



Antennas & Wave Propagation

Electronic Dep.
3rd Stage

Lecture Six

**R. M. S. Value of the Electric field
Intensity at Distance R**

Prepared By

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R. M. S. Value of the Electric field Intensity at Distance R

As we know $H_{\phi} = \frac{I_0 l_e}{2\lambda r} \sin \theta$, and $E_{\theta} = 120 \pi H_{\phi}$

Then

$$|H_{\phi}| = \frac{I_0 l_e}{2\lambda r}$$
$$|E_{\theta}| = 120 \pi |H_{\phi}|$$

$$H_{\phi} = \frac{\omega I_0 dl \sin \theta}{4\pi cr} \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{r}{c} \right)$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \text{ and } \frac{c}{f} = \lambda$$

$$H_{\phi} = \frac{2\pi f I_0 dl \sin \theta}{4\pi cr} \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{r}{c} \right)$$

$$H_{\phi} = \frac{I_0 dl \sin \theta}{2\lambda r} \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{r}{c} \right)$$

$$|H_{\phi}| = \frac{I_0 dl}{2\lambda r}$$



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The rms value of amplitude of electric field intensity is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{rms}} &= \left| \frac{E_{\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| = \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{2}} |H_{\phi}| \\ &= \frac{120\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{I_0 l_e}{2\lambda r} \right\} \\ &= 120\pi \left\{ \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{l_e}{2\lambda r} \right\} \\ &= \frac{60\pi I_{\text{rms}} l_e}{\lambda r} \text{ volt/metre} \end{aligned}$$

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As l_e for the grounded short antennas is $2l_e$, then

$$E_{\text{rms}} = \frac{60 \pi I_{\text{rms}} \cdot 2l_e}{\lambda^2}$$

$$E_{\text{rms}} = \frac{120 \pi l_e}{\lambda r} I_{\text{rms}} \text{ volt/metre}$$

$$E_{\text{rms}} = \frac{377 I_{\text{rms}} l_e}{\lambda r} \text{ volt/metre}$$

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Now taking the square of equation 1.47 and divided by equatioin 1.44, thus we get

$$\frac{E_{\text{rms}}^2}{P} = \frac{\left[\frac{120\pi \cdot I_{\text{rms}} l_e}{\lambda r} \right]^2}{\left[160\pi^2 \left(\frac{l_e}{\lambda} \right)^2 \cdot I_{\text{rms}}^2 \right]}$$
$$= \frac{120\pi \times 120\pi}{160\pi^2 \cdot r^2}$$

$$\frac{E_{\text{rms}}^2}{P} = \frac{90}{r^2}$$

or

$$E_{\text{rms}} = \frac{\sqrt{90P}}{r}$$

where P in watts and r in meters.

So, the equation (1.49) represents the rms electric field intensity in terms of power radiated and it is very useful formula when P and r is given and we want to calculate the E_{rms} .



Thanks for
Listening



**Any Question
Please...**