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混合技术解表面阻抗加载劈柱组合体散射

西北工业大学 任济时 俞卞章 THE^wHYBRID METHOD FOR SCATTERING OF OBJECT COMPOSED OF CYLINDER AND WEDGES WITH SURFACE IMPEDANCE LOADING

Northwestern Polytechmical University Ren Jishi and Yu Bianzhang

关键词 表面阻扰,电磁散射,混合技术

Abstract A hybrid method with the GTO, PO and MM is used to analyze the scattering of an object composed of cylinder and wedges with surface impedance loading The solution of current distribution on the perfect conductive surface of the object is discussed by using high frequency method and the equivalent current distribution on the impedance loading surface is also discussed by using MM. According to current distributions, the scattering field is obtained. Compared with MM, the hybrid method has the advantages of saving memories of computer and faster speed for computation. The numerical calculation shows that the results of both methods have good agreements.

Key words hybrid method, composed scattering, surface impedance loading

近年来,随着计算技术的发展,人们对于金属外形散射体电磁散射的计算已经取得了 长足的进步。然而对于具有阻扰表面的非金属外形还缺乏普遍适用的有效算法。这是因为 矩量法虽可以处理复杂表面,但仅限于小尺寸外形,而对于大而复杂阻抗表面散射特性的 计算是一件十分困难的工作。但在许多情况下,散射体所加表面阻扰的区域只占全部外形 的一小部分,其余大部分仍为金属外形.对于凸面散射体,加载后对非加载区大部分电流 分布影响不大。因此对于具有部件耦合效应的劈柱组合体散射的计算,可采用耦合效应的 高频算法;对非加载的金属外形区,用矩量法;对加载区及其邻域计算时,先求解高频 区域的电流分布,再考虑电流分布对加载区域的耦合作用,应用矩量法对加载区域的等效 电磁流进行求解,以便求出散射场。

1. 计算模型

所研究的劈柱组合体模型如图1所示。....

在入射角不大的情况下,强散射源在4个凹面和靠近劈尖的区域。一般加载部位选在 这几个强散射区域。

2. 高频区电流的求解

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除阻抗加载区及其邻域外均属高频区。为求解方便,将高频区分为6个区,如图1所 示。其中1、3、4、6为劈面区域; 2、5为柱面区域。电流分布可表示为

$$J = J_{k}, \qquad k = 1, 2, 3 \dots, 6$$
1, 3, 4, 6\overline{C} (\overline{\mathcal{B}} m \overline{\mathcal{G}} \overline{\mathcal{B}} J_{k} = J_{k}^{G_{0}} + J_{k}^{D_{W}} + J_{k}^{D_{S}} \qquad (1)
$$J_{k}^{G_{0}} = \begin{cases} 2(\hat{n} \times H^{i}) & \text{III} | \text{IIII} (\mathbf{x}, J_{k}^{D_{S}} = 2(\hat{n} \times H^{D_{S}})) \\ 0 & \text{III} (\mathbf{x}, J_{k}^{D_{S}} = 2(\hat{n} \times H^{D_{S}})) \end{cases}$$

其中



图 1 劈柱组合结构及射线示意图

- H^i ——人射磁场; H^{DS} ——经柱面在k区产生的爬行波磁场;
- J^{ps}——由相邻劈引起的绕射劈面电流。

 $\boldsymbol{J}_{k} = \boldsymbol{J}_{k}^{GO} + \boldsymbol{J}_{k}^{DW} + \boldsymbol{J}_{k}^{SS}$ 2、5区(柱面区域) 其中 $J_{k}^{GO} = \begin{cases} 2(\hat{n} \times H^{GO}) ~ \mathbb{K} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{K}; \\ 0 & \mathbb{H} \mathbb{K}; \end{cases} \quad J_{k}^{DW} = \begin{cases} 2(\hat{n} \times H^{DW}) & \mathbb{K} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{K} \mathbb{K} \\ 0 & \mathbb{H} \mathbb{K} \end{cases}$

H^{co}——由入射和劈面反射产生的总几何光学磁场;

H^{DW}——各个劈在柱面上的绕射场;

J^{ss}——由总场掠入射柱面时产生的爬行电流。

求出了各个磁场、劈面电流及柱面爬行电流,即求出高频区所有电流分布。所有绕射 场均由几何绕射理论[1~3]求出。

3. 矩量法区等效电流的求解

对于任意形状的二维阻抗表面,如图2所示。



图 2 任意二维阻抗表面示意图

由等效原理⁽⁴⁾建立积分方程(I为加载区; II为高频区; $M = E \times \hat{n}; J = \hat{n} \times H;$ $M_{z} = -Z_{z}J_{T^{2}}, J_{z} = \frac{1}{Z_{z}}M_{T}$

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粗线一加载区;细线一金属区;实线一几何光学射线;虚线一绕射射线

电极化

$$\frac{1}{2}Z_{s}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) J_{z}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) + \frac{k\eta_{0}}{4} \int_{\mathbf{I}} J_{z}(\boldsymbol{\rho}') \left[H^{(\frac{s}{2})}(\boldsymbol{k}|\boldsymbol{\rho}-\boldsymbol{\rho}'|) + j\frac{Z_{s}(\boldsymbol{\rho}')}{\eta_{0}} + H^{(\frac{s}{2})}(\boldsymbol{k}|\boldsymbol{\rho}-\boldsymbol{\rho}'| \ \hat{\rho}_{0}\cdot\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}\right] dl'$$

$$= -\frac{k\eta_{0}}{4} \int_{\mathbf{I}} J_{z}(\boldsymbol{\rho}') H^{(\frac{s}{2})}(\boldsymbol{k}|\boldsymbol{\rho}-\boldsymbol{\rho}'|) dl' + E_{z}^{i}(\boldsymbol{\rho})$$
(3)

磁极化

$$\frac{1}{2}J_{T}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) + \frac{k}{4}\int_{\mathbf{I}}J_{T}(\boldsymbol{\rho}') \left(\frac{Z_{t}(\boldsymbol{\rho}')}{\eta_{0}} H^{(\frac{1}{0})}(k|\boldsymbol{\rho}-\boldsymbol{\rho}'|) + jH^{(\frac{1}{1})}(k|\boldsymbol{\rho}-\boldsymbol{\rho}'|) \hat{\rho}_{0}\cdot\hat{n}\right) dl'$$

$$= -\frac{k\eta_{0}}{4}\int_{\mathbf{I}}J_{T}jH^{(\frac{1}{1})}(k|\boldsymbol{\rho}-\boldsymbol{\rho}'|) \hat{\rho}_{0}\cdot\hat{n}dl' - H^{i}_{z}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \qquad (4)$$

其中 $\rho = x\hat{i}_x + y\hat{i}_y$ (x, y \in I 区); 令 $J = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n P_n(\rho')$ $P_n(\rho')$ — 分段脉冲函数

则利用矩量法(5)可将积分方程化为矩阵方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{mn} \end{bmatrix} [a] = [g]$$

$$[a] = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N)^T$$

$$A_{mn} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{k\eta_0}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ k \\ \Delta l_n \end{bmatrix}] A I$$

$$(m = n)$$

电极化 $A_{mn} = \frac{1}{2} Z_{I}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{m}) + \frac{\kappa v_{0}}{4} \left[1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \left(-\frac{1 \kappa \Delta t_{n}}{4 \epsilon} \right) \right] \Delta l_{m}$ (m=n);

$$A_{mn} = \frac{k\eta_0}{4} \left[H^{\binom{2}{0}}(k|\rho_m - \rho_n|) + j \frac{z_s(\rho_n)}{\eta_0} H^{\binom{2}{1}}(k|\rho_m - \rho_n|) \hat{\rho}_0 \cdot \hat{n} \right] \Delta l_n \\ (m \neq n)$$

磁极化
$$A_{mn} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{4\eta_0} Z_s(\rho_n) \left[1 - j\frac{2}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{\gamma k \Delta l_n}{4\varepsilon}\right) \right] \Delta l_n \qquad (m = n);$$

 $A_{mn} = \frac{k}{4} \left[\frac{z_s(\rho_n)}{\eta_0} H_{0}^{(2)}(k|\rho_m - \rho_n|) + jH_{1}^{(2)}(k|\rho_m - \rho_n|) \hat{\rho_0} \cdot \hat{n} \right] \Delta l_n \qquad (m \neq n);$
 $m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$
 $(g] = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_N)^T$
电极化 $g_m = -\frac{k\eta_0}{4} \left\{ J_s(\rho') H_{0}^{(2)}(k|\rho_m - \rho'_n|) dl' + E_s^i(\rho_m); \right\}$

电极化

磁极化
$$g_m = -\frac{k}{4} \int_{\Pi} J_T j H_1^{(2)}(k|\rho_m - \rho'_n|) \hat{\rho}_0 \hat{n} dl' - H_z^i(\rho_m)$$

 $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$



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