

14

- $$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a}_{u_1} h_1 & \vec{a}_{u_2} h_2 & \vec{a}_{u_3} h_3 \\ \partial/\partial u_1 & \partial/\partial u_2 & \partial/\partial u_3 \\ h_1 \lambda_{u_1} & h_2 \lambda_{u_2} & h_3 \lambda_{u_3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$ circuit element: $\vec{k}_s ds = \mu_0 \vec{w} \vec{a}_\phi r dr d\phi$

 $\vec{R} = z\vec{a}_z - r\vec{a}_r$
 $\vec{B}_s ds = \vec{R} = \mu_0 w r^2 z d\phi \vec{a}_r + \mu_0 w r dr d\phi \vec{a}_z$
 def. $\vec{B}$
 $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0 w r^2 d\phi}{(R^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z} = \boxed{\frac{\mu_0 B_0 w h}{2} \left(\frac{2b^2 + h^2}{b^2 h^3} - z \right) \hat{z}} \quad [17]$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{(b^2 - z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \right\} \vec{a}_z$$

$$\vec{B} = -K_s \hat{a}_y$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = (-K_s \hat{a}_y) \cdot (-l \hat{a}_y) + (K_s \hat{a}_y) \cdot (l \hat{a}_y)$$

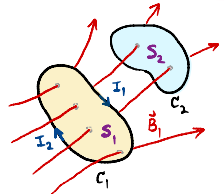
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2Hl$$

$$I_{enc} = K_s l$$

$$\therefore H = \frac{K_s}{2} \hat{a}_y$$

[illegible]

Inductances & Inductors



จากรูปแสดงวงจรที่มี I_1 ไหลในลูป C_1 จะทำให้มี $\vec{B}_1$ เกิดขึ้น
ที่ลูป C_2 จะเกิด I_2 ขึ้นมา

$$\Phi_{12} = \int_{S_2} \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2$$

ถ้าหากลูป C_2 นั้นเป็นลูปที่มี N_2 รอบ

$$\text{flux linkage: } \Lambda_{12} = N_2 \Phi_{12} \quad [\text{Wb}]$$

$$\text{Mutual flux: } L_{12} = \frac{N_2}{I_1} \int_{S_2} \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{N_2}{I_1} \int_{S_2} \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{C_1} \frac{I_1 d\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \right) \cdot d\vec{S}_2$$

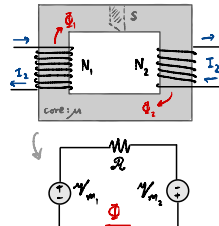
$$L_{12} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{N_1 N_2}{r_{12}} \quad (\text{Neumann formula})$$

คำนวณได้ $\Lambda_{12} = L_{12} I_1$ จะได้ว่า

$$\text{mutual inductance [H]} \quad L_{12} = \frac{\Lambda_{12}}{I_1} = \frac{d\Lambda_{12}}{dI_1}$$

ถ้าหากลูป C_1 นั้นเป็นลูปที่มี N_1 รอบ

$$\text{self inductance [H]} \quad L_{11} = \frac{\Lambda_{11}}{I_1} = \frac{d\Lambda_{11}}{dI_1}$$



กรณีที่มี leakage flux

พิจารณา magnetic circuit:

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = N_1 I_1, \quad \mathcal{H}_2 = N_2 I_2$$

$$\Phi = \frac{N_1 I_1}{\mathcal{R}} + \frac{N_2 I_2}{\mathcal{R}} = \Phi_1 = \Phi_2$$

ถ้าให้

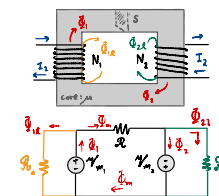
$$\Lambda_1 = N_1 \Phi_1 = N_1 \left(\frac{N_1 I_1}{\mathcal{R}} + \frac{N_2 I_2}{\mathcal{R}} \right)$$

$$\Lambda_2 = N_2 \Phi_2 = N_2 \left(\frac{N_1 I_1}{\mathcal{R}} + \frac{N_2 I_2}{\mathcal{R}} \right)$$

$$L_{11} = \frac{\Lambda_1}{I_1}, \quad L_{22} = \frac{\Lambda_2}{I_2}$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{\Lambda_{12}}{I_1} = \frac{N_1 N_2}{\mathcal{R}}$$

$$L_{12} = L_{21} = \sqrt{L_{11} L_{22}}$$



กรณีที่มี leakage flux

มี leakage flux ที่ N_1 และ N_2 เป็น Φ_{1e} และ Φ_{2e}

$$\Lambda_1 = N_1 \Phi_1 = N_1 (\Phi_{1e} + \Phi_{1c}) = L_{11} I_1 + L_{12} I_2$$

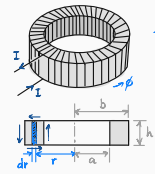
$$\Lambda_2 = N_2 \Phi_2 = N_2 (\Phi_{2e} + \Phi_{2c}) = L_{22} I_2 + L_{12} I_1$$

$$N_1 \Phi_{1e} = L_{1e} I_1, \quad N_2 \Phi_{2e} = L_{2e} I_2$$

$$L_{12} = L_{21} = k \sqrt{L_{11} L_{22}}$$

coupling constant (คค.)

Assume that N turns of wire are tightly wound on a toroidal frame of a rectangular cross section with dimensions as shown in a figure. Assuming the permeability of the medium to be μ_0 , find the self-inductance of the toroidal coil.



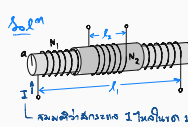
$$\text{Ampere's law: } \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\text{Flux linkage: } \Lambda = N \int_a^b \left(\frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} \right) (2\pi r dr)$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$L = \frac{\Lambda}{I} \rightarrow L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

Two coils of N_1 and N_2 turns are wound concentrically on a straight cylindrical core of radius a and permeability μ . The windings have lengths l_1 and l_2 , respectively. Find the mutual inductance between the coils.



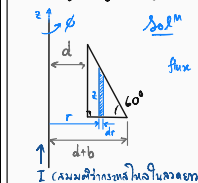
magnetic flux due to I_1 is Φ_{12}

$$\Phi_{12} = \frac{\mu N_1 I_1}{l_1} \pi a^2$$

$$\Lambda_{12} = \frac{\mu}{l_1} N_1 N_2 I_1 \pi a^2$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{\Lambda_{12}}{I_1} = \frac{\mu}{l_1} N_1 N_2 \pi a^2$$

Determine the mutual inductance between a conducting triangular loop and a very long straight wire as shown in a figure.



$$\text{flux linkage } \Lambda = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_a^b \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{\Lambda}{I} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

Magnetic Energy

พลังงานที่สะสมในสนามแม่เหล็ก

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} dV = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \vec{A} \cdot \vec{J} dV$$

Energy density (energy per unit volume)

$$w_m = \frac{1}{2} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{J}$$

พลังงานที่สะสมใน inductor

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Phi I$$

กรณีที่มีกระแส $I_1, \dots, I_N$ ไหลผ่าน N ขดลวด

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} L_{jk} I_j I_k$$

Determine the inductance per unit length of an air coaxial transmission line that has a solid inner conductor of radius a and a very thin outer conductor of a radius b .



จาก Ampere's law: $\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_{enc}$

$$r < a: H_{\phi} 2\pi r = I \rightarrow H_{\phi} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \rightarrow B_{\phi} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$a < r < b: H_{\phi} 2\pi r = I \rightarrow H_{\phi} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \rightarrow B_{\phi} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$r > b: H_{\phi} 2\pi r = 0 \rightarrow H_{\phi} = 0 \rightarrow B_{\phi} = 0$$

$$W_m = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_a^b \left(\frac{I}{r} \right)^2 2\pi r dr = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$L' = \frac{2W_m}{I^2} \rightarrow L' = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad [\text{H/m}]$$

พลังงานที่สะสมในสนามแม่เหล็ก

$$W_m = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$L' = \frac{2W_m}{I^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

การหา inductance:

สมมติว่าใส่กระแส I ในลูปในลูปที่สร้างสนาม (บางทีอาจเป็น $\vec{K}$ หรือ $\vec{J}$)

หาสนาม $\vec{H}, \vec{B}$ โดยใช้กฎของแอมแปร์

หาสนาม $\vec{H}, \vec{B}$ โดยใช้กฎของแอมแปร์

หา $\vec{H}$ จาก $\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_{enc}$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\Phi_m = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} dV$$

$$L = \frac{N \Phi_m}{I}$$

$$L = \frac{2W_m}{I^2}$$

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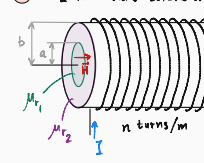
$$\Phi_m = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} dV$$

$$L = \frac{N \Phi_m}{I}$$

$$L = \frac{2W_m}{I^2}$$

2 materials solenoid



Method i

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$$

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หา flux linkage per unit length

$$\Lambda' = \mu_0 \mu_r \pi (a^2 + b^2) \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

inductance per unit length

$$L' = \frac{\Lambda'}{I}$$

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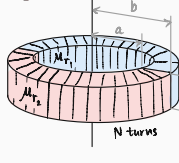
$$L' = \frac{\Lambda'}{I}$$

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$$L' = \frac{\Lambda'}{I}$$

$$L' = \frac{\Lambda'}{I}$$

2 materials toroid



Method ii

หาสนาม $\vec{H}$ โดยใช้กฎของแอมแปร์

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$$

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หา flux linkage

$$\Lambda = N \Phi_m$$

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Magnetic forces & torques

เมื่อมีประจุ q เคลื่อนที่ด้วยความเร็ว $\vec{v}$ ผ่านสนามแม่เหล็ก $\vec{B}$

$$\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad [N]$$

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \quad [N]$$

(Lorentz' force equation)

กรณีที่มีสนามไฟฟ้า $\vec{E}$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{F}_e = q\vec{E}$

พิจารณาส่วนเล็กๆ ยาว dl ส่วนที่นำจุด S มี N ประจุบวกที่เคลื่อนที่

ถ้า $\vec{v}$ ในทิศทางที่เคลื่อนที่ผ่าน $\vec{B}$ ผ่านสนามแม่เหล็ก $\vec{B}$

$$d\vec{F}_m = -NeSdl\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

คำนวณ $d\vec{F}_m$ ที่เคลื่อนที่กับ I

$$d\vec{F}_m = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

รวมสนามแม่เหล็กที่กระทำกับ กระแส I →
 ที่อยู่ใน closed circuit

$$\vec{F}_m = I \oint_C d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \quad [N]$$

พิจารณา 2 ส่วน I_1, I_2 ในลวดยาว C_1, C_2 ที่ขนานกัน

จาก Biot-Savart's Law กระแสที่ลวด I_1 สร้าง $\vec{B}_2$ ที่ลวด I_2 ทำกับกระแส I_2

$$\vec{F}_{21} = I_2 \oint_{C_2} d\vec{l}_2 \times \vec{B}_1 = I_2 \oint_{C_2} d\vec{l}_2 \times \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi R_{21}^2} \oint_{C_1} d\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{r}_{21} \right)$$

(Ampere' law of force)

• The Hall's effect : พิจารณาตัวนำที่แผ่นสี่เหลี่ยม $d \times b$ ที่วางตัวอยู่ในบริเวณที่มีสนามแม่เหล็ก $\vec{B} = B_z \hat{z}$ สำหรับแรง

แรงดันฮอลล์ $V_H = \frac{IB}{ne}$ หรือ $V_H = \frac{IB}{qen}$ สำหรับอิเล็กตรอน $q = -e$

เนื่องจากแรงประจุเคลื่อนที่ในสนามแม่เหล็กทำให้ $\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = \vec{E}_H \times b$

เพื่อให้เกิดแรงในทิศทางเดียวกัน เกิดสนามไฟฟ้าในทิศทาง $\vec{E}_H = -\frac{1}{c} \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ (Hall field)

สำหรับตัวนำยาว L : $\vec{E}_H = -(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \times \hat{z} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ $\Rightarrow V_H = \int_0^L \vec{E}_H \cdot d\vec{x} = \mu_0 B_z d$

$\Rightarrow E_x / B_z = \frac{1}{ne} = R_H$ - Hall coefficient

⊗ Determine the force per unit length between two infinitely long parallel conducting wires carrying currents I_1 and I_2 in the same direction. The wires are separated by a distance d .

หาค่า $\vec{B}_2$ ที่ลวด I_1 สร้าง

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d} \hat{\phi}$$

แรงดันฮอลล์ที่ลวด I_2 (ต่อหน่วยความยาว) คือ

$$\vec{F}'_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} \hat{y}$$

ถ้า I_1 และ I_2 มีทิศทางเดียวกัน $\vec{F}'_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} \hat{y}$

ถ้า I_1 และ I_2 มีทิศทางตรงกันข้าม $\vec{F}'_2 = -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} \hat{y}$

ดังนั้น ① แล ② $\vec{F}'_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} \hat{y}$ [N/m]

⊗ A rectangular loop in the xy -plane with sides b_1 and b_2 carrying a current I lies in a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z}$. Determine the force and torque on the loop.

หาค่า $\vec{F}$ และ $\vec{\tau}$

$$\vec{F} = I \oint_C d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

where $\vec{m} = I \vec{A}$

Forces in terms of stored magnetic energy

↳ ใช้หลักการ principle of virtual displacement.

(1) System of circuits with constant flux linkages.

flux linkage ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง $\Rightarrow \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow$ ไม่มีความเหนี่ยวนำ

∴ Mechanical work : $\vec{F}_m \cdot d\vec{l} = -dW_m = -(\nabla W_m) \cdot d\vec{l}$

constant $\Phi \rightarrow \vec{F}_m = -\nabla W_m$ [N]

(2) System of circuits with constant currents.

flux linkage เปลี่ยน $\Rightarrow$ มีความเหนี่ยวนำที่เปลี่ยนแปลง

∴ Mechanical work : $\vec{F}_m \cdot d\vec{l} = dW_m = (\nabla W_m) \cdot d\vec{l}$

constant $I \rightarrow \vec{F}_m = \nabla W_m$ [N]

⊗ Consider the electromagnetic in the figure, in which a current I in N -turn coil produces a flux Φ in the magnetic circuit. The cross-sectional area of the core is S . Determine the lifting force on the armature.

หาค่า $\vec{F}_m$ ที่ลวด I สร้าง

(i) หา $\vec{F}_m$ โดยใช้ virtual displacement y

พลังงานแม่เหล็ก $W_m = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$

หาค่า $\vec{F}_m$ โดยใช้ $\vec{F}_m = -\frac{dW_m}{dy}$

(ii) หา $\vec{F}_m$ โดยใช้ $\vec{F}_m = \nabla W_m$

Forces in terms of mutual inductance

กรณีที่มี 2 วงจร $\rightarrow I_1, I_2$ ที่มี self inductance L_1, L_2 และ mutual inductance M_{12}

พลังงานแม่เหล็ก $W_m = \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2 + L_{12} I_1 I_2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2$

หาค่า $\vec{F}_m$ โดยใช้ $\vec{F}_m = \nabla W_m = I_1 I_2 \nabla M_{12}$

⊗ Determine the force between two coaxial circular coils of radii b_1 and b_2 separated by a distance d that is much larger than the radii ($d \gg b_1, b_2$). The coils consist of N_1 and N_2 closely wound turns and carry currents I_1 and I_2 , respectively.

หาค่า $\vec{F}_m$ โดยใช้ $\vec{F}_m = I_1 I_2 \nabla M_{12}$

หาค่า M_{12} โดยใช้ $M_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2}{4\pi} \oint_{C_1} \oint_{C_2} \frac{d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2}{r_{12}}$

Additional Problems

① A current I flows in the inner conductor of an infinitely long coaxial line and returns via the outer conductor. The radius of the inner conductor is a , and the inner and outer radii of the outer conductor are b and c , respectively. Find the magnetic flux density $\vec{B}$ for all regions and plot $|\vec{B}|$ versus r .

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ Ampere's Law : $\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$

หาค่า $|\vec{B}|$ สำหรับ $r < a$, $a < r < b$, $b < r < c$, $r > c$

หาค่า $|\vec{B}|$ โดยใช้ $|\vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

② A current flows longitudinally in a very long, thin conducting sheet of width w as shown in a figure. a) Assume that the current flows into the paper, determine the magnetic flux density $\vec{B}$ at point P (at a, d)

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ Biot-Savart's Law

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ Ampere's Law

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

③ A long wire carrying a current I folds back with a semicircular bend of radius b as in a figure. Determine the magnetic flux density at the center point P of the bend.

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ Biot-Savart's Law

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ Ampere's Law

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

④ In certain experiments it is desirable to have a region of constant magnetic flux density. This can be created in an off-center cylindrical cavity that is cut in very long cylindrical conductor carrying a uniform current density. Refer to cross section in a figure. The uniform axial current density is $\vec{J} = J_z \hat{z}$. Find the magnitude and direction of $\vec{B}$ in the cylindrical cavity whose axis is displaced from that of the conducting part by a distance d .

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ Biot-Savart's Law

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ Ampere's Law

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 J_z}{2} (y \hat{x} - x \hat{y})$

⑤ Starting from the expression of $\vec{A}$ for the vector magnetic potential at a point of bisecting plane of a straight wire of length $2L$ that carries a current I :

หาค่า $\vec{A}$ โดยใช้ $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_{-L}^L \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$

หาค่า $\vec{B}$ โดยใช้ $\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$

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

① Determine the magnetic field intensity at a point $P(0,0,h)$ due to the surface currents as shown below. The first surface is a circular flat ring ($a < r < b$); $0 < \phi < 2\pi$; $z=0$) with surface current density $\vec{K}_1 = a\hat{\phi}$ [A/m]. The second surface is an upper hemispherical surface ($R=a$); $0 < \theta < \pi/2$; $0 < \phi < 2\pi$) with surface current density $\vec{K}_2 = a\sin\theta\hat{\phi}$ [A/m].

Solⁿ

1. **Flat Ring:** $\vec{K}_1 = a\hat{\phi}$. Using Biot-Savart's Law, the magnetic field at $P(0,0,h)$ is calculated by integrating the contributions from all current elements $d\vec{l} = a d\phi \hat{\phi}$. The resulting field is $\vec{H}_1 = \frac{a}{h^2} \left[\frac{2\pi a^2}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} - \frac{2\pi a^2}{\sqrt{b^2+h^2}} \right] \hat{z}$.

2. **Hemispherical Surface:** $\vec{K}_2 = a\sin\theta\hat{\phi}$. The magnetic field is calculated by integrating over the hemisphere. The resulting field is $\vec{H}_2 = \frac{a}{h^2} \left[\frac{2\pi a^2}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} - \frac{2\pi a^2}{\sqrt{b^2+h^2}} \right] \hat{z}$.

3. **Superposition:** The total magnetic field intensity is $\vec{H} = \vec{H}_1 + \vec{H}_2$.

② กำหนดให้กระแส I_0 ไหลตามเส้นลวดตัวนำที่มีรูปร่างตามภาพข้างบน z มีจุดจุดที่ $(1,0,0)$ และ $(-1,0,0)$ ไปตาม z ในทิศทางบวก $z=0$ ในบริเวณที่ $x > 0$ และ $x < 0$

Solⁿ

1. **Field at $(1,0,0)$:** The magnetic field is calculated using the Biot-Savart Law for the current element $d\vec{l} = I_0 dz \hat{z}$. The resulting field is $\vec{H}_1 = \frac{I_0}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} \right] \hat{y}$.

2. **Field at $(-1,0,0)$:** The magnetic field is calculated using the Biot-Savart Law for the current element $d\vec{l} = I_0 dz \hat{z}$. The resulting field is $\vec{H}_2 = \frac{I_0}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} \right] \hat{y}$.

3. **Superposition:** The total magnetic field intensity is $\vec{H} = \vec{H}_1 + \vec{H}_2$.

Alternative: Using Ampere's Law, the magnetic field intensity is calculated by integrating the current density $\vec{K} = I_0 \hat{z}$ over the surface $z=0$. The resulting field is $\vec{H} = \frac{I_0}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} \right] \hat{y}$.

③ A very large slab of material of thickness d lies perpendicularly to a uniform magnetic field of intensity $\vec{H}_0 = H_0 \hat{z}$. Ignoring edge effect, determine the magnetic field intensity in the slab:

Solⁿ

1. **Permeability μ :** The magnetic field intensity in the slab is $\vec{H} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r H_0}{\mu_0 \mu_r + d}$.

2. **Permanent Magnet:** The magnetic field intensity in the slab is $\vec{H} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r H_0}{\mu_0 \mu_r + d}$.

④ A ferromagnetic sphere of radius b is magnetized uniformly with a magnetization $\vec{M} = M_0 \hat{z}$.

Solⁿ

1. **Determine the equivalent magnetization current densities $\vec{J}_m$ and $\vec{K}_m$:** The equivalent magnetization current densities are $\vec{J}_m = \nabla \times \vec{M}$ and $\vec{K}_m = \vec{M} \times \hat{n}$.

2. **Determine the magnetic flux density at the center of the sphere:** The magnetic flux density at the center is $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 M_0}{2} \hat{z}$.

⑤ A toroidal iron core of relative permeability 3000 has a mean radius $R=80$ [mm] and a circular cross section with radius $b=25$ [mm]. An air gap $l_g=3$ [mm] exists, and a current I flows in a 500-turn winding to produce a magnetic flux of 10^{-5} [Wb]. (See a figure below) Neglecting flux leakage and using mean path length, find

Solⁿ

1. **Find the reluctance of the air gap and of the iron core:** The reluctance of the air gap is $\mathcal{R}_g = \frac{l_g}{\mu_0}$ and the reluctance of the iron core is $\mathcal{R}_i = \frac{l_i}{\mu_0 \mu_r}$.

2. **Find the required current I :** The required current is $I = \frac{\Phi}{N} \left(\mathcal{R}_g + \mathcal{R}_i \right)$.

⑥ Consider the magnetic circuit in a figure. A current of 3 [A] flows through 200 turns of wire on the center leg. Assuming the core to have a constant cross-sectional area of 10^{-3} [m²] and relative permeability of 5000.

Solⁿ

1. **Determine the magnetic flux in each leg:** The magnetic flux in each leg is $\Phi = \frac{NI}{\mathcal{R}}$.

2. **Determine the magnetic field intensity in each leg of core and in the air gap:** The magnetic field intensity in each leg of core is $H_c = \frac{B}{\mu_r \mu_0}$ and in the air gap is $H_g = \frac{B}{\mu_0}$.

⑦ Consider an infinitely long solenoid with n turns per unit length around a ferromagnetic core of cross-sectional area S . When a current is sent through the coil to create a magnetic field, a voltage $\mathcal{E} = -n \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$ is induced per unit length, which opposes the current change. Power $P_t = -\mathcal{E}I$ per unit length must be supplied to overcome this induced voltage in order to increase the current to I .

Solⁿ

1. **Prove that the work per unit volume required to produce a final magnetic flux density B is $\int_0^B H dB$:** The work per unit volume required to produce a final magnetic flux density B is $\int_0^B H dB$.

2. **Assuming that the current is changed in a periodic manner such that B is reduced from B_2 to B_1 and then increased again to B_2 , prove that the work done per unit volume for such a cycle of change in the ferromagnetic core is represented by the area of the hysteresis loop of the core metal:** The work done per unit volume for such a cycle of change in the ferromagnetic core is represented by the area of the hysteresis loop of the core metal.

⑧ Consider a plane boundary ($y=0$) between air (region 1, $\mu_r=1$) and iron (region 2, $\mu_r=5000$).

Solⁿ

1. **Assuming $\vec{B}_1 = B_1 \hat{x}$ in air, find $\vec{B}_2$ and the angle that $\vec{B}_2$ makes with the interface:** The magnetic field in the iron is $\vec{B}_2 = \frac{B_1}{\mu_r} \hat{x}$ and the angle is $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\mu_r - 1}{\mu_r + 1} \right)$.

2. **Assuming $\vec{B}_1 = B_1 \hat{x}$ in iron, find $\vec{B}_2$ and the angle that $\vec{B}_2$ makes with the normal to the interface:** The magnetic field in the air is $\vec{B}_2 = \mu_r B_1 \hat{x}$ and the angle is $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\mu_r - 1}{\mu_r + 1} \right)$.

⑨ The method of images can also be applied to certain magnetostatic problems. Consider a straight, thin conductor in air parallel to and at a distance d above the plane interface of a magnetic material of relative permeability μ_r .

Solⁿ

1. **Show that all boundary conditions are satisfied if:** The boundary conditions are satisfied if the magnetic field in the air is calculated from I and image current $I_i = \left(\frac{\mu_r - 1}{\mu_r + 1} \right) I$, and these currents are equidistant from the interface and situated in air.

2. **For a long conductor carrying a current I and for $\mu_r \gg 1$, determine the magnetic flux density $\vec{B}$ at the point P in a below figure:** The magnetic flux density at the point P is $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} \hat{y}$.

⑩ Calculate the mutual inductance per unit length of the air coaxial transmission lines A-A' and B-B' separated by a distance D , as shown in a figure. Assume the wire radius to be much smaller than D and the wire spacing d .

Solⁿ

1. **Calculate the mutual inductance per unit length:** The mutual inductance per unit length is $M = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{D}{d} \right)$.

⑪ Determine the mutual inductance between a very long, straight wire and a conducting circular loop, as shown in a figure.

Solⁿ

1. **Calculate the mutual inductance:** The mutual inductance is $M = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{D}{d} \right)$.

⑫ Consider two coupled circuits, having self-inductance L_1 and L_2 , that carry currents I_1 and I_2 , respectively. The mutual inductance between the circuits is M .

Solⁿ

1. **Find the ratio I_1/I_2 that makes the stored magnetic energy W_m a minimum:** The ratio I_1/I_2 that makes the stored magnetic energy W_m a minimum is $I_1/I_2 = -M/L_1$.

- ⑩ A positive charge is released from the origin. If there are $\vec{B}$ in the x -direction and $\vec{E}$ in the z -direction.

Solⁿ จากโจทย์ให้สนามแม่เหล็กในระนาบ xy คือ $\vec{B} = B\hat{x}$ และสนามไฟฟ้าในแนว z คือ $\vec{E} = E\hat{z}$ เราต้องการหาวิถีการเคลื่อนที่ของอนุภาคที่มีประจุบวก q ที่ปล่อยจากจุดกำเนิด $(0,0,0)$ ในทิศทาง $\hat{z}$ โดยที่อนุภาคมีมวล m และความเร็วเริ่มต้น $\vec{v} = v_0\hat{z}$

วิถีการเคลื่อนที่: $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$

Force: $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = q(E\hat{z} + Bv\hat{y})$

Equation of motion: $m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = q(E\hat{z} + Bv\hat{y})$

Initial condition: $\vec{r}(0) = 0, \vec{v}(0) = v_0\hat{z}$

Solution: $\vec{r}(t) = \frac{qB}{m\omega_c^2} \left(\frac{v_0}{2} (1 - \cos \omega_c t) \hat{x} + \frac{v_0}{2} \sin \omega_c t \hat{y} + (v_0 z - \frac{qE}{m\omega_c^2} (1 - \cos \omega_c t)) \hat{z} \right)$

Angular frequency: $\omega_c = \frac{qB}{m}$

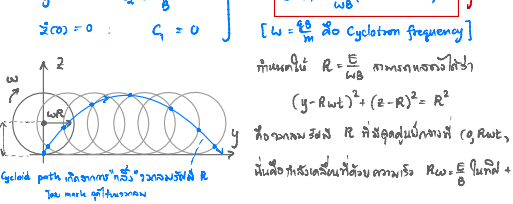
Radius of gyration: $R = \frac{qB}{m\omega_c^2} \frac{v_0}{2}$

Path equation: $(y - R \sin \omega_c t)^2 + (x - R \cos \omega_c t)^2 = R^2$

Helical path: $\vec{r}(t) = R \cos \omega_c t \hat{x} + R \sin \omega_c t \hat{y} + (v_0 z - \frac{qE}{m\omega_c^2} (1 - \cos \omega_c t)) \hat{z}$

Initial condition: $y(0) = 0, z(0) = 0, \dot{y}(0) = 0, \dot{z}(0) = v_0$

Solution: $y(t) = \frac{qB}{m\omega_c^2} (1 - \cos \omega_c t), z(t) = \frac{qE}{m\omega_c^2} (1 - \cos \omega_c t) + v_0 t$



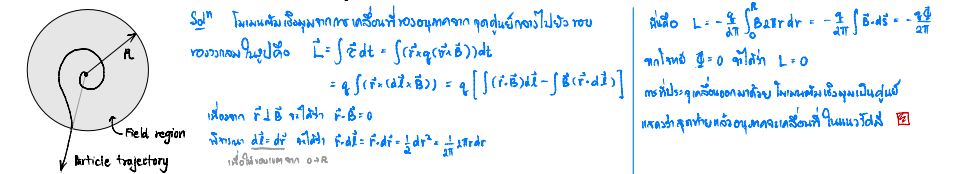
- ⑪ A plane wire loop of irregular shape is situated so that part of it is in a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B}$ (in a figure, the field occupies the shaded region, and points perpendicular to the plane of the loop). The loop carries a current I .

Show that the net magnetic force on the loop is $\vec{F} = I\vec{B}w$, where w is the chord subtended. Generalize this result to the case where the magnetic field region itself has an irregular shape. What is the direction of the force?

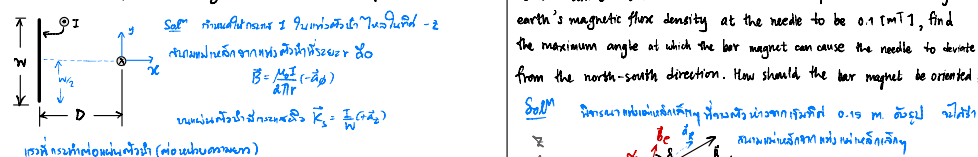
Solⁿ จาก $\vec{F} = I \int d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

Direction of force: $\vec{F} = I \int d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

- ⑫ A circularly symmetrical magnetic field ($\vec{B}$ depends only on the distance from the axis), pointing perpendicular to the page, occupies the shaded region in a figure below. If the total flux ($\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$) is zero, show that a charged particle that start out at the center will emerge from the region on a radial path (provided it escapes at all). On the reverse trajectory, a particle fired at the center away from outside will hit its target (if it has sufficient energy), though it may follow a weird route getting here.



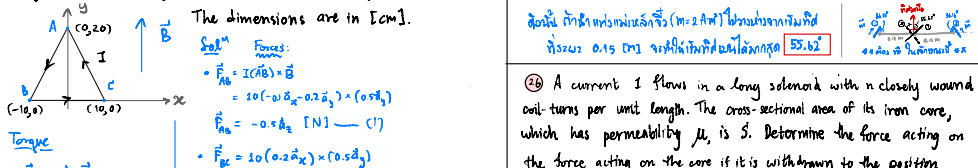
- ⑬ The cross section of a long thin metal strip and a parallel wire is shown in a figure. Equal and opposite currents I flow in the conductors. Find the force per unit length on the metal strip.



Solⁿ หาสนามแม่เหล็กจากกฎของแอมแปร์

Force per unit length: $\vec{F} = \int \vec{F} dl = \int \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi D^2} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi D^2} w$

- ⑭ A dc current $I = 10$ [A] flows in triangular loop in the xy -plane as shown in a figure. Assuming a uniform magnetic flux density $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y}$ in the region, find the forces and torque on the loop.



Force on side AB: $\vec{F}_{AB} = I(\vec{r}_B - \vec{r}_A) \times \vec{B} = -10B_0 \hat{y}$

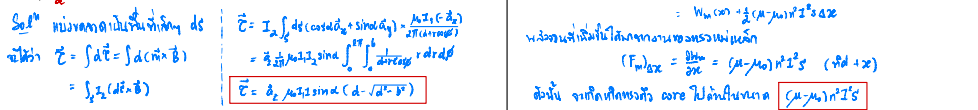
Force on side BC: $\vec{F}_{BC} = I(\vec{r}_C - \vec{r}_B) \times \vec{B} = 10B_0 \hat{y}$

Force on side CA: $\vec{F}_{CA} = I(\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_C) \times \vec{B} = 0$

Net force: $\vec{F}_{net} = 0$

Torque: $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = -10B_0 \hat{z}$

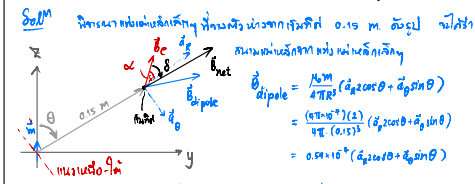
- ⑮ If the circular loop in this figure is rotated about its axis by an angle α , find the torque exerted on the loop.



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Torque: $\vec{\tau} = I \int \vec{r} \times d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = I \int \vec{r} \times d\vec{l} \times B_0 \hat{y}$

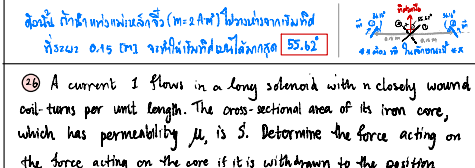
- ⑯ A magnetized compass needle will line up with the earth's magnetic field. A small bar magnet (a magnetic dipole) with a magnetic moment $\vec{\mu}$ [Am²] is placed at a distance 0.15 [m] from the center of a compass needle. Assuming the earth's magnetic flux density at the needle to be 0.1 [mT], find the maximum angle at which the bar magnet can cause the needle to deviate from the north-south direction. How should the bar magnet be oriented?



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Angle: $\theta = \arcsin \left(\frac{\mu}{B_{earth} r^3} \right)$

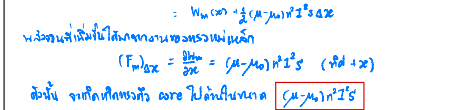
- ⑰ A current I flows in a long solenoid with n closely wound coil turns per unit length. The cross-sectional area of its iron core, which has permeability μ , is S . Determine the force acting on the force acting on the core if it is withdrawn to the position in this figure.



Solⁿ หาสนามแม่เหล็กจากกฎของแอมแปร์

Force: $\vec{F} = \frac{\mu_0 n^2 I^2 S}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+L} \right)$

- ⑱ A current I flows in a long solenoid with n closely wound coil turns per unit length. The cross-sectional area of its iron core, which has permeability μ , is S . Determine the force acting on the force acting on the core if it is withdrawn to the position in this figure.



Solⁿ หาสนามแม่เหล็กจากกฎของแอมแปร์

Force: $\vec{F} = \frac{\mu_0 n^2 I^2 S}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+L} \right)$