

苏. 13. 11. 2019010448 天线 HW5

1.

a)

$$\vec{S}_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*]$$

$$W_{rad} = \frac{1}{2} |E_0|^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} = 3.3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W/m}^2$$

b)

$$P_{rad} = W_{rad} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 4.2 \times 10^3 \text{ W}$$

1.2

$$a) P_{rad} = P_{in} \cdot e = 113.1 \text{ mW}$$

$$D = \frac{U_{max}}{P_{rad}/4\pi} = 22.22$$

$$D_{dB} = 10 \log D = 13.47 \text{ dB}$$

$$G_{dB} = 10 \log G = 10 \log \frac{U_{max}}{P_{in}/4\pi} = 13.01 \text{ dB}$$

b)

$$D_{dB} = 10 \log \frac{U_{max}}{P_{rad}/4\pi} = 13.01 \text{ dB}$$

$$G_{dB} = 10 \log \frac{U_{max}}{P_{in}/4\pi} = 12.55 \text{ dB}$$

1.3

$$U_{max} = 1$$

$$U_{av} = P_{rad}/4\pi = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U(\theta, \varphi) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi / 4\pi$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot [1 - \cos(2\theta) + \sin(2\theta) \cdot 40^\circ] / 4\pi$$

$$= 0.15$$

$$D_{dB} = 10 \log \frac{U_{max}}{U_{av}} = 8.25 \text{ dB}$$

2.

2.1

$$A_e = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \cdot G \quad G = \frac{U_{max}}{P_{in}/4\pi}$$

$$U_{max} = 1. \quad P_{in} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U(\theta, \varphi) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}\pi$$

$$\therefore A_e = \frac{(c/f)^2}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{5\pi} = 7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

2.2

a)

$$A_e = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \cdot G = \frac{(c/f)^2}{4\pi} \cdot G = 3.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$b) 3.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$c) 2.94 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

3.

a)

linear

b)

linear

c)

circular, LHCP, AR=1, $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

d)

circular, RHCP, AR=1, $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

e)

elliptical, LHCP, AR=1+ $\sqrt{2}$, $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{4}$

f)

elliptical, RHCP, AR=1+ $\sqrt{2}$, $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{4}$

g)

elliptical, LHCP, AR=2, $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

h)

elliptical, RHCP, AR=2, $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

扫码使用

夸克扫描王



4.

a)

$$I = \frac{2}{99 + 67.5j} = 0.0138 - 0.094j$$

$$P_s = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}(VI^*) = 0.0138 \text{ W} = 13.8 \text{ mW}$$

b)

$$P_r = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[IR_r I^*] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |I|^2 \cdot \operatorname{Re}(R_r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0.0167)^2 \cdot 73 = 10.18 \text{ mW}$$

c)

$$P_d = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[IR_d I^*] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0.0167)^2 \cdot 1$$

$$= 0.139 \text{ mW}.$$

