

# NADAR SARASWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.

|                               |   |            |                |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|----------------|
| <b>Course/Branch</b> :B.E/EEE | <b>Year / Semester</b> :II/III              | Format No. | NAC/TLP-07a.13 |
| <b>Subject Code</b> :EE8391   | <b>Subject Name</b> :Electromagnetic Theory | Rev. No.   | 02             |
| <b>Unit No</b> :4             | <b>Unit Name</b> :Electrodynamic Fields     | Date       | 30.09.2020     |

## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

| S. No. | Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices )  | BTL |
|--------|---|-----|
| 1.     | Permeability in a magnetic circuit corresponds to in an electric circuit.<br>a)resistance<br>b)resistivity<br><b>c)conductivity</b><br>d)conductance  | L1  |
| 2.     | An air gap is usually inserted in magnetic circuits to<br>a)increase m.m.f.<br>b)increase the flux<br><b>c)prevent saturation</b><br>d)none of the above  | L1  |
| 3.     | Energy stored by a coil is doubled when its current is increased by percent.<br>a)25<br>b)50<br><b>c)41.4</b><br>d)100  | L2  |
| 4.     | A material for good magnetic memory should have<br>a)low hysteresis loss<br>b)high permeability<br>c)low retentivity<br><b>d)high retentivity</b>   | L1  |
| 5.     | In a magnetic material hysteresis loss takes place primarily due to<br>a)rapid reversals of its magnetisation<br>b)flux density lagging behind magnetising force<br>c)molecular friction<br>d)it high retentivity       | L2  |
| 6.     | The property of coil by which a counter e.m.f. is induced in it when the current through the coil changes is known as<br><b>a)self-inductance</b><br>b)mutual inductance<br>c)series aiding inductance<br>d)capacitance | L2  |
| 7.     | The benefit of Maxwell equation is that<br><b>a) Any parameter can be calculated</b><br>b) Antenna can be designed<br>c) Polarisation of the wave can be calculated<br>d) Transmission line constants can be found      | L1  |

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| 8.  | Find the electric field applied on a system with electrons having a velocity 5m/s subjected to a magnetic flux of 3.6 units.<br>a) 15<br><b>b) 18</b><br>c) 1.38<br>d) 0.72            | L4 |
| 9.  | Calculate the emf of a material having flux density 5sin t in an area of 0.5 units.<br>a) 2.5 sin t<br>b) -2.5 cos t<br>c) -5 sin t<br><b>d) 5 cos t</b>                               | L3 |
| 10. | The Maxwell second equation that is valid in any conductor is<br><b>a) Curl(H) = Jc</b><br>b) Curl(E) = Jc<br>c) Curl(E) = Jd<br>d) Curl(H) = Jd                                       | L2 |
| 11. | Find the displacement current density of a material with flux density of 5sin t<br>a) 2.5cos t<br>b) 2.5sin t<br><b>c) 5cos t</b><br>d) 5sin t   | L2 |
| 12. | In the conversion of line integral of H into surface integral, which theorem is used?<br>a) Green theorem<br>b) Gauss theorem<br><b>c) Stokes theorem</b><br>d) It cannot be converted | L1 |
| 13. | An implication of the continuity equation of conductors is given by<br><b>a) J = σ E</b><br>b) J = E/σ<br>c) J = σ/E<br>d) J = jwEσ  | L2 |
| 14. | The charge density of a electrostatic field is given by<br>a) Curl of E<br>b) Divergence of E<br>c) Curl of D<br><b>d) Divergence of D</b>   | L1 |

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| 15. | Find the electric flux density of a material whose charge density is given by 12 units in a volume region of 0.5 units.<br>a) 12<br>b) 24<br><b>c) 6</b><br>d) 48  | L3 |
| 16. | The charge density of a system with the position vector as electric flux density is<br>a) 0<br>b) 1<br>c) 2<br><b>d) 3</b>   | L3 |
| 17. | Which quantity is solenoidal in the electromagnetic theory?<br>a) Electric field intensity<br>b) Electric flux density<br>c) Magnetic field intensity<br><b>d) Magnetic flux density</b>   | L2 |
| 18. | The reason for non existence of magnetic monopoles is<br><b>a) The magnetic field cannot be split</b><br>b) Due to permeability<br>c) Due to magnetization<br>d) Due to magnetostriction   | L2 |
| 19. | The dipole formation in a magnet is due to<br><b>a) Interaction between the north and south poles together</b><br>b) Interaction between the north pole with the air<br>c) Interaction between the south pole with the air<br>d) Interaction of north and south pole separately with air | L1 |
| 20. | Calculate the emf in a material with flux linkage of $3.5t^2$ at 2 seconds.<br>a) 3.5<br>b) -7<br><b>c) -14</b><br>d) 28   | L4 |
| 21. | Which of the following relations is correct?<br>a) $MMF = \int B \cdot dl$<br>b) $MMF = \int H \cdot dl$<br><b>c) <math>EMF = \int E \cdot dl</math></b><br>d) $EMF = \int D \cdot dl$   | L2 |
| 22. | The line integral of which parameter is zero for static fields?<br><b>a) E</b><br>b) H<br>c) D<br>d) B   | L1 |

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| 23. | The magnitude of the conduction current density for a magnetic field intensity of a vector $y_i + z_j + x_k$ will be<br>a) 1.414<br><b>b) 1.732</b><br>c) -1.414<br>d) -1.732   | L4 |
| 24. | The charge density of a field with a position vector as electric flux density is given by<br>a) 0<br>b) 1<br>c) 2<br><b>d) 3</b>  | L3 |
| 25. | The charge build up in a capacitor is due to<br>a) Conduction current density<br><b>b) Displacement current density</b><br>c) Polarisation<br>d) Magnetization  | L1 |
| 26. | When electric potential is null, then the electric field intensity will be<br>a) 0<br>b) 1<br>c) $dA/dt$<br><b>d) <math>-dA/dt</math></b>   | L2 |
| 27. | The gradient of the magnetic vector potential can be expressed as<br><b>a) <math>-\mu\epsilon dV/dt</math></b><br>b) $+\mu\epsilon dE/dt$<br>c) $-\mu\epsilon dA/dt$<br>d) $+\mu\epsilon dB/dt$   | L2 |
| 28. | The propagation of the electromagnetic waves can be illustrated by<br>a) Faraday law<br>b) Ampere law<br><b>c) Flemming rule</b><br>d) Coulomb law  | L1 |
| 29. | Reversing the field or the current will reverse the force on the conductor.<br><b>a)Yes</b><br>b)No   | L1 |
| 30. | A coil is wound on iron core which carries current I. The self-induced voltage in the coil is not affected by<br>a)variation in coil current<br><b>b)variation in voltage to the coil</b><br>c)change of number of turns of coil<br>d)the resistance of magnetic path | L2 |

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| 31. | For a lossless dielectric, the attenuation will be<br>a) 1<br><b>b) 0</b><br>c) -1<br>d) Infinity | L2 |
|-----|---|----|

