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喇叭天弦原理



喇叭天线是使用最广泛的一类微波天线,它常应用于 如下几方面:①大型射电望远镜的馈源,卫星地面站的反 射面天线馈源,微波中继通讯用的反射面天线馈源; ②相 chool of Electronic Engineering 控阵的单元天线;③在天线测量中,喇叭天线常用作对其 它高增益天线进行校准和增益测试的通用标准等。

喇叭天线的基本形式是把矩形波导和圆波导的开口面 逐渐扩展而形成的,如图1所示,由于是波导开口面的逐 渐扩大,改善了波导与自由空间的匹配,使得波导中的反 射系数小,即波导中传输的绝大部分能量由喇叭辐射除 去,反射能量很小,具有很高的效率。









喇叭天孩原理



喇叭天线的分析思路是①解内问题,求口径面上的电 磁场分布,喇叭的渐变扩展部分也可看作是波导,与分析 波导中场分布时把波导看作无限长波导一样,首先是将喇 叭看作一无限长渐变波导,由麦氏方程出发,求边值问 题。用分离变量法求解喇叭渐变波导中的电磁场表示,然 后把实际的有限长喇叭口径面上的电磁场,看作是无限长 喇叭在同一截面上的电磁场,此种近似忽略了喇叭口径面 所产生的反射波及高次模,这将带来一定的误差,但是由 于喇叭口的反射系数不大,而高次模又相对较弱,在工程 上,这点误差可忽略。②解外问题,由喇叭口径面上的场 求远场。

喇叭天孩原理



E面扇形喇叭天线及坐标系如图2所示,如果满足①馈 电波导内的场为主TE10模, ②喇叭长度相对喇叭终端孔径 较大,则其孔径处最低阶模式场为 School of Electronic Engineering $E'_{z} = E'_{x} = H'_{y} = 0$ (1) $E'_{y}(x', y') \simeq E_{1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-j\left[ky'^{2}/(2\rho_{1})\right]}$ (2) $H'_{z}(x', y') \simeq jE_{1}\left(\frac{\pi}{ka\eta}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right)e^{-j\left[ky'^{2}/(2\rho_{1})\right]}$ (3) $H'_{x}(x', y') \simeq -\frac{E_{1}}{n} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-j\left[ky'^{2}/(2\rho_{1})\right]}$ (4) (5) $\rho_1 = \rho_e \cos \psi_e$

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(2)-(4)中具有二次相位项,参考图2(b),

$$E[\rho_1+\delta(y')]^2 = \rho_1^2 + (y')^2$$
 (6)
解得
 $\delta(y')^2 = -\rho_1 + \rho_1 \left[1 + \left(\frac{y'}{\rho_1}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}$ (7)
称为球形相位项。使用二项式展开并保留前两项
 $\delta(y')^2 = -\rho_1 + \rho_1 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y'}{\rho_1}\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y'^2}{\rho_1}\right)$ (8)
 b_1 越大,使用(8)的精确越高。

喇叭天孩原理



于是口径面上的等效源为:

$$J_{y} = -\frac{E_{1}}{\eta} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-jk\delta(y')} -a/2 \le x' \le a/2$$

$$M_{x} = E_{1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-jk\delta(y')} \int_{a}^{-b_{1}/2} -b_{1}/2 \le y' \le b_{1}/2$$
(9)

借助辅助势函数的概念,口径面上等效源产生的远区辐射 场可表示为



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其中 $I_1 = \int_{-a/2}^{+a/2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x'\right) e^{jkx'\sin\theta\cos\phi} dx'$ $= -\left(\frac{\pi a}{2}\right) \left| \frac{\cos\left(\frac{ka}{2}\sin\theta\cos\phi\right)}{\left(\frac{ka}{2}\sin\theta\cos\phi\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} \right|$ (17) $I_2 = \int_{1/2}^{+b_1/2} e^{-jk\lfloor\delta(y') - y'\sin\theta\cos\phi\rfloor} dy'$ (18)

 $I_{2}积分可由正弦和余弦积分来计算, 首先配方:$ $I_{2} = \int_{-b_{1}/2}^{+b_{1}/2} e^{-j[ky'^{2}/(2\rho_{1})-k_{y}y']} dy' = e^{j(k_{y}^{2}\rho_{1}/2k)} \int_{-b_{1}/2}^{+b_{1}/2} e^{-j[(ky'-k_{y}\rho_{1})^{2}/2k\rho_{1}]} dy'$ $k_{y} = k \sin\theta \sin\phi \qquad \text{EMW Propagation Engineering}$



作变量代换

 $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2k\rho_1}}\left(ky' - k_y\rho_1\right)$ (21) $t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_1}} \left(k y' - k_y \rho_1 \right)$ (22) $dt = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi \rho_i}} dy'$ (23)

 $I_{2} 积 分 可 化 简 为$ $I_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{1}}{k}} e^{j(k_{y}^{2}\rho_{1}/2k)} \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} e^{-j(\pi/2)t^{2}} dt$ (24) $= \sqrt{\frac{\pi\rho_1}{k}} e^{j\left(k_y^2\rho_1/2k\right)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t^2\right) - j\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t^2\right) \right] dt$ opagation Engineering





将Io形式进一步化简 $I_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{1}}{k}} e^{j(k_{y}^{2}\rho_{1}/2k)} \left\{ \left[C(t_{2}) - C(t_{1}) \right] - j \left[S(t_{2}) - S(t_{1}) \right] \right\}$ $\downarrow \Phi$ (25) $t_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{1}}} \left(-\frac{k b_{1}}{2} - k_{y} \rho_{1} \right)$ (26) $t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_1}} \left(\frac{k b_1}{2} - k_y \rho_1 \right)$ (27)余弦积分 $C(x) = \int_0^x \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t^2\right) dt$ (28)正弦积分 $S(x) = \int_0^x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t^2\right) dt$ (29)



予是
N_{\theta} = E_1
$$\frac{\pi a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_1}{k}} e^{j(k_y^2 \rho_1/2k)} \times \left\{ \frac{\cos \theta \sin \phi}{\eta} \left[\frac{\cos \left(\frac{k_x a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_x a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} \right] F(t_1, t_2) \right\} (25)$$
其中
k_x = k sin $\theta \cos \phi$ k_y = k sin $\theta \sin \phi$ (26)F(t_1, t_2) = { [C(t_2) - C(t_1)] - j [S(t_2) - S(t_1)] } (27)(27)送用 类 4 过程 可 获得 $\left(\frac{\cos \phi}{\eta} \left[\frac{\cos \left(\frac{k_x a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_x a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} \right] F(t_1, t_2) \right\} (28)$



 $L_{\theta} = E_{1} \frac{\pi a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{1}}{k}} e^{j(k_{x}^{2}\rho_{1}/2k)} \times \left\{ -\cos\theta\cos\phi \left[\frac{\cos\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2}} \right] F(t_{1}, t_{2}) \right\}$ $L_{\phi} = E_{1} \frac{\pi a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{1}}{2}} e^{j(k_{x}^{2}\rho_{1}/2k)}$ $L_{\phi} = E_{1} \frac{\pi a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{1}}{k}} e^{j(k_{y}^{2}\rho_{1}/2k)} \times \left\{ \sin \phi \left| \frac{\cos\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2}} \right| F(t_{1}, t_{2}) \right\}$ (30)





于是E面扇形喇叭天线远区辐射电场为

 $E_{\theta} = -j \frac{a \sqrt{\pi k \rho_{1}} E_{1} e^{-jkr}}{8r}$ $\times \left\{ e^{j\left(k_{y}^{2}\rho_{1}/2k\right)} \sin \phi\left(1 + \cos \theta\right) \left[\frac{\cos\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2}} \right] F(t_{1}, t_{2}) \right\} \quad (31)$



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$$E_{\phi} = -j \frac{a \sqrt{\pi k \rho_{1}} E_{1} e^{-jkr}}{8r} \\ \times \left\{ e^{j(k_{y}^{2} \rho_{1}/2k)} \cos \phi(\cos \theta + 1) \left[\frac{\cos\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{k_{x}a}{2}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2}} \right] F(t_{1}, t_{2}) \right\}$$
(32)

而E面扇形喇叭天线远区辐射磁场亦可基于(10)写出。 主E面电场为($\phi = \pi/2$), $E_r = E_{\phi} = 0$

$$E_{\theta} = -j \frac{a \sqrt{\pi k \rho_1} E_1 e^{-jkr}}{8r} \left\{ -e^{j(k\rho_1 \sin^2 \theta/2)} \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^2 (1 + \cos \theta) F(t_1, t_2) \right\}$$
(33)

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而由(26)和(27)得 $t_1' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi \rho_1}} \left(-\frac{b_1}{2} - \rho_1 \sin \theta \right)$ (34)School of Electronic Engineering $t_2' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi \rho_1}} \left(+\frac{b_1}{2} - \rho_1 \sin \theta \right)$ (35)主H面电场为($\phi = 0$), E_r=E_a=0 $E_{\phi} = -j \frac{a \sqrt{\pi k \rho_1} E_1 e^{-jkr}}{8r} \left\{ (1 + \cos\theta) \left| \frac{\cos\left(\frac{ka}{2}\sin\theta\right)}{\left(\frac{ka}{2}\sin\theta\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} \right| F(t_1'', t_2'') \right\}$ (36)

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同样由(26)和(27)得



由(31)和(32)可作出归一化的E面扇形喇叭的三维电场 辐射方向图,如图3所示,可见由于E面的孔径展宽,E面方 向图远窄于H面方向图,主E面和主H面如图4所示。固定 长度 ρ_1 ,改变张角20° $\leq \psi_e \leq 35^\circ$,E面扇形喇叭天线 辐射方向图的变化如图5所示。



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 $\rho_1 = 15\lambda$

图5 E面喇叭天线2D主E面电场辐射方向图(等长不等张角) EMW Propagation Engineering

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当张角量级小而增加时,方向图变窄,但随着张角量 级增大,方向图将展宽,主瓣变得扁平,并且由于孔径的 相位维削,最大辐射方向将偏离Z轴,当张角进一步增大 时,主辦平坦度增加,最终最大值再次落在Z轴上。当喇 **叭天线具有等张角不等长度时,方向图具有相类似的变化** 规律,即当长度增加肘,方向图变得扁平,当长度增大到 某一值时,由于孔径面上的相位维削,最大值偏离Z轴, 进一步增大长度时,方向图进一步展宽直至最大值再落在 Z轴上,这一过程随着长度的增加无限重复。



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主E面方向图由(33)描述,若不包含因子(1+cosθ), 归一化方向图幅度函数为:

$$E_{\theta n} = F(t_1', t_2') = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} C(t_2') - C(t_1') \end{bmatrix} - j \begin{bmatrix} S(t_2') - S(t_1') \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (39)$$

$$t_1' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi\rho_1}} \left(-\frac{b_1}{2} - \rho_1 \sin\theta \right) = 2\sqrt{\frac{b_1^2}{8\lambda\rho_1}} \left[-1 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{8\rho_1\lambda}{b_1^2} \right) \left(\frac{b_1}{\lambda} \sin\theta \right) \right]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{s} \left[-1 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \left(\frac{b_1}{\lambda} \sin\theta \right) \right] \qquad (40)$$

$$t_2' = 2\sqrt{s} \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \left(\frac{b_1}{\lambda} \sin\theta \right) \right] \qquad (41)$$

$$s = \frac{b_1^2}{8\lambda\rho_1} \qquad (42)$$

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给定s,可作出(39)随 $b_1/\lambda \sin \theta$ 变化曲线,如图6所 示,这些曲线通常称为"通用曲线",任意E面喇叭天线的 主E面归一化方向图皆可由通用曲线得到:①计算S;②计 School of Electronic Engineering 算b1/λ sin θ,从图6中读出相应数值;③计算 20log₁₀[(1+cos θ)/2]加至已读出的数值。 例1: E面喇叭尺寸a=0.5 λ ,b=0.25 λ ,b₁=2.75 λ , ρ_1 =6 λ . 根据图6计算θ=90°处的E面归一化电场强度 $(D \quad s = \frac{b_1^2}{8\lambda\rho_1} = \frac{(2.75)^2}{8(6)} = 0.1575 \simeq \frac{1}{6.3}$ 解: ② $\frac{b_1}{2}\sin\theta = 2.75\sin(90^\circ) = 2.75$ 读出场强为-20dB

③ $E_{\theta} = -20 + 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 90^{\circ}}{2} \right) = -20 - 6 = -26 \, \mathrm{dB}$ 与图4结果较为一致. EMW Propagation Engineering









图6 E面喇叭天线主E面通用方向图曲线

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为计算E面喇叭天线的方向性系数,首先计算其最大 辐射方向的辐射强度

$$U_{\max} = U(\theta, \phi) \Big|_{\max} = \frac{r^2}{2\eta} \left| \mathbf{E} \right|_{\max}^2 \qquad (43)$$

对大多数喇叭天线而言,电场最大值方向通常为沿Z轴 方向(θ=0°),于是根据(31)和(32)

$$|\mathbf{E}|_{\max} = \sqrt{|E_{\theta}|_{\max}^{2}} + |E_{\phi}|_{\max}^{2}} = \frac{2a\sqrt{\pi k\rho_{1}}}{\pi^{2}r} |E_{1}||F(t)| \quad (44)$$

$$\not \neq \qquad F(t) = \left[C(t) - jS(t)\right] \quad (45)$$

$$k_{x} = k_{y} = 0 \quad t_{1} = -t = -\frac{b_{1}}{2}\sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi\rho_{1}}} = -\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \quad t_{2} = +t \quad (46)$$

$$C(-t) = -C(t) \qquad S(-t) = -S(t)$$

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$$U_{\max} = \frac{r^2}{2\eta} |\mathbf{E}|_{\max}^2 = \frac{2a^2k\rho_1}{\eta\pi^3} |E_1|^2 |F(t)|^2$$
 (47)
其 中 $|F(t)|^2 = \left[C^2 \left(\frac{b_1}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}} \right) + S^2 \left(\frac{b_1}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}} \right) \right]$ (48)

其中 $|F(t)|^{2} = \left[C^{2}\left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}}\right) + S^{2}\left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}}\right)\right] \quad (48)$ 另一方面, 总辐射功率可通过对孔径处的坡印廷失量 积分得到 $P_{rad} = \frac{1}{2}\iint_{S_{0}} \operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{E}' \times \mathbf{H}'^{*}) \cdot ds = \frac{1}{2\eta} \int_{-b_{1}/2}^{+b_{1}/2} \int_{-a/2}^{+a/2} |E_{1}|^{2} \cos^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) dx' dy' (49)$ 即 $P_{rad} = |E_{1}|^{2} \frac{b_{1}a}{dx} \quad (50)$ $P_{\rm rad} = \left| E_1 \right|^2 \frac{b_1 a}{4n}$ (50)

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由(47)和(50)最终得到

$$D_{E} = \frac{4\pi U_{\text{max}}}{P_{\text{rad}}} = \frac{64a\rho_{1}}{\pi\lambda b_{1}} |F(t)|^{2}$$

$$= \frac{64a\rho_{1}}{\pi\lambda b_{1}} \left[C^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) + S^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) \right]$$
(51)

天线的整体性能还可由半功率波束宽度来表征,典型 的不同长度张角发生改变时的半功率波束宽度及归一于孔 径尺寸a的方向性系数分别如图7和图8所示,可见当张角 较小时,随张角增大波束宽度变窄而方向性系数增大,直 至增大到某一特定的张角,再增大张角,波束变宽而方向 1991 性系数下降,也表明此时主波束的展宽。

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对应图8中方向性系数最大值的 b_1 近似为 $b_1 \simeq \sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}$ (52)此时5为

$$s\Big|_{b_1 = \sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}} = s_{op} = \frac{b_1^2}{8\lambda\rho_1}\Big|_{b_1 = \sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (53)$$

(51)-(53)式已作为设计E面扇形喇叭天线的标准多年。 然而基于精确地开路平板波导分析,对(51)-(53)进行修 正,可得到精度更高的共轴方向性系数计算公式:

$$D_{E}(\max) = \frac{16ab_{1}}{\lambda^{2}(1+\lambda_{g}/\lambda)} \left[C^{2}\left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}}\right) + S^{2}\left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}}\right) \right] e^{\frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \left(1-\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{g}}\right)}$$

其中 λ_{g} 为导波长. (54)

喇叭天残原理



另一种计算方向性系数的步骤为
①计算B
$$B = \frac{b_1}{\lambda} \sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_e/\lambda}}$$
 (55)
②如果B>2,从图9中读出G_E,否则计算
 $G_E = \frac{32}{\pi}B$ (56)
③计算D_E
 $D_E = \frac{a}{\lambda} \frac{G_E}{\sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_e/\lambda}}}$ (57)



喇叭天孩原理



例2: E面喇叭尺寸a=0.5 λ ,b=0.25 λ ,b₁=2.75 λ , ρ_1 =6 λ . 分别根据(51)和(57)计算方向性系数. 解: 首先 $\frac{b_1}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}} = \frac{2.75}{\sqrt{2(6)}} = 0.794$ $[C(0.794)]^2 = (0.72)^2 = 0.518$ $[S(0.794)]^2 = (0.24)^2 = 0.0576$ 代入(51) $D_E = \frac{64(0.5)6}{2.75\pi} (0.518 + 0.0576) = 12.79 = 11.07 \text{ dB}$ 为采用(57),先计算 $\rho_e = \lambda \sqrt{(6)^2 + \left(\frac{2.75}{2}\right)^2} = 6.1555\lambda$



$$\sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_e/\lambda}} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{6.1555}} = 2.85$$
$$B = 2.75(2.85) = 7.84 > 2$$
从图9中读入G_E=73.5
$$D_E = \frac{0.5(73.5)}{2.85} = 12.89 = 11.10 \text{ dB}$$
可见与由(51)计算出的结果十分接近.



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H面喇叭天线如图10所示,其分析过程与E面喇叭天线 的分析过程类似,其孔径处最低阶模式场近似为 $E'_{x} = H'_{y} = 0$ (58) $E'_{y}(x') \simeq E_{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-jk\delta(x')}$ (59) $H'_{x}(x') \simeq -\frac{E_{2}}{\eta} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a_{1}}x'\right) e^{-jk\delta(x')}$ (60) $\delta(x') = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x'^2}{\rho_2} \right)$ (61)(62) $\rho_2 = \rho_h \cos \psi_h$




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孔径上的等效源为 $J_{y} = -\frac{E_{2}}{\eta} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a_{1}}x'\right) e^{-jk\delta(x')}$ (63) $M_{x} = E_{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x'\right) e^{-jk\delta(x')}$ (64)计算NA, 由(11)知 $N_{\theta} = \iint_{S} J_{y} \cos \theta \sin \phi e^{+jkr' \cos \psi} ds' = -\frac{E_{2}}{n} \cos \theta \sin \phi I_{1}I_{2}$ (65) $I_{1} = \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} e^{jky'\sin\theta\sin\phi}dy' = b \begin{bmatrix} \sin\left(\frac{kb}{2}\sin\theta\sin\phi\right) \\ \frac{kb}{2}\sin\theta\sin\phi \end{bmatrix}$ $I_{2} = \int_{-a_{1}/2}^{+a_{1}/2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a_{1}}x'\right) e^{-jk\left[\delta(x')-x'\sin\theta\cos\phi\right]}dx' \quad (67)$ EMW Propaga (66)EMW Propagation Engineering



利用Euler公式

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a_{1}}x'\right) = \left[\frac{e^{j(\pi/a_{1})x'} + e^{-j(\pi/a_{1})x'}}{2}\right] \quad (68)$$

$$l_{2}$$
可进一步表示为 $I_{2} = I_{2}' + I_{2}'' \quad (69)$
其中
 $I_{2}' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi\rho_{2}}{k}}e^{j(k_{x}^{2}\rho_{2}/2k)}\left\{\left[C(t_{2}') - C(t_{1}')\right] - j\left[S(t_{2}') - S(t_{1}')\right]\right\} \quad (70)$

$$t_{1}' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}}\left(-\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - k_{x}'\rho_{2}\right) \quad (71)$$

$$t_{2}' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}}\left(+\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - k_{x}'\rho_{2}\right) \quad (72)$$

$$k_{x}' = k\sin\theta\cos\phi + \frac{\pi}{a_{1}} \quad (73)$$
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$$I_{2}'' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{2}}{k}} e^{j(k_{x}^{*2}\rho_{2}/2k)} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} C(t_{2}'') - C(t_{1}'') \end{bmatrix} - j \begin{bmatrix} S(t_{2}'') - S(t_{1}'') \end{bmatrix} \right\} (74)$$

$$t_{1}''' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(-\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - k_{x}'' \rho_{2} \right) \qquad (75)$$

$$t_{2}''' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(+\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - k_{x}'' \rho_{2} \right) \qquad (76)$$

$$k_{x}''' = k \sin \theta \cos \phi - \frac{\pi}{a_{1}} \qquad (77)$$

$$f \not\in N_{\theta} = -E_{2} \frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{2}}{k}} \left\{ \frac{\cos \theta \sin \phi}{\eta} \frac{\sin Y}{Y} \left[e^{jf_{1}} F(t_{1}', t_{2}') + e^{jf_{2}} F(t_{1}'', t_{2}'') \right] \right\} (78)$$

$$f_{1} = \frac{k_{x}'^{2} \rho_{2}}{2k} \qquad f_{2} = \frac{k_{x}''^{2} \rho_{2}}{2k} \qquad Y = \frac{kb}{2} \sin \theta \sin \phi \qquad (79)$$

喇叭天残原理



类似地可求得

$$N_{\phi} = -E_{2} \frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{2}}{k}} \left\{ \frac{\cos \phi}{\eta} \frac{\sin Y}{Y} \left[e^{jf_{1}} F(t_{1}', t_{2}') + e^{jf_{2}} F(t_{1}'', t_{2}'') \right] \right\}$$
(80)

$$L_{\theta} = E_{2} \frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{2}}{k}} \left\{ \cos \theta \cos \phi \frac{\sin Y}{Y} \left[e^{jf_{1}} F(t_{1}', t_{2}') + e^{jf_{2}} F(t_{1}'', t_{2}'') \right] \right\}$$
(81)

$$L_{\phi} = -E_{2} \frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{2}}{k}} \left\{ \sin \phi \frac{\sin Y}{Y} \left[e^{jf_{1}} F(t_{1}', t_{2}') + e^{jf_{2}} F(t_{1}'', t_{2}'') \right] \right\}$$
(82)

$$L_{\phi} = -E_{2} \frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{2}}{k}} \left\{ \sin \phi \frac{\sin Y}{Y} \left[e^{jf_{1}} F(t_{1}', t_{2}') + e^{jf_{2}} F(t_{1}'', t_{2}'') \right] \right\}$$
(82)

由

$$E_{\theta} = jE_2 \frac{b}{8} \sqrt{\frac{k\rho_2}{\pi}} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r}$$

$$\times \left\{ \sin \phi (1 + \cos \theta) \frac{\sin Y}{Y} \left[e^{jf_1} F(t_1', t_2') + e^{jf_2} F(t_1'', t_2'') \right] \right\}$$
(83)



喇叭天孩原理



由(83)和(84)可作出归一化的H面扇形喇叭的三维电 场辐射方向图,如图11所示,由于H面的孔径展宽,H面方 向图远窄于E面方向图,主H面和主E面如图12所示。固定 长度ρ₁,改变张角15°≤ψ_e≤30°,H面扇形喇叭天线 辐射方向图的变化如图13所示,当张角较小时,增大张 角,方向图变窄,当张角增大至某一临界值时,继续增大 张角,由于孔径面上的相位锥削,方向图将会展宽。















图12 H面喇叭天线2D主E面和主H面电场辐射存向图ation Engineering



喇叭天线原理



主H面归一化方向图的通用曲线对应函数: $E_{\phi n} = \left| e^{jf_1} F(t_1', t_2') + e^{jf_2} F(t_1'', t_2'') \right|$ (89) $f_1 = \frac{k_x'^2 \rho_2}{2k} = \frac{\rho_2}{2k} \left(k\sin\theta + \frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2$ (90) $=\frac{\pi}{8}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\left(\frac{a_1}{\lambda}\sin\theta\right)\left|1+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\lambda}{a_1\sin\theta}\right)\right|^2$ $f_{2} = \frac{k_{x}''^{2} \rho_{2}}{2k} = \frac{\rho_{2}}{2k} \left(k \sin \theta - \frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{2}$ (91) $=\frac{\pi}{8}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\left(\frac{a_1}{\lambda}\sin\theta\right)\left|1-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\lambda}{a_1\sin\theta}\right)\right|^2$





$$t_{1}' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(-\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - k_{x}' \rho_{2} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{t} \left[-1 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) \left(\frac{a_{1}}{\lambda} \sin \theta \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) \right]$$

$$(92)$$

$$t_{2}' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(+\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - k_{x}' \rho_{2} \right)$$
$$= 2\sqrt{t} \left[+1 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) \left(\frac{a_{1}}{\lambda} \sin \theta \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) \right]$$
(93)

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喇叭天线原理



 $t_1'' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_2}} \left(-\frac{k a_1}{2} - k_x'' \rho_2 \right)$ (94) $=2\sqrt{t}\left[-1-\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\left(\frac{a_{1}}{\lambda}\sin\theta\right)+\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right]$ $t_{2}'' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(+ \frac{ka_{1}}{2} - k_{x}'' \rho_{2} \right)$ (95) $=2\sqrt{t}\left[+1-\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\left(\frac{a_{1}}{\lambda}\sin\theta\right)+\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right]$ $t = \frac{a_1^2}{8\lambda\rho_2} \quad (96)$

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喇叭天线原理



主H面归一化方向图的通用曲线如图14所示,计算步骤与E面喇叭的主E面通用曲线相同。



图14 H面喇叭天线主H面方向图通用曲线 EMW Propagation Engineering

喇叭天线原理



H面扇形喇叭天线的方向性计算过程与E面扇形喇叭天 线的方向性系数计算过程相同,H面喇叭天线最大辐射方 向几近沿Z轴朝向($\theta = 0^\circ$),此时 $|E_{\theta}|_{\max} = |E_2| \frac{b}{4r} \sqrt{\frac{2\rho_2}{\lambda}} |\sin\phi\{ [C(t_2') + C(t_2'') - C(t_1')$ (97) $-C(t_1'') - j[S(t_2') + S(t_2'') - S(t_1') - S(t_2'')]\}$ $t_{1}' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(-\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{a_{1}} \rho_{2} \right) \qquad t_{2}' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(+\frac{ka_{1}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{a_{1}} \rho_{2} \right)$ $t_1'' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_2}} \left(-\frac{ka_1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{a_1} \rho_2 \right) = -t_2' = v \qquad (98)$ $t_{2}'' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi k \rho_{2}}} \left(+ \frac{ka_{1}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{a_{2}} \rho_{2} \right) = -t_{1}' = u$ EMW Propagation Engineering

喇叭天残原理



喇叭天孩原理



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$$P_{\rm rad} = |E_2|^2 \frac{ba_1}{4\eta}$$
 (104)
列日西 扇形 喇叭 天线 的 方 向 性 糸 数 为
 $D_H = \frac{4\pi U_{\rm max}}{P_{\rm rad}} = \frac{4\pi b\rho_2}{a_1\lambda} \times \{[C(u) - C(v)]^2 + [S(u) - S(v)]^2\}$ (105)
 $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda\rho_2}}{a_1} + \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{\lambda\rho_2}}\right)$
 $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda\rho_2}}{a_1} - \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{\lambda\rho_2}}\right)$

School of Electronic Engineering H面半功率波束宽度以及归一化方向性系数如图15和 图16所示,其变化规律与E面喇叭的E面半功率波束宽度与 归一化方向性系数的变化规律类似。



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 $\rho_2 = 100\lambda$

75 **λ**

50**λ**

30λ

20λ

57

10 **λ**

6λ

10

图16 H面喇叭天线归一化 方向性系数



150 r

125

100

75

0

5

 $(\lambda/b)D_H$



喇叭天残原理



对应图16中方向性系数最大值的a1近似为			
ing	此时t为	$a_1 \simeq \sqrt{3\lambda\rho_1}$	(106)
School of Electronic Engineer		$t\Big _{a_1=\sqrt{3\lambda\rho_1}} = t_{op} = \frac{a_1^2}{8\lambda\rho_2}\Big _{a_1=\sqrt{3\lambda\rho_1}}$	$=\frac{3}{8}$ (107)
	另一种计 †算A	+ 算方向性系数的步骤为 $A = \frac{a_1}{\lambda} \sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_h / \lambda}}$	(108)
	☞果A>2,	从图17中读出G _H ,否则	计算 $G_H = \frac{32}{\pi}A$ (109)
3ì	†算D _H	$D_{H} = \frac{b}{\lambda} \frac{G_{H}}{\sqrt{50}}$	(110)
	••	$\sqrt{\rho_h}$ / λ	EMW Propagation Engineering







喇叭天线原理



例3: H面喇叭尺寸a=0.5 λ ,b=0.25 λ ,a₁=5.5 λ , ρ_2 =6 λ . 分别根据(105)和(110)计算方向性系数. 解: 首先 $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{5.5} + \frac{5.5}{\sqrt{6}} \right) = 1.9 \quad v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{5.5} - \frac{5.5}{\sqrt{6}} \right) = -1.273$ Engineering f_{7} C(1.9) = 0.394 C(-1.273) = -C(1.273) = -0.659 $S(1.9) = 0.373 \quad S(-1.273) = -S(1.273) = -0.669$ $D_{H} = \frac{4\pi (0.25)6}{5.5} \Big[(0.394 + 0.659)^{2} + (0.373 + 0.669)^{2} \Big] = 7.52 = 8.763 \text{ dB}$ $\Re \Re \Pi (109), \quad \Re i \uparrow \mathring{\mu} \quad \rho_{h} = \lambda \sqrt{(6)^{2} + (5.5/2)^{2}} = 6.6\lambda$ $\boxed{50} = \frac{50}{50} - 2.7524 \quad \Lambda = 5.5(2.7524) - 15.14$ S(1.9) = 0.373 S(-1.273) = -S(1.273) = -0.669 $\sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_h}/\lambda} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{6.6}} = 2.7524 \quad A = 5.5(2.7524) = 15.14$ 从图17中读入G_H=91.8,于是 $D_{H} = \frac{0.25(91.8)}{2.7524} = 8.338 = 9.21 \,\mathrm{dB}_{\text{EMW Propagation Engineering}}$

喇叭天孩原理



角锥喇叭天线如图18所示,结合E面和H面扇形喇叭天线分析过程,首先写出角锥喇叭孔径面上的切向电场和磁场为

$$E'_{y}(x',y') \simeq E_{0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-j[k(x'^{2}/\rho_{2}+y'^{2}/\rho_{1})/2]} \quad (111)$$

$$H'_{x}(x',y') \simeq -\frac{E_{0}}{\eta} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-j[k(x'^{2}/\rho_{2}+y'^{2}/\rho_{1})/2]} \quad (112)$$

等效电流源和磁流源密度为

$$J_{y}(x',y') \simeq -\frac{E_{0}}{\eta} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-j[k(x'^{2}/\rho_{2}+y'^{2}/\rho_{1})/2]} \quad (113)$$

$$M_{x}(x',y') \simeq E_{0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x'\right) e^{-j[k(x'^{2}/\rho_{2}+y'^{2}/\rho_{1})/2]}$$
(114)
注意在x'和y'方向上均存在二次相位校正项。



图18 角锥喇叭天线及坐标系





$$N_{\theta}, N_{\phi}, L_{\theta} \neq L_{\phi}$$
仍可通过对电、磁流源积分得到

$$N_{\theta} = -\frac{E_{0}}{\eta} \cos \theta \sin \phi I_{1}I_{2}$$
(115)

$$N_{\phi} = -\frac{E_{0}}{\eta} \cos \phi I_{1}I_{2}$$
(116)

$$L_{\theta} = E_{0} \cos \theta \cos \phi I_{1}I_{2}$$
(117)

$$L_{\phi} = -E_{0} \sin \phi I_{1}I_{2}$$
(118)
其中

$$I_{1} = \int_{-a_{1}/2}^{+a_{1}/2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{a_{1}}x'\right) e^{-jk[\delta(x')-x'\sin\theta\cos\phi]} dx'$$
(119或67)

$$I_{2} = \int_{-b_{1}/2}^{+b_{1}/2} e^{-jk[\delta(y')-y'\sin\theta\cos\phi]} dy'$$
(120或18)

喇叭天残原理



$$I_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{2}}{k}} \left(e^{j(k_{x}^{\prime 2} \rho_{2}/2k)} \left\{ \left[C(t_{2}^{\prime}) - C(t_{1}^{\prime}) \right] - j \left[S(t_{2}^{\prime}) - S(t_{1}^{\prime}) \right] \right\}$$
(121)
+ $e^{j(k_{x}^{\prime 2} \rho_{2}/2k)} \left\{ \left[C(t_{2}^{\prime \prime}) - C(t_{1}^{\prime \prime}) \right] - j \left[S(t_{2}^{\prime \prime}) - S(t_{1}^{\prime \prime}) \right] \right\}$ (121)
 $I_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho_{1}}{k}} e^{j(k_{y}^{2} \rho_{1}/2k)} \left\{ \left[C(t_{2}) - C(t_{1}) \right] - j \left[S(t_{2}) - S(t_{1}) \right] \right\}$ (122)
 $\overset{}{\underline{k}} \overset{}{\underline{E}} \overset{}{\underline{a}} \overset{}{\underline{a}} \overset{}{\underline{b}} \overset{}}{\underline{b}} \overset{}{\underline{b}} \overset{}{\underline{b}} \overset{}{\underline{b}}$



喇叭天筏原理



由(124)和(125)可作出归一化的角锥喇叭的3D电场辐 射方向图,如图19所示,由于主E面和主H面的孔径同时展 宽,方向图在主E面和主H面上波束宽度都变窄,并且在 School of Electronic Engineering 过Z轴的任意平面内也变窄;在主E面上($\psi = \pi/2$),除了 归一化因子不同外,其与E面扇形喇叭具有相同的主E面方 向图,同时在主H面上($\phi=0$),其与H面扇形喇叭具有相 同的主H面方向图。图19显示的方向图最大值沿着Z轴, 若改变其中的a₁参量使其等于12λ,此时3D方向图如图 20所示,由于孔径面上的相位锥削,孔径面上各部分因相 位差异使其沿Z轴远区场并非同相叠加,使得最大值不再 沿着Z轴,其相应的主E面和主H面方向图如图21所示。











90°



图21 角锥喇叭E面H面方向图,最大值不在z轴上 EMW Propagation Engineering

喇叭天弦原理



参考图 18,要设计出一个实际的角锥喇叭,物理尺寸 上须满足p_e=p_h。

$$p_{e} = (b_{1} - b) \left[\left(\frac{\rho_{e}}{b_{1}} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right]^{1/2}$$
(126)
$$p_{h} = (a_{1} - a) \left[\left(\frac{\rho_{h}}{a_{1}} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right]^{1/2}$$
(127)

图19和图20中所标示出的物理参数皆满足p_e=p_h。此 外,(123)-(125)远区辐射场计算公式在主瓣和初级旁瓣是 较为精确的,而远离此区域尤其是远区旁瓣,会与实测结 果产生偏差,原因是在理论推导过程中忽略了喇叭孔径边 缘产生的衍射效应,为了精确的考虑此效应,必须采用全 波仿真技术,如矩量法(Feko,MoM),时域有限差分法 (CST,FDTD)或有限元法(HFSS,FEM)。

喇叭天孩原理



还需注意的是本讲中已出现的方向图都是主极化 (copolarization)方向图,然而实际天线总是存在与主极化 正交的交叉极化(cross polarization)。对于性能良好的喇 叭天线而言,交叉极化应比主极化小30dB以上。同E面和 H面扇形喇叭天线一样,对于天线工程师而言,角锥喇叭 的方向性至关重要,它的推导过程与E面和H面扇形喇叭 天线方向性的推导完全一致,直接给出结果如下:

 $|E_{\theta}|_{\max} = |E_0 \sin \phi| \frac{\sqrt{\rho_1 \rho_2}}{r} \{ [C(u) - C(v)]^2 + [S(u) - S(v)]^2 \}^{1/2}$

$$\times \left[C^2 \left(\frac{b_1}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}} \right) + S^2 \left(\frac{b_1}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_1}} \right) \right]^{1/2}$$
(128)





$$\begin{aligned} \left| E_{\phi} \right|_{\max} &= \left| E_{0} \cos \phi \right| \frac{\sqrt{\rho_{1} \rho_{2}}}{r} \left\{ \left[C(u) - C(v) \right]^{2} + \left[S(u) - S(v) \right]^{2} \right\}^{1/2} \\ &\times \left[C^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) + S^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) \right]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$
(129)
$$U_{\max} &= \frac{r^{2}}{2\eta} \left| \mathbf{E} \right|_{\max}^{2} = \left| E_{0} \right|^{2} \frac{\rho_{1} \rho_{2}}{2\eta} \times \left\{ \left[C(u) - C(v) \right]^{2} + \left[S(u) - S(v) \right]^{2} \right\} \\ &\times \left[C^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) + S^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) \right]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$
(130)
$$P_{\mathrm{rad}} &= \left| E_{2} \right|^{2} \frac{a_{1} b_{1}}{4\eta}$$
(131)

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$$\begin{split} D_{p} &= \frac{4\pi U_{\max}}{P_{\mathrm{rad}}} = \frac{8\pi\rho_{1}\rho_{2}}{a_{1}b_{1}} \times \left\{ [C(u) - C(v)]^{2} + [S(u) - S(v)]^{2} \right\} \\ &\times \left[C^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) + S^{2} \left(\frac{b_{1}}{\sqrt{2\lambda\rho_{1}}} \right) \right]^{1/2} \end{split} \tag{132} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{$4 \text{ ch} \text{Em} \, \widehat{a} \, \widehat{n} \, \widehat{n}$$

喇叭天孩原理



②依据A与B,从图17和图9读出G_H和G_F,如果A或B其中 一个小于2,或者两者同时小于2,则应采用下式计算 $G_{H} = \frac{32}{\pi}A$ $G_{E} = \frac{32}{\pi}B$ (135) School of Electronic Engineering ③计算 D_p , 式中 D_E 和 D_H 分别见式(57)和(110) $D_{p} = \frac{G_{E}G_{H}}{\frac{32}{\pi}\sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_{e}}/\lambda}\sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_{h}}/\lambda}} = \frac{G_{E}G_{H}}{10.1859\sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_{e}}/\lambda}\sqrt{\frac{50}{\rho_{h}}/\lambda}}$ (136) $=\frac{\lambda^2\pi}{32ab}D_E D_H$



喇叭天孩原理



例4: 角锥喇叭尺寸a=0.5 λ ,b=0.25 λ ,a₁=5.5 λ ,b₁=2.75 λ , $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 6\lambda$,此喇叭天线是否物理可实现,如果可以试计 算其方向性。 算其方向性。 解: 从例2和例3可知 $\rho_e = 6.1555\lambda$ $\rho_h = 6.6\lambda$ 则 $p_e = (2.75 - 0.25)\lambda \sqrt{\left(\frac{6.1555}{2.75}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = 5.454\lambda$ $p_h = (5.5 - 0.5)\lambda \sqrt{\left(\frac{6}{5.5}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = 5.454\lambda$ 満足 $p_e = p_h$, 物理可实现。 利用式(133), 结合例2和例3中 $D_E(51)$ 和D $\mathfrak{P}_{e} = (2.75 - 0.25)\lambda \sqrt{\left(\frac{6.1555}{2.75}\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{4}} = 5.454\lambda$ 利用式(133),结合例2和例3中 $D_{F}(51)$ 和 $D_{H}(105)$ 的计 算结果 $D_{p} = \frac{\pi \lambda^{2}}{32ab} D_{E} D_{H} = \frac{\pi}{32(0.5)0.25} (12.79)(7.52) = 75.54 = 18.78 \text{ dB}$
喇叭天筏原理



若利用式(136),结合例2和例3中D_E(57)和D_H(110)的 计算结果

$$D_p = \frac{\pi \lambda^2}{32ab} D_E D_H = \frac{\pi}{32(0.5)0.25} (12.89)(8.338) = 84.41 = 19.26 \text{ dB}$$

两种方法的计算结果较为一致。



喇叭天弦设计



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角锥喇叭天线通常作为增益比较法中的标准天线, 来 测试其他天线的增益和方向图等性能。喇叭天线的设计问 题通常是已知G₀和馈电波导的尺寸a和b, 来求解其余的 尺寸(a₁,b₁,ρ_e,ρ_h,p_e,p_h),以使设计出的角锥喇叭天线具 有最优的增益。首先b₁和a₁取值应使得相应E面和H面扇形 喇叭天线具有最大方向性, 考虑到喇叭天线的效率约等于 50%,结合有效接收面积的定义,可由下式联系增益和角 锥喇叭孔径尺寸:

 $G_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^{2}} (a_{1}b_{1}) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda^{2}} \sqrt{3\lambda\rho_{2}} \sqrt{3\lambda\rho_{1}} \simeq \frac{2\pi}{\lambda^{2}} \sqrt{3\lambda\rho_{h}} \sqrt{3\lambda\rho_{e}} \quad (137)$ 对于长的喇叭天线, $\rho_{2} \approx \rho_{h}$, $\rho_{1} \approx \rho_{e}$ 。考虑到角锥喇 叭的物理可实现性, (126)和(127)式描述的P_{e}与P_{h}相等。

喇叭天弦设计



联立(126), (127)和(137)有

$$\left(\sqrt{2\chi} - \frac{b}{\lambda}\right)^2 (2\chi - 1) = \left(\frac{G_0}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi}} - \frac{a}{\lambda}\right)^2 \left(\frac{G_0^2}{6\pi^3}\frac{1}{\chi} - 1\right)$$
 (138)
其中
 $\frac{\rho_e}{\lambda} = \chi$ $\frac{\rho_h}{\lambda} = \frac{G_0^2}{8\pi^3} \left(\frac{1}{\chi}\right)$ (139)
(138)是喇叭天线方程, 若给定 χ 初始值为
 $\chi(\text{trial}) = \chi_1 = \frac{G_0}{2\pi\sqrt{2\pi}}$ (140)
式(138)可采用数值方法求解。



喇叭天孩设计



bin=22.86 mm, b=0.4 in=10.16 mm) 偾电。 $M : G_0(dB) = 22.6 dB = 10 \log_{10} G_0 \Rightarrow G_0 = 10^{2.26}$ 因为f=11 GHz, $\lambda = 2.7273 \text{ cm}$, 则 a = 0 $D \chi 初值为$ $\chi_1 = \frac{181.97}{2\pi\sqrt{2\pi}} = 11.5539$ 不满足(138), 经过数值求解可得 $\chi = 11$ ②将 χ 代人(139), 可得 $\rho_e = 11.1157\lambda = 30.3$ $\rho_h = 4.715\lambda = 12.859 \text{ cm} = 5.063 \text{ in}$ ③则a₁和b₁值为 $a_1 = 6.002\lambda = 16.370 \text{ cm} = 6.4$

例5:设计X波段(8.2-12.4 GHz)最优增益角锥喇叭天线,使 其在f=11 GHz时增益为22.6, 该喇叭由WR90波导(a=0.9 解: $G_0(dB) = 22.6 dB = 10 \log_{10} G_0 \Rightarrow G_0 = 10^{2.26} = 181.97$ 因为f=11 GHz, $\lambda = 2.7273$ cm, 则 $a = 0.8382\lambda$ $b = 0.3725\lambda$

$$\chi_1 = \frac{181.97}{2\pi\sqrt{2\pi}} = 11.5539$$

不满足(138),经过数值求解可得 χ = 11.1157. (2)将 χ 代人(139), 可得 $\rho_e = 11.1157\lambda = 30.316$ cm = 11.935 in $\rho_h = 4.715\lambda = 12.859 \text{ cm} = 5.063 \text{ in}$ ③则a₁和b₁值为 $a_1 = 6.002\lambda = 16.370 \text{ cm} = 6.445 \text{ in}$ $b_1 = 4.715\lambda = 12.859$ cm = 5.063 in

④p_e和p_h值为 $p_e = p_h = 10.005\lambda = 27.286 \text{ cm} = 10.743 \text{ in}$

喇叭天线设计



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理论与仿真工具是天线设计两个不可或缺的基本要

素,在注重理论学习的同时,也应精通地应用一种或几种 全波建模和仿真工具,这是一个天线工程师所必需具备的 能力。当然,真正使天线成为"天线"的,还应是最终的测 试,它是使天线得到升华的关键要素。我们将利用Ansys HFSS对例5中的天线进行全波仿真,并将全波仿真结果同 理论计算结果相比较,以深化对喇叭天线原理与设计的认 识。 喇叭天孩设计



重点介绍Ansys HFSS,给大家提供了一个pdf文档,可 使大家对HFSS有一个概要的认识,尤其是要理解HFSS采 用了哪些技术做到对特定电磁结构的高效分析,如果要使 用该功能,在理解相关算法的基础上,如何高效的设置软 件的运行环境以及选择最适合的求解器,这是天线工程师 必需要努力实践方能获取的能力。 做电磁仿真设计,目标是准,快,稳!









Electromagnetics Suite 16.0

Electronics Desktop 2015



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图22 ANSYS Electronics Desktop 2015启动界面







图23 ANSYS HFSS工作界面



按照例5中计算所得尺寸在Ansys HFSS中建模, 基于**** HFSS中强大的Modeling功能,可快速建立喇叭天线的锥 台。采用有限元求解器, Driven Model激励方式, 求解过 程如图24所示。

历安亮子科技大学

EMW Propagation Engineering



图24 ANSYS HFSS迭代求解中



Nothing is selected

喇叭天线设计



准(精度)要求网格的精细剖分

Solutions: emwpe_xd_horn_hfss_radiation - horn_radiation_largeairbox —
Solutions: emwpe_xd_horn_hfss_radiation - horn_radiation_largeairbox —
Solutions: emwpe_xd_horn_hfss_radiation - horn_radiation_largeairbox -
Cimulation: Seturi
Design Variation: jmm'a1='163.7mm' b='10.16mm' b1='128.59mm' lf='8mm' Imdad8='50mm' peh='272.86mm' th='0.508mm'
Profile Convergence Matrix Data Mesh Statistics Number of Passes Completed 2 Completed 2 217937 N/A Maximum 20 1 217937 N/A Minimum 1 1 2 281370 0.012318 View: Table Plot Export CONVERGED Consecutive Passes Target 1 Current 1 Default Settings Clear Defaults Clear Defaults Clear Defaults
Close
Į







图25 S Parameters计算结果







图26 VSWR计算结果



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喇叭天残设计





图28 主E面和H面增益方向图



Antenna Parameters

_



Inputs		
Setup Name:	Infinite Sphere1	Close
Solution:	Setup1 : LastAdaptive	
Array Setup:	None	Export
Intrinsic Variation:	Freq=11GHz	Export Fields
Design Variation:	a='22.86mm' a1='163.7mm' b='10.16mm' b1='128.5	

Antenna Parameters:

Quantity	Freq	Value
MaxU	11GHz	16.186 W/sr
Peak Directivity		191.63
Peak Gain		204.03
Peak Realized		203.4
Radiated Power		1.0615 W
Accepted Power		996.95 mW
Incident Power		1 W
Radiation Effici		1.0647
Front to Back R		370.09
Decay Factor		0

Maximum Field Data:

rE Field	Freq	Value	At(Theta,Phi)
Total	11GHz	110.47 V	0deg,359deg
×		1.3597 V	19deg,111deg
Y		110.47 V	0deg,360deg
Z		10.27 V	17deg,90deg
Phi		110.47 V	0deg,360deg
Theta		110.47 V	0deg,270deg
LHCP		78.155 V	0deg,359deg
RHCP		78.076 V	0deg,359deg
Ludwig3/X dominant		5.7424 V	180deg,225deg
Ludwig3/Y dominant		110.47 V	0deg,359deg

图29 Antenna Parameters

喇叭天残设计

快(速度)引入对称面





图30 根据电磁场对称性引入对称面





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喇叭天线设计





算时间对比

lesh Statistics

Pass Number	Solved Elements	Max Mag. De	elta S
1	217937	N/A	
2	281370	0.012318	

Profile Convergence Matrix Data Mesh Statistics

Taali	DestTime			
Task	Real Lime	CPU Time	Memory	
Solver DCS8	00:13:34	01:31:34	26.2 G	Disk = 0
Field Recovery	00:00:03	00:00:02	26.2 G	Disk = 0
				Interpole
Frequency: 11 G				Frequen
				Interpola
Frequency: 11.37				Full Solu
Simulation Setup	00:00:13	00:00:13	430 M	Disk = 0
Matrix Assembly	00:00:23	00:00:23	1.22 G	Disk = 0
Solver DCS8	00:14:00	01:32:22	25.6 G	Disk = 0
Field Recovery	00:00:04	00:00:02	25.6 G	Disk = 0
				Interpola
Frequency: 12.37				Full Solu
Simulation Setup	00:00:13	00:00:13	430 M	Disk = 0
Matrix Assembly	00:00:23	00:00:23	1.22 G	Disk = 0
Solver DCS8	00:14:03	01:32:27	25.8 G	Disk = 0
Field Recovery	00:00:04	00:00:02	25.8 G	Disk = 0
				Maximur
				Interpole
Solution Process				Elapsec
Total	01:25:28	09:14:56		Time: 0

Mesh Statistics

Pass Number	Solved Elements	Max Mag. De	elta S
1	111861	N/A	
2	144298	0.018909	

Profile Convergence Matrix Data Mesh Statistics

Task	Real Time	CPU Time	Memory	
Simulation Setup	00:00:06	00:00:06	236 M	Disk =
Matrix Assembly	00:00:11	00:00:11	659 M	Disk =
Solver DCS8	00:02:53	00:19:30	10.2 G	Disk =
Field Recovery	00:00:00	00:00:00	10.2 G	Disk =
				Interpo
Frequency: 9.562				Full Sc
Simulation Setup	00:00:06	00:00:06	236 M	Disk =
Matrix Assembly	00:00:11	00:00:11	660 M	Disk =
Solver DCS8	00:02:53	00:19:27	10.2 G	Disk =
Field Recovery	00:00:00	00:00:00	10.2 G	Disk =
				Interpo
Frequency: 9.406				Full Sc
Simulation Setup	00:00:06	00:00:06	236 M	Disk =
Matrix Assembly	00:00:11	00:00:11	659 M	Disk =
Solver DCS8	00:02:53	00:19:31	10.2 G	Disk =
Field Recovery	00:00:00	00:00:00	10.2 G	Disk =
				Maxim
				Interpo
Solution Process				Elapsi
Total	00:41:06	04:17:03		Time:

图33 网格数量和计算时间比较

(红色-无对称面)

(蓝色-含对称面/W Propagation Engineering

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理论计算同HFSS全波仿真计算结果比较





理论计算同HFSS全波仿真计算结果比较

喇叭天线设计



图34 E面和H面方向图结果比较(极化坐标系)

HFSS-left MATLAB-right







图35 利用MATLAB重作图19







图36 利用MATLAB重作图20