# EEI30 Final Review Part I

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#### I. 问题的定义域与定义方式: 场区划分与边界条件

- 在什么系统(坐标系)
  - □ 三个坐标系相互转换(矩阵)
- 有什么东西(本构参数)

μ,	ε,	σ, η,	α,	β,	n
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- □ 不同场区的媒质是什么?用什么物理量表示?边界在哪?
- 有什么变化(边界条件)
  - PEC, dielectric, PMC

	E	Н	В	D
切向				
法向				

- 看什么场量(叠加原理):分清楚"总场"与"分解场"
  - □ 按频率:不同频率叠加

 $\overrightarrow{E} = \hat{x} E_1 e^{-jk_1 r} + \hat{x} E_1 e^{-jk_2 r}$ 

时域该如何表达?

□ 按传播方向:入射、反射、透射

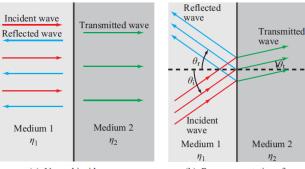
 $\vec{E} = \hat{x} \quad E_0 \quad e^{-jkx} + \hat{x} \quad E'_0 \quad e^{+jkx}$  $= \hat{x} \quad E_0 \quad e^{-jkx} + \hat{x} \quad \Gamma E_0 \quad e^{+jkx}$ 

- □ 按极化(分解后两两垂直)
  - □ Ex, Ey, Ez
  - Parallel wave, Perpendicular wave
  - ☐ TE wave, TM wave
  - LP → CP, CP → LP (圆极化三条件)

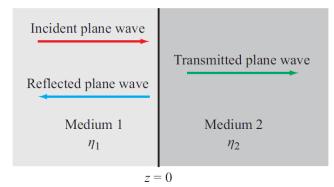
幅度、极化、相位

# $LP: \vec{E} = \hat{x} E_x e^{-jkz} + \hat{y} E_y e^{-jkz}$

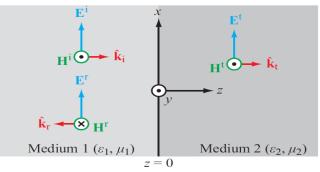
$$CP: \vec{E} = \hat{x} E_1 e^{-jkz} - \hat{y} E_1 e^{-jkz+j\phi}$$



(a) Normal incidence (b) Ray representation of oblique incidence



(b) Boundary between different media



(a) Boundary between dielectric media







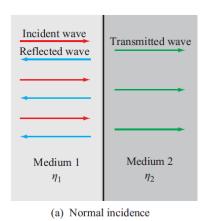


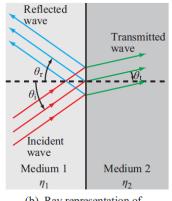
#### □ 关于边界条件的进一步理解: (OPTIONAL)

- 总场可以表达为场分解的叠加;
- 总场一定满足边界条件;
- 不是每种场分解的方式都可以使分解场满足边界条件;
- 当每个分解场满足边界条件时,总场一定满足边界条件;

#### At the boundary z = 0:

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathbf{E}}_1(0) &= \widetilde{\mathbf{E}}_2(0) \quad \text{or} \quad E_0^{\mathrm{i}} + E_0^{\mathrm{r}} = E_0^{\mathrm{t}}, \\ \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_1(0) &= \widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_2(0) \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{E_0^{\mathrm{i}}}{\eta_1} - \frac{E_0^{\mathrm{r}}}{\eta_1} = \frac{E_0^{\mathrm{t}}}{\eta_2} \end{aligned}$$





(b) Ray representation of oblique incidence

#### 2. 场的表达方式

• 每一个分量的电场与磁场相互之间的关系都满足Maxwell方程组	□ 传输线中的电压与电流
<b>□</b> 幅度: $( \vec{E} / \vec{H}  = \eta_0)$	$\eta_0 \rightarrow Z_0$
<b>口</b> 极化: (正交,右手螺旋定则 $\hat{\mathbf{e}} \times \hat{\mathbf{h}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}}$ )	不考虑极化
□ 频率: ( 相同 )	相同
□ 相位: 行波( 0 )度,驻波( 90 )度	相同
□ 传播方向: ( <mark>相同</mark> )	相同

#### **Incident Wave**

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{E}}^{\mathbf{i}}(z) = \hat{\mathbf{x}} E_0^{\mathbf{i}} e^{-jk_1 z},$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbf{i}}(z) = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \frac{\widetilde{\mathbf{E}}^{\mathbf{i}}(z)}{\eta_1} = \hat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{E_0^{\mathbf{i}}}{\eta_1} e^{-jk_1z}.$$

#### Reflected Wave

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{E}}^{\mathbf{r}}(z) = \hat{\mathbf{x}} E_0^{\mathbf{r}} e^{jk_1 z},$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathrm{r}}(z) = (-\widehat{\mathbf{z}}) \times \frac{\widetilde{\mathbf{E}}^{\mathrm{r}}(z)}{\eta_1} = -\widehat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{E_0^{\mathrm{r}}}{\eta_1} e^{jk_1 z}.$$

#### Transmitted Wave

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{E}}^{\mathsf{t}}(z) = \hat{\mathbf{x}} E_0^{\mathsf{t}} e^{-jk_2 z},$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}^{t}(z) = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \frac{\widetilde{\mathbf{E}}^{t}(z)}{\eta_2} = \hat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{E_0^t}{\eta_2} e^{-jk_2z}.$$

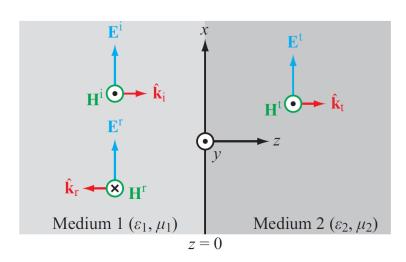






#### 不同区域场量的关系

反射幅度比入射幅度



垂直入射

#### **Table 8-2:** Expressions for $\Gamma$ , $\tau$ , R, and T for wave incidence from a medium with intrinsic impedance $\eta_1$ onto a medium with intrinsic impedance $\eta_2$ . Angles $\theta_i$ and $\theta_t$ are the angles of incidence and transmission, respectively.

Property	Normal Incidence $\theta_i = \theta_t = 0$	Perpendicular Polarization	Parallel Polarization	
Reflection coefficient	$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$	$\Gamma_{\perp} = \frac{\eta_2 \cos \theta_i - \eta_1 \cos \theta_t}{\eta_2 \cos \theta_i + \eta_1 \cos \theta_t}$	$\Gamma_{\parallel} = \frac{\eta_2 \cos \theta_t - \eta_1 \cos \theta_i}{\eta_2 \cos \theta_t + \eta_1 \cos \theta_i}$	
Transmission coefficient	$\tau = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$	$\tau_{\perp} = \frac{2\eta_2 \cos \theta_i}{\eta_2 \cos \theta_i + \eta_1 \cos \theta_t}$	$\tau_{\parallel} = \frac{2\eta_2 \cos \theta_i}{\eta_2 \cos \theta_t + \eta_1 \cos \theta_i}$	
Relation of $\Gamma$ to $\tau$	$\tau = 1 + \Gamma$	$ au_{\perp} = 1 + \Gamma_{\perp}$	$\tau_{\parallel} = (1 + \Gamma_{\parallel})  \frac{\cos \theta_{\rm i}}{\cos \theta_{\rm t}}$	
Reflectivity	$R =  \Gamma ^2$	$R_{\perp} =  \Gamma_{\perp} ^2$	$R_{\parallel} =  \Gamma_{\parallel} ^2$	
Transmissivity	$T =  \tau ^2 \left(\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2}\right)$	$T_{\perp} =  \tau_{\perp} ^2 \frac{\eta_1 \cos \theta_{\rm t}}{\eta_2 \cos \theta_{\rm i}}$	$T_{\parallel} =  \tau_{\parallel} ^2 \frac{\eta_1 \cos \theta_{\rm t}}{\eta_2 \cos \theta_{\rm i}}$	
Relation of R to T	T = 1 - R	$T_{\perp} = 1 - R_{\perp}$	$T_{\parallel} = 1 - R_{\parallel}$	
Notes: (1) $\sin \theta_t = \sqrt{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1 / \mu_2 \varepsilon_2} \sin \theta_i$ ; (2) $\eta_1 = \sqrt{\mu_1 / \varepsilon_1}$ ; (3) $\eta_2 = \sqrt{\mu_2 / \varepsilon_2}$ ; (4) for nonmagnetic media, $\eta_2 / \eta_1 = n_1 / n_2$ .				

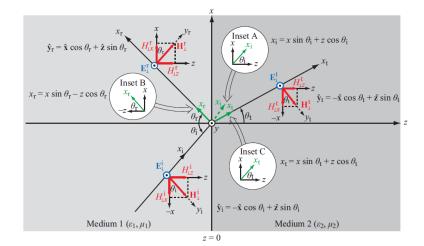


Figure 8-15: Perpendicularly polarized plane wave incident at an angle  $\theta_i$  upon a planar boundary

#### 斜入射

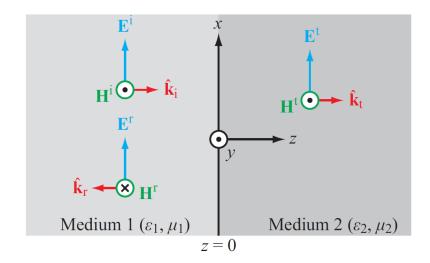






3. 不同区域场量的关系  $\frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$ 

- □ 反射与透射系数都是与入射幅度进行比较,除入射角度和极化以外,二者 仅与两种媒质的本征阻抗(intrinsic impedance η)有关,也就是说仅与分 界面两侧的材料属性相关
- **弹析**: 传输线中的反射系数为( $\frac{Z_L Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$ ),按类比关系,传输线阻抗也应该仅与材料相关的,但 $Z_L$ 是负载阻抗,是变化的,是可以为任意取值的,说明传输线中的反射系数并不仅与材料相关,该如何解释??



□ 为什么两侧的电场都朝上?

可以将相位的变化纳入到幅 度的变化中,便于处理

答:以上矛盾忽略了媒质I和媒质2都是无限大(unbounded)。作为在传输线中的类比,当传输线也无限长时,由于 $Z_L$ 的定义是总电压比总电流,此时的总电压与总电流就是输入电压与输入电流(电磁波没有机会反射回来),而输入电压比输入电流就是 $Z_{02}$ ,所以 $Z_L$ 就是  $Z_{02}$ ,上式可改写为  $Z_{02} - Z_{01}$ 

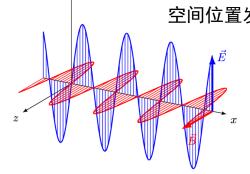


#### 驻波

性质描述

时间变化时,电压(电常)或电流(磁场)的波腹点(最大值)与波节点(最小值)不随

空间位置发生变化,而是出现在固定位置。行波解为指数函数,驻波解为正弦和余弦函数



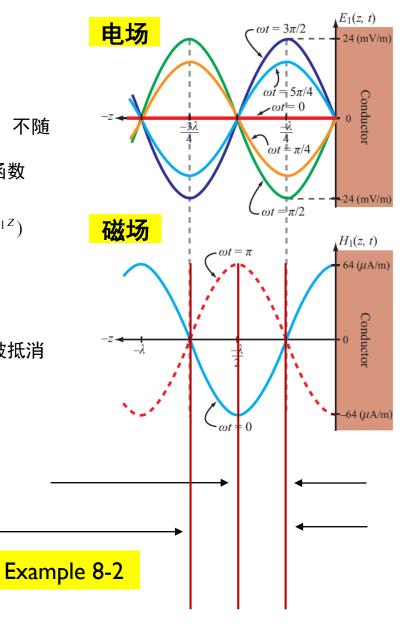
$$\widetilde{\mathbf{E}}_{1}(z) = \hat{\mathbf{x}} E_{0}^{i} (e^{-jk_{1}z} - e^{jk_{1}z})$$
$$= -\hat{\mathbf{x}} j 2E_{0}^{i} \sin k_{1}z,$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}_{1}(z) = \hat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{E_{0}^{i}}{\eta_{1}} (e^{-jk_{1}z} + e^{jk_{1}z})$$
$$= \hat{\mathbf{y}} 2 \frac{E_{0}^{i}}{\eta_{1}} \cos k_{1}z.$$

- 形成机理
- 入射场(波)与反射场(波)的叠加,导致指数函数按欧拉公式展开后的实部或虚部被抵消
- 电场(电压)与磁场(电流)之间的关系:
- (I) 行波: 二者波腹点(或波节点)的位置相同;
- (2) 驻波:二者波腹点(或波节点)的位置相差四分之一波长(十半波长整数倍),相位相差 $\pi/2\pm n\pi$
- 只考虑电场(电压),其波腹点与波节点与之间的关系:二分之一波长,相位相差π
- 功率流密度: 行波 → 实功率密度 驻波 → 虚功率密度

定量描述

SWR = 
$$\frac{\left|\vec{E}_{1}\right|_{\text{max}}}{\left|\vec{E}_{1}\right|_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1 + \left|\Gamma\right|}{1 - \left|\Gamma\right|} \in [1, \infty)$$



磁场波腹 电场波腹



驻波比VSWR



#### 5. 斯涅尔定律

口 公式

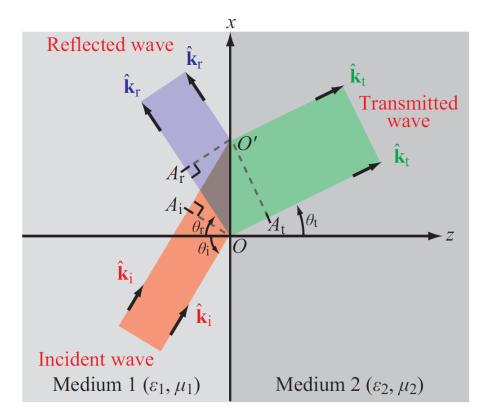
$$\theta_{\rm i} = \theta_{\rm r}$$
 (Snell's law of reflection), (8.28a)

$$\frac{\sin \theta_{\rm t}}{\sin \theta_{\rm i}} = \frac{u_{\rm p_2}}{u_{\rm p_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1}{\mu_2 \varepsilon_2}}$$

(Snell's law of refraction). (8.28b)

□ 折射率

$$n = \frac{c}{u_{\rm p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu \varepsilon}{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} = \sqrt{\mu_{\rm r} \varepsilon_{\rm r}} \ . \tag{8.29}$$





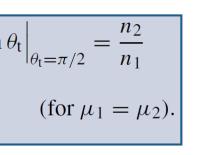
#### 5. 斯涅尔定律

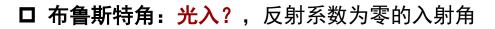
**临界角:** 光入疏, 折射角为90°的入射角

大于该入射角则全反射, 「=-I

$$\sin \theta_{c} = \frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}} \sin \theta_{t} \Big|_{\theta_{t} = \pi/2} = \frac{n_{2}}{n_{1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r_{2}}}{\varepsilon_{r_{1}}}} \quad (\text{for } \mu_{1} = \mu_{2}).$$





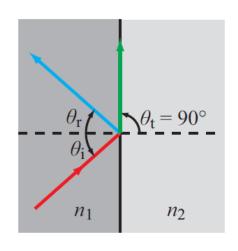
等于该入射角时则零反射, 「=0

- 两种情况的布鲁斯特角:
  - Perpendicular Polarization
    - 对非磁性材料不存在布鲁斯特角
    - 磁性材料存在

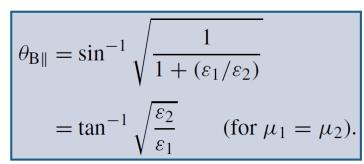
Parallel Polarization

$$\Gamma_{\parallel} = \frac{E_{\parallel 0}^{\mathrm{r}}}{E_{\parallel 0}^{\mathrm{i}}} = \frac{\eta_2 \cos \theta_{\mathrm{t}} - \eta_1 \cos \theta_{\mathrm{i}}}{\eta_2 \cos \theta_{\mathrm{t}} + \eta_1 \cos \theta_{\mathrm{i}}}$$





(c) 
$$n_1 > n_2$$
 and  $\theta_i = \theta_c$ 

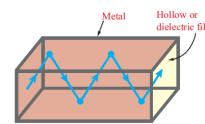






#### 波导

- □ TE wave, TM wave, TEM wave 的概念
- □ 矩形波导与TEM传输线的联系和区别



- □ 矩形波导模式场图的绘制
- □ 求解波导中场的基本方法与步骤

$$H_{x}(x,y)$$

Metal Hollow or dielectric filled

以下表示谁是TE谁是TM?看纵向还是看横向

$$H_{x}(x,y) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$H_{x}(x,y) = \frac{j\omega\epsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y}$$

$$H_{y}(x,y) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}$$

$$H_{y}(x,y) = -\frac{j\omega\epsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}$$

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

$$E_{x}(x,y) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$E_{y}(x,y) = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$E_{y}(x,y) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y}$$

- I. TE/TM 场分解(假设  $E_1 = 0$  或  $H_2 = 0$ ,只有一个纵向分量,简化分析)
- 2. 用纵向分量表示横向分量
- 分离变量法

比如对TE有 
$$H_z(x,y,z)=h_z(x,y)e^{-j\beta z}\neq 0$$
 , 其中  $h_z(x,y)=X(x)Y(y)$ 

- 4. 匹配横向的边界条件,确定待定系数
- □ 波阻抗、截止频率、色散关系、传播常数

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

材料决定波数

$$k_c^2 = k^2 - \beta^2$$
 β正实数决定传播







#### 6. 波导

#### **TE Mode Solution**

$$H_z(x, y, z) = h_z(x, y)e^{-j\beta z} = X(x)Y(y)e^{-j\beta z} \neq 0$$

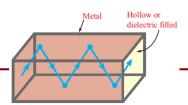
$$\frac{1}{x}\frac{d^2X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{y}\frac{d^2Y}{dy^2} + k_c^2 = 0$$

$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$H_y(x, y, z) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_c^2} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y}$$

$$E_{x}(x, y, z) = -\frac{j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}$$

$$E_{y}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$



#### **TM Mode Solution**

$$E_z(x, y, z) = e_z(x, y)e^{-j\beta z} = X(x)Y(y)e^{-j\beta z} \neq 0$$

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

材料决定波数(波数有多少)

$$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2$$

▶ 色散关系 (横向有多少)

$$k_{\chi}^2 = (m\pi/a)^2$$

▶ x方向波数(宽边有多少)

$$k_{\rm y}^2 = (n\pi/b)^2$$

y方向波数(窄边有多少)

$$\beta^2 = k^2 - k_c^2$$

β正实才传播(纵向剩多少)

若 
$$k_c^2 > 0$$
  $(\beta = 虚)$ 

▶ 截至传播(衰减不可导)

若 
$$k_c^2 = k^2 \ (\beta = 0)$$

▶ 恰好截止/开始传播(全在横向跑)

若 
$$k_c^2 < k^2 \ (\beta > 0)$$

▶ 传播模式(弹跳亦可导)

若 
$$k_c^2 = 0$$
  $(\beta = k)$ 

➤ TEM波(横向都没了,纵向领风骚)

填充介质固然好, 损耗、频率要看好

$$Z_{TE} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = \frac{-E_y}{H_x} = \frac{\omega\mu}{\beta} = \frac{k\eta}{\beta}$$

$$Z_{TM} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = \frac{-E_y}{H_x} = \frac{\beta}{\omega\mu} = \frac{\beta\eta}{k}$$

$$Z_{TM} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = \frac{-E_y}{H_x} = \frac{\beta}{\omega \mu} = \frac{\beta r}{k}$$

$$\frac{d^2X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y}\frac{d^2Y}{dy^2} + k_c^2 = 0$$

$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\omega\epsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y}$$

$$H_{y}(x, y, z) = -\frac{j\omega\epsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$E_{x}(x, y, z) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$E_y(x, y, z) = -\frac{j\beta}{k_c^2} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y}$$







#### 6. 波导

# **TE<sub>mn</sub> Mode Fields** (m for a, n for b)

$$(m\pi x)$$
  $(n\pi y)$ 

$$H_{z}(x, y, z) = H_{0} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\beta}{k^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

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

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

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

# **TM**<sub>mn</sub> **Mode Fields** (m for a, n for b)

$$E_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\omega\epsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{y}(x, y, z) = \frac{-j\omega\epsilon}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

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

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







#### 6. 波导 - 模式场的绘制, TE为例

**假设TE<sub>m0</sub>中 m = 正数, n =0** 

第一步: 画出坐标轴, 弄清坐标系

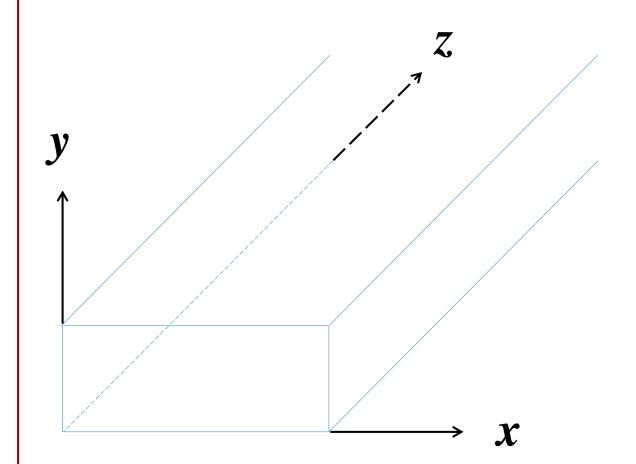
$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

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

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

$$E_{y}(x, y, z) = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$





#### 6. 波导 - 模式场的绘制, TE为例

**假设TE<sub>m0</sub>中 m = 正数, n =0** 

第二步: 从简到繁,逐个击破

$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

Z向磁场

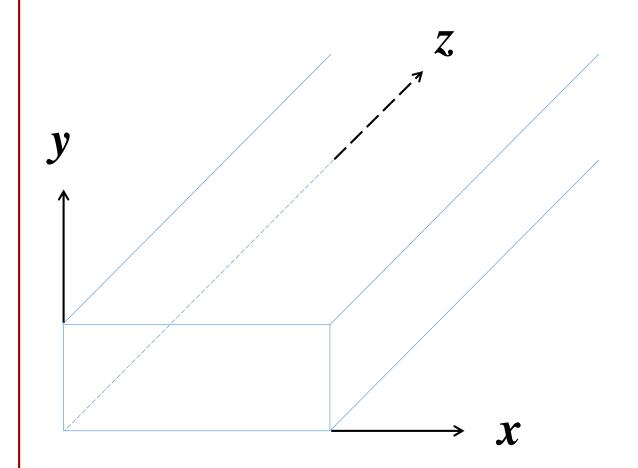
$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

X向磁场

$$E_y(x, y, z) = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_c^2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$
 **Y**向电场

#### 策略:

- 先画y方向的电场
- Z和x方向按平面场来处理





#### 6. 波导 - 模式场的绘制, TE为例

## **假设TE<sub>m0</sub>中 m = 正数, n =0**

$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

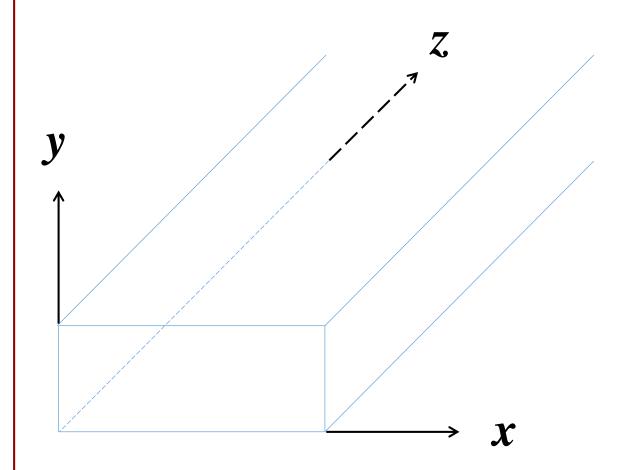
$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_{y}(x,y,z) = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z} Y$$
向电场

#### 观察:

- 常数项振幅不管
- 指数项:纵向的行波 (一旦给定z=z<sub>0.</sub>也变常数)
- · 正弦项:横向的驻波(只是一个sin函数而已)

第三步:确定函数形式





#### 6. 波导 - 模式场的绘制, TE为例

**假设TE<sub>m0</sub>中 m = 正数, n =0** 

$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

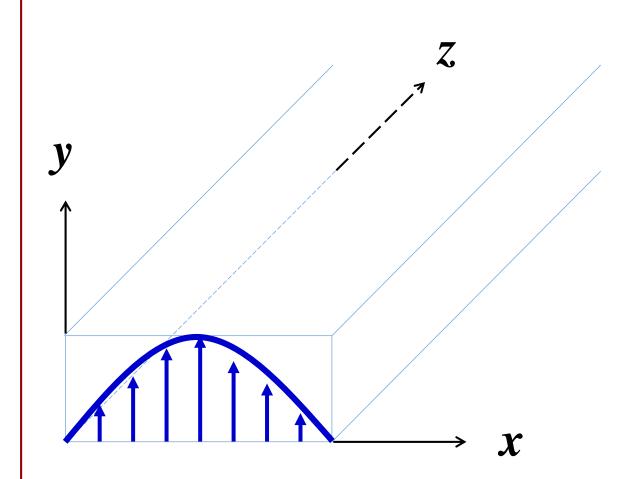
$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_y(x,y,z) = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_a^2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$
 Y向电场

#### 观察:

- m = 0, 整个表达式都为零(只剩下Hz)
- m = 1, 选z = constant的平面,绘制 $sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right)$
- 有1个半波
- · 电场不改变方向,正负y方向选一个都可以

第四步:确定波数(半波的数量)





#### 6. 波导 - 模式场的绘制, TE为例

# 假设**TE<sub>m0</sub>**中 m = I, n =0

$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

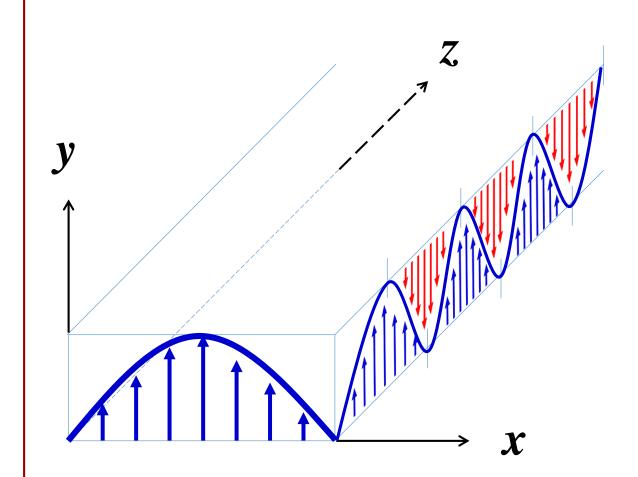
$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$E_y(x,y,z) = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_a^2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$
 Y向电场

#### 观察:

- z方向是行波
- 电场每半个波长改变一次方向
- 确定幅度分布
- 用箭头表示场的反向

第五步: 考虑z方向的传播







#### 6. 波导 - 模式场的绘制, TE为例

### 假设**TE<sub>mo</sub>**中 m = I, n =0

$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$H_{x}(x, y, z) = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

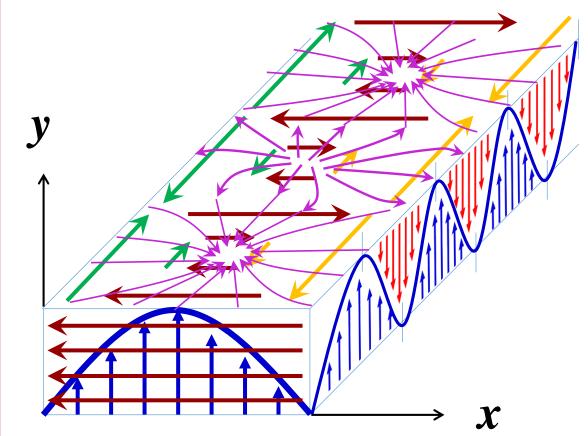
$$E_{y}(x, y, z) = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

#### 观察:

- 要体现 $H_2$ 和 $H_3$ 的方向,最好在zox面上
- 由于H<sub>2</sub>和H<sub>2</sub>都不随y变化(每个y都一样,不妨画顶面)
- x = 0 时,没有 $H_x$ ,只有 $H_z$ ,从最大值画起
- H<sub>2</sub> 沿x方向有m个半波,矢量改变m次指向
- $H_x$  类似,但在x方向不改变指向
- 最终,  $H_z$  与 $H_x$  组合成圈。
- · m表示在x方向上,每经过a的长度,磁场的圈数

第六步:考虑磁场

表面电流的方向如何确定? 右手螺旋定则



电场和磁场的关系如何确定? 右手螺旋定则

立志成才极图谷民







## 6. 波导

**Table 8-3:** Wave properties for TE and TM modes in a rectangular waveguide with dimensions  $a \times b$ , filled with a dielectric material with constitutive parameters  $\varepsilon$  and  $\mu$ . The TEM case, shown for reference, pertains to plane-wave propagation in an unbounded medium.

Rectangular	Plane Wave	
TE Modes	TM Modes	TEM Mode
$\widetilde{E}_x = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_c^2} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$	$\widetilde{E}_x = \frac{-j\beta}{k_c^2} \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right) E_0 \cos \left( \frac{m\pi x}{a} \right) \sin \left( \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) e^{-j\beta z}$	$\widetilde{E}_x = E_{x0}e^{-j\beta z}$
$\widetilde{E}_{y} = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) H_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$	$\widetilde{E}_y = \frac{-j\beta}{k_c^2} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$	$\widetilde{E}_{y} = E_{y0}e^{-j\beta z}$
$\widetilde{E}_z = 0$	$\widetilde{E}_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$	$\widetilde{E}_z = 0$
$\widetilde{H}_{x} = -\widetilde{E}_{y}/Z_{\mathrm{TE}}$	$\widetilde{H}_x = -\widetilde{E}_y/Z_{\text{TM}}$	$\widetilde{H}_x = -\widetilde{E}_y/\eta$
$\widetilde{H}_{y} = \widetilde{E}_{x}/Z_{\mathrm{TE}}$	$\widetilde{H}_{y} = \widetilde{E}_{x}/Z_{\text{TM}}$	$\widetilde{H}_y = \widetilde{E}_x/\eta$
$\widetilde{H}_Z = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$	$\widetilde{H}_z = 0$	$\widetilde{H}_z = 0$
$Z_{\rm TE} = \eta / \sqrt{1 - (f_{\rm c}/f)^2}$	$Z_{\rm TM} = \eta \sqrt{1 - (f_{\rm c}/f)^2}$	$\eta = \sqrt{\mu/\varepsilon}$
Properties Common to		
$f_{\rm c} = \frac{u_{\rm p_0}}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{r_0}{r_0}\right)^2}$	$f_{\rm c}$ = not applicable	
$\beta = k\sqrt{1-\beta}$	$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$	
$u_{\rm p} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = u_{\rm p_0} /$	$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$ $u_{p_0} = 1/\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$	







□ 本征、特征: 我自风情万种(线性代数特征向量)

□ 其他: 前瞻后顾, 左顾右盼

#### 7. 各种阻抗的辨析

### 电波传播与散射

# • 基于场(五个特征 <u>幅</u>、<u>频</u>、<u>相</u>、<u>向</u>、<u>极</u>)

•  $\eta_0$ 本征阻抗 intrinsic impedance

$$\eta_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{|E_{\rm in}|}{|H_{\rm in}|} (与反射、透射无关)$$

- η波阻抗 wave impedance
  - ▶ 定义在一个自定义的参考面,与反射、透射有关

#### 传输线电压与电流

- 基于路(四个特征 <u>幅</u>、<u>频</u>、<u>相</u>、<u>向</u>)
- Z<sub>0</sub> 特性阻抗 characteristic impedance

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{c}} = \frac{|V^+|}{|I^+|}$$
 (与反射、透射无关)

- $Z_{\rm in}$ 输入阻抗 input impedance
  - ▶ 定义在一个自定义的参考点,与反射、透射有关

$$Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{V_{\text{total}}}{I_{\text{total}}}$$
 总电压  $\frac{\text{的电压}}{\text{的电流}}$  为什么不考虑切向?为什么极化不见了? 因为约定好是 $\text{TEM}$ 模式,没有讨论的必要,注意非 $\text{TEM}$ 无电压电流定义

- Z<sub>L</sub>负载阻抗 load impedance
  - 本质上是参考点恰好在负载处的输入阻抗(总电压/总电流)







#### 7. 各种阻抗的辨析

无论电波传播还是传输线, 总共就两个阻抗:

- 一个仅与材料和传播模式相关,<u>场丢进去就不管了</u>:通常称为本征的、特征的、特性的  $\eta_0$  本征阻抗 intrinsic impedance  $Z_0$  特性阻抗 characteristic impedance
- 一个是与观察和测度方式相关,<u>要考虑反射、透射</u>:通常称为输入的、视在的、负载的  $\eta$  波阻抗 wave impedance  $Z_{\rm in}$  输入阻抗 input impedance  $Z_{\rm L}$  负载阻抗 load impedance
- 二者在无反射(匹配、无线大/长、完全吸收)时,概念和数值均统一

#### 举例:

- 一个电感的阻抗:  $Z_{in} = Z_{L}$
- 一个电感串联传输线后的等效阻抗:  $Z_{in} = Z_{L}$
- 上面这段传输线的阻抗:  $Z_0$
- 史密斯圆图上的阻抗:  $Z_{in}=Z_{L}$

- 单枝节匹配中短路负载的阻抗:  $Z_{in} = Z_{L}$
- 加载了短路负载的单枝节的等效阻抗:  $Z_{in} = Z_{L}$
- 四分之一波长变换器的阻抗:  $Z_0$
- 一个无限大的介质或无限长传输线  $\eta = \eta_0 = Z_{\text{in}} = Z_{\text{L}} = Z_0$

注:此时总量=入射量,两个概念在数值上一样了,核心在于有没有反射



# **END**



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