东南大学微波与射频电路实验 实验报告

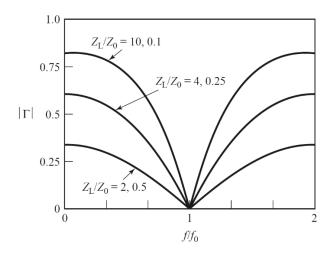
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实验五 采用多节四分之一波长阻抗变换器实现阻抗匹配的 原理与仿真实验

一、实验目的

了解四分之一波长阻抗变换器的匹配带宽与负载之间的关系,了解采用多节四分之一波长阻抗变换器实现宽带匹配的方法。

二、实验原理

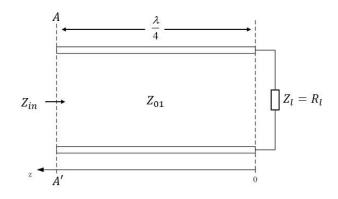


四分之一波长阻抗变换器匹配带宽与负载的关系

三、实验内容

实验任务: 已知特性阻抗 $Z_0=50\,\Omega$ 的均匀无耗传输线,终端接有一个纯电阻 R_l ,工作频率为 $0.6 \mathrm{GHz}$ 到 $1.4 \mathrm{GHz}$ 。在中心频点 $1 \mathrm{GHz}$ 设计单节和双节匹配电路,将负载 R_l 匹配至 Z_0

1. 单节四分之一波长传输线匹配

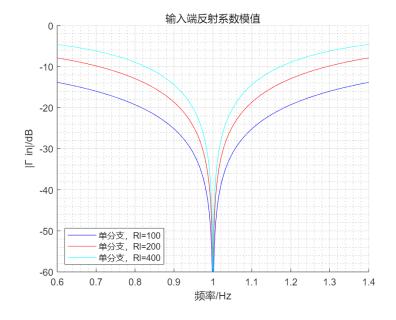


 写出输入端 AA'平面上,输入阻抗 Z_{in}随和反射系数 Γ_{in}频率变化的表达式 (不允许粘贴程序代码,要直接写公式。可以多个公式表述,不用一次性 完全带入)

$$Z_{in} = Z_{0i} \cdot \frac{Z_{i} + j Z_{0i} \cdot t_{nin} (j \zeta_{i})}{Z_{0i} + j Z_{i} \cdot t_{nin} (j \zeta_{i})} = Z_{0i} \cdot \frac{Z_{i} + j Z_{0i} \cdot t_{nin} (\theta_{0} + \frac{1}{f_{0}})}{Z_{0i} + j Z_{i} \cdot t_{nin} (\theta_{0} + \frac{1}{f_{0}})}$$

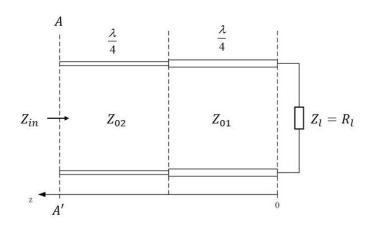
$$= \frac{Z_{in} - Z_{0}}{Z_{in} + Z_{0}} = \frac{Z_{0i} \cdot \frac{Z_{i} + j Z_{0i} \cdot t_{nin} (\theta_{0} + \frac{1}{f_{0}})}{Z_{0i} + j Z_{i} \cdot t_{nin} (\theta_{0} + \frac{1}{f_{0}})} - Z_{0}}{Z_{0i} \cdot \frac{Z_{i} + j Z_{0i} \cdot t_{nin} (\theta_{0} + \frac{1}{f_{0}})}{Z_{0i} + j Z_{i} \cdot t_{nin} (\theta_{0} + \frac{1}{f_{0}})} + Z_{0}}$$

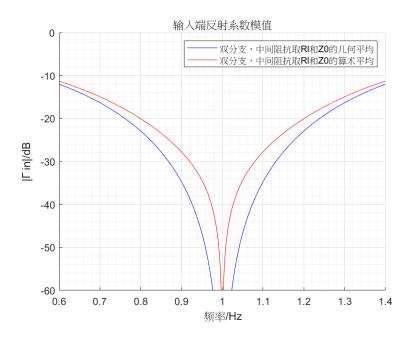
令 $R_l = 100 \,\Omega$, 200Ω , 400Ω 用 matlab 软件绘制采用单节四分之一波长阻抗变换器时输入阻抗 Z_{in} 对应反射系数 Γ_{in} 大小随频率变化的曲线(取 $20\log$ 后绘制),频率间隔取 1MHz。请采用前期实验的绘图语句



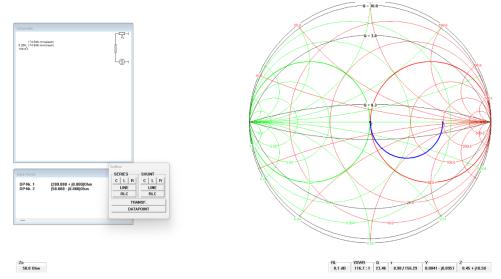
2. 双节四分之一波长传输线匹配

令 $R_l = 200 \Omega$,采用双节四分之一波长阻抗变换器实现匹配电路,利用 matlab 软件绘制参考面AA'处的输入阻抗 Z_{in} 对应反射系数大小随频率变化的两条曲线(取 $20\log$ 后绘制),即中间阻抗分别取 R_l 和 Z_0 的算术平均和几何平均两种情况,频率间隔取 1MHz。请采用前期实验的绘图语句

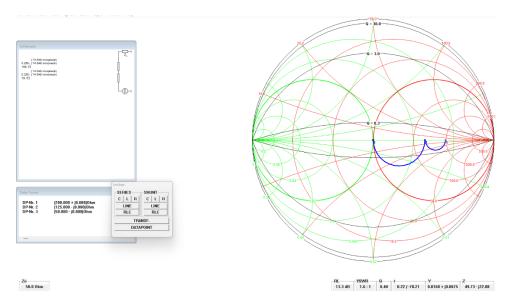




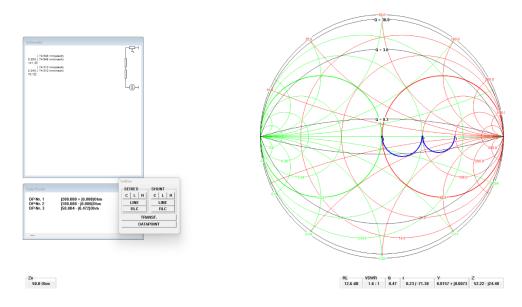
3. 利用圆图工具软件提供的函数,在圆图上绘制 *R*=200Ω 时以下三种匹配电路的阻抗变换轨迹,绘图时请显示等 Q 曲线单节四分之一波长阻抗变换器;



双节四分之一波长阻抗变换器(中间阻抗取 R_l 和 Z_0 的算术平均);



双节四分之一波长阻抗变换器(中间阻抗取 R_l 和 Z_0 的几何平均);



四、实验结果分析与总结

简述本次实验匹配的原理过程。对单级四分之一阻抗匹配电路,说明不同 负载阻抗对匹配带宽的影响,并对比单级和两级四分之一阻抗匹配电路, 联系双节变换器中间阻抗的选取,简要说明带宽差异的原因。

- 1. 实验原理:
- 1)图上阻抗变换轨迹点对应的品质因数 Q 有: 任意点归一化阻抗为z = r + jx,归一化导纳为y = g + jb;任意点品质因数为 $Q = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{|b|}{g}$.
- 2)利用采用单节或多节四分之一波长阻抗变换器可以实现纯电阻负载的阻抗匹配。
- 2.对于单节匹配设计,当阻抗为实数时,系统的特性阻抗与负载阻抗之间的接近程度对匹配效果具有显著影响。具体而言,两者之间的差异越小,匹配效果越好,这导致反射系数随频率变化的幅度降低,从而使得系统的带宽增加,而品质因数(Q值)降低。
- 3. 对于多节匹配设计,相较于单节匹配,多节匹配通过两次阻抗调整,能够有效减缓反射系数随频率变化的速率,进而降低品质因数,但同时也会使得带宽减小。在多节匹配的策略选择上,发现采用几何平均法相较于算术平均法能获得更优的匹配效果。

五、附件(程序清单)

clear;clc;

• 实验计算

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
k=0.6:0.001:1.4;%频率,单位取GHz
Z0=50;
%题(1)
R11=100;
R12=200;
R13=400;
%题(2)
R1=200;
%%%%%%%%% 题(1) %%%%%%%
```

```
%1.计算匹配支节阻抗 Z_01
Z01=sqrt(Z0*Rl1);
Z02=sqrt(Z0*Rl2);
Z03=sqrt(Z0*Rl3);
disp('单节匹配且 Rl=200 时, Z_01=');
```

单节匹配且 R1=200 时, Z 01=

```
disp(Z02);
```

100

```
%2. 计算输入阻抗
Zin1=Z01.*(Rl1.*cos(pi/2.*k)+li.*Z01.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z01.*cos(pi/2.*k)
)+1i.*Rl1.*sin(pi/2.*k));
Zin2=Z02.*(R12.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z02.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z02.*cos(pi/2.*k)
)+1i.*Rl2.*sin(pi/2.*k));
Zin3=Z03.*(R13.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z03.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z03.*cos(pi/2.*k)
)+1i.*Rl3.*sin(pi/2.*k));
%3. 计算反射系数及其模值(模值已取 20log)
gamma_1=(Zin1-Z0)./(Zin1+Z0);
abs_gamma_1=20*log10(abs(gamma_1));
gamma 2=(Zin2-Z0)./(Zin2+Z0);
abs_gamma_2=20*log10(abs(gamma_2));
gamma_3=(Zin3-Z0)./(Zin3+Z0);
abs gamma 3=20*log10(abs(gamma 3));
%1.设置中间阻抗(即接入了 Z_01, 但未接入 Z_02 处的输入阻抗)
Z_middle1=sqrt(Z0*Rl);% 取几何平均
Z middle2=(Z0+R1)/2;% 取代数平均
%2.取几何平均时的情况
Z01_1=sqrt(Z_middle1*Rl);%第一节
Zin11=Z01 1.*(R1.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z01 1.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z01 1.*cos(pi/2.*k))
i/2.*k)+1i.*Rl.*sin(pi/2.*k));
Z02_1=sqrt(Z0*Z_middle1);% 第二节
Zin12=Z02_1.*(Zin11.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z02_1.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z02_1.*co)
s(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Zin11.*sin(pi/2.*k));
gamma_4=(Zin12-Z0)./(Zin12+Z0);% 反射系数
abs_gamma_4=20*log10(abs(gamma_4));
disp('几何平均时 Z_01=')
```

几何平均时 Z 01=

```
disp(Z01_1);
```

141.4214

```
disp('几何平均时 Z_02=')
```

几何平均时 Z_02=

```
disp(Z02 1);
          70.7107
      %3.取代数平均时的情况
      Z01_2=sqrt(Z_middle2*Rl);
      Z02_2=sqrt(Z0*Z_middle2);
      Zin21=Z01_2.*(R1.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z01_2.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z01_2.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)+1i.*z01_2.*sin(pi/2.*k)
  i/2.*k)+1i.*Rl.*sin(pi/2.*k));
      Zin22=Z02_2.*(Zin21.*cos(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Z02_2.*sin(pi/2.*k))./(Z02_2.*co)
  s(pi/2.*k)+1i.*Zin21.*sin(pi/2.*k));
      gamma_5=(Zin22-Z0)./(Zin22+Z0);
      abs_gamma_5=20*log10(abs(gamma_5));
      disp('代数平均时 Z_01=')
代数平均时 Z_01=
      disp(Z01_2);
       158.1139
       disp('代数平均时 Z_02=')
代数平均时 Z_02=
       disp(Z02_2);
```

79.0569

• 绘制图像

```
figure(1);
hold on;
plot(k,abs_gamma_1,'b');
plot(k,abs_gamma_2,'r');
plot(k,abs gamma 3,'c');
title('输入端反射系数模值');
axis([0.6 1.4 -60 0]);
lgd=legend('单分支, Rl=100','单分支, Rl=200','单分支, Rl=400');
lgd.Location = 'southwest';
xlabel('频率/Hz');
ylabel('|Γ in|/dB');
ylim([-60 0]);
grid on; grid minor;
%%%%%%%% 5 (2) - 图 1%%%%%%%%%
figure(2);
hold on;
```