

KRATKI KOMUNIKACIJE

VAJE

1. tihva vaja

- 1) Če dve majhni tuljavi razmaknemo na dvakratno razdaljo, medsebojna induktivnost $M = ?$ upade na vrednost: $(M/8)$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= 2\text{m} \\ M &= ? \\ A_{1,2} &= 1\text{m}^2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow l \Rightarrow 2l = 4\text{m}$$

$$M_1 = \mu_0 \frac{A_1 \cdot A_2}{l^3} = 1,57 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$M_2 = \mu_0 \frac{A_1 \cdot A_2}{(2l)^3} = 1,963 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{Vs/Am}$$

$$M = \frac{M_2}{M_1} = M/8 \checkmark$$

- 2) Radijski oddajnik deluje na frekvenci $f = 100\text{MHz}$. Valovna št. $h = ?$ v praznem prostoru ($c_0 = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{m/s}$) znaša: $(120^\circ/\text{m})$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 100\text{MHz} \\ c_0 &= 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{m/s} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$h = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{360^\circ}{3\text{m}} = 120^\circ/\text{m} \checkmark$$

$$h\lambda = 2\pi$$

$$2\pi(\text{rad}) = 360^\circ$$

$$h = ?$$

- 3) Hrabr. kabel ima karakter. imp. $Z_k = 60\Omega$ in $C/l = 1\text{pF/cm}$. Kolikšna je induktivnost $L/l = ?$ $(3,6\text{nH/cm})$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_k &= 60\Omega \\ C/l &= 1\text{pF/cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_k = \sqrt{\frac{L/l}{C/l}}$$

$$L = 60^2 \cdot 1\text{pF} = 3,6\text{nH} \checkmark$$

$$Z_k^2 = L/l$$

$$L/l = ?$$

$$L = Z_k^2 \cdot 1\text{pF}$$

④ Odbojnost bremena Γ znači: $-0,333$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 25 \Omega \\ Z_L &= 50 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{R - Z_k}{R + Z_k} = \frac{25 - 50}{25 + 50} = \underline{-0,333} \checkmark$$

⑤ Valovitost $R_0 = ?$ znači: $4,000$

$$\Gamma = 0,6$$

$$R_0 = \frac{1 + \Gamma}{1 - \Gamma} = \frac{1 + 0,6}{1 - 0,6} = \underline{4}$$

⑥ Uoliksine so izgube $l = 20$ m kabela do antene na $f' = 200$ MHz? $2,500$ dB

$$a/l = \frac{25 \text{ dB}}{100 \text{ m}}$$

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

$$l = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$f' = 200 \text{ MHz}$$

⑦ Na kateri razdalji $r = ?$ bo sevano polje enako veličini kot bližnje polje:

$$f = 918 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 326 \text{ m}$$

BLIŽNJE POLJE

$$\underline{52 \text{ m}}$$

$$r = ?$$

$$h = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 0,019$$

$$r = \frac{1}{h} = \underline{52,63 \text{ m}} \checkmark$$

$$r_s = r_b$$

8) Kolikina je gostota nevarne moči $S = ?$ na razdalji $r = 20 \text{ cm}$: $0,995 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 20 \text{ W} \\ r &= 20 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{20 \text{ W}}{4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 20^2} = 0,997 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \checkmark$$

$S = ?$

9) Kolikino je slabljenje zveze $P_2/P_0 = ?$ (v dB) na $r = 1 \text{ km}$ brez ovir?

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= 1 \\ \lambda &= 2 \text{ m} \\ r &= 1 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_0} = 10 \log \frac{\eta \lambda^2}{(4\pi r)^2} = 10 \log \frac{1 \cdot 2^2}{(4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 1000)^2} = -76 \text{ dB} \checkmark$$

-76 dB

$P_2/P_0 = ?$

10) Na kateri razdalji $r = ?$ dobimo daljnje polje antene?

$41,3 \text{ km}$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 66 \text{ m} \\ f &= 1221 \text{ MHz} \end{aligned}$$

$$r = \frac{2d^2}{\lambda} = \frac{2 \cdot 66^2}{0,211} = 41289 \text{ m} = 41,3 \text{ km} \checkmark$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = 0,211 \text{ m}$$

$r = ?$

2. tihra vaja

① Vez dolžine $l = 15\text{cm}$ vnaša med CPU in RAM zakasnitev t :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_r &= 4 \\ l &= 15\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}} = 129931690 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{l}{c} = \underline{1\text{ns}} \checkmark$$

② Približevanje na $r' = 1\text{km}$, da polje E' :

$$\underline{3\text{mVeff/m}}$$

$$E = 1\text{mVeff/m}$$

$$r = 3\text{km}$$

$$r' = 1\text{km}$$

③ Na kateri razdalji $r = ?$ dobimo daljše polje?

$$\underline{16\text{m}}$$

$$d = 40\text{cm}$$

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

$$c_0 = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$r = \frac{2d^2}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = 0,02\text{m}$$

$$r = \frac{2 \cdot 0,4\text{m}^2}{0,02\text{m}} = \underline{16\text{m}} \checkmark$$

④ Simetrični tanbožični dipol dolžine $l = 10\text{m}$ ima najnižjo impedanco napajalni točki sredi dipola na frekvenci:

$$\underline{15\text{MHz}}$$

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

⑤ Čist smerni diagram GP antene brez tokov po nosilcu antene dosežemo z radiali (poševne palčke strajche) dolžine: $0,30\lambda$

Ground Plane Antena

$$l = 0,28 \dots 0,32\lambda$$

⑥ Pravokotna Al cev z notranjim prečezom $h = 16 \text{ mm} \times w = 36 \text{ mm}$ je uporabna kot vodilni valovod v frekv. pasu: $7,2 - 8,3 \text{ GHz}$

$$\begin{matrix} h = 16 \text{ mm} \\ w = 36 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$$

BREZ VIŠJIH RODOV

$$\begin{matrix} 2w < \lambda < 2h \\ \lambda < w \end{matrix}$$

EN ROD

$$2w < \lambda < w$$

OSNOVNI ROD - POGOJ

$$w > \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{c_0}{\lambda_1} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{7,2 \text{ cm}} \approx \underline{7,2 \text{ GHz}}$$

$$w > \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 72 \text{ mm} = 7,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{c_0}{\lambda_2} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3,6 \text{ cm}} \approx \underline{8,3 \text{ GHz}}$$

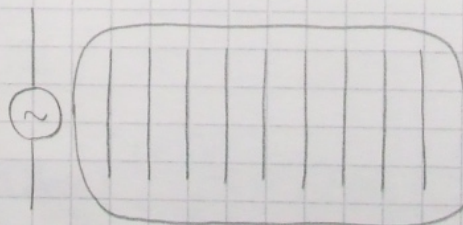
$$w = \lambda_2 = 36 \text{ mm} = 3,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{7,2 \text{ GHz} - 8,3 \text{ GHz}} \checkmark$$

⑦ Umetni dielektrik z $\epsilon_r > 1$ naredimo iz kovinskih palčk, ki so: $l < \frac{\lambda}{2}$

malo krajše od $\lambda/2$ ✓

UMETEN DIELEKTRIK (Yagi-Uda)



Palčke $l < \frac{\lambda}{2}$

8) Krožnik premera $d=0,5\text{m}$ za satelitsko TV ma $f=12\text{GHz}$ z izkoristkom osvetlitve $\eta=70\%$ ima dobitek G : 34,4 dBi

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 0,5\text{m} \\ f &= 12\text{GHz} \\ c_0 &= 3 \cdot 10^8\text{m/s} \\ \eta &= 70\% \end{aligned}$$

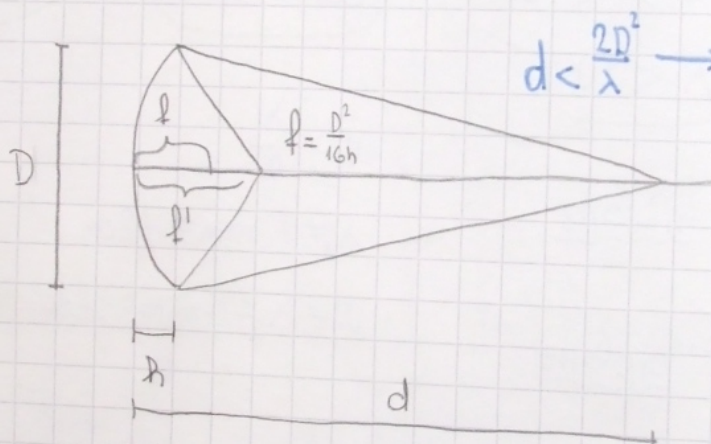
$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = 0,025\text{m}$$

$$G_0 = \eta \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} A_0$$

$$G_0 = 10 \log_{10} \left(0,7 \frac{4\pi}{0,025^2\text{m}^2} \cdot (\pi \cdot 0,25^2\text{m}^2) \right) = \underline{34,4\text{ dBi}} \checkmark$$

9) Krožno-simetrično parabolično zrcalo z premerom $d=1,2\text{m}$ in globino $h=19\text{cm}$ ima optičnico f : 0,5m

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 1,2\text{m} \\ h &= 0,19\text{m} \end{aligned}$$



$$d < \frac{2D^2}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{d}$$

$$f = \frac{d^2}{16h} = \underline{0,5\text{m}} \checkmark$$

10) Bočna skupina dveh polvalovnih dipolov doseže smernost na optimalni razdalji do največ (približno): 6 dBi

3. tiha vaja

- ① Kolikšno razdaljo $d = ?$ izberemo za bočno skupino dveh enakih anten, če ima vsaka -3dB bot sevanja $\alpha = 60^\circ$ pri $f = 1\text{GHz}$? 30cm

$$\begin{aligned} P &= -3\text{dB} \\ \alpha &= 60^\circ \\ f &= 1\text{GHz} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 0,3\text{m}$$

$$d = \frac{\lambda/2}{\sin \alpha/2} = \frac{0,15\text{m}}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{0,15\text{m}}{0,5} = \underline{0,3\text{m}} = \underline{30\text{cm}}$$

$$d = ?$$

- ② Kolikšno mora biti fazna razlika $\varphi = ?$ pri napujanju bočne skupine ($d = \lambda/2$) za odklon snopa -17° pod obzorje? 53°

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \lambda/2 \\ \alpha &= -17^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi = ?$$

- ③ Antena ima razmerje krožnih komponent $Q = j0,5$. Kolikšno je osno razmerje polarizacije antene $R = ?$ v decibelih? 9,5 dB

$$Q = j0,5$$

$$R = \frac{1 + |Q|}{1 - |Q|}$$

$$R_{\text{[dB]}} = 20 \log \left(\frac{1 + |Q|}{1 - |Q|} \right) = 20 \log \left(\frac{1,5}{0,5} \right) = \underline{9,54\text{dB}}$$

4) Uolihšen je faktor prenosa moči $\eta = ?$ zaradi neskladnosti polarizacij med odd. anteno $Q_o = j0,2$ in sprejemom $Q_s = j0,3$? 82,9%

$$\begin{aligned} Q_o &= j0,2 \\ Q_s &= j0,3 \end{aligned}$$

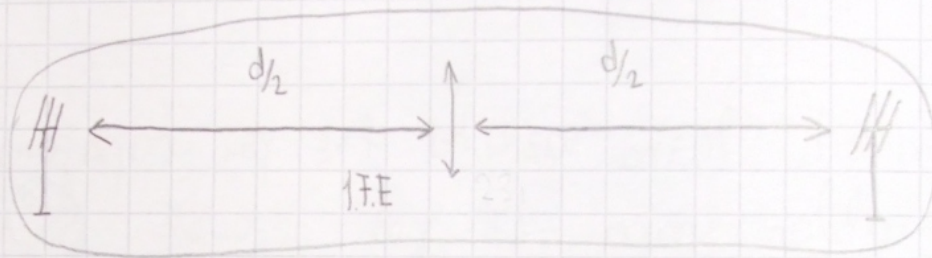
$\eta = ?$

$$\eta = \frac{P}{P_{\max}} = \frac{|1 + Q_s Q_o|^2}{(1 + |Q_s|^2) \cdot (1 + |Q_o|^2)}$$

5) Uolihšen je najv. polmer 1. Fresnelove cone $r_{01} = ?$ 30,6m

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 25 \text{ km} \\ f &= 2 \text{ GHz} \end{aligned}$$

$r_{01} = ?$



$N=1$ (1.F.E)

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$r_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{(d/2) \cdot \lambda \cdot N}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{12500 \text{ m} \cdot 0,15 \cdot 1}{2}} = \underline{30,6 \text{ m}}$$

6) Na kateri višini $h_s = ?$ nad tlemi je sprejem najmočnejši? 2,5m

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 1 \text{ GHz} \\ h_o &= 30 \text{ m} \\ d &= 1 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

$h_s = ?$

7) Moč sprejema P_s mob. telefona upade na 3X razdalji v mestnem okolju brez vidljivosti na vrednost: $(P_s/81)$

8) Kako visoko $h=?$ mora biti vgrajena antena radarja na vojaški ladji, da zazna protiladjsko raketo tih nad gladino na $r=20\text{ km}$? (24 m)

$r=20\text{ km}$ \rightarrow Ell. polmer Zemlje: $\frac{1}{r_e} = \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{R}$; $\left. \begin{array}{l} R_2 = 6378\text{ km} \\ R \approx 25000\text{ km (RADIO)} \\ R \approx 50000\text{ km (SVETLOBA)} \end{array} \right\}$

$h=?$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{(R_e + h)^2 - R_e^2} \approx \sqrt{2R_e h}$$

$$r^2 = 2R_e h \Rightarrow h = \frac{r^2}{2R_e} = \frac{400 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^2}{2 \cdot 8500 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}} \approx \underline{24\text{ m}}$$

$R_e = 8500\text{ km (RADIO)}$

ali

$R_e = \frac{2}{3} \cdot R_2 \approx 8500\text{ km}$

9) Kolikšna je frekvenca plazme $f_p=?$, če na kvadravalovnem radijskem sprejemniku poslušamo Radio Teheran na 24 MHz ? (7 MHz)

$f = 24\text{ MHz}$ $\rightarrow f = f_p \cdot \frac{R_2 + h}{\sqrt{2R_2 \cdot h + h^2}} \approx 3,5 \cdot f_p$

$f_p=?$

$$\Rightarrow f_p = \frac{f}{3,5} = \frac{24\text{ MHz}}{3,5} \approx \underline{7\text{ MHz}}$$

10) Valovna dolžina signala $f = 100\text{ MHz}$ je v ionosferi:

$(\text{Malo večja od } 3\text{ m})$

$f = 100\text{ MHz}$

$\lambda=?$

$$\lambda > \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{10^8 \text{ Hz}} > \underline{3\text{ m}}$$

4. tiha vaja

- ① Uolikina je valovna dolžina $\lambda = ?$ EM vala frekvence $f = 1 \text{ GHz}$ v vodi z dielektričnostjo $\epsilon_r = 81$? $\lambda = 3,3 \text{ cm}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} f = 1 \text{ GHz} \\ \epsilon_r = 81 \\ c_0 = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s} \end{array} \right\} & \rightarrow c_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0}} ; c_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 81}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c_v}{f} = \frac{3,3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}}{10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} = \underline{3,3 \text{ cm}}$$

$\lambda = ?$

- ② Uolikina je gostota moči $S = ?$ v praznem prostoru? $S = 2,65 \text{ nW/m}^2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E = 1 \mu \text{Veff} \\ Z_0 = 377 \Omega \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow S = \frac{E}{Z_0} = \frac{10^{-6} \text{ Veff}}{377 \Omega} = \underline{2,65 \text{ nW/m}^2}$$

$S = ?$

VALOVNA IMP.
PRAZNEGA PROSTORA

$$\frac{E}{H} \approx 120\pi \Omega \approx 377 \Omega$$

- ③ Uolikina je odbojnost $\Gamma = ?$ bremena? $\Gamma = 0,111$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R = 75 \Omega \\ Z_k = 60 \Omega \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \Gamma' = \frac{R - Z_k}{R + Z_k} = -0,111$$

$\Gamma_b = ?$

$$\Gamma_b = -\Gamma' = \underline{0,111}$$

- ④ SAT-TV antena: Na kateri razdalji $r = ?$ dobimo daljne polje antene? $r = 80 \text{ m}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 1 \text{ m} \\ f = 12 \text{ GHz} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{12 \cdot 10^9} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^{-1} = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

$r = ?$

$$r = \frac{2d^2}{\lambda} = \frac{2 \text{ m}^2}{0,025 \text{ m}} = \underline{80 \text{ m}}$$

DALJNE POLJE

$$r = \frac{2d^2}{\lambda}$$

5) Kolikina je ϵ_r izolatorja v kablju?

$\epsilon_r = 2,25$

$l = 100m$
 $t = 500ms$

$\rightarrow v = \frac{c_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \Rightarrow \epsilon_r = \left(\frac{c_0}{v}\right)^2$
 $v = \frac{l}{t} = \frac{100m}{5 \cdot 10^{-7}s} = 2 \cdot 10^8 m/s$

$\epsilon_r = ?$

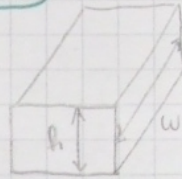
6) Kot kovinski valovod na $f = 4GHz$ uporabimo votlo cev pravokotnega preseka, ki ima notranje izmere: $25 \times 50mm$

PRAVOKOTNA CEV

$f = 4GHz$

$\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^8 m/s}{4 \cdot 10^9 Hz} = 75mm$

$w > \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow 50mm, h = \frac{w}{2} = 25mm$



$h \times w$

$w > \frac{\lambda}{2}$

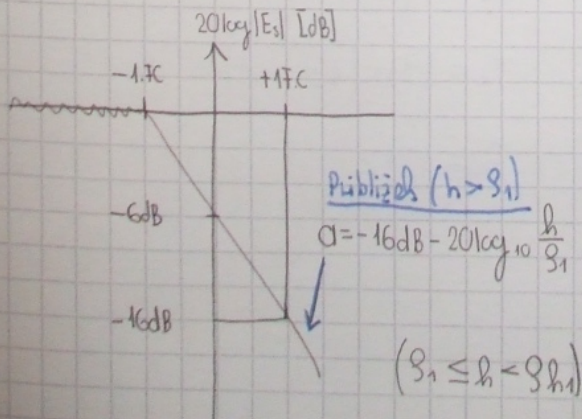
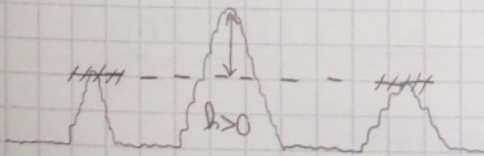
$h = \frac{w}{2}$

7) Enobarvno osvetljena odprtina $5\lambda \times 7\lambda$ brez fazne napake ima D:

$5\lambda \times 7\lambda$

$D = 26,7 dB$

8) TV sprejem moti slabe sosedove hiše, ki ravno pokrije prvo F. cono. Dodatno slabljenje orine znaša: $16dB$



9) Zaradi loma v nižjih plasteh ozračja je radij. dolet:

$$R \approx 25000 \text{ km RADIO}$$

$$R \approx 50000 \text{ km SVETLOBA}$$

- Elekt. polmer Zemlje: $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_z} - \frac{1}{R}$

večji od optičnega

$$R_e = \left(\frac{1}{R_z} - \frac{1}{R} \right)^{-1}$$

$$R = 1 \text{ km}$$

$$R_e = 8500 \text{ km RADIO}$$

$$R_e = 7500 \text{ km OPTIKA}$$

$$d_{\text{radio}} = \sqrt{2R_e \cdot h} = 131 \text{ km}$$

$$d_{\text{opt}} = \sqrt{2R_e \cdot h} = 121 \text{ km}$$

10) No ima ionosfera $f_p = 5 \text{ MHz}$, slišimo daljnje radijske postaje v tujih jezicah vse do najvišje frekvence: $f = 16 \text{ MHz}$

$$f_p = 5 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f \approx 3,5 \cdot f_p = 16 \text{ MHz}$$

11) Ojačevalnik ima šumno št. $F = 1,5 \text{ dB}$. Kolikšno je mjesova šumna temperatura $T = ?$ ($T_0 = 293 \text{ K}$, $k_b = 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$) $T = 121 \text{ K}$

$$F = 1,5 \text{ dB}$$

$$T_0 = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$k_b = 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

$$T = ?$$

$$F = 10 \log_{10} \left(1 + \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \rightarrow T_k = T_0 \left(10^{\frac{F}{10}} - 1 \right)$$

$$T_k = 293 \text{ K} \left(10^{0,15} - 1 \right)$$

$$T_k = 121 \text{ K}$$

12) Ojačevalnik z $G = 10\text{ dB}$ ima šumno temp. $T = 500\text{ K}$. Koliko je T' verige treh takih ojačevalnikov? $T' = 555\text{ K}$

$$\begin{aligned} G &= 10\text{ dB} \\ T &= 500\text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$T' = T + \frac{T}{G} + \frac{T}{G \cdot G}$$

$$= 500\text{ K} + 50\text{ K} + 5\text{ K}$$

$$= \underline{555\text{ K}}$$

$$T' = ?$$

13) Šumna glava ima $T_H = 293\text{ K}$ in $T_V = 1000\text{ K}$. Kolikšno razmerje Y (v dB) da meritev sprejemnika, ki ima $T_S = 150\text{ K}$? $Y = 4,14\text{ dB}$

$$\begin{aligned} T_H &= 293\text{ K} \\ T_V &= 1000\text{ K} \\ T_S &= 150\text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \frac{P_S}{P_0} = \frac{T_V + T_S}{T_H + T_S} = \frac{1000 + 150}{293 + 150} = 2,6$$

$$Y_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10} Y = 10 \log_{10} 2,6 = \underline{4,14\text{ dB}}$$

$$Y = ?$$

14) Koliko bitov informacije I vsebuje beseda iz polj. 6 črk ang. abecede (A-Z, nabor 26 različnih)? $I = 28,2\text{ bitov}$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 6 \\ m &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = N \cdot \log_2 m = 6 \cdot \log_2 26 = 6 \cdot \frac{\ln 26}{\ln 2} = 6 \cdot 4,7 = \underline{28,2\text{ bit}}$$

18) Kolikina je lahko najvišja spektralna učinkovitost $C/B = ?$ modulacije 128-QAM?

128-QAM

$$I = \log N, \quad (N - \text{rabo} \text{ znakov}, A \dots Z = N = 26)$$

$$7 \text{ bit}/2/\text{Hz}$$

$$C/B = ?$$

7 bit/znak

$$C = R \cdot I, \quad (R - \text{št. znakov}/s)$$

ali $2^7 = 128$

$$C/B = \log_2 N = \frac{\ln N}{\ln 2} = \frac{\ln 128}{\ln 2} = 7 \text{ bit}/2/\text{Hz}$$

$$\rightarrow \log_2 X = \frac{\ln X}{\ln 2}$$

19) Kolikina je poraba (enosmerne) moči $P_{dc} = ?$ izhodne stopnje oddajnika v razredu "A" z močjo zasičenja $P_{1dB} = +34,5 \text{ dBm}$?

$$10 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{1dB} = +34,5 \text{ dBm}$$

PRIMER: $300 \text{ W} = +25 \text{ dBW} = +55 \text{ dBm}$

$$X(\text{dBm}) = X(\text{dBW}) + 30$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{1dB}}{P_{dc}} = 30\%$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{dc} = X \cdot \eta = 10 \text{ W}$$

$$10 \log_{10} 300$$

$$25 + 30$$

$$10 \log_{10}(W) = (\text{dBW})$$

$$\rightarrow 34,5 \text{ dBm} = 4,5 \text{ dBW}$$

$$\rightarrow 10 \log_{10} X = 4,5 \Rightarrow X = 10^{4,5/10} = 2,82 \text{ W}$$

20) Da bateri frekvenci $f_2 = ?$ ne nahaja drugi oddajnik, če slišimo en oddajnik na $f_1 = 95,4 \text{ MHz}$ in motnjo na $f_{\text{IMD3}} = 98 \text{ MHz}$?

$$96,7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_1 = 95,4 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{\text{IMD3}} = 98 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_2 = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \text{IMD 3. REDA: } 2f_2 - f_1 = f_{\text{IMD3}}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{f_1 + f_{\text{IMD3}}}{2}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{193,4}{2}$$

$$= 96,7 \text{ MHz}$$