

۱- خواص میدان راه دور در ناحیه خط  $z$  را به دست آوریم.

$$\vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \int_{V'} \vec{J}(\vec{R}') e^{jk\hat{R} \cdot \vec{R}'} dV'$$

$$\hat{R} = \sin\theta \cos\varphi \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \hat{y} + \cos\theta \hat{z} \quad \vec{R}' = z' \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{R} \cdot \vec{R}' = z' \cos\theta$$

معادله که در درس آمده ضمیمه شده است. راستش من هم نمی بینم. بین  $\vec{J}(\vec{R}')$

$$\vec{I}(z') = I_0 \sin(k(l - |z'|)) \hat{z}$$

را به  $\vec{I}(z')$  تبدیل کنید.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \int_{-l}^l I_0 \sin(k(l - |z'|)) e^{jkz' \cos\theta} \hat{z} dz' \quad \sin x = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{4\pi R} \int_{-l}^l \frac{e^{jk(l - |z'|)} - e^{-jk(l - |z'|)}}{2j} e^{jkz' \cos\theta} \hat{z} dz'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{8\pi R j} \left\{ \int_{-l}^0 e^{jk(l + z' + jkz' \cos\theta)} dz' - \int_{-l}^0 e^{-jk(l - z' + jkz' \cos\theta)} dz' + \int_0^l e^{jk(l - z' + jkz' \cos\theta)} dz' - \int_0^l e^{-jk(l + z' + jkz' \cos\theta)} dz' \right\} \hat{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{8\pi R j} \left\{ \frac{e^{jk(l + z' + jkz' \cos\theta)}}{jk(1 + \cos\theta)} \Big|_{-l}^0 + \frac{e^{-jk(l - z' + jkz' \cos\theta)}}{jk(1 - \cos\theta)} \Big|_{-l}^0 - \frac{e^{jk(l - z' + jkz' \cos\theta)}}{jk(1 - \cos\theta)} \Big|_0^l - \frac{e^{-jk(l + z' + jkz' \cos\theta)}}{jk(1 + \cos\theta)} \Big|_0^l \right\} \hat{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{\mu_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{8\pi R j} \left\{ \frac{e^{jk l} (1 - e^{-jk l (1 + \cos\theta)})}{jk(1 + \cos\theta)} + \frac{e^{-jk l} (1 - e^{jk l (1 - \cos\theta)})}{jk(1 - \cos\theta)} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{e^{jk l} (-e^{-jk l (1 - \cos\theta)} + 1)}{jk(1 - \cos\theta)} + \frac{e^{-jk l} (-e^{jk l (1 + \cos\theta)} + 1)}{jk(1 + \cos\theta)} \right\} \hat{z}$$

مبارات لا ددم اد با بديتد مع خدا صير كرد.

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{8\pi R j} \left\{ \frac{e^{jkr} - e^{-jkr \cos \theta}}{jkr(1 + \cos \theta)} + \frac{e^{-jkr} - e^{jkr \cos \theta}}{jkr(1 + \cos \theta)} + \frac{e^{-jkr} - e^{jkr \cos \theta}}{jkr(1 - \cos \theta)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{e^{jkr} - e^{jkr \cos \theta}}{jkr(1 - \cos \theta)} \right\} \hat{z} \Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{8\pi R j} \left\{ \frac{2 \cos(kr) - 2 \cos(kr \cos \theta)}{jkr(1 + \cos \theta)} + \right. \\ \left. \frac{2 \cos(kr) - 2 \cos(kr \cos \theta)}{jkr(1 - \cos \theta)} \right\} \hat{z} = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{8\pi R j} \left\{ 2jkr(1 - \cos \theta) [\cos(kr) - \cos(kr \cos \theta)] + 2jkr(1 + \cos \theta) [\cos(kr) \right. \\ \left. - \cos(kr \cos \theta)] \right\} \times \frac{1}{-k^2(1 - \cos^2 \theta)} \hat{z} \Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{8\pi R j} \cdot 4jkr [\cos(kr) - \cos(kr \cos \theta)] \hat{z}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{-k^2 \sin^2 \theta} \hat{z} \Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{2\pi R k} \frac{[\cos(kr) - \cos(kr \cos \theta)]}{\sin^2 \theta} \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{z} = \cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{2\pi R k} \left[ \frac{\cos(kr) - \cos(kr \cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta} \right] (\cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta})$$

$$A_z = A_\theta, A_r = A_\theta = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{2\pi R k} \frac{\cos(kr) - \cos(kr \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} \hat{\theta}$$

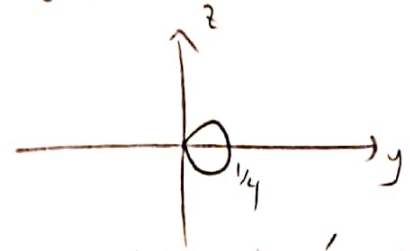
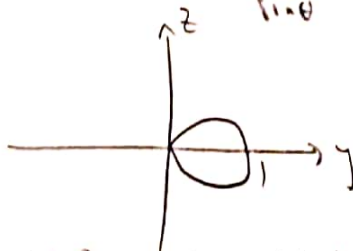
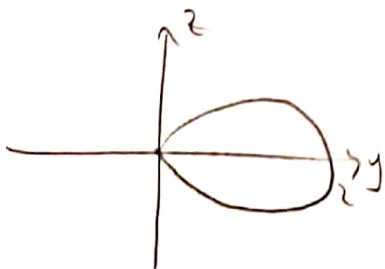
$$E_\theta = -j\omega A_z = -j\omega A_\theta = -j\omega \frac{M_0 e^{-jkr} I_0}{2\pi R k} \frac{\cos(kr) - \cos(kr \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\omega \mu_0}{k} = Z_0 \Rightarrow E_\theta = \frac{j Z_0 I_0 e^{-jkr}}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{\cos(kr \cos \theta) - \cos(kr)}{\sin \theta} \right] \hat{\theta}$$

$$l = \lambda/2 \Rightarrow E_\theta = \frac{j Z_0 I_0 e^{-jkr}}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{\cos(\pi \cos \theta) - 1}{\sin \theta} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$l = \lambda/4 \Rightarrow E_\theta = \quad // \quad \left[ \frac{\cos(\pi/2 \cos \theta) - 0}{\sin \theta} \right] \quad (2)$$

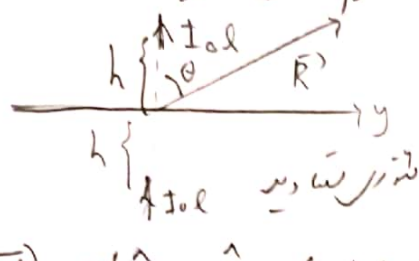
$$l = \lambda/8 \Rightarrow E_\theta = \quad // \quad \left[ \frac{\cos(\pi/4 \cos \theta) - 1/\sqrt{2}}{\sin \theta} \right] \quad (3)$$



نتیجین حاصله زیاده در MATLAB نیز رسم و پست شده اند.

2- با خواص هندست تابشی کوپلر بالین هنده رسین راهیه کنیم. برای این کار ابتدا یک

ترسیم خواص هندست



$$\vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0}{4\pi R} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{R}')}{R'} e^{jk\vec{R} \cdot \vec{R}'} dv'$$

در درس دیدیم

بردار تابشی

$$\vec{R}' = z' \hat{z}, \quad \vec{R} = \sin\theta \cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \hat{y} + \cos\theta \hat{z}, \quad \vec{R} \cdot \vec{R}' = z' \cos\theta$$

$$\vec{J}(\vec{R}') dv' \equiv I dz' \hat{z} \Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0}{4\pi R} \int_{-l}^l I_0 e^{-jkR} e^{jkz' \cos\theta} \hat{z} dz'$$

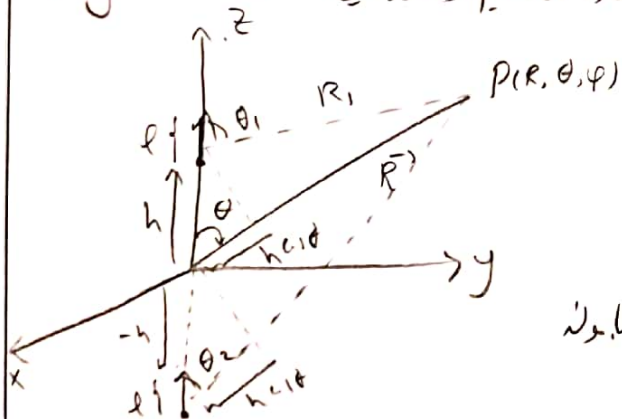
$$= \frac{M_0 I_0}{4\pi R} \int_{-l}^l (1 + jkz' \cos\theta + \dots) dz' \hat{z} = \frac{M_0 (I_0 l)}{4\pi R} e^{-jkR} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0 C e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \hat{z}, \quad A_\theta = -\frac{M_0 C e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \sin\theta$$

$$E_{\theta \text{ dip}} = -j\omega A_\theta = \frac{j\omega M_0 C e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \sin\theta, \quad C = I_0 l, \quad k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\theta \text{ dip}} = \frac{jkZ_0 C e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \sin\theta, \quad C = I_0 l, \quad Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}$$

هنگامی که در درس دیدیم، هکتار که از تقویر تقویر استفاده می‌کنیم (اندازه) سرکه Array Factor



در  $E_\theta$  به اضافه می‌شود:

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$$

$$R_1 = R - h \cos\theta, \quad R_2 = R + h \cos\theta$$

بنی بر محاسباتی که بالا انجام داریم درترم نمی‌باشد

فقط در مورد خواص هندست:

$$E_\theta = \frac{jkZ_0 C e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \sin\theta (e^{jk h \cos\theta} + e^{-jk h \cos\theta}) = \frac{2jkZ_0 C e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \sin\theta$$

$$\times \cos(kh \cos\theta) \Rightarrow E_\theta = \frac{2jkZ_0 C e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \sin\theta \cos(kh \cos\theta), \quad C = I_0 l$$

حال برای هندست تابشی خواص هندست

$$P_{\text{rad}} = \int U(\theta, \phi) d\Omega, \quad d\Omega = \frac{dA}{r^2} = \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$U(\theta, \phi) = R^2 W_{\text{rad}} \cdot \hat{R}, \quad W_{\text{rad}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \{ \vec{E} \times \vec{H}^* \} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{E}}{Z_0} \right| \hat{R}$$



$$U(\theta, \varphi) = R^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{Z_0} R_0 \hat{R} = \frac{R^2}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{Z_0}, \quad P_{rad} = \int U(\theta, \varphi) d\Omega \Rightarrow$$

$$P_{rad} = \frac{R^2}{2Z_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{4k^2 Z_0^2 C^2}{16\pi^2 R^2} \sin^3 \theta \cos^2(kh \cos \theta) d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{rad} = \frac{K_0^2 Z_0 C^2}{4\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta \cos^2(kh \cos \theta) d\theta$$

با توجه به این که در این زمان که ما داریم  $\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \dots$  را Modify می‌کنیم.

$$\text{تبدیل} \Rightarrow P_{rad} = \frac{K_0^2 Z_0 C^2}{4\pi} \int_0^1 (1-u^2) \cos^2(khu) du$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-u^2) \cos^2(khu) du = \int_0^1 \frac{1+\cos(2khu)}{2} du - \int_0^1 u^2 \cos^2(khu) du$$

$$= \frac{\sin(2kh)}{4hk} + u/2 \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 u^2 \cos^2(khu) du = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{4hk}$$

$$- \int_0^1 u^2 \cos^2(khu) du = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{4hk} + \left[ (3 - 6h^2 k^2) \sin(2kh) - 6kh \cos(2kh) \right. \\ \left. - 4h^3 k^3 \right] \times \frac{1}{24h^3 k^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{4kh} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{8k^3 h^3} - \frac{\sin(2kh)}{4kh} - \frac{\cos(2kh)}{4k^2 h^2} \\ - \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{(2kh)^2} - \frac{\cos(2kh)}{(2kh)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{rad} = \frac{K^2 Z_0 C^2}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\cos(2kh)}{(2kh)^2} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{(2kh)^3} \right], \quad \text{پس } P_{rad} = \frac{1}{2} P_{rad} I_0^2$$

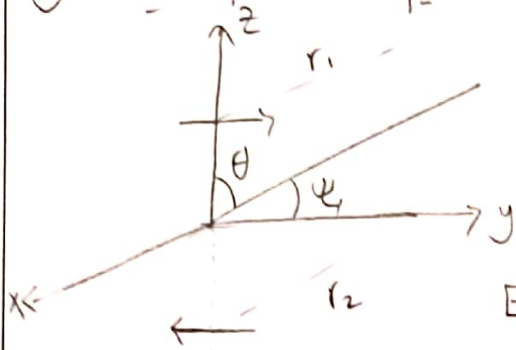
$$\Rightarrow \frac{K^2 Z_0 I_0^2 \ell^2}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\cos(2kh)}{(2kh)^2} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{(2kh)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} P_{rad} I_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{rad} = \frac{K^2 Z_0 \ell^2}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\cos(2kh)}{(2kh)^2} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{(2kh)^3} \right] \xrightarrow{k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{rad} = 2\pi Z_0 \left( \frac{\ell}{\lambda} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\cos(2kh)}{(2kh)^2} + \frac{\sin(2kh)}{(2kh)^3} \right]$$

3- در این مسئله در قطب بسیار کوچک انتی پارال منو زین داریم. ما داریم رتبه دو قطب با زین موازی

است. برای آن مقدریم که  $10^\circ$  از آن خواهد کرد.



$$\cos \psi = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \quad E_{\psi_{direct}} = j Z_0 \frac{k I_0 l e^{-j k r_1}}{4 \pi r_1} \sin \psi$$

$$E_{\psi_r} = \frac{-j Z_0 k I_0 l e^{-j k r_2}}{4 \pi r_2} \sin \psi \quad E_{\psi_{tot}} = E_{\psi_{direct}} + E_{\psi_r}$$

$$\psi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \Rightarrow \sin(\psi) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \cos \theta \quad \hat{\psi} = -\hat{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{\psi = \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-j k Z_0 I_0 l e^{-j k R}}{4 \pi R} \cos \theta \hat{\theta}$$

بعد از آنکه حاصل این به انتی زین وجود دارد. باز آرایه سه گانه اش بیایم بنویسیم. (دین میانه بنویس)

$$\vec{E}_{\psi_{tot}} = j Z_0 \frac{I_0 l e^{-j k R}}{4 \pi R} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi} \underbrace{[2 j \sin(k h \cos \theta)]}_{AF}$$

$$\psi = 90^\circ \quad \vec{E}_{tot \psi = 90^\circ} = j Z_0 \frac{I_0 l e^{-j k R}}{4 \pi R} \cos \theta [2 j \sin(k h \cos \theta)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{tot \psi = 90^\circ} = \frac{-Z_0 I_0 l e^{-j k R}}{2 \pi R} \cos \theta \sin(k h \cos \theta)$$

$$h = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{-Z_0 I_0 l e^{-j k R}}{2 \pi R} \cos \theta \sin(\pi \cos \theta)$$

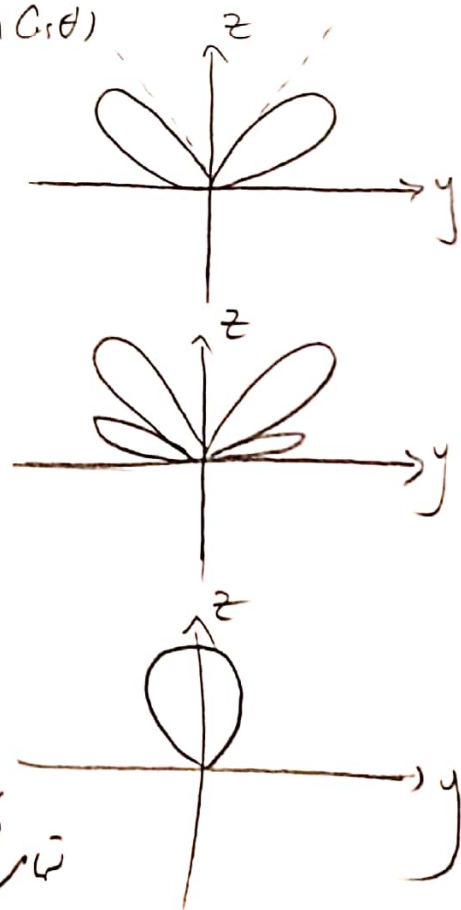
Zeros:  $\theta = 0, \theta = \pi/2, -\pi/2$

$$h = \lambda \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{-Z_0 I_0 l e^{-j k R}}{2 \pi R} \cos \theta (\sin(2\pi \cos \theta))$$

Zeros:  $\theta = 0, \theta = \pi/2, \theta = -\pi/2, \theta = \pi/3, \theta = \pi/3$

$$h = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{-Z_0 I_0 l e^{-j k R}}{2 \pi R} \cos \theta (\sin(\pi/4 \cos \theta))$$

Zeros:  $\theta = \pi/2, -\pi/2$

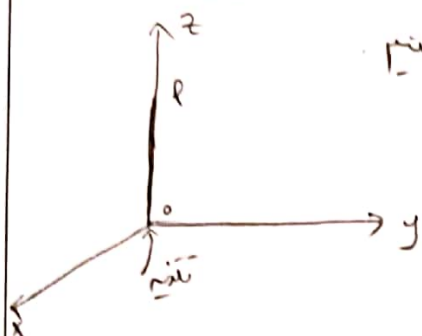


تیمار کسل ها جهت زیایی با MATLAB نیز رسم شده اند.

4- ابتدا محاسبات معادله را برای منته به انت انجام بدهیم.

$$I(z') = I_0 e^{-jk_z z'} \quad \text{از مدل آنتن} \quad 0 \leq z' \leq l$$

با توجه به این که آنتن در مبدأ نقطه به مبدأ پس آن را از ۰ تا  $l$  رسم می کنیم.



$$\vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \int_{V'} \vec{J}(\vec{R}') e^{jk\hat{R} \cdot \vec{R}'} dV', \quad R' = z' \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{R} = \sin\theta \cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \hat{y} + \cos\theta \hat{z}, \quad \hat{R} \cdot \vec{R}' = z' \cos\theta$$

$$\vec{J}(\vec{R}') dV' \rightarrow I(z') dz' \Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} \int_0^l I_0 e^{-jk_z z'} e^{jk z' \cos\theta} dz' \hat{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{4\pi R} \int_0^l e^{-jz'(k_z - k \cos\theta)} dz' = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{4\pi R} \left[ -\frac{e^{-jz'(k_z - k \cos\theta)}}{j(k_z - k \cos\theta)} \right]_0^l \hat{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{4\pi R j(k_z - k \cos\theta)} [1 - e^{-jl(k_z - k \cos\theta)}] \hat{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{4\pi R j(k_z - k \cos\theta)} e^{-\frac{j l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)} \left[ e^{j \frac{l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)} - e^{-j \frac{l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{4\pi R j(k_z - k \cos\theta)} e^{-\frac{j l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)} \left[ 2j \sin\left(\frac{l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)\right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{R}) = \left( \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{2\pi R (k_z - k \cos\theta)} e^{-\frac{j l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)} \sin\left(\frac{l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)\right) \right) \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{z} = \cos\theta \hat{R} - \sin\theta \hat{\theta} \quad \text{از مدل آنتن،} \quad \vec{E} = -j\omega A_t, \quad A_t = A_\theta$$

$$A_t = \frac{M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{2\pi R (k_z - k \cos\theta)} e^{-\frac{j l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)} \sin\left(\frac{l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = E_\theta \hat{\theta} = + \frac{j\omega M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{2\pi R (k_z - k \cos\theta)} e^{-\frac{j l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)} \sin\left(\frac{l}{2}(k_z - k \cos\theta)\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \quad \vec{E} = + \frac{j\omega M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{2\pi R \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right)} e^{-j\pi \left(\frac{l}{\lambda} - \frac{l}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right)} \sin\left(\pi \left(\frac{l}{\lambda} - \frac{l}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right)\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = + \frac{j\omega M_0 e^{-jkR} I_0}{4\pi R} e^{-j\pi \left(\frac{l}{\lambda} - \frac{l}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right)} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{l}{\lambda} - \frac{l}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$



$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{E}' = \frac{j k z_0 I_0 e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R} e^{-jn(\frac{R}{\lambda_2} - \frac{R}{\lambda} \cos\theta)} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{R}{\lambda_2} - \frac{R}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}' = \frac{j z_0 I_0 e^{-jkR}}{2R\lambda} e^{-jn(\frac{R}{\lambda_2} - \frac{R}{\lambda} \cos\theta)} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{R}{\lambda_2} - \frac{R}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

از درس میانه ها، انداز و دایره کیه

$$\vec{H}' = \frac{j I_0 e^{-jkR}}{2R\lambda} e^{-jn(\frac{R}{\lambda_2} - \frac{R}{\lambda} \cos\theta)} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{R}{\lambda_2} - \frac{R}{\lambda} \cos\theta\right) \sin\theta \hat{\phi}$$

نزدیک

$$l = 0.1, k = k_2 \Rightarrow \vec{E}' = \frac{3j z_0 I_0 e^{-jkR}}{R} e^{-jn(\frac{R}{\lambda} (1 - \cos\theta))} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{R}{\lambda} (1 - \cos\theta)\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

تا تقسیم می شود

$$|E| = |\sin\theta| |\text{sinc}(6(1 - \cos\theta))| |\text{sinc}(6(1 - \cos\theta))| |\sin\theta|$$

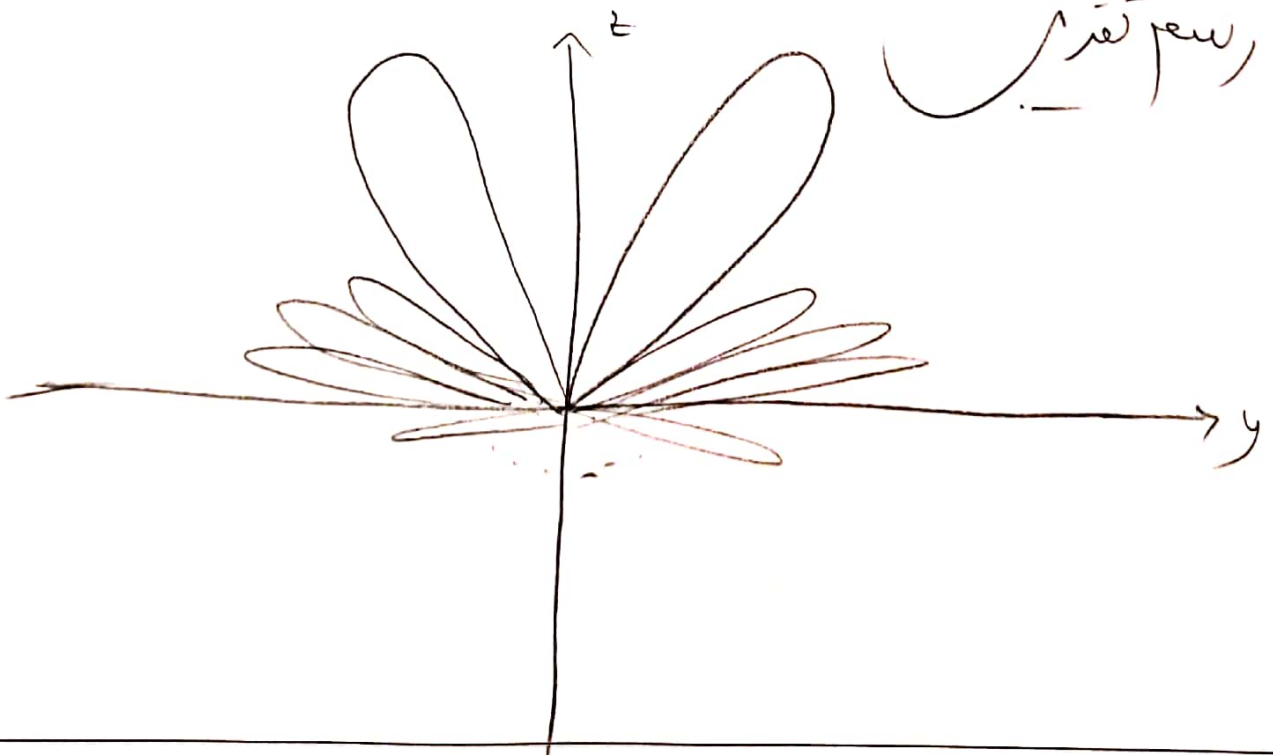
ماتریال انتخاب کرده اکثر تابعی می باشد. حتماً را می بینیم.

$$\sin\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0, \pi, \quad |\text{sinc}(6(1 - \cos\theta))| = 0 \Rightarrow 6(1 - \cos\theta) = n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0$$

$$\cos\theta = 1 - n/6 \Rightarrow \theta = \pm \arccos(1 - n/6) \Rightarrow \text{all zeros: } 0, \pi, \arccos(5/6), \arccos(4/6),$$

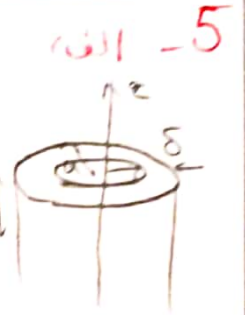
$$-\arccos(5/6), -\arccos(4/6), \dots, \arccos(1/6), \arccos(-1/6), -\arccos(1/6),$$

$$-\arccos(-1/6), n\pi, -n\pi \Rightarrow 24 \text{ zeros.}$$



Prove:  $R_{ohmic} = \frac{R_s}{2\pi a} \lambda_{/4}$ ,  $R_s = \frac{1}{\sigma \delta}$  مقادیر

مقادیر:  $I(z') = I_0 \sin(\kappa(l - |z'|))$ ,  $\kappa = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ ,  $l = \lambda_{/4}$



$$I(z') = I_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \lambda_{/4} - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} |z'| \right) = I_0 \sin\left(\pi/2 - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} |z'| \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(z') = I_0 \overset{\cos \dots \cos(-x)}{C_r}\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} |z'| \right) = I_0 C_r\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z' \right) \quad R = \rho \frac{L}{A} \Rightarrow dR = \frac{\rho}{A} dz'$$

$$\frac{dz'}{dL}, dR = \frac{\rho}{A} \times dz' = \frac{1}{\sigma A} dz' = \frac{1}{2\pi a \sigma \delta} dz'$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} R I^2 \Rightarrow dP = \frac{1}{2} I^2 dR, \quad P = \int_{-l}^l \frac{I_0^2}{2} C_r^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z'\right) \frac{1}{2\pi a \sigma \delta} dz'$$

$$= \frac{I_0^2}{4\pi a \sigma \delta} \int_{-l}^l \cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z'\right) dz' = \frac{l I_0^2}{4\pi a \sigma \delta} = \frac{\lambda I_0^2}{16\pi a \sigma \delta} \quad P = \frac{1}{2} P_{max}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} R_{ohmic} I_0^2 = \frac{\lambda I_0^2}{16\pi a \sigma \delta} \Rightarrow R_{ohmic} = \frac{\lambda}{8\pi a \sigma \delta} \quad R_s = \frac{1}{\sigma \delta}$$

$$R_{ohmic} = \frac{R_s}{2\pi a} \lambda_{/4}$$

$$R_{dc} = \rho \frac{L}{A} = \frac{1}{\sigma A} 2l = \frac{1}{\sigma \pi a^2} 2l = \frac{\lambda}{2\sigma \pi a^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{4\pi a^2} R_s \delta \quad \frac{R_{ohmic}}{R_{dc}} = \frac{\frac{R_s}{2\pi a} \lambda_{/4}}{\frac{\lambda}{4\pi a^2} R_s \delta} = \frac{\frac{R_s \lambda}{8\pi a}}{\frac{\lambda R_s \delta}{4\pi a^2}} = \frac{a}{4\delta}$$

بنابراین به این نتیجه می‌رسیم که مقدار بسیار کمتری نسبت به  $a$  است و می‌تواند نسبت  $R_{ohmic} > R_{dc}$  داشته باشد.

۶- انجام شد.



## Question 1 Plots

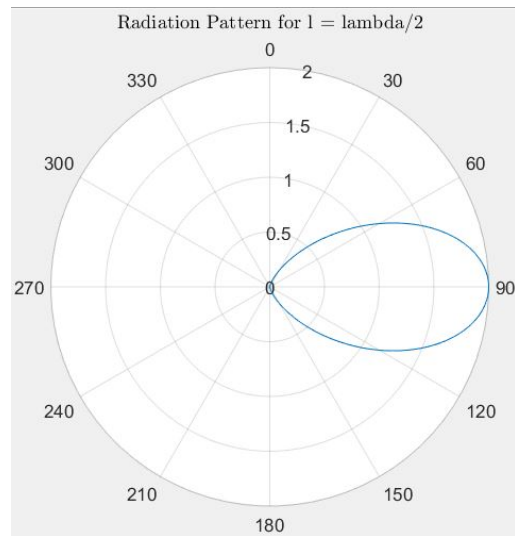


Figure 1: Radiation pattern for  $l = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

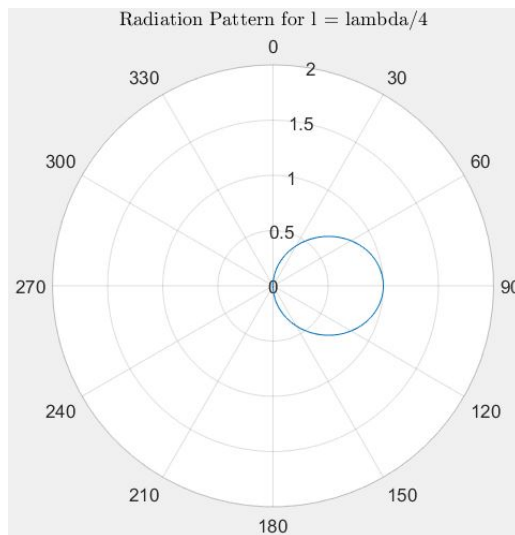


Figure 2: Radiation pattern for  $l = \frac{\lambda}{4}$

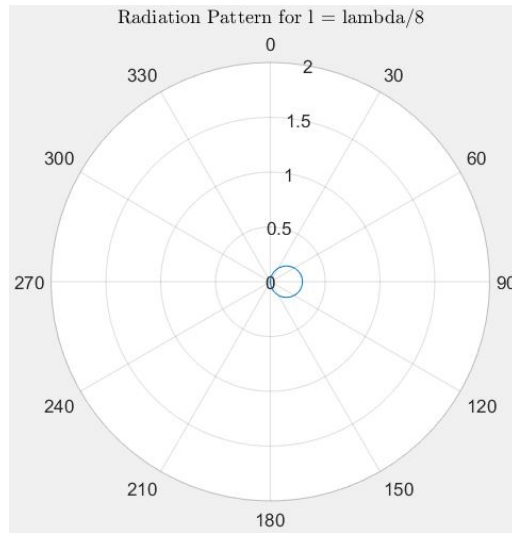


Figure 3: Radiation pattern for  $l = \frac{\lambda}{8}$

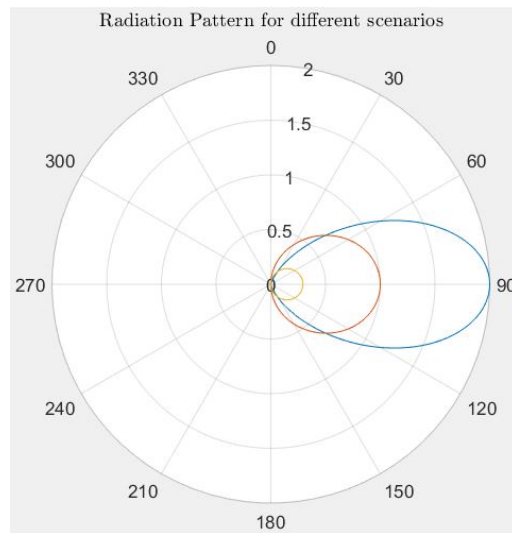


Figure 4: All Radiation patterns in one plot

## Question 3 Plots

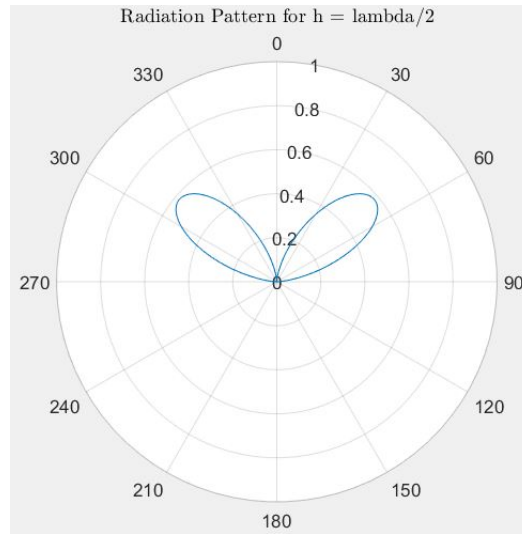


Figure 5: Radiation pattern for  $l = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

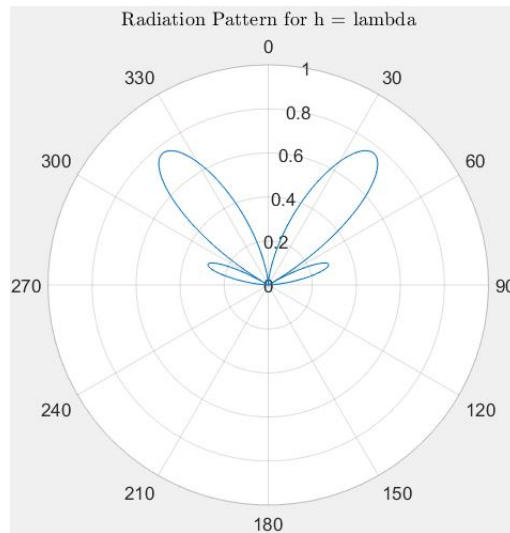


Figure 6: Radiation pattern for  $l = \lambda$



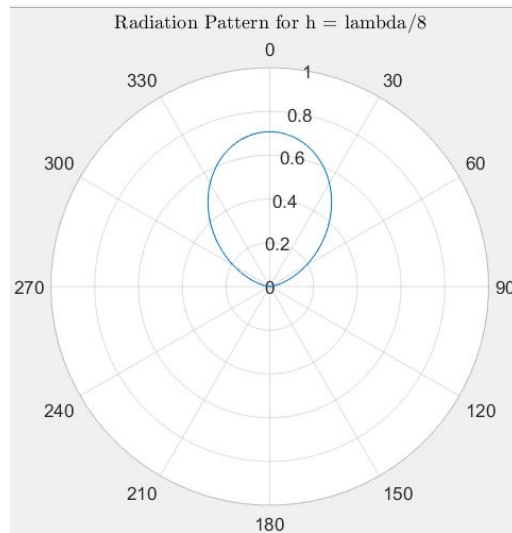


Figure 7: Radiation pattern for  $h = \frac{\lambda}{8}$

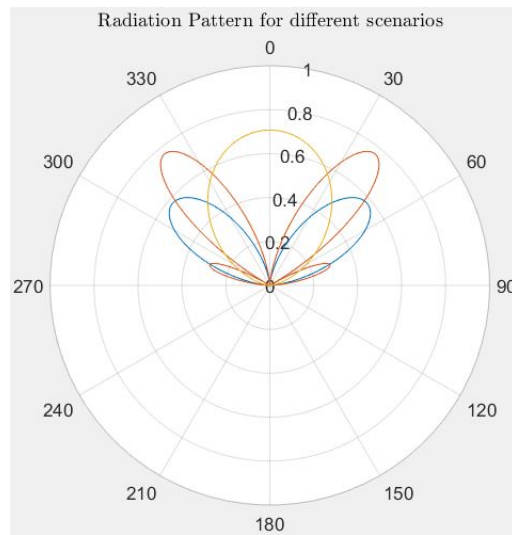


Figure 8: All Radiation patterns in one plot

## Question 4 Plot

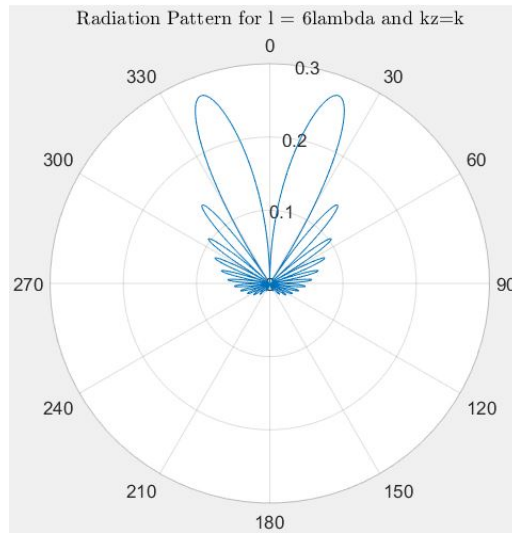


Figure 9: Radiation pattern for  $l = 6\lambda$  and  $k_z = k$