

Physics-L2 Electromagnetism

Approximative program

Chap 1: Electrostatics

Chap 2: Magnetostatics

Chap 3: Time-dependent regime-Induction phenomena

Integrated course: Electro-mechanical conversion

1. Principles of DC Motor

2. Principle of AC Synchrone Motor

3. Principle of a Loud-Speaker

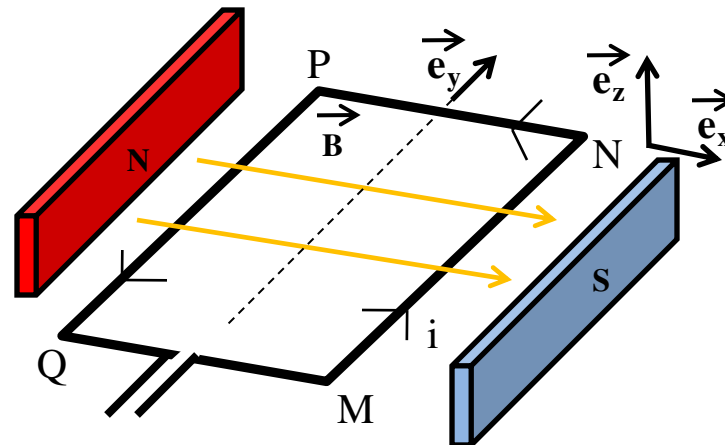
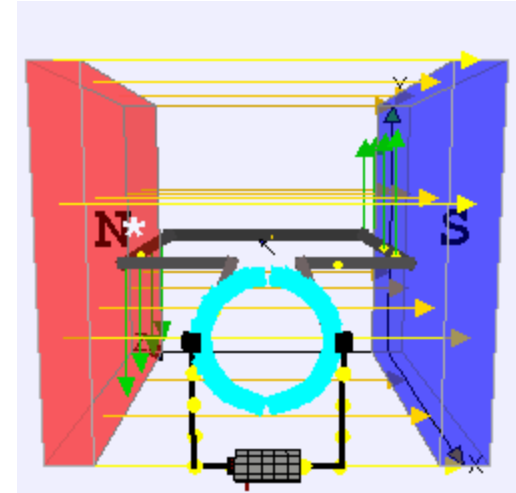
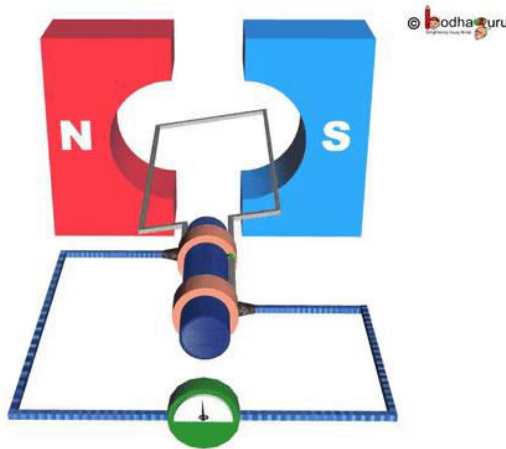
Chap 4: Maxwell equations

Chap 5: Dielectric media and applications

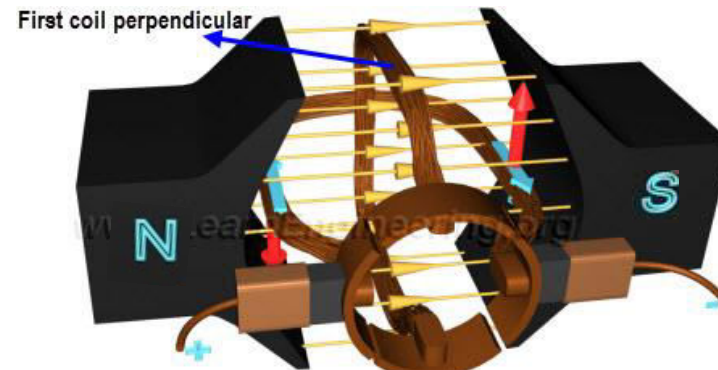
Chap 6: Conducting media and applications

Chap 7: Magnetic media and applications

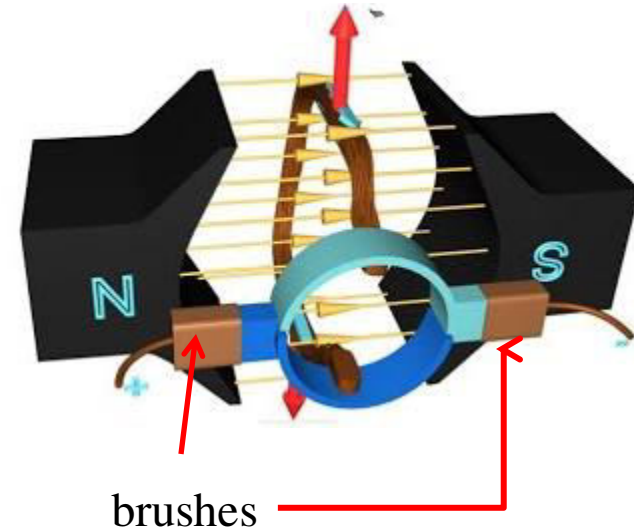
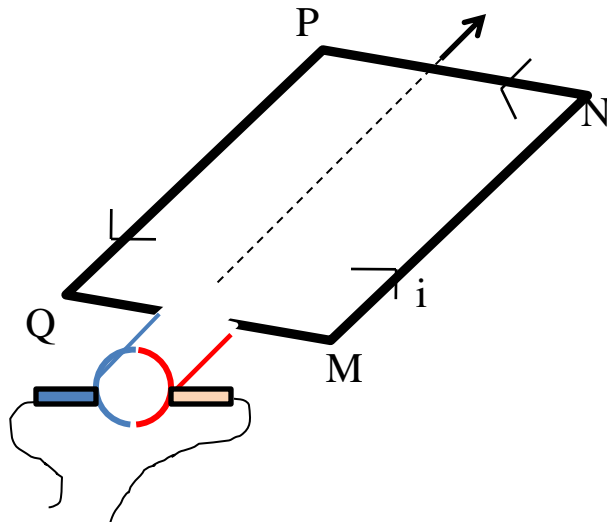
DC Motor: main principle: Laplace force



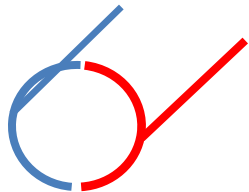
DC Motor: Made of many current loops



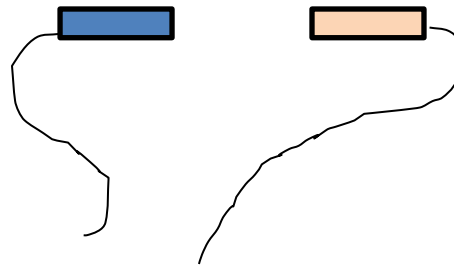
How to collect the current



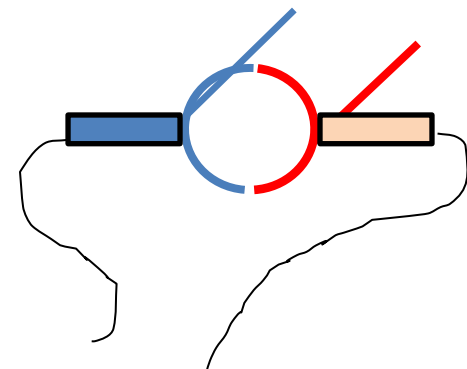
collectors (move)



Brushes (fixed)

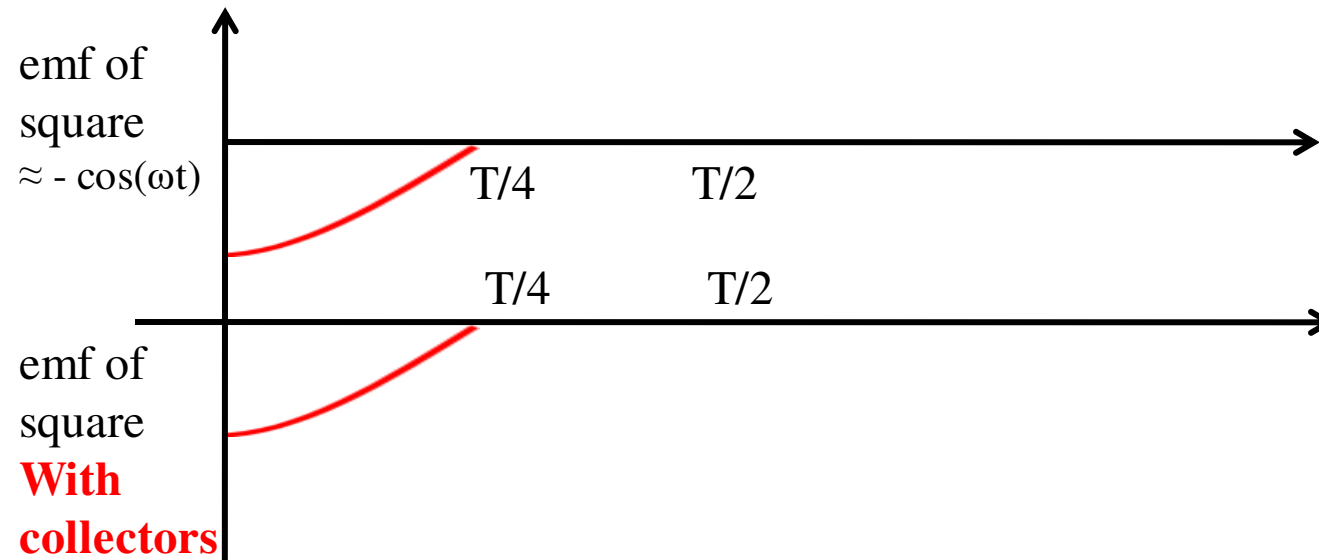
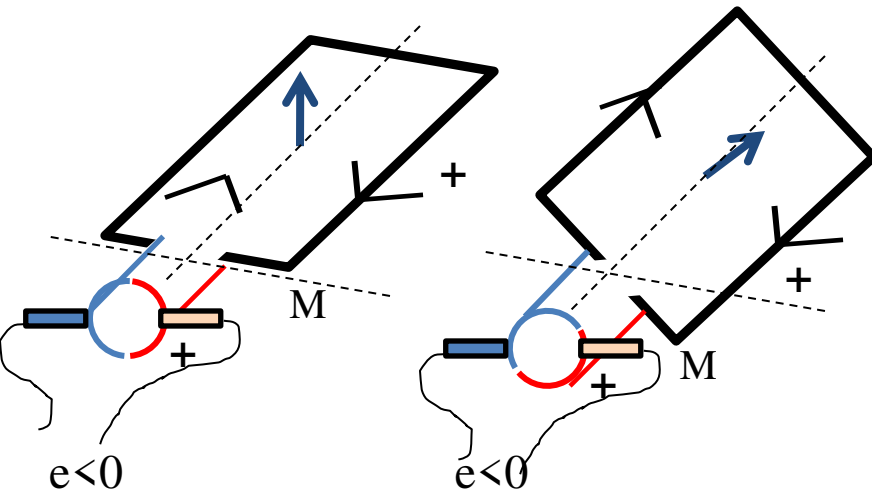


Keep electric contact during rotation



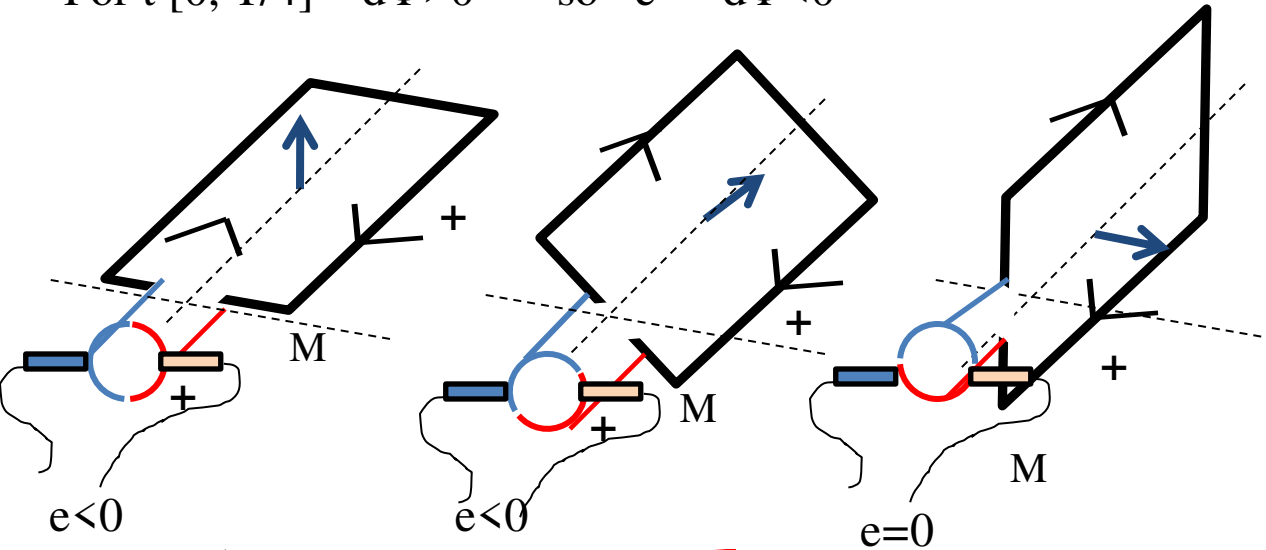
Electromotive force- with collector/brushes : FIRST HALF PERIOD

For $t \in [0, T/4]$ $d\Phi > 0$ so $e \approx -d\Phi < 0$



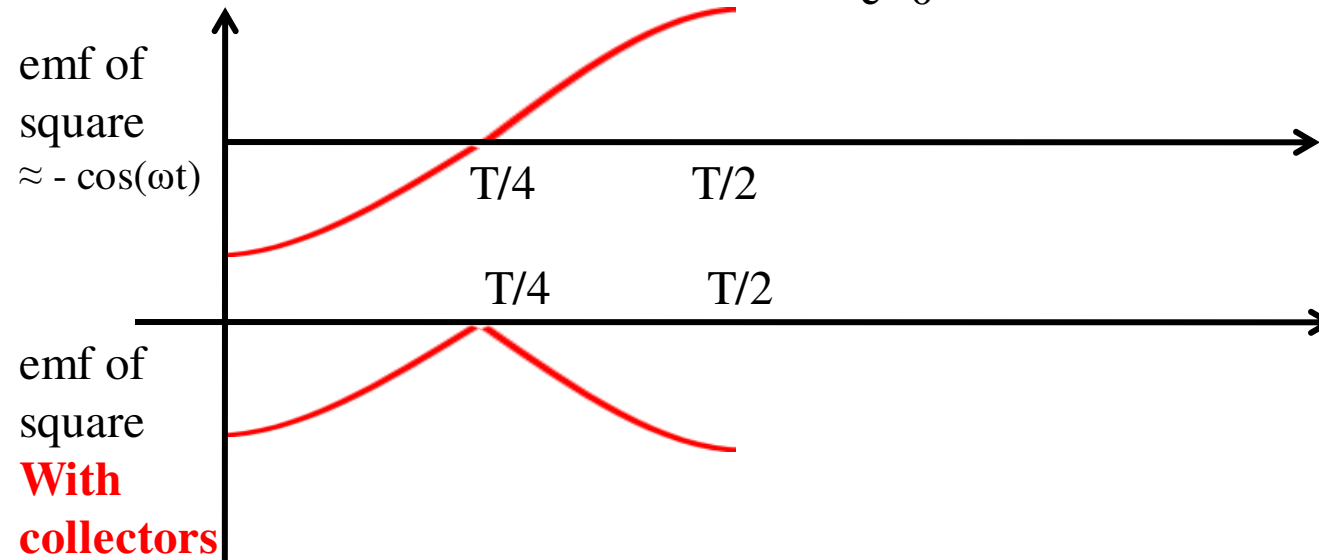
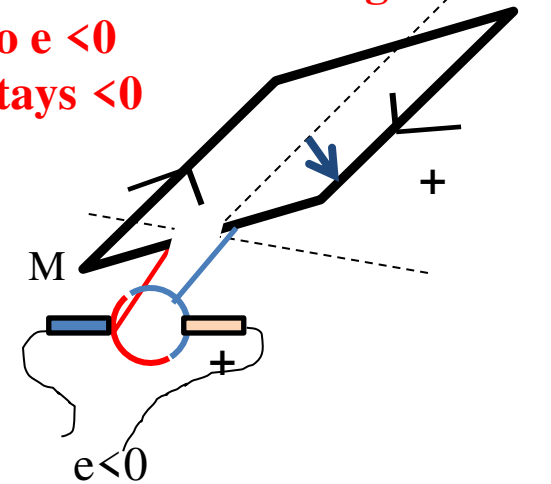
Electromotive force- with collector/brushes : FIRST HALF PERIOD

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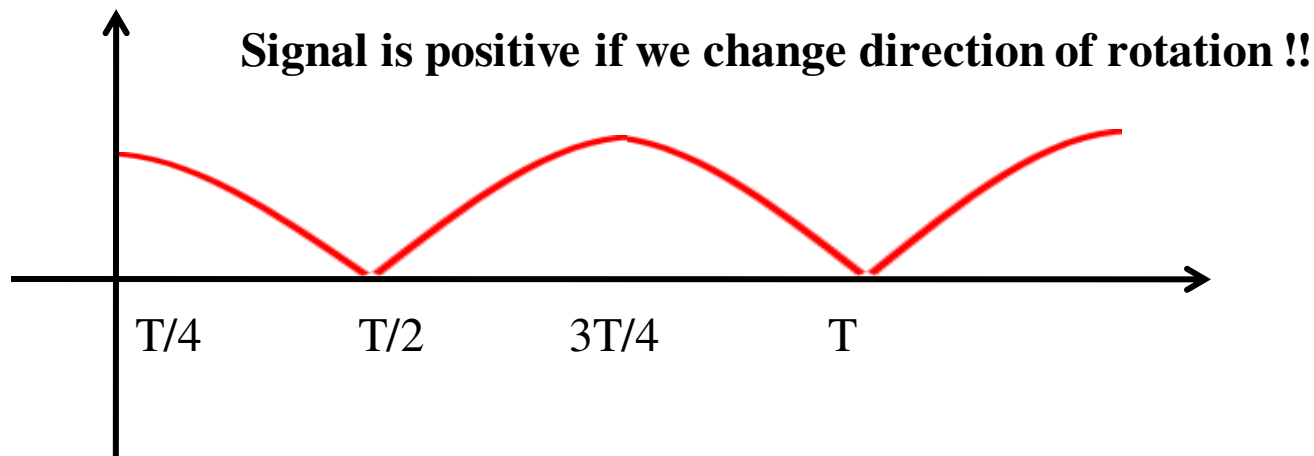
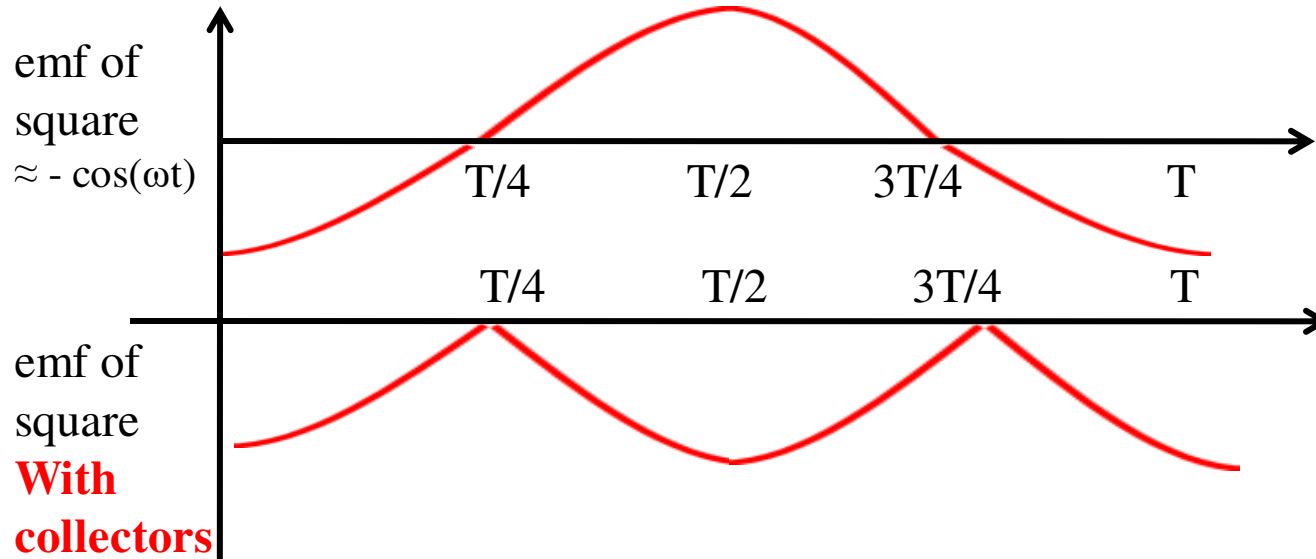
For $t [T/4, T/2]$ $d\Phi < 0$
so $e \approx -d\Phi > 0$ changes

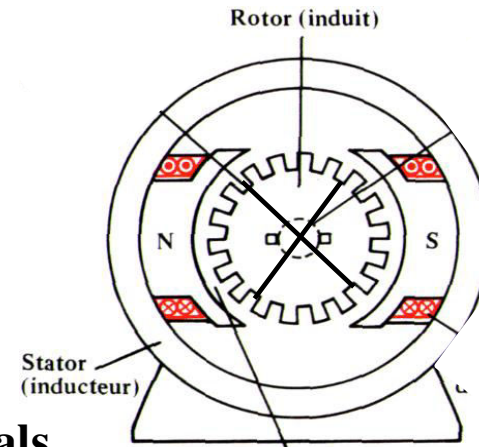
BUT collector changes also
So $e < 0$
Stays < 0



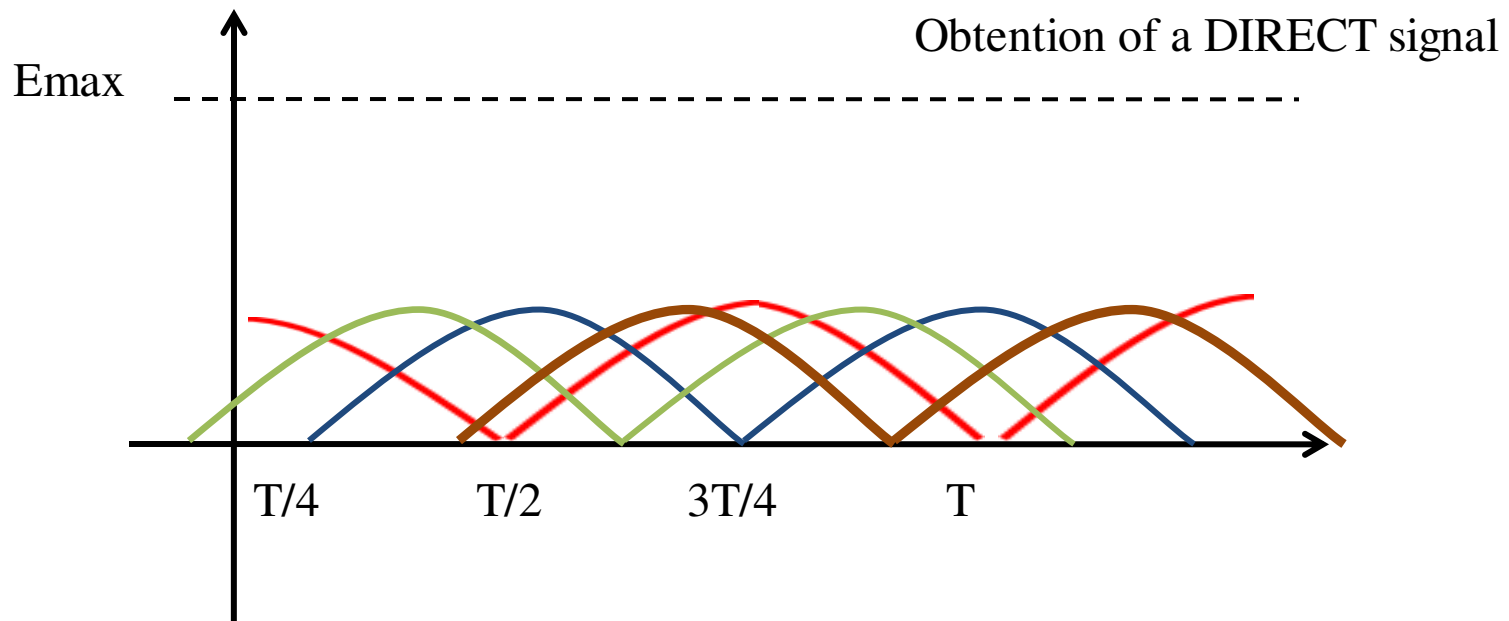
Electromotive force- with collector/brushes :

During second half period , principle is similar we obtain a purely negative signal





Existence of many loops: superposition of signals



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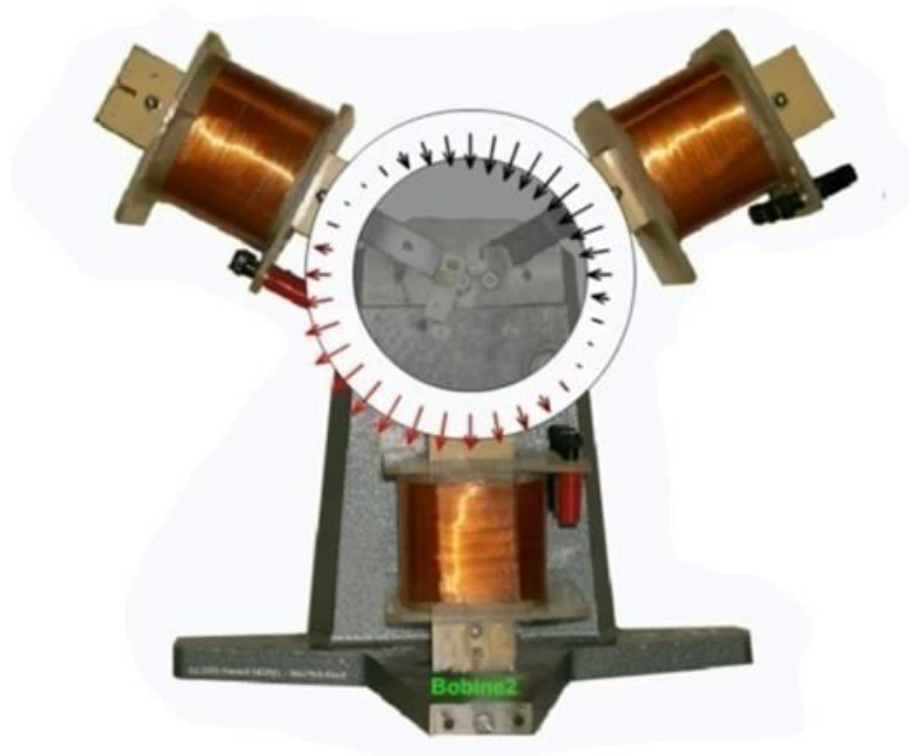
3. Principle of a Loud-Speaker

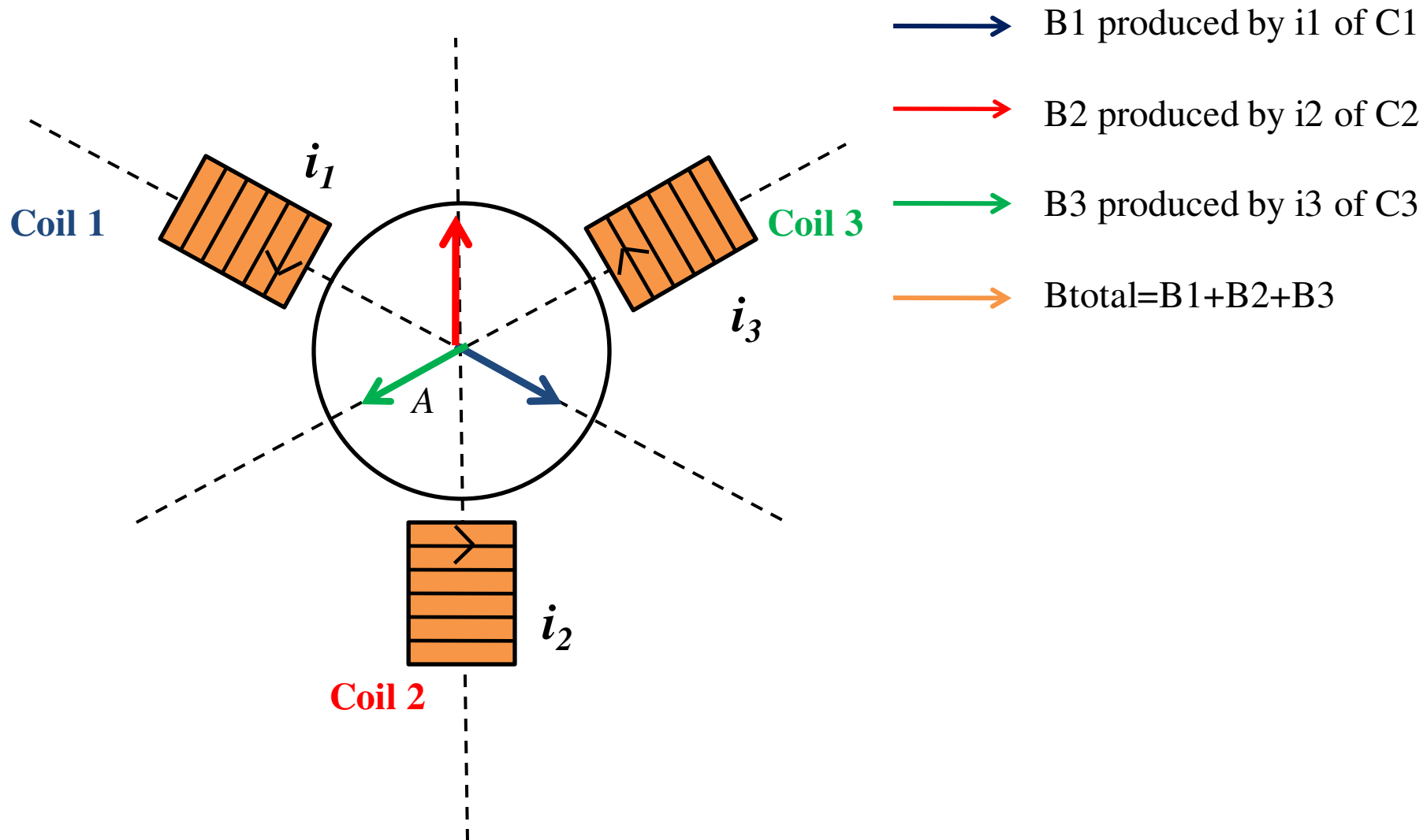
Chap 4: Maxwell equations

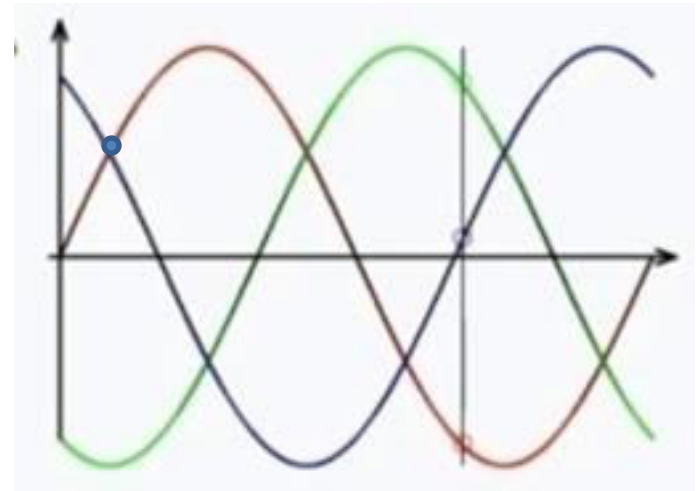
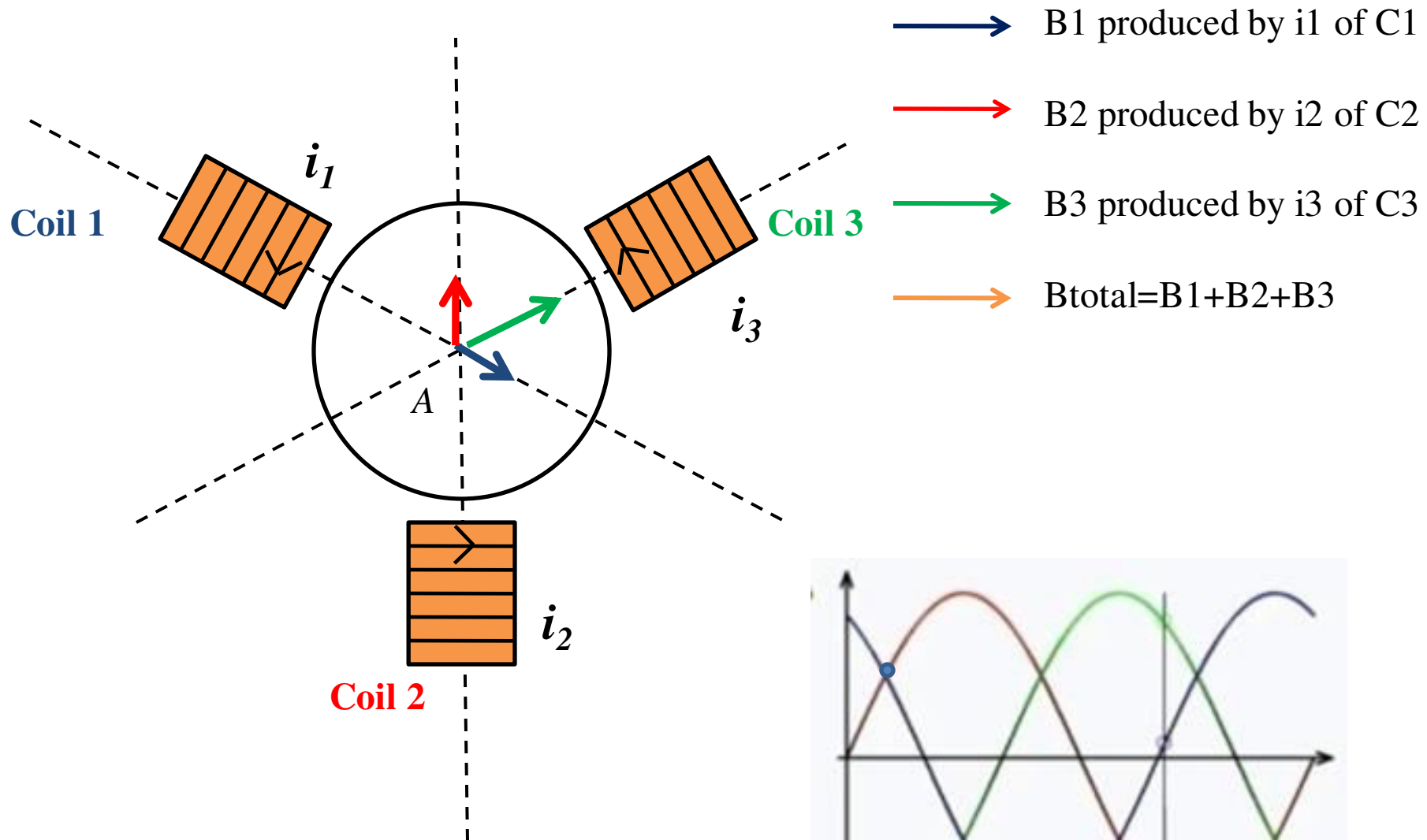
Chap 5: Dielectric media and applications

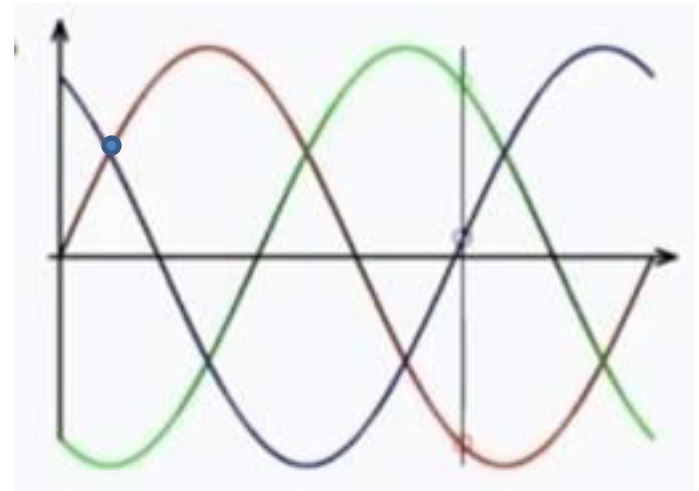
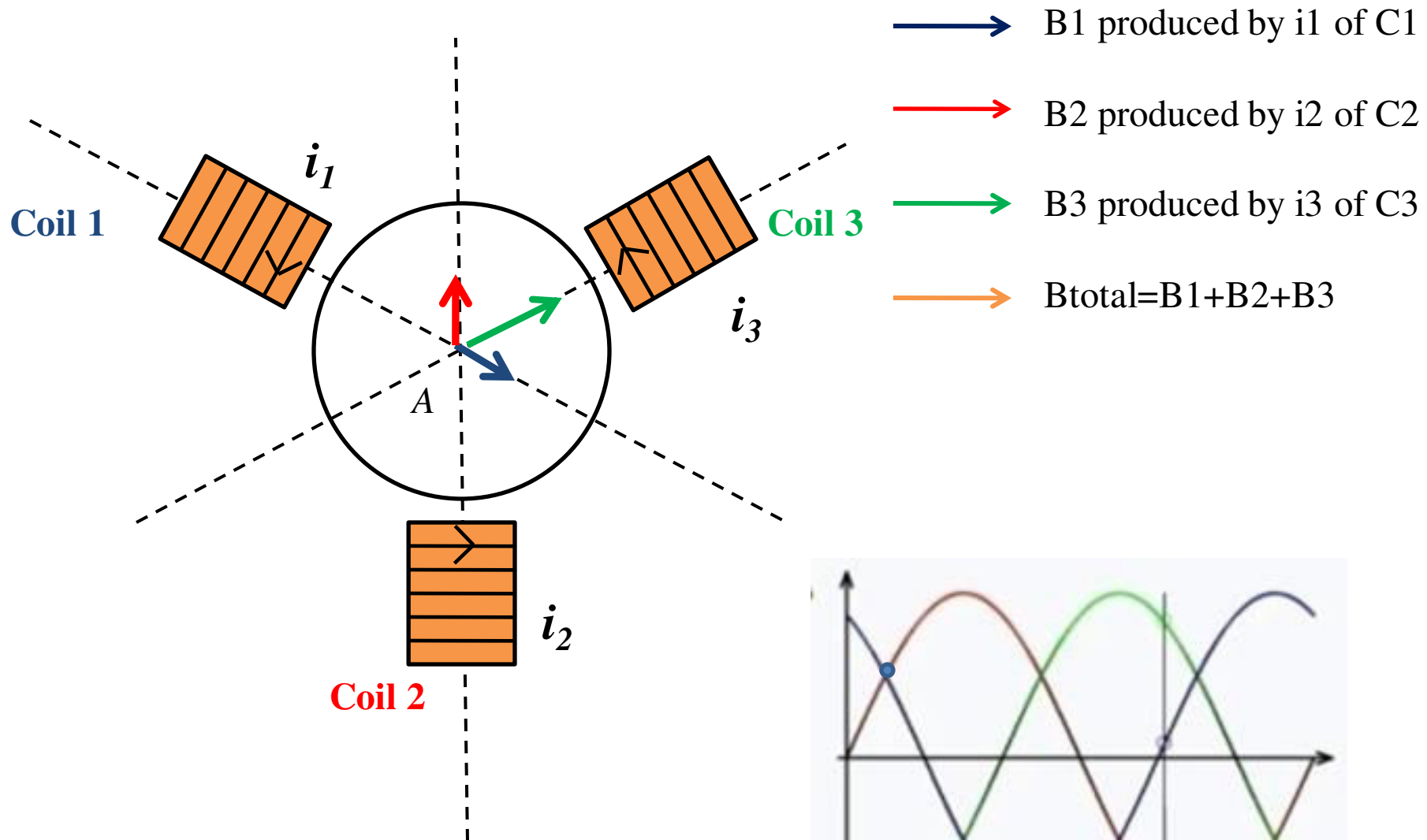
Chap 6: Conducting media and applications

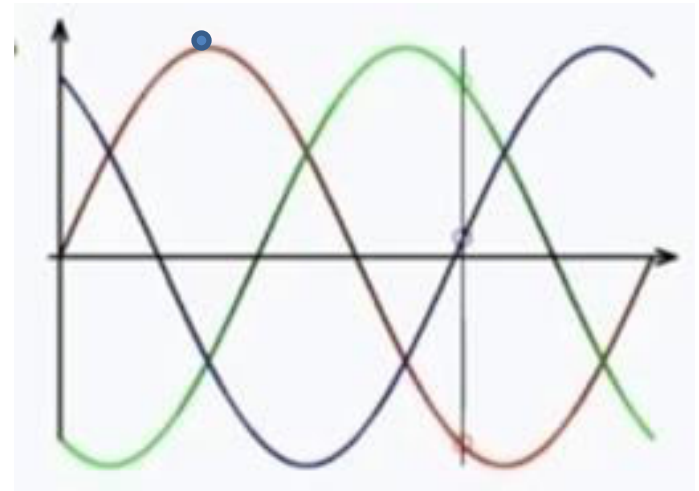
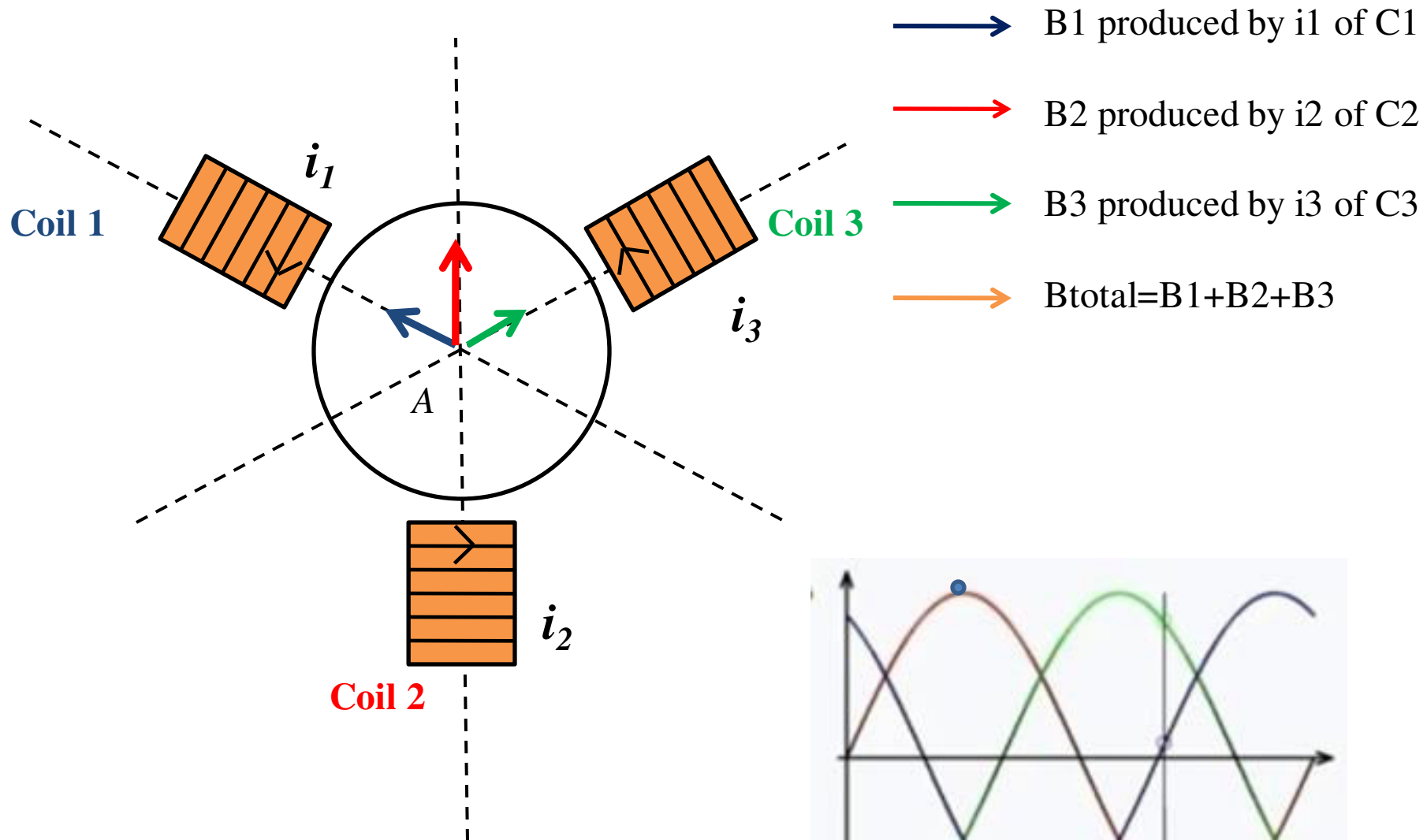
Chap 7: Magnetic media and applications

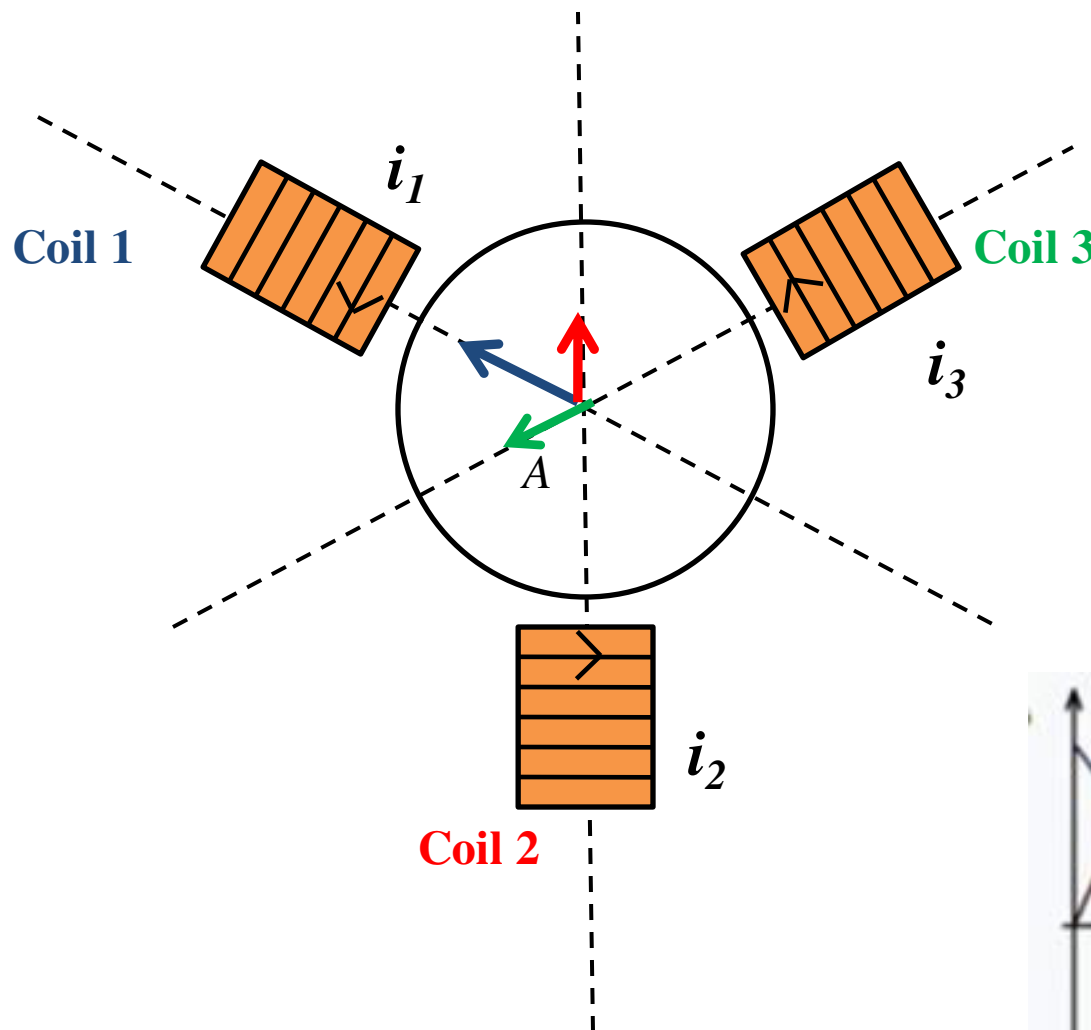




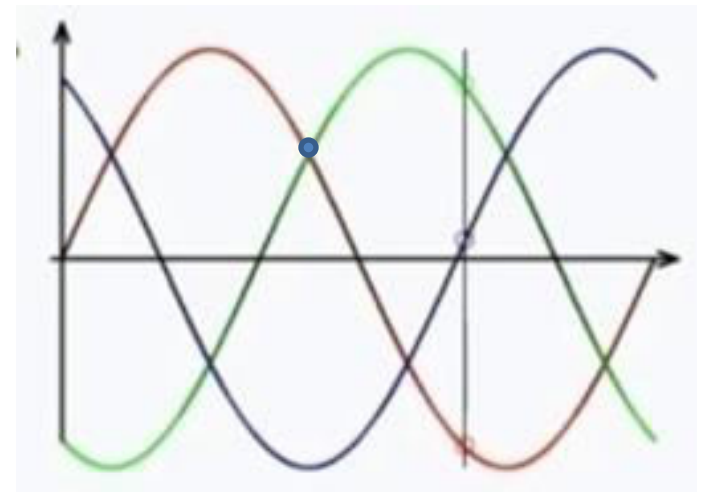


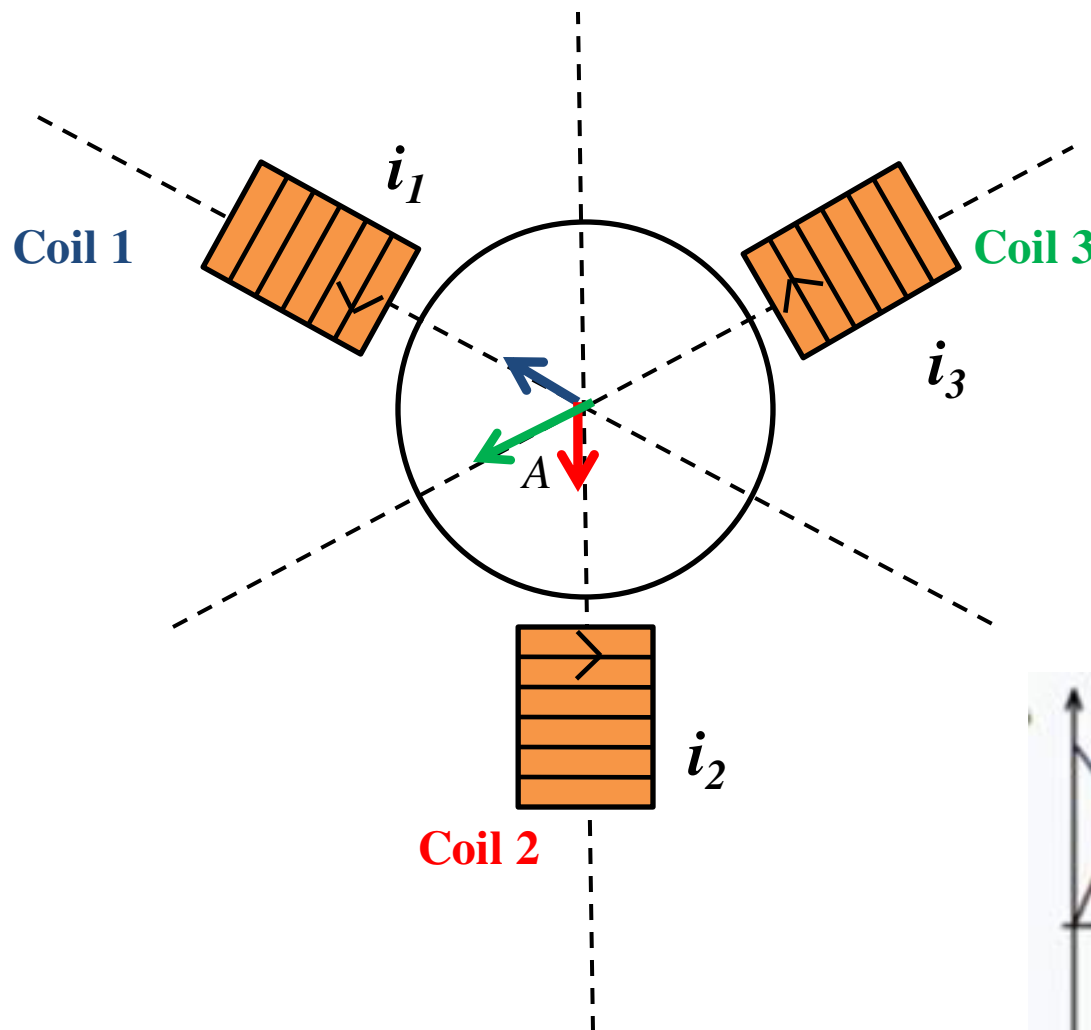






- B_1 produced by i_1 of C1
- B_2 produced by i_2 of C2
- B_3 produced by i_3 of C3
- $B_{total} = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$





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