800\Omega$, 为了在连接处 AB 不产生反射, 若在 AB 间接一个集中参数电阻 R 可达此目的, 试问 R 值应是多少?

解 因 $R_L = Z_2 = 800\Omega$, 故第二段传输线工作于匹配状态, 从 AB 端向负载方向看的入端阻抗 Z'_{AB} 为

$$Z'_{AB} = Z_2 = R_L = 800\Omega$$

为使在连接处 AB 不产生反射, 则要求 AB 处的总阻抗

$$Z_{AB} = Z_1 = 600\Omega$$

又

$$Z_{AB} = R // Z'_{AB}$$

则

$$600 = \frac{800R}{800 + R}$$

得

$$R = \frac{600 \times 800}{800 - 600} = 2400\Omega$$

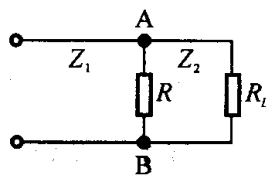


图 18-1

例 2 图 18-2 为均匀传输线, 在正弦稳态下, 设特性阻抗为 Z_c , 传播系数为 γ , 又 $Z_2 = Z_3 = Z_c$, 求 11' 端输入阻抗 Z_1 .

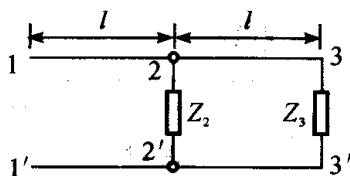
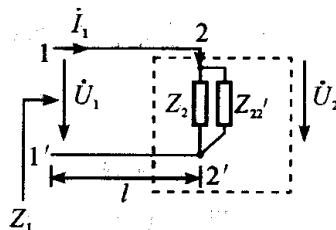


图 18-2



解图 18-2

解 因 $Z_3 = Z_c$, 第二段传输线工作于匹配状态, 从 2-2' 端口向终端看进去的输入阻抗 $Z_{22'} = Z_c$. 又因为在 2-2' 端口接有阻抗 Z_2 , 则 2-2' 端口的总阻抗为

$$Z_L = Z_2 // Z_{22'} = Z_c // Z_c = 0.5Z_c$$

Z_L 即是第一段传输线的终端阻抗. 由于 $Z_L \neq Z_c$, 则第一段传输线工作在非匹配状态, 输入阻抗 Z_1 将由 Z_L 、线长 l 及特性阻抗 Z_c 共同决定. 作等效电路解图 18-2 所示.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} &= \frac{\dot{U}_2 \cosh(\gamma l) + Z_c \dot{I}_2 \sinh(\gamma l)}{\dot{I}_2 \cosh(\gamma l) + \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_c} \sinh(\gamma l)} \\ &= \frac{0.5Z_c \dot{I}_2 \cosh(\gamma l) + Z_c \dot{I}_2 \sinh(\gamma l)}{\dot{I}_2 \cosh(\gamma l) + \frac{0.5Z_c \dot{I}_2}{Z_c} \sinh(\gamma l)} \\ &= Z_c \frac{\cosh(\gamma l) + 2\sinh(\gamma l)}{2\cosh(\gamma l) + \sinh(\gamma l)} = Z_c \frac{1 + \tanh(\gamma l)}{2 + \tanh(\gamma l)} \end{aligned}$$

例 3 图 18-3 所示为一段均匀无损长线, 其特性阻抗 $Z_c = 300\Omega$, 长度 $l = \lambda/4$ (λ 为波长), 始端 1-1' 接有电阻 $R = 600\Omega$, 终端 2-2' 短路, 其 1-1' 端的入端阻抗 Z_i .

解 终端短路 $\lambda/4$ 无损耗均匀传输线的输入阻抗 $Z_1 = \infty$, 则 1-1' 端的入端阻抗为

$$Z_i = R // Z_1 = R = 600\Omega$$

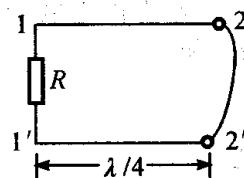


图 18-3

$$(Z_1 = jZ_c \tan(\beta l) = jZ_c \tan(\frac{2\pi l}{\lambda}) = jZ_c \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \infty)$$

例 4 如图 18-4 所示的无损耗架空线的波阻抗为 400Ω , 电源频率为 100MHz , 若要使输入端相当于 100pF 的电容, 问线长 l 最短应为多少?

解 这是段终端开路传输线, 其输入阻抗

$$Z_i = -jZ_c \cot(\beta l) = -jZ_c \cot(\frac{2\pi l}{\lambda}) \Omega$$

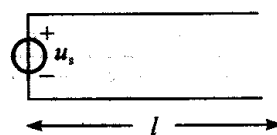


图 18-4

当电源频率 $f = 100\text{MHz}$ 时, 波长 λ 和 100pF 的容抗 Z_1 分别为

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{100 \times 10^6} = 3\text{m}$$

$$Z_1 = -j \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = -j \frac{100}{2\pi} \Omega$$

为使终端开路线的输入端相当于 100pF 的电容就要求 $Z_i = Z_1$, 即

$$-jZ_c \cot\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}l\right) = -j\frac{100}{2\pi}$$

代入相关数据, 代入上式解出 $l = 0.731\text{m}$

例 5 已知一无损耗均匀传输线的长度为 1.5m , 特性阻抗 $Z_{c1} = 100\Omega$, 相速 $v_p = 3 \times 10^8 \text{m/s}$, 终端负载阻抗 $Z_L = 10\Omega$, 在距终端 0.75m 处接有另一特性阻抗 $Z_{c2} = 100\Omega$, 长为 0.75m 的无损耗均匀传输线(终端短路), 如图 18-5 所示. 始端所接正弦电压源电压 $u_s(t) = 10\cos 2 \times 10^8 \pi \text{V}$. 求稳态运行下的始端电流的幅值.

解 由题意得电源频率 $f = 10^8 \text{Hz}$, 则波长

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{f} \times v_p = 10^{-8} \times 3 \times 10^8 \text{m} = 3\text{m}$$

故 0.75m 长度的传输线正好是 $\lambda/4$. 因为 $\lambda/4$ 长度的无损耗均匀传输线起一个阻抗变换器的作用, 从 ab 两端向终端看去的输入阻抗为

$$Z_{i1} = \frac{Z_{c1}^2}{Z_L} = \frac{100^2}{10} \Omega = 1000\Omega$$

由于在 ab 端接的另一传输线是一终端的 $\lambda/4$ 线, 因此从 ab 端向这一短路线条输入阻抗为 ∞ , 或

$$Z_{i2} = \frac{Z_{c2}^2}{0} = \infty$$

则可以求出 ab 端的等效阻抗

$$Z_{ab} = Z_{i1} // Z_{i2} = 1000\Omega$$

从 ab 端到电源又是经过 $\lambda/4$, 因此从 $1-1'$ 端口向终端看的输入阻抗为

$$Z_{11'} = \frac{1}{Z_{ab}} \times Z_{c1}^2 = \frac{1}{1000} \times 100^2 \Omega = 10\Omega$$

计算始端电流

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{Z_{11}} \times U_s = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$

则始端电流幅值为 $I_{1m} = 1\text{A}$.

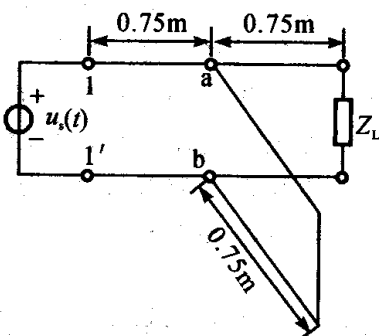


图 18-5