
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2003/2004

Februari/Mac 2004

JEE 538 – ANTENA DAN PERAMBATAN

Masa : 3 jam

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **TUJUH (7)** muka surat berserta Lampiran (1 mukasurat) bercetak dan **ENAM (6)** soalan sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan.

Agihan markah bagi soalan diberikan disut sebelah kanan soalan berkenaan.

Jawab semua soalan di dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

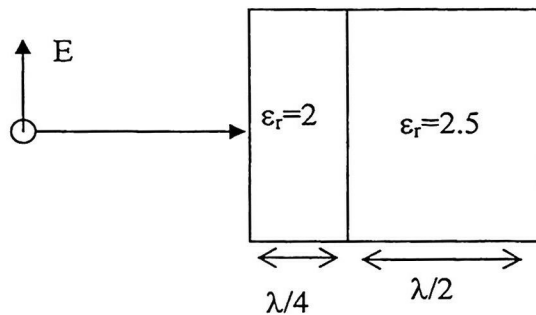
...2/-



1405

1. (a) Dapatkan pekali pantulan dan pekali penembusan apabila suatu isyarat berkutuban menegak menuju secara tegaklurus ke lapisan dielektrik seperti dalam Rajah 1.

Determine the reflection coefficient and the transmission coefficient of a vertical polarized signal incidents normal to layers of dielectric block as in Figure 1.



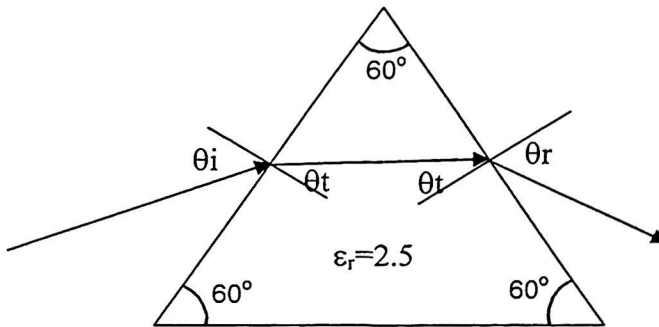
Rajah 1
Figure 1.

(40%)

- (b) Dapatkan sudut-sudut yang diperlukan supaya tiada pantulan berlaku bagi suatu isyarat berpengkutuban menegak yang melalui satu prisma yang mempunyai pemalar dielektrik relatif sama dengan 2.5 seperti di Rajah 2.

Determine the angles required so that no reflection occurred if a vertical polarized wave incidents to a prism of relative dielectric 2.5 as in Figure 2.

...3/-



Rajah 2
Figure 2

(60%)

2. Satu pandu-gelombang empatsegi mempunyai dimensi $a = 2.286\text{cm}$ $b = 1.016\text{cm}$ berisi udara. Tentukan sama ada frekuensi berikut boleh berambat atau pun tidak. Tentukan juga ragam yang boleh berambat. Jika tidak boleh berambat, hitung nilai atenuasinya.

A rectangular waveguide has a dimension of $a = 2.286\text{cm}$ $b = 1.016\text{cm}$ filled with air. Determine whether the following frequencies can propagate or not. Also determine their propagation mode. If the frequency cannot propagate, calculate their attenuation.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|
| (a) | 6GHz | (35%) |
| (b) | 10 GHz | (30%) |
| (c) | 15GHz | (35%) |

...4/-

3. Suatu pandu gelombang bulat mempunyai jejari 4cm.
A cylindrical waveguide has a radius of 4cm.

- (a) Berapakah frekuensi potong ragam bagi tiga ragam terendah.
What are the cut-off frequencies of the first three lowest modes.

(40%)

- (b) Apakah ragam yang paling sesuai untuk penghantaran jarak jauh? Beri sebabnya.

Which mode is suitable for long haul transmission ? Give reason.

(10%)

- (c) Jika pandugelombang diisi dengan bahan dielektrik berketelusan relatif 2.25 dan ketelapan relatifnya 1, berapakah frekuensi potong yang baru bagi ragam TE_{01} . Berapakah jejari yang baru jika ingin mengekalkan frekuensi potong yang asal.

If the cylindrical waveguide is filled with dielectric of relative permittivity of 2.25 and relative permeability of 1, what is the new cut-off frequency of TE_{01} mode. What is the new radius if the previous cut-off frequency to be maintained ..

(50%)

...5/-

Jadual 1: Punca Fungsi Bessel bagi $J_n(ka)=0$

n	m	1	2	3
0		2.405	5.520	8.654
1		3.832	7.016	10.173
2		5.135	8.417	11.620

Jadual 2: Punca Fungsi Bessel bagi $J'_n(ka)=0$

n	m	1	2	3
0		3.832	7.016	10.174
1		1.841	5.332	8.536
2		3.054	6.705	9.963

4. Empat dwikutub sama disusun dengan jarak suku-gelombang antara satu sama lain dalam satu garisan. Jika setiapnya disuap dengan pengubah fasa supaya alur (beam) nya dapat digerak antara sudut -30 hingga $+30$ dengan normal.

Four identical dipoles are arranged a quarter-wave apart between each other in one line. If each antenna is fed with variable phase so that the beam can be pointed between -30° to $+30^\circ$ to the normal.

- (a) Dapatkan persamaan medan E bagi tatasusunan tersebut.
Obtain an equation for E of the antenna array. (60%)
- (b) Berapakah sudut pengubah fasa yang diperlukan untuk menggerakan alur di antara sudut tersebut.

Determine the phase value is required to move beam between -30° to $+30^\circ$?

(40%)

...6/-

5. (a) Medan E bagi dwikutub setengah gelombang diberikan seperti berikut.
E field for half-wave dipole is given by the following equation.

$$E = \frac{j60\pi\ell \cos[(\pi/2)\cos\theta]}{\lambda r \sin\theta} e^{i\omega(t-\frac{r}{c})}$$

Dapatkan rintangan sinaran dan gandaan antenna tersebut.

Obtain the radiation resistance of the antenna.

(50%)

- (b) Terbitkan nisbah gandaan antara dua antenna yang menerima fluks yang sama. Jika satu antenna menerima voltan $v_1 = -12\text{dBm}$, antenna kedua menerima voltan $v_2 = -10\text{dBm}$ dan gandaan antenna pertama 1.65, hitung gandaan antenna kedua.

Derive the gain ratio between two antennas receiving the same flux. If one of the antenna receives a voltage of $v_1 = -12\text{dBm}$, the second antenna receives a voltage of $v_2 = -10\text{dBm}$ and the gain of the first antenna is 1.65, determine the gain of the second antenna.

(50%)

...7/-

6. (a) Dua titik di atas bumi dipisahkan dengan jarak 1500km dan dikehendaki berhubung secara HF. Diberikan bahawa ia mestilah suatu penghantaran satu loncatan, frekuensi genting pada masa tersebut ialah 7 MHz dan berkeadaan unggul, kirakan frekuensi maksimum yang boleh digunakan(MUF) bagi kedua-dua titik ini jika ketinggian lapisan ionosfera adalah 300km.

Two point on the earth separate by a distance of 1500km and required to establish a link using HF. The link should be single hop using a critical frequency of 7MHz in ideal situation. Determine the maximum usable frequency (MUF) to establish the link between two points if the ionosphere is having a height of 300km.

(60%)

- (b) Dapatkan ketumpatan elektron apabila halaju fasa bagi gelombang 7 MHz menjadi infiniti. Apakah maksud fizikal bagi frekuensi ini.
Determine the electron density if the phase velocity at 7MHz is infinity. What is a physical meaning of this frequency.

(40%)

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$$\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2}$$

$$\sin \theta_c = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}}$$

$$\rho_{datar} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \theta_t - \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \theta_t + \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \theta_i}$$

$$\rho_{tegak} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \theta_i - \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \theta_t}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \theta_i + \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \theta_t}$$

$$f_c = \frac{c}{2\pi} k_c$$

pandu gelombang empatsegi (rectangular waveguide)

$$k_c = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$

pandu gelombang silinder (cylindrical waveguide)

$$k_c = \frac{h_{nm}}{a}$$

dan
and

$$k_c^2 = \gamma^2 + \omega^2 \mu \epsilon$$

$$E = \frac{j60\pi\ell \cos[(\pi/2)\cos\theta]}{\lambda r \sin\theta} e^{i\omega(t-\frac{r}{c})}$$

$$|E| = 2 \left(\frac{60 P_T G_T}{d^2} \right)^{1/2} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi h_1 h_2}{\lambda_o d} \right)$$

$$E = E_o \frac{\sin\left(\frac{Nkd \sin \theta}{2} + \frac{N\alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{kd \sin \theta}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

