

**THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2015-16**  
**EEEC303**  
**ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD THEORY**

Time: 3 hours

Max Mark: 100

**Note**

- Attempt all questions.
- Marks and number of question to attempt from the section is mentioned before each section.
- Assume missing data suitably. Illustrate the answer with suitable sketch.
- Use of smith chart is permitted.

1. Attempt any four parts of the following. [4x5]
  - a. If the position vectors of points T and S are  $3\mathbf{a}_x - 2\mathbf{a}_y + \mathbf{a}_z$  and  $4\mathbf{a}_x + 6\mathbf{a}_y + 2\mathbf{a}_z$ , respectively, find: (i) the coordinates of T and S (ii) the distance vector from T to S, (iii) the distance between T and S.
  - b. If  $V = (x+y)z$ , evaluate  $\oint_V ds$ , where S is the surface of the cylindrical wedge defined by  $0 < \phi < \pi/2$ ,  $0 < z < 2$  and  $dS$  is normal to that surface.
  - c. Find the divergence of the following vectors:
    - i)  $\mathbf{A} = e^{xy}\mathbf{a}_x + \sin xy\mathbf{a}_y + \cos^2 xz\mathbf{a}_z$
    - ii)  $\mathbf{B} = \rho z^2 \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_\rho + z \sin^2 \phi \mathbf{a}_z$
  - d. State and explain stoke's theorem.
  - e. Explain that the gradient of a scalar function at any point is directed normal to the surface passing through that point and on which the value of scalar function is constant.
  - f. Two points are given as P (2, -1, -3) and Q (1, 3, 4). Give the vector that extends from P to Q in (i) Cartesian coordinates (ii) cylindrical coordinates.
2. Attempt any four parts of the following. [4x5]
  - a. A point charge  $Q_1 = 300 \mu\text{C}$  located at (1, -1, -3) m experiences a force  $\mathbf{F}_1 = 8\mathbf{I}_x - 8\mathbf{I}_y + 4\mathbf{I}_z$  N, due to a point charge  $Q_2$  at (3, -3, -2) m. Determine  $Q_2$ .
  - b. State and explain Gauss's law in differential form and explain what do you mean by  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D}$ .
  - c. Derive an expression for continuity equation.
  - d. Calculate the capacitance between concentric metal spheres of radius  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  with charge Q placed on the outer surface of inner shell.
  - e. A coil is made of 150 turns of copper wire wound on a cylindrical core. If the mean radius of the turns is 6.5 mm and the diameter of the wire is 0.4 mm, calculate the resistance of the coil.

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3. Attempt any two parts of the following. [2x10]
  - a. State and Explain Biot- Savart's law.
  - b. Determine the magnetic field intensity, H at the centre of square current element. The length of each side is 2m and the current I = 1Amp.
  - c. There exist a boundary between two magnetic material at  $z = 0$  having permeability  $\mu_1 = 4\mu_0$  H/m for region 1, where  $z > 0$  and  $\mu_2 = 7\mu_0$  H/m for region 2 where  $z < 0$ . There exist a surface current of density  $\mathbf{k} = 60\mathbf{I}_x$  A/m at boundary  $z = 0$ . For a field  $\mathbf{B}_1 = 2\mathbf{I}_x - 3\mathbf{I}_y + 2\mathbf{I}_z$  mT in region 1. Find the value of flux density  $\mathbf{B}_2$  in region 2.
4. Attempt any two parts of the following. [2x10]
  - a. State and explain the Maxwell's equation in differential and integral form. Also explain from which law they are derived.
  - b. Derive an expression for the reflection coefficient of a uniform plane wave incident on a non-lossy medium.
  - c. For uniform plane wave in sea water find the value of Attenuation Constant, Phase Constant, Intrinsic impedance and wavelength at  $10^5$  MHz. Given that  $\sigma = 4$  mho/m and  $\epsilon = 80\epsilon_0$  and  $\mu = \mu_0$ .
5. Attempt any two parts of the following. [2x10]
  - a. (i) What is smith chart explain? How it is constructed?  
 (ii) Using smith chart find the input impedance of 75 ohm lossless transmission line of length  $0.1\lambda$  when the load is short.
  - b. Why is it desirable to achieve an impedance match in a transmission line? Explain the different methods of impedance matching.
  - c. A 60 ohm distortionless transmission line has a capacitance of  $0.15\text{nF/m}$ . The attenuation of the line  $1.15 \times 10^{-3}$  Np/m. Calculate: (i) The line parameter resistance, inductance and conductance per meter of the line, (ii) Voltage at a distance of 1Km and 4Km with respect to sending voltage.