

(38) ANTENE
linearno polarizirana medsebojno razdaljo med
odstojanju in spremenljivim anteno večkrat d=10cm
za zvezdo, ki deluje na 10GHz, da ne bo niti
v primeru oddaljene antene niti v primeru
sprejemne antene napaka večja od $\frac{1}{8}$.

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}}{10 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$Y_0 \geq \frac{2d^2}{\lambda} = \frac{2 \cdot (0.1)^2}{0.03 \text{ m}} = 66.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$r \geq Y_{0,\min} + Y_{1,\min} = 1.33 \text{ m}$$

(40) Izračunaj Fraunhoferjev pogoj za anteno v obliki sateleškega košnika s premerom d=80cm, ki deluje na 12GHz.

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}}{12 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$Y_0 \geq \frac{2d^2}{\lambda} = \frac{2 \cdot (0.8)^2}{0.025 \text{ m}} = 128 \text{ cm}$$

(41) Izračunaj odčinjočo dolžino čjaka primernega za sprejem signala iz sateleta na frekvenci

uporabno globoko zrcalo premera 1,2m.
12GHz z zahtevanim dobrikom 35dBic.

$$2r + 5\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2r}{5} = \frac{1.2 \text{ m}}{5} = 0.24 \text{ m}$$

$$f = \frac{c_0}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}}{0.24 \text{ m}} = 1.25 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\ell = \frac{\lambda^2 + r^2}{2\lambda} = \frac{0.5 \text{ m}^2}{0.05 \text{ m}} = 10 \text{ m}$$

(42) Izračunaj od katere frekvence navzgor je

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(43) S pomočjo parabolnega zrcala sprejemamo

12GHz signal iz sateleta. Izračunajte dovoljeno
odstopanja na površini zrcala, če naj so dovoljna
odstopanja smernosti 1db osiroma G25dB.

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}}{12 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 2.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta_{ADB} \leq \frac{\lambda}{16} = \frac{2.5 \text{ mm}}{16} = 1.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta_{ABD} \leq \frac{\lambda}{32} = \frac{2.5 \text{ mm}}{32} = 0.8 \text{ mm}$$

(44) Izračunaj pri katerem razmerju f/d je gorice

navzgor v ravni optikine $f = h$.

$$f = \frac{d^2}{16h} \mid f \quad f^2 = \frac{d^2}{16h}$$

$$f^2 = \frac{f}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{f}{d} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16h}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{h}} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$(45) Izračunaj potrebeni moč oddajnika na koncu TV sateleta,$$

ki uporablja z anteno z dobrikom $G_0=10dB$. Sprejemnik se nahaja

na zemlji na razdalji $d=38000 \text{ km}$, $r=38000 \text{ km}$, $\varphi = T_0 = 45^\circ$, $F = \lambda \sqrt{2} \pi B^2$.

$$T_0 = T_0 (10 \cdot \frac{f}{c}) = 75.9 \text{ K}$$

$$P_0 = P_0 \cdot 10^{-51} = 7.38 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ W} \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ dB}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{P_0}{G_0} \cdot \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{1}{40} \cdot 10^{-4} = 1.39 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ W}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{P_0}{G_0} \cdot \frac{4\pi^2 r^2}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{1}{40} \cdot 10^{-4} = 4.07 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ W}$$

$$P_0' = 4P_0 = 4.07 \text{ W}$$

(46) Izračunaj potrebeni moč oddajnika na koncu TV sateleta,

$$r = 38000 \text{ km}$$

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(49) Izračunaj Fraunhoferjev pogoj za anteno radioteleskopa s premerom d=30cm, ki deluje na frekvenci 30GHz.

$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}}{30 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$Y_0 \geq \frac{2d^2}{\lambda} = \frac{2 \cdot (0.3)^2}{0.01 \text{ m}} = 180 \text{ cm}$$

(50) Izračunaj od katere frekvence navzgor je

uporabno globoko zrcalo premera 1,2m.
12GHz z zahtevanim dobrikom 35dBic.

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