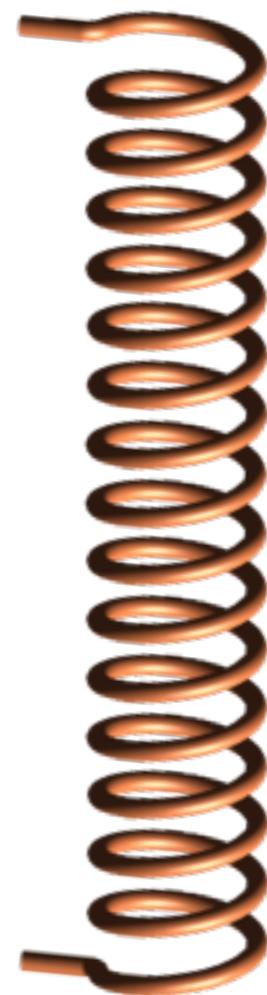
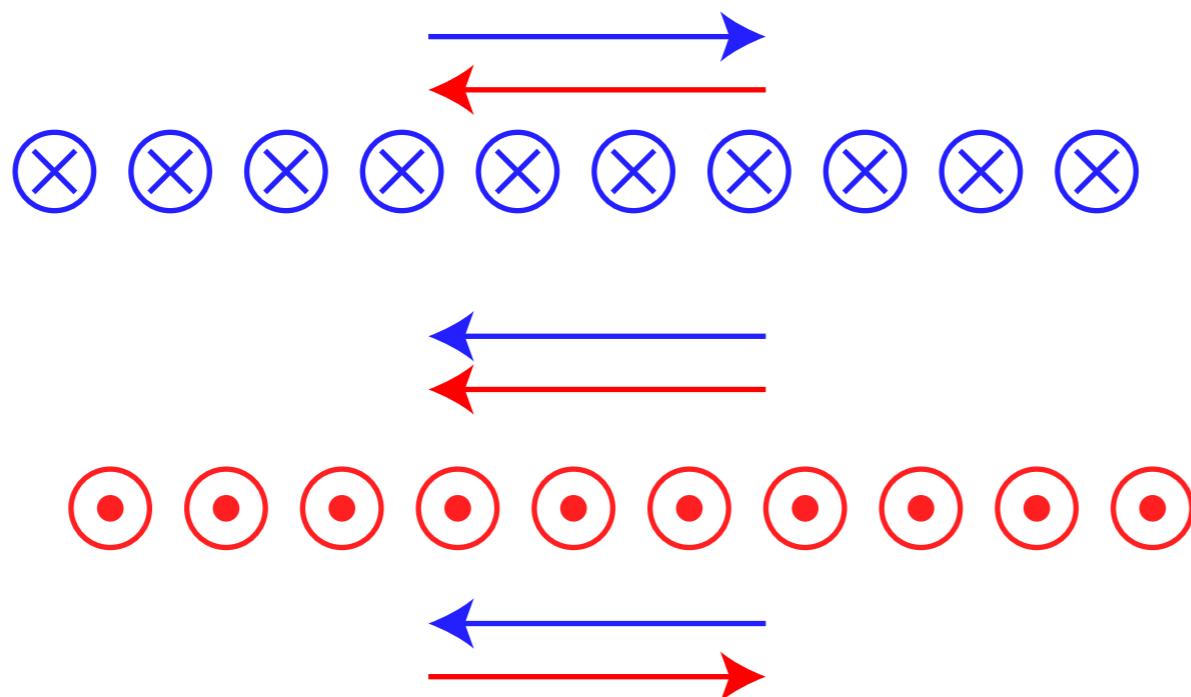


Motional EMF

Lecture 21

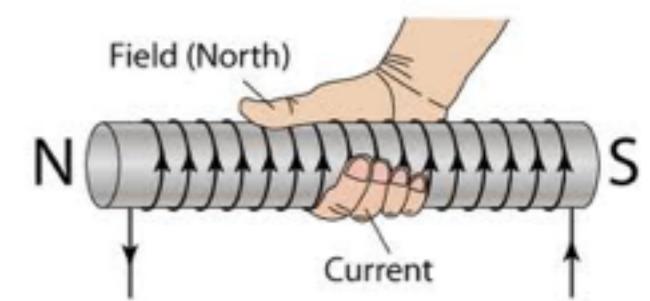
B field for an ∞ solenoid

- Intuitive picture: \sim 2 infinite sheets



- Field is \sim zero outside

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$



Electrodynamics & the Maxwell Equations

- Gauss Law (E):
$$\oint_{\mathcal{M}} d^2A \hat{n} \cdot \vec{E} = Q_{\text{inside}}/\epsilon_0$$
- Gauss Law (B):
$$\oint_{\mathcal{M}} d^2A \hat{n} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$
- Ampère Law:
$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{M}} \vec{d}\ell \cdot \vec{B} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^2A \hat{n} \cdot \vec{E}$$
- Faraday Law:
$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{M}} \vec{d}\ell \cdot \vec{E} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^2A \hat{n} \cdot \vec{B}$$

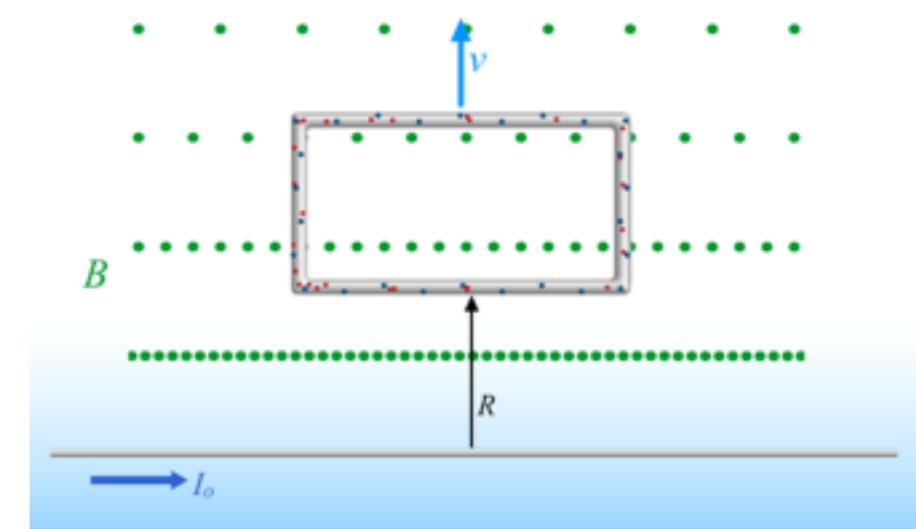
Preview: Faraday Law of Induction

- Changes in the Magnetic Flux through a loop induces an EMF:

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d}{dt}\Phi_B$$

$$\Phi_B \equiv \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^2 A \hat{n} \cdot \vec{B}$$

- Why isn't the flux exactly zero?



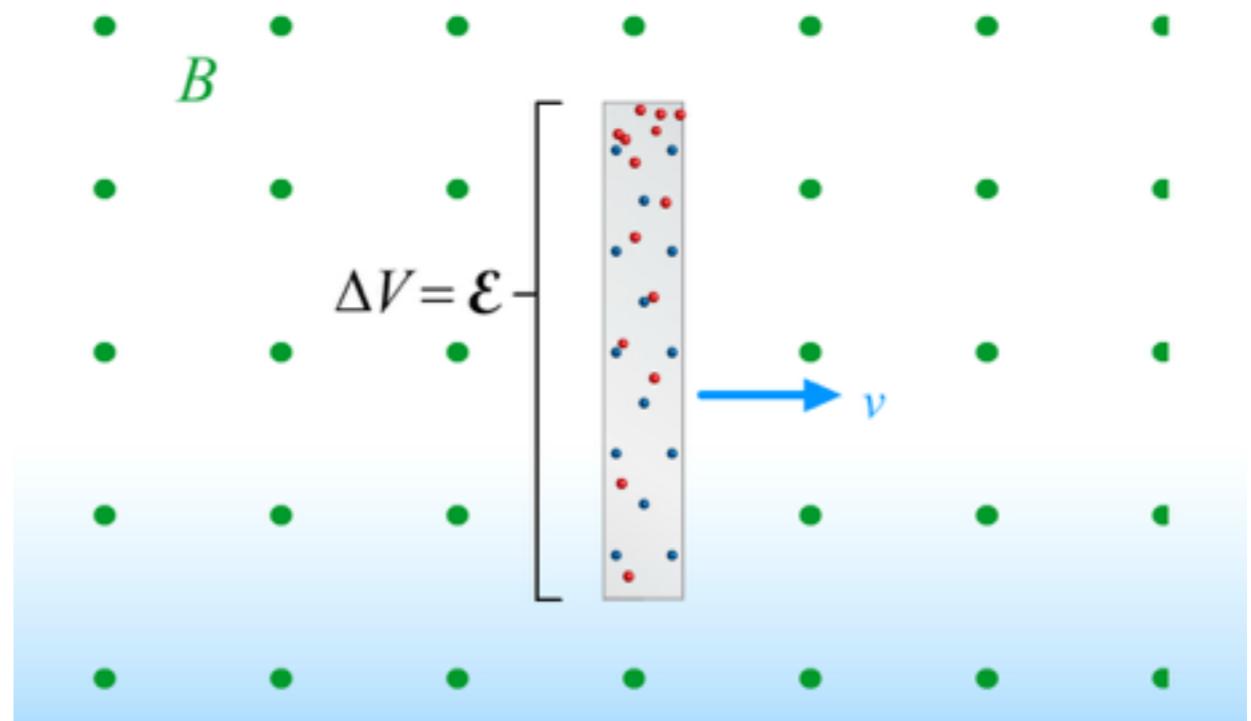
- **Transformer EMF:** Changes in B generate E (Friday)
- **Motional EMF:** Changes in M generates F_B (Today)

Motional EMF ~ Lorentz Force Law

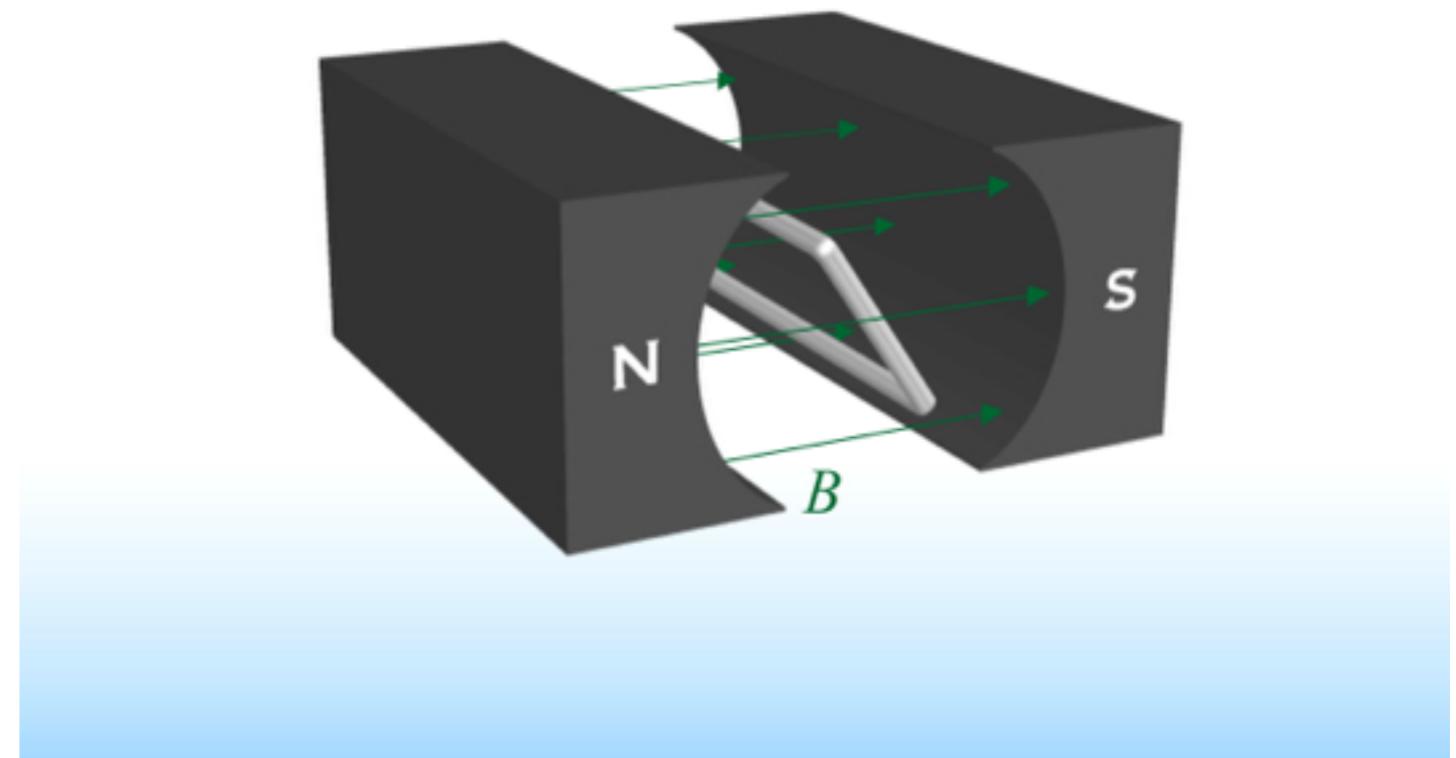
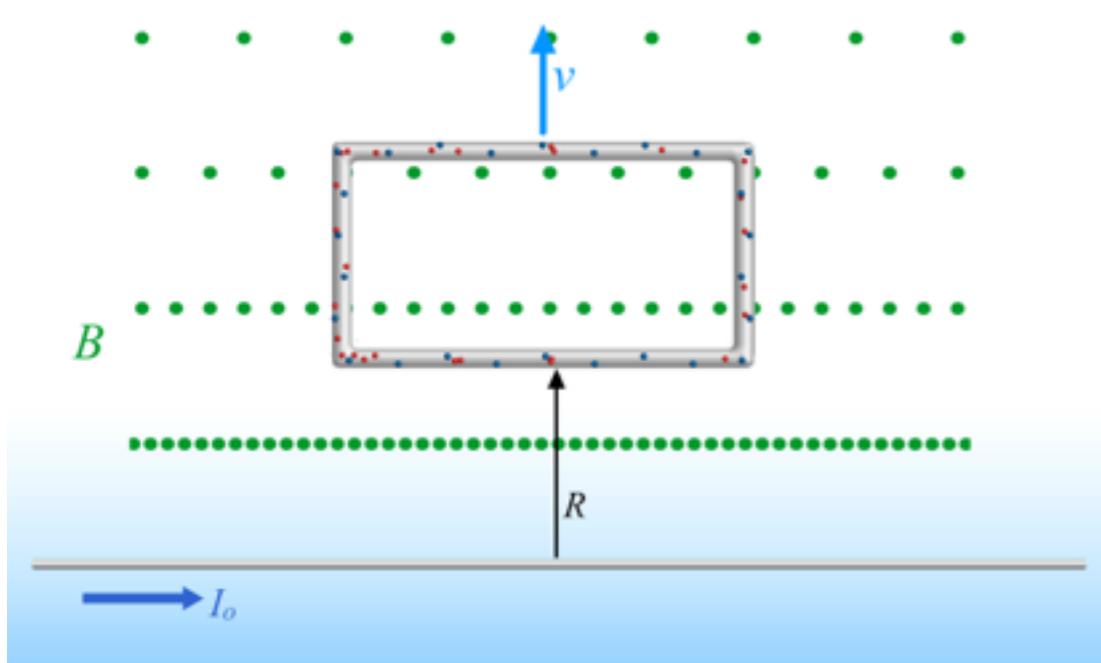
- Conductor moving in a magnetic field

$$\vec{F}_B = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F}_B = evB \hat{j}$$



More examples...



Equilibrium: Using force balance to deduce E.

- Assume Equilibrium

$$0 = \vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

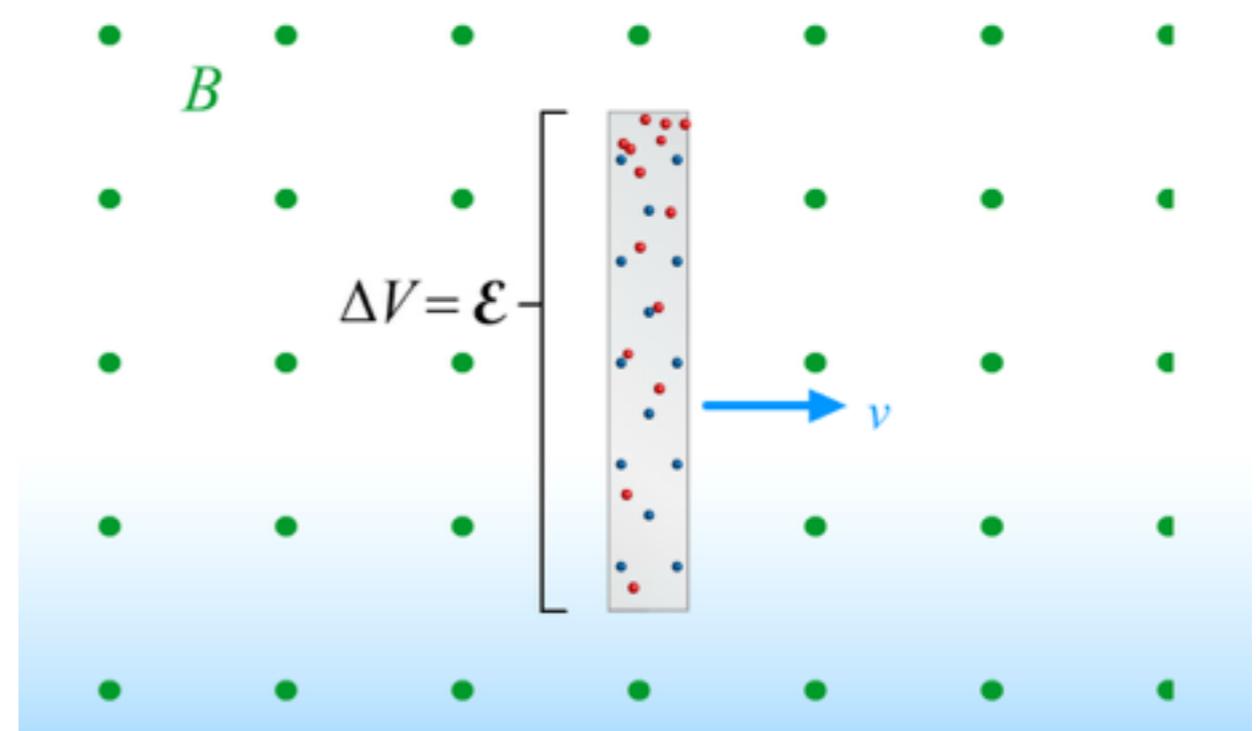
$$\vec{F}_B = evB\hat{j}$$

- (Overhead)

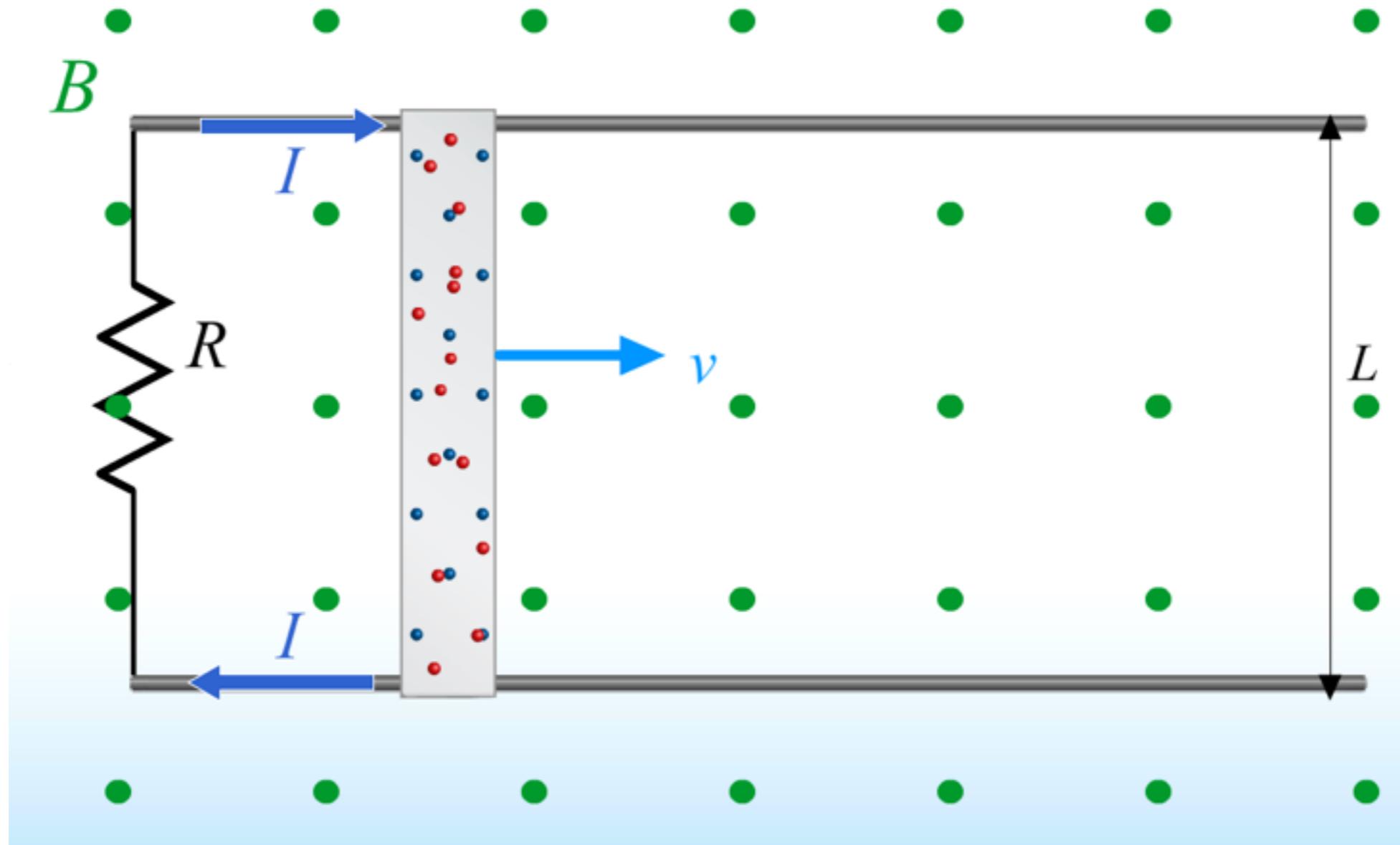
- Result:

$$\vec{E} = vB\hat{j}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -LvB$$

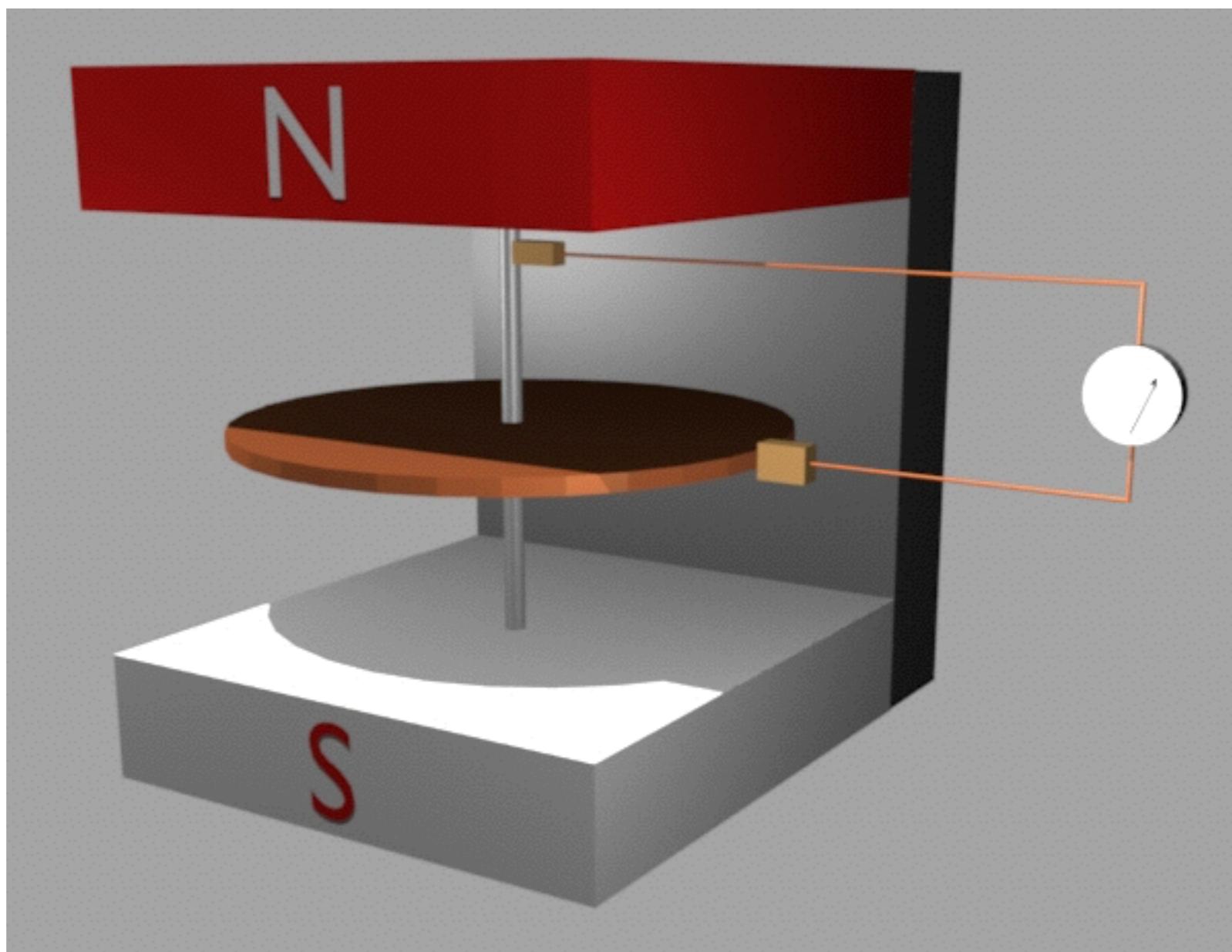


Demo: Is this EMF real?

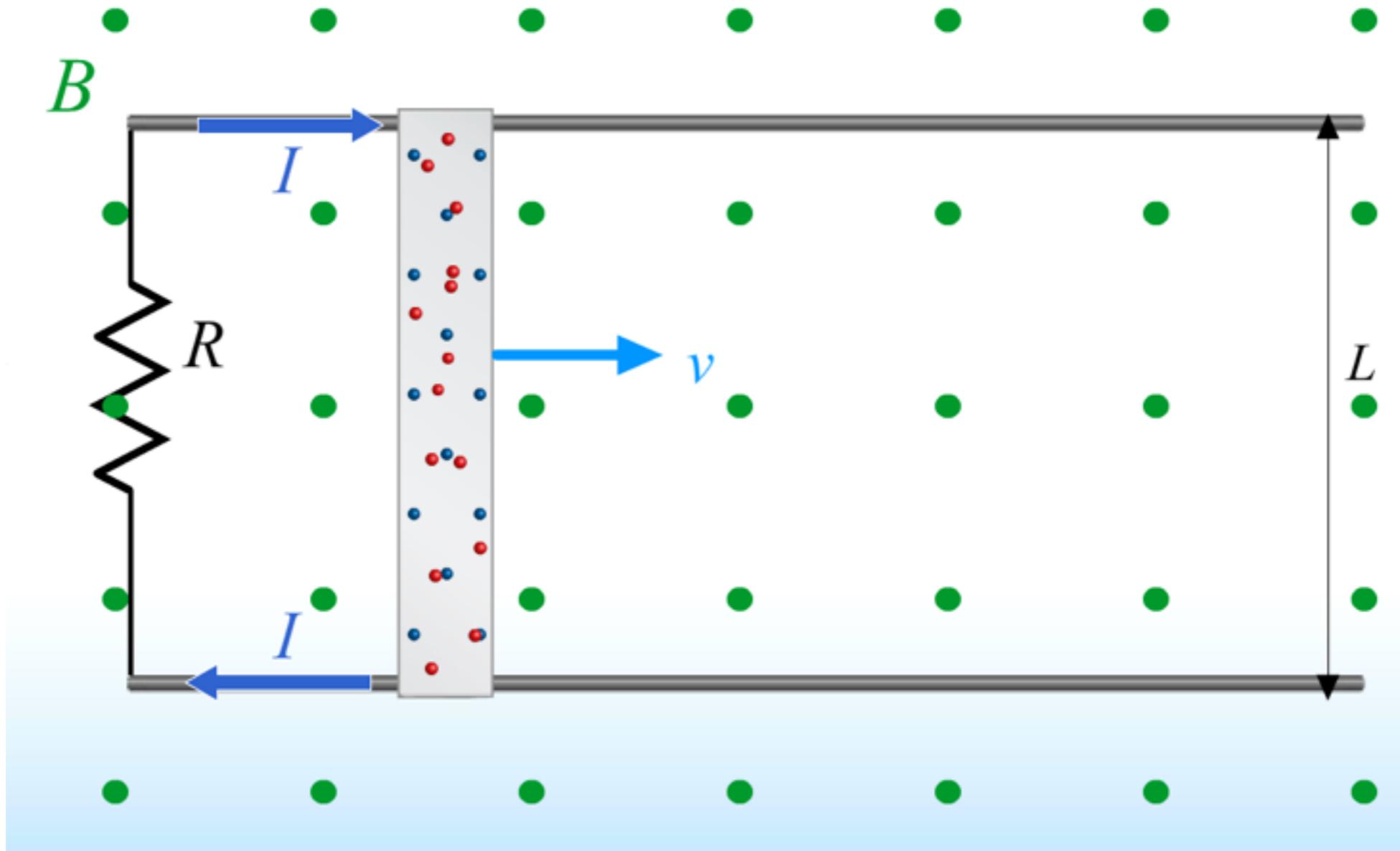


- Drives current I !

Question: Does the Faraday disk work as a motor?

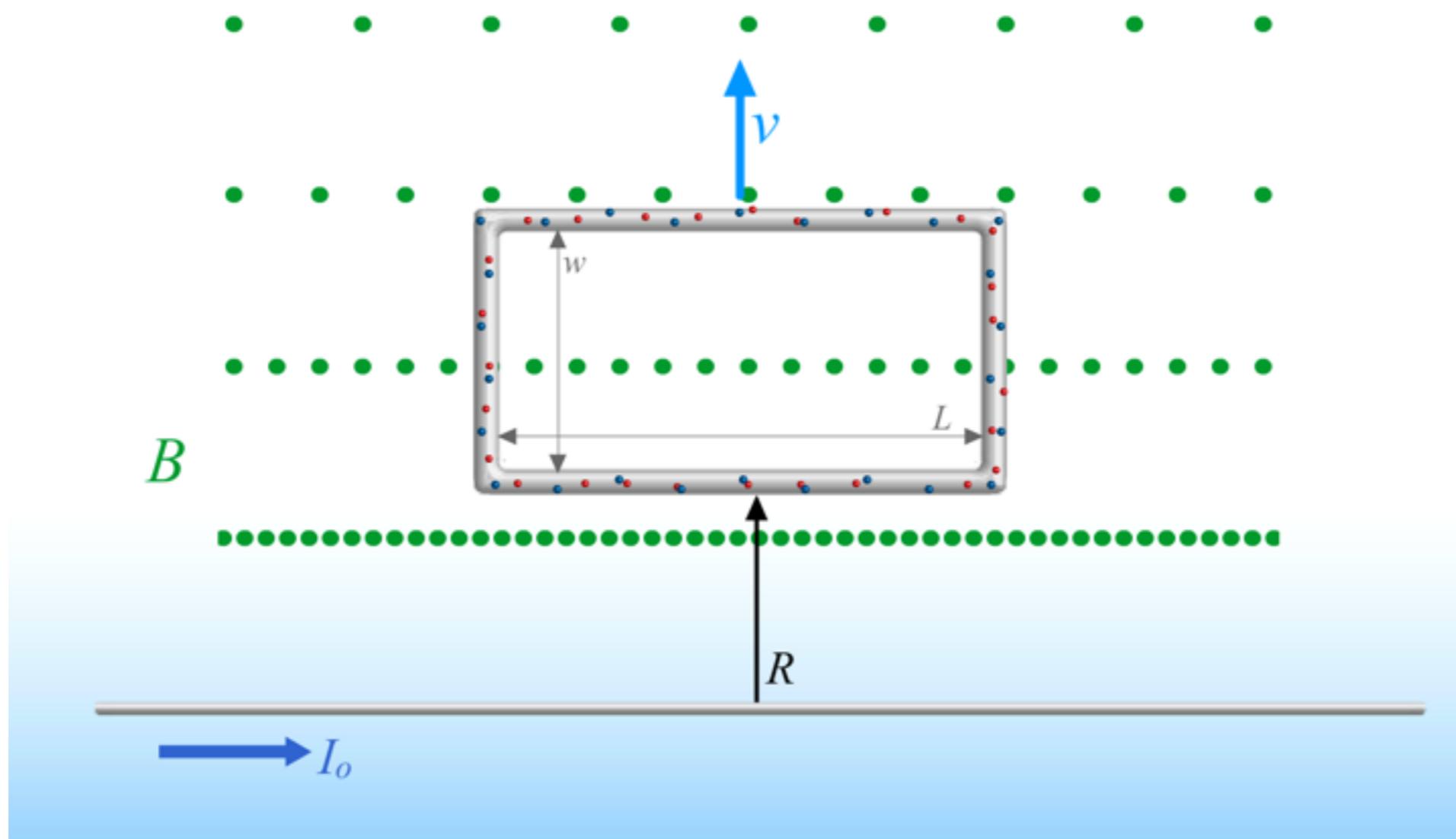


Where does the energy come from?



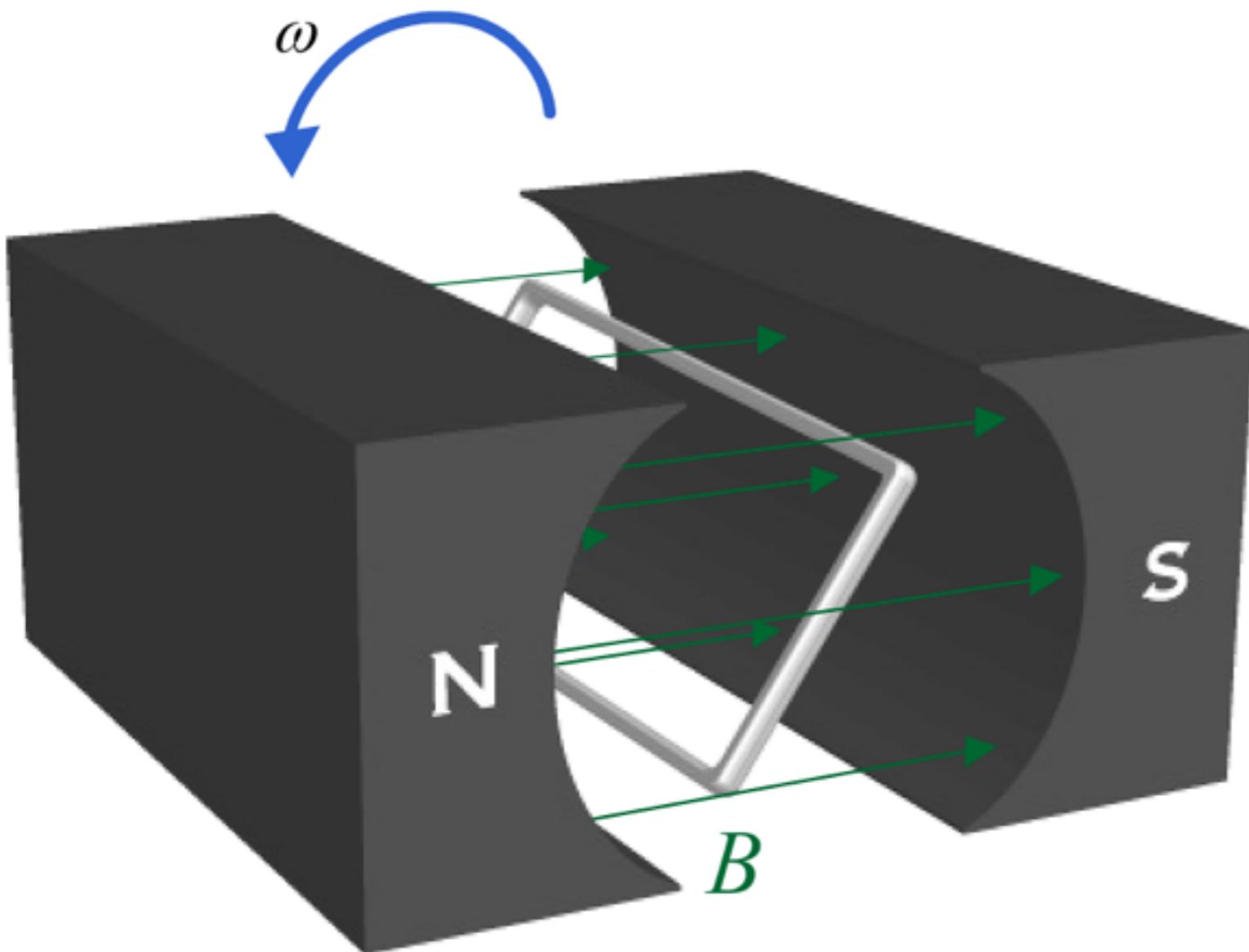
Clicker

Another example...

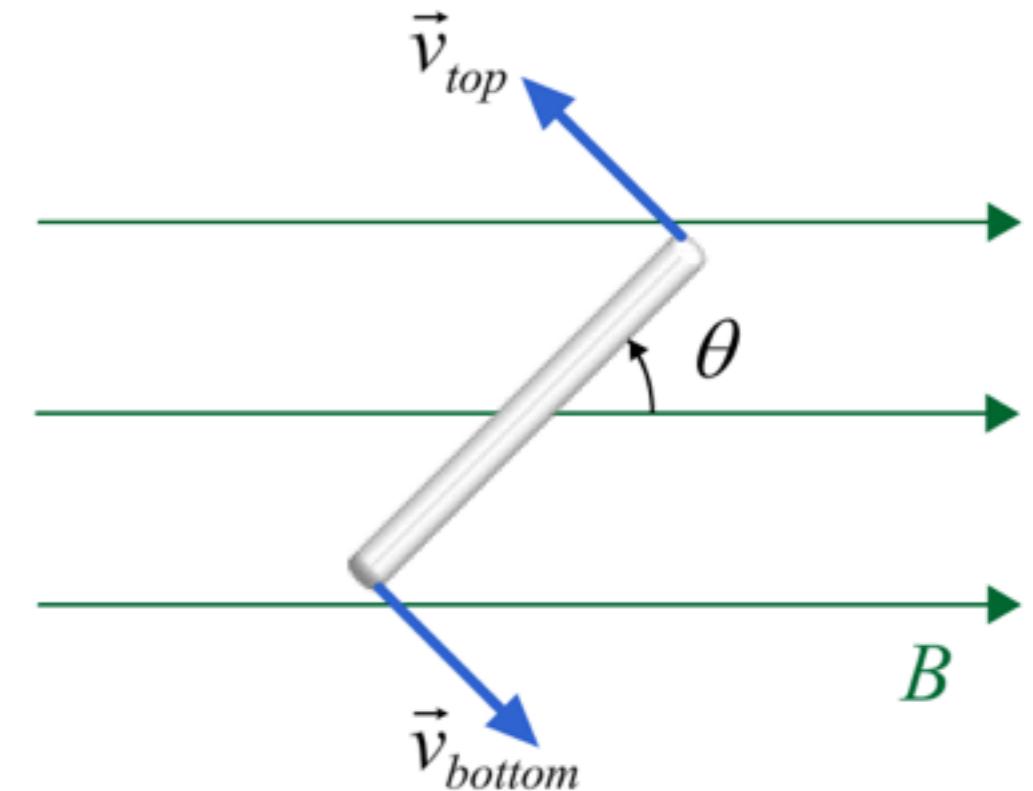


- Result: $\mathcal{E} = vL(B_{\text{Bottom}} - B_{\text{Top}})$

Generator (Demo)



Side View



Result: $\mathcal{E} = 2vLB \cos \theta$

Clicker