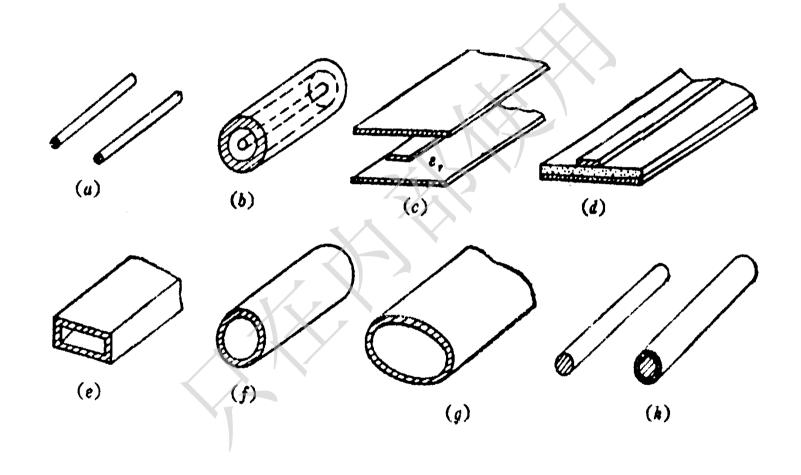
# 第四章 传输线理论

- 1. 传输线方程和电压波
- 2. 反射系数和传输线阻抗
- 3. Smi th圆图
- 4. 传输线的阻抗匹配

# 电磁波传输系统

- 电磁波传输系统是指约束电磁波沿规定方向传播的系统,通常情况下它有确定的横向结构和尺寸
- 常见的传输系统结构有双导体结构和单导体结构两种
  - 双导体结构: 双绞线, 同轴线, 微带线等
  - 单导体结构:金属波导,介质波导等
- 电磁波传输系统的分析方法有:
  - 全波分析方法
  - 等效电路模拟

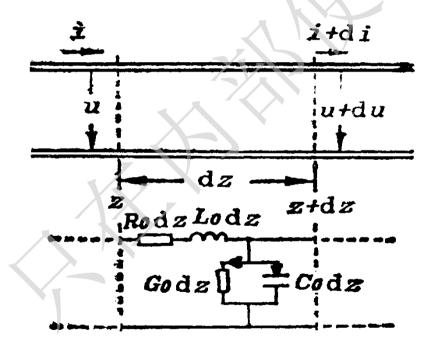


# 电磁波的传输线模拟

- 传输线理论是用电路的方法研究、模拟电磁波的传播
- 电路理论和传输线理论的差别
  - 电长度: 电路的几何长度 L 和电磁波的工作波长  $\lambda$  之比。
  - 长线效应: 当电路长度可以和工作波长相比拟时,在某一时刻单根导线上各点的电压和电流各不相同,单根导线已成为分布参数电路。
  - 长线: 电长度  $L/\lambda > 0.05$  时需要按传输线处理。

# 电报(传输线)方程

• 传输线的电路方程



#### 节点方程和回路方程:

$$\begin{split} v(z,t) - R_0 \Delta z i \left(z,t\right) - L_0 \Delta z \frac{\partial i \left(z,t\right)}{\partial t} - v(z + \Delta z,t) &= 0 \\ i(z,t) - G_0 \Delta z v(z + \Delta z,t) - C_0 \Delta z \frac{\partial v(z + \Delta z,t)}{\partial t} - i(z + \Delta z,t) &= 0 \end{split}$$

### 除以 $\Delta z$ , 并令 $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$ 得到传输线方程:

$$\frac{\partial v(z,t)}{\partial z} = -R_0 i(z,t) - L_0 \frac{di(z,t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\partial i(z,t)}{\partial z} = -G_0 v(z,t) - C_0 \frac{dv(z,t)}{dt}$$

## 如果电压和电流随时间呈简谐变化,即

$$v(z,t) = \text{Re}[V(z)e^{jwt}]$$
$$i(z,t) = \text{Re}[I(z)e^{jwt}]$$

由传输线方程,得

串联阻抗

$$\frac{dV(z)}{dz} = -(R_0 + j\omega L_0)I(z) = -ZI(z)$$

$$\frac{dI(z)}{dz} = -(G_0 + j\omega C_0)V(z) = -YV(z)$$

并联导纳

# 无限长传输线

• 传输线方程可以化为以下的波动方程

$$\frac{d^2V(z)}{dz^2} - g^2V(z) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2I(z)}{dz^2} - g^2I(z) = 0$$

其中: 
$$g = \sqrt{ZY} = \sqrt{(R_0 + jwL_0)(G_0 + jwC_0)}$$
  
=  $a + jb$ 

称为传输线的传播常数

#### 则有传输线上电压(电流)的波动方程解

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-gz} + V_0^- e^{gz}$$
$$I(z) = I_0^+ e^{-gz} + I_0^- e^{gz}$$

另外, 由传输线方程的得到

$$I(z) = \frac{g}{R_0 + jwL_0} \left( V_0^+ e^{-gz} - V_0^- e^{gz} \right) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \left( V_0^+ e^{-gz} - V_0^- e^{gz} \right)$$

Z0定义为传输线的特性阻抗

$$Z_{0} = \frac{R_{0} + jwL_{0}}{g} = \sqrt{\frac{Z}{Y}} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{0} + j\omega L_{0}}{G_{0} + j\omega C_{0}}}$$

### 传输线上电压和电流的波动解为:

$$V(z,t) = V(z)e^{jwt} = V_0^+ e^{jwt-gz} + V_0^- e^{jwt+gz}$$

$$I(z,t) = I(z)e^{jwt} = \frac{1}{Z_0} (V_0^+ e^{jwt-gz} - V_0^- e^{jwt+gz})$$

$$g = \sqrt{(R_0 + jwL_0)(G_0 + jwC_0)} = a + jb$$

 $\alpha$ : 衰减常数(dB/m), b: 相位常数(rad/m)

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R_0 + j\omega L_0}{G_0 + j\omega C_0}}$$

(1) 无耗传输线:  $R_0=0$ ,  $G_0=0$ 

$$g = a + jb = \sqrt{(R_0 + jwL_0)(G_0 + jwC_0)} = j\sqrt{w^2L_0C_0}$$

$$a = 0, \quad b = w\sqrt{L_0C_0}$$

$$Z_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{0} + j\omega L_{0}}{G_{0} + j\omega C_{0}}} = \sqrt{\frac{L_{0}}{C_{0}}}$$

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-jbz} + V_0^- e^{jbz}$$

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-jbz} + V_0^- e^{jbz}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \left( V_0^+ e^{-jbz} - V_0^- e^{jbz} \right)$$

(2) 低耗传输线: R<sub>0</sub><< ω L<sub>0</sub>, G<sub>0</sub><< ω C<sub>0</sub>

$$\begin{split} g &= jw\sqrt{L_{0}C_{0}}\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{jR_{0}}{wL_{0}}\right)\left(1 - \frac{jG_{0}}{wC_{0}}\right)} \cong jw\sqrt{L_{0}C_{0}} \quad \left[1 - \frac{j}{2w}\left(\frac{R_{0}}{L_{0}} + \frac{G_{0}}{C_{0}}\right)\right] \\ &= \left(\frac{R_{0}}{2}\sqrt{\frac{C_{0}}{L_{0}}} + \frac{G_{0}}{2}\sqrt{\frac{L_{0}}{C_{0}}}\right) + jw\sqrt{L_{0}C_{0}} \end{split}$$

$$a = \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} + \frac{G_0Z_0}{2} = a_c + a_d; \quad b = w\sqrt{L_0C_0}$$

$$Z_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{0} + jwL_{0}}{G_{0} + jwC_{0}}} \cong \sqrt{\frac{L_{0}}{C_{0}}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R_{0}}{jwL_{0}} - \frac{G_{0}}{jwC_{0}} \right) \right] \cong \sqrt{\frac{L_{0}}{C_{0}}}$$

L<sub>0</sub>和 C<sub>0</sub> 取决于传输线的结构,例如:

平行双导线: 
$$Z_0 = \left(\frac{1}{p} \ln \frac{2d}{w}\right) \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}}$$

平行双导线: 
$$Z_0 = \left(\frac{d}{a}\right)\sqrt{\frac{m}{e}}$$

同轴线: 
$$Z_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2p} \ln \frac{b}{a}\right) \sqrt{\frac{m}{e}}$$

# 习题

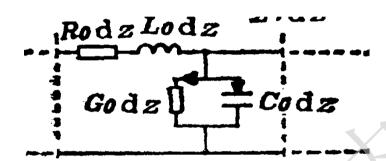
已知同轴线内外导体的的半径分别为a和b。内外导体之间填充有相对介电常数为 $e_r = e'-je''$ 和磁导率为 $m_r$ 的材料,导体的表面电阻为Rs。同轴线中的电磁场可以表示为

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{E} = \hat{r} \frac{V_0}{r \ln(b/a)} e^{-gz}, \quad \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{H} = \hat{f} \frac{I_0}{2pr} e^{-gz}$$

其中γ是传播常数。试求同轴线的传输线等效电路参数。

### (3) 低耗传输线的品质因数与衰减系数

$$a = a_c + a_d = \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} + \frac{G_0 Z_0}{2}$$



根据品质因数的定义

$$Q_c = \frac{wL_0}{R_0} \qquad Q_d = \frac{wC_0}{G_0} = \frac{1}{\tan a}$$

$$a_c = \frac{R_0}{2Z_0} = \frac{b}{2Q_c}$$
  $a_d = \frac{G_0Z_0}{2} = \frac{b}{2Q_d}$ 

$$a = a_c + a_d \rightarrow \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{Q_c} + \frac{1}{Q_d}$$

$$b = w\sqrt{L_0C_0}$$

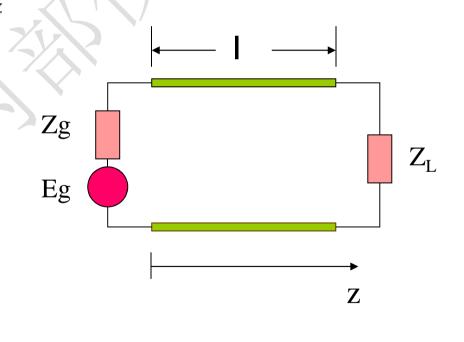
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{L_0/C_0}$$

# 具有终端负载的传输线

通常传输线末端总是接有负载。设终端电压和电流为 $V_l$ 和  $I_l$ ,则由传输线上电压和电流的波动解

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-gz} + V_0^- e^{gz}$$
 
$$I(z) = I_0^+ e^{-gz} + I_0^- e^{gz}$$
 可以得到

$$\begin{cases} V_0^+ = \frac{V_l + Z_0 I_l}{2} e^{gl} \\ V_0^- = \frac{V_l - Z_0 I_l}{2} e^{-gl} \end{cases}$$



$$V_{L}^{+}$$

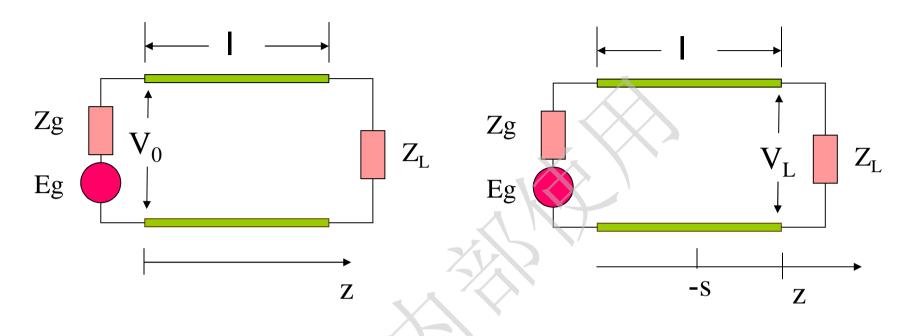
$$V(z) = \left(\frac{V_{l} + Z_{0}I_{l}}{2}\right)e^{\gamma(l-z)} + \left(\frac{V_{l} - Z_{0}I_{l}}{2}\right)e^{-\gamma(l-z)}$$

$$I(z) = \left(\frac{V_{l} + Z_{0}I_{l}}{2Z_{0}}\right)e^{\gamma(l-z)} - \left(\frac{V_{l} - Z_{0}I_{l}}{2Z_{0}}\right)e^{-\gamma(l-z)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = l - z$$

$$V(s) = V_{L}^{+} e^{\gamma s} + V_{L}^{-} e^{-\gamma s}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{Z_{0}} \left( V_{L}^{+} e^{\gamma s} - V_{L}^{-} e^{-\gamma s} \right)$$



$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-gz} + V_0^- e^{gz}$$

$$I(z) = I_0^+ e^{-gz} + I_0^- e^{gz}$$

$$I(s) = I_L^+ e^{gs} + I_L^- e^{-gs}$$

$$I(s) = I_L^+ e^{gs} + I_L^- e^{-gs}$$

# 反射系数、驻波比和输入阻抗

#### 反射系数 Γ

$$\begin{split} V &= V_0^+ e^{-gz} + V_0^- e^{gz} = V_L^+ e^{gs} + V_L^- e^{-gs} = V^+ + V^- \\ I &= \frac{1}{Z_0} \Big( V_0^+ e^{-gz} - V_0^- e^{gz} \Big) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \Big( V_L^+ e^{gs} - V_L^- e^{-gs} \Big) = I^+ + I^- \end{split}$$

### 反射系数定义为:

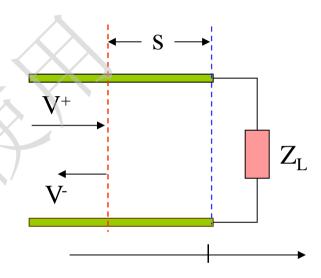
电压反射系数 
$$\Gamma_V(z) = \frac{V^-(z)}{V^+(z)} = \frac{V_0^-}{V_0^+} e^{2\gamma z}$$

电流反射系数 
$$\Gamma_I(z) = \frac{I^-(z)}{I^+(z)} = -\frac{V_0^-}{V_0^+}e^{2\gamma z}$$

由终端的电压、电流和终端负载阻抗得:

$$Z_{L} = \frac{V}{I} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{V_{L}^{+} + V_{L}^{-}}{V_{L}^{+} - V_{L}^{-}} Z_{0}$$

$$\Gamma_{L} = \frac{V_{L}^{-}}{V_{L}^{+}} = \frac{Z_{L} - Z_{0}}{Z_{L} + Z_{0}}$$



Γ<sub>L</sub> 称为终端反射系数。从而

$$\Gamma(s) = \frac{V_L^-}{V_L^+} e^{2\gamma(-s)} = \Gamma_L e^{-2\gamma s}$$

或

$$\Gamma(s) = \left| \Gamma_L \right| e^{jf_L} \times e^{-2(\alpha + j\beta)s} = \left| \Gamma_L \right| e^{-2\alpha s} e^{j(f_l - 2\beta s)}$$

- 几种常用终端阻抗条件下的反射系数:
  - (1) 终端匹配:  $Z_1 = Z_0$

$$\Gamma_l = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \Gamma(s) = 0$$

(2) 终端短路: Z<sub>1</sub> = 0

$$\Gamma_l = -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \Gamma(s) = e^{-2as} e^{j(p-2bs)}$$

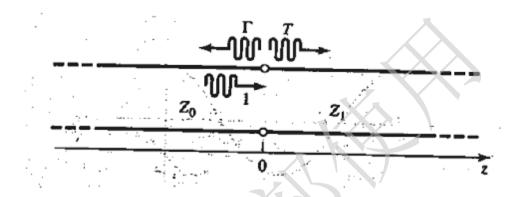
(3) 终端开路: Z<sub>1</sub> = ∞

$$\Gamma_l = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Gamma(s) = e^{-2as} e^{-j2bs}$$

(4) 电抗性终端:  $Z_1 = jX_L$ 

$$\Gamma_{i} = 1 \rightarrow \Gamma(s) = e^{-2as} e^{j(j-2bs)}$$

### 两段半无限长无耗传输线界面上的反射和透射系数



1。用终端反射系数公式得到

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_1 - Z_0}{Z_1 + Z_0}$$

2。界面两侧的电压为

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left( e^{-jbz} + \Gamma e^{jbz} \right) \quad z < 0$$

$$V(z) = V_0^+ T e^{-jbz} \qquad z > 0$$

$$T = 1 + \Gamma = \frac{2Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

#### • 回波损耗

当终端负载不匹配时,信号源的部分功率被终端反射,导致功率的"损耗"。这种"损耗"被称为回波损耗,定义为

$$RL = -20\log|\Gamma|\,\mathrm{dB}$$

#### • 插入损耗

当终端负载不匹配时,透射系数用分贝数表示时常称 为插入损耗

$$IL = -20\log|T| \, dB$$

#### • 回波损耗

当终端负载不匹配时,信号源的部分功率被终端反射,导致功率的"损耗"。这种"损耗"被称为回波损耗,定义为

$$RL = -20\log|\Gamma| \, dB$$

#### 2. 电压驻波比(VSWR)

定义: 传输线上电压最大值与最小值之比

$$VSWR = r = \frac{\left|V(s)\right|_{\text{max}}}{\left|V(s)\right|_{\text{min}}}$$

电压驻波比和反射系数的关系

$$V(z) = V_0^+(z)e^{-gz} + V_0^-(z)e^{gz}$$

考虑无耗传输线  $g = a + jb \rightarrow jb$ 

$$V(s) = V_L^+ e^{j\beta s} + V_L^- e^{-j\beta s} = V_L^+ e^{j\beta s} [1 + |\Gamma_L| e^{j(j_L - 2\beta s)}]$$

### (a)幅度:

$$|V(s)|_{\text{max}} = |V_L^+| (1+|\Gamma_L|) \qquad |V(s)|_{\text{min}} = |V_L^+| (1-|\Gamma_L|)$$

$$VSWR = r = \frac{1+|\Gamma_L|}{1-|\Gamma_L|} \qquad |\Gamma_L| = \frac{r-1}{r+1}$$

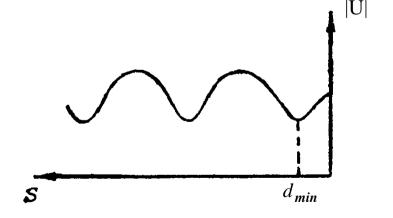
(b) 相位:设距负载最近的第一个驻波电压最小点与负

载之间的距离为 dmin

$$\boldsymbol{j}_l - 2\boldsymbol{b} d_{\min} = \boldsymbol{p}$$

即

$$\mathbf{j}_{l} = 2\mathbf{b} d_{\min} + \mathbf{p}$$



#### 3. 输入阻抗(导纳)

传输线上任一点的输入阻抗定义为该点合成波电压与合成波电流之比

$$Z_{in}(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{U^{+} + U^{-}}{I^{+} + I^{-}}$$

利用传输线上电压和电流的表达式,得

$$Z_{in}(s) = Z_0 \frac{U_l \cosh g \, s + Z_0 I_l \sinh g \, s}{U_l \sinh g \, s + Z_0 I_l \cosh g \, s} = Z_0 \frac{Z_l + Z_0 \tanh g \, s}{Z_0 + Z_l \tanh g \, s}$$

$$Y_{in}(s) = \frac{1}{Z_{in}(s)} = Y_0 \frac{Y_l + Y_0 \tanh g s}{Y_0 + Y_l \tanh g s}$$

• 无耗传输线的输入阻抗 无耗传输线的传播常数为 g = ib

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_l + jZ_0 \tan bs}{Z_0 + jZ_1 \tan bs} = Z_0 (R + jX)$$

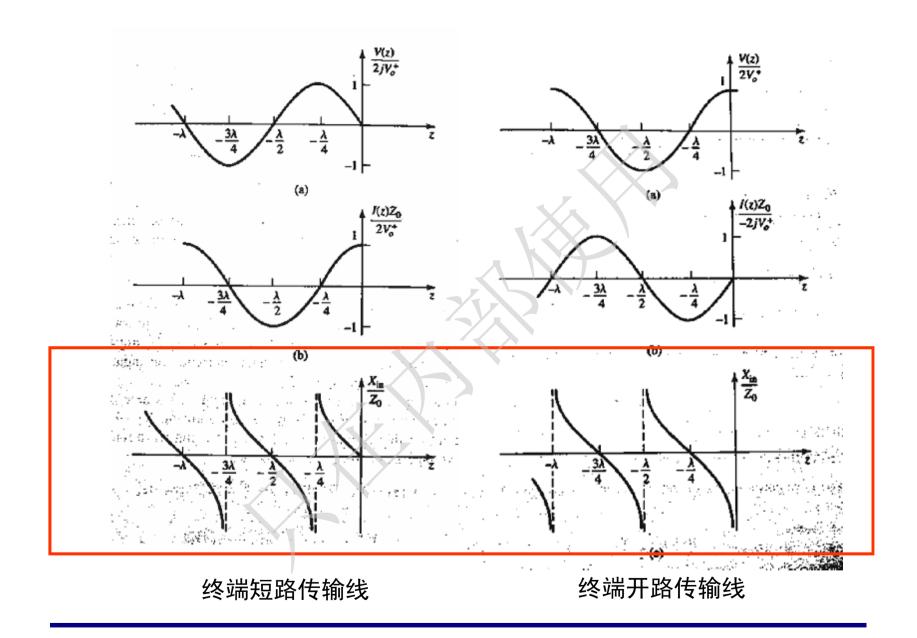
无耗传输线的阻抗作周期性改变:  $\beta s=\pi$ ,

- 终端短路:  $Z_L=0$ ,  $Z_{in}=jZ_0 \tan bs$  终端开路:  $Z_L=\infty$ ,  $Z_{in}=-jZ_0 \cot bs$
- 当传输线的长度为s=λ/4时:

$$-Z_{L}=0 \rightarrow Z_{in}(s)=\infty$$

$$-Z_{\rm L}=\infty \rightarrow Z_{\rm in}(s)=0$$

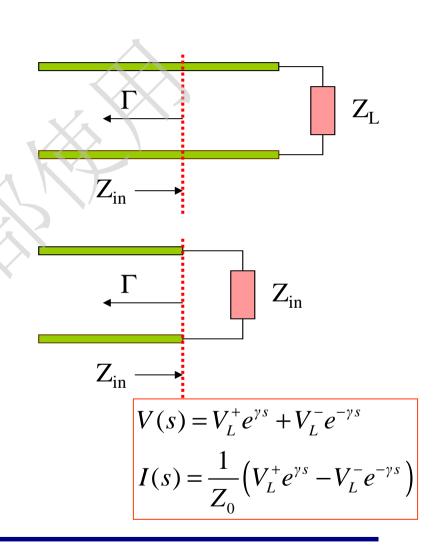
1/4 波长阻抗变换器



### • 利用输入阻抗计算传输线上的反射系数

$$Z_{in}(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{U^{+}(s) + U^{-}(s)}{I^{+}(s) + I^{-}(s)}$$
$$= \frac{U^{+}(s)[1 + \Gamma(s)]}{I^{+}(s)[1 - \Gamma(s)]}$$
$$= Z_{0} \frac{1 + \Gamma(s)}{1 - \Gamma(s)}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Z_{in}(s) - Z_0}{Z_{in}(s) + Z_0}$$



# 无耗传输线工作状态

工作状态: 传输线中电压、电流和功率随时间的变化规律

无耗传输线中的电压、电流和输入阻抗:

$$U(z,t) = \left(U_0^+ e^{-jbz} + U_0^- e^{jbz}\right) e^{jwt}$$

$$U(z,t) = \left(U_0^+ e^{-jbz} + U_0^- e^{jbz}\right) e^{jwt}$$

$$P(z,t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[U(z,t)I^*(z,t)]$$

$$Z_{in}(s) = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan b s}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan b s}$$

$$U(z,t) = (U_0^+ e^{-jbz} + U_0^- e^{jbz})e^{jwt}$$

1。行波状态:

基本特征: 
$$\Gamma_L = 0$$
,  $Z_L = Z_0$ 

$$U(z,t) = U_0^+ e^{-jbz} e^{jwt} \quad \to \quad u(z,t) = \left| U_0^+ \right| \cos(wt - bz + f)$$

$$I(z,t) = \frac{U_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-jbz} e^{jwt} \rightarrow i(z,t) = \frac{|U_0^+|}{Z_0} \cos(wt - bz + f)$$

$$P(z,t) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[U(z,t)I^*(z,t)] = \frac{|U_0^+|^2}{2Z_0}$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_0$$

$$U(z,t) = (U_0^+ e^{-jbz} + U_0^- e^{jbz})e^{jwt}$$

#### 2。驻波状态

终端短路:  $\Gamma_L = -1$ ,  $Z_L = 0$ 

$$U(s,t) = \left(2jU_l^+ \sin bs\right)e^{jwt}, \quad u(s,t) = 2\left|U_l^+\right| \sin(bs)\cos\left(wt + \frac{p}{2} + j_2\right)$$

$$I(s,t) = \left(\frac{2U_l^+}{Z_0}\cos bs\right)e^{jwt}, \quad i(s,t) = \frac{2|U_l^+|}{Z_0}\cos(bs)\cos(wt + j_2)$$

$$P(s,t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ U(s,t) I^*(s,t) \right] = 0$$

$$Z_{in} = jZ_0 \tan(bs)$$

$$U(z,t) = \left(U_0^+ e^{-jbz} + U_0^- e^{jbz}\right) e^{jwt}$$

终端开路  $\Gamma_L = 1$ ,  $Z_L = \infty$ 

$$U(s,t) = (2U^{+}\cos bs)e^{jwt}, \quad u(s,t) = 2|U_{l}^{+}|\cos(bs)\cos(wt+j_{2})$$

$$I(s,t) = \left(j\frac{2U^{+}}{Z_{0}}\sin bs\right)e^{jwt}, \quad i(s,t) = \frac{2|U_{l}^{+}|}{Z_{0}}\sin(bs)\cos(wt + \frac{p}{2} + j_{2})$$

$$P(s,t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ U(s,t) I^*(s,t) \right] = 0$$

$$Z_{in} = -jZ_0 \cot(bs)$$

终端接电抗  $|\Gamma_L|=1$ ,  $Z_L=jX$ 

$$\Gamma_L = \frac{jX_L - Z_0}{jX_L + Z_0} = |\Gamma_L| e^{jj_L}, \quad j_L = \arctan \frac{2X_L Z_0}{X_L^2 - Z_0^2}$$

$$U(s,t) = (U_L^+ e^{-jb \, s} + U_L^- e^{jb \, s}) e^{jwt} = U_L^+ (e^{-jb \, s} + e^{jb \, s + j_L}) e^{jwt}$$

$$P(s,t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ U(s,t) I^*(s,t) \right] = 0$$

$$Z_{in}(s) = Z_0 \frac{jX_L + Z_0 \tan b s}{Z_0 + jX_L \tan b s} \xrightarrow{b s = p} jX_L$$

3。行驻波状态:  $Z_r \neq Z_0$ 

$$\Gamma_{L} = \frac{(R_{L} \pm jX_{L}) - Z_{0}}{(R_{L} \pm jX_{L}) + Z_{0}} = |\Gamma_{L}| e^{\pm jj_{L}}$$

$$\begin{cases} |\Gamma_{L}| = \sqrt{\frac{(R_{L} - Z_{0})^{2} + X_{L}^{2}}{(R_{L} + Z_{0})^{2} + X_{L}^{2}}} < 1 \\ j_{L} = \arctan \frac{2X_{L}Z_{0}}{R_{L}^{2} + X_{L}^{2} - Z_{0}^{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$U(s) = U_L^+ e^{jbs} + U_L^- e^{-jbs} = (U_L^+ - U_L^-) e^{jbs} + 2U_L^- \cos bs$$

驻波

(1) 电压波在波腹点和波节点处的电压, 电流和阻抗

$$U(s) = U_{l}^{+}e^{jbs} + U_{l}^{-}e^{-jbs} = U_{l}^{+}e^{jbs} \left[ 1 + |\Gamma_{l}| e^{j(j_{l}-2bs)} \right]$$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{Z_{0}} \left( U_{l}^{+}e^{jbs} - U_{l}^{-}e^{-jbs} \right) = \frac{U_{l}^{+}}{Z_{0}} e^{jbs} \left[ 1 - |\Gamma_{l}| e^{j(j_{l}-2bs)} \right]$$

(a) 波腹点:  $\mathbf{j}_l - 2\mathbf{b}s = \pm 2n\mathbf{p}$ 

$$U_a = \left| U \right|_{\max} = \left| U_l^+ \right| \left( 1 + \left| \Gamma_l \right| \right)$$
 电压取极大值  $I_a = \left| I \right|_{\min} = \left| U_l^+ \right| \left( 1 - \left| \Gamma_l \right| \right)$  电流取极小值  $Z_a = Z_{\max} = rZ_0$ 

(b) 波节点 
$$j_l - 2bs = \pm (2n+1)p$$

$$U_a = \left| U \right|_{\min} = \left| U_l^+ \right| \ \left( 1 - \left| \Gamma_l \right| \right)$$
 电压取极小值  $I_a = \left| I \right|_{\max} = \frac{\left| U_l^+ \right|}{Z_0} \ \left( 1 + \left| \Gamma_l \right| \right)$  电流取极大值  $Z_a = Z_{\min} = Z_0 / r$ 

电压取极小值

(2) 阻抗关系

$$Z_{in(\max)}Z_{in(\min)} = Z_0^2$$

#### (3) 传输功率

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[U(s)I^{*}(s)]$$

$$= \frac{\left|U_{l}^{+}\right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} \text{Re}\left\{ \left[1 + \left|\Gamma_{l}\right| e^{j(j_{l}-2bs)}\right] \left[1 - \left|\Gamma_{l}\right| e^{-j(j_{l}-2bs)}\right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\left|U_{l}^{+}\right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} \left[1 - \left|\Gamma_{l}\right|^{2}\right] = P^{+} - P^{-}$$
P+ 和 P-分别代表入射功率
和反射功率

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{2} |U|_{\text{max}} |I|_{\text{min}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|U|_{\text{max}}^2}{rZ_0}$$

# 有耗传输线的特性与计算

- 1。损耗对传输特性的影响
  - (1) 反射系数:  $\gamma=\alpha+j\beta$

$$\Gamma(s) = \Gamma_l e^{-2gs} = |\Gamma_l| e^{-2as} e^{j(j_l - 2bs)}$$

$$VSWR = \frac{1 + \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{-2as}}{1 - \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{-2as}}$$

#### 电压和电流 (2)

$$U(s) = U_l^+ e^{jbs} \left[ 1 + \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{j(j_l - 2bs)} \right]$$

$$U(s) = U_l^+ e^{jbs} \left[ 1 + \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{j(j_l - 2bs)} \right]$$

$$I(s) = \frac{U_l^+}{Z_0} e^{jbs} \left[ 1 - \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{j(j_l - 2bs)} \right]$$

$$U(s) = U_l^+ e^{gs} + U_l^- e^{-gs}$$

$$= U_l^+ e^{as} e^{jbs} \left[ 1 + \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{-2as} e^{j(j_l - 2bs)} \right]$$

$$I(s) = \frac{U_l^+}{Z_0} e^{as} e^{jbs} \left[ 1 - |\Gamma_l| e^{-2as} e^{j(j_l - 2bs)} \right]$$

$$|U(s)|_{\text{max}} = |U_l^+| e^{as} \left[ 1 + |\Gamma_l| e^{-2as} \right]$$

$$|U(s)|_{\min} = |U_l^+| e^{as} \left[ 1 - |\Gamma_l| e^{-2as} \right]$$

#### (3) 输入阻抗

$$Z_{in}(s) = Z_0 \frac{Z_l + Z_0 \tanh gs}{Z_0 + Z_l \tanh gs}$$

 $Z_{in}^0(s) = Z_0 \tanh g s$ 终端短路时:

$$Z_{in}^{0}(s)Z_{in}^{\infty}(s) = Z_{0}^{2}$$

 $Z_{in}^{\infty}(s) = Z_0 / \tanh g s$ 终端开路时:

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_{in}^0(s)Z_{in}^\infty(s)} \qquad g = a + jb = \frac{1}{s} \operatorname{arctanh} \sqrt{\frac{Z_{in}^0(s)}{Z_{in}^\infty(s)}}$$

#### 2。有耗线上的功率传输与效率

(1) 功率

$$P(s) = \frac{|U_{l}^{+}|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} \left[1 - |\Gamma_{l}|^{2}\right]$$

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ U(s) I^{*}(s) \right] = \frac{\left| U_{l}^{+} \right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} e^{2as} \left[ 1 - \left| \Gamma_{l} \right|^{2} e^{-4bs} \right]$$

(2) 效率

$$h = \frac{P(0)}{P(l)} = \frac{\frac{\left|U_{l}^{+}\right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} \left[1 - \left|G_{l}\right|^{2}\right]}{\frac{\left|U_{l}^{+}\right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} e^{2al} \left[1 - \left|G_{l}\right|^{2} e^{-4al}\right]} = \frac{1 - \left|G_{l}\right|^{2}}{e^{2al} - \left|G_{l}\right|^{2} e^{-2al}}$$

终端获得的能量还和 传输线的长度有关

### (3) 功率损耗

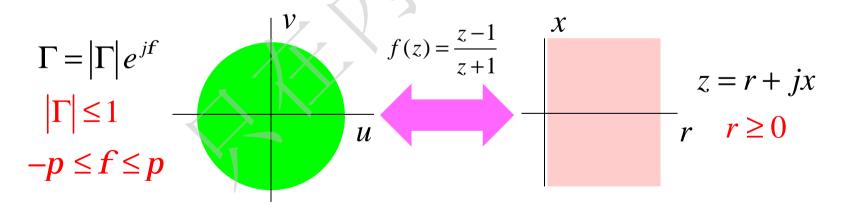
$$A = 10 \lg \frac{P(l)}{P(0)} = 10 \lg \frac{1}{h}$$
 (dB)

# Smi th圆图

§ 归一化阻抗

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z - Z_0}{Z + Z_0} = \frac{z - 1}{z + 1}$$

§ Γ和z在复平面上的定义域



# § 几种影射方式

直角坐标中的z到极坐标中的Γ: Smith圆图 极坐标中的Γ 到直角坐标中的z: Schimdt圆图

Smi th 圆图是关于传输线的负载阻抗、输入阻抗、反射系数和驻波系数等参数之间相互关系的图形表示

Carter圆图

极坐标中的Z到极坐标中的F:

#### 1。反射系数的极坐标表示

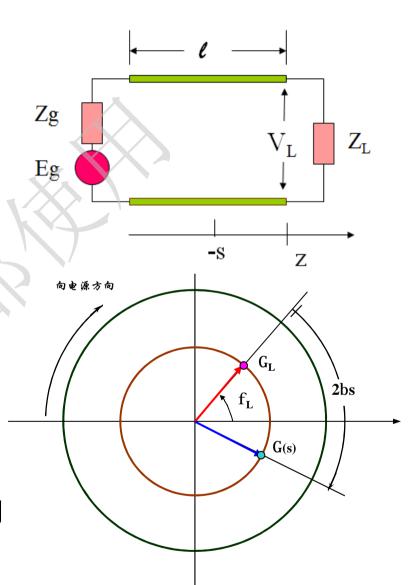
$$\Gamma(s) = \Gamma_L e^{-j2bs} = \Gamma_L e^{-j4ps/l}$$

• 终端反射系数

$$\Gamma_L = \left| \Gamma_L \right| e^{jf_L}, \quad \left| \Gamma_L \right| \leq 1$$

• 传输线相移  $f = -\frac{4ps}{l}$ 

顺时针转动表示从终端负载向 源方向移动



#### 2。输入阻抗表示成为反射系数的函数

输入阻抗的极坐标表示

$$(r, x) \rightarrow (u, v)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0} = \frac{z_{in} - 1}{z_{in} + 1} \qquad \mathcal{U} = \frac{1 + \Gamma}{1 - \Gamma} = \frac{1 + u + jv}{1 - u - jv} = r + jx$$

输入阻抗实部

$$r = \frac{1 - u^2 - v^2}{(1 - u^2)^2 + v^2} \implies \left(u - \frac{r}{1 + r}\right)^2 + v^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1 + r}\right)^2$$

输入阻抗虚部

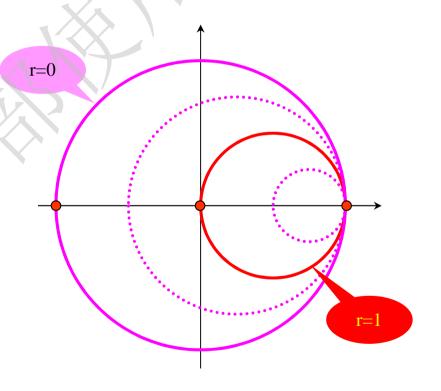
$$x = \frac{2v}{(1-u)^2 + v^2} \implies (u-1)^2 + \left(v - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$

等 r圆族: 
$$\left(u - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + v^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2$$

圆心坐标: 
$$\left(\frac{r}{1+r},0\right)$$

圆半径: 
$$R = \frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$r=0$$
, 半径=1  
 $r\to\infty$ , 变为点(1,0)



等x圆族: 
$$(u-1)^2 + \left(v - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$

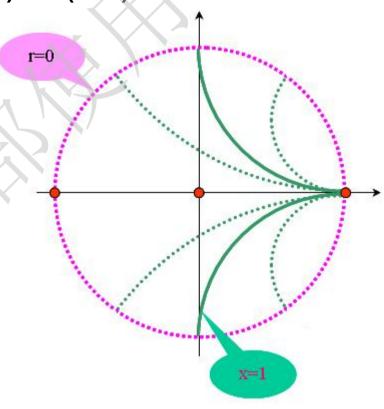
圆心坐标: (1,1/x)

圆半径: 1/x

x →0, 半径为 ∞

 $x \rightarrow \infty$ , 变为点(1,0)

x<0, 圆弧在上半平面 x<0, 圆弧在下半平面



等x圆族只有在圆内有意义

# 等r圆族,

圆心: (r/(1+r), 0)

半径: R=1/(1+r)

$$r = 0$$
, 半径 $= 1$ 

 $r \rightarrow \infty$ ,变为点(0,0)

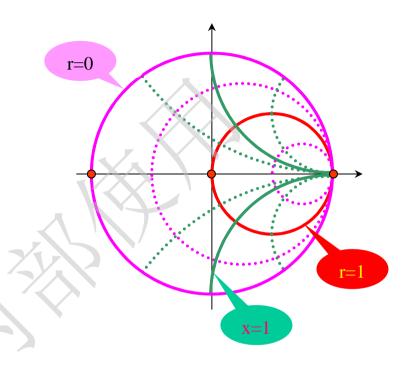
#### 等x圆族,

圆心: (1, 1/x)

半径: R = 1/x

x →0, 半径为 ∞

 $x \rightarrow \infty$ , 变为点(1,0)



### 等x圆族只有在圆内有意义

x<0, 圆弧在上半平面

x<0, 圆弧在下半平面

#### 几个特殊点:

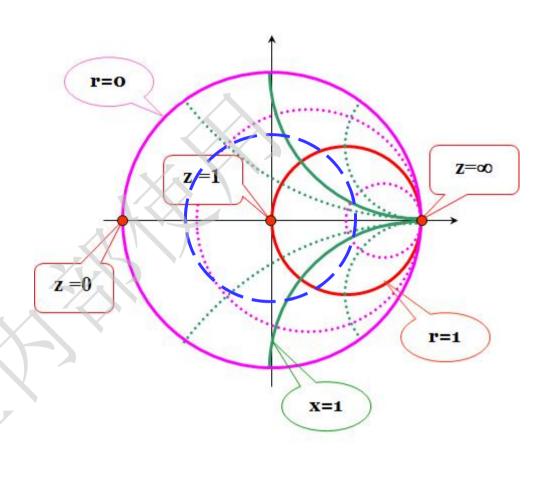
短路: r=0, x=0;

开路:  $r=\infty$ ,  $x\to 0$ ;

匹配: r=1, x=0

等r圆族和u轴的交点为

$$u = \frac{r-1}{r+1} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1+u}{1-u}$$



在 r>1 的区间, 交点的 r值是传输线的驻波系数

#### 无耗传输线上的电压分布

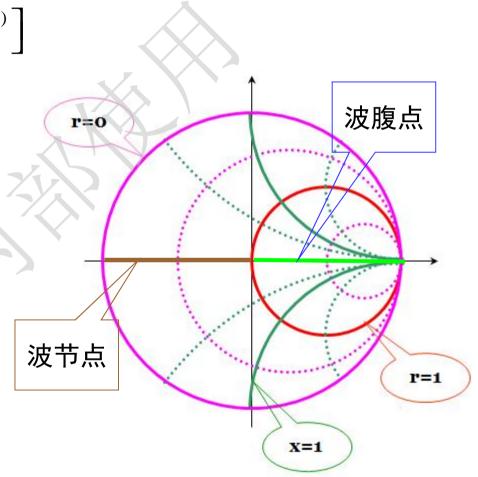
$$U(s) = U_l^+ e^{jbs} \left[ 1 + \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{j(f_l - 2bs)} \right]$$

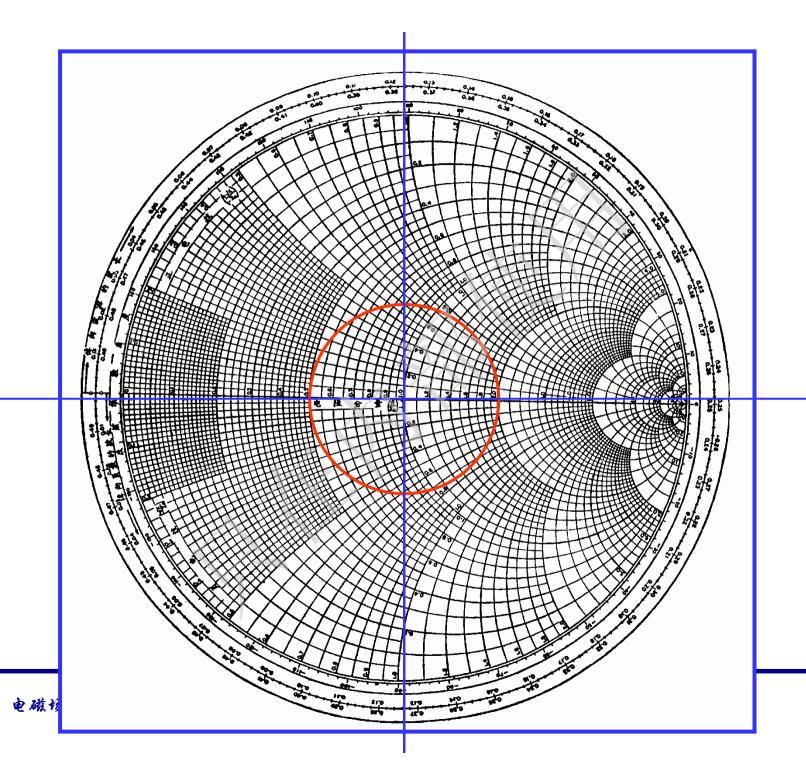
 $f_i$ -2 $bs = \pi$ , 电压波节点

 $f_i$ -2bs = 0, 电压波腹点

#### 反射系数的u-v平面上

$$\Gamma(s) = \left| \Gamma_l \right| e^{j(f_l - 2bs)}$$





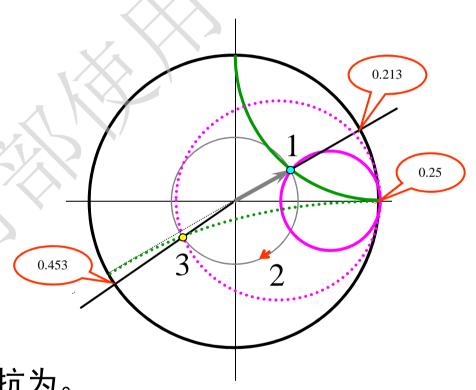
# § 传输线圆图的基本应用

- 1. 阻抗和反射系数、驻波比的换算
- 2. 沿传输线的阻抗变化
- 3. 确定波节点位置
- 4. 阻抗和导纳的换算
- 5. 阻抗(导纳)求和、差

例题: 已知同轴线的特性阻抗为 $50\Omega$ , 端接负载阻抗 (100+50j) Ω, 求距离负载 $0.24\lambda$ 处的输入阻抗。

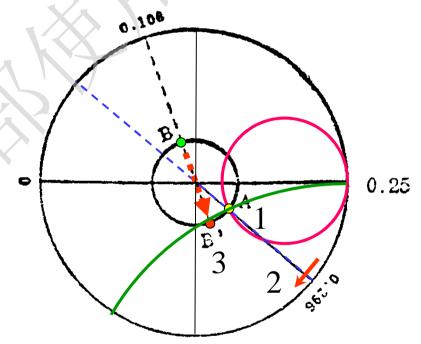
- (1) 计算归一化负载阻抗  $\tilde{Z}_{l} = \frac{100 + j50}{50} = 2 + j$
- (2) 圆图上标出该阻抗点
- (3)沿等Γ圆再向信号源方 向移动0.24λ到达所求点
- (4)读出归一化输入阻抗
- (5)得到距离负载处的输入阻抗为。

$$Z_{in} = 50 \times (0.42 - j0.25)\Omega = (21 - j12.5)\Omega$$



例题: 一长为 $0.81\lambda$  特性阻抗等于 $50~\Omega$  的无耗线,端接负载阻抗 $Z_{L}=(75-j25)~\Omega$ ,求它的输入导纳。

- (1) 归一化负载阻抗  $Z_{L}=(1.5-j0.5)$   $\Omega$
- (2) 画出负载点A。
- (3) 朝信号源方向沿等圆 旋转电长度0.81λ,找到 输入阻抗点B。
- (4) 转p 就得到输入导纳点 y = 0.975-j0.75, Y = 0.0195-j0.0114



例题:由测量得到传输线终端短路时的输入阻抗 $Z_{in0}$ =j 106Ω,终端开路时的输入阻抗 $Z_{in∞}$ =j 23.6Ω,而终端接实际负载时的输入阻抗 $Z_{in}$ =(25-j 70) Ω。求负载阻抗。

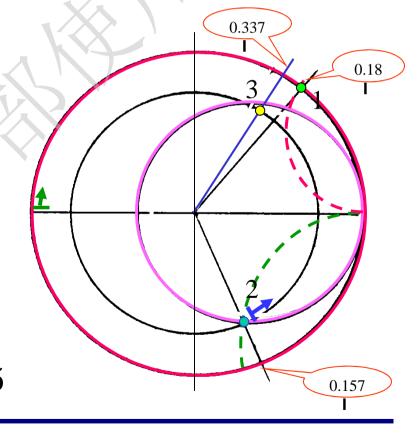
(1) 传输线特性阻抗

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_{in}^0(s)Z_{in}^\infty(s)} = 50\Omega$$

- (2) 终端短路条件,得到传输 线长度0.18 λ
- (3) 由终端接负载条件,

$$z_L = 0.5 - j*1.4$$

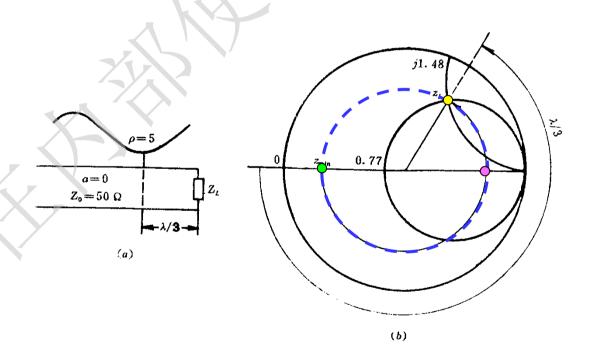
得到负载阻抗  $z_L = 0.57 + j*1.5$ 



例题:  $在Z_0=50\Omega$ 的无耗线上测得电压驻波比为5,电压驻波最小点出现在距离负载 $\lambda/3$ 处。求负载阻抗值。

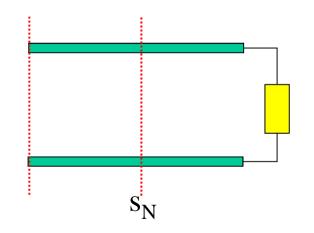
- (1)画出等驻波圆
- (2)找电压最小点
- (3)找负载

$$z_{L}=0.72+j1.48$$



例题: 一长为1.2米、 $Z_0=50\Omega$ (近似为实数)的有耗线,负载阻抗 $Z_L=(2.5+j35)\Omega$ ,距离负载 $S_N=0.6$ 米处为第一个电压最小点,其阻抗是 $Z_{min}=15\Omega$ 。求

- (a) 有耗线的衰减常数a 和工作波长l。
- (b) 线的输入阻抗和输入端的反射系数。
- (1) 计算归一化阻抗  $z_L = 0.25+j0.7$   $z_{min} = 0.3$



(2) 由第一个波节点位置求出衰减常数

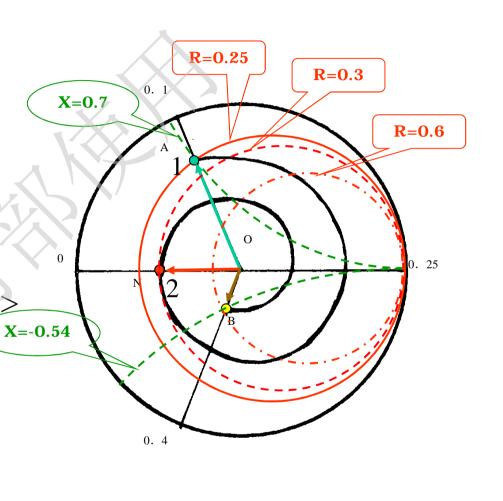
$$\frac{\overline{ON}}{\overline{OA}} = 0.75 = e^{-2a s_N}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2s_N} \ln \frac{1}{0.75} = 0.24 \text{ NP/m}$$

(3) 由第一个波节点距离负载 位置求出工作波长,从A-> N的电长度为0.4

$$\frac{S_N}{I} = 0.4$$

$$I = \frac{s_N}{0.4} = \frac{0.6}{0.4} = 1.5$$
(m)



#### (3) 输入阻抗

输入端距负载的电长度

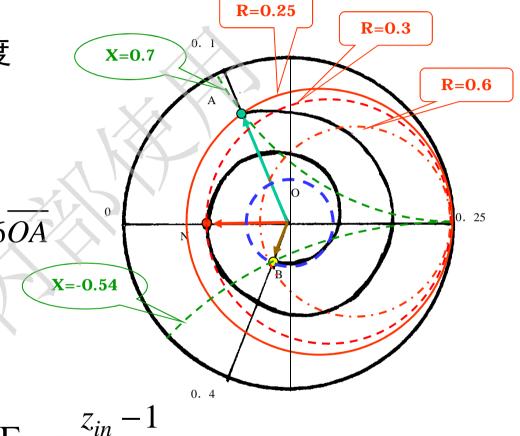
$$\frac{s_{in}}{l} = \frac{1.2}{1.5} = 0.8$$

$$\overline{OB} = \overline{OA}e^{-2a(1.2)} = 0.56\overline{OA}$$

$$\widetilde{Z}_{in} = 0.6 - j0.54$$

(4) 输入端反射系数

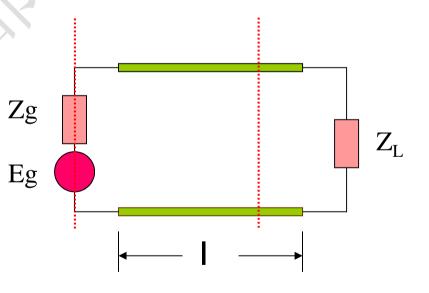
$$\Gamma_{in} = 0.4 e^{-j \cdot 0.6p}$$



$$\Gamma_{in} = \frac{z_{in} - 1}{z_{in} + 1}$$

# 阻抗匹配

- 为使系统的各个部分能协调工作,各部分之间应满足一定的关系—要求匹配
- 三种匹配概念
  - (1) 传输线负载匹配  $Z_{L}=Z_{0}$
  - (2) 信号源匹配  $Z_g=Z_0$
  - (3) 负载共轭匹配  $Z_{in}=Z_g$



- 实现匹配的意义
  - (1) 对无耗传输线传输功率的影响

$$P(s) = \frac{\left|U_{l}^{+}\right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} \left[1 - \left|\Gamma_{l}\right|^{2}\right] = P^{+} - P^{-}$$

$$P(s) = \frac{\left|U_{l}^{+}\right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} = P^{+} \quad (\Gamma = 0)$$

(2) 对有耗传输线传输功率的影响。 传输线的功率损耗

$$A = 10\lg\left[1 + a l\left(r_l + \frac{1}{r_l}\right)\right]$$

#### • 对功率容量的影响

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ U(s) I^{*}(s) \right] = \frac{\left| U_{l}^{+} \right|^{2}}{2Z_{0}} [1 - \left| \Gamma_{l} \right|^{2}]$$

在波腹点 
$$|U|_{\max} = |U_l^+|[1+|\Gamma_l|]$$

$$P(s) = \frac{|U|_{\text{max}}^{2} \left[1 - |\Gamma_{l}|^{2}\right]}{2Z_{0} \left[1 + |\Gamma_{l}|^{2}\right]^{2}} = \frac{|U|_{\text{max}}^{2}}{2Z_{0} r}$$

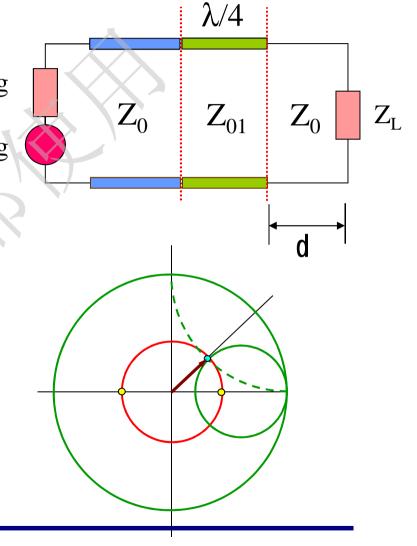
# § 阻抗匹配的实现方法

(1) λ/4 阻抗变换器

$$Z_{in}(s) = Z_{01} \frac{Z_L + jZ_{01} \tan b s}{Z_{01} + jZ_L \tan b s}$$

$$\xrightarrow{bs=p/2} \frac{Z_{01}^2}{Z_L}$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 = \frac{Z_{01}^2}{Z_L} \rightarrow Z_{01} = \sqrt{Z_0 Z_L}$$



例题:设计一个在工作在3GHz单节1/4波长变换器,实现  $10\Omega$ 和 $50\Omega$ 传输线之间的阻抗匹配。

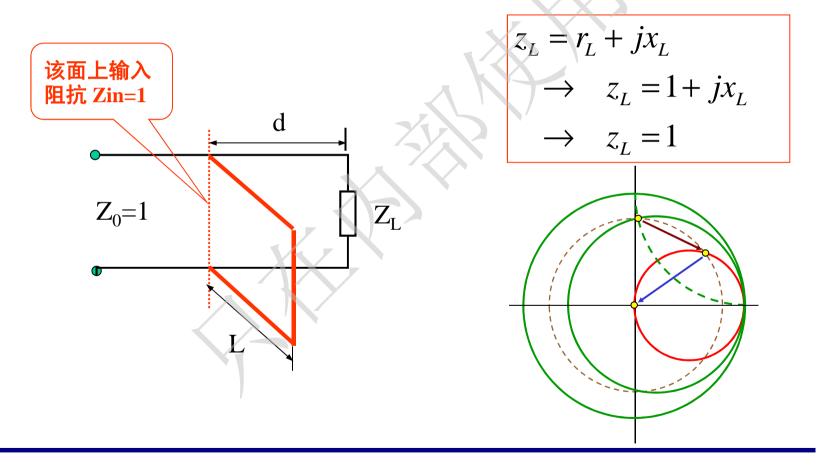
变换器的特征阻抗为

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{Z_0 Z_L} = \sqrt{(50)(10)} = 22.36\Omega$$

变换器的长度为: 3GHz时变换器工作波长的1/4

### (2) 支节匹配器

### (a) 并联单支节阻抗匹配器



例题: 特性阻抗为50 $\Omega$ 的同轴线,端接负载(20+j10) $\Omega$ ,如 利用并联单支节匹配,求支节的接入位置d和长度L

(1) 求出归一化阻抗

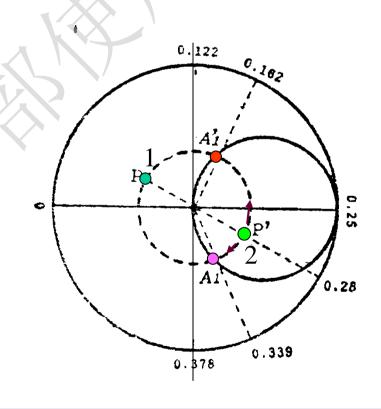
$$Z_l^0 = Z_l/Z_0 = 0.4 + j0.2$$

在图上求出导纳点

(2) 求电导归一化位置

$$\widetilde{Y}_{A1} = 1 - j0.97$$

$$\widetilde{Y}_{A1} = 1 - j0.97$$
 $\widetilde{Y}_{A1} = 1 + j0.97$ 



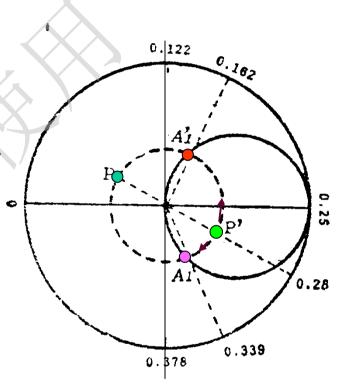
#### (3) 求出接入点位置

$$\frac{d}{l}\bigg|_{A1} = 0.339 - 0.288 = 0.051$$

$$\frac{d}{l}\bigg|_{A1'} = 0.5 - (0.288 - 0.162) = 0.374$$

# (4) 接入点应并联的导纳

$$Y_{A2}^{00} = -Y_{A1}^{00} = j0.97$$
 $Y_{A2}^{00} = -Y_{A1}^{00} = -j0.97$ 

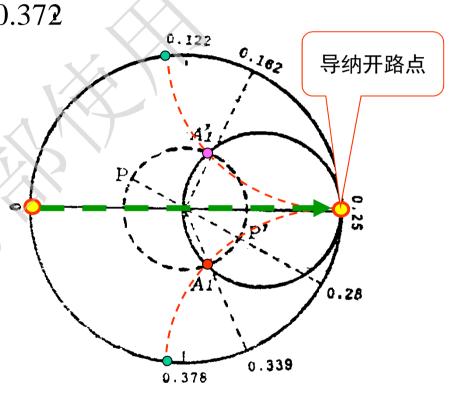


#### (5) 接入点并联的短路线长度

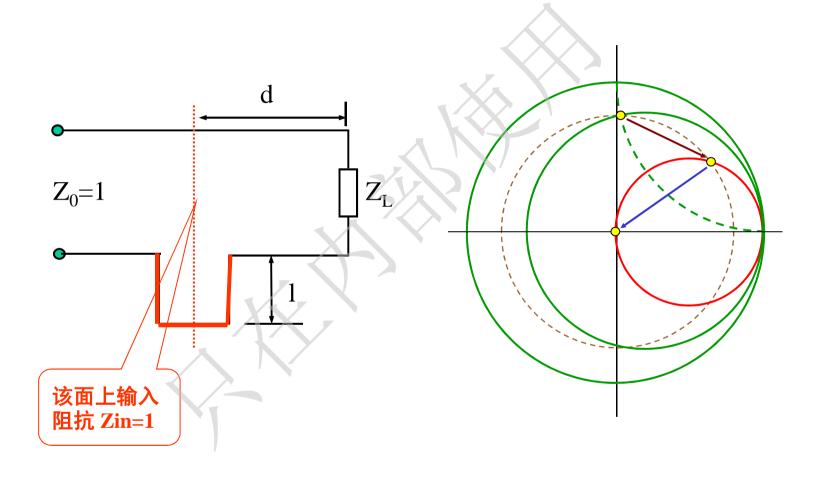
$$l/I|_{A2} = 0.5 - (0.25 - 0.122) = 0.372$$
  
 $l/I|_{A2} = 0.378 - 0.25 = 0.128$ 

#### (6) 结果

$$\begin{cases} d = 0.051l \\ l = 0.372l \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} d' = 0.374l \\ l' = 0.128l \end{cases}$$



# (b) 串联单支节阻抗匹配器

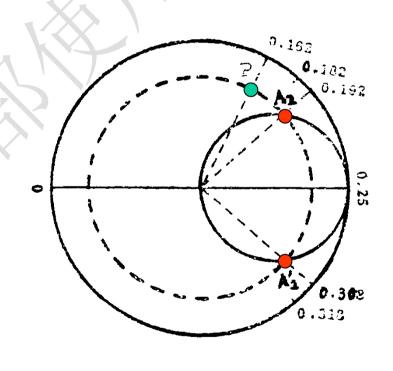


例题: 特性阻抗为50  $\Omega$ 的无耗线终端接  $Z_{L}=(25+j75)\Omega$  的负载,利用串联单支节匹配,求支节接入的位置d和长度l

(1) 
$$\tilde{Z}_l = \frac{Z_l}{Z_0} = (0.5 + j1.5)\Omega$$

(2) 
$$\tilde{Z}_{A1} = 1 + j2.2$$
  
 $\tilde{Z}_{A1} = 1 - j2.2$ 

(3) 
$$\frac{d}{l} = 0.192 - 0.162 = 0.03$$
$$\frac{d'}{l} = 0.302 - 0.162 = 0.14$$



(4) 
$$\tilde{Z}_{A2} = -j 2.2$$

$$\tilde{Z}_{A2} = j 2.2$$

$$\frac{l}{l} = 0.318$$

$$\frac{l'}{l} = 0.182$$

(6)

$$\begin{cases} d = 0.03I \\ l = 0.318I \end{cases} \begin{cases} d' = 0.149I \\ l' = 0.182I \end{cases}$$

