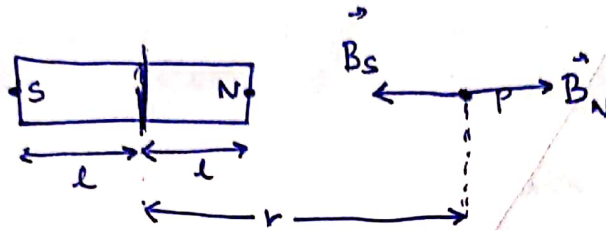




مدرسة جيه اس اس الخاصة JSS PRIVATE SCHOOL, DUBAI

Name: Subject: Reg. No.:

→ Magnetic field due to \square @ ^{axial} equatorial Date:



$$\vec{B}_{\text{axial}} = \vec{B}_N + \vec{B}_S$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 q_m}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{(r-l)^2} - \frac{1}{(r+l)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 q_m}{4\pi} \left(\frac{r^2 + l^2 + 2rl - r^2 - l^2 + 2rl}{(r-l)^2 (r+l)^2} \right)$$

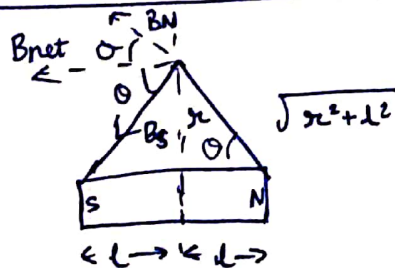
$$= \frac{\mu_0 q_m}{4\pi} \left(\frac{4rl}{(r^2 - l^2)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 q_m r l}{\pi (r^2 - l^2)^2} = \frac{\mu_0 m r}{2\pi (r^2 - l^2)^2}$$

If $r \gg l$

$$B_{\text{axial}} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m} r}{2\pi r^4} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{2\pi r^3} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{2\vec{m}}{r^3} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

→ Magnetic field due to \square @ equatorial



$$\vec{B}_{\text{equatorial}} = \vec{B}_S + \vec{B}_N$$

$$= B_S \cos \theta + B_N \cos \theta$$

(\therefore ~~sin~~ vertical components cancelled out)

$$= \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qm}{r^2 + l^2} + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{m}{r^2 + l^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{2\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{m}{r^2 + l^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{2\mu_0 m}{4\pi(r^2 + l^2)} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{2\pi(r^2 + l^2)} \cos \theta$$

If $r \gg l$

$$\vec{B}_{\text{equatorial}} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\mu_0 m}{4\pi(r^2 + l^2)} \times \frac{l}{\sqrt{r^2 + l^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\mu_0 m l}{4\pi(r^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi(r^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$$

If $r \gg l$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi(r^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi r^3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

From ① & ②

$$\vec{B}_{\text{equatorial}} \times 2 = \vec{B}_{\text{axial}}$$