### Zeitharmonische Maxwell-Gleichungen

für anisotrope, homogene Medien

$$\nabla \times \underline{\vec{H}} = \underline{\vec{J}} + j\omega\varepsilon\underline{\vec{E}} \qquad \iff \qquad \oint_{\partial A} \underline{\vec{H}} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{A} \left(\underline{\vec{J}} + j\omega\varepsilon\underline{\vec{E}}\right) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$-\nabla \times \underline{\vec{E}} = \underline{\vec{M}} + j\omega\mu\underline{\vec{H}} \qquad \iff \qquad -\oint_{\partial A} \underline{\vec{E}} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{A} \left(\underline{\vec{M}} + j\omega\mu\underline{\vec{H}}\right) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{\vec{H}} = \underline{\rho}_{m}/\mu \qquad \iff \qquad \oiint_{\partial V} \underline{\vec{H}} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\mu} \iiint_{V} \underline{\rho}_{m} dV$$

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{\vec{E}} = \underline{\rho}_{e}/\varepsilon \qquad \iff \qquad \oiint_{\partial V} \underline{\vec{E}} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \iiint_{V} \underline{\rho}_{e} dV$$

für Freiraumausbreitung und allgemein Vakuum:  $\underline{\rho}_e=\underline{\rho}_m=0$  und  $\underline{\vec{J}}=\underline{\vec{M}}=\vec{0}$  Poynting-Vektor; Wirkleistung

$$\underline{\vec{S}} = \frac{1}{2}\underline{\vec{E}} \times \underline{\vec{H}}^* \quad ; \quad P = \oiint \Re \left\{ \underline{\vec{S}} \right\} \mathrm{d}\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2} \oiint \Re \left\{ \underline{\vec{E}} \times \underline{\vec{H}}^* \right\} \mathrm{d}\vec{A}$$

## EM-Wellen: allgemeine Zusammenhänge

Wellenleiter (konstanter Querschnitt)

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2}} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}}$$

Phasengeschwindigkeit

$$v_{\mathrm{p}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}}$$

Gruppengeschwindigkeit

$$v_{\rm g} = c\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta_0}\right)^2} = c\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2} = c\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}$$

Zusammenhang Geschwindigkeiten

$$c_0^2 = v_{\rm g} \cdot v_{\rm p}$$

Kritische Frequenzen (a > b)

$$f_{c,m,n} = \frac{c}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$$

### Zweileitersysteme

Gruppen- und Phasengeschwindigkeit

$$v_{\rm g} = v_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L'C'}} = c$$

Leitungsbeläge Koaxialleitung

$$C' = \frac{C}{l} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon}{\ln\left(\frac{D}{d}\right)}$$
  $L' = \frac{\varepsilon\mu}{C'} = \frac{\mu\ln\left(\frac{D}{d}\right)}{2\pi}$ 

#### Feldwellenwiderstand

TEM-Wellen

$$\frac{\vec{\underline{E}}_x}{\vec{\underline{H}}_y} = -\frac{\vec{\underline{E}}_y}{\vec{\underline{H}}_x} = \pm \frac{\omega \mu}{\beta} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \pm Z_F$$

$$Z_{F0} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon}} = 120\pi\Omega = 377\Omega$$

TE-Wellen

$$Z_{FH} = \pm \frac{\vec{\underline{E}}_x}{\vec{\underline{H}}_y} = \mp \frac{\vec{\underline{E}}_y}{\vec{\underline{H}}_x} = \frac{\omega \mu}{\beta} = \frac{\omega \mu}{\beta_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{Z_F}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{Z_F}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{Z_F}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}} = \frac{Z_F}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\beta_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{$$

TM-Wellen

$$Z_{FE} = \pm \frac{\vec{\underline{E}}_x}{\vec{\underline{H}}_y} = \mp \frac{\vec{\underline{E}}_y}{\vec{\underline{H}}_x} = \frac{\beta}{\omega \varepsilon} = \frac{\beta_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta_0}\right)^2}}{\omega \varepsilon}$$
$$= Z_F \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\beta_c}{\beta_0}\right)^2} = Z_F \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_0}\right)^2} = Z_F \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_c}\right)^2}$$

#### Antennentheorie

### Kenngrößen von Antennen

Strahlungsleistungsdichte (Kugel/Dipol)

$$S_0 = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2}$$
  $S(\vartheta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} Z_F \left(\frac{\beta |\underline{I}_0| l \sin(\vartheta)}{4\pi r}\right)^2$ 

Richtfaktor

$$D = \frac{S_{\text{max}}}{S_0} = \frac{S_{\text{max}}}{P} \cdot 4\pi r \qquad \text{bzw.} \qquad D(\vartheta, \varphi) = \frac{S(\vartheta, \varphi)}{S_0}$$

Gewinn

$$G = \eta D$$

Zusammenhang zwischen Wirkfläche und Gewinn für alle Antennen

$$\frac{A}{G} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi}$$

Richcharakteristik

$$C(\vartheta,\varphi) = \frac{\left\| \underline{\vec{E}}(\vartheta,\varphi) \right\|}{\left\| \underline{\vec{E}} \right\|_{\max}} = \frac{\left\| \underline{\vec{H}}(\vartheta,\varphi) \right\|}{\left\| \underline{\vec{H}} \right\|_{\max}} = \sqrt{\frac{S(\vartheta,\varphi)}{S_{\max}}}$$

Abgestrahlte Leistung

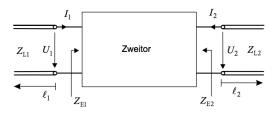
$$P = \iint S dA = \iint S_0 DC^2(\vartheta, \varphi) dA$$

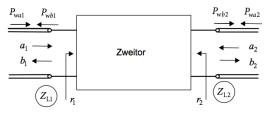
Fußpunktimpedanz und Strahlungswiderstand

$$\underline{Z}_{A} = \frac{\underline{U}_{0}}{\underline{I}_{0}} \qquad R_{S} = \frac{2P}{|\underline{I}_{0}|^{2}}$$

### Zweitore

### Wellengrößen





Komplexe Wellenamplituden

$$a_i = \frac{U_{\text{h}i}}{\sqrt{Z_{\text{L}i}}}$$
 (hinlaufenden normierte Spannungswelle an Tor i)

$$b_i = \frac{U_{\text{r}i}}{\sqrt{Z_{\text{L}i}}}$$
 (rücklaufende normierte Spannungswelle an Tor i)

Spannung und Strom an Tor i

$$U_i = (a_i + b_i)\sqrt{Z_{Li}}$$

$$a_i = \frac{U_i + Z_{Li}I_i}{2\sqrt{Z_{Li}}}$$

$$I_i = \frac{a_i - b_i}{\sqrt{Z_{Li}}}$$

$$b_i = \frac{U_i - Z_{Li}I_i}{2\sqrt{Z_{Li}}}$$

Wirkleistung

$$P_{wai} = \frac{1}{2} a_i a_i^* = \frac{U_{\text{h}i} U_{\text{h}i}^*}{2 Z_{\text{L}i}} = \frac{1}{2} |a_i|^2 \qquad P_{wbi} = \frac{1}{2} b_i b_i^* = \frac{U_{\text{r}i} U_{\text{r}i}^*}{2 Z_{\text{L}i}} = \frac{1}{2} |b_i|^2$$

### Matrizen

Streumatrix

$$\underline{\boldsymbol{b}} = \underline{\boldsymbol{S}} \cdot \underline{\boldsymbol{a}}$$

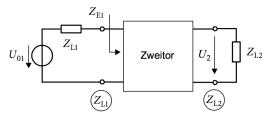
Transmissionsmatrix

$$\begin{split} \begin{pmatrix} \underline{a}_1 \\ \underline{b}_1 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \underline{T}_{11} & \underline{T}_{12} \\ \underline{T}_{21} & \underline{T}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \underline{b}_2 \\ \underline{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \underline{\boldsymbol{T}} &= \frac{1}{\underline{S}_{21}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\underline{S}_{22} \\ \underline{S}_{11} & -\det(\underline{\boldsymbol{S}}) \end{pmatrix} \\ \underline{\boldsymbol{S}} &= \frac{1}{\underline{T}_{11}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \underline{T}_{21} & \det(\underline{\boldsymbol{T}}) \\ 1 & -\underline{T}_{12} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

Kettenmatrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_1 \\ \underline{I}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{A} & \underline{B} \\ \underline{C} & \underline{D} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_2 \\ -\underline{I}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### Streuparameter



Reflexionsfaktoren

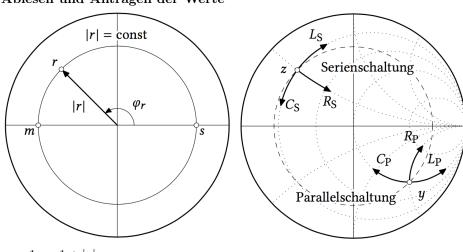
$$s_{ii} = \frac{Z_{\mathrm{E}i} - Z_{\mathrm{L}i}}{Z_{\mathrm{E}i} + Z_{\mathrm{L}i}}$$

Transmissionsfaktoren

$$s_{ji} = \frac{2U_j}{U_{0i}} \sqrt{\frac{Z_{\mathrm{L}i}}{Z_{\mathrm{L}j}}}$$

# Smith-Diagramme

Ablesen und Antragen der Werte



$$s = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1 + |r|}{1 - |r|}$$