

## Magnetic Field from an Infinite Array of Wires

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# Magnetic Field from an Infinite Array of Wires

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## 1 Single Wire

The magnetic field produced by an infinite (in the  $z$  direction) wire carrying current  $I$  is

$$\mathbf{B}(x, y) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix},$$

which has magnitude  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$ , where  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .

## 2 Infinite Regular Array of Wires

Suppose the wires are spaced by distance  $a$  and repeat at points  $(na, 0)$  for all integer  $n$ . The magnetic field is then

$$\mathbf{B}(x, y) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-y}{(x-na)^2 + y^2} \\ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x-na}{(x-na)^2 + y^2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

The infinite sums look troublesome but there is a well-known formula from analysis that can help:

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+z} = \pi \cot(\pi z).$$

### 2.1 $x$ Component

The summand can be re-expressed using partial fractions in the form

$$\frac{-y}{(x-na)^2 + y^2} = \frac{b}{n+c} + \frac{d}{n+e}$$

for some constants  $b, c, d, e$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-y}{x^2 - 2axn + a^2n^2 + y^2} &= \frac{bn + be + dn + cd}{(n+c)(n+e)} \\ \frac{\frac{-y}{a^2}}{n^2 - \frac{2x}{a}n + \frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2}} &= \frac{(b+d)n + (be+cd)}{n^2 + (c+e)n + ce}. \end{aligned}$$

Set  $c = -\frac{x}{a} - f$  and  $e = -\frac{x}{a} + f$  for some constant  $f$ . We then have

$$ce = \left(-\frac{x}{a} - f\right) \left(-\frac{x}{a} + f\right) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - f^2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}$$

therefore  $-f^2 = \frac{y^2}{a^2}$  and  $f = \pm i\frac{y}{a}$  are solutions. Thus  $c = -\frac{x}{a} - i\frac{y}{a}$  and  $e = -\frac{x}{a} + i\frac{y}{a}$ .

On the numerator, note that  $b + d = 0$ , so  $be + cd = b(e - c) = b(2i\frac{y}{a}) = \frac{-y}{a^2}$ . Cancelling gives  $b = \frac{i}{2a}$ . Using all the above values yields

$$\frac{-y}{(x - na)^2 + y^2} = \frac{\frac{i}{2a}}{n + \frac{-x - iy}{a}} + \frac{-\frac{i}{2a}}{n + \frac{-x + iy}{a}}.$$

Using the analytic formula for the infinite sum (twice) turns this into

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-y}{(x - na)^2 + y^2} = \frac{i}{2a} \pi \cot\left(\pi \frac{-x - iy}{a}\right) - \frac{i}{2a} \pi \cot\left(\pi \frac{-x + iy}{a}\right).$$

The right-hand side is not obviously a real number, although it should be. The formula for a complex cotangent is

$$\cot(x + iy) = \frac{\sin(2x) - i \sinh(2y)}{\cosh(2y) - \cos(2x)},$$

which can expand the formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-y}{(x - na)^2 + y^2} &= \frac{i}{2a} \pi \frac{\sin(-2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - i \sinh(-2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cosh(-2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(-2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} - \frac{i}{2a} \pi \frac{\sin(-2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(-2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} \\ &= \frac{i}{2a} \pi \frac{-\sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) + i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} - \frac{i}{2a} \pi \frac{-\sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} \\ &= \frac{i}{2a} \pi \frac{-\sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) + i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) + \sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) + i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} \\ &= \frac{i}{2a} \pi \frac{2i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} \frac{\sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - \cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}. \end{aligned}$$

## 2.2 $y$ Component

The summand can be re-expressed using partial fractions in the form

$$\frac{x - na}{(x - na)^2 + y^2} = \frac{b}{n + c} + \frac{d}{n + e}$$

for some constants  $b, c, d, e$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x - na}{x^2 - 2axn + a^2n^2 + y^2} &= \frac{bn + be + dn + cd}{(n + c)(n + e)} \\ \frac{-\frac{1}{a}n + \frac{x}{a^2}}{n^2 - \frac{2x}{a}n + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}} &= \frac{(b + d)n + (be + cd)}{n^2 + (c + e)n + ce}. \end{aligned}$$

As before, the denominator gives  $c = -\frac{x}{a} - i\frac{y}{a}$  and  $e = -\frac{x}{a} + i\frac{y}{a}$ .

Equating coefficients on the numerator gives  $-\frac{1}{a} = b + d$  and

$$\frac{x}{a^2} = be + cd = \frac{x}{a}(-b - d) + i\frac{y}{a}(b - d) = \frac{x}{a^2} + i\frac{y}{a}(b - d),$$

therefore  $b = d = -\frac{1}{2a}$ . Using all the above values yields

$$\frac{x - na}{(x - na)^2 + y^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2a}}{n + \frac{-x-iy}{a}} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2a}}{n + \frac{-x+iy}{a}}.$$

The calculation continues as before with the  $i, -i$  numerators replaced by  $-1, -1$  until

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x - na}{(x - na)^2 + y^2} &= \frac{1}{2a} \pi \frac{\sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) + \sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) + i \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}{\cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \pi \frac{2 \sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)}{\cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) - \cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} \frac{\sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x)}{\cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - \cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)}. \end{aligned}$$

### 2.3 Conclusion

Combining the two results in the previous sections gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}(x, y) &= \frac{\mu_0 I \pi}{2\pi a} \frac{1}{\cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - \cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)} \begin{bmatrix} \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) \\ \sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a} \frac{1}{\cos(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) - \cosh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y)} \begin{bmatrix} \sinh(2\frac{\pi}{a}y) \\ \sin(2\frac{\pi}{a}x) \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

## 3 Infinite Regular Array of Current Sheets

The following integrals from Mathematica online

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x - k} dx &= -\log(\cos x - k) + \text{constant} \\ \int \frac{1}{\cos x - \cosh k} dx &= \frac{-2 \tan^{-1}(\tan(x/2)/\tanh(k/2))}{\sinh k} + \text{constant} \\ \int \frac{\sinh x}{k - \cosh x} dx &= -\log(k - \cosh x) + \text{constant} \\ \int \frac{1}{\cos k - \cosh x} dx &= \frac{2 \tan^{-1}(\tan(k/2)/\tanh(x/2))}{\sin k} + \text{constant}, \end{aligned}$$

which can be checked by differentiating the right-hand side, show the way to extend the magnetic formula to current sheets.