

13.1 Magnetic Flux

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS magnetic flux 磁通量 • emf 电动势

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **magnetic flux**.

You must be able to:

- define **magnetic flux** 磁通量 through a surface as $\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$
- relate flux to the perpendicular component of $\vec{B}$ and the area
- calculate the flux through a flat loop at different orientations
- see how changing the field, area, or angle changes the flux

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Magnetic flux

$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$. For a uniform field through a flat loop this is $\Phi_B = BA \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between $\vec{B}$ and the loop's normal.

■ When flux is largest

Flux is greatest when the loop **facing** the field ($\theta = 0$) and zero when the field lies **in** the plane of the loop.

■ Central to induction

A **changing** flux is what induces an emf — so flux links magnetic fields to circuits.

2 Practice

2.1 Find the flux through a 0.10 m^2 loop placed face-on in a 0.30 T field. [2]

2.2 State three ways to change the flux through a loop. [2]

2.3 State what a changing magnetic flux produces. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Magnetic flux is [1]

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A | $\int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$ |
| B | $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$ |
| C | BIL |
| D | qvB |

3.2 The flux through a loop is greatest when its plane is [1]

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A | parallel to the field |
| B | perpendicular to the field |
| C | at 45° to the field |
| D | irrelevant to the field |

3.3 A 0.050 m^2 coil sits in a 0.40 T field.

(a) Find the flux when the coil faces the field. [2]

(b) Find the flux when the field lies in the plane of the coil. [1]
