Magnetism

- Characteristics of Magnets
 - I. Magnetism
 - Magnetic poles
 - Magnetic field
 - Magnetic domain

A. Magnetism

- Magnetism
 - force of attraction or repulsion between unlike or like poles
 - due to the arrangement of electrons
 - closely related to electricity

B. Magnetic Poles

- Magnetic Poles
 - like poles repel



unlike poles attract

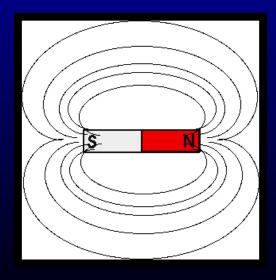


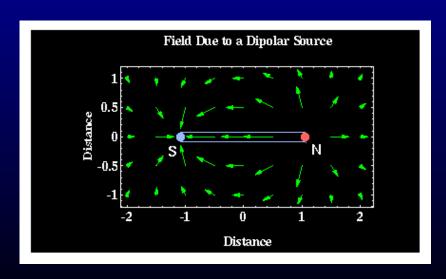
a broken magnet creates new poles



C. Magnetic Field

- Magnetic Field
 - area around a magnet where magnetic forces act
 - field lines show direction of field (N→S)





D. Magnetic Domain

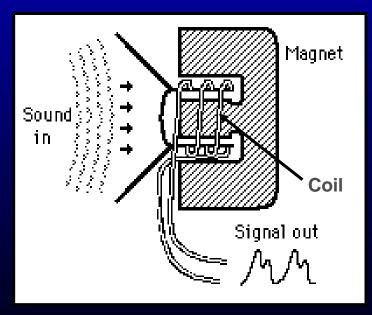
- Magnetic Domain
 - groups of atoms with aligned magnetic poles



in a magnetized object, domains are all aligned

A. Electromagnetic Induction

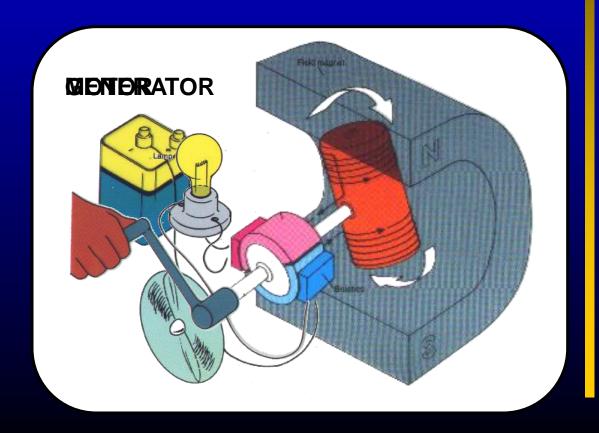
- Electromagnetic Induction
 - producing a current by moving a wire through a magnetic field
 - some microphones work just like minispeakers in reverse
 - sound waves cause coil to move → current



Dynamic Microphone

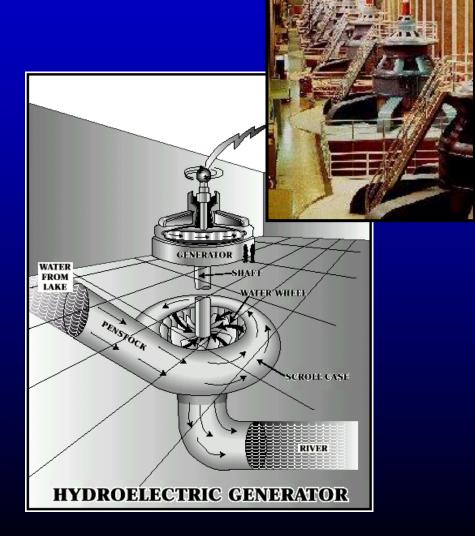
B. Electric Generator

- **Electric Generator**
 - mechanical energy → electrical energy
 - armature is rotated between magnet poles
 - magnetic field induces a current in the wire coil



B. Electric Generator

- Hydroelectric Dam
 - PE of lake water is converted to KE
 - mechanical KE turns the generator shaft which creates electrical energy



C. DC & AC

- Direct Current (DC)
 - current flows in one direction
 - dry cells

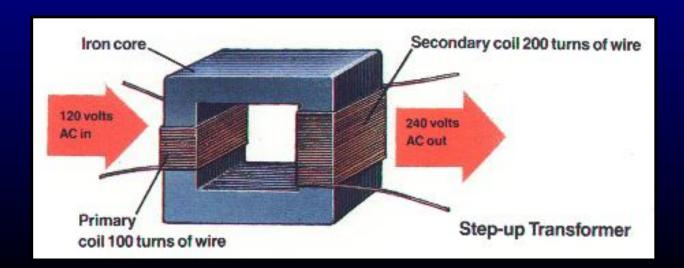


- Alternating Current (AC)
 - current reverses its direction at regular intervals
 - electrical outlets



D. Transformer

- > Transformer
 - increases or decreases AC voltage
 - primary coil AC produces a magnetic field that induces AC in the secondary coil
 - voltage ratio = ratio of turns in each coil



D. Transformer

Step-up Transformer

- increases the voltage
- more turns
- power plants



Step-down Transformer

- decreases the voltage
- fewer turns
- household appliances (hairdryers, etc.)

