Experiment 4

Magnetic Fields

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1 Introduction

In this experiment, we measure the distribution of the magnetic field across a solenoid. The right hand rule is used to determine the direction of the magnetic **B** field in the coils of wire. The right handed rule is defined as follows: the four main fingers of one's right hand curls in the direction of the current in the wire, and the resulting direction in which the thumb points is the direction of the **B** field. By taking measurements of the earth's magnetic field B_E, and some physical measurements of the coils, such as the solenoid length L, its radius R, and number of turns N, we gain insight on how the magnetic field inside a solenoid with current running through it behaves.

$$B = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 n I(\cos\beta_2 - \cos\beta_1) \tag{1}$$

where $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{H\,m^{-1}}$ is the magnetic permeability of free space, $n = N/L$ is the number of turns per unit length of the solenoid, I is the current in the coil, and the cosine arguments are shown in Figure 1 below

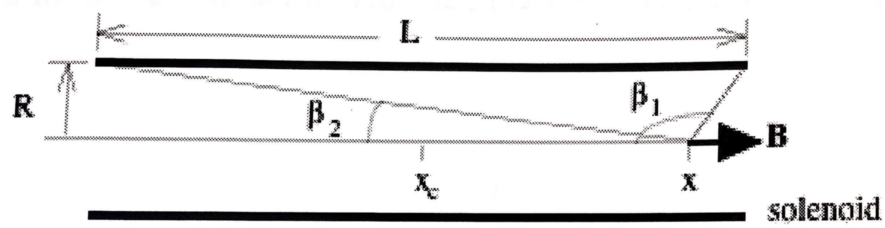

Figure 1: Solenoid geometry [1]

We also measure the magnetic field of a Helmholtz coil, from which we experimentally determine the number of turns of the wire in the coil using the following equations and by plotting a graph.

$$B_c = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\mu_0 N R^2 I}{(R^2 + (x - x_c)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \tag{2}$$

where N is the number of turns, R is the coil radius, I is the current, x is the position along the central axis, and x_c is the center position of the coil. In our setup, we have two identical coils with the same centre axis, separated by a distance equivalent to radius R. This arrangement is called a Helmholtz coil, and the magnetic field along the axis halfway between the fields is given by:

$$B_H = \frac{8\mu_0 N I}{\sqrt{125}R} \tag{3}$$

where B_H is the magnitude of the Helmholtz magnetic field. From the above equations, we also obtain expressions for B_c, the magnetic field in the center of a single coil, and a simplified expression for B_s, in the center of a real solenoid.

2 Experimental Method

List of Equipment:

- Solenoid Coil
- Helmholtz Coil
- DC Power Supply with variable current
- Switch
- Banana Plug Wires
- Hall Probe apparatus with LoggerPro software

2.1 Part 1

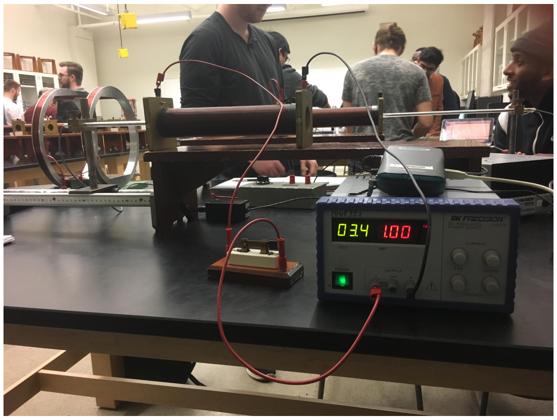

Figure 2: Measuring the magnetic field of a solenoid.

The solenoid is wired as shown in Figure 2. Before the circuit is wired up, B_E is measured using the Hall apparatus. Next, the operating current in the solenoid was set by setting the current of the power supply to $1.00A$ with the switch closed. If a negative value was read for the magnetic field when the switch was closed and the power supply was on, the current in the solenoid was reversed by switching the positive and negative leads connected to the power supply. The Hall apparatus was set up such that the tip of the rod would be just outside of the solenoid, and centered. From this point, the B field measured in microTeslas was measured in two centimetre increments as the Hall probe was moved inside the coil, until the tip of the rod just barely reached the end of the coil using LoggerPro software. Finally, the solenoid length L, radius R, number of turns N, operating current I and ruler position x_c were recorded, and the data was plotted using Excel.

2.2 Part 2

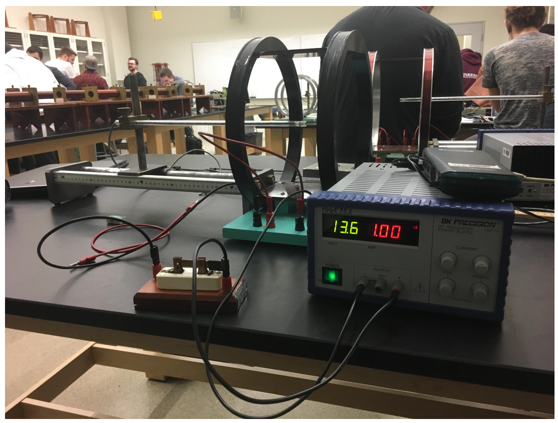

Figure 3: Measuring the magnetic field of the Helmholtz coil.

The Helmholtz coils are wired as shown in Figure 3. The tip of the Hall probe was positioned to be in the exact center of the two coils. Starting at a current of $0.10A$, we measured B_H as the current was incremented by $0.1A$ until we reached a final current of $1A$. The data was recorded using LoggerPro, and a graph was generated in Excel.

3 Results

3.1 Part 1

The constants measured and values calculated used to generate Table 2 are as follows:

Measured B (mT)	x (m)	Corrected $(B - B_E), \pm 2\%$ (T)	Theory B_t
0.50	0.099	7.57E-04	1.03E-03
1.40	0.119	1.65E-03	2.21E-03
1.99	0.139	2.25E-03	2.93E-03
2.19	0.159	2.45E-03	3.18E-03
2.26	0.179	2.52E-03	3.27E-03
2.27	0.199	2.53E-03	3.31E-03
2.25	0.219	2.51E-03	3.33E-03
2.25	0.239	2.50E-03	3.34E-03
2.25	0.259	2.51E-03	3.34E-03
2.26	0.279	2.52E-03	3.33E-03
2.25	0.299	2.51E-03	3.32E-03
2.23	0.319	2.48E-03	3.28E-03
2.18	0.339	2.44E-03	3.20E-03
2.02	0.359	2.28E-03	2.98E-03
1.56	0.379	1.82E-03	2.36E-03
0.65	0.399	9.11E-04	1.18E-03

Table 2: Raw data recorded while measuring B_s as the Hall probe was moved in 2 centimetre increments.

Experimental Constants:	Calculated Constants:
$L = 0.280m$	$\mu_0 = 1.257 \times 10^{-6}\,\mathrm{T\,m\,A^{-1}}$
$R = 0.0269m$	$\mu_0 NI/2/L = 1.70 \times 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{T}$
$N = 758$	$R^2 = 0.000724m^2$
$I = 1A$	$x_c - L/2 = 0.111m$
$x_c = 0.251m$	$x_c + L/2 = 0.391m$
$B_e = -0.257mT$	

Table 1: Experimental and calculated constants

Table 2 contains the measured values of the magnetic field at verious positions in the solenoid, as well as calculated theoretical values.

Using the data in Table 2, a graph is generated, such that we can compare our experimental data to a theoretical curve.

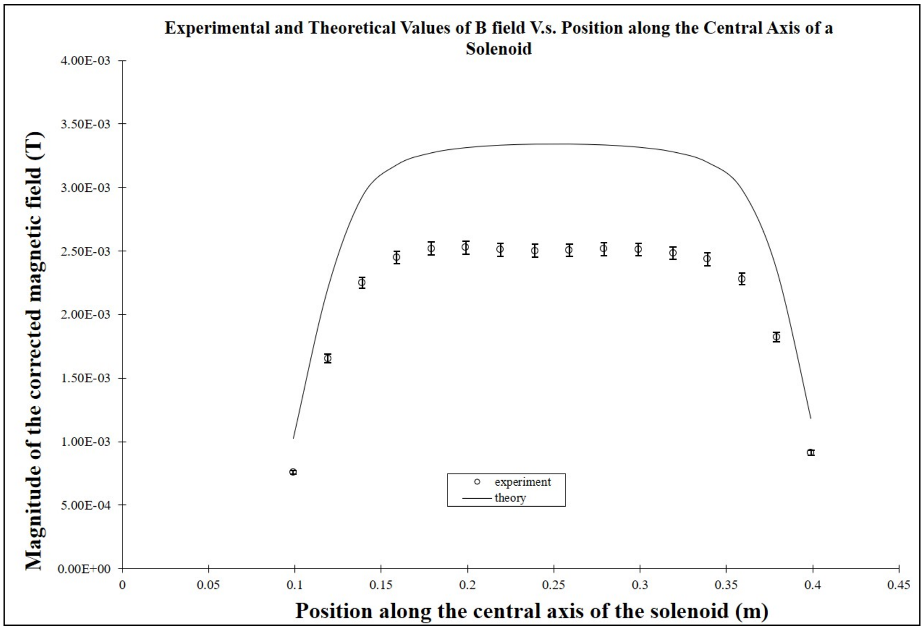

Figure 4: Experimental values of B field in solenoid compared to theoretical values

3.2 Part 2

We linearize some fucking equation to make that graph, and the whole fucking derivation for that should be outlined here.

$$B_H = \frac{8\mu_0 NI}{\sqrt{125}R}$$

$$\therefore B_H = \frac{8 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{T\,m\,A^{-1}}}{\sqrt{125}(14.8\,\mathrm{cm})}$$

$$\Rightarrow N = \frac{B_H\sqrt{125}R}{8\mu_0 I}$$

$$\therefore N =$$

so we generate a graph with $\frac{\sqrt{2V}}{r}$ on the X axis using our measured voltage values, and B_H on the Y axis using our measured current values.

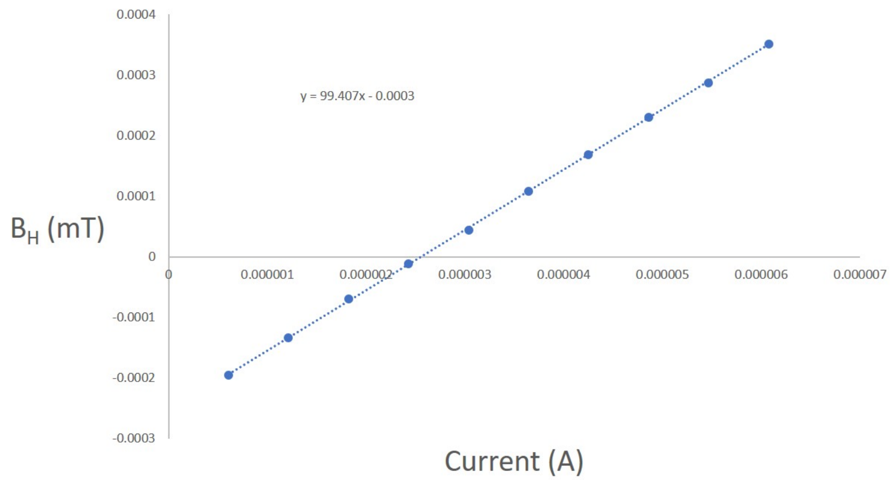

Figure 5: B_H as a function of current

Using Excel's LINEST function, we obtain the following data from the graph in Figure 3.

Slope $\sqrt{m/e}$:	$2.426\,725\,593\,841\,1 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.506\,497\,745\,708\,97 \times 10^{-8}$
Y-Intercept B_E :	$3.996\,426\,317\,981\,73 \times 10^{-5} \pm 6.401\,675\,040\,070\,98 \times 10^{-6}$

Table 3: LINEST data from the graph in Figure 3

Now do your error calculations and theoretical value shit here. To obtain the calculated value for e/m, we can see from our LINEST data (Table 2) that the slope, $\sqrt{m/e}$ is $2.426\,725\,593\,841\,1 \times 10^{-6}$.
Thus, the calculated value of e/m can be found:

$$\frac{e}{m} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{e}}\right)^{-2} = 1.69808200223924714236 \times 10^{11}$$

And the error $\delta\frac{e}{m}$ can be calculated using partial derivatives:

$$slope = \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\delta slope = \left|-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{-3/2}\delta\left(\frac{e}{m}\right)\right|$$

$$2 \times \delta slope = \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{-3/2}\delta\left(\frac{e}{m}\right)$$

$$\therefore \delta\left(\frac{e}{m}\right) = 2 \times \delta slope\left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{3/2}$$

From our LINEST data (Table 2), we know that $\delta slope = 3.506\,497\,745\,708\,97 \times 10^{-8}$

$$\therefore \delta\left(\frac{e}{m}\right) = 2 \times 3.506\,497\,745\,708\,97 \times 10^{-8} \times (1.698\,082\,002\,239\,247\,142\,36 \times 10^{11})^{3/2}$$

$$= 4.907\,288\,016\,405\,85 \times 10^{9} \approx 4.91 \times 10^{9}$$

Thus, the calculated value for $\frac{e}{m}$ is:[1]

$$\frac{e}{m} = 1.70 \times 10^{11} \pm 4.91 \times 10^{9}\,\mathrm{C\,kg^{-1}}$$

The percent error is:

$$\frac{|1.698\,082\,002\,239\,247\,142\,36 \times 10^{11} - 1.76 \times 10^{11}|}{1.76 \times 10^{11}} \times 100 = 3.52\%$$

Obtaining the calculated value and error for B_E is a much simpler matter. We simply look at the data generated by LINEST, specifically, the Y-intercept (Table 2).

$$B_E = 4.00 \times 10^{-5} \pm 6.40 \times 10^{-6}\,\mathrm{T}$$

[1] Value rounded to three significant digits simply for neatness. Otherwise, the full values were messy and long

The percent error is:

$$\frac{|3.996\,426\,317\,981\,73 \times 10^{-5} - 4.8 \times 10^{-5}|}{4.8 \times 10^{-5}} \times 100 = 16.74\%$$

The calculated values of e/m and B_E from the graph are summarized in Table 3.

	Expected	Calculated:	% Error
e/m:	$1.76 \times 10^{11}\,\mathrm{C\,kg^{-1}}$	$1.70 \times 10^{11} \pm 4.91 \times 10^{9}\,\mathrm{C\,kg^{-1}}$	3.52
B_E:	$4.8 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-5}\,\mathrm{T}$	$4.00 \times 10^{-5} \pm 6.40 \times 10^{-6}\,\mathrm{T}$	16.74

Table 4: Measured values of e/m and B_E compared to the calculated values obtained from the graph.

4 Discussion

4.1 Part 1

The right hand rule is used to determine the direction of the magnetic **B** field in the coils of wire. In the case of the solenoid, the magnetic field is illustrated in Figure 5 below:

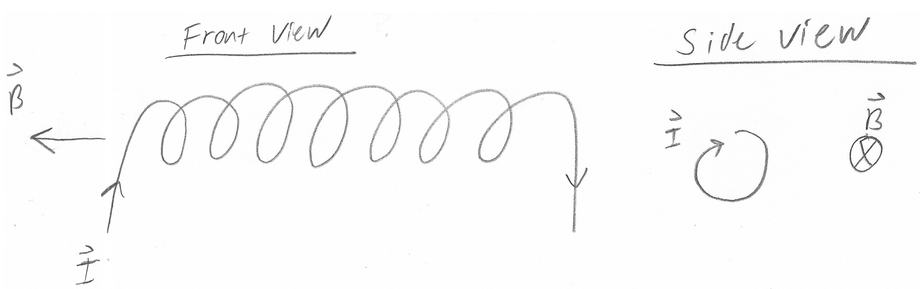

Figure 6: Experimental values of B field in solenoid compared to theoretical values

From Figure 4, we can see that the experimental values measured are quite different compared to the theoretical values. However, the shape of both curves are very similar. In fact, if the experimental values were offset by some constant correction amount, our measured results would be extremely close to the expected theoretical curve. Therefore, the cause of error is constant, which implies that the Hall probe is likely miscalibrated.

4.2 Part 2

The graph produced (Figure 5) is linear as expected, and looks fucking amazing.

SOME MORE DERIVATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

Using equation 4, we can graphically determine the number of turns N

$$0$$

We can also find the simplified expression for B_s in the centre of a real solenoid as follows:

$$1$$

Next, the expression for B_c in the center of a single coil can be found:

$$2$$

Additionally, the expression for B_H can be obtained from the expression for B_c derived above:

$$3$$

5 Conclusions

In Experiment 2, we measure the distribution of the magnetic field across a solenoid, and we also measure the magnetic field of a Helmholtz coil from which we experimentally determine the number of turns of the wire in the coil. In the first part, q Hall probe was used to measure the magnetic field at various points inside a solenoid. The graph produced from our experimental values closely matched the shape of the theoretical curve, even though the measured values were quite different from the theoretical values. It should be noted that if each recorded data point was offset by some correction amount, the measured values would fit the theoretical curve very nicely, which implies that the Hall probe was likely miscalibrated. In part 2, the Hall probe was used to measure the magnetic field at the center of the Helmholtz coils with varying current, from which we could experimentally determine the number of turns of the wire in the coils. The measured values were XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx and compared to the theoretical XXXXXXXXXXXXXx it did / did not agree within error.

References

[1] I. Isaac, "Phys 230 lab manual," 2018.