

Please check that this question paper contains 09 questions and 02 printed pages within first ten minutes.

[Total No. of Questions: 09]

MORNING

[Total No. of Pages: 02]

Uni. Roll No. ....

17 JUN 2023

Program: B.Tech. (Batch 2018 onward)

Semester: 3rd

Name of Subject: Electromagnetic Fields

Subject Code: PCEE-104.

Paper ID: 16067

Scientific calculator is Allowed

Time Allowed: 03 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

NOTE:

- 1) Parts A and B are compulsory
- 2) Part-C has Two Questions Q8 and Q9. Both are compulsory, but with internal choice
- 3) Any missing data may be assumed appropriately

Part – A

[Marks: 02 each]

Q1.

- a) Define Coulomb's law and what is its limitation.
- b) What are an electric dipole and a dipole moment?.
- c) Explain Ampere's force law and circuit law.
- d) What is skin effect?
- e) Is it feasible for an electric potential in a charge-free region to be given by:  
 $V = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ , if not find the charge density.
- f) If the vector,  $B = 2xy^2a_x + 2y^3a_y + xyza_z$ , find the divergence of B

Part – B

[Marks: 04 each]

- Q2. State and prove the Gauss divergence theorem.
- Q3. Deduce an expression for potential at a point due to an electric dipole.
- Q4. Derive an expression for the magnetic field at a point on the axis of circular coil carrying current.
- Q5. Explain and deduce the magnetic field's boundary conditions.
- Q6. Create a uniform plane wave equation for the medium that accounts for the magnetic and electric fields.

- Q7. A 3 Amp current is carried by a coil with a radius of 18 cm and 120 turns. What is the magnitude of the magnetic field at the coil's centre and at a point on its axis that is situated a distance equal to the coil's radius from the centre?

**Part – C****[Marks: 12 each]**

- Q8. State and prove Gauss's law in electrostatics.

OR

Explain Poisson's and Laplace's Equations. Consider a concentric spherical shell in the free space in which  $V = 0$  volts at  $r = 10$  cm and  $V = 10$  volts at  $r = 20$  cm. Find E and D.

- Q9. Justify that  $\left| \frac{E}{H} \right| = 120\pi \Omega \approx 377\Omega$ . Also, prove that E and H for electromagnetic waves are perpendicular to each other.

OR

Explain the relevance of Maxwell's Field equations and how they were derived.

\*\*\*\*\*