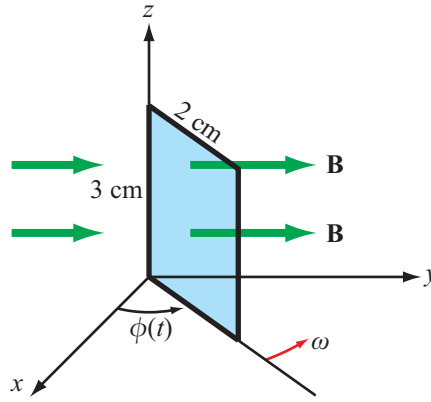


**Problem 6.7** The rectangular conducting loop shown in Fig. P6.7 rotates at 6,000 revolutions per minute in a uniform magnetic flux density given by

$$\mathbf{B} = \hat{\mathbf{y}} 50 \text{ (mT)}.$$

Determine the current induced in the loop if its internal resistance is  $0.5 \Omega$ .



**Figure P6.7:** Rotating loop in a magnetic field (Problem 6.7).

**Solution:**

$$\Phi = \int_S \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \hat{\mathbf{y}} 50 \times 10^{-3} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{y}} (2 \times 3 \times 10^{-4}) \cos \phi(t) = 3 \times 10^{-5} \cos \phi(t),$$

$$\phi(t) = \omega t = \frac{2\pi \times 6 \times 10^3}{60} t = 200\pi t \text{ (rad/s)},$$

$$\Phi = 3 \times 10^{-5} \cos(200\pi t) \text{ (Wb)},$$

$$V_{\text{emf}} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = 3 \times 10^{-5} \times 200\pi \sin(200\pi t) = 18.85 \times 10^{-3} \sin(200\pi t) \text{ (V)},$$

$$I_{\text{ind}} = \frac{V_{\text{emf}}}{0.5} = 37.7 \sin(200\pi t) \text{ (mA)}.$$

The direction of the current is CW (if looking at it along  $-\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ -direction) when the loop is in the first quadrant ( $0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/2$ ). The current reverses direction in the second quadrant, and reverses again every quadrant.

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