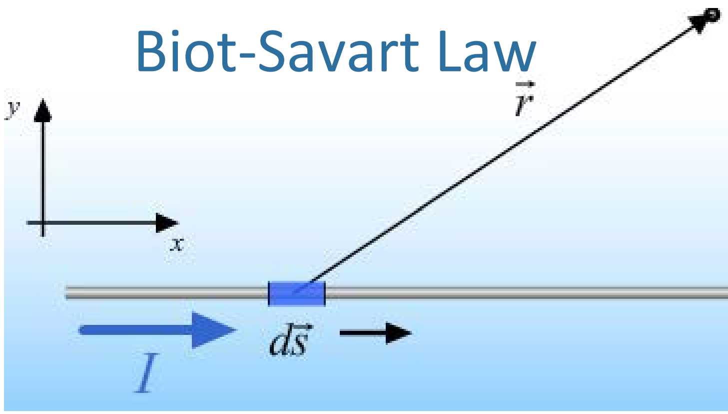
Tim Stelzer's office hour 4:00 March 10th is moved to 4:00 March 12th

Physics 212
Lecture 14

Today's Concept:

Biot-Savart Law



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}\frac{d\vec{s}\times\hat{r}}{r^2}$$

Your Comments

$$W = \int -\mu B \sin(\theta) d\theta = \mu B \cos(\theta) = \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

It would be funny to watch us taking the second midterms with all the hand curling.

Can we please go over all the right hand rules? I feel like there are 30000 of them and I don't know which one to use where

please PLEASE give us some example problems to work through with this stuff!

the forces and torques on current carrying wires is really difficult. also is it ok if I use the right hand rule that I learned in high school?

Is there a confined set of circumstances that we are going to be dealing with (like with Gauss' Law and only using it with lines, cylinders, and spheres)

Those were some pretty gnarly integrals… How much of them will we see?

the prelecture and check points are rarely related!!!! How !!!!! I do not wanna just guess a answer, and "duang" the green bar pops out like special effects. Please explain well!!!

Can you please walk us through the third checkpoint "Forces and Torques on Current-Carrying Wires"?

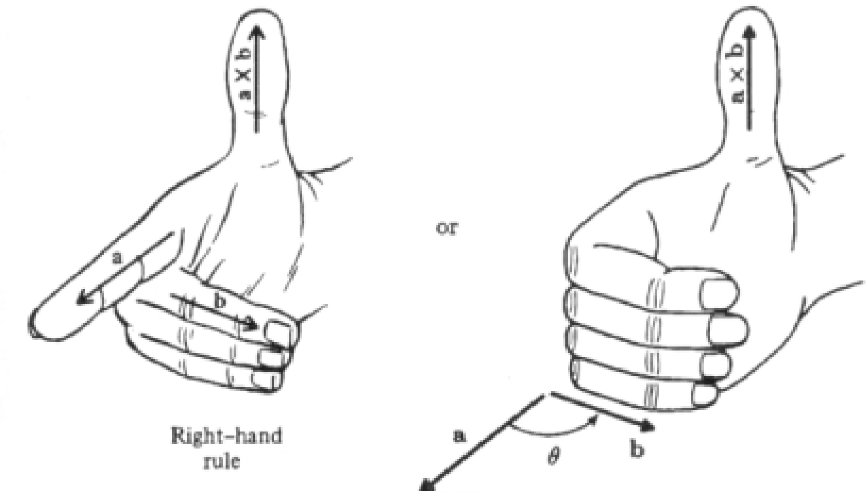
Right Hand Rule Review

1. ANY CROSS PRODUCT

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \qquad \vec{F} = I\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\tau = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \qquad \tau = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

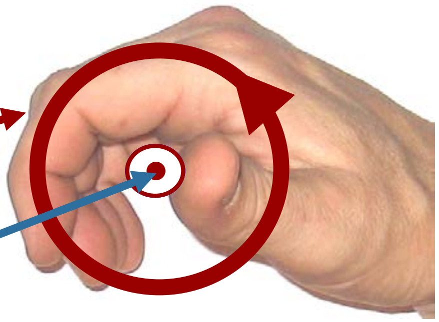
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$



2. Direction of Magnetic Moment

Fingers: Current in Loop

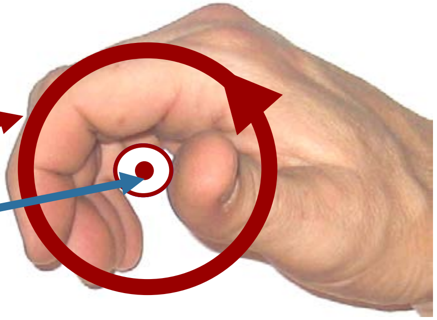
Thumb: Magnetic Moment



3. Direction of Magnetic Field from Wire

Fingers: Magnetic Field

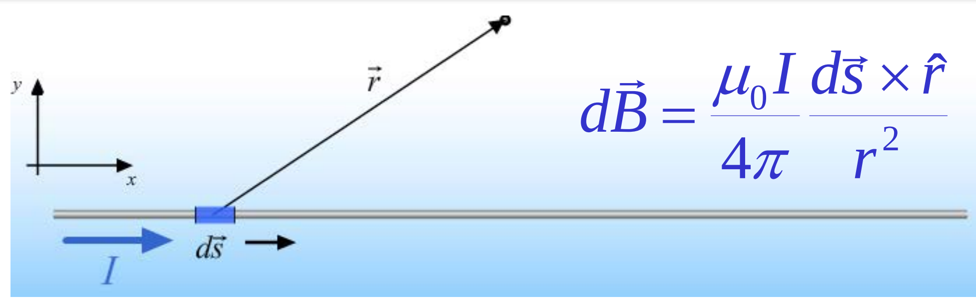
Thumb: Current



Biot-Savart Law:

What is it?

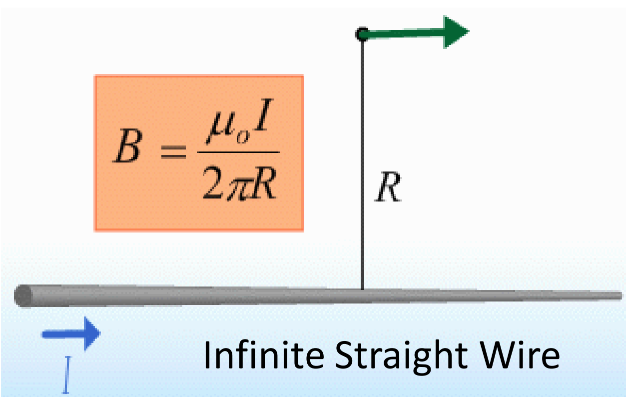
Fundamental law for determining the direction and magnitude of the magnetic field due to an element of current

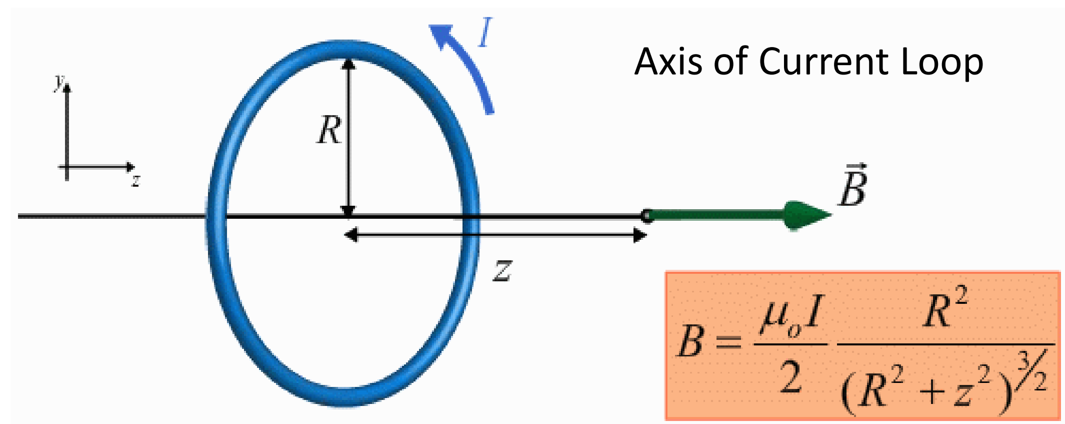


We can use this law to calculate the magnetic field produced by ANY current distribution

BUT

Easy analytic calculations are possible only for a few distributions:





Plan for Today: Mainly use the results of these calculations!

GOOD NEWS: Remember Gauss' Law? Allowed us to calculate E for symmetrical charge distributions

NEXT TIME: Introduce Ampere's Law Allows us to calculate B for symmetrical current distributions

B from Infinite Line of Current

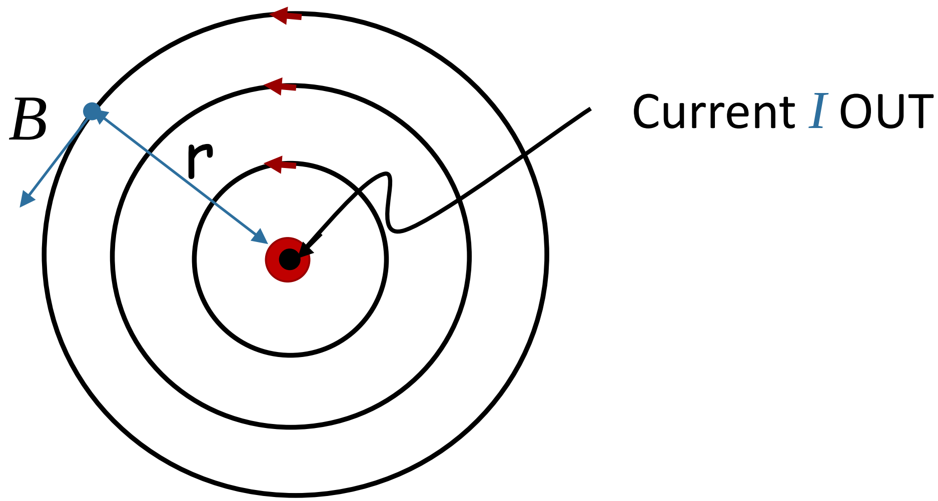
Integrating $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$ gives result

Magnitude:

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

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\, Tm / A$$

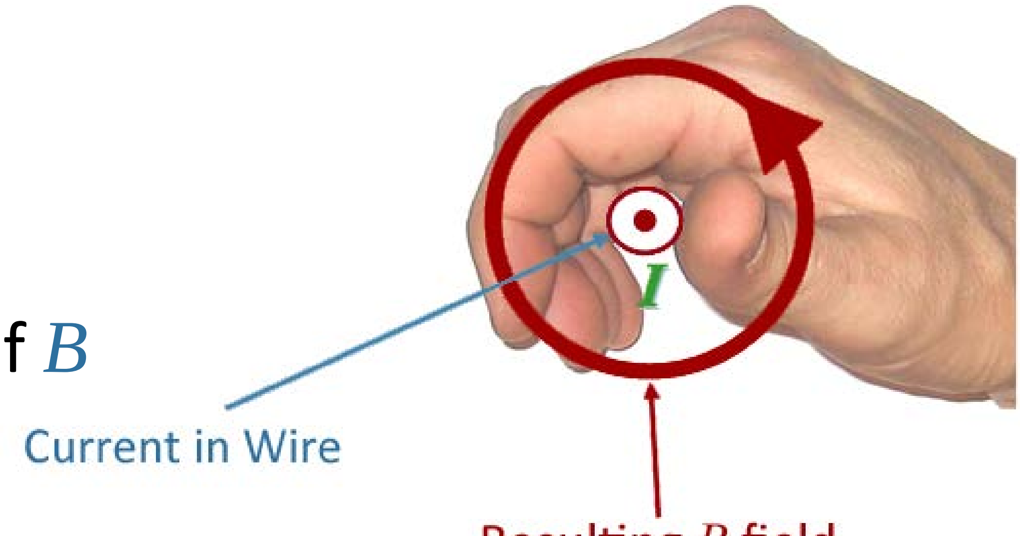
$r =$ distance from wire



Direction:

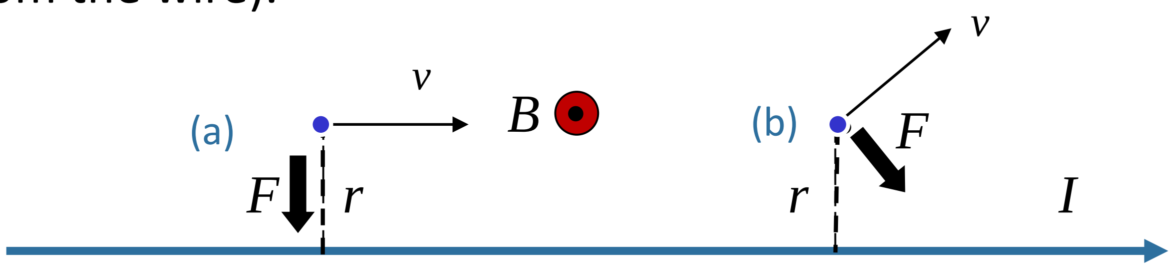
Thumb: on I

Fingers: curl in direction of B



Currents + Charges

A long straight wire is carrying current from left to right. Two identical charges are moving with equal speed. Compare the magnitude of the force on charge a moving directly to the right, to the magnitude of the force on charge b moving up and to the right at the instant shown (i.e. same distance from the wire).



A) $|F_a| > |F_b|$

B) $|F_a| = |F_b|$

C) $|F_a| < |F_b|$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

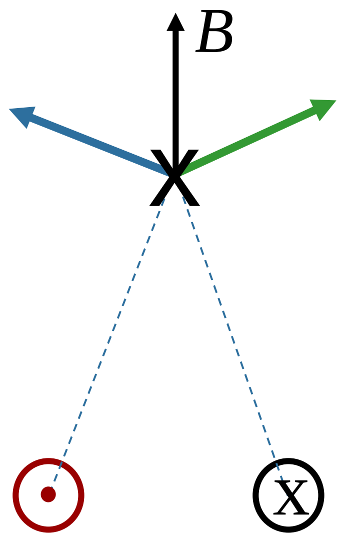
$$\left|\vec{F}\right| = qvB\sin\theta$$

Same q, $|v|$, B and $\theta\,(=90)$

Forces are in different directions

Adding Magnetic Fields

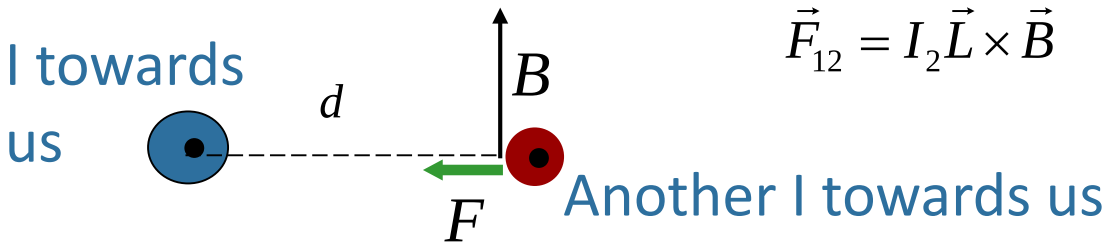
Two long wires carry opposite current



What is the direction of the magnetic field above, and midway between the two wires carrying current – at the point marked “X”?

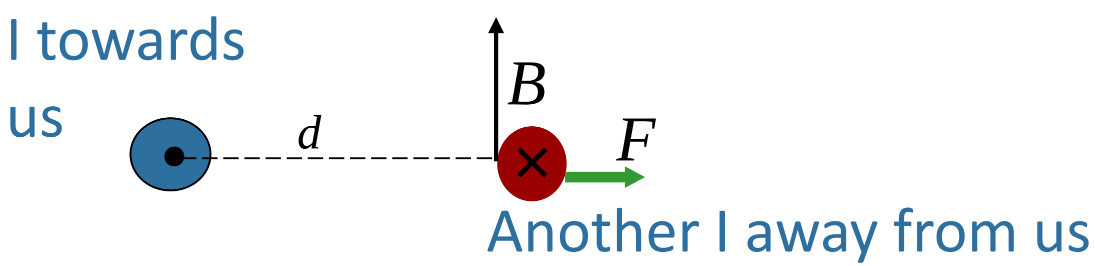
A) Left B) Right C) Up D) Down E) Zero

Force Between Current-Carrying Wires



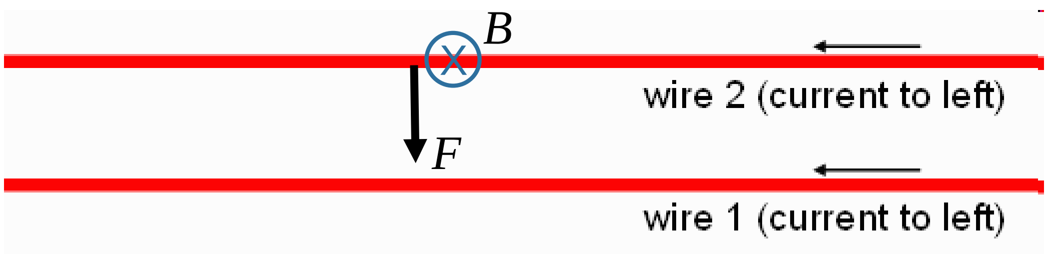
$$\vec{F}_{12} = I_2\vec{L}\times\vec{B} \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{12} = I_2 L \cdot \frac{\mu_o}{2\pi d} I_1$$

Conclusion: Currents in same direction attract!



Conclusion: Currents in opposite direction repel!

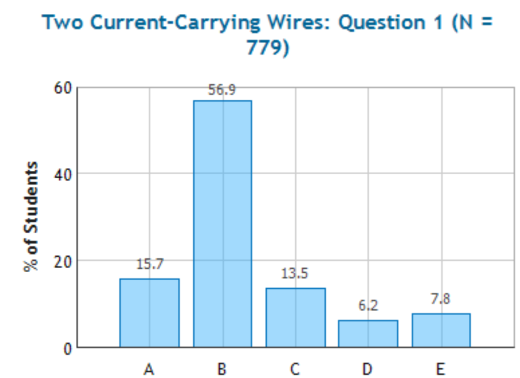
CheckPoint 1



What is the direction of the force on wire 2 due to wire 1?

A) Up B) Down C) Into Screen D) Out of screen E) Zero

2 wires with same-direction currents are attracted

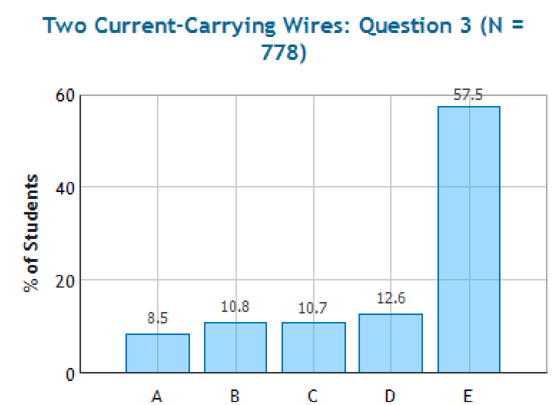


What is the direction of the torque on wire 2 due to wire 1?

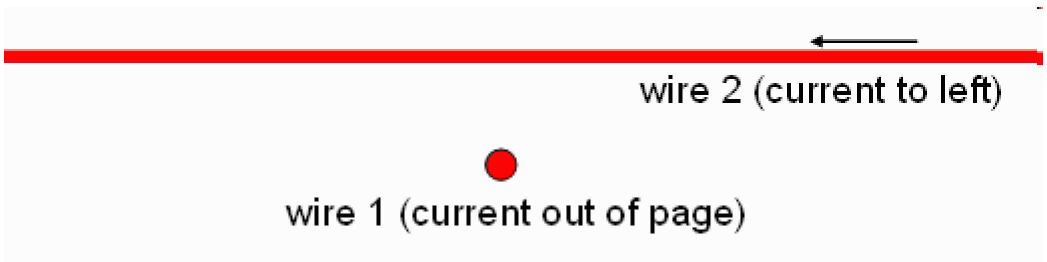
A) Up B) Down C) Into Screen D) Out of screen E) Zero

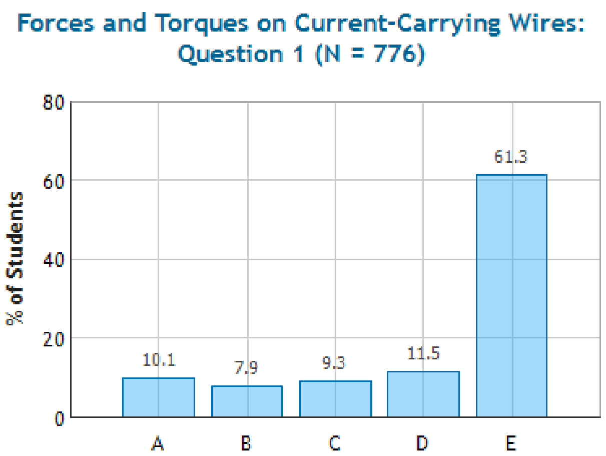
Uniform force at every segment of wire

No torque about any axis



CheckPoint 3





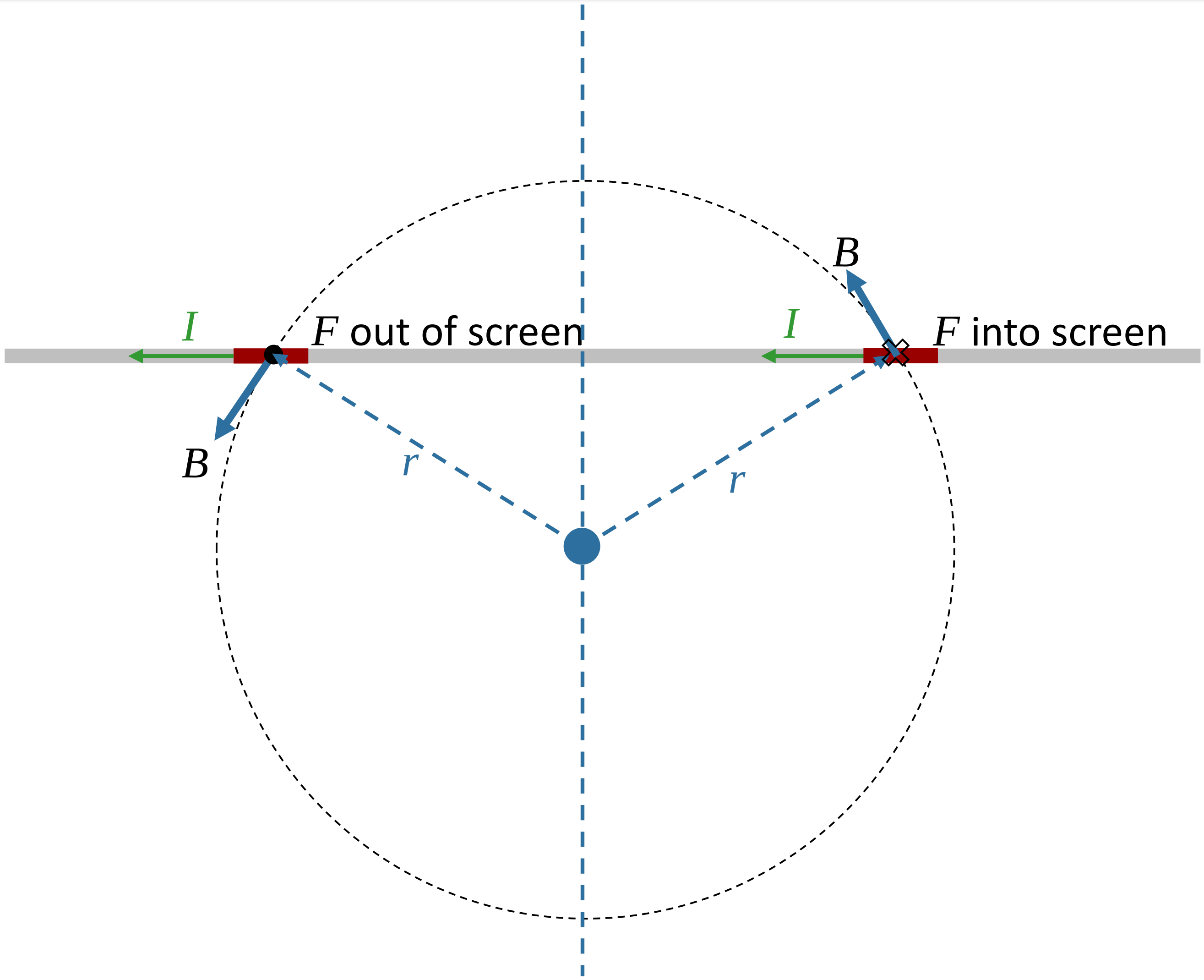
What is the direction of the force on wire 2 due to wire 1?

A) Up B) Down C) Into Screen D) Out of screen E) Zero

WHY?

DRAW PICTURE!

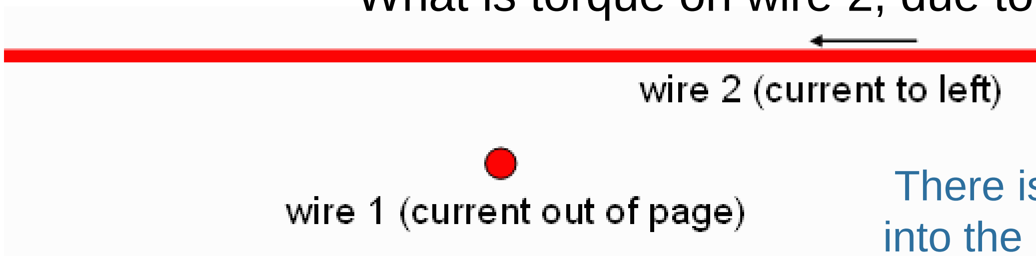
Consider Force on Symmetric Segments



Net Force is Zero!

CheckPoint 3b

What is torque on wire 2, due to wire 1?

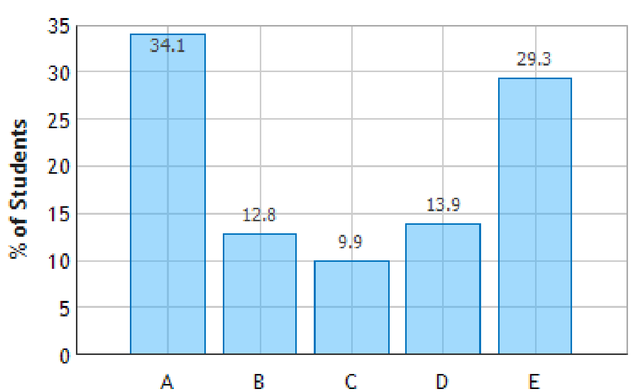


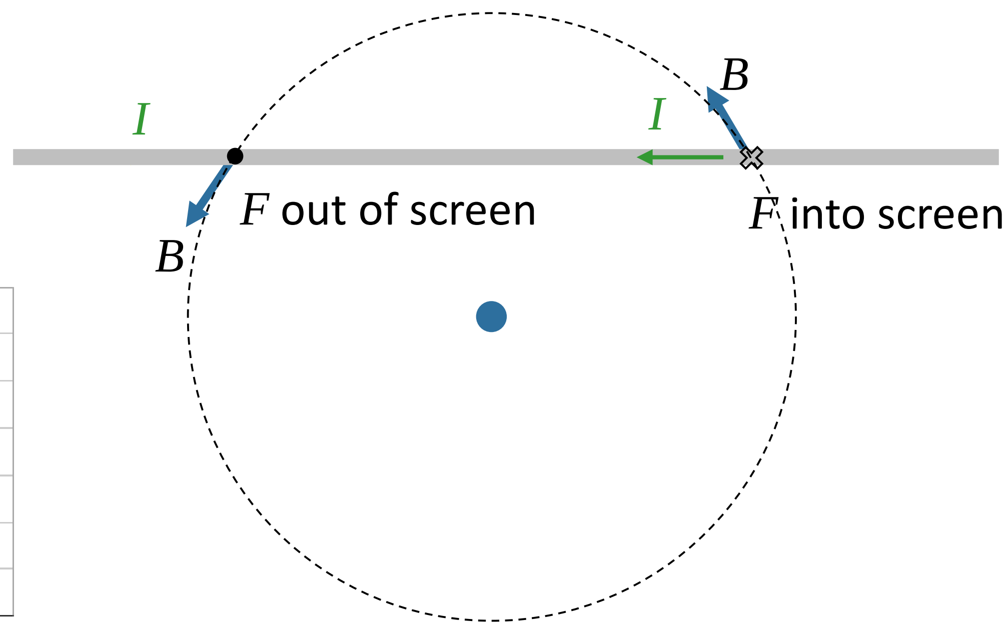
There is a net force on the right side pointing into the screen and a net force on the left side pointing out of the screen. Using the right hand rule, this means that the torque is pointing up.

The wire will try to align with wire 1.

A) Up B) Down C) Into Screen D) Out of screen E) Zero

Forces and Torques on Current-Carrying Wires: Question 3 (N = 776)



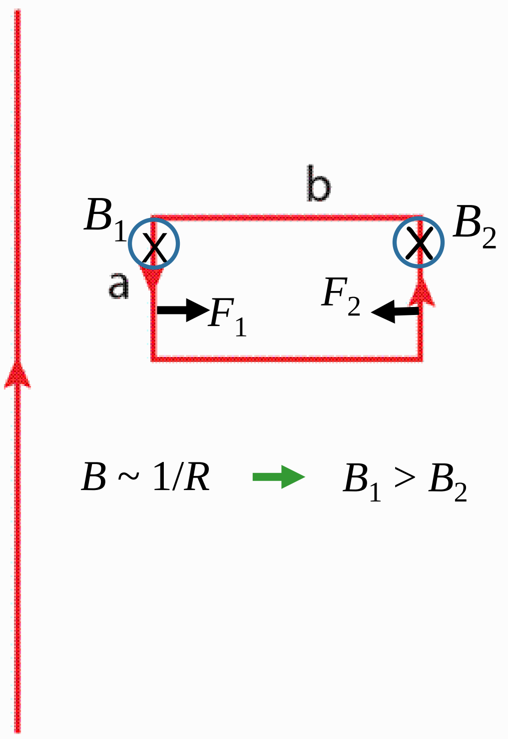


Force on current loop near wire

A loop of wire with current flowing in a counterclockwise direction is located to the right of a long wire with current flowing up. As shown below.

What is the direction of the net force on the loop?

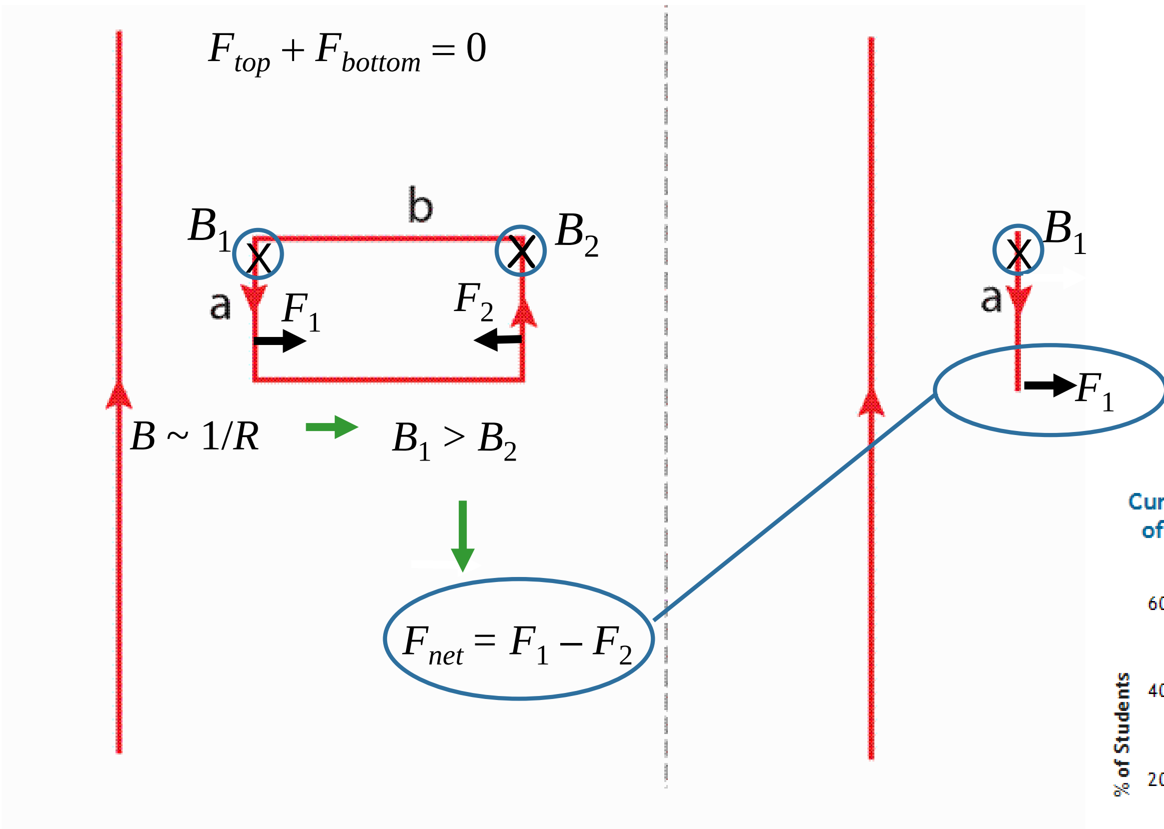
A) Up B) Down C) Left D) Right E) Zero

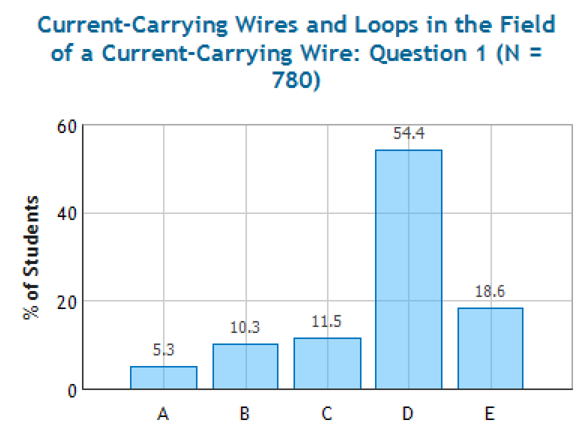


$B \sim 1/R \rightarrow B_1 > B_2 \rightarrow F_1 > F_2$

CheckPoint 2

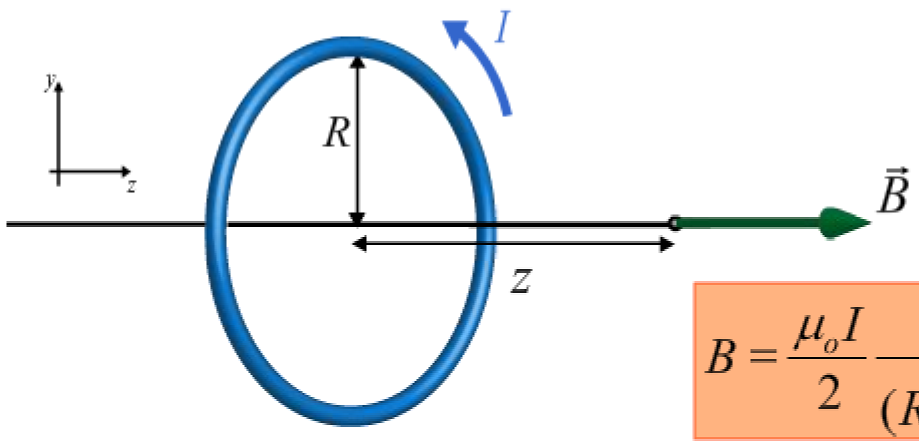
A current carrying loop of width *a* and length *b* is placed near a current carrying wire. How does the net force on the loop compare to the net force on a single wire segment of length *a* carrying the same amount of current placed at the same distance from the wire?



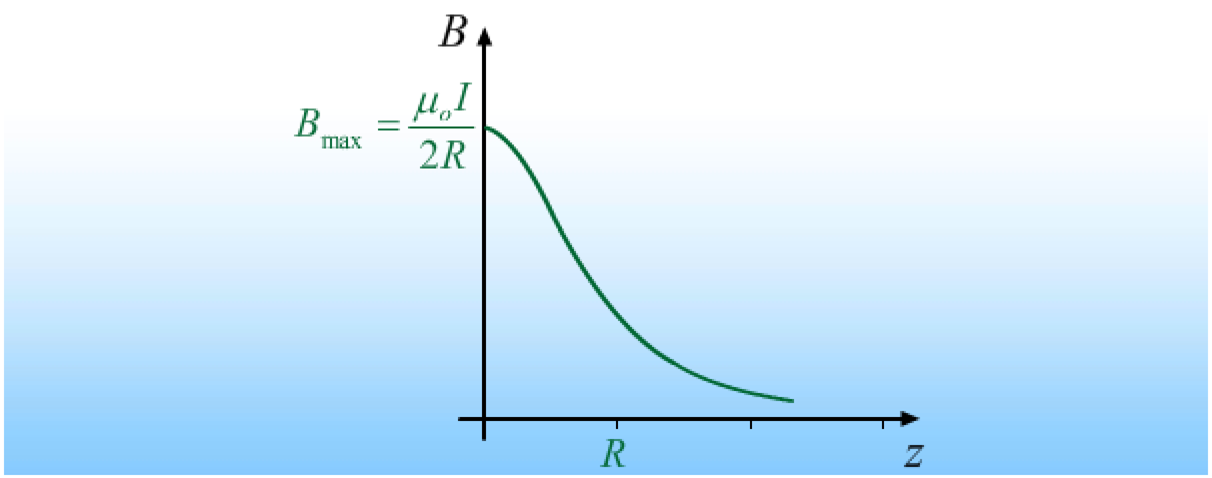


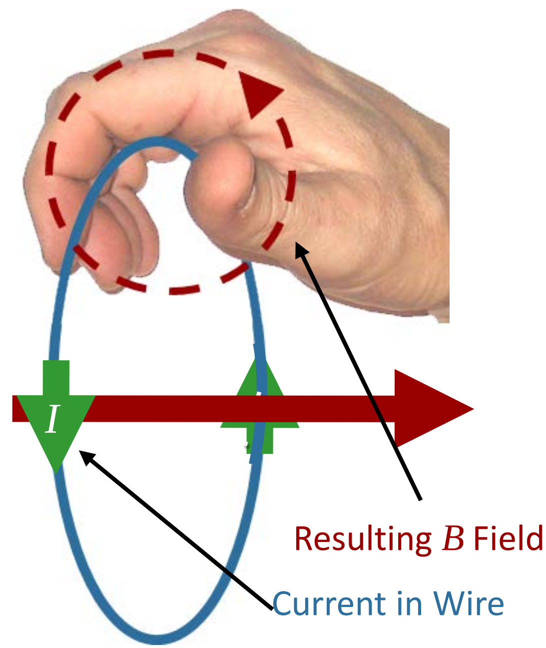
A. The forces are in opposite directions
B. The net forces are the same
C. The net force on the loop is greater than the net force on the wire segment
D. The net force on the loop is smaller than the net force on the wire segment
E. There is no net force on the loop

B on axis from Current Loop

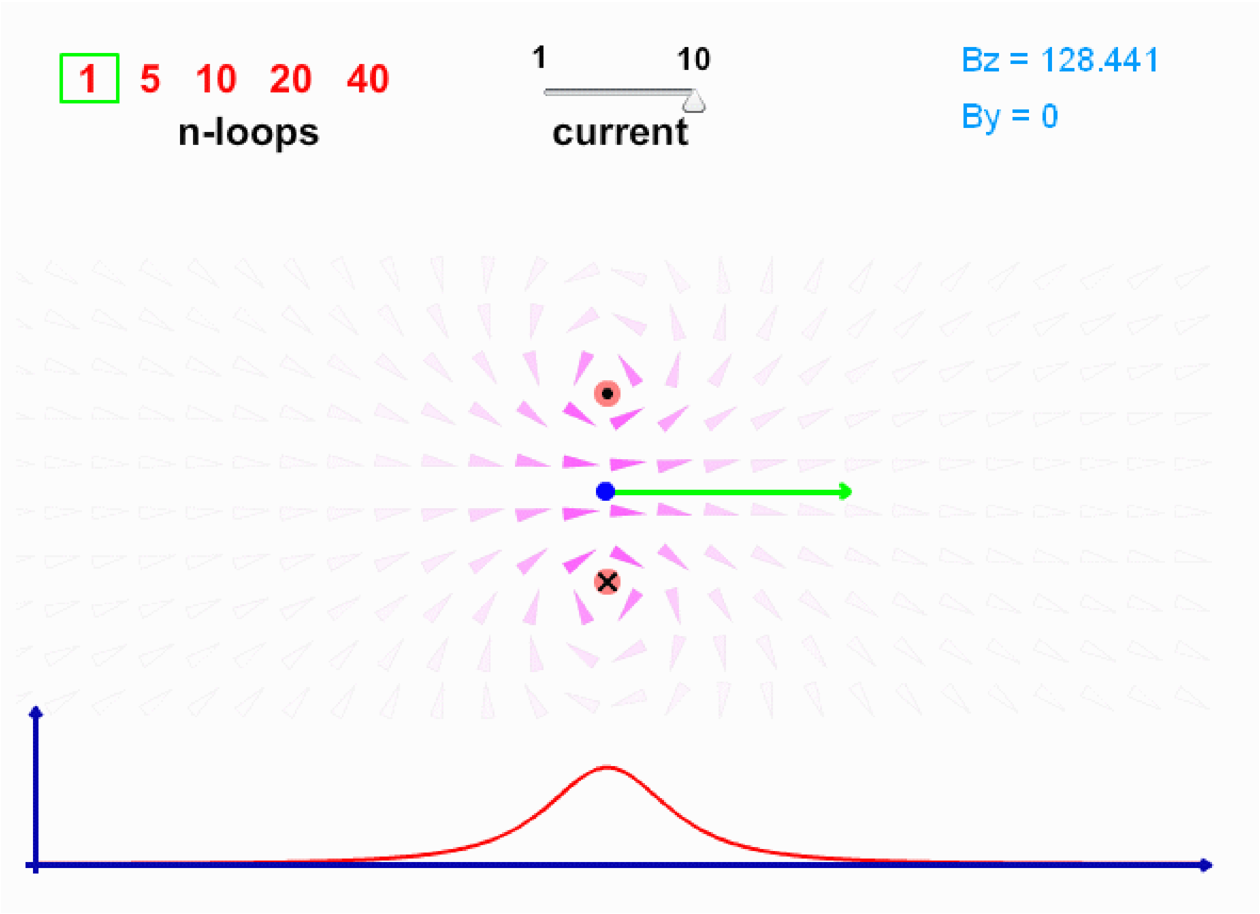


$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2} \frac{R^2}{(R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$



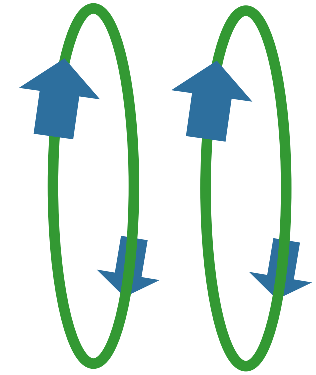


What about Off-Axis ?



Two Current Loops

Two identical loops are hung next to each other. Current flows in the same direction in both.



The loops will:

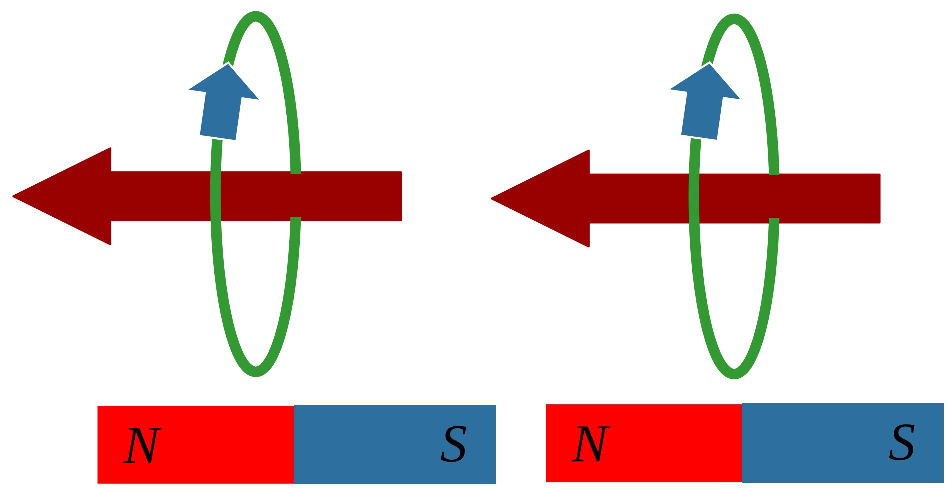
A) Attract each other

B) Repel each other

Two ways to see this:

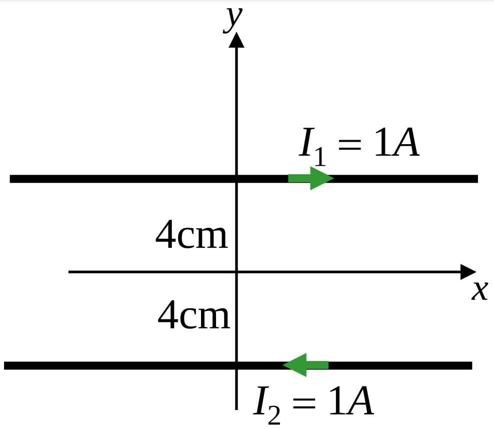
1) Like currents attract

2) Look like bar magnets

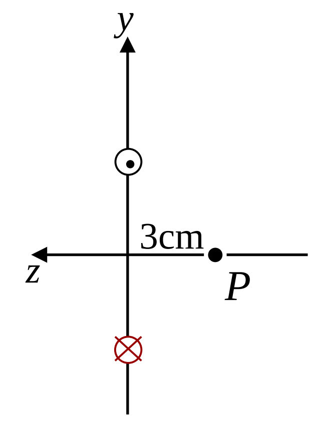


Calculation

Two parallel horizontal wires are located in the vertical (x,y) plane as shown. Each wire carries a current of $I = 1A$ flowing in the directions shown.



Front view



Side view

What is the B field at point P?

Conceptual Analysis

Each wire creates a magnetic field at P

B from infinite wire: $B = \mu_0 I / 2\pi r$

Total magnetic field at P obtained from superposition

Strategic Analysis

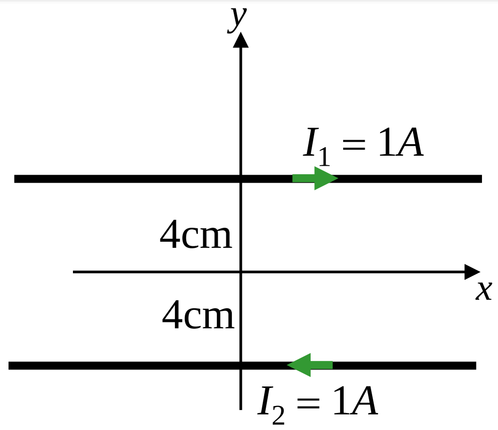
Calculate B at P from each wire separately

Total B = vector sum of individual B fields

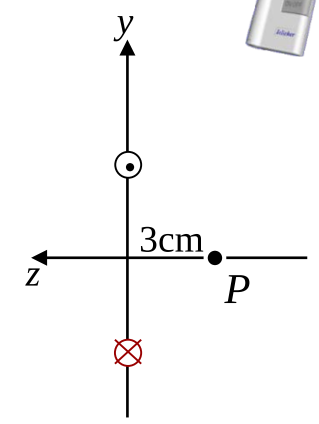
Calculation

Two parallel horizontal wires are located in the vertical (x,y) plane as shown. Each wire carries a current of $I = 1A$ flowing in the directions shown.

What is the B field at point P?

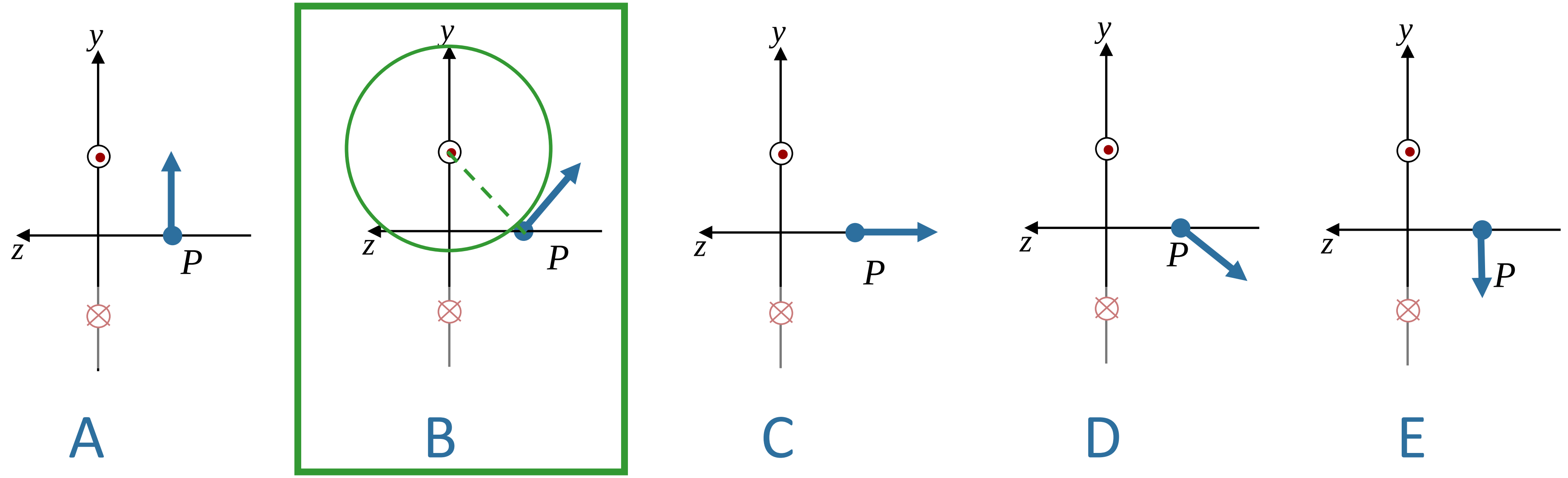


Front view



Side view

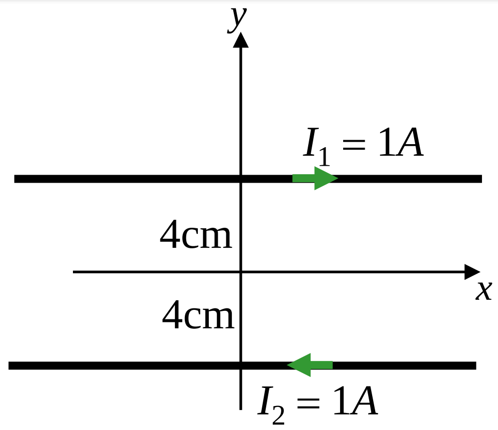
What is the direction of *Magnetic Field* at P produced by the top current I_1?



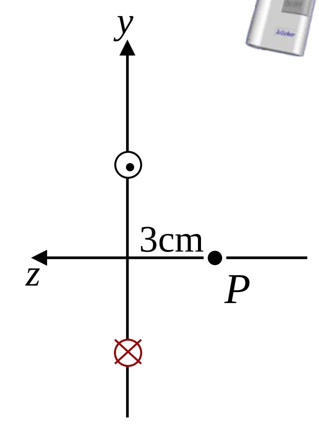
Calculation

Two parallel horizontal wires are located in the vertical (x,y) plane as shown. Each wire carries a current of $I = 1A$ flowing in the directions shown.

What is the B field at point P?

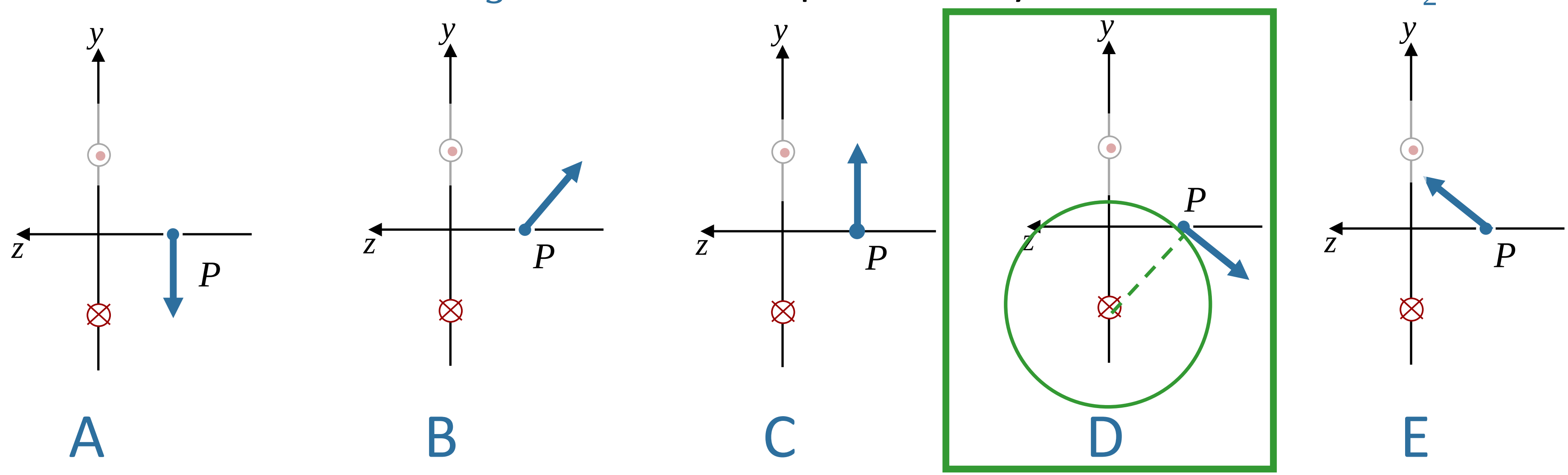


Front view



Side view

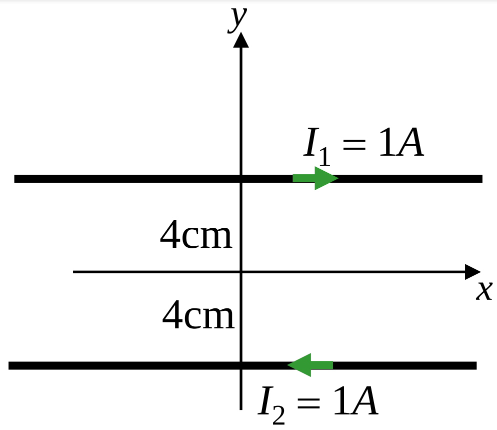
What is the direction of *Magnetic Field* at P produced by the bottom current I_2?



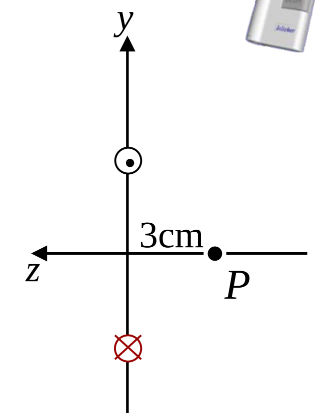
Calculation

Two parallel horizontal wires are located in the vertical (x,y) plane as shown. Each wire carries a current of $I = 1A$ flowing in the directions shown.

What is the B field at point P?

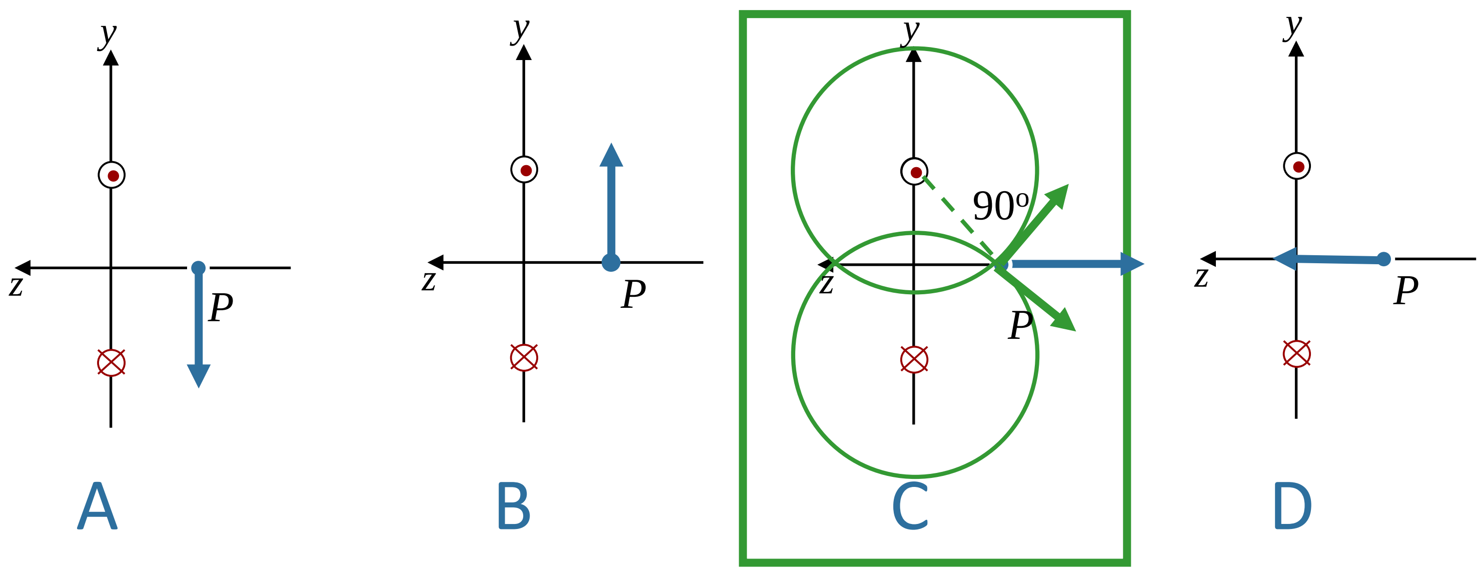


Front view



Side view

What is the direction of *Magnetic Field* at P?

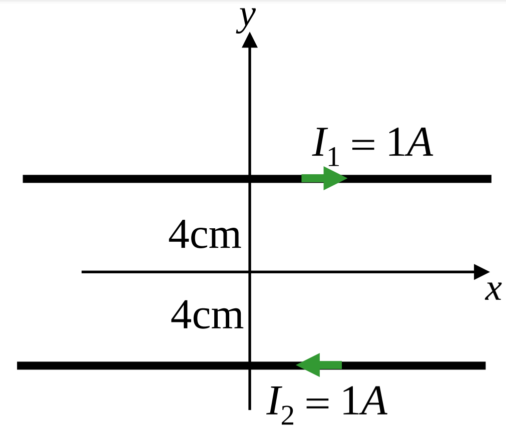


Calculation

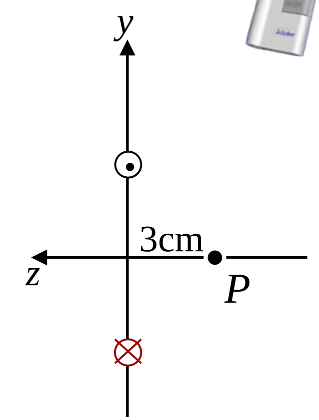
Two parallel horizontal wires are located in the vertical (x,y) plane as shown. Each wire carries a current of $I = 1A$ flowing in the directions shown.

What is the B field at point P?

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



Front view



Side view

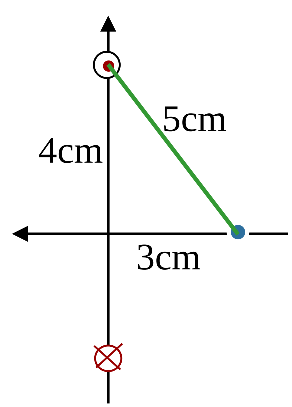
What is the magnitude of B at P produced by the top current I_1?

$(\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ T\text{–}m/A)$

$\boxed{\text{A) } 4.0 \times 10^{-6}\ T}$ B) $5.0 \times 10^{-6}\ T$ C) $6.7 \times 10^{-6}\ T$

What is r?

$r =$ distance from wire axis to P

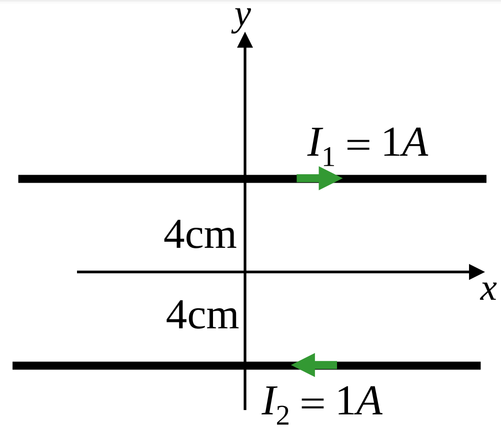


$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5cm$$

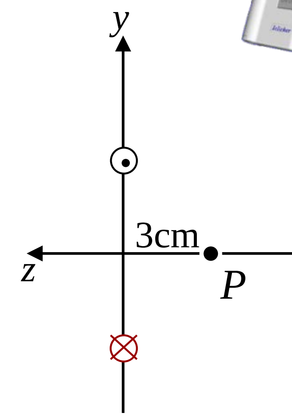
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} = \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7}) \times 1}{2\pi r} = 40 \times 10^{-7}$$

Calculation

Two parallel horizontal wires are located in the vertical (x,y) plane as shown. Each wire carries a current of $I = 1A$ flowing in the directions shown.



Front view

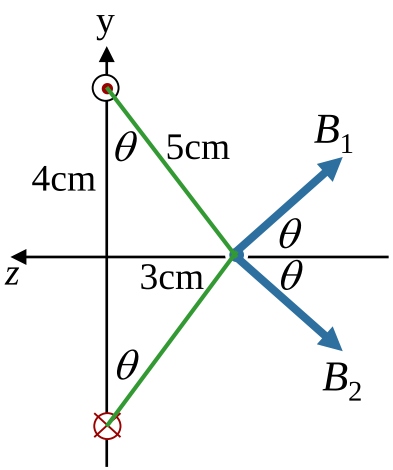


What is the B field at point P?

$\boxed{B_{top} = 4 \times 10^{-6}\ T}$

What is the magnitude of B at P? $\quad (\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ T - m/A)$

A) $3.2 \times 10^{-6}\ T$ B) $4.8 \times 10^{-6}\ T$ C) $6.4 \times 10^{-6}\ T$ D) $8.0 \times 10^{-6}\ T$



$$B_{1x} = B_1 \cos\theta$$

$$B_{2x} = B_2 \cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad B_x = 2B_1 \cos\theta = 2 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = 6.4 \times 10^{-6}$$