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• Why are other forms of electrical

production not feasible in Singapore?

- Device in power plants that transforms mechanical energy into electrical energy
- This generator produces alternating current which is then transported to our homes.





Today's lesson objectives

Electromagnetic Induction

- Induced e.m.f. due to changing magnetic field
- Factors affecting this induced e.m.f.
 The direction of the induced current
- The a.c. generator
 - How it works

Faraday's Iron Ring Experiment

 <u>http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/electromag/java</u> /faraday/



Faraday's Iron Ring Experiment

- On closing or opening the switch, a magnetic field is created in right coil.
- Compass deflects when switch is turned on or off → a current is induced in the left coil
- Induced current arose only when there is change in the magnetic field cutting the left closed circuit
- Nothing happens when switch is left on or off

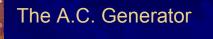


Electromagnetic Induction

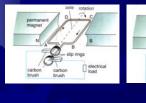
- Electromagnetic Induction is the phenomenon of inducing an e.m.f. in a circuit due to a changing magnetic field
- The magnitude of the induced e.m.f. is directly proportional to the rate of change of magnetic field lines cutting the conductor.
- Factors affecting the magnitude of the induced e.m.f.:
 - Number of turns in the coil
 - Strength of magnet
 - Speed at which magnet enters and exits

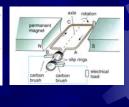
Direction of Induced Current

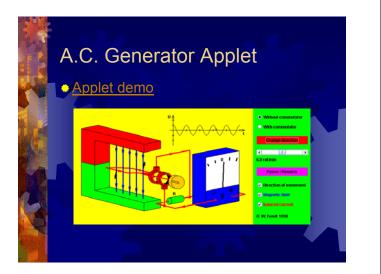
- Direction of Induced current
 - Opposes the change in magnetic field producing it
- A north pole will be induced when a north pole approaches the conductor
- A south pole will be induced when the north pole moves away from the conductor



Electromagnetic induction in an a.c. generator







Summary of today's lesson

- What is electromagnetic induction
- What are the factors affecting the magnitude of this electromagnetic induction
- What determines the direction of the induced current
- How a simple a.c. generator works