习题一参考答案

1.1

E 在 y 方向,波沿 -x 方向传播,振幅 10^{-3} V/m,频率 10^{6} Hz,相位常数 $k=2\pi\times10^{-2}$ rad/m,相速 $v_p=\frac{\omega}{k}=-10^{8}$ m/s

1.2

(1)
$$V = -6je^{j(\frac{\pi}{3})} = 6e^{j(-\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

- (2) I = 10j
- (3) A = 3 + 2j

(4)
$$C = 10e^{j\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = -10j$$

- (5) 不能用复数表示
- (6) 不能用复数表示

1.3

(1)
$$C(t) = 3\cos(\omega t) - 4\sin(\omega t)$$

(2)
$$C(t) = 4\cos(\omega t - 1.2)$$

$$(3) 3\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) + 4\cos(\omega t + 0.8)$$

1.4

(1)
$$V = 3x_0 - 4jy_0 + iz_0$$

(2)
$$\mathbf{E} = (3-4j)\mathbf{x_0} + (8+8j)\mathbf{z_0}$$

(3)
$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{z}) = 0.5e^{-jkz}\mathbf{x_0}$$

1.5

$$(1) C(t) = \cos(\omega t) \mathbf{x_0} + \sin(\omega t) \mathbf{y_0}$$

$$(2) C(t) = -\sin(\omega t) \mathbf{x_0} + \cos(\omega t) \mathbf{y_0}$$

$$(3) C(z,t) = \cos(\omega t - kz)\mathbf{x_0} - \sin(\omega t + kz)\mathbf{y_0}$$

1.6

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 1 - j(2 + 2j) - j(1 + j2) = 5 - 3j$$

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x_0} & \mathbf{y_0} & \mathbf{z_0} \\ 1 & j & 1+j2 \\ 1 & -(2+2j) & -j \end{vmatrix} = (-1+6j)\mathbf{x_0} + (1+3j)\mathbf{y_0} - (2+3j)\mathbf{z_0}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}^* = 1 - j(2 - 2j) - j(1 - j2) = -3 - j$$

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}^* = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x_0} & \mathbf{y_0} & \mathbf{z_0} \\ 1 & j & 1+j2 \\ 1 & -(2+2j) & -j \end{vmatrix} = (5+2j)\mathbf{x_0} + (1+j)\mathbf{y_0} + (-2+j)\mathbf{z_0}$$

$$Re[\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}^*] = 5\mathbf{x_0} + \mathbf{y_0} - 2\mathbf{z_0}$$

1.7

(1)
$$\nabla u = 2xy^2z^2\bar{x}_0 + 2x^2yz^2\bar{y}_0 + 2x^2y^2z\bar{z}_0$$

(2)
$$\nabla u = 4x\bar{x}_0 + 2y\bar{y}_0 - 2z\bar{z}_0$$

(3)
$$\nabla u = (y+z)\vec{x}_0 + (x+z)\vec{y}_0 + (x+y)\vec{z}_0$$

(4)
$$\nabla u = 2(x+y)\vec{x}_0 + 2(x+y)\vec{y}_0$$

(5)
$$\nabla u = yz\vec{x}_0 + xz\vec{y}_0 + xy\vec{z}_0$$

1.9

(1)
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 2x + 2y + 2z$$
 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$

(2)
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$$
 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$

(3)
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 1 + 2y$$
 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = (2x - 1)\mathbf{z}_0$

(4)
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 6z$$
 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = -6y\mathbf{x}_0 - 2x\mathbf{y}_0$

1.10 求
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}$$
和 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$

(1)
$$\mathbf{A}(\rho, \varphi, z) = \mathbf{\rho}_0 \rho^2 \cos \varphi + \varphi_0 \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial (\rho A_{\rho})}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial z} = (3\rho + 1)\cos\varphi$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \rho_0 & \rho \varphi_0 & \mathbf{z}_0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_{\rho} & \rho A_{\varphi} & A_{z} \end{vmatrix} = (2 + \rho) \sin \varphi \mathbf{z}_0$$

(2)
$$\mathbf{A}(r,\theta,\varphi) = \mathbf{r}_0 r \sin \theta + \mathbf{\theta}_0 \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta + \varphi_0 \frac{1}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial \left(r^2 A_r\right)}{r^2 \partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(A_{\theta} \sin \theta \right) + \frac{\partial A_{\phi}}{\partial \phi} \right] = 3 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta / r^2$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r}_0 & r\mathbf{\theta}_0 & r\sin \theta \varphi_0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ A_r & rA_{\theta} & r\sin \theta A_{\varphi} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{r^3 \sin \theta} \mathbf{r}_0 + \frac{\cos \theta}{r^3} \mathbf{\theta}_0 - \cos \theta \varphi_0$$

第二章习题参考答案

2.2

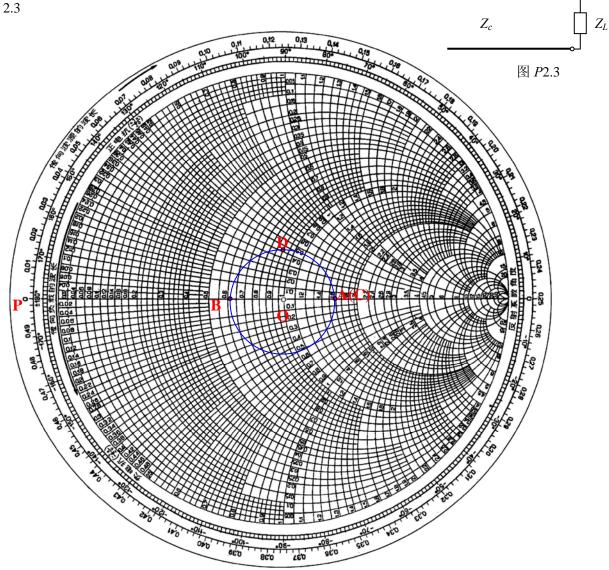
(1)
$$Y_L = \frac{1}{Z_L} = \frac{1}{75 + j75} = \frac{1}{150} - j\frac{1}{150}$$
 (S)

(2)
$$\Gamma_L = \frac{Z_L - Z_c}{Z_L + Z_c} = \frac{1}{17} (7 + 6j)$$

(3)
$$\psi(0) = \arctan(6/7) = 0.70863$$
 (rad)

离开负载第一驻波最小点的位置:
$$d_{\min 1} = \frac{\psi(0)\lambda}{4\pi} + \frac{\lambda}{4} = 0.3064\lambda$$

(用圆图求解略)

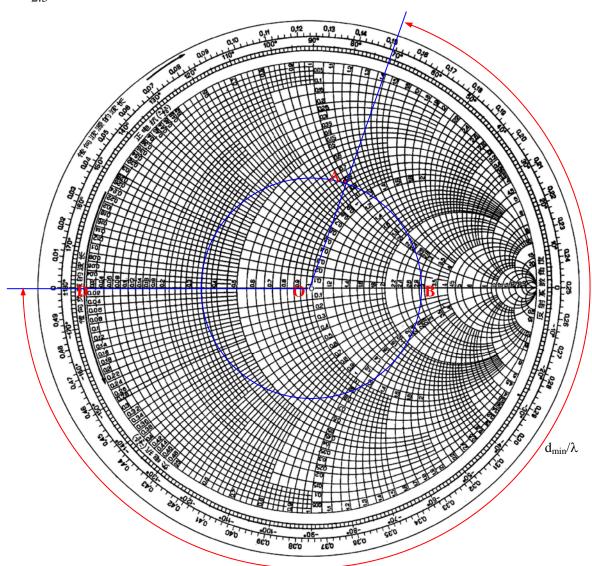


解: 1) 归一化负载阻抗 $z_L = Z_L/Z_c = 1.6$,即图中的 A 点,刚好在实轴的右半轴上, $\therefore \rho = 1.6, d_{\min} / \lambda = 1/4$

- 2) $l=\lambda/4$, A 点绕等 Γ 圆至 B 点, $z_{\scriptscriptstyle B}=1/z_{\scriptscriptstyle L}=5/8,$ $\therefore Z_{\scriptscriptstyle in}(B)=z_{\scriptscriptstyle B}\times z_{\scriptscriptstyle c}=31.25\Omega$
- 3) $l=\lambda/2$,A 点绕等 Γ 圆至 C 点, $z_C=z_L=1.6,$ $\therefore Z_{in}(C)=80\Omega$
- 4) $l=3\lambda/8$,A 点绕等 Г圆至 D 点, $z_D=0.9+j0.43,$ ∴ $Z_{in}(D)=z_D\times z_c=45+j21.5\Omega$
- 5) A 点所在的位置即为电压最大点位置,由题意已知, $V_{\rm max}=5V$,所以

$$I_{\text{max}} = V_{\text{max}} / Z_c = 0.1A$$
, $V_{\text{min}} = \frac{\overline{PB}}{\overline{PA}} \times 5V = 3.13V$, $I_{\text{min}} = V_{\text{min}} / Z_c = 0.0627A$

注: 该题也可以用公式法求解。

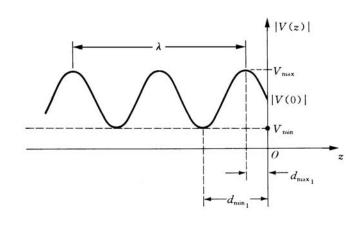


解: a)传输线终端负载归一化阻抗如图中 A 点,以 O 为圆心,OA 为半径做等 Γ 圆交圆图实半轴于 B 点,B 点对应的阻抗值即为驻波系数 ρ =2.9。

b) 离开负载第一个驻波最小点的位置 d_{min} 如图所示, d_{min} =0.348。

c)
$$\left|\Gamma\right| = \frac{\overline{OA}}{\overline{OD}} = 0.5, \frac{P^r}{P^i} = \left|\Gamma\right|^2 = 0.25$$

d) $\left|V_{\text{max}}\right| = 1.5, \left|V_{\text{min}}\right| = 0.5, d_{\text{min}} = 0.348,$
 $d_{\text{max}} = 0.098, \left|V(0)\right| = \left|1 + \Gamma(0)\right| = 1.2488$



公式法求解

$$\Gamma(0) = \frac{Z_L - 1}{Z_L + 1} = \frac{-0.2 + j1.0}{1.8 + j1.0} = \frac{(-0.2 + j1.0)(1.8 - j1.0)}{(1.8 + j1.0)(1.8 - j1.0)} = \frac{0.64 + j2.0}{4.24} = 0.495e^{j72.3^{\circ}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{(1 + |\Gamma_L|)}{(1 - |\Gamma_L|)} = \frac{1 + 0.495}{1 - 0.495} = 2.96$$

$$d_{\min 1} = \frac{\psi(0)\lambda}{4\pi} + \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\lambda}{4} + 0.1\lambda = 0.35\lambda$$

$$\frac{p^r}{p^i} = \left|\Gamma\right|^2 = 0.25$$

2.6

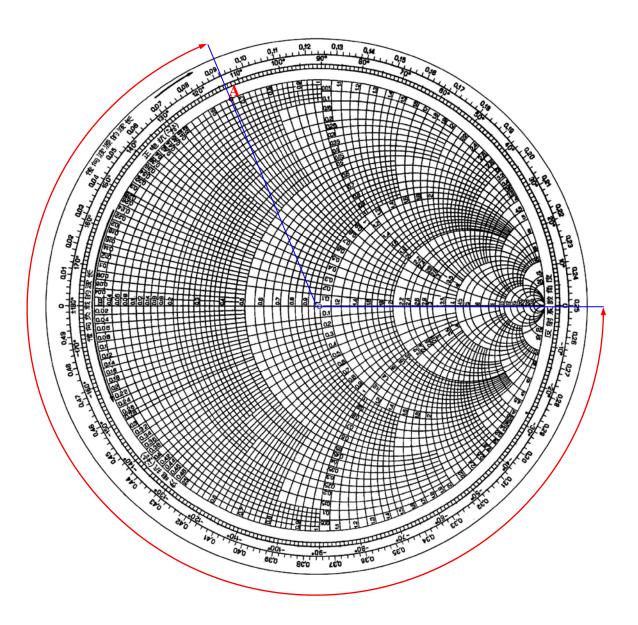
对传输线 1:
$$\rho = \frac{U_{\text{max}}}{U_{\text{min}}} = 1.25$$
,则 $P = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_{\text{max}}|^2}{Z_c \rho} = 80$ W

对传输线 2:
$$\rho = \frac{U_{\text{max}}}{U_{\text{min}}} = 1.5$$
,则 $P = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U_{\text{max}}|^2}{Z_c \rho} = 100 \text{W}$

$$Z_{in} = Z_c \frac{Z_L + jZ_c \tan kl}{Z_c + jZ_L \tan kl}, \quad Z_L = \infty, \quad Z_{in} = Z_c \frac{1}{j \tan kl}$$

$$\tan kl = \frac{Z_c}{jZ_{in}} = \frac{50}{-33} = 1.51, \quad kl = 123.4^{\circ}, \quad l = 0.343\lambda$$

也可以用圆图法 $Z_A=0.66j$,如图中A点,所以得 $l/\lambda=0.343$

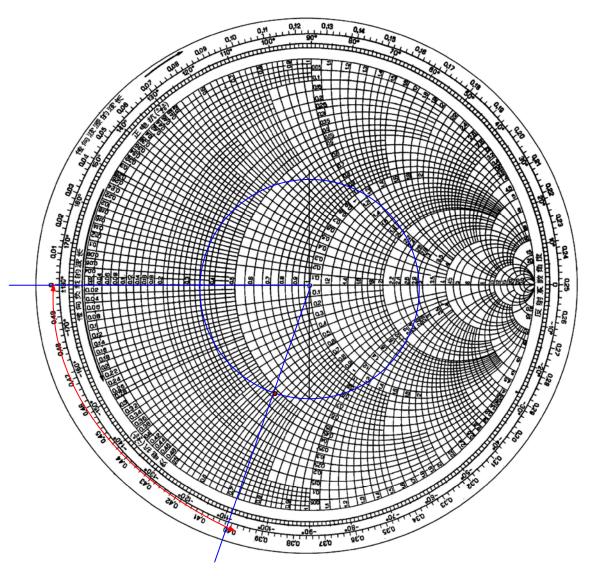


2.9 在无耗线上测得: Z_{in}^{sc} 为j100, Z_{in}^{oc} 为-j25, d_{min} 为 0.1λ , 0.6λ ,……,驻波系数 ρ =3,求负载阻抗。

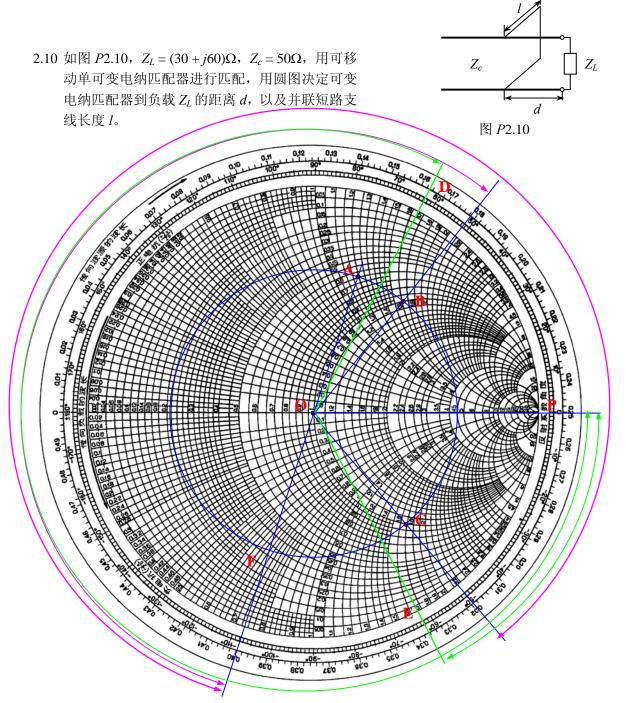
解:由
$$Z_{in}^{sc}$$
, Z_{in}^{oc} 得到 $Z_{c} = \sqrt{j100 \times (-j25)} = 50\Omega$
由 $\rho = 3$ 得到 $|\Gamma| = \frac{3-1}{3+1} = 0.5$, $\psi(0) = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \times 0.1\lambda - \pi = -108^{\circ}$
 $\widetilde{Z}_{L} = Z_{c} \frac{1+\Gamma(0)}{1-\Gamma(0)} = 50 \times \frac{1+0.5e^{-j108^{\circ}}}{1-0.5e^{-j108^{\circ}}} = 50 \times \frac{1-0.1545-j0.4755}{1+0.1545+j0.4755} = 50 \times \frac{0.8455-j0.4755}{1.1545+j0.4755}$

$$= 50 \times \frac{(0.8455-j0.4755)(1.1545-j.04755)}{1.33+0.226} = 50 \times \frac{0.75-j0.951}{1.556}$$

$$= 50 \times (0.482-j0.611) = 24.1-j30.55$$

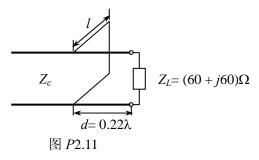


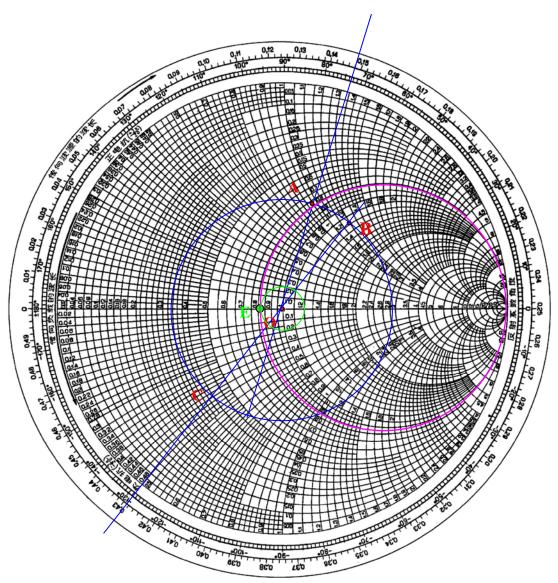
从图上读出负载归一化阻抗为,0.482 - j0.62



解: 负载阻抗归一化 $z_L=0.6+1.2j$,如图中的 A 点,延长 OA 交等 Γ 圆于 F 点,F 点即为负载的归一化导纳点。F 点绕等 Γ 圆交 g=1 的圆于 B、C 点。可得 $l_B=0.279\lambda$, $l_C=0.42\lambda$,与 B 点对应的导纳值为 1+1.65j,所以引入的并联短路支路的导纳值为-1.65j,同理与 C 点相对应的并联短路支路的导纳值为+1.65j。可得并联支路长度 $l_B=0.088\lambda$, $l_C=0.411\lambda$

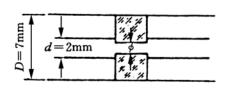
2.11 特征阻抗 Z_c = 50 Ω 传输线,终端接负载 Z_L = (60 + j60) Ω ,并联短路支线离负载距离 d = 0.22 λ 。调节并联短路支线长度 l,最小驻波系数 ρ_{min} = ?





解: 归一化负载阻抗 B,z=1.2+1.2j,其导纳点为 C,绕等 Γ 圆转 $d=0.22\lambda$ 到 A 点,调节并联短路支路只能改变使得导纳在等 g 圆上转动,即图中紫色等 g 圆,要使驻波系数最小,只有当 A 点转至与实轴相交点才满足条件。图中绿色点 E 即为满足条件点,此时驻波系数 $\rho_{min}=1/0.81=1.23$ 。

2.14 有一空气介质的同轴线需装入介质支撑薄片,薄片材料为 聚苯乙烯, 其相对介电常数 ϵ_r =2.55(图 P2.14), 为使介质 不引起反射,介质中心孔直径φ(同轴线内导体和它配合) 应该是多少?



: 同

阻

抗

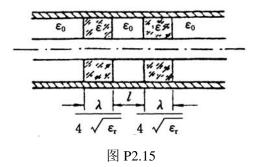
$$Z_{c} = \sqrt{\frac{L^{'}}{C^{'}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\mu}{2\pi} \ln(b/a)}{\frac{2\pi\varepsilon}{\ln(b/a)}}} = \frac{\ln(b/a)}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}$$

为使介质不引起反射,要求空气与介质填充部分相应的同轴线的特征阻抗相等

$$Z_{ca} = \frac{\ln(d/D)}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \; , \quad Z_{cm} = \frac{\ln(\phi/D)}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}} \Longrightarrow \phi = 0.947 mm$$

图 P2.15 为一同轴线介质阻抗变换器,它的结构是在同轴线内外导体间充填长度为 $\frac{\lambda}{4\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$ 的两块介质($\varepsilon=\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0$, $\mu=\mu_0$), 若同轴线原是匹配的, 证明两介质间距 1 由零变到 $\frac{\lambda}{4\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

输入驻波比从 1 变到 ε_r^2 。



解: 当 l=0 时,没有阻抗变换, $\Gamma=0$

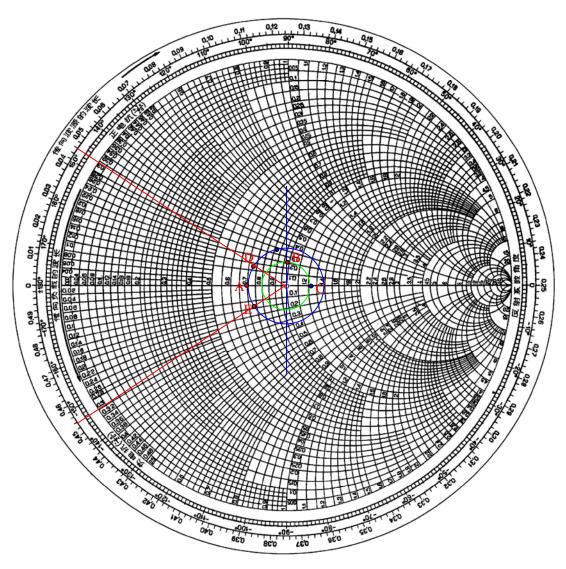
当
$$l=\frac{\lambda}{4}$$
时,

$$Z_{DD} = Z_c, Z_{CC} = \frac{\left(\frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}\right)^2}{Z_{DD}} = \frac{Z_c^2}{\varepsilon_r} = \frac{Z_c}{\varepsilon_r}$$

$$Z_{BB} = \frac{Z_c^2}{Z_{cc}} = \frac{Z_c^2}{Z_c} = Z_c \varepsilon_r , \quad Z_{AA} = \frac{\left(\frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}\right)^2}{Z_{BB}} = \frac{Z_c^2 / \varepsilon_r}{Z_c \varepsilon_r} \frac{Z_c}{\varepsilon_r^2}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_c / \varepsilon_r^2 - Z_c}{Z_c / \varepsilon_r^2 + Z_c} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_r^2}{1 + \varepsilon_r^2} \ , \ \rho = \frac{1 + \left|\Gamma\right|}{1 - \left|\Gamma\right|} = \varepsilon_r^2 \qquad \left(\varepsilon_r > 1 \mbox{H}\right)$$

2.16 无耗同轴线的特征阻抗为 50Ω ,负载阻抗为 100Ω ,工作频率为 1000MHz,今用 $\lambda/4$ 线进行匹配,求此 $\lambda/4$ 线的长度和特征阻抗,并求此 $\lambda/4$ 匹配器在反射系数小于 0.1 条件下的工作频率范围。



解:f=1000Hz, λ =0.3m,匹配器长 λ /4=7.5cm.匹配器特征阻抗 $Z_{c2}=\sqrt{R_L Z_c}=70.71\Omega$

$$\overline{Z_{c}}$$
 $\overline{Z_{c2}}$ R_L

从匹配器输入端看 $Z_{in}=Z_c=50\Omega$,以匹配器的特征阻抗归一化, $z_{in}=Z_{in}/Z_{c2}=0.7$,对应图中的 A 点,当 f 变化时,A 点在以 O 为圆心,OA 为半径的圆上移动

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_c}{Z_{in} + Z_c} = \frac{\kappa Z_{in} - \kappa Z_c}{\kappa Z_{in} + \kappa Z_c} = \frac{\kappa Z_{in} - Z_{c2}}{\kappa Z_{in} + Z_{c2}} = \frac{\kappa Z_{in} - 1}{\kappa Z_{in} + 1}, (\kappa = \frac{Z_{c2}}{Z_c} = \frac{70.71}{50} = 1.4142)$$

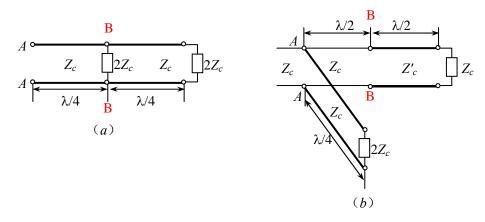
可见,在圆图上将 z_{in} 扩大 κ 倍后对应的点如果落在 $|\Gamma|=0.1$ 的圆内,则对应的 f 满足要求,即在所求频率范围。(图中绿色小圆即为 $|\Gamma|=0.1$ 圆)

从圆图中可见, $|\Gamma|$ = 0.1圆上对应的点其阻抗虚部最大对应于 B 点,最大虚部为 0.202j. $|\Gamma|$ = 0.1圆上对应的点其阻抗实部最大对应于 C 点,最大值为 1.22. 最大对应于 C 点关于圆心 在 实 轴 上 的 对 称 点 , 其 值 为 0.82 。 即 z_{in} 对 应 的 点 的 实 部 必 须 $\leq 1.22/\kappa = 0.86; \geq 0.82/\kappa = 0.58$ 。

 z_{in} 扩大κ倍后对应的点的虚部必须 ≤ 0.202 ,所以 z_{in} 对应的点的虚部 $\leq 0.202/\kappa = 0.15$,在 OA 为半径的圆上,对应虚部为 0.15 的点为 D 点,D 点的实部满足上面的要求。所以 D 点是所求频率的一个极限。同理,根据对称性,E 点是所求频率的另一个极限。在圆弧 DAE 范围内的 z_{in} 值均是满足要求的点。从图中可见 DA 的电长度为 0.046λ。

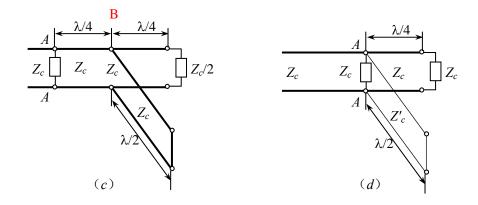
所 以 频 率 范 围 为 $\Delta f = 0.046/0.25 \times 1000 = 184 MHz$, 即 所 求 频 率 范 围 为 816 < f < 1184 MHz .

2.17 解:利用 λ /4 或 λ /2 阻抗变换器关系,计算 AA 面上输入阻抗 $Z_{inAA} \rightarrow \Gamma_{AA}$ 。 计算各负载归算到同一参考面上的负载,因为作用在参考面上各负载上的电压相等,其上消耗的功率与阻抗 R 成反比。



(a)
$$Z_{Ain} = \frac{Z_c^2}{\frac{2}{5}Z_c} = \frac{5}{2}Z_c$$
, $\Gamma = \frac{Z_{Ain} - Z_c}{Z_{Ain} + Z_c} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}Z_c - Z_c}{\frac{5}{2}Z_c + Z_c} = \frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{Z_c/2}{2Z_c} = \frac{1}{4}$
 $P_1 = \frac{1}{5}P$, $P_2 = \frac{4}{5}P$

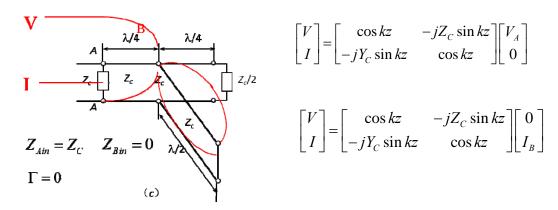
(b)
$$Z_{Bin} = Z_c' \frac{Z_c}{Z_c'} = Z_c$$
, $Z_{Ain} = Z_c \frac{Z_c}{Z_c} \| \frac{Z_c^2}{2Z_c} = \frac{1}{3} Z_c$, $\Gamma = \frac{Z_{Ain} - Z_c}{Z_{Ain} + Z_c} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{Z_c}{Z_c/2} = 2$
 $P_1 = \frac{2}{3} P$, $P_2 = \frac{1}{3} P$



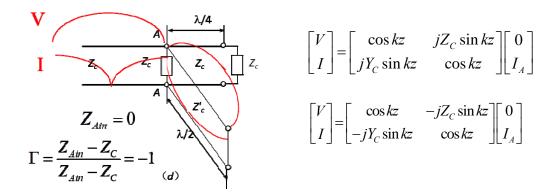
(c)
$$Z_{Bin} = 0$$
, $Z_{Ain} = Z_c$, $\Gamma = \frac{Z_{Ain} - Z_c}{Z_{Ain} + Z_c} = 0$, $P_1 = P$, $P_2 = 0$

(d)
$$Z_{Ain} = 0$$
, $\Gamma = \frac{Z_{Ain} - Z_c}{Z_{Ain} + Z_c} = -1$, $P_1 = 0$, $P_2 = 0$

2.18



由于 BB 面是短路面,BB 面右边。AA 面左边为行波,AA-BB 线和支线为纯驻波。 电压最大值 $\sqrt{PZ_c}$,最小值 0;电流最大值 $2\sqrt{P/Z_c}$,最小值 0



由于 AA 面是短路面, AA 面左边和支线为纯驻波, 右边为 0.

电压最大值 $2\sqrt{PZ_c}$,最小值 0;电流最大值 $2\sqrt{P/Z_c}$,最小值 0

2.19 一段传输线,其中电压驻波系数恒定为 ρ ,求证沿线各参考面上能出现的最大电纳为 $b_{\text{max}} = \pm (\rho^2 - 1)/2\rho$ 。

解:
$$y = \frac{1 - \left| \Gamma_{V} \right| e^{j\psi}}{1 + \left| \Gamma_{V} \right| e^{j\psi}} = g + jb$$
, $\left| \Gamma_{V} \right| = \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho + 1}$ 写出 $b = f(\psi)$ 由 $\frac{db}{d\psi} = 0$,求出 b_{max} 时 ψ_{max} ,进一步求出 b_{max} 。

从导纳圆图上可见,等 b 线与等 $|\Gamma_{V}|$ 圆相切时,b 最大,此时有关系(直角三角形两直角边平方和等于斜边的平方):

$$\left(\pm \frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + 1^2 = \left[\pm \frac{1}{b} + \left|\Gamma_{V}(z)\right|\right]^2$$

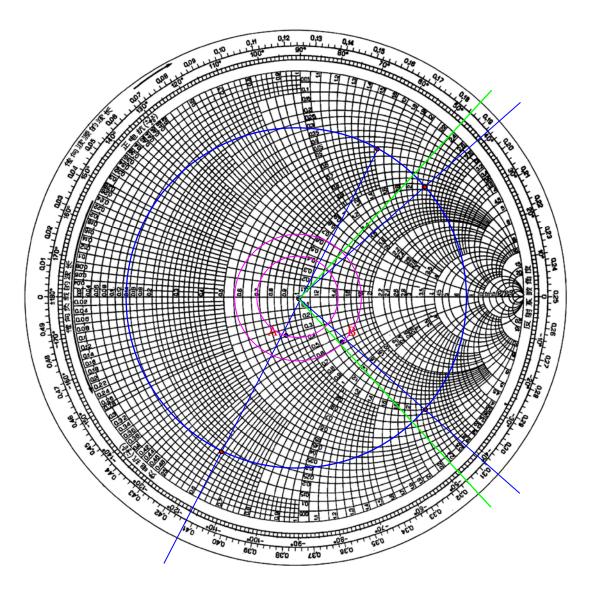
由此可求出 b。

2.20 特征阻抗 Z_c 为 50 Ω 的传输线终端接有负载阻抗 Z_L =(25+j75) Ω ,工作波长 λ_0 =10cm,采用可移动单可变电纳匹配器来调配负载阻抗,求并联短路支线与负载距离 d 和并联短路支线长 l;当工作波长 λ =1.02 λ_0 时两组解的驻波系数 ρ 分别上升到何值;比较两组解的结果,讨论应选择哪组解。

解:归一化负载阻抗为 0.5+j1.5,按照 2.9 题做法,可的负载距离 d 和并联短路支线长 l 的 两组解 $\begin{cases} d_1=0.28\lambda \\ l_1=0.065\lambda \end{cases}; \begin{cases} d_2=0.396\lambda \\ l_1=0.435\lambda \end{cases}$

当工作波长 λ =1.02 λ 0 时,在圆图上的电长度将减小 1.02 倍,两组解在新的工作波长下为 $\begin{cases} d_1 = 0.28/1.02 = 0.275\lambda \\ l_1 = 0.065/1.02 = 0.064\lambda \end{cases}; \begin{cases} d_2 = 0.396/1.02 = 0.388\lambda \\ l_1 = 0.435/1.02 = 0.426\lambda \end{cases}$

取第一组解时, $y_{inA}=0.85+j2.1-2.4j=0.85-0.3j$,为图中的 A 点取第二组解时, $y_{inB}=1.35-j2.6+2.0j=1.35-0.6j$,为图中的 B 点可见, $\rho_A=1.43$, $\rho_B=1.78$,所以 A 组的解比 B 组的好。



题 2.20

2.21 能否用间距为λ/10 的并联双可变电纳匹配器来匹配归一化导纳为 2.5+j1 的负载?

解:能否匹配取决于 y_L 沿等 Γ 圆移到第一并联支路连接点处的输入导纳 y_{in} 是否落在阴影圆

内, 其中, 虚线圆为 g=1 的等 g 圆逆时针转动 $\lambda/10$ 得到。现计算:

1) y_L所在等Γ圆半径

$$R = |\Gamma| = \left| \frac{y_L - 1}{y_L + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{2.5 + 1j - 1}{2.5 + 1j + 1} \right| = 0.495$$

2) 阴影圆半径 r 为:

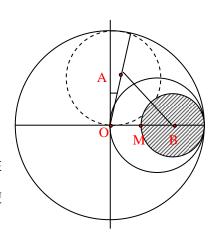
对三角形 AOB,由余弦定理

$$0.5^2 + (1-r)^2 - 2 \times 0.5 \times (1-r)\cos 72^\circ = (0.5+r)^2$$

解得 r=0.257

则
$$|OM| = 1 - 2r = 0.486$$

因为 $|\Gamma|=R>|OM|$,所以沿等 Γ 圆移动, y_{in} 可能进入盲区,也可能在盲区之外。所以能否匹配负载取决于第一并联支路的距离,若该距离使 y_{in} 在阴影圆外,则可以匹配,反之,则不能匹配。



第三章习题参考答案

3.1 以下几个量的量纲是什么?

a) **E*D**
$$J/m^3$$
; b) **H*B**

$$J/m^3$$
;

$$J/m^3$$
; c) S W/m^2

3.2

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = 0, :: \mathbf{J} = 0, :: \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = 0$$
, 所以 D 随时间不变化。

3.3

$$\begin{split} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D_t} &= \rho_{vt} = \rho_{v1} + \rho_{v2} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D_1} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D_2} = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D_1} + \mathbf{D_2}) \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H_t} &= \mathbf{J_t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D_t}}{\partial t} = (\mathbf{J_1} + \mathbf{J_2}) + \frac{\partial (\mathbf{D_1} + \mathbf{D_2})}{\partial t} \\ &= \mathbf{J_1} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D_1}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{J_2} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D_2}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \mathbf{H_1} + \nabla \times \mathbf{H_2} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{H_1} + \mathbf{H_2}) \end{split}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$
 $\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}$

所以,麦克斯韦方程的解为 $(E_1 + E_2, B_1 + B_2, H_1 + H_2, D_1 + D_2)$

3.4

由斯托克斯定理 $\oint_{\mathcal{L}} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{\mathcal{L}} (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$

$$\mathbf{E} = 0 \qquad \int_{S} (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

所以
$$\int_{s} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$
,不能得出 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$

3.5

$$\omega_P = \sqrt{\frac{Ne^2}{m\varepsilon_0}} = 5.64 \times 10^7; \quad \frac{\varepsilon_e}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 - \frac{\omega_P^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{NL}}{=} \omega = 0.5 \text{MHz}, \quad \frac{\varepsilon_e}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 - \frac{31.7 \times 10^{14}}{(2\pi \times 0.5 \times 10^6)^2} = -320.5$$

$$\stackrel{\text{NL}}{=} \omega = 1 \text{MHz}, \quad \frac{\varepsilon_e}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 - \frac{31.7 \times 10^{14}}{(2\pi \times 10^6)^2} = -79.1$$

所以电离层有效介电系数 ε_e 的变化范围为 $-320.5\varepsilon_0 < \varepsilon_e < -79.1\varepsilon_0$

为了计算方便,设 t=0 时 $\phi=0$,而 $\phi=\omega t$,点电荷 q 在 O 点产生电位移矢量 D 为:

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} (-\mathbf{r_0}) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} (-\mathbf{x_0} \cos \varphi - \mathbf{y_0} \sin \varphi) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} (-\mathbf{x_0} \cos \omega t - \mathbf{y_0} \sin \omega t)$$

位移电流密度为

$$\mathbf{J_{dx}} = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial t} = \mathbf{x_0} \frac{q\omega}{4\pi r^2} \sin \omega t$$

$$\mathbf{J_{dy}} = -\mathbf{y_0} \frac{q\omega}{4\pi r^2} \cos \omega t$$

把数值代入上式:

$$\mathbf{J_d} = \frac{25}{\pi} (\mathbf{x_0} \sin 1000t - \mathbf{y_0} \cos 1000t)$$

3.9

$$\mathbf{E}(t) = \cos(\omega t - z)\mathbf{x_0} - \sin(\omega t - z)\mathbf{y_0}$$

$$\mathbf{H}(t) = \cos(\omega t - z)\mathbf{x_0} + \sin(\omega t - z)\mathbf{y_0}$$

$$\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{E}(t) \times \mathbf{H}(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x_0} & \mathbf{y_0} & \mathbf{z_0} \\ \cos(\omega t - z) & -\sin(\omega t - z) & 0 \\ \sin(\omega t - z) & \cos(\omega t - z) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{z_0}$$

$$\left\langle \mathbf{S}(t)\right\rangle = \mathbf{z_0}$$

3.10

$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\mathbf{z_0}}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{m\pi E_{ym}}{a} \cos\frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos\frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

$$\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{E}(t) \times \mathbf{H}(t) = \mathbf{y_0} E_{ym} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \cos \omega t \times \frac{-\mathbf{z_0}}{\omega \mu_0} \frac{m\pi E_{ym}}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t$$

$$= -\mathbf{x_0} \frac{m\pi E_{ym}^2}{4a\omega \mu_0} \sin \frac{2m\pi x}{a} \cos^2 \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin 2\omega t$$

$$\left\langle \mathbf{S}(t) \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^* \right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\mathbf{y_0} E_{ym} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \times \frac{-\mathbf{z_0}}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{m\pi E_{ym}}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) = 0$$

第四章参考答案

4.3

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \mu_0} = 2\omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0} = \frac{2 \times 2\pi \times 150 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^8} = 2\pi \qquad (\text{m}^{-1})$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = 1 \qquad \text{(m)}$$

$$v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{\omega}{\omega \sqrt{4\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}} = \frac{c}{2} = 1.5 \times 10^8$$
 (m/s

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0}} = \frac{\eta_0}{2} = 60\pi \qquad (\Omega)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(t) = \mathbf{y_0} 10 \cos(\omega t - kz + 30^\circ) = \mathbf{y_0} 10 \cos(-540^\circ + 30^\circ) = -8.66 \mathbf{y_0}$$
 (mV/m)

$$\mathbf{H}(t) = -\mathbf{x_0} \frac{10}{\eta} \cos(\omega t - kz + 30^\circ) = -\mathbf{x_0} \frac{10}{188.5} \cos(-540^\circ + 30^\circ) = 0.046 \mathbf{x_0}$$
 (mA/m²)

$$\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{E}(t) \times \mathbf{H}(t) = \mathbf{z_0} \frac{100}{\eta} \cos^2(\omega t - kz + 30^\circ) = 0.398 \mathbf{z_0}$$
 ($\mu \text{W/m}^2$)

$$\langle \mathbf{S}(t) \rangle == \mathbf{z_0} \frac{100}{2\eta} = 0.265 \mathbf{z_0} \qquad (\mu \text{W/m}^2)$$

$$\omega t + 30^\circ = 180^\circ \stackrel{?}{\bowtie} \omega t + \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi$$

E 达最大,
$$t = \frac{5\pi/6}{2\pi \times 150 \times 10^6} = 2.78 \times 10^{-9}$$
 (s)

4.4
$$f = f_0$$
, $\lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{2}$, $k = 2k_0$, $v = \frac{v_0}{2}$

4.5

1)
$$k = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}$$
, $H_0 = -E_0 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$

2) 这个解是均匀平面波,波沿-z 方向传播,波速 $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}}$

$$\langle \mathbf{S}(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^* \right) = \frac{1}{2} E_0 e^{jkz} H_0^* e^{-jkz} \left(\mathbf{x_0} \times \mathbf{y_0} \right) = \frac{1}{2} E_0 H_0 \mathbf{z_0}$$

4.6
$$\langle S_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(25 \times 10^{-3}\right)^2}{120\pi} = 0.88 \times 10^{-6} \text{ w/m}^2$$

$$H_{\text{min}} = \frac{E_0}{n_0} = \frac{25 \times 10^{-3}}{120\pi} = 6.64 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A/m}$$

4.7

$$\langle \mathbf{S}(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^* \right) = \mathbf{z_0} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} |E_0|^2 = 0.26 \qquad \mu \text{W/m}^2$$

可得 $|E_0|$ = 0.014 V/m

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 3\pi \times 10^8 \,\text{rad/s}$$

$$k=\omega\sqrt{\varepsilon_0\mu_0}=\pi$$

在 z=10m 处, t=0.1μs 时

$$E = E_m \cos(\omega t - kz + 60^\circ) = 0.014 \cos(3\pi \times 10^8 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6} - \pi \times 10 + 60^\circ) = 0.007 \text{V/m}$$

$$H = \frac{E}{\eta_0} = 1.86 \times 10^{-5} \,\text{A/m}$$
, S=0.13 μ W/m²

4.8

(a)
$$a=b=1$$
, $\varphi=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 顺着 z 方向看,右旋圆极化

(b)
$$a = b = \sqrt{2}$$
, $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 顺着 x 方向看,右旋圆极化

$$(c) a \neq b$$
, $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 顺着 y 方向看, 左旋椭圆极化

$$(d) a \neq b$$
, $\varphi = 0$ 线极化

$$E = \left[\mathbf{x_0} \frac{E_{xm} + E_{ym}}{2} \cos(\omega t - kz) + \mathbf{y_0} \frac{E_{xm} + E_{ym}}{2} \cos(\omega t - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$

$$+ \left[\mathbf{x_0} \frac{E_{xm} - E_{ym}}{2} \cos(\omega t - kz) - \mathbf{y_0} \frac{E_{xm} - E_{ym}}{2} \cos(\omega t - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{E_{xm} + E_{ym}}{2} \left[\mathbf{x_0} \cos(\omega t - kz) + \mathbf{y_0} \cos(\omega t - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{E_{xm} - E_{ym}}{2} \left[\mathbf{x_0} \cos(\omega t - kz) + \mathbf{y_0} \cos(\omega t - kz - \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$

- **4.10** 一线极化波电场的两个分量为 $E_x = 6cos (\omega t kz 30^\circ)$, $E_y = 8cos (\omega t kz 30^\circ)$,试将它分解成振幅相等、旋向相反的两个圆极化波。
- 解: 为分析方便,讨论 z=0 平面情况

$$E_x = 6\cos(\omega t - 30^\circ)$$

$$E_v = 8\cos(\omega t - 30^\circ)$$

$$E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2} = \sqrt{(E_{xm}^2 + E_{ym}^2)\cos^2(\omega t - 30^\circ)}$$

= $E_m \cos(\omega t - 30^\circ) = 10\cos(\omega t - 30^\circ)$

$$tg\theta = \frac{E_y}{E_x} = \frac{4}{3}, \ \theta = tg^{-1}\frac{4}{3} = 53^{\circ}$$

$$E_x = 6\cos(\omega t - 30^\circ) = 10\cos 53^\circ\cos(\omega t - 30^\circ)$$

$$E_v = 8\cos(\omega t - 30^\circ) = 10\sin 53^\circ\cos(\omega t - 30^\circ)$$

利用三角函数积化和差公式得

$$\begin{cases} E_x = 5\cos(\omega t + 23^{\circ}) + 5\cos(\omega t - 83^{\circ}) = E_{1x} + E_{2x} \\ E_y = 5\sin(\omega t + 23^{\circ}) - 5\sin(\omega t - 83^{\circ}) = E_{1y} + E_{2y} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{1x} = 5\cos(\omega t + 23^{\circ}) \\ E_{1y} = 5\sin(\omega t + 23^{\circ}) = 5\cos(\omega t - 67^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{2x} = 5\cos(\omega t - 83^{\circ}) \\ E_{2y} = -5\sin(\omega t - 83^{\circ}) = 5\cos(\omega t + 7^{\circ}) \end{cases}$$

4.11

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E_0} e^{-jkz} = (\mathbf{E_r} + j\mathbf{E_i})e^{-jkz} = \left[\mathbf{x_0} \left(b + j\frac{b}{2}\cos\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + j\mathbf{y_0}\frac{b}{2}\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right]e^{-jkz}$$

$$= b\left[\mathbf{x_0} \left(1 + \frac{j}{4}\right) + \mathbf{y_0}\frac{j\sqrt{3}}{4}\right]e^{-jkz}$$

$$= b\left[\mathbf{x_0}\frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}e^{-jkz + j\phi} + \mathbf{y_0}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}e^{-j(kz - \frac{\pi}{2})}\right]$$

其中 $\tan \phi = 0.25$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{-j\omega\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \frac{kb}{\omega\mu_0} \left[-\mathbf{x_0} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e^{-j(kz - \frac{\pi}{2})} + \mathbf{y_0} \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4} e^{-jkz + j\phi} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{E}(t) = b \left[\mathbf{x_0} \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4} \cos(\omega t - kz + \phi) + \mathbf{y_0} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cos(\omega t - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{H}(t) = \frac{kb}{\omega\mu_0} \left[-\mathbf{x_0} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cos(\omega t - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \mathbf{y_0} \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4} \cos(\omega t - kz + \phi) \right]$$

因为对于 E, $\phi_y - \phi_x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 0.25$, 所以是左旋椭圆极化。

4.12

$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon} = 0.045 \ll 1$$
,则衰减常数为 $k_i = \frac{\sigma}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = 9.425 \times 10^{-2} \,\text{N/m}$

趋肤深度为
$$d_p = \frac{1}{k_i} = 106.1008$$
m

4.13

$$\langle S \rangle = \text{Re}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}}E_0^2\right) = \text{Re}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{4\varepsilon_0(1-j\frac{\sigma}{4\omega\varepsilon_0}}{\mu_0}}E_0^2\right) \approx \frac{1}{377}\text{W/m}^2$$

4.14

工作频率为
$$f = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{300} = 10^6 \text{Hz}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10^6 \times 80 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} = 225 \gg 1$$

可见,海水对该频率具有良导体性质。

相移常数:
$$k_r = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi \times 10^6 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1}{2}} = 2 \text{(rad/m)}$$

衰减常数:
$$k_i = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}} = k_r = 2(\text{Np/m})$$

复数波阻抗为:
$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu}{\sigma}} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi \times 10^6 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{1}} = 2.82 e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}(\Omega)$$

在海水中传播的 E 的表示式为: $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{x_0} 1000 e^{-k_i z} e^{j(\omega t - k_i z)} = \mathbf{x_0} 1000 e^{-2z} e^{j(\omega t - 2z)}$ 由该式可求得场强振幅为 1 微伏/米时的距离:

$$10^{-6} = 1000e^{-2z}$$
,解得 $z=10.35$ m

距海水 10.35 米处 E、H 之表示式为:

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{x_0} 1000 e^{-2z} e^{j(\omega t - 2z)} = \mathbf{x_0} 1000 e^{-20.7} e^{j(\omega t - 100^\circ)}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{y_0} \frac{H}{|\eta|} = \mathbf{y_0} 350 e^{-20.7} e^{j(\omega t - 145^\circ)}$$

4.15

思路: 瞬时坡印廷矢量 $\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{s}_0 w v_e$, 其中 \mathbf{s}_0 为 $\mathbf{S}(t)$ 的单位矢量, w为瞬时能量密度。

解: 由 \mathbf{E} 和 \mathbf{H} 的瞬时表示式

$$\mathbf{E}(z,t) = \operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{E}e^{j\omega_t}) = \mathbf{x}_0 E_0 \sin kz \cos \omega t$$

$$\mathbf{H}(z,t) = \operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{H}e^{j\omega_t}) = -\mathbf{y}_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon/\mu} E_0 \cos kz \sin \omega t$$

可得

$$\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{E}(z,t) \times \mathbf{H}(z,t)$$

$$= -\mathbf{z}_0 \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\varepsilon / \mu} E_0^2 \sin 2kz \sin 2\omega t$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \mathbf{E}(z,t) \cdot \mathbf{E}(z,t) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \mathbf{H}(z,t) \cdot \mathbf{H}(z,t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon E_0^2 (1 - \cos 2kz \cos 2\omega t)$$

因此

$$v_e = \frac{\mathbf{S}(t) \cdot \mathbf{s}_0}{w} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} \frac{\sin 2kz \sin 2\omega t}{1 - \cos 2kz \cos 2\omega t}$$

式中 $\mathbf{s}_0 = -\mathbf{z}_0$ 。

E、D、S、k 四个共平面。因为: $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0$, $\mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{S} = 0$, $\mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 0$, 对于寻常波, **E** 与 **D** 在同方向,对于非寻常波,**E** 与 **D** 不在同一方向上,但在与 **H** (**B**) 垂直的平面内。

4-17. 试求单轴晶体内, 寻常波和非常波的传播方向之间的角度, 并求其最大值。

思路 单轴晶体为最简单的各向异性媒质,其电容率用矩阵表示,磁导率为常数。由场方程求出寻常波和非常波的色散关系,再分别求其波矢量 **z**₀ 与光轴间的夹角。

解: 设单轴晶体的张量电容率为

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_z \end{bmatrix}$$

由麦克斯韦方程可得

$$\mathbf{k} \times (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{E}) = -\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

用矩阵表示此齐次方程,并令矩阵的行列式为零,可得寻常波的色散关系为

$$k_r^2 + k_v^2 + k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon$$

和非常波的色散关系为

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + \frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon} k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon_z$$

为简单起见,取 $k_v = 0$,这对本题结果没有影响。因此

$$k_x^2 + k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon$$
 (寻常波)

$$k_x^2 + \frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon} k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon_z$$
 (非常波)

在寻常波 k 矢量所在平面的法向上,有

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}_0 k_x + \mathbf{z}_0 k_z}{\sqrt{k_x^2 + k_z^2}} = \mathbf{x}_0 \sin \theta + \mathbf{z}_0 \cos \theta$$

式中 θ 为k与光轴间的角度。在非常波k矢量所在平面的法向上,有

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}_{0}k_{x} + \mathbf{z}_{0} \frac{\varepsilon_{z}}{\varepsilon}k_{z}}{\sqrt{k_{x}^{2} + \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{z}}{\varepsilon}k_{z}\right)^{2}}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}_{0} \sin \theta + \mathbf{z}_{0} \frac{\varepsilon_{z}}{\varepsilon} \cos \theta}{\sqrt{\sin^{2} \theta + \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{z}}{\varepsilon} \cos \theta\right)^{2}}}$$

从而寻常波与非常波之间的夹角 α 可由上二式的点积得到,即

$$\cos \alpha = (\mathbf{x}_0 \sin \theta + \mathbf{z}_0 \cos \theta) \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_0 \sin \theta + \mathbf{z}_0 \frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon} \cos \theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon} \cos^2 \theta}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon} \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{\varepsilon_z^2}{\varepsilon^2} \cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta \left(\frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right)}{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{\varepsilon_z}{\varepsilon} \cos^2 \theta}$$

上式对 θ 求导,并令其等于零,得

$$tg\theta = \sqrt{\frac{k}{k_z}} \not \boxtimes \alpha_{\text{max}} = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{k/k_z} (k - k_z)}{2k}$$

4.18

或

其张量磁导率为

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_{11} & -j\mu_{12} & 0 \\ j\mu_{12} & \mu_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

思路应用两种媒质分界面上的边界条件,并考虑到沿 z 轴传播的线极化波将被铁氧体分解成以不同速度传播的两个圆极化波。

解: 在铁氧体中的透射波为纵向传播的波(θ =0)。

入射电场为:
$$\mathbf{E}_{i}(z) = \mathbf{x}E_{0}e^{-jkz}$$

则入射磁场为:
$$\mathbf{H}_i(z) = \mathbf{y} \frac{k}{\alpha u} E_0 e^{-jkz}$$

设反射波为:
$$\mathbf{E}_r(z) = (a\mathbf{x} + b\mathbf{y})e^{jkz}$$
, $\mathbf{H}_r(z) = (-a\mathbf{y} + b\mathbf{x})\frac{k}{\omega\mu}e^{jkz}$

透射波为:

$$\mathbf{E}_{t}(z) = (\mathbf{x} + j\mathbf{y})E^{+}e^{-jk^{+}z} + (\mathbf{x} - j\mathbf{y})E^{-}e^{-jk^{-}z}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{t}(z) = \frac{1}{\omega} \stackrel{=-1}{\mu} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_{t})$$

在分界面上, 电场切向分量连续, 磁场的切向分量连续, 有:

$$\mathbf{E}_{i}(0) + \mathbf{E}_{r}(0) = \mathbf{E}_{t}(0)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{t}(0) + \mathbf{H}_{r}(0) = \mathbf{H}_{t}(0)$$

得到:

$$b = j(E^{+} - E^{-})$$

$$\frac{k}{\omega\mu} E_{0} - \frac{ak}{\omega\mu} = \frac{E^{+}k^{+}}{\omega(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12})} + \frac{E^{-}k^{-}}{\omega(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12})}$$

$$\frac{bk}{\omega\mu} = -j \frac{E^{+}k^{+}}{\omega(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12})} + j \frac{E^{-}k^{-}}{\omega(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12})}$$
求解这四个方程可以得到:
$$a = \left[\frac{k(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12})}{k(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12}) + \mu k^{+}} + \frac{k(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12})}{k(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12}) + \mu k^{-}} - 1 \right] E_{0}$$

$$b = j \left[\frac{k(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12})}{k(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12}) + \mu k^{+}} - \frac{k(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12})}{k(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12}) + \mu k^{-}} \right] E_{0}$$

$$E^{+} = \frac{k(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12})}{k(\mu_{11} + \mu_{12}) + \mu k^{+}} E_{0}$$

$$E^{-} = \frac{k(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12})}{k(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12}) + \mu k^{-}} E_{0}$$

因此,反射波和透射波是椭圆极化波,其半长轴和半短轴是 x 轴和 y 轴。

4.19

思路:由导电媒质中的场方程得出张量电容率,从而得到寻常波和非常波的色散关系,再应用 $\sigma_{c}/\sigma<<1$ 的条件。

解: 由麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + j\omega \mathbf{D}$$
$$= \sigma \cdot \mathbf{E} + j\omega \varepsilon \cdot \mathbf{E}$$
$$= j\omega \left(\varepsilon - \frac{j\sigma}{\omega} \right) \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

此导电媒质的张量电容率为

 $E_0 + a = E^+ + E^-$

$$\varepsilon - \frac{j\sigma}{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon - j\frac{\sigma}{\omega} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon - j\frac{\sigma}{\omega} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_z - j\frac{\sigma_z}{\omega} \end{pmatrix}$$

寻常波和非常波的色散关系

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \left[\varepsilon - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega} \right]$$
 (寻常波)

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + \frac{\varepsilon_z - j\sigma_z/\omega}{\varepsilon - j\sigma/\omega} k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \left(\varepsilon_z - j\frac{\sigma}{\omega}\right) \ (非常波)$$

设波沿 x 方向传播,则有 $k_v = k_z = 0$,故对寻常波

$$k_{x} = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \sqrt{1 - j \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon}} \approx \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} \left(1 - j \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} \right)$$

即寻常波按 $e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\mu/\epsilon}\sigma x}$ 规律衰减。对非常波,则按 $e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\mu/\epsilon}\sigma_z x}$ 规律衰减。当 $\sigma_z << \sigma$ 时,寻常波的衰减要比非常波的衰减快得多。如果媒质沿波传播方向的厚度为d,波经过距离d后能满足

$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}\sigma d >> 1$$
, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon_z}}\sigma_z d << 1$

则寻常波将在媒质中消失而仅剩下非常波,这剩下的波在非常波传播方向是 线极化的。因此,任何极化波经过这种媒质后就成为线极化波。

4.20

$$\text{#$:}\quad k=\omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon\left(1-j\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon}\right)}=\omega\sqrt{81\mu_0\varepsilon_0\left(1-j\frac{10^{-4}}{\omega81\varepsilon_0}\right)}=9k_0\sqrt{1-j\frac{10^{-4}}{\omega81\varepsilon_0}}$$

 $k_z = k \cos 30^\circ$

$$Z = \begin{cases} \omega \mu / k_z & \text{TE} \\ k_z / \omega \tilde{\varepsilon} & \text{TM} \end{cases}$$

 k_z , Z

第五章习题参考答案

$$d$$
 $\epsilon_0\mu_0$

(1)
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{x_0} \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) + \mathbf{y_0} \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) + \mathbf{z_0} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right)$$
$$= -\mathbf{y_0} jkA \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} - \mathbf{z_0} \frac{\pi}{d} A \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)}$$

(2) ∇×E≠0, 是有旋场,不能用标量函数的负梯度表示

(3)
$$H = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{y_0} \frac{kA}{\omega\mu_0} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{d}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + \mathbf{z_0} \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} A\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{d}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)}$$

(4)
$$\mathbf{J}_{s} = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{H}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J_s} \Big|_{y=0} &= \mathbf{y_0} \times \left[\mathbf{y_0} \frac{kA}{\omega \mu_0} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + \mathbf{z_0} \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega \mu_0} A \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{d} y \right) e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{x_0} \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega \mu_0} A e^{j(\omega t - kz)} \end{aligned}$$

同理
$$\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{s}}|_{y=d} = -\mathbf{x}_0 \frac{\pi}{d} \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} A e^{j(\omega t - kz)}$$

$$\rho_{s} = \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

$$\rho_s \big|_{v=0} = \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$$

$$\rho_s \Big|_{y=d} = \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$$

5.3

(1) 入射波是右手圆极化。

对于反射波,为满足导体表面边界条件, E_x', E_y' 与 E_x', E_y' 都有 180°相移,且波传播方向相反,所以是左手圆极化。

(2)
$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu}\nabla\times\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{j\omega\mu}\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x_0} & \mathbf{y_0} & \mathbf{z_0} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_0e^{-jkz} & -jE_0e^{-jkz} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (j\mathbf{x_0} + \mathbf{y_0})\frac{k}{\omega\mu_0}E_0e^{-jkz}$$

(3)此入射波可看成是两个平面波的叠加。 $\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{x_0} E_0 e^{-jkz}$, $\mathbf{E}_2 = -j \mathbf{y_0} E_0 e^{-jkz}$,在这个坐标系下两个均为 TEM 波,

对平面波 1,在 z \leq 0 区域合成电场强度 $E_x(z) = E_0(e^{-jkz} - e^{jkz}) = -2jE_0\sin kz$

对平面波 2, 在 $z \leq 0$ 区域合成电场强度 $E_{v}(z) = -jE_{0}(e^{-jkz} - e^{jkz}) = -2E_{0}\sin kz$

所以 $z \leq 0$ 区域合成电场强度的瞬时值 $E_x(z) = 2\mathbf{x_0}E_0 \sin kz \sin \omega t - 2\mathbf{y_0}E_0 \sin kz \cos \omega t$

将该圆极化波分解为 TE、TM 波,如果布儒斯特角 θ_0 = 60° ,则反射波只有 TE 波,由 θ_0 = 60°,得到

$$\theta_b = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
, $\varepsilon_{r2} = \sqrt{3}$

5.7

由相位匹配,可以得到:

$$k_1 \sin \theta_1 = k_2 \sin \theta_2 = k_3 \sin \theta_3$$
, $\text{FIU} \theta_3 = \arcsin \left(\frac{k_1}{k_3} \sin \theta_1\right)$

5.8

图略

水中,
$$k_{wx} = \omega \sqrt{1.7\varepsilon_0 \mu_0} \cos 30^\circ = \omega \frac{\sqrt{5.1}}{2} \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}$$
 , $k_{wyz} = \omega \sqrt{1.7\varepsilon_0 \mu_0} \sin 30^\circ = \omega \frac{\sqrt{1.7}}{2} \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}$ 因为, $k_{wyz} = k_{ayz}$,所以空气中, $k_{ax} = \sqrt{k_a^2 - k_{ayz}^2} = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0} \left(1 - \frac{1.7}{4}\right)^{1/2} = \omega \frac{\sqrt{2.3}}{2} \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}$ 对于 TE 波, $Y_a = \frac{k_{ax}}{\omega \mu_0} = \frac{\sqrt{2.3}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$, $Y_w = \frac{k_{wx}}{\omega \mu_0} = \frac{\sqrt{5.1}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$ 反射系数: $T_{TE} = \frac{Y_w - Y_a}{Y_w + Y_a} = \frac{\sqrt{5.1} - \sqrt{2.3}}{\sqrt{5.1} + \sqrt{2.3}} = 0.196$, 透射系数: $T_{TE} = 1 + \Gamma_{TE} = 1.196$ 对于 TM 波, $Y_a = \frac{\omega \varepsilon_0}{k_{ax}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2.3}} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$, $Y_w = \frac{\omega \varepsilon}{k_{wx}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5.1}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}}$

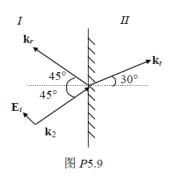
反射系数:
$$\Gamma_{TM} = \frac{Y_w - Y_a}{Y_w + Y_a} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{5.1}}{3} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2.3}}}{\frac{2\sqrt{5.1}}{3} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2.3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{11.73} - 3}{\sqrt{11.73} + 3} = 0.066$$

透射系数: $T_{TM} = 1 - \Gamma_{TM} = 0.934$

1)
$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} \sin 45^\circ = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} \sin 30^\circ$$
, $\varepsilon_{r2} = 2$

2) 由图所示,该平面波为 TM 波,

$$\Gamma = \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}k_{z2} - \varepsilon_{r2}k_{z1}}{\varepsilon_{r1}k_{z2} + \varepsilon_{r2}k_{z1}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sqrt{2}k_0 - 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k_0}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sqrt{2}k_0 + 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}k_0} = -0.0718$$



5.10

$$\Gamma_{TE} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = \frac{\mu_2 k_{z1} - \mu_1 k_{z2}}{\mu_2 k_{z1} + \mu_1 k_{z2}}$$

反射为零时, $\mu_2 k_{z1} - \mu_1 k_{z2} = 0$

由相位匹配条件: $k_1 \sin \theta_R = k_2 \sin \theta_2$

$$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{\mu_2 k_1}{\mu_1 k_2} \cos \theta_B , \quad \sin \theta_2 = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta_2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_2^2 k_1^2}{\mu_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2 \theta_B}$$

$$k_1 \sin \theta_B = k_2 \sin \theta_2 = k_2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_2^2 k_1^2}{\mu_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2 \theta_B}$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta_2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\mu_2^2 k_1^2}{\mu_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2 \theta_B}$$

两边平方,均整理后得到

$$\cos^2 \theta_B = \frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1 - \mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2}$$

所以
$$\theta_B = \arccos\sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\varepsilon_1} \frac{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1 - \mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2}}$$

对于 TM 模

$$\Gamma_{TE} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 k_{z2} - \varepsilon_2 k_{z1}}{\varepsilon_1 k_{z2} + \varepsilon_2 k_{z1}}$$

反射为零时,
$$\varepsilon_1 k_{zz} - \varepsilon_2 k_{zz} = 0$$

由相位匹配条件: $k_1 \sin \theta_R = k_2 \sin \theta_2$

$$\cos\theta_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 k_1}{\varepsilon_1 k_2} \cos\theta_B \text{ , } \sin\theta_2 = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta_2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_2^2 k_1^2}{\varepsilon_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2\theta_B}$$

$$k_1 \sin \theta_B = k_2 \sin \theta_2 = k_2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_2^2 k_1^2}{\varepsilon_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2 \theta_B}$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta_2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_2^2 k_1^2}{\varepsilon_1^2 k_2^2} \cos^2 \theta_B}$$

两边平方,均整理后得到

$$\cos^2 \theta_B = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\mu_1} \frac{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1 - \mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1^2 - \varepsilon_2^2}$$

所以
$$\theta_B = \arccos\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\mu_1}} \frac{\mu_1 \varepsilon_1 - \mu_2 \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1^2 - \varepsilon_2^2}$$

5 11

(1)
$$\theta_c = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}} = 30^\circ$$

(2)
$$\theta = 60^{\circ}$$
, $k_x = k_1 \sin \theta_1 = k_0 \sqrt{4} \sin 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}k_0$

$$k_{z^1} = k_1 \cos 60^\circ = k_0 \sqrt{4} \cos 60^\circ = k_0$$

(3)
$$k_{z2} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_x^2} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - 3k_0^2} = \sqrt{-2}k_0 = -\sqrt{2}jk_0$$

(4)
$$\alpha_2 = \sqrt{2}k_0$$
, $\alpha_2 d = 1$, $d = \frac{1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}k_0}$

(5)
$$\Gamma = \frac{k_{z1} - k_{z2}}{k_{z1} + k_{z2}} = \frac{k_0 - j\sqrt{2}k_0}{k_0 + j\sqrt{2}k_0} = e^{-j109.5^{\circ}}$$

5.12

答: 由 5.4.10 式,铜的纵向传播常数为 $k_c \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega \sigma \mu_0}{2}}(1-j)$,自由空间波阻抗为 Z_a =377 Ω ,由

5.4.12 式, 铜的波阻抗为 $Z_m = R(1+j) = 0.583379 \times 10^{-2} (1+j) \Omega$ 。

反射系数为:
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_m - Z_a}{Z_m + Z_a} = -0.999969 + 0.00003094753 j$$

铜板吸收的功率的百分比为: $\eta = 1 - |\Gamma|^2 = 0.0062\%$

5.14

(1)
$$z=5$$
m $\exists t$, $k_2 z = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $k_2 = \frac{\pi}{20}$ (rad/m)

$$f = \frac{k_2}{2\pi\sqrt{9\varepsilon_0\mu_0}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{20}}{6\pi \times \frac{1}{3\times10^8}} = 2.5\times10^6 \text{ Hz} = 2.5\text{MHz}$$

(2)
$$\eta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\varepsilon_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{9\varepsilon_0}} = \frac{1}{3}\eta_0 = 40\pi \,(\Omega)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = 1 + \Gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

在介质区域中 $E_2 = \eta_2 H_z = 400\pi \times 10^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

z=0 处,透射波
$$E_{t0} = 400\pi$$
,入射波 $E_{t0} = \frac{1}{T}E_{to} = 800\pi$ (mV/m)

在空气区域中的场强是入射波与反射波的合成,以 E_1 、 H_1 表示

$$E_1 = E_{i0}(e^{-jk_1z} + \Gamma e^{jk_1z}) = 800\pi \left(e^{-jk_1z} - \frac{1}{2}e^{jk_1z}\right) \quad (\text{mV/m})$$

$$H_1 = \frac{E_{i0}}{n} \left(e^{-jk_1 z} - \Gamma e^{jk_1 z} \right) = \frac{20}{3} \left(e^{-jk_1 z} + \frac{1}{2} e^{jk_1 z} \right) \quad \text{(mA/m)}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{60}$$
 (rad/m)

在介质2中E2、H2为

$$H_2 = 10e^{-j\frac{\pi}{20}z}$$
 (mA/m)

$$E_2 = \eta_2 H_2 = 400 \pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{20}z}$$
 (mV/m)

(3)
$$E_2(z,t) = \text{Re}\left(E_2 e^{j\omega t}\right) = 400\pi \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{20}z\right)$$
 (mV/m)

$$H_2(z,t) = \text{Re}\left(H_2 e^{j\omega t}\right) = 10\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{20}z\right)$$
 (mA/m)

$$S(t) = 4\pi \cos^2 \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{20}z\right) \qquad (\text{mW/m}^2)$$

$$\langle s(t) \rangle = 2\pi \qquad (\text{mW/m}^2)$$

$$W_{e}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E_{2}^{2}(z,t) = \frac{9\varepsilon_{0}}{2} \times 160\pi \cos^{2}\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{20}z\right) = 720\pi\varepsilon_{0}\cos^{2}\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{20}z\right) \quad (\text{mJ/m}^{3})$$

$$W_m(t) = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 H_2^2(z, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \times 0.1\cos^2\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{20}z\right) = 0.05\mu_0\cos^2\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{20}z\right) (\text{mJ/m}^3)$$

5.15

由图可知, $\rho = 1.5/0.5 = 3$

则,
$$\left|\Gamma\right| = \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho + 1} = 0.5$$

由图可知, $\psi(0) = -\pi$

所以, $\Gamma = -0.5$

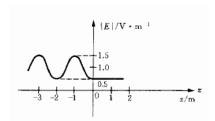
垂直投射时, $k_z = k$

$$\text{ III, } \Gamma = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} = \frac{k_0 - \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} k_0}{k_0 + \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}} k_0} = -0.5$$

所以, $\varepsilon_{r2} = 9$

由图可知, $\lambda = 4m$

$$f = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{4} = 7.5 \times 10^7 \text{Hz} = 75 \text{MHz}$$



5.16 在介电系数分别为 ϵ_1 与 ϵ_3 的介质中间放置一块厚度为 d 的介质板,其介电常数为 ϵ_2 ,三种介质的磁导率均为 μ_0 ,若均匀平面波从介质 1 以 θ^i = 0° 垂直投射到介质板上,试证明

当
$$\varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3}$$
,且 $d = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$ 时,没有反射。

如果 $\theta^i \neq 0^\circ$,导出没有反射时的 d的表达式。

解:

$$K_{z1}, Z_1$$
 K_{z2}, Z_2 K_{z3}, Z_3

每一层介质可等效为传输线,如果均匀平面波从介质 1 以 $\theta^i = 0^\circ$ 垂直投射到介质板上,对 TE 波,传输线的特征参数为

$$k_{z1} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_1} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}} k_0, k_0 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}, Z_1 = \omega \mu_0 / k_{z1} = \eta_0 / \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}, \eta_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0 / \varepsilon_0}$$

$$k_{z2}=\omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_2}=\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}k_0, Z_2=\omega\mu_0\,/\,k_{z2}=\eta_0\,/\,\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}\,,$$

$$k_{z3} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_3} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r3}} k_0, Z_3 = \omega \mu_0 / k_{z3} = \eta_0 / \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r3}},$$

当 $d=\frac{\lambda_0}{4\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2}}}$, $k_{z2}d=\pi/2$,即介质板相当于 $\lambda/4$ 传输线,当 ${Z_2}^2=Z_1Z_3$ 时,传输线匹配,

即没有反射,把波阻抗公式代入即可得 $\varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3}$,所以得证。

$$\stackrel{.}{=}\theta^{i}\neq0^{\circ},\ k_{z1}=\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}}k_{0}\cos\theta,k_{0}=\omega\sqrt{\mu_{0}\varepsilon_{0}},Z_{1}=\omega\mu_{0}/k_{z1}$$

$$k_{z2} = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \theta}, Z_2 = \omega \mu_0 / k_{z2}, \quad k_{z3} = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r3} - \varepsilon_{r1} \sin^2 \theta}, Z_3 = \omega \mu_0 / k_{z3}$$

若要求没有反射,则 $Z_{in}=rac{Z_3+jZ_2tgk_{z2}d}{Z_2+jZ_3tgk_{z2}d}=Z_1$,此即为无反射时 d 所要满足的方程。

5.17

由 5.4.10 式,铜的纵向传播常数为 $k_c \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega \sigma \mu_0}{2}} (1-j)$,

由 5.4.12 式,铜的波阻抗为 $Z_m = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu_0}{2\sigma}}(1+j)$

由传输线模型,设铜的透射系数为 T,则: $\Gamma_1(d) = 1 + T$, $T = \frac{-2Z_m}{Z_0 + Z_m}$

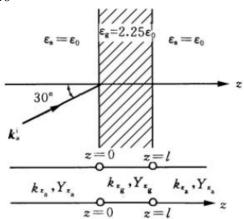
$$\overline{\mathbb{II}} \Gamma_1(0) = \Gamma_1(d) e^{-2jk_{zm}d}$$

在铜的前表面上呈现的阻抗为: $Z_{in} = \frac{1 + \Gamma_1(0)}{1 - \Gamma_1(0)} Z_{in}$

那么在铜前表面的空气中的反射系数为: $\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0}$

可以得到:
$$\frac{1+\Gamma_0}{T} = \frac{-(Z_0+Z_m)\Big[Z_0+Z_m+(Z_0-Z_m)e^{-2jkd}\Big]}{Z_m\Big[Z_0+Z_m+(Z_0-Z_m)e^{-2jkd}\Big]+Z_0\Big[Z_0+Z_m-(Z_0-Z_m)e^{-2jkd}\Big]}$$

5.18



解题方法与步骤同教材第246页第五章例5-7。

5.19 如果作增透膜,选择每一层介电系数、厚度使
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_1}{Z_{in} + Z_1} \to 0$$

如果作全反射膜使
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_1}{Z_{in} + Z_1} \rightarrow 1$$

第六章习题参考答案

6.1

假如规则金属内部存在 TEM 波,则要求磁场应完全在波导的横截面内,而且是闭合曲线。由麦克斯韦方程 $\nabla \times H = J + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$ 可知,应存在纵向电流或电场。由于空心金属波导中不存在纵向传播方向的传导电流,就要求有纵向传播方向的电场存在。这与 TEM 波(即不存在传播方向的电场和磁场)的定义相互矛盾。因此,规则金属波导内不能传播 TEM 波。

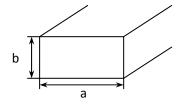
6.2

略。参见教材。

6.3

$$a = 22.86$$
mm, $b = 10.16$ mm, $f = 10$ GHz,

$$\lambda_c = 2a$$
, $\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}}$ $(\lambda = c/f)$



$$v_{\rho} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}}$$
, $k_z = 2\pi/\lambda_g$, $Z_c = \omega\mu/kz$

$$\lambda = 3$$
cm, $\lambda_g = 39.76$ mm, $v_p = 3.976 \times 10^8$ m/s, $Z_{CTE_{10}} = 499.65\Omega$

 $f^{\uparrow} \rightarrow \lambda_{\downarrow}$,分析各式的影响。

$$f \uparrow \lambda \downarrow$$
, $\lambda_{CTE_{10}}$ 不变, $\lambda_{gTE_{10}} \downarrow$, $v_{pTE_{10}} \downarrow$, $Z_{CTE_{10}} \downarrow$

 $a^{\uparrow} \rightarrow \lambda_c^{\uparrow}$,分析各式的影响。

$$a\uparrow$$
, $\lambda_{CTE_{10}}\uparrow$, $\lambda_{gTE_{10}}\downarrow$, $\nu_{pTE_{10}}\downarrow$, $Z_{CTE_{10}}\downarrow$

b 不出现在公式中,没有影响。

6.4

改变 (m, n) 的组合,能使 k_z 为实数的所有 (m, n) 组合就是可能出现的高次模式 (m, n) 开 (m, n) 不能为零。

$$\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 > \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$\omega^2 \mu_0 \mathcal{E}_0 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{10}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{m}{22.86}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{10.16}\right)^2$$

 TE_{10} , TE_{20} , TE_{01} , $(TE_{11}$, TM_{11}), TE_{30} , $(TE_{21}$, TM_{21}), TE_{40} , TE_{02} , $(TE_{31}$, TM_{31})

6.5

$$k_0 = \frac{2\pi f}{c} = 209.44$$

$$k_z = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_g} = 157.08$$

单模工作时为 TE10 模

$$k_x = \sqrt{k^2 - k_z^2} = \frac{\pi}{a} = \pi \frac{\sqrt{7}}{0.06}$$

$$a = \frac{0.06}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$f_c = \frac{c}{2a} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2} \frac{\sqrt{7}}{0.06} \approx 6.6 \text{GHz}$$

$$v_p = f \lambda_g = 4 \times 10^8 \,\text{m/s}$$

$$v_g = \frac{c^2}{v_p} = 1.25 \times 10^8 \,\text{m/s}$$

特征阻抗为:
$$Z = \frac{\omega \mu}{k_z} = \frac{Z_0 \lambda_g}{\lambda} \approx 503\Omega$$

若在波导中填充聚乙烯(ε_r =2.55), $k = \sqrt{2.55}k_0$,类似于 6.4,可得到可能出现的模式有: TE_{10} , TE_{11} , TE_{21} , TE_{31} , TE_{20} , TE_{30} , TM_{11} , TM_{21} , TM_{31} 。

6.6

参考教材中 TE 模场量的推导过程,略。

6.7

参考教材 386 页。可以通过 TE_{10} 模在边界上磁场的表达式,利用边界条件: 磁场的不连续等于表面电流,求得表面电流的表达式。

6.8

参考教材 282-283 页中关于 y 方向谐振的推导。

在
$$x=0$$
 边界处: $Z^-=Z_m$, $Z^+=Z_c\frac{Z_m+jZ_c\tan k_xa}{Z_c+jZ_m\tan k_xa}$

横向谐振要求:
$$Z^- + Z^+ = 0$$
,那么得到:
$$\frac{-2\frac{\omega\mu}{k_x}Z_m}{j\left[\left(\frac{\omega\mu}{k_x}\right)^2 + Z_m^2\right]} = \tan k_x a$$
,在近理想条件下,

$$|Z_m^2|^2 << \left| \frac{\omega \mu}{k_x} \right|^2$$
,那么可以得到: $2jZ_m = \frac{\omega \mu}{k_x} \tan k_x a$

将上式在
$$k_x = \frac{\pi}{a}$$
处展开,取一次项,可以得到: $\Delta k_x \approx \frac{\pi \delta}{a^2} (1-j)$

而由式 6.2.70, 可以得到 6.2.74。

6.9

矩形波导中,对于 TE₁₀模,其磁场为:

$$H_x = A_{10} \frac{k_z}{\omega \mu} \frac{\pi}{a} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \ e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)}$$

$$H_z = -jA_{10} \frac{1}{\omega\mu} \frac{\pi^2}{a^2} \cos\frac{\pi}{a} x \ e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)}$$

考虑
$$x = \frac{a}{\pi} \operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2a}{\lambda}\right)^2 - 1}$$

则
$$\cot \frac{x\pi}{a} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2a}{\lambda}\right)^2 - 1}$$
,

$$\frac{\cos^2 \frac{x\pi}{a}}{\sin^2 \frac{x\pi}{a}} = \left(\frac{2a}{\lambda}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k_0}, \quad \left(\frac{2a}{\lambda}\right)^2 - 1 = \left(\frac{ak_0}{\pi}\right)^2 - 1 = \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right)^2 \left[k_0^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2\right] = \left(\frac{ak_z}{\pi}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\cos\frac{x\pi}{a}}{\sin\frac{x\pi}{a}} = \frac{ak_z}{\pi}$$

代入磁场表达式,得 $H_z = -jH_x$,所以磁场强度是圆极化。

同样可证,在
$$x = a - \frac{a}{\pi} \operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2a}{\lambda}\right)^2 - 1}$$
 处,也是圆极化。

$$J_s = n_0 \times H_s$$
 取 $\frac{\lambda_s}{2}$ 范围,参考图 6-8

$$\begin{split} I \mid_{x=0} &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\lambda_{s}}{2}} H_{z} \mid_{x=0} dz \\ &= -j \frac{A_{10} \pi^{2}}{\omega \mu a^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\lambda_{s}}{2}} e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)} dz \\ &= -\frac{2A_{10} \pi^{2}}{\omega \mu k_{z} a^{2}} e^{j\omega t} \end{split}$$

$$I|_{x=a} = \int_0^{\frac{\lambda_s}{2}} H_z|_{x=a} dz$$
$$= \frac{2A_{10}\pi^2}{\omega\mu k_z a^2} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I|_{z=0} = \int_0^a H_x|_{z=0} dx$$

$$= \frac{A_{10}\pi k_z}{\omega \mu a} \int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{j\omega t} dx$$

$$= \frac{2A_{10}k_z}{\omega \mu} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\begin{split} I \big|_{z = \frac{\lambda_s}{2}} &= \int_0^a H_z \big|_{z = \frac{\lambda_s}{2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{A_{10}\pi k_z}{\omega \mu a} \int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right) e^{j\omega t} dx \\ &= -\frac{2A_{10}k_z}{\omega \mu} e^{j\omega t} \end{split}$$

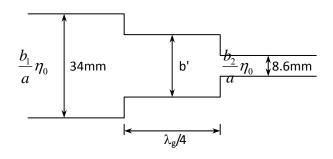
波导壁总电流:

$$\begin{split} I_{c} &= \left[\left| I \right|_{x=0} \right| + \left| I \right|_{x=a} \right| + \left| I \right|_{z=0} \right| + \left| I \right|_{z=\frac{\lambda_{s}}{2}} \right] \right] e^{j\omega t} \\ &= \left(\frac{4A_{10}\pi^{2}}{\omega\mu k_{z}a^{2}} + \frac{4A_{10}k_{z}}{\omega\mu} \right) e^{j\omega t} \\ &= 4A_{10} \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\omega\mu k_{z}a^{2}} + \frac{k_{z}}{\omega\mu} \right) e^{j\omega t} \\ &= 4A_{10} \frac{\pi^{2} + k_{z}^{2}a^{2}}{\omega\mu k_{z}a^{2}} e^{j\omega t} \\ &= 4A_{10} \frac{\pi^{2} + a^{2} \left[\omega^{2}\varepsilon_{0}\mu - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{2} \right]}{\omega\mu k_{z}a^{2}} e^{j\omega t} \\ &= \frac{4A_{10}\omega\varepsilon_{0}}{k_{z}} e^{j\omega t} \end{split}$$

位移电流:

$$\begin{split} I_{d} &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\lambda_{s}}{2}} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} dx dz \\ &= -j \frac{A_{10} \pi \omega \varepsilon}{a} \int_{0}^{\frac{\lambda_{s}}{2}} \int_{0}^{a} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{a} x\right) e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)} dx dz \\ &= -\frac{4A_{10} \omega \varepsilon}{k_{z}} e^{j\omega t} \end{split}$$

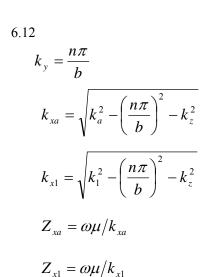
所以,波导壁总电流和位移总电流相等,是连续的。

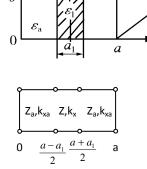


TE10 模等效阻抗:
$$Z_{e10} = \frac{b}{a} Z_{10}$$
 , $Z_{10} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$

$$b' = \sqrt{b_1 b_2} = 17.11$$
mm

两波导中间接一段长 $λ_g/4$ 的波导,截面 a' = 72.14mm,b'的选择使得其等效阻抗平方为左右两个矩形波导等效阻抗的乘积。





选择
$$x = \frac{a - a_1}{2}$$
 为对称面,

计算 \dot{Z} , \dot{Z}

代入横向谐振条件,得到 $\vec{Z} + \vec{Z} = 0$ (1),即 $f(kz,\omega) = 0$

利用对称性,分对称面开路、短路两种情况,结果要简单。但(1)式包含了对称面开路、短路两种情况。

(1) 矩形波导 TE₁₀波型的衰减常数为(6.2.75)

$$\alpha = \frac{R_s}{\eta b} \left[1 + \frac{2b}{a} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a} \right)^2 \right] / \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a} \right)^2}$$
 (1)

式中波导壁的表面电阻 Rs 可写为

$$R_s = \sqrt{\pi \mu f / \sigma} = \sqrt{\pi \mu f_c / \sigma} \cdot \sqrt{2a/\lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\eta a} \sqrt{\pi \mu f_c / \sigma} \left(\frac{a}{2b} + x^2 \right) / \sqrt{x - x^3}$$

将上式代入方程 $\frac{d\alpha}{dx} = 0$,得

$$x^4 - 3\left(1 + \frac{a}{2b}\right)x^2 + \frac{a}{2b} = 0$$

此方程在 x<1 时的根为

$$x_{\min} = \left[\frac{3\left(1 + \frac{a}{2b}\right) - \sqrt{9\left(1 + \frac{a}{2b}\right)^2 - \frac{2a}{b}}}{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

故当 $\lambda=2ax_{\min}$ 时, α 最小。对于 a=2b ,可得 $x_{\min}=\sqrt{2}-1$, $f_{\min}=\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)f_c$

(2)矩形波导的最低波型为 TE_{10} 波型,其截止波长为 2a。次低波型为 TE_{20} 或 TE_{01} 波型,其截止波长分别为 a 和 2b。若选取波导尺寸

$$a \ge 2b$$

则 TE20 波型为次低波型,这时波导单模传输的工作波长范围最大,即

$$a < \lambda < 2a$$

又由式(1)可知,a 随着 b 的增加而减小,故当 a=2b 时 a 最小。因此,在设计波导尺寸时取 a=2b,可使工作频带最宽,而衰减常数最小。

6.14

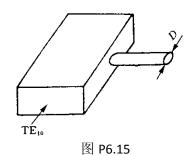
 TE_{01} 模是圆波导的高次模式,比它低的模有 TE_{11} 、 TM_{01} 、 TE_{21} 模,它与 TM_{11} 模是简并模。 TE_{01} 模磁场只有径向和轴向分量,故波导管壁电流无纵向分量,只有周向电流。而其它几个模磁场有周向分量,故波导管壁电流有纵向分量。

圆波导直径 D 的选择,对于矩形波导 TE_{10} 模工作频率,圆波导处于截止状态。

矩形波导 $\lambda_{CTE_{10}} = 2a = 2 \times 4.755 = 9.510$ cm,

$$\lambda_{CTE_{01}} = 4.43$$
cm

$$\lambda_{CTE_{20}} = 4.755$$
cm



单模工作 9.510~4.755cm

圆波导截止波长比 4.755cm 小得多, 圆波导 TE_{11} 截止波长 $\lambda_{CTE_{11}}=3.41\frac{D}{2}$

$$\lambda_{CTE_{11}} = 3.41 \frac{D}{2} << 4.755 \text{cm}, \quad D << 2.789 \text{cm}$$

6.18

在光频,金属可视为等离子体,其介电系数小于1甚至为负,故槽区有效介电系数比两旁的大,光波能限制在槽区传播。

6.19

参考教材 311 页。

6.20

参考教材 309 页。

6.21

参考教材 331 页, 计算有效介电常数。

6.22

多模光纤以模间色散为主;单模光纤以模内色散为主,即以波导色散和材料色散为主; 模间色散>>模内色散。

$$a = 500 \mu \text{m}, \quad n_1 = 2.8, \quad n_2 = 2.7$$

$$f_{\scriptscriptstyle mn}^{\, c} = \frac{c}{2\pi a \sqrt{n_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}^2 - n_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}^2}} P_{\scriptscriptstyle m-1,n} = \frac{3\times 10^8}{2\pi\times 500\times 10^{-6}\sqrt{2.8^2 - 2.7^2}} P_{\scriptscriptstyle m-1,n} = 1.29\times 10^{11} P_{\scriptscriptstyle m-1,n} \quad \text{(Hz)}$$

$$P_{-1,1} = 0$$
 , $P_{0,1} = 2.405$, $P_{1,1} = 3.832$

$$f_{01,}^c = 0$$
, $f_{11}^c = 3.1 \times 10^{11} \,\mathrm{Hz}$, $f_{21}^c = 4.94 \times 10^{11} \,\mathrm{Hz}$

$$\lambda_{01}^{c} = \infty$$
, $\lambda_{11}^{c} = 968 \mu \text{m}$, $\lambda_{21}^{c} = 607 \mu \text{m}$

$$a=500 \mu \text{m}, \quad n_1=2.8, \quad n_2=2.7$$
 $\lambda=200 \mu \text{m}$ $k_0=(2\pi)/\lambda=0.01\pi$ (rad/ μ m)

$$u^{2} + w^{2} = a^{2}k_{0}^{2}(n_{1}^{2} - n_{2}^{2})$$
 (1)

$$u\frac{J_{m-1}(u)}{J_m(u)} = -w\frac{K_{m-1}(w)}{K_m(w)}$$
 (2)

利用式(1),将式(2)中的u或w消去,此为超越方程,可用 Matlab 进行数值求解,得到u或w。

再从
$$u^2 = a^2(k_0^2n_1^2 - k_z^2)$$
或 $w^2 = a^2(k_z^2 - k_0^2n_2^2)$ 求出 k_z

6.25

$$a = 500 \mu \text{m}, \quad n_1 = 2.8, \quad n_2 = 2.7$$

 $\lambda = 200 \mu \text{m}$

$$V = ak_0\sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} = 11.65$$

查教材中图 6-76 归一化传播常数与归一化频率关系曲线,得 $b_{LP_0}=0.97,\;\;b_{LP_1}=0.9$

由
$$b = 1 - \frac{u^2}{V^2}$$
,计算 $u = V\sqrt{(1-b)}$

6.26

计算
$$V = ak_0\sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}$$

查教材中图 6-75 纤芯与包层中传送功率与总功率之比 F_1 、 F_2 与归一化频率关系,得到 LP_{01} 、 LP_{11} 模纤芯部分传输功率占整根光纤传输功率的百分比。

或按 6.24、6.25 的方法求出 u 和 w,利用教材中(6.8.34)、(6.8.35)计算。

6.27

金属圆波导,场全部限制在波导内传播。

介质圆波导,包层中,在横向没有波的传播,但包层中接近界面有高频能量储存。

金属圆波导截止条件, k_z 为虚数即截止, $k_z=0$ 是截止与非截止的临界点

介质圆波导,包层中横向有能量传播就截止, $k_{t2}=0$,是截止与非截止的临界点,但此时 k_z 可以是实数。

金属圆波导有高通滤波特性,介质圆波导对于 LP₀₁模到 DC 也能传播。

第七章参考答案

7.3

谐振器的特征参量为:谐振频率 ω_0 ,品质因数 Q_0 ,以及谐振器的损耗。

谐振器只能在一系列分离的谐振频率点附近才有较强的电磁振荡。将谐振器某一模式的电磁振荡特性用 LC 回路等效:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
, $Q_0 = 2\pi \frac{$ 谐振器储能 $-$ 周期损耗的功率

谐振器与外电路耦合用 ω_0,Q_0 , $G'(或\beta)$ 表示特征量,G'表示对频率敏感的负载。

7.4

代公式
$$\lambda_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{l}\right)^2}}$$

矩形波导谐振腔几何尺寸为 $6cm \times 7.5cm \times 10cm$, 故 m=0, n=1, p=1 时,谐振波长最长

$$\lambda_{0 \, \text{min}} = \frac{2al}{\sqrt{a^2 + l^2}} = \frac{2 \times 7.5 \times 10}{\sqrt{7.5^2 + 10^2}} \, \text{cm}$$

7.5

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{l}\right)^2}}$$

 $\lambda_{0 \min} = \frac{c}{f_{\max}}$, $\lambda_{0 \max} = \frac{c}{f_{\min}}$, 可求出谐振波长在此范围中的 m, n, p。

多模腔设计有利于均匀加热。

(1)
$$\lambda = \frac{2al}{\sqrt{a^2 + l^2}} = 33.74 \text{mm}$$

(2)
$$f_0 = 8.891 \times 10^9 \,\text{Hz}$$

$$R_s = \sqrt{\frac{\pi f_0 \mu}{\sigma}} = 0.0246\Omega$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi\eta}{4R_s} \left[\frac{2b(a^2 + l^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{al(a^2 + l^2 + 2b(a^3 + l^3))} \right] = 7814.6$$

(3) 储能
$$w = \frac{\varepsilon abl}{8} E_{101}^2 = 5.134 \times 10^{-12} (J)$$

$$P_t = 4.1 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{W}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{u'_{11}}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p\pi}{l}\right)^2}} = \frac{2 \times 3.14}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1.841}{1.5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3.14}{3}\right)^2}} = 3.89 \text{cm}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{c}{\lambda_0} = 7.7 \text{GHz}$$

7.8

TE₁₀₁模:

$$E_{y} = -A_{101} \frac{\pi}{a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi z}{l}$$

$$H_{x} = jA_{101} \frac{\pi^{2}}{al} \frac{1}{\omega \mu} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi z}{l}$$

$$H_{z} = -jA_{101} \frac{\pi^{2}}{\omega \mu a^{2}} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi z}{l}$$

TE₁₀模:

$$\begin{split} E_y &= -A_{101} \frac{\pi}{a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \\ H_x &= j A_{101} \frac{\pi^2}{a l} \frac{1}{\omega \mu} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \\ H_z &= -j A_{101} \frac{\pi^2}{\omega \mu a^2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \end{split}$$

对比可知,谐振器和波导在横向场量上的分布是相同的; TE101 谐振器中 $k_z=\frac{p\pi}{l}=\frac{\pi}{l}$, p=1, 对应 $E_{y10}=E_{y101}$, $H_{y10}=H_{y101}$, 所以谐振器即为波导在纵向发生谐振的特殊情况。

7.9

不相同。因为馈入相同幅度的电场, ε ,大的获得的电场能大,又谐振腔中最大电场贮能与最大磁场贮能相等。所以对应得磁场能量就不同,因而对应点的磁能密度不相同。

λ/4 同轴线谐振腔

短路端开路端

7.16(2)

$$\left|\Gamma(\omega_0)\right|^2 = \frac{P_r(\omega_0)}{P_{in}(\omega_0)} = \frac{P_r(\omega_0)}{P_{in}(\omega)}$$

$$\left|\Gamma(\omega_1)\right|^2 = \frac{P_r(\omega_1)}{P_{in}(\omega_1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left[P_{in}(\omega_0) + P_r(\omega_0)\right]}{P_{in}(\omega)} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \left|\Gamma(\omega_0)\right|^2\right)$$

$$\Gamma(\omega_0) = \frac{\rho_0 - 1}{\rho_0 + 1}$$

所以对应半功率带宽的
$$\rho_{1,2} = \frac{1+\left|\Gamma(\omega_1)\right|}{1-\left|\Gamma(\omega_1)\right|} = \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left[1+\left(\frac{\rho_0-1}{\rho_0+1}\right)^2\right]}}{1-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left[1+\left(\frac{\rho_0-1}{\rho_0+1}\right)^2\right]}} = \frac{1+\rho_0+\sqrt{1+\rho_0^2}}{1+\rho_0-\sqrt{1+\rho_0^2}}$$

第八章习题参考答案

8.1

$$G = \frac{4\pi}{\Omega_B} = \frac{4\pi}{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{16}{\theta_B^2}$$

$$\theta_B = 1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 1 \quad \text{rad}, \qquad \theta_B = 3^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 3 \quad \text{rad}, \qquad \theta_B = 5^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 5 \quad \text{rad}$$

$$G|_{\theta_B = 1^\circ} = 10 \lg \frac{16}{\left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)^2} = 10 \lg 52578 = 47.2 \text{dB}$$

$$G|_{\theta_B = 3^\circ} = 10 \lg \frac{16}{\left(\frac{\pi}{180} \times 3\right)^2} = 37.7 \text{dB}$$

$$G|_{\theta_B = 5^\circ} = 10 \lg \frac{16}{\left(\frac{\pi}{180} \times 5\right)^2} = 33.2 \text{dB}$$

在圆球坐标系中有
$$A_r = A_z \cos heta$$
 $A_{ heta} = -A_z \sin heta$ $A_{\phi} = 0$

由
$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$
,得

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_{0}} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\mu_{0} r^{2} \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{0} & r \mathbf{\theta}_{0} & r \sin \theta \mathbf{\phi}_{0} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ A_{r} & r \mathbf{A}_{\theta} & r \sin \theta \mathbf{A}_{\varphi} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu_{0} r^{2} \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{0} & r \mathbf{\theta}_{0} & r \sin \theta \mathbf{\phi}_{0} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ A_{z} \cos \theta & -A_{z} r \sin \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mu_{0} r} \left(r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} A_{z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} A_{z} \cos \theta \right) \mathbf{\phi}_{0}$$

$$A_{z} = \frac{\mu_{0} I_{0}}{2\pi k r} \sin \frac{k l}{2} \frac{\cos(\frac{k l}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin^{2} \theta} e^{-jkr}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{1} / \mathbf{r} \mathbf{\vec{y}}, \mathbf{M} :$$

$$\mathbf{H} \approx -\frac{1}{\mu_{0}} \sin \theta \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial r} \mathbf{\varphi_{0}} \approx j \frac{I_{0}}{2\pi r} \sin \frac{kl}{2} \frac{\cos(\frac{kl}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} e^{-jkr} \mathbf{\varphi_{0}}$$

$$l = \lambda/2$$

$$\mathbf{H} = j \frac{I_{0}}{2\pi r} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} e^{-jkr} \mathbf{\varphi_{0}}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{j\omega\varepsilon} \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{j\omega\varepsilon} \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r_{0}} & r\mathbf{\theta_{0}} & r\sin \theta \mathbf{\varphi_{0}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ 0 & 0 & r\sin \theta \mathbf{H_{\varphi}} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\approx -\frac{1}{j\omega\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} H_{\varphi} \mathbf{\theta_{0}} \quad (\Box \Box \Box I / r\Box \Box)$$

$$\approx \frac{jk}{\omega\varepsilon} \frac{I_{0}}{2\pi r} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} e^{-jkr} \mathbf{\varphi_{0}}$$

$$= j \frac{\eta_{0} I_{0}}{2\pi r} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} e^{-jkr} \mathbf{\varphi_{0}}$$

8.3
$$G_D = 10^{\frac{45}{10}} = 3.16 \times 10^4$$

 $<\mathbf{S_r}> = G_D \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = 3.16 \times 10^4 \frac{10 \times 10^3}{4\pi \times (50 \times 10^3)^2} = 10.1 mw/m^2$
8.4 $<\mathbf{S_r}> = G_D \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = 5 * \frac{200}{4\pi \times (10 \times 10^3)^2} = 7.96 * 10^{-7} W/m^2$
 $<\mathbf{S_r}> = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{\eta} \Rightarrow |E|$

场强相同,该点处<S>相同,功率不变,r增加为原来的2倍,G增加为原来的四倍=20

8.5.
$$<\mathbf{S_r}>=\frac{1}{2}\frac{\left|E\right|^2}{\eta}$$
, 各向同性天线, $P=<\mathbf{S_r}>\times 4\pi r^2$;短振子天线, $P=<\mathbf{S_r}>\times \frac{4\pi r^2}{G}$
8.7 $P_r=(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi r})^2 P_t G_t G_r$, $r=500km$, $P_t=1kW$, $\lambda=c/f=1.5m$,

 $:: \theta = 45^{\circ}, G_{\iota} = G_{r} = 0.75 \Rightarrow P_{r}$,这里半波偶极子天线的增益近似为电偶极子天线的增益了。正确的要用增益公式来计算一下半波振子 45 度时的增益值,代入上面的传输方程。

8.8 1/4 波长单极天线等效为半波振子天线,G=1.64,< $\mathbf{S_r}>=\frac{1}{2}\frac{\left|E\right|^2}{\eta}$,P=< $\mathbf{S_r}>\times\frac{4\pi r^2}{G}$,

因为单极天线的输入阻抗为阵子天线的 1/2, 所以功率为等效天线的 1/2

8.9 该天线由于架在地面上,由镜像原理等效为相距为 2h 的两个振子的天线阵,且相位相 差 180 度。最大辐射仰角=30,所以即当 φ =30 时,阵因子 F 最大即可。

8.13
$$N = 40$$
, $d = \lambda/2$, $kd = \pi$, $\psi = 0$, $\omega = Nd = 20\lambda$

$$|F(\varphi)| = \frac{1}{N} \left| \frac{\sin \frac{Nkd \sin \varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{kd \sin \varphi}{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{40} \left| \frac{\sin (20\pi \sin \varphi)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \varphi} \right|$$

因为当 $ws' = \pm 0.443$, sinc ws' = 0.707。 $(ws')_{B/2} = \frac{w}{\lambda} \sin \frac{\varphi_B}{2} = \frac{Nd}{\lambda} \sin \frac{\varphi_B}{2} = 20 \sin \frac{\varphi_B}{2}$

所以波束宽度为:

$$\frac{20\lambda}{\lambda}\sin\frac{\varphi_B}{2} = 0.443$$

$$\sin\frac{\phi_B}{\alpha} = 0.02215$$

$$\frac{\varphi_B}{2} = 1.2692^\circ$$

$$\varphi_B = 2.5384^\circ$$

第一个零点位置时 $\frac{20\lambda}{\lambda}\sin\frac{\varphi_0}{2}=1$, $\sin\frac{\phi_0}{\alpha}=0.05$, $\frac{\varphi_0}{2}=2.866^{\circ}$, $\varphi_0=5.732^{\circ}$

8.15
$$G_D = 10^{\frac{45}{10}} = 10^{4.5} = 3.16 \times 10^4$$

(1)
$$f = 500MHz$$
, $A_e = \frac{G_D \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 905.73m^2$

$$A' = \frac{A_e}{60\%} = \frac{5}{3}A_e = 1509.55m^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{4A'}{\pi}} = 43.9m^2$$

(2)
$$f = 40GHz$$
, $A_e = \frac{G_D \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 0.142m^2$

$$A' = \frac{A_e}{60\%} = 0.236m^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{4A'}{\pi}} = 0.548m^2$$

电基本振子远区的辐射电场:

$$\mathbf{E}_{e} = \mathbf{\theta}_{0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \frac{jkI_{1}l_{1}e^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} \sin \theta$$

磁基本振子远区的辐射电场

$$\mathbf{E}_{m} = \mathbf{\phi_{0}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \frac{I_{2} S_{2} k^{2} e^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} \sin \theta$$

总辐射电场

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{E} &= \mathbf{\theta_0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \, \frac{jk I_1 l_1 e^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} \sin \theta + \mathbf{\phi_0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \, \frac{I_2 S_2 k^2 e^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \\ &= \left(\mathbf{\theta_0} j I_1 l_1 + \mathbf{\phi_0} k I_2 S_2 \right) \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \, \frac{k e^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \end{split}$$

8.17

由上题可知,远区相叠加为一圆极化电磁波,则 $I_1I_1 = \pm kI_2S_2$

$$p = \frac{I_1 l_1}{j\omega}, \qquad m = I_2 S_2$$

所以,
$$j\omega p = \pm km$$
, $\frac{p}{m} = \pm j\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}$

8.22
$$G_D = 10^{\frac{45}{10}} = 3.6 \times 10^4$$

$$P_{R \min} = -115 dBm = 10^{-115/10} \times 1(mW) = 3.16 \times 10^{-12} mW,$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^9} = 0.06 m, \sigma = 1 m^2, P_T = 1 MW$$

$$R_{\text{max}} = \left[\frac{P_T G^2 \lambda^2 \sigma}{(4\pi)^3 P_{R \text{min}}} \right]^{1/4} = 0.87 \times 10^6 m$$