

Magnetic motion of spherical frictional charged particles on the unit sphere

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Mathematically, the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 is described in an ordinary space with positive curvature. In this study, we aim to present the manipulation of a spherical charged particle in a continuous motion with a magnetic field on the sphere \mathbb{S}^2 while it is exposed to a frictional force. In other words, we effort to derive the exact geometric characterization for the spherical charged particle under the influence of a frictional force field on the unit 2-sphere. This approach also helps to discover some physical and kinematical characterizations belonging to the particle such as the magnetic motion, the torque, the potential energy functional, and the Poynting vector.

Keywords: Spherical particle motion; frictional force; magnetic field; torque; Poynting vector.

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1. Introduction

Trajectories of a charged particle moving under the influence of a magnetic field on any Riemannian manifold are represented by magnetic curves. A magnetic field on a k -dimensional Riemannian manifold (\mathcal{R}, \circ) is any closed 2-form \mathcal{G} . The Lorentz force of the magnetic field \mathcal{G} is a one-to-one tensor field Ψ such that it is defined by

$$\Psi(\mathcal{A}) \circ \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}), \text{ where } \forall \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{R}).$$

Magnetic trajectories of the magnetic field \mathcal{G} correspond to magnetic curves δ on \mathcal{R} . These curves satisfy the following Lorentz formula

$$\nabla_{\delta'} \delta' = \Psi(\delta'). \quad (1)$$

Evidently, magnetic curves generalize geodesics due to the following equation, which is satisfied by geodesics:

$$\nabla_{\delta'} \delta' = 0.$$

This formula obviously represents the Lorentz formula in the nonappearance of the magnetic field. Consequently, a geodesic corresponds to trajectory of the moving charged particle when it is free from any magnetic field ($\mathcal{G} = 0$) [1].

In the case of a 3D Riemannian manifold (\mathcal{R}, \circ) , vector fields and 2-forms can be described thanks to the volume form dv_h and the Hodge star operator \star of the manifold. Hence, divergence-free vector fields and magnetic fields are in $(1 - 1)$ correspondence. Therefore, Lorentz formula is given for any vector field \mathcal{S} on the 3D Riemannian manifold as follows:

$$\Psi(\mathcal{S}) = \mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{S}, \quad (2)$$

where \mathcal{G} is a magnetic field such that $\forall \mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{R})$ with $div(\mathcal{G}) = 0$. As a consequence, the magnetic flow reduced by the Lorentz formula is written by the following form

$$\nabla_{\delta'} \delta' = \mathcal{G} \times \delta'. \quad (3)$$

In three-dimensional Riemannian and pseudo-Riemannian manifolds, this fact leads to describe several class of magnetic curves including Killing magnetic curves and Killing

magnetic fields [2,3]. Another classical model of magnetic fields is easily developed if one multiplies by a magnitude the area of a Riemannian surface. Thus, it is obtained that on a hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 magnetic trajectories are either open curves or closed curves, on the Euclidean plane magnetic trajectories are circles, and on the sphere \mathbb{S}^2 they are tiny circles having a particular radius [4,5]. Studies on magnetic curves have been mainly focused on the charged particle, which is assumed to be free of any external force. However, in this manuscript, we consider a well-known external force and attempt to observe its effects on the motion of the charged particle lying fully on the unit 2-sphere \mathbb{S}^2 .

In this manuscript, we take the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 and the transformation $\delta : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. Even though the selection of the spherical frame is basically owing to its geometrical understanding, it may be seen that the features of the trajectory of the particle frequently emerge in physics. Considering the definition of \mathbb{S}^2 and δ in terms of the orthonormal frame together with the specially defined dynamical force fields, we firstly define a special magnetic curve, which is named as a spherical frictional magnetic curve (*Sf - magnetic curve*) of spherical vector fields. After presenting its geometric interpretations, we investigate the magnetic and electromagnetic field effects on the magnetic trajectories of the *Sf - magnetic curve* on the \mathbb{S}^2 .

2. Geometric Background of a Curve on the Sphere \mathbb{S}^2

The geometric characterization of curves is a very efficient method to comprehend many physical events. Through connecting with the motion of the particle in a given spacetime, these physical events have been modeled by the geometric equivalences.

Ordinary space is one of best fitted geometric settings for many physical phenomena such that it has been intensively studied by both differential geometers and physicists. Since the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 is a submanifold of the ordinary 3-space we firstly give geometry of the curves in the ordinary 3-space.

Ordinary 3-space is a vector space endowed with a standard metric

$$\mathbf{x} \circ \mathbf{y} = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3,$$

where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ are arbitrary vectors in the space. The norm function of the given vector \mathbf{x} is defined by $\|\mathbf{x}\| = (|\mathbf{x} \circ \mathbf{x}|)^{1/2}$ and \mathbf{x} is called a unit speed or an arc-length parametrized if $\|\mathbf{x}\| = 1$.

Now, we can define the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 , which is the analogue of the ordinary 3-space, by using the argument discussed above in the following manner:

$$\mathbb{S}^2 = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \mathbf{x} \circ \mathbf{x} = 1\}.$$

Hereafter, we consider a smooth regular curve lying fully on the \mathbb{S}^2 . In the theory of curves, one of the most efficient ways of exploring the intrinsic feature of the curve is to consider its orthonormal frame. It is constructed by a number of orthonormal vectors and associated curvatures depending on the dimension of the space. For the case of \mathbb{S}^2 , this orthonormal frame was introduced by Koenderink and O’Neil [6,7]. The curve satisfying the spherical frame equation is called a spherical curve. Finally, we are ready to establish the orthonormal frame of spherical curves lying fully on the \mathbb{S}^2 .

Let $\delta : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ be a unit speed regular spherical curve, that is it is an arc-length parametrized and sufficiently smooth. Then the spherical frame is defined along the curve δ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\delta'} \delta &= \mathbf{T}, \\ \nabla_{\delta'} \mathbf{T} &= -\delta + \mu \mathbf{N}, \\ \nabla_{\delta'} \mathbf{N} &= -\mu \mathbf{T}, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

where ∇ is a Levi-Civita connection and $\mu = \det(\delta, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{T}')$ is the geodesic curvature of δ . The following identities including pseudo vector product also hold [8]:

$$\delta = \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}, \quad \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{N} \times \delta, \quad \mathbf{N} = \delta \times \mathbf{T}.$$

The problem on the motion of the particle on a block or on a surface is well-known and it is extensively studied for the cases of circular and flat surfaces. Point particle sliding on a downward concave surface under the action of a frictional force, a normal force, or a gravitational force can be expressed by using the orthonormal frame, which is defined along the trajectory of the point particle. It is shown that for any particle sliding down on a surface with a mass m , the normal force is

$$\mathcal{N} = \pm N \mathbf{N}, \tag{5}$$

where $N = \|\mathcal{N}\|$; the gravitational force is

$$\mathcal{W} = m(g_0 \mathbf{T} + g_1 \mathbf{N}), \tag{6}$$

where $g_{i=0,1}$ are gravitational coefficients; the frictional force is

$$f = -\alpha N \mathbf{T}, \tag{7}$$

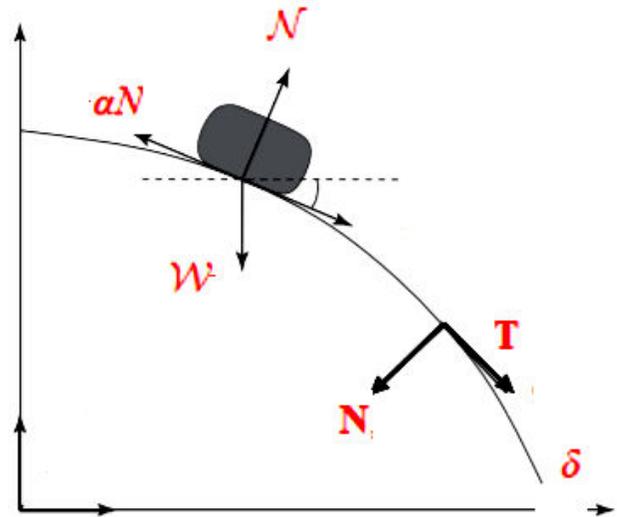


FIGURE 1. Particle trajectory together with the force fields.

where α is a frictional coefficient [9]. These forces and the trajectory of the particle on the section of the \mathbb{S}^2 can be seen in Fig. 1.

3. Magnetic Fields of $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curves on the Unit Sphere \mathbb{S}^2

In flat spacetime, the motion of a charged point particle was highly active and popular research field since the early study of Poincare, Abrahams, and Lorentz. As such, Einstein’s study of special relativity was inspired on the electrodynamics of moving objects. Poincare and Lorentz were also motivated and guided by the equations of Maxwell to investigate spacetime transformations. This gave rise to the radical unification of some special spacetime structures. In this context, it is fairly true that Maxwell equations played a key role to comprehend the profound connection between the dynamics of the major physical fields and interactions. Further researches, in turn, led to connect the spacetime geometry with the electromagnetic field. As a conclusion, one reaches that the field equations are entirely general at the very base of electromagnetic theory, regardless of considering of any affine structure or metric of spacetime, however, its comprehension in spacetime by way of essential connections, admits constitutive relations between the causal framework of spacetime and electrodynamics.

In this section, we attempt to explore the impacts of Riemannian geometry on the motion of a spherical charged particle under the influence of some external force fields acting on a magnetic field derived from generalized Lorentz equations. Followings are also useful sources to understand the background of the study. Dynamics of the charged particles that correspond to the trajectories of a particular type of curves in electromagnetic fields has been of significance in the literature and it is applied to many experimental studies [10-13]. Furthermore [14,15] studied the motion of charged particles

in homogeneous electromagnetic fields by concentrating on the invariant geometric description of their trajectories. Bearing in mind, the importance of the frictional force of the displacement of charged particles in magnetic fields, Coronel-Escamilla *et al.* [16] focused on the fractional dynamics of charged particles in harmonic magnetic fields, ramp magnetic fields, and constant magnetic fields. Körpınar and Demirkol also defined frictional and gravitational magnetic curves together with their energy functionals and uniformity conditions on the 3D Riemannian surface [17,18].

Here, we assume that β is a moving spherical charged particle with a magnetic field \mathcal{G} such that it is influenced by the frictional force on the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 . We also assume for the rest of the manuscript that the trajectory of this particle corresponds to a unit speed sufficiently smooth regular spherical curve $\delta : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ to define and investigate frictional spherical magnetic curves lying fully on the unit 2-sphere by using the spherical orthonormal frame describing along with the trajectory.

Definition 1. Let β be a moving spherical charged particle under the influence of a frictional force in the magnetic field \mathcal{G} on the \mathbb{S}^2 such that its trajectory corresponds to a unit speed sufficiently smooth regular spherical curve $\delta : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$. Frictional spherical magnetic trajectories ($\mathbb{S}f$ – magnetic curve) of the charged particle β are defined via the Lorentz force formula as follows:

$$\nabla_{\delta'} f = \Psi(f) = \mathcal{G} \times f. \tag{8}$$

Proposition 2. Let δ be an arc-length parametrized frictional spherical magnetic curve together with the spherical frame elements $\{\delta, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{N}, \mu\}$ on the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 . Then, Lorentz force Ψ of the magnetic field \mathcal{G} is written in the spherical frame as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi(\delta) \\ \Psi(\mathbf{T}) \\ \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -c \\ -1 & 0 & \mu \\ c & -\mu & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta \\ \mathbf{T} \\ \mathbf{N} \end{bmatrix}, \tag{9}$$

where c is an arbitrary smooth function along with the magnetic curve such that it satisfies $c = \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \circ \delta$.

Proof. Let δ be an arc-length parametrized $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve on the \mathbb{S}^2 together with the spherical frame elements $\{\delta, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{N}, \mu\}$. One knows that

$$\{\Psi(\delta), \Psi(\mathbf{T}), \Psi(\mathbf{N})\} \in \text{span}\{\delta, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{N}\}.$$

From the definition of the $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve given in the Eq. (8) together with the spherical frame equations given in the Eq. (4) and the frictional force in the Eq. (7), one has

$$\Psi(f) = (\alpha N) \delta - (\alpha N)' \mathbf{T} - (\alpha N \mu) \mathbf{N}.$$

If one also considers the following feature of the Lorentz force tensor field Ψ

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(f) \circ \delta &= -f \circ \Psi(\delta), \\ \Psi(f) \circ \mathbf{T} &= -f \circ \Psi(\mathbf{T}), \\ \Psi(f) \circ \mathbf{N} &= -f \circ \Psi(\mathbf{N}), \end{aligned}$$

then it is obtained following equalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha N &= \Psi(f) \circ \delta = -f \circ \Psi(\delta) = \alpha N(\mathbf{T} \circ \Psi(\delta)), \\ -(\alpha N)' &= \Psi(f) \circ \mathbf{T} = -f \circ \Psi(\mathbf{T}) = \alpha N(\mathbf{T} \circ \Psi(\mathbf{T})), \\ -\alpha N \mu &= \Psi(f) \circ \mathbf{N} = -f \circ \Psi(\mathbf{N}) = \alpha N(\mathbf{T} \circ \Psi(\mathbf{N})). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, using the obvious properties of the inner product one has

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\delta) &= \mathbf{T} + c_1 \delta + c_2 \mathbf{N}, \\ \Psi(\mathbf{T}) &= -((\alpha N)' / \alpha N) \mathbf{T} + c_3 \delta + c_4 \mathbf{N}, \\ \Psi(\mathbf{N}) &= -\mu \mathbf{T} + c_5 \delta + c_6 \mathbf{N}, \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

where c_i ($i = 1, \dots, 6$) are smooth functions along with the $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve. Here if one also uses the anti-symmetric feature of the Lorentz force

$$\Psi(\mathbf{T}) \circ \mathbf{T} = \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \circ \mathbf{N} = \Psi(\delta) \circ \delta = \mathbf{0}$$

and following identities

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\delta) \circ \mathbf{T} &= -\delta \circ \Psi(\mathbf{T}), \\ \Psi(\delta) \circ \mathbf{N} &= -\delta \circ \Psi(\mathbf{N}), \\ \Psi(\mathbf{T}) \circ \mathbf{N} &= -\mathbf{T} \circ \Psi(\mathbf{N}), \end{aligned}$$

then it is concluded that

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= -(\alpha N)' / \alpha N = c_6 = 0, \\ c_3 &= -1, \quad c_4 = \mu, \quad c_5 = -c_2 = c. \end{aligned}$$

If one plugs each value obtained in the Eq. (11) into the Eq. (10), then the proof is completed.

This proposition proves that the Lorentz force Ψ in the spherical frame of the $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve and the T -magnetic curve on the \mathbb{S}^2 is the same. Some characterizations of the T -magnetic curve on the \mathbb{S}^2 have been given by Abdel-Aziz *et al.* [8]. In particular, they find a magnetic vector field \mathcal{G} as the trajectory of the T -magnetic curve on the \mathbb{S}^2 . Thus, we can apply their finding to our case and give the following theorem due to the similarity of the Lorentz force Ψ in the spherical frame of the $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve and the T -magnetic curve on the \mathbb{S}^2 .

Theorem 3. δ is a unit speed $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve of the magnetic field \mathcal{G} if and only if

$$\mathcal{G} = \mu \delta + c \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{N} \tag{11}$$

along with the $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve, where $c = \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \circ \delta$ and $(\alpha N)' = 0$ [8]. Figure 2 demonstrates the magnetic trajectories of the $\mathbb{S}f$ – magnetic curve on the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 . It is used the charged particle tracing module of Comsol Multiphysics software to create this sample demonstration.

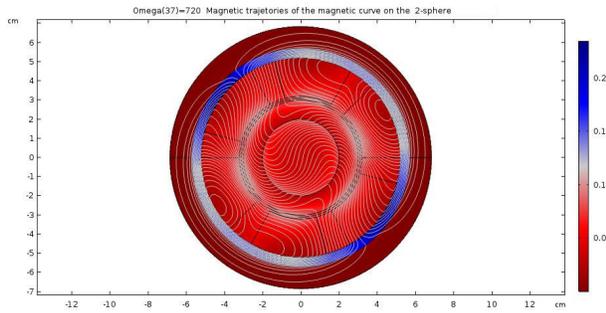


FIGURE 2. Magnetic trajectories of the $S_f - magnetic curve$.

4. Magnetic Motion of the β on the Unit Sphere S^2

In this section, we define the non-relativistic magnetic motion for the spherical charged particle β with a charge q and mass m , which acts under the frictional force, in the presence of magnetic field \mathcal{G} on the S^2 . The Newton second law for the Lorentz force is readily computed by

$$q(\mathbf{T} \times \mathcal{G}) = \mathbf{F} = m\nabla_{\delta'} \mathbf{T}, \tag{12}$$

where \mathbf{T} is the velocity vector [19]. If one considers Eqs. (4, 12, 13), then it is obtained that charge to mass ratio of the β on the S^2 is equal to -1 . The ratio of the charge to mass is intensely used in the electrodynamics of the charged particles particularly in electron optics, cathode ray tubes, electron microscopy, accelerator, nuclear physics, and mass spectrometry. The significance of the ratio of charge to mass regarding electrodynamics is released on the fact that two particles having the same ratio move in the same trajectory in a vacuum when they are subjected to the magnetic fields. However, we rather choose to focus on some mathematical equalities including this ratio to obtain new characterizations for $S_f - magnetic curves$.

It is known that the magnetic force causes the centripetal force, thus cyclotron radius or gyroradius r is described by the radius of the curvature of the trajectory of the unit speed magnetic curve whose charge is q , mass is m , speed is v , and the strength of the magnetic field is G as the following equality:

$$r = \frac{mv}{qG}. \tag{13}$$

In this case, since the ratio of charge to mass is -1 , the radius of gyration and the gyro-frequency of the $S_f - magnetic curve$ are computed respectively as follows:

$$r = \frac{-1}{(\mu^2 + c^2 + 1)^{1/2}}, \quad \kappa = -(\mu^2 + c^2 + 1)^{1/2}, \tag{14}$$

where μ is the geodesic curvature of δ and $c = \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \circ \delta$. In the theory of a classical electromagnetism, Larmor theorem states that a rotating charged particle has a magnetic moment such that it is proportional to its angular momentum. Thus, we can present the following consequences.

The angular momentum or mechanical angular momentum of the β on the S^2 is given by

$$\mathcal{L} = f \times m\Psi(f) = m(\alpha^2 N^2 \mu \delta + \alpha^2 N^2 \mathbf{N}). \tag{15}$$

Here, one can easily induce that the magnitude of the angular momentum of the β on the S^2 is

$$\|\mathcal{L}\| = m\alpha^2 N^2 (\mu^2 + 1)^{1/2}. \tag{16}$$

There also exists another expression for the magnitude of the angular momentum ($\|\mathcal{L}\| = mvr$) that we can take into account to find out the constant function $c = \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \circ \delta$ in terms of the geodesic curvature μ of the δ and coefficients of the force fields α, N . If one uses that definition together with Eqs. (15,17), it is yielded that

$$\|\mathcal{L}\| = mvr = \frac{-m}{(\mu^2 + c^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = m\alpha^2 N^2 (\mu^2 + 1)^{1/2}.$$

Thus, we get

$$c = \pm \left(-\mu^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^4 N^4 (\mu^2 + 1)} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Finally, we reach to the point where the magnetic moment of the β on the S^2 is written as a vector field:

$$\theta = \frac{q}{2m} \mathcal{L} = \frac{-\mathcal{L}}{2} = \frac{-m}{2} (\alpha^2 N^2 \mu \delta + \alpha^2 N^2 \mathbf{N}).$$

All these results include the behavior of the β on the S^2 with spin in a magnetic field \mathcal{G} on the S^2 . Hence, β experiences a torque given by the following identity:

$$\tau = \theta \times \mathcal{G} = \frac{m\alpha^2 N^2 c}{2} (\delta - \mu \mathbf{N}),$$

where μ is the geodesic curvature and $c = \pm(-\mu^2 - 1 + (1/\alpha^4 N^4 (\mu^2 + 1)))^{1/2}$. In Fig. 3, it is given relation between the angular velocity and magnitude of the torque of the charged particle.

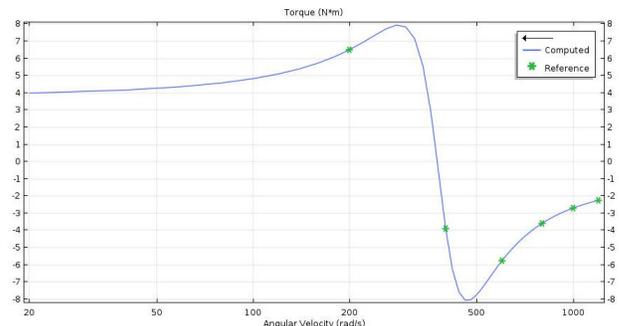


FIGURE 3. The torque of the β on the S^2 .

Now, we are able to investigate the potential energy (\mathcal{P}) of the β on the \mathbb{S}^2 by only using the geometrical coefficients that are presented along with the paper:

$$(\mathcal{P}) = -\theta \circ \mathcal{G} = \frac{m}{2} \alpha^2 N^2 (1 + \mu^2).$$

Generalization of the angular momentum is constructed by the magnetic force-torque and the mechanical angular momentum:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_G &= f \times m\Psi(f) + \frac{q}{2}\mathcal{G}(f \circ f) \\ &= m(\alpha^2 N^2 \mu \delta - \alpha^2 N^2 \mathbf{N}) \\ &\quad + \frac{q}{2}(-\alpha^2 N^2)(\mu \delta - c\mathbf{T} - \mathbf{N}). \end{aligned}$$

Gauge invariance is guaranteed due to this structure. If $f \circ \mathcal{G} = \Psi(f) \circ \mathcal{G} = 0$, then it is found that $c = 0$ and

$$\mathcal{L}_G = \alpha^2 N^2 \left(m + \frac{q}{2} \right) \mathcal{G},$$

where $\mathcal{G} = \mu\delta - \mathbf{N}$. As a result, \mathcal{L}_G and \mathcal{G} are parallel and it implies that the motion of the β on the \mathbb{S}^2 is invariant with respect to rotations.

Main Result: This approach can also be extended to characterize the torque and the potential energy of each Lorentz force Ψ of the magnetic field \mathcal{G} on the \mathbb{S}^2 . Namely, if one considers each Lorentz force equation of the spherical frame at the Eq. (9) and following formulae

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\Psi(\delta)} &= \frac{-m}{2} (\Psi(\delta) \times \nabla_{\delta'} \Psi(\delta)) \times \mathcal{G}, \\ \tau_{\Psi(\mathbf{T})} &= \frac{-m}{2} (\Psi(\mathbf{T}) \times \nabla_{\delta'} \Psi(\mathbf{T})) \times \mathcal{G}, \\ \tau_{\Psi(\mathbf{N})} &= \frac{-m}{2} (\Psi(\mathbf{N}) \times \nabla_{\delta'} \Psi(\mathbf{N})) \times \mathcal{G}, \end{aligned}$$

then it is obtained a magnetic torque of each Lorentz force as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{\Psi(\delta)} \\ \tau_{\Psi(\mathbf{T})} \\ \tau_{\Psi(\mathbf{N})} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{m}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \varpi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Psi(\delta) \\ \Psi(\mathbf{T}) \\ \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varpi &= (\mu c^2 - c'), \\ \rho &= \mu' - c(1 + \mu^2), \\ \phi &= -\mu^2 + \mu(\mu + c') + c(c - \mu'), \\ c &= \pm(-\mu^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^4 N^4 (\mu^2 + 1)})^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, the potential energy of each Lorentz force Ψ of the magnetic field \mathcal{G} on the \mathbb{S}^2 are given by

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P})_{\Psi(\delta)} &= \frac{m}{2} (\mu^2 - \varpi\mu + c^2 + 1), \\ (\mathcal{P})_{\Psi(\mathbf{T})} &= \frac{m}{2} \left(\left(\frac{\rho - \mu'}{c} \right)^2 + \mu'c \right), \\ (\mathcal{P})_{\Psi(\mathbf{N})} &= \frac{m}{2} (\mu^2 (\mu^2 + c^2 + 1) + \phi). \end{aligned}$$

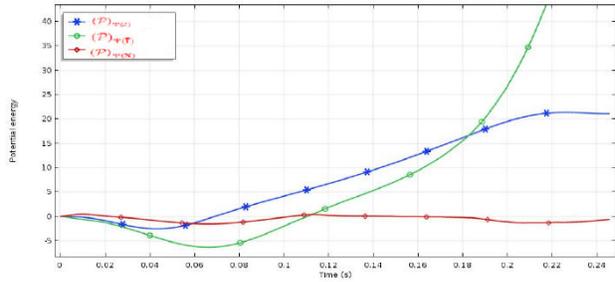


FIGURE 4. The potential energy of Lorentz force Ψ of \mathcal{G} on the \mathbb{S}^2 .

In Fig. 4, it is shown the variation of the potential energy of each Lorentz force field with respect to time.

5. Electrodynamics of the β on the Unit Sphere \mathbb{S}^2

The fundamental of electrodynamics is constructed upon the theory of Maxwell together with electromagnetic field (EMF), energy, force, and momentum, which are closely connected each other by the Lorentz force law and the theory of the Poynting vector. This theory governs the electromagnetic energy flow and its exchange between magnetic and electric fields. EMF transports both momentum and energy. In this section, we aim to explore the chance of angular momentum being associated with EMF.

Generalizing the Lorentz force law given at the Eq. (13), one obtains that

$$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathcal{E} + \mathbf{T} \times \mathcal{G}) = m \nabla_{\delta'} \mathbf{T}, \tag{17}$$

which is the force exerted on a moving spherical charged particle β with a velocity vector field \mathbf{T} in the electromagnetic fields \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{E} [19]. If one considers Eqs. (4, 12), it is easy to get that

$$\mathcal{E} = - \left(1 + \frac{m}{q} \right) \delta + \mu \left(1 + \frac{m}{q} \right) \mathbf{N}, \tag{18}$$

where μ is the geodesic curvature of the curve. Thus, one can compute the Poynting vector \mathcal{S} , which represents the direction of propagation of trajectories of the $\mathbb{S}f$ -magnetic curve on the \mathbb{S}^2 as well as the density of energy flux. From Eqs. (12,19), one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S} &= -\mu c \left(1 + \frac{m}{q} \right) \delta \\ &\quad + \left(1 + \frac{m}{q} \right) (1 + \mu^2) \mathbf{T} - c \left(1 + \frac{m}{q} \right) \mathbf{N}, \end{aligned}$$

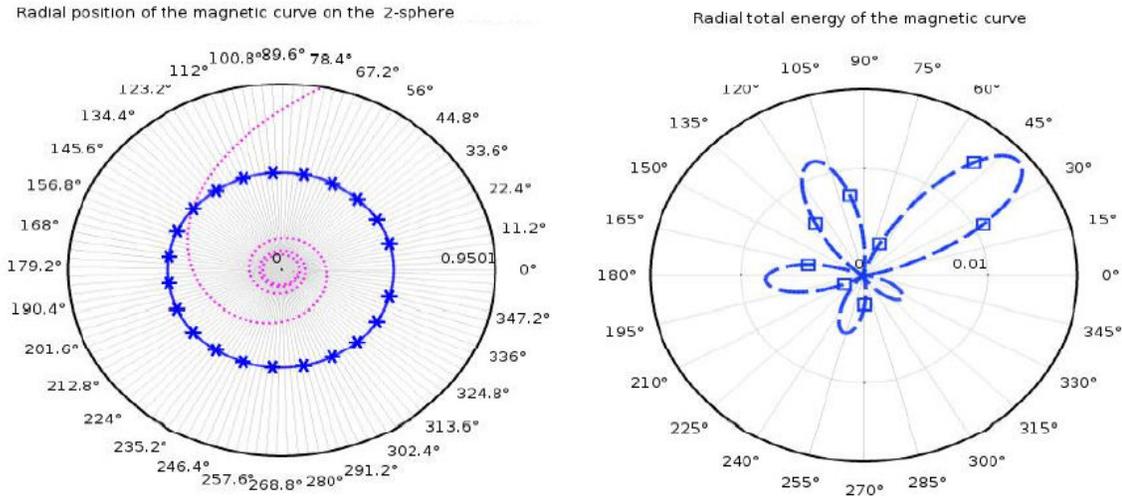


FIGURE 5. Magnetic trajectories and total energy of β on the S^2 .

where $c = \Psi(\mathbf{N}) \circ \delta$. Based on this definition the density of the angular momentum of the EMF is defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_D = -\alpha N \mu c \left(1 + \frac{m}{q}\right) \mathbf{N} + \alpha N c \left(1 + \frac{m}{q}\right) \delta.$$

Thus, the angular momentum of the EMF is defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_{EMF} = \int_0^s -\alpha N \mu c \left(1 + \frac{m}{q}\right) \mathbf{N} + \alpha N c \left(1 + \frac{m}{q}\right) \delta ds.$$

Since EMF also stores energy then we can discuss the energy density of the electromagnetic trajectories of the β on the S^2 . The total energy \mathcal{U} contained in a section of the S^2 with both magnetic and electric field is

$$\mathcal{U} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{m}{q}\right)^2 (1 + \mu^2) + (1 + \mu^2 + c^2).$$

In Fig. 5, it is seen magnetic trajectories of β under the electromagnetic fields and total energy density on the S^2 .

6. Conclusion

The subject of electromagnetic force and optical angular momentum is highly broad and many distinguished research papers, reviews, and monographs have been devoted to these

topics for a long time. The aim of the paper has not been to report new discoveries nor to break new ground. Rather, it has been our goal to show how the findings obtained throughout the manuscript are useful and applicable to clarify some of the fundamental features of the electromagnetic force, energy-exchanges rate, optical angular and linear momentum, and optical magnetic-torque experienced by the spherical frictional magnetic curve ($Sf - magnetic\ curve$) of spherical vector fields on the sphere S^2 .

It is desired that our meticulous debate of the principles considering the Serret-Frenet law and Lorentz force law in conjunction with a coherent practice of the statement of some special magnetic curves, electromagnetic force, optical angular momentum, torque, magnetic-force torque, has been beneficial in clarifying some of the aspect of the spherical charged particle in a continuous motion with a magnetic field on the sphere S^2 while it is exposed to a frictional force, on the unit sphere S^2 .

This study will also lead up to further research on the investigation of the electrodynamics of the moving spherical charged particles when they are experienced some other well-known external forces beside the the frictional force such as the gravitational force, the normal force, and the resultant force. Consequently, we aim to obtain more applicable and widely acceptable results to comprehend the exact movement of the spherical charged particle in a given geometric and physical spacetime structure.

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