Formelsammlung

für die HB3/9 Prüfung

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SI-Präfixe & Einheiten

1.1 SI-Präfixe

| Т | Tera | 10^{12} | 10000000000000 |
|-------|-------|------------|----------------|
| G | Giga | 10^{9} | 1000000000 |
| M | Mega | 10^{6} | 1000000 |
| k | Kilo | 10^{3} | 1000 |
| m | Milli | 10^{-3} | 0.001 |
| μ | Mikro | 10^{-6} | 0.000001 |
| n | Nano | 10^{-9} | 0.000000001 |
| р | Pico | 10^{-12} | 0.000000000001 |

1.2 Einehiten

| Ladung | Q | Coulomb | C = As |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---|
| Spannung | U | Volt | V |
| Leistung | L | Watt | W |
| Arbeit | W | Wattsekunde | VAs |
| Impedanz | R | Ohm | $\Omega = \frac{V}{A}$ |
| Leitwert | G | Siemens | $S = \frac{1}{\Omega}$ |
| Kapazität | С | Farad | $F = \frac{As}{V}$ |
| Induktivität | L | Henry | $H = \frac{Vs}{A}$ |
| El. Feldstärke | Е | Volt pro Meter | $\left \begin{array}{c} V \\ \overline{m} \end{array} \right $ |
| Mag. Feldstärke | Н | Ampere pro Meter | $\frac{A}{m}$ |
| Flussdichte | В | Tesla | $T = \frac{Vs}{m^2}$ |
| Frequenz | f | Herz | $Hz = \frac{1}{s}$ |

Ohmisches/Leistungs Dreieck & Wellenlänge

2.1 Spannung

$$U = RI = \frac{P}{I} = \sqrt{PR}$$

2.2 Strom

$$I = \frac{P}{U} = \frac{U}{R} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}}$$

2.3 Wiederstand

$$R = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{U^2}{P}$$

2.4 Leistung

$$P = UI = \frac{U^2}{R} = RI^2$$

2.5 Wellenlänge & Frequenz

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

 $c = Lichtgeschwindugkeit \approx 3*10^8$ $c = 2.99792458 * 10^8$

$$f = \frac{\epsilon}{\lambda}$$

3 Widerstand & Leistung

3.1 Serieschaltung

$$R_{\sum} = \sum R_i$$

3.2 Paralellschaltung

$$R_{\sum} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{1}{R_i}}$$

3.3 Leiterwiderderstand

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

 $\rho = spezifischer Widerstand$

3.4 Spannungsteiler

$$U_x = R_x \frac{U}{R_{ges}}$$

3.5 Wirkungsgrad

$$\eta = \frac{P_{ou}}{P_{ir}}$$

 $P_V = Verlustleistung$

$$P_{in} = P_{out} + P_V$$

4 Wechselstrom

4.1 Effektivspannung

4.1.1 Sinus

$$U_{eff} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{U}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

4.1.2 Dreieck

$$U_{eff} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{U}}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

4.1.3 Rechteck

$$U_{eff} = \hat{\mathbf{U}}\sqrt{DutyCycle}$$

5 Kondensator

5.1 Kapazität

$$C = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \frac{A}{d}$$

 $\varepsilon_0 = Elektrische Feldkonstante$

$$\varepsilon_r = Permittivit \ddot{a}t$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854187817 * 10^{-12}$$

5.2 Serieschaltung

$$C_{\sum} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{1}{C_i}}$$

5.3 Paralellschaltung

$$C_{\sum} = \sum C_i$$

5.4 τ /Zeitkonstante

$$\tau = RC$$

$$\lim_{U \to 0\%/100\%} \Delta t = 5\tau$$

5.5 Dreh-/Plattenkondensator

$$C_p = \frac{f_u^2 \Delta C}{f_o^2 - f_u^2} - C$$

 $C_p = \frac{f_u^2 \Delta C}{f_o^2 - f_u^2} - C_a \begin{tabular}{l} & C_p = Paralellkapazität \\ & C_a = Anfangskapazität \\ & f_u = untere\ Frequenz \\ & f_o = obere\ Frequenz \\ \end{tabular}$ $\Delta C = Kapazität des Drehko$

5.6 Kapazitiver Blindwiederstand

$$X_c = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega X_c} = \frac{1}{2\pi f X_c}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi X_c C}$$

$$I = \frac{U}{X_c}$$

5.7 Verlustfaktor/Güte

$$\tan \delta = \frac{I_R}{I_c} = \frac{X_c}{R_p}$$

 $R_p = paraleller\ Verlustwiederstand$ $I_R = Strom\ durch\ R_v$

 $I_C = Strom \ durch \ Kondensator$

$$Q = \frac{R_p}{X_c}$$

6 Spule

6.1 Induktivität

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r A N^2}{l} = A_L N^2 \; \mu_0 = Permeabilit \ddot{a}t \; im \; luftleeren \; Raum \\ \mu_r = Permeabilit \ddot{a}t \; des \; Kernmaterials \\ A_L = Wert \; vorgefertigter \; Kerne \\ A_L = Wert \; vorgefertigter \; Kerne$$

6.2 Induktion- & Selbstinduktionspannung

$$U_{ind} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$L = -U_{ind} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta I}$$

6.3 Serieschaltung

$$L_{\sum} = \sum L_i$$

6.4 Paralellschaltung

$$L_{\sum} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{1}{L_i}}$$

6.5 τ /**Z**eitkonstante

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

6.6 Verlustfaktor/Güte

$$\tan \delta = \frac{I_R}{I_L} = \frac{R_s}{X_L}$$

 $R_s = serielle\ Verlustwiederstand$ $I_R = Strom\ durch\ R_v$ $I_L = Strom\ durch\ Spule$

$$Q = \frac{X_L}{R_s}$$

6.7 Induktiver Blindwiederstand

$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{X_L}{2\pi f}$$

$$f = \frac{X_L}{2\pi L}$$

7 Impedanz

7.1 Serieschaltung

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

7.2 Paralellschaltung

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{X_L} - \frac{1}{X_C}\right)^2}$$

8 Transformator/Ubertrager

8.1 Spannungs-/Strom-/Windungs-/Wiederstandsübersetzung

$$\ddot{u} = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}}$$

$$I_1 = I_2 \frac{U_2}{U_1} = I_2 \frac{N_2}{N_1} = I_2 \sqrt{\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 \frac{U_1}{U_2} = I_1 \frac{N_1}{N_2} = I_1 \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}}$$

8.2 Stromdichte

$$S = \frac{I}{A}$$

9 RC-Glied

9.1 Grenzfrequenz

$$f_g = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_g R}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_g C}$$

9.2 Shape-Faktor

$$ShapeFaktor = \frac{Bandbreite\ bei\ 60db}{Bandbreite\ bei\ 6db}$$

10 Dezibel

10.1 Dezibel bei Leistug

$$\nu = 10 \log \left(\frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \right)$$

10.2 Dezibel bei Spannung

$$\nu = 20 \log \left(\frac{U_{out}}{U_{in}} \right)$$

11 LC-Schwingkreis

11.1 Resonanzfrequenz

$$f_{res} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{f_{max} + f_{min}}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2 C}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2 L}$$

11.2 Bandbreite

$$b = f_{max} - f_{min} = \frac{f_{res}}{Q}$$

11.3 Güte

$$Q = \frac{1}{R_s} * \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{f_{res}}{b} = \frac{R_p}{X_L} = \frac{X_L}{R_s}$$

$$b = \frac{R_s}{2\pi L}$$

 $R_s = serieller\ Verlustwiederstand$ $R_{res} = Resonanz \ Verlustwieders.$ $R_p = paraleller\ Verlustwieders.$

$$R_s = \frac{1}{Q} * \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$R_{res} = \frac{2\pi f_{res} L}{Q}$$

12 Diode

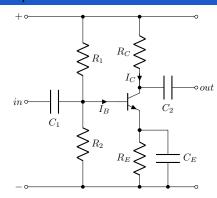
12.1 Vorwiderstand

$$R = \frac{U_{cc} - U_F}{I_F}$$

12.2 Spannungsfestigkeit/Max. Spannung

$$U = U_{in} * \sqrt{2}_{oder\ anderer\ Faktor\ Spitzenspannung}$$

13 Transistor/FET



13.1 Stromverstärkungsfaktor

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

13.2 R_1

$$I_B = \frac{I_E}{\beta + 1}$$

$$I_{R_1} = 11 * I_B$$

$$U_{R_1} = U - U_{BE}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{U_{R_1}}{I_{R_1}}$$

13.3 *R*_C

$$I_B = \frac{I_2}{9}$$

$$I_C = I_B \beta$$

$$U_{R_C} = U - U_C$$

$$R_C = \frac{U_{R_C}}{I_C}$$

13.4 *I*_C

$$I_E = \frac{U_E}{R_E}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_E}{\beta + 1}$$

$$I_C = I_B \beta$$

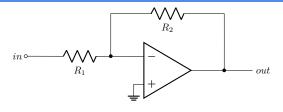
13.5 P_V

$$U_{R_C} = R_C I_C$$

 $U_{Transistor} = U - U_{R_C}$
 $P_{Verlust} = U_{Transistor} * I_C$

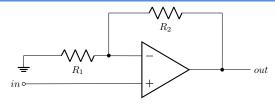
14 Operationsverstärker

14.1 Invertierender Verstärker



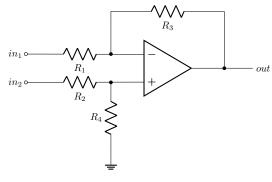
$$U_{out} = -U_{in} \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

14.2 Nichtnvertierender Verstärker



$$U_{out} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

14.3 Differenzialverstärker



$$\nu_{U1} = \frac{R_3}{R_1}$$

$$\nu_{U2} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1}}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_4}}$$

$$U_{out} = U_{in2} * \nu_{U2} - U_{in1} * \nu_{U1}$$

15 Elektromagnetisches Feld

15.1 Elektrische Feldstärke

$$E = \frac{U}{d}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1}$$

15.2 Magnetische Feldstärke

$$H = \frac{I}{d}$$

15.3 Magnetische Flussdichte

$$B = \mu_0 \mu_r H$$

$$\mu_0 = Permeabili t 4\pi * 10^{-7} \frac{Vs}{Am}$$

$$\mu_r = Permeabili t des Materials$$

15.4 Strahlungsdichte Kuglestrahler

$$S = \frac{P_{ERP}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$P_{ERP} = Leistung isotroper Strahler$$

15.5 Feldwellenwiederstand

$$Z_0 = \frac{E}{H} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} = 120\pi\Omega$$
 $Z_0 = Feldwellenwiederstand$

15.6 Ersatzfeldstärke

15.6.1 Allgemein

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{30\Omega \, P_{ERIP}}}{r}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{\frac{Z_0}{4\pi} \, P_{ERIP}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_{ERIP} = \\ Leistung \; isotroper \; Strahler \end{array}$$

15.6.2 Dipol

$$E \approx 7 \frac{\sqrt{P}}{r}$$

15.7 Brauchbare Grenzfrequenz

$$MUF \approx \frac{f_k}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$MUF = maximum \ usable \ frequency \ f_k = kritische \ Frequenz$$

15.8 Optimale Grenzfrequenz

$$f_{opt}\approx 0.85\;MUF$$

$$MUF = maximum usable frequency$$

 $f_{opt} = optimale Frequenz$

16 Antennentechnik

16.1 Dipol

16.1.1 Länge

$$l = n \, \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

16.1.2 Verkürzung

$$l = k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 $n \in [0.93, 0.97]$

16.2 Antennengewinn

16.2.1 zum Dipol

$$G_D = \frac{P_V}{P_D}$$

$$g_d = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_V}{P_D}\right) dbd$$

$$g_d = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{E_V}{E_D}\right) dbd$$

16.2.2 zum isotropen Strahler

$$G_{i} = \frac{P_{V}}{P_{i}}$$

$$g_{i} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_{V}}{P_{i}}\right) dbd$$

$$g_{i} = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{E_{V}}{E_{i}}\right) dbd$$

16.2.3 ERP

$$P_{ERP} = \frac{P_{ERIP}}{1.64}$$

$$P_{ERP} = G_D P_S$$

$$P_{ERP} = P_S 10\overline{10db}$$

$$P_{ERP} = G_D (P_{Sender} - P_{Verlust})$$

16.2.4 ERIP

$$P_{ERIP} = G_i P_S$$

$$P_{ERIP} = P_S 10 \frac{g_i}{10 db}$$

$$P_{ERIP} = G_i \left(P_{Sender} - P_{Verlust} \right)$$

 $P_{ERIP} = 1.64 P_{ERP}$

16.2.5 Q-Match/ $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ - Trafo

$$Z_{Kabel} = \sqrt{Z_{Ant}Z_{Leitung}}$$

17 Leitungen

17.1 Wellenwiederstand

$$Z_w = \sqrt{\frac{L'}{C'}}$$

17.1.1 Paralleldrahtleitung

$$Z_w = \frac{120\Omega}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} \ln\left(\frac{2a}{d}\right)$$

17.1.2 Koaxialleitung

$$Z_w = \frac{60\Omega}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} \ln\left(\frac{D}{d}\right)$$

17.2 Verkürzungsfaktor

$$\nu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L'C'}}$$

$$k = \frac{\nu}{c}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}$$

17.3 Dämpfung

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{f_{hoch}}{f_{niedrig}}}$$

17.4 Transformationsleitung

$$R_i = Z_w = Z_{ant}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{Z_1 Z_2}$$

$$l = (2n - 1) \frac{\lambda}{4} k$$

17.4.1 Koaxialleitung

$$Z = \frac{138\Omega}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} \left(\frac{D}{d}\right)$$
$$D = d \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{Z}{138\Omega}$$

18 Signale

18.1 Effektivspannung

18.1.1 Sinus

$$U_{eff} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{U}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

18.1.2 Dreieck

$$U_{eff} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{U}}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

18.1.3 Rechteck

$$U_{eff} = \hat{\mathbf{U}}\sqrt{DutyCycle}$$

18.2 Wellenlänge & Frequenz

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

$$f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

 $c = Lichtgeschwindugkeit \approx 3*10^8$ $c = 2.99792458 * 10^{8}$

$$u = \hat{u}\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

18.3 Bandbreite

18.3.1 DSB

$$b_{AM} = 2f_{mod}$$

18.3.2 SSB

$$b_{SSB} = f_{NFmax} - f_{NFmin}$$

$$b_{SSB} \approx f_{mod}$$

18.3.3 FM

$$b_{FM} = 2(\Delta f_T + f_{mod})$$

$$b_{FM} \approx 2 \Delta f_T$$
 $f_{mod} \ll \Delta f_T$

$$b_{FM} \approx 2 f_{mod}$$
 $m < 0.5$

18.3.4 CW

$$b_{CW} = \frac{5 * WPM}{1.2}$$

18.3.5 RTTY

$$b_{RTTY} = 2 \left(\frac{\Delta f}{2} + 1.6Bd \right)$$

18.4 Modulationsindex FM

$$m = \frac{\Delta f_t}{f_{mod}}$$

18.5 Besselfunktion

$$u = \hat{u}_0 \sin(\omega_t t - m \cos(\omega_m t))$$

18.6 Peak Envelope Power

$$PEP = P_c(1+m)^2$$

PEP = PeakEnvelopePower $Carrier - Power(Tr\"{a}gerleistung)$ $m = Modulationsgrad\ bei\ AM$

19 Modulation - Demodulation

19.1 Modulationsgrad

$$m = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{mod}}{\hat{\mathbf{U}}_T}$$

20 Frequenzaufbereitung

20.1 Überlagerung

20.1.1 $f_{osc} > f_e$

$$f_z = \frac{f_{sp} - f_e}{2}$$
$$f_{osc} = f_e + f_z$$

 $f_e = Eingangsfrequenz$ $f_{osc} = Ueberlagerungsfrequenz$ $f_z = Zwischenfrequenz$ $f_{sp} = Spiegelfrequenz$

20.1.2 $f_{osc} < f_e$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_z &= f_e - f_{osc} \\
f_{sp} &= f_e - 2f_z
\end{aligned}$$

 $f_e = Eingangsfrequenz$ $f_{osc} = Ueberlagerungsfrequenz$ $f_z = Zwischenfrequenz$ $f_{sp} = Spiegelfrequenz$

20.2 Frequenz 3.Ordnung

$$2f_1 - f_2 \wedge 2f_2 - f_1$$

21 Übertragungstechnik

21.1 Nquisttheorem

$$f_{abt} > 2f_{imax}$$

21.2 Dynamik

$$D = 20 \log \left(\frac{U_{max}}{U_{min}}\right) dB$$

21.3 Baudrate

$$\nu_u = \frac{1}{t_{1bit}} Bd$$

21.4 FSK

21.4.1 Bandbreite

$$b_{FSK} = 2(\Delta f_T + f_{mod})$$

$$b_{FSK} pprox 2 \, \left(rac{\Delta F}{2} + 1.6 \, f_u
ight)$$

21.5 PSK

21.5.1 Bandbreite

$$b_{PSK} = 2(\Delta f_T + f_{mod})$$

$$b_{PSK} = 2\frac{\nu_u}{2} = \nu_u$$

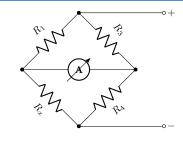
21.6 Totales Verbindungssystem

$$N = S \frac{S-1}{2}$$

N = StreckenS = Stationen

22 Messtechnik

22.1 Wheatstonsche Messbrücke



$$R = \frac{R_4 R_1}{R_3}$$

22.2 Shunt

$$U = R_{Instr}I_{Instr} = R_pI_P$$

$$I_p = I_{Messbereich} - I_{Instr}$$

$$R_p = \frac{U}{I_p}$$

 $R_p = \frac{R_{Instr}}{n-1}$

 $R_{Instr} = Instrument wider stand$ $R_p = Shuntwiderstand\ parallel$ $\vec{R_s} = Shuntwiderstand\ seriell$

 $I_p = Strom \ durch \ Shunt$

 $I_{instr} = Instrumentenstrom$

n = Messbereichserweiterungsfraktor

 $R_s = R_{Instr}(n-1)$

22.3 SWR/VSWR

$$s = \frac{U_{max}}{U_{min}} = \frac{U_v + U_r}{U_v - U_r} = \frac{1 + |r|}{1 - |r|} = \frac{\sqrt{P_v} + \sqrt{P_r}}{\sqrt{P_v} - \sqrt{P_r}}$$

$$|r| = \frac{U_r}{U_v} = \sqrt{\frac{P_r}{P_v}} = \frac{s-1}{s+1} \qquad \begin{array}{l} s = SWR/VSWR \\ r = Reflexions faktor \\ Z = Leitungs wellen wider stand \\ \end{array}$$

 $R_2 = Abschlusswiederstand$

$$s = \frac{R_2}{Z} \quad R_2 \ge Z$$

$$U_v = hinlaufende\ Welle$$
 $U_r = r\ddot{u}cklaufende\ Welle$

$$s = \frac{Z}{R_2} \quad R_2 \le Z$$

23 Gerätetechnik

23.1 Empfindlichkeit

 $k = 1.38 * 10^{-23}$ (Boltzmann Konst.)

 $T_0 = Temperatur [K]$ b = Bandbreite [Hz]

 $P_R = kT_0bF$ R = EingangswiederstandF = Rauschfaktor $U_R = \sqrt{kT_0bRF}$

 $P_R = Rauschleistung$ $U_R = Rauschspannung$

24 EMV

24.1 Sicherheitsabstand

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{30\Omega \ P_{ERIP}}}{E}$$