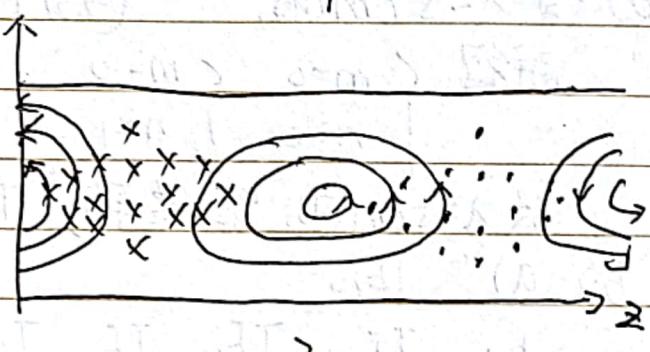
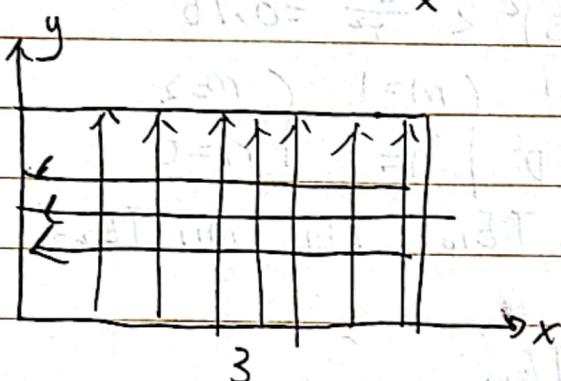
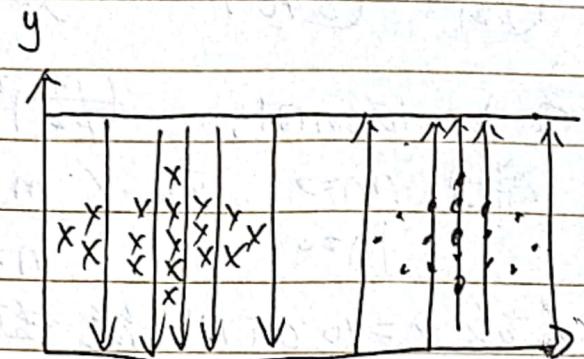
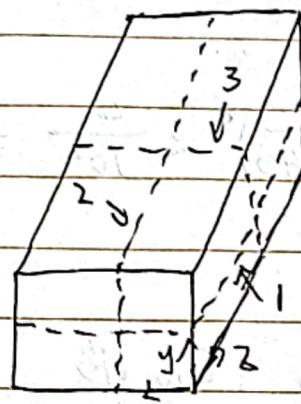


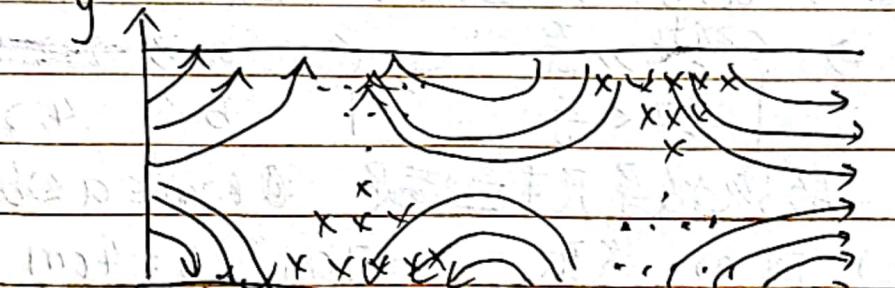
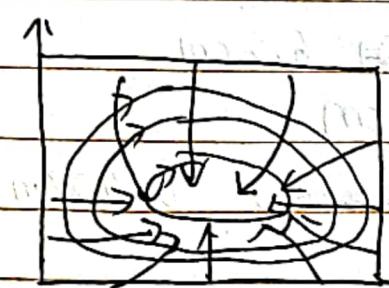
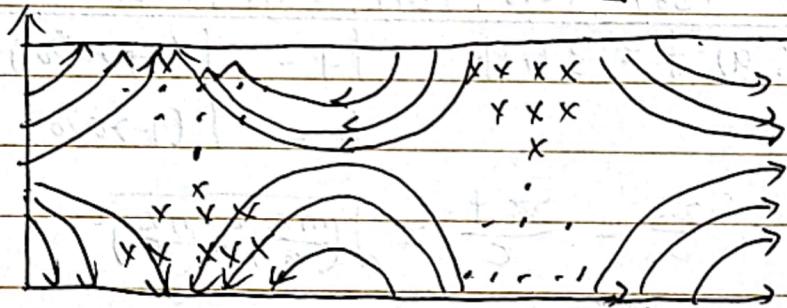
第3次作业 王子赫 No. 1120210446 Date.

解 2.12

a)  $T_{10}$  模



b)  $TM_{11}$  模



$$\text{解 2.13: } k_{cmn} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{\lambda^2}$$

若在此波导内可以传输  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2 < \frac{4}{\lambda^2}$

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{m}{7.21}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{3.40}\right)^2 < \frac{4}{\lambda^2}$$

a) 设  $\lambda = 10 \text{ cm}$  时,  $\left(\frac{m}{7.21}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{3.40}\right)^2 < \frac{4}{10^2} = 0.04$

解得  $\begin{cases} m=0 \\ n=0 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=0 \end{cases}$

故  $\lambda = 10 \text{ cm}$  时, 能传播 车窗 TE<sub>10</sub> 波

b) 设  $\lambda = 5 \text{ cm}$  时,  $\left(\frac{m}{7.21}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{3.40}\right)^2 < \frac{4}{5^2} = 0.16$

解得  $\begin{cases} m=0 \\ n=0 \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} m=0 \\ n=1 \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=0 \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=1 \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} m=2 \\ n=0 \end{cases}$

故  $\lambda = 5 \text{ cm}$  时, 能传播 车窗 TE<sub>01</sub>, TE<sub>10</sub>, TE<sub>11</sub>, TM<sub>11</sub>, TE<sub>20</sub>

故 a) TE<sub>10</sub>

b) TE<sub>01</sub>, TE<sub>10</sub>, TE<sub>11</sub>, TM<sub>11</sub>, TE<sub>20</sub>

解 2.14: a)  $f = 3 \text{ GHz}$   $f_H = f(1+20\%) = 3.6 \text{ GHz}$

$$f_L = f(1-20\%) = 2.4 \text{ GHz}$$

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

$\therefore a > b \Rightarrow$  主模为 TE<sub>10</sub>, 次高模为 TE<sub>01</sub>.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi f}{c} > \frac{\pi}{a} \\ \frac{2\pi f}{c} < \frac{\pi}{b} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 6.2 \text{ cm} \\ b < 4.2 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

故该波导尺寸应满足  $6.2 \text{ cm} \leq a \leq 26$   $b < 4.2 \text{ cm}$

b) 由 a), 选取  $a = 7 \text{ cm}$ ,  $b = 4 \text{ cm}$

相位常数:  $\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_{cmn}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi f}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} = 44 \text{ m}^{-1}$

相速:  $v_p = \frac{2\pi f}{\beta} = 4.29 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

波导波长:  $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = 14.28 \text{ cm}$

特性阻抗:  $Z = \frac{100}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{\lambda}\right)^2}} =$

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{K_{mn}C}{2\pi f}}} = 538.7 A$$

故 a)  $R_J$ :  $a \geq 6.2 \text{ cm}$ ,  $b < 4.2 \text{ cm}$

b)  $\beta = 44 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ,  $V_p = 4.29 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$$\lambda = 14.28 \text{ cm}, z = 538.7 \mu$$

解 2.15:  $T_1(C) = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} = -0.2$

$$\Rightarrow T_1(B) = -0.2 e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1(B) = -0.2 e^{-j\beta \cdot \frac{\lambda}{4}} = -0.2 e^{-j\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi} = 0.2$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_L(B) = \frac{1 + T_1(B)}{1 - T_1(B)} = \frac{1 + 0.2}{1 - 0.2} \times 600 = 900 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{in}(B) = Z_L(B) || R = 450 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2(B) = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_C}{Z_{in} + Z_C} = 0 \Rightarrow Z_L(z) = 450 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow U_2(A) = \frac{1}{2} \times 900V = 450V, \quad T_2(z) = 0,$$

$$U_2 = [1 + T_2(z)] U(A) e^{-j\beta z}, \quad I_2(z) = [1 - T_2(z)] U(A) e^{-j\beta z} / Z_L(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow |U_2(z)| = U(A) = 450 \text{ V}, \quad |I_2(z)| = 1A$$

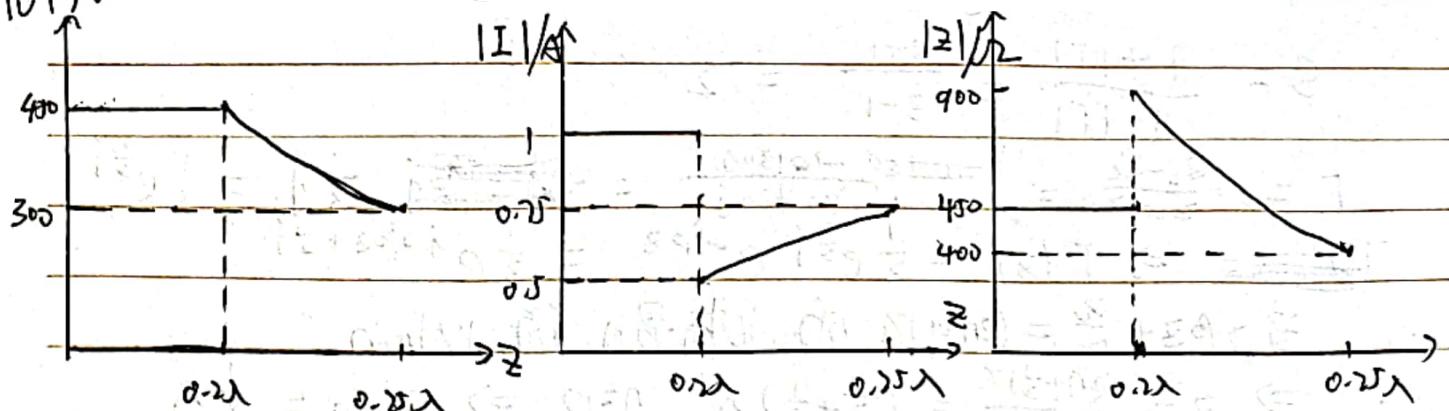
$$|U_2(B)| = |U_1(B)| [1 + T_1(B)] \Rightarrow U_1(B) = 375. \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow |U_1(z)| = |U_1(B)| [1 + T_1(z)], \quad I(B) = \frac{U_2(B)}{Z(B)} = 0.5A$$

$$z = 0.25 \lambda \ln 3, \quad |U_1(C)| = 375 \times [1 - 0.2] = 300V$$

$$\text{此时 } |I_1(C)| = |U_1(C)| / Z_L = 0.7A$$

故绘出 图示为：



故 |U| 的最大值为 450V, 最小值为 300V, I 为 1A 和 0.5A, Z 为 900Ω 和 400Ω

解 2.16:  $s = \frac{1+|\Gamma|}{1-|\Gamma|}$  要使  $s$  最小 即  $s=1$   
 $\Rightarrow |\Gamma|=0$

$$\Gamma = \frac{z_L - z_C}{z_L + z_C} \Leftrightarrow |\Gamma|=0,$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{z_L - z_C}{z_L + z_C} \right| = \frac{|z_L - z_C|}{|z_L + z_C|} = 0 \Rightarrow |z_L - z_C| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z_L = z_C = 40 + 30j \Omega$$

又 传输线是无耗的，不可能为虚数，故  $z_C = 40 + 30j$  不合理

$$s = \frac{1+|\Gamma|}{1-|\Gamma|} = -\frac{|\Gamma|-1+2}{|\Gamma|-1} = -1 + \frac{2}{1-|\Gamma|}$$

随  $|\Gamma|$  的减小， $s$  也在减少。

只需求  $z_C$  在实数下， $|\Gamma|$  的最小值即可

$$|\Gamma| = \left| \frac{z_L - z_C}{z_L + z_C} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{z_L - z_C}{z_L + z_C} \cdot \frac{z_C - z_L}{z_C + z_L}} = \sqrt{\frac{(40 - z_C)^2 + 30^2}{(40 + z_C)^2 + 30^2}}$$

$$|\Gamma|^2 = \frac{(40 - z_C)^2 + 30^2}{(40 + z_C)^2 + 30^2} \quad \text{令 } y = |\Gamma|^2$$

$$y' = \frac{-2(40 - z_C)[(40 + z_C)^2 + 30^2] - 2(40 + z_C)[(40 - z_C)^2 + 30^2]}{[(40 + z_C)^2 + 30^2]^2} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } (40 - z_C)[(40 + z_C)^2 + 30^2] + (40 + z_C)[(40 - z_C)^2 + 30^2] = 0$$

解得  $z_C = 50$

$$|\Gamma| = \sqrt{\frac{(40 - 50)^2 + 30^2}{(40 + 50)^2 + 30^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{9000}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$s = \frac{1+|\Gamma|}{1-|\Gamma|} = \frac{3+1}{3-1} = 2$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{z_L - z_C}{z_L + z_C} = \frac{-10 + 30j}{90 + 30j} = \frac{1}{3}j = \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{\pi}{2}j}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(z) = \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{\pi}{2}j} e^{2j\beta z} = \frac{1}{3}e^{j2\beta z + \frac{\pi}{2}j}$$

且  $2\beta z + \frac{\pi}{2} = (2n+1)\pi$  时， $|U|$  有最小值  $|U|_{\min}$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{(2n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{2\beta} = (\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{8})\lambda, n=0 \Rightarrow z_m = \frac{1}{8}\lambda$$

故 特性阻抗为  $50\Omega$ ,  $s=2$ ,  $\Gamma = \frac{1}{3}j$  最小点位置为  $\frac{1}{8}\lambda$

$$\text{解2.17: } R = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_2 + z_1}, \quad T = \frac{2z_2}{z_2 + z_1}$$

$$|R| = |T| \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_2 + z_1} \right| = \left| \frac{2z_2}{z_2 + z_1} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|z_2 - z_1|}{|z_2 + z_1|} = \frac{|2z_2|}{|z_2 + z_1|}$$

$$\Rightarrow |z_2 - z_1| = |2z_2|$$

$$\text{无耗介质, } z_2, z_1 \text{ 为实数} \Rightarrow |z_2 - z_1| = 2z_2$$

$$\text{又 } T = 1 + R \Rightarrow |T| = |1 + R| = |R|$$

$$\Rightarrow R < 0 \Rightarrow z_2 - z_1 < 0$$

$$\text{故 } z_1 - z_2 = 2z_2 \Rightarrow z_1 = 3z_2$$

$$\Rightarrow T = R = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_2 + z_1} = \frac{z_2 - 3z_2}{z_2 + 3z_2} = \frac{-2z_2}{4z_2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |T| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1 + |T|}{1 - |T|} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

故其驻波比为3

$$\text{解2.18: } \frac{\lambda}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  电场振幅第一个最大值点离介质表面  $\frac{1}{4}\lambda$

$$\Rightarrow T < 0$$

$$|T| = \frac{s-1}{s+1} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow T = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$T = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_0}{\eta_1 + \eta_0} = \frac{\frac{U_0}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} - \frac{U_0}{\epsilon_0}}{\frac{U_0}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} + \frac{U_0}{\epsilon_0}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon_r} - 1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_r} + 1} = \frac{(s-1)}{s+1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r}}{1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_r}} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \epsilon_r = 2 \Rightarrow \epsilon_r = 4$$

故该介质相对介电常数为4

$$\text{解2.19 反射系数 } T = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_0}{\eta_2 + \eta_0} \quad \text{透射系数 } S = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_0}$$

$$\text{其中 } \eta_0 = \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{\epsilon_0}}, \quad \eta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{U_2}{\epsilon_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_0, \eta_2 \text{ 皆为实数} \Rightarrow T, S \text{ 为实数}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{反射波电场为 } E_r = T E_m (e_x + e_y j) e^{j\beta z}, \text{ 右旋圆极化}$$

$\Rightarrow$  透射波电场为  $E_t = T E_m (e_x + e_y j) e^{-j\beta_2 z}$ , 左旋圆极化

$$\text{其中 } \beta_2 = w \sqrt{\mu_2 \epsilon_2} = w \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}$$

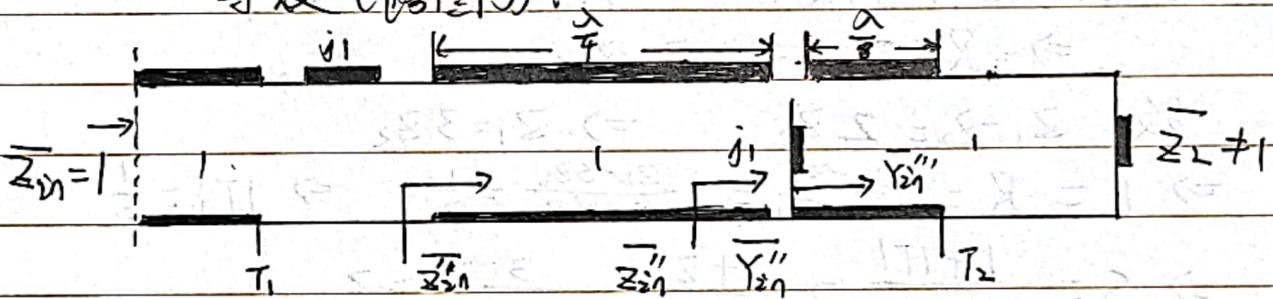
故反射波  $E_r = \frac{j_2 - j_0}{j_2 + j_0} E_m (e_x + e_y j) e^{j\beta_2 z}$ , 右旋圆极化

透射波

$$E_t = \frac{2j_2}{j_2 + j_0} E_m (e_x + e_y j) e^{-j\beta_2 z}, \text{ 左旋圆极化}$$

解 2.20:

等效电路图为:



$$\bar{z}_{1n} + j_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{z}_{1n} = 1 - j_1, \text{ 位于图中 } 0.338 \text{ 处}$$

向负载方向沿等 反射系数因等效 0.2J 电长度, 即 0.088 小

$$\text{得 } \bar{z}_{1n}''' = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_{1n}} = 0.5 + j0.5$$

$$\bar{Y}_{1n}''' = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_{1n}} = 1 - j$$

$$\text{由 } \bar{Y}_{2n}''' = 1 - j \Rightarrow \bar{Y}_{2n}''' = \bar{z}_{1n}''' - 1 = 1 - 2j,$$

位于图中电长度 0.313 处, 向负载方向等效 0.125

电长度 至 0.188 处得

$$\bar{Y}_L = 1 + 2j, \quad \bar{z}_L = 0.2 - 0.4j$$

故负 载阻抗  $Z_L = 0.2 - 0.4j$

为绘图精准, 本题圆图采用了 CAD 软件绘图。