

Department of Electrical Engineering
Final Assignment
Date: 23-06-2020

Course Details

Course Title: Electro Magnetic Field Theory Module: _____
 Instructor: _____ Total Marks: 50.

Student Details

Name: _____ Student ID: _____

Q1: Solve the following short Question	(a)	Determine the magnetic field at the center of the semicircular piece of wire with radius 0.20m. The current carried by the semicircular of wire is 150A.	Marks 10 CLO 2
	(b)	A circular coil of radius 5×10^{-2} m and with 40 turns is carrying a current of 0.25 A. Determine the magnetic field of the circular coil at the center.	Marks 10 CLO 2
Q2:	(a)	Compute the magnetic field of a long straight wire that has a circular loop with a radius of 0.05m. 2amp is the reading of the current flowing through this closed loop.	Marks 07 CLO 2
	(b)	Within the cylinder $\rho = 2, 0 < z < 1$, the potential is given by $V = 100 + 50\rho + 150\rho \sin\phi$ V. (a) Find V, E, D , and ρ_v at p (1, 60° , 0.5) in free space. (b) How much charge lies within the cylinder?	Marks 08 CLO 2
Q3:	(a)	Given the time-varying magnetic field $B = (0.5a_x + 0.6a_y - 0.3a_z) \cos 5000t$ T and a 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_ϕ direction if the total loop resistance is 400k Ω .	Marks 15 CLO 3

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Q₁

(a) Determine the magnetic field at the

center of a semicircular wire
carrying a current of 150 A.

Given data:

Sol: ~~R~~ radius of wire = 0.20 m

Current carried wire = 150 A.

so

So magnetic field is given

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

The different form of Biot-Savart law
is given as

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Q1

(b) A circular coil of radius $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

.....
..... coil at center

Sol:

~~Radius~~ Given data.

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

number of turns = 40

Current Carried by coil = 0.25A

So Soln. So,

We know that

Magnetic field is given as.

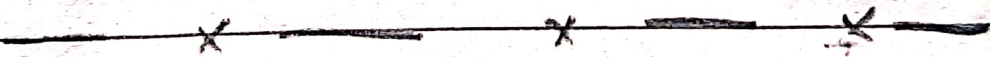
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2a}$$

Putting the values in formula.

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

$$2.50 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

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



Q2

(a) Compute the magnetic field of

a

..... flowing

through this closed loop.

Given data:

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

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

we know

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

So, we have Ampere's law formula.

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

(in case of long straight wire)

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

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

$$= 0.314$$

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

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

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

$$= 8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

Ans.



Q2.

(b) Within the cylinder $\rho = 2, 0 < z < 1$

lies within the cylinder?

Sol. Given data.

$$\rho = 2, 0 < z < 1.$$

$$V = 100 + 50\rho + 150\rho \sin \phi \text{ V.}$$

$$V = ?$$

$$E = ?$$

$$D = ?$$

$$PV = ?$$

st. First, substituting the given point we find.

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

~~E =~~

Now $E = ?$

$$E = -\nabla V$$

$$= \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} a_\rho - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} a_\phi$$

$$= -[50 + 150 \sin \phi] a_\phi$$

Evaluate the above at P

to find E_P

$$E_P = -179.9 a_\rho - 75.0 a_\phi \text{ V/m}$$

Now $D = ?$

$$D = \epsilon_0 E$$

So,

$$D_P = -1.596 a_\rho$$

$$D_P = -1.5 a_\rho - 0.664 a_\phi \text{ nC/m}^2$$

Now

$$\rho_v = \nabla \cdot D$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right) \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho D_\rho)$$

~~ρ~~

$$+ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

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

$$\epsilon_0 = -\frac{50}{\rho} \epsilon_0 C.$$

At ρ . This is PVP.

$$\text{PVP} = -443 \rho C / m^3$$



Q3

(a) Given a time-varying magnetic field

loop resistance is $400 \text{ k}\Omega$.

Sol: Given data

$$\mathbf{B} = (0.5a_x + 0.6a_y - 0.3a_z)$$

Square filamentary loop with corner at $(2, 3, 0)$
 $(-2, -3, 0)$

Resistance = $400k\Omega$.

Find time varying current in following in general a ϕ .

So, we know that

emf \Rightarrow

$$\text{emf} = \oint E \cdot dl$$

$$= - \frac{d\phi}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int$$

$$\int_{\text{loop area}} B \cdot a_z da$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (0.3)(4)(6) \cos 5000t.$$

Where the loop normal is chosen as positive a_z .

So that the path integral for E is taken around the positive a_ϕ direction.

Taking the derivative, we get.

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

So,

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

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

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