

#### 4. tiha vaja iz VISOKOFREKVENČNE TEHNIKE - 23.12.2016

1. LC nihajni krog niha na svoji rezonančni frekvenci  $f=10.7\text{MHz}$ . Kolikšna je kvaliteta  $Q=?$  nihajnega kroga, če je povprečna moč izgub v vezju  $P=10\text{mW}$  pri napetosti  $U=10V_{\text{eff}}$  na kondenzatorju  $C=100\text{pF}$ ?

- (A) 135 (B) 17 (C) 33 (D) 67

2. Lestvičasto pasovno sito vsebuje zaporedne kroge  $L_1+C_1$  v zaporednih vejah in vzporedne kroge  $L_2\parallel C_2$  v vzporednih vejah. V ozkopasovnem situ  $B\ll f_0$  je težko izdelati:

- (A) zaporedni kondenzator  $C_1$  (B) vzporedni kondenzator  $C_2$  (C) zaporedno tuljavo  $L_1$  (D) vzporedno tuljavo  $L_2$

3. Lastnosti oscilatorja so predstavljene v Riekejevem diagramu. Naslednje veličine so izrisane v Riekejevem diagramu kot funkcija prilagoditve bremena  $\Gamma$ :

- (A) frekvenca in izhodna VF moč (B) frekvenca in fazni šum (C) stabilnost in izhodna VF moč (D) izkoristek in fazni šum

4. Motnjo na frekvenci  $f=1\text{GHz}$  oslabimo tako, da vzporedno vходу sprejemnika vežemo štrcelj iz koaksialnega kabla s pomočjo T-člena. Kolikšna naj bo dolžina štrclja in kako naj bo zaključen, če kabel vsebuje dielektrik  $\epsilon_r=2.25$ ? ( $c_0=3\cdot 10^8\text{m/s}$ )

- (A) 2.5cm kratek stik (B) 5cm odprte sponke (C) 10cm odprte sponke (D) 15cm  $\Gamma=0$

5. Rezine "AT" kremenovega kristala ( $v=3320\text{m/s}$ ) običajno ne moremo brusiti tanjše od  $d<50\mu\text{m}$ , ker se tanjša rezina lahko prelomi. Če je na ohišju kristala napisana frekvenca  $f=108.15\text{MHz}$ , gre najverjetneje za naslednji mehanski rod nihanja rezine:

- (A) 3. overton (B) osnovni rod (C) 7. overton (D) 5. overton

6. Kateri rodovi nihanja kremenovega kristala ne sklapljajo mehanske energije v okoliški zrak in torej ne potrebujejo vakuumskega ohišja za najvišji  $Q$ ?

- (A) tlačni rodovi (B) strižni rodovi (C) katerikoli notranji rodovi (D) rodovi glasbenih vilic

7. Rezina "AT" kremenovega kristala debeline  $d=100\mu\text{m}$  in premera  $2r=8\text{mm}$  ima 2D in 3D rezonance tik nad frekvenco osnovnega 1D rodu. Neželjene 2D in 3D rezonance lahko zadušimo z naslednjo lastnostjo nanosenih elektrod:

- (A) oblika (B) debelina (C) prevodnost (D) hrapavost

8. Mehanski rezonator iz piezo keramike (peizelektrični sklop) ima naslednje elektromehanske lastnosti v primerjavi s kremenovim kristalom:

- (A) višji  $Q$  in šibkejši sklop (B) višji  $Q$  in močnejši sklop (C) nižji  $Q$  in močnejši sklop (D) nižji  $Q$  in šibkejši sklop

9. Mikroprocesor uporablja kremenov kristal v oscilatorju ure na  $f=20\text{MHz}$ . V vezju oscilatorja kvaliteta rezonatorja dosega  $Q_L=5000$ . Kolikšno časovno konstanto  $\tau=RC$  je smiselno vgraditi v zakasnitev vezja za RESET mikroprocesorja?

- (A)  $1\mu\text{s}$  (B)  $100\mu\text{s}$  (C)  $10\text{ms}$  (D)  $1\text{s}$

10. V LC ( $Q_L=30$ ) oscilatorju za  $f=100\text{MHz}$  uporabimo silicijev NPN tranzistor z VF šumnim številom  $F=3\text{dB}$ . Vezje za nastavitve delovne točke skrbno načrtujemo tako, da ne poslabšamo faznega šuma. Pri odmiku  $\Delta f=100\text{kHz}$  je potek faznega šuma naslednji:

- (A)  $L(\Delta f)=\alpha\cdot f^{-3}$  (B)  $L(\Delta f)=\alpha\cdot f^{-2}$  (C)  $L(\Delta f)=\alpha\cdot f^{-1}$  (D)  $L(\Delta f)=\text{konst.}$

11. Signala dveh podobnih oscilatorjev za  $f_1=3.0\text{GHz}$  in  $f_2=3.1\text{GHz}$  mešamo, da dobimo razliko  $f_2-f_1=100\text{MHz}$ . Kolikšen je fazni šum razlike  $L'(\Delta f)=?$  pri odmiku  $\Delta f=100\text{kHz}$ , če je fazni šum vsakega oscilatorja posebej  $L(\Delta f)=-90\text{dBc/Hz}$  pri istem odmiku?

- (A)  $-87\text{dBc/Hz}$  (B)  $-90\text{dBc/Hz}$  (C)  $-93\text{dBc/Hz}$  (D)  $-84\text{dBc/Hz}$

12. Polprevodniški izvor šuma izdelamo s silicijevo diodo s PN spojem, v kateri izkoriščamo plazovni preboj. Pri kakšni zaporni napetosti plazovna dioda proizvaja najmočnejši šum v področju visokih frekvenc?

- (A)  $0.7\text{V}$  (B)  $2\text{V}$  (C)  $6\text{V}$  (D)  $18\text{V}$

Priimek in ime:

Elektronski naslov:

1. A LC circuit is oscillating at its resonant frequency  $f=10.7\text{MHz}$ . What is the  $Q=?$  of the circuit, if the average dissipated power equals to  $P=10\text{mW}$  corresponding to a voltage  $U=10V_{\text{eff}}$  on the capacitor  $C=100\text{pF}$ ?

- (A) 135                                      (B) 17                                      (C) 33                                      (D) 67

2. A ladder band-pass includes series  $L_1+C_1$  circuits in series branches and parallel circuits  $L_2\parallel C_2$  in parallel branches. In a narrow-band filter  $B\ll f_0$  it is hard to make:

- (A) series capacitor  $C_1$                       (B) parallel capacitor  $C_2$                       (C) series inductor  $L_1$                       (D) parallel inductor  $L_2$

3. The performance of an oscillator is presented in a Rieke diagram. The following quantities are plotted in the Rieke diagram as a function of load matching  $\Gamma$ :

- (A) frequency and output RF power                      (B) frequency and phase noise                      (C) stability and output RF power                      (D) efficiency and phase noise

4. An interference at  $f=1\text{GHz}$  is attenuated by connecting a coaxial-cable stub in parallel to the receiver input using a T-adaptor. What should be the stub length and how should the stub be terminated, if the cable uses a dielectric  $\epsilon_r=2.25$ ? ( $c_0=3\cdot 10^8\text{m/s}$ )

- (A) 2.5cm short                              (B) 5cm open                              (C) 10cm open                              (D) 15cm  $\Gamma=0$

5. An AT-cut quartz plate ( $v=3320\text{m/s}$ ) is usually not made thinner than  $d<50\mu\text{m}$ , since even thinner plates break easily. If the crystal is marked  $f=108.15\text{MHz}$  on the package, this frequency most likely represents the following mechanical mode of oscillation:

- (A) 3rd overtone                              (B) fundamental mode                              (C) 7th overtone                              (D) 5th overtone

6. Which modes of oscillation of a quartz crystal do not couple mechanical energy in the surrounding air and therefore do not require a vacuum envelope for the highest  $Q$ ?

- (A) pressure modes                              (B) shear modes                              (C) any bulk modes                              (D) tuning-fork modes

7. An AT-cut quartz plate with a thickness  $d=100\mu\text{m}$  and diameter  $2r=8\text{mm}$  has 2D and 3D resonances just slightly above the 1D-fundamental-mode frequency. The unwanted 2D and 3D resonances can be suppressed by the following property of the plated electrodes:

- (A) shape                                      (B) thickness                                      (C) conductivity                                      (D) roughness

8. A mechanical resonator made of piezoelectric ceramic (piezoelectric coupling) has the following electro-mechanical properties when compared to a quartz crystal:

- (A) higher  $Q$  and weaker coupling                      (B) higher  $Q$  and stronger coupling                      (C) lower  $Q$  and stronger coupling                      (D) lower  $Q$  and weaker coupling

9. A microprocessor uses a crystal oscillator at  $f=20\text{MHz}$  as its clock source. The resonator achieves a  $Q_L=5000$  in the oscillator circuit. What is a sensible choice for the time constant  $\tau=RC$  determining the microprocessor RESET delay?

- (A)  $1\mu\text{s}$                                       (B)  $100\mu\text{s}$                                       (C)  $10\text{ms}$                                       (D)  $1\text{s}$

10. A LC ( $Q_L=30$ ) oscillator for  $f=100\text{MHz}$  employs a silicon NPN transistor with a RF noise figure of  $F=3\text{dB}$ . The bias circuit is carefully design to avoid degrading the phase noise. At a frequency offset of  $\Delta f=100\text{kHz}$  the phase noise is proportional to:

- (A)  $L(\Delta f)=\alpha \cdot f^{-3}$                               (B)  $L(\Delta f)=\alpha \cdot f^{-2}$                               (C)  $L(\Delta f)=\alpha \cdot f^{-1}$                               (D)  $L(\Delta f)=\text{konst.}$

11. The signals of two similar oscillators at  $f_1=3.0\text{GHz}$  and  $f_2=3.1\text{GHz}$  are mixed to obtain the difference  $f_2-f_1=100\text{MHz}$ . What is the difference phase noise  $L'(\Delta f)=?$  at an offset  $\Delta f=100\text{kHz}$ , if each oscillator alone has  $L(\Delta f)=-90\text{dBc/Hz}$  at the same offset?

- (A)  $-87\text{dBc/Hz}$                               (B)  $-90\text{dBc/Hz}$                               (C)  $-93\text{dBc/Hz}$                               (D)  $-84\text{dBc/Hz}$

12. A semiconductor noise source includes a PN-junction silicon diode using the avalanche breakdown. At what reverse voltage the avalanche diode produces the largest amount of radio-frequency noise?

- (A)  $0.7\text{V}$                                       (B)  $2\text{V}$                                       (C)  $6\text{V}$                                       (D)  $18\text{V}$

Name:

Email: