

Code No: R05210205

R05**Set No. 2**

II B.Tech I Semester Examinations, November 2010

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDSCommon to Electronics And Control Engineering, Electrical And
Electronics Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions
All Questions carry equal marks

1. (a) Derive Poisson's and Laplace's equations.
(b) The infinite zx -plane carries a uniform surface charge density and is in free space. Find the potential in the region $y > 0$, by solving Laplace's equation, given that the potential at $y = 0$ is 100 V; and at $y = 1$ m it is 0 V. Also find the charge density on the plane. [Hint: For $y > 0$; the electric field will be only in the y - direction]. [8+8]
2. (a) Explain the terms
 - i. Motional EMF
 - ii. Static EMF
 (b) A copper wire carries a conduction current of 1 Amp. Determine the displacement current in the wire at 1 MHz. for copper $\epsilon = \epsilon_0$ and $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7$ Siemens/m. [8+8]
3. (a) Obtain the expression for the force experienced by a current carrying conductor kept in magnetic field.
(b) A current of 6 Amp flows from M (2, 0, 5) to N (5, 0, 5) in a straight solid conductor in free space. An infinite current filament lies along z - axis and carries 50 Amp current in a_z direction. Compute the vector torque on the wire segment using an origin, at (3, 0, 0). [8+8]
4. (a) For a conducting body in the electric field of static charges, explain what will be the
 - i. net electric field inside the conductor, and
 - ii. volume charge density at any point inside the conductor.
 (b) Obtain, from fundamentals, an expression for the capacitance per unit area of a parallel plate capacitor. If the plates are separated by 1 mm in air, and have a potential difference of 1000 V, what is the energy stored per unit area? [8+8]
5. (a) i. A steady current element $10^{-3}a_z$ A-m is located at the origin in free space. What is the magnetic field \vec{B} due to this element at the point (1,0,0) m (in rectangular coordinates)?
ii. What is the magnetic field at the point (0,0,1) m?
(b) Find \vec{B} due to a straight length ℓ m of steady current I A at a distance of y m from the center of the line current. [6+10]

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6. Applying Ampere's current law to differential element obtain the Maxwell's equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}$. [16]
7. (a) Define the electric displacement vector \overline{D} in the presence of dielectrics. Obtain the expression for its divergence.
- (b) A conducting sphere of radius 20 cm is surrounded up to a radius of 1 m by a linear dielectric of dielectric constant 2. An external charge of 1 nC is placed on the conductor. Find the bound surface charge densities. [8+8]
8. The region in free space enclosed by planes $z = 0$, and 3 cm and by cylinders $\rho = 5$ and 7 cm, forms a toroid with a rectangular cross section. A surface current $\mathbf{K} = 600 \mathbf{a}_z$ A/m flows on the inner surface.
- (a) Determine the \mathbf{H} within the solenoid.
- (b) Determine the scalar magnetic potential within the toroid if the scalar magnetic potential is zero at $\rho = 6$ cm, $\varphi = 0.6$ rad., $z = 2$ cm. [8+8]

FIRSTRANKER

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R05**Set No. 4**

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2. Applying Ampere's current law to differential element obtain the Maxwell's equation $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$. [16]
3. The region in free space enclosed by planes $z = 0$, and 3 cm and by cylinders $\rho = 5$ and 7 cm, forms a toroid with a rectangular cross section. A surface current $\vec{K} = 600 \vec{a}_z$ A/m flows on the inner surface.
(a) Determine the \vec{H} within the solenoid.
(b) Determine the scalar magnetic potential within the toroid if the scalar magnetic potential is zero at $\rho = 6$ cm, $\varphi = 0.6$ rad., $z = 2$ cm. [8+8]
4. (a) i. A steady current element $10^{-3} \vec{a}_z$ A-m is located at the origin in free space. What is the magnetic field \vec{B} due to this element at the point (1,0,0) m (in rectangular coordinates)?
ii. What is the magnetic field at the point (0,0,1) m?
(b) Find \vec{B} due to a straight length ℓ m of steady current I A at a distance of y m from the center of the line current. [6+10]
5. (a) Obtain the expression for the force experienced by a current carrying conductor kept in magnetic field.
(b) A current of 6 Amp flows from M (2, 0, 5) to N (5, 0, 5) in a straight solid conductor in free space. An infinite current filament lies along z - axis and carries 50 Amp current in \vec{a}_z direction. Compute the vector torque on the wire segment using an origin, at (3, 0, 0). [8+8]
6. (a) For a conducting body in the electric field of static charges, explain what will be the
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- (b) Obtain, from fundamentals, an expression for the capacitance per unit area of a parallel plate capacitor. If the plates are separated by 1 mm in air, and have a potential difference of 1000 V, what is the energy stored per unit area? [8+8]
7. (a) Derive Poisson's and Laplace's equations.
- (b) The infinite zx -plane carries a uniform surface charge density and is in free space. Find the potential in the region $y > 0$, by solving Laplace's equation, given that the potential at $y = 0$ is 100 V; and at $y = 1\text{ m}$ it is 0 V. Also find the charge density on the plane. [Hint: For $y > 0$; the electric field will be only in the y - direction]. [8+8]
8. (a) Explain the terms
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- (b) A copper wire carries a conduction current of 1 Amp. Determine the displacement current in the wire at 1 MHz, for copper $\epsilon = \epsilon_0$ and $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7$ Siemens/m. [8+8]

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6. (a) Derive Poisson's and Laplace's equations.

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- (b) The infinite zx -plane carries a uniform surface charge density and is in free space. Find the potential in the region $y > 0$, by solving Laplace's equation, given that the potential at $y = 0$ is 100 V; and at $y = 1$ m it is 0 V. Also find the charge density on the plane. [Hint: For $y > 0$; the electric field will be only in the y - direction]. [8+8]
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