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Q #1 Ans :

Determine the magnetic field

semicircular piece of wire
is 150A.

Sol:

Given:

Radius of semicircular
piece of wire = 0.20m

current carried by semicircular
piece of wire = 150A

Magnetic field is:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2a}$$

The differential form of
biot savart law is:

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{dl \times r}{r^2}$$

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$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r^2} \int dI$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r^2} r \bar{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A} (150\text{A})}{4(0.2\text{m})}$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$$

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Q #2 Ans:

A circular of radius 5×10^{-2}
circular coil at center.

Sol:

Given:

Radius of circular coil = $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

current of turns of circular

$$\text{coil} = 40$$

current given by coil = 0.25 A

Magnetic field:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A} (40) 0.25 \text{ A}}{2.50 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}}$$

$$B = 1.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$$

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Q # 3 Ans:

Compute the magnetic field
is closed loop.

Sol:

Given:

$$R = 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$I = 2 \text{ amp}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2$$

Ampere's Law formula is:

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

in case of long straight wire:

$$\oint d\vec{l} = 2\pi R$$

$$= 2 \times 3.14 \times 0.05$$

$$= 0.314$$

$$B \oint d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

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$$\frac{1}{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$$

Putting values:

$$\frac{1}{B} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2}{0.314}$$

$$B = 8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ T}$$

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Q # 4 Ans:

a) Find V, E, D and P
at $P(1, 60^\circ, 0.5)$ in free
space. First substituting
the given point we find

$$V_p = 279.9 \text{ V}$$

Then

$$E = -\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

$$= 50 + 150 \sin \phi \mathbf{a}_\rho - [150 \cos \phi] \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

evaluate the above at P
to find E_p .

$$E_p = \underline{-179.9 \mathbf{a}_\rho - 75.0 \mathbf{a}_\phi} \text{ V/m}$$

Now:

$$D = \epsilon_0 E$$

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$$D_p = -1.59 \partial p - 66.4 a \phi n c / m^2$$

Then

$$P_v = \nabla \cdot D = \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho D_p) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial D \phi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{\rho} [(50) + 150 \sin \phi] + \frac{1}{\rho} 150 \sin \phi \right] \epsilon_0$$

$$= \frac{-50 \epsilon_0 c}{\rho}$$

At ρ

$$P_v \rho = -44 \rho c / m^3$$

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Q#5: Ans:

$$\text{emf} = \oint E \cdot dl = - \frac{d\phi}{dt} \int$$

$$\int_{\text{loop area}} B \cdot a_z \cdot da = \frac{d}{dt} (0.3)(4)(6) \cos 500t$$

where the loop normal is chosen as positive a_z so that path integral of E is taken around the positive a_ϕ direction.

Taking the derivative we find

$$\text{emf} = -7.2 (5000) \sin 500t$$

$$I = \frac{\text{emf}}{R}$$

putting values:

$$= \frac{-36000 \sin 500t}{400 \times 10^3}$$

$$\boxed{I = -90 \sin 500t \text{ mA}}$$