

第二章 规则金属波导

§2-1 导波原理

§2-2 矩形波导

§2-3 圆形波导

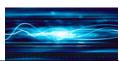
§2-4 激励与耦合

小 结

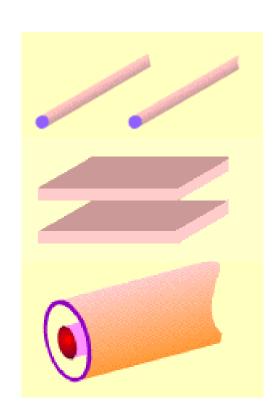
NJUT



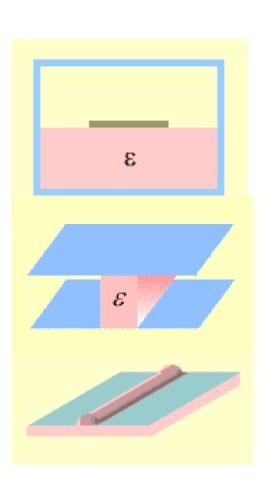




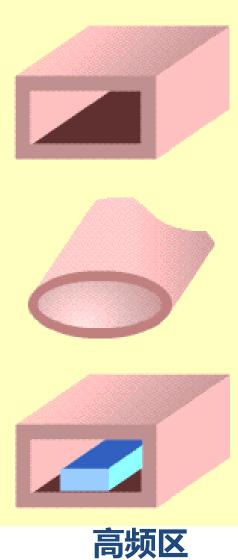




低、中频区 (双导体)



中高频区(微带线)

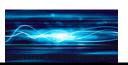


局频区 (金属波导)

NJUT









波导的应用:波导被广泛的应用于微波、毫米波的电路设计、天线、连接器中。











连接器

波导同轴转换器

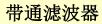
定向耦合器

隔离器或环形器

功分器

波导缝隙天线







波导固定衰减器



多工器



双工器











2 . 1 导波原理

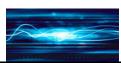
• 本节要点



- 2.波的传输特性
- 3. 导行波的分类









规则波导采用 "场"的方法

麦克斯韦方程



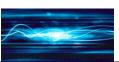
波导传输线中电磁场所服从的规律



模式沿波导轴向的基本传输特性(纵向问题)波导中的模式及其场结构(横向问题)



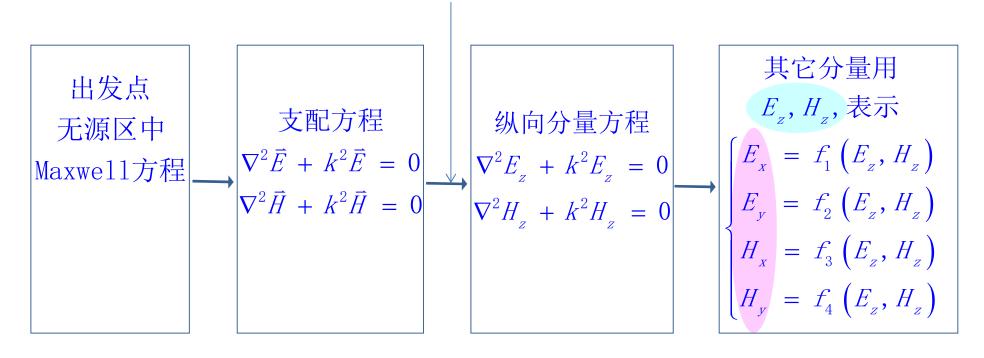






模式沿波导轴向的基本传输特性(纵向问题)

边界条件

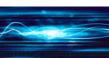


波导中的模式及其场结构 (横向问题)

波导分析一般流程图





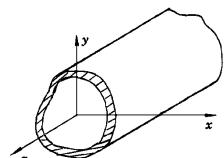




1、规则金属管内的电磁波 分析思路: 先纵再横, 分离变量

假设波导管内:

- (1) 填充的介质是均匀、线性、各向同性;
- (2) **无源(ρ=0, J=0)**;
- (3)场是时谐场。



金属波导内部的电、磁场满足矢量齐次亥姆霍兹方程,即

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{E} + k^{2}\vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{H} + k^{2}\vec{H} = 0$$

$$k = \omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$$

将电场和磁场分解为横向分量和纵向分量

$$\nabla^{2}E_{z} + k^{2}E_{z} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2}E_{t} + k^{2}E_{t} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2}H_{t} + k^{2}H_{t} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2}H_{z} + k^{2}H_{z} = 0$$







(2)求解纵向分量

$$\nabla^2 E_z + k^2 E_z = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla_t^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\nabla_t^2 E_z + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_z = 0$$

利用分离变量法,令 $E_z(x,y,z) = E_z(x,y)E_z(z)$

$$E_{z}(z)(\nabla_{t}^{2} + k^{2})E_{z}(x, y) + E_{z}(x, y)\frac{d^{2}}{dz^{2}}E_{z}(z) = 0$$

$$-\frac{(\nabla_{t}^{2} + k^{2})E_{z}(x, y)}{E_{z}(x, y)} = \frac{\frac{d^{2}}{dz^{2}}E_{z}(z)}{E_{z}(z)} = const = \gamma^{2}$$

$$\nabla_{t}^{2}E_{Z}(x,y) + (k^{2} + \gamma^{2})E_{Z}(x,y) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{u边界条件}} E_{z}(x,y)$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dz^{2}}E_{z}(z) - \gamma^{2}E_{z}(z) = 0 \longrightarrow E_{Z}(z) = A_{1}e^{-\gamma z} + A_{2}e^{\gamma z}$$

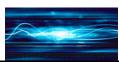
若规则金属波导为无限长,没有反射波 $E_z(x,y,z) = E_{or}(x,y)e^{-j\beta z}$ $H_z(x, y, z) = H_{oz}(x, y)e^{-j\beta z}$

$$\nabla_{t}^{2} E_{oz}(x, y) + k_{c}^{2} E_{oz}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_t^2 E_{oz}(x, y) + k_c^2 E_{oz}(x, y) = 0 \\ \nabla_t^2 H_{oz}(x, y) + k_c^2 H_{oz}(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$









$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & -j\beta \end{vmatrix} = j\omega\varepsilon\vec{E}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} H_x & H_y & H_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & -j\beta \end{vmatrix} = -j\omega\mu\vec{H}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} E_x & E_y & E_z \end{vmatrix}$$

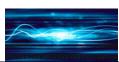
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} + j\beta H_y = j\omega \varepsilon E_x \\ -j\beta H_x - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = j\omega \varepsilon E_y \\ \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} = j\omega \varepsilon E_z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} + j\beta E_{y} = -j\omega\mu H_{x} \\ -j\beta E_{x} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} = -j\omega\mu H_{y} \\ \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} = -j\omega\mu H_{z} \end{cases}$$

两式联立求解,消去Ey $H_x = \frac{j}{k_c^2} \left(-\beta \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} + \omega \varepsilon \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right)$









(3)由麦克斯韦方程,无源区电场和磁场应满足的方程为:

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega\varepsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega\mu \vec{H}$$

$$E_x = -\frac{j}{k_c^2} (\omega\mu \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} + \beta \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x})$$

$$E_y = \frac{j}{k_c^2} (\omega\mu \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} - \beta \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y})$$

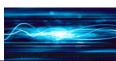
$$H_x = \frac{j}{k_c^2} (-\beta \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} + \omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y})$$

$$H_y = -\frac{j}{k_c^2} (\beta \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} + \omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x})$$











2、波的传输特性

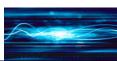
(1) 相移(phase shift)常数和截止(cutoff)波数

处于截止状态的电磁波称为瞬衰波,它并不伴随电磁波能量的 损耗——电抗性衰减

处于截止状态的导波系统可用作截止衰减器









(2)相速(phase velocity)与波导波长

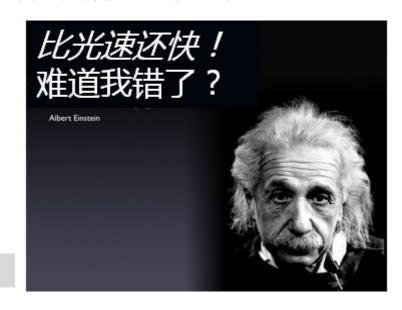
$$v_{\rm p} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k_{\rm c}^2 / k^2}} = \frac{c / \sqrt{\mu_{\rm r} \varepsilon_{\rm r}}}{\sqrt{1 - k_{\rm c}^2 / k^2}}$$

对导行波来说 $k > k_c$, 故 $v_p > c / \sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}$

即在规则波导中波的传播的速度要比在无界空间媒质中传播的速度要快!!!

导行波的波长称为波导波长:

$$\lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k_c^2 / k^2}}$$



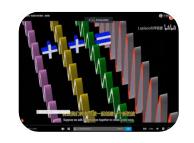






(3)群速(group velocity)

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta} = \frac{1}{d\beta/d\omega} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}} \sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2}$$

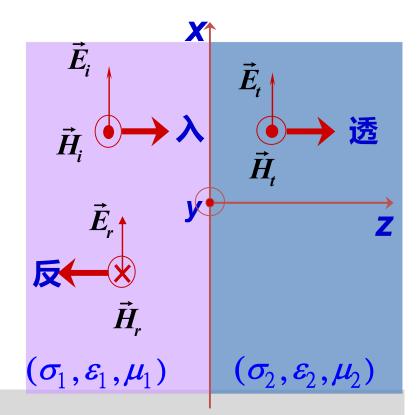




(4) 波阻抗(wave impedance)

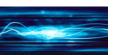
$$Z = \frac{E_t}{H_t}$$

$$R = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}, T = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$$











3、导行波的分类

$$(1) k_c^2 = 0 \exists \exists k_c = 0$$

$$E_z=0$$
和 $H_z=0$

$$\beta = k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$$

$$v_p = v_g = v$$

$$Z_{TEM} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}$$

(2)
$$k_c^2 > 0$$

(a)TM (transverse magnetic)波

$$E_z\neq 0$$
而 $H_z=0$ —横磁波,E波

$$E_z|_{S}=0$$
 其中,**S**表示波导周界。

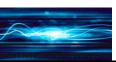
(b) TE (transverse electric)波

$$E_z=0$$
而 $H_z\neq 0$ 横电波,H波

$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial n}|_{S}=0$$
 n为边界法向单位矢量





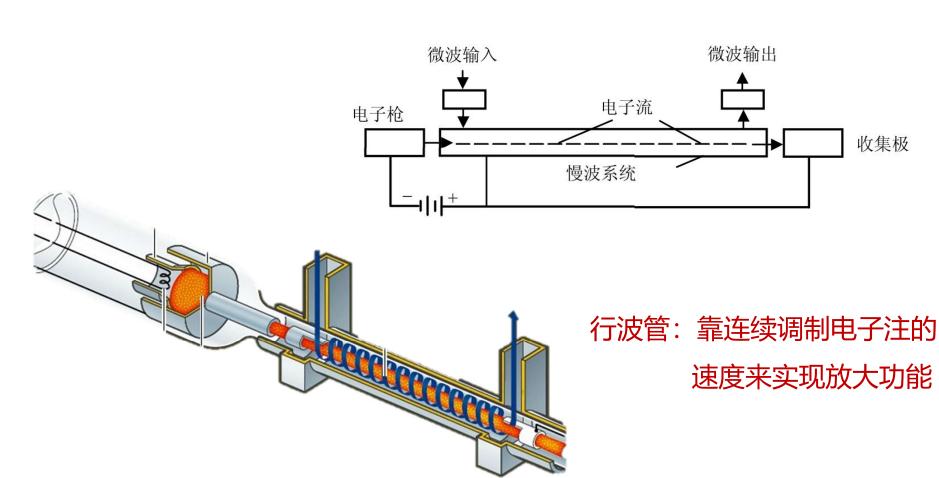




收集极

(3)
$$k_c^2 < 0$$

相速
$$v_p = \omega/\beta < c/\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}$$











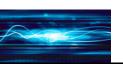
2.2 矩形波导

■主要内容

- **■**矩形波导中的场
- **■**矩形波导的传输特性
- <u>■矩形波导尺寸选择原则</u>









矩形波导中的场

■场分解为横向场和纵向场

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_{x} \\ E_{y} \\ H_{x} \\ H_{y} \end{bmatrix} = j \frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -\beta & 0 & 0 & -\omega\mu \\ 0 & -\beta & \omega\mu & 0 \\ 0 & \omega\varepsilon & -\beta & 0 \\ -\omega\varepsilon & 0 & 0 & -\beta \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial X} \\ \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial X} \\ \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}}_{\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}} H_{z}(x, y, z) = H_{0z}(x, y)e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{e}_t E_t + \vec{e}_z E_z$$

$$\vec{H} = \vec{e}_t H_t + \vec{e}_z H_z$$

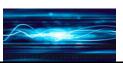
$$E_z(x, y, z) = E_{0z}(x, y) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_{0z}(x, y) e^{-j\beta z}$$

其中,
$$k_c^2 = k^2 - \beta^2$$







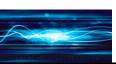


- 纵向场分量E,和H,不能同时为零
- 一般情况下,只要*E_z和H_z*中有一个不为零即可满足边界 条件,这时又可分为二种情形:











(1)TE波(transverse electric wave)

$$E_z = 0, H_z = H_{0z}(x, y)e^{-j\beta z} \neq 0$$



$$\nabla_t^2 H_{oz}(x, y) + k_c^2 H_{oz}(x, y) = 0$$

直角坐标系中,
$$\nabla_t^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + k_{c}^{2}\right)H_{oz}(x, y) = 0$$

$$H_{oz}(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$-\frac{1}{X(x)}\frac{d^2X(x)}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{Y(y)}\frac{d^2Y(y)}{dy^2} = k_c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
: $k_x^2 + k_y^2 = k_c^2$

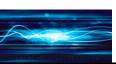


$$\frac{d^{2}X(x)}{dx^{2}} + k_{x}^{2}X(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}Y(y)}{dy^{2}} + k_{y}^{2}Y(y) = 0$$





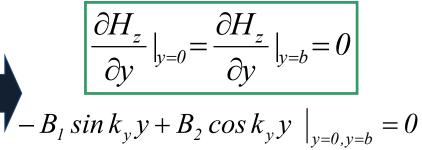




■TE波的纵向场的通解为

 $H_{0z}(x,y) = (A_1 \cos k_x x + A_2 \sin k_x x)(B_1 \cos k_y y + B_2 \sin k_y y)$

$$\frac{\partial H_Z}{\partial n}|_s = 0$$



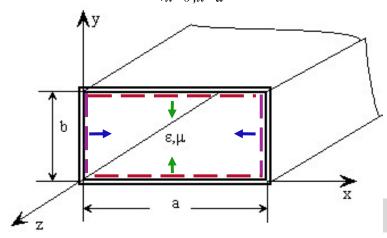
磁场强度法向分量=0

$$\begin{cases} B_2 = 0 \\ k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b} \\ A_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_2 = 0 \\ k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a} \end{cases}$$

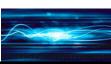
$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = 0$$

$$-A_{I}\sin k_{x}x + A_{2}\cos k_{x}x \mid_{x=0,x=a} = 0$$











$$E_{x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{n\pi}{b} H_{mn} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{a}y) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_{y} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{m\pi}{a} H_{mn} \sin(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{a}y) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{m\pi}{a} H_{mn} \sin(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{a}y) e^{-j\beta z}$$

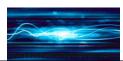
$$H_{y} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{m\pi}{b} H_{mn} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{a}y) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_z = 0 \qquad H_z(x, y, z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H_{mn} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a} x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{b} y) e^{-j\beta z}$$

矩形波导TE波的截止波数
$$k_c = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$







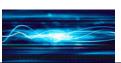


讨论

- ▶矩形波导中可以存在无穷多种TE导模,以TEmn表示
- ▶最低次波型为TE10 (a>b),截止频率最低
- ▶m和n不能同时为零, 否则成为恒定磁场.
- *m*——表示*x*方向变化的半周期数
- n——表示y方向变化的半周期数







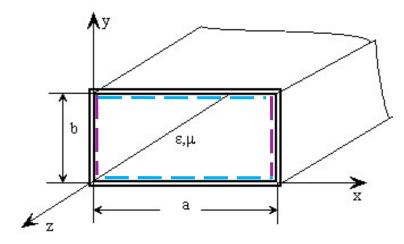


(2)TM波(transverse magnetic wave)

TM波:
$$H_z = 0$$
 , $E_z = E_{0z}(x, y)e^{-j\beta z}$

$$|E_{oz}(x,y)|_{y=0,y=b}=0$$

$$|E_{oz}(x,y)|_{x=0,x=a}=0$$



$$E_z = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_{oz}(x,y)|_{x=0,x=a} = 0 \qquad E_{x} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{m\pi}{a} E_{mn} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

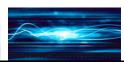
$$E_{y} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{n\pi}{b} E_{mn} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{j\omega\varepsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{n\pi}{b} E_{mn} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{y} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-j\omega\varepsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{m\pi}{a} E_{mn} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$









结论

- ➤ TM11模是矩形波导TM波的最低次模,其它均为高次模。
- ➤ 矩形波导内存在许多模式的波,TE波是所有TEmn模式场的总和, TM波是所有TMmn模式场的总和。
- ➤ m和n都不能为零







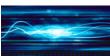
2. 矩形波导的传输特性

- 截止波数与截止波长
- 主模

- ■主模的场分布
- ■波导波长、相速与群速
- ●波阻抗
- ■功率容量
- ■损耗









(1)截止波数与截止波长(cutoff wavelength)

由于
$$k_c^2 = k^2 - \beta^2$$

其中, β 为波导中的相移常数, $k=2\pi/\lambda$ 为自由空间波数。

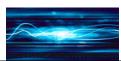
当 k_c =k时, β =0→截止。

$$k_{cmn}^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$\lambda_{\rm c} = \frac{2\pi}{k_{\rm cmn}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$









讨论

■波导中的相移常数为

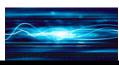
$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{c}}\right)^{2}}$$

- ■ $\lambda > \lambda_c$ 时, $\beta^2 < 0$ →截止模(cutoff mode)
- ■ $\lambda < \lambda_c$ 时, $\beta^2 > 0$ →传导模(propagation mode)
- ■一个模能否在波导中传输取决于波导结构尺寸和工作波长。
- ■将入相同的模式称为简并模(degenerating mode)。

$$\lambda_{\rm c} = \frac{2\pi}{k_{\rm cmn}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$

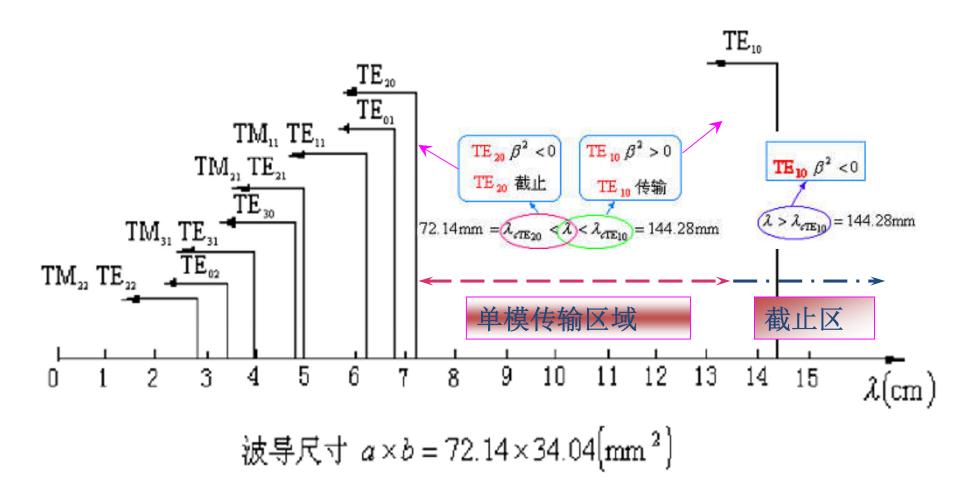








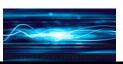
标准波导BJ-32各模式截止波长图



NJUT









 $k_{cmn}^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$

[例] 设某矩形波导的尺寸为a=8cm, b=4cm; 试求工作频率在3 GHz时该 波导能传输的模式。

解: 由 f=3 GHz, 得

导行条件
$$k_c < k$$
时, $f > f_c$, $\lambda < \lambda_c$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0.1(m)$$

$$\lambda_{cTE_{10}} = 2a = 0.16(m) > \lambda$$

$$\lambda_{cTE_{01}} = 2b = 0.08(m) < \lambda$$

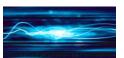
$$\lambda_{cTM_{11}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{a})^{2} + (\frac{1}{b})^{2}}} = 0.0715(m) < \lambda$$

$$\lambda_{cTE_{20}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(\frac{2}{a})^{2}}} = 0.08(m) < \lambda$$

可见,该波导在工作频率为3GHz时只能传输TE10模。











(b) TE₁₀模的传输特性

1) 截止波长与相移常数

$$\lambda_{\text{cTE}_{10}} = \frac{2\pi}{k_{\text{c}}} = 2a$$

相移常数

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}$$

2) 波导波长与波阻抗

$$\lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^2}}$$

$$k_{cmn}^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

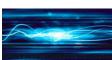
$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{c}}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k_c^2 / k^2}}$$

$$Z_{\text{TE}_{10}} = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^2}}$$









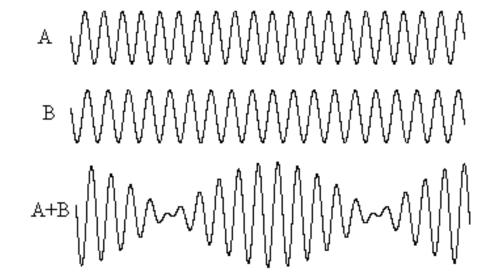
3) 相速与群速

$$v_{p} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^{2}}}$$

$$v_{g} = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta} = c\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^{2}}$$

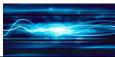
等相位面移动速度

等振幅面移动速度











[例2-2]矩形波导截面尺寸为a×b=72mm×30mm,波导内充

满空气,信号源频率为3GHz,试求:

- ■波导中可以传播的模式;
- ■该模式的截止波长,相移常数,波导波长、相速、群速和波阻抗;
- ■若该波导终端接有归一化导纳为0.7-*J*0.1的负载,试求其驻波比和第一个波节点离负载的距离。

解: 信号波长为
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^9} = 10 \text{cm}$$

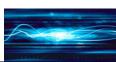
TE₁₀、TE₂₀、TE₀₁的截止波长为

$$\lambda_{\text{cTE}_{10}} = 2a = 14.4 \text{cm}, \lambda_{\text{cTE}_{20}} = a = 7.2 \text{cm}, \lambda_{\text{cTE}_{01}} = 2b = 6 \text{cm}$$

只能传输 TE₁₀ 模









$$\lambda_c = 2a = 14.4$$
cm

$$k_{\rm c} = \pi / a = 13.89\pi$$

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} = 20\pi$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = 45.2$$

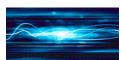
■此时,相速和群速分别为

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = 4.17 \times 10^8 \, (\text{m/s})$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta} = c\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^2} = 2.16 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}$$









■波导波长和波阻抗分别为

$$\lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = 13.9 \text{(cm)}$$

$$Z_{\text{TE}_{10}} = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}} = 166.8\pi(\Omega)$$

■由负载归一化导纳求得终端反射系数,进而求得驻波比。

$$\Gamma_l = \frac{1 - y_l}{1 + y_l} = 0.185e^{j0.38}$$

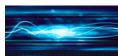
$$\rho = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_l|}{1 - |\Gamma_l|} = 1.46$$

■第一个波节点离负载的距离为

$$z_{\min 1} = \frac{\lambda_g}{4\pi} \phi_l + \frac{\lambda_g}{4} = 3.9 \text{cm}$$









TE10模的场分量为

$$E_{y} = -j\frac{\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) H_{10} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x} = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) H_{10} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{z} = H_{10} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_x = E_z = H_v = 0$$

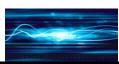
$$\begin{split} E_y &= \frac{\omega \mu a}{\pi} H_{10} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin(\omega t - \beta z) \\ H_x &= \frac{\beta a}{\pi} H_{10} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin(\omega t - \beta z + \pi) \\ H_z &= H_{10} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) \end{split}$$

某时刻的瞬时值

 $E_x = E_z = H_v = 0$

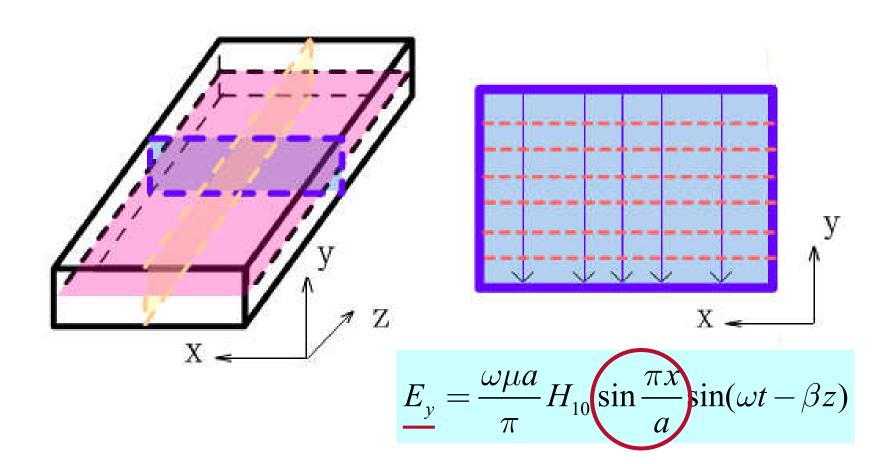








- ▶电场仅有Ey分量,不随y变化;
- ▶随x呈正弦变化,在a边上有半个驻波分布





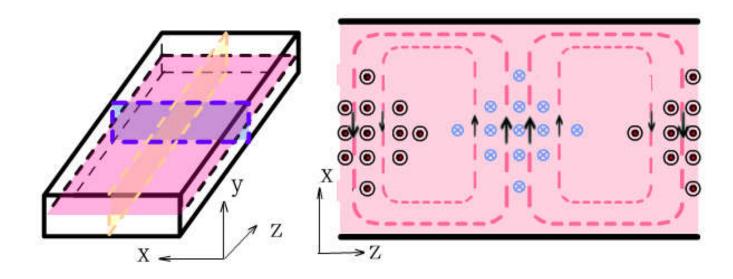




$$H_{x} = \frac{\beta a}{\pi} H_{1} \left(\sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \sin(\omega t - \beta z + \pi)$$

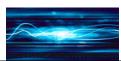
$$H_{z} = H_{10} \left(\cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \cos(\omega t - \beta z)$$

- ▶磁场有Hx和Hz两个分量,且均不随y变化, 所以磁力线为xz平面内的闭合曲线,其轨迹为椭圆。
- ▶Hx随x呈正弦变化,Hz随x呈余弦变化
- ▶Hx和Hz在a边上均有半个驻波分布。



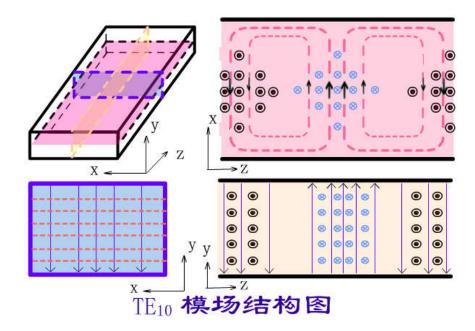


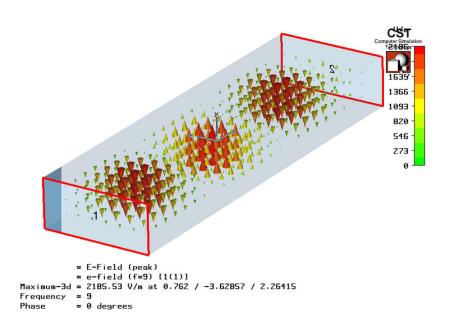






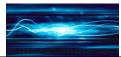
▶整个场型沿z向传输

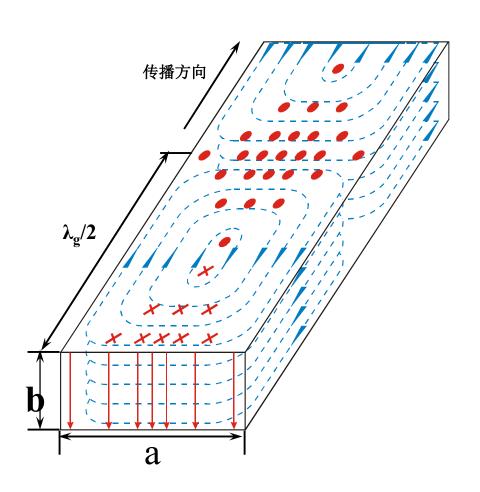






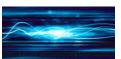








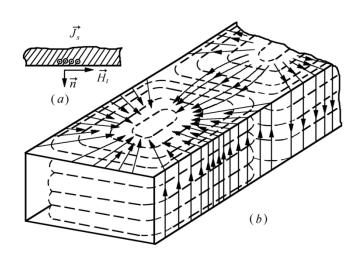








管壁电流 $\vec{J}_t = \vec{n} \times \vec{H}_t$

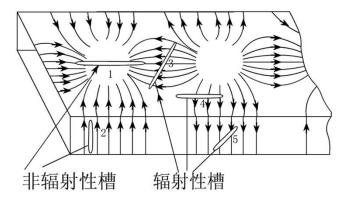


矩形波导TE₁₀模壁电流分布



以上是几种单根波导缝隙天线



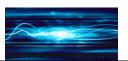


▶沿波导宽壁中心开槽 ——驻波测量线

>垂直于壁 电流方向开槽



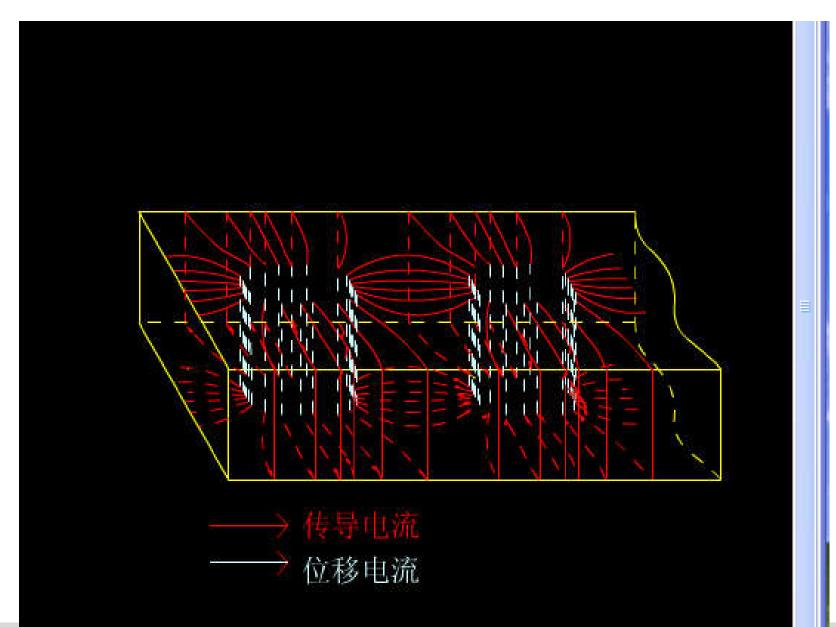






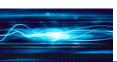














3. 矩形波导尺寸选择原则

- 波导带宽
- 波导功率容量
- 波导的衰减

$$1.05a \le \lambda \le 1.6a$$

$$b = (0.4 - 0.5)a$$

标准矩形波导管数据

矩形波导的截止频率

 $f_c = 149.9/a$ (GHz)

矩形波导的起始频率

= 1.25 fc (GHz) = 187.375/a (GHz)

矩形波导的终止频率

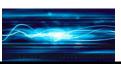
= 1.9 fc (GHz) = 284.81/a (GHz)

有没有注意观察 过实验中微波信 号源的频率参数?







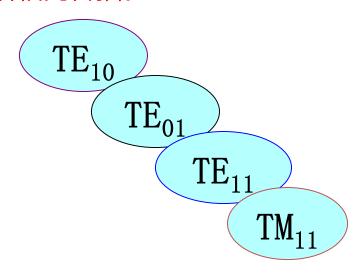




3、导模的场结构

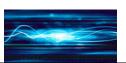
- □<u>某种模式</u>的场结构图是在<mark>固定时刻</mark>用电力线和磁力线表示场强空间变化规律的图形
- □导模在矩形波导横截面上的场呈驻波分布,且在每个横截面上的场分布是完全确定的。此分布与频率及横截面在导行系统上的位置无关;整个导模以完整的场结构(场型)沿轴向传播。

最基本的场结构模型











对于TE_{mo}波,其场分量:

$$E_{y} = \frac{-j\omega\mu a}{m\pi} H_{m0} \sin\frac{m\pi x}{a} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x} = \frac{j\beta a}{m\pi} H_{m0} \sin\frac{m\pi x}{a} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_z = H_{m0} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_x = E_z = H_v = 0$$

TE10模的场分量为

$$E_{y} = -j\frac{\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) H_{10} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x} = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) H_{10} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_z = H_{10} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

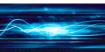
$$E_x = E_z = H_v = 0$$

与TE₁₀模类似:

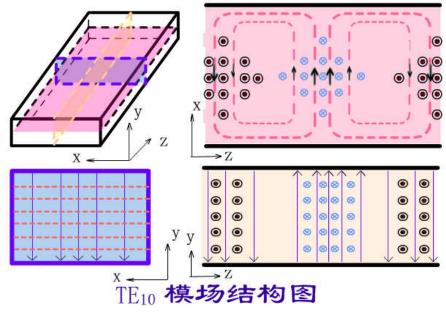
- □ 其场分量不随√变化(与√无关),故沿/边场无变化;
- □ 沿宽边 a电场有<u>m个半驻波分布</u>或<u>m个TE₁₀模场结构分布</u>。
- □ 沿 ≥ 轴则为正弦分布,波沿此方向传播。







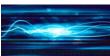




0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Z > Z © • 8 • • 0 • • • 8 0 • TE20 模场结构图









2)TEmo和TEon模的场分布图

TEOn模只有Ex、Hy和Hz三个场分量,且不随x变化

- ▶电场仅有Ex分量,且不随x变化
- ▶随y呈正弦变化,在b边上有m个半驻波分布
- ▶磁力线为yz平面内的闭合曲线,其轨迹为椭圆
- ▶Hy随y呈正弦变化,
- ▶Hz随y呈余弦变化,在b边上均有m个半驻波分布
- ▶整个场型沿z向传输

TEon模的场分布图只需将TEno模的场分布图<mark>沿波导轴转90</mark>就可得到。其场分量为Ey、Hy和Hz。

$$E_{x} = \frac{j\omega\mu b}{n\pi} H_{mn} \sin\frac{n\pi y}{b} e^{-j\beta z}$$

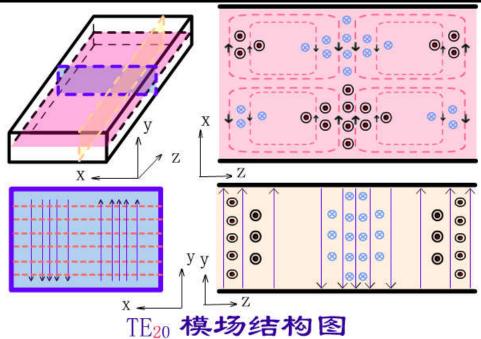
$$H_{y} = \frac{j\beta b}{n\pi} H_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_z = H_{mn} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_y = E_z = H_x = 0$$







• • 0 0 >Z 0 0 0 TE02 模场结构图

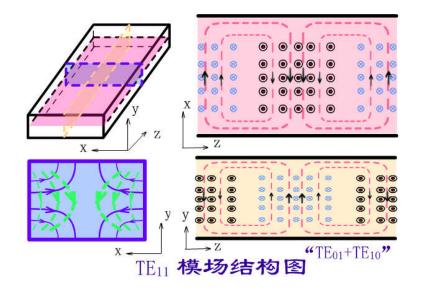


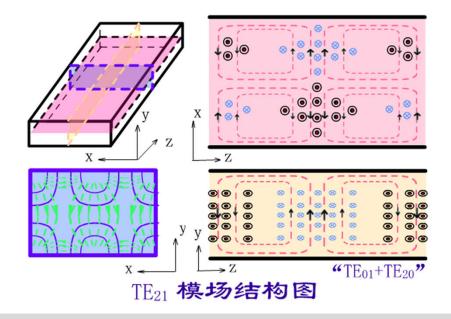




3) TEm模的场分布图

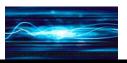
TEmn模的场分布沿a边有m个半驻波分布,沿b边有n个半驻波分布







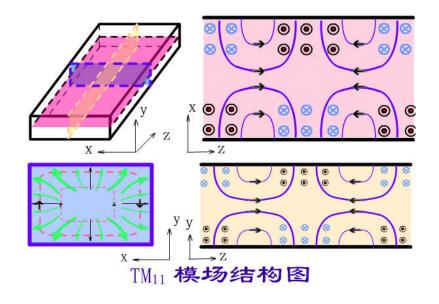


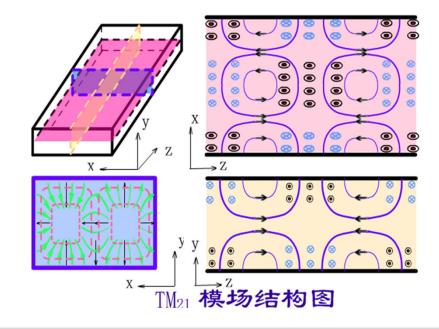




4) TMmn模的场分布图

TMmn模的场分布沿a边有m个半驻波分布,沿b边有n个半驻波分布













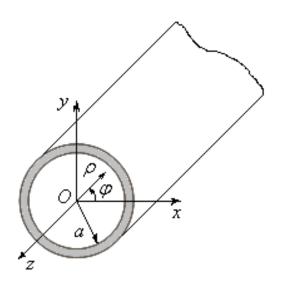
2.3

员

波导

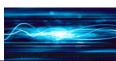
■本节要点

- ■圆波导中的场
- ■圆波导的传输特性
- ■几种常用模式



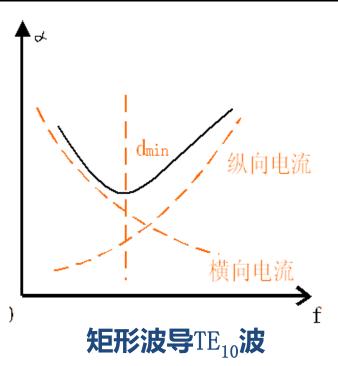


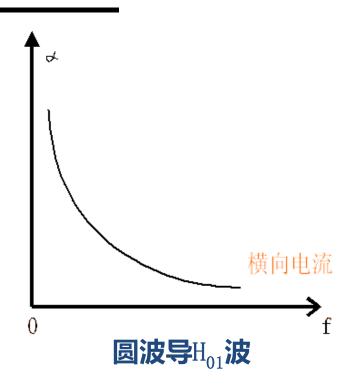












应用

特点

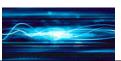
≻谐振腔

≻波长计











1. 圆波导中的场

<u>(1) TE波</u>

$$E_z = 0$$
, $H_z = H_{0z}(\rho, \varphi) e^{-j\beta z} \neq 0$

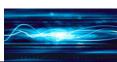
■采用分离变量法及边界条件,求得纵向磁场的特解为

$$H_{z}(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_{mn} J_{m} \left(\frac{\mu_{mn}}{a} \rho \right) \left(\frac{\cos m \varphi}{\sin m \varphi} \right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_r \\ H_{\phi} \\ H_r \\ E_{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-j}{k_c^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\omega\mu}{r} & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\beta}{r} & \omega\varepsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & -\frac{\omega\varepsilon}{r} \\ 0 & 0 & -\omega\mu & \frac{\beta}{r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \phi} \end{bmatrix}$$









(2) TM波

■与TE波相同的分析,可求得TM波纵向电场特解为:

$$E_{z}(\rho,\varphi,z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn} J_{m} \left(\frac{v_{mn}}{a} \rho \right) \left(\frac{\cos m\varphi}{\sin m\varphi} \right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

其中, ν_{mn} 是m阶贝塞尔函数 $J_{m}(x)$ 的第n个根,且 $k_{\text{cTM}_{mn}} = \nu_{mn}/a$

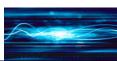
■结论:存在着无穷多种TE和TM模,记作TEmn和TMmn,

m表示场沿圆周分布的整波数,n表示场沿半径分布的最大值个数。

■它们的相移常数分别为
$$\beta_{\text{TE}_{mn}} = \sqrt{k^2 - \left(\frac{\mu_{mn}}{a}\right)^2}, \beta_{\text{TM}_{mn}} = \sqrt{k^2 - \left(\frac{\nu_{mn}}{a}\right)^2}$$









2. 圆波导的传输特性

(1) 截止波长

$$k_{\text{cTE}_{\text{mn}}} = \frac{\mu_{mn}}{a}$$
 $k_{\text{cTM}_{\text{mn}}} = \frac{\nu_{mn}}{a}$

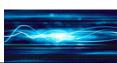
$$\lambda_{\text{cTE}_{mn}} = \frac{2\pi a}{\mu_{mn}}$$
 $\lambda_{\text{cTM}_{mn}} = \frac{2\pi a}{\nu_{mn}}$

三种典型模式的截止波长分别为

$$\lambda_{\text{cTE}_{11}} = 3.4126a$$
 $\lambda_{\text{cTM}_{01}} = 2.6127a$ $\lambda_{\text{cTE}_{01}} = 1.6398a$

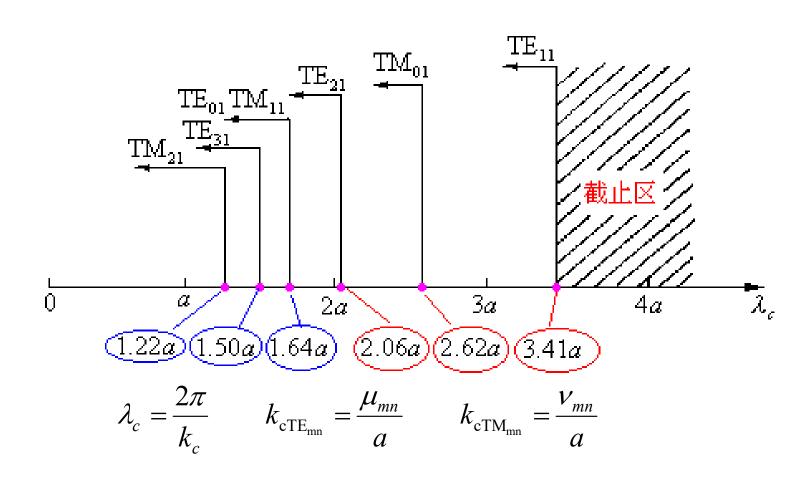






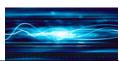


圆波导中各模式截止波长的分布图











(2)简并模

(a) E-H简并

$$J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$$

TE_{0n}模和TM_{1n}模简并

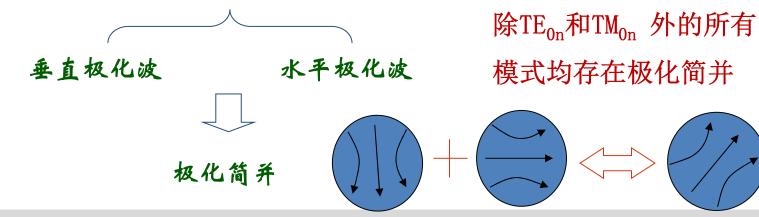
$$\lambda_{\,{
m c\,TE}_{\,0\,{
m n}}} = \lambda_{\,{
m c\,TM}_{\,1{
m n}}}$$

(b) 极化简并(polarization degenerate)

圆波导具有轴对称性

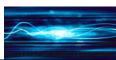


对m≠0,横向电磁场可以有任意的极化方向(截止波数相同)





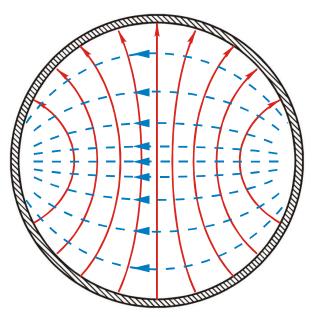


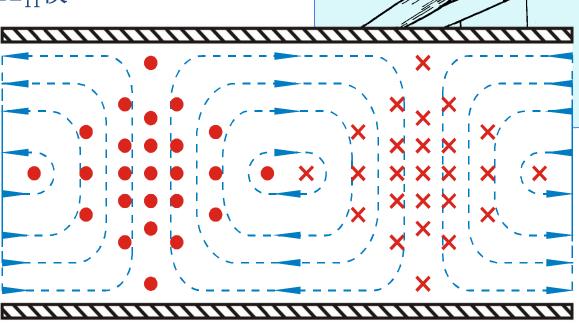




3.几种常用模式

(1) 主模(principle mode)TE₁₁模





Tips:

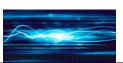
- ❖ TE₁₁模存在极化简并,因此利用波导尺寸不能 实现单模传输,可利用激励来实现;
- ❖ 在传输过程中,当圆波导出现不均匀性,会分 裂出水平极化和垂直极化模。

☆通常不采用 図波导来 修翰微波能量和信号

NJUT

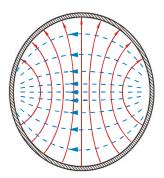


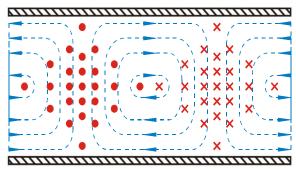


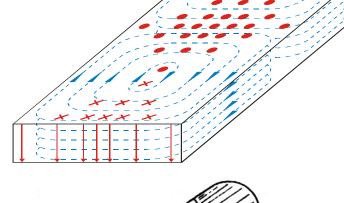




圆波导的TE₁₁模和矩形波导中的TE₁₀很相似,因此很容易被矩形波导中的TE₁₀所激励。



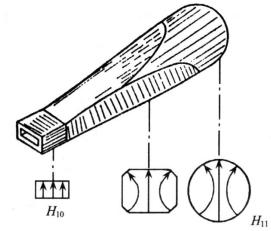








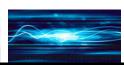




波形变换器





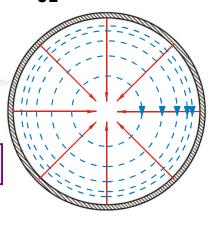


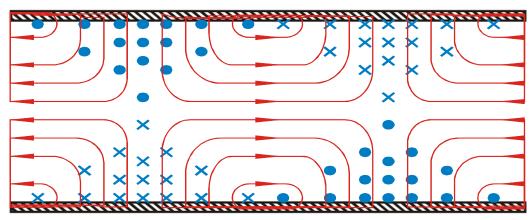


(2) 圆对称TM₀₁模





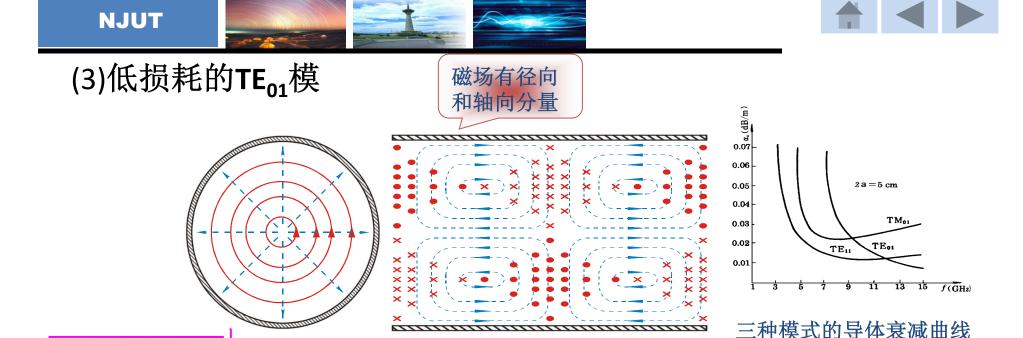




TM₀₁模——不存在极化简并模,因此常作为雷达天线与馈线的旋转关节中的工作模式。



轴心处,有较强的纵向电场,可以有效地和轴向运动的电子流交换能量,一些微波 管和电子直线加速器所用的谐振腔和慢波系统往往是由这种波型演变过来的, 应用 于谐振腔及电子加速器中的工作模式。



 TE_{01} 模与 TM_{11} 是简并模。它也是圆对称模故无极化简并。

磁场只有径向和轴向分量,故波导管壁电流只有周向电流。因此,当传输功率一定时,随着频率升高,管壁的热损耗将下降。→可将工作在TE₀₁模的圆波导用于毫米波的远距离传输或制作高Q值的谐振腔。

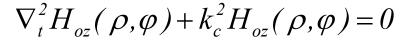
由于该模式是圆波导高次模,使用时应抑制杂波。通常采用螺旋形密绕绝缘导线波导和环状,相当于在圆波导壁上开了许多环形的窄缝,这些缝对只有环状电流的TE₀₁模式基本没有影响,而对其它干扰模式形成强辐射缝,这样保证只有TE₀₁模存在。

波导内壁电流:





1) TE波场解(了解)
$$E_z = 0$$
, $H_z = H_{0z}(\rho, \varphi) e^{-j\beta z} \neq 0$



圆柱坐标中
$$\nabla_t^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + k_{c}^{2} \right\rangle H_{oz}(\rho, \varphi) = 0$$

$$H_{oz}(\rho, \varphi) = R(\rho) \Phi(\varphi)$$

$$H_{oz}(\rho,\varphi) = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{1}{R(\rho)} \left[\rho^2 \frac{d^2 R(\rho)}{d\rho^2} + \rho \frac{dR(\rho)}{d\rho} + \rho^2 k_c^2 R(\rho) \right] = -\frac{1}{\Phi(\phi)} \frac{d^2 \Phi(\phi)}{d\phi^2}$$

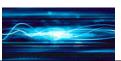


$$\rho^{2} \frac{d^{2}R(\rho)}{d\rho^{2}} + \rho \frac{dR(\rho)}{d\rho} + (\rho^{2}k_{c}^{2} - m^{2})R(\rho) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2\Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} + m^2\Phi(\varphi) = 0$$









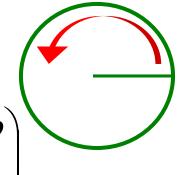
$$\rho^{2} \frac{d^{2}R(\rho)}{d\rho^{2}} + \rho \frac{dR(\rho)}{d\rho} + (\rho^{2}k_{c}^{2} - m^{2})R(\rho) = 0$$

贝塞尔方程
$$R(\rho) = \underline{A_1 J_m(k_c \rho)} + A_2 N_m(k_c \rho)$$

第一类m阶Bessel函数 第二类m阶Bessel函数 /Neuman函数

$$\frac{d^2\Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} + m^2\Phi(\varphi) = 0$$

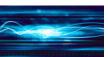
 $\frac{d^{2}\Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^{2}} + m^{2}\Phi(\varphi) = 0$ \downarrow $\Phi(\varphi) = B_{1}\cos m\varphi + B_{2}\sin m\varphi = B\begin{pmatrix}\cos m\varphi\\\sin m\varphi\end{pmatrix}$



独立存在,相互正交,截止波长相同,构 成同一导行模的极化简并模









$$R(\rho) = A_1 J_m(k_c \rho) + A_2 N_m(k_c \rho)$$

圆波导中心处的场应为有限

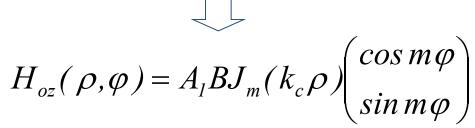


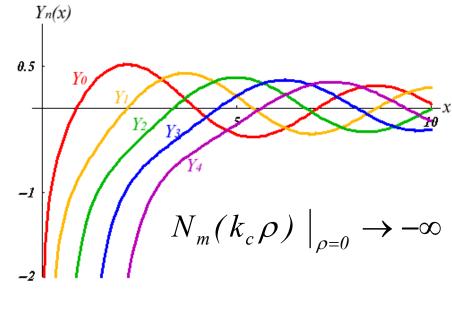
 $A_2 = 0$



$$R(\rho) = A_l J_m(k_c \rho)$$

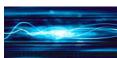










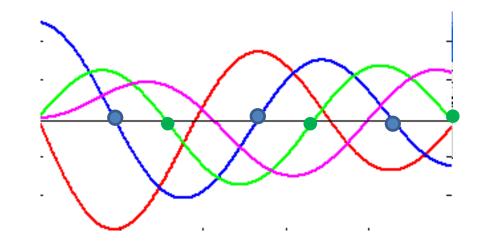




表面磁场强度法向分量=0,即

$$\frac{\partial H_Z}{\partial \rho}|_{\rho=a} = 0$$

$$J_m'(k_c a) = 0$$



设 $J'_m(x) = 0$ 的第n个根为 μ_{mn}



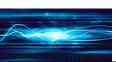




$$H_{z}(\rho,\varphi,z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_{mn} J_{m} \left(\frac{\mu_{mn}}{a} \rho\right) \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\varphi \\ \sin m\varphi \end{pmatrix} e^{-j\beta z}$$



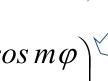






2) TM波 $H_z=0, E_z=E_{0z}(\rho, \phi)e^{-j\beta z}\neq 0$

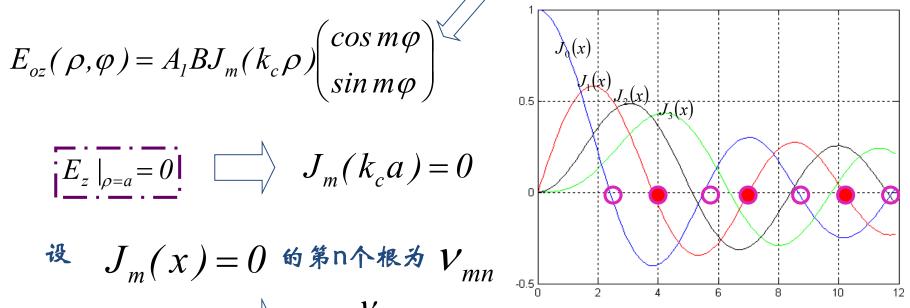
圆波导中心处的场应为有限 \square A2=0



$$(\sigma) \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\varphi \\ \sin m\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_z|_{\rho=a}=0$$

$$J_m(k_ca)=0$$



设 $J_m(x) = 0$ 的第n个根为 V_{mn} $\sum_{0.5_0}$ $k_c = \frac{V_{mn}}{a}$ n = 1、2、3......

$$k_c = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$E_{z}(\rho,\varphi,z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{mn} J_{m} \left(\frac{v_{mn}}{a}\rho\right) \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\varphi \\ \sin m\varphi \end{pmatrix} e^{-j\beta z}$$







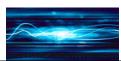
2.4 波导的激励与耦合

- 激励(encouraging)—在波导中产生导行模。
- 耦合(coupling)—从波导中提取信息。
- 激励与耦合有相同的场结构
- 本节要点











基本要求:

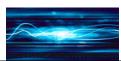
- 能激励起需要的场,同时有效抑制不需要的场;
- 能较好地与波导匹配,尽量减小反射;
- 能量可调节。

方法: 用严格的数学方法定量分析比较困难。通常以所需波型的场结构为基础, 定性与实验相结合的方法来确定激励装置。

关键:产生所需场的至少一个分量。









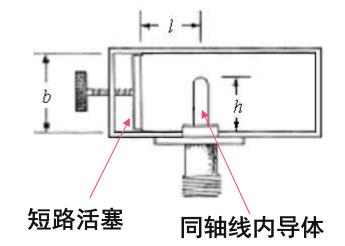
1. 电激励(electrical encouragement)

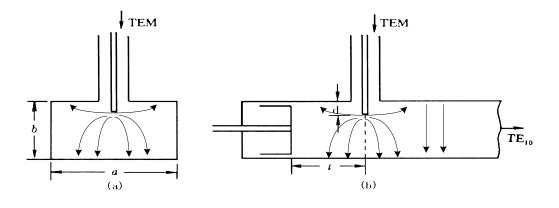
■在探针附近,电场有 E_z 分量,电磁场分布与 TE_{10} 模有所不同,而必然

有高次模被激发。

■调节探针插入深度和短路活塞

位置,可以使同轴线耦合到波导中去的功率达到最大。

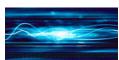




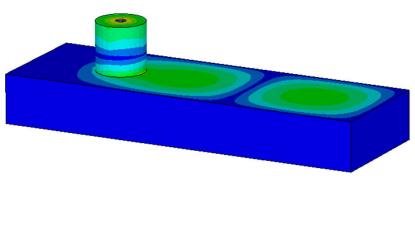


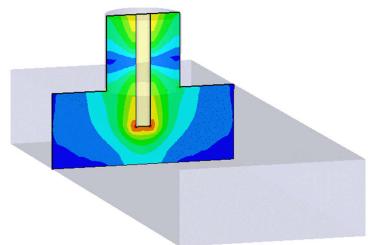












= E-Field (peak) Type = e-field (f=40) [1]

Monitor = e-fi Computer simulation Planence x = 2.5 = 40

Pha = 0 degrees Maximum²2d = 36468.5 V/m at 2.5 / 1⁰

3.65e+004 V/m

= E-Field (peak) = e-field (f=40) [1] Type Monitor = e-fie Component = Abs Computer Simulation Plainethocarts z = 3.75 = 40 Pha = 0 degrees

Pha = 0 degrees

Maximum 2d = 36249.2 V/m at 2.7 / 10

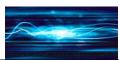
3.75

中 大 上 北 人 子 地 百 上 作

3.62e+004 V/m

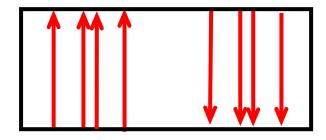




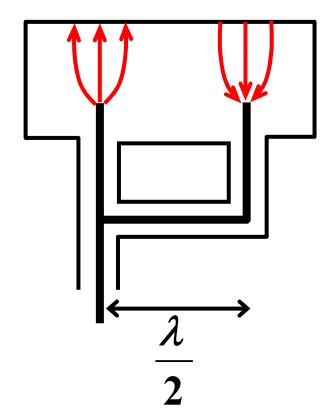




激励波导TE20模示意图:



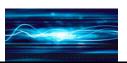
TE20电场结构



探针激励TE20模式



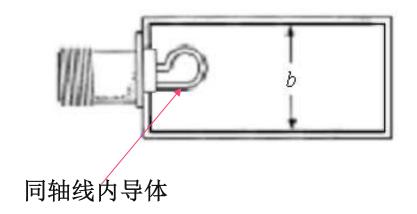






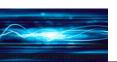
2. 磁激励(magnetic encouragement)

- 可连接一短路活塞以提高耦合功率。
- 耦合环不容易和波导紧耦合且匹配困难,频带较窄, 最大耦合功率也比探针激励小,在实际中常用探针激励。





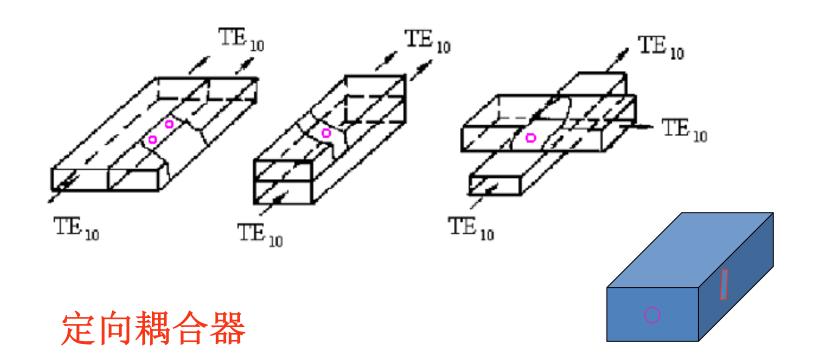






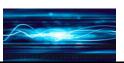
3. 电流激励(current encouragement)

• 在两个波导的公共壁上开孔或缝,使一部分能量辐射到另一波导去,以此建立所要的传输模式。











本章小结

1. 导波系统中的电磁波按纵向场分量的有无,可分为TE波、TM波和TEM波三种类型。只有

$$\lambda < \lambda_c$$

$$f > f_c$$

才能在导波系统中传输。

2. 规则金属波导内不存在TEM波,只有TE波或者TM波。







矩形波导中,有TE和TM波传输,主模为TE₁₀模

简并模式:不同的模式具有相同的截止频率 (波长) 等特性参量的现象称为"简并"。

$$\lambda_c = \frac{2\pi}{k_c} = \frac{v}{f_c} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$

$$k_c = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$

TE₁₀波主要特性

传播条件 $\lambda < \lambda_c = 2a$

$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$$

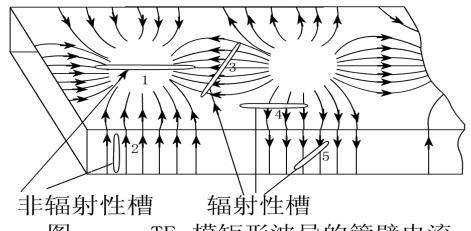
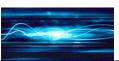


图 TE10模矩形波导的管壁电流 与管壁上的辐射性和非辐射性槽









3、圆形波导中,有TE和TM波传输,主模为TE11模

$$k_{\text{cTE}_{\text{mn}}} = \frac{\mu_{mn}}{a}$$
 $k_{\text{cTM}_{\text{mn}}} = \frac{\nu_{mn}}{a}$

$$\lambda_{\text{cTE}_{\text{mn}}} = \frac{2\pi a}{\mu_{mn}}$$
 $\lambda_{\text{cTM}_{\text{mn}}} = \frac{2\pi a}{\nu_{mn}}$

TE_{0n}模和TM_{1n}模简并

除TE_{0n}和TM_{0n}外的所有模式均存在极化简并

TE₁₁、TM₀₁、TE₀₁特点及应用

4、激励和耦合的概念、类型