



综合课程设计

第二讲

2022年9月12日

回顾



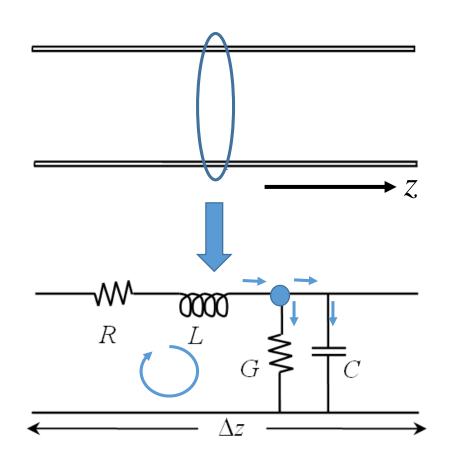
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 V(z)}{\mathrm{d}z^2} - \gamma^2 V(z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 I(z)}{\mathrm{d}z^2} - \gamma^2 I(z) = 0$$

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

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

$$\gamma = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)}$$
$$= \alpha + j\beta \qquad 复传播常数$$











特性阻抗
$$Z_0 = \frac{R + j\omega L}{\gamma} = \sqrt{\frac{R + j\omega L}{G + j\omega C}}$$

微波电路与系统中的传输线基本选用 50欧姆特性阻抗

$$\frac{V_0^+}{I_0^+} = Z_0 = \frac{V_0^-}{I_0^-} \qquad I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma z} - \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{\gamma z}$$

波长
$$\lambda = 2\pi/\beta$$

相速
$$v_p = \omega/\beta = \lambda f$$

•无耗传输线参数

$$R = 0, G = 0$$

传播常数
$$\gamma = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)} = j\omega\sqrt{LC} = j\beta$$

波长
$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega\sqrt{LC}}$$

相速
$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

特性阻抗
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R + j\omega L}{G + j\omega C}} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

端接负载的无耗传输线

端接负载的无耗传输线

线上总电压:

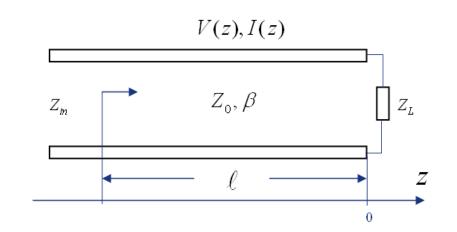
$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-j\beta z} + V_0^- e^{j\beta z}$$

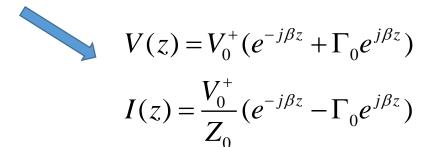
线上总电流:

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-j\beta z} - \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{j\beta z}$$

设负载在z=0处:

$$Z_{L} = \frac{V(0)}{I(0)} = \frac{V_{0}^{+} + V_{0}^{-}}{V_{0}^{+} - V_{0}^{-}} Z_{0}$$





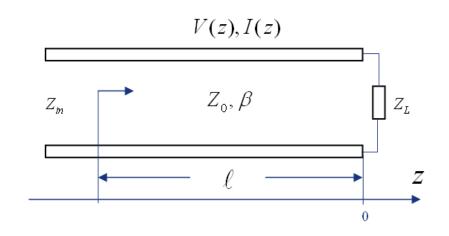
电压反射系数:

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{V_0^-}{V_0^+} = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

当 $Z_L = Z_0$ 时, $\Gamma_0 = 0$,此时无反射波,我们称为传输线匹配了。

由
$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$
 可以得到:

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$



传输线阻抗方程

βl **⇒** 电长度

假如传输线匹配了,即 $Z_L = Z_0$,则 $Z_{in} = Z_0$ 。

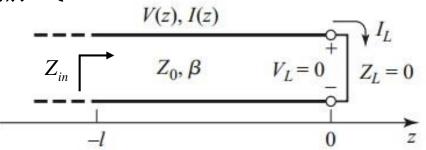
在高频电路中,传输线的特征阻抗 Z_0 一般为50欧姆。

几种特殊情况下的无耗传输线

几种特殊情况下的无耗传输线

■ 当 $Z_L = 0$ 时:

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \rightarrow \Gamma_0 = -1$$



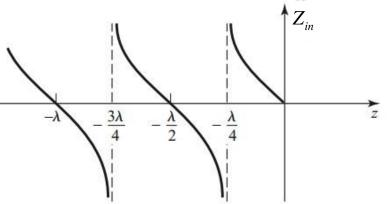
传输线上电压、电流分布:

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \cdot (e^{-j\beta z} - e^{j\beta z}) = -2jV_0^+ \sin \beta z \qquad P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{VI^*\} = 0$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z} \cdot (e^{-j\beta z} + e^{j\beta z}) = \frac{2V_0^+}{Z} \cos \beta z \qquad \text{无能量传输}$$

输入阻抗 $Z_{in} = jZ_0 \tan \beta l$

一小段终端短路的传输线可以 等效为电感

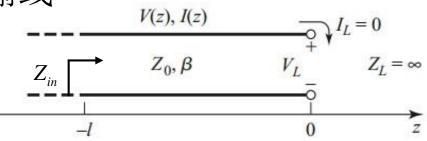




几种特殊情况下的无耗传输线

■ 当 $Z_L = \infty$ 时:

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \rightarrow \Gamma_0 = 1$$



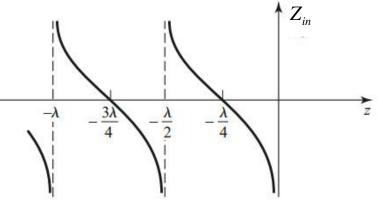
传输线上电压、电流分布:

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \cdot (e^{-j\beta z} + e^{j\beta z}) = 2V_0^+ \cos \beta z \qquad P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{VI^*\} = 0$$

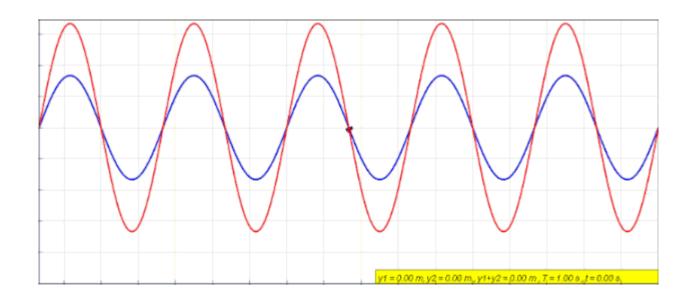
$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} \cdot (e^{-j\beta z} - e^{j\beta z}) = \frac{-2jV_0^+}{Z_0} \sin \beta z$$

输入阻抗 $Z_{in} = -jZ_0 \cot \beta l$

一小段终端开路的传输线可以 等效为电容



驻波的形成

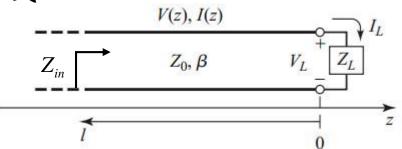




几种特殊情况下的无耗传输线

• 当
$$l = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 时:

曲
$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_1 \tan \beta l}$$
 有:



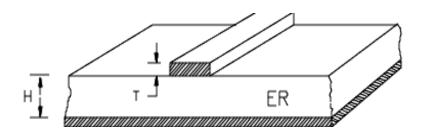
$$Z_{in} = Z_L$$

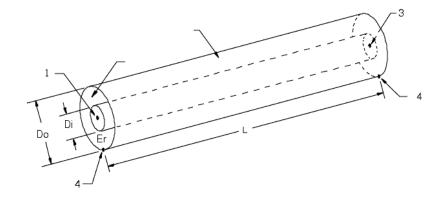
•
$$=\frac{\lambda}{4}$$
 时:

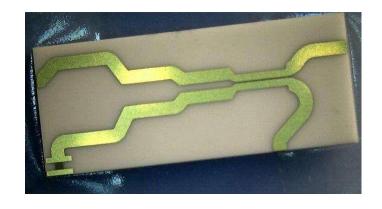
$$Z_{in} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_L}$$

四分之一波长阻抗变换器

• 常见的传输线





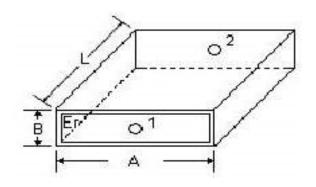




微带线

同轴线

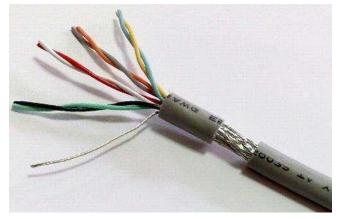








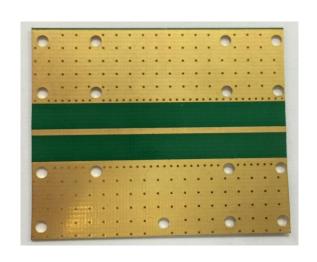


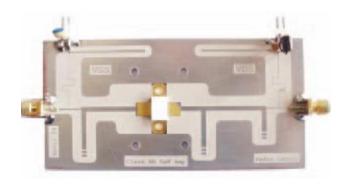


双绞线

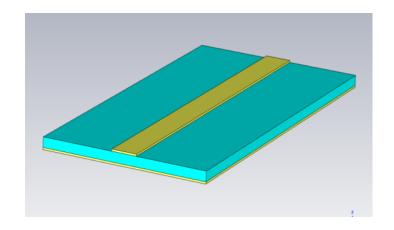
一、微带线

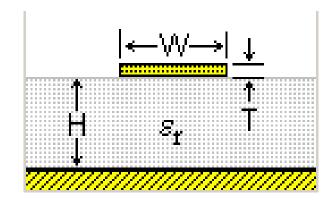
微带线是一种最流行的平面传输线。它容易与其它无源和有源的微波器件集成。

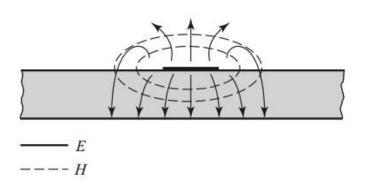




微带线的结构:厚度为H的介质基片上制作宽度为W、厚度为T、长度为L的导体带;基片有接地板。









常用的介质基片(介电常数和损耗角正切):

*氧化铝陶瓷:
$$\varepsilon_r = 9.5 \sim 10$$
, $tg\delta = 0.0003$

*聚四氟乙烯:
$$\varepsilon_r = 2.1$$
, $tg\delta = 0.0004$

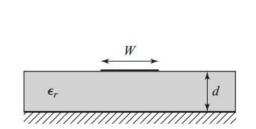
*聚四氟乙烯玻璃纤维板: $\varepsilon_r = 2.55$, $tg\delta = 0.008$

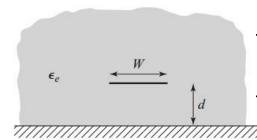
*神化镓(单片集成电路): $\varepsilon_r = 13$, $tg\delta = 0.006$

*FR-4环氧玻璃布层压板: $\varepsilon_r = 4.5$, $tg\delta = 0.002$



- 导体上部为空气,下面为介质基片 ——场大部分在介 质片内,少部分在空气中——非纯TEM。
- 微带线的严格场解是由混合TM-TE波组成的。但是在绝 大多数实际应用中, 由于电介质基片非常薄, 因此其 场是准TEM的,即基本上与静态场相同。可以采用准 静态法进行分析。引入有效介电常数。





*相速

$$v_p = c / \sqrt{\varepsilon_{eff}}$$

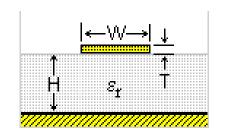
*传播常数
$$\beta = k_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{eff}}$$



• 相关的计算公式

有效介电常数: (T<<H)

$$\varepsilon_{\rm eff} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\rm r}+1}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_{\rm r}-1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+12H\ /W}}$$

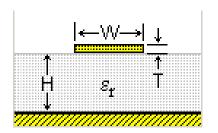


给定微带线的尺寸, 计算特征阻抗:

$$Z_{0} = \frac{\frac{60}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{\it{eff}}}} \ln(\frac{8H}{W} + \frac{W}{4H})}{\frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{\it{eff}}} [W/H + 1.393 + 0.667 \ln(W/H + 1.444)]}} \qquad W/H \le 1$$

• 相关的计算公式

给定特征阻抗和介电常数,计算W/H:

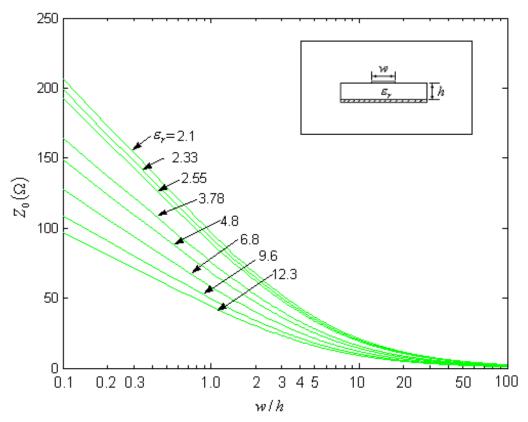


$$\frac{W}{H} = \frac{\frac{8e^{A}}{e^{2A} - 2}}{\frac{2}{\pi} \left[B-1-\ln(2B-1) + \frac{\varepsilon_{r} - 1}{2\varepsilon_{r}} \left\{ \ln(B-1) + 0.39 - \frac{0.61}{\varepsilon_{r}} \right\} \right] \quad W/H > 2$$

其中,
$$A = \frac{Z_0}{60} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_r + 1}{2}} + \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{\varepsilon_r + 1} (0.23 + \frac{0.11}{\varepsilon_r})$$

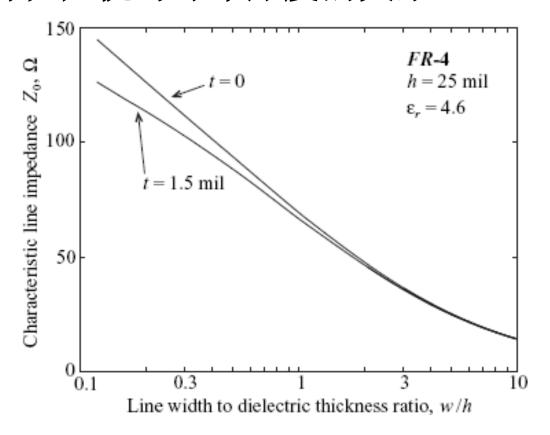
$$B = \frac{377\pi}{2Z_0\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}$$

微带线特性阻抗与w/h的关系



微带线的特性阻抗随着w/h增大而减小,相同尺寸条件下, ε_r 越大,特性阻抗越小。

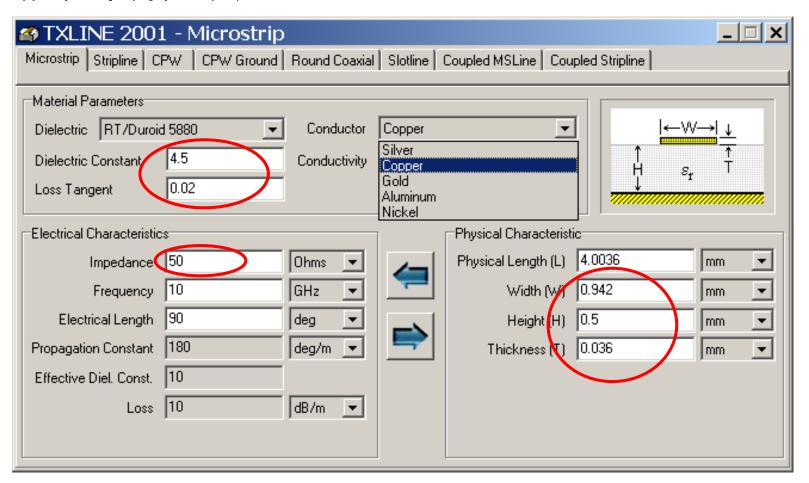
微带线特性阻抗与导带厚度的关系

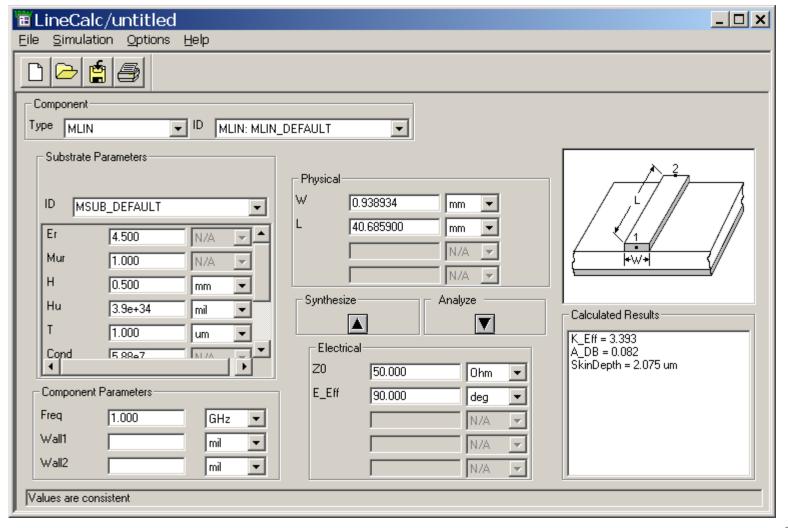


微带线的导体厚度对特性阻抗有影响,导体的相对宽度越窄,受影响越大。

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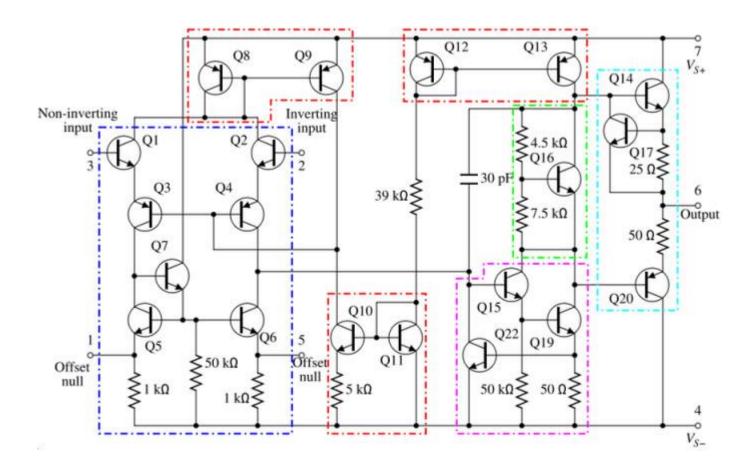
微带线计算工具





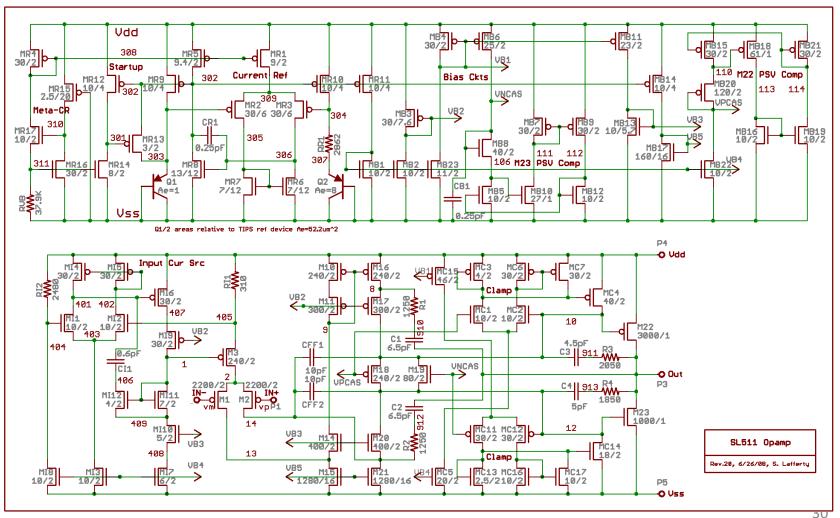
二、微波网络

某放大器原理图

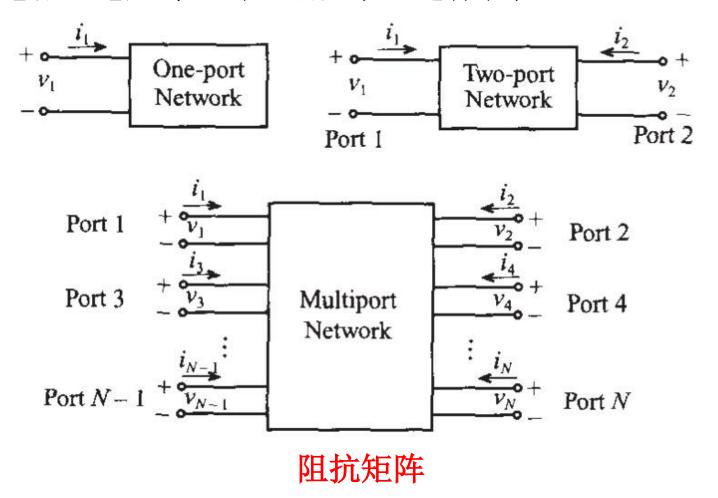




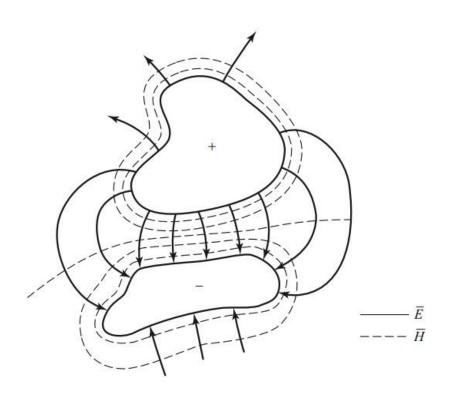
某运算放大器原理图



工程上将功能模块或电路等效成"黑匣子",利用端口参数(如电流、电压等)对"黑匣子"进行表征。



对于TEM或准TEM传输线(如同轴线、微带线、带状线等), 至少可以从理论上定义端口的电压和电流。



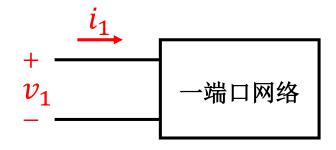
$$V = \int_{+}^{-} \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{l}$$

$$I = \oint_{C^{+}} \overline{H} \cdot d\overline{l}$$

$$Z_{0} = \frac{V}{I}$$

阻抗矩阵的定义

一端口网络



$$v_1 = Z_1 \cdot i_1$$

$$v_1 = Z_1 \cdot i_1$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{v_1}{i_1}$$



二端口网络



$$v_1 = Z_{11} \cdot i_1 + Z_{12} \cdot i_2$$
$$v_2 = Z_{21} \cdot i_1 + Z_{22} \cdot i_2$$

响应

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

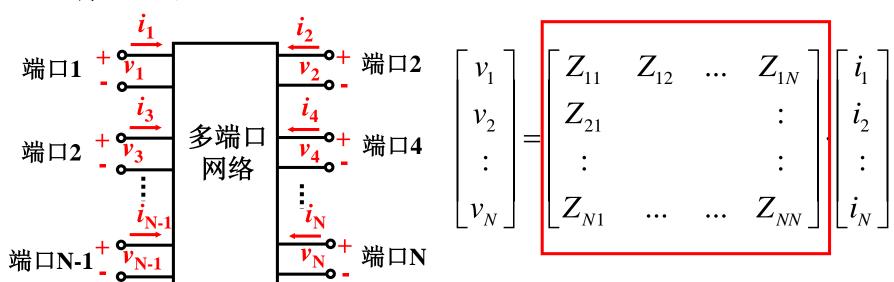
$$Z_{11} = \frac{v_1}{i_1}\bigg|_{i_2=0}$$
 $Z_{12} = \frac{v_1}{i_2}\bigg|_{i_1=0}$ $Z_{22} = \frac{v_2}{i_2}\bigg|_{i_1=0}$ $Z_{21} = \frac{v_2}{i_1}\bigg|_{i_2=0}$

东南大学 毫米波国家重点实验室



State Key Laboratory of Millimeter Waves

N端口网络



阻抗矩阵:[Z]

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{v_i}{i_j}$$
 激励端口j(i_j),其他端口开路,测量i端口的电压,就可以得到 Z_{ij}

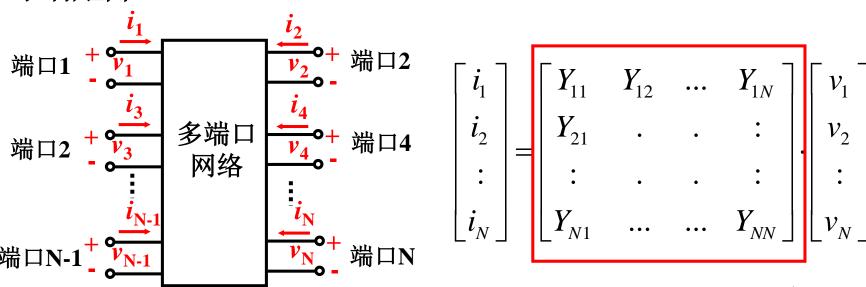
矩阵形式: $[V]=[Z]\cdot[I]$

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导纳矩阵



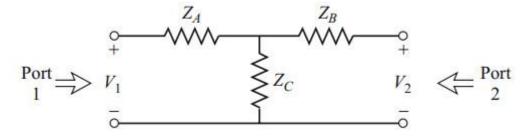
导纳矩阵:
$$[Y] = [Z]^{-1}$$

$$Y_{ij} = \frac{i_i}{v_j} \bigg|_{v_k = 0, k \neq j}$$

激励端口 $j(v_j)$,其他端口短路,测量i端口的电流,就可以得到 Y_{ij}

$$[I] = [Y] \cdot [V]$$

阻抗矩阵计算举例:



$$Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1}\Big|_{I_2=0} = Z_A + Z_C$$
 $Z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_2}\Big|_{I_1=0} = \frac{I_2 Z_C}{I_2} = Z_C$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = Z_B + Z_C$$
 $Z_{21} = Z_{12}$

互易网络:
$$Z_{ij}=Z_{ji}, Y_{ij}=Y_{ji}$$

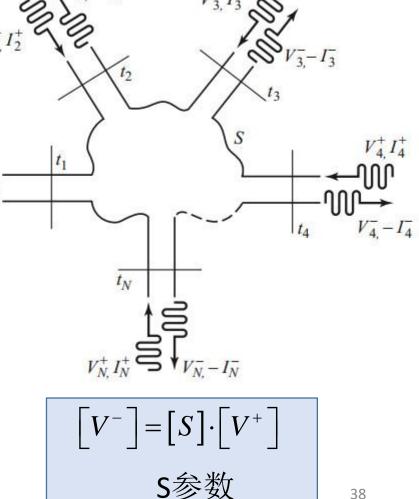
散射矩阵与S参数

 $V_{_{\scriptscriptstyle N}}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ 为N端口入射电压波的幅度

 $V_{\scriptscriptstyle N}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$ 为N端口反射电压波的幅度

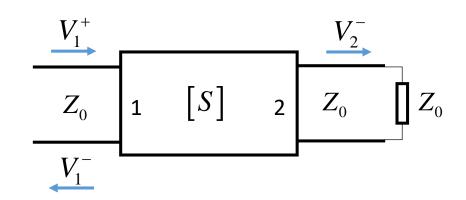
采用散射矩阵将 $V_{\scriptscriptstyle N}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$, $V_{\scriptscriptstyle N}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$ 联系起来

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1^- \\ V_2^- \\ \vdots \\ V_N^- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & \dots & S_{1N} \\ S_{21} & & & \vdots \\ S_{N1} & \dots & \dots & S_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_1^+ \\ V_1^+ \\ V_2^+ \\ \vdots \\ V_N^+ \end{bmatrix}$$



散射矩阵与S参数

$$S_{ij} = \frac{V_i^-}{V_j^+} \bigg|_{V_k^+ = 0, k \neq j}$$



$$S_{11} = \frac{V_1^-}{V_1^+} \Big|_{V_2^+=0}$$
 端口2匹配时,端口1的反射系数;

$$S_{21} = \frac{V_2^-}{V_1^+} \Big|_{V_2^+=0}$$
 端口2匹配时,端口1到端口2的传输系数; $S_{22} = \frac{V_2^-}{V_2^+} \Big|_{V_1^+=0}$ 端口1匹配时,端口2的反射系数;

$$S_{22} = \frac{V_2^-}{V^+}$$
 端口1匹配时,端口2的反射系数:

$$S_{12} = \frac{V_1^-}{V_2^+}$$
 端口1匹配时,端口2到端口1的传输系数;

在工程中也常用S参数的对数表示。

$$|S_{11}|(dB) = 20\log_{10}|S_{11}|$$

$$|S_{21}|(dB) = 20\log_{10}|S_{21}|$$

$$|S_{12}|(dB) = 20\log_{10}|S_{12}|$$

$$|S_{22}|(dB) = 20\log_{10}|S_{22}|$$

在微波工程中,当用对数单位表示时,一般都是指功率之间的关系。

$$|S_{11}|(dB) = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_1^-}{P_1^+}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{\left|V_1^{-}\right|^2}{2Z_0}$$
 端口1反射功率

$$P_1^+ = \frac{\left|V_1^+\right|^2}{2Z_0} \quad 端口1入射功率$$

$$|S_{11}|(dB) = 10 \log_{10} \frac{|V_1^-|^2}{|V_1^+|^2} = 20 \log_{10} |S_{11}|$$

举例:

$$|S_{11}|(dB)=0 dB$$
 表示1端口短路或开路,反射系数为1

$$|S_{11}|(dB) = -10 dB$$
 表示1端口反射功率为入射功率的0.1倍。

$$|S_{11}|(dB) = -\infty$$
 表示1端口反射系数为0,端口完全匹配,没有反射信号。

$$|S_{21}|(dB)=10dB$$
 表示2端口输出信号功率为1端口输入信号的10倍。

$$|S_{21}|(dB) = -10dB$$
 表示2端口输出信号功率为1端口输入信号的0.1倍。



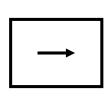
• 互易网络

$$[S] = [S]^t$$
 $S_{ii} = S_{ii}$ 无源网络基本上都是互易的

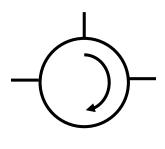
• 无耗网络

$$[S]^t[S]^* = [U]$$
 散射矩阵为幺正矩阵

无源非互易器件:







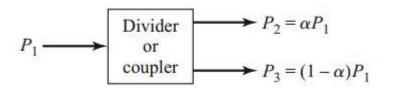
隔离器

环行器

东南大学 毫米波国家重点实验室



State Key Laboratory of Millimeter Waves



$$P_1 = P_2 + P_3$$
 Divider or coupler
$$P_2$$

三端口网络特性

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $|S_{12}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = 1$.

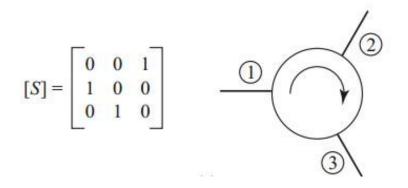
不包含各向异性材料的无源器件是互易的,然而所有端口都匹配的三端口无耗互易网络是不存在的。

证明:

互易匹配
$$\Longrightarrow$$
 $[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{12} & 0 & S_{23} \\ S_{13} & S_{23} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 无耗 \Longrightarrow $|S_{12}|^2 + |S_{23}|^2 = 1$, $|S_{13}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = 1$, $|S_{13}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = 1$, $|S_{13}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = 1$,

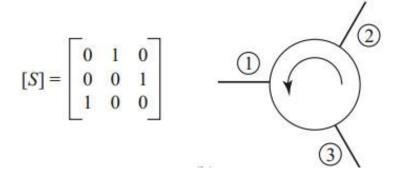
若三端口网络是非互易的,则可以满足匹配和无耗的条件

环行器可以满足该条件



$$S_{12} = S_{23} = S_{31} = 0$$

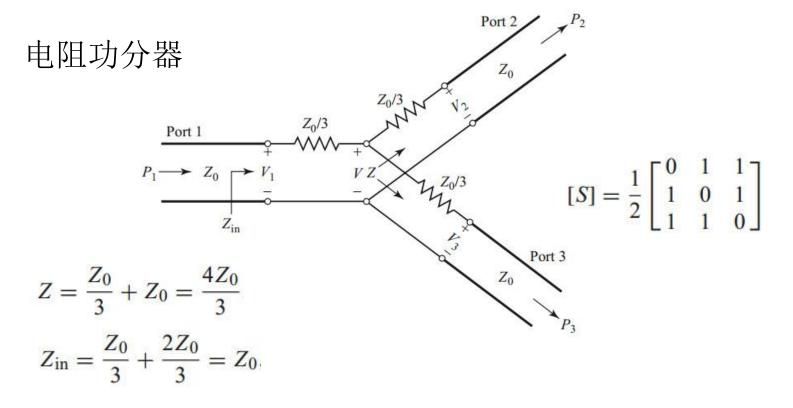
 $|S_{21}| = |S_{32}| = |S_{13}| = 1$



$$S_{21} = S_{32} = S_{13} = 0$$

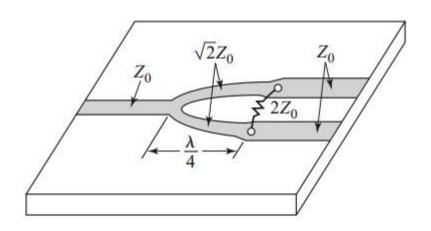
 $|S_{12}| = |S_{23}| = |S_{31}| = 1$

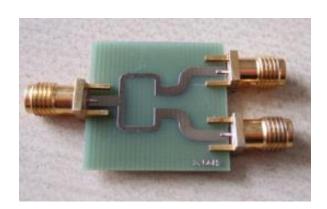
若三端口网络有损耗,则可以满足匹配和互易的条件



$$P_{\text{in}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_1^2}{Z_0}$$
 $P_2 = P_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1/2V_1)^2}{Z_0} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{V_1^2}{Z_0} = \frac{1}{4} P_{\text{in}}$ 有一半功率损耗在电阻上

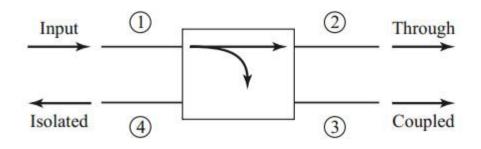
Wilkinson功分器 应用最广的功分器





四端口网络(定向耦合器)

存在互易、无耗且各端口匹配的四端口网络

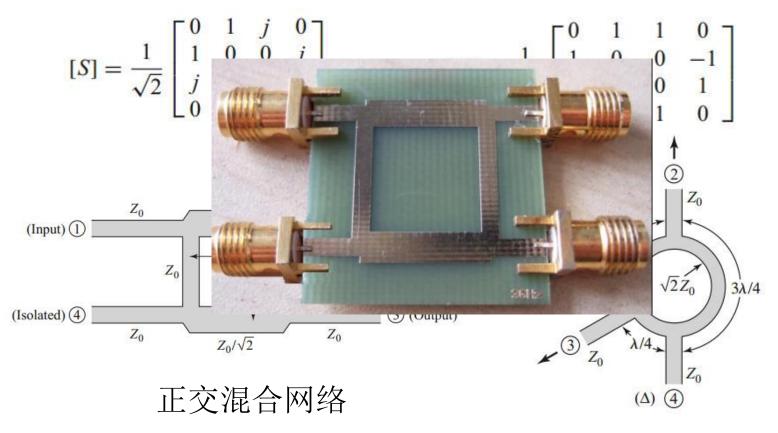


$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha & j\beta & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 0 & j\beta \\ j\beta & 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & j\beta & \alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad [S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha & \beta & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 0 & -\beta \\ \beta & 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & -\beta & \alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$$

对称耦合器 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$ 反对称耦合器

定向耦合器的几种特殊形式



环行混合网络

S参数广泛应用于微波电路的设计、是衡量微波元件指标的主要参数、是电磁场分析的目标参数。

S参数可以通过矢量网络分析仪进行测量。

