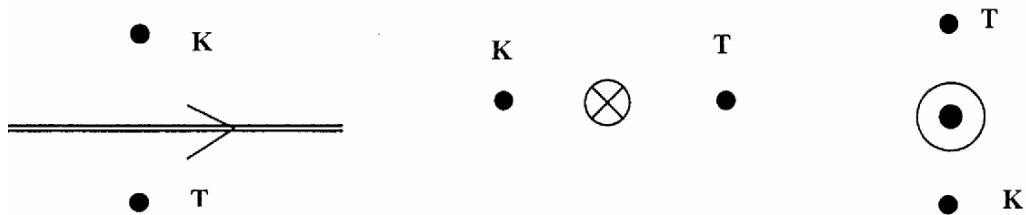


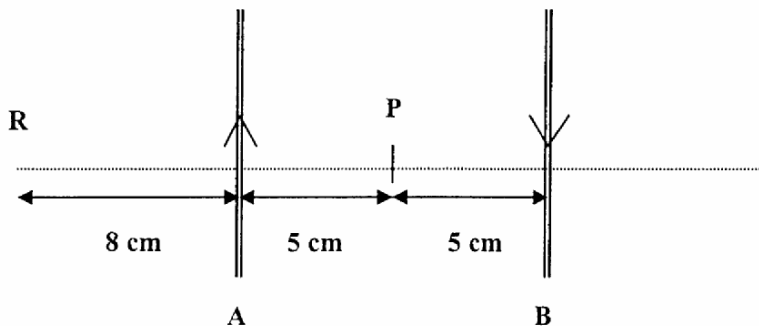
## Tutorial 6 : Magnetism: Magnetic Field

1. What is the magnetic field at point 50 mm from a wire carrying a current of 3 A?  
(Answer:  $1.2 \times 10^{-5} T$ )
2. A circular coil of radius 40 mm consists of 250 turns of wire in which the current is 20mA . What is the magnetic field in the center of the coil?  
(Answer :  $0.785 \times 10^{-4} T$ )
3. A solenoid 0.5m long has 2000 turns. The magnetic flux density at the center of the solenoid is 0.08T. What is the current in the solenoid?  
(Answer: 16A)
4. A long straight wire carries a current as shown. Sketch and identify the direction of magnetic field at point K and T, for each case.  
(hint:  $+k$  = outside of paper,  $-k$  = inside of paper)



(Answer :  $K(+k)$  ,  $T(-k)$  ) , (Answer :  $K(+j)$  ,  $T(-j)$  ) , (Answer :  $K(+i)$  ,  $T(-i)$  )

5. Two long and fixed parallel wires, A and B , are 10cm apart in air and carry currents of 40 and 20 A, respectively, in opposite directions as shown in figure below. Determine the resultant magnetic flux density
  - (a) At point P
  - (b) At point R

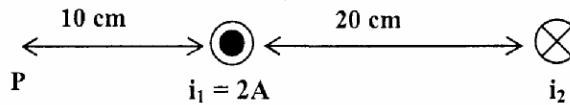


## Tutorial 6 : Magnetism: Magnetic Field

*(Answer:  $2.4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$ , inside of paper,  $7.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$ , outside of paper)*

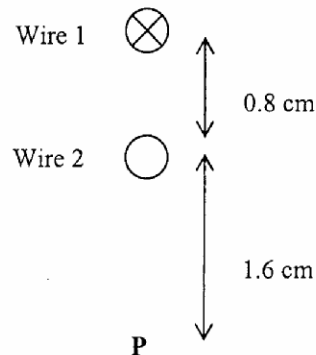
6. Figure below shows the cross section of two long straight wires carrying currents of  $i_1$  and  $i_2$  respectively. If the resultant magnetic fields at point P is zero, find the value of  $i_2$ .

*(Answer: 6 A)*



7. Two long straight parallel wires, separated by 0.8cm, are perpendicular to the plane of page as shown in figure below. Wire 1 carries a current of 6.5A into the page. What must be the current (magnitude and direction) in wire 2 if the resultant of magnetic field at point P is zero.

*(Answer: 4.33A, inside of paper)*



8. Two parallel horizontal wires carrying current of 10A and 6A respectively are 13 cm apart as shown in figure below.
- Write the vector component for resultant magnetic field at point R
  - Calculate the resultant magnetic field at point R.
  - Write the vector component for resultant magnetic field at point P
  - Calculate the resultant magnetic field at point P.

*(Answer :  $-2.34 \times 10^{-6} \hat{i} - 8.3 \times 10^{-6} \hat{j}$ ,  $8.62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$ ,  $\theta = 74.26^\circ$  ( $3^{\text{rd}}$  quarter);  $B_P = -4.9 \times 10^{-5} \hat{j}$ ,  $4.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ )*

