

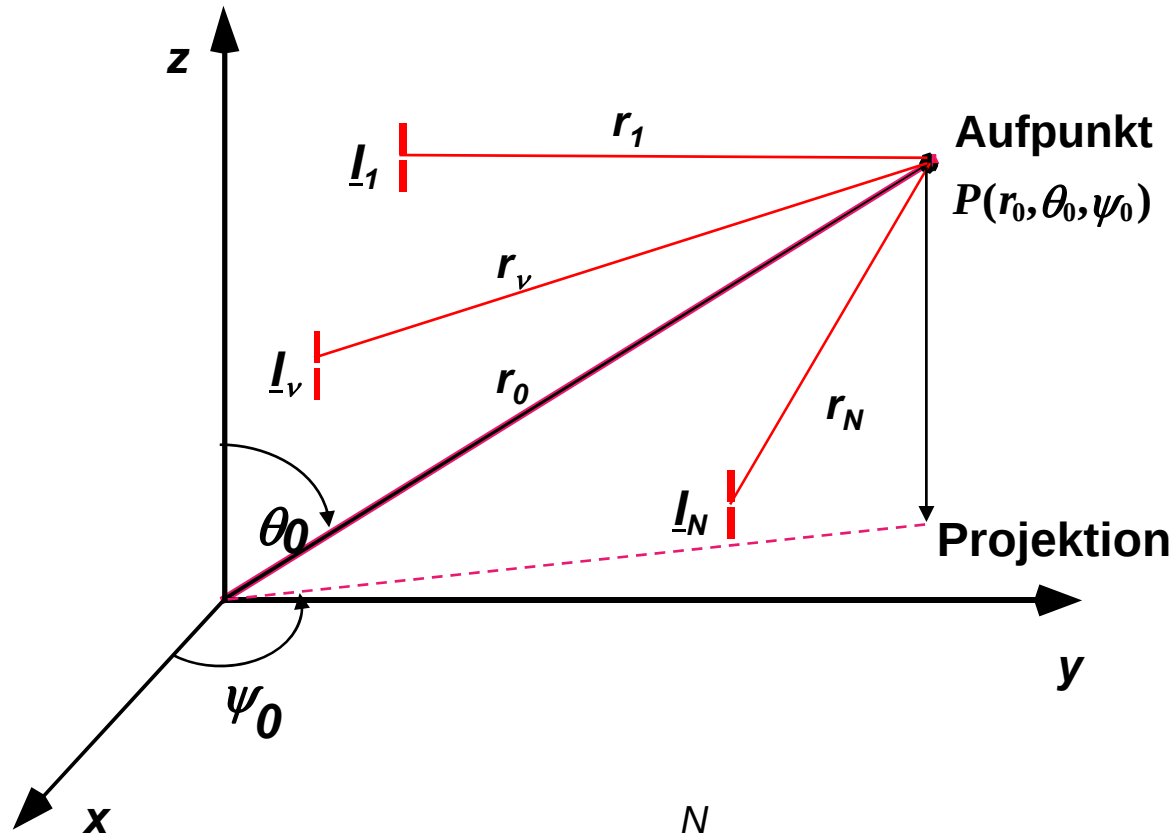
Antennen-Gruppen (Antenna Arrays)

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Antennengruppe beliebiger Konfiguration



$$\vec{E}_P = \sum_{v=1}^N \vec{E}_v(r_v, \theta_v, \psi_v, l_v)$$

Fernfeld einer Antennengruppe

$$E_p = \sum_{v=1}^N E_v(r_v, \theta_v, \psi_v, I_v)$$

- Alle Einzelstrahler sind identisch, im Raum gleich orientiert und beeinflussen sich nicht

$$E_p = \sum_{v=1}^N E(r_v, \theta_v, \psi_v, I_v)$$

- Feldstärke des Einzelelements linear proportional zu Speisestrom

$$E_p = \sum_{v=1}^N I_v E'(r_v, \theta_v, \psi_v)$$

- Betrachtung im Fernfeld

$$E_p = \sum_{v=1}^N I_v E''(\theta_0, \psi_0) \frac{e^{-j\beta_0 r_v}}{r_0}$$

- Gruppenfaktor: Richtcharakteristik einer identischen Anordnung von Isotropen Kugelstrahlern

$$E_p = \underbrace{E''(\theta_0, \psi_0) I_0}_{\text{Elementfaktor } F_E} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{e^{-j\beta_0 r_0}}{r_0}}_{\text{Abstandsfaktor } F_A} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{v=1}^N \frac{I_v}{I_0} e^{-j\beta_0 (r_v - r_0)}}_{\text{Gruppenfaktor } F_{Gr}}$$

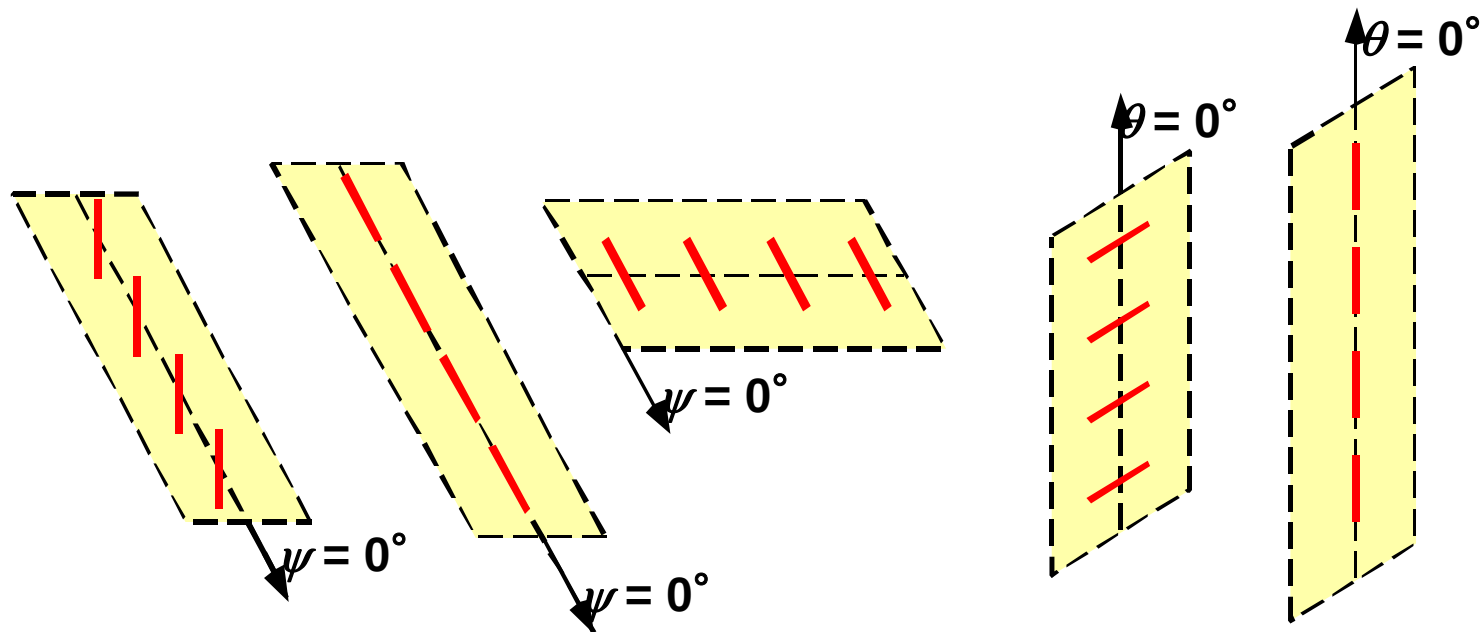
$$\underline{\vec{E}}_P = \underbrace{\underline{\vec{E}}''(\theta_0, \psi_0) \underline{I}_0}_{F_E} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{e^{-j\beta_0 r_0}}{r_0}}_{F_A} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{v=1}^N \frac{\underline{I}_v}{\underline{I}_0} e^{-j\beta_0(r_v - r_0)}}_{F_G}$$

F_E = Elementfaktor

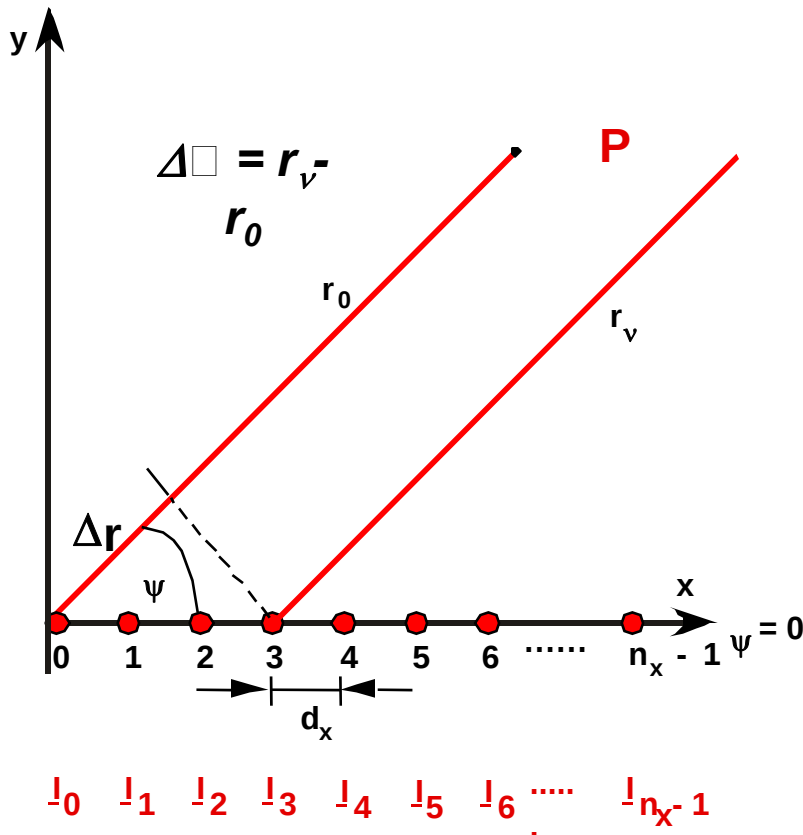
F_A = Abstandsfaktor

F_G = Gruppenfaktor

Anordnung von Dipolen in Zeilen und Spalten



Anordnung zur Berechnung des Gruppenfaktors



- ✓ gleiche Antennenelemente
- ✓ gleicher Speisestrom $|I_v| = |I_0|$
- ✓ gleiche gegenseitige Phasen-
verschiebung $I_{v+1}/I_v = e^{j\phi_{0x}}$
- ✓ gleicher gegenseitiger Abstand d_x
- ✓ keine gegenseitige Beeinflussung
der Einzelstrahler

$$F_{Gr} = \sum_{v=0}^{n_x-1} e^{-jv\varphi_{0x}} e^{-j\beta_0(r_v-r_0)} \quad r_v - r_0 = -vd_x \cos \psi \sin \theta$$

$$F_{Gr} = \sum_{v=0}^{n_x-1} e^{+j(\beta_0 vd_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - v\varphi_{0x})} = \sum_{v=0}^{n_x-1} (e^{+j\delta})^v \quad \delta = \beta_0 d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x}$$

$$F_{Gr} = \frac{1 - e^{+jn_x\delta}}{1 - e^{+j\delta}} = \frac{e^{+jn_x\frac{\delta}{2}}}{e^{+j\frac{\delta}{2}}} \cdot \frac{e^{-jn_x\frac{\delta}{2}} - e^{+jn_x\frac{\delta}{2}}}{e^{-j\frac{\delta}{2}} - e^{+j\frac{\delta}{2}}} = \frac{e^{+jn_x\frac{\delta}{2}}}{e^{+j\frac{\delta}{2}}} \cdot \frac{-2j \sin\left(n_x \frac{\delta}{2}\right)}{-2j \sin\left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)}$$

$$|F_{Gr}| = \left| \frac{\sin\left\{\frac{n_x}{2}(\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x})\right\}}{\sin\left\{\frac{1}{2}(\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x})\right\}} \right|$$

Geometrische Reihe:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i = \frac{1 - a^n}{1 - a}$$

Gruppenfaktor von Linearem Array

Fernfeld der Antennengruppe:

$$\vec{E}_P = \underbrace{\vec{E}''(\theta_0, \psi_0)}_{F_E} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{e^{-j\beta_0 r_0}}{r_0}}_{F_A} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{v=1}^N \frac{I_v}{I_0} e^{-j\beta_0(r_v - r_0)}}_{F_G}$$

✓ gleiche Antennenelemente

✓ gleicher Speisestrom $|I_v| = |I_0|$

✓ gleiche gegenseitige Phasen-
verschiebung $I_{v+1}/I_v = e^{j\varphi_{0x}}$

Lineares
Array:

$$F_{Gr} = \sum_{v=0}^{n_x-1} e^{+j(\beta_0 v d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - v \varphi_{0x})}$$

✓ gleicher gegenseitiger Abstand d_x

✓ keine gegenseitige Beeinflussung
der Einzelstrahler

$$|F_{Gr}| = \left| \frac{\sin \left\{ \frac{n_x}{2} (\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x}) \right\}}{\sin \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x}) \right\}} \right|$$

Maximum von:

$$|F_{Gr}| = \frac{\sin \left(n_x \frac{\delta}{2} \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\delta}{2} \right)}$$

Wert bei $\delta=0 \rightarrow$ Taylor-
Reihenentwicklung:

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

Maximaler
Gewinn:

$$|F_{Gr}|_{\max} = n_x$$

Nur Horizontaldiagramm:

$$|F_{Gr}(\theta = 90^\circ, \psi)| = \left| \frac{\sin\left\{\frac{n_x}{2}(\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi - \varphi_{0x})\right\}}{\sin\left\{\frac{1}{2}(\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi - \varphi_{0x})\right\}} \right|$$

Hauptstrahlung:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d_x \cos \psi - \varphi_{0x} \right) = m\pi \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

erstes Maximum: $m = 0$ & $0 \leq \varphi_{0x} \leq 2\pi$ mit $|F_{Gr}(\psi_{H0})| = n_x$

$$\psi_{H0} = \arccos \frac{\varphi_{0x} \lambda}{2\pi d_x} \quad \text{weitere Hauptstrahlrichtungen f\u00fcr } \frac{d_x}{\lambda} \geq 1$$

Nullstellen:

$$\frac{n_x}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d_x \cos \psi - \varphi_{0x} \right) = m\pi \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad \frac{m}{n_x} \neq \text{ganzzahlig} \quad \psi_{01} = \pm \arccos \frac{\frac{2\pi}{n_x} + \varphi_{0x}}{2\pi \frac{d_x}{\lambda}}$$

Zusammenfassung Lineare Arrays

$$G_{Gr} = n_x$$

$$G_{ges} = n_x G_E$$

$$C_{Gr}(\theta, \psi) = \frac{|F_{Gr}(\theta, \psi)|}{|F_{Gr}(\theta, \psi)|_{\max}} = \frac{|F_{Gr}(\theta, \psi)|}{n_x}$$

$$C_{ges}(\theta, \psi) = C_E(\theta, \psi) \cdot C_{Gr}(\theta, \psi)$$

- ✓ gleiche Antennenelemente
- ✓ gleicher Speisestrom $|I_v| = |I_0|$
- ✓ gleiche gegenseitige Phasen-Verschiebung $I_{v+1}/I_v = e^{-j\varphi_{0x}}$
- ✓ gleicher gegenseitiger Abstand d_x
- ✓ keine gegenseitige Beeinflussung der Einzelstrahler

Verdopplung der Anzahl der Elemente ergibt +3dB Gewinn!

KIT
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$$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x - y) - \sin(x + y)]$$

Berechnung für zwei Hertz 'sche Dipole

$$|C_{Gr}(\theta, \psi)| = \frac{|F_{Gr}(\theta, \psi)|}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\sin\left\{\frac{2}{2}(\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x})\right\}}{\sin\left\{\frac{1}{2}(\beta_0 d_x \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x})\right\}} \right| = \left| \cos\left\{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2\pi d_x}{\lambda} \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x}\right)\right\} \right|$$

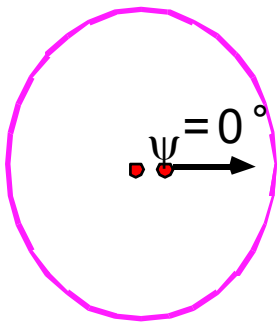
$$\sin X \cos X = -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2X \Rightarrow \cos X = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2X}{\sin X}$$

$$|C_{ges}| = |C_E| \cdot |C_{Gr}| = |\sin \theta| \cdot \left| \cos\left\{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2\pi d_x}{\lambda} \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x}\right)\right\} \right|$$

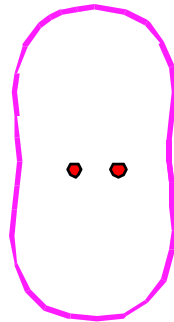
Horizontaldiagramm 2er gleichphasiger Stabantennen;

$$C_{ges}(\theta, \psi) = |\sin \theta| \cdot \left| \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi d_x}{\lambda} \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x} \right) \right\} \right|$$

$$\varphi_{0x} = 0^\circ$$



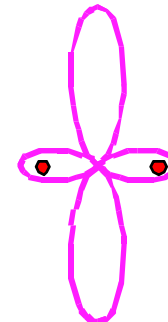
$$d = \lambda/10$$



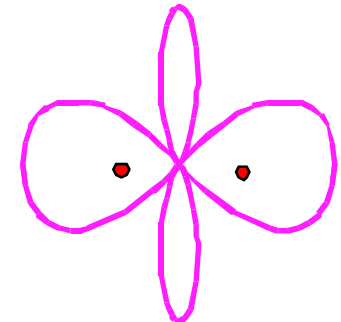
$$d = \lambda/4$$



$$d = \lambda/2$$



$$d = 3\lambda/4$$

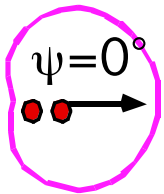


$$d = \lambda$$

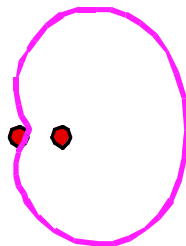
Horizontaldiagramm zweier Stabantennen

$$C_{\text{ges}}(\theta, \psi) = |\sin \theta| \cdot \left| \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi d_x}{\lambda} \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x} \right) \right\} \right|$$

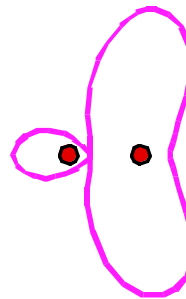
Speisestrom des rechten Stabstrahlers eilt 90° nach; $\varphi_{0x} = 90^\circ$



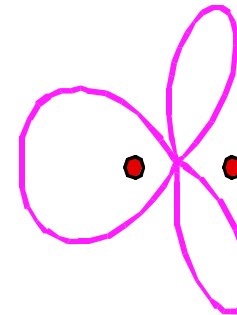
$$d = \lambda/10$$



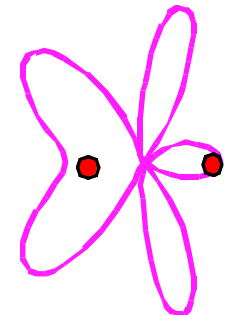
$$d = \lambda/4$$



$$d = \lambda/2$$



$$d = 3\lambda/4$$

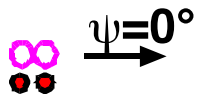


$$d = \lambda$$

Horizontaldiagramm zweier Stabantennen

$$C_{ges}(\theta, \psi) = |\sin \theta| \cdot \left| \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi d_x}{\lambda} \cos \psi \sin \theta - \varphi_{0x} \right) \right\} \right|$$

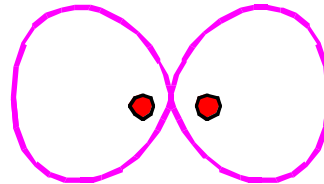
mit gegen-phasiger Speisung; $\varphi_{0x} = 180^\circ$



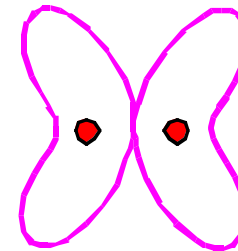
$$d = \lambda/10$$



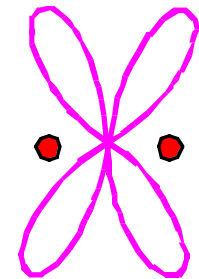
$$d = \lambda/4$$



$$d = \lambda/2$$



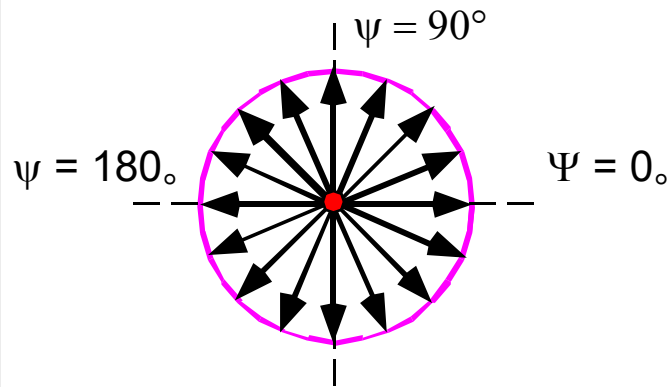
$$d = 3\lambda/4$$



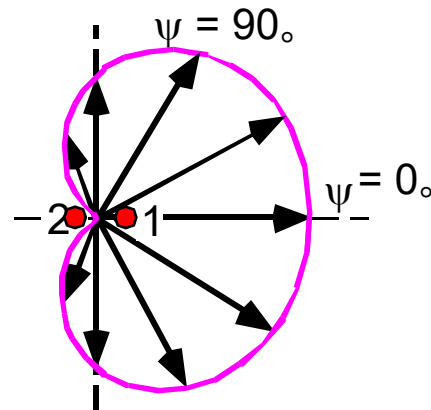
$$d = \lambda$$

Zwei parallele Dipole, $d_x/\lambda = 0,25$; $\alpha_{0x} = 90^\circ$

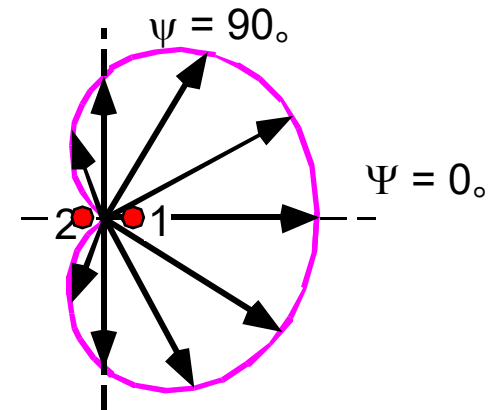
Elementfaktor



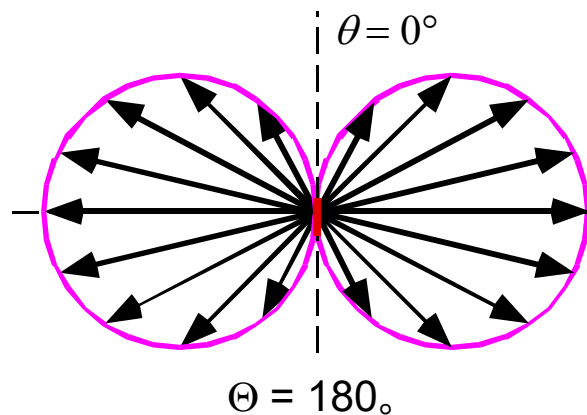
Gruppenfaktor



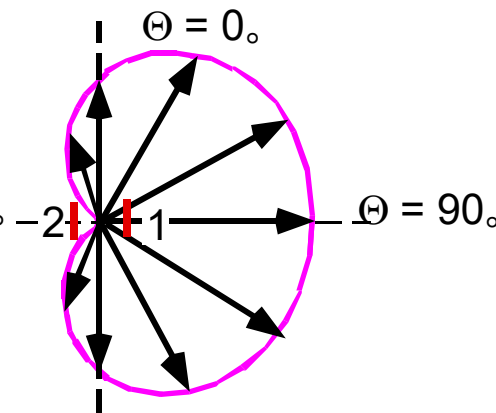
Array Horizontaldiagramm



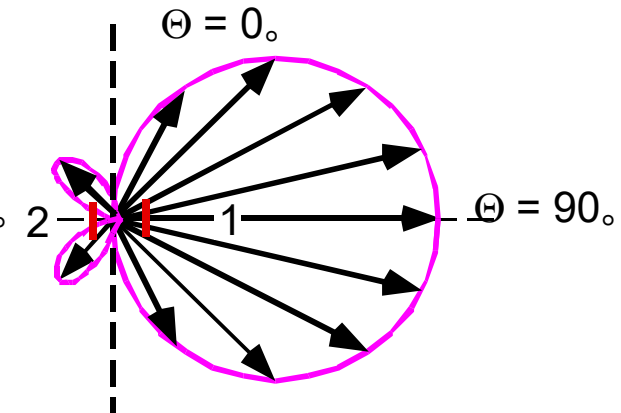
Elementfaktor



Gruppenfaktor

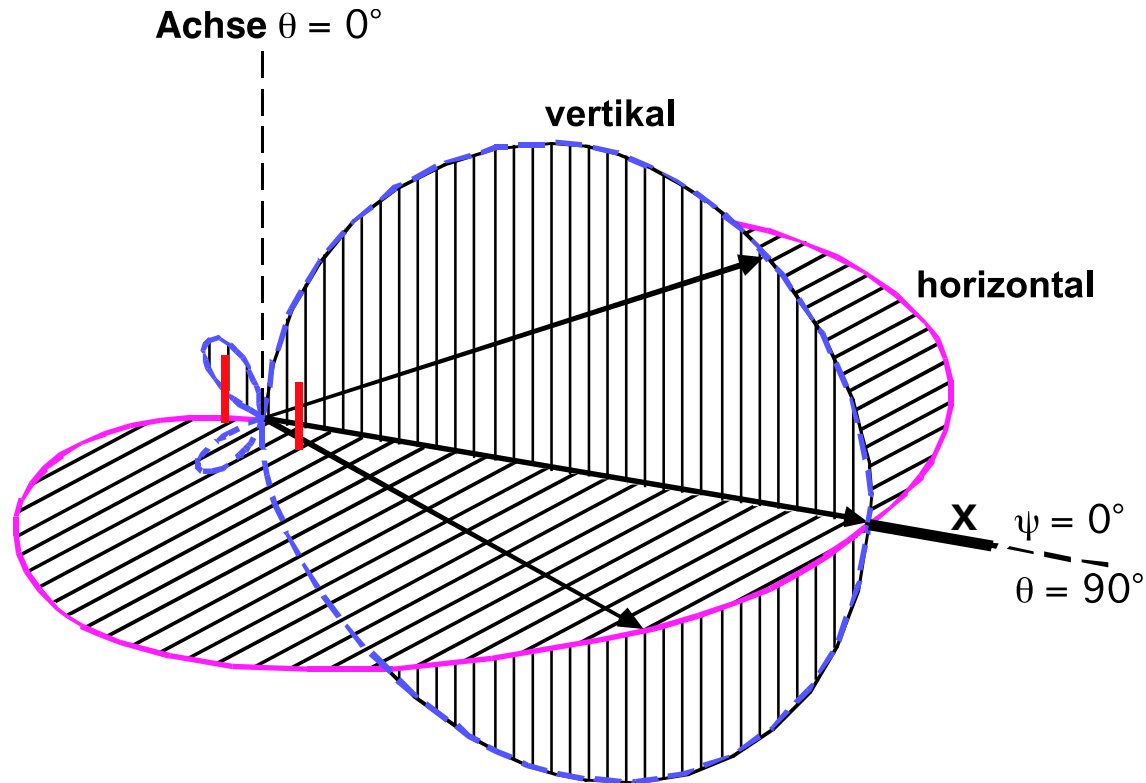


Array Vertikaldiagramm

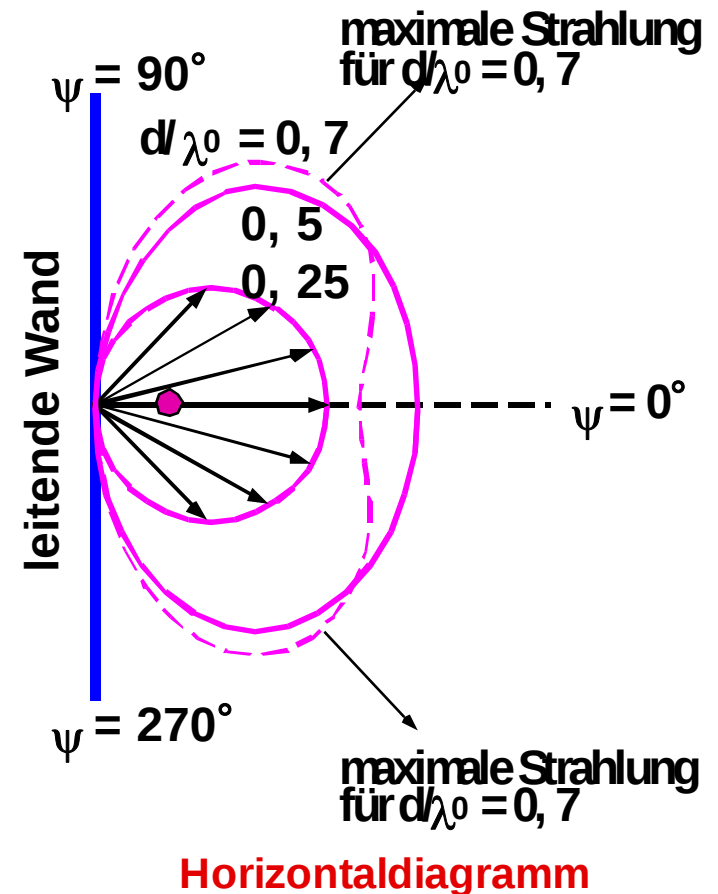
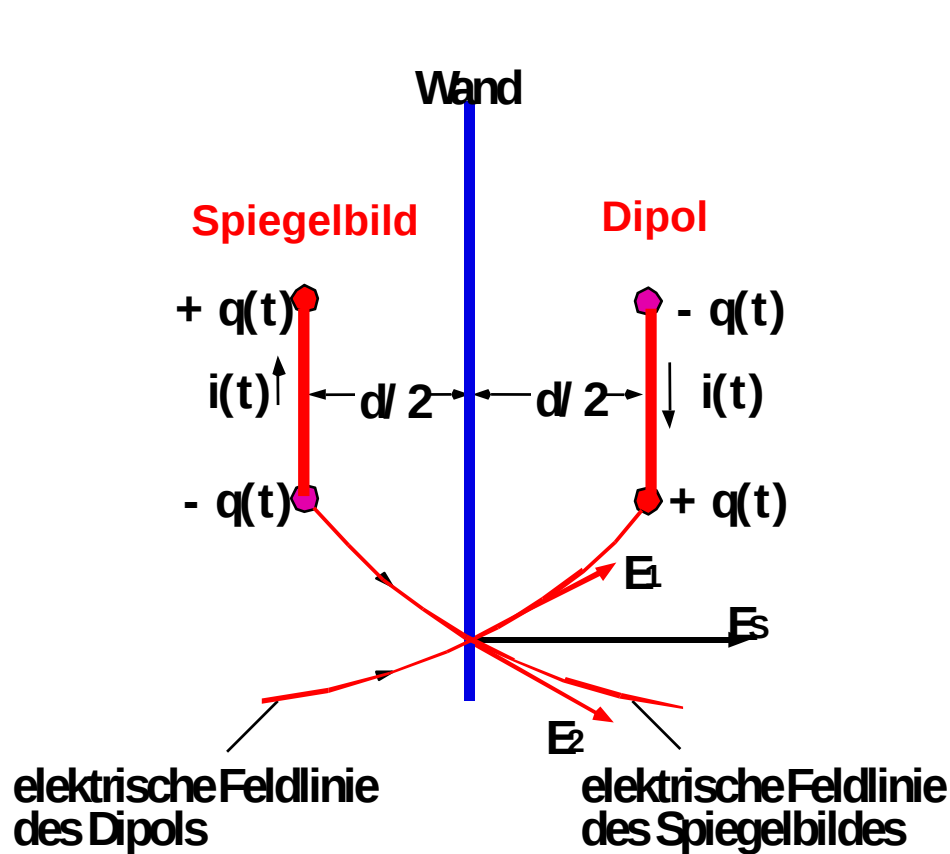


Richtdiagramm zweier paralleler Dipole,

$$d_x/\lambda = 0,25; \varphi_{0x} = 90^\circ$$

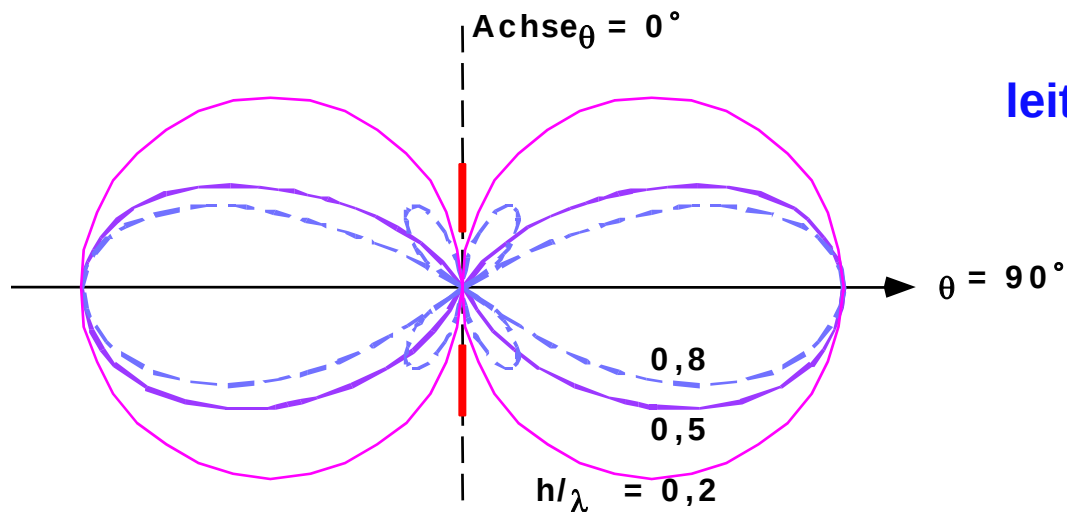


Dipol vor einer leitenden Wand

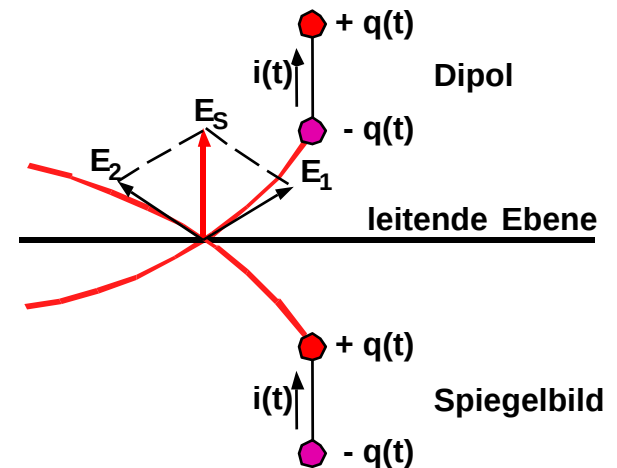
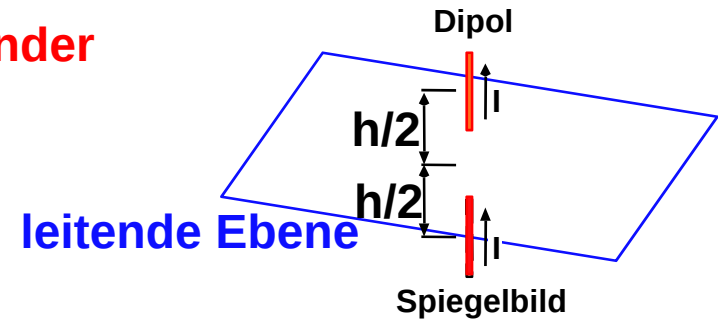


Zwei Dipole übereinander

Vertikaldiagramm zweier Dipole übereinander

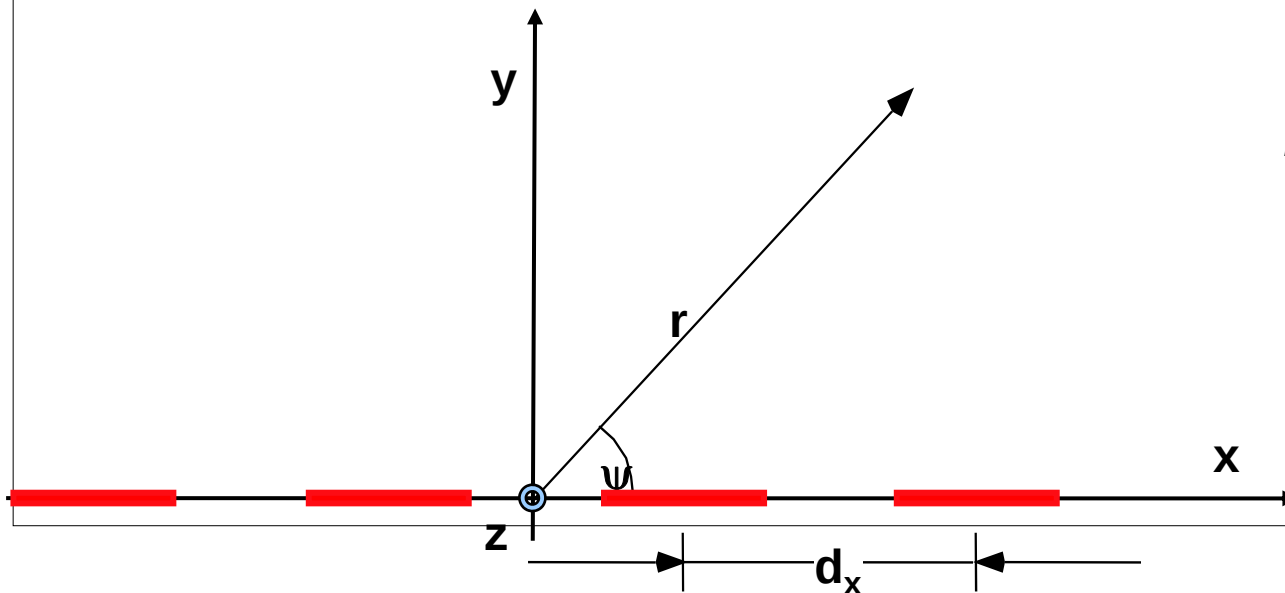


Dipol über leitender Wand



Lineare Anordnung von 4 Hertz 'schen Dipolen

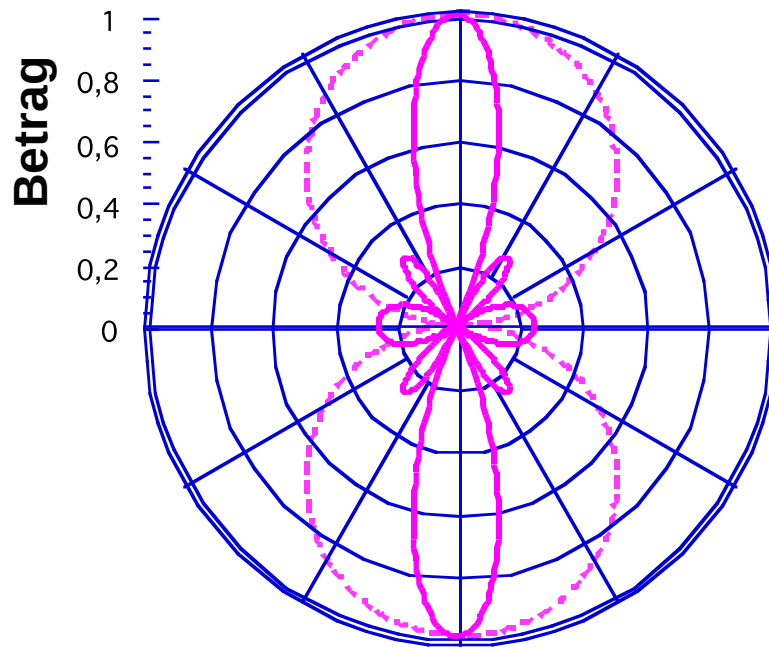
$$C_{ges}(\theta, \psi) = |\sin \psi| \cdot \left| \frac{F_{Gr}(\theta, \psi)}{n_x} \right| = |\sin \psi| \cdot \frac{\left| \sin \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{2\pi d_x}{\lambda} \cos \psi - \varphi_{0x} \right) \right\} \right|}{\left| 4 \sin \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi d_x}{\lambda} \cos \psi - \varphi_{0x} \right) \right\} \right|}$$



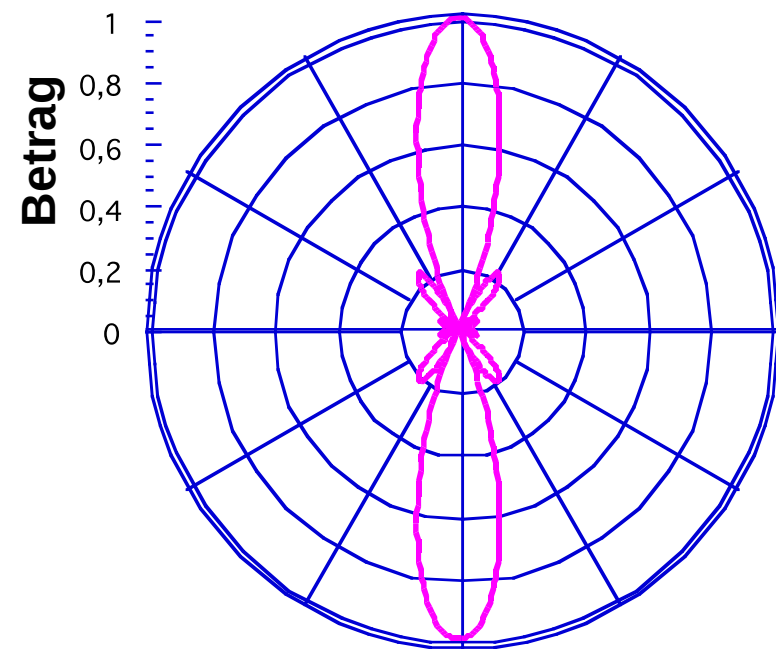
$$n_x = 4$$

$$\Theta = 90^\circ$$

Dipolzeile $n_x = 4$ bei konstantem Elementabstand und Horizontaldiagramm Gruppenfaktor, $\varphi_{ox} = 0^\circ$, $d_x/\lambda = 0,6$

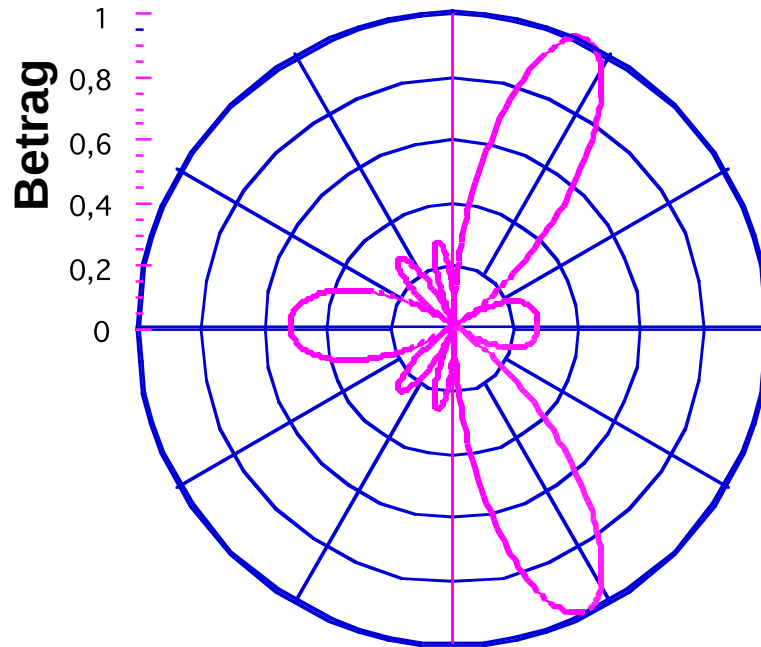


Gruppen C_{Gr} und Element C_E

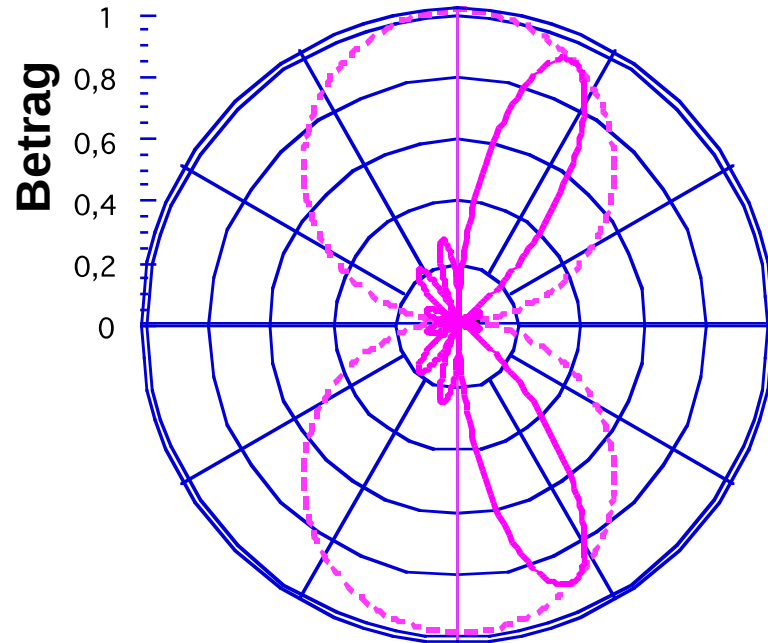


C_{ges}

Dipolzeile $n_x = 4$ bei konstantem Elementabstand und Horizontaldiagramm Gruppenfaktor, $\varphi_{ox} = 90^\circ$, $d_x/\lambda = 0,6$

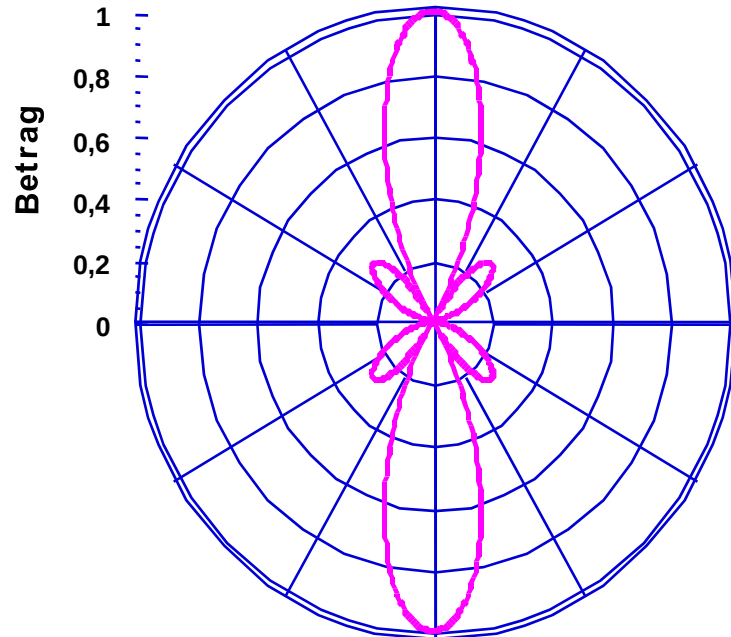


Gruppen C_{Gr}

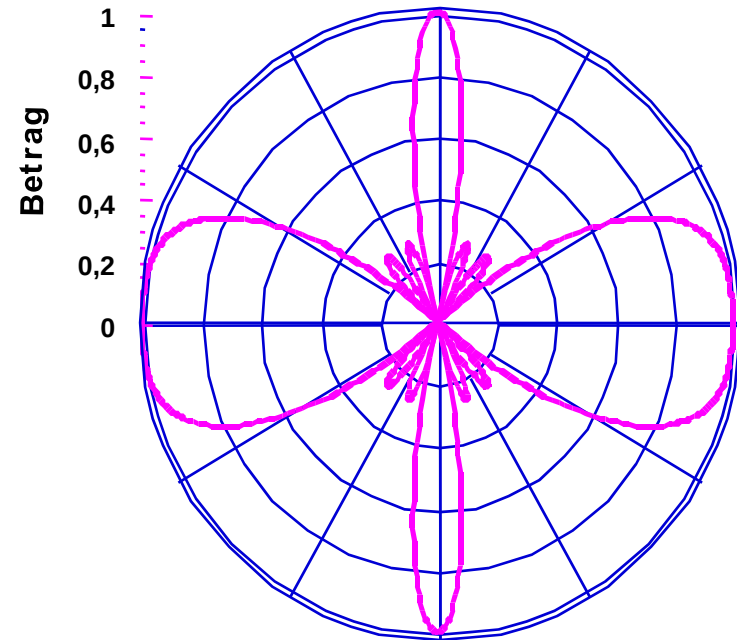


C_{ges} und Element C_E

Gruppenfaktor bei homogener Phasenbelegung und Variation des Elementabstandes (4 Elemente)

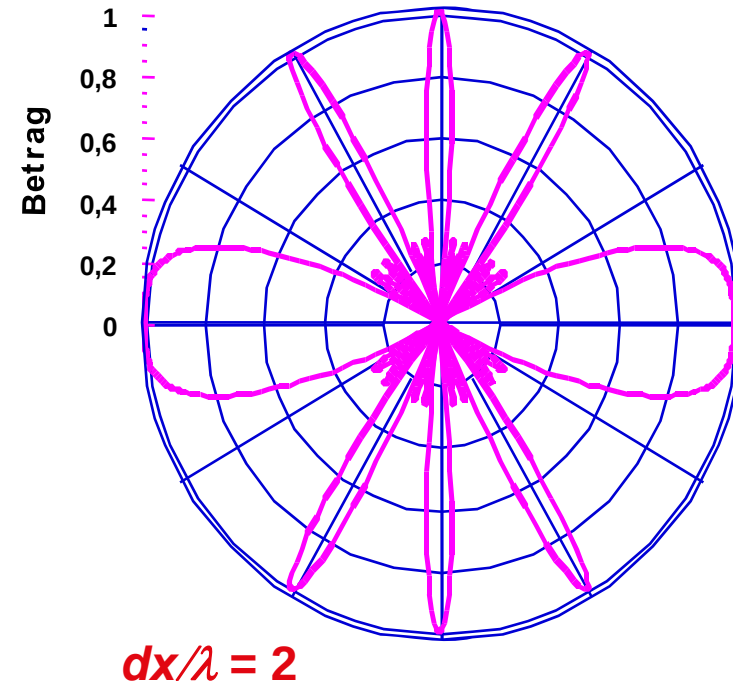
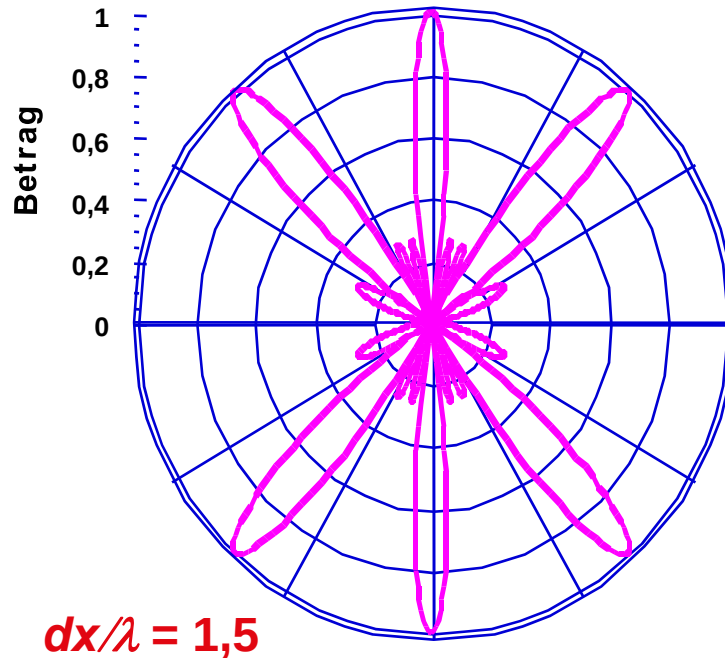


$dx/\lambda = 0,5$

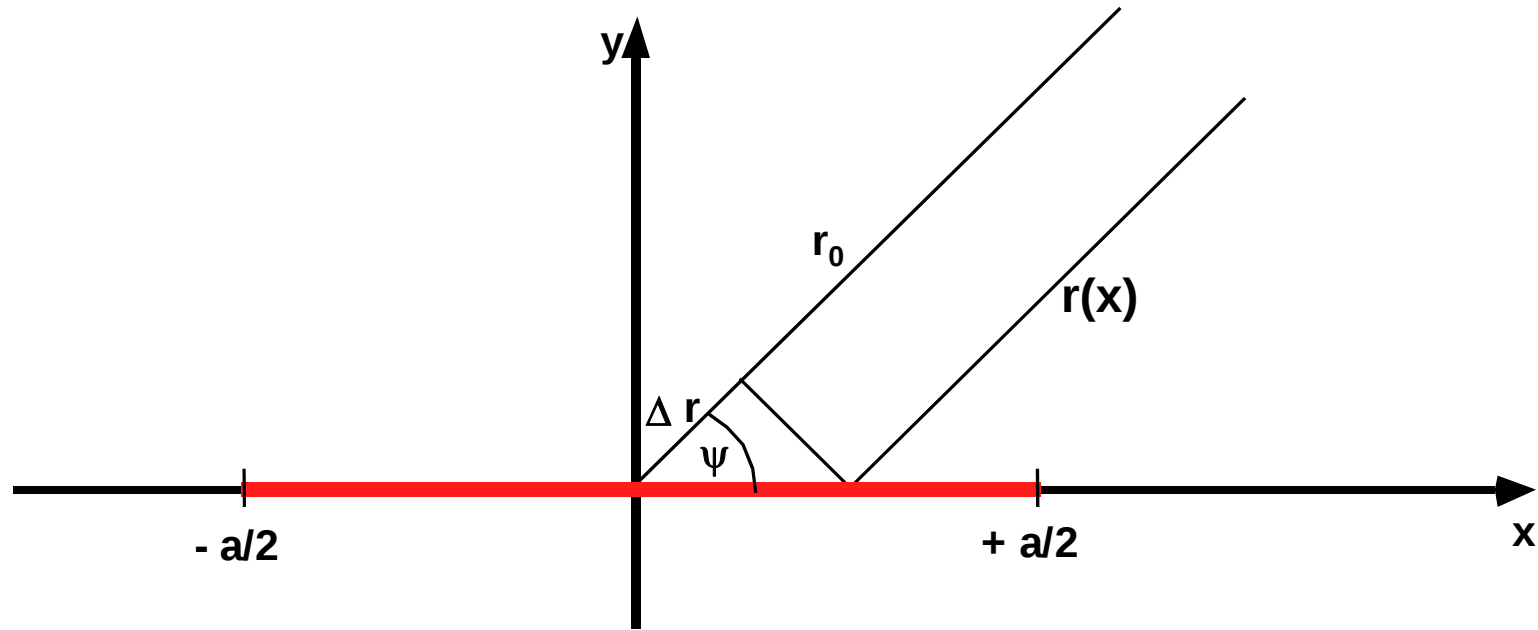


$dx/\lambda = 1$

Gruppenfaktor bei homogener Phasenbelegung und Variation des Elementabstandes (4 Elemente)



Gerade mit stetig verteilten Einzelstrahlern



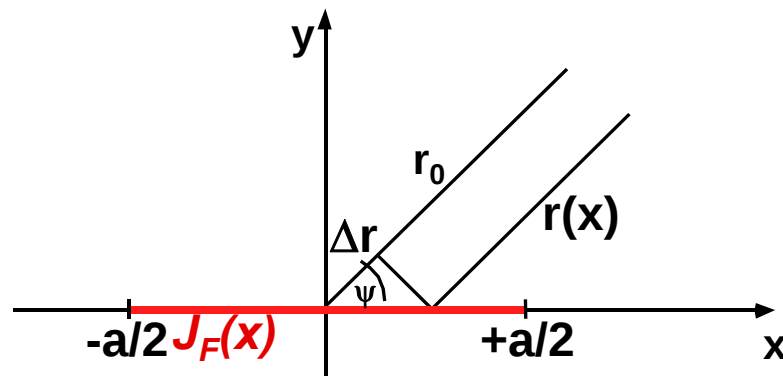
$$dI = J_F(x)dx \quad F_{Gr} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_F(x) e^{-j\beta_0(r(x)-r_0)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_F(x) e^{-j\beta_0 \Delta r(x)} dx$$

$$\Delta r(x) = r(x) - r_0 = -x \cos \psi \sin \theta$$

$$F_{Gr} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_F(x) e^{j\beta_x x} dx \quad \beta_x = \beta_0 \cos \psi \sin \theta$$

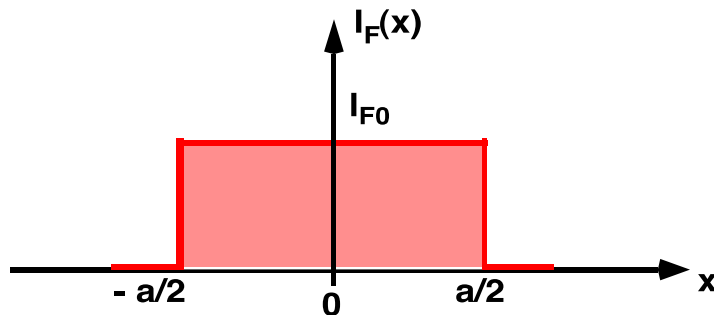
Gerade mit stetig verteilten Einzelstrahlern

Strombelegung $J_F(x)$  Gruppenfaktor $F_{Gr}(\beta_x)$



Homogene Strombelegung (1)

**Strombelegungsfunktion $J_F(x)$
homogen**

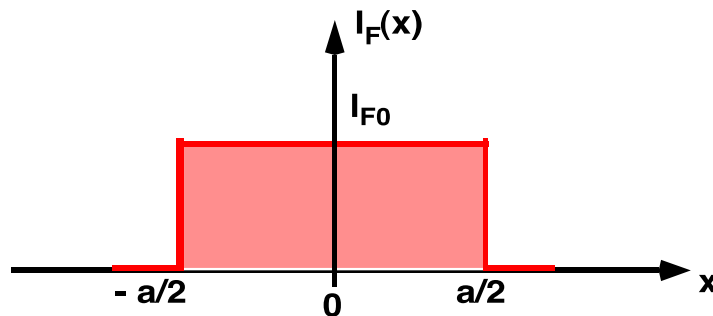


$$J_F(x) = \begin{cases} J_{F0} & \text{für } -\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

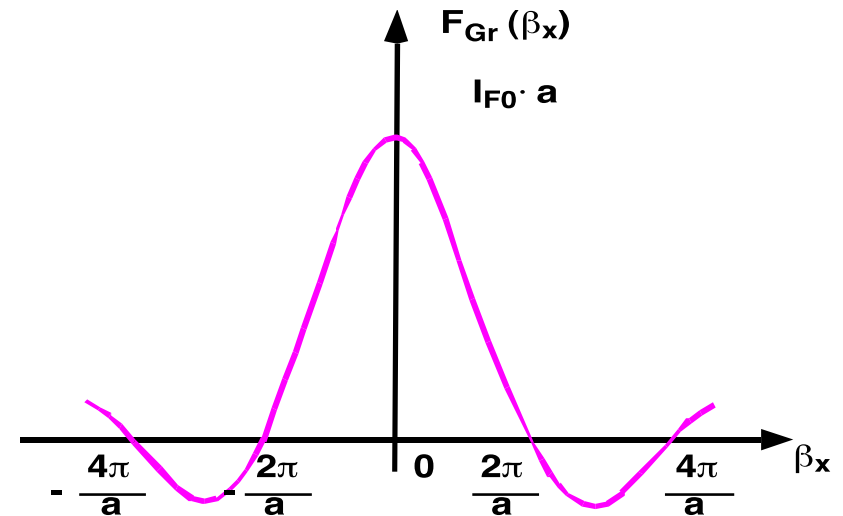
$$\begin{aligned} F_{Gr} &= \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} J_F(x) e^{j\beta_x x} dx = \frac{J_{F0}}{j\beta_x} e^{j\beta_x x} \Big|_{-a/2}^{a/2} = \frac{J_{F0}}{j\beta_x} \left(e^{j\beta_x \frac{a}{2}} - e^{-j\beta_x \frac{a}{2}} \right) = \\ &= \frac{J_{F0} 2j \sin\left(\beta_x \frac{a}{2}\right)}{j\beta_x} = J_{F0} a \frac{\sin\left(\beta_x \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\beta_x \frac{a}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Homogene Strombelegung (2)

**Strombelegungsfunktion $J_F(x)$
homogen**

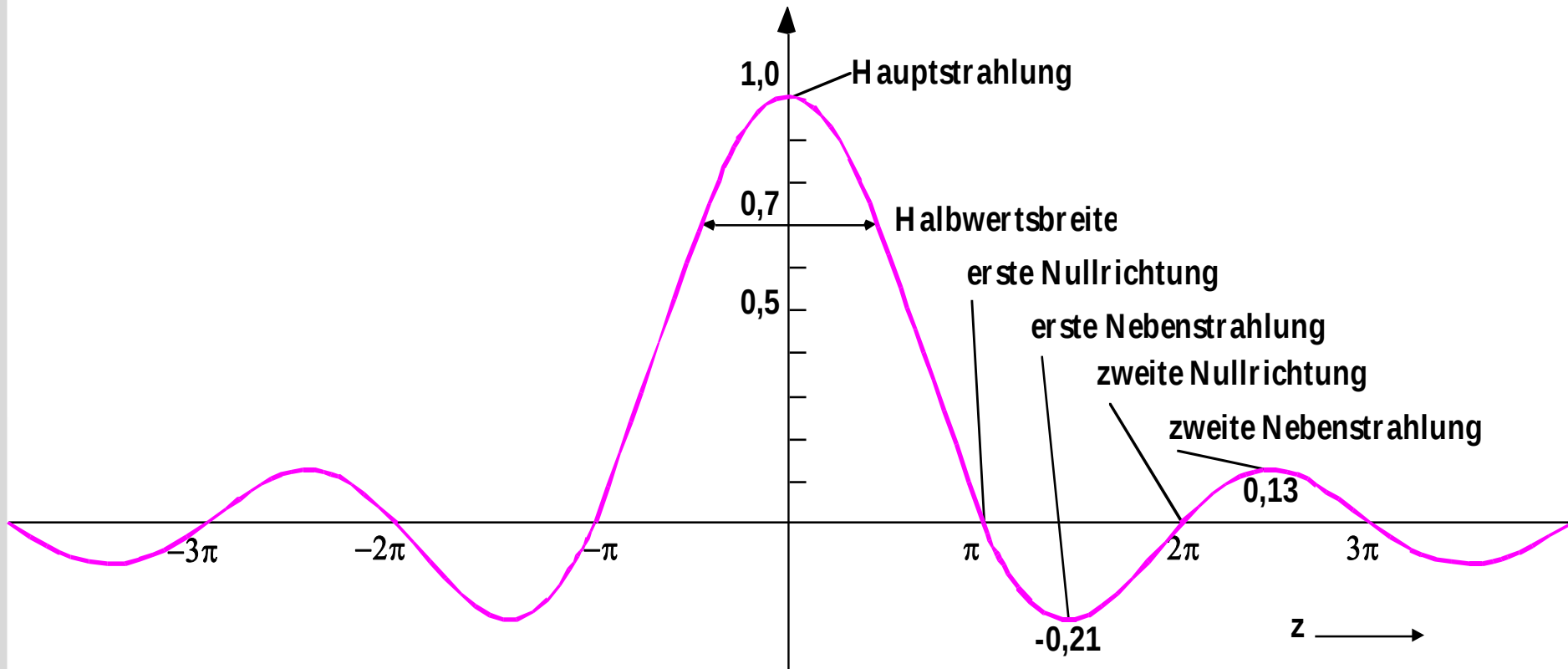


Gruppenfaktor $F_{Gr}(\beta x)$

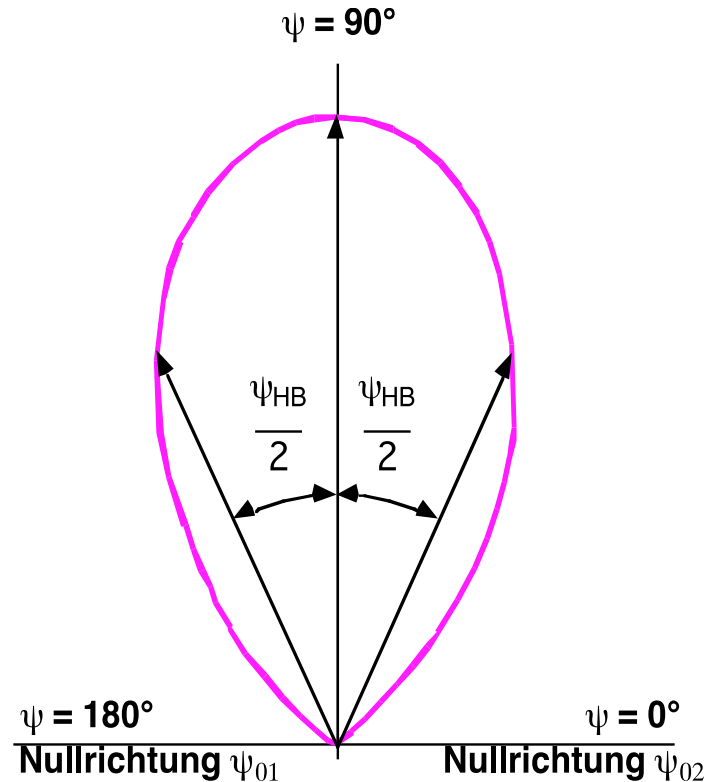


$$C_{Gr}(\theta, \psi) = \frac{\left| \sin\left(\beta_x \frac{a}{2}\right) \right|}{\left| \beta_x \frac{a}{2} \right|} = \frac{\left| \sin\left(\frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \cos \psi \sin \theta\right) \right|}{\left| \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \cos \psi \sin \theta \right|} = \frac{|\sin \xi|}{|\xi|}$$

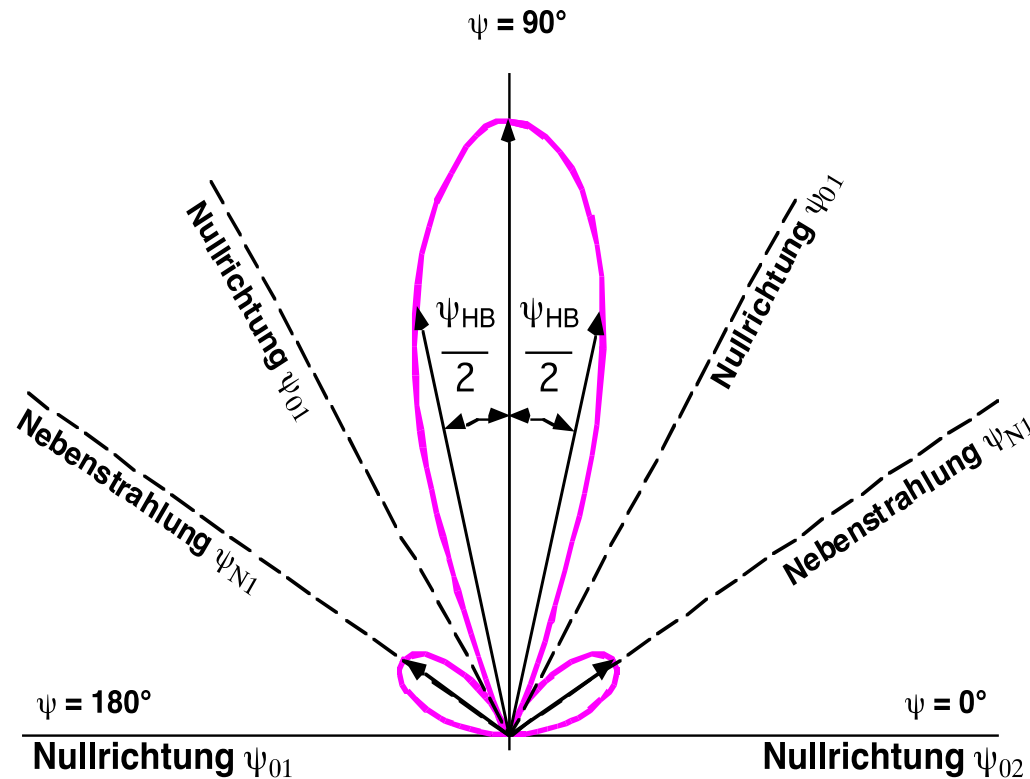
Stetig verteilte Dipole auf einer Geraden, Gruppenfaktor für konstante Belegung



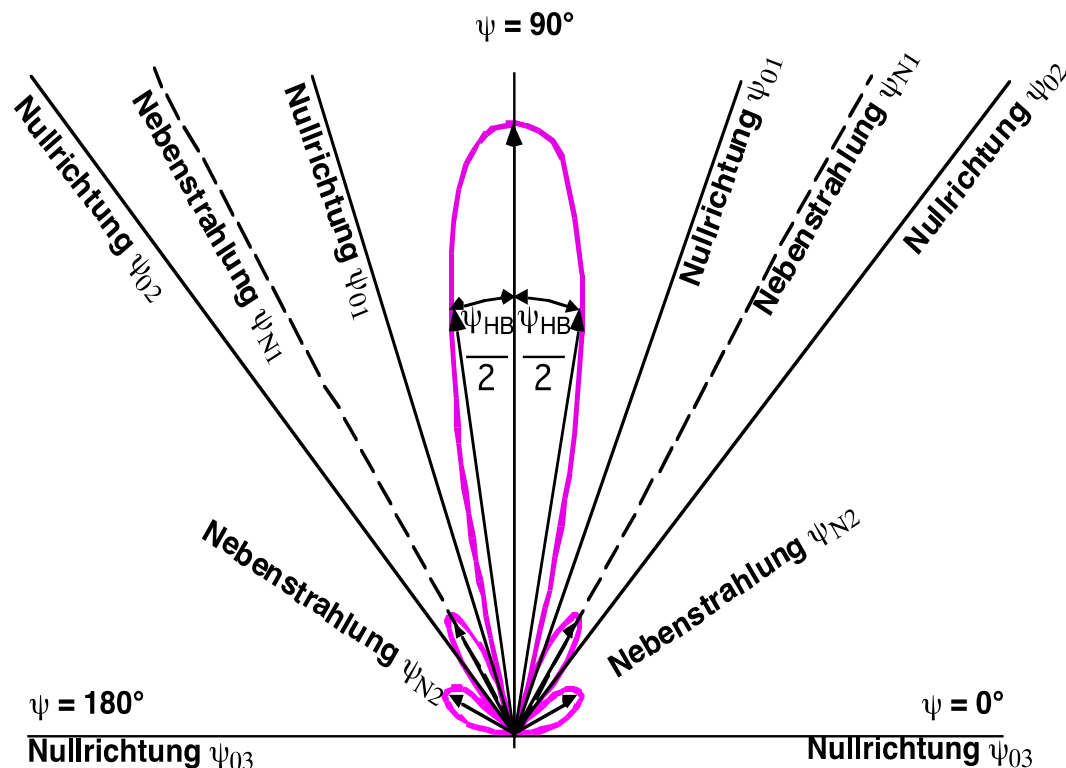
Zeile Hetz 'scher Dipole mit konstanter Strombelegung Horizontaldiagramm Gruppenfaktor (Dipollänge $a=\lambda$)



Zeile Hetz 'scher Dipole mit konstanter Strombelegung Horizontaldiagramm Gruppenfaktor (Dipollänge $a=2\lambda$)



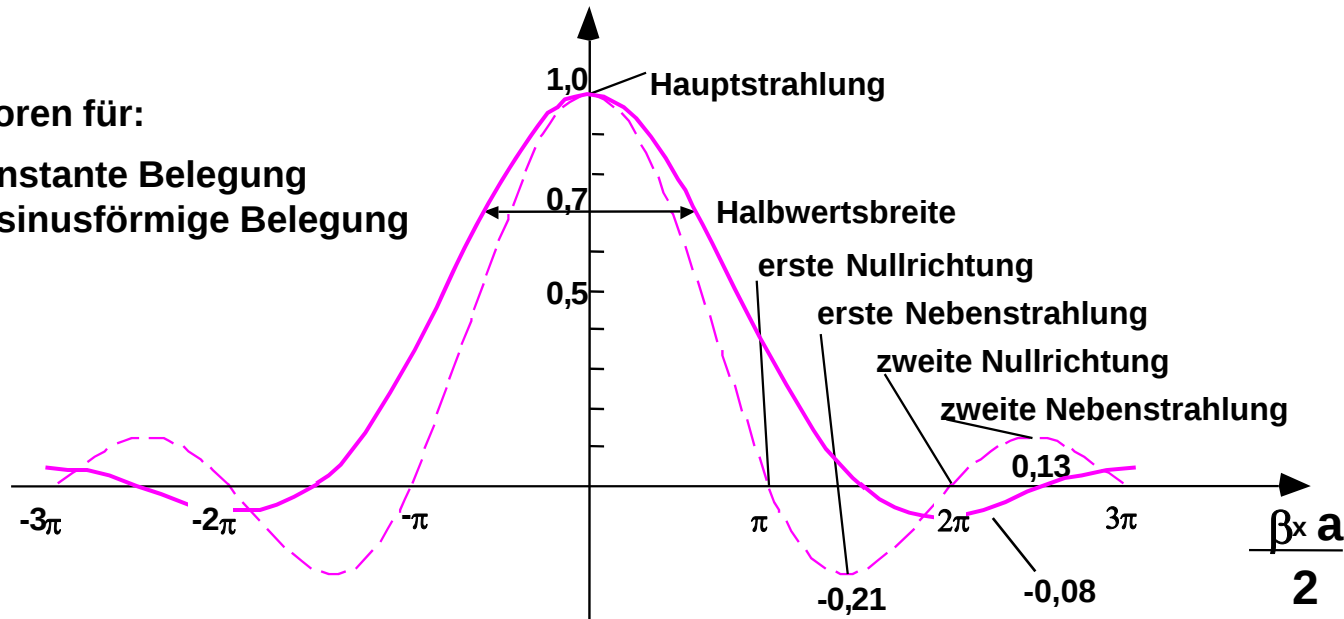
Zeile Hetz'scher Dipole mit konstanter Strombelegung Horizontaldiagramm Gruppenfaktor (Dipollänge $a = 3\lambda$)



Verminderung des Nebenkeulen durch verminderte Randstrahlung (Taperung)

Gruppenfaktoren für:

- konstante Belegung
- cosinusförmige Belegung



$$J_F(x) = \begin{cases} J_{F0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) & \text{für } -\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases} \quad F_{Gr} = \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} J_{F0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{j\beta_x x} dx = J_{F0} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi a}{2}\right) \cos\left(\beta_x \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\beta_x \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}$$

Schrägstrahlung durch Phasenbelegung

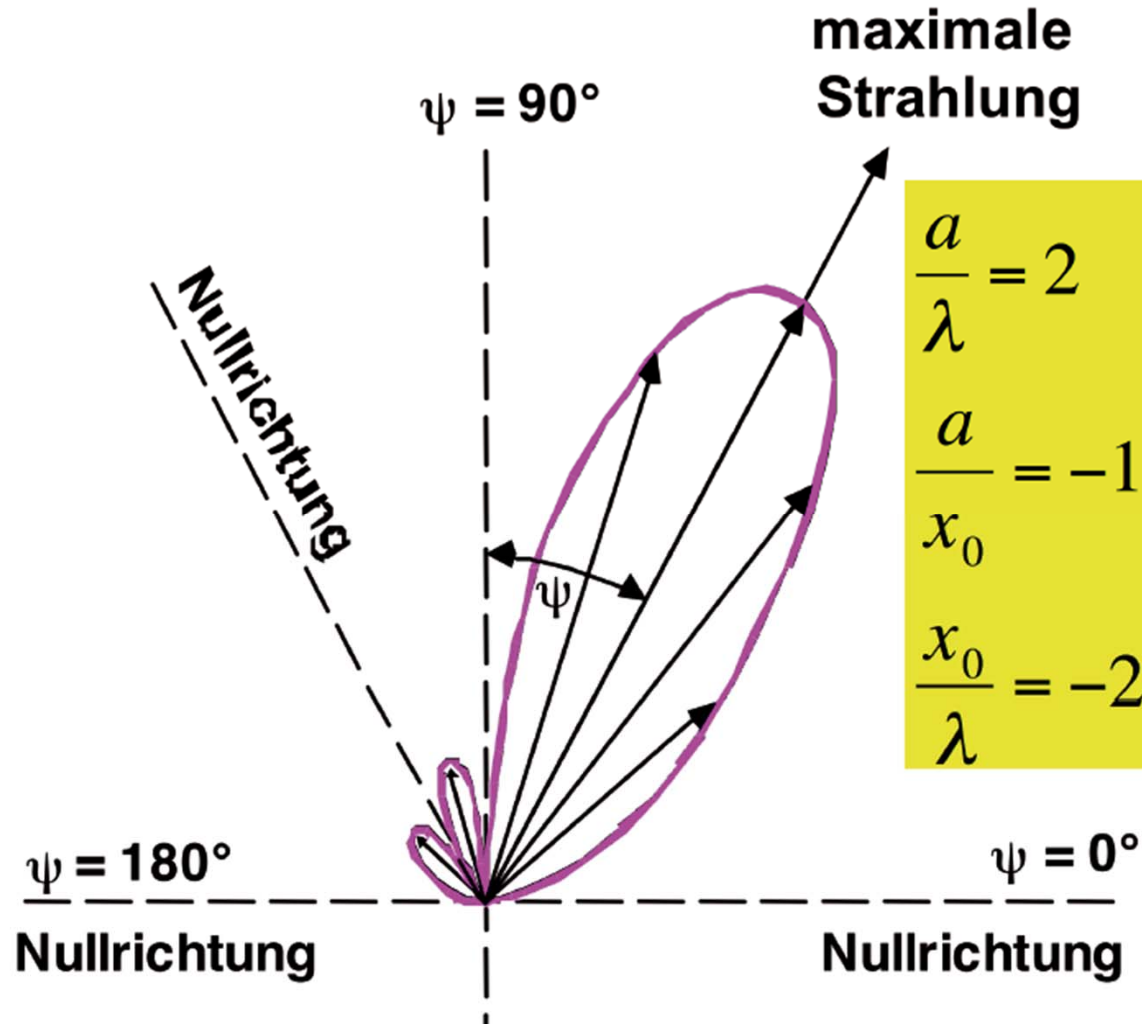
$$J_F(x) = \begin{cases} J_{F0} e^{j2\pi \frac{x}{x_0}} & \text{für } -\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases} \quad F_{Gr} = J_{F0} a \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\left(\beta_x + \frac{2\pi}{x_0}\right) \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\left(\beta_x + \frac{2\pi}{x_0}\right) \frac{a}{2}} \quad \text{mit } \beta_x = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \cos \psi \sin \theta$$

Hauptstrahlrichtung ($\theta = 90^\circ$): $\frac{\pi a}{\lambda_0} \cos \psi_H + \frac{\pi a}{x_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_H = -\arccos \frac{\lambda_0}{x_0}$

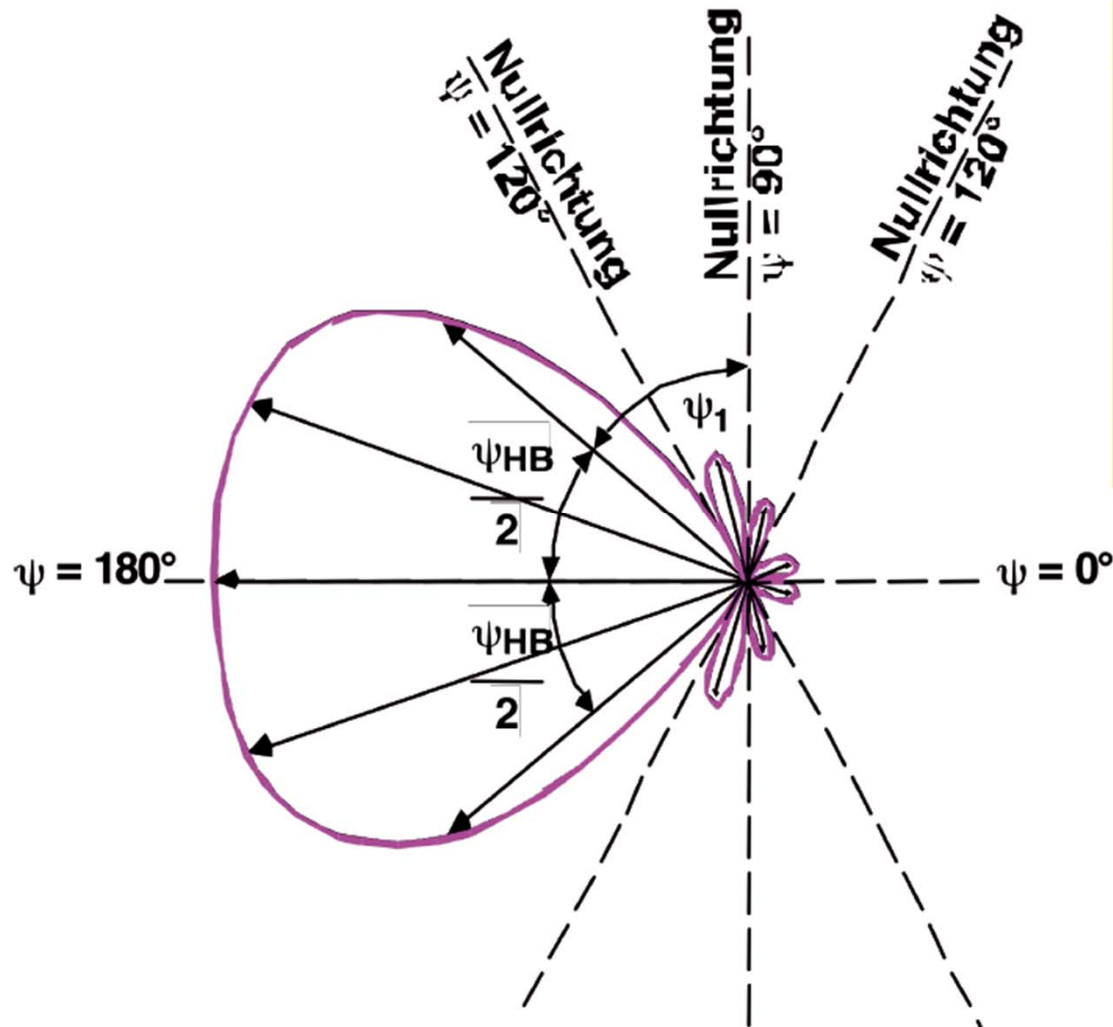
x_0 ist Strecke über der sich die Phasenbelegung um 2π ändert

Längsstrahler: $\left. \begin{array}{ll} \psi_H = 0^\circ & \Rightarrow x_0 = -\lambda_0 \\ \psi_H = 180^\circ & \Rightarrow x_0 = \lambda_0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow F_{Gr} = J_{F0} a \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi a}{\lambda_0} (\cos \psi \sin \theta \pm 1)\right)}{\frac{\pi a}{\lambda_0} (\cos \psi \sin \theta \pm 1)}$

Stabstrahler mit Schrägstrahlung durch Phasenbelegung



Längsstrahler



$$\frac{a}{\lambda} = 2$$

$$\frac{a}{x_0} = 2$$

$$\frac{x_0}{\lambda} = 1$$

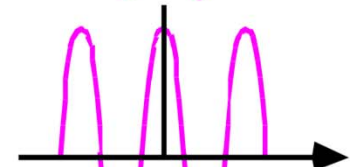
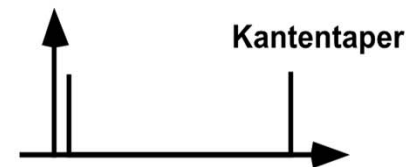
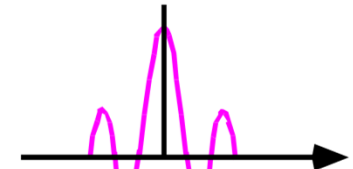
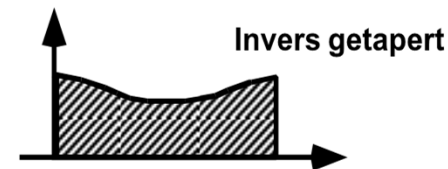
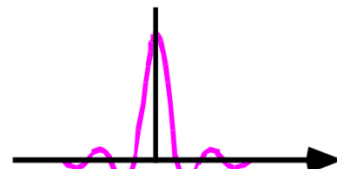
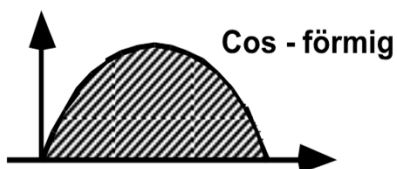
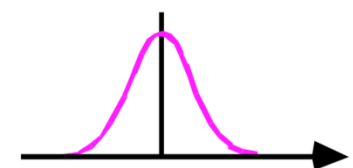
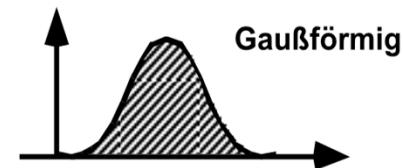
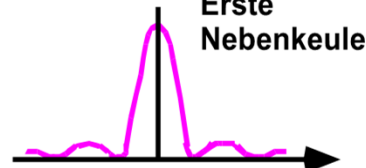
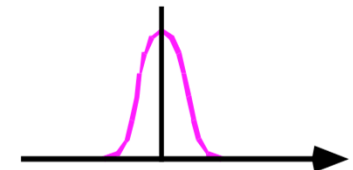
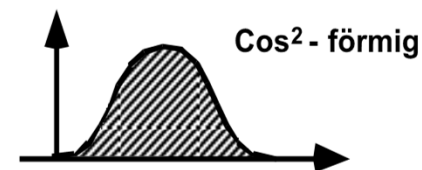
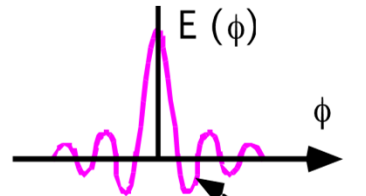
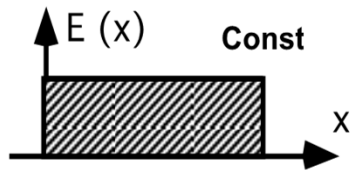
Zusammenhang Strombelegung-Fernfeld

Aperturbelegung

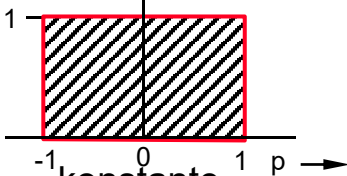
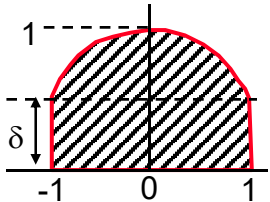
Fernfeld

Aperturbelegung

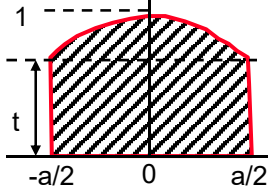
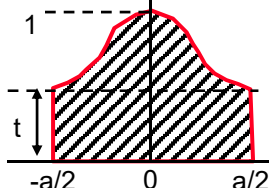
Fernfeld



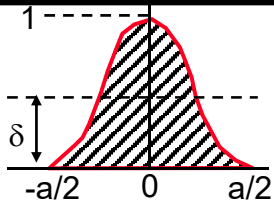
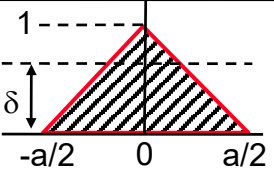
Antennenbelegung $\Rightarrow$ Charakteristik I

Belegungsfunktion	Strahlungsfunktion	δ	Halbwertsbreite $\theta_{HB}=2\theta_{HW}$	Nullwertsbreite $2\theta_0$	1. Nebenmaxima a_{w1}	Flächennutzung $\eta=A_w/F$
$J_F(p) = J_{F0}(p) \cdot f(p)$ mit $p = 2 \frac{x}{a} \cdot 2 \frac{y}{a} \cdot 2 \frac{z}{a}$	$F_{Gr}(u) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot J_{F0} \cdot g(u)$ mit $u = \beta_x \frac{a}{2} \cdot \beta_y \frac{a}{2} \cdot \beta_z \frac{a}{2}$					
 konstante Belegung $f(p)=1$	$\frac{1}{2} g(u) = sp(u) = \frac{\sin u}{u}$		50,5° λ/l	115° λ/l	13,2	1
 kreisförmige Belegung $f(p)=1-(1-\delta)p^2$	$\frac{1}{2} g(u) = sp(u) + (1-\delta) \frac{d^2}{du^2} sp(u) =$ $= sp(u) + (1-\delta) \frac{(2-u^2)\sin u - 2u\cos u}{u^3}$	1 0,8 0,5 0	50,5° λ/l 52,5° λ/l 55,5° λ/l 66° λ/l	115° λ/l 121,5° λ/l 130,5° λ/l 164° λ/l	13,2 15,8 17,1 20,6	1 0,994 0,97 0,833

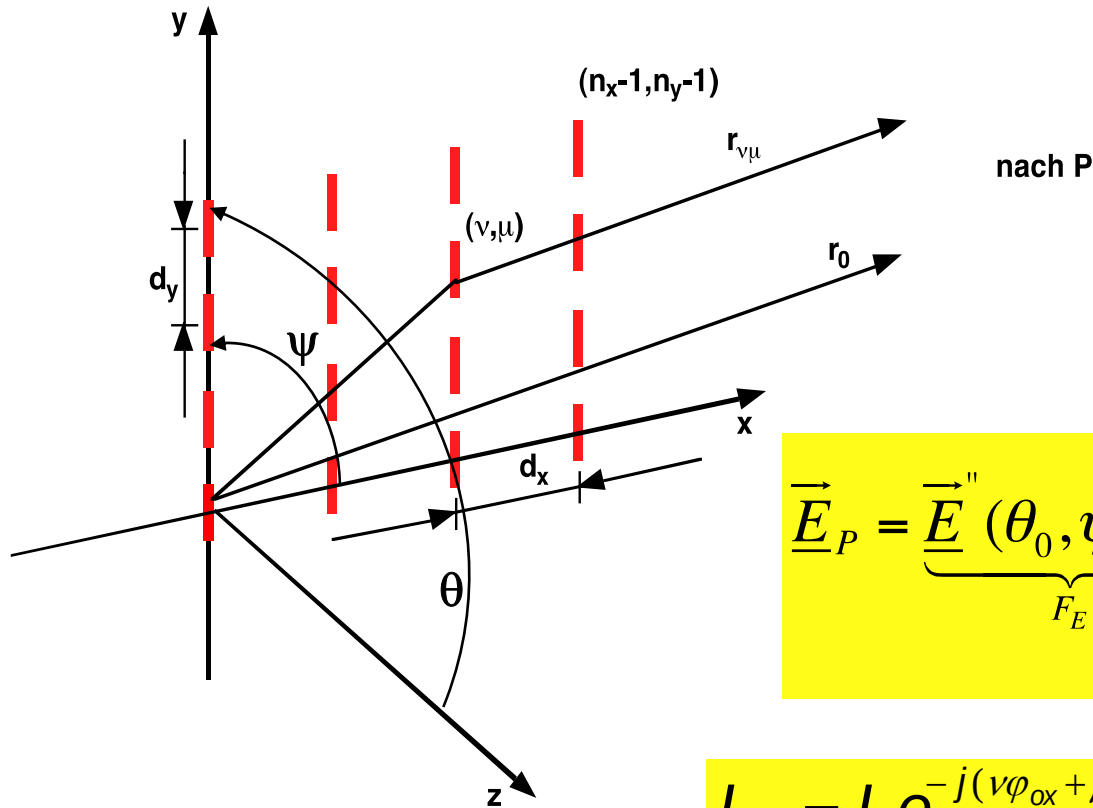
Antennenbelegung $\Rightarrow$ Charakteristik II

Belegungsfunktion	Strahlungsfunktion		Halbwertsbreite $\theta_{HB}=2\theta_{HW}$	Nullwertsbreite $2\theta_0$	1. Nebenmaxima a_{W1}	Flächennutzung $\eta=A_W/F$
$J_F(p) = J_{F0}(p) \cdot f(p)$ mit $p = 2 \frac{x}{a} \cdot 2 \frac{y}{a} \cdot 2 \frac{z}{a}$	$F_{Gr}(u) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot J_{F0} \cdot g(u)$ mit $u = \beta_x \frac{a}{2} \cdot \beta_y \frac{a}{2} \cdot \beta_z \frac{a}{2}$	t				
 cos-förmige Belegung mit Sockel $f(p) = t + (1-t) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} p\right)$	$g(u) = \left(2t + \frac{4}{\pi}(1-t)\right) \text{sp}(u) +$ $+ \frac{1-t}{\pi} \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{v+1}}{v^2 - \frac{1}{4}} (\text{sp}(u + v\pi) +$ $+ \text{sp}(u - v\pi)) =$ $2t \text{sp}(u) + \frac{4}{\pi}(1-t) \frac{\cos u}{1 - \frac{4u^2}{\pi^2}}$	1 0,8 0,6 0,4 0,2 0	50,5° λ/l 52° λ/l 54° λ/l 57,5° λ/l 62° λ/l 68,5° λ/l	115° λ/l 120° λ/l 127° λ/l 137° λ/l 150° λ/l 172° λ/l	13,2 14 16 18,6 21,5 23	1 0,99 0,975 0,95 0,915 0,81
 cos²-förmige Belegung mit Sockel $f(p) = t + (1-t) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} p\right) = \frac{1+t}{2} + \frac{1-t}{2} \cos(\pi p)$	$g(u) = (1+t) \text{sp}(u) + \frac{1-t}{2} \cdot$ $\cdot \{ \text{sp}(u + \pi) + \text{sp}(u - \pi) \} =$ $= (1+t) \text{sp}(u) - (1-t) \frac{u \sin u}{u^2 - \pi^2}$	1 0,8 0,6 0,4 0,2 0	50,5° λ/l 52,5° λ/l 56° λ/l 60,5° λ/l 67,5° λ/l 83° λ/l	115° λ/l 121,5° λ/l 132° λ/l 144° λ/l 187° λ/l 229° λ/l	13,2 15,2 18,7 24,3 30,3 32	1 0,99 0,97 0,94 0,885 0,667

Antennenbelegung $\Rightarrow$ Charakteristik III

Belegungsfunktion	Strahlungsfunktion		Halbwertsbreite $\theta_{HB}=2\theta_{HW}$	Nullwertsbreite $2\theta_0$	1. Nebenmaxima a_{W1}	Flächennutzung $\eta=A_W/F$
$J_F(p) = J_{F0}(p) \cdot f(p)$ mit $p = 2 \frac{x}{a} \cdot 2 \frac{y}{a} \cdot 2 \frac{z}{a}$	$F_{Gr}(u) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot J_{F0} \cdot g(u)$ mit $u = \beta_x \frac{a}{2} \cdot \beta_y \frac{a}{2} \cdot \beta_z \frac{a}{2}$					
 cosⁿ-förmige Belegung $f(p) = \cos^n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}p\right)$	$g(u) = 2 \frac{n!}{\prod_{\nu=1}^n \left\{ (2\nu)^2 - \frac{4u^2}{\pi^2} \right\}} sp(u)$ für $n = 2m$ $g(u) = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{n! \cos u}{\prod_{\nu=1}^n \left\{ (2\nu+1)^2 - \frac{4u^2}{\pi^2} \right\}} sp(u)$ für $n = 2m+1$ ($m = 0, 1, \dots$)	n=0 1 2 3 4	50,5° λ/l 68,5° λ/l 83° λ/l 95° λ/l 110,5° λ/l	115° λ/l 172° λ/l 229° λ/l 287° λ/l 344° λ/l	13,2 23 32 40 48	1 0,81 0,66 7 0,57 5 0,51 5
 Dreieckförmige Belegung $f(p) = 1 - p$	$g(u) = sp^2\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)$		73° λ/l	229° λ/l	26,4	0,75

Ebene Antennengruppe



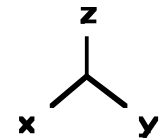
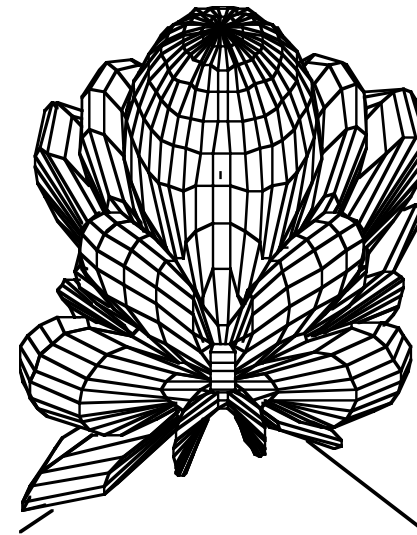
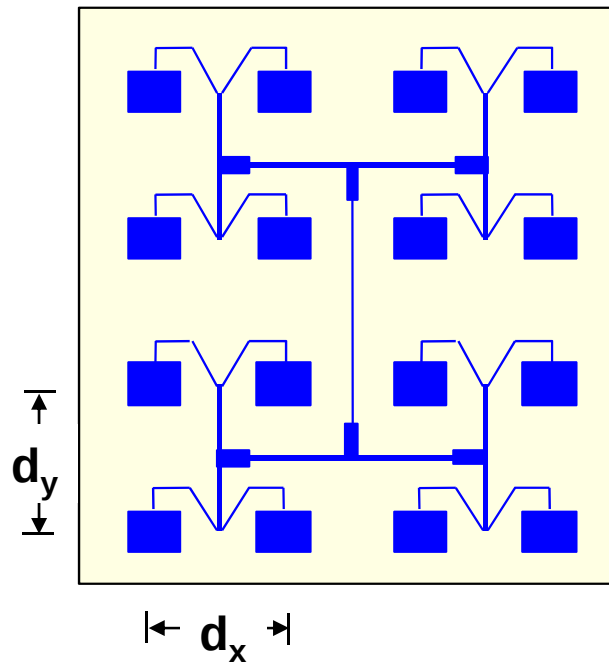
$$\vec{E}_P = \underbrace{\vec{E}''(\theta_0, \psi_0) I_0}_{F_E} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{e^{-j\beta_0 r_0}}{r_0}}_{F_A} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{v=1}^N \sum_{\mu=1}^M \frac{I_{v,\mu}}{I_0} e^{-j\beta_0 \Delta r_{v,\mu}}}_{F_G}$$

$$I_{-v\mu} = I_0 e^{-j(v\varphi_{ox} + \mu\varphi_{oy})}$$

$$\Delta r = r_{v\mu} - r_0 = -v d_x \cos\psi \sin\theta - \mu d_y \sin\psi \sin\theta$$

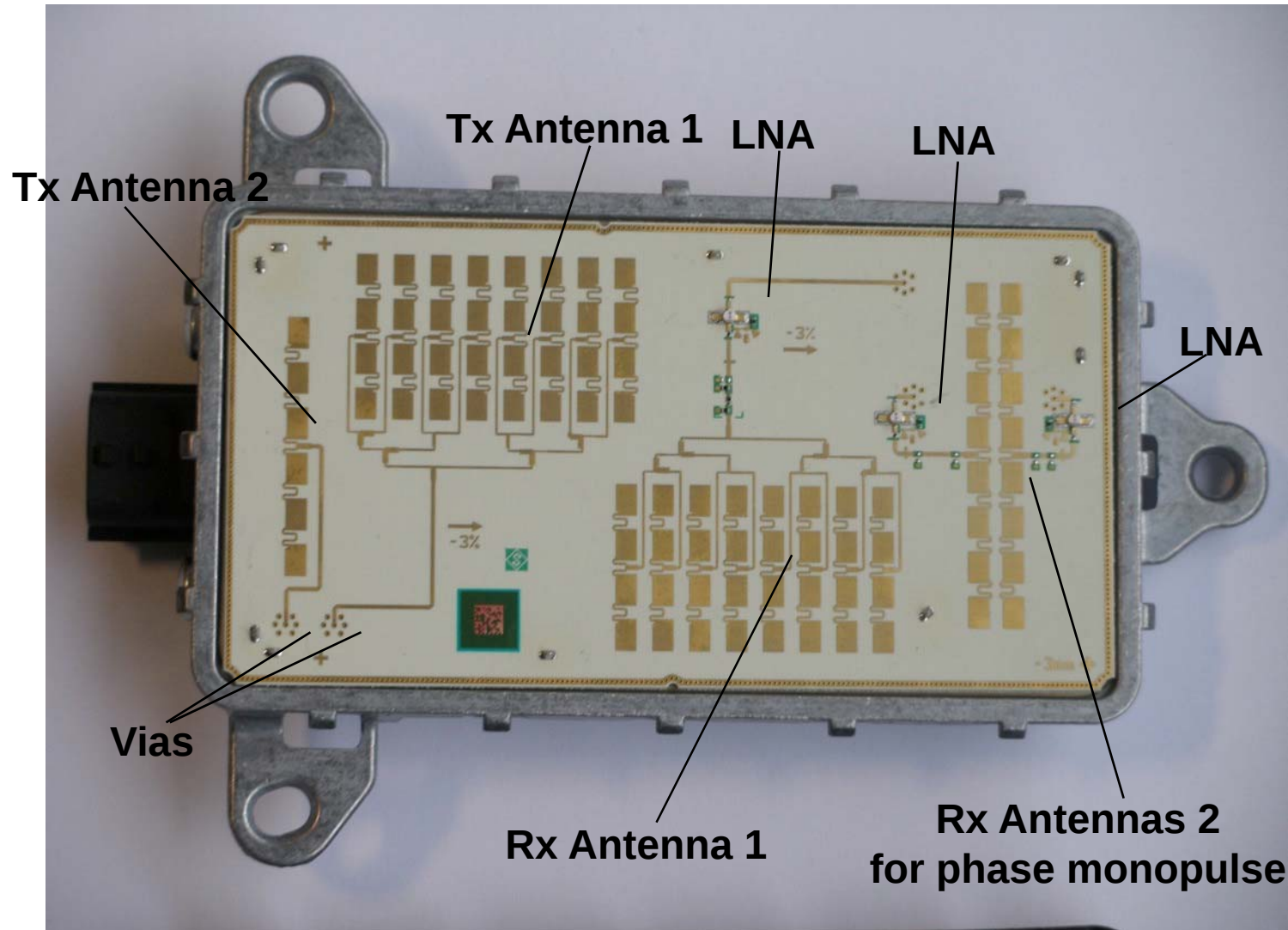
$$F_{Gr}(\theta, \psi) = \underbrace{F_{Grx}(\theta, \psi)}_{\text{Zeilengruppenfaktor}} \cdot \underbrace{F_{Gry}(\theta, \psi)}_{\text{Spaltengruppenfaktor}}$$

4 x 4 Patch Array mit $d_x/\lambda = d_y/\lambda = 0,85$



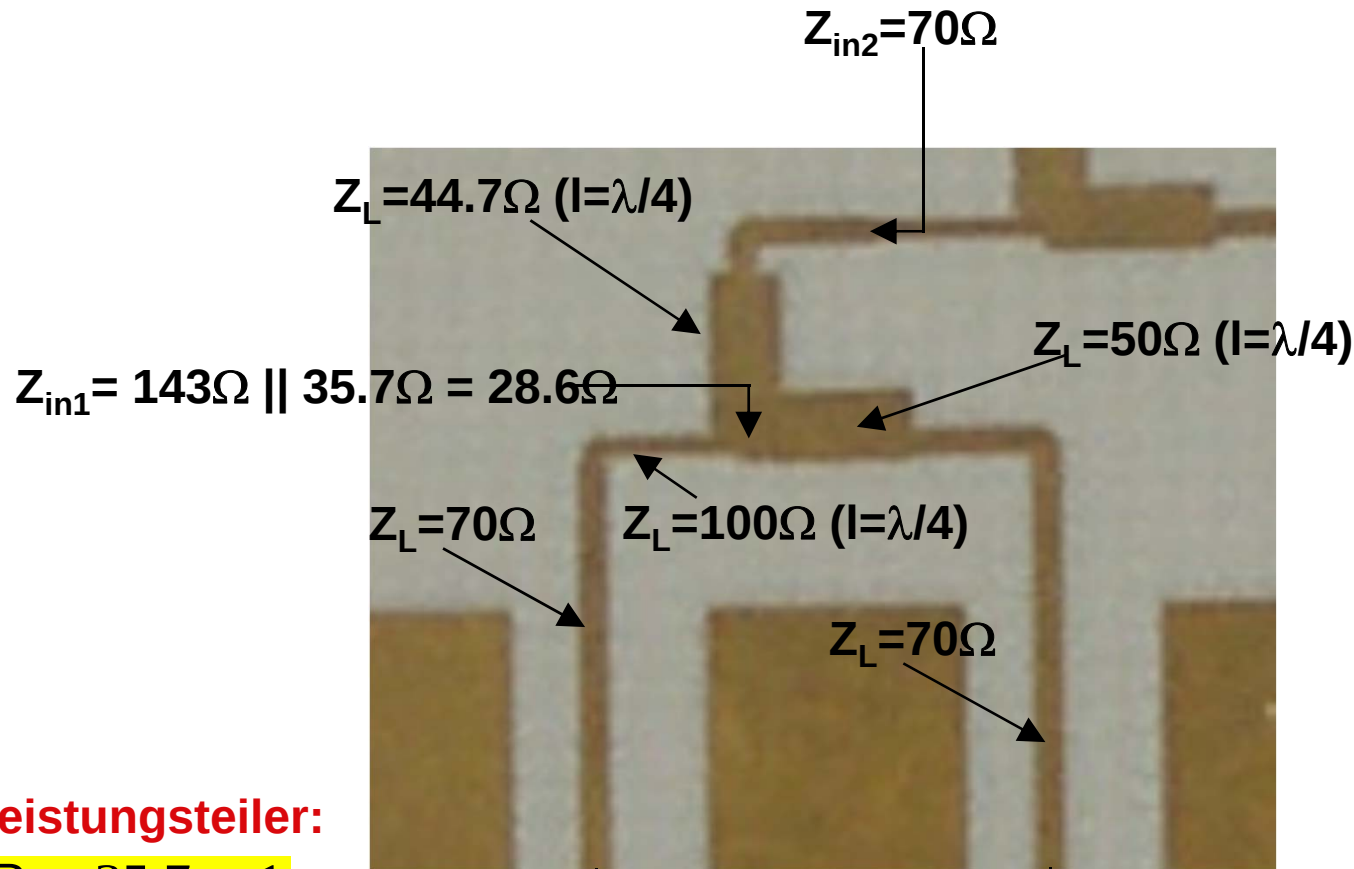
Blind Spot Detection Radar 24,5 GHz (Siemens VDO)

B=500 MHz



Courtesy
Siemens VDO

$\lambda/4$ -Transformationen in Antennen-Verteilnetzwerk



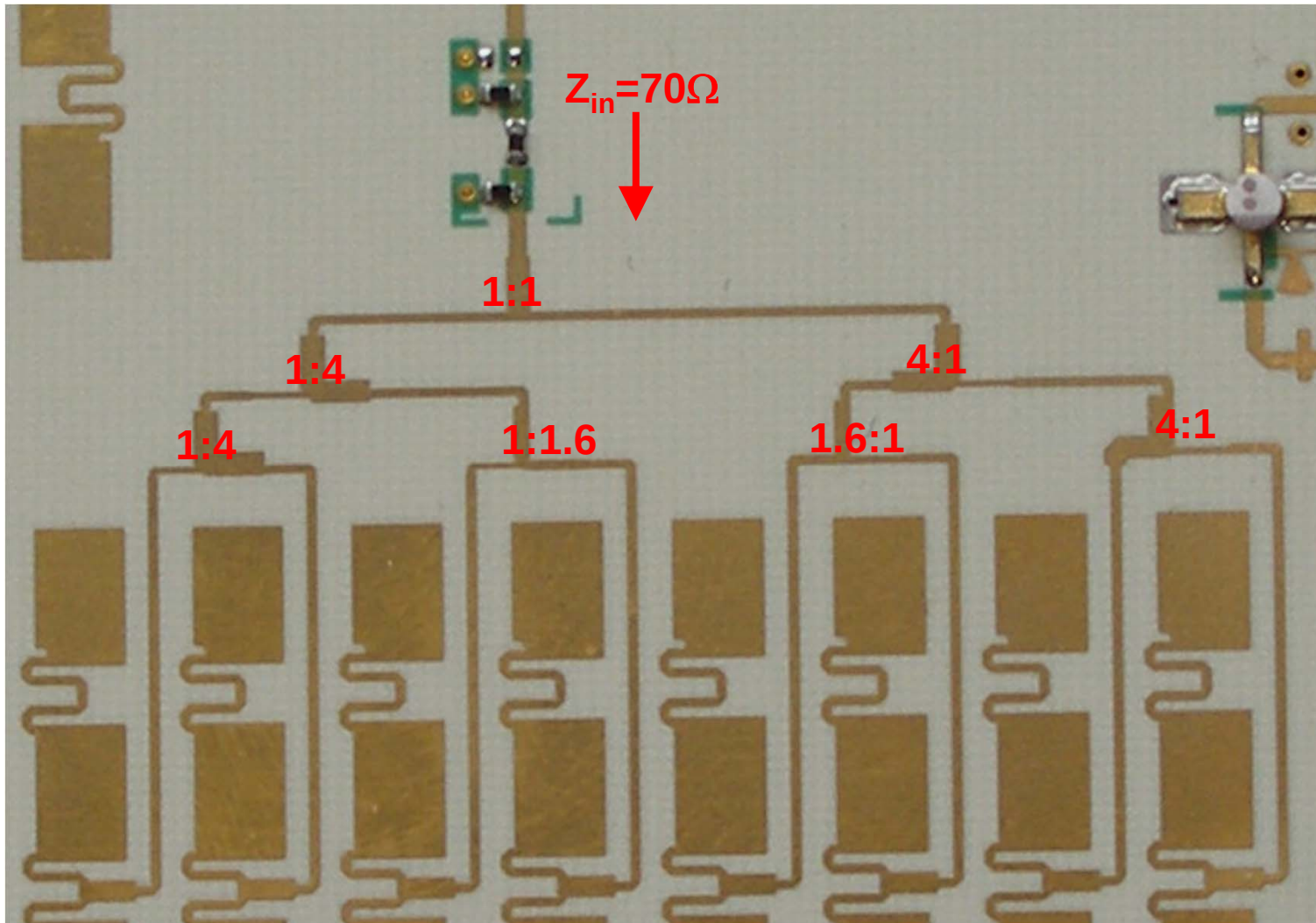
Leistungsteiler:

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{35.7}{143} = \frac{1}{4}$$



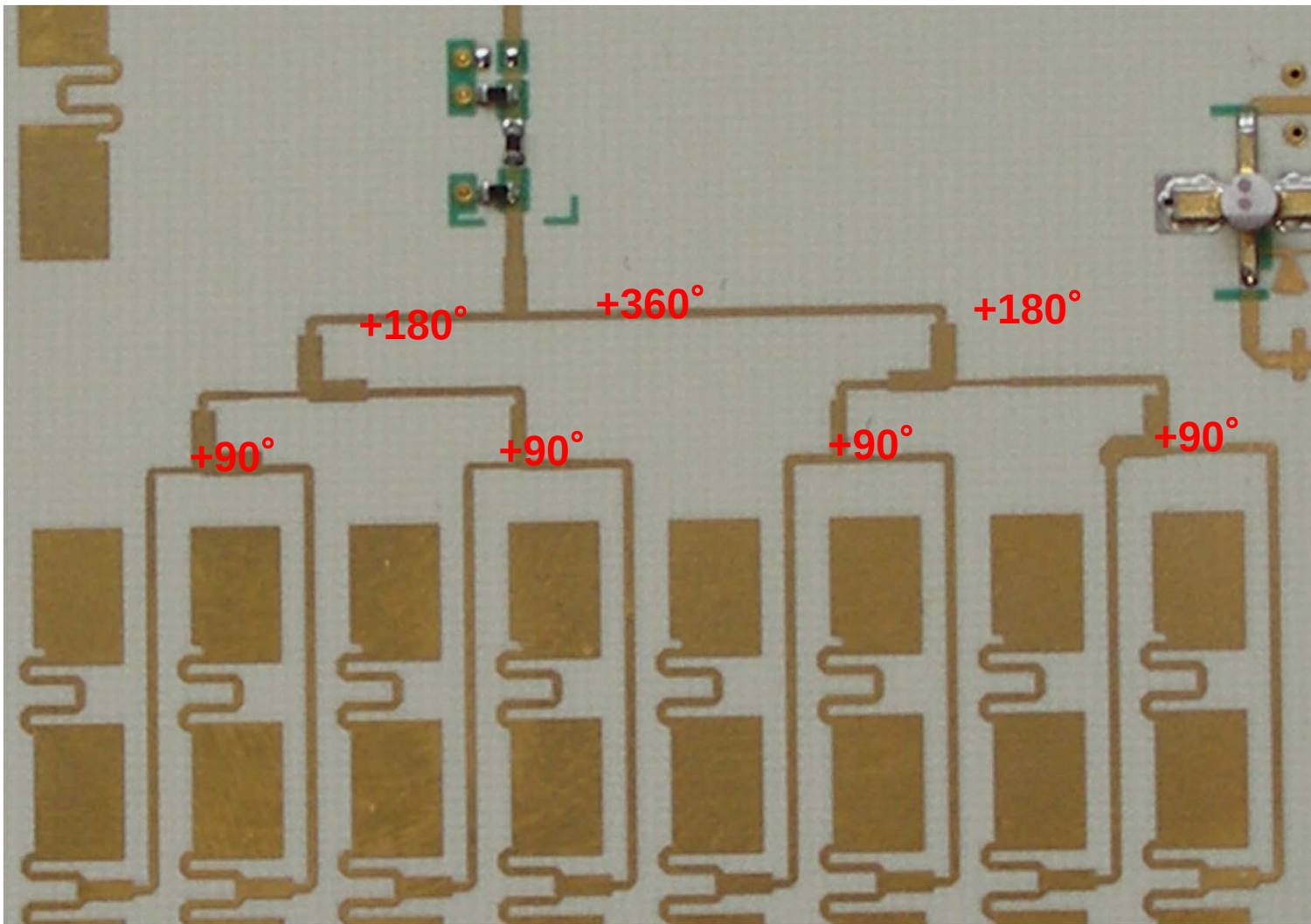
Courtesy
Siemens VDO

Leistungsverteilung in Antennen-Verteilnetzwerk



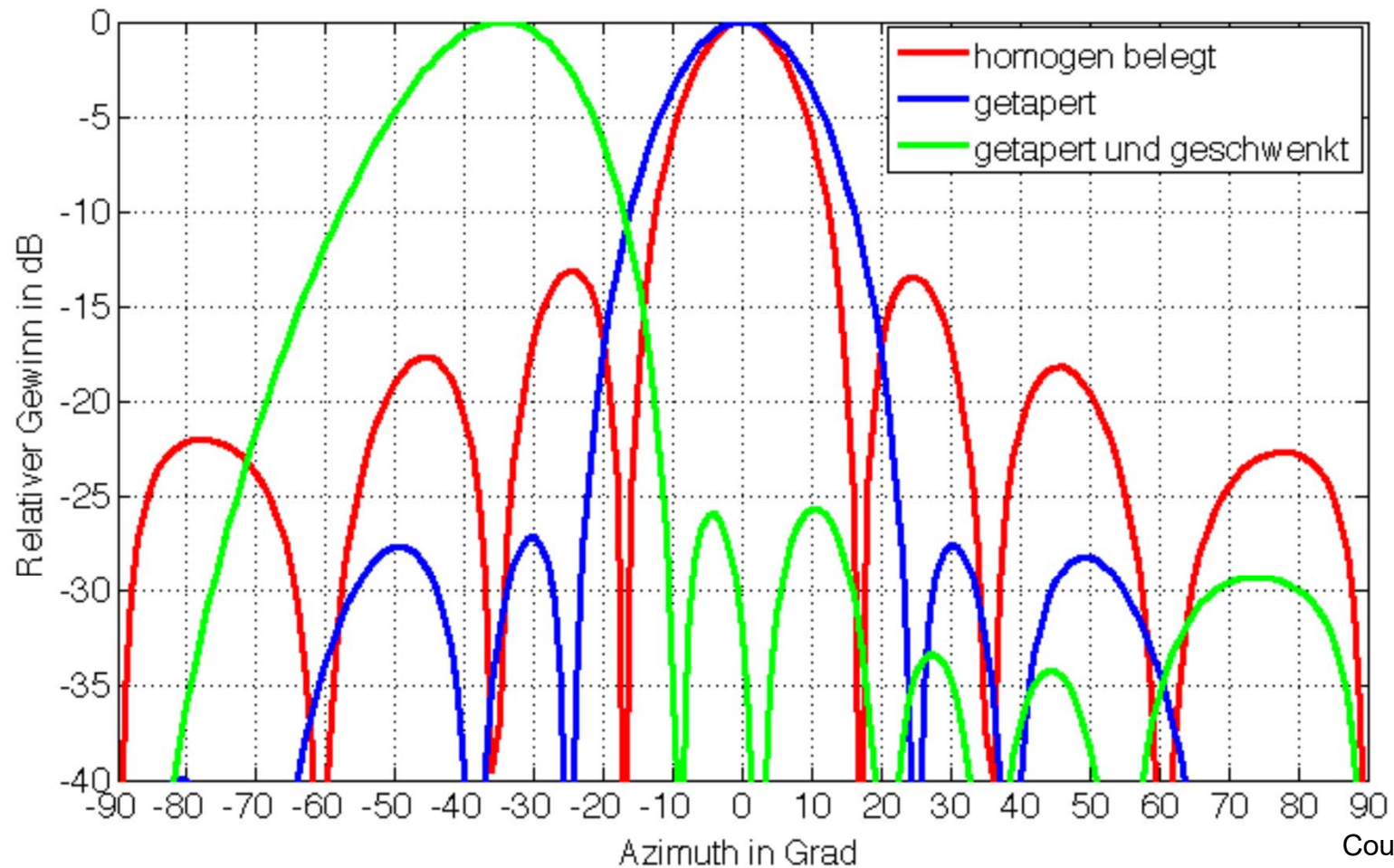
Courtesy
Siemens VDO

Phasenbelegung im Antennen-Verteilnetzwerk



Courtesy
Siemens VDO

Horizontaldiagramm BSD-Antenne



Courtesy
Siemens VDO

Zusammenfassung Antennenbelegung

$$x \text{---} \bullet \quad \beta_x = \beta_0 \cos \psi \sin \theta$$

$$y \text{---} \bullet \quad \beta_y = \beta_0 \sin \psi \sin \theta$$

$$z \text{---} \bullet \quad \beta_z = \beta_0 \cos \theta$$

Randstrahlung	hoch	niedrig
Nebenmaxima	groß	niedrig
Hauptkeule	schmal	breit
Gewinn	hoch	verringert
Flächenwirkungsgrad	hoch	niedrig

Lineare Phasenbelegung schwenkt Hauptkeule in Richtung der nacheilenden Phasen

Radaranlagen mit elektronischer Strahlschwenkung



E-3A Sentry / AWACS und die Antenne des AN/APY-2 Radars (1977)



Mobiles Luftraumüberwachungs-Radar
Telefunken TRMS-3D und Ausschnitt aus dem
Array (1971-1979)

Phased Array Radar System

