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# BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore-560019

(Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to VTU, Belgaum)

## July / August 2017 Supplementary Semester Examinations

Course: FIELDS AND WAVES  
Course Code: 15ES3GCFAW

Duration: 3 hrs  
Max Marks: 100

Date: 31.07.2017

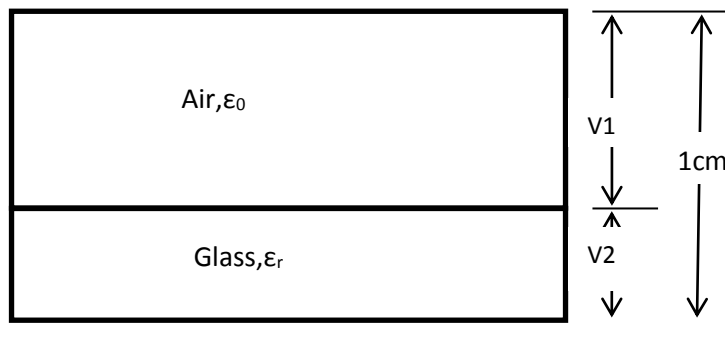
**Instructions:** Answer 5 full questions.

### UNIT 1

- 1
  - a With usual notations derive boundary conditions at the boundary between a dielectric and a conductor in an electric field. 8
  - b Find E at (0,0,5)m due to  $Q_1=0.35\mu\text{C}$  at (0,4,0)m and  $Q_2=-0.55\mu\text{C}$  at (3,0,0)m 8
  - c Derive Maxwell's first equation as applied to the electrostatics, using Gauss's law 4

### OR

- 2
  - a Charge is distributed uniformly along an infinite straight line with constant density  $\rho_l$ . Develop the expression for E at the general point P. 8
  - b With usual notation derive the continuity equation of current 4
  - c A parallel plate capacitor with a separation  $d=1\text{cm}$  has 29kV applied when free space is the only dielectric. Assume that air has a dielectric strength of 30kV/cm. Show why the air breaks down when a thin piece of glass ( $\epsilon_r=6.5$ ) with a dielectric strength of 290kV/cm and thicknesses  $d_2=0.20\text{cm}$  is inserted as shown in figure. 8



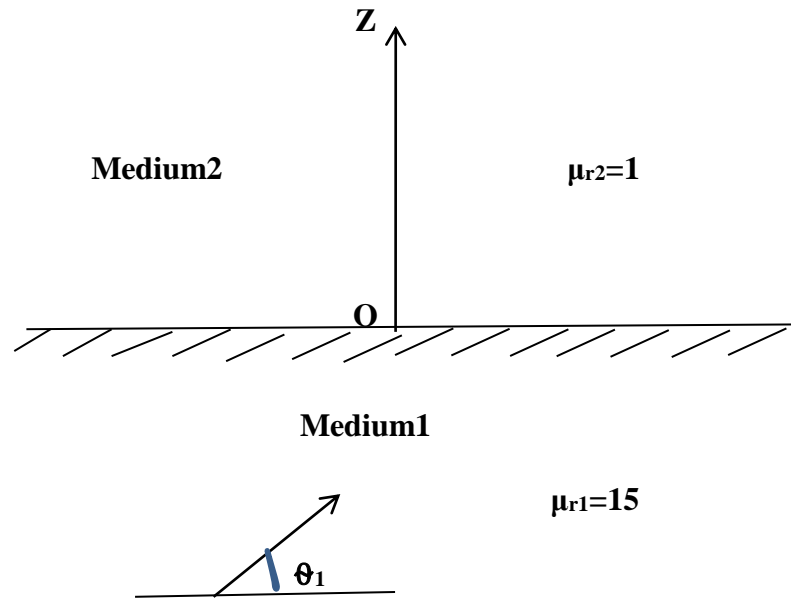
### UNIT 2

- 3
  - a A radial field  $\vec{H}=(2.39 \times 10^6/r) \cos\phi \hat{a}_r$  A/m exists in free space. Find the magnetic flux  $\Phi$  crossing the surface defined by  $-\pi/4 \leq \phi \leq \pi/4$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 1\text{m}$ . 6
  - b State and explain Ampere's circuital law. 6
  - c Obtain the vector magnetic potential A in the region surrounding an infinitely long, straight, filamentary current I. 8

### UNIT 3

- 4
  - a Given  $E=E_m \sin(\omega t - \beta z) \hat{a}_y$  in free space, find D, B and H. 5
  - b List Maxwell's equation in point form and integral form.. 8

- c In region 1 of figure,  $B_1 = 1.2a_x + 0.8a_y + 0.4a_z$  (T). Find  $H_2$  (i.e, H at  $Z=+0$ ) and the angles between the field vectors and a tangent to the interface. 7



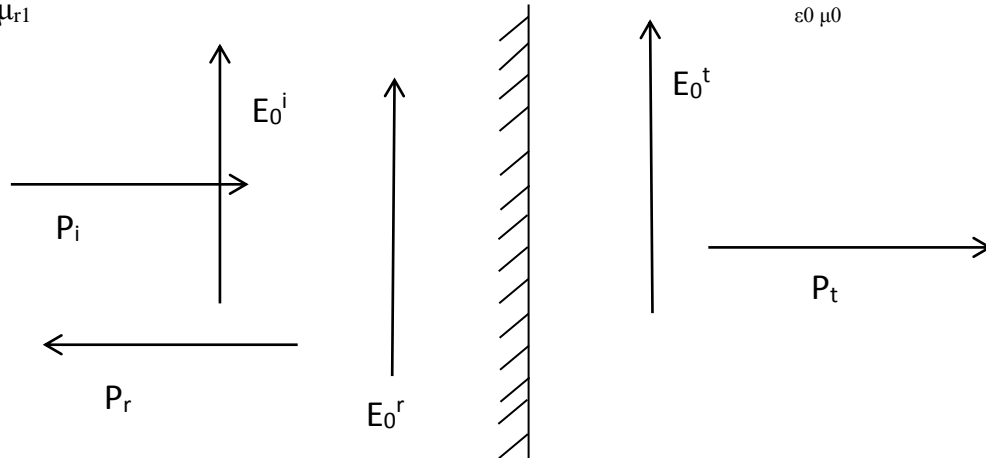
#### UNIT 4

- 5 a Derive the point and integral form of Poynting theorem 8
- b Find the skin depth  $\delta$  at a frequency of 1.6MHz in aluminum, where  $\sigma=38.2MS/m$  and  $\mu_r=1$ . Also find  $\gamma$  and the wave velocity  $u$ . 4
- c An H field travels in the  $-\hat{a}_z$  direction in free space with a phase shift constant of 30 rad/m and an amplitude of  $(1/3\pi)$  A/m. If the field has the direction  $-\hat{a}_y$  when  $t=0$  and  $z=0$ , write suitable expressions for E and H. Determine the frequency and wavelength. 8

## UNIT 5

- 6 a What is a standing wave? Define SWR. What is its relationship with reflection coefficient 10
- b Determine the amplitudes of the reflected and transmitted E and H at the interface shown, if  $E_0^i = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V/m}$  in region 1, in which  $\epsilon_{r1} = 8.5, \mu_{r1} = 1$  and  $\sigma_1 = 0$ . region 2 is free space. Assume normal incidence. 10

$\epsilon_{r1}, \mu_{r1}$



**OR**

- 7 a Discuss the reflection of uniform plane waves at normal incidence. Hence derive expressions for transmission and reflection co-efficient. 10
- b A 300MHz uniform plane wave travelling in free space strikes a large block of copper ( $\mu_r = 1, \epsilon_r = 1$  and  $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7 \text{ S/m}$ ) normal to the surface. If the surface of the copper lies in the yz plane and the wave is propagating in x-direction. Write the complete time domain expre for incident, reflected and transmitted waves. 10

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