UDC 621.317

SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE FORMULAS OF THE RESONANT FERRITE ISOLATOR LOSS

Zaichenko O. B. – PhD, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Design and Operation of Electronic Devices, Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics, Kharkiv, Ukraine.

Zaichenko N. Ya. – Post-graduate student of the Department of Microelectronics, Electronic Devices and Appliances, Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics, Kharkiv, Ukraine.

ABSTRACT

Context. The problem is to systematize and improve the models of a resonance ferrite isolator in the rectangular waveguide for the antenna-feeder devices, generating, receiving, measuring microwave equipment containing ferrite decoupling devices: ferrite isolators and circulators.

Objective. The goal of the work is to verify the formula for the losses of the resonant ferrite isolator in the direct and reverse directions, as well as the isolator ratio.

Method. The research method of the work is a critical analysis of literary sources, which was carried out, but did not bring the desired results, since it did not allow to verify the correctness of the derivation of the formula [17]. Therefore, a number of hypotheses were put forward, what the formula might mean. The difficulty lay in the presence in the formula of the product of trigonometric functions that can be attributed to frequency properties, which was taken as an initial hypothesis, which was not subsequently confirmed. The check included transformation of formulas using mathematical physics in terms of microwave electrodynamics, trigonometry and algebra. The beginning was the formula of the classics [16], similar to the formula of [18], accepted without proof. As it is known, for the main type of wave in a rectangular waveguide, the components of the magnetic field strength, obtained as a solution to the wave equation under the boundary conditions inherent in a rectangular waveguide. One component of the magnetic field strength is along the direction of wave propagation, and the second one is in the transverse direction in the section of the waveguide are proportional to the trigonometric functions cosine and sine with the same arguments. The equality of the two components of the strengths is traditionally uses to find the plane of circular polarization where to place the ferrite isolator, and so the authors use this proportionality to trigonometric functions in their derivation, namely the formulas of trigonometric functions of a double angle, the basic trigonometric identity sine squared plus cosine squared is equal to one for replacing the propagation constants with trigonometric functions, this allows to get rid of radicals in the formulas, these radicals in the formula are due to the phenomenon of dispersion in a rectangular waveguide. The rest of the manipulations with the formula are the reduction of similar terms.

Results. There was obtained analytical expressions for the losses of the resonant ferrite isolator in the forward and reverse directions, as well as the isolator ratio by strict mathematical transformations. There was performed such transformations. The ratios of the longitudinal propagation constant to the transverse propagation constant are replaced by the ratios of the trigonometric functions sine and cosine, since they are continuous as opposed to tangents and cotangents. Such a transformation allows to avoid square roots in the formula for the losses of the ferrite isolator in the forward and reverse directions, which are associated with the presence of dispersion in the waveguide, as in the formula for wavelength in the waveguide. The conversion is based on microwave electrodynamics. The formulas are used for the distribution of fields in a rectangular waveguide for the main type of wave. Further transformations consist in taking the common factor out of brackets and other arithmetic transformations.

Conclusions. Threr was obtained results partially coincide with the well-known [17], the derivation of the formula [17] was obtained for the first time, the studies carried out allowed us to reject the hypothesis that the product of cosines and sines in the loss formula of a ferrite isolator is a frequency characteristic, it appears as a result of arithmetic transformations. To take into account the frequency range, it is used that there is circular polarization at the middle frequency, there will also be circular polarization at the extreme frequency of the range, but the plane of circular polarization will shift in comparison with the position of the plane of circular polarization at the middle frequencies is obtained with respect to two positions of the polarization plane relative to the wide side of the rectangular waveguide section.

The scientific novelty consists in systematization and generalization of the formulas of the loss of the resonance ferrite isolator, the connection between the formulas from different literature sources, both foreign and domestic, is proved, which saves time for researchers of ferrite isolators for the verification of the formula.

The practical significance. It may be useful for teaching purposes and in optimization of the ferrite isolator design.

KEYWORDS: ferrite isolator, isolator ratio, direct loss, reverse loss, frequency properties, electrodynamics, verification, circular polarization, waveguide field distribution.

NOMENCLATURE

x, y, z are axes in a rectangular coordinate system;

 E_{y}^{0} is a y-projection of the electric field strength;

 H_x^0 is a x-projection of the magnetic field strength;

 H_z^0 is a *z*-projection of the magnetic field strength;

 k_{0x} , k_c is a lateral propagation constant;

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2 γ_{v0} , β_0 is a longitudinal propagation constant;

a is a size of the wide wall of the waveguide;

b is a size of the narrow wall of the waveguide;

n is a dimension of the ferrite plate on the smaller side;

m is a dimension of the ferrite plate on the larger side, $2m = t_1$;

 x_0 is a position of the middle of the ferrite plate along the cross section of the waveguide at the middle frequency of the range, $x_0 = t_3 + \frac{t_1}{2}$;

 x_1 is a position of the middle of the ferrite plate along the cross section of the waveguide at the extreme frequency of the range;

 χ_{xx} , $\mu_1^{"}$ are xx-susceptibilities, imaginary term;

 χ_{xy} , k_1'' are xy-susceptibilities, imaginary term;

 l_f is a ferrite slab length.

INTRODUCTION

The antenna-feeder devices, generator, receiving, measuring microwave equipment contain ferrite decoupling devices, the number of which sometimes reaches hundreds in one set. Without such decoupling devices, it is impossible to create multi-cascade amplifying circuits, as well as amplifiers made on active two-port elements. The decoupling devices greatly simplify the creation of phased antenna arrays and especially active phased antenna arrays [5].

The object of study is the process of electromagnetic wave propagation through ferrite isolator in the rectangular waveguide.

The ferrite isolators are nonreciprocal microwave devices with a different loss factors in the forward and reverse direction (Fig.1). This fact determines their use to prevent the failure of generators due to reflected power from the termination. Ferrite isolators are structurally a section of a waveguide with a ferrite slab placed in it; a permanent magnet is located outside the waveguide. In principle, ferrite isolators can be classified into resonant isolators and field-shifted isolators. Isolator characteristics include isolator ratio, forward loss and reverse loss.



Figure 1 - Ferrite isolator

The subject of study is method of description of parameters of ferrite isolator.

In engineering calculations for the design of ferrite decoupling devices, various formulas are used [2, 3].

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2 The purpose of the work is the comparison of formulas describing the same parameter, and the desire to show their connection with each other. And in a broader sense, critical analysis, generalization and systematization.

1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

In the disciplines related to the design of microwave devices, with a large number of manuals, there is little literature about ferrite devices.

In lectures [16] and other foreign sources, the formula for losses of a ferrite isolator is

$$\alpha_{\pm} = \frac{\Delta S}{S\beta_0} \left[\beta_0^2 \chi_{xx}^{"} \sin^2 k_c x + k_c^2 \chi_{zz}^{"} \cos^2 k_c x \mp \chi_{xy}^{"} k_c \beta_0 \sin 2k_c x \right]$$
(1)

The advantage of formula (1) is that it is clear how it is derived and there are examples of calculations with numerical values intended for training, there are implementations in the devices design. The disadvantage is that, firstly, designations of variables different from familiar for domestic literature, secondly, different axes orientation, thirdly, different units of measurement (offsystem as compare to system SI unit inches and oersteds), and different numerical values meanining as to waveguide cross section and other.

In domestic sources [17], another formula for reverse losses is proposed

$$L_{inv} = \frac{8.7 \cdot 2 \cdot l_f \cdot n}{b \cdot a} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi 2m}{a}}{\sin \frac{\pi 2x_1}{a}} \times \left[\mu_1^{"} \left(\frac{\pi \frac{2m}{a}}{\sin \frac{2m}{a}} - \cos \frac{\pi 2x_1}{a} \cos \frac{\pi 2x_0}{a} \right) - k_1^{"} \sin \frac{\pi 2x_{1,2}}{a} \sin \frac{\pi 2x_0}{a} \right].$$

$$(2)$$

There is no proof and a numerical example, the implementation is questionable, the mathematical model itself is simplified – the ferrite slab have a prismatic shape, although to reduce the mismatch that the slab introduces into the microwave tract, the slab should be given a wedge-shaped form, but the mathematical model has become significantly more complicated. However, the advantage of the model and formulas are the familiar designations of variables and orientations of the axes, the use of system units and a reference to domestic brands of ferrites, sections of waveguides.

Let us carry out a comparative analysis in order to identify the relationship between the expressions for losses in ferrite (1) and (2).

2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The book [1] describes the use of ferrites in microwave devices such as isolator, circulator, phase shifters, as well as antenna arrays, due to its nonreciprocal properties. It turns out that the nonreciprocal devices can be designed, not only on ferrites, but also differently [2]. So, non-reciprocal devices in transmission tracts for microwave and terahertz frequency range can be classified into two large groups of new and traditional group by the criterion of the materials used. Information about the first group is contained in literature sources [3–10], and information about the second group is contained in the literature [12–16].

The most modern trends for non-reciprocal devices are use of photonic crystals [3, 9, 10] and metamaterials [4]. As methods for describing such devices, the methods of microwave circuits theory are used more often [3, 7], but the methods of electrodynamics are also used [8]. Among numerous parameters describing metamaterials and photonic crystals [5] there are parameters common to traditional non-reciprocal devices: scattering matrix, figure of merit, dispersion characteristic. There is also works about frequency properties attracts our attention [6]. The results of the application of calculation methods are the dispersion characteristics with the Γ points [5,6] are presented, the phase and group velocity.

For models of nonreciprocal devices with traditional materials are used new description methods. Methods of electrodynamics are used for calculating the propagation constant. For calculation propagation constant the transverse operator method used in [11, 12], for calculating the modes the mode matching method [11] is applied, from partial differential equations solution is received transcendental equation for phase constant [13], there is considered eigen functions including higher modes [14], and the surface integral equation for the normal component of magnetic flux density on the surface of the ferrite layer [16].

There was received such results: calculate the normalized propagation constant as a function of frequency, the input reflection coefficient S_{11} is shown as a function of frequency [11]. The dispersion characteristics for waveguide with a square cross-size completely and uniformly filled with longitudinally magnetized ferrite were calculated [12]. The optimization of geometric parameters of ferrite slab, as well as the coefficient of filling of the waveguide and their influence on the scattering matrices were studied experimentally [13]. The scattering coefficients for an EM wave passing through both a single air-ferrite interface and an airferrite-air system are analyzed under the consideration of modal effect. [14]. waveguides partially filled by ferrite can support a unidirectional mode that, when colliding with an impenetrable barrier, accumulates the electromagnetic energy in a tiny region near the latter and graphics of magnitude for a wave packet approaching the barrier hot spot was drawn [15].

On the basis of critical analysis of the literature sources with traditional material and new description © Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2 methods we draw such conclusions. The longitudial magnetic bias case [11, 12] interesting but not appropriate for our case as we have a transversal magnetic bias. The geometry of the ferrite device determines its properties [13] The most important thing in the literature review is amplitudes [14] of electromagnetic field components depend on frequency, the position of the points of equality to zero in an unfilled waveguide compared to a filled one is in different places at Γ points named according [5, 6], the difference is aggravated when approaching the resonant frequency, sourdse [15]confirms that the amplitudes depend on the frequency.

The ferrite devices are up-to-date, despite of they have been known for a long time but have not exhausted their capabilities. Modern trends as shown by a review of literary sources is the use of new materials, the development of theoretical methods, as well as attempts to increase the frequency range.

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The object of research is a resonant ferrite isolator on a rectangular waveguide (Fig. 2). To increase the effect, not one, but two plates are placed near opposite wide walls of the waveguide. The figure shows the position and dimensions designation of the ferrite plates; they will be needed to draw further formulas. The cross section of a rectangular waveguide is shown, and the system of an external permanent magnet is not shown, as in the photograph in Fig. 1, which is a permanent magnet in the form of a cylinder, enclosing a rectangular waveguide. Its presence in the construction of the model is taken into account as an external constant magnetic bias, while the alternating magnetic field exists inside the waveguide, it is created by an electromagnetic wave, which is generated in the source and is partially absorbed, and partially reflected in the termination of the microwave tract.



Figure 2 - Construction of a ferrite resonant isolator

We assume that the wave propagates in the waveguide along the z direction; we take into account that the structure of the field of the main wave type in a rectangular waveguide is determined by the known relations for H_x , H_z , E_y

$$E_{y}^{0} = \sin k_{0x} x \cdot e^{-j\gamma_{y0}z}$$

$$H_{x}^{0} = \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{\omega\mu_{0}} \sin k_{0x} x \cdot e^{-j\gamma_{y0}z}$$

$$H_{z}^{0} = -\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{\omega\mu_{0}} \cos k_{0x} x \cdot e^{-j\gamma_{y0}z},$$
(3)

where $k_{0x} = \frac{\pi}{a}$, $\gamma_{y0} = \sqrt{k_0 - k_{0x}^2}$.

As a result of the research, it turned out that the starting point for deriving the formula from the source [17] is the formula from the source [16], similar to the formula (1)]. Let's try to derive the formula (2).

In [1], a formula for propagation constant with proofs is given and it can be taken as the starting point of our research.

$$\gamma_{y} = \gamma_{y0} + \frac{h}{ab} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu'' \left[\left(\gamma_{y0} + \frac{k_{0x}^{2}}{\gamma_{y0}} \right) t_{1} + \left(\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} - \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} \right) \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \cdot \cos k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \right] - k'' \cdot \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \sin k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \right\}.$$
(4)

This formula from [1] is similar to the formula from [3, 9].

The following steps are proposed for transforming formula (4) into formula (2):

1) To put out of the first round brackets in the expression (4) k_{0x} ;

2) to multiply and divide by $\sin k_{0x}t_1$ the first term in the first round brackets (4);

3) to put out of curly brackets $\sin k_{0x}t_1$;

4) to convert the second round brackets into a trigonometric expression $\frac{\cos 2k_{0x}x_1}{\sin 2k}$;

$$\sin 2k_{0x}x_1$$

5) to convert first round brackets into
$$\frac{1}{\sin 2k_{0x}x_1}$$
;

1

6) to multiply and divide by $\sin 2k_{0x}t_1$ last term in expression (4);

7) to put out of curly brackets $\frac{1}{\sin 2k_{0x}x_1}$;

8) to rename variable according [2].

The first step is to put the general factor in the expression (4) outside the bracket, as a result we get

$$\gamma_{y} = \gamma_{y0} + \frac{h}{ab} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu'' \left[\left(\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} + \frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} \right) k_{0x} t_{1} + \left(\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} - \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} \right) \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \cdot \cos k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \right] - k'' \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \cdot \sin k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \right\}.$$
(5)

The second step is multiplying and dividing by the same number of the first term in square brackets of expression (5)

$$\gamma_{y} = \gamma_{y0} + \frac{h}{ab} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu'' \left[\left(\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} + \frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} \right) k_{0x} t_{1} \frac{\sin k_{0x} t_{1}}{\sin k_{0x} t_{1}} + \left(\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} - \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} \right) \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \cdot \cos k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \right] - k'' \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \cdot \sin k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \right\}.$$
(6)

The third step is to put out of square brackets the common factor $\sin k_{0x}t_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{y} &= \gamma_{y0} + \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \times \\ &\times \frac{h}{ab} \bigg\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu'' \bigg[\bigg(\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} + \frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} \bigg) k_{0x} t_{1} \frac{1}{\sin k_{0x} t_{1}} + \\ &+ \bigg(\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} - \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} \bigg) \cos k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \cos k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \bigg] - \\ &- k'' \sin k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \bigg\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(7)$$

The fourth step. The most important replacement occurs because we express the ratio of transverse and longitudinal propagation constants in terms of trigonometric functions so that there will be no radical from dispersion in a rectangular waveguide.

At the extreme frequency of the range, there will again be circular polarization, but the plane of circular polarization will shift in comparison with the position of the circular polarization plane at the center frequency. This new position of the plane of polarization at the extreme frequency will be denoted x_1 .

From expressions (3) we obtain

$$\gamma_{y0} = \frac{H_x \cdot \omega \cdot \mu_0}{\sin k_{0x} x_1},$$
$$k_{0x} = \frac{-H_z \cdot \omega \cdot \mu_0}{\cos k_{0x} x_1}.$$

Hence

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2

$$\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} = \frac{\cos k_{0x} x_1}{\sin k_{0x} x_1} \cdot \frac{H_z}{H_x} \,.$$

It is known that in a ferrite isolator the ferrite slab is located in the plane of circular polarization, where $H_x = H_z$, therefore, the ratio of the magnetic field strengths is equal to unity, from which the exact position of the plane of circular polarization is determined and where the ferrite plate should be placed. The position of the plane of circular polarization in the waveguide is defined as the solution of the trigonometric equation containing the tangent.

Based on the equality $H_x = H_z$, we get

$$\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} = \frac{\cos k_{0x} x_1}{\sin k_{0x} x_1}$$

Lets consider $\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} + \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}}$. As trigonometric functions,

tangents and cotangents have discontinuities, so it is better to leave sines and cosines.

$$\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} + \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} = \frac{\cos k_{0x}x_1}{\sin k_{0x}x_1} + \frac{\sin k_{0x}x_1}{\cos k_{0x}x_1} = \frac{\cos^2 k_{0x}x_1 + \sin^2 k_{0x}x_1}{\cos k_{0x}x_1 \sin k_{0x}x_1}.$$

The basic trigonometric identity is

$$\cos^2 k_{0x} x_1 + \sin^2 k_{0x} x_1 = 1.$$

The expression for the sine of a double angle is

$$\cos k_{0x} x_1 \sin k_{0x} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2k_{0x} x_1.$$

Hence we get

$$\left(\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} + \frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}}\right) = \frac{2}{\sin 2k_{0x}t_1},$$
(8)

Then, substituting (8) into expression (7), we obtain

$$\gamma_{y} = \gamma_{y0} + \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \times \\ \times \frac{h}{ab} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu'' \left[\frac{1}{\sin 2k_{0x} t_{1}} k_{0x} t_{1} \frac{1}{\sin k_{0x} t_{1}} + \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} - \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} \right) \cos k_{0x} \left(2t_{3} + t_{1} \right) \right] - \\ \left. - k'' \sin k_{0x} \left(2t_{3} + t_{1} \right) \right\},$$
(9)

The fifth step is like the fourth step.

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2

Lets consider
$$\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} - \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}}$$
.

 $\frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}} - \frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} = \frac{\cos k_{0x}x_1}{\sin k_{0x}x_1} - \frac{\sin k_{0x}x_1}{\cos k_{0x}x_1} = \frac{\cos^2 k_{0x}x_1 - \sin^2 k_{0x}x_1}{\cos k_{0x}x_1 \sin k_{0x}x_1}.$

The double angle cosine expression is

$$\cos^2 k_{0x} x_1 - \sin^2 k_{0x} x_1 = \cos 2k_{0x} x_1.$$

The double angle sine expression is

$$\cos k_{0x} x_1 \sin k_{0x} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2k_{0x} x_1$$

Hence we get

$$\left(\frac{\gamma_{y0}}{k_{0x}} - \frac{k_{0x}}{\gamma_{y0}}\right) = \frac{2 \cdot \cos 2k_{0x}t_1}{\sin 2k_{0x}t_1}.$$
 (10)

After substituting (10) into (9), we obtain

$$\begin{split} \gamma_{y} &= \gamma_{y0} + \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \cdot \\ \cdot \frac{h}{ab} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu'' \left[\frac{2}{\sin 2k_{0x} t_{1}} k_{0x} t_{1} \frac{1}{\sin k_{0x} t_{1}} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2 \cos 2k_{0x} x_{1}}{\sin 2k_{0x} x_{1}} \cos k_{0x} \left(2t_{3} + t_{1} \right) \right] - \\ \left. -k'' \sin k_{0x} \left(2t_{3} + t_{1} \right) \right\}. \end{split}$$

$$\end{split}$$

$$(11)$$

The sixth step is multiplying and dividing the last term by the $\sin 2k_{0x}t_1$, which will now be in the denominator of each term

$$\gamma_{y} = \gamma_{y0} + \sin k_{0x}t_{1} \times \\ \times \frac{h}{ab} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mu'' \left[\frac{2}{\sin 2k_{0x}t_{1}} k_{0x}t_{1} \frac{1}{\sin k_{0x}t_{1}} + \frac{2\cos 2k_{0x}x_{1}}{\sin 2k_{0x}x_{1}} \cos k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \right] - \\ -k'' \sin k_{0x} (2t_{3} + t_{1}) \frac{\sin 2k_{0x}x_{1}}{\sin 2k_{0x}x_{1}} \right\}.$$
(12)

The seventh step is to put out of square brackets the common factor $\frac{1}{\sin 2k_{0x}x_1}$

$$\gamma_{y} = \gamma_{y0} + \sin k_{0x} t_{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 2k_{0x} x_{1}} \times \frac{h}{ab} \left\{ \mu'' \left[k_{0x} t_{1} \frac{1}{\sin k_{0x} x_{1}} + \cos 2k_{0x} x_{1} \cos k_{0x} \left(2t_{3} + t_{1} \right) \right] - -k'' \sin k_{0x} \left(2t_{3} + t_{1} \right) \sin 2k_{0x} x_{1} \right\}.$$
(13)

Finally, we transform the notation into the notation from [17] The ferrite slab width is $2m = t_1$, and the position of the center of the slab in the waveguide is $x_0 = t_3 + \frac{t_1}{2}$, than $2x_0 = 2t_3 + t_1$, the slab height is n = h. *m* is a constant since this is the size of the slab, and x_1 is a variable that denotes the position of the plane of circular polarization over the section of the waveguide

$$\gamma_{y} = \gamma_{y0} + \frac{n}{ab} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{a} 2m \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 2k_{0x}t_{1}} \times \\ \times \left[\mu'' \left(\frac{\pi}{a} 2m \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{a} 2m} + \right) + \cos 2k_{0x}t_{1} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{a} 2x_{0} \right] - \frac{1}{-k'' \cdot \sin 2k_{0x}t_{1} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{a} 2x_{0}} \right].$$

$$(14)$$

Expression (14) is identical to expression (2), which was required to prove.

4 EXPERIMENTS

Lets consider an H-plane resonance isolator to operate at 9 GHz, using a single fettite slab of length L and cross section of 0.187" ×0.032". It is bonded to the lower broad wall of an X-Band waveguide (*a*=0.90", *b*=0.40") at X0 . The ferrite material has a line width $\Delta H = 250$ Oe and a saturation magnetizations $4\pi Ms = 1900$ G. Find the value of Rmax" α -and α + . If the reverse attenuation is 25 dB, find the length L of the slab [9].

The maximum reverse losses α - is approximately 7.75 dB/inch. Thus the necessary ferrite length is L=25dB/7.75dB/in = 3.23".

The Fig. 3, 4, 5 contain dependence of attenuation from distance along wide wall for central frequency 9 GHz (Fig. 3), right extreme frequency 12 GHz (Fig. 4) and left extreme frequency 8 GHz (Fig. 5) for waveguide crossection (a=0.90", b=0.40") other condition same is in [9].

There is isolator ratio calculated as difference between direct and reverse losses. The maximum isolator ratio position independent of frequency, but slightly differ for formulas from [9] and [2], which could be account on uncertainty. As to picture margins for formulas from [9] all the same, but formulas from [17] have that feature that

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2 curves that draw on their base ascend up at the margins of figure: for right most frequency of waveguide range the direct losses curve ascends at the right figure margin and for left most frequency range of waveguide range the direct losses curve ascends at the left figure margin (Fig. 4). The direct losses for 9GHz (Fig. 3) is 3.8 dB/inch at $x_0/a=1$.



Figure 3 – Comparison of direct and reverse losses, isolator ratio given in the [2] and [9] in the average frequency 9 GHz











5 RESULTS

There was obtained analytical expressions for the losses of the resonant ferrite isolator in the forward and reverse directions, as well as the isolator ratio by strict mathematical transformations. There was performed such transformations. The ratios of the longitudinal propagation constant to the transverse propagation constant are replaced by the ratios of the trigonometric functions sine and cosine, since they are continuous in contrast to tangents and cotangents. Such a transformation allows avoiding square roots in the formula of losses of the ferrite isolator in the forward and reverse directions, associated with the presence of dispersion in the waveguide, as in the formula for wavelength in waveguide. The conversion is based on microwave electrodynamics. The formulas are used for the distribution of fields in a rectangular waveguide for the main type of wave. Further transformations consist in taking the common factor out of brackets and other arithmetic transformations.

The results partially coincide with results from [5, 6, 15].

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained partially coincide with the generally known [2], the derivation of the formula [2] was obtained for the first time, the studies carried out allowed us to reject the hypothesis that the product of cosines and sines in the loss formula of a ferrite isolator is a frequency characteristic, it appears as a result of trigonometric and arithmetic transformations. To take into account the frequency range, it is used that at the middle frequency of

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2 the range there will also be circular polarization, only the plane of circular polarization will shift compared to the position of the plane of circular polarization at the middle frequency. That is, a peculiar system of two equations is obtained with respect to two positions of the polarization plane relative to the wide side of the section of a rectangular waveguide.

The scientific novelty is in systematization and generalization of the formulas of the loss of the resonance ferrite isolator, the connection between the formulas from different literature sources, both foreign and domestic, is proved, which is saving of time for researchers of ferrite isolators for the verification of the formula.

The practical significance of obtained results is ine usefulness for teaching purposes and in optimization of the ferrite isolator design.

Prospects for further research are to study the proposed transformation method for not rectangular crosssection of the waveguide, for example circular. As for it description is used wave equation solution in form ofBessel function combination, analogue of proposed transformation for circular cross-section give only approximate expression for ferrite isolator losses. Another prospect is to study behavior of ferrite slab on higher order propagating modes, and finally elaborate physical simulation model for resonance ferrite isolator in ANSYS/HFSS.

REFERENCES

- Fuller A. B. Ferrites at microwave frequencies, *IEEE electromagnetic wave series*, London: Peter Peregrinus Ltd, 1987. Vol. 23, 256 p. DOI: 10.1049/PBEW023E
- Kord A., Sounas D. L., Alu A. Microwave nonreciprocity, *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 2020, No. 108, pp. 1728–1758. DOI: 10.1109/JPROC.2020.3006041
- Tong W., Wang J., Qui T. et al. Magnetically tunable ferriteloaded waveguide isolator based on magnetic photonic crystals, *Progress in Electro-magnetic Research Symposium* (*PIERS*), Shanghai, 8–11 August, 2016, pp. 409–412. DOI: 10.1109/PIERS.2016.773435
- Yao J., Yang F., Li C. et al Modeling of a Ku-Band Rectangular Ferrite-Loaded Waveguide Based on Left-Handed Metamaterial, *Progress In Electromagnetics Research*, 2016, Vol. 51, pp. 71–81. DOI:10.2528/PIERM16082301
- Sanada A., Caloz C., Itoh T. Characteristics of the composite right/left-handed transmission lines, *IEEE Microwave* and wireless components letters, 2004, Vol. 14(2), pp. 68– 70. DOI: 10.1109/LMWC.2003.822563
- Okubo K., Kishihara M. A Study on Nonreciprocal CRLH-TL Using Ferrite Volume Mode in Ferrite Loaded Rectangular Waveguide, *IEEE Asia-Pacific Microwave Conference* (*APMC*), 2019, pp. 1727–1729. DOI: 10.1109/APMC46564.2019.9038498
- Mohammadi S., Ghalibafan J. Unbalanced CRLH behavior of ferriteloaded waveguide operated below cutoff frequency, *Waves in Random and Complex Media*, 2020, pp. 1–16. DOI: 10.1080/17455030.2020.1800133.
- Mohammadi M., Kashani F. H., Ghalibafan J. A partially ferrite-filled rectangular wave-guide with CRLH response and its application to a magnetically scannable antenna, *Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials*, 2019, Vol. 491, 165551, pp. 1–8. DOI: 10.1016/j.jmmm.2019.165551

- Portela G., Dmitriev V., Zimmer D. Ferromagnetic resonance isolator based on a photonic crystal structure with terahertz vortices, *Photonic Network Communications*, 2020, No. 39, pp. 47–53. DOI: 10.1007/s11107-019-00871-
- Dmitriev V., Zimmer D., Portela G. Vortex-based ferromagnetic resonance isolator in 2D photonic crystal waveguide, *SBMO/IEEE MTT-S International Microwave and Optoelectronics Conference (IMOC)*, 2017, pp. 1–5. DOI: 10.1109/IMOC.2017.8121044
- Chaabane F., Benzina H., El Mir L., Tao J. Three- Dimensional Analysis of Ferrite-Loaded Waveguide Discontinuity by Transverse Operator Method Combined with Mode-Matching Method, *Progress In Electromagnetics Research*, 2017, Vol. 53, pp. 1–8. DOI: 10.2528/PIERM16101703
- Komissarova E. V., Krekhtunov V. M., Rusov Y. S. Analysis of a fast-acting waveguide ferrite phase shifter with longitudinal magnetization phasing structure, *ITM Web of Conferences*, 2019, pp. 1–6. DOI: 10.1051/itmconf/20193006013
- Abdelaal M. A., Shams S. I., Kishk A. A. Rectangular Waveguide Differential Phase Shifter Based on Horizontal Ferrite Tiles: Accurate Model for Full- Band Operation, *IEEE Access*, 2019, Vol. 7, pp. 23766–23778. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2899567
- 14. Yao H. Y., Chang W. G., Chang L. W., Chang T. H. Theoretical and experimental investigation of ferrite-loaded waveguide for ferrimagnetism characterization, *Progress In Electromagnetics Research*, 2019, No. 90, pp. 195–208. DOI:10.2528/PIERC18102602

- Marvasti M., Rejaei B. Formation of hotspots in partially filled ferrite-loaded rectangular waveguides, *Journal of Applied Physics*, 2017, Vol. 122, 233901, pp. 1–9. DOI: 10.1063/1.5008616
- Mikaelyan A. L. Teoriya i primeneniye ferritov na sverkhvysokikh chastotakh. M. L., Gosenergoizdat, 1963, 664 p
- Vamberskiy M. V., Abramov V. P., Kazantsev V. I. Konstruirovaniye ferritovykh razvyazyvayushchikh ustroystv SVCH. Moscow, Radio i svyaz', 1982, 136 p.
- Laks B., Batton K. Per. s angl. pod red. A. G. Gurevicha Sverkhvysokochastotnyye ferrity i ferrimagnetiki. Moscow, Mir, 1965, 676 p.
- Microwave Physics and Techniques Lecture 14 Ferrite Materials [Elektronnij resurs], 2003, Rezhim dostupu do resursu, antena.fe.unilj.si/literatura/VajeVT/Cirkulator/stara/Lecture14.pdf
- Zaichenko O., Galkin P., Zaichenko N., Miroshnyk M. Sixport Reflectometer with Kalman Filter Processing of Sensor Signals, Conference on Advanced Trends in Radioelectronics, Telecommunications and Computer Engineering (TCSET), 2020, pp. 55–58. DOI: 10.1109/TCSET49122.2020.235390
- Zaichenko O., Galkin P., Zaichenko N. Six-Port Refectometer Model with Accounting on Sensors Mutual Impedance, *IEEE Ukrainian Microwave Week* (UkrMW), 2020, pp. 639–642. DOI: 10.1109/UkrMW49653.2020.9252666 Received 23.04.2021.

Accepted 31.01.2022.

УДК 621.317

СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦІЯ ФОРМУЛ ВТРАТ РЕЗОНАНСНОГО ФЕРИТОВОГО ВЕНТИЛЯ

Зайченко О. Б. – канд. техн. наук, доцент, доцент кафедри проектування та експлуатації електронних апаратів Харківського національного університету радіоелектроніки, Харків, Україна.

Зайченко Н. Я. – аспірант кафедри мікроелектроніки, електронних приладів і пристроїв Харківського національного університету радіоелектроніки, Харків, Україна.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Актуальність роботи полягає в удосконаленні моделі резонансного феритового вентиля для прямокутного хвилеводу. Антенно-фідерні пристрої, генераторна, приймальна, вимірювальна НВЧ апаратура містять в своєму складі феритові розв'язуючі прилади, тобто феритові вентилі і циркулятори. Об'єктом дослідження є процес поширення електромагнітних хвиль через феритовий вентиль у прямокутному хвилеводі. Метою роботи є верифікація формули для втрат резонансного феритового вентиля в прямому і зворотному напрямку, а також вентильного відношення.

Метод. Методом дослідження в роботі, по-перше, є критичний аналіз літературних джерел, який був проведений, але не приніс бажаних результатів, оскільки він не дозволив перевірити правильність виведення формули [17]. Тому було висунуто ряд гіпотез, що може означати формула. Це другий метод дослідження висування та спростовування гіпотез. Складність полягала в наявності у формулі добутку тригонометричних функцій, який можна віднести до частотних властивостей, що було прийнято за початкову гіпотезу, що згодом не підтвердилось. Перевірка включала перетворення формул з використанням математичної фізики в терміни мікрохвильової електродинаміки, тригонометрії та алгебри. Початком стала класична формула [16], подібна до формули [18], прийнята без доказів. Як відомо, для основного типу хвилі в прямокутному хвилеводі компоненти напруженості магнітного поля, отримані як розв'язок хвильового рівняння в граничних умовах, властивих прямокутному хвилеводу. Одна складова напруженості магнітного поля орієнтована вздовж напрямку поширення хвилі, а друга, в поперечному напрямку в перерізі хвилеводу, пропорційні тригонометричним функціям косинус і синус з однаковими аргументами. Ця рівність двох компонентів напруженості між собою традиційно використовується для пошуку площини кругової поляризації, де розмістити ферритовий вентиль. Це третій метод дослідження – метод аналогій. Автори використовують цю пропорційність тригонометричним функціям при запропонованому виведенні, а саме у формулах тригонометричних функцій подвійний кут, основної тригонометричної тотожності синус у квадраті плюс косинус у квадраті дорівнює одиниці для заміни констант поширення тригонометричними функціями, це дозволяє позбутися радикалів у формулах, ці радикали знаходяться у формулі через явище дисперсії в прямокутний хвилевід. Решта маніпуляцій з формулою – це приведення подібних термінів.

Результати. Як результати отримані аналітичні вирази втрат резонансного феритового вентиля у прямому та зворотному напрямках, а також вентильне співвідношення за допомогою послідовних математичних перетворень. Здійснено такі перетворення. Відношення поздовжньої константи розповсюдження до поперечної константи поширення замінюються відношеннями тригонометричних функцій синус і косинус, оскільки вони є неперервними на відміну від тангенсів та котангенсів. Таке перетворення дозволяє уникнути квадратних коренів у формулі для втрат феритового ізолятора в прямому і зворотному напрямках, які пов'язані з наявністю дисперсії у хвилеводі, як у формулі для довжини хвилі в хвилеводі. Перетворення базується на мікрохвильовій електродинаміці, а саме використовуються формули для розподілу полів у прямокутному хвилеводі для основного типу хвилі. Подальші перетворення полягають у виведенні спільного множника з дужок та інших арифметичних перетвореннях.

Висновки. Отримані результати частково збігаються з відомими [17], виведення формули [17] отримано вперше, проведені дослідження дозволили відкинути гіпотезу про те, що добуток косинусів і синусів у втратах Формула феритового ізолятора є частотною характеристикою, вона з'являється в результаті арифметичних перетворень. Для врахування частотного діапазону використовується, що існує кругова поляризація на середній частоті, також буде циркулярна поляризація на крайній частоті діапазону, але площина кругової поляризації зміститься в порівнянні з положенням площина кругової поляризації на середній частоті діапазону, але площина кругової поляризації зміститься в порівнянні з положенням площина кругової поляризації на середній частоті діапазону, але площина кругової поляризації зміститься в порівнянні з положенням площина кругової поляризації на середній частоті. Тобто виходить своєрідна система двох рівнянь відносно двох положень площини поляризації щодо широкої сторони прямокутного перетину хвилеводу. Наукова новизна полягає в систематизації та узагальненні формул втрат резонансного феритового вентиля, доведено зв'язок між формулами з різних літературних джерел, як зарубіжних, так і вітчизняних, що призведе до економії часу для дослідників феритових вентилів для перевірки формули. Практичне значення. Це може бути корисно для навчальних цілей та для оптимізації конструкції феритового ізолятора.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: феритовий вентиль, вентильне співвідношення, втрати в прямому напрямку, втрати в зворотному напрямку, частотні властивості, електродинаміка, верифікація, кругова поляризація, розподіл поля в хвилеводі.

УДК 621.317

СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИЯ ФОРМУЛ ПОТЕРЬ РЕЗОНАНСНОГО ФЕРРИТОВОГО ВЕНТИЛЯ

Зайченко О. Б. – канд. техн. наук, доцент, доцент кафедры проектирования и эксплуатации электронных аппаратов Харьковского национального университета радиоэлектроники, Харьков, Украина.

Зайченко Н. Я. – аспирант кафедры микроэлектроники, электронных приборов и устройств Харьковского национального университета радиоэлектроники, Харьков, Украина.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Актуальность работы состоит в усовершенствовании модели резонансного ферритового вентиля для прямоугольного волновода. Антенно-фидерные устройства, генераторная, приемная, измерительная СВЧ аппаратура содержат в своем составе ферритовые развязывающие приборы, то есть ферритовые вентили и циркуляторы. Объектом исследования является процесс распространения электромагнитной волны через ферритовый вентиль в прямоугольном волноводе. Целью работы является верификация формулы для потерь резонансного ферритового вентиля в прямом и обратном направлении, а также вентильного отношения

Метод. Метод исследования в работе, во-первых, критический анализ литературных источников, который был проведен, но не принес желаемых результатов, так как не позволил проверить правильность вывода формулы [17]. Поэтому был выдвинут ряд гипотез, что может означать формула. Это второй метод исследования - выдвижение и опровержение гипотез. Сложность заключалась в наличии в формуле произведения тригонометрических функций, которые можно отнести к частотным свойствам, что было принято за исходную гипотезу, которая впоследствии не получила подтверждения. Проверка включала преобразование формул с использованием математической физики в терминах микроволновой электродинамики, тригонометрии и алгебры. Началом послужила классическая формула [16], аналогичная формуле из [18], принятая без доказательства. Как известно, для основного типа волн в прямоугольном волноводе компоненты напряженности магнитного поля, полученные как решение волнового уравнения при граничных условиях, свойственных прямоугольному волноводу. Одна составляющая напряженности магнитного поля направлена вдоль направления распространения волны, а вторая - в поперечном направлении в сечении волновода, они пропорциональны тригонометрическим функциям косинус и синус с одинаковыми аргументами. Это равенство двух составляющих напряженности магнитного поля традиционно используется для нахождения плоскости круговой поляризации, в которой следует разместить ферритовый вентиль. Это третий метод иссследования - метод аналогий. Авторы используют эту пропорциональность тригонометрическим функциям при своем выводе, а именно использованы формулы тригонометрических функций двойной угол, основное тригонометрическое тождество синус в квадрате плюс косинус в квадрате равно единице для замены постоянных распространения тригонометрическими функциями, это позволяет избавиться от радикалов в формулах, эти радикалы находятся в формуле из-за явления дисперсии в прямоугольный волновод. Остальные манипуляции с формулой – это приведение подобных терминов.

Результаты. Путем строгих математических преобразований получены аналитические выражения для потерь резонансного ферритового вентиля в прямом и обратном направлениях, а также вентильного отношения. Такие преобразования были произведены. Отношения постоянной продольного распространения к постоянной поперечного распространения заменяют отношениями тригонометрическими функциями синуса и косинуса, поскольку они непрерывны в отличие от тангенсов и котангенсов. Такое преобразование позволяет избежать квадратных корней в формуле для потерь ферритового изолятора в прямом и обратном направлениях, которые связаны с наличием дисперсии в волноводе, как в формуле для длины волны в волноводе. Преобразование основано на СВЧ электродинамике. Формулы используются для распределения полей в прямоугольном волноводе для основного типа волн. Дальнейшие преобразования заключаются в вынесении общего множителя из скобок и других арифметических преобразованиях.

Выводы. Полученные результаты частично совпадают с известными [17], вывод формулы [17] получен впервые, проведенные исследования позволили отказаться от гипотезы о том, что произведение косинусов и синусов в формуле потерь

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2 ферритового вентиля частотная характеристика, оно появляется в результате тригонометрических и арифметических преобразований. Чтобы принять во внимание частотный диапазон, используется круговая поляризация на средней частоте, круговая поляризация также будет на крайней частоте диапазона, но плоскость круговой поляризации будет смещаться по сравнению с положением плоскость круговой поляризации на средней частоте. То есть получается своеобразная система двух уравнений относительно двух положений плоскости поляризации относительно широкой стороны прямоугольного участка волновода. Научная новизна состоит в систематизации и обобщении формул потерь резонансного ферритового вентиля, доказана связь формул из разных литературных источников, как зарубежных, так и отечественных, что приведет к экономии времени исследователям ферритовых венилей на проверку формулы. Практическое значение. Это может быть полезно в учебных целях и при оптимизации конструкции ферритового изолятора.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: ферритовый вентиль, вентильное отношение, потери в прямом направлении, потери в обратном направлении, частотные свойства, электродинамика, верификация, круговая поляризация, распределение поля в волноводе.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА / ЛИТЕРАТУРА

- Fuller A. B. Ferrites at microwave frequencies / A. B. Fuller // IEEE electromagnetic wave series. London: Peter Peregrinus Ltd. – 1987. – Vol. 23. – 256 p. DOI: 10.1049/PBEW023E
- Kord A. Microwave nonreciprocity / A. Kord, D. L. Sounas, A. Alu. // Proceedings of the IEEE. – 2020. – №108. – P. 1728–1758. DOI: 10.1109/JPROC.2020.3006041
- Tong W. Magnetically tunable ferrite-loaded waveguide isolator based on magnetic photonic crystals / W. Tong, J. Wang, T. Qui et al. // Progress in Electro-magnetic Research Symposium (PIERS), Shanghai, 8–11 August. – 2016. – P. 409–412. DOI: 10.1109/PIERS.2016.773435
- Yao J. Modeling of a Ku-Band Rectangular Ferrite-Loaded Waveguide Based on Left-Handed Metamaterial / J. Yao, F. Yang, C. Li et al. // Progress In Electromagnetics Research. – 2016. – Vol. 51. – P. 71–81. DOI:10.2528/PIERM16082301
- Sanada A. Characteristics of the composite right/left-handed transmission lines / A. Sanada, C. Caloz, T. Itoh. // IEEE Microwave and wireless components letters. – 2004. – Vol. 14(2). – P. 68–70. DOI: 10.1109/LMWC.2003.822563
- Okubo K. A Study on Nonreciprocal CRLH-TL Using Ferrite Volume Mode in Ferrite Loaded Rectangular Waveguide / K. Okubo, M. Kishihara. // IEEE Asia-Pacific Microwave Conference (APMC). – 2019. – C. 1727–1729. DOI: 10.1109/APMC46564.2019.9038498
- Mohammadi S. Unbalanced CRLH behavior of ferriteloaded waveguide operated below cutoff frequency / S. Mohammadi, J. Ghalibafan. // Waves in Random and Complex Media. – 2020. – P. 1–16. DOI: 10.1080/17455030.2020.1800133.
- Mohammadi M. A partially ferrite-filled rectangular waveguide with CRLH response and its application to a magnetically scannable antenna. / M. Mohammadi, F. H. Kashani, J. Ghalibafan. // Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials. - 2019. - Vol. 491, 165551. - C. 1-8. DOI: 10.1016/j.jmmm.2019.165551
- Portela G. Ferromagnetic resonance isolator based on a photonic crystal structure with terahertz vortices / G. Portela, V. Dmitriev, D. Zimmer. // Photonic Network Communications. – 2020. – № 39. – C. 47–53. DOI: 10.1007/s11107-019-00871-x
- Dmitriev V. Vortex-based ferromagnetic resonance isolator in 2D photonic crystal waveguide / V. Dmitriev, D. Zimmer, G. Portela. // SBMO/IEEE MTT-S International Microwave and Optoelectronics Conference (IMOC). – 2017. – C. 1–5. DOI: 10.1109/IMOC.2017.8121044
- 11. Three- Dimensional Analysis of Ferrite-Loaded Waveguide Discontinuity by Transverse Operator Method Combined

with Mode-Matching Method / [F. Chaabane, H. Benzina, L. El Mir, J. Tao.] // Progress In Electromagnetics Research. – 2017. – Vol. 53. – P. 1–8. DOI:10.2528/PIERM16101703

- Komissarova E. V. Analysis of a fast-acting waveguide ferrite phase shifter with longitudinal magnetization phasing structure / E. V. Komissarova, V. M. Krekhtunov, Y. S. Rusov // ITM Web of Conferences. – 2019. – P. 1–6. DOI: 10.1051/itmconf/20193006013
- Abdelaal M. A. Rectangular Waveguide Differential Phase Shifter Based on Horizontal Ferrite Tiles: Accurate Model for Full-Band Operation / M. A. Abdelaal, S. I. Shams, A. A. Kishk // IEEE Access. – 2019. – Vol. 7. – P. 23766– 23778. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2899567
- Theoretical and experimental investigation of ferrite-loaded waveguide for ferrimagnetism characterization / [H. Y. Yao, W. G. Chang, L. W. Chang, T. H. Chang] // Progress In Electromagnetics Research. – 2019. – № 90. – P. 195–208. DOI:10.2528/PIERC18102602
- Marvasti M. Formation of hotspots in partially filled ferriteloaded rectangular waveguides / M. Marvasti, B. Rejaei. // Journal of Applied Physics. – 2017. – Vol. 122, 233901. – P. 1–9. DOI: 10.1063/1.5008616
- Микаэлян А. Л. Теория и применение ферритов на сверхвысоких частотах / А. Л. Микаэлян. – М. Л. : Госэнергоиздат, 1963. – 664.
- Вамберский М. В. Конструирование ферритовых развязывающих устройств СВЧ / М. В. Вамберский, В. П. Абрамов, В. И. Казанцев. – М. : Радио и связь, 1982. – 136 с.
- Лакс Б. Сверхвысокочастотные ферриты и ферримагнетики / Б. Лакс, К. Баттон ; пер. с англ. под ред. А. Г. Гуревича. – М. : Мир, 1965. – 676 с.
- Microwave Physics and Techniques Lecture 14 Ferrite Materials [Електронний ресурс]. – 2003. – Режим доступу до ресурсу: antena.fe.unilj.si/literatura/VajeVT/Cirkulator/stara/Lecture14.pdf
- Six-port Reflectometer with Kalman Filter Processing of Sensor Signals / [O. Zaichenko, P. Galkin, N. Zaichenko, M. Miroshnyk] // Conference on Advanced Trends in Radioelectronics, Telecommunications and Computer Engineering (TCSET). – 2020. – P. 55–58. DOI: 10.1109/TCSET49122.2020.235390
- Zaichenko O. Six-Port Refectometer Model with Accounting on Sensors Mutual Impedance / O. Zaichenko, P. Galkin, N. Zaichenko. // IEEE Ukrainian Microwave Week (UkrMW). – 2020. – P. 639–642. DOI: 10.1109/UkrMW49653.2020.9252666

© Zaichenko O. B., Zaichenko N. Ya., 2022 DOI 10.15588/1607-3274-2022-1-2