

EMP - PITANJA ZA USMENI - 3. CIKLUS

① FARADAYEV ZAKON I LENZOV PRAVILO ② INDUCIRANJE NARONA ZBOG PROMJENE TOKA I GIBANJA I INTEGR. I DIF. OBlik

Faradayev zakon - pojava el. naponata uslijed promjena u mag. polju

$$ds = v dt$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{ind}} = v \times \vec{B}$$

$$U_{\text{ind}} = \oint \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{l}$$

- obilazak konstrukcije u smjeru katalje na rati daje smjer normala na S u papir $\otimes \hat{n}$

- gibanjem vodica smjerom se posvima kroz

koji se giba mag. tok za diferenc posvima ds
(smjerom mag. toka)

$$\hat{n} ds = \vec{l} \times d\vec{s}$$

$$d\phi = -\vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} ds = -\vec{B} \cdot (\vec{l} \times d\vec{s}) \\ = -\vec{l} \cdot (ds \times \hat{n}) = -\vec{l} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) dt$$

$$(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \vec{l} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$e_m = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = U_{\text{ind}} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} ds$$

→ Faradayev zakon
(promjena toka)

→ LAMPON TRANSFORMACIJE

Lenzov pravilo

- pomakom vodica u smjeru gibanja smjeruje se mag.

tok koju oblikuju petlje kreznice: vodica, jer

se smjeruje posvima kroz tok koji tok prolazi

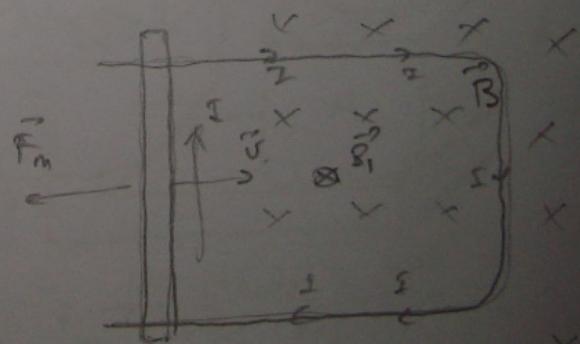
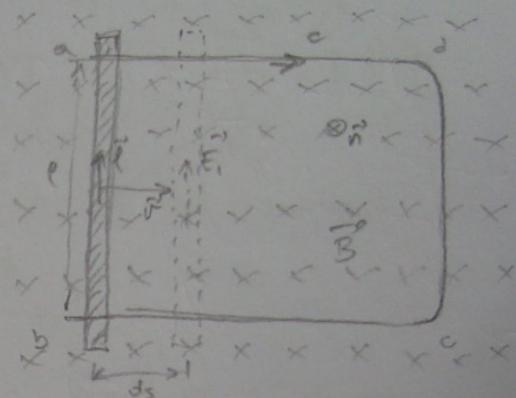
- inducirana struja stvariti će sile polje ind., \vec{B}'

Istog smjera kao iuvnisti \vec{B}

- ukupna mag. ind. će se kime povećati, time se nastavi kompenzacija smjerom mag. toka zbođ smjerjenja posvime

- istek ind. struja će takođ smjerom da se suprostavlja promjeni mag. toka.

$$\vec{F}_m = I (\vec{l} \times \vec{B})$$



MITROV CYELOV FARADAYEVOG ZAKONA:

$$e = \oint_C E_{\text{ind}} d\vec{e} = - \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \iint_S \vec{B}' \vec{n} ds$$

PROMJENOLI induktivni i površni

$$\frac{d}{dt} \iint_S \vec{B}' \vec{n} ds = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iint_{S_2} \vec{B}(t) \vec{n} ds - \iint_{S_1} \vec{B}(t-dt) \vec{n} ds \right]$$

- volumen koga obuhvati površine S_1, S_2 i plasti "valjka" po vrijednosti:

$$\oint_C \vec{B}(t) d\vec{e} \times \vec{v} dt$$

- uvjeti: $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$; $\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{B} dV = 0$

$$\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{B} dV = 0 = \iint_S \vec{B}' \vec{n} ds = \iint_{S_2} \vec{B}(t) \vec{n} ds - \iint_{S_1} \vec{B}(t-dt) \vec{n} ds + dt \oint_C \vec{B}'(t) d\vec{e} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{B}'(t-dt) = \vec{B}(t) - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{S_2} \vec{B}'(t) \vec{n} ds = \iint_{S_1} \vec{B}(t-dt) \vec{n} ds + dt \iint_{S_1} \frac{\partial \vec{B}(t)}{\partial t} \vec{n} ds$$

$$\iint_{S_2} \vec{B}(t) \vec{n} ds - \iint_{S_1} \vec{B}(t-dt) \vec{n} ds = dt \left[\iint_{S_1} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \vec{n} ds - \oint_C \vec{B}' \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{e}) \right]$$

$$\boxed{\oint_C E_{\text{ind}} d\vec{e} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \vec{n} ds + \oint_C (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}') d\vec{e}}$$

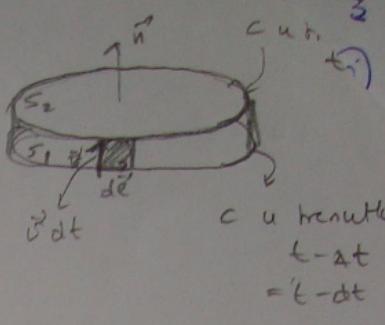
INDUICIRANJE ZBOG
PROMJENE TOČKA U VREMENU

INDUICIRANJE ZBOG
GIBANJA PETLJE

$$\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{E}_{\text{ind}}) \vec{n} ds = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \vec{n} ds + \iint_S \nabla \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \vec{n} ds$$

$$\boxed{\nabla \times \vec{E}_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})} \quad \text{- FARADAYEV ZAKON
U DIP. OBliku}$$

ako petlja miruje
 $\Rightarrow -\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$



3) NACELO RADA GENERATORA

- uodjivo zavoj površine S rotira u hom. mag. polju ind. \vec{B}
- krajevi zavojni na uodjivo blizne prstunove, a kontakt sa vanjskim krugom se ostvaruje preko celičica koje blize po prstenuvima
- u nekom je trenutku kut remeku normalne na zavoj n i mag. ind \vec{B}
 $\Rightarrow \alpha = \omega t$ pa vrijedi:

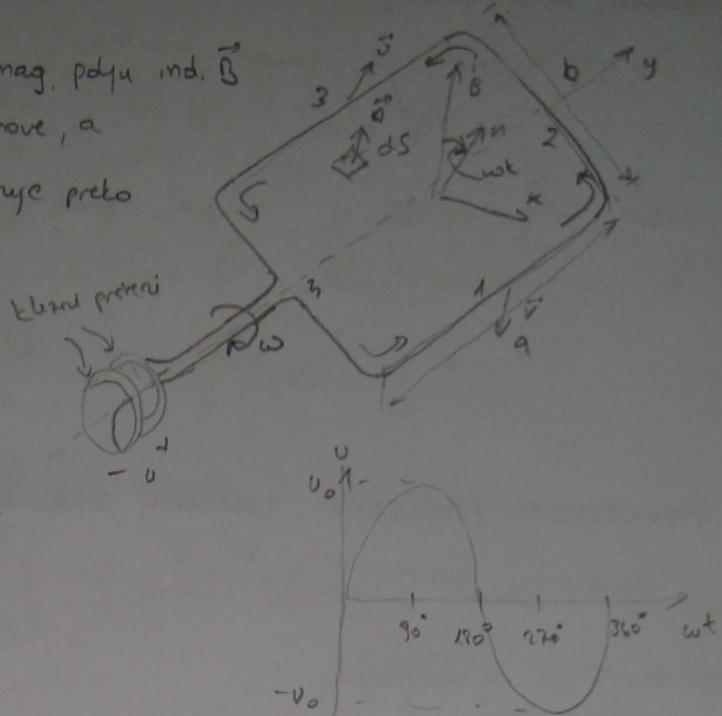
$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} S = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$= B \cdot S \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$|U_1| = \left| - \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = BS \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

$$|U_{int}| = \textcircled{N} \cdot B \cdot S \sin(\omega t)$$

\hookrightarrow N zavoj u sežnu



- smjer ind. struje takođe je da suojim mag. poljem podržava smjerajući mag. tok
- kada se projekte kut $\alpha = \pi$ dolazit do promjene smjera ind. struje i polariteti ind. napona

4) NACELO RADA TRANSFORMATORA

- i_m (struja kroz primarni) stvara vrem. prom. mag. tok
 $\dot{\phi}_m$ (i_m -struja magnetizirajuća)

- i_m će inducirati napone na primarnu i sekundarnu:

$$U_1 = N_1 \frac{d\phi_m}{dt} ; U_2 = N_2 \frac{d\phi_m}{dt}$$

- ako zatvorimo struje kroz sekundara sa suprotnim, kroz (2) će proteti struja i_2 i ovi smjer po Lenzovom zakonom takođe stvara svoj mag. tok suprostavljen primarnom mag. toku. Da bi se osigurao mag. tok u jerezi, kroz njezinu morn potekla dodatna struja i_1

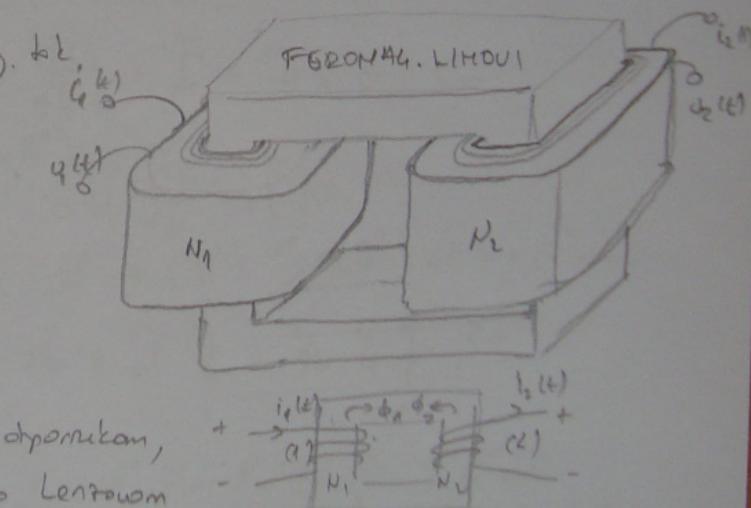
takođe ienosa koju će se ponudit mag. tok sekundarne struje i_2 :

$$N_1 i_1 = N_2 i_2$$

$$i_{1uc} = (i_m + \frac{N_2}{N_1} i_2) i_2$$

- transformatorom se prenosi ista el. snaga

$$P_2 = U_2 i_2 = U_1 \frac{N_2}{N_1} i_1 \frac{N_1}{N_2} = U_1 i_1 = P_1$$



$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} ; \frac{i_2}{i_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

5. NARAVN SADOINDUKCIJE I MEDUINDUKCIJE

- ako petlja ima N zavojja vrijedi:

$$e = \oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{l} = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow \text{SAMOINDUKCIJA}$$

- ako petlja (1) ima N₁ zavojja, zbog promjene mag. toka skorenog slijedom u susjednoj petljici (2) ens je:

$$e_1 = \oint_{C_1} \vec{E}_{\text{ind}_1} d\vec{l}_1 = -N_1 \frac{d\phi_{12}}{dt} = -\frac{d\phi_{12}}{dt} = -L_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} \rightarrow \text{MEDUINDUKCIJA}$$

6. MAXWELLOVO PROSTIRENJE KRUDNOG ZAKONA

$$\text{AMPEREOV KRUDNI: } \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} \Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot \hat{n} ds$$

PROSTIRENJE: - je identična:

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = 0 = \nabla \cdot \vec{J} \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

- kontradikcija jdb. kontinuiteta

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J}_s = - \frac{\partial \Phi_s}{\partial t} = - \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_s + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \left(\vec{J}_s + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \oint_C \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \iint_S \vec{J}_s \cdot \hat{n} ds + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_S \vec{D} \cdot \hat{n} ds \end{cases}$$

- ovo pojačenje Ampercovog zakona koe je uvo Maxwell rezultato je
trivijalno i matematički slobadim skupom fundamentalnih jdb koe bomo
opisujem ponašanje uzem. prom. mag. polja

$$1. \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} ds$$

$$2. \quad \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_s + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \iint_S \vec{J}_s \cdot \vec{n} ds + \frac{d}{dt} \iint_S \vec{D} \cdot \vec{n} ds$$

$$3. \quad D \cdot \vec{D}' = f_s \Rightarrow \oint_S \vec{D}' \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint_V f_s dV$$

$$4. \quad D \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \oint_S \vec{B}_n ds = 0$$

→ na granici vrijedi:

→ za lin. homogene rotacione mat. vrijedi:

$$\vec{n}_{12} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{n}_{12} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \vec{J}_s$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{n}_{12} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = f_s$$

$$\vec{J} = \chi \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{n}_{12} \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0$$

⑧ POYNINGOV TEOREM

- rabozi se u brzinom \vec{r} giba u polju (\vec{E}, \vec{B})

$$\rightarrow \vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

- na putu $d\vec{l}$ se obavlja

$$dW = \vec{F} d\vec{l} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) d\vec{l} = q(\vec{E} + \frac{d\vec{l}}{dt} \times \vec{B}) d\vec{l} = q \vec{E} d\vec{l}$$

$$dp = \frac{dW}{dt} = q \vec{E} \frac{d\vec{l}}{dt} = q \vec{E} \vec{v} ;$$

$$\text{za } q = f dV \Rightarrow dp = \frac{dW}{dt} = f dV \vec{E} \vec{v} = p \vec{v} \vec{E} dV = \vec{J} \vec{E} dV$$

$$P = \iiint_V \vec{J} \vec{E} dV$$

$$-\text{koristjenjem 1. i 2. Mj} ; \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} ; \quad \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_s + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) = -\vec{H} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} - \vec{E} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} - \vec{J} \vec{E}$$

- pa u lin. rotacionim mat. vrijedima vrijedi:

$$-\iint_V \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) dV = \iint_V \vec{J} \vec{E} dV + \frac{d}{dt} \iint_V \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \vec{B} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{H} \vec{D} \right) \right] dV = - \iint_S (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) \cdot \vec{n} ds$$

snaga kojom je snabdevana rabioci u gibanju

quiksteran
el. polje

quikstora en.
mag. polje

$$\rightarrow \vec{N} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} ; \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2} E_0 + \frac{1}{2} H_0$$

POYNTINGOV VEKTOR - gustoća snage produženoj EM polja u točki

$$\oint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{N}) dV = \oint_S \vec{N} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

⑨ MAXWELLOVE JED. U FATORSKOJ DOKAŽI

$$\frac{\partial \underline{E}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \left\{ j\omega \underline{\vec{E}}(t) e^{j\omega t} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \underline{\vec{E}} &= -j\omega \underline{\vec{B}} \\ \nabla \times \underline{\vec{H}} &= \underline{\vec{J}} + j\omega \underline{\vec{D}} \\ \nabla \cdot \underline{\vec{D}} &= \underline{f}_s \\ \nabla \cdot \underline{\vec{B}} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \text{MAXW.}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{\vec{J}} = -j\omega \underline{f}_s \rightarrow \text{JES. KONT. U FATORSKOJ}$$

⑩ KOMPRESNI OBLIK POYNTINGOVOG TEOREMA

— u sinusno promjenljivim poljima zavimaju nas proste nevrednosti, a ne zavimne
vrednosti tako energije?

$$\vec{E} = E_x \cos(\omega_0 t + \psi_{Ex}) \hat{a}_x + E_y \cos(\omega_0 t + \psi_{Ey}) \hat{a}_y + E_z \cos(\omega_0 t + \psi_{Ez}) \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{H} = H_x \cos(\omega_0 t + \psi_{Hx}) \hat{a}_y + H_y \cos(\omega_0 t + \psi_{Hy}) \hat{a}_z + H_z \cos(\omega_0 t + \psi_{Hz}) \hat{a}_x$$

$$\vec{N}_{sr} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) dt \quad \text{IDEJUTET: } \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \cos \omega_0 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vec{N}_{sr} = \frac{1}{2} [E_y H_z \cos(\psi_{Ey} - \psi_{Hz}) - E_z H_y \cos(\omega_{Ez} - \omega_{Hy})] \hat{a}_x$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [E_z H_y \cos(\psi_{Ez} - \psi_{Hx}) - E_x H_z \cos(\omega_{Ex} - \omega_{Hz})] \hat{a}_y$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [E_x H_y \cos(\psi_{Ex} - \psi_{Hy}) - E_y H_x \cos(\omega_{Ey} - \omega_{Hx})] \hat{a}_z$$

$$= \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) \right\} \quad \text{KONJ. KOMPL. FAKTOR}$$

$$\underline{\vec{H}}^* = H_x e^{-j\psi_{Hx}} \hat{a}_x + H_y e^{-j\psi_{Hy}} \hat{a}_y + H_z e^{-j\psi_{Hz}} \hat{a}_z$$

srednji gubitci :

$$P_{g, sr} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt \left| \oint_V \left(I_x \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Jx}) \hat{a}_x + I_y \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Jy}) \hat{a}_y + J_z \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Jz}) \hat{a}_z \right) d\vec{v} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \oint_V \left| \underline{\underline{I}} \right|^2 dV = \frac{1}{2} \oint_V \underline{\underline{E}} \cdot \underline{\underline{H}}^* dV$$

- srednja en. u mag. polju:

$$W_{m, sr} = \frac{M}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt \left| H_x \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Hx}) \hat{a}_x + H_y \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Hy}) \hat{a}_y + H_z \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Hz}) \hat{a}_z \right|^2 dV$$

$$= \frac{M}{4} \oint_V \left| \underline{\underline{H}} \right|^2 dV = \frac{M}{4} \oint_V \underline{\underline{H}} \cdot \underline{\underline{H}}^* dV$$

- srednja snaga u el. polju:

$$W_{e, sr} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt \left| \oint_V \left(E_x \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Ex}) \hat{a}_x + E_y \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Ey}) \hat{a}_y + E_z \cos(\omega t - \varphi_{Ez}) \hat{a}_z \right) d\vec{v} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{4} \oint_V \left| \underline{\underline{E}} \right|^2 dV = \frac{\epsilon_0}{4} \oint_V \underline{\underline{E}} \cdot \underline{\underline{E}}^* dV$$

$$\nabla \times \underline{\underline{H}}^* = \underline{\underline{J}} - j\omega \epsilon \underline{\underline{E}}^*$$

$$\nabla \times \underline{\underline{E}} = -j\omega \mu \underline{\underline{H}}$$

$$-\nabla (\underline{\underline{E}} \times \underline{\underline{H}}^*) = \underline{\underline{E}} (\nabla \times \underline{\underline{H}}^*) - \underline{\underline{H}}^* (\nabla \times \underline{\underline{E}})$$

$$\oint_S (\underline{\underline{E}} \times \underline{\underline{H}}^*) \cdot \vec{n} ds = - \oint_V \underline{\underline{E}} \cdot \underline{\underline{H}}^* dV + j\omega \oint_V (\underline{\underline{E}} \cdot \underline{\underline{E}}^* - \mu \underline{\underline{H}} \cdot \underline{\underline{H}}^*) dV$$

KOMPLEKSNA RELACIJA:

$$(P_N) = \frac{1}{2} \oint_S \underline{\underline{B}} \cdot \vec{n} ds = -P_{g, sr} + j2\omega (W_{e, sr} - W_{m, sr})$$

↳ pravdno srednja snaga

$$P_{g, sr} = \text{Im} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \oint_S (\underline{\underline{E}} \times \underline{\underline{H}}^*) \cdot \vec{n} ds \right\}$$

$$W_{m, sr} - W_{e, sr} = \text{Im} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4\omega} \oint_S (\underline{\underline{E}} \times \underline{\underline{H}}^*) \cdot \vec{n} ds \right\}$$

11 JEDNODRBE RAVNI VALA

$$\rho = \int_0^t = k = 0$$

- ravni val - nečrta loga one o vremenu i svima jednoj prostornoj varijabli (x -smer)

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \mu \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{H} = \mu \nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0$$

$$E_y = E_z = 0 ; \quad \Delta E_x - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

rešio: $\vec{E} = E_x(t, z) \hat{a}_x \rightarrow \text{RAVNI VAL}$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right\} \rightarrow 1-\text{o skalarna velina jdb}$$

$$E_x(t, z) = A_f(t - z\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}) + B_g(t + z\sqrt{\mu \epsilon})$$

KONSTANTE

LINEARNE KOMBINACIJE

$$\text{fig mogućib npr: } -\cos[\omega(t - z\sqrt{\mu \epsilon})]$$

$$- e^{-(t - z\sqrt{\mu \epsilon})}$$

$$- (t + z\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}) \cdot \sin(t + z\sqrt{\mu \epsilon})$$

} FUNKCIJE F IG
PREDSTAVLJAJU PUTUJUCI VAL

POTUJUCI VAL - BRATINA CIRENJA VALA

- pretpostavimo da za rješenje duf. jed (iz rad 12) imamo:

$$f = (t - z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) \cos[\omega(t - z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon})]$$

- funkcija ima karakteristiku da je funkcija od t u pravokotnom trenutku t jednala funkcija od t u trenutku koji prethodi sa pomakom u $+z$ za 1 ; drugim rječima imamo vel koja se giba u smjeru $+z$ sa brzinom $(\frac{1}{4\epsilon})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (izradili)

$$\text{GIBANJE } u+z: f(t_1 - z_1\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) = f(t_2 - z_2\sqrt{\mu\epsilon})$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 - z_1\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} = t_2 - z_2\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{GIBANJE } u-z: g(t + z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) = g(t_2 + z_2\sqrt{\mu\epsilon})$$

$$t + z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} = \text{konst.} \Rightarrow dt + dz\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} = 0$$

$$c = \frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

(13.) VALNA IMPEDANCija

JAKOST, MAG. POLJA:

$$-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \vec{E} \Rightarrow -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} \hat{a}_y$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} = -A\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} \cdot f'(t - z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) + B\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} \cdot g'(t + z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon})$$

$$\vec{B} = -\hat{a}_y \int \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} dt = [A\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} f(t - z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) - B\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} g(t + z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon})] \hat{a}_y$$

$$\vec{H} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} [A f(t - z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) - B g(t + z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon})]$$

→ ako determinamo valnu impedanciju sredstva bet gubitaka kao

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow \vec{H} = H_y(z, t) \hat{a}_y = \frac{1}{z} [A f(t - z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) - B g(t + z\sqrt{\mu\epsilon})]$$

→ ornađujemo polja (elektrona i mag) u $+z$ i $-z$ smjeru:

$$H_y^+ = \frac{E_x^+}{z}; H_y^- = -\frac{E_x^-}{z}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{POINTINGOV VEKTOR: } \vec{P}^+ = \vec{E}_x^+ \hat{a}_x \times H_y^+ \hat{a}_y = \frac{(E_x^+)^2}{2} \hat{a}_z \xrightarrow{\text{smjer snage usmeren } u+z \text{ smjeru}} \text{(DIREKTNI VAL)}$$

$$\vec{P}^- = \vec{E}_x^- \hat{a}_x \times H_y^- \hat{a}_y = -\frac{(E_x^-)^2}{2} \hat{a}_z \xrightarrow{\text{smjer snage usmeren } u-z \text{ smjeru}} \text{(INVERTNI VAL)}$$

(14) SINUSNI RAUNI VAL - VALNA DUTINA I FATA KONSTANTA

$$\frac{d^2 \vec{E}}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 \vec{E} \rightarrow \Delta \vec{E} + \omega^2 \mu \epsilon \vec{E} = 0$$

↳ SE ALAZNA VALNA JEDNOSTAVNOJ DOMENI

$$\vec{E} = E_x(z, t) \hat{a}_x \rightarrow PRETPOSTAVKA$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 E_x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 \mu \epsilon E_x = 0$$

RJESENJE
UVREDEM, ODM.

$$\therefore \vec{E} = E_x(z, t) \hat{a}_x = [E_0^+ \cos(\omega(t - z/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) + \rho) + E_0^- \cos(\omega(t + z/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) + \rho)] \hat{a}_x$$

$$\vec{H} = H_y(z, t) \hat{a}_y = \left[\frac{E_0^+}{2} \cos(\omega(t - z/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) + \rho) - \frac{E_0^-}{2} \cos(\omega(t + z/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) + \rho) \right] \hat{a}_y$$

$$\text{Slijedi da } \nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{FREKU: } f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{VALNA DUTINA: } \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega \sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{FAZE: } \omega(t \pm z/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}) + \rho ;$$

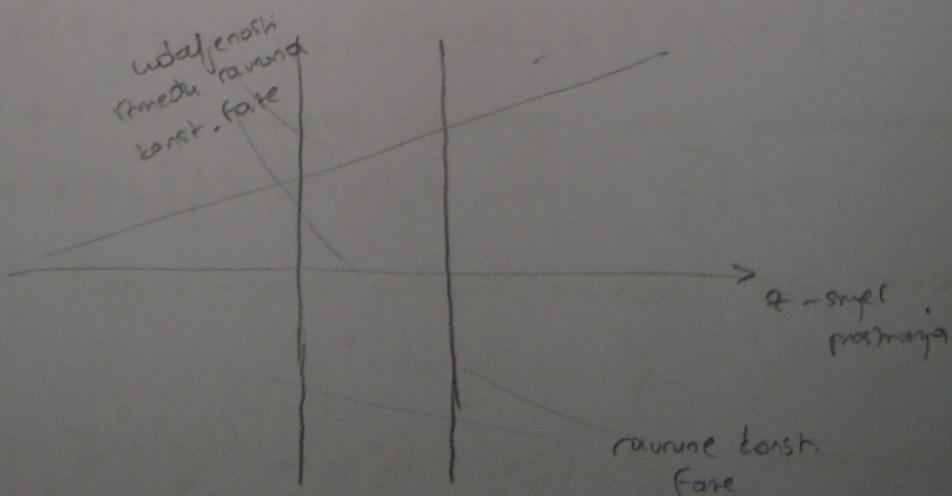
- promatrač se mora gibati istom brzinom $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$ da bi ujedno
istu fazu, a tu drugu zadržao istu fazu; $v_f = \lambda \cdot f$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\mu\epsilon} \rightarrow \text{FATA KONSTANTA}$$

- mjeri brzine promjene faze sa udaljenosti u određenom trenutku

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} ; v_f = \frac{\omega}{\beta}$$

- za val koji se giba u +z smjeru faza se mijenja najbrže u sredini



JEDNADŽBA VALA KOP JE GIBA U PROSTORIJOM SMIJERU

- promjene fara u smjeru koord. osi su manje od brzine kopom se fata mijenja u smjeru proštrjanja kop je dobit na ravnini konst. fata

$$\text{FAZA: } \omega t - (\beta_x x + \beta_y y + \beta_z z) + \rho$$

$$\vec{\beta} = \beta_x \hat{a}_x + \beta_y \hat{a}_y + \beta_z \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{r} = x \hat{a}_x + y \hat{a}_y + z \hat{a}_z \quad \text{- vektor položaja}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega t - \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{r} + \rho \quad \text{tj. } \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \cos(\omega t - \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{r} + \rho)$$

$$\text{FAZOVSKI: } \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{j\rho} e^{-j\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{r}} = \vec{E}_0 e^{-j\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

- budući da su E i H poprečnoj (transverzalnoj) ravnini:

$$\vec{E} \times \vec{\beta} = \vec{E}_0 \beta_3 = \vec{E}_0 \beta = \vec{H} \times \vec{\beta} = H_0 \beta = \vec{H}_0 \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H} = \vec{H}_0 \cos(\omega t - \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{r} + \rho) ; \vec{H} = H_0 e^{j\rho} e^{-j\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{r}} = H_0 e^{-j\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

VRJEDOI:

$$\frac{E_0}{H_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = \frac{\omega \mu}{\omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon}} = \frac{\omega \mu}{\beta} \Rightarrow H_0 = \frac{1}{\omega \mu} \beta \times \vec{E}_0$$

$$\vec{k} = \frac{1}{\omega \mu} \beta \times \vec{E}$$

$$\text{VALNE DUDNJE: } \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} \Rightarrow \lambda_x = \frac{2\pi}{\beta_x} ; \lambda_y = \frac{2\pi}{\beta_y} ; \lambda_z = \frac{2\pi}{\beta_z}$$

$$\text{FAZNE BRZINE: } v_f = \frac{\omega}{\beta} \approx v_{fx} = \frac{\omega}{\beta_x} ; v_{fy} = \frac{\omega}{\beta_y} ; v_{fz} = \frac{\omega}{\beta_z}$$

(16.) STRUJA MAGNETIZACIJE I ZAOJNICE

- struja koja proljeće u praznom hodu kroz zaojnicu (ili transf.) s ferom. je potreban spoj u način napona, struja koja je potrebna za postizanje mag. toka u sutku - tada je primarni nivoč spajen na u sinusnog napona, i tako u ferom. jezgru je sinuso.

$$V_1 = N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \rightarrow \phi = \frac{1}{N_1} \int V_1 dt$$

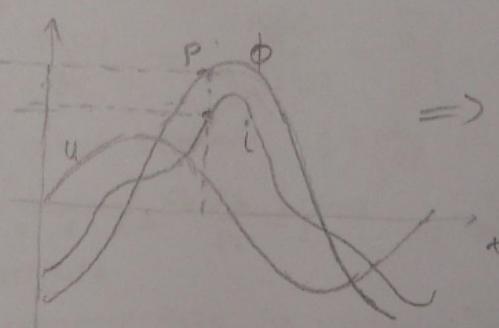
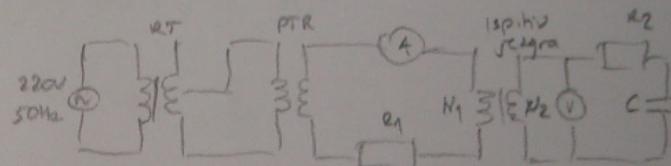
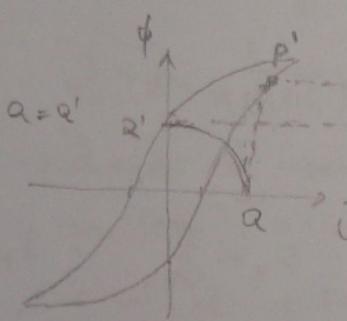
$$\oint H d\ell = N_1 i_1 \rightarrow i_1 = \frac{\mu_{0} B_0}{N_1} \quad ???$$

l - srednja duljina
silnica u jezgru

$$B = \mu_0 H$$

- budući da veta B i H nije linearne, sinusni valni oblik fje mag. toka, a time i mag. ind. stranž će vremenski periodičan, nesinusoidni valni oblik \tilde{H}
- struja magnetizacije može se konstruirati grafički pomoću **histerese** i poznatog napona

prikazano u $\psi - I$ dijagramu



\Rightarrow ZOD ZAOJNICE ILI TRANSFORMATORA S FEROMAG. JEZROM

- struju potrebu za odsticanje mag. toka određujemo grafički:

- za neki mag. tok P u t pronadimo P' i preklapanje ih u Q (na ordinati vrem. dijagrama $Q=Q'$ daje trenutnu vrijednost struje)

- struja je sastavljena od 2 komponenti:

1) urotorana konstantom mag. uodjivostu jezgre (u fazi sa ϕ , pomaknut za 90° sa naponom)

↳ OSTA STRUJA MAGNETIZACIJE

2) površina se gubično zbog histerese i utrošak struje (u fazi sa u)

- u poslovu: struju kroz 1 zaojnicu (primar) određujemo osciloskopiranjem napona na otporniku R_1

DODIRIVANJE DIELECTRICNE KONST. IZOLACIJE KOAKSIJALNOG KABELA HJERENJEM BRZINE PROSTICE

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial z^2} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

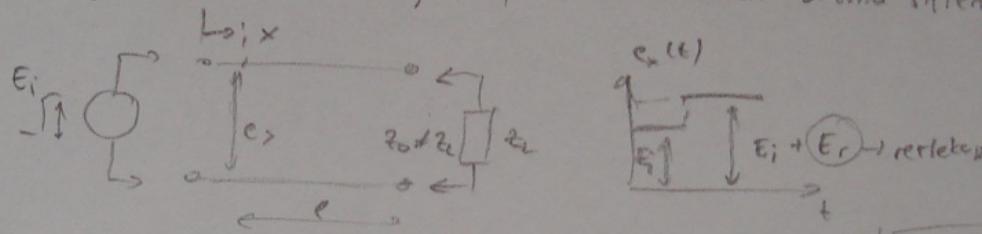
$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial z^2} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$v_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}}$$

$$C = \frac{L}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ F/m}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_F = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} ; \mu = \mu_0$$

- utoliko je linija zatvorena karakter. impedancijom, neće dolaziti do refleksije signala, utoliko nije zatvorena (\rightarrow razlika je od karakter. imp.) dolazi do refleksije
- u posebnom slučaju otvorene linije ($z_T = \infty$), na liniji bez gubitaka dolazi do potpunе refleksije
- za $\mu = \mu_0$, mijedjem vremena između početka putovanog impulsa i refleksije na otvorenoj liniji pomata duljine, možemo odrediti brzinu mijenja veličina u sredini



$$\text{vrijeme } T \Rightarrow v_F = \frac{l}{T} ; \left| \epsilon_r = \left(\frac{c}{v_F} \right)^2 \right|$$

(18) HJERENJE PROMJENE MAG. POLEA POMOĆU ELEKTROMAGNETIČKE INDUKCIJE

$$u = \frac{d\psi}{dt} \rightarrow \text{indučani napon u ravnoj}$$

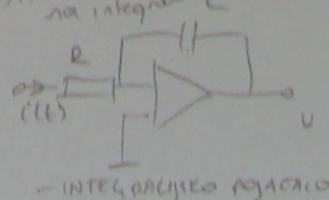
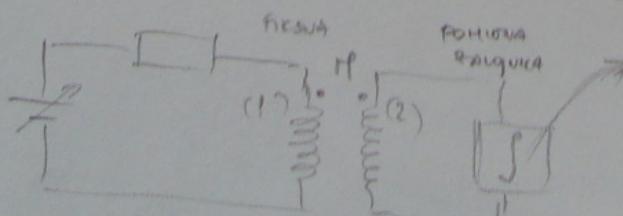
$$i = \frac{d\psi}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{R} \rightarrow \text{obj. napon u ravni otp.}$$

$$\hat{Q} = \int idt = \frac{1}{R} \int \frac{d\psi}{dt} dt = \frac{1}{R} \int d\psi = \frac{1}{R} (\psi_2 - \psi_1) = \frac{1}{R} \Delta \psi \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ut. promjena} \\ \text{ut. naboja kroz} \\ \text{prostire kružnik} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta \psi = QR$$

- ako je struja na početku bila 0, onda možemo odrediti sam utanceni tok, a time i napon.

$$H = \frac{\psi}{I} = \frac{QR}{I} = CR \frac{U}{I} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{izlazni napon} \\ \text{na integratoru} \end{matrix}$$



- promjena struje u fiksnoj inducira se napon u posinjenju (2).

19. ODREĐIVANJE MEĐUINDUKTIVITETA SUSTAVU ZAUOJNICA NA TEMELJU MJEERENJA EKUIVALENTOG INDUKTIVITETA SERIJSKOG SPOJA

$$M = \frac{\Psi_{12}}{I_1} = \frac{\Psi_{21}}{I_2}$$

Ψ_{12} - uklanjan mag. tok kroz zav. 2 slobodan sa I,

- učinko, mamo duće međuinduktivitetsko povezane zauojnice senjski spajene i kroz zauojnice projekcije struja $i(t)$, napon na senjskom spoju će biti:

$$u = L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + 2M \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = L_{\text{eqv}} \frac{di}{dt}; L_{\text{eqv}} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

- na ovaj način možemo mijeravcem ekivalentnog induktiviteta odrediti M zauojnica.
- zauojnice treba spajati u senjski mjeriti u induktivitet
- nakon toga treba jednu zauojnicu prespajati uz, namjeru sletatki
- učinko su se mag. tokovi poniskivali, sada će se potpomagati i obrnuto
- učinko je većeg L_{eqv} odstupljeno manji dobivamo:

$$4L_{\text{eqv}} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M - L_1 - L_2 + 2M = 4M$$

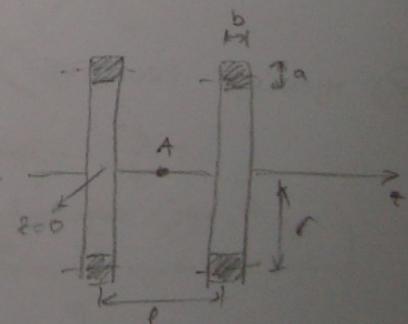
$$M = \frac{4L_{\text{eqv}}}{4}; M = \frac{L_{\text{eqv}} - L_1 - L_2}{2}$$

jeva razmjera mjerit

20. HELMHOLTZOVI SVITCI

- konstrukcija za precizno dobivanje uniformnih mag. polja
- u velikom dijelu prostora radi se na svih tri osi značajnije ne mijenja
- konstrukcija za generiranje vremenski stalnih mag. polja i promjenljivih polja različitih frekvencija

\Rightarrow ako je $r = l$ i $a \approx b \ll r$ - sintetičke se mogu različitim činjenicama



$$B_z(z) = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2} r^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{z^2 + r^2} \right)^{1/2} + \left(\frac{1}{(z-l)^2 + r^2} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

$$B_z = \frac{2\mu_0 NI}{2} \cdot \frac{r^2}{\left(r^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2}} = \mu_0 \frac{NI}{r} \cdot \frac{8}{5\sqrt{5}} = 0,72 \mu_0 \frac{NI}{r}$$

ANALITIČKA HOMOGENITET:

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(z) &= z^2 + r^2 \\ f_2(z) &= (z-l)^2 + r^2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow B_z(z) = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2} r^2 \left[\frac{1}{f_1(z)^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{f_2(z)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dB}{dz} = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2} r^2 \left[\frac{-2z}{f_1(z)^{3/2}} + \frac{(-3)(z-l)}{f_2(z)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2B}{dz^2} = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2} 3r^2 \left[\frac{-1}{f_1(z)^{5/2}} + \frac{(-1)}{f_2(z)^{5/2}} + \frac{5z^2}{f_1(z)^{7/2}} + \frac{5(z-l)^2}{f_2(z)^{7/2}} \right]$$

$$+ (0,0, F_z) \Rightarrow F_z(z) = \frac{5}{4} r^2; \frac{dB}{dz} = \frac{d^2B}{dz^2} = 0$$

- zaključujemo da je polje u neposrednoj blizini A vrlo blizu homogenog D