

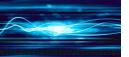
**NJUT** 

# 第四章 微波网络基础

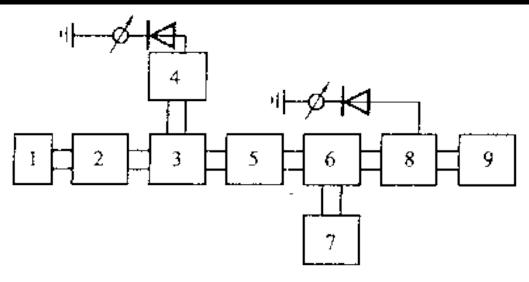
- 4.1 等效传输线
- 4.2 单口网络
- 4.3 双口网络的阻抗与转移矩阵
- 4.4 散射矩阵与传输矩阵











1一小功率振荡器;2一固定衰减器;3一定向耦合器;4一

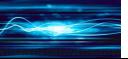
波长计;5—可变衰减器;6—定向耦合器;7—功率指示

器;8一测量线;9一被测元件

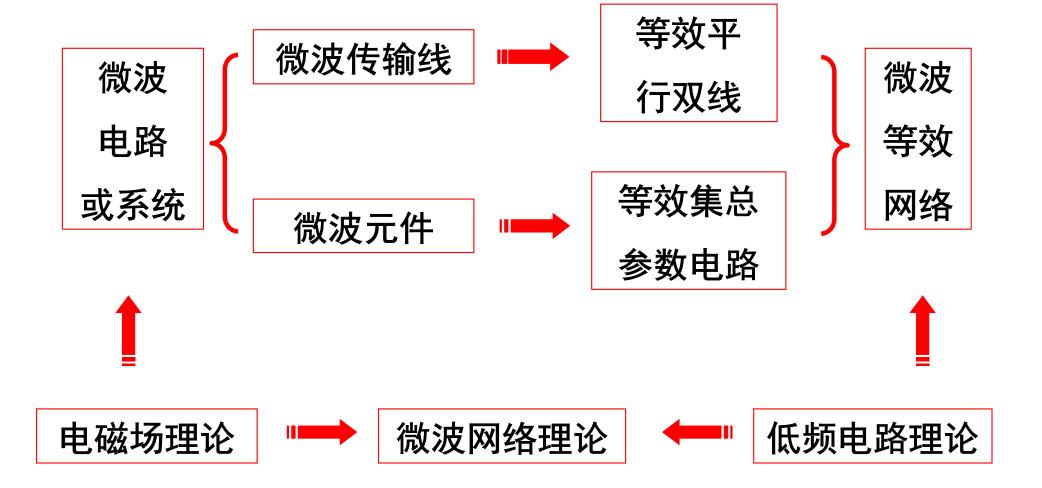




















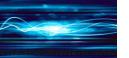
- ▶ 都属于等效电路法;
- 描述的都是电路(系统)的外部特征;
- ▶ 用网络参量建立起各端口U、I之间的关系;
- 网络参量可通过实验方法测试出

#### 在应用微波网络理论问题时应注意:

- (1)不同模式有不同的等效网络结构和参量
- (2)需要明确U、I的定义
- (3)确定网络参考面
- ( 4 ) 微波中的网络及其参量只对一定<mark>频段</mark>才是适用的









#### 微波网络的分析与综合

> 网络分析:

微波元件



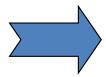
微波网络的等效参量



微波网络的外特性

> 网络综合:

微波网络的工作特性指标



微波网络的等效电路



微波元件

网络分析是网络综合的基础。

网络综合才是终极目标。





## 4.1 等效传输线

规定 · 电压和电流仅对<u>特定波导模式</u>定义, 定义电压与其横向电场成正比,电流与横向磁场成正比。

$$\vec{E}_t(x, y, z) = \sum_{k} \vec{e}_k(x, y) U_k(z)$$

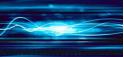
$$\vec{H}_t(x, y, z) = \sum_{k} \vec{h}_k(x, y) I_k(z)$$

 $\vec{e}_k(x,y), \vec{h}_k(x,y)$  横向场模式横向分布

 $U_k(z)$ ,  $I_k(z)$  横向电磁场各模式沿传播方向的变化规律









• *等效电压和电流的乘积*应等于<u>该模式的功率流。</u>

#### 各模式的传输功率为:

$$P_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int \vec{E}_{t}(x, y, z) \times \vec{H}_{t}^{*}(x, y, z) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [U(z) \cdot I^{*}(z)] \int \vec{e}(x, y) \times \vec{h}^{*}(x, y) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [U(z) \cdot I^{*}(z)]$$

$$\int \vec{e}(x,y) \times \vec{h}^*(x,y) \cdot d\vec{S} = 1$$











$$\vec{E}_{t}(x,y,z) = \vec{e}_{k}(x,y)U_{k}(z)$$

$$\vec{H}_{t}(x,y,z) = \vec{h}_{k}(x,y)I_{k}(z)$$

$$\int \vec{e}(x,y) \times \vec{h}^{*}(x,y) \cdot d\vec{S} = 1$$

$$U_{k}(z), I_{k}(z), \vec{e}(x,y), \vec{h}(x,y)$$

$$Z_W = \frac{E_t}{H_t} = \frac{e_k(x, y)U_k(z)}{h_k(x, y)I_k(z)} = \frac{e_k}{h_k}Z_{ek}$$
  $Z_{ek}$   $Z_{ek}$  为该模式等效特性阻抗

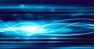
为唯一地确定等效电压和电流, 在选定模式特性阻抗条件下, 各模式横向分布函数应满足:

$$\int \vec{e}_k \times \vec{h}_k^* \cdot d\vec{S} = 1$$

$$\frac{e_k}{h_k} = \frac{Z_w}{Z_{ek}}$$









#### 例:求出矩形波导TE10模的等效电压、

$$\begin{split} E_y &= E_{10} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{-j\beta z} = e_{10}(x) U(z) \\ H_x &= -\frac{E_{10}}{Z_{TE10}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{-j\beta z} = h_{10}(x) I(z) \\ \end{split}$$
 其中, TE<sub>10</sub>的波阻抗  $Z_{TE_{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_0/\varepsilon_0}}{1-(\lambda/2a)^2}$ 

$$Z_{TE_{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_0 / \varepsilon_0}}{1 - (\lambda / 2a)^2}$$

$$U(Z) = A_{1}e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{A_{1}}{z_{e}}e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$e_{10}(x) = \frac{E_{10}}{A_{1}}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}$$

$$U(z) = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{2}}E_{10}e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$I(z) = -\frac{E_{10}}{A_{1}}\frac{Z_{e}}{Z_{Te_{10}}}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}$$

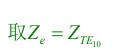
$$I(z) = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{2}}\frac{E_{10}}{Z_{TE_{10}}}e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$U(z) = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{2}} E_{10} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$I(z) = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{2}} \frac{E_{10}}{e^{-j\beta z}}$$

$$U(z) = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{2}} E_{10} e^{-j\beta z} \qquad P = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[U(z)I * (z)] = \frac{ab}{4} \frac{E_{10}^2}{Z_{TE10}}$$

$$\int \vec{e}(x,y) \times \vec{h}^*(x,y) \cdot d\vec{S} = 1$$





$$\mathbb{R}Z_e = \frac{b}{a}Z_{TE_{10}}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} E_{10}$$

$$U(z) = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} E_{10} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{E_{10}}{z_{TE_{10}}} e^{-j\beta}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[U(z)I * (z)] = \frac{ab}{4} \frac{E_{10}^{2}}{Z_{TE10}}$$

$$U(z) = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} E_{10}$$

$$U(z) = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} E_{10} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{E_{10}}{z_{TE_{10}}} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[U(z)I*(z)] = \frac{ab}{4} \frac{E_{10}^2}{Z_{TE_{10}}}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[u(z)i^*(z)] = \frac{ab}{4} \frac{E_{10}^2}{Z_{TE_{10}}}$$









#### 2、归一化电压和电流

$$Z_{in}(z) = Z_{e} \frac{1 + \Gamma(z)}{1 - \Gamma(z)}$$

$$\frac{u(z)}{i(z)} = \frac{Z_{in}(z)}{Z_{e}} = \frac{1 + \Gamma(z)}{1 - \Gamma(z)}$$



$$\frac{u(z)}{i(z)} = \frac{U(z)}{I(z)} \cdot \frac{1}{Z_e}$$

$$P(z) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ U(z) I^{*}(z) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ u(z) i^{*}(z) \right]$$

$$u = U / \sqrt{Z_{e}}$$
$$i = I \sqrt{Z_{e}}$$





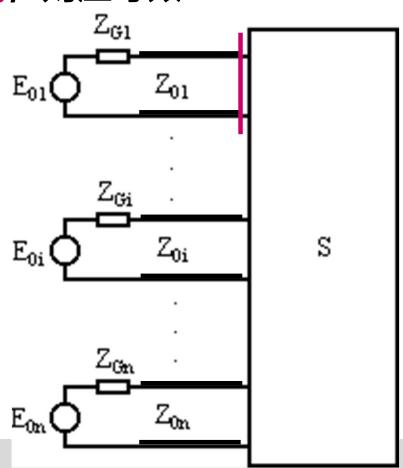




- 3. 模式等效传输线(equivalence transmission line)
  - (1) 微波网络的形式与传输模式有关,若传输单一模式,则等效为一个<u>N端口</u>网络;若每个波导中可能传输*m*个模式,则应等效

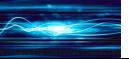
为N×m端口微波网络。

(2) 微波网络形式与参考面的选取 有关。*参考面应垂直于各端口* 波导的轴线,并且应远离不均 匀区(无高次模),只有相应 的传输模。









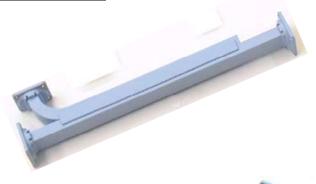






# 4. 微波网络的种类

分类方法	类型
按端口数量分	一口网络、二口网络、多口网络
按几何对称性分	对称网络、非对称网络
按物理对称性分	互易网络、非互易网络
按功率损耗分	无耗网络、有耗网络
按变换类型分	线性网络、非线性网络











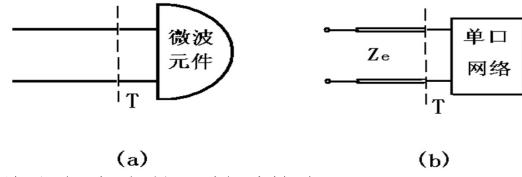








## 4.2 单口网络



由均匀传输线理论,等效传输线上任意点的反射系数为:

$$\Gamma(z) = \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{j(\phi_l - 2\beta z)}$$

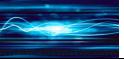
等效传输线上任意点等效电压、电流、输入阻抗及传输功率分别为:

$$U(z) = A_1 [1 + \Gamma(z)], I(z) = \frac{A_1}{Z_e} [1 - \Gamma(z)], Z_{in}(z) = Z_e \frac{1 + \Gamma(z)}{1 - \Gamma(z)}$$

$$P(z) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left[ U(z) I^{*}(z) \right] = \frac{|A_{1}|^{2}}{2|Z_{e}|} \left[ 1 - |\Gamma(z)|^{2} \right]$$

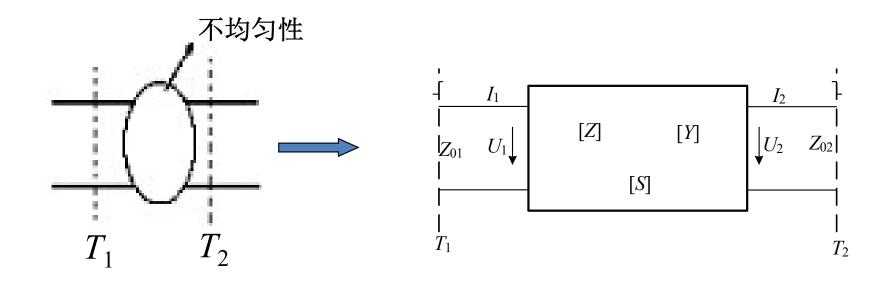








#### 4.3 双口网络的阻抗与转移矩阵



双——方向变换—— 连接元件,拐角,扭转 口——信号变换—— 移相器,衰减器,滤波器 件——波形变换—— 同轴波导转换,方圆转换

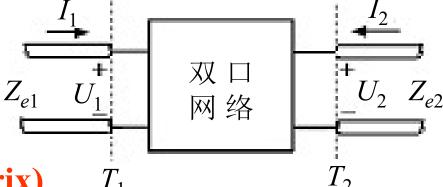








## 1. 阻抗矩阵与导纳矩阵



(1)阻抗矩阵(impedance matrix)

现取 $I_1$ 、 $I_2$ 为自变量, $U_1$ 、 $U_2$ 为因变量,对线性网络有:

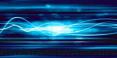
$$U_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2$$
$$U_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2$$

写成矩阵形式: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, $Z_{11}$ 、 $Z_{22}$ 分别是端口1和2的自阻抗; $Z_{12}$ 、 $Z_{21}$ 分别是端口1和2的互阻抗。









#### [Z]矩阵各阻抗参量的定义如下

$$Z_{11} = \frac{U_1}{I_1}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面开路时,端口1的输入阻抗

$$Z_{12} = \frac{U_1}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0}$$
 为 $T_1$ 面开路时,端口2到1的转移阻抗

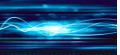
$$Z_{21} = \frac{U_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面开路时,端口1到2的转移阻抗

$$Z_{22} = \frac{U_2}{I_2} \bigg|_{I_1=0}$$
 为 $T_1$ 面开路时,端口2的输入阻抗

结论: [Z]矩阵中的各个阻抗参数必须使用开路法测量,故也称为 开路阻抗参数,而且参考面T选择不同,相应的阻抗参数也不同。









## [Z]矩阵的性质

互易网络(reciprocal network)  $\leftarrow$   $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$ 

对称网络(symmetric network) 
$$\leftarrow$$
  $Z_{11} = Z_{22}$ 

若将各端口的电压和电流分别对自身特性阻抗归一化,则有:

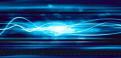
$$u_{1} = U_{1} / \sqrt{Z_{e1}}$$
  $i_{1} = I_{1} \sqrt{Z_{e1}}$   $u_{2} = U_{2} / \sqrt{Z_{e2}}$   $i_{2} = I_{2} \sqrt{Z_{e2}}$ 

归一化[Z]矩阵方程写为  $[u]=[\bar{z}][i]$ 

其中, 
$$[\bar{z}] = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11}/Z_{e1} & Z_{12}/\sqrt{Z_{e1}Z_{e2}} \\ Z_{21}/\sqrt{Z_{e1}Z_{e2}} & Z_{22}/Z_{e2} \end{bmatrix}$$









#### (2) 导纳矩阵(admittance matrix)

现取 $U_1$ 、 $U_2$ 为自变量, $I_1$ 、 $I_2$ 为因变量,对线性网络有:

$$I_1 = Y_{11}U_1 + Y_{12}U_2$$
$$I_2 = Y_{21}U_1 + Y_{22}U_2$$

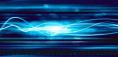
写成矩阵形式:
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

或简写为 
$$[I] = [Y][U]$$

其中, $Y_{11}$ 、 $Y_{22}$ 分别是端口1和2的自导纳; $Y_{12}$ 、 $Y_{21}$ 分别是端口1和2的互导纳。









#### [Y]矩阵各导纳参量的定义如下

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{U_1}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面短路时,端口1的输入导纳

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{U_2}$$
 为 $T_1$ 面短路时,端口2到1的转移导纳

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{U_1}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面短路时,端口1到2的转移导纳

$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{U_2}$$
 为 $T_1$ 面短路时,端口2的输入导纳

结论: [Y]矩阵中的各个导纳参数必须使用短路法测量,故也称为短路参数,同样参考面T选择不同,相应的导纳参数也不同。









#### [Y]矩阵的性质

互易网络(reciprocal network)  $\leftarrow$   $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$ 

对称网络(symmetric network)  $\leftarrow$   $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$ 

若将各端口的电压和电流分别对自身特性阻抗归一化,则有:

$$i_1 = I_1 / \sqrt{Y_{e1}}$$
  $u_1 = U_1 \sqrt{Y_{e1}}$   
 $i_2 = I_2 / \sqrt{Y_{e2}}$   $u_2 = U_2 \sqrt{Y_{e2}}$ 

归一化[Y]矩阵方程写为  $[i] = [\overline{y}][u]$ 

其中, 
$$[\bar{y}] = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11}/Y_{e1} & Y_{12}/\sqrt{Y_{e1}Y_{e2}} \\ Y_{21}/\sqrt{Y_{e1}Y_{e2}} & Y_{22}/Y_{e2} \end{bmatrix}$$





[例]求如图所示二端口网络的[Z]矩阵和[Y]矩阵。

[解]:由[Z]矩阵的定义:

$$Z_{11} = \frac{U_1}{I_1}|_{I_2=0} = Z_a + Z_c$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{U_1}{I_2}|_{I_1=0} = Z_c = Z_{21}$$

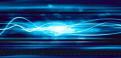
$$Z_{22} = \frac{U_2}{I_2}|_{I_1=0} = Z_b + Z_c$$

于是: 
$$[Z] = \begin{bmatrix} Z_a + Z_c & Z_c \\ Z_c & Z_b + Z_c \end{bmatrix}$$

因此 
$$[Y] = [Z]^{-1} = \frac{1}{Z_a Z_b + (Z_a + Z_b) Z_c} \begin{bmatrix} Z_b + Z_c & -Z_c \\ -Z_c & Z_a + Z_b \end{bmatrix}$$



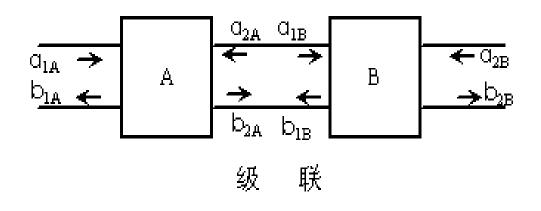


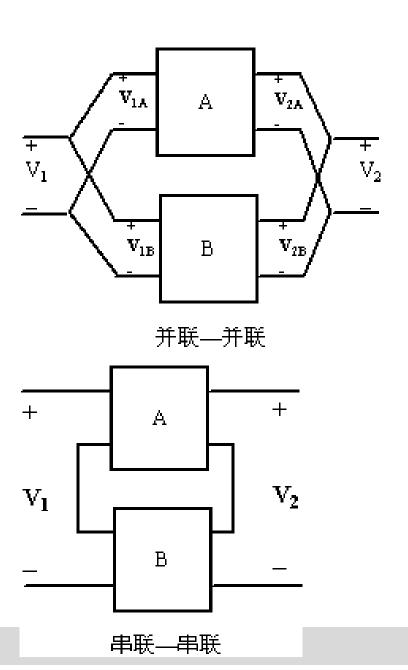




#### 级联二端口网络的散射矩阵

微波网络由基本电路组合而成。 常见的组合形式有三种:





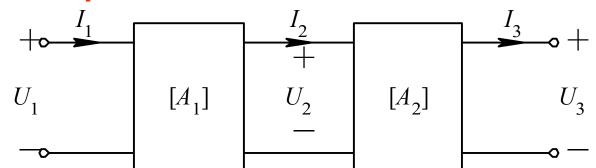








#### 2.转移矩阵(transition matrix)



#### 只适用于二口网络

## 规定流入网络之电流为正,流出为负

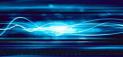
$$U_1 = AU_2 + B(-I_2)$$
  
 $I_1 = CU_2 + D(-I_2)$ 

写成矩阵形式,则有 
$$\begin{vmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} U_2 \\ -I_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

其中, 
$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$
 称为网络的转移矩阵, 简称[A]矩阵。









## [A]矩阵中各参量的物理意义如下

$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} \Big|_{I_2=0}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面开路时电压的转移参数

$$B = \frac{U_1}{-I_2} \bigg|_{U_2=0}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面短路时转移阻抗

$$C = \frac{I_1}{U_2}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面开路时转移导纳

$$D = \frac{I_1}{-I_2}$$
 为 $T_2$ 面短路时电流的转移参数









若将网络各端口电压,电流对自身特性阻抗归一化后,得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, 
$$a = A\sqrt{Z_{\rm e2}/Z_{\rm e1}}$$
  $b = B/\sqrt{Z_{\rm e1}Z_{\rm e2}}$   $c = C\sqrt{Z_{\rm e1}Z_{\rm e2}}$   $d = D\sqrt{Z_{\rm e1}/Z_{\rm e2}}$ 

$$b = B / \sqrt{Z_{e1} Z_{e2}}$$
$$d = D\sqrt{Z_{e1} / Z_{e2}}$$

[A]矩阵的性质

互易网络 
$$AD-BC = ad-bc = 1$$
 对称网络  $a = d$ 

对个n双口网络级联,则有: 
$$A_1 = A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n$$

$$[A]_{\stackrel{\text{\tiny de}}{=}} = [A_1][A_2]\cdots[A_n]$$







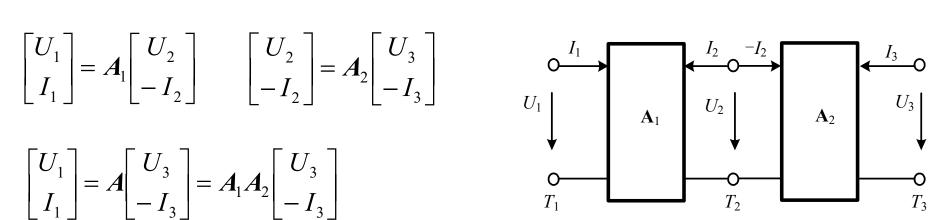






$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = A_1 \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix} = A_2 \begin{bmatrix} U_3 \\ -I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} U_3 \\ -I_3 \end{bmatrix} = A_1 A_2 \begin{bmatrix} U_3 \\ -I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



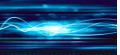
二口网络的级联

$$A = A_1 A_2$$

$$A = A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$$

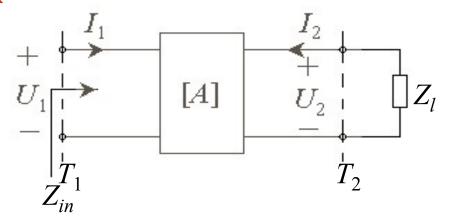








## 输入阻抗与[A]矩阵



参考面 $T_2$ 处电压 $U_2$ 和电流 $I_2$ 之间关系为  $\frac{U_2}{-I_2} = Z_1$ 

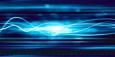
而参考面 $T_1$ 处的输入阻抗为:

$$Z_{in} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{AU_2 + B(-I_2)}{CU_2 + D(-I_2)} = \frac{AZ_l + B}{CZ_l + D}$$

输入反射系数为 
$$\Gamma_{\text{in}} = \frac{Z_{\text{in}} - Z_{\text{el}}}{Z_{\text{in}} + Z_{\text{el}}} = \frac{(A - CZ_{\text{el}})Z_l + (B - DZ_{\text{el}})}{(A + CZ_{\text{el}})Z_l + (B + DZ_{\text{el}})}$$









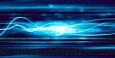
#### 三种网络矩阵的相互转换(代数变换)

网络参数	以y参量表示	以z参量表示	以a参量表示
$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{z_{22}}{ \overline{z} } & -\frac{z_{12}}{ \overline{z} } \\ -\frac{z_{21}}{ \overline{z} } & \frac{z_{11}}{ \overline{z} } \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{b} & -\frac{ad-bc}{b} \\ -\frac{1}{b} & \frac{a}{b} \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{y_{22}}{ \overline{y} } & -\frac{y_{12}}{ \overline{y} } \\ \frac{y_{21}}{ \overline{y} } & \frac{y_{11}}{ \overline{y} } \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{a}{c} & \frac{ad - bc}{c} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{d}{c} \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$	$-\begin{bmatrix} \frac{y_{22}}{y_{21}} & \frac{1}{y_{21}} \\ \frac{ \overline{y} }{y_{21}} & \frac{y_{11}}{y_{21}} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{z_{11}}{z_{21}} & \frac{ \overline{z} }{z_{21}} \\ \frac{1}{z_{21}} & \frac{z_{22}}{z_{21}} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$$\sharp +, \quad |\overline{z}| = z_{11}z_{22} - z_{12}z_{21} \quad |\overline{y}| = y_{11}y_{22} - y_{12}y_{21}$$







## 例:求串联阻抗、并联导纳和理想变压器的ABCD矩阵

## 串联阻抗

$$U_{1} = -I_{2}Z + U_{2} = U_{2} + Z(-I_{2})$$

$$I_{1} = -I_{2} = 0 + (-I_{2})$$

$$0$$

$$1$$

并联导纳 
$$U_1 = U_2 = U_2 + 0$$

$$I_1 = -I_2 + U_2 Y = Y U_2 + (-I_2)$$

$$Y \qquad 1$$

#### 理想变压器

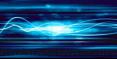
$$U_1 = nU_2 = nU_2 + 0$$

$$I_1 = -(1/n)I_2 = 0 + (1/n)(-I_2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & 1/n \end{bmatrix}$$









#### 4.4 散射矩阵与传输矩阵

- (1) 微波频率下电压和电流已失去明确的物理意义。
- (2) 前三种网络参数的测量不是要求端口开路就是要求端口短路,这在微波频率下难以实现。
- (3) 在信源匹配的条件下,总可以对<u>驻波系数、反射系数及功率</u>等进行测量。
- (4) 散射矩阵和传输矩阵就是建立在入射波、反射波的关系基础上的网络参数矩阵。



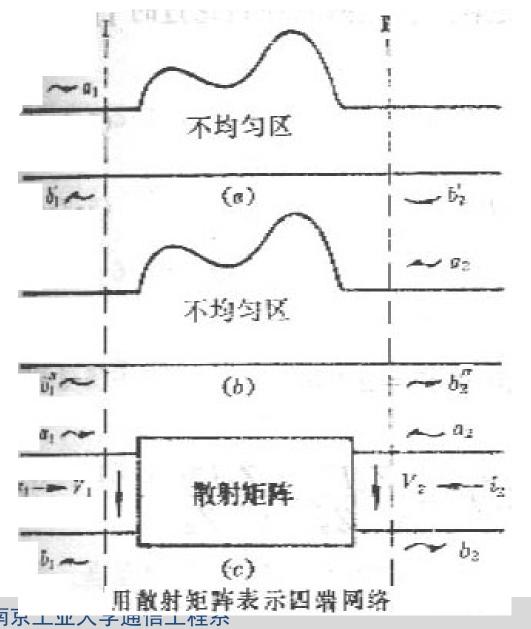








## 1. 散射矩阵(scattering matrix)



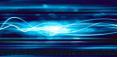
$$\begin{cases} b_1' = s_{11}a_1 \\ b_2' = s_{21}a_1 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} b_1'' = s_{12}a_2 \\ b_2'' = s_{22}a_2 \end{cases}$$

## 通过网络的场量可以 线性迭加

$$\begin{cases} b_1 = b_1' + b_1'' = s_{11}a_1 + s_{12}a_2 \\ b_2 = b' + b_2'' = s_{21}a_1 + s_{22}a_2 \end{cases}$$









$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad 或简写为: [b] = [S][a] \qquad [S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{b_1}{a_1}|_{a_2=0}$$
 表示端口2匹配时,端口1的反射系数

$$S_{22} = \frac{b_2}{a_2}|_{a_1=0}$$
 表示端口1匹配时,端口2的反射系数

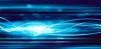
$$S_{12} = \frac{b_1}{a_2}|_{a_1=0}$$
 表示端口1匹配时,端口2到端口1的传输系数

$$S_{21} = \frac{b_2}{a_1}|_{a_2=0}$$
 表示端口2匹配时,端口1到端口2的传输系数

结论: 矩阵的各参数是建立在端口接匹配负载基础上的反 射系数或传输系数。









# 推广

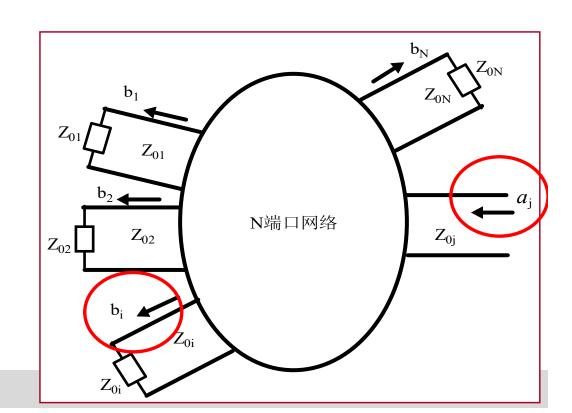
$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & \cdots & S_{1N} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ S_{N1} & \cdots & \cdots & S_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{b_i}{a_j} \bigg|_{a_k = 0, k \neq j} = \frac{V_i^- / \sqrt{Z_{0i}}}{V_j^+ / \sqrt{Z_{0j}}} \bigg|_{V_k^+ = 0, k \neq j}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{Z_{0j}}{Z_{0i}}} \frac{V_i^-}{V_j^+} \bigg|_{V_k^+ = 0, k \neq j}$$

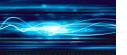


S<sub>ij</sub>是当所有其它端口接匹配负载时 *从端口j至端口i*的<u>传输系数</u>













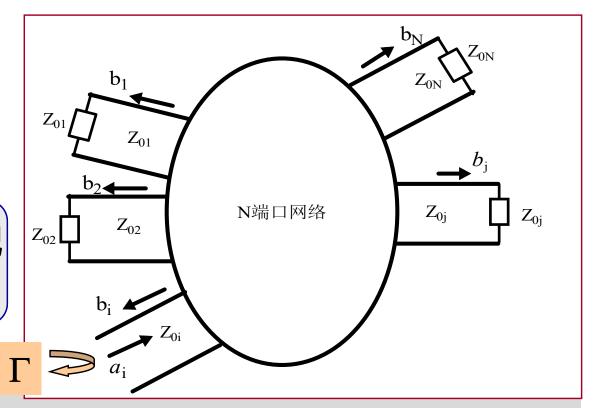


$$b_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} S_{ij} a_{j} = S_{i1} a_{1} + S_{i2} a_{2} + \dots + S_{ii} a_{i} + \dots + S_{iN} a_{N}$$

$$\left| S_{ii} = \frac{b_i}{a_i} \right|_{a_k = 0, k \neq i} = \frac{V_i^-}{V_i^+} \Big|_{V_k^+ = 0, k \neq i}$$

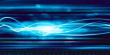


Sii是当所有其它端口接匹配 负载时端口i的反射系数















#### [S]矩阵的性质

互易网络 
$$S_{12} = S_{21}$$

对称网络 
$$S_{11} = S_{22}$$

$$S_{11} = S_{22}$$

无耗网络(lossless network)  $\longrightarrow$  [S]<sup>+</sup>[S]=[I]

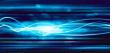
幺正性

 $[S]^{+}$ 是[S]的转置共轭矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} \left| S_{11} \right|^{2} + \left| S_{21} \right|^{2} &= 1 \\ S_{11} S_{12}^{*} + S_{21} S_{22}^{*} &= 0 \\ S_{12} S_{11}^{*} + S_{22} S_{21}^{*} &= 0 \\ \left| S_{12} \right|^{2} + \left| S_{22} \right|^{2} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$









#### 参考面移动

# 传输线无耗

#### 散射参数的<u>幅值不变</u>

散射参数的相位改变

设参考面从  $z_i = 0$  处[S]向外移至处[S']

移动距离为 $l_i$  其相位变化为  $\theta_i = k_i l_i = 2\pi l_i / \lambda_{\sigma i}$ 

$$\theta_{i} = k_{i}l_{i} = 2\pi l_{i}/\lambda_{gi}$$

由于参考面的移动,各端口出射波的相位要滞后(-)

$$b_i' = b_i e^{-j\theta_i}$$

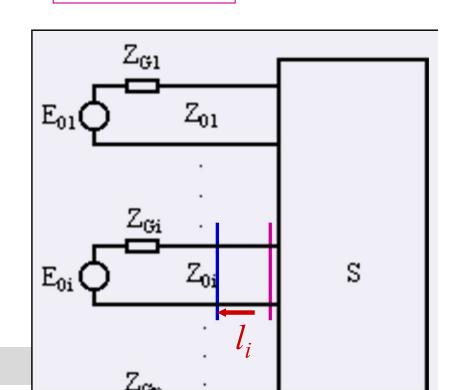
入射波相位要超前(+)  $a_i' = a_i e^{+j\theta_i}$ 

$$a_i' = a_i e^{+j\theta_i}$$

对于/端口相位: 
$$\theta_i = 2\pi l_i / \lambda_{gi}$$

*j* 端口相位:

$$\theta_{j} = 2\pi l_{j} / \lambda_{gj}$$















#### 新的散射参量为:

$$S'_{ij} = \frac{b'_{i}}{a'_{j}} = \frac{b_{i} \exp(-j\frac{2\pi l_{i}}{\lambda_{gi}})}{a_{j} \exp(j\frac{2\pi l_{i}}{\lambda_{gi}})} = S_{ij}e^{-j2\pi[(l_{j}/\lambda_{gj})+(l_{i}/\lambda_{gi})]}$$

新的散射矩阵 [S']与原散射矩阵 [S]的关系:

$$[S'] = [P][S][P]$$

式中:

$$[P] = egin{bmatrix} e^{-j heta_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \ 0 & e^{-j heta_2} & \cdots & 0 \ dots & \ddots & dots \ 0 & 0 & \cdots & e^{-j heta_N} \end{bmatrix}$$









#### 2. 二口网络的工作特性参量

(1) 电压传输系数T: 网络输出端接匹配负载时,输出端归一化出波与输入端归一化进波之比。

$$T = \frac{b_2}{a_1}\Big|_{a_2=0} = S_{21} = |S_{21}|e^{j\varphi_{21}}$$

- (2) 插入相移: 电压传输系数的幅角,  $\theta = \varphi_{21}$  。
- (3) 插入衰减: 网络输出端接匹配负载时, 输入端进波功率与输出端出波功率之比, 单位为dB。

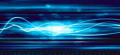
$$A = 10 \lg \left( \frac{P_1^+}{P_2^-} \Big|_{a_2 = 0} \right) = 10 \lg \frac{1}{\left| S_{21} \right|^2}$$

(4) 插入驻波比: 网络输出端接匹配负载时, 输入端的驻波比

$$\rho = \frac{|\overline{U}_1|_{\text{max}}}{|\overline{U}_1|_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1 + |S_{11}|}{1 - |S_{11}|}$$









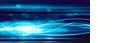


端口状态		用归一化进波、出波表示	用电压、电流表示	
内部状态	端口匹配	$S_{ii} = 0$		
	参考面外移	$a_i' = a_i e^{j\theta_i}$ $b_i' = b_i e^{-j\theta_i}$		
外部状态	接开路负载	$\overline{U}_i^+ = \overline{U}_i^- (a_i = b_i)$	$I_i = 0$	
	接短路负载	$\overline{U}_i^+ = -\overline{U}_i^- (a_i = -b_i)$	$U_i = 0$	
	接短路活塞	$a_i = -b_i e^{-j2\theta_i}$		
	接匹配负载	$\overline{U}_i^+ = 0  (a_i = 0)$		
	接任意负载	$a_i = b_i \Gamma_i e^{-j2\theta_i}$		











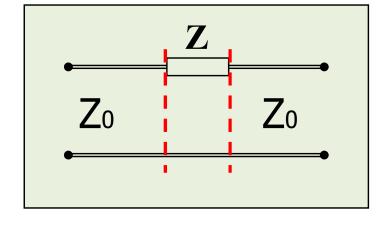




# 例:求如图的S参量矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \qquad S_{11} = \frac{b_1}{a_1} \Big|_{a_2 = 0}$$

$$\left| S_{11} = \frac{b_1}{a_1} \right|_{a_2 = 0}$$



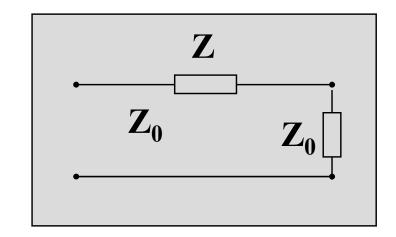
解:选择参考面如图。

端口2接匹配负载时  $Z_I = Z_0$ 

$$S_{11} = \frac{b_1}{a_1} \Big|_{a_2 = 0} = \Gamma_{in1} \Big|_{Z_L = Z_0} = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0}$$

此时输入阻抗为:  $Z_{in} = Z_0 + Z_1$ 

**故有** 
$$S_{11} = \frac{Z_0 + Z - Z_0}{Z_0 + Z + Z_0} = \frac{Z}{2Z_0 + Z}$$















$$S_{21} = \frac{b_2}{a_1} \bigg|_{a_2} = 0 = \frac{V_2^- / \sqrt{Z_0}}{V_1^+ / \sqrt{Z_0}} \bigg|_{V_2^+ = 0} = \frac{V_2^-}{V_1^+} \bigg|_{V_2^+ = 0}$$

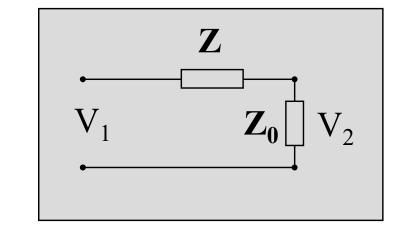
对于1端口 
$$V_1 = V_1^+ + V_1^- = V_1^+ (1 + S_{11})$$
  $\Rightarrow V_1^+ = \frac{V_1}{(1 + S_{11})}$ 



$$V_1^+ = \frac{V_1}{\left(1 + S_{11}\right)}$$

对于2端口 
$$V_2 = V_2^+ + V_2^- = V_2^-$$

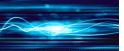
$$S_{21} = \frac{V_2^-}{V_1^+} \bigg|_{V_2^+ = 0} = \frac{V_2}{V_1 / (1 + S_{11})} = (1 + S_{11}) \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$



$$=\frac{2Z_0}{Z+2Z_0}$$











## 由于网络完全对称:

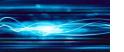
$$S_{22} = S_{11} = \frac{Z}{2Z_0 + Z}$$

$$S_{12} = S_{21} = \frac{b_1}{a_2} \Big|_{a_1 = 0} = \frac{2Z_0}{Z + 2Z_0}$$

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z}{2Z_0 + Z} & \frac{2Z_0}{2Z_0 + Z} \\ \frac{2Z_0}{2Z_0 + Z} & \frac{Z}{2Z_0 + Z} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2Z_0 + Z} \begin{bmatrix} Z & 2Z_0 \\ 2Z_0 & Z \end{bmatrix}$$









例:测得某二端口网络的S矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & j0.4 \\ j0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

此二端口网络的性质? 若在端口2短路, 求端口1处的驻波比、回波损耗。

解:由于  $S_{12}=S_{21}=j0.4$  故网络互易。

又由: 
$$[S]^+[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & -j0.4 \\ -j0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & j0.4 \\ j0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & -j0.12 \\ -j0.04 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \neq [I]$$

不满足幺正性, 因此网络为有耗网络。

在端口2短路: 
$$\Gamma_L$$
=-1  $a_2 = \Gamma_L b_2 = -b_2$ 

由两端口网络的S矩阵:

$$b_1 = S_{11}a_1 + S_{12}a_2 = S_{11}a_1 - S_{12}b_2$$
  
$$b_2 = S_{21}a_1 + S_{22}a_2 = S_{21}a_1 - S_{22}b_2$$

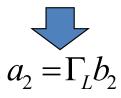








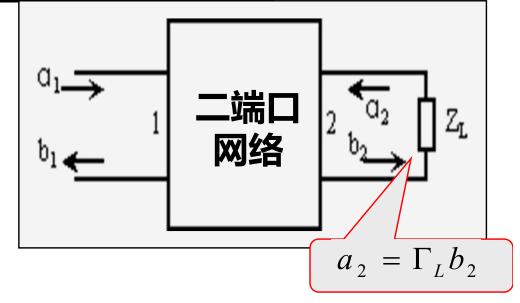
输出端口加负载Z<sub>L</sub>,设负载的反射系数为Γ,,



$$\begin{vmatrix} b_1 = S_{11}a_1 + S_{12}\Gamma_L b_2 \\ b_2 = S_{21}a_1 + S_{22}\Gamma_L b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\Gamma_{in} = \frac{b_1}{a_1} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}^2\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L}$$



#### 当输出端口短路 $(\Gamma_L = -1)$ 、开路 $(\Gamma_L = 1)$ 和接匹配负载 $(\Gamma_L = 0)$ 时,有:

$$\Gamma_{s} = S_{11} - \frac{S_{12}^{2}}{1 + S_{22}}$$

$$\Gamma_{o} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}^{2}}{1 - S_{22}}$$

$$\Gamma_{m} = S_{11}$$

$$S_{11} = \Gamma_{m}$$

$$S_{12}^{2} = \frac{2(\Gamma_{m} - \Gamma_{s})(\Gamma_{0} - \Gamma_{m})}{\Gamma_{0} - \Gamma_{s}}$$

$$S_{12}^{2} = \frac{\Gamma_{0} - 2\Gamma_{m} + \Gamma_{s}}{\Gamma_{0} - \Gamma_{m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{11} &= \Gamma_{\mathrm{m}} \\ S_{12}^2 &= \frac{2(\Gamma_{\mathrm{m}} - \Gamma_{\mathrm{s}})(\Gamma_{\mathrm{0}} - \Gamma_{\mathrm{m}})}{\Gamma_{\mathrm{0}} - \Gamma_{\mathrm{s}}} \\ S_{22} &= \frac{\Gamma_{\mathrm{0}} - 2\Gamma_{\mathrm{m}} + \Gamma_{\mathrm{s}}}{\Gamma_{\mathrm{0}} - \Gamma_{\mathrm{s}}} \end{aligned}$$



**例** E-T接头的端口3接匹配负载,端口2接短路活塞(长为Ⅰ的等效短路线),如图所示。求I=?时输出到匹配负载的功率百分比最大。

#### 已知E-T接头的散射矩阵是

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

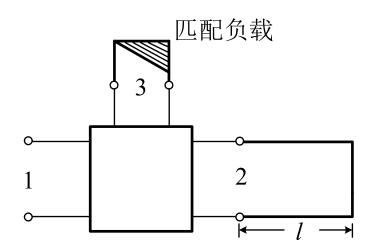


图 四口网络微波电路

解: 记 
$$\theta_2 = \beta l$$

$$a_2 = -b_2 e^{-j2\theta_2}$$

$$a_3 = 0$$

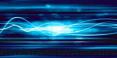
$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 - \frac{1}{2} b_2 e^{-j2\theta_2} + S_{13} 0$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 + \frac{1}{2} (-b_2 e^{-j2\theta_2}) + S_{23} 0$$

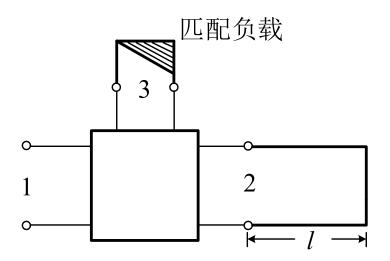
$$b_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a_1 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) (-b_2 e^{-j2\theta_2}) + S_{33} 0$$







$$\begin{cases} b_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_1 - \frac{1}{2}b_2e^{-j2\theta_2} + S_{13}0\\ b_2 = \frac{1}{2}a_1 + \frac{1}{2}(-b_2e^{-j2\theta_2}) + S_{23}0\\ b_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a_1 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)(-b_2e^{-j2\theta_2}) + S_{33}0 \end{cases}$$



$$\implies b_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 + 2 \frac{e^{-j2\beta\ell}}{1 + e^{-j2\beta\ell}} \right) a_1$$

$$P_3^- = \frac{1}{2} |b_3|^2 = \frac{(1 + \cos 2\theta_2)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta_2}{(1 + 2\cos 2\theta_2)^2 + 4\sin^2 2\theta_2} (2|a_1|^2) = \frac{4}{4 + \frac{1}{1 + \cos 2\theta_2}} |a_1|^2$$

$$\cos 2\theta_2 = 1$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $\ell = \frac{n}{2}\lambda_p \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$ 









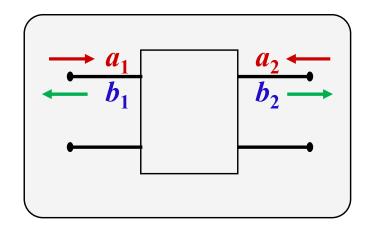
# 2. 传输矩阵(transmission matrix)

$$a_1 = T_{11}b_2 + T_{12}a_2$$
  
 $b_1 = T_{21}b_2 + T_{22}a_2$ 

### 或写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_2 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 分析级联二端口网络



$$\begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

传输散射矩阵 T矩阵

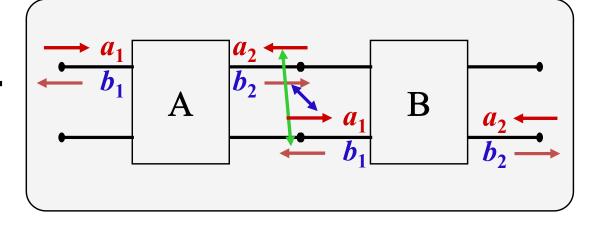








# 与ABCD矩阵类似,级联二 端口网络的T矩阵等于各 单个二端口网络T矩阵的 乘积。



### 对于二级级联二端口网络

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1A} \\ b_{1A} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{2A} \\ a_{2A} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1B} \\ b_{1B} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{\mathbf{B}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{2B} \\ a_{2B} \end{bmatrix}$$

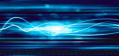
**故有:** 
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1A} \\ b_{1A} \end{bmatrix} = [T_A][T_B] \begin{bmatrix} b_{2B} \\ a_{2B} \end{bmatrix} = [T] \begin{bmatrix} b_{2B} \\ a_{2B} \end{bmatrix}$$

当有n个网络级联时,总的[T]矩阵等于各级联网络矩阵的乘积,即:

$$[T]_{\mathbb{H}} = [T_1][T_2]\cdots[T_n]$$









## 3. 散射参量与其它参量之间的相互转换(自学)

(1) [S]与[z][y]的转换

$$[a] = \frac{1}{2}([u] + [i]) = \frac{1}{2}([\bar{z}][i] + [i]) = \frac{1}{2}([\bar{z}] + [I])[i]$$

$$[b] = \frac{1}{2}([u] - [i]) = \frac{1}{2}([\bar{z}][i] - [i]) = \frac{1}{2}([\bar{z}] - [I])[i]$$

由[S]的定义得: $[\overline{z}]$ -[I]= $[S]([\overline{z}]+[I])$ 

于是有 
$$[S] = ([\bar{z}] - [I])([\bar{z}] + [I])^{-1}$$
  
 $[\bar{z}] = ([I] + [S])([I] - [S])^{-1}$ 

类似可推得:

$$[S] = ([I] - [\overline{y}])([I] + [\overline{y}])^{-1}$$
$$[\overline{y}] = ([I] - [S])([I] + [S])^{-1}$$











## (2) [S]与[a]的转换

根据 
$$u_1 = a_1 + b_1, i_1 = a_1 - b_1; u_2 = a_2 + b_2, i_2 = a_2 - b_2$$

$$a_1 + b_1 = a(a_2 + b_2) - b(a_2 - b_2)$$

$$a_1 - b_1 = c(a_2 + b_2) - d(a_2 - b_2)$$

整理可得:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -(a+b) \\ -1 & -(c+d) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & (a-b) \\ -1 & (c-d) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

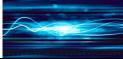
于是有 
$$[S] = \frac{1}{a+b+c+d} \begin{bmatrix} a+b-c-d & 2(ad-bc) \\ 2 & b+d-a-c \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 类似可以推得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} S_{12} + (1 + S_{11})(1 - S_{22}) / S_{21} & S_{12} - (1 + S_{11})(1 + S_{22}) / S_{21} \\ -S_{12} + (1 - S_{11})(1 - S_{22}) / S_{21} & S_{12} + (1 - S_{11})(1 + S_{22}) / S_{21} \end{bmatrix}$$







#### 利用A参量解级联问题

例1: 求如图所示的T 形电路的A 参量。

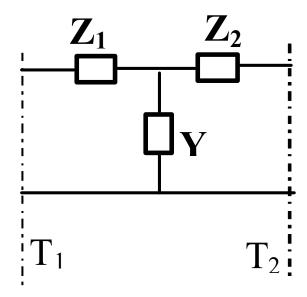
解: 此T形电路可视为三个简单电路的

级联: Z1、Y、 Z2 。

$$[A] = [A_1][A_2][A_3]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tilde{Z}_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \tilde{Y} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tilde{Z}_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \tilde{Z}_1 \tilde{Y} & \tilde{Z}_1 \\ \tilde{Y} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tilde{Z}_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \tilde{Z}_1 \tilde{Y} & \tilde{Z}_1 + \tilde{Z}_2 + \tilde{Z}_1 \tilde{Z}_2 \tilde{Y} \\ \tilde{Y} & 1 + \tilde{Z}_2 \tilde{Y} \end{bmatrix}$$



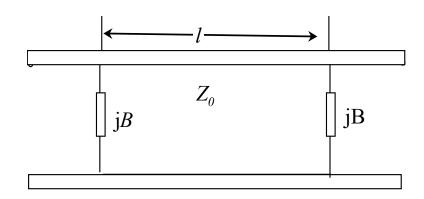






例2:在均匀传输线上并联两个相距/的相同电抗元件,电纳为jB。已知传输线的特性阻抗为 $Z_0$ ,相位常数为b。

证明不产生反射的条件为: 2cotb/=BZ<sub>0</sub>



思路: 不产生反射 S<sub>11</sub>=0

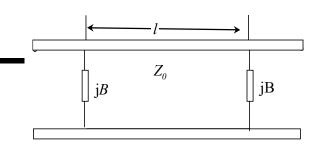


$$[a]=[a_1][a_2][a_3]$$









$$[a] = [a]_1 [a]_2 [a]_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ jb & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\beta l & j\sin\beta l \\ j\sin\beta l & \cos\beta l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ jb & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

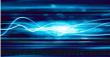
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\beta l - BZ_0 \sin\beta l & j\sin\beta l \\ j2BZ_0 \cos\beta l + j\sin\beta l - j(BZ_0)^2 \sin\beta l & -BZ_0 \sin\beta l + \cos\beta l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

如果不产生附加反射,则 $\mathbf{S}_{11}$ =0,即:  $S_{11} = \frac{a_{11} + a_{12} - a_{21} - a_{22}}{a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{21} + a_{22}}$ 







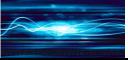
$$a_{11} + a_{12} - a_{21} - a_{22} = 0$$

因此可得 
$$j2BZ_0\cos\beta l = j(BZ_0)^2\sin\beta l$$

即: 
$$2\cot\beta l = BZ_0$$



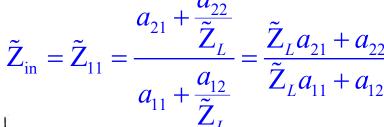


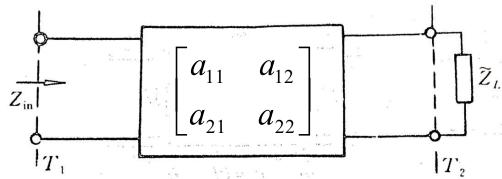


例3:如图所示二端口网络参考面 $T_2$ 处接归一化负载阻抗 $Z_L$ ,

 $a_{11}$ ,  $a_{12}$ ,  $a_{21}$ 和 $a_{22}$ 为二端口网络的归一化转移参量,

试证明参考面 7处的输入阻抗为:







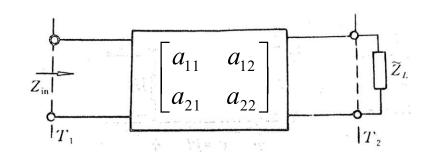




证明: 可视为一个并联导纳和二端口 网络的级联,并联导纳的归一化转移

矩阵:

$$[A_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tilde{Z}_L} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



二端口网络的归一化转移矩阵  $[A_1] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  整个网络的归一化转移矩阵:  $[A] = [A_1] [A_2] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + \frac{a_{12}}{\tilde{Z}_L} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} + \frac{a_{22}}{\tilde{Z}_L} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ 

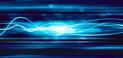
$$[A] = [A_1] [A_2]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + \frac{a_{12}}{\tilde{Z}_L} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} + \frac{a_{22}}{\tilde{Z}_L} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

根据阻抗矩阵与转移矩阵的转换关系  $\tilde{Z}_{11} = \frac{\tilde{A}_{11}}{\tilde{A}}$ 













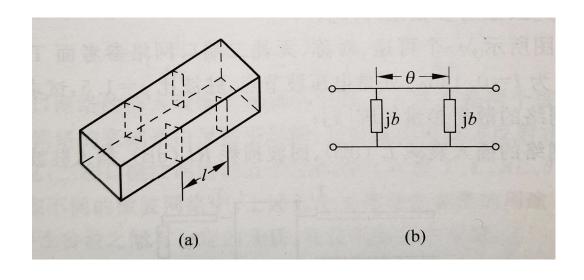
名称	电路图	[A]矩阵	[S]矩阵	备注
串联阻抗	$Z_0$ $Z_0$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\bar{z}}{2+\bar{z}} & \frac{2}{2+\bar{z}} \\ \frac{2}{2+\bar{z}} & \frac{\bar{z}}{2+\bar{z}} \end{bmatrix}$	$\overline{z} = \frac{Z}{Z_0}$
并联导纳	$Y_0$ $Y$ $Y_0$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ Y & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\overline{y}}{2+\overline{y}} & \frac{2}{2+\overline{y}} \\ \frac{2}{2+\overline{y}} & \frac{-\overline{y}}{2+\overline{y}} \end{bmatrix}$	$\overline{y} = \frac{Y}{Y_0}$
理想 变压器	1:n	$\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{n^2 - 1}{1 + n^2} & \frac{2n}{1 + n^2} \\ \frac{2n}{1 + n^2} & \frac{1 - n^2}{1 + n^2} \end{bmatrix}$	
短截线	$\frac{l}{Z_0}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & jZ_0 \sin\theta \\ j\frac{\sin\theta}{Z_0} & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{-j\theta} \\ e^{j\theta} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\theta = \frac{2\pi l}{\lambda_g}$







均匀波导中设置有两组间距为l的金属膜片,如图(a)所示,其等效电路如图(b)所示。试推 导TE10波通过两个膜片组成的网络时的插入衰减和回波损耗的计算公式,并讨论此双膜 片网络所引人插人衰减最小的条件和不产生附加反射的条件。图中, $\theta=2\pi I/\lambda g$ 。



插入衰减 
$$A = 10 \lg \frac{1}{|S_{21}|^2}$$

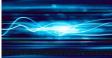
插入衰减 
$$A = 10 \lg \frac{1}{|S_{21}|^2}$$
 回波损耗  $L_r(z) = -20 \lg |\Gamma_l| = -20 \lg |s_{11}|$ 

思路:不产生反射 S<sub>11</sub>=0

$$[a]=[a_1][a_2][a_3] \implies [S]$$







$$[a] = [a]_{1}[a]_{2}[a]_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ jb & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & j\sin\theta \\ j\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ jb & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta - b\sin\theta & j\sin\theta \\ j2b\cos\theta + j\sin\theta - jb^{2}\sin\theta & -b\sin\theta + \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

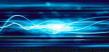
$$[s] = \frac{1}{a+b+c+d} \begin{bmatrix} a+b-c-d & 2|a| \\ 2 & -a+b-c+d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s_{11} = \frac{j(b^{2}\sin\theta - 2b\cos\theta)}{2(\cos\theta - b\sin\theta) + j[2b\cos\theta + \sin\theta(2-b^{2})]}$$

 $s_{21} = \frac{2}{2(\cos\theta - b\sin\theta) + j \left[2b\cos\theta + \sin\theta\left(2 - b^2\right)\right]}$ 







插入衰减 
$$A = 10\lg \frac{1}{\left|S_{21}\right|^2}$$
 回波损耗  $L_r(z) = -20\lg \left|\Gamma_l\right| = -20\lg \left|s_{11}\right|$  
$$\frac{1}{\left|s_{21}\right|} \rightarrow \min \Rightarrow \left\{4(\cos\theta - b\sin\theta)^2 + \left[2b\cos\theta + \sin\theta\left(2 - b^2\right)\right]^2\right\}' = 0$$

$$\ln \theta)^2 + \left[2h\cos\theta + \sin\theta(2-h^2)\right]^2 = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{4(\cos\theta - b\sin\theta)^2 + \left[2b\cos\theta + \sin\theta\left(2 - b^2\right)\right]^2\right\}^{\prime\prime} > 0$$

如果不产生附加反射,则
$$S_{11}=0$$
,即:  $S_{11}=\frac{a+b-c-d}{a+b+c+d}$ 

$$a+b-c-d=0$$

因此可得 
$$j2b\cos\theta = jb^2\sin\theta$$

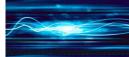
即: 
$$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{b}$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{b}$$
  $l = \frac{\lambda_g}{2\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{2}{b}\right)$ 







```
syms x b
A1=[1 \ 0;i*b \ 1];A2=[cos(x) \ i*sin(x);i*sin(x) \ cos(x)];A3=A1;
>> A=A1*A2*A3
A =
                        cos(x) - b*sin(x), sin(x)*1i
[\sin(x)^*1i + b^*\cos(x)^*1i + b^*(\cos(x) - b^*\sin(x))^*1i, \cos(x) - b^*\sin(x)]
AA=sum(A(1:4))
AA =
2*\cos(x) + \sin(x)*2i + b*\cos(x)*1i + b*(\cos(x) - b*\sin(x))*1i - 2*b*\sin(x)
Loss=4*(\cos(x) - b*\sin(x))^2 + (\sin(x)*(b^2 - 2) - 2*b*\cos(x))^2;
>> Loss_diff1=simplify(diff(Loss))
Loss diff1 =
\sin(2^*x)^*b^4 - 4^*\cos(2^*x)^*b^3 - 4^*\sin(2^*x)^*b^2
```