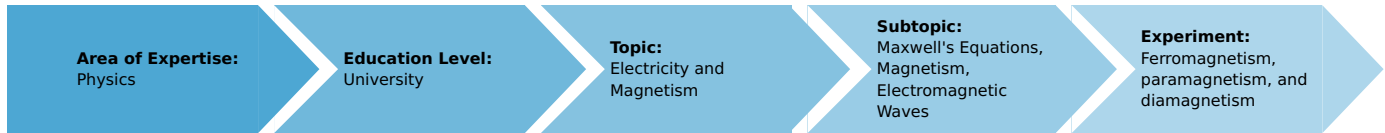


Ferromagnetism, paramagnetism, and diamagnetism

(Item No.: P2430900)

Curricular Relevance



Difficulty



Difficult

Preparation Time



1 Hour

Execution Time



2 Hours

Recommended Group Size



2 Students

Additional Requirements:

Experiment Variations:

Keywords:

ferromagnetism, paramagnetism, diamagnetism, magnetic field intensity

Overview

Short description

The aim of this experiment is to study the behaviour of nickel, tungsten, and bismuth rods in a strong, inhomogeneous magnetic field. This field is formed, for example, between cone-shaped pole pieces that sit on a permanent magnet. The rods are suspended horizontally on a long and very thin silk thread so that they can move freely.



Fig. 1: Experiment set-up

Equipment

Position No.	Material	Order No.	Quantity
1	Tripod base PHYWE	02002-55	1
2	Support rod PHYWE, square, l 630mm	02027-55	1
3	Right angle clamp expert	02054-00	1
4	Rod with hook	02051-00	1
5	U-magnet, large	06320-00	1
6	Pole pieces for U-cores	06493-00	1
7	Nickel rod	06335-00	1
8	Tungsten rod	06337-00	1
9	Bismuth rod	06339-00	1
10	Silk thread, l = 200 m	02412-00	1

Task

Study the behaviour of nickel, tungsten, and bismuth rods in a strong, inhomogeneous magnetic field.

Set-up and procedure

Set-up

- Fasten the support rod in the tripod base. Attach the rod with the hook to the upper end by way of the right-angle clamp.
- Attach the middle of the three rods to a silk thread of approximately 1 m so that they are suspended horizontally from the thread.
- Attach the pole pieces to the permanent magnet.

Procedure

- Fasten the thread with the nickel rod to the support system so that it is suspended above the space between the pole pieces.
- Observe its behaviour.
- Fasten the thread with the tungsten rod to the support system so that it is suspended between the pole pieces. Ensure that it can perform rotary oscillations.
- Observe the tungsten rod until it steadies.
- Use the bismuth rod in the same manner as the tungsten rod.

Theory and evaluation

Theory

In a magnetic field, all of the materials are subject to more or less strong forces. Three types of materials can be distinguished.

Ferromagnetic materials:

They are attracted by every magnet. Their permeability is very high, but not a constant. It depends on the external magnetic field intensity and the history of the material.

Paramagnetic materials:

They are attracted into areas of high magnetic field intensity. Their relative permeability is slightly greater than one and it is independent of the field strength.

Diamagnetic materials:

They are repelled from areas of high magnetic field intensity. Their relative permeability is slightly smaller than one and it is a material constant that is independent of the field strength.

Evaluation

The nickel rod is immediately attracted very strongly by the magnetic poles. It aligns itself in parallel with regard to the connecting line between the pole pieces.

In the end, the tungsten rod aligns itself in the direction of the connecting line between the pole pieces.

After it has stopped moving, the bismuth rod aligns itself perpendicularly with regard to the connecting line between the pole pieces.

Ferromagnetic and paramagnetic materials are attracted into the area of high magnetic field intensity, whereas diamagnetic materials are repelled.