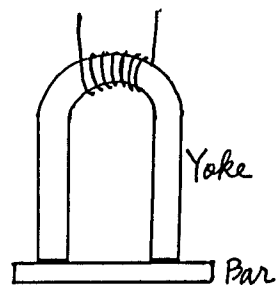


1. (10%) Solar energy impinges on the top of the atmosphere at the rate of  $1.3 \text{ Kw/m}^2$ . What is the electric field amplitude?

2. (10%) An electromagnet consists of a U-shaped iron yoke and iron bar. There exists a thin air gap between the bar and the yoke. If the magnetic flux through the circuit is  $1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Wb}$  and the yoke-bar contact area is  $1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$  per yoke, what is the weight of (including the weight of the bar) which the yoke will support?



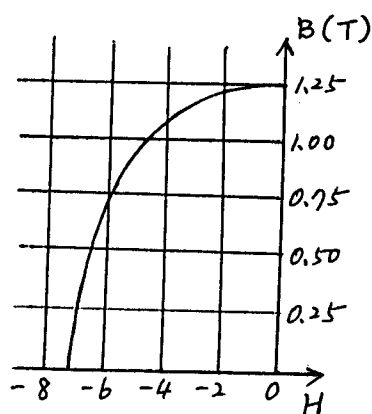
3. (10%) Two large conducting planes intersect at an angle of  $\alpha$  to form a wedge. An infinitesimal insulating gap exists at the intersection edge. The two conducting planes are at potentials  $V=0$  and  $V=V_0$  respectively. Find  $V$  and  $\vec{E}$  between these two planes.

4. (16%) A tiny electric dipole of moment  $\vec{p}$  is placed at a distance  $r$  from a long straight wire which has a uniform charge density  $\lambda$  per unit length. What is the force and torque on the dipole, (a) if  $\vec{p}$  is parallel to the wire? (b) if  $\vec{p}$  is along the radial direction?

5. (18%) (a) An iron ring has a uniform cross-sectional area of  $150 \text{ mm}^2$  and a mean radius of  $200 \text{ mm}$ . An air gap  $1 \text{ mm}$  wide is cut in it.

Find the number of ampere-turns required to produce a flux density  $B=0.5 \text{ T}$  in the air gap.

Neglect fringing. ( $\mu=250\mu_0$  when  $B=0.5 \text{ T}$  in the iron).



(b) If the iron ring is first magnetized to saturation with a uniform toroidal coil wound on it and then cut off the current. What is the flux density  $B$  in the air gap? Use the demagnetization curve shown.

6. (18%) A sphere made of material of constant permeability  $\mu$  is placed in a uniform external magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ . Find the magnetization of the sphere.
7. (18%) Design an air-filled rectangular waveguide which, at 10 GHz, will operate in the  $TE_{10}$  mode with 25% safety factor, i.e.,  $1.25 f_c \leq f \leq 0.75 f_c'$ , where  $f_c$  is the cutoff frequency for the  $TE_{10}$  mode and  $f_c'$  is that for the mode with the next higher cutoff. (Choose the upper bound to reduce the attenuation.)