

antenna theory analysis and design

****Antenna Theory Analysis and Design: Unlocking the Secrets of Wireless Communication****

antenna theory analysis and design is a fascinating and essential field in modern wireless communication. Whether you're streaming your favorite show, making a phone call, or navigating with GPS, antennas play a critical role in transmitting and receiving electromagnetic waves. Understanding the principles behind antenna operation and mastering the techniques for designing efficient antennas are key to advancing communication systems and ensuring reliable connectivity.

In this article, we'll explore the fundamentals of antenna theory, dive into the processes involved in antenna analysis, and discuss practical design strategies. Along the way, you'll also discover some insider tips and useful insights to help both beginners and seasoned engineers refine their approach to antenna systems.

Fundamentals of Antenna Theory

At its core, antenna theory analysis and design revolves around how antennas convert electrical signals into electromagnetic waves and vice versa. The performance of an antenna depends on various properties such as radiation pattern, impedance, bandwidth, gain, and polarization. Understanding these parameters is crucial for analyzing existing antennas or creating new designs that meet specific criteria.

Radiation Patterns and Directivity

One of the primary characteristics of any antenna is its radiation pattern—the spatial distribution of radiated energy. It shows how power is radiated in different directions and helps engineers understand an antenna's coverage area. Radiation patterns are often visualized in 2D or 3D plots, with lobes indicating areas of high radiation and nulls representing minimal or no signal.

Directivity refers to how focused the antenna's radiation is in a particular direction compared to an isotropic radiator (which radiates equally in all directions). Antennas with high directivity are preferred in point-to-point communication because they concentrate energy, improving signal strength and reducing interference.

Impedance Matching and Return Loss

Impedance matching is a vital aspect of antenna design that ensures maximum power transfer between the transmitter/receiver and the antenna. The antenna's input impedance must closely match the transmission line's characteristic impedance (typically

50 or 75 ohms). Mismatched impedance causes reflections, leading to return loss and reduced efficiency.

Return loss quantifies how much power is reflected back toward the source. A high return loss value indicates good impedance matching and efficient radiation. Tools such as the Smith chart are invaluable for visualizing and solving impedance matching problems.

Techniques in Antenna Theory Analysis

Analyzing antenna performance before physical prototyping saves time and resources. Several computational methods and simulation tools have revolutionized antenna theory analysis and design by providing accurate predictions of antenna behavior under various conditions.

Numerical Methods for Antenna Simulation

Numerical techniques help solve Maxwell's equations for complex antenna geometries and environments. The most common methods include:

- **Method of Moments (MoM):** Primarily used for wire and surface antennas, MoM converts integral equations into matrix equations, enabling efficient analysis of current distribution and radiation characteristics.
- **Finite Element Method (FEM):** Suitable for inhomogeneous materials and complex 3D structures, FEM breaks down the antenna model into smaller elements and solves the fields in each.
- **Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD):** This time-domain approach models transient electromagnetic wave propagation, ideal for broadband antenna designs and transient response studies.

By leveraging these methods, engineers can optimize antenna parameters such as gain, bandwidth, and efficiency before fabrication.

Measurement and Testing in Antenna Analysis

Despite advances in simulation, real-world testing remains essential. Anechoic chambers—shielded rooms with radio-absorbent materials—allow precise measurement of antenna radiation patterns, gain, and polarization without interference. Vector Network Analyzers (VNAs) measure S-parameters, providing data on return loss and impedance.

Combining simulation with experimental validation ensures reliable antenna designs that perform as expected in operational environments.

Practical Aspects of Antenna Design

Designing antennas involves balancing multiple factors, including size, frequency, gain, and environmental constraints. Understanding these practical considerations can significantly improve the chances of success in antenna projects.

Designing for Specific Applications

Antennas come in various types tailored for different purposes. Some common categories include:

- **Dipole Antennas:** Simple, easy to design, often used in basic communication systems.
- **Monopole Antennas:** Half of a dipole, usually mounted over a ground plane, common in mobile devices.
- **Patch Antennas:** Low-profile, planar antennas suitable for compact devices and arrays.
- **Horn Antennas:** High-gain antennas used in radar and satellite communication.
- **Array Antennas:** Multiple elements combined to steer beams and increase directivity.

Selecting the right antenna type depends on factors such as operating frequency, desired radiation pattern, size limitations, and environmental conditions.

Bandwidth and Frequency Considerations

Bandwidth indicates the range of frequencies over which the antenna can operate effectively. Wideband antennas are preferred in applications like UWB (Ultra-Wideband) communication, while narrowband antennas excel in focused, high-gain scenarios.

Frequency dictates antenna dimensions due to the relationship between wavelength and size. Higher frequencies correspond to shorter wavelengths, allowing smaller antennas. Conversely, low-frequency antennas tend to be larger, posing design challenges for compact devices.

Material Selection and Environmental Impact

Materials impact antenna performance significantly. Conductive materials like copper or aluminum are commonly used for radiating elements due to their low resistivity. Dielectric substrates in patch antennas affect bandwidth and efficiency, making material selection critical.

Environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, and nearby objects can alter antenna behavior. Designers must account for these effects, possibly incorporating protective coatings or designing antennas with environmental robustness.

Advanced Topics in Antenna Theory Analysis and Design

As technology evolves, antenna theory and design continue to push boundaries, enabling new applications and improved performance.

Smart Antennas and Adaptive Systems

Smart antennas use signal processing algorithms to adapt beam patterns dynamically, enhancing signal quality and reducing interference. Techniques such as beamforming and MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) are at the forefront of 5G and beyond wireless systems.

Designing adaptive antennas requires integrating antenna theory with digital signal processing, creating a multidisciplinary challenge.

Metamaterials and Novel Antenna Designs

Metamaterials—engineered materials with unique electromagnetic properties—open new avenues in antenna design. They enable miniaturization, enhanced bandwidth, and unconventional radiation patterns.

Incorporating metamaterials into antennas is a growing research area, promising breakthroughs in wearable devices, IoT, and stealth technology.

Simulation Software and Tools

Modern antenna design heavily relies on advanced simulation platforms like HFSS, CST Microwave Studio, and FEKO. These tools incorporate sophisticated solvers and visualization capabilities, making antenna theory analysis and design more accessible and precise.

Learning to effectively use these software packages is invaluable for engineers aiming to develop cutting-edge antenna solutions.

Exploring antenna theory analysis and design reveals a rich interplay between physics, engineering, and practical application. Whether you're curious about how antennas work or planning to design one yourself, mastering these concepts offers a rewarding journey into the heart of wireless communication technology.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the fundamental parameters used in antenna theory analysis?

The fundamental parameters include radiation pattern, gain, directivity, impedance, bandwidth, polarization, and efficiency. These parameters help characterize an antenna's performance and behavior in transmitting or receiving electromagnetic waves.

How does the antenna aperture affect its gain and directivity?

Antenna aperture refers to the effective area that captures or radiates energy. Larger apertures generally result in higher gain and directivity because they can focus energy more tightly in a specific direction, improving signal strength and reducing interference.

What role does the antenna impedance play in antenna design?

Antenna impedance determines how well the antenna matches the transmission line or source impedance. Proper impedance matching is critical to maximize power transfer and minimize reflections, which can affect the antenna's efficiency and bandwidth.

How is the radiation pattern of an antenna analyzed and visualized?

Radiation patterns are analyzed using mathematical models and simulations such as Method of Moments (MoM) or Finite Element Method (FEM). They are visualized in polar or Cartesian plots showing the relative power radiated in different directions, highlighting main lobes, side lobes, and nulls.

What are the common methods used for antenna design optimization?

Common optimization methods include genetic algorithms, particle swarm optimization, and gradient-based techniques. These methods adjust antenna parameters like geometry and materials to achieve desired performance goals such as maximum gain, bandwidth, or minimized size.

How does frequency affect antenna design considerations?

Frequency impacts antenna size, bandwidth, and radiation characteristics. Higher frequencies typically allow smaller antennas but may require more precise fabrication. Design must consider wavelength-dependent parameters to ensure efficient operation at the target frequency.

What are the latest trends in antenna theory and design research?

Recent trends include the development of metamaterial antennas, reconfigurable and beam-steering antennas using phased arrays, integration with IoT devices, and machine learning-based design methods to improve performance, miniaturization, and adaptability in complex environments.

Additional Resources

Antenna Theory Analysis and Design: A Comprehensive Exploration

antenna theory analysis and design form the cornerstone of modern wireless communication, impacting everything from mobile devices to satellite systems. Understanding the fundamental principles behind antenna behavior and the methodologies employed in their design is crucial for engineers, researchers, and industry professionals aiming to optimize signal transmission and reception. This article delves deeply into the scientific and practical aspects of antenna theory, offering a nuanced examination of design strategies, performance metrics, and evolving trends in this dynamic field.

Fundamentals of Antenna Theory Analysis

At its core, antenna theory revolves around the transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves. An antenna serves as a transducer that converts electrical currents into radio waves and vice versa. The analysis of antenna performance typically involves parameters such as radiation pattern, gain, directivity, impedance, bandwidth, polarization, and efficiency. These parameters define how effectively an antenna can transmit or receive signals over varying distances and environmental conditions.

Antenna theory analysis relies heavily on Maxwell's equations, which govern electromagnetic fields. By solving these equations under specific boundary conditions, engineers can predict how an antenna will radiate or respond to incoming waves. Computational electromagnetics tools, including the Method of Moments (MoM), Finite Element Method (FEM), and Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD), have become indispensable in this analysis. These numerical methods allow for accurate modeling of complex antenna structures that are otherwise difficult to analyze with closed-form equations.

Key Parameters in Antenna Analysis

- **Radiation Pattern:** This spatial distribution of radiated energy is critical in determining coverage area and interference potential.

- **Gain and Directivity:** Gain measures how well an antenna directs energy in a particular direction compared to an isotropic source, while directivity focuses solely on directionality without considering efficiency losses.
- **Impedance Matching:** Ensuring the antenna impedance matches the transmission line minimizes reflection and maximizes power transfer.
- **Bandwidth:** The range of frequencies over which the antenna operates effectively.
- **Polarization:** The orientation of the electric field vector, influencing compatibility with transmitting or receiving antennas.

Understanding these parameters allows designers to tailor antennas for specific applications, whether it be broad-area coverage for cellular networks or highly directional beams for radar systems.

Design Principles in Antenna Engineering

The design process is an iterative journey that balances theoretical modeling, simulation, and practical constraints such as size, cost, and material properties. Modern antenna design incorporates both analytical approaches and advanced software tools to streamline development cycles.

Types of Antenna Designs

Different applications dictate varied antenna types, each with unique characteristics:

1. **Dipole Antennas:** One of the simplest and most widely used antenna types, offering omnidirectional radiation and ease of fabrication.
2. **Monopole Antennas:** Similar to dipoles but mounted above a ground plane, commonly seen in mobile devices.
3. **Patch Antennas:** Also known as microstrip antennas, these are low-profile and planar, suitable for integration into compact electronics.
4. **Array Antennas:** Composed of multiple elements, arrays can achieve high gain and beam steering capabilities through constructive interference.
5. **Horn and Parabolic Reflectors:** Used in high-frequency applications like satellite communication and radar for their directional properties.

Each antenna class involves trade-offs. For example, while patch antennas excel in compactness and ease of integration, they often suffer from narrow bandwidth and lower gain compared to array antennas.

Design Methodologies and Optimization Techniques

Designing an antenna begins with defining requirements such as operational frequency, radiation pattern, and environmental conditions. Analytical formulas provide initial dimensions and configurations, followed by computer-aided simulations to refine performance.

Optimization techniques have become central to antenna design, leveraging algorithms like genetic algorithms (GA), particle swarm optimization (PSO), and machine learning methods. These approaches enable designers to explore vast parameter spaces quickly and identify configurations that maximize desired metrics such as gain or bandwidth while minimizing physical size.

Material selection also plays a vital role. The choice of substrate in microstrip antennas, for instance, affects dielectric losses and antenna efficiency. Innovations in metamaterials have introduced possibilities for miniaturization and performance enhancement that were previously unattainable.

Challenges and Innovations in Antenna Theory and Design

The rapid growth of wireless technologies presents new challenges for antenna engineers. The advent of 5G and the impending 6G networks demands antennas capable of operating at millimeter-wave frequencies with high precision and adaptability.

Multi-Band and Reconfigurable Antennas

Contemporary communication systems often require antennas that can operate across multiple frequency bands to support diverse standards and services. Designing multi-band antennas involves complex trade-offs to maintain efficiency and avoid interference.

Reconfigurable antennas, which can dynamically alter their frequency response or radiation pattern, address these challenges by incorporating tunable components such as varactor diodes or MEMS switches. These designs enhance system flexibility but introduce complexity in control and reliability.

Integration with Emerging Technologies

The integration of antennas with the Internet of Things (IoT), wearable devices, and autonomous vehicles pushes the boundaries of size constraints and environmental robustness. Low-profile, flexible antennas fabricated on novel substrates such as textiles or polymers are gaining traction.

Moreover, the rise of massive MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) technology necessitates sophisticated antenna arrays capable of beamforming and spatial multiplexing. This requires not only advanced physical designs but also real-time signal processing integration.

Evaluating Antenna Performance: Metrics and Testing

Beyond theoretical design and simulation, practical evaluation is essential. Anechoic chambers equipped with precision instrumentation measure key antenna characteristics under controlled conditions.

Common performance metrics include:

- **Return Loss and VSWR:** Indicators of impedance matching quality.
- **Radiation Efficiency:** The ratio of radiated power to input power.
- **Polarization Purity:** The degree to which an antenna maintains a specific polarization state.
- **Gain and Beamwidth:** Verified through far-field pattern measurements.

Testing protocols ensure that antennas meet regulatory standards and perform reliably in real-world scenarios, which may involve temperature variations, mechanical stress, and electromagnetic interference.

In the ever-evolving landscape of wireless communication, antenna theory analysis and design remain pivotal disciplines. The interplay of physics, engineering, and computational innovation continues to drive advancements that enable faster, more reliable, and versatile communication systems. As antenna technologies adapt to emerging demands, from ultra-wideband applications to intelligent reconfigurability, the foundational principles explored here will guide future breakthroughs in connectivity.

Antenna Theory Analysis And Design

antenna theory analysis and design: Antenna Theory Constantine A. Balanis, 2012-12-03

The discipline of antenna theory has experienced vast technological changes. In response, Constantine Balanis has updated his classic text, *Antenna Theory*, offering the most recent look at all the necessary topics. New material includes smart antennas and fractal antennas, along with the latest applications in wireless communications. Multimedia material on an accompanying CD presents PowerPoint viewgraphs of lecture notes, interactive review questions, Java animations and applets, and MATLAB features. Like the previous editions, *Antenna Theory*, Third Edition meets the needs of electrical engineering and physics students at the senior undergraduate and beginning graduate levels, and those of practicing engineers as well. It is a benchmark text for mastering the latest theory in the subject, and for better understanding the technological applications. An Instructor's Manual presenting detailed solutions to all the problems in the book is available from the Wiley editorial department.

antenna theory analysis and design: Antenna Theory Constantine A. Balanis, 2015-12-28

Updated with color and gray scale illustrations, a companion website housing supplementary material, and new sections covering recent developments in antenna analysis and design This book introduces the fundamental principles of antenna theory and explains how to apply them to the analysis, design, and measurements of antennas. Due to the variety of methods of analysis and design, and the different antenna structures available, the applications covered in this book are made to some of the most basic and practical antenna configurations. Among these antenna configurations are linear dipoles; loops; arrays; broadband antennas; aperture antennas; horns; microstrip antennas; and reflector antennas. The text contains sufficient mathematical detail to enable undergraduate and beginning graduate students in electrical engineering and physics to follow the flow of analysis and design. Readers should have a basic knowledge of undergraduate electromagnetic theory, including Maxwell's equations and the wave equation, introductory physics, and differential and integral calculus. Presents new sections on flexible and conformal bowtie, Vivaldi antenna, antenna miniaturization, antennas for mobile communications, dielectric resonator antennas, and scale modeling Provides color and gray scale figures and illustrations to better depict antenna radiation characteristics Includes access to a companion website housing MATLAB programs, Java-based applets and animations, Power Point notes, Java-based interactive questionnaires and a solutions manual for instructors Introduces over 100 additional end-of-chapter problems *Antenna Theory: Analysis and Design*, Fourth Edition is designed to meet the needs of senior undergraduate and beginning graduate level students in electrical engineering and physics, as well as practicing engineers and antenna designers. Constantine A. Balanis received his BSEE degree from the Virginia Tech in 1964, his MEE degree from the University of Virginia in 1966, his PhD in Electrical Engineering from The Ohio State University in 1969, and an Honorary Doctorate from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in 2004. From 1964 to 1970, he was with the NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, VA, and from 1970 to 1983, he was with the Department of Electrical Engineering of West Virginia University. In 1983 he joined Arizona State University and is now Regents' Professor of Electrical Engineering. Dr. Balanis is also a life fellow of the IEEE.

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antenna theory analysis and design: Antennas and Propagation for Wireless

Communication Systems Simon R. Saunders, Alejandro A. Aragón-Zavala, 2007-05-07 Antennas and propagation are of fundamental importance to the coverage, capacity and quality of all wireless communication systems. This book provides a solid grounding in antennas and propagation, covering terrestrial and satellite radio systems in both mobile and fixed contexts. Building on the highly successful first edition, this fully updated text features significant new material and brand new exercises and supplementary materials to support course tutors. A vital source of information for practising and aspiring wireless communication engineers as well as for students at postgraduate

and senior undergraduate levels, this book provides a fundamental grounding in the principles of antennas and propagation without excessive recourse to mathematics. It also equips the reader with practical prediction techniques for the design and analysis of a very wide range of common wireless communication systems. Including: Overview of the fundamental electromagnetic principles underlying propagation and antennas. Basic concepts of antennas and their application to specific wireless systems. Propagation measurement, modelling and prediction for fixed links, macrocells, microcells, picocells and megacells Narrowband and wideband channel modelling and the effect of the channel on communication system performance. Methods that overcome and transform channel impairments to enhance performance using diversity, adaptive antennas and equalisers. Key second edition updates: New chapters on Antennas for Mobile Systems and Channel Measurements for Mobile Radio Systems. Coverage of new technologies, including MIMO antenna systems, Ultra Wideband (UWB) and the OFDM technology used in Wi-Fi and WiMax systems. Many new propagation models for macrocells, microcells and picocells. Fully revised and expanded end-of-chapter exercises. The Solutions Manual can be requested from www.wiley.com/go/saunders_antennas_2e

antenna theory analysis and design: Solutions Manual to Accompany Antenna Theory
Constantine A. Balanis, 1982

antenna theory analysis and design: Antenna Theory: Analysis and Design, 2nd Ed
Balanis, 2007-09 Market_Desc: · Electrical Engineers· Advanced Undergraduate · Graduate Students in Electrical Engineering Special Features: · Computer programs at the end of each chapter and the accompanying disk assist in problem solving, design projects and data plotting· Includes updated material on moment methods, radar cross section, mutual impedances, aperture and horn antennas, and antenna measurements · Outstanding 3-dimensional illustrations help readers visualize the entire antenna radiation pattern About The Book: This edition provides the most-up-to-date resource available for a complete knowledge of antenna theory and design. Expanded coverage of design procedures and equations makes meeting ABET design requirements easy and prepares readers for authentic situations in industry. New coverage of microstrip antennas exposes readers to information vital to a wide variety of practical applications

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readers to work with real-world propagating systems * Antenna chapter provides an introduction to a wide variety of antennas and techniques for antenna analysis, including a detailed treatment of antenna polarization and axial ratio; the chapter contains a set of curves that permit readers to estimate polarization loss due to axial ratio mismatch between transmitting and receiving antennas without performing detailed calculations * Atmospheric effects chapter provides curves of typical atmospheric loss, so that expected loss can be determined easily * Rain attenuation chapter features a summary of how to apply the ITU and Crane rain models * Satellite communication chapter provides the details of earth-space propagation analysis including rain attenuation, atmospheric absorption, path length determination and noise temperature determination Examples of widely used models provide all the details and information needed to allow readers to apply the models with confidence. References, provided throughout the book, enable readers to explore particular topics in greater depth. Additionally, an accompanying Wiley ftp site provides supporting MathCad files for select figures in the book. With its emphasis on fundamentals, detailed examples, and comprehensive coverage of models and applications, this is an excellent text for upper-level undergraduate or graduate students, or for the practicing engineer who needs to develop an understanding of propagation phenomena.

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postgraduate and research students working on different aspects of design and developments of smart sensors and sensing technology.

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Frank Sabath, Eric L. Mokole, Uwe Schenk, Daniel Nitsch, 2010-05-30 This book presents selected contributions of the Ultra-Wideband Short-Pulse Electromagnetics 7 Conference, including electromagnetic theory, scattering, Ultrawideband (UWB) antennas, UWB systems, ground penetrating radar, UWB communications, pulsed-power generation, time-domain computational electromagnetics, UWB compatibility, target detection and discrimination, propagation through dispersive media, and wavelet and multi-resolution techniques.

antenna theory analysis and design: Phasengesteuerte Antennen- Gruppenstrahler

Shun-Ping Chen, Heinz Schmiedel, 2024-06-03 In diesem Buch werden die Grundlagen der Strahlformung von Antennen erläutert. Die Prinzipien der Strahlfokussierung und Strahlschwenkung im Nah- und Fernfeld werden mit 2D- und 3D-Simulationen visualisiert und mit Messergebnissen verglichen. Neben linearen und planaren Antennen-Gruppenstrahlern werden auch konforme Gruppenstrahler, also konkave und konvexe Antennen-Gruppenstrahler, die für bestimmte Anwendungen geeignet sind, untersucht und vorgestellt. Auch verwandte Anwendungen der Strahlformung, wie Open-Loop- und Closed-Loop-Antennen-Gruppenstrahler oder Massive MIMO, eine der bahnbrechenden Technologien für 5G und zukünftiges 6G, die eine extrem große Anzahl von Antennenelementen für die Multi-Nutzer-Funkversorgung erfordert, werden behandelt. Weiterhin wird auch Strahlformung der sogenannten ausgedünnten Antennen-Gruppenstrahler mit großen Abständen zwischen den Antennenelementen diskutiert. Dieses Buch richtet sich sowohl an Forschungs- und Entwicklungsingenieure als auch an Studierende in den Bereichen Hochfrequenztechnik und Telekommunikation.

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2014-03-28 Dieses Lehrbuch und Nachschlagewerk – eines der besten Grundlagenbücher zum Thema überhaupt – gibt eine systematische Einführung in die Abstrahlung und Ausbreitung elektromagnetischer Wellen. Die Antennentechnik wird von den feldtheoretischen Grundlagen bis zu praktischen Designvorschlägen mit einfach anwendbaren Kochrezepten, Faustformeln und 142 Übungsaufgaben verständlich dargestellt. Neben den grundlegenden mathematischen Methoden wird großer Wert auf die physikalische Interpretation und Visualisierung der erhaltenen Ergebnisse mittels Computersimulationen gelegt. Das Buch ist für Studierende neben der Vorlesung und auch als Nachschlagewerk für Praktiker und Anwender konzipiert. Neuerungen der 5. Auflage: 64 neue Seiten, erweiterte Behandlung von Hornstrahlern (Rillenhorn, Skalarhorn), erweiterte Behandlung von Streifenleitungsantennen (Oberflächenwellen, Strahlungswirkungsgrad, Bandbreite,

Kreuzpolarisation), neues Kapitel zur Strahlung des Schwarzen Körpers mit Anwendungen in der Photovoltaik, neue Tabelle mit Formeln zur Leitungsberechnung, kapitelweise Organisation der Literaturangaben.

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antenna theory analysis and design: Lehrbuch der Hochfrequenztechnik Otto Zinke, Heinrich Brunswig, 2013-07-02 Behandelt Erzeugung, Verstärkung, Fortleitung, Ausstrahlung und Anwendung elektromagnetischer Signale über den vollen Frequenzbereich, von einigen kHz bis zur optischen Nachrichtentechnik. Band 1 geht auf Schwingkreise, Hochfrequenzübertrager und -filter, Eigenschaften von Koaxialkabeln, Mikrostreifenleitungen, Koplanar- und Fin-Leitungen, Richtkoppler, Lichtwellenleiter, Oberflächenwellen-Filter, Hohlleiter und gyromagnetischen Medien sowie Antennen ein. Die Neuauflage wurde aktualisiert und ergänzt, speziell um einen Beitrag Quarzfilter. Band 2 behandelt Elektronik und Signalverarbeitung in der Hochfrequenztechnik und beschreibt neueste Entwicklungen bis zu höchsten Leistungen und höchsten Frequenzen; die Eigenschaften analoger und digitaler integrierter Schaltungen werden dargestellt.

antenna theory analysis and design: Kapazitiv gekoppelte Streifenleitungsantennen für Millimeterwellenanwendungen Mayer, Jonathan, 2022-03-09 Radar ist ein wichtiger Baustein für autonomes Fahren und ermöglicht eine genaue Erkennung des Umfelds. Die vorliegende Arbeit stellt dazu eine neuartige, kapazitiv gekoppelte Streifenleitungsantenne vor und untersucht 15 aktuelle Hochfrequenzmaterialien unter verschiedenen Umweltbedingungen. Die gemeinsame Betrachtung von Substrat und Antenne ermöglicht dabei ein optimales Zusammenwirken, sodass die Anforderungen an Zuverlässigkeit und Bandbreite erfüllt werden können. - Radar is an important part of autonomous driving and allows an appropriate environment recognition. The contribution of this work is a new arrangement of capacitively coupled patches and a holistic view on substrates under different environmental conditions. Thus, an optimized design can meet reliability and bandwidth requirements.

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