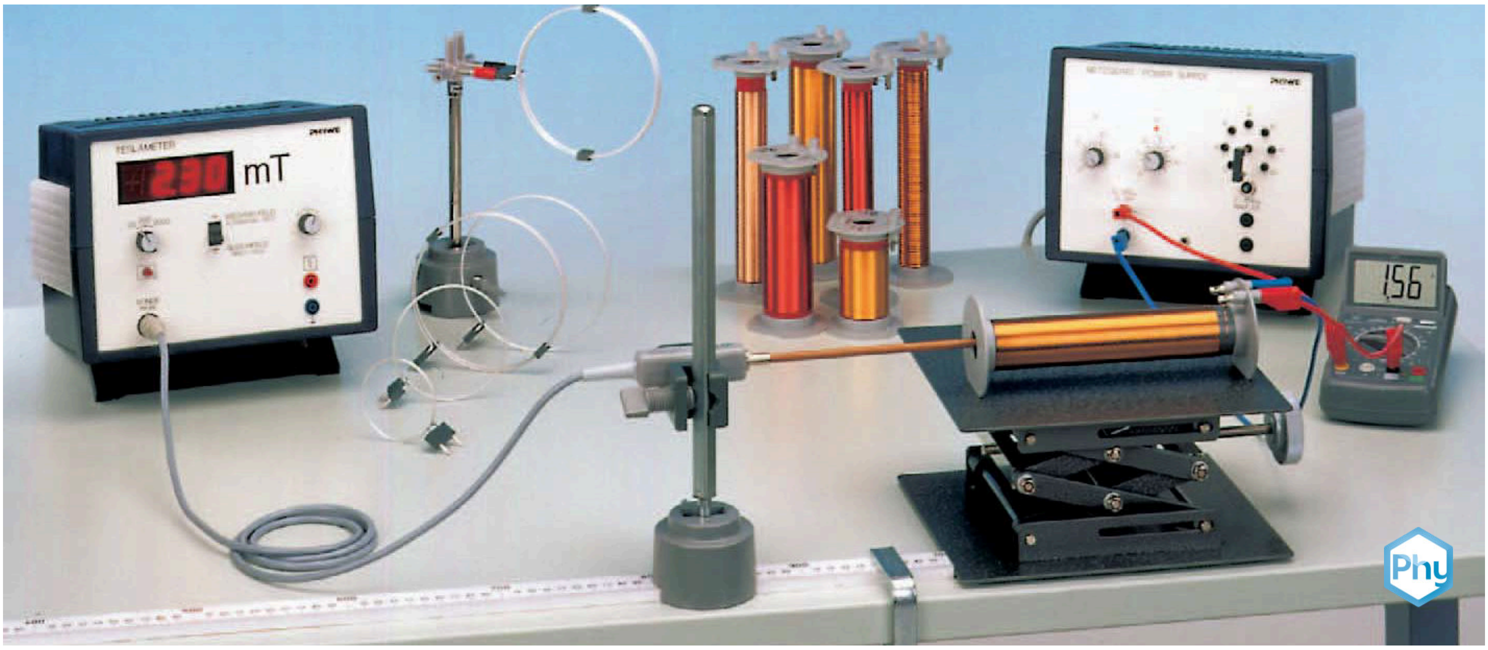
Magnetic field of single coils / Biot-Savart's law with a teslameter



Physics | Electricity & Magnetism | Magnetism & magnetic field

Applied Science | Engineering | Electrical Engineering | Properties of Electrical Devices

Difficulty level	Group size	Preparation time	Execution time
hard	2	10 minutes	20 minutes

This content can also be found online at:

http://localhost:1337/c/60141ee338ab09000357d957

General information

Application

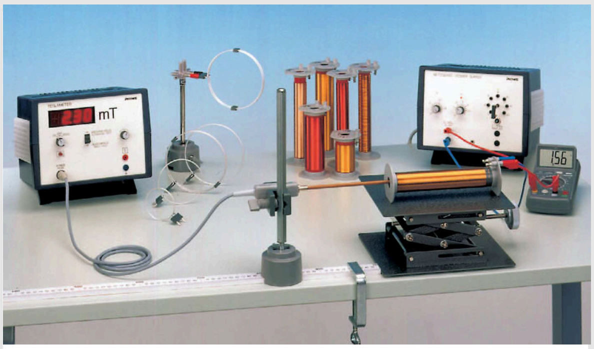


Fig.1: Experimental set-up

Magnetic fields are widely used in different fields. From the magnets used on junkyards to transport old cars up to their use in particle accelerators magnetic fields produced by coils have many applications.

Robert-Bosch-Breite 10
37079 Göttingen
Tel.: 0551 604 - 0
Fax: 0551 604 - 107
info@phywe.de
www.phywe.de

Other information (1/2)

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Prior knowledge

The prior knowlege required for this experiment is found in the theory section.

Main principle

The magnetic field along the axis of wire loops and coils of different dimensions is measured with a teslameter (Hall probe). The relationship between the maximum field strength and the dimensions is investigated and a comparison is made between the measured and the theoretical effects of position.

Other information (2/2)

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Learning objective

The goal of this experiment is to investigate the magnetic field produced by a single coil.

Tasks

1. Measure the magnetic flux density in the middle of various wire loops with the Hall probe and to investigate its dependence on the radius and number of turns.
2. Determine the magnetic field constant μ_0
3. Measure the magnetic flux density along the axis of long coils and compare it with theoretical values.

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Theory (1/3)

From Maxwell's equation

$\int_K \vec{H} d\vec{s} = I + \int_F \dot{\vec{D}} d\vec{f}$ (1)

where K is a closed curve around area F, H is the magnetic field strength, I is the current flowing through area F, and D is the electric flux density, we obtain for direct currents ($\dot{D} = 0$), the magnetic flux law:

$\int_K \vec{H} d\vec{s} = I$ (2)

With the notations from Fig. 2, the magnetic flux law (2) is written in the form of Biot-Savart's law:

$d\vec{H} = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \rho}{\rho^3}$ (3)

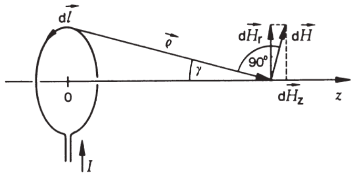

Fig. 2: Drawing for the calculation of the magnetic field along the axis of a wire loop.

Theory (2/3)

The vector $\overrightarrow{dl}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{\rho}$ in addition to this $\vec{\rho}$ and $\mathrm{d}\vec{H}$ lie in the plane of the drawing, so that

$dH = \frac{I}{4\pi\rho^2} dl = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{dl}{R^2+z^2}$ (4)

$\mathrm{d}\vec{H}$ can be resolved into a radial $\mathrm{d}H_r$ and an axial $\mathrm{d}H_z$ component.

The $\mathrm{d}H_z$ components have the same direction for all conductor elements $\overrightarrow{dl}$ and the quantities are added; the $\mathrm{d}H_r$ components cancel one another out, in pairs.

Therfore, $H_r(z) = 0$ (5)

and $H(z) = H_z(z) = \frac{I}{2} \frac{R^2}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$ (6)

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Robert-Bosch-Breite 10
37079 Göttingen
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info@phywe.de
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Theory (3/3)

along the axis of the wire loop, while the magnetic flux density

$$B(z) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I}{2} \cdot \frac{R^2}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \qquad (7)$$

where $\mu_0 = 1.2566 \cdot 10^{-6}$ H/m is the magnetic field constant. If there is a small number of identical loops close together, the magnetic flux density is obtained by multiplying by the number of turns n.

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37079 Göttingen

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Equipment

Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	PHYWE Power supply, universal DC: 0...18 V, 0...5 A / AC: 2/4/6/8/10/12/15 V, 5 A	13504-93	1
2	PHYWE Teslameter, digital	13610-93	1
3	Hall probe, axial	13610-01	1
4	Induction coils, 1 set (7 coils)	11007-88	1
5	Conductors, circular, set	06404-00	1
6	Meter scale, l = 1000 mm	03001-00	1
7	Digital multimeter, 600V AC/DC, 10A AC/DC, 20 MΩ, 200 µF, 20 kHz, −20°C… 760°C	07122-00	1
8	Barrel base expert	02004-00	2
9	Support rod, stainless steel, l = 250 mm, d = 10 mm	02031-00	1
10	Distributor	06024-00	1
11	Right angle clamp expert	02054-00	1
12	G-clamp	02014-00	2
13	Lab jack, 200 x 200 mm	02074-01	1
14	Reducing plug 4mm/2mm socket, 2	11620-27	1
15	Connecting cord, 32 A, 500 mm, blue	07361-04	1
16	Connecting cord, 32 A, 500 mm, red	07361-01	2
17	Universal clamp	37715-01	1

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Setup and Procedure

Setup and Procedure

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Set up the experiment as shown in Fig. 1. Operate the power supply as a constant current source, setting the voltage to 18 V and the current to the desired value. Measure the magnetic field strength of the coils (I = 1 A) along the z-axis with the Hall probe and plot the results on a graph. Make the measurements only at the centre of the circular conductors (I = 5 A). To eliminate interference fields and asymmetry in the experimental set-up, switch on the power and measure the relative change in the field. Reverse the current and measure the change again. The result is given by the average of the measured values.

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Evaluation

Task 1

At the centre of the loop (z=0) we obtain

$B(0) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot n \cdot I}{2R}$ (8)

Using the expression $B = A_1 \cdot n^{E_1}$ and $B = A_2 \cdot R^{E_2}$

the regression line for the measured values in Fig. 3 give, for the number of turns, the following exponents E and standard errors:

$E_1 = 0.96 \pm 0.04$and, for the radius (see equation (8))
$E_2 = -0.97 \pm 0.02$

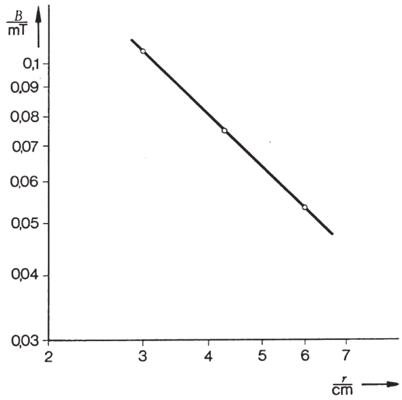

Fig. 3: Magnetic flux density at the centre of a single turn, as a function of the radius (current 5 A).

Robert-Bosch-Breite 10
37079 Göttingen

Tel.: 0551 604 - 0
Fax: 0551 604 - 107

info@phywe.de
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Task 2

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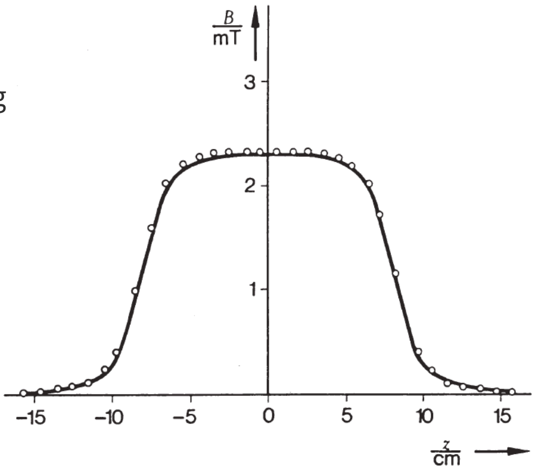
Using the measured values from Fig. 3, and equation (8), we obtain the following average value for the magnetic field constant:

$\mu_0 = (1.28 \pm 0.01) \times 10^{-6}$H/m

Fig. 4: Magnetic flux density along the axis of a coil of length l = 162 mm, radius R = 16 mm, and n = 300 turns; measured values (circles) and theoretical curve (continuous line) in accordance with equation (9).



Task 3 (1/3)

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To calculate the magnetic flux density of a uniformly wound coil of length l and n turns, we multiply the magnetic flux density of one loop by the density of turns n/l and integrate over the coil length.

$$B(z) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I \cdot n}{2l} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{R^2+a^2}} - \frac{b}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}} \right) \quad (9)$$

where $a = z + l/2$ and $b = z - l/2$

The proportional relationship between magnetic flux density B and number of turns n at constant length and radius is shown in Fig. 5. The effect of the length of the coil at constant radius with the density of turns n/l also constant, is shown in Fig. 6.

Comparing the measured with the calculated values of the flux density at the centre of the coil,

$B(0) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I \cdot n}{2l} \cdot (R^2 + \frac{l}{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ gives the values shown in Table 1.

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Task 3 (2/3)

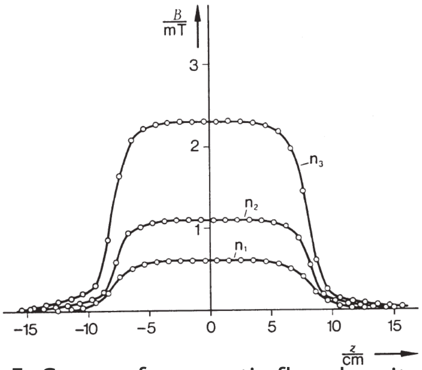

Fig. 5: Curve of magnetic flux density (measured values) along the axis of coil of length l = 160 mm, radius R = 13 mm and number of turns n_1 = 75, n_2 = 150 and n_3 300.

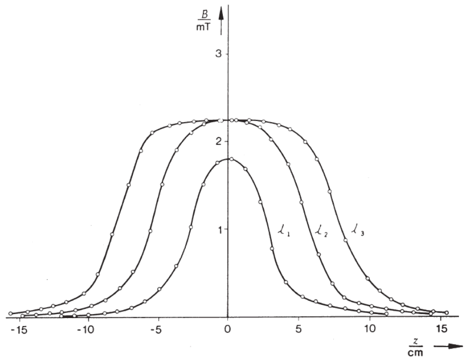

Fig. 6: Curve of magnetic flux density (measured values) for coils with a constant density of turns n/l, coils radius R = 20 mm,lengths l_1 = 53 mm, l_2 = 105 mm and l_3 = 160 mm.

Task 3 (3/3)

n	l [mm]	R [mm]	B(0) [mT] meas.	B(0) [mT] calc.
75	160	13	0.59	0.58
150	160	13	1.10	1.16
300	160	13	2.30	2.32
100	53	20	1.81	1.89
200	105	20	2.23	2.24
300	160	20	2.23	2.29
300	160	16	2.31	2.31

Table 1: Comparison of the measured and the calculated values of the flux density.

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