

ART. XLV.— *Value of the force exerted by a current of Electricity in a circular conductor on a unit magnetic pole at its center*; by S. T. MORELAND.

THE following method of finding this value is new so far as I know.

Let i = strength of current

r = mean radius of the conductor supposed to make one turn.

So far as magnetic effects are concerned it is known that such a current produces the same result as a *magnetic shell* having its boundary in the circle and satisfying the condition

$$i = It$$

where I is the uniform surface density of the magnetism and t is the thickness of the shell. Substitute a *hemispherical magnetic shell* for the current in this case having plus magnetism on the inner surface and minus on the outer, the total quantity on each of the two surfaces being equal.

Let σ_i = surface density on inner surface.

σ_o = " " " outer "

r_i = radius of inner surface.

r_o = " " outer "

Then $r_o - r_i = t$, a very small quantity, and $r = \sqrt{r_i r_o} = \frac{r_i + r_o}{2}$ very nearly, and $I = \sqrt{\sigma_i \sigma_o} = \frac{\sigma_i + \sigma_o}{2}$ very nearly.

Also
$$\sigma_i : I = \frac{1}{r_i^2} : \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_i = I \frac{r^2}{r_i^2}.$$

Similarly
$$\sigma_{ii} = I \frac{r^2}{r_{ii}^2}.$$

The resultant repulsion of the magnetism of the inner surface on the unit pole at the center is $\pi\sigma_i$, and the attraction of the outer surface is $\pi\sigma_{ii}$. Hence,

Resultant force of magnetic shell = $\pi(\sigma_i - \sigma_{ii})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi I r^2 \left(\frac{1}{r_i^2} - \frac{1}{r_{ii}^2} \right) = \pi r^2 \frac{(r_{ii}^2 - r_i^2)}{r_i^2 r_{ii}^2} \\ &= \pi I \frac{r^2}{r^4} (r_{ii} + r_i)(r_{ii} - r_i) \\ &= \frac{\pi I}{r^2} 2rt = \frac{2\pi i}{r} \end{aligned}$$

which is the result sought.

We see too that in the equation

$$I = it$$

I is the mean of the two surface densities which must necessarily differ in value unless the shell is a plane.