Program: BE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code and Course Name: ECC503 Electromagnetic Engineering

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

| Q1. The electric flux density D is the product of Option A: permittivity and flux lines Option B: permittivity and electric field intensity Option C: flux lines and electric field intensity Q2. Using Gauss's law as reference we can derive Option A: Coulomb's law Option B: Faraday's law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option A: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of J H.dL will be Option A: J Option A: J | T | |
|--|-----------|--|
| Option B: permittivity and electric field intensity Option C: flux lines and electric field intensity Option D: permeability and electric field intensity Q2. Using Gauss's law as reference we can derive Option A: Coulomb's law Option B: Faraday's law Option C: Ohm's Law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Q1. | The electric flux density D is the product of |
| Option C: flux lines and electric field intensity Q2. Using Gauss's law as reference we can derive Option A: Coulomb's law Option B: Faraday's law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: Iinear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option B: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(V) = I Option C: Curl(V) = I Option C: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option A: | permittivity and flux lines |
| Option D: permeability and electric field intensity Q2. Using Gauss's law as reference we can derive Option A: Coulomb's law Option B: Faraday's law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = I Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be | Option B: | permittivity and electric field intensity |
| Q2. Using Gauss's law as reference we can derive Option A: Coulomb's law Option B: Faraday's law Option C: Ohm's Law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(V) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option C: | flux lines and electric field intensity |
| Option A: Coulomb's law Option B: Faraday's law Option C: Ohm's Law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option D: | permeability and electric field intensity |
| Option A: Coulomb's law Option B: Faraday's law Option C: Ohm's Law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | | |
| Option B: Faraday's law Option C: Ohm's Law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = I Option C: Curl(V) = I Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Q2. | Using Gauss's law as reference we can derive |
| Option C: Ohm's Law Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(V) = I Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J | Option A: | Coulomb's law |
| Option D: Ampere law Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J | Option B: | Faraday's law |
| Q3. Which is an example of convection current? Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option C: | Ohm's Law |
| Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(CD) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option D: | Ampere law |
| Option A: Electric current flowing in a copper wire Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(CD) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | | |
| Option B: An electron beam in a television tube Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(U) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Q3. | Which is an example of convection current? |
| Option C: Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(CD) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option A: | Electric current flowing in a copper wire |
| Option D: Current flowing through conducting sheet Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option B: | An electron beam in a television tube |
| Q4. Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of \$\int \text{H.dL will be}\$ | Option C: | Electric current flowing in a coaxial cable |
| Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of \(\int \) H.dL will be Option A: J | Option D: | Current flowing through conducting sheet |
| Option A: Infinite Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of \(\int \) H.dL will be Option A: J | | |
| Option B: Zero Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of S H.dL will be Option A: J | Q4. | Electric field in the ideal conducting medium is |
| Option C: Non linear Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of \(\) H.dL will be Option A: J | Option A: | Infinite |
| Option D: linear Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option B: | Zero |
| Q5. The point form of Ampere law is given by Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of \int H .dL will be Option A: J | Option C: | Non linear |
| Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option D: | linear |
| Option A: Curl(B) = I Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | | |
| Option B: Curl(D) = J Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Q5. | The point form of Ampere law is given by |
| Option C: Curl(V) = I Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of ∫ H.dL will be Option A: J | Option A: | Curl(B) = I |
| Option D: Curl(H) = J Q6. The value of \int H .dL will be Option A: J | Option B: | Curl(D) = J |
| Q6. The value of J H.dL will be Option A: J | Option C: | Curl(V) = I |
| Option A: J | Option D: | Curl(H) = J |
| Option A: J | | |
| | Q6. | The value of ∫ H .dL will be |
| Option B: I | Option A: | J |
| | Option B: | |

| Ontion C | Lamination 2020 and Crediter 5 (FCKIT) |
|-----------|--|
| Option C: | B |
| Option D: | H |
| | |
| Q7. | The characteristic impedance of free space is |
| Option A: | 489 |
| Option B: | 265 |
| Option C: | 192 |
| Option D: | 377 |
| | |
| Q8. | For a dielectric, the condition to be satisfied is |
| Option A: | σ/ωε > 1 |
| Option B: | σ/ωε < 1 |
| Option C: | σ = ωε |
| Option D: | ωε = 1 |
| | |
| Q9. | According to Smith diagram, where should be the position of reflection |
| | coefficient value for a unity circle with unity radius? |
| Option A: | On or inside the circle |
| Option B: | Outside the circle |
| Option C: | At the origin |
| Option D: | At Infinity |
| | |
| Q10. | The open wire transmission line consists of |
| Option A: | Conductor and Dielectric |
| Option B: | Piezoelectric material |
| Option C: | Paramagnetic material |
| Option D: | Ferromagnetic material |
| · | |
| Q11. | For a transmission line with a propagation constant 0.650 + j2.55, what is the |
| | value of phase velocity for 1 kHz frequency |
| Option A: | 1.18 x 10 ³ km/sec |
| Option B: | 1.5 x 10 ³ km/sec |
| Option C: | 2.46 x 10 ³ km/sec |
| Option D: | 4.58 x 10 ³ km/sec |
| | |
| Q12. | Graphene is the name for |
| Option A: | Honeycomb sheet of carbon atoms |
| Option B: | Nanoscale cube of carbon atoms |
| Option C: | An invisible plastic membrane |
| Option D: | Scientific name for graphite in 6B pencil |
| | and the second s |
| Q13. | A dielectric material having dielectric constant is favored for |
| | capacitor. |
| Option A: | low |
| Option B: | high |
| Option C: | zero |
| option c. | 2010 |

| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|-----------|---|
| Option D: | negative |
| | |
| Q14. | If the radius of a sphere r is $1/(4\pi)$ m (one over four times pi) and the electric |
| | flux density D is 8π (eight times pi) units, the total flux is given by |
| Option A: | 0 units |
| Option B: | 1 units |
| Option C: | 2 units |
| Option D: | 4 units |
| | |
| Q15. | Electric flux density present on the surface of conductor-free space boundary is |
| | due to |
| Option A: | Free charge present in the free space |
| Option B: | Charge density on the interface |
| Option C: | Water particles in the free space |
| Option D: | Pressure in the free space |
| | |
| Q16. | The divergence of which quantity will be zero? |
| Option A: | E |
| Option B: | D |
| Option C: | Н |
| Option D: | В |
| | |
| Q17. | The relation between energy transfer and the electric and magnetic fields |
| | specified by |
| Option A: | Poynting theorem |
| Option B: | Stoke's theorem |
| Option C: | Helmholtz theorem |
| Option D: | Lagrange's theorem |
| | |
| Q18. | Find the curl of E when B is given as 15t. |
| Option A: | 15 |
| Option B: | -15 |
| Option C: | 7.5 |
| Option D: | -7.5 |
| | |
| Q19. | Which transmission line is called as one to one transformer? |
| Option A: | λ |
| Option B: | λ/4 |
| Option C: | λ/2 |
| Option D: | λ/8 |
| | |
| Q20. | What is the Standing wave ratio if a 75 Ω antenna load is connected to a 50 Ω |
| | transmission line? |
| Option A: | 1 |
| Option B: | 2 |
| Option C: | 1.5 |

| Option D: | 1.43 |
|-----------|--|
| Οριίση υ. | 1.70 |
| Q21. | The flux density of line charge of radius 5m (five meters) with a Gaussian surface |
| | cylinder and line charge density of π (pi) units is given by |
| Option A: | 0.1 units |
| Option B: | 0.25 units |
| Option C: | 0.5 units |
| Option D: | 0.75 units |
| | |
| Q22. | A parallel-plate capacitor connected to a battery stores twice as much charge |
| | with a given dielectric as it does with air as dielectric, the susceptibility of the |
| | dielectric is |
| Option A: | 0 |
| Option B: | 1 |
| Option C: | 2 |
| Option D: | 3 |
| | |
| Q23. | When the conduction current density and displacement current density are |
| | same, the dissipation factor will be |
| Option A: | Zero |
| Option B: | Minimum |
| Option C: | Maximum |
| Option D: | Unity |
| | |
| Q24. | A plane wave is travelling in the positive X- direction in a lossless unbounded |
| | medium having permeability the same as the free space and a permittivity 9 |
| | times that of the free space, the phase velocity of the wave will be |
| Option A: | $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ |
| Option B: | 10 ⁸ m/s |
| Option C: | $(1/3) \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ |
| Option D: | V3 × 10 ⁸ m/s |
| | |
| Q25. | The propagation constant of a transmission line with impedance and admittance |
| | 9 and 16 respectively is |
| Option A: | 25 |
| Option B: | 144 |
| Option C: | 12 |
| • | |
| Option D: | 7 |