

MAGNETISM DAY 8: MAGNETIC FLUX

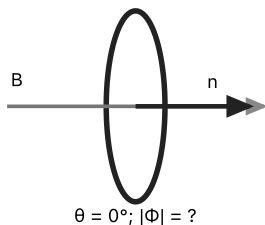
CED 12.4 · Skill 1.B · FRQ: TBR

PREDICT BEFORE ROTATING

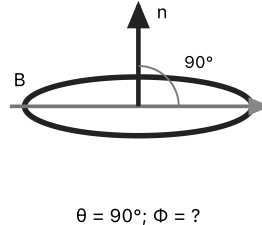
A loop remains in the same uniform magnetic field. Compare two orientations: its area normal is parallel to $\vec{B}$, then perpendicular to $\vec{B}$. Predict the flux magnitude in each: **maximum / zero / unchanged**.

THE ANGLE IS MEASURED FROM B TO THE AREA NORMAL

NORMAL PARALLEL TO B



NORMAL PERPENDICULAR TO B



FLUX MEASURES FIELD THROUGH AN AREA

$$\Phi = BA \cos \theta \quad 1 \text{ Wb} = 1 \text{ T m}^2$$

θ is the angle between $\vec{B}$ and the chosen area normal, not the angle between $\vec{B}$ and the plane of the loop.

NOTES / REASONING

AREA AND ANGLE

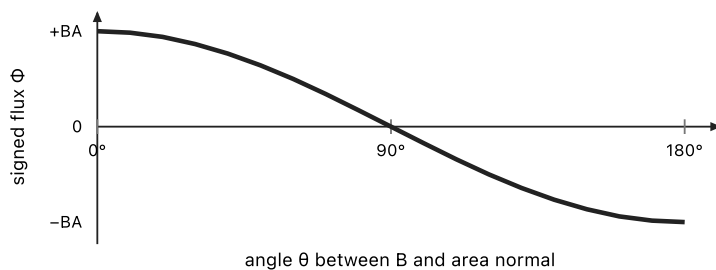
Convert area before substituting:

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

WE DO A loop of area 80 cm^2 is in a 0.30 T field. The angle between the field and area normal is 60° . Find the magnetic flux.

0° : $\cos 0^\circ = 1$; maximum positive flux for the chosen normal.

90° : $\cos 90^\circ = 0$; zero flux.

SIGNED FLUX**ONE FIXED AREA NORMAL; ROTATE THROUGH 180°**

The sign records whether $\vec{B}$ points generally with or against the chosen area normal. Reversing the normal reverses the sign convention but not the physical loop.

COMPARE A fixed loop rotates from $\theta = 30^\circ$ to 120° with B and A unchanged. Write $\Delta\Phi = \Phi_f - \Phi_i$ in terms of BA .

PRACTICE

1. Find Φ for $B = 0.35 \text{ T}$, $A = 70 \text{ cm}^2$, and $\theta = 0^\circ$.

2. Find Φ for $B = 0.50 \text{ T}$, $A = 30 \text{ cm}^2$, and $\theta = 90^\circ$.

3. A loop has $\Phi = 1.05 \text{ mWb}$ in $B = 0.28 \text{ T}$ at $\theta = 60^\circ$. Find its area in cm^2 .

4. State the signed flux at $\theta = 180^\circ$ in terms of BA , using the same area normal as at 0° .

5. Explain how flux can change while the field magnitude and loop area remain fixed.