

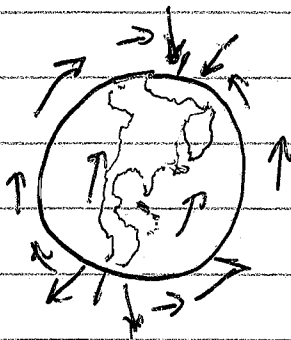
Magnetism - Magnetic Field ( $\vec{B}$ ) in teslas (T).

- Virtual "wind" of magnetic flux.
- How do we know it's there?
  - Deflects particles
  - Makes compass needle point.
  - Generate electricity.
  - Form electromagnetic waves.

What Creates Magnetic Fields?

- Moving Charges - i.e. current.
- Fluctuating  $\vec{E}$ -field.

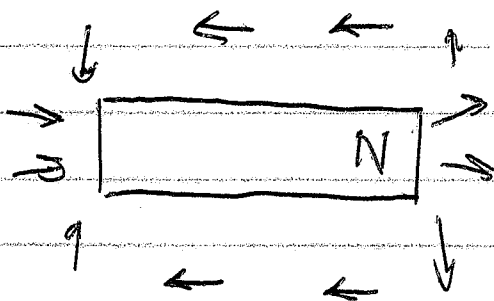
Earth's Magnetic Field



- On <sup>non-polar</sup> surface,  $B$  points north.
- At geographic north,  $B$  points into ground.
- In Antarctica,  $B$  points toward sky.
- $B \sim 50 \mu\text{T}$

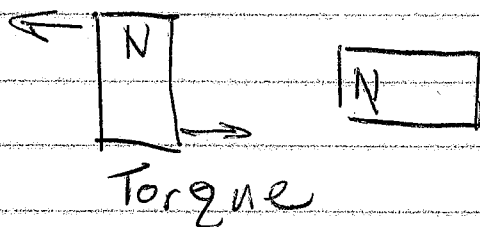
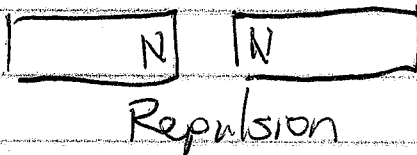
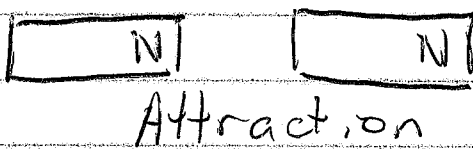
②

## Permanent Magnets



• N tends to orient to Earth's north pole.

- Compass needle shows  $\vec{B}$  emerging from N and pointing into S.
- Earth's geographic north pole is like a magnet's south.
- Two nearby magnets affect each other.
  - Opposite poles attract.
  - Like poles repel.



③

## Magnetic Field of a wire:

• Long Straight Wire

At point P:



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

•  $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A}$

Type as:  $(\pi \times 4 \times 10^{-7})$

•  $I =$  current in amps (A)

•  $r =$  dist from P to center of wire,

Ex:  $I = 2.0 \text{ A}$

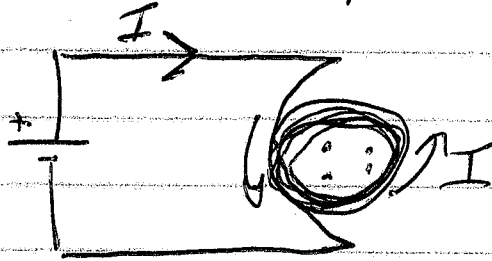
$r = 2 \text{ cm}$

$$B = \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{T}\cdot\text{m}}{\text{A}}) (2.0 \text{ A})}{2\pi (0.02 \text{ m})} = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$= 20 \mu\text{T}$$

4)

• Coil or Loop



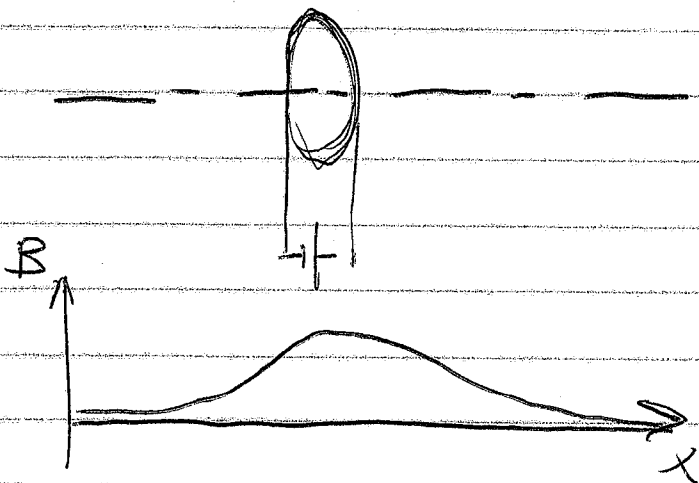
- In loop, I is CCW.
- Inside loop, B points out of page.

RHR For Loops: Curl fingers with Current. Thumb is  $\vec{B}$  inside loop.

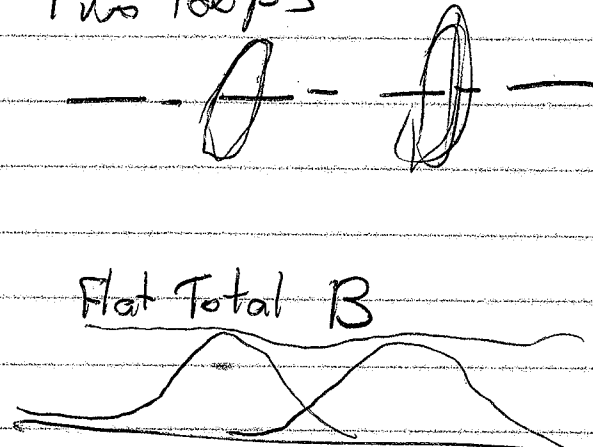
How Strong?  $|\vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0 I N}{2R}$  at center.

Ex:  $I = 2.0 \text{ A}$      $N = 100$   
 $R = 2 \text{ cm}$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 (2.0 \text{ A}) (100)}{2 (0.02 \text{ m})} = 0.006 \text{ T} = 6 \text{ mT}$$



Two loops



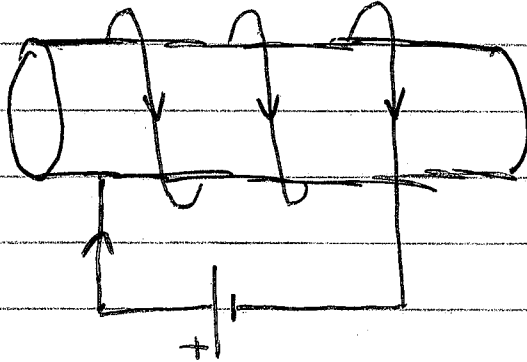
Flat Total B

Helmholtz Coil

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• Solenoid Coil

← l →



Inside,  $\vec{B}$  is uniform.

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{l}$$

Ex:  $I = 2.0 \text{ A}$

$N = 1000$

$l = 10 \text{ cm}$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 (1000) (2.0 \text{ A})}{0.1 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 0.025 \text{ T} = 25 \text{ mT}$$

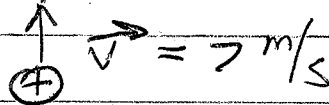
### Magnetic Effects

• Deflect moving charges sideways.

x x x x x

$$B_{in} = 0.05 \text{ T}$$

x x x x x



$$F = q v_{\perp} B$$

$$q = 2 \mu\text{C}$$

RHR For force:

Thumb = F

Index = v

Middle = B