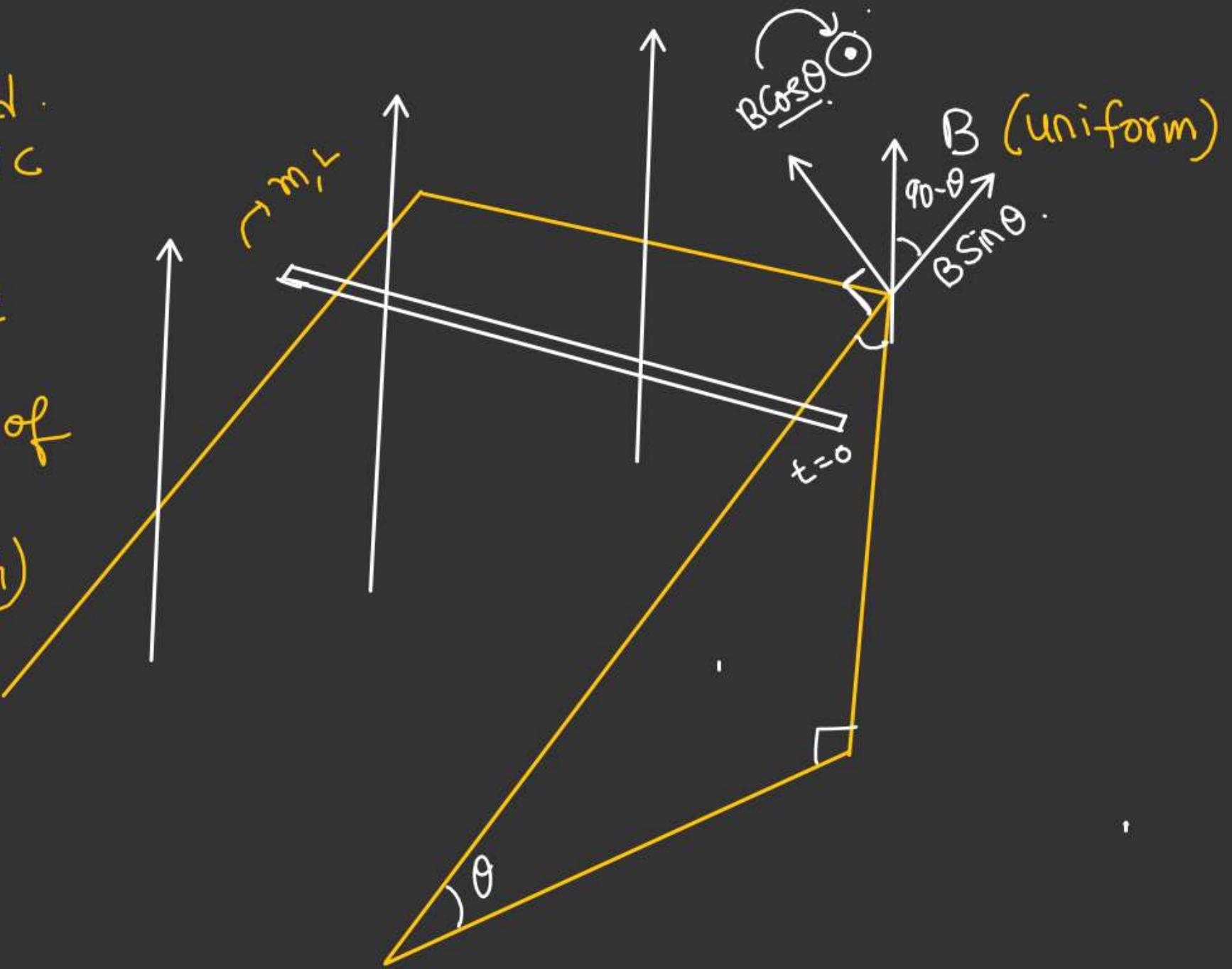


# Slider is released from rest on a smooth inclined parallel rails where magnetic field is vertical.

- Find terminal velocity of the Slider
- Induced Current at the time of terminal velocity.  
( $R$  = Resistance of the Slider)



At the time of terminal velocity.

$$mg \sin \theta = F_B$$

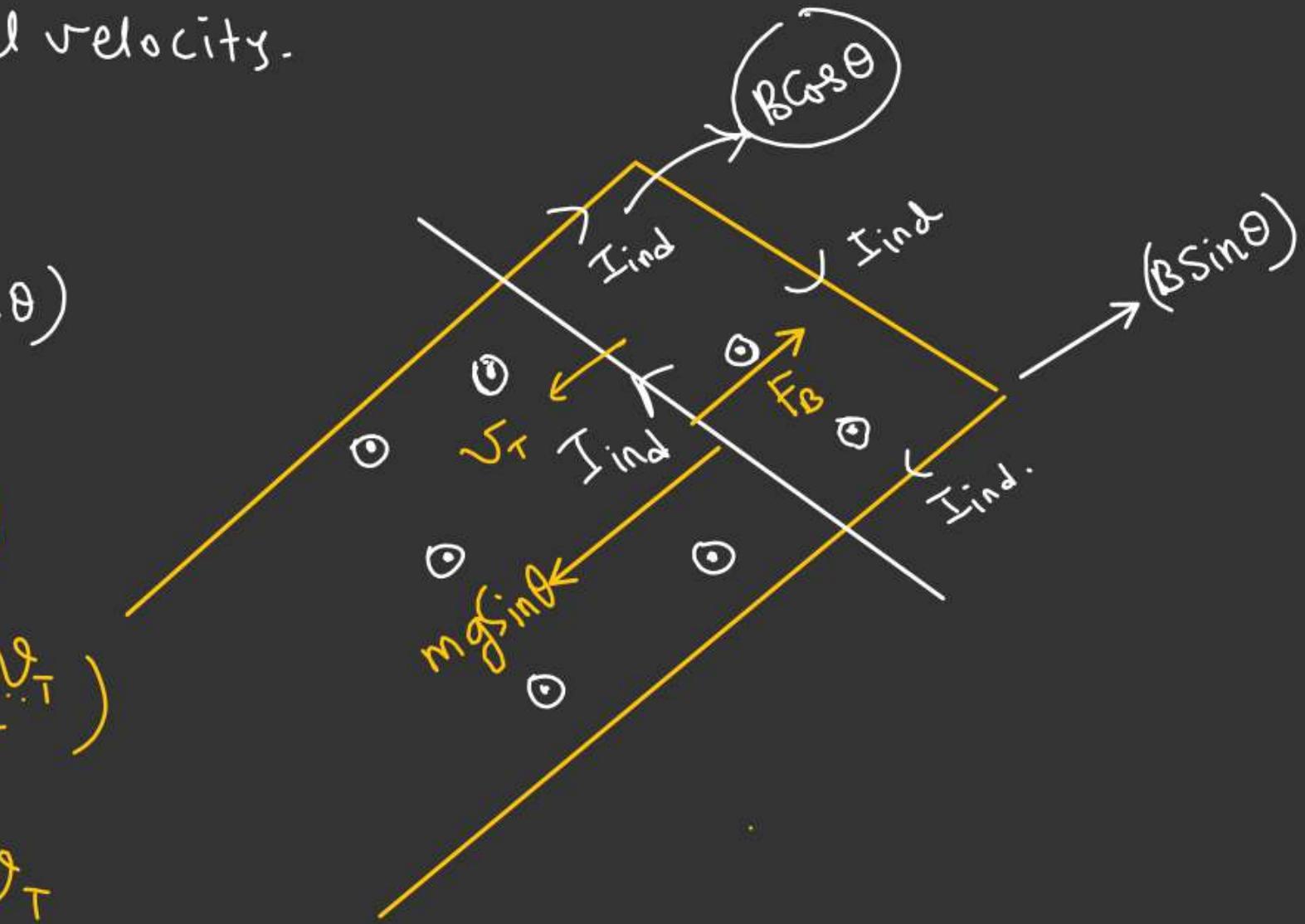
$$mg \sin \theta = I_{\text{ind}} l (B \cos \theta)$$

$$\underline{\mathcal{E}_{\text{mf}}} = (B \underline{\cos \theta}) \underline{l} \underline{v_T}$$

$$I_{\text{ind}} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{mf}}}{R} = \left( \frac{(B \cos \theta) l v_T}{R} \right)$$

$$mg \sin \theta = \left( \frac{B^2 l^2 \cos^2 \theta}{R} \right) v_T$$

$$v_T = \left( \frac{mg R \sin \theta}{B^2 l^2 \cos^2 \theta} \right)$$



$$I_{\text{ind}} = \frac{(B \cos \theta) l}{R} \times \frac{mg R \sin \theta}{B^2 l^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$I_{\text{ind}} = \left( \frac{mg}{B l} \tan \theta \right)$$

$$\underline{\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}}} : \left[ (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} \right]$$

$\vec{E}$  = Electric field

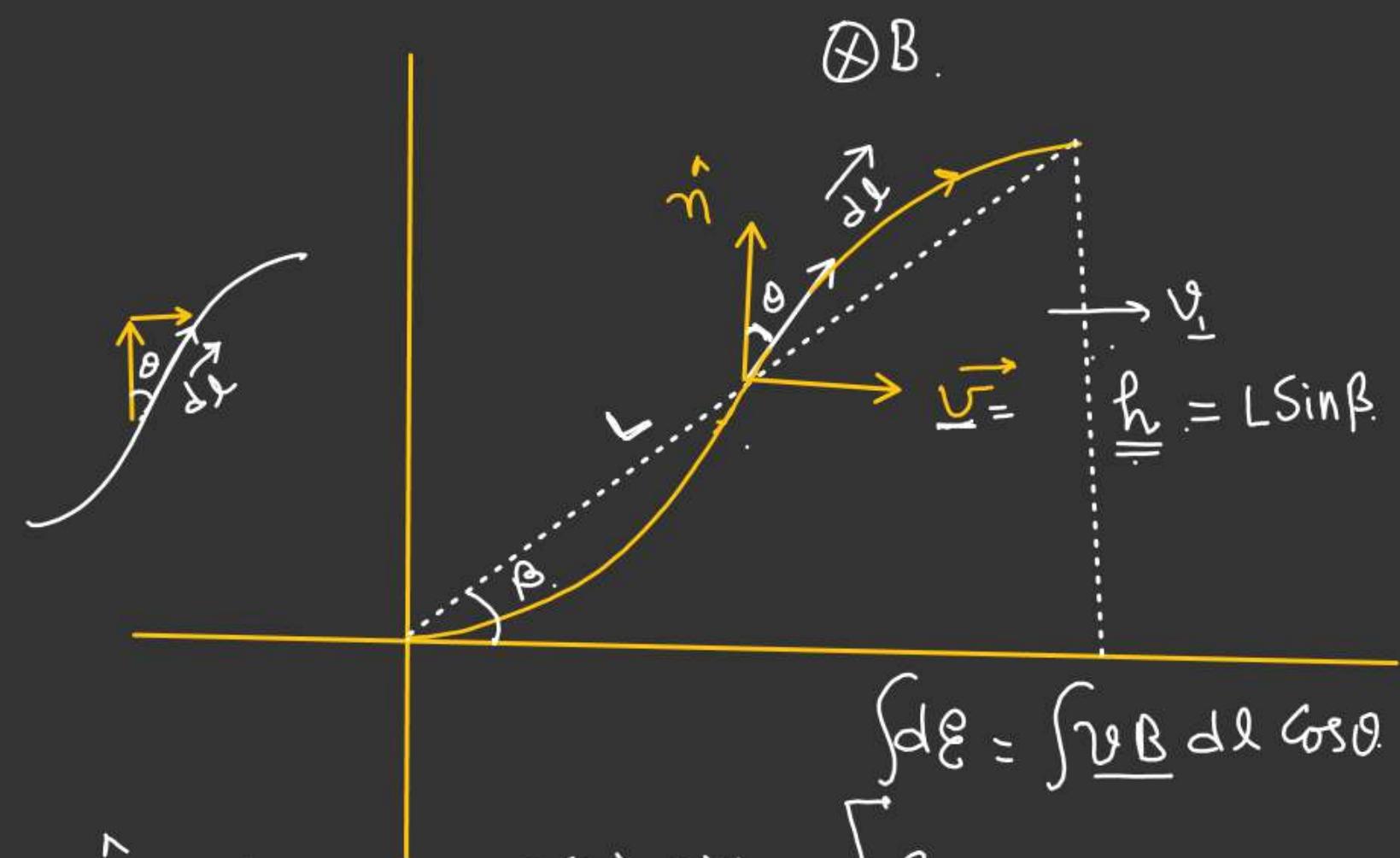
$$\vec{F}_B = q (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{F}_E = q \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{F}_B = \vec{F}_E$$

$$\vec{E} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\mathcal{E}_{\text{M.F}}} &= (\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}) \\ &= ((\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} d\mathcal{E} &= \int v B \, dl \cos \theta \\ \vec{n} &\rightarrow \text{direction of } (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \\ \vec{v} \times \vec{B} &= (v B \sin \alpha) \vec{n} \\ d\mathcal{E} &= (v B) (\vec{n} \cdot d\vec{l}) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = v B \int d\mathcal{E} \frac{\cos \theta}{\perp}$

$= \frac{v B h}{\perp}$ .

~~A.D.~~

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = \int (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega(-\hat{k})$$

$$\vec{v} = (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} &= [\omega(-\hat{k}) \times (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})] \\ &= [-\omega x\hat{j} + \omega y\hat{i}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) &= [-\omega x\hat{j} + \omega y\hat{i}] \times B(-\hat{k}) \\ &= \omega x B \hat{i} + \omega B y \hat{j} \\ &= \omega B (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} &= \int \omega B (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}) \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \omega B \int \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{l} = \omega B \int r (d\vec{l} \cos \theta)\end{aligned}$$

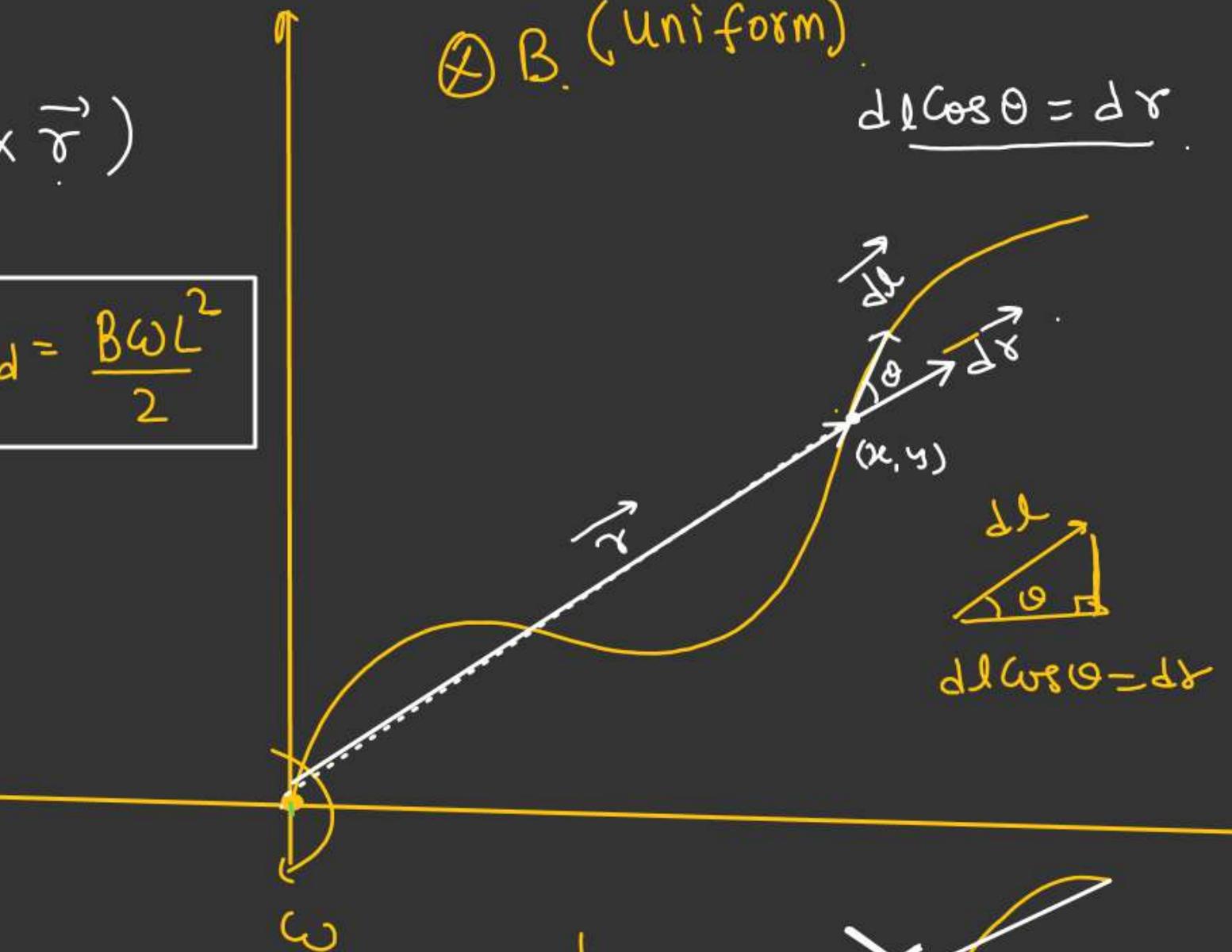
$$\vec{v} = (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

~~Ans~~

$$\boxed{\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = \frac{B \omega L^2}{2}}$$

~~Ans~~ B. (uniform)

$$d\vec{l} \cos \theta = dr$$



$$dl \cos \theta = dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\omega B \int_0^L r dr \\ &= \frac{(\omega B L)^2}{2}\end{aligned}$$



(\*) Induced E.M.F due to Rotation  
of Conducting Rod with Constant  
Velocity

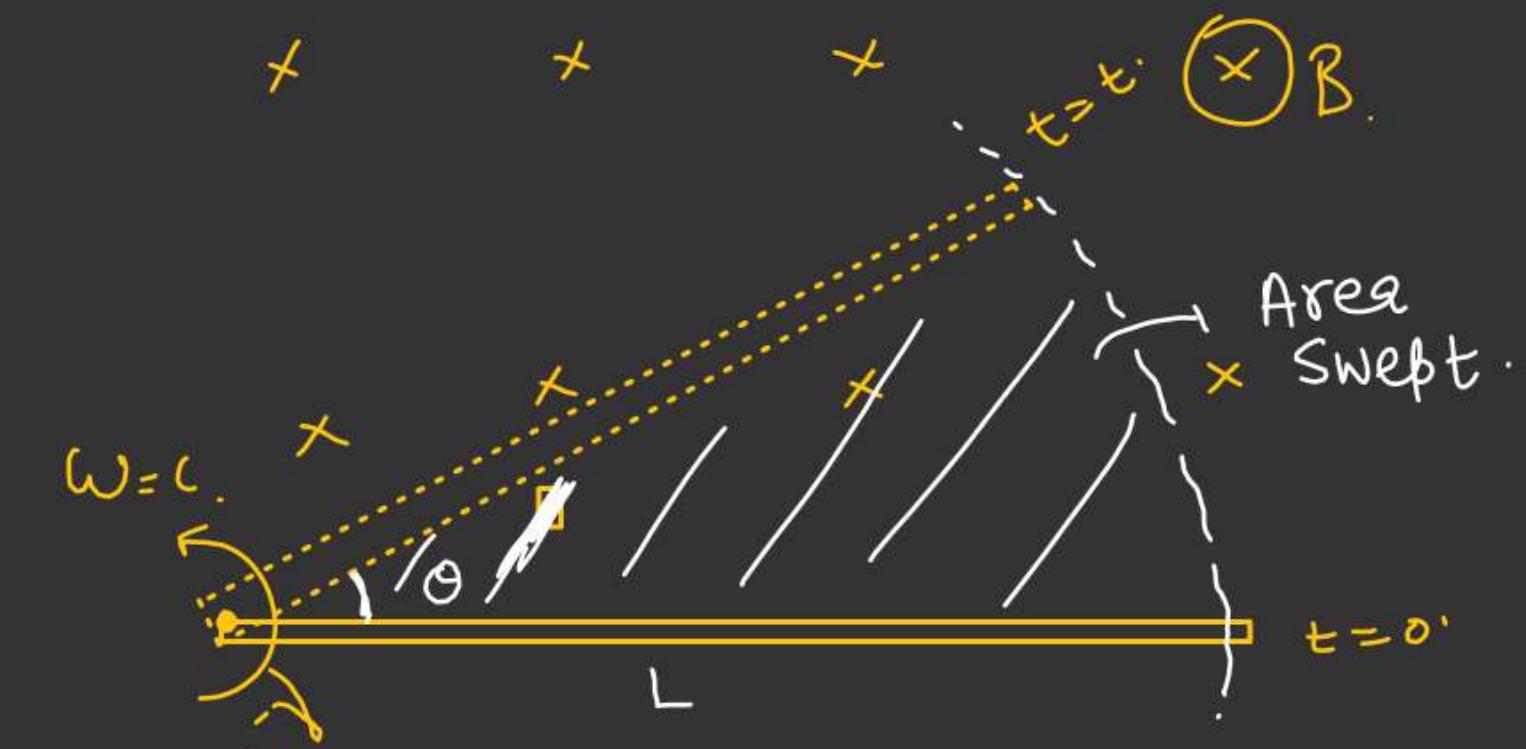
$$\phi = B \cdot A$$

$A = \text{Area of the sector}$   
 $= \text{Area Swept by the Slider}$

$$= \left( \frac{L^2 \theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\phi = \frac{BL^2}{2} \theta$$

$$|\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}}| = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{BL^2}{2} \left( \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) \quad \omega$$



$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = \frac{BL^2 \omega}{2}$$



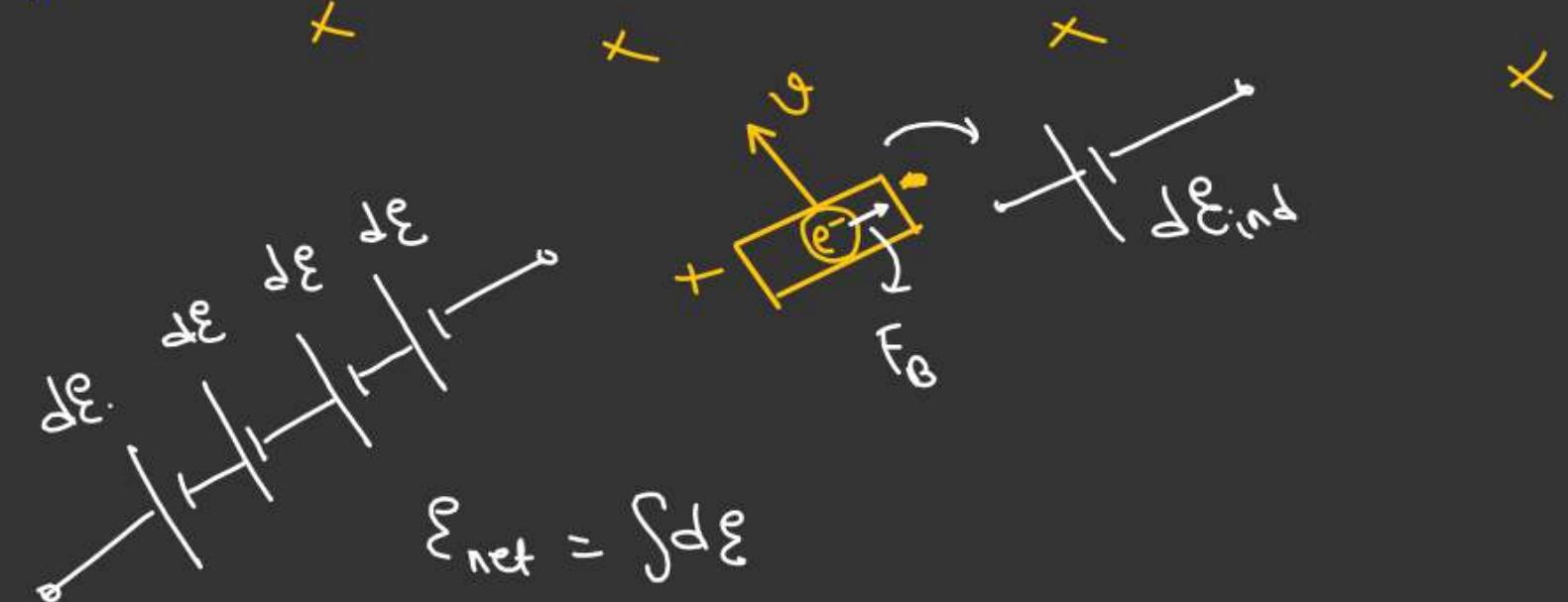
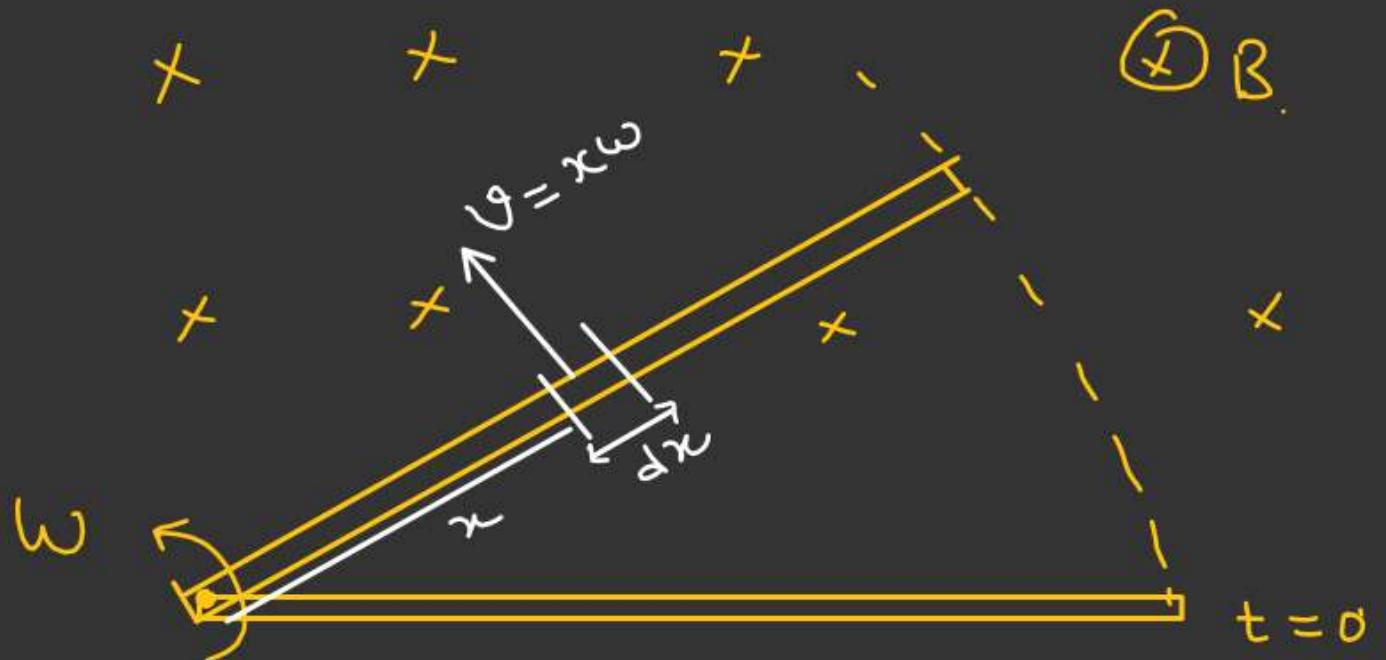
$d\mathcal{E}$  → be the induced  
e.m.f in  $dx$  length  
of the conductor.

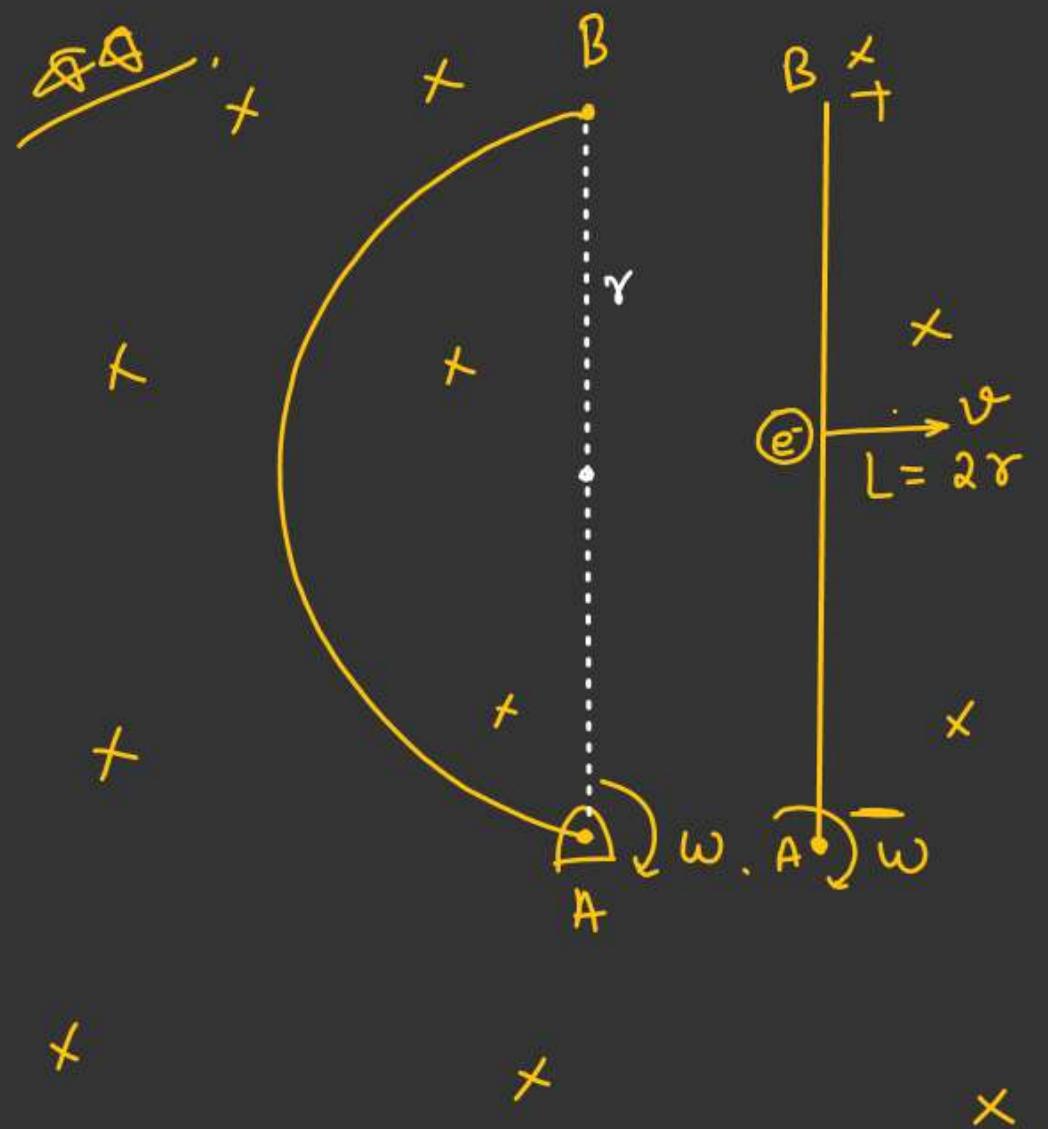
$$d\mathcal{E} = B dx v$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} d\mathcal{E} = B \cdot dx (x \omega)$$

$$\int_0^L d\mathcal{E} = B \omega \int_0^L x dx$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = \frac{B \omega L^2}{2}}$$

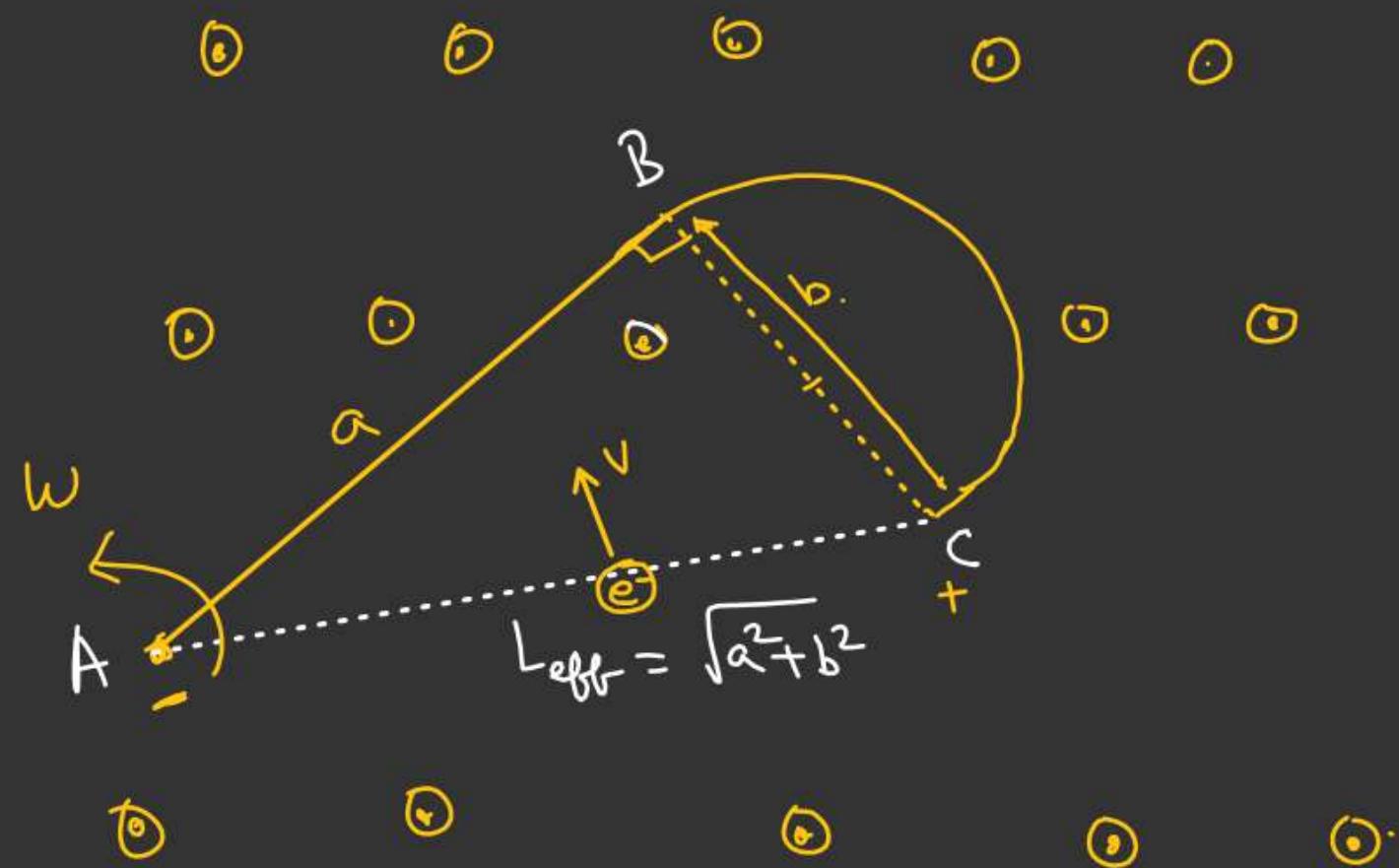




$$\begin{aligned} V_B - V_A &= \frac{B\omega(2r)^2}{2} \\ &= 2Br\omega r^2 \end{aligned}$$

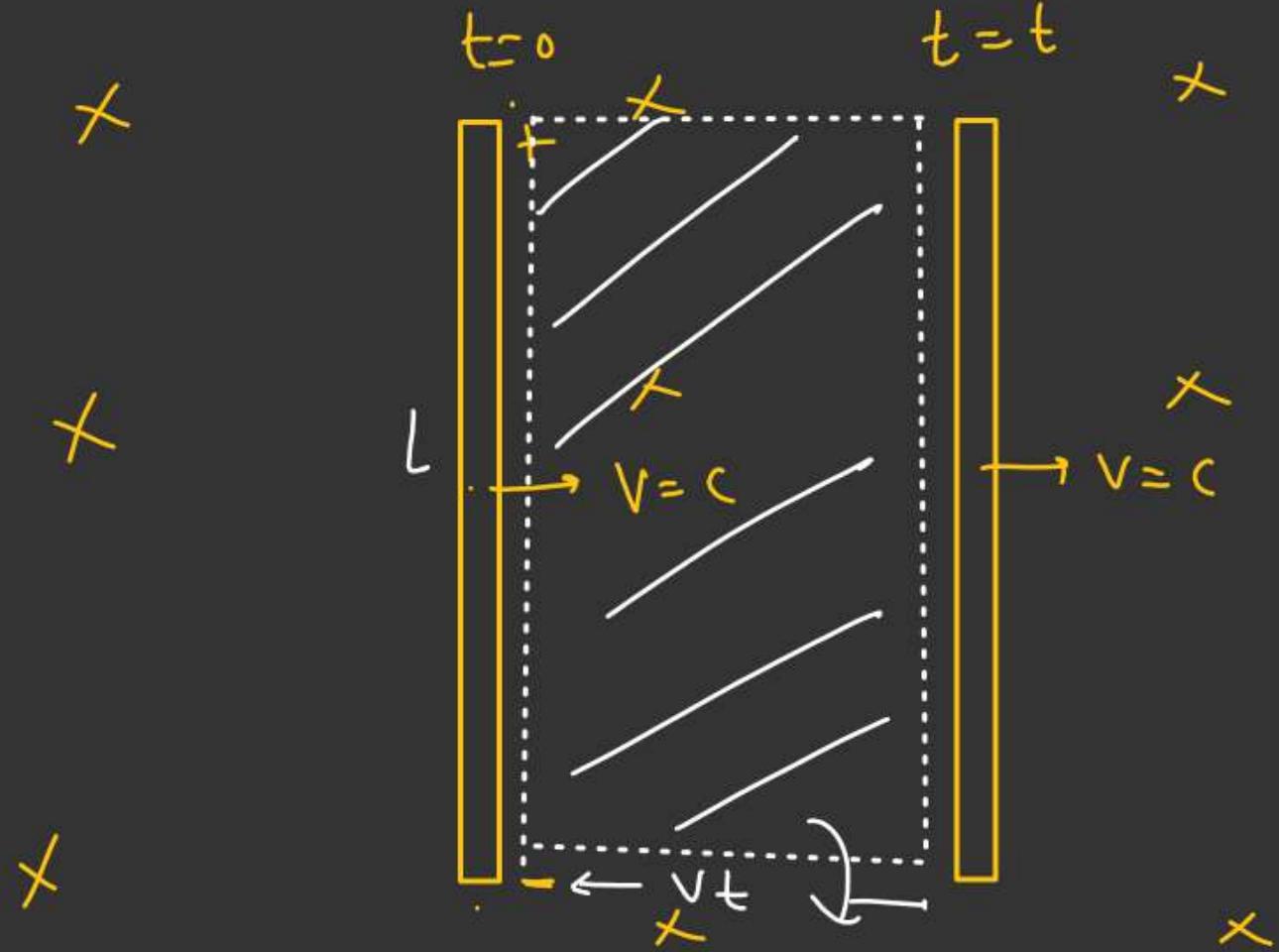
$$V_A - V_B = -2Br\omega r^2$$

$$\underline{V_A - V_C = ??}$$



$$V_C - V_A = \frac{\beta \omega (a^2 + b^2)}{2}$$

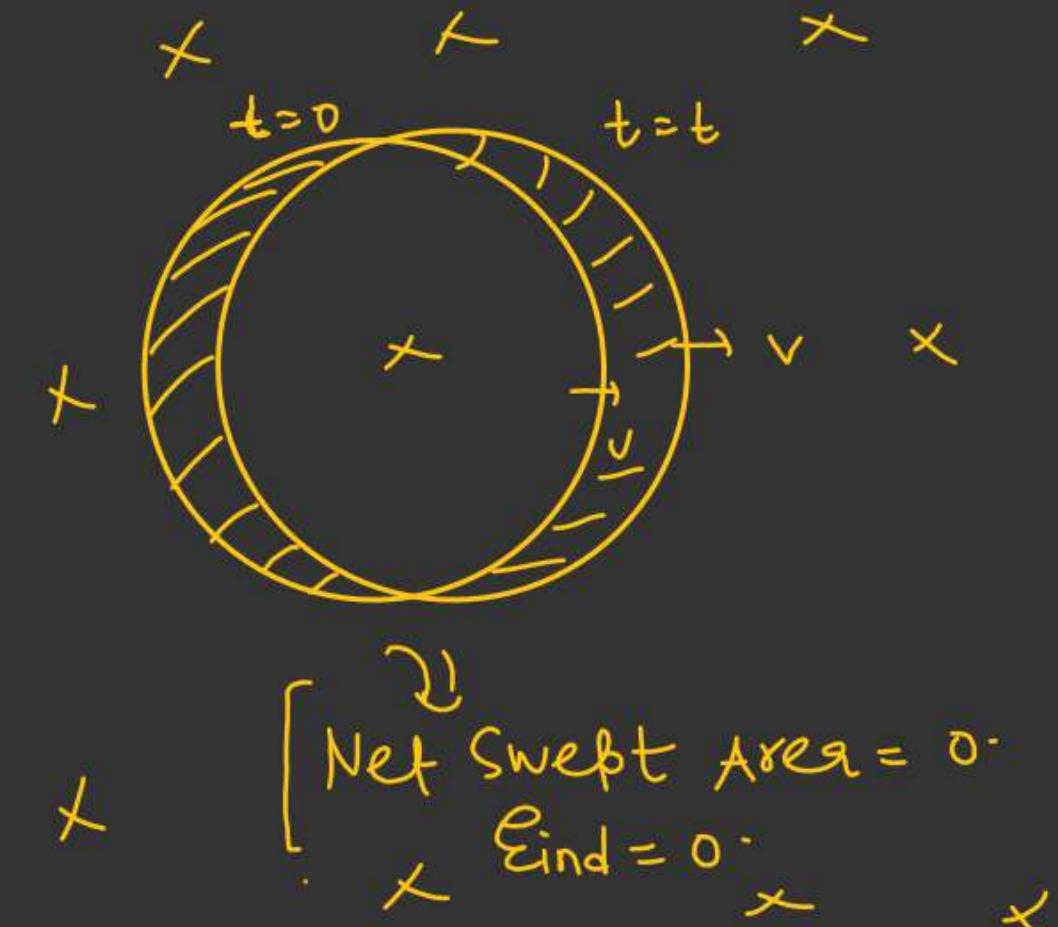
$$V_A - V_C = - \frac{\beta \omega (a^2 + b^2)}{2}$$



Area Swept

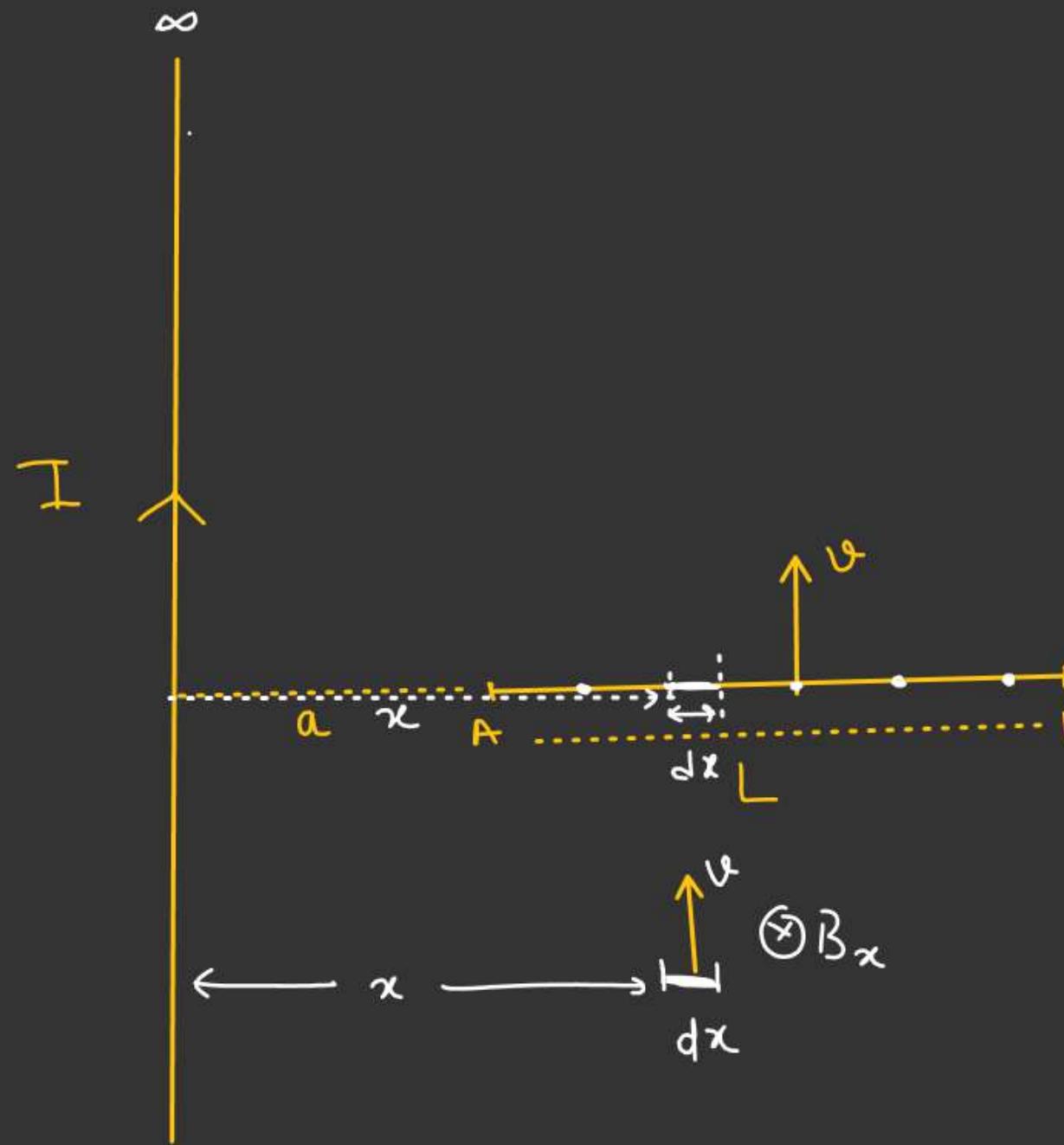
$$\phi = (L v t) \beta.$$

$$|\varepsilon| = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\beta v u}{t}.$$



$\Rightarrow$   
 Net Swept Area = 0.  
 $\omega t = \theta$

(A)



$$V_A - V_B = ??$$

$$dE_{ind} = B_x dx \mathcal{V}$$

$$dE_{ind} = \frac{\mu_0 I \mathcal{V}}{2\pi x} dx$$

$$\int_{V_A}^{V_B} dE_{ind} = \frac{\mu_0 I \mathcal{V}}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{dx}{x} \right]_a^{a+L}$$

$$V_B - V_A = \frac{\mu_0 I \mathcal{V}}{2\pi} \ln \left( \frac{a+L}{a} \right)$$

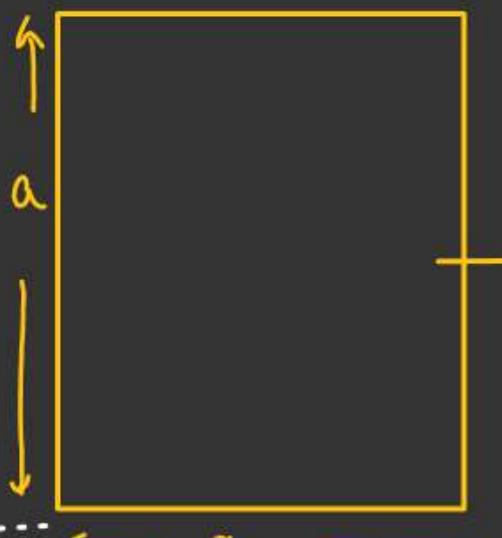
~~H.W.~~

$$(\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}}) = ??$$

$$t = t$$

$$I$$

$$\downarrow \quad \uparrow$$



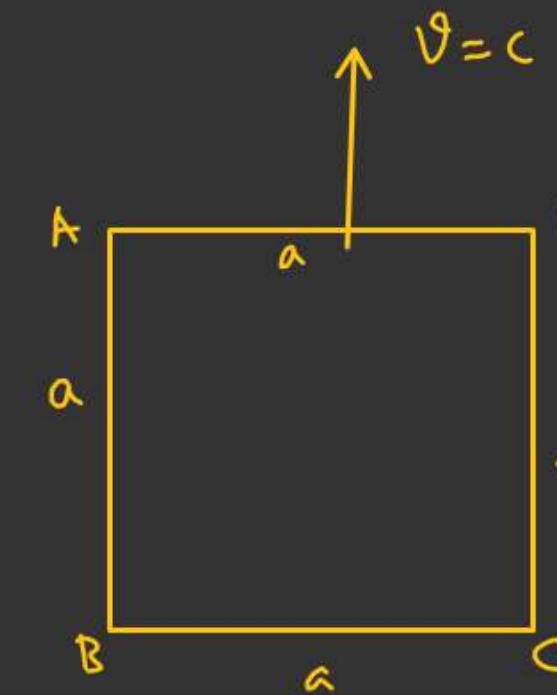
$$v$$

$$x$$

~~H.W.~~

$\infty$

$$I$$



$$v$$

$$D$$

$$a$$

$$a$$

$$C$$

$$a$$

$$(\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}})_{\text{lump}} = ??$$