北京郵電大學

计算电磁学中的数值方法 课程设计



用时域有限差分法分析线馈矩形微带天线

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一. 引言

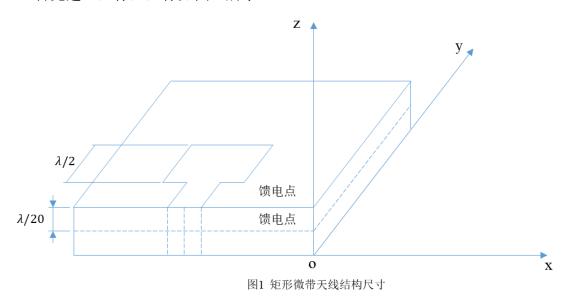
Yee 氏网格是 FDTD 方法的基本计算单元,它一方面考虑到了物理上的合理性,即切分和运算方法符合实际物理规律;另一方面考虑到在计算机上进行数值计算的可实现性。

用 FDTD 对加激励源的矩形微带天线进行场计算,用 PML 法进行边界吸收,得出近场各点的电磁场量数据。

在处理该问题时会遇到的难点有:一是 Yee 氏网络内场点与空间坐标的对应,在计算机里,三维数组的下标都是整数的;二是 PML 层的计算引入了 \mathbf{B} 矢量和 \mathbf{D} 矢量,以及沿 \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{z} 3 个方向的电导率,公式繁杂,处理比较困难。

二. 实现过程

首先建立坐标,坐标如图1所示。



选取网格步长为 $\lambda/20$,则微带天线厚度为 2 个网格,用介质填充。对于介质上表面的导体贴片和下表面的接地底板按理想导体处理,则只须令介质表面有金属的地方切向电场为 0,法向磁场为 0。激励源加在微带天线边缘,为 z 方向的电场,用解析方法进行近似处理,认为 E_Z 与信号源电压成线性关系,信号源采用单频正弦信号。选取 PML 层和计算空间为立方体,尺寸为 $3\lambda \times 3\lambda \times 3\lambda$,其中 PML 层为 9 层网格,微带天线放置在计算空间的正中间。时间步长由空间步长推出。

电磁场量 E_x , E_y , E_z , H_x , H_y , H_z 用单精度浮点数存储需要的内存空间

 $6 \times n^3 \times 32$, 当 n=61 时, 为 43580352 比特, 合 41.6Mb。

采用 PML, 额外需要两组 **B** 矢量和 **D** 矢量, 需要的内存空间 $12 \times n^3 \times 32$, 当 n=61 时, 为 87160704 比特, 合 83.1Mb。

场量与空间坐标的对应映射到三维数组各分量值与数组下标的对应如图 2 所示。

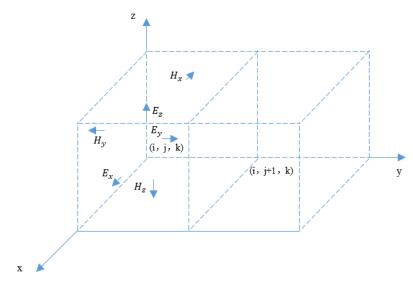


图2 Yee氏网格的数组下标安排

数组下标不能为非整数,同时一个 Yee 氏网格里有很多重复的场量,例如有 $4 \uparrow E_x$,为 $4 \uparrow C_x$,必须使网格和场量一一对应。用整数点(i,j,k)标识网络,将网格内一组不重复的场量与网格绑定。做如下规定:

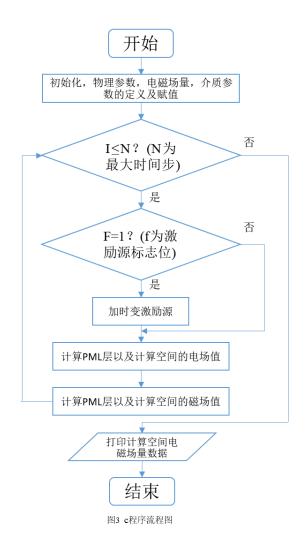
存储的三维数组 $E_x[i][j][k]$, $E_y[i][j][k]$, $E_z[i][j][k]$, $H_x[i][j][k]$, $H_y[i][j][k]$, $H_z[i][j][k]$ 在 Yee 氏网格空间的位置如图 2 所示。这样做的目的是给出 Yee 氏网格空间与数组空间的对应规则。编程时应遵循这样的规则。这样做的结果是将 Yee 氏网格进一步拆分,拆分是无缝的。

需注意的是: 计算介质和自由空间边界的场量时, 要进行介质平均。

三. 程序设计过程

1. 流程图

流程图如图 3 所示。计算电磁场量可以以任意方式在空间遍历。以 n 时刻 E_x (i, j, k) 为例,它只与 $\frac{n-1}{2}$ 时刻磁场值和 n-1 时刻 E_x (i, j, k) 有关。



2. 计算结果的检验方法

- 1) 微带天线和激励源都是对称分布的,任意两个对称点的场值应该相等。
- 2) 取消激励源,若干时间步后,计算空间场量值应该趋于 0,能量被 PML 层吸收。

四. 程序代码

v = 3e8; dt = 0.441e-12; dx = 0.389e-3; dy = 0.400e-3; dz = 0.265e-3; r = 2.2; m = (1+r)/2;

A = v * dt/dz;

B = v * dt/dy;

C = v * dt/dx;

D = v * dt/(r * dy);

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E = v * dt/(r * dz);
     F = v * dt/(r * dx);
     G = v * dt/(m * dy);
     H = v * dt/(m * dz);
     I = v * dt/(m * dx);
     J = v * dt/dy; K = v * dt/dz;
    L = v * dt/dx;
     a = (v * dt/sqrt(r) - dx)/(v * dt/sqrt(r) + dx);
     b = (v * dt/sqrt(m) - dx)/(v * dt/sqrt(m) + dx);
     c = (v * dt - dx)/(v * dt + dx);
     d = (v * dt/sqrt(r) - dy)/(v * dt/sqrt(r) + dy);
     e = (v * dt/sqrt(m) - dy)/(v * dt/sqrt(m) + dy);
     f = (v * dt - dy)/(v * dt + dy);
     g = (v * dt - dz)/(v * dt + dz);
     %输入初始值
     i = 2:62; j = 2:102; k = 2:18;
     Ex1(i,j,k) = 0; Ey1(i,j,k) = 0; Ez1(i,j,k) = 0;
     Ex2(i,j,k) = 0; Ey2(i,j,k) = 0; Ez2(i,j,k) = 0;
     Hx1(i,j,k) = 0; Hy1(i,j,k) = 0; Hz1(i,j,k) = 0;
     Hx2(i,j,k) = 0; Hy2(i,j,k) = 0; Hz2(i,j,k) = 0;
     %时间迭代(200,400,600,800)
     for n = 0.800
     %计算磁场
         i = 2:62; j = 2:101; k = 2:17;
     Hx2(i,j,k) = Hx1(i,j,k) + A * (Ey1(i,j,k+1) - Ey1(i,j,k)) - B * (Ez1(i,j+1,k)-1)
Ez1(i,j,k));
         i = 2:61; j = 2:102; k = 2:17;
     Hy2(i,j,k) = Hy1(i,j,k) + C * (Ez1(i+1,j,k) - Ez1(i,j,k)) - A * (Ex1(i,j,k+1)-
Ex1(i,j,k));
         i = 2:61; j = 2:101; k = 2:18;
     Hz2(i,j,k) = Hz1(i,j,k) + B * (Ex1(i,j+1,k) - Ex1(i,j,k)) - C * (Ey1(i+1,j,k)-
Ey1(i,j,k));
     %计算电场
         i = 2:61; j = 3:101; k = 3:4; %介质层
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```
Ex2(i,j,k) = Ex1(i,j,k) + D*(Hz2(i,j,k) - Hz2(i,j-1,k)) - E*(Hy2(i,j,k) - Hy2(i,j,k-1));
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$$i = 3:61; j = 2:101; k = 3:4;$$

Ey2(i,j,k) = Ey1(i,j,k) + E * (Hx2(i,j,k) - Hx2(i,j,k-1)) - F * (Hz2(i,j,k)-Hz2(i-1,j,k));

$$i = 3:61$$
; $j = 3:101$; $k = 2:4$;

Ez2(i,j,k) = Ez1(i,j,k) + F * (Hy2(i,j,k) - Hy2(i-1,j,k)) - D * (Hx2(i,j,k)-Hx2(i,j-1,k));

Ex2(i,j,k) = Ex1(i,j,k) + G * (Hz2(i,j,k) - Hz2(i,j-1,k)) - H * (Hy2(i,j,k)-Hy2(i,j,k-1));

$$i = 3:61$$
; $j = 2:101$; $k = 5$;

Ey2(i,j,k) = Ey1(i,j,k) + H * (Hx2(i,j,k) - Hx2(i,j,k-1)) - I * (Hz2(i,j,k)-Hz2(i-1,j,k));

Ex2(i,j,k) = Ex1(i,j,k) + J * (Hz2(i,j,k) - Hz2(i,j-1,k)) - K * (Hy2(i,j,k)-Hy2(i,j,k-1));

$$i = 3:61$$
; $j = 2:101$; $k = 6:17$;

Ey2(i,j,k) = Ey1(i,j,k) + K * (Hx2(i,j,k) - Hx2(i,j,k-1)) - L * (Hz2(i,j,k)-Hz2(i-1,j,k));

$$i = 3:61$$
; $j = 3:101$; $k = 5:17$;

Ez2(i,j,k) = Ez1(i,j,k) + L * (Hy2(i,j,k) - Hy2(i-1,j,k)) - J * (Hx2(i,j,k)-Hx2(i,j-1,k));

%边界1-接地板

$$i = 2:61; j = 2:102;$$

$$Ex2(i,j,2) = 0;$$

$$i = 2:62$$
; $j = 2:101$;

$$Ey2(i,j,2) = 0;$$

%边界 2-微带线贴片

$$i = 21:27; j = 2:52;$$

$$Ex2(i,j,5) = 0$$
; $Ey2(i,j,5) = 0$;

%矩形切片

$$i = 16:48$$
; $j = 52:92$;

$$Ex2(i,j,5) = 0$$
; $Ey2(i,j,5) = 0$;

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%边界3-左侧吸收边界
j = 2:101; k = 3:4;
     Ey2(2,j,k) = Ey1(3,j,k) + a * (Ey2(3,j,k) - Ey1(2,j,k));
i = 3:101; k = 2:4;
     Ez2(2,j,k) = Ez1(3,j,k) + a * (Ez2(3,j,k) - Ez1(2,j,k));
j = 2:101;
     Ey2(2,j,5) = Ey1(3,j,5) + b * (Ey2(3,j,5) - Ey1(2,j,5));
j = 2:101; k = 6:17;
     Ey2(2,j,k) = Ey1(3,j,k) + c * (Ey2(3,j,k) - Ey1(2,j,k));
i = 3:101; k = 5:17;
     Ez2(2,j,k) = Ez1(3,j,k) + c * (Ez2(3,j,k) - Ez1(2,j,k));
%边界 4-右侧吸收边界
j = 2:101; k = 3:4;
     Ey2(62,j,k) = Ey1(61,j,k) + a * (Ey2(61,j,k) - Ey1(62,j,k));
i = 3:101; k = 2:4;
     Ez2(62,j,k) = Ez1(61,j,k) + a * (Ez2(61,j,k) - Ez1(62,j,k));
j = 2:101;
     Ey2(62,j,5) = Ey1(61,j,5) + b * (Ey2(61,j,5) - Ey1(62,j,5));
j = 2:101; k = 6:17;
     Ey2(62,j,k) = Ey1(61,j,k) + c * (Ey2(61,j,k) - Ey1(62,j,k));
i = 3:101; k = 5:17;
     Ez2(62,j,k) = Ez1(61,j,k) + c * (Ez2(61,j,k) - Ez1(62,j,k));
%边界 5-后侧吸收边界
i = 2:61; k = 3:4;
     Ex2(i,102,k) = Ex1(i,101,k) + d * (Ex2(i,101,k) - Ex1(i,102,k));
i = 3:61; k = 2:4;
     Ez2(i,102,k) = Ez1(i,101,k) + d * (Ez2(i,101,k) - Ez1(i,102,k));
i = 2:61;
     Ex2(i,102,5) = Ex1(i,101,5) + e * (Ex2(i,101,5) - Ex1(i,102,5));
i = 2:61; k = 6:17;
     Ex2(i,102,k) = Ex1(i,101,k) + f * (Ex2(i,101,k) - Ex1(i,102,k));
i = 3:61; k = 5:17;
     Ez2(i,102,k) = Ez1(i,101,k) + f * (Ez2(i,101,k) - Ez1(i,102,k));
%边界 6-上侧吸收边界
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```
i = 2:61; j = 3:101;
              Ex2(i,j,18) = Ex1(i,j,17) + g * (Ex2(i,j,17) - Ex1(i,j,18));
         i = 3:61; j = 2:101;
              Ey2(i,j,18) = Ey1(i,j,17) + g * (Ey2(i,j,17) - Ey1(i,j,18));
         %边界7-z方向的棱
         k = 2:17;
              Ez2(2,2,k) = Ez2(2,3,k) + Ez2(3,2,k) - Ez2(3,3,k);
              Ez2(62,2,k) = Ez2(62,3,k) + Ez2(61,2,k) - Ez2(61,3,k);
              Ez2(2,102,k) = Ez2(2,101,k) + Ez2(3,102,k) - Ez2(3,101,k);
              Ez2(62,102,k) = Ez2(62,101,k) + Ez2(61,102,k) - Ez2(61,101,k);
         %边界 8-x 方向的棱
         i = 2:61;
              Ex2(i,2,18) = Ex2(i,3,18) + Ex2(i,2,17) - Ex2(i,3,17);
              Ex2(i,102,18) = Ex2(i,101,18) + Ex2(i,102,17) - Ex2(i,101,17);
         %边界 9-v 方向的棱
         j = 2:101;
              Ey2(2,j,18) = Ex2(3,j,18) + Ey2(2,j,17) - Ey2(3,j,17);
              Ey2(62,j,18) = Ey2(61,j,18) + Ey2(62,j,17) - Ey2(61,j,17);
         %边界10-源平面
         if(n > 220)
              i = 2:61; k = 3:4;
                   Ex2(i,2,k) = Ex1(i,3,k) + d * (Ex2(i,3,k) - Ex1(i,2,k));
              i = 3:61; k = 2:4;
                   Ez2(i,2,k) = Ez1(i,3,k) + d * (Ez2(i,3,k) - Ez1(i,2,k));
              i = 2:61;
                   Ex2(i,2,5) = Ex1(i,3,5) + e * (Ex2(i,3,5) - Ex1(i,2,5));
              i = 2:61; k = 6:17;
                   Ex2(i,2,k) = Ex1(i,3,k) + f * (Ex2(i,3,k) - Ex1(i,2,k));
              i = 3:61; k = 5:17;
                   Ez2(i,2,k) = Ez1(i,3,k) + f * (Ez2(i,3,k) - Ez1(i,2,k));
         else
              i = 2:61; k = 3:4;
                   Ex2(i,2,k) = Ex1(i,2,k) + D * (2 * Hz2(i,2,k)) - E * (Hy2(i,2,k) -
Hy2(i,2,k-1));
```

```
i = 2:61;
                                                                   Ex2(i,2,5) = Ex1(i,2,5) + G * (2 * Hz2(i,2,5)) - E * (Hy2(i,2,5) -
Hy2(i,2,4));
                                                  i = 2:61; k = 6:17;
                                                                   Ex2(i,2,k) = Ex1(i,2,k) + J * (2 * Hz2(i,2,k)) - K * (Hy2(i,2,k) - Ly2(i,2,k)) - Ly2(i,2,k) - 
Hy2(i,2,k-1));
                                                  i = 3:61; k = 2:4;
                                                                   Ez2(i,2,k) = Ez1(i,2,k) + F * (Hy2(i,2,k) - Hy2(i-1,2,k)) - D * (2 *
Hx2(i,2,k));
                                                  i = 3:61; k = 5:17;
                                                                   Ez2(i,2,k) = Ez1(i,2,k) + L * (Hy2(i,2,k) - Hy2(i-1,2,k)) - J * (2 * 
Hx2(i,2,k));
                                                  i = 21:27; k = 2:4;
                                                                   Ez2(i,2,k) = exp(-(0.441 * n - 45)^2/225);
                                 end
                                                  Ein(n+1) = Ez2(23,40,5);
                                                  Esc(n+1) = Ez1(23,40,5) - Ez2(23,40,5);
                                 %交换不同时刻的场值
                                 Hx1 = Hx2; Hy1 = Hy2; Hz1 = Hz2; Ex1 = Ex2; Ey1 = Ey2; Ez1 = Ez2;
                 end
                 figure;
                 i = 2:62; j = 2:102;
                 mesh(Ez1(i,j,3));
                 N = 8000; M = 0:N;
                 A = fft(Ein);
                 B = fft(Esc);
                 df = 1/N/dt; f = M * df;
                 A = abs(A);
                 B = abs(B);
                 s11 = 20 * (log10(A(1:71)) - log10(B(1:71)));
                 plot(f(1:71),s11);
```

五. 结果与总结

1. 图形结果

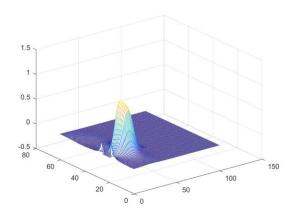


图 4 200 时间步

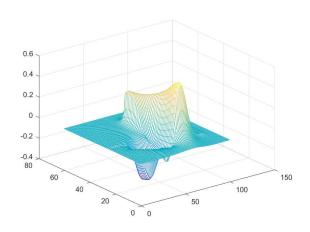


图 5 400 时间步

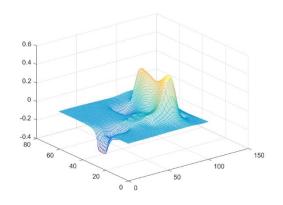


图 6 600 时间步

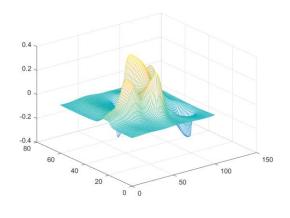


图 7 800 时间步

2. 结论

本报告以线馈矩形微带天线为基础,结合时域有限差分法分析了该天线的场量数据,结合了物理上的合理性和计算机上数值的可实现性,用 PML 法进行边界吸收,求得电场数据和磁场数据。图 4-图 7 位不同时间步下天线的场分布图形。

随着计算机技术的发展,求解天线的场分布会变得更加简单,数值计算的优势会更明显。