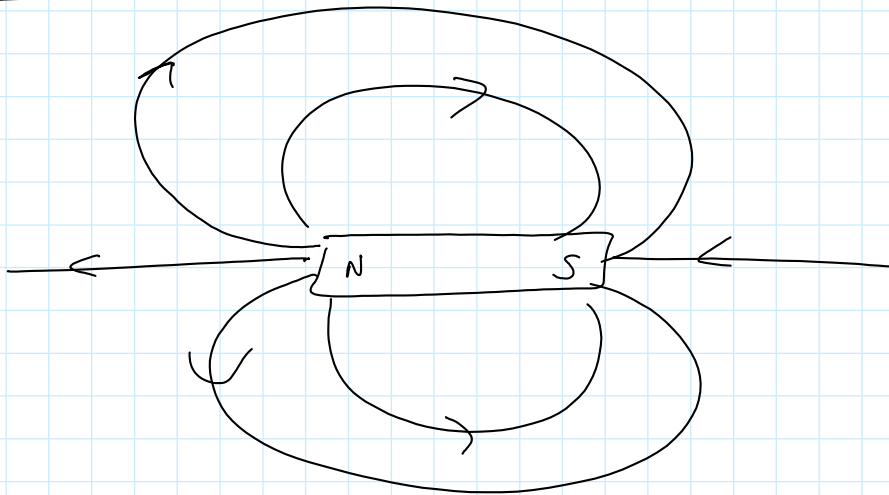


**Goals for the Lecture:**

- 1) Understand that charged particles typically move in circular paths when crossing magnetic field lines
- 2) Be able to solve problems involving centripetal force and circular motion in magnetic fields
- 3) Understand how these forces can be used in velocity selectors, mass spectrometers, and other applications
- 4) Understand how current carrying wires are affected by magnetic fields and be able to solve problems involving magnetic forces on current carrying wires
- 5) Understand current loops are affected by magnetic fields
- 6) Know how to calculate and solve problems involving net force on current loops in B fields
- 7) Know how to calculate and solve problems involving torque on current loops in B fields



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

worksheet  
p. 110

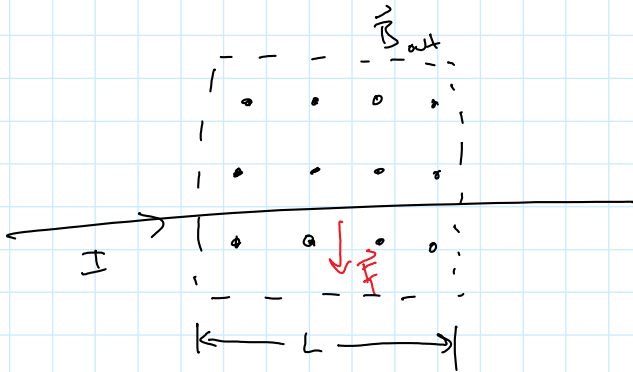
	direction of $\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$	direction of force
a)	zero	zero
b)	Into page	Into page
c)	Into page	out of page
d)	to bottom of page	to top of page
e)	zero	zero
f)	out of page	out of page

f) out of page	out of page
g) to top of page	to top of page
h) to the Right	to the Left

Current carrying wire:

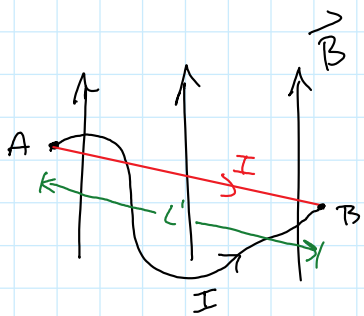
$$\vec{F} = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

↑  
points in direction  
of I

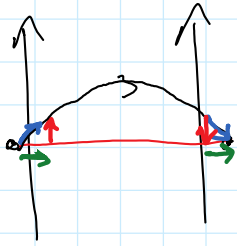


Worksheet  
P. 111

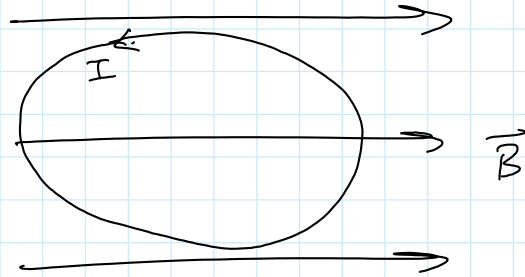
- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) No Force          | e) to top of page |
| b) Into page         | f) ↓              |
| c) out of page       | g) to top of page |
| d) to bottom of page | h) to the Right   |



$$F = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$



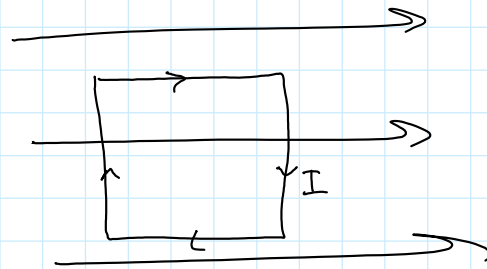
What is the force on: current carrying wire



$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$$

No Net force on  
a closed current  
loop in a uniform  
B field

It may be easier to see like this:  
square current loop



Top:  $F_B = 0$

Right:  $F_B$  out of page

bottom:  $F_B = 0$

Left:  $F_B$  into page

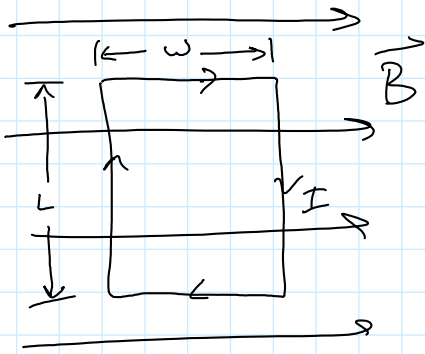
---


$$F_{\text{net}} = 0$$

but there is a Net torque  
(It will Rotate)

---

Side view

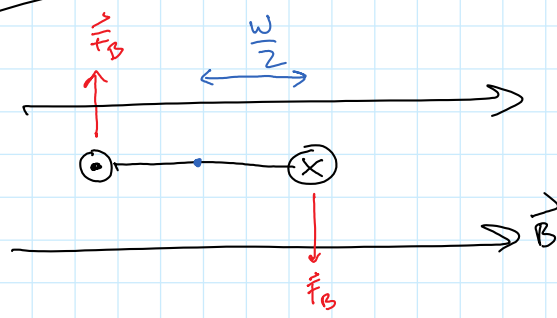


Top:  $F_B = 0$   
 Right:  $F_B = I L B$  out of page  
 Bottom:  $0$   
 Left:  $I L B$  into page  


---

 Net force = 0

Top View



Torque:

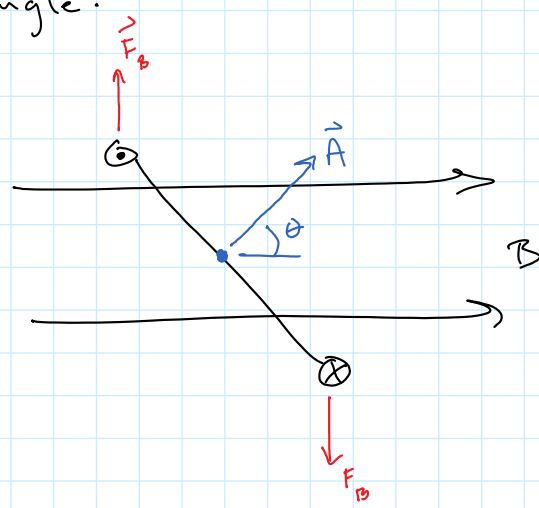
$$\tau_{max} = F_B \frac{w}{2} + F_B \frac{w}{2} = I L B w$$

$L w = \text{Area of loop}$

$$= I B A$$

↑  
area

at any angle:



$$\tau = F_B \frac{w}{2} \sin\theta + F_B \frac{w}{2} \sin\theta = I A B \sin\theta$$

$$\vec{\tau} = I \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$$

define:  $\vec{\mu} = I \vec{A}$   
magnetic dipole moment

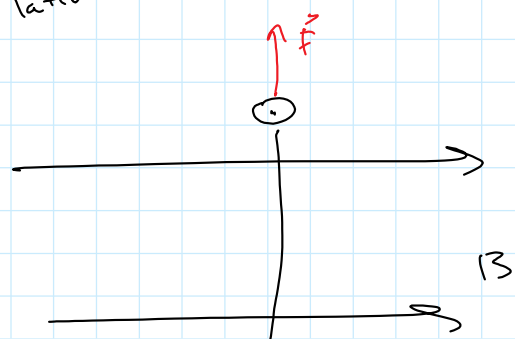
$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} \quad \text{for 1 turn}$$

For multiple turns:

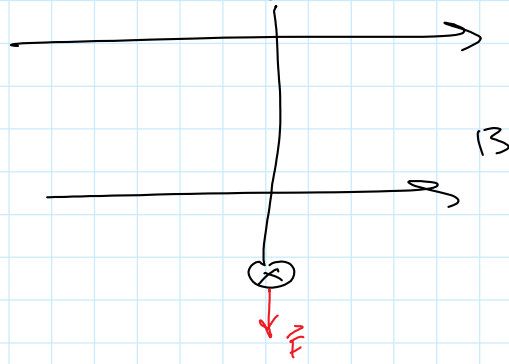
$$\tau = N \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

↑  
# of turns

Some time later

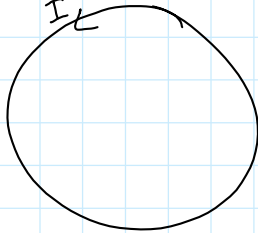


Torque is zero at this instant



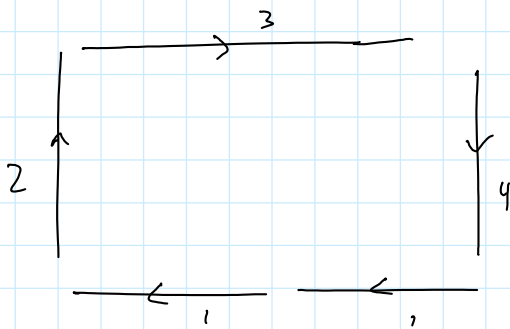
# of turns  
Torque is zero at this instant

Loop of wire



Right hand rule gives direction of  $\vec{A}$  out of page (in this case)

Worksheet  
p. 115



$$F_1 = 0$$

$F_2$  is into page

$$F_3 = 0$$

$F_4$  is out of page

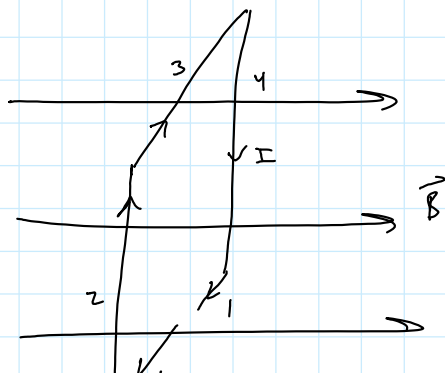
$$F_{\text{net}} = 0$$

$$\tau_{\text{net}} \neq 0$$

$\vec{A}$  is into page

$\vec{E}$  points toward bottom of page

p. 116

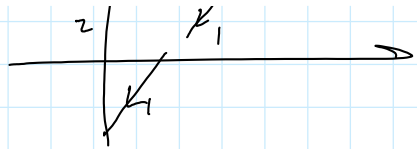


$F_1$  to top of page

$F_2$  into page

$F_3$  to bottom of page

$F_4$  out of page



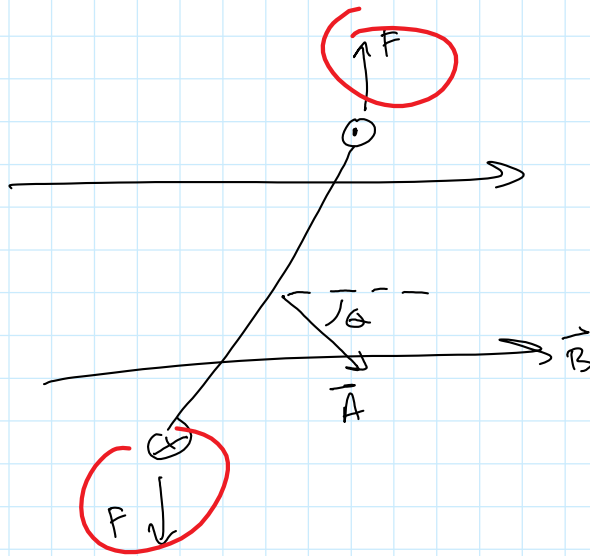
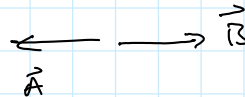
$F_1$  out of page

$$F_{\text{net}} = 0$$

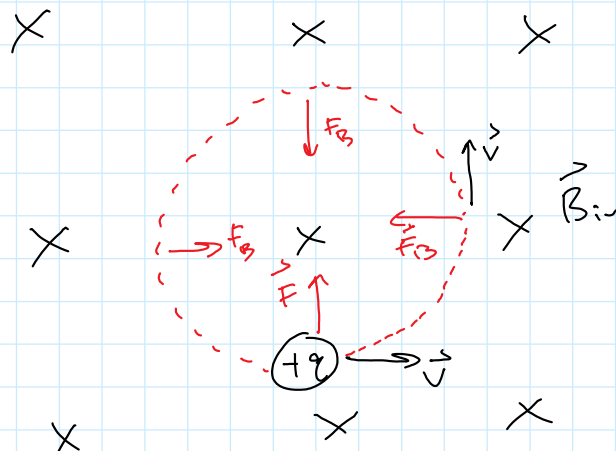
$$\sum \tau_{\text{net}} = 0$$

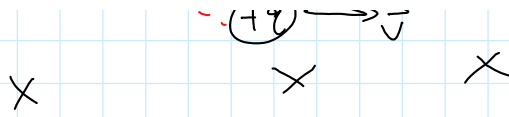
$\vec{A}$  points to Left

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 0$$



A charged particle moving in a magnetic field:





$$\Sigma F = F_c = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$F_B = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

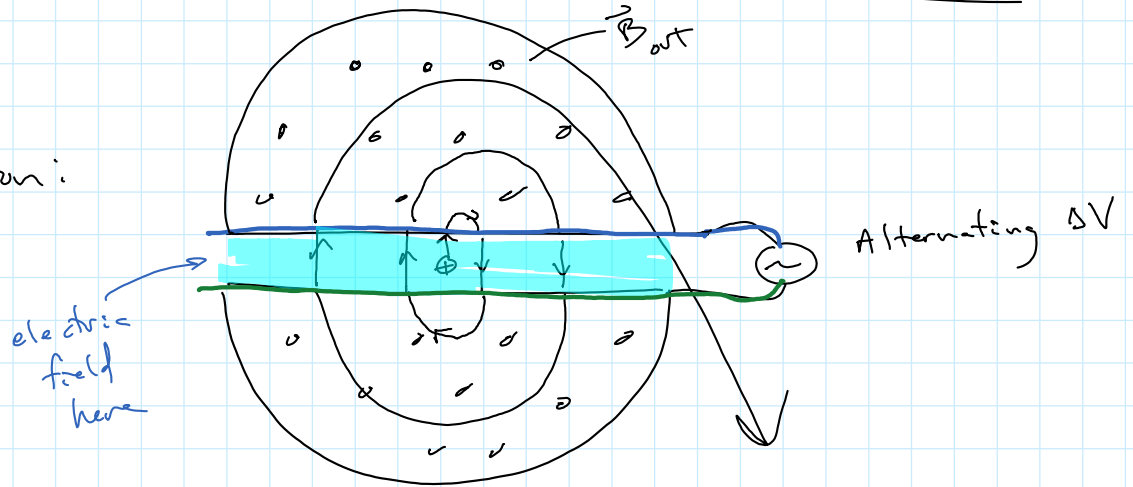
$$qvB = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

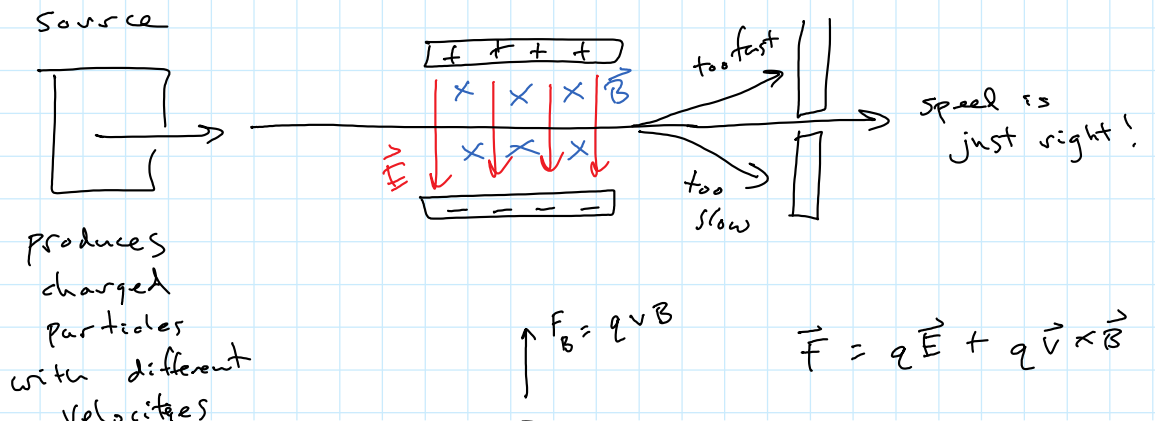
$$\vec{F}_B = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

Applications

Cyclotron:



Velocity Selector:



particles with different velocities



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

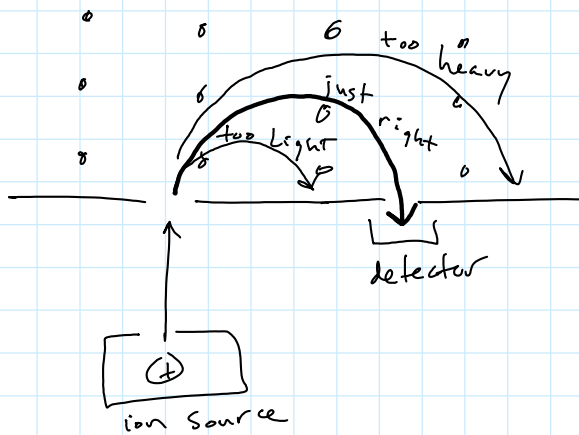
if  $qE = qvB$

then particle moves in a straight line

$$qE = qvB$$

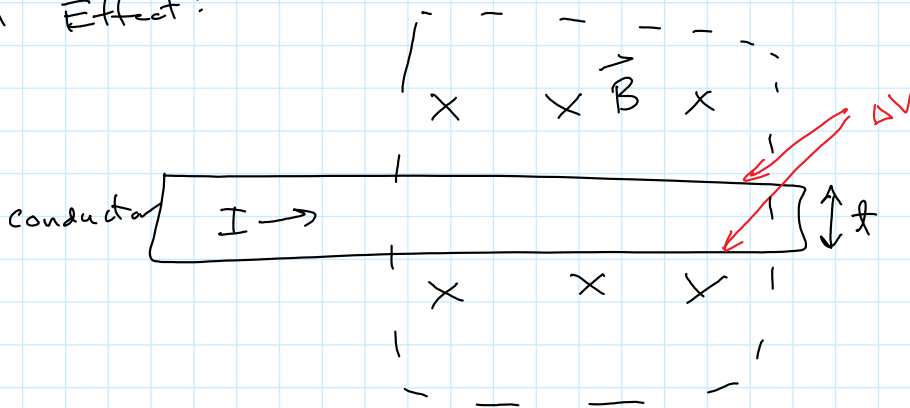
$$v = \frac{E}{B}$$

Mass spectrometer:



$$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

Hall Effect:

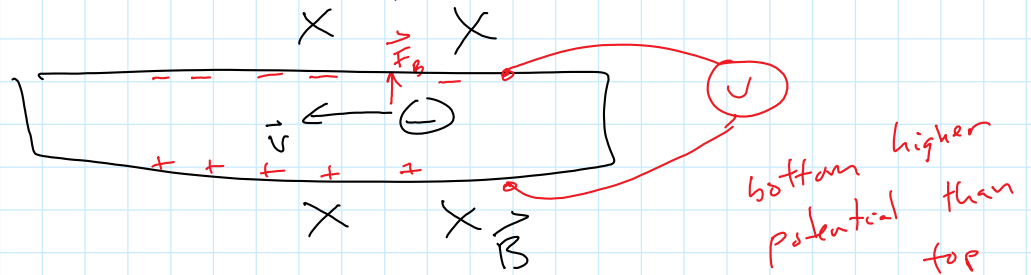


current to right  
B into page



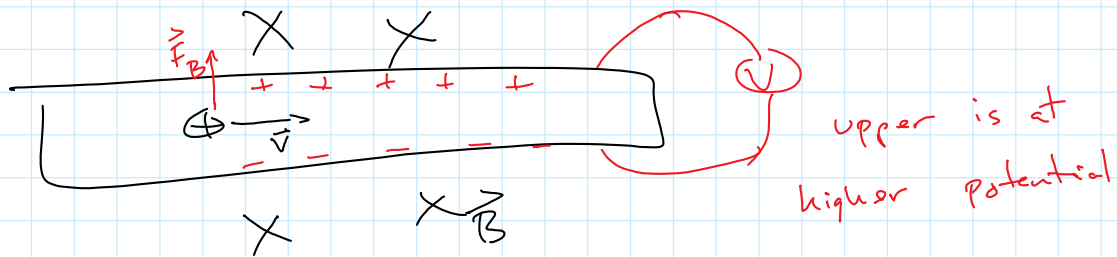
If "-" charges move:

current to right means  $\ominus$  to left

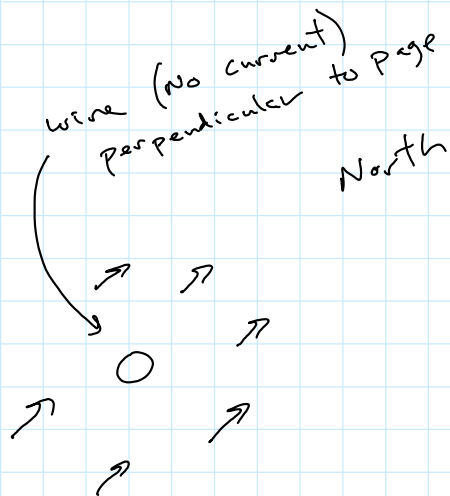


If "+" move:

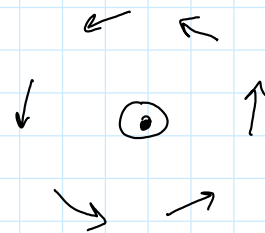
current to right means  $\oplus \rightarrow$  to right



$$\Delta V_H = \frac{R_H I B}{t}$$



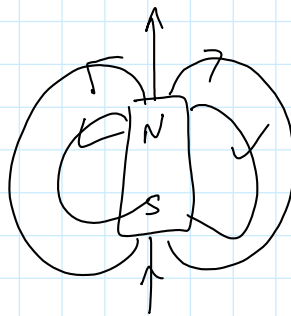
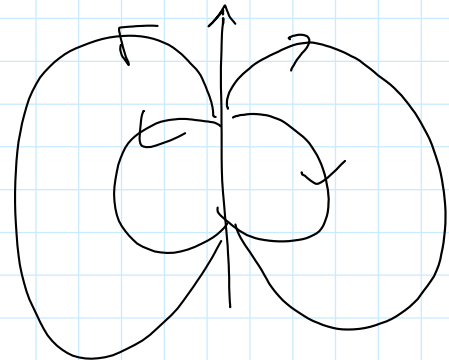
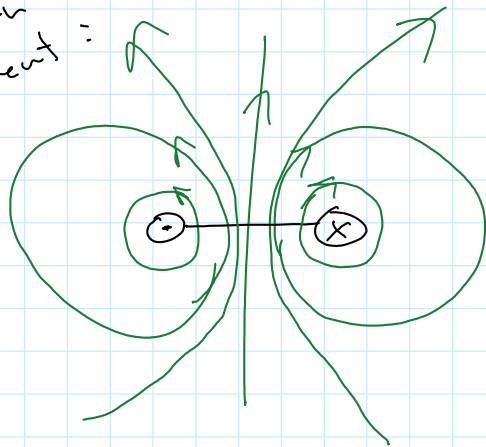
turn on current  
(out of page)



f



Small loop of wire with a current:



Two wires with currents:

