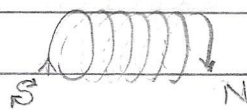
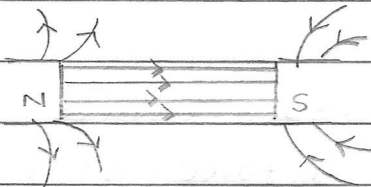


## 26 - Magnetic fields

Q-1) What is a magnetic field of force?

- > It's the region of space where a magnetic pole experiences a force.



current in solenoid determines the poles.  
 clockwise = South pole.  
 anti-clockwise = North pole.

Q-2) What is the motor effect?

- > A current carrying wire placed in a magnetic field experiences a force.

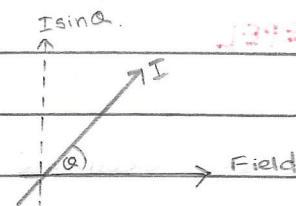
Fleming's Left Hand Rule.

Thumb: Motion / Force ; +ve charges.

First finger: Magnetic field

Second finger: Current.

$$F = BIl \sin \theta$$



Q-3) Define magnetic flux density.

- > The magnetic flux density (magnetic field strength (B)) is the force experienced per unit length by a long straight conductor carrying a unit current and placed at right angles to the magnetic field at that point.

Q-4) Define the Tesla.

- > The magnetic flux density is  $1\text{T}$  when a wire carrying a current of  $1\text{A}$  placed at right angles to the magnetic field experiences a force of  $1\text{N}$  per metre of its length.

Q-5) Measuring  $B$  using a top-pan balance.

- > If the wire experiences a force upwards, then according to Newton's third law, the magnet experiences a force downwards.

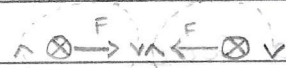
The force  $F$  is  $mg$

$$\therefore mg = BIL$$

Q-6) Force on current carrying conductors.

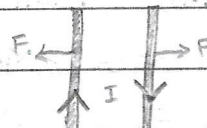
- \* current in ~~same~~ same direction

ATTRACT



- \* current in opposite direction

REPEL



These are example of action and reaction forces,  $\therefore$  according to Newton's third law, the forces are always equal and opposite.

$F \propto$  product of  $I$ .



Q-7) Compare forces on mass, charge and current.

- > Action at a distance forces
- > decreasing strength with distance from source
- > field lines.

Q-8) Newton's laws

> First Law:

An object will remain at rest or continue travelling at same velocity unless acted upon by a resultant force.

> Second Law:

The resultant force ~~acting~~ acting on an object is equal to the rate of change of momentum.

F & momentum are in same direction

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{m_1 v_1 - m_1 u_1}{t}$$

> Third Law:

When 2 bodies interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite.