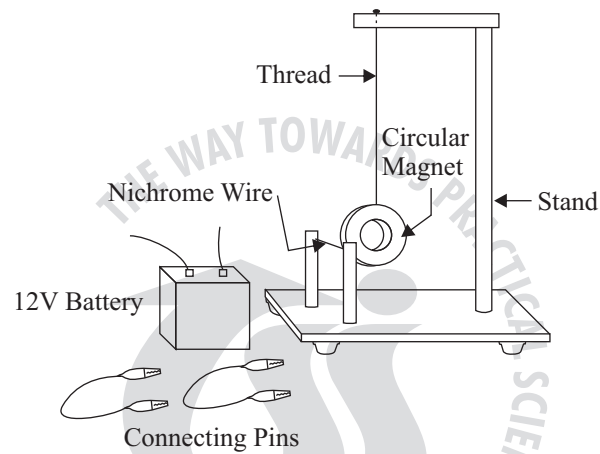


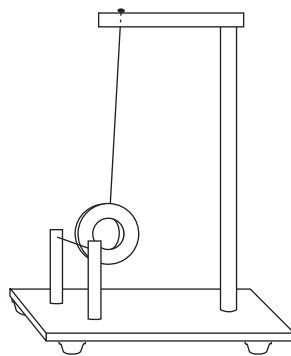
CURIE POINT

When a piece of metal wire gets hot beyond curie temperature, it is no longer attracted by magnet

Assembly : Consists of a circular magnet suspended from a top of a clear plastic stand with a thread. A nichrome wire is stretched between two posts. A 12V battery is connected to the nichrome wire.



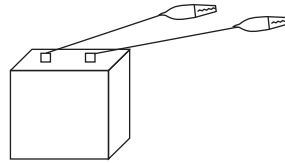
To do and observe :
Step 1



See that magnet is attached to the wire.

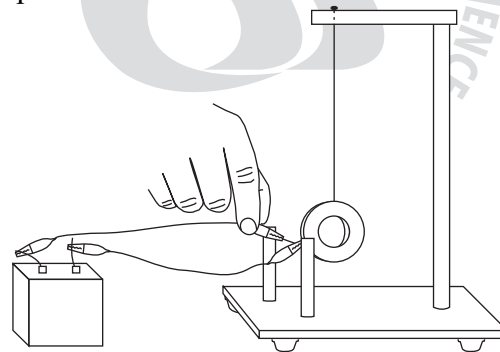


Step 2 :



Connect the connecting pins to the terminals of the 12V battery. (12V battery of two wheeler).

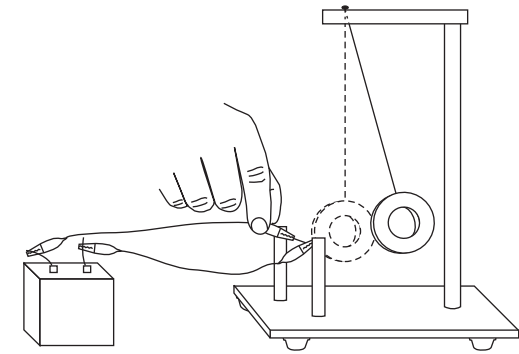
Step 3



Connect one clip of the battery to the one end of the nichrome wire and touch the other clip to the another end of the nichrome wire.

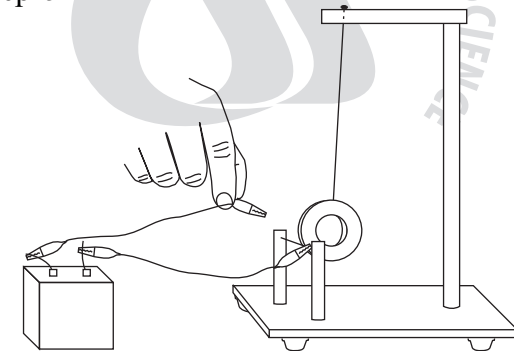


Step 4



As soon as you touch the wire with clip, you will notice that wire gets heated up and begins to become red hot. Then you will notice that the magnet gets detached & hangs due to gravity

Step 5



Take the clip lead away. Let the wire cool down. When the wire is cooled, you will notice that the magnet will stick to it once again.



What is going on ?

Ferro magnetic materials (Fe, Ni, Co) have specific property. They get attracted towards permanent magnets due to temporary magnetisation generated within them by the presence of other magnet. The present wire is Nichrome consist of Nickel. Therefore it attracts permanent magnet.

High temperatures can disturb this process of alignment and hence magnetism. It loses its ferro magnetic property at a point or beyond Curie temperature. Hence as nichrome wire becomes hot it loses ferro magnetism and permanent magnet loses attraction and hence as ordinary pendulum.



TARANG SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS



P. Curie

Pierre Curie (1859-1906)

Born	May 15, 1859 Paris, France
Died	April 19, 1906 (aged 46) Paris, France
Field	Physicist
Known for	Radioactivity
Prizes	Nobel Prize



TARANG SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS



CURIE POINT

TARANG SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

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