

Calculus-Based Physics-2: Electricity, Magnetism, and Thermodynamics (PHYS180-02): Unit 3

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Summary

Unit 3 Summary

Reading: Chapter 11

1. Magnetism and magnetic fields
2. Motion of a charged particle in a magnetic field
3. Forces on conductors carrying current
4. Current loops
5. The Hall effect
6. Applications

Magnetism and magnetic fields

Magnetism and magnetic fields

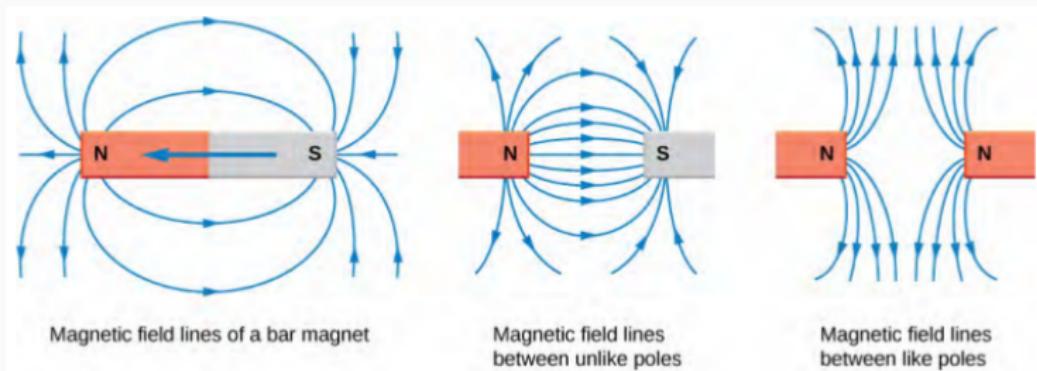


Figure 1: Various magnetic field line configurations.

Magnetism and magnetic fields

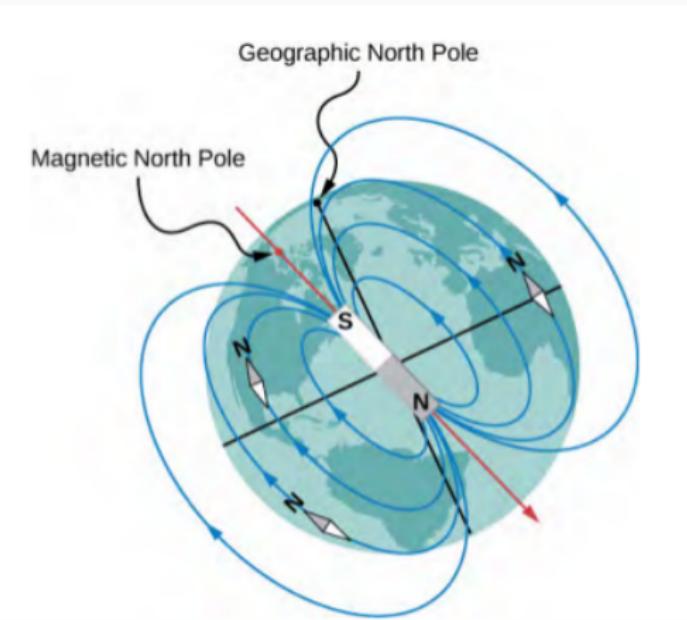


Figure 2: The magnetic and geographic poles are not the same.

Magnetism and magnetic fields

It would be nice if we could say:

$$F = \mu_0 \frac{q_{m,1} q_{m,2}}{r^2} \quad (1)$$

But...we can't. Why? There's no such thing has magnetic charge:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad (3)$$

But there is a force associating charge and magnetic fields. But first, let's review the cross-product.

Magnetism and magnetic fields

What is a cross-product and how does it work?

Computing the cross product [\[edit\]](#)

Coordinate notation [\[edit\]](#)

The [standard basis](#) vectors \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} , and \mathbf{k} satisfy the following equalities in a right hand coordinate system:

$$\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i}$$

$$\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j}$$

which imply, by the [anticommutativity](#) of the cross product, that

$$\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{i} = -\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{j} = -\mathbf{i}$$

$$\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{k} = -\mathbf{j}$$

The definition of the cross product also implies that

$$\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0} \text{ (the zero vector).}$$

Figure 3: The cross-product is a way of multiplying unit vectors.

Examples: (i) Working with unit vectors (ii) Working with two-dimensional vectors (iii) A three-dimensional example.

Magnetism and magnetic fields

Let $\vec{v} = 2\hat{i}$ and $w = -2\hat{j}$. What is $\vec{v} \times \vec{w}$?

- A: $-4\hat{k}$
- B: $4\hat{k}$
- C: $-2\hat{i}$
- D: $2\hat{j}$

Magnetism and magnetic fields

Let $\vec{v} = 3\hat{j}$ and $w = 5\hat{k}$. What is $\vec{v} \times \vec{w}$?

- A: $15\hat{i}$
- B: $5\hat{j}$
- C: $3\hat{i}$
- D: $15\hat{k}$

Magnetism and magnetic fields

Let $\vec{v} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ and $w = 2\hat{k}$. What is $\vec{v} \times \vec{w}$?

- A: $-6\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$
- B: $-6\hat{j} + 6\hat{i}$
- C: $6\hat{j} + 6\hat{i}$
- D: $6\hat{k} + 6\hat{i}$

Magnets and magnetic fields

Group exercise: Compute the following cross product:

$$\vec{v} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{w} = 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{i} \quad (5)$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = ?? \quad (6)$$

What happens when we draw these two vectors?

Magnets and magnetic fields

Group exercise: Compute the following cross product:

$$\vec{v} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k} \quad (7)$$

$$\vec{w} = 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{i} - \hat{k} \quad (8)$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = ?? \quad (9)$$

Use your knowledge of unit vectors to skip the terms that are zero.

Magnets and magnetic fields

The Lorentz Force

Let a particle with charge q and velocity \vec{v} move through a magnetic field \vec{B} . The Lorentz force on the charged particle is

$$\vec{F}_L = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad (10)$$

As a helpful memory tool, we have the right-hand rule to remember the direction of the cross-product. The units of the magnetic field are the Tesla, after Nikola Tesla. We also have the Gauss which is 10^{-4} Tesla.

Magnets and magnetic fields

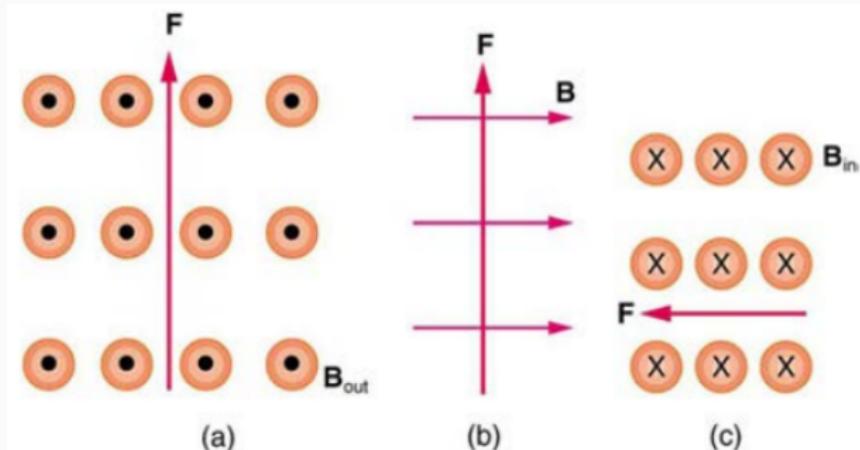


Figure 4: Three different magnetic field and charge scenarios. The vector \vec{F} is the direction of the Lorentz force, and the magnetic field is uniform. A dot indicates that the magnetic field is coming out of the page, and an x indicates that the field is going into the page.

Magnets and magnetic fields

In which of the diagrams is a positively charged particle moving to the left?

- A: A
- B: B
- C: C
- D: WAT WAT
WAT

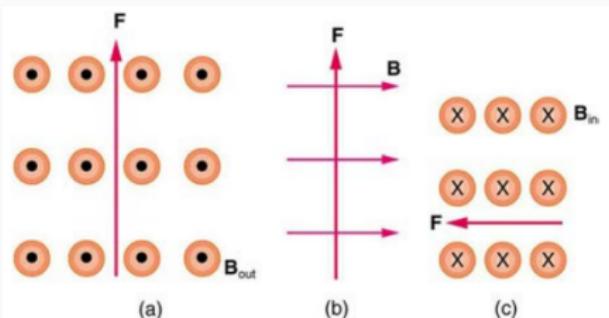


Figure 5: Three different magnetic field and charge scenarios.

Magnets and magnetic fields

In which of the diagrams is a positively charged particle moving upwards?

- A: A
- B: B
- C: C
- D: WAT WAT
WAT

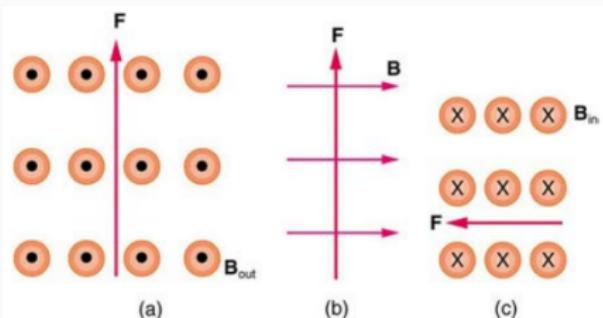


Figure 6: Three different magnetic field and charge scenarios.

Magnets and magnetic fields

In which of the diagrams is a negatively charged particle moving into the page?

- A: A
- B: B
- C: C
- D: WAT WAT
WAT

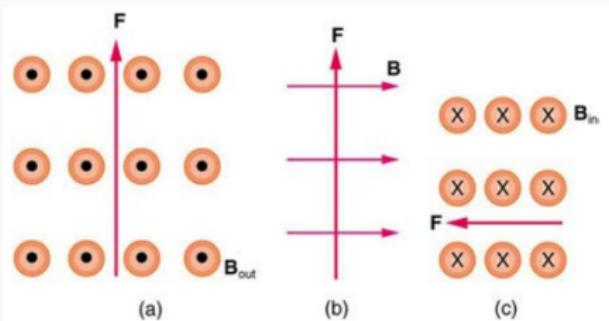


Figure 7: Three different magnetic field and charge scenarios.

Magnets and magnetic fields

In which of the diagrams is a negatively charged particle moving to the right?

- A: A
- B: B
- C: C
- D: WAT WAT
WAT

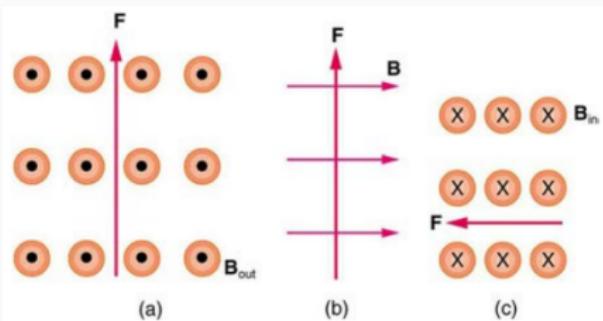


Figure 8: Three different magnetic field and charge scenarios.

Magnets and magnetic fields

A theorem for the magnitude of the cross-product: Let \vec{a} and \vec{b} be vectors and θ be the angle between them. The magnitude of the cross product is:

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = ab \sin \theta \quad (11)$$

Thus, the magnitude of the Lorentz force is

$$F_L = qvB \sin \theta \quad (12)$$

The angle θ is between the velocity and the magnetic field.

Magnets and magnetic fields

A cosmic ray proton moving toward the Earth at 3×10^6 m/s experiences a magnetic force of 2×10^{-17} N. What is the strength of the magnetic field of the Earth? (1 Gauss = 10^{-4} Tesla).

- A: 0.1 Gauss
- B: 0.6 Gauss
- C: 1 Gauss
- D: 6 Gauss

Magnets and magnetic fields

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Figure 9: The aurora borealis, or northern lights.

Magnets and magnetic fields

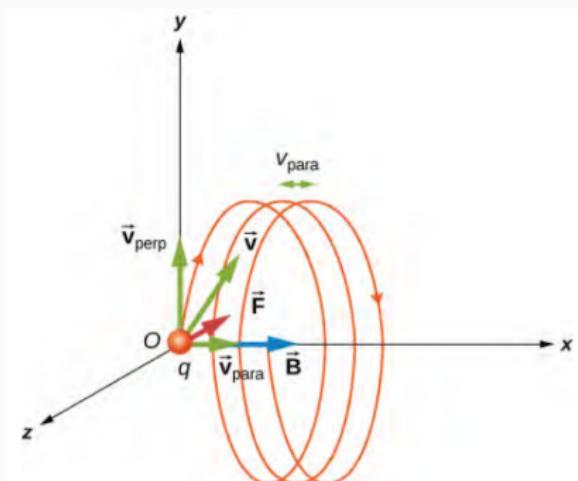


Figure 10: In three dimensions, charged particle motion in a \vec{B} -field can result in *helical motion*.

Magnets and magnetic fields

Suppose the velocity of a charged particle with mass m is $\vec{v} = v_x \hat{i} + v_z \hat{k}$ through a uniform field $\vec{B} = B \hat{k}$. The Lorentz force causes centripetal motion and the particle continues to have constant velocity in the \hat{k} direction:

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad (13)$$

$$\vec{F} = -qBv_x \hat{j} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{mv_x^2}{r} = qBv_x \quad (15)$$

$$\omega = \frac{v_x}{r} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{q}{m} = \frac{\omega}{B} \quad (17)$$

Sub-atomic properties are isolated!

Magnets and magnetic fields

Which of the following is true of a charged particle moving in a helical fashion through a magnetic field?

- A: Raising the strength of the B-field increases the period
- B: Raising the strength of the B-field increases the frequency
- C: The particle has a constant velocity parallel to the field
- D: B and C

Magnets and magnetic fields

Two unknown particles are moving in helixes through a region where there is a magnetic field. One moves clockwise as you observe it, and the other moves counter-clockwise, and the helices have about the same radius. Which of the following is true?

- A: The particles have identical charge.
- B: The particles have identical charge, and the same mass.
- C: The particles have opposite charge, and the same mass.
- D: The particles have different masses.

Magnets and magnetic fields

Two unknown particles are moving in helices through a region where there is a magnetic field. Both move clockwise as you observe them. One particle spins around the field line with higher frequency compared to the other. Which of the following is true?

- A: The particles are identical; they just had different initial conditions.
- B: The charge is smaller for the particle with the larger frequency.
- C: The mass is larger for the particle with the larger frequency.
- D: The q/m ratio is larger for the particle with the larger frequency.

Magnets and magnetic fields

Group exercise: Suppose we place a gas of unknown particles in the uniform magnetic field of Fig. 10 and get them moving in a circle. The angular frequency is 95.5788 MHz, and the B-field is exactly 1.0 T. (a) Show that the relationship between the angular frequency ω , the B-field strength B , and the q/m ratio is $q/m = \omega/B$. (b) With which particle are we dealing? Is it a proton, a neutron, an electron, or an alpha particle? (*Hint: use the angular frequency and magnetic field to obtain the q/m ratio, and then look up the masses and charges of these particles to make the determination*).

Magnets and magnetic fields

Other examples:

1. Magnetic fields do no work
2. Velocity selector
3. Mass spectrometer

Magnets and magnetic fields

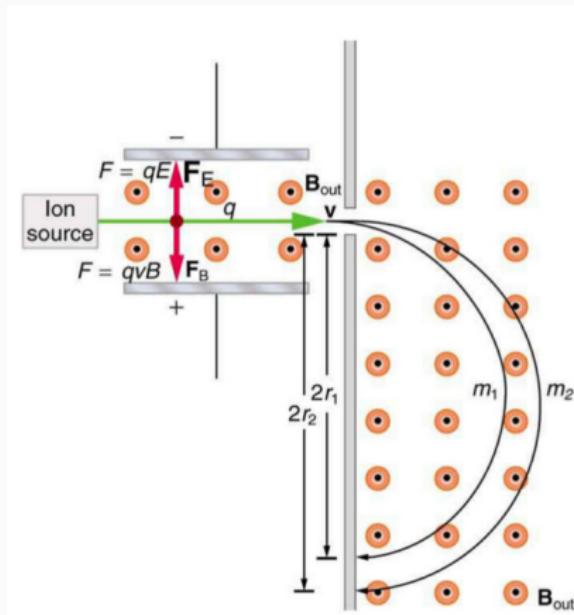


Figure 11: The basic ideas behind a mass spectrometer.

Magnets and magnetic fields

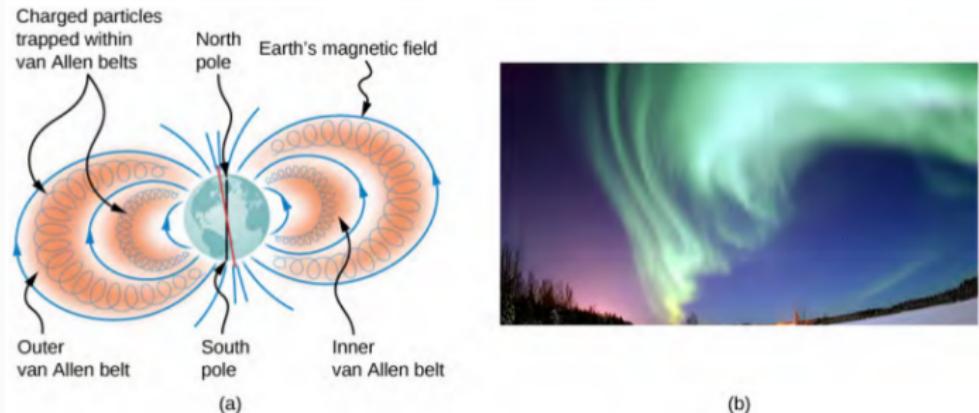
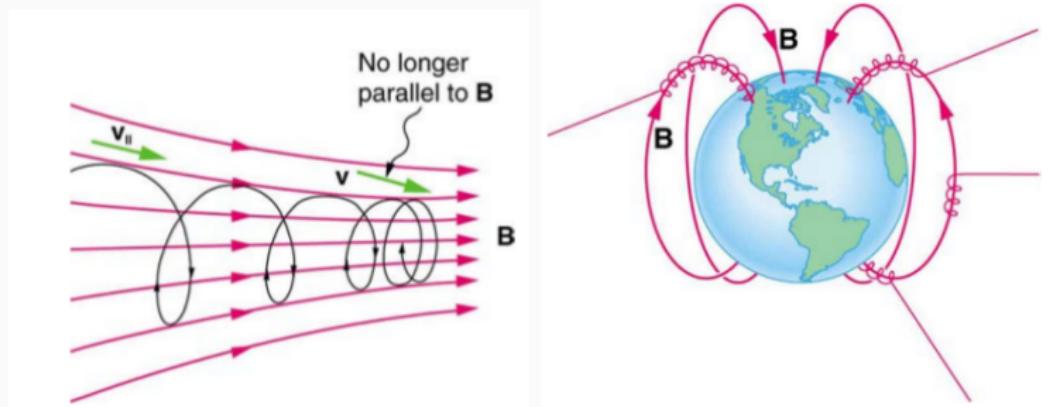


Figure 12: We observe this effect in the auroras, and the van Allen belts.

Magnets and magnetic fields

A cool talk on the aurora borealis:

<https://youtu.be/czMh3BnHFHQ>



One un-explained piece: what does it mean for the electrons and protons to *high-five* the neutral oxygen and nitrogen atoms?

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

Introductions to observable magnetic forces (PBS):

First connection between electricity and magnetism:

<https://youtu.be/s94suB5uLWw>

Further experiments, Ampère's Law:

<https://youtu.be/5fqwJyt4Lus>

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

The Lorentz force, when applied to a section of current-carrying wire, becomes

$$d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \quad (18)$$

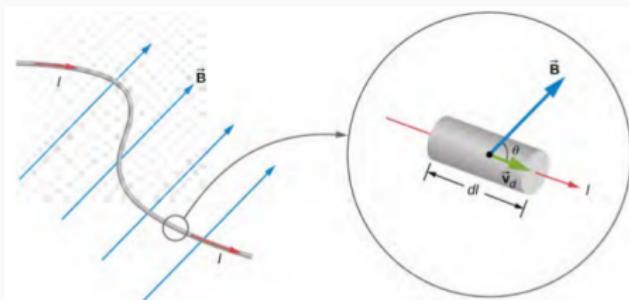


Figure 13: The magnetic force on a section of current.

If the field is uniform:

$$\vec{F} = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B} \quad (19)$$

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

Group exercise: A wire of length 10 cm and mass 1 g is suspended in a horizontal plane by a pair of flexible leads. The wire is then subjected to a constant magnetic field of magnitude 0.1 T, which is directed into the board. What are the magnitude and direction of the current in the wire needed to remove the tension in the supporting leads?

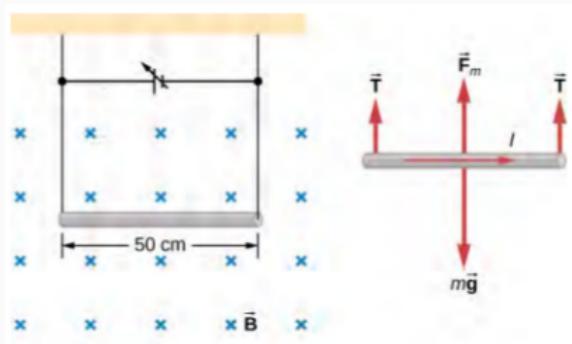


Figure 14: Current suspended by Lorentz force...?

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

Suppose a power supply provides the current in the previous example. What if the voltage is raised, and the resistance stays constant, so that the current is doubled. What will happen?

- A: The wire will rise.
- B: The wire will fall.
- C: The magentic field will decrease.
- D: Nothing.

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

If the wire rises, what is doing the work to raise it?

- A: The B-field
- B: The current
- C: The battery
- D: Gravity

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

Group exercise: Suppose the current is raised from 1 amp to 2 amps for 0.1 seconds. By how much will the wire be raised? *Hint: you can obtain the acceleration from the net force, and then obtain the displacement.*

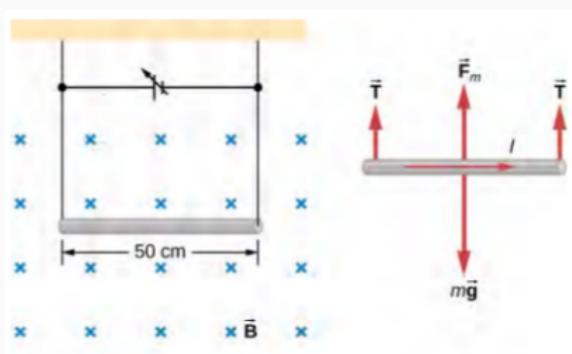


Figure 15: Current suspended by Lorentz force...?

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors



Figure 16: An electromagnetic crane.

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

Observe on board. The force is $F = dI/I B \sin \theta$, but $dI = R d\theta$.

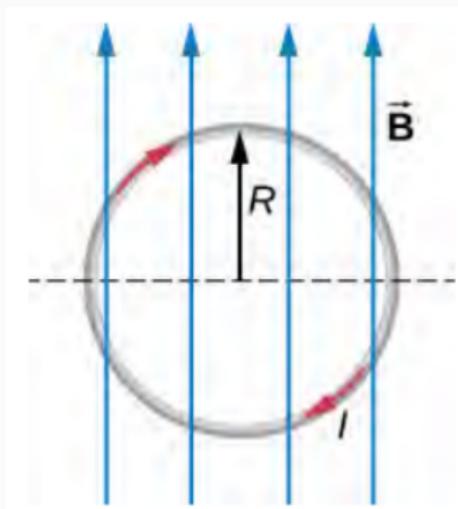


Figure 17: Lorentz force on a loop of wire. Think of (a) the net force, and (b) the torque. Which are non-zero?

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

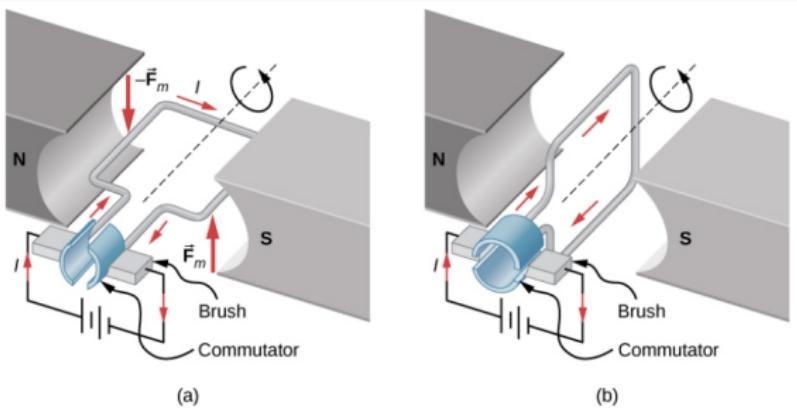


Figure 18: Lorentz force on a loop of wire. Think of (a) the net force, and (b) the torque. Which are non-zero?

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

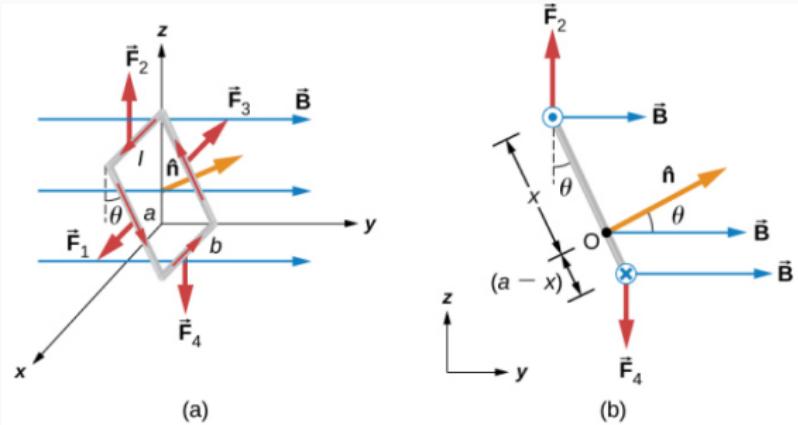


Figure 19: The B -field causes a torque on a loop of current just like an E -field causes a torque on a dipole. We like to think of the **magnetic dipole moment** as $\vec{\mu} = NI\hat{A}\hat{n}$.

Forces on Current-Carrying Conductors

Let a single current loop of current I and area $\vec{A} = A\hat{n}$ exist in a uniform magnetic field \vec{B} . The torque τ on the loop is

$$\boxed{\tau = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}} \quad (20)$$

In Eq. 20, the quantity $\vec{\mu} = I\vec{A}$ is called the *magnetic dipole moment*.

- $\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$... $\vec{\mu} = I\vec{A}$.
- $\vec{\tau}_E = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$... $\vec{\tau}_B = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$

How do we make a uniform \vec{B} – field? ... Postpone this to discuss one more effect: *The Hall Effect*

The Hall Effect

The Hall Effect

Negative charge flows in conductors.

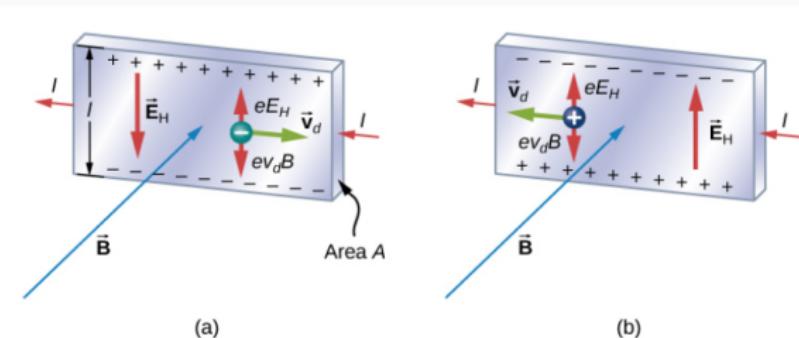


Figure 20: The Hall effect is an important way to establish that what we call *negative charge* is actually flowing in conductors.

The Hall Effect

Negative charge flows in conductors.

"Therefore, by simply measuring the sign of V , we can determine the sign of the majority charge carriers in a metal. Hall potential measurements show that electrons are the dominant charge carriers in most metals. However, Hall potentials indicate that for a few metals, such as tungsten, beryllium, and many semiconductors, the majority of charge carriers are positive. It turns out that conduction by positive charge is caused by the migration of missing electron sites (called holes) on ions."

The Hall Effect

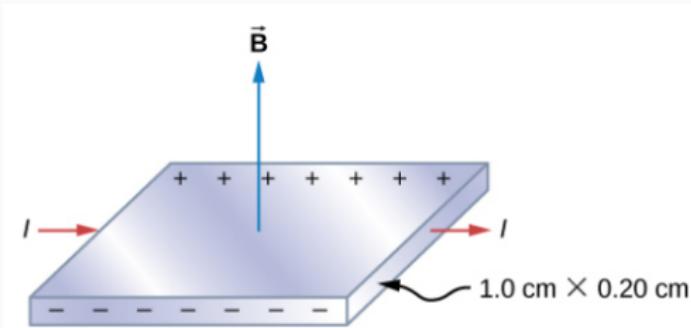


Figure 21: An example of a Hall measurement, with some typical numbers.

- $I = 100\text{ A}$
- $B = 1.5\text{ T}$
- $l = 1.0 \times 10^{-2}\text{ m}$
- $n = 5.9 \times 10^{28}\text{ m}^{-3}$, $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}\text{ C}$
- $A = 2.0 \times 10^{-5}\text{ m}^2$

The Hall Effect

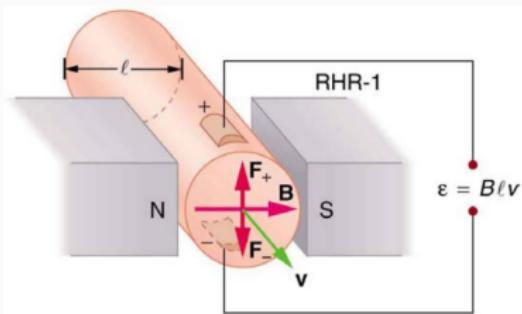


Figure 22: A Hall measurement that is used to measure fluid flow.

Group exercise: A Hall effect flow probe is placed on an artery, applying a 0.1 T magnetic field across it, in a setup similar to that in Fig. 22. What is the blood velocity, given the vessel's inside diameter is 4.00 mm and the Hall voltage is $0.8 \mu V$?

Unit 4 Summary

Last week: Chapter 11

This week: Chapter 12

Next class: 12.1-12.4

1. 12.1: The Biot-Savart Law
2. 12.2: Thin straight wire
3. 12.3: Two parallel currents
4. 12.4: Current loops

Friday's class: read sections 12.5-7

PHeT: Electromagnets

PheT: Electromagnets

Follow the link:

[https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/
magnets-and-electromagnets](https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/magnets-and-electromagnets)

PHeT: Electromagnets

1. Click on the electromagnet tab, and hide the field and compass using the menu in the upper right. Also, display the magnetometer.
2. Place the magnetometer to one side of the *solenoid*. Work out the relationship between the magnetic field strength and voltage. Is it linear, quadratic, or something else?
3. Assuming the circuit has some fixed resistance, is the relationship between current and field strength linear? Why or why not?
4. Now fix the voltage and vary the number of loops. Work out the relationship between magnetic field strength and loop number. Is it linear, quadratic, or something else?
5. Propose an equation for B_{solenoid} based on the prior measurements.

Force on a Moving Charges and Current Carrying Conductors

Electromagnets.

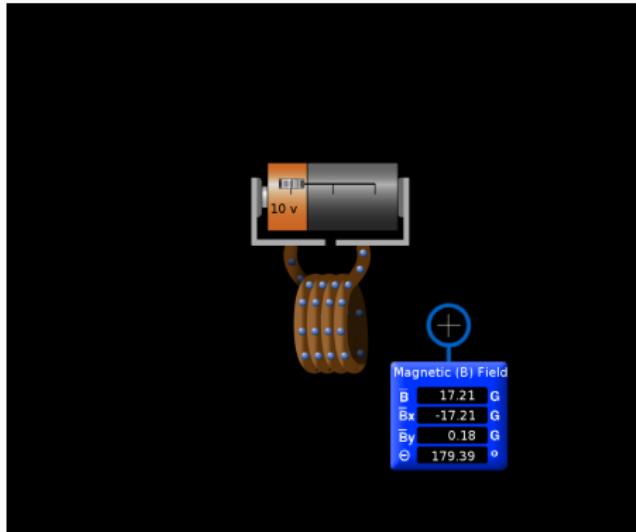


Figure 23: The electromagnet converts charge to magnetic field strength.

Force on a Moving Charges and Current Carrying Conductors

The result should be something like:

$$B \propto NI \quad (21)$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I \quad (22)$$

- n : Number of turns per unit length (because we can always change the density and get a different answer).
- I : Current
- μ_0 : Magnetic permeability of free space (solenoid is empty).

The Biot-Savart Law

The Biot-Savart Law

The Biot-Savart Law

Let a current I exist along a line segment $d\vec{l}$ located a displacement \vec{r} from an observation point. The magnetic field contribution from this current element is

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2} \quad (23)$$

- Integrating this expression properly yields the total magnetic field at a given point
- We have to take advantage of symmetries just like Coulomb's law

The Biot-Savart Law

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

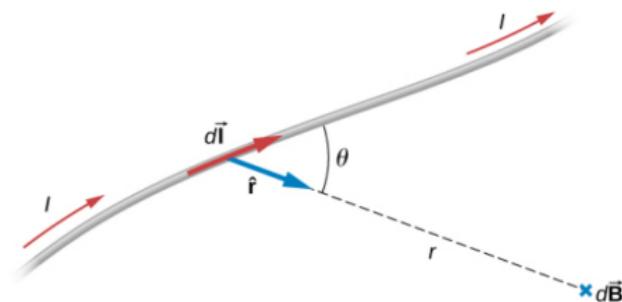


Figure 24: The angle θ is between \hat{r} and $d\vec{l}$, as shown.

The Biot-Savart Law

Which expression is equal to the magnitude of $I d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}$?

- A: Id/r
- B: $Id/r \sin(\theta)$
- C: $Id/\sin(\theta)$
- D: $I \sin(\theta)$

The Biot-Savart Law

If the B-field due to a line-segment of current is 1.0 Gauss at 1cm, what is the value of the B-field 10 cm from the line-segment, for the same orientation?

- A: 0.1 Gauss
- B: 0.05 Gauss
- C: 1.0 Gauss
- D: 0.01 Gauss

The Biot-Savart Law

If the B-field due to a line-segment of current is 1.0 Gauss at 1cm, and \hat{r} is perpendicular to $d\vec{l}$, what is the B-field when $d\vec{l}$ is parallel to $d\vec{r}$?

- A: 0.0 Gauss
- B: 0.05 Gauss
- C: 1.0 Gauss
- D: 0.01 Gauss

The Biot-Savart Law

If the B-field due to a line-segment of current is 1.0 Gauss for a current of 0.5 A, what is the B-field when the current is increased to 1.0 A?

- A: 0.0 Gauss
- B: 0.02 Gauss
- C: 2.0 Gauss
- D: 0.02 Gauss

The Biot-Savart Law

If the B-field due to a line-segment of current is 1.0 Gauss for a current of 0.5 A at a distance of 10 cm, what is the B-field when the current is increased to 1.0 A, and the distance is decreased to 1 cm?

- A: 20 Gauss
- B: 200 Gauss
- C: 500 Gauss
- D: 1000 Gauss

Biot-Savart Example: The thin straight wire

Biot-Savart Example: The thin straight wire

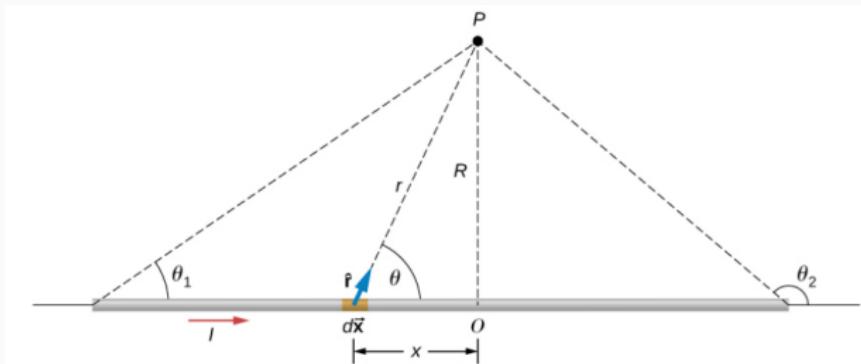


Figure 25: Observe on board the derivation of the formula for \vec{B} at a point P .

Biot-Savart Example: The thin straight wire

The magnetic field a distance R from a long thin straight wire carrying current I is

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \hat{\phi} \quad (24)$$

The direction is in a right-handed sense around the wire.

Biot-Savart Example: The three straight wires

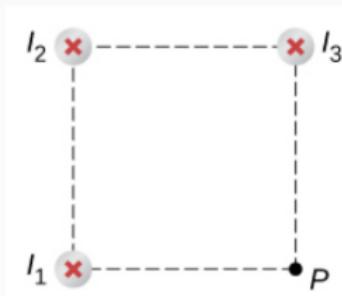


Figure 26: Derive the magnitude and direction for \vec{B} at a point P , if the sides of the square are 1cm and the currents are each 2.0 A.

Biot-Savart Example: The current loop

Biot-Savart Example: The thin straight wire

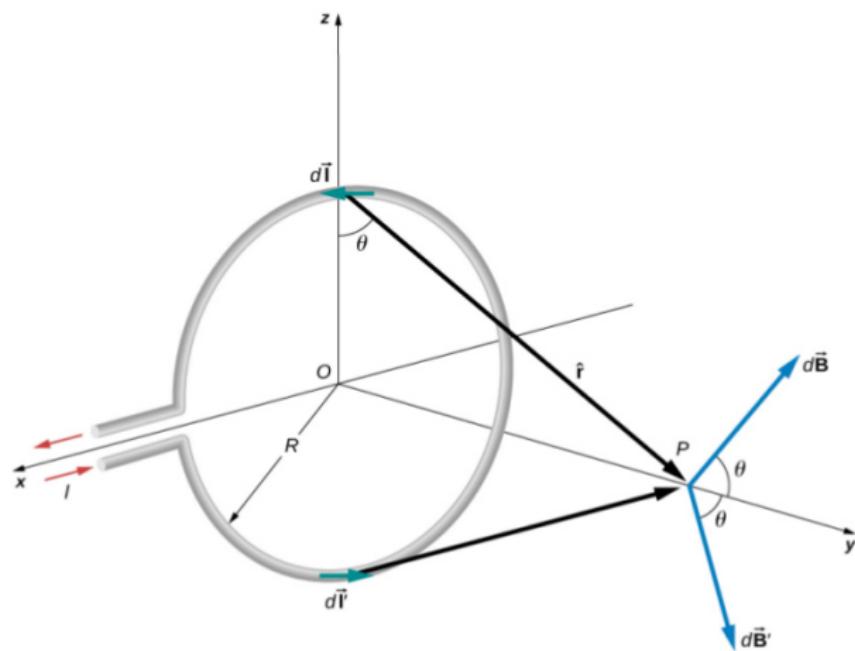


Figure 27: Observe on board the derivation of the formula for \vec{B} at a point P .

Biot-Savart Example: The three straight wires

Let a current loop with magnetic moment $\vec{\mu}$ and radius R carry a current I . The B-field along the loop axis at a distance y from the center is

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{\mu}}{2\pi(y^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \quad (25)$$

At the center of the loop, the field simplifies to

$$\vec{B}_{center} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \hat{\mu} \quad (26)$$

Biot-Savart Example: The current loop

Let a current loop be oriented in the x-y plane, with the current proceeding counter-clockwise as we look down on it from positive z positions. In which direction does the magnetic moment point?

- A: $-\hat{z}$
- B: \hat{y}
- C: \hat{z}
- D: in x-y plane

Biot-Savart Example: The current loop

The current is 0.5 A, the radius is 2 cm. What is the B-field magnitude at the center of the loop?

- A: 0.16 Gauss
- B: 1.6 Gauss
- C: 0.016 Tesla
- D: 1.6 Tesla

Biot-Savart Example: The current loop

Two identical current loops are oriented with centers at $x = y = 0$, but with different z values. If the currents spin in opposite directions, which of the following is true of the B-field at a point half-way between the loop centers?

- A: It points in the $+\hat{z}$ direction
- B: It points in the $-\hat{z}$ direction
- C: It points in the $+\hat{y}$ direction
- D: It is 0.0 T

Lab Activity: The First Electromagnet

Lab Activity: The First Electromagnet



Figure 28: The electromagnetic coil has N turns, and we must figure out how many. Which formula is appropriate for describing the magnetic field at the center?

Lab Activity: The First Electromagnet

Parts required:

1. Vernier LabPro and magnetic probe attachment
2. Desktop PC with Logger Pro
3. DC power supply (**current limiting**)
4. Red/black cables
5. Electromagnetic coil with platform
6. Ruler

Lab Activity: The First Electromagnet

Instructions:

1. Connect the Vernier LabPro to the PC, and the magnetic probe to the LabPro.
2. Launch the LoggerPro program (should be an icon on the Desktop)
3. LoggerPro should recognize the instrument and begin displaying magnetic field in mT (lower left)
4. Record average magnetic field in 6 direction ($\pm x$, $\pm y$, $\pm z$ with respect to coil). Let the z-axis be aligned with the magnetic moment of the coil. Assess the uncertainty in each direction.
5. Use the ruler to measure the radius of the coils. Assess the uncertainty.

Lab Activity: The First Electromagnet

Instructions:

1. The DC power supply has two black knobs: voltage and current.
2. The current knob controls the maximum current that can flow from the terminals.
3. Connect the power supply to the coil with the red and black cables, and turn down the current knob until it reads between 0.1-0.6 amps.
4. Use the magnetic probe to measure the magnetic field at the center of the coils. How many turns N are in the coil?
5. Make a plot of B-field versus current. You can fit the slope in Excel in the usual way (ask if this is unfamiliar).

Lab Activity: The First Electromagnet

Instructions:

1. Using the slope of B vs. I , derive a more precise measurement of the turns N in the coil.
2. Is there a *systematic error* in the slope method? When is B -field zero?
3. We will need this number in subsequent labs!

Summary

Unit 3 Summary

Reading: Chapter 11

1. Magnetism and magnetic fields
2. Motion of a charged particle in a magnetic field
3. Forces on conductors carrying current
4. Current loops
5. The Hall effect
6. Applications