## II B.Tech - II Semester - Regular Examinations - JULY 2022

# ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS \& WAVES (ELECTRONICS \& COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING) 

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

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## UNIT - I

1. a) Two uniform line charges of density $8 \mathrm{nC} / \mathrm{m}$ are located in a plane with $\mathrm{y}=0$ at $\mathrm{x}= \pm 8 \mathrm{~m}$. Determine the $\boldsymbol{E}$ field at a point $\mathrm{P}(5,4,8) \mathrm{m}$.
b) Develop the electric field intensity at a point ' P ' due to infinite line charge distribution.

OR
2. a) Establish Gauss law in point form and integral form,
and hence deduce Laplace's and Poisson's equations. 7 M
b) Three parallel line charges $5 \mathrm{nC} / \mathrm{m}, 4 \mathrm{nC} / \mathrm{m}$ and $-6 \mathrm{nC} / \mathrm{m}$ respectively are located at $(0,0),(3,0)$ and $(0,4)$ $m$ respectively. Determine electric flux density $(\boldsymbol{D})$ and electric filed intensity $(\boldsymbol{E})$ at $(3,4)$.

## UNIT - II

3. a) Explain the concept of Magnetic vector potential.
b) An infinitely long straight conducting rod of radius ' $a$ ' carries a current of $\boldsymbol{I}$ in positive Z-direction. Using Ampere's circuital law, Determine $\boldsymbol{H}$ in all regions and
sketch the variation of $\boldsymbol{H}$ as a function of radial distance. If $\mathrm{I}=3 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $\mathrm{a}=2 \mathrm{~cm}$, determine $\boldsymbol{H}$ and $\boldsymbol{B}$ at $(0,1,0)$ and $(0,4,0)$.
4. a) Explain Biot-savart's law with necessary mathematical
expressions.
7 M
b) Make use of Ampere's circuital law and Biot-savart's law to determine the magnetic field intensity due to an infinite line current.

## UNIT-III

5. a) Write Maxwell's equations in integral form and in word statements.
b) X-Z plane is a boundary between two dielectrics. Region $\mathrm{y}<0$ contains dielectric material with $\varepsilon_{r 1}=2.5$ while region $\mathrm{y}>0$ has dielectric with $\varepsilon_{r 2}=4$. If $\boldsymbol{E}=-30 a_{x}+5 a_{y}+70 a_{z} \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$, determine normal and tangential components of the $\boldsymbol{E}$ field on both sides of the boundary.

OR
6. a) Derive the electric field boundary conditions between dielectric and conductor.
b) Show that the displacement current in a capacitor is equal to the conduction current.

## UNIT - IV

7. a) What is poynting theorem? Derive the expression for poynting vector.
b) A manufacturer produces a ferrite material with 7 M

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\mu=750 \mu_{0}, \varepsilon=5 \varepsilon_{0}, \text { and } \sigma=10^{-6} \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} \text { at } 10 \mathrm{MHz}
$$

i) Would you classify the material as lossless, lossy, or conducting? ii) Calculate $\beta$ and $\lambda$.

OR
8. a) Given that $\boldsymbol{E}=40 \cos \left(10^{8} \mathrm{t}-3 \mathrm{x}\right) a_{y} \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$.
(i) Determine the direction of wave propagation.
(ii) The velocity of the wave and the wavelength.


#### Abstract

b) Explain skin depth and derive an expression for depth of penetration for good conductor.


## UNIT - V

9. Define and distinguish between the terms perpendicular polarization, parallel polarization, for the case of reflection by a perfect conductor under oblique incidence.

OR
10. a) Obtain an expression for the power loss in a plane conductor in terms of the surface impedance.
b) Consider two dielectric media, where medium 1 is free space and medium 2 has $\varepsilon_{2}=3 \varepsilon_{0}$ and $\mu_{2}=\mu_{0}$,Analyse the reflection coefficient for a wave obliquely incident at $\theta_{1}=30^{\circ}$ for
i) Perpendicular Polarization
ii) Parallel Polarization


[^0]:    Note: 1. This paper contains questions from 5 units of Syllabus. Each unit carries 14 marks and have an internal choice of Questions.
    2. All parts of Question must be answered in one place.

