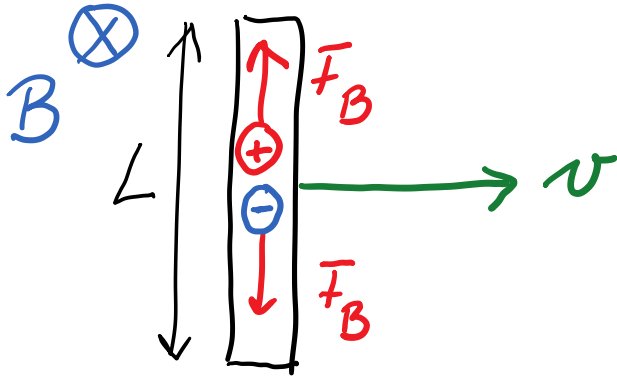


# Lecture 28: Electromagnetic Induction

# Motional emf



Conductor moves with speed  $v$   
through magnetic field

Force on charged particles

$$F_B = qvB$$

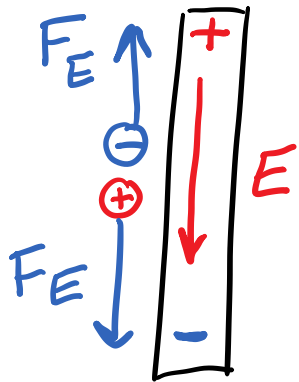
Charge separation

Electric field

Electric force  $F_E = qE$

Until  $F_E = F_B$

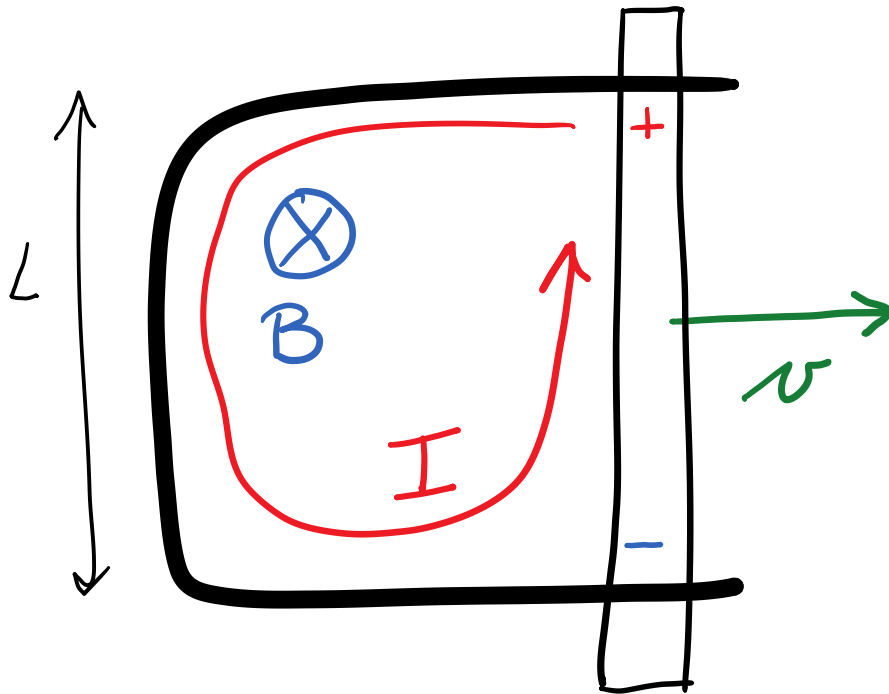
$$E = vB$$



$$\Delta V = vLB$$

motional emf

## Induced current in a circuit



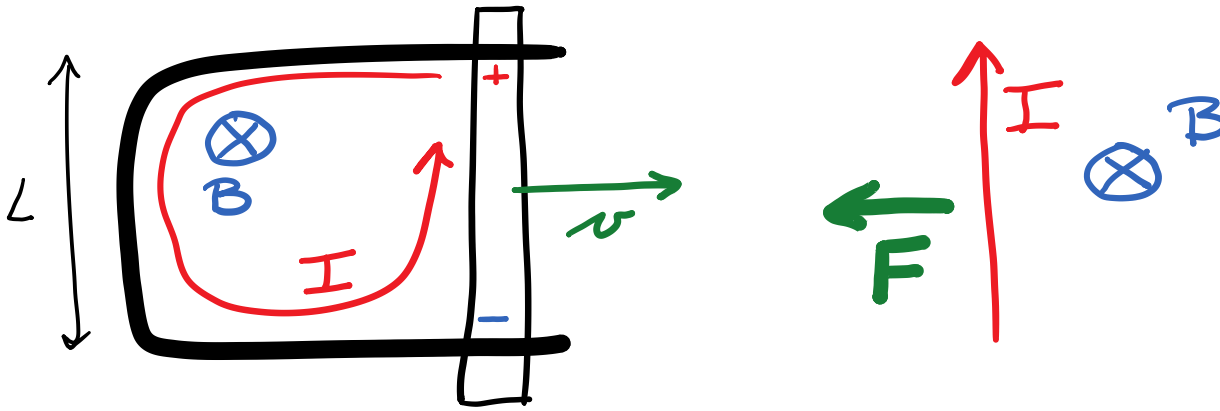
Moving conductor in previous example had emf, but could not sustain a current.

Resistance of circuit  $R$

$$\Delta V = vLB$$

$$I = \frac{vLB}{R}$$

# Force on current



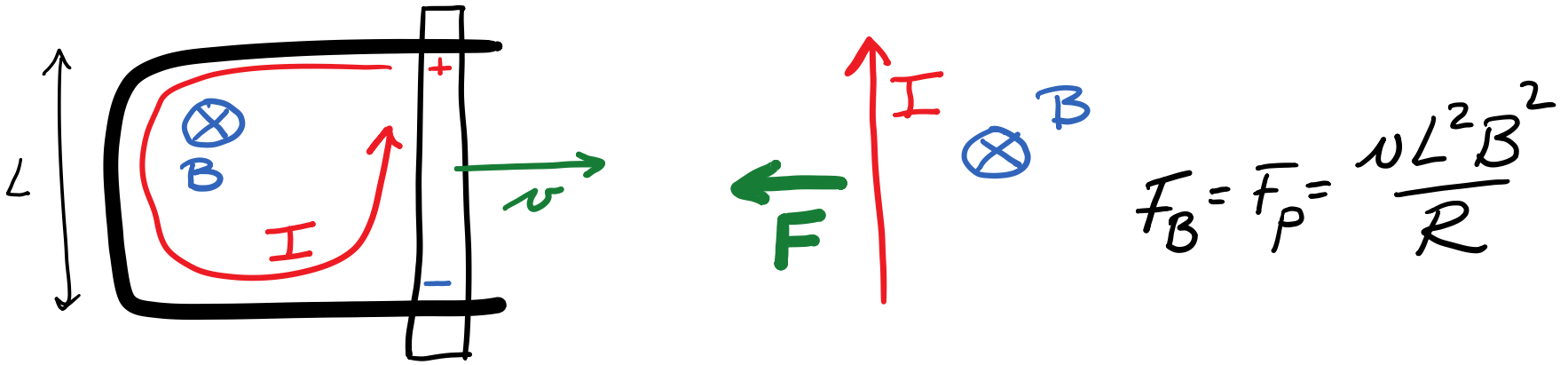
$$\Delta V = vLB$$

$$I = \frac{vLB}{R}$$

$$F_B = ILB = \left( \frac{vLB}{R} \right) LB = \frac{vL^2B^2}{R}$$

To move with const. speed, need to pull with the same force  $F_p = F_B$ .

# Energy



Power dissipated:

$$P = \underline{I}V = \left(\frac{\nu LB}{R}\right)(\nu LB) = \frac{(\nu LB)^2}{R}$$

Rate at which energy is added by pulling force:

$$P = F \cdot \nu = \frac{(\nu LB)^2}{R}$$

Same!  
Energy Conservation

# Magnetic Flux

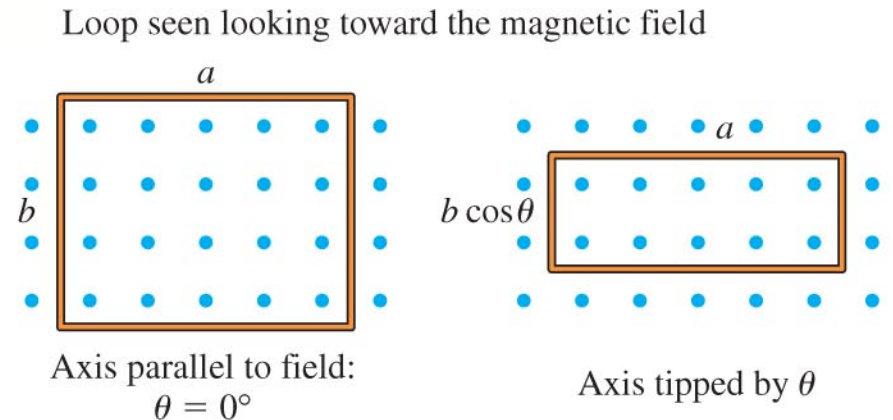
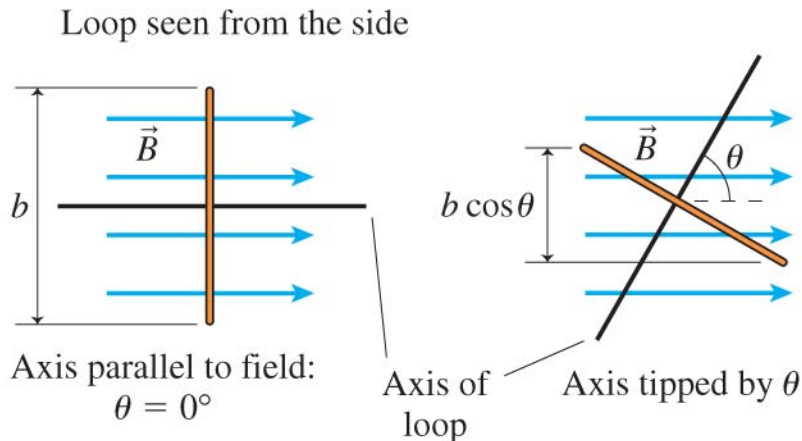
If the magnetic field passing through a coil of wire is changing, a current is created (=induced) in the coil.

Magnetic Flux:

$$\Phi = A_{eff}B = AB \cos \theta$$

Unit:

$$Tm^2 = Wb \quad \text{Weber}$$



# Lenz's Law

Current is induced in a loop of wire when the magnetic flux through the loop changes.

The direction of the induced current is such that the induced magnetic field **opposes the change in flux.**

$$\Phi = A_{eff}B = AB \cos \theta$$

Loop "wants" to keep the flux the way it was before the change.

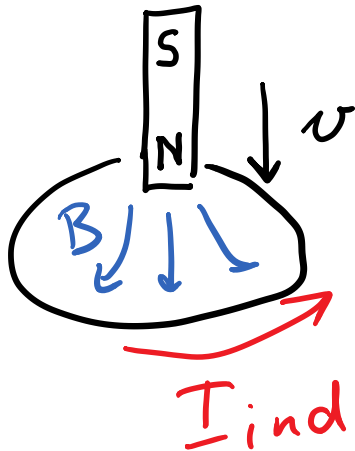
Changes in flux:

- B changes (increases/decreases)
- Loop changes area or angle
- Loop moves in or out of magnetic field

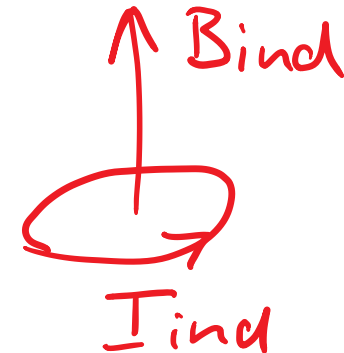
## Examples

Current is induced in a loop of wire when the magnetic flux through the loop changes. The direction of the induced current is such that the induced magnetic field **opposes the change in flux**.

$$\Phi = A_{eff}B = AB \cos \theta$$

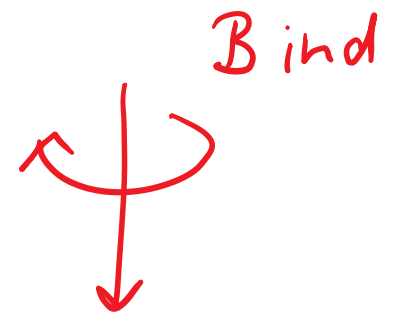
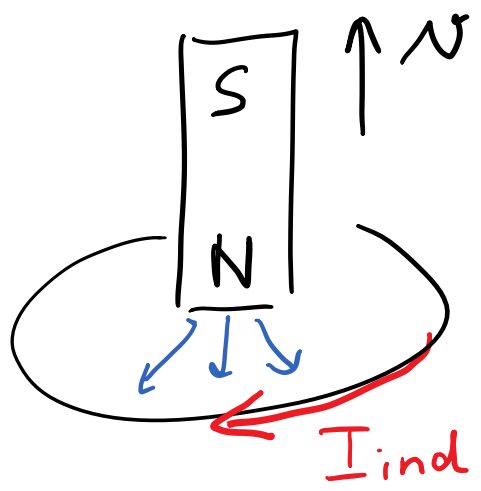


$\vec{B}$  down  
flux increases  
Loop makes  $\vec{B}'$   
to counteract

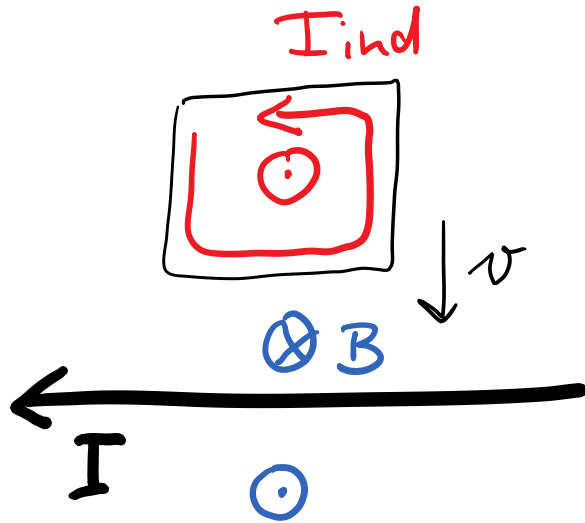




$\vec{B}$  down, decreases



$B_{ind}$



Closer to current  
 $B$  increases  $\otimes$   
 $\Phi$  into page  $\uparrow$   
 Loop makes  $B \odot$