

微波多模腔金属边界移动对加热的影响研究

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Abstract

本作品通过研究微波炉矩形金属壁的单向移动，实现腔体内电场分布的变化，从而达到调节作用腔体内各点的电场分布的目的。图表1为仿真几何模型示意图，除了腔体内部的小块土豆，其余的腔体材料均为理想导体铜，腔体内为标准大气压下的空气。图表1中300mm*30mm*350mm矩形块的设计是为了更便捷地计算移动后的网格。本次仿真沿x轴正方向向外移动2的外侧面金属壁来实现腔体的移动。端口激励源为TE₁₀模、频率2.45GHz、功率700W、相位为0的微波。图表2为金属壁移动示意图，通过软件的移动网格模块实现移动金属壁的仿真。仿真结果良好，图表3和图表4显示了移动后的输入端口S₁₁值以及土豆加热效果，金属壁移动40mm后，加热物体的加热均匀性提高了14.33%，加热效率提高了38.53%，说明合理地移动微波腔体金属壁可以有效地提高模型的加热均匀性和加热效率。研究结果对工业和科研有着较好的参考意义，并且具有良好的继续研究的前景。

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Figures used in the abstract

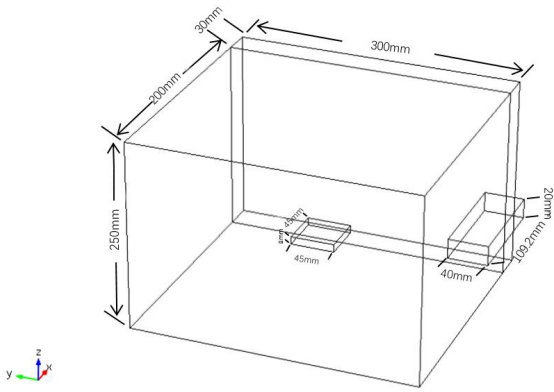


Figure 1: 腔体模型结构

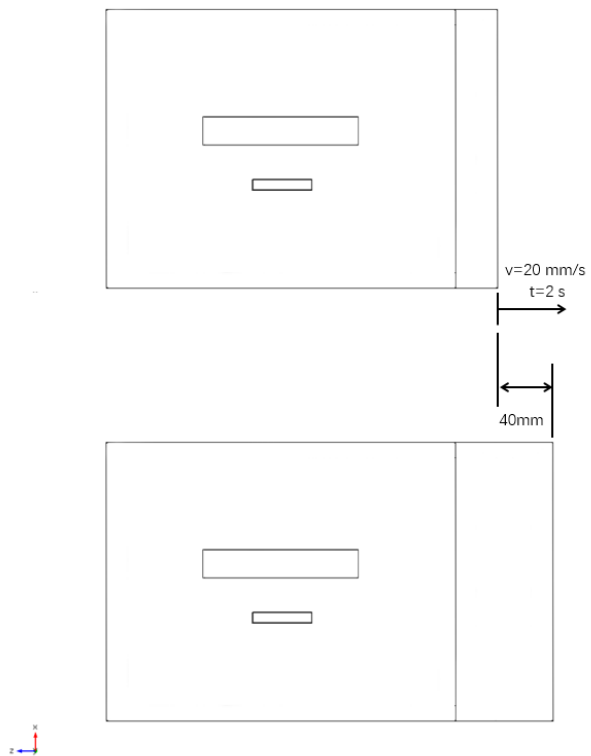


Figure 2: 腔体移动示意图

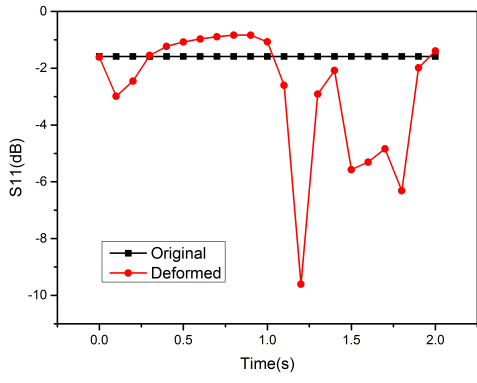


Figure 3: 输入端口S11值

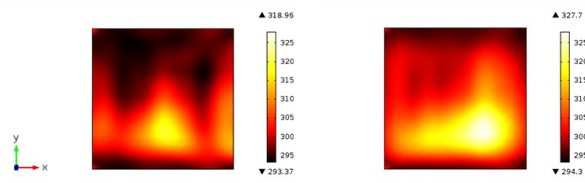


Figure 4: 移动后的加热结果图