Magnetic Field Brief Notes:

- What is a magnetic force?
- Magnetic field?
- Magnetic fields look like?
- · Movement of magnets produces what?

Magnetic Force

- Definition- The interaction between two magnetic
 - If two magnets move closer their strength increases
 - If magnets move further their strength decreases

A magnet is surrounded by a magnetic field

All magnets have a magnetic field!!!

Magnetic Field

- Definition- area around a magnet that exerts the magnetic force
- Magnets have a North & South pole (which attract with each other)



Purpose of Magnets - pg 234

- Electromagnets temporary magnet made by placing a piece of iron inside a current-carrying coil of wire

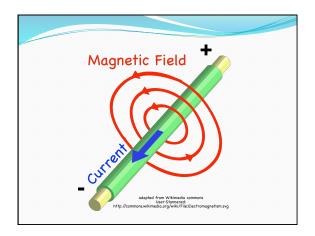
 - Iron core becomes a magnet
 When current flows through the electromagnet and it moves toward or away from another magnet, it converts electric energy into mechanical energy to do work.
 Used in stereo speakers, electric motors,
- Moving magnets produces electricity in:
- Generator produces electric current by rotating a coil of wire in a magnetic field (moving magnet)
- Motor device that converts electrical energy to mechanical energy to do work
 Transformer device that increases or decreases alternating current generated by a power plant so it can enter homes safely

What are Electromagnetic Waves?

- · Electromagnetic waves do not require matter to transfer energy
 - They can travel through empty space
 - Electromagnetic waves are made by vibrating electric
 - · Any object that carries charge and moves with a nonzero acceleration radiates EM waves. (Steadily moving objects do not radiate.)
 - Everything in the Universe emits EM radiation over a continuum of wavelengths. (above absolute zero)

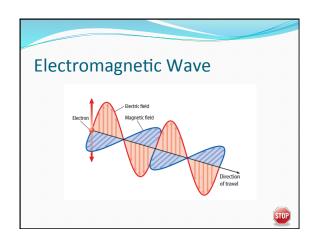
What are Electromagnetic Waves?, continued

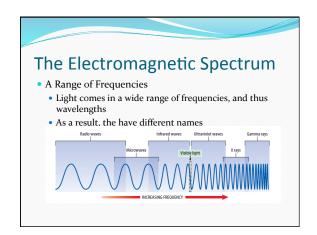
- · Electric and Magnetic Fields are related
 - Electric charges are surrounded by electric fields
 - An electric current flowing through an object is surrounded by a magnetic field because the motion of the electrons creates a magnetic field
 - This means any moving electric charge is surrounded by a magnetic and electric field
 - · A changing magnetic field creates a changing electric field and vice versa



What are Electromagnetic Waves?, continued

- Making Electromagnetic Waves
 - When an electric charge vibrates, the electric field around it vibrates
 - · This creates a magnetic field
 - The magnetic field changes as the charge moves back and forth
 - This causes changes in the electric field
 - · This process continues over and over
 - The electric and magnetic fields are perpendicular to each other and travel outward from the moving charge (PICTURE)





The Electromagnetic Spectrum, continued

- Radio Waves
 - Radio waves are low-frequency electromagnetic waves with wavelengths frater than about 1 mm
 - Radio waves with wavelengths of less than 1 mm are called microwaves
- Infrared Waves
 - Warmth/heat you feel is thermal energy emitted through infrared waves
 - Wavelengths range from about 1 mm to 750 billionths of a meter (750/1,000,000,000)

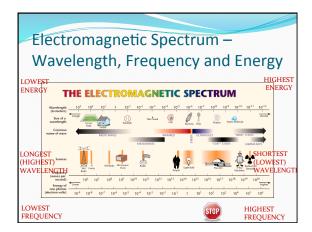
The Electromagnetic Spectrum, continued • Visible Light • Our eyes can detect light with wavelengths ranging from about 400 billionths (400/1,000,000,000) to 750 billionths of a meter (750/1,000,000,000) • this range is called visible light

The Electromagnetic Spectrum, continued

- Ultraviolet Waves
 - Electromagnetic waves with wavelengths from 400 billionths (400/1,000,000,000) of a matter to 10 billions of a meter (10/1,000,000,000)
 - Some UV radiation is good for us it allows our bodies to make vitamin D needed for healthy bones and teeth
 - Overexposure to UV radiation can cause skin damage and cancer

The Electromagnetic Spectrum, continued

- X Rays and Gamma Rays
 - Ultra-high-frequency waves that have so much energy they can travel through matter and break molecular bonds
 - Radiation therapy exposes parts of the human body to X rays or gamma rays
 - This causes damage to the cells that come in contact with the radiation



Energy waves → Other forms of E

- Sun light is EM radiation (mixture of UV, infrared, visible light)
- How does the metal part of a seatbelt feel in the summer on a hot day?
- Why?
- How is this an example of waves changing into other forms of energy?