

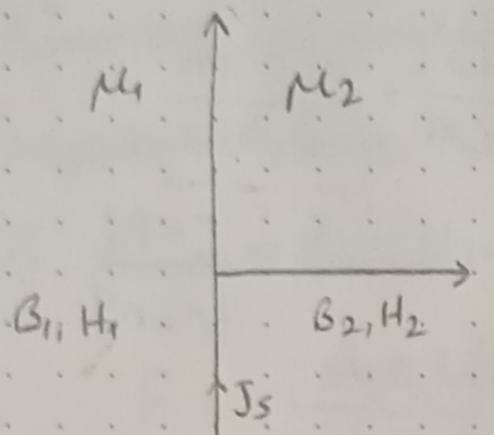
HW 2

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Q1



$$\vec{B}_1 = B_{1x}\hat{x} + B_{1y}\hat{y}$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = B_{2x}\hat{x} + B_{2y}\hat{y}$$

B_{1x}, B_{1y}, B_{2x} given. Find B_{2x}, H_1, H_2 and J_s in terms of $B_{1x}, B_{1y}, \mu_1, \mu_2$.

given found

$(B_{1x}) = B_{2x}$) boundary condition
the normal component
of B is continuous

$$\vec{H}_1 = H_{1x}\hat{x} + H_{1y}\hat{y}$$

$H_{1x} - H_{2x} = J_s$) the discontinuity
 $\pi_x(H_{1x} - H_{2x}) = J_s$ of the tangential H
equals surface current

$$\vec{H}_2 = H_{2x}\hat{x} + H_{2y}\hat{y}$$

all given $\frac{B_{1y}}{\mu_1} - \frac{B_{2y}}{\mu_2} = J_s \hat{e}_z \checkmark$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \left(\frac{B_{1x}}{\mu_1}\hat{x} + \frac{B_{1y}}{\mu_1}\hat{y} \right) \text{ given}$$

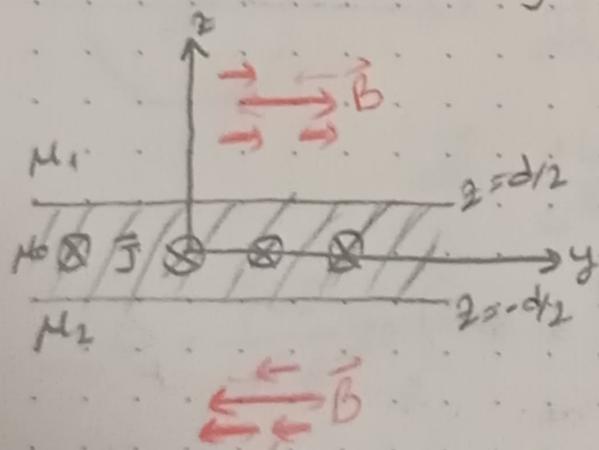
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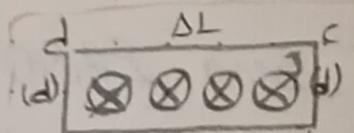
$$\vec{H}_2 = \left(\frac{B_{2x}}{\mu_2}\hat{x} + \frac{B_{2y}}{\mu_2}\hat{y} \right) \text{ given}$$

Q2



$$\vec{J} = -J_0 \left[\frac{1}{d} \right] \hat{z} \times \left[\frac{A}{m^2} \right]$$

Find H and B everywhere

(a)  $\int H dL = I_{enc}$

$$\int_a^b H dx + \int_c^d H dy + \int_d^a H dz + \int_b^c H dy = J_0 d \Delta L$$

$$H \Delta L + H \Delta L = J_0 d \cdot \Delta L$$

due to right hand rule and infinite slab
 B field occurs like that

in the question:

$$\frac{B}{\mu_2} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \Delta L + \frac{B}{\mu_1} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \Delta L = -J_0 \left[\frac{|z|}{z} \right] \Delta L \cdot \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \Delta L$$

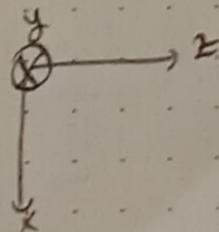
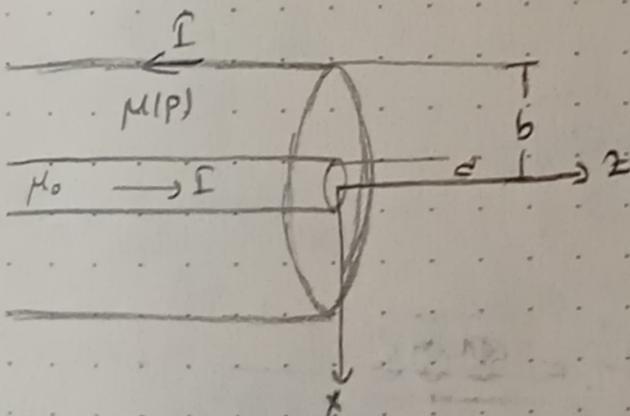
$$\frac{B}{\mu_2} + \frac{B}{\mu_1} = -J_0 |z| \rightarrow B = \frac{J_0 |z| \mu_1 \mu_2}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}$$

$$B = \begin{cases} J_0 \cdot z \cdot \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \hat{y}}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}, & z > 0 \\ -J_0 \cdot z \cdot \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \hat{y}}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H = \begin{cases} J_0 \cdot z \cdot \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} \hat{y}, & z > 0 \\ -J_0 \cdot z \cdot \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} \hat{y}, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\vec{B} = B_\phi(p) \hat{\phi}$$

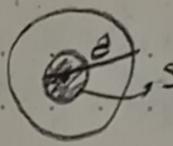
$$\mu(p) = \mu_0 \ln p$$

Find B, H everywhere

Find stored magnetic energy per unit l.

Find self inductance per unit length

for $p \leq a$



$$dl = pd\theta d\phi$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} \oint B \cdot dl = I_{enc} = \int J ds = I \cdot \frac{\pi p^2}{\pi a^2} = I \frac{p^2}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{B \cdot 2\pi R}{\mu_0} = \frac{I p^2}{a^2}$$

$$B_\phi = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{I \cdot p}{2\pi a^2}$$

$$H_\phi = \frac{I p}{2\pi a^2}$$

for $a \leq p < b$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} \oint \frac{B}{l np} dl = I_{enc} = E \rightarrow \frac{B \cdot 2\pi p}{\mu_0 \cdot l np} = I$$

$$B_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 l np \cdot I}{2\pi p}$$

$$H_\phi = \frac{I}{2\pi p}$$

for $p \geq b$

$$\int B dl = \mu_0 \underbrace{I_{enc}}_0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \quad H = 0$$

$$U_B = \frac{1}{2} BH = \frac{1}{2} \mu(p) H^2 = \frac{\mu_0 l np}{2} \frac{I^2}{4\pi^2 p^2}$$

$$U_B = \iiint U_B dV = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

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$$U_B = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2} \rightarrow \iiint_{0 \leq r \leq a} \frac{\ln p}{r^2} dr d\phi dz = \left(\frac{1+\ln a}{a} - \frac{1+\ln b}{b} \right) 2\pi$$

$$U_B = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1+\ln a}{a} - \frac{1+\ln b}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1+\ln a}{a} - \frac{1+\ln b}{b} \right)$$

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Q4 $J = J_0 p \hat{z} A/m^2$

$$\int H \cdot dl = I_{enc} \rightarrow \int J dS = J_0 \int p^2 d\phi dp$$

$J(p)$
 μ_c

$$H \cdot 2\pi p = J_0 \frac{2\pi p^3}{3}$$

for $p \leq a$

for $p \geq a \rightarrow J_0 \int_a^\infty p^2 d\phi dp = I_{ext}$

$$H_\phi = J_0 \frac{a^3}{3p} \hat{\phi}$$

$$B_\phi = \frac{J_0 \mu_0 a^3}{3p} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{H}_p = J_0 \frac{p^2}{3} \hat{\phi}$$

$$B_\phi = J_0 \frac{\mu_c p^2}{3} \hat{\phi}$$

$$U_B = \frac{1}{2} BH$$

$$U_{B,in} = \frac{J_0^2 \mu_c}{9} \iiint_{0 \leq r \leq a} p^4 dr d\phi dz$$

$$U_{B,in} = \frac{2\pi a^5 J_0^2 \mu_c}{45} = \frac{1}{2} L_{in} \underbrace{\left(J_0 \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \right)^2}_I$$

$$L_{in} = \frac{4\mu_c}{5\pi a} \quad U_{B,out} = \iiint \frac{\mu_0}{2} \left(J_0 \frac{a^3}{3p} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} L_{ext} \frac{J_0^2 \pi^2 a^6}{9}$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 J_0^2 \alpha^6}{18} \ln \frac{L}{\alpha} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{1}{2} L_{ext} \frac{J_0^2 \pi^2 \alpha^6}{g} \rightarrow L_{ext} = \frac{2 \mu_0 \ln \frac{L}{\alpha}}{\pi}$$

$$L = L_{int} + L_{ext} = \frac{4 \mu_0}{5 \pi \alpha} + \frac{2 \mu_0 \ln \frac{L}{\alpha}}{\pi}$$

Mutual Inductance

$$B_\phi = \frac{J_0 M_0 \alpha^3}{3\rho} \text{ for } \rho \geq \alpha$$

$$\Phi = \int B_\phi \hat{a}_\phi \cdot dS_{\hat{a}_\phi} = \frac{J_0 M_0 \alpha^3}{3} \iint_0^{p+L} \frac{1}{\rho} d\rho dz$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{J_0 M_0 \alpha^3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{J_0 2 \pi \alpha^3} H \cdot \ln \frac{p+L}{\rho} = \frac{HM_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{p+L}{\rho}$$

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