第3章 微波传输线

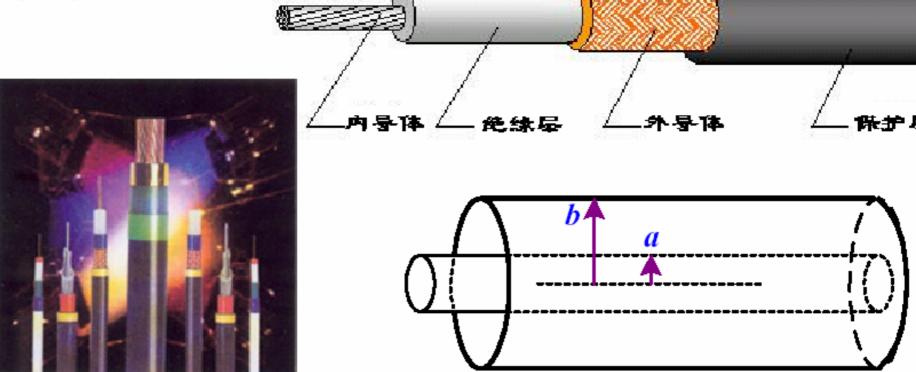
- o 3.1 TEM,TE和TM波的一般解
- 3.2 矩形金属波导
- 3.3 圆波导
- o 3.4 同轴线的高次模及单模传输
- 3.5 带状线和微带
- 3.6 介质波导

3.4 同轴线的高次模及单模传输

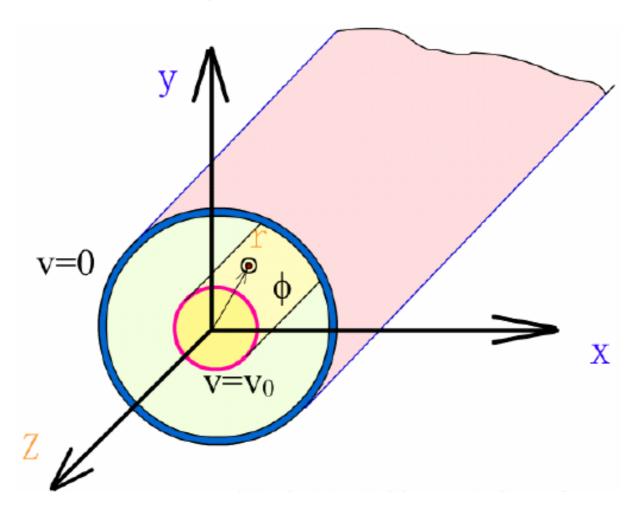
组成 理想导体

理想介质

(均匀的)、理想同心圆柱体



坐标



同轴线结构及其坐标系

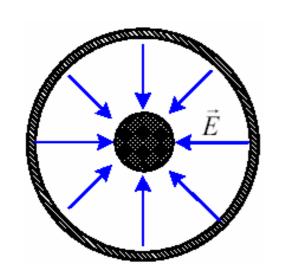
电磁场分布情况

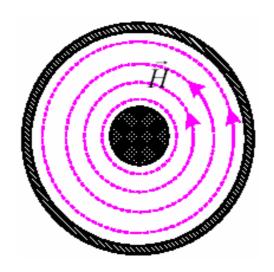
$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{-jkz} = \frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)} \frac{\boldsymbol{e}_r}{r} e^{-jkz}$$

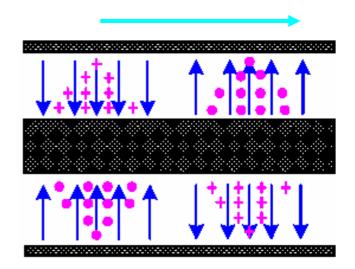
都分布在横截面上是TEM波

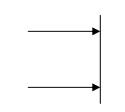
$$H = e_z \times \frac{E}{\eta} = \frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{e_\phi}{r} e^{-jkz}$$
 分析随各坐标变化情况

$$E \times H$$









金属的表面电流

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{S} = \boldsymbol{e}_{n} \times \boldsymbol{H}$$

单位: A/m

内导体的外表面 不能太细, 否则面电流太大

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{S1} = \boldsymbol{e}_r \times \boldsymbol{H} \big|_{r=a} = \cdots$$

方向:轴向

外导体的内表面

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{S2} = (-\boldsymbol{e}_r) \times \boldsymbol{H} \big|_{r=b} = \cdots$$

方向: 反轴向

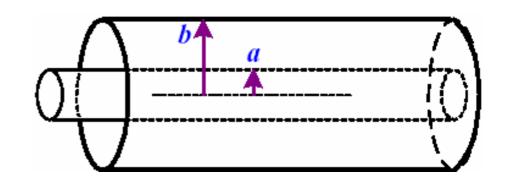
功率流:
$$P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_{a}^{b} (\boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{H}^{*}) \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} \right)$$

$$dS = (2\pi r) \cdot dr$$

求特征阻抗:

法一: 基本定理

法二: 已有的结论



特征阻抗:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} = 120\pi$$

法一: 定义法
$$I = \oint_C H_\phi dl = \frac{2\pi E_0 a}{\eta} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$U = \int_a^b E_r dr = E_0 a \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) e^{-j\beta z}$$

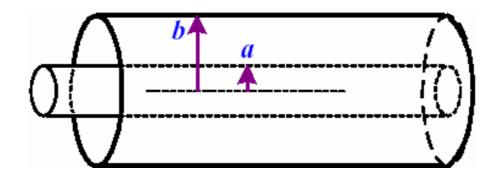
$$Z_0 = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{60}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

法二: 已有的结论
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}{2\pi\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon}}\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$$
 Ω 常用传输线特性阻抗: 50ohm 、 75ohm 视频电缆

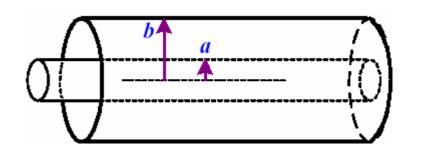
常用传输线特性阻抗: 50ohm、75ohm → 视频电缆

例1:

同轴传输线内外半径分别为3cm、6cm,中间填充空气,求单位长度电感、单位长度电容、传输线特性阻抗



例1:



同轴传输线内外半径分别为3cm、6cm,中间填充空气,求单位长度电感、单位长度电容、传输线特性阻抗

$$L_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{6}{3}\right) = 1.386 \times 10^{-7} \, h/m$$

$$C_0 = 2\pi\varepsilon_0 \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = 2\pi \times \frac{10^{-9}}{36\pi \ln\left(\frac{6}{3}\right)} = 0.08 \times 10^{-9} f / m$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{120\pi}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{6}{3}\right) = 41.59\Omega$$

同轴线中的高阶模

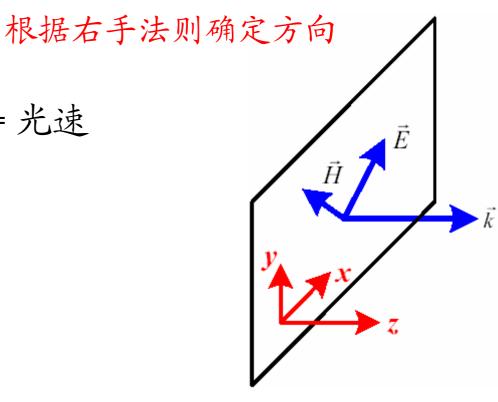
背景知识

(1) TEM
$$\dot{z}$$
 $Z_{TEM} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \eta$ $\frac{E_y}{H_x} = -Z_{TEM}$

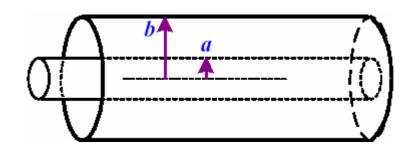
$$H = \frac{1}{Z_{TEM}} (e_z \times E)$$
 根据右

相速(波传播的速度)=光速

$$v_{pTEM} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$



思考



TEM波

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{-jkz}$$

与完全相同的TEM波

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{-jkz}$$

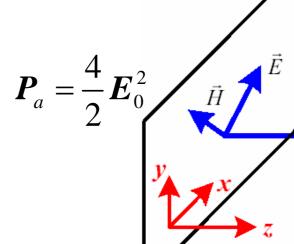
同时进入同轴线中传输合成

$$\boldsymbol{E} = 2\boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{-jkz}$$

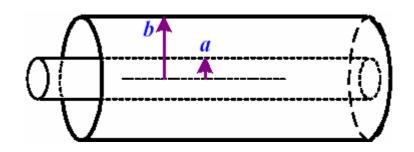
功率

$$\boldsymbol{P}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{E}_0^2$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{E}_0^2$$



思考



TEM波

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{-jkz}$$

与振幅方向相反的TEM波

$$\boldsymbol{E} = -\boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{-jkz}$$

同时进入同轴线中传输合成

$$\boldsymbol{P}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{E}_0^2$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{E}_0^2$$

$$\mathbf{E} = 0$$
 $\mathbf{P}_a = 0$

能量哪里去了?

同轴线中的高阶模

背景知识

(2) TM波

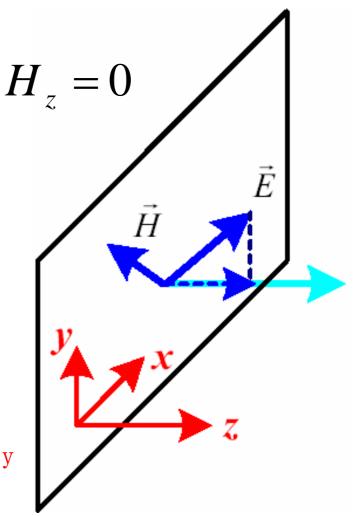
e波

特点:传播方向上无磁场分量 $H_{\tau}=0$

$$Z_{TM} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = -\frac{E_y}{H_x} = \frac{T}{j\omega\varepsilon} = \frac{\alpha + j\beta}{j\omega\varepsilon}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \frac{1}{Z_{TM}} (\boldsymbol{e}_z \times \boldsymbol{E})$$

可选坐标H//y



同轴线中的高阶模

背景知识

(3) TE波

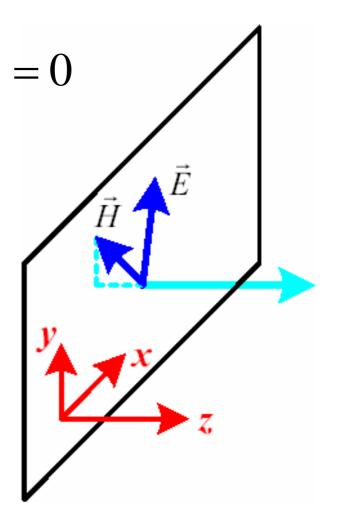
h波

特点:传播方向上无电场分量 $E_z=0$

$$Z_{TE} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = -\frac{E_y}{H_x} = \frac{j\omega\mu}{T} =$$

选择坐标系

$$\boldsymbol{E} = -Z_{TE} \left(\boldsymbol{e}_z \times \boldsymbol{H} \right)$$



同轴线中的高阶模 出现条件: 足够高频率

TM模 高阶模中最低次模 截止波长 TM_{01} $\lambda_c \approx 2(b-a)$

TE模 TE_{11} $\lambda_c \approx \pi(b+a)$

波导的高通特性:

第一高次模: TE₁₁

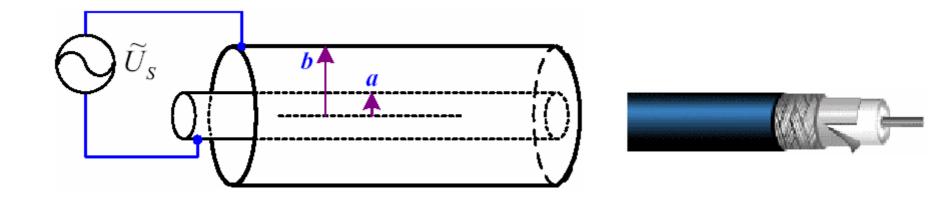
 $\lambda < \lambda_c$ 时传输 $\pi^{(b+a)}$ $2^{(b-a)}$ TE_{11} TM_{01}

同轴线的单模传输条件?

同轴线设计

设计目标

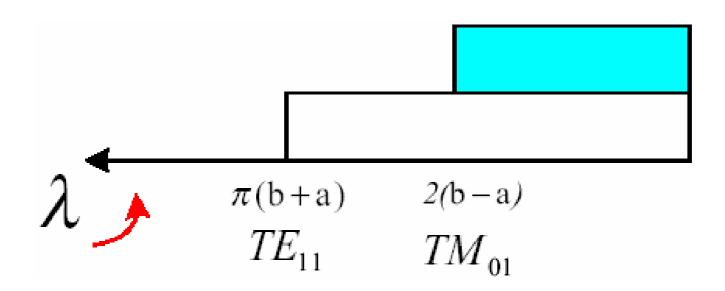
- 1、Single Mode 单模传输
- 2、Minimal Attenuation 最小衰减
- 3、Maximal Endure Voltage 最大击穿电压



Single Mode

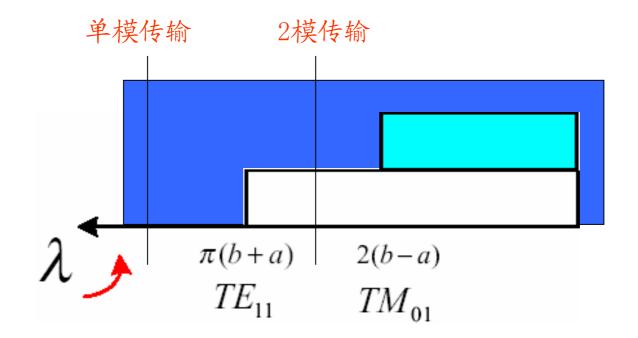
$$\lambda > \lambda_{TE11}$$

时到底能不能传输

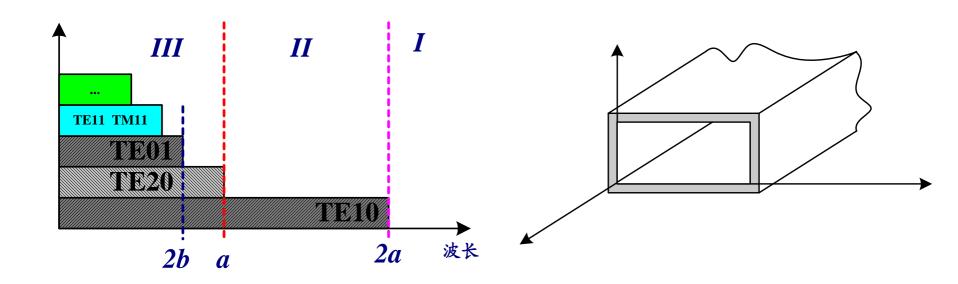


同轴线是双导体能传TEM波

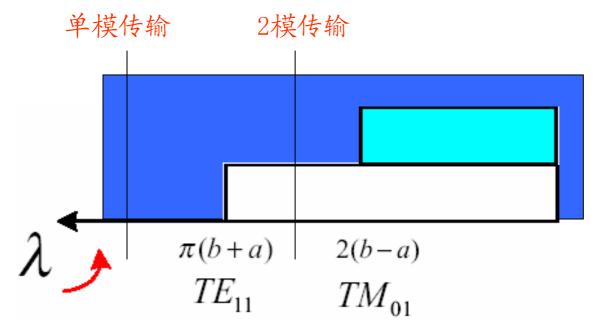
TEM波是同轴线基模



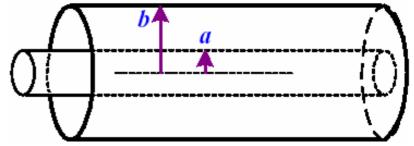
波导(单导体): 单模传输条件



同轴线(双导体): 单模传输条件



单模传输条件:与波导不同



最大传输功率--最小衰减

传输损耗=导体衰减+介质损耗

设理想介质无损耗

这里我们考虑: 导体衰减

导体衰减

$$\alpha_c \approx \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} = \frac{R_S \left(\frac{1}{2\pi a} + \frac{1}{2\pi b}\right)}{2\frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}} = \cdots \qquad (NP/m)$$

导体外径不变情况下求极值

$$\frac{R_S}{2\pi a}*1$$

最大传输功率--最小衰减

导体衰减
$$\alpha_c \approx \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} = \frac{R_s \left(\frac{1}{2\pi a} + \frac{1}{2\pi b}\right)}{2\frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = \cdots \qquad (NP/m)$$

导体外径不变求极值:

$$\frac{d\alpha_c}{da} = 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{b}{a} \approx 3.6$$

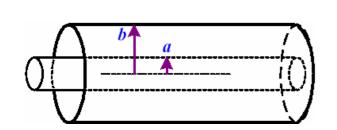
空气同轴波导:
$$Z_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} 120\pi \ln(3.6) = 77$$
 (Ω)

$$Z_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{L_{0}}{C_{0}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\mu_{0}}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}{2\pi\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{0}}{\varepsilon}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}}$$

最大耐压--最大击穿电压

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_{S} \left(\boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{H}^{*} \right) \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} \right) = \dots = \frac{\pi E_{0}^{2} a^{2}}{\eta} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)$$



$$\therefore E_0 = \frac{|U_s|}{a \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} \qquad P = \frac{\pi |U_s|^2}{\eta \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$$

$$P = \frac{\pi |U_s|^2}{\eta \ln \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$$

若知: 最大击穿电压 $V_{MAX} \rightarrow E_{MAX}$

$$P_m = \frac{\pi E_{MAX}^2 a^2}{\eta} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\int_{S} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^{*}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{a}^{b} (\mathbf{e}_{r} \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{e}_{\phi} \mathbf{H}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{z} 2\pi dr$$

$$V_{MAX} = E_{MAX} a \ln \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{-jkz} = \frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)} \frac{\boldsymbol{e}_r}{r} e^{-jkz} \qquad \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{e}_z \times \frac{\boldsymbol{E}}{\eta} = \frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{\boldsymbol{e}_{\phi}}{r} e^{-jkz}$$

最大耐压--最大击穿电压

若知: 最大击穿电压

$$P_{m} = \frac{\pi E_{MAX}^{2} a^{2}}{\eta} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

导体外径不变求极值: $\frac{dP_m}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \approx 1.65$

空气同轴波导:

$$Z_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} 120\pi \ln(1.65) = 30 \quad (\Omega)$$

小结

折中
$$\frac{b}{a} = 2.3$$

对应空气同轴波导: $Z_0 = 50$ (Ω)

$$\frac{b}{a} \approx 3.6$$

$$\frac{b}{a} \approx 1.65$$

$$Z_0 = 50 \quad (\Omega)$$

例2

在f=1GHz时同轴线参数为: L_0 =250nH/m, C_0 =95pF/m, R_0 =0.06ohm/m, G = 0。求:

衰减系数 α

相移常数 β

相速度 v_p

相对介电常数 ε_r

输入功率为500W,传输10m的功率损耗

f=1GHz
$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \rightarrow (120\pi) \qquad \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}} \rightarrow (Z_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} \rightarrow (c) \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_0 C_0}} \rightarrow (v_p)$$

例2

$$L_0 = 250 \text{nH/m}, C_0 = 95 \text{pF/m}, R_0 = 0.06 \text{ohm/m}, G = 0$$

解:
$$\omega L_0 = 2\pi f L_0 = 1570.8 ohm/m \omega C_0 = 2\pi f C_0 = 596.6 \times 10^{-3}/ohm \cdot m$$

因此
$$\omega L_0 >> R_0, \omega C_0 >> G$$
 所以 $Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}} = 51.3ohm$

衰减系数
$$\alpha = \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} = 5.85 \times 10^{-4} Np/m = 5.08 \times 10^{-3} dB/m$$

相移常数
$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{L_0 C_0} = 30.6 rad/m$$

例2

 $L_0 = 250 \text{nH/m}, C_0 = 95 \text{pF/m}, R_0 = 0.06 \text{ohm/m}, G = 0$

$$\alpha = 5.85 \times 10^{-4} Np/m$$
 $\beta = 30.6 rad/m$ 相速度 $v_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_0 C_0}} = 2.05 \times 10^8 m/s$

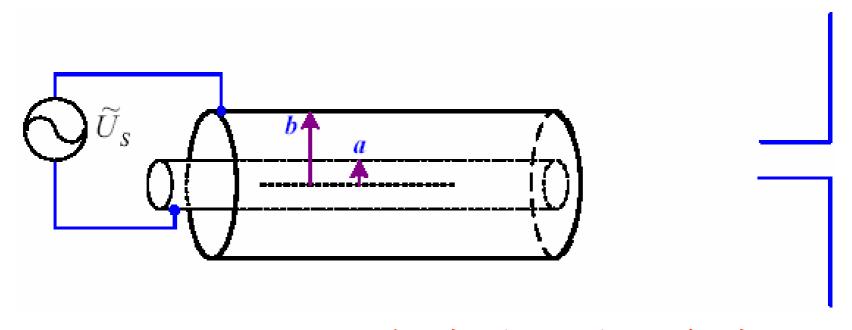
相对介电常数 根据 $c = \sqrt{\varepsilon_r} v_p$ 所以 $\varepsilon_r = (c/v_p)^2 = 2.14$

输入功率为500W,传输10m的功率损耗

$$P_{loss} = P_{in} \left(1 - e^{-2\alpha l} \right)$$
 由于 αl 的值很小, 采用级数展开方式

 $=P_{in} \times 2\alpha l = 5.85$ watts 衰减1%, 损耗较小

同轴线不平衡特性

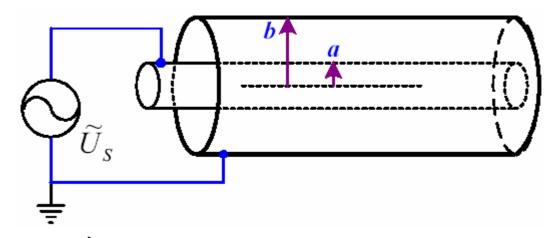


如何判断同轴线是不是平衡线

不平衡同轴线

1、特点

内外导体电压相对于地不相反(如下图,一端接地)



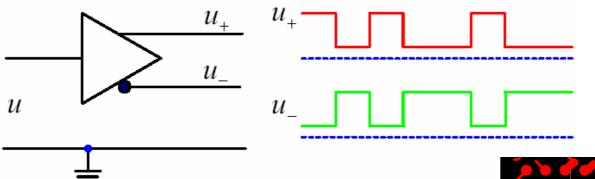
2、用途:

CATV电缆、示波器连接器

平衡同轴线

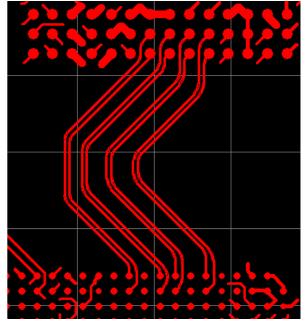
1、特点

内外导体电压相对于地相反(如下图)



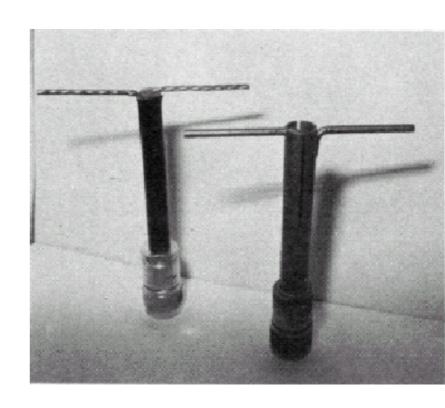
2、用途: 差分信号

高速数据通信、差分放大器



平衡同轴线一不平衡同轴线

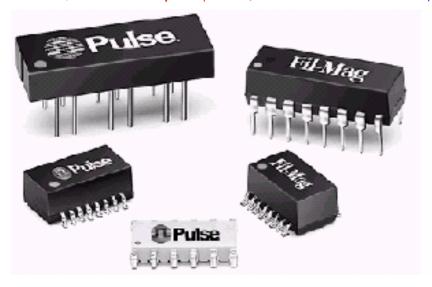


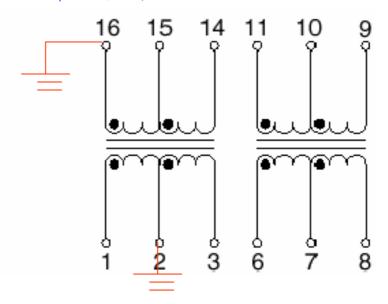


平衡同轴线 不平衡同轴线

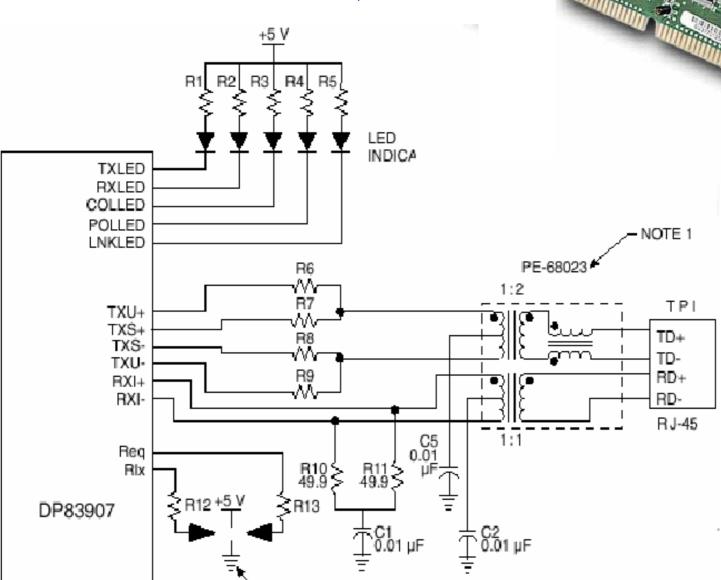
- 1、失配-匹配
- 2、平衡-不平衡转换器

例: 网卡中的变压器: 平衡与不平衡转换

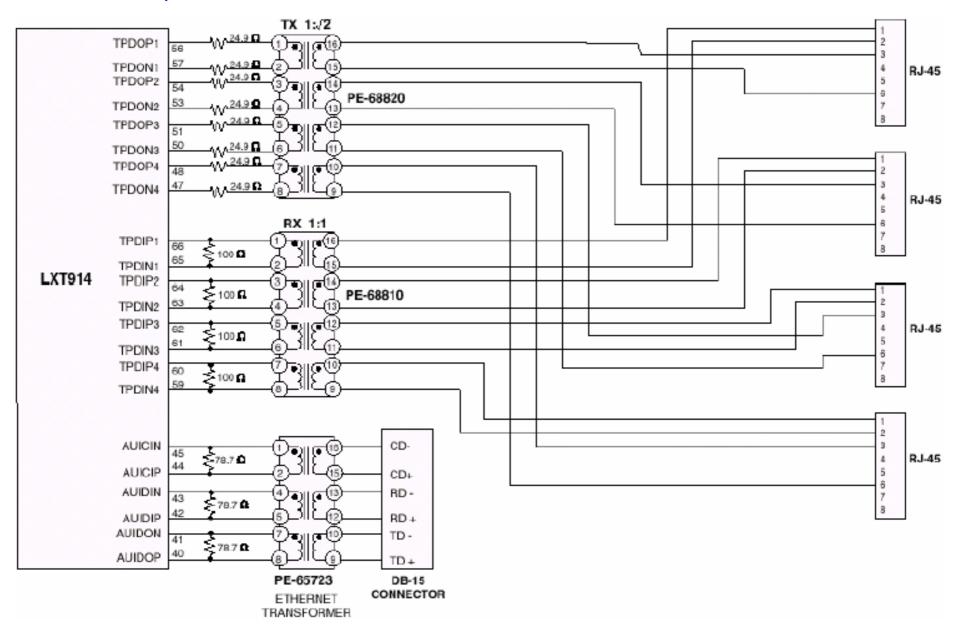




网线、网卡



4端口HUB



RF Band转换器

