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Subject EMF

Final Assignment

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Q 1(a):- Determine the magnetic field at the center of the semicircular piece of wire with radius  $0.20\text{m}$ . The current carried by the semicircular of wire is  $150\text{A}$ .

Solution:-

The radius of semicircular piece of wire =  $0.20\text{m}$   
 Current carried by the semicircular piece of wire =  $150\text{A}$ .

Magnetic field is given as  $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2a}$

The differential from Biot-Savart law is given as:  $dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dI \sin\theta}{r^2}$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \int \frac{dI \times \hat{\delta}}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r^2} \int dI$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r^2} \pi r = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4r} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{T}\cdot\text{m/A} (150\text{A})}{4(0.20\text{m})}$$

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

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Q1 (b): A circular coil of radius  $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$  and with 40 turns is carrying a current of 0.25 A. Determine the magnetic field of the circular coil at the center.

Ans: The radius of circular coil =  $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ .  
Number of turns of circular coil = 40.  
Current carried by the circular coil = 0.25 A.

Magnetic field is given as  $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2a}$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A} (40) 0.25 \text{ A}}{2 \times 50 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}}$$

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

Q 2(a): Compute the magnetic field of a long straight wire that has a circular loop with a radius of 0.05 m. 2 amp is the reading of the current flowing through this closed loop.

Solution:- 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 as

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I \therefore \text{In case of long straight wire.}$$

$$\oint d\vec{l} = 2\pi R = 2 \times 3.14 \times 0.05 = 0.314$$

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

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

$$\vec{B} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2}{0.314} = 8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

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Q 2(b) :- Within cylinder  $\rho = 2, 0 < z < 1$ , the potential is given by  $V = 100 + 50\rho + 150\rho \sin\phi$ . (a) Find  $V, E, D$  and  $\rho_v$  at  $P(1, 60^\circ, 0.5)$  in free space. (b) How much charge lies within the cylinder?

Solution :- First substituting the given point, we find  $V_P = 279.9V$  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  $E_P = -179.9 \mathbf{a}_\rho - 75.0 \mathbf{a}_\phi \text{ V/m}$

Now  $D = \epsilon_0 E$ , so  $D_P = \underline{-1.599 \mathbf{a}_\rho - 664 \mathbf{a}_\phi \text{ nC/m}^2}$

Then,



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$$\rho_v = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right) \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho D_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \phi} =$$

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

$$\text{At } \rho, \text{ this is } \rho_v \rho = \underline{\underline{-\frac{50}{\rho} \epsilon_0 \text{ C}}}$$
$$\text{At } \rho, \text{ this is } \rho_v \rho = \underline{\underline{-443 \text{ pC/m}^3}}.$$

part (B): We will integrate  $\rho_v$  over the volume to obtain.

$$Q = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 -\frac{50\epsilon_0}{\rho} \rho \, d\rho \, d\phi \, dz = 2\pi(50)\epsilon_0(2)$$

$$= \boxed{-5.56 \text{ nC}}$$

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Q 3 (a):- Given the time-varying magnetic field  $B = (0.5a_x + 0.6a_y - 0.3a_z) \cos 5000t$  and square filamentary loop with its corners at  $(2, 3, 0)$ ,  $(2, -3, 0)$  and  $(-2, 3, 0)$  and  $(-2, -3, 0)$ .

Find the time-varying current flowing in the general  $a_\phi$  direction if the total loop resistance is  $400\text{K}\Omega$ .

Ans: we write

$$\text{emf} = \oint E \cdot dL = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \int_{\text{loop area}}$$

$$B \cdot a_z da = \frac{d}{dt} (0.3)(4)(6) \cos 5000t$$

\* where the loop normal is chosen as positive  $a_z$ , so that the path integral for  $E$  is taken around the positive

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a  $\phi$  direction. Taking the derivative, we find

$$\text{emf} = -7.2(5000)\sin 5000t \quad \text{so that}$$

$$I = \frac{\text{emf}}{R} = \frac{-36000 \sin 5000t}{400 \times 10^3}$$

$$= -90 \sin 5000t \text{ mA}$$