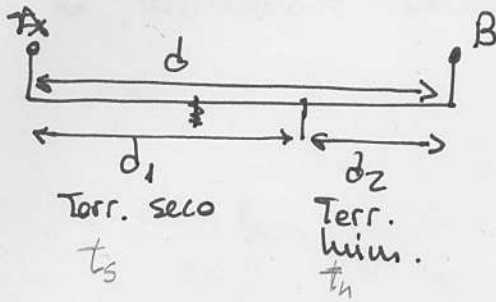


TEMA 2 - BOLETÍN PROBLEMAS

29

Ejercicio 1



$$d = d_1 + d_2 = 200 \text{ km}$$

$$d_1 = 150 \text{ km}$$

$$d_2 = 50 \text{ km}$$

O.S. , ant. iguales

$$E_{A \rightarrow B} = E_{ts}(d_1) + E_{th}(d_1 + d_2) - E_{th}(d_1)$$

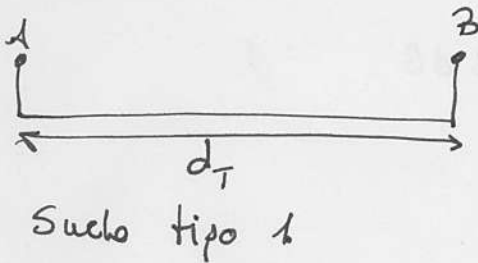
$$E_{B \rightarrow A} = E_{th}(d_2) + E_{ts}(d_1 + d_2) - E_{ts}(d_2)$$

$$E_{A \rightarrow B} = 50 + 60 - 65 = 45 \text{ dB } \mu\text{V/m}$$

$$E_{B \rightarrow A} = 80 + 42 - 75 = 47 \text{ dB } \mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\left[E = \frac{E_{A \rightarrow B} + E_{B \rightarrow A}}{2} = \frac{45 + 47}{2} = 46 \text{ dB } \mu\text{V/m} \right]$$

Ejercicio 2



$$d_T = 300 \text{ km}, f = 1 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow \text{O.S.}$$

$$C/I|_{\text{min}} = 13 \text{ dB}$$

Se transm. a 1 kW

Los 2 transm. - transm. c/ la misma potencia, y el suelo es todo del mismo tipo $\rightarrow$ la dist. de cobertura será la misma para los dos.

$$\text{dist. de cobertura } d_{\text{cob}} : d_{\text{cob}} / \frac{C}{I}|_{d_{\text{cob}}} \geq 13 \text{ dB}$$

Calculamos la d. A:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E_{A, 50 \text{ km}} = 72 \text{ dB } \mu\text{V/m} \\ E_{B, 250 \text{ km}} = 42 \text{ dB } \mu\text{V/m} \end{array} \right\} \frac{C}{I}|_{d_{\text{cob}}} = E_{A, 50 \text{ km}} - E_{B, 250 \text{ km}} = 30 \text{ dB} > 13 \text{ dB}$$

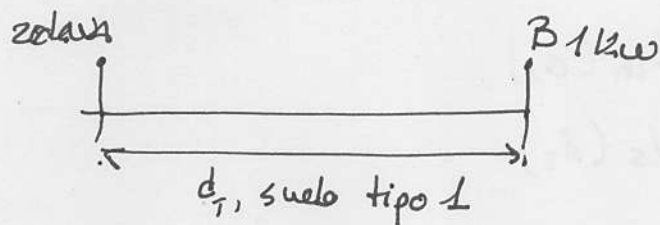
$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_{A, 100 \text{ km}} &= 60 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} \\ E_{B, 200 \text{ km}} &= 47 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{C}{I} \bigg|_{d_B, 100 \text{ km}} = 60 - 47 = 13 \text{ dB}$$

Luego la dist. de cobertura, para cada transmisor, es de 100 km.

$$[d_{\text{cob}} = 100 \text{ km}]$$

Ahora los 2 transmisores tienen pot. diferentes $\Rightarrow$ sus coberturas van a ser diferentes

Ejercicio 3.



A transmite c/ + potencia, luego es de suponer que su radio sea mayor que en el caso anterior (100 km)

Calculando para $d = 150 \text{ km}$:

$$C = E_{A, 150 \text{ km}} = E_{\text{grat}, 150 \text{ km}} + 10 \log \left(\frac{20 \text{ kW}}{1 \text{ kW}} \right) = 55 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} + 13 \text{ dB} = 68 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m}$$

$$I = E_{B, 150 \text{ km}} = 55 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\frac{C}{I} \bigg|_{A, 150 \text{ km}} = 68 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} - 55 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} = 13 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Luego } [d_{\text{cob}, A} = 150 \text{ km}]$$

Como A transm. con + potencia, es de suponer que el radio de cobertura de B se vea reducido, calculando para $d = 50 \text{ km}$.

$$C = E_{B, 50 \text{ km}} = 72 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m}$$

$$I = E_{A, 250 \text{ km}} = E_{\text{grat}, 250 \text{ km}} + 10 \log \left(\frac{20 \text{ kW}}{1 \text{ kW}} \right) = 42 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} + 13 \text{ dB} = 55 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\frac{C}{I} \bigg|_{B, 50 \text{ km}} = 72 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} - 55 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} = 17 \text{ dB} > 13 \text{ dB}$$

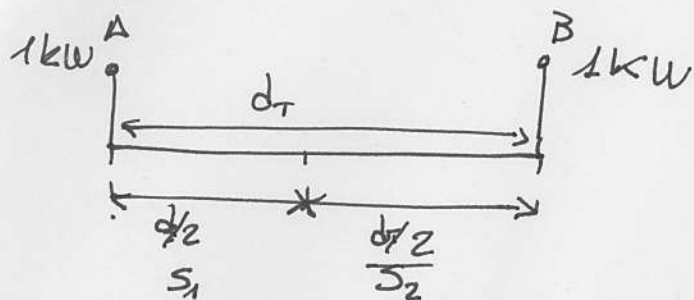
$$d = 100 \text{ km}$$

$$C = E_{B, 100 \text{ km}} = 60 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m}$$

$$I = E_{A, 100 \text{ km}} = E_{\text{grat}, 100 \text{ km}} + 13 \text{ dB} = 47 + 13 = 60 \text{ dB} \mu\text{V/m} \left. \vphantom{E_{A, 100 \text{ km}}} \right\} \frac{C}{I} \bigg|_{A, 100 \text{ km}} = 0 \text{ dB}$$

Luego $[d_{cob,B} = 50 \text{ km}] \rightarrow$ será algo mayor, pero de las dist. que tenemos es la que cumple (2)

Ejercicio 4.



El suelo desde A es peor que desde B $\rightarrow$ es de suponer que A tenga menos cobertura que B

Para el transmisor A, a $d = 50 \text{ km}$

$$C = E_{A, 50 \text{ km}} = E_{S1, 50 \text{ km}} = 72 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$I = E_{B, 250 \text{ km}} = E_{S2, 150 \text{ km}} + E_{S1, 250 \text{ km}} - E_{S1, 150 \text{ km}} = 59 + 42 - 55 = 46 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\frac{C}{I}|_{A, 50 \text{ km}} = 72 - 46 = 26 \text{ dB} > 13 \text{ dB}$$

Para el transmisor A, a $d = 100 \text{ km}$

$$C = E_{A, 100 \text{ km}} = E_{S1, 100 \text{ km}} = 60 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$I = E_{B, 200 \text{ km}} = E_{S2, 150 \text{ km}} + E_{S1, 200 \text{ km}} - E_{S1, 150 \text{ km}} = 59 + 47 - 55 = 51 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\frac{C}{I}|_{A, 100 \text{ km}} = 60 - 51 = 9 \text{ dB} < 13 \text{ dB}$$

$[Luego d_{cob,A} = 50 \text{ km}] \rightarrow$ será algo mayor, pero es la que cumple de las dist. que tenemos

Para el transmisor B, a $d = 150 \text{ km}$

$$C = E_{B, 150 \text{ km}} = E_{S2, 150 \text{ km}} = 59 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$I = E_{A, 150 \text{ km}} = E_{S1, 150 \text{ km}} = 55 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\frac{C}{I}|_{B, 150 \text{ km}} = 4 \text{ dB} < 13 \text{ dB}$$

Para el transmisor B, a $d = 100 \text{ km}$

$$C = E_{B, 100 \text{ km}} = E_{S2, 100 \text{ km}} = 64 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$I = E_{A, 200 \text{ km}} = E_{S1, 150 \text{ km}} + E_{S2, 200 \text{ km}} - E_{S2, 150 \text{ km}} = 55 + 54 - 59 = 50 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

$$\frac{C}{I}|_{0, 100 \text{ km}} = 64 - 50 = 14 \text{ dB} > 13 \text{ dB}$$

Luego $[d_{\cos, B} = 100 \text{ km}]$

Ejercicio 5

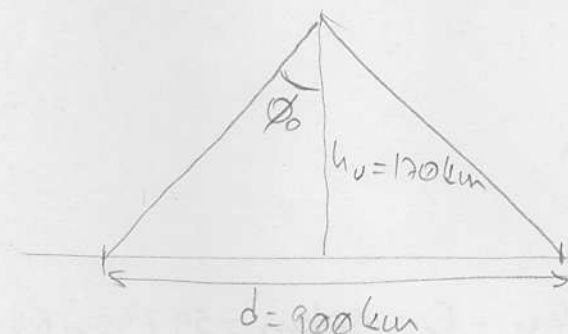
$$f_{c, E} = 2.8 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow h_v = 170 \text{ km}$$

$$¿ \text{ MUF} / d = 900 \text{ km} ?$$



$$\tan \phi_0 = \frac{d/2}{h_v} = \frac{450}{170} \Rightarrow \phi_0 = 69'30''$$

$$\text{MUF} = f_{c, E} \sec \phi_0 \Rightarrow [\text{MUF} = 7'92 \text{ MHz}]$$



Ejercicio 6

$$f = 900 \text{ MHz}$$

$$h_t = h_r = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 4/3$$

$$R_0 = 6370 \text{ km}$$

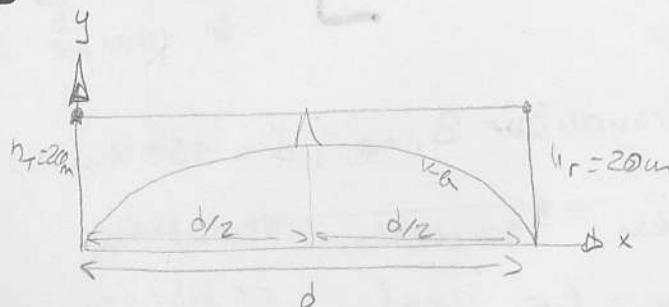
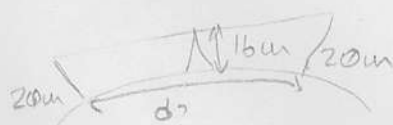


$$d_{vis} = \sqrt{2h_t \cdot k R_0} + \sqrt{2h_r \cdot k R_0} = 2\sqrt{2 \cdot 20 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 6370 \cdot 10^3}$$

$h_t = h_r$

$$[d_{vis} = 36'86 \text{ km}]$$

Ejercicio 7



$$y_r(x) \neq 20 \text{ m} \neq x$$

$$\text{as } x = d/2 \text{ está el obstáculo}$$

$$h_o(d/2) = \frac{(d/2)^2}{2kR_0}$$

$$z(d/2) = 16 \text{ m}$$

Para que haya visión directa,

$C(d/2)$ ha de ser en el lim. 0 $\Rightarrow$

$$C(d/2) = y_r(d/2) - (h_o(d/2) + z(d/2)) = 0$$

③

$$y_e(d/2) = h_0(d/2) + z(d/2) \Rightarrow h_0(d/2) = y_e(d/2) - z(d/2) = 20 - 16 = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{(d/2)^2}{2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} R_0} = 4 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 6370 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 4} \Rightarrow [d_{\text{máx}} = 16'49 \text{ km}]$$

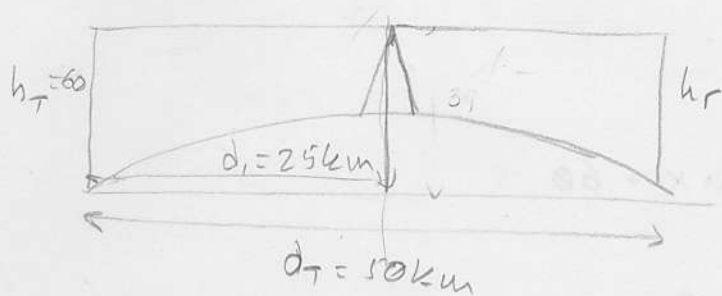
Ojo, esta distancia es en horizontal, pero como $kR \gg d_h$, cuerda y arco tienen aprox. la misma longitud!!

Ejercicio 8

$$d_T = 50 \text{ km}, f = 1.56 \text{ GHz}, h_T = 60 \text{ m}, d_1 = 25 \text{ km} \Rightarrow \text{dist. } 20 \text{ m}$$

$k = 2.5$, ¿ h_2 min para visión dir. entre ambas antenas,

h_2 será min con incidencia rasante en el obstáculo



$$y_e(d_1) = h_0(d_1) + h_{\text{obst}} \text{ para } \text{inc. rasante}$$

$$h_0(d_1) = \frac{d_1(d_T - d_1)}{2kR_T} = \frac{d_1^2}{2kR_T} = \frac{(25 \cdot 10^3)^2}{2 \cdot 2.5 \cdot 6370 \cdot 10^3} = 19'62 \text{ m}$$

$$y_e(d_1) = 39'62 \text{ m}$$

La ecuación de recta para el rayo:

$$m = \frac{39'62 - 60}{25 \cdot 10^3 - 0}$$

$$y_e = mx + 60$$

$$y_e \Big|_{d=50 \text{ km}} = m \cdot 50 \cdot 10^3 + 60 \Rightarrow \left[y_e \Big|_{d=50 \text{ km}} = h_{R/\text{min}} = 19'25 \text{ m} \right]$$

Ejercicio 9.

Ahora no basta con que el rayo pase rasante al obstáculo, sino que ha de dejar libre la 1ª zona de Fresnel:

$$r_1 = \sqrt{2d_1 d_2 / d_T}$$

$$d_1 = d_2 = 25 \text{ km}$$

$$d_T = 50 \text{ km}$$

$$f = 1.56 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{1.5 \cdot 10^9} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$r_1 = 50 \text{ m}$$

$c(d_1) = -r_1$ (el despej. negativo indica que el obst. no obst. el rayo)

$$c(d_1) = h_0(d_1) + h_{obs} - y_R(d_1) = -r_1$$

$$y_R(d_1) = h_0(d_1) + h_{obs} + r_1 = 19'62 + 20 + 50 = 89'62 \text{ m}$$

Ahora la ecuación de la recta

$$m = \frac{89'62 - 60}{25 \cdot 10^3} \Rightarrow y_R(x) = m x + 60$$

$$y_R|_{d=50 \text{ km}} = \frac{89'62 - 60}{25 \cdot 10^3} \cdot 50 \cdot 10^3 + 60$$

$$\boxed{y_R|_{d=50 \text{ km}} = h_{R \min} = 119'25 \text{ m}}$$

Ejercicio 10

$$d_T = 8 \text{ km}$$

$$k = 4/3 \text{ (atm. estándar)}$$

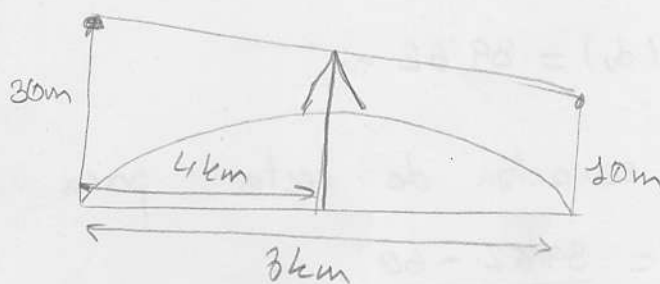
$$h_T = 30 \text{ m}$$

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

$$d_{obst} = 4 \text{ km}$$

¿h obst. / vis. dir.)

$$R_T = 6370 \text{ km}$$



$$h_0(d_{obst}) = \frac{d_{obst} (d_T - d_{obst})}{2kR_T} = 0'94 \text{ m}$$

$$y_R(x) = m x + 30$$

$$m = \frac{10 - 30}{8 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_R(x) = m x + 30 \\ m = \frac{10 - 30}{8 \cdot 10^3} \end{array} \right\} y_R(d_{obst}) = 20 \text{ m}$$

el lim. de visión directa:

$$L(d_{\text{obst}}) = 0 \Rightarrow h_0(d_{\text{obst}}) + h_{\text{obst}} - y_r(d_{\text{obst}}) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$h_{\text{obst}} = y_r(d_{\text{obst}}) - h_0(d_{\text{obst}}) = 19'06 \text{ m}$$

Ejercicio 11

$$h_{\text{obst}} = 11 \text{ m}$$

$$h_0(d_{\text{obst}}) = 0.94 \text{ m}$$

$$y_r(d_{\text{obst}}) = 20 \text{ m}$$

Para cond. en e-l. debe quedar libre de la infl. del obst. la 1ª zona de Fresnel:

$$r_1(d_{\text{obst}})_{\text{max}} = y_r(d_{\text{obst}}) - h_0(d_{\text{obst}}) - h_{\text{obst}}$$

$$r_1(d_{\text{obst}})_{\text{max}} = 20 - 11'94 = 8'06 \text{ m}$$

$$r_1(d_{\text{obst}})_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\lambda_{\text{max}} \frac{d_{\text{obst}} (d_T - d_{\text{obst}})}{d_T}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{(r_1(d_{\text{obst}}))^2 d_T}{d_{\text{obst}} (d_T - d_{\text{obst}})} = 0.0325 \Rightarrow f_{\text{min}} = \frac{c}{\lambda_{\text{max}}}$$

$$f_{\text{min}} = 9'246 \text{ Hz}$$

luego para $\left[f \geq 9'246 \text{ Hz} \right]$ la 1ª zona de Fresnel queda libre de obstáculos