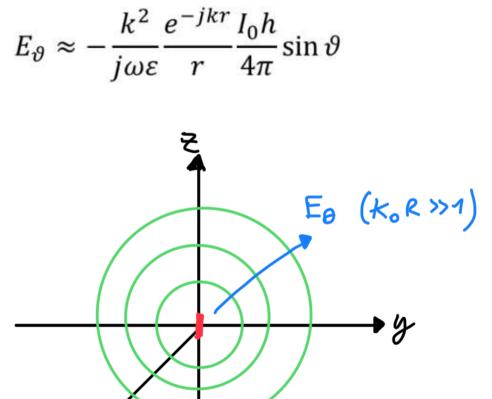
Campi Elettromagnetici lez. 13 22.04.2022

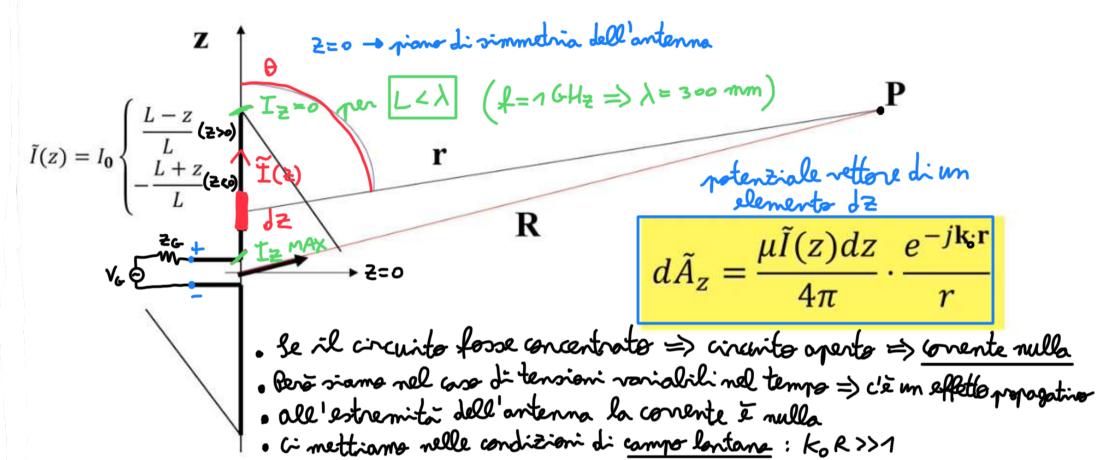
Osserviamo che a grande distanza:

E quindi,

$$E_{\vartheta} = j\omega\mu_0 A_z \sin\vartheta$$



Antenna Filiforme



 $\mathbf{k}_{o} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{k}_{o} \cdot (\mathbf{R} - z\mathbf{u}_{z}) = k_{o} \cdot \sqrt{(R\cos\vartheta - z)^{2} + (R\sin\vartheta)^{2}} \approx kR - kz\cos\vartheta$ Approximate

12 Proved 2

$$d\tilde{A}_{z} = \frac{\mu \tilde{I} dz}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} e^{jkz \cos \vartheta} \Rightarrow \qquad \tilde{A}_{z} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} \int_{-L}^{+L} \tilde{I}(z) dz \cdot e^{jkz \cos \vartheta}$$

somma ampiezze singoli potenziali vetteri

$$\tilde{A}_{z}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{-jk\mathbf{R}}}{R} \int_{-L}^{+L} \tilde{I}(z) \cdot e^{jkz \cos \vartheta} dz =$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4\pi R}e^{-jkR}\left[\int\limits_0^{+L}\frac{L-z}{L}e^{jkz\cos\vartheta}dz+\int\limits_{-L}^0\frac{L+z}{L}e^{jkz\cos\vartheta}dz\right]$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4\pi R}e^{-jkR}\left[\frac{e^{jkz\cos\vartheta}}{jk\cos\vartheta}\bigg|^{+L/2}_{\qquad \ -L/2}+\int_0^{+L}-\frac{z}{L}e^{jkz\cos\vartheta}dz+\int_{-L}^0\frac{z}{L}e^{jkz\cos\vartheta}dz\right]=$$

Antenna filiforme

Essendo:
$$\int_{0}^{+L} ze^{\alpha z} dz = \frac{ze^{\alpha z}}{\alpha} \Big|_{0}^{L} - \int_{0}^{+L} \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{\alpha} dz = \frac{Le^{\alpha L}}{\alpha} - \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{\alpha^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{L} = \frac{e^{\alpha L}L}{\alpha} - \frac{e^{\alpha L}-1}{\alpha^{2}}$$

 $\alpha = ik \cos \theta$

$$\int_{0}^{+L} \frac{L-z}{L} e^{\alpha z} dz + \int_{-L}^{0} \frac{L+z}{L} e^{\alpha z} dz = 2 \frac{\cosh \alpha L - 1}{L\alpha^2}$$

$$\tilde{A}_{z}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{-jk\mathbf{R}}}{R} \int_{-L}^{+L} \tilde{I}(z) \cdot e^{jkz\cos\vartheta} dz =$$

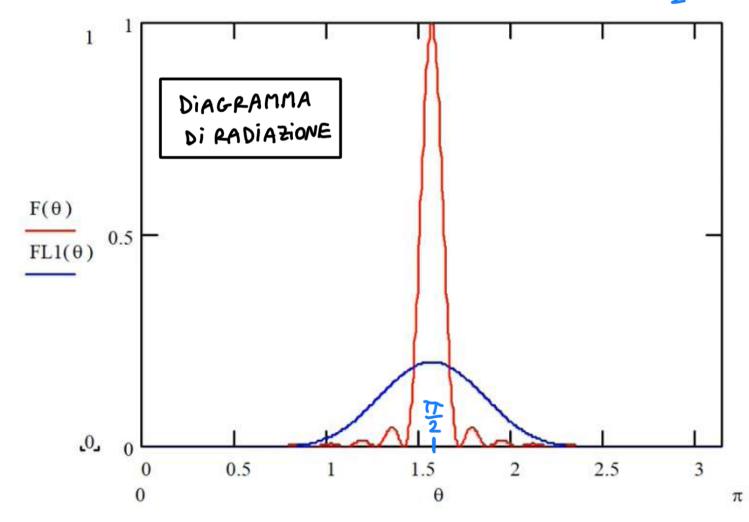
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4\pi R} e^{-jkR} 2 \frac{\cos(kL\cos\theta) - 1}{L(k\cos\theta)^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4\pi R} e^{-jkR} 2 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{kL\cos\theta}{2})}{L(k\cos\theta)^2}$$

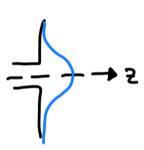
$$E_{\vartheta} = j\omega\mu_{0}\tilde{A}_{z}\sin\vartheta = E_{0}\frac{e^{-jkR}}{R}\frac{\sin^{2}(\frac{kL\cos\vartheta}{2})}{(Lk\cos\vartheta)^{2}}\sin\vartheta$$

· Es proportionale and Fo

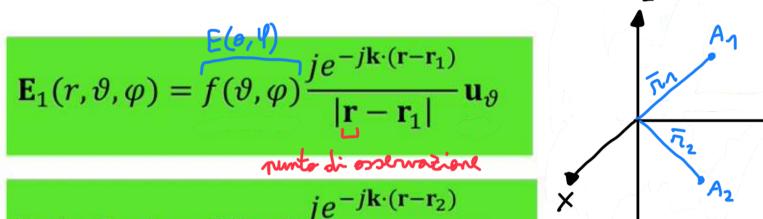
$$F(\theta) := \frac{2}{L} \cdot \frac{\left(\sin \left(k \cdot L \cdot \frac{\cos(\theta)}{2} \right) \right)^{2}}{\left(k \cdot \cos(\theta) \right)^{2}} \cdot \sin(\theta)$$

. Plot di Eθ, θ∈ [0,27] (massime della radioziene per θ= 1/2)

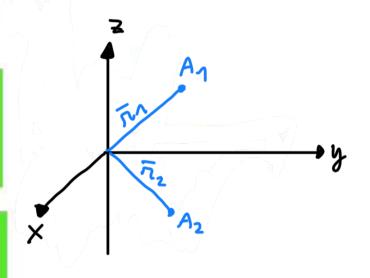




Coppia di antenne poste in \mathbf{r}_1 e \mathbf{r}_2



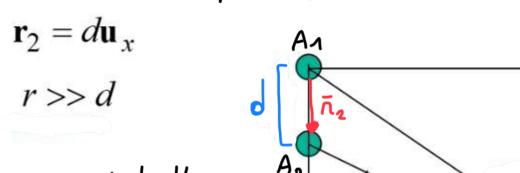
$$\mathbf{E}_{2}(r, \theta, \varphi) = f(\theta, \varphi) \frac{j e^{-j\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{2})}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{2}|} \mathbf{u}_{\theta}$$



$$\mathbf{E}(r, \theta, \phi) = \mathbf{E}_1(r, \theta, \phi) + \mathbf{E}_2(r, \theta, \phi)$$

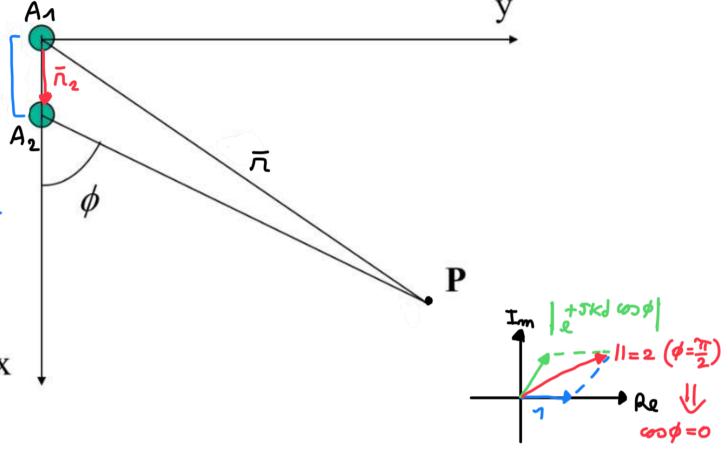
$$\mathbf{E}(r, \theta, \phi) = f(\theta, \phi) j \left[\frac{e^{-j\mathbf{k}\cdot(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_1)}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_1|} + \frac{e^{-j\mathbf{k}\cdot(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_2)}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_2|} \right] \mathbf{u}_{\theta}$$

· Vogliamo calcolare il compo nel punto P



· max interferenza distruttiva:

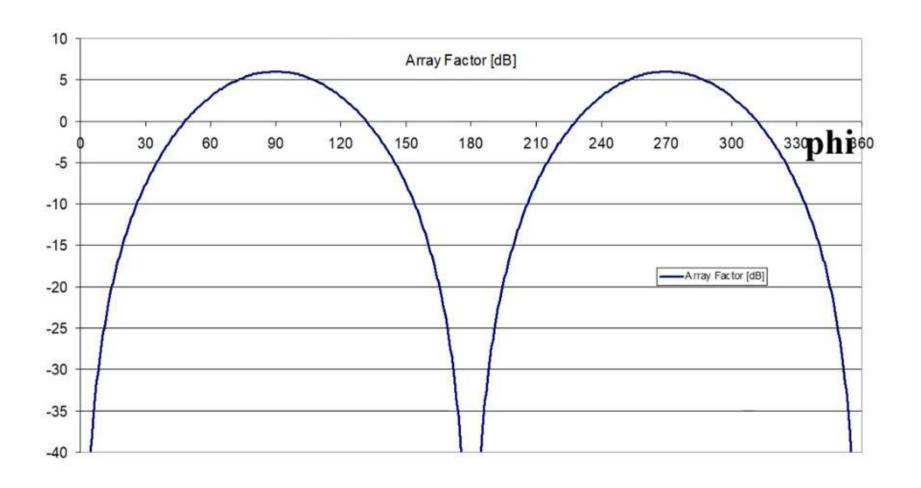
$$\begin{cases} \cos \phi = 1 & (\phi = n\pi) \\ d = \frac{\pi}{K} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$
 Zeri di \vec{E}



$$\mathbf{E}(r, \theta, \phi) \approx f(\theta, \phi) j \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} \left[1 + e^{+j\mathbf{k} \cdot d\mathbf{u}_x} \right] \mathbf{u}_{\theta} = f(\theta, \phi) j \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} \left[1 + e^{+jkd\cos\phi} \right] \mathbf{u}_{\theta}$$

$$g(\theta, \phi) = 20\log\left|1 + e^{+jkd\cos\phi}\right|$$

2-element Array Factor d=lambda/2

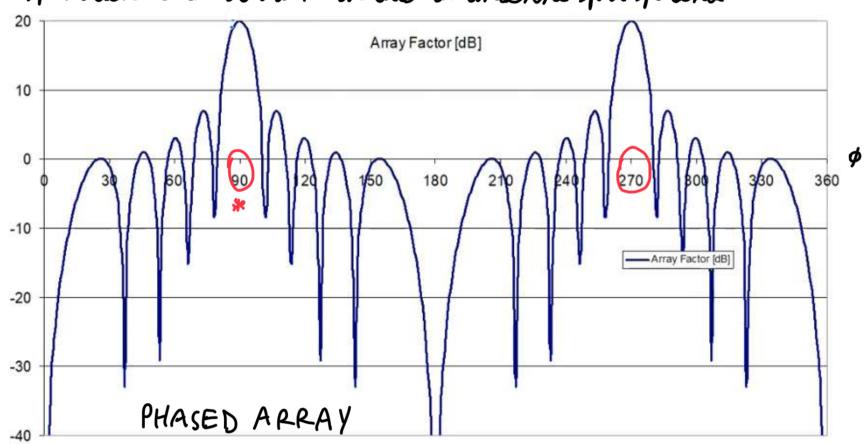


N elementi uguali equispaziati

$$g(\vartheta, \varphi) = 20 \log \left| \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{+jkdm \cos \varphi} \right|$$

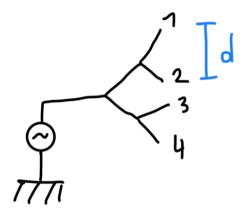
10-element uniform Array Factor

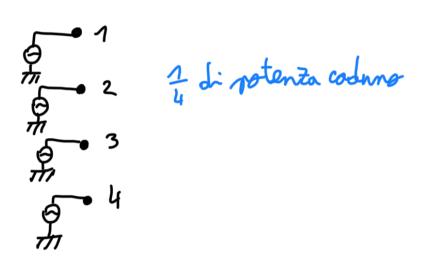
· Mettendo più elementi in schiera, posso costruire trosmettitori che irradiano a potenze inferiori per ottenere la stesso risultato di antenne più potenti



* valori di p per uni ho la mossima irradiazione per un certo elemento

· Renconsi dal generatore alle antenne identici => le antenne hanno la <u>stessa fase</u> (<u>e importante</u> se voglio irradiare in una particolare direzione)





Controllando le eccitazioni degli elementi, il diagramma di radiazione di una schiera lineare assume la forma desiderata

$$g(\mathcal{G}, \phi) = 20 \log \left| \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} I_m e^{+jkdm\cos\phi} \right|$$

. Il fattere di schiera non viene sintetizzato solo agendo sulle fasi degli elementi, ma anche sull'ampiezza delle correnti irradiate da ciascun elemento.

Schiere Planari - allineamento lungo un piano (più gradi di liberta)

$$g(\mathcal{G}, \phi) = 20 \log \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} I_{nm} e^{+j\mathbf{k} \cdot (nd_x \mathbf{u}_x + md_y \mathbf{u}_y)} \right| = 20 \log \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} I_{nm} e^{+jk \cos \mathcal{G} \cdot (nd_x \cos \varphi + md_y \sin \varphi)} \right|$$