

PRACTICE EXAM

Difficulty: MEDIUM

Questions: 10

...

Exam: Magnetic Fields and Applications

Instructions:

Answer all questions to the best of your ability. Show your work where applicable.

Multiple Choice Questions (2 points each)

Instructions: Choose the best answer for each question.

Question 1: Inside a long conductor of radius ' a ' carrying a steady current I , at a distance $r < a$ from the center, the magnetic field H is:

- A) Constant and independent of r .
- B) Zero.
- C) Proportional to $1/r$.
- D) Proportional to r .

Question 2: Outside a long conductor of radius ' a ' carrying a steady current I , at a distance $r > a$ from the center, the magnetic field H is:

- A) Proportional to r .
- B) Proportional to $1/r$.
- C) Zero.
- D) Constant and equal to the field at $r = a$.

Question 3: What is the magnetic field inside the core of a toroidal coil ($r < a$)?

- A) Directly proportional to the current I .
- B) Inversely proportional to the number of turns N .
- C) Zero.
- D) Uniform and non-zero.

Question 4: Which type of sensor uses the principle of inductance to measure displacement with submillimeter precision?

- A) Proximity Sensor
- B) LVDT (Linear Variable Differential Transformer)
- C) Optical Sensor
- D) Thermal Sensor

Short Answer Questions (4 points each)

Instructions: Answer each question in 2-3 complete sentences.

Question 5: Explain how the magnetic field inside a long conductor ($r < a$) changes as the distance 'r' increases from the center of the wire.

Question 6: Describe the key difference in calculating the magnetic field inside ($r < a$) and outside ($r > a$) a long current-carrying conductor using Ampere's Law.

Question 7: Briefly explain how a proximity sensor works.

Problem-Solving Questions (6 points each)

Instructions: Provide detailed solutions, showing all steps and reasoning.

Question 8: A long wire with radius $a = 2\text{mm}$ carries a current of $I = 5\text{A}$. Calculate the magnitude of the magnetic field (H) at a distance $r = 1\text{mm}$ from the center of the wire.

Question 9: A toroidal coil has $N = 100$ turns and carries a current of $I = 2\text{A}$. Qualitatively describe the magnetic field inside the toroid. Justify your answer using Ampere's Law.

Question 10: Describe how you would determine the mutual inductance between a long straight wire and a rectangular loop placed near the wire. What parameters would you need to know, and what steps would you take?
```