

Induced current and emf.

You must understand how changing magnetic flux can induce an emf, and be able to determine the direction of the induced emf.

Faraday's Law.

You must be able to use Faraday's Law to calculate the emf induced in a circuit.

Lenz's Law.

You must be able to use Lenz's Law to determine the direction induced current, and therefore induced emf.

Generators.

You must understand how generators work, and use Faraday's Law to calculate numerical values of parameters associated with generators.

Induced Electric Fields.

You must understand how a changing magnetic flux induces an electric field, and be able to calculate induced electric fields.

Eddy Currents.

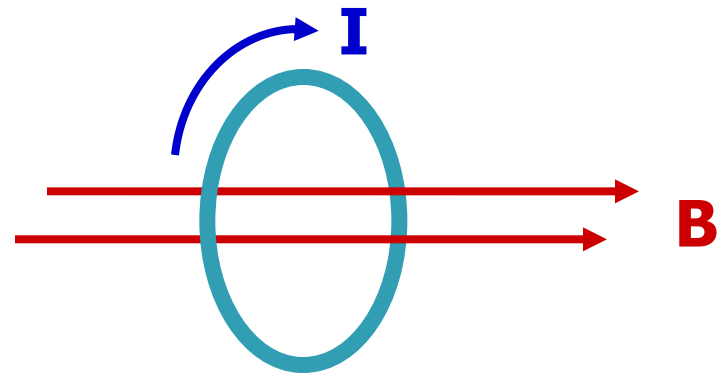
You must understand how induced electric fields give rise to circulating currents called "eddy currents."

Magnetic Induction

- in the previous lectures, we found that electric current can give rise to a magnetic field

Question: Can magnetic field give rise to an electric current?

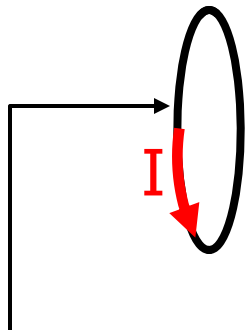
Observation: electric current is induced if magnetic flux through closed circuit (e.g., loop of wire) **changes**



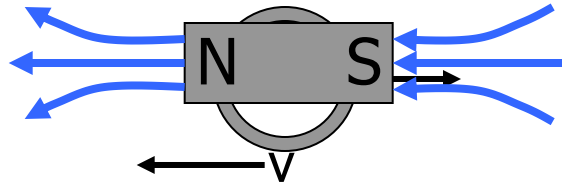
- **constant** magnetic flux does **not** induce a current

“Change” may or may not require observable (macroscopic) motion

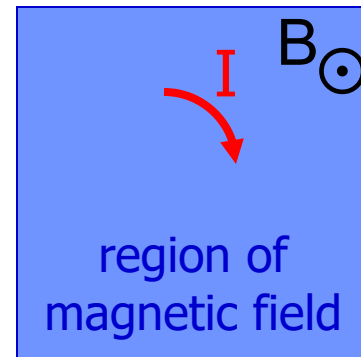
- a magnet may move through a loop of wire
- a loop of wire may be moved through a magnetic field



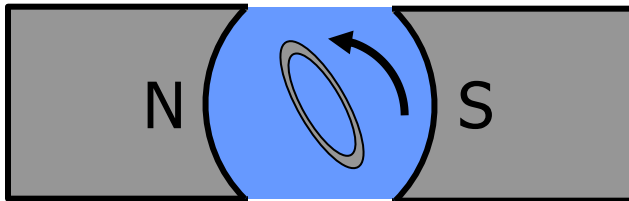
this part of the loop is closest to your eyes



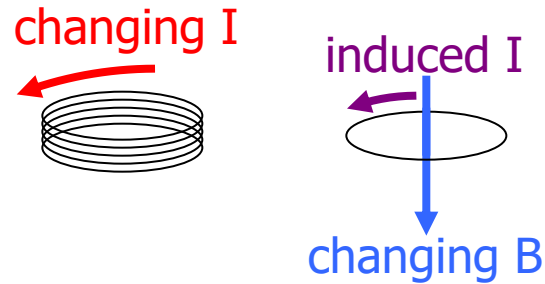
move magnet toward coil



change area of loop inside magnetic field



rotate coil in magnetic field



- changing current in wire loop gives rise to changing magnetic field which can induce a current in another nearby loop of wire

In the this case, nothing observable (to your eye) is moving, although, of course microscopically, electrons are in motion.

Induced current is produced by a changing magnetic flux.

Induced current and emf.

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Eddy Currents.

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Quantify the induced emf (voltage)

$$\varepsilon = -N \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

Faraday's Law of
Magnetic Induction

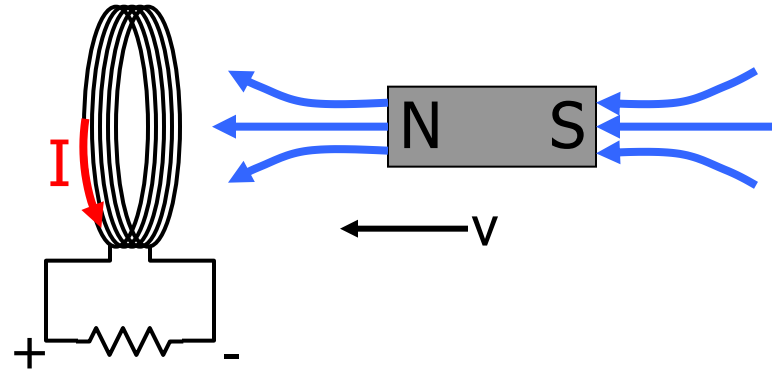
$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$ is magnetic flux through N closed loops of wire

Two ways to find **sign of the induced emf:**

- directly from Faraday's law by using right hand rule and keeping track of sign of Φ_B
- more easily from Lenz's law (see below)

Example: move a magnet towards a wire coil of area $A=0.002 \text{ m}^2$ with 5 turns. The field changes at a rate of $\text{dB}/\text{dt} = 0.4 \text{ T/s}$. Find the magnitude of the induced emf.

$$\varepsilon = -N \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -N \frac{d \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}}{dt}$$



$$\varepsilon = -N \frac{d(BA)}{dt} \quad (\text{what assumptions did I make here?})$$

$$\varepsilon = -N A \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon = -5 (0.002 \text{ m}^2) \left(0.4 \frac{\text{T}}{\text{s}} \right) = -0.004 \text{ V}$$

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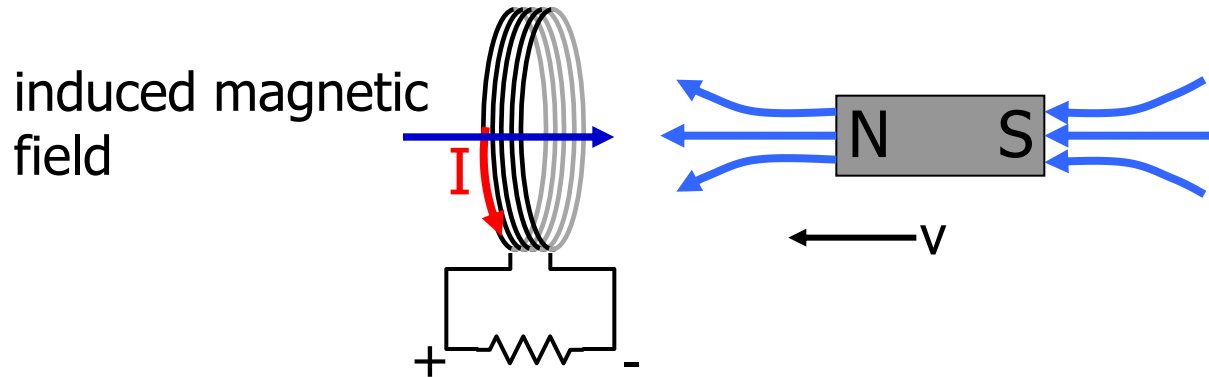
Induced Electric Fields.

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Eddy Currents.

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Lenz's law—An induced emf gives rise to a current whose magnetic field opposes the **change** in flux.

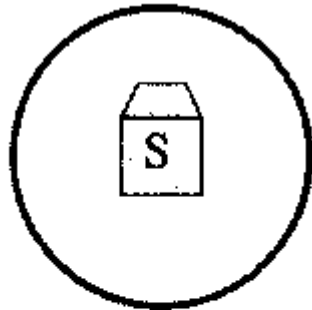


More general formulation of Lenz's law:
Any induction effect opposes its cause!

If Lenz's law were not true, then an increase in magnetic field would produce a current, which would further increase the magnetic field, further increasing the current, making the magnetic field still bigger... **violates energy conservation**

Practice with Lenz's Law.

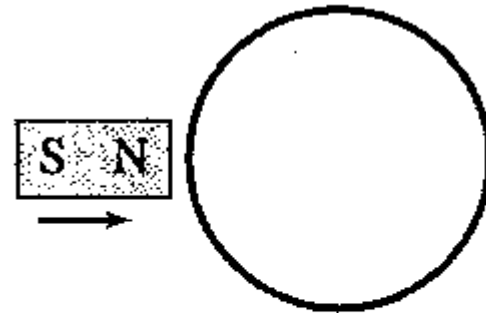
In which direction is the current induced in the coil?



(a)

N magnetic pole
moving toward coil
from above the page

(counterclockwise)

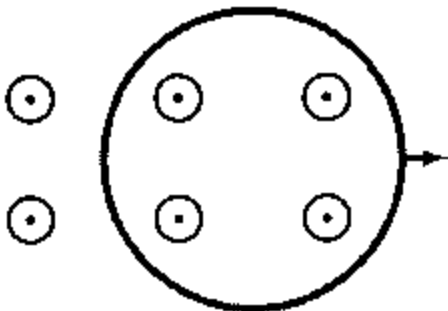


(b)

N magnetic pole moving
toward the coil in the plane
of the page

(no current)

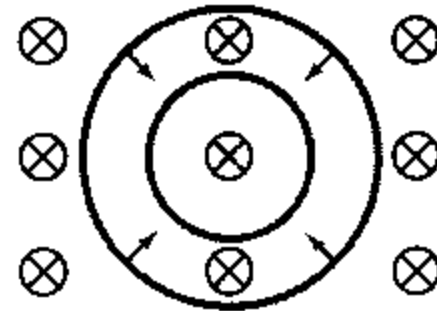
Important: cause of induction effect is **change** in flux!



(c)

Pulling the coil to the right
out of a magnetic field
that points out of the page

(counterclockwise)

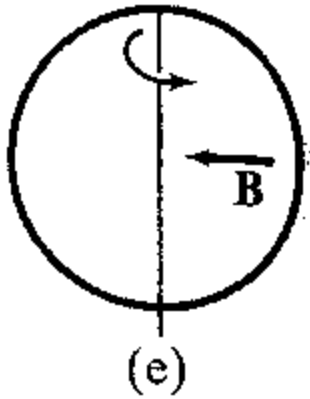


(d)

Shrinking a coil in a
magnetic field pointing
into the page

(clockwise)

Important: cause of induction effect is **change** in flux!



Rotating the coil about the vertical diameter by pulling the left side toward the reader and pushing the right side away from the reader in a magnetic field that points from right to left in the plane of the page.

(counterclockwise)

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Induced Electric Fields.

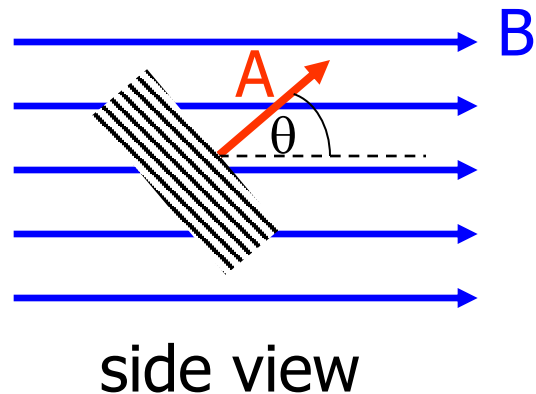
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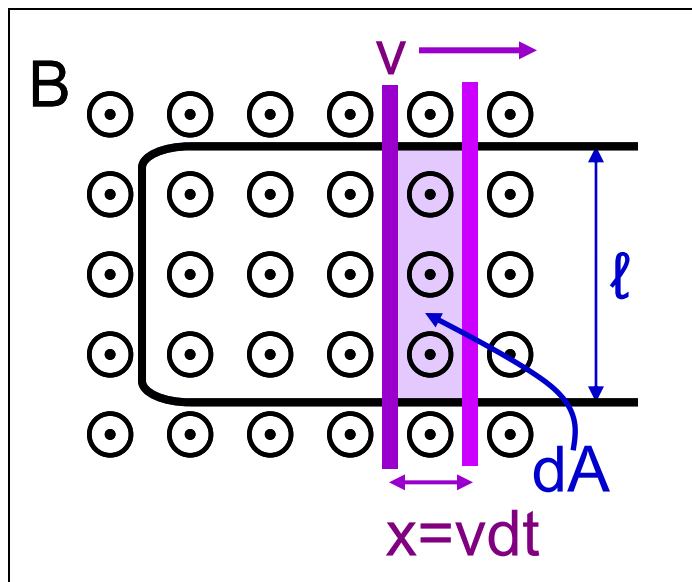
Generators

- a generator is a device that produces electricity (specifically, an emf) from motion
- your text introduces four ways of producing induced emf:
 1. Flux change if a wire loop rotates in a magnetic field



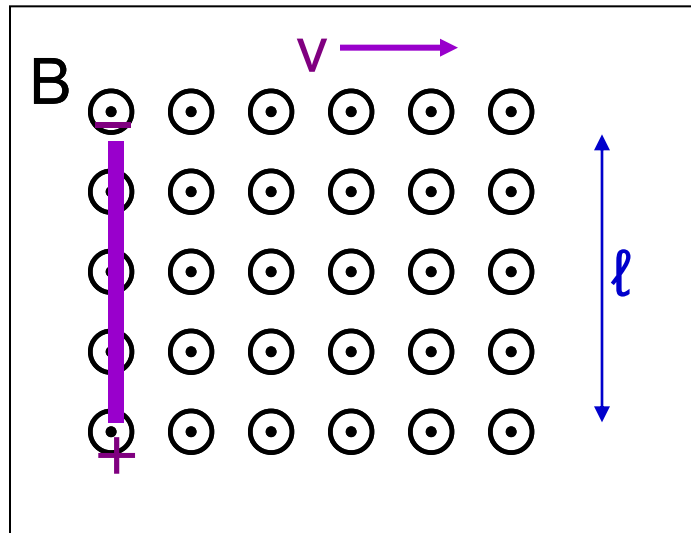
Rotating loop generator

2. Flux change if a wire loop expands or contracts in a magnetic field



slide-wire generator

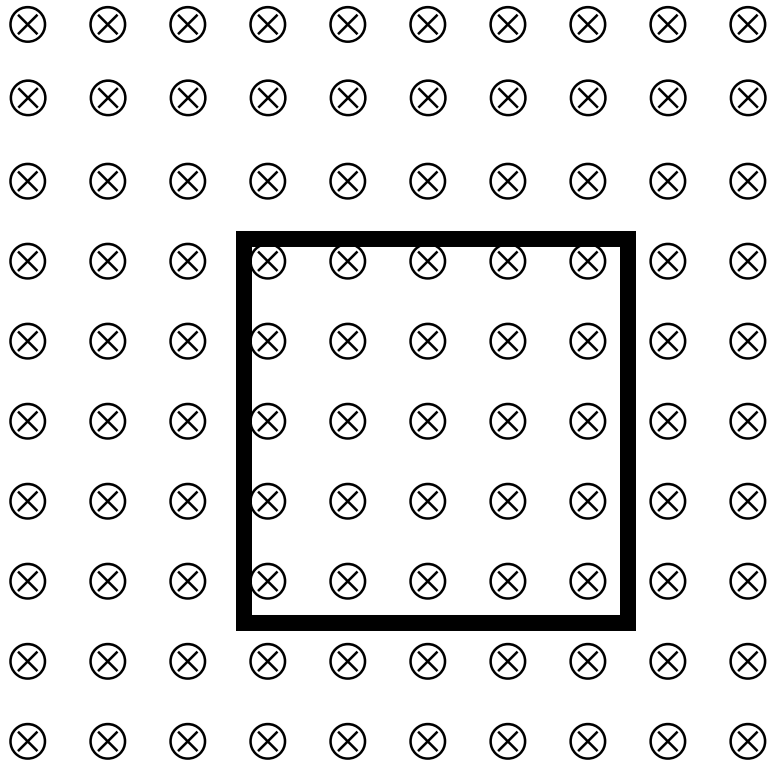
3. Conductor moving in a magnetic field: motional emf



motion produces voltage
difference between wire ends

This is called "motional" emf, because the emf results from the motion of the conductor in the magnetic field. The other three examples in this lecture are "induced" emf because they involve the change of magnetic flux through a current loop, as described by Faraday's Law.

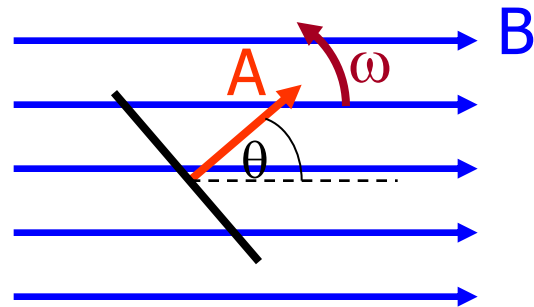
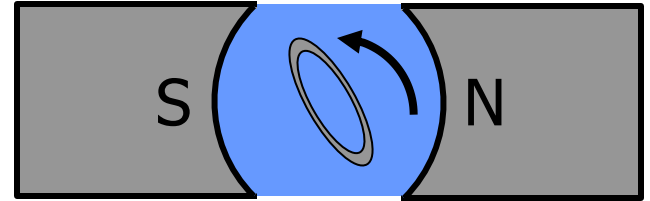
4. Flux change if a wire loop moves into or out of a magnetic field



Let's look in detail at each of these four ways of using flux change or motion to produce an emf.

Rotating loop generators

Take a loop of wire in a magnetic field and rotate it with an angular speed ω .



side view

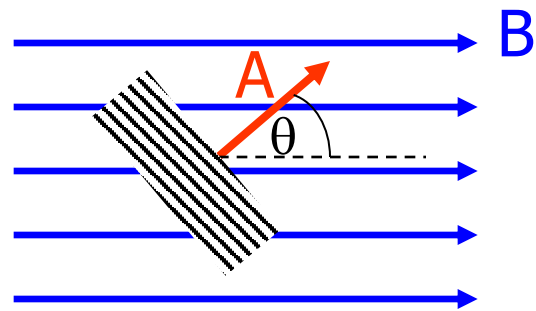
$$\Phi_B = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} = BA \cos(\theta)$$

Choose $\theta_0 = 0$. Then

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega t = \omega t.$$

$$\Phi_B = BA \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\varepsilon = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$



side view

If there are N loops in the coil

$$\varepsilon = -N \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon = -N \frac{d(BA \cos(\omega t))}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon = NBA \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

$|\varepsilon|$ is maximum when $\theta = \omega t = 90^\circ$ or 270° ; i.e., when Φ_B is zero. The *rate* at which the magnetic flux is changing is then maximum. ε is zero when the magnetic flux is maximum.

emf, current and power from a generator

$$\varepsilon = NBA \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{NBA\omega}{R} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$P = \varepsilon I = \frac{1}{R} [NBA\omega \sin(\omega t)]^2$$

Example: the armature of a 60 Hz ac generator rotates in a 0.15 T magnetic field. If the area of the coil is $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$, how many loops must the coil contain if the peak output is to be $\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 170 \text{ V}$?

$$\epsilon = N B A \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

Not a starting equation.
Needs to be derived.

$$\epsilon_{\text{max}} = N B A \omega$$

$$N = \frac{\epsilon_{\text{max}}}{B A \omega}$$

$$N = \frac{(170 \text{ V})}{(0.15 \text{ T}) (2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2) (2\pi \times 60 \text{ s}^{-1})}$$

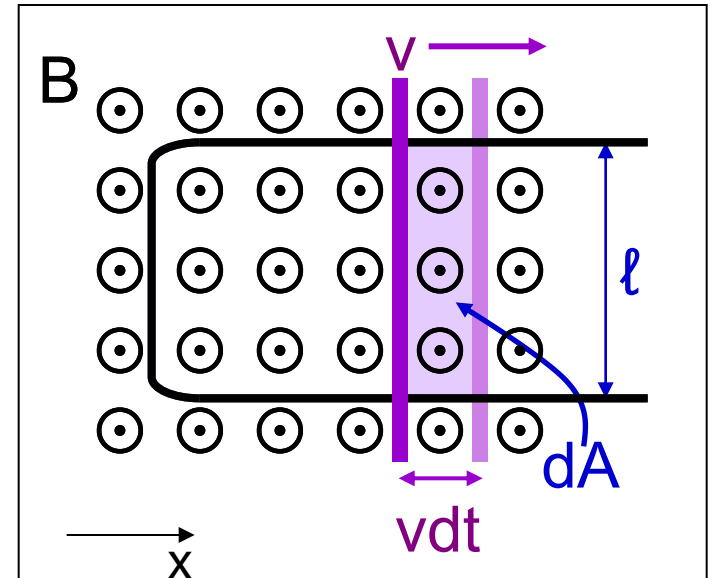
$$N = 150 \text{ (turns)}$$

Let's look in detail at each of these four ways of using flux change or motion to produce an emf.

Method 2...

Another Kind of Generator: A Slidewire Generator

- a U-shaped fixed conductor and a moveable conducting rod are placed in a magnetic field
- rod moves to the right with constant speed v
- during time dt , rod moves distance $v dt$
- area of loop increases by $dA = \ell v dt$



- loop is perpendicular to the magnetic field, thus

$$\Phi_B = \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = BA$$

Faraday's law:

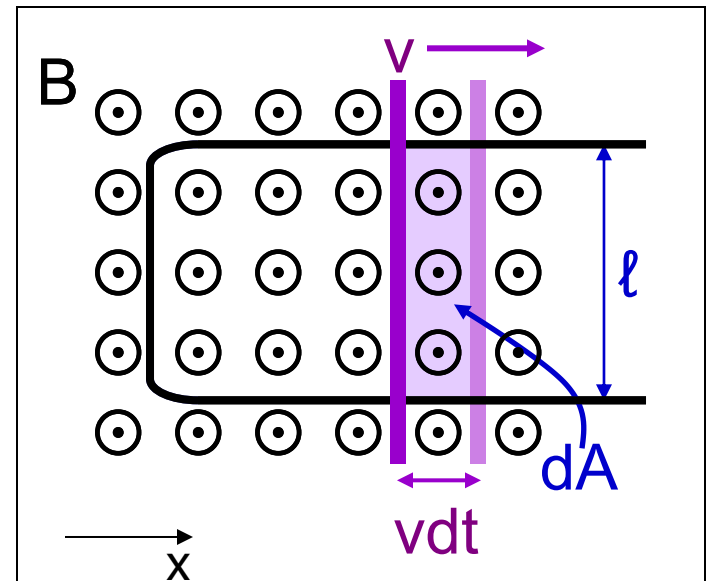
$$|\varepsilon| = \left| -N \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} \right|$$

$$|\varepsilon| = \left| 1 \frac{d(BA)}{dt} \right|$$

$$|\varepsilon| = \left| \frac{B dA}{dt} \right|$$

$$|\varepsilon| = \left| B \ell \frac{dx}{dt} \right|$$

$$|\varepsilon| = B \ell v .$$

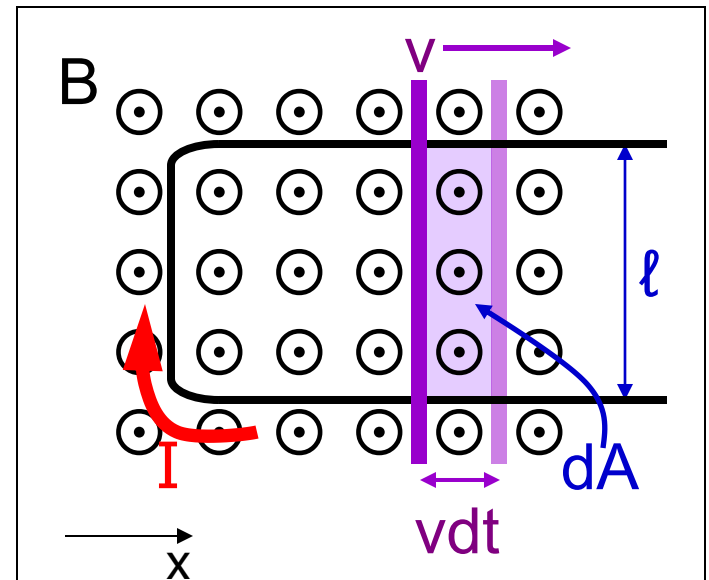


Direction of current?

- magnetic flux inside the loop increases (area increases)
- induced emf causes current to flow in the loop.

Lenz's law:

- system opposes flux increase, so induced magnetic field must be into the page
- induced current is **clockwise**



What would happen if the bar were moved to the left?

Power and current

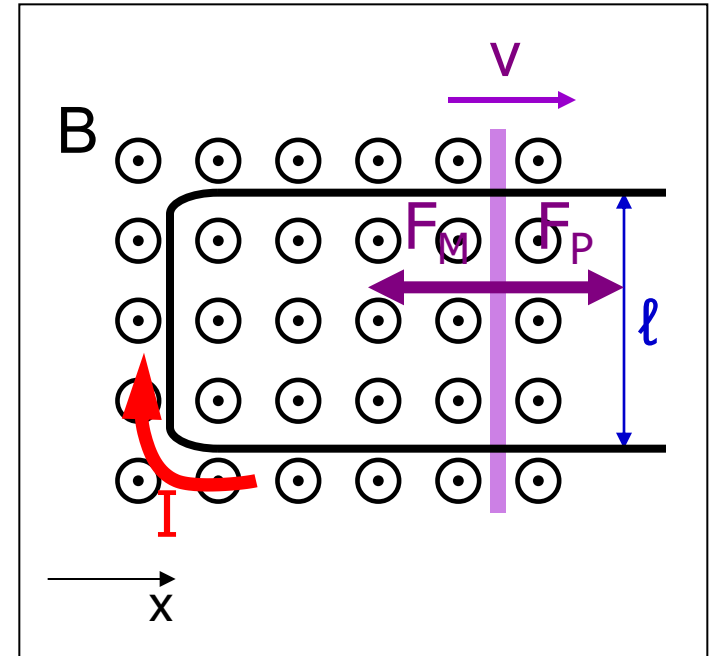
- if loop has resistance R , current is
- electric power dissipated in loop:

$$P = I^2 R = \frac{B^2 \ell^2 v^2}{R}$$

Where does the energy come from?

- magnetic force on bar $\vec{F}_M = I\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B}$
- pulling force $\vec{F}_P = -\vec{F}_M$ necessary to keep bar moving
- power of the pulling force $P = \vec{F}_P \cdot \vec{v} = I\ell Bv = \frac{B^2 \ell^2 v^2}{R}$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{B \ell v}{R}$$



Mechanical energy is converted into electrical energy, electrical energy is dissipated by the resistance of the wire.

Let's look in detail at each of these four ways of using flux change or motion to produce an emf.

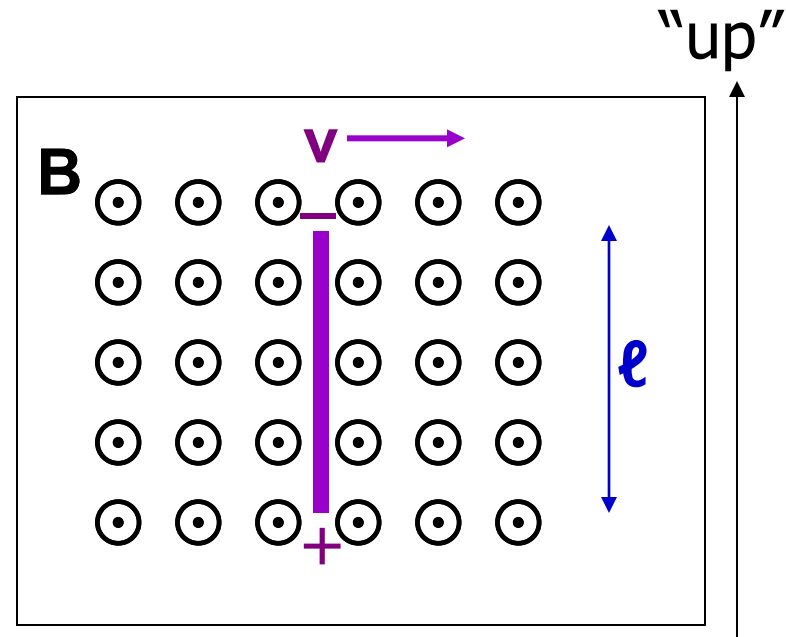
Method 3...

Example 3 of motional emf: moving conductor in \vec{B} field.

Motional emf is emf induced in a conductor moving in a magnetic field.

- conductor (purple bar) moves with speed v in a magnetic field
- electrons in bar experience force

$$\vec{F}_M = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = -e\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$



Charge separation:

- force on the electrons is "up,"
- "top" end of the bar acquires a net $-$ charge
- "bottom" end of the bar acquires a net $+$ charge.

- separated charges produce an electric field E pointing “up”
- voltage difference between ends: $\varepsilon = E\ell$
- electric field exerts “downward” force on the electrons:

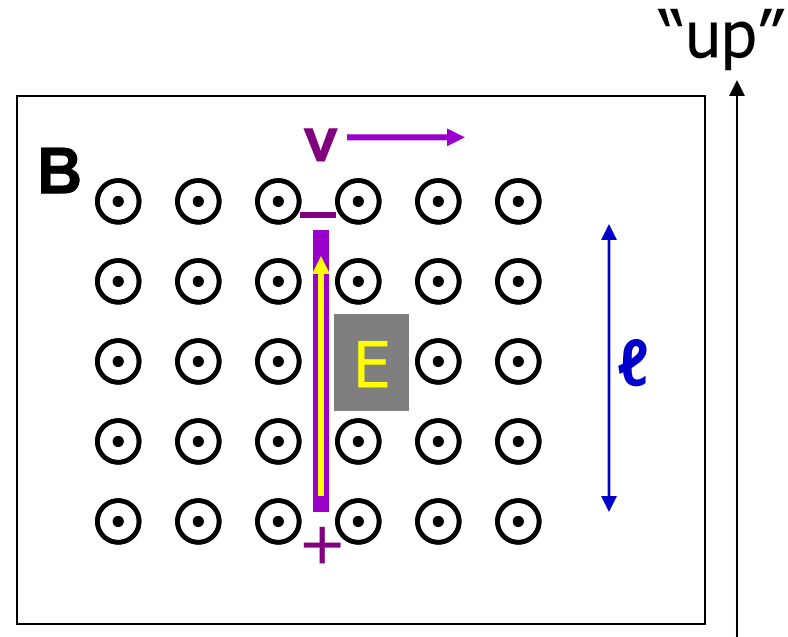
$$\vec{F}_E = q\vec{E} = -e\vec{E}$$

Equilibrium:

magnetic and electric forces are equal and opposite:

$$evB = eE = e\frac{\varepsilon}{\ell}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon = B\ell v$$



Let's look in detail at each of these four ways of using flux change or motion to produce an emf.

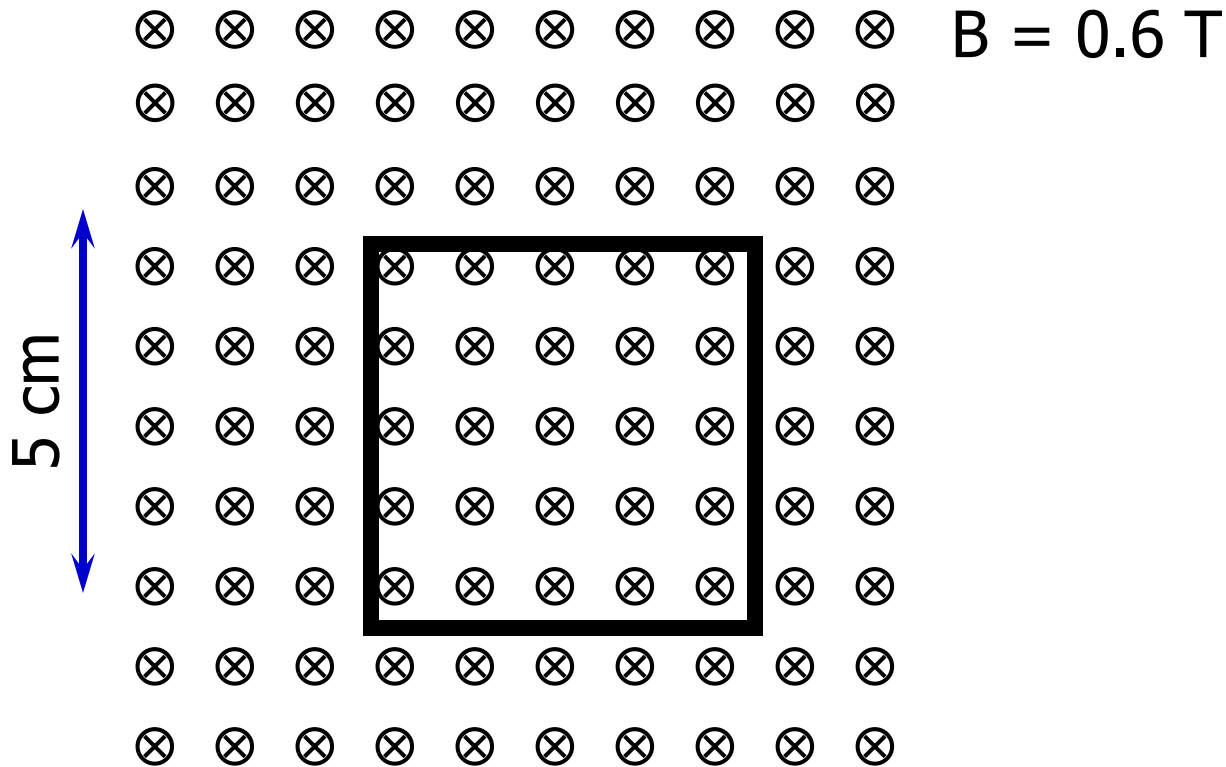
Method 4...

Example 4 of induced emf: flux change through conducting loop. (Entire loop is moving.)

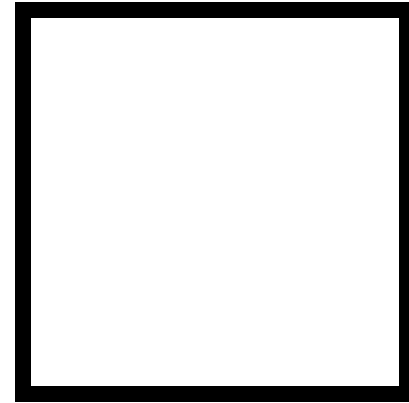
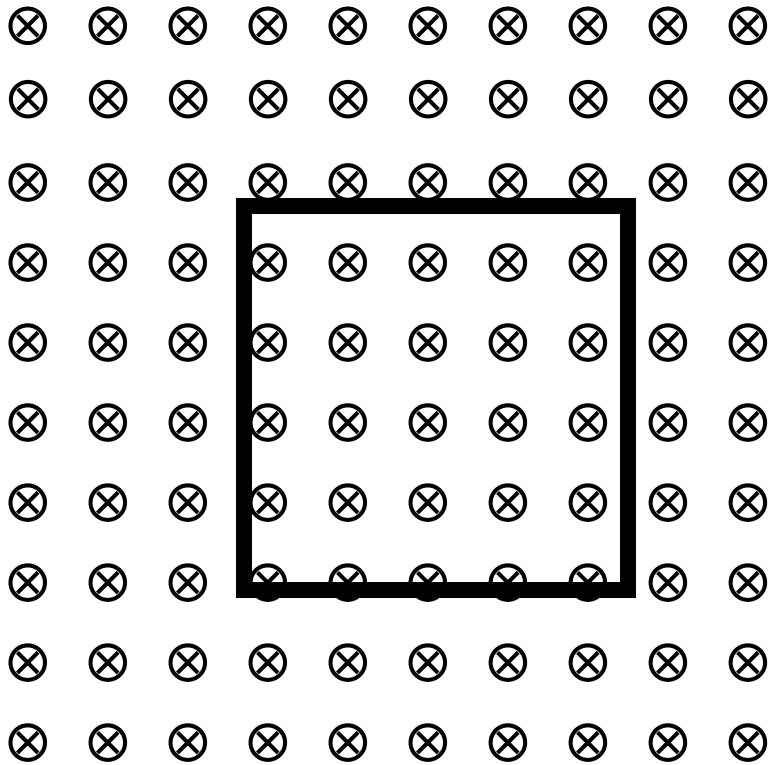
I'll include some numbers with this example.

Remember, it's the **flux change** that induces the emf. Flux has no direction associated with it. However, the presence of flux is due to the presence of a magnetic field, which **does** have a direction, and allows us to use Lenz's law to determine the "direction" of current and emf.

A square coil of side 5 cm contains 100 turns and is positioned perpendicular to a uniform 0.6 T magnetic field. It is quickly and uniformly pulled from the field (moving \perp to B) to a region where the field drops abruptly to zero. It takes 0.10 s to remove the coil, whose resistance is 100 Ω .



(a) Find the change in flux through the coil.

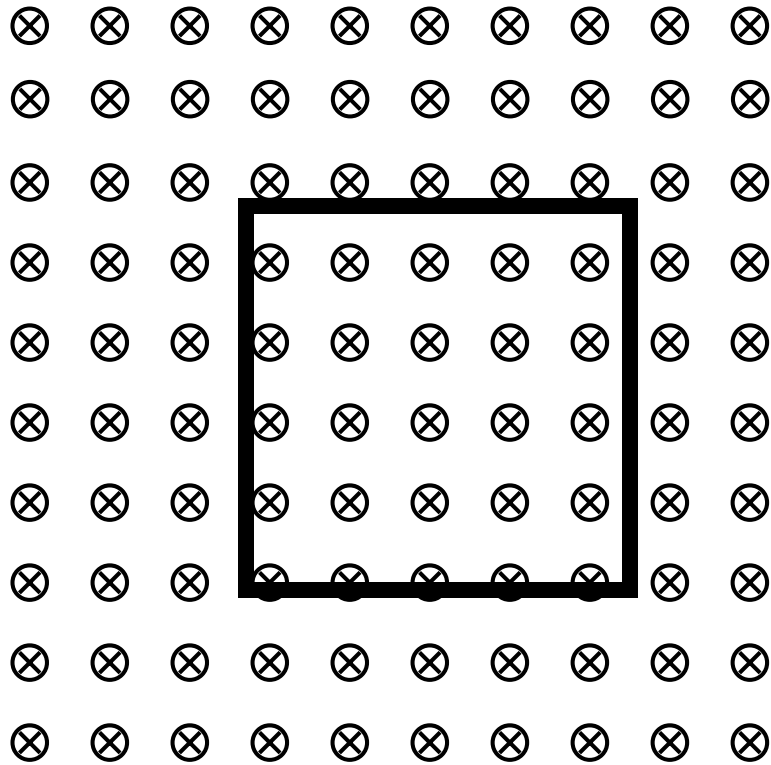


$$\text{Initial: } \Phi_{\text{Bi}} = \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = BA .$$

$$\text{Final: } \Phi_{\text{Bf}} = 0 .$$

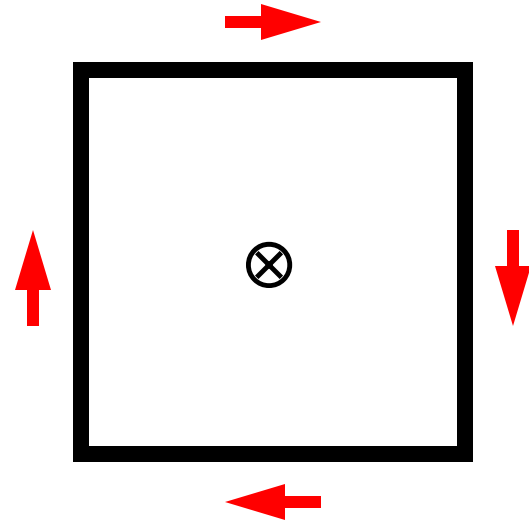
$$\Delta\Phi_B = \Phi_{\text{Bf}} - \Phi_{\text{Bi}} = 0 - BA = -(0.6 \text{ T})(0.05 \text{ m})^2 = -1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Wb} .$$

(b) Find the current and emf induced.



initial

Current will begin to flow when the coil starts to exit the magnetic field. Because of the resistance of the coil, the current will eventually stop flowing after the coil has left the magnetic field.

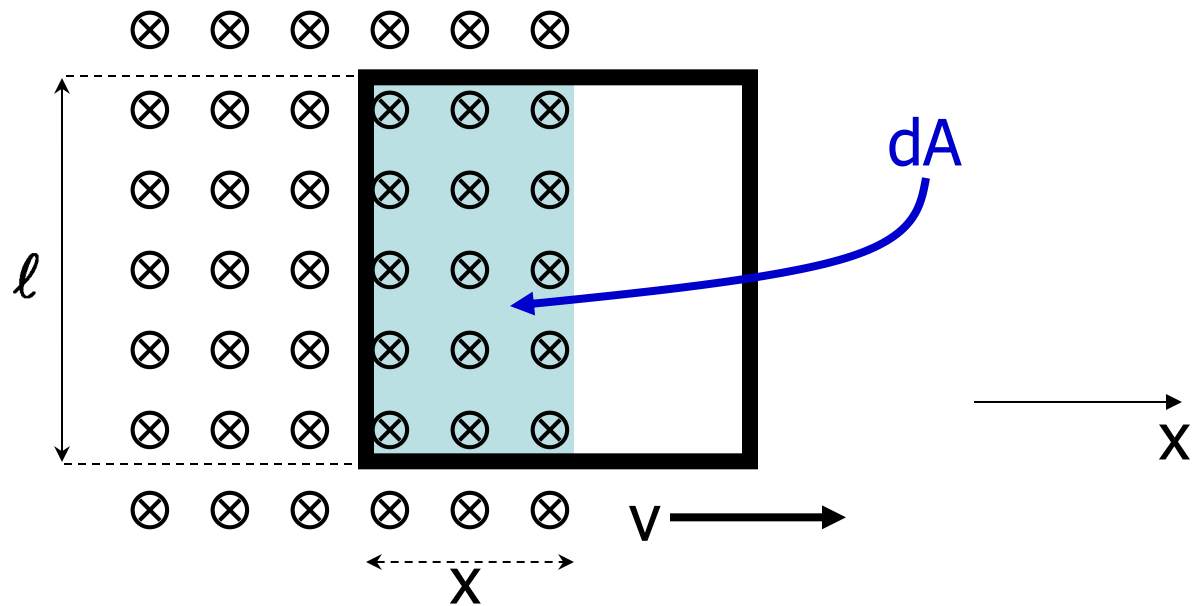


final

The current must flow clockwise to induce an "inward" magnetic field (which replaces the "removed" magnetic field).

The induced emf is

$$|\varepsilon| = \left| -N \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} \right| = \left| -N \frac{d(BA)}{dt} \right| = \left| -N B \frac{dA}{dt} \right|$$



$$\left| \frac{dA}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{d(\ell x)}{dt} \right| = \left| \ell \frac{dx}{dt} \right| = |\ell v|$$

$$|\varepsilon| = |-N B \ell v|$$

"uniformly" pulled
↓

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{5 \text{ cm}}{0.1 \text{ s}} = 0.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$|\varepsilon| = \left| (100) (0.6 \text{ T})(0.05 \text{ m}) \left(0.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) \right|$$

$$|\varepsilon| = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

The induced current is

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{100 \Omega} = 15 \text{ mA}.$$

(c) How much energy is dissipated in the coil?

Current flows during the time flux changes.

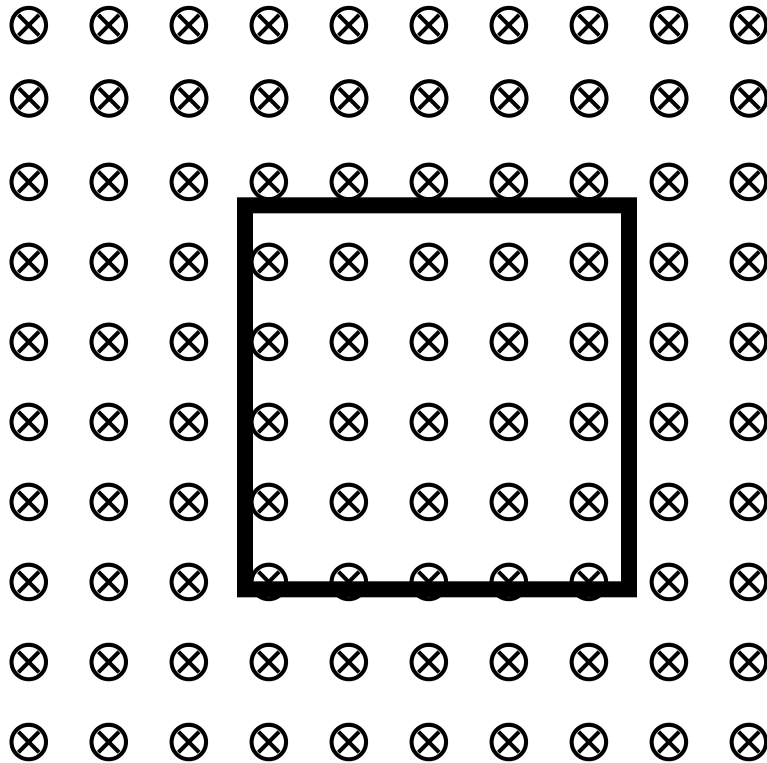
$$E = P t = I^2 R t = (1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ A})^2 (100 \ \Omega) (0.1 \text{ s}) = 2.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

(d) Discuss the forces involved in this example.

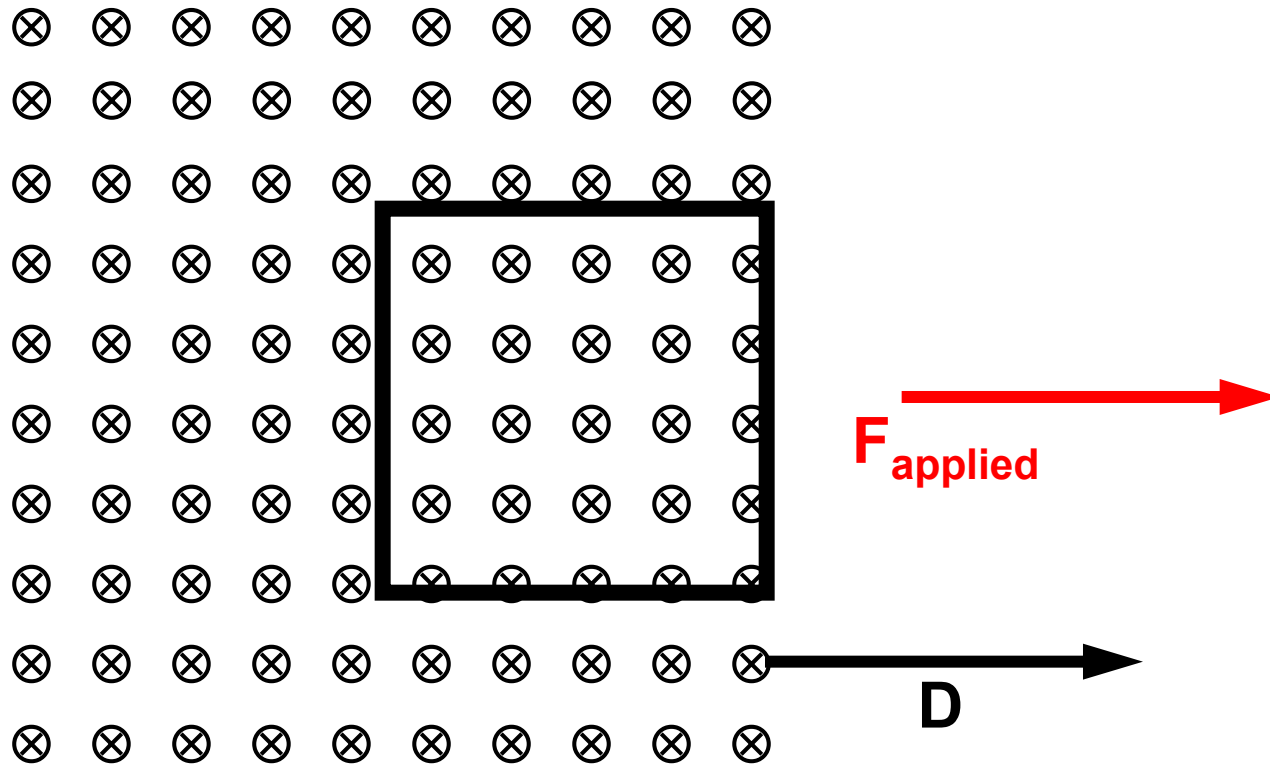
The loop has to be “pulled” out of the magnetic field, so there is a pulling force, which does work.

The “pulling” force is opposed by a magnetic force on the current flowing in the wire. If the loop is pulled “uniformly” out of the magnetic field (no acceleration) the pulling and magnetic forces are equal in magnitude and opposite in direction.

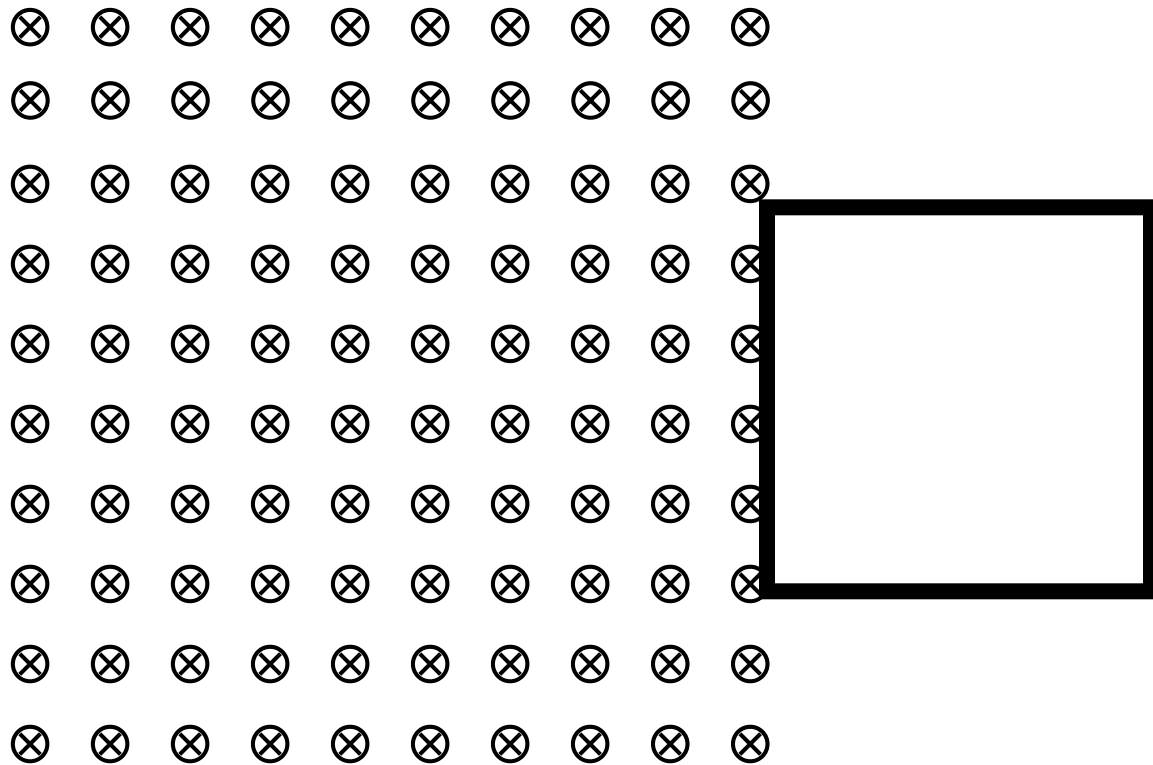
The flux change occurs only when the coil is in the process of leaving the region of magnetic field.



No flux change.
No emf.
No current.
No work (why?).



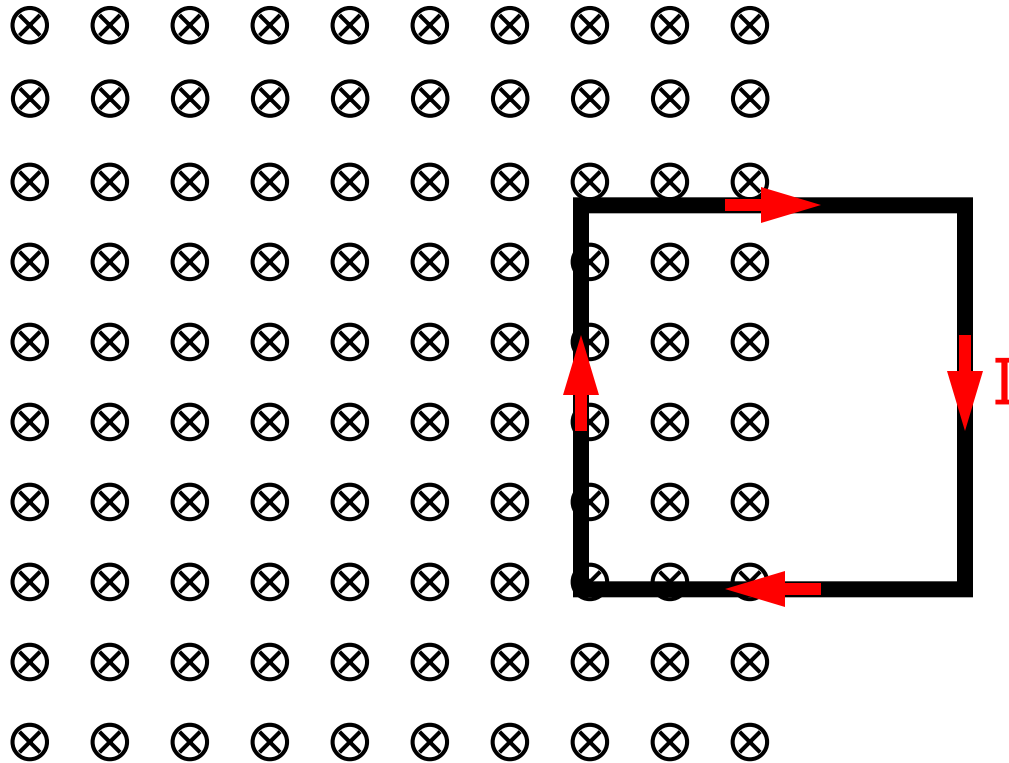
Flux changes. emf induced. Current flows. Work (equal to FD) is done.



No flux change. No emf. No current. (No work.)

(e) Calculate the force necessary to pull the coil from the field.

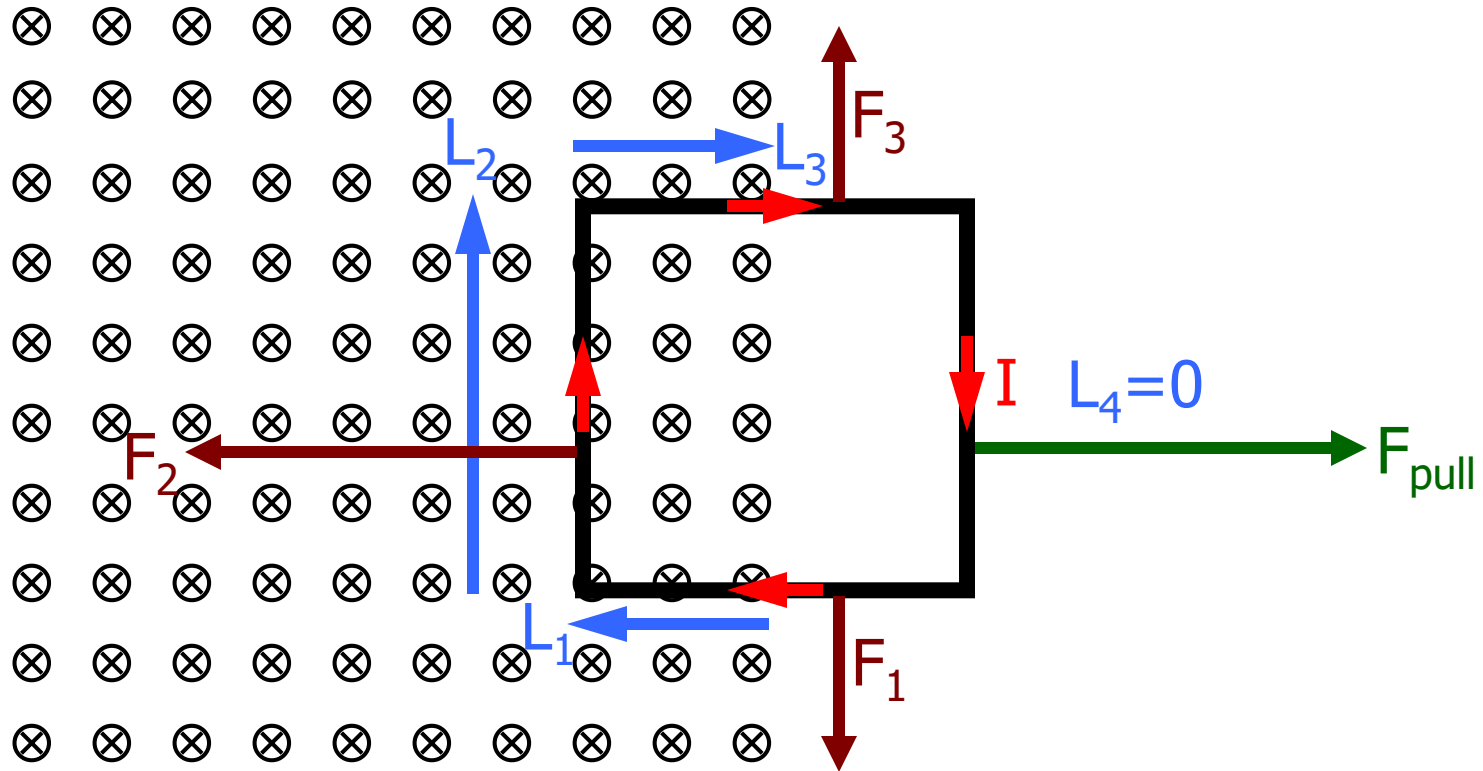
Remember, a force is needed only when the coil is partly in the field region.



$$\vec{F}_{\text{mag}} = N I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

Multiply by N because there are N loops in the coil.

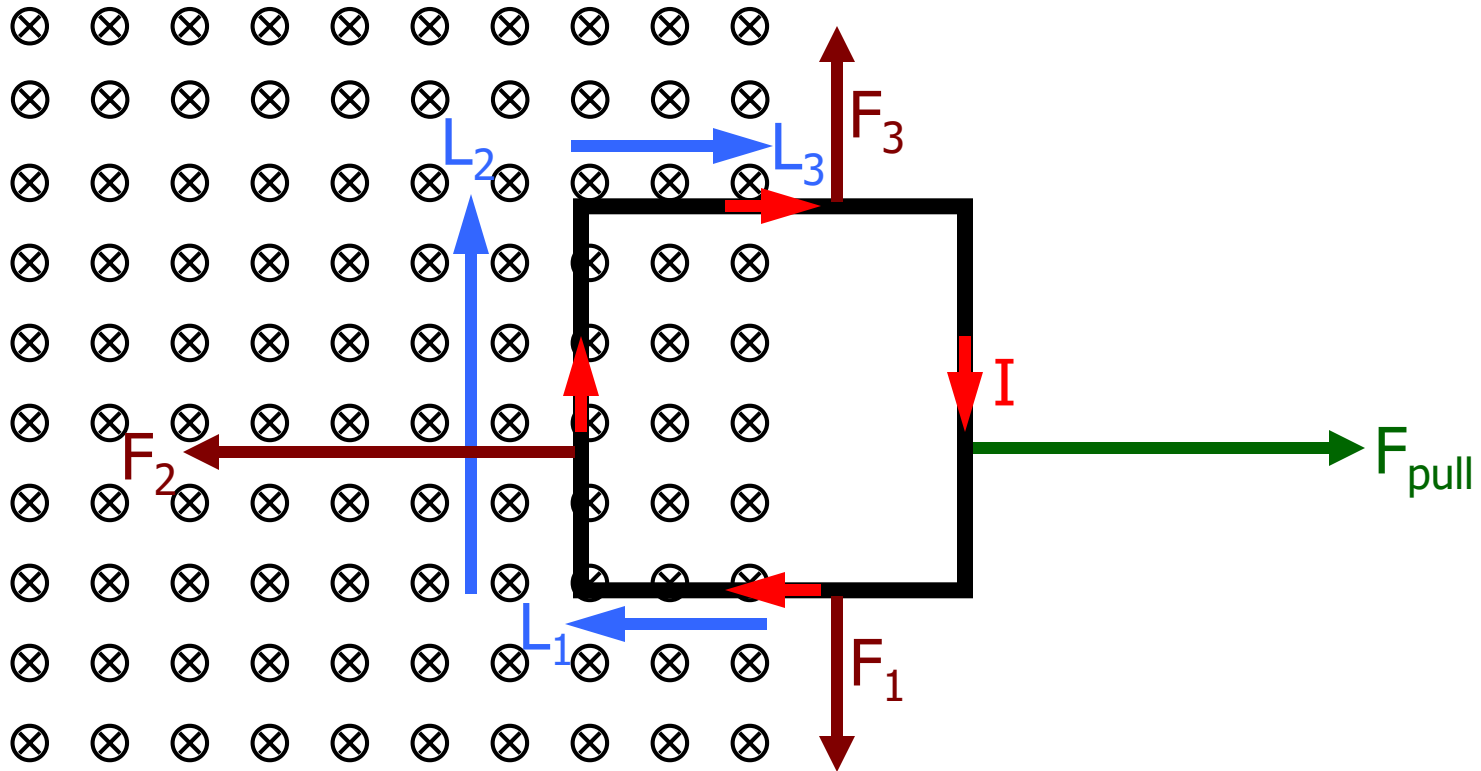
where L is a vector in the direction of I having a magnitude equal to the length of the wire inside the field region.



There must be a pulling force to the right to overcome the net magnetic force to the left.

Magnitudes only (direction shown in diagram):

$$F_{\text{mag}} = NILB = (100)(1.5 \times 10^{-2})(5 \times 10^{-2})(0.6) = 4.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{N}$$
$$= F_{\text{pull}}$$

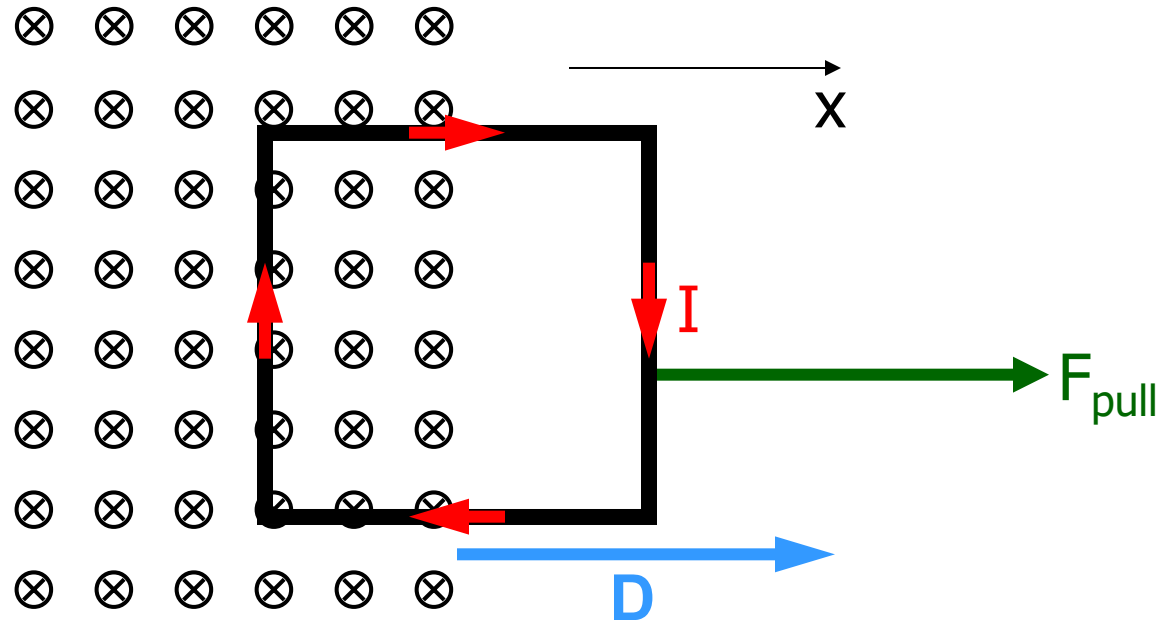


This calculation assumes the coil is pulled out “uniformly;” i.e., no acceleration, so $F_{\text{pull}} = F_{\text{mag}}$.

Work done by pulling force:

$$W_{\text{pull}} = \vec{F}_{\text{pull}} \cdot \vec{D} = (NILB \hat{i}) \cdot (L \hat{i})$$

$$W_{\text{pull}} = (100)(1.5 \times 10^{-2})(5 \times 10^{-2})(0.6)(5 \times 10^{-2}) = 2.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$



The work done by the pulling force is equal to the electrical energy provided to (and dissipated in) the coil.

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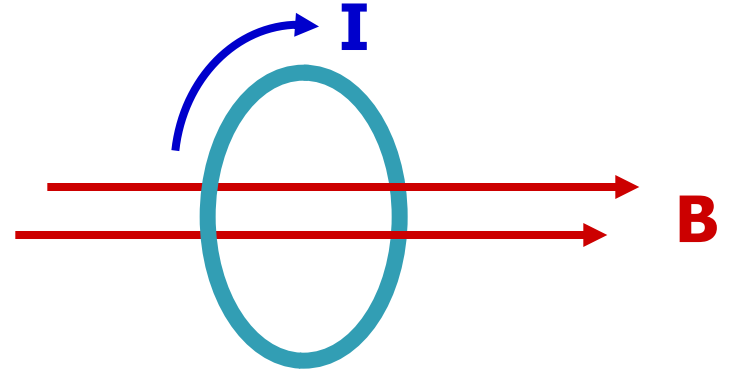
Eddy Currents.

You must understand how induced electric fields give rise to circulating currents called "eddy currents."

Induced Electric Fields

- changing magnetic flux through wire loop produces induced emf

Faraday's law
$$\varepsilon = -N \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$



Question:

What force makes the charges move around the loop?

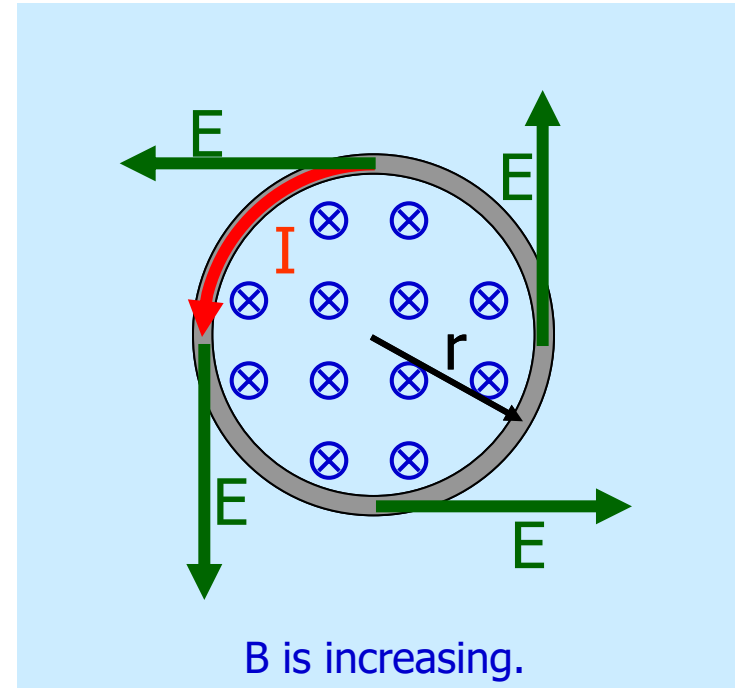
- cannot be magnetic force because
 - magnetic force does not accelerate particles
 - wire loop does not even have to be in B-field

Induced Electric Fields

Solution:

- there must be a **tangential electric field** around the loop
- voltage is integral of electric field along path
- Faraday's law turns into

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$



This electric field exists in space even if there is not an actual wire loop!

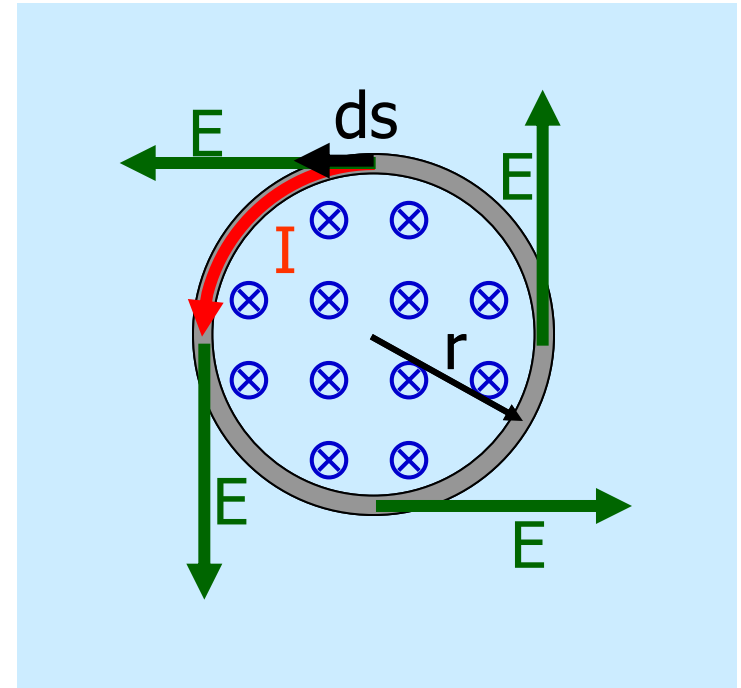
Work done by Induced Electric Fields

- induced electric field exerts force qE on charged particle
- instantaneous displacement is parallel to this force

Work done by electric field in moving charge once around the loop:

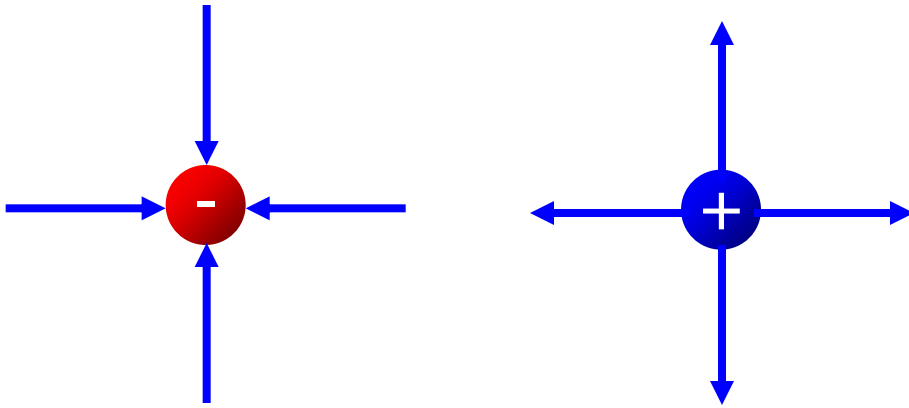
$$W = \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = q \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = qE \oint ds = qE (2\pi r) \neq 0$$

- work depends on path
- force of induced electric field is **not conservative**
- one **cannot** define potential energy for this force

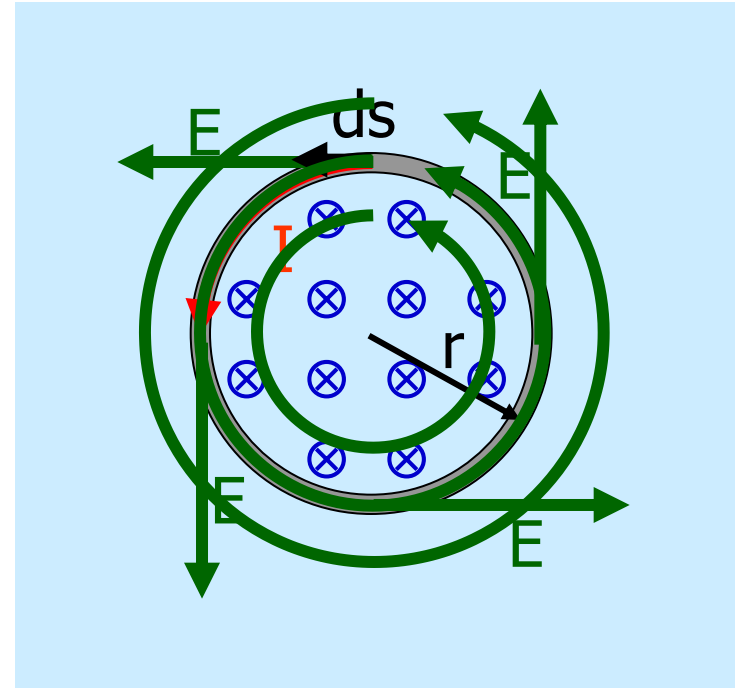


Different character of Coulomb and induced electric fields reflected in **electric field line geometry**:

$$E = k \frac{|q|}{r^2}, \text{ away from } +$$



Coulomb: field lines begin and end at source charges



Induced: field lines form continuous, closed loops.

Induced Electric Fields: summary of key ideas

A changing magnetic flux induces an electric field, as given by Faraday's Law:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

This is a **different** manifestation of the electric field than the one you are familiar with; it is not the electrostatic field caused by the presence of stationary charged particles.

Unlike the electrostatic electric field, this "new" electric field is nonconservative.

$$\vec{E} \Leftrightarrow \vec{E}_C + \vec{E}_{NC}$$

"conservative," or "Coulomb" \uparrow \uparrow "nonconservative"

Direction of Induced Electric Fields

The direction of \vec{E} is in the direction a positively charged particle would be accelerated by the changing flux.

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

Hint:

Imagine a wire loop through the point of interest.

Use Lenz's Law to determine the direction the changing magnetic flux would cause a current to flow.

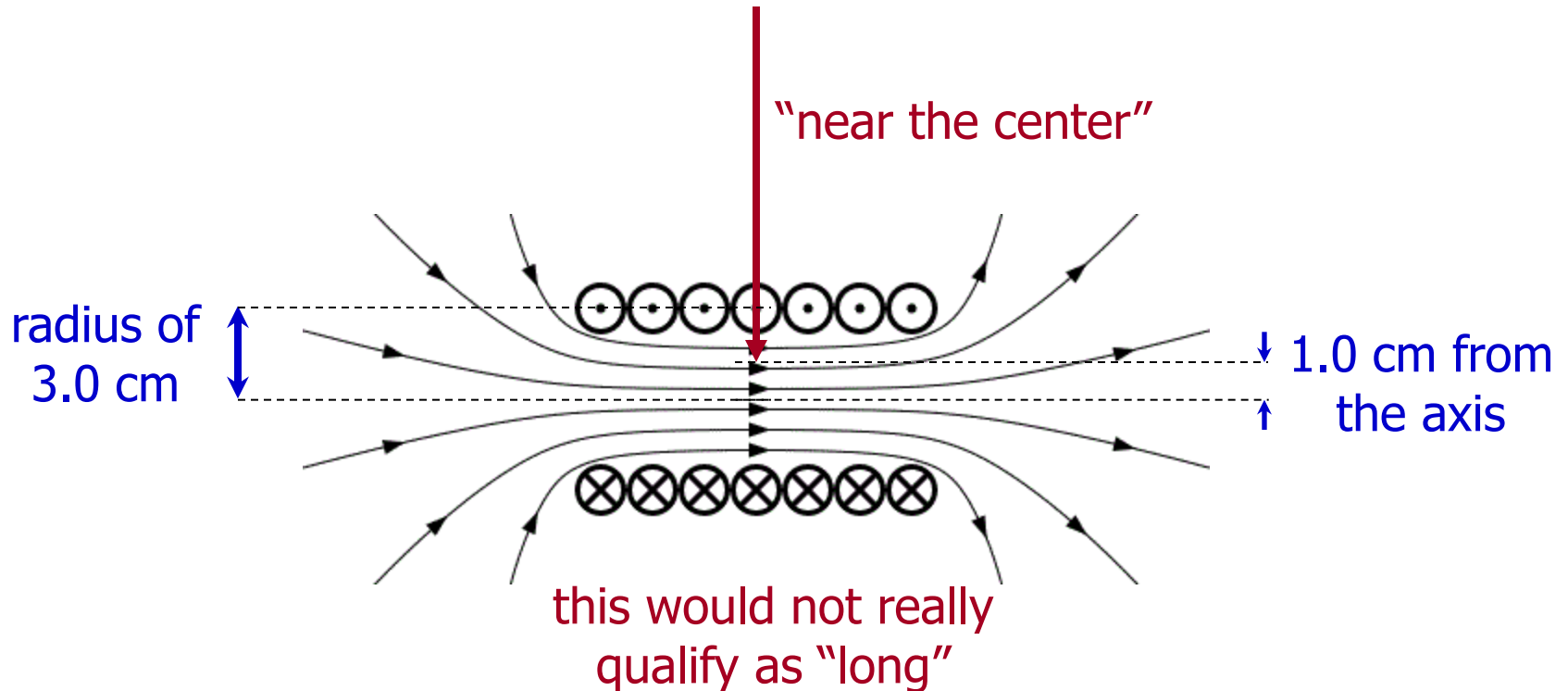
That is the direction of \vec{E} .

Example

A long thin solenoid has 500 turns per meter and a radius of 3.0 cm. The current is decreasing at a steady rate of 50 A/s. What is the magnitude of the induced electric field near the center of the solenoid 1.0 cm from the axis of the solenoid?

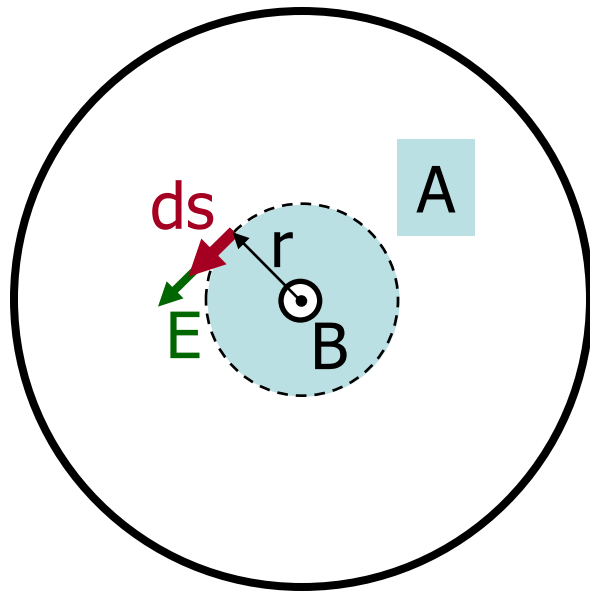
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Example

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B is decreasing

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

$$E(2\pi r) = \left| - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{d(BA)}{dt} \right| = A \left| \frac{dB}{dt} \right|$$

$$E(2\pi r) = \pi r^2 \left| \frac{d(\mu_0 n I)}{dt} \right| = \pi r^2 \mu_0 n \left| \frac{d(I)}{dt} \right|$$

$$E = \frac{r}{2} \mu_0 n \left| \frac{dI}{dt} \right|$$

$$E = 1.57 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

Some old and new applications of Faraday's Law

- Magnetic Tape Readers
- Phonograph Cartridges
- Electric Guitar Pickup Coils
- Ground Fault Interruptors
- Alternators
- Generators
- Transformers
- Electric Motors



Induced current and emf.

You must understand how changing magnetic flux can induce an emf, and be able to determine the direction of the induced emf.

Faraday's Law.

You must be able to use Faraday's Law to calculate the emf induced in a circuit.

Lenz's Law.

You must be able to use Lenz's Law to determine the direction induced current, and therefore induced emf.

Generators.

You must understand how generators work, and use Faraday's Law to calculate numerical values of parameters associated with generators.

Induced Electric Fields.

You must understand how a changing magnetic flux induces an electric field, and be able to calculate induced electric fields.

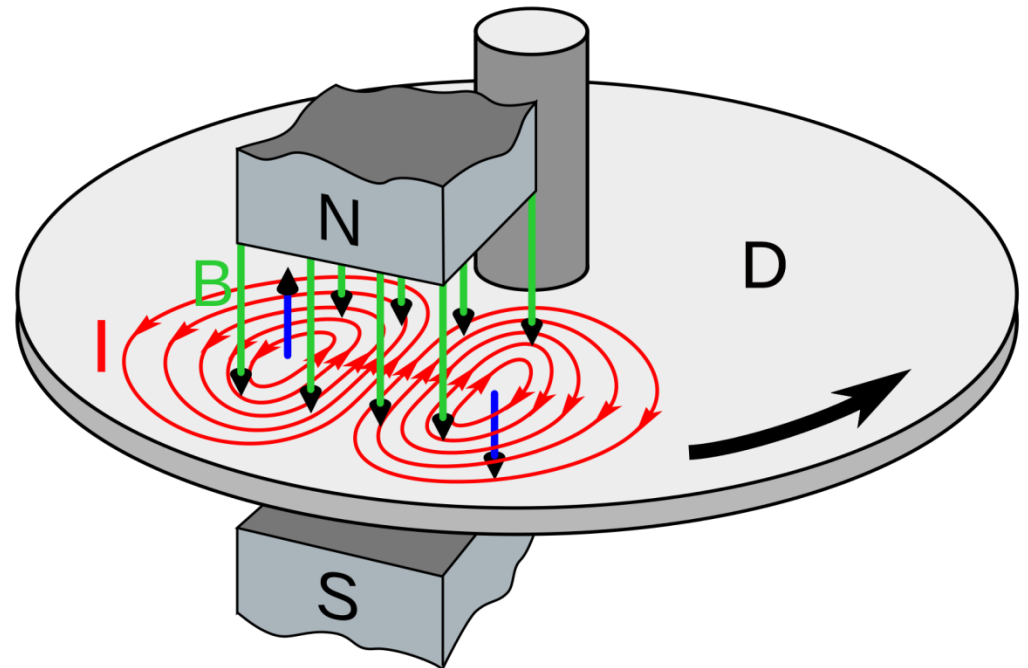
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Eddy Currents

General idea of induction:

- relative motion between a conductor and a magnetic field leads to induced currents
- in large masses of metal these currents can circulate and are called “eddy currents”



Eddy Currents

Eddy currents give rise to magnetic fields that oppose the motion (Lentz's rule)

Applications:

- metal detectors
- coin recognition systems
- security scanners
- circular saw brakes
- roller coaster brakes

Eddy currents heat the material ($P = I^2R$)

- unwanted energy losses
- can be used in heating applications



Example: Induction Stove

An ac current in a coil in the stove top produces a changing magnetic field at the bottom of a metal pan.

The changing magnetic field gives rise to a current in the bottom of the pan.

Because the pan has resistance, the current heats the pan. If the coil in the stove has low resistance it doesn't get hot but the pan does.

An insulator won't heat up on an induction stove.

