Course code and name:	B38EM Introduction to Electricity and Magnetism	
Type of assessment:	Individual	
Coursework Title:	Take home Assignment 2	
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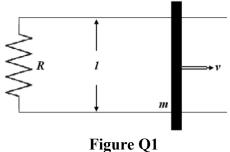
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Introduction to Electricity and Magnetism B38EM Assignment #2

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \,\text{Fm}^{-1}$$
, $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \,\text{C}$, $\mu_0 = 4 \pi \, 10^{-7} \,\text{N/A}^2$

1. Consider the system shown in **Figure Q1** where a metal bar of mass *m* slides frictionless on two parallel conducting rails separated by a distance *l*. A resistor *R* is connected across the rails. If a uniform magnetic field B, pointing into the page, fills the entire region, find the following:



- (a) If the bar moves to the right at speed v, what is the current in the resistor? In which direction does it flow? (3 marks)
- (b) Determine the magnetic force. What is the direction of the force? (3 marks)
- (c) If the bar starts out with speed v_0 at t=0, and it is left to slide, what is its speed at a later t? (4 marks)

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

(d)
$$V = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{B_{1}V}{R}\right)^{2} R dt$$

Since $V = V_{0}e^{-\frac{B^{2}RV}{Rm}t}$

(b) $F = BI = \frac{B^{2} I^{2}V}{R}$

The current in the conductor goes upwards, So the direction of magnetic force is left

(C) $F = \frac{B^{2}I^{2}V}{R}$

Proved

$$M \frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{B^{2}I^{2}V}{Rm} dt \implies V = V_{0}e^{\frac{B^{2}R^{2}V}{Rm}t}$$

- 2. The transformer shown in Figure Q2 consists of a long wire coincident with the z-axis carrying a current $I = I_0 \cos \omega t$, coupling magnetic energy to a toroidal coil situated in the x-y plane and centred at the origin. The toroidal core uses iron material with relative permeability, μ_r , around which 100 turns of a tightly wound coil serves to induce a voltage V_{emf} , as shown in the figure.
 - (a) Develop an expression for V_{emf} (3 marks)
 - (b) Calculate V_{emf} , for the parameters in **Table Q2** (2 marks)

$$\begin{array}{l}
(a) \\
E = \oint \overrightarrow{B} \cdot dS \\
= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mu I}{2\pi \gamma} \cdot C d\gamma \\
= \frac{\mu c I}{2\pi} \ln(\frac{b}{a})
\end{array}$$

2.

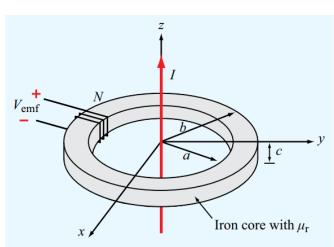


Figure Q2

$=\frac{\mu_{CNWI_0}}{2\pi}\left(h(\frac{b}{a})\sin\frac{b}{a}\right)$	۷.
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Table Q2		
Parameter	Value	
Frequency, f	60 Hz	
Relative permeability, μ_r	4000	
a	5 cm	
ь	6 cm	
С	2 cm	
Current amplitude, I_0	50 A	

(b) according to a

Vemf ~5.5 Sin 377t

- 3. In a Cartesian coordinate, a plane wave is polarized with its electric vector along z. The wave propagates along the y-axis. The electric field is given by $E_z(y,t) = E_0 e^{i(ky-\omega t)}$ Volts/metre. This wave is propagating in vacuum; its amplitude is $E_0 = 7$ V/m and its wavelength is $\lambda = 0.3$ meters.
- a) What is the frequency of the wave? (2 marks)
- b) How large is the magnetic field associated with this wave (2 marks) and in what direction is it oriented (2 marks)?
- c) What is the average rate at which energy is transported by this wave (per square metres)?

$$f = \frac{C}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \, \text{m/s}}{0.3 \, \text{m}}$$

$$= 10^9 \, \text{Hz}$$

$$(C) \, I = \frac{1}{2} \, C \, \epsilon_0 \, E_0^2 \approx 0.065 \, \text{W/m}^3$$

- 4. A coaxial cable that connects a radar receiver to its antenna is 30-m-long and it is lossless. The cable has a characteristic impedance $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$ and operates at 2 MHz. The cable is terminated at an unmatched antenna that has an impedance of $Z_L = 60 + j40 \Omega$. If the phase velocity on this transmission line is u = 0.6c (where c is the speed of light in vacuum), find:
- d) The complex reflection coefficient Γ at the cable and antenna interface; (2 marks)
- e) The voltage standing wave ratio; (2 marks)
- f) The input impedance of this transmission line. (1 marks)

$$U_{11}d_{1}T = \frac{2c-20}{2c+20} = \frac{10+j40}{110+j40} \approx 0.352 255.98^{\circ}$$

(e)
$$S = \frac{1+|T|}{1-|T|} = \frac{1+0.352}{1-0.352} \approx 2.086$$

$$\beta = W \sqrt{LC}$$
(f, $Z_{in}=Z_{0} = \frac{Z_{i}t_{j}^{2}Z_{0} t_{0}n\beta l}{20 j Z_{i}t_{0}n\beta l} \sim (23.973 t_{j}^{2}1.352) \Sigma$