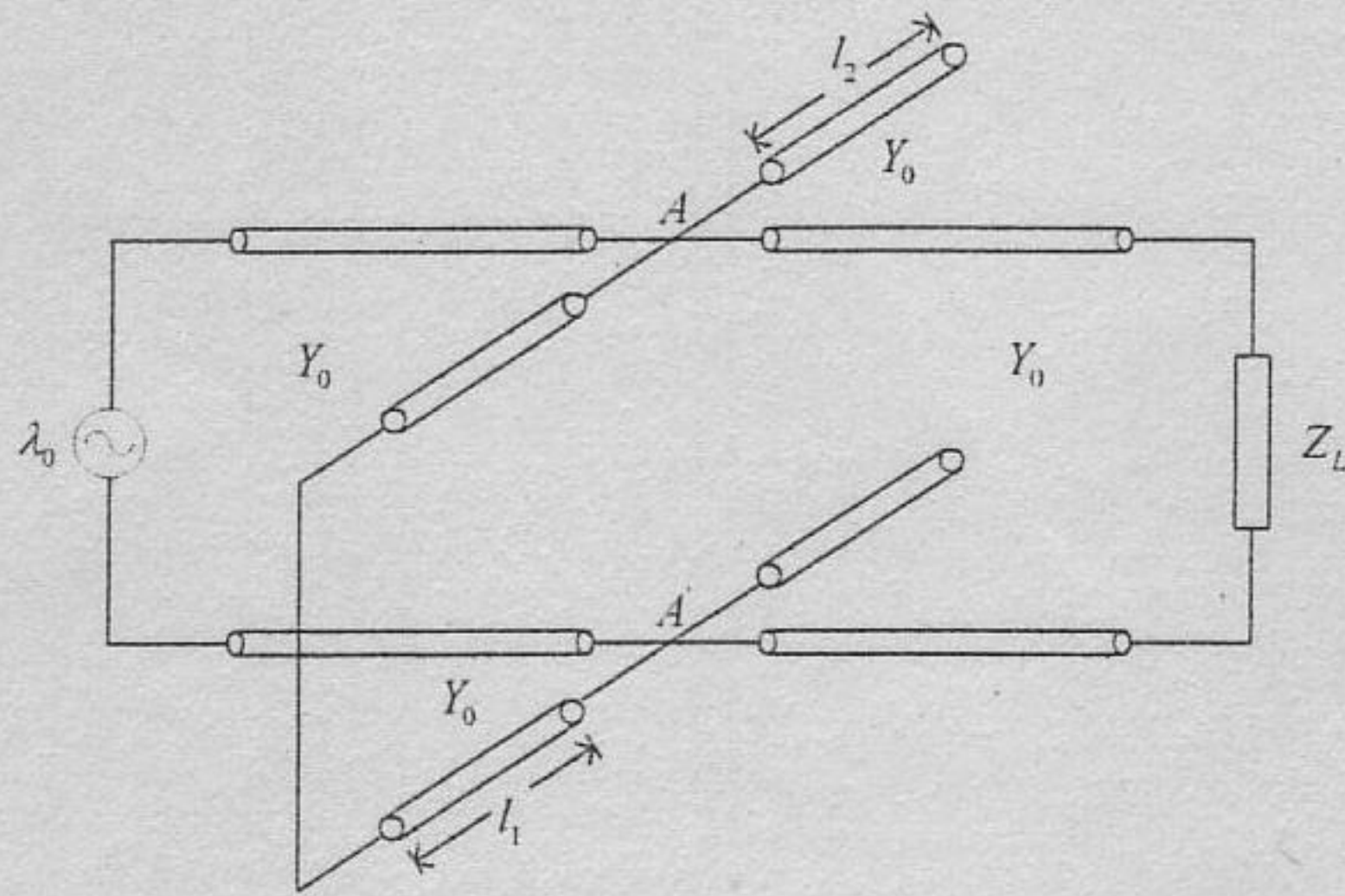


试题名称:

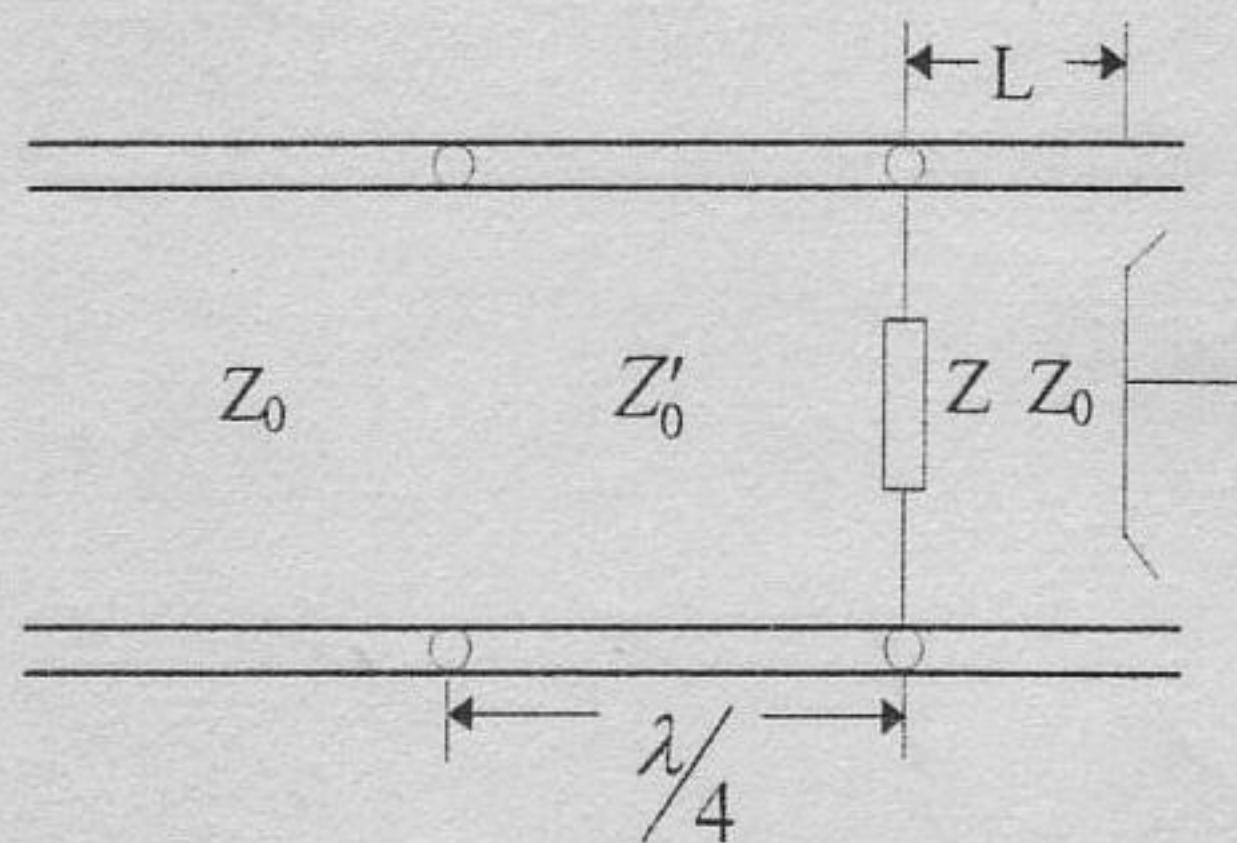
微波技术基础

- 1 金属波导中波的截止条件是什么? 介质波导中表面波的截止条件是什么? 它们各包含什么物理含义? (12 分)
- 2 已知信号源的工作波长为 λ_0 , 为了抑制信号源的三次谐波功率进入负载, 支节 l_1 和 l_2 应取何值? (18 分)



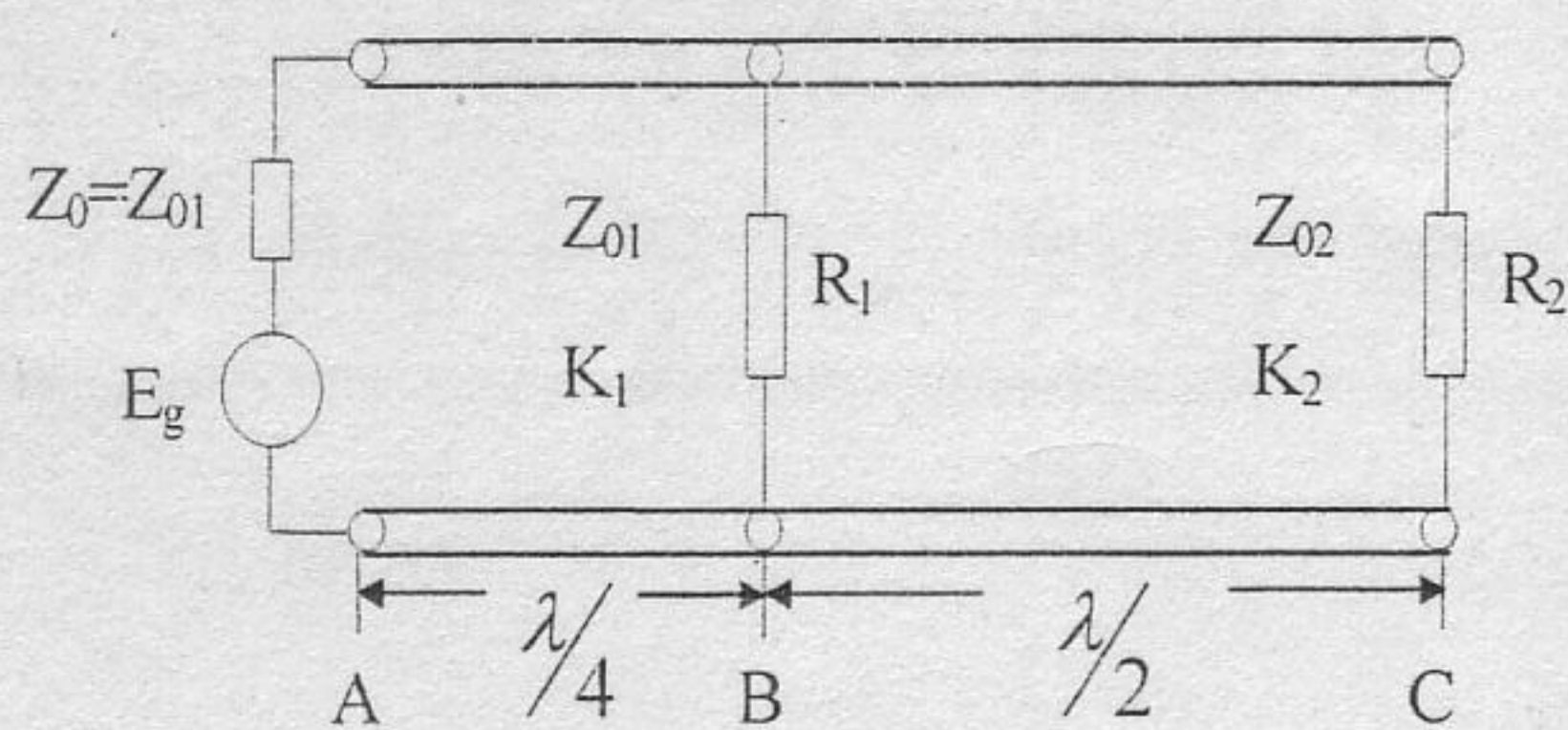
第 3 题图

- 3 如图所示同轴线上并接阻抗 $Z=R+jX$, 今用短路活塞和 $\lambda/4$ 阻抗变换器进行调配。求匹配时活塞的位置 L 和 $\lambda/4$ 阻抗变换器的特性阻抗 Z'_0 。(25 分)



第 3 题图

- 4 如图所示, 以知 $Z_{01}=20$ 欧姆, $Z_{02}=50$ 欧姆, 电源电动势(最大值) $E_g=60V$, 今得知 Z_{01} 和 Z_{02} 线上的行波系数分别为 $K_1=0.5$, $K_2=0.4$, 且 B 点为电压波节。求电阻 R_1 和 R_2 的大小及 R_2 的吸收功率, 并给出沿线电压、电流的驻波分布。(40 分)

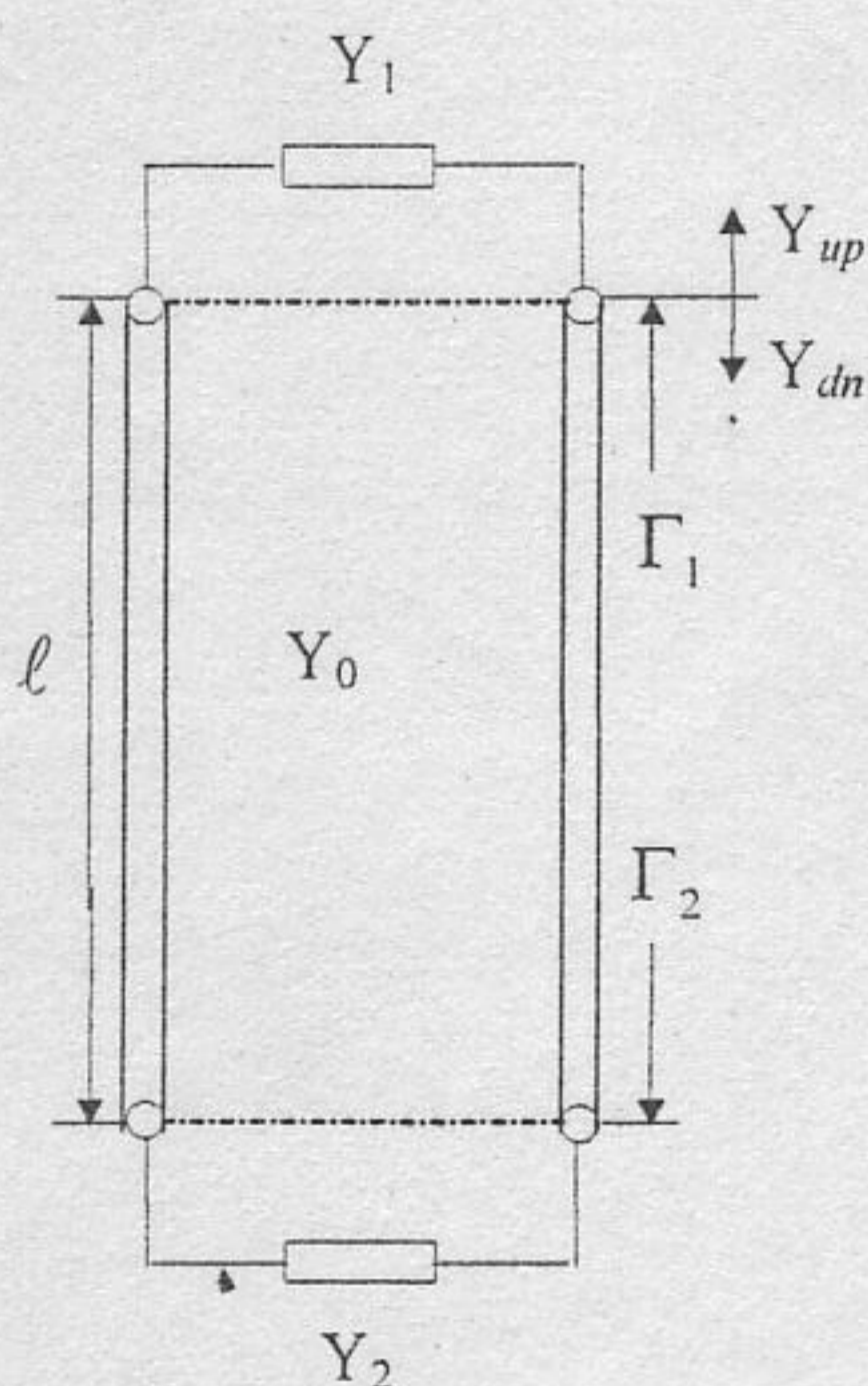


第 4 题图

5 某谐振器的等效电路如图所示，试证明谐振条件：

$$Y_{up} + Y_{dn} = 0 \text{ 和 } \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 e^{-2j\beta\ell} = 1 \text{ 是等价的。}$$

(15 分)

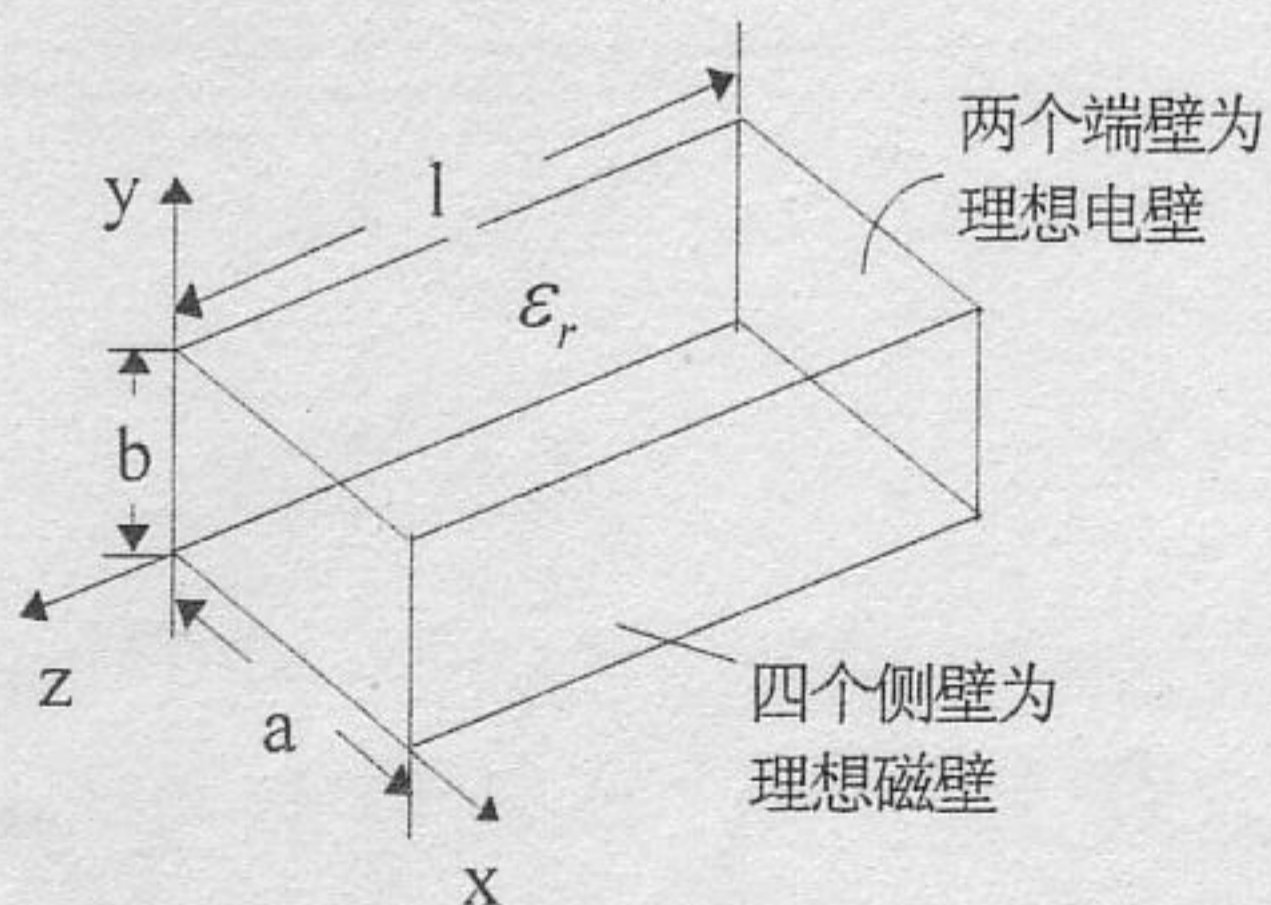


第 5 题图

6 设有一矩形腔如图所示，其四个侧壁为理想磁壁，两个端壁为理想电壁，腔内介质均匀填充，腔的尺寸为 $a \times b \times l$ 。

(40 分)

- (1) 列出磁波 H_z 和电波 E_z 应满足的方程和边界条件；
- (2) 求出 H_z 和 H_E 的表达式；
- (3) 求出该谐振腔谐振波长的表达式；
- (4) 当腔的尺寸满足 $l > a > b$ 时该腔的主模是什么模？给出主模的场结构图。



第 6 题图

试题名称:

微波技术基础

1. 金属波导中波的截止条件是 $\beta=0$ 即 $k_0 = k_c$

物理含义: $\gamma = \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_c^2}$

当 $k_0 > k_c$ 时, $\gamma = j\beta$, $e^{-\gamma z} = e^{-j\beta z}$ 波传播

当 $k_0 < k_c$ 时, $\gamma = \alpha$, $e^{-\gamma z} = e^{-\alpha z}$ 随着 z 变大波的幅度变小
此时为消失模

$\therefore \beta=0$ 即 $k_0 = k_c$ 是波的传播状态与消失状态的临界点.

介质波导中表面波的截止条件是 $k_{c2} = 0$

(k_{c2} 是垂直于介质表面方向上的波数)

物理含义: $\gamma_{c2} = \sqrt{k_{02}^2 - \beta^2}$

当 $k_{02} > \beta$ 时, $\gamma_{c2} = k_{c2} > 0$ 说明波沿介质表面方向传播, 是辐射模

当 $k_{02} < \beta$ 时 $\gamma_{c2} = -jk_{c2}$, $e^{-j\gamma_{c2}x} = e^{-k_{c2}x}$ 是表面波

$\therefore k_{02} = \beta$ 即 $\gamma_{c2} = k_{c2} = 0$ 是表面波与辐射波的分界点.

2. 要使三次谐波 (波长为 $\lambda_0/3$) 被抑制

可选 $l_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0}{3} = \lambda_0/6$

同时要选 l_2 使 λ_0 信号通过, 即.

$$-jY_0 \cot \beta_0 l_1 + jY_0 \tan \beta_0 l_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \cot \beta_0 l_1 = \tan \beta_0 l_2$$

$$\tan \beta_0 l_2 = \cot \frac{\pi}{3} = \tan \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore \beta_0 l_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad l_2 = \lambda_0/12$$

或先选 l_2 段终端短路 即 $l_2 = \lambda_0/12$ ($l_2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0}{3}$)

$$\text{则} \cot \beta_0 l_1 = \tan \beta_0 \frac{\lambda_0}{12} = \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \cot \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\beta_0 l_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad l_1 = \frac{\lambda_0}{6}$$

3.

$$Z = R + jX \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = G + Bj = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$Y_1 = -Bj \quad Z_1 = \frac{1}{Y_1} = \frac{1}{Bj}$$

$$Z_1 = jZ_0 \tan \beta l = \frac{1}{Bj} \quad \tan \beta l = \frac{1}{BZ_0}$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{BZ_0} + n\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$Y_2 = Y_1 + Y = G \quad Z_2 = \frac{1}{G}$$

$$\therefore Z_0' = \sqrt{Z_2 Z_0} = \sqrt{Z_0/G} \quad \text{其中 } G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} \quad B = -\frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$\text{即: } Z_0' = \sqrt{Z_0(R^2 + X^2)/R} \quad l = \frac{-\lambda}{2\pi} \tan^{-1} \frac{R^2 + X^2}{XZ_0} + n\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

4. B 点为波节点.

$$\therefore Z_1 = R_1 \parallel R_2 = R_{\min} = k_1 Z_{01} = 10 (\Omega)$$

$$\therefore Z_2 = R_2 = k_2 Z_{02} = 20 (\Omega)$$

$$\frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 10 \quad \therefore R_1 = 20 (\Omega)$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_{01}^2 / Z_1 = 40 (\Omega)$$

$$U_1 = \frac{E_g Z_{in}}{Z_g + Z_{in}} = \frac{60 \times 40}{20 + 40} = 40 (V) \quad I_1 = \frac{U_1}{Z_{in}} = \frac{40}{40} = 1 (A)$$

\therefore B 为波节. 经 $\lambda/4$ A 为波腹.

$$|U_1| = |U|_{\max} \quad |U_B| = |U|_{\min} \quad |U_B| / |U_1| = k_1$$

$$\therefore |U_B| = 20 (V) \quad \text{经 } \lambda/2 \quad \therefore |U_C| = |U_B| = 20 (V)$$

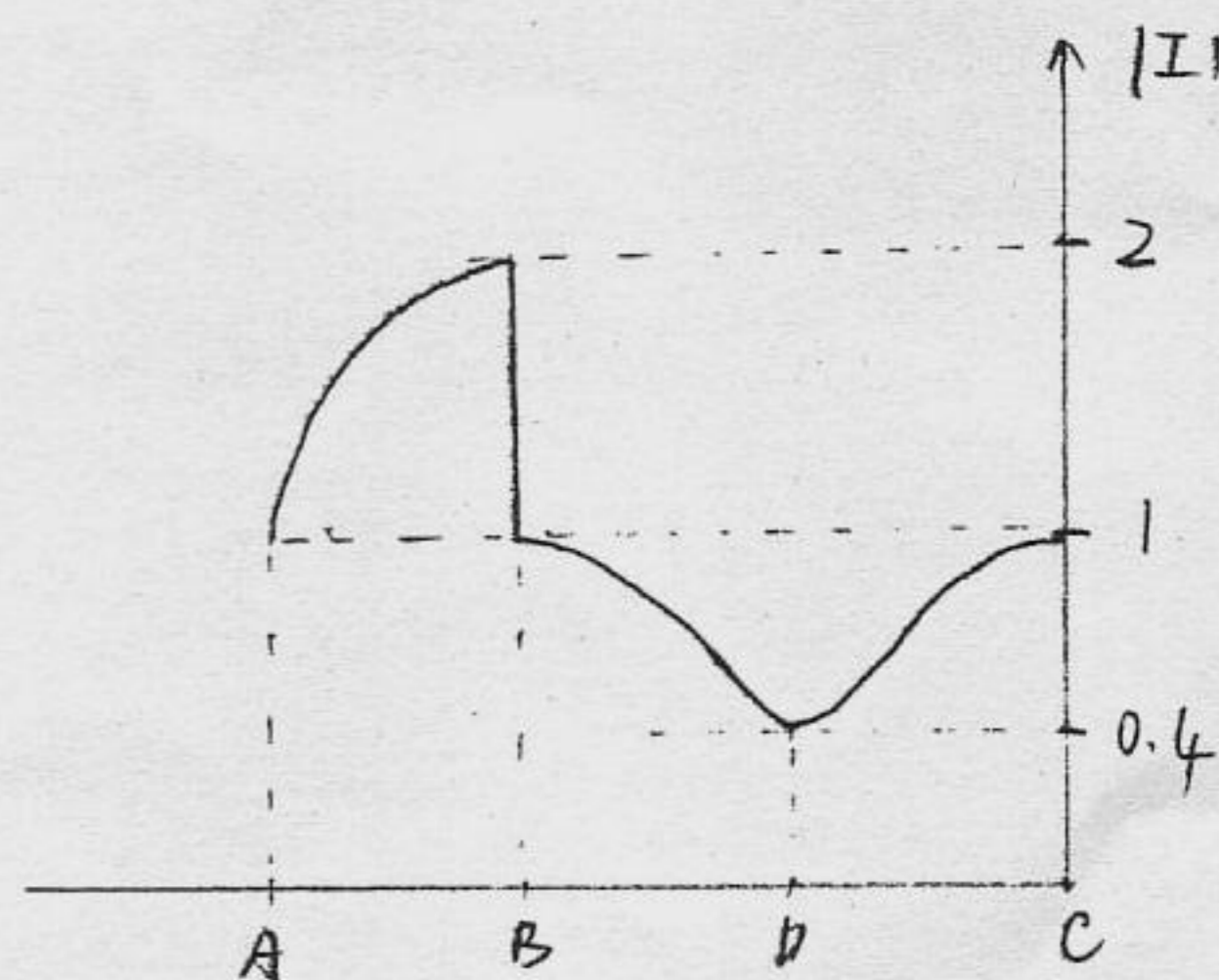
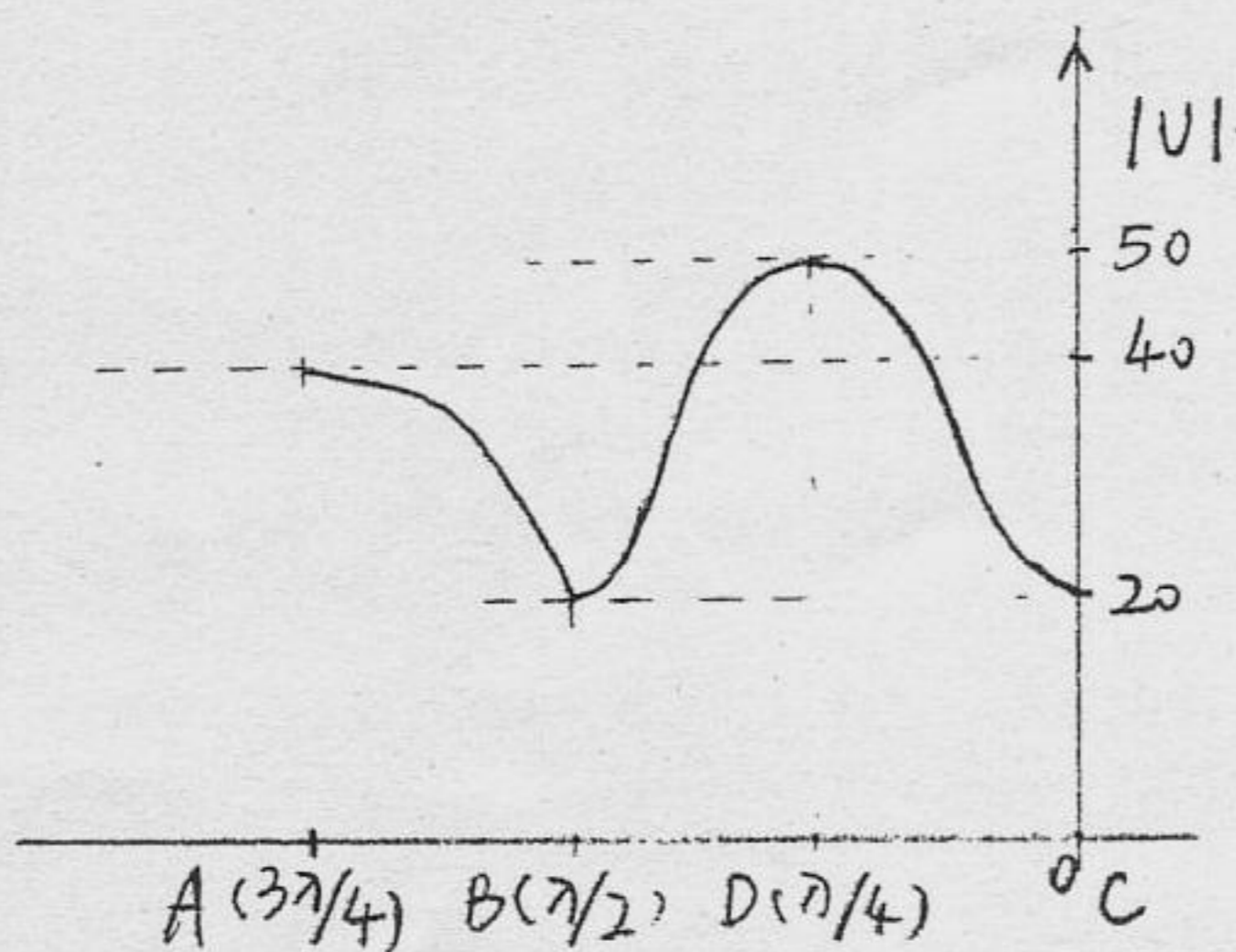
$$\text{经 } \lambda/4 \quad D \text{ 为波腹} \quad |U_D| = |U_B| / k_2 = 20 / 0.4 = 50 (V)$$

$$|I_B| = |U_B| / Z_1 = 2 (A) \quad |I_B'| = |U_B| / Z_2 = 1 (A)$$

$$|I_C| = |U_C| / R_2 = 20 / 20 = 1 (A) \quad |I_D| = 1 \cdot k_2 = 0.4 A.$$

$$\therefore P_{R_2} = \frac{1}{2} |I_C|^2 \times R_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 20 = 10 (W)$$

驻波分布.



5. 证: 若 $\gamma_{up} + \gamma_{dn} = 0$ $\gamma_{up} = \gamma_1$ $\gamma_{in} = \gamma_0 \frac{\gamma_2 + j \tan \beta l \gamma_0}{\gamma_0 + \gamma_2 j \tan \beta l}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma_1 + \gamma_0 \frac{\gamma_2 + j \tan \beta l \gamma_0}{\gamma_0 + \gamma_2 j \tan \beta l} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma_1 \gamma_0 + \gamma_0 \gamma_2 + j (\gamma_1 \gamma_2 + \gamma_0^2) \tan \beta l = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow j \tan \beta l = -(\gamma_1 \gamma_0 + \gamma_2 \gamma_0) / (\gamma_1 \gamma_2 + \gamma_0^2)$$

又 $\Gamma_1 = \frac{\gamma_0 - \gamma_1}{\gamma_0 + \gamma_1}$ $\Gamma_2 = \frac{\gamma_0 - \gamma_2}{\gamma_0 + \gamma_2}$

$$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 e^{-2j\beta l} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 - \gamma_2)}{(\gamma_0 + \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 + \gamma_2)} e^{-2j\beta l} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 - \gamma_2) e^{-j\beta l} = (\gamma_0 + \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 + \gamma_2) e^{j\beta l}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 - \gamma_2)(-j \sin \beta l + \cos \beta l) = (\gamma_0 + \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 + \gamma_2)(\cos \beta l + j \sin \beta l)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [(\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 - \gamma_2) + (\gamma_0 + \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 + \gamma_2)] j \sin \beta l$$

$$= [(\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 - \gamma_2) - (\gamma_0 + \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 + \gamma_2)] \cos \beta l$$

$$\Leftrightarrow j \tan \beta l = \frac{(\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 - \gamma_2) - (\gamma_0 + \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 + \gamma_2)}{(\gamma_0 - \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 - \gamma_2) + (\gamma_0 + \gamma_1)(\gamma_0 + \gamma_2)} = -\frac{\gamma_0 \gamma_1 + \gamma_0 \gamma_2}{\gamma_0^2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2}$$

$\therefore \gamma_{up} + \gamma_{dn} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 e^{-2j\beta l} = 1$ 得证.

6. (1) $\nabla^2 H_z + k_0^2 H_z = 0$ 或 $\nabla_t^2 H_z + k_c^2 H_z = 0$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_z|_{z=0, -l} = 0 \\ H_z|_{x=0, a} = 0 \\ H_z|_{y=0, b} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

其中 $k_c^2 = k_0^2 + \left(\frac{p\pi}{l}\right)^2$

$k_0^2 = \omega^2 \mu \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 E_z + k^2 E_z = 0 & \text{或} \quad \nabla_t^2 E_z + k_c^2 E_z = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0, -l} = 0 & \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0, a} = 0 & \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0, b} = 0 \end{cases} \quad k_c^2 = k_0^2 + \left(\frac{p\pi}{l}\right)^2$$

(2) H波: $\frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial z^2} = -k_0^2 H_z$

令 $H_z = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$

$$X''/X + Y''/Y + Z''/Z = -k_0^2 = -(k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2)$$

$$X''/X = -k_x^2 \quad Y''/Y = -k_y^2 \quad Z''/Z = -k_z^2$$

$$\therefore X|_{x=0, a} = 0 \quad Y|_{y=0, b} = 0 \quad Z|_{z=0, -l} = 0$$

$$\therefore X(x) = \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad Y(y) = \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad Z(z) = \sin \frac{p\pi z}{l}$$

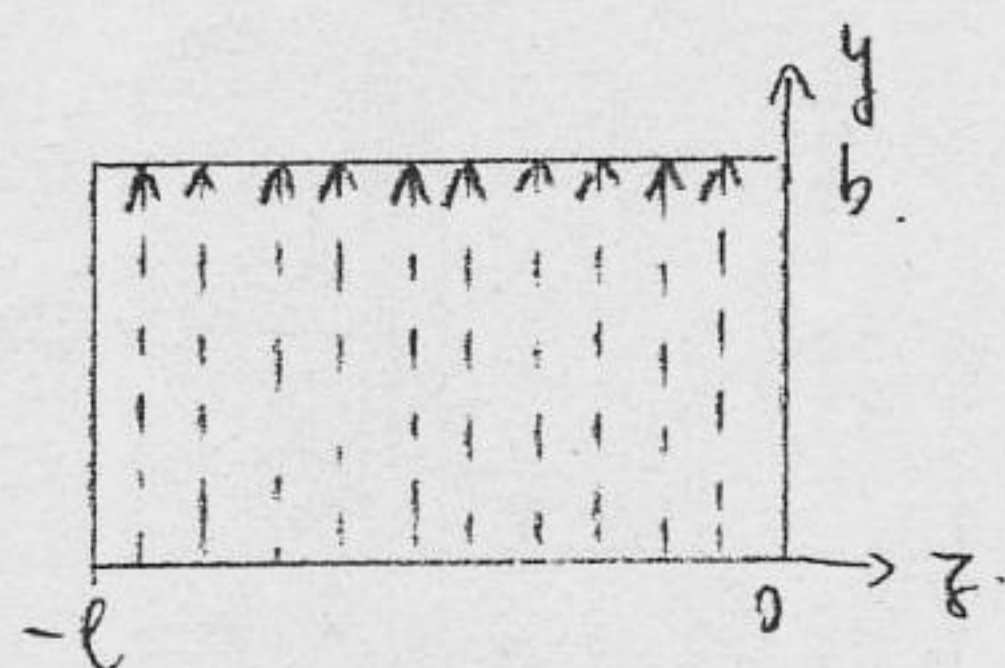
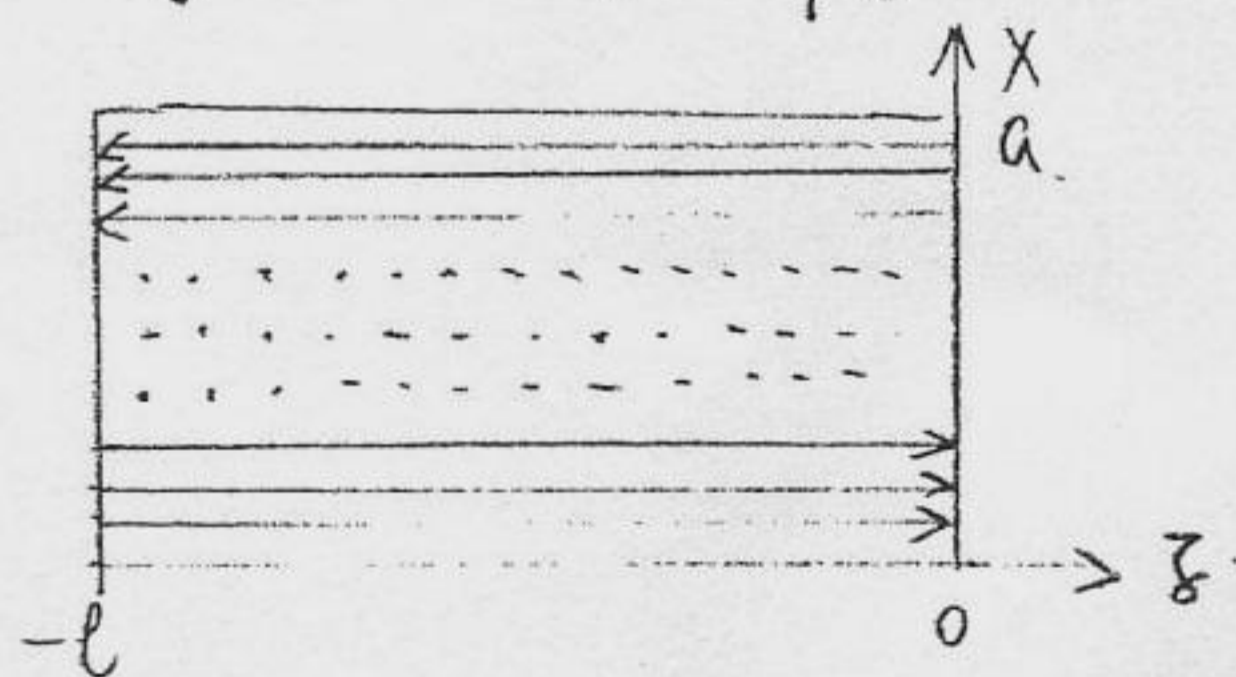
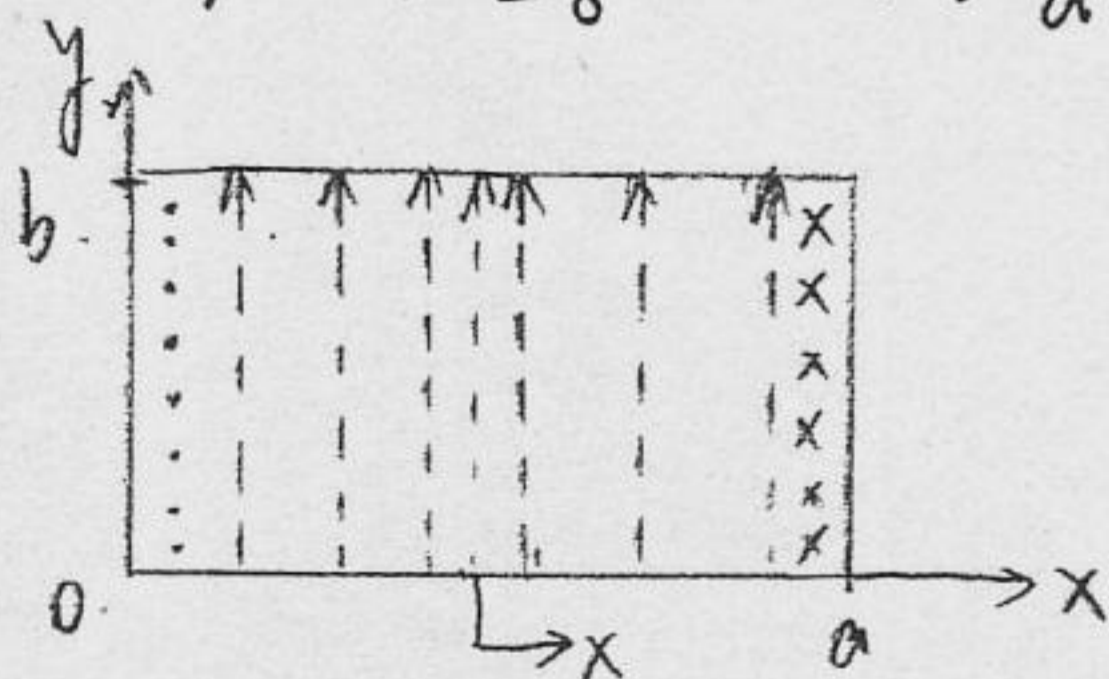
$$\therefore H_z = H_0 \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{p\pi z}{l} \quad m \neq 0, n \neq 0, p \neq 0$$

同理 $E_z = E_0 \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \cos \frac{p\pi z}{l}$ m, n 不同时为 0. p 可以为 0.

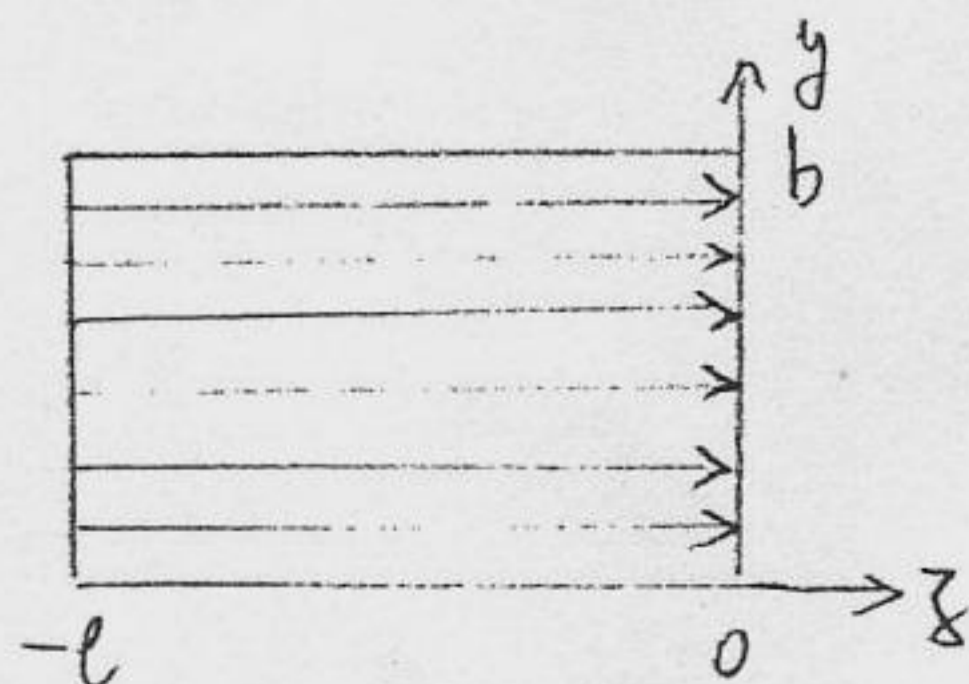
(3) $\lambda_0 = \frac{2\pi}{k_0} = 2\pi / \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2} = 2 / \sqrt{(\frac{m}{a})^2 + (\frac{n}{b})^2 + (\frac{p}{l})^2}$

(4) 主模为 E_{100} , 其 $\lambda_0 = 2a$

$$E_{100}: E_z = E_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x \quad E_x = 0 \quad E_y = 0 \quad H_y = \frac{j\omega\epsilon}{k_c^2} E_0 \frac{\pi}{a} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x$$



从 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 处看
 $E_z = 0$



从 $x = 0$ 处看
 $H_y = 0$