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Dahele and Lee

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( $H_A = 0$ )

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$$H_T = H_D + H_A \quad \varepsilon_r < 10 \quad \frac{a}{H_T} > 2$$

$a/H_T$

(  $a/H_T > 2$  )

. 10-1

$\varepsilon_r$

$a/H_T < 2$

Watkins<sup>[1]</sup>

Wolff and Knoppik<sup>[1]</sup>

Chew<sup>[1]</sup>  $\epsilon_{r,dyn}$

[1-]

and Kong

TM

[1]

(1)  
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$$\epsilon_{re} = \frac{\epsilon_r (H_D + H_A)}{(H_D + H_A \cdot \epsilon_r)} \quad (1)$$

$$\epsilon_{re} = \epsilon_r \quad H_A/H_D = 0, \quad \epsilon_r$$

, Wolff and Knoppik<sup>[1]</sup>

$\epsilon_{r,dyn}$

$\epsilon_{r,eff}$

[1, eq. 14]

$$f_{r,nm} = \frac{\alpha_{nm} \cdot c}{2\pi \cdot a_{eff} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_{r,eff}}} \quad (12)$$

$\cdot j_n(x) \quad m \quad \alpha_{n,m} :$   
 $(\alpha_{31} = 4.201, \alpha_{21} = 3.054, \alpha_{11} = 1.841, \alpha_{01} = 3.832)$   
 $\cdot TM_{310}, TM_{010}, TM_{210} \quad , TM_{110}$

$$\epsilon_{r,eff} = \frac{4\epsilon_{re} \cdot \epsilon_{r,dyn}}{(\sqrt{\epsilon_{re}} + \sqrt{\epsilon_{r,dyn}})^2} \quad (13)$$

$\epsilon_{re} \quad \epsilon_{r,eff}$   
 $(14) \quad \epsilon_{r,dyn}$   
 $\epsilon_{r,eff} \cdot$   
 $\cdot \epsilon_{r,eff} \quad \epsilon_{r,dyn} \quad \epsilon_{re} \quad (15)$   
 $\epsilon_{r,dyn} \quad (16) \quad \epsilon_{re}$

$$\epsilon_{r,dyn} = \frac{C_{dyn}(\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{re})}{C_{dyn}(\epsilon = \epsilon_0)} \quad (17)$$

$C_{dyn} :$   
 $C_{dyn} = C_{0,dyn} + C_{e,dyn} \quad (18)$

$C_{0,stat}$  [1]

$C_{0,dyn}$

:

$$C_{0,dyn} = \gamma_n C_{0,stat} \quad (7)$$

$$\gamma_n = 1.0 \quad n=$$

$$\gamma_n = 0.3525 \quad n=$$

$$\gamma_n = 0.2865 \quad n=$$

$$\gamma_n = 0.2450 \quad n=$$

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$C_{e,dyn}$

$$C_{e,dyn} = \frac{1}{\delta} C_{e,stat} \quad (8)$$

$$\delta = 1 \quad n= :$$

$$\delta = 2 \quad n\#$$

$C_{e,stat}$  ,  $C_{0,stat}$  wheeler [ ]

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

$a/H_T$

:(8)

wheeler [ ,eq ]

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{re} \pi a^2}{H_T} (1 + q) \quad (9)$$

:

a :

$$q = u + v + uv \quad (9)$$

$$u = \frac{1 + \varepsilon_{re}}{\varepsilon_{re}} \cdot \frac{4}{\pi a/H_T} \quad (10)$$

$$v = \frac{2}{3t} \cdot \frac{\ln(p)}{8 + \pi a/H_T} + \frac{1/t - 1}{g} \quad (11)$$

$$t = 0.37 + 0.63\varepsilon_{re} \quad (12)$$

$$p = \frac{1 + 0.8(a/H_T)^2 + (0.31a/H_T)^4}{1 + 0.9a/H_T} \quad (13)$$

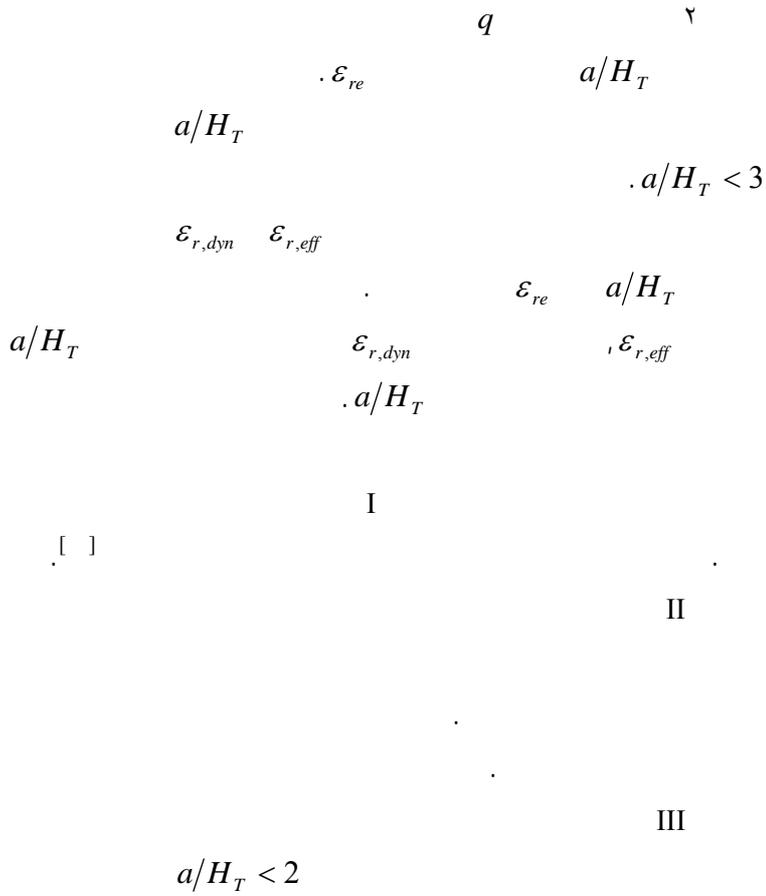
$$g = 4 + 2.6a/H_T + 2.9H_T/a \quad (14)$$

$$q = C_{0,stat} \quad (15)$$

$$C_{e,stat} = C_{0,stat}(\varepsilon) \cdot q \quad (16)$$

$$C_{0,stat}(\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{re} \pi \cdot a^2}{H_T} \quad (17)$$

$$a_{eff} = a \cdot \sqrt{1 + q} \quad (18)$$



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$$a/H_T < 2$$

$$(\epsilon_r > 10)$$

$$a/H_T$$

$$, a/H_T > 2$$

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$$H_D = , \quad \text{mm}, H_A = \text{mm}, \epsilon_r = , \quad .$$

a (mm)	GHz				GHz <sup>[١٣]</sup>
	Abboud [١]	Wolff <sup>[٧]</sup>	Derneryd <sup>[١١]</sup>	Our Model	
١١,٥	٤,٦٠٩	٤,٥٧٦	٤,٣٤١	٤,٣٩	٤,٤٢٥
١٠,٧	٤,٩٣٨	٤,٩٠٣	٤,٦٤٥	٤,٧٠	٤,٧٢٣
٩,٦	٥,٤٧٣	٥,٤٣٦	٥,١٤٣	٥,٢٠	٥,٢٢٤
٨,٢	٦,٣٤٦	٦,٣٠٧	٥,٩٥٦	٦,٠١	٦,٠٧٤
٧,٤	٦,٩٨١	٦,٩٤١	٦,٥٤٩	٦,٥٩٥	٦,٦٣٤

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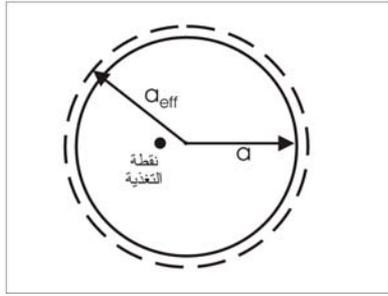
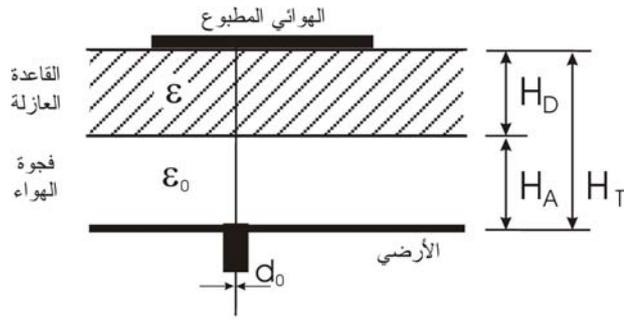
$$a = HD = , \quad \text{mm}, \epsilon_r = , \quad .$$

mm,

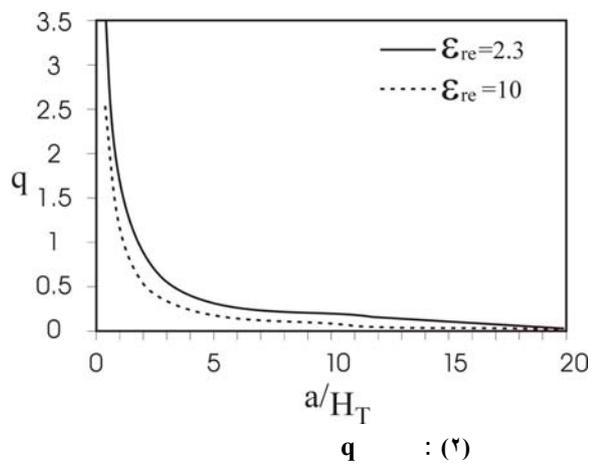
سماكة فجوة الهواء H <sub>A</sub> (mm)	النمط	القيم المحسوبة [MHz]		القيم المقاسة <sup>[١٢]</sup> [MHz]
		Abboud [١]	Our model	
٠	TM <sub>١١</sub>	١١٥٣,٩	١١٣٠,٦	١١٢٨
	TM <sub>٢١</sub>	١٩٢٧,٠	١٨٨١,٢	١٨٧٩
	TM <sub>٣١</sub>	٢٦٦٥,٣	٢٥٩٤,١	٢٥٩٦
٠,٥	TM <sub>١١</sub>	١٢٥٨,٩	١٢٧٤,٦	١٢٨٦
	TM <sub>٢١</sub>	٢١٦٧,٠	٢١١٩,٧	٢١٣٦
	TM <sub>٣١</sub>	٢٩٩٤,٩	٢٩٢١,٩	٢٩٥١
١,٠	TM <sub>١١</sub>	١٣٦٨,٥	١٣٤٤,٥	١٣٥٠
	TM <sub>٢١</sub>	٢٢٨٠,٨	٢٢٣٥,٣	٢٢٥٦
	TM <sub>٣١</sub>	٣١٥٠,٢	٣٠٨٠,٤	٣١٠٦

HD = , mm, HA= , mm, HT= , mm ,  $\epsilon_r =$  ,

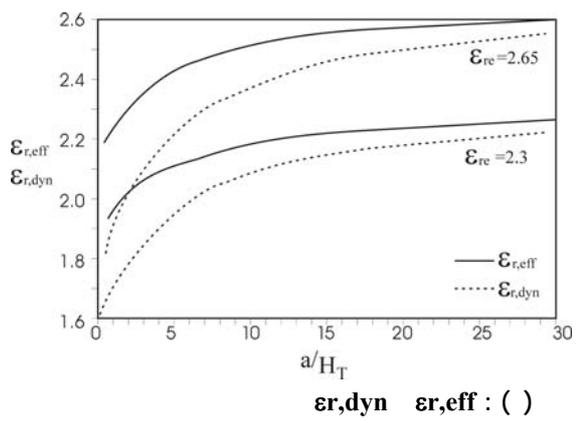
a (mm)	a / H <sub>T</sub>	GHz	GHz
3	1,870	18,02	-
7,7	3,276	4,94	4,949
10,40	4,420	3,746	3,700
20	8,01	2,006	2,003



: (1)



$a / HT$



$\epsilon_{re} \quad a / HT$



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