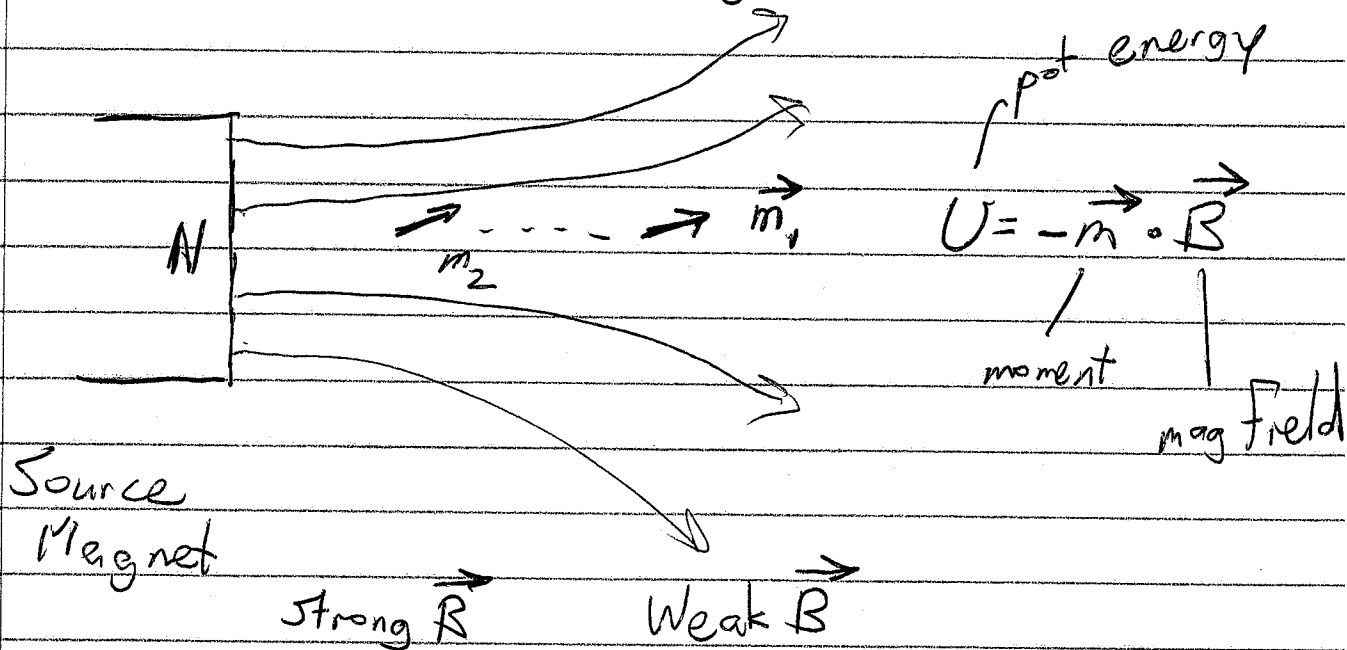


# Effects of Magnetism - magnetic Moment



$U$  is low (negative) if  $\vec{m} \parallel \vec{B}$   
 This aligns compass needle w/  $\vec{B}$

Derivative of  $-U$  is a force

$$U = -mB \cos \theta \qquad \frac{-dU}{d\theta} = (-)(-mB)(-\sin \theta)$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad = -mB \sin \theta$$

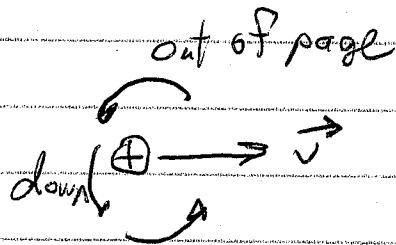
$$|\tau| = mB \sin \theta$$

|                            |          |                        |
|----------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| $\vec{m} \propto \vec{B}$  | Low $U$  | zero $\tau$            |
| $\vec{m} \perp \vec{B}$    | Zero $U$ | high $\tau$            |
| $\vec{m} \propto -\vec{B}$ | High $U$ | zero $\tau$ (unstable) |

$$m = NAI \quad (\text{coil})$$

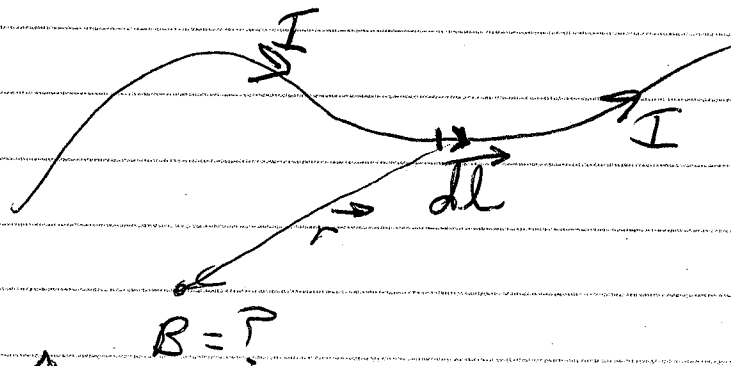
## ② Sources of $\vec{B}$

Moving charge



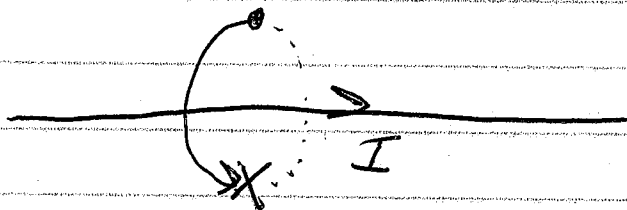
$B$  is strong near the charge,  
Weak further away.

Biot of Current



$$\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$

Long Straight Wire

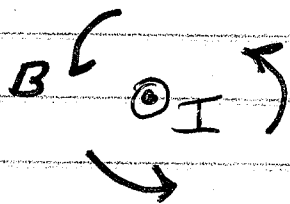


• = out of page  
x = into page

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

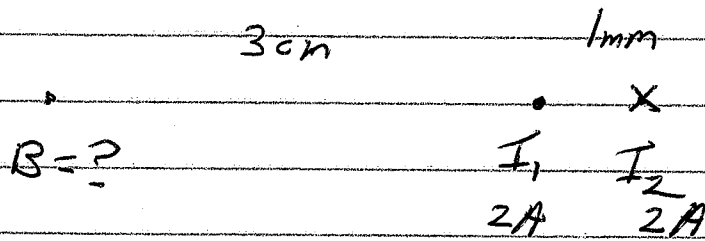
RHR for straight wire

- Thumb in dir of current  $\rightarrow$
- Fingers curl in dir of  $\vec{B}$



③

## Parallel Wires



$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 (2A)}{2\pi (0.03 \text{ m})} = 13.3 \mu\text{T} \quad (\text{down})$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 (2A)}{2\pi (0.031 \text{ m})} = 12.9 \mu\text{T} \quad (\text{up})$$

$$\text{Total : } B = 13.3 \mu\text{T} - 12.9 \mu\text{T} = 0.4 \mu\text{T} \quad (\text{down})$$

## Analytical Approx

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (R + \delta)}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R + \delta} \right)$$

$$(1+x)^n \approx 1 + nx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{1}{R} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\delta}{R}} \right)$$

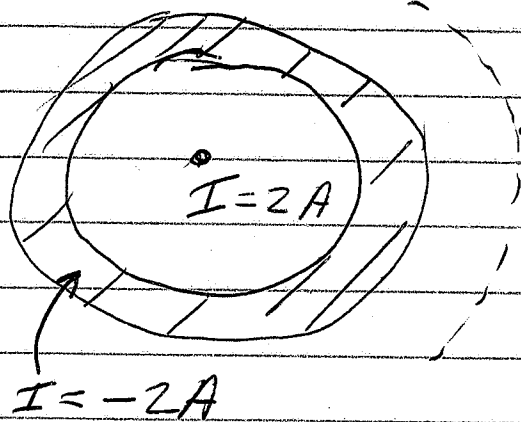
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{1}{R} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{\delta}{R} \right) \right) = \frac{\mu_0 I \delta}{2\pi R^2}$$

5

Ampere's Law - relates source and mag field without integrating source.

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$$

Coaxial Symmetry



$B = ?$

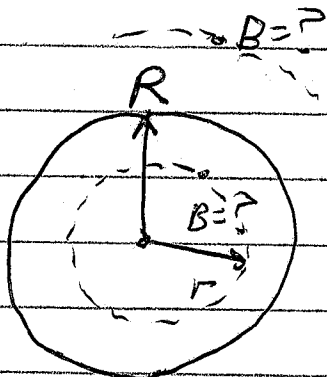
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi r B$$

$$\mu_0 I_{enc} = (2A) - (2A) \mu_0 = 0$$

$B = 0$  outside coax.

$B$  inside a wire

Outside:  $2\pi r B = \mu_0 I_{tot}$

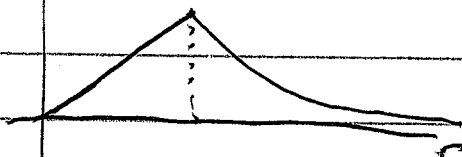


$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

Inside:  $2\pi r B = \mu_0 I_{tot} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$

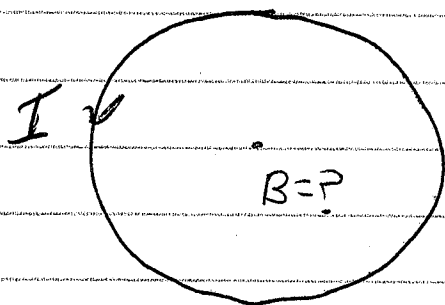
$I_{tot} = 2A$   
 $R = 5 \text{ cm}$

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



④

Coil or Loop



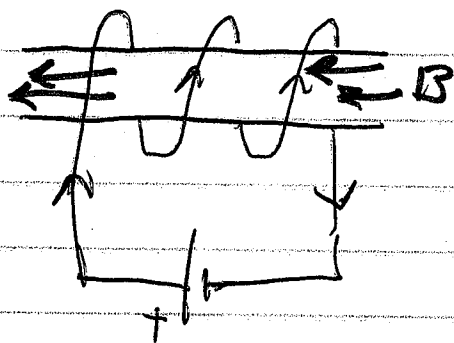
$$\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I d\vec{l} \otimes \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} \int dl \quad 2\pi r$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$

RHR For Coil

- Curl fingers in dir of current
- Thumb points in dir of  $\vec{B}$  inside loop,

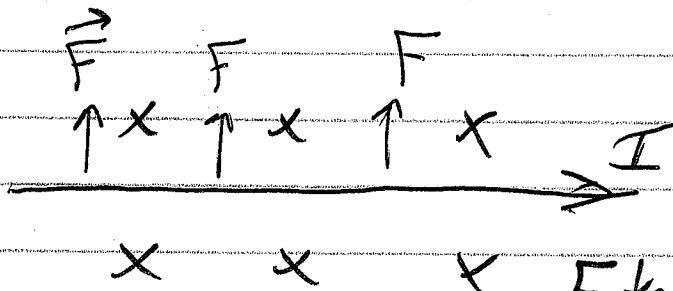
Solenoid Coil



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

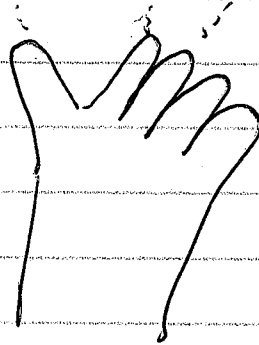
6

Force on a wire



Externally-caused  
 $B$

$$F = I l B \sin \theta$$



Index =  $I$   
Middle = magnetic  
Thumb =  $F$

Proton beam pointing up.  
Mag field points North.  
Force = ?  $\rightarrow$  west