

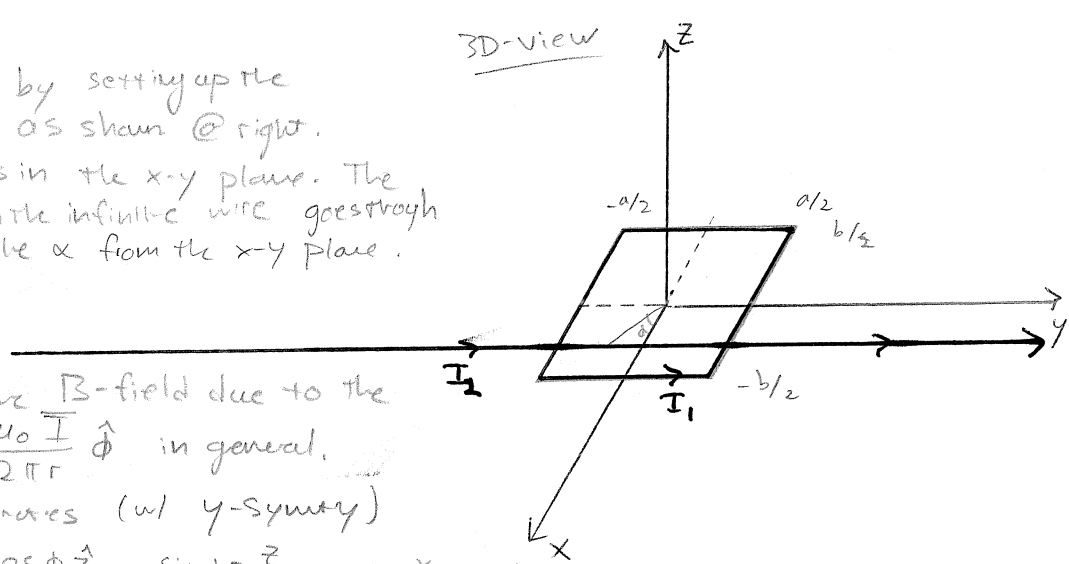
#6

Jackson 5-25

① We begin by setting up the Problem as shown @ right.

The loop is in the x-y plane. The current in the infinite wire goes through at an angle α from the x-y plane.

3D-view



First, let's find the \vec{B} -field due to the long wire. $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$ in general.

In cartesian coordinates (w/ y-symmetry)

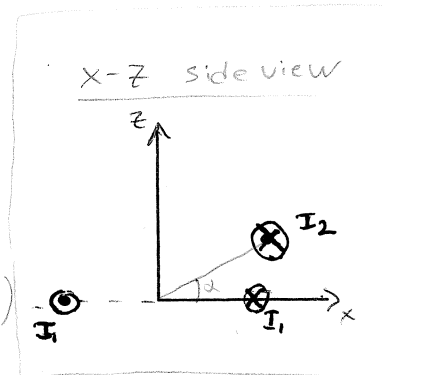
$$\hat{\phi} = -\sin\phi \hat{x} + \cos\phi \hat{z}, \quad \sin\phi = \frac{z}{r}, \quad \cos\phi = \frac{x}{r},$$

and $r = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$. Plugging it all in,

$$\vec{B} = \frac{-\mu_0 I z \hat{x}}{2\pi(x^2 + z^2)} + \frac{\mu_0 I x \hat{z}}{2\pi(x^2 + z^2)}$$

In our case, $z \rightarrow z - d \sin\alpha$, $x \rightarrow x - d \cos\alpha$, and $I \rightarrow I_2$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \left[(x - d \cos\alpha)^2 + (z - d \sin\alpha)^2 \right]} \left(-(z - d \sin\alpha) \hat{x} + (x - d \cos\alpha) \hat{z} \right)$$



Now we are given $W_{12} = I_1 \Phi_2 = I_1 \int_S \vec{B} \cdot (-\hat{z}) da = I_1 \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dy dx \frac{\mu_0 I_2 (x - d \cos\alpha)}{2\pi \left[(x - d \cos\alpha)^2 + (z - d \sin\alpha)^2 \right]} \Big|_{z=0}$
 (we set $z=0$ b/c all the interaction Magnetic Energy happens @ $z=0$ (@the loop)).

$$W_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 a}{2\pi} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{-(x - d \cos\alpha)}{(x - d \cos\alpha)^2 + (z - d \sin\alpha)^2} dx \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 a}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{\frac{b^2}{4} + d^2 + z^2 + bd \cos\alpha - 2dz \sin\alpha}{\frac{b^2}{4} + d^2 + z^2 - bd \cos\alpha - 2dz \sin\alpha} \right) \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$W_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 a}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{b^2 + 4d^2 + 4bd \cos\alpha}{b^2 + 4d^2 - 4bd \cos\alpha} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

② $\vec{F} = I \times \vec{B}$. In this case the sides of length b (parallel to \hat{x}) feel no net force since the \vec{B} -field is y -independent, and these sides' contributions cancel via symmetry. We need to calculate \vec{B} at $z=0$, $x = b/2$ and $z=0$, $x = -b/2$

$$\vec{B}(-b/2, 0) = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \left(\left(-\frac{b}{2} - d \cos\alpha \right)^2 + d^2 \sin^2\alpha \right)} \left[(d \sin\alpha) \hat{x} + \left(-\frac{b}{2} - d \cos\alpha \right) \hat{z} \right]$$

$$\vec{B}(b/2, 0) = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \left(\left(\frac{b}{2} - d \cos\alpha \right)^2 + d^2 \sin^2\alpha \right)} \left[(d \sin\alpha) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{b}{2} - d \cos\alpha \right) \hat{z} \right]$$

since $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (u_y v_z - u_z v_y) \hat{x} + (u_z v_x - u_x v_z) \hat{y} + (u_x v_y - u_y v_x) \hat{z}$,
 and $\vec{F} = I (\vec{L} \times \vec{B}) = I_1 (a \hat{y} \times \vec{B})$ in this case, we get

$$\vec{F} = (a B_z) \hat{x} + (-a B_x) \hat{z} \quad \text{or} \quad F_x = a B_z \quad \text{and} \quad F_z = -a B_x$$

where we evaluate B_z and B_x on the two stretches of wire at $x = \pm \frac{b}{2}$, $z = 0$. Each force has a contribution from the two sides.

$$\checkmark \quad \begin{aligned} F_x &= I_1 (a B_z(\frac{b}{2}, 0) - a B_z(-\frac{b}{2}, 0)) = I_1 a \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_2 (\frac{b}{2} - d \cos \alpha)}{2\pi (\frac{b}{2} - d \cos \alpha)^2 + d^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - \frac{\mu_0 I_2 (-\frac{b}{2} - d \cos \alpha)}{2\pi (-\frac{b}{2} - d \cos \alpha)^2 + d^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \right) \\ F_z &= -I_1 (a B_x(\frac{b}{2}, 0) - a B_x(-\frac{b}{2}, 0)) = -I_1 a \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_2 d \sin \alpha}{2\pi (\frac{b}{2} - d \cos \alpha)^2 + d^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - \frac{\mu_0 I_2 d \sin \alpha}{2\pi (-\frac{b}{2} - d \cos \alpha)^2 + d^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \right) \end{aligned}$$

③ $W_{12} = \int \vec{J}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 d^3x = I_1 \oint dl \cdot \vec{A}_2$ when, in this case the current I_1 is constant around the loop.

From 5.32, $\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{I_2 dl}{r} \Rightarrow \vec{A}_2(\vec{x}) = \frac{-I_2 \mu_0}{4\pi} \ln(x^2 + z^2) \hat{y}$

for a y-oriented infinite wire through the origin. In this case, we shift the wire such that $\vec{A}_2 = \frac{-I_2 \mu_0}{4\pi} \ln((x - d \cos \alpha)^2 + (z - d \sin \alpha)^2) \hat{y}$

In the cylindrical case, $x \rightarrow a \cos \phi$, and $dl_y \rightarrow a \cos \phi d\phi$, so

$$\begin{aligned} W_{12} &= I_1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-I_2 \mu_0}{4\pi} \ln((a \cos \phi - d \cos \alpha)^2 + d^2 \sin^2 \alpha) a \cos \phi d\phi \\ &= \frac{-I_2 I_1 \mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \ln(a^2 \cos^2 \phi - 2d a \cos \phi \cos \alpha + 1) a \cos \phi d\phi \end{aligned}$$

Then somehow integrate this awful thing

④ ... sorry ñ

This problem is nasty, so points for trying each part!

⑦

