

Mark **each** true/false question either **T** OR **F** (1pt each)

\_\_\_ Other factors being equal, noise due to electric field coupling is reduced as the impedance level of the victim circuit is reduced.

*Why or why not?* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ Using twisted-pair wires is an effective method of reducing noise due to magnetic field coupling.

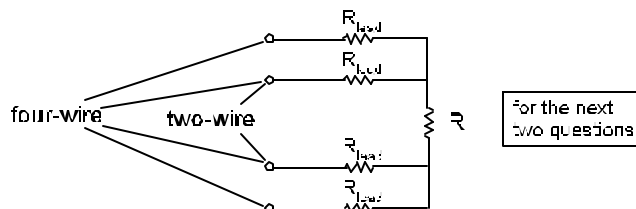


\_\_\_ (**multiple choice**) The five shields above are identical apart from their apertures. Which shield has the lowest shielding effectiveness?

\_\_\_ (**multiple choice**) Which shield has the highest shielding effectiveness?

\_\_\_ (**multiple choice**) Which shield has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest shielding effectiveness?

*Fully justify your answer.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_ A two-wire resistance measurement using a digital multimeter will give a lower resistance than a four-wire measurement since it is only connected to two lead resistances.

\_\_\_ Given that R is an RTD, a four-wire resistance measurement will indicate a lower temperature than would a two-wire measurement.

*Why or why not?* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ For a given shield, the shielding effectiveness due to absorption, A, increases with frequency.

\_\_\_ A shield has ten (10) identical holes. Measurements indicate that the noise voltage with no shield,  $V_{ns}$ , is 1 V and that the voltage with the shield present,  $V_{sh}$ , is 1 mV. Given this data, the shielding effectiveness for the shield with just one hole would be 70 dB.