

- 6 (a) Two long wires **X** and **Y**, separated by a distance  $r = 3.0 \text{ m}$ , are at right angles to the plane of the paper. **X** has current  $I_1 = 5.0 \text{ A}$  and **Y** has current  $I_2 = 7.0 \text{ A}$ , both pointing out of the plane of the paper as shown in Fig. 6.1.

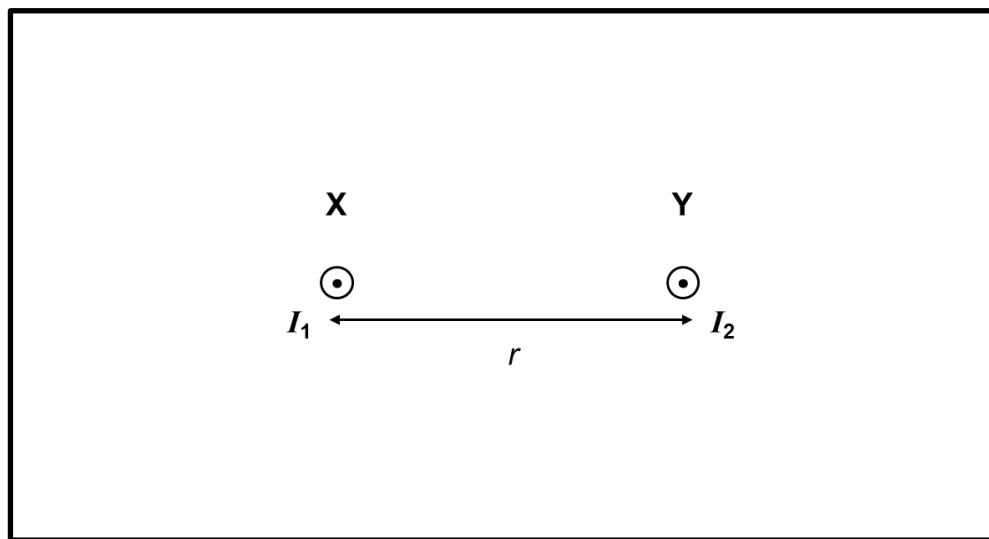


Fig. 6.1

- (i) Show on Fig. 6.1 the direction of the magnetic field **B** which  $I_1$  causes at **Y**. Label it **B**. [1]
- (ii) Show on Fig. 6.1 the direction of the force **F** which  $I_1$  causes on wire **Y**. Label it **F**. [1]
- (iii) Determine the value of the force per unit length of wire which  $I_1$  causes on wire **Y**.

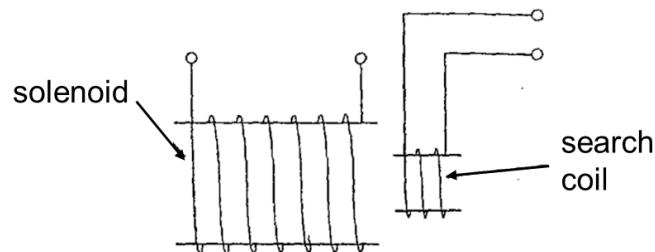
$$\text{force per unit length} = \dots \text{ N m}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

- (b) State Faraday's Law.

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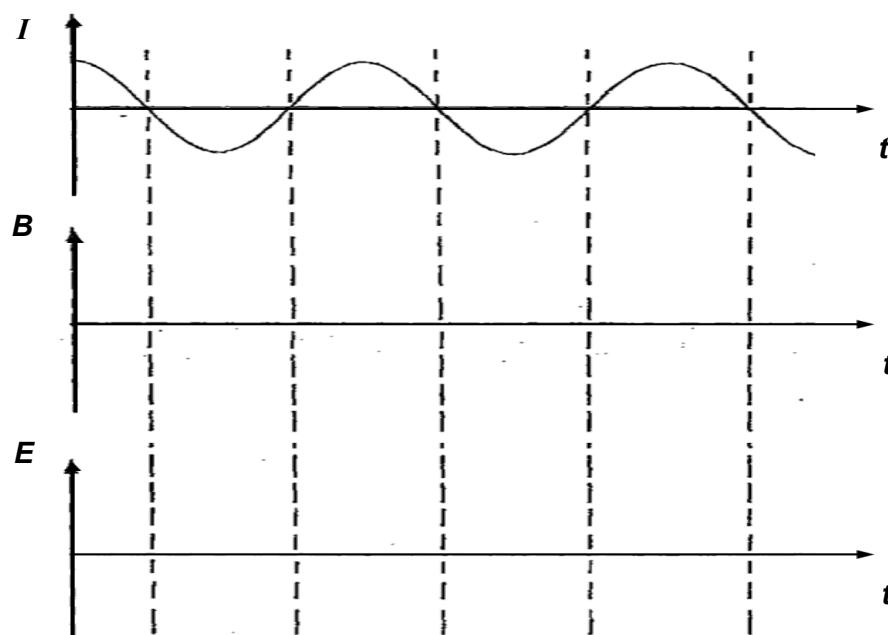
[1]

Wires X and Y are now coiled into a solenoid, of 10-turns per cm, and search coil, respectively. The current-carrying solenoid is placed near to the search coil as shown in Fig. 6.2.



**Fig. 6.2**

The variation with time  $t$  of the current  $I$  in the solenoid is shown in Fig. 6.3.



**Fig. 6.3**

- (i) Sketch on Fig. 6.3 the variation with  $t$  of the magnetic flux density  $B$  in the solenoid. [1]
- (ii) Sketch on Fig. 6.3 the variation with  $t$  of the e.m.f.  $E$  induced in the search coil. [1]
- (iii) Calculate the current flowing in the solenoid to generate a maximum magnetic flux density  $B$  of 1.0 mT.

$$\text{current} = \dots \text{mA} \quad [2]$$