




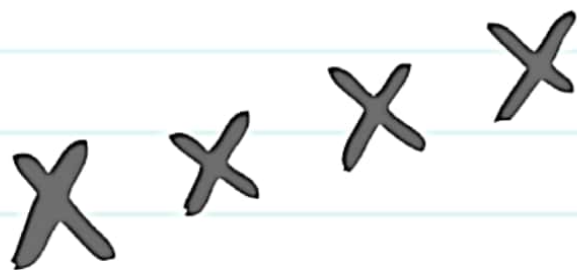
# PHY112

**SPECIAL GRADED ASSESSMENT**  
**03**



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**SECTION-04**

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Ans. To The Q. No. (3.1)

(a)

$$E = I * R_1 + \frac{Q_1}{C_1} + \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$$

(b)

Given,

$$C_1 = 1.1 \mu F = 1.1 \times 10^{-6} F$$

$$C_2 = 8.8 \mu F = 8.8 \times 10^{-6} F$$

$$R_1 = 2.2 k\Omega = 2.2 \times 10^3 \Omega$$

$$\text{Equivalent Capacitance, } C = \frac{C_1 \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$= \frac{1.1 \times 10^{-6} \times 8.8 \times 10^{-6}}{1.1 \times 10^{-6} + 8.8 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 9.78 \times 10^{-7} F$$

$$\text{Time Constant, } T = C R_1$$

$$= 9.78 \times 10^{-7} \times 2.2 \times 10^3$$

$$= 2.15 \times 10^{-3} s$$

$$= 2.15 \text{ ms (Ans)}$$

(c)

Here,

$$C_2 = 8.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F} \quad E = 14 \text{ V}$$

$$t = 1.2 \text{ T} \quad C = 9.78 \times 10^{-7}$$

We know,

$$Q(t) = Q_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}}\right)$$

$$\therefore Q(1.2) = CE \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1.2 \text{ T}}{T}}\right)$$

$$= 9.78 \times 10^{-7} \times 14 \left(1 - e^{-1.2}\right)$$

$$= 9.5659 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$= 9.5659 \mu\text{C} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(d)

Here,

$$t = 10 \text{ T sec}$$

We know,

$$Q(10) = CE \left(1 - e^{-10}\right)$$

$$= 9.78 \times 10^{-7} \times 14 \left(1 - e^{-10}\right)$$

$$= 1.3688 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C}$$

$$= 13.688 \mu\text{C} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(c)

Here,

$$t' = 1.9 \tau, \quad E = 14 \text{ V}, \quad R_2 = 33 \times 10^3 \Omega$$

We know,

$$E(t') = E \left( e^{-\frac{1.9 \tau}{\tau}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(1.9 \tau) = 14 \times e^{-1.9}$$

$$\therefore E = 2.09$$

Now,

$$E = I R$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 R_2 = E.$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{E}{R_2} = \frac{2.09}{33 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 6.345 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$$

$$= 6.345 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mA}$$

(Ans)

(f)

Here,

$$t' = 0, \quad C_2 = 8.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ F}, \quad R_2 = 33 \times 10^3 \Omega$$

We know,

$$Q(t) = Q_0 e^{-\frac{t'}{C_2 R_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q_2}{2} = Q_0 e^{-\frac{t'}{C_2 R_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = e^{-\frac{t'}{C_2 R_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t'}{C_2 R_2} = \ln(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow t' = \ln 2 \times C_2 R_2$$

$$= \ln(2) \times 8.8 \times 10^{-2} \times 33 \times 10^3$$

$$= 0.201289 \text{ s}$$

$$= 201.289 \text{ ms}$$

(Ans)

Ans. To The Q. No. (3.2)

(a)

x component of the magnetic field = 0 T

(Ans)

y component of the magnetic field = 0 T

(Ans)

Here,

$$N = 479, I_A = 59 \text{ mA} = 0.059 \text{ A}$$

$$L = 0.37 \text{ m}$$

∴ z component of the magnetic

$$\text{field} = \frac{\mu_0 N I_A}{L} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 479 \times 0.059}{0.37}$$

$$= 9.598 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

(Ans)

(b)

Here,

$$N = 479, \quad I_B = 0.045 \text{ A}, \quad L = 0.37 \text{ m}$$

We know,

$$z\text{-component for solenoid} = \frac{\mu_0 N I_B}{L}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 479 \times 0.054}{0.37}$$

$$= 8.7849 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$\therefore \text{Net Magnetic field} = 9.598 \times 10^{-5} + 8.7849 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$= 1.83829 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$$

(Ans)

$$\therefore y\text{-component} = 0 \text{ T} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(c)

Here,

$$\vec{\mu} = (-30)\hat{i} + (-43)\hat{k} \text{ Nm/T}$$

$$\vec{B} = (0)\hat{i} + (0)\hat{j} + (1.83829 \times 10^{-4})\hat{k}$$

We know,

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -30 & 0 & -43 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.83829 \times 10^{-4} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\hat{j} (-30 \times 1.83829 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\therefore y \text{ component} = 5.51487 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Nm} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$\therefore x \text{ component} = 0 \text{ Nm} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$\therefore z \text{ component} = 0 \text{ Nm} \quad (\text{Ans})$$



We know,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|}$$

$$= \frac{(-30)\hat{i} + (0)\hat{j} + (-43)\hat{k} \cdot (0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 1.83829 \times 10^{-4}\hat{k})}{\sqrt{(-30)^2 + 0^2 + (-43)^2} \times \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + (1.83829 \times 10^{-4})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-7.904847 \times 10^{-3}}{52.431 \times 1.83829 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= -0.82$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.82)$$

$$\therefore \theta = 34.915^\circ$$

(Ans)

(d)

Here,

$$\begin{array}{l|l} I_A \rightarrow -I_A = -59 \text{ mA} & L = 0.37 \text{ m} \\ & N = 479 \\ & = -0.059 \text{ A} \\ I_B \rightarrow -I_B = -45 \text{ mA} \\ & = -0.045 \text{ A} \end{array}$$

We know,

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I_A}{L} \text{ for } I_A$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I_B}{L} \text{ for } I_B$$

when  $I_A$ ,

$$z \text{ component} = -9.598 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$x \text{ component} = 0 \text{ T}$$

when  $I_B$ ,

$$z \text{ component} = -7.321 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$x \text{ component} = 0 \text{ T}$$

$\therefore$  Net magnetic field for z component

$$= (-9.598 \times 10^{-5} + (-7.321 \times 10^{-5})) \text{ T}$$

$$= -1.692 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T (Ans)}$$

$$z \text{ component} = 0 \text{ T} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

(c)

Here,

$$\vec{\mu} = (-30) \hat{i} + (-43) \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = (-1.692 \times 10^{-4}) \hat{k}$$

We know,

$$\tau = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -30 & 0 & -43 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.692 \times 10^{-4} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\hat{j} (-30 \times -1.692 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$= -5.0756 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Nm (Ans)}$$

$$\therefore x \text{ component} = 0 \text{ Nm (Ans)}$$

$$\therefore z \text{ component} = 0 \text{ Nm (Ans)}$$

Ans. To The Q. No. (3.3)

(a)

Here,

$$a = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$C = 3 \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$r = (0.7a) = (0.7 \times 0.2) \text{ m}$$
$$= 0.14 \text{ m}$$

$$J = C \frac{r^2}{a^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times (0.14)^2}{0.2^2}$$

$$= 1.47$$

$$A = \pi a^2$$

$$= 3.1418 (0.2)^2$$

$$= 0.125664 \text{ m}^2$$

We know,

$$I = J A$$

$$= 1.47 \times 0.125664$$

$$= 0.184726 \text{ A}$$

$$= 184.726 \text{ mA}$$

(Ans)

(b)

Here,

$$I = 184.726 \text{ mA}$$

$$= 0.184726 \text{ A} \quad [\text{from a}]$$

$$r = 0.7 \text{ a} = (0.7 \times 0.2) \text{ m} \\ = 0.14 \text{ m}$$

We know,

$$\oint B \cdot dl = \mu_0 I$$

$$\Rightarrow B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 0.184726}{2\pi \times 0.14}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 2.6389 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$$

$$\therefore B = 2.6389 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Gauss.}$$

(Ans)

(c)

Here,

$$d = 79 \text{ cm} = 79 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$a = 20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$n = c = 3$$

Enclosed current,

$$I = n \pi a^2$$

$$= 3 \pi (20 \times 10^{-2})^2$$

$$= 0.3769 \text{ A}$$

We know,

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2 \pi d} \quad [\text{from Ampere's law}]$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 0.3769}{2\pi \times 79 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 9.5441 \times 10^{-8} \text{ T}$$

$$= 9.544 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Gauss}$$

(Ans)

(d)

Perimeter of the loop  $= 2\pi R = L$

Here,

$$L = 15 \text{ cm} = 15 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

Now,

$$R = \frac{L}{2\pi} = \frac{15 \times 10^{-2}}{2\pi} = 0.02387$$

$$I = 0.3769 \text{ A [from (c)]}$$

We know,

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \quad [\text{from Biot-Savart Law}]$$

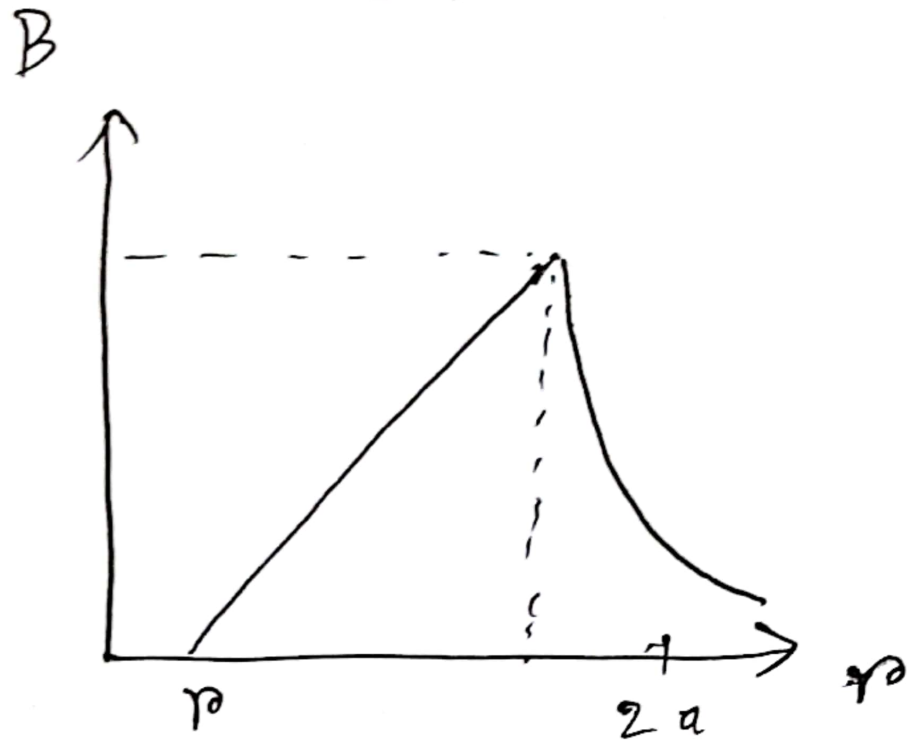
$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 0.3769}{2 \times 0.02387}$$

$$= 9.92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$\therefore B = 9.92 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Gauss}$$

(Ans)

(c)



$B$  vs  $r$  - Plot