

Total No. of Questions :8]

SEAT No. :

P2578

[Total No. of Pages :3

[5153] - 554

**T.E. (Electronics & Telecommunication)**  
**ELECTROMAGNETICS & TRANSMISSION LINES**  
**(2012 Course) (Semester - I)**

Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks :70

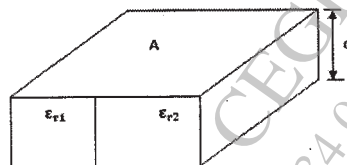
Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer Q.No.1 or Q.No.2, Q.No.3 or Q.No.4, Q.No.5 or Q.No.6, Q.No.7 or Q.No.8.
- 2) Figure to right indicate full marks.
- 3) Neat diagram must be drawn wherever required.
- 4) Use Electronic pocket calculator and smith chart is allowed.
- 5) Assume suitable data if necessary.

- Q1)** a) Derive the expression for electric field intensity  $\vec{E}$  at a point 'P' due to infinite line charge with uniform line charge density ' $\rho_L$ '. [6]
- b) Derive the electrostatic boundary condition between two dielectric media. [8]
- c) Find  $\vec{H}$  at point P(2, 3, 4) caused by a current filament of 12A in  $\hat{a}_y$  direction on y axis and extending from y=0 to y=8. [6]

OR

- Q2)** a) Derive relation between  $\vec{E}$  and V. Also state significance of potential gradient. [8]
- b) Find the capacitance of parallel plate capacitor containing two dielectrics,  $\epsilon_{r1} = 1.5$  and  $\epsilon_{r2} = 3.5$ , each comprising one half the volumes as shown in figure. Here area of plates  $A = 2\text{m}^2$  and  $d = 10^{-3}\text{m}$ . [6]



- c) State and prove Ampere's Law and apply the same for infinite sheet of current. [6]

**P.T.O.**

**Q3) a)** Write Maxwell's equations for static and time varying fields in point and integral forms. [8]

b) State and prove Poynting theorem. Interpret each term. [8]

OR

**Q4) a)** What do you mean by uniform plane wave? Obtain equation of wave travelling in free space in terms of  $\vec{E}$ . [8]

b) The magnetic field of an EM wave in free space is given by

$\vec{H} = 0.5 \epsilon_0 \cos(\omega t - 100z) \hat{a}_y \frac{A}{m}$ . Find the electric field intensity and displacement current density. [8]

**Q5) a)** State primary and secondary constants of transmission lines. Derive the relationship between primary and secondary constants of transmission line. [8]

b) The characteristic impedance of the uniform transmission line is  $2040 \Omega$  at a frequency of 800 Hz. At this frequency, the propagation constant is  $0.054 \angle 87.9^\circ$ . Determine R, L, G, C,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . [8]

OR

**Q6) a)** Explain the phenomenon of reflection of transmission line and hence define reflection coefficient. [8]

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

**Q7) a)** What is impedance matching? Explain necessity of it. What is stub matching? Explain single stub matching with merits and demerits. [10]

b) A  $50 \Omega$  line is terminated by a load impedance of  $(75 - j 69) \Omega$ . The line is 3.5 meter long and is excited by 50 MHz source. Propagation velocity is  $3 \times 10^8$  m/sec. Find the input impedance, reflection coefficient, VSWR, position of minimum voltage. [8]

OR

- Q8)** a) What is mean by distortionless line? Derive the expression for characteristic impedance and propagation constant for it. [10]
- b) A transmission line has a characteristic impedance of  $300 \Omega$  and terminated in a load  $Z_L = 150 + j150 \Omega$ . Find the following using smith chart. [8]
- VSWR
  - Reflection Coefficient.
  - Input impedance at a distance  $0.1\lambda$  from load.
  - Input admittance from  $0.1\lambda$  from load.

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