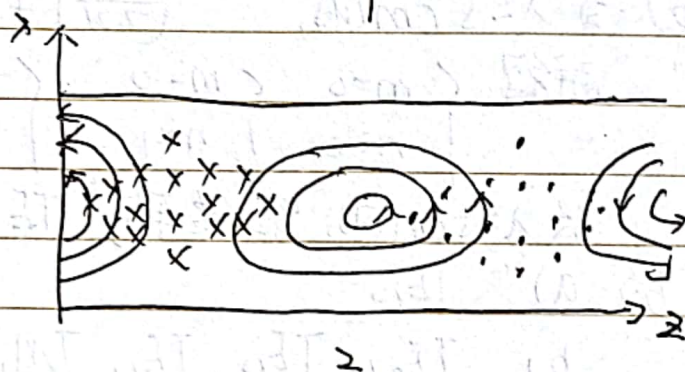
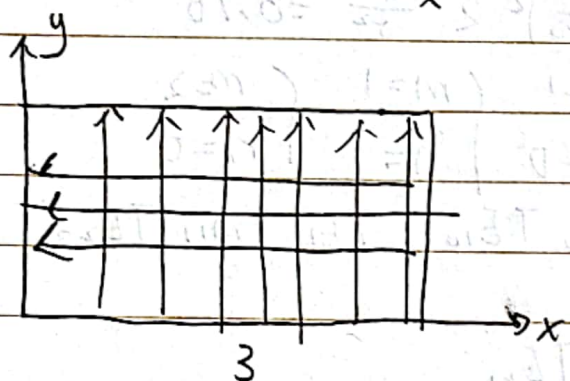
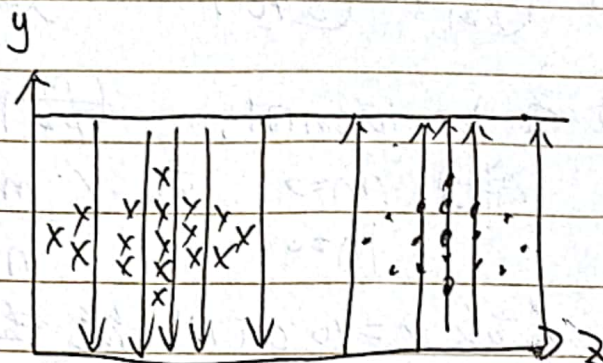
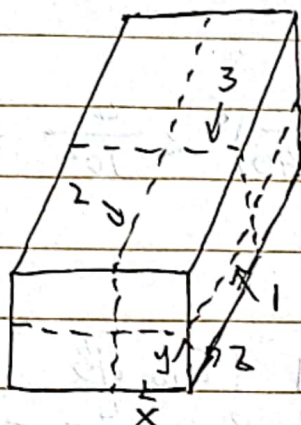


# 第3次作业 王子赫 1120210446

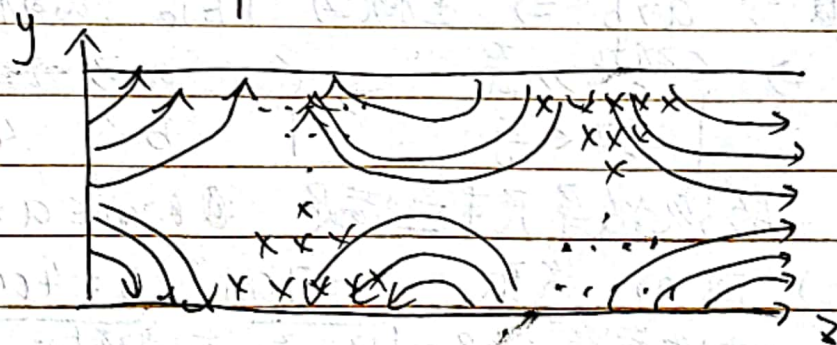
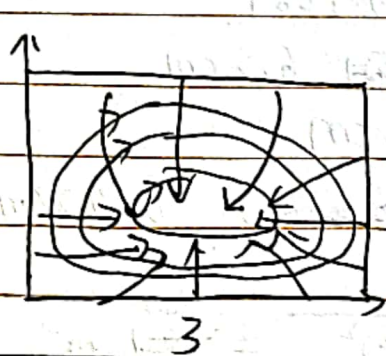
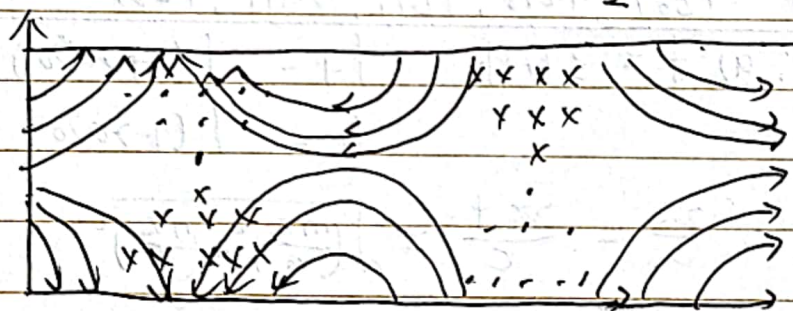
No. Date.

解 2.12

a) TE<sub>10</sub> 模



b) TM<sub>11</sub> 模



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) 当  $\lambda = 10 \text{ cm}$  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  $\lambda = 10 \text{ cm}$  时能传输  $TE_{10}$  波

b) 当  $\lambda = 5 \text{ cm}$  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  $\lambda = 5 \text{ cm}$  时能传输  $TE_{01}, TE_{10}, TE_{11}, TM_{11}, TE_{20}$

故 a)  $TE_{10}$

b)  $TE_{01}, TE_{10}, TE_{11}, TM_{11}, TE_{20}$

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  $TE_{10}$ , 次高模为  $TE_{01}$

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

故该波导尺寸应满足  $6.2 \text{ cm} \leq a \leq 2b$   $b < 4.2 \text{ cm}$

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:  $Z = \frac{60}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b_0}{a}\right)^2}} =$



$$= \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1 \text{ km} \cdot c}{2\pi f}}} = 538.7 \Omega$$

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

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

$\lambda = 14.28 \text{ cm}$   $Z = 538.7 \Omega$

解 2.15:  $\Gamma_1(z) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = -0.2$

$\Rightarrow T_1(z) = -0.2 e^{-2j\beta z}$

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

$\Rightarrow Z_L(B) = Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma_1(B)}{1 - \Gamma_1(B)} = \frac{1 + 0.2}{1 - 0.2} \times 600 = 900 \Omega$

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

$\Rightarrow T_2(B) = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0} = 0 \Rightarrow Z_L(z) = 450 \Omega$

$\Rightarrow U_2(A) = \frac{1}{2} \times 900 \text{ V} = 450 \text{ V}$ ,  $A$   $\Gamma_2(z) = 0$ ,

$U_2(z) = [1 + \Gamma_2(z)] U(A) e^{-j\beta z}$ ,  $I_2(z) = [1 - \Gamma_2(z)] U(A) e^{-j\beta z} / Z_L(z)$

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

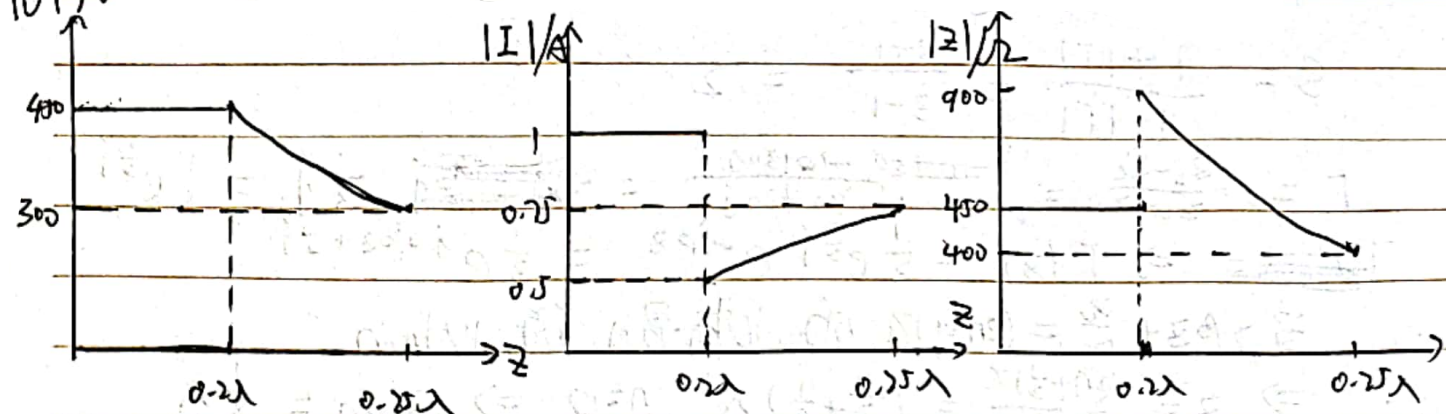
$|U_2(B)| = |U_1(B)| [1 + \Gamma_1(B)] \Rightarrow U_1(B) = 375 \text{ V}$

$\Rightarrow |U_1(z)| = |U_1(B)| [1 + \Gamma_1(z)]$ ,  $I(B) = \frac{U_2(B)}{Z_L(B)} = 0.5 \text{ A}$

$z = 0.25 \lambda$ ,  $|U_1(z)| = 375 \times [1 - 0.2] = 300 \text{ V}$

此时  $|I_1(z)| = |U_1(z)| / Z_L = 0.75 \text{ A}$

故给出图像为:



故  $|U|$  的最大值为  $450 \text{ V}$ , 最小值为  $300 \text{ V}$ ,  $I$  为  $1 \text{ A}$  和  $0.5 \text{ A}$ ,  $Z$  为  $900 \Omega$  和  $400 \Omega$

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

$$\Rightarrow |\Gamma|=0$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} \quad \text{又 } |\Gamma|=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} \right| = \frac{|Z_L - Z_C|}{|Z_L + Z_C|} = 0 \Rightarrow |Z_L - Z_C| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_L = Z_C = 40 + 30j \Omega$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{解得 } Z_C = 50$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



解2.17:  $R = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1}$   $T = \frac{2Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_1}$

$$|R| = |T| \Rightarrow \left| \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} \right| = \left| \frac{2Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_1} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|Z_2 - Z_1|}{|Z_2 + Z_1|} = \frac{|2Z_2|}{|Z_2 + Z_1|}$$

$$\Rightarrow |Z_2 - Z_1| = |2Z_2|$$

无耗介质,  $Z_2, Z_1$  为实数  $\Rightarrow |Z_2 - Z_1| = 2Z_2$

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

$$\Rightarrow R < 0 \Rightarrow Z_2 - Z_1 < 0$$

$$\text{故 } Z_1 - Z_2 = 2Z_2 \Rightarrow Z_1 = 3Z_2$$

$$\Rightarrow T = R = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = \frac{Z_2 - 3Z_2}{Z_2 + 3Z_2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |T| = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

故其驻波比为3

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

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

$$\Rightarrow T < 0$$

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

$$T = \frac{\eta_1 - \eta_0}{\eta_1 + \eta_0} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}} - \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}} + \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} - 1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} + 1} = -\frac{S-1}{S+1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

故该介质相对介电常数为4

解2.19 反射系数  $\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_0}{\eta_2 + \eta_0}$  透射系数  $T = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_0}$

$$\text{其中 } \eta_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \quad \eta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\epsilon_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_0, \eta_2 \text{ 均为实数} \Rightarrow T, \Gamma \text{ 均为实数}$$

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

$\Rightarrow$  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

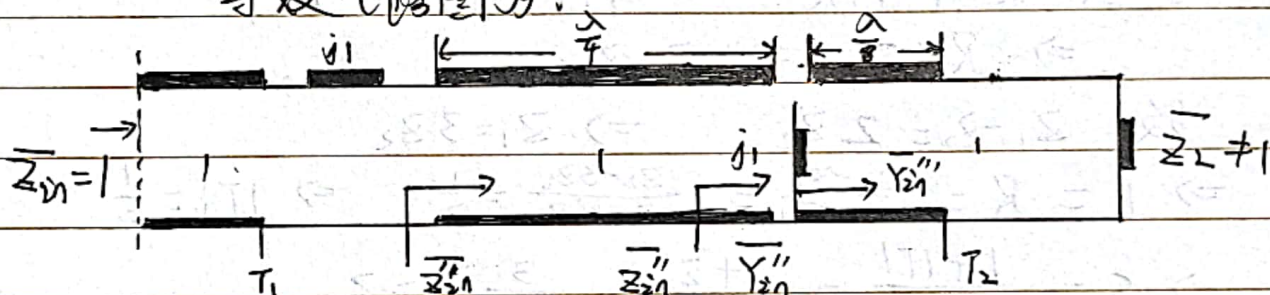
其中  $\beta_2 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_2 \epsilon_2} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_2}$

故反射波  $E_r = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_0}{\eta_2 + \eta_0} E_m (\hat{x} + j\hat{y}) e^{j\beta_2 z}$ , 右旋圆极化

透射波  $E_t = \frac{2\eta_2}{\eta_2 + \eta_0} E_m (\hat{x} + j\hat{y}) e^{-j\beta_2 z}$ , 左旋圆极化

解 2.20:

等效电路图:



$Z_{in} + j1 = 1 \Rightarrow Z_{in} = 1 - j1$ , 位于圆图电长度 0.338 处

向负载方向沿等反射系数圆等效 0.25 电长度, 即 0.088 处

得  $Z_{in}' = \frac{1}{Z_{in}} = 0.5 + j0.5$

$Y_{2n}'' = Z_{in}' = 1 - j$

由  $Y_{2n}'' = 1 - j \Rightarrow Y_{2n}' = Z_{in} - j = 1 - 2j$

位于圆图电长度 0.313 处, 向负载方向等效 0.125

电长度到 0.188 处得

$Y_L = 1 + 2j$ ,  $Z_L = 0.2 - 0.4j$

故负载阻抗  $Z_L = 0.2 - 0.4j$

为绘图精准, 本题圆图采用 3 CAD 软件绘图。