三、(10 分) 用横向谐振导出部分填充介质的矩形波导的 TE 模色散关系 $k_z \sim \omega$

解:



$$k_{x} = \frac{m\pi}{a}$$

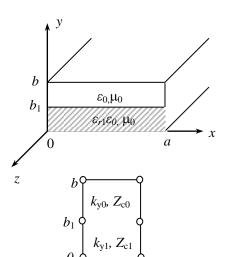
y向等效电路如右图

$$k_{y1} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}k_0^2 - k_x^2 - k_z^2} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1}k_0^2 - (\frac{m\pi}{a})^2 - k_z^2}$$

$$k_{y0} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_x^2 - k_z^2} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - (\frac{m\pi}{a})^2 - k_z^2} \quad \text{(cm}^{-1})$$

$$Z_{c1} = \frac{1}{Y_{c1}} = \frac{\omega\mu_0}{k_{y1}}$$

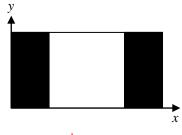
$$Z_{c0} = \frac{1}{Y_{c0}} = \frac{\omega\mu_0}{k_{y0}}$$



利用横向谐振原理,取 b=b1 介质交界面为参考面

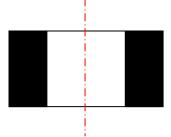
由
$$Z+Z=0$$
可得色散方程
$$jZ_{c1} \tan k_{y1}b_1 + jZ_{c0} \tan k_{y0}(b-b_1) = 0$$
 由 $Y+Y=0$ 可得色散方程
$$jY_{c1} \tan k_{y1}b_1 + jY_{c0} \tan k_{y0}(b-b_1) = 0$$
 其中, Z_{c1} , Y_{c1} , Z_{c0} , Y_{c0} , Z_{c0} , Z_{c0} 如上

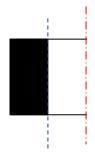
1. 如图所示为一个矩形波导的横截面,宽度为 a,高度为 b,a=2b,二侧各填充宽度为 a/4、相对介电常数为 ε_r 的介质。利用横向谐振原理,分别求奇对称 TE 模、偶对称 TE 模的色散 关系式(考虑 k_v = 0 的情况)。



解:

$$k_{x1} = \sqrt{e_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}$$
$$k_{x2} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}$$





取参考面为 x=a/4 处

$$\dot{Z} + \dot{Z} = 0$$

 $k_y = 0$, 对于 TE 模, x 方向也是 TE 模:

$$Z_{c1} = \frac{\omega \mu}{k_{c1}}$$

$$Z_{c2} = \frac{\omega \mu}{k_{x2}}$$

$$k_{x1} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}$$

$$k_{x2} = \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}$$

$$k_0 = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}$$

(1) 对称面开路:

$$jZ_{c1} \tan(k_{x1}a/4) + \frac{Z_{c2}}{j\tan(k_{x2}a/4)} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{k_{x1}}\tan(k_{x1}a/4) + \frac{1}{k_{x2}}\tan(k_{x2}a/4) = 0$$

$$\tan(k_{x1}a/4)\tan(k_{x2}a/4) + \frac{k_{x1}}{k_{x2}} = 0$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{a\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{4}\right) \tan\left(\frac{a\sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}} = 0$$

(2) 对称面短路:

$$jZ_{c1} \tan(k_{x1}a/4) + jZ_{c2} \tan(k_{x2}a/4) = 0$$

$$k_{x2} \tan(k_{x1}a/4) + k_{x1} \tan(k_{x2}a/4) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2} \tan\left(\frac{a\sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{4}\right) + \sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2} \tan\left(\frac{a\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{a\sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}} = 0$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{a\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r k_0^2 - k_z^2}}{\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}} = 0$$

- 2. 如图所示,一平行板波导相距为a , x < 3a/8 和x > 5a/8 区域是自由空间 (ε_0, μ_0) , 3a/8 < x < 5a/8 区域充满 (ε, μ_0) 的介质。假设波矢k 在x-z 平面, 波在x 方向谐振,沿z 向传播。
- (1) 求该波导最低阶 TE 模(电场为 y 方向)的色散关系;
- (2) 若 $\varepsilon = 9\varepsilon_0$, a = 2cm, 求截止频率。

解: (1) 用传输线等效, TE 模的最低阶模, 对称面为开路。

$$\begin{split} k_{x1} &= \sqrt{k_1^2 - k_z^2} = \sqrt{\omega^2 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 - k_z^2} \\ k_{x2} &= \sqrt{k_2^2 - k_z^2} = \sqrt{\omega^2 \varepsilon \mu_0 - k_z^2} \\ Y_1 &= \frac{k_{x1}}{\omega \mu_0} \quad Y_2 = \frac{k_{x2}}{\omega \mu_0} \end{split}$$

以 x=3a/8 处为参考面,

$$\dot{Y} = -jY_1 \operatorname{ctg}(k_{x1} \frac{3a}{8}), \dot{Y} = jY_2 \tan(k_{x2} \frac{a}{8})$$

$$\coprod \overline{Y} + \overline{Y} = 0$$

得色散方程:
$$-jY_1 \operatorname{ctg}(k_{x1} \frac{3a}{8}) + jY_2 \tan(k_{x2} \frac{a}{8}) = 0$$

整理后得:
$$\sqrt{\omega^2 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 - k_z^2} \cot(\frac{3a}{8} \sqrt{\omega^2 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 - k_z^2}) - \sqrt{\omega^2 \varepsilon \mu_0 - k_z^2} \tan(\frac{a}{8} \sqrt{\omega^2 \varepsilon \mu_0 - k_z^2}) = 0$$

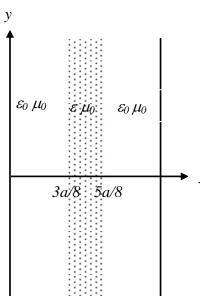
(2) 截止时,
$$k_z = 0$$
, $k_{x1} = k_1 = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0} = k_0$, $k_{x2} = k_2 = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu_0} = 3k_0$, $Y_2 = 3Y_1$

$$k_0 \operatorname{ctg}(k_0 \frac{3a}{8}) - 3k_0 \tan(\frac{3a}{8}k_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{k_0}{\tan(k_0 \frac{3a}{8})} - 3k_0 \tan(\frac{3a}{8}k_0) = 0$$

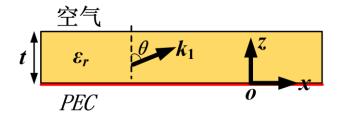
$$\tan(\frac{3a}{8}k_0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
 $\frac{3a}{8}k_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$ $k_0 = \frac{4\pi}{9a}$ $\lambda_c = \frac{9a}{2} = 9\text{cm}$

$$f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{9 \times 10^{-2}} = 0.333 \times 10^{10} \text{Hz} = 3.33 \text{GHz}$$



五、(15分)介质底面有一完纯导体,如下图所示。介质的厚度为t,相对介电常数为 ε_r = 4,有一以 θ 角度从介质内向介质外入射的平面波,电场指向y方向。

- (1) 当 θ 在何范围内,可以使得电磁功率无法辐射到自由空间远场区域?
- (2)利用横向谐振条件列出该结构沿介质与空气交界面传播的 TE 波的色散方程。



解: (1)
$$\theta > \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 3分

(2)

$$Z_{\uparrow} = \frac{\omega \mu_0}{\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_x^2}}$$
 3\(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

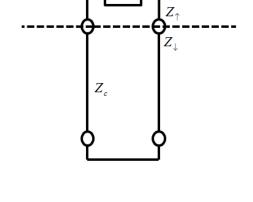
$$Z_{\downarrow} = j \frac{\omega \mu_0}{\sqrt{k_0^2 \varepsilon_r - k_x^2}} \tan\left(\sqrt{k_0^2 \varepsilon_r - k_x^2} t\right) \qquad 35$$

色散方程为:

$$\frac{1}{Z_{\uparrow}} + \frac{1}{Z_{\downarrow}} = 0 \qquad 3 \, \text{ }$$

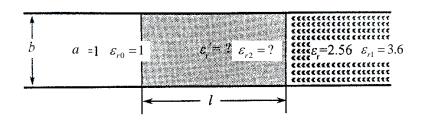
化简可得

$$\frac{j\sqrt{4k_0^2 - k_x^2}}{\sqrt{k_0^2 - k_x^2}} = \tan\left(\sqrt{4k_0^2 - k_x^2}t\right)$$
 3 %



 120π

四、 $(20\,
m 分)$ 一段填充空气的矩形波导要与一段横截面相同、填充介质(相对介电常数 $arepsilon_{r1}=3.6$)的矩形波导连接,中间借助于一段 1/4 波长变换器进行匹配,求匹配波导填充介质的相对介电常数 $arepsilon_{r2}$ 及变换器的长度 l。已知 a=2.5 cm,f=10 GHz,工作模式为 TE_{10} 模。 $(c=1/\sqrt{arepsilon_0\mu_0}$, $\sqrt{\mu_0/arepsilon_0}=120\pi$ (Ω))



解:

空气中工作波长 $\lambda_0 = c/f = 3$ cm

对于三个区域中的 TE_{10} 模,由横向谐振原理可得: $k_x = \pi / a$

纵向(z方向)用传输线等效

空气中,
$$k_{z0} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{1 - \left(\lambda_0 / 2a\right)^2}$$
,

空气中特征阻抗:
$$Z_{c0} = \frac{\omega\mu_0}{k_{0z}} = \frac{\omega\mu_0}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}\sqrt{1-\left(\lambda_0/2a\right)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\lambda_0/2a\right)^2}} = \frac{120\pi}{0.8}$$
 (Ω)

(上式利用了
$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$
, $\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} = 120\pi$)

电介质中,
$$k_{z1} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1} - \left(\lambda_0 / 2a\right)^2}$$

特征阻抗:
$$Z_{c1} = \frac{\omega \mu_0}{k_{z1}} = \frac{\omega \mu_0}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1} - (\lambda_0 / 2a)^2}} = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r1} - (\lambda_0 / 2a)^2}} = \frac{120\pi}{1.8}$$
 (Ω)

匹配段电介质中,
$$k_{z2} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_r' \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{\varepsilon_r' - \left(\lambda_0 / 2a\right)^2}$$

特征阻抗:
$$Z_{c2} = \frac{\omega \mu_0}{k_z'} = \frac{\omega \mu_0}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - (\lambda_0 / 2a)^2}} = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - 0.36}}$$
 (Ω)

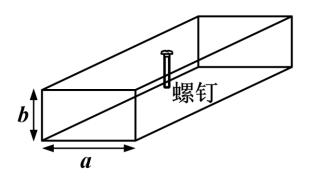
对于 1/4 波长变换器,有:
$$Z_{c2}^2 = Z_{c0}Z_{c1}$$
,即: $\frac{(120\pi)^2}{\varepsilon_{c2} - 0.36} = \frac{120\pi}{0.8} \cdot \frac{120\pi}{1.8}$,

解得: $\varepsilon_{r2} = 1.8$

由此得匹配段的波导波长为
$$\lambda_{g2} = \frac{2\pi}{k_{z2}} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r2} - \left(\lambda_0 / 2a\right)^2}} = \frac{3}{1.2} = 2.5$$
 (cm)

所以匹配段(变换器)的长度 l 为 $l=\lambda_{g2}/4=0.625$ (cm)

- 三、(15分)矩形波导长边 a = 22.86 mm,宽边 b = 10.16 mm。
- (1) 试求该波导 TE_{10} 模式的截止频率 f_c 、截止波长 λ_c 、单模工作频段,作出 TE_{10} 模式在波导横截面上的电场矢量分布图。
- (2)矩形波导无限长,在长边中心插入一螺钉,当螺钉足够长时,会形成 LC 串联谐振,作出此时矩形波导及螺钉的等效电路图;假设 L = 10 nH, C = 25.2 fF, 试求解 10 GHz 时螺钉所在面处的反射系数大小,并作出在波导单模工作频率的 反射系数幅度示意图。



解: (1)

$$f_c = \frac{c}{2a} = 6.56 \text{ GHz}$$
 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)

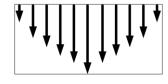
$$\lambda_c = 2a = 45.72 \text{ mm}$$

第二个模式为TEn模

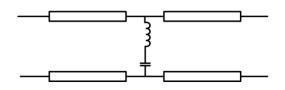
$$f_{c1} = \frac{c}{a} = 13.12 \text{ GHz}$$

故单模工作频段为[6.56 GHz, 13.12 GHz] 2分

$$k_z = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} :$$



2分



2分

$$Z_{in} = Z_c \parallel \left(j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right), Z_c = \frac{\omega \mu_0}{k_z}$$

2分

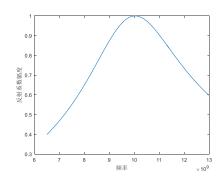
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_c}{Z_{in} + Z_c}$$

2分

$$10GHz$$
 处, $|\Gamma|=1$

1分

反射系数幅度示意图:

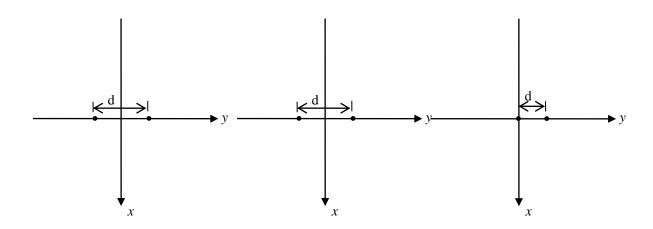


1分

六. (15 分) 画出两辐射单元 (偶极子天线) 组成的天线阵在 xoy 面的辐射方向图,并给出理论依据。

- 1) (5 分) $d=\lambda/2$, $\psi=\pi$;
- 2) (5 分) $d=\lambda/2$, $\psi=0$;
- 3) (5 分) $d=\lambda/4$, $\psi=\pi/2$

d为两单元天线间距,ψ为两单元天线激励电流相位差,假定两单元天线激励电流相等。



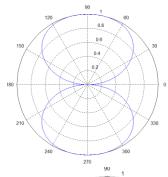
1) $d=\lambda/2$, $\psi=\pi$

- 2) $d=\lambda/2, \psi=0$
- 3) $d=\lambda/4$, $\psi=\pi/2$

解: 1) 两个辐射单元

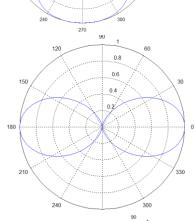
$$\left| E_{\theta} \right| \sim \cos(\frac{kd\sin\theta\sin\varphi + \psi}{2})$$

 $d = \lambda/2$, $\psi = \pi$; $kd = \pi$, H 面对应 $\theta = \pi/2$, 所以此时 $|E_{\theta}| \sim |\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})|$



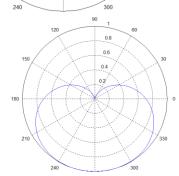
2) $d=\lambda/2$, $\psi=0$, $kd=\pi$

$$|E_{\theta}| \sim \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin\varphi)$$



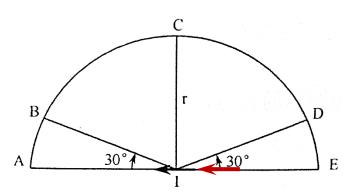
3) $d=\lambda/4$, $\psi=\pi/2$, $kd=\pi/2$

$$|E_{\theta}| \sim \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}\sin\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4})$$



五、(20 分) 已知一电流元长 l=1cm,其上电流 I=1A,工作频率 f=300MHz。

- (1)设电流元平放在纸面上,求距离 r=100m 处 A,B,C,D,E 各点的电场强度(幅度数值)并在图上标示出极化方向。
- (2)若电流元垂直纸面,其余条件不变,再求各点电场强度大小及标明极化方向。



解:

因为 f = 300 MHz,所以 $\lambda = 1$ m,r = 100 m, $r >> \lambda/2\pi$,即 A,B,C,D,E 各点在电基本振子的远场区。

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{\theta_0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \frac{jkle^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} \sin\theta,$$

$$|\mathbf{E}| = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \frac{kl}{4\pi r} \sin\theta = 120\pi \frac{l}{2\lambda r} \sin\theta = \frac{60\pi l}{\lambda r} \sin\theta = 0.01884 \sin\theta \text{ (V/m)} = 18.84 \sin\theta \text{ (mV/m)}$$

(1) A点: $\theta=0^{\circ}$, $E_A=0$

B 点: θ =30°, $|E_B|$ = 9.42 mV/m

C 点: θ =90°, $|E_C|$ = 18.84 mV/m

D 点: θ =150°, $|E_D|$ = 9.42 mV/m

E点: θ=180°, E_E=0

A,B,C,D,E 各点的极化方向为图中各点的圆弧切线方向,即把红色箭头当成正 z 方向,各点的 θ 方向

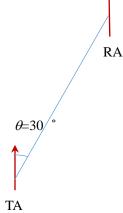
(2) 若电流元垂直纸面向外,则 A,B,C,D,E 各点在 H 平面上, θ =90°,各点场强相同,且为最大值 $|E_{max}|$ = 18.84 mV/m,极化方向均垂直于纸面向内。

六、 $(21 \, f)$ 两个无耗、电小尺寸偶极子天线平行放置相距 500 km,一个作发射,一个作接收,两天线之间连线与偶极子垂直,即 θ = 90°,发射天线发射功率 1 kW,频率 200 MHz,求: (1) 在两天线连线方向上的天线增益。

- (2) 接收天线能接收到多少功率?
- (3) 若两天线连线与偶极子不垂直,比如 $\theta = 30^\circ$ 则此时接收天线能接收到多少功率?



(第1,2小题)



(第3小题)

解:

(1)
$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
, $G_D = \frac{3}{2}\sin^2\theta = 1.5$

(2)
$$f = 200 \text{MHz}, \ \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 1.5 \text{m}$$

天线有效面积:
$$A_e = \frac{G_D \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 0.2686 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

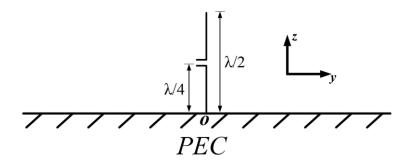
到达接收处电磁波功率率密度:
$$\langle S_r \rangle = G_D \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = 4.775 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (W/m}^2)$$

接收天线能接收到功率: $P_R = A_e \langle S_r \rangle = 1.28 \times 10^{-10}$ (W)

(3)
$$\theta = 30^{\circ}$$
,发射天线 $G_{TD} = \frac{3}{2}\sin^2\theta = \frac{3}{8}$,接收天线 $G_{RD} = \frac{3}{2}\sin^2\theta = \frac{3}{8}$ 所以此时接收天线能接收到功率: $P_{R} = \frac{1}{16}P_{R} = 8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)}$

六、(15分)垂直放置于无限大理想导体平面上的半波对称振子天线,如下图所示,坐标原点在天线与地平面交点。求:

- (1) 用镜像原理, 求天线空间方向函数(提示: 需求出二元阵的阵因子)。
- (2) 画出 yoz 平面上电场的辐射方向示意图。



解:(1)由镜像原理,在上半空间的辐射场,可以等效为二元阵分析,如下图所示:



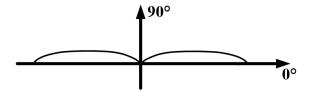
由方向图乘积定理,得方向函数:

$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{\theta}_0 \eta_0 \frac{jI_0 e^{-jk(r - \frac{1}{4}\lambda\cos\theta)}}{2\pi r\sin\theta} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)$$
 3\(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

$$\vec{E}_2 = \vec{\theta}_0 \eta_0 \frac{j I_0 e^{-jk(r + \frac{1}{4}\lambda\cos\theta)}}{2\pi r\sin\theta} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)$$
 3/2

$$F(\theta) = F_1(\theta)F_a(\theta) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta\right)}{\sin\theta} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta\right) = \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta\right)}{\sin\theta}$$
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) E面(包含z轴的平面):



5分

3. 电偶极子长度为 l, 电流振幅为 I, 垂直放置在无限大导体平面上, 与导体平

面相距为λ/4, 如图所示, 求:

- 1) 该电偶极子的远区辐射电场和磁场
- 2) 辐射的方向性函数



$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \frac{jkIle^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{H} = \varphi_0 \frac{j\,k\,I\,l^{j}e^{k\,r}}{4\pi r} \mathrm{s}\,\mathrm{i}\,\mathbf{10}$$

根据镜象法,原问题等效为一源阵。以天线处有原点

$$E = q_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIle^{-jkr}}{4\rho r} \sin q_1 + \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIle^{-jkr_2}}{4\rho r_2} \sin q_2 \right)$$

$$\approx q_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIl}{4\rho r} \sin q(e^{-jkr} + e^{-jkr_2})$$

$$r_2 = r + 2h\cos q = r + \frac{1}{2}\cos q$$

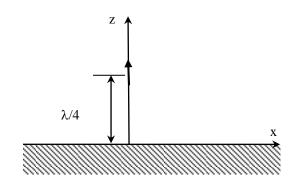
$$E = q_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIl}{4\rho r} \sin qe^{-jkr} \left(1 + e^{-jk\frac{1}{2}\cos q} \right)$$

$$= q_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIl}{2\rho r} \sin q\cos(\frac{\rho}{2}\cos q)e^{-jk(r + \frac{1}{4}\cos q)} (V/m)$$

$$H = \int_0^\infty \frac{jkIl}{2\rho r} \sin q\cos(\frac{\rho}{2}\cos q)e^{-jk(r + \frac{1}{4}\cos q)} (A/m)$$

$$F(q,j) = \sin q\cos(\frac{\rho}{2}\cos q)$$

也可以地面为原点:



$$E = q_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIle^{-jkr_1}}{4\rho r_1} \sin q_1 + \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIle^{-jkr_2}}{4\rho r_2} \sin q_2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow q_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIl}{4\rho r} \sin q \left(e^{-jkr_1} + e^{-jkr_2} \right)$$

$$r_2 = r + h\cos q, \quad r_1 = r - h\cos q$$

$$E = q_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIl}{4\rho r} \sin q \left(e^{jkh\cos q} + e^{-jkh\cos q} \right)$$

$$= q_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} \frac{jkIl}{2\rho r} \sin q \cos \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \cos q \right) e^{-jkr} \left(V/m \right)$$

$$H = \int_0^1 \frac{jkIl}{2\rho r} \sin q \cos \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \cos q \right) e^{-jkr} \left(A/m \right)$$

$$F(q, f) = \sin q \cos \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \cos q \right)$$