



## LEZIONE 3

### RADIATORI ELEMENTARI



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- ♦ Lezione 1 – Teoria dei potenziali
- ♦ Lezione 2 – Dipolo elettrico corto e integrali di radiazione
- ♦ **Lezione 3 – Radiatori elementari**

Dipolo elettrico corto (dec)

Dipolo magnetico corto (dmc)

Antenna a loop (antenna a spira o antenna a telaio)

Sorgente di Huygens (radiogoniometro)

ANTENNE

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## DIPLO ELETTRICO CORTO (dec)

$$\mathbf{E}^e = E_r^e \hat{r} + E_\theta^e \hat{\theta} + E_\phi^e \hat{\phi}$$

$$\mathbf{H}^e = H_r^e \hat{r} + H_\theta^e \hat{\theta} + H_\phi^e \hat{\phi}$$

$$E_r^e = \zeta \frac{I \Delta z}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \cos \vartheta e^{-jkr}$$

$$E_\theta^e = \zeta \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr}$$

$$E_\phi^e = 0$$

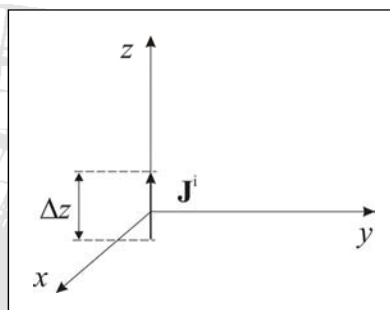
$$H_r^e = 0$$

$$H_\theta^e = 0$$

$$H_\phi^e = \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr}$$

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

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



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## DIPLO ELETTRICO CORTO (dec)

Campi radiativi

per  $r \gg \lambda$

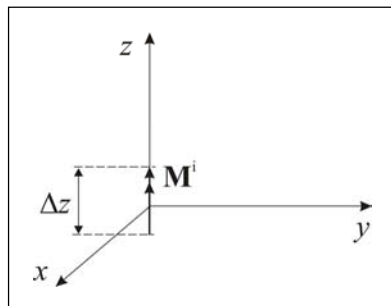
$$\mathbf{E}^e = E_\theta^e \hat{\theta} = jk \zeta \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi r} \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\mathbf{H}^e = H_\phi^e \hat{\phi} = \frac{\hat{r} \times \mathbf{E}^e}{\zeta} = \frac{E_\theta^e}{\zeta} \hat{\phi} = jk \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi r} \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \hat{\phi}$$

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### DIPOLO MAGNETICO CORTO (dmc)



Applicando il principio di dualità di Babinet

$$\mathbf{J}^i \rightarrow \mathbf{M}^i$$

$$I \rightarrow I_m$$

$$\mathbf{E}^e \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^m$$

$$\mathbf{H}^e \rightarrow -\mathbf{E}^m$$

$$\mu \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow \mu$$

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

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### DIPOLO MAGNETICO CORTO (dmc)

$$\mathbf{J}^i \rightarrow \mathbf{M}^i$$

$$I \rightarrow I_m$$

$$\mathbf{E}^e \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^m$$

$$\mathbf{H}^e \rightarrow -\mathbf{E}^m$$

$$\mu \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow \mu$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_r^e = 0 \\ H_\vartheta^e = 0 \\ H_\phi^e = \frac{I \Delta z}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_r^m = 0 \\ E_\vartheta^m = 0 \\ E_\phi^m = -\frac{I_m \Delta z}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \end{array} \right.$$

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### DIPOLO MAGNETICO CORTO (dmc)

Campi radiativi

per  $r \gg \lambda$

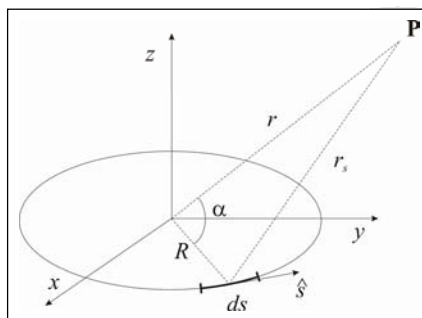
$$\mathbf{E}^m = E_\phi^m \hat{\phi} = -jk \frac{I_m \Delta z}{4\pi r} \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\mathbf{H}^m = H_\vartheta^m \hat{\vartheta} = \frac{\hat{r} \times \mathbf{E}^m}{\zeta} = -\frac{E_\phi^m}{\zeta} \hat{\vartheta} = j \frac{k I_m \Delta z}{4\pi r} \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \hat{\vartheta}$$

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### ANTENNA A LOOP (a spira o a telaio)



$2\pi R \ll \lambda$

I costante spazialmente e con dipendenza temporale di tipo armonico

$$d\mathbf{A}^\ell(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu \mathbf{I}_\ell ds}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_s}}{r_s} \hat{s}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^\ell(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu I_\ell}{4\pi} \oint_C \frac{e^{-jkr_s}}{r_s} \hat{s} ds$$

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## ANTENNA A LOOP (a spira o a telaio)

Sviluppo multipolare di Stratton

$$\frac{e^{-jkr_s}}{r_s} = -jk \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) j_n(kR) h_n^{(2)}(kr) P_n(\cos \alpha)$$

$P_n(\cos \alpha)$

polinomi di Legendre

$j_n(kR)$

funzioni sferiche di Bessel di prima specie

$h_n^{(2)}(kr)$

funzioni sferiche di Hankel di seconda specie

Si ottiene quindi:

$$\mathbf{A}^\ell = \mathbf{A}_0^\ell + \mathbf{A}_1^\ell + \mathbf{A}_2^\ell + \dots$$

$$\mathbf{A}_0^\ell = \frac{\mu I_\ell}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} -jk \left[ j_0(kR) h_0^{(2)}(kr) P_0(\cos \alpha) \right] R \hat{\phi} d\phi$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1^\ell = \frac{\mu I_\ell}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} -jk \left[ 3j_1(kR) h_1^{(2)}(kr) P_1(\cos \alpha) \right] R \hat{\phi} d\phi$$

$\vdots$

$$\mathbf{E}^\ell = \mathbf{E}_0^\ell + \mathbf{E}_1^\ell + \mathbf{E}_2^\ell + \dots$$

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## ANTENNA A LOOP (a spira o a telaio)

Dato che la spira è circolare  $\mathbf{A}_0^\ell = 0$

Fermandosi al termine  $\mathbf{A}_1^\ell$  (spira piccola) si ha:

$$\mathbf{E}_1^\ell = -j\omega \left( \mathbf{A}_1^\ell + \frac{\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}_1^\ell}{k^2} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_1^\ell = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \mathbf{A}_1^\ell$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{1r}^\ell = \frac{j\omega\mu(\pi R^2)I_\ell}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\zeta} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \cos \vartheta e^{-jkr} \\ H_{1\vartheta}^\ell = \frac{j\omega\mu(\pi R^2)I_\ell}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\zeta} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \\ H_{1\phi}^\ell = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{1r}^\ell = 0 \\ E_{1\vartheta}^\ell = 0 \\ E_{1\phi}^\ell = -\frac{j\omega\mu(R^2\pi)I_\ell}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \end{cases}$$

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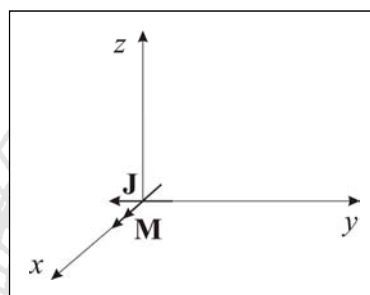
**ANTENNA A LOOP (a spira o a telaio)**Dipolo magnetico corto diretto come  $z$ Spira di corrente elettrica sul piano  $xy$ 

$$\begin{cases}
 H_r^m = \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{I_m \Delta z}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \cos \vartheta e^{-jkr} \\
 H_\vartheta^m = \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{I_m \Delta z}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \\
 H_\phi^m = 0 \\
 E_r^m = 0 \\
 E_\vartheta^m = 0 \\
 E_\phi^m = -\frac{I_m \Delta z}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr}
 \end{cases}
 \quad
 \begin{cases}
 H_{1r}^\ell = \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{j\omega\mu(\pi R^2)I_\ell}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \cos \vartheta e^{-jkr} \\
 H_{1\vartheta}^\ell = \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{j\omega\mu(\pi R^2)I_\ell}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{jkr^3} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr} \\
 H_{1\phi}^\ell = 0 \\
 E_{1r}^\ell = 0 \\
 E_{1\vartheta}^\ell = 0 \\
 E_{1\phi}^\ell = -\frac{j\omega\mu(R^2\pi)I_\ell}{4\pi} \left( \frac{jk}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \sin \vartheta e^{-jkr}
 \end{cases}$$

Dal confronto si ha:

$$I_m \Delta z = j\omega\mu \Delta s I_\ell \quad \text{con} \quad \Delta s = \pi R^2$$

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**SORGENTE DI HUYGENS (radiogoniometro)**

$$I_m = \zeta I$$

Il campo irradiato può essere trovato come somma dei campi irradiati dal d.e.c. e dal d.m.c

$$\mathbf{E}^H(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{E}^e(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{E}^m(\mathbf{r})$$

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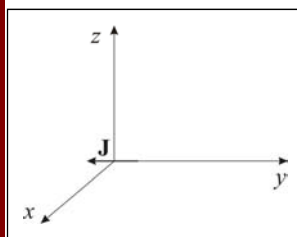
**SORGENTE DI HUYGENS (radiogoniometro)**

La sorgente di Huygens (antenna a loop più dipolo elettrico corto) può essere utilizzata come radiogoniometro per individuare la direzione di provenienza di una radiazione elettromagnetica

Radiogoniometro aeronautico (1944)



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**SORGENTE DI HUYGENS (radiogoniometro)**

Dipolo elettrico diretto come -y

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



$$\hat{y} = \sin \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{r} + \cos \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^e(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu I \Delta y}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (-\hat{y}) = \frac{\mu I \Delta y}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (-\sin \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{r} - \cos \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} - \cos \phi \hat{\phi})$$

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

In campo lontano ( $kr \gg \lambda$ ) 
$$\mathbf{E}^e(\mathbf{r}) \approx -j\omega \frac{\mu I \Delta y}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (-\cos \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} - \cos \phi \hat{\phi})$$

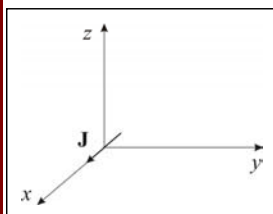
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## SORGENTE DI HUYGENS (radiogoniometro)

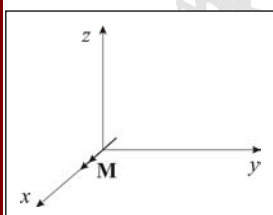
Dipolo elettrico diretto come x



$$\hat{x} = \sin \vartheta \cos \phi \hat{r} + \cos \vartheta \cos \phi \hat{\vartheta} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\text{campo lontano } \mathbf{E}^e(\mathbf{r}) = -j\omega \frac{\mu I \Delta x}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\cos \vartheta \cos \phi \hat{\vartheta} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi})$$

Dipolo magnetico diretto come x (applicando il principio di dualità o di Babinet)



$$\text{campo lontano } \mathbf{H}^m(\mathbf{r}) = -j\omega \frac{\varepsilon I_m \Delta x}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\cos \vartheta \cos \phi \hat{\vartheta} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi})$$



$$\mathbf{E}^m(\mathbf{r}) = \zeta \mathbf{H}^m(\mathbf{r}) \times \hat{r} = -j\omega \zeta \frac{\varepsilon I_m \Delta x}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (-\sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} - \cos \phi \cos \vartheta \hat{\phi})$$

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## SORGENTE DI HUYGENS (radiogoniometro)

$$I_m = \zeta I$$



$$\mathbf{E}^e(\mathbf{r}) = j\omega \frac{\mu I \Delta y}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\cos \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi}) = j\omega \frac{\mu I_m \Delta y}{\zeta 4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\cos \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi})$$

$$\mathbf{E}^m(\mathbf{r}) = j\omega \zeta \frac{\varepsilon I_m \Delta x}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \cos \vartheta \hat{\phi})$$

$$\omega \zeta \varepsilon = \frac{\omega \mu}{\zeta} = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu} = k$$



$$\mathbf{E}^e(\mathbf{r}) = jk \frac{I_m \Delta y}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\cos \vartheta \sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi})$$

$$\mathbf{E}^m(\mathbf{r}) = j \frac{I_m \Delta x}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\sin \phi \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \cos \vartheta \hat{\phi})$$

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### SORGENTE DI HUYGENS (radiogoniometro)

Campo totale

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = \Delta l$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}^H(\mathbf{r}) &= \mathbf{E}^e(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{E}^m(\mathbf{r}) = \\ &= jk \frac{I_m \Delta l}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\cos \vartheta \sin \hat{\phi} \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi}) + j \frac{I_m \Delta l}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (\sin \hat{\phi} \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \cos \vartheta \hat{\phi}) = \\ &= jk \frac{I_m \Delta l}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} (1 + \cos \vartheta) (\sin \hat{\phi} \hat{\vartheta} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi})\end{aligned}$$