

第4章 微波网络分析



▶ 4.7波导的激励——电流和磁流

▶ 4.8波导激励 — 一小孔耦合

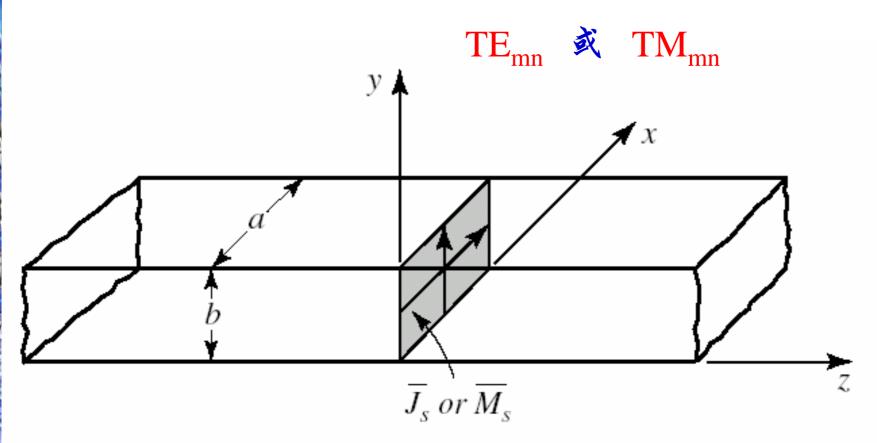


4.7波导的激励——电流和磁流



▶ 4.7.1只激励一个波导模式的电流片、磁流片

特定的面电流或面磁流会激励出单一波导模式



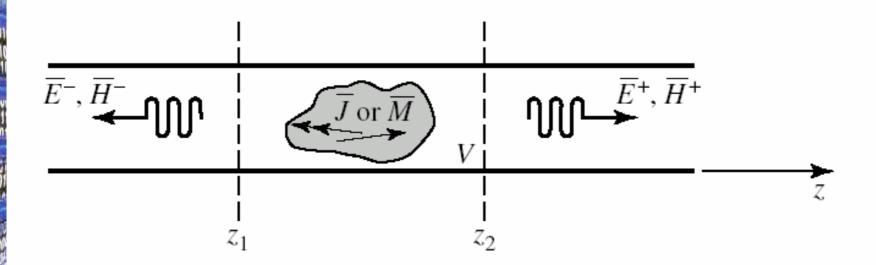


4.7波导的激励——电流和磁流



▶ 4.7.2任意电流源或磁流源的模式激励

可激励出任何类型的波导需要的波导模式



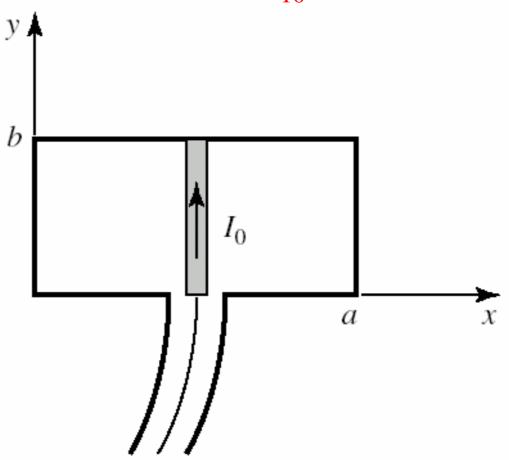


4.7波导的激励——电流和磁流



▶ 例题4.8探针馈电的矩形波导

可激励出波导模式 TE₁₀

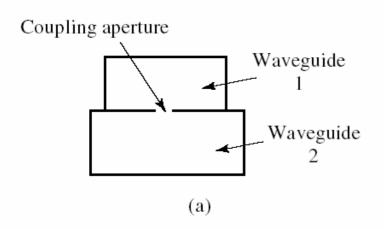


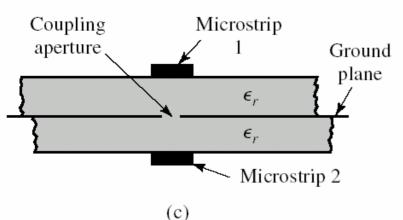


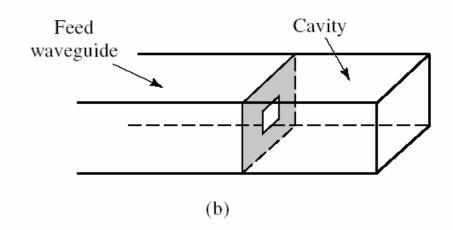


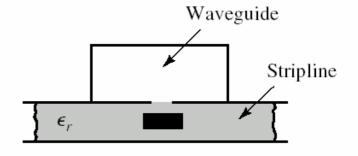
▶ 定向耦合器和功分器中:

功率通过公共壁上的小孔从一个波导耦合到另外一个波导中





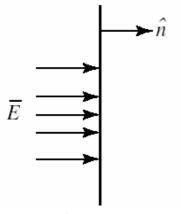




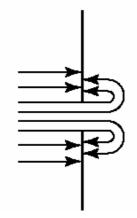
(d)



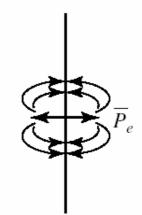




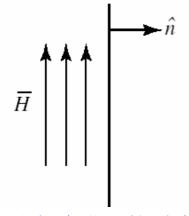
a导电壁上的正常电场



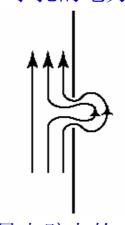
b围绕导电壁上 小孔的电力线



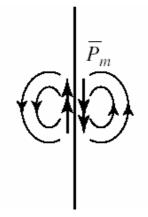
c围绕极化电流的电 力线垂直于导电壁



d导电壁附近的磁力线



e导电壁上的小孔 附近的磁力线

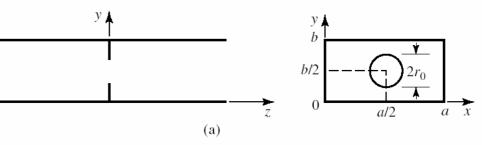


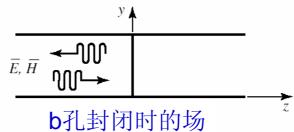
f磁极化流附近磁力线 平行于导电壁

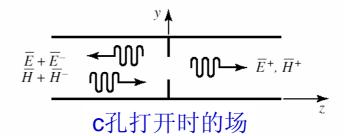
可用c代替b,用f代替e分析场

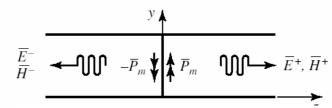


横向波导壁上小孔耦合

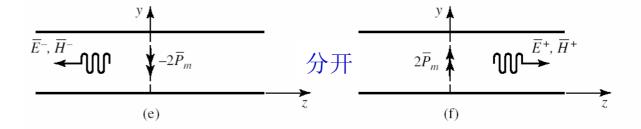








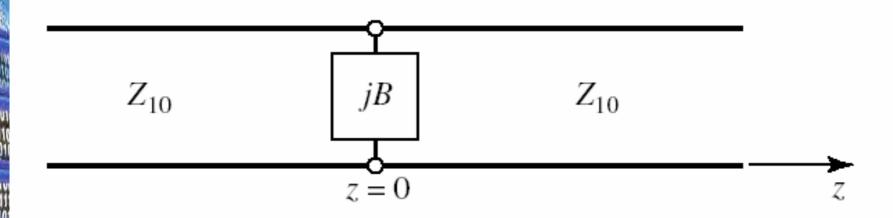
d孔封闭时的场用等效偶极子代替







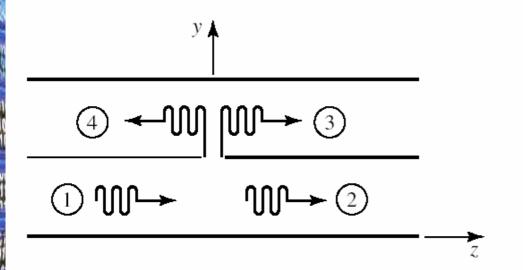
▶ 横向波导壁上小孔耦合等效电路

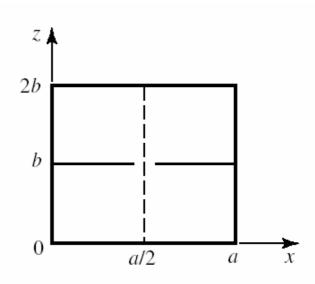






- → 横向波导壁上小孔耦合:
 - ◆ ①为入射





结论: 电偶极子在两个方向上激励同样的场 磁偶极子在前向和反向激励极化方向相反的场