



LEZIONE 2

DIPOLO ELETTRICO CORTO E INTEGRALI DI RADIAZIONE



Giuseppe Pelosi

Dipartimento di Elettronica e Telecomunicazioni

Università di Firenze

E-mail: giuseppe.pelosi@unifi.it

URL: <http://ingfi9.det.unifi.it/>

1/21



POTENZIALE VETTORE DI TIPO ELETTRICO

$$\mathbf{E}_A = -j\omega\mathbf{A} + \frac{\nabla\nabla\cdot\mathbf{A}}{j\omega\epsilon\mu}$$
$$\mathbf{H}_A = \frac{1}{\mu}\nabla\times\mathbf{A}$$

$$\nabla^2\mathbf{A} + k^2\mathbf{A} = -\mu\mathbf{J}^i$$

$$k^2 = \omega^2\epsilon\mu$$

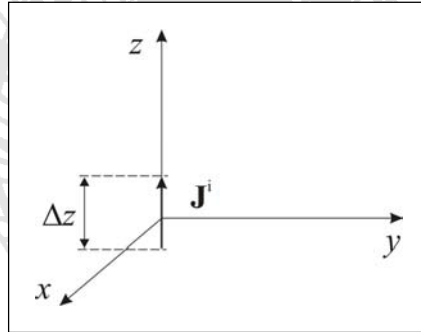
ANTENNE

2/21



DIPOLO ELEMENTARE

$$\mathbf{J}^i = I \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z) \hat{z}$$



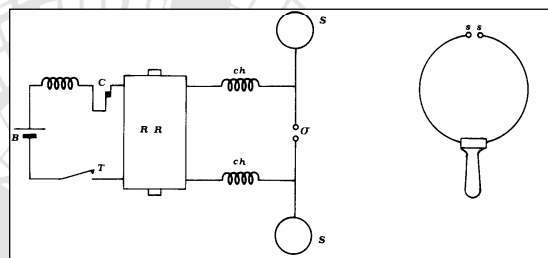
3/21



DIPOLO ELEMENTARE



H. Hertz

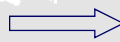


4/21



DIPOLO ELEMENTARE

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} + k^2 \mathbf{A} = -\mu \mathbf{J}^i$$



$$\nabla^2 A_x + k^2 A_x = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 A_y + k^2 A_y = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 A_z + k^2 A_z = -\mu I \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z)$$

5/21



DIPOLO ELEMENTARE

Soluzione per le componenti x e y

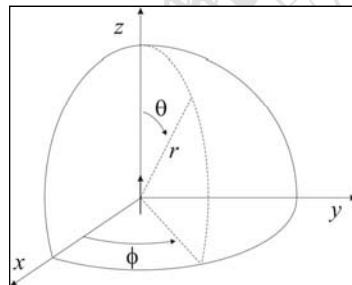


$$A_x = A_y = 0$$

Soluzione per la componente z



$$\text{per } r \neq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 A_z + k^2 A_z = 0$$



La simmetria sferica del problema impone $A_z = A_z(r)$

6/21



DIPOLO ELEMENTARE

L'equazione di Helmholtz si riduce a:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial A_z(r)}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left(\sin \vartheta \frac{\partial A_z(r)}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 A_z(r)}{\partial \phi^2} + k^2 A_z(r) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dA_z(r)}{dr} \right) + k^2 A_z(r) = 0$$

ANTENNE

7/21

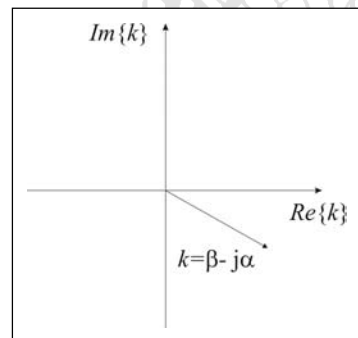


DIPOLO ELEMENTARE

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dA_z(r)}{dr} \right) + k^2 A_z(r) = 0$$

posto $A_z(r) = \frac{f(r)}{r}$ si ha $\frac{d^2 f(r)}{dr^2} + k^2 f(r) = 0$

$$f(r) = C \exp(-jkr) + F \exp(jkr)$$



Scelta di k (costante di propagazione)

$$k = \beta - j\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{k\} = \beta > 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\{k\} = -\alpha < 0$$

$\beta \rightarrow$ costante di fase

$\alpha \rightarrow$ costante di attenuazione

8/21



DETERMINAZIONE DELLE COSTANTI DI INTEGRAZIONE

$$\nabla^2 A_z + k^2 A_z = -\mu I \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z)$$

Si integra l'equazione non omogenea su un volume sferico ΔV limitato dalla superficie ΔS e centrato nell'origine

$$\iiint_{\Delta V} \nabla^2 A_z(r) dV + k^2 \iiint_{\Delta V} A_z(r) dV = -\mu I \Delta z$$

$$\iiint_{\Delta V} \nabla^2 A_z(r) dV = \iiint_{\Delta V} \nabla \cdot (\nabla A_z(r)) dV = \iint_{\Delta S} \nabla A_z(r) \cdot \hat{r} dS$$

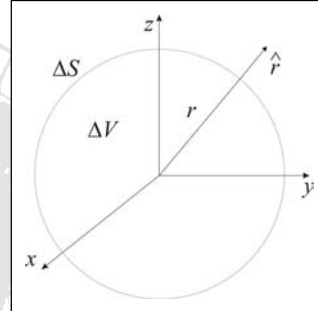
$$\iint_{\Delta S} \nabla A_z(r) \cdot \hat{r} dS + k^2 \iiint_{\Delta V} A_z(r) dV = -\mu I \Delta z$$

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Delta S} \nabla A_z(r) \cdot \hat{r} dS$$

$$I_2 = k^2 \iiint_{\Delta V} A_z(r) dV$$



$$I_1 + I_2 = -\mu I \Delta z$$



9/21



DETERMINAZIONE DELLE COSTANTI DI INTEGRAZIONE

Consideriamo l'integrale in dV

$$I_2 = k^2 \iiint_{\Delta V} A_z(r) dV$$

$$A_z(r) = C \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} + F \frac{e^{+jkr}}{r} \quad dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$I_2 = k^2 \iiint_{\Delta V} A_z(r) dV = k^2 \iiint_{\Delta V} \left(C \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} + F \frac{e^{+jkr}}{r} \right) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

Per $r \rightarrow 0$ anche $I_2 \rightarrow 0$

10/21





DETERMINAZIONE DELLE COSTANTI DI INTEGRAZIONE

Consideriamo l'integrale in dS

$$I_1 = \iiint_{\Delta S} \nabla A_z(r) \cdot \hat{r} dS$$

$$A_z(r) = C \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} + F \frac{e^{+jkr}}{r} \quad dS = r^2 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\phi$$

$$\nabla A_z(r) = \frac{\partial A_z(r)}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z(r)}{\partial \vartheta} \hat{\vartheta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_z(r)}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\nabla A_z(r) \cdot \hat{r} dS = \left[\frac{dA_z(r)}{dr} \right] \cdot \hat{r} dS = \left(C \frac{-jk e^{-jkr} r - e^{-jkr}}{r^2} + F \frac{jk e^{+jkr} r - e^{+jkr}}{r^2} \right) r^2 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\phi$$

Ponendo $F = 0$

$$\nabla A_z(r) \cdot \hat{r} dS = \left(C \frac{-jk e^{-jkr} r - e^{-jkr}}{r^2} \right) r^2 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\phi = C \left(-jk e^{-jkr} r - e^{-jkr} \right) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\phi$$

11/21



DETERMINAZIONE DELLE COSTANTI DI INTEGRAZIONE

$$I_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi C \left(-jk e^{-jkr} r - e^{-jkr} \right) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\phi$$

per $r \rightarrow 0$ si ha $I_1 \rightarrow -4\pi C$

Concludendo si ha

$$I_1 = \iiint_{\Delta S} \nabla A_z(r) \cdot \hat{r} dS \rightarrow -4\pi C$$

$$I_2 = k^2 \iiint_{\Delta V} A_z(r) dV \rightarrow 0$$

da cui: $C = \frac{\mu I \Delta z}{4\pi}$

12/21





SOLUZIONE DELL'EQUAZIONE DI HELMHOLTZ PER IL DIPOLO ELEMENTARE

Il potenziale vettore associato al dipolo elementare è dunque

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = A_z(r) \hat{z} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \hat{z}$$

Dal potenziale ai campi elettromagnetici

$$\mathbf{E} = -j\omega\mathbf{A} + \frac{\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}}{j\omega\epsilon\mu}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

13/21



CAMPO ELETTRICO

$$\mathbf{E} = -j\omega\mathbf{A} + \frac{\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}}{j\omega\epsilon\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= A_z(r) \cos \vartheta \hat{r} - A_z(r) \sin \vartheta \hat{\vartheta} = \\ &= \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \cos \vartheta \hat{r} - \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \sin \vartheta \hat{\vartheta} = A_r(r, \vartheta) \hat{r} + A_\vartheta(r, \vartheta) \hat{\vartheta} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_r(r, \vartheta) = A_z(r) \cos \vartheta = \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \cos \vartheta$$

$$A_\vartheta(r, \vartheta) = -A_z(r) \sin \vartheta = - \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \sin \vartheta$$

$$A_\phi = 0$$

14/21



CAMPO ELETTRICO

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\vartheta \sin \vartheta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} A_\phi = \\
 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r(r, \vartheta)) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\vartheta(r, \vartheta) \sin \vartheta) \\
 \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) &= \nabla g = \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \vartheta} \hat{\vartheta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi} = \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\vartheta \sin \vartheta) \right] \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\vartheta \sin \vartheta) \right] \hat{\vartheta}
 \end{aligned}$$

15/21



CAMPO ELETTRICO

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_r(r, \vartheta) &= \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \cos \vartheta \\
 A_\vartheta(r, \vartheta) &= - \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \sin \vartheta \\
 A_\phi &= 0 \\
 \mathbf{E} &= -j\omega \mathbf{A} + \frac{\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}}{j\omega \varepsilon \mu} = \\
 &= -j\omega (A_r \hat{r} + A_\vartheta \hat{\vartheta}) + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{j\omega \varepsilon \mu} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\vartheta \sin \vartheta) \right) \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\vartheta \sin \vartheta) \right) \hat{\vartheta} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

16/21



CAMPO MAGNETICO

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

$$A_r(r, \vartheta) = A_z(r) \cos \vartheta = \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \cos \vartheta$$

$$A_\vartheta(r, \vartheta) = -A_z(r) \sin \vartheta = - \left[\frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{I \Delta z}{r} \exp(-jkr) \right] \sin \vartheta$$

$$A_\phi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\phi \sin \vartheta) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} A_\vartheta \right] \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} A_r - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\phi) \right] \hat{\vartheta} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\vartheta) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} A_r \right] \hat{\phi} = \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\vartheta) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} A_r \right] \hat{\phi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\vartheta) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} A_r \right] \hat{\phi} \right\}$$

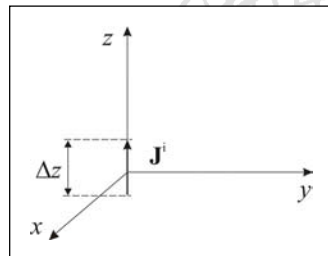
17/21



CAMPO ELETTROMAGNETICO

$$\mathbf{E} = E_r \hat{r} + E_\vartheta \hat{\vartheta} + E_\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = H_r \hat{r} + H_\vartheta \hat{\vartheta} + H_\phi \hat{\phi}$$



$$\begin{cases} E_r = \zeta \frac{I \Delta z}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \cos \vartheta \exp(-jkr) \\ E_\vartheta = \zeta \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi} \left(\frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \sin \vartheta \exp(-jkr) \\ E_\phi = 0 \\ H_r = 0 \\ H_\vartheta = 0 \\ H_\phi = \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi} \left(\frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \sin \vartheta \exp(-jkr) \end{cases}$$

$$\zeta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \quad \text{impedenza caratteristica dello spazio libero}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2}, \frac{1}{r^3} \rightarrow \text{campi vicini o reattivi (trascurabili per } r \gg \lambda)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{campi lontani o radiativi}$$

18/21





CAMPO LONTANO

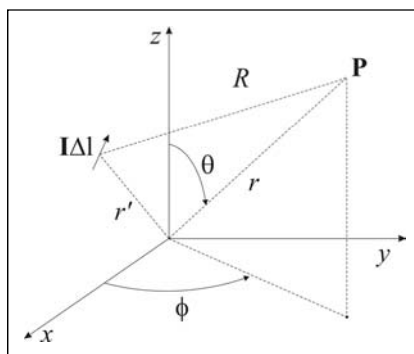
Per $(kr \gg \lambda)$ diventano predominanti i termini che contengono $1/r$ e le espressioni si semplificano

$$E_{\theta} \approx j\zeta k \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \exp(-jkr)$$
$$H_{\phi} \approx \frac{E_{\theta}}{\zeta}$$

19/21



INTEGRALI DI RADIAZIONE



Per un dipolo elementare posizionato in $\mathbf{r}' = (x', y', z')$ e orientato arbitrariamente si ha:

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu \mathbf{I} \Delta l}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} \quad \text{con} \quad R = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|$$

Per una distribuzione di corrente generica il potenziale vettore può essere determinato come somma dei contributi elementari $\mathbf{J}^i(\mathbf{r}')dv'$ dovuti a ciascun elemento di volume dv'

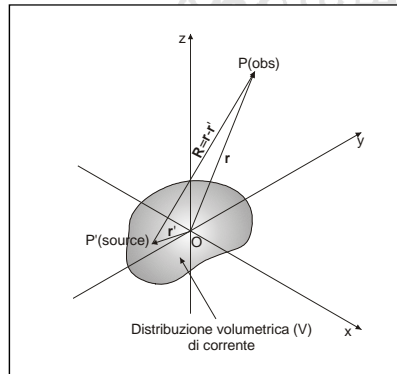
$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{J}^i) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_V \mathbf{J}^i(\mathbf{r}') \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} dv'$$

20/21



INTEGRALI DI RADIAZIONE

Risolviendo le equazioni di Helmholtz si ottengono le *relazioni integrali* che legano il potenziale vettore \mathbf{A} ed il potenziale di Fitzgerald \mathbf{F} alle sorgenti



$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{J}^i) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_V \mathbf{J}^i(\mathbf{r}') \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} dv'$$
$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{M}^i) = \frac{\varepsilon}{4\pi} \iiint_V \mathbf{M}^i(\mathbf{r}') \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} dv'$$

$$R = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'| \quad k = \beta - j\alpha$$

$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{e^{-jkR}}{4\pi R}$$

funzione di Green dello spazio libero