

Physics 142 - October 30, 2008

- Presentations start Dec. 2
- Meet w/ group, do a bit of planning + select a spokes person to contact me + negotiate a meeting time.
- Exam 2 - Nov. 13, Hoyt, Regular class time

Happy
Halloween



Induction

$$\Phi_M = \int_{\text{loop}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

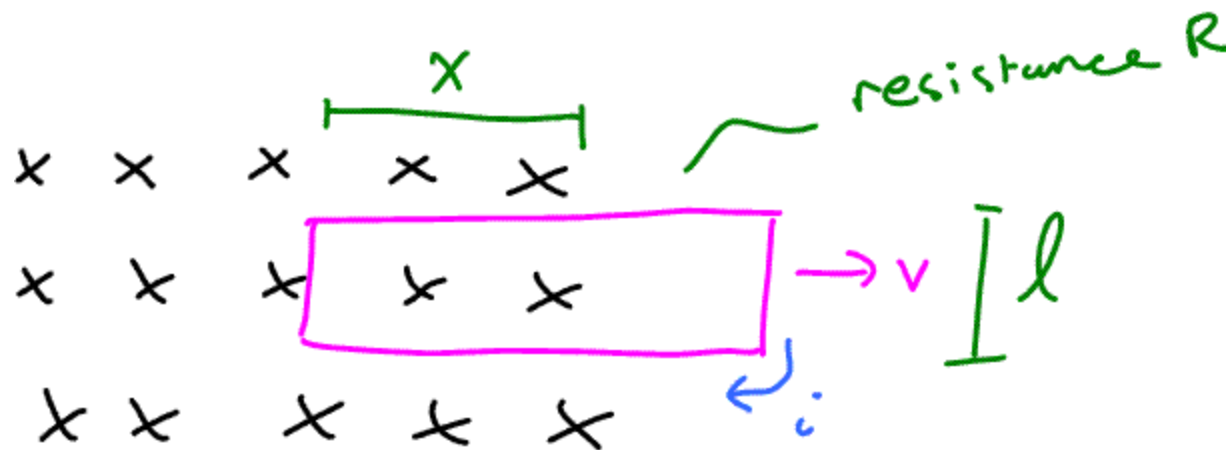
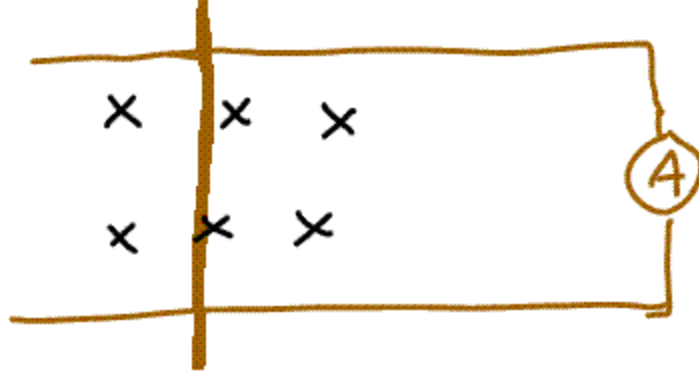
$$\mathcal{E} = \int_{\text{loop}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_M}{dt}$$

↑
induced EMF

All very
Important

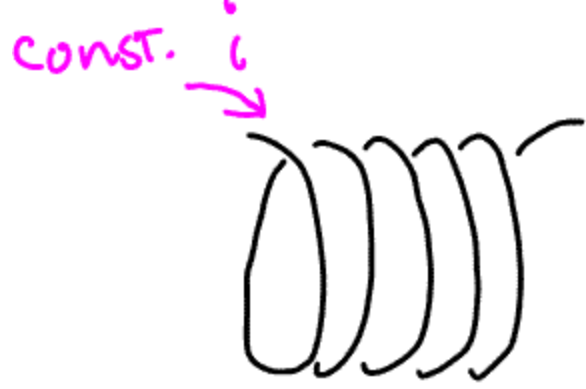
Lenz's Law - An induced current in a closed conducting loop will appear in such a way as to oppose the change that created it

Gives the direction of induced effect



$$\vec{B} \quad \mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi_M}{dt} = - \frac{d(B \times l)}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -Blv \quad |i| = \frac{Blv}{R}$$



Solenoid
 Each turn has Area A
 n turns/length

$$\phi_M = BA = \mu_0 n i A$$

Single Turn

length l of solenoid
 nl turns

$$\phi_M = nl(\mu_0 n i A)$$

turns

$n^2 \mu_0 i A$
 $L = n^2 \mu_0 l A$

$$\phi_M \propto i$$

single turn

$$\phi \propto i$$

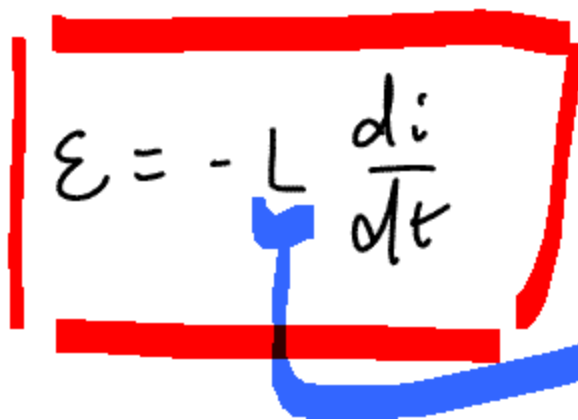
nl turns

$$\Phi_m = L i$$

L → CONSTANT of self-inductance

change i → change Φ_m → $\frac{d\Phi_m}{dt}$ → \mathcal{E}

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_m}{dt} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$



geometry
units (MKS) Henrys



Δi in I \rightarrow ΔB in II

induces \mathcal{E} in II

($+$ vice versa)

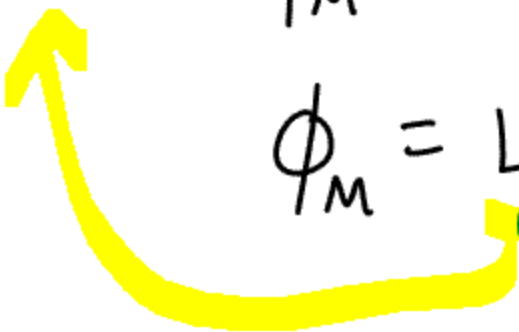
ϕ_M in II $\propto i$ in I

$\phi_M = Li$

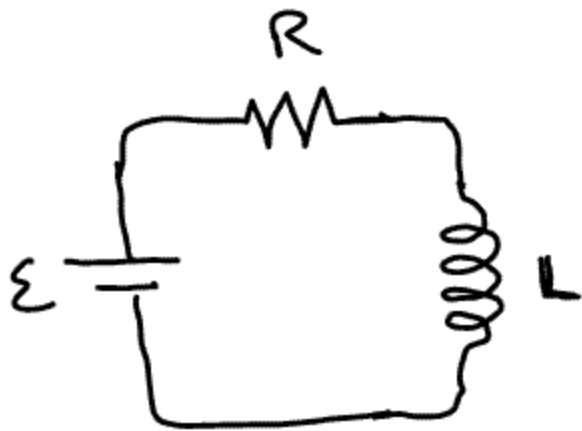
$$\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

CONSTANT of Mutual inductance

sometimes M



Energy + Magnetic field



$$\sum \mathcal{E} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E} - iR - L \frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E} = iR + L \frac{di}{dt}$$

mult by i

$$\mathcal{E}i = i^2 R + Li \frac{di}{dt}$$

All
'power'
terms

Rate of change of
 \mathcal{E} stored in B field

ϵ stored in B field

$$\frac{dU_B}{dt} = L i \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$dU_B = L i di$$

$$U_B = \int_0^I L i di = \frac{L i^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

Analogous to capacitor $U_{\text{cap}} = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$

Solenoid w/ i , n turns
length, length l

→ find energy density of magnetic field

$$B = \mu_0 n i \text{ (inside)}$$
$$= 0 \text{ (outside)}$$

$U_B \equiv$ energy density in B

$$U_B = \frac{U_B}{Al} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} L i^2}{Al} = \frac{i^2 n^2 \mu_0 l A}{2Al}$$

$$U_B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 i^2 n^2 = \frac{|B|^2}{2\mu_0}$$

$$B = \mu_0 n i$$

From earlier

$$u_B = \frac{|B|^2}{2\mu_0}$$

Similar to
 $u_E = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E^2$