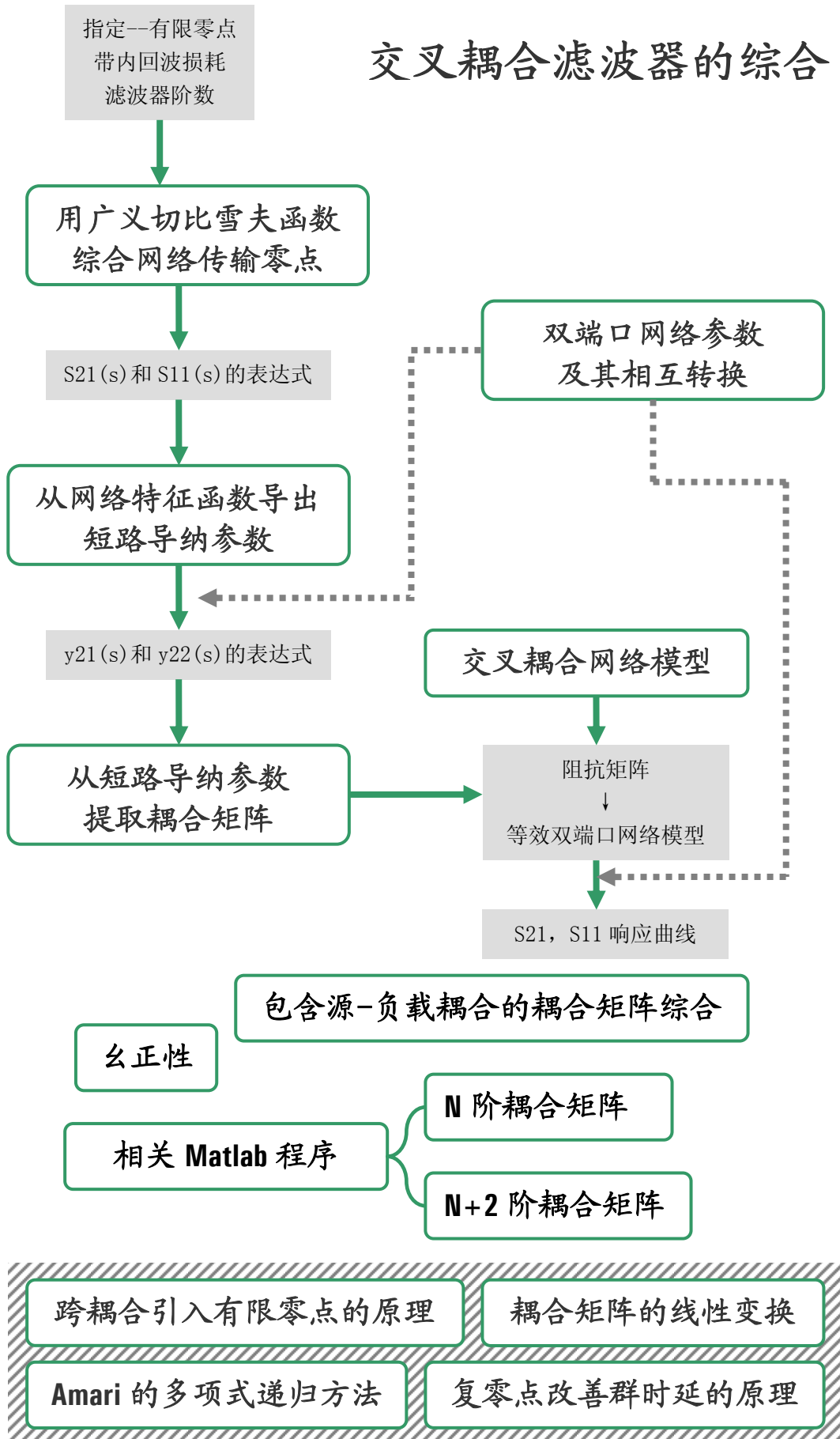
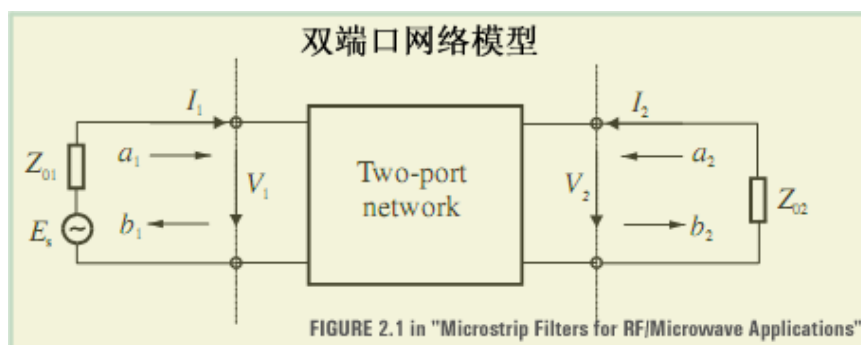


交叉耦合滤波器的综合



§ 双端口网络参数及其相互转换



端口电压电流(V_1 V_2 I_1 I_2) \rightarrow 入射/反射波电压(a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2) \rightarrow 散射矩阵参数(S_{11} S_{21})
 Ref. Jia-Sheng Hong "Microstrip Filters for RF Microwave Applications" 2.1&2.2

参考网络理论，在保证功率不变的前提下对各个端口电压电流归一化。

$$v_n = V_n / \sqrt{Z_{0n}} \quad i_n = I_n \sqrt{Z_{0n}} \quad \text{其中 } Z_{0n} \text{ 表示从端口 } n \text{ 向外看的特性阻抗。}$$

图中 a_n b_n 分别表示入射波和反射波电压的归一化值 v_n^+ v_n^- 有 $\begin{cases} v_n = a_n + b_n \\ i_n = a_n - b_n \end{cases}$ 即

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= \sqrt{Z_{0n}}(a_n + b_n) \\ I_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z_{0n}}}(a_n - b_n) \end{aligned} \quad n = 1 \text{ and } 2$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{V_n}{\sqrt{Z_{0n}}} + \sqrt{Z_{0n}} I_n \right) \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{V_n}{\sqrt{Z_{0n}}} - \sqrt{Z_{0n}} I_n \right) \end{aligned} \quad n = 1 \text{ and } 2$$

(2.4) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

双端口网络散射矩阵如下定义：

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{11} = \left. \frac{b_1}{a_1} \right|_{a_2=0} \quad S_{12} = \left. \frac{b_1}{a_2} \right|_{a_1=0}$$

$$S_{21} = \left. \frac{b_2}{a_1} \right|_{a_2=0} \quad S_{22} = \left. \frac{b_2}{a_2} \right|_{a_1=0}$$

(2.6) (2.7) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

短路导纳参数(y) 开路网络参数(z) → 输入阻抗(Z) → 反射系数(S11)

Ref. 黄席椿 高顺泉 《滤波器综合设计原理》 3.4&6.4

用短路导纳参数 $y_{11}y_{12}y_{21}y_{22}$ 表示双端口网络的基本方程

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = y_{11}V_1 + y_{12}V_2 \\ I_2 = y_{21}V_1 + y_{22}V_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = \frac{y_{22}}{|y|}I_1 - \frac{y_{12}}{|y|}I_2 & \textcircled{1} \\ V_2 = \frac{-y_{21}}{|y|}I_1 + \frac{y_{11}}{|y|}I_2 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} |y| = y_{11}y_{22} - y_{12}y_{21} \\ \text{其中} \\ = y_{11}y_{22} - y_{12}^2 \end{array}$$

用开路网络参数表示

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = z_{11}I_1 + z_{12}I_2 \\ V_2 = z_{21}I_1 + z_{22}I_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \quad z_{11} = \frac{y_{22}}{|y|} \quad z_{22} = \frac{y_{11}}{|y|} \quad z_{12} = z_{21} = \frac{-y_{12}}{|y|} = \frac{-y_{21}}{|y|}$$

将 $V_2 = -I_2 Z_{02}$ 代入基本方程②, 可得 $I_2 = \frac{y_{21}}{y_{11} + Z_{02}|y|} I_1$ 再代入①得:

$$V_1 = \frac{z_{11} \left(\frac{1}{y_{22}} + Z_{02} \right)}{z_{22} + Z_{02}} I_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{输入阻抗 } Z_{11}(s) = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{z_{11} \left(\frac{1}{y_{22}} + Z_{02} \right)}{z_{22} + Z_{02}}$$

网络无耗, 输入功率 P_1 等于负载功率 P_2 , 若在实频率 ω 下输入阻抗 $Z_{11}(j\omega) = R + jX$, 有

$$P_2 = P_1 = |I_1|^2 R = \frac{|V_0|^2 R}{|Z_{01} + Z_{11}|} = \frac{|V_0|^2 R}{(Z_{01} + R)^2 + X^2}$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{|V_0|^2}{4Z_{01}}$$

根据反射系数定义

$$|S_{11}|^2 = 1 - \frac{P_2}{P_{\max}} = 1 - \frac{4Z_{01}R}{(Z_{01} + R)^2 + X^2} = \frac{(Z_{01} - R)^2 + X^2}{(Z_{01} + R)^2 + X^2} = \left| \frac{Z_{01} - Z_{11}(j\omega)}{Z_{01} + Z_{11}(j\omega)} \right|^2$$

进行解析开拓

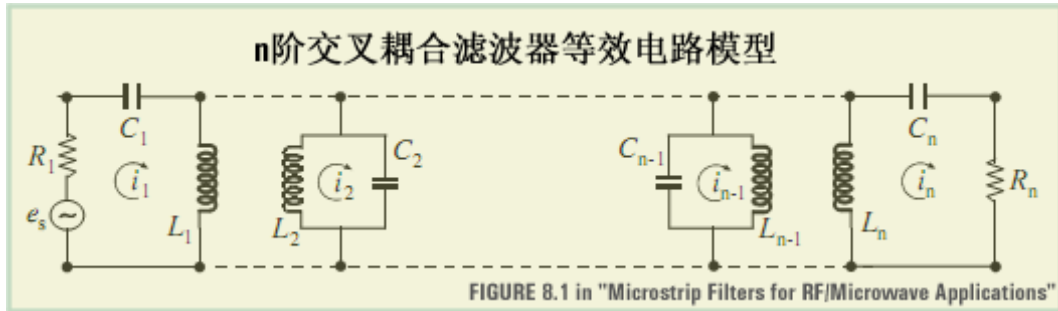
$$S_{11}(s)S_{11}(-s) = \left[\frac{Z_{01} - Z_{11}(s)}{Z_{01} + Z_{11}(s)} \right] \left[\frac{Z_{01} - Z_{11}(-s)}{Z_{01} + Z_{11}(-s)} \right]$$

于是

$$S_{11}(s) = \frac{Z_{01} - Z_{11}(s)}{Z_{01} + Z_{11}(s)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Z_{11}(s) = \frac{1 - S_{11}(s)}{1 + S_{11}(s)} Z_{01}$$

§ 交叉耦合网络模型

Ref. Jia-Sheng Hong “Microstrip Filters for RF Microwave Applications” chapter 8



根据 Kirchhoff 电压定律，各谐振回路电压之和为 0，列出电路环路方程组：

$$\begin{aligned} \left(R_1 + j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) i_1 - j\omega L_{12} i_2 \cdots - j\omega L_{1n} i_n &= e_s \\ -j\omega L_{21} i_1 + \left(j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right) i_2 \cdots - j\omega L_{2n} i_n &= 0 \\ &\vdots \\ -j\omega L_{n1} i_1 - j\omega L_{n2} i_2 \cdots + \left(R_n + j\omega L_n + \frac{1}{j\omega C_n} \right) i_n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(8.1) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

$L_{ij} = L_{ji}$ ，表征谐振器 i 与谐振器 j 之间的互感系数，这里假设为电感耦合(电耦合)，因此互耦合引起的电压降带负号。将方程组用矩阵形式表示：

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} & -j\omega L_{12} & \cdots & -j\omega L_{1n} \\ -j\omega L_{21} & j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} & \cdots & -j\omega L_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -j\omega L_{n1} & -j\omega L_{n2} & \cdots & R_n + j\omega L_n + \frac{1}{j\omega C_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ \vdots \\ i_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_s \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(8.2) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

即 $[Z] \cdot [i] = [e]$ ，其中 $[Z]$ 为 $n \times n$ 阻抗矩阵。

这里我们可首先考虑同步调谐滤波器，即各谐振器具有同一谐振频率 ω_0 ，那么滤波器的

的中心频率也为 $\omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{LC}$ ，其中 $L = L_1 = L_2 = \cdots = L_n$ 且 $C = C_1 = C_2 = \cdots = C_n$

下面对阻抗矩阵进行归一化。

定义相对带宽 $FBW = \Delta\omega/\omega_0$

$[\bar{Z}]$ 为归一化阻抗矩阵，满足 $[Z] = \omega_0 L \cdot FBW \cdot [\bar{Z}]$

s

$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R_1}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} + p & -j \frac{\omega L_{12}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega L_{1n}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ -j \frac{\omega L_{21}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & p & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega L_{2n}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -j \frac{\omega L_{n1}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & -j \frac{\omega L_{n2}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & \frac{R_n}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} + p \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with } p = j \frac{1}{FBW} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)$$

(8.4) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

定义外部品质因数 Q_{ei} 满足 $\frac{R_i}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{1}{Q_{ei}}$ for $i = 1, n$

定义耦合系数 $M_{ij} = \frac{L_{ij}}{L}$

对于窄带滤波器有 $\omega/\omega_0 \approx 1$

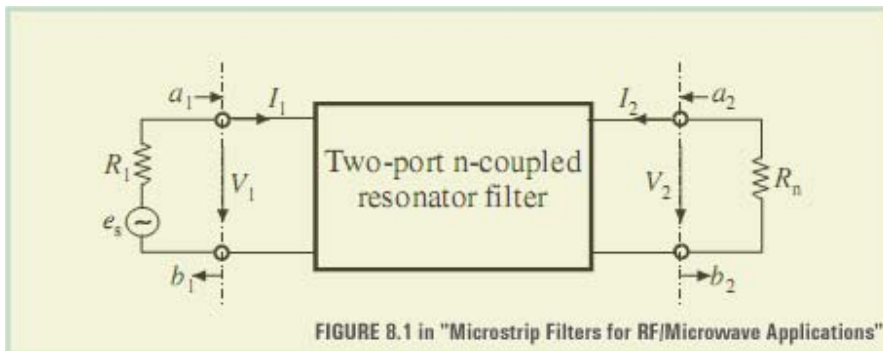
归一化阻抗矩阵可改写为：

$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{q_{e1}} + p & -jm_{12} & \cdots & -jm_{1n} \\ -jm_{21} & p & \cdots & -jm_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -jm_{n1} & -jm_{n2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{q_{en}} + p \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with } q_{ei} = Q_{ei} \cdot FBW \quad \text{for } i = 1, n$$

$$m_{ij} = \frac{M_{ij}}{FBW}$$

(8.7) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

以上滤波器电路模型可看作双端口网络



根据“[双端口网络参数及其相互转换](#)”一节的讨论，有

$$\begin{array}{l}
 a_1 = \frac{e_s}{2\sqrt{R_1}} \quad b_1 = \frac{e_s - 2i_1 R_1}{2\sqrt{R_1}} \\
 a_2 = 0 \quad b_2 = i_n \sqrt{R_n}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 S_{21} = \frac{b_2}{a_1} \Big|_{a_2=0} = \frac{2\sqrt{R_1 R_n} i_n}{e_s} \\
 S_{11} = \frac{b_1}{a_1} \Big|_{a_2=0} = 1 - \frac{2R_1 i_1}{e_s}
 \end{array} \right.$$

(8.10) (8.11) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

由 $[Z] \cdot [i] = [e]$, 得

$$\begin{array}{l}
 i_1 = \frac{e_s}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{11}^{-1} \\
 i_n = \frac{e_s}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{n1}^{-1}
 \end{array}$$

(8.12) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

散射矩阵有如下表示方法

$$\begin{array}{l}
 S_{21} = \frac{2\sqrt{R_1 R_n}}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{n1}^{-1} \\
 S_{11} = 1 - \frac{2R_1}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{11}^{-1}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 S_{21} = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_{e1} q_{en}}} [\bar{Z}]_{n1}^{-1} \\
 S_{11} = 1 - \frac{2}{q_{e1}} [\bar{Z}]_{11}^{-1}
 \end{array} \right.$$

(8.12) (8.13) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

上述分析方法对非异步调谐亦适用。

所谓异步调谐, 意思是各谐振器的谐振频率 $\omega_{0i} = 1/\sqrt{L_i C_i}$ 可以不等于滤波器中心频率

ω_0 , 这等于增加了优化的输入变量(即自耦合系数), 能更充分地挖掘滤波器的潜力。

这时归一化阻抗矩阵表示为:

$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{q_{e1}} + p - jm_{11} & -jm_{12} & \cdots & -jm_{1n} \\ -jm_{21} & p - jm_{22} & \cdots & -jm_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -jm_{n1} & -jm_{n2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{q_{en}} + p - jm_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

with $M_{ij} = \frac{L_{ij}}{\sqrt{L_i L_j}}$ $jm_{\bar{z}} = j \frac{1}{FBW} \left[\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0i}} - \frac{\omega_{0i}}{\omega} \right) \right]$

(8.15) in "Microstrip Filters for RF/Microwave Applications"

§ 用广义切比雪夫函数综合网络传输零点

Ref. Richard J. Cameron

“General Coupling Matrix Synthesis Methods for Chebyshev Filtering Functions”

满足广义切比雪夫特性的网络参数(S_{11}, S_{21}, C_N)相互关系

定义网络传输函数 $S_{21}(s)$ ，反射系数 $S_{11}(s)$ ，特征函数 $C_N(s)$ ，三者满足：

$$C_N(\omega) = \frac{S_{11}(\omega)}{S_{21}(\omega)} \quad \text{----①}$$

$$S_{21}^2(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon^2 C_N^2(\omega)} \quad \text{----②}$$

$$\text{双端口无损网络能量守恒 } S_{11}^2 + S_{21}^2 = 1 \quad \text{----③}$$

由①②③看出，3种网络参数都可以表示成2个多项式的比值。

$$S_{11}(\omega) = \frac{F_N(\omega)}{E_N(\omega)} \quad S_{21}(\omega) = \frac{P_N(\omega)}{\varepsilon E_N(\omega)} \quad C_N(\omega) = \frac{F_N(\omega)}{P_N(\omega)}$$

$$\text{其中 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^{RL/10} - 1}} \cdot \left. \frac{P_N(\omega)}{F_N(\omega)} \right|_{\omega=1}$$

特征函数应具有 N 阶切比雪夫特性： $|\omega|=1$ 时 $C_N=1$ ， $|\omega|<1$ 时 $C_N \leq 1$ ， $|\omega|>1$ 时 $C_N > 1$

$$\text{令 } C_N(\omega) = \cosh \left[\sum_{n=1}^N \cosh^{-1}(x_n) \right] \quad \text{其中 } x_n = \frac{\omega - 1/\omega_n}{1 - \omega/\omega_n} \text{ (归一化的传输零点)}$$

不难看出， $C_N(\omega)$ 符合切比雪夫多项式特性。

下面求 $E_N(\omega)$ $F_N(\omega)$ $P_N(\omega)$ 这 3 个多项式的系数，对应传输函数和反射系数的零极点

$$\text{由③看出 } E(s)E(-s) = F(s)F(-s) + \frac{P(s)P(-s)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

传输零点(ω_n) \rightarrow S11,S21,Cn 表达式

首先求 $F_N(\omega)$ 和 $P_N(\omega)$ 的表达式, 即将 $C_N(\omega)$ 分解成两分式比值。

>>>

$$C_N(\omega) = \cosh \left[\sum_{n=1}^N \cosh^{-1}(x_n) \right]$$

>>>

$$C_N(\omega) = \cosh \left[\sum_{n=1}^N \ln(a_n + b_n) \right] \quad \text{其中 } a_n = x_n \text{ and } b_n = (x_n^2 - 1)^{1/2}$$

>>>

$$\begin{aligned} C_N(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\exp \left(\sum \ln(a_n + b_n) \right) + \exp \left(- \sum \ln(a_n + b_n) \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\prod_{n=1}^N (a_n + b_n) + \frac{1}{\prod_{n=1}^N (a_n + b_n)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

>>>

$$C_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\prod_{n=1}^N (a_n + b_n) + \prod_{n=1}^N (a_n - b_n) \right]$$

>>>

$$C_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\prod_{n=1}^N (c_n + d_n) + \prod_{n=1}^N (c_n - d_n)}{\prod_{n=1}^N \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)} \right] \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{其中 } c_n = \omega - \frac{1}{\omega_n} \\ &d_n = \omega' \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\omega' = (\omega^2 - 1)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

>>>显然, $C_N(\omega)$ 的分母由传输零点 ω_n 组成, 下面将 $C_N(\omega)$ 的分子单独提出来分析

$$\text{Num}[C_N(\omega)] = F_N(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [G_N(\omega) + G'_N(\omega)]$$

$$G_N(\omega) = \prod_{n=1}^N [c_n + d_n] = \prod_{n=1}^N \left[\left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega_n} \right) + \omega' \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

其中

$$G'_N(\omega) = \prod_{n=1}^N [c_n - d_n] = \prod_{n=1}^N \left[\left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega_n} \right) - \omega' \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

>>>用迭代的方法分析 $G_N(\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(\omega) &= [c_1 + d_1] \\ &= \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega_1} \right) + \omega' \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_1^2} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= U_1(\omega) + V_1(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_2(\omega) &= G_1(\omega) \cdot [c_2 + d_2] \\ &= [U_1(\omega) + V_1(\omega)] \left[\left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega_2} \right) + \omega' \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_2^2} \right)^{1/2} \right] \\ &= [U_2(\omega) + V_2(\omega)]. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

得到迭代关系:

$$\begin{aligned} U_2(\omega) &= \omega U_1(\omega) - \frac{U_1(\omega)}{\omega_2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_2^2} \right)^{1/2} \omega' V_1(\omega) \\ V_2(\omega) &= \omega V_1(\omega) - \frac{V_1(\omega)}{\omega_2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_2^2} \right)^{1/2} \omega' U_1(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

总共进行 $N-1$ 次迭代 (包括所有无限零点), 最终

$$G_N(\omega) = U_N(\omega) + V_N(\omega)$$

>>>

同理, 分析 $G'_N(\omega) = U'_N(\omega) + V'_N(\omega)$

会发现 $U'_N(\omega) = U_N(\omega)$ $V'_N(\omega) = -V_N(\omega)$

所以, $\text{Num}[C_N(\omega)] = U_N(\omega)$

至此, $C_N(\omega) = \frac{F_N(\omega)}{P_N(\omega)}$. 各项系数已确定, 根据 $E(s)E(-s) = F(s)F(-s) + \frac{P(s)P(-s)}{\varepsilon^2}$

可得到 $E(s)$ 表达式, 最终得到:

$$S_{11}(\omega) = \frac{F_N(\omega)}{E_N(\omega)} \quad S_{21}(\omega) = \frac{P_N(\omega)}{\varepsilon E_N(\omega)} \quad C_N(\omega) = \frac{F_N(\omega)}{P_N(\omega)}.$$

§ 从网络特征函数导出短路导纳参数

Ref. Richard J. Cameron

“General Coupling Matrix Synthesis Methods for Chebyshev Filtering Functions”

由“[双端口网络参数及其相互转换](#)”的结论：

$$Z_{11}(s) = \frac{1 - S_{11}(s)}{1 + S_{11}(s)} Z_{01} \quad Z_{11}(s) = \frac{z_{11} \left(\frac{1}{y_{22}} + Z_{02} \right)}{z_{22} + Z_{02}}$$

将 Z_{01} 归一化为 1，并将上面求得的 $S_{11}(s)$ 的解析式代入

$$Z_{11}(s) = \frac{1 - S_{11}(s)}{1 + S_{11}(s)} = \frac{E(s) \pm F(s)}{E(s) \mp F(s)} = \frac{m_1 + n_1}{m_2 + n_2} \quad \text{其中 } m, n \text{ 分别为偶、奇次多项式}$$

求偶、奇次多项式：

$$m_1 + n_1 = \text{numerator of } Z_{11}(s) = E(s) + F(s)$$

$$m_1 = \text{Re}(e_0 + f_0) + \text{Im}(e_1 + f_1)s + \text{Re}(e_2 + f_2)s^2 + \dots$$

$$n_1 = \text{Im}(e_0 + f_0) + \text{Re}(e_1 + f_1)s + \text{Im}(e_2 + f_2)s^2 + \dots$$

e_i 和 f_i 分别是 $E(s)$ 和 $F(s)$ 的实系数，因此 m_1 的奇次项系数为 0， n_1 的偶次项系数为 0

在偶阶情况下， n_1 阶数小于 m_1 ，将 n_1 提出

$$Z_{11}(s) = \frac{n_1[m_1/n_1 + 1]}{m_2 + n_2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y_{22} = n_1/m_1$$

由于 y_{21} 和 y_{22} 的分母相同， y_{21} 分子和 $S_{21}(s)$ 有相同的传输零点，得： $y_{21} = P(s)/\epsilon m_1$ 。

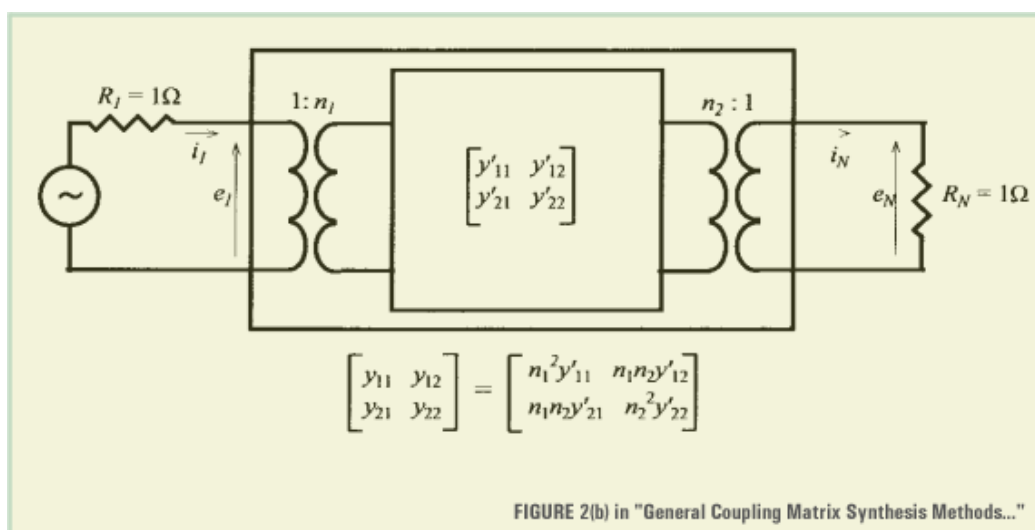
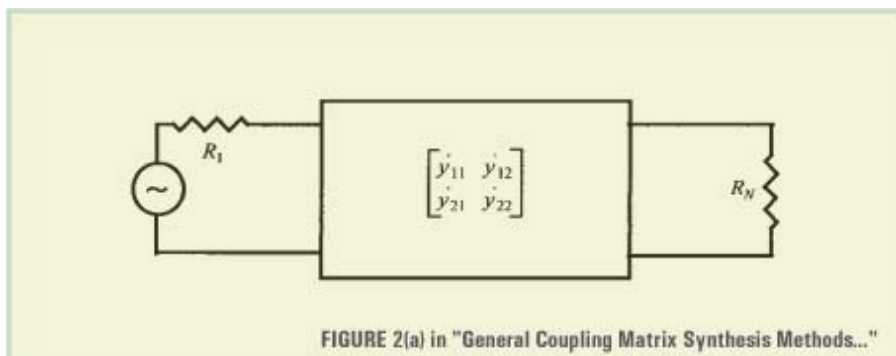
同理，在奇阶情况下

$$y_{22} = m_1/n_1 \quad y_{21} = P(s)/\epsilon n_1$$

§ 从短路导纳参数提取耦合矩阵

Ref. Richard J. Cameron

“General Coupling Matrix Synthesis Methods for Chebyshev Filtering Functions”



将 N 阶交叉耦合滤波器器视为一个二端口网络（上上图），并对源阻抗和负载进行归一化（上图），得到系统导纳矩阵：

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_N \end{bmatrix}$$

“[交叉耦合网络模型](#)”一节中讨论过 N 阶谐振网络的环路方程组

$$[j\mathbf{M} + s\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{R}] \cdot [i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots, i_N]^t = e_1 [1, 0, 0, \dots, 0]^t$$

计算该双端口网络的短路导纳参数

$$y_{21}(s) = \left. \frac{i_N}{e_1} \right|_{R_1, R_N=0} = j[-\mathbf{M} - \omega \mathbf{I}]_{N1}^{-1}$$

$$y_{22}(s) = \left. \frac{i_N}{e_N} \right|_{R_1, R_N=0} = j[-\mathbf{M} - \omega \mathbf{I}]_{NN}^{-1}$$

由于 \mathbf{M} 是实对称矩阵，有以下结论：

1. \mathbf{M} 的特征值均为实数，

2. 对应于两个不同的特征值的两个特征向量是正交的
存在 $N \times N$ 阶正交矩阵 \mathbf{T} , 满足

$$-\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \Lambda \cdot \mathbf{T}^t \quad \text{其中 } \Lambda = \text{diag}[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_N], \lambda_i \text{ 是 } -\mathbf{M} \text{ 的特征值, 且 } \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{T}^t = \mathbf{I}$$

代入上式:

$$y_{21}(s) = j[\mathbf{T} \cdot \Lambda \cdot \mathbf{T}^t - \omega \mathbf{I}]_{N1}^{-1}$$

$$y_{22}(s) = j[\mathbf{T} \cdot \Lambda \cdot \mathbf{T}^t - \omega \mathbf{I}]_{NN}^{-1}$$

等式右边可化为

$$[\mathbf{T} \cdot \Lambda \cdot \mathbf{T}^t - \omega \mathbf{I}]_{ij}^{-1} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{T_{ik} T_{jk}}{\omega - \lambda_k},$$

$$i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

即

$$y_{21}(s) = j \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{T_{Nk} T_{1k}}{\omega - \lambda_k}$$

$$y_{22}(s) = j \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{T_{Nk}^2}{\omega - \lambda_k}$$

将前面求得的 $y_{21}(s)$ 和 $y_{22}(s)$ 的表达式代入, 即可求出 \mathbf{T} 的第一行和最后一行

$$T_{Nk} = \sqrt{r_{22k}} \quad T_{1k} = \frac{r_{21k}}{T_{Nk}} = \frac{r_{21k}}{\sqrt{r_{22k}}}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

其中 r_{22k} , r_{21k} 分别是 $y_{22}(s)$ 和 $y_{21}(s)$ 各个特征根的留数。

还可求出 $\Lambda = \text{diag}[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_N]$

构造一组满秩基 $\text{rank}(\mathbf{T})=N$

$$[\mathbf{T}] = \begin{bmatrix} T_{1k} & T_{2k} & \dots & T_{1,N-1} & T_{1N} \\ * & * & \dots & * & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ * & * & \dots & * & * \\ T_{Nk} & T_{Nk} & \dots & T_{N,N-1} & T_{NN} \end{bmatrix}$$

保持 \mathbf{T} 的首尾行不变! 对这组基进行正交变换, 就能得到一组标准正交基, 即正交矩阵 \mathbf{T} 。

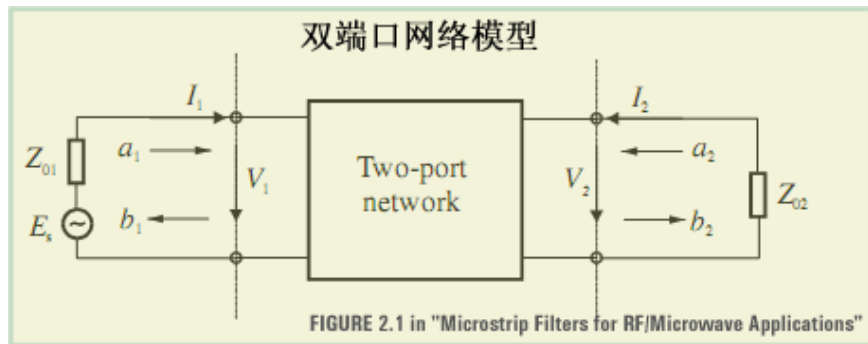
最后由 $-\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \Lambda \cdot \mathbf{T}^t$ 求出耦合矩阵。

以上求解的是源阻抗和负载归一化后的耦合矩阵, 去归一化的方法为:

$$n_1^2 = R_1 = \sum_{k=1}^N T_{1k}^2 \quad n_2^2 = R_N = \sum_{k=1}^N T_{Nk}^2$$

$$T'_{1k} = T_{1k}/n_1 \quad T'_{Nk} = T_{Nk}/n_2$$

§ 散射矩阵的么正性



分析双端口无耗互易网络散射矩阵的么正性 → S11, S21 相位之间的关系

Ref. 吴万春 梁昌洪 《微波网络及其应用》 第一章

在微波传输线中，横向电场和磁场是决定功率沿轴向传输的量，通常用他们来定义线上的电压和电流，即传输线上的电压与其横向电场成比例，电流与其横向磁场成比例，可以把横向电场和磁场写为

$$\begin{cases} E_t = V(z) e_t(u, v) \\ H_t = I(z) h_t(u, v) \end{cases}$$

式中 $e_t(u, v)$ 和 $h_t(u, v)$ 是代表电场和磁场横截面分布的矢量， $V(z)$ 和 $I(z)$ 是标量，代表横向电场和磁场沿轴向传输情况，按照波印廷定理

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_s E_t \times H_t^* \cdot i_z ds = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [V(z) I^*(z)] \int_s e_t \times h_t \cdot i_z ds$$

归一化，令 $\int_s e_t \times h_t \cdot i_z ds = 1$ 则传输功率是 $P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [VI^*]$

对于多模传输线 $P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \sum_n V_n(z) I_n^*(z)$

以上推论为下面做准备。

研究单端口网络负载特性时，我们用一个封闭曲面 S 把负载包围起来。封闭曲面内无源，麦克斯韦方程组为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times E = -j\omega\mu H \\ \nabla \times H = J + j\omega\varepsilon E = \delta E + j\omega\varepsilon E \end{cases}$$

由 $\oint_{s'} E \times H^* \cdot ds = \int_{s'} E_t \times H_t^* \cdot i_z ds = -\sum_{i=1}^n V_i I_i^*$ 其中 s' 是输入端口面积

且 $\oint_v E \times H^* \cdot ds = \int_v \nabla \cdot (E \times H^*) dv = -\int_v (H^* \cdot \nabla \times E - E \cdot \nabla \times H^*)$ 将麦氏方程组代入

$$= -j\omega \left[\int_v \mu |H|^2 dv - \int_v \varepsilon |E|^2 dv \right] - \int_v \delta |E|^2 dv$$

第一项是平均磁场能量 W_H ，第二项是平均电场能量 W_E ，最后一项是消耗功率 P ，得出：

$$\sum_{i=1}^n V_i I_i^* = j\omega(4W_H - 4W_E) + 2P$$

对于无耗双端口网络 $i^+ v = j\omega(4W_H - 4W_E)$

$$\text{而 } \begin{cases} v = a + b = ([I] + [s])a \\ i = a - b = ([I] - [s])a \end{cases} \text{ 代入上式}$$

$$i^+ v = a^+ ([I] + [s]^+) ([I] - [s])a = a^+ ([I] - [s]^+ [s])a + a^+ ([s]^+ - [s])a = j\omega(4W_H - 4W_E)$$

式中 $([I] - [s]^+ [s])$ 是实数矩阵，故 $a^+ ([I] - [s]^+ [s])a$ 是实数，要使上式成立，必须

$$[s]^+ [s] = [I] \text{ 称为无耗对称性（么正性）}$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_{11}^* & s_{21}^* \\ s_{12}^* & s_{22}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} \\ s_{21} & s_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由此可得无耗双端口网络方程组

$$\begin{cases} |s_{11}|^2 + |s_{21}|^2 = 1 \\ |s_{12}|^2 + |s_{22}|^2 = 1 \\ s_{11}^* s_{12} + s_{21}^* s_{22} = 1 \\ s_{12}^* s_{11} + s_{21} s_{22}^* = 1 \end{cases}$$

对于互易网络 $s_{12} = s_{21}$ 后两式合并

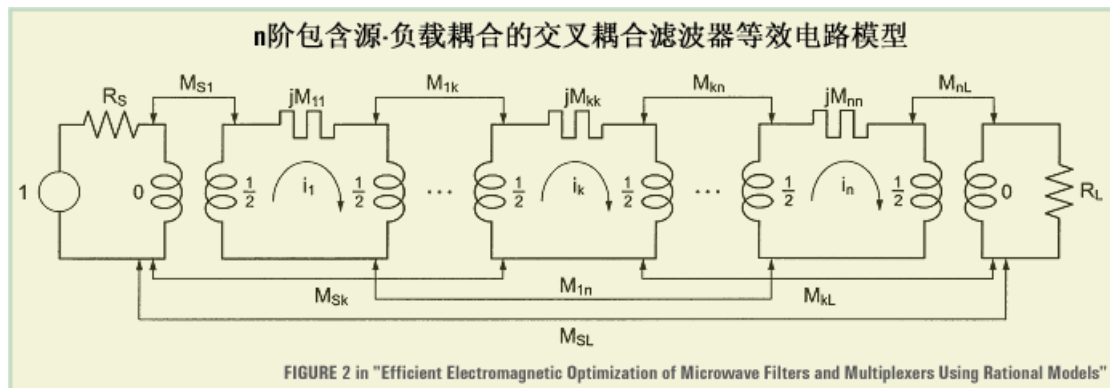
$$\begin{cases} |s_{11}|^2 + |s_{21}|^2 = 1 \\ |s_{12}|^2 + |s_{22}|^2 = 1 \\ s_{11}^* s_{21} + s_{21}^* s_{22} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } s_{21} = |s_{21}| e^{j\phi} \quad s_{11} = |s_{11}| e^{j\theta_1} \quad s_{22} = |s_{22}| e^{j\theta_2}$$

$$\text{代入上面第 3 个式子，得 } e^{j(\phi - \theta_1)} + e^{j(\theta_2 - \phi)} = 0$$

$$\text{等价于 } (\phi - \theta_1) = \pi + (\theta_2 - \phi) \quad \text{即 } \phi - \frac{1}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{\pi}{2}(2k \pm 1)$$

§ 包含源-负载的交叉耦合滤波器



☆ (N+2)阶耦合矩阵 → S 参数

☆ 设计指标 → S21, S11 表达式 → 短路导纳参数 → (N+2)阶耦合矩阵

Ref. Richard J. Cameron

"Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

在这种结构中，源和负载跟 N 个谐振器之间都能产生耦合，最多能产生 N 个有限传输零点，其(N+2)×(N+2)阶耦合矩阵如下

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & M_{S1} & M_{S2} & \cdots & M_{Sn} & M_{SL} \\ M_{S1} & M_{11} & M_{12} & \cdots & M_{1n} & M_{1L} \\ M_{S2} & M_{12} & M_{22} & \cdots & M_{2n} & M_{2L} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ M_{Sn} & M_{1n} & M_{2n} & \cdots & M_{nn} & M_{nL} \\ M_{SL} & M_{1L} & M_{2L} & \cdots & M_{nL} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(21) in "Efficient Electromagnetic Optimization of Microwave Filters and Multiplexers Using Rational Models"

回路方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 & jM_{S1} & jM_{S2} & \cdot & jM_{Sn} & jM_{SL} \\ jM_{S1} & s & jM_{12} & \cdot & jM_{1n} & jM_{1L} \\ jM_{S2} & jM_{12} & s & \cdot & jM_{2n} & jM_{2L} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ jM_{Sn} & jM_{1n} & \cdot & \cdot & s & jM_{nL} \\ jM_{SL} & jM_{1L} & \cdot & \cdot & jM_{nL} & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_s \\ i_1 \\ i_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ i_n \\ i_L \end{bmatrix}$$

(4-2a) in "源-负载耦合交叉耦合滤波器的综合与设计"

写成矩阵方程

$$E = Z \cdot I = (sU_0 + jM + R)I$$

其中, U_0 是将 $N+2$ 阶单位矩阵中的第一个元素和最后一个元素设为 0, 其余元素不变;
 M 是 $N+2$ 阶耦合矩阵, R 是 $N+2$ 阶方阵, 除左上角和右下角元素分别为 R_1, R_2 外, 其余元素为 0。

由“[交叉耦合网络模型](#)”的结论:

$$S_{21} = -2j\sqrt{R_1 R_2} [Z^{-1}]_{N1}$$

$$S_{11} = 1 + 2jR_1 [Z^{-1}]_{11}$$

这里

类似“[用广义切比雪夫函数综合网络传输零点](#)”的讨论, 求出 $F(s), P(s), E(s)$ 的表达式。
 由于引入源-负载耦合后, 可以实现 S_{21} 有限零点个数 $nfz=N$, 分两种情况来考虑:

① $nfz < N$

同前

$$S_{11}(\omega) = \frac{F_N(\omega)}{E_N(\omega)} \quad S_{21}(\omega) = \frac{P_N(\omega)}{\varepsilon E_N(\omega)}$$

② $nfz = N$

对波纹系数作出修正 (原因不详)

$$S_{21}(s) = \frac{P(s)}{\varepsilon E(s)} \quad S_{11}(s) = \frac{F(s)}{\varepsilon_R E(s)}$$

其中,

$$\varepsilon_R = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 1}}$$

然后考虑 S 参数矩阵的[么正性](#), 即满足 $\phi - \frac{1}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{\pi}{2}(2k \pm 1)$, 其中 3 个符号分别代表 S_{21}, S_{11}, S_{22} 的相角。

由于 S_{21}, S_{11}, S_{22} 的分母相同, 仅考虑它们的分子: S_{11}, S_{22} 分子多项式都有 N 个纯虚数零点, 两者相位之和 $(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = 2N \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = N\pi$ 。 S_{21} 分子多项式的有限零点要么在复平面的虚轴上, 要么关于虚轴对称分布, 那么总有 $\phi = nfz \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$ 。代入么正性的表达式, 得出:

$$(N - nfz) = 2k \pm 1$$

说明滤波器阶数与有限零点个数的差必须为奇数。

如果不满足这个条件, 就给上面求出的 S_{21} 多项式的分子乘以虚数 i , 使其相位增加 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

接着, 按“[从网络特征函数导出短路导纳参数](#)”, 求出短路导纳系数 $y_{21}(s) \quad y_{22}(s)$
 显示表达:

$$\begin{aligned}
[Y_N] &= \begin{bmatrix} y_{11}(s) & y_{12}(s) \\ y_{21}(s) & y_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{y_d(s)} \begin{bmatrix} y_{11n}(s) & y_{12n}(s) \\ y_{21n}(s) & y_{22n}(s) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= j \begin{bmatrix} 0 & K_0 \\ K_0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{(s - j\lambda_k)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} r_{11k} & r_{12k} \\ r_{21k} & r_{22k} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

(6) in "Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

$y(s)$ 由分母 $y_d(s)$ 和分子 $y_n(s)$ 构成，进而写成特征根 λ_k 和留数 r_k 的表达式。

当 $\text{nfz} < N$ 时，提取项 $K_0 = 0$

当 $\text{nfz} = N$ 时， $y_{21}(s)$ 分子分母的阶数相等，同为 N 阶，需提出一个常数项 K_0 以降低

分子阶数，方可得到其留数。提取 K_0 的方法：

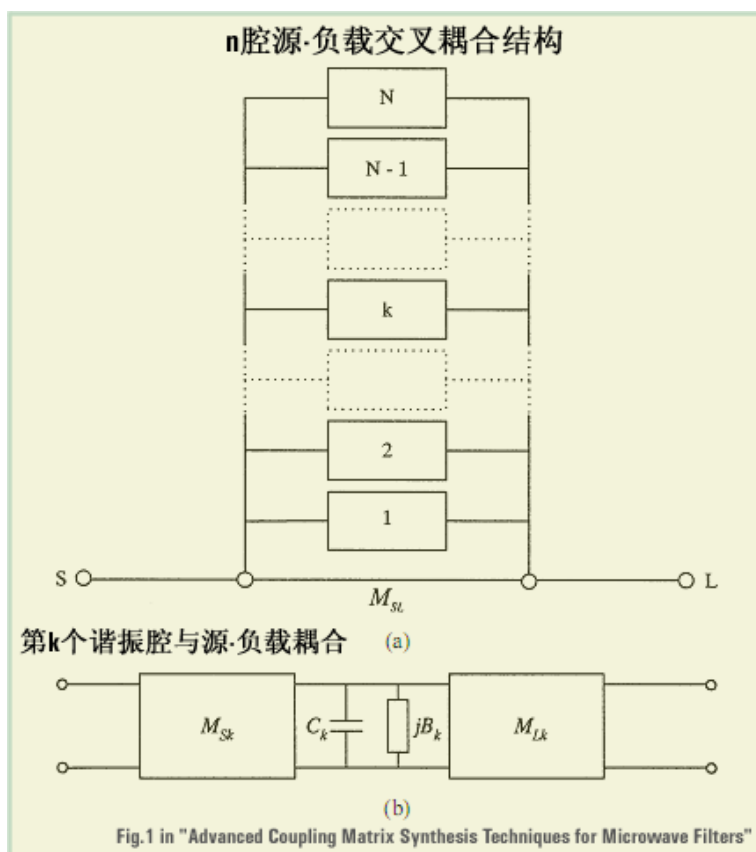
$$jK_0 = \left. \frac{y_{21n}(s)}{y_d(s)} \right|_{s=j\infty} = \left. \frac{jP(s)/\varepsilon}{y_d(s)} \right|_{s=j\infty}$$

当 $\text{nfz} = N$ 时，对带内波纹进行修正，引入 ε_R ，使得 $y_d(s)$ 最高项系数为 $(1 + 1/\varepsilon_R)$ ，

将其归一化，系数归入 K_0 ，得到：

$$K_0 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + 1/\varepsilon_R)} = \frac{\varepsilon_R}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{(\varepsilon_R + 1)}$$

于是， $y'_{21n}(s) = y_{21n}(s) - jK_0 y_d(s)$ ，其分子为 $N-1$ 阶，可求出留数。



包含源-负载耦合的 N 腔交叉耦合结构，可以看作源、负载分别和每个谐振器耦合形成的耦合单元的并联(图 a)，第 k 个耦合单元的等效电路如图 b。耦合单元的转移[A]矩阵为：

$$[ABCD]_k = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{M_{Lk}}{M_{Sk}} & \frac{(sC_k + jB_k)}{M_{Sk}M_{Lk}} \\ 0 & \frac{M_{Sk}}{M_{Lk}} \end{bmatrix}$$

(12) in "Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

转换为导纳[Y]矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} [y_k] &= \begin{bmatrix} y_{11k}(s) & y_{12k}(s) \\ y_{21k}(s) & y_{22k}(s) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{M_{Sk}M_{Lk}}{(sC_k + jB_k)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{M_{Sk}}{M_{Lk}} & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{M_{Lk}}{M_{Sk}} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{(sC_k + jB_k)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} M_{Sk}^2 & M_{Sk}M_{Lk} \\ M_{Sk}M_{Lk} & M_{Lk}^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(13) in "Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

整个网络的短路导纳矩阵为各单元的导纳矩阵之和，并与之前求出的[Y]矩阵对比

$$\begin{aligned}
 [Y_N] &= \begin{bmatrix} y_{11}(s) & y_{12}(s) \\ y_{21}(s) & y_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= [y_{SL}] + \sum_{k=1}^N \begin{bmatrix} y_{11k}(s) & y_{12k}(s) \\ y_{21k}(s) & y_{22k}(s) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= j \begin{bmatrix} 0 & M_{SL} \\ M_{SL} & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{(sC_k + jB_k)} \\
 &\quad \cdot \begin{bmatrix} M_{Sk}^2 & M_{Sk}M_{Lk} \\ M_{Sk}M_{Lk} & M_{Lk}^2 \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(14) in "Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

$$\begin{aligned}
 [Y_N] &= \begin{bmatrix} y_{11}(s) & y_{12}(s) \\ y_{21}(s) & y_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{y_d(s)} \begin{bmatrix} y_{11n}(s) & y_{12n}(s) \\ y_{21n}(s) & y_{22n}(s) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= j \begin{bmatrix} 0 & K_0 \\ K_0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{(s - j\lambda_k)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} r_{11k} & r_{12k} \\ r_{21k} & r_{22k} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) in "Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

可以看出：

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{SL} &= K_0 \quad C_k = 1 \quad B_k (\equiv M_{kk}) = -\lambda_k \\
 M_{Lk}^2 &= r_{22k} \quad M_{Sk}M_{Lk} = r_{21k} \\
 M_{Lk} &= \sqrt{r_{22k}} = T_{Nk} \\
 M_{Sk} &= r_{21k} / \sqrt{r_{22k}} = T_{1k}
 \end{aligned}$$

(16) in "Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

至此，综合得到 fully canonical transversal network 形式的耦合矩阵(下图)，对应上面的“n腔源-负载交叉耦合结构”图，包含 N 个谐振腔的自耦合，源、负载与各个谐振腔的耦合，源-负载之间的直接耦合。类似“[从短路导纳参数提取耦合矩阵](#)”的讨论，有：

$$n_1^2 = R_1 = \sum_{k=1}^N T_{1k}^2 \quad n_2^2 = R_N = \sum_{k=1}^N T_{Nk}^2$$

经过线性变换，可以构造各种形式的耦合结构。

	S	1	2	3	..	k	..	N-1	N	L
S		M_{S1}	M_{S2}	M_{S3}	..	M_{Sk}	..	$M_{S,N-1}$	M_{SN}	M_{SL}
1	M_{1S}	M_{11}								M_{1L}
2	M_{2S}		M_{22}							M_{2L}
3	M_{3S}			M_{33}						M_{3L}
:	:				.					:
k	M_{kS}					M_{kk}				M_{kL}
:	:					.				:
N-1	$M_{N-1,S}$							$M_{N-1,N-1}$		$M_{N-1,L}$
N	M_{NS}								M_{NN}	M_{NL}
L	M_{LS}	M_{L1}	M_{L2}	M_{L3}	..	M_{Lk}	..	$M_{L,N-1}$	M_{LN}	

Fig.2 in "Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters"

§ 相关 Matlab 程序

Ref. Richard J. Cameron

“General Coupling Matrix Synthesis Methods for Chebyshev Filtering Functions”

“Advanced Coupling Matrix Synthesis Techniques for Microwave Filters”

Smain Amari

“Synthesis of Cross-Coupled Resonator Filters Using an Analytical Gradient-Based Optimization Technique”

☆ (N×N)耦合矩阵

滤波器参数

```
ftz = [1.5000j 2.1000j]; %零点位置
RL = 24; %带内波纹电平
N = 6; %滤波器阶数
```

迭代法求 $C_N(s)$ 的分子多项式 $F_N(s) E_N(s) P_N(s)$

```
syms w; %符号表达式
ftz = ftz/j; %转换成实频率
nz = length(ftz);
U = w-1/ftz(1); %U 初值
V = ((w^2-1)^0.5)*(1-1/(ftz(1)^2))^0.5; %V 初值
for k=2:1:N %N 阶, N 次迭代
    PreU = U;
    PreV = V;
    if k>nz %无限零点
        U = CalU(inf, PreU, PreV);
        V = CalV(inf, PreU, PreV);
    else %有限零点
        U = CalU(ftz(k), PreU, PreV);
        V = CalV(ftz(k), PreU, PreV);
    end
end
end
```

```
function U2 = CalU(w2, U1, V1)
syms w;
U2 = w*U1-U1/w2+((1-1/w2^2)^0.5)*((w^2-1)^0.5)*V1;
```

```
function V2 = CalV(w2, U1, V1)
syms w;
V2 = w*V1-V1/w2+((1-1/w2^2)^0.5)*((w^2-1)^0.5)*U1;
```

```

F = sym2poly(U); %最后一个 U(w)即为 F(w)
frz = roots(F); %带内反射零点
P = poly(ftz); %P(w), 实频率!!
F = poly(frz); %F(w), 实频率!!最高项系数为 1
rip = 1./sqrt(10^(0.1*RL)-1.0)*abs(polyval(P,1)/polyval(F,1)); %rip : ε
PP = conv(P,P); %P(w)P(-w)
FF = rip^2*conv(F,F); %F(w)F(-w)
EE = [zeros(1,length(FF)-length(PP)),PP]+FF; %E(w)E(-w)
r = roots(EE); %共 2N 个解, 共轭
r = r(find(imag(r)>0)); %E(w)的根, 实频率!!

E = poly(j*r); %E(s) 复频率!!
F = poly(j*frz); %F(s)
P = poly(j*ftz); %P(s)

```

考虑么正性（见“[散射矩阵的么正性](#)”）

```

if mod(N-nz,2)==0 %如果(N-nz)是偶数
    P = j*P; %P(s)增加 π/2 相位
end

```

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% E =
% [1.0000, 2.3492-0.6353i, 4.1100-1.5712i, 4.3700-2.7167i, 3.1427-2.8355i, 1.2631-1.8665i ]
% j*r =
% [-0.2309-1.1834i, -0.5800-0.7248i, -0.6660-0.0383i, -0.5126+0.5713i, -0.2777+0.9340i, -0.0820+1.0766i ]
% F =
% [ 1.0000, 0-0.6353i, 1.3507, 0-0.7788i, 0.4138, -0.1870i, 0.0129 ]
% j*frz =
% [-0.9520i, -0.6024i, 0.9802i, 0.8137i, 0.4575i, -0.0616i ]
% P =
% [ 1.0000i, 3.6000, -3.1500i ]
% j*ftz =
% [ 1.5i, 2.1i ]
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

求短路导纳参数 $y_{21}(s)$ $y_{22}(s)$ 的留数 r21, r22, 进而得到 T 的首尾行

```

EF = E+F;
m1 = zeros(1,N+1);
n1 = zeros(1,N+1);
for k=N+1:-2:1
    n1(k) = j*imag(EF(k));
    m1(k) = real(EF(k));
end
for k=N:-2:1
    m1(k) = j*imag(EF(k));
    n1(k) = real(EF(k));

```

```

end
if mod(N,2)                                %奇阶
    [r21,eigval,R] = residue(P/rip,n1);      %求 y21 的留数,特征值
    [r22,eigval,R] = residue(m1,n1);        %求 y22 的留数,特征值
else                                         %偶阶
    [r21,eigval,R] = residue(P/rip,m1);      %求 y21 的留数,特征值
    [r22,eigval,R] = residue(n1,m1);        %求 y22 的留数,特征值
end
r21 = real(r21);
r22 = real(r22);
Tnk = sqrt(r22);                            %T 的末行
T1k = r21./Tnk;                             %T 的首行
R1 = sum(T1k.^2);                           %源阻抗
RN = sum(Tnk.^2);                           %负载阻抗

```

正交变换, 求得正交矩阵 $T \rightarrow M$

```

%构造一组线性无关向量---秩 rank(T)==N
T(1,:) = T1k/sqrt(R1);                      %首行, 去归一化
T(2,:) = Tnk/sqrt(RN);                      %末行, 去归一化
T(3,:) = [1 0 0 0 0 0];
T(4,:) = [0 0 1 0 0 0];
T(5,:) = [0 0 0 1 0 0];
T(6,:) = [0 0 0 0 1 0];

Tk = GramSchmidt(T);                        %施密特标准正交变换

temp = Tk(N,:);                             %还原首尾行
Tk(N,:) = Tk(2,:);
Tk(2,:) = temp;

M = -1*Tk*diag(imag(eigval))*inv(Tk);       %耦合矩阵

```

```

function V = GramSchmidt(X)                  %施密特正交变换
[m,n] = size(X);
N = n;
V = zeros(N);
for k=1:N
    V(k,:) = X(k,:);
    for kk=k-1:-1:1
        V(k,:) = V(k,:) - dot(X(k,:),V(kk,:))/dot(V(kk,:),V(kk,:))*V(kk,:);
    end
    V(k,:) = V(k,+)/sqrt(dot(V(k,:),V(k,:))); %标准化
end
end

```



```

%%%%%%%%%%
% r21 =
% [ 0.1499, -0.1057, 0.1782, -0.2902, -0.1914, 0.2592 ]
% r22 =
% [ 0.1499, 0.1057, 0.1782, 0.2902, 0.1914, 0.2592 ]
% T1k =
% [ 0.3871, -0.3251, 0.4222, -0.5387, -0.4375, 0.5091 ]
% Tnk =
% [ 0.3871, 0.3251, 0.4222, 0.5387, 0.4375, 0.5091 ]
% eigval =
% [-1.3395i, 1.1983i, 1.1311i, -0.9472i, 0.6719i, -0.0792i ]
% R1 = RN = 1.1746
% T =
% [ 0.3572 -0.3000 0.3896 -0.4971 -0.4036 0.4698
%      0 1.0000 0 0 0 0
%      0 0 1.0000 0 0 0
%      0 0 0 1.0000 0 0
%      0 0 0 0 1.0000 0
%      0.3572 0.3000 0.3896 0.4971 0.4036 0.4698 ]
% 不清楚何种正交变换能保持首尾行不变，所以这里不描述变换过程，直接给出变换后的正交矩阵
% Tk =
% [ 0.3572 -0.3000 0.3896 -0.4971 -0.4036 0.4698
%      0 -0.8026 0 0 0.5965 0.0000
%      0.8630 -0.0000 -0.3224 0.0000 0.0000 -0.3888
%     -0.0000 -0.0000 0.7698 0.0000 0.0000 -0.6383
%      0 -0.4193 0 0.7112 -0.5642 0.0000
%      0.3572 0.3000 0.3896 0.4971 0.4036 0.4698 ]
% M =
% [ 0.0335 -0.1268 0.5405 -0.3629 -0.6386 0
%     -0.1268 -1.0110 0 0 -0.1772 0.1268
%      0.5405 0 0.8921 0.3004 0 0.5405
%     -0.3629 0 0.3004 -0.6379 0 -0.3629
%     -0.6386 -0.1772 0 0 0.0545 0.6386
%      0 0.1268 0.5405 -0.3629 0.6386 0.0335 ]
%%%%%%%%%%

```

绘制该耦合矩阵对应的 S 曲线和群时延曲线(参考 Amari 的文献)

```

M = round(M*10000)/10000; %M 矩阵精度：4 位小数
w1 = -5; %横坐标左区间
w2 = 5; %横坐标右区间
dw = 0.01; %绘图精度
w = w1:dw:w2; %频率点
S21 = zeros(1, length(w)); %S21
S11 = zeros(1, length(w)); %S11
Tg = zeros(1, length(w)); %群时延

```

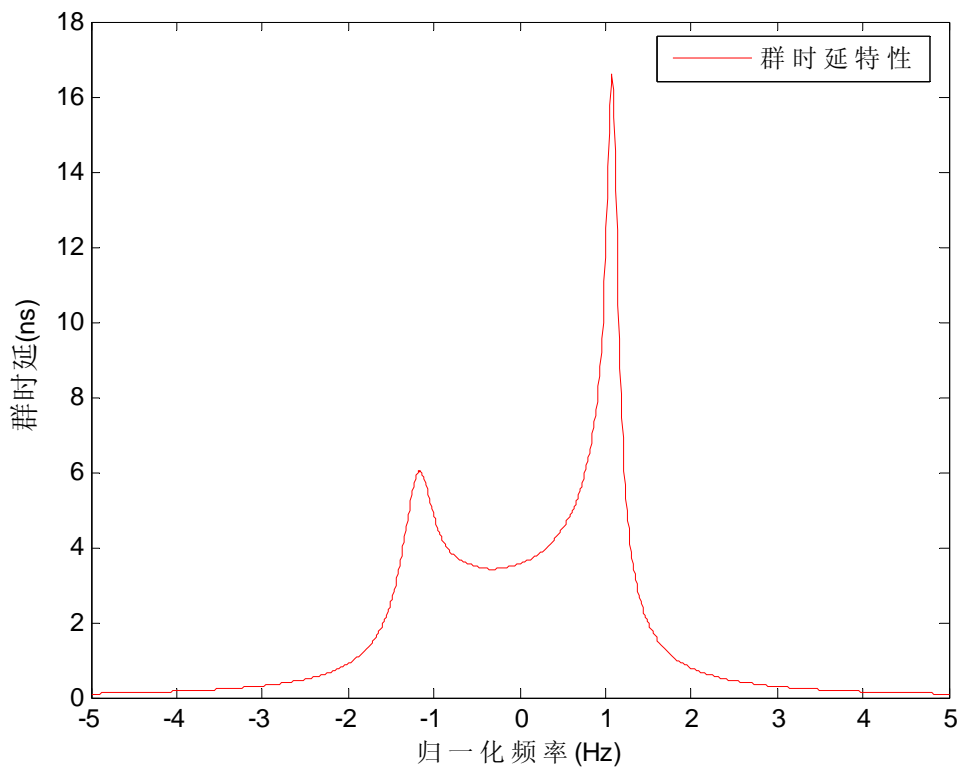
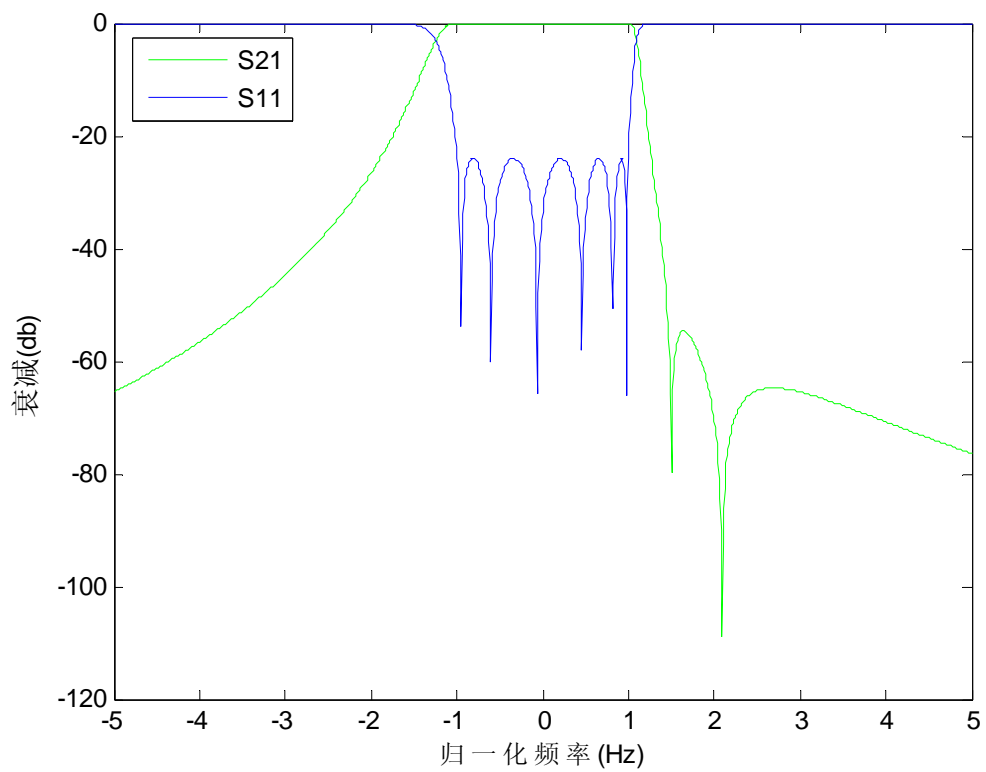
```

for k=1:1:length(w) %构造阻抗矩阵 Z
    R=zeros(N); %上面使用归一化的 R1,RN
    R(1,1)=R1;
    R(N,N)=RN;
    U = eye(N);
    Z = w(k)*U-j*R+M; %阻抗矩阵
    Zt = inv(Z); %取逆
    S21(k) = 20*log10(-2*j*sqrt(R1*RN)*Zt(N,1)); %S21 对数值
    S11(k) = 20*log10(1+2*j*R1*Zt(1,1)); %S11 对数值
    for kk=1:N %群时延
        Tg(k)=Tg(k)+(Zt(N,kk)*Zt(kk,1)/Zt(N,1));
    end
    Tg(k)=imag(Tg(k));
end

figure(1) %绘图
grid on
plot(w,S21,'g',w,S11,'b');
legend('S21','S11',2);
xlabel('归一化频率(Hz)');
ylabel('衰减(db)')

figure(2)
grid on
plot(w,Tg,'r');
legend('群时延特性');
xlabel('归一化频率(Hz)');
ylabel('群时延(ns)')

```



☆ $(N+2) \times (N+2)$ 阶耦合矩阵

☆ 考虑极端情况: N 阶滤波器带 N 个有限零点(Cameron 2003年文献的 Illustrative Example)

☆ 每一步的计算结果见 Cameron 2003年文献 TABLE I II III

滤波器参数

```
ftz = [-3.7431j -1.8051j 1.5699j 6.1910j]; %零点位置
RL = 22; %带内波纹电平
N = 4; %滤波器阶数
```

迭代法求 $C_N(s)$ 的分子多项式 $F_N(s) E_N(s) P_N(s)$

```
syms w; %符号表达式
ftz = ftz/j; %转换成实频率
nz = length(ftz);
U = w-1/ftz(1); %U 初值
V = ((w^2-1)^0.5)*(1-1/(ftz(1)^2))^0.5; %V 初值
for k=2:1:N %N 阶, N 次迭代
    PreU = U;
    PreV = V;
    if k>nz %无限零点
        U = CalU(inf, PreU, PreV);
        V = CalV(inf, PreU, PreV);
    else %有限零点
        U = CalU(ftz(k), PreU, PreV);
        V = CalV(ftz(k), PreU, PreV);
    end
end
end
```

```
function U2 = CalU(w2, U1, V1)
syms w;
U2 = w*U1-U1/w2+((1-1/w2^2)^0.5)*((w^2-1)^0.5)*V1;
```

```
function V2 = CalV(w2, U1, V1)
syms w;
V2 = w*V1-V1/w2+((1-1/w2^2)^0.5)*((w^2-1)^0.5)*U1;
```

```
F = sym2poly(U); %最后一个 U(w)即为 F(w)
frz = roots(F); %带内反射零点
P = poly(ftz); %P(w), 实频率!!
F = poly(frz); %F(w), 实频率!!最高项系数为 1
rip = 1./sqrt(10^(0.1*RL)-1.0)*abs(polyval(P,1)/polyval(F,1)); %rip :  $\varepsilon$ 
PP = conv(P,P); %P(w)P(-w)
FF = rip^2*conv(F,F); %F(w)F(-w)
```

```

EE = [zeros(1,length(FF)-length(PP)),PP]+FF; %E(w)E(-w)
r = roots(EE); %共 2N 个解，共轭
r = r(find(imag(r)>0)); %E(w)的根，实频率!!

E = poly(j*r); %E(s) 复频率!!
F = poly(j*frz); %F(s)
P = poly(j*ftz); %P(s)

```

考虑么正性（见“[散射矩阵的么正性](#)”）

```

if mod(N-nz,2)==0 %如果(N-nz)是偶数
    P = j*P; %P(s)增加  $\pi/2$  相位
end

```

注：以上程序段与 $N \times N$ 阶耦合矩阵一致

求短路导纳参数 $y_{21}(s)$ $y_{22}(s)$ 的留数 r21, r22，进而得到 T 的首尾行

```

EF = E+F;
m1 = zeros(1,N+1);
n1 = zeros(1,N+1);
for k=N+1:-2:1
    n1(k) = j*imag(EF(k));
    m1(k) = real(EF(k));
end
for k=N:-2:1
    m1(k) = j*imag(EF(k));
    n1(k) = real(EF(k));
end
if nz==N %修正波纹系数
    epr = rip/sqrt(rip^2-1); % epr :  $\epsilon R$ 
    msl = epr/rip/(epr+1); % msl :  $K_0$ 
else
    epr = 1.0;
    msl = 0.0;
end
y21n = P/rip;
if mod(N,2) %奇阶
    if nz==N %N=nz, 从 y21 分子提取常数项
        y21n = y21n - j*msl*n1;
    end
    [r21,eigval,R] = residue(y21n,n1); %求 y21 的留数,特征值
    [r22,eigval,R] = residue(m1,n1); %求 y22 的留数,特征值
else %偶阶
    if nz==N
        y21n = y21n - j*msl*m1;
    end
    [r21,eigval,R] = residue(y21n,m1); %求 y21 的留数,特征值

```

```

[r22,eigval,R] = residue(n1,m1);           %求 y22 的留数,特征值
end
r21 = real(r21);
r22 = real(r22);
Tnk = sqrt(r22);                         %T 的末行
T1k = r21./Tnk;                          %T 的首行
R1 = sum(T1k.^2);                        %源阻抗
RN = sum(Tnk.^2);                        %负载阻抗

```

构造耦合矩阵，尚不清楚去归一化的方法，因此这里采用归一化的终端阻抗(R1=RN=1)

```

M = -diag([0; imag(eigval); 0]);
M(1,2:N+1) = T1k.';
M(N+2,2:N+1) = Tnk.';
M(2:N+1,1) = T1k;
M(2:N+1,N+2) = Tnk;
M(1,N+2) = M(1,N+2)+msl;
M(N+2,1) = M(N+2,1)+msl;

```

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% M =
% [      0    0.3646   -0.3438    0.6681   -0.6540    0.0151
%   0.3646    1.3141         0         0         0    0.3639
%  -0.3438         0   -1.2967         0         0    0.3431
%   0.6681         0         0   -0.8041         0    0.6678
%  -0.6540         0         0         0    0.7830    0.6537
%   0.0151    0.3639    0.3431    0.6678    0.6537         0 ]
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

绘制该耦合矩阵对应的 S 曲线和群时延曲线(参考 Amari 的文献)

```

M = round(M*10000)/10000;               %M 矩阵精度: 4 位小数
R1 = 1;                                  %采用归一化的终端阻抗
RN = 1;
w1 = -8;                                  %横坐标左区间
w2 = 8;                                   %横坐标右区间
dw = 0.01;                                %绘图精度
w = w1:dw:w2;                             %频率点
S21 = zeros(1, length(w));               %S21
S11 = zeros(1, length(w));               %S11
Tg = zeros(1, length(w));                %群时延
for k=1:1:length(w)                       %构造阻抗矩阵 Z
    R=zeros(N+2);                          %上面使用归一化的 R1,RN
    R(1,1)=R1;
    R(N+2,N+2)=RN;
    U = eye(N+2);
    U(1, 1) = 0;
    U(N+2, N+2) = 0;
    Z = w(k)*U-j*R+M;                       %阻抗矩阵

```

```

Zt = inv(Z); %取逆
S21(k) = 20*log10(-2*j*sqrt(R1*RN)*Zt(N+2,1)); %S21 对数值
S11(k) = 20*log10(1+2*j*R1*Zt(1,1)); %S11 对数值
for kk=2:N+1 %群时延, 求和范围 2:N+1
    Tg(k)=Tg(k)+(Zt(N+2,kk)*Zt(kk,1)/Zt(N+2,1));
end
Tg(k)=imag(Tg(k));
end

figure(1) %绘图
grid on
plot(w,S21,'g',w,S11,'b');
legend('S21','S11',2);
xlabel('归一化频率(Hz)');
ylabel('衰减(db)')

figure(2)
grid on
plot(w,Tg,'r');
legend('群时延特性');
xlabel('归一化频率(Hz)');
ylabel('群时延(ns)')

```

