# Arrays

$$\vec{E}_x^{dipolo} = j\eta \frac{e^{-jkr}}{2\pi r} I \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos(\theta)\right)}{\sin\theta} \hat{\theta}, \ \eta = 120\pi$$

$$Z_{din}^{\lambda/2} = 73 + j42 \Omega$$

$$|FA(\psi)| = \left| \frac{\sin(N\frac{\psi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\psi}{2})} \right|$$

$$D_{max} = \frac{S_{max}}{P_{rad}} 4\pi r^2 = \frac{|E_{max}|^2}{P_{rad}} \frac{4\pi r^2}{\eta} = \frac{120}{R_{in-dip}^{tot}} N^2$$

$$D_{broadside} \simeq 2N \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

$$D_{endfire} \simeq 4N \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

$$D \simeq \frac{4\pi}{\Delta\theta_{-3db}^E \Delta\theta_{-3db}^H}$$

Margen visible:  $[-kd + \alpha, kd + \alpha]$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_x = k \sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi) \\ k_y = k \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \\ k_z = k \cos(\theta) \end{cases}$$

Nulos del FA: 
$$\pm\,\frac{2\pi}{N},\pm\frac{4\pi}{N},\pm\frac{6\pi}{N},\,\ldots,\pm2\pi\frac{N-1}{N}$$

$$NLPS = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{N}{|FA\left(\frac{3\pi}{N}\right)|} \right) = 20 \log_{10} \left( N \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2N}\right) \right) dB$$

$$RDA = 20\log_{10}\left(\frac{|FA(0)|}{|FA(-2kd))|}\right)dB$$

$$\text{Acoplamientos mutuos:} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_i = Z_{i1}I_1 + Z_{i2}I_2 + \dots + Z_{ij}I_j \\ \\ Z_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = Z_{i1}\frac{I_1}{I_i} + Z_{i2}\frac{I_2}{I_i} + \dots + Z_{ij}\frac{I_j}{I_i} \\ \\ I_1 = 1, I_2 = e^{j\alpha}, I_3 = e^{2\alpha}, \dots, I_i = e^{j(i-1)\alpha} \end{array} \right.$$

# **Bocinas**

Distribución de corriente  $\rightarrow E_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a_g}x\right) \hat{y}$ 

$$\vec{E}_x^{ap}(\theta,\varphi) = \frac{e^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} E_o F(K_x) G(K_y) \left(\cos(\theta+1)\right) \left(\cos(\varphi)\hat{\theta} - \sin(\varphi)\hat{\theta}\right)$$

$$\vec{E}_y^{ap}(\theta,\varphi) = \frac{e^{-jkr}}{4\pi r} E_o F(K_x) G(K_y) \left(\cos(\theta+1)\right) \left(\sin(\varphi)\hat{\theta} + \cos(\varphi)\hat{\theta}\right)$$

Distribución	Función, $x' \in \left[ -\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2} \right]$	Transformada
Uniforme	$f\left(x'\right) = 1$	$F\left(u\right) = L\operatorname{sinc}\left(u\right)$
Triangular	$f\left(x'\right) = 1 - \frac{ x }{L/2}$	$F\left(u\right) = \frac{L}{2}\operatorname{sinc}^{2}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)$
Coseno	$f\left(x'\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)$	$F\left(u\right) = \frac{2L}{\pi} \frac{\cos(\pi u)}{1 - (2u)^2}$

$$s = \frac{b^2}{8\lambda L_E}$$
,  $s_{opt} = \frac{1}{4}$ 

$$t = \frac{a^2}{8\lambda L_H}, \ t_{opt} = \frac{3}{8}$$

Error de fase: 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\rm Plano} \ {\rm E} \rightarrow 2\pi s \\ {\rm Plano} \ {\rm H} \rightarrow 2\pi t \end{array} \right.$$

$$b_{opt} = \sqrt{2\lambda L_E}$$

$$a_{opt} = \sqrt{3\lambda L_H}$$

$$D_{pir} = \tfrac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} A_{eff} = \tfrac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} A_{geom} \, \eta_{il} = \tfrac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} a \, b \, \eta_{il_x} \eta_{il_y}$$

$$\eta_{il,\,pir}^{opt} \simeq 0.5188$$

$$\eta_{il,\,H}^{opt} = \eta_{il,\,E}^{opt} \simeq 0.6485$$

#### Reflectores

$$R = f + (f - R\cos(\alpha)) \Rightarrow R = \frac{2f}{1 + \cos(\alpha)} = \frac{f}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

$$\rho = R\sin(\alpha) = 2f\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$\tau = \tau_d + \tau_c$$

$$\tau = 20\log_{10}(C) dB$$

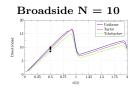
$$\tau_c = 40 \log_{10} \left( \cos \left( \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \right) dB$$

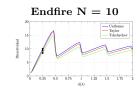
$$\tau_d = 20 \log_{10}(d_{boc}(\beta)) \ dB$$

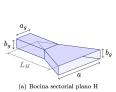
$$\frac{f}{D} = \frac{1}{4\tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}$$

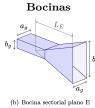
$$D = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} \eta_{il}$$

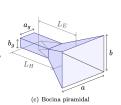
$$G = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} \eta_{il} \eta_s, \ \eta_s = \frac{P_{refl}}{P_T}$$



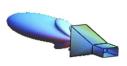




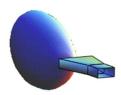




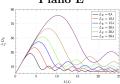
### Bocina Plano E



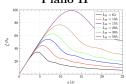
Bocina Plano H



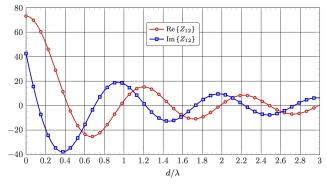




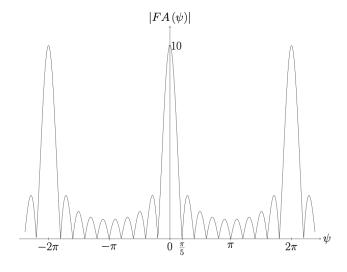
Directividad Bocina Plano H



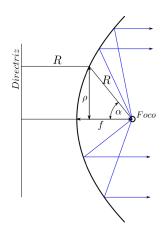
 $\mathbf{z_{12}}$  de dipolos paralelos de  $\mathbf{H} = \lambda/4$ 



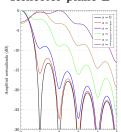
Factor de array para N=10

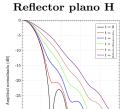


#### Reflector Parabolico

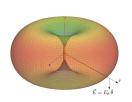


Reflector plano E

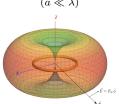




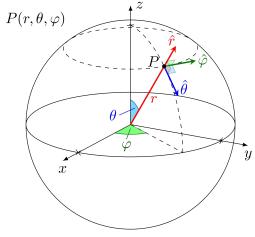
Dipolo  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 



Espira elemental  $(a \ll \lambda)$ 



# Coordenadas esféricas



 $x = r\sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi)$  $y = r\sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi)$  $z = r\cos(\theta)$ 

#### Teoría de las imágenes

