

单层和双层手征介质柱域的并矢格林函数理论及其应用*

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摘要 本文应用散射叠加法,分别导出了单层和双层手征介质圆柱区域中的并矢格林函数。由此分析了位于手征介质圆柱和手征介质圆柱罩中心轴线上点偶极天线的辐射特性。结果表明,通过改变手征介质圆柱的尺寸和手征介质圆柱罩的厚度,可以任意调节辐射场的极化特性。另外,本文给出的并矢格林函数公式还可用于分析柱形手征微带天线的辐射特性。

关键词 手征介质,手征导纳,并矢格林函数,散射叠加法,点偶极天线

1 引言

任意分层手征介质中的并矢格林函数理论和源的辐射特性问题是电磁波与手征介质之间相互作用研究方面的新课题,倍受人们的重视。最近, M. Ali 等人^[1]给出了任意平面分层手征介质中的谱域并矢格林函数形式;作者应用圆柱坐标系中全手征介质空间中并矢格林函数的本征展开式,给出了任意平面分层手征介质中并矢格林函数的构成方法和一般表达式^[2]。然而与一般介质中的并矢格林函数理论相比较,手征介质中的并矢格林函数理论和应用方面尚待进一步研究。

本文分别给出了单层和双层手征介质圆柱区域中的并矢格林函数,并且分析了位于手征介质圆柱、圆柱罩轴线上点偶极天线的辐射特性。结果表明,选择合适的手征介质圆柱、圆柱罩的电磁参数和几何尺寸,可以任意改变辐射场的极化状态。

2 单层手征介质圆柱区域的并矢格林函数

如图1所示,在手征介质 $(\epsilon_2, \mu_2, \xi_2)$ 中有一半径为 a 的手征介质圆柱,电磁参数为 $(\epsilon_1, \mu_1, \xi_1)$ 。

现分别考虑以下两种情形:

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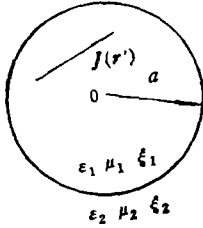
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2.1 $J(\mathbf{r}')\exp(-i\omega t)$ 位于手征介质圆柱内区域

由并矢格林函数理论可知,柱内、外区域中的电场强度为



$$\mathbf{E}_j(\mathbf{r}) = i\omega\mu_1 \int_{V'} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_j(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}') dV'. \quad (1)$$

$\bar{\mathbf{G}}_j(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')$, $j = 1, 2$ 为柱内、外区域的并矢格林函数。由散射叠加法, $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_1(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')$ 可表示为

$$\bar{\mathbf{G}}_1(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = \bar{\mathbf{G}}_{10}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') + \bar{\mathbf{G}}_{1r}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}'). \quad (2)$$

式中 $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_{10}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')$ 是全手征介质 $(\epsilon_1, \mu_1, \xi_1)$ 空间中的并矢格林函

图1 含源手征介质圆柱数,形式为^[2]

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_{10}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = & -\frac{\delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')}{k_1^2} \mathbf{e}_r \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2-\delta_{n0}}{(k_{1+}+k_{1-})} \\ & \times \left\{ \frac{k_{1+}}{\eta_{1+}^2} \begin{bmatrix} V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h) & V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}'(-h) \\ V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h) & V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)'}(-h) \end{bmatrix} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{k_{1-}}{\eta_{1-}^2} \begin{bmatrix} W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h) & W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}'(-h) \\ W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h) & W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)'}(-h) \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \quad \begin{matrix} r > r'; \\ r < r'; \end{matrix} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h)$ 和 $W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h)$ 是圆柱坐标系中的手征矢量波函数, ϵ, o 分别代表偶、奇函数, $k_{1\pm}^2 = \eta_{1\pm}^2 - h^2$, 角标(1)表示将 $V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(\cdot), W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(\cdot)$ 中的 $J_n(\cdot)$ 换成 $H_n^{(1)}(\cdot)$, 而撇号表示是源点的坐标, $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_{1r}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')$ 应为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_{1r}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = & \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2-\delta_{n0}}{(k_{1+}+k_{1-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{1+}}{\eta_{1+}^2} [A_1^1 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_2^1 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h) \right. \\ & + A_3^1 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_4^1 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}'(-h) \\ & + \frac{k_{1-}}{\eta_{1-}^2} [A_5^1 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_6^1 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h) + A_7^1 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h) \\ & \left. + A_8^1 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}'(-h) \right\}. \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

这里选择 $V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h), W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h), V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(h)$ 和 $W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(h)$ 的线性组合作前矢量, 是考虑到 $r=0$ 处的自然边界条件; 选择 $V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1+}}^{(1)}(-h), W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{1-}}^{(1)}(-h)$ 作后矢量, 是考虑到 $r=a(>r')$ 界面的影响, 而 $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')$ 应为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = & \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2-\delta_{n0}}{(k_{1+}+k_{1-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{1+}}{\eta_{1+}^2} [A_1^2 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_2^2 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) \right. \\ & + A_3^2 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_4^2 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2+}}'(-h) \\ & + \frac{k_{1-}}{\eta_{1-}^2} [A_5^2 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_6^2 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) + A_7^2 V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) \\ & \left. + A_8^2 W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2-}}'(-h) \right\}. \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

(5)式中选择 $V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h), W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h), V_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h)$ 和 $W_{\epsilon, n\eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)$ 的线性组合作前矢量是由于 $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')$ 必须满足远区的辐射条件, $k_{2\pm}^2 = \eta_{2\pm}^2 - h^2$.

(4)式和(5)式中 A_{1-8}^1, A_{1-8}^2 是由边界条件确定的待定系数。即在 $r=a$ 界面上,有

$$\mathbf{e}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}_1(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = \mathbf{e}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}'), \quad r=a; \quad (6a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\omega \xi_1 [\mathbf{e}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}_1(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')] + \frac{1}{\mu_1} [\mathbf{e}_r \times \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}_1(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')] \\
 & = -\omega \xi_2 [\mathbf{e}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')] + \frac{1}{\mu_2} [\mathbf{e}_r \times \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')] , \quad r = a. \quad (6b)
 \end{aligned}$$

将(3)~(5)式代入(6)式中,并且利用

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{V}_{\sigma_{\eta_+}}(h) = k_+ \mathbf{V}_{\sigma_{\eta_+}}(h), \quad (7a)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{W}_{\sigma_{\eta_-}}(h) = -k_- \mathbf{W}_{\sigma_{\eta_-}}(h). \quad (7b)$$

比较方程两边 $\mathbf{e}_r, \mathbf{e}_\varphi$ 和 $\mathbf{e}_z$ 分量的系数,可得两个八元一次方程组:

$$[D] \begin{bmatrix} A_1^1 \\ A_2^1 \\ A_3^1 \\ A_4^1 \\ A_1^2 \\ A_2^2 \\ A_3^2 \\ A_4^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\partial H_{1+}^* \\ \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} H_{1+}^* \\ -\frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} H_{1+}^* \\ 0 \\ -\partial H_{1+}^* \\ \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} H_{1+}^* \\ -\frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} H_{1+}^* \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad [D] \begin{bmatrix} A_5^1 \\ A_6^1 \\ A_7^1 \\ A_8^1 \\ A_5^2 \\ A_6^2 \\ A_7^2 \\ A_8^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial H_{1-}^* \\ \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} H_{1-}^* \\ -\frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} H_{1-}^* \\ 0 \\ -\partial H_{1-}^* \\ \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} H_{1-}^* \\ \frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} H_{1-}^* \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (8a, 8b)$$

系数矩阵 $[D]$ 为

$$[D] = \begin{bmatrix} -l\partial H_{1+}^* & l\partial H_{1-}^* & \pm l \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} H_{1+}^* & \pm l \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} H_{1-}^* & \partial J_{1+}^* & -\partial J_{1-}^* & \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} J_{1+}^* & \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} J_{1-}^* \\ \mp l \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} H_{1+}^* & \mp l \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} H_{1-}^* & -l\partial H_{1+}^* & l\partial H_{1-}^* & \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} J_{1+}^* & \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} J_{1-}^* & \partial J_{1+}^* & -\partial J_{1-}^* \\ -\frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} H_{1+}^* & -l \frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} H_{1-}^* & 0 & 0 & \frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} J_{1+}^* & \frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} J_{1-}^* & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -l \frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} H_{1+}^* & -l \frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} H_{1-}^* & 0 & 0 & \frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} J_{1+}^* & \frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} J_{1-}^* \\ -\partial H_{1+}^* & -\partial H_{1-}^* & \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} H_{1+}^* & \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} H_{1-}^* & \partial J_{1+}^* & \partial J_{1-}^* & \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} J_{1+}^* & \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} J_{1-}^* \\ \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} H_{1+}^* & \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} H_{1-}^* & -\partial H_{1+}^* & -\partial H_{1-}^* & \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{1+a}} J_{1+}^* & \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{1-a}} J_{1-}^* & \partial J_{1+}^* & \partial J_{1-}^* \\ -\frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} H_{1+}^* & \frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} H_{1-}^* & 0 & 0 & \frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} J_{1+}^* & -\frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} J_{1-}^* & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} H_{1+}^* & \frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} H_{1-}^* & 0 & 0 & \frac{\eta_{1+}^2}{k_{1+}} J_{1+}^* & -\frac{\eta_{1-}^2}{k_{1-}} J_{1-}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (8c)$$

元素记号: $H_{1\pm}^* = H_n^{(1)}(\eta_{1\pm}a)$, $\partial H_{1\pm}^* = \partial H_n^{(1)}(\eta_{1\pm}a)/\partial a$; $H_{2\pm}^* = H_n^{(2)}(\eta_{2\pm}a)$,
 $\partial H_{2\pm}^* = \partial H_n^{(2)}(\eta_{2\pm}a)/\partial a$; $J_{1\pm}^* = J_n(\eta_{1\pm}a)$, $\partial J_{1\pm}^* = \partial J_n(\eta_{1\pm}a)/\partial a$;
 $l = \mu_1(k_1^2 + \omega^2 \mu_1^2 \xi_1^2)^{1/2} / \mu_2(k_1^2 + \omega^2 \mu_1^2 \xi_1^2)^{1/2}$.

2.2 场源 $J(\mathbf{r}') \exp(-i\omega t)$ 位于手征介质圆柱外区域

由散射叠加法,柱外区域的并矢格林函数为

$$\bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = \bar{\mathbf{G}}_{20}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') + \bar{\mathbf{G}}_{2s}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}'). \quad (9)$$

而 $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_{2s}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}')$ 形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_{2s}(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = & \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2-\delta_{n0})}{(k_{2+} + k_{2-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_1^2 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_2^2 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) \right. \\ & + A_3^2 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_4^2 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2+}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\ & + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [A_5^2 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_6^2 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) + A_7^2 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) \\ & \left. + A_8^2 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2-}}^{(1)'}(-h) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

柱内区域的并矢格林函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_1(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = & \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2-\delta_{n0})}{(k_{2+} + k_{2-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_1^1 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1+}}(h) + A_2^1 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1-}}(h) \right. \\ & + A_3^1 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1+}}(h) + A_4^1 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1-}}(h)] \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2+}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\ & + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [A_5^1 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1+}}(h) + A_6^1 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1-}}(h) + A_7^1 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1+}}(h) \\ & \left. + A_8^1 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{1-}}(h)] \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2-}}^{(1)'}(-h) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

而(10),(11)式中的待定系数 $A_1^1 \sim A_8^1$, $A_1^2 \sim A_8^2$ 由下列方程组确定:

$$[D] \begin{bmatrix} A_1^1 \\ A_2^1 \\ A_3^1 \\ A_4^1 \\ A_5^1 \\ A_6^1 \\ A_7^1 \\ A_8^1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l \partial J_{2+}^a \\ \pm l \frac{ihn}{k_{2+}+a} J_{2+}^a \\ l \frac{\eta_{2+}^2}{k_{2+}} J_{2+}^a \\ 0 \\ \partial J_{2+}^a \\ \pm \frac{ihn}{k_{2+}+a} J_{2+}^a \\ \frac{\eta_{2+}^2}{k_{2+}} J_{2+}^a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, [D] \begin{bmatrix} A_1^2 \\ A_2^2 \\ A_3^2 \\ A_4^2 \\ A_5^2 \\ A_6^2 \\ A_7^2 \\ A_8^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l \partial J_{2-}^a \\ \pm l \frac{ihn}{k_{2-}-a} J_{2-}^a \\ l \frac{\eta_{2-}^2}{k_{2-}} J_{2-}^a \\ 0 \\ \partial J_{2-}^a \\ \mp \frac{ihn}{k_{2-}-a} J_{2-}^a \\ -\frac{\eta_{2-}^2}{k_{2-}} J_{2-}^a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (12a, 12b)$$

其中系数矩阵 $[D]$ 已由 (8c) 给出。

3 双层手征介质圆柱的并矢格林函数

图 2 是含源手征介质圆柱,内、外半径分别为 a, b 。当 1 和 3 区均为空气时,即变成二维手征介质圆柱罩情形。由图 2 可见,1 区的并矢格林函数具有与(2)~(4)式相同的形式,而 2 和 3 区的并矢格林函数分别为

$$\bar{\mathbf{G}}_2(\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}') = \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2-\delta_{n0}}{(k_{1+} + k_{1-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{1+}}{\eta_{1+}^2} [A_1^1 \mathbf{V}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2+}}(h) + A_2^1 \mathbf{W}_{\sigma^n \eta_{2-}}(h) \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + A_3^1 \dot{V}_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}(h) + A_4^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}(h) + A_5^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_6^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + A_7^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_8^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}'(-h) + \frac{k_{1-}}{\eta_{1-}^2} [B_1^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}(h) \\
& + B_2^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}(h) + B_3^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}(h) + B_4^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}(h) + B_5^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + B_6^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) + B_7^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + B_8^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}'(-h) \}, \\
& a \leq r \leq b; \tag{13}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{G}_1(r|r') &= \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 - \delta_{n0}}{(k_{1+} + k_{1-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{1+}}{\eta_{1+}^2} [A_1^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_2^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3-}}^{(1)}(h) \right. \\
& + A_3^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_4^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3-}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}'(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{1-}}{\eta_{1-}^2} [A_5^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_6^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3-}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + A_7^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_8^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{3-}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}'(-h) \}, \\
& r \geq b. \tag{14}
\end{aligned}$$

同样, (13)和(14)式中的待定系数 $A_{1 \sim 8}^1$, $B_{1 \sim 8}^1$, $A_{1 \sim 8}^2$ 连同 (4)式中的 $A_{1 \sim 8}^1$ 由 $r = a, b$ 处边界条件唯一确定。

在图2中,若电流源位于2区时,各个区域的并矢格林函数形式分别为

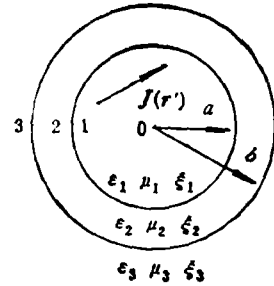


图2 含源双层手征介质圆柱

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{G}_1(r|r') &= \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 - \delta_{n0}}{(k_{2+} + k_{2-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_1^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) + A_2^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h) \right. \\
& + A_3^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) + A_4^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h)] V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_5^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) + A_6^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h) + A_7^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) \\
& + A_8^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h)] V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}'(-h) + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [B_1^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) \\
& + B_2^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h) + B_3^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) + B_4^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h)] W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [B_5^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) + B_6^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h) + B_7^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1+}}(h) \\
& + B_8^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{1-}}(h)] W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}'(-h) \}, \quad r \leq a; \tag{15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{G}_2(r|r') = \bar{G}_{20}(r|r') + \bar{G}_{21}(r|r'), \tag{16a}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{G}_{20}(r|r') &= \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 - \delta_{n0}}{(k_{2+} + k_{2-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_1^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_2^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) \right. \\
& + A_3^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_4^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_5^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) + A_6^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h) + A_7^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + A_8^1 W_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2-}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}'(-h) + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [B_1^1 V_{\epsilon^{\circ} \eta_{2+}}^{(1)}(h)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + B_2^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h) + B_3^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + B_4^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [B_5^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + B_6^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h) + B_7^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + B_8^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)'}(-h) + \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [C_1^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + C_2^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + C_3^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + C_4^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [C_5^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + C_6^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h) + C_7^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + C_8^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)'}(-h) + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [D_1^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + D_2^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + D_3^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + D_4^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [D_5^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) + D_6^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h) + D_7^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + D_8^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)'}(-h) \}, \quad a \leq r \leq b; \quad (16b)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{G}_i(r, r') = & \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dh \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 - \delta_{n0}}{(k_{2+} + k_{2-})} \left\{ \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_1^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) + A_2^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h) \right. \\
& + A_3^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) + A_4^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)'}(-h) \\
& + \frac{k_{2+}}{\eta_{2+}^2} [A_5^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) + A_6^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h) + A_7^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + A_8^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h)] V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2+}}}^{(1)'}(-h) + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [B_1^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + B_2^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h) + B_3^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + B_4^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)'}(-h) + \frac{k_{2-}}{\eta_{2-}^2} [B_5^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + B_6^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h) + B_7^1 V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3+}}}^{(1)}(h) \\
& + B_8^1 W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{3-}}}^{(1)}(h)] W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{2-}}}^{(1)'}(-h) \}, \quad r \geq b, \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $k_{j\pm}^2 = \eta_{j\pm}^2 + h^2$, $k_{j\pm} = \pm \omega \mu_j \xi_j + (k_j^2 + \omega^2 \mu_j^2 \xi_j^2)^{1/2}$, $j = 1, 2, 3$.

4 应 用

情形 1 将一点偶极天线置于图 1 中沿 z 轴取向的手征介质圆柱中心轴线上 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处, 点偶极天线的电流密度为

$$J(r') = e_z I_0 \delta(r') \delta(\varphi') \delta(z') / r'. \quad (18)$$

那么将(18), (5)式代入(1)式中, 可得柱外区域的电场分布为

$$E_i(r) = - \frac{\omega \mu_1 I_0}{4\sqrt{2} \pi (k_{1+} + k_{1-})} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [X(h) V_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{1+}}}^{(1)}(h) + Y(h) W_{\sigma^{\pi\eta_{1-}}}^{(1)}(h)] dh, \quad (19)$$

其中

$$X(h) = A_1^i + A_3^i - A_5^i - A_7^i, \quad (20)$$

$$Y(h) = A_2^i + A_4^i - A_6^i - A_8^i. \quad (21)$$

特别地,若手征介质圆柱外为空气时,有

$$\mathbf{E}_2(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{\omega \mu_1 I_0}{4\sqrt{2}\pi(k_{1+} + k_{1-})} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [X(h)\mathbf{V}_{\varepsilon_0\eta_0}^{(1)}(h) + Y(h)\mathbf{W}_{\varepsilon_0\eta_0}^{(1)}(h)]dh, \quad (22)$$

式中 $\eta_0^2 = k_0^2 - k^2$, $k_0^2 = \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0$. 而当 $\eta_0 r \gg 1$ 时,即对远区场而言,因为

$$\mathbf{V}_{\varepsilon_0\eta_0}^{(1)}(h) \approx (-i)^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{\eta_0}{\pi r}} e^{i(\eta_0 r + hz)} \left(-ie_r + \frac{\eta_0 \mathbf{e}_z - h\mathbf{e}_r}{k_0} \right), \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{\varepsilon_0\eta_0}^{(1)}(h) \approx (-i)^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{\eta_0}{\pi r}} e^{i(\eta_0 r + hz)} \left(-ie_r - \frac{\eta_0 \mathbf{e}_z - h\mathbf{e}_r}{k_0} \right), \quad (24)$$

并且利用鞍点积分法^[3]:

$$\int_{\sigma} g(h) \exp[ikf(h)]dh = [-\pi/2kf''(h_0)]^{1/2} g(h_0) \exp\left\{i\left[kf(h_0) - \frac{\pi}{4}\right]\right\}, \quad (25)$$

(22)式变成

$$\mathbf{E}_2(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{i\omega \mu_1 I_0 k_0 e^{ik_0 R}}{16\pi(k_1^2 + \omega^2 \mu_1^2 \xi_1^2)^{1/2} R} \sin\theta [X(k_0 \cos\theta)(\mathbf{e}_\theta + i\mathbf{e}_\varphi) - Y(k_0 \cos\theta)(\mathbf{e}_\theta + i\mathbf{e}_\varphi)]. \quad (26)$$

这就是点偶极天线的远区辐射场表达式。

远区场 $\mathbf{E}_2(\mathbf{r})$ 的极化状态,可用彭卡勒球面上的点来表示^[4],即

$$\sin(2x) = (|Y(k_0 \cos\theta)|^2 - |X(k_0 \cos\theta)|^2) / (|X(k_0 \cos\theta)|^2 + |Y(k_0 \cos\theta)|^2). \quad (27)$$

当 $-1 < \sin(2x) < 0$ 时,呈右旋椭圆极化状态; $0 < \sin(2x) < 1$ 时,呈左旋椭圆极化状态; $\sin(2x) = \pm 1$ 时,呈右、左旋圆极化状态;特别地, $\sin(2x) = 0$ 时,即为线极化波。在 $x-y$ 平面内 ($\theta = 90^\circ$) 点偶极天线辐射场的极化特性 $\sin(2x)$ 随手征介质圆柱的归一化半径 a/λ 的变化曲线由图 3 给出。

由图中可见,对于特定的 a/λ ,辐射场呈右旋圆极化状态(RCP: 星号标明)。若 $\xi_1 = -4.8 \times 10^{-3}S$ 时, $\sin(2x)$ 随 a/λ 的变化图线是将图 3 以横轴为对称轴

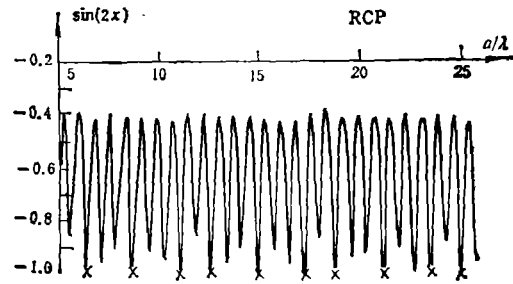


图 3 $\sin(2x)$ 随手征介质圆柱归一化半径 a/λ 的变化曲线

$\varepsilon_1 = 2.25\varepsilon_0, \mu_1 = \mu_0, f = 10\text{GHz}, \xi_1 = 4.8 \times 10^{-3}S$

向上折叠后的波形。图 3 中对应于 RCP 模的星点则变成 LCP 模(左旋圆极化波)。

情形 2 若点偶极天线位于双层手征介质圆柱中心轴线上(0,0,0)处,如图 4 所示。

注意到两种不同手征介质之间或空气与手征介质之间较易实现阻抗匹配^[4,5]。因此,下面仅研究阻抗匹配情形时点偶极天线的辐射场特性。因为当阻抗匹配时,有

$$\varepsilon_1/\mu_1 + \xi_1^2 = \varepsilon_2/\mu_2 + \xi_2^2 = \varepsilon_0/\mu_0 + \xi_3^2. \quad (28)$$

若 1,3 区为空气时,(28)式变为 $\varepsilon_1/\mu_1 + \xi_1^2 = \varepsilon_0/\mu_0$ 。由 $r = a, b$ 处的边界条件可知,(4),(13),(14)式中的待定系数由下列两个八元一次方程组确定:

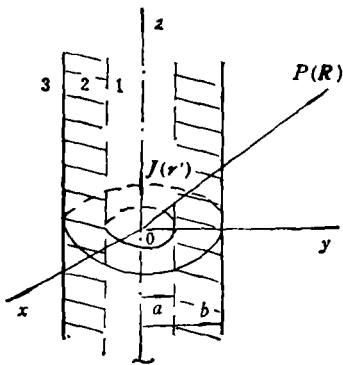


图 4 位于双层手征介质圆柱轴线上的点偶极天线

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\partial J_0^+ \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} J_0^+ \\ -\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^+ \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial J_0^+ \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} J_0^+ \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^+ \\ 0 \\ -\partial J_0^+ \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 b} J_0^+ \\ -\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^+ \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} H_{1+}^+ \\ \partial H_{1+}^+ \\ 0 \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_{1+}^+ \\ 0 \\ -\partial H_{1+}^+ \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 b} H_{1+}^+ \\ -\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_{1+}^+ \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 b} H_0^+ \\ \partial H_0^+ \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_0^+ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \\ A_1^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial H_0^+ \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} H_0^+ \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_0^+ \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\partial J_0^- \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} J_0^- \\ -\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^- \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial J_0^- \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} J_0^- \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^- \\ 0 \\ -\partial J_0^- \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 b} J_0^- \\ -\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^- \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} H_{1-}^- \\ \partial H_{1-}^- \\ 0 \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_{1-}^- \\ 0 \\ -\partial H_{1-}^- \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 b} H_{1-}^- \\ -\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_{1-}^- \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 b} H_0^- \\ \partial H_0^- \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_0^- \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1^- \\ A_1^- \\ B_1^- \\ B_1^- \\ B_1^- \\ B_1^- \\ A_1^- \\ A_1^- \\ A_1^- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial H_0^- \\ \pm \frac{ih\eta}{k_0 a} H_0^- \\ \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_0^- \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (30)$$

而其它特定系数均为零。

由于点偶极天线位于中心轴线上, 显然, 应有 $n = 0$ 。这样, 在(29)和(30)式中, $A_1^3 = A_0^3 = 0$, 而

$$A_1^3 = \frac{\eta_0^2 \eta_{2+}^2}{k_0 k_{2+}} (-H_0^2 \partial J_0^2 + J_0^2 \partial H_0^2) (H_{2+}^2 \partial J_{2+}^2 - J_{2+}^2 \partial H_{2+}^2) / \Delta_+, \quad (31a)$$

$$A_0^3 = \frac{\eta_0^2 \eta_{2-}^2}{k_0 k_{2-}} (-H_0^2 \partial J_0^2 + J_0^2 \partial H_0^2) (H_{2-}^2 \partial J_{2-}^2 - J_{2-}^2 \partial H_{2-}^2) / \Delta_-, \quad (31b)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\pm} = & \left(\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^2 \partial J_{2\pm}^2 - \frac{\eta_{2\pm}^2}{k_{2\pm}} J_{2\pm}^2 \partial J_0^2 \right) \left(\frac{\eta_{2\pm}^2}{k_{2\pm}} H_{2\pm}^2 \partial H_0^2 - \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_0^2 \partial H_{2\pm}^2 \right) - \left(\frac{\eta_{2\pm}^2}{k_{2\pm}} H_{2\pm}^2 \partial J_0^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} J_0^2 \partial H_{2\pm}^2 \right) \left(-\frac{\eta_0^2}{k_0} H_0^2 \partial J_{2\pm}^2 + \frac{\eta_{2\pm}^2}{k_{2\pm}} J_{2\pm}^2 \partial H_0^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (31c)$$

由鞍点积分法, 远区辐射场为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_s(\mathbf{r}) = & -[i\omega\mu_0 I_0 / (16\pi R)] \exp(ik_0 R) \sin\theta [A_1^3(k_0 \cos\theta)(\mathbf{e}_\theta + i\mathbf{e}_\varphi) \\ & + A_0^3(k_0 \cos\theta)(\mathbf{e}_\theta - i\mathbf{e}_\varphi)]. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

显然, 点偶极天线的辐射场也是由 RCP 和 LCP 模组成。

对于大尺寸手征介质圆柱罩来说 ($k_0 a \gg 1$),

$$\begin{Bmatrix} A_1^3 \\ A_0^3 \end{Bmatrix} \approx i \exp\{i[k_{2\pm}\Delta - k_0(a+b)]\}, \quad \theta = 90^\circ, \quad (33)$$

其中 $\Delta = b - a$ 为罩的厚度。那么(32)式变成

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_s(\mathbf{r})|_{z-y, \text{平面}} = & [\omega\mu_0 I_0 / (16\pi R)] \exp\{i[k_{2-}\Delta + k_0(R-a-b)]\} \{ \exp[i(k_{2+} \\ & - k_{2-})\Delta](\mathbf{e}_\theta + i\mathbf{e}_\varphi) + (\mathbf{e}_\theta - i\mathbf{e}_\varphi) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

显然, 当

$$\Delta/\lambda = n/(2c\mu_2\epsilon_2), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (35)$$

时, $x-y$ 平面内远区辐射场是 $\mathbf{e}_\theta$ 方向极化的线极化波。而当

$$\Delta/\lambda = (2n+1)/(4c\mu_2\epsilon_2) \quad (36)$$

时, 则又变成 $\mathbf{e}_\varphi$ 方向极化的线极化波。式中 c 是真空中光速。

5 结 束 语

正如 N. Engheta 等人^[4]在分析位于手征介质球心处点偶极天线的辐射特性时得到的结论那样, 上述结果表明, 手征介质在新型变极化透镜天线、罩的制作方面有潜在的应用价值。另外本文给出的圆柱形分层手征介质中的并矢格林函数理论可直接用于分析柱形手征微带天线的辐射特性等方面。

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THE DYADIC GREEN'S FUNCTION THEORY FOR ONE/TWO CYLINDRICAL LAYERS OF CHIRAL MEDIUM AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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Abstract The expression of dyadic Green's function for one and two cylindrical layers of chiral medium are derived by using the method of scattering superposition, for which the electric current sources are placed both inside and outside of a chiral cylinder and a cylindrical chirodome. Then the radiation characteristics of a point dipole antenna on the axis of the chiral cylinder and cylindrical chirodome are analysed. The results show that the polarized states of radiated fields can be changed by choosing the size of chiral cylinder or the thickness of cylindrical chirodome. Also, the expressions of dyadic Green's function given in this paper can be directly used to analyse the radiation characteristics of cylindrical chirostrip antenna.

Key words Chiral medium, Chirality admittance, Dyadic Green's function, Method of scattering superposition, Point dipole antenna