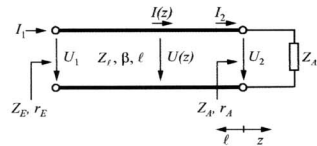


Bestimmung des Spannungs- und Stromverlaufs auf einer Leitung mit Hilfe des Smith-Diagramms



$$\frac{U^+}{I^+} = \frac{U^-}{I^-} = Z_\ell = \sqrt{\frac{R' + j\omega L'}{G' + j\omega C'}} \quad (9.57)$$

Spannung

$$\frac{R'}{\omega L'} = \sinh(\delta_R) \quad \text{und} \quad \frac{G'}{\omega C'} = \cosh(\delta_G).$$

$$(9.58) \quad U(z) = U^+(0) e^{-j\beta z} + U^-(0) e^{j\beta z}$$

$$z = -\ell \rightarrow U(\ell) = U^+(0) e^{j\beta \ell} + U^-(0) e^{-j\beta \ell} = U^+(0) e^{j\beta \ell} (1 + r_A e^{-j2\beta \ell})$$

$$\left| \frac{U(\ell)}{U^+(0)} \right| = \left| 1 + r_A e^{-j2\beta\ell} \right| = |1 + r(\ell)|$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{R'}{2\sqrt{L'/C'}} + \frac{G'}{2}\sqrt{\frac{L'}{C'}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh\left(\frac{\delta_R - \delta_G}{2}\right)}$$

$$(9.59) \quad \left| \frac{U}{U^+} \right|_{Min} = 1 - |r_A| \quad \left| \frac{U}{U^+} \right|_{Max} = 1 + |r_A| \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{|U|_{Max}}{|U|_{Min}} = \frac{1 + |r_A|}{1 - |r_A|} = s}$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{L'C'} \cosh \left(\frac{\delta_R - \delta_G}{2} \right)$$

$$(9.60) \quad |r_A| = \frac{s-1}{s+1}$$

Erkennung $2400 = 1600 \cdot \frac{2}{4}$

$$v = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L'C'}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh\left(\frac{\delta_R - \delta_G}{2}\right)}$$

Spannungsminimum im Abstand ℓ_{\min} von Leitungsende:

$$r(\ell = \ell_{\min}) = -|r_A| = -\frac{s-1}{s+1} \quad \text{und} \quad Z(\ell_{\min}) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot Z_\ell \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{s} = \frac{Z(\ell_{\min})}{Z_\ell} = z_{\min} \quad (9.61)$$

$$Z_t = \frac{\sqrt{L'/C'}}{\cosh(\delta_G)} \cdot \left[\cosh\left(\frac{\delta_R + \delta_G}{2}\right) - j \sinh\left(\frac{\delta_R - \delta_G}{2}\right) \right]$$

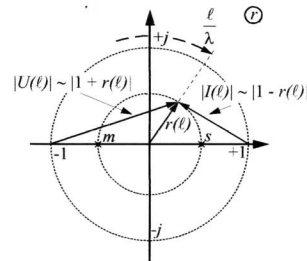
s : Stehwellenverhältnis m : Anpassungsmaß

Strom

$$I(z) = I^+(0) e^{-j\beta z} - I^-(0) e^{j\beta z}$$

$$z = -\ell \rightarrow I(\ell) = I^+(0) e^{j\beta \ell} - I^-(0) e^{-j\beta \ell} = I^+(0) e^{j\beta \ell} (1 - r_A e^{-j2\beta \ell})$$

$$\left| \frac{I(\ell)}{I^+(0)} \right| = \left| 1 - r_A e^{-j2\beta\ell} \right| = |1 - r(\ell)|$$


$$I(z) = I^+(0) e^{-j\beta z} - I^-(0) e^{j\beta z}$$

$$\alpha \approx \frac{R'}{2\sqrt{\frac{L'}{C'}}} + \frac{G'}{2}\sqrt{\frac{L'}{C'}} \quad (9.63)$$

$$\beta \approx \omega \sqrt{L'C'} \quad (9.64)$$

$$v = \frac{\omega}{\beta} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC'}} \quad (9.65)$$

$$Z_\ell \approx \sqrt{\frac{L'}{C'}} \quad (9.66)$$

Leitungsresonatoren

	Parallelresonanz	Serienresonanz
Eingangsimpedanz -admittanz	$Y_E = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C - j\frac{1}{\omega L}$ $\approx \frac{1}{R} + j\frac{2Q_0\Delta\omega}{\omega_0 R}$	$Z_E = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C}$ $\approx R + j\frac{2RQ_0\Delta\omega}{\omega_0}$
Verlustleistung	$P_{Verl.} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ U ^2}{R}$	$P_{Verl.} = \frac{1}{2} I ^2 \cdot R$
gespeicherte magnet. Energie	$W_m = \frac{1}{4} \frac{ U ^2}{\omega^2 L}$	$W_m = \frac{1}{4} I ^2 \cdot L$
gespeicherte elektr. Energie	$W_e = \frac{1}{4} U ^2 \cdot C$	$W_e = \frac{1}{4} I ^2 \frac{1}{\omega^2 C}$
Resonanzfrequenz	$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$	$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$
Eigengüte	$Q_0 = \omega_0 RC = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L}$	$Q_0 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 RC}$

Tabelle 10.1: Wichtige Ergebnisse für Parallel- und Serienschwingkreise

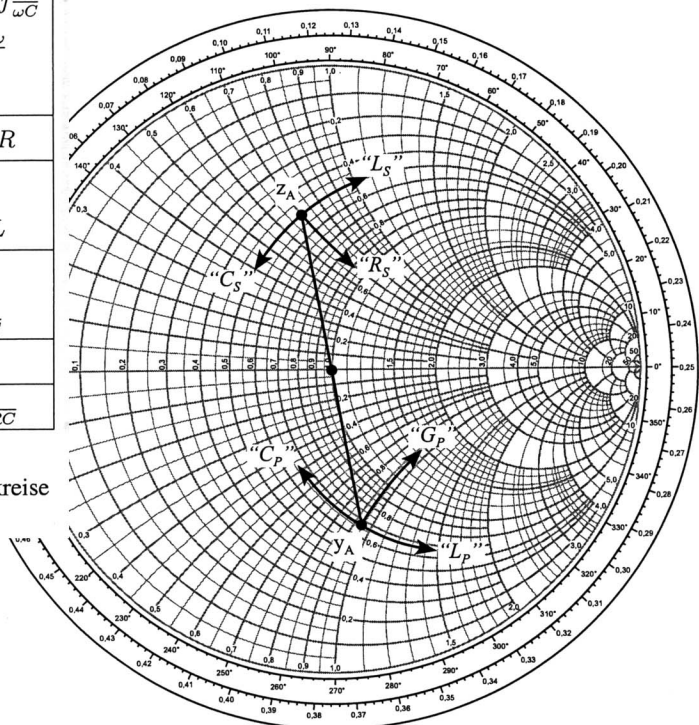


Abbildung 11.12: Transformation „konzentrierter“ Bauelemente im z- und y-Diagramm