

Direction of a magnetic field (Item No.: P6300169)

Curricular Relevance



Difficulty



Easy

Preparation Time



10 Minutes

Execution Time



10 Minutes

Recommended Group Size



2 Students

Additional Requirements:

- Tablet with measure App
- Power Supply

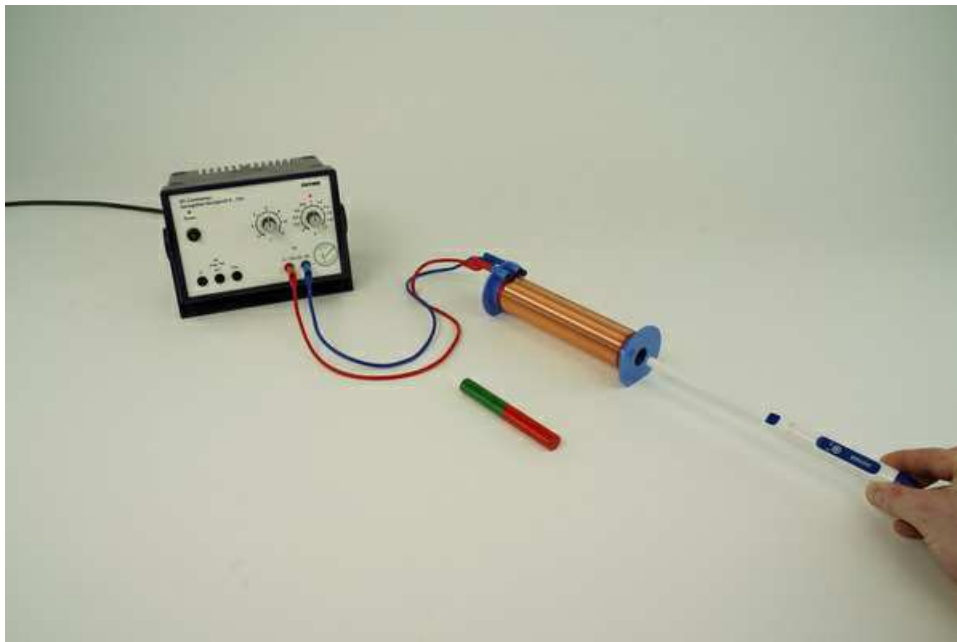
Experiment Variations:

Keywords:

magnetic field, coil, magnetism, magnet, permanent magnet, direction of a magnetic field

Information for teachers

Introduction



Application

The magnetic field has a direction. There is a north and a south pole. The field from the north to the south pole is defined as positive and from the south to the north pole as negative. To get a connection to everyday life, a compass helps our navigation. The magnetic field direction of a coil is fundamental and the basis for many other electromagnetic experiments.

Educational objective

The students analyze the direction and the magnetic flux density of the magnetic field. The magnetic field of the coil and the permanent magnet can be compared. The polarity of the coil is important. If you change the polarity at the coil the direction of the magnetic field will change too.

Task

1. Measure the magnetic field of a permanent magnet.
2. Measure the magnetic field of a coil.
3. Measure the magnetic field of a coil with reversed polarity.

Prior knowledge

The students should have already gained experience concerning the basics of direct and alternating current as well as the principle of magnetic induction.

Principle

The permanent magnet has a North pole (red) and a South pole (green). The magnetic field is from the north pole to the south pole defined as positive. In the other direction, from the south pole to the north pole it's defined as negative. The magnetic flux density decreases quadratically with the distance to the permanent magnet.

The current-carrying coil generates a magnetic field. The direction of the magnetic field depends on the electrical polarity of the coil. With a known current direction, the orientation of the magnetic field can be determined with the right-hand-curl-rule.

Notes concerning the set-up and execution of the experiment

When measuring the magnetic field of the coil, the permanent magnet should be as far away as possible, because it is stronger and influences the measurement. When measuring the permanent magnet, the coil should not be current-carrying or have a sufficient distance to the magnetic sensor, because the magnetic field of the coil can also influence the measurement.

Equipment

Position No.	Material	Order No.	Quantity
1	Cobra SMARTsens - 3-Axis Magnetic field	12947-00	1
2	magnet, l = 72mm, rod shaped, colored poles	07823-00	1
3	Induction coil, 300 turns, d = 40 mm	11007-01	1
4	Connecting cord, 32 A, 750 mm, red	07362-01	1
5	Connecting cord, 32 A, 750 mm, blue	07362-04	1
6	PHYWE power supply, 230 V, DC: 0...12 V, 2 A / AC: 6 V, 12 V, 5 A	13506-93	1

Safety information

For this experiment, the general notes and instructions concerning safe experimentation in science classes apply.

Introduction

Application and Task

Application

A compass shows you where is north. The magnetic field of the Earth has a northpole and a southpole likes every magnet. The magneticfield from the north to the south pole is defined as positiv and from the south to the north pole as negative. You mesure in this experiment the direction of the magnetic field of a permanent magnet and a current-carrying coil. Where is the northpole or the southpole of the coil?

Aufgabe

1. Mesure the magnetic flux density and whose direction at different position relativ to the permanent magnet.
2. Mesure the magnetic flux density and whose direction at different position relativ to the current-carrying coil.
3. Mesure the magnetic flux density and whose direction at different position relativ to the current-carrying coil with reverse polarity.

Equipment

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Setup and Procedure

Setup

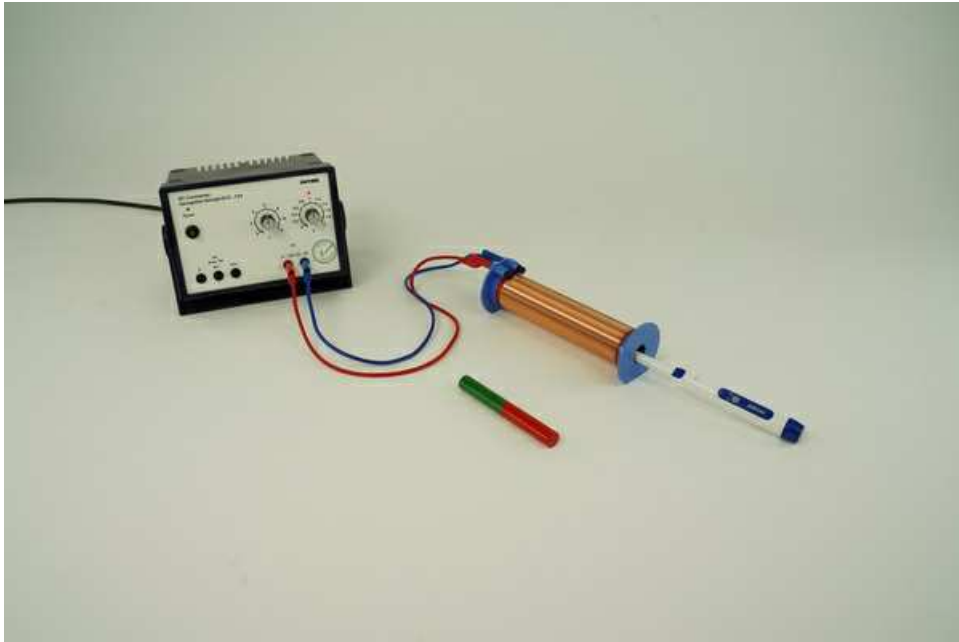


fig. 1

Build the experiment as shown in fig. 1. Start the tablet with the measure app and connect it to the Cobra SMARTsense magnetic field sensor.

Procedure

1. Hold the magnetic field sensor to the red end of the magnet and measure the magnetic flux density.
2. Hold the magnetic field sensor to the green end of the magnet and measure the magnetic flux density.
3. Move the magnetic field sensor around the magnet and measure the magnetic flux density.
4. Turn the magnetic field sensor around its own axis and measure the magnetic flux density.
5. Turn the magnetic field sensor around the coil and measure the magnetic flux density.
6. Hold the magnetic rock sensor against an opening in the coil and change the polarity of the coil.