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NDU

PHS 212 – Electricity & Magnetism

Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences Final Exam – Spring 2001

Department of Sciences

Duration: 2 hours

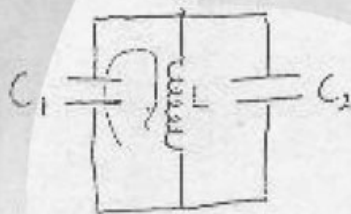
Instructor: Dr. Roger Hajjar

1. A 20-A current flows through a copper plate of thickness 0.52 mm and width 10 mm. A 1.2 T magnetic field is oriented parallel to the thickness, and a Hall voltage of 3.1 μ V is measured. Find:

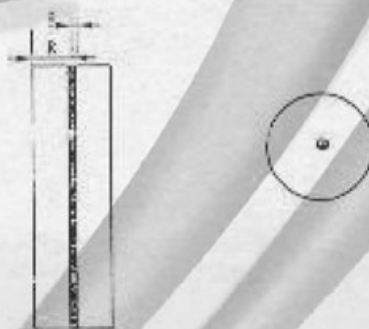
- a. the carrier concentration { *correct* }
- b. the drift speed of the carriers

2. Two charged conducting spheres of unknown radii are placed a large distance from each other. Their total charge is 5 μ C. They are initially at a potential of +400 V and -400 V. They are then connected by a thin metallic wire. The final potential of the spheres is 100 V. Find their radii.

3. Two capacitors ($C_1=6\mu\text{F}$ and $C_2=4\mu\text{F}$) are charged under a potential difference of 100V. They are then placed in a LC circuit as shown in the figure. Find the oscillating frequency of the circuit and the maximum emf across the inductor. Take $L=1\text{ mH}$.



4. Show that the inductance L per unit length of a coaxial cable (shown in the figure) made of two infinite cylinders carrying equal but opposite currents is $\frac{L}{l} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{R}{a}\right)$



5. A parallel plate capacitor of plate area 30 cm^2 and separation 0.1 mm is filled with a dielectric of constant 2.3 and resistivity $10^{16} \Omega\cdot\text{m}$. Find the current (known as leakage current) between the two plates if the capacitor is carrying a charge of 0.185 μC .

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A}{d} \quad E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A} \quad j = \sigma E \quad I = jA$$

2

R

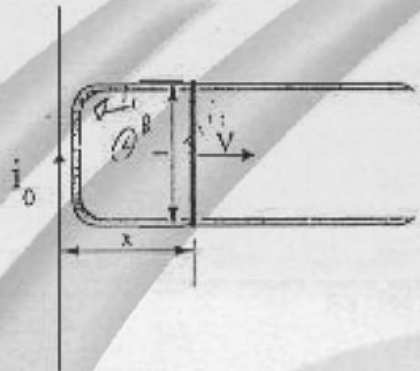
6. A dielectric cylinder of radius R is carrying charge with a uniform charge density ρ . Find the electric field for $r < R$. If $V(R)=0$, Find the potential $V(r)$ for $r < R$.
7. In the figure shown, a wire of length l and resistance R slides on a U-shaped conductor of negligible resistance. The loop thus formed lies near a long wire that carries a current i_0 . Show that the current i_1 in the loop depends on the distance x between the long wire and the moving wire according to the relation $i_1 = \frac{\mu_0 l i_0}{2\pi R} \frac{1}{x}$.

$$\phi = \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

$$\phi = B l x$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = B l v$$

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{B l v}{R}$$



17 points for each problem