


<p>13</p> <p>جامعة المنوفية</p> <p>University : Menoufia  Faculty : Electronic Engineering  Department : Electronics and Electrical Comm.  Academic level : 2<sup>nd</sup> Year  Course Name : Static Field Theory  Course Code : ECE 214</p>		<p>Date : 13/01/2020  Time : 3 Hours  No. of pages : 2</p> <p>Full Mark : 70 Marks  Exam : Final Exam.  Examiner : Dr: Ahmed I. Bahnacy</p>
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برجاء إجابة الجزء الاول من الناحية اليمنى والجزء الثانى من الناحية اليسرى فى كراسة الإجابة

### Part 2

Answer all the following questions :

Question No 1 (10 Marks) :

- 1- a- Consider a filamentary current along Z-axis extending from  $z=z_1$  to  $z=z_2$  and carries a dc current I A. Using Biot-Savart law derive an expression for the steady magnetic field intensity **H** at a radial distance  $\rho$  from the filamentary line current in the plane  $z=0$ .  
Determine **H** when  $I=0.5$  A,  $z_1=-0.4$ m,  $z_2=0.4$ m and  $\rho=0.3$ m. (6 Marks)
- 1-b- A filament is formed into a circle of radius  $a$ , centered at the origin in the plane  $z = 0$ . It carries a current  $I$  in the  $\mathbf{a}_\phi$  direction. Find **H** at the origin. (4 Marks)

Question No 2 ( 10 Marks):

- 2-a- A long coaxial cable has an inner conductor of radius  $a$ , carrying a uniformly distributed dc Current I A, and an outer conductor of inner radius  $b$  carrying current  $-I$ . Find the steady magnetic field intensity **H**, the magnetic flux density **B** between the conductors and the magnetic flux  $\Phi$  contained between conductors in a length  $d$  of the cable. (5 Marks)
- 2-b- Assume that  $\mathbf{A} = 50\rho^2 \mathbf{a}_z$  Wb/m in a certain region of free space.  
i) Find **H** and **B**    ii) Find **J**    iii) Use **J** to find the total current crossing the surface  
 $0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi, z = 0$  (5 Marks)

Question No 3 ( 10 Marks):

- 3-a- Write Maxwell's equations in differential and integral forms for time varying fields. (4 Marks)
- 3-b- State the electric and magnetic boundary conditions at the interface between:  
i- Two dielectric media.    ii-Perfect conductor and free space. (4 Marks)
- 3-c- Find the displacement current inside a typical metallic conductor where  
 $f = 1$  kHz,  $\sigma = 5 \times 10^7 \Omega/m$ ,  $\epsilon_r = 1$ ; and the conduction current density is  
 $\mathbf{J} = 10^7 \sin(6283t - 444z) \mathbf{a}_x$  A/m<sup>2</sup>. (2 Marks)

( See Data Sheet )

مع أطيب الأمنيات بالنجاح والتفوق

## DATA SHEET:

### Divergence of a vector flux Density $\mathbf{D}$ :

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho D_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \quad \text{Cylindrical}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 D_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta D_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \phi} \quad \text{Spherical}$$

### Gradient of a Scalar Potential $V$ :

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{a}_\phi + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z \quad \text{Cylindrical}$$

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \mathbf{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{a}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{a}_\phi \quad \text{Spherical}$$

### Laplacian of a scalar potential $V$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \quad \text{Cylindrical}$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} \quad \text{Spherical}$$

### CURL of a vector $\mathbf{H}$ :

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} a_\rho & \rho a_\phi & a_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ H_\rho & \rho H_\phi & H_z \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Cylindrical}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} a_r & r a_\theta & r \sin \theta a_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ H_r & r H_\theta & r \sin \theta H_\phi \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Spherical}$$

### Standard Integrals:

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2}$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2}$$

### Constants:

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{36\pi \times 10^9} \cong 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$