Dakhvdwkviowsiuf jhbkREPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING**

**OPTION: ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMUNICATION/ETT**

**YEAR 3/EVENING PROGRAM**

**RADAR TECHNOskjsf lfoLOGY AND NAVIGATION AIDS**

**Assignment 2**

**By HABAMUNGU TAKIZALA Victoire**

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**Tuesday 11th June 2024**

**QUESTION ONE / 10MARKS**

1. Find the power density at a target situated at a distance of 75 km from radar radiating a power of 100 MW from a lossless isotropic antenna. **2marks**
2. If this radar now employs a lossless isotropic antenna with a gain of 7000 and the target has a radar cross-section of 2.4 m2, then what is the power density of the echo signal at the receiver? **/2marks**
3. If the minimum detectable signal of the radar is 10*−*8 MW and the wavelength of the transmitted energy is 0.04 m, then what is the maximum range at which the radar can detect targets of the kind mentioned in (b)? And what is the effective area of the receiving antenna? **/2marks**

**A,B AND C ANSWERS ON THE HAND WRITING PAPER**

1. Differentiate the following terms in navigation system LORAN A, LORAN C, DECCA AND OMEGA SYSTEM **/2marks**

**Answer:**

 **LORAN A**: An early long-range navigation system that uses low-frequency radio transmitters to provide hyperbolic lines of position, primarily for maritime navigation.

 **LORAN C**: A more advanced version of LORAN A, offering greater accuracy and longer range by using a different frequency and improved technology, widely used for maritime and aviation navigation.

 **DECCA**: A navigation system using low-frequency radio signals to determine position by measuring the phase difference between signals from a chain of fixed transmitters, commonly used in coastal areas.

 **OMEGA System**: A glofs jkuowget sou jousbfkj zci

Xjbv

Vii dioasfiohh weuui asdjkas

Zcp908gweg uiew cxznkmhifsuiew iufsjk ourew bal navigation system that uses very low-frequency radio signals from a network of transmitters around the world to provide long-range positioning, primarily for maritime and aviation usfsdlkh ouisf lnl skjuisu sdofuuousfdmhisd sfdjk oi oue fsdj ouhwe sodu x jhuffsde.

1. State at least 4 methods of navigations **/2marks**

**Answer:**

* Navigatiozcn b iuai ifwekjuiouo augdsilk
* Wri uu9eads jhvyas yida dsab adsyfywgb uig4ie keiry sf hiysmjkre uiwe ug4r sdn wekhvndashj yi68wqe rweyyi dash uiew jhdsa s by pilotage
* Celestial n ui\sf uiugwebmgihrw ui7w9e cz wqui iyvwqe hjyuads uyadsa dassfd njhuysfd yuewrczx asdhj cxzbm czyu wqjy vigation
* Dead reckoning
* Radio Nauvg9ypu;h.vigation

guj

**QUESTION TWO vuivhj / 10 MARKS**

1. State at least 5 rada zcxzxjbr observables while tracking the target.

**Answer**

* Size of the target
* Altitude of the target
* FDSJO HFODNCAUFBWU0[OElevation angle of sfdbvbmsdfthe target
* Speed of therewvh target
* Build Mate ewrjuy dashjyu wrey rial of the target

1. What is the frequency range of radar?fdhjdsj

**Answer: ads werjy6 dasui gkhdsa fshwer jyusfd wjsaysdf jyjuews gewt**

Radar sgvjbjjjysv nbnjads iyer yuw uyvwqebiytrewtems ghv;k.jvhlb use microwaves, and according to Wikipedia , microwaves fall within the frequency range of approximately **300 MHz and 300 GHz**

1. State 4 advantages of radar system/**2marks**

**Answer**

1. All-weather capability

2. Long-range detection

3. High accuracy in measuring distance and speed

4. Real-time tracking and imaging

1. What are the names of small ranmmnmnlk jhsf
2. ewweljlhiguftuuuouu9trtewdio transmitters that a signal distk hjb miyl yiancbir f67d bijhes from touchdown? Explain their roles/**2marks**

**Ajhjjjf f8f6 8t86u bnb uy j k f7tnswer:**

They're callev sjh ruowe79 njhyuwq yueuj hygiqew yi8 v yf e yuq t byfhjbjhv y vg 7tyyunv i7fi utufjiyvlvhjb hj ykgd "radio altimeters hilk vm" or "radar altimeters" and are crucial during aircraft landing. These devices m u y gu79h p9ul uv yg8 iu urd7 easurem hjyrwe uigrw uie 783 vjadsyu yuqw dasdhvyiwq g8wq fsi iyfwe fa asui uier kiuew hjsfd iuewr iery iuwcz the distance from the aircraft to t gut ft jb8 uvy 8ybiu okhe ground, providing pilots with real-time altitude data, especially during critical landing phases, ensuring sbb kh afbbh ki gy nm ju h v8g vjhvjge touchdowns.

1. Write in full uv 7iuyhgujct7reiygntihvhmjguvtt the following abbreviation**: RADAR, cmzx khv isayf jhsvydw eda dx\x MTI,** /**2marks**

**Answer ihuhhvhvg gv t7 cgf7hoouop**

**Answer:xkuiugasbnzjxhv diuvs hvdayi Iasn adshvy yivwq asdjyu zc**

**RADAR**: jgudta khiydas iuyad irq iyljb, hjvyad yuads ADJS WQDASHJ Radio Detection and Ranging

**MTI**: Movinsf g Target Indication

**QUESTION THhREE a xvkj sfdui iwq uirwDASJKV D ASK dsjkb adkhjl adhu hiugkj / 10MARKS**

1. Draw a b ahdsvy iubbda khviadkveuwqi CZX K HIYVAD uvkmlock diagram ofzc kvcz ikvads a czhkxvi daiu dfkhb dashvkyi dajk mndhas czm kfs uo fsd m khadkadbjkdsa kdah iyads basic radar and improved radar. /**6marks**

**Gugjg dayu yasd iuu uiad weqi dasjh adshkviyadshvjadsmnkh mahvds**

**ANSWER ON THE HAND WRITI b uft u yuyvhgy chgNG PAPER**

1. The following figure is the one of navigation techniques between Homing and Tracking, Which one among these two? Differentiates them. /**4marks**

**U cy**

**U8uuy t7 uy7t7 g7ttAnbvvghyxbvb dhf vuvyv8swer**

It is **Hycyuouyhjmkghbhjhbjoming.**

Homing involves a moving object directing itself towards a target, adjuhhgsting its course based on targn v tt 7iet signals. Tracking, on the other hand, is about monitoring an object's position over time without necessarily moving towards it, often using external sensors.

**M mn khyg8 gh yu gft yftnyjgnj**