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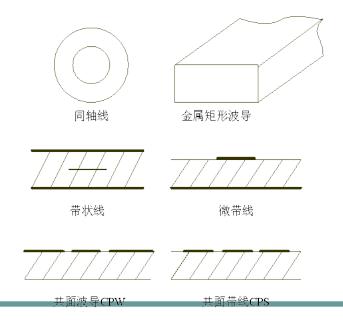


● 第一章 微波传播线理论——长线理论简介

微波传播线——引导微波能量传播的装置称为微波传播线。

微波传播线可分为下列几种: 同轴传播线、金属波导传播线、介质波导传播线、带 状线、微带线、共面线、鳍线等。

对于微波有源电子线路来说主要应用微带线、共面线等便于集成的传播线。





描述微波传播线本身的特征的理论称为传播线理论,也称为长线理论。

传播线理论为何又叫长线理论呢? 衡量传播线的长度我们是以电长度为尺度的,所谓电

长度即 $\frac{1}{\lambda_s}$, λ_g 是在传播线里电磁波的波长, $\frac{1}{\lambda_s}$ 是传播线实际的长度。当 $\frac{1}{\lambda_s}$ <<1时称为短线, 而 $\overline{\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{a}}}$ 不满足上述条件时称为长线,两者有本质的区别。如:我们所用的市电频率为 $50\mathrm{Hz}$,其 波长为6×1E6米, 若一种长度为6千米的平行双导线, 其实际长度是很长了, 而其电长度为 0.001是很短的,能够看成是一种点。再如频率为5GHz的电磁波在TEM传播线里传播时其波长为 6cm.若一种长度为6cm的同轴线其实际长度是很短了,而其电长度为1.0.也就是说实际的长度可 以和波长相比拟,称为长线。在传播线上电场、磁场分布是不同的,从等效电路上看,短线能够 用集中元件(电阻、电感、电容)来表达,而长线必须用分布参数元件来表达。



从本质上看分析传输线特征必须从电场强度、磁场强度来获得,但求解电 场强度、磁场强度必

须由麦克斯韦方程和边界条件来求解,太繁也太难。为了和直流电路相相应,我们引入等效电压、

电流的概念,来分析传输线的特征(注旨在微波电路中电压、电流是不能测量的,是一个等效的参

数)。等效电压是由电场强度定义的,而等效电流是由磁场强度定义的。当 微波能量经过传输线时

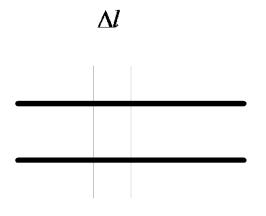
将产生如下的分布参数效应:因为电流流过导线将发烧,这表明导线具有分布电阻;因为导线间的

绝缘不完善而存在漏电流,这表明导线间存在分布电导;因为导线有电流, 在其周围存在磁场,因

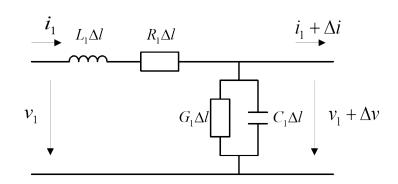
此导线上存在分布电感;因为导线间存在电压,导线间必有电场,于是导线间存在分布电容。在低



(一) 传播线方程的导出



平行双导线取一段微分单元



传输线微分单元等效电路



根据电路基础知识,我们能够导出传播线方程;

$$\frac{dv}{dz} + Zi = 0$$

$$\frac{di}{dz} + Yv = 0$$

第一式对z再求导一次把第二式代入可得下列成果

$$\frac{d^2v}{dz^2} - \gamma^2 v = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2i}{dz^2} - \gamma^2 i = 0$$

式中;
$$Z = R_1 + j\omega L_1 \qquad Y = G_1 + j\omega C_1 \qquad \gamma = \sqrt{ZY} = \sqrt{(R_1 + j\omega L_1)(G_1 + j\omega C_1)}$$

其解为;

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

$$I(z) = \frac{1}{Z_{0}}(V^{+}e^{-z} - V^{-}e^{z}) = I^{+}e^{-z} + I^{-}e^{z}$$



已知终端的电压和电流的解:

$$V^{+} = \frac{V_{2} + I_{2}Z_{0}}{2}e^{j\pi l}$$
 $V^{-} = \frac{V_{2} - I_{2}Z_{0}}{2}e^{-j\pi l}$

则已知终端的电压和电流的解;

$$V(z) = \frac{V_2 + Z_0 I_2}{2} e^{r(d-z)} + \frac{V_2 - Z_0 I_2}{2} e^{r(d-z)}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_2 + Z_0 I_2}{2Z_0} e^{r(d-z)} - \frac{V_2 - Z_0 I_2}{2Z_0} e^{r(d-z)}$$

考虑无耗传播线并变换坐标可得,即 $\gamma = j\beta$, $z' \rightarrow z$

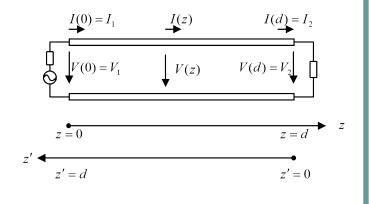
$$V(z) = \frac{V_2 + Z_0 I_2}{2} e^{j\beta z} + \frac{V_2 - Z_0 I_2}{2} e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_2 + Z_0 I_2}{2Z_0} e^{j\beta z} - \frac{V_2 - Z_0 I_2}{2Z_0} e^{-j\beta z}$$

利用三角变换式可得,并写成矩阵形式;

$$V(z) = V_2 \cos \beta z + jZ_0 I_2 \sin \beta z$$

$$I(z) = j\frac{V_2}{Z_0} \sin \beta z + I_2 \cos \beta z$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} V(z) \\ I(z) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta z & jZ_0 \sin \beta z \\ j\frac{1}{Z_0} \sin \beta z & \cos \beta z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



(二) 无耗传播线的基本特征

- **1**、传播线上任意一点的电压和电流是由入射波电压(电流)和反射波电压(电流)的叠加。
- 2、特征阻抗时由入射波电压与入射波电流之比定义的。他反应了传播线本身的特征, 与入射波电压与入射波电流的大小无关。

$$Z_0 = \frac{V^+}{I^+} = -\frac{V^-}{I^-} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{C_1}}$$

3、传播线上电磁波的传播速度为

$$\mathbf{v}_{p} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$$
 TEM波的传播速度 $\mathbf{v}_{p} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1}C_{1}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}$

波导波长为;

$$\lambda_{g} = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{v_{p}}{f} = v_{p}T$$

4、传播线上任意点阻抗;
$$Z(z) = \frac{V(z)}{I(z)} = \frac{V_2 \cos \beta z + j I_2 Z_0 \sin \beta z}{j \frac{1}{Z_0} V_2 \sin \beta z - I_2 \cos \beta z}$$
 因为 $V_2 = Z_L I_2$

所以

$$Z(z) = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta z}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta z}$$

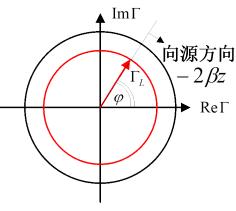


假如
$$z = \frac{\lambda_g}{4}$$
 , $\beta z = \beta \frac{\lambda_g}{4} = \frac{\beta}{4} \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{\pi}{2}$,则 $Z_m = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_L}$,阐明四分之一波长具有阻抗变换作用。假如 传播线的长度为 $z = \frac{\lambda_g}{2}$, $\beta z = \beta \frac{\lambda_g}{2} = \frac{\beta}{2} \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \pi$,则 $Z_m = Z_L$,阐明二分之一波长具有阻抗反复性。

4、反射系数的定义:

$$\Gamma(z) = \frac{V^-(z)}{V^+(z)} = -\frac{I^-(z)}{I^+(z)} \qquad \qquad \Gamma(z) = \frac{V^-e^{-j\beta z}}{V^+e^{j\beta z}} = \left|\Gamma_L\right|e^{j(\varphi-2\beta z)}$$

终端反射系数
$$\Gamma_L = \Gamma(0) = \frac{V^-(0)}{V^+(0)} = -\frac{\frac{V_2 - I_2 Z_0}{2}}{\frac{V_2 + I_2 Z_0}{2}} = \frac{V_2 - I_2 Z_0}{V_2 + I_2 Z_0} = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = |\Gamma_L|e^{j\sigma_L}$$



传播线上任意点反射系数的模不变,相角在变化。

$$Z_L = Z_0 \quad \Gamma_L = 0 \qquad Z_L = 0 \quad \Gamma_L = -1 \qquad Z_L = \infty \quad \Gamma_L = 1 \qquad Z_L = \pm jX \quad \Gamma_L = e^{j\phi} \qquad Z_L = R \pm jX \quad |\Gamma_L| < 1$$

$$Z_L = \infty$$
 $\Gamma_L = 1$

$$Z_L = \pm jX \quad \Gamma_L = e^{j\varphi}$$

$$Z_L = R \pm jX \quad |\Gamma_L| < 1$$

5、输入阻抗与反射系数的关系:

$$Z_{in}(z) = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan(k_z z)}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan(k_z z)} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \theta}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \theta}$$

$$Z_{in}(z) = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan(k_z z)}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan(k_z z)} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan\theta}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan\theta}$$

$$\overline{Z_{in}(z)} = \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan(k_z z)}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan(k_z z)} = \frac{\overline{Z_L} + j \tan(k_z z)}{1 + \overline{Z_L} \tan(k_z z)} = \frac{\overline{Z_L} + j \tan\theta}{1 + \overline{Z_L} \tan\theta}$$

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

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

$$\overline{Z(z)} = \frac{1 + \Gamma(z)}{1 - \Gamma(z)}$$

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(三) 无耗传播线工作状态的分析

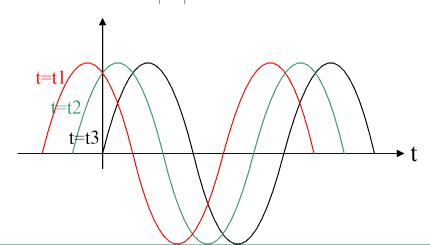
1、行波状态 (无反射状态)

已知
$$\Gamma_L = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = |\Gamma_L|e^{j\varphi_L}$$
 , 当 $Z_L = Z_0$, 则 $\Gamma_L = 0$,即负载匹配。此时传播线上只存在入射波

电压和入射波电流。

$$V = V_0^+ e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \qquad v(t) = \left| V_0^+ \middle| \cos(\omega t + \varphi - \beta z) \right| \qquad Z_{in}(z) = Z_0$$

$$I = I_0^+ e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \qquad i(t) = \left| I_0^+ \middle| \cos(\omega t + \varphi - \beta z) \right|$$





2、驻波状态(全反射状态)

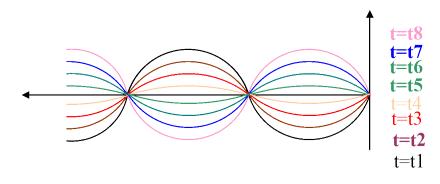
(1) 终端短路
$$Z_L = 0$$
 , $\Gamma_L = -1$ 。
$$V(z) = j2V^+ \sin \beta z \qquad |V|_{\min} = 0$$

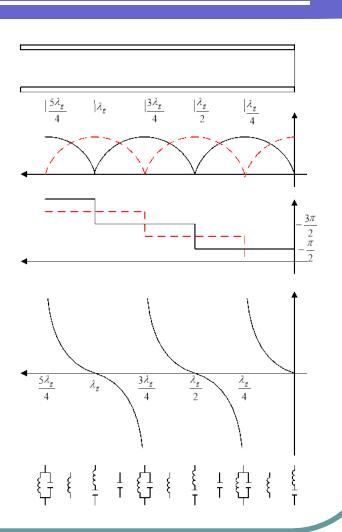
$$I(z) = \frac{2V^+}{Z_0} \cos \beta z \qquad |I|_{\max} = 2\frac{|V^+|}{Z_0}$$

$$Z(z) = jZ_0 \tan \beta z \qquad |V|_{\max} = 2|V^+|$$

$$|I|_{\min} = 0$$

电压驻波幅度随时间的变化







(2) 终端开路 $Z_L = \infty$, $\Gamma_L = 1$ 。

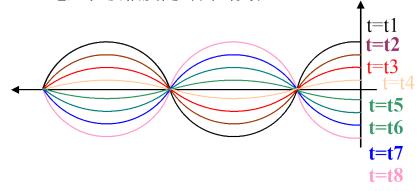
$$V(z) = 2V^{+} \cos \beta z \qquad |V|_{\text{max}} = 2|V^{+}|$$

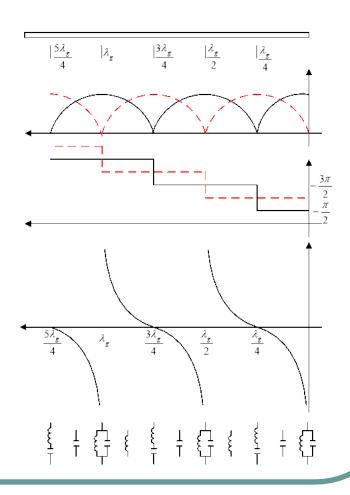
$$I(z) = j \frac{2V^{+}}{Z_{0}} \sin \beta z \qquad |I|_{\text{min}} = 0$$

$$Z(z) = -jZ_{0} \cot \beta z \qquad |V|_{\text{min}} = 0$$

$$|I| = 2 \frac{|V^{+}|}{|I|} = 2 \frac{|V^{+}|}{|I|}$$

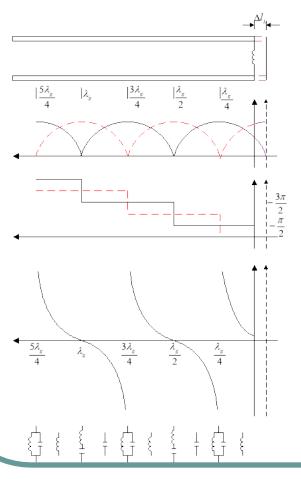
电压驻波幅度随时间的变化





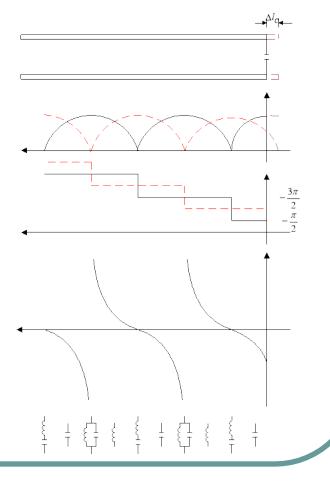


(3) 终端接纯电抗元件 $Z_L = \pm jX$, $\Gamma_L = e^{j\phi}$ 。



$$\Delta I_L = \frac{\lambda_g}{2\pi} \arctan(\frac{X_L}{Z_0})$$

$$\Delta I_C = \frac{\lambda_g}{2\pi} arc \cot(\frac{X_C}{Z_0})$$





4、终端接任意负载(行驻波状态) $Z_L = R \pm jX$, $|\Gamma_L| < 1$, $\Gamma_L = |\Gamma_L| e^{j\varphi}$ 。

$$\Gamma_{L} = \frac{Z_{L} - Z_{0}}{Z_{L} + Z_{0}} = \frac{R_{L}^{2} - Z_{0}^{2} + X_{L}^{2}}{(R_{L} + X_{L})^{2} + X_{L}^{2}} \pm j \frac{2X_{L}Z_{0}}{(R_{L} + X_{L})^{2} + X_{L}^{2}} = |\Gamma_{L}|e^{j\varphi_{L}}$$

$$|\Gamma_L| = \sqrt{\frac{(R_L - Z_0)^2 + X_L^2}{(R_L + Z_0)^2 + X_L^2}}$$
 $\varphi = \arctan(\frac{2X_L Z_0}{R_L^2 + X_L^2 - Z_0^2})$

这表白波在终端产生部分反射, 在传播线上形成行驻波, 此时传播线上的电压波为

$$V(z) = V^{+}e^{j\beta z} + V^{-}e^{j\beta z} = V^{+}e^{j\beta z} + \Gamma V^{+}e^{j\beta z} = V^{+}(1-\Gamma)e^{j\beta z} + 2\Gamma V^{+}\cos\beta z$$

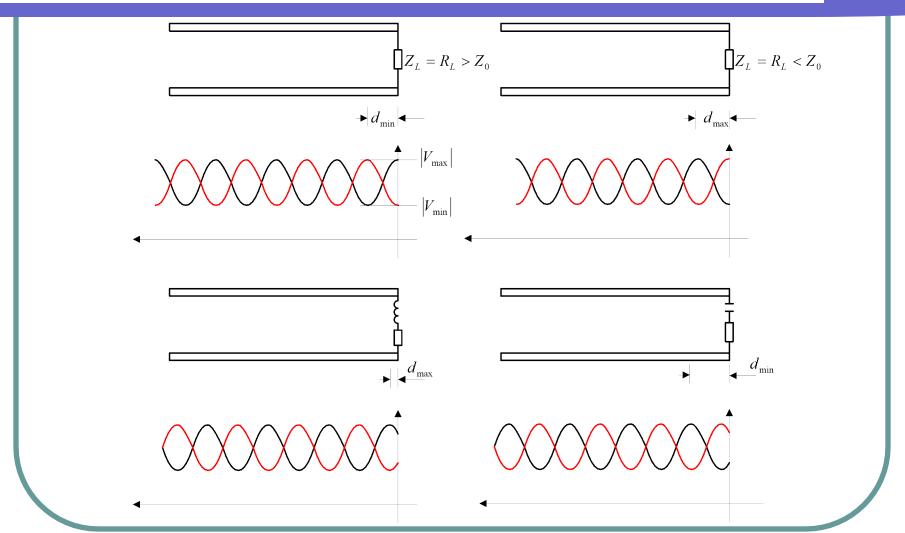
$$V(z) = V^{+}(z) + V^{-}(z) = V^{+}e^{j\beta z}(1+\left|\Gamma_{L}\right|e^{j(\varphi_{L}-2\beta z)})$$

$$I(z) = I^{+}(z) - I^{-}(z) = I^{+}e^{j\beta z}(1-\left|\Gamma_{L}\right|e^{j(\varphi_{L}-2\beta Z)})$$

$$\begin{aligned} |V|_{\max} &= \left|V^{+} \left| (1 + \left| \Gamma \right|) \right| \\ |I|_{\min} &= \left|I^{+} \left| (1 - \left| \Gamma \right|) \right| \end{aligned} \qquad \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{L} - 2\boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{z} = \boldsymbol{0} \qquad \boldsymbol{d}_{\max} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{L}}{2\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{L}\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{g}}{4\boldsymbol{\pi}} \qquad \boldsymbol{d}_{\min} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{L}}{2\boldsymbol{\beta}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{g}}{4} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{L}\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{g}}{4\boldsymbol{\pi}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{g}}{4\boldsymbol{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{|V|_{\min} = |V^+|(1-|\Gamma|)}{|I|_{\max} = |I^+|(1+|\Gamma|)} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\varphi_L} - 2\boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbf{z} = -180^{\circ} \qquad \boldsymbol{d_{\min}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi_L}}{2\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi_L}\boldsymbol{\lambda_g}}{4\pi} \qquad \boldsymbol{d_{\max}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi_L}}{2\boldsymbol{\beta}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda_g}}{4} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varphi_L}\boldsymbol{\lambda_g}}{4\pi} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda_g}}{4\pi}$$







驻波系数旳定义;

$$\rho = \frac{|V_{\text{max}}|}{|V_{\text{min}}|}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|}$$

$$|\Gamma| = \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho + 1}$$

例1: 求如图所示电路的输入阻抗

$$Z_{in} \longrightarrow Z_0 \qquad Z_1 = 2Z_0$$

$$\theta = \beta l = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_g} \frac{\lambda_g}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

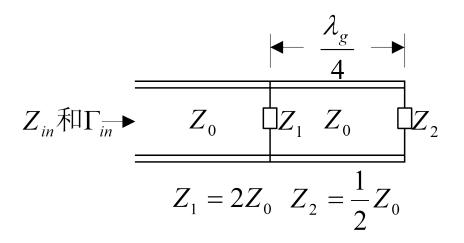
$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \theta}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \theta}$$

$$= Z_0 \frac{2+j}{1+j2} = Z_0 e^{j\varphi}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan(\frac{2}{1}) - \arctan(\frac{1}{2}) = 36.87^{\circ}$$



例2: 求如图所示电路的输入阻抗和反射系数



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