第五章 规则金属波导

5.1 矩形波导

规则金属波导---具有各种形状的截面、无限长的直的空心 金属管。

- □ 矩形波导
- □ 圆波导
- □ 椭圆波导
- □ 脊形波导等

横向结构和尺寸沿管轴方向(电磁波传播方向)不变。



都长啥祥?



a diplexer in an air traffic control radar



空间无源条件下满足:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} + k^2 \mathbf{E} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \mathbf{H} + k^2 \mathbf{H} = 0 \end{cases}$$

式中
$$k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon$$

在管壁上的边界条件

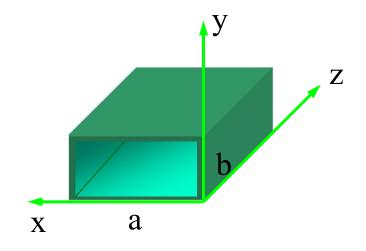
(电场切向连续, 磁场法向连续)

$$\begin{cases} E_y = E_z = B_x = 0 & (x = 0, a) \\ E_x = E_z = B_y = 0 & (y = 0, b) \end{cases}$$



$$E = E_x(x, y)e_x + E_y(x, y)e_y + E_z(x, y)e_z$$

$$H = H_x(x, y)e_x + H_y(x, y)e_y + H_z(x, y)e_z$$



$$\begin{cases} E = E(x, y) exp[j(\omega t - k_z z)] \\ H = H(x, y) exp[j(\omega t - k_z z)] \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}; \quad \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} + jk_z E_y = -j\omega \, \mu H_x \\ -jk_z E_x - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -j\omega \, \mu H_y \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -j\omega \, \mu H_z$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} + jk_{z}H_{y} = j\omega \varepsilon E_{x} \\ -jk_{z}H_{x} - \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} = j\omega \varepsilon E_{y} \\ \frac{\partial H_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial y} = j\omega \varepsilon E_{z} \end{cases}$$

解出电磁场x,y方向的分量:

式中:

$$k_c^2 = (jk_z)^2 + \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon = k^2 - k_z^2$$

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

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

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

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

六个分 量方程

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = \nabla_{xy}^2 \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial z^2} = -k^2 \mathbf{E} = \nabla_{xy}^2 \mathbf{E} + (jk_z)^2 \mathbf{E}$$



$$\nabla_{xy}^2 \mathbf{E} + k_c^2 \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla_{xy}^2 \boldsymbol{H} + k_c^2 \boldsymbol{H} = 0$$





1. 横电波: TE波(
$$E_z = 0$$
)
$$\frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial v^2} = -k_c^2 H_z$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial y^2} = -k_c^2 H_z$$

用分离变量法,令 $H_z = X(x)Y(y)$:

$$\frac{YX'' + XY'' = -k_c^2 XY}{Y} \qquad \frac{X''}{Y} + \frac{Y''}{Y} = -k_c^2$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} = -k_c^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{X''}{X} = -k_x^2 \\ \frac{Y''}{Y} = -k_y^2 \end{cases}$$

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 = k_c^2$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{X''}{X} = -k_x^2 \\
\frac{Y''}{Y} = -k_y^2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X = C_1 cosk_x x + C_2 sink_x x \\
Y = C_3 cosk_y y + C_4 sink_y y
\end{cases}$$

$$H_z = XY = (C_1 cosk_x x + C_2 sink_x x)(C_3 cosk_y y + C_4 sink_y y)e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)}$$

$$C_2 = C_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = (C_2 k_x cosk_x x - C_1 k_x sink_x x)(C_3 cosk_y y + C_4 sink_y y)e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \\ \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} = (C_1 cosk_x x + C_2 sink_x x)(C_4 k_y cosk_y y - C_3 k_y sink_y y)e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \\ k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a} \\ k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b} \end{cases}$$

式中m, n 分别为0,1,2,3...,但不可同时为零,否则就无电 磁场。

矩形波导中的横电波:

を記述している。
$$\begin{bmatrix} H_z = H_0 cosk_x x cosk_y y \\ H_x = j \frac{k_x k_z}{k_c^2} H_0 sink_x x cosk_y y \\ H_y = j \frac{k_y k_z}{k_c^2} H_0 cosk_x x sink_y y \\ E_x = j \frac{\omega \mu k_y}{k_c^2} H_0 cosk_x x sink_y y \\ E_y = -j \frac{\omega \mu k_x}{k_c^2} H_0 sink_x x cosk_y y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - k_z^2$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right]}$$

2. 横磁波: TM波 $(H_z=0)$





$$\mathsf{TM}_{\mathsf{mn}}$$

$$E_z = H_z = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{\pi} + k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a}, \ k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b}, \ k_c^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - k_z^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right]}$$

当kz为实数时, 电磁波能无衰减通过

数时,电磁波能无衰减通过
$$\left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]$$

$$k_z = k\sqrt{1 - \frac{f_c^2}{f^2}}$$

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 截止频率:
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}{\mu\varepsilon}}$$

$$f \ge f_c$$

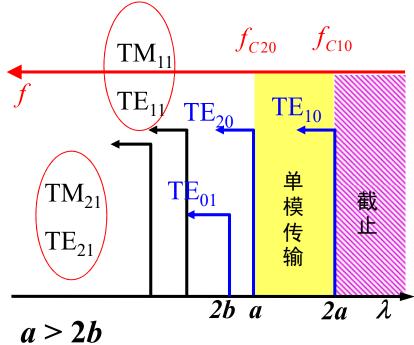
截止波长:
$$\lambda_c = \frac{v}{f_c} = \frac{1}{f_c \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} = \frac{2\pi}{k_c} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}}$$

$$\lambda \leq \lambda_c$$

由
$$k_z = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_g}$$
 可求得波导波长 λ_g :
$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}}$$

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

式中 $\lambda = \frac{v}{f}$ 为电磁波在无限介质中的波长。



例:试计算以TE模式在矩形波导中传播的电磁波的群速与相速。

解: 群速和相速分别是 $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}\Big|_{\omega_0}$ 和 $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}\Big|_{\omega_0}$,当电磁波沿z方向传播时,真正的波矢量是 k_z 。将等式 $k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]$ 对 ω 取微分,得到

 $k_z dk_z = \mu \varepsilon \omega d\omega$ 所以

$$\begin{aligned} v_g &= \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}k_z} \bigg|_{\omega_0} = \frac{k_z}{\omega\mu\varepsilon} \bigg|_{\omega_0} = \frac{\sqrt{\omega_0^2\mu\varepsilon - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]}}{\omega_0\mu\varepsilon} = \frac{v}{\omega_0} \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]}v^2 < v \\ v_p &= \frac{\omega}{k_z} \bigg|_{\omega_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2\mu\varepsilon - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]}} = \frac{\omega_0 v}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2\right]}v^2} > v \end{aligned}$$

从上两式很容易看出: $v_g v_p = v^2$





TE₁₀型主型波

场结构

电力线和磁力线方程:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{E_x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{E_y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{E_z} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{H_x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{H_y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{H_z} \end{cases}$$

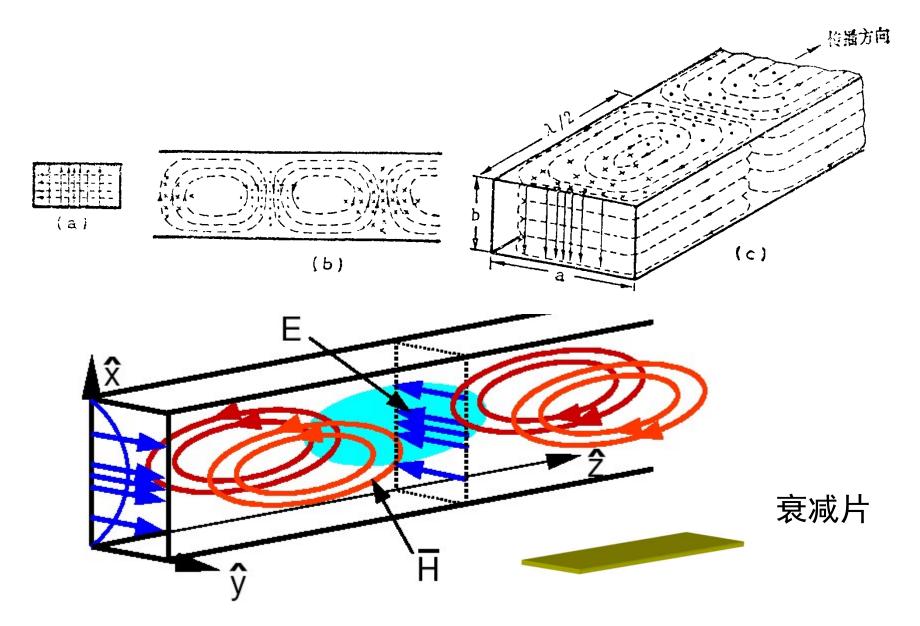
TE10的场分量:

$$E_{x} = H_{y} = E_{z} = 0$$

$$E_{y} = -\frac{j\omega\mu a}{\pi} H_{0}e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)} \sin\frac{\pi x}{a}$$

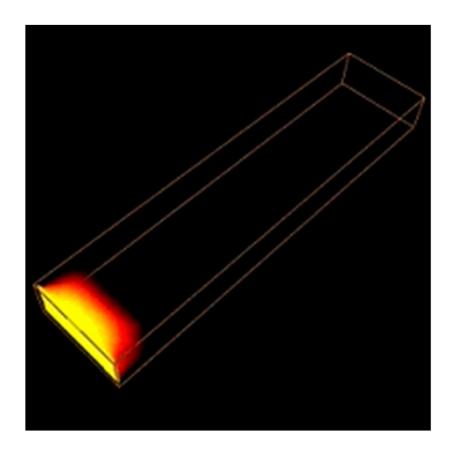
$$H_{x} = \frac{jk_{z}a}{\pi} H_{0}e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)} \sin\frac{\pi x}{a}$$

$$H_{z} = H_{0}e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)} \cos\frac{\pi x}{a}$$

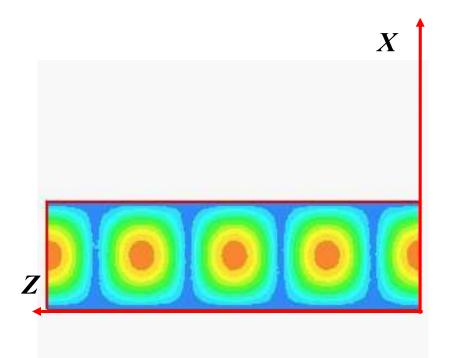


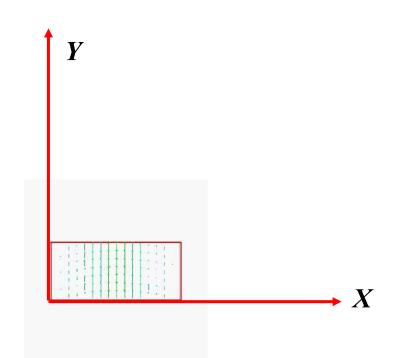












$$E_y \sim \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$$
, $H_x \sim \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$, $H_z \sim \cos \frac{\pi x}{a}$

$$E_y \sim \cos(\omega t - k_z z - \frac{\pi}{2}), \ H_x \sim \cos(\omega t - k_z z + \frac{\pi}{2}), \ H_z \sim \cos(\omega t - k_z z)$$

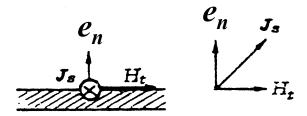


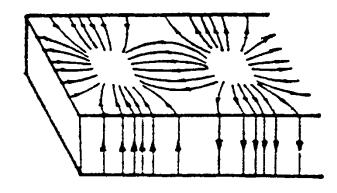
2. 壁电流分布

波导壁是良导体,在微波波段趋肤深度极小($\sim 1 \mu m$),可看做面电流。 $i_s = e_n \times H$

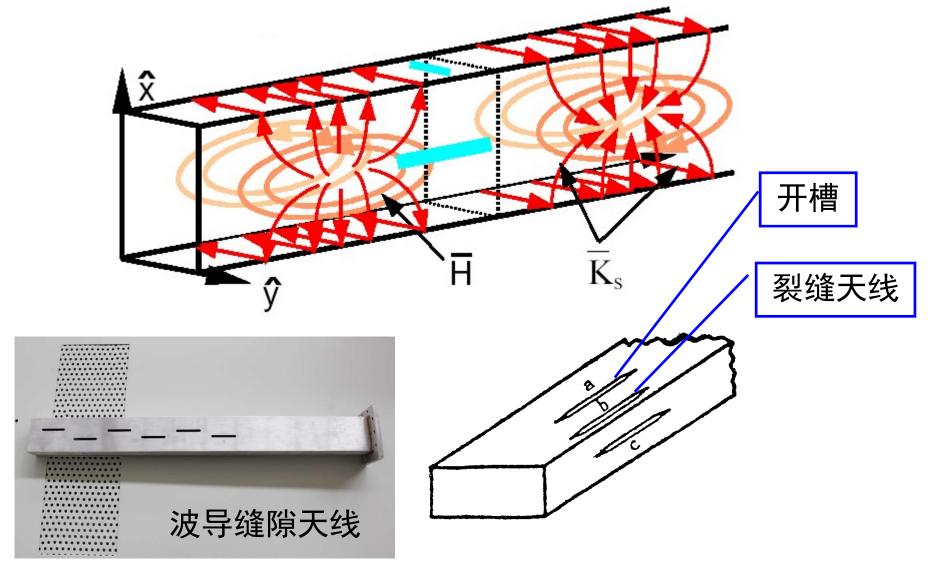
面电流密度: $\begin{cases} i_{y} = -H_{z}|_{x=0} = -H_{0}e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)}, \ i_{z} = 0 & \text{在}x = 0 处 \ e_{n} = e_{x} \\ i_{y} = H_{z}|_{x=a} = -H_{0}e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)}, \ i_{z} = 0 & \text{在}x = a 处 \ e_{n} = -e_{x} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{E}y &= 0 \cancel{b} \quad \boldsymbol{e_n} = \boldsymbol{e_y} \\ i_x &= H_z\big|_{y=0} = H_0 e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \\ i_z &= -H_x\big|_{y=0} = \frac{jk_z a}{\pi} H_0 e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \\ \mathcal{E}y &= b \cancel{b} \quad \boldsymbol{e_n} = -\boldsymbol{e_y} \\ i_x &= -H_z\big|_{y=b} = -H_0 e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \\ i_z &= H_x\big|_{y=b} = -\frac{jk_z a}{\pi} H_0 e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \end{split}$$



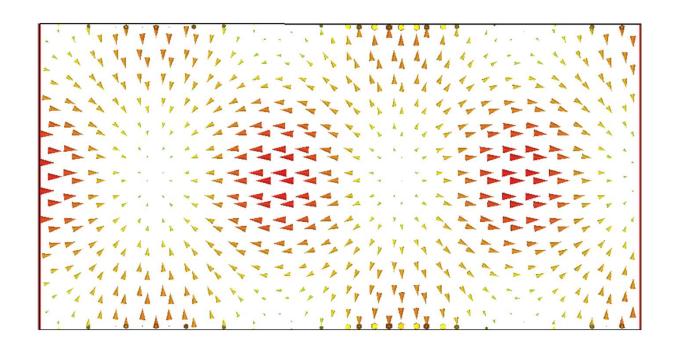








矩形波导宽边上面电流分布





3. 传输功率和功率容量

传输功率为
$$P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{x=0}^{a} \int_{y=0}^{b} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^{*}) \bullet \mathbf{e}_{z} \, dy dx = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{x=0}^{a} \int_{y=0}^{b} E_{y} H_{x}^{*} dy dx$$

 TE_{10} 模的 $k_c = \pi/a, k_z = \sqrt{k^2 - \pi^2/a^2}$

$$P = \frac{\omega\mu \, a^3 b}{4\pi^2} \left| H_0 \right|^2 k_z$$

在宽壁中心(x = a/2)处 $|E_y|$ 达到最大值 $|E_0| = \omega \mu a H_0/\pi$,

$$P = \frac{ab}{4\eta} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2} \left| E_0 \right|^2$$

对空气填充波导, $\sqrt{\mu/\varepsilon} = 120\pi$, $E_{br} = 30 \text{ kV/cm}$,上式可改写为 $P_{br}(MW) = 0.6ab\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}$

式中a、b以厘米为单位,而 P_{br} 的单位为兆瓦。一般,波导的允许功率 功率容量与尺寸、频率、介质有关。 取为: $P_{\text{fi}} = (\frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{1}{5}) P_{br}$

TE₁₀ 型模矩形波导的损耗

a. 介质损耗: 空气填充,可以忽略。

b. 导体损耗: $P_l = -\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}z} = 2\alpha P$ $P(z) = P_0 e^{-2\alpha z}$ 单位长度的功率损耗:

波导的衰减常数是: $\alpha = \frac{P_i}{2P} \approx \frac{P_i}{2P_o}$

由于存在趋肤效应,可引入波导壁单位面积的表面电阻,为(在微带线

中有详细推导): $R_s = \frac{1}{\sigma \delta} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu}{2\sigma}}$ 式中 $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega \mu \sigma}}$ 是趋肤厚度 电流流过单位表面积的导体损耗为 $\frac{1}{2} R_s |i_s|^2$

$$P_{l} = \oint \frac{R_{s}}{2} |i_{s}|^{2} dl = R_{s} \int_{0}^{b} |H_{0}|^{2} dy + R_{s} \int_{0}^{a} |H_{0}|^{2} \left(\cos^{2} \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{k_{z}^{2} a^{2}}{\pi^{2}} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{a}\right) dx$$

$$= R_{s} |H_{0}|^{2} \left(b + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{k_{z}^{2} a^{3}}{2\pi^{2}}\right)$$

$$\alpha_{c}(NP/m) = \frac{P_{l}}{2P_{0}} = \frac{2\pi^{2}R_{s}\left(b + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{k_{z}^{2}a^{3}}{2\pi^{2}}\right)}{\omega\mu a^{3}bk_{z}} = \frac{R_{s}(2\pi^{2}b + a^{3}k^{2})}{a^{3}bk\eta k_{z}}$$

$$k_{z} = k\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\alpha_{c} = \frac{R_{s}\left[1 + \frac{2b}{a}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^{2}\right]}{\eta b\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^{2}}}$$

损耗与波长、波导尺寸、波导壁材料等有关,通常取 $b/a \approx 1/2 \rightarrow \alpha_c \downarrow$ 。 主型波的衰减最小。

5. TE₁₀型模矩形波导的等效阻抗

波导中的波阻抗定义为波导中横向电场分量与横向磁场分量之比,对

$$Z_{\text{TE}_{10}} = \frac{\omega \mu}{k_z} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$$

它不能用来处理匹配问题。





和电路理论类似,波导的等效阻抗也有三种定义:

$$Z_e = \frac{U_e}{I_e}, \ Z_e = \frac{U_e^2}{2P} \ \vec{\boxtimes} \ Z_e = \frac{2P}{I_e^2}$$

对矩形波导中的TE₁₀型波,定义等效电压为波导宽边中心电场从顶边到

底边的线积分:

$$U_e = \int_0^b \left| E_y \right|_{x=a/2} dy = \frac{\omega \mu \, ab H_0}{\pi}$$

定义等效电流为波导的一个宽壁上总的纵向电流:

$$I_e = \int_0^a |i_z| dx = \int_0^a \frac{k_z a}{\pi} H_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{2a^2 k_z H_0}{\pi^2}$$

传输功率是:

$$P = \frac{ab}{4\eta} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2} \left(\frac{\omega \mu a H_0}{\pi}\right)^2$$

$$Z_{e} = \frac{U_{e}}{I_{e}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{b}{a} \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^{2}}} \qquad Z_{e} = \frac{U_{e}}{2P} = 2 \frac{b}{a} \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^{2}}} \qquad Z_{e} = \frac{2P}{I_{e}^{2}} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} \frac{b}{a} \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^{2}}}$$

$$Z_e = \frac{U_e}{2P} = 2 \frac{b}{a} \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$$

$$Z_e = \frac{2P}{I_e^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \frac{b}{a} \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$$

在工程计算中,为了简化,常以与截面尺寸有关的部分作为公认的等效

阻抗:

$$Z_e = \frac{b}{a} \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}}$$

它可以用来处理匹配问题。

6. 矩形波导的截面尺寸的选择

保证它传输主模:

$$\begin{cases} a \\ 2b \end{cases} < \lambda < 2a \end{cases}$$

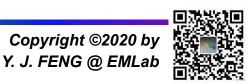
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{2} < a < \lambda \\ 0 < b < \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

综合考虑抑制高次模、损耗小和传输功率大诸条件,矩形波导截面尺寸一般选为

$$\begin{cases} a = 0.7\lambda \\ b = (0.4 \sim 0.5)a \end{cases}$$

标准波导尺寸



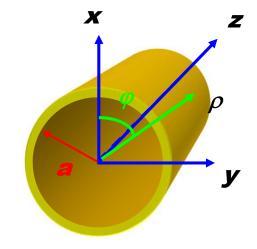


5.2 其他截面波导简介

1. 圆波导

采用柱坐标系来计算 圆波导与矩形波导类似,只能传横电波和横磁波。

$$\begin{cases}
\boldsymbol{E}(\rho,\varphi,z,t) = \left[\boldsymbol{E}_{T}(\rho,\varphi) + E_{z}(\rho,\varphi)\boldsymbol{e}_{z}\right]e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)} \\
\boldsymbol{H}(\rho,\varphi,z,t) = \left[\boldsymbol{H}_{T}(\rho,\varphi) + H_{z}(\rho,\varphi)\boldsymbol{e}_{z}\right]e^{j(\omega t - k_{z}z)}
\end{cases}$$



考虑电磁波波动方程的z分量,得: 纵向场 E_z 和 H_z 在圆波导内满足齐次波动方程: $\nabla^2_{\rho\varphi}E_z + k_c^2E_z = 0$

$$\nabla_{\rho\phi}^2 E_z + k_c^2 E_z = 0$$

$$\nabla_{\rho\varphi}^2 H_z + k_c^2 H_z = 0$$

分别考虑只存在横向电场的横电波($E_z=0$)和只存在横向磁场的横磁 波 ($H_z = 0$) 在柱坐标中表示为:

对横磁波TM
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial \varphi^2} + k_c^2 E_z = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial \varphi^2} + k_c^2 E_z = 0$$

$$k_c^2 = k^2 - k_z^2 = \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - k_z^2$$

利用分离变量法,设 $E_z(\rho,\varphi) = P(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$,得:

$$\frac{d^2\Phi}{d\varphi^2} + m^2\Phi = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}P}{d\rho^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{d\rho} + \left(k_{c}^{2} - \frac{m^{2}}{\rho^{2}}\right)P = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2P}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dP}{d\rho} + \left(k_c^2 - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2}\right)P = 0$$

$$P = AJ_m(k_c\rho) + A'N_m(k_c\rho)$$



$$\Phi = C_1 cosm \varphi + C_2 sinm \varphi$$

$$\Phi = C\cos\left(m\varphi + \varphi_0\right)$$

圆对称结构要求: m为整数

合理选择坐标轴使 $\varphi_0 = 0$

贝塞尔方程,通解为:

$$P = AJ_{m}(k_{c}\rho) + A'N_{m}(k_{c}\rho)$$

Bessel方程和函数:

$$\frac{d^2 f}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{df}{d\rho} + \left(\mu^2 - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2}\right) f = 0$$

通解为:

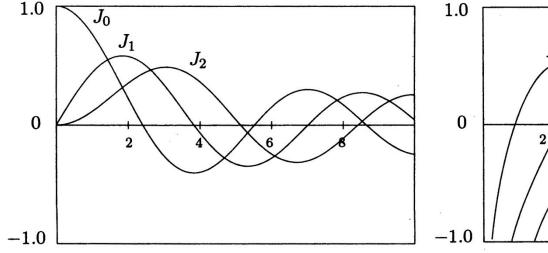
$$f(x) = AJ_m(x) + BN_m(x)$$

$$x = \mu \rho$$

$$x = k_c \rho$$

第一类贝塞尔函数

第二类贝塞尔函数(诺以曼函数)



 N_0 N_1 N_2 2 4 6 8

Figure 3.5.19 Neumann functions.



考虑圆波导的具体情况和边界条件 $\rho = a, E_z = 0$, $E_z = E_0 J_m(k_c \rho) cosm \varphi e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)}$

$$E_z = E_0 J_m(k_c \rho) cosm \varphi e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)}$$

$$J_m(k_c a) = 0 \qquad \qquad k_c = \frac{x_{mn}}{a}$$



$$k_c = \frac{x_{mn}}{a}$$

不同的 x_{mn} 相应于不同的 TM_{mn} 波

TE波:
$$H_z = H_0 J_m(k_c \rho) \begin{cases} \sin m \varphi \\ \cos m \varphi \end{cases} e^{j(\omega t - k_z z)}$$

$$E_{\varphi} = 0, \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \rho} = 0$$

$$E_{\varphi} = 0, \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \rho} = 0$$

$$J_{m}'(k_{c}a) = 0$$

$$k_{c} = \frac{x'_{mn}}{a}$$

$$k_z = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - k_c^2}$$

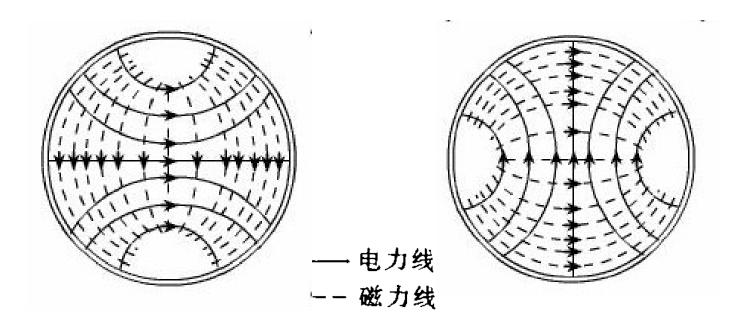
$$k_z = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon - k_c^2} \qquad f_c = \frac{k_c}{2\pi \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

圆波导的主要结果:

 TE_{11} 波(主型波)的截止波长最长, $\frac{\lambda_c}{TE_{11}} = 3.41a$ 其次是TM₀₁波,截止波长为 $\lambda_c |_{TM_{01}} = 2.61a$

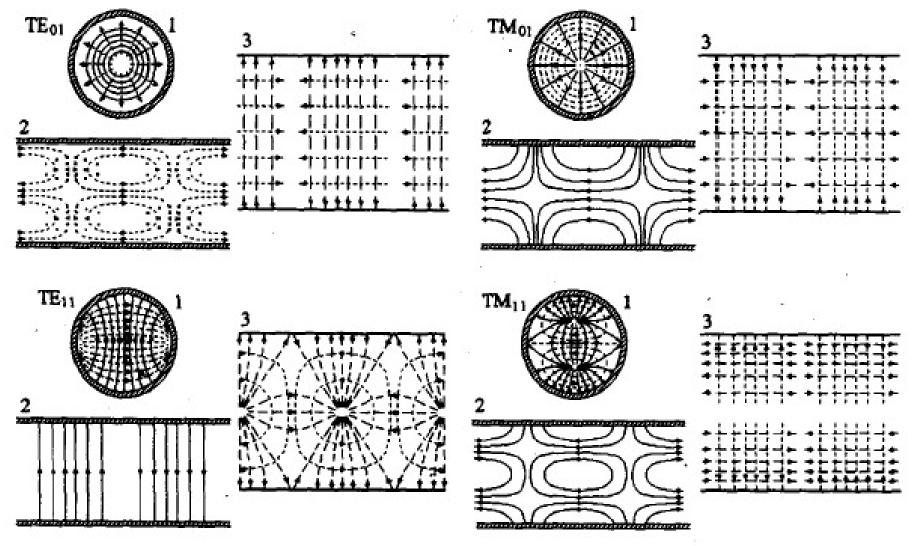
在圆波导中实现 TE_{11} 波单模传播的波长范围是: $\frac{2.61a < \lambda < 3.41a}{1}$

TE₁₁主型模



(a) 水平极化波

(b) 垂直极化波

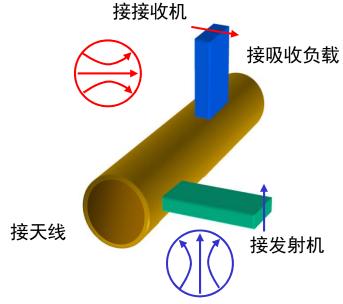




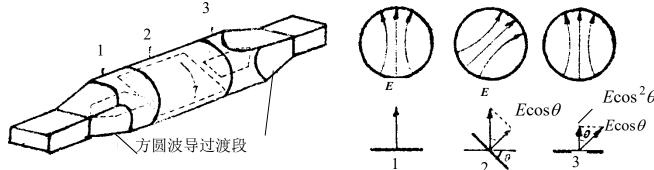


圆波导的应用:

微波通信收发公用天线中的极化分离器



极化衰减器



衰减量只与θ有关:

绝对定标、频带宽

$$A = 20 \lg \frac{E_{\text{th}\lambda}}{E_{\text{th}H}} = 20 \lg \frac{E}{E \cos^2 \theta} = 40 \lg (\sec \theta)$$



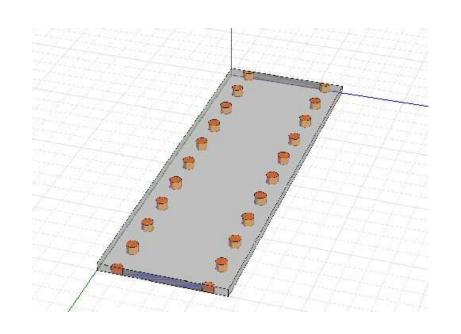
2. 椭圆波导

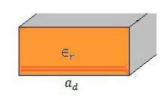
广泛用于雷达和通信系统的天线馈线,极化稳定,易于与矩形波导和圆波导连接。

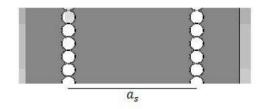
3. 过尺寸波导

横向尺寸比单模波导大得多的波导,可传输高次模式,毫米、亚毫米波段。

4. 基片集成波导(SIW)







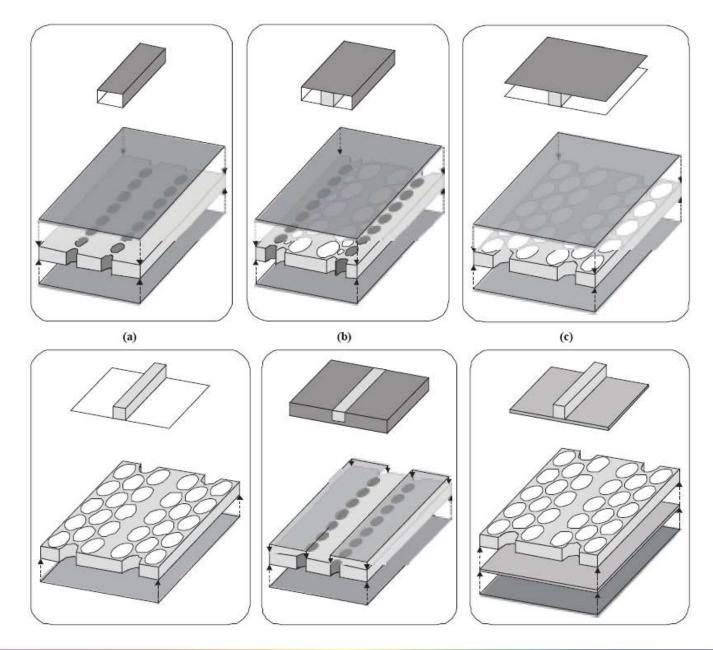
类似介质填充波导(但不支持TM模)

TE01模式:
$$f_c = c/2a_d$$
 $a_d = a/\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}$

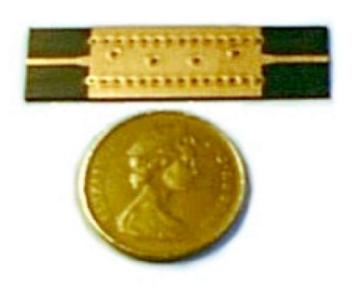
$$a_{\rm s} = a_d + d^2/0.95p$$

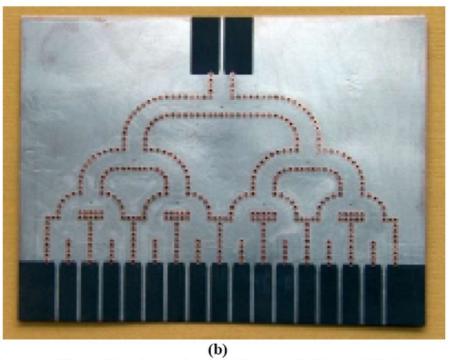
P 为通孔间距, d 为通孔直径











(a)

Fig. 4 – Two practical SIW circuits examples: (a) an SIW Inductive post filter with microstrip transitions, and (b) an SIW 1:16 power divider with microstrip input/output interfaces.



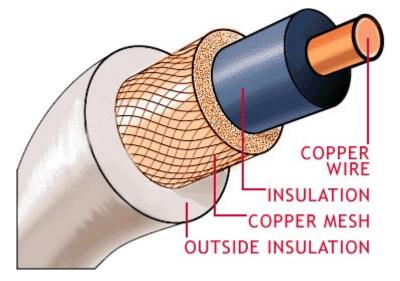
5.3 同轴线

同轴线是一种双导体导波系统。 可以传输TEM型波,是一种应用广泛的宽频带馈线。

(DC-毫米波段)

但当其横向尺寸可与工作波长相比拟时,也会出现TE模和TM 模,它们是同轴线的高次模。

主要研究TEM模特性。





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/1. TEM波

 $\nabla_T \times \boldsymbol{E}_T = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_x\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{e}}_z$

对同轴线的TEM模, $E_z = H_z = 0$,它的横向场:

$$E_{T}(\rho, \varphi, z) = E_{OT}(\rho, \varphi)e^{-j\beta z}$$

而 $\nabla_{\mathbf{T}} \times \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{OT}} = -j\omega \, \mu H_z \mathbf{e}_z = 0$,于是 $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{OT}}(\rho, \varphi)$ 可用标量势函数 $\Phi(\rho,\varphi)$ 的梯度表示:

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\mathrm{OT}}(\rho, \varphi) = -\nabla_{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\rho, \varphi)$$

又因为 $\nabla \bullet E_{T} = 0$, 所以势函数 $\Phi(\rho, \varphi)$ 满足拉普拉斯方程:

$$\nabla_{\mathrm{T}}^{2} \Phi(\rho, \, \varphi) = 0 \qquad \blacksquare \qquad \qquad \boxed{\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial \varphi^{2}} = 0}$$

设边界条件为:
$$\begin{cases} \varPhi(a,\varphi) = U_0 \\ \varPhi(b,\varphi) = 0 \end{cases}$$





X

用分离变量法,令:
$$\Phi(\rho, \varphi) = P(\rho)F(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{\rho}{P(\rho)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial P(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{F(\phi)} \frac{\partial^2 F(\phi)}{\partial \phi^2} = 0$$

$$k_{\rho}^2 + k_{\varphi}^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\rho}{P(\rho)} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dP(\rho)}{d\rho} \right) = -k_{\rho}^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{F(\phi)} \frac{d^{2}F(\phi)}{d\phi^{2}} = -k_{\phi}^{2}$$

-般解为: $F(\varphi) = A\cos n\varphi + B\sin n\varphi$ $k_{\varphi} = n$ 必须是整数。



考虑到边界条件不随 φ 变化, n=0 。 所以 $k_{\alpha}=0$ $F(\varphi)=A$

所以
$$k_{\rho} = 0$$

$$F(\varphi) = A$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\rho} \left(\rho \frac{\mathrm{d}P(\rho)}{\mathrm{d}\rho} \right) = 0 \qquad \qquad P(\rho) = C \ln \rho + D$$

$$P(\rho) = C \ln \rho + D$$

$$\Phi(\rho, \varphi) = A(C \ln \rho + D) = C_1 \ln \rho + C_2$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(a,\varphi) = U_0 = C_1 \ln a + C_2 \\ \Phi(b,\varphi) = 0 = C_1 \ln b + C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\Phi(\rho,\varphi) = U_0 \frac{\ln(b/\rho)}{\ln(b/a)}}$$



$$\Phi(\rho, \varphi) = U_0 \frac{\ln(b/\rho)}{\ln(b/a)}$$

横向电场为:
$$E_{oT}(\rho,\varphi) = -\nabla_T \Phi(\rho,\varphi) = -\left(\frac{\partial \Phi(\rho,\varphi)}{\partial \rho} e_\rho + \frac{\partial \Phi(\rho,\varphi)}{\rho \partial \varphi} e_\varphi\right) = \frac{U_0}{\rho \ln \frac{b}{a}} e_\rho$$

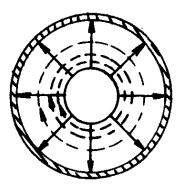
$$\boldsymbol{E}(\rho, \varphi, z) = \boldsymbol{E}_{0T}(\rho, \varphi) e^{-j\beta z} = \frac{U_0 e^{-j\beta z}}{\rho \ln \frac{b}{a}} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho}$$

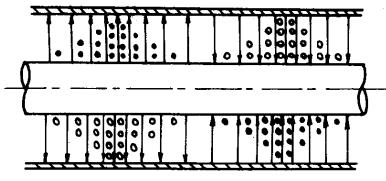
式中传播常数:

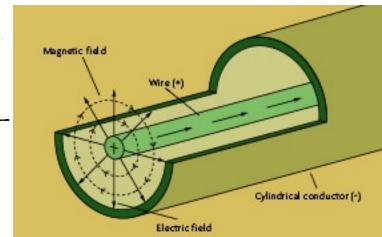
$$\beta = k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$$

横向磁场,可表示为:
$$H(\rho, \varphi, z) = \frac{1}{\eta} e_z \times E_{or}(\rho, \varphi) e^{-j\beta z} = \frac{U_0 e^{-j\beta z}}{\eta \rho \ln \frac{b}{a}} e_{\varphi}$$

式中
$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}$$
为波阻抗。







同轴线 TEM 导模场结构

$$\rightarrow E$$
; $\rightarrow H$





2. 传输特性

a. 相速和波导波长

对TEM模,截止频率 $f_c=0$, 截止波长 $\lambda_c=\infty$ 。相位常数 $\beta=\omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}$ 、 相速 V_p 与群速 V_g 之间满足如下关系:

b. 特性阻抗

特性阻抗定义为线上行波电压U 和行波电流I之比。

$$U = \int_{a}^{b} E_{\rho} d\rho = \frac{U_{0}}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \left(\ln \frac{b}{a} \right) e^{-j\beta z} = U_{0} e^{-j\beta z}$$

内导体上的总电流:
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} aH_{\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{2\pi U_0}{\eta \ln \frac{b}{a}} e^{-j\beta z}$$

特性阻抗:

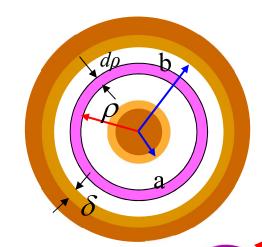
$$Z_0 = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{\eta \ln \frac{b}{a}}{2\pi} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (\Omega)$$

c. 衰减常数

$$\alpha = \alpha_c + \alpha_d = \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} + \frac{G_0 Z_0}{2} \qquad (\text{Np/m})$$

分布电阻:
$$R_0 = \frac{1}{\sigma s_1} + \frac{1}{\sigma s_2} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi b \delta} + \frac{1}{2\pi a \delta} \right) = \frac{R_s}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

式中
$$R_s = \frac{1}{\sigma \delta} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu}{2\sigma}}$$
 是导体的表面电阻。



在同轴线中半径为ρ、厚度为dρ 的单位长度的介质中的漏电阻为 $dR_d = \frac{1}{\sigma_d} \frac{d\rho}{2\pi\rho}$, 所以同轴线单位长度的漏电阻等于:

$$dR_d = \frac{1}{\sigma_d} \frac{d\rho}{2\pi\rho}$$

$$R_d = \int_a^b dR_d = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_d} \int_a^b \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_d} \ln\frac{b}{a}$$

即同轴线的单位长度分布电导为: $G_0 = \frac{1}{R_d} = \frac{2\pi\sigma_d}{1 + b}$

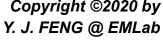
$$G_0 = \frac{1}{R_d} = \frac{2\pi\sigma_d}{\ln\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R_s}{2\eta \ln \frac{b}{a}} \left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a} \right) \qquad (Np/m)$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R_s}{2\eta \ln \frac{b}{c}} \left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a} \right) \qquad (Np/m)$$

$$\alpha_d = \frac{\sigma_d \eta}{2} = \frac{\omega \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}{2} \tan \delta \qquad (Np/m)$$

式中
$$\tan \delta = \frac{\sigma_d}{\omega \varepsilon}$$
 是介质损耗角的正切。





$$\alpha_d = \frac{\pi \sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\lambda_0} \tan \delta \qquad (Np/m)$$

同轴线的导体损耗与工作频率有关(R_S),也和它的尺寸有关。 在外径b一定时,由 $\partial \alpha_c/\partial a=0$ 可求得空气同轴线导体损耗最小的尺寸 为: $\frac{b}{-} = 3.591$

与它相应的空气同轴线特性阻抗等于 76.71Ω 。 同轴线的介质损耗与它的尺寸无关,而决定于填充介质的特性,并与工 作波长成反比。空气填充时,介质损耗可忽略。

d. 传输功率 同轴线中的电场和磁场为:
$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{U_0}{\rho \ln \frac{b}{a}} e^{-j\beta z} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho} \\ \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{U_0}{\eta \rho \ln \frac{b}{a}} e^{-j\beta z} \boldsymbol{e}_{\varphi} \end{cases}$$

同轴线的传输功率

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \int (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^*) \bullet d\mathbf{s} = \frac{1}{2\eta} \int_a^b \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{U_0^2}{\rho \ln^2(b/a)} d\rho d\rho = \frac{\pi U_0^2}{\eta \ln(b/a)}$$



由于在同轴线中最大电场出现在内导体表面($\rho = a$)处,其值

为
$$E_{max} = \frac{U_0}{a \ln(b/a)}$$
,因而 U_0 和 P 可表示为:

由于在同轴线中最大电场出现在内导体表面(
$$\rho=a$$
)处,是为 $E_{max}=\frac{U_0}{a\ln(b/a)}$,因而 U_0 和 P 可表示为:
$$\begin{cases} U_0=aE_{max}\ln\frac{b}{a}\\ P=\frac{\pi a^2}{\eta}E_{max}^2\ln\frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

当同轴线中最大电场等于介质的击穿场强 $E_{max} = E_{br}$ 时,它所对应的电 压和传输功率就分别等于同轴线的耐压 U_{br} 和功率容量 P_{br} ,于是

$$\begin{cases} U_{br} = aE_{br}\ln\frac{b}{a} \\ P_{br} = \frac{\pi a^{2}}{\eta}E_{br}^{2}\ln\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r}}a^{2}}{120}E_{br}^{2}\ln\frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$
对给定最大工作频率:
$$P_{max} = \frac{5.8 \times 10^{12}E_{br}^{2}}{f_{max}^{2}}$$

对给定最大工作频率:

$$P_{max} = \frac{5.8 \times 10^{12} E_{br}^2}{f_{max}^2}$$

例如10GHz时无高次模的任意同轴线最大的峰功率容量约为520kW。通 常取最大功率的四分之一为实用功率容量。由 $\partial P_{max}/\partial a=0$ (固定b值 不变),可求得功率容量最大时的尺寸条件: $\frac{b}{-} = 1.649$

3. 同轴线中的高次模和尺寸选择

最低次 TM_{01} 模的截止波长近似值: $\lambda_{cTM_{01}} \cong 2(b-a)$

TE11模的截止波长近似值为:

为了保证同轴线中只传输TEM模,

$$\lambda_{\min} > \pi(b+a)$$

在应用中,一般取 $\lambda_{\min} \ge 1.1\pi(b+a)$ 为最短安全波长。如果工作波长已知,则同轴线的尺寸必须满足:

$$(b+a) \le \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{1.1\pi}$$



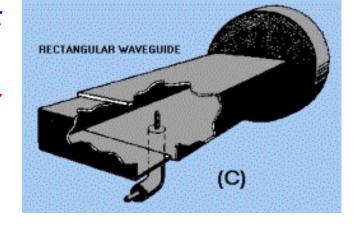
5.4 波导的激励方法

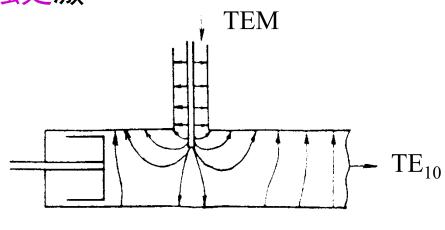
波导的激励本质是电磁波的辐射。 波导中的传播模式,即取决于传输条 件 $\lambda < \lambda_c$, 也取决于激励方法。 激励的结果要利于产生所要模式并尽 量避免不需要的模式。

1. 探针激励

电场激励方法, 在模式电场最强处激 TEM

励。

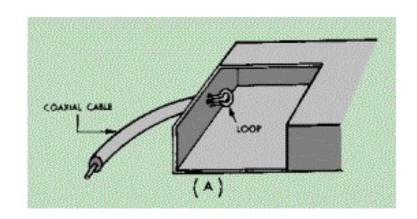


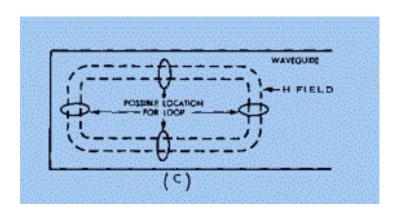


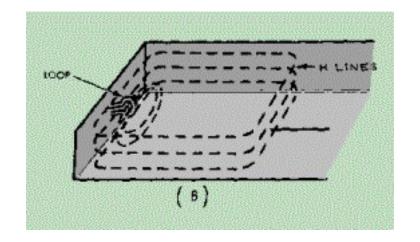


2. 环激励

磁场激励方法,在模式 磁场最强处激励。环法向 平行磁力线

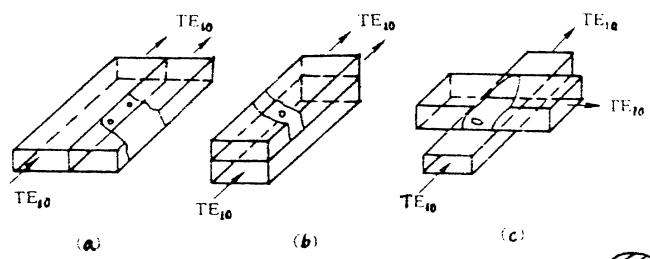






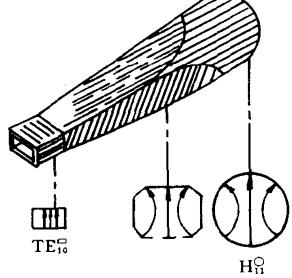


3. 孔或缝激励



4. 直接过渡

矩形波导型波到圆波导型波的过渡段





Homework

5-3, 5-4, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9

