Week 33 – SCIENCE NOTE PAGE Magnetism

Bar Magnets

- Bar magnets are magnetized **metal**
- The two ends of the bar are called magnetic poles
 - The poles are called: the <u>north</u> and the <u>south</u> poles
 - Having two poles makes magnets dipolar
- Cool fact: If you cut a bar magnet in half, you do NOT get one "North" piece and one "South" piece... instead, each "half" will become its own "complete" magnet...with their own North and South ends...

Opposites Attract, Likes Repel

- The poles of magnets are like electrically charged particles
- Opposite poles (North and South) attract each other
- Like poles (North and North OR South and South) repel each other

Domains

 <u>Domains</u> are small regions in which adjacent atoms that have magnetic fields <u>line up</u> with their magnetic fields oriented in the same direction

How Are Magnets Made?

- In **ALL** magnets, the DOMAINS are lined up!
- Permanent Magnets
 - made in a factory
 - o all their magnetic domains are aligned in one direction; magnetic field is strong
 - Examples: bar magnets, horseshoe magnets, neodymium magnets, refrigerator magnets
- Temporary Magnets
 - behave LIKE magnet only in presence of a <u>permanent magnet</u>
 - o no magnetic field of their own
 - o Examples: paper clips, nails, metal "junk," electromagnets

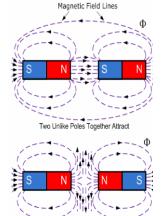
Magnetic Fields and Forces

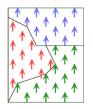
- Magnets exert a force on other magnets and on magnetic materials around them.
 - The effect of a magnet on the space around it is known as a magnetic field.
 - Magnetic fields are strongest at the poles

Earth as a Magnet

- The Earth acts like a <u>magnet</u> a giant bar magnet
- BUT do we call the poles by the CORRECT name?
 - Explain: The "north" end of a compass magnet points North, right? But wait....it would be attracted to a "south" pole.....so really, the Earth's "North Pole" is actually a magnetic South pole!







Two Like Poles Together Repel

