**Lecture-13：Electro-magnetic induction**

1. **A loop of wire moving in non-uniform B-field,** Lab frame with zero field.

图示, 示意图

描述已自动生成

Two edges (left and right) will feel Lorenz force along the loop and for the other edges, the Lorenz force is perpendicular to the loop.

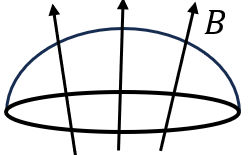
Work: left-right

Define: electromotive force ():

*old definition: the work per unit charge involved in moving a charge around a circuit containing a voltaic cell. Now it’s broadened to include any influence that causes charge to circulate around a closed path.*

Or we define magnetic flux:

* ---- ----

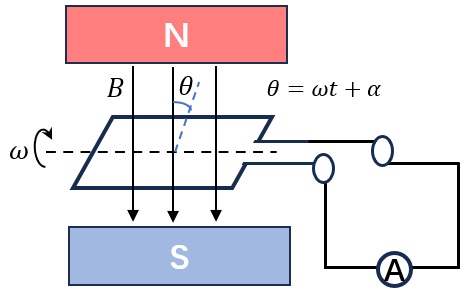
Due to the fact there is no magneticd charge , the flux penetrating a surface only depends on the boundary. As long as the boundary is specified, it doesn’t matter which surfaces you measure.

can also be represented as

**Lorenz’s law gives rise to** !!!

The flux generated by the induced current should be in an opposite direction to the change of (not itself, but ).

**\*\*\* Lenz’s law: The direction of the induced electromotive force is such that the induced current creates a magnetic field that opposes the change in flux.**

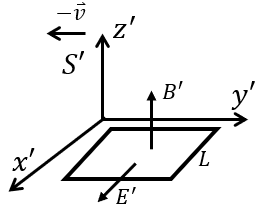
**Example:**   **Generator**,

: the area.

🡪

图示

中度可信度描述已自动生成

1. **A stationary loop in a changing field**

In the comoving frame of the loop (with with respect to , there exists electric field . is purely generated by .

(see Lec. 12, Ex. 1)

Now, is moving with in . Hence for the flux lost or gained at either end of the

loop in a time interval ：

🡪

Please note that we have to use , and , consistently.

**Faraday’s law**

⬄ SI according to Stokes’ law

---CGS

1. **Mutual inductance**

Consider two current loops and , position fixed

图示, 工程绘图

描述已自动生成Flux from through :

: flux in generated by .

is mutual inductance.

**Example: two coplanar, concentric rings:**  enclosed by

图示

描述已自动生成 at the center of the ring

(Lec. 11, Sec. 3)

or

And the induced in

**\*\*\*\*SI Unit of inductance: [M]: Henry=[volt]/[amp/s]** Named after Joseph Henry.

\*\*\*\* CGS Unit of **inductance: [statvolt]/[esu/s] or [s]2/[cm] ([statvolt]=[esu]/[cm])**

🡪

图片包含 不同, 桌子, 灯, 线

描述已自动生成**Reciprocal theorem:**

Proof: in and



Similarly:

Here:🡪🡪

1. 卡通人物

   中度可信度描述已自动生成**Self-inductance –** the in loop generated by the change of current

the flux through circuit 1 is from field generated by the current in circuit 1.

: **self-inductance of the circuit. 。，们**

图示

描述已自动生成**\*\*\*Example**: Consider a Toroidal coil:

Then flux threading the circuit of N turns:

* -
* ----

1. 图片包含 图示

   描述已自动生成**L-R circuit**

形状, 正方形

描述已自动生成

**i: turn on**

Or

* 图片包含 文本

  描述已自动生成 🡪

**Define:** relaxation time and

prevent the jump of current.

**i: turn off**



1. **Energy stored in magnetic field**

The energy dissipation is generated by (turn off case)

This amount of energy was initially stored in the coil as magnetic energy.



**图示, 维恩图

描述已自动生成\*\*\*Consider a long coil:**

Flux , 🡪

* Magnetic energy density: or ----
* In general case:

For a E&B field: or

**Joseph Henry** (December 17, 1797– May 13, 1878)  American scientist

He discovered the electromagnetic phenomenon of self-inductance. He also discovered mutual inductance independently of Michael Faraday, though Faraday was the first to make the discovery and publish his results. Henry developed the electromagnet into a practical device. He invented a precursor to the electric doorbell (specifically a bell that could be rung at a distance via an electric wire, 1831) and electric relay (1835). His work on the electromagnetic relay was the basis of the practical electrical telegraph. In his honor, the SI unit of inductance is named the henry (plural: henries; symbol: H).