Q. Code: 620246 Reg. No. **B.E./ B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024 Fifth Semester** EC18504 – TRANSMISSION LINES AND WAVEGUIDES (Electronics and Communication Engineering) (Regulation 2018/2018A) TIME: 3 HOURS **MAX. MARKS: 100** STATEMENT COURSE RBT OUTCOMES LEVEL Interpret the filter fundamentals and familiarize with types and techniques of passive **CO**1 3 filters. **CO 2** Explain line theory and classify transmission lines and asses distortionless transmissions 2 on lines. **CO 3** Express transmission lines at high frequency and asses their performance. 3 **CO 4** Assess performance of lines implementing impedance matching techniques using Smith 3 chart. **CO 5** Explain waveguides and Cavity Resonators and categories them. 3 **PART-** A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks) (Answer all Questions) RBT CO LEVEL 1 Summarize the significance of L section in filters. 2 Compare and contrast const K, m-derived and composite filters 1 2 Intrepet are the secondary constants of a line? Why the line parameters are called 2 2 distributed elements? Determine the characteristic impedance of a line at 1600 Hz, if the following 2 3 measurements have been made on line, Z oc = $750 \angle -300 \Omega$ and Z sc = $600 \angle -200 \Omega$

5. 3 Relate, what are the assumptions to simply the analysis of line performance at high frequencies?

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2

3 1 6. Infer the Standing Wave Ratio if the receiving end impedance is (650-475i) Ω and a low loss line has a characteristic impedance of 400 Ω . 4 1

7. What is the use of eighth wave line?

1.

2.

3.

4.

- 8. What are the difficulties in single stub matching? 4
 - 9. Which are the non-zero field components for the for the TM11 mode in a rectangular 5 1 waveguide?

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4

10. Can TEM mode is possible in a rectangular waveguide?

I A I I = D (S A I + 70 Marks)

		Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
11. (a)	Examine the operation and design of constant K Section Band Pass Filter with necessary equations and diagrams.	(14)	1	3
	(OR)			
(b)	Analyze and explain the design and operation of m-derived T-section LPF filter with necessary equations and diagrams.	(14)	1	4
12. (a)	Develop the transmission lines equation and hence obtain the expression for voltage and current on a transmission line. (OR)	(14)	2	3
(b)	Make use of a generator of 1V ,1000Hz supplies the power to 100 km open wire line terminated in Z0 and having the following parameters. R=10.4 ohm per km G=0.8x10-6 mho per km L=0.00367 henry per km C =0.00835 x10-6 F per km. Calculate Z0, α , β , γ and v. Find the received power.	(14)	2	3
13. (a)	(i) Examine the expression for the input impedance of the dissipation less	(10)	3	4
	line.(ii) Analyse the above expression finds the input impedance of open and short circuit lines.	(4)	3	4
	(OR)			
(b)	Analyze the line constants, voltage and current on the zero-dissipation line.	(14)	3	4
14. (a)	Develop the input impedances of $\lambda/8$, $\lambda/4$ and $\lambda/2$ line.	(14)	4	3
(b)	(OR) Identify a stub to match a transmission line which is connected to a load impedance of 450-j600 Ω . The characteristic impedance of the line is 300 Ω . The operating frequency is 20 MHz.	(14)	4	3
15. (a)	Build an expression for the transmission of TM waves between parallel perfectly conducting planes for the field components. (OR)	(14)	5	4
(b)	Elaborate on the design aspects and working of cavity resonators. Give suitable applications.	(14)	5	3
	<u>PART- C (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)</u>			
	(Q.No.16 is compulsory)	Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL

16. Examine a TE10 wave of 10 GHz propagates with velocity of 2×10^8 m/sec. (10) 5 4

in a brass σ c =1.57x10⁷ S/m rectangular waveguide with inner dimensions a=1.5cm and b=0.6 cm which is filled with polyethylene of ϵ r =2.25 and μ r =1. Calculate the phase constant, phase velocity, wave impedance. Which signal among the two separate signals with frequency 5 GHz and 15 GHz will be supported by the rectangular waveguide for propagation through it.
