

CS/B.TECH/EE/ICE/EEE/ODD SEM/SEM-3/EE-302/2016-17



**MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY, WEST BENGAL**
Paper Code : EE-302
FIELD THEORY

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) Gradient of a scalar function results in
- a) vector function
 - b) scalar function
 - c) periodic function
 - d) peak function.

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- ii) A charged particle moving in a magnetic field experiences a force which is maximum when
- a) the velocity of the particle is parallel to the field
 - b) the velocity of the particle is perpendicular to the field
 - c) the velocity of the particle is at an angle 45° with respect to the field
 - d) the velocity of the particle is at an angle 60° with respect to the field.

iii) Electrostatic field is

- a) Solenoidal
- b) Irrotational
- c) Conservative
- d) Both irrotational and conservative.

iv) In cylindrical co-ordinate, dV is given by

- a) $\rho d\rho d\phi dz$
- b) $\rho d\phi d\rho d\theta$
- c) $d\rho d\phi dz$
- d) $dx dy dz$.

- v) A field can exist if it satisfies
- Gauss's law
 - Faraday's law
 - Coulomb's law
 - all Maxwell's equations
- vi) If the number of turns in a solenoid is doubled and its radius is halved, then its self inductance
- is doubled
 - becomes four times
 - remains same
 - becomes half.
- vii) At the boundary of two media of permeability μ_1 and μ_2 , the boundary condition satisfied is
- the normal component of magnetic field strength \vec{H} is continuous
 - the normal component of magnetic flux density \vec{B} is continuous
 - the tangential component of magnetic flux density \vec{B} continuous
 - the tangential component of magnetic field strength \vec{H} continuous.

- viii) To apply Gauss's law for finding electric field, the Gaussian surface should be chosen in such a way that the field is to the surface.
- perpendicular
 - tangential
 - either perpendicular or tangential
 - parallel.
- ix) The magnetic field at any point on the axis of a current-carrying circular coil will be
- perpendicular to the axis
 - parallel to the axis
 - at any angle 45° with axis
 - zero.
- x) Stokes' theorem transforms
- line to volume integral
 - volume to surface integral
 - surface to volume integral
 - surface to line integral.
- xi) In good conductors, the phases of \vec{E} and \vec{H} differ by
- 180°
 - 90°
 - 0°
 - 45° .

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xii) The point $P(1, 3, 5)$ in the Cartesian co-ordinate system has been transformed to cylindrical co-ordinate system. The co-ordinate of point P is

- a) $3.16, 71.565^\circ, 5$
- b) $3.162, 5.71, 71.565^\circ$
- c) $5.916, 32.11^\circ, 3.162$
- d) $5.916, 3.162, 32.11^\circ$

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Find electric field intensity due to a uniformly charged infinite plane sheet with surface charge density $\sigma \text{ C/m}^2$.
3. Given $\phi = xy + yz + xz$, find $\Delta\phi$ at point $(1, 2, 3)$ and the directional derivative of ϕ at the same point in the direction toward the point $(3, 4, 4)$. $2 + 3$
4. Derive an expression of inductance per unit length of a co-axial transmission line carrying current I . Both the conductors are hollow.

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5. A square coil with loop area 0.01 sq.m and 50 turns is rotated about its axis in the anti-clockwise direction at right angles to a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B} = 1.0 \text{ T}$. Calculate the instantaneous value of the *emf* induced in the coil when its plane is in the plane of the field. Speed of rotation = 1000 rpm.
6. Prove that the poynting vector gives the power flow per unit area of cross-section at a point in the medium.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) State Biot-Savart law.
b) A finite length of wire is carrying a current I . Find the magnetic field intensity due to this current of a point, which is $r \text{ m}$ away from the wire.
c) Thin ring of radius 5 cm is placed on $z = 1 \text{ cm}$ so that its centre is at $(0, 0, 1) \text{ cm}$. If the ring carries 50 mA along \vec{a}_ϕ , find \vec{H} at $(0, 2, -1) \text{ cm}$.
8. a) Derive the propagation constant and characteristic impedance for a lossless transmission line from the transmission line equations.

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- b) An open wire telephone line has $R = 10\Omega$ per km, $L = 0.0037$ henry per km, $C = 0.0083 \times 10^{-6}$ farad per km and $G = 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$ ohm per km. Determine z_0 , γ , α and β at 1000 Hz.
- c) Draw the equivalent circuit of a transmission line. How to achieve distortionless condition on the line? Derive necessary conditions. 5 + 4 + 6
9. a) Why is electrostatic field called conservative field?
- b) It is found that $\vec{E} = 60\vec{a}_x + 20\vec{a}_y - 30\vec{a}_z$ mV/m at a particular point on interface between air and a conducting surface. Find \vec{D} and ρ_s at that point.
- c) Deduce an expression of energy density in electrostatic field. 4 + 5 + 6
10. a) Starting with Maxwell's equations, derive the wave equation in magnetic field for a linear homogeneous isotropic medium.
- b) An EM wave travels in free space with electric field component $E = (10ay + 5az) \cos(\omega t + 2y - 4z)$ V/m. Determine (i) ω & λ (ii) the magnetic field component (iii) the time average power in the wave.
- c) What is perpendicular and parallel polarization?

4 + 7 + 4

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11. a) What do you mean by transformer *emf* and motional *emf*? State the differences between them. 2 + 2 + 2
- b) Prove that $\vec{J}_d = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$ where \vec{J}_d is the displacement current density. 5
- c) Given the magnetic vector potential $\vec{A} = -\rho^2/4\vec{a}_z$ Wb/m², calculate the total magnetic flux crossing the surface defined by $\phi = \pi/2$, $1 \leq \rho \leq 2$ m, $0 \leq z \leq 5$ m. 4
12. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3 × 5
- a) General procedures for solving Poisson's and Laplace's equations
- b) Helmholtz's theorem
- c) Maxwell's equations
- d) Method of images.