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Lucrarea mr. 5 - Propriétati
ale materiolèles feremagnetice et ferimagnetice
la remne more

1. Scopul Growing

Scopul lucrarii este de a determina permeabilitatea complexa acetativa a motorio allor foruma quetica
an functio de freventa, de a evidentra
curba de histerazio care corra eterizeaza acoste
motoriale si influenta cintra fierului arapra
proprietation de motorial.

Obtioni demotice:

Fe, Ni, Co sunt cateria materiale representative pentru clasa moteriolelar feromagnetice. Acestea pentru clasa moteriolelar feromagnetice. Acestea se caracterizeaza prim domenii magnetizate opentam de saturatii, dar orientate de terdonat an alssenta unui comp magnetic exterior.

Personea a costor moderiale un comp magnetice are ca resultat orientarea momentelar dipolare ale domernilar en duractia compului exterior.

In medii magnetice ount valabile relatile:

ret H = I, div B = 0, B = Mo (H+M)

L'intervitate comp magnetica magneti

Coracteristicile cele mai importante ale materialeter foremagnetico runt curbele de magnetizare obtinate prim aplicarea unui comp progressi vocator unui motorial initial demagnetizat.

Sepandanta dintre parmedoilitatea de ampului H este ampuluidime ma intensitatea compului H este describa de curba Royligh, care se poate aprexima printro d'appta pentru volori rudiuse ale compului de vorf.

2. Tabelele și graficele împreună cu relațiile de calcul folosite pentru reprezentarea $\mu(H_{max})$ și $B_{max}(H_{max})$

 $H = k_X * nr. \ div/orizontala$ $B = k_Y * nr. \ div/ver$ ticala Constantele k_X si k_Y s-au calculat cu:

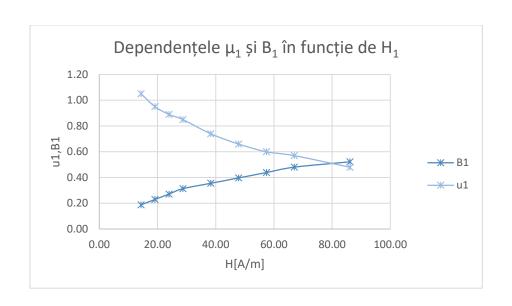
$$k_{x} = \frac{A_{x}N_{1}}{R_{1}l_{e}} \left[\frac{A/m}{div} \right] \qquad \qquad |k_{y}| = \frac{A_{y}RC}{N_{2}A_{e}} \left[\frac{T}{div} \right]$$

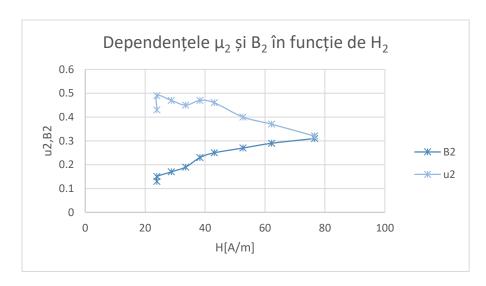
 I_e = 190 mm, N_1 = N_2 =1000 spire, R_1 =22 Ω , R =240 k Ω , A_e =190 mm², C=3.3 μF .

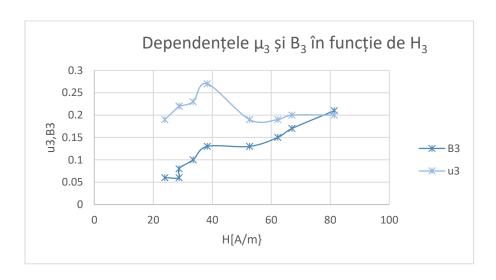
 $\begin{array}{l} k_x = (Ax*N1)/\left(R1*le\right) = \left(0.2*1000\right)/\left(22*190*10^{-3}\right) = 47.8 \ A/(m*div). \\ k_y = (Ay*R*C)/(N2*Ae) = \left(5*10^{-2}*240*10^{3}*3.3*10^{-6}\right)/\left(1000*190*10^{-6}\right) = 0.21T/div. \end{array}$

Tabel 5-1 f=50Hz

	Amplitudinea vârf la vârf a semnalului sinusoidal [mV]	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	250
Tr1	H _{max} [div]	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8
	H [A/m]*	14.355	19.140	23.925	28.710	38.280	47.850	57.420	66.990	86.130
	H _c [div]	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
	H _c [A/m]*	9.570	14.355	19.140	23.925	28.710	33.495	38.280	38.280	43.065
	B _{max} [div]	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
	B _{max} [T]*	0.187	0.229	0.270	0.312	0.354	0.395	0.437	0.478	0.520
	B _{rem} [div]	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8
	B _{rem} [T]*	0.125	0.146	0.166	0.208	0.250	0.291	0.333	0.333	0.374
	$\mu_1 = \frac{B_{max}}{\mu_0 H_{max}}$	1.036	0.952	0.898	0.864	0.735	0.656	0.605	0.567	0.480
Tr2	H _{max} [div]	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
	H [A/m]*	23.925	23.925	28.710	33.495	38.280	43.065	52.635	62.205	76.560
	H _c [div]	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.45
	H _c [A/m]*	9.570	9.570	11.963	11.963	14.355	14.355	14.355	19.140	21.533
	B _{max} [div]	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
	B _{max} [T]*	0.125	0.146	0.166	0.187	0.229	0.250	0.270	0.291	0.312
	B _{rem} [div]	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
	B _{rem} [T]*	0.062	0.062	0.083	0.104	0.104	0.125	0.125	0.146	0.166
	$u_2 = \frac{B_{\text{max}}}{\mu_0 H_{\text{max}}}$	0.415	0.485	0.460	0.444	0.476	0.461	0.408	0.372	0.324
Tr3	H _{max} [div]	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
	H [A/m]*	23.925	28.710	28.710	33.495	38.280	52.635	62.205	66.990	81.345
	H _c [div]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
	H _c [A/m]*	9.570	9.570	9.570	14.355	14.355	19.140	19.140	19.140	23.925
	B _{max} [div]	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
	B _{max} [T]*	0.062	0.062	0.083	0.104	0.125	0.125	0.146	0.166	0.208
	B _{rem} [div]	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	B _{rem} [T]*	0.021	0.021	0.031	0.042	0.042	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062
	$\mu_3 = \frac{B_{\text{max}}}{\mu_0 H_{\text{max}}}$	0.206	0.171	0.230	0.247	0.259	0.188	0.186	0.197	0.203

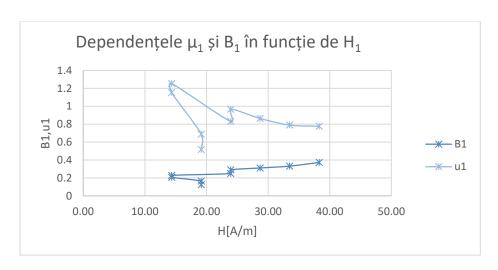


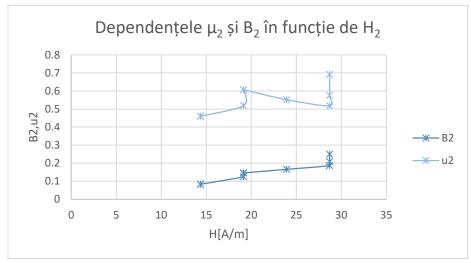


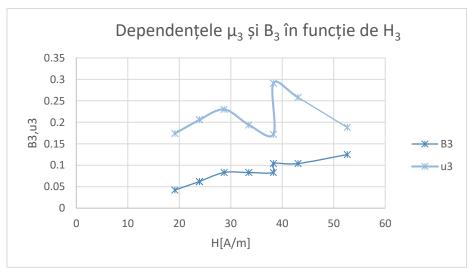


Tabel 5-1 f=75Hz

	Amplitudinea vârf la vârf a semnalului sinusoidal [mV]	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	250
Tr1	H _{max} [div]	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
	H [A/m]*	19.140	19.140	14.355	14.355	23.925	23.925	28.710	33.495	38.280
	H _c [div]	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
	H _c [A/m]*	14.355	14.355	9.570	11.963	14.355	14.355	19.140	21.533	23.925
	B _{max} [div]	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
	B _{max} [T]*	0.125	0.166	0.208	0.229	0.250	0.291	0.312	0.333	0.374
	B _{rem} [div]	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
	B _{rem} [T]*	0.083	0.125	0.146	0.166	0.187	0.208	0.229	0.250	0.270
	$\mu_1 = \frac{B_{max}}{\mu_0 H_{max}}$	0.519	0.690	1.153	1.253	0.831	0.967	0.864	0.791	0.777
	Hmax [div]	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60
Tr2	H [A/m]*	14.355	14.355	19.140	19.140	19.140	23.925	28.710	28.710	28.710
	H _c [div]	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25
	H _c [A/m]*	4.785	4.785	9.570	9.570	9.570	9.570	11.963	11.963	11.963
	B _{max} [div]	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.20
	B _{max} [T]*	0.083	0.083	0.125	0.146	0.146	0.166	0.187	0.208	0.250
	B _{rem} [div]	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60
	B _{rem} [T]*	0.062	0.062	0.083	0.083	0.104	0.104	0.125	0.125	0.125
	$\mu_2 = \frac{B_{max}}{\mu_0 H_{max}}$	0.460	0.460	0.519	0.607	0.607	0.552	0.518	0.576	0.692
Tr3	H _{max} [div]	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.90	1.10
	H [A/m]*	19.140	23.925	23.925	28.710	33.495	38.280	38.280	43.065	52.635
	H _c [div]	0.100	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.250	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.350
	H _C [A/m]*	4.785	9.570	9.570	9.570	11.963	14.355	14.355	14.355	16.748
	Bmax [div]	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60
	B _{max} [T]*	0.042	0.062	0.062	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.104	0.104	0.125
	B _{rem} [div]	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	B _{rem} [T]*	0.021	0.021	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042
	$\mu_3 = \frac{B_{max}}{\mu_0 H_{max}}$	0.174	0.206	0.206	0.23	0.194	0.172	0.291	0.258	0.188







miezue ha:

(pentu permeobilitate efectiva a miezului)

· f= 56Hz

$$\mu_{2} = 3649,012$$
 $\mu_{3} = 1824,506$

$$\mu_{3} = \frac{\mu_{2}}{1 + 5 \cdot \mu_{2}} = \mu_{2} = \frac{\mu_{2} - \mu_{3}}{\mu_{2} \cdot \mu_{3}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mu_2 = 3765, 204$$
 $\mu_3 = \frac{\mu_2}{1 + \sqrt{\mu_3}} = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_3}{\mu_3 - \mu_3} = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_3}{\mu_3 - \mu_3} = \frac{\mu_3 - \mu_3}{\mu_3 - \mu_3}$

- 4.) Réspunsarie la problème of introbaie
- 1. Acemonaria Intre motoriale foremagnetice si forumagnetice:
- au aceleari tipuri de pierdori
- prezintà demenii de volori apropriate pentru Hmax, He, Bmax of Brem
- au accorsi comportare a cichelui historezus
- re inregistrable pierderi moi mici in catul moterioleler ferimagnetice la frecvente inalte
- 2. Recatia corre definente permedoilitatea efectiva a unui miez cu întrefier:

A-avier miez, lm-lungime miez, Af-avier intrefier V-foctor de demagnetizare. 3. Permedoilitatea vi demenuil Royleigh pentru un material foremagnetic

Pormedoilitatea de amplitudine este data de parta cidului de lusterezus din zena III.

parta cidului de lusterezus din zena III.

Curba Rayleigl descrie dependenta

dintre permeobilitatea de amplitudine si in
dintre permeobilitatea de amplitudine si in
territatea compului H. tecesta curba se

peode aprexima puintr-o dreopta un cozul

4. Odotà cu overterea fe eventei de lucru, ceta ciclorila de historeali, ceta ce determină pierderi mai mici.

- 5. Întrefierul are rolul de a miesara voloanea permedoilitătii complexe vi a pieriderilor date de partea imaginaria, oroscând arted fasterul de colitate al moteriolului.
- 6. Prezenta ûntrefierului determinà pierderi mai mici, deci infuentenza prop. motoriolului.

7. Semnul minus apare en woma de ansformária

$$\mu = \mu' - J' \mu'' = \frac{B'}{\mu_0 H} = \frac{B}{\mu_0 H}$$
.

8.
$$dg d = \frac{\pi}{\omega L_0} = \int = \operatorname{ord} g \frac{\pi}{\omega L_0}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\mu}{n + \frac{\delta}{\delta + \frac{A}{\delta + \mu}}}$$

- 9. La inductii mici, pierderile prin Pristerezis sunt mici datorità dependenteri melimiare dintre Boi H.
- 10. Butorea oi factorul de pierdori scad denoct
 prepertional cu rezistirritatea, cera ce determina
 meceritatea unos tole est mai gravase in
 reclizarea miezurilos feromognotice.

Concluzii oi comentarii

La frevente morei ciclel Pristerezio este limiore per cond la frevente mai mici (ex: 5042)

per cond la frevente mai mici (ex: 5042)

acesta prezenta att forme limiore cat oi me ciniorea, cera ce inseamna ca ne intra me ciniorea, cera ce inseamna ca ne intra anti-o zona de piorderi.

Lona fora piorderi este prezentata ca un fel de ovol.

In prezenta lucrare mi ora evidentiat si avontojal intrefieraliai, acesta menuferind avontojal intrefieraliai, acesta menuferind ou mirelal fluxului. Alest lucru incurrojeoza alegera bobindor cu intrefier in detrimental celor clasice.

Ciclul de histerezis la frecventa de 50 Hz si la frecventa de 400 Hz :



