

**SUBJECT CODE:- 256**  
**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**T.E.(EC/ECT/IEC/E&C) Examination Nov/Dec 2015**  
**Electromagnetic Engineering**  
**(Revised)**

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80]

“Please check whether you have got the right question paper.”

- N.B
- i) Q 1 and Q 6 are compulsory.
  - ii) Solve any two questions from Q.2, Q.3 Q.4 and Q.5 in section A
  - iii) Solve any two questions from Q.7, Q.8 Q.9 and Q.10 in section B
  - iv) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - v) Assume suitable data wherever necessary and mention it clearly

## Section A

- |     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| Q.1 | Solve any 2   | 10       |
|     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Explain Gauss Law</li> <li>b) Derive divergence theorem (<math>\oint D \cdot ds = \int \nabla \cdot D \cdot dv</math>)</li> <li>c) Derive boundary conditions for perfect dielectric materials.</li> <li>d) Write the table of dot products of unit vectors in cylindrical and rectangular coordinate systems.</li> </ol>   |          |
| Q.2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Express in cylindrical components i) The vector from C (3,2,-7) to D(-1,-4,2) ii) A unit vector at D directed towards C iii) A unit vector at D directed towards origin.</li> <li>b) Given the vectors, <math>r_A = -a_x - 3a_y - 4a_z</math> and <math>r_B = 2a_x + 2a_y + 2a_z</math> and point C(1,3,4) find i) <math>R_{AB}</math> ii) <math> r_A </math> iii) <math>a_A</math> d) <math>a_{AB}</math> iv) A unit vector directed from C toward A.</li> </ol>   | 07<br>08 |
| Q.3 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A uniform volume charge density of <math>0.2 \mu C/m^2</math> is present throughout the spherical shell extending from <math>r=3</math> cm to <math>r=5</math>cm. if <math>\rho_v = 0</math> elsewhere find i) the total charge present in the shell and ii) <math>r_1</math> if half the total charge is located in the region <math>3\text{cm} &lt; r &lt; r_1</math></li> <li>b) Four infinite uniform sheets of charge are located as follows:<br/> <math>20\text{pC}/m^2</math> at <math>y=7</math>, <math>-8\text{pC}/m^2</math> at <math>y=3</math>, <math>6\text{pC}/m^2</math> at <math>y=-1</math><br/>           And <math>-18 \text{pC}/m^2</math> at <math>y=-4</math>. Find <math>\vec{E}</math> at point (2,6,-4)</li> </ol> | 07<br>08 |
| Q.4 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Two uniform line charge <math>8 \text{ nC}/m</math> each located at <math>x=1, z=2</math> and at <math>x=-1, y=2</math> in free space. If the potential at the origin is <math>100 \text{ V}</math> find <math>V</math> at <math>P(4,1,3)</math></li> <li>b) Two perfect dielectrics have relative permittivity <math>\epsilon_{R1} = 2</math> and <math>\epsilon_{R2} = 8</math>. The planar interface between them is the surface <math>x-y+2z=5</math>. The origin lies in region 1. If <math>E_1 = 100a_x + 200a_y - 50a_z \text{ V}/m</math>, find <math>\vec{E}_2</math></li> </ol>   | 07<br>08 |
| Q.5 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Given the potential <math>V=100(x^2-y^2)</math> and a point <math>P(2,-1,3)</math> that is stipulated to lie on a conductor free space boundary. Find <math>V, \vec{E}, \vec{D}</math> and <math>\rho_s</math> at point P.</li> <li>b) Explain in detail potential gradient</li> </ol>  | 10<br>05 |

## SECTION-B

- |     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| Q.6 | Solve any 2  | 10       |
|     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Derive the equation of standing wave when a uniform plane wave is incident at a perfect dielectric and perfect conductor interface</li> <li>b) Applying Maxwell equations to boundary conditions between two physical media derive the relationships between <math>E, D, B</math> and <math>H</math> at boundary</li> <li>c) Using Biot Savart law derive the expression of <math>\vec{H}</math> due to infinitely long straight conductor along the <math>Z</math> axis</li> <li>d) Write Maxwell's equations in point form and integral form.</li> </ol>   |          |
| Q.7 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Given point <math>A(1,2,4)</math>, <math>B(-2,-1,3)</math> and <math>C(3,1,-2)</math>, let a differential element with <math>I=6\text{A}</math> and <math> dL  = 10^{-4}\text{m}</math> be located at A. the direction of <math>dL</math> is from A to B. find <math>d\vec{H}</math> at C</li> <li>b) Find <math>\vec{H}</math> at <math>P(2,3,5)</math> in Cartesian coordinates if there is an infinitely long current filament passing through the origin and point C. the current of <math>50\text{A}</math> is directed from the origin to C where the location of C is <math>(0,0,1)</math></li> </ol> | 07<br>08 |
| Q.8 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Within a certain region <math>\epsilon = 10^{-11}\text{F}/m</math> and <math>\mu = 10^{-5}\text{H}/m</math>. if <math>B_x = 2 \times 10^{-4} \cos(10^5 t) \sin(10^{-3} y) \text{ T}</math></li> </ol>  | 07       |

- i. Use  $\nabla \times H = \epsilon \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$  to find  $\bar{E}$
- ii. Find the total magnetic flux passing through the surface  $x=0, 0 < y < 40\text{m}, 0 < z < 2\text{m}$  at  $t=1\mu\text{s}$  08
- Q.9 b) Find the amplitude of the displacement current density i) in the air near a car antenna where the field strength of an FM signal is  $\bar{E} = 80\cos(6.277 * 10^8 t - 2.092y)a_y \text{ V/m}$   
 ii) in an air space within a large transformer where  $\bar{H} = 106 \cos(377t + 1.2566 * 10^{-6} * z) a_y \text{ A/m}$
- a) A 9375 MHz uniform plane wave is propagating in polyethylene with  $\epsilon_r = 2.26, \mu_r = 1$ . If the amplitude of electric field intensity is 500 V/m and the material is assumed to be lossless. Find i) phase constant ii) wavelength iii) velocity iv) intrinsic impedance v) propagation constant 07
- b) For a 30GHz uniform plane wave calculate the wavelength and attenuation if the wave is propagating in a non magnetic for which i)  $\epsilon_r = 1$  and  $\sigma = 0$  ii)  $\epsilon_r = 1.01$  and  $\sigma = \frac{10^{-3}\text{S}}{\text{m}}$  iii)  $\epsilon_r = 2.1$  and  $\sigma = 5 \text{ S/m}$  08
- Q.10 a) Let  $\bar{H} = -y(x^2 + y^2)a_x + x(x^2 + y^2)a_y \text{ A/m}$  in the  $z=0$  plane for  $-5 \leq x \leq 5\text{m}$  and  $-5 \leq y \leq 5\text{m}$  find the total current passing through the  $z=0$  plane in the  $az$  direction inside the rectangle  $-1 < x < 1\text{m}$  and  $-2 < y < 2\text{m}$  by  $I = \oint \bar{H} \cdot d\bar{L}$  10
- b) Explain Faraday's law in detail. 05