

Total No. of Questions : 6]

**P55**

**Oct./TE/Insem. - 173**

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

**T.E. (Electronics)**

**ELECTROMAGNETICS AND WAVE PROPAGATION**

**(2015 Course) (Semester - I) (304203)**

**Time : 1 Hour]**

**[Max. Marks : 30**

**Instructions to the candidates:**

- 1) Answer Q1 or Q2, Q3 or Q4 and Q5 or Q6.
- 2) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right side indicate full marks.
- 4) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

**Q1) a) State and prove Gauss's law. [5]**

- b) Determine  $\vec{D}$  at (4, 0, 3) if there is a point charge  $-5\pi$  MC at (4, 0, 0) and a line charge  $3\pi$  MC/M along the y-axis. [5]

OR

**Q2) a) Derive the relation between Electric Field Intensity ( $\vec{E}$ ) and electric potential (V). [5]**

- b) Two point charges  $-4\mu\text{C}$  and  $5\mu\text{C}$  are located at (2, -1, 3) and (0, 4, -2) respectively. Find the potential at (1, 0, 1), assuming zero potential at infinity. [5]

**Q3) a) Derive the expression for the capacitance of parallel plate. [5]**

- b) Define polarization and state the relation between polarization and Electric field intensity. [5]

OR

**Q4) a) Derive the boundary conditions for dielectric to dielectric interface. [5]**

- b) Find the capacitance of a 20 cm co-axial cable having an inner conductor with 0.0295 inches diameter and an outer conductor with inside diameter of 0.116 inches and a polyethylene dielectric with  $\epsilon_r = 2.26$ . [5]

**P.T.O.**

**Q5) a) State and explain Biot-Savart's law. [5]**

- b) Planes  $Z=0$  and  $Z=4$  carry current  $\vec{K} = -10 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{ax}}$  A/M and  $\vec{K} = 10 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{ax}}$  A/M, respectively, determine  $\vec{H}$  at [5]

i) (1, 1, 1)

ii) (0, -3, 10)

OR

**Q6) a) Derive the boundary condition at an interface between two magnetic medium. [6]**

- b) Given the magnetic vector potential  $\vec{A} = -\rho^2 \frac{\text{Wb}}{\text{m}}$ , calculate the total magnetic flux crossing the surface  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $1 \leq \rho \leq 2\text{m}$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 5\text{m}$ . [4]