ECE 3317Applied Electromagnetic Waves

Exam 1 Oct. 22, 2024

General Information:

The exam is open-book and open-notes. You are not allowed to use any device that has communication functionality (laptop, cell phone, ipad, etc.).

Remember, you are bound by the UH Academic Honesty Policy during the exam!

Instructions:

- Show all of your work. No credit will be given if the work required to obtain the solutions is not shown.
- Write neatly. You will not be given credit for work that is not easily legible.
- Leave answers in terms of the parameters given in the problem.
- Show units in all of your final answers.
- Circle your final answers.
- Double-check your answers. For simpler problems, partial credit may not be given.
- If you have any questions, ask the instructor. You will not be given credit for work that is based on a wrong assumption.
- Make sure you sign the academic honesty statement below.

Academic Honesty Statement

By taking this exam, you agree to abide by the UH Academic Honesty Policy during this
exam. You understand and agree that the punishment for violating this policy will be
most severe, including getting an F in the class and getting expelled from the University

Signature:	
Signatur e .	

Problem 1 (35 pts)

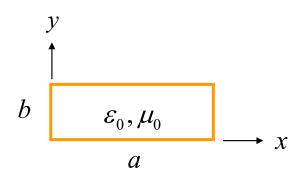
A hollow rectangular pipe (called a rectangular waveguide) is shown below. It has the following electric field inside of it:

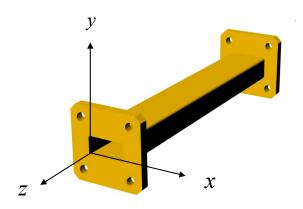
$$\underline{E}(x,z) = \hat{\underline{y}} E_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) e^{-jk_z z} \quad [V/m],$$

where k_z is a real number and E_0 is an amplitude coefficient that we can assume is real.

- a) Find the electric field vector in the time domain.
- b) Find the magnetic field vector in the phasor domain.
- c) Find the complex Poynting vector.
- d) Find the complex power flowing (in the positive z direction) through the cross section of the pipe.
- e) Find the time-average power and the vars flowing (in the positive z direction) through the cross section of the pipe.

Helpful integral:
$$\int_{0}^{a} \sin^{2} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) dx = \frac{a}{2}$$



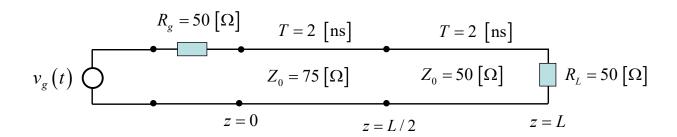


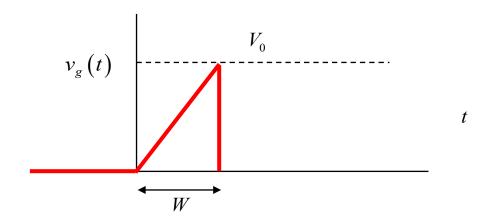
Problem 2 (30 pts)

A voltage source is applied at the left end of a two-section transmission line as shown below. A plot of the generator voltage $v_g(t)$ is shown below. The pulse peak is $V_0 = 5.0$ [V] and the width of the pulse is W = 0.5 [ns].

- a) Plot the voltage v(t) measured by an oscilloscope that is connected to the left line at z = L/4 [m]. Plot to a time of 5 [ns].
- b) Plot a snapshot of the voltage on the left line at 1.0 [nS].

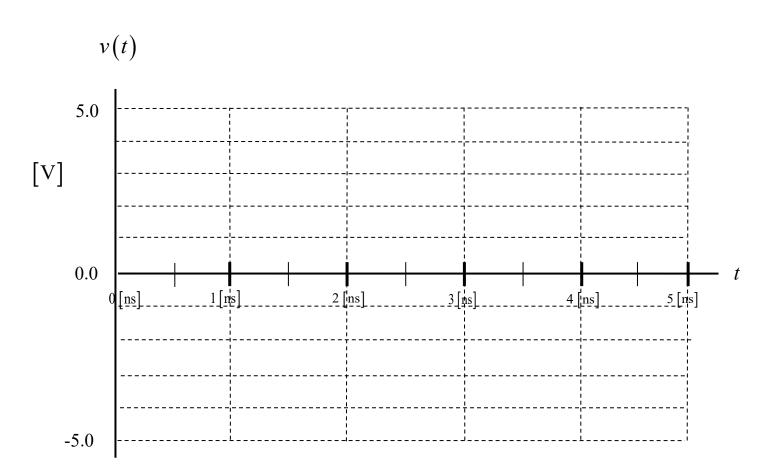
Use the graphs on the next page to make your plots. Label all important values of voltage, time, and distance on your plot, so that the amplitude and the start and end times (or locations) of the waveforms can be clearly seen.





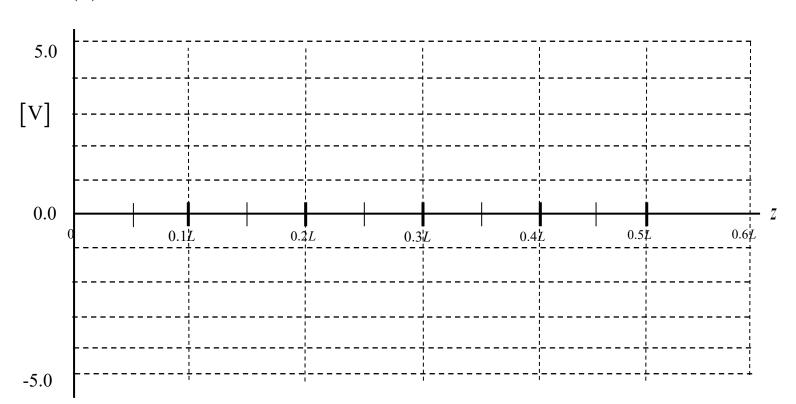
(Please make your voltage plots on the <u>next</u> two pages.)

Part (a)



Part (b)

v(z)

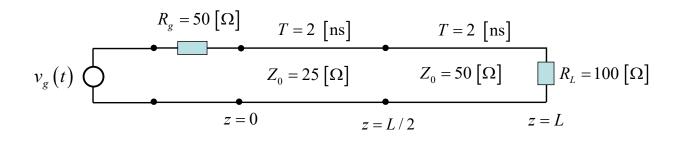


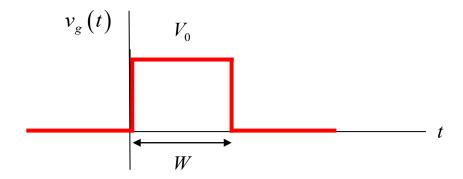
Problem 3 (35 pts)

A voltage source is applied at the left end of a two-section transmission line as shown below. (Note that this is not the same two-section line as in Prob. 2.) A plot of the generator voltage $v_g(t)$ is shown below. The pulse peak is $V_0 = 6.0$ [V] and the width of the pulse is W = 1.0 [ns].

- a) Make a bounce diagram for this problem. Plot up to 6 [ns].
- b) Plot the voltage v(t) measured by an oscilloscope that is connected to the right line at z = 3L/4. Plot to a time of 5 [ns].
- c) Plot a snapshot of the voltage on the right line at 3.0 [nS].

Use the graphs on the next page to make your plots. Label all important values of voltage, time, and distance on your plot, so that the pulse amplitude and the start and end times (or locations) of the waveform can be clearly seen.



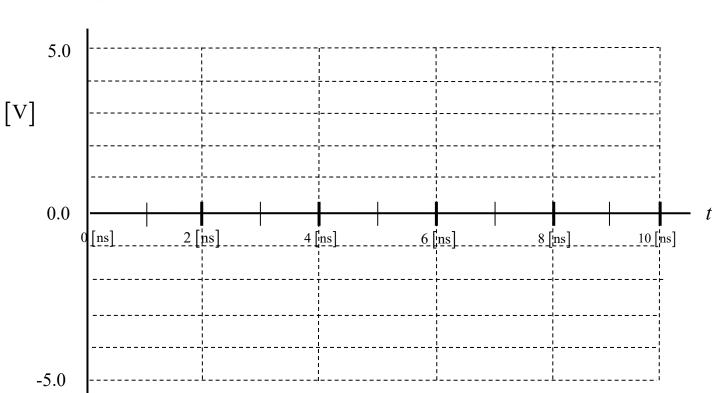


(Please make your bounce diagram and voltage plots on the <u>next</u> pages.)

Make your bounce diagram here (part (a):

Part (b)

v(t)



Part (c)

