

# The Physics Experiments of Robert Wichard Pohl (1884–1976)

For decades, Robert Wichard Pohl taught his famous lectures of introductory physics in the old lecture hall of the Physics Institute at Goettingen University. These lectures became the foundation for three volumes entitled „Introduction into Physics“. Now, using Professor Pohl's original instruments in the same lecture hall in which he taught, this set of videos captures his extraordinary ingenuity and once more brings to life Pohl's great experimental skills.



## Induction in conductors at rest

<b>Video title:</b>	Induction in conductors at rest
<b>Signature:</b>	C 14868
<b>Series title:</b>	The Physics Experiments of Robert Wichard Pohl (1884-1976)
<b>Abstract:</b>	A changing magnetic field generates an electric field
<b>Source:</b>	Pohls Einführung in die Physik - Elektrizitätslehre und Optik. Lüders, Klaus; Pohl, Robert Otto (Hrsg.) 22. Aufl., 2006, Springer Berlin Heidelberg New York; p. 71, 72, 74
<b>Key words:</b>	Induction, conductors at rest, magnetic field, stretched solenoid

- Goal of the experiment:** Using an induction coil that surrounds a solenoid, the electric field is explored that is generated when a magnetic field changes. The experiment also gives information about the distribution of the magnetic field along a long solenoid.
- Experimental setup:** The current in the solenoid can be turned on and off. The voltage pulse that is generated in the induction coil surrounding the solenoid is measured with a calibrated ballistic galvanometer.
- Experiment:** As the current in the solenoid is turned on and off, the induced voltage pulse has the same magnitude, but only changes its sign. It is also (not shown) proportional to the current, and is (also not shown) independent of the time rate of change of the current. These observations form the basis for Maxwell's Law of the electromagnetic induction. It is also shown that the induced voltage pulse has the same magnitude as the induction coil is moved close to the end of the solenoid. Only at the very end does the voltage pulse decrease to half its value. It follows from this observation that the magnetic field of a stretched solenoid is uniform until close to its end.

### Scientific Contributors:

Klaus Lüders	Department of Physics, Free University Berlin, Germany
Robert Otto Pohl	Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA
Gustav Beuermann	I. Physical Institute, University Goettingen, Germany
Konrad Samwer	I. Physical Institute, University Goettingen, Germany

<b>Editor:</b>	Walter Stickan
<b>Camera:</b>	Kuno Lechner
<b>Assistant:</b>	Gudrun Schwarz, Natalie Frick
<b>Sound:</b>	Thomas Gerstenberg, Karl-Heinz Seack
<b>Video Editing:</b>	Abbas Yousefpour
<b>Technical Assistant:</b>	Joachim Feist

**Production and Distribution:** IWF Wissen und Medien gGmbH, <http://www.iwf.de>, © IWF Goettingen 2006