

## CHAPTER-8

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Example 1

A Plane - - - - - this - - - - - point?

Solution:-

$$B = \frac{E}{c}$$

$$\text{or Magnitude } B = \frac{6.3 \text{ V/m}}{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 2.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ T}$$

To find the direction; we note that  $E$  is along  $y$ -direction and the wave propagates along  $x$ -axis. Therefore  $B$ , should be in a direction perpendicular to both  $x$ - and  $y$ - axes. Using vector algebra,  $E \times B$  should be along  $x$ -direction. Since  $(+\hat{j}) \times (+\hat{k}) = +\hat{i}$ ,  $B$  is along the  $z$ -direction. thus

$$B = 2.1 \times 10^{-8} \hat{k} \text{ T}$$

Example - 8.2 (2)

The magnetic field - - - - - wave is given -

Solution:-

(a) Comparing the given equation with

$$B_y = B_0 \sin \left[ 2\pi \left( \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{t}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{We get } \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{0.5 \times 10^3} \text{ m} = 1.26 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{T} = \nu = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{11})}{2\pi} = 23.9 \text{ GHz } \text{ Ans}$$

(b)  $E_0 = B_0 c$ ,  
 $= 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T} \times 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$   
 $= 6 \times 10^1 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$   
 $= 60 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$

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The electric field component is perpendicular to the direction of propagation and the direction of magnetic field. Therefore, the electric field component along with the z-axis is obtained as

$$E_z = 60 \sin(0.5 \times 10^3 x + 1.5 \times 10^{11} t) \text{ V/m.}$$