

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING**

**MAIN EXAMINATION MAY 2017**

<b>TITLE OF PAPER:</b>	<b>ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS II</b>
<b>COURSE CODE:</b>	<b>EE441</b>
<b>TIME ALLOWED:</b>	<b>THREE HOURS</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer all four (4) questions
2. Each question carries 25 marks.
3. Marks for different sections are shown in the right-hand margin.

This paper has 3 pages including this page.

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### QUESTION 1

A 2.4 GHz generator with series impedance  $Z_g = 10 \Omega$  and voltage source given by

$$v_g(t) = 10 \sin(\omega t + 45^\circ) \quad (V)$$

is connected to a load  $Z_L = (100 + j100) \Omega$  through a  $50\text{-}\Omega$ ,  $41.35\text{-cm}$  long lossless transmission line as shown in **Figure Q1**. The phase velocity  $v_p$  of the line is  $0.8c$  where  $c = 3 \times 10^8$  which is the velocity of light in a vacuum. Find

- The phase constant  $\beta$ , (4 marks)
- The reflection coefficient  $\Gamma$ , (4 marks)
- The input impedance  $Z_{in}$ , (6 marks)
- The incident voltage amplitude  $V_0^+ = \left(\frac{\tilde{V}_g V_{in}}{Z_g + Z_{in}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^{j\beta l} + e^{-j\beta l}}\right)$ , and (6 marks)
- The phase voltage  $\tilde{V}(d)$ . (5 marks)

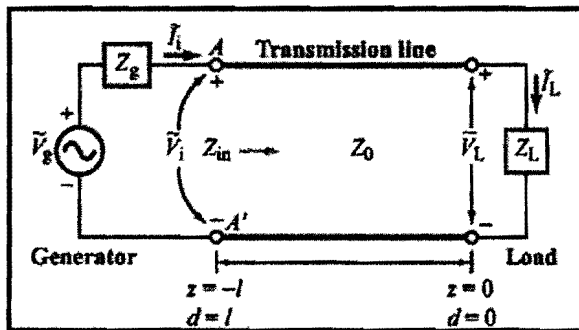


Figure Q1

### QUESTION 2

- Define the quality factor of a cavity resonance. (2 marks)
- What happens at the Brewster angle for a given polarization? (3 marks)
- When is a wave said to be linearly polarized, and briefly explain how a wave can be linearly polarized? (5 marks)
- The electric field of an electromagnetic wave propagating in air is given by  $E(z, t) = \hat{x}4 \cos(\omega t - 2z) + \hat{y}3 \sin(\omega t - 2z)$  (v/m). Find  $\hat{H}(z)$ . (15 marks)

### QUESTION 3

A load impedance  $Z_L = 20 - j40 \Omega$  is connected to a  $50\text{-}\Omega$ ,  $100$  MHz transmission line. Insert a shunt element to eliminate reflections towards the sending of the line. Use a Smith chart to locate the possible insert location ( $d_1$  and  $d_2$ ) in wavelengths, and length  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  of shorted stubs. *Note: Two possible solutions exist that's why  $d_1$  and  $d_2$ .* (25 marks)

#### QUESTION 4

An inductor is formed by winding  $N = 100$  turns of a thin conducting wire into circular loop of radius  $a = 10$  cm. The inductor loop is in the  $x$ - $y$  plane with its center at the origin, and connected to a resistor  $R$ , as shown in Figure Q4.

- I) In the presence of a magnetic field  $\mathbf{B} = (\hat{y}0.5 + \hat{z}4)\cos 10^3 t$  find
- a) The magnetic flux linking a single turn of inductor, (8 marks)
  - b) The transformer emf, (7 marks)
  - c) The polarity of  $V_{emf}^{tr}$  at  $t=0$ , (2 marks)
  - d) The induced current in the circuit for  $R=500 \Omega$ , and (4 marks)
- Hint: *The wire resistance is very small compared to  $R$ .*
- II) Find  $V_{emf}^{tr}$  if  $\mathbf{B} = 0.5(\hat{y} + \hat{x}1.5)\sin 10^3 t$  (4 marks)

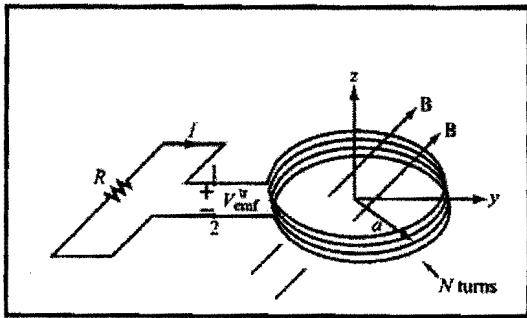


Figure Q4