Magnets produce magnetic fields, but so do electric currents. An electric current flowing in this straight wire produces a magnetic field which causes the tiny pieces of iron (iron "filings") to align in the field. We shall see in this Chapter how magnetic field is defined, and that the magnetic field direction is along the iron filings. The magnetic field lines due to the electric current in this long wire are in the shape of circles around the wire.

We also discuss how magnetic fields exert forces on electric currents and on charged particles, as well as useful applications of the interaction between magnetic fields and electric currents and moving electric charges.



Magnetism



FIGURE 20-1 A horseshoe magnet attracts pins. Poles of a magnet

he history of magnetism begins thousands of years ago. In a region of Asia Minor known as Magnesia, rocks were found that could attract each other. These rocks were called "magnets" after their place of discovery.

Not until the nineteenth century, however, was it seen that magnetism and electricity are closely related. A crucial discovery was that electric currents produce magnetic effects (we will say "magnetic fields") like magnets do. All kinds of practical devices depend on magnetism, as we shall see: from compasses to motors, loudspeakers, computer memory, and electric generators.

20-1 Magnets and Magnetic Fields

We have all observed a magnet attract paper clips, nails, and other objects made of iron, Fig. 20–1. Any magnet, whether it is in the shape of a bar or a horseshoe, has two ends or faces, called **poles**, which is where the magnetic effect is strongest. If a bar magnet is suspended from a fine thread, it is found that one pole of the magnet will always point toward the north. It is not known for sure when this fact was discovered, but it is known that the Chinese were making use of it as an aid to navigation by the eleventh century and perhaps earlier. This is the principle of a compass. A compass needle is simply a bar magnet which is supported at its center of