## Code No: 125DQ

**R15** 

## JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD B. Tech III Year I Semester Examinations, November/December - 2017 ANTENNAS AND WAVE PROPAGATION

(Common to ECE, ETM)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Note: This question paper contains two parts A and B.

Part A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions in Part A. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c as sub questions.

## PART - A

	7.3	
		(25 Marks)
1.a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i)	Write the relation between effective aperture and Directivity	[2] [3] [2] [3] [2] [3] [2] [3] [2] [3]
	PART - B	22
		(50 Marks)
2.a) b)	Derive an expression for the radiation resistance of a Half wave dipole What is meant by the effective area of an antenna? How is it related to the Discuss about loop antenna. What are the disadvantages of loop antennas?	the gain? [5+5]
4.a)	Write short notes on Yagi-Uda array Antenna and its applications, drawbacks.	advantages and
b)	Discuss different types of horn antennas with neat sketches.	[7+3]
5.	With neat sketch, explain the operation of helical antenna.	[10]
6.a) b)	Explain the geometry of paraboloidal reflector with neat diagram. Calculate the 3dB beam width and power gain of a parabolic antenna at a 1.6GHz with 2.4 meter diameter and 48% antenna efficiency?	a frequency of [6+4]
7.a) b)	Compare UHF and VHF antennas. What are the various feeds used in reflectors?	
	Power Promotion of the	[7+3]

Discuss broadside array and end fire array with neat diagrams. b) Derive expression for antenna array factor. [7+3]An end fire array consisting of several half wave length long isotropic radiators having 9.a) directive gain of 30. Find the length of array for broad side antenna? A broadside array of identical antennas consists 8 isotropic radiators separated by distance  $\lambda/2$ . Find radiation field in a plane containing the line of array showing directions of maxima and null. [7+3]Briefly describe the following terms connected with sky-wave propagation: 10. a) Virtual height b) Critical frequency c) Maximum usable frequency d) Skip distance. [10] OR 11.a) Describe the troposphere and explain how ducts can be used for microwave Propagation. b) Write a short note on Multi-hop propagation. [6+4]

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8.a)