# 无限大金属平板上开有二维周期性

# 孔阵的散射特性分析

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## ANALYSIS OF THE SCATTERING CHARACTERISTICS BY A CONDUCTING SCREEN PERFORATED PERIODICALLY WITH APERTURES

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摘 要 本文利用矩量法分析了无限大金属平板上开有二维周期性孔阵的电磁散射特性。通过 引人广义波导的概念,可以统一分析孔径形状为任意的这类频率选择表面。作为示例,分别计 算了无限大平板上开有矩形、圆形和等边三角形孔阵的散射特性。结果与现有文献中给出的数 据极为一致。

关键词 电磁散射,频率选择表面,矩量法

Abstract In this paper the scattering characteristics of a plane wave incident on a thin perfectly conducting screen perforated periodically with apertures are analysed by the method of moments. The concept of generalized waveguide is introduced, and each element of this kind of frequency selective surface (FSS) can be taken as a junction between two generalized waveguides. The eigen modes in these waveguides are replaced by Floquet modes in periodic structures. An equivalece theorem and the method of moments are employed to obtain the generalized scattering matrix of the junction. As an example, the scattering from a conducting screen perforated periodically with rectangular, circular and equilateral triangular apertures are computed, respectively. Numerical results show good agreement with those published in available literature.

Key words electromagnetic scattering, frequency selective surfaces(FSS), the method of moments

众所周知,频率选择表面(FSS)具有带通或带阻的滤波特性,在天线罩、反射器天 线及光束调控系统中获得了广泛应用。FSS的结构主要有2种:一种是由金属贴片组成的 周期性阵列,另一种是在无限大导电屏上开有周期性的孔阵。对于这两种结构的分析,方

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法是类似的,迄今主要有模匹配法<sup>[1~3]</sup>,谱域法<sup>[4]</sup>和子域基矩量法<sup>[5]</sup>等。本文用矩量法分析了平面波入射到无限大导电屏上开有二维周期性孔阵的散射特性。首先引入广义波导的概念,将问题的解决转化为分析两个广义波导的接点,广义波导中的本征模即是周期结构 空间的 Floquet 模<sup>[6]</sup>;然后用矩量法求波导接头的广义散射矩阵,从中可提取各次模的反 射和传输系数。

### 1 分析原理

研究问题的结构如图 1 所示,其中 d<sub>1</sub>、d<sub>2</sub> 分别是沿 X 轴和 S 轴 的 周 期, α 为两轴间 的夹角。根据 Floquet 定理<sup>(6)</sup>,可以只考虑一个单元。把所考虑的单元看成由两个半无限 长广义波导组成的接点,波导中的本征模分别对应半空间的 Floquet 模<sup>(6)</sup>。因此波导中第 mn 次 TE 和 TM 型本征模可表述为

$$\vec{\Phi}_{mnl}^{(i)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_1 d_2 \sin \alpha} t_{mn}^{(i)}} (v_{mn}^{(i)} \overrightarrow{U}_x - u_{mn}^{(i)} \overrightarrow{U}_y) \psi_{mn}^{(i)} & l = 1\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_1 d_2 \sin \alpha} t_{mn}^{(i)}} (u_{mn}^{(i)} \overrightarrow{U}_x + v_{mn}^{(i)} \overrightarrow{U}_y) \psi_{mn}^{(i)} & l = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

这里, l=1,2分别代表 TE 和 TM 波,  $\overrightarrow{U}_x$  和 $\overrightarrow{U}_y$ 分别是直角坐标系中沿 X和 Y 轴 的 单位矢量, 且  $\psi_{mn}^{(i)} = e^{-j(u_{mn}^{(i)}x + v_{mn}^{(i)}y)}$ ,  $u_{mn}^{(i)} = k_i \sin\theta \cos\varphi + \frac{2\pi m}{d_1}$ ,  $m=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots, v_{mn}^{(i)} =$ 

 $k_{i}\sin\theta \sin\varphi + \frac{2\pi n}{d_{2}\sin\alpha} - \frac{2\pi m}{d_{1}\tan\alpha}, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots, t_{m_{n}}^{(i)} = \sqrt{[u_{m_{n}}^{(i)}]^{2} + [v_{m_{n}}^{(i)}]^{2}}, k_{i}^{2} = \omega^{2} \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{i},$ i = 1,2 分別表示上、下半空间,  $\varepsilon_{1} \pi \varepsilon_{2} \beta$ 别是上、下半空间媒质的介电常数。

现在问题的解决变为分析如图 2 所示的广义波导接点。首先应用等效原理<sup>173</sup>,接点处 口径面 S<sub>a</sub> 被理想导体代替,则波导 1 中的场与入射场和磁流源*M* 



图 1 导电屏上有二维周期性孔阵的几何结构

图 2 等效原理

$$\overrightarrow{M} = \overrightarrow{E}_{s} \Big|_{z=0} \times \overrightarrow{U}_{s}$$
(2)

产生的场的合成场等效;波导2中的场与由 $-\vec{M}$ 产生的场等效,如图2所示。图中 $\vec{E}^{ine}$ ,  $\vec{H}^{ine}$ ,表示入射场。据此,可写出接点两侧的横向电磁场如下

$$\vec{E}_{t} = \begin{cases} \sum_{p} a_{p} e^{j\gamma_{p}^{(1)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)} - \sum_{p} a_{p} e^{-j\gamma_{p}^{(1)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)} + \sum_{p} c_{p} e^{-j\gamma_{p}^{(1)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)} z = 0 \\ \sum_{p} b_{p} e^{j\gamma_{p}^{(1)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(2)} z = 0 \end{cases}$$
(3 a)

$$\vec{H}_{t} = \begin{cases} \sum_{p} a_{p} Y_{p}^{(1)} e^{j \gamma_{p}^{(1)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)} \times \vec{U}_{\star} + \sum_{p} a_{p} Y_{p}^{(1)} e^{-j \gamma_{p}^{(1)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)} \times \vec{U}_{\star} \\ & -\sum_{p} c_{p} Y_{p}^{(1)} e^{-j \gamma_{p}^{(1)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)} \times \vec{U}_{z} \\ & \sum_{p} b_{p} Y_{p}^{(2)} e^{j \gamma_{p}^{(2)} z} \vec{\Phi}_{p}^{(2)} \times \vec{U}_{\star} \end{cases}$$
(36)

式中,  $p = \{m, n, l\}$ ,  $a_p$ 表示第p个入射波的模式系数,根据入射情况而定, $b_p$ 和 $c_p$ 分别表示由 (-M)和M产生的第p个模的模式系数; $Y_s^{(j)}(i = 1, 2)$ 的表达式为

$$Y_{p}^{(i)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\gamma_{p}^{(i)}}{k_{i}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{i}}{\mu_{0}}} & l = 1\\ \frac{k_{i}}{\gamma_{p}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{i}}{\mu_{0}}} & l = 2 \end{cases}$$

其中,

$$\gamma_{p}^{(i)} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{k_{i}^{2} - (t_{mn}^{(i)})^{2}} & k_{i} > t_{mn}^{(i)} \\ -j\sqrt{(t_{mn}^{(i)})^{2} - k_{i}^{2}} & k_{i} < t_{mn}^{(i)} \end{cases}$$

将(3 a)式代入(2)式,得到

$$\overrightarrow{M} = \sum_{p} c_{p} \overrightarrow{\Phi}_{i}^{(1)} \times \overrightarrow{U}_{s} = \sum_{p} b_{p} \overrightarrow{\Phi}_{p}^{(2)} \times \overrightarrow{U}_{s}$$

$$(4)$$

等效磁流源加的引入保证了接点面上切向电场的连续性,要使切向磁场连续,必须有

$$2\sum_{p}a_{p}Y_{p}^{(1)}\overrightarrow{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)}\times\overrightarrow{U_{t}}=\sum_{p}c_{p}Y_{p}^{(1)}\overrightarrow{\Phi}_{p}^{(1)}\times\overrightarrow{U_{t}}+\sum_{p}b_{p}Y_{p}^{(2)}\overrightarrow{\Phi}_{p}^{(2)}\times\overrightarrow{U_{t}}$$
(5)

下面用矩量法求解方程式(5)。截断(5)式和(4)式中的求和项数,考虑有限数目的 高次本征模。为方便起见,取广义波导两侧中的本征模式数相等,且为p。适当选取磁流 源基函数集 $\{\widehat{M}_q\}_{q=1,2,...,0}$ ,将 $\widehat{M}$ 按该基函数集展开

$$\overrightarrow{M} = \sum_{q=1}^{Q} V_q \overrightarrow{M}_q \tag{6}$$

将(4)式代入(6)式,并作内积可得

$$(c) = (H_1)(V)$$
 (8 *a*)

$$(b) = (H_2)(V)$$
 (8 b)

式中  $(c) = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_p)^T, (b) = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_p)^T,$  $(V) = (V_1, V_2, \dots, V_q)^T, (H_i) = (H_{ipq})_{P \times Q}, (i = 1, 2)$ 

$$H_{ipq} = \iint_{S_q} \overrightarrow{M}_q \cdot (\overrightarrow{\Phi}_p^{(i)} \times \overrightarrow{U}_z) \,\mathrm{ds}.$$

适当选择加权基函数集{ $W_q$ ]<sub>q=1,2,...,0</sub>},用 $\overrightarrow{W}_{q(q=1,2,...,0)}$ 点乘(5)式两边,并在 $S_a$ 面上积分,利用(8)式结果,可得下列矩阵方程

$$((\bar{Y}_1) + (\bar{Y}_2))(V) = (I_i)$$
(9)  

$$\vec{X} + (\bar{Y}_i) = (W_i)^T (Y_i) (H_i) (i = 1, 2), \quad (I_i) = 2(W_i)^T (Y_1) (a), \quad (Y_i) = \text{diag}(Y_i^{(i)}),$$

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$$(a) = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_p)^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (W_i) = (W_{ipq})_{P \times Q}, \quad W_{ipq} = \iint_{S_q} \overrightarrow{W}_q \cdot (\overrightarrow{\Phi}_p^{(i)} \times \overrightarrow{U}_z) \, \mathrm{d}s.$$

若设波导1中反射波的模式系数列矩阵为[d],则由(3a)式得

$$(d) = (c) - (a) \tag{10}$$

由(8a)式, (9)式和(10)式得

$$(d) = (2(H_1)((\bar{Y}_1) + (\bar{Y}_2))^{-1}(W_1)^{\mathrm{T}}(Y_1) - (I))(a)$$
(11)

式中,〔1〕表示单位矩阵。又由(8b)式和(9)式得

$$(b) = 2(H_2)((\bar{Y}_1) + (\bar{Y}_2))^{-1}(W_1)^{\mathrm{T}}(Y_1)(a)$$
(12)

至此求得了波导1中各次反射模的模式系数和波导2中各次传输模的模式系数。

#### 2 数值结果

应用上述分析原理,分别计算了平面波垂直入射( $\theta = \varphi = 0^{\circ}$ )到二维周期性矩形孔、圆形孔和等边三角形孔阵加载无限大导体平板的反射和传输特性。如图3所示为这3种单元的结构和尺寸。在具体计算时.取 $(a) = (1,0,\dots,0)^{T}$ 、 $W_{q} = M_{q}$ ,且 $M_{q}$ 的形式取以单元上孔形为横截面的波导(分别是矩形波导、圆波导和等边三角波导)中的本征模。图4、图5和图6是TE波入射到矩形、圆形和等边三角形孔阵加载导电屏的透射或反射特性曲线。图7给出了这3种FSS结构功率传输特性的比较。图4、图5中也给出了已有文献中的结果,可见本文结果与它们吻合很好。







图 7 平面波 $\lambda$ 射到 3 种结构的功率传 输系数的比较 (1. 矩形孔,  $d_1 = d_2 = 1.0$  cm, = b = 0.7 cm,  $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$  2. 圆形孔,  $d_1 = d_2 =$ 1.0 cm, a = 0.395 cm,  $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$  3. 等边三角 形孔,  $d_1 = d_2 = 1.0$  cm, a = 0.79 cm,  $\alpha = 90_{\circ}$ )

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