第五章 规则波导

波导

- 波导: 指能够引导电磁波沿一定方向传输的物理载体
- 导波: 在波导中传播的电磁波称为导行电磁波
- 规则波导是指沿轴向均匀(横截面、填充介质特性)的无限长波导
- 在微波频段,波导通常特指金属波导(如矩形波导、圆波导等)

矩形波导

• 波导中的电磁波满足波动方程

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{r} \qquad \mathbf{r}$$

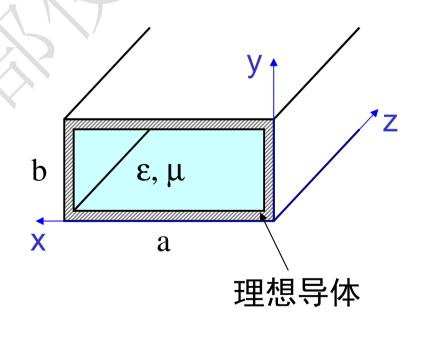
$$\nabla^2 H + k^2 H = 0$$

其中,

$$k = w\sqrt{me} = (w/c)\sqrt{m_r e_r}$$

• 边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} E_{y} = E_{z} = B_{x} = 0 & (x = 0, a) \\ E_{x} = E_{z} = B_{y} = 0 & (y = 0, b) \end{cases}$$



简谐电磁波 $E(r,t) = E(x,y,z)e^{jwt}$ 沿 z轴传播

$$\begin{array}{l}
E(x, y, z) = E(x, y)e^{-jbz} \\
\mathbf{r} \\
H(x, y, z) = H(x, y)e^{-jbz}
\end{array}$$

代入波动方程

$$\nabla^{2} \mathbf{F} + k^{2} \mathbf{F} = \left(\nabla_{xy}^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + k^{2}\right) \mathbf{F} (x, y) e^{-jbz}$$

$$= \left(\nabla_{xy}^{2} + k^{2} - b^{2}\right) \mathbf{F} (x, y) e^{-jbz}$$

$$= \left(\nabla_{xy}^{2} + k^{2} - b^{2}\right) \mathbf{F} (x, y) e^{-jbz}$$

$$= \left(\nabla_{xy}^{2} + k_{c}^{2}\right) \mathbf{F} (x, y) e^{-jbz}$$

$$(\nabla_{xy}^2 + k_c^2) \stackrel{\mathbf{1}}{E} (x, y) = 0, \quad (\nabla_{xy}^2 + k_c^2) \stackrel{\mathbf{1}}{H} (x, y) = 0$$

对任意的电场(磁场)有3个分量

$$\hat{E}(x,y) = \hat{x}E_x(x,y) + \hat{y}E_y(x,y) + \hat{z}E_z(x,y)$$

要求解6个Helmholtz方程

波导中没有源存在,波导中的Maxwell方程为

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -jwmH$$

$$\nabla \times H = jweE$$

对于z方向传播的电波,展开后得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} + jbE_y = -jwmH_x \\ -jbE_x - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -jwmH_y \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -jwmH_z \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} + jbH_y = jweE_x \\ -jbH_x - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = jweE_y \\ \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} = jweE_z \end{cases}$$

$$E_{x} = \frac{-j}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(b \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + wm \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \right) \qquad H_{x} = \frac{j}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(we \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - b \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$E_{y} = \frac{j}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(-b \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} + wm \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \right) \qquad H_{y} = \frac{-j}{k_{c}^{2}} \left(we \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \right)$$

其中 $k_c^2 = k^2 - b^2$

在波导中需要求解关于z分量的波动方程

$$\left(\nabla_{xy}^{2} + k_{c}^{2}\right) E_{z}(x, y) = 0$$

$$\left(\nabla_{xy}^{2} + k_{c}^{2}\right) H_{z}(x, y) = 0$$

在波导边界条件下直接求解上面的波动方程是困难的。可以证明波动方程的解可以分解为下面两种解的叠加

- (1) 横电波 (TE波): E_z=0
- (2) 横磁波 (TM波): H_z=0

• TE波(横电波, E_z=0):

横截面内的波动方程仅是关于IL的方程

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

用分离变数法令 $H_z=XY$,解之得

$$\begin{cases} X = C_1 \cos k_x x + C_2 \sin k_x x \\ Y = C_3 \cos k_y y + C_4 \sin k_y y \end{cases}$$

其中
$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 = k_c^2$$

得到Hz的一般解

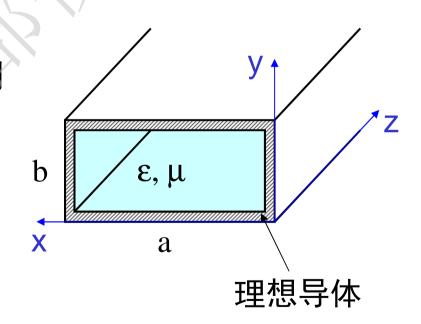
$$H_{z}(x, y, z) = (C_{1} \cos k_{x} x + C_{2} \sin k_{x} x)$$

$$(C_{3} \cos k_{y} y + C_{4} \sin k_{y} y)e^{-jk_{z}z}$$

由边界上电场为零的条件、得到

$$x = 0, a:$$
 $E_y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = 0$
 $y = 0, b:$ $E_x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} = 0$

$$y = 0, b:$$
 $E_x = 0 \iff \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} = 0$



$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = (C_2 k_x \cos k_x x - C_1 k_x \sin k_x x)$$

$$(C_3 \cos k_y y + C_4 \sin k_y y) e^{-jk_z z}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} = (C_1 \cos k_x x + C_2 \sin k_x x)$$

$$(C_4 k_y \cos k_y y - C_3 k_y \sin k_y y) e^{-jk_z z}$$

由上面两式为零,得到

$$\begin{cases} C_2 = 0 \\ C_4 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k_x = \frac{mp}{a} \\ k_y = \frac{np}{b} \end{cases}$$
 $(m, n = 0, 1, 2, ...)$

从而有场分布

$$H_{z} = H_{0} \cos(k_{x}x) \cos(k_{y}y)$$

$$E_{z} = 0$$

$$H_{x} = j\frac{k_{x}}{k_{c}^{2}}bH_{0} \sin(k_{x}x) \cos(k_{y}y)$$

$$E_{x} = j\frac{wmk_{y}}{k_{c}^{2}}H_{0} \cos(k_{x}x) \sin(k_{y}y)$$

$$H_{y} = j\frac{k_{y}}{k_{c}^{2}}bH_{0} \cos(k_{x}x) \sin(k_{y}y)$$

$$E_{y} = -j\frac{wmk_{x}}{k_{c}^{2}}H_{0} \sin(k_{x}x) \cos(k_{y}y)$$

其中 $H_0=C_1C_3$ 由场的激励源决定

截止波数:

$$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = \left(\frac{mp}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{np}{b}\right)^2$$

• TM波(横磁波,H_z=0)

横截面内的波动方程仅是关于Ez的方程,

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

和横电波的解法相似, 可以得到场分布

$$E_{z} = E_{0} \sin(k_{x}x) \sin(k_{y}y)$$

$$H_{z} = 0$$

$$E_{x} = -j\frac{k_{x}}{k_{c}^{2}}bE_{0}\cos(k_{x}x)\sin(k_{y}y)$$

$$H_{x} = j\frac{wek_{y}}{k_{c}^{2}}E_{0}\sin(k_{x}x)\cos(k_{y}y)$$

$$E_{y} = -j\frac{k_{y}}{k_{c}^{2}}bE_{0}\sin(k_{x}x)\cos(k_{y}y)$$

$$H_{y} = -j\frac{wek_{x}}{k_{c}^{2}}E_{0}\cos(k_{x}x)\sin(k_{y}y)$$

模式数m,n的取值范围:

$$k_x = \frac{mp}{a}, \quad k_y = \frac{np}{b}, \quad (m, n = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$

TE波:
$$H_z = H_0 \cos(k_x x) \cos(k_y y)$$
, $E_z = 0$ 模式数 (m, n) 不能同时为零

TM波:
$$E_z = E_0 \sin(k_x x) \sin(k_y y)$$
, $H_z = 0$ 模式数 (m, n) 不能有一个为零

电磁场模式和传输特性

- 波导中的电磁波有TE和TM波之分
- 无论是TE波还是TM波,都和整数(m,n)有关。不同的m,n 组合下电磁场分布是不同的。
 (m,n)称为模式数
- 波导中的电磁场模式的表示 = 波型+模式数 如 TE_{10} , TM_{1}

和等离子体的色散关系比较

• 传输特点

$$\boldsymbol{b} = k_z = \sqrt{\boldsymbol{w}^2 \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{e} - \left[\left(\frac{m \boldsymbol{p}}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n \boldsymbol{p}}{b} \right)^2 \right]} = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2}$$

只有当 $k^2 > k_c^2$ 时电磁波才能传播, k_c 称为截止波数。

截止波数k_c:

$$k_c = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{mp}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{np}{b}\right)^2}$$

具有波数的量纲;它取决于波导的尺寸和模式数

• 与截止波数对应的物理量: 截止波长 λ_c 和截止频率 f_c

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

$$f_c = \frac{v_p k_c}{2p} = \frac{1}{2p} \sqrt{\frac{(mp/a)^2 + (np/b)^2}{me}}$$

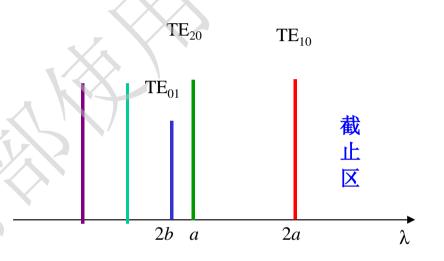
• 传播常数用截止频率、截止波长表示

$$k_z = k\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{k_c}{k}\right)^2} = k\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2} = k\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{l}{l_c}\right)^2}$$

• 电磁波传播条件: $k>k_c$ ® $f>f_c$ 或 $l<l_c$

设a>2b

m	n	λc
1	0	2 <i>a</i>
2	0	a
0	1	2b
1	1	



• 波导中电磁波的波长: $\lambda_g = 2\pi/k_z$

$$\mathbf{Q} \quad k_z = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2}$$

$$\therefore I_g = \frac{I}{\sqrt{1 - (I/I_c)^2}}$$

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:

$$k_z^2 = \mathbf{w}^2 \mathbf{m} \mathbf{e} - k_c^2 \implies k_z dk_z = \mathbf{e} \mathbf{m} \mathbf{w} d\mathbf{w}$$

$$v_{g} = \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}k_{z}}\bigg|_{w_{0}} = \frac{k_{z}}{wme}\bigg|_{w_{0}} = \frac{\sqrt{w_{0}^{2}me - k_{c}^{2}}}{w_{0}me} = v\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{k_{c}^{2}}{w_{0}^{2}}\right)v^{2}} < v$$

$$v_{p} = \frac{\mathbf{W}}{k_{z}}\Big|_{\mathbf{W}_{0}} = \frac{\mathbf{W}_{0}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{W}_{0}^{2} me - k_{c}^{2}}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{k_{c}^{2}}{\mathbf{W}_{0}^{2}}\right)v^{2}}} > v$$

例题:为了使方形波导只能传播15GHz模式为TE10,TE01,TE11和TM11的电磁波,求波导边长应设计在什么范围

首先求截止频率

$$k_c^2 = \left(\frac{mp}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{np}{b}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{p}{a}\right)^2 \left(m^2 + n^2\right), \quad \mathbf{w}_c = k_c \mathbf{v}$$

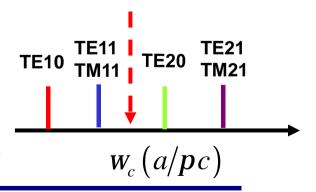
TE11和TM11的截止频率 $W_{c11} = \frac{\sqrt{2}p}{a}c$

TE20等的截止频率 $W_{c12} = \frac{2p}{a}c$

传播条件: $W_{c11} < W < W_{c20}$

所以波导边长应为: $\sqrt{2}$ (cm) < a < 2 (cm)

$\sqrt{m^2+n^2}$				
m, n	0	1	2	
0	X	1	2	
1	1	√2	√5	
2	2	√5	√8.	



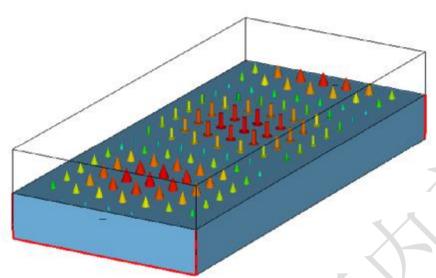
场分布

- 了解波导中的场分布对波导器件的设计是很重要的;场分布可以用电力线(磁力线)大体化出场线的分布
- TE₁₀ 模式的场分布

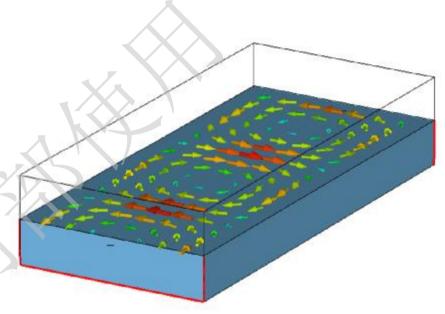
$$\begin{split} H_{x} &= \frac{jk_{z}a}{p} H_{0}e^{j(wt-k_{z}z)} \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right) & E_{x} &= 0 \\ H_{y} &= 0 & E_{y} &= \frac{-jwma}{p} H_{0}e^{j(wt-k_{z}z)} \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right) \\ H_{z} &= H_{0}e^{j(wt-k_{z}z)} \cos\left(\frac{px}{a}\right) & E_{z} &= 0 \end{split}$$

主模式电场分布

主模式磁场分布



$$E_{y} = \frac{-jwma}{p} H_{0} e^{j(wt - k_{z}z)} \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$



$$H_{x} = \frac{jk_{z}a}{p} H_{0}e^{j(wt - k_{z}z)} \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

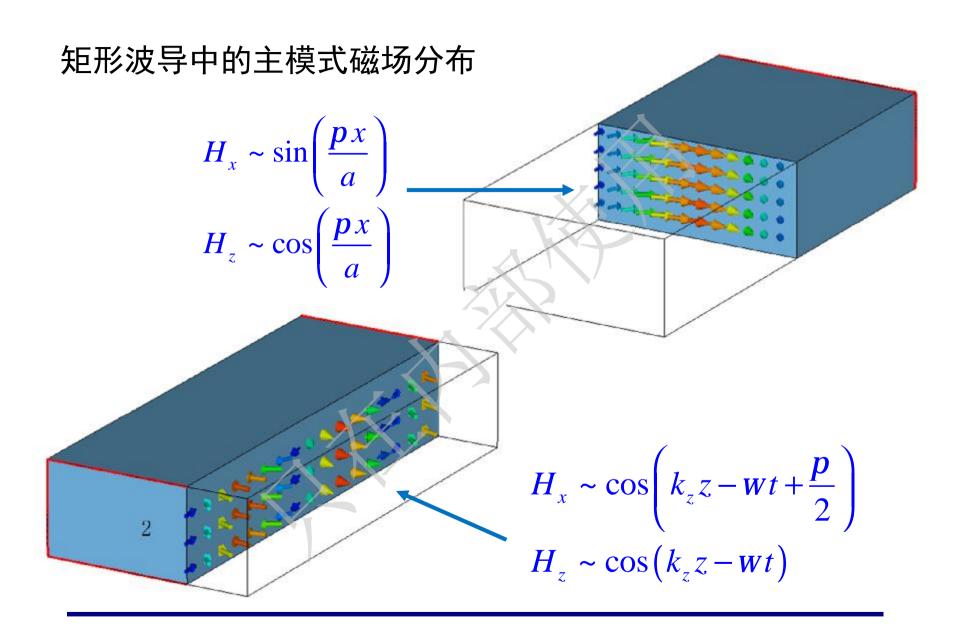
$$H_{z} = H_{0}e^{j(wt - k_{z}z)} \cos\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

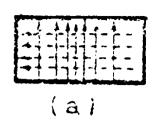


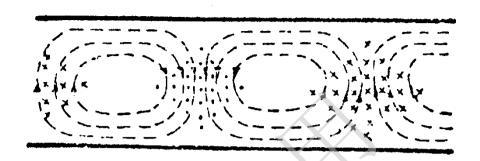
$$E_{y} = \frac{-jwma}{p} H_{0}e^{j(wt-k_{z}z)} \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

$$E_{y} \sim \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

$$E_{y} \sim \cos\left(k_{z}z - wt - \frac{p}{2}\right)$$







沿 x 轴方向:

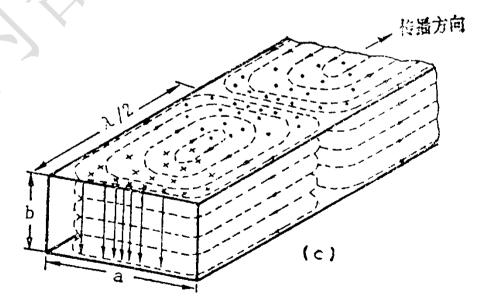
$$E_y \sim \sin \frac{px}{a}$$
, $H_x \sim \sin \frac{px}{a}$, $H_z \sim \cos \frac{px}{a}$

沿 z 轴方向:

$$E_{y} \sim \cos\left(k_{z}z - wt - \frac{p}{2}\right)$$

$$H_{x} \sim \cos\left(k_{z}z - wt + \frac{p}{2}\right)$$

$$H_{z} \sim \cos\left(k_{z}z - wt\right)$$



壁电流分布

波导壁上的电流: $\bar{i} = \hat{n} \times \bar{H}$

1。窄边上的电流分布:

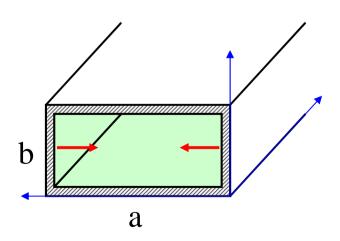
$$x = 0$$
: $i_y = -H_z|_{x=0} = -H_0 e^{j(wt - k_z z)}$
 $i_z = 0$

$$x = a: \quad i_y = H_z \big|_{x=a} = -H_0 e^{j(wt - k_z z)}$$

$$i_z = 0$$

$$H_{x} = \frac{jk_{z}a}{p} H_{0}e^{j(wt - k_{z}z)} \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

$$H_{z} = H_{0}e^{j(wt - k_{z}z)} \cos\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$



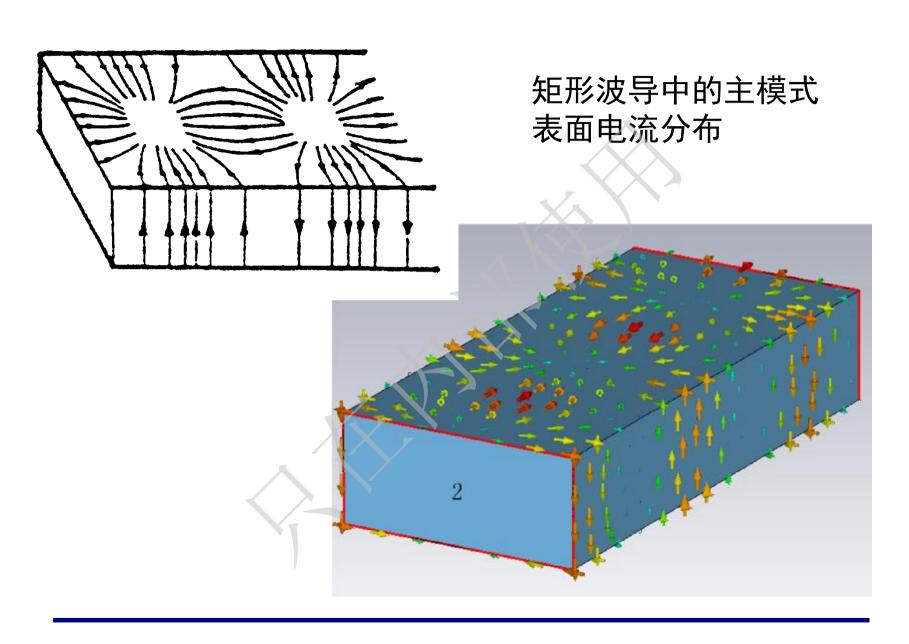
2。宽边上的电流分布:

$$y = 0: \quad i_{x} = H_{z}|_{y=0} = H_{0}e^{j(wt - k_{z}z)}\cos\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

$$i_{z} = -H_{x}|_{y=0} = -j\frac{k_{z}a}{p}H_{0}e^{j(wt - k_{z}z)}\sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

$$y = b: i_{x} = -H_{z}|_{y=b} = -H_{0}e^{j(w t - k_{z}z)} \cos\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$

$$i_{z} = H_{x}|_{y=b} = j\frac{k_{z}a}{p}H_{0}e^{j(w t - k_{z}z)} \sin\left(\frac{px}{a}\right)$$



传输功率和功率容量

• 传输功率

$$P = \int_{A} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{E} \times \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{H}^{*} \right) \cdot d\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{A} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{A} \operatorname{Re} \left(E_{t} \times H_{t}^{*} \right) dA$$

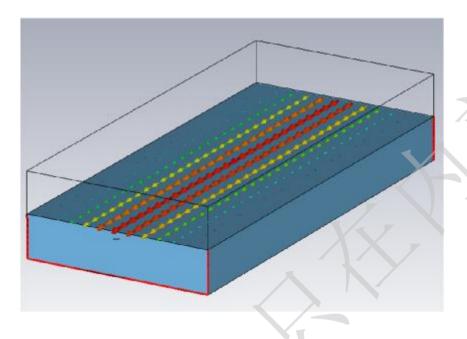
TE波

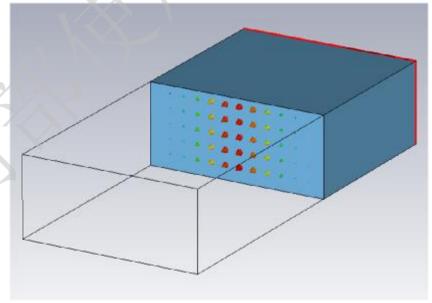
$$P^{TE} = \frac{ab \, wm k_z}{2d_{0m} d_{0n} k_c^2} H_0^2 \qquad \text{ } \sharp \dashv d_{0i} = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = 0) \\ 2 & (i \neq 0) \end{cases}$$

TM皮

$$P^{TM} = \frac{ab \operatorname{we} k_z}{8k_c^2} E_0^2$$

波导中主模式的波印庭矢量





对TE10模式,有

$$P = \frac{wma^3bk_z}{4p^2}H_0^2$$

在宽壁中心 (x=a/2), E_y 达到最大值 $E_{0max} = wmaH_0/p$

$$P = \frac{ab}{4h} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^2} E_{0\text{max}}^2$$

如果 E_{0max} =填充介质的击穿电场强度 E_{br} ,

该模式的最大传输功率(功率容量)为:

$$P_{br} = \frac{ab}{4h} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{l}{2a}\right)^2} E_{br}^2$$

损耗

- 损耗来源: 填充介质损耗 (α_d) , 金属损耗 (α_c)
- 如何求 α
 当波导有耗时,传输功率为

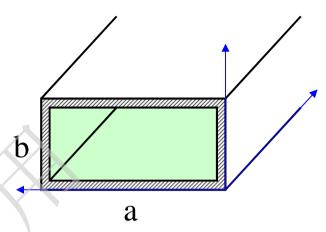
$$P(z) = P_0 e^{-2az}$$

单位长度的功率损耗为

$$dP_L = -\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}z} = 2aP$$

波导的衰减常数是:

$$a = \frac{dP_L}{2P} \approx \frac{dP_L}{2P_0}$$



在只考虑金属损耗时, P_L来源于金属的表面电阻R_s

$$R_s = \frac{1}{sd} = \sqrt{\frac{wm}{2s}}$$

损耗功率

$$dP_{L} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} R_{s} |i_{s}|^{2} dl = \frac{1}{2} R_{s} \sqrt[3]{H_{t}} |^{2} dl$$

传输功率

$$P_0 = \frac{Z}{2} \int_A \left| H_t \right|^2 dA$$

• 导电媒质中的电流分布

金属内部的传播常数

$$k^{2} = w^{2} m e = k_{0}^{2} m_{r} \left(1 - \frac{j s}{w e_{0}}\right) \approx k_{0}^{2} \left(-\frac{j s}{w e_{0}}\right), \quad k = \pm (-1 + j) \sqrt{\frac{w m_{0} s}{2}}$$

$$\stackrel{\bullet}{H} = \stackrel{\bullet}{H}_{0} e^{-jkz} \rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore k = -(-1 + j) \sqrt{\frac{w m_{0} s}{2}} = -(-1 + j) \frac{1}{d}$$

$$\stackrel{\bullet}{H} = \stackrel{\bullet}{H}_{0} e^{-(1 + j) \frac{z}{d}}$$

$$\stackrel{\bullet}{H} = \stackrel{\bullet}{H}_{0} e^{-(1 + j) \frac{z}{d}}$$

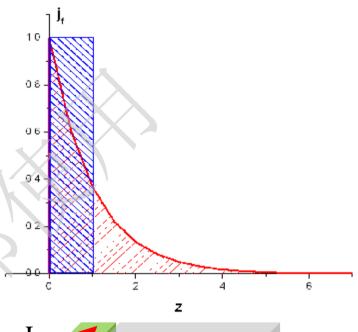
$$\stackrel{\bullet}{i_{f}} = \nabla \times \stackrel{\bullet}{H} = \stackrel{\bullet}{i_{0}} e^{-\frac{z}{d}}$$

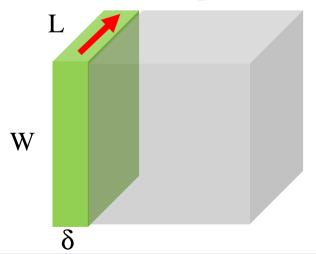
导电媒质中的总电流

$$I = \int_0^\infty |\mathbf{i}| dz = \int_0^\infty i_0 e^{-z/d} dz$$
$$= i_0 d$$

$$R = \frac{1}{s} \frac{L}{d \times W} \bigg|_{\substack{L=1 \\ W=1}} = \frac{1}{sd}$$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{wm}{2s}}=R_{s}$$





• 对 TE₁₀ 波,有

损耗功率:

$$P_{L} = R_{s} \int_{0}^{b} |H_{0}|^{2} dy + R_{s} \int_{0}^{a} |H_{0}|^{2} \left(\cos^{2} \frac{px}{a} + \frac{k_{z}^{2}a^{2}}{p^{2}} \sin^{2} \frac{px}{a}\right) dx$$

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

传输功率:

$$P_0 = \frac{wma^3bk_z}{4p^2}H_0^2$$

衰减常数:

$$P_{0} = \frac{wma^{3}bk_{z}}{4p^{2}}H_{0}^{2}$$

$$a_{c}(NP/m) = \frac{R_{s}(2p^{2}b + a^{3}k^{2})}{a^{3}bkhk_{z}} = \frac{R_{s}\left[1 + \frac{2b}{a}\left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^{2}\right]}{hb\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^{2}}}$$

波阻抗与特性阻抗

• 定义: 波导中横向电场分量和横向磁场分量之比

$$Z = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = -\frac{E_y}{H_x}$$

矩形波导

$$\frac{E_{x}}{H_{y}} = \frac{k_{z} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + wm \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}}{we \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + k_{z} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}}$$

(1) 对TE波($E_z = 0$)

$$Z = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = -\frac{wm}{k_z} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{1 - (I/I_c)^2}}$$

(2) 对TM皮($H_z = 0$)

$$Z = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = -\frac{k_z}{we} = h\sqrt{1 - (1/I_c)^2}$$

电磁波在介质板表面的反射

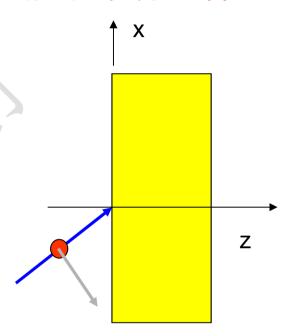
从E场投影到z方向看

(1) 垂直极化(s波) -> TE波型

$$Z^{(s)} = \frac{wm}{k_z} = \frac{h}{\cos q} = \frac{\sqrt{m/e}}{k \cos q} \left(w \sqrt{me} \right)$$

(2) 平行极化 (p波) -> TM皮型

$$Z^{(p)} = \frac{k_z}{we} = h \cos q = \frac{\sqrt{m/e}}{\left(w\sqrt{me}\right)} k \cos q$$



z=0处的输入阻抗和反射系数分别为:

$$Z_{in} = Z_2 \frac{Z_3 + jZ_2 \tan k_{z2} d}{Z_2 + jZ_3 \tan k_{z2} d} \qquad \Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_1}{Z_{in} + Z_1}$$

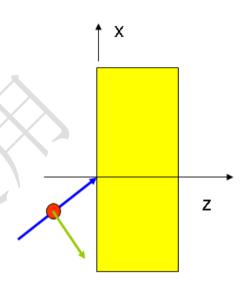
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_1}{Z_{in} + Z_1}$$

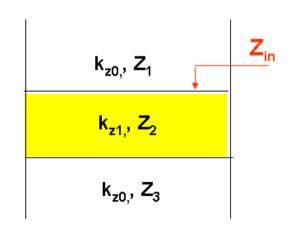
定义界面反射系数:

$$r_{12} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_2 + Z_1}, \quad r_{23} = \frac{Z_3 - Z_2}{Z_3 + Z_2}$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_2 \frac{1 + r_{23} e^{-j2k_{z2}d}}{1 - r_{23} e^{-j2k_{z2}d}}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{r_{12} + r_{23}e^{-j2k_{z2}d}}{1 + r_{12}r_{23}e^{-j2k_{z2}d}}$$





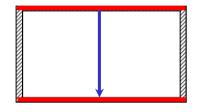
• 特征阻抗定义为

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V^2}{2P} = \frac{2P}{I^2}$$

在波导中电压和电流的概念只是等效的,特性阻抗不 是唯一的。

• 波导中的TE₁₀模式的特性阻抗

电压:
$$U_e = \int_0^b \left| E_y \right|_{x=a/2} dy = \frac{wmabH_0}{p}$$



电流:
$$I_e = \int_0^a |i_z| dx = \int_0^a \frac{k_z a}{p} H_0 \sin \frac{px}{a} dx = \frac{2a^2 k_z H_0}{p^2}$$

传输功率: $P = \frac{ab}{4h} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{l}{2a}\right)^2} \left(\frac{wmaH_0}{p}\right)^2$

特性阻抗的几种表达形式

$$Z_e = \frac{U_e}{I_e} = \frac{p}{2} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \frac{h}{\sqrt{1 - (1/2a)^2}}$$

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

$$Z_{e} = \frac{2P}{I_{e}^{2}} = \frac{p^{2}}{8} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \frac{h}{\sqrt{1 - (1/2a)^{2}}}$$

其它截面波导

圆波导:

圆波导只能传输TE波或TM波。

电磁场在柱坐标中的表达式:

TM:
$$\vec{E} = \left[\vec{E}_T(r,j) + \hat{z}E_z(r,j)\right]e^{j(wt-bz)}$$

TE:
$$\hat{H} = \left[\hat{H}_T(r,j) + \hat{z}H_z(r,j) \right] e^{j(wt-bz)}$$

• 纵向场和横向场的关系

$$\begin{split} E_r &= \frac{-j}{k_c^2} \Bigg(b \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} + \frac{wm}{r} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial f} \Bigg), \quad E_f = \frac{-j}{k_c^2} \Bigg(b \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial f} - wm \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} \Bigg) \\ H_r &= \frac{-j}{k_c^2} \Bigg(\frac{we}{r} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial f} - b \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} \Bigg), \quad H_f = \frac{-j}{k_c^2} \Bigg(we \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} + \frac{b}{r} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial f} \Bigg) \\ \not \boxplus \psi \quad k_c^2 = k^2 - b^2 \end{split}$$

• 圆波导横截面内的波动方程(TM模式):

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial j^2} + k_c^2 E_z = 0$$

分离变量

$$\frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} + \left(k_c^2 - \frac{m^2}{r^2} \right) R = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial j^2} + m^2 \Phi = 0$$

通解

$$R = AJ_{m}(k_{c}r) + BN_{m}(k_{c}r)$$

$$\Phi = C\cos(mj + j_{0})$$

边界条件:

- (1) 周期性边界条件: $\Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi)$
- (2) R=0, E_z有限
- (3) R=a, $E_z=0$

由前面两个边界条件得:

$$E_{z}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{j},z) = E_{0}J_{m}(k_{c}\mathbf{r})\cos(m\mathbf{j})e^{j(wt-bz)}$$

由第(3)个边界条件得:

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

圆波导横截面内的波动方程的解(TE模式):

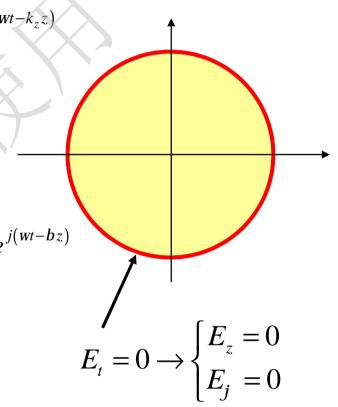
$$H_z(r,j,z) = H_0 J_m(k_c r) \cos(mj) e^{j(wt-k_z z)}$$

$$E_f = \frac{-j}{k_c^2} \left(b \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial f} - wm \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$E_{j}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{j},z) = \frac{j\mathbf{w}\mathbf{m}}{k_{c}}H_{0}J_{m}(k_{c}\mathbf{r})\cos(m\mathbf{j})e^{j(\mathbf{w}t-\mathbf{b}z)}$$

由边界条件得:

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



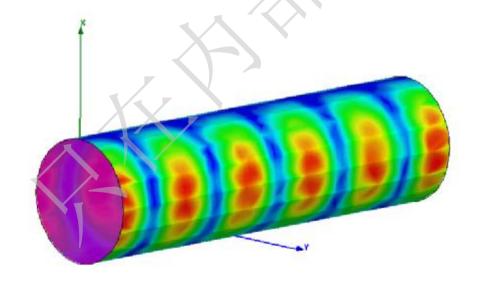
$$\sum_{t} - 0 \qquad \sum_{j} E_{j} = 0$$

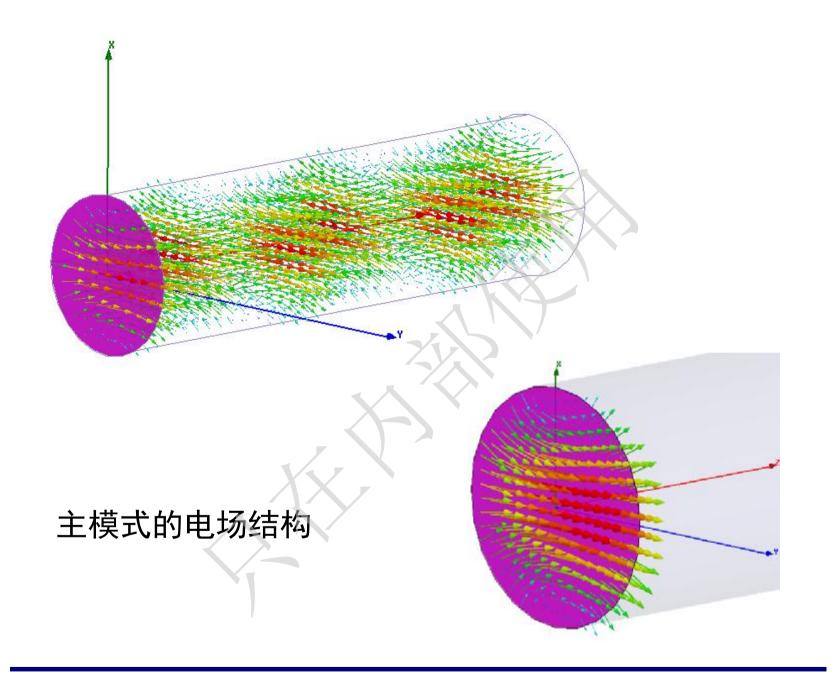
• 圆波导中的主模式:

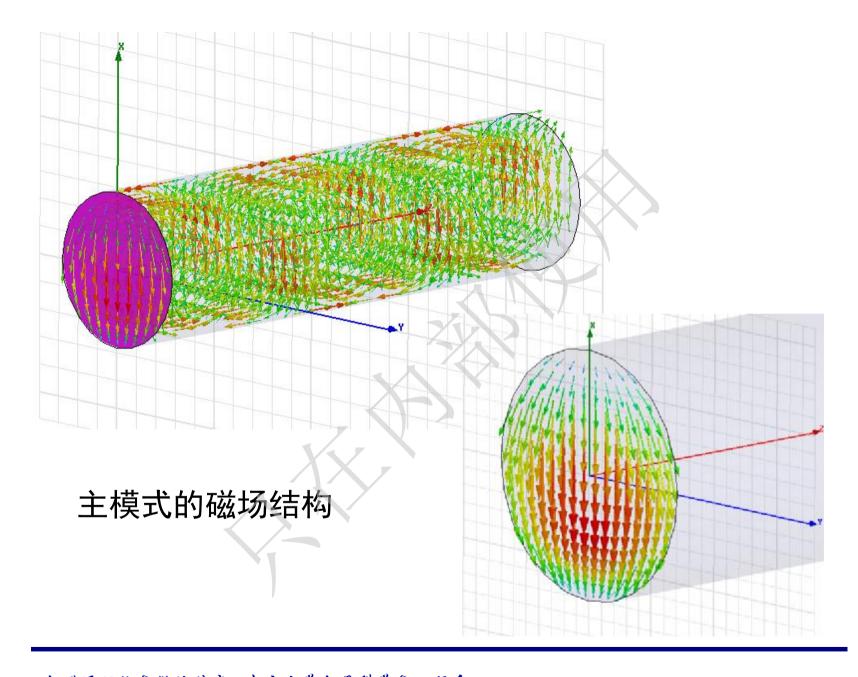
TE₁₁: λc=3.41a (主模式)

 TM_{01} : $\lambda c=2.61a$

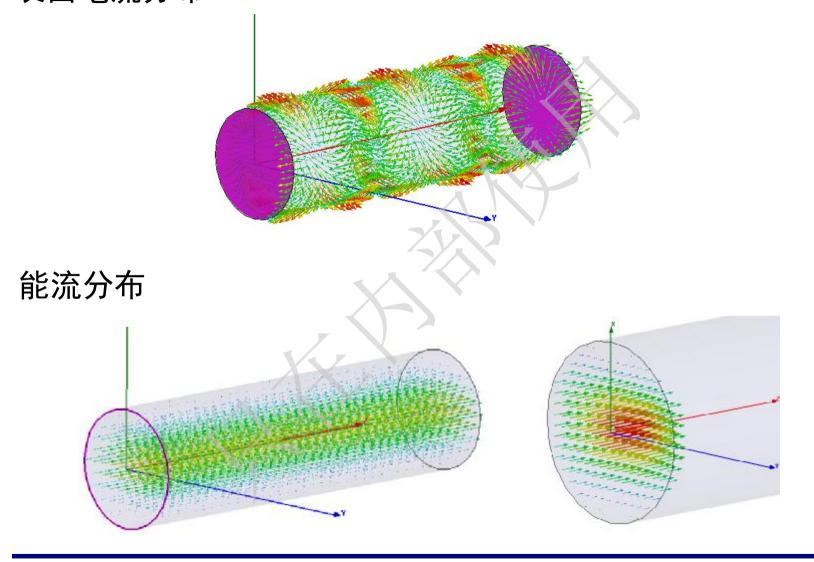
ü 圆波导中主模式的场分布







表面电流分布



同轴线

- 同轴线传输TEM波($E_z=H_z=0$),在一定条件下也可以传输TE和TM波
- 同轴线中的TEM波

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{E}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{j},z) = \stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{E_T} + \hat{z}E_z = \stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{E_T} = \stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{E_T}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{j})e^{-jbz}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{H}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{j},z) = \stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{H_T} + \hat{z}\stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{H_z} = \stackrel{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{H_T}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} \quad \nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{E} = -j w m \overset{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{H} = -j w m \overset{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{H}_{T}$$

$$\overline{\Pi} \nabla \times E = \left(\hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \times E_T\right) + \left(\nabla_T \times E_T\right)$$

$$\nabla_T \times E_T = 0$$

由矢量恒等式,得 $E_T = -\nabla_T \Phi(r,j)$

由高斯定理,得

$$\nabla_{\mathrm{T}}^2 \Phi(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{j}) = 0$$

平面极坐标中

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial j^2} = 0$$

边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(a, j) = U_0 \\ \Phi(b, j) = 0 \end{cases}$$

分离变量Φ= $P(\rho)F(\phi)$,则有

$$\frac{r}{P(r)} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dP(r)}{dr} \right) + \frac{1}{F(f)} \frac{d^2 F(f)}{df^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{r}{P(r)} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \left(r \frac{\mathrm{d}P(r)}{\mathrm{d}r} \right) = -k_r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{F(j)} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 F(j)}{\mathrm{d}j^2} = -k_j^2$$

$$k_r^2 + k_j^2 = 0$$

由方程
$$\frac{1}{F(j)} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 F(j)}{\mathrm{d} j^2} = -k_j^2$$

得到
$$F(j) = A_0 \cos(k_j j + j_0)$$

在边界上F不随角度变化为常数,故 k_{φ} 只能取 $k_{i}=0$

$$F(j) = A_0 \cos j_0 = A$$

由关系式
$$k_r^2 + k_j^2 = 0$$
 得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \left(r \frac{\mathrm{d}P(r)}{\mathrm{d}r} \right) = -k_r^2 = 0$$

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

势函数解为

$$F(r,j) = A(C \ln r + D) = C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

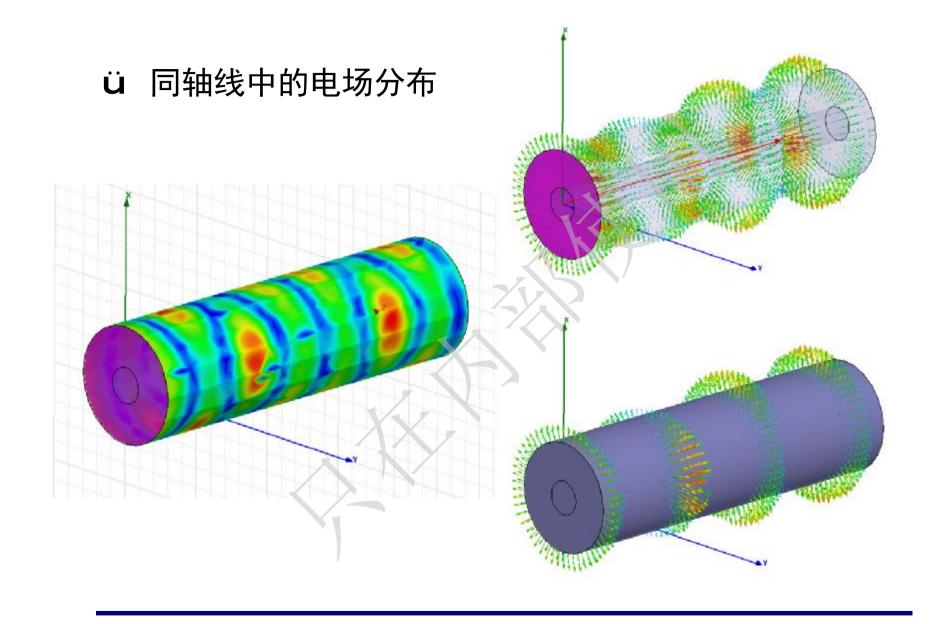
应用边界条件得到

$$F(r,j) = U_0 \frac{\ln(b/r)}{\ln(b/a)}$$

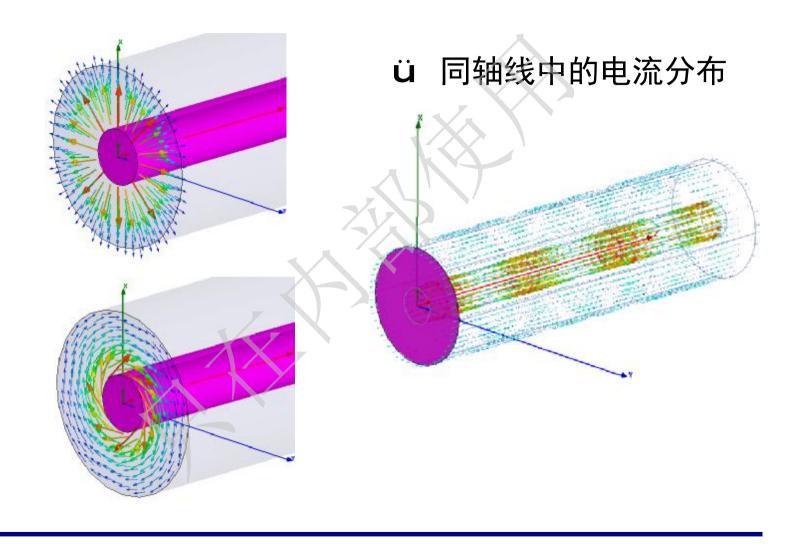
电场和磁场分布:

$$\overline{E}(r,j,z) = \overline{E}_T(r,j)e^{-jbz} = -\nabla_T \Phi e^{-jbz} = \hat{r} \frac{U_0}{r \ln(b/a)} e^{-jbz}$$

$$\overline{H}(r, j, z) = -\frac{1}{jwm} \nabla \times \overline{E} = \frac{U_0 e^{-jbz}}{hr \ln(b/a)} \hat{j}$$



ü 同轴线中的电场和磁场



其中 η 为波阻抗

$$h = \frac{E}{H} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}} = \frac{120p}{\sqrt{e_r}}$$

• 传输特性: 传播TEM波

传播常数;
$$b = \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_c^2} = k_0^2 = w\sqrt{me}$$

相速=群速:
$$v_p = v_g = \frac{c}{\sqrt{e_r}}$$

波导波长;
$$I_g=I=rac{I_0}{\sqrt{e_r}}$$

特征阻抗 Z=U/I

$$U = \int_{a}^{b} E_{r} dr = \frac{U_{0}}{\ln(b/a)} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) e^{-jbz} = U_{0} e^{-jbz}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2p} aH_j \,d\mathbf{j} = \frac{2pU_0}{h\ln(b/a)} e^{-jbz}$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{h \ln \frac{b}{a}}{2p} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{e_r}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (W)$$

衰减常数: 按传输线理论结果

$$a = a_c + a_d = \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} + \frac{G_0 Z_0}{2}$$
 (Np/m)

串联电阻来源于导体壁上的电损耗

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{s s_1} + \frac{1}{s s_2} = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{1}{2pbd} + \frac{1}{2pad} \right) = \frac{R_s}{2p} \left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

并联导纳来源于介质的漏电流

$$R_d = \int_a^b dR_d = \int_a^b \frac{1}{s_d} \frac{dr}{2pr} = \frac{1}{2ps_d} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$G_0 = \frac{1}{R_d} = \frac{2ps_d}{\ln(b/a)}$$

从而有

$$a_c = \frac{R_s}{2h\ln(b/a)} \left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{R_s}{2h\ln(b/a)} \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{b}$$

金属损耗和频率、同轴线的尺寸有关

b/a 一定: b大,则α、小

b 一定: b/a=3.591时, α_c 最小, $Z_0=76.7$

介质损耗和频率、填充介质有关

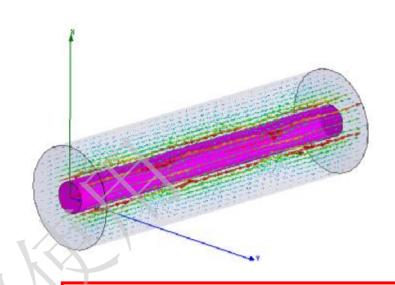
$$a_d = \frac{s_d h}{2} = \frac{w\sqrt{me}}{2} \tan d \implies \frac{p\sqrt{e_r}}{l_0} \tan d$$

传输功率:

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \int (E \times H^*) \cdot ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2h} \int_a^b \int_0^{2p} \frac{U_0^2}{r \ln^2(b/a)} dj dr$$

$$= \frac{pU_0^2}{r \ln(b/a)}$$



$$\overline{E}(r,j,z) = \hat{r} \frac{U_0}{r \ln(b/a)} e^{-jbz}$$

同轴线中电场最大值在内导体表面

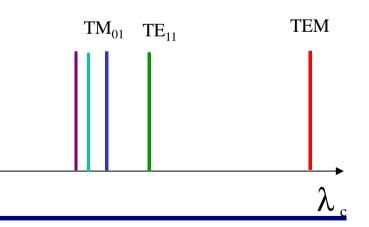
$$U_0 = aE_{\text{max}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$
, $\therefore P = \frac{pa^2}{h} E_{\text{max}}^2 \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$ 功率容量

$$\left. \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial a} \right|_b \to \frac{b}{a} = 1.649$$
 同轴线能传输功率最大

- 同轴线中的高次模与同轴线的尺寸选择
- 1. 同轴线又可以被看成是准圆柱波导,故在同轴线中存在TE和TM波波导模式
- 2. 在同轴线的使用中,要求避免出现TE和TM波,因此需要了解TE和TM波的截止波长或截止频率
- 3. 在同轴线中TE₁₁模式的截止波长最长

$$\lambda_{\text{min}} > 1.1 \lambda_{\text{c}}$$

 $\lambda_c \approx \pi(a+b)$



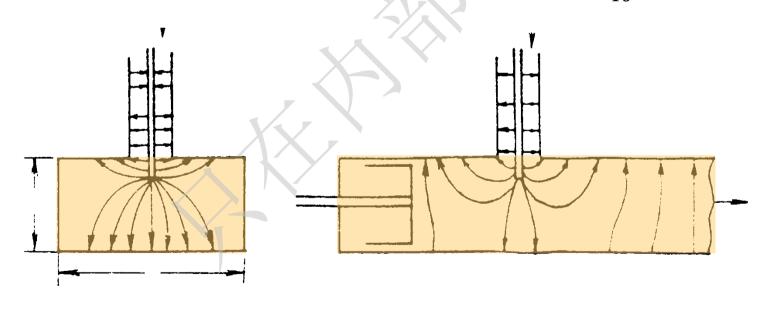
导波的激励方法

- 波导中导波的激励是电磁波的辐射问题
- 波导中可以存在满足许多种模式的导波。所需模式的 形成需要有一定的激励方式,激励起的波能否在波导 中传播则决定于波导的截止波长。
- 激励起所需模式的电磁场,要求激励源在波导中某点 上生成的电场或磁场的方向同需模式在该点的电场或 磁场方向相同。

- 常见的激励方式:
 - (1) 探针激励 (电藕合):

探针的轴线方向和波导中所需模式在偶合点的电力线方向一致,主要通过电场耦合。

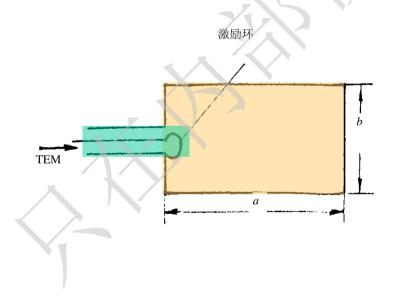
同轴-波导变换器: 电耦合激发矩形波导TE₁₀模式



(2) 环激励(磁偶合)

耦合环的环平面与波导中所需模式在该点的磁力线相交,主要通过磁场耦合。

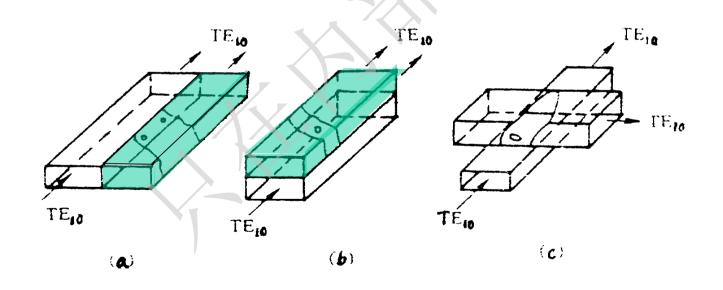
同轴-波导变换器:磁耦合激发矩形波导TE₁₀模式



(3) 孔或缝激励

利用两个波导的公共壁上开空或缝,使一部分能量辐射到另一波导中去,建立起所需要的传输模式。

该方式还可以用作波导和谐振腔、带状线等的耦合波导间的耦合



(4) 直接耦合

利用波导横截面的渐变,使波导中的模式从一种变为另一种。

