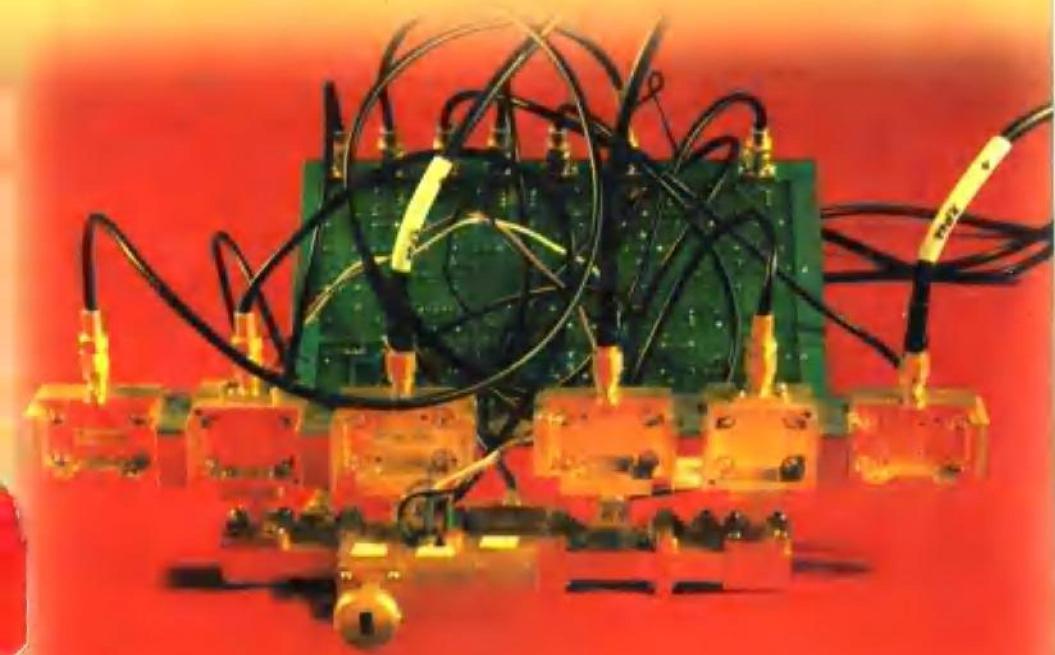


毫米波工程基础

Foundations for Millimeter Wave Engineering

薛良金 编著



国防工业出版社

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致 读 者

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前　　言

毫米波技术是当今微波技术界最为敏感的课题之一。20多年前开始的“毫米波热”，曾经在国内学术界和电子工程界掀起过一股来势很猛的浪潮。7年前，作者曾受命组织编写了《我国毫米波发展战略研究》报告。在此报告中，根据近100位有关专家和工程技术人员座谈讨论的意见，我们整理、编写了国外背景材料，分析研究和发展战略建议等三份材料，以供相关决策机构在工作部署时参考。之后，作者曾先后在中国电子技术和电子产业发展战略研讨会、微波学会第一届毫米波年会上以“毫米波，亟待开发的频谱资源”作过专题报告。1995年底，应有关领导机关要求，作者又以《毫米波防卫电子系统设计中的一些问题》为题，结合作者所在课题组10余年的工作实践，对当前国内毫米波工程系统研制中面临的一些问题提出了一些看法，并在微波学会第二届毫米波年会、军事微波年会上以特邀报告方式与同行作了交流。

毫米波技术的研究工作主要围绕军用系统的研制展开。鉴于其类光特性和准全天候工作能力，它能使防卫系统在采用小孔径天线时，获得较高的目标分辨力，毫米波雷达和弹载系统不易受到有源电子干扰，而且具有比微波系统高得多的精度，因而越来越受到军方的重视。近年来，要求性能卓越的防卫电子系统带来的军用原型系统数量的增加，以及由于微波通信网出现的频谱拥挤带给人们早期的毫米波梦，正一步一步变为现实。

40年代至今，微波已成为电子武器系统中最为活跃和最具成果的应用技术之一。随着军用电子技术和信息技术的发展，战场环境中的电磁信号日趋密集，信号特征也日渐复杂，从而对现代武器系统中应用的电子设备提出了许多新的要求，例如小型化、轻量

化,高机动性和可靠性,强抗干扰能力,精确跟踪和测量,有获得目标全面信息和成像能力,穿透等离子体以及全天候工作能力,保密性好,隐蔽性和战时生存能力强等等。由于频率较低,微波设备从体积、重量到电气性能都难于满足现代武器系统的上述要求。这就促使人们去探索、开发新的频谱资源。于是,毫米波就成为人们十分关注的频谱被提到研究日程上来。有鉴于此,世界各主要发达国家都把毫米波频段的开辟作为其军事电子发展的重要内容之一。事实证明,对这段电磁频谱的开发和占领,已成为军事大国在军备竞争中的热点。有人提出“毫米波年代已经到来”,“毫米波系统已对当今电子武器提出挑战”等论断。

本书以作者近 15 年来在电子科技大学为研究生开设的《毫米波技术》课讲稿为基础编写而成。鉴于毫米波系统可靠性和低成本制造技术的要求,毫米波元部件和子系统一直沿着波导电路→混合集成电路→单片集成电路在向前发展。为此,本书不去讨论涉及毫米波技术课题的方方面面,而集中介绍与毫米波混合集成电路相关的内容。这也是作者及课题组成员近 10 余年科研工作的主要方向。书中第二章介绍毫米波固态源及其相关内容。众所周知,信号源是一个频段开发和发展的基础。尽管毫米波电子器件也是毫米波技术得以发展的重要支撑条件,而且对它们的研制报告也很多,但出于以集成电路设计为目的,我们不去讨论这部分内容。对此有兴趣的读者,可以从众多文献资料和专著中去获取所需。第三章介绍作为集成传输媒介之一的微带传输线。微带是一种平面传输结构,而且已在厘米波频段得到广泛应用。但频率升高必然导致其中的高次模不容忽视。因此,将厘米波频段已有的近似设计图表资料用于毫米波电路设计显然是不合适的。本章从工程设计角度考虑,介绍一些在毫米波电路设计中有用的资料。第四章讨论另一种毫米波集成传输媒介,即鳍线(Finlines)的传输特性。这是一种为适应毫米波技术发展,由 P. J. Meier 在 1972 年提出的新型结构。至今,有关这种结构本身及其相关电路的论文已成千上万,各种毫米波鳍线电路和子系统也已成功应用于毫米

波工程。作者及学生们在此领域的工作亦已受到国内外同行的关注。如同第三章一样,为使读者查阅原始文献的方便,我们以脚注方式提供了一些与正文对应的参考资料。第五、第六章讨论毫米波电路和子系统,仍然以混合集成技术为主。这两章内容除取自大量文献资料外,主要是本书作者群体近 10 年科研工作的反映。这些电路已经过实验证,通过电子工业部组织的技术鉴定,有的已经获奖并已向相关单位提供了众多的工程实物,为我国毫米波技术的发展尽了我们的微薄之力。

毫米波系统除军事应用外,在诸如射电天文、民用通信、遥感技术、车船防撞、频谱学以及生物效应的应用近年也有不少文献报道。由于本书以基础电路设计为目的,其技术既可为军,亦可为民,因此,本书不涉及具体应用系统问题。

综合国外信息表明,在以各种战术、战略制导武器为主体的新武器技术革命中,军事电子学的重点将转移到毫米波频段。毫米波技术可能成为提高下一代武器系统作战能力的重要手段。估计 21 世纪前期,各种毫米波制导和控制的精确武器将投入使用。战场上将出现一批毫米波雷达和毫米波制导的新武器系统装备,电子对抗技术也将面临着毫米波的挑战。因此,为了对付这种即将面临的新局面,我们必须密切注视国外毫米波技术发展的新方向,瞄准世界的先进技术,迅速有组织有计划地开展相关的技术研究,以适应未来战争环境的要求。这就是本书作者编写此书的目的。

本书编写过程中得到课题组全体同志大力支持。6.6 节大部分由薛泉教授编写并将前言和目录翻译成英文。徐军副教授和徐锐敏副教授仔细阅读、检查了全部书稿,并提出了不少修改意见。书中还引用了谢晋雄、薛泉、陈晓明、黄亚非等博士以及徐锐敏、雷毅、杨红、徐军、李超和徐静等硕士毕业论文中的材料和课题组科研成果中的一部分内容。博士生李超和硕士生霍保庄、蔡雪芳为作者绘制了大部分插图,全部文字由张波同志输入。作者在此对他们表示由衷的感谢。

由于作者才学疏浅,本书中不可避免地会出现一些缺点甚至谬误。在此,甚望得到同行们的不吝指正。

Preface

Millimeter wave technology is one of hot points of electromagnetic field engineering. About twenty years ago, a rush for millimeter wave research and development aroused among electronic engineering and academic field of China. Seven years ago, the author of this book was asked by the Chinese government to organize a group with about 100 experts to do a detail survey on millimeter wave technology, resulting in a reference report for the government – *Survey and Suggest on the Developing Strategy for Millimeter Wave*. This report included three parts, the international background, the analysis of technology and development suggest. Afterward, the author was invited to give presentation on several relative symposiums. The presentation was titled as *Millimeter Wave, A Frequency Reservation Waiting for Development*. At the end of 1995, the author of this book was invited again by the Chinese government to do a survey on millimeter wave technology, resulting another report, *Topics on Millimeter Wave Defense System Design*. The report summed up the research achievements by the author and the research group he has been leading during the past 10 years. The report was presented to the Chinese Second Millimeter Wave Technology Symposium as invited paper.

Research work on millimeter wave mainly focuses on military systems. Because of its quasi – light characteristic and quasi – all – weather operation capability, millimeter wave systems can achieve high resolution of objects, and free from active interfere, while the

dimension of antenna can be much smaller than those of microwaves. The dream of massive using of millimeter wave system is now becoming reality because of need of military usage and band crowd in microwave.

Since 1940s, the microwave has been a important role in military electronic systems. A lot of achievements have been attained since than. With the development of military electronic systems and information systems, the electromagnetic signals jam occurs usually and the signal characteristics are complicated than ever. While, modern military electronic systems intend to be small in size, smart in movement, accurate in trace and measurement, reliable in adverse circumstances. And ability of allweather operation, security of system are also important for modern battle field. With relatively long wavelength, systems of microwave can't satisfy above demands. This makes scientists and engineers extend existing radar band to millimeter wave. Apparently, in developed countries, great efforts have been paid to develop military millimeter wave systems. Strategists believe that *the era of millimeter wave has come* and millimeter wave system has been a powerful competitor to modern electronic weapons.

Before becoming a book, it has been originally teaching material for graduate students in University of Electronic Science and Technology of China for 15 years. Not all aspects of millimeter wave technology included in this book. The millimeter wave components and systems have developed from waveguide ones to hybrid integrated and monolithic ones. Considering the tendency of integration of circuit, this book mainly focuses on the integrated circuits. The achievements of the author and his group in the past 10 years are included.

This book is divided into six chapter. Chapter 1 is a general in-

troduction of characteristics of millimeter wave and its system. Chapter 2 is about solid state sources. Sources are key components to develop new band. Although millimeter wave electron devices are also important for millimeter wave development, considering the integrated circuits emphasis of this book, the are not included in. Chapter 3 is about a kind of widely used microwave and millimeter wave integrated transmission media – microstrip. Because of high order modes and dispersion of microstrip, the design approaches for centimeter wave is not suitable for millimeter wave. Analysis method and design equations are provided in this chapter. Chapter 4 introduces another important integrated transmission line especially suitable for millimeter wave usage. That's fin – line. This kind of integrated circuit media was primary suggested by P. J. Meier in 1972. A host of papers have contributed a lot to his transmission media, and there have been a lot of millimeter wave systems working very well. Papers and achievements by the author and his students also attract enough attentions in this field. References are provide as footnotes for convenient referring. Chapter 5 and 6 is about millimeter wave circuits, components and subsystems. The materials come from not only mass references but also achievements by the author and his group during the past 10 years. All these achievements were approved through experiments and evaluated by the Chinese Ministry of Electronic Industry. And we have millimeter wave products both to internal and international consumers.

Besides military usage, millimeter wave is also useful for radio astronomy, domestic communication, remote sense, collision alarm system for vehicle, ship and airplane, spectrum analysis and millimeter wave biology. But this book does not introduce these practical systems while use most length of it to introduce basic circuits and components.

All information comes from both domestics and abroad shows that in the revolution of weapon by guided missile, millimeter wave systems will play an important role in the future battle field. Before the end of 21 century, there must be many millimeter wave systems serving in troops all over the world. This fact must be faced seriously for us to fit the coming military competition. This is main object of this book.

Sincere appreciation should be expressed to the author's research group. Most part of § 6.6 is compiled by professor XUE Quan. He also translated the introduction and preface of this book into English. Associate Professor XU Jun and Associate Professor XU Ruiming went over the manuscript carefully and gave many suggests. The book cited parts of doctor and master theses of couple of doctors, including Dr. XIE jinxiong, Dr. XUE Quan, Dr. CHEN Xiaoming, Dr. HUANG Yafei, Master XU Ruiming, Master LEI Yi, Master YANG Hong, Master XU Jun, Master LI Chao and Master XU Jing, LI Chao, HUO Baozhuang and CAI Xuefang drawn all the figures and chats in this book. Miss ZHANG Bo typed all the text. The author are grateful the all above mentioned and all not mentioned who help me a lot during writing this book.

Mistakes can not be avoided despite of carefulness because of knowledge limitation of the author. Readers are welcome to comment to this book.

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