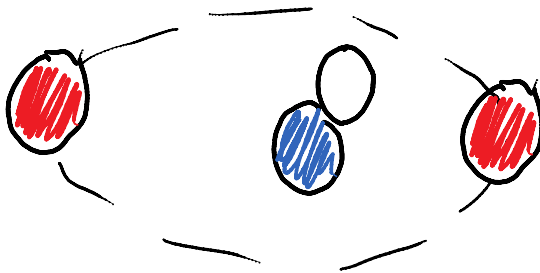


Neutron
- Neutral

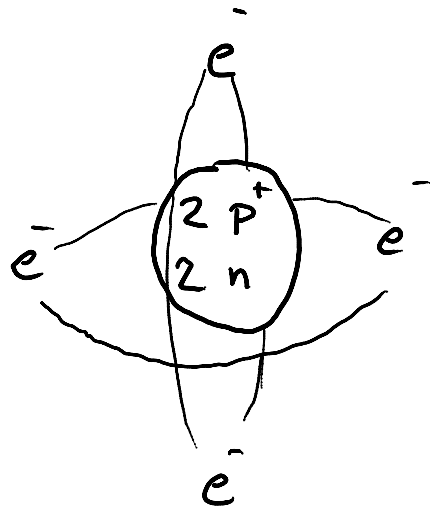
Proton
- Positiv

Elektronen
- Negativ



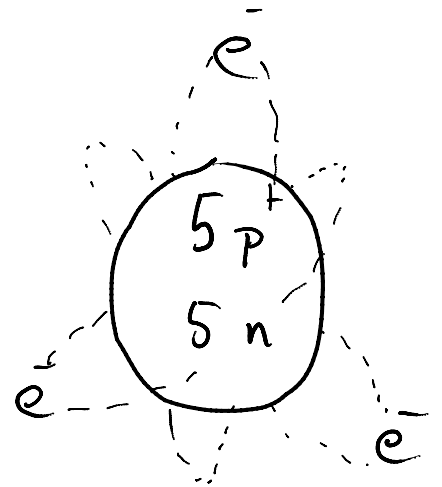
Elektronen
-

Atom: Lars

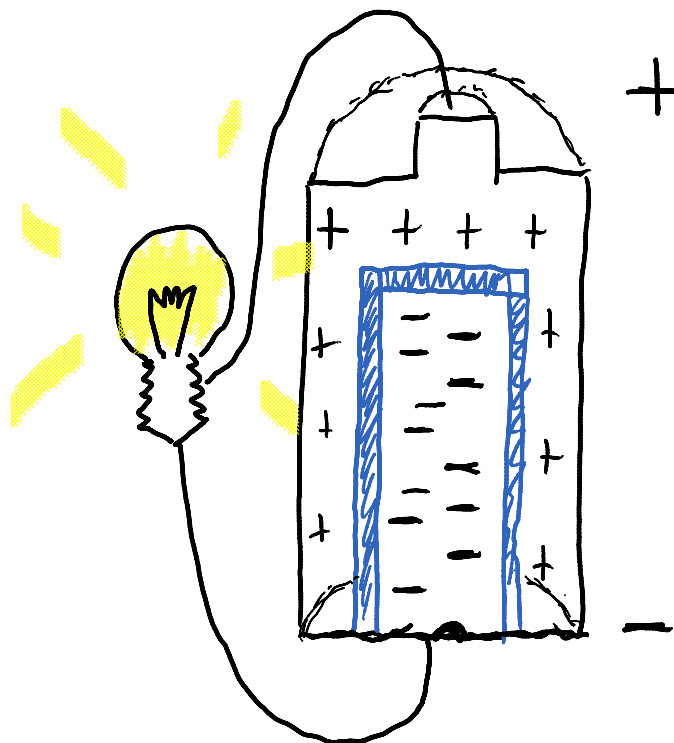


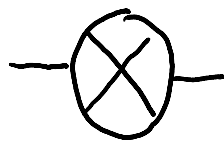
Laddning: 2-

Atom: Annica



Laddning: 2+





Lampa



Batteri

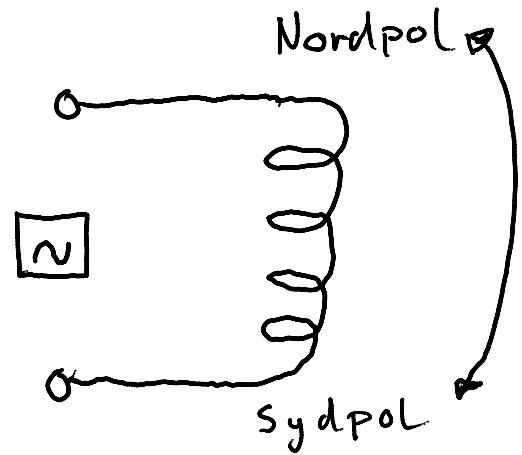
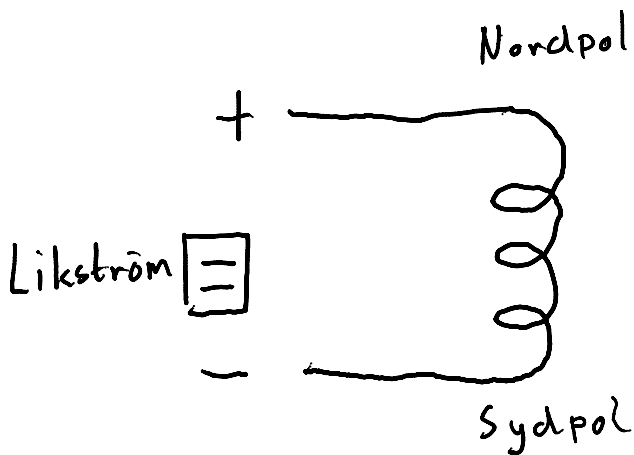


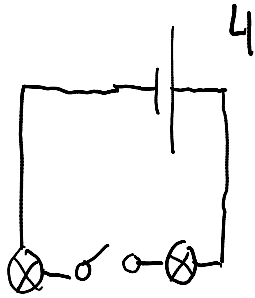
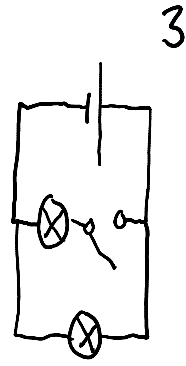
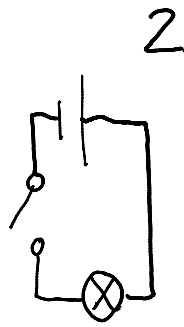
Strömbrytare

Elektromagnetism

En magnet som rör sig i en spole skapar elektricitet

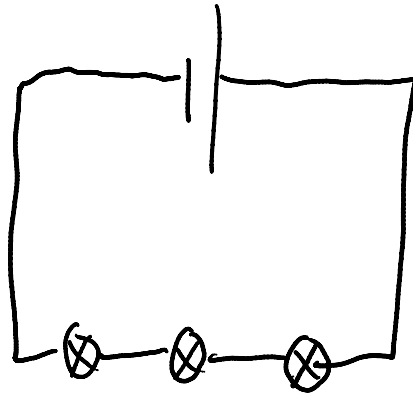
Elektricitet som åker genom en spole skapar magnetism





den 28 februari 2012
12:10

Seriekoppling

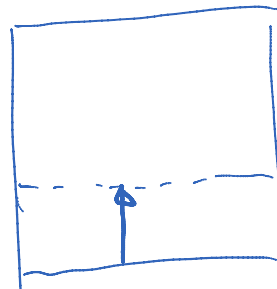
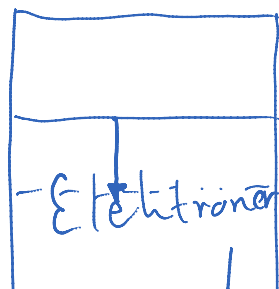
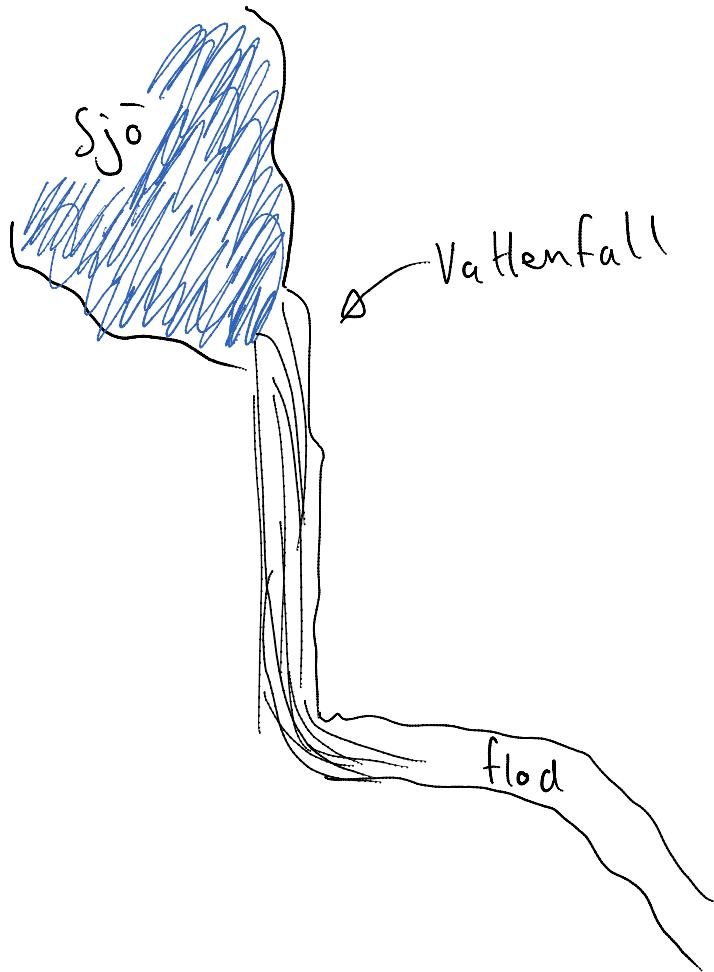


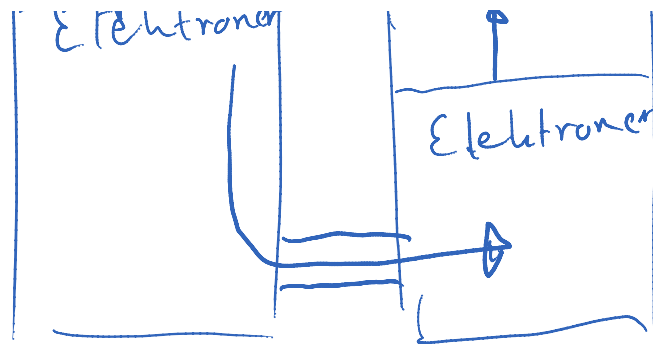
Parallellkoppling



Volt och ampere

Volt Elektricitetens spänning





Volt och Ampere

Alessandro Volta

André Ampère

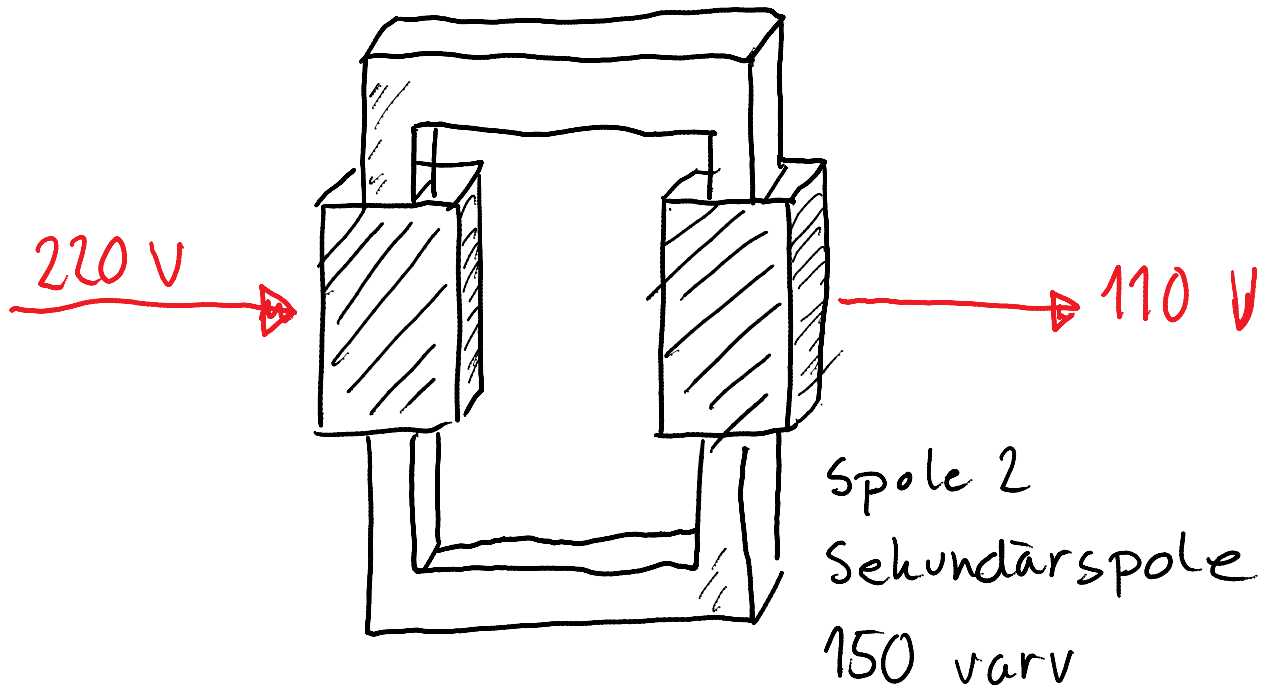
Två vetenskapsmän som upptäckte två olika egenskaper med elektrisk ström

Volt: Anger hur hög spänningsskillnad det är mellan två poler.

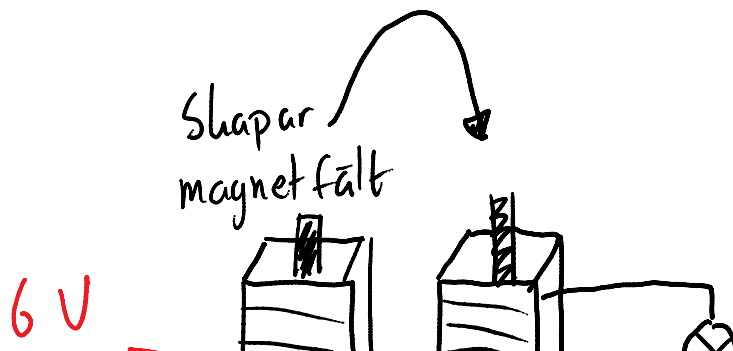


Ampere: Strömmens "styrka".

Transformator



Spole 1
Primärspole
220 volt
300 varv

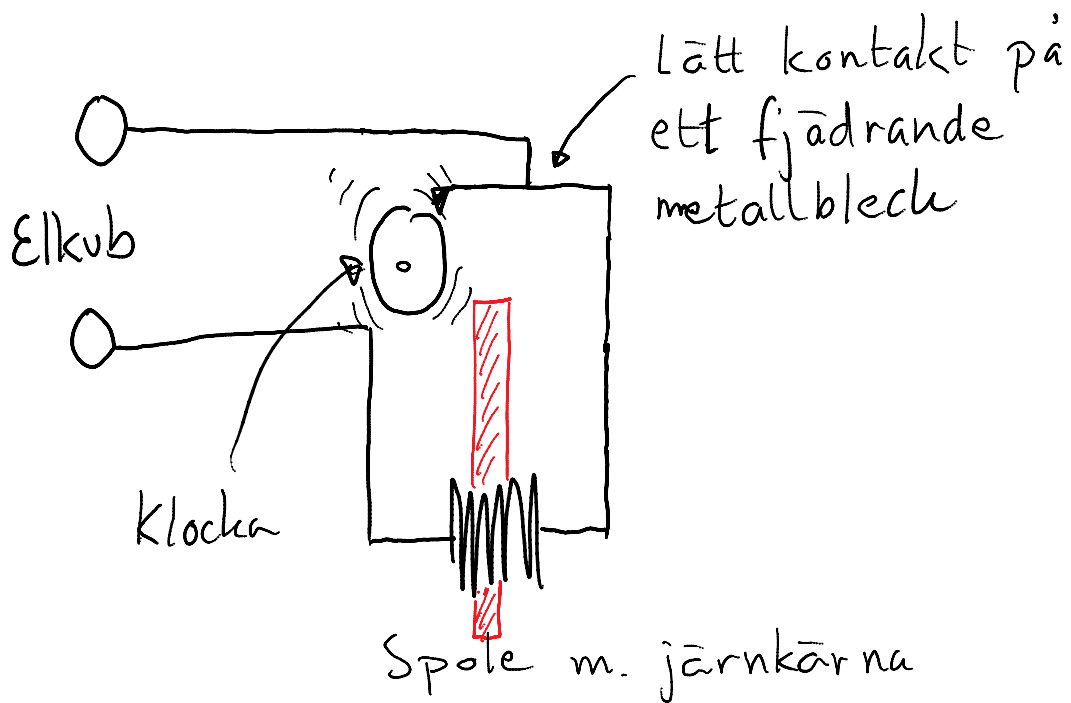


6V
→

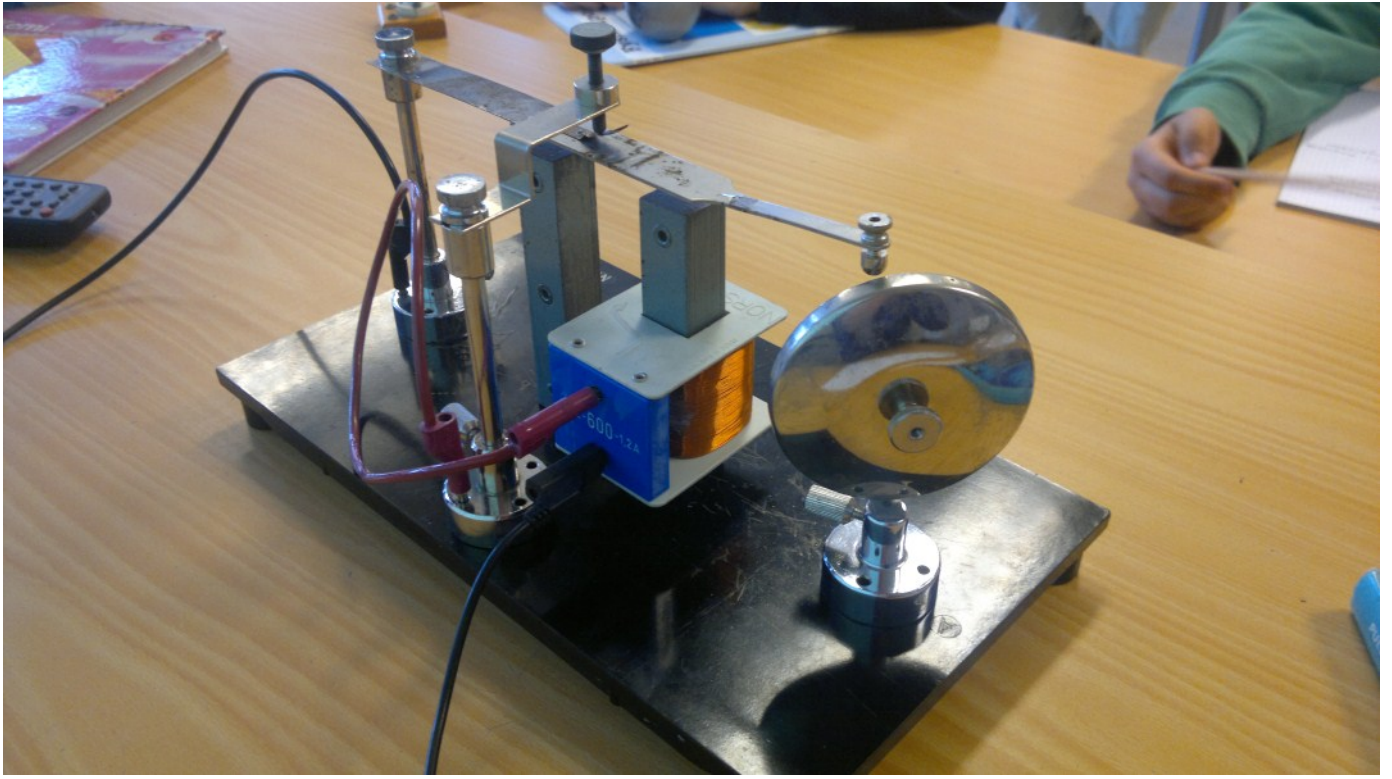


Magnetfältet
skapar
elektricitet.

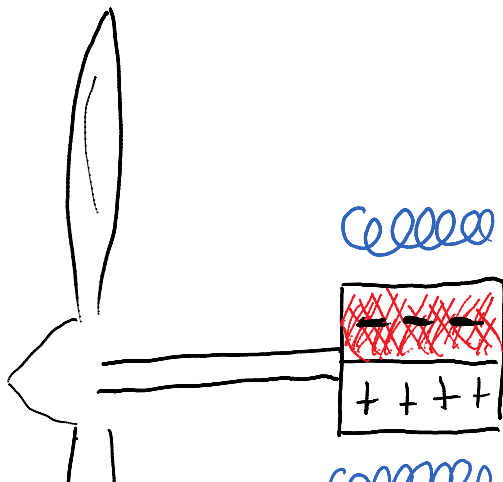
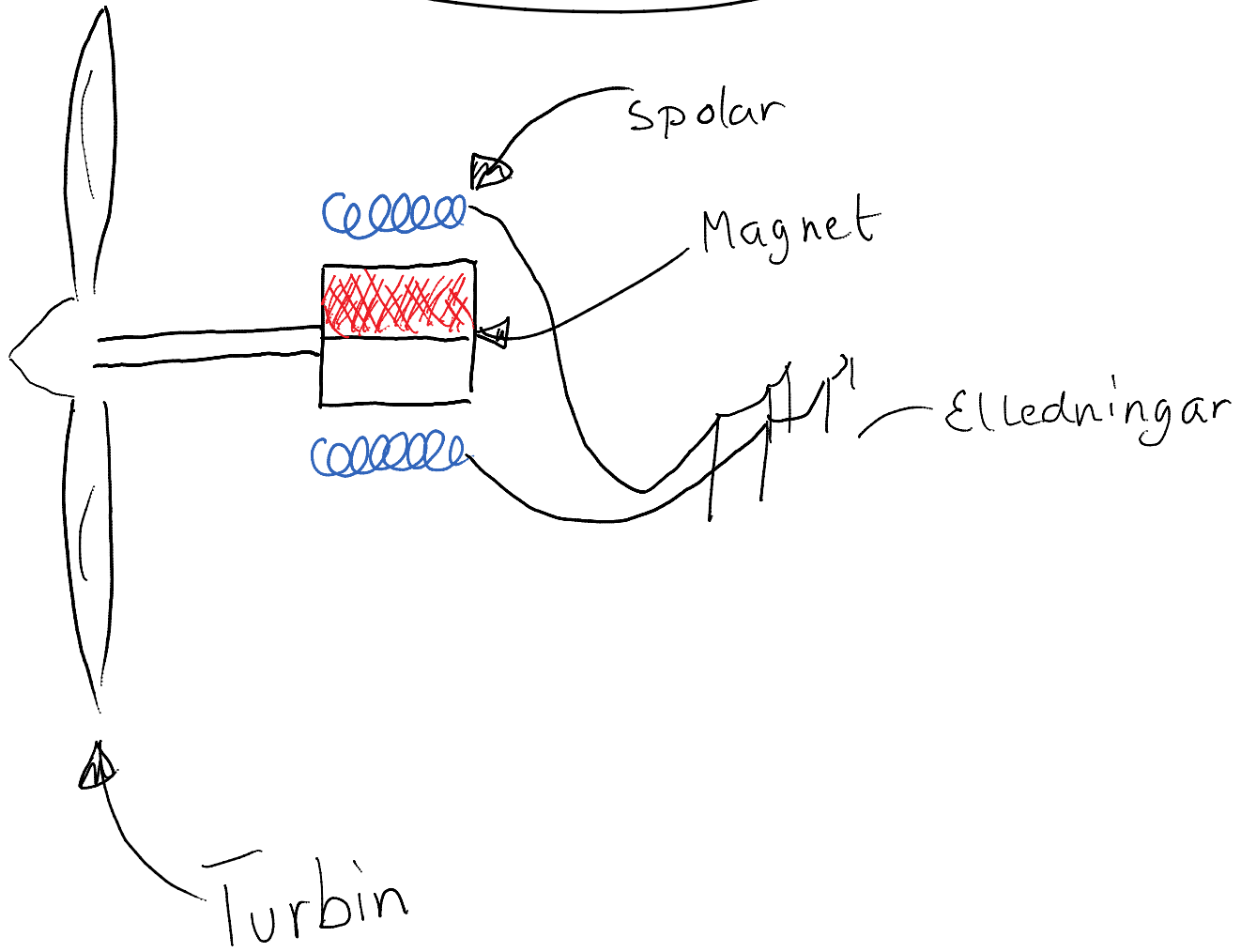
Ringklochan

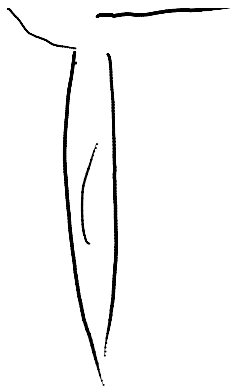


Varje gång järnkärnan blir magnetisk dras "hammaren" mot ringklochan. Då bryts strömmen och järnkärnan förlorar sin magnetism



Generator





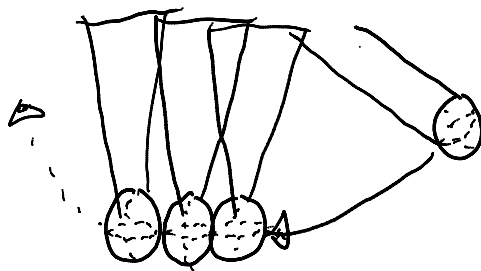
| + + + + |
○○○○○○

Ledare och Isolatorer

Ledare: en sladd eller något som kan leda elektroner, dvs elektricitet.

Koppar, Guld, "Vatten", Aluminium,

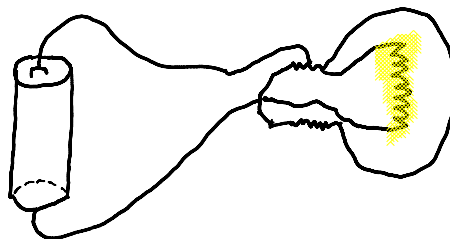
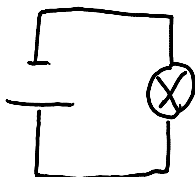
Metaller över huvudtaget är bra ledare



Elektroner "far" in i sladden och knuffar elektroner framför sig.

Isolator - ett ämne som inte leder ström

tex gummi, plast, glas, Porslin trä m.m
torrt





Resistans - betyder motstånd och anger hur stort motstånd elektronerna möter i ledaren