

Laboratório de Oscilações e Ondas
Estudo das Oscilações de um Galvanómetro

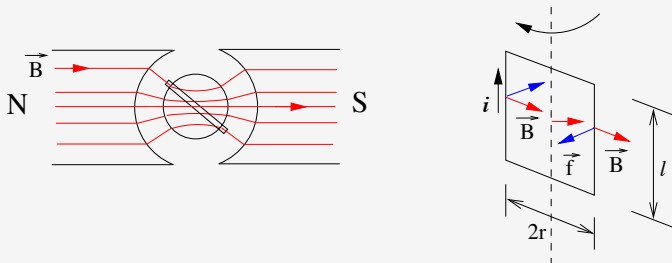
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1º Semestre, 2016/2017

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Cópia das transparências

Força de Laplace (força de Lorentz) aplicada ao quadro do galvanómetro



Lei de Laplace

$$d\vec{f} = i d\vec{s} \times \vec{B}$$

Força exercida cada lado vertical do quadro (n espiras)

$$d\vec{s} \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow f = nilB$$

Momento do binário

$$N_1 = 2r\ell niB = A_q niB$$

Binários das forças presentes no sistema

$$I_{zz} \frac{d^2 \alpha}{dt^2} = \sum_k N_k$$

Binário motor

$$N_1 = A_q n i B$$

Binário de torção

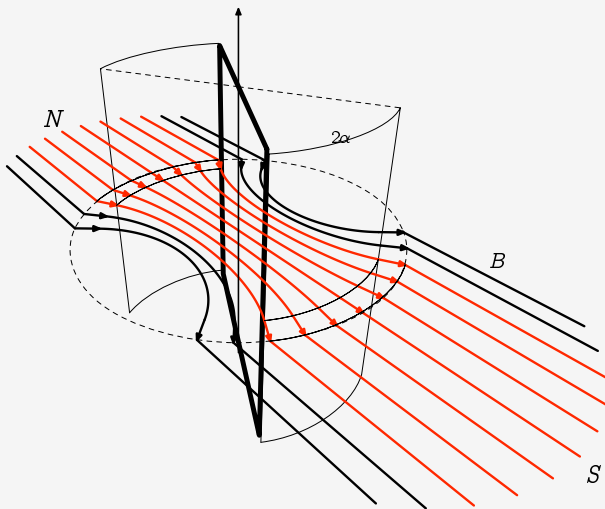
$$N_2 = -C\alpha$$

Binário de amortecimento (atrito no ar)

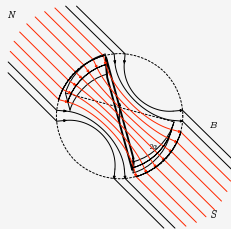
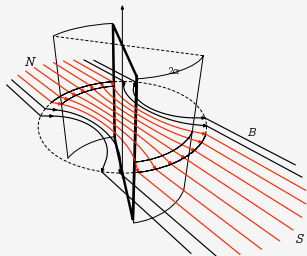
$$N_3 = -A_1 \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

$$I_{zz} \frac{d^2 \alpha}{dt^2} + A_1 \frac{d\alpha}{dt} + C\alpha = A_q n i B$$

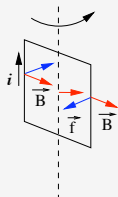
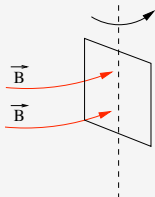
Factores de amortecimento



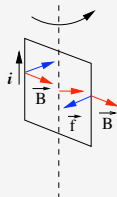
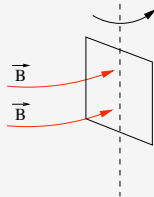
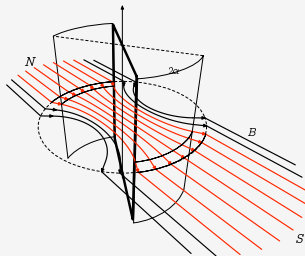
Lei de indução de Faraday



(<http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/help/Catalogue/entries/featpost.html>)



Factores de amortecimento



Lei de indução de Faraday

$$\epsilon_{ind} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}, \quad \phi = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Para as n espiras

$$\phi = n2\alpha r\ell B = \alpha A_q n B$$

Equação final

$$\epsilon_{ind} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -A_q n B \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

Auto indução

$$\epsilon_{auto} = -L_g \frac{di}{dt} \sim 0 \quad (L_g \rightarrow 0, \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\epsilon_{ind} + \epsilon_{auto} = R i_{ind} = (R_S + R_G) i_{ind} \sim -A_q n B \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

$$I_{zz} \frac{d^2\alpha}{dt^2} + A_1 \frac{d\alpha}{dt} + C\alpha = A_q n i_{ind} B = -\frac{(A_q n B)^2}{R_S + R_G} \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

$$I_{zz} \frac{d^2\alpha}{dt^2} + (A_1 + A_2) \frac{d\alpha}{dt} + C\alpha = 0$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(A_q n B)^2}{R_S + R_G}$$

Equação final

$$\frac{d^2\alpha}{dt^2} + 2\lambda\frac{d\alpha}{dt} + \omega_0^2\alpha = 0$$

$$2\lambda = \frac{A_1 + A_2}{I_{zz}} = 2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2$$

$$2\lambda_1 = \frac{A_1}{I_{zz}}, \quad 2\lambda_2 = \frac{A_2}{I_{zz}}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(A_q n B)^2}{R_S + R_G}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{C}{I_{zz}}$$

Regimes de oscilação

Polinómio característico

$$S^2 + 2\lambda S + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$S_{1,2} = -\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

1) $\omega_0 > \lambda$

$$S_{1,2} = -\lambda \pm j\omega$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2}$$

$$\alpha(t) = Ae^{-\lambda t} \cos(\omega t - \delta)$$

2) $\omega_0 = \lambda$

$$S_{1,2} = -\lambda$$

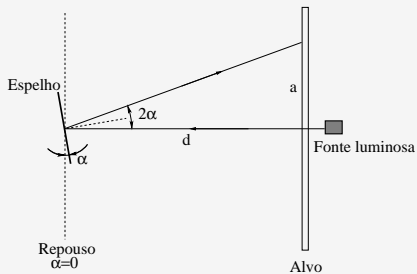
$$\alpha(t) = (B_1 + B_2 t)e^{-\lambda t}$$

3) $\omega_0 < \lambda$

$$S_{1,2} = -\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\alpha(t) = B_1 e^{S_1 t} + B_2 e^{S_2 t}$$

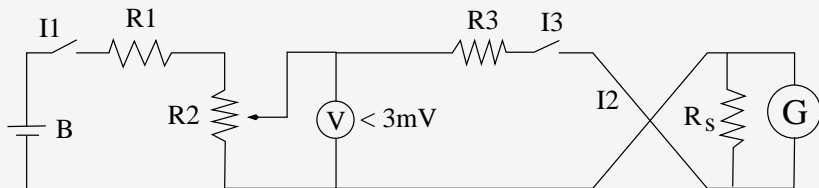
Diagrama



$$\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{a}{d}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{a}{d}\right)$$

Circuito



1. Estudo do regime

$R_S \rightarrow \infty$ Regime oscilante amortecido. Medir o período T . Determinar λ e ω_0

2. Estudo do regime para

$R_S = 50\,000\Omega, 100\,000\Omega$

3. Determinar R_S

correspondente ao regime aperiódico limite

4. Determinar C , I_{zz} , A_1 e nA_qB