

EF AGOSTO 2018
ESEMPIO

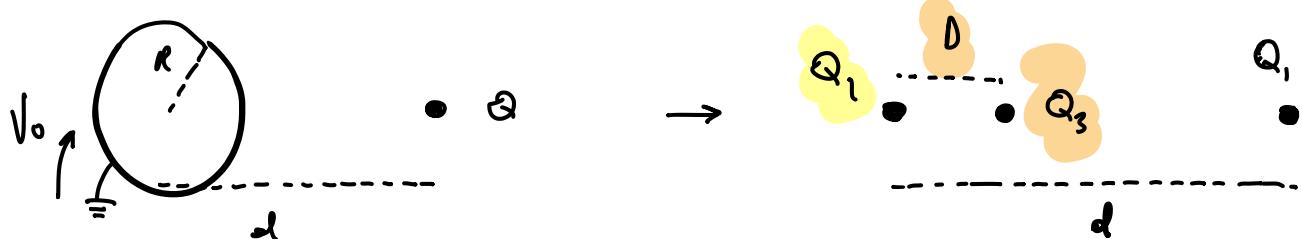
$$R = 10 \text{ cm}$$

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

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

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

CENTRO DELLA SFERA



SIAMO NEL CASO IN CUI LA SFERA HA UN POTENZIALE V_0 FISSO. AVEMMO ALLORA BISOGNO DI:
- UNA CHE ANNUNCI LA Q_1 (Q_s)

- UNA CHE ANNUNCI IL V_0 (Q_1)

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

$$= 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 0,1 \cdot 100 =$$

$$= \pm 11 \text{ nC}$$

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

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

$$F_{\text{TOT } Q} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \left(\frac{Q_1 Q_1}{(R)^2} + \frac{Q_1 Q_3}{(d-R)^2} \right) = 0,413 \text{ mN}$$

ESEMPIO 3

TEM POLARIZZAZIONE CIRCOLARE DESTRA

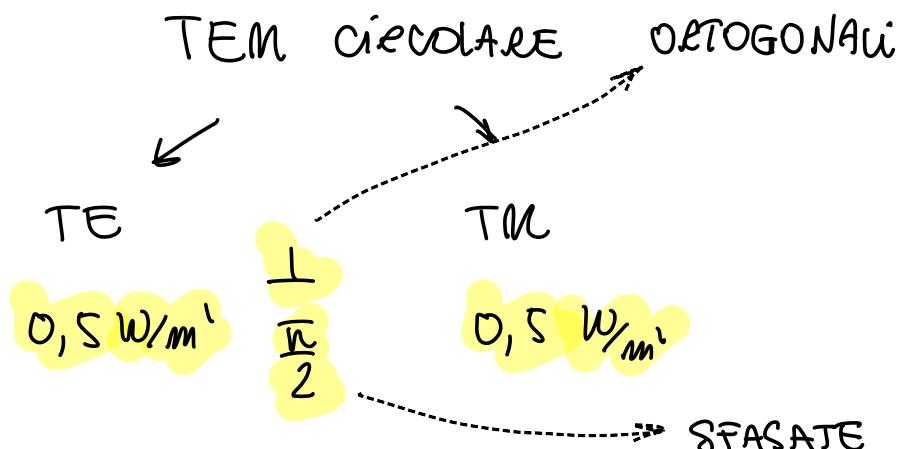
LETTURE D'ONDA SUL PIANO XY

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\epsilon_{e_1} = 3$$

$$\epsilon_{e_2} = 5$$

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



INCIDENTE TE

$$m_m^{TE} = \frac{m_m}{\cos \theta_m}$$

$$m_i^{TE} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e_1}} \cos \theta_i} =$$

$$= \frac{377}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos 45^\circ} = 307.8 \quad = 33.41^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{e_1}} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{e_2}} \sin \theta_T$$

$$\theta_T = \arcsin \left(\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{e_1}}{\epsilon_{e_2}}} \sin \theta_i \right) = \\ = \arcsin \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \sin 45^\circ \right) =$$

$$M_2^{TE} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e2} \cos \theta_T}} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{5} \cos 33.41^\circ} = 201.5$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{M_L^{TE} - M_I^{TE}}{M_L^{TE} + M_I^{TE}} = \frac{201.5 - 307.8}{201.5 + 307.8} = -0.2609$$

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

LEDE RE COME FA ELO SENTA MODULO SU E

INCIDENTA TM

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

$$M_I^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e1}}} \cos \theta_i = \frac{377}{\sqrt{3}} \cos 45^\circ = -153.9$$

$$M_2^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e2}}} \cos \theta_T = \frac{377}{\sqrt{5}} \cos 33.41^\circ = -141.06$$

$$\Gamma = -\frac{M_2^{TM} - M_I^{TM}}{M_2^{TM} + M_I^{TM}} = 0.0435$$

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

ESEMPIO 4

$$P = 3 \text{ W}$$

$$Z_G = 75 \Omega \quad Z_T = 150 \Omega \quad Z_C = 150 \Omega$$

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

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

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

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

$$\varepsilon_r = 4$$

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

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

$$\bar{P}_A = \frac{P_A}{\lambda} = 4\lambda \quad \rightarrow 1.5\lambda \quad (\text{ALL'INTERNO DEL COASSIALE})$$

$$\bar{P}_B = \frac{P_B}{\lambda} = 5.5\lambda \quad \text{in DIFFERENZA}$$

NON HO VARIAZIONI

in θ IN QUANTO

SONO MULTIPLI IN $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

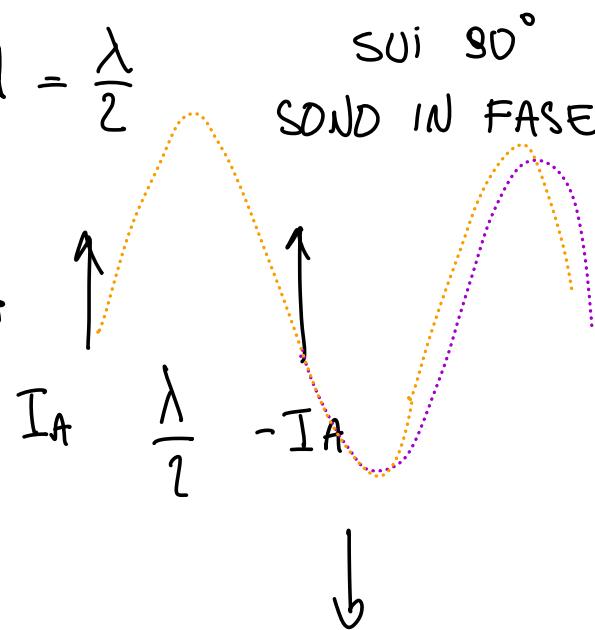
IN 0.5λ MI
SFASA LA CREESE

TE IN $\frac{\pi}{2}$

\downarrow
 i CARICHI SONO
 ADATTATI

$$I_A = -I_B$$

- $I_A = -I_B$
- $d = \frac{\lambda}{2}$
- A GRAN M' DISTANZE
SU $\theta = 0$, LA DISTANZA
NON MI VARIA MURO,
MA LA CORRENTE
OPPOSTA FA SI CHE
SI ANNULLINO TRA
VOLTI



$\theta = 0$ È MIRETTONE
 M' MINIMA RADIATORE

$\theta = 90^\circ$ MIRETTONE
 M' MASSIMA RADIATORE

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= 2000 \text{ m} & \theta &= 90^\circ & & i^R \\
 |E_R| = |q E_A| &= q \cdot \frac{i \omega \mu I \cdot p}{4\pi R} & & = q \cdot \frac{i \omega \mu \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} I \cdot p}{4\pi R} & & e^{i^R} \\
 &= 4 \cdot \frac{i \omega I \cdot 10 \cdot 0,03}{1000} & & \cdot e^{-i \frac{d\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 2000} & & = \\
 &= i 4 \pi \cdot \underbrace{I_A}_{0,03} \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot e^{-i \frac{2\pi}{0,15} \cdot 2000} & & = 0,68 \frac{\text{mV}}{\text{m}}
 \end{aligned}$$


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

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_0 &= \frac{|V_0|^2}{8 \cdot R_G} = \frac{S_0^2}{8 \cdot f S} = 4.77W \rightarrow I_A = \sqrt{\frac{P_0}{R_{\text{Re}}\{Z_L\}}} = 0.167 \text{ A} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\qquad}_{Z_G}
 \end{aligned}$$


 NON USO I $\sqrt{P_0}$ IN QUANTO
 VA MIGLIO TRA I DUE
 M'ADATTO (IN MODO UGUALE
 IN QUANTO SONO UGUALI IN
 QUESTO CASO).

21 GENNAIO 2019

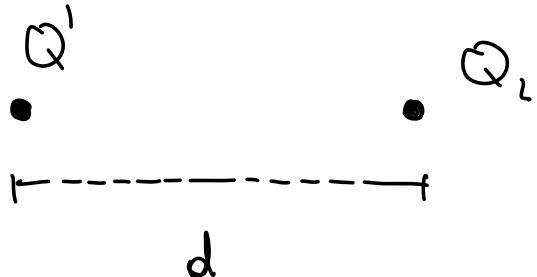
ESEMPIO 1

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

$$Q_1 = q MC$$

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

$$Q_2 = -q MC$$



$$V_0 = \frac{Q_1 - Q'}{4\pi\epsilon R} \quad ??$$

$$Q' = 4\pi\epsilon R V_0 \rightarrow V_0 = \frac{Q'}{4\pi\epsilon R}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$Z_L = 30 - j30 \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 60 \Omega$$

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

$$P_d = \pm W$$

$$Z_x = jwl = j\sqrt{\mu f} L \rightarrow \text{SEMPRE} > 0$$

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

CONDENSATORE
INVECE AGGIUNGE
SOLO NEGATIVO

* CARTA M' SMITH *

$0.5 - j0.5 \Rightarrow$ PLOTO IN SENSO ORARIO FINO A
INCONTRARE $\pm -jx$ (x POSITIVO
NON VO POSSO ANNULLARE CON LA L)

↓

$$\pm -j \pm d = 0.426 \lambda$$

\sim

L DEVE ANNULLARE

QUESTO

$$\bar{Z}_x = j\pm = j\sqrt{\mu f} L \rightarrow L = \frac{\pm}{2\pi f} = \frac{\pm}{2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot 10^6}$$

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

$$z_x = \bar{z}_x \cdot z_c = 3.10 \cdot 10^{-30} \cdot 60 = 18 \text{ mH}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

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

$$\mathbf{E}_i^+ (0,0,0) = -3u_x + 2u_y \text{ (V/m)}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 1$$

ESSENTE SUL PIANO xy È INCIDENTE TM

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

$$|H| = \frac{|E|}{M_0} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{377} = 9.56 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

VERIFICO L'ANGOLI D'INCIDENTA:

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

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

$$\arctan \left(-\frac{3}{2} \right) = 50.31^\circ = 36.04^\circ$$

$$n_1^{TM} = n_1 \cos(\theta_i) = 108.12$$

$$n_2^{TM} = n_2 \cdot \cos(\theta_T) = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \cdot \cos(\theta_T) = 215.56$$

$$\Gamma = -\frac{\gamma_L^T - \gamma_I^T}{\gamma_L^T + \gamma_I^T} = -0.015$$

$$H(0,0,0) = |H| \cdot (\pm + \Gamma) = 9.50 \cdot 10^{-3} (\pm - 0.015) = 9.47 \cdot 10^{-3} A/m$$

$$S_{inc} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |H|^2 \cdot \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} = 0.0118$$

$$S_{rea} = S_{inc} \cdot (\pm - |\Gamma|) = 11.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$A(0,0) \quad B(6,0)$$

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

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

$$C(3,0)$$

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

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

$$I_A = \pm A \quad I_s = - \pm A$$

$$R_s = 0.9 \Omega$$

i due mondi si trovano a distanza 3 m una sara, mentre sono esatti della loro λ

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

LA M'ISTANTÀ NON INTRODUCCE NESSUNO SFASAMENTO. ESSENDO ANORA LE CORRENTI SFASATE DI $\frac{\pi}{2}$, NEI PUNTI C, i DUE CAMPI MAGNETICI SARANNO IN FASE E SI POTRANNO SOMMARE

$$H_C = H_A + H_B = \ell H_A = \ell H_B$$

$$H_{INC} = H_A = H_B = \frac{i \cdot w_m \cdot I \cdot \ell}{4\pi Rm} \cdot e^{-j\beta R} \cdot \underbrace{\sin \theta}_{\sim}$$

$$H_{TOT} = \ell \cdot \frac{i \cdot \ell \pi f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10 \cdot \cancel{f} \cdot \cancel{10}}{8\pi \cdot 3m \cdot 3\pi} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{0,3m} \cdot 3} =$$

$$= i \cdot \frac{j}{3\pi} \cdot 4\pi \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{0,3} \cdot 3} = -1,00 \cdot 10^{-3} + 0,033$$

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

$$|U_v| = i w_m \frac{|E_{INC}|}{m_0} \cdot s \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi r^2 =$$

$$H_{INC} \rightarrow H_{TOT}$$

$$= i \cdot \ell \pi \cdot f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot |H_{TOT}| \cdot \pi r^2 =$$

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

$$= 0,0817 V$$

$$R_{TOT} = \underbrace{R_R + R_P}_{= 0,372\Omega} + 0,8\Omega = 1,18\Omega$$

$$\eta_0 \frac{8\pi^3}{3} \left(\frac{S}{\lambda^4} \right)^2 = 0,372\Omega$$

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

14 GIUGNO 2019

ESEMPIO 1

$$Z_L = 30 - j30$$

$$Z_C = 50 \Omega$$

$$Z_G = 50 \Omega$$

$$P_d = 1W$$

ADATTARE CON STUB
PARAWEW A CIRCUITO
APERTO

SOND IN PARAWEW → OTTENUTO IL AMMETENTE

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

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

* CARTA DI SMITH *

$0,83 + j0,83 \rightarrow$ RUOTO FINO A INCONTRARE
LA CIRCONFERENZA REALE
 $\pm \rightarrow$ TENS. $\phi_s = 0,017\lambda$

TRAMITE LO STUB

ELIMINNO LA PARTE

IMMAGINARIA (RUOTO

IN SENSO ANTIORARIO

ALLO ZERO) → TENS. $\phi_s = 0,378\lambda$

$$\downarrow$$

 $\pm + j0,95$

LA TENSIONE SU CAPI BB LA SI TROVA
TRAMITE LA POTENZA MISURABILE E LI FATTO

CHE IL CARICO SIA STATO ADATTATO:

$$P_d = \frac{(V_g)^2}{8R_A} \rightarrow V_g = \sqrt{8P_d \cdot R_A} = \sqrt{8 \cdot 1 \cdot 50} = \sqrt{400} = 20$$

V_g DEVE ESSERE RIPARTITO TRA LA T_g E IL CARICO:

$$V_{BS} = \frac{V_g}{2} = 10V$$

$$V_{TA} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_d}{(R_e \{ Y_L \})}} = 10,94V$$

$$Y_L = \frac{1}{T_L} = 0,0167 + j0,0167$$

$$|V_{BS}| = |V_{cc}| |\cos(\beta P_s)| \rightarrow |V_{cc}| = \frac{|V_{BS}|}{|\cos(\beta P_s)|} =$$

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

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

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

ESERCIZIO 8

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

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

$$c = 1,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 3$$

$$C = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{2 \ln\left(\frac{r}{r}\right)}$$

VENIRE COME $\frac{1}{2}$ CAPACITÀ
IN SERIE TRA VOI

$$C_1 = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{2 \ln\left(\frac{b}{Q}\right)} = 4,01 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{2 \ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)} = 1,03 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ F}$$

$$C_{\text{TOT}} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 1,88 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F} = 18,8 \text{ pF}$$

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

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

SONO LE

IL QUARTO MI CONFERENTA
MI DA UNA IMPEDENZA 4 VOLTE
MAGGIORE. ESSERLA LE IMPEDENZE
SARANNO IN SERIE AVERO:

IMPEDENTI
DEI DUE CASSONI
INTERI

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

$$\rho^+ = 20 \Omega$$

$$z_L = z_C = 348 \Omega$$

$$|\Gamma| = \left| \frac{z_L - z_C}{z_L + z_C} \right| = \left| \frac{z_C - z_L}{z_C + z_L} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + 1} \right| = 0,333$$

$$P_{\max} = \rho^+ (1 - |\Gamma|^2) = 20 (1 - 0,333) = 8,88 W$$

$$P_V = \frac{1}{2} |V|^2 |\operatorname{Re}\{Y_1\}| \rightarrow |V_m| = \sqrt{\frac{2P_V}{|\operatorname{Re}\{Y_1\}|}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8,88}{\frac{1}{348}}} = 78,8 V$$

LA TENSIONE VA A MIGLIERSI SU DUE CONDENSATORI ATTRAVERSO IL PARTITORE IN TENSIONE SUIUE IORO IMPEDIMENTE

$$z_1 = 117,16 \Omega \quad z_2 = 56,16 \Omega$$

$$V_1 = V_m \frac{z_1}{z_1 + z_2} = 53,96 V$$

$$E_{\max} \text{ VO TECNO ATTRAVERSO: } E_{\max} = \frac{2V_{\max}}{\epsilon_r Q \cdot F_m \left(\frac{b}{d}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{v \cdot 53,66}{0,004 \cdot \ln(2) \cdot 2} = 19,2 \frac{\text{KV}}{\text{m}}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

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

$$\epsilon_{\text{r1}} = 5$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{r2}} = 2$$

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

ANGOLI PER CHI HO RIFLESSIONE TOTALE IN HO CON
INCIDENZA UGUALE A OTTO ANGOLI CERTI

$$\theta_c = \arcsin \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{r2}}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{r1}}}} \right) = \arcsin \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \\ = 26,57^\circ$$

$$\beta) |E|^2 = v s \frac{m}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{r2}}}} \rightarrow |E| = \sqrt{v s \frac{m}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{r2}}}}} = \\ = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{377}{\sqrt{5}}} = \\ = 18,36 \text{ V}$$

SE HO RIFLESSIONE TOTALE ALLORA $T = 1$ E $\tau = 2$

$$|E_B| = |E| \cdot T = 18,36 \cdot 1 = 37,73 \text{ V}$$

$$A) \alpha_{rx} = \underbrace{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1}}_{\text{w}} \cdot j \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{-1 - (\sin \theta_T)^2}}_{\text{solutione con +}} = \alpha_{rx}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r,f}}} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^8} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \sin \theta_T = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \cdot \sin \theta_i = -\sqrt{5} \cdot \sin 60^\circ$$

$$E_A = E(0,0) \cdot e^{-\alpha_x \cdot x} \cdot e^{-j \beta_y \cdot y} = 36,7 \cdot e^{-\alpha_{rx} \cdot 0,1} \cdot e^{-j \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\frac{c}{f}} \cdot 0,2} =$$

**NON C'È IN QUANTO INCIRCONGGONO ANGOLO ??
CRITICO ESATO**

$$\beta_{rx} = 0 \quad (\text{ANGOLO CENTRICO})$$

$$\beta_{ry} = \frac{\alpha_{rx}}{\lambda_1} = \frac{0,1875}{0,1} = 18,75$$

$$E_A = E(0,0) \cdot e^{-j \cdot \beta_{ry} \cdot y} = 36,7 \cdot e^{-j 18,75 \cdot 0,1} = 36,7 - j 0,36 \frac{V}{m}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

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

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

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

$$f = \pm GHz$$

$$C(\sqrt{1000}, 0) \quad G_C = 7 dB$$

ASSUMEMOS LA PARABOLA MOLTO VOLTANA
 POSSIAMO CONSIDERARE $\theta \approx 90^\circ$ E CONSIDERARE LA DISTANZA SOLO NELLO SFASAMENTO



SONO ALLA STESSA DISTANZA, QUINDI
 NON HO SFASAMENTO DOWNTOWARD ALTA
 CORRENTE



$$\theta \approx 90^\circ$$

$$E_T = \frac{j \mu_0 \omega}{4\pi c} e^{-j\beta R} (I_A + I_B) \cdot \xrightarrow{\sim} \pm$$

$$= j \cdot \frac{4\pi \cdot 10^7 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2R}}{4\pi \cdot 1000} \cdot e^{-j \frac{4\pi}{0.3} (t+i)} \cdot \cancel{2\pi} =$$

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

$$= 0,021 - i \left(\pm 038 \cdot 10^{-3} \right) \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_T| = 0, \text{ or } \frac{V_m}{m} = \sqrt{\frac{mV}{m}}$$

L'AREA EFFICACE LA TROVO COME:

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

$$\tilde{G}_N = -10 \quad \frac{G}{10} = -10^{0.1}$$

$$|S_{1mc}\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|E_1\rangle}{m_0} \right)^2 = 5,85 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{m}^4}$$

$$P_E = A_E \cdot |S_{mc}| \cdot f(\vartheta, \rho) = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-8} = 2,1 \text{ MW}$$

SONO SE DATA "MIETITUITA"

22 MAGGIO 2018

ESERCIZIO 2

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

$$Q = 0,5$$

$$\alpha l = 0,1 \text{ mm/m}$$

$$R_L = 50 \Omega$$

$$T = 2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s (impulso)}$$

$$t = 0,1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s} \quad A = 2V$$

CERCO L'IMPEDIMENTA SERIA LINEA BIFILARE

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

$$= 448,4 \Omega$$

NON SONO ADATTATI

$$\Gamma = \frac{R_L - Z_C}{R_L + Z_C} = \frac{50 - 448,4}{50 + 448,4} = -0,758 = -0,8$$

CONTROFASE

$$E_R = E_{inc} \cdot \Gamma = E_{inc} \cdot -0,8 \xrightarrow{\uparrow} = -80\% E_{inc}$$

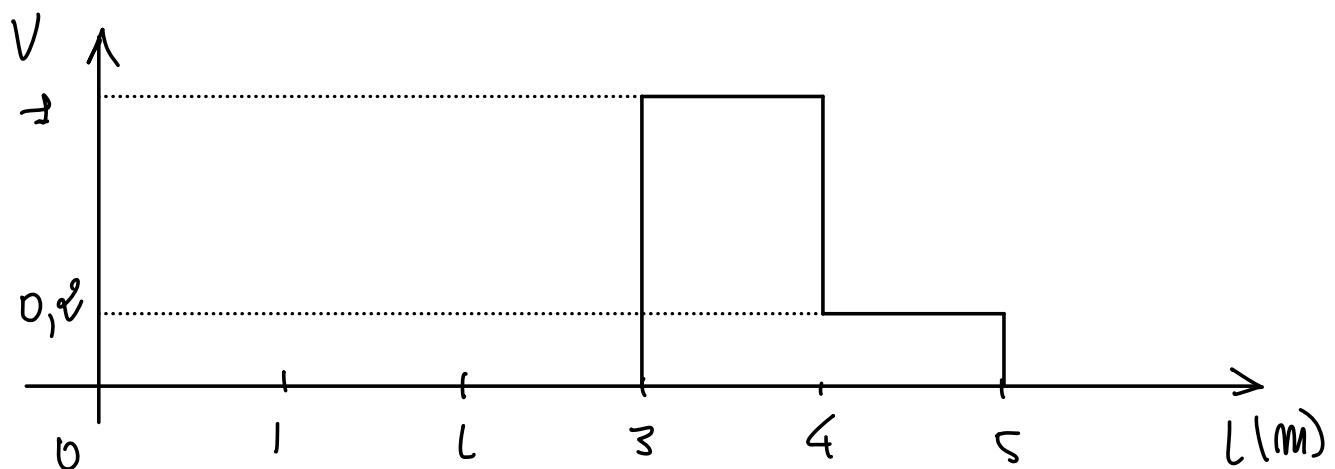
L'IMPULSO SI MUOVE A VELOCITÀ NELLE C = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}

LA SUA LUNGHEZZA DI ONDA È $\lambda = c \cdot T =$

$$= 3 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 10^{-8} = 3 \text{ m}$$

IN $t = 0 \cdot 10^{-8}$ HO UN CAMPO A 3 m E UNO A 6 m

ESSENDO LA LINEA LUNGA $L = 5 \text{ m}$, L'ULTIMO METRO IN PARTE VIENE RIFLESSO. AVEO



ESERCIZIO 1

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

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

$$I_A = \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$I_B = -\frac{1}{2} A$$

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



PER AVERE LA TENSIONE NULA AI MORSETTI DI C,
DEVO AVERE CAMPO NULO IN C, OVE SO INTERFERENZA
MISTRAZIA.



ESSENDO LE I OPPOSTE, DEVO PRESENTARMI A B
CON IL CAMPO OPPONTO AL CIO CHE SONO IN ENTRAMBI

~~~ VL UNICO UFFUSO V NI SVV, UNICO STUSS  
 APPENDA "USATO" DA A.

$$\lambda = D = 0,5m \quad \downarrow \quad f = \frac{C}{\lambda} = 600 \text{ MHz}$$

$$E = i \frac{\omega M I \cdot f}{4\pi \cdot R} e^{-iAR} \cdot \underbrace{\sin \theta}_{\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \downarrow} \quad \rightarrow E_A = -1,35 + i0,023$$

$$E_B = 0,023 - i1,41$$

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

$$|E_c| = 1,95$$

$$S_{mc} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{M_0} = 5,04 \cdot 10^{-3} \rightarrow P_e = S_{mc} \cdot A_E = \underbrace{5,40 \cdot 10^{-3}}_W$$

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

### ESERCIZIO 3

$$Z_L = 45 - i73 \Omega$$

$$Z_0 = 50 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_c}{Z_L} = \frac{50}{45 - i73} = 0,306 + i0,486$$

CON L. E L. DEN  
 FARSI CHE LA PARTE  
 IMMAGINARIA SI ANNUMI E  
 ALLO STESSO MOMENTO CHE

$$(\gamma_{l_1} + \gamma_{l_2})_{cc} \Rightarrow 50 \Omega$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_o = \frac{z_c}{z_o} = \frac{z_o}{z_o} = \pm$$

$$|Re\{\bar{\gamma}_{l_1}\}| = |Re\{\bar{\gamma}_{l_2}\}| = 0,5$$

\* CARICA M' SMITH \* → PORTO I DUE CARICHI SU  
 $|Re\gamma| = 0,5$ , MA RUOTO IN  
 MOPO DA ALLEEE PARTI  
 IMMAGINARIE OPPUSTE

$$\bar{\gamma}_{cc_1} = 0,5 + j \quad \bar{\gamma}_{cc_2} = 0,5 - j$$

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

A QUESTO PUNTO SU CC MI TROVO LA SOMMA MI  $\bar{\gamma}_l \in$   
 $\bar{\gamma}_{l_2}$

$$\bar{\gamma}_{cc} = \bar{\gamma}_{l_1} + \bar{\gamma}_{l_2} = 0,5 + j + 0,5 - j = \pm \text{ (ADATTATO)}$$

$$\gamma_l = \frac{1}{z_l} =$$

$$\rho_{el} = \pm W \rightarrow V_G = \sqrt{8z_o \cdot \rho_{el}} = 10V$$

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

$$r_{AA} = \frac{z_l - z_o}{z_l + z_o} = 0,338 - j0,508$$

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

$$V_{AA}^+ = \frac{V_{cc}}{e^{i\beta l_1} + \Gamma_{AA} e^{-i\beta l_1}} = 8,84 + i 0,01$$

~~~~~

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

$$V_{AA} = V_{AA}^+ (1 + \Gamma_{AA}) = 12,80 - i 0,81 \text{ V}$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$f = 2 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

POLARITÀ TM

$$\epsilon_{r1} = \infty$$

$$\epsilon_{r2} = 4$$

$$\theta_i = 40^\circ$$

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

DA S_{imc} CERVO IL MODOLO DEL CAMPO ELETTRICO

$$S_{imc} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|}{M} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{|E|}{M_0} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1} S_{imc} \cdot M_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} =$$

$$= 7,3 \frac{V}{m}$$

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

$$|E_y| = |E| \cdot \cos \theta = 5,0 \frac{V}{m}$$

(n PROFESSORE METE E_x NEGATIVO)

i & $\beta_x \in \beta_y$ si DEVO RICAVARE DALL'ANGOLI IN INCIDENTA E DA UNA FREQUENZA DEL'ONDA.

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

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

$$f = \frac{\beta c}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2\pi f \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{c} = 18,618$$

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

$$\beta_y = \sqrt{\beta^2 - \beta_x^2} = 18,0$$

n FASORE RE SARÀ:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^+(x, y) &= -4,7 \left(e^{-j12,7x} \cdot e^{-j18,0y} \right) \underline{u}_x + \\ &+ 5,6 \left(e^{-j12,7x} \cdot e^{-j18,0y} \right) \underline{u}_y = \\ &= -4,7 \left(e^{-j(12,7x + 18y)} \right) \underline{u}_x + \\ &+ 5,6 \left(e^{-j(12,7x + 18y)} \right) \underline{u}_y \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

13 SETTEMBRE 2018

ESERCIZIO 1

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

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

$f = 16 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \text{TROVARE i TE}_{mm}$

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

$$\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{Q^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} < (2\pi f)^2 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-18}$$

$$4\pi^2 \cdot f^2 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot 8,85$$

$$\pi \cdot 16 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^{18} \cdot 10^{-18} = 1601,44$$

$$m=1 \quad m=0 \quad \text{dFT, 8} \quad \text{TE}_{10} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$m=\varnothing \quad m=0 \quad 1111,1 \quad \text{TE}_{10} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$m=3 \quad m=0 \quad 2500 \quad \text{NO}$$

$$m=\varnothing \quad m=1 \quad 1756 \quad \text{NO}$$

$$m=0 \quad m=1 \quad 625 \quad \text{TE}_{01} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$m=0 \quad m=\varnothing \quad 2500 \quad \text{NO}$$

$$m=1 \quad m=1 \quad 802,8 \quad \text{TE}_{11} \quad \text{OK}$$

MOM

ENTRO

6 GHz

NEL MOMO TE₁₀

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

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

$$M_{TE,10} = \frac{M_0}{|E_e \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l}\right)^2}|} = f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda} = 8,5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$= 414,7 \text{ nm}$$

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

$$|E_r| = |E_0 \cdot r(o)| = 415,68 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

IL MASSIMO SARÀ LA SOMMA DEI DUE MODULI

$$|E_m| = |E_0| + |E_r| = 903,54 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

MANCA TROVARE LA POSIZIONE DEL MASSIMO

ESERCIZIO 2

$$Z_L = 14 - j46$$

$$Z_G = 50$$

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

$$Z_C = 100$$

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

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = \frac{-j100}{14 - j46} = 0,606 + j1,88 \approx 0,6 + j1$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_C}{Z_G} = \frac{-j100}{50} = -j2$$

* CERCA MI SMITH * \rightarrow RAPPRESENTA \bar{Y}_L

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

RIVOTO FINO A TROVARE IL
CERCHIO CON $|Re - r|$

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

\downarrow
ELIMINANDO $|Im|$ CON STUB
ROTANDO A IN SENSO
ANTIORARIO

$$-j3,6$$



0 \rightarrow SONO SU C.A. $Z = \infty \Rightarrow Y = 0$



$$P_s = 0,284 \lambda$$

$$P_{dL} = \frac{|V_G|^2}{8R_G} \rightarrow |V_G| = \sqrt{8P_{dL}R_G} = 20V \rightarrow \begin{cases} V_G = 20V \\ I_{AB} = 10V \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} = \frac{14 - j40 - 100}{14 + j40 + 100} = -0,53 - j0,01$$

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

$$V_{AA}^+ = \frac{V_{BB}}{e^{j\beta l} + \Gamma_{AA} e^{-j\beta l}} \sim i \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\lambda} \cdot 0,036 \lambda$$

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

$$V_{AA} = V_{AA}^+ (1 + \Gamma_{AA}) = -27,7 - j4,0 V$$

ESEMPIO 3

ONDA TEMPIANO XY

$$H_r^+ (x, y) = -3e^{-j(118x - 10y)} \underline{u}_z$$

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

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

INCIDENTE TM

$$\theta_i = \arctan \left(\frac{\beta_y}{\beta_x} \right) = 28,05^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin(\theta_i) = \sqrt{\epsilon_{rL}} \sin(\theta_T)$$

$$\rightarrow \theta_T = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rL}}} \sin(\theta_i) \right) = -4,05^\circ$$

$$M_1^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \cdot \cos(\theta_i) = 348,57 \text{ A}$$

$$M_2^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rL}}} \cdot \cos(\theta_T) = -184,86 \text{ A}$$

$$\Gamma(o) = - \frac{M_2^{TM} - M_1^{TM}}{M_2^{TM} + M_1^{TM}} = - \frac{184,86 - 348,57}{184,86 + 348,57} = -0,486$$

NEHA SUA SOLUZIONE NON C'È

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

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

$$|H_{Tor}| = |H_{eIF}| + |H_{imc}| = 1,31$$

$$2,64 \frac{A}{m}$$

$$|V_o| = |i \cdot w \cdot \mu \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{imc}}{M_0} \cdot A| = \underbrace{2\pi \cdot f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}}_{\text{f}} \cdot |H_{eIF}| \cdot \pi \cdot Q^L =$$

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x^L + \beta_y^L} \cdot c}{2\pi} = 883 \text{ MHz}$$

$$= \pm 3650 \sim \pm 4 \text{ V}$$

CONSIDERI UNA TENSIONE

www.a, o, nu, i, vu

ESEMPIO 4

$$Q = \pm Mm$$

$$I = \pm A$$

$$f = \pm MHz$$

$$\sigma = 5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ S/m}$$

$$R_s = \frac{1}{\delta \sigma_c} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \Omega$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f \mu_0 \sigma_c}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi \cdot 50 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^7 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^7}} = 7,11 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$R = \frac{R_s}{2\pi Q} = 0,045 \Omega/m \quad (\text{NON USD } 2R_s \text{ IN QUANTO NON HO})$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} I^2 \cdot R = 4,4 \text{ MW/m} \quad (\text{DUE FACCE, E COME IN USD } 2\pi Q)$$

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

$$\alpha l = 3 \text{ cm}$$

b . CAMPO SU LARGHEZZA

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

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

b^l

$$| i \cdot 2\pi \cdot 30^6 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 4,58 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 0,01^8 |$$

†† GENNAIO 2010

ESEMPIO =

$$Z_L = 300 \Omega$$

$$Z_G = 30 \Omega$$

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

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

$$V_G = 1 V$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_L &= 75\% \rightarrow P_L = P_{IMC} (1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|)^2 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow |\Gamma_{AA}|^2 = \frac{P_{IMC} - P_L}{P_{IMC}} = 0,65 \\ \Gamma_{AA} &= \sqrt{0,65} = 0,8 \end{aligned}$$

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

USO Z_{AA} COME

IMPEDIMENTA NISTA DAL

GENERATORE DOPO $\frac{\lambda}{4}$

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

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_x}{Z_L} = 0,548 \approx 0,55 \rightarrow \text{ERRORE } \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P_{ul} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_{ul}|}{(R_g + Z_{eq})} = 4,17 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

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

$$V_{BS} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha P_{ul}}{|\operatorname{Re}\{Y_{BS}\}|}} = 1,118 \approx 1,2 \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{BS}^v = 0,85 + j0,55$$

$$Y_{BS} = \frac{\bar{Y}_{BS}^v}{Z_x} =$$

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

ESERCIZIO 2

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

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

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

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

$$R = 2000 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{inc} &= i \frac{wmp}{4\pi c} e^{-j\beta R} (I_A + I_B) = \\
 &= i \cdot \frac{\cancel{4\pi} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \cancel{8\pi} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \cancel{10}^{0,1}}{\cancel{4\pi} \cdot 2000} \cdot e^{-j \frac{\cancel{4\pi}}{0,1} \cdot 2000} (I_A + I_B) \\
 &= i \frac{6\pi}{2000} \cdot e^{-j 10000\pi} (-j,41 + i) = \\
 &= -0,0094 + 0,002i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|E_{mc}| = 0,06459 \text{ V} \approx 0,065 \text{ V}$$

$$A_E = \frac{G \lambda^2}{4\pi} = \frac{\pm 0 \frac{G}{10} \cdot \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 7,96 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$S_{mc} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E'|}{m_0} = 8,18 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ W}$$

$$\rho_e = S_{mc} \cdot A_E = 6,37 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

$$H_1^+ (x, y) = 4e^{-i(3x + 3y)} u_z$$

$$\epsilon_r = 5 \quad \epsilon_{r_1} = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ANGOLI CRITICI: } \theta_c &= \arcsin \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) = \\ &= \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} \right) = 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ANGOLI DI INCIDENZA: } \theta_i &= \arctan \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) = \\ &= \arctan \left(\frac{3}{3} \right) = 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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

$$m_1 \sin \theta_i = m_2 \sin \theta_T$$

$$\sin \theta_r = \sqrt{\epsilon} \sin \theta_i$$

$$\text{INCIDENTA TM} \rightarrow M_m^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{cm}}} \cdot \sin \theta_i$$

$$M_1^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{s}} \cdot \cos \theta_i = 118, \text{ n}$$

$$M_2^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_r} = -i461, \text{ f} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{DAL} \pm \text{DENA} \\ \text{RAM'CE PRESEN} \\ \text{DO SOLO } n - \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = -\frac{M_2^{TM} - M_1^{TM}}{M_2^{TM} + M_1^{TM}} = -\frac{-i461, \text{ f} - 118, \text{ n}}{-i461, \text{ f} + 118, \text{ n}} = -0,87 + i0,48$$

$$T = 1 + \Gamma = 0,13 + i0,48$$

$$\alpha_{ex} = \underbrace{i \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\lambda_1}} \cdot i \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_r} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{SOTTOVUE CON} \\ n + Al \pm \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

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

$$\alpha_{ex} = i \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{3,31}}_s \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_r} = 2,39 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$H(x, y) = H(0, 0) \cdot e^{-\alpha_{ex} \cdot x} \cdot e^{-i \beta_y \cdot y}$$

$$\text{ESSENCE} \quad y \\ A(0, 4; 0) = 0$$

$$H(0,0) = H \cdot T =$$

$$= 4 \cdot (0,13 - 0,48j) = 0,52 + j \pm,92$$

$$H(x, y) = (0, 52 + j \frac{1}{2}, 92) \cdot e^{-j\alpha_{R_x} \cdot x} = 0, d1 + j 0, 76$$

ESERCIZIO 4

$$G = 7 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$Q = \alpha m m \quad b = \gamma m m$$

$$\varepsilon_r = \epsilon, \epsilon - j 0, 0$$

$f = \varphi HT_7$  NON VO CONSIDERARE
CALCULO DEI CAPACITÀ

$$C_0 = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = \frac{\pi \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}}{\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)} = 3,103 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$\pi_{\delta_0 \delta_0} \sim \sim \sim \approx 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_E = \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = C_0 \cdot \epsilon_E = 4,47 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

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

$$C_T = C_0 + C_E = C_0 + C_E = 3,71 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

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

$$\sigma_f = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\epsilon_m}} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{\sqrt{1,6}} = 1,37 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

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

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n \cdot f \cdot m_0 \cdot Q_C}} = 1,35 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$R_S = \frac{1}{S G_C} = 0,0100$$

$$R = R_S \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi Q} + \frac{1}{2\pi b} \right)}_{\text{WE DUE SUPERFICI DEL CAHO}} = 1,18$$

WE DUE SUPERFICI
DEL CAHO

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

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_r = \tilde{\epsilon}'_r - j\tilde{\epsilon}''_r$$

$$G = \underbrace{C_r}_{\sim} \cdot \frac{\omega \cdot \tilde{\epsilon}_r''}{\tilde{\epsilon}_r'} = C_r \cdot \frac{j\pi f \cdot (-0,01)}{x_r} = 3,81 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Sono la

METÀ CON $\tilde{\epsilon}_r$

$6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$

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

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$= 0,838 \approx 0,84 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{m}}$$

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

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

$$|V_{max}| = E_r \cdot \underbrace{R}_{\sim} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{Q}{b} \right) \rightarrow \begin{aligned} &7330 \text{ V} \\ &81,6 \text{ KV} \end{aligned}$$

↖

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

PRENDO
IL MINORE
DEI DUE

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

$$|P_{\max}| = \frac{|V_{\max}^+|^2}{qf_c} = 255 \text{ kW}$$

FEBBRAIO 2020

ESECUZIONE ↗

$$\epsilon_r = d$$

$$z_c = 30 \text{ d}$$

f = 8 GHz → SOLO TEM

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

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = 26,5 \text{ mm} = 0,0265 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{z_c = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \cdot \frac{h}{W}}$$

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

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

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

$$\epsilon_r = d + j 0,1$$

$$R_s = \frac{1}{S \sigma_c} = 0,056$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0 f \mu_0 G_c}} = 178 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\nu L s}{w} = 0,95$$

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

$$G = C_e \cdot \frac{\omega \cdot \epsilon_e''}{\epsilon_e'} = C_e \cdot w \cdot 0,05 = \\ = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_e \cdot \frac{\omega}{2\pi f} \cdot 4\pi f \cdot 0,05 = \\ = 0,3845$$

$$\alpha_s = \frac{G \cdot T_c}{\chi} = 5,92 \text{ Np/m}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$Z_C = 50 \Omega$$

$$Z_L = (7 - j3) \Omega$$

$$Z_G = 25 \Omega$$

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

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

NDERMAZZATO TUTTI i CARICHI + ESSENZA STUB
 PARALLELO, TRASFORMATO
 IN Y

$$\bar{X}_L = \frac{\bar{Z}_L}{\bar{Z}_G} = \frac{50}{7 - j63} = 0,606 + j1,88 \approx 0,6 + j1,9$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{\bar{Z}_L}{\bar{Z}_G} = \frac{50}{75} = 2$$

PRECESSIONAMENTO:

- SEGNO i SUE PUNTI SUA CARTA
- IL PUNTO MI ARRIVO È φ , E SOLO PIÙ
MI CI PUÒ PORTARE
- VOI STUB DOVRÀ ALLORA PORTARMI SUA
"FASE" M φ , IN MODO CHE, ROTANDO
LA PDI CON φ , RAGGIUNGO IL REALE.

* CARTA SMITH *

L'UNICO PUNTO DELLA "FASE" MI È REALE
 CHE INCONTRA LA CIRCONFERENZA M $0,6$
 REALE È $0,6 + j0,38$. IL MIO STUB DEVE
 QUINDI FARMI FARE UN SALTO DA $j2 + j0,38$
 $\rightarrow -j1,62 \rightarrow \varphi_L = 0,088\lambda$

TROVATA COSÌ \bar{Y}_{ss} , POSSO A RIOTARE

FINO AL' ADATTAMENTO $\rightarrow P_s = 0,572 \lambda$

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

$$|V_{BB}| = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha P_s}{(R_C + Y_{BB})}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha \cdot 50}{0,01}} = 91,48 \text{ V} \approx 91,3 \text{ V}$$

$$Y_{BB} = \frac{\bar{Y}_{BB}}{Z_C} = 0,012 + j 1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

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

$$\epsilon_{r_1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{r_2} = 4$$

$$\epsilon_{r_3} = 6 - j \quad \epsilon' = 6 \quad \epsilon'' = -j$$

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

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

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

$$\lambda_m = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_m} \cdot \phi}} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_m = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_m} \cdot \phi}} \rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_3 = 0,114 \text{ m (?)}$$

ℓ , LA LUNGHEZZA M' ε_{r_1} , È UN $\frac{\lambda}{2}$.

$$M_m = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r_m}}} = \begin{cases} M_1 = 377 \Omega \\ M_1 = 188,5 \Omega \\ M_3 = 152 + i 12,6 \Omega \end{cases}$$

ESSENDO ε_r LUNGO $\frac{\lambda}{2}$, NON MI MODIFICA
L'IMPEDENZA M' ε_{r_3} , FACENDO COSÌ IN
MODO CHE $Z_{AA} = M_3$ $|Z_{AA}| = 0,426$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \frac{M_3 - M_0}{M_3 + M_0} = \frac{152 + i 12,6 - 377}{152 + i 12,6 + 377} = -0,42 + i 0,034$$

$$S_{REA} = S_{MC} (-1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|^2) = 0,8186 \approx 0,82 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$|E(0)| = |E_{MC}| \cdot (-1 - |\Gamma|) = -5,76 \text{ V}$$

~~~~~

$$|E_{MC}| = \sqrt{2SM_0} = 17,46 \text{ V}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E|^2}{M_0}$$

$$|E(0)| \text{ ARRIVA ANCHE A } \beta \Rightarrow |E(\rho)| = |E(0)|$$

ATTENUAZIONE DOWNTA A  $\varepsilon_{r_3}$  IMMAGINARIO:

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

$\frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'}$

SOLUZIONE PARTE

REALE

$$|E(40)| = |E(\ell)| \cdot e^{-\alpha z} = |E(\ell)| \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot (40 - \ell, 5)} =$$

$$= 45,7 \cdot e^{-4,3 \cdot 0,065} =$$

$$= 44,08 \approx 44,1 V$$

## Esercizio 4

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

$$|I_A| = 1 A$$

$$f = 400 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

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

$$P = 15 \text{ W}$$

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

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

CERCON MODULO  
QUANTITÀ LA FASE  
INTENSISSIMA

$$= \frac{i \cdot \varrho \pi f \cdot \cancel{4\pi} \cdot \cancel{10^{-7}} \cdot I_A \cdot \pi \cdot Q^l}{\cancel{4\pi}} \cdot \left( \frac{i \cdot \varrho \pi}{\lambda \cdot R} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{i \cdot \varrho \pi \cdot 400 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \cancel{10^{-7}} \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot \pi \cdot 0,08^l}{\cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{10}} \cdot \varrho \cdot \pi =$$

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

$$V_0 = E_{mc} \cdot \ell = 1,06 \cdot 0,15 = 0,159 \text{ V} \approx 0,16 \text{ V}$$

$$R_e = \frac{2}{3} \pi M_0 \left( \frac{\rho}{\lambda} \right)^l = \frac{2}{3} \pi \cdot 3.14 \cdot \left( \frac{0,15}{1,5} \right)^l = 7.88 \Omega$$

$$C_c = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{A}{d} = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\pi r_A^l}{d} = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot 0,1^l}{0,15} = \\ = 1,85 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

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

$$= R_e - \frac{i}{i \pi f \cdot C_c} = 7.88 - i \cdot \frac{\rightarrow}{\pi \varrho \cdot 400 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1,85 \cdot 10^{-11}}$$

$$= 7.88 - j450 \Omega$$

$$|I| = \left| \frac{V_0}{Z_{im}} \right| = \left| \frac{0,159}{7.88 - j450} \right| = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

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

## FUNZIONE DI VOLTA ESERCITAZIONE

$$z_L = 11 - j34 \Omega$$

$$z_G = 75 \Omega$$

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

$$z_C = 75 \Omega$$

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

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{z_C}{z_L} = \frac{75}{11 - j34} = 0,65 + j0,75$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{z_C}{z_G} = \frac{75}{75} = 1$$

### \*CARTA M' SMITH\*

$$0,65 + j0,75 \rightarrow l = 0,015 \lambda \rightarrow 1 + j0,5$$

$\sim$

$$\rho_s = 0,311 \lambda$$

$$\rho_u = \frac{|V_G|}{8\rho_G} \rightarrow |V_G| = \sqrt{8\rho_u \cdot \rho_G} = 24,48 \text{ V}$$

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

$$|V_{BB}| = |V_{CC}| \cdot |\cos(\beta \cdot \rho_s)|$$

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

$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\lambda} \cdot 0,311 \lambda$

$\sqrt{n} \cdot 0,311$

~~

SI ANCONO ESPRESSO IN RAMANI:  
 $= k \cdot 180^\circ$  NEI CALCOLI

### ESERCIZIO 6

$$H_1^+(x, y) = 5 e^{-i(k_x x - k_y y)} k_z \left(\frac{A}{m}\right)$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 6 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 3$$

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x^L + \beta_y^L} \cdot c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sqrt{n}} = 55,9 \text{ MHz}$$

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

$$\theta_c = \arcsin \left( \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}}} \right) = 45,3^\circ \quad \begin{matrix} \text{OTRE ANCONO} \\ \text{CRETICO} \end{matrix}$$

$$S_T = \frac{1}{2} |H^+|^L \cdot m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |H^+|^L \cdot \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} = 38,3 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

INCIDENTE TM

$$M_1^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_1}}} \cdot \cos \theta_1 = 108$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_1}} \sin \theta_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}} \sin \theta_2 \rightarrow \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_1}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}}} \cdot \sin \theta_2 = \\ = \sqrt{6} \sin 45^\circ = \\ = \sqrt{3} = 1,732$$

$$M_2^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_1}}} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{1 - (\sin \theta_2)^2}}_{= \sqrt{3}} = -533j$$

$$\Gamma = - \frac{M_2^{TM} - M_1^{TM}}{M_2^{TM} + M_1^{TM}} = - \frac{-533j - 108}{-533j + 108} \cdot -0,92 + 0,38j$$

$$H_T(0) = H^+ \cdot (\pm - \Gamma) = 0,9 + 1,96j \quad \frac{A}{m}$$

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

$$K_{1x} = \frac{d\bar{n}}{\lambda_1} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin \theta_T^2} = 1,63 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\beta_{L_3} = \beta_{-L_3} = -d$$

$$+ \quad \quad \quad - \alpha_{1x} \cdot x - i \beta_{1y} \cdot y$$

$$H_2(0, q; 0, v) = H_T(0) \cdot e^{-\alpha} \cdot e^{-\beta v} =$$

$$= -0,21 + i 1,02 \frac{A}{m}$$

### ESEMPIO 3

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

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

$$I_A = I_B = I_C$$

i TRE CONTRIBUTI DEBOND ARRIVARE SFASATI di  
 $\pm 20^\circ$  L'UNO DALL'ALTRO

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

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

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

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

$$x^4 - \cancel{x^2 D} + \cancel{x^2 D}^2 + x^4 - \cancel{x^2 D}^2 + D^4 + x^4 + \cancel{x^2 D}^2 + \cancel{x^2 D}^2$$

$$\frac{3x^4 + \cancel{D}^4}{x^6 - 1x^4\cancel{D}^2 + x^2\cancel{D}^4} = 0$$

LEZIONE 10

ESERCIZIO 1

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

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

$$\text{TE}_{10} \quad \lambda_c = \sqrt{Q} \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = 1,875 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\text{TE}_{01} \quad \lambda_c = \sqrt{b} \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = 5,0 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\text{TE}_{11} \quad \lambda_c = Q \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = 3,75 \text{ GHz}$$

$1,875 \rightarrow 3,75 \text{ GHz}$  MONOMODALE

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

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

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

$$z = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{-1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_i}\right)^2}} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{-1 - \left(\frac{1,875}{2}\right)^2}} = 1083 \text{ J}$$

$$P = \frac{|E_{\text{inc}}|^2 Q b}{4 \pi} \rightarrow |E_{\text{inc}}| = \sqrt{\frac{4 P z}{Q b}} = 1349 \frac{V}{m}$$

IL MASSIMO SPATIALE DATO DAL CAMPO ELETTRICO

INCIDENTE SOMMATO A QUERMO RIFLESSO

$$|E_r| = |E_{m.c}| \cdot |\Gamma| = 344 \cdot 0,671 = 227.8 \text{ V/m}$$

$$|E_{max}| = |E_{m.c}| + |E_r| = 227.8 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\lambda_g = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\rho_e}{\rho_i}\right)^L}} = \frac{0,15}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1,875}{2}\right)^L}} = 0,431 \text{ m}$$

RAPPRESENTO  $\Gamma(0)$  SULLA CARTA DI SMITH  
E VO RISOTO FINO A RENDERLO REALE:

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

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

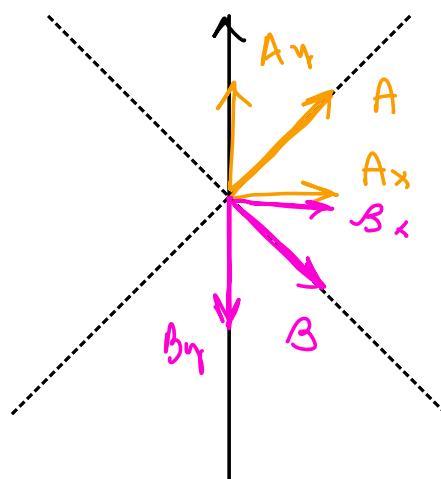
### ESEMPIO 4

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

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

$$I_A = I_B = \pm A$$

$$D = 8 \text{ m}$$



LE COMPONENTI VERTICALI SI ANNULLANO A  
NUENZA, MENTRE LE ORIZZONTALI SI SOMMANO  
TRA loro. PER SFRUTTARE AL MEGLIO LE  
COMPONENTI' ORIZZONTALI DOVETE MISERARE  
IL MUSO ORIZZONTALMENTE, CON  $\varphi = 90^\circ$

$$C(0; \varphi)$$

IL CAMPO ELETTRICO SARÀ UGUALE IN modulo,  
MOLTIPLICHERÒ IL CAMPO ORIZZONTALE  $\times 2$

$$|E| = \frac{i \mu m I \cdot \ell}{4 \pi R} \cdot e^{-i \beta R} \cdot \sin \varphi$$

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

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

$$|E| = \frac{i \cdot 4\pi \cdot \epsilon \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^6 \cdot 0,15}{4\pi \cdot 4\pi} \cdot e^{-i \frac{4\pi}{0,15} \cdot 4,11} \cdot \sin 95^\circ$$

$$= \frac{i \pi \cdot 40 \cdot 0,15}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot e^{-i \frac{4\pi}{0,15} \cdot 4,11} \cdot \frac{F}{2} =$$

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

$$|E_x| = 2,335 \cdot \frac{F}{l} = 2,665 \frac{V}{m}$$

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

$$|U_0| = |E| \cdot l = 0,0488 \frac{V}{m} \sim 50 \text{ mV}$$

$$R_e = \frac{2}{3} \pi \gamma_0 \left( \frac{\rho}{\lambda} \right)^1 = 7.88 \Omega$$

$$P_{Tor} = \frac{|U_0|^2}{8 R_G} = 38 \mu W$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

$$Z_G = 50 \Omega$$

$$V_o = \pm 10V$$

$$f = 800 \text{ MHz}$$

$$Z_L = (1 + j) \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 50 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = \frac{50}{1 + j} = 0,5 + j0,5$$

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

\* CARTA SMITH \*

$$\theta_{SL} = 0,25 + 0,03i = 0,281 \lambda$$

$$Y_{S1} = 0,324 - 0,25 = 0,074 \lambda$$

$$\bar{Y}_{S1} = \bar{Y}_A - \bar{Y}_L = 0,2 + j0,4 - 0,1 - j0,2 = j0,2$$

$$\bar{Y}_{S1} = -\text{Im}(B) = -j2$$

RAPPRESENTATO E ROTATO A 00

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

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

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

$$P_d = \frac{(V_i)^2}{8Z_G} = 0,05W$$

$$V_{BB} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_d}{(R_C + Y_{BB})}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,05}{0,004}} = 11,18 \approx 11,2V$$

## 29 AGOSTO 2020

$$V_0 = 5V$$

$$Z_G = 100 \Omega$$

$$Z_1 = Z_2 = 300 \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 100 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \frac{Z_C}{Z_G} = \frac{100}{300} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\operatorname{Re}\{\bar{Y}_{BS}\} = -1 \rightarrow 0,33 + \underbrace{0,67}_{\sim} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{OTENGO DA} \\ \text{Z}_2 + \text{ROTATIVO} \\ \text{Z}_1 + L \quad \text{NE M' FASE} \\ \sim \end{array}$$

$$0,135 \lambda$$

$$0,67 \lambda + j0,87$$

$$\bar{Y}_{BS} = 0,33 + j0,87 + 0,67 = \underbrace{-j0,87}_{-j0,87}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \\ & Y = \infty \rightarrow \\ & \rightarrow L_S = 0,135 \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \frac{|V_0|^2}{8\tau_0} = \frac{qS}{8 \cdot 100} = 31,25 \text{ mW}$$

## ESEERCIZIO 2

$$\epsilon_r' = 2,5$$

$$Z_C = 40 \Omega$$

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

$$h = \frac{\lambda_c}{2} \rightarrow \lambda_c = \frac{c}{\epsilon_r' \cdot f} = 0,047 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,047 \text{ m}$$

$$w = \frac{h}{Z_C} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{\epsilon_r \cdot \epsilon_r''}} = 0,141 \text{ m}$$

$$G_C = 10^7 \frac{S}{m}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = 0,05$$

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

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

$\alpha_c :$

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

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f M_0 G_c}} = 1,81 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$R = \frac{R_s}{n} = 0,488$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R}{2 \pi c} = 6,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$\alpha_d :$

$$G = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r \cdot \frac{w}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{w \cdot \epsilon''}{\epsilon_r} = 0,124$$

$$\alpha_d = \frac{G \cdot \tau_c}{2} = 1,4798$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_d + \alpha_c = 2,48 \text{ Np/m}$$

$$\frac{dP}{P} = P(0) e^{-\alpha x} \cdot (-\alpha) \Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{P} = P(0) \cdot e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\partial P \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad J \partial T$$

$$P(7) = 0,6874$$

$$P_d(7) = P(0) - P(7) = 88,3 \text{ W}$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz} \quad \text{INCIDENTE TM}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{r_2} = 3$$

$$\theta = 35^\circ$$

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

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}} \sin \theta_r \rightarrow \theta_r = \arcsin \left( \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}}} \sin \theta_i \right) \\ = 48,34^\circ$$

$$M_m^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_m}} \cdot \cos \theta_m \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow 30^\circ \\ \searrow 60^\circ \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma = - \frac{M_2^{TM} - M_1^{TM}}{M_2^{TM} + M_1^{TM}} = - \frac{60^\circ - 30^\circ}{60^\circ + 30^\circ} = +0,1$$

IL PRIMO MINIMO DEL'ONDA RIFLESSA SARÀ  
IN  $d = 0$ , MENTRE IL SECONDO SARÀ:

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

$$\beta_{1x} = \beta \cdot \cos \vartheta_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \cos \vartheta_1 = 17,1 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$d = \frac{\pi}{\beta_{1x}} = 0,183 \text{ m}$$

$$f = \frac{\lambda}{2d}$$

$$S_{imc} = \frac{1}{2} \left| E \right| \rightarrow \left| E \right| = \sqrt{d \cdot S_{imc} \cdot M_0} = 28,4$$

$$E_y = \left| E \right| \cdot \cos 35^\circ = 25,8$$

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

$$E_{y_{min}} = E_y - E_{y_e} = 22,72 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$\rho_R = S_{imc} \cdot A_E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(E_{y_{min}})^2}{M_0} \cdot A_E = 1,31 \text{ mW}$$

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

18 GENNAIO 2021

ESERCIZIO ↗

$$Z_L = 10 + j\sqrt{10}$$

$$Z_C = 100 \Omega$$

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

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

$$Z_H = 50 \Omega$$

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

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

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

$$\Gamma_{AA} = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C} = \frac{10 + j\sqrt{10} - 100}{10 - j\sqrt{10} + 100} = -0,62 + j0,17$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_C} = \frac{10 + j\sqrt{10}}{100} = 0,1 + j0,1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 4 \text{ m}$$

ANTIORARIO

$$\frac{\rho}{\lambda} = 4 \text{ NUMERO INTEGO, NON HO ROTAZIONE} \checkmark$$

$$|\Gamma_{BB}| = |\Gamma_{AA}| \cdot e^{-j\alpha_{Np} \cdot \ell} = 0,3557 \approx 0,36$$

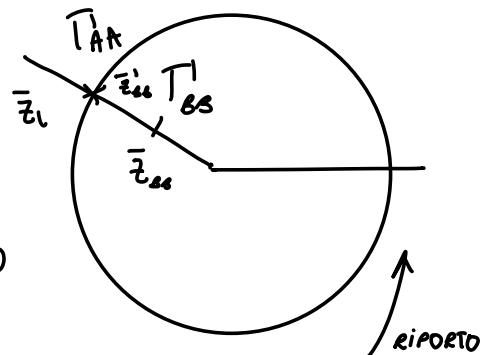
\* CARTA SMITH \* → RAPPRESENTA  $\bar{Z}_L$  → RIOTU  $\frac{L}{\lambda}$

$$\bar{Z}_{BS} = 0,48 + j0,10 \rightarrow \text{REVOLO } \bar{Z}'_{BS} \rightarrow$$

$$Z_{BS} = 48 + j10 \quad \sim 50\Omega$$

$$|\Gamma_{BS}|_{e_G} = \left| \frac{\bar{Z}_{BS} - Z_G}{\bar{Z}_{BS} + Z_G} \right| = 0,10$$

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



### ESEMPIO 4

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

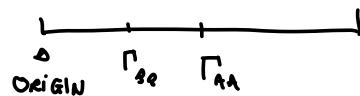
INCIDENZA TE

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 4$$

$$\epsilon_{rL} = 1$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

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



$$\theta_c = \arcsin \left( \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rL}}} \right) = \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = 30^\circ$$

$V_i = V_c \rightarrow$  RIFLESSIONE TOTALE

NEL SECONDO METTO NON VIENE MANDATA  
DENSITÀ M' POTENZA

$$\beta_{xy} = \beta_{oy}$$

$$\alpha_{xx} = 0$$

NON HO ATTENUAZIONE

$$\tilde{E}_x(0,3;0;0) = \tilde{E}_x(0;0;0)$$

$$F^+ \downarrow$$

$E_{IMC}$



$$E_{IMC} (\pm + \Gamma)$$

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

$$E_{IMC}^+ = 2E_{IMC} = 2F, \leq \frac{V}{m}$$

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

### ESERCIZIO 3

$$A(0,0) \quad B(6,0) \quad C(3+3x, 0)$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{10} \quad r = 0,25 \text{ cm} = 0,0025 \text{ m}$$

$$I_A = I_B = -I_A \quad C_x = 3\rho F$$

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

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

SE  $3x = 0$ , C SI TROVA ESATTAMENTE  
A  $\lambda$  DAI MINONI CHE SONO PUNTI MINIMO.

UN'AUMENTARE DI  $3x$  A RETARDA E B  
ANTIcipa. I DUE CAMMI SARANNO PEFETTA-  
MENTE UNI ESSI.

MUNICI IN TASS.

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

tecnico

SUMA SOMMA

M' DUE

MASSIMI

$$|H_T| = \sqrt{|H_A|} = \sqrt{|H_B|} = \sqrt{\frac{i \mu_0 I P}{4\pi R \eta}} \cdot \sin \vartheta \cdot e^{-i \beta_R}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{i \cdot \sqrt{\pi} f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{1}{10}}{4\pi \cdot R \cdot \eta}} \cdot e^{-i \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\lambda} \cdot \varphi} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{i \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 10^8 \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 0,13}{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot 377}} \cdot e^{-i \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{0,17} \cdot \varphi} =$$

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

$$R_E = M_0 \cdot \frac{B \bar{n}^3}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{s}{\lambda^4} \right) = M_0 \cdot \frac{B \bar{n}^2}{3} \left( \frac{r^2 \cdot \bar{n}}{\lambda^4} \right) = 3,48 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$|V_0| = i \mu_0 H_{\text{inc}} \cdot s = i \cdot \sqrt{\pi} f \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot H_{\text{inc}} \cdot \bar{n}^2 \cdot$$

$$= i \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 0,033 \cdot \bar{n} \cdot 0,00265^2 =$$

$$= 5,14 \cdot 10^{-3} V$$

$$|I| = \frac{|V_0|}{n} = 3,46 A$$

$\kappa_r$

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

$$|V_{C_x}| = |Z_{C_x}| \cdot |I| = \frac{1}{\omega C_x} \cdot |I| = 53.7 \cdot 3,44 = \\ = 184 \text{ V}$$

4 FEBBRAIO 2021

## ESERCIZIO 4

$$Z_L = 40 - j \pm 5$$

$$Z_G = 75 \Omega$$

$$f = \pm 6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Z_C = 50 \Omega$$

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

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = \pm, G + j \pm, B$$

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

$$\pm, G + j \pm, B \xrightarrow{\sim} L \xrightarrow{\sim} 0,67 - j 0,8 \rightarrow P_s \xrightarrow{\sim} 0,67$$

$$0,17\lambda$$

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

$$0,358 \lambda$$

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

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

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

$$L = 0,14 \lambda \quad P_s = 0,686 \lambda$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{\bar{Z}_L}{\bar{Z}_C} = \frac{20 - i15}{50} = 0,4 - i0,3 \xrightarrow{c} 1,0 + i\pm,2$$

W STUB M OA SDOV + i0,23

$$\bar{Y}_{BS}^1 = 0,4 - i0,07 \rightarrow \bar{Z}_{BS}^1 = \frac{\bar{Z}_C}{\bar{Y}_{BS}} = 1,01 + i0,1$$

$$|\Gamma_{BS}| = \left| \frac{\bar{Z}_{BS}^1 - \bar{Z}_G}{\bar{Z}_{BS}^1 + \bar{Z}_G} \right| =$$

$$P_L = P_{IMC} \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{BS}|^2) = 0,73W$$

### ESEMPIO 2

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

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

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

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

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \sin \theta_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin \theta_T$$

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

$$M_m^{TM} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_m}}} \cdot \cos \theta_m \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{3} \\ 267 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{BS} = 0,4 - i0,3$$

$$\bar{Z}_{BS} = 1,01 + i0,1$$

$$|\Gamma_{BS}| = \frac{20 - i15}{50} = 0,4 - i0,3$$

$$P_L = 0,73W$$

$$T_B = 0,9 - i0,08$$

$$\Gamma_{AA} = - \frac{M_C^{\text{TM}} - M_1^{\text{TM}}}{M_L^{\text{TM}} + M_1^{\text{TM}}} = -0,07L \quad |\Gamma| = 0,076$$

$$|H_1^+| = \sqrt{\frac{\rho S_{\text{mc}}}{m_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho \cdot 0,5}{\rho L}} = 0,061 \frac{A}{m}$$

$\sim$

$$\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e1}}} = \sqrt{L}$$

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

$$S_{T2} = \frac{1}{2} |H_2^+|^2 \cdot m_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,057^2 \cdot 377 = 0,01$$

### ESEMPIO 3

$$\epsilon_r = 3$$

$$Z_c = 75 \Omega$$

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

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r}} = 0,01155 \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$\alpha_c$ :

$$R_s = \frac{1}{8G_c} = 0,0188$$

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

$$R = \sqrt{R_s} = 1,378$$

w

$$\alpha_c = \frac{R}{2\tau_c} = 0,0159 \text{ N/m}$$

$\alpha_0$ :

$$G = C_r \cdot \frac{\omega \cdot \epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = \epsilon_r \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{N}{q} \cdot \frac{\omega \cdot \epsilon''}{\epsilon'} = \\ = 4,826 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{G \cdot \tau_c}{q} = 0,181 \text{ N/m}$$

14 GIUGNO 2021

ESERCIZIO 1

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

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

$$\epsilon_{\text{r}_1} = 1$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{r}_L} = 4$$

$$C_0 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\frac{W}{2}}{l_1} = 1,77 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_1 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_{\text{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\frac{W}{2}}{\frac{l_1}{2}} = 7,08 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

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

$$C_E = \frac{C_1 C_L}{C_1 + C_L} = 4,74 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C_T = C_0 + C_E = 6,48 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$C'_0 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{W}{l_1} = 2C_0 = 3,54 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

$$1 - \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}{-} \approx 10^{-7} \text{ H}$$

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

$$Z_C = \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}} = 68,6 \Omega$$

$$\rho^+ = 40 \text{ W}$$

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

$$Z = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^2}} = \begin{cases} 377,03 \\ 266,6 \\ 188,5 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\rho^+ = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V|^2}{Z} \rightarrow |V|^2 = \sqrt{27\rho^+} = 37,3 \text{ V}$$

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

PARTITORE M' TENSIONE TRA  $C_1$  E  $C_2$

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

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

$$E_1 = \frac{V_1}{\frac{g_1}{2}} = 9,95 \text{ KV}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{V_2}{\frac{g_1}{l}} = 4,87 \text{ KV}$$

## ESERCIZIO 1

$$Z_1 = 200 + j200$$

$$Z_2 = 40 + j40$$

$$Z_c = Z_b = 50$$

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

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

$$\bar{Z}_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_c} = \frac{100 + j200}{50} = 2 + j4$$

$$\bar{Z}_t = \frac{Z_2}{Z_c} = \frac{40 + j40}{50} = 0,4 + j0,8$$

DENO RHETARE  $Z_t$  IN MODO DA ARRIVARE AL SEALE DI  $Z_t$

$$\omega = 0,385\lambda - 0,208\lambda = 0,177\lambda \quad (Z_{B,S} = 0,4 - j0,8)$$

= -

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

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

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_L} = \pm,125$$

RISULTO FINO A REALTE  $\pm \rightarrow \pm - j0,13$

$$ds = 0,116 \lambda$$

ENIMINDO ORA  $-j0,13$  RAPPRESENTANNO  
 $+j0,13$  E ROTAZIONI IN ANTIORARIO  
 FINO A  $Y = 0$  (C.A.  $\bar{z} = \infty$ )

$$ds = 0,036 \lambda$$

$$Y_{D0} = \frac{1}{50} = 0,02 \quad V_{D0} = \sqrt{\frac{i\rho_u}{(\text{Re}\{Y_{D0}\})}} = \pm 10V$$

$$Y_{CC} = \frac{Y_{CC}}{50} = 0,025 \quad V_{CC} = \sqrt{\frac{i\rho_u}{(\text{Re}\{Y_{CC}\})}} = 8,9V$$

$$Y_{BB} = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_{ss} \cdot \bar{z}_c} = \frac{1}{\pm 100} + i \frac{1}{50} \quad V_{BB} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_u}{(\text{Re}\{Y_{BB}\})}} = 10V$$

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

DA CC LA  
POTENZA SI  
MINORE METÀ  
SU TUTTA METÀ  
AVANTAGGIO A TUTTA

$$V_{AA} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{el}}{|R_C| Y_{AA}}} = \pm 4, \pm V$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

$$H_1^+(x, y) = \rho e^{-j(8x - 5y)} \underline{u}_7 \quad \underline{\underline{T M}}$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = \pm \quad \epsilon_{r2} = \rho$$

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \sin \theta_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \cdot \sin 28^\circ \rightarrow \theta_T = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \cdot \sin \theta_1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}}\right)$$

$$= \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \cdot \sin 28^\circ\right) =$$

$$= 20^\circ$$

→ → →

$$m_m^{\text{TM}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{e_m}}} \cos \sigma \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{DDU} \\ \searrow 251 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma = - \frac{m_L^{\text{TM}} - m_i^{\text{TM}}}{m_L^{\text{TM}} + m_i^{\text{TM}}} = 0,730$$

$$|H_p| = H^+ - (H^+ \cdot \cos \angle \beta \cdot \Gamma(\delta)) = d - d \cdot 0,130 \cdot \cos 80^\circ =$$

$$= 1,70 \frac{A}{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |V_0| &= i w_0 |H_p| \cdot S = 2 \pi f \cdot 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot |H_p| \cdot Q^L \cdot \bar{n} = \\ &= 2 \pi \cdot 480 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 1,70 \cdot \bar{n} \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot 0,01 = \\ &= 2,1358 \text{ N} \quad 2,14 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

### ESERCIZIO 4

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

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

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

$$I_A = I_C = \pm A$$

$$T \quad T$$

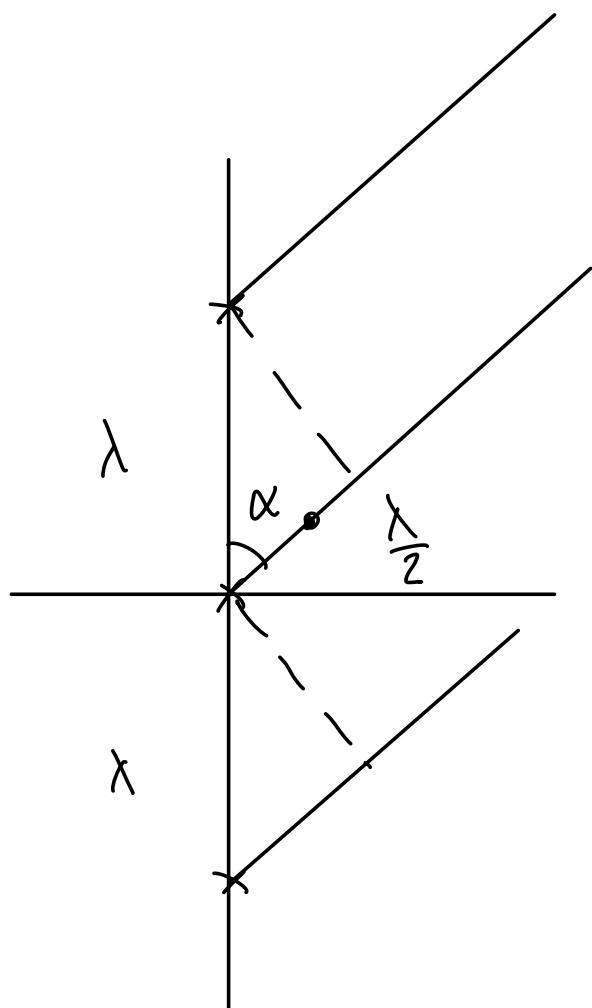
$$L_s = L$$

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

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

AFFINCHE SI ANNULLINO  $I_B = -\underline{(I_A + I_C)} = -2A$

SE S: DEVONO  
SOMMARE, DEVONO  
ESSERE A M'STANTÀ  
VERTICALE E PARI  
ADA  $\lambda$ , IN MOL  
DA RISULTARE  
IN FASE A E C  
E CONTEOPASE B



$\alpha$  TANTE DA AVERE  
M'FFERENZA M' PER CO,  
ROS  $\lambda/2$  IN MOLDO DA  
RITARDARE E ANTICIPARE  
LA FASE, OTENENDO  
COSÌ  $-I_A$  E  $-I_C$

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

$$\pm 20^{\circ} + \kappa \pi$$

6 SETTEMBRE 2021

## ESERCIZIO 1

$$Z_L = 40 + j10 \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 75 \Omega$$

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

$$Z_h = 50 \Omega$$

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

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

$$L = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\frac{\rho}{\lambda} = 1 \rightarrow \text{NESSUNA ROTAZIONE}$$

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

$$|\Gamma_{BS}| = |\Gamma_{AA}| \cdot e^{-\alpha \rho} = 0,755$$

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

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{\bar{Z}_L}{\bar{Z}_C} = 0,13 + j0,13$$

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

$$|\Gamma_{BS}^{eg}| = \left| \frac{\bar{Z}_{BS} - \bar{Z}_G}{\bar{Z}_{BS} + \bar{Z}_G} \right| = 0,0,082$$

$$P_T = P_0 (1 - |\Gamma_{BS}|^2) = 0,983 \text{ W}$$

POTENZA  
IMMESSA

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

$$P_0^+ = \frac{P_i}{1 - |\Gamma_{AA}|^2 e^{-4\alpha L}} = \frac{1}{1 - (0,700)^2 \cdot e^{-4 \cdot 0,08L \cdot 0}} = \\ = 1,06 \text{ W}$$

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

$$\bar{Z}_{AA} = 50 \Omega$$

$$Z_L = 10 + j10 \rightarrow \bar{Z}_L = 0,13 + j0,13$$

ELIMINO TRAMITE NEUTRALETTATORE  $\approx j0,13$

$$L = 0,978 \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{z}_l = 7,5 \rightarrow z_l = 5\text{dB}, 5$$

$$z_x = \sqrt{z_m z_l} = 10\Omega$$

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

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

$$|\Gamma_{BB}| = |\Gamma_{AA}| \cdot e^{-\kappa l} = 0,0663 \rightarrow z_{BB} = 05,6 \sim 6 \Omega$$

$$|\Gamma_{BB}^{\kappa_G}| = \left| \frac{z_{BB} - z_G}{z_{BB} + z_G} \right| = 0,1378$$

$$P_T = P_d (1 - |\Gamma_{BB}^{\kappa_G}|^2) = 0,881W$$

## ESERCIZIO 2

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

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

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

$$P = 1 W$$

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

$$x_0 = 0,8 \text{ m} \quad y_0 = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_c = \lambda_0 = 6 \text{ cm} = 0,06 \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

$$Z = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_1}\right)^2}} = \frac{377}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{6}{6}\right)^2}} = 686 \Omega$$

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

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

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

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

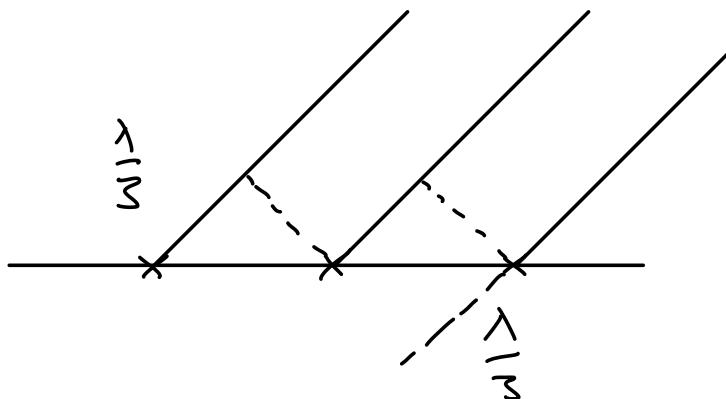
## ESEMPIO 4

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

$$I = 0,1 A$$

$$f = 1600 Hz$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$



LE 3 COMPONENTI DEBONO ESSERE SFASATE  
DI  $120^\circ$  → LE DIFFERENZE DI PERCORSO  
DEBONO ESSERE pari a  $\frac{\lambda}{3}$

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

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

NE LA DIREZIONE DI MASSIMA RADIATORE  
( $80^\circ - 270^\circ$ ) AVEMMO:

$$E_T = 3E$$

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

$\rightarrow D = 3$  VOLTE DI PIÙ

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

MIELENTA  
SINGOLI MODO  
(G o D)

ICe WGNIB QD&I  
ESEMPIO →

$$f = 400 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 7 - i4$$

$$\sigma = 0, \pm 5 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{i\omega\mu_0}{\sigma + j\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon_r}} = 84 + i50$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{-\omega^2\mu_0\epsilon_0\epsilon_r + j\omega\mu_0\sigma} = \sqrt{-125 + j(-70 + j-58)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{-125 + j-228} = 8,25 + j-3,8 \sim 8,3 + j-3,8$$

$\alpha$        $\beta$

$$E(x, y, z, t) = 4 \cdot e^{-\alpha x} \cdot (\alpha \omega t - \beta x) u_y$$

$$= 4 \cdot e^{-8,3x} (400 \pi t \cdot 10^6 - 3,8x) u_y$$

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

$$U = \frac{3,14}{\pm 80} = 0,536 \approx 0,54$$

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

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

$\sim \rho$

UNA FACCIA

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

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

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

$$= -1,67 \cdot 10^{-5} W$$

$$P_{\text{vis}} = P(0) - P(t) = 0,1 mnW$$

## ESEERCIZIO 1

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

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

$$f = \pm, \mp f_c$$

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

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

$$x_0 = (0, \mp 5 \text{ m}) \quad y_0 = (0, 5 \text{ b}) \quad \alpha = 45^\circ$$

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

$$f_l = \pm, \mp \cdot f_c = 1,0625 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Z = \frac{M}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l}\right)^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\pm}{\pm,1}\right)^2} = 80 \Omega$$

$$P = \frac{|E_0|^2 \cdot Q \cdot b}{4 \pi} \rightarrow |E_0| = \sqrt{\frac{4 P \pi}{Q b}} = 0,726 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_x| = |E_0| \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\bar{u}_x}{Q}\right) = 0,726 \cdot \sin(180 \cdot 0,8) =$$

$$= 475 \text{ G} \quad V_{mm}$$

$$|E_{||}| = |E_x| \cdot \sin \alpha = 336 \text{ V/m}$$

$$|V_0| = |E_{||}| \cdot l = |E_{||}| \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_D} = 24,38 \text{ V} = 24,4 \text{ V}$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

$$Z_L = 40 + j40$$

$$Z_G = 75$$

$$Z_C = 50$$

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

$$V_0 = 5 \text{ V}$$

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

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{40 + j40}{50} = 0,8 + j0,8 \rightarrow \bar{Y}_L = 0,63 - j0,63$$

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

$$P_r = 0,2 \lambda$$

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

ELIMINO i O,47 CON IL STUB  $\rightarrow$  RUOTO A 00

$$\rho_i = 0, \rightarrow B \lambda$$

$$\bar{Y}_{BB}^1 = 0,53 \rightarrow \bar{z}_{BB}^1 = \left( \frac{\bar{Y}_{BB}}{\bar{z}_c} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 84 \Omega$$

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

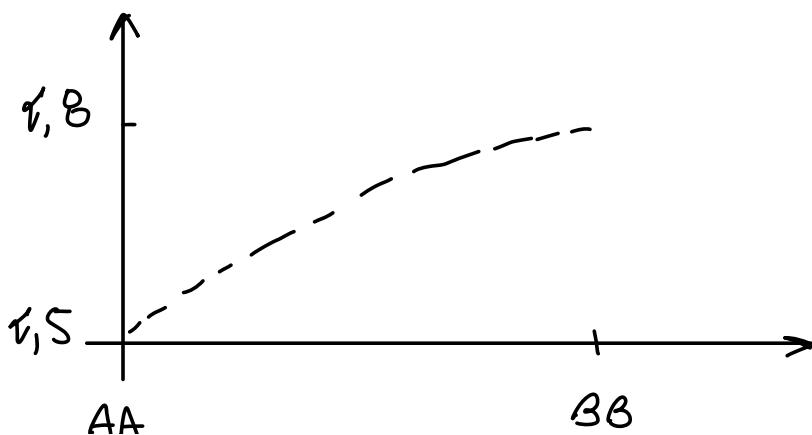
$$z_x = \sqrt{z_{BB}^1 \cdot z_G} = 84 \Omega$$

IL CARICO È ADATTATO E ASSORBE TUTTA LA POTENZA

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

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

$$|V_{BB}| = \sqrt{\frac{d P_d}{|R_e \{ Y_{BB} \}|}} = \sqrt{\frac{d \cdot 0,0417}{0,0106}} = 2,8 \text{ V}$$



## ESERCIZIO 4

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

$$\epsilon_r = 4 \quad \epsilon_{r_i} = 9$$

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

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

$$\lambda_i = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

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

$$S_{mc} = \pm \frac{W}{m^2}$$

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

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

$$P_M = S_{mc} \cdot A_E = 8,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{W}{m^2}$$

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

$$\text{NON HO PIÙ N } \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}}} = 116$$

$$M_L = 377 \rightarrow \bar{M}_L = \frac{M_L}{M_2} = 3$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 0,067 \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{c}{f} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}}} = 0,022$$

$$\ell = 0,45 \lambda_L$$

ENTRO SUA CARTA M' SMITH 3 M' 0,45 λ

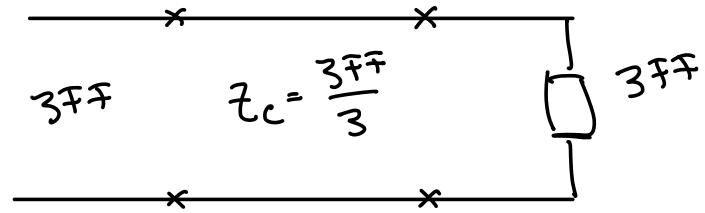
$$\bar{M}_L = 1,7 + j 1,35$$

$$|\Gamma_{AA}| = \left| \frac{M_A - M_1}{M_A + M_1} \right| = 0,38$$

$$A_E = \frac{G \cdot \lambda^2}{4\pi} = 30,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

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

A B



$$A \quad B$$

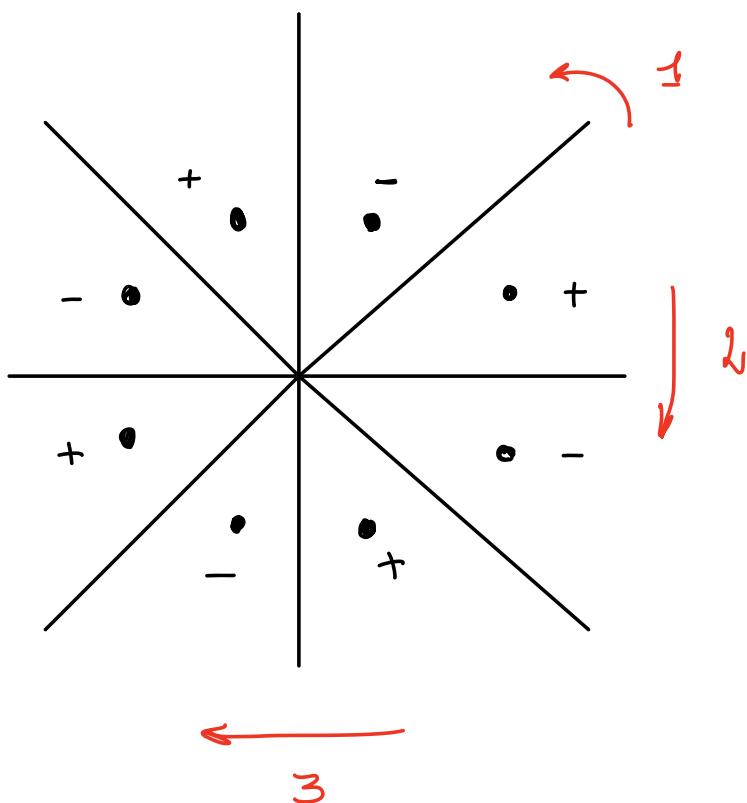
$$\Gamma = 0,38 \rightarrow 0,8554$$

$$\Gamma = 0,5$$

$$\rightarrow 0,6417$$

# RIPASSO ESECIZI PIÙ STESANI

30 MAGGIO 2013 - ESECIZIO 4



OGNI VOLTA CHE RISALVO DEVO CAMBIARE  
IL SECONDO DEINE CARICHE NEL PUNTO MI  
ARRIVO

4 MAGGIO 2014 - ESEMPIO 3

$$l = 10^{-8} \text{ H} \quad \epsilon_r = 4, \epsilon$$

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

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

$$Z_s = j \omega L = j \cdot 4\pi \cdot f \cdot L = j \cdot 4\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 10^{-8} = j 314 \text{ N}$$

DEVO TROVARE L'IMPEDENTA CARATTERISTICA  
Z, DEL CAN COASSIALE:

$$Z_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}}{c_1 c_2 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{10}{5}\right) =$$

$\sim$

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

$$= 28 \Omega$$

A QUESTO PUNTO TRAMITE LA FORMULA

$$Z_s = \frac{-i\tau_c}{\tau_s - i\omega}$$

IRM ( $\beta \cdot D$ )

TERMO 1A WNGHETTA D DEL CALO COASSIALE

$$\tan(\beta D) = - \frac{i z_c}{z_s} \rightarrow \beta D = \arctan\left(-\frac{iz_c}{z_s}\right)$$

$$D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \cdot \arctan\left(-\frac{iz_c}{z_s}\right) = 0,032 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{\sqrt{2,2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^9}} = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

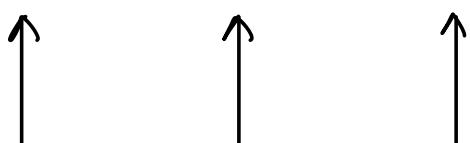
$$V_0 = \pm 0 \text{ V}$$

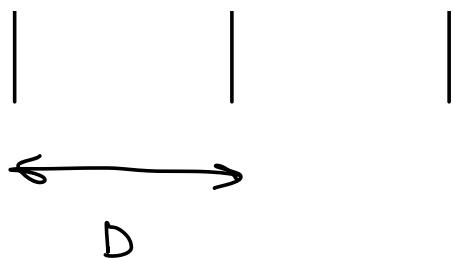
$$V_0 = |V_{max}| \cdot |\cos(\beta D)| \rightarrow |V_{max}| = \frac{|V_0|}{|\cos(\beta D)|} = \\ = 32,4 \text{ V}$$

n - ESERCIZIO 2

$$\ell = \frac{\lambda}{10} \quad f = \pm \text{ GHz}$$

$$I_A = I_c = \pm A \quad I_B = \alpha A$$





D AFFINCHE CAMPO NUO SON' ASSE X

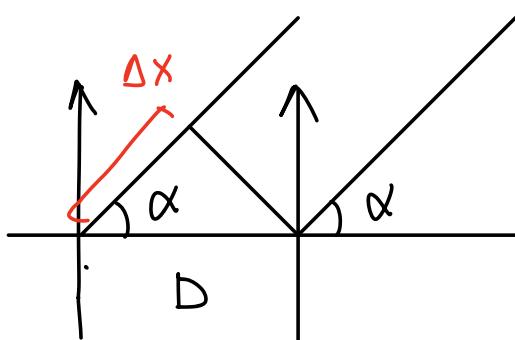
A E C SIANO IN CONTROFASE RISPETTO A B

$$D = \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

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

$$E_{\text{TOT}} \text{ A } A(-1000; \pm 1000; 0) \quad \alpha = 45^\circ$$

LA DIFFERENZA M PERCORSO, CHE MI PORTERA UNA DIFFERENZA M FASE È



$$\Delta x = D \cdot \cos \alpha = 0,15 \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 0,106 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |E_r| &= \frac{i \omega n I \cdot \rho}{4 \pi R} \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \left( e^{-i \beta (R + \Delta x)} + e^{-i \beta (R - \Delta x)} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \underbrace{- 1000 \sqrt{2}}_{\text{fondo } \sqrt{2}} + i e^{-i \beta R} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{i \cdot \omega n \cdot 10^5 \cdot 8\pi \cdot 10 \cdot 0,3}{4\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot \sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin 45 \cdot \left( e^{-i \frac{\sqrt{n}}{0,3} \cdot \dots} \right) \\
 &= \frac{i \omega n \cdot 3}{1000} \cdot \sin 45 \cdot \left( e^{-i \frac{\sqrt{n}}{0,3} (\text{fondo} + 0,106)} + \dots \right) \\
 &= 7,47 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{V}{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

### n - ESEERCIZIO 3

$$f = 10 \text{ GHz} \quad \text{TM}$$

$$\epsilon_{r_1} = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r_2} = 4$$

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

RIFLESSIONE TOTALE - ANGOLI BREWSTER

$$\overline{r_n}$$

$$\overline{r_s}$$

"

$$\Gamma_B = \text{ARCSIN} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{rL}}{\epsilon_{r1} + \epsilon_{rL}}} = \text{ARCSIN} \sqrt{\frac{4}{4+4}} = 63,4^\circ$$

HO RIFRAZIONE TOTALE: ( $\Gamma = \pm$ )

$$|H_{\text{tot}}| = |H_{\text{inc}}| = |H_r| = |H_T| \cdot \Gamma$$

$$S_{\text{inc}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |H|^2 \cdot M_0 \rightarrow |H| = \sqrt{\frac{\rho S}{M_0}} = 0,072 B \frac{A}{m}$$

## n - ESERCIZIO 4

$$Z_L = 30 + j20 \Omega$$

$$Z_C = 75 \Omega$$

$$\rho^+ = \pm \omega$$

$$\bar{Y}_L = \frac{Z_C}{Z_L} = 1,73 - j1,15 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$\bar{Y}_G = \underbrace{\frac{Z_C}{Z_G}}_{\sim Z_C} = \pm \Omega^{-1}$$

CARTA M' SMITH  $\rightarrow$  RUOTO FINO  $|Re| = \pm$

$\rightarrow$  ENIMINO IM CON STUB

$$\rho_s = 0,038\lambda \rightarrow 1 - i \frac{1}{1,03} \rightarrow \rho_s = 0,378\lambda$$

$$Y_L = \frac{1}{Z_L} = \frac{3}{130} - i \frac{1}{65}$$

(RIVATO A 00)

P = ± W → ARRIVA TUTTA SUL CARICO

$$|V_{AA}| = \sqrt{\frac{d\rho_a}{Re\{Z_L\}}} = 3,31 V$$

$$|I_{AA}| = \sqrt{\frac{d\rho_a}{Re\{Z_L\}}} = 0,158 A$$

$$P^+ = \frac{V_G^2}{8R_G} = \frac{V_G^2}{8T_C} \rightarrow V_G = \sqrt{8P^+T_C} = 29,48 V$$

$$V_{BB} = \frac{V_G}{2} = \pm 1,25 V$$

$$|V_0| = |V_{MAX}| \cdot |\cos(\beta \cdot \rho_s)|$$

$$|V_{MAX}| = \frac{|V_0|}{|\cos(\beta \rho_s)|} = \pm 7,0 V \quad |V_0| = |V_{in}|$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 0,378\lambda$$

(A SUA SOTTOONE USA:

$$|V_{M_{4x}}| = \frac{|V_0|}{\sin \left( 2\pi \left( 0,5 \cdot \frac{P_s}{\lambda} \right) \right)} = 17,7 V$$

### 24 WGNIO 2015 - ESEMPIO 2

$$Q = 3 \text{ cm} \quad b = 1,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 3$$

$f_l$  = CENTRO BANDA MONOMODALE

$$\rho = \pm w$$

SE VOGLIO TRASMISSIONE TOTALE SENZA ALCUNA  
RIFLESSIONE, IN SERIO DEVE RISULTARE  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$   
(CON  $\lambda$  NELL'ETERICO)

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{2Q} \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = 5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{2b} \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = 10 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_l = 7,5 \text{ GHz} \quad \lambda_o = \frac{c}{f_l} = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda_G = \frac{\lambda_o}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{f_c}{f_l \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \right)^2}} = 0,025$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda_0}{2} = 0,0725 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\rho_c}{\rho_1}\right)^2}} = 500 \Omega$$

$$P = \frac{|E_0|^2 \cdot \alpha b}{4 \tau_c} \rightarrow |E_0| = \sqrt{\frac{4 P \tau_c}{\alpha b}} = 2190 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\rho_c}{\rho_1 \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}\right)^2}}} = 230 \Omega$$

16 SETTEMBRE 2015 - ESEMPIO 1

TEMPIANA

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

$$\epsilon_{r1} = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r2} = 3$$

$$\epsilon_1^+ (0, 0, 0) = 2 \underline{u}_x + i 3 \underline{u}_y + 2 \underline{u}_z \quad \text{TM + TE}$$

TM ( $x, z$ )  $\rightarrow$  mettione DNA

TE ( $y$ )

$$\theta_i = \arctan\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) = 45^\circ \text{ ANGOLI INCIDENTA E RIFLESSIONE}$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \theta_T = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_2}}} \cdot \sin \theta_i\right) = 44,1$$

TE

$$m_m^{\text{TE}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r_m}} \cdot \cos \theta_m} \rightarrow 533$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{TE}} = \frac{m_2^{\text{TE}} - m_1^{\text{TE}}}{m_2^{\text{TE}} + m_1^{\text{TE}}} = -0,38$$

$$E_{\text{TE}}^+(0,0,0) = 3 \text{ uJ} \rightarrow E_{\text{TE}}^+ = E_{\text{TE}}^+ (1 + \Gamma) = 1,85 \frac{V}{m}$$

TM

$$m^{\text{TM}} = m_0 \rightarrow 167$$

$$I_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{em}}} \cdot \omega \cdot v_m \rightarrow 187$$

$$\Gamma_{TM} = - \frac{M_L^{TM} - M_I^{TM}}{M_L^{TM} + M_I^{TM}} = 0,15$$

$$E_T = |E_{TM}^+| \cdot (1 + \Gamma) =$$

$$|H_T| = \frac{|E_{TM}^+|}{m_0} (1 + \Gamma) = 8,63 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$|E_T^{TM}| = |H_T| \cdot m_0 = 1,88 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$|E_T^{TOR}| = \sqrt{|E_T^{RE}|^2 + |E_T^{TM}|^2}$$

### 4 WGHID 2018 - Eserciziho 2

$$a = 6 \text{ cm} \quad b = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Gamma(b) = +j0,5$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{f_R} \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = 1,5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{c}{f_b} \quad f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_b} = 1,5 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\lambda_c = Q \quad f_c = \frac{c}{Q} = 5,0 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_L = \frac{5 + 1,5}{2} = 3,75 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{M_0}{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_L}\right)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{377}{1 - \left(\frac{5,0}{3,75}\right)^2}} = 505,8 \Omega \approx 506 \Omega$$

$$\Gamma(0) = \frac{Z_L - Z}{Z_L + Z} \rightarrow Z_L \Gamma(0) + Z \Gamma(0) = Z_L - Z$$

$$Z_L = -\frac{Z(\pm + \Gamma(0))}{\Gamma(0) - \pm} =$$

$$= \frac{Z(\pm + \Gamma(0))}{\pm - \Gamma(0)} =$$

$$= 303,6 + j404,8$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z} = 0,6 + j0,8 \rightarrow \text{CARTA M' SMITH}$$

$$\alpha = 0,375 \lambda \rightarrow (0,33 \Omega) \quad \text{ELIMINARE IM}$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{P_c}{P_L}\right)^2}} = 0,107 \rightarrow \alpha = 4,03 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z_M = \pm 67 \Omega$$

$$z_x = \sqrt{t_{im} \cdot t_d} = 280,61 \approx 281$$

$$z_x = \frac{M_0}{\epsilon_e \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_e}}\right)^2}} \rightarrow \epsilon_e = \frac{z_x^2 \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l}\right)^2 + M_0^2}{z_x^2} =$$

$$l = \frac{\lambda_0}{4} = 0,0154 = 1,54 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_{q_x} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\epsilon_e \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{f_c}{f_l \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_e}}\right)^2}} =$$

$$= 0,0018$$

$$= 2,12$$

SE SI USAVA

$\epsilon_e = 0,125 \lambda_0$  USCHIVA

$\epsilon_e < 1$  CHE NON

VA BENE

n - ESERCIZIO 3

PROBABILE METODO RICONOSCIMENTO TERMICO

NENE DATO IL PIANO

SU CUI GRACE IL

VETTORE A'ONDA

(ESEMPIO  $x_1$ )



$$E(x, y) = \dots \underline{u}_z$$

TE

$$E(x, y) = \dots \underline{u}_x + \dots \underline{u}_y$$

TM

$$E_1^+(x, y) = i \nu e^{-i(3x - y)} \underline{u}_z \quad TE$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1 \quad \epsilon_{r1} = 3$$

$$\theta_i = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \pm 18,4^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot \sin \theta_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}} \cdot \sin \theta_T \rightarrow \theta_T = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{r1}}} \sin \theta_i\right)$$

$$= \pm 10,5^\circ$$

$$M_M^{TE} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{rM}} \cdot \cos \theta_M} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 387 \\ \searrow 291 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma(0)_{TE} = \frac{M_L^{TE} - M_I^{TE}}{M_L^{TE} + M_I^{TE}} = -0,185$$

$$|E_T^{TE}| = |E_1^+| \cdot (1 + \Gamma(0)_{TE}) = 1,43 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$S_T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|E_T^{\text{rec}}|}{M_2} = 4,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{W}{MeV}$$

~~~

$$\frac{M_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{c_1}}} = 218$$

$$E(0, 0, 0) = j \sqrt{c}^{-i(3x - 4)} \cdot u_7 \cdot (J + T(0)_{TE}) =$$

$$= j \cdot 43 \cdot u_7$$