
Contents

Preface	ix
Chapter 1. Magnetic Field	1
1.1. Overview of history	1
1.2. Magnetic fields and magnetic forces	6
1.2.1. First experiments	7
1.2.2. Topography: invariances and symmetries	8
1.3. Magnetic fields created by currents	11
1.3.1. Magnetic field created by a volume current distribution	11
1.3.2. Magnetic field created by a surface current distribution or by a filiform current element	12
1.4. Biot–Savart experiment	13
1.5. From field B to vector potential A	14
1.6. Symmetry and invariance properties of the magnetic field related to the symmetry and invariances of the current distribution	15
1.6.1. Distribution of currents having a plane of symmetry	17
1.6.2. Current distribution and anti-symmetry plane	17
1.6.3. Invariance	18
1.7. Calculation of the magnetic field (principle of)	20
1.7.1. Examples of field calculations	20
1.8. Circulation properties of B. Ampère’s theorem	36
1.8.1. Integral form of Ampère’s theorem	37
1.8.2. Local form of Ampère’s theorem	43
1.9. Magnetic field flux conservation – vector potential	43
1.9.1. Local relationship	43
1.9.2. Integral relationship – magnetic flux	44
1.9.3. Potential vector of the magnetic field	45
1.10. Transit relationships	52

1.10.1. Circulation property of B. Discontinuity of the tangential component of B	53
1.10.2. Flow property of B. Continuity of the normal component of B	55
Chapter 2. Magnetic Forces and their Work	57
2.1. Introduction: Academy of Sciences	57
2.2. Action of a magnetic field on a circuit through which a current flows.	59
2.2.1. Ampère/Laplace force	59
2.3. Current in a conductor subjected to an electromagnetic field	63
2.3.1. Examples: action of a rectilinear wire, through which a current flows on another rectilinear wire.	63
2.4. Local Ohm's law.	64
2.5. Hall effect	65
2.5.1. Hall effect applications (Figure 2.9).	67
2.6. Ampère/Laplace magnetic forces on a conductor (Figures 2.10 and 2.11)	68
2.6.1. Ampère definition.	72
2.7. Work of electromagnetic forces	72
2.7.1. Cut-off flow theorem.	73
2.7.2. Case of a closed circuit through which a constant current I flows: Maxwell's theorem.	73
2.8. Application to the study of torsor of magnetic forces exerted by an invariable field on a rigid circuit	80
2.9. Potential energy	81
2.9.1. Case of a transverse displacement.	82
2.9.2. Case of a rotation	83
2.10. Example: flux of a turn in a magnetic field	84
2.10.1. Turn in a transverse displacement	84
2.10.2. Turn in rotation	85
2.11. Potential energy of interaction with a magnetic field: magnetic dipole	86
2.11.1. Magnetic force and moment acting on the loop.	88
2.12. Electrostatic/magnetostatic analogy	89
Chapter 3. Magnetic Media	91
3.1. Introduction: orbital and spin magnetic moments.	91
3.2. Experimental studies	93
3.3. Microscopic origins of magnetism: basic concepts	95
3.3.1. Diamagnetism.	95
3.3.2. Paramagnetism	96
3.3.3. Ferromagnetism.	98
3.4. Macroscopic appearance; magnetization intensity	100
3.4.1. Diamagnetic and paramagnetic materials.	101

3.5. Determining the magnetic field created by a magnetized medium	101
3.5.1. Vector potential of a closed circuit, at a point in the vacuum	103
3.6. Macroscopic aspects; magnetization currents	104
3.6.1. Total magnetic field in the presence of magnetic media	108
3.6.2. General equations of magnetostatics in the presence of magnetized media	109
3.7. Generalized Ampère’s theorem: magnetic excitation.	110
3.7.1. Transit relationships	111
3.8. Perfect magnetic media or HLI media – homogeneous, linear, isotropic (Figure 3.21)	113
3.8.1. Definition	113
3.9. Magnetic field equations for perfect materials and vacuum	116
3.9.1. Hysteresis loop	118
3.9.2. Applications	121
Chapter 4. Induction	123
4.1. Introduction: variable regimes	123
4.2. Properties of electrical induction and magnetic field	127
4.3. Phenomenon of electromagnetic induction	127
4.3.1. Faraday–Lenz law	130
4.3.2. Terminology and classification of induction phenomena	132
4.3.3. Static or Neumann induction and motional or Lorentz induction.	136
4.3.4. Motional or Lorentz induction	140
4.4. Different inductions	149
4.4.1. Auto-induction electromotive force	149
4.4.2. Mutual inductance – coupling coefficient.	150
4.5. Applications	154
4.6. Electromechanical conversion; moving bar in a uniform B-field	154
4.6.1. We place ourselves in the laboratory repository	154
4.6.2. We place ourselves in the frame of reference to the bar	156
4.7. Vector potential and quantum mechanics	157
4.8. Appendix: another example of an induction problem	170
4.8.1. Coil with tube-shaped conductive core	170
Chapter 5. Propagation: Special Relativity	179
5.1. Introduction	179
5.1.1. Potential of a moving charge: general solution by Liénard and Wiercherts	180
5.1.2. Spherical waves	182
5.2. Light and electromagnetic waves.	184
5.2.1. Spherical wave from a point source	186
5.2.2. Paradox of advanced actions	189

5.3. Relativity	195
5.3.1. Galileo’s relativity	195
5.3.2. Special relativity	196
5.3.3. Charges in motion: from “Coulomb” to “Ampère”	217
5.3.4. Note on Lorentz equations	225
Conclusion	227
Appendices	229
Appendix 1. Ampère/Laplace Magnetic Actions Undergone by a Current Loop Placed in an External Magnetic Field	231
Appendix 2. Magnetostatic Potential Energy of a Current System (Perfect Media)	241
Appendix 3. Operator Expressions in Cartesian Coordinates.	249
Appendix 4. Some Key Players in Electromagnetism and Special Relativity.	261
References.	277
Index.	279