Lab 3  Magnetic Measurements and Faraday's Law

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

1. Introduction

Faraday's law states that a voltage \( e(t) \) is induced at the terminals of a coil that "sees" a time-varying magnetic flux \( \Phi(t) \)

\[
e(t) = -\frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}
\]  

(1)

For an \( N \) turn coil, each turn having an area \( A \), the magnetic flux is \( \Phi(t) = B(t)NA \), where \( B \) is the magnetic flux density. If the coil voltage \( e(t) \) is electronically integrated through an integrator as shown in Figure 2, then

\[
V_{\text{out}}(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_0^t e(t')dt'
\]  

(2)

where \( RC \) is the time constant of the integrator. Combining (1) and (2), we obtain

\[
V_{\text{out}}(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} NA[B(t) - B(0)]
\]  

(3)

If \( B(0)=0 \), then

\[
B(t) = -\frac{RCV_{\text{out}}(t)}{NA}
\]  

(4)

In this demonstration you will insert a coil into the static magnetic field of a solenoid (or turn on the magnetic field with the coil in place) and use (4) to determine the magnetic induction \( B(t) \) along the solenoid axis. You will compare to measurements made using a Bell Gaussmeter.

2. Procedure

1. Connect the coil to the digital oscilloscope. The observing procedures are:

   • Horizontal display: Time base A at 100ms/div, vertical display: 10mV/div.
   • Push the run/stop button and swing the coil fast through the magnet right after the push and push this button again. Observe the waveform on the oscilloscope.
   • Repeat the above step until you can get the same waveform everytime.
2. Calculate the estimated average voltage by

\[ V = -2 \times \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt} = -2 \times \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = - \frac{2BNA}{\Delta t} \]  

(5)

The radius of the coil is ________
B at the gap measured by the Gauss Meter is ________ T
number of turns of the coil is ________
\( \Delta t \) read from the waveform is ________
The calculated V from measured B is ________ V

3. A schematic of the apparatus is shown in Figure 1. Make sure that the solenoid current is off. Insert the multturn Faraday measurement coil into the center of the solenoid. Place the coil so that the coupling between the coil and the solenoid is maximum. Connect the coil to the electronic integrator input. The circuit of the integrator is shown in Figure 2. Connect the integrator output to the digital voltmeter. Zero the

- Record the waveform here. Mark the vertical and horizontal scales.
integrate when necessary. Then turn up the solenoid current to 3 amperes. Estimate the peak voltage swing from the oscilloscope.

\[ V_{\text{out}} = \text{________}_V. \]

4. Using the Bell Gaussmeter, measure the axial magnetic induction \( B(z) \) in the solenoid for a solenoid current of 3 amperes. Record the changes in magnetic field along the axis in Figure 3. Compare the measured magnetic induction in the center of the solenoid to the measured value from Faraday’s law. Note: 1 gauss = 10^{-4} \text{ tesla}.

The magnetic field \( B_1 \) at the end of the solenoid measured by the Gaussmeter is \text{________ Gauss}

The magnetic field \( B_2 \) at the center of the solenoid measured by the Gaussmeter is \text{________ Gauss}

Is \( B_1 \) approximately one half of \( B_2 \)? Explain why.

Number of turns/m of the solenoid = \text{________ turns/m.}

Area of the cross section of the coil = \text{________ m}^2

R = \text{________}

C = \text{________}

Bell Gaussmeter measured \text{________ tesla}

The result from Example 7.4 on page 300 of the textbook calculated \text{________ tesla}

Faraday’s law using (4) gives \text{________ tesla}

5. From your measurements, estimate the external inductance \( L \) of the solenoid by

\[ L = \frac{1}{I} \int_S B \cdot dS \quad (6) \]