Roll No.

Total No. of Ouestions : 09]

[Total No. of Pages : 02

B.Tech. (Sem. - 5th)

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD THEORY SUBJECT CODE : EE - 303 Paper ID : [A0414]

[Note : Please fill subject code and paper ID on OMR]

Time : 03 Hours Maximum Marks : 60

Instruction to Candidates:

- 1) Section - A is Compulsory.
- 2) Attempt any Four questions from Section - B.
- 3) Attempt any Two questions from Section - C.

Section - A

Q1)

 $(10 \ge 2 = 20)$

- a) Mention the importance of a unit vector.
- State Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. b)
- Write Laplace's equation in cylindrical coordinates. c)
- State normal boundary conditions. d)
- What are the conditions for field to be irrotational? e)
- f)Define Poynting vector.
- State the Stokes' theorem. What do you infer from it? g)
- What is meant by homogeneous and isotropic medium? h)
- Define propagation constant. i)
- State uniqueness theorem. i)

J-428 [8129]

Section - B

 $(4 \ge 5 = 20)$

- Q2) State and prove the Gauss's theorem. Explain why it is called the divergence theorem.
- Q3) Explain the concept of 'Displacement Current'. How is this current different from conduction current?
- Q4) Write Maxwell's equation in free space for the time varying fields both in differential and integral form. Why these equations are not completely symmetrical?
- Q5) Prove that in a travelling plane electromagnetic wave there is a definite ratio between the amplitudes of E and H and find this ratio.
- Q6) Explain briefly the oblique incidence of wave on conductors.

Section - C

 $(2 \ge 10 = 20)$

- Q7) (a) Justify that the net Electric field within a conductor is always zero.
 - (b) Derive the equation of continuity for time varying fields.
- **Q8)** Define uniform plane wave propagation. Discuss its properties. A uniform plane electromagnetic wave propagating in air is given by

 $E = ix \cos [wt - (2\Pi/\lambda)y]$

Derive by using the Maxwell's equations, the expression for the vector magnetic field.

- Q9) Write short notes on the following:
 - (a) Magnetic vector potential.
 - (b) Helmholtz equations.

2