

3-4-2019: Magnetism

Monday, March 4, 2019 9:03 AM

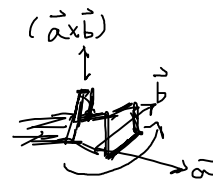
Is there a magnetic monopole?

- While some theories predict the existence of a magnetic monopole, we have yet to see one in practice.

What are some examples of magnetism in our daily lives?

- The Earth itself has a magnetic field.
- The Sun is magnetic.
- Fridges, credit cards, etc. all magnetic!

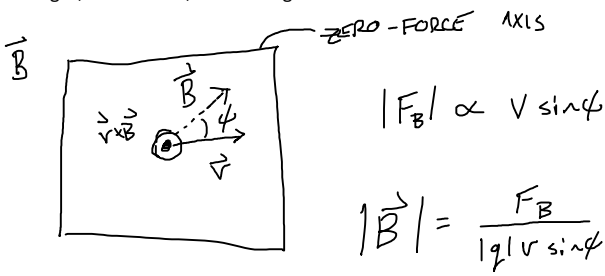
RIGHT-HAND RULE



VECTOR - - -

⊙
OUT OF
PAGE

⊗
INTO
PAGE



$$|F_B| \propto v \sin \phi$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \frac{F_B}{|q|v \sin \phi}$$

$$\vec{F}_B \perp \vec{v}$$

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

$$|F_B| = |q|vB \sin \phi$$

$$|B| = \frac{|F_B|}{|q|v \sin \phi}$$

$$[B] = \frac{N}{C \cdot m/s} = \frac{N}{A \cdot m} = T \text{ (Tesla)}$$

$$1 T = 10^4 \text{ Gauss (G)}$$

What's the magnetic field on the surface of Earth due to...

- Earth's magnetic pole?

$$B: 25 \sim 65 \mu T$$

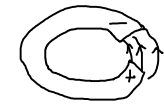
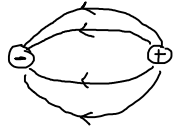
- The Sun?

$$\sim 1 G$$

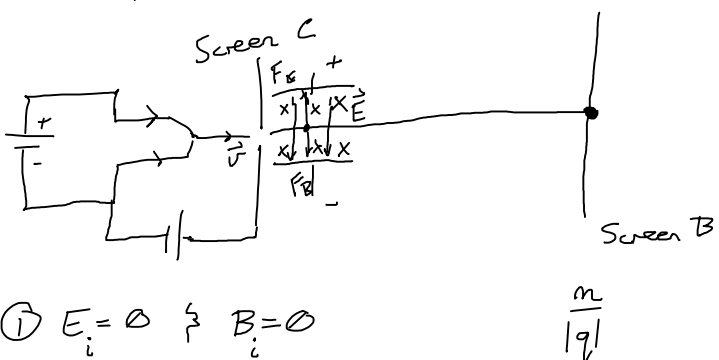
Some permanent magnet shapes...



LIKE ELECTRIC
DIPOLE →



Cross Field: $\vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$



$$\textcircled{1} E_i = 0 \quad \& \quad B_i = 0$$

$$\frac{m}{|q|}$$

$$|F_E| = |F_B|$$

$$qE = qvB \sin \phi = qvB$$

$$E = vB \Rightarrow v = \frac{E}{B}$$

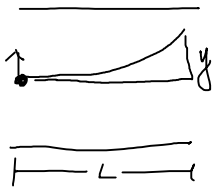
$$\textcircled{2} E \neq 0 \quad \& \quad B = 0$$

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

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|q|E}{v} \right) \left(\frac{L}{v} \right)^2$$

② $E \neq 0 \text{ ; } B = 0$

$F = qE$



$$y = \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$$

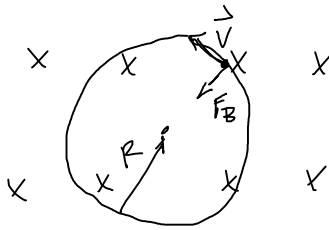
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{qE}{m} \right) \left(\frac{L}{v} \right)^2$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|q|E}{m} \right) \left(\frac{L}{v} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|q|E}{m} \right) \left(\frac{L}{\frac{E}{B}} \right)^2$$

$$y = \frac{|q| \cancel{E} B^2 L^2}{2m E^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{m}{|q|} = \frac{B^2 L^2}{2Ey}}$$



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

$$F_B = m \left(\frac{v^2}{R} \right) = qvB \Rightarrow R = \frac{mv}{|q|B}$$

period $T = \frac{2\pi R}{v} = \frac{2\pi \left(\frac{mv}{|q|B} \right)}{v} = \frac{2\pi m}{|q|B}$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{|q|B}{2\pi m} \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{q|B|}{m}$$

What if this field is not perfectly in the plane of the velocity vector?

$$\vec{v}_\perp \perp \vec{B}$$

