

Assign. #3 on course website
 → Separation of variables in cylindrical coords.

Last Time: Separation of variables in spherical coords. assuming azimuthal symmetry

$$V(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(A_l r^l + \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

for a hollow sphere of radius R w/ $V_0(\theta) = k \sin^2(\frac{\theta}{2})$ on its surface, found

$$V_0(\theta) = \frac{k}{2} (P_0 - P_1) \quad \left\{ \right.$$

$$V(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$$

all $A_l = 0$ except for $l = 0, 1$

$$A_0 = k/2 \quad A_1 = -k/2R$$

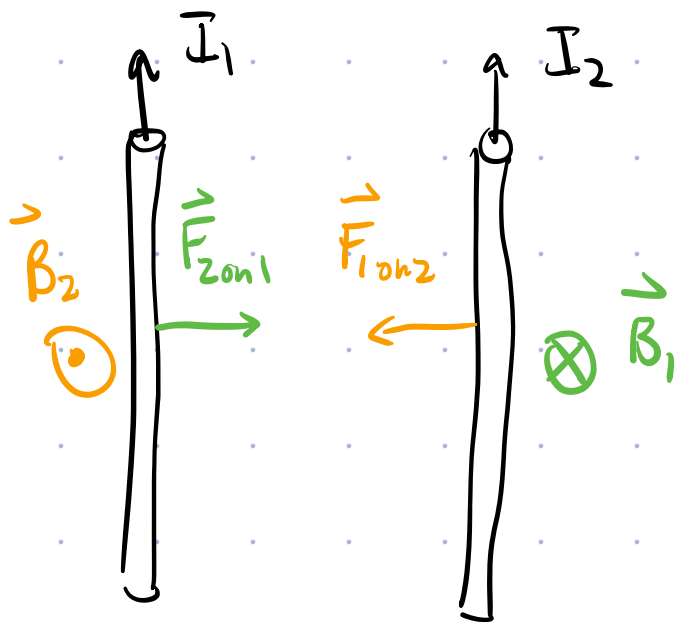
$$\therefore V(r, \theta) = \frac{k}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R} \right) \cos \theta \right]$$

Today: Griffiths Ch. 5 : The Lorentz Force

So far, we have limited ourselves to the case of stationary source charges that produce static electric fields. \Rightarrow electrostatics.

Moving charges/currents can interact with one another in a way that does not rely on electric fields / Coulomb's Law.

Consider parallel currents:



Moving charges or currents are a source of magnetic fields.

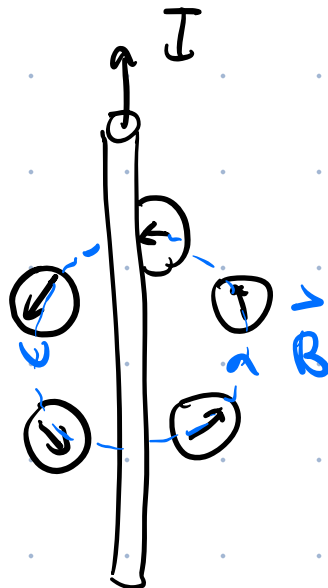
I_1 creates a magnetic field \vec{B}_1 at position of I_2
 \vec{B}_1 exerts a force on I_2 that acts to left.

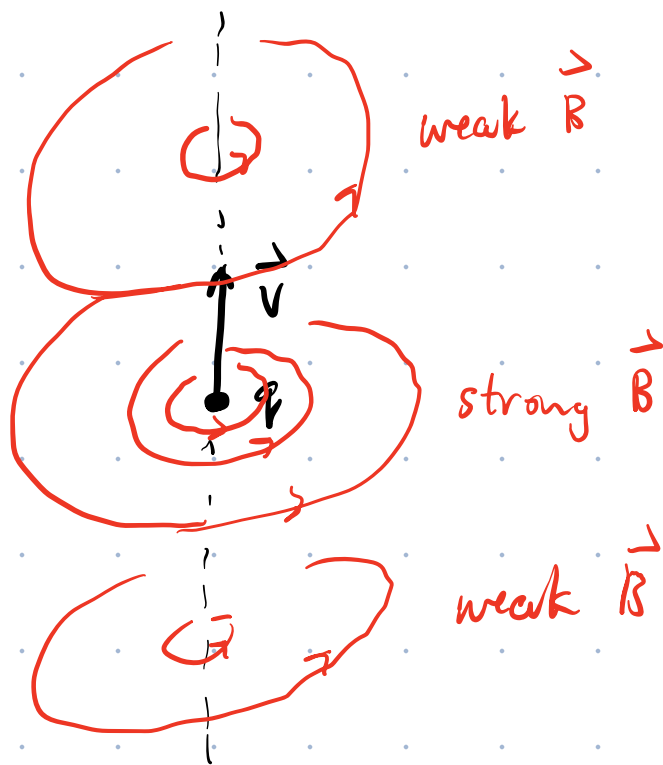
Likewise, I_2 creates magnetic field \vec{B}_2 @
position of I_1 & get equal but opp. force
on I_1 .

Note that: at all times both wires are electrically
neutral, so the force is not due to electric
fields. It is the motion of charge that creates
magnetic fields that facilitate the interaction.

A compass can be used to confirm that moving
charge is a source of \vec{B} .

Magnetic fields
form closed loops
around moving
charges.



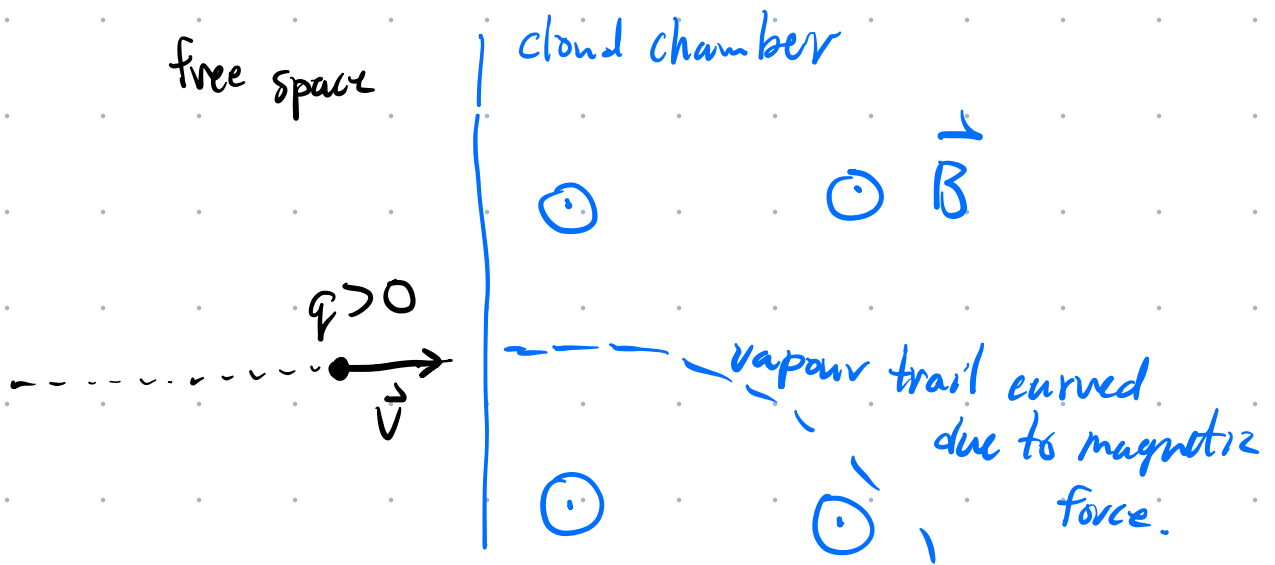


Right-Hand rule for \vec{B} due to I .

"Grab" the current-carrying wire w/ right hand s.t. thumb is in dir'n of \vec{B} .

\Rightarrow Finger curl in dir'n of \vec{B} .

Can also use something like a cloud chamber to confirm that moving charge experience of force due to magnetic fields.



If one was to experimentally investigate the force on moving charge due to magnetic field \vec{B} , they would find some unusual properties.

▣ $F \propto q$

▣ $F \propto v$

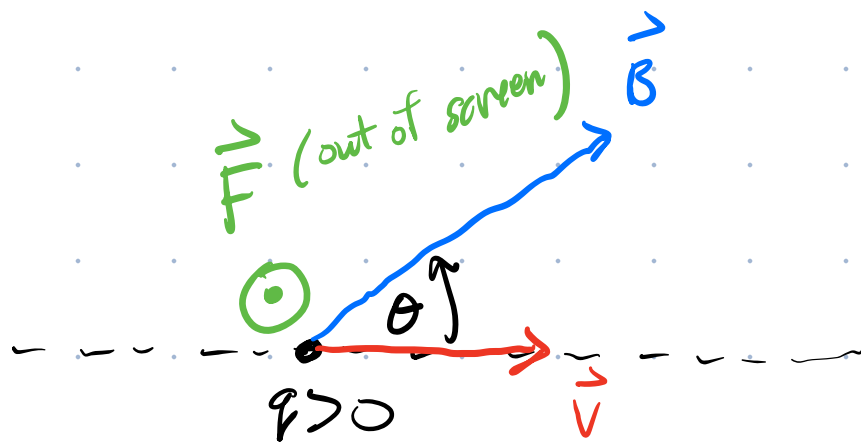
▣ $F \propto B$

} not unusual

▣ $F \propto \sin \theta$ if $\theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$, F is max.

if $\theta = 0, \pi$ F is zero

▣ \vec{F} is \perp to both \vec{v} & \vec{B} .



These observations can be summarized as follows:

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

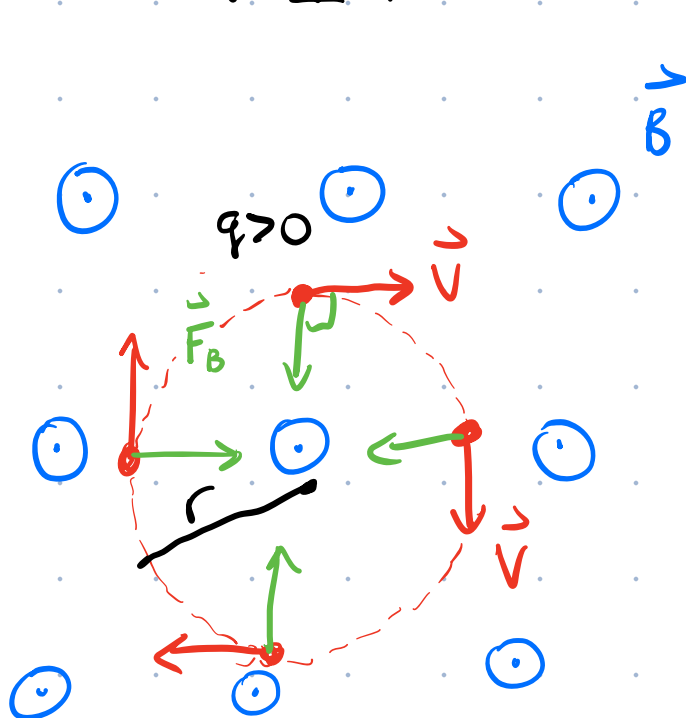
Lorentz Force Law

If there are both electric & magnetic fields in region of space through which a charge moves, then

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

Consequences of Lorentz force law.

- ① q moving through a uniform magnetic field w/ $\vec{v} \perp \vec{B}$



Since $\vec{F}_B \perp \vec{v}$, speed of the charge doesn't change. Only its dir'n of motion changes

$$\therefore \text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \text{ is}$$

const.

$$W = \int_a^b \vec{F}_B \cdot d\vec{l} = \Delta K = 0$$

A charge moving \perp to a uniform magnetic field undergoes circular motion.

the magnetic force on q does zero work.

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

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

$$F_B = q v B$$

1. since $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Net Force on an object in circular motion is

$$F = m a_c = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\therefore \frac{m v^2}{r} = q v B$$

$$r = \frac{m v}{q B}$$

radius of circular motion.

The time it takes to complete one loop (period, T) is:

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{v} \frac{m v}{q B}$$

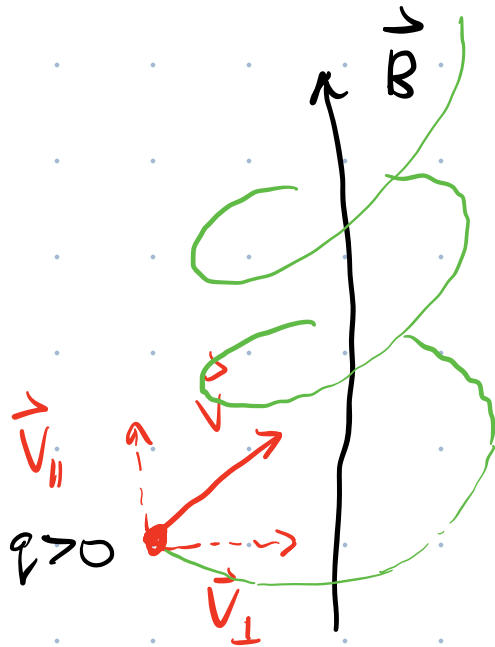
$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{qB}{m}$$

cyclotron freq.

TRIUMF

If the particle's motion has components \perp & \parallel to \vec{B} , then parallel component of velocity is unaffected by \vec{B} .



Particle spirals around \vec{B} .

The Northern lights or Aurora Borealis is due to charged particles from the sun (solar wind) that spiral around the Earth's magnetic field near the poles

