Part 5: Magnetic Forces and Fields

College Physics (Openstax): Chapters 22 & 23
Physics: Principles with Applications (Giancoli): Chapters 20 and 21

Magnetic Forces and Fields

- Magnetic forces are similar to electric forces, except there are NO magnetic charges.
- "Magnetic Monopoles", theoretical magnetic charges, have never been observed.
- The ends of magnets act like charges (North & South)
- Like poles repel, opposite poles attract
- Magnetic poles create magnetic fields
- Field lines move from "north" poles to "south" poles
- These forces and fields, actually come from atoms themselves, which act as tiny magnets.

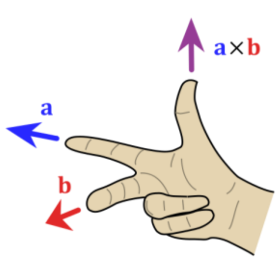
Magnetic Forces

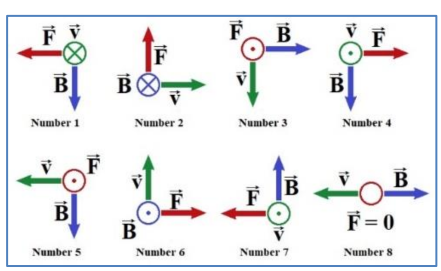
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v}\times\vec{B} \qquad |\vec{F}| = |q\vec{v}\times\vec{B}| = |q\vec{v}||\vec{B}|\,Sin\theta$$

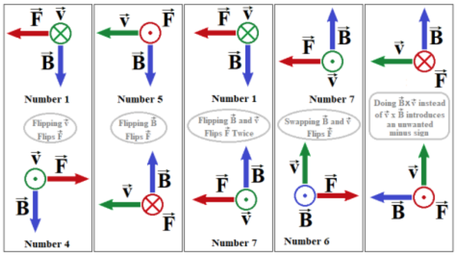
$$\vec{F} = q\det\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} = q(v_yB_z - v_zB_y)\hat{i} + q(v_zB_x - v_xB_z)\hat{j} + q(v_xB_y - v_yB_x)\hat{k}$$

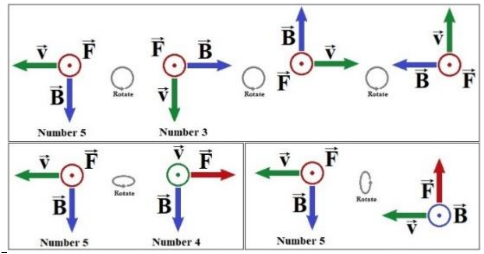
  - F = Force felt by charge
  - q = charge
  - v = velocity of the charge
  - B = Magnetic field
- Only moving charges are affected by magnetic forces.
- The velocity must have a component $\perp$ to the magnetic field.
- The units of the magnetic field are the Tesla: 1T = 1 N·s/(C·m).

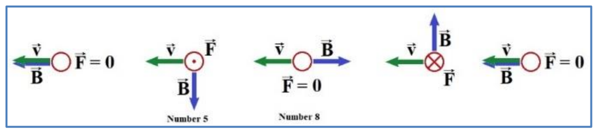
Right Hand Rule



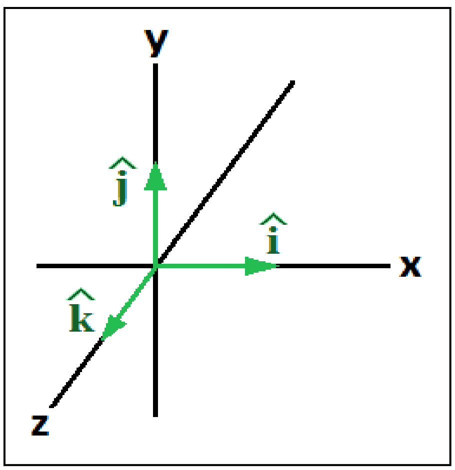








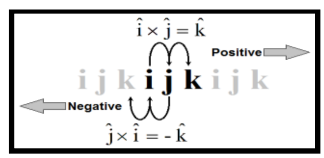
Unit Vectors



$$\hat{i}\times\hat{i}=0 \qquad \hat{j}\times\hat{j}=0 \qquad \hat{k}\times\hat{k}=0$$

$$\hat{i}\times\hat{j}=\hat{k} \qquad \hat{i}\times\hat{k}=-\hat{j} \qquad \hat{j}\times\hat{k}=\hat{i}$$

$$\hat{j}\times\hat{i}=-\hat{k} \qquad \hat{k}\times\hat{i}=\hat{j} \qquad \hat{k}\times\hat{j}=-\hat{i}$$



Example: A particle with a charge of +8.40 μC and a speed of 45.0 m/s enters a uniform magnetic field whose magnitude is 0.300T. What is the force on the charge if the angle between its velocity and the magnetic field is 30.0°?

$$|\vec{F}|=|q\vec{v}||\vec{B}|\,Sin\theta=(8.40\mu C)(45.0\text{ m/s})(0.300T)Sin30°=56.7\mu N$$

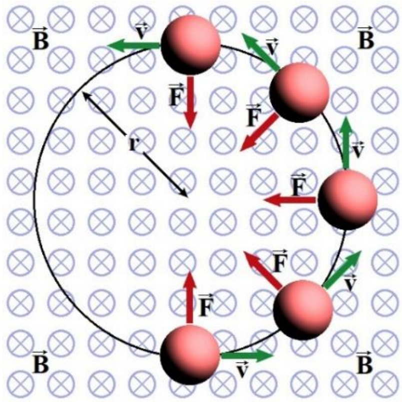
Example: A velocity of a +17.6 μC charge is v = (24.0m/s) î + (15.0 m/s)ĵ . It is moving in a region with a uniform magnetic field B = (0.200 T) î + (0.250T)ĵ. Determine the force felt by the charge.

$$\vec{F}=q\vec{v}\times\vec{B}=(17.6\mu C)[(24.0\text{m/s})\hat{i}+(15.0\text{m/s})\hat{j}]\times[(0.200T)\hat{i}+(0.250T)\hat{j}]$$

$$\vec{F}=(17.6\mu C)[(24.0\text{m/s})(0.200T)(\hat{i}\times\hat{i})+(24.0\text{m/s})(0.250T)(\hat{i}\times\hat{j})$$
$$+(15.0\text{m/s})(0.200T)(\hat{j}\times\hat{i})+(15.0\text{m/s})(0.250T)(\hat{j}\times\hat{j})]$$

$$\vec{F}=(17.6\mu C)[(24.0\text{m/s})(0.250T)(\hat{k})+(15.0\text{m/s})(0.200T)(-\hat{k})]=(52.8\mu N)\hat{k}$$

Charged Particle Motion in a Magnetic Field



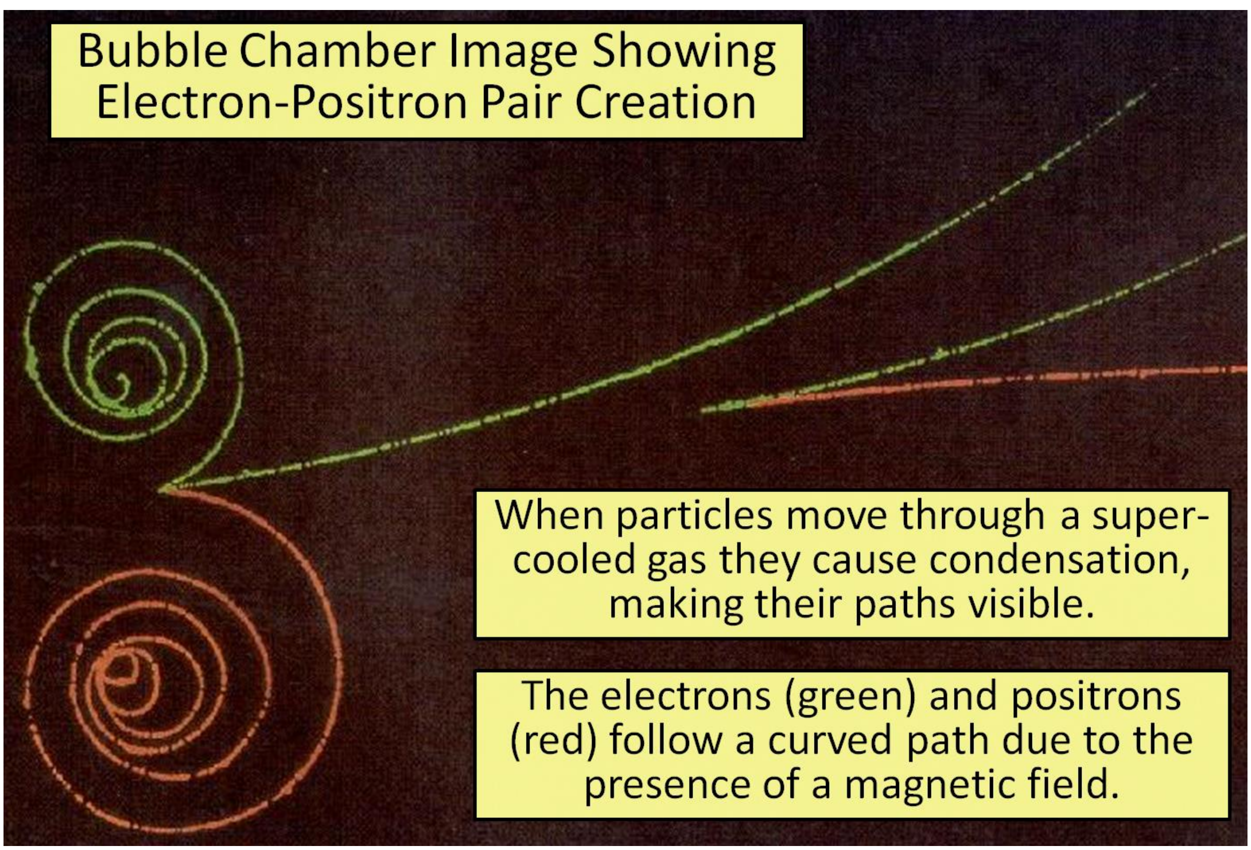
- F is always ⊥ to v → changes direction, not speed
- Uniform circular motion can occur.

$$F = qvB = F_C = \frac{mv^2}{r} \qquad r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

Example: A charged particle with a charge-to-mass ratio of q/m = 5.70 x 10^8 C/kg travels on a circular path that is perpendicular to a magnetic field of magnitude 0.720 T. How much time does it take the particle to make one complete revolution?

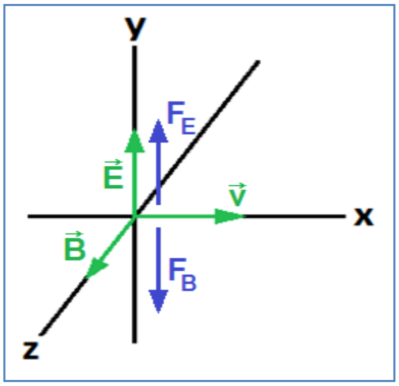
$$v = \frac{dist}{time} = \frac{2\pi r}{T} \qquad T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} \qquad\qquad r = \frac{mv}{qB} \qquad \frac{r}{v} = \frac{m}{qB}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} = \frac{2\pi}{\text{(q/m)B}} = \frac{2\pi}{(5.70\times10^{8}\,C/kg)(0.720T)} = 1.5\times10^{-8}\,\text{s}$$



Lorentz Equation: $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$

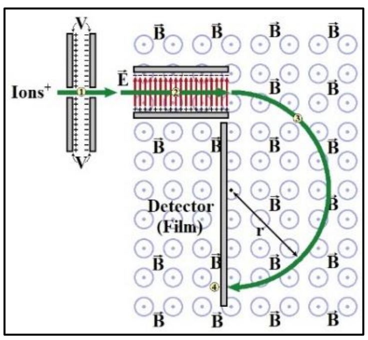
- A **Velocity Filter** can be made using "crossed fields"



$$\sum \vec{F} = qE - qvB = 0 \qquad v = \frac{E}{B}$$

The only charged particles that can pass undeflected are those with v=E/B

Mass Spectrometer



① Ions from source are accelerated through a potential.

$$eV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \qquad v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}}$$

② Ions pass through "crossed fields", which act as a velocity selector.

$$F_E = eE = F_B = evB \qquad v = E/B$$

③ The ions then follow a curved path (due to B) until measured at the film. The radius of the path indicates the mass.

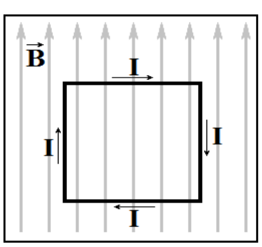
$$r = \frac{mv}{eB} \qquad m = \frac{reB}{v} \qquad m^2 = \frac{r^2e^2B^2}{v^2} = \frac{r^2e^2B^2m}{2eV} \qquad m = \frac{er^2B^2}{2V}$$

Force on a Current Carrying Wire $\vec{F} = I\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$

- In an infinitesimal amount of time Δt an infinitesimal amount of charge Δq passes by a spot in our wire.

$$F = \Delta q \cdot vBSin\theta = \left(\frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t}\right)(v \cdot \Delta t)BSin\theta = ILBSin\theta$$

Example: A square coil of wire containing a single turn is placed in a 0.250 T magnetic field as shown. Each side has a length of 32.0 cm and the current in the coil is 12.0 A. Determine the magnetic force on each of the 4 sides.



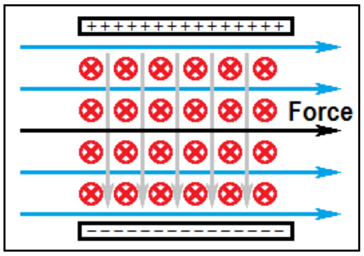
On right and left sides, L is parallel to B: F=0

On top and bottom, L ⊥ B:

F = ILB = (12.0A)(0.320m)(0.250T) = 0.960 N

F points outward on top and inward on bottom

Magnetohydrodynamic Propulsion



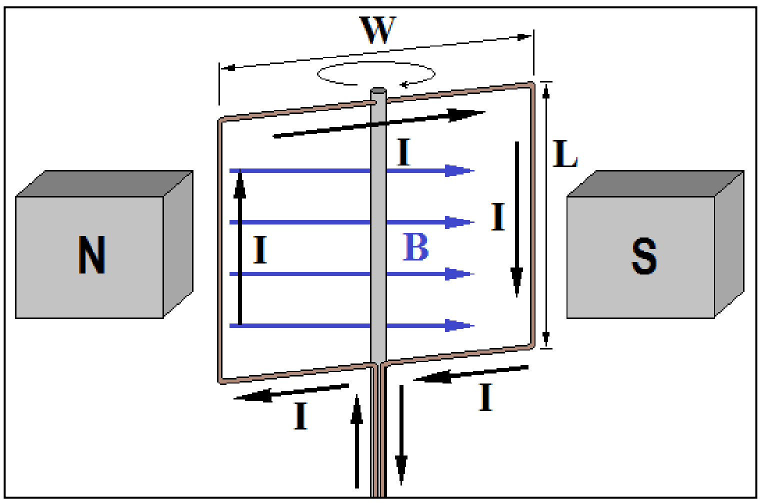
① Sea water flows through an intake into a chamber. An electrical potential is established on plates on opposite sides, creating an electric field in the chamber.

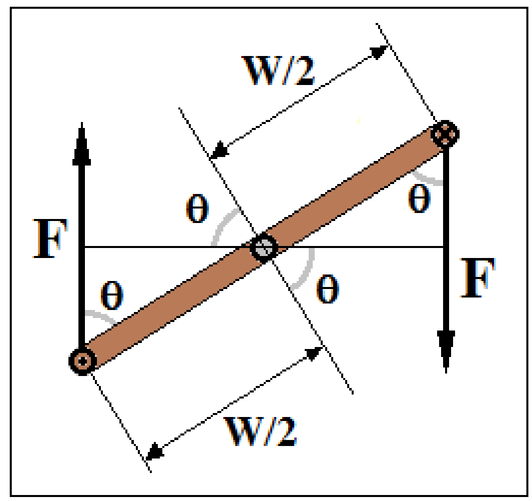
② Ion Ions in the sea water are pushed by the electric field, creating an electric current, which moves across the chamber.

③ A magnetic field is added ⊥ to the electric field. The electric current interacts with the magnetic field, resulting in a force that pushes the charges through.

④ Pushing water out the back can be use to propel a vehicle forward (Newton's 3rd Law) very quietly (as there are no moving parts).

Torque on a Current Carrying Wire $\tau = NIABSin\theta$





Torque from one arm: $\tau = FrSin\theta = (ILB)\left(\frac{W}{2}\right)Sin\theta$

Torque from both arms: $\tau = ILWBSin\theta = IABSin\theta$

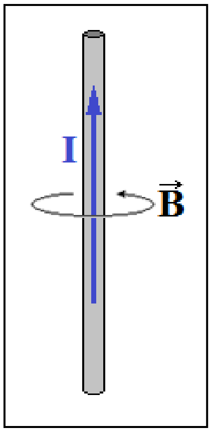
Torque from N turns: $\tau = NIABSin\theta$

Magnetic Dipole Moment: $\vec{\mu} = NI\vec{A}$ $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}}$

Example: A 1200-turn coil in a DC motor has an area per turn of 1.10 x 10^{-2}m^2. The design for the motor specifies that the magnitude of the maximum torque is 5.80 N·m when the coil is placed in a 0.200 T magnetic field. What is the current in the coil?

$$\tau = NIABSin\theta \qquad \tau_{max} = NIAB \qquad I = \frac{\tau_{max}}{NAB} = \frac{(5.80\,\mathrm{N \cdot m})}{(1200)(1.10 \times 10^{-2} m^2)(0.200T)} = 2.2\mathrm{A}$$

Magnetic Fields Produced by Currents: $B = \dfrac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

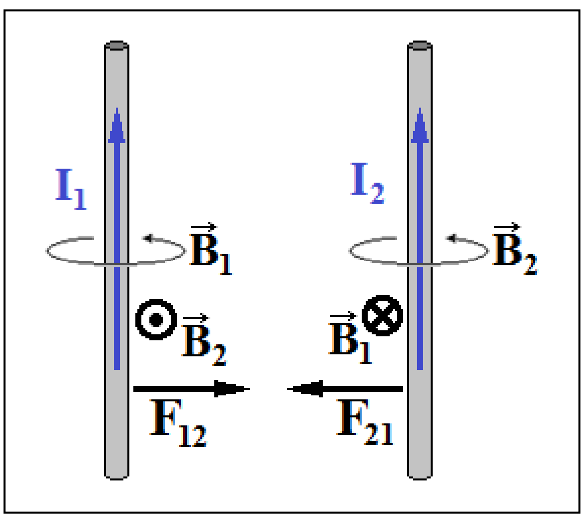


- B = Magnetic field
- I = Current
- r = Distance from wire
- μ_0 = "Permeability of free space" = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ T·m/A

Example: A long straight wire carries a current of 48.0 A. The magnetic field produced by this current at a certain point is 80.0 μT. How far is this point from the wire?

$$r = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi B} = \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}\right)\frac{\mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{B}} = \left(2\times10^{-7}\,T\cdot m/A\right)\frac{48.0\mathrm{A}}{80.0\times10^{-6}\,T} = 0.120\mathrm{m}$$

Attraction/Repulsion of Two Current-Carrying Wires



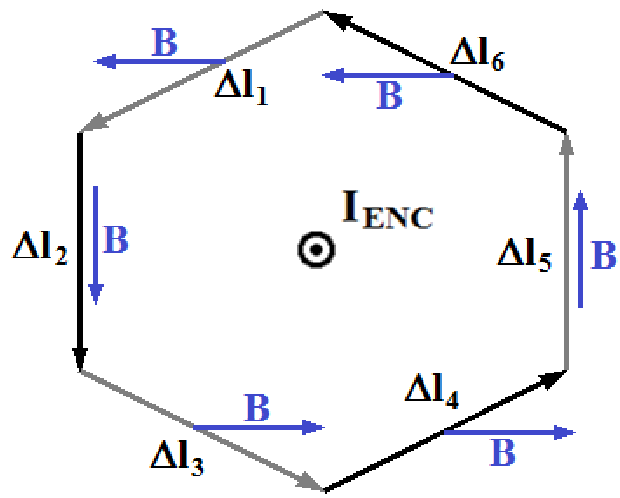
$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \qquad F_{21} = I_2 L B_1$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi r} \qquad F_{12} = I_1 L B_2$$

$$F = F_{21} = F_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 L}{2\pi r}$$

- Attractive or repulsive?
  - Currents in same direction = Attractive
  - Currents in opposite directions = Repulsive
- What if the wire on the right is rotated so the I_2 goes into or out of the page?
  - For both wire B and I will be parallel: Sin θ = 0 F=ILBSinθ = 0

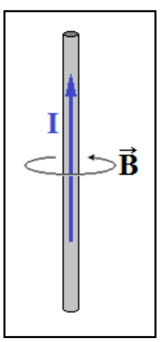
Ampere's Law: $\sum\limits_{\text{ClosedLoop}} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{ENC}$



$$\sum_{\text{ClosedLoop}} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \underbrace{BlCos(30°)}_{\vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l}_1} + \underbrace{Bl}_{\vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l}_2} + \underbrace{BlCos(30°)}_{\vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l}_3} + \underbrace{BlCos(30°)}_{\vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l}_4} + \underbrace{Bl}_{\vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l}_5} + \underbrace{BlCos(30°)}_{\vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l}_6}$$

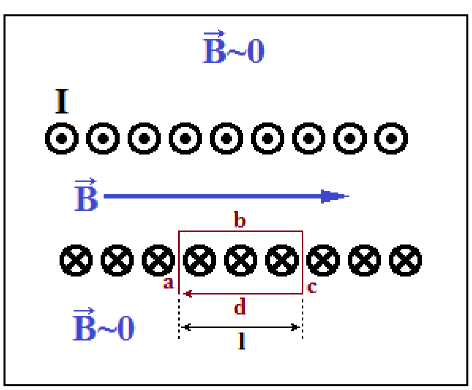
$$\sum_{\text{ClosedLoop}} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = 2Bl + 4BlCos(30°) = Bl\big(2 + 4Cos(30°)\big) = 5.464Bl = \mu_0 I_{ENC}$$

Ampere's Law on Long Straight Wire



- Due to symmetry B is constant around loop
- B is parallel to Δl
- $\sum\limits_{\text{Loop}} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \sum\limits_{\text{Loop}} B\Delta l = B\sum\limits_{\text{Loop}} \Delta l = B(2\pi r)$
- $B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 I \qquad B = \dfrac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

Ampere's Law on Solenoid $\sum\limits_{\text{ClosedLoop}} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{ENC}$



- Draw in a loop…
- $\sum\limits_{a} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \sum\limits_{c} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \sum\limits_{d} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = 0$
- $\sum\limits_{\text{Loop}} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \sum\limits_{b} \vec{B}\cdot\Delta\vec{l} = \sum\limits_{b} B\Delta l = B\sum\limits_{\text{Loop}} \Delta l = Bl$
- $Bl = \mu_0(NI) \qquad B = \dfrac{\mu_0 NI}{l} = \mu_0 nI$
- N = Number of Turns n = Turns/length

Example: What is the magnetic field produced in the center of a solenoid with 500.0 turns per meter carrying a current of 2.00A?

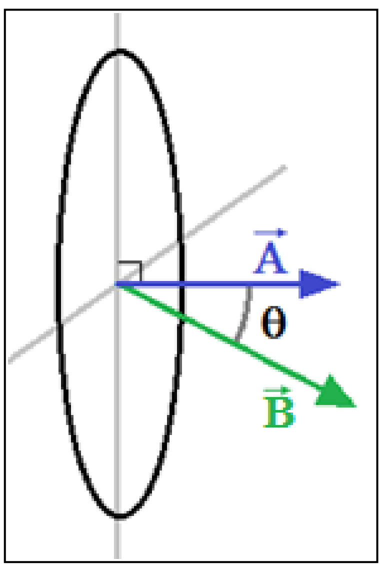
$$B = \mu_0 nI = (4\pi \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{T\cdot m/A})(500.0\,\mathrm{m^{-1}})(2.00\mathrm{A}) = 1.26\,\mathrm{mT}$$

Example: A 1250 turn solenoid that is 25.0 cm in length carries a current of 8.00mA. If an electron moves in a circular path in the center with a speed of 5.64×10^5 m/s, what is the radius of its path?

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{L} = \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{T\cdot m/A})(1250)(8.00\times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{A})}{0.25m} = 50.265\,\mu\mathrm{T}$$

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{(9.11\times 10^{-31}kg)(5.64\times 10^{5}\,m/s)}{(1.60\times 10^{-19}C)(50.265\times 10^{-6}T)} = 63.9mm$$

Magnetic Flux



$$\underbrace{\Phi_B}_{\substack{Magnetic\\ Flux}} = \vec{B} \cdot \underbrace{\vec{A}}_{Area}$$

$$\vec{A} \perp Surface$$

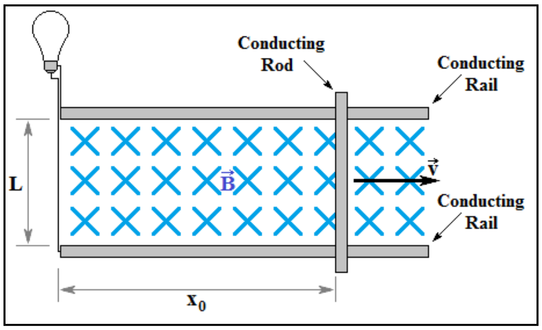
$$|\vec{A}| = Area$$

- Constant magnetic flux does nothing!
- Changing Magnetic flux (by changing B, A, or θ) creates an emf.

Faraday's Law (Electromagnetic Induction): $|emf| = N\dfrac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t}$

- If A and θ are constant (but B changes): $|emf| = N\dfrac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t} = N\dfrac{B_{Final} - B_{init}}{\Delta t}ACos\theta$
- If B and θ are constant (but A changes): $|emf| = N\dfrac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t} = NB\dfrac{A_{Final} - A_{init}}{\Delta t}Cos\theta$
- If A and B are constant (but θ changes): $|emf| = N\dfrac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t} = NAB\dfrac{Cos\theta_{Final} - Cos\theta_{init}}{\Delta t}$
- Currents and emfs created in this manner are called "induced"

Example: When the conducting rod of length L = 1.60m is pulled to the right at v = 5.00 m/s through the magnetic field B = 0.800 T in the figure below, the 96.0 Ω bulb lights. Determine (a) the average emf delivered to the bulb, (b) the current in the bulb, and (c) the power delivered.



B = constant q = constant

$$|emf| = NB\frac{A_{Final} - A_{init}}{\Delta t}Cos\theta$$

Cos q = 1 N = 1

$$A_{Final} - A_{init} = [L(x_0 + v\Delta t)] - [Lx_0] = Lv\Delta t$$

a) $|emf| = NB\dfrac{A_{Final} - A_{init}}{\Delta t}Cos\theta = B\dfrac{Lv\Delta t}{\Delta t} = BLv = (0.800T)(1.60m)(5.00m/s) = 6.40V$

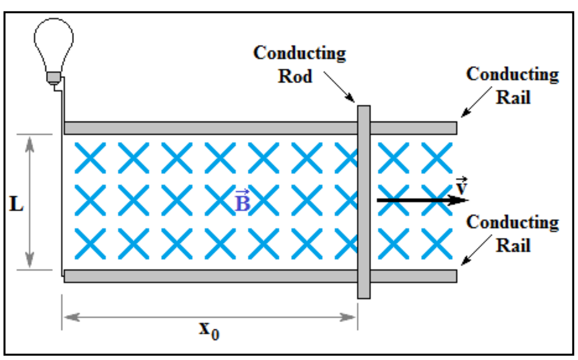
b) $I = \dfrac{emf}{R} = \dfrac{6.40V}{96.0\Omega} = 66.7mA$ c) $P = IV = (66.7mA)(6.4V) = 0.427W$

Where does this energy come from? $P = \dfrac{W}{t} = \dfrac{Fd}{t} = Fv = (ILB)v = I(BLv) = IV$

Lenz's Law : An induced emf resulting from changing magnetic flux has a polarity that leads to an induced current whose direction is such that the induced magnetic field opposes the original flux change.

$$B_{Original} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t} \rightarrow emf_{induced} \rightarrow I_{induced} \rightarrow B_{induced}$$

Lenz's Law: The direction of $B_{induced}$ is opposite the direction of $\Delta\Phi_B/\Delta t$ $emf = -N\dfrac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t}$



B is into the board.

$\Delta\Phi_B/\Delta t$ is increasing → same direction as B → $\Delta\Phi_B/\Delta t$ is into the board.

B_I → opposite direction to $\Delta\Phi_B/\Delta t$ → B_I is out of the board.

Hence, I is CCW

Note: the RHR applied to a positive charge in the rod gives an upward force

Example: A circular coil (950 turns, 60.0 cm in radius) is rotating in a uniform magnetic field. At t = 0.00 s, the normal to the coil is perpendicular to the magnetic field. After the coil makes one eighth of a revolution in t = 10.0 ms, the normal to the coil makes an angle of 45° with the field. An average emf of 65.0 mV is induced in the coil during this time. What is the magnitude of the magnetic field?

$$|emf| = N\frac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t} = NAB\frac{Cos\theta_{final} - Cos\theta_{init}}{\Delta t}$$

$$B = \frac{|emf|\Delta t}{NA[Cos\theta_{final} - Cos\theta_{init}]} = \frac{(0.0650V)(0.0100s)}{(950)[\pi(0.600\text{m})^2][Cos45° - Cos90°]} = 85.6\mu\text{T}$$

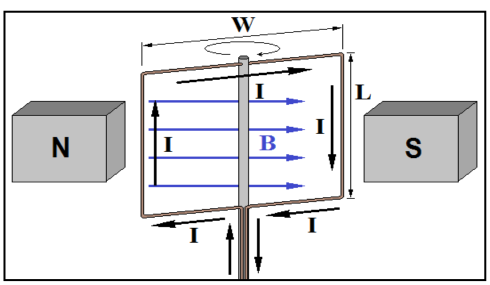
Example: A piece of copper is formed into a single circular loop of radius 12.0 cm. A magnetic field is oriented parallel to the normal to the loop, and it increases from 0 to 0.600 T in a time of 0.450 s. The wire has a resistance per length of 3.30 x 10^{-2} Ω/m. What is the average electrical power dissipated by the resistance in the wire?

$$|emf| = N\frac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t} = NA\frac{B_{final} - B_{init}}{\Delta t}Cos\theta = (1)\pi(0.120m)^2\frac{0.600T\text{-}0T}{0.450s}(1) = 60.3186mV$$

$$R = L\left(\frac{R}{L}\right) = 2\pi(0.120m)(3.30\times10^{-2}\Omega\cdot m) = 0.02488\Omega$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{(0.0603186V)^2}{0.02488\Omega} = 0.146W$$

Electric Generator : $emf = NBA\omega Sin(\omega t)$



If we send current through the loop the magnetic field creates torque, turning the loop. This is a **motor**.

Instead of sending current through the loop, we rotate the loop in the field, generating an emf (and hence current). This is an **electric generator**.

- The "verticals" are two rods moving through a B field.
- For a single vertical with one turn: $emf = BLv_{\perp} = BLvSin\theta$
- For two verticals and N turns: $emf = 2NBLvSin\theta$
- It's Rotating: $\theta = \omega t$ $\quad v = r\omega = \frac{W}{2}\omega$ $\quad emf = 2NBL\frac{W}{2}\omega Sin(\omega t) = NBA\omega Sin(\omega t)$

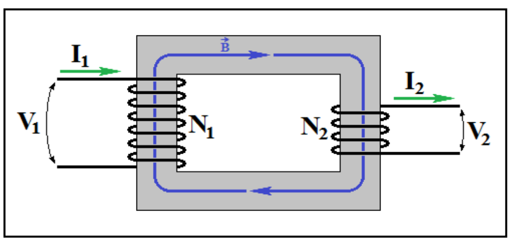
Back EMF in Motors : $I = \dfrac{V - emf_{back}}{R}$

- Current through a motor's coil(s) experiences a force opposing the motion (**back emf**)
- Generator $\rightarrow$ coil rotates in B field generating emf and current
- Motor $\rightarrow$ emf and current in coil causes it to rotate in a B field.
- Once rotating, a motor acts as a generator, drawing power from the motor (Lenz's Law)

Example: When a motor powered by a 120V source first starts running it draws 39.3 A. Once it is running at full speed the motor draws 7.21 A. Determine the back emf at full speed.

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{120\text{V}}{39.3\text{A}} = 3.053435\Omega \qquad emf_{back} = V - IR = (120V) - (7.21A)(3.053435\Omega) = 98V$$

Transformers: $\dfrac{V_1}{V_2} = \dfrac{N_1}{N_2}$ $\qquad \dfrac{I_1}{I_2} = \dfrac{N_2}{N_1}$



$V_1 = -N_1 \dfrac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t}$ $\qquad V_2 = -N_2 \dfrac{\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t}$

Now divide: $\dfrac{V_1}{V_2} = \dfrac{N_1}{N_2}$

Turn Ratio $\rightarrow$ N_1:N_2

- Power Remains Constant: $I_1V_1 = I_2V_2$ $\quad \dfrac{I_2}{I_1} = \dfrac{V_1}{V_2} = \dfrac{N_1}{N_2}$
- For the Transformer to function it requires that F_B be changing $\rightarrow$ AC

Transmission Lines

- While the resistance of wires in circuits is negligible, in transmission lines where conductors may be miles long the losses are significant
- $\text{P} = \text{I}^2\text{R}$
- To minimize the losses, transformers are used to operate at high voltage (low current) across the transmission lines. Then stepped down at "load".