

电磁波在螺旋线上的传播*

顧 福 年

(北 京 大 学)

§ 1. 引 言

螺旋线最早是应用在高頻电子管中^[1], 近年来在长距离波导通信中, 又应用了螺旋波导管来抑制杂波, 因此研究的兴趣并没有降低. 在[2—4]中, 他们应用了各种不同的方法, 来研究它的传输特性. 本文的目的是从螺旋坐标出发^[5], 进一步探讨它的性质; 在§4, §5中, 推导了一些特征方程, 可以作为计算传输常数的参考. 本文提供了一些方法, 对于结果只作了一些定性的说明, 如果有必要的话, 定量的计算留在以后再作. 希望本文对于了解螺旋线上的电磁波传播性质, 从比较精细的一面, 有所帮助.

§ 2. 螺旋坐标系统

本节开始先介绍一下坐标^[5]. 螺旋坐标是由三个变数 α, ρ, β 来表示的, 其中 α ——沿着管状螺旋线的中心线来度量, 单位是弧度, 螺旋管每转一匝, α 增加 2π ; ρ ——螺管截面上同心圆的半径; β ——在螺管截面上的幅角. $\beta = 0$ 这条线在截面上(即垂直于螺管中心线), 而且通过圆柱的中心轴(z 轴), $\beta = 0$ 的点是这条线通过管面的外点(离 z 轴较远的点).

在 ρ 较大时, 相邻一周的管面可相交, 此时坐标不是唯一确定的.

ψ 为螺距角, 在中心线 $\rho = 0$ 上来度量, $\psi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 是直管.

如果取点 $\alpha = 0, \rho = 0$, 对应圆柱坐标上的点 $x = a, y = 0, z = 0$, 则有

$$x = a \cos \alpha + \rho(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi), \quad (2.1)$$

$$y = a \sin \alpha + \rho(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi), \quad (2.2)$$

$$z = a \alpha \tan \psi - \rho \sin \beta \cos \psi, \quad (2.3)$$

$$r^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = a^2 + 2a\rho \cos \beta + \rho^2(1 - \sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \psi), \quad (2.4)$$

$$\theta = \alpha + \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \beta \sin \psi}{a + \rho \cos \beta} - 2\pi \left[\frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \right]. \quad (2.5)$$

(2.5) 右边最后一项 $\left[\frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \right]$ 是表示 $\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}$ 左边的整数, 这是为了保持 θ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 之间.

根据上面的坐标可以求得坐标向量^[6].

* 1959年8月26日收到.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_1 &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \alpha} = -[a \cos \alpha + \rho(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi)] \mathbf{i}_x + \\ &\quad + [a \sin \alpha + \rho(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \psi)] \mathbf{i}_y + a \cos \psi \mathbf{i}_z, \\ \mathbf{a}_2 &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \rho} = (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi) \mathbf{i}_x + \\ &\quad + (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi) \mathbf{i}_y - \sin \beta \cos \psi \mathbf{i}_z, \\ \mathbf{a}_3 &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \beta} = -\rho(\cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \psi) \mathbf{i}_x - \\ &\quad - \rho(\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \psi) \mathbf{i}_y - \rho \cos \beta \cos \psi \mathbf{i}_z. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

因为 α, ρ, β 的坐标系统并不是互相垂直的, 所以有一个互换的坐标向量 $\mathbf{a}^1, \mathbf{a}^2, \mathbf{a}^3$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}^1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}(\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}(-\rho \sin \alpha \cos \psi \mathbf{i}_x + \rho \cos \alpha \cos \psi \mathbf{i}_y + \rho \sin \psi \mathbf{i}_z), \\ \mathbf{a}^2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}(\mathbf{a}_3 \times \mathbf{a}_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left\{ \left[a \rho \left(\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \psi} - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \tan \psi \right) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \rho^2 \cos \beta \cos \psi (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi) \right] \mathbf{i}_x + \left[a \rho \left(\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \psi} + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \tan \psi \right) + \rho^2 \cos \beta \cos \psi (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi) \right] \mathbf{i}_y - \\ &\quad \left. - \rho \sin \beta (a + \cos \beta \cos^2 \psi \rho) \mathbf{i}_z \right\}, \\ \mathbf{a}^3 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}(\mathbf{a}_1 \times \mathbf{a}_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left\{ \left[-a \left(\frac{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \psi} + \sin \alpha \cos \beta \tan \psi \right) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \rho \sin \beta \cos \psi (\sin \psi \sin \beta \sin \psi - \cos \alpha \cos \beta) \right] \mathbf{i}_x + \left[a \left(-\frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \psi} + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \tan \psi \right) - \rho^2 \sin \beta \cos \psi (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \psi) \right] \mathbf{i}_y - \\ &\quad \left. - [a \cos \beta + \rho(\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \psi)] \mathbf{i}_z \right\}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

由(2.6)可以求得度量系数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_{11} &= \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_1 = r^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \psi; & g_{33} &= \mathbf{a}_3 \cdot \mathbf{a}_3 = \rho^2; \\ g_{13} &= g_{31} = \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a}_3 = \rho^2 \sin \psi; & g_{12} &= g_{21} = g_{32} = g_{23} = 0; \\ g_{22} &= \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot \mathbf{a}_2 = 1. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

因为 $g_{13} \neq 0$, 所以 $\mathbf{a}_1$ 和 $\mathbf{a}_3$ 不是互相垂直的.

利用(2.7), 求得和上面互换的度量系数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g^{11} &= \frac{\rho^2}{g}; & g^{22} &= \rho^2; & g^{33} &= \frac{1}{g} \left(\frac{g}{\rho^2} + \rho^2 \sin^2 \psi \right); \\ g^{13} &= g^{31} = -\frac{\rho^2}{g} \sin \psi; & g^{23} &= g^{32} = g^{21} = g^{12} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

所有上面式子中的 g 是体积元素的系数, 由下面的雅可比行列式决定:

$$g = \begin{vmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & g_{23} \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \rho^2 (a \sec \psi + \rho \cos \beta \cos \psi)^2. \quad (2.10)$$

任一向量 E 可以表成

$$\mathbf{E} = E_\alpha \mathbf{i}_1 + E_\rho \mathbf{i}_2 + E_\beta \mathbf{i}_3,$$

这里 $\mathbf{i}_k = \frac{\mathbf{a}_k}{(g_{kk})^{1/2}}$ 是单位向量, 如果令 $f_i \equiv \mathbf{E}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_i$, 則

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1 &= g_{11}^{1/2} E_\alpha + \rho \sin \alpha E_\beta, \\ f_2 &= E_\rho, \\ f_3 &= \frac{\rho^2 \sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} E_\alpha + \rho E_\beta. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

这样我們有^[6]

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \beta} \right) \mathbf{a}_1 + \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \beta} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \alpha} \right) \mathbf{a}_2 + \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \rho} \right) \mathbf{a}_3 \right]. \quad (2.12)$$

利用(2.12)可以把馬克斯威方程(時間因子是 $e^{-i\omega t}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= i\omega \mu \mathbf{H}, \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} &= -i\omega \epsilon \mathbf{E} \end{aligned}$$

改写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -i\omega \mu H_\alpha &= \frac{g_{11}^{1/2}}{g^{1/2}} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \frac{\rho^2 \sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} E_\alpha - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \rho E_\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} E_\rho \right), \\ -i\omega \mu H_\beta &= \frac{\rho}{g^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} g_{11}^{1/2} E_\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \rho \sin \psi E_\beta - \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} E_\rho \right), \\ -i\omega \mu H_\rho &= \frac{1}{g^{1/2}} \left[\left(\frac{\rho^2 \sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2} \right) E_\alpha + \rho \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} - \sin \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right) E_\rho \right], \\ i\omega \epsilon E_\alpha &= \frac{g_{11}^{1/2}}{g^{1/2}} \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \frac{\rho^2 \sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} H_\alpha - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \rho H_\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} H_\rho \right], \\ i\omega \epsilon E_\beta &= \frac{\rho}{g^{1/2}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} g_{11}^{1/2} H_\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \rho \sin \psi H_\beta - \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} H_\rho \right], \\ i\omega \epsilon E_\rho &= \frac{1}{g^{1/2}} \left[\left(\frac{\rho^2 \sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2} \right) H_\alpha + \rho \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} - \sin \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right) H_\rho \right]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

(2.13) 和文献 [6] 中对应的式子差一个正負符号, 是因为取坐标的次序不同, 这里取的都是右旋坐标。

以下我們要推导在上述坐标下的列翁托維奇 (Леонтович) 近似边界条件^[7]。由于螺旋管是使用高导电材料, 如銅等, 同时假定銅管的半径 $b \gg$ 集层厚度 d , 所以有

$$\mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{E} = W [\mathbf{i}_2 \times (\mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{H})]. \quad (2.14)$$

这里, $\mathbf{i}_2$ 是管表面的外向单位法綫, 而

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega}}} \cong \sqrt{-i \frac{\omega \mu}{\sigma}} = (1 - i) \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu}{2\sigma}}. \quad (2.15)$$

利用 $\mathbf{a}^1, \mathbf{a}^3$ 的定义, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{i}_1 &= -\sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{22} g_{11}}} \mathbf{a}^3; & \mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{i}_3 &= \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{33} g_{22}}} \mathbf{a}^1, \\ \mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{i}_2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}^1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}_3) \cdot (\mathbf{a}_1 \times \mathbf{a}_2) = -\frac{g_{13} g_{22}}{\sqrt{g}} = -\frac{g_{13}}{\sqrt{g}}, \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}^1) &= 0, \\ \mathbf{a}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}^1) &= -\frac{g_{33}}{\sqrt{g}}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}^1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} [g_{13} \mathbf{a}^1 + g_{33} \mathbf{a}^3]. \quad (2.17)$$

同样求得

$$\mathbf{a}_2 \times \mathbf{a}^3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} [g_{11} \mathbf{a}^1 + g_{13} \mathbf{a}^3]. \quad (2.18)$$

利用(2.16),得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{E} &= -\sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{11}}} E_\alpha \mathbf{a}^3 + \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{33}}} E_\beta \mathbf{a}^1, \\ \mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{H} &= -\sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{11}}} H_\alpha \mathbf{a}^3 + \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{33}}} H_\beta \mathbf{a}^1. \end{aligned}$$

再利用(2.17), (2.18), 求出 $\mathbf{i}_2 \times (\mathbf{i}_2 \times \mathbf{H})$, 代入(2.14), 得

$$-\sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{33}}} E_\beta = W \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{11}}} H_\alpha + \frac{g_{13}}{\sqrt{g_{33}}} H_\beta \right), \quad (2.19)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{11}}} E_\alpha = W \left(\frac{g_{13}}{\sqrt{g_{11}}} H_\alpha + \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{33}}} H_\beta \right). \quad (2.20)$$

这一个式子就是近似边界条件的表达式, 这对以后很有用.

§ 3. 在螺旋坐标下的解

設电磁場对于 α 坐标的关系成 $e^{i\Gamma\alpha}$ 形式, 这里 Γ 是在螺旋坐标下的传播常数, 所以电磁場

$$F(\alpha, \rho, \beta) = e^{i\Gamma\alpha} f(\beta, \rho).$$

但是根据具体物理意义, F 对 β 有周期性; 每轉动 2π 电磁場又回到原来的值, 所以可把 $f(\rho, \beta)$ 按复数富理埃形式来展开, 得到

$$F(\alpha, \rho, \beta) = e^{i\Gamma\alpha} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(\rho) e^{in\beta}.$$

定

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_a &= e^{i\Gamma a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(\rho) e^{in\beta}, \\ E_\beta &= e^{i\Gamma a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n(\rho) e^{in\beta}, \\ E_\rho &= e^{i\Gamma a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n(\rho) e^{in\beta}, \\ H_a &= e^{i\Gamma a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} L_n(\rho) e^{in\beta}, \\ H_\beta &= e^{i\Gamma a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} M_n(\rho) e^{in\beta}, \\ H_\rho &= e^{i\Gamma a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} N_n(\rho) e^{in\beta}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

代入(2.13)式, 因为 $e^{in\beta}$ $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上互相正交, 所以有

$$-i\omega\mu L_n(\rho) = \frac{g_{11}^{1/2}}{g^{1/2}} \left\{ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[\frac{\rho^2 \sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} a_n(\rho) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [\rho b_n(\rho)] + i n c_n(\rho) \right\}, \quad (3.2)$$

$$-i\omega\mu M_n(\rho) = \frac{\rho}{g^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [g_{11}^{1/2} a_n(\rho)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [\rho \sin \psi b_n(\rho)] - i \Gamma c_n(\rho) \right\}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -i\omega\mu N_n(\rho) &= \frac{1}{g^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{\sin \psi \rho^2}{g_{11}^{1/2}} i \Gamma a_n(\rho) - i n g_{11}^{1/2} a_n(\rho) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2} a_n(\rho) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \rho(i\Gamma - i n \sin \psi) b_n(\rho) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

$$i\omega\epsilon a_n(\rho) = \frac{g_{11}^{1/2}}{g^{1/2}} \left\{ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[\frac{\rho^2 \sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} L_n(\rho) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [\rho M_n(\rho)] + i n N_n(\rho) \right\}, \quad (3.5)$$

$$i\omega\epsilon b_n(\rho) = \frac{\rho}{g^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [g_{11}^{1/2} L_n(\rho)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [\rho \sin \psi M_n(\rho)] - i \Gamma N_n(\rho) \right\}, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} i\omega\epsilon c_n(\rho) &= \frac{1}{g^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{\sin \psi \rho^2}{g_{11}^{1/2}} i \Gamma L_n(\rho) - i n g_{11}^{1/2} L_n(\rho) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2} L_n(\rho) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \rho(i\Gamma - i n \sin \psi) M_n(\rho) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

把(3.2), (3.3), (3.4)代入(3.5), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[\frac{\rho^2 \sin^2 \psi}{g^{1/2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\rho^2}{g_{11}^{1/2}} a_n \right) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[\frac{\rho^2}{g^{1/2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} g_{11}^{1/2} a_n \right] + \frac{i n}{g^{1/2}} F a_n - \\ &- \frac{g^{1/2}}{g_{11}^{1/2}} k^2 a_n + K \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \frac{\rho^2 c_n}{g^{1/2}} + \frac{i n \rho}{g^{1/2}} b_n \right] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

这里

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k^2 &= \omega^2 \mu \epsilon, \\ F &= i \Gamma \frac{\sin \psi}{g_{11}^{1/2}} \rho^2 - i n g_{11}^{1/2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2}, \\ K &= i \Gamma - i n \sin \psi. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

把(3.5), (3.6), (3.7)改写为

$$\frac{g^{1/2}}{g_{11}^{1/2}} k^2 a_n = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \epsilon_n + i n N'_n, \quad (3.10)$$

$$\frac{g^{1/2}}{g} k^2 b_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} L_n - i\Gamma N'_n, \quad (3.11)$$

$$g^{1/2} k^2 c_n = i\Gamma \epsilon_n - inL_n - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2} L'_n, \quad (3.12)$$

这里的 L'_n , N'_n 和 M'_n 是 L_n , N_n 和 M_n 分别乘了 $(-i\omega\mu)$ 后的值, 即(3.2), (3.3), (3.4)左边的值, 而

$$\epsilon_n = \frac{\sin \psi \rho^2}{g_{11}^{1/2}} L'_n + \rho M'_n, \quad (3.13)$$

$$L_n = g_{11}^{1/2} L'_n + \sin \psi \rho M'_n. \quad (3.14)$$

以(3.10), (3.11)解出 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} L_n$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \epsilon_n$, 代入 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}$ (3.12), 得到

$$k^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (g^{1/2} c_n) = -k^2 i\Gamma \frac{g^{1/2}}{g_{11}^{1/2}} a_n - in k^2 \frac{g^{1/2}}{\rho} b_n - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2} \right) L'_n. \quad (3.15)$$

或者以 ρ^2/g 乘(3.12), 再对它作对 ρ 的偏微商, 又以 $\frac{in\rho}{g}$ 乘(3.11), 和上者相加, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & k^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\rho^2}{g^{1/2}} c_n \right) + \left(\frac{in\rho}{g^{1/2}} b_n \right) \right\} = \\ & = -i\Gamma \frac{\rho^2}{g} \frac{g^{1/2}}{g_{11}^{1/2}} k^2 a_n + (g^{1/2} k^2 c_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\rho^2}{g} \right) - \frac{\rho^2}{g} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} g_{11}^{1/2} \right) L'_n. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

(3.16)和(3.15)实际上是相同的, 因为两者消去 c_n 后, 得到恒等式.

从上面的计算中知道, 这个解非常复杂, 为了要能计算出来, 要作一些合理的近似.

在我们所考虑的螺旋管中, 假定 b (螺旋圆管的半径) 和 a (圆柱的半径) 有关系 $a \gg b$; 设 ρ 在接近于 b 的范围内变化, 所以可以假定 $a \gg \rho$, 此时利用(2.4)及(2.8), 得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r^2 &\cong a^2; & g_{11} &\cong \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 \psi}, \\ g &\cong \rho^2 \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 \psi}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)^{1)}.$$

代入(3.16), 看到

$$k^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\rho^2}{g^{1/2}} c_n \right) + \frac{in}{g^{1/2}} b_n \right\} = -i\Gamma k^2 \frac{\cos^2 \psi}{a^2} \rho a_n. \quad (3.18)$$

所以(3.8)可以化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{a^2 \sin^2 \psi \cos^2 \psi} \right) \frac{d^2 a_n}{d\rho^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{5\rho}{a^2} \sin^2 \psi \cos^2 \psi \right) \frac{da_n}{d\rho} + \\ & + \left[k^2 + (i\Gamma - in \cos \psi) i\Gamma \frac{\cos^2 \psi}{a^2} + n\Gamma \frac{\cos^2 \psi \sin \psi}{a} - \frac{n^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{4 \sin^2 \psi \cos^2 \psi}{a^2} \right] a_n = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

略去 $\frac{\rho^2}{a^2}$ 项得到贝塞尔方程, 其解为

$$a_n = A_n I_n(r_n \rho) \quad \rho < b, \quad (3.20)$$

$$a_n = A_n [K_n(r_n \rho) + B_n I_n(r_n \rho)] \quad \rho > b. \quad (3.21)$$

1). 以后为方便起见, 等号 = 和近似等号 $\cong$ 有时不予区别了.

这里

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_n &= \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^2 \cos^2 \psi}{a^2} - k^2 - n\Gamma \frac{\cos^2 \psi}{a^2} (\cos \psi + \sin \psi) + \frac{4 \sin^2 \psi \cos^2 \psi}{a^2}}, \\ r_0 &= \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^2 \cos^2 \psi}{a^2} - k^2 + \frac{4 \sin^2 \psi \cos^2 \psi}{a^2}}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.22)$$

如果 $a \gg \lambda$, 則 $k^2 \gg \frac{4}{a^2}$; 或者 $\sin^2 \psi \ll 1$, 則可以把 (3.22) 中的 $\frac{4 \sin^2 \psi \cos^2 \psi}{a^2}$ 略去.

从方程 (3.2) — (3.7) 中可以看出, L_n, M_n, N_n 和 a_n, b_n, c_n 是互相对称的, 只要把 $\epsilon \longleftrightarrow -\mu$, 互相交换就使 L_n 和 a_n 有相同的关係式, 所以

$$L_n = \ln I_n(r_n \rho) \quad \rho \leq b, \quad (3.23)$$

$$L_n = \ln'(K_n(r_n \rho) + B_n I_n(r_n \rho)) \quad \rho \geq b. \quad (3.24)$$

在 (3.21) 和 (3.24) 中, 括号內系数都取 B_n 是为了方便, 在一般情况同样計算. 而由 (3.2) 得到

$$L_n = \frac{1}{-i\omega\mu} \frac{1}{\rho} \left[-\frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho^2 a_n) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho b_n(\rho)) + inc_n \right]. \quad (3.25)$$

由 (3.18) 得到

$$inb_n + \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho c_n) = -i\Gamma \frac{\cos \psi}{a} \rho a_n. \quad (3.26)$$

上式乘 $\frac{\rho}{in}$, 再对 ρ 求微商, 得到

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho b_n) = \frac{1}{in} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho c_n) \right) + \frac{\Gamma}{n} \frac{\cos \psi}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho^2 a_n).$$

把上式和 (3.25) 消去 b_n , 得到

$$-i\omega\mu L_n \rho - \left(\frac{\Gamma}{n} \frac{\cos \psi}{a} - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho^2 a_n) = \frac{1}{in} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho c_n) - n^2 c_n \right].$$

定 $\rho c_n = c'_n$, 上式变为 (取 $a_n = A_n I_n(r_n \rho)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 c'_n}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} c'_n - \frac{n^2}{\rho} c'_n &= in[-i\omega\mu l_n + (2+n)A_n P_n] J_n(r_n \rho) + \\ &+ in r_n A_n P_n \rho I_{n+1}(r_n \rho). \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$P_n = -\frac{\Gamma}{n} \frac{\cos \psi}{a} + \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a}.$$

但方程

$$\frac{d^2 F(\rho)}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} F(\rho) - \frac{n^2}{\rho^2} F(\rho) = A I_n(r_n \rho)$$

的解是

$$F(\rho) = \frac{A_n I_n(\rho)}{r_n^2} + \hat{d}_1 \rho^n + \hat{d}_2 \rho^{-n},$$

而方程

$$\frac{d^2 F(\rho)}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} F(\rho) - \frac{n^2}{\rho^2} F(\rho) = A r_n \rho I_{n+1}(r_n \rho)$$

的解是

$$F(\rho) = -\frac{2A}{r_n^2} I_n + \frac{A\rho}{r_n} I_{n+1}(r_n \rho) + \tilde{d}_1 \rho^n + \tilde{d}_2 \rho^{-n}.$$

所以

$$c_n' = \frac{in}{r_n^2} \{-i\omega\mu l_n I_n(r_n \rho) + nA_n P_n I_n(r_n \rho) + r_n A_n P_n \rho I_{n+1}(r_n \rho) + d_1 \rho^n + d_2 \rho^{-n}\},$$

$$c_n = \frac{in}{r_n} A_n P_n I_{n+1}(r_n \rho) + d_n \rho^{n-1} \quad \rho \leq b. \quad (3.27)$$

为了使得在 $\rho = 0$ 没有奇点, 所以这里有

$$i\omega\mu l_n = nA_n P_n \quad n \geq 1. \quad (3.27)$$

对 $K_n(r_n \rho)$ 亦可作同样的计算, 得到

$$c_n = \frac{in}{r_n^2 \rho} [-i\omega\mu l_n' + nA_n' P_n] [K_n(r_n \rho) + B_n I_n(r_n \rho)] -$$

$$- \frac{inA_n'}{r_n} P_n [K_{n+1}(r_n \rho) - B_n I_{n+1}(r_n \rho)] + d_n' \rho^{-(n+1)} + d_n'' \rho^{n-1} \quad \rho \geq b, n \geq 1. \quad (3.28)$$

如 $n = 0$, 由(3.26)直接可得

$$c_0 = -\frac{i\Gamma \cos \psi}{ar_0} A_0 I_1(r_0 \rho) \quad \rho \leq b \quad (3.29)$$

$$= + \frac{i\Gamma \cos \psi}{ar_0} A_0' [K_1(r_0 \rho) - B_0 I_1(r_0 \rho)] + d_0' \rho^{-1} \quad \rho \geq b.$$

由(3.26)可以得到

$$inb_n = -i\Gamma \frac{\cos \psi}{a} \rho a_n - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}(\rho c_n).$$

利用(3.28), (3.29), 代入得到

$$b_n = -\frac{\Gamma \cos \psi}{n a} A_n \rho I_n(r_n \rho) - A_n P_n \left[\rho I_n(r_n \rho) - \frac{n I_{n+1}(r_n \rho)}{r_n} \right] - \frac{d_n}{i} \rho^{n-1}$$

$$\rho \leq b \quad n \geq 1. \quad (3.30)$$

$$b_n = -\frac{F \cos \psi}{n a} A_n' \rho [K_n(r_n \rho) + B_n I_n(r_n \rho)] -$$

$$- \left[\frac{1}{r_n^2} (-i\omega\mu l_n' + nA_n' P_n) \frac{n}{\rho} + \rho A_n' P_n \right] (K_n(r_n \rho) + B_n I_n(r_n \rho)) +$$

$$+ \left[\frac{in}{r_n} (-i\omega\mu l_n' + nA_n' P_n) - \frac{n}{r_n} A_n' P_n \right] [K_{n+1}(r_n \rho) - B_n I_{n+1}(r_n \rho)] +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{i} [\rho^{-n-1} d_n' - \rho^{n-1} d_n''] \quad \rho \geq b, n \geq 1. \quad (3.30)$$

当 $n = 0$ 时, 由(3.25)直接解得

$$b_0 = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 l_0 I_1(r_0 \rho)}{r_0} - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} A_0 \rho I_0(r_0 \rho) \quad \rho \leq b,$$

$$b_0 = -\frac{i\omega\mu l_0'}{r_0} [K_1(r_0 \rho) - B_0 I_1(r_0 \rho)] - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} A_0' \rho [K_0(r_0 \rho) + B_0 I_0(r_0 \rho)] + \left. \begin{aligned} &+ d_0' \rho^{-1} \quad \rho \geq b. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.31)$$

从(3.2)–(3.7)看到,如果把 $-\mu$ 和 ϵ 互換, l_n 和 A_n 互換,上面各式就由电場的表达式变成磁場的表达式,即 $a_n \rightarrow L_n$, $b_n \rightarrow M_n$, $c_n \rightarrow N_n$.

§ 4. 慢波传输的物理性質

从上面的解可以看出,在螺旋管的 $a \gg \rho$ 的范围内,有二种形式的解,第一是貝塞尔函数型的,第二是多項式型的. 可以看到,这二种型式一般說来,都可能存在,例如在 $n = 0$ 的情况下,取 $B_0 = 0$,用边界条件在管的表面 $\rho = b$ 上,取电場的切綫分量 E_ϕ ,使管面内外相等,則由(3.20)及(3.21)得到

$$A_0 = \alpha K_0(r_0 b); \quad A'_n = \alpha I'_0(r'_0 b).$$

这里 r_0 和 r'_0 不同,是由于螺管材料所决定的波动常数 k 和空气的波动常数 k_0 不同所致. 再由(3.29)取磁場的垂直分量 H_ρ 使其相等,則有

$$-\frac{i\Gamma \cos \psi}{ar_0} [K_0(r_0 b) I_1(r'_0 b) + I_0(r'_0 b) K_1(r_0 b)] = d_0 \frac{1}{b}.$$

等式左边不是零,如果 $r \cong r'_0$, 則

$$K_0(r_0 b) I_1(r'_0 b) + I_0(r'_0 b) K_1(r_0 b) \cong \frac{1}{r_0 b},$$

所以 d_0 有值.

在(3.20)–(3.31)各式中的常数,現在不能唯一确定(即使知道螺管上流的电流),因为以上这些解适用的区域只有 $a \gg \rho$ 区域内,所以无法用索默菲尔德 (Sommerfeld) 放射条件.

假使有条件 (a): 非但 $a \gg \rho$, 而且 $a \gg \lambda$, 而且上面的解在距离为若干个波长内都能适用,此时可以設(3.20)–(3.31)各項在 $\rho > b$ 时要满足放射条件,考虑 $n = 0$ 的情况,因为 ρ^{-1} 及 $I_0(r_0 \rho)$ 不适合放射条件,則当 $\rho \gg b$ 时,有

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= A'_0 K_0(r_0 \rho), \\ b_0 &= \frac{-i\omega\mu_0 l'_0}{r_0} K_1(r_0 \rho) - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} A'_0 \rho K_0(r_0 \rho), \\ L_0 &= l'_0 K_0(r_0 \rho), \\ M_0 &= \frac{i\omega\epsilon_0 A'_0}{r_0} K_1(r_0 \rho) - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} l'_0 \rho K_0(r_0 \rho). \end{aligned}$$

利用(3.1)及(2.19),(2.20)式于 $n = 0$ 的情况,得到

$$\begin{aligned} & -\sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{33}}} \left[-\frac{i\omega\mu_0 l'_0}{r_0} K_1(r_0 b) - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} A'_0 \rho K_0(r_0 b) \right] = \\ & = W \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{11}}} l'_0 K_0(r_0 b) + \frac{g_{13}}{\sqrt{g_{33}}} \left[i\omega\epsilon_0 A'_0 \frac{K_1(r_0 b)}{r_0} - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} l'_0 b K_0(r_0 b) \right] \right\} \quad (4.1) \end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{g_{11}}} A'_0 K_0(r_0 b) &= W \left\{ \frac{g_{13}}{\sqrt{g_{11}}} l'_0 K_0(r_0 b) + \right. \\ & \left. + \sqrt{g_{33}} \left[\frac{i\omega\epsilon_0 A'_0}{r_0} K_1(r_0 b) - \frac{\sin \psi \cos \psi}{a} l'_0 b K_0(r_0 b) \right] \right\}. \quad (4.2) \end{aligned}$$

因为 $a \gg \rho$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{11}}}\bigg|_{\rho=b} &= b; & \sqrt{\frac{g_{13}}{g_{11}}}\bigg|_{\rho=b} &= \frac{b^2}{a} \sin \psi \cos \psi; \\ \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{11}}}\bigg|_{\rho=b} &= \frac{a}{\cos \psi}; & \sqrt{\frac{g_{13}}{g_{33}}}\bigg|_{\rho=b} &= b \sin \psi; \\ \sqrt{\frac{g}{g_{33}}}\bigg|_{\rho=b} &= \frac{a}{\cos \psi}; & \sqrt{g_{33}} &= b. \end{aligned}$$

故由(4.1)及(4.2), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left[b \sin \psi K_0(r_0 b) - W b \sin \psi i \omega \epsilon \frac{K_1(r_0 b)}{r_0} \right] A'_0 &= \\ = l_0 \left[-\frac{a}{\cos \psi} \frac{i \omega \mu}{r_0} K_1(r_0 b) + W \frac{a}{\cos \psi} K_0(r_0 b) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

及

$$\left[b K_0(r_0 b) - W i \omega \epsilon \frac{b}{r_0} K_1(r_0 b) \right] A'_0 = 0. \quad (4.4)$$

所以在 $n = 0$ 的情况下, E 型和 H 型波是可以分开的, 不是混杂型的.

E 型波: $l'_0 = 0, A'_0 \neq 0$, 则其传输常数 r_0 由下式决定:

$$\frac{K_0(r_0 b)}{K_1(r_0 b)} \cdot r_0 b = i \omega \epsilon W \cdot b; \quad (4.5)$$

H 型波: $l'_0 \neq 0, A'_0 = 0$; r_0 满足下式:

$$\frac{K_1(r_0 b)}{r_0 b K_0(r_0 b)} = \frac{W}{i \omega \mu b}. \quad (4.6)$$

看到(4.5)式就使人回想到在圆柱形导线上的慢波传输的特征方程^[8]:

$$\rho b \frac{K_0(\rho b)}{K_1(\rho b)} = i W k b. \quad (4.7)$$

上面的式子来自[8]中 § 62, 这完全和(4.5)式相类似, 所以可以想象: 在 $a \gg \lambda, a \gg b$ 的条件下, 螺旋管很稀疏, 电磁波的传播就和在一根直的管子中相似, 不过在直的管子中,

$$\rho = \sqrt{h^2 - k^2}; \quad (4.8)$$

而这里的

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma^2 \cos^2 \psi}{a} - k^2}, \quad (4.9)$$

二者不同. 这主要是 h 和 Γ 的差别, 不过前者所取的坐标是 z , 因子的形式是 e^{ihz} , 而后者所取的坐标是 α , 因子的形式是 $e^{i\Gamma\alpha}$. 现在我们找螺旋线长 l (以中心线来计算) 和 α 的关系. 由(2.3)得到

$$l = (z^2 + \alpha^2 a^2)^{1/2} = \frac{a\alpha}{\cos \psi}.$$

所以如果定 $\Gamma\alpha = h'l$, 则 $\Gamma = \frac{a}{\cos \psi} h'$. 代入(4.9)后, 可以看到(4.8)与(4.9)的形式完全相同.

解(4.5)和(4.6), 可以用[8]中的方法.

利用条件(a)亦可以求出 $n \neq 0$ 的各种情况的特征方程, 不过非常复杂. 在不满足条件(a)的一般情况下, 如何来确定解, 还要研究.

§ 5. 快波在螺旋波导管的传输

把一个圆柱形波导管和一个螺旋形管连接起来, 原来在圆柱形中传输的是 E_{mn} 或 H_{mn} 各型波, 到了螺旋波导管中, 因为边界的改变, 显然要破坏原来的结构, 要分解为 § 3 中所解出的各种特征函数.

我們知道, 在圆柱形波导管中, m 型波的赫芝向量是

$$\pi_3 = Ae^{ihz} J_m(gr) e^{im\theta}, \quad (5.1)$$

这里 $g^2 = k^2 - h^2$.

对于H型波,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H_r &= \frac{\partial^2 \pi}{\partial r \partial z} = ihgAJ'_m(gr) e^{im\theta} e^{ihz}, \\ H_\theta &= \frac{\partial^2 \pi}{r \partial \theta \partial z} = -h \frac{m}{r} AJ_m(gr) e^{im\theta} e^{ihz}, \\ H_z &= k^2 \pi + \frac{\partial^2 \pi}{\partial z^2} = g^2 AJ_m(gr) e^{im\theta} e^{ihz}, \\ E_r &= i\omega\mu \frac{\partial \pi}{r \partial \theta} = -\omega\mu \frac{m}{r} AJ_m(gr) e^{im\theta} e^{ihz}, \\ E_\theta &= -i\omega\mu \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial r} = -i\omega\mu g AJ'_m(gr) e^{im\theta} e^{ihz}, \\ E_z &= 0; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.2).$$

又有

$$E_x = E_r \cos \theta - E_\theta \sin \theta; \quad E_y = E_r \sin \theta + E_\theta \cos \theta; \quad (5.3)$$

而由(2.7)与(5.3), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{g^{1/2}} E_a &= \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{a}^1 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{g}} [-\rho \sin \alpha \cos \psi E_x + \rho \cos \alpha \cos \psi E_y + \rho \sin \psi E_z] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} [E_r \rho \cos \psi \sin(\theta - \alpha) + E_\theta \rho \cos \psi \cos(\theta - \alpha) + \rho \sin \psi E_z] \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

再看(2.5)式, 知道

$$\theta - \alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \beta \sin \psi}{a + \rho \cos \beta},$$

所以

$$\sin(\theta - \alpha) = \frac{\rho \sin \beta \sin \psi}{r}, \quad \cos(\theta - \alpha) = \frac{a + \rho \cos \beta}{r}. \quad (5.5)$$

如果 $a \gg \rho$, 則

$$\cos(\theta - \alpha) \gg \sin(\theta - \alpha).$$

以(5.2)代入(5.4), 取 $m = 0$ 的情况, 得到

$$E_{0a} = Ae^{ihz} i\omega\mu g J_1(gr) \cos \psi \frac{a + \rho \cos \beta}{r}. \quad (5.6)$$

求 E_β . 同样利用(2.7)与(5.3), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{g^{3/2}} E_\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \left\{ aE_r \tan \psi \cos \beta \sin(\theta - \alpha) + aE_\theta \tan \psi \cos \beta \cos(\theta - \alpha) - \right. \\ - aE_r \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \psi} \cos(\theta - \alpha) + aE_\theta \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \psi} \sin(\theta - \alpha) - \rho \sin^2 \beta \cos \psi \sin \psi E_r \sin(\theta - \alpha) - \\ - \rho \sin^2 \beta \cos \psi \sin \psi E_\theta \cos(\theta - \alpha) - \rho \sin \beta \cos \psi \cos \beta E_r \cos(\theta - \alpha) + \\ \left. + \rho \sin \beta \cos \psi \cos \beta E_\theta \sin(\theta - \alpha) + E_z [a \cos \beta + \rho(\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \psi)] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

利用 $\cos(\theta - \alpha)$ 和 $\sin(\theta - \alpha)$ 的表达式(5.4)代入上式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} E_\beta = \frac{\cos \psi}{a} \left[-E_r \frac{\sin \beta}{r \cos \psi} (a^2 \sin^2 \psi + r^2 \cos^2 \psi) + E_\theta \frac{a \tan \psi}{r} (a \cos \beta + \rho - \rho \sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \psi) + \right. \\ \left. + E_z (a \cos \beta + \rho \cos^2 \beta + \rho \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \psi) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

以(5.2)代入上式, 取 $m = 0$, 有

$$E_{0\beta} = A e^{i h z} \frac{\sin \psi}{r} [a \cos \beta + \rho(1 - \sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \psi)] i \omega \mu J_1(g r). \quad (5.7)$$

同样方法求得

$$H_{0\alpha} = A e^{i h z} \left[-i h g \frac{\rho \sin \beta \sin \psi \cos \psi}{r} J_1(g r) + \sin \psi g^2 J_0(g r) \right]; \quad (5.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{0\beta} = A e^{i h z} \left\{ \sin \beta \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \psi + r^2 \cos^2 \psi}{a r} i h g J_1(g r) + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\cos \psi}{a} [a \cos \beta + \rho(\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \psi)] g^2 J_0(g r) \right\}. \quad (5.9) \end{aligned}$$

先把 $E_{0\alpha}$ 化成(3.1)的形式, 现在先回忆一下贝塞尔函数的加法定理^[9]:

$$J_1[g(a^2 + 2a\rho \cos \beta + \rho^2)^{1/2}] e^{i \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \beta}{a + \rho \cos \beta}} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_{1+m}(ga) J_m(g\rho) e^{i m(\beta + \pi)}.$$

因为 $a \gg \rho$, 则

$$r^2 = a^2 + 2a\rho \cos \beta + \rho^2 - \rho^2 \sin^2 \beta \cos^2 \psi \cong a^2 + 2a\rho \cos \beta + \rho^2,$$

所以

$$J_1(g r) e^{-i \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \beta}{a + \rho \cos \beta}} \cong \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_{1+m}(ga) J_m(g\rho) e^{i m(\beta + \pi)}, \quad (5.10)$$

而且有

$$e^{-i z \sin \beta} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(z) e^{-i m \beta}. \quad (5.11)$$

定

$$\Gamma = h a \tan \psi, \quad (5.12)$$

而

$$E_{0\alpha} = e^{i \Gamma a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{0n}(\rho) e^{i n \beta},$$

这里

$$a_{0n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} A i \omega \mu \cos \psi g \int_0^{2\pi} J_1(gr) e^{-i h \rho \cos \psi \sin \beta} e^{-i n \beta} d\beta. \quad (5.13)$$

因为 $a \gg \rho$, 所以

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \beta}{a + \rho \cos \beta} \cong \frac{\rho \sin \beta}{a}.$$

把(5.10), (5.11)代入(5.13), 求出积分, 得到

$$a_{0n}(\rho) = A i \omega \mu \cos \psi g \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_{1+m}(ga) J_m(g\rho) J_{m-n} \left(h \rho \cos \psi - \frac{\rho}{a} \right) e^{i m \pi}. \quad (5.14)$$

上式仅在 $a \gg \rho$ 条件下成立.

現在考虑二种情况:

(i) $|ga| \gg 1$; $|ha| \gg 1$; 因为 $g^2 = k^2 - h^2$, 所以当 $a \gg \lambda$ 时, 这是可能的.

用关于貝塞尔函数的漸近展开式:

$$J_{m+1}(ga) \cong \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi ga}} \left[e^{i(ga - \frac{m+1}{2}\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})} + e^{-i(ga - \frac{m+1}{2}\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})} \right]. \quad (5.15)$$

注意到加法公式, 有

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(g\rho) J_m(h\rho \cos \psi) e^{i \frac{m}{2}\pi} = J_0[\rho(g^2 + h^2 \cos^2 \psi)^{1/2}]. \quad (5.16)$$

用(5.12)式, 有

$$g^2 + h^2 \cos^2 \psi = k^2 - h^2 + h^2 \cos^2 \psi = k^2 - \frac{\Gamma \cos^2 \psi}{a^2}.$$

所以 $g^2 + h^2 \cos^2 \psi$, 即 § 3 中的 r_0^2 .

同样有

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(g\rho) J_m(h\rho \cos \psi) e^{i \frac{3\pi}{2} m} = J_0(gr_0). \quad (5.17)$$

在我們的条件下, $h\rho \cos \psi - \frac{\rho}{a} \cong h\rho \cos \psi$; 当 $\psi \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 把(5.13)代入(5.14), 利用(5.16)及(5.17), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} a_{00} &\cong A i \omega \mu \cos \psi g \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi ga}} \cos \left(ga - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) J_0(\rho r_0) \cong \\ &\cong A i \omega \mu \cos \psi g J_1(ga) J_0(\rho r_0). \end{aligned} \quad (5.18)$$

这里我們找到了和(3.21)的对应, 对于 a_{0n} 在更精确的估計下, 可作同样的計算; 知道在这些項中, a_{00} 是主要項.

(ii) $|ga|$ 不大, 因为 $a \gg \rho$, 所以有 $|g\rho| \ll 1$, $\left| h\rho \cos \psi - \frac{\rho}{a} \right| \ll 1$. 这里設 $(g\rho)$ 和 $\left| h\rho \cos \psi - \frac{\rho}{a} \right|$ 的数量級是相同的. 而

$$J_m(g\rho) \cong \left(\frac{g\rho}{2} \right)^m \frac{1}{\Gamma(m+1)} \quad \text{当 } |g\rho| \ll 1 \text{ 时.}$$

所以由(5.14),

$$\begin{aligned} a_{00} &= Ai\omega\mu\cos\psi g[J_1(ga) + O(g\rho)^2], \\ a_{0n} &= Ai\omega\mu\cos\psi gO(g\rho)^n. \end{aligned}$$

所以主要項还是 a_{00} .

現在来求特征方程,实际上,并不单独存在某一 H_{0K} 波的,但是为了方便起見,把它作为一种近似,单独地来研究. 把(5.6)–(5.9)展成(3.1)的形式,亦即把 H_{0K} 波化为在螺旋坐标下的各种不同的特征波,这些波用編号 $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 来分別,它們的传播常数各不相同. 因为上面已知 a_{00} 占主要,現在就只看 H_{0K} 波中 $n = 0$ 一項,有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{00} &= Ai\omega\mu g \cos\psi J_1(ga) + O(g\rho)^2, \\ b_{00} &= Ai\omega\mu \frac{\sin\psi}{a} \left\{ a \frac{1}{2} [\Gamma_0(ga) - J_2(ga)] g\rho + \rho \left(1 - \frac{\cos^2\psi}{2} \right) \right\} J_1(ga) + \\ &\quad + \psi(g\rho)^2, \\ L_{00} &= A \sin\psi g^2 J_0(g\rho) + O(g\rho)^2, \\ M_{00} &= A \left[k^2 g \cos\psi \rho J_1(ga) - \cos\psi g^3 \rho J_1(ga) + \frac{\cos\psi}{a} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin^2\psi) \rho g^2 J_0(ga) \right]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.19)$$

現在单独考虑 H_{0K} 波. 設 $\sin\psi = 0$, 則(2.19)自然滿足,(2.20)变为

$$i\omega\mu J_1(ga) = bW \left[(k^2 - g^2) J_1(ga) + \frac{g}{2a} J_0(ga) \right]. \quad (5.20)$$

当管为理想导电材料时, $W = 0$, (5.20) 为

$$J_1(ga) = 0,$$

所以和理想的圆柱形波导管的特征方程相同. 在文献[2]中有同样的結論,不过(5.20)式可以計算出有导电损耗的情况;此外,值得注意的是当 b 愈小,則损耗愈小.

对于 E_{0K} 型波亦可作同样的計算. 当 $\sin\psi = 0$ 时,(2.20)自然滿足,而(2.19)为特征方程,

$$\left[(k^2 - g^2) J_1(ga) + \frac{g}{2a} J_0(ga) \right] = \frac{1}{b} W(i\omega\epsilon) J_1(ga). \quad (5.21)$$

当 $W = 0$ 时,它并没有回到理想圆柱形波导的情况,这是因为在 E_z 方向,电场受到螺管阻碍的緣故;而且 b 愈小,波在传输中的损耗愈大. 从上面 E 型和 H 型的不同,我們可以明显地看出它的滤波作用. 对于 $\sin\psi \neq 0$ 是混杂情况,代入(2.19),(2.20)一并計算.

参 考 文 献

- [1] Гвоздовер, С. Д., Теория электронных приборов сверхвысоких частот, Г. Л. XI.
- [2] Morgan, S. P. and Young, J. A., *BSTJ* **35** (1956), p. 1347.
- [3] Piefke, G., *AEÜ* **12** (1958), No. 7, p. 309.
- [4] Каценеленбаум, В. З., *Р. И. Э.* **4** (1959), No. 3, p. 428.
- [5] Sollfrey, W., *J.A.P.* **22** (1951), No. 7, p. 905.
- [6] Stratton, J. A., *Electromagnetic Theory*, 1947, p. 38–47.
- [7] Леонтович, М. А., Исследования по распространению радиоволн сборник II, стр. 5.
- [8] Вайнштейн, Л. А., *Электродинамика волн*, § 62.
- [9] Watson, G. N., *Theory of Bessel Function*, Ch. 11.

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES PROPAGATED ALONG HELICAL WIRES

GU FU-NIAN

(*Peking University*)

ABSTRACT

In this paper we take helical coordinates, which first appeared in literature [5], and get a series of solution in § 3, under the condition of $a \gg b$, where a is the radius of cylindrical tube and b that of helical wires. In § 4, we discuss the properties of slow wave propagation and point out, upon some limit case, it is similar to general cylindrical wire. In § 5, we take part in helical waveguide belonging to fast wave. After some approximation we derive two characteristic equations for the simplest case, but upon them no numerical calculation is carried out. If it is necessary, we may do it later. In general, the paper is featured by a more exact but still more complex calculation.