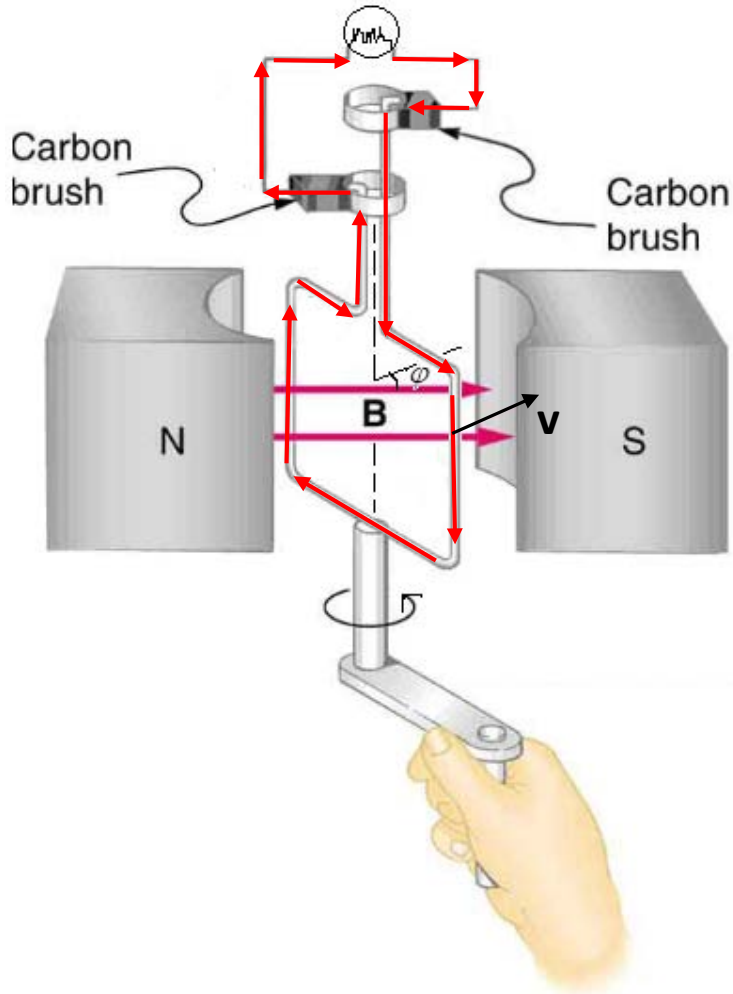


# D.1 Generators



Say we have an  $N = 100$  turn,  $10\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm}$  square loop, rotating in a  $B = 2\text{T}$  magnetic field, with frequency  $f = 60\text{Hz}$  rotating clockwise, connected to an  $R = 200\Omega$  lightbulb.

What is the maximum induced effective potential difference?

$$\xi_{\text{eff}} = NBA\omega \sin \phi \longrightarrow \xi_{\text{max}} = NBA\omega = (100)(2\text{T})(0.10^2\text{m}^2)(2\pi \cdot 60\text{Hz}) = 754\text{V}$$

What's the max induced current; which way past the lightbulb would it flow, in the present orientation?

$$i_{\text{max}} = \frac{\xi_{\text{max}}}{R} = \frac{754\text{V}}{200\Omega} = 3.8\text{A}$$

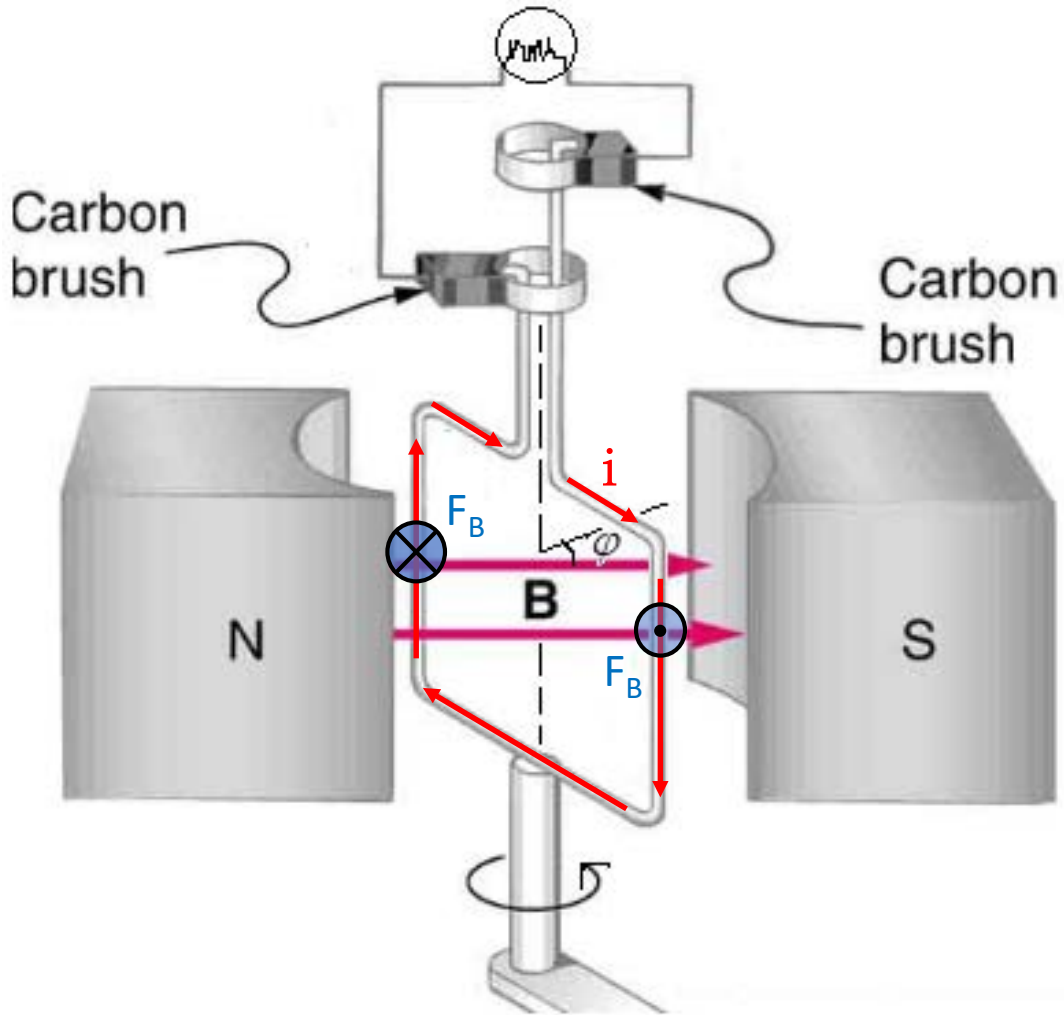
The direction is easiest to ascertain by considering where  $\mathbf{F}_B = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$  points on the front wire:

**right**

What max power is dissipated by the lightbulb?

$$P_{\text{max}} = i_{\text{max}}^2 R = (3.8\text{A})^2 (200\Omega) = 2.9\text{kW}$$

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This power isn't free.

While the magnetic field will generate a power-producing current, Simultaneously, it'll generate a power-sapping counter torque on the loop, in effect, stealing power from you, to put power in the current.

What is the max torque? And what max power does the B-field steal?

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_B &= \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}_B + \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}_B \\ &= \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)(N \cdot lIB \sin \varphi)(\text{CW}) + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)(N \cdot lIB \sin \varphi)(\text{CW}) \\ &= (Nl^2 IB \sin \varphi)(\text{CW})\end{aligned}$$

$$= \mu B \sin \varphi \quad \mu (\text{magnetic moment}) = NIA$$

$$\text{So } \tau_{\max} = \mu_{\max} B \sin 90^\circ = (NI_{\max} A)(B) \sin 90^\circ = (100 \cdot 3.8\text{A} \cdot 0.10^2 \text{m}^2)(2\text{T}) = 7.6\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$P_{\text{steal}(\max)} = \tau_B \cdot \omega = -(7.6\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (2\pi \cdot 60\text{Hz}) = -2.9\text{kW} \quad \text{So the powers are indeed equal/opposite.}$$