

Electromagnetic Fields

Lecture 7

Magnetostatics 2

Flux

The magnetic flux

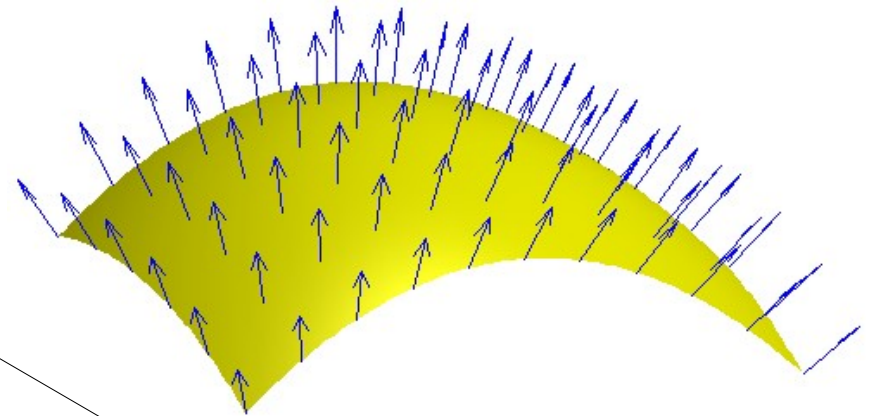
Amount of magnetic field passing through a given surface

$$\iint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \Phi_m$$

Magnetic flux density
(vector field)

Dot product

Surface normal vector



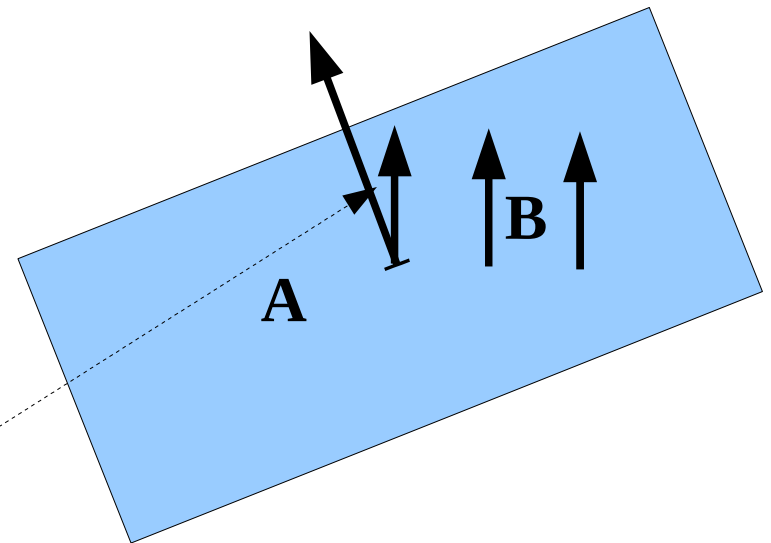
Magnetic flux is measured in Webers [Wb].

Flux

- Uniform B with flat surface

$$\Phi_m = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A} = B A \cos(\theta)$$

theta angle



Flux

Magnetic flux through closed surface

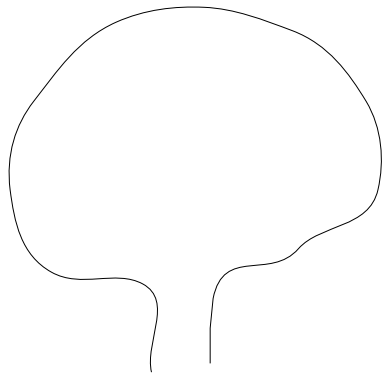
$$\Phi_m = \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

Gauss's law for magnetism. Magnetic monopoles do not exist.

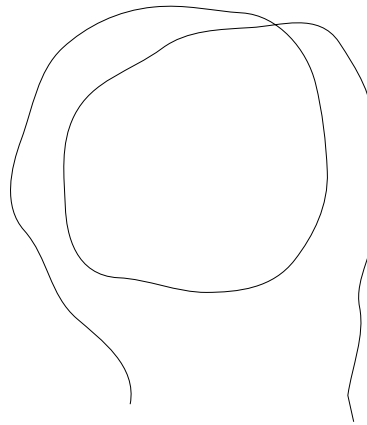
Electromagnetic coil

- **Definition of coil**

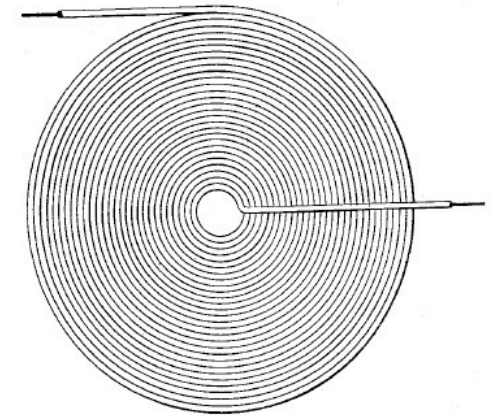
Series of wire loops connected in the way which produce stronger magnetic field.



Single loop



Two loops coil



Tesla flat coil

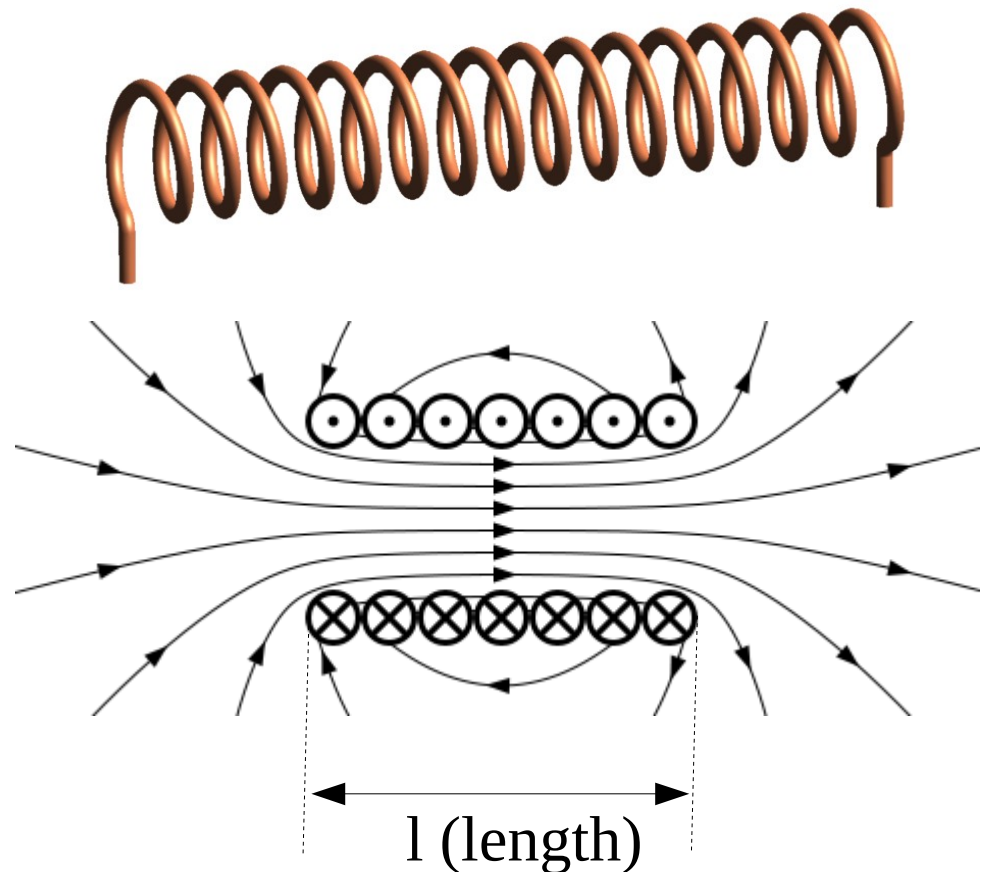
Solenoid coil

N turns of wire wrapped around cylinder

Using Ampere's law with assumption field outside of the coil weak:

$$B l = \mu_0 N I$$

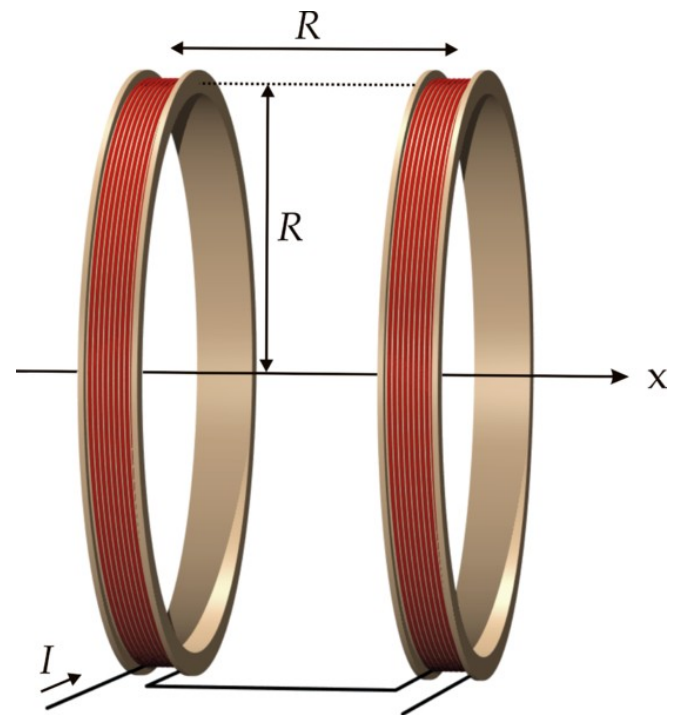
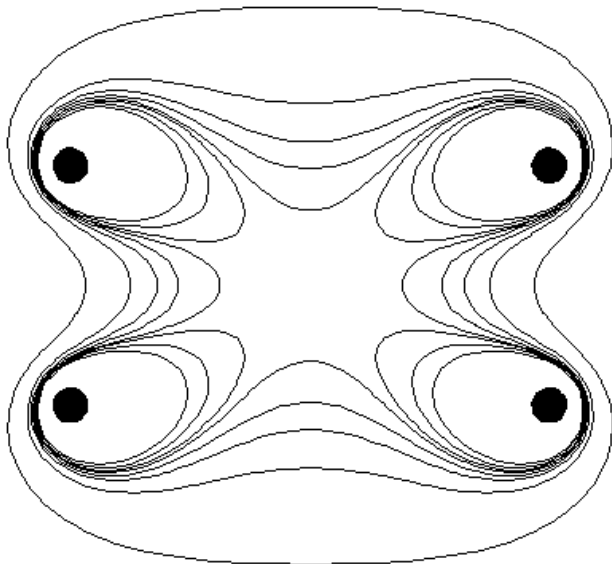
$$B = \mu_0 \mu_r \frac{N I}{l}$$



Helmholtz Coil

Coil for a nearly uniform magnetic field

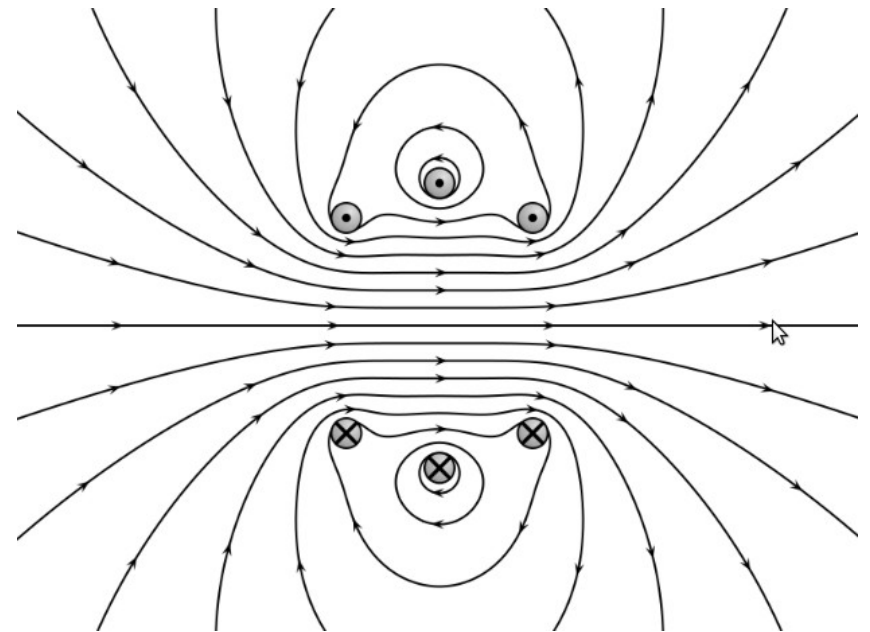
$$B = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{3/2} \frac{\mu_0 n I}{R}$$



[Wikipedia]

Maxwell Coil

Coil for a large volume of nearly uniform magnetic field
(or constant gradient)



Flux linkage

Flux linkage is a property of a coil of conducting wire and the magnetic field through which it passes. It is determined by the number of turns (N) and the flux of the magnetic field $\cdot \Phi_m$

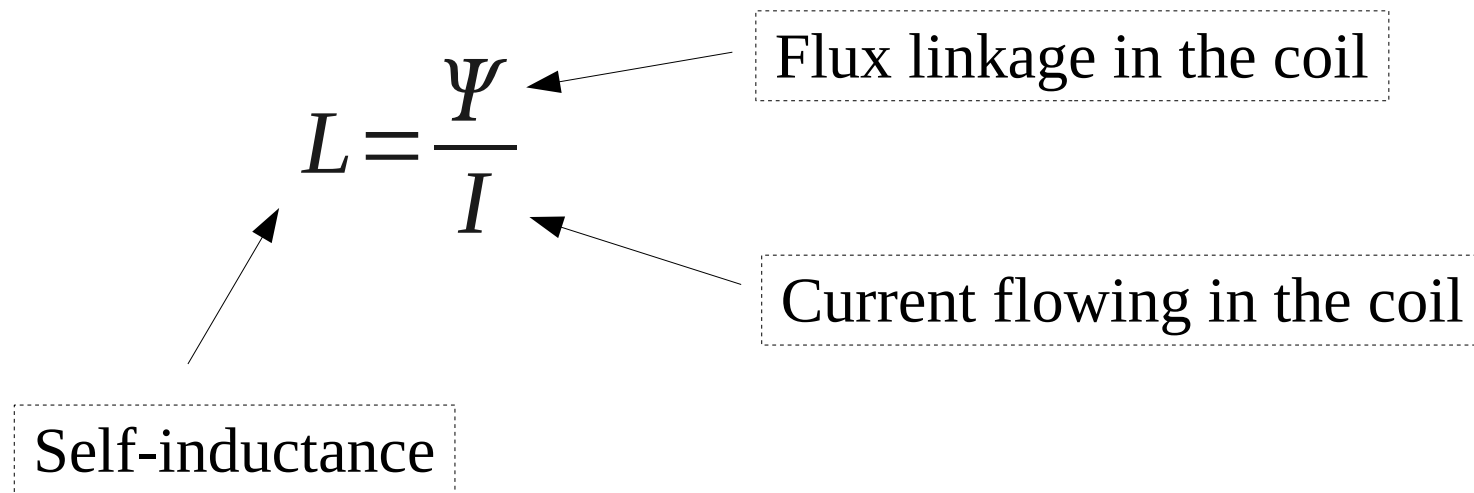
$$\Psi = N \Phi_m$$

Flux linkage is measured in weber-turns or [Vs] volt second.

Inductance

Self inductance

Property of circuit describing ability to store magnetic field energy.



Inductance

Mutual inductance

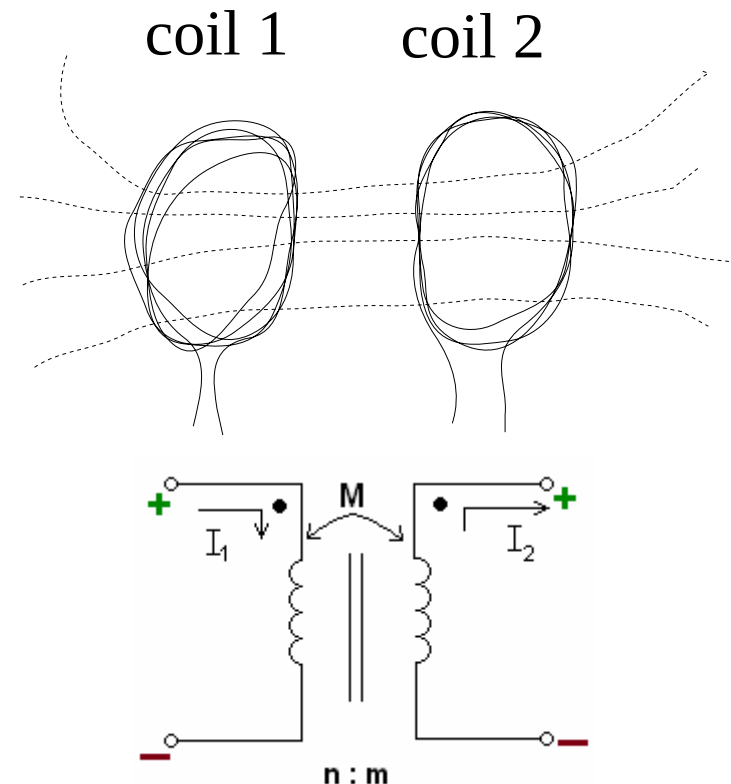
Measure of magnetic coupling between two inductors.

$$M_{12} = \frac{\Psi_{12}}{I_2} \quad M_{21} = \frac{\Psi_{21}}{I_1}$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = M$$

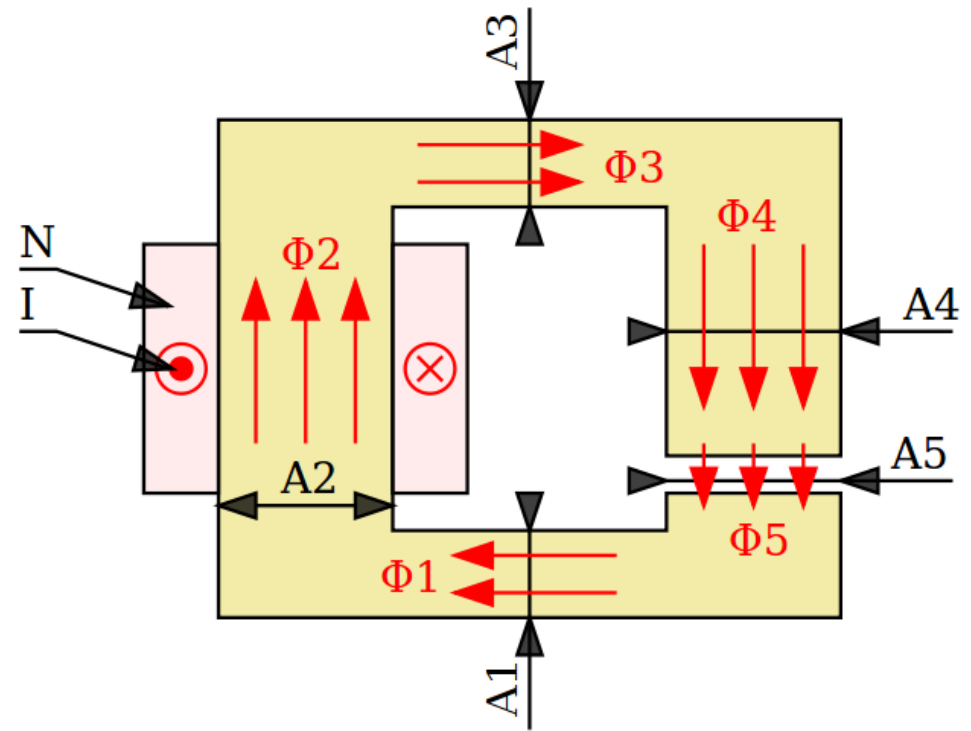
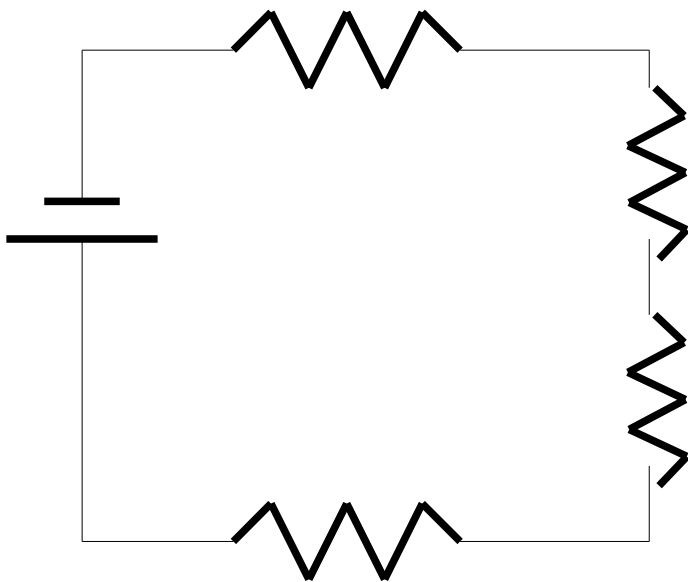
$$M = k \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

k - coupling coefficient



Magnetic circuits

Analogy between electrical circuit theory and magnetic circuit theory.



[wykreślić]

Magnetic circuits

Electric circuit		Magnetic circuit	
Voltage	U	Magnetomotive force (MMF)	$F = N I$
Current	I	Magnetic flux	Φ_m
Electric field	E	Magnetic field	H
Ohm's Law	$U = I R$	Hopkinsons' Law	$F = \Phi_m R_m$
Resistance	R	Reluctance	R_m
Current density	J	Flux density	B
Conductivity	σ	Permeability	μ

References

References:

Deventra K. Mistry: Practical Electromagnetics, From Biomedical Science to Wireless Communication, Wiley-Interscience, 2007

Joseph F. Becker: Physics 51 - Electricity & Magnetism, California State University
<http://www.physics.sjsu.edu/becker/physics51/>

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