



Mahindra University Hyderabad
École Centrale School of Engineering
Minor-II

**Program: B. Tech. Branch: AI, CSE, ECM, ECE, CM, CE, ME, MT, NT Year: II Semester: I
Subject: Physics II (PH2102)**

Date: 10.11.2023

Time Duration: 1.5 Hours

**Start Time: 10:00 AM
Max. Marks: 100**

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are mandatory
- 2)

Question 1

Marks 15 + 15 = 30

- a) Find the potential, electric field and capacitance between spherical shells of radii a and b ($a < b$) with charges $+Q$ on the inner shell and $-Q$ on the outer shell.
- b) Consider a vector field (F) given by $\vec{F} = Ayz\hat{i} + Bzx\hat{j} + xy\hat{k}$ in Cartesian coordinate system. For what values of A and B this field will represent an electrostatic field.

Question 2

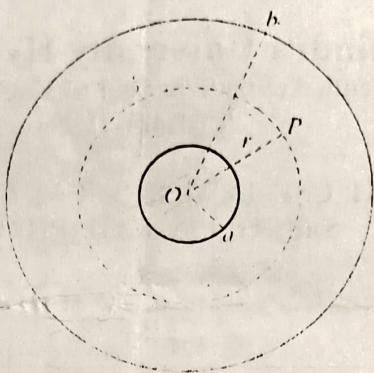
Marks 15 + 15 = 30

- a) Identify the polar and non-polar molecules from the following list, CH_4 , NH_3 , HCl , H_2 and N_2 ?
- b) An infinite dielectric slab of thickness d is placed in a uniform electric field \mathbf{E}_0 pointing perpendicular to the surface. Calculate the electric field inside the dielectric and the bound surface charge densities.

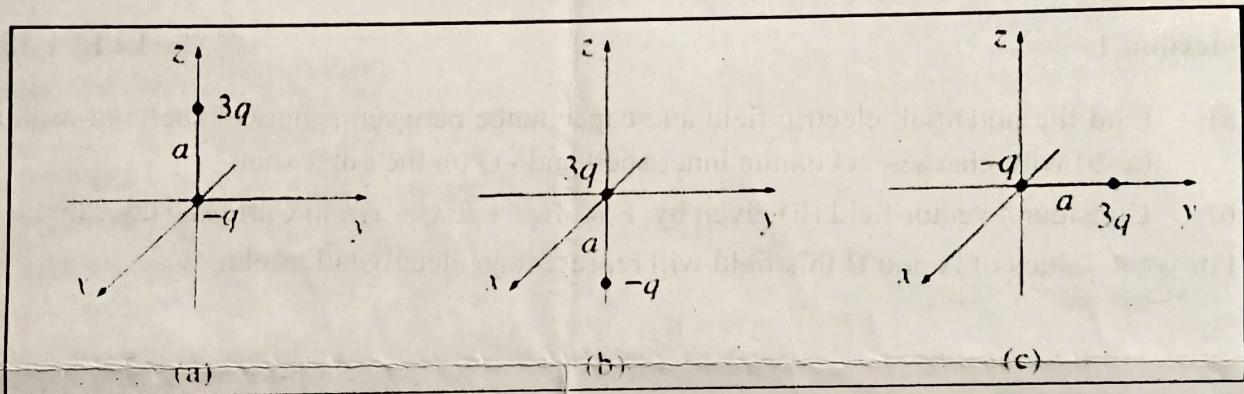
Question 3

Marks 25 + 15 = 40

- a) A hollow spherical shell of inner radius a and outer radius b carries a charge density $\rho = \alpha r$ ($a < r < b$); α being a constant. Find the field \mathbf{E} at a point P which is at a distance r from the centre of the shell for three cases i) $r < a$, ii) $a < r < b$, iii) $r > b$.



~~b)~~ Two-point charges $3q$ and $-q$ is separated by a distance a . For each of the arrangements in figure below, find (i) the monopole moment, (ii) the dipole moment



Useful relations and constants:

- i) $q_{e,p} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$, $m_p = 1.7 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ and $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
- ii) Gradient in Spherical polar coordinates, $\nabla t = \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial t}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial t}{\partial \varphi} \hat{\phi}$
- iii) Laplacian in cylindrical polar coordinates, $\nabla^2 t = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(s \frac{\partial t}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2}$
- iv) Laplacian in cartesian coordinate system, $\nabla^2 t = \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2}$