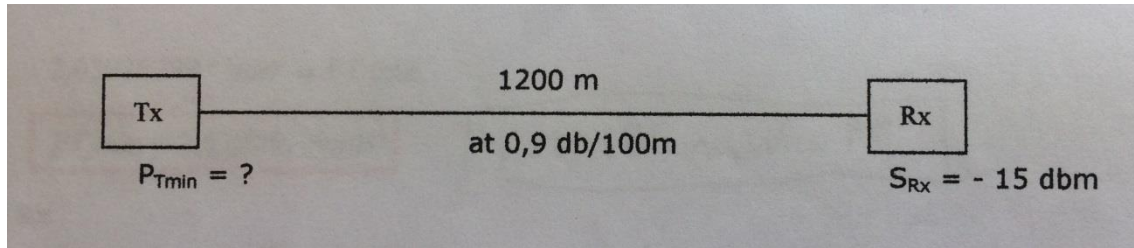


UNIDAD TEMATICA NRO 3 - RESPUESTAS

1.



$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha \text{vinculo} + \alpha \text{conectores} + \alpha \text{empalmes} + \text{FD}) + G_{en} \text{ dB} = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha \text{vinculo}) = S_{Rx}$$

$$\text{Relación de potencias } G \text{ (dB)} = 10 \log \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$\text{Relación de tensiones } G \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\text{Relación de corrientes } G \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$

$$\text{dBm} + / - \text{dB} = \text{dB}$$

$$\text{dBm} = 10 \log \frac{P_i \text{ [mW]}}{1 \text{ mW}}$$

$$\log_a b = c ; a^c = b$$

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha \text{vinculo}) = S_{Rx}$$

$$\alpha \text{vinculo} = 1200 \text{ m} * \frac{0.9 \text{ dB}}{100 \text{ m}} = 10.8 \text{ dB}$$

$$P_{tx} = S_{Rx} + P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha \text{vinculo})$$

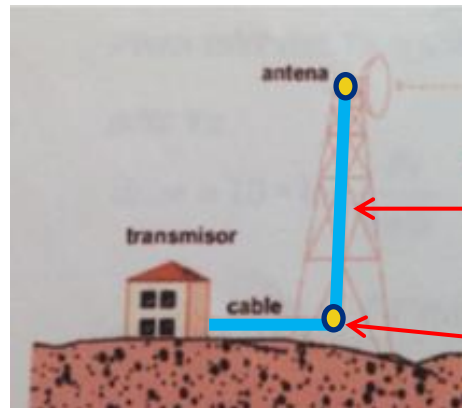
$$P_{tx} = -15 \text{ dBm} + 10.8 \text{ dB} = -4.2 \text{ dBm}; \quad \mathbf{P_{tx} = -4.2 \text{ dBm}};$$

$$\mathbf{P_{tx} = -4.2 \text{ dBm}} = 10 * \log \frac{P_i}{1 \text{ mW}} = 10^{-4.2/10} = \mathbf{0.38018 \text{ mW}}$$

$$\mathbf{S_{Rx} = -15 \text{ dBm}} = 10 * \log \frac{P_i}{1 \text{ mW}} = 10^{-15/10} = \mathbf{0.0316 \text{ mW}}$$

$$\log_a b = c ; a^c = b = 10^{-15/10}$$

2.



$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo} + \alpha_{conectores} + \alpha_{empalmes} + FD) + G_{en} \text{ dB} = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo} + \alpha_{conectores} \text{ y empalmes}) = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} = 0 \text{ dBm}$$

$$\alpha_{conectores \text{ y empalmes}} = 2 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{vinculo} = 5 \text{ dB}$$

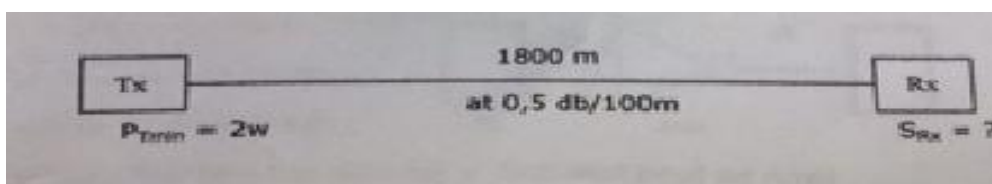
$$S_{Rx} = 0 \text{ dBm} - (5 \text{ dB} + 2 \text{ dB}) = -7 \text{ dBm};$$

$$\log_a b = c ; a^c = b$$

$$-7 \text{ dBm} = 10 \log_{10} X = 10^{-7/10}$$

$$\text{Rta: } -7 \text{ dBm}; 0,199 \text{ mW}$$

3.



$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo} + \alpha_{conectores} + \alpha_{empalmes} + FD) + G_{en} \text{ dB} = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo}) = S_{Rx}$$

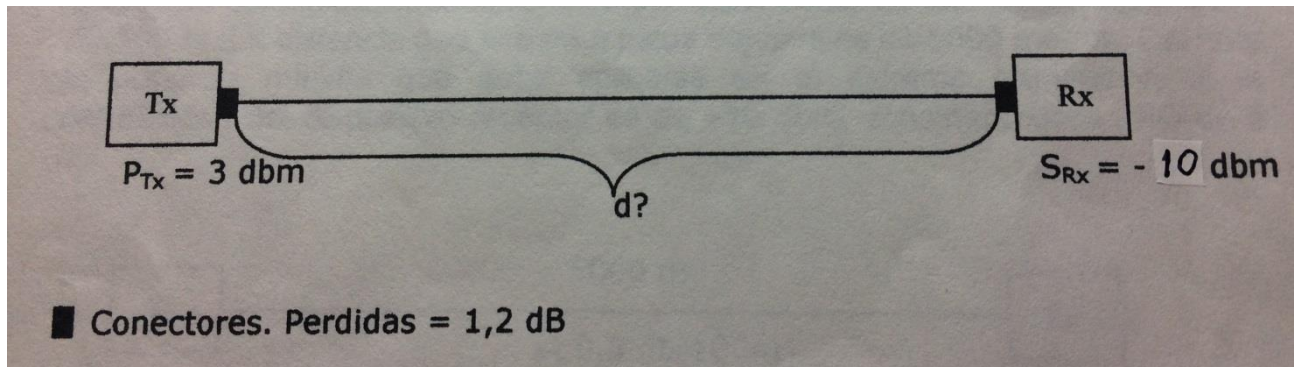
$$P_{tx} = 2 \text{ W} = ?? \text{ dBm}$$

$\alpha_{\text{vinculo}} = 0,5 \text{ dB}/100 \text{ m}$

$D = 1800 \text{ m}$

Rta: 24 dBm; 251,18 mW

4.



$$P_{Tx} - P_{\text{total en dB}} (\alpha_{\text{vinculo}} + \alpha_{\text{conectores}} + \alpha_{\text{empalmes}} + \text{FD}) + G_{\text{en dB}} = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{Tx} - P_{\text{total en dB}} (\alpha_{\text{vinculo}} + \alpha_{\text{conectores}} + \text{FD}) = S_{Rx}$$

$P_{Tx} = 3 \text{ dBm}$

$\alpha_{\text{conectores}} = 0,6 \text{ dB c/u}$; $\text{FD} = 10 \text{ dB}$

$S_{Rx} = -10 \text{ dBm}$

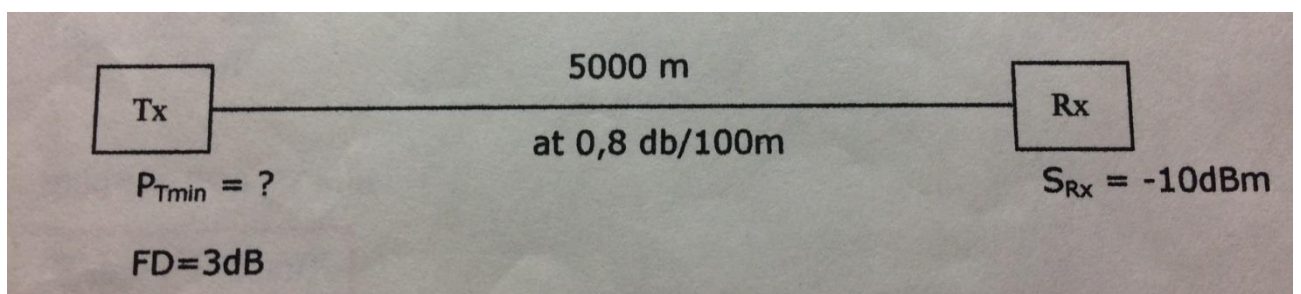
$D = ???$

$\alpha_{\text{vinculo}} = 3 \text{ dB}/1000 \text{ m} \cdot D$

$$3 \text{ dBm} - (3 \text{ dB}/1000 \text{ m} \cdot D + 1,2 \text{ dB} + 10 \text{ dB}) = -10 \text{ dBm}$$

Rta: 600m y 9000m

5.



$$P_{Tx} - P_{\text{total en dB}} (\alpha_{\text{vinculo}} + \alpha_{\text{conectores}} + \alpha_{\text{empalmes}} + \text{FD}) + G_{\text{en dB}} = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo} + FD) = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} = \text{????}$$

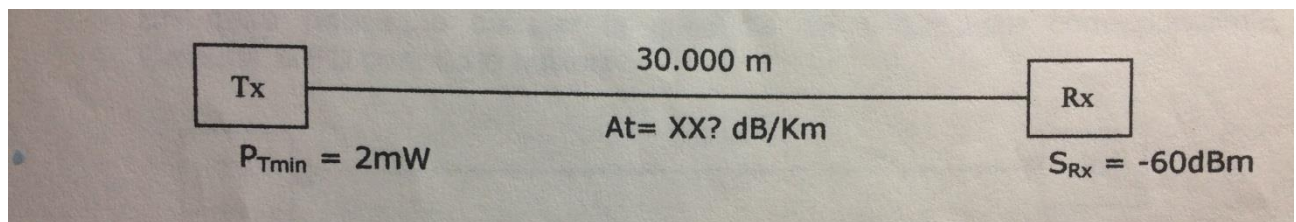
$$S_{Rx} = -10 \text{ dBm}$$

$$FD = 3 \text{ dB} ; D = 5000 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha_{vinculo} = 0,8 \text{ dB/100m}$$

Rta: 33dBm ; 1995mW

6.



$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo} + \alpha_{conectores} + \alpha_{empalmes} + FD) + Gen \text{ dB} = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo}) = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} = 2 \text{ mW} = ??? \text{ dBm}$$

$$S_{Rx} = -60 \text{ dBm}$$

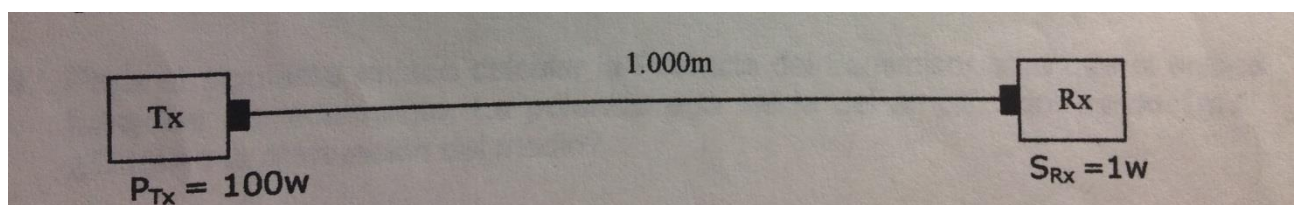
$$D = 30.000 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha_{vinculo} = XX \text{ dB/1000m} \cdot 30.000\text{m}$$

$$3,01\text{dBm} - (XX \text{ dB/1000m} \cdot 30.000\text{m}) = -60\text{dBm}$$

Rta: 2,1 dB/1000m

7.



$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{vinculo} + \alpha_{conectores} + \alpha_{empalmes} + FD) + Gen \text{ dB} = S_{Rx}$$

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{v\underline{inculo}} + \alpha_{conectores}) = S_{Rx}$$

$$\alpha_{conectores} = 1 \text{ dB}$$

a. Relación de Pérdidas:

$$P(\text{dB}) = 10 \cdot \log P_1/P_2 ; P(\text{dB}) = 20\text{dB} ; P_{total} = 20\text{dB } (\alpha_{cable} + \alpha_{conec});$$
$$P_{total} = 20 \text{ dB}$$

O Tambien:

$$P_{tx} - P_{total} \text{ en dB } (\alpha_{v\underline{inculo}} + \alpha_{conectores}) = S_{Rx}$$

$$50\text{dBm} - (\alpha_{cable} + 1 \text{ dB}) = 30\text{dBm}$$

$$P_{total} = 20 \text{ dB } (19\text{dB} + 1\text{dB})$$

b. Atenuación cable coaxil fino = 5dB/100m

$$\alpha_{v\underline{inculo}} = 1000\text{m} \cdot 5\text{dB}/100\text{m} ; \alpha_{v\underline{inculo}} = 50\text{dB} + 1\text{dB} \text{ (conectores)}$$

Conclusión: se deberá utilizar un amplificador que compense la pérdida total, implica disponer uno de una ganancia de **31 dB**.

c. Atenuación cable coaxil grueso = 0,8dB/100m

$$\alpha_{v\underline{inculo}} = 1000\text{m} \cdot 0,8\text{dB}/100\text{m} ; \alpha_{v\underline{inculo}} = 8\text{dB}$$

Conclusión: no es necesario utilizar un amplificador que compense la pérdida total, pues se dispone de una potencia remanente o **ganancia a favor de 11dB**.