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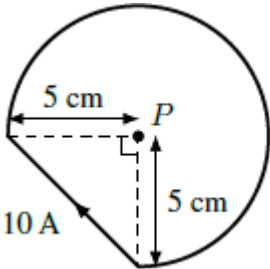
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

December 2023 Supplementary Examinations**Programme: B.E.****Branch: Electronics and Communication Engineering****Course Code: 22EC4PCFAW****Course: Fields and Waves****Semester: IV****Duration: 3 hrs.****Max Marks: 100**

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

| Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice. | | | UNIT - I | CO | PO | Marks |
|--|---|----|---|-----|-----|-------|
| | 1 | a) | Two point charges $Q_A = -20 \mu\text{C}$ and $Q_B = 50 \mu\text{C}$ are located at A(-6,4,7) and B(5,8,-2) respectively in free space. (Distances given in meter). Determine the vector force exerted on Q_A by Q_B given $\epsilon_0 = 10^{-9}/36\pi \text{ F/m}$. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | b) | Obtain an expression for the Electric field intensity (\vec{E}) due to an infinite sheet charge of uniform density ρ_S . | CO1 | PO1 | 8 |
| | | c) | Given a $60 \mu\text{C}$ point charge located at the origin, find the total electric flux passing through i) The closed surface defined by $\rho = 26 \text{ cm}$ and $z = \pm 26 \text{ cm}$. ii) The plane $z = 26 \text{ cm}$. | CO2 | PO2 | 5 |
| | | | OR | | | |
| | 2 | a) | Given the Electric flux density $\vec{D} = z\rho\cos^2\phi \hat{a}_z \text{ C/m}^2$, find the total charge enclosed by the cylinder of radius 1 m with $-2 \leq z \leq 2 \text{ m}$. | CO1 | PO1 | 5 |
| | | b) | Obtain an expression for the Electric field intensity (\vec{E}) due to an infinite line charge of uniform density ρ_L using Gauss's law. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | c) | What are equipotential surfaces? A 15 nC point charge is located at the origin in free space. Calculate V_1 at point $P_1(-2, 3, -1)$ in each of the following cases: i) $V = 0$ at (6, 5, 4) ii) $V = 0$ at infinity iii) $V = 5 \text{ V}$ at (2, 0, 4) | CO2 | PO2 | 8 |
| | | | UNIT - II | | | |
| | 3 | a) | Derive an expression for magnetic field at a point due to infinite long straight conductor using Ampere's circuital law. | CO1 | PO1 | 6 |
| | | b) | Find the energy stored in free space for the region $2\text{mm} \leq r \leq 3\text{mm}$, $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ and $0^\circ \leq \phi \leq 90^\circ$ given the potential field $V = \frac{200}{r} \text{ V}$. | CO2 | PO2 | 7 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----|---|------|-----|---|
| | c) | Using Laplace's equation, derive an expression for the potential in the space between the two plates of a parallel-plate capacitor. Also find the capacitance of the system. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | OR | | | |
| 4 | a) | Analyse and evaluate the magnetic field intensity at point P in the figure below.  | CO2 | PO2 | 6 |
| | b) | Analyse the interface between a conductor and a dielectric and obtain the boundary conditions for electric field. | CO 2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | c) | Given the potential field $V = \frac{50 \sin \theta}{r^2}$ V in free space. (i) Determine whether V satisfies the Laplace's equation. (ii) Find the total charge stored inside the spherical shell $1 < r < 2$ m. | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | | UNIT - III | | | |
| 5 | a) | A point charge $Q = 18$ nC has a velocity of 5×10^6 m/s in the direction of $\hat{a}_V = 0.6 \hat{a}_x + 0.75 \hat{a}_y + 0.3 \hat{a}_z$. Calculate the magnitude of the force exerted on the charge by the following fields: (i) $\vec{B} = -3 \hat{a}_x + 4 \hat{a}_y + 6 \hat{a}_z$ mT only (ii) $\vec{E} = -3 \hat{a}_x + 4 \hat{a}_y + 6 \hat{a}_z$ kV/m only (iii) \vec{E} and \vec{B} defined above acting together | CO2 | PO2 | 8 |
| | b) | Analyse the interface between two media of different permeability and obtain the boundary conditions for magnetic field. | CO2 | PO2 | 8 |
| | c) | Briefly explain the concept of displacement current density and state the corresponding Maxwell's equation. | - | - | 4 |
| | | UNIT - IV | | | |
| 6 | a) | What is loss tangent in the context of electromagnetic wave propagation? How can it be used to identify good dielectrics? | CO1 | PO1 | 7 |
| | b) | Analyse a plane wave travelling in sea water with parameters $\epsilon_r = 81$, $\mu_r = 1$ and $\sigma = 4$ S/m, having the electric field given by $\vec{E}(z, t) = 0.2 e^{-z/\delta} \cos\left(4\pi \times 10^5 t - \frac{z}{\delta} + 75^\circ\right) \hat{a}_x$ V/m. Hence determine the skin depth, intrinsic impedance and Poynting vector. | CO 2 | PO2 | 7 |
| | c) | What is polarization of wave? Discuss the different types of polarization. | - | - | 6 |

| | | UNIT - V | | | |
|---|----|--|-----|-----|----|
| 7 | a) | Analyse an electromagnetic wave propagating from one medium to another of different permittivity and obtain the coefficients of reflection and transmission at normal incidence. | CO2 | PO2 | 10 |
| | b) | <p>A uniform plane wave in air with</p> $\vec{E}(x, t) = 8 \cos (\omega t - 4x - 3z) \hat{a}_y \text{ V/m}$ <p>is incident on a dielectric slab ($z \geq 0$) with parameters $\epsilon_r = 2.5, \mu_r = 1$ and $\sigma = 0$. Find</p> <p>i) The polarization of the wave ii) The angle of incidence</p> <p>iii) The reflected \vec{E} field iv) The transmitted \vec{H} field</p> | CO2 | PO2 | 10 |
