

7-8. (教材 7-13) 一个右旋圆极化波垂直入射到位于 $z=0$ 的理想导体板上, 其电场为

$$\vec{E}_{im}(z) = E_0(\hat{x} - j\hat{y})e^{-j\beta z}$$

分析反射波的极化方式是什么, 并求出 $z<0$ 的半空间中电场与磁场的分布。

解:

入射波由 $z<0$ 区域, 沿 $+z$ 轴方向入射

反射波为

$$\vec{E}_{rm}(z) = E_0(-\hat{x} + j\hat{y})e^{j\beta z}$$

反射波是左旋圆极化波 (旋转方向未变, 但传播方向相反)

$z<0$ 空间的电场为

$$\vec{E}_m(z) = \vec{E}_{im}(z) + \vec{E}_{rm}(z) = -2jE_0 \sin \beta z (\hat{x} - j\hat{y})$$

$$\vec{H}_m(z) = \vec{H}_{im}(z) + \vec{H}_{rm}(z) = \frac{E_0}{Z_0}(j\hat{x} + \hat{y})e^{-j\beta z} + \frac{E_0}{Z_0}(j\hat{x} + \hat{y})e^{j\beta z} = -\frac{2E_0}{Z_0} \cos \beta z (j\hat{x} + \hat{y})$$

+

不妨设 \hat{x} 方向为垂直极化,

反射波 $\vec{E}_r(z) = (E_{rx}\hat{x} + E_{ry}(-\hat{y}))e^{j\beta z}$

故有 $E_{rx} = E_{mrx}$

$E_{mr} + E_0 = 0 \Rightarrow E_{mr} = -E_0, E_{rx} = E_0$

$E_{ry} = E_{my} = -E_0j$

$\therefore \vec{E}_r = (-E_0\hat{x} + E_0j\hat{y})e^{j\beta z}$

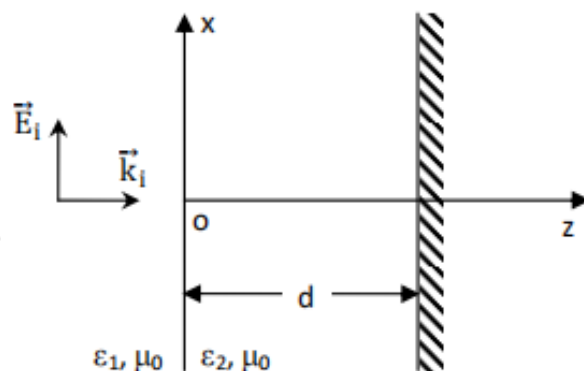
7-14 有一均匀平面波其电场为

$$E_1(z, t) = \hat{x} \cos(\omega t - \beta z)$$

从媒质1(ϵ_1, μ_0)垂直入射到一块以理想导体平面为基底,厚度为 d 的无损介质(ϵ_2, μ_0)上(参看题图7-3)。

- (1) 求 $E_r(z, t)$;
- (2) 求 $E_1(z, t)$;
- (3) 求 $E_2(z, t)$;
- (4) 欲使 $E_1(z, t)$ 与介质板不存在时的相同,问 d 的厚度应为多少?

写出边界条件满足的方程组,并解此方程组



解:

$$\vec{E}_{im} = \hat{x} e^{-jk_t z}$$

设媒质2中沿+z方向传输的波的电场

$$\vec{E}_{tm} = \hat{x} E_t e^{jk_t d} e^{-jk_t z}$$

$$\vec{E}_{2m} = \hat{x} E_t e^{jk_t d} e^{-jk_t z} - \hat{x} E_t e^{-jk_t d} e^{jk_t z} = -2j E_t \sin k_t (z - d) \hat{x}$$

设 $\vec{E}_{rm} = \hat{x} E_r e^{jk_t z}$, 则当 $z=0$ 时有

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_{im} + \vec{E}_{rm} = \vec{E}_{2m} \\ \vec{H}_{im} + \vec{H}_{rm} = \vec{H}_{2m} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{H}_{im} + \vec{H}_{rm} = \vec{H}_{2m}$$

其中

$$\vec{H}_{im} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{Z_0} \hat{y} e^{-jk_t z}$$

$$\vec{H}_{rm} = -\hat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{Z_0} E_r e^{jk_t z}$$

$$\vec{H}_{tm} = \hat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t e^{jk_t d} e^{-jk_t z}$$

$$\vec{H}_{2m} = \hat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t e^{jk_t d} e^{-jk_t z} + \hat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t e^{-jk_t d} e^{jk_t z} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t \cos k_t (z - d) \hat{y}$$

解方程组,得

$$E_r = \frac{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d - \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d}$$

$$E_t = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d}$$

$$\vec{E}_r(z, t) = \hat{x} \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d - \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d} e^{j(\omega t + k_t z)} \right\}$$

$$\vec{E}_1(z, t) = \vec{E}_i(z, t) + \vec{E}_r(z, t) = \hat{x} \text{Re} \left\{ e^{j(\omega t - k_t z)} + \frac{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d - \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d} e^{j(\omega t + k_t z)} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}_2(z, t) &= \hat{x} \text{Re} \left\{ -2j E_t \sin k_t (z - d) e^{j\omega t} \right\} \\ &= \hat{x} \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{-2j\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d} \sin k_t (z - d) e^{j\omega t} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $k_t = k_i \sqrt{\epsilon_2 / \epsilon_1}$

当 $\sin k_t d = 0$ 时, 媒质1中的场与介质板不存在时一样, 即

$$d = \frac{n\pi}{k_t} = \frac{n\pi}{k_i \sqrt{\epsilon_2 / \epsilon_1}} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(教材 7-20) 一均匀平面波垂直投射到一厚度为 $d = 2\text{cm}$ 的介质板上, 板的介质常数 $\epsilon_r = 4$, $\mu_r = 1$, $\sigma = 0$, 波的频率 $f = 3\text{GHz}$, 波的电场振幅 $E_m = 1\text{V/m}$, 求波穿过介质板后的电场振幅 E'_m 。

解:

介质板 $n_2 = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} = 2$

垂直入射时, 水平极化与垂直极化情况下的法向波阻抗相同:

$$Z = Z_c$$

空气中 $Z_1 = Z_3 = 120\pi$, 介质板中 $Z_2 = 120\pi \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} = 60\pi$

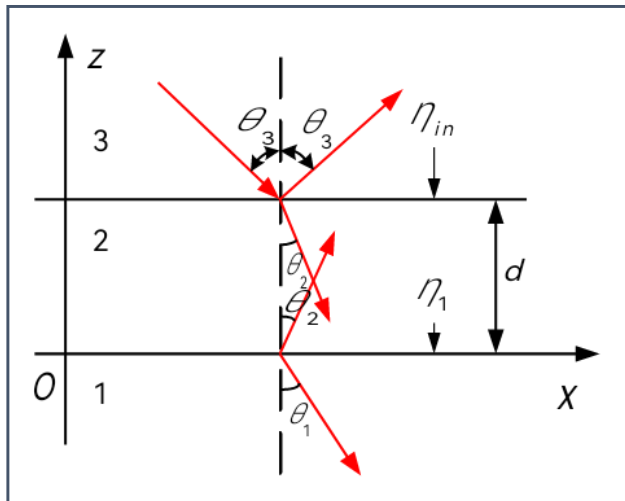
$$R_{12} = \frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad R_{23} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = k_0 \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r} = \frac{2\pi f}{c} \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r} = 40\pi, \quad k_2 d = 0.8\pi$$

则穿过介质板后的电场振幅为

$$\frac{E'_m}{E_m} = |W_E| = \left| (1 + R_{12})(1 + R_{23}) \frac{e^{-jk_2 d}}{1 + R_{12}R_{23}e^{-j2k_2 d}} \right| = \frac{8}{9} \frac{1}{\left| 1 - \frac{1}{9}e^{-j1.6\pi} \right|} = 0.915$$

$$E'_m = 0.915E_m$$



$$\begin{aligned} R_E &= \frac{\dot{E}_{r,3}}{\dot{E}_{i,3}} = \frac{\dot{D}}{\dot{C}} = \frac{\eta_{in} - \eta_3}{\eta_{in} + \eta_3} \\ &= \frac{(\eta_1 + \eta_2)(\eta_2 - \eta_3)e^{j\beta_2 d} + (\eta_1 - \eta_2)(\eta_2 + \eta_3)e^{-j\beta_2 d}}{(\eta_1 + \eta_2)(\eta_2 + \eta_3)e^{j\beta_2 d} + (\eta_1 - \eta_2)(\eta_2 - \eta_3)e^{-j\beta_2 d}} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_E = \frac{\dot{F}}{\dot{C}} = \frac{1 + R_E}{\cos(\beta_2 d) + j \frac{\eta_2}{\eta_1} \sin(\beta_2 d)}$$

7-21 试用多次反射迭加的方法导出式(7-261)。

7-21 用多次反射迭加的方法推导出

$$R_E = \frac{R_{23} + R_{12}e^{-j2\beta_2d}}{1 + R_{23}R_{12}e^{-j2\beta_2d}}$$

$$E_{r1} = E_i R_{23}$$

$$E_{r2} = E_i T_{32} R_{12} T_{23} e^{-j2\beta_2d}$$

$$E_{r3} = E_i T_{32} R_{12} R_{32} R_{12} T_{23} e^{-j4\beta_2d}$$

...

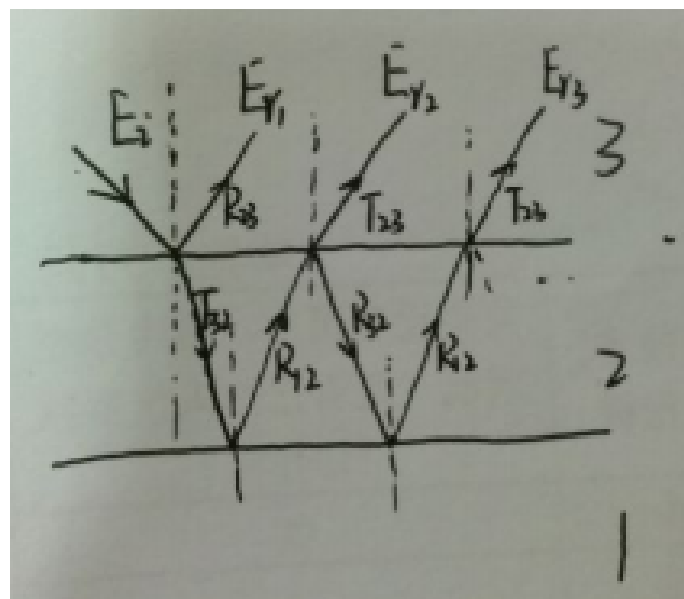
$$E_r = E_{r1} + E_{r2} + E_{r3} + \dots$$

$$= E_i R_{23} + E_i T_{32} R_{12} T_{23} e^{-j2\beta_2d} (1 + R_{32} R_{12} e^{-j2\beta_2d} + R_{32}^2 R_{12}^2 e^{-j4\beta_2d} + R_{32}^3 R_{12}^3 e^{-j6\beta_2d} + \dots)$$

$$= E_i R_{23} + E_i \frac{T_{32} R_{12} T_{23} e^{-j2\beta_2d}}{1 + R_{23} R_{12} e^{-j2\beta_2d}} \quad (R_{23} = -R_{32})$$

$$= E_i \frac{R_{23} + [R_{23}^2 R_{12} + T_{32} R_{12} T_{23}] e^{-j2\beta_2d}}{1 + R_{23} R_{12} e^{-j2\beta_2d}}$$

$$= (7-261)$$



$$\text{其中, } R_{12} = \frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}, \quad R_{23} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} = -R_{32}$$

$$T_{32} = \frac{2Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3} = 1 + R_{23}, \quad T_{23} = \frac{2Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} = 1 - R_{23}$$

8-1. （教材 10-1）天线的方向性系数 **D** 定义为辐射图中坡印亭矢量的最大数值与坡印亭矢量在整个球面上的平均值之比，即

$$D = \frac{S_{\max}}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi S \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi}$$

证明电偶极子和磁偶极子的方向性系数是 1.5。

证明：

电偶极子远区辐射场平均坡印亭矢量为

$$\vec{S} = \frac{Z_0 \omega^4}{32\pi^2 c^2} |\dot{\vec{p}}|^2 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta} = \frac{2}{\int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta} = \frac{2}{\int_0^\pi (\cos^2 \theta - 1) d\cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{2}{\int_{-1}^1 (1 - t^2) dt} = 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

由对偶原理可知，磁偶极子远区辐射场的平均坡印亭矢量与电偶极子远区辐射场的平均坡印亭区别仅仅是用磁偶极矩代替电偶极矩，不影响方向性系数计算，仍为 1.5

10-2 两个磁偶极子相互垂直，直径相同，证明：如果一个偶极子比另一个相位超前了 $\pi/2$ rad，则在垂直于它们的公共直径的平面内，辐射图（振幅对 θ 的函数关系）是一个圆。

证明： $\hat{r} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{x} + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{y} + \cos \theta \hat{z}$

$$\dot{\vec{E}}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 k \omega (\dot{\vec{m}}_1 \times \hat{r})}{4\pi r} e^{-jkr} \quad \left| \dot{\vec{m}}_1 \right| = \left| \dot{\vec{m}}_2 \right| = \dot{m}$$

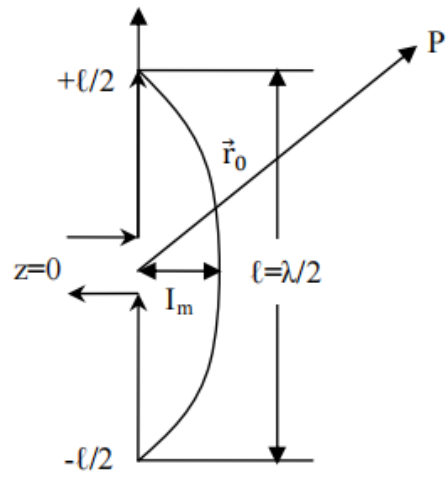
$$\dot{\vec{E}}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 k \omega (\dot{\vec{m}}_2 \times \hat{r})}{4\pi r} e^{-jkr} \quad \dot{\vec{m}}_1 = \dot{m} \hat{y} \quad \dot{\vec{m}}_2 = e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \dot{m} \hat{z} = j \dot{m} \hat{z}$$

在垂直于公共直径的平面内, $\varphi = \pi/2$
则

$$\dot{\vec{E}} = \dot{\vec{E}}_1 + \dot{\vec{E}}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 k \omega \dot{m}}{4\pi r} e^{-jkr} (\hat{y} \times \hat{r} + j \hat{z} \times \hat{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 k \omega \dot{m}}{4\pi r} e^{-jkr} \underbrace{(\cos \theta - j \sin \theta)}_{e^{-j\theta}} \hat{x}$$

10-6 题图10-1是一个半波天线，其上电流分布为

$$I = I_m \cos kz \quad (-\ell/2 < z < \ell/2)$$



(1) 求证当 $r_0 \gg \ell$ 时，P 点的矢量磁位为

$$A_z = \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{2\pi k r_0} \cdot \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta\right)}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

- (2) 求远区的磁场和电场;
- (3) 求坡印亭矢量;
- (4) 用极坐标画出方向图;
- (5) 求辐射电阻;
- (6) 求方向性系数。

(提示) $\int_0^\pi \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta\right)}{\sin \theta} d\theta \approx 1.2188$

解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} dA_z &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I(z)dz}{R} e^{-jkR} \approx \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_m \cos kz dz}{r_0 - z \cos \theta} e^{-jk(r_0 - z \cos \theta)} \\ A_z &= \int_{-\ell/2}^{\ell/2} dA_z \approx \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{4\pi} \int_{-\ell/2}^{\ell/2} \frac{\cos kz}{r_0 - z \cos \theta} e^{jkz \cos \theta} dz \approx \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{4\pi r_0} \int_{-\ell/2}^{\ell/2} \cos kz e^{jkz \cos \theta} dz \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{4\pi r_0} \frac{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{k \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{2\pi k r_0} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 对比 z 方向电偶极矩的矢量磁位

$$A_z = \frac{j\omega \mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} P_z$$

可以认为

$$\frac{I_m \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{k \sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow \frac{j\omega}{2} P_z$$

则远区场可写为

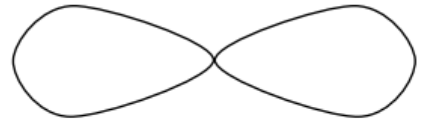
$$\vec{E} = \frac{k^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 j\omega} \frac{2 I_m \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{k \sin^2 \theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} (\hat{r}_0 \times \hat{z}) \times \hat{r}_0 = j60 I_m \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{k\omega}{4\pi j\omega} \frac{2 I_m \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{k \sin^2 \theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \hat{r}_0 \times \hat{z} = \frac{j I_m}{2\pi} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \hat{\phi}$$

(3)

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \times \vec{H}^* = \frac{15 I_m^2}{\pi r_0^2} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \hat{r}_0$$

(4)



(5)

$$\oint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \vec{S} r_0^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = 30 I_m^2 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} R_r I_m^2$$

$$R_r = 60 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \sin \theta d\theta \approx 73.128 (\Omega)$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{\bar{S}_{\max}}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \bar{S} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi} \\ &= \frac{2}{\int_0^\pi \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \sin \theta d\theta} \approx 1.641 \end{aligned}$$