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P1313

SEAT No. :

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[4858] - 1043

T.E. (Electronics & Telecommunication) (End Semester)
ELECTROMAGNETICS AND TRANSMISSION LINES (Semester - I)
(2012 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Q1) a)** Derive the expression for electric field intensity \vec{E} at a point 'P' due to infinite sheet charge with charge density ' ρ_s '. [6]
- b)** Derive the expression for the capacitance of spherical plate capacitor. [6]
- c)** A current sheet $\vec{K} = 9\hat{a}_y$ A/M is located at $Z = 0$. The region 1 which is at $Z < 0$ has $\mu_1 = 4$ and region 2 which is at $Z > 0$ has $\mu_2 = 3$ [8]

Given : $\vec{H}_2 = 14 \cdot 5\hat{a}_x + 8\hat{a}_z$ A/M

Find \vec{H}_1

OR

- Q2) a)** Derive the expression for the capacitance of parallel plate capacitor. [6]
- b)** Derive expression for Biot & savart law using magnetic vector potential. [6]
- c)** $\vec{D} = \frac{5x^3}{2} \hat{a}_x$ C/m². prove divergence theorem for a volume of cube of side 1m. Centened at origin & edges parallel to the axis. [8]
- Q3) a)** Select values of K such that each of the following pairs of fields satisfies maxwells's equation

i) $\vec{E} = (K_x - 100t) \hat{a}_y$ v / m

$\vec{H} = (x + 20t) \hat{a}_z$ A / m

$\mu = 0.25$ H / m $\epsilon = 0.01$ F / m

[8]

P.T.O.

$$\text{ii) } \vec{D} = 5x\vec{a}_x - 2y\vec{a}_y + kz\vec{a}_z \mu\text{C} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\vec{B} = 2\vec{a}_y \text{ mT}$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 \quad \epsilon = \epsilon_0$$

- b) Define displacement current and displacement current density & hence show that [8]

$$\nabla \times H = J_c + J_d$$

Where $J_c \rightarrow$ conduction current density

$J_d \rightarrow$ displacement current density

OR

- Q4) a)** Derive maxwell's equations in differential and integral form for time varying and free space. [8]

- b) What is mean by uniform plane wave? obtain the wave equation travelling in free space in terms of E [8]

- Q5) a)** Explain the phenomenon of reflection of transmission line and hence define reflection coefficient. [6]

- b) A transmission line cable has the following primary constants. [10]

$$R = 1 \Omega / \text{km} \quad G = 0.8 \mu\text{mho} / \text{km}$$

$$L = 0.00367 \text{ H} / \text{km} \quad C = 8.35 \text{ nF} / \text{km}$$

At a signal of 1 KHz calculate

- i) Characteristic impedance Z_0
- ii) Attenuation constant (α) in Np / km
- iii) Phase constant (β) in radians / km
- iv) Wavelength (λ) in km
- v) Velocity of signal in km/sec

OR

- Q6) a)** A cable has an attenuation of 3.5 dB/km and a phase constant of 0.28 rad/km. If 3V is applied to the sending end then what will be the voltage at point 10km down the line when line is terminated with Z_0 [8]

- b) Derive the expression for characteristic impedance (Z_0) and propagation constant (γ) in terms of primary constants of transmission line. [8]

- Q7)** a) Derive the expression for input impedance of a transmission line. Hence state the effect of open circuit & short circuit of line or input impedance. [9]
b) Explain standing wave and why they generate? Derive the relation between the SWR and magnitude of reflection coefficient. [9]

OR

- Q8)** a) What is impedance matching? Explain necessity of it, What is stub matching? Explain the single stub matching with its merits & demerits. [8]
b) The VSWR on a lossless line is found to be '5' and successive voltage minima are 40 cm apart. The first voltage minima is observed to be 15cm from load. The length of a line is 160 cm and characteristic impedance is 300 Ω . Using smith chart find load impedance sending end impedance. [10]



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