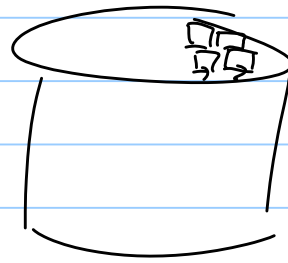
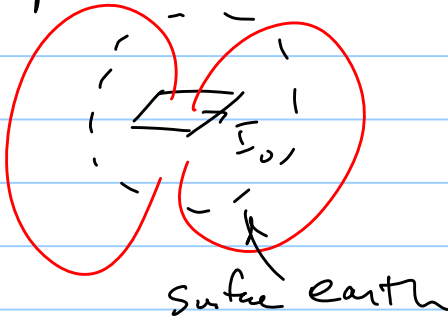


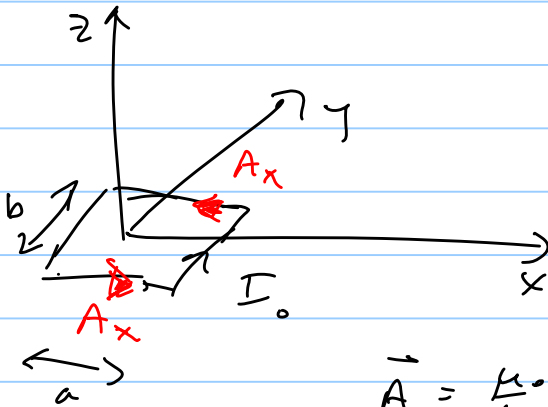
Mag materials

Dipole moment



Find \vec{A}_{dipole}

$$\vec{B}_{dipole} = \nabla \times \vec{A}_{dipole}$$

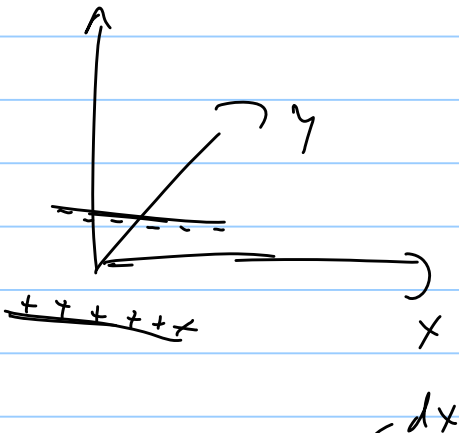
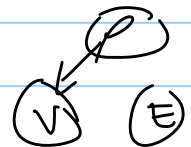


$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(r')}{r} d\tau'$$



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}'$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{I d\vec{l}}{r}$$



$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho dx}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dl}{r}$$

$$A_x = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{dl}{r}$$

$$A_y = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{dl}{r}$$

$$\lambda = I_0 \mu_0 \epsilon_0$$

$$V_{\text{dipole}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^2} \quad \vec{p} = \int \rho \vec{r} d\tau$$

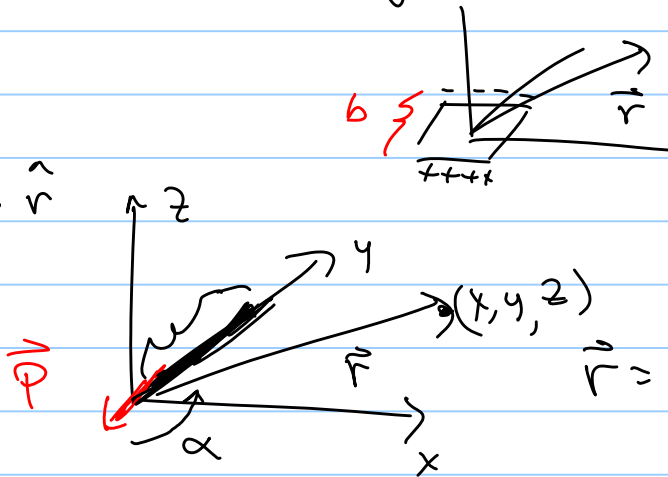
$$\lambda = I \mu_0 \epsilon_0$$

A_x

In our geometry $\vec{r} = \vec{r}' - \vec{r}'$

$$p = qb = \lambda ab$$

need $\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}$



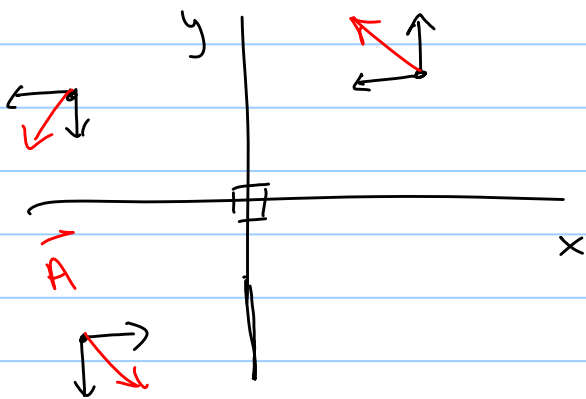
$$\vec{r} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r} = \frac{|\vec{p}| |\hat{r}| \cos\alpha}{1} = -p \frac{y}{r}$$

$$A_x = \frac{-\lambda ab \mu_0 \epsilon_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{y}{r^3}$$

$$A_y = \frac{\lambda ab \mu_0 \epsilon_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{x}{r^3}$$

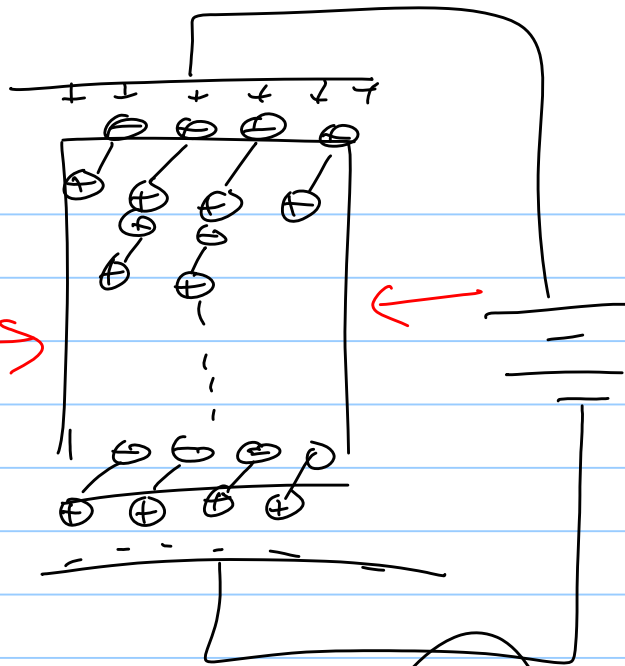


$$A_x \propto -y$$

$$A_y \propto x$$

taller ↑

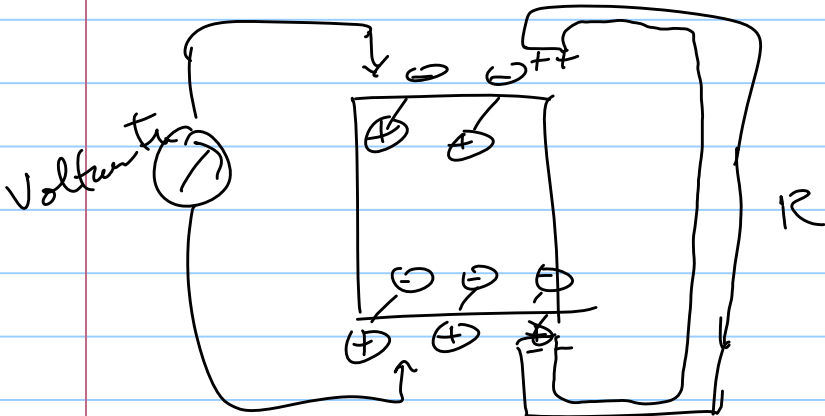
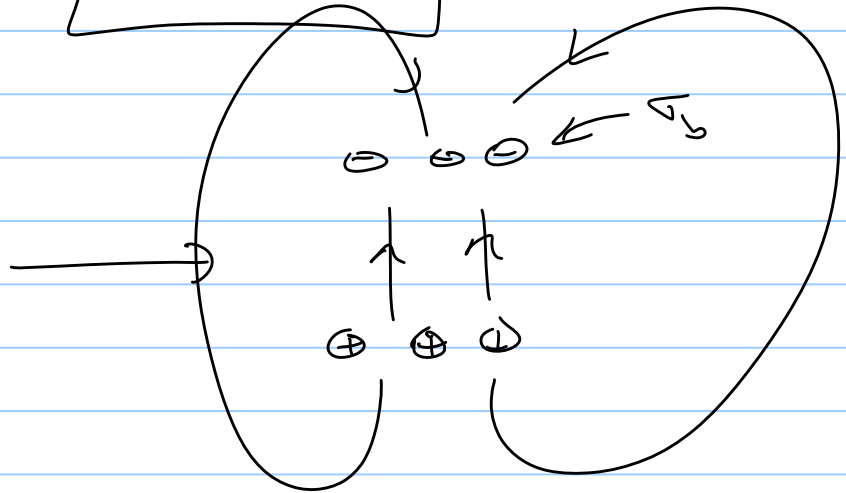
Smaller →



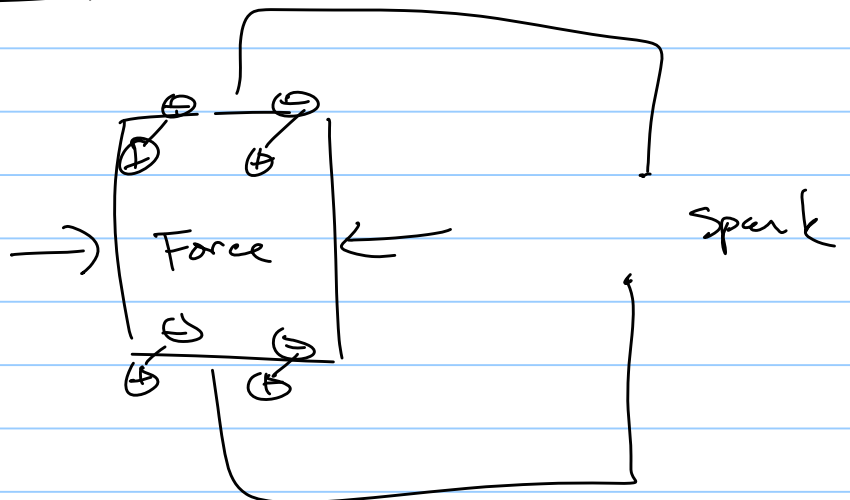
V
 I permanent

$$Q_b = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} = |\vec{P}| \cos \theta$$

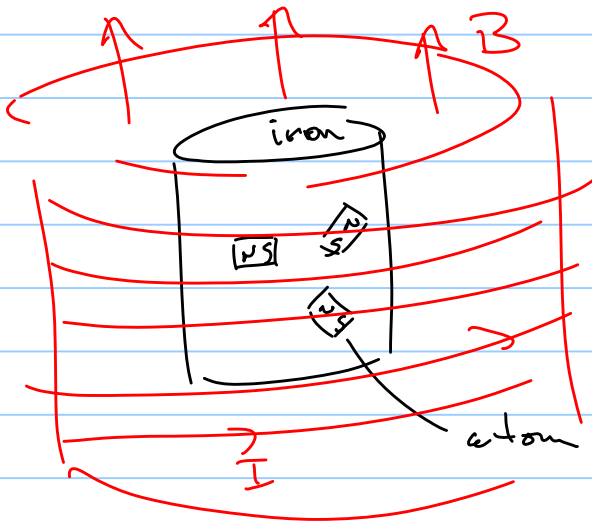
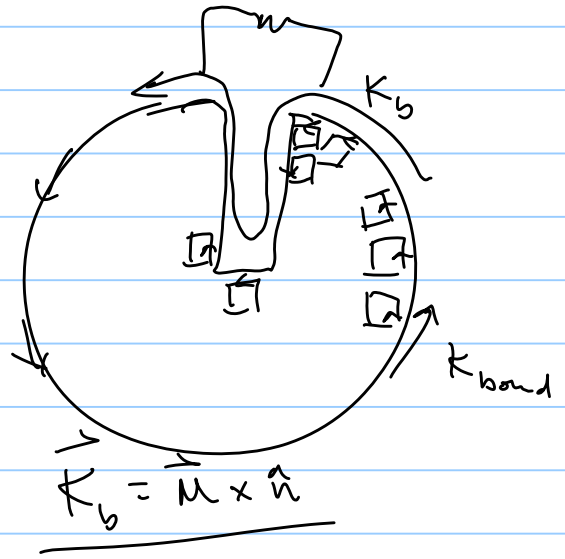
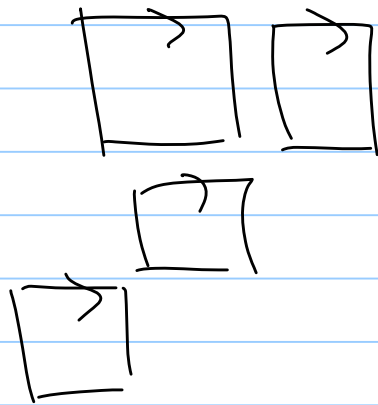
10^{-6} m charge
for 1000V



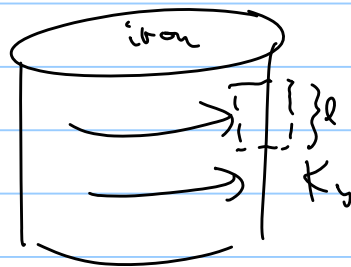
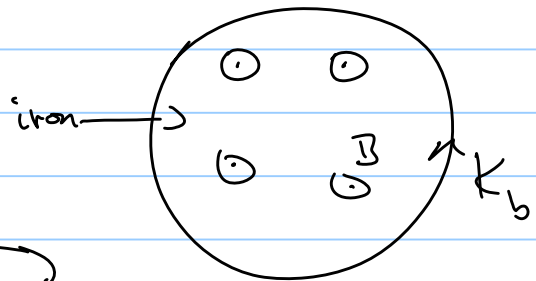
Application



Can't access bond charge
 " " bond current



\vec{M} mag dipole moment / vol



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc} l$$

$$B l = \mu_0 n I_0 l \Rightarrow$$

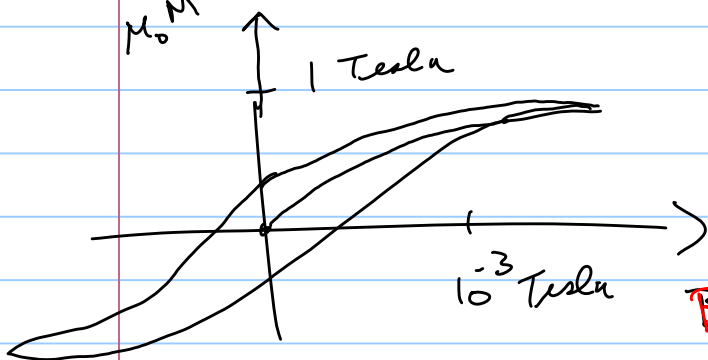
↑ turns / length current / turn

$$B = \mu_0 n I_0$$

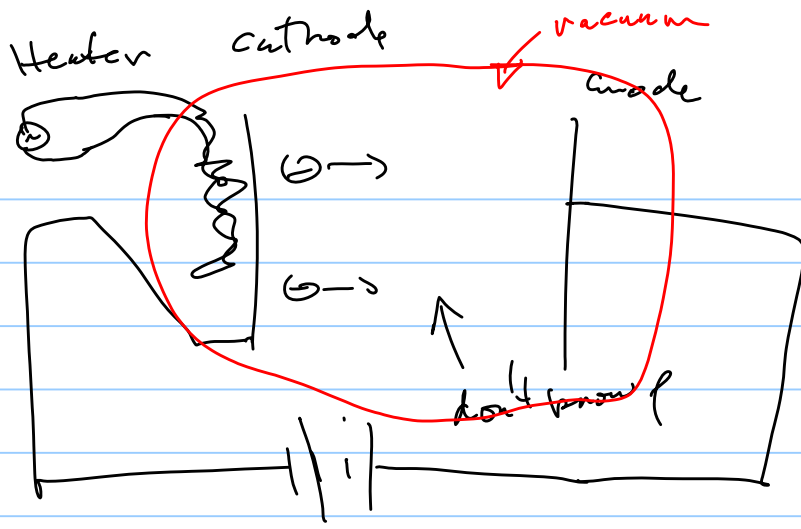
$K = \underline{M}$

$$B_{bound} = \mu_0 M$$

Bound current



$B_{ext} \text{ and } (Solenoid)$



Find E ?
 V ?
 I ?
 ρ ?
 $\vec{E} = -\nabla V$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

Newton's laws $\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$
 Conservation of Energy $\Delta(K.E + P.E) = \frac{d}{dt} \rho_{nc}$
 $q\vec{v}$

Cons change $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$ steady state

