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
- 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

3.2 矩形金属波导

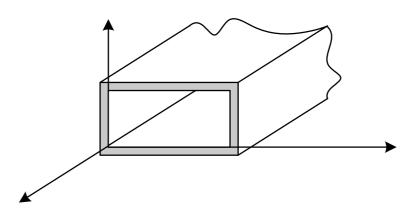
我们只研究: 直的、均匀的波导

直的:不弯、无分支-

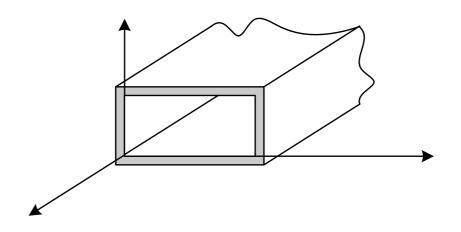
矩形、无限长

均匀:截面恒定-唯一

特例: 矩形金属波导



不能传输TEM波



用反证法

根据边界条件

TM波? TE波?

TM波

波动方程

o电场矢量场z方向分量波动方程为

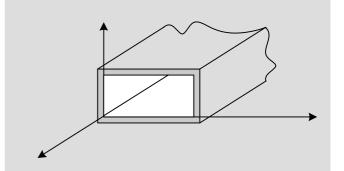
$$\nabla^2 E_z + k^2 E_z = 0$$

o其中
$$k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon$$
 $E_z = F(x, y, z, t)$



o对z、t部分可以写成:
$$e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}e^{-\alpha z}$$

o因此方程写成
$$\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial y^2} + (\gamma^2 + k^2)E_z = 0$$



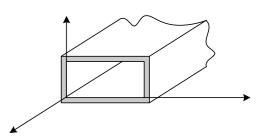
$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$$

波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial y^2} + (\gamma^2 + k^2)E_z = 0$$

0上式利用分离变量法求解,令

$$E_z = X(x)Y(y)e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}e^{-\alpha z}$$



o代入上面方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial y^2} + (\gamma^2 + k^2)E_z = 0$$

o得到

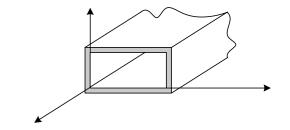
$$\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} + (\gamma^2 + k^2) = 0$$

波动方程

$$\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} + (\gamma^2 + k^2) = 0$$

要使上式恒等, 前两项必须分别为常数

o可以设:
$$\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2} = -k_x^2$$



$$\frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} = -k_y^2$$

所以
$$-k_x^2 - k_y^2 + \gamma^2 + k^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2} = -k_x^2 \qquad \frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} = -k_y^2$$

$$\frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} = -k_y^2$$

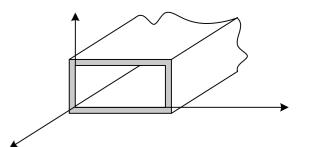
波动方程

$$E_z = X(x)Y(y)e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}e^{-\alpha z}$$

o 分析边界条件有

$$E_z\big|_{x=0,a}=0$$

$$E_{z|_{x=0,a}} = 0$$
 $E_{z|_{y=0,b}} = 0$



取三角函数形式的通解

$$X(x) = C_1 \sin k_x x + C_2 \cos k_x x$$

$$Y(y) = C_3 \sin k_y y + C_4 \cos k_y y$$

所以波动方程的解为

$$E_z = (C_1 \sin k_x x + C_2 \cos k_x x)$$

$$(C_3 \sin k_y y + C_4 \cos k_y y) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} e^{-\alpha z}$$

再利用边界条件来确定特解

波动方程的解

$$E_z = (C_1 \sin k_x x + C_2 \cos k_x x)$$

$$(C_3 \sin k_y y + C_4 \cos k_y y) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} e^{-\alpha z}$$

$$k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a}$$
 $k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b}$ $C_2 = 0$ $C_4 = 0$

因此波动方程的解可写成

$$E_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} e^{-\alpha z}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \mathcal{P} \quad E_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t} \qquad \mathcal{Y} = \alpha + j\beta$$

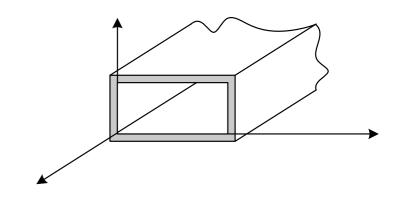
o有时把 $e^{-\alpha z}$ 省去,波动方程的解可写成

$$E_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

对TE波

波动方程

o磁场z分量波动方程



$$\nabla^2 H_z + k^2 H_z = 0$$

对磁场求解,直接给出结果 $E_z = 0$

$$H_z = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

简化成

$$H_z = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

用纵向场求横向场

根据麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \times \overrightarrow{H} = \overrightarrow{J} + \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{D}}{\partial t} \quad (\text{由于 } J = 0) \qquad \nabla \times \overrightarrow{E} = -\frac{\partial \overrightarrow{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \overrightarrow{H} = \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{D}}{\partial t}$$

D对时间t求偏异有

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = j\omega \varepsilon E$$

所以
$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega\varepsilon \vec{E}$$

把各方向分解

$$j\omega\varepsilon E_{x,y,z} = (\nabla \times H)_{x,y,z}$$

B对时间t求偏异有

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = \mu \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = j\omega \mu H$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega\mu \vec{H}$$

$$-j\omega\mu H_{x,y,z} = (\nabla \times E)_{x,y,z}$$

$$H_z = 0$$

$$E_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$$

不考虑衰减

$$E_{x} = -\frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + j\omega \mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$E_{x} = -\frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + j\omega \mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \right) E_{x} = \frac{-j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} E_{0} \frac{m\pi}{a} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a} x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{b} y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$E_{y} = \frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(-\gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} + j\omega \mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \right)$$

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$$H_{x} = \frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \right)$$

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$$E_z = 0$$

$$H_z = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$$

不考虑衰减

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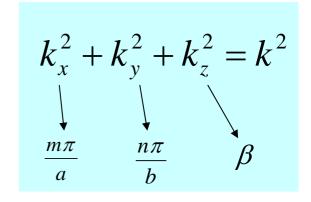
$$H_{y} = -\frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \right)$$

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矩形波导中的波参量:

截止波数 k_c

$$k_z = \beta = 0$$



这时对应的波数k称为截止波数,表示为 k_c

所以有
$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 = k^2 = k_c^2$$

• 因此
$$k_c = \sqrt{(m\pi/a)^2 + (n\pi/b)^2}$$

电磁波波数大于截止波数 k > k。能在波导中传输,

还是小于截止波数 k < k。能在波导中传输?

当
$$k < k_c$$
时有 $\beta^2 < 0$ 由 $e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}e^{-\alpha z}$

当 β^2 <0时, β 变虚数,不是相移常数,而是衰减常数因此电磁波波数小于截止波数 k< k_c 不能在波导中传输

矩形波导中的波参量:

$$k_c = \sqrt{(m\pi/a)^2 + (n\pi/b)^2}$$

截止波长入:截止波数对应的波长

$$k_c = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_c}$$

•受波导边界的限制,传输频率低于一个频率时,电磁波的传输被截止,不能传输

这个截止频率对应的波长为 截止波长

电磁波波数大于截止波数 k>k。能在波导中传输

电磁波波长大于截止波长 $\lambda > \lambda_c$ 能在波导中传输 还是小于截止波长 $\lambda < \lambda_c$ 能在波导中传输?

矩形波导中的波参量:

$$k_c = \sqrt{(m\pi/a)^2 + (n\pi/b)^2}$$

截止波长入:截止波数对应的波长

$$k_c = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_c} \implies \lambda_c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$

om、n:对应不同模式

 λ_c 与a、b、m、n大小有关

$$E_{z} = E_{0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$H_{z} = H_{0} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

TE波

$$E_z = 0 \qquad H_x = \frac{j\beta}{k_z^2} H_0 \frac{m\pi}{a} \sin(\frac{m\pi}{a} x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{b} y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$E_{x} = \frac{j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} H_{0} \frac{n\pi}{b} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{b}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t} \qquad H_{y} = \frac{j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} H_{0} \frac{n\pi}{b} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{b}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$E_{y} = \frac{-j\omega\mu}{k_{c}^{2}} H_{0} \frac{m\pi}{a} \sin(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{b}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t} \qquad H_{z} = H_{0} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{b}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$m = 0,1,2...$$

$$n = 0,1,2...$$

截止波长最长对应
$$m=1$$
 $m=1, n=0$ 对应 TE_{10} 模 $n=0$

TE₁₀模截止波长最长 TE₁₀模称为最低模 基模 主模

截止波长
$$\lambda_c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$

$$H_{z}=0$$

$$E_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$H_{x} = \frac{j\omega\varepsilon}{k^{2}} E_{0} \frac{n\pi}{h} \sin(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{h}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$E_{x} = \frac{-j\beta}{k_{c}^{2}} E_{0} \frac{m\pi}{a} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{b}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$H_{y} = \frac{-j\omega\varepsilon}{h^{2}} E_{0} \frac{m\pi}{a} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a} x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{h} y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$H_{y} = \frac{-j\omega\varepsilon}{k_{a}^{2}} E_{0} \frac{m\pi}{a} \cos(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{b}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t} \qquad E_{y} = \frac{-j\beta}{k_{a}^{2}} E_{0} \frac{n\pi}{b} \sin(\frac{m\pi}{a}x) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{b}y) e^{-\gamma z} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$m = 1,2...$$

截止波长
$$\lambda_c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$

TE₁₀模的参量

截止波长 $\lambda_c = \frac{-}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$

截止波长
$$\lambda_c = 2a$$

m=1,n=0代入

把截止波长代入TE波的参量

$$\beta = k \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}$$

相移常数: 根据
$$\beta = k\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}$$
 所以 $\beta = k\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}$

波导波长
$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$$
 相速度 $v_p = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$

泪速度
$$v_p = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2}}$$

群速度
$$v_g = c\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}$$

波阻抗
$$Z_{TE} = \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$$

单模传输

为什么采用单模传输?

可看出:模式不同, λ_c 不同,

对应速度 $V_p V_g$ 不同

若多个模式同时传输,

每个模式速度不同,

带来模式色散(非频率引起的失真)

若单模传输: 消除模式色散

$$\lambda_{c} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^{2} + (n/b)^{2}}}$$

$$v_{p} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{c}}\right)^{2}}}$$

$$v_{g} = c\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{c}}\right)^{2}}$$

单模传输

 $\lambda < \lambda_c$ 传输条件:

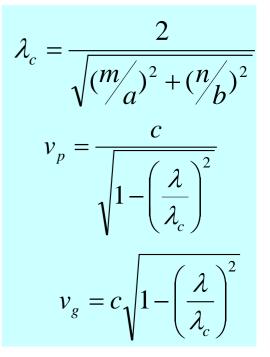
截止条件: $\lambda \geq \lambda_c$

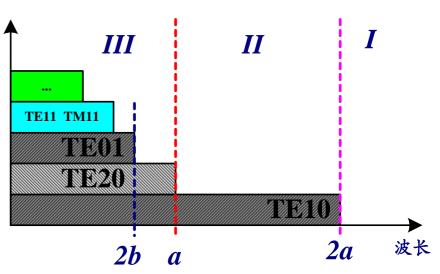
对矩形波导,通常设 a > b

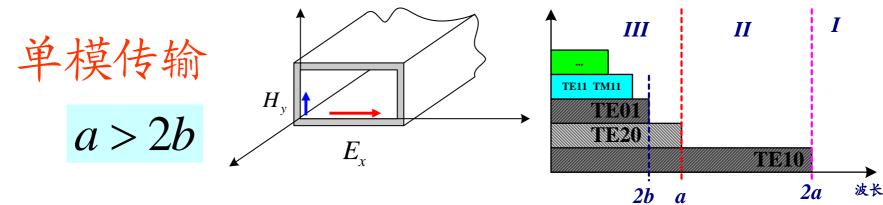
则a与2b比较
$$a > 2b$$
 或者 $a < 2b$

分析截止波长,
$$(取 a > 2b)$$

TE10模的截止波长为 2a TE20模的截止波长为 TEn模的截止波长为 2b







单模传输条件:

 $a < \lambda < 2a$ 要传输TE₁₀模,必须

 $\pm 2b > a$ 则要传输 TE_{10} 模条件为 $2b < \lambda < 2a$

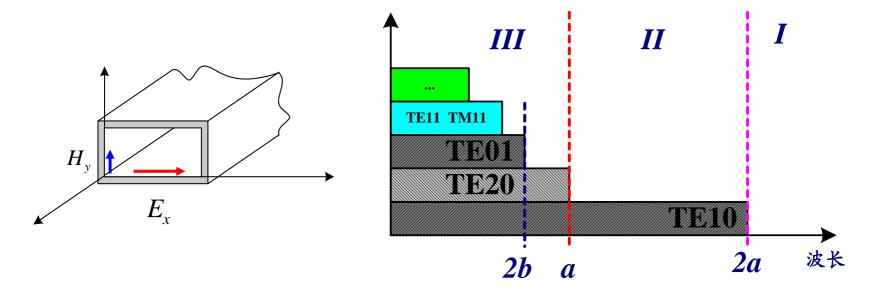
I区为 截止区 (所有模式都不能传输)

II区为 单模区 (只能传输TE₁₀模)

III区为 多模传输区 $(TE_{11} 与 TM_{11} 的 \lambda_c 相同,为兼并模)$ TE₁₀模截止波长最长

TE10模称为最低模 基模 主模

思考题



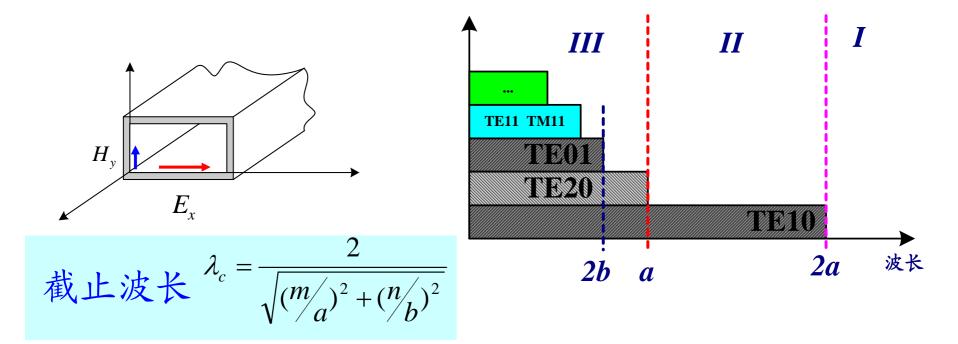
已知矩形波导(a>2b),

什么条件下,此波导仅支持单模传输?

答:
$$: a < \lambda < 2a$$

$$: \frac{\lambda}{2y} < a < \lambda$$

矩形波导中的TE波的简并



简并模定义:不同的模式,具有相同的截止波长

例: TE_{mn}和TM_{mn}(m、n)0)

 TE_{11} 与 TM_{11} 的 λ_c 相同,为兼并模

作业

有一矩形金属波导管尺寸为 a=6cm, b=4cm

求

- (1) 如下各个模的截止波长 TE₀₁, TE₁₀, TE₀₂, TM₁₁
- (2) 单模传输条件