

GANPAT UNIVERSITY
B.TECH SEM-IV ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
REGULAR EXAMINATION MAY-JUNE-2013
2EE405:-ELECTROMAGNETICS

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks:-70

- Instructions:** - 1. Attempt all questions.
 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

- Q:1 (A)** Write a short note on Gauss's Law and significance of electric flux. (6)
- (B)** (i) A Vector is defined by $A = x y^2 a_x + y z^2 a_y + x z^2 a_z$. Find $\nabla \times \nabla \times A$. (6)
- (ii) Given a vector function $F = 2 x^{1/2} y a_x + x y^2 a_y + (1/z) a_z$. Find divergence and curl of F at P(0.5, 0.8, 0.2)
- OR**
- Q:1 (A)** State and explain the Ohm's law for conductors. What is analogous relation in the static electric field? (6)
- (B)** Given the potential $V = \frac{10}{r^2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi$, (6)
- (a) find the electric flux density D at $(2, \pi/2, 0)$
- (b) calculate the work done in moving a $10 \mu\text{C}$ charge from point A($1, 30^\circ, 120^\circ$) to B($4, 90^\circ, 60^\circ$)
- Q:2 (A)** An electric dipole of $100 a_z \text{ pC-m}$ is located at the origin. Find V and E at points (5)
- (i) $(0, 0, 10)$ (ii) $(1, \pi/3, \pi/2)$.
- (B)** Derive the Laplace's equation in three coordinate system. And also find the Laplacian (6)
- for the function $f = \rho \cos \varphi + \rho^2 \sin \varphi$
- OR**
- Q:2 (A)** To verify that $E = z y a_x + x z a_y + x y a_z \text{ V/m}$ is truly an electric field, show that (5)
- (a) $\nabla \times E = 0$
- (b) $\oint E \cdot dl = 0$, where L is the edge of the square defined by $0 < x, y < 2, z = 1$.
- (B)** A wire of diameter 1 mm and conductivity $5 \times 10^7 \text{ S/m}$ has 10^{29} free electrons per cubic meter when an electric field of 10 mV/m is applied. Determine (6)
- (a) The charge density of free electrons
- (b) The current density
- (c) The current in wire
- (d) The drift velocity of the electrons. (12)
- Q:3 Attempt any two:**
- (A)** (i) Show that $P = (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)E$ and $D = \frac{\epsilon_r}{\epsilon_r - 1} P$.
- (ii) Given that $X_e = 2.4$ and $D = 300 \mu\text{C/m}^2$, Find ϵ_r , E and P.
- (B)** Three field quantities are given by $P = 2 a_x - a_z$, $Q = 2 a_x - a_y + 2 a_z$, $R = 2 a_x - 3 a_y + a_z$. Determine (i) $(P+Q) \times (P-Q)$ (ii) $Q \cdot R \times P$ (iii) $P \cdot Q \times R$ (iv) $\sin \theta_{QR}$ (v) $P \times (Q \times R)$ (vi) A unit vector perpendicular to both Q and R. (vii) The component of P along Q.
- (C)** $V = x^2 Y(Z + 3) \text{ Volts}$. Find (i) E at $(3, 4, -6)$ (ii) the charge within the cube $0 < x, y, z < 1$.

SECTION-II

- Q:4 (A) Derive the continuity equation & and from that define the term "relaxation time". (6)
- (B) The area of each plate of a parallel-plate capacitor with air as dielectrics 0.8 m^2 . the distance between the plates is 5 mm. (a) find the energy stored in the capacitor if it is connected to a DC source of 500 V. (b) find the energy stored if the space between the plates is filled with a dielectric of relative permittivity 4.5 after disconnecting the capacitor from the source. (6)

OR

- Q:4 (A) A current element $I \, dl = 0.01 \, a_z \text{ A-m}$ is oriented along z direction of cylindrical coordinates with its mid point at origin. Find the magnetic field intensity at $(3.6\text{m}, 56^\circ, 5\text{m})$. (6)
- (B) Define the current density vector J. using Ampere's circuital law derive the relationship between B and J. (6)

- Q:5 (A) A certain linear, homogeneous, isotropic, dielectric material has a relative permittivity of 1.8. if $V = -4000 \, y \text{ V}$ in the material, find (a) E (b) D (c) P (d) ρ_v . (5)
- (B) Explain why Uniqueness theorem is important in solutions of Laplace's and Poisson's equation. (6)

OR

- Q:5 (A) What do you mean by the hall effect? Name and explain at least two applications of hall effect? (5)
- (B) If the unit of charge density ρ_v is C/m^3 then from equation $\nabla \cdot D = \rho_v$ show that the unit of D is C/m^2 . also write the unit of $\nabla \cdot D$? (6)

Q:6 Attempt any two:

- (A) Let $V = 2(x + 1)^2(y + 2)^2(z + 3)^2$ in free space. At $P(2, 1, 4)$. Find (a) V (b) E (c) $|E|$ (d) D (e) $|D|$ (f) ρ_v (12)
- (B) Explain the concept of Polarization density P and also explain how it is related to the electric field.
- (C) State and explain the properties of the gradient of a scalar function.

END OF PAPER

Best of Luck