

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID : 0324

Roll No.

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**B.Tech.**

(SEM. III) ODD SEMESTER THEORY

EXAMINATION 2013-14

**ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD THEORY**

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

Note :- Attempt all the questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Attempt any four parts :

(5×4=20)

- (a) Given  $\vec{A} = 2a_x + 4a_y$  and  $\vec{B} = 6a_y - 6a_z$ , find the smaller angle between them using

- (i) the cross product  
(ii) the dot product.

- (b) Transform :

$$\vec{A} = ya_x + xa_y + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} a_z$$

from Cartesian to Cylindrical coordinates.

- (c) If  $\vec{A} = 10a_x - 4a_y + 6a_z$  and  $\vec{B} = 2a_x + a_y$ , find :

- (i) the component of  $\vec{A}$  along  $a_y$   
(ii) the magnitude of  $3\vec{A} - \vec{B}$   
(iii) a unit vector along  $\vec{A} + 2\vec{B}$ .

- (d) State and explain the divergence theorem.
- (e) Find the Laplacian of the scalar fields :
- (i)  $V = e^{-z} \sin 2x \cos h y$

(ii)  $U = P^2 z \cos 2 \phi$

(f) Define :

- (i) Line charge
- (ii) Conduction current
- (iii) Gauss law.

2. Attempt any four parts : (5×4=20)

- (a) A charge  $Q_1 = -10 \text{ nc}$  is at the origin in free space. If the x-component of E is to be zero, at the point (3, 1, 1), what charge  $Q_2$  should be kept at the point (2, 0, 0) ?
- (b) Determine the force on a point charge of 5 nc at (0, 0, 5) m due to uniformly distributed charge of 5 mc over a circular disc of radius  $r \leq 1 \text{ m}$  in  $z = 0$  plane.
- (c) An electric field is given by  $E = 10 y a_x + 10 x a_y$ , v/m. Find the potential function, V. Assume  $V = 0$  at the origin.
- (d) Prove that the net flux passing through any closed surface is equal to the charge enclosed by that surface.
- (e) If the current density,  $J = \frac{1}{r^2} (\cos \theta a_r + \sin \theta a_\phi)$ , A/m<sup>2</sup>.

Find the current passing through a sphere radius of 1.0 m.

- (f) The cable shown in Fig (a) is 10 km long. If  $r_1 = 10 \text{ mm}$ ,  $r_2 = 15 \text{ mm}$ ,  $r_3 = 20 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\epsilon_{r1} = 2.0$ ,  $\epsilon_{r2} = 3.0$ , find the capacitance of the cable.

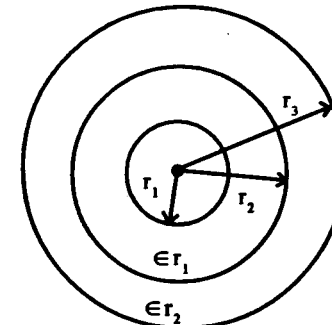


Fig. (a)

3. Attempt any two parts : (10×2=20)
- (a) A small current loop  $L_1$  with magnetic moment  $5a_z \text{ A/m}^2$  is located at the origin. While another small loop current  $L_2$  with magnetic moment  $3a_y \text{ A·m}^2$  is located at (4, -3, 10). Determine the torque on  $L_2$ .
- (b) State and explain the Biot-Savart's law.
- (c) Determine the magnetic field intensity, H at the centre of a square current element. The length of each side is 2 m and the current,  $I = 1.0 \text{ Amp}$ .
4. Attempt any two parts : (10×2=20)
- (a) State and explain the Maxwell's equation in differential and integral form. Also explain from which laws they are derived.
- (b) The electric field in free space is given by  $E = 50 \cos (10^8 t + \beta x) a_y \text{ V/m}$ .
- (i) Find the direction of wave propagation.

- (ii) Calculate  $\beta$  and the time it takes to travel a distance of  $\lambda/2$ .
- (iii) Sketch the wave at  $t = 0, T/4$  and  $T/2$ .
- (c) Explain the reflection of a plane wave at oblique incidence. Calculate reflection and transmission coeff.

5. Attempt any two parts : (10×2=20)

- (a) A certain transmission line operating at  $\omega = 10^6$  rad/s has  $\alpha = 8$  dB/m,  $\beta = 1$  rad/m and  $Z_0 = 60 + j 40 \Omega$  and is 2 m long. If the line is connected to a source of  $10 \angle 0^\circ$  V,  $Z_g = 40 \Omega$  and terminated by a load of  $20 + j50$  ohm, determine :

- (i) the input impedance
  - (ii) the sending-end current
  - (iii) the current at the middle of the line.
- (b) (i) What is Smith Chart ? Explain how it is constructed.
- (ii) Using Smith Chart, find the input impedance of 75  $\Omega$  loss less transmission line of length  $0.1\lambda$  when the load is a short.
- (c) A transmission line of length  $0.40 \lambda$  has a characteristic impedance of  $100 \Omega$  and is terminated in a load impedance of  $200 + j 180 \Omega$ . Find the —
- (i) Voltage reflection coefficient
  - (ii) Voltage standing wave ratio
  - (iii) Input impedance of the line.