

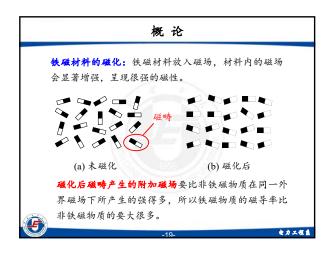


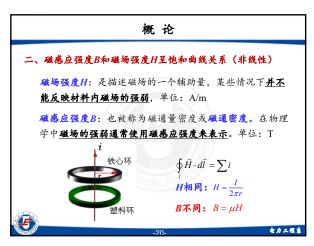


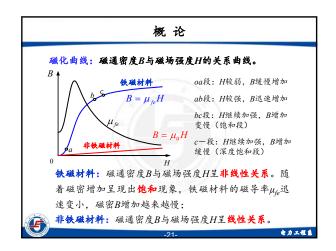


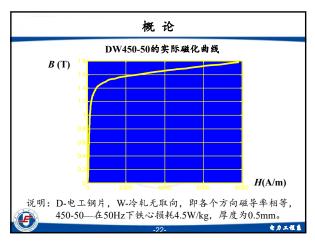
概论 与电机磁路相关的几个重要物理量 1) 磁通Φ: 可以直观地理解为磁路中所包含磁力线条数。单位: Wb 2) 磁通密度B: 磁通对面积的微分,即单位面积上磁力线的条数,也叫磁感应强度。与磁通的关系Φ=B·S。单位: T 3) 磁导率μ:表示物质导磁能力的大小。单位: H/m 4) 磁场强度H: 它与磁通密度的关系B=μH。单位: A/m。

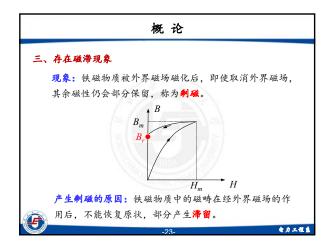
概论 80.4 铁磁材料的特性 一、磁导率很大(不是常數) 磁导率:表示物质导磁能力的大小,用μ表示。 真空磁导率:μ₀=4π×10⁻⁷(H/m) 物质按导磁性能可分为两类: 1) 非铁磁材料:磁导率接近于真空磁导率。 顺磁性物质:磁导率略大于真空磁导率(铝、铬、锰、氧)抗磁性物质:磁导率略小于真空磁导率(铜、银、铅、氢) 2) 铁磁材料:磁导率或大于非导磁材料的磁导率,如铁、 钻、镍以及它们的合金。μ_{Fe} = (2000~6000)μ₀

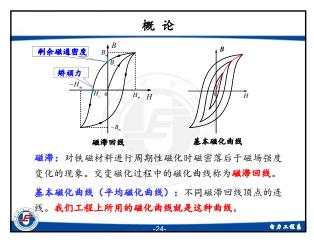


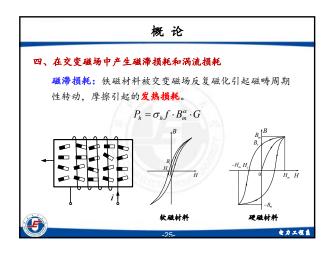


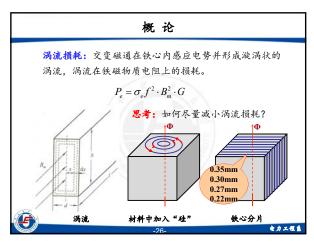


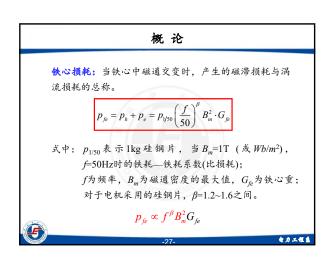


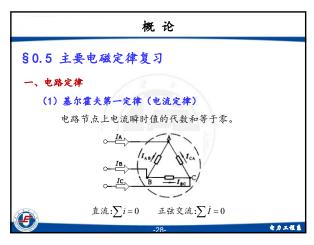




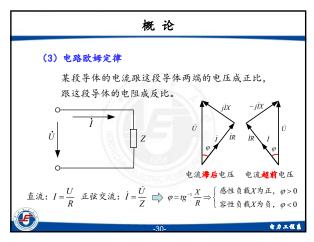


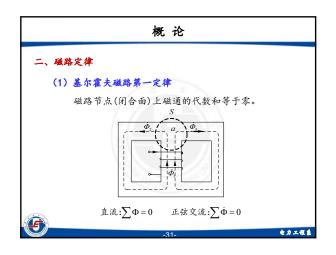


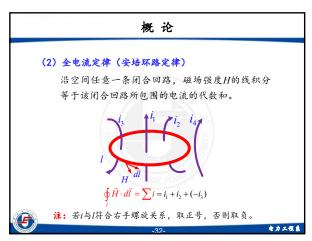


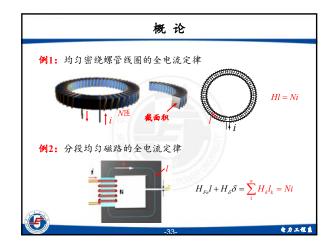


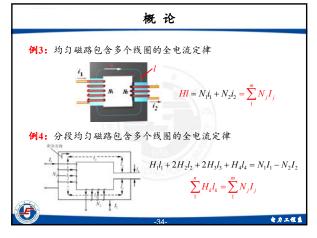


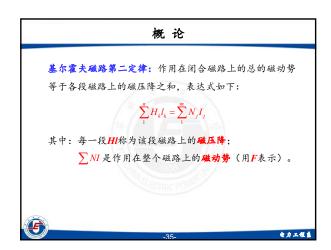


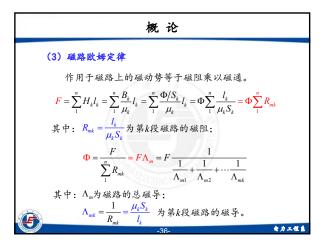












磁路与电路的相似点	
电流 I[A]	磁通Φ[Wb]
电流密度 J [A/m^2]	磁通密度 B [T=Wb/m^2]
电动势 E [V]	磁动势 F [A]
电阻 $R = \rho \frac{l}{S} [\Omega]$	磁阻 $R_m = \frac{l}{\mu S}$ [1/H]
电导 $G = \frac{1}{R}$ [S]	磁学 $\Lambda_m = \frac{1}{R_m}$ [H]
基尔霍夫第一定律 ∑i=0	基尔霍夫磁路第一定律∑Φ=0
基尔霍夫第二定律 $\sum u = \sum e$	
电路欧姆定律 E=I·R	磁路欧姆定律 $F = \Phi \cdot R_m$
	-37- 电力工程



