## DO NOT WRITE ON, CLASS COPY. TURN IN YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR OWN PAPER.

Physics Lab - Electromagnetic Generation - pHet Simulation					
SIMULATION					
1. Open phet.colorado.edu , play with sims, Physics, Electricity Magnets a	and Circuits	then			
Faraday's Electromagnetic lab then RUN NOW					
Part A Bar Magnet This is like the lab you did. You can move the magnet or the compass					
Click on <b>flip polarity</b> and then sketch the field					
at the right. USE ARROWS to show direction					
PART B Pickup Coil At the top click on Pickup Coil					
1. Move the magnet back and forth and then place it exactly					
inside the coil					
2. Does the lamp light when the magnet is not moving?					
3. In the <i>pickup coil</i> section at the right					
click on the <i>meter</i> (right of the bulb). It reads (current) (voltage)					
4. Check the poles of the magnet. The N pole should be on the right side of the magnet.					
In the <i>Bar Magnet</i> box change <i>strength</i> to 100%					
STARTING FROM FAR LEFT Move the magnet through the coil fairly fast.					
Moving TOWARDS the coil the voltage is mostly (positive) (n	egative)				
Moving AWAY FROM the coil to the right the voltage is mostly (positive) (negative)					
5. At the right <i>bar magnet</i> click on <b>polarity</b> . The is NOW on the right.					
Repeat step 4. The voltages are (the same) (reversed)					
6. Change the number of loops to 1, then 2, then 3 Each time move the n	nagnet quickly in	nto the coil			
7. Describe the differences between 1 loop and 3 loops					
8. Try moving the magnet at different speeds - describe what happens for each					
very slowly		_			
rapidly					
	<u> </u>				
9. Which steps above showed this ?					
PART C Electromagnet At the top click on <b>Electromagnet</b>	Batt Voltage	Loops	B Mag Field		
1 A coil of wire connected to a battery is making a	10	4			
2 Click on show Field Meter Change the <i>battery voltage</i> and	6	4			
number of loops in the coil to complete the table	2	4			
3. Reducing the voltage (increases) (decreases) the field	10	3			
4. Increasing the number of loops	10	2			
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## <u>PART D Transformer</u> At the top click on **Transformer**

In this simulation one coil is making a magnetic field (PRIMARY) and the other is picking it up (SECONDARY)

Peak Voltage 30 %

Frequency 30%

- 1. At the start is current flowing in the battery coil ? \_\_\_\_\_ Is the lamp lit ?
- 2. Now move the battery coil back and forth as in part B above. Does the light go on and off?
- 3. At the top right click on AC to replace the battery with an AC voltage. KEEP IT STILL!
- a) Describe what is happening to the magnetic field \_\_\_\_\_
- b) What is happening to the light?
- 4. This works because a \_\_\_\_\_ magnetic field (AC) INDUCES a changing current
- 5. Now replace the bulb with a meter
- 6. Investigate the AC voltage controls
- a) Adjust the *left slider* ONLY

This controls the PEAK VOLTAGE

Sketch screen display for 30%, 100%

Return to 50%

b) Adjust the *bottom slider* ONLY

This controls the frequency

= No of waves per second

Sketch screen display for 30%, 100 %

7. Change the pick up coil loops to get maximum voltage.

No. of coils = \_\_\_\_\_ Change loop area for maximum voltage loop area = \_\_\_\_%

8. Move the power coil so that the blue border of the power supply just touches

the blue border of the meter. KEEP THIS POSITION

9. Find the maximum (pos or neg.) voltage as you change the controls on the

AC power supply. Record data in table

10. Explain how your data shows Faraday's Law.

## <u>PART E Generator</u> At the top click on Generator

Electric power generation using water - hydroelectric power

1. Try changing the water faucet control

Describe what happens

- 2. Change the magnet strength, and coil loops and area to maximum
- 3. Change the bulb to a meter
- 4. Record maximum voltage at 3 different water settings
- 5. Explain this effect in terms of Faraday's Law

Voltage	Frequency	Peak Voltage
50	50	
100	50	
100	100	

Peak Voltage 100 %

Frequency 100 %

Magnet spin	Peak Voltage
20 RPM	
60 RPM	
100 RPM	