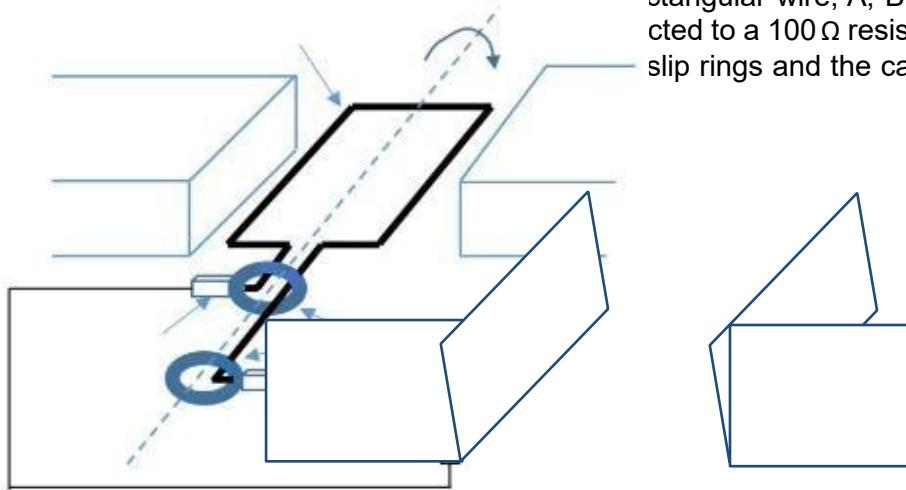


- 6** (a) State Faraday's Law of Electromagnetic Induction.

[2]

- (b) A
ur
wi
Z€



circular wire, A, B, C and D, inside a cted to a 100Ω resistor. The connecting slip rings and the carbon brushes have

resistance.

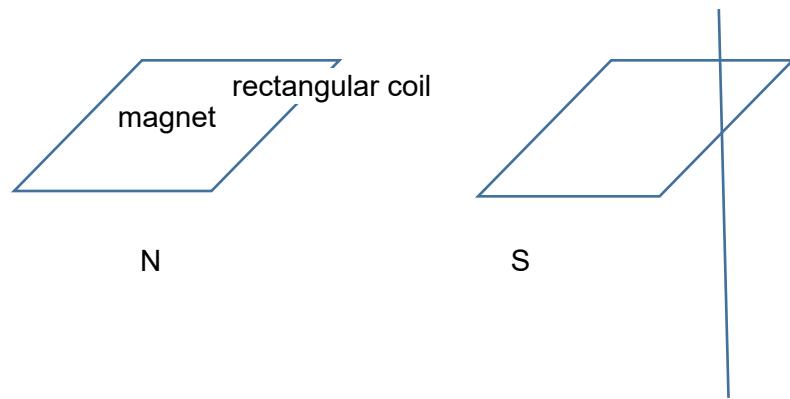
Fig. 6.1

resistor ($100\ \Omega$)

A

B

D



The magnetic flux density in the region between the poles of the magnet is 50.0 mT.

The rectangular coil has a length AB of 8.0 cm and width BC of 5.0 cm.

The coil is rotated at a frequency of 180 revolutions per minute.

The number of turns in the coil is 40.

- (i) Calculate the angular frequency of the coil.

$$\text{angular frequency} = \underline{\hspace{10cm}} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \quad [1]$$

- (ii) On Fig. 6.2, sketch the variation with time t of the flux linkage ϕ through the coil from the time $t = 0$ s when the plane of the coil is parallel to the magnetic field, as shown in Fig. 6.1. Include appropriate values of maximum flux linkage and period on the axes. [3]

/Wb-turns



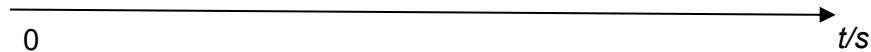


Fig. 6.2

- (iii) The maximum generated e.m.f. is 0.151 V.
) On Fig. 6.3, show quantitatively the variation with time t of the current I flowing through the resistor with reference to the graph you have sketched on Fig. 6.2. [2]

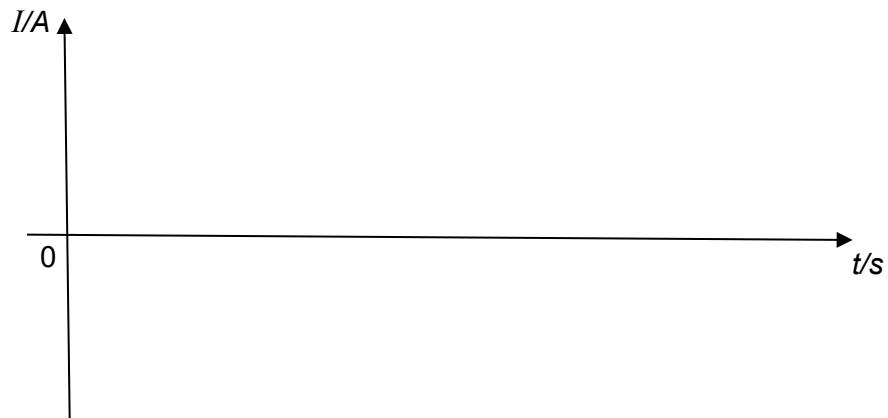


Fig. 6.3

- (iv) The frequency of rotation is increased to 360 revolutions per minute.
) Determine the maximum generated e.m.f. E .
Explain your answer.

$$E = \underline{\hspace{10cm}} \text{ V}$$

$\cdot \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$.

[
2
]

[Total: 10]