

CBSE Class 12 physics
Important Questions
Chapter 5
Magnetism and Matter

1 Mark Questions

1. How does the intensity of magnetization of a paramagnetic material vary with increasing applied magnetic field?

Ans. Intensity of magnetization increases with the increase in applied magnetic field.

2. An iron bar magnet is heated to 1000°C and then cooled in a magnetic field free space. Will it retain magnetism?

Ans. Curie temperature of iron is about 770°C but when it is heated to a very higher temperature magnetism of iron further gets lost and it will not retain magnetism.

3. How will the magnetic field intensity at the centre of a circular wire carrying current change, if the current through the wire is doubled and radius of the coil is halved?

Ans. Since $B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi I}{r}$

$$B' = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi(2I)}{r/2}$$

$$B' = 4 \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi I}{r} \right)$$

$$B' = 4B$$

4. Can neutrons be accelerated in a cyclotron? Why?

Ans. No, neutrons cannot be accelerated in a cyclotron because neutron is neutral and cyclotron can accelerate only charged particles.

5. What type of magnetic material is used in making permanent magnets?

Ans. Material having high coercivity is used in making permanent magnets.

6. Which physical quantity has the unit wb / m^2 ? Is it a scalar or a vector quantity?

Ans. Magnetic field. It is a vector quantity.

2 Mark Questions

1. A bar magnet of magnetic moment M is aligned parallel to the direction of a uniform magnetic field B . What is the work done to turn the magnet, so as to align its magnetic moment?

(i) Opposite to the field direction

(ii) Normal to the field direction?

Ans. Since work done $W = MB (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$

(i) $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 180^\circ$

$$\rightarrow W = MB(\cos 0 - \cos 180^\circ)$$

$$W = MB [1 - (-1)]$$

$$W = 2MB$$

(ii) $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 90^\circ$

$$W = MB (\cos 0 - \cos 90^\circ)$$

$$W = MB$$

2. An electron in the ground state of hydrogen atom is revolving in anti - clock wise direction in a circular orbit. The atom is placed normal to the electron orbit makes an angle of 30° in the magnetic field. Find the torque experienced by the orbiting electron?

Ans. Magnetic moment associated with electron $M = \frac{eh}{4\pi m_e}$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

and $\tau = MB \sin \theta$

$$\tau = \frac{eh}{4\pi m_e} B \times \sin 30^\circ = \frac{eh}{4\pi m_e} B \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tau = \frac{ehB}{8\pi m_e}$$

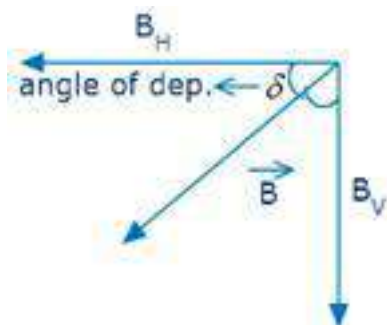
3. Define angle of dip. Deduce the relation connecting angle of dip and horizontal component of earth's total magnetic field with the horizontal direction.

Ans. $\frac{BH}{B} = \cos \delta$

$$\frac{BV}{B} = \sin \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} = \frac{BV}{B} \times \frac{B}{BH}$$

$$\tan \delta = \frac{BV}{BH}$$



4. A point charge $+q$ is moving with speed v perpendicular to the magnetic field B as shown in the figure. What should be the magnitude and direction of the applied electric field so that the net force acting on the charge is zero?



Ans. Force on the charge due to magnetic field $= qvB \sin \theta$

Since \vec{B} is \perp to the plane of paper and in words

$$\therefore F = qvB \sin 90^\circ$$

$$F = qvB \text{ (along OY)}$$

Force on the charge due to electric field

$$F = qE$$

Net force on charge is zero if $\Rightarrow qE = qvB$

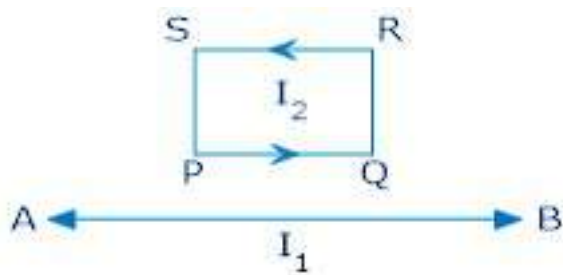
$$E = vB$$

(along YO)

5. The energy of a charged particle moving in a uniform magnetic field does not change. Why?

Ans. The force on a charged particle in a uniform magnetic field always acts in a direction perpendicular to the motion of the charge. Since work done by the magnetic field on the charge is zero, hence energy of the charged particle will not change.

6. In the figure, straight wire AB is fixed; while the loop is free to move under the influence of the electric currents flowing in them. In which direction does the loop begin to move? Justify.



Ans. Since current in AB and arm PQ are in same direction therefore wire will attract the arm PQ with a force (say F_1)

But repels the arm RS with a force (say F_2)

Since arm PQ is closer to the wire AB

$F_1 > F_2$ i.e. the loop will move towards the wire.

7. State two factors by which voltage sensitivity of a moving coil galvanometer can be increased?

Ans. Voltage sensitivity = $\frac{nBA}{kR}$

It can be increased by

- (1) increasing B using powerful magnets
- (2) decreasing k by using phosphor bronze strip

8. What is the magnetic moment associated with a coil of 1 turns, area of cross-section 10^{-4} m^2 carrying a current of 2A?

Ans. $m = NIA$

$$m = 1 \times 10^{-4} \times 2$$

$$m = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Am}^2.$$

9. A Rowland ring of mean radius 15 cm has 3500 turns of wire wound on a

ferromagnetic core of relative permeability 800. What is the magnetic field B in the core for a magnetising current of 1.2 A?

Ans. Mean radius of a Rowland ring, $r = 15 \text{ cm} = 0.15 \text{ m}$

Number of turns on a ferromagnetic core, $N = 3500$

Relative permeability of the core material, $\mu_r = 800$

Magnetising current, $I = 1.2 \text{ A}$

The magnetic field is given by the relation:

$$B = \frac{\mu_r \mu_0 IN}{2\pi r}$$

Where,

μ_0 = Permeability of free space = $4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm A}^{-1}$

$$B = \frac{800 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1.2 \times 3500}{2\pi \times 0.15}$$
$$= 4.48 \text{ T}$$

Therefore, the magnetic field in the core is 4.48 T.

10. At a certain location in Africa, a compass points 12° west of the geographic north. The north tip of the magnetic needle of a dip circle placed in the plane of magnetic meridian points 60° above the horizontal. The horizontal component of the earth's field is measured to be 0.16 G. Specify the direction and magnitude of the earth's field at the location.

Ans. Angle of declination, $\theta = 12^\circ$

Angle of dip, $\delta = 60^\circ$

Horizontal component of earth's magnetic field, $B_H = 0.16 \text{ G}$

Earth's magnetic field at the given location = B

We can relate B and B_H as:

$$B_H = B \cos \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore B &= \frac{B_H}{\cos \delta} \\ &= \frac{0.16}{\cos 60^\circ} = 0.32G\end{aligned}$$

Earth's magnetic field lies in the vertical plane, 12° West of the geographic meridian, making an angle of 60° (upward) with the horizontal direction. Its magnitude is 0.32ss G.

11. A magnetic needle free to rotate in a vertical plane parallel to the magnetic meridian has its north tip pointing down at 22° with the horizontal. The horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the place is known to be 0.35 G. Determine the magnitude of the earth's magnetic field at the place.

Ans. Horizontal component of earth's magnetic field, $B_H = 0.35$ G

Angle made by the needle with the horizontal plane = Angle of dip = $\delta = 22^\circ$

Earth's magnetic field strength = B

We can relate B and B_H as:

$$B_H = B \cos \theta \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore B &= \frac{B_H}{\cos \delta} \\ &= \frac{0.35}{\cos 22^\circ} = 0.377G\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the strength of earth's magnetic field at the given location is 0.377 G.

12. If the solenoid in Exercise 5.5 is free to turn about the vertical direction and a uniform horizontal magnetic field of 0.25 T is applied, what is the magnitude of torque on the solenoid when its axis makes an angle of 30° with the direction of applied field?

Ans. Magnetic field strength, $B = 0.25 \text{ T}$

Magnetic moment, $M = 0.6 \text{ T}^{-1}$

The angle θ , between the axis of the solenoid and the direction of the applied field is 30° .

Therefore, the torque acting on the solenoid is given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= MB \sin \theta \\ &= 0.6 \times 0.25 \sin 30^\circ \\ &= 705 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}\end{aligned}$$

13. A closely wound solenoid of 800 turns and area of cross section $2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$ carries a current of 3.0 A. Explain the sense in which the solenoid acts like a bar magnet. What is its associated magnetic moment?

Ans. Number of turns in the solenoid, $n = 800$

Area of cross-section, $A = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

Current in the solenoid, $I = 3.0 \text{ A}$

A current-carrying solenoid behaves as a bar magnet because a magnetic field develops along its axis, i.e., along its length.

The magnetic moment associated with the given current-carrying solenoid is calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned}M &= n I A \\ &= 800 \times 3 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \\ &= 0.6 \text{ J T}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

14. A short bar magnet placed with its axis at 30° with a uniform external magnetic field of 0.25 T experiences a torque of magnitude equal to $4.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}$. What is the magnitude of magnetic moment of the magnet?

Ans. Magnetic field strength, $B = 0.25 \text{ T}$

Torque on the bar magnet, $T = 4.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}$

Angle between the bar magnet and the external magnetic field, $\theta = 30^\circ$

Torque is related to magnetic moment (M) as:

$$T = MB \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{T}{B \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{4.5 \times 10^{-2}}{0.25 \times \sin 30^\circ} = 0.36 \text{ J T}^{-1}$$

Hence, the magnetic moment of the magnet is 0.36 J T^{-1} .

3 Mark Questions

1. A short bar magnet of magnetic moment 0.9 J/T is placed with its axis at 60° to a uniform magnetic field. It experiences a torque of 0.063 Nm . (i) calculate the strength of the magnetic field and (ii) what orientation of the bar magnet corresponds to the equilibrium position in the magnetic field?

Ans. (i) Since $\tau = MB \sin \theta$

Here $\theta = 60^\circ$

$$\tau = 0.063 \text{ Nm}$$

$$M = 0.9 \text{ J/T}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\tau}{M \sin \theta} = \frac{0.063}{0.9 \times \sin 60^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 0.081 \text{ T}$$

(ii) The magnet will be in stable equilibrium in the magnetic field if $\tau = 0$

$$\Rightarrow MB \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0^\circ$$

i.e When magnet aligns itself parallel to the field

2. A beam of electrons is moving with a velocity of $3 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ and carries a current of $1 \mu\text{A}$.

(a) How many electrons per second pass a given point?

(b) How many electrons are in 1m of the beam?

(c) What is the total force on all the electrons in 1m of the beam if it passes through the field of $0.1 \text{ NA}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}$?

Ans. $v = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$

$I = 1 \mu\text{A} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$

$$(a) n = \frac{I}{q} = \frac{10^{-6}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}} = 6.25 \times 10^{12}$$

(b) Electrons traverse a distance of $3 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ in 1 s

\therefore No. of electrons in 1 meter of the beam

$$= \frac{6.25 \times 10^{12}}{3 \times 10^6} = 2.08 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

(c) Force on 1 meter of the beam of electrons

3. What is the main function of soft iron core used in a moving coil galvanometer? A galvanometer gives full deflection for I_g . Can it be converted into an ammeter of range $I < I_g$?

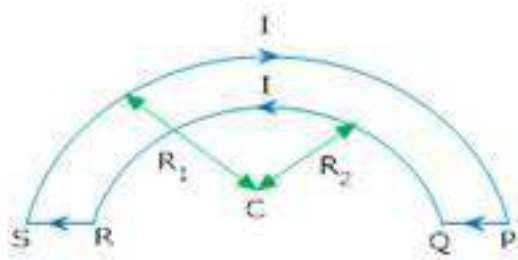
Ans. Soft iron core is used in the moving coil galvanometer because it increases the strength of the magnetic field thus increases the sensitivity of the galvanometer.

We know $S = \frac{G I_g}{I - I_g}$

For $I < I_g$, S becomes negative

Hence it cannot be converted into an ammeter of range $I < I_g$.

4. Two wires loops PQRSP formed by joining two semicircular wires of radii R_1 and R_2 carries a current I as shown in the figure. What is the direction of the magnetic induction at the centre C.?



Total torque on the coil

Ans. Magnetic field due to semicircle QR at C. is

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi I}{R_1}$$

Magnetic field due to semicircle is at C is

$$B_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi I}{R_2}$$

Net field $B = B_1 - B_2$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} 2\pi I \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

5. A circular coil is placed in uniform magnetic field of strength 0.10T normal to the plane of coil. If current in the coil is 5.0A. Find.

(a) Total torque on the coil

(b) Total force on the coil

(c) Average force on each electron due to magnetic field

(The coil is made of copper wire of cross-sectional area 10^{-5} m^2 and free electron density in copper is 10^{29} m^{-3})

Ans. (a) $B = 0.10\text{T}$

$\theta = 0^\circ$ (Normal to plane of the coil)

$I = 5.0\text{ A}$, Area = 10^{-5} m^2 n = 10^{29} m^{-3}

$$\tau = MB \sin \theta$$

$$\tau = MB \sin 0^\circ = 0$$

(b) Total force on the coil = 0 Newton

(c) $F_{av} = q (\vec{vd} \times \vec{B})$

($I = neAVd$)

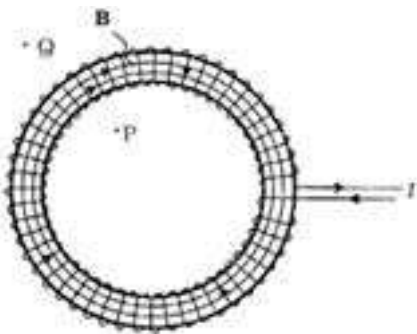
$$F_{av} = \frac{qI}{nA} \times B$$

$$F_{av} = \frac{IB}{nA} = \frac{5 \times 0.10}{10^{29} \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$F_{av} = 5 \times 10^{-25}\text{ N}$$

6. Using Ampere's circuital law, derive an expression for magnetic field along the axis of a Toroidal solenoid?

Ans. If n be the no, of turns per unit length I be the current flowing through the Toroid



Then from Ampere's circuital law

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 \times \text{total current flowing in the toroid}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 (2\pi r n I)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi r} B d\ell \cos 0^\circ = \mu_0 (2\pi r n I)$$

$$B \int_0^{2\pi r} d\ell = \mu_0 (2\pi r n I)$$

$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 (2\pi r n I)$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

7. A short bar magnet of magnetic moment $m = 0.32 \text{ JT}^{-1}$ is placed in a uniform magnetic field of 0.15 T. If the bar is free to rotate in the plane of the field, which orientation would correspond to its (a) stable, and (b) unstable equilibrium? What is the potential energy of the magnet in each case?

Ans. Moment of the bar magnet, $M = 0.32 \text{ J T}^{-1}$

External magnetic field, $B = 0.15 \text{ T}$

(a) The bar magnet is aligned along the magnetic field. This system is considered as being in stable equilibrium. Hence, the angle θ , between the bar magnet and the magnetic field is 0° .

Potential energy of the system $= -MB \cos \theta$

$$= -0.32 \times 0.15 \cos 0^\circ$$

$$= -4.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}$$

(b) The bar magnet is oriented 180° to the magnetic field. Hence, it is in unstable equilibrium.

$$\theta = 180^\circ$$

Potential energy $= -MB \cos \theta$

$$= 0.32 \times 0.15 \cos 180^\circ$$

$$= 4.8 \times 10^{-2} J$$

8. A closely wound solenoid of 2000 turns and area of cross-section $1.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$, carrying a current of 4.0 A, is suspended through its centre allowing it to turn in a horizontal plane.

(a) What is the magnetic moment associated with the solenoid?

(b) What is the force and torque on the solenoid if a uniform horizontal magnetic field of $7.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$ is set up at an angle of 30° with the axis of the solenoid?

Ans. Number of turns on the solenoid, $n = 2000$

Area of cross-section of the solenoid, $A = 1.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

Current in the solenoid, $I = 4 \text{ A}$

(a) The magnetic moment along the axis of the solenoid is calculated as:

$$M = nAI$$

$$= 2000 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-4} \times 4$$

$$= 1.28 \text{ A m}^2$$

(b) Magnetic field, $B = 7.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

Angle between the magnetic field and the axis of the solenoid, $\theta = 30^\circ$

$$\text{Torque, } \tau = MB \sin \theta$$

$$= 1.28 \times 7.5 \times 10^{-2} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= 4.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Nm}$$

Since the magnetic field is uniform, the force on the solenoid is zero. The torque on the solenoid is $4.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Nm}$

9. A circular coil of 16 turns and radius 10 cm carrying a current of 0.75 A rests with its plane normal to an external field of magnitude $5.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$. The coil is free to turn about an axis in its plane perpendicular to the field direction. When the coil is turned slightly and released, it oscillates about its stable equilibrium with a frequency of 2.0 s^{-1} . What is the moment of inertia of the coil about its axis of rotation?

Ans. Number of turns in the circular coil, $N = 16$

Radius of the coil, $r = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ m}$

Cross-section of the coil, $A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times (0.1)^2 \text{ m}^2$

Current in the coil, $I = 0.75 \text{ A}$

Magnetic field strength, $B = 5.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

Frequency of oscillations of the coil, $\nu = 2.0 \text{ s}^{-1}$

\therefore Magnetic moment, $M = NIA = NI\pi r^2$

$$= 16 \times 0.75 \times \pi \times (0.1)^2$$

$$= 0.377 \text{ J T}^{-1}$$

Frequency is given by the relation:

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{MB}{I}}$$

Where,

I = Moment of inertia of the coil

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{MB}{4\pi^2 \nu^2 I}$$

$$= \frac{0.377 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi^2 \times (2)^2}$$

$$= 1.19 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Kgm}^2$$

Hence, the moment of inertia of the coil about its axis of rotation is $1.19 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Kgm}^2$

10. A short bar magnet has a magnetic moment of 0.48 J T^{-1} . Give the direction and magnitude of the magnetic field produced by the magnet at a distance of 10 cm from the centre of the magnet on (a) the axis, (b) the equatorial lines (normal bisector) of the magnet.

Ans. Magnetic moment of the bar magnet, $M = 0.48 \text{ J T}^{-1}$

(a) Distance, $d = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ m}$

The magnetic field at distance d , from the centre of the magnet on the axis is given by the relation:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 2M}{4\pi d^3}$$

Where,

$$\mu_0 = \text{Permeability of free space} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm A}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 0.48}{4\pi \times (0.1)^3}$$

$$= 0.96 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T} = 0.96 \text{ G}$$

The magnetic field is along the S - N direction.

(b) The magnetic field at a distance of 10 cm (i.e., $d = 0.1 \text{ m}$) on the equatorial line of the magnet is given as:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 M}{4\pi \times d^3}$$

$$= 0.48 \text{ G}$$

The magnetic field is along the N - S direction.

11. A short bar magnet placed in a horizontal plane has its axis aligned along the magnetic north-south direction. Null points are found on the axis of the magnet at 14 cm from the centre of the magnet. The earth's magnetic field at the place is 0.36 G and the angle of dip is zero. What is the total magnetic field on the normal bisector of the magnet at the same distance as the null-point (i.e., 14 cm) from the centre of the magnet? (At *null points*, field due to a magnet is equal and opposite to the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field.)

Ans. Earth's magnetic field at the given place, $H = 0.36 \text{ G}$

The magnetic field at a distance d , on the axis of the magnet is given as:

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 M}{4\pi \times d^3} = H \dots\dots(i)$$

Where,

μ_0 = Permeability of free space

M = Magnetic moment

The magnetic field at the same distance d , on the equatorial line of the magnet is given as:

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 M}{4\pi \times d^3} = \frac{H}{2} \text{ [Using equation (i)]}$$

Total magnetic field, $B = B_1 + B_2$

$$= H + \frac{H}{2}$$

$$= 0.36 + 0.18 = 0.54 \text{ G}$$

Hence, the magnetic field is 0.54 G in the direction of earth's magnetic field.

12. A long straight horizontal cable carries a current of 2.5 A in the direction 10° south

of west to 10° north of east. The magnetic meridian of the place happens to be 10° west of the geographic meridian. The earth's magnetic field at the location is 0.33 G, and the angle of dip is zero. Locate the line of neutral points (ignore the thickness of the cable). (At *neutral points*, magnetic field due to a current-carrying cable is equal and opposite to the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field.)

Ans. Current in the wire, $I = 2.5 \text{ A}$

Angle of dip at the given location on earth, $\delta = 0^\circ$

Earth's magnetic field, $H = 0.33 \text{ G} = 0.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$

The horizontal component of earth's magnetic field is given as:

$$H_H = H \cos \delta$$

$$= 0.33 \times 10^{-4} \times \cos 0^\circ = 0.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$$

The magnetic field at the neutral point at a distance R from the cable is given by the relation:

$$H_H = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$$

Where,

μ_0 = Permeability of free space = $4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm A}^{-1}$

$$\therefore R = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi H_H}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2.5}{2\pi \times 0.33 \times 10^{-4}} = 15.15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 1.51 \text{ cm}$$

Hence, a set of neutral points parallel to and above the cable are located at a normal distance of 1.51 cm.

13. A compass needle free to turn in a horizontal plane is placed at the centre of circular coil of 30 turns and radius 12 cm. The coil is in a vertical plane making an angle

of 45° with the magnetic meridian. When the current in the coil is 0.35 A, the needle points west to east.

(a) Determine the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the location.

(b) The current in the coil is reversed, and the coil is rotated about its vertical axis by an angle of 90° in the anticlockwise sense looking from above. Predict the direction of the needle. Take the magnetic declination at the places to be zero.

Ans. Number of turns in the circular coil, $N = 30$

Radius of the circular coil, $r = 12 \text{ cm} = 0.12 \text{ m}$

Current in the coil, $I = 0.35 \text{ A}$

Angle of dip, $\delta = 45^\circ$

(a) The magnetic field due to current I , at a distance r , is given as:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 2\pi r N I}{4\pi r} \text{ s}$$

Where,

$$\mu_0 = \text{Permeability of free space} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm A}^{-1}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2\pi \times 30 \times 0.35}{4\pi \times 0.12} \text{ s}$$

$$= 5.49 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

The compass needle points from West to East. Hence, the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field is given as:

$$B_h = B \sin \delta = 5.49 \times 10^{-5} \sin 45^\circ = 3.88 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T} = 0.388 \text{ G}$$

(b) When the current in the coil is reversed and the coil is rotated about its vertical axis by an angle of 90° , the needle will reverse its original direction. In this case, the needle will point from East to West.

14. A magnetic dipole is under the influence of two magnetic fields. The angle between the field directions is 60° , and one of the fields has a magnitude of $1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$. If the dipole comes to stable equilibrium at an angle of 15° with this field, what is the magnitude of the other field?

Ans. Magnitude of one of the magnetic fields, $B_1 = 1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

Magnitude of the other magnetic field = B_2

Angle between the two fields, $\theta = 60^\circ$

At stable equilibrium, the angle between the dipole and field B_1 , $\theta_1 = 15^\circ$

Angle between the dipole and field B_2 , $\theta_2 = \theta - \theta_1 = 60^\circ - 15^\circ = 45^\circ$

At rotational equilibrium, the torques between both the fields must balance each other.

\therefore Torque due to field $B_1 = \text{Torque due to field } B_2$

$$MB_1 \sin \theta_1 = MB_2 \sin \theta_2$$

Where,

M = Magnetic moment of the dipole

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{B_1 \sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2}$$

$$= \frac{1.2 \times 10^{-2} \times \sin 15^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = 4.39 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T s}$$

Hence, the magnitude of the other magnetic field is $4.39 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$.

15. The magnetic moment vectors μ_s and μ_l associated with the intrinsic spin angular momentum S and orbital angular momentum l , respectively, of an electron are predicted by quantum theory (and verified experimentally to a high accuracy) to be given by:

$\mu_z = -(e/m) S_z$, $\mu_z = -(e/2m) I_z$ Which of these relations is in accordance with the result expected *classically*? Outline the derivation of the classical result.

Ans. The magnetic moment associated with the orbital angular momentum is valid with the classical mechanics.

The magnetic moment associated with the orbital angular (l) momentum is given as μ_l

For current i and area of cross-section A , we have the relation:

Magnetic moment

$$\mu_l = IA = (e/t) \pi r^2 \dots\dots (i)$$

Where,

e = Charge of the electron

r = Radius of the circular orbit

T = Time taken to complete one rotation around the circular orbit of radius r

Angular momentum, $I = mvr = mr (2\pi r / t) \dots\dots (ii)$

Where,

M = Mass of the electron

V = Velocity of the electron

Dividing equation (1) by equation (2), we get:

$$\mu_l / I = -e / 2m$$

Therefore of the two relations, $\mu_l / I = -(e / 2m) I$ is in accordance with class physics.

5 Mark Questions

1. A particle of mass m and charge q moving with a uniform speed v normal to a uniform magnetic field B describes a circular path of radius r . Derive expressions for (1) Radius of the circular path (2) time period of revolution (3) Kinetic energy of the particle?

Ans. A particle of mass (m) and charge (q) moving with velocity v normal to \vec{B} describes a circular path if

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = qBv \sin \theta \quad (\because \theta = 90^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r = \frac{mv}{Bq}} \text{-----(1)}$$

Since Time period of Revolution

$$\text{During circular path} = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{velocity}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} \quad (\because v = \frac{Bqr}{m} \text{ from eq.(1)})$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq} \text{---(2)}$$

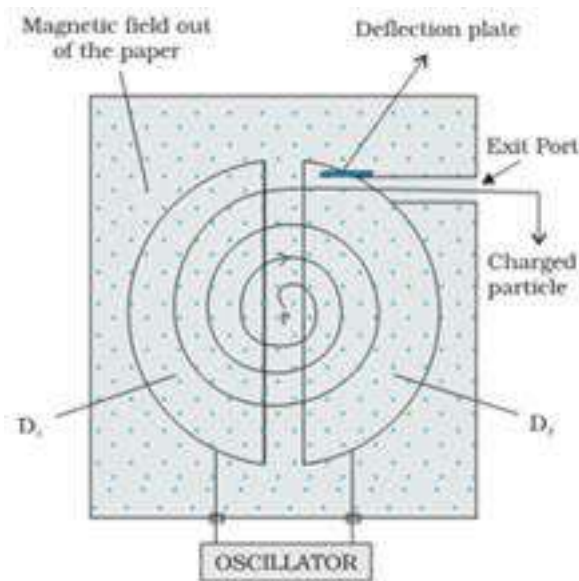
$$\text{Kinetic energy K.E} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{KE} = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{Bqr}{m} \right)^2$$

$$\text{KE} = \frac{B^2 q^2 r^2}{2m} \text{---(3)}$$

2. Write an expression for the force experienced by the charged particle moving in a uniform magnetic field B With the help of labeled diagram explain the working of cyclotron? Show that cyclotron frequency does not depend upon the speed of the particle?

Ans. Force experienced by the charged particle moving at right angles to uniform magnetic field \vec{B} with velocity \vec{v} is given by $\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ Initially Dee D_1 is negatively charged and Dee D_2 is positively charged so, the positive ion will get accelerated towards Dee D_1 since the magnetic field is uniform and acting at right angles to the plane of the Dees so the ion completes a circular path in D_1 when ions comes out into the gap, polarity of the Dee's gets reversed used the ion is further accelerated towards Dee D_2 with greater speed and cover a bigger semicircular path. This process is separated time and again and the speed of the ion becomes faster till it reaches the periphery of the dees where it is brought out by means of a deflecting plate and is made to bombard the target.



Since $F = qVB\sin 90^\circ$ provides the necessary centripetal force to the ion to cover a circular path so we can say $\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{mv}{Bq} \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

$$\text{Time period} = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq} = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq}$$

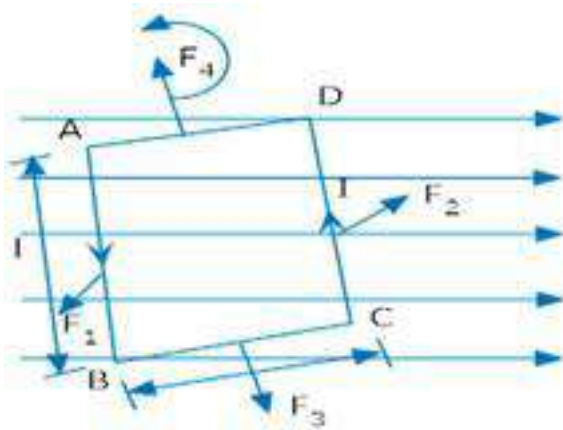
$$V = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{Bq}{2\pi m}$$

\Rightarrow frequency is independent of velocity

3. (a) Obtain an expression for the torque acting on a current carrying circular loop.

(b) What is the maximum torque on a galvanometer coil $5 \text{ cm} \times 12 \text{ cm}$ of 600 turns when carrying a current of 10^{-5} A . in a field where flux density is $0.10 \text{ Wb} / \text{m}^2$?

Ans. ABCD is a rectangular loop of length (L), breadth (b) and area (A). Let I be the Current flowing in the anti clockwise direction. Let θ be the angle between the normal to the loop and magnetic field \vec{B}



Force acting on arm AB of the loop

$$\vec{F}_1 = I(\vec{L} \times \vec{B}) (\text{outwards})$$

Force on arm CD

$$\vec{F}_2 = I(\vec{L} \times \vec{B}) (\text{inwards})$$

Force on arm BC

$$\vec{F}_3 = I(\vec{b} \times \vec{B}) (\text{downwards})$$

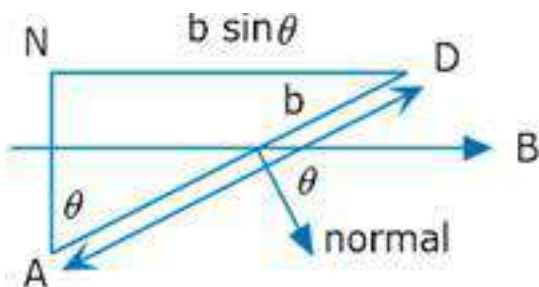
Force on arm DA

$$\vec{F}_4 = I(\vec{b} \times \vec{B}) (\text{upwards})$$

Since F_3 and F_4 are equal and opposite and also acts along the same line, hence they cancel each other.

F_1 and F_2 are also equal and opposite but their line of action is different, so they form a couple and makes the rectangular loop rotate anti clockwise.

Thus $\tau = \text{either force} \times \perp \text{ distance}$



$$\tau = I(\vec{L} \times \vec{B}) \times DN$$

$$\tau = I(\vec{L} \times \vec{B}) \times b \sin \theta$$

$$\tau = I L B \sin 90^\circ b \sin \theta$$

$$\tau = I A B \sin \theta$$

For loop of N turns

$$\tau = NLAB \sin \theta$$

$$\tau = MB \sin \theta (\because M = NLA)$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{M} \times \vec{B}$$

Where M is magnetic moment of the loop.

$$\tau = NLAB \sin \theta$$

Torque will be maximum when $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_{\max} = NLAB (\because \sin 90^\circ = 1)$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 600 \times 10^{-5} \times (0.10)(60 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Nm}$$

4. The current sensitivity of a moving coil galvanometer increases by 20% when its resistance is increased by a factor of two. Calculate by what factor, the voltage sensitivity changes?

Ans. Current sensitivity $\frac{\alpha}{I} = \frac{nBA}{k} \text{-----(i)}$

Voltage sensitivity $\frac{\alpha}{V} = \frac{nBA}{kR} \text{-----(ii)}$

Resistance of a galvanometer increases when n and A are changed

Given $R' = 2R$

Then $n = n'$ and $A = A'$

New current sensitivity

$$\frac{\alpha'}{I'} = \frac{n' A' B}{k} \text{-----(iii)}$$

New voltage sensitivity

$$\frac{\alpha'}{V} = \frac{\alpha'}{I' R'} = \frac{n' A' B}{2kR} \text{-----(iv)}$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{\alpha'}{I'} = \frac{120}{100} \frac{\alpha}{I} \text{----- (v)}$$

From (i) and (iii)

$$\frac{n' A' B}{R} = \frac{\alpha}{I} \frac{120}{100}$$

$$\frac{n' A' B}{\cancel{K}} = \frac{nAB}{\cancel{K}} \frac{120}{100}$$

$$n'A' = \frac{6}{5} nA$$

Using equation (iv)

$$\frac{\alpha'}{V} = \frac{6}{5} \frac{nAB}{2kR}$$

$$\frac{\alpha'}{V} = \frac{3nAB}{5kR}$$

$$\frac{\alpha'}{V} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{\alpha}{V}$$

Thus voltage sensitivity decreases by a factor of $\frac{3}{5}$.

5. (a) Show how a moving coil galvanometer can be converted into an ammeter?

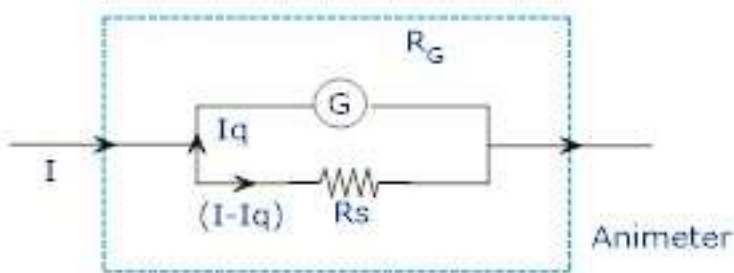
(b) A galvanometer has a resistance $30\ \Omega$ and gives a full scale deflection for a current of 2mA . How much resistance in what way must be connected to convert into?

(1) An ammeter of range 0.3A

(2) A voltmeter of range 0.2V .

Ans. (a) A galvanometer can be converted into an ammeter by connecting a low resistance called shunt parallel to the galvanometer.

Since G and R_s are in parallel voltage across them is same $I_g R_G = (I - I_g) R_s$



$$\Rightarrow R_s = \left(\frac{I_g}{I - I_g} \right) R_G$$

(b) (1) $I = 0.3\text{A}$ $G = 30\ \Omega$ $I_g = 2\text{mA} = 2 \times 10^{-3}\text{A}$

$$\text{Shunt (S)} = \frac{I_g G}{I - I_g}$$

$$S = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 30}{(0.3 - 2 \times 10^{-3})}$$

$$S = 0.2\ \Omega$$

(2) $G = 30\ \Omega$, $I_g = 2\text{mA} = 2 \times 10^{-3}\text{A}$, $V = 0.2\text{V}$

$$\text{Shunt Resistance (R)} \left(\frac{V}{I_g} - G \right)$$

$$R = \left(\frac{0.2}{2 \times 10^{-3}} - 30 \right)$$

$$R = 70 \, \Omega$$

6. A monoenergetic (18 keV) electron beam initially in the horizontal direction is subjected to a horizontal magnetic field of 0.04 G normal to the initial direction. Estimate the up or down deflection of the beam over a distance of 30 cm ($m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$). [Note: *Data* in this exercise are so chosen that the answer will give you an idea of the effect of earth's magnetic field on the motion of the electron beam from the electron gun to the screen in a TV set.]

Ans. Energy of an electron beam, $E = 18 \text{ keV} = 18 \times 10^3 \text{ eV}$

Charge on an electron, $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$$E = 18 \times 10^3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Magnetic field, $B = 0.04 \text{ G}$

Mass of an electron, $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Distance up to which the electron beam travels, $d = 30 \text{ cm} = 0.3 \text{ m}$

We can write the kinetic energy of the electron beam as:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 18 \times 10^3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{-15}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$= 0.795 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

The electron beam deflects along a circular path of radius, r .

The force due to the magnetic field balances the centripetal force of the path.

$$BeV = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{mv}{Be}$$

$$= \frac{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 0.795 \times 10^8}{0.4 \times 10^{-4} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 11.3 \text{ m}$$

Let the up and down deflection of the electron beam be $x = r(1 - \cos \theta)$

Where,

θ = Angle of declination

$$\sin \theta = \frac{d}{r}$$

$$= \frac{0.3}{11.3}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{0.3}{11.3} = 1.521^\circ$$

$$\text{and } x = 11.3(1 - \cos 1.521^\circ)$$

$$= 0.0039 \text{ m} = 3.9 \text{ mm}$$

Therefore, the up and down deflection of the beam is 3.9 mm.

7. A sample of paramagnetic salt contains 2.0×10^{24} atomic dipoles each of dipole moment $1.5 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J T}^{-1}$. The sample is placed under a homogeneous magnetic field

of 0.64 T, and cooled to a temperature of 4.2 K. The degree of magnetic saturation achieved is equal to 15%. What is the total dipole moment of the sample for a magnetic field of 0.98 T and a temperature of 2.8 K? (Assume Curie's law)

Ans. Number of atomic dipoles, $n = 2.0 \times 10^{24}$

Dipole moment of each atomic dipole, $M = 1.5 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J T}^{-1}$

When the magnetic field, $B_1 = 0.64 \text{ T}$

The sample is cooled to a temperature, $T_1 = 4.2^\circ\text{K}$

Total dipole moment of the atomic dipole, $M_{\text{tot}} = n \times M$

$$= 2 \times 10^{24} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-23}$$

$$= 30 \text{ J T}^{-1}$$

Magnetic saturation is achieved at 15%.

Hence, effective dipole moment, $M_1 = \frac{15}{100} \times 30 = 4.5 \text{ J T}^{-1}$

When the magnetic field, $B_2 = 0.98 \text{ T}$

Temperature, $T_2 = 2.8^\circ\text{K}$

Its total dipole moment = M_2

According to Curie's law, we have the ratio of two magnetic dipoles as:

$$\frac{M_2}{M_1} = \frac{B_2}{B_1} \times \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

$$\therefore M_2 = \frac{B_2 T_1 M_1}{B_1 T_2}$$

$$= \frac{0.98 \times 4.2 \times 4.5}{2.8 \times 0.64} = 10.336 \text{ J T}^{-1}$$

Therefore, $10.336JT^{-1}$ is the total dipole moment of the sample for a magnetic field of 0.98 T and a temperature of 2.8 K.

8. A telephone cable at a place has four long straight horizontal wires carrying a current of 1.0 A in the same direction east to west. The earth's magnetic field at the place is 0.39 G, and the angle of dip is 35° . The magnetic declination is nearly zero. What are the resultant magnetic fields at points 4.0 cm below the cable?

Ans. Number of horizontal wires in the telephone cable, $n = 4$

Current in each wire, $I = 1.0$ A

Earth's magnetic field at a location, $H = 0.39$ G = $0.39 \times 10^{-4} T$

Angle of dip at the location, $\delta = 35^\circ$

Angle of declination, $\theta \sim 0^\circ$

For a point 4 cm below the cable:

Distance, $r = 4$ cm = 0.04 m

The horizontal component of earth's magnetic field can be written as:

$H_h = H \cos \delta - B$ Where,

B = Magnetic field at 4 cm due to current I in the four wires

$$B = 4 \times \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\mu_0 = \text{Permeability of free space} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} Tm A^{-1} \times B = 4 \times \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1}{2\pi \times 0.04}$$

$$= 0.2 \times 10^{-4} T = 0.2 \text{ G}$$

$$\therefore H_h = 0.39 \cos 35^\circ - 0.2$$

$$= 0.39 \times 0.819 - 0.2 \approx 0.12 \text{ G}$$

The vertical component of earth's magnetic field is given as:

$$H_v = H \sin \delta$$

$$= 0.39 \sin 35^\circ = 0.22 \text{ G}$$

The angle made by the field with its horizontal component is given as:

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{H_v}{H_h}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{0.22}{0.12} = 61.39^\circ$$

The resultant field at the point is given as:

$$H_1 = \sqrt{(H_v)^2 + (H_h)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.22)^2 + (0.12)^2} = 0.25 \text{ G}$$

For a point 4 cm above the cable:

Horizontal component of earth's magnetic field:

$$H_h = H \cos \delta + B$$

$$= 0.39 \cos 35^\circ + 0.2 = 0.52 \text{ G}$$

Vertical component of earth's magnetic field:

$$H_v = H \sin \delta = 0.39$$

$$\sin 35^\circ = 0.22 \text{ G}$$

$$\text{Angle, } \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{H_v}{H_h} = \tan^{-1} \frac{0.22}{0.52} = 22.9^\circ$$

And resultant field:

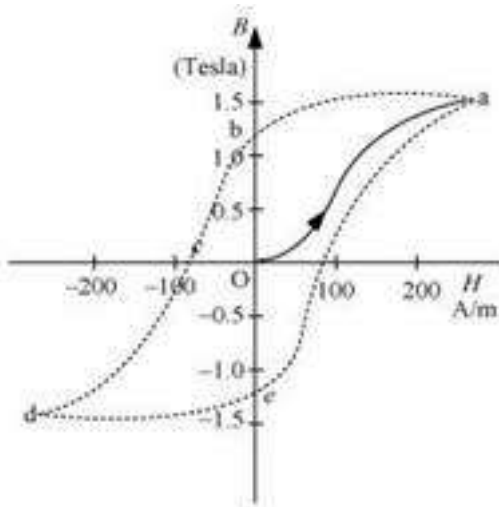
$$H_2 = \sqrt{(H_v)^2 + (H_h)^2}$$

9. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain qualitatively on the basis of domain picture the irreversibility in the magnetisation curve of a ferromagnet.
- (b) The hysteresis loop of a soft iron piece has a much smaller area than that of a carbon steel piece. If the material is to go through repeated cycles of magnetisation, which piece will dissipate greater heat energy?
- (c) 'A system displaying a hysteresis loop such as a ferromagnet, is a device for storing memory?' Explain the meaning of this statement.
- (d) What kind of ferromagnetic material is used for coating magnetic tapes in a cassette player, or for building 'memory stores' in a modern computer?
- (e) A certain region of space is to be shielded from magnetic fields.

Suggest a method.

Ans. The hysteresis curve (B - H curve) of a ferromagnetic material is shown in the following figure.



- (a) It can be observed from the given curve that magnetisation persists even when the external field is removed. This reflects the irreversibility of a ferromagnet.

- (b)** The dissipated heat energy is directly proportional to the area of a hysteresis loop. A carbon steel piece has a greater hysteresis curve area. Hence, it dissipates greater heat energy.
- (c)** The value of magnetisation is memory or record of hysteresis loop cycles of magnetisation. These bits of information correspond to the cycle of magnetisation. Hysteresis loops can be used for storing information.
- (d)** Ceramic is used for coating magnetic tapes in cassette players and for building memory stores in modern computers.
- (e)** A certain region of space can be shielded from magnetic fields if it is surrounded by soft iron rings. In such arrangements, the magnetic lines are drawn out of the region.
-

10. Answer the following questions:

- (a)** Why does a paramagnetic sample display greater magnetisation (for the same magnetising field) when cooled?
- (b)** Why is diamagnetism, in contrast, almost independent of temperature?
- (c)** If a toroid uses bismuth for its core, will the field in the core be (slightly) greater or (slightly) less than when the core is empty?
- (d)** Is the permeability of a ferromagnetic material independent of the magnetic field? If not, is it more for lower or higher fields?
- (e)** Magnetic field lines are always nearly normal to the surface of a ferromagnetic at every point. (This fact is analogous to the static electric field lines being normal to the surface of a conductor at every point.) Why?
- (f)** Would the maximum possible magnetisation of a paramagnetic sample be of the same order of magnitude as the magnetization of a ferromagnet?

Ans. (a) Owing to the random thermal motion of molecules, the alignments of dipoles get disrupted at high temperatures. On cooling, this disruption is reduced. Hence, a paramagnetic sample displays greater magnetisation when cooled.

- (b)** The induced dipole moment in a diamagnetic substance is always opposite to the magnetising field. Hence, the internal motion of the atoms (which is related to the temperature) does not affect the diamagnetism of a material.
- (c)** Bismuth is a diamagnetic substance. Hence, a toroid with a bismuth core has a magnetic field slightly greater than a toroid whose core is empty.
- (d)** The permeability of ferromagnetic materials is not independent of the applied magnetic field. It is greater for a lower field and vice versa.
- (e)** The permeability of a ferromagnetic material is not less than one. It is always greater than one. Hence, magnetic field lines are always nearly normal to the surface of such materials at every point.
- (f)** The maximum possible magnetisation of a paramagnetic sample can be of the same order of magnitude as the magnetisation of a ferromagnet. This requires high magnetising fields for saturation.

11. A short bar magnet of magnetic moment $5.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J T}^{-1}$ is placed with its axis perpendicular to the earth's field direction. At what distance from the centre of the magnet, the resultant field is inclined at 45° with earth's field on s

(a) its normal bisector and (b) its axis. Magnitude of the earth's field at the place is given to be 0.42 G. Ignore the length of the magnet in comparison to the distances involved.

Ans. Magnetic moment of the bar magnet, $M = 5.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J T}^{-1}$

Magnitude of earth's magnetic field at a place, $H = 0.42 \text{ G} = 0.42 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$

(a) The magnetic field at a distance R from the centre of the magnet on the normal bisector is given by the relation:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 M}{4\pi R^3}$$

Where,

$$\mu_0 = \text{Permeability of free space} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm A}^{-1}$$

When the resultant field is inclined at 45° with earth's field, $B = H$

$$\therefore \frac{\mu_0 M}{4\pi R^3} = H = 0.42 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^3 &= \frac{\mu_0 M}{0.42 \times 10^{-4} \times 4\pi} \\ &= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5.25 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi \times 0.42 \times 10^{-4}} = 12.5 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R = 0.05 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

(b) The magnetic field at a distanced R' from the centre of the magnet on its axis is given as:

$$B^1 = \frac{\mu_0 2M}{4\pi R'^3}$$

The resultant field is inclined at 45° with earth's field.

$$\therefore B' = H$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 2M}{4\pi (R')^3} = H$$

$$\begin{aligned} (R')^3 &= \frac{\mu_0 2M}{4\pi \times H} \\ &= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 5.25 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi \times 0.42 \times 10^{-4}} = 25 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R' = 0.063 \text{ m} = 6.3 \text{ cm}$$

12. If the bar magnet in exercise 5.13 is turned around by 180° , where will the new null points be located?

Ans. The magnetic field on the axis of the magnet at a distance $d_1 = 14$ cm, can be written as:

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 2M}{4\pi(d_1)^3} \dots(i)$$

Where,

M = Magnetic moment

μ_0 = Permeability of free space

H = Horizontal component of the magnetic field at d_1

If the bar magnet is turned through 180° , then the neutral point will lie on the equatorial line.

Hence, the magnetic field at a distance d_2 , on the equatorial line of the magnet can be written as:

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 2M}{4\pi(d_2)^3} = H \dots\dots(2)$$

Equating equations (1) and (2), we get:

$$\frac{2}{(d_1)^3} = \frac{1}{(d_2)^3}$$

$$\left(\frac{d_2}{d_1}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore d_2 = d_1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 14 \times 0.794 = 11.1 \text{ cm}$$

The new null points will be located 11.1 cm on the normal bisector.

13. A bar magnet of magnetic moment 1.5 J T^{-1} lies aligned with the direction of a uniform magnetic field of 0.22 T.

(a) What is the amount of work required by an external torque to turn the magnet so as to align its magnetic moment: (i) normal to the field direction, (ii) opposite to the field direction?

(b) What is the torque on the magnet in cases (i) and (ii)?

Ans. (a) Magnetic moment, $M = 1.5 \text{ J T}^{-1}$

Magnetic field strength, $B = 0.22 \text{ T}$

(i) Initial angle between the axis and the magnetic field, $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$

$= 0^\circ$ Final angle between the axis and the magnetic field, $\theta_2 = 90^\circ$

The work required to make the magnetic moment normal to the direction of magnetic field is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= -MB(\cos \theta_0 - \cos \theta_1) \\ &= -1.5 \times 0.22(\cos 90^\circ - \cos 0^\circ) \\ &= -0.33(0 - 1) \\ &= 0.33 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Initial angle between the axis and the magnetic field, $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$

Final angle between the axis and the magnetic field, $\theta_2 = 180^\circ$

The work required to make the magnetic moment opposite to the direction of magnetic field is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= -MB(\cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1) \\ &= -1.5 \times 0.22(\cos 180^\circ - \cos 0^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -0.33(-1-1)$$

$$= 0.66 J$$

(b) For case (i): $\theta = \theta_2 = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore \text{Torque, } \tau = MB \sin \theta$$

$$= 1.5 \times 0.22 \sin 90^\circ$$

$$= 0.33 J$$

For case (ii): $\theta = \theta_2 = 180^\circ$

$$\therefore \text{Torque, } \tau = MB \sin \theta$$

$$= MB \sin 180^\circ = 0 J$$

14. Answer the following questions regarding earth's magnetism:

(a) A vector needs three quantities for its specification. Name the three independent quantities conventionally used to specify the earth's magnetic field.

(b) The angle of dip at a location in southern India is about 18° .

Would you expect a greater or smaller dip angle in Britain?

(c) If you made a map of magnetic field lines at Melbourne in Australia, would the lines seem to go into the ground or come out of the ground?

(d) In which direction would a compass free to move in the vertical plane point to, if located right on the geomagnetic north or south pole?

(e) The earth's field, it is claimed, roughly approximates the field due to a dipole of magnetic moment $8 \times 10^{22} \text{ J T}^{-1}$ located at its centre. Check the order of magnitude of this number in some way.

(f) Geologists claim that besides the main magnetic N-S poles, there are several local poles on the earth's surface oriented in different directions. How is such a thing

possible at all?

Ans. (a) The three independent quantities conventionally used for specifying earth's magnetic field are:

- (i) Magnetic declination,
- (ii) Angle of dip, and
- (iii) Horizontal component of earth's magnetic field

(b) The angle of dip at a point depends on how far the point is located with respect to the North Pole or the South Pole. The angle of dip would be greater in Britain (it is about 70°) than in southern India because the location of Britain on the globe is closer to the magnetic North Pole.

(c) It is hypothetically considered that a huge bar magnet is dipped inside earth with its north pole near the geographic South Pole and its south pole near the geographic North Pole.

Magnetic field lines emanate from a magnetic north pole and terminate at a magnetic south pole. Hence, in a map depicting earth's magnetic field lines, the field lines at Melbourne, Australia would seem to come out of the ground.

(d) If a compass is located on the geomagnetic North Pole or South Pole, then the compass will be free to move in the horizontal plane while earth's field is exactly vertical to the magnetic poles. In such a case, the compass can point in any direction.

(e) Magnetic moment, $M = 8 \times 10^{22} \text{ J T}^{-1}$

Radius of earth, $r = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

Magnetic field strength,

$$B = \frac{800 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1.2 \times 3500}{2\pi \times 0.15} = 4.48 \text{ T}$$

Where,

$$\mu_0 = \text{Permeability of free space} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm A}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 8 \times 10^{22}}{4\pi \times (6.4 \times 10^6)^3} = 0.3G$$

This quantity is of the order of magnitude of the observed field on earth.

(f) Yes, there are several local poles on earth's surface oriented in different directions. A magnetised mineral deposit is an example of a local N-S pole.

15. Answer the following questions:

(a) The earth's magnetic field varies from point to point in space.

Does it also change with time? If so, on what time scale does it change appreciably?

(b) The earth's core is known to contain iron. Yet geologists do not regard this as a source of the earth's magnetism. Why?

(c) The charged currents in the outer conducting regions of the earth's core are thought to be responsible for earth's magnetism. What might be the 'battery' (i.e., the source of energy) to sustain these currents?

(d) The earth may have even reversed the direction of its field several times during its history of 4 to 5 billion years. How can geologists know about the earth's field in such distant past?

(e) The earth's field departs from its dipole shape substantially at large distances (greater than about 30,000 km). What agencies may be responsible for this distortion?

(f) Interstellar space has an extremely weak magnetic field of the order of 10^{-12} T. Can such a weak field be of any significant consequence? Explain.

[Note: Exercise 5.2 is meant mainly to arouse your curiosity. Answers to some questions above are tentative or unknown. Brief answers wherever possible are given at the end. For details, you should consult a good text on geomagnetism.]

Ans. (a) Earth's magnetic field changes with time. It takes a few hundred years to change by an appreciable amount. The variation in earth's magnetic field with the time cannot be neglected.

(b) Earth's core contains molten iron. This form of iron is not ferromagnetic. Hence, this is not considered as a source of earth's magnetism.

(c) The radioactivity in earth's interior is the source of energy that sustains the currents in the outer conducting regions of earth's core. These charged currents are considered to be responsible for earth's magnetism.

(d) Earth reversed the direction of its field several times during its history of 4 to 5 billion years. These magnetic fields got weakly recorded in rocks during their solidification. One can get clues about the geomagnetic history from the analysis of this rock magnetism.

(e) Earth's field departs from its dipole shape substantially at large distances (greater than about 30,000 km) because of the presence of the ionosphere. In this region, earth's field gets modified because of the field of single ions. While in motion, these ions produce the magnetic field associated with them.

(f) An extremely weak magnetic field can bend charged particles moving in a circle. This may not be noticeable for a large radius path. With reference to the gigantic interstellar space, the deflection can affect the passage of charged particles.