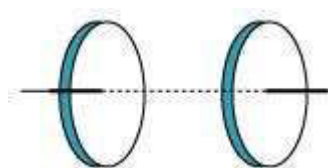


Question 8.1:

Figure 8.6 shows a capacitor made of two circular plates each of radius 12 cm, and separated by 5.0 cm. The capacitor is being charged by an external source (not shown in the figure). The charging current is constant and equal to 0.15 A.

- (a)** Calculate the capacitance and the rate of change of potential difference between the plates.
- (b)** Obtain the displacement current across the plates.
- (c)** Is Kirchhoff's first rule (junction rule) valid at each plate of the capacitor? Explain.



Answer

Radius of each circular plate, $r = 12 \text{ cm} = 0.12 \text{ m}$

Distance between the plates, $d = 5 \text{ cm} = 0.05 \text{ m}$

Charging current, $I = 0.15 \text{ A}$

Permittivity of free space, $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$

(a) Capacitance between the two plates is given by the relation,

C

Where,

A = Area of each plate

V = Potential difference across the plates

Differentiation on both sides with respect to time (t) gives:

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

But, $\frac{dq}{dt} = \text{current } (I)$

$$\therefore \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{I}{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.15}{80.032 \times 10^{-12}} = 1.87 \times 10^9 \text{ V/s}$$

Therefore, the change in potential difference between the plates is $1.87 \times 10^9 \text{ V/s}$.

(b) The displacement current across the plates is the same as the conduction current.

Hence, the displacement current, i_d is 0.15 A.

(c) Yes

Kirchhoff's first rule is valid at each plate of the capacitor provided that we take the sum of conduction and displacement for current.

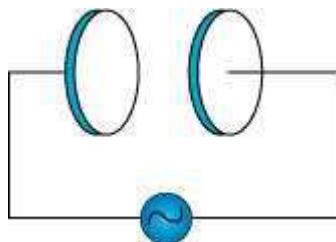
Question 8.2:

A parallel plate capacitor (Fig. 8.7) made of circular plates each of radius $R = 6.0 \text{ cm}$ has a capacitance $C = 100 \text{ pF}$. The capacitor is connected to a 230 V ac supply with a (angular) frequency of 300 rad s^{-1} .

(a) What is the rms value of the conduction current?

(b) Is the conduction current equal to the displacement current?

(c) Determine the amplitude of $\mathbf{B}$ at a point 3.0 cm from the axis between the plates.



Answer

Radius of each circular plate, $R = 6.0 \text{ cm} = 0.06 \text{ m}$

Capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor, $C = 100 \text{ pF} = 100 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}$

Supply voltage, $V = 230 \text{ V}$

Angular frequency, $\omega = 300 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$

(a) Rms value of conduction current, I

$$\therefore B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 0.03 \times \sqrt{2} \times 6.9 \times 10^{-6}}{2\pi \times (0.06)^2}$$

$$= 1.63 \times 10^{-11} \text{ T}$$

Hence, the magnetic field at that point is $1.63 \times 10^{-11} \text{ T}$.

Question 8.3:

What physical quantity is the same for X-rays of wavelength 10^{-10} m , red light of wavelength $6800 \text{ \AA}$ and radiowaves of wavelength 500 m ?

Answer

The speed of light ($3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$) in a vacuum is the same for all wavelengths. It is independent of the wavelength in the vacuum.

Question 8.4:

A plane electromagnetic wave travels in vacuum along z-direction. What can you say about the directions of its electric and magnetic field vectors? If the frequency of the wave is 30 MHz , what is its wavelength?

Answer

The electromagnetic wave travels in a vacuum along the z-direction. The electric field (E) and the magnetic field (H) are in the x-y plane. They are mutually perpendicular.

Frequency of the wave, $\nu = 30 \text{ MHz} = 30 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Speed of light in a vacuum, $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Wavelength of a wave is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{c}{\nu} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{30 \times 10^6} = 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Question 8.5:

A radio can tune in to any station in the 7.5 MHz to 12 MHz band. What is the corresponding wavelength band?

Answer

A radio can tune to minimum frequency, $\nu_1 = 7.5 \text{ MHz} = 7.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

Maximum frequency, $\nu_2 = 12 \text{ MHz} = 12 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

Speed of light, $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Corresponding wavelength for ν_1 can be calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1 &= \frac{c}{\nu_1} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{7.5 \times 10^6} = 40 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Corresponding wavelength for ν_2 can be calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_2 &= \frac{c}{\nu_2} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{12 \times 10^6} = 25 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the wavelength band of the radio is 40 m to 25 m.

Question 8.6:

A charged particle oscillates about its mean equilibrium position with a frequency of 10^9 Hz .

What is the frequency of the electromagnetic waves produced by the oscillator?

Answer

The frequency of an electromagnetic wave produced by the oscillator is the same as that of a charged particle oscillating about its mean position i.e., 10^9 Hz .

Question 8.7:

The amplitude of the magnetic field part of a harmonic electromagnetic wave in vacuum is $B_0 = 510 \text{ nT}$. What is the amplitude of the electric field part of the wave?

Answer

Amplitude of magnetic field of an electromagnetic wave in a vacuum,

$$B_0 = 510 \text{ nT} = 510 \times 10^{-9} \text{ T}$$

Speed of light in a vacuum, $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Amplitude of electric field of the electromagnetic wave is given by the relation,

$$E = cB_0$$

$$= 3 \times 10^8 \times 510 \times 10^{-9} = 153 \text{ N/C}$$

Therefore, the electric field part of the wave is 153 N/C.

Question 8.8:

Suppose that the electric field amplitude of an electromagnetic wave is $E_0 = 120 \text{ N/C}$ and that its frequency is $\nu = 50.0 \text{ MHz}$. (a) Determine, B_0 , ω , k , and λ . (b) Find expressions for **E** and **B**.

Answer

Electric field amplitude, $E_0 = 120 \text{ N/C}$

Frequency of source, $\nu = 50.0 \text{ MHz} = 50 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

Speed of light, $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

(a) Magnitude of magnetic field strength is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= \frac{E_0}{c} \\ &= \frac{120}{3 \times 10^8} \\ &= 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T} = 400 \text{ nT} \end{aligned}$$

Angular frequency of source is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= 2\pi\nu \\ &= 2\pi \times 50 \times 10^6 \\ &= 3.14 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s} \end{aligned}$$

Propagation constant is given as:

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

$$= \frac{3.14 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^8} = 1.05 \text{ rad/m}$$

Wavelength of wave is given as:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{50 \times 10^6} = 6.0 \text{ m}$$

(b) Suppose the wave is propagating in the positive x direction. Then, the electric field vector will be in the positive y direction and the magnetic field vector will be in the positive z direction. This is because all three vectors are mutually perpendicular.

Equation of electric field vector is given as:

$$\vec{E} = E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t) \hat{j}$$

$$= 120 \sin[1.05x - 3.14 \times 10^8 t] \hat{j}$$

And, magnetic field vector is given as:

$$\vec{B} = B_0 \sin(kx - \omega t) \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = (4 \times 10^{-7}) \sin[1.05x - 3.14 \times 10^8 t] \hat{k}$$

Question 8.9:

The terminology of different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum is given in the text. Use the formula $E = h\nu$ (for energy of a quantum of radiation: photon) and obtain the photon energy in units of eV for different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. In what way are the different scales of photon energies that you obtain related to the sources of electromagnetic radiation?

Answer

Energy of a photon is given as:

Answer

Frequency of the electromagnetic wave, $\nu = 2.0 \times 10^{10}$ Hz

Electric field amplitude, $E_0 = 48 \text{ V m}^{-1}$

Speed of light, $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

(a) Wavelength of a wave is given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= \frac{c}{\nu} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 10^{10}} = 0.015 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

(b) Magnetic field strength is given as:

$$\begin{aligned}B_0 &= \frac{E_0}{c} \\ &= \frac{48}{3 \times 10^8} = 1.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\end{aligned}$$

(c) Energy density of the electric field is given as:

Where,

$$\vec{E} = 3.1 \text{ N/C} \cos \left[(1.8 \text{ rad/m})y + (5.4 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s})t \right] \hat{i} \quad \dots (1)$$

The general equation for the electric field vector in the positive x direction can be written as:

$$\vec{E} = E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t) \hat{i} \quad \dots (2)$$

On comparing equations (1) and (2), we get

Electric field amplitude, $E_0 = 3.1 \text{ N/C}$

Angular frequency, $\omega = 5.4 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s}$

Wave number, $k = 1.8 \text{ rad/m}$

Wavelength, $\lambda = 3.490 \text{ m}$

(c) Frequency of wave is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu &= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{5.4 \times 10^8}{2\pi} = 8.6 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

(d) Magnetic field strength is given as:

Question 8.12:

About 5% of the power of a 100 W light bulb is converted to visible radiation. What is the average intensity of visible radiation

(a) at a distance of 1 m from the bulb?

(b) at a distance of 10 m?

Assume that the radiation is emitted isotropically and neglect reflection.

Answer

Power rating of bulb, $P = 100 \text{ W}$

It is given that about 5% of its power is converted into visible radiation.

Power of visible radiation,

$$P' = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5 \text{ W}$$

Hence, the power of visible radiation is 5W.

(a) Distance of a point from the bulb, $d = 1 \text{ m}$

Hence, intensity of radiation at that point is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{P'}{4\pi d^2} \\ &= \frac{5}{4\pi (1)^2} = 0.398 \text{ W/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Distance of a point from the bulb, $d_1 = 10 \text{ m}$

Hence, intensity of radiation at that point is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{P'}{4\pi (d_1)^2} \\ &= \frac{5}{4\pi (10)^2} = 0.00398 \text{ W/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Question 8.13:

Use the formula $\lambda_m T = 0.29 \text{ cm K}$ to obtain the characteristic temperature ranges for different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. What do the numbers that you obtain tell you?

Answer

A body at a particular temperature produces a continuous spectrum of wavelengths. In case of a black body, the wavelength corresponding to maximum intensity of radiation is given according to Planck's law. It can be given by the relation,

$$\lambda_m = \frac{0.29}{T} \text{ cm K}$$

Where,

λ_m = maximum wavelength

T = temperature

Thus, the temperature for different wavelengths can be obtained as:

$$\text{For } \lambda_m = 10^{-4} \text{ cm; } T = \frac{0.29}{10^{-4}} = 2900 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{For } \lambda_m = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm; } T = \frac{0.29}{5 \times 10^{-5}} = 5800 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{For } \lambda_m = 10^{-6} \text{ cm; } T = \frac{0.29}{10^{-6}} = 290000 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} \quad \text{and so on.}$$

The numbers obtained tell us that temperature ranges are required for obtaining radiations in different parts of an electromagnetic spectrum. As the wavelength decreases, the corresponding temperature increases.

Question 8.14:

Given below are some famous numbers associated with electromagnetic radiations in different contexts in physics. State the part of the electromagnetic spectrum to which each belongs.

(a) 21 cm (wavelength emitted by atomic hydrogen in interstellar space).

- (b)** 1057 MHz (frequency of radiation arising from two close energy levels in hydrogen; known as Lamb shift).
- (c)** 2.7 K [temperature associated with the isotropic radiation filling all space-thought to be a relic of the 'big-bang' origin of the universe].
- (d)** 5890 Å - 5896 Å [double lines of sodium]
- (e)** 14.4 keV [energy of a particular transition in ^{57}Fe nucleus associated with a famous high resolution spectroscopic method (Mössbauer spectroscopy)].

Answer

- (a)** Radio waves; it belongs to the short wavelength end of the electromagnetic spectrum.
- (b)** Radio waves; it belongs to the short wavelength end.
- (c)** Temperature, $T = 2.7^\circ\text{K}$

λ_m is given by Planck's law as:

$$\lambda_m = \frac{0.29}{2.7} = 0.11 \text{ cm}$$

This wavelength corresponds to microwaves.

(d) This is the yellow light of the visible spectrum.

(e) Transition energy is given by the relation,

$$E = h\nu$$

Where,

h = Planck's constant = 6.6×10^{-34} Js

ν = Frequency of radiation

Energy, $E = 14.4 \text{ K eV}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \nu &= \frac{E}{h} \\ &= \frac{14.4 \times 10^3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{6.6 \times 10^{-34}} \\ &= 3.4 \times 10^{18} \text{ Hz}\end{aligned}$$

This corresponds to X-rays.

Question 8.15:

Answer the following questions:

- (a)** Long distance radio broadcasts use short-wave bands. Why?
- (b)** It is necessary to use satellites for long distance TV transmission. Why?
- (c)** Optical and radio telescopes are built on the ground but X-ray astronomy is possible only from satellites orbiting the earth. Why?
- (d)** The small ozone layer on top of the stratosphere is crucial for human survival. Why?
- (e)** If the earth did not have an atmosphere, would its average surface temperature be higher or lower than what it is now?
- (f)** Some scientists have predicted that a global nuclear war on the earth would be followed by a severe 'nuclear winter' with a devastating effect on life on earth. What might be the basis of this prediction?

Answer

- (a)** Long distance radio broadcasts use shortwave bands because only these bands can be refracted by the ionosphere.
- (b)** It is necessary to use satellites for long distance TV transmissions because television signals are of high frequencies and high energies. Thus, these signals are not reflected by the ionosphere. Hence, satellites are helpful in reflecting TV signals. Also, they help in long distance TV transmissions.
- (c)** With reference to X-ray astronomy, X-rays are absorbed by the atmosphere. However, visible and radio waves can penetrate it. Hence, optical and radio telescopes are built on the ground, while X-ray astronomy is possible only with the help of satellites orbiting the Earth.
- (d)** The small ozone layer on the top of the atmosphere is crucial for human survival because it absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiations present in sunlight and prevents it from reaching the Earth's surface.
- (e)** In the absence of an atmosphere, there would be no greenhouse effect on the surface of the Earth. As a result, the temperature of the Earth would decrease rapidly, making it chilly and difficult for human survival.
- (f)** A global nuclear war on the surface of the Earth would have disastrous consequences. Post-nuclear war, the Earth will experience severe winter as the war will produce clouds of

smoke that would cover maximum parts of the sky, thereby preventing solar light from reaching the atmosphere. Also, it will lead to the depletion of the ozone layer.