

系所組別： 電腦與通信工程研究所丙組

考試科目： 電磁學及電磁波

考試日期： 0220 · 節次： 2

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

* $\epsilon_0 = 10^{-9}/36\pi$; $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$; $\eta_0 = 120\pi$

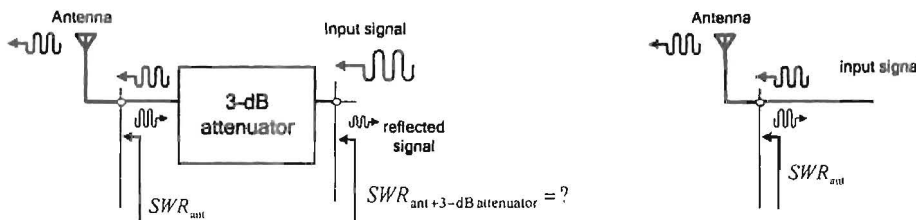
1. If a current I of 1 A following in a infinite conductor wire, determine the distance (m) from the the wire where **B field** is 2 micro-Gauss (mG). (5%) * 1 Tesla = 10^4 x Gauss

2. Determine the **power density S** (W^2/m^2) of a **plane wave** with a **E-field** $E = 60 \text{ dB}\mu V/m$. (5%) * $E(\text{dB}\mu V/m) = 20 \times \log[E(V/m) \times 10^6]$

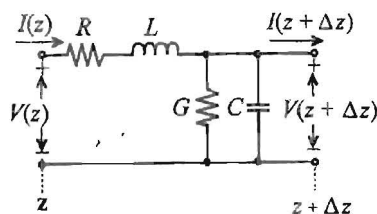
3. (a) As shown in the following *left figure*, if the input SWR of an antenna is $SWR_{ant}=3$ and the **input signal power** is 1 W, determine the **signal power (W)** delivered to the antenna when the antenna is connected to a 3-dB attenuator. Also detrmine the value of $SWR_{ant+3-dB \text{ attenuator}}$. (Assume the attenuator is perfectly matched) (10%)

*You must solve the problem from the basic definition of SWR, reflection coefficient Γ , and 3-dB attenuation.

(b) As shown in the following *right figure*, if the input SWR of an antenna is $SWR_{ant}=2$ and the **input signal power** is 1 W, determine the **antenna radiation power (dBm)** if the **antenna gain G = 10 dB**. (5%)



4. From the equivalent circuit of the transmission line (TL), the propagation constant γ can be derived as $\gamma = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)}$. Determine the **attenuation constant α** , **propagation constant β** , and **phase velocity u_p** of a lossless TL. (10%)



5. The **transmission (ABCD) matrix** of a two-port network is defined as

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine the (ABCD) matrix of a **transmission line** with a length $l = \lambda/4$. (10%)

$Z_0, l = \lambda/4$



(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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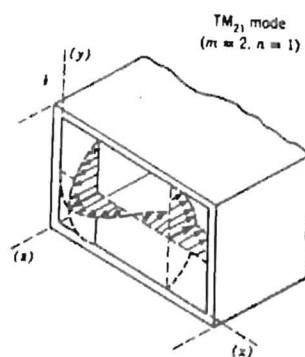
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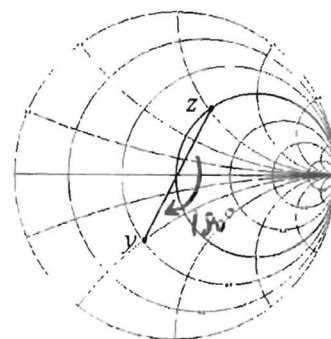
6. (a) Find the expression for the H_z field and induced current of the TM_{21} mode on the waveguide wall (with $a \times b$ cross section) at $x = 0$ and $y = 0$. (10%)
 (b) From the propagation constant γ_{mn} , find the expression of the cutoff frequency $f_{c_{mn}}$ for each mode. (10%)

$$TM_{mn} \text{ waveguide mode: } h_{mn}^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2; \quad \gamma_{mn} = \sqrt{h_{mn}^2 - \omega^2 \mu \epsilon}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = -\frac{\gamma_{mn}}{h_{mn}^2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) E_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) \\ E_y = -\frac{\gamma_{mn}}{h_{mn}^2} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) \\ E_z = E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) \\ H_x = \frac{j\omega \epsilon}{h_{mn}^2} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) E_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) \\ H_y = -\frac{j\omega \epsilon}{h_{mn}^2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) E_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) \end{cases}$$



7. (a) For a normalized impedance $z = r + jx$ (Ω), prove the location point of the admittance y in the Smith Chart is at the 180° rotation from the point of z . (10%)
 (b) Plot the normalized impedance point (to 50Ω) in the Smith Chart of a **2-pF capacitor** and a **5.3-nH inductor** at **3 GHz**. (5%)
 (c) For a transmission line with a load of **2-pF capacitor**, determine the **line length** (λ) *approximately* to let the input impedance equivalent to **5.3-nH inductor** (at **3 GHz**). (5%)



* Draw the approximate Smith Chart figure.

8. (a) For the TE_{10} mode in an air-filled WR15 rectangular waveguide (with $a \times b$ cross section, $a = 2b$), determine the size of a (mm) to have a cutoff frequency $f_c = 50$ GHz. and the waveguide impedance Z_{TE} (Ω) at 60 GHz. (5%)
 (b) Determine the length (mm) of a short-circuited WR15 waveguide filled with a dielectric of $\epsilon_r = 9$ to have an infinite input impedance for the TE_{10} mode operating at 60 GHz. (10%)

$$Z_{TE} = \eta / \sqrt{1 - (f_c/f)^2} \qquad \lambda_g = \lambda / \sqrt{1 - (f_c/f)^2}$$

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