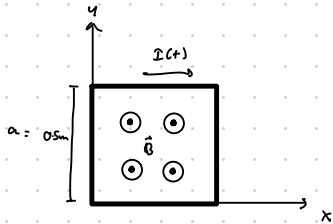


EE 3FK4 - Electromagnetics II - MATLAB Assignment 1 - Set 3

Exercise: A perfectly conducting filament containing a small 500Ω resistor is formed into a square, as illustrated in Figure 19.3. Find $I(t)$ if $\vec{B} = 0.4 \cos[\pi(ct-y)] \hat{a}_z \mu T$, where $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$. Solve for the current $I(t)$ from $t=0$ to $t = 3.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$.



$$a = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 500 \Omega$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{B} = 0.4 \cos[\pi(ct-y)] \hat{a}_z \mu T$$

$$B_z = 0.4 \times 10^{-6} \cos[\pi(ct-y)] T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(t) &= \iint_{\text{loop}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{x=0}^{0.5} \int_{y=0}^{0.5} B_z(t, y) dy dx \\ &= \int_{x=0}^{0.5} \int_{y=0}^{0.5} B_z(t, y) dy dx \\ &= 0.5 \int_{y=0}^{0.5} 0.4 \times 10^{-6} \cos[\pi(ct-y)] dy \\ \Phi(t) &= 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \int_0^{0.5} \cos[\pi(ct-y)] dy \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate integral:

$$\text{let } p = \pi ct$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \cos(p - \pi y) dy$$

$$\text{let } u = p - \pi y, \quad du = -\pi dy \quad \therefore dy = -\frac{du}{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \cos(p - \pi y) dy = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_p^{p-\pi/2} \cos u du = -\frac{1}{\pi} [\sin u]_p^{p-\pi/2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} (\sin(p - 0.5\pi) - \sin(p))$$

$$\text{Using } \sin(p - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\cos p:$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \cos(p - \pi y) dy = -\frac{1}{\pi} (-\cos p - \sin p)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} (\cos p + \sin p)$$

$$\Phi(t) = 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} [\cos(\pi ct) + \sin(\pi ct)]$$

$$\text{let } \omega = \pi c = 3\pi \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Phi(t) = \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-6}}{\pi} (\cos(\omega t) + \sin(\omega t))$$

Faraday's Law:

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{0.2 \times 10^{-6}}{\pi} (-\omega \sin(\omega t) + \omega \cos(\omega t))$$

$$= \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-6} \cdot \omega}{\pi} (\sin(\omega t) - \cos(\omega t))$$

$$= \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 3\pi \cdot 10^8}{\pi} (\sin(\omega t) - \cos(\omega t))$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = 60 (\sin(\omega t) - \cos(\omega t))$$

$$I(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}(t)}{R} = \frac{60}{500} (\sin(\omega t) - \cos(\omega t))$$

$$I(t) = 0.12 (\sin(\omega t) - \cos(\omega t)) \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Sub in } \omega = 3\pi \times 10^8$$

$$I(t) = 0.12 (\sin(3\pi \times 10^8 t) - \cos(3\pi \times 10^8 t)) \text{ A}$$