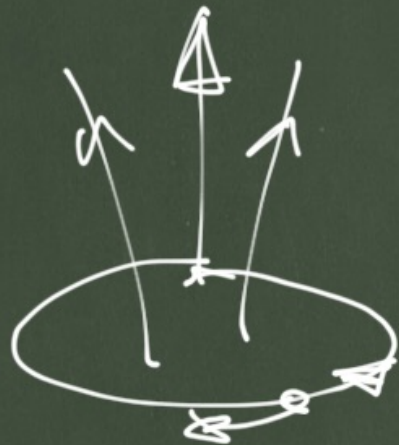
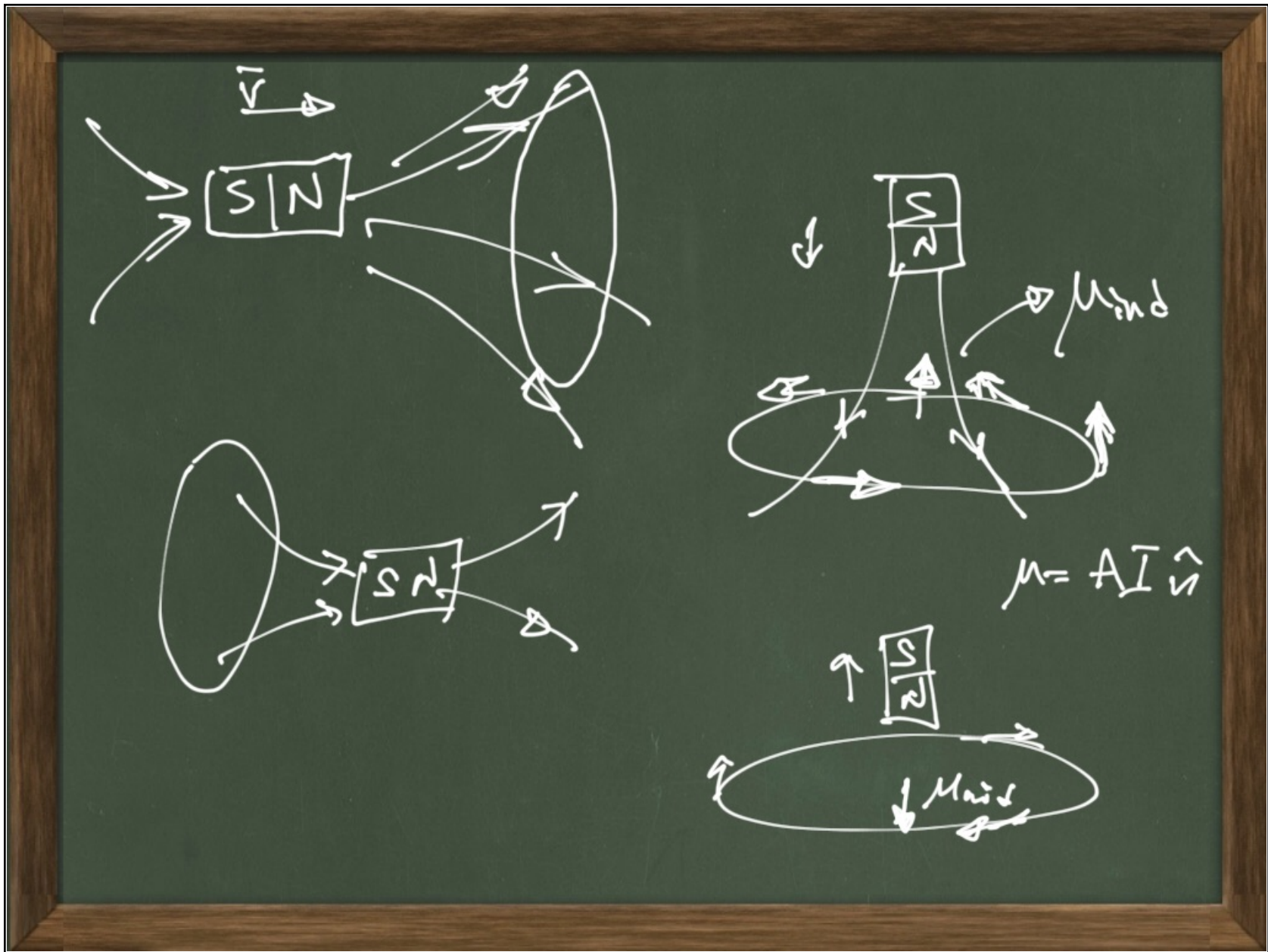


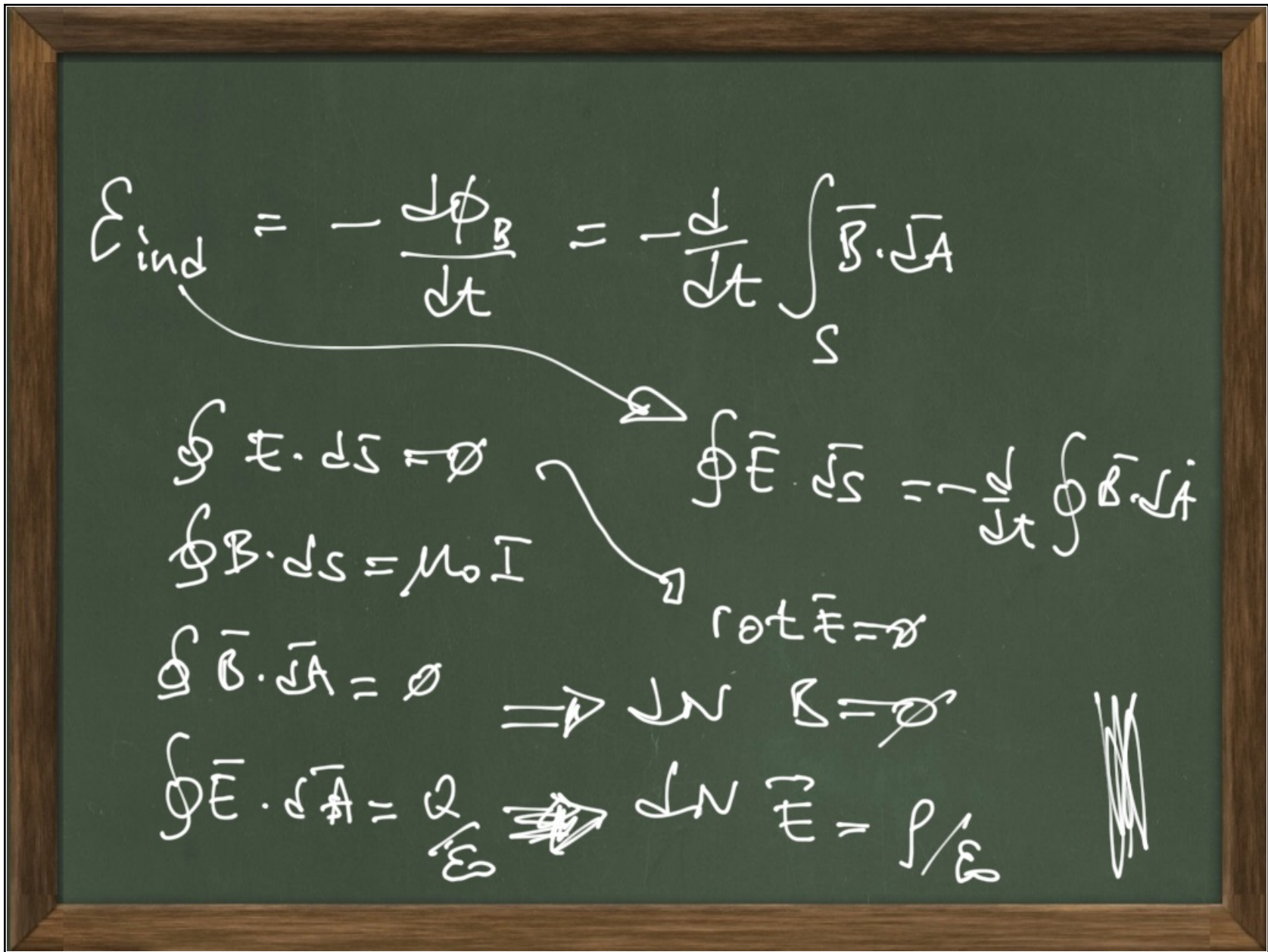
## FARADAY - LENZ

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$



"NO FREE LUNCH"  
+ losses





$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int \left( -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\text{div } \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{B} = \cancel{\mu_0 \vec{J}} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

Generator

$\vec{B} \odot \hat{z}$       $\vec{B} = B \hat{z}$   
 $\vec{v} = v \hat{x}$

$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -Bb \frac{dx}{dt} = -Bbv$

$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{|vBb|}{R}$       $\vec{I} = I \vec{\ell}$

$\vec{F} = I \vec{\ell} \times \vec{B} = -\frac{B^2 b^2}{R} \vec{v}$

$$P = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{B^2 l^2}{R} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{(B b v)^2}{R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{R}$$

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The diagram shows a circuit with a battery on the left, a resistor on the top wire, and a rod on the right. The rod is connected to two parallel rails. A magnetic field  $\vec{B}$  is directed into the page, indicated by a circle with a dot. An external force  $\vec{F}$  is applied to the rod to the right. The induced current  $i$  flows clockwise in the loop. The induced EMF is labeled  $\mathcal{E}$ .

$\theta = \omega t$

$\vec{\omega}$

$\vec{B}$

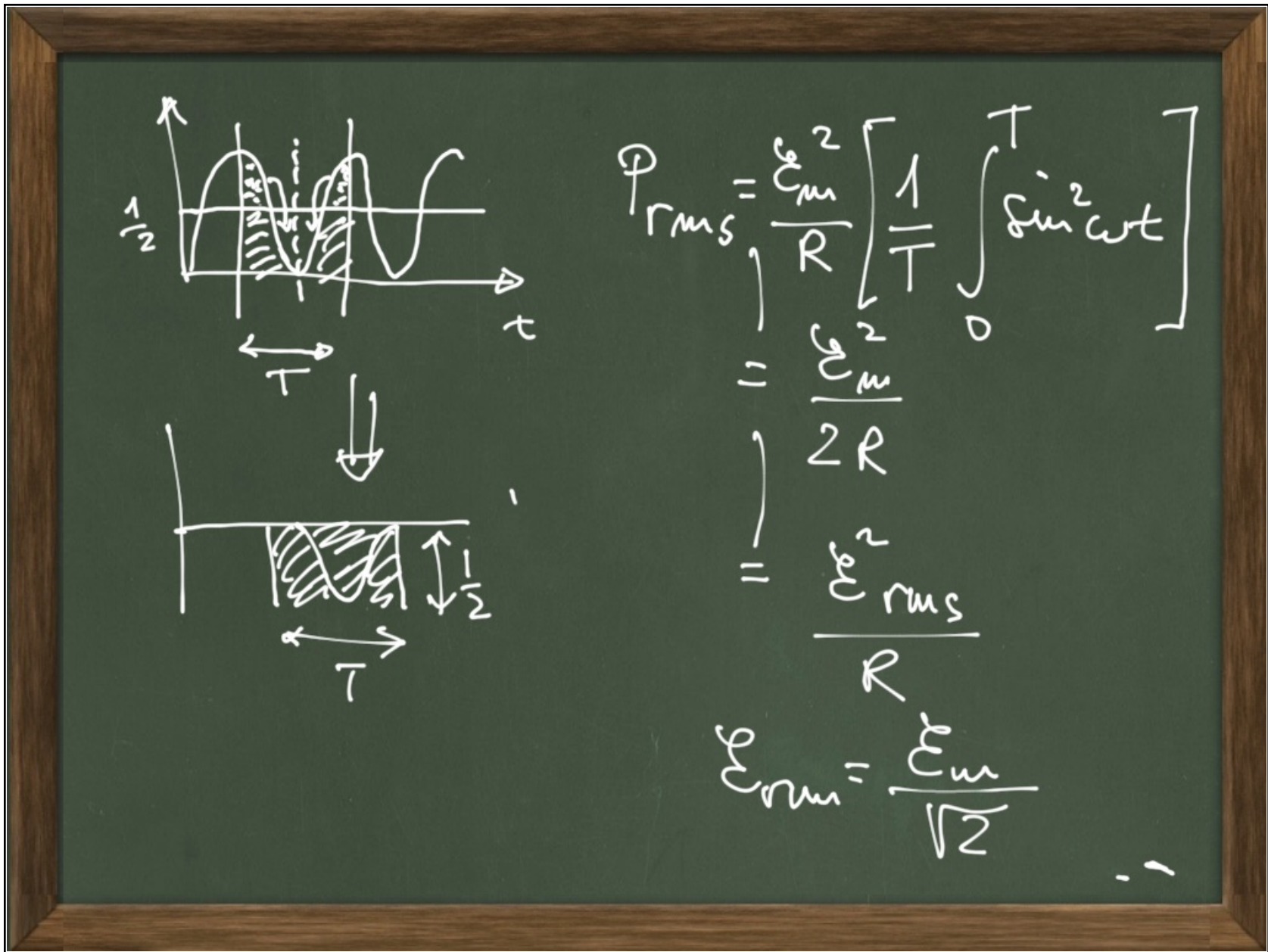
$\vec{n}$

$l$

$\phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$   
 $= \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot dA$   
 $= BA \cos \omega t$

$\mathcal{E} = \omega BA \sin \omega t$   
 $= \mathcal{E}_m \sin \omega t$

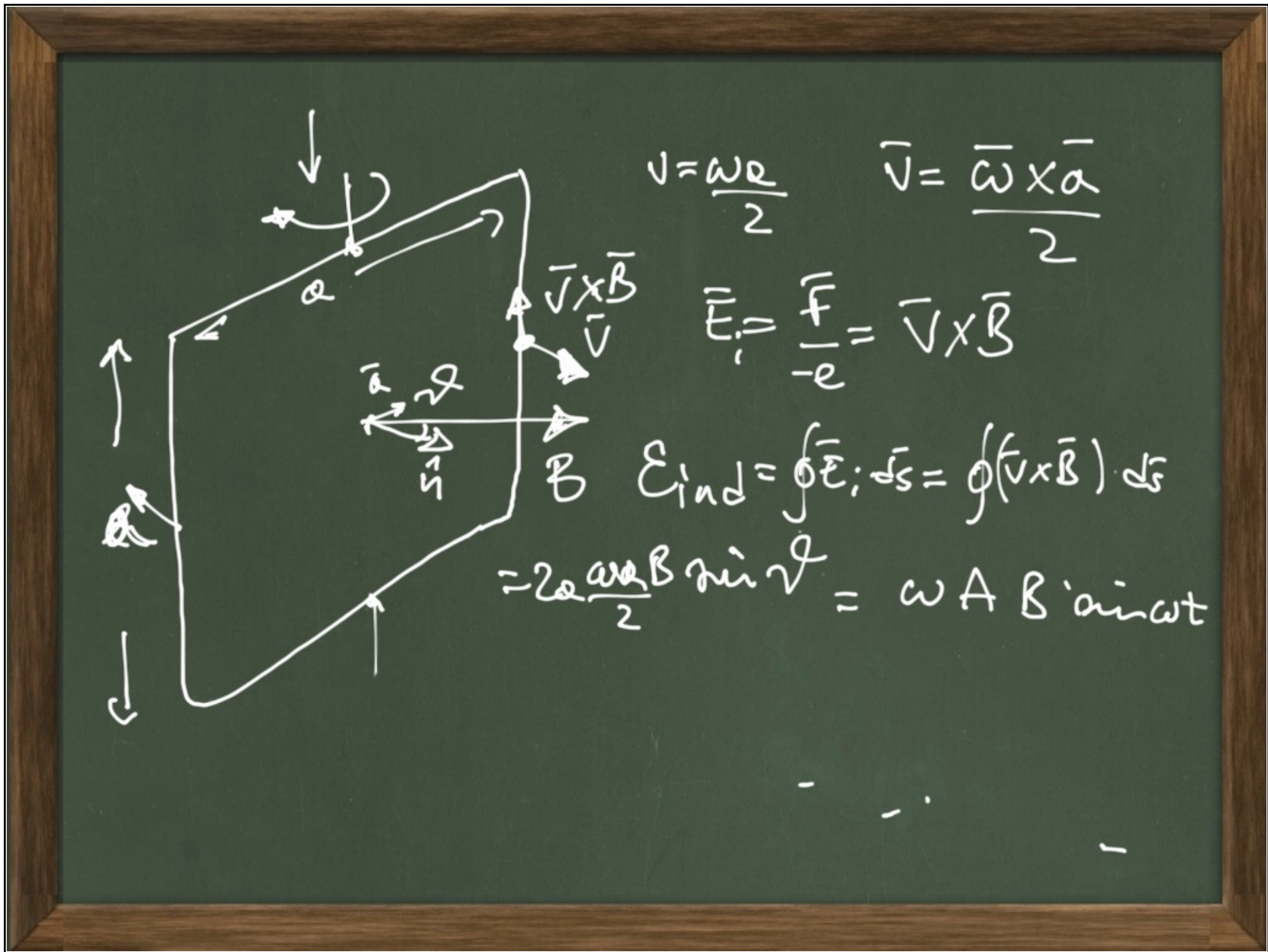
$I = \frac{\omega BA}{R} \sin \omega t; \quad P = \mathcal{E} I = \left( \frac{\omega BA^2}{R} \right) \sin^2 \omega t$



$$N=20 \quad r=0.2 \quad f=50 \text{ Hz} \quad B=0.39$$

$$\mathcal{E}_m = \omega BA = 2\pi f B \pi r^2 N = 311 \text{ V}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{rms}} = 220 \text{ V}$$



$\vec{B} \parallel \vec{\omega}$

$\vec{E} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \times \vec{B} = \omega r B \hat{r}$

$\mathcal{E}_{ind} = \int_0^a \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^a \omega r B \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} dr$

$= \left( \int_0^a r dr \right) \omega B = \frac{\omega a^2 B}{2}$

$d\vec{F} = I d\vec{r} \times \vec{B}$

$d\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times d\vec{F}$

$= -\vec{\omega} \frac{r B \omega a^2 B}{2R} dr$

$= -\vec{\omega} \frac{a^2 B^2 r}{2R} dr$

$\vec{M} = -\vec{\omega} \frac{a^4 B^2}{4R} = -\vec{M}_{ext}$

$\mathcal{P} = \frac{\omega^2 a^4 B^2}{4R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{R}$

