

# ANALOG 12.8 8

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## Question 8:

Suppose that the electric field amplitude of an electromagnetic wave is  $E_0 = 120\text{N/C}$  and that its frequency is  $f = 50.0\text{ MHz}$ .

- (a) Determine,  $B_0, \omega, k$  and  $\lambda$   
 (b) Find expressions for  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$

## Solution (b):

from the above equations,

$$\mathbf{E} = 120\sin[1.05x - 3.14 \times 10^8 t]\mathbf{e}_2 \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = (4 \times 10^{-7})\sin[1.05x - 3.14 \times 10^8 t]\mathbf{e}_3 \quad (8)$$

## Solution (a):

TABLE I  
INPUT PARAMETERS

Input Parameters		
Symbol	Description	value
$f$	frequency of source	50.0 MHz
$E_0$	Electric field amplitude	120 N/C
$c$	speed of light	$3 \times 10^8\text{ m/s}$
$\mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$	Standard basis unit vectors	$ \mathbf{e}_2  =  \mathbf{e}_3  = 1$

TABLE II  
OUTPUT PARAMETERS

Output parameters		
Symbol	Description	value
$B_0$	Magnetic field strength	400nT
$\omega$	Angular frequency	$3.14 \times 10^8\text{ rad/s}$
$k$	Propagation constant	1.05rad/s
$\lambda$	Wavelength	6.0m
$\mathbf{E}$	Electric field vector	$120 \sin[1.05x - 3.1 \times 10^8 t]\mathbf{e}_2$
$\mathbf{B}$	Magnetic field vector	$(4 \times 10^{-7})\sin[1.05x - 3.14 \times 10^8 t]\mathbf{e}_3$

General representation of electric and magnetic field is:

$$\mathbf{E} = E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)\mathbf{e}_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = B_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)\mathbf{e}_3 \quad (2)$$

$$B_0 = \frac{E_0}{c} = \frac{120}{3 \times 10^8} = 400\text{nT} \quad (3)$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 3.14 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s} \quad (4)$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} = 1.05 \text{ rad/m} \quad (5)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{50 \times 10^6} = 6.0\text{m} \quad (6)$$

Fig. 1. Graphs of  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ 