



# Magnetic Field Strength: Force on a Moving Charge in a Magnetic Field

Bởi:

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What is the mechanism by which one magnet exerts a force on another? The answer is related to the fact that all magnetism is caused by current, the flow of charge. *Magnetic fields exert forces on moving charges*, and so they exert forces on other magnets, all of which have moving charges.

## Right Hand Rule 1

The magnetic force on a moving charge is one of the most fundamental known. Magnetic force is as important as the electrostatic or Coulomb force. Yet the magnetic force is more complex, in both the number of factors that affects it and in its direction, than the relatively simple Coulomb force. The magnitude of the magnetic force  $F$  on a charge  $q$  moving at a speed  $v$  in a magnetic field of strength  $B$  is given by

$$F = qvB \sin \theta,$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the directions of  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ . This force is often called the Lorentz force. In fact, this is how we define the magnetic field strength  $B$ —in terms of the force on a charged particle moving in a magnetic field. The SI unit for magnetic field strength  $B$  is called the tesla (T) after the eccentric but brilliant inventor Nikola Tesla (1856–1943). To determine how the tesla relates to other SI units, we solve  $F = qvB \sin \theta$  for  $B$ .

$$B = \frac{F}{qv \sin \theta}$$

Because  $\sin \theta$  is unitless, the tesla is

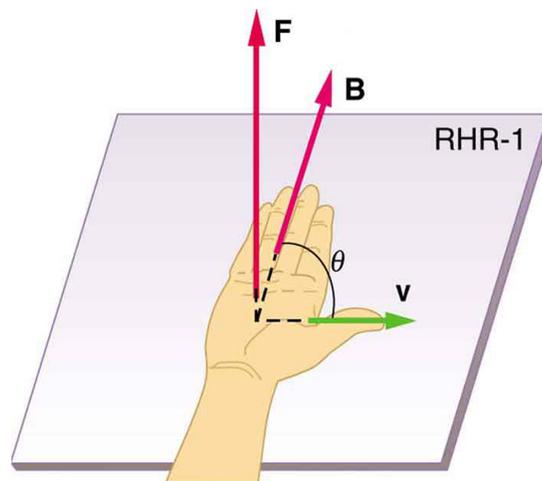
$$1 \text{ T} = \frac{1 \text{ N}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{m/s}} = \frac{1 \text{ N}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{m}}$$

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(note that  $C/s = A$ ).

Another smaller unit, called the gauss (G), where  $1 \text{ G} = 10^{-4} \text{ T}$ , is sometimes used. The strongest permanent magnets have fields near 2 T; superconducting electromagnets may attain 10 T or more. The Earth's magnetic field on its surface is only about  $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ , or 0.5 G.

The *direction* of the magnetic force  $\mathbf{F}$  is perpendicular to the plane formed by  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ , as determined by the right hand rule 1 (or RHR-1), which is illustrated in [\[link\]](#). RHR-1 states that, to determine the direction of the magnetic force on a positive moving charge, you point the thumb of the right hand in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}$ , the fingers in the direction of  $\mathbf{B}$ , and a perpendicular to the palm points in the direction of  $\mathbf{F}$ . One way to remember this is that there is one velocity, and so the thumb represents it. There are many field lines, and so the fingers represent them. The force is in the direction you would push with your palm. The force on a negative charge is in exactly the opposite direction to that on a positive charge.



$$F = qvB \sin \theta$$

$$\mathbf{F} \perp \text{plane of } \mathbf{v} \text{ and } \mathbf{B}$$

*Magnetic fields exert forces on moving charges. This force is one of the most basic known. The direction of the magnetic force on a moving charge is perpendicular to the plane formed by  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  and follows right hand rule–1 (RHR-1) as shown. The magnitude of the force is proportional to  $q$ ,  $v$ ,  $B$ , and the sine of the angle between  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ .*

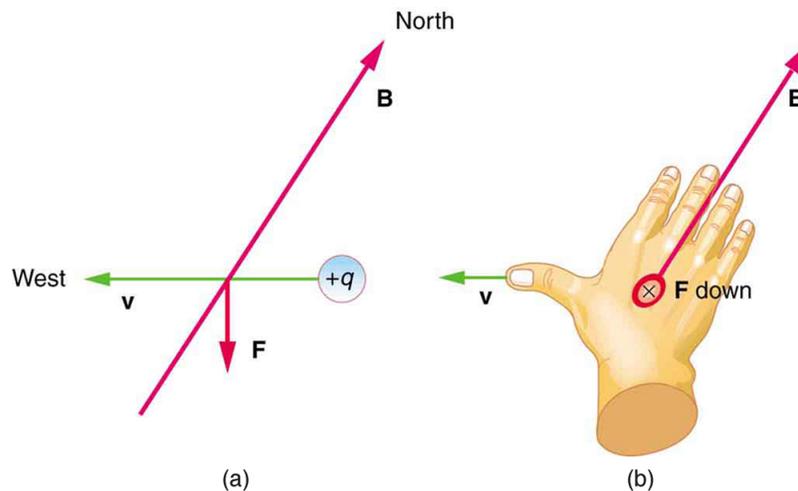
### Making Connections: Charges and Magnets

There is no magnetic force on static charges. However, there is a magnetic force on moving charges. When charges are stationary, their electric fields do not affect magnets. But, when charges move, they produce magnetic fields that exert forces on other magnets. When there is relative motion, a connection between electric and magnetic fields emerges—each affects the other.

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### Calculating Magnetic Force: Earth's Magnetic Field on a Charged Glass Rod

With the exception of compasses, you seldom see or personally experience forces due to the Earth's small magnetic field. To illustrate this, suppose that in a physics lab you rub a glass rod with silk, placing a 20-nC positive charge on it. Calculate the force on the rod due to the Earth's magnetic field, if you throw it with a horizontal velocity of 10 m/s due west in a place where the Earth's field is due north parallel to the ground. (The direction of the force is determined with right hand rule 1 as shown in [\[link\]](#).)



*A positively charged object moving due west in a region where the Earth's magnetic field is due north experiences a force that is straight down as shown. A negative charge moving in the same direction would feel a force straight up.*

### Strategy

We are given the charge, its velocity, and the magnetic field strength and direction. We can thus use the equation  $F = qvB \sin \theta$  to find the force.

### Solution

The magnetic force is

$$F = qvb \sin \theta.$$

We see that  $\sin \theta = 1$ , since the angle between the velocity and the direction of the field is  $90^\circ$ . Entering the other given quantities yields

$$\begin{aligned} F &= (20 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C})(10 \text{ m/s})(5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}) \\ &= 1 \times 10^{-11} \left( \text{C} \cdot \text{m/s} \right) \left( \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{m/s}} \right) = 1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}. \end{aligned}$$

## Discussion

This force is completely negligible on any macroscopic object, consistent with experience. (It is calculated to only one digit, since the Earth's field varies with location and is given to only one digit.) The Earth's magnetic field, however, does produce very important effects, particularly on submicroscopic particles. Some of these are explored in [Force on a Moving Charge in a Magnetic Field: Examples and Applications](#).

## Section Summary

- Magnetic fields exert a force on a moving charge  $q$ , the magnitude of which is  $F = qvB \sin \theta$ , where  $\theta$  is the angle between the directions of  $v$  and  $B$ .
- The SI unit for magnetic field strength  $B$  is the tesla (T), which is related to other units by
$$1 \text{ T} = \frac{1 \text{ N}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{m/s}} = \frac{1 \text{ N}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{m}}.$$
- The *direction* of the force on a moving charge is given by right hand rule 1 (RHR-1): Point the thumb of the right hand in the direction of  $v$ , the fingers in the direction of  $B$ , and a perpendicular to the palm points in the direction of  $F$ .
- The force is perpendicular to the plane formed by  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ . Since the force is zero if  $\mathbf{v}$  is parallel to  $\mathbf{B}$ , charged particles often follow magnetic field lines rather than cross them.

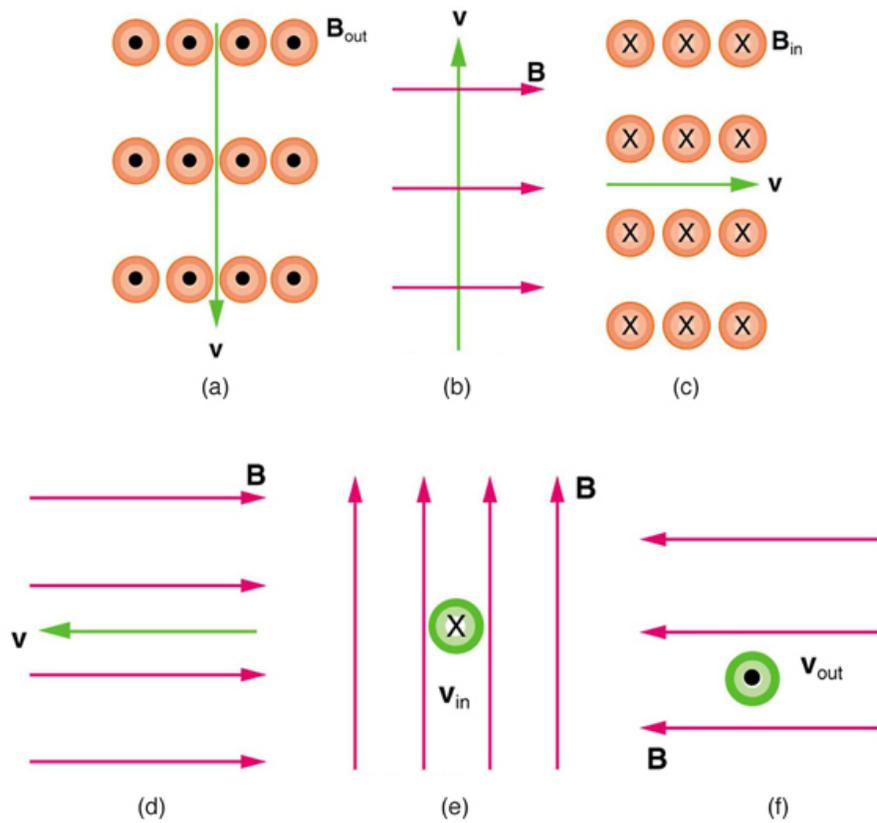
## Conceptual Questions

If a charged particle moves in a straight line through some region of space, can you say that the magnetic field in that region is necessarily zero?

## Problems & Exercises

What is the direction of the magnetic force on a positive charge that moves as shown in each of the six cases shown in [\[link\]](#)?

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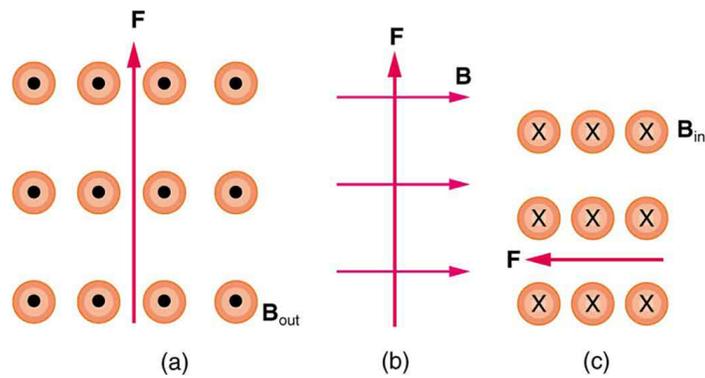


- (a) Left (West)
- (b) Into the page
- (c) Up (North)
- (d) No force
- (e) Right (East)
- (f) Down (South)

Repeat [\[link\]](#) for a negative charge.

What is the direction of the velocity of a negative charge that experiences the magnetic force shown in each of the three cases in [\[link\]](#), assuming it moves perpendicular to  $\mathbf{B}$ ?

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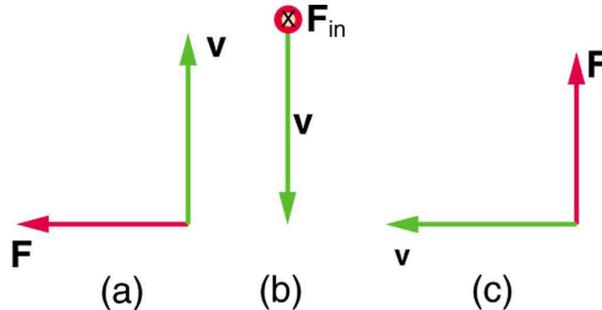
(a) East (right)

(b) Into page

(c) South (down)

Repeat [\[link\]](#) for a positive charge.

What is the direction of the magnetic field that produces the magnetic force on a positive charge as shown in each of the three cases in the figure below, assuming  $\mathbf{B}$  is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{v}$ ?



(a) Into page

(b) West (left)

(c) Out of page

Repeat [\[link\]](#) for a negative charge.

What is the maximum force on an aluminum rod with a  $0.100\text{-}\mu\text{C}$  charge that you pass between the poles of a  $1.50\text{-T}$  permanent magnet at a speed of  $5.00\text{ m/s}$ ? In what direction is the force?

$7.50 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}$  perpendicular to both the magnetic field lines and the velocity

## Magnetic Field Strength: Force on a Moving Charge in a Magnetic Field

(a) Aircraft sometimes acquire small static charges. Suppose a supersonic jet has a  $0.500\text{-}\mu\text{C}$  charge and flies due west at a speed of  $660\text{ m/s}$  over the Earth's south magnetic pole, where the  $8.00 \times 10^{-5}\text{-T}$  magnetic field points straight up. What are the direction and the magnitude of the magnetic force on the plane? (b) Discuss whether the value obtained in part (a) implies this is a significant or negligible effect.

(a) A cosmic ray proton moving toward the Earth at  $5.00 \times 10^7\text{ m/s}$  experiences a magnetic force of  $1.70 \times 10^{-16}\text{ N}$ . What is the strength of the magnetic field if there is a  $45^\circ$  angle between it and the proton's velocity? (b) Is the value obtained in part (a) consistent with the known strength of the Earth's magnetic field on its surface? Discuss.

(a)  $3.01 \times 10^{-5}\text{ T}$

(b) This is slightly less than the magnetic field strength of  $5 \times 10^{-5}\text{ T}$  at the surface of the Earth, so it is consistent.

An electron moving at  $4.00 \times 10^3\text{ m/s}$  in a  $1.25\text{-T}$  magnetic field experiences a magnetic force of  $1.40 \times 10^{-16}\text{ N}$ . What angle does the velocity of the electron make with the magnetic field? There are two answers.

(a) A physicist performing a sensitive measurement wants to limit the magnetic force on a moving charge in her equipment to less than  $1.00 \times 10^{-12}\text{ N}$ . What is the greatest the charge can be if it moves at a maximum speed of  $30.0\text{ m/s}$  in the Earth's field? (b) Discuss whether it would be difficult to limit the charge to less than the value found in (a) by comparing it with typical static electricity and noting that static is often absent.

(a)  $6.67 \times 10^{-10}\text{ C}$  (taking the Earth's field to be  $5.00 \times 10^{-5}\text{ T}$ )

(b) Less than typical static, therefore difficult