

manuelle Berechnung einer elektrisch kurzen vertikalen Antenne

h = Länge, l = Wellenlänge

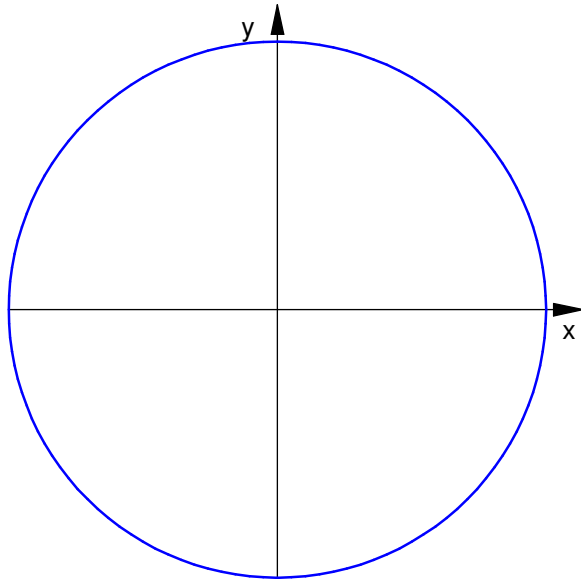
- `reset():digits:=16:vw:=90*PI/180:wh:=0:h:=1:l:=30:`

Richtdiagramm im Kugelraum als Funktion der Winkel

- `c:=(the,phil) -> abs((cos(PI*h/l*cos(phil))-cos(PI*h/l))/sin(phil)):`

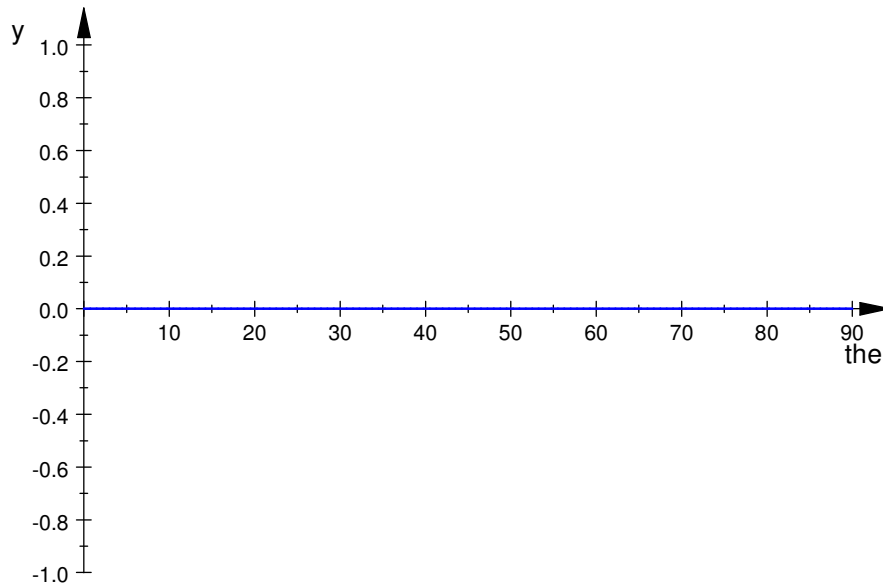
Horizontaldiagramm

- `plot(plot::Polar([c(the,wv),the], the = 0..2*PI, TicksNumber=None, Scaling=Constrained, AdaptiveMesh=4));`



horizontale relative Strahlungsleistungsdichte

- `plotfunc2d(c(the*PI/180,wv)^2, the = 0..90):`



Maximalwert der relativen Strahlungsleistungsdichte , auch in dB

- ```

ghmax:=0:ghwmax:=0:for m from 0 to 2880 step 1 do
gh:=float(c(m*PI/5760,wv)^2);
if gh>ghmax then
 ghmax:=gh;
 ghwmax:=float(m/32);
end_if;
end_for:ghmax;float(10*ln(ghmax)/ln(10)+2.15);ghwmax;

0.00003000963036

-43.07739354

0.0

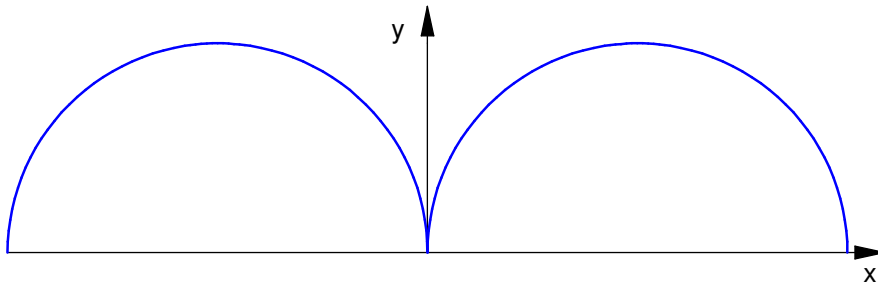
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Vertikaldiagramm

- ```

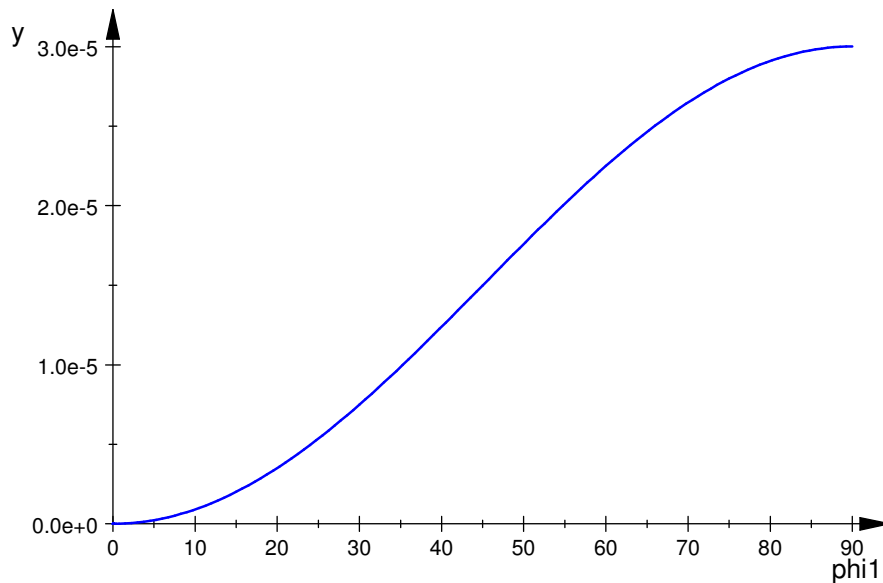
plot(plot::Polar([c(wh,phil),phil+PI/2], phil = -PI/2..PI/2,
TicksNumber=None, Scaling=Constrained, AdaptiveMesh=4));

```



vertikale relative Strahlungsleistungsdichte

- `plotfunc2d(c(wh,phi1*PI/180)^2, phi1 = 0..90):`



Maximalwert der relativen Strahlungsleistungsdichte , auch in dBi

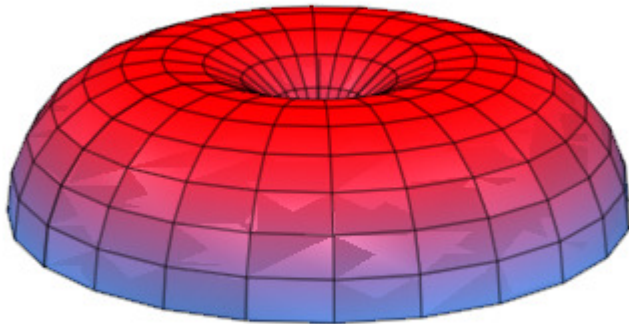
- ```
gvmax:=0:gvwmax:=0:for m from 1 to 2880 step 1 do
gv:=float(c(wh,m*PI/5760)^2);
if gv>gvmax then
gvmax:=gv;
gvwmax:=float(m/32);
end_if;
end_for:gvmax;float(10*ln(gvmax)/ln(10)+2.15);gvwmax;
```

0.00003000963036

-43.07739354

90.0

- `graph:=plot::Surface([cos(the)*sin(phi)*c(the,phi),sin(the)*sin(phi)*c(the,phi),cos(phi)*c(the,phi)],the=0..2*PI, phi=-PI/2..PI/2, Axes=Origin, TicksNumber=None, Scaling=Constrained, AdaptiveMesh=4):`
- `plot(graph);`



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