The $G$ Numbers and Their Application to the Theory of Waveguides

Mariana Nikolova Georgieva–Grosse(1), and Georgi Nikolov Georgiev(2)

(1) Consulting and Researcher in Physics and Computer Sciences, D–70839 Gerlingen, Germany
(2) Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics, University of Veliko Tarnovo
“St. St. Cyril and Methodius”, BG–5000 Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria; e-mail: gngeorgiev@yahoo.com

$G$ numbers are called the attained under definite conditions real positive limits of certain infinite sequences of real positive numbers, whose terms are designed through the zeros in the imaginary part of the complex first parameter of the complex Kummer, resp. of a transcendental function, involving complex Kummer and Tricomi confluent hypergeometric ones of expressly picked up parameters and variable(s) [1,2]. They appear in the theory of azimuthally magnetized circular, resp. coaxial ferrite waveguides, propagating normal $TE_{0n}$ modes, described in terms of the functions mentioned. The configurations in question may operate as digital phase shifters at microwave frequencies and are appropriate for the development of electronically scanned antenna arrays for the $TE_{01}$ mode [1-3].

A numerical investigation of the impact of the parameters of functions (of the transmission lines studied) on the numbers is accomplished. The new quantities are harnessed to derive the equations of and to compute specific envelope curves in the phase diagram of the structures examined for each mode which mark off the boundary of the characteristics (the area in which the wave might propagate) for negative (clockwise) magnetization of the anisotropic load from the side of higher frequencies. Based on these graphs the criterion for phase shifter operation of the waveguides is obtained in terms of the $G$ numbers.

In addition, approximate methods for calculation of the differential phase shift, afforded by the aforesaid structures are worked out, using the envelope curves referred to and the numbers considered. They take advantage of the slight dependence of a specially determined characteristic parameter of the waveguides on the magnitude of off-diagonal tensor element and the normalized vs. frequency and ferrite relative permittivity guide radius [3]. The schemes are very simple and effective. The error they introduce is of the order of a few percent only. The normalized in the same way critical guide radii of the circular and coaxial ferrite configurations, corresponding to its cut-off frequencies by means of the quantities regarded, is also disclosed.

