

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 09] **Paper ID [EC208]** [Total No. of Pages : 02

(Please fill this Paper ID in OMR Sheet)

B.Tech. (Semester - 4th)

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD THEORY (EC - 208)

Time : 03 Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Instruction to Candidates:

- 1) Section - A is **compulsory**.
- 2) Attempt any **Four** questions from Section - B.
- 3) Attempt any **Two** questions from Section - C.

Section - A

Q1)

(10 × 2 = 20)

- a) Define electric field intensity and electric flux density.
- b) State Ampere's law of forces.
- c) What do you mean by displacement current.
- d) Define Skin Depth.
- e) What is surface impedance.
- f) Define Reflection coefficient.
- g) How the electromagnetic waves propagate through the wave guide.
- h) What do you mean by TEM waves?
- i) Why em waves are also called as guided waves?
- j) What are Smith charts?

Section - B

(4 × 5 = 20)

Q2) Derive an eqn. of continuity for (a) Static fields, (b) Time varying fields.

Q3) Deduce the Maxwell's eqns. for sinusoidally time varying fields.

- Q4)** An ideal lossless transmission line of $Z_0 = 60 \Omega$ is connected to unknown Z_L . If $\text{SWR} = 4$, find Z_L , reflection coefficient, transmission coefficient.
- Q5)** The measured phase velocity of the dielectric medium is 186×10^6 m/s. at t_1 and 223×10^6 m/s at t_2 . Find refractive index at two frequencies.
- Q6)** Discuss the propagation characteristics of TE and TM waves.

Section - C

(2 x 10 = 20)

- Q7)** Write down the Maxwell's equations in differential and integral form. Give the physical interpretation of Maxwell's equations.
- Q8)** (a) Verify that $E_y = f_1(x - V_0 t)$ is a solution of $\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} = \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2}$.
- (b) Starting with Maxwell's equations derive the wave eqn for \vec{E} and \vec{H} in free space.
- Q9)** (a) The transmission line of characteristic impedance of 50Ω is terminated with a load of $100 + j 100 \Omega$. Find the reflection coefficient and SWR.
- (b) Differentiate between linear, elliptical and circular polarization.