

PH170: Waves and Electromagnetics Laboratory (0-0-2:1)

Laboratory 6

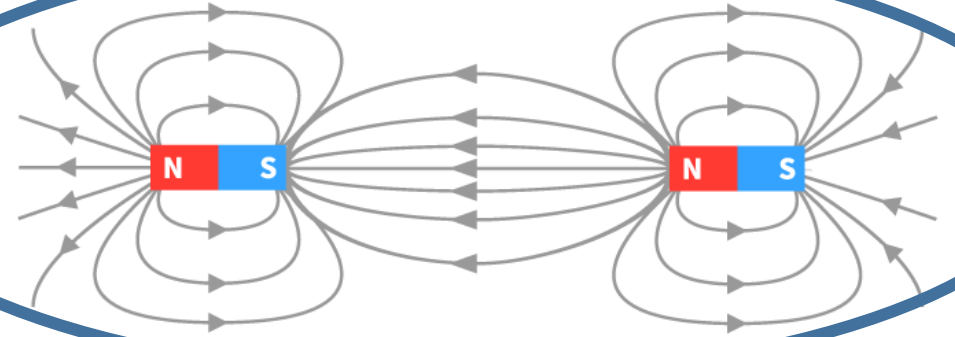
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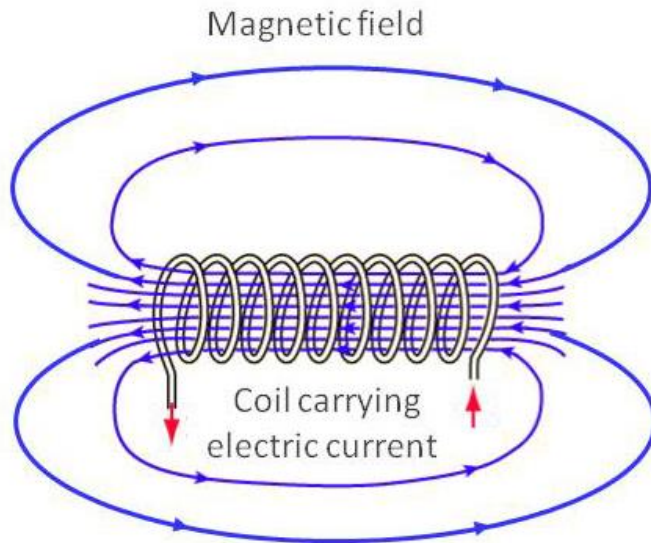
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To study the variation of magnetic field with distance along the axis of a circular coil carrying current.

Magnetic Field is the region around a magnetic material or a moving electric charge within which the force of magnetism acts.

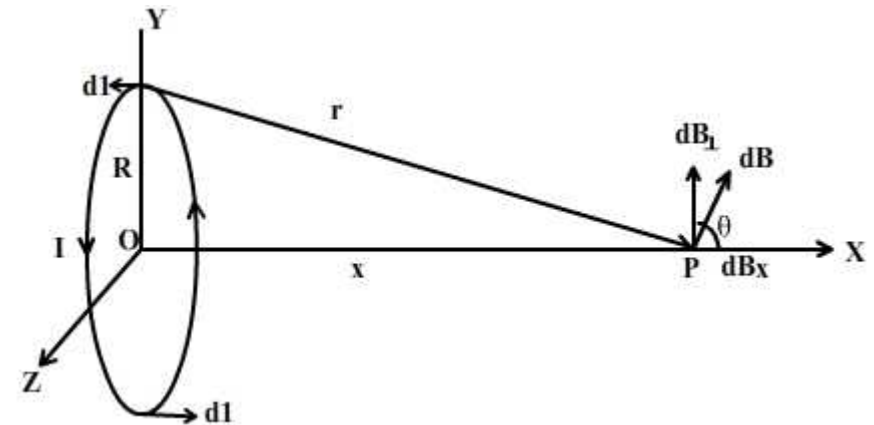


Inside a coil carrying current



Along the axis of a coil carrying current

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{i \, dl \times r}{r^3}$$
$$B_x = \frac{\mu_0 n I}{2} \frac{r^2}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$
$$B_x = B_0 \tan \theta$$



Magnetic Field Along The Axis of A Circular Coil Carrying Current



VARIABLES

Number of turns of the coil



INITIAL ADJUSTMENT

INSERT KEY

REVERSE CURRENT

Radius of the coil 5 cm



Compass position 0 cm



Adjust rheostat



☐ Show Result

RESET

Step 1 : Make initial adjustments by aligning the compass and desk.

Step 2 : Connect the circuit as shown.

Step 3 : Insert the key.

Step 4 : Measure the current.

Step 6 : Reset and repeat for different set of parameters.

Step 5 : Measure the deflection by zoom compass tab.

AIM :To study the variation of magnetic field with distance along the axis of a circular coil carrying current.

OBSERVATION TABLE

$B_0 = 3.5 \times 10^{-5}$ T; Current, $I = \dots\dots\dots$ A; No: of turns of the coil, $n = \dots\dots$; Radius of the circular coil, $r = \dots\dots$ cm.

Distance from the centre, x (cm)	Deflection with compass box on left side				Deflection with compass box on right side				Mean θ (degrees)	$B_x(T)$	$B_0 = \frac{B_x}{\tan \theta}$ (T)
	Direct		Reversed		Direct		Reversed				
	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4			

**** Plot a graph between distance and magnetic field.**

Thank You