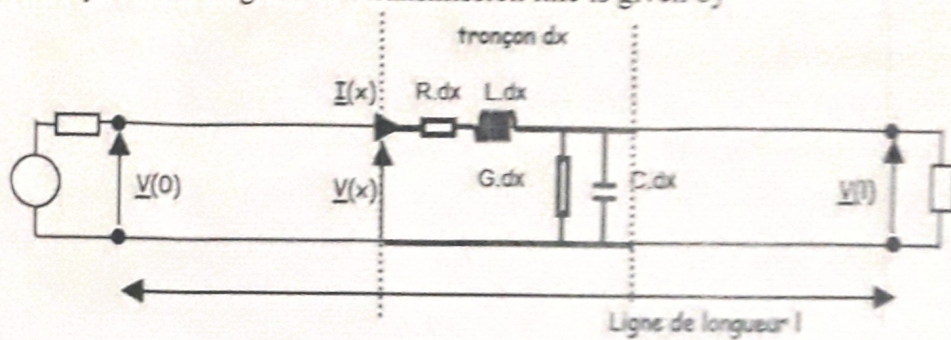


First Exam

Course question: (08 points)

1. The equivalent diagram of a transmission line is given by



What represent Ldx , Rdx , Cdx , and Gdx

- Rdx Linear Resistance to take in account Joule Effect losses in conductors.
- Ldx Linear Inductance in series represents the magnetic effect when current flows through the line.
- Gdx Conductance in shunt represents the loss in insulation.
- Cdx Capacitance in shunt represents the capacitive effect between conductors.

2. Give the formulas of $V(x,t)$ and $I(x,t)$ for a transmission line

$$V(x,t) = V_1 e^{-\gamma x} + V_2 e^{+\gamma x} \quad I(x,t) = I_1 e^{-\gamma x} + I_2 e^{+\gamma x}$$

3. Give a definition of an antenna and the formula of the Electric Field radiated by the antenna E

An antenna is a device used to radiate or capture radio waves in space.

$$E = \frac{j \omega \mu_0 I_0 l \sin \theta}{4 \pi r} e^{j(\omega t - kr)} \vec{e}_\theta$$

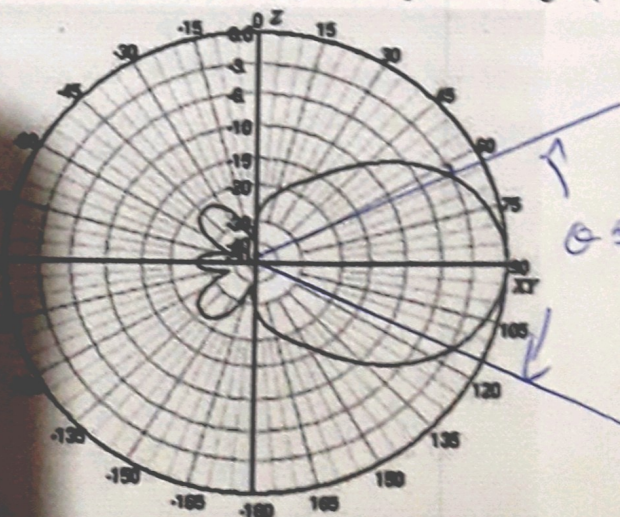
4. Give a definition to the radiation diagram and its formula

represents the variation in the power radiated by the antenna in different directions in space in function of (θ, φ, R)

$$F(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{|\vec{E}|^2}{|\vec{E}|_{\max}^2}$$

5. Calculate approximately the value of the beam's half-power aperture angle (HPBW).

HPBW at (3dB)



6. List 4 radiation characteristics of an antenna?

- characteristic function: / radiation pattern
- directivity
- Gain
- beam opening (HPBW)

7. Mention the 4 families of antennas with examples:

- planar: Yagi-Uda, Helix, dipole
- with opening: horn, rectangular
- Reflector: parabolic, horn
- planar: rectangular, circular

Exercise 1 (04 points)

The primary parameters of an open-circuit bidirectional transmission line are given by: $R = 3 [\Omega / \text{km}]$, $L = 3 [\text{mH} / \text{km}]$, $G = 1.5 \times 10^{-7} [\text{S} / \text{km}]$, and $C = 12 [\text{nF} / \text{km}]$.

For a frequency of 500 Hz, calculate:

- The characteristic impedance.
- The propagation constant.

Exercise 02: (04 points)

The geostationary satellite Meteosat, located at an altitude of 36,000 km above the Gulf of Guinea, transmits cloud cover images to Europe:

The satellite transmits a power of $P_o = 6 \text{ W}$ It is equipped with an antenna with a gain of $G_1 = 12,6 \text{ dBi}$ The receiving dish has a gain of $G_2 = 25 \text{ dBi}$ The transmission frequency is $f = 1691 \text{ MHz}$ (channel 1)Find P_o in dBm, G_1 , G_2 and the power P_r received by the receiving dish?**Exercise 3: (04 points)**Represent on the Smith chart the following impedance $Z_L = 30 - j55$, $Z_c = 50 \Omega$.

- What is the reflection coefficient (voltage, current) Γ_{zL} and SWR (TOS z_L) for the impedance
- If $\lambda = 8 \text{ cm}$, find Z_{in} located at $d = 11 \text{ cm}$ from the charge, Γ_{zin} and SWR (TOS z_{in})

GOOD LUCK

Ex 2: $R = 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega/m$; $L = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} H/m$; $G = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-4} S/m$;
 $C = 12 \cdot 10^{-12} F/m$; $f = 500 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow \omega = 2\pi f = 3140 \text{ rad/s}$

$$Z_c = \frac{\sqrt{R + j\omega L}}{\sqrt{G + j\omega C}} = \sqrt{\frac{(R + j\omega L)(G - j\omega C)}{\omega^2 + \omega^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{RG + \omega^2 LC + j\omega(LC - RC)}{\omega^2 + \omega^2}}$$

$$Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{-4} + (3140)^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{-12} + j \cdot 3140 (3 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{-12} - 36 \cdot 10^{-15})}{(1,5 \cdot 10^{-4})^2 + (12 \cdot 10^{-12})^2 (3140)^2}}$$

$$Z_c = \sqrt{10^{-9} (2 + j6,28)} \Rightarrow \frac{Z_c}{\Omega} = 10^{-3} (0,64 + j0,47) \Omega$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)} = \sqrt{(3 \cdot 10^{-3} + j9,42 \cdot 10^{-3})(1,5 \cdot 10^{-4} + j3,768 \cdot 10^{-3})}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{44,9 + j141,3} = 9,68 + j7,08$$

Ex 3

$d = 36 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$; $P_0 = 6 \text{ W}$; $G_1 = 12 \text{ dBi}$; $G_2 = 25 \text{ dBi}$; $f = 1691 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz}$.

$P_{\text{dBm}} = 10 \log\left(\frac{P_{\text{mW}}}{10^{-3}}\right) = 37,78$

$G_{1 \text{ dB}} = 12,6 = 10 \log\left(\frac{G_1}{G_{\text{anti}}}\right) = 10 \log\left(\frac{G_1}{1}\right) \Rightarrow G_1 = 10^{1,26} = 18,19$

$G_{2 \text{ dB}} = 25 = 10 \log\left(\frac{G_2}{G_{\text{anti}}}\right) = 10 \log\left(\frac{G_2}{1}\right) \Rightarrow G_2 = 10^{2,5} = 316,23$

$P_{\text{dBm}} - A_{\text{dB Free space}} / H_{\text{dB}} = 20 \log\left(\frac{H_{\text{dB}}}{1}\right)$

$188 = -11 \text{ dBm}$

6.29

$$Z_L = 30 - j55 \quad Z_{L'} = \frac{30 - j55}{50} = 0,6 - j1,1$$

$$Z_0 = 50 \Omega$$

$$\Gamma_{Z_L} = 0,83 e^{-j76^\circ}$$

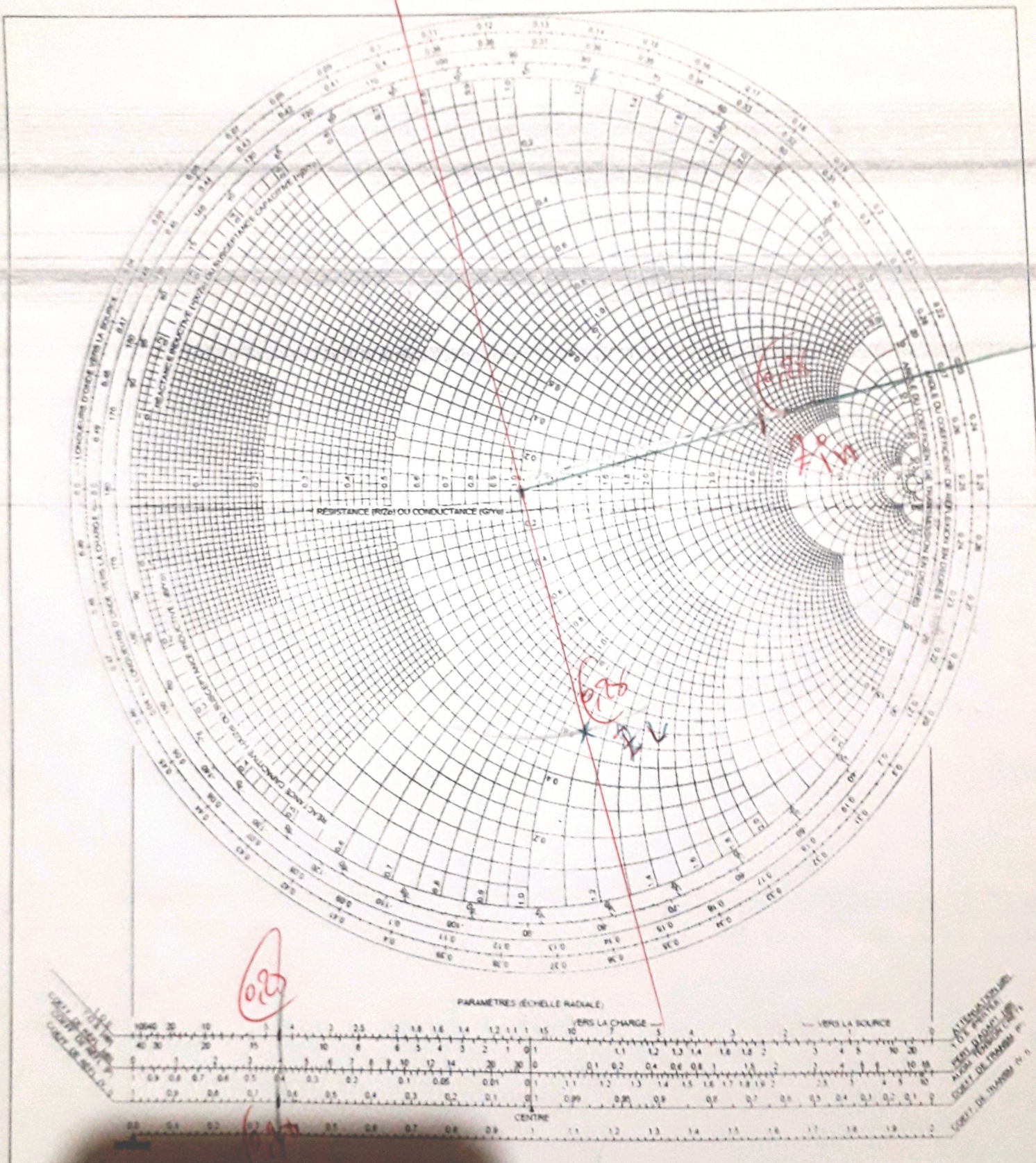
$$ROS(SWR_{Z_L}) = 4,5 = 13 \text{ dB}$$

$$d = 1,375 \lambda$$

$$Z_{in} = 3,4 + j1,9$$

$$ROS(SWR_{Z_{in}}) = 4,5 = 13 \text{ dB}$$

$$\Gamma_{Z_{in}} = 0,63 e^{j14^\circ}$$



6