第7章 FEKO 求解天线问题实例

7.1 例 1 用 MOM/FEM 耦合法计算肌肉球内的电场分布

本例计算一偶极天线在肌肉球内的电场分布。注意在球外包围一层空气层,目的是为了减少 FEM 区域边界上三角形单元的个数。如果不用空气层,在 MOM/FEM 面上需要更精细的离散。在 CADFEKO 中定义媒质材料参数。当剖分包含四面体单元时,求解器会自动进行 MOM/FEM 耦合求解。注意这里使用迭代法求解器。

(1) 在 CADFEKO 中建立模型。在原点建立两个球,其半径分别为 0.025 和 0.03, 然后 Union;在局部坐标系下建立一条折线,图 7-1 是原始参数,其尺寸如图 7-2 所示,局部坐标系的参数如图 7-3 所示。建立完成的模型折线如图 7-4 所示。

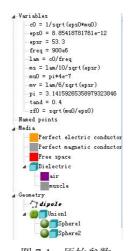


图 7-1 原始参数

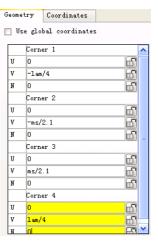


图 7-2 折线尺寸

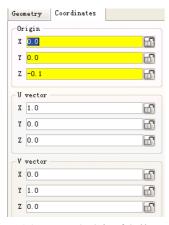


图 7-3 局部坐标系参数

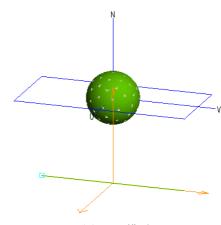


图 7-4 模型

(2) 剖分。折线 dipole 的剖分情况如图 7-5 所示,球的剖分如图 7-6 所示。把球 1 的特性设为 muscle,把球 2 的特性设为 air,如图 7-7 和图 7-8 所示。

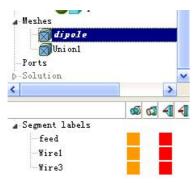


图 7-5 折线剖分

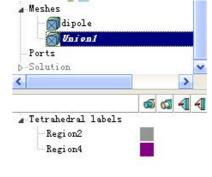


图 7-6 球剖分



图 7-7 球 1 的特性设置



图 7-8 球 2 的特性设置

- (3) 在 CADFEKO 中运行 POSTFEKO, 然后再在 POSTFEKO 中运行 EDITFEKO, 在 EDITFEKO 中定义介质参数和馈源。
 - ** Import model
 - IN 8 31 "zhuanzhu7-1.cfm"
 - ** End of geometry
 - EG 1 0 0 0
 - ** Set the material parameters

DI: muscle : : : #epsr : 1 : : : #tand : 1000

DI air 1 1

介质参数设置如图 7-9 和图 7-10 所示。

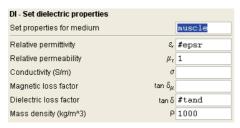


图 7-9 球 1 的参数

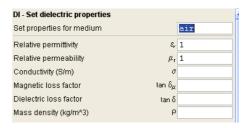


图 7-10 球 2 的参数

** Set frequency

FR 1 #freq

** Set source
A1: 0 : dipole.feed : : : : 1 : 0
PW 1 0 1

** Solution control
FE 3 1 1 31 0 0 0 0 -0.08
0.16/30

激励源和近场计算点设置如图 7-11 和图 7-12 所示。

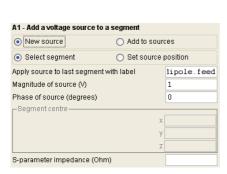


图 7-11 激励设置

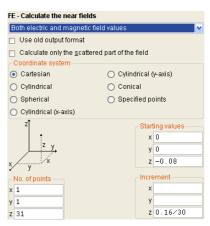


图 7-12 近场计算点设置

** End of file

EN

(4) 观察计算结果。电场随位置 z 的变化曲线如图 7-13 所示。

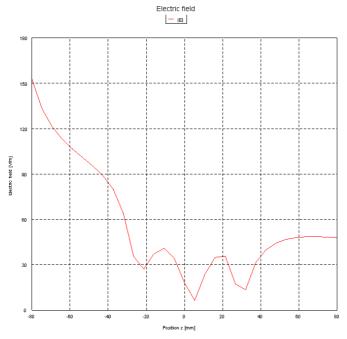


图 7-13 电场随位置 z 的变化曲线

7.2 例 2 地面上的介质谐振天线

本例计算在有限地平面上的介质谐振天线的输入阻抗和辐射方向图,如图 7-14 和图 7-15 所示。天线单元和馈电部分用 FEM 求解,而地平面和无限辐射空间用 MOM 法求解。FEM 法包含一层空气区域,这可以减少 MOM/FEM 交界面处三角形单元的数量。

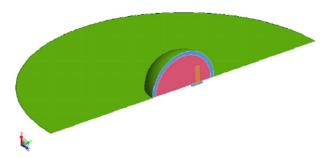


图 7-14 地面上的介质谐振天线切面图

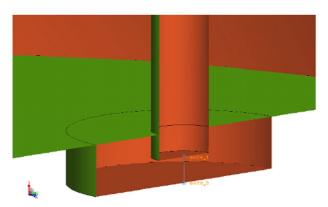


图 7-15 地面上的介质谐振天线馈电点切面图

(1) 定义参数。参数值如图 7-16 所示。

```
_Variables
   --c0 = 1/sqrt(eps0*mu0)
     eps_dome = 9.5
     eps0 = 8.85418781761e-12
    -feed_depth = 1
    -feed inner = 0.63
    -feed_outer = 2.25
    -fmax = 6e9
     -lambda_dome = lambdaO/sqrt(eps_dome)
    -1ambda0 = c0/fmax/0.001
     -muO = pi*4e-7
    -pi = 3.14159265358979323846
    -pin_len = 6.5
    -r_dome = 12.5
    -r_ground = 60
    -zf0 = sqrt(mu0/eps0)
           图 7-16 输入参数
```

(2) 定义馈电点和媒质参数,如图 7-17、图 7-18 和图 7-19 所示。

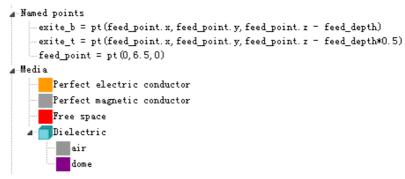
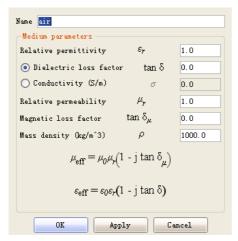
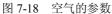


图 7-17 定义馈电点和媒质参数





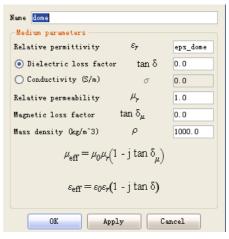


图 7-19 介质参数

(3)建立几何模型。首先定义两个球,尺寸如图 7-20 和图 7-21 所示。经布尔运算,定义它们的媒质参数。

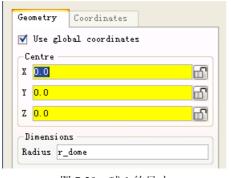


图 7-20 球 1 的尺寸

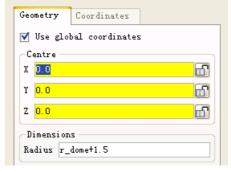


图 7-21 球 2 的尺寸

然后定义馈电圆柱。馈电圆柱的尺寸如图 7-22、图 7-23、图 7-24 所示。模型的树形结构 如图 7-25 所示。

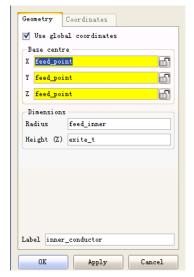


图 7-22 内馈电圆柱

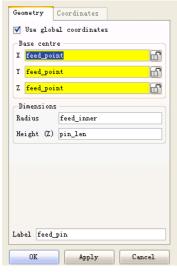


图 7-24 馈电点

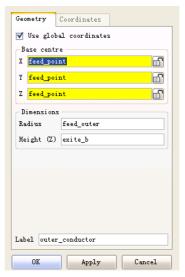


图 7-23 外馈电圆柱

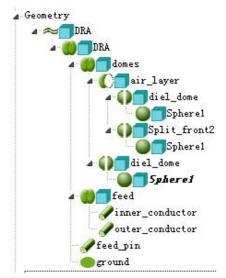


图 7-25 模型结构

最后定义圆地面,尺寸如图 7-26 所示。

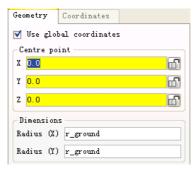


图 7-26 定义圆地面

(4) 剖分模型。剖分后的模型如图 7-27 所示。

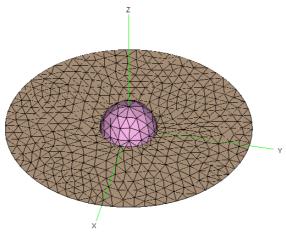


图 7-27 剖分模型

(5) 在 CADFEKO 中运行 POSTFEKO, 然后在 POSTFEKO 中运行 EDITFEKO, 在 EDITFEKO 中定义介质参数和馈源。

```
** Work in mm
SF: 1:::::0.001

** Import model
IN 8 31 "zhuanzhu7-2.cfm"

** FEM parameters
FP: 0: 2

** End of geometry
EG: 1:0:0::::::::0

** Set medium properties, coatings and skin effects
DI: dome:::::::0:0:0:1000
DI: air:::::1:1:::0:0:1000
Dome 区域的参数设置如图 7-28 所示。
```

| DI - Set dielectric properties | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Set properties for medium | dome |
| Relative permittivity | <i>چ</i> 9.5 |
| Relative permeability | μ_{r} 1 |
| Conductivity (S/m) | σ |
| Magnetic loss factor | tan δ_{μ} () |
| Dielectric loss factor | tan δ 0 |
| Mass density (kg/m^3) | P 1000 |

图 7-28 dome 区域参数设置

Air 区域的参数设置如图 7-29 所示。



图 7-29 Air 区域参数设置

** Set frequency
FR: : 2 : : : 3e+09 : : 6e+09

** Sources
AF: 0 : : : : 1 : 0 : 0 : 6.5 : -1 ** FEMCurrentSource1
: : : : : : : 0 : 6.5 : -0.5
激励源施加方式如图 7-30 所示。

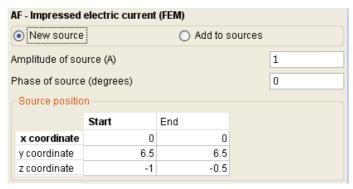


图 7-30 激励源施加方式

- ** Total source power
- ** use defaults
- ** Requested output

DA: : : 0

OS: 0 ** Currents1

** End of file

ΕN

(6) 观察计算结果。在 $3.621 \mathrm{GHz}$ 时的辐射方向图(XZ 平面,用 dB 表示)如图 7-31 所示。

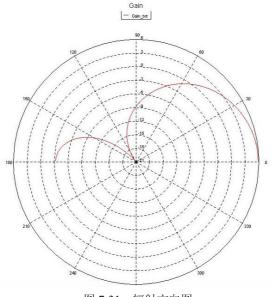


图 7-31 辐射方向图

7.3 例 3 使用理想接收天线模型进行天线耦合计算

本例计算电大金属板前螺旋天线和八木天线之间的耦合问题。金属板用 UTD 建模。螺旋天线为一理想接收天线。只有当用天线的远场数据时,才能用理想接收天线的公式。本例包括三个模型:

- 用来创造理想接收天线远场特性的 antenna coupling helix antenna 模型。
- 当使用理想接收螺旋天线近似公式时,八木天线和螺旋天线之间的耦合模型 antenna_coupling_receiving_antenna。
- 参考使用两个天线全模型的计算结果: antenna coupling full。
- (1) 建模。参数设置如图 7-32 所示。

图 7-32 参数设置

首先定义两个点,如图 7-33 所示。 然后定义 UTD 面,如图 7-34 所示。 最后定义八木天线,尺寸如图 7-35 至图 7-39 所示。

Named points

```
--helix_centre = pt(-1.5/2,3/4,1.5)
--yagi_centre = pt(-1.5/2,-3/4,1.5)
```

图 7-33 定义两个点

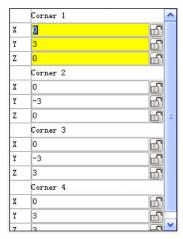


图 7-34 定义 UTD 面

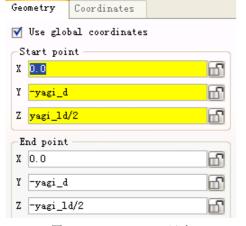


图 7-36 yagi_director 尺寸

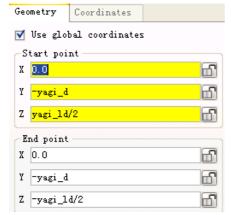


图 7-38 yagi_director_2 尺寸

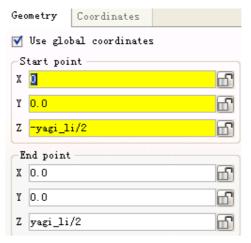


图 7-35 yagi_dipole 尺寸

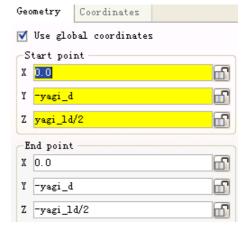


图 7-37 yagi_director_1 尺寸

| Geometry | Coordinates | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| ▼ Use glo | ▼ Use global coordinates | | | | | |
| -Start poi | nt | | | | | |
| х 🔟 | | <u> </u> | | | | |
| Y yagi_d | | <u></u> | | | | |
| Z <mark>-yagi_l</mark> | <u> </u> | | | | | |
| End point | | | | | | |
| X O | | <u>-</u> | | | | |
| Y yagi_d | | <u>6</u> | | | | |
| Z yagi_lr | /2 | <u>-</u> | | | | |

图 7-39 yagi_reflector 尺寸

几何建模树形图如图 7-40 所示。



图 7-40 几何建模树形图

(2) 剖分和端口设置,如图 7-41 和图 7-42 所示。



图 7-42 激励端口设置

(3) 求解设置。求解设置的树形图如图 7-43 所示。其中频率设置、地面媒质、载荷类型、激励源功率、激励电压、理想天线设置如图 7-44 至图 7-49 所示。

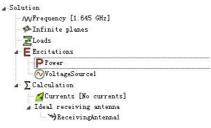


图 7-43 求解设置的树形图



图 7-44 频率设置

| Ground medium |
|---|
| Homogeneous (free space) |
| O Ground plane (reflection coefficient approx.) |
| O Ground plane (exact Sommerfeld integral) |
| O Planar multilayer substrate |
| |

图 7-45 地面媒质设置

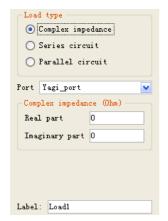


图 7-46 载荷类型

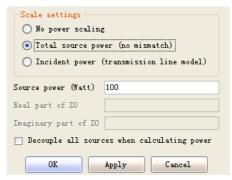


图 7-47 激励源功率设置



图 7-48 激励电压设置

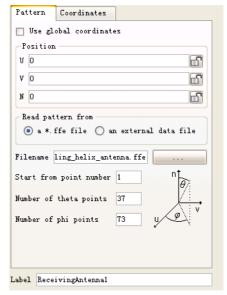


图 7-49 理想天线设置

- (4) 在 CADFEKO 中运行 POSTFEKO, 然后在 POSTFEKO 中运行 EDITFEKO, 在 EDITFEKO 中定义介质参数和馈源,如图 7-50 至图 7-52 所示。
 - ** Import model
 - IN 8 31 "zhuanzhu7-3.cfm"

```
** UTD parameters
UT: 1: 3 : 0 : 0 : 7 : 0
** End of geometry
** Set frequency
FR: : : : 1.645e+09
** Sources
A2: 0 : Yagi.Wire708.Yagi_port : 0 : 1 : : 1 : 0 ** VoltageSource1
                      A2 - Add a voltage source to a node

    New source

                                             O Add to sources

    Select segment

                                             O Set source position

    Source at start of segment

                      O Source at end of segment
                      Use default feed direction (like basis functions)

    Positive feed direction like wire segment orientation

                      Source label (see manual)
                                                        }.Yagi_port
                      Magnitude of source (V)
                      Phase of source (degrees)
```

图 7-50 激励源形式

** Total source power PW: 1 : 0 : : : : 100 : :



图 7-51 激励源功率

** Requested output

DA: : : 0

**!!print_error "The file 'antenna_coupling_helix_antenna.ffe' could no longer be found. It was originally loaded from 'C:/FEKO/examples/cad_input/antenna_ coupling helix antenna.ffe'."

** !!exit

** Receiving antenna

0.75 1 1 37 73 -0.75 1.5 0 RΑ

-45 "antenna_coupling_helix_antenna.ffe"

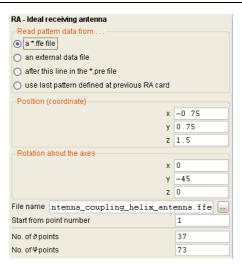


图 7-52 理想接收天线形式

- **ReceivingAntennal
- ** End of file

ΕN

(5) 观察计算结果。理想接收天线接收到的功率和相位如图 7-53 所示。

RECEIVED POWER IDEAL RECEIVING ANTENNA

Received power (ideal match assumed): 4.1016E-03 W

Relative phase of received signal: -4.8833E+00 deg.

图 7-53 理想接收天线接收到的功率和相位

7.4 例 4 喇叭天线

(1) 建立模型。首先是参数设置,如图 7-54 所示。 建立馈电线段,如图 7-55 和图 7-56 所示。

```
-Variables
-c0 = 1/sqrt(eps0*mu0)
-edge_length = lambda/6
-eps0 = 8.85418781761e-12
-frequency = 1.645e9
-lambda = c0/frequency
-mu0 = pi*4e-7
-pi = 3.14159265358979323846
-segment_length = lambda/15
-rf0 = sqrt(mu0/eps0)
-Named points
```

图 7-54 参数设置

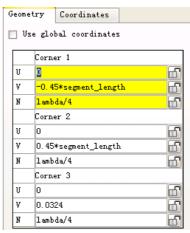


图 7-55 建立馈电线段

建立矩形波导段,如图 7-57 和图 7-58 所示。

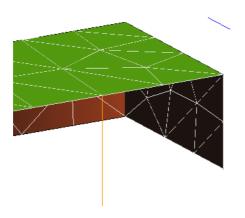


图 7-56 馈电线段几何显示 最后建立喇叭口段,如图 7-59 和图 7-60 所示。

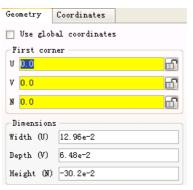


图 7-57 建立矩形波导

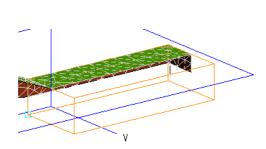


图 7-58 矩形波导几何显示 切割成如图 7-61 所示的形状。

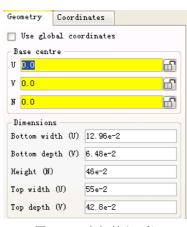


图 7-59 建立喇叭口段

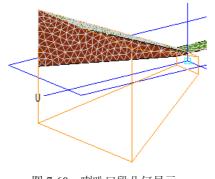


图 7-60 喇叭口段几何显示

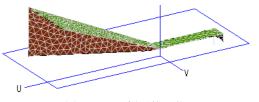


图 7-61 切割后的形状

(2) 剖分和激励。剖分的树形图如图 7-62 和图 7-63 所示。

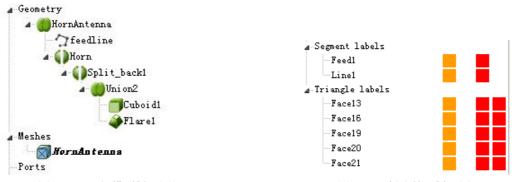


图 7-62 几何模型树形图

图 7-63 剖分单元树形图

- (3) 在 CADFEKO 中运行 POSTFEKO, 然后在 POSTFEKO 中运行 EDITFEKO, 在 EDITFEKO 中定义介质参数和馈源,如图 7-64 至图 7-72 所示。
 - ** Import model #frenquency=1.645e9
 - ** 只输入三角形单元

IN 8 2 "zhuanzhu7-4.cfm"

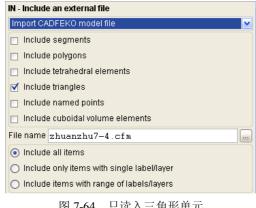


图 7-64 只读入三角形单元

-Select symmetry for the plane x=0 None Electrical Geometrical Magnetic Select symmetry for the plane y=0 O None Electrical Geometrical Magnetic Select symmetry for the plane z=0 Electrical None Geometrical Magnetic Label increment for the new structures

SY - Specify symmetry of the geometry

图 7-65 定义磁对称

** 关于 y=0 面是磁对称。 SY 1 0 3

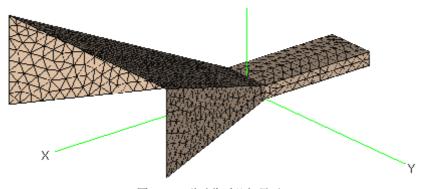


图 7-66 磁对称后几何显示

**只输入 "HornAntenna.Linel"段,不包括馈电段。

IN 8 1 "zhuanzhu7-4.cfm" HornAntenna.Line1

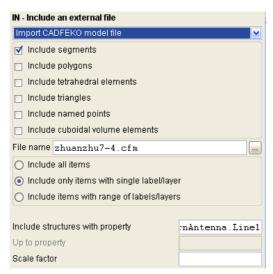


图 7-67 只输入 "HornAntenna.Line1" 段

** 关于 z=0 面是电对称。

SY 1 0 0 2

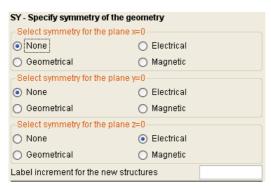


图 7-68 定义电对称

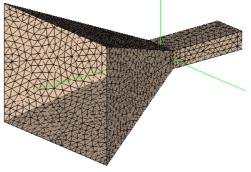


图 7-69 电对称后几何显示

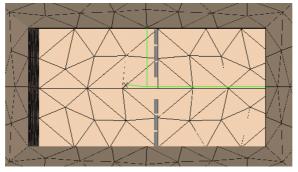


图 7-70 电对称后内部显示

**只输入 "HornAntenna.Feed1" 馈电段

```
IN 8 1 "zhuanzhu7-4.cfm" HornAntenna.Feed1
 ** End of geometry
 FR: 1 : : : #frenquency
 **设置激励源。
 A1: 0 : HornAntenna.Feed1 : : : 1 : 0
                                        90
                                                    -90
                    360 0
                                                                 0
 FF
              360 1
FF - Calculate the far fields
                                                        FF - Calculate the far fields
-Select field position
                                                         -Select field position

    No calculation

    No calculation

    Fields calculated as specified below

    Fields calculated as specified below

Fields calculated only in incident direction
                                                         Fields calculated only in incident direction
Only integrate field over area given below
                                                         Only integrate field over area given below

    Calculate only the scattered part of the field

    Calculate only the scattered part of the field

Directivity
                         O Gain
                                                         Directivity
                                                                                  O Gain
                    Number of \vartheta points 1
                                                                             Number of & points 360
                    Number of φ points 360
                                                                             Number of φ points 1
                              Initial 3 90
                                                                                       Initial & 0
                              Initial φ -90
                                                                                       Initial φ 0
                          ∂ increment 0
                                                                                   ð increment 1
                          φ increment 1
                                                                                   φ increment 0
Compute spherical mode coefficients
                                                        Compute spherical mode coefficients
               图 7-71 定义远场
                                                                       图 7-72 定义远场
```

(4) 观察计算结果。远场电场计算结果如图 7-73 和图 7-74 所示。

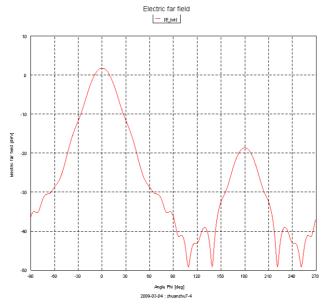


图 7-73 远场计算结果

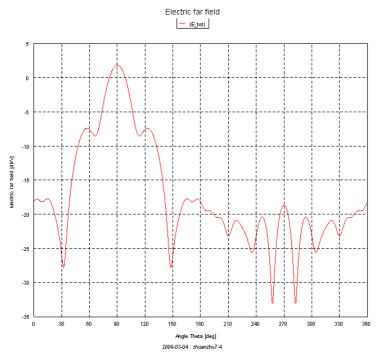
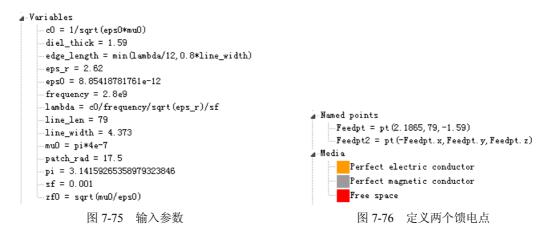


图 7-74 远场计算结果

7.5 例 5 微带线馈电的圆贴片天线

本例计算圆形贴片天线的辐射。介质层参数用 GF 卡设置,用 AE 卡定义两点之间连线的激励,该激励线必须扩展到对称面的两边。

(1) 建立模型。首先输入参数,如图 7-75 所示。再定义两个馈电点,如图 7-76 所示。



然后定义馈电平面 Line,如图 7-77 所示。

定义一线段 Line1,如图 7-78 所示。由该线段旋转成贴片天线面 Patch,如图 7-79 所示。 几何建模树形图如图 7-80 所示。

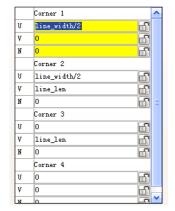


图 7-77 定义馈电平面 Line

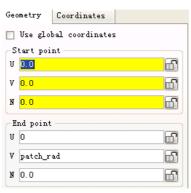


图 7-78 定义线段 Line1

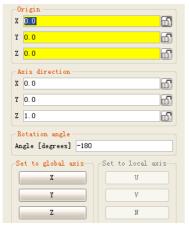


图 7-79 旋转成贴片天线面 Patch

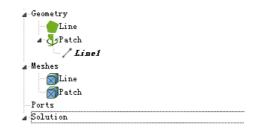


图 7-80 几何建模树形结构

建模后的剖分显示如图 7-81 和图 7-82 所示。



图 7-81 CADFEKO 中的模型剖分

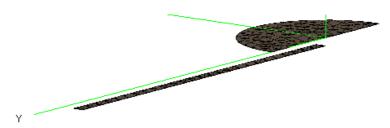


图 7-82 POSTFEKO 中的模型显示

(2) 在 POSTFEKO 中运行 EDITFEKO, 在 EDITFEKO 中定义介质参数和馈源。

#d=1.59#er=2.62 #ur=1 ** Import model IN 8 31 "zhuanzhu7-5.cfm" SY 1 3 0 0 本卡定义 x=0 平面的磁对称,如图 7-83 所示。 ** End of geometry EG 1 用 GF 卡定义介质平面的作用,如图 7-84 所示。 GF 10 1 0 1 2*#d #er #ur

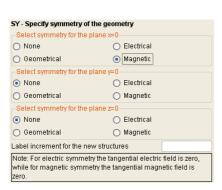


图 7-83 定义 x=0 平面磁对称

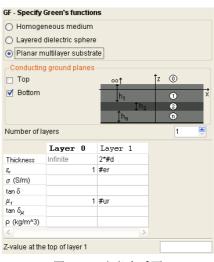


图 7-84 定义介质面

AE: 0 : Feedpt : Feedpt2 : 3 : 1 : 1 : 0 用 AE 卡定义两点之间的电压源,如图 7-85 和图 7-86 所示。

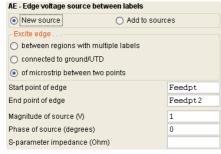


图 7-85 定义电压源激励

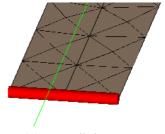


图 7-86 激励显示

```
FR 8 0 #frequency0.05e9

OS 0

** Total source power

** End of file

EN

(3) 观察结果。电压源的数据如图 7-87 所示。
```

```
DATA OF THE VOLTAGE SOURCE NO. 1

real part imag. part magn. phase
Current in A 5.1373E-02 -3.5954E-02 6.2705E-02 -34.99
Admitt. in A/V 5.1373E-02 -3.5954E-02 6.2705E-02 -34.99
Impedance in Ohm 1.3066E+01 9.1442E+00 1.5948E+01 34.99
Inductance in H 5.1976E-10
```

Power in Watt: 2.56867E-02

图 7-87 电压源数据

7.6 例 6 Yagi-Uda 天线

本例计算水平极化的八木天线的辐射。天线由一个偶极子、一个反射器和三个导引器组成。频率为 400MHz。天线在地面上 3m 处,地面影响由格林公式考虑。本例计算了不考虑地面影响的结果。

(1) 建立模型。本例是在 EDITFEKO 中建立的模型,读入数据如下:

```
** Set some parameters
\#freq = 400.0e6
                          ** Frequency
#lambda = #c0 / #freq ** Wave length
#h = 3
                          ** Height of the antenna
                          ** Distance between the elements
\#d = 0.25 * \#lambda
\#lr = 0.477 * \#lambda
                          ** Length of the reflector
\#li = 0.451 * \#lambda
                         ** Length of the dipole
#1d = 0.442*#lambda
                         ** Length of the directors
\#rho = 0.0025*\#lambda
                          ** The wire radius
\ensuremath{^{\star\star}} Parameter of the ground
\#epsr = 10
                         ** Relative permittivity
#mur = 1
                          ** Relative permeability
\#sigma = 1.0e-3
                         ** Conductivity
\ensuremath{^{\star\star}} Set segmentation parameters
\#segl = \#lambda / 15
                          #rho
                                                #segl
** Create half of the reflector
DP A1
                          -#d
                                     0
                                                #h
                          -#d
DΡ
   A2
                                     #1r/2
                                                #h
```

```
BL A1 A2
** Create half the dipole (without the feed segment)
DP
                       0
                             0.4*#segl
DP
   В2
                       0
                             #li/2
   B1 B2
_{\mathrm{BL}}
** Create half of each of the 3 directors
   C1
DP
                       #d 0
                                         #h
DP
   C2
                        #d
                             #1d/2
                                         #h
BL C1 C2
DP D1
                        2*#d 0
                                         #h
                        2*#d #1d/2
DP D2
                                         #h
BL D1 D2
DP E1
                       3*#d 0
                                         #h
                       3*#d #1d/2
DP E2
                                         #h
BL E1 E2
至此建立的模型如图 7-88 所示。
```

** Mirror around the plane y=0 (electric wall)

SY 1 0 2 0

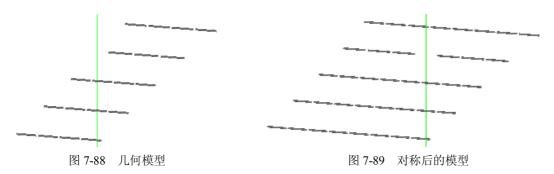
此卡为镜像卡,镜像后的模型如图 7-89 所示。

** Create the feed segment with the label 1

DP B3 0 -0.4*#segl #h

LA 1

BL B3 B1



定义馈电源段,定义后的模型如图 7-90 所示。

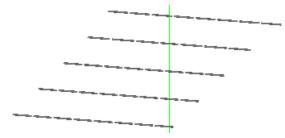


图 7-90 定义馈电源段后的模型

```
** End of geometry

EG 1 0 0 0 0

** Set frequency and excitation (1 watt)

FR 1 0 #freq

A1 0 1 1 0

PW 1 1
```

施加激励,如图 7-91 所示。

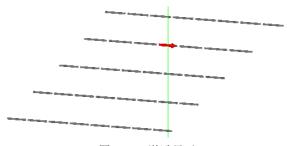


图 7-91 激励显示

 $\ensuremath{^{\star\star}}$ Firstly calculate the horizontal and the vertical radiation patterns

** without the ground plane

FF 1 1 181 0 90 0 0 2 FF 1 181 1 0 0 0 2 0

定义远场参数,如图 7-92 和图 7-93 所示。

| FF - Calculate the far fields | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----|--|--|
| Select field position | | | | |
| No calculation | | | | |
| Fields calculated as sperification. | ecified below | | | |
| Fields calculated only in | incident direction | | | |
| Only integrate field over | area given below | | | |
| Calculate only the scatte | Calculate only the scattered part of the field | | | |
| Directivity Gain | | | | |
| 1 | Number of ϑ points | 1 | | |
| z g, | Number of Ψ points | 181 | | |
| | Initial ୬ | 90 | | |
| <u>√ : y</u> , | Initial φ | 0 | | |
| x / a | ϑ increment | 0 | | |
| - T , | φ increment | 2 | | |
| ☐ Compute spherical mode coefficients | | | | |

图 7-92 定义远场参数

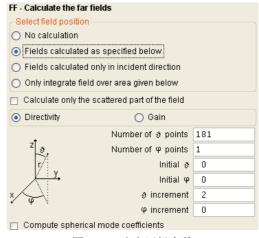


图 7-93 定义远场参数

本卡定义考虑地面效应,与 GF 卡的作用一样,如图 7-94 所示。

** Far field calculations now only in upper hemisphere (z>0)

** Avoid calculating the far field exactly at the interface

FF 1 1 181 1 85 0 0 2 FF 1 360 1 1 -89.75 0 0.5 0

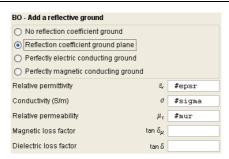


图 7-94 定义地面影响

定义远场参数,如图 7-95 和图 7-96 所示。

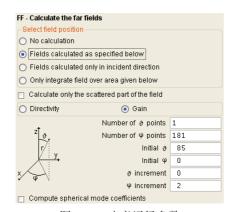


图 7-95 定义远场参数

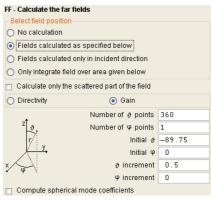


图 7-96 定义远场参数

** Repeat for real ground plane using the exact Sommerfeld formulation BO 0 GF 11 1 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{\text{#epsr}}$ 1 #sigma

去掉 BO 卡的作用,用 GF 卡定义地面的影响。如图 7-97 所示。整个模型如图 7-98 所示。

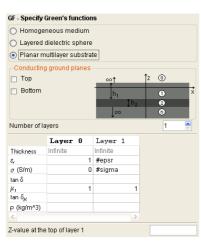


图 7-97 GF 卡定义参数

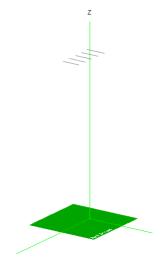


图 7-98 整个模型图

```
FF 1 1 181 1 85 0 0 2
FF 1 360 1 1 -89.75 0 0.5 0
** End
EN
```

(2) 计算结果分析。在 POSTFEKO 中导入新的文件名(方法如图 7-99 所示),运行并计算。



图 7-99 导入新文件名

不考虑地面影响的极化图如图 7-100 所示, 考虑地面影响的极化图如图 7-101 所示。

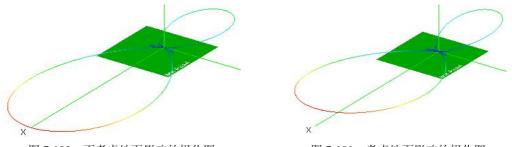


图 7-100 不考虑地面影响的极化图

图 7-101 考虑地面影响的极化图

不考虑地面影响的远场图如图 7-102 和图 7-103 所示,考虑地面影响的远场图如图 7-104 和图 7-105 所示。

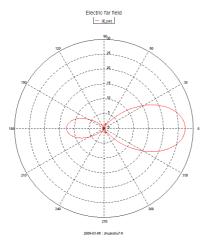


图 7-102 不考虑地面影响的 E 面图

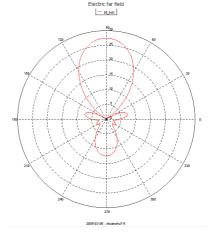
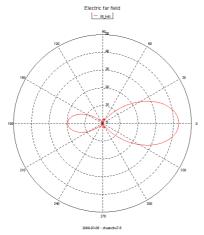
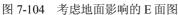


图 7-103 不考虑地面影响的 H 面图





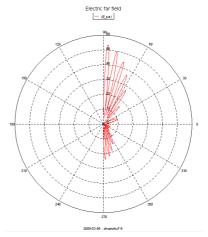


图 7-105 考虑地面影响的 H 面图

7.7 例 7 UHF 天线阵

本例计算超高频天线阵的辐射。本例是在 EDITFEKO 中建立模型。

```
(1) 定义参数,如下所示:
```

```
** UHF Antenna Array
** Parameters for the Problem (everything in millimetres)
#freq = 102.1e6 ** Frequency (Hertz)
\#br = 2450
               ** Width of the reflector
\#hr = 1700
                ** Height of the reflector
\#xd = 737
               ** Distance between the dipole and the reflector
#yd = 784
                ** sideways displacement of the dipole (referenced to the middle)
#h = 690
               ** Height (half of the length) of the dipole
#xiver = 3000 ** Distance of the inner fields (in the direction of the mast)
\#xaver = 4000
               ** Distance of the outer fields (in the direction of the mast)
#zver = 3200
                ** Height displacement of the individual fields
#pha = 30
                ** Phase (in degrees) in the first plane (bottom)
#phb = 10
                ** Phase in the second plane
#phc =-60
                ** Phase in the third plane
#phd = -40
                ** Phase in the fourth plane
                ** Phase in the fifth plane
#phe = -40
#phf = -40
                ** Phase in the sixth plane
```

** Segmentation parameters

** Phase in the seventh plane
** Phase in the eighth plane (top)

(2) 建立模型。

#phg = 50

#phh = 80

首先定义节点,如图 7-106 所示。

```
** Create a quarter of the reflector
** (without the wire that lie in the plane of symmetry)
\#dya = 325
\#dyb = 625
\#dyc = 925
                 ** 1225mm
\#dyd = \#br/2
\#dz = \#hr /2
DP
                         0
                                  0
    Α
                                          0
    В
                         0
                                  #dya
DP
                                          0
DP
    С
                         0
                                  #dyb
                                          0
DP
                         0
    D
                                  #dyc
                                          0
DP
   E
                         0
                                  #dyd
                         0
DP
    F
                                          #dz
DP
                         0
                                  #dya
                                          #dz
   G
DP
   Н
                         0
                                  #dyb
                                          #dz
DP
    I
                         0
                                  #dyc
                                          #dz
DP
                         0
                                          #dz
    J
                                  #dyd
DP
                         0
                                          -#dz
ΙP
                         20
                                          #segl
定义 10 号线段,如图 7-107 所示。
LA
    10
_{\mathrm{BL}}
    F
         G
BL
    G
         Н
_{\mathrm{BL}}
   Н
         I
_{\mathrm{BL}}
    I
         J
_{\mathrm{BL}}
         图 7-106 定义节点
                                                 图 7-107 定义 10 号线段
定义其他线段,如图 7-108 所示。
```

IP BL

BL H

BL I

В

G

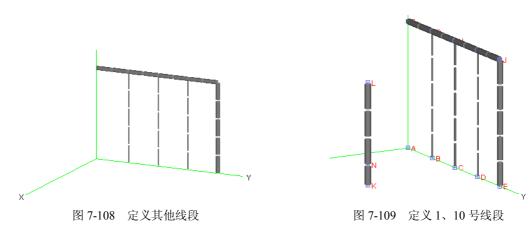
С

D

** Create a quarter of the dipole antenna 定义节点 K, N, L, 定义 1 号、10 号线段, 如图 7-109 所示。

| ΙP | | | 20 | | |
|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|----|
| DP | K | | #xd | #yd | 0 |
| #z = | 0.7 | *#segl | | | |
| DP | N | | #xd | #yd | #z |
| DP | L | | #xd | #yd | #h |
| LA | 1 | | | | |
| BL | K | N | | | |
| LA | 10 | | | | |
| BL | N | L | | | |

** Mirror the whole geometry in the plane z=0



做关于 z=0 的几何对称,如图 7-110 所示。几何模型如图 7-112 所示。

SY 1 0 0 1 1

把 10 号标签改为 11 号,如图 7-111 所示。

CB 11 10

| SY - Specify symmetry of the geometry Select symmetry for the plane x=0 | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| None | Electrical | | | |
| Geometrical | Magnetic | | | |
| Select symmetry for the | plane y=0 | | | |
| None | Electrical | | | |
| Geometrical | Magnetic | | | |
| Select symmetry for the | plane z=0 | | | |
| O None | Electrical | | | |
| Geometrical | Magnetic | | | |
| Label increment for the new structures 1 | | | | |
| Note: For electric symmetry the tangential electric field is zero, while for magnetic symmetry the tangential magnetic field is zero. | | | | |

图 7-110 定义几何对称



图 7-111 改变标签号

- ** Create the wires in the symmetry plane z=0
- ** Reflector

定义反射器,如图 7-113 所示。

IP 2
BL A B
BL B C
BL C D
BL D E

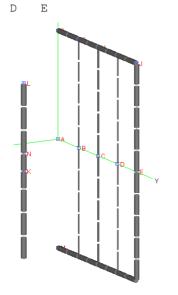


图 7-112 对称后的几何显示

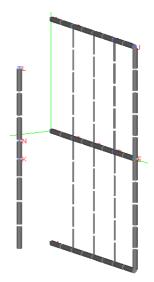


图 7-113 定义反射器

定义偶极子,如图 7-114 所示。

** Dipole mount

IP 20

** Mirror the whole geometry in the plane y=0 $\,$

做关于 y=0 的几何对称,对称几何模型的标签号变为 12,如图 7-115 所示。

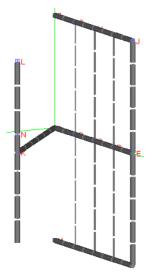


图 7-114 定义偶极子

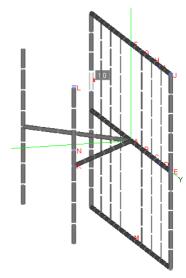


图 7-115 做关于 y=0 的几何对称

SY 1 0 1 0 2 把 12 号标签改为 10 号标签。

CB 12 10

** Create the wire in the symmetry plane y=0 定义 v=0 处的线段,如图 7-116 所示。

P 2

BL M A

BL A F

** Shift the previous antenna section up and forwards by half 标签号从 0 到 10 的几何模型变换和旋转,如图 7-117 所示。变换后的几何模型如图 7-118 所示。

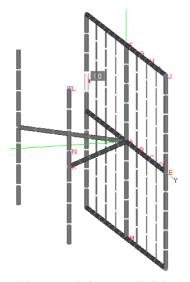


图 7-116 定义 y=0 处的线段

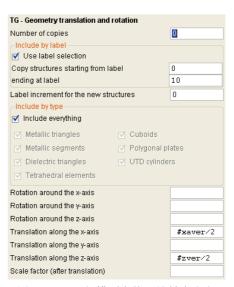


图 7-117 几何模型变换和旋转卡定义

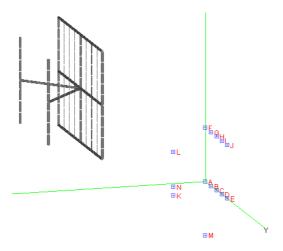


图 7-118 变换后的几何模型

10 0 0 #xaver/2 ΤG #zver/2 ** Create the section above, and increase label by 10 复制出另一个几何模型,复制模型的标签号增量为10,如图7-119所示。 1 10 0 #zver ** Create another section above, an increase label by another 10 标签号从11开始再次复制模型,复制模型的标签号增量仍为10,如图7-120所示。 #dx = (#xiver - #xaver)/2TG 1 11 20 10 #dx #zver 图 7-119 复制模型 图 7-120 第 2 次复制模型 ** Create another section above, an increase label by another 10标签号从21开始再次复制模型,复制模型的标签号增量仍为10,如图7-121所示。复制 后馈源的标签号分别为 1、11、21、31,模型的标签号为 10、20、30、40。 ΤG 1 21 30 10 #zver ** Rotate the four sections that have been generated by 45 degrees 全部模型饶 z 轴旋转 45 度,如图 7-122 所示。 TG 0 0 40 0 0 ** Mirror the geometry, to create the total geometry 模型做 z=0 的几何对称,标签增量为 40,如图 7-123 所示。 SY 1 0 0 1 40

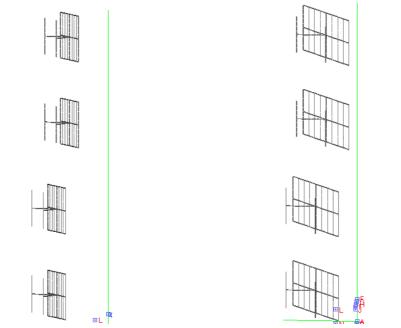


图 7-121 第 3 次复制模型

图 7-122 模型饶 z 轴旋转 45 度

模型做 x=0 的磁对称,标签增量为80,如图7-124所示。

SY 1 3 0 0 80

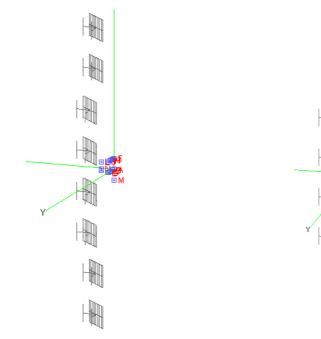


图 7-123 模型做 z=0 的几何对称

图 7-124 模型做 x=0 的磁对称

模型做 y=0 的磁对称,标签增量为 160,如图 7-125 和图 7-126 所示。

SY 1 0 3 0 160

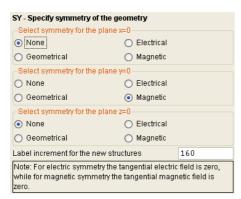


图 7-125 定义几何对称卡

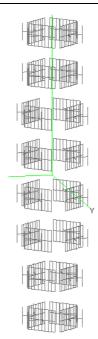


图 7-126 模型做 y=0 的磁对称

 $\ensuremath{^{\star\star}}$ Scale the millimetres to metres

SF 0.001

** End of the geometry

EG 1 0 0 0 0

** Program control (save solution to a *.str file)

输出控制卡如图 7-127 所示。

PS 0 1 1 0

** Frequency specification

IN I O #ILE

** Excitation of the 32 dipoles $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$

** First plane (bottom)

定义第一层的激励,如图 7-128 所示。

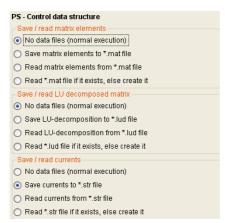


图 7-127 输出控制卡

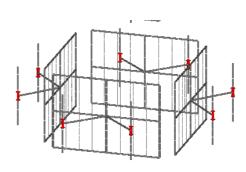


图 7-128 定义第一层的激励

| A1 | 0 | 72 | 1 | #pha |
|----|-----|-----------|---|------------|
| A1 | 1 | 152 | 1 | #pha |
| A1 | 1 | 154 | 1 | #pha |
| A1 | 1 | 314 | 1 | #pha |
| A1 | 1 | 312 | 1 | #pha |
| A1 | 1 | 232 | 1 | #pha |
| A1 | 1 | 234 | 1 | #pha |
| A1 | 1 | 74 | 1 | #pha |
| A1 | 1 | 71 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 151 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 153 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 313 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 311 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 231 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 233 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 73 | 1 | #pha+180 |
| | | | | |
| ** | Sec | ond Plane | | |
| 定义 | と第二 | 二层的激励。 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 62 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 142 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 144 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 304 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 302 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 222 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 224 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 64 | 1 | #phb |
| A1 | 1 | 61 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 141 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 143 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 303 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 301 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 221 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 223 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 63 | 1 | #phb+180 |
| ** | | rd plane | 1 | #РПБ / 100 |
| | | 三层的激励。 | | |
| | | | 1 | #nha |
| A1 | 1 | 52 | 1 | #phc |
| A1 | 1 | 132 | 1 | #phc |
| A1 | 1 | 134 | 1 | #phc |
| A1 | 1 | 294 | 1 | #phc |
| A1 | 1 | 292 | 1 | #phc |
| A1 | 1 | 212 | 1 | #phc |
| A1 | 1 | 214 | 1 | #phc |
| A1 | 1 | 54 | 1 | #phc |

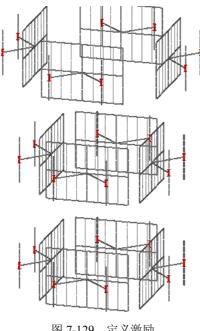
A1 1 51 1 #phc+180

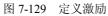
| A1 | 1 | 131 | 1 | #phc+180 |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|-------------|
| A1 | 1 | 133 | 1 | #phc+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 293 | 1 | #phc+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 291 | 1 | #phc+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 211 | 1 | #phc+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 213 | 1 | #phc+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 53 | 1 | #phc+180 |
| ** | | rth plane | _ | "PIIC 1 100 |
| | | 」层的激励。 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 42 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 122 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 124 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 284 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 282 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 202 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 204 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 44 | 1 | #phd |
| A1 | 1 | 41 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 121 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 123 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 283 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 281 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 201 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 203 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 43 | 1 | #phd+180 |
| * * | Fif | th plane | | |
| 定り | 义第王 | 五层的激励。 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 81 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 83 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 243 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 241 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 161 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 163 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | #phe |
| A1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 82 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 84 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 244 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 242 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 162 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 164 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | #phe+180 |
| ** | Six | th plane | | |
| 定り | 义第テ | 六层的激励。 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | #phf |
| | | | | |

| A1 | 1 | 91 | 1 | #phf |
|----|------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| A1 | 1 | 93 | 1 | #phf |
| A1 | 1 | 253 | 1 | #phf |
| A1 | 1 | 251 | 1 | #phf |
| A1 | 1 | 171 | 1 | #phf |
| A1 | 1 | 173 | 1 | #phf |
| A1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | #phf |
| A1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 92 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 94 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 254 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 252 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 172 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 174 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | #phf+180 |
| ** | Seve | enth plan | е | _ |
| 定义 | (第七 | 二层的激励 | 0 | |
| A1 | 1 | 21 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 101 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 103 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 263 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 261 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 181 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 183 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 23 | 1 | #phg |
| A1 | 1 | 22 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 102 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 104 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 264 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 262 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 182 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 184 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| A1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | #phg+180 |
| ** | Eigl | nth plane | (top) | |
| 定义 | | | ,如图 7-129 所示。 | |
| A1 | 1 | 31 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 111 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 113 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 273 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 271 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 191 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 193 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 33 | 1 | #phh |
| A1 | 1 | 32 | 1 | #phh+180 |

| A1 | 1 | 112 | | | | 1 | | #phh | +180 | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|-----|------|----------|---------|-----|
| A1 | 1 | 114 | | | | 1 | | #phh | +180 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 274 | | | | 1 | | #phh | +180 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 272 | | | | 1 | | #phh | +180 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 192 | | | | 1 | | #phh | +180 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 194 | | | | 1 | | #phh | +180 | | |
| A1 | 1 | 34 | | | | 1 | | #phh | +180 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ** | Calcu | late | Radi | ation | Pat | terns | | | | | |
| 定り | 义远场 | ,如图 | 图 7-1 | 30 所示 | ₹. | | | | | | |
| FF | 1 | 1 | 361 | 0 | | 90 | | 0 | | | 1 |
| FF | 1 | 721 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | (| 0 | | 0.5 | |
| FF | 1 | 721 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | | 45 | | 0.5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ** | High | resol | lutic | n in | the | vertica | 1 p | lane | <u>}</u> | | |
| FF | 1 | 201 | 1 | 0 | | 90 | | 0 | | 0.1 | |
| FF | 1 | 201 | 1 | 0 | | 90 | | 45 | | 0.1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ** | Deter | mine | the | power | in | the far | fi | eld | (1/8 | sphere) | |
| FF | 3 | 180 | 18 | 0 | | 0.5 | | 1.25 | 5 | 1 | 2.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

** End ΕN





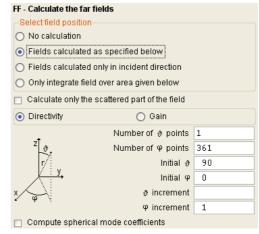
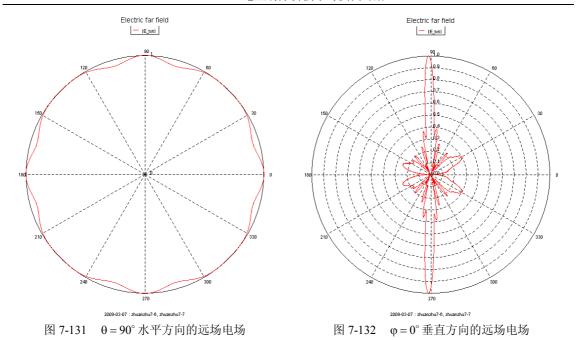


图 7-130 定义远场

(3) 计算,观察结果。 θ =90°水平方向的远场电场图如图 7-131 所示, φ =0°垂直方向的 远场电场图如图 7-132 所示。



7.8 例 8 埋入地面里的线天线

本例计算一偶极子天线的辐射,该天线埋入地里一部分,如图 7-133 所示。

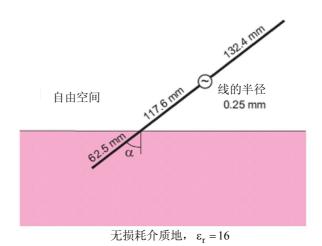


图 7-133 埋入到地面里的偶极子天线

(1) 输入参数。

- ** Wire antenna partly buried in the earth
- * *
- ** See also: K.A. Michalski and D. Zheng, "Electromagnetic Scattering and
- ** Radiation by Surfaces of Arbitrary Shape in Layered Media, Part II:
- ** Implementation and Results for Contiguous Half-Spaces",
- ** IEEE Trans. on Antennas and Propagation, vol. 38, pp. 345-352,

```
Mar. 1990
** There is a comparison with NEC-4 data
** Some parameters
\#alpha = 45
                     ** Tilt angle of the wire
\#freq = 300.0e6
                     ** Frequency
\#epsr = 16
                     ** Earth parameters
** Positions along the strip
\#minus 1 = -0.0625
                   ** Length in earth
\#plus_1 = 0.25
                    ** Length in air
#feed 1 = 0.1176
                     ** Position of the voltage source
** Segmentation parameters
#lambda = #c0 / #freq / sqrt(#epsr)
#seglen = #lambda / 22
\#segrad = 0.00025
                          #segrad
                                           #seglen
(2) 建立模型。
定义 A、B、C、D 四个节点,如图 7-134 所示。
** Points for the wire antenna
#x = #minus_l * sin(rad(#alpha))
#z = #minus_l * cos(rad(#alpha))
DP A
                                           #z
DP B
#x_feed = #feed_l * sin(rad(#alpha))
#z_feed = #feed_l * cos(rad(#alpha))
                          #x feed 0
                                          #z feed
#x = #plus_l * sin(rad(#alpha))
#z = #plus_1 * cos(rad(#alpha))
                                           #z
** Create the wire
```

定义三个线段,如图 7-135 所示。

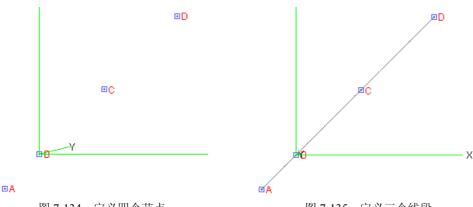


图 7-134 定义四个节点

图 7-135 定义三个线段

0

BLВ Α С ${\tt BL}$ В BL C D ** End of geometry EG 1 0 0 0 0 ** Excitation #freq 在节点 C 上定义电压源,如图 7-136 和图 7-137 所示。 A2 0 1 New source

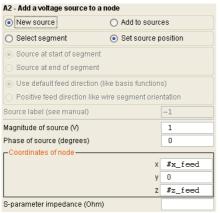


图 7-136 定义激励

#x_feed 0 #z_feed

图 7-137 显示激励

** Earth (dielectric half space) 定义地面影响,如图 7-138 和图 7-139 所示。

0

GF 11 1

1 1 #epsr

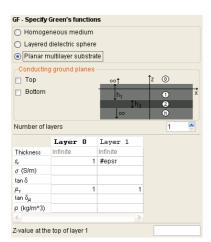


图 7-138 定义地面影响

图 7-139 显示地面

** Print the currents along the wire 定义输出电流。

OS 1 1

** End

EN

(3) 观察结果。用工具条中的 E 画出天线段上的电流密度分布 (模值),如图 7-140 和图 7-141 所示。



图 7-140 工具条

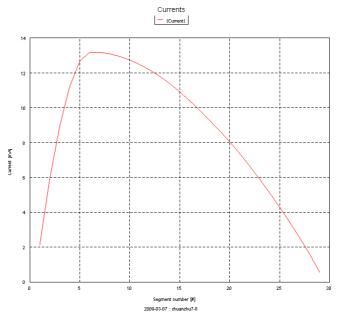


图 7-141 天线段上的电流密度分布(模值)

7.9 例 9 介质板上的贴片天线

本例计算一介质贴片天线的辐射。介质板大小 50mm×80mm,金属贴片大小 31.1807mm×46.7480mm,激励频率 3GHz。馈电针到坐标中心的距离为 8.9mm,如图 7-142 所示。

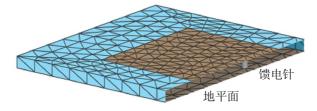


图 7-142 介质贴片天线

(1) 定义参数。

- ** Pin-fed rectangular patch antenna on a finite dielectric substrate
- $\ensuremath{^{\star\star}}$ Scaling factor since all dimensions below in mm

```
SF 1
                         0.001
** Dimensions of the patch
\#len x = 31.1807
\#len y = 46.7480
** Dimensions of the substrate
#qnd x = 50
\#gnd_y = 80
\ensuremath{^{\star\star}} Feed location and wire diameter
#feed x = 8.9
\#diam = 1.3
** Substrate parameters
\#h = 2.87 ** Height
#epsr = 2.2 ** Relative permittivity
** Frequency (for the discretisation)
\#freq = 3.0e9
#lam = 1000 * #c0 / #freq / sqrt(#epsr) ** Wavelength in mm
** Segmentation parameters
#tri len = #lam / 12
#fine_tri = #lam / 16
\#segl = \#lam / 15
\#segr = \#diam/2
ΙP
                         #segr #tri_len #segl
(2) 建立模型。
** Generate one half of the structure
** Define the points
定义 A、B、C、…M 共 14 个节点,如图 7-143 所示。
#x1 = #len_x - #feed_x
\#x2 = \#len \ x/2 - \#feed \ x - \#gnd \ x/2
\#x3 = \#len_x/2 - \#feed_x + \#gnd_x/2
DP A
                        -#feed_x 0
                                 0
DP
   В
                         #x1
DP
   С
                                 #len_y/2 0
                         #x1
DP
   D
                                 0
DP E
                        -#feed_x #len_y/2 0
DP F
                         #x3
                                 0
                                      0
                                  #gnd y/2 0
DP
                         #x3
DP H
                                  #gnd y/2 0
                         #x2
                                         0
DP I
                         #x2
                                 0
                                 0
                                         -#h
DP
   J
                         #x3
DP K
```

| DP | L | #x2 | #gnd_y | /2 -#h |
|----|---|-----|--------|--------|
| DP | M | #x2 | 0 | -#h |
| DP | N | 0 | 0 | -#h |

** Dielectric substrate

用 ME 卡说明下面定义的面是介质面,如图 7-144 所示。

ME 1 0

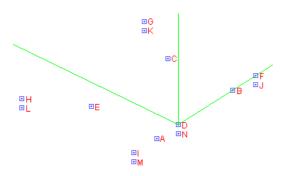


图 7-143 定义节点

ME - Define a dielectric region

Type of triangles

Metallic triangles in a homogeneous medium

Triangles representing the surface of a dielectric region

Metallic triangles representing the surface of a dielectric region

Medium A

Medium B

All segments below this card will lie in medium A. The triangles following this card represent the boundary between mediums A ar Normal vectors of the triangles point from A to B.

All tetrahedral and cuboidal volume elements following this card w have the properties of medium A.

Note that the outer medium (extending to infinity) must always be

图 7-144 定义介质区

medium 0.

用BQ卡定义介质面,如图7-145所示。

BQ B F G C BQ C BQ E H I A

#fine_tri
#fine_tri
#fine_tri

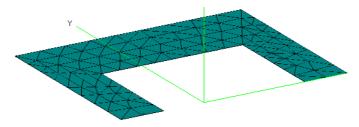


图 7-145 定义介质面

用 BP 卡定义介质面,如图 7-146 所示。

BP F J K G
BP G K L H
BP H L M I

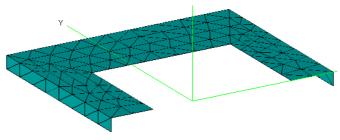


图 7-146 定义介质面

^{**} Metallic patch

用 ME 卡说明下面定义的面是金属面,如图 7-147 所示。

ME 1 0 1

| ME - Define a dielectric region | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Type of triangles | | | | |
| O Metallic triangles in a homogeneous medium | | | | |
| O Triangles representing the surface of a dielectric region | | | | |
| Metallic triangles representing the surface of a dielectric region | | | | |
| Medium for triangles/segments 1 | | | | |
| Medium B | 0 | | | |
| All segments below this card will lie in medium A. The following this card will be conducting, lying on the bou mediums A and B. Normal vectors of the triangles poi All tetrahedral and cuboidal volume elements followin have the properties of medium A. Note that the outer medium (extending to infinity) mus medium 0. | indary betwe int from A to E ig this card w | | | |

图 7-147 定义金属面

定义金属面,如图 7-148 所示。

BT D B C #fine_tri #fine_tri #fine_tri
BQ D C E A #fine_tri #fine_tri #fine_tri #fine_tri

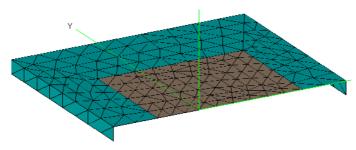


图 7-148 定义金属面

** Metallic ground plane 定义金属地面,如图 7-149 所示。

BT N K J
BQ N M L K

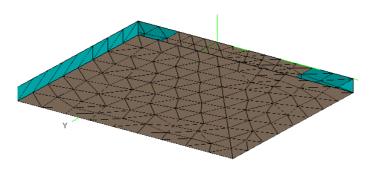


图 7-149 定义金属地面

** Symmetry to create the full structure 定义 y=0 平面磁对称,如图 7-150 所示。

SY 1 0 3 0

图 7-150 y=0 平面磁对称

** Feed wire (will be a single segment) with label 1 定义馈电线段,如图 7-151 所示。

LA 1

BL N D

** End of geometry input

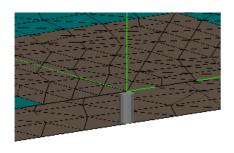
EG 1 0 0 0 0

** Dielectric properties 定义介质参数,如图 7-152 所示。

DI 1 #epsr 1

** Frequency

FR 1 0 #freq



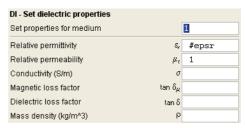


图 7-152 定义介质参数

** Voltage source at the wire centre with impressed power 线段 1 定义为电压源,如图 7-153 所示。

PW 1 1 1 1 1

** Far-field pattern

定义远场参数,如图 7-154 所示

FF 1 73 1 1 0 0 5 FF 1 73 1 1 0 90 5

 $\ensuremath{^{\star\star}}$ Compute the radiated power in the far-field (only one half)

0

FF 3 37 37 0 0 0 5 5

** End
EN

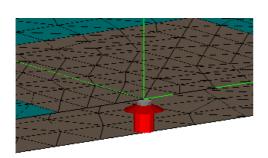


图 7-153 施加激励

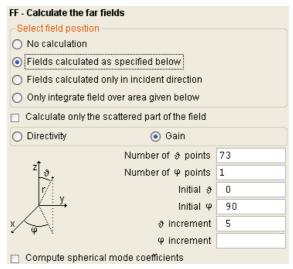


图 7-154 定义远场参数

(3) 观察结果。 $\varphi = 90^{\circ}$ 的电场远场图如图 7-155 所示。

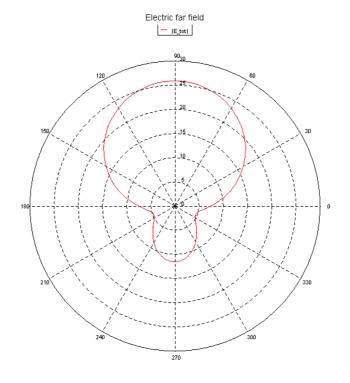


图 7-155 φ=90°的电场远场图

7.10 例 10 对数周期天线

本例使用非辐射传输线建立对数周期天线的连接。本例练习用!! FOR…!! NEXT 循环建立周期性模型。最后一个传输线用作终端负载。模型说明如图 7-156 所示。

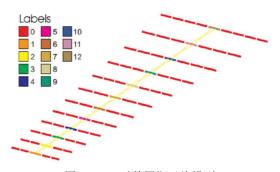


图 7-156 对数周期天线模型

- ** Analysis of a 12-element logarithmic periodic antenna
- ** (corresponds to the NEC example 5).

(1) 定义参数。

```
** Some definitions for the geometry
```

#sigma = 0.70 ** initial spacing

** Frequency specification and segmentation

#freq = 46.29e6 ** frequency

#lambda = #c0 / #freq

#seglen = #lambda / 10

** We can either use a !!FOR ... !!NEXT loop to construct the 12 elements,

#seglen

- ** or we can use the TG-card. With the TG card one would create one
- ** element and duplicate it 11 times using the scaling factor 1/#tau.
- ** However, then the number of segments used for each dipole would be
- ** the same. Therefore use here rather a !!FOR ... !!NEXT loop construction. (2) 建立模型。

利用 loop 循环定义参数、建模。模型的节点编号如图 7-157 所示,线段编号如图 7-158 所示。

```
** Initial values for the loop !!for #i = 1 to 12
```

!!if (#i = 1) then

```
** This is the first element to be created, at origin
\#x = 0
!!else
** Other elements with a certain distance from previous element
\#x = \#x - \#sigma
!!endif
** Create the wire with the correct radius, use a unique
** label #i for the centre segment
\#y = 0.4 * \#seglen ** ensure that just one segment at the centre
DP P1
                        #x
                               -#len/2 0
DP P2
                        #x
                               -#y
                                        0
DP P3
                        #x
                               #y
                                       0
                               #len/2 0
DP P4
                        #x
LA 0
BL P1 P2
                        #rad
LA #i
BL P2 P3
                         #rad
LA 0
BL P3 P4
                         #rad
** Apply scaling
#sigma = #sigma/#tau
#len = #len/#tau
#rad = #rad/#tau
!!next
** End of the geometry
EG 1 0 0 0 0
```

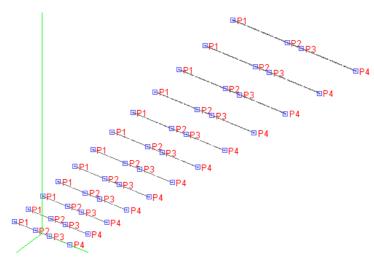


图 7-157 节点编号

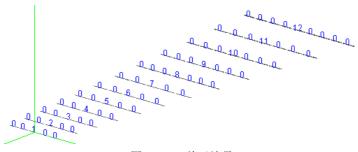


图 7-158 单元编号

** Create all the transmission lines (again a loop is very useful) 创造 11 个循环,定义 11 个非辐射传输线。

```
!!for #i = 1 to 11
```

** Extra shunt admittance at the last element 12

!!if (#i=11) then

**把#YS 施加到最后一个单元上。

#YS = 1 / #Zload

!!else

#YS = 0

!!endif

** Define the transmission line from label #i to label #i+1 (crossed) 定义传输线参数,如图 7-159 和图 7-160 所示

TL 1 #i #i+1 1 -1 #Zline

#YS

!!next

** Excitation by a voltage source

施加激励,如图 7-161 所示

FR 1 0 #freq
A1 0 1 1 0



图 7-159 定义非辐射传输线

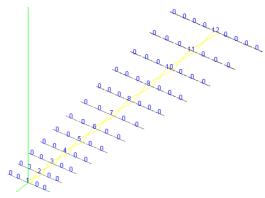
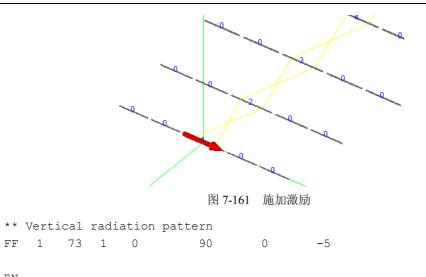
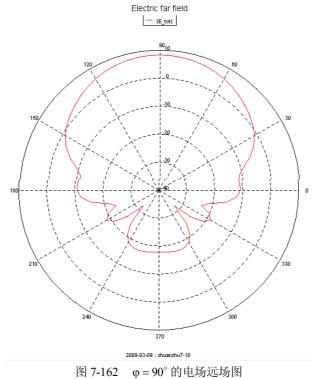


图 7-160 显示非辐射传输线



EN

(3) 观察结果。φ=90°的电场远场分布图如图 7-162 所示。



7.11 例 11 阻抗匹配偶极子天线耦合

本例描述了怎样用 SP 卡进行阻抗加载。两个偶极子天线用阻抗匹配网络馈电。模型如图 7-163 所示。

```
** Coupling between two half wavelength dipoles fed with matching networks
    (1) 设置参数。
   \ensuremath{^{\star\,\star}} Set the frequency and wavelength
   ** Centre frequency
   #f o = 470e6
    #f max = 490e6
                      ** End frequency
   #Nf = 10
                     ** Number of frequencies
   \#lam \ o = \#c0/\#f \ o \ ** Wavelength at the centre frequency (defines the geometry)
   \#lam\ m = \#c0/\#f\ max\ ** Wavelength at the highest frequency (defines the mesh
size)
    ** Segmentation parameters
   \#seg len = \#lam m / 20
   \#seg_rad = 0.001
                             #seg rad
                                             #seg len
   ** Geometry parameters
    \#h = \#lam o/4
                    ** Half the dipole length
                     ** Separation between dipoles
    \#d = 2 * \#lam o
   \#1 = 0.4 * \#seg_len ** Half the length of the feed segment
    (2) 建立模型。
   定义节点,如图 7-164 所示。
   ** Define the points
   DP
      Α
                             0
                                    0
                                             -#h
   DP
                             0
                                             -#1
       В
                                     0
                                             #1
   DP C
                       Port 2, label 2
        Port 1, label 1
         图 7-163 偶极子天线耦合
                                                        图 7-164 定义节点
   定义一个偶极子的半波线段,如图 7-165 所示。
   ** Define the lower half of the first dipole (without feed)
    ** Mirror the lower half of the dipole upwards
   镜像另一半波线段。
   SY 1 0 0
   ** Create feed segment with the label 1
```

定义标签为1的馈电段,如图7-166所示。

LA 1 BL B C

- ** Create the second dipole by copying the first
- ** Note that this does not destroy the symmetry
- ** Note also that label 0 is not incremented

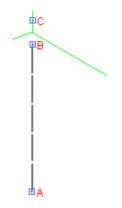


图 7-165 定义偶极子半波线段

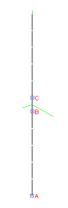


图 7-166 定义馈电段

用 TG 卡定义另一偶极子,如图 7-167 和图 7-168 所示。

TG 1 0 1 1 0

#d

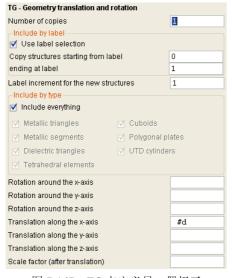


图 7-167 TG 卡定义另一偶极子

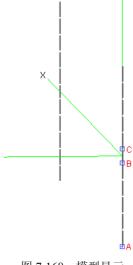


图 7-168 模型显示

- ** End of the geometric input -- write complete geometry to output file EG $\ 1 \ \ 0 \ \ 0 \ \ 0 \ \ 0$
- ** Define the frequency

FR #Nf 0 #f_min

#f_max

- ** Calculate the S-parameters in a 50 ohm system and write them to file
- ** Excite both dipoles as ports for S-parameter calculations 写输出文件。

```
DA 0 0
                 0
                         1
定义激励。
A1 0
      1
                          1
                                  0
                          1
计算端口的 S 参数。
                         50
** Now we create a FOR loop frequency loop to allow loading the dipoles.
** We load the dipoles in order to cancel the imaginary part of the input
** impedance and then calculate the S-parameters in a system impedance
** that match the real part of the input impedance.
** Note that loading ports change the interaction matrix such that it is
** not a severe penalty to create a second frequency loop here.
** #Nf = -1
              ** For the first run we need to skip this loop
下面用 FOR 循环定义新的激励源。
!!for #n = 1 to #Nf
** Read the frequency and antenna input impedance from the prepared file
** 从文件读入频率和输入阻抗。
#freq = fileread("example 40.dat", #n+1,1) * 1.0E6
#Zr = fileread("example_40.dat", #n+1,2)
#Zi = fileread("example 40.dat", #n+1, 3)
\star\star Set the frequency
                          #freq
FR 1
** Now determine the load to cancel the imaginary part of the impedance
** Note that we cannot use the LZ card as this impedance is overwritten
** by the SP card
!!if #Zi < 0 then
** Negative impedance, add an inductive load
\#L = -\#Zi/(2*\#pi*\#freq)
定义载荷段电感,如图 7-169 所示。
LS 1
                                  #L
LS 2
                                  #L
```

| LS - Load segment with series circuit | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--|--|--|
| Label of segments to load | | | | |
| Resistor value (Ohm) | | | | |
| Inductor value (H) | #L | | | |
| Capacitor value (F) | | | | |

图 7-169 定义载荷段电感

!!elseif ** Positive impedance, add a capacitive load #C = 1/(#Zi*2*#pi*#freq) 定义载荷段电容,如图 7-170 所示。 LS 1 #C LS 2 #C

| LS - Load segment with series circuit | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--|--|--|
| Label of segments to load | | | | |
| Resistor value (Ohm) | | | | |
| Inductor value (H) | | | | |
| Capacitor value (F) | #C | | | |

图 7-170 定义载荷段电容

!!endif

- ** Finally calculate the S-parameters (we won't write them to file)
- $\ensuremath{^{\star\star}}$ Now add the sources, specifying the system impedance

DA 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 定义新激励源,如图 7-171 所示。

A1 0 1 1 0 #Zr A1 1 2 1 0 #Zr

- ** Note that we have specified the system impedance at the ports
- ** (This could allow using different system impedances for the various ports) 定义 SP 参数,如图 7-172 所示。

SP

- ** End of frequency loop
- !!next
- ** End

ΕN

| A1 - Add a voltage source to a segment | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----|--|
| New source | O Add to sour | ces | |
| Select segment | Select segment | | |
| Apply source to last segment w | vith label | 1 | |
| Magnitude of source (V) | 1 | | |
| Phase of source (degrees) | | 0 | |
| Segment centre———— | | | |
| | × | | |
| | У | | |
| | Z | | |
| S-parameter impedance (Ohm |) | #Zr | |

图 7-171 定义激励

SP - Calculate S-parameters for active sources

✓ Always add port impedance to existing loads

☐ Restore loads after calculation

System impedance (Ohm)

图 7-172 定义 SP 参数

文件 example_40.dat 的数据格式如图 7-173 所示。

| "Frequency [MHz]" | "Re{Z in matched load}" | "Im{Z in matched load}" |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 400 | 51.35897294752684 | -98.24440217970796 |
| 410 | 54.78298951057599 | -78.49672704243486 |
| 420 | 58.55367334913904 | -59.10669618038157 |
| 430 | 62.65276893582022 | -40.11841191634703 |
| 440 | 67.01399757492561 | -21.55044496478654 |
| 450 | 71.56254189197807 | -3.38173332666909 |
| 460 | 76.22303420171083 | 14.46290879409742 |
| 470 | 80.95653423584226 | 32.08598498017869 |
| 480 | 85.75940433192570 | 49.62447813617270 |
| 490 | 90.70622025526940 | 67.19024349043431 |

图 7-173 "example_40.dat"数据格式

(3) 计算结果分析。50Ω阻抗的 S 参数如图 7-174 所示。

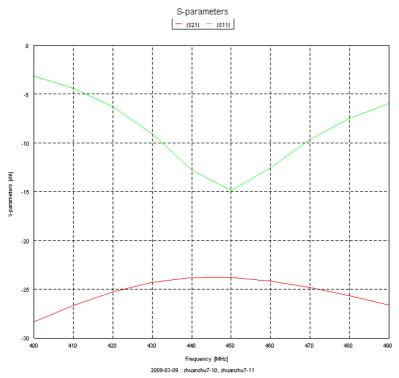


图 7-174 50Ω阻抗的端口 S 参数