



Q1) - Circular polarization directional Transmitted Antenna is operation at (28GHz) has Electric field(0.1kv/m) at far field region (2m) is incident on lossless linear polarization directional antenna has Max effective aperture (Area) ( $2m^2$ ) and impedance antenna( $70\Omega$ ) . it is connected with TL has impedance ( $50\Omega$ ) Find .

1- Power total of the transmitted antenna ?

2- Directivity of the received antenna (dB) ?

Q2) - Find the Electric field at distance (10km) from antenna has Gain (10dB) and radiating power (50kw)?

✓ Q3-a) - Transmission line has ( $50\Omega$ ) connected with half wave dipole antenna calculated the reflection Coefficient ?

✓ Q3-b) - The Reflection efficiency (75%) for ideal dipole antenna connected transmission line has  $Z_0 = 50\Omega$  if gain (1.5w) with Power density ( $0.5W/m^2$ ) Find.

1- Directivity at  $[0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}]$  ,  $[0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi]$  ?

2- Antenna impedance?

3- Total efficiency ?

Q4) - Design 19 Elements uniform for Scanning Array is working at (28GHz) has Max Array Factor ( $30^\circ$ ) with Spacing between element ( $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ ) Find .

1- Initial Phase ?

2- Half Power Beam Width ?

Q5) - Design two Elements of the Yaqui antenna has Gain (17dB) at frequency 148MHz ?

ملاحظة على الأسئلة : (1) : الاجابة على السؤال الثالث إجبارية لجميع الطلبة  
(2) : الطلبة الغائبين عن الامتحان النصفي النظري فقط الاجابة على جميع الأسئلة . أستاذ المادة . بالتوفيق للجميع

قوانين مادة الهوائيات

$$e_{ref} = 1 - |\Gamma|^2$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0}$$

$$\Omega_A = \iint |F(\theta, \phi)|^2 \sin(\theta) d\theta d\phi$$

$$e_T = e_{rad} * e_{ref} \quad \alpha = -\beta \frac{d}{2} \cos \theta, \quad \alpha = -\beta d \cos(\theta_0)$$

$$L_{eff} = L + 2\Delta L \quad \Delta L = 0.412 * h \left[ \frac{(\epsilon_{eff} + 0.3)(\frac{W}{h} + 0.264)}{(\epsilon_{eff} - 0.258)(\frac{W}{h} + 0.8)} \right]$$

$$HPBW = \cos^{-1} \left[ \cos(\theta_0) - 0.443 \frac{\lambda}{L+d} \right] - \cos^{-1} \left[ \cos(\theta_0) + 0.443 \frac{\lambda}{L+d} \right]$$

$$W = \frac{c}{2F_0} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon_r + 1}} \quad P_d = \left( \frac{P_T}{4\pi r^2} \right)$$

$$\epsilon_{eff} = \frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} + \left[ \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{2} \right] \left[ 1 + 12 \left[ \frac{h}{W} \right] \right]^{-0.5}$$

$$L = (0.47 \sim 0.49)\lambda, \quad L_R = (0.5 \sim 0.525)\lambda, \quad L_D = (0.4 \sim 0.45)\lambda, \quad S_{RD} = (0.2 \sim 0.25)\lambda$$

$$S_{DD} = (0.2 \sim 0.25)\lambda, \quad S_D = (0.3 \sim 0.4)\lambda$$

$$H = \frac{E}{\eta}, \quad P_d = 0.5 |E \times H^*|$$

$$A_e = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} * Gr * Loss, \quad P_r = \left( \frac{P_T}{4\pi r^2} \right) * G_T * A_e, \quad D_0 = \frac{4\pi}{\Omega_A}$$

