第3章 微波集成传输线

- 3.1微带传输线
- 3. 2介质波导
- 3.3光纤



一、介质圆波导

- ◆1.采用圆柱坐标系
- ◆2.圆柱介质波导属于<u>开放</u>系统 (Open Waveguide System), 全 空间(full space)求解。

$$\Phi$$
①采用 $i = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2$ 代表介质波导外场

$$\nabla^2 \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H \end{pmatrix} + n_i^2 k_0^2 \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

 $\nabla^2 \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H \end{pmatrix} + k_i^2 \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H \end{pmatrix} = 0$

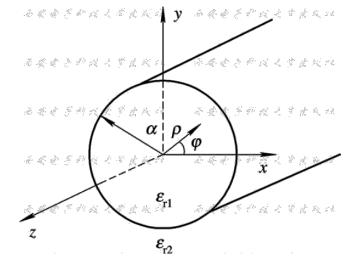


图3-10 介质圆波导

$$\begin{cases} n_i^2 = \epsilon_{ri} \\ k_i^2 = k_0^2 n_i^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \epsilon_{ri} \\ k_0^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \end{cases}$$

 Φ ④只考虑波导系统入射波 $\nabla^2 = \nabla_t^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} = \nabla_t^2 - \beta^2$

一、介质圆波导

やら有
$$\nabla_t^2 \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H_{zi} \end{pmatrix} + \left(k_0^2 n_i^2 - \beta^2\right) \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H_{zi} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

◆⑥在圆柱坐标系有

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H_{zi} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H_{zi} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H_{zi} \end{pmatrix} + (n_i^2 k_0^2 - \beta^2) \begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H_{zi} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{e}$$
⑦采用分离变量法,忽略因子 $\mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{j}\beta\mathbf{z}}$
$$\mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{ci}}^{2} = \mathbf{k}_{0}^{2}\mathbf{n}_{\mathrm{i}}^{2} - \beta^{2} = \mathbf{k}_{0}^{2}\mathbf{\epsilon}_{\mathrm{ri}} - \beta^{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{zi} \\ H_{zi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{i} \\ B_{i} \end{pmatrix} R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$$

・ ⑧两个常微分方程
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \Phi(\varphi)}{d \varphi^2} + m^2 \Phi(\varphi) = 0 \\ \\ \rho^2 \frac{d^2 R(\rho)}{d \rho^2} + \rho \frac{d R(\rho)}{d \rho} + \left[\left(n_i^2 k_0^2 - \beta^2 \right) \rho^2 - m^2 \right] R(\rho) = 0 \end{cases}$$

二、介质波导约束条件

◆1.Φ方向周期条件 $\Phi(0) = \Phi(2\pi)$

$$\Phi(\varphi) = C \begin{pmatrix} \cos m\varphi \\ \sin m\varphi \end{pmatrix} = Ce^{jm\varphi}$$

- ◆2.r=0的边界条件R(0)≠∞
- Region1

$$k_{c1}^2 = k_0^2 n_1^2 - \beta^2 = k_1^2 - \beta^2 > 0$$

$$R_{I}(\rho) = \begin{pmatrix} J_{m}(k_{cI}\rho) \\ N_{m}(k_{cI}\rho) \end{pmatrix}$$

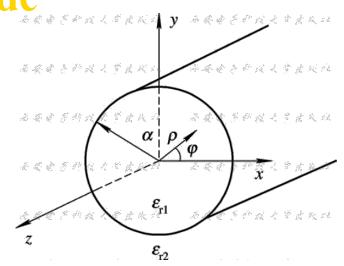
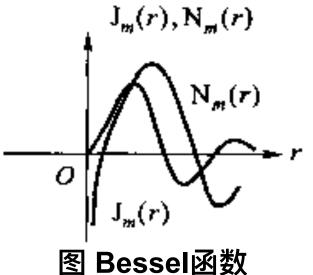


图3-10 介质圆波导



二、介质波导约束条件

- ◆3.r=∞的边界条件R(∞)≠∞
- Region2

$$k_{c2}^2 = k_0^2 n_2^2 - \beta^2 = k_2^2 - \beta^2 < 0$$

$$k_{c2}^{2} = k_{0}^{2}n_{2}^{2} - \beta^{2} = k_{2}^{2} - \beta^{2} < 0$$

$$\rho^{2} \frac{d^{2}R(\rho)}{d\rho^{2}} + \rho \frac{dR(\rho)}{d\rho} + \left[\left(j \sqrt{\beta^{2} - k_{0}^{2} n_{2}^{2}} \right)^{2} \rho^{2} - m^{2} \right] R(\rho) = 0$$

$$K_{m}(r), I_{n}(r)$$

$$R_2(\rho) = \begin{pmatrix} I_m(k_{c2} \rho) \\ K_m(k_{c2} \rho) \end{pmatrix}$$

♥所以

$$\begin{cases} R_{I}(\rho) = D_{I}J_{m}(k_{cI}\rho) & (\rho \leq a) \\ R_{2}(\rho) = D_{2}K_{m}(k_{c2}\rho) & (\rho \geq a) \end{cases}$$

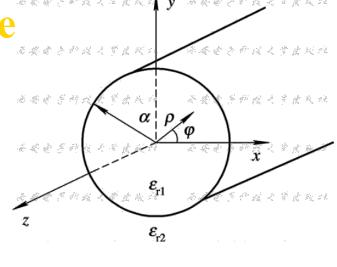
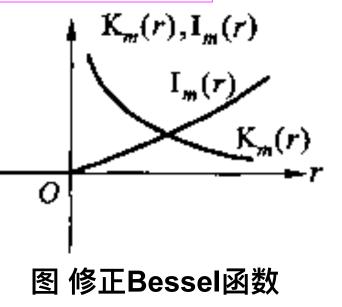


图3-10 介质圆波导



二、介质波导约束条件

◆4.r=a的边界处

$$\begin{cases} R_1(a) = D_1 J_m(k_{c1}a) = D_1 J_m(u) \\ R_2(a) = D_2 K_m(k_{c2}a) = D_2 K_m(w) \end{cases}$$

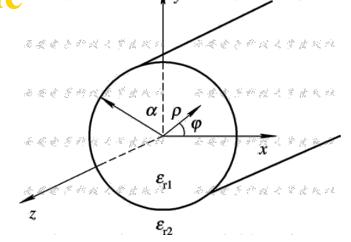


图3-10 介质圆波导

$$\begin{cases} D_1 = \frac{R_1(a)}{J_m(u)} \\ D_2 = \frac{R_2(a)}{K_m(w)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = k_{c1}a = (k_0^2 n_1^2 - \beta^2)^{1/2} a \\ w = k_{c2}a = (\beta^2 - k_0^2 n_2^2)^{1/2} a \end{cases}$$

動所以
$$\begin{cases} R_1(\rho) = \frac{R_1(a)}{J_m(u)} J_m(uR) & R = \frac{\rho}{a} < 1 \\ R_2(\rho) = \frac{R_2(a)}{K_m(w)} K_m(wR) & R = \frac{\rho}{a} > 1 \end{cases}$$

三、介质波导的横向场分量

◆介质波导纵向分量为

$$E(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{A_{m1}}{J_m(u)} J_m(uR) e^{jm\varphi} e^{-j\beta z} & R < 1\\ \frac{A_{m2}}{K_m(w)} K_m(wR) e^{jm\varphi} e^{-j\beta z} & R < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$H(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{B_{m1}}{J_m(u)} J_m(uR) e^{jm\varphi} e^{-j\beta z} & R < 1\\ \frac{B_{m2}}{K_m(w)} K_m(wR) e^{jm\varphi} e^{-j\beta z} & R > 1 \end{cases}$$

三、介质波导的横向场分量

◆横向分量采用纵向分量表示的不变性矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_{\rho} \\ E_{\varphi} \\ H_{\rho} \\ H_{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{k_{c}^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma & 0 & 0 & -j\omega\mu \\ 0 & -\gamma & -j\omega\mu & 0 \\ 0 & -j\omega\varepsilon & -\gamma & 0 \\ -j\omega\varepsilon & 0 & 0 & -\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial \rho} \\ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \rho} \\ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

三、介质波导的横向场分量

◆横向分量采用纵向分量表示的不变性矩阵

$$\begin{cases} E_{\rho} = -\frac{j}{k_{ci}^{2}} \left[\beta \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial \rho} + j \omega \mu_{0} \frac{m}{\rho} H_{z} \right] \\ E_{\varphi} = -\frac{j}{k_{ci}^{2}} \left[\frac{jm\beta}{\rho} E_{z} - \omega \mu_{0} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \rho} \right] \\ H_{\rho} = -\frac{j}{k_{ci}^{2}} \left[\beta \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \rho} - j \omega \varepsilon_{i} \frac{m}{\rho} E_{z} \right] \\ H_{\varphi} = -\frac{j}{k_{ci}^{2}} \left[\frac{jm\beta}{\rho} H_{z} + \omega \varepsilon_{i} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial \rho} \right] \end{cases}$$

四、r=a的边界条件介质波导的横向场分量

$$lack r=a$$
处切向场连续
$$\begin{cases} E_{z1}=E_{z2} \\ H_{z1}=H_{z2} \\ E_{\varphi 1}=E_{\varphi 2} \\ H_{\varphi 1}=H_{\varphi 2} \end{cases}$$

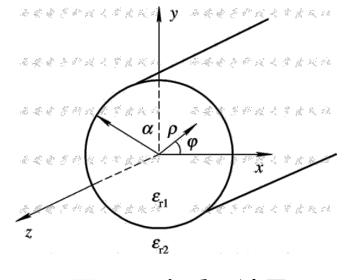


图3-10 介质圆波导

◆得到特征方程

$$\left[\frac{X}{u} - \frac{Y}{\omega}\right] \left[\frac{\varepsilon_r X}{u} - \frac{Y}{\omega}\right] = m^2 \left[\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right] \left[\frac{\varepsilon_r}{u^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right]$$
(3-2-5a)
$$u^2 - \omega^2 = k_0^2 (\varepsilon_r - 1)a^2$$

♥其中

$$X = \frac{J_m(u)}{J_m(u)}, \quad Y = \frac{H_m^{(2)'}(\omega)}{H_m^{(2)}(\omega)}$$

五、介质波导波形

Case1: m=0的情况

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{J_0'(u)}{J_0(u)} - \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{H_0^{(2)'}(\omega)}{H_0^{(2)}(\omega)} = 0$$

对应 $TE_{\mathbf{0}n}$ 模 H_z , E_{ω} , H_r

或者
$$\frac{\varepsilon_r}{u} \frac{J_0'(u)}{J_0(u)} - \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{H_0^{(2)'}(\omega)}{H_0^{(2)}(\omega)} = 0$$
 对应TM_{0n}模 E_z, E_r, H_{φ}
$$[k_+^2 = k_0^2 n_+^2 - \beta^2 > 0]$$

◆介质波导传输条件
$$\begin{cases} k_{c1}^2 = k_0^2 n_1^2 - \beta^2 > 0 \\ k_{c2}^2 = \beta^2 - k_0^2 n_2^2 > 0 \\ k_0^2 = \omega^2 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \end{cases}$$

 Φ 金属波导中 $0 \le \beta \le k_1$

截止条件
$$k_{c1} = 0$$

 Φ 介质波导中 $k_2 \leq \beta \leq k_1$

截止条件 $k_{c2} = 0$

五、介质波导波形

Case1: m=0的情况

- ◆因此有J₀(u)=0
- ◆可见圆形介质波导的TE_{on}和TM_{on}模在截止时是简并的,它们的截止频率 均为

$$f_{c0n} = \frac{v_{0n}c}{2\pi a \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - 1}}$$

- \oplus 式中, v_{0n} 是零阶贝塞尔函数 $J_0(x)$ 的第n个根
- サ特别地, n=1时

$$v_{o1} = 2.45, f_{c01} = \frac{2.405c}{2\pi a \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - 1}}$$

Case2: m≠0任意情况

◆Ez和Hz同时存在,存在混和模式

五、介质波导波形

Case3: m=1的情况

◆截止频率为

$$f_{c1n} = \frac{v_{1n}c}{2\pi a \sqrt{\varepsilon_r - 1}}$$

- \oplus 式中, v_{1n} 是一阶贝塞尔函数 $J_1(x)$ 的第n个根
- 特别地, **n=1**时, $U_{11}=0$, $f_{c11}=0$
- ⊕HE₁₁模没有截止频率, 该模式是圆形介质波导传输的主模
- ◆第一个高次模为TE₀₁或TM₀₁模
- \oplus 当工作频率 $f < f_{c01}$ 时,圆形介质波导内将实现单模传输。

五、介质波导波形

- ◆介质波导的主模HE₁₁模,m=1,n=1
- Φ①不具有截止波长,而其它模只有当波导直径大于0.626λ时,才有可能传输
- ◆②在很宽的频带和较大的直径变化范围内, HE₁₁模的损耗较小
- ◆③可以直接由矩形波导的主模TE₁₀激励, 而不需要波型变换
- ◆图3-11 给出了HE₁₁模的电磁场分布图

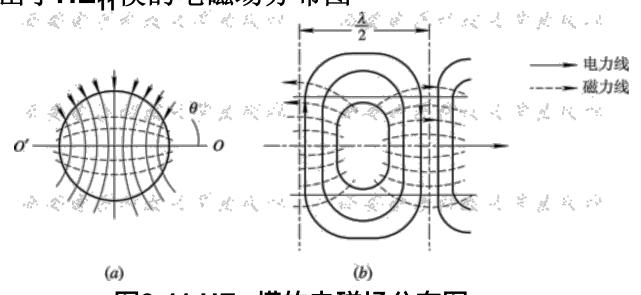


图3-11 HE₁₁模的电磁场分布图

五、介质波导波形

- ◆介质波导的主模HE₁₁模,m=1,n=1
- ◆图3-12 给出了HE₁₁模的色散曲线
- ⊕由图3-12 可见,介电常数越大,则色散越严重

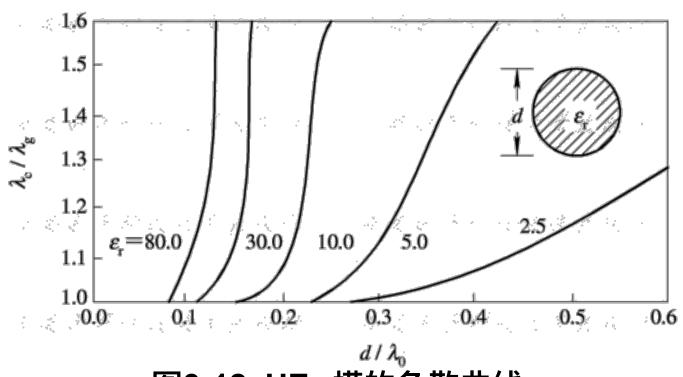
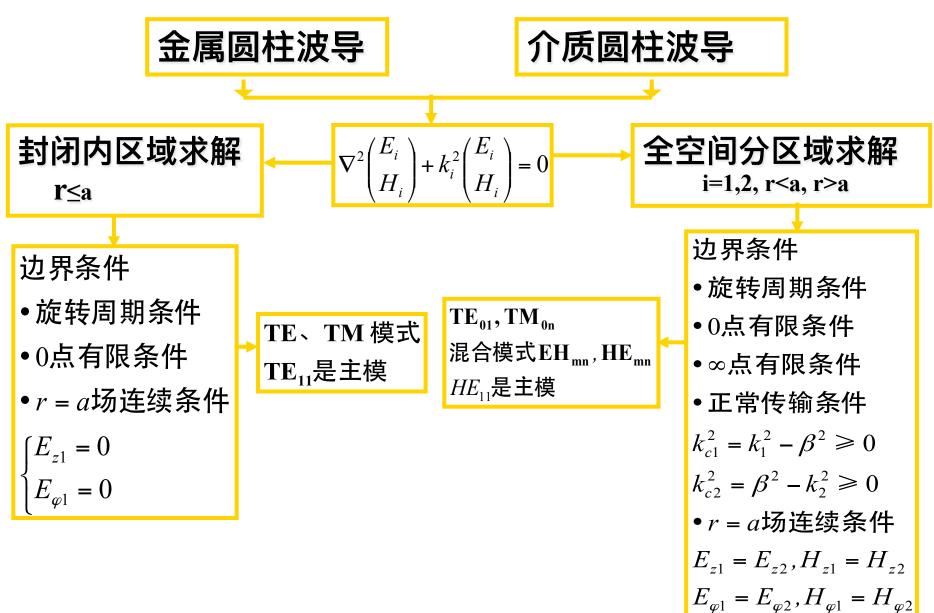


图3-12 HE₁₁模的色散曲线

六、金属波导和介质波导之比较



七、介质镜像线

- ◆对主模HE₁₁来说,由于圆形介质波导的OO'平面两侧场分布具有对称性
- ◆可以在*OO*′平面放置一金属导电板而不致影响其电磁场分布,从而可以构成介质镜像线,如图3-13(a)所示
- ◆圆形介质镜像线是由一根半圆形介质杆和一块接地的金属片组成的
- ◆解决了介质波导的屏蔽和支架的困难
- ◆在毫米波波段内,这类传输线比较容易制造,并且具有较低的损耗,比金属波导远为优越。 ②

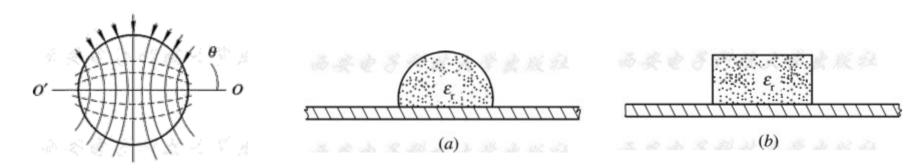


图3-11 HE₁₁模的电磁场分布图 图3-13 圆形介质镜像线和矩形介质镜像线

3. 2介质波导Dielectric Waveguide 八、H形波导?

- ◆H形波导由两块平行的金属板中间插入一块介质条带组成, 如图 3-14 所示。
- ◆与传统的金属波导相比, H形波导具有制作工艺简单、损耗小、功率容量大、激励方便等优点。
- ◆H形波导中传输的模式取决于介质条带的宽度和金属平板的间距。

