# 第2章 规则金属波导

- 2.1导波原理
- 2.2矩形波导
- 2.3圆形波导
- 2.4波导的激励与耦合



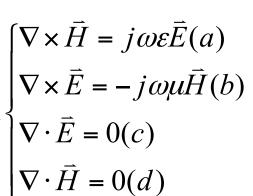
#### 主要内容:

- 1. 规则金属波导的定义
- 2. 波导内电磁波的表达式
- 3. 电磁波的传输特性
- 4. 导行波的分类

#### 基本要求:

- 1. 掌握规则金属波导的定义
- 2. 掌握横纵分离法和纵向分量法
- 3. 掌握波导传输特性的主要参数: 相移常数、截止波长、相速、波导波长、群速、波阻抗及传输功率
- 4. 掌握导行波的分类

- 一、规则金属管内电磁波
- 1、问题出发点和假定条件
- ◆(1)波导一般解的出发点是频域的Maxwell方程组
- ◆(2)假定条件
- ◆①波导条件: 假定截面不随z而变化
- Φ②理想均匀条件:波导内ε、μ均匀,波导内壁σ无限大
- +3无源条件:波导内  $\rho$ 、 $\bar{J}=0$
- ◆④无限条件:波导在z方向无限长



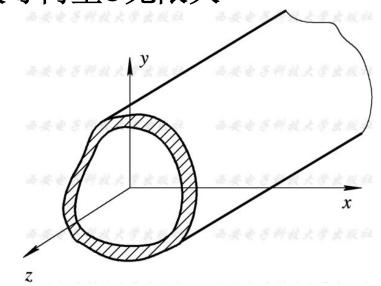


图2-1 金属波导管结构图

- 一、规则金属管内电磁波
- 2、Maxwell方程组的解(横纵分解、纵向分量法)
- ◆(1)无源自由空间E和H满足矢量Hemhez方程:  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \ddot{E} + k^2 E = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \ddot{H} + k^2 \ddot{H} = 0 \end{cases}$ (2-1-1)

$$k^2 = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon$$

◆(3)将式(2-1-2)代入式(2-1-1),整理后可得

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^{2} E_{z} + k^{2} E_{z} = 0 \\ \nabla^{2} \vec{E}_{t} + k^{2} \vec{E}_{t} = 0 \\ \nabla^{2} H_{z} + k^{2} H_{z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^{2} H_{z} + k^{2} H_{z} = 0 \\ \nabla^{2} \vec{H}_{t} + k^{2} \vec{H}_{t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 1 导波原理

- 、规则金属管内电磁波

2. Maxwell方程组的解

(4)将拉普拉斯算子分解为横向的和纵向的 
$$\nabla^2 = \nabla_t^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (2-1-4)$$

◆(5)利用分离变量法,令 $E_z(x,y,z) = E_z(x,y)Z(z)$ (2-1-5)

◆(6)代入式(2 -1 -3), 并整理得
$$-\frac{(\nabla_t^2 + k^2)E_z(x,y)}{E_z(x,y)} = \frac{\frac{d^2}{dz^2}Z(z)}{Z(z)}$$
(2-1-6)

◆(7)上式中左边是横向坐标(x, y)的函数,与z无关;而右边是z的函 数,与(x,y)无关。只有二者均为一常数,上式才能成立,设该常数

**2.1** 导波原理 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla_t^2 E_z(x,y) + (k^2 + \gamma^2) E_z(x,y) = 0 \text{ (a)} \\ \frac{d^2}{dz^2} Z(z) - \gamma^2 Z(z) = 0 \text{ (b)} \end{cases}$$
 
$$\frac{d^2 U(z)}{dz^2} - \gamma^2 Z(z) = 0 \text{ (b)}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{2}U(z)}{dz^{2}} - \gamma^{2}U(z) = 0\\ \frac{d^{2}I(z)}{dz^{2}} - \gamma^{2}I(z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1 - 1 - 6)$$

2、 Maxwell方程组的解

◆(8) (2-1-7)中(b)式的形式与传输线方程(1-1-6)相同, 其通解为

$$Z(z) = A_{+}e^{-\gamma z} + A_{-}e^{\gamma z} (2 - 1 - 8)$$

- $\bullet$ (9)由前面假设, 规则金属波导为无限长, 没有反射波, 故 $A_{-}=0$ , 即纵 向电场的纵向分量应满足的解的形式为  $Z(z) = A_{\perp}e^{-\gamma z}$  (2-1-9)
- ΦA<sub>•</sub>为待定常数, 对无耗波导 $\gamma = j\beta$ , 而β为相移常数
- ◆⑩现设E<sub>0</sub>(x, y) = A<sub>+</sub>E<sub>z</sub>(x, y), 则纵向电场可表达为

$$E_z(x, y, z) = E_{0z}(x, y)e^{-j\beta z} (2-1-10a)$$

◆⑴同理,纵向磁场也可表达为

$$H_z(x, y, z) = H_{0z}(x, y)e^{-j\beta z} (2-1-10b)$$

- 一、规则金属管内电磁波
- 2、Maxwell方程组的解
- ◆(12)而E<sub>oz</sub>(x, y), H<sub>oz</sub>(x, y)满足以下方程

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_t^2 E_{0z}(x, y) + k_c^2 E_{0z}(x, y) = 0 \\ \nabla_t^2 H_{0z}(x, y) + k_c^2 H_{0z}(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2-1-11)

- 中式中,  $k_c^2=k^2-β^2$ 为传输系统的本征值
- ◆(13)由麦克斯韦方程, 无源区电场和磁场应满足的方程为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega \, \epsilon \, \vec{E} \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega \, \mu \vec{H} \end{cases} (2 - 1 - 12)$$

一、规则金属管内电磁波

 $\nabla \times \bar{H} = j\omega \varepsilon \bar{E}$ 

 $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} + \gamma H_y = j\omega \varepsilon E_x(1)$ 

 $-\gamma H_x - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = j\omega \varepsilon E_y(2)$ 

 $\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} = j\omega \varepsilon E_z(3)$ 

 $E_z(x, y, z) = E_{0z}(x, y)e^{-j\beta z} (2-1-10a)$ 

2、 Maxwell方程组的解  $H_z(x,y,z) = H_{0z}(x,y)e^{-j\beta z}$  (2-1-10b)

 $\int \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial v} + \gamma E_y = -j\omega \mu H_x(4)$ 

 $\begin{cases} -\gamma E_{x} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} = -j\omega \mu H_{y}(5) \\ \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} = -j\omega \mu H_{z}(6) \end{cases}$ 

 $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & -\gamma \\ H_x & H_y & H_z \end{vmatrix} = j\omega \, \epsilon (E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} + E_z \vec{k}) \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & -\gamma \\ E_x & E_y & E_z \end{vmatrix} = -j\omega \, \mu (H_x \vec{i} + H_y \vec{j} + H_z \vec{k})$ 

◆似将它们用直角坐标展开,并利用式(2-1-10)可得  $\nabla \times \bar{E} = -j\omega \mu \bar{H}$ 

$$= \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial H_z} (1)$$

$$= \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} (1)$$

$$\partial E$$

$$= \frac{z}{\partial y}(1)$$

$$H_{y} = \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}(5)$$

$$H_{y} = \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} (5) \qquad D_{y} = \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + j\omega \mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases}
j\omega\varepsilon E_{x} - \gamma H_{y} = \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}(1) \\
-\gamma E_{x} + j\omega\mu H_{y} = \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}(5)
\end{cases}
D_{y} = \begin{vmatrix}
j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \\
-\gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y}
\end{vmatrix}
= j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}$$

$$\begin{cases}
E_{x} = -\frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left( \gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + j\omega\mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \right) \\
H_{y} = -\frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left( j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \right)
\end{cases}$$

# $D = \begin{vmatrix} J\omega \, \varepsilon & -\gamma \\ -\gamma & i\omega \, \mathbf{u} \end{vmatrix} = -k^2 - \gamma^2 = -k_c^2$ $D_{x} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\sigma H_{z}}{\partial y} & -\gamma \\ \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} & j\omega \mu \end{vmatrix} = \gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + j\omega \mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}$

$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{E_x}{\partial x}$$

$$\left| \frac{\mathcal{L}_{x}}{x} \right|$$

$$j\omega\,\epsilon\,rac{\partial\,E_z}{\partial\,x}$$
 +

$$\omega \varepsilon \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \gamma$$

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} + \gamma \frac{\partial R}{\partial t}$$

#### 一、规则金属管内电磁波

#### Maxwell方程组的解

$$\bullet$$
 (16)再整理 $E_v$ , $H_x$ 方程组

$$\int j\omega \varepsilon E_y + \gamma H_x = -\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x}(2)$$

$$\gamma E_y + j\omega \mu H_x = -\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y}$$
 (4)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} j\omega \, \varepsilon & \gamma \\ \gamma & j\omega \, \mu \end{vmatrix} = -k_c^2$$

$$D_{y} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} & \gamma \\ -\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} & j\omega\mu \end{vmatrix} = \gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - j\omega\mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$

◆低角整理**E**<sub>y</sub>,**H**<sub>x</sub>方程组
$$\begin{cases}
j\omega\varepsilon E_{y} + \gamma H_{x} = -\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}(2) \\
\gamma E_{y} + j\omega\mu H_{x} = -\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial y}(4)
\end{cases}
D_{y} = \begin{vmatrix}
-\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} & \gamma \\
-\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} & j\omega\mu \\
y = -\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} - j\omega\mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
j\omega\varepsilon - \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} & -\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial z} \\
\gamma & -\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} & -\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y}
\end{vmatrix} = -j\omega\varepsilon \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} + \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{y} = \frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left( -\gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} + j\omega \mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \right) \\ H_{x} = \frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \left( j\omega \varepsilon \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \right) \end{cases}$$

一、规则金属管内电磁波

#### 2、 Maxwell方程组的解

◆(17)进一步归纳成矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ H_x \\ H_y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{k_c^2} \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma & 0 & 0 & -j\omega\mu \\ 0 & -\gamma & j\omega\mu & 0 \\ 0 & j\omega\varepsilon & -\gamma & 0 \\ -j\omega\varepsilon & 0 & 0 & -\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

任何坐标 系,变换 矩阵不变

*Ez*和*Hz*的横向函数要 <u>依赖具体的边界条件</u>  $\partial E_z$ 

 $\partial H$ 

- 一、规则金属管内电磁波
- 2、Maxwell方程组的解
- ◆结论:
- ◆① 在规则波导中场的纵向分量满足标量齐次波动方程, 结合相应 边界条件即可求得纵向分量E<sub>z</sub>和H<sub>z</sub>, 而场的横向分量即可由纵向分量求得;
- ◆② 既满足上述方程又满足边界条件的解有许多,每一个解对应一个波型也称之为模式,不同的模式具有不同的传输特性;
- Φ③  $k_c$ 是微分方程(2-1-11)在特定边界条件下的特征值,它是一个与导波系统横截面形状、尺寸及传输模式有关的参量。由于当相移常数β=0时,意味着波导系统不再传播,亦称为截止,此时 $k_c$ =k,故将 $k_c$ 称为截止波数。

#### 二、传输特性

描述波导传输特性的主要参数有: 相移常数、截止波数、 相谏、 波导波长、群速、波型阻抗及传输功率。

◆(1)相移常数和截止波数  $k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon}$ 

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = k \sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2} (2 - 1 - 14)$$

- ◆(2)相速Up与波导波长Aa、群速Ua
- ◆①相速(Phase Velocity): 等相位面移动速率称为相速

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2}} = \frac{c/\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2}} (2 - 1 - 15)$$

导行波(Guided Wave):  $k > k_c$  对应快波: $v_p > c/\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}$ 

$$\Phi$$
②波导波长: 导行波的波长  $\lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2}} > \lambda(2 - 1 - 16)$ 

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = k\sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2} (2 - 1 - 14)$$

#### 二、传输特性

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k_o^2/k^2}} = \frac{c/\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{1 - k_o^2/k^2}} (2 - 1 - 15)$$

- ◆(2)相速u<sub>p</sub>与波导波长λ<sub>α</sub>、相速u<sub>α</sub>
- +3色散关系:相移常数 $\beta$ 及相速 $U_{D}$ 随频率 $\omega$ 的变化关系
- ◆④群速(Group Velocity): 表征了波能量的传播速度

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{d\beta} = \frac{1}{d\beta/d\omega} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}} \sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2} (2 - 1 - 17)$$

- ◆(3)波阻抗
- +波阻抗: 某波型的横向电场和横向磁场之比
- ◆(4)传输功率

**沙波阻抗:** 某波型的横向电场和横向磁场之比 
$$Z = \left| \frac{E_t}{H_t} \right|$$
 (2-1-18)  $P = \frac{1}{2} Re \int_S (E \times H^*) \cdot dS = \frac{1}{2} Re \int_S (E_t \times H_t^*) \cdot a_z dS$   $= \frac{1}{2Z} \int_S |E_t|^2 dS = \frac{Z}{2} \int_S |H_t|^2 dS (2-1-19)$ 

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = k \sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2} (2 - 1 - 14)$$

#### 三、导行波的分类

导波结构里的导行波根据截止波数的不同分三种情况:

- $\oplus$ 1 $E_z=0$ ,  $H_z=0$
- +②TEM(Transverse Electromagnetic): 即电和磁都只有横向分量
- +③β=k, 故相速、波长及波阻抗和无界空间均匀媒质中相同
- +④截止波数k<sub>c</sub>=0, 理论上任意频率均能在此类传输线上传输
- ◆⑤不能用纵向场分析法, 而可用二维静态场分析法或前述传输线 方程法进行分析

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = k\sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2}$$
 (2-1-14)

#### 三、导行波的分类

$$•2, k_c^2 > 0$$

这时  $\beta^2 > 0$ ,而 $E_z$ 和 $H_z$ 不能同时为零,否则 $E_t$ 和 $H_t$ 必然全为零,系统将不存在任何场。一般情况下,只要 $E_z$ 和 $H_z$ 中有一个不为零即可满足边界条件,这时又可分为TM、TE两种情形:

#### Case1: TM波(Hz=0, Ez≠0)(E波)

- ◆①TM(Transverse Magnetic)即横磁情况,Hz=0
- $\Phi$ ②满足的边界条件应为  $E_z|_{S} = \theta(2-1-20)$
- $\Phi$ 3波阻抗  $Z_{TM} = \left| \frac{E_x}{H_y} \right| = \frac{\beta}{\omega \varepsilon} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \sqrt{1 k_c^2/k^2} (2 1 21)$

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = k\sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2}$$
 (2-1-14)

#### 三、导行波的分类

$$•2, k_c^2 > 0$$

#### Case2: TE波(Ez=0, $Hz \neq 0$ )(H波)

- ◆①TE(Transverse Electric)横电情况,即Ez=0
- $\Phi$ ②满足的边界条件应为  $\frac{\partial H_Z}{\partial n} |_{S} = \theta(2-1-22)$
- +③波阻抗

$$z_{TE} = \left| \frac{E_x}{H_y} \right| = \frac{\omega \mu}{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k_o^2/k^2}} (2 - 1 - 23)$$

中注意:无论是TM波还是TE波,均为快波

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{c/\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2}} > c/\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = k \sqrt{1 - k_c^2/k^2} (2 - 1 - 14)$$

#### 三、导行波的分类

**43.** 
$$k_c^2 < 0$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} > k$$

+光滑导体壁构成的导波系统中不可能存在此种情况,只有当某种阻抗壁存在时才有这种可能。

作业: 2.1