



Strip line موجبرهای

مطالب مورد بحث

۱. قوانین گاوس، لاپلاس و پواسون
۲. قوانین ماکسول
۳. موجهای صفحه ای
۴. انواع موجبرها
 ۱. موجبرهای صفحات موازی
 ۲. موجبرهای مستطیلی
 ۳. انواع دیگر موجبرها
۵. استریپ لاین ها
۶. مزایا و معایب استریپ لاین ها

Gauss, Laplace and Poisson

Gauss \longrightarrow $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_v$

Gradient relation \longrightarrow $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V$

\longrightarrow $\nabla \cdot \nabla V = -\frac{\rho_v}{\epsilon}$ ***Poisson***

Free Charge Space \longrightarrow $\nabla^2 V = 0$ ***Laplace***

Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (\text{cartesian})$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \quad (\text{cylindrical})$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} \quad (\text{spherical})$$

Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_v$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E}$$

Plane Wave

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E}_s &= \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_s) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E}_s = -j\omega\mu_0 \nabla \times \mathbf{H}_s \\ &= \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}_s = -\nabla^2 \mathbf{E}_s\end{aligned}$$

since $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}_s = 0$. Thus



$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E}_s = -k_0^2 \mathbf{E}_s$$

Wavenumber

$$k_0 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

Epsilon

$$\epsilon = \epsilon' - j\epsilon''$$

$$jk = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$\alpha = \operatorname{Re}\{jk\} = \omega\sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon'}{2}} \left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'}\right)^2} - 1 \right)^{1/2}$$
$$\beta = \operatorname{Im}\{jk\} = \omega\sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon'}{2}} \left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'}\right)^2} + 1 \right)^{1/2}$$

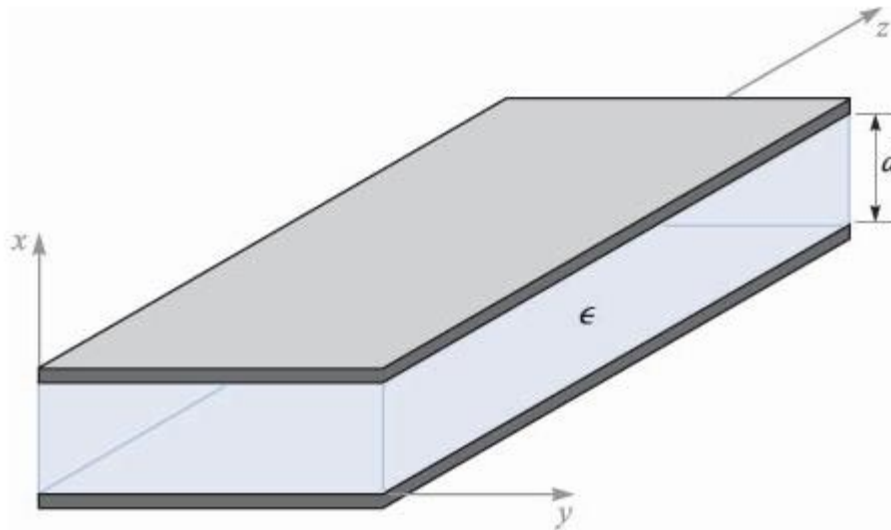
$$E_{xs} = E_{x0}e^{-jkz} = E_{x0}e^{-\alpha z}e^{-j\beta z}$$

حل معادله ی موج

- شرایط مرزی
- صفحه ی زمین
- جهت انتقال موج

Parallel Plate Waveguide

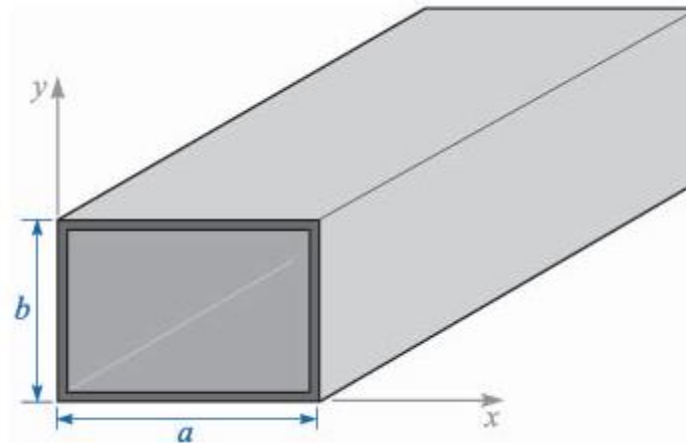
$$E_{ys} = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{d}\right) e^{-j\beta_m z}$$



Rectangular Waveguide

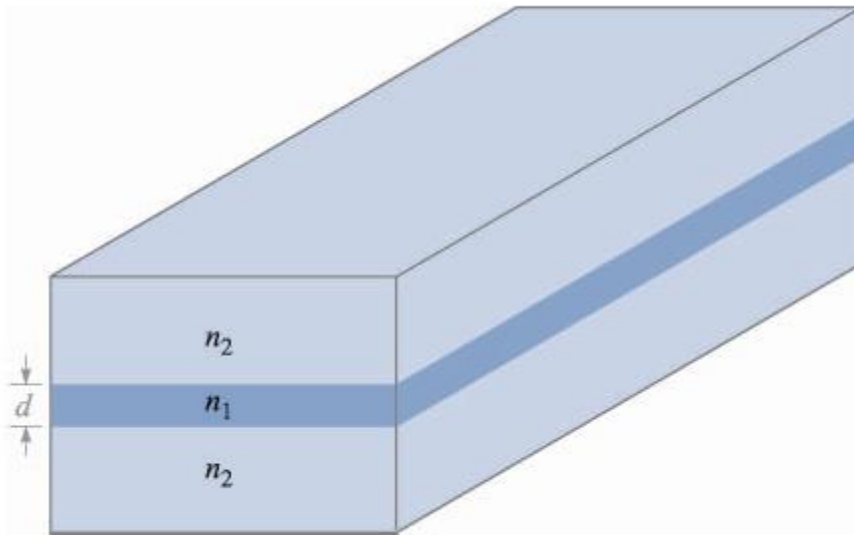
$$E_{ys} = E_0 \sin(\kappa_{m0}x)e^{-j\beta_{m0}z}$$

$$\omega_c(mp) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi c}{na}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p\pi c}{nb}\right)^2}$$

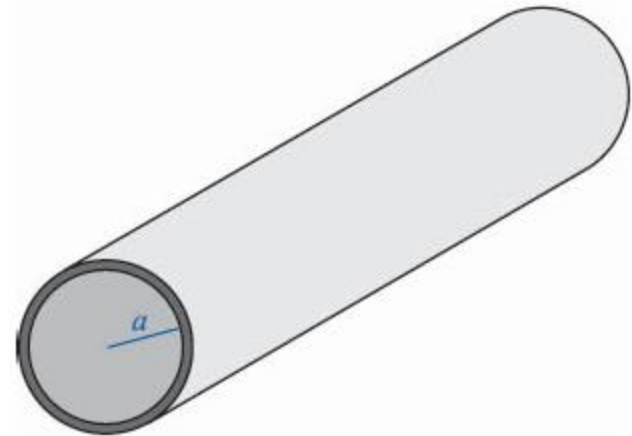


Other Types

Dielectric Slab Waveguide

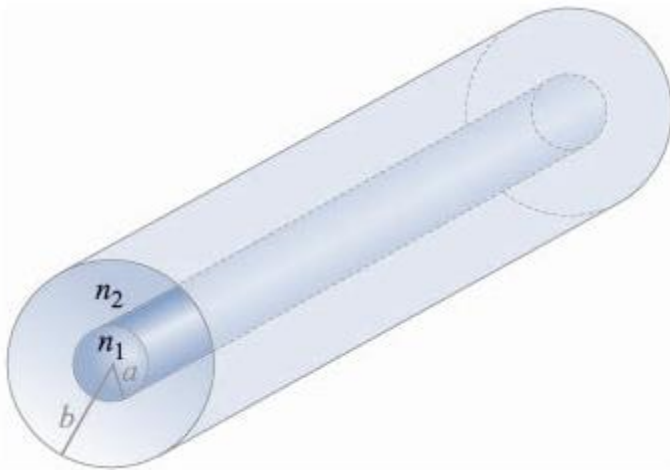


Cylindrical Waveguide

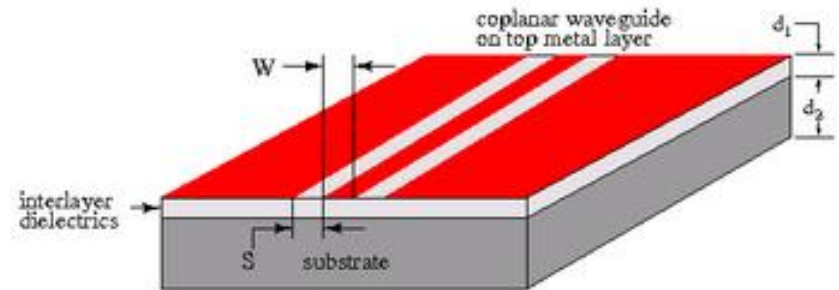


Other Types

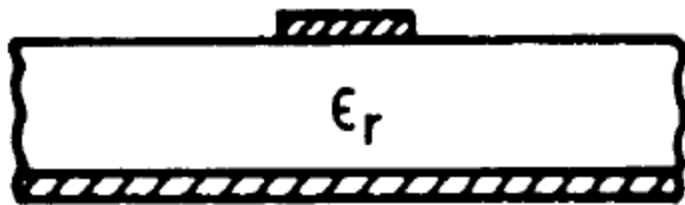
Optical Fiber Waveguide



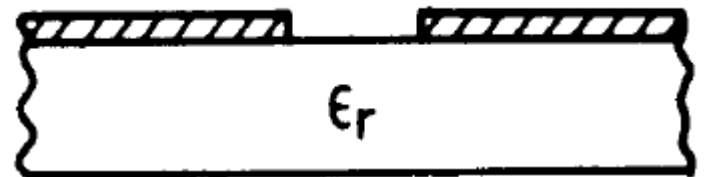
Strip Line Waveguide



Strip Line



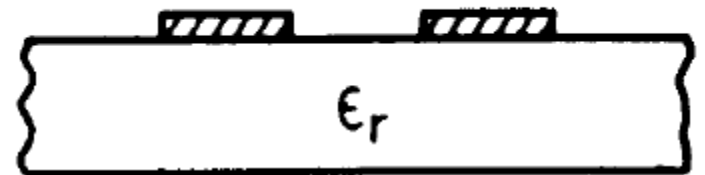
MICROSTRIP



SLOTLINE



COPLANAR WAVEGUIDE

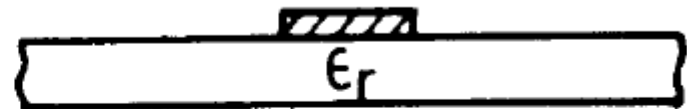


COPLANAR STRIPS

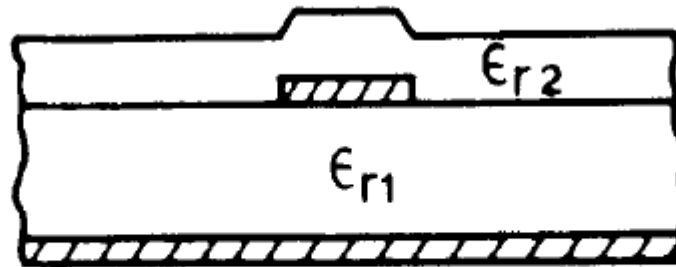
Strip Line



INVERTED MICROSTRIP

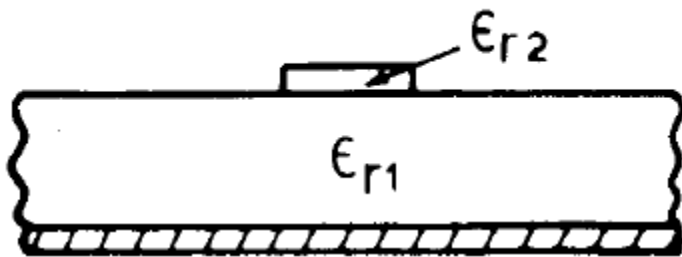


SUSPENDED MICROSTRIP

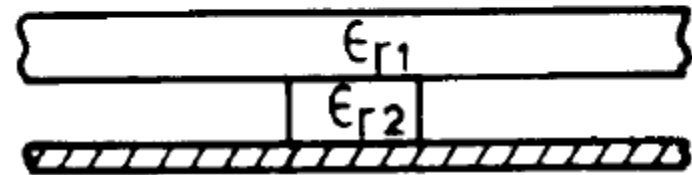


MICROSTRIP WITH OVERLAY

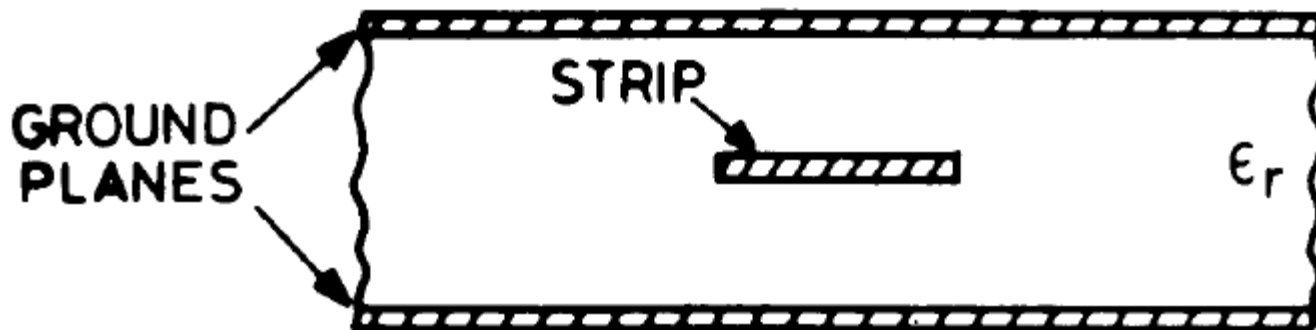
Strip Line



STRIP DIELECTRIC WAVEGUIDE



INVERTED STRIP DIELECTRIC WAVEGUIDE



Strip Line Waveguide

Methods of Analysis

- Integral Equation Method
- Galerkin's Method in Spectral Domain
- Finite Difference Methods
- Modified Conformal Transformation Method
- Variational Method in FTD
- Boundary Element Method

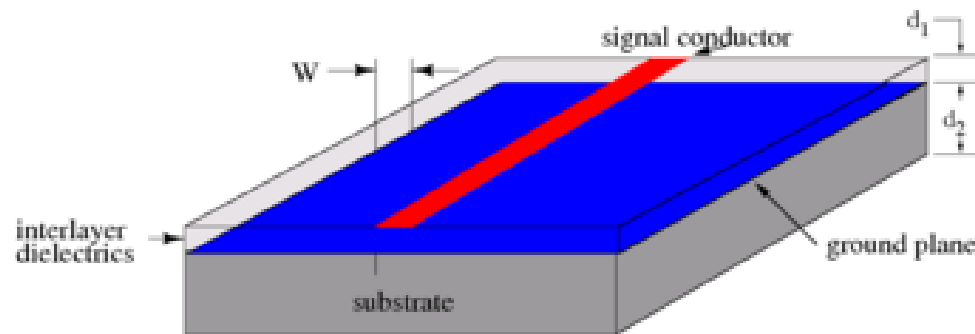
Microstrip

- ## Advantages

1. Fabricated using printed circuit board(PCB) technology
2. Components such as antennas,couplers,filters,power deviders,... can be formed from microstrips
3. Far cheaper than traditional waveguides
4. Lighter and more compact
5. Microstrips are very similar to striplines and coplanar waveguides and it is possible to integrate all three on the same substrate

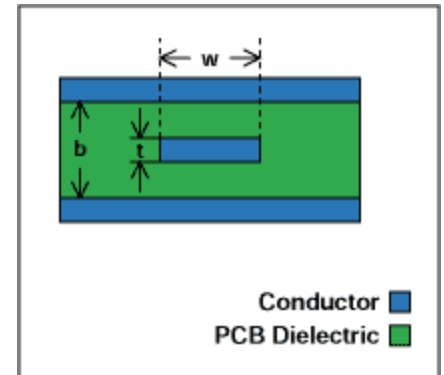
Microstrip

- Disadvantages
 1. Lower power handling capacity
 2. Higher losses
 3. Susceptible to crosstalk
 4. Unintentional radiation

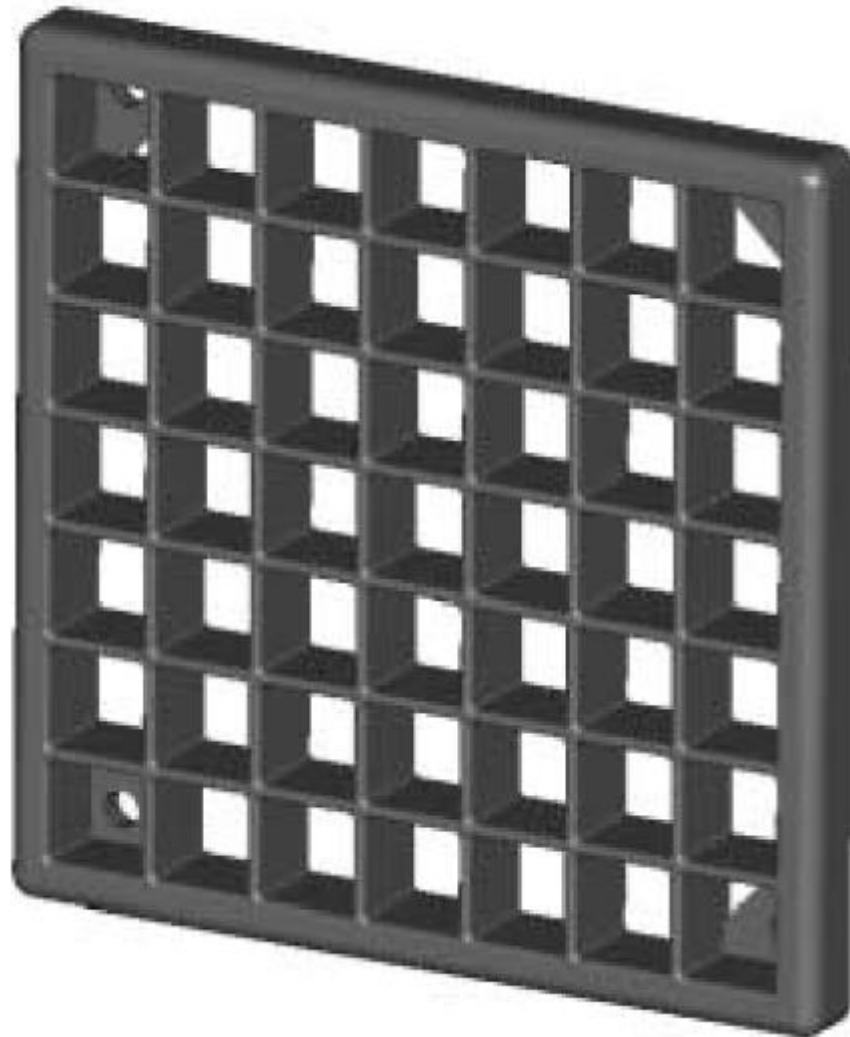


Strip Line

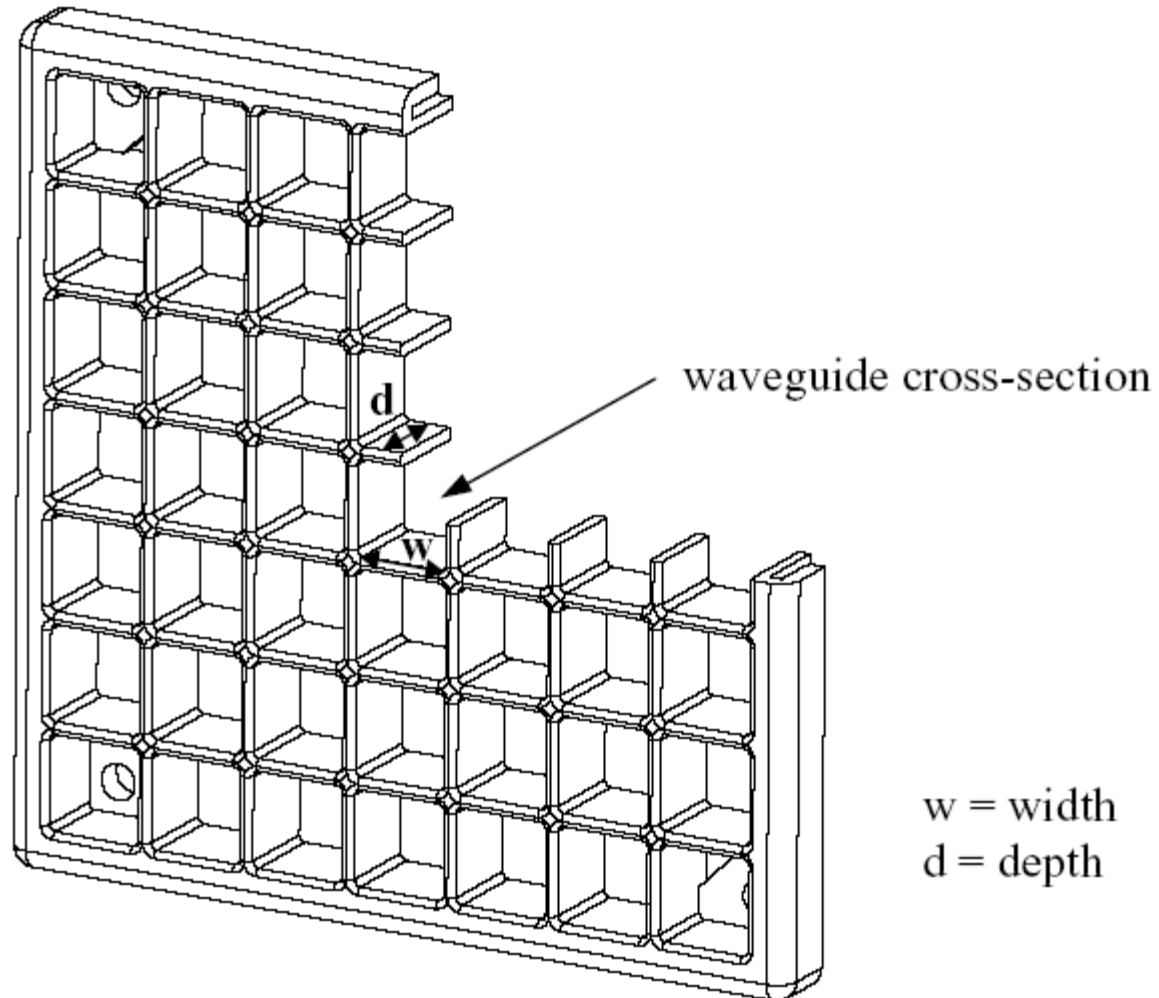
- Invented by R.Barret in 1950
- Advantages
 - Non dispersive
 - No cutoff frequency
 - No crosstalk
- Disadvantages
 - Much harder to fabricate than microstrip
 - More expensive
 - The strip width is very narrow



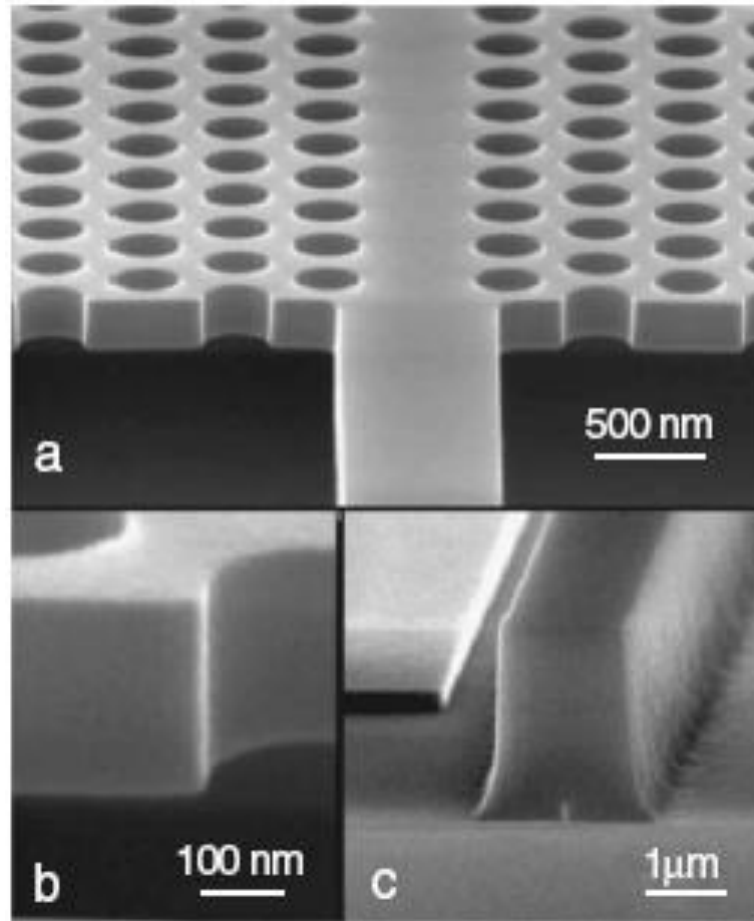
Waveguide array



Waveguide array



New silicon Dielectric Waveguides



منابع

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2. Engineering Electromagnetics, William H. Hayt, John A. Buck, New York, McGrawHill, Sixth Edition, 2000
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با تشکر از حضور شما