

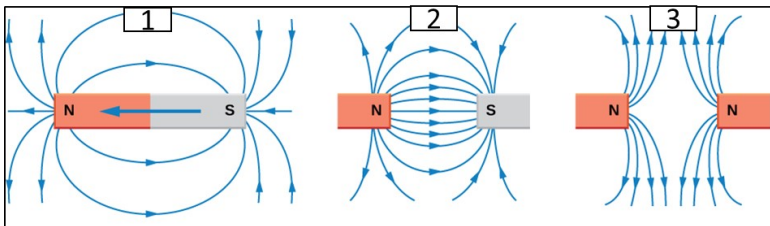
Year 11 Physics 7: Magnetism and Electromagnetism Knowledge Organiser

1. Keywords

Permanent magnet	A material which is always magnetic
poles	the place where the magnetic force is strongest north and south (many field lines)
Magnetic field lines	The lines that show the direction of magnetic force. The closer the stronger the force is. Arrows go from north to south poles
Induced magnet	A material that becomes a magnet when placed in a magnetic field
Magnetic material	A material that can be attracted to a magnet (iron, steel, cobalt and nickel)
Electromagnet	A magnet which works when an electric current flows. A solenoid with an iron core
Solenoid	A coil of wire that can become an electromagnet
Compass	Shows the direction of a magnetic field. Used to plot a magnetic field
Current	The conventional current runs from + to - .
Magnetic flux density (B)	The strength of the magnet lines per m ² (measured in T (tesla))

2. Magnetic field lines and force

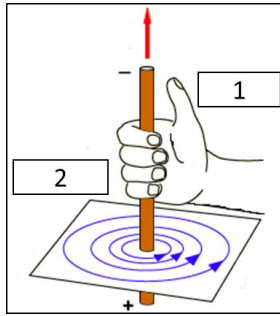
1	Magnetic field lines on a magnet
2	Magnetic field lines of attraction between opposite poles
3	Magnetic field lines of repulsion between like poles



3. Electromagnetic field on a wire

1	Direction of current
2	Direction of magnetic field

The strength of the magnetic field depends on:
 A: The current
 B: The distance from the wire.
 Shaping the wire into a solenoid makes the field stronger



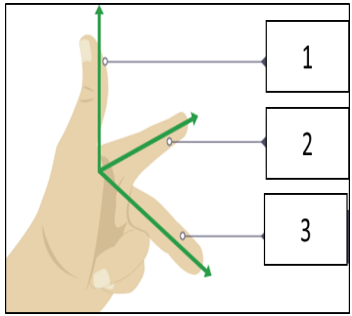
5. Factors that affect the size of the force on the conductor (HT ONLY)

$$F = B \times I \times l$$

F	Force (N)
B	Magnetic flux density (Tesla, T)
I	Current (A)
l	Length (m)

4. Fleming's left-hand rule (HT ONLY)

	Which finger	What it means
1	Thumb	Movement/Force
2	First finger	Field (north to south)
3	Second finger	Current (+ to -)



6. Electric motors (HT ONLY)

1	Magnetic field
2	Brushes carry current to commutator
3	Commutator reverses current
4	Electric current

