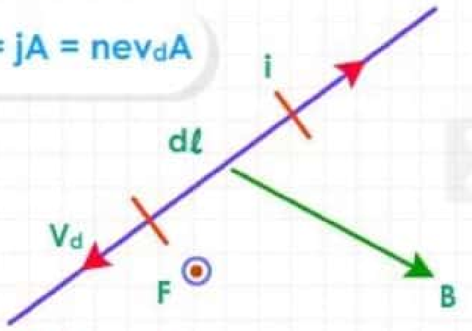
Part I

MAGNETIC PROPERTY

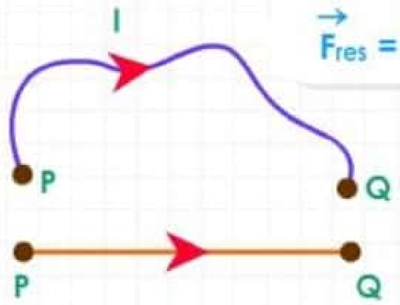
MAGNETIC FORCE ON A CURRENT CARRYING WIRE

$i = jA = nev_dA$



v_d = Drift speed
n = No. of free electrons per unit volume
j = Current density

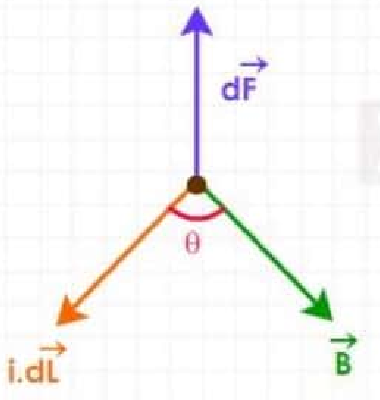
$\vec{F}_{res} = i\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$

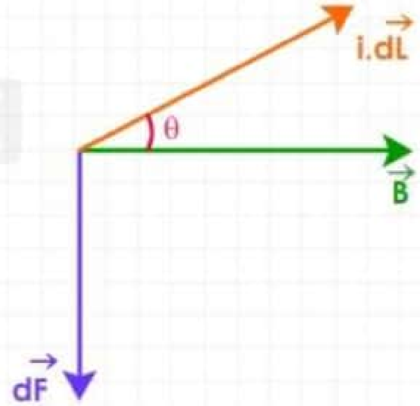


$\vec{L}$ = Vector length of the wire

DIRECTION OF FORCE

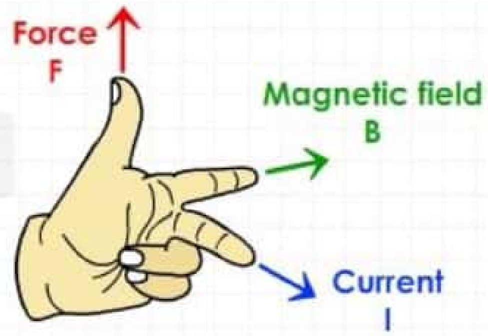
The direction of force is always perpendicular to the plane containing $i.d\vec{L}$ and $\vec{B}$ and is same as that of cross-product of two vectors $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ with $a = i.d\vec{L}$ and $b = \vec{B}$





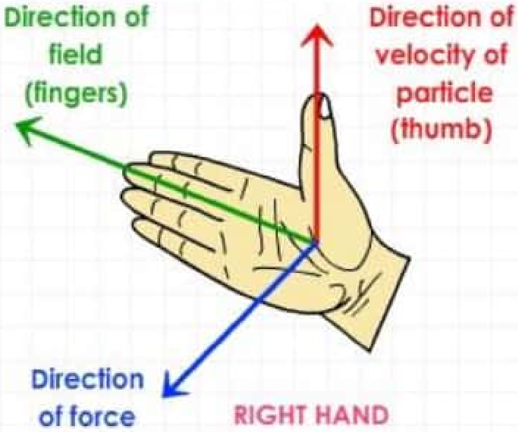
The direction of force when current element $i.d\vec{L}$ and $\vec{B}$ are perpendicular to each other can also be determined by applying either of the following rules:

1. **Fleming's Left-hand Rule :** Stretch the forefinger, central finger and thumb of the left hand mutually perpendicular. Then if the forefinger points in the direction of the field $(\vec{B})$ and the central finger is in the direction of current, the thumb will point in the direction of force (or motion).



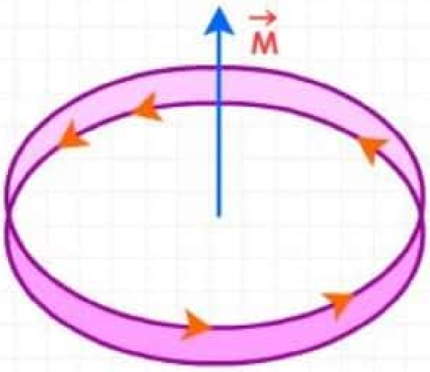
Part II

2. Right-hand Palm rule : Stretch the fingers and thumb of the right-hand at right angles to each other. To find the direction of the magnetic force on a positive moving charge, the thumb of the right hand ponts in the direction of velocity of particle **v**, the fingers in the direction of Magnetic Field B, then the Force **F** is directed perpendicular to the right hand palm



CURRENT LOOP IN A UNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELD

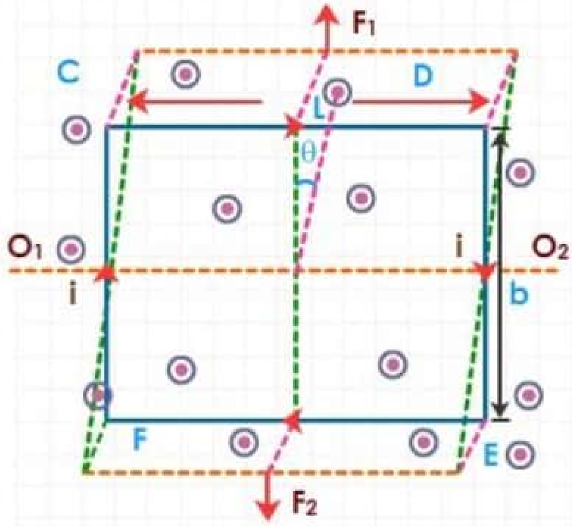
MAGNETIC MOMENT



$\vec{M} = Ni\pi R^2 = NiA$

A = Area of loop | R = Radius of loop
N = No. of loops | I = Current

TORQUE ON A CURRENT LOOP

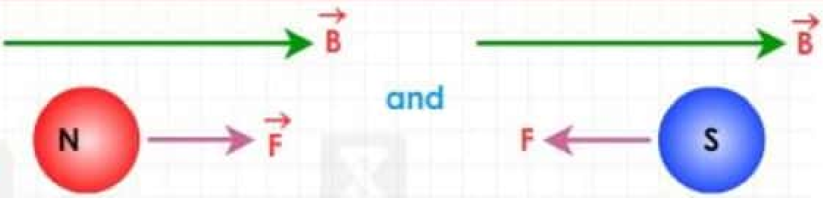


$\vec{\tau} = \vec{M} \times \vec{B}$

MAGNETIC FIELD AND STRENGTH OF MAGNETIC FIELD

$\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{F}}{M}$

S.I. unit of $\vec{B}$ is Tesla or weber/m^2



MAGNETIC IN AN EXTERNAL UNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELD

$F_{res} = 0$ (for any angle)

$\tau = MB \sin \theta$