USN					



Internal Assessment Test 2 – April. 2018

State and prove symmetric and unitary properties of S-matrix. A two-port network is known to have the following scattering matrix: \[\begin{align*} 0.15 \perplox 0 & 0.85 \perplox - 45 \circ \\ 0.85 \perplox 45 \circ 0.2 \perplox 0 \end{align*} \] Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 107 mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 104 mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	TCE ARKS [10] [10] [10]	CO2	BE RBT L2
Answer any FIVE FULL Questions State and prove symmetric and unitary properties of S-matrix. A two-port network is known to have the following scattering matrix: [0.15∠0° 0.85∠−45°] [0.85∠45° 0.2∠0°] Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10] [10]	CO2	RBT L2
State and prove symmetric and unitary properties of S-matrix. A two-port network is known to have the following scattering matrix: \[\begin{align*} 0.15 \perp 0 & 0.85 \perp - 45^\circ \\ 0.85 \perp 45^\circ & 0.2 \perp 0^\circ \end{align*} \] Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10^7 mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10^4 mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10] [10]	CO2	L2
A two-port network is known to have the following scattering matrix: \[\begin{align*} 0.15 \times 0^\circ 0.85 \times -45^\circ \\ 0.85 \times 45^\circ 0.2 \times 0^\circ \end{align*} \] Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10] [10]	CO2	
[0.15∠0° 0.85∠45° 0.2∠0°] Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10]		L4
Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10]		L4
Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10]		L4
Determine if network is reciprocal and lossless. If port 2 is terminated with a matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10]		L4
matched load, what is the return loss seen at port 1? If port 2 is terminated with short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line			
short circuit, what is the return loss seen at port 1? What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line			
 What is magic tee? Derive the S-matrix of magic tee. Mention its applications. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line 			
With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of a precision phase shifter. A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line		CO2	т 2
A lossless parallel strip line has copper conducting strips each of width 18 mm separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line	[10]	CO2	L3
separated by quartz dielectric of dielectric constant 3.8 with thickness of 2.5 mm. The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line		CO2	L3
The conductivity of copper is 5.8 x 10 ⁷ mhos/m and that of quartz is 2 x 10 ⁻⁴ mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line			
mhos/m. The frequency of operation is 12 GHz. Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line			
Determine a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line			
a) Characteristic impedance of parallel strip line			
	[10]	CO2	L4
c) Strip-line inductance			
d) Series resistance for both strips			
e) Strip-line capacitance			
f) Shunt conductance of the dielectric			
g) Attenuation constant for conductor losses			
h) Attenuation constant for dielectric losses			
Define the following with respect to antennas:			
a) Radiation pattern			
b) Directivity	[10]	CO3	L2
c) Gain	-		
d) Effective aperture			
e) Beam area			
The normalized field pattern of an antenna is given by $E_n = \sin \theta \sin \phi$, where, $\Theta =$			
zenith angle (measured from z-axis) and ϕ = azimuth angle (measured from x-axis),			
E_n has a value only for $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ and $0 \le \phi \le \pi$ and is zero elsewhere (pattern is			
unidirectional with maximum in +y direction).	[10]	CO3	L4
Find			
a) The exact directivity			
b) The approximate directivity			
c) The decibel difference		000	-
, <u> </u>	[5]	CO3	L3
of an antenna.			
b) Derive the Friis transmission equation and mention its significance.			1