Magnetism Day 1 Right Hand Rules

S N N S Magnets have two ends Repulsive – poles – called north and south. S S N Like poles repel; unlike Repulsive poles attract. N S S Attractive Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.



However, if you cut a magnet in half, you don't get a north pole and a south pole – you get two smaller magnets.

Magnetic fields can
be visualized using
magnetic field lines,
which are always
closed loops.

- A uniform magnetic field is constant in magnitude and direction.
- The field between these two wide poles is nearly uniform.



Which end is up?

- The Earth's magnetic field is similar to that of a bar magnet.
- Note that the Earth's "North Pole" is really a south magnetic pole, as the north ends of magnets are attracted to it.

 $(3.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T})$ Strength of Earth's magnetic field at 0° latitude



Hans Christian Oersted

 Observed that a current in a wire would deflect the needle of a compass

C. ØRSTEDS KOMPAS

Right Hand Rule

 A circular magnetic field is created by a current in a wire. Fingers on your right hand point from North to South



Right hand rule

- Your thumb always shows the direction of the flow of positive charge
- Your fingers always point to South
- Creating the loop makes the field stronger
- A coil of **n** loops would make it **n** times stronger still







Force on a charge

$F = qvB\sin\theta$

Force - Newtons

- q single charge in Coulombs
- * v velocity in m/s
- B Magnetic Field in Tesla
- Strongest at a right angle

The force on the wire depends on the current, the length of the wire, the magnetic field, and its orientation.

A single charge

Field North to South - Out of the screen

A single charge



Positive or Negative

Field North to South - into the screen



Positive or Negative

Field North to South - into the screen



Positive or Negative

Field North to South - into the screen

