Question 1(a) [3 marks]

List four microwave frequency bands with their frequency range and applications.

Answer:

Band	Frequency Range	Applications
L-band	1-2 GHz	GPS, Mobile communication
S-band	2-4 GHz	WiFi, Bluetooth, Radar
C-band	4-8 GHz	Satellite communication
X-band	8-12 GHz	Military radar, Weather radar

Mnemonic: "Little Satellites Communicate eXcellently"

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

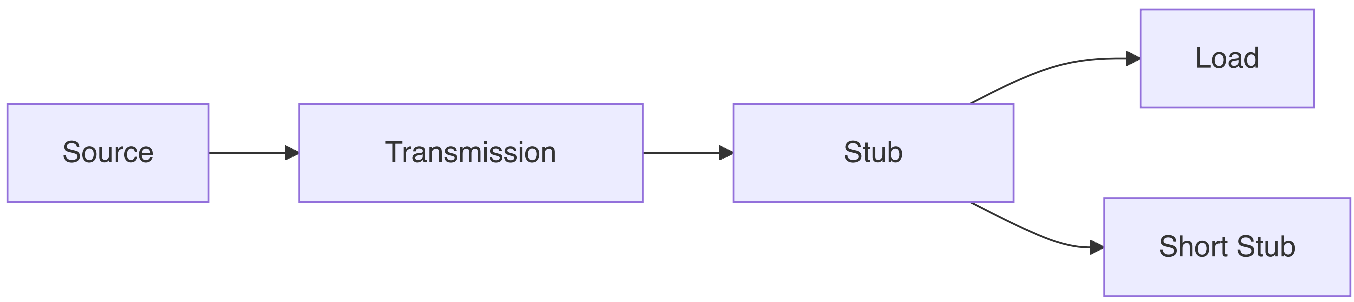
Explain the impedance matching process using a single stub.

Answer:

Single stub matching removes reflections by adding a **short-circuited stub** at specific distance from load.

Process:

- **Stub length**: Provides reactive impedance
- **Stub position**: Calculated from load using Smith chart
- **Matching condition**: Real part = Z_0, imaginary part = 0



Mnemonic: "Stub Positioned for Perfect Matching"

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

State characteristics of lossless transmission line and obtain the general equation for a two-wire transmission line.

Answer:

Characteristics of Lossless Line:

- **No power loss**: R = 0, G = 0
- **Constant amplitude**: No attenuation
- **Phase delay only**: Signal delayed but not weakened
- **Standing wave pattern**: Due to reflections

General Equations:

For voltage: **$V(z) = V_+ e^{(-\gamma z)} + V_- e^{(\gamma z)}$**
For current: **$I(z) = (V_+/Z_0) e^{(-\gamma z)} - (V_-/Z_0) e^{(\gamma z)}$**

Where:

- **$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$** (propagation constant)
- **$Z_0 = \sqrt{(L/C)}$** (characteristic impedance)
- **For lossless line**: $\alpha = 0$, $\gamma = j\beta$

Mnemonic: "Lossless Lines Love Low Loss"

Question 1(c) OR [7 marks]

Define standing wave. Draw and explain the standing wave pattern for short circuit and open circuit line.

Answer:

Standing Wave: Fixed pattern formed by **forward and reflected waves** interfering constructively and destructively.

Short Circuit Line:

- **Current maximum** at short circuit
- **Voltage minimum** at short circuit
- **Distance between minima**: $\lambda/2$

Open Circuit Line:

- **Voltage maximum** at open circuit
- **Current minimum** at open circuit
- **Distance between maxima**: $\lambda/2$

```
Short Circuit:     Open Circuit:

V |    /\            V |  /\    /\
  |   /  \             |/    \/    \
  |  /    \            |
  |_/______\           |____________
     0   λ/4  λ/2        0   λ/4  λ/2

I |  /\    /\        I |    /\
  | /  \  /  \         |   /  \
  |/    \/    \        |  /    \
  |             \      |_/______\
     0   λ/4  λ/2        0   λ/4  λ/2
```

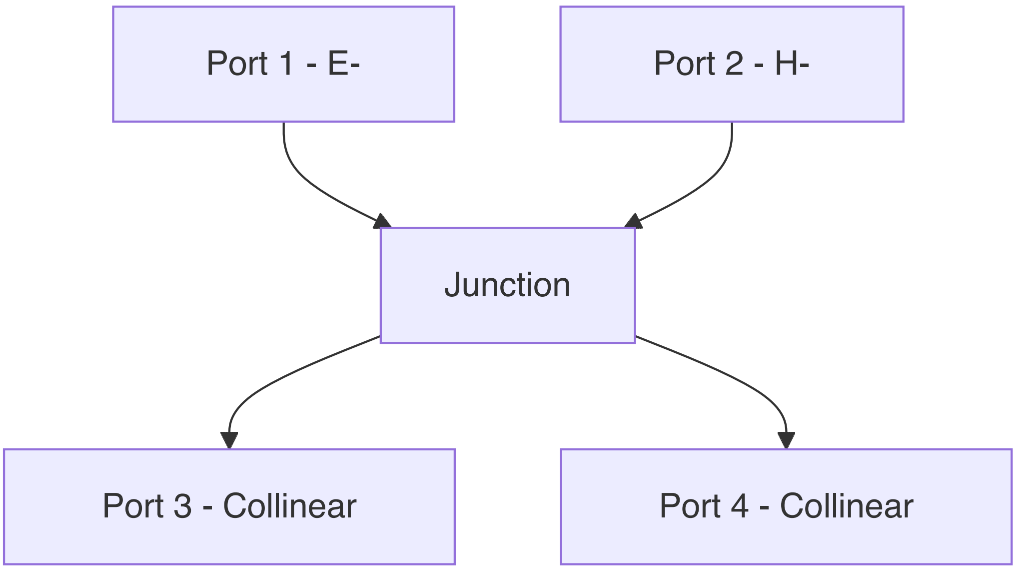
Mnemonic: "Short Circuits Current, Open Circuits Voltage"

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Draw and explain the working of Magic TEE.

Answer:

Magic TEE combines E-plane and H-plane tees with **four ports** providing isolation between opposite ports.



Working:

- **E-arm and H-arm**: Isolated from each other
- **Sum port**: Adds signals from collinear arms
- **Difference port**: Subtracts signals

Mnemonic: "Magic Tee Mixes Modes"

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Explain the working of Hybrid ring.

Answer:

Hybrid Ring is a **circular waveguide** with **four ports** spaced at specific intervals for power division and isolation.

Construction:

- **Ring circumference**: 1.5λ
- **Port spacing**: λ/4 between adjacent ports
- **Matched impedance**: Each port matched to Z_0

Working:

- **Power splitting**: Input splits equally between two output ports
- **Isolation**: Opposite ports are isolated
- **Phase difference**: 180° between output ports

Mnemonic: "Ring Runs Round for Power Sharing"

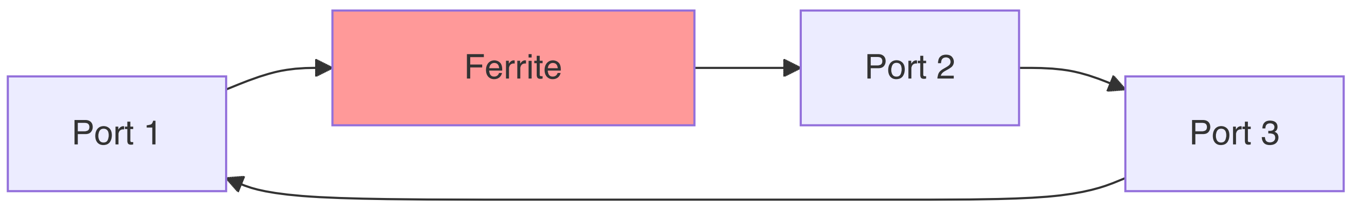
Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Explain the construction and working principle of "CIRCULATOR". List its applications.

Answer:

Construction:

- **Three-port device** with **ferrite material**
- **Permanent magnet** creates magnetic field
- **Y-junction waveguide** structure



Working Principle:

- **Faraday rotation**: Magnetic field rotates wave polarization
- **Unidirectional flow**: Power flows in one direction only
- **Non-reciprocal**: Different behavior for opposite directions

Applications:

- **Radar systems**: Isolates transmitter from receiver
- **Communication**: Antenna sharing for TX/RX
- **Microwave amplifiers**: Prevents feedback

Mnemonic: "Circulator Circles Clockwise Continuously"

Question 2(a) OR [3 marks]

Compare rectangular waveguide and circular waveguide.

Answer:

Parameter	Rectangular	Circular
Cross-section	Rectangle	Circle
Dominant mode	TE_{10}	TE_{11}
Cutoff frequency	Easy calculation	Complex calculation
Manufacturing	Simple	Moderate
Power handling	Lower	Higher

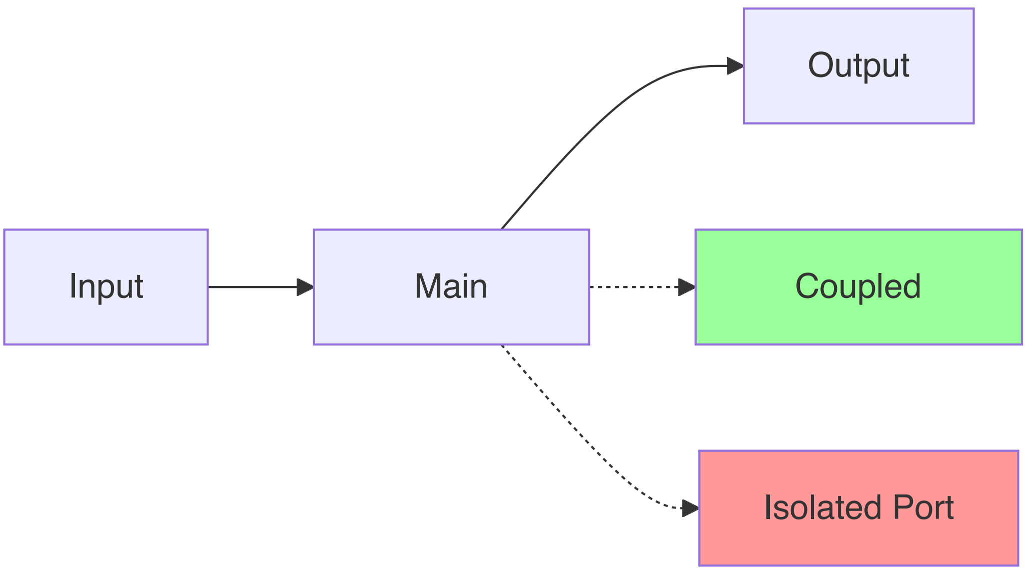
Mnemonic: "Rectangles are Regular, Circles are Complex"

Question 2(b) OR [4 marks]

Draw and explain the working of a directional coupler.

Answer:

Directional Coupler samples **forward power** while providing isolation from reflected power.



Working:

- **Coupling factor**: Determines power extracted (10-20 dB typical)
- **Directivity**: Isolates forward from reverse power
- **Insertion loss**: Minimal loss in main line

Parameters:

- **$C = 10 \log(P_1/P_3)$** (Coupling factor)
- **$D = 10 \log(P_3/P_4)$** (Directivity)

Mnemonic: "Coupler Couples Carefully in Correct Direction"

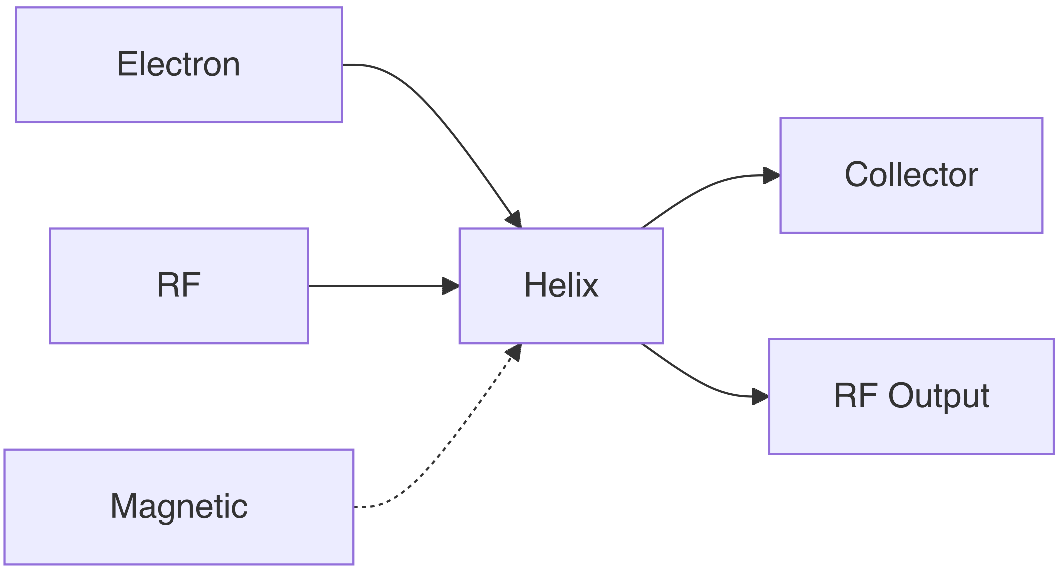
Question 2(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain the construction and working principle of "Travelling Wave Tube". List its applications.

Answer:

Construction:

- **Electron gun**: Emits electron beam
- **Helix structure**: Slows down RF wave
- **Collector**: Collects spent electrons
- **Magnetic focusing**: Keeps beam focused



Working Principle:

- **Velocity synchronization**: Electron velocity ≈ RF wave velocity
- **Energy transfer**: Electrons give energy to RF wave
- **Continuous interaction**: Along entire helix length

Applications:

- **Satellite communication**: High power amplification
- **Radar transmitters**: High gain amplification
- **Electronic warfare**: Jamming systems

Mnemonic: "TWT Transfers Tremendous power Through Travel"

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Explain the Indirect method for higher VSWR measurement.

Answer:

Indirect Method measures **high VSWR** by using **attenuator** to reduce signal level for accurate measurement.

Procedure:

- **Insert calibrated attenuator** (10-20 dB)
- **Measure reduced VSWR** ($VSWR_2$)
- **Calculate actual VSWR**: $VSWR_1 = VSWR_2 \times$ Attenuator ratio

Formula: **VSWR_actual = VSWR_measured × 10^(Attenuation/20)**

Mnemonic: "Indirect method uses Intermediate Attenuation"

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Write and explain the frequency limitations of conventional tubes.

Answer:

Frequency Limitations:

- **Transit time effect**: Electron transit time becomes significant
- **Interelectrode capacitance**: Limits high frequency response
- **Lead inductance**: Parasitic inductance reduces gain
- **Skin effect**: Current flows on surface only

Effects:

- **Reduced gain**: At frequencies above f_α
- **Increased noise**: Due to shot noise
- **Phase shift**: Delays signal processing

Solutions:

- **Reduce electrode spacing**

- **Use special tube designs**
- **Employ cavity resonators**

Mnemonic: "Transit Time Troubles Traditional Tubes"

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Explain construction and working of Two cavity klystron with applegate diagram. List its advantages.

Answer:

Construction:

- **Electron gun**: Produces electron beam
- **Input cavity**: Velocity modulates beam
- **Drift region**: Beam bunching occurs
- **Output cavity**: Extracts RF energy
- **Collector**: Collects electrons

Applegate Diagram:

```
Distance →
    |
    |  ×××××××××××××  ← Fast electrons
    |     ×××××××××    ← Medium electrons
    |        ××××××    ← Slow electrons
Time|
    ↓        Bunching occurs

Input        Drift        Output
Cavity       Space        Cavity
```

Working:

- **Velocity modulation**: Input cavity varies electron velocity
- **Density modulation**: Electrons bunch in drift space
- **Energy extraction**: Bunched beam transfers energy to output cavity

Advantages:

- **High power output**: Several kilowatts
- **High efficiency**: 40-60%
- **Low noise**: Better than semiconductor devices
- **Stable operation**: Excellent frequency stability

Mnemonic: "Klystron Kicks with Kinetic Bunching"

Question 3(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain construction and working of BWO.

Answer:

BWO (Backward Wave Oscillator) uses **backward wave interaction** for oscillation.

Construction:

- **Electron gun**: Emits electron beam
- **Slow wave structure**: Helix or coupled cavities
- **Collector**: At input end
- **Output**: From input end

Working:

- **Backward wave**: Travels opposite to electron beam
- **Negative resistance**: Beam provides energy to backward wave
- **Oscillation**: When gain > losses

Mnemonic: "BWO goes Backward While Oscillating"

Question 3(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain hazards due to microwave radiation.

Answer:

Types of Hazards:

- **HERP**: Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Personnel
- **HERO**: Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance
- **HERF**: Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Fuel

Effects:

- **Thermal heating**: Tissue heating at high power
- **Eye damage**: Cataract formation
- **Reproductive effects**: Potential fertility issues
- **Pacemaker interference**: Electronic device malfunction

Protection:

- **Power density limits**: < 10 mW/cm^2
- **Safety distances**: Far field calculations
- **Warning signs**: Radiation hazard markers

- **Personal monitors**: RF exposure meters

Mnemonic: "Microwaves Make Multiple Medical Maladies"

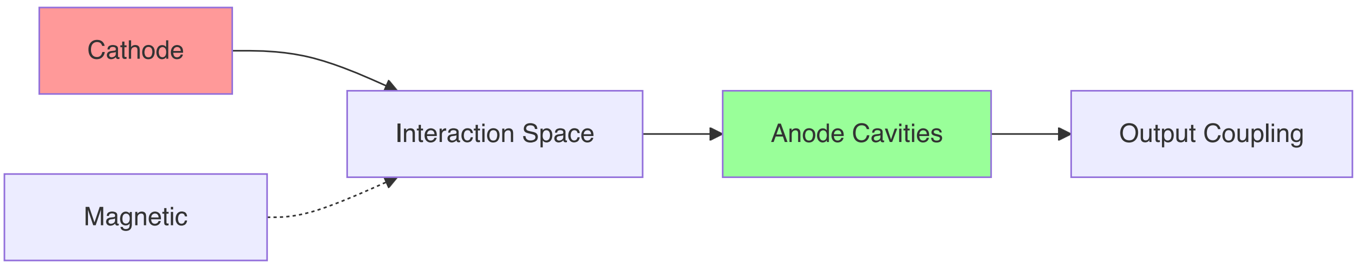
Question 3(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain construction and working of magnetron with neat sketch. List its applications.

Answer:

Construction:

- **Circular cathode**: Central hot cathode
- **Cylindrical anode**: With resonant cavities
- **Permanent magnet**: Provides axial magnetic field
- **Output coupling**: Loop or probe



Working:

- **Electron cloud**: Forms in interaction space
- **Cycloid motion**: Due to E and B fields
- **Resonant cavities**: Determine operating frequency
- **π-mode oscillation**: Alternate cavities have opposite phase

Applications:

- **Microwave ovens**: 2.45 GHz heating
- **Radar systems**: High power pulses
- **Industrial heating**: Material processing
- **Medical diathermy**: Therapeutic heating

Mnemonic: "Magnetron Makes Microwaves Magnificently"

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Explain working of P-i-N diode.

Answer:

P-i-N Diode has **intrinsic layer** between P and N regions, acting as **voltage-controlled resistor**.

Structure:

- **P region**: Heavily doped
- **I region**: Intrinsic (undoped)
- **N region**: Heavily doped

Working:

- **Forward bias**: Low resistance (1-10 Ω)
- **Reverse bias**: High resistance (>10 kΩ)
- **RF switch**: Controls microwave signals
- **Variable attenuator**: Resistance varies with DC bias

Mnemonic: "PIN controls Power IN Networks"

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Explain the working of Varactor diode with sketch.

Answer:

Varactor Diode acts as **voltage-controlled capacitor** using junction capacitance variation.

```
    +V
     |
  ┌──┴──┐
  │  P  │  N  │ ← Junction
  └──┬──┘
     |
     0V

Capacitance vs Voltage:
C |
  |\
  | \
  |  \
  |___\____
    0  -V (reverse bias)
```

Working:

- **Reverse bias**: Depletes junction, reduces capacitance
- **Bias voltage**: Controls capacitance value
- **Capacitance ratio**: Typically 3:1 to 10:1
- **Frequency tuning**: Used in oscillators and filters

Applications:

- **VCO tuning**: Voltage controlled oscillators
- **AFC circuits**: Automatic frequency control
- **Parametric amplifiers**: Low noise amplification

Mnemonic: "Varactor Varies Capacitance with Voltage"

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain construction and working of Tunnel Diode and explain tunneling phenomenon in detail. List its applications.

Answer:

Construction:

- **Heavily doped P-N junction**: Both sides degenerately doped
- **Thin junction**: ~10 nm width
- **Quantum tunneling**: Electrons tunnel through barrier

Tunneling Phenomenon:

- **Quantum effect**: Electrons pass through energy barrier
- **Band overlap**: Conduction band overlaps valence band
- **Probability function**: Tunneling probability depends on barrier width
- **No thermal activation**: Occurs at room temperature

```
I-V Characteristic:
I |
  |  /\    ← Negative resistance
  | /  \
  |/    \
  |      \___
  |____________ V
    0  Vp  Vv

Vp = Peak voltage
Vv = Valley voltage
```

Working:

- **Forward bias 0-Vp**: Current increases (tunneling)
- **Vp to Vv**: Negative resistance region
- **Beyond Vv**: Normal diode operation

Applications:

- **High-speed switching**: Picosecond switching
- **Oscillators**: Microwave frequency generation
- **Amplifiers**: Low noise amplification
- **Memory circuits**: Bistable operation

Mnemonic: "Tunnel Diode Tunnels Through barriers Terrifically"

Question 4(a) OR [3 marks]

Describe the operation of IMPATT diode.

Answer:

IMPATT (Impact Avalanche Transit Time) diode uses **avalanche multiplication** and **transit time delay** for oscillation.

Operation:

- **Avalanche zone**: Impact ionization creates carriers
- **Drift zone**: Carriers drift with constant velocity
- **Transit time**: Provides 180° phase shift
- **Negative resistance**: Due to phase delay

Key parameters:

- **Breakdown voltage**: Typically 20-100V
- **Efficiency**: 10-20%
- **Frequency range**: 1-300 GHz

Mnemonic: "IMPATT Impacts with Avalanche Transit Time"

Question 4(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain the frequency up and down conversion concepts for parametric amplifier.

Answer:

Parametric Amplifier uses **time-varying reactance** for amplification and frequency conversion.

Up-conversion:

- **Signal frequency**: fs (input)
- **Pump frequency**: fp (much higher)
- **Output frequency**: fo = fp + fs
- **Energy transfer**: From pump to signal

Down-conversion:

- **Signal frequency**: fs (input)
- **Pump frequency**: fp
- **Output frequency**: fo = fp - fs
- **Mixer operation**: Frequency translation

Advantages:

- **Low noise**: Quantum-limited performance
- **High gain**: 20-30 dB typical
- **Wide bandwidth**: Several GHz

Mnemonic: "Parametric Pump Provides frequency conversion Plus gain"

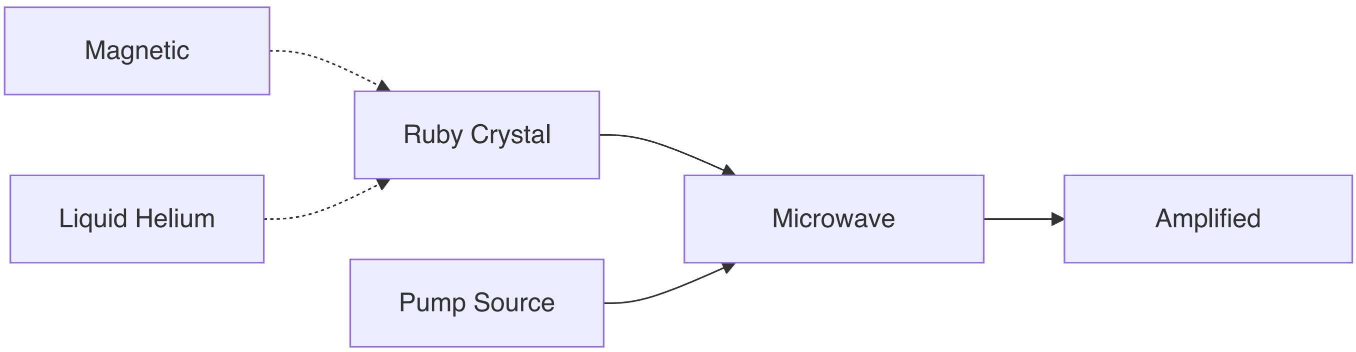
Question 4(c) OR [7 marks]

Describe the construction and working principle of RUBY MASER. List its applications.

Answer:

Construction:

- **Ruby crystal**: Cr^{3+} ions in Al_2O_3 lattice
- **Magnetic field**: Strong DC magnetic field
- **Microwave cavity**: Resonant at signal frequency
- **Pump source**: High frequency klystron
- **Cryogenic cooling**: Liquid helium temperature



Working Principle:

- **Energy levels**: Cr^{3+} ions have three energy levels
- **Population inversion**: Pump creates more atoms in upper level
- **Stimulated emission**: Signal photons trigger emission
- **Coherent amplification**: Phase-coherent amplification

Three-level system:

- **Ground state**: E_1 (most populated)
- **Intermediate state**: E_2 (signal frequency)
- **Upper state**: E_3 (pump frequency)

Applications:

- **Radio astronomy**: Ultra-low noise receivers
- **Satellite communication**: Ground station amplifiers
- **Deep space communication**: NASA tracking stations
- **Research**: Quantum electronics experiments

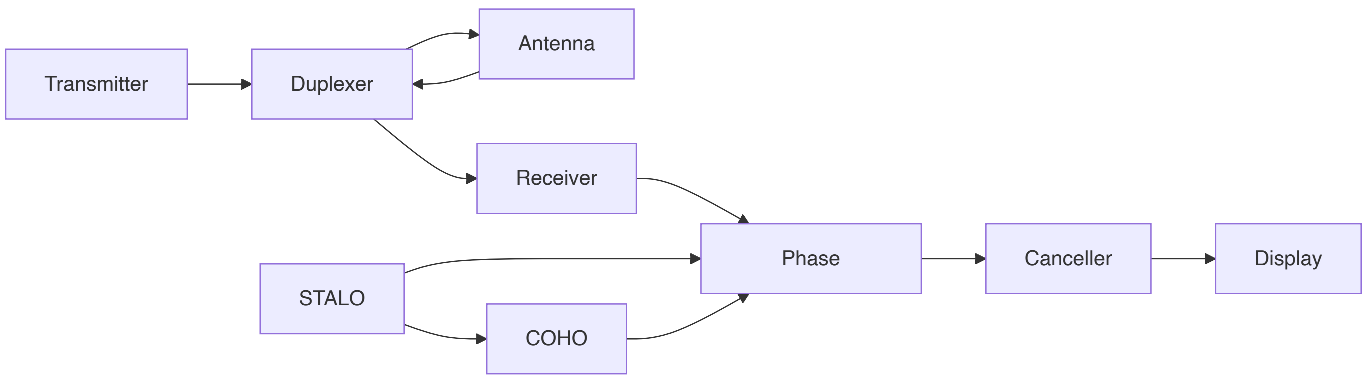
Mnemonic: "RUBY MASER Makes Amazingly Sensitive Electromagnetic Receivers"

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Draw and explain the functional block diagram of MTI RADAR.

Answer:

MTI RADAR detects **moving targets** by comparing **successive echoes** and canceling fixed targets.



Components:

- **STALO**: Stable Local Oscillator
- **COHO**: Coherent Oscillator
- **Phase detector**: Compares echo phases
- **Canceller**: Removes fixed target echoes

Mnemonic: "MTI Makes Targets Intelligible by Motion"

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Compare RADAR with SONAR.

Answer:

Parameter	RADAR	SONAR
Wave type	Electromagnetic	Acoustic
Medium	Air/vacuum	Water
Speed	3×10^8 m/s	1500 m/s
Frequency	GHz	kHz
Range	100+ km	10-50 km
Applications	Air/space	Underwater

Common features:

- **Pulse-echo principle**
- **Range measurement**
- **Target detection**

Mnemonic: "RADAR Radiates, SONAR Sounds"

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Obtain the equation of maximum RADAR range. Explain the factors affecting the maximum radar range.

Answer:

RADAR Range Equation:

$$R_{max} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_t \times G^2 \times \lambda^2 \times \sigma}{64\pi^3 \times P_{min} \times L}}$$

Where:

- **P_t**: Transmitter power (W)
- **G**: Antenna gain (dimensionless)
- **λ**: Wavelength (m)
- **σ**: Target cross-section (m^2)
- **P_{min}**: Minimum detectable power (W)
- **L**: System losses (dimensionless)

Derivation steps:

1. **Power density at target**: $P_t \times G/(4\pi R^2)$
2. **Power intercepted**: σ × Power density
3. **Power at receiver**: Intercepted power × $G/(4\pi R^2)$
4. **Set equal to P_{min}** and solve for R

Factors Affecting Range:

Increase Range:

- **Higher transmitter power**: $R \propto P_t^{(1/4)}$
- **Larger antenna gain**: $R \propto G^{(1/2)}$
- **Larger target RCS**: $R \propto \sigma^{(1/4)}$
- **Lower system losses**: $R \propto L^{(-1/4)}$

Decrease Range:

- **Higher frequency**: $R \propto \lambda^{(1/2)}$
- **Atmospheric losses**: Absorption and scattering
- **Ground clutter**: Interfering reflections

Mnemonic: "RADAR Range Requires Robust Power and Proper Parameters"

Question 5(a) OR [3 marks]

Describe the Doppler effect in CW Doppler RADAR.

Answer:

Doppler Effect causes **frequency shift** when target moves relative to RADAR.

Doppler Frequency:
$f_d = (2 \times V_r \times f_0) / c$

Where:

- V_r: Radial velocity (m/s)
- f_0: Transmitted frequency (Hz)
- **c**: Speed of light (3×10^8 m/s)

Characteristics:

- **Approaching target**: f_d positive
- **Receding target**: f_d negative
- **Factor of 2**: Due to two-way propagation

Mnemonic: "Doppler Detects Direction with Doubled frequency shift"

Question 5(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain PPI Display method for RADAR

Answer:

PPI (Plan Position Indicator) shows **top view** of RADAR coverage area with range and bearing information.

Display Features:

- **Circular screen**: Center represents RADAR location
- **Rotating trace**: Synchronized with antenna rotation
- **Range rings**: Concentric circles for distance
- **Bearing scale**: 0-360° around circumference

Operation:

- **Sweep rotation**: Matches antenna rotation
- **Echo intensity**: Controls brightness
- **Persistence**: Afterglow maintains target visibility
- **Range scale**: Selectable range settings

Applications:

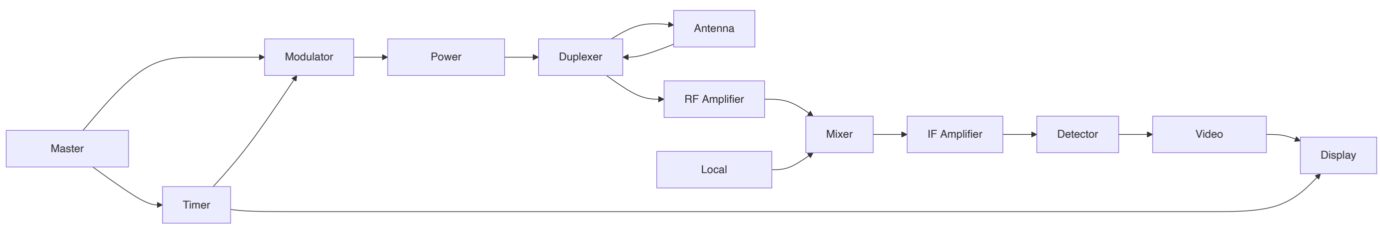
- **Air traffic control**: Aircraft positioning
- **Marine navigation**: Ship and obstacle detection
- **Weather monitoring**: Storm tracking

Mnemonic: "PPI Provides Position Information Perfectly"

Question 5(c) OR [7 marks]

Draw the block diagram of Pulse radar and explain the working principle.

Answer:



Working Principle:

Transmission:

- **Master oscillator**: Generates RF carrier
- **Modulator**: Creates short pulses
- **Power amplifier**: Amplifies pulse power
- **Duplexer**: Routes pulse to antenna

Reception:

- **Echo reception**: Antenna receives reflected signals
- **RF amplification**: Low noise amplification
- **Mixing**: Converts to intermediate frequency
- **IF amplification**: Further amplification
- **Detection**: Extracts video signal
- **Display**: Shows range vs amplitude

Key Parameters:

- **Pulse width**: Determines range resolution
- **PRF**: Pulse repetition frequency
- **Peak power**: Maximum range capability
- **Duty cycle**: Average power consideration

Advantages:

- **High peak power**: Long range capability
- **Good range resolution**: Narrow pulses
- **Simple processing**: Direct detection

Mnemonic: "Pulse RADAR Pulses Powerfully for Precise Position"