

- 5 (a) State Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction.

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- (b) Two coils, P and S, are wound on an iron core, as shown in Fig. 5.1.

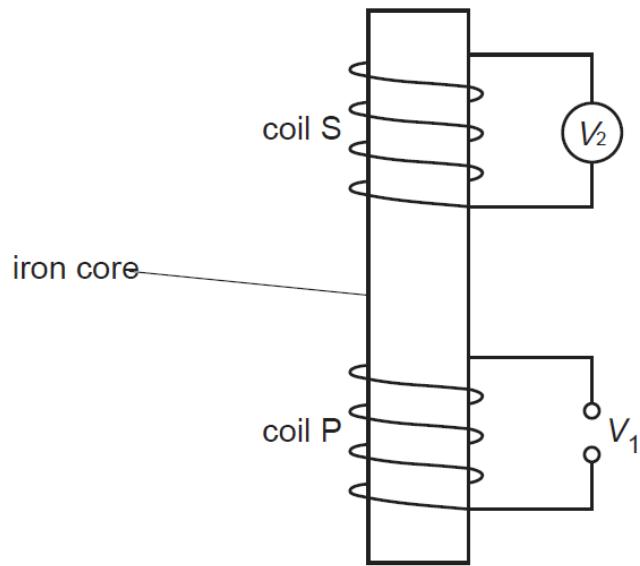


Fig. 5.1

Coil P is connected to a potential difference (p.d.) V_1 that gives rise to a magnetic field in the iron core.

Fig. 5.2 shows the variation with time t of the magnetic flux density B in the iron core.

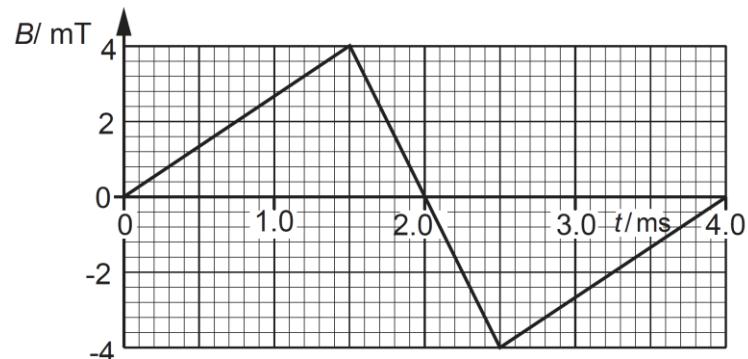


Fig. 5.2

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Coil S contains 250 turns of wire. Each turn of wire has a diameter of 2.5 cm. A voltmeter measures the electromotive force (e.m.f.) V_2 that is induced across coil S.

Use data from Fig. 5.2 to determine the maximum electromotive force (e.m.f.) induced in coil S.

$$\text{e.m.f.} = \dots \text{V} \quad [3]$$

- (c) On Fig. 5.3, sketch the variation with t of V_2 between $t = 0$ and $t = 4.0 \text{ ms}$.

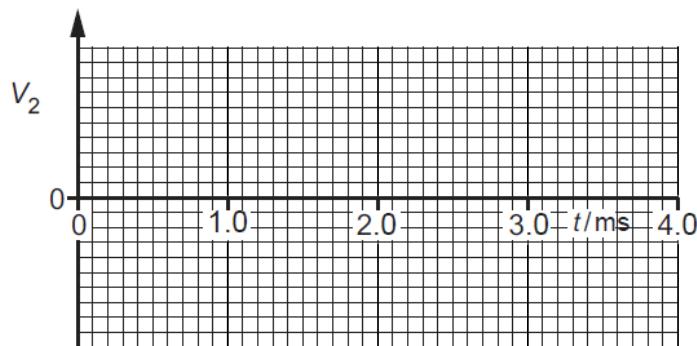


Fig. 5.3

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- (d) Coil S in (b) is now replaced with a copper ring that rests loosely on top of coil P. The supply to coil P is replaced with a cell and a switch that is initially open, as shown in Fig. 5.4.

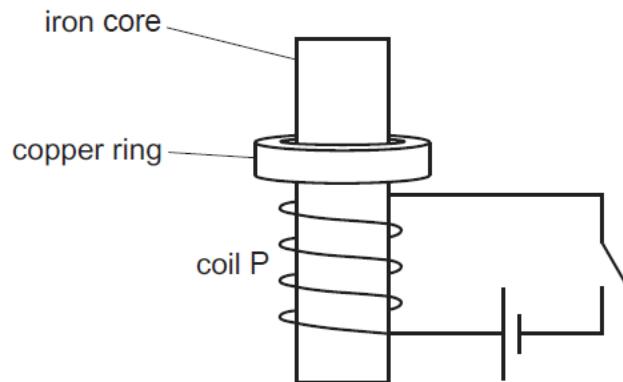


Fig. 5.4

- (i) The switch is now closed. As it is closed, the copper ring is observed to move vertically upwards on the iron core.

Explain why this happens.

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- (ii) Suggest, with a reason, what would be the effect on the ring of repeating the procedure in (d)(i) with the terminals of the cell reversed.

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