

## Electromagnetics I

Final Exam (10:20am–12:00noon)

6/26/06

1. (5%) What is the definition of the polarization vector in a dielectric material in terms of dipole moments?
2. (5%) Find the unit vector normal to the surface  $y = x^2$  at the point  $(2, 4, 1)$ .
3. (5%) For a material medium with permittivity  $\epsilon$ , permeability  $\mu$ , and conductivity  $\sigma$ , what is its complex intrinsic impedance?
4. (20%) Consider a source consisting of an infinite sheet lying in the  $xy$ -plane in free-space. On this infinite plane sheet, a uniformly distributed current flows in the negative  $x$ -direction, as given by  $\mathbf{J}_S(t) = -J_S(t)\mathbf{a}_x$  for  $z = 0$ , where  $J_S(t)$  is given in Fig. P4. Please find and sketch (a)  $H_y$  versus  $z$  for  $t = 1 \mu\text{s}$  and (b)  $E_x$  versus  $z$  for  $t = 1.5 \mu\text{s}$ .
5. (25%) Consider a similar source as in Problem 4 but with a different time-varying form of  $\mathbf{J}_S(t)$ . (a) (20%) The source generates sinusoidally time-varying uniform plane waves propagating in the  $\pm z$ -direction in free space. Consider the  $+z$  propagation having the following characteristics:  $f = 200 \text{ MHz}$  and polarization is left circular with the electric field at  $z = 0^+$  and  $t = 0$  having an  $x$ -component equal to  $-2E_0$  and a  $y$ -component equal to  $1.5E_0$ . Please write the expressions for the electric- and magnetic-field intensities for this wave. (b) (5%) What is the expression for  $\mathbf{J}_S(t)$ .
6. (20%) Consider a plane interface between air and a half-space good conductor having permittivity  $\epsilon$ , permeability  $\mu$ , and conductivity  $\sigma$ , as shown in Fig. P6. Uniform plane waves at angular frequency  $\omega$  are propagating along the  $x$ -direction and that in the good conductor propagating in the  $+x$ -direction with the propagation constant  $\alpha + j\beta$  (you do not need to derive specific expressions for  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ). At the interface,  $x = 0$ , the magnetic field intensity is found to be  $\mathbf{H}(0, t) = H_0 \cos \omega t \mathbf{a}_y$  ( $\text{A/m}$ ).
  - (a) What will be the electric field intensity  $\mathbf{E}(0, t)$  right at the interface? Please give the expression. (6%)
  - (b) Give the expression for  $\mathbf{H}(x, t)$  in the good conductor. (4%)
  - (c) Give the expression for  $\mathbf{E}(x, t)$  in the good conductor. (4%)
  - (d) What is the time-average power flow per unit area along the  $x$ -direction in the good conductor? (6%)
7. (20%) Consider a capacitor consisting of two concentric spheres with the inner sphere having radius  $a$  and the outer sphere having radius  $b$ . Between the spheres is filled a lossless dielectric with permittivity  $\epsilon$ . Assume that the electric potential at the inner sphere is  $V_0$  and that at the outer sphere is zero.
  - (a) Give the expression for the electric potential distribution between the spheres. (6%)
  - (b) Give the expression for the electric field between the spheres. (4%)
  - (c) What are the surface charge densities on the two spheres. (6%)

(d) What is the capacitance? (4%)

(Note: The two independent solutions for the  $(\theta, \phi)$ -independent Laplace equation in spherical coordinate systems are  $1/r$  and a constant. The  $r$ -component of the gradient is simply the derivative with respect to  $r$ .)

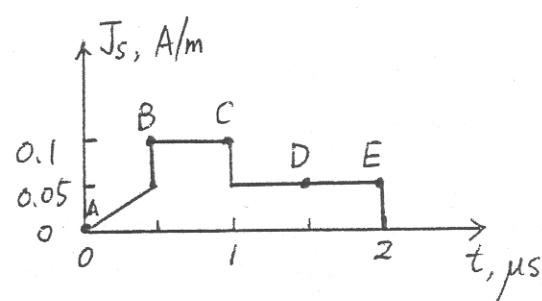


Fig. P4

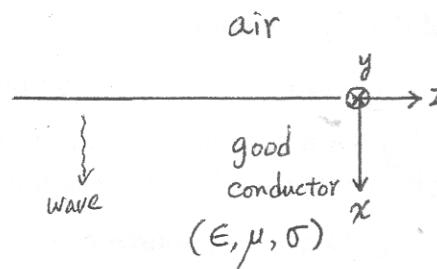


Fig. P6