

Q. Current I_0 is flowing through a bent wire $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d$ in z - x plane as shown in figure, then find $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ over the loop PQRS lying in the x - y plane as shown in figure, due to the bent wire abcd.

According to Ampere's law,

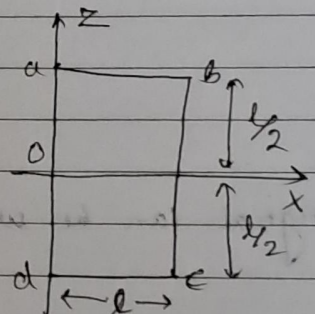
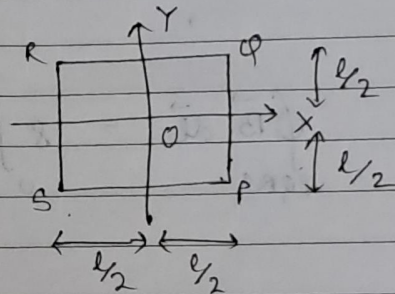
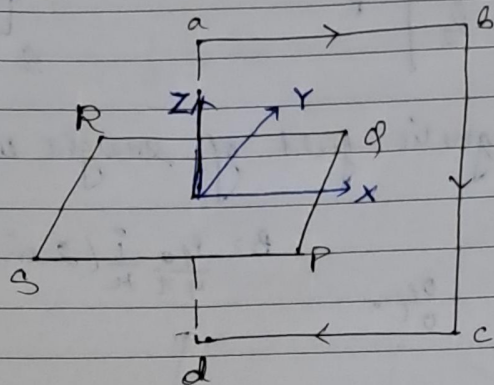
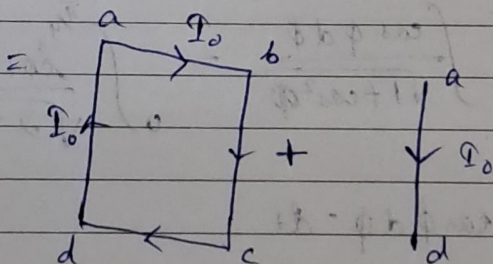
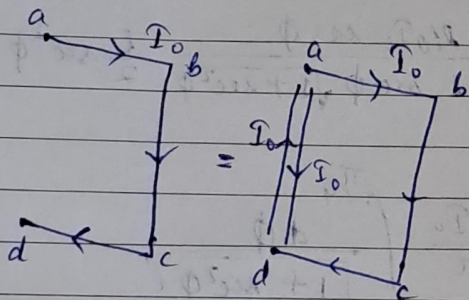
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I$$

I = current in infinite wire piercing the plane of closed loop

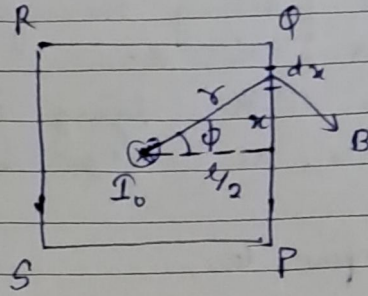
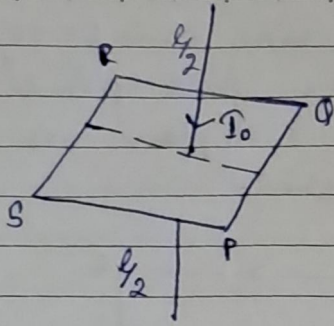
or

current in a closed circuit piercing the plane of closed loop

Given situation:



Due to complete loop abcd, $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ over PQRS is $\mu_0 I_0$.
Now we need to find due to finite straight wire ad.
 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ for ad will be $-\mu_0 I_0$.

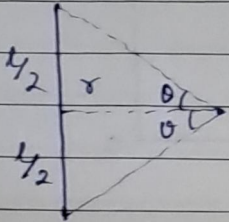


$$x = \frac{l}{2} \tan \phi$$

$$r = \frac{l}{2} \sec \phi$$

$$dx = \frac{l}{2} \sec^2 \phi d\phi$$

Magnetic field of straight wire



$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r} (2 \sin \phi) = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{2\pi \frac{l}{2} \sec \phi} \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{\frac{l^2}{4} + r^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{\pi l \sec \phi \sqrt{1 + \sec^2 \phi}}$$

$$\oint_{PQRS} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \oint B \cos \phi dx$$

$$= - \oint \frac{\mu_0 I_0 \cos \phi}{\pi l \sec \phi \sqrt{1 + \sec^2 \phi}} \frac{l}{2} \sec^2 \phi d\phi$$

$$= - 4 \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1 + \sec^2 \phi}}$$

Integral can be written as:

$$\int \frac{\cos \phi d\phi}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \phi}} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos \phi d\phi}{\sqrt{2 - \sin^2 \phi}}$$

take $\sin \phi = t \Rightarrow \cos \phi d\phi = dt$

Now,

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2 - t^2}} = \left(\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right)_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \pi/6$$

$$\text{So, } \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = -4 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} \mu_0 I_0$$

$$\therefore \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} \text{ due to wire } abcd = \mu_0 I - \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 I_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \mu_0 I_0$$