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Q. P. code 38358

Solution
Electromagnetic Fields and Waves
Sem-IV (Choice based)

$$1a) \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r E_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 16r \sin \phi$$

$$= 16y$$

$$= 80 \quad \text{at } P(5, 5, 5)$$

$$2b) \quad \vec{D} = \frac{r}{4} \vec{a}_r \quad \text{nC/m}^2$$

$$a) \quad \vec{E} = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0} = 7.06 \vec{a}_r \quad \text{V/m}$$

$$b) \quad Q = 4\pi r^2 D_r = 49.1 \text{ pC}$$

$$c) \quad D_r = 4\pi r^2 \times \frac{r}{4} \times 10^{-9} = 134.7 \text{ pC}$$

$$3b) \quad i) \quad V = 882 \text{ V}$$

$$ii) \quad \vec{E} = -\nabla V = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \vec{a}_x + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \vec{a}_y + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \vec{a}_z \right)$$

$$= -4(x+1)^2 (y+2)^2 (z+3) \vec{a}_z$$

$$-4(x+1) (y+2)^2 (z+3)^2 \vec{a}_x$$

$$-4(x+1)^2 (y+2) (z+3)^2 \vec{a}_y$$

$$= -588 \vec{a}_x - 1764 \vec{a}_y - 252 \vec{a}_z$$

$$iii) \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = -5.21 \vec{a}_x - 15.62 \vec{a}_y - 2.23 \vec{a}_z \quad \text{nC/m}^2$$

$$iv) \quad P_v = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} (-196 - 1764 - 36) = -17.67 \text{ nC/m}^3$$

$$\vec{a}_n = \frac{588 \vec{a}_x + 1764 \vec{a}_y + 252 \vec{a}_z}{1876.4} = 0.313 \vec{a}_x + 0.940 \vec{a}_y + 0.1343 \vec{a}_z$$

$$4a) \quad a) \quad \text{Normal component of } D_2$$

$$\vec{D}_{n2} = \vec{D}_{n1} = 10 \times 2.5 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-12} = 1.549 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$b) \quad \vec{E}_{t1} = \vec{E}_{t2} = -30 \vec{a}_x + 5 \vec{a}_y$$

$$\vec{D}_{t2} = -1.062 \times 10^{-9} \vec{a}_x + 1.771 \times 10^{-9} \vec{a}_y \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$c) \quad \vec{D}_2 = \vec{D}_{t2} + \vec{D}_{n2}$$

$$\vec{P}_2 = \epsilon_0 (\epsilon_{r2} - 1) \vec{E}_2$$

$$= (-0.797 \vec{a}_x + 1.328 \vec{a}_y + 1.162 \vec{a}_z) \times 10^{-9} \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$d) \quad |\vec{D}_2| \cos \alpha_2 = D_{n2}$$

$$\cos \alpha_2 = \frac{1.549 \times 10^{-9}}{2.581 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 53.1^\circ$$

(b)

$$4b) \quad \vec{B} = 0.04 \bar{a}_y \text{ T}$$

$$v = 2.5 \sin 10^3 t \bar{a}_z \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = 0.1 \sin 10^3 t (-\bar{a}_x) \quad \text{V/m}$$

$$V_e = \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= -0.2 \sin 10^3 t \text{ V}$$

Conductor first moves in z direction
the $x=0.2$ m end is negative wrt the end on
z axis for first half cycle

$$5b) \quad i = c \frac{dV}{dt} = c V_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$c = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$D = \epsilon E = \epsilon \frac{V_0}{d} \sin \omega t$$

$$i_d = \int_s \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s} = c V_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\therefore \boxed{i = i_d}$$

$$6b) \quad E(x, t) = -10^3 \sin \beta (x - v_0 t) \bar{a}_y$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{v_0} = 2 \text{ rad/m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \pi \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$t_1 = \text{time for } \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{T}{4} = 2.62 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}$$

