

27 AGOSTO 2018

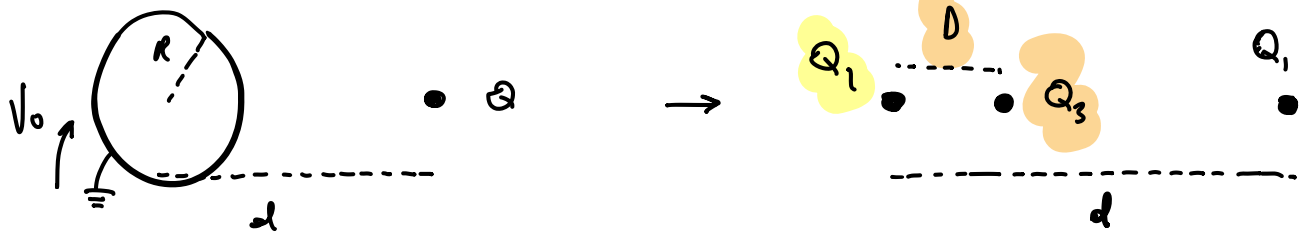
ESERCIZIO 2

$$R = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_0 = + 100 \text{ V}$$

$$Q = - 1 \text{ nC}$$

$$d = 20 \text{ cm} = 0,2 \text{ m}$$



SIAMO NEL CASO IN CUI LA SFERA HA UN POTENZIALE V_0 FISSO. AVREMO ANORA BISOGNO DI 2 Q :

- UNA CHE ANNUNI LA Q_1 (Q_2)
- UNA CHE ANNUNI V_0 (Q_1)

$$Q_1 = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R V_0 = \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = V_0 \right)$$

$$= 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 0,1 \cdot 100 =$$

$$= 1,11 \text{ nC}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{R}{d} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$Q_3 = -\frac{R}{d} \cdot Q = -\frac{0,1}{0,2} \cdot Q = -\frac{1}{2} Q = +0,5 \text{ nC}$$

$$F_{\text{TOT } Q} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \left(\frac{Q_1 Q_1}{(R)^2} + \frac{Q_1 Q_3}{(d-\Delta)^2} \right) = 0,963 \mu\text{N}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

TEM POLARIZZAZIONE CIRCOLARE DESTRA

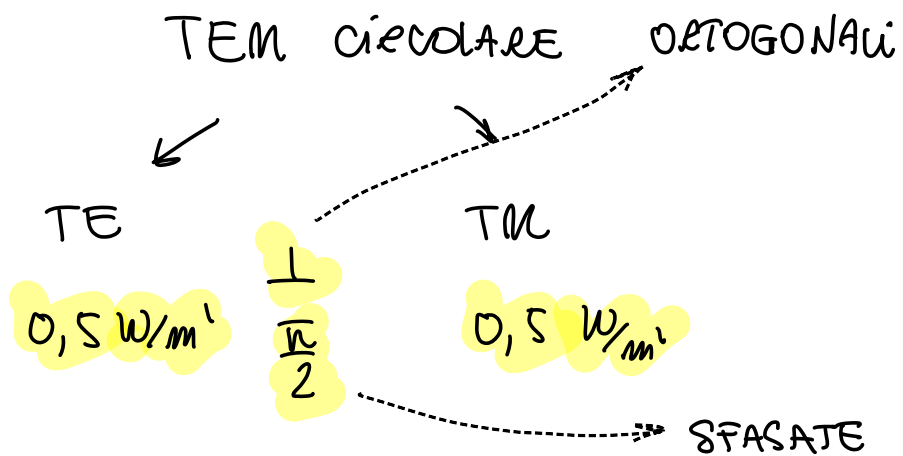
VETORE D'ONDA SUL PIANO XY

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 3$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 5$$

$$S = 1 \text{ W/m}^2$$



INCIDENTA TE

$$\eta_m^{\text{TE}} = \frac{\eta_0}{\cos \theta_m}$$

$$\eta_1^{\text{TE}} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \cos \theta_i} =$$

$$= \frac{377}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos 45^\circ} = 307.8$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin \theta_T$$

$$\theta_T = \arcsin \left(\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \sin \theta_i \right) =$$
$$= \arcsin \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \sin 45^\circ \right) =$$

$$= 33.21^\circ$$

$$\eta_{\downarrow}^{\text{TE}} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e2}} \cos \theta_T} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{5} \cos 33.41} = 201.5$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\eta_2^{\text{TE}} - \eta_1^{\text{TE}}}{\eta_2^{\text{TE}} + \eta_1^{\text{TE}}} = \frac{201.5 - 307.8}{201.5 + 307.8} = -0.209$$

$$E = |E| \cdot (1 + \Gamma) = 0.3855 \quad ??$$

LEDEDE COME FAREO SENZA MODULO SU E

INCIDENTA TM

$$\theta_i = 45^\circ \quad \theta_T = 33.41^\circ \quad \eta_m^{\text{TM}} = \eta_m \cdot \cos \theta_m$$

$$\eta_1^{\text{TM}} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e1}}} \cos \theta_i = \frac{377}{\sqrt{3}} \cos 45^\circ = 153.8$$

$$\eta_2^{\text{TM}} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e2}}} \cos \theta_T = \frac{377}{\sqrt{5}} \cos 33.41 = 141.06$$

$$\Gamma = - \frac{\eta_2^{\text{TM}} - \eta_1^{\text{TM}}}{\eta_2^{\text{TM}} + \eta_1^{\text{TM}}} = 0.0435$$

$$E = |E| \cdot (1 + \Gamma) = 0.502$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$\rho = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z_G = 75 \Omega \quad Z_T = -j50 \Omega \quad Z_C = -j50 \Omega$$

$$\rho_A = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$\rho_B = 82.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$V_G = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 4$$

$$\theta_1 = 0 \quad \theta_2 = 90^\circ$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\bar{\rho}_A = \frac{\rho_A}{\lambda} = 4 \lambda$$

(ALL'INTERNO DEL
COASSIALE)

$$\bar{\rho}_B = \frac{\rho_B}{\lambda} = 5.5 \lambda$$

$$\rightarrow 1.5 \lambda$$

di DIFFERENZA

NON HO VARIAZIONI
di Z IN QUANTO
SONO MOLTIPLI di $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

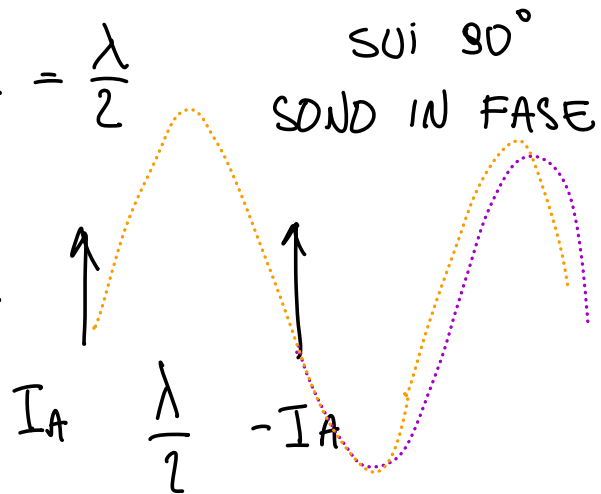
IN 0.5λ mi
SFASA LA CORRENTE
TE di $\frac{\pi}{2}$

↓
 I CARICHI SONO
 ADATTATI

$$I_A = -I_B$$

• $I_A = -I_B$ • $d = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

• A GRANMI DISTANZA
 SU $\theta = 0$, LA DISTANZA
 NON MI VARIA MENO,
 MA LA CORRENTE
 OPPOSTA FA SI CHE
 SI ANNULLINO TRA
 LORO



↓
 $\theta = 90^\circ$ DIREZIONE
 DI MASSIMA RADIAZIONE

↓
 $\theta = 0$ È DIREZIONE
 DI MINIMA RADIAZIONE

$$d = \pm 1000 \text{ m} \quad \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$|E_{\theta}| = |E_A| = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{i\omega\mu I \cdot l}{4\pi R} \cdot e^{-i\beta R} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{i\omega\mu l \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} I \cdot l}{4\pi R} \cdot e^{-i\beta R}$$

$$= 4\pi I \cdot \frac{10^7 \cdot 0,03}{1000} \cdot e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 1000} =$$

$$= \underbrace{j4\pi \cdot I_A \cdot 0,03 \cdot 10^{-1}} \cdot e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{0,15} \cdot 1000} = 0,18 \frac{\text{mV}}{\text{m}}$$



LA CORRENTE LA TROVO TRAMITE IL CALCOLO DELLA POTENZA DISPONIBILE (P_0), CHE ANDRÀ A RINDERSI A METÀ IN QUANTO I CARICHI SONO UGUALI E ADATTATI:

$$P_0 = \frac{|V_0|^2}{8 \cdot \underbrace{R_G}_{Z_G}} = \frac{S_0^2}{8 \cdot 75} = 4.44 \text{ W} \rightarrow I_A = \sqrt{\frac{P_{\text{ad}}}{\text{Re}\{Z_L\}}} = 0.167 \text{ A}$$

NON USO IL P_{ad} IN QUANTO LA RILASIA TRÀ I DUE RINDERSI (IN MOMENTO UGUALE IN QUANTO SONO UGUALI IN QUESTO CASO).

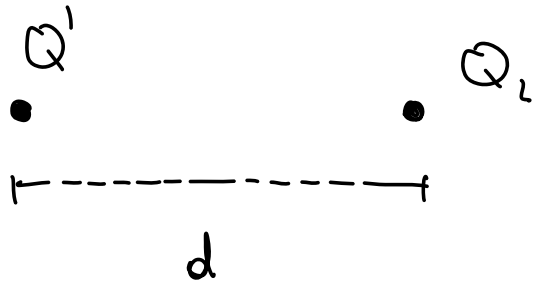
21 GENNAIO 2019
ESERCIZIO 1

$$R = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$Q_1 = 1 \text{ nC}$$

$$d = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$Q_2 = -1 \text{ nC}$$



$$V_0 = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \quad ??$$

$$Q_1 = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R V_0 \rightarrow V_0 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$Z_L = 30 - j30 \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 60 \Omega$$

$$f = 500 \text{ MHz}$$

$$P_0 = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{500 \cdot 10^6} = 0.6$$

$$Z_x = j\omega L = j2\pi f L \rightarrow \text{SEMPRE } > 0$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_C} = \frac{30 - j30}{60} = 0.5 - j0.5$$

CONDENSATORE
INVECE AGGIUNGE
SOLO NEGATIVO

* CARTA DI SMITH *

$0.5 - j0.5 \Rightarrow$ PUNTO IN SENSO ORARIO FINO A
INCONTARE $-j \times$ (LA POSIZIONE
NON LO POSSO ANNUNCIARE CON LA L)

↓

$$\Rightarrow -j1 \quad \alpha = 0.426 \lambda$$

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L DEVE ANNUNCIARE

QUESTO

$$\bar{Z}_x = j1 = j2\pi f L \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2\pi f} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot 10^6}$$

$$= 3.18 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ H}$$



$$Z_x = \bar{Z}_x \cdot Z_c = 3 \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-30} \cdot 60 = 19 \text{ mH}$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz} \quad \text{TEM} \quad \text{V.O.} \quad xy$$

$$\vec{E}_i(0,0,0) = -3\hat{u}_x + 2\hat{u}_y \text{ (V/m)}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 4$$

ESSENZA → SUL PIANO  $xy$  È INCIDENTA TM

$$|E| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|H| = \frac{|E|}{\mu_0} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{377} = 9.56 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

VERIFICO L'ANGOLO DI INCIDENTA:

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin \theta_T$$

$$\sin \theta_i = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \theta_T = \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta_i \right) =$$

$$\arcsin \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) = 56.31 \quad = 36.04$$

$$\eta_1^{\text{TM}} = \eta_1 \cos(\theta_i) = 209.12$$

$$\eta_2^{\text{TM}} = \eta_2 \cdot \cos(\theta_T) = \frac{\mu_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cdot \cos(\theta_T) = 215.56$$

$$\Gamma = - \frac{\eta_2^{TM} - \eta_1^{TM}}{\eta_2^{TM} + \eta_1^{TM}} = -0.015$$

$$H(0,0,0) = |H| \cdot (1 + \Gamma) = 9.56 \cdot 10^{-3} (1 - 0.015) = 9.417 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A/m}$$

$$S_{inc} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |H|^2 \cdot \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} = 0.0118$$

$$S_{TRA} = S_{inc} \cdot (1 - |\Gamma|^2) = 11.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

## ESERCIZIO 4

A(0,0) B(6,0)

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{10^9} = 0.3 \text{ m}$$

$$r = \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

C(3,0)

$$r = 1 \text{ cm} = 0.01 \text{ m}$$

$$C_x = \sqrt{\rho F} \quad (\text{CAPACITÀ IN RISONANZA})$$

$$I_A = 1 \text{ A} \quad I_B = -1 \text{ A}$$

$$R_p = 0.9 \Omega$$

I DUE PUNTI SI TROVANO A DISTANZA 3 m DALLA SARA, MOLTIPLIO ESATTO DELLA LORO  $\lambda$

$$\overline{AC} = 10\lambda \quad \overline{BC} = 10\lambda$$

LA DISTANZA NON INTRODUCE NESSUNO SFASAMENTO. ESSENDO ANORA LE CORRENTI SFASATE DI  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , NEL PUNTO C, I DUE CAMPI MAGNETICI SARANNO IN FASE E SI POTRANNO SOMMARE

$$H_C = H_A + H_B = 2H_A = 2H_B$$

$$H_{inc} = H_A = H_B = \frac{j \cdot \omega \cdot \mu \cdot I \cdot \rho}{4\pi R \eta} \cdot e^{-j\beta R} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$H_{TOT} = 2 \cdot \frac{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{10}}{4\pi \cdot 3m \cdot 377} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{0,3m} \cdot 3m} =$$

$$= j \cdot \frac{2}{377} \cdot 4\pi \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{0,3} \cdot 3} = -j,00 \cdot 10^{-3} + 0,033$$

$$|H_{TOT}| = 0,033 \frac{A}{m}$$

$$|U_v| = j \omega \mu \frac{|E_{inc}|}{\eta_0} \cdot S \rightarrow \pi r^2 =$$

~~~~~

$$H_{inc} \rightarrow H_{TOT}$$

$$= j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot |H_{TOT}| \cdot \pi r^2 =$$

$$= j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 0,033 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,01^2 =$$

$$= 0,0817V$$

$$R_{\text{TOT}} = R_R + R_P = 0,378 \Omega + 0,8 \Omega = 1,178 \Omega$$

$$\mu_0 \frac{8\pi^3}{3} \left(\frac{S}{\lambda^2} \right)^2 = 0,378 \Omega$$

$$|I| = \frac{|V_0|}{R_{\text{TOT}}} = 0,064 \text{ A} = 65 \text{ mA}$$

14 GIUGNO 2018

ESERCIZIO 1

$$Z_L = 30 - j30$$

$$Z_C = 50 \Omega$$

$$Z_G = 50 \Omega$$

$$P_d = 1W$$

ADATTARE CON STUB
PARALLELO A CIRCUITO
APERTO

SONO IN PARALLELO \rightarrow OTTIENGO LE AMMETENZE

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = \frac{50}{30 - j30} = 0,83 + j0,83$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = 1$$

* CARTA DI SMITH *

$0,83 + j0,83 \rightarrow$ RUOTO FINO A INCONTRARE
LA CIRCONFERENZA REALE
 $1 \rightarrow$ TROVO $d_s = 0,017\lambda$

TRAMITE LO STUB
ENIMINO LA PARTE
IMMAGINARIA (RUOTO
IN SENSO ANTIORARIO
ALLO ZERO) \rightarrow TROVO $P_s = 0,378\lambda$

LA TENSIONE SUI CAPI BB LA SI TROVA
TRAMITE LA POTENZA DISPONIBILE E IL FATTO

CHE IL CARICO SIA STATO ADATTATO:

$$P_{dL} = \frac{(V_G)^2}{8R_G} \rightarrow V_G = \sqrt{8P_{dL} \cdot R_G} = \sqrt{8 \cdot 1 \cdot 50} = \sqrt{400} = 20$$

V_G DEVE ESSERE RIPARTITO TRA LA Z_G E IL CARICO:

$$V_{BB} = \frac{V_G}{2} = 10V$$

$$V_{AA} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_{dL}}{\operatorname{Re}\{Y_L\}}} = 10,94V$$

$$Y_L = \frac{1}{Z_L} = 0,0125 + j0,0125$$

$$|V_{BB}| = |V_{cc}| |\cos(\beta\theta_s)| \rightarrow |V_{cc}| = \frac{|V_{BB}|}{|\cos(\beta\theta_s)|} =$$

$$= \frac{10}{|\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 0,378)|} = \frac{10}{|\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 0,378)|} =$$

$$= \frac{10}{|\cos(30 \cdot 0,378)|} = 13,7887 = 13,8V$$

STO USANDO $\frac{1}{4}$ DELLA CAPACITÀ DELLA SFERA

ESERCIZIO 2

$$a = 0,4 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 0,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$c = 1,4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 3$$

VE \rightarrow COME 2 CAPACITÀ
IN SERIE TRA LORO

$$C = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{\ln\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)} \rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = 4,01 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F} \\ C_2 = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)} = 1,03 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ F} \end{cases}$$

$$C_{\text{TOT}} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 2,88 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F} = 28,8 \text{ pF}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{r1}}} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}}{8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 1}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{0,8}{0,4}\right) = 28,4 \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{r2}}} \ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) = 14,04 \Omega$$

SONO LE

IMPEDENTE

DEI DUE COASSI

INTERI

IL QUARTO DI CIRCONFERENZA \leftarrow

MI DA UNA IMPEDENZA 4 VOLTE

MAGGIORE. ESSENZA LE IMPEDENZE

IN SERIE AVRO:

$$Z_T = 4Z_1 + 4Z_2 = 174 \Omega$$

$$P^+ = 10 \text{ W}$$

$$Z_L = 2 Z_C = 348 \Omega$$

$$|\Gamma| = \left| \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} \right| = \left| \frac{2Z_C - Z_C}{2Z_C + Z_C} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3} \right| = 0,333$$

$$P_{\text{MAX}} = P^+ (1 - |\Gamma|^2) = 10 (1 - 0,1109) = 8,89 \text{ W}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} |V|^2 \operatorname{Re}\{Y_L\} \rightarrow |V_m| = \sqrt{\frac{2P_L}{\operatorname{Re}\{Y_L\}}} =$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 8,89}{\frac{1}{348}}} = 78,8 \text{ V}$$

LA TENSIONE VA A RIDERSI SU DUE CONDENSATORI ATRAVERSO LA PARTITORE DI TENSIONE SUE LORO IMPEDENTE

$$Z_1 = 117,16 \Omega \quad Z_2 = 50,16 \Omega$$

$$V_1 = V_m \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} = 53,46 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{\text{MAX}} \text{ IO TROVO ATRAVERSO: } E_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{2V_{\text{MAX}}}{\epsilon_r \cdot Q \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 53,16}{0,004 \cdot \ln(2) \cdot 2} = 19,1 \frac{\text{KV}}{\text{m}}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$f = 3 \text{ GHz} \quad \text{POLARIZZAZIONE TE}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 5$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 1$$

$$S_{\text{inc}} = 1 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

ANGOLO PER CUI HO RIFLESSIONE TOTALE LO HO CON INCIDENZA UGUALE O DUE ANGOLO CRITICO

$$\theta_c = \text{ARCSIM} \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right) = \text{ARCSIM} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \right) = \text{ARCSIM} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 20,7^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } |E|^2 &= 2S \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} \rightarrow |E| = \sqrt{2S \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}}} = \\ &= \sqrt{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{377}{\sqrt{5}}} = \\ &= 18,36 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

SE HO RIFLESSIONE TOTALE ALLORA $\Gamma = 1$ E $T = 0$

$$|E_B| = |E| \cdot T = 18,36 \cdot 0 = 0 \text{ V/m}$$

$$A) \alpha_{Lx} = \frac{2k}{\lambda_1} \cdot j \cdot \sqrt{1 - (\sin \theta_T)^2} = \alpha_{1G}$$

SOLUZIONE con +

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^9} = 0,045 \text{ m}$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \sin \theta_T = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \cdot \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sin \theta_{i,ST}$$

$$E_A = E(0,0) \cdot e^{-\alpha x \cdot x} \cdot e^{-j\beta y \cdot y} = 30,7 \cdot e^{-\alpha_{1G} \cdot 0,1} \cdot e^{-j \cdot \frac{2k}{f} \cdot 0,2} =$$

NON C'È IN QUANTO INCIDE CON ANGOLO CRITICO ESATTO

$$\beta_{Lx} = 0 \quad (\text{ANGOLO CRITICO})$$

$$\beta_{Ly} = \frac{2k}{\lambda_2} = \frac{0,4875}{0,1} = 02,875$$

$$E_A = E(0,0) \cdot e^{-j \cdot \beta_{Ly} \cdot y} = 30,7 \cdot e^{-j 02,875 \cdot 0,2} = 30,7 - j 0,36 \frac{V}{m}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$A(0, -1) \quad I_A = 2A$$

$$B(0, 1) \quad I_B = +j \rightarrow A$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$C(2000, 0) \quad G_R = 7 \text{ dBi}$$

ASSUMENDO LA PARABOLA MOLTO LONTANA
POSSIAMO CONSIDERARE $\theta \sim 90^\circ$ E CONSIDERARE LA DISTANZA SOLO NEWO SFASAMENTO

↓

SONO ALLA STESSA DISTANZA, QUINDI
NON HO SFASAMENTO DOWTO AI
PERCORSI MA SOLO DOWTO ALLA
CORRENTE

↓

$$E_T = \frac{j \mu_0 \omega^2}{4\pi r} e^{-j\beta r} (I_A + I_B) \cdot \sin\theta =$$

$$\theta \sim 90$$

$$= j \frac{\cancel{4\pi} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \cancel{2\pi} \cdot 10^8 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{10}}{\cancel{4\pi} \cdot 1000} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{0.3}} (2+j) =$$

• 2π

$$= j \frac{2\sqrt{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 0,3}{2000} \cdot e^{-1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{0,3}} (1+j) =$$

$$= 0,021 - j (1,038 \cdot 10^{-3}) \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_T| = 0,021 \frac{V}{m} = 21 \frac{mV}{m}$$

L'AREA EFFICACE LA TROVO COME:

$$\frac{G_N}{A_E} = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} \rightarrow A_E = \frac{G_N \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 0,036$$

$$\underbrace{G_N}_{10} = 10 \frac{G}{10} = 10^{0,7}$$

$$|S_{inc}| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E_{\vec{r}}|^2}{\eta_0} = 5,85 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{MW}{m^2}$$

$$P_R = A_E \cdot |S_{inc}| \cdot \underbrace{f(\theta, \varphi)}_{1} = 2,11 \cdot 10^{-8} = 21,1 \mu W$$

SOLO SE DATA
"ΜΙΣΕΤΙΚΙΤΑ"

di WGUO 1018
ESERCIZIO 1

$$L = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = 0,5$$

$$d = 1 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_L = 50 \Omega$$

$$T = 10^{-8} \text{ s (IMPULSO)}$$

$$I = 1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ A} \quad A = 1 \text{ V}$$

CERCO L'IMPIEDENZA DELLA LINEA BIFILARE

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d}{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}}{8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0,5}\right) =$$
$$= 448,4 \Omega$$

NON SONO ADATTATI

$$\Gamma = \frac{R_L - Z_c}{R_L + Z_c} = \frac{50 - 448,4}{50 + 448,4} = -0,788 = -0,8$$

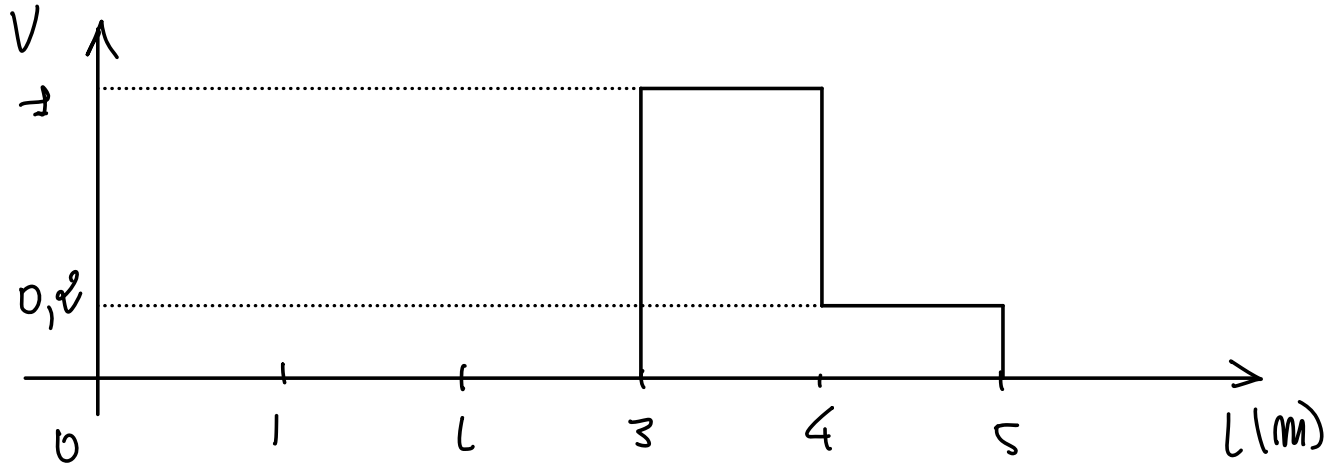
CONTROFASE

$$E_r = E_{\text{inc}} \cdot \Gamma = E_{\text{inc}} \cdot -0,8 = -80\% E_{\text{inc}}$$

L'IMPULSO SI MUOVE A VELOCITÀ UCE $c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
LA SUA LUNGHEZZA D'ONDA È $\lambda = c \cdot T =$
 $= 3 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 10^{-8} = 3 \text{ m}$

IN $t = 1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ HO UN CAPO A 3 m E UNO A 6 m

ESSENZA LA LINEA LUNGA $l = 5$ m, L'ULTIMO METRO IN PARTE VIENE RIFLESSO. AVEVO



ESERCIZIO 1

$$D = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\phi = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$I_A = +A$$

$$I_B = -A$$



$$C (+0, 0) \quad \phi = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

PER AVERE LA TENSIONE NUDA AI MORSETTI DI C, DEVO AVERE CAMPO NUDO IN C, OUNDO INTERFERENZA MISTANTIVA.



ESSENZA LE I OPPOSTE, DEVO PRESENTARMI A B
 CON IL CAMPO NUDO AI SINI COME SE ERANO

UNA UN CAMPO ELETTRICO PIU' UNO SE TUSSU
APPENA " USCITO " DA A.

$$\downarrow$$

$$\lambda = D = 0,5 \text{ m} \rightarrow f = \frac{c}{\lambda} = 600 \text{ MHz}$$

$$E = j \frac{\omega \mu I \cdot l}{4\pi \cdot R} e^{-j\beta R} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow 1$

$$\rightarrow E_A = 1,35 + j 0,023$$

$$\rightarrow E_B = 0,023 - j 1,41$$

$$E_c = E_A + E_B = 1,373 - j 1,387$$

$$|E_c| = 1,95$$

$$S_{\text{imc}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E_c|^2}{\eta_0} = 5,04 \cdot 10^{-3} \rightarrow P_e = S_{\text{imc}} \cdot A_E = 1,40 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ W}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{\lambda^2}{\pi} = 0,478$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$Z_L = 45 - j 73 \Omega$$

$$Z_0 = 50 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_0}{Z_L} = \frac{50}{45 - j 73} = 0,306 + j 0,496$$

CON L_1 E L_2 DEVO
FARE SI CHE LA PARTE
IMMAGINARIA SI ANNULI E
ALLO STESSO MOMENTO CHE

$$(Y_{L1} + Y_{L2})_{cc} \Rightarrow 50 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_0 = \frac{z_c}{z_0} = \frac{z_0}{z_0} = \Rightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{\bar{Y}_{L1}\} = \operatorname{Re}\{\bar{Y}_{L2}\} = 0,5$$

* CARTA M' SMITH *

→ PORTO I DUE CARICHI SU
 $\operatorname{Re} = 0,5$, MA RUOTO IN
 MODO DA AVERE PARTI
 IMMAGINARIE OPPOSTE

$$\bar{Y}_{cc1} = 0,5 + j \quad \bar{Y}_{cc2} = 0,5 - j$$

$$l_1 = 0,057 \lambda \quad l_2 = 0,187 \lambda$$

A QUESTO PUNTO SU CC MI TROVO LA SOMMA DI \bar{Y}_{L1} E
 \bar{Y}_{L2}

$$\bar{Y}_{cc} = \bar{Y}_{L1} + \bar{Y}_{L2} = 0,5 + j + 0,5 - j = \Rightarrow \text{(ADATTATO)}$$

$$Y_L = \frac{1}{Z_L} =$$

$$P_{el} = 1 \text{ W} \rightarrow V_G = \sqrt{8 z_0 \cdot P_{el}} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{cc} = \frac{V_G}{2} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\Gamma_{AF} = \frac{z_1 - z_0}{z_1 + z_0} = 0,338 - j0,508$$

$$V_{cc} = V_{AA}^+ (e^{i\beta l_1} + \Gamma_{AA} e^{-i\beta l_1}) \rightarrow V_{AA}^+$$

$$V_{AA}^+ = \frac{V_{cc}}{e^{i\beta l_1} + \Gamma_{AA} e^{-i\beta l_1}} = 8,84 + j2,01$$



$$\beta l_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 0,057 \lambda \quad (\text{NON MI SERVE LA } f)$$

$$V_{AA} = V_{AA}^+ (1 + \Gamma_{AA}) = 12,86 - j1,81 \text{ V}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

POLARIZZATA TM

$$\epsilon_r = 4$$

$$\epsilon_{rl} = 4$$

$$\theta_i = 40$$

$$S_{inc} = 0,1 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

DA S_{inc} CERCO IL MODULO DEL CAMPO ELETTRICO

$$S_{inc} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{\eta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{|E|^2}{\eta_0} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \rightarrow |E| = \sqrt{2 S_{inc} \cdot \eta_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}} = 7,3 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$|E_x| = |E| \cdot \sin \theta = 4,7 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$|E_y| = |E| \cdot \cos \theta = 5,6 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

(N PROFESSORE METTE E_x NEGATIVO)

i β_x E β_y LI DEVO RICAVARE DALL'ANGOLO DI INCIDENZA E DALLA FREQUENZA DELL'ONDA.

$$f = \frac{BC}{2\pi} \rightarrow \frac{BC}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2}$$

$$f = \frac{BC}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2\pi f \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{c} = 19,619$$

$$\beta_x = \beta \cdot \cos\theta_1 = 12,7$$

$$\beta_y = \sqrt{\beta^2 - \beta_x^2} = 19,0$$

IL FASORE SARA:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^+(x, y) &= -4,7 \left(e^{-j22,7x} \cdot e^{-j19,0y} \right) \underline{u}_x + \\ &+ 5,6 \left(e^{-j22,7x} \cdot e^{-j19,0y} \right) \underline{u}_y = \\ &= -4,7 \left(e^{-j(22,7x + 19y)} \right) \underline{u}_x + \\ &+ 5,6 \left(e^{-j(22,7x + 19y)} \right) \underline{u}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 0,5 \text{ cm} = 0,005 \text{ m} \rightarrow A = \pi Q^2 = 7,85 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2$$

SULLA SPIRA PRENDO SOLO IL CAMPO VERTICALE E_y , CHE RESTA INVARIATO NELLA RIFLESSIONE

$$|V_0| = \left| i \omega \mu \frac{|E_y|}{\mu_0} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot A \right| = 0,0185 \text{ V} = \pm 18,5 \text{ mV}$$

13 SETTEMBRE 2018

ESERCIZIO 1

$$a = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = 16 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \text{TROVARE i } TE_{mn}$$

$$\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 < \omega^2 \mu \epsilon$$

$$\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} < (2\pi f)^2 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$4\pi^2 \cdot f^2 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 8,85$$

$$\pi \cdot 16 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^{18} \cdot 10^{-19} = 1601,46$$

$m = 1$	$n = 0$	277,8	TE_{10}	OK
$m = 2$	$n = 0$	1111,1	TE_{20}	OK
$m = 3$	$n = 0$	2500	NO	
$m = 4$	$n = 1$	1736	NO	
$m = 0$	$n = 1$	625	TE_{01}	OK
$m = 0$	$n = 2$	2500	NO	
$m = 1$	$n = 1$	902,8	TE_{11}	OK

NON
ENTRO
6 GHz

NEL MOMO TE_{10}

$$P_{inc} = 0,5 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

$$\Gamma(0) = 0,5 + i0,5$$

$$\eta_{TE_{10}} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l}\right)^2}} = \quad f_c = \frac{c}{2Q} = 2,5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$= 414,7 \Omega$$

$$P_{inc} = \frac{|E_0|^2 \cdot Q \cdot b}{4Z} \rightarrow |E_0| = \sqrt{\frac{P_{inc} \cdot 4Z}{Q \cdot b}} = 587,8 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_r| = |E_0 \cdot \Gamma| = 415,68 \frac{V}{m}$$

IL MASSIMO SARÀ LA SOMMA DEI DUE MODULI

$$|E_m| = |E_0| + |E_r| = 1003,54 \frac{V}{m}$$

MANCA TROVARE LA POSIZIONE DEL MASSIMO

ESERCIZIO 2

$$Z_L = 14 - j40$$

$$Z_G = 50$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Z_c = 100$$

$$P_{\text{el}} = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_c}{Z_L} = \frac{100}{14 - j40} = 0,606 + j1,98 \approx 0,6 + j2$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_c}{Z_G} = \frac{100}{50} = 2$$

* CARTA DI SMITH * → RAPPRESENTO \bar{Y}_L

$$L = 0,036 \lambda \leftarrow$$

RUOTO FINO A TROVARE IL
CERCHIO CON $\text{Re} = 2$

$$\bar{Y}_{\text{BB}} = 2 + j3,6$$



$$-j3,6$$

↓
ELIMINO Im CON STUB
RUOTANDO A IN SENSO
ANTIORARIO

$$0 \rightarrow \text{SONO SU C.A. } Z = \infty \rightarrow Y = 0$$

$$P_s = 0,284 \lambda$$

$$P_{\text{el}} = \frac{|V_G|^2}{8 R_G} \rightarrow |V_G| = \sqrt{8 P_{\text{el}} R_G} = 20 \text{ V} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} V_{R_G} = 30 \text{ V} \\ I_{R_G} = 10 \text{ V} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \frac{Z_L - Z_c}{Z_L + Z_c} = \frac{14 - j40 - 100}{14 + j40 + 100} = -0,51 - j0,01$$

$$V_{ss} = V_{AA}^+ (e^{j\beta L} + \Gamma_{AA} e^{-j\beta L})$$

$$V_{AA}^+ = \frac{V_{ss}}{e^{j\beta L} + \Gamma_{AA} e^{-j\beta L}}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 0,036 \lambda$$

$$V_{AA}^+ = \frac{10}{e^{j2\pi \cdot 0,036} + \Gamma_{AA} \cdot e^{-j2\pi \cdot 0,036}} = 18,8 + j14$$

$$V_{AA} = V_{AA}^+ (1 + \Gamma_{AA}) = 17,7 - j4,0 \text{ V}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

ONDA TEM PIANO xy

$$H_z^+(x, y) = -3e^{-j(118x - 104y)} \underline{u}_z$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 4$$

$$Q = 0,5 \text{ cm} \quad P(-0,1, 0,1)$$

INCIDENZA TM

$$\theta_i = \arctan\left(\frac{\beta_y}{\beta_x}\right) = 29,05^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \sin(\theta_i) = \sqrt{\epsilon_{rL}} \sin(\theta_T)$$

$$\rightarrow \theta_T = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rL}}} \sin(\theta_i)\right) = 14,05^\circ$$

$$\eta_z^{TM} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \cdot \cos(\theta_i) = 319,57 \Omega$$

$$\eta_L^{TM} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rL}}} \cdot \cos(\theta_T) = 181,86 \Omega$$

$$\Gamma(0) = -\frac{\eta_L^{TM} - \eta_z^{TM}}{\eta_L^{TM} + \eta_z^{TM}} = -\frac{181,86 - 319,57}{181,86 + 319,57} = -0,486$$

NEHA SUA SOLUÇÃO NÃO C'É

$$|H_{eif}| = |H| \cdot |\Gamma(0)| = 0,87$$

$$|H_{imc}| = |H| \cdot \sin\theta_i = 1,45$$

$$|H_{TOT}| = |H_{eif}| + |H_{imc}| = 1,31$$

$$|V_0| = |i \cdot \omega \cdot \mu \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{imc}}{\eta_0} \cdot A| = \underbrace{2\pi \cdot f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}}_{2,64 \frac{A}{m}} \cdot |H_{eif}| \cdot \pi \cdot Q =$$

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2} \cdot c}{2\pi} = 983 \text{ MHz}$$

$$= 1,3056 \sim 1,4 \text{ V}$$

$$\dots \dots \dots$$

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Esercizio 4

- $Q = 1 \text{ mm}$
- $I = 1 \text{ A}$
- $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
- $\sigma = 5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ S/m}$

$$R_s = \frac{1}{\sigma Q} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-9} \Omega$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f \mu_0 \sigma}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi \cdot 10^6 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^7}} = 7,11 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$R = \frac{R_s}{2\pi Q} = 0,045 \Omega/m$$

(NON USO $2R_s$ IN QUANTO NON HO DUE FACCE, E COME W USO $2\pi Q$)

$$P = \frac{1}{2} I^2 \cdot R = 46,4 \text{ mW/m}$$

- $b = 1 \text{ cm}$
- $a = 3 \text{ cm}$

h . CAMPO SU LARGHEZZA

$$H(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \rightarrow \Phi(r) = b \int_a^{a+b} \frac{I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{Ib}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{a+b}{a}\right) = 4,58 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

$$|V_0| = |i \cdot w \cdot \mu \cdot H(r) \cdot A| =$$

62

$$| i \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^6 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 4,58 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 0,01^2 |$$

→ GENNAIO 2020

ESERCIZIO 1

$$Z_L = 300 \Omega$$

$$Z_G = 30 \Omega$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$V_G = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$P_L = 75 \% \rightarrow P_L = P_{\text{inc}} (1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|)^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow |\Gamma_{AA}|^2 = \frac{P_{\text{inc}} - P_L}{P_{\text{inc}}} = 0,25$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \sqrt{0,25} = 0,5$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \frac{Z_{AA} - Z_L}{Z_{AA} + Z_L} \rightarrow Z_{AA} \Gamma_{AA} + Z_L \Gamma_{AA} = Z_{AA} - Z_L$$
$$Z_{AA} = \frac{Z_G (1 + \Gamma_{AA})}{1 - \Gamma_{AA}} = 90 \Omega$$

USO Z_{AA} COME
IMPIEDENZA VISTA DAL
GENERATORE DOPO $\frac{\lambda}{4}$

$$Z_x = \sqrt{Z_{AA} \cdot Z_L} = \sqrt{300 \cdot 90} = 164,3 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_x}{Z_L} = 0,548 \sim 0,55 \rightarrow \text{RISULTATO } \frac{\lambda}{8}$$

$$P_{ul} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_k|^2}{(R_G + Z_{AA})} = 4,17 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$P_L = P_{ul} \cdot 0,75 = 3,125 \text{ mW}$$

$$V_{BB} = \sqrt{\frac{2 P_L}{\text{Re}\{Y_{BB}\}}} = 1,18 \approx 1,2 \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{BB} = 0,85 + j0,55$$

$$Y_{BB} = \frac{\bar{Y}_{BB}}{Z_x}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 10^{-3} + j 3,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$A(0, -j) \quad I_A = -j,41 \text{ A}$$

$$B(0, j) \quad I_B = (j + j) \text{ A}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

$$f = 3 \text{ GHz} \quad \lambda = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$G_e = 10 \text{ dBi}$$

RICORDARSI IN
 $\frac{\lambda}{10}$ MI SOSTITUIRE
 ANCHE λ

$$E_{inc} = j \frac{W_{MP}}{4\pi R} e^{-j\beta R} (I_A + I_B) =$$

$$= j \cdot \frac{1000 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{10}}{4\pi \cdot 1000} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{0,1} \cdot 1000} \cdot (I_A + I_B)$$

$$= j \frac{6\pi}{1000} \cdot e^{-j 40000\pi} (2,41 + j) =$$

$$= -0,0094 + 0,064j$$

$$|E_{inc}| = 0,0458 \text{ V} \sim 0,045 \text{ V}$$

$$A_E = \frac{G \lambda^2}{4\pi} = \frac{10 \frac{G}{10} \cdot \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 7,96 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$S_{inc} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{\eta_0} = 8,29 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ W}$$

$$P_e = S_{inc} \cdot A_E = 6,37 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ W}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$H_z^+(x, y) = 4e^{-j(3x + 3y)} \underline{u}_z$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 5 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 1$$

$$A(0, 4; 0; 0)$$

$$\text{ANGOLO CRITICO: } \theta_c = \text{ARCSIM} \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right) =$$

$$= \text{ARCSIM} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 26,56^\circ$$

$$\text{ANGOLO DI INCIDENZA: } \theta_i = \text{ARCTAN} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) =$$

$$= \text{ARCTAN} \left(\frac{3}{3} \right) = 45^\circ$$

$\theta_i > \theta_c$ RIFLESSIONE TOTALE + TRASMESSA
EVANESCENTE

$$n_1 \sin \theta_i = n_2 \sin \theta_T$$

$$\sin \theta_T = \sqrt{5} \sin \theta_i$$

$$\text{INCIDENTA TM} \rightarrow M_m^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r,m}}} \cdot \sin \theta_m$$

$$M_1^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \cos \theta_i = 118,6 \Omega$$

$$M_2^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{11}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_T} = -j461,7 \rightarrow \text{DAL } \pm \text{ DENA}$$

RAM'ICE PREU
DO SOLO n -

$$\Gamma = - \frac{M_2^{TM} - M_1^{TM}}{M_2^{TM} + M_1^{TM}} = \frac{-j461,7 - 118,6}{-j461,7 + 118,6} = -0,87 + j0,48$$

$$T = 1 + \Gamma = 0,13 + j0,48$$

$$\alpha_{dx} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \cdot i \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_T} \rightarrow \text{SOWTHANE CON}$$

n + AL ±

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2} \cdot c}{2\pi \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} = 80,6 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 3,31 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha_{dx} = j \frac{2\pi}{3,31} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_T} = 2,32 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

S

$$C_e = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \cdot \pi \cdot b}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = C_0 \cdot \epsilon_r = 2,27 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 1,83 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H}$$

$$C_T = C_0 \parallel C_e = C_0 + C_e = 8,71 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 43,4 \Omega$$

$$v_{\phi} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_m}} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{\sqrt{1,6}} = 2,37 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\epsilon_m = \frac{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}{2} = 1,6$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\pi \cdot f \cdot \mu_0 \cdot G_c}} = 1,35 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$R_s = \frac{P}{S G_c} = 0,0100 \text{ G}$$

$$R = R_s \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\pi a} + \frac{1}{2\pi b} \right) = 1,18$$

NE DUE SUPERFICIE
DEL CANO

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R}{2Z_c} = 0,0136 \text{ Np/m}$$

$$\epsilon_r = \epsilon'_r - j0,01$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{\epsilon'_r} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{j\epsilon''_r}$

$$G = C_e \cdot \frac{\omega \cdot \epsilon''_r}{\epsilon'_r} = C_e \cdot \frac{2\pi f \cdot (-0,01)}{2,2} = 3,81 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

SONO LA

METÀ CON ϵ_e

$$0,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$\alpha_D = \frac{G \cdot Z_c}{2} = \frac{3,81 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 43,4}{2} = 0,083$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_c + \alpha_D = 0,083 + 0,0136 = 0,0966 \frac{\text{Np}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\alpha \left[\frac{\text{dB}}{\text{m}} \right] = \alpha \cdot 8,686$$

$$= 0,839 \sim 0,84 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{m}}$$

$$E_M = 4 \text{ KV/mm}$$

$$E_{Me} = 50 \text{ KV/mm}$$

$$|V_{max}| = E_e \cdot r \cdot \ln\left(\frac{R}{b}\right) \rightarrow 7330 \text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow 81,6 \text{ KV} \downarrow$$

u RAGGIO
PRENDO u MINORE,
DOVE u CAMPO È
PIÙ FITTO

PRENDO
u MINORE
DEI DUE

$$|V_{max}^+| = \frac{|V_{max}|}{2} = 3665 \text{ V}$$

$$|P_{max}| = \frac{|V_{max}^+|^2}{Z_c} = 155 \text{ KW}$$

7 FEBBRAIO 2020

ESERCIZIO 1

$$\epsilon_r = 2$$

$$Z_c = 30 \Omega$$

$$f = 8 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \text{SOLA TEM}$$

$$h = \frac{\lambda_c}{2} = \frac{c}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = 0,0133 \text{ m} \quad \rightarrow 13,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = 26,6 \text{ mm} = 0,0266 \text{ m}$$

$$W = \frac{h}{Z_c} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r}} = 0,1177 \sim 0,118 \text{ m} = 118 \text{ mm}$$

$$\nearrow$$
$$Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \cdot \frac{h}{W}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r$$

$$G_c = 10^7 \frac{\text{S}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\tan \delta = 0,05 \Rightarrow \tan \delta = \frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'} \rightarrow \epsilon'' = 0,05 \epsilon'$$

$$\epsilon_r = 2 + j0,1$$

$$R_c = \frac{1}{\delta G_c} = 0,05 \Omega$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu \ell \mu_0 G_c}} = 1,73 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$R = \frac{\mu \ell s}{W} = 0,95$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R}{2\tau_c} = 0,0158 \text{ Np/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G &= C_e \cdot \frac{\omega \cdot \epsilon_e''}{\epsilon_e'} = C_e \cdot \omega \cdot 0,05 = \\ &= \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_e \cdot \frac{\omega}{\ell} \cdot \mu \ell \cdot 0,05 = \\ &= 0,3845 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_d = \frac{G \cdot \tau_c}{\ell} = 5,92 \text{ Np/m}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$Z_c = 50 \Omega$$

$$Z_L = (7 - j23) \Omega$$

$$Z_G = 25 \Omega$$

$$V_0 = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 100 \text{ MHz}$$

NORMALIZZATO TUTTI I CARICHI + ESSENDO STUB
PARALLELO, TRASFORMO
IN Y

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_0} = \frac{50}{7 - j13} = 0,606 + j1,38 \approx 0,6 + j1,4$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_G}{Z_0} = \frac{50}{25} = 2$$

PROCEDIMENTO:

- SEGNO I DUE PUNTI SULLA CARTA
- IL PUNTO MI ARRIVO È $1,4$, E SOLO $1,4$ MI CI PUÒ PORTARE
- LO STUB DOVRÀ ANDARE PORTARMI SULLA "FASE" MI $1,4$, IN MODO CHE, RIVOLTANDO LA PDI CON 1 , RAGGIUNGO IL REALE.

* CARTA SMITH *

L'UNICO PUNTO DELLA "FASE" MI $1,4$ REALE CHE INCONTRA LA CIRCONFERENZA MI $0,6$ REALE È $0,6 + j0,38$. IL MIO STUB DEVE QUINDI FARMI FARE IL SALTO DA $j1,4$ A $j0,38$
 $\rightarrow -j1,02 \rightarrow \rho_1 = 0,088\lambda$

TROVATA COSÌ \bar{Y}_{AB} , PROCEDO A RIVOLTARE

FINO ALL'ADATTAMENTO $\rightarrow P_d = 0,172 \lambda$

$$P_0 = \frac{|V_G|^2}{8R_G} = 50 \text{ W}$$

$$|V_{BS}| = \sqrt{\frac{2P_0}{\operatorname{Re}\{Y_{BS}\}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 50}{0,011}} = 91,287 \text{ V} = 91,3 \text{ V}$$

$$Y_{BS} = \frac{\bar{Y}_{BS}}{Z_c} = 0,012 + j7,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\epsilon_{v1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{v2} = 4$$

$$\epsilon_{rT} = 6 - j \quad \epsilon' = 6 \quad \epsilon'' = 1$$

$$\rho = 7,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$S_{inc} = 1 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$z = 0 \text{ cm} \quad z = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_m = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_m}} \cdot f} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0,3 \text{ m}$$
$$\rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0,15 \text{ m}$$
$$\rightarrow \lambda_3 = 0,1214 \text{ m (P)}$$

1, LA LUNGHEZZA $\mu_1 \epsilon_{r1}$, È UN $\frac{\lambda}{2}$.

$$\mu_m = \frac{\mu_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rm}}} = \begin{cases} \mu_1 = 377 \Omega \\ \mu_2 = 188,5 \Omega \\ \mu_3 = 152 + j12,6 \Omega \end{cases}$$

ESSENDO ϵ_{r1} UNO $\frac{\lambda}{2}$, NON MI MODIFICA
L'IMPIEDENZA $\mu_1 \epsilon_{r3}$, FACENDO COSÌ IN
MODO CHE $Z_{AA} = \mu_3$

$$|\Gamma_{AA}| = 0,426$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \frac{\mu_3 - \mu_0}{\mu_3 + \mu_0} = \frac{152 + j12,6 - 377}{152 + j12,6 + 377} = -0,42 + j0,034$$

$$S_{TRA} = S_{inc} (1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|^2) = 0,8186 \sim 0,82 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$|E(0)| = |E_{inc}| \cdot (1 - |\Gamma|) = 15,76 \text{ V}$$

$$|E_{inc}| = \sqrt{2 S \mu_0} = 17,46 \text{ V}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{\mu_0}$$

$|E(0)|$ ARRIVA ANCHE A B $\rightarrow |E(l)| = |E(0)|$

ATTENUAZIONE DOWTA A ϵ_{r3} IMMAGINARIO:

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda_3} \cdot \frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = 4,27 \sim 4,3 \frac{\text{Np}}{\text{m}}$$

SOLO LA PARTE
REALE

$$\begin{aligned} |E(z_0)| &= |E(\rho)| \cdot e^{-\alpha z} = |E(\rho)| \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot (z_0 - z_1)} \\ &= 15,7 \cdot e^{-4,3 \cdot 0,025} \\ &= 14,08 \sim 14,1 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$R = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$|I_A| = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$f = 200 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_A = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$E = \frac{i \omega \mu I \cdot S}{4\pi r} \left(\frac{i\beta}{r} \right) \cdot \sin \theta \cdot e^{-i\beta R}$$

CERCO IL MODULO
QUANTO LA FASE
AL VALORE INTERESSA

NON PER IL CIRCUITO

$$= \frac{j \cdot 2\pi f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot I_A \cdot \pi \cdot Q^2}{4\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{j \cdot 2\pi}{\lambda \cdot R} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 1 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,08^2}{1,5 \cdot 10} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi =$$

$$= 1,0567 \frac{V}{m} \sim 1,06 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$V_0 = E_{mc} \cdot \rho = 1,06 \cdot 0,15 = 0,159 V \sim 0,16 V$$

$$R_e = \frac{2}{3} \pi \eta_0 \left(\frac{\rho}{\lambda} \right)^2 = \frac{2}{3} \pi \cdot 377 \cdot \left(\frac{0,15}{1,5} \right)^2 = 7,88 \Omega$$

$$C_c = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{A}{L} = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\pi r_A^2}{L} = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot 0,1^2}{0,15} =$$

$$= 3,85 \cdot 10^{-11} F$$

$$Z_{im} = R_e + \frac{1}{j\omega C_c} =$$

$$= R_e - \frac{j}{2\pi f \cdot C_c} = 7,88 - j \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 3,85 \cdot 10^{-11}} =$$

$$= 7,88 - j430 \Omega$$

$$|I| = \left| \frac{V_0}{Z_{im}} \right| = \left| \frac{0,159}{7,88 - j430} \right| = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-4} A$$

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \eta \cdot |I|^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\rho}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 377 \cdot (3,7 \cdot 10^{-9})^2 \left(\frac{0,15}{4,5}\right)^2 =$$

$$= 5,4 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ W}$$

F WGU D 2020

ESEACIÃO

$$Z_L = 11 - j34 \Omega$$

$$Z_G = 75 \Omega$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Z_c = 75 \Omega$$

$$P_d = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_c}{Z_L} = \frac{75}{11 - j34} = 0,65 + j1,5$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_c}{Z_G} = \frac{75}{75} = 1$$

* CARTA M' SMITH *

$$0,65 + j1,5 \rightarrow L = 0,015 \lambda \rightarrow 1 + j1,5$$

$$\rho_r = 0,311 \lambda$$

$$P_d = \frac{|V_G|^2}{8R_G} \rightarrow |V_G| = \sqrt{8P_d \cdot R_G} = 24,48 \text{ V}$$

$$|V_{BB}| = \frac{|V_G|}{2} = 12,24 \text{ V}$$

$$|V_{BB}| = |V_{cc}| \cdot |\cos(\beta \cdot \rho_r)|$$

$$|V_{cc}| = \frac{|V_{es}|}{|\cos(\beta l_s)|} = -31,75 \text{ V} = -33 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 0,311 \lambda$$

$$2\pi \cdot 0,311$$

2π ANGOLO ESPRESSO IN RADIANTI
 = $2 \cdot 180^\circ$ NEI CALCOLI

ESERCIZIO 6

$$H_1^+(x, y) = 5 e^{-i(\beta_x x - \beta_y y)} \text{ k}_z \left(\frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}\right)$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 6 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 1$$

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2} \cdot c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot 2\pi} = 55,4 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\theta_i = \arctan\left(\frac{\beta_y}{\beta_x}\right) = 45^\circ$$

$$\theta_c = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}\right) = 49,4^\circ$$

→ INCIDENTA
 OLTRE ANGOLO
 CRITICO

$$S_T = \frac{1}{2} |H^+|^2 \cdot \eta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |H^+|^2 \cdot \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} = 3913 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

INCIDENTA TM

$$\eta_1^{TM} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \cdot \cos \theta_i = 109$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \sin \theta_T = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cdot \sin \theta_i =$$

$$= \sqrt{0.5} \sin 45 =$$

$$= \sqrt{0.5} = 0.7071$$

$$\eta_1^{TM} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{1 - (\sin \theta_T)^2}}_{0.7} = -533j$$

$$\Gamma = - \frac{\eta_1^{TM} - \eta_2^{TM}}{\eta_1^{TM} + \eta_2^{TM}} = - \frac{-533j - 109}{-533j + 109} = -0.92 + 0.39j$$

$$H_T(0) = H^+ \cdot (1 - \Gamma) = 0.4 + 1.96j \quad \frac{A}{m}$$

$$|H_T(0)| = d$$

$$\alpha_x = \frac{d \cdot \pi}{\lambda_1} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_T} = 1.63 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\beta_{Lz} = \beta_{Hz} = -d$$

$$\dots - \alpha_{1x} \cdot x - i \beta_{0y}$$

$$H_2(0,9; 0,1) = H_T(0) \cdot e^{-j\beta z} \cdot e^{-j\beta z} =$$

$$= -0,1 + j1,02 \frac{A}{m}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$f = 2 \text{ GHz} \quad \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

$$I_A = I_B = I_C$$

I TRE CONTRIBUTI DEVONO ARRIVARE SFASATI DI $\pm 20^\circ$ L'UNO DALL'ALTRO

$$\cos(\beta D \cdot \sin \theta) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot D \cdot \sin 45 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$D = \frac{\lambda}{3 \sin \theta} = 0,0707 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \frac{P_T D}{4\pi} \underbrace{\sin^2 \theta}_{=1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(x+D)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x-D)^2} \right)$$

$$x^4 - \cancel{2x^3 D} + \cancel{x^2 D^2} + x^4 - \cancel{2x^3 D} + D^4 + \frac{4}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^4 + \cancel{D^4} \rightarrow = 0 \\ \hline x^6 - 1x^4 D^2 + x^2 D^4 \end{array}$$

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ESERCIZIO 1

$$a = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$TE_{10} \quad \lambda_c = 2a \quad f_c = \frac{c}{2a} = 1,875 \text{ GHz}$$

$$TE_{01} \quad \lambda_c = 2b \quad f_c = \frac{c}{2b} = 5,0 \text{ GHz}$$

$$TE_{20} \quad \lambda_c = a \quad f_c = \frac{c}{a} = 3,75 \text{ GHz}$$

1,875 \rightarrow 3,75 GHz MONOMODALE

$$\Gamma(0) = (0, 3 - j0, 6)$$

$$f = 2 \text{ GHz}$$

$$P_{inc} = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$Z = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_i}\right)^2}} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1,875}{2}\right)^2}} = 1083 \Omega$$

$$P = \frac{|E_{inc}|^2 ab}{4Z} \rightarrow |E_{inc}| = \sqrt{\frac{4PZ}{ab}} = 1344 \frac{V}{m}$$

IL MASSIMO SARÀ DATO DAL CAMPO ELETTRICO

INCIDENTE SIMMETRICO A QUELLO RIFLESSO

$$|E_r| = |E_{inc}| \cdot |\Gamma| = 1344 \cdot 0,671 = 901,8 \sim 902 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_{max}| = |E_{inc}| + |E_r| = 2688 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_1}\right)^2}} = \frac{0,15}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1,075}{2}\right)^2}} = 0,431 m$$

RAPPRESENTO $\Gamma(l)$ SULLA CARTA DI SMITH
E LO ROTTO FINO A RENDERSI REALE :

$$0,3 - j0,6 \rightarrow 0,08 \rightarrow \text{ROTTO FINO A}$$
$$z = 0$$

$$0,25 + 0,25 - 0,08 =$$
$$= 0,41 \lambda_g$$

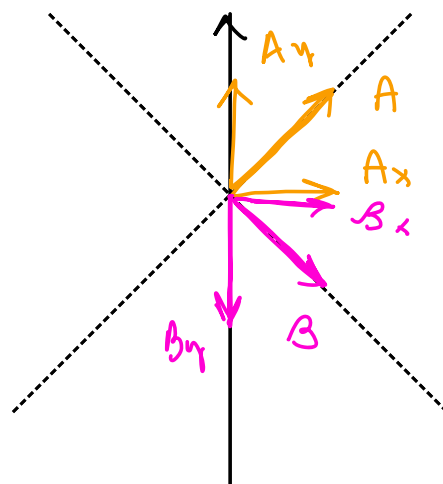
ESERCIZIO 4

$$f = 2 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

$$I_A = I_B = 1 A$$

$$D = 8 m$$



LE COMPONENTI VERTICALI SI ANNUNANO A
 VICENZA, MENTRE LE ORIZZONTALI SI SOMMANO
 TRA LORO. PER SFRUTTARE AL MEGLIO LE
 COMPONENTI ORIZZONTALI DOVERO' M'ISPORRE
 IL M'IPOLLO ORIZZONTALMENTE, CON $\varphi = 90^\circ$

$$C(0; 4)$$

IL CAMPO ELETTICO SARÀ UGUALE IN MODULO,
 MOLTIPLICHERÒ IL CAMPO ORIZZONTALE $\times 2$

$$|E| = \frac{j\omega M I \cdot l}{4\pi R} \cdot e^{-j\beta R} \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$|E_x| = |E| \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$|E_x^T| = 2|E_x| = 2|E| \cos\theta$$

$$|E| = \frac{j \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^9 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{0,15}{10}}{4\pi \cdot 4 \cdot \pi} \cdot e^{-j \frac{4\pi}{0,15} \cdot 4 \cdot \pi} \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{j\pi \cdot 10 \cdot 0,15}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot e^{-j \frac{4\pi}{0,15} \cdot 4 \cdot \pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} =$$

$$= 2,335 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_x| = 2,335 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1,665 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_x^T| = |E_x| \cdot d = 3,33 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|V_o| = |E| \cdot \rho = 0,0488 \frac{V}{m} \sim 50 \text{ mV}$$

$$R_e = \frac{2}{\Sigma} \pi \eta_0 \left(\frac{\rho}{\lambda} \right)^2 = 7,88 \Omega$$

$$P_{\text{TOT}} = \frac{|V_o|^2}{8 R_G} = 38 \mu\text{W}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$Z_G = 50 \Omega$$

$$V_o = \pm 10 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 900 \text{ MHz}$$

$$Z_L = (125 - j125) \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 50 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = \frac{50}{125 - j125} = 0,4 + j0,4$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_C}{Z_G} = \frac{50}{50} = 1$$

* CARTA SMITH *

$$\rho_{SL} = 0,25 + 0,031 = 0,281 \lambda$$

$$I_{S1} = 0,324 - 0,25 = 0,074 \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{S1} = \bar{Y}_A - \bar{Y}_L = 0,2 + j0,4 - 0,2 - j0,2 = j0,2$$

$$\bar{Y}_{S1} = -\text{Im}(B) = -j0,2$$

RAPPRESENTO E RUOTO A ∞

$$\bar{Y}_{BB} = \bar{Y}_L + \bar{Y}_{S1} = 0,2 + j0,2 + j0,2 = 0,2 - j0,4$$

$$V_{AA} = \frac{V_D}{2} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$Y_{BB} = \frac{\bar{Y}_{S1}}{Z_C} = (4 + j8) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ S}^{-1} \rightarrow Z_{BB} = 50 - j100 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$P_d = \frac{|V_s|^2}{8Z_G} = 0,25 \text{ W}$$

$$V_{BB} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_d}{|\text{Re}\{Y_{BB}\}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,25}{0,004}} = 11,18 \sim 11,2 \text{ V}$$

19 AGOSTO 2020

$$V_0 = 5V$$

$$Z_G = 100 \Omega$$

$$Z_1 = Z_2 = 300 \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 100 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_C}{Z_G} = \rightarrow$$

$$\bar{Y}_1 = \frac{Z_C}{Z_1} = \frac{100}{300} = 0,33 \Omega$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{\bar{Y}_{33}\} = 1 \rightarrow 0,33 + \underbrace{0,07}_{Z_2 + L} \quad \text{OTTENGO DA } Z_2 + \text{ROTAZIONE, NE IN FASE}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$
 $0,135 \lambda$

$$0,07 \lambda + j0,87$$

$$\bar{Y}_{33} = 0,33 + j0,87 + 0,07 = 1 + j0,87$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$$
$$- j0,87$$

↓

$$Y = \infty \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow L_S = 0,135 \lambda$$

$$P = \frac{|V_0|^2}{8Z_G} = \frac{45}{8 \cdot 100} = 31,25 \text{ mW}$$

ESERCIZIO d

$$\epsilon_r = 2,5$$

$$Z_c = 40 \Omega$$

$$f = 4 \text{ GHz}$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda_c}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda_c = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = 0,047 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,0237 \text{ m}$$

$$W = \frac{L}{Z_c} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r}} = 0,141 \text{ m}$$

$$\sigma_c = 10^{-7} \frac{\text{S}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = 0,05$$

$$f = 3 \text{ GHz}$$

$$P = 100 \text{ W}$$

α_c :

$$R_s = \frac{1}{S G_c} = 0,034$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f \mu_0 G_c}} = 1,81 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$R = \frac{2 R_s}{\pi} = 0,438$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R}{2 Z_c} = 0,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

α_D :

$$G = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r \cdot \frac{\omega}{Z_1} \cdot \frac{\omega \cdot \epsilon_r''}{\epsilon_r'} = 0,124$$

$$\alpha_D = \frac{G \cdot Z_c}{2} = 1,4798$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_D + \alpha_c = 1,48 \text{ Np/m}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = P(z) e^{-2\alpha z} \cdot (-2\alpha) \Rightarrow \left| \frac{dP}{dz} \right| = P(z) \cdot e^{-2\alpha z}$$

$$B_{1x} \cdot d = \bar{n}$$

$$B_{1x} = B \cdot \cos \theta_1 = \frac{2\bar{n}}{\lambda} \cdot \cos \theta_1 = 17,1 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$d = \frac{\bar{n}}{B_{1x}} = 0,183 \text{ m}$$

$$f = \frac{\lambda}{20}$$

$$S_{\text{inc}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{\eta_0} \rightarrow |E| = \sqrt{d \cdot S_{\text{inc}} \cdot \eta_0} = 19,4$$

$$E_y = |E| \cdot \cos 35^\circ = 15,9$$

$$E_{y_e} = |E_y| \cdot \Gamma = 3,18$$

$$E_{y_{\text{min}}} = E_y - E_{y_e} = 12,72 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$P_e = S_{\text{inc}} \cdot A_E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E_{y_{\text{min}}}|^2}{\eta_0} \cdot A_E = 1,31 \text{ mW}$$

$$A_E = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{\lambda^2}{\pi} = 0,01075$$

18 GENNAIO 2021

ESERCIZIO

$$Z_L = 20 + j20$$

$$Z_C = 100 \Omega$$

$$\alpha = 0,7 \text{ dB/m}$$

$$L = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_G = 50 \Omega$$

$$P_{in} = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$f = 300 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\alpha [Np] = \frac{\alpha_{dB}}{8,686} = 0,0806 \text{ Np/m}$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} = \frac{20 + j20 - 100}{20 - j20 + 100} = -0,62 + j0,47$$

0,68

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_C} = \frac{20 + j20}{100} = 0,2 + j0,2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 1 \text{ m}$$

ANTIORARIA

$$\frac{L}{\lambda} = 4 \text{ NUMERO INTERO, NON HO ROTAZIONE} \checkmark$$

$$|\Gamma_{BB}| = |\Gamma_{AA}| \cdot e^{-2\alpha_{Np} \cdot L} = 0,3557 \sim 0,36$$

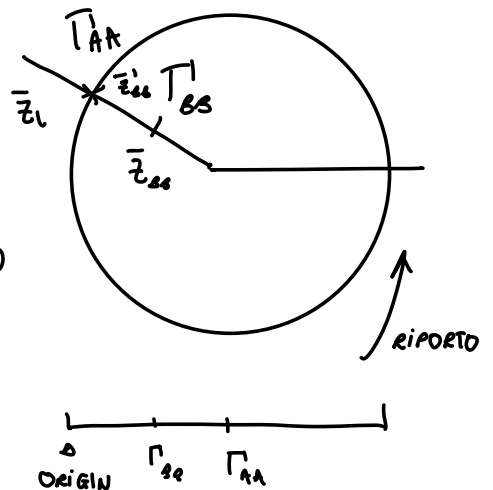
* CARTA SMITH* \rightarrow RAPPRESENTO $\bar{Z}_L \rightarrow$ PUNTO $\frac{L}{\lambda}$

$$\bar{z}_{BS} = 0,48 + j0,16 \rightarrow \text{TROVO } \bar{z}'_{BS} \rightarrow$$

$$z_{BS} = 48 + j16 \quad \text{SON}$$

$$|\Gamma_{BS}|_{P_G} = \left| \frac{z_{BS} - P_G}{z_{BS} + P_G} \right| = 0,16$$

$$P_r = P_G \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{BS}|_{P_G}^2) = 0,874 \text{ W}$$



ESERCIZIO 4

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

INCIDENZA TE

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 4$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 1$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Sinc} = 0,5 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\theta_c = \text{ARCSIM} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \right) = \text{ARCSIM} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 30^\circ$$

$$\theta_i = \theta_c \rightarrow \text{RIFLESSIONE TOTALE}$$

NEL SECONDO MEZZO NON VIENE MANDATA DENSITA' DI POTENZA

$$B_{1y} = B_{0y}$$

$$\alpha_{xx} = 0$$

NON HO ATTENUAZIONE

$$E_z(0,3; 0; 0) = E_z(0; 0; 0)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$F \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \sim_{inc} \\ \downarrow \\ E_{inc} (\pm + \Gamma') \end{array}$$

NEL CASO DELL'ANGOLO CRITICO, $\Gamma' = \pm$

$$E_{inc}^+ = 2E_{inc} = 2F, \text{ S } \frac{V}{m}$$

$$E_{inc} = \sqrt{\rho \cdot |S_{inc}|} \cdot \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} = \pm 3,73 \frac{V}{m}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$A(0,0) \quad B(0,0) \quad C(3+ix, 0)$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

$$r = 0,25 \text{ cm} = 0,0025 \text{ m}$$

$$I_A = I_B = \pm A$$

$$C_x = 3\rho F$$

$$f = \pm \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

SE $\Delta x = 0$, C SI TROVA ESATTAMENTE A λ DAI MINORI, CHE SONO PUNTI MINIMI.

ALL'AUMENTARE DI Δx A RITARDA E B ANTICIPA. I DUE CAMMI SARANNO PERFETTAMENTE IN FASE.

INTEGRALE IN CASO.

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{4} = 0,075 \text{ m} = 7,5 \text{ cm} \quad \text{E m'}$$

TRAVO

SUVA SOMMA

M' DUE

MASSIMI

$$|H_T| = |H_A| = |H_B| = \frac{j \omega \mu I \rho}{4 \pi r \eta} \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot e^{-j \beta r}$$
$$= \frac{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{10}}{4\pi \cdot r \cdot \eta} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot r} =$$

$$= \frac{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 0,3}{4\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 377} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{0,1} \cdot 3} =$$

$$= 0,033 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

$$r_e = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{8\pi^3}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{S}{\lambda^3} \right) = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{8\pi^3}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{r \cdot \pi}{\lambda^3} \right) = 3,48 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$|V_0| = j \omega \mu H_{\text{max}} \cdot S = j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot H_{\text{max}} \cdot \pi r^3$$

$$= j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 0,033 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,0225^3 =$$

$$= 5,14 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ V}$$

$$|I| = \frac{|V_0|}{r} = 3,4 \mu \text{ A}$$

R_e

L'INDUTTANZA L È COMPENSATA DA C_x , IL CIRCUITO È RISONANTE

$$|V_{C_x}| = |Z_{C_x}| \cdot |I| = \frac{1}{\omega C_x} \cdot |I| = 53.1 \cdot 3.46 = 184 \text{ V}$$

4 FEBBRAIO 2021

ESERCIZIO 1

$$Z_L = 40 - j15$$

$$Z_G = 75 \Omega$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Z_C = 50 \Omega$$

$$P_d = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = 0,6 + j0,4$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_C}{Z_G} = \frac{50}{75} = 0,67$$

$$0,6 + j0,4 \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0,67 - j0,8 \rightarrow P_s \rightarrow 0,67$$



$$0,177 \lambda$$

$$0,0531 \text{ m}$$



$$0,358 \lambda$$

$$0,1074 \text{ m}$$

$$f = 0,8 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda = 0,375 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 0,146 \lambda$$

$$P_s = 0,286 \lambda$$

$$\bar{z}_L = \frac{z_L}{z_c} = \frac{20 - j15}{50} = 0,4 - j0,3 \xrightarrow{L} 1,0 + j1,2$$

W STUB MI DA SDW + j0,23

$$\bar{Y}'_{BB} = 0,4 - j0,07 \rightarrow z'_{BB} = \frac{z_c}{\bar{Y}'_{BB}} = 121 + j21$$

$$\bar{Y}_{se} = 0,4 - j0,3$$

$$|\Gamma'_{BB}| = \left| \frac{z'_{BB} - z_c}{z'_{BB} + z_c} \right| =$$

$$P_L = P_{inc} \cdot (1 - |\Gamma'_{BB}|^2) = 0,73W$$

$$\frac{50}{20 - j15} = 2,6 + j1,9j$$

$$Y_{se} = 0,4 - j0,3$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$ POLARIZZAZIONE TM

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 2 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 1$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$S_{inc} = 0,5 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin \theta_2$$

$$\theta_2 = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cdot \sin \theta_1 \right) = 45^\circ$$

$$M_M^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_m}}} \cdot \cos \theta_m \rightarrow 231$$

$$\rightarrow 267$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = - \frac{\mu_L^{\text{TM}} - \mu_1^{\text{TM}}}{\mu_L^{\text{TM}} + \mu_1^{\text{TM}}} = - 0,074 \quad |\Gamma| = 0,074$$

$$|H_1^+| = \sqrt{\frac{2S_{\text{inc}}}{\mu_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,5}{2 \cdot 0,7}} = 0,061 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\frac{\mu_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{rel}}}} = 2 \cdot 0,7$$

$$|H_2^+| = |H_1^+| \cdot (1 + \Gamma) = 0,057 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

$$S_{T2} = \frac{1}{2} |H_2^+|^2 \cdot \mu_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,057^2 \cdot 377 = 0,01$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$\epsilon_r = 3$$

$$Z_c = 75 \Omega$$

$$f_c = 15 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f_c} = 0,01155 \text{ m}$$

$$h = \frac{\lambda_c}{2} = 5,77 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$W = \frac{h}{Z_c} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r}} = 0,0167 \text{ m}$$

$$G_c = 10^7 \frac{\text{S}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = 0,01$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

α_c :

$$R_s = \frac{1}{\delta G_c} = 0,0189$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi \cdot f \cdot \mu_0 \cdot G_c}} = 5,035 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$R = \frac{2R_s}{S} = 2,378$$

w

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R}{2z_c} = 0,0158 \text{ Nr/m}$$

α_D :

$$\begin{aligned} G &= C_R \cdot \frac{W \cdot \epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = \epsilon_r' \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{W}{A} \cdot \frac{d \cdot \pi f \cdot \epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = \\ &= 4,826 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_D = \frac{G \cdot z_c}{d} = 0,181 \text{ Nr/m}$$

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ESERCIZIO 1

$$W = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$l_1 = 0,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 4$$

$$C_0 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{W}{l_1} = 1,77 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_1 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_{r1} \cdot \frac{W}{\frac{l_1}{2}} = 7,08 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_2 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_{r2} \cdot \frac{W}{\frac{l_1}{2}} = 14,16 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_R = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 4,72 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_T = C_0 + C_R = 6,49 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_0' = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{W}{l_1} = 1 C_0 = 3,54 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$1 = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}{c^2} = 10^{-17} \text{ H}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{C_0} = 2,17 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_T}} = 68,6 \Omega$$

$$P^+ = 10 \text{ W}$$

$$f = 100 \text{ MHz}$$

$$Z = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^2}} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow 377,03 \\ \rightarrow 266,6 \\ \searrow 188,5 \end{matrix}$$

$$f_c = \frac{c}{2W} = 7,5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$P^+ = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V|^2}{Z} \rightarrow |V|^2 = \sqrt{2ZP^+} = 37,3 \text{ V}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{V}{d} = 7,46 \text{ KV/m}$$

PARTITORE IN TENSIONE TRA C_1 E C_2

$$C_1 \rightarrow V_1 = 24,807 \text{ V}$$

$$C_2 \rightarrow V_2 = 12,441 \text{ V}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{V_1}{\frac{q}{2}} = 9,85 \text{ KV}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{V_2}{\frac{q}{2}} = 4,87 \text{ KV}$$

ESERCIZIO

$$Z_1 = 100 + j100$$

$$Z_2 = 40 + j40$$

$$Z_c = Z_G = 50$$

$$P_d = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\bar{Z}_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_c} = \frac{100 + j100}{50} = 2 + j2$$

$$\bar{Z}_2 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_c} = \frac{40 + j40}{50} = 0,8 + j0,8$$

DEVO ROTARE Z_1 IN MODO DA ARRIVARE
AL PUNTO \bar{Z}_2

$$\alpha = 0,385\lambda - 0,208\lambda = 0,177\lambda \quad (Z_{RS} = 0,4 - j0,8)$$

= 7.

—

$$\bar{z}_G = \frac{z_G}{z_c} = \pm \rightarrow Y_G = \pm$$

$$\bar{z}_L = \bar{z}_v + \bar{z}_{s_2} = 0,4 + j0,8 + 0,4 - j0,8 = 0,8$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{\pm}{\bar{z}_L} = \pm,25$$

RUOTO FINO A REALE $\pm \rightarrow \pm - j0,23$

$$\alpha_s = 0,116 \lambda$$

ENIMIND ORA $-j0,23$ RAPPRESENTANNO
 $+j0,23$ E RUOTANNO ANTIORARIO
 FINO A $Y=0$ (C.A. $z = \infty$)

$$P_s = 0,036 \lambda$$

$$Y_{D0} = \frac{\pm}{50} = 0,02 \quad V_{D0} = \sqrt{\frac{2 P_u}{\text{Re}\{Y_{D0}\}}} = 10V$$

$$Y_{cc} = \frac{\bar{Y}_{cc}}{50} = 0,025 \quad V_{cc} = \sqrt{\frac{2 P_u}{\text{Re}\{Y_{cc}\}}} = 8,9V$$

$$Y_{B3} = \frac{\pm}{\bar{z}_{s_1} z_c} = \frac{\pm}{100} + i \frac{\pm}{50} \quad V_{B3} = \sqrt{\frac{P_u}{\text{Re}\{Y_{B3}\}}} = 10V$$

$$Y_{AA} = \frac{1}{100 - j100} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} + j5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$V_{AA} = \sqrt{\frac{P_d}{\operatorname{Re}\{Y_{AA}\}}} = 14,14 \text{ V}$$

DA CC LA
 POTENȚA ȘI
 MĂRIME METĂ
 SU 70 E METĂ
 AVANȚA A 7)

ESERCIZIU 3

$$H_1(x, y) = e^{-j(8x - 5y)} \quad \underline{\mu_7} \quad \underline{\underline{TM}}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 1$$

$$Q = 1 \text{ cm} \quad \rho(-0,1; 0; 0)$$

$$\theta_1 = \operatorname{ARCTAN} \left(\frac{\beta_y}{\beta_x} \right) = \operatorname{ARCTAN} \left(\frac{5}{8} \right) = 28,05^\circ$$

$$f = \frac{\beta c}{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2} \cdot c}{2\pi} = 492 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_1 &= \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \theta_T = \operatorname{ARCSIN} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{ARCSIN} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \cdot \sin 28 \right) = \\ &= 28^\circ \end{aligned}$$

→ → →

$$\eta_m^{\text{TM}} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_m}}} \cos \theta \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 220 \\ \searrow 251 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = - \frac{\eta_L^{\text{TM}} - \eta_1^{\text{TM}}}{\eta_L^{\text{TM}} + \eta_1^{\text{TM}}} = 0,136$$

$$|H_p| = H^+ - (H^+ \cdot \cos 28 \cdot \Gamma(0)) = 2 - 2 \cdot 0,136 \cdot \cos 28 =$$

$$= 1,76 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

$$|V_0| = j \omega \mu |H_p| \cdot S = 2\pi f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot |H_p| \cdot Q^2 \cdot \pi =$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 480 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 1,76 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,01^2 =$$

$$= 2,1358 \text{ N} \approx 2,14 \text{ V}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$A(0, H) \quad B(0, 0) \quad C(0, -H)$$

$$f = 3 \text{ GHz}$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

$$I_A = I_C = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$T \quad \Gamma$$

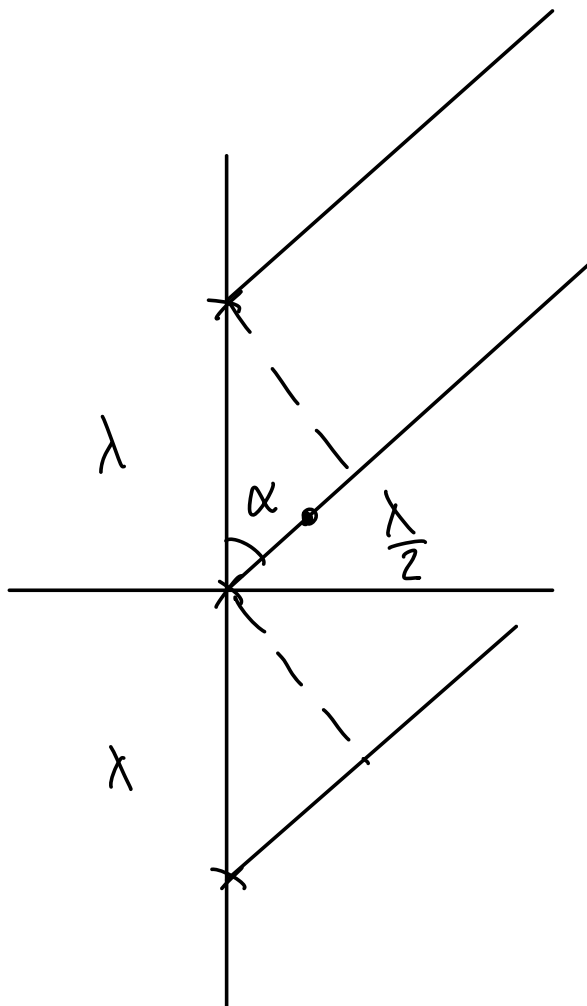
$$I_B = I$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \theta = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

AFFINCHÉ SI ANNULLINO $I_B = - (I_A + I_C) = - 2A$

SE SI DEVONO
SOMMARE, DEVONO
ESSERE A DISTANZA
VERTICALE H PARI
A λ , IN MODO
DA RISULTARE
IN FASE A E C
E CONTROFASE B



α TALE DA AVERE
DIFFERENZA DI PERCOR-
SO $\lambda/2$ IN MODO DA
RITARDARE E ANTICIPARE
LA FASE, OTTENENDO
 $\cos t - I_A$ E $-I_C$

$$\lambda \cos \alpha = \frac{\lambda}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ + k\pi$$

$$\rightarrow 20'' + k\pi$$

6 SETTEMBRE 2021

ESERCIZIO 1

$$Z_L = 40 + j10 \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 75 \Omega$$

$$\alpha = 0,8 \text{ dB/m} \quad \rightarrow \quad \alpha_{NP} = 0,082 \text{ Np/m}$$

$$Z_h = 50 \Omega$$

$$P_d = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$f = 100 \text{ MHz}$$

$$l = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\lambda} = \beta \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{NESSUNA ROTAZIONE}$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_C} = \frac{40 + j10}{75} = 0,53 + j0,13$$

$$|\Gamma_{BB}| = |\Gamma_{AA}| \cdot e^{-2\alpha l} = 0,455$$

$$|\Gamma_{AA}| = \left| \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} \right| = 0,768$$

$$\bar{z}_L = \frac{z_L}{z_C} = 0,13 + j0,13$$

$$\bar{z}_{BS} = 0,6 + j0,08 \rightarrow z_{BS} = 45 + j6$$

$$|\Gamma_{BS}^{z_G}| = \left| \frac{z_{BS} - z_G}{z_{BS} + z_G} \right| = 0,0,082$$

$$P_T = P_d (1 - |\Gamma_{BS}|^2) = 0,993 \text{ W} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{POTENZA} \\ \text{IMMESSA} \end{array}$$

$$P_L = P_0^+ \cdot e^{-4\alpha L} \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|^2) = 0,144 \text{ W}$$

$$P_0^+ = \frac{P_T}{1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|^2 e^{-4\alpha L}} = \frac{1}{1 - (0,708)^2 \cdot e^{-4 \cdot 0,082 \cdot 0}} = 1,06 \text{ W}$$

TRASFORMATORE $\frac{1}{4}$ CON NEUTRALIZZATORE

$$z_{AA} = 50 \Omega$$

$$z_L = 10 + j10 \rightarrow \bar{z}_L = 0,13 + j0,13$$

ELIMINO TRAMITE NEUTRALIZZATORE N $j0,13$

$$L = 0,228 \lambda$$

$$\bar{z}'_L = 7,5 \rightarrow z'_L = 50e^{j,5}$$

$$z_x = \sqrt{z_{in} z'_L} = 100 \Omega$$

$$z_{AA} = 50 \Omega$$

$$|\Gamma'_{AA}| = \left| \frac{z_{AA} - z_c}{z_{AA} + z_c} \right| = \left| \frac{50 - 75}{50 + 75} \right| = 0,2$$

$$|\Gamma'_{BB}| = |\Gamma'_{AA}| \cdot e^{-2\alpha L} = 0,0663 \rightarrow z_{BB} = 65,6 \sim 66 \Omega$$

$$|\Gamma'_{BB}^{r_G}| = \left| \frac{z_{BB} - z_G}{z_{BB} + z_G} \right| = 0,1378$$

$$P_T = P_d (1 - |\Gamma'_{BB}^{r_G}|^2) = 0,981 W$$

ESERCITIO 2

$$a = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = 1,2 f_c \quad f_c \text{ TE}_{10}$$

$$P = 1 W$$

$$r = \frac{\lambda_0}{40}$$

$$x_0 = 0,8 \lambda \quad y_0 = 0,5 b$$

$$\lambda_c = 2a = 0 \text{ cm} = 0,06 \text{ m}$$

$$f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{0,06} = 5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f = \pm, 2 f_c = 6 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{c}{f} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$Z = \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f}\right)^2}} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2}} = 682 \Omega$$

$$P = \frac{|E_0|^2 a b}{4 Z} \rightarrow |E_0| = \sqrt{\frac{4 P Z}{a b}} = 3015 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}} \\ \sim 3 \text{ kV/m}$$

$$H_z = \frac{i E_0}{\eta} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) =$$

$$= i \cdot \frac{3015}{377} \cdot \left(\frac{0,05}{2 \cdot 0,03}\right) \cdot \cos(\pi \cdot 0,8) =$$

$$= 5,38 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}} \sim 5,4 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

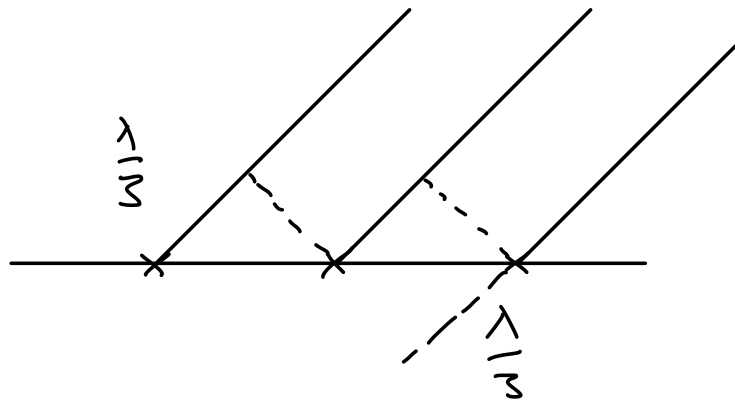
ESERCIZIO 4

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{15}$$

$$I = 0,1 \text{ A}$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$



LE 3 COMPONENTI DEVONO ESSERE SFASATE
MI $120^\circ \rightarrow$ LE DIFFERENZE MI PERCORSO
DEVONO ESSERE PARI A $\frac{\lambda}{3}$

$$d \cdot \cos 45 = \frac{\lambda}{3} \rightarrow d = \frac{\lambda}{3 \cos 45} = 0,14 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

NELLA DIREZIONE DI MASSIMA RADIATIONE
($90^\circ - 270^\circ$) AURÒ:

$$E_T = 3E$$

$$S_T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E_T|^2}{\eta} = 9P$$

$$\rightarrow D = 3 \text{ VOLTE MI PIÙ}$$

$$D = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

MIĘDZIWIĘTA
 SINGUŁOWO MÓDŁO
 (G o D)

IG WGNB 2021

ESERCIZIO 4

$$f = 200 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 7 - j4$$

$$\sigma = 0,1 \text{ S/m}$$

$$E(x, y, z) = 4e^{-\gamma x}$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{j\omega\mu_0}{\sigma + j\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_r}} = 84 + j50$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \sqrt{-\omega^2\mu_0\epsilon_0\epsilon_r + j\omega\mu_0\sigma} = \sqrt{-123 + j70 + j158} = \\ &= \sqrt{-123 + j228} = 8,25 + j13,8 \sim 8,3 + j13,8 \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \alpha \qquad \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{E}(x, y, z, t) &= 4 \cdot e^{-\alpha x} \cdot (\cos(\omega t - \beta x)) \underline{u}_y \\ &= 4 \cdot e^{-8,3x} (400\pi t \cdot 10^6 - 13,8x) \underline{u}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{H} = \frac{\underline{E}}{\eta} = \left| \frac{4}{\eta} \right| \cdot e^{-8,3x} (400\pi t \cdot 10^6 - 13,8x - \varphi)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{3,14}{180} = 0,536 \sim 0,54$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im} M}{\operatorname{Re} M}\right)$$

$$P(0) = S(0) \cdot A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E(0)|^2}{|M|} \cdot \cos\left(\operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im} M}{\operatorname{Re} M}\right)\right) \cdot \rho^L$$

UNA FACCIATA

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4^L}{87,8} \cdot \cos\left(\operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{50}{89}\right)\right) \cdot 0,05^L =$$

$$= 1,76 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ W}$$

$$P(p) = P(0) \cdot e^{-\alpha p} = 1,76 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot e^{-2 \cdot 8,3 \cdot 0,05} =$$

$$= 7,67 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ W}$$

$$P_{\text{ris}} = P(0) - P(p) = 0,1 \text{ mW}$$

ESEERCIZIO 1

$$a = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = 1,1 f_c$$

$$P = 50 \text{ W}$$

$$f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$x_0 = (0,75 a) \quad y_0 = (0,5 b) \quad \alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\lambda_c = 2a = 0,16 \text{ m} \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{0,16} = 1,875 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_1 = 1,1 \cdot f_c = 2,0625 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Z = \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_1}\right)^2}} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1,1}\right)^2}} = 905 \Omega$$

$$P = \frac{|E_0|^2 \cdot a \cdot b}{4Z} \rightarrow |E_0| = \sqrt{\frac{4Pf}{ab}} = 6726 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$|E_x| = |E_0| \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) = 6726 \cdot \sin(180 \cdot 0,8) =$$

$$= 4756 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_{||}| = |E_x| \cdot \sin \alpha = 3366 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|V_0| = |E_{||}| \cdot \rho = |E_{||}| \cdot \frac{\lambda}{20} = 24,38 V = 24,4 V$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$Z_1 = 40 + j40$$

$$Z_G = 75$$

$$Z_C = 50$$

$$\rho_1 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_0 = 5 V$$

$$f = 300 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{40 + j40}{50} = 0,8 + j0,8 \rightarrow \bar{Y}_L = 0,03 - j0,03$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_1 = 0,2 \lambda$$

$$\text{RUOTO} \rightarrow \bar{Y}_{BB} = 0,53 + j0,47$$

ELIMINO $j0,47$ CON UN STUB \rightarrow RWTTO A ∞

$$\rho_z = 0,18 \lambda$$

$$\bar{Y}_{BB}' = 0,53 \rightarrow z_{BB}' = \left(\frac{\bar{Y}_{BB}'}{Z_c} \right)^{-1} = 84 \Omega$$

USO UN TRASFORMATORE $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ PER ADATTARE

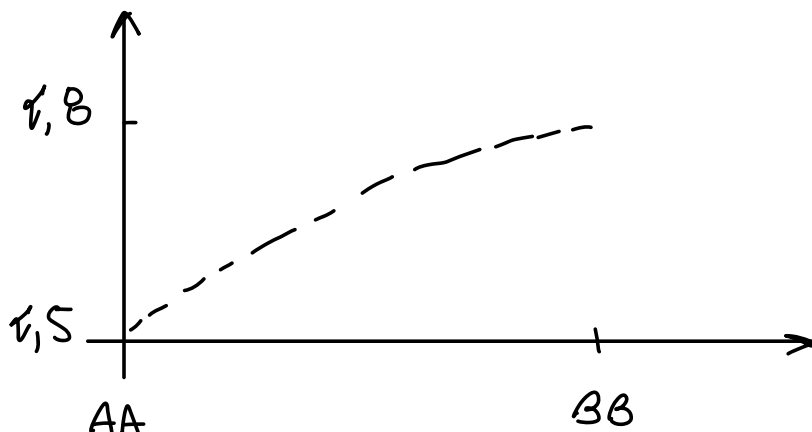
$$z_x = \sqrt{z_{BB}' \cdot z_G} = 84 \Omega$$

IL CARICO È ADATTATO E ASSORBE TUTTA LA POTENZA

$$P_d = \frac{|V_0|^2}{8 \cdot z_G} = 41,7 \text{ mW}$$

$$|V_{AA}| = \frac{V_0}{2} = 2,5 \text{ V}$$

$$|V_{BB}| = \sqrt{\frac{2P_d}{\operatorname{Re}\{Y_{BB}'\}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,0417}{0,0100}} = 2,8 \text{ V}$$



ESERCIZIO 4

$$f = 5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r_2} = 9$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,06 \text{ m}$$

SE VOGLIO UN "STRATO INVISIBILE" DEVE ESSERE UN $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ (NEL DIELETTRICO)

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}} \cdot f} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = 0,01 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$S_{\text{inc}} = 1 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$f(\theta) = \cos^2(\theta)$$

$$A_E = \frac{G \cdot \lambda^2}{4\pi} = \frac{D \cdot \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 8,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_{\text{el}} = S_{\text{inc}} \cdot A_E = 8,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

1 .

$$f = 4,5 \text{ GHz}$$

NON HO ρ_{10} e $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} = 110$$

$$\eta_L = 377 \rightarrow \bar{\eta}_L = \frac{\eta_L}{\eta_2} = 3$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,067 \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{c}{f} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} = 0,022$$

$$l = 0,45 \lambda_2$$

EVOTO SUVA CARTA MI SMITH 3 MI $0,45 \lambda$

$$\bar{\eta}_A = 1,7 + j1,35$$

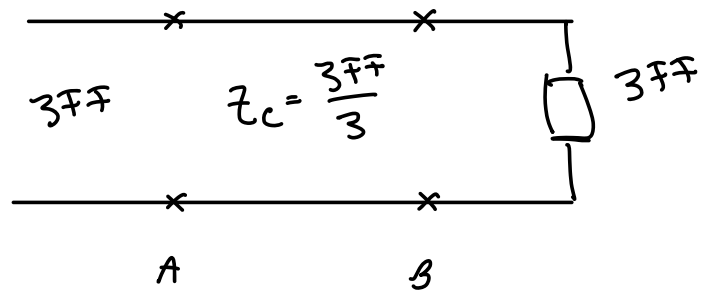
$$|\Gamma_{AA}| = \left| \frac{\eta_A - \eta_1}{\eta_A + \eta_1} \right| = 0,38$$

$$A_E = \frac{G \cdot \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 10,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$S_T = S_{inc} (1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|^2) = 0,8556$$

A

B



$$\Gamma = 0,38$$



$$0,8556$$

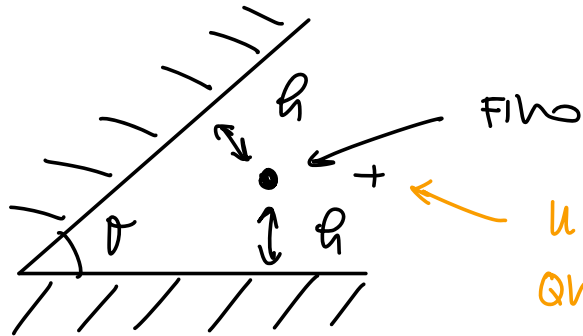
$$\Gamma = 0,5$$



$$0,6417$$

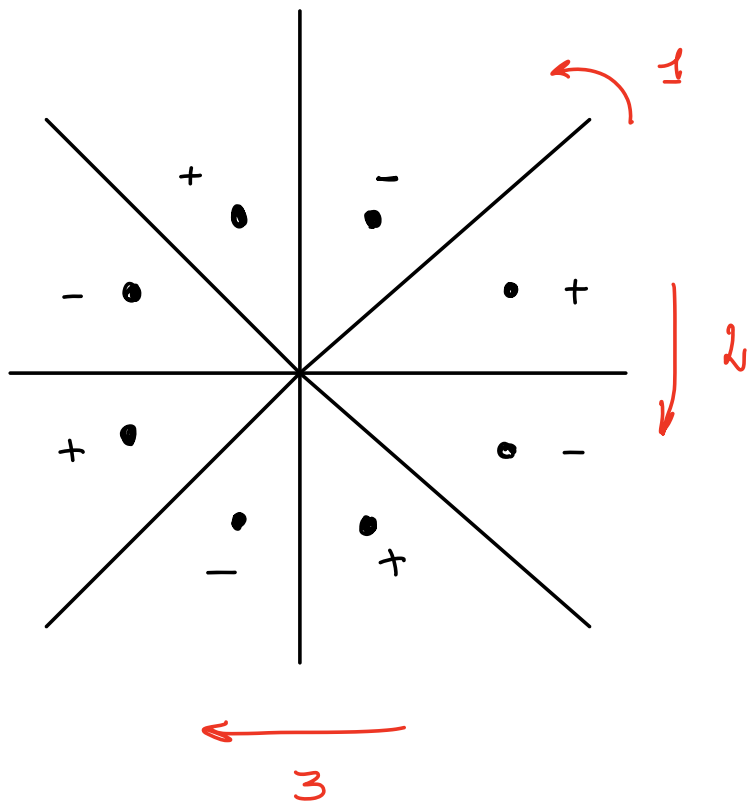
RIPASSO ESERCIZI PIÙ STEANI

30 MAGGIO 2013 - ESERCIZIO 4



IL SEGNO
QUI LO
SCELGO IO,
BASTA POI
ESSERE
COERENTI

$$P = 0,7 \text{ mm} \quad h = 5 \text{ mm}$$



OGNI VOLTA CHE RIBAUDO DEVO CAMBIARE
IL SECONDO DELLE CARICHE NEL PUNTO M'
ARRIVO

4 MAGGIO 2014 - ESERCIZIO 1

$$L = 10^{-8} \text{ H} \quad \epsilon_r = 2,2$$

$$f = 5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$a = 5 \text{ mm} \quad b = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_s = j\omega L = j \cdot 2\pi \cdot f \cdot L = j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 10^{-8} \\ = j314 \Omega$$

DEVO TROVARE L'IMPIEDENZA CARATTERISTICA
 Z_c DEL CAVO COASSIALE:

$$Z_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}}{2,2 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{10}{5}\right) =$$

$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r$

$$= 28 \Omega$$

A QUESTO PUNTO TRAMITE LA FORMULA

$$Z_s = \frac{-jZ_c}{\dots}$$

IRM (B.D)

TROVARE LA LUNGHEZZA D DEL CAVO COASSIALE

$$\tan(\beta D) = -\frac{jZ_c}{Z_s} \rightarrow \beta D = \arctan\left(-\frac{jZ_c}{Z_s}\right)$$

$$D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \cdot \arctan\left(-\frac{jZ_c}{Z_s}\right) = 0,032 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{\sqrt{2,2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^9} = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

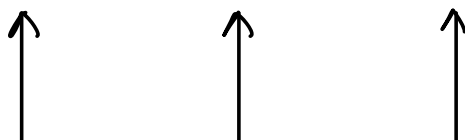
$$V_0 = 10 \text{ V}$$

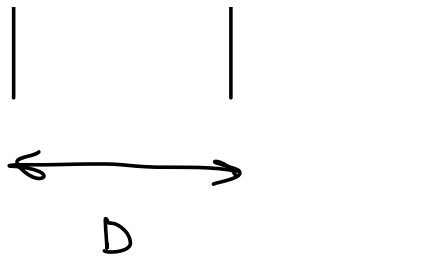
$$V_0 = |V_{\max}| \cdot |\cos(\beta D)| \rightarrow |V_{\max}| = \frac{|V_0|}{|\cos(\beta D)|} = 32,4 \text{ V}$$

n - ESERCIZIO 2

$$l = \frac{\lambda}{10} \quad f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$I_A = I_c = 1 \text{ A} \quad I_B = 2 \text{ A}$$





D AFFINCHÉ CAMPO NUOVO SULL'ASSE X

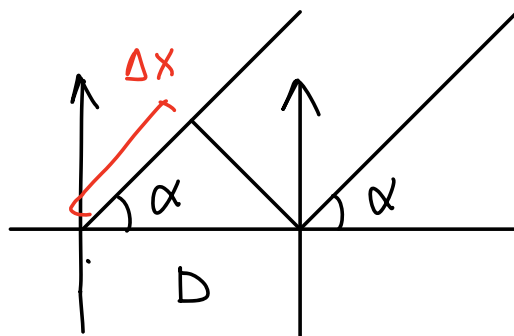
A E C SIANO IN CONTROFASE RISPETTO A B

$$D = \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$E_{\text{TOT}} \text{ A } A (\pm 1000; \pm 1000; 0) \quad \alpha = 45^\circ$$

LA DIFFERENZA DI PERCORSO, CHE MI PORTERÀ UNA DIFFERENZA DI FASE È



$$\Delta x = D \cdot \cos \alpha = 0,15 \cdot \cos 45 = 0,106 \text{ m}$$

$$|E_r| = \frac{i \omega \mu I \cdot \rho}{4\pi R} \cdot \underbrace{\sin \alpha}_{\approx 1000 \sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(e^{-i\beta(R+\Delta x)} + e^{-i\beta(R-\Delta x)} + 2e^{-i\beta R} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{i \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \frac{0,3}{10}}{4\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot \sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin 45 \cdot \left(e^{-i \frac{2\pi}{0,3} \dots} \right)$$

$$= \frac{i \cdot 2\pi \cdot 3}{1000} \cdot \sin 45 \cdot \left(e^{-i \frac{2\pi}{0,3} (1000 + 0,106)} + \dots \right)$$

$$= 7,47 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{V}{m}$$

n - ESERCIZIO 3

$$f = 10 \text{ GHz} \quad \text{TM}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 4$$

$$S_{inc} = 1 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

∗ RIFLESSIONE TOTALE - ANGOLO BREWSTER

1

1

∗

$$\theta_B = \text{ARCSIM} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon r_2}{\epsilon r_1 + \epsilon r_2}} = \text{ARCSIM} \sqrt{\frac{4}{1+4}} = 63,4^\circ$$

HO RIFRAZIONE TOTALE: ($\Gamma = \pm$)

$$|H_{\text{TOT}}| = |H_{\text{inc}}| = |H_R| = |H_T| \cdot \Gamma$$

$$S_{\text{inc}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |H|^2 \cdot \eta_0 \rightarrow |H| = \sqrt{\frac{2S}{\eta_0}} = 0,0728 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

n - ESERCIZIO 4

$$Z_L = 30 + j20 \ \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 75 \ \Omega$$

$$P^+ = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = 1,73 - j1,15 \ \Omega^{-1}$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_C}{Z_G} = 1 \ \Omega^{-1}$$

CARTA DI SMITH \rightarrow RUOTO FINO $\text{Re} = 1$

\rightarrow ENIMINO Im CON STUB

$$\alpha_s = 0,038\lambda \rightarrow 1 - j 1,03 \rightarrow \rho_s = 0,378\lambda$$

(RITORO A ∞)

$$Y_L = \frac{1}{Z_L} = \frac{3}{130} - j \frac{4}{65}$$

$P = 1W \rightarrow$ ARRIVA TUTTA SUL CARICO

$$|V_{AA}| = \sqrt{\frac{2P_d}{\operatorname{Re}\{Y_L\}}} = 9,31V$$

$$|I_{AA}| = \sqrt{\frac{2P_d}{\operatorname{Re}\{Z_L\}}} = 0,258A$$

$$P^+ = \frac{V_G^2}{8R_G} = \frac{V_G^2}{8Z_c} \rightarrow V_G = \sqrt{8P^+Z_c} = 29,48V$$

$$V_{BB} = \frac{V_G}{2} = 14,74V$$

$$|V_o| = |V_{MAX}| \cdot |\cos(\beta \cdot \rho_s)|$$

$$|V_{MAX}| = \frac{|V_o|}{|\cos(\beta \rho_s)|} = 17,0V \quad |V_o| = |V_{in}|$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 0,378\lambda$$

LA SUA SOLUZIONE USA:

$$|V_{max}| = \frac{|V_0|}{\sin\left(2\pi\left(0,5 - \frac{\rho_s}{\lambda}\right)\right)} = 17,7 \text{ V}$$

29 WGN0 2015 - ESERCIZIO 1

$$a = 3 \text{ cm} \quad b = 1,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 3$$

f_c = CENTRO BANDA MONOMODALE

$$P = 1 \text{ W}$$

SE VOGLIO TRASMISSIONE TOTALE SENZA ALCUNA RIFLESSIONE, IL SENO DEVE RISULTARE $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ (CON λ NEL M'IELETRICO)

$$\lambda_c = 2a \quad f_c = \frac{c}{2a} = 5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_c = 2b \quad f_c = \frac{c}{2b} = 10 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_c = 7,5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{c}{f} = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}\right)^2}} = 0,025$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda_0}{2} = 0,0725 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_1}\right)^2}} = 500 \Omega$$

$$P = \frac{|E_0|^2 \cdot qb}{4Z_c} \rightarrow |E_0| = \sqrt{\frac{4PZ_c}{qb}} = 2120 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_1 \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}\right)^2}} = 230 \Omega$$

10 SETTEMBRE 2015 - ESERCIZIO 1

TEM PIANA

$$f = 300 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 3$$

$$E_1^+(0,0,0) = 2 \underline{u}_x + j3 \underline{u}_y + 2 \underline{u}_z \quad \text{TM} + \text{TE}$$

TM (x, z) → moltiplicazione ONDA

TE (y)

$$\theta_i = \arctan\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) = 45^\circ \quad \text{ANGOLO INCIDENTE E RIFLESSIONE}$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \theta_T = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin \theta_i}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}\right) = 24,1$$

TE

$$\eta_m^{TE} = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_m} \cos \theta_m} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 533 \\ 238 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma_{TE} = \frac{\eta_2^{TE} - \eta_1^{TE}}{\eta_2^{TE} + \eta_1^{TE}} = -0,38$$

$$E_{TE}^+(0,0,0) = 3 \text{ V} \rightarrow E_T^{TE} = E_{TE}^+ (1 + \Gamma) = 1,85 \frac{V}{m}$$

TM

$$\eta_m^{TM} = \eta_0 \dots \rightarrow 267$$

$$|H_m| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_m}} \cdot \omega \cdot \nu_m \rightarrow 187$$

$$\Gamma_{TM} = - \frac{\eta_L^{TM} - \eta_1^{TM}}{\eta_L^{TM} + \eta_1^{TM}} = 0,15$$

$$E_r = |E_{TM}^+| \cdot (1 + \Gamma) =$$

$$|H_r| = \frac{|E_{TM}^+|}{\eta_0} (1 + \Gamma) = 8,63 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$|E_r| = |H_r| \cdot \eta_L = 1,88 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_r^{TOT}| = \sqrt{|E_r^{TE}|^2 + |E_r^{TM}|^2}$$

4 WGH'D 2018 - ESERCIZIO 4

$$a = 6 \text{ cm} \quad b = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Gamma(b) = +j0,5$$

$$\lambda_c = 2a \quad f_c = \frac{c}{2a} = 2,5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_c = 2b \quad f_c = \frac{c}{2b} = 7,5 \text{ GHz}$$

^ ^

$$\lambda_c = \lambda \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda} = 5,0 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_L = \frac{5 + 1,5}{2} = 3,75 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Z = \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_L}\right)^2}} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5}{3,75}\right)^2}} = 505,8 \Omega \sim 500 \Omega$$

$$\Gamma(0) = \frac{Z_L - Z}{Z_L + Z} \rightarrow Z_L \Gamma(0) + Z \Gamma'(0) = Z_L - Z$$

$$Z_L = - \frac{Z (\pm + \Gamma(0))}{\Gamma'(0) - \pm}$$

$$= \frac{Z (\pm + \Gamma(0))}{\pm - \Gamma(0)}$$

$$= 303,6 + j404,8$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z} = 0,6 + j0,8 \rightarrow \text{CARTEA M' SMITH}$$

$$d = 0,375 \lambda_g \rightarrow (0,33 \Omega) \quad \text{RUOTO FINO A} \\ \text{ELIMINARE } \text{Im}$$

$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_L}\right)^2}} = 0,107 \rightarrow d = 4,02 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z_d = 107 \Omega$$

$$Z_x = \sqrt{Z_{im} \cdot Z_d} = 230, 01 \sim 231$$

$$Z_x = \frac{\mu_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}\right)^2}}} \rightarrow \epsilon_r = \frac{Z_x^2 \left(\frac{f_c}{f_0}\right)^2 + \mu_0^2}{Z_x^2} =$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda_{g0}}{4} = 0, 0154 = 1, 54 \text{ cm} = 2, 12$$

$$\lambda_{g0} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}\right)^2}}} =$$

$$= 0, 0018$$

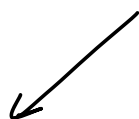
SE SI USAVA

$d = 0, 125 \lambda_g$ USCIVA
 $\epsilon_r < 1$ CHE NON
 VA BENE

n - ESERCIZIO 3

PROBABILE METODO RICONOSCIMENTO TE TM

VIENE DATO μ DIAMO
 SU CM GIACE μ
 VETTORE D'ONDA
 (ESEMPIO $x\eta$)



$$E(x, y) = \dots \underline{u}_z$$

TE

$$E(x, y) = \dots \underline{u}_x + \dots \underline{u}_y$$

$$H(x, y) = \dots \underline{u}_z$$

TM

$$E_1^+(x, y) = j \sqrt{2} e^{-j(3x - y)} \underline{u}_z \quad \text{TE}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 3$$

$$\theta_i = \text{Arctan} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = 18,4^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \theta_T = \text{Arcsin} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_i}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} \right)$$

$$= 10,5^\circ$$

$$M_M^{\text{TE}} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rM}} \cdot \cos \theta_M} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 387 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma(0)_{\text{TE}} = \frac{M_2^{\text{TE}} - M_1^{\text{TE}}}{M_2^{\text{TE}} + M_1^{\text{TE}}} = -0,285$$

$$|E_T^{\text{TE}}| = |E_1^{\text{TE}}| \cdot (1 + \Gamma(0)_{\text{TE}}) = 1,43 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$S_T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E_T^{TE}|^2}{\eta_2} = 4,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{W}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} = 218$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(0, 0, 0) &= j \sqrt{c}^{-i(3x-4)} \cdot \underline{u}_7 \cdot (1 + \Gamma(0)_{TE}) = \\ &= j 1,43 \cdot \underline{u}_7 \end{aligned}$$