# Lei de Indução de Faraday; verificação experimental e funcionamento do transformador.

**LET 2021** 

Lei de indução de Faraday  $\phi = \int_{S} \overline{B}.\overline{N} dS$   $\xi_{i} = \int_{L} \overline{F}_{i} \cdot d\overline{I} = \oint_{\overline{A}} \overline{F}_{i} \cdot d\overline{I}$ 

Origem do Janómeno: Força de Lorenty F=9E+9DXB == E+DXB

-
$$\phi$$
 fode various Com Campo B estation e Circuito a volion:  

$$\int_{\overline{E}} \int_{\overline{E}} dx dx = \int_{\overline{E}} \int_{\overline{E}} dx dx \Rightarrow dx = \int_{\overline{E}} \int_{\overline{E}} dx = \int_{\overline{E}} dx$$

- 0 fode vouir com compo B vouiroel e circuito statico: v=0 ⇒ caiste É cuado fela (derecherta de)

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \overline{\mathbb{E}} = -\frac{\overrightarrow{B}}{\Im t} \Rightarrow \text{Equação do Maxwell d}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \overline{\mathbb{E}} = -\frac{\overrightarrow{B}}{\Im t} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \overline{\mathbb{E}} \cdot \overrightarrow{N} dS = -\frac{d}{\partial t} \int_{S} \overline{N} dS = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \overline{N} dS =$$

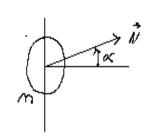
Vouificação experimental:

I>B fixo, circuito a vociar:

Conjunto de enfiror que rodam em Torno de em diâmetro  $\phi = m \left( \vec{B} \cdot \vec{V} ds = mBS conx \quad \mathcal{E}_{i} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left( mBS con(wt) \right) \Rightarrow$   $\mathcal{E}_{i} = mBS w rin(wt)$ 

DV=-Z=-MBSWNM(Wt)

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \int_{s} \bar{B} \cdot \bar{N} ds = \phi(t),$$



Para as mesfiras circulares: 
$$\mathcal{E}_i = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left[ m \left\{ \overline{B}.\overline{N}ds \right\} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left( mBSCON(K) \right) = -mSCON(K) \frac{dB}{dt} \right]$$

$$\beta = k i = k i_0 con(wt)$$

$$B=K\dot{L}=K\dot{l}_0 CON(wt)$$
  $\Rightarrow Ei=-mScon(x)[-Ki_0wnim(wt)]=mScon(x)Ki_0wnim(wt)$ 

$$\Delta V = - \xi i \Rightarrow \Delta V_{max} = M \leq CBT(K) | K(D) W$$

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## Coeficientes de auto-indução e indução muitua

A > secção 
$$\begin{cases} \lambda \to \hat{t} \\ \lambda \to \hat{t} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{i} = \int_{\hat{E}_{i}} \hat{d\hat{t}} = -\int_{\hat{E}_{i}} \hat{d\hat{t}}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{i} = \oint \vec{E}_{i} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

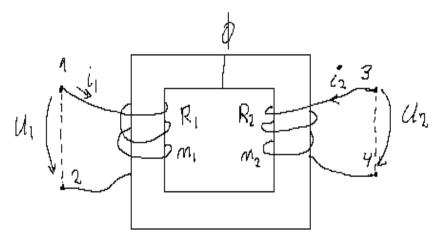
$$\phi \propto i \Rightarrow \phi = \angle i$$

resistência do fio

$$\vec{E}_{ijo} = \frac{\vec{j}}{G_0} \quad \vec{J} = \vec{k} \quad \vec{J}_{ijo} = \vec{J}_{ijo} =$$

$$U_{12} = RC + L\frac{dC}{Lt}$$

### Introdução ao estudo do Transformados



$$U_{1} = R_{1} C_{1} + \frac{d \Psi_{1}}{d t}$$

$$U_{2} = R_{2} C_{2} + \frac{d \Psi_{2}}{d t}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{1} = -\frac{d\Psi_{1}}{dt} = R_{1}\dot{i}_{1} - U_{1} = -m_{1}\frac{d\phi}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{R_{2}\dot{i}_{1} - U_{1}}{-m_{1}} = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{2} = -\frac{d\Psi_{2}}{dt} = R_{2}\dot{i}_{2} - U_{2} = -m_{2}\frac{d\phi}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{R_{2}\dot{i}_{2} - U_{2}}{-m_{2}} = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

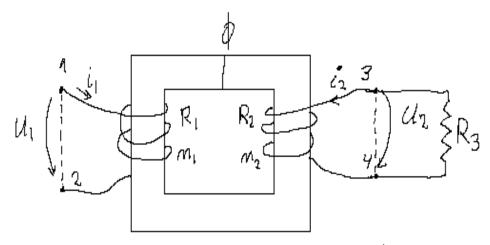
$$U_{1}=R_{1}\dot{c}_{1}+\frac{d\Psi_{1}}{dt}=R_{1}\dot{c}_{1}+\zeta_{11}\frac{d\dot{c}_{1}}{dt}+\zeta_{12}\frac{d\dot{c}_{2}}{dt}$$

$$U_{2}=R_{2}\dot{c}_{2}+\frac{d\Psi_{2}}{dt}=R_{2}\dot{c}_{2}+\zeta_{21}\frac{d\dot{c}_{1}}{dt}+\zeta_{22}\frac{d\dot{c}_{2}}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U_1}{M_1} = \frac{U_2}{M_2} \Big|_{N_2} \Big|_{N_1} = R_1 i_1 e R_2 i_2 \text{ dephayavely}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{U_2} \frac{U_1}{M_2} = \frac{M_1}{M_2}$$
Lei do Tramformador ideal

#### Introdução ao estudo do Transformados, Continuação



$$U_{1}=R, C_{1}+\frac{dV_{1}}{dt}=R_{1}C_{1}+C_{11}\frac{dC_{1}}{dt}+C_{12}\frac{dC_{2}}{dt}$$

$$U_{2}=R_{2}C_{2}+\frac{dV_{2}}{dt}=R_{2}C_{2}+C_{21}\frac{dC_{1}}{dt}+C_{22}\frac{dC_{2}}{dt}$$

$$U_{2}=-R_{3}C_{2}$$

$$L_{12}=L_{21}=L_{M}$$

Considerando grandezas rimuroidais:

$$\begin{cases}
\overline{U}_{1} = R_{1}\overline{\Gamma}_{1} + jw L_{11}\overline{\Gamma}_{1} + jw L_{11}\overline{\Gamma}_{2} \\
\overline{U}_{2} = R_{2}\overline{\Gamma}_{2} + jw L_{11}\overline{\Gamma}_{1} + jw L_{22}\overline{\Gamma}_{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\overline{U}_{2} = -R_{3}\overline{\Gamma}_{2}$$

$$\frac{\overline{U}_{1}}{U_{2}} = R_{1}\overline{I}_{1} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\overline{I}_{1} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\overline{I}_{2} \left\{ \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\overline{I}_{1} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\overline{I}_{2} \right\} = R_{2}\overline{I}_{2} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\overline{I}_{1} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{2}\overline{I}_{2} \left\{ \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\overline{I}_{1} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{2}\overline{I}_{2} \right\} = \overline{I}_{2} \left( R_{2} + R_{3} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{2}\right) \left\{ \overline{U}_{1} = \left( R_{1} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\right) \left( R_{2} + R_{3} + \int_{1}^{1}w L_{1}\right) \left($$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\overline{U_1} = -R_3 - \overline{U_1} \\
\overline{\int w L_M - (R_1 + \overline{\int w L_M})(R_2 + R_3 + \overline{\int w L_Z})} \\
\overline{\int w L_M} = -R_3 - \overline{U_1} \\
\overline{\int w L_M} =$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\overline{U}_{2}}{\overline{U}_{1}} = + \frac{R_{3} j \omega L M}{\omega^{2} L_{M}^{2} + R_{1}(R_{2}+R_{3}) + j \omega [L_{11}(R_{2}+R_{3}) + L_{22}R_{1}] - \omega^{2} L_{11}L_{22}}
\end{cases}$$

Coron potentials:
$$\lim_{R_3 \to \infty} \frac{\overline{u}_2}{|I_1|} = \lim_{R_3 \to \infty} \left( \frac{R_3 \int \omega Ln}{\omega^2 L_n^2 + R_1(R_2 + R_3) + \int \omega \left[ L_1(R_2 + R_3) + L_{22}R_{||} - \omega^2 L_1 L_{22} \right)} \right) = \frac{\int \omega Ln}{R_1 + \int \omega L_n}$$

$$\lim_{R_3 \to \infty} \left( \frac{\overline{u}_2}{\overline{u}_1} \right) = \frac{Ln}{L_n} \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$\lim_{R_3 \to \infty} \left( \frac{\overline{u}_2}{\overline{u}_1} \right) = \frac{R_3 \int \omega Ln}{L_n} \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$\lim_{R_3 \to \infty} \left( \frac{\overline{u}_2}{\overline{u}_1} \right) = \frac{R_3 \int \omega Ln}{\omega^2 (L_n^2 - L_1 L_{22}) + \int \omega L_n R_3} = \frac{Ln}{L_n} \frac{1}{1 + \int \omega \left( L_{22} - L_n L_1 \right)} = \frac{Ln}{L_n} \frac{1}{1 + \int \omega \left( L_{22} - L_n L_1 \right)} = \frac{Ln}{L_n} \frac{1}{1 + \int \omega \left( \frac{\overline{u}_2}{\overline{u}_1} \right)}$$

$$\lim_{R_3 \to \infty} \left( \frac{\overline{u}_2}{\overline{u}_1} \right) = \frac{Ln}{L_n} \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 (L_{22})^2 (1 - R^2)^2}$$

$$\lim_{R_3 \to \infty} \left( \frac{\overline{u}_2}{\overline{u}_1} \right) = \frac{Ln}{L_n} \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 (L_{22})^2 (1 - R^2)^2}$$

Reterminação aproximada dos coeficientes de indução.  $Y_1 = L_{11}\dot{L}_1 + L_{11}\dot{L}_2 = M_1\dot{D}$  Som distorão dos  $Y_2 = L_{11}\dot{L}_1 + L_{22}\dot{L}_2 = M_2\dot{D}$  Limbos de forço Calculo de p: Teoronne de Amplère: Ø H. de = M, C, + Mz iz HY = MILITMELO B=MH BY= MICI+MZ(2 > B= M (MICI+MZ(2))  $\Phi^{2}B.S = \underbrace{MS}_{8}\left(M_{1}L_{1} + M_{2}L_{2}\right) \Rightarrow L_{11} = \underbrace{M_{1}\Phi}_{C_{1}}\Big|_{C_{2}=0} = \underbrace{MS}_{8}M_{1}^{2}, \quad L_{22} = \underbrace{M_{2}\Phi}_{C_{2}}\Big|_{C_{2}} = \underbrace{MS}_{8}M_{2}^{2}$  $LM = \frac{M_1 \Phi}{C_2} \left( \frac{L}{L_{10}} \right) = \frac{M_2}{8} M_1 M_2$ K = LM = 1 > Porque mão re considerace VIIII = 1 > Porque mão re considerace

#### FIM