

MODULE - IV

MAGNETIC MATERIALS & SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

Numerical Problems



6 Calculate magnetization and magnetic flux density if magnetic field intensity 250amp/m and relative permeability is 15.

Given Data:

$$H = 250 \text{ A/m}$$

$$\mu_r = 15$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$

$$\chi = \mu_r - 1 = 15 - 1 = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Magnetic Flux Density } B &= \mu H = \mu_r \mu_0 H = 15 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 250 \\ &= 47.12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Magnetization } M = \chi \cdot H = 14 \times 250 = 3500 \text{ A/m}$$

Numerical Problems



7. Find relative permeability, if $H=220\text{amp/m}$ and $M=3300\text{ amp/m}$

Given:

$$H=220\text{amp}$$

$$M=3300\text{ amp/m}$$

$$\text{We have } \chi = \frac{M}{H} = 3300/220 = 15$$

$$\mu_r = 1 + \chi = 1+15=16$$

8. The magnetic susceptibility of aluminium is 2.3×10^{-5} . Find its permeability and relative permeability.

Given:

$$\chi = 2.3 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\mu_r = 1 + \chi = 1 + 2.3 \times 10^{-5} = 1.000023$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 \times \mu_r = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1.000023 = 12.566 \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$

Numerical Problems



9 If a magnetic field of strength 300 amp/meter produces a magnetization of 4200 A/m in a ferromagnetic material, find the relative permeability of the material

Given:

$$\mathbf{H = 330\ A/m}$$

$$\mathbf{M= 4200\ A/m}$$

$$\mathbf{We\ have\ } \chi = \frac{M}{H} = 4200/300 = 14$$

$$\mu_r = 1 + \chi = 1+14=15$$

Numerical Problems



10. A paramagnetic material has a magnetic field intensity of 10^4 A/m. If the susceptibility of the material at room temperature is 3.7×10^{-3} , calculate the magnetization and magnetic flux density in the material.

Given:

$$\mathbf{H} = 10^4 \text{ A/m}$$

$$\chi = 3.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \chi \cdot \mathbf{H} = 3.7 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^4 = 37 \text{ A/m}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \times (1 + \chi) \mathbf{H} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} (1.0037) 10^4 = 0.0126 \text{ wb/m}^2$$

Numerical Problems

1. The transition temperature for Pb is 7.2 K. However, at 5 K it loses the superconducting property if subjected to magnetic field of $3.3 \times 10^4 \text{ A/m}$. Find the maximum value of H which will allow the metal to retain its superconductivity at 0 K.

Given:

Transition Temperature $T_C = 7.2 \text{ K}$

$H_C(T) = 3.3 \times 10^4 \text{ A/m}$

Temperature $T = 5 \text{ K}$

$$H_C(0) = \frac{H_C(T)}{1 - \frac{T^2}{T_C^2}} = \frac{3.3 \times 10^4}{1 - \left(\frac{25}{51.84}\right)} = 6.37 \times 10^4 \text{ A/m}$$

Numerical Problems

2. The critical field of niobium is 1×10^5 A/m at 8 K and 2×10^5 A/m at 0 K. Calculate the transition temperature of the element.

Given:

$$H_c(T) = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$$

$$\text{Temperature } T = 8 \text{ K}$$

$$H_c(0) = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$$

$$\text{Transition Temperature } T_c = ? \text{ K}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T}{\left[1 - \frac{H_c(T)}{H_c(0)}\right]^{1/2}} = \frac{8}{\left[1 - \frac{1 \times 10^5}{2 \times 10^5}\right]^{1/2}} = 11.3^\circ\text{K}$$

Numerical Problems

3. The critical magnetic field at 5 K is $2 \times 10^3 \text{ A/m}$ in a superconductor ring of radius 0.02 m. Find the value of critical current

Given:

$$H_c(T_C) = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ A/m}$$

$$\text{Temperature } T = 5 \text{ K}$$

$$R = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$I_C = 2\pi r H_C = 2 \times 3.143 \times 0.02 \times 2 \times 10^3 = 251.4 \text{ A}$$

4. A superconducting tin has critical temperature of 3.7k at zero magnetic field and critical field of 0.0306 T at 0 k. Find critical field at 2 k. Find critical current also if $r = 1$ m.

Given:

Critical Temperature $T_C = 3.7$ K

Critical Field at 0 K $= 0.0306$ A/m

$r = 1$ m

$$\begin{aligned}\text{We have } H_C &= H_0 \left[1 - \frac{T^2}{T_C^2} \right] \\ &= 0.0306 \left[1 - \frac{2^2}{3.7^2} \right] \\ &= 0.02166 \text{ A/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Critical Current} &= I_C = 2\pi r H_C \\ &= 2 \times 3.143 \times 1 \times 0.02166 = 0.136 \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

Numerical Problems

5. Calculate the critical current for a wire of lead having a diameter of 1 mm at 4.2 K. The critical temperature for lead is 7.18 K and $H_C(0) = 6.5 \times 10^4 \text{ A/m}$

Given:

Critical Temperature $T_C = 7.18 \text{ K}$

Critical Field at 0 K $= 6.5 \times 10^4$

d = 1mm **r** = 0.5 mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{We have } H_C &= H_0 \left[1 - \frac{T^2}{T_C^2} \right] \\ &= 6.5 \times 10^4 \left[1 - \frac{4.2^2}{7.18^2} \right] \\ &= 42.758 \times 10^3 \text{ A/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Critical Current} &= I_C = 2\pi r H_C \\ &= 2 \times 3.143 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} \times 6.5 \times 10^4 = 134.26 \text{ A} \\ &\quad \quad \quad \mathbf{0.5}\end{aligned}$$

Thank you!