北京航空航天大学

2007 ~2008 学年第 一 学期

微波技术 期末考试试卷标准答案 (A)

一、(30分)

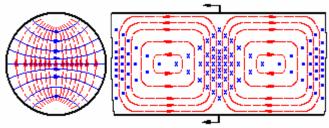
- 1、单一频率电磁波等相位点(面)在单位时间内移动过的距离。(1分)调制波的包络波的相速度,是能量的实际传输速度。(1分)
- 2、长线是传输线几何长度 l 与工作波长 λ 可以相比拟的传输线 (1 分),(必须 考虑波在传输中的相位变化效应),短线是几何长度 l 与工作波长 λ 相比可以忽略不计的传输线 (1 分) (界限可以认为是 $l/λ \ge 0.05$)。
- 3、定义为传输线上入射电压与入射电流之比(1分)。传输线的特性阻抗是表征传输线本身特性的物理量,均匀无耗传输线的特性阻抗取决于传输线的结构、尺寸、介质特性,与频率无关(1分),实数(0.5分)
- 4、传输线上电压最大值与最小值之比(1分),取值范围: $1<\rho<∞$ (1分)

行波状态: $\rho=1$ (0.5 分)

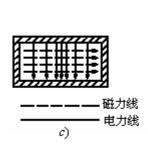
驻波状态: $\rho = \infty$ (0.5 分)

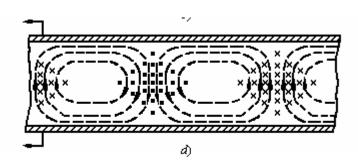
行驻波状态: 1<ρ<∞ (0.5 分)

- 5、对角线元素 sjj, 除第 j 端口接电源外, 其余(n-1)个端口均接匹配负载时, 第 j 端口的电压反射系数; (1分) 非对角线元素 si j (i≠j), 除第 j 端口接电源外, 其余(n-1)个端口均接匹配负载时, 第 j 端口到第 i 端口的电压传输系数 (1分)
- 6、 $[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{-\alpha l} \\ e^{-\alpha l} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (每个元素 0.5 分)
- 7、当功率由主线的端口1向端口2传输时,如果端口1、2、3都接匹配负载(1分),则副线只有一个端口(如端口4)有耦合输出,(1分)另一个端口(如端口3)无输出。(1分)
- 8、不同模式具有相同的特性(传输)参量叫做模式简并。(1分) 矩形波导中,TEmn与TMmn(m、n均不为零)互为模式简并。(1分) 圆波导的简并有两种,一种是极化简并。其二是模式简并,(1分)
- 9、5分



10、5分





二、(8分)

$$[A] = [A_1][A_2](1\%) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ Y & 1 \end{bmatrix}(2\%) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}(2\%) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ Y & YZ + 1 \end{bmatrix}(1\%)$$

$$[\overline{A}] = \begin{bmatrix} a\sqrt{\frac{Z_{02}}{Z_{01}}} & \frac{b}{\sqrt{Z_{01}Z_{02}}} \\ c\sqrt{Z_{01}Z_{02}} & d\sqrt{\frac{Z_{01}}{Z_{02}}} \end{bmatrix} (2\%) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \overline{Z} \\ \overline{Y} & YZ + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \overline{Z} \\ \overline{Y} & \overline{YZ} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

三、(20分)

(1)(8分)

$$\left(\lambda_{c}\right)_{mn} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^{2}}} > 20 \left(2\frac{h}{h}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{m}{7.112}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{n}{3.556}\right)^{2} < 0.01$$

$$\left(\lambda_{c}\right)_{mn} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^{2}}} > 6 \qquad \left(\frac{m}{7.112}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{n}{3.556}\right)^{2} < 0.16$$

波长为 20mm,
$$\frac{m^2}{50.58} + \frac{n^2}{12.65} < 0.01$$
 无模式可传(1 分)

波长为 6mm,
$$\frac{m^2}{50.58} + \frac{n^2}{12.65} < 0.16$$
 TE_{10} , TE_{20} , TE_{01} , TE_{11} , TM_{11} (5 分)

(2)(7分)

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{30 \times 10^9} = 0.01m \tag{1 \(\frac{1}{12}\)}$$

$$\lambda_c = 2a = 2 \times 7.112 = 14.224 mm$$

$$v_{p} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = c/\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^{2}} (1.5\%) = 3 \times 10^{8} / \sqrt{1 - (10/14.224)^{2}} = 4.21 \times 10^{8} \, \text{m/s} (0.5\%)$$

$$v_{g} = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta} = c\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^{2}} (1.5\%) = 3 \times 10^{8} \times \sqrt{1 - (10/14.224)^{2}} = 2.133 \times 10^{8} \, \text{m/s} (0.5\%)$$

$$\lambda_{g} = \frac{v_{p}}{f} = \lambda/\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/2a)^{2}} (1.5\%) = 10/\sqrt{1 - (10/14.224)^{2}} = 14.062 \, \text{mm} (0.5\%)$$

$$(3) 5\%$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{10 \times 10^9} = 0.03m = 30mm$$

$$\lambda_c = 2a > \lambda > a(2\%)$$
 $\lambda/2 < a < \lambda(1\%)$
 $b = 0.5a \quad (1\%)$

因此:
$$\begin{cases} 15mm < a < 30mm \\ 7.5mm < b < 15mm \end{cases} (波长 1 分)$$

四、(7分)

解法一、

$$Z_{A1} = Z_0^2 / Z_L = 200\Omega$$
 (1 分)

$$Z_{A1} = Z_0^2 / Z_L = \infty {(1 \%)}$$

$$Z_A = Z_{A1} // Z_{A2} = Z_{A1} // \infty = Z_{A2} = 200\Omega$$
 (1.5 分)

$$Z_{in} = Z_{01}^2 // Z_A = 50^2 / 400 = 12.5\Omega \quad (1.5 \%)$$

解法二、

$$\overline{z_L} = \frac{50}{100} = 0.5\Omega$$
 (0.5%)

$$\overline{Z_1} = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2\Omega \qquad (0.5\%)$$

$$\overline{Y}_1//0$$
 (1分)

$$Z_1 = \overline{Z_1} * Z_{02} = 200\Omega$$
 (1 $\%$)

$$\overline{Z_2} = \frac{200}{50} = 4\Omega$$
 (0.5%)

$$\overline{Z_{in}} = \frac{1}{4}\Omega \qquad (0.5\%)$$

$$Z_{in} = \overline{Z_{in}} * Z_{01} = \frac{1}{4} \times 50 = 12.5\Omega$$
 (0.5%)

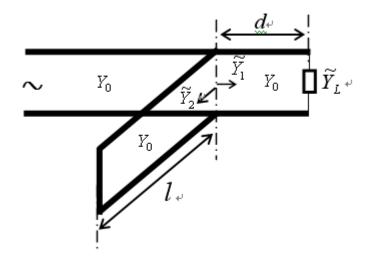
$$\Gamma_C = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_{01}}{Z_{in} + Z_{01}} = \frac{12.5 - 50}{12.5 + 50} = -0.6 \quad (2 \text{ }\%)$$

五、(12分)

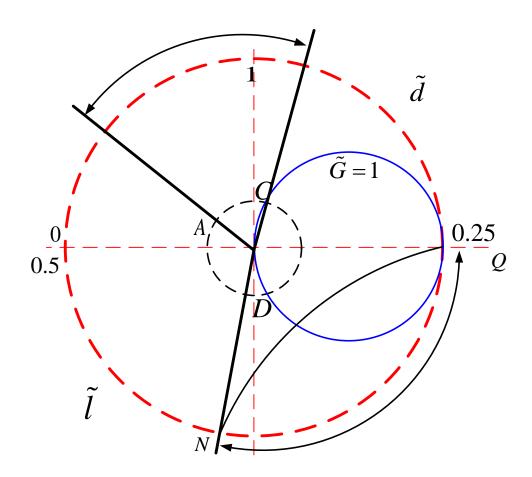
解:如图所示,单支节匹配器是在主传输线距离负载 d 处并联一个长度为 l 的短路支节使

$$\overline{Y}_1 + \overline{Y}_2 = 1$$
.

(2分)



(1分)



(1)选取导纳圆图上一个点 A ,以 OA 为半径做等反射系数圆,它与 \tilde{G} = 1 的圆相交于两点 C , D

$$\tilde{Y}_C = 1 + jX$$
, $\tilde{Y}_D = 1 - jX$ $(X > 0)$ (3%)

(2) 根据选解原则: 离终端近、所需匹配短路支节的线短,选取其中的一点。(3分)

如图所示选取其中的 C 点, $\tilde{Y_1} = \tilde{Y_C} = 1 + jX$, 因此 $\tilde{Y_2} = -jX$ (X > 0)

(3) 由 A 点顺时针转至 C 点,所转的波长数为 \tilde{d} ,则 $d = \tilde{d}\lambda$ (1 分)

(4) 由 $\tilde{Y_2}=jX$ 的点N逆时针转至导纳圆图的短路点Q,转过的波长数为 \tilde{l} ,则 $l=\tilde{l}\lambda$

(2分)

六、(15分)

(1)(7分)

$$\Gamma_2 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} (1.5\%) = \frac{50 + j100 - 50}{50 + j100 + 50} = \frac{j}{1 + j1} = 0.5 + 0.5j(0.5\%)$$

$$\rho = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|} (1.5\%) = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} = 5.83(0.5\%)$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi f}{c} = \frac{2\pi \times 40 \times 10^9}{3 \times 10^8} = \frac{800\pi}{3} (1/\pi)$$

$$\Gamma(z) = \Gamma_2 e^{-j2\beta z} (2 \%)$$

(2)(8分)

$$z = \phi_2 \lambda / 4\pi + n\lambda / 2 = \lambda / 16 + n\lambda / 2 = \frac{3}{6400} m + n\lambda / 2 (\frac{24}{6400} n \text{ or } \frac{3}{800} n) = 0.4688 mm + n\lambda / 2 (\text{or } 3.75 mm)$$

$$(2 / \frac{1}{2})$$

$$Z_0 \rho = R_{in}$$
 (波腹) = 50×5.83(3+2 $\sqrt{2}$) = 291.5 Ω (or150+100 $\sqrt{2}$) (1 β)

$$\Gamma = \left| \Gamma_2 \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707 \qquad (1 \ \%)$$

波节:

$$z = \phi_2 \lambda / 4\pi + (2n+1)\lambda / 4 = 5\lambda / 16(or\frac{15}{6400}) + n\lambda / 2(\frac{24}{6400}n) = 2.345mm + n\lambda / 2(or3.75mm)$$

若n取-n,得到

$$z = \phi_2 \lambda / 4\pi + (2n+1)\lambda / 4 = 3\lambda / 16(or\frac{9}{6400}) + n\lambda / 2(\frac{24}{6400}n) = 1.406mm + n\lambda / 2(or3.75mm)$$
(2 \(\frac{\gamma}{1}\gamma\)

$$R_{in}(\ddot{x}\ddot{7}) = \frac{Z_0}{\rho} = 50/5.83 = 8.576\Omega \quad [50/(3+2\sqrt{2}) \quad or \quad 50(3+2\sqrt{2}) = 150-100\sqrt{2}] \quad (1 \ \%)$$

$$\Gamma = -|\Gamma_2| = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -0.707$$
 (1 分)

七、(8分)

$$b_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_{3} + a_{4})$$

$$b_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-a_{3} + a_{4})$$

$$b_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_{1} - a_{2})$$

$$b_{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_{1} + a_{2})$$

加短路器

$$a_3 = -b_3 e^{-j2\beta l_3}$$

 $a_4 = -b_4 e^{-j2\beta l_4}$ (每式 1 分)

带入求得

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{e^{-j2\beta l_3} + e^{-j2\beta l_4}}{2} & \frac{e^{-j2\beta l_3} - e^{-j2\beta l_4}}{2} \\ \frac{e^{-j2\beta l_3} - e^{-j2\beta l_4}}{2} & -\frac{e^{-j2\beta l_3} + e^{-j2\beta l_4}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(1 $\%$)

$$2\beta l_3 = 2\beta l_4 + (2n+1)\pi$$
 当 $e^{-j2\beta l_3} + e^{-j2\beta l_4} = 0$ 时候,可以得到 $l_3 = l_4 + \frac{(2n+1)}{2\beta}\pi$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{-j2\beta l_3} \\ e^{-j2\beta l_3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,可以作为理想移相器使用(1 分)