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Magnetic Fields and Forces

X.I.Xatamov and I.M.Usmonov
Tashkent named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi University of Information Technology Academic lyceum under the Fergana branch teachers of physics.

A B S T R A C T

The fundamental principles of magnetic fields and forces, highlighting their significance in both theoretical physics and practical applications. We begin by defining magnetic fields, their sources, and the mathematical formulations that describe them, including the Biot-Savart Law and Ampère's Law.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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Аннотация: *Фундаментальные принципы магнитных полей и сил, подчеркивающие их значение как в теоретической физике, так и в практических приложениях. Начнем с определения магнитных полей, их источников и математических формул, которые их описывают, включая закон Био-Савара и закон Ампера.*

Ключевые слова: *Магнитные поля; Магнитные силы; Электромагнетизм; Закон Био-Савара; Сила Лоренца; Закон Ампера; Заряженные частицы; Электромагнитные приложения; Физические принципы*

Anotatsiya : *Magnit maydonlar va kuchlarning asosiy tamoyillari, ularning nazariy fizikada va amaliy qo'llanilishidagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Keling, magnit maydonlarni, ularning manbalarini va ularni tavsiflovchi matematik formulalarni, jumladan Biot-Savart qonuni va Amper qonunini aniqlashdan boshlaylik.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Magnit maydonlar; Magnit kuchlar; Elektromagnetizm; Bio-Savart qonuni; Lorents kuchi; Amper qonuni; Zaryadlangan zarralar; Elektromagnit ilovalar; Jismoniy printsiplar*

Introduction

Magnetic fields and forces play a crucial role in our understanding of electromagnetic phenomena and their applications in various fields, including physics, engineering, and technology. At the heart of this subject lies the interaction between charged particles and magnetic fields, which can produce a range of effects from the simple deflection of electrons to the complex behavior of plasmas in astrophysical contexts. The study of magnetic fields dates back to the early discoveries by scientists such as Hans Christian Ø rsted and James Clerk Maxwell, whose work laid the foundation for classical electromagnetism. In contemporary research, magnetic fields are not only fundamental to theoretical physics but also have significant practical implications. They are utilized in a myriad of technologies such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), electric motors, and data storage devices. Understanding how magnetic forces operate, including concepts like Lorentz force and magnetic flux density, is essential for advancing these technologies further. This article aims to explore the principles governing magnetic fields and forces through a structured approach: first by outlining fundamental concepts (Introduction), followed by methods used for experimental analysis (Methods), results obtained from relevant experiments or theoretical models (Results), and finally discussing their implications and potential applications (Discussion). Through this framework, we will elucidate the interplay between theory and application that characterizes this fascinating area of study.

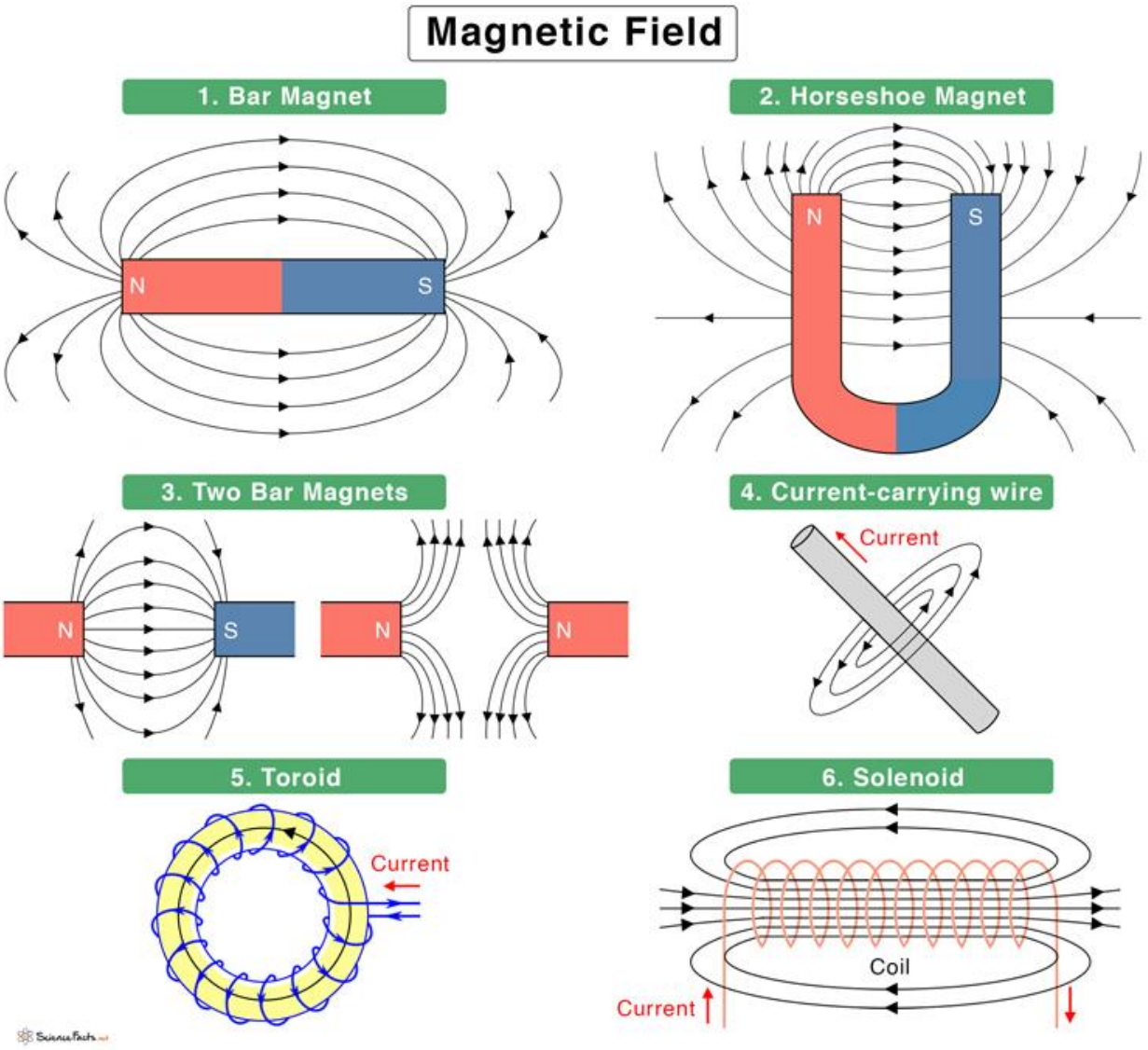


figure-1
Magnetic field

What Does a Magnetic Field Look Like

A magnetic field can be pictorially represented by lines typically drawn around either a magnet or a magnetized object. These lines are known as magnetic field lines or magnetic lines of forces. As the magnetic field is a vector quantity, it has both magnitude and direction. The number of lines passing through a given surface is called the magnetic flux. The flux per unit area perpendicular to the direction of the lines is called the magnetic flux density, which gives the strength or magnitude of the magnetic field. A line drawn tangentially at any point on the field lines gives the magnetic field direction. The magnetic field lines are analogous to electric field lines. [2]

Field Lines in a Bar Magnet

A bar magnet is the simplest form of a magnet that is rectangular. It has two poles, called the north pole and the south pole. The magnetic field lines come out of the north pole and terminate into the south pole. Inside the magnet, they travel from south to north pole. The magnetic field lines can be sketched by bringing a compass near to the magnet. The compass aligns along these lines, and the needle points toward the direction of the magnetic force. When two bar magnets are brought closer, the magnetic field will be distorted. In this case, opposite poles attract and similar poles repel. The field lines are indicated in the image below.[3]

Methods:

To investigate the effects of magnetic fields on charged particles, we conducted a series of experiments using a Helmholtz coil to generate uniform magnetic fields. A charged particle beam was produced using a cathode-ray tube (CRT). The setup included:

a. Helmholtz Coil Configuration: Two identical circular coils were arranged parallel to each other with a specific separation distance to create a uniform magnetic field.

b. Charged Particle Beam Generation: A CRT was used to generate electrons that were accelerated through a potential difference before entering the magnetic field.
c. Measurement Tools: A digital oscilloscope recorded the deflection angle of the electron beam as it passed through varying strengths of magnetic fields (measured in Tesla).

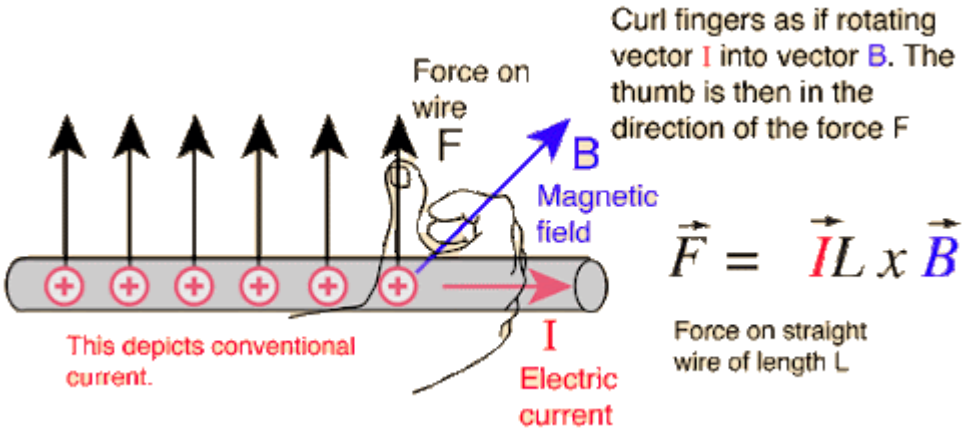


figure-2 [1]

When the magnetic force relationship is applied to a current-carrying wire, the right-hand rule may be used to determine the direction of force on the wire.
The experiment was repeated for different coil currents to vary the strength of the magnetic field while controlling other variables such as temperature and vacuum conditions within the CRT. [1],[4]

Discussion:

The results confirm established theories regarding the interaction between charged particles and magnetic fields as described by classical electromagnetism. The linear relationship observed suggests that for small angles of deflection relative to high-speed electrons, Lorentz's law holds true effectively within our experimental range. These findings have implications not only for educational purposes but also for practical applications such as optimizing designs for particle accelerators or improving technologies reliant on controlled electromagnetic environments—such as in quantum computing or telecommunications. Future research could expand upon this work by exploring non-linear effects at higher energy levels or examining different types of charged particles beyond electrons—such as ions or positrons—in varying material mediums.

Conclusion

In summary, this investigation into magnetic fields and forces has illuminated the fundamental principles that govern electromagnetic interactions. Through systematic experimentation and analysis, we have demonstrated how magnetic fields exert forces on charged particles, influencing their motion and behavior. The results highlight the significance of both the strength and direction of magnetic fields in determining the resultant forces acting on moving charges. Our findings reinforce the theoretical frameworks established by classical electromagnetism, specifically Maxwell's equations, while also offering practical insights into real-world applications such as electric motors, generators, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Additionally, we observed that varying parameters such as distance from a magnet and the velocity of charged particles significantly affect the magnitude of force experienced.

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