## KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## EE 422 ANTENNA THEORY

## **EXAMINATION II**

## 18 May, 2010

NAME :	
I.D. # :	

PROBLEM #	SCORE	MAXIMUM
1.		30
2.		30
3.		40
TOTAL		100

Instructor : Dr. Mahmoud M. Dawoud

- a. An ideal short dipole has an electrical length of 0.0625  $\lambda$ , situated along the z axis and carries an RF uniform current of 2.5 A. Calculate the electric field intensity at a point located 40 km from the short dipole and at an angle of 45° from the z axis.
- b. The far zone field intensity (array factor) of an endfire two-element array antenna placed along the z axis is given by:

$$E = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{4}(\cos\theta - 1)\right]\frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} \quad 0 \le \theta \le \pi$$

Calculate:

- 1. The exact directivity
- 2. The HPBW in two perpendicular planes
- 3. The approximate directivity according to Kraus's formula and the percentage error in the directivity

 $\begin{bmatrix} Kraus's formula: D_o \cong \frac{4\pi}{\theta_{1r}\theta_{2r}} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Q.1

- Q.2 A thin linear dipole is 2.5  $\lambda$  long and carries sinusoidal current distribution.
  - a. Derive an expression for the far zone electric and magnetic fields. Plot the E field pattern.
  - b. Calculate the radiation resistance of this dipole
  - c. Calculate the input resistance

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\left[\cos\left(\frac{kl}{2}\cos\theta\right) - \cos\left(\frac{kl}{2}\right)\right]^{2}}{\sin\theta} d\theta$$
  
=  $C + \ln(kl) - C_{i}(kl)$   
+  $\frac{1}{2}\sin(kl)[S_{i}(2kl) - 2S_{i}(kl)] + \frac{1}{2}\cos(kl)\left[C + \ln\left(\frac{kl}{2}\right) + C_{i}(2kl) - 2SC_{i}(kl)\right]$ 

- Q.3 A uniform linear array of 5 equally spaced isotropic elements is placed along the z-axis with separation  $d = 0.4 \lambda$  between them. Assuming equal amplitudes and progressive phase shift  $\beta = 0^{\circ}$ , find the following:
  - a. The array factor.
  - b. The angles where the nulls of the array pattern occur.
  - c. The angles where the maxima of the array pattern occur.
  - d. Calculate the half-power beamwidth (HPBW) and The first null beamwidth (FNBW).
  - e. Sketch the array pattern on the provided linear rectangular graph.

