采用高阶矩量法分析 LPDA 电磁特性

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摘 要:采用高阶矩量法研究对数周期天线的电磁特性;首先借助广义导线截锥体几何建模技 术对天线进行线剖分,再依据电磁场边界条件在天线表面建立电场积分方程,最后用基于混合 域基函数的高阶矩量法对其离散求解;仿真验证表明,此方法简单易行、结果精确,与传统的分 域基矩量法相比,大大减少了未知数个数,而且不失精度;高阶矩量法是一种切实可行的高效电 磁场数值计算方法,在分析相关辐射问题时具有一定的应用价值和理论意义。

关键词:对数周期天线;电磁特性;混合域基;高阶矩量法

DOI:10. 3969/j. issn. 1009 - 3516. 2009. 06. 012

中图分类号: TN011 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1009-3516(2009) 06-0050-04

高阶矩量法是一种采用高阶基函数的矩量法,形成于上世纪90年代末^[1],并在近几年得到了长足的发展^[2-5],但其多应用于电磁散射问题。本文采用广义导线截锥体几何建模^[6]技术,用基于混合域基^[7]的高阶矩量法^[8]对对数周期天线(简称 LPDA)的电磁辐射特性进行研究。

1 天线的几何结构

见图 1 的 LPDA, 其参数为 $N = 18 \alpha = 14^{\circ} \langle l_1 = 0.172 \text{ m} \langle l_{18} = 0.75 \text{ m} \langle Z_0 = Z_T = 83 \Omega_0 \rangle$





(b) 馈电示意图

图 1 对数周期偶极天线示意图 Fig. 1 Description of LPDA

2 分析模型

设入射电磁场分别为 E^i ,天线表面的感应电流为J,J在天线表面产生的辐射场为 E^i ,根据理想导体表面电场切向分量为零,可建立如下电场积分方程(EFIE):

$$\boldsymbol{E}^{s} = \boldsymbol{L}(\boldsymbol{J}) = -\boldsymbol{E}^{i} \tag{1}$$

式中L为关于J积分运算符,其表达式为:

收稿日期:2008-10-28 基金项目:毫米波国家重点实验室开放课题资助项目(K200818;K200907) 作者简介:焦光龙(1963-),男,陕西富平人,副教授,主要从事雷达信息处理与对抗研究.E-mail;jxztl701@163.com

$$L(\boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{r}')) = -j\omega u \left[\int_{S} \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{r}') G(R) dS + \frac{1}{\omega^{2} \varepsilon \mu} \int_{S} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{r}') \nabla G(R) dS \right]$$

式中格林函数 $G(R) = e^{-ikR}/4\pi R, R = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r'}|$ 为场点 \mathbf{r} 与源 点 $\mathbf{r'}$ 之间的距离,传播常数 $k = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon \mu}, \epsilon \pi \mu$ 分别为真空的 介电常数和磁导率。

LPDA 可以用若干段广义导线^[6]结构来表示,本文采用 直截锥体^[6]来模拟广义导线几何形状。直截锥体由首尾两处 的位置矢量 r_1 、 r_2 与半径 a_1 、 a_2 共同决定,见图2。

截锥体表面的参数方程可写成如下形式:

$$\mathbf{r}_{a}(u) = \mathbf{r}_{1} + (u - u_{1}) \frac{\mathbf{r}_{2} - \mathbf{r}_{1}}{u_{2} - u_{1}}$$



图 2 截锥体的几何形状 Fig. 2 Greometrical structure of truncatedcone

$$a(u) = a_1 + (u - u_1) \frac{a_2 - a_1}{u_2 - u_1}$$
(5)

由以上表述知,只要知道 r_1 、 r_2 与 a_1 、 a_2 即可确定一个直截锥体。在式(3)中u是沿参考圆锥母线的局部 坐标,v是从x轴线测起关于圆锥轴线的局部坐标,而 i_p 是垂直圆锥轴线的局部坐标系中的径向单位矢量,见 图 1。u、v不是长度坐标,而 u_1 和 u_2 可以任意选择,为简化分析,取截锥体的 $u_1 = -1$ 、 $u_2 = 1$ 。

(4)

3 广义导线上的混合域基函数

几何建模中将 LPDA 用广义导线来表示,下面采用混合域基^[7] 来展开广义导线上的电流,其形式为:

$$I(u) = \sum_{i=1}^{M_u} I_i \omega_i(u)$$
(6)

式中: M_u 为沿 u坐标近似时的阶数; I_i 是待定系数; $\omega_i(u)$ 是待选用轴向的基函数,其定义式为:

$$\omega_i(u) = f_i(u) + A_i f_2(u) + B_i \tag{7}$$

式中:

$$A_{i} = \begin{cases} -0.5, (i = 1, 2) \\ 0.5[(-1)^{i-1} - 1], (i \ge 3) \end{cases}; \quad B_{i} = \begin{cases} 0.5(-1)^{i}, (i = 1, 2) \\ 0.5[(-1)^{i-1} - 1], (i \ge 3) \end{cases}$$
(8)

设 LPDA 共由 N 段截锥体组成,记场段编号为 k,源段编号为 l_o 将式(6) 代入式(1),同时采用伽略金匹 配^[9] 得:

$$\langle \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k}, L\left(\sum_{l=1}^{N} I_{l} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{l}\right) \rangle = \langle \boldsymbol{\omega}_{k}, -\boldsymbol{E}_{k}^{i} \rangle$$
(9)

整理得矩阵方程:

$$\boldsymbol{Z}_{kl}\boldsymbol{I} = \boldsymbol{V} \tag{10}$$

式中:Z_{kl}为阻抗矩阵;I为I_i组成的未知系数列向量;V表示电场激励列向量。

最后采用文献[8]中计算阻抗矩阵元素的方法填充矩阵,进而求解线性方程组得未知系数 *I_i*,将 *I_i*代入式(6)即可求得 LPDA 表面的电流分布。

4 仿真结果及分析

根据电磁辐射理论^[10],可由式(11)求得辐射场 E'

$$\boldsymbol{E}' = \boldsymbol{L}(\boldsymbol{J}) \tag{11}$$

设归一化方向函数为 $F(\theta, \varphi)$,则:

$$F(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{|E'(\theta, \varphi)|}{|E'(\theta, \varphi)|_{\max}}$$
(12)

(2)

由此天线的归一化方向图即可算出。

本文计算了该 LPDA 在 3 个频率点的 E 面方向图,每根振子被分成 2 段,基函数的阶数 M_j = 3,共 54 个 未知数。本文计算了该天线的 E 面方向图,与文献[11-12]所给结果吻合见图 3。(实线为本文计算结果, 虚线为文献所给结果)。



图 3 LPDA 天线在不同频率点的 E 面方向图

Fig. 3 Radiation patterns in E plane of LPDA at different frequency

本文在计算 LPDA 时仅需把每根振子分成两段,利用混合基矩量法求解了频率150 MHz - 650 MHz 3 个 频率点的 E 面方向图,本文计算结果与文献[11 - 12]所给的结果非常吻合,证明本文所提方法不仅正确,且 有利于计算机快速求解。可以看出,当天线工作在650 MHz,最长的那根振子 *l*₁₈约为 1.62λ,这时计算结果 与文献结果的吻合情况没有其它的图好,这说明我们把振子分两段的计算精度开始下降,如果计算更大电尺 寸的天线只需将振子再多分几段(但如果用分域基计算此天线,当振子的电长度超过 1λ 需将振子分为 10 段左右才能算准^[13])。

5 结论

与分域基方法比,达到同样精度本文方法所需的剖分段数少:这从基函数的特点和算例可以看出,若用 分域基方法计算,当振子的电长度超过1λ时,需将振子分为10段左右才能算准,而本文方仅需把每根振子 分成2段,本文计算结果与文献[11-12]所给的结果非常吻合,相应的未知数个数、计算时间都是比较少 的。

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(编辑:田新华)

The Analysis of LPDA EM Characteristics Based on High Order MoM

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Abstract: The electromagnetic (EM) characteristics of log – periodic antenna (LPDA) are studied by adopting high order Method of Moment (MoM). Firstly, the antenna is segmented via generalized wire geometrical modeling. Then, electric field integral equations are formed based on EM boundary conditions. Finally, by virtue of high order MoM in which mixed – domain basis functions are adopted, the equations are made discrete and solved. The results of simulation show that this method is simple, accurate and has some practical value and theoretical meanings

Key words: LPDA; EM characteristics; mixed domain basis; high order MOM

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(编辑:姚树峰,徐敏)

An Evaluation Model for Materiel After – Sale Technical Service Quality Based on Fuzzy Mathematics & Analytic Hierarchy Process

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Abstract: The after – sale technical service is a vital condition of operating properly for materiel. However, how to evaluate the quality of the after – sale technical service, which has never been concerned so extensively as the consumption servicing business, now become a new subject and an important measure for assuring and improving the after – sale technical service quality. Commencing from the analysis of the contents and quality elements of the after – sale technical service for materiel, the paper builds up an evaluation index system and layer structure, and simultaneously sets up an evaluation model on the basis of Analytic Hierarchy Process and fuzzy mathematics theories. The effects of this model in application to airplanes are satisfactory

Key words: system engineering; after - sales technique service quality evaluation; fuzzy mathematics evaluating model; Analytic Hierarchy Process