

Магнетско поље у присуству материјала (Уопштени Амперов закон). Једначине сталних електромагнетских поља.

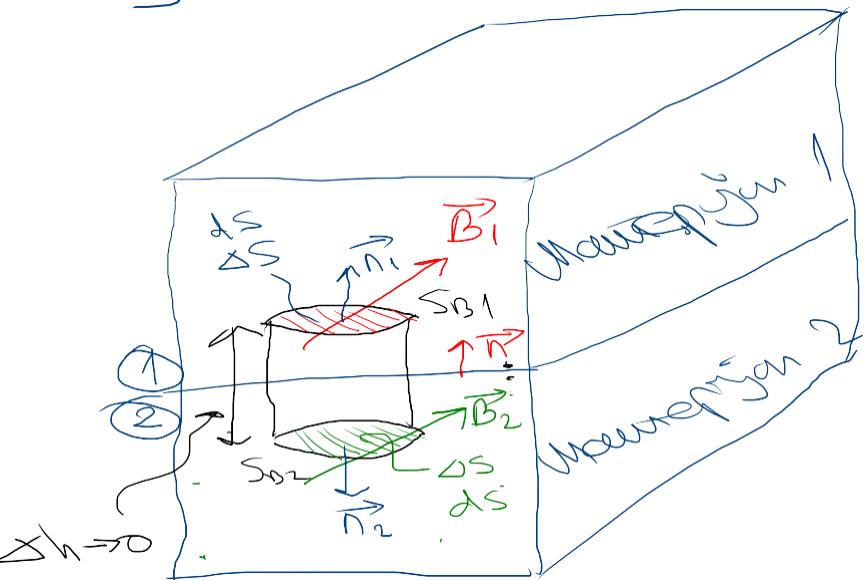
Основи електротехнике 2
Предавање: 4. блок

ГРАНИЧНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ

1. фиксированные - недвижимые
2. фиксированные - движущиеся

- Нормальные компоненты вектора \vec{B}

$$\oint_{S} \vec{B} d\vec{S} = \phi$$



$$\int_{S_{B1}} \vec{B}_1 d\vec{S} + \int_{S_{B2}} \vec{B}_2 d\vec{S} + \cancel{\int_{\text{стенок}} \vec{B} d\vec{S}} = \phi$$

$$\vec{B}_1 = \text{const.} \quad \text{на границе } S_{B1} = dS$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \text{const.} \quad \text{— } S_{B2} = dS$$

$$\vec{B}_1 d\vec{S} + \vec{B}_2 d\vec{S} = \phi$$

$$\vec{B}_1 dS \cdot \vec{n}_1 + \vec{B}_2 dS \cdot \vec{n}_2 = \phi$$

Допустим, что нормаль из ② → ①

$$\vec{B}_1 dS \vec{n} - \vec{B}_2 dS \vec{n} = \phi$$

$$S_{B1} = dS = S_{B2} \Rightarrow$$

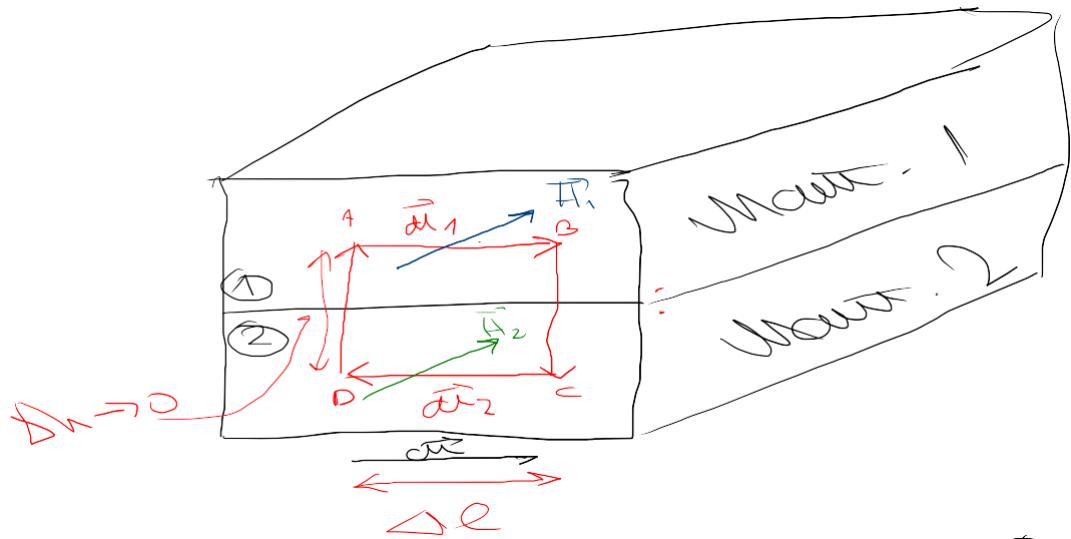
$$\vec{B}_1 \vec{n} = \vec{B}_2 \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{B}_1 \vec{n} - \vec{B}_2 \vec{n} = \phi$$

Нормальные компоненты линейного вектора \vec{B} на разные грани равны нулю.

- Wielokątne równanie Leona da \vec{F}

$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \sum_c I$$



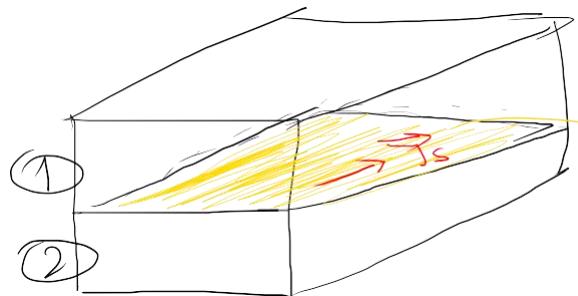
$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \int_A^B \vec{H}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_C^D \vec{H} d\vec{l} + \int_D^E \vec{H}_2 d\vec{l} + \int_E^A \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \vec{H}_1 \cdot \vec{d}l_1 + \vec{H}_2 \cdot \vec{d}l_2$$

$$\vec{d}l = \vec{d}l_1 = -\vec{d}l_2 \Rightarrow \vec{H}_1 \cdot \vec{d}l - \vec{H}_2 \cdot \vec{d}l = \sum_c I$$

$$\sum_c I = \phi \Rightarrow \vec{H}_1 \cdot \vec{d}l = \vec{H}_2 \cdot \vec{d}l \quad \boxed{\vec{H}_1 t = \vec{H}_2 t}$$

$$\vec{H}_1 \vec{dl} - \vec{H}_2 \vec{dl} = \vec{J}_S \cdot \vec{dl}$$

↗ изображена схема обмотки



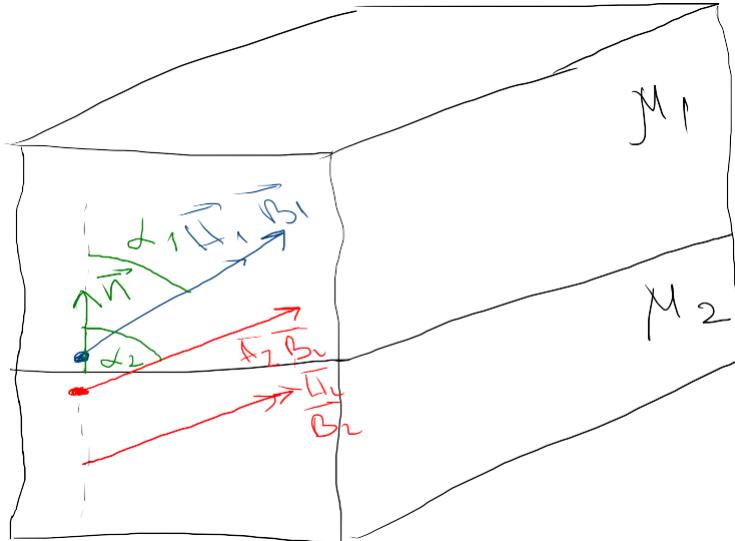
↗ Тогда связь с током

Условие справедливо в ② и ① : $\vec{n} \times \vec{H}_1 - \vec{n} \times \vec{H}_2 = \vec{J}_S$

Знач.

$$\vec{B}_1 \vec{n} = \vec{B}_2 \vec{n} \Rightarrow$$

$B_{1n} = B_{2n}$	УБУДАС
$H_{1t} = H_{2t}$	также справедливо



$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha_1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha_2} = \frac{\frac{B_{2n}}{M_2}}{\frac{B_{1n}}{M_1}} = \frac{M_1}{M_2}$$

$$B_1 = \mu_0 (1 + \mu_m) = M_1 \cdot H_1$$

$$B_2 = \mu_2 H_2$$

\overrightarrow{H} n (2) 5 (1)

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha_1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha_2} = \frac{\frac{H_{1t}}{H_{2n}}}{\frac{A_{2t}}{H_{2n}}} = \frac{H_{2n}}{H_{1n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha_1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha_2} = \frac{M_1}{M_2}}$$

Atau bisa juga ditulis

NUMBER

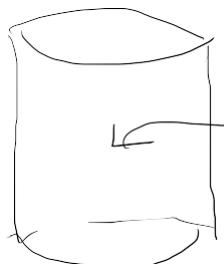
$$\mu_1 \xrightarrow{n} \mu_1 \approx \mu_0 \quad (\text{Henon - аттрактор, лог. хаос})$$

$\mu_1 = \mu_{r2} \cdot \mu_0$ ябай феромондасын
 $\mu_{r2} \gg 1$

$$\frac{\log \lambda_1}{\log \lambda_2} = \frac{1}{\mu_{r2}} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \log \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \text{и} \quad \lambda_1 = \emptyset$$

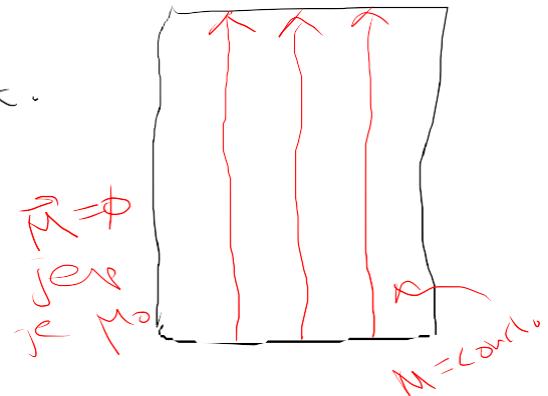
Көзүйде мад. көбінде шаралар негизде феромондар. Улар -
аттрактор аттракторлардың оңтүстүрмөлөрі.

MIHUIJE BEKTORA JAHUHE MAT. NOKA



$$\vec{M} = \text{const.}$$

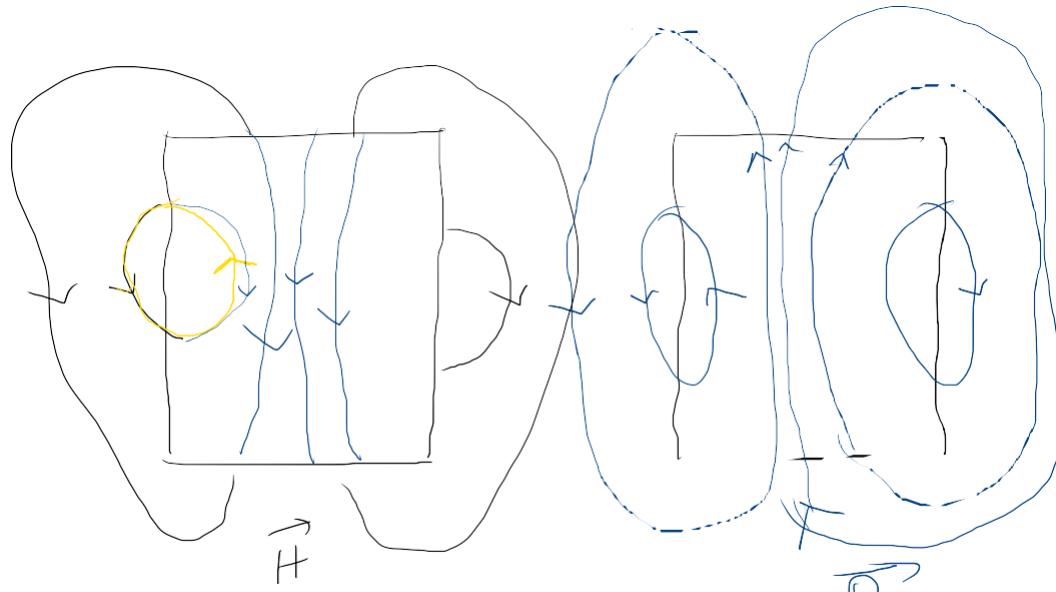
Moderator-magnit



$$\vec{M} = \phi$$

je je po

$$M = \text{const.}$$



$$\vec{H}$$

$$\vec{B}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 (\vec{H} + \vec{M})$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}$$

$$\text{je } \mu_0 : \vec{M} = \phi \quad \vec{B} = \mu_0 \cdot \vec{H}$$

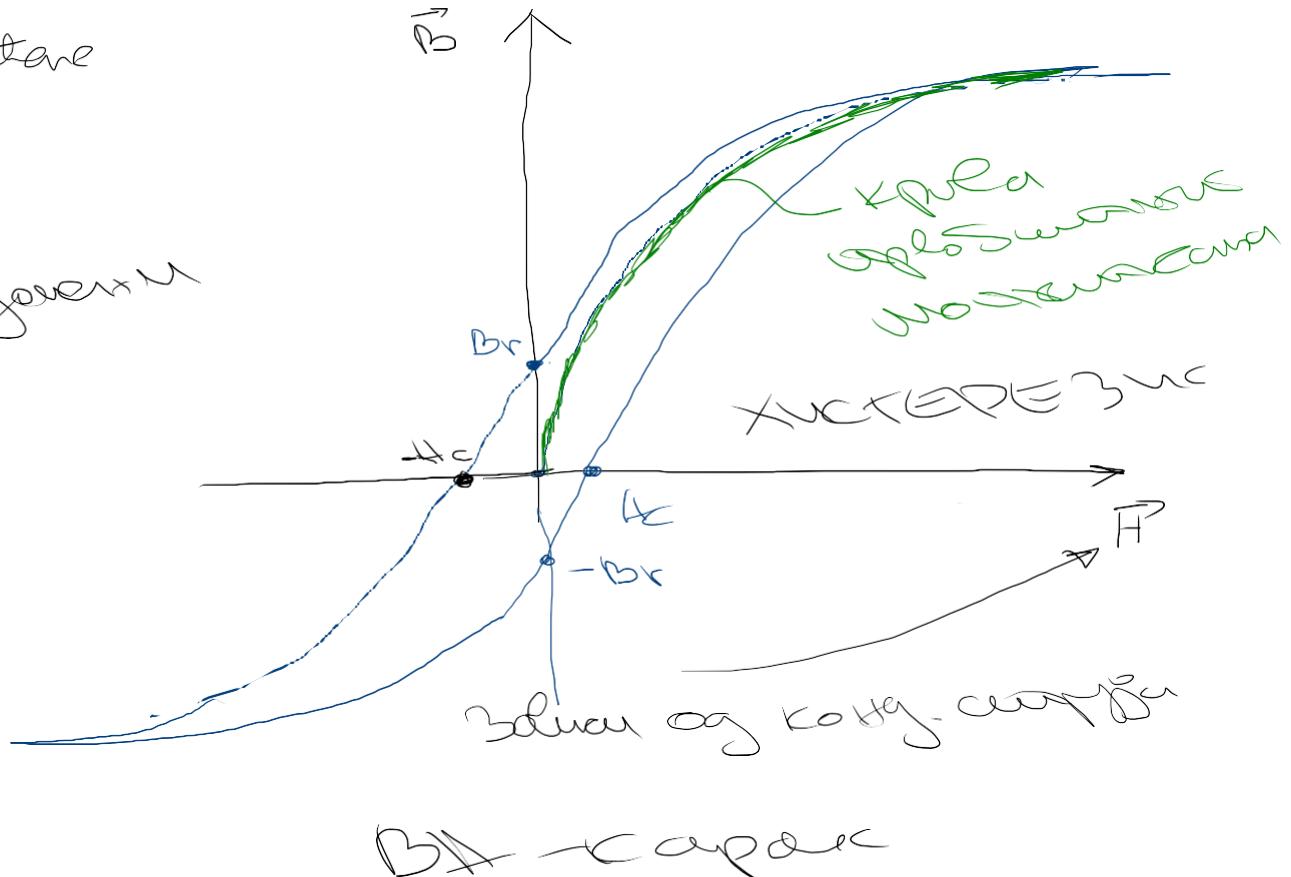
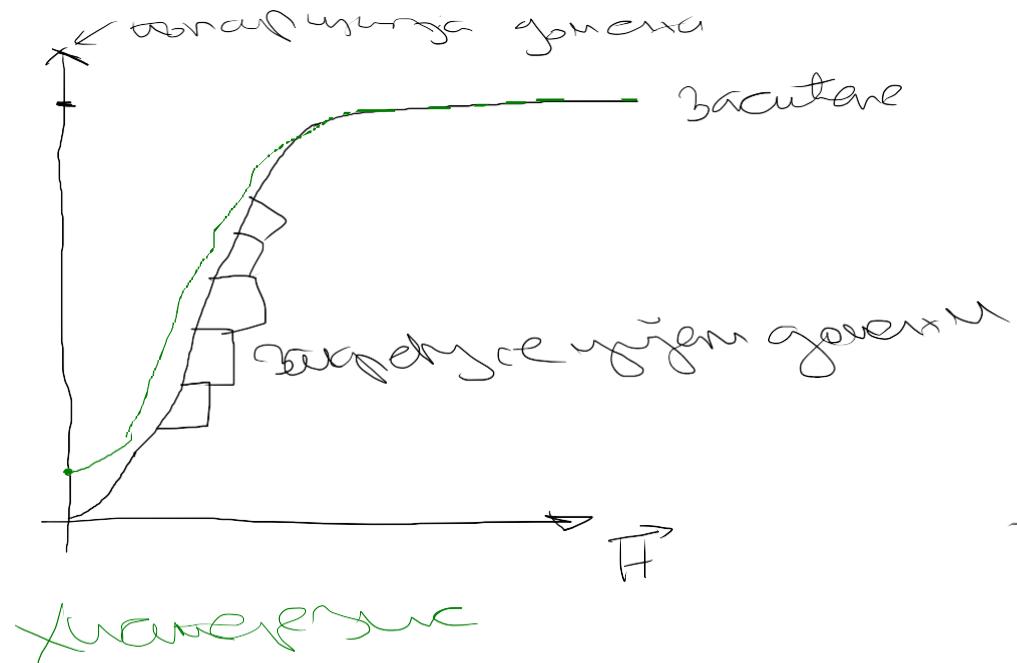
$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \phi \text{ aho je } \sum_C I = \phi$$

$$B < \mu_0 M$$

КРИВЕ МАГНЕТИСАНИЯ ФЕРОМАГНЕТИЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛА



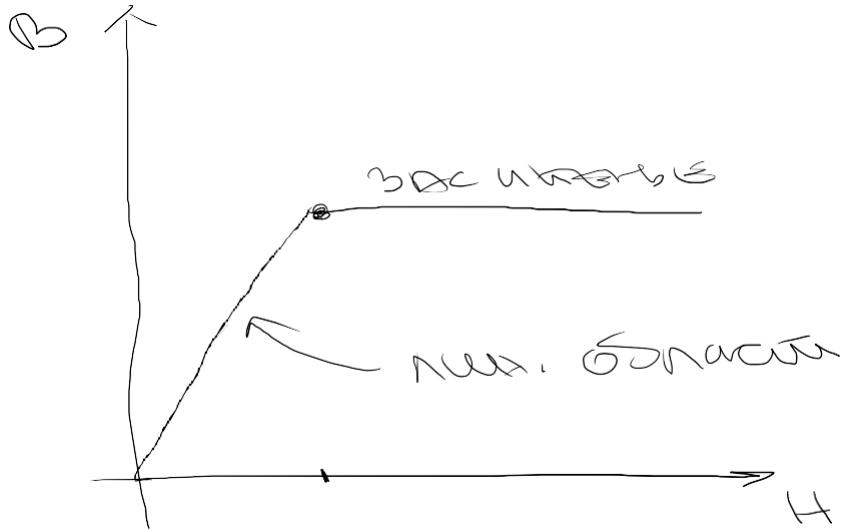
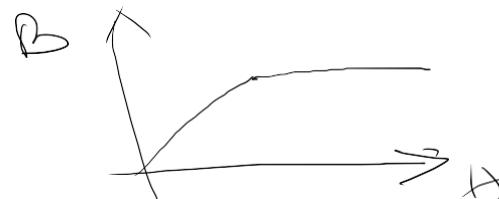
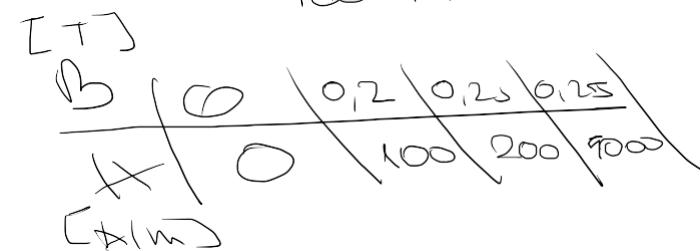


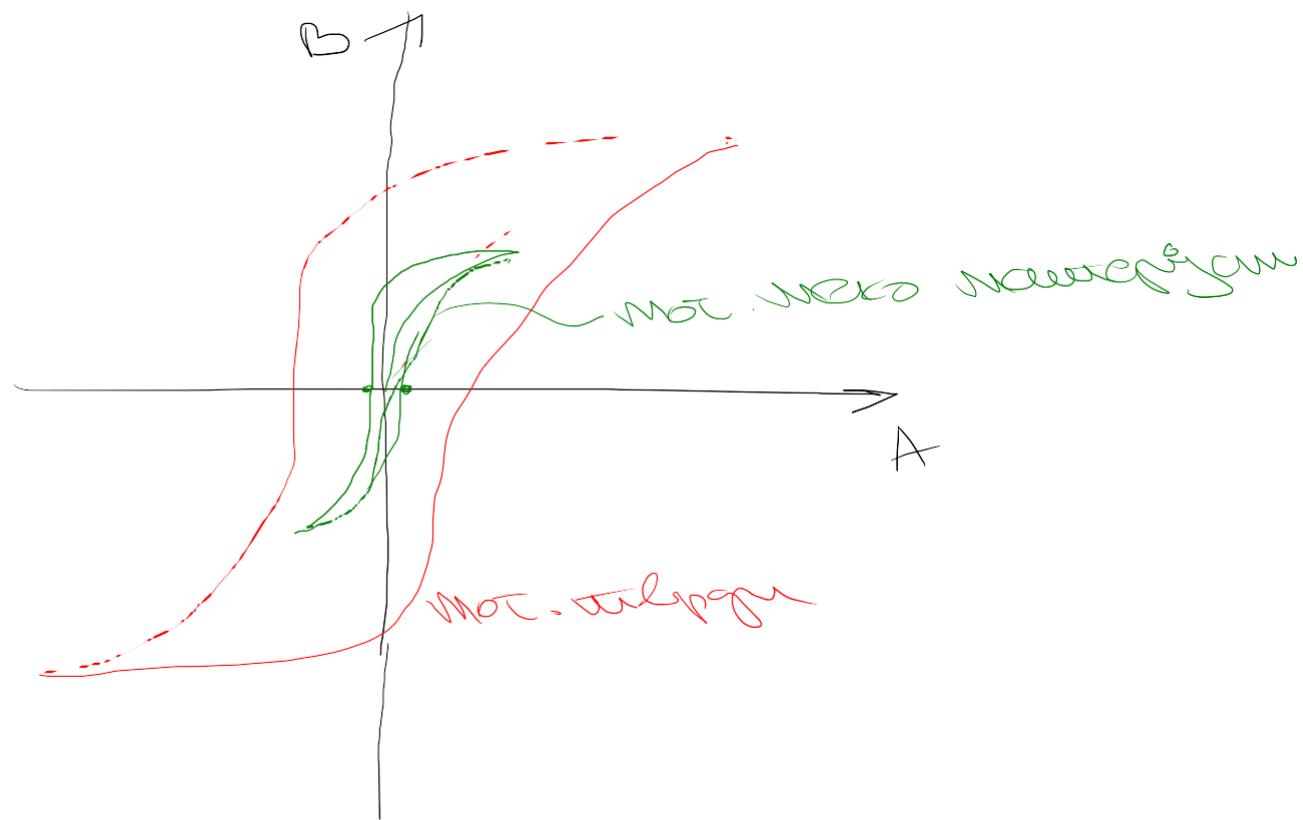
График сердечного ритма в зависимости от интенсивности физической нагрузки.

БА - капац. се макс. фаза в

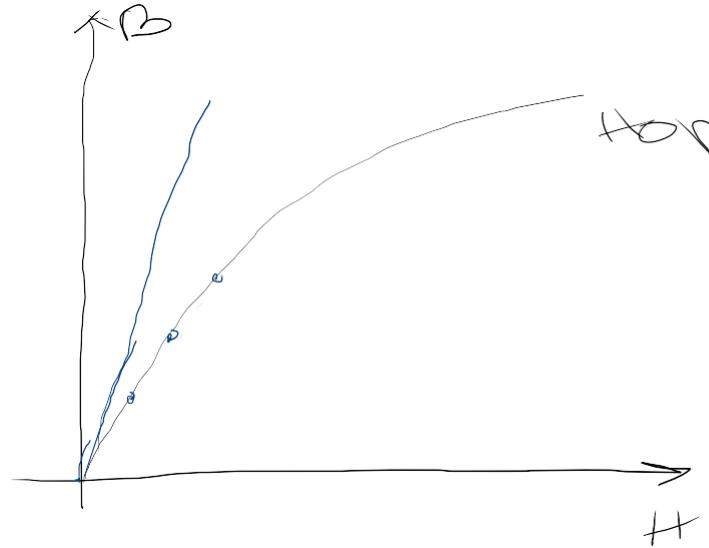
- вычисление: $B = \frac{2 \cdot H}{100 + H}$

- задача





Záplýšenie výpredajných MZ. mazagijnic



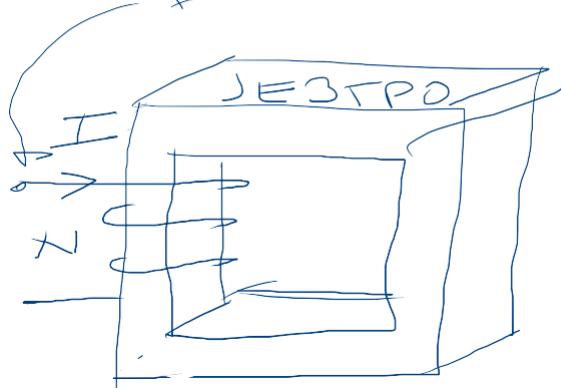
$$\chi_n = \frac{B}{H}$$

MATEMATICKA KONA

1.

2.

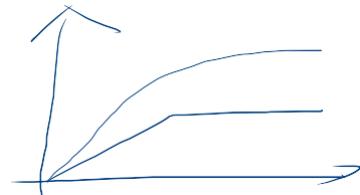
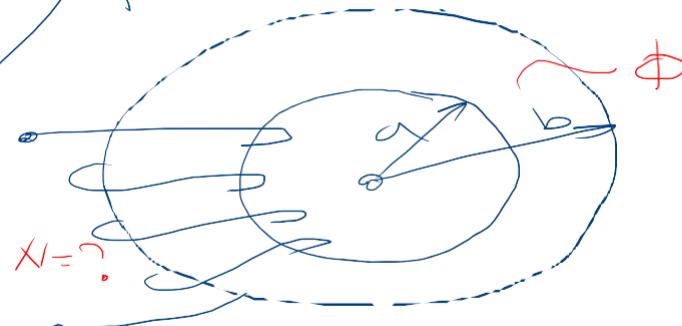
Konvoj



$B(H)$ kapet.

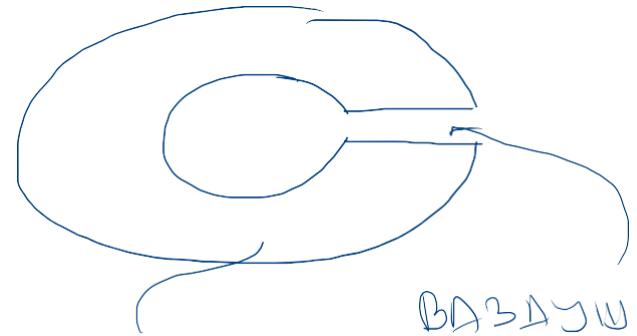
Wavesprjane og
kot je jesoro
konvoja

$$\phi = ?$$



$$\frac{B}{H}$$

$$B(H) =$$



Mr

Minu $B(H)$

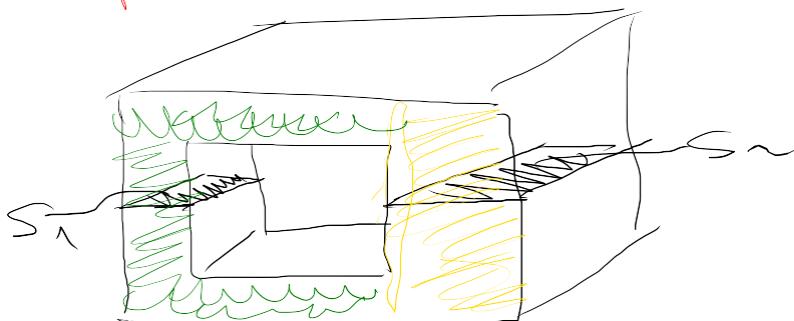
BAZAYINAH
NPOLYSEN
MO

$$\int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \phi$$

$$\int_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_c I$$

BH \leftrightarrow дупак.

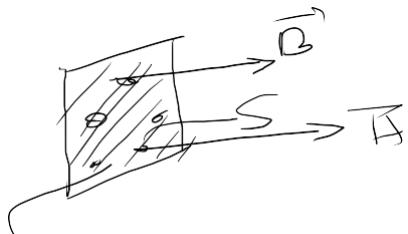
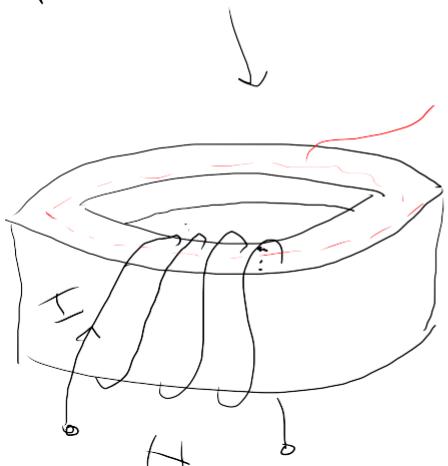
1. Задача најује ми. Рачунаше: мос флујс је унутар тројдана који садржи којених првака ако има дупака.
2. Сматрамо да је мос. Када мислиш магнит је у ми када ходиш по којеним првакима мос. Када
3. \vec{B} и \vec{H} су вршавања на обрат којених првака
4. Транс



M_{r1} - дупка 1
 M_{r2} - дупка 2

Tipos de motores

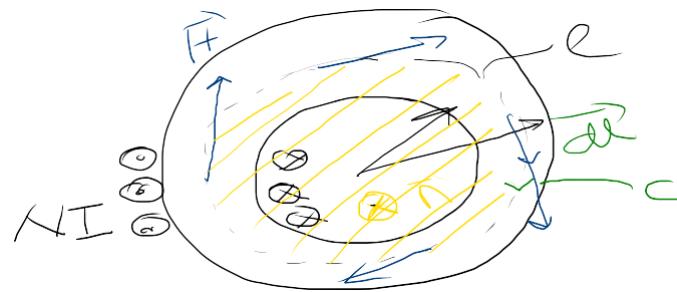
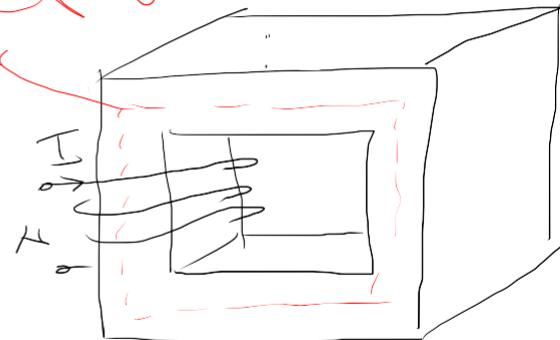
Motor de corriente continua



$$B = \text{const.}$$

$$H = \text{const.}$$

Diagrama de un motor



$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{\ell} = \sum_c I_c$$

$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{\ell} \cos \alpha (\vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell}) = \pm HI$$

$$HI \ell = H \cdot \ell = HI$$

$$H = \cancel{B} \frac{NI}{\ell}$$

Alej. Matoro. $B = f(\rho) Mr(H)$

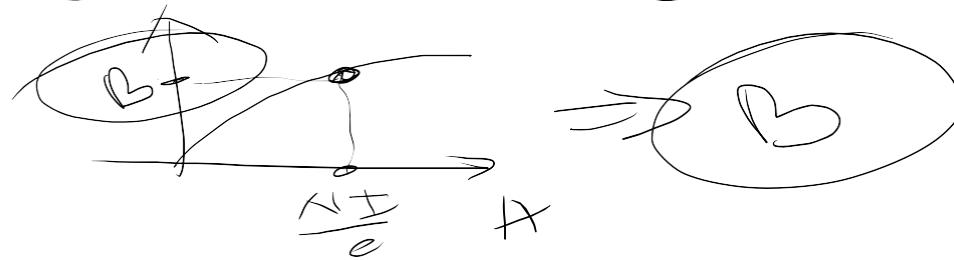
$$B = \frac{N_0 Mr + NI}{\ell}$$

- also je magnetizacija posredna vreljivostima, ovaj je model

$$B = \mu_0 M_r \cdot H$$

(samo) uspravljano $H = \frac{NI}{e} \Rightarrow$ uspravljeno je BH

$$\begin{matrix} B \\ H \end{matrix}$$



$$B = \frac{\cancel{BH}}{H + K}$$

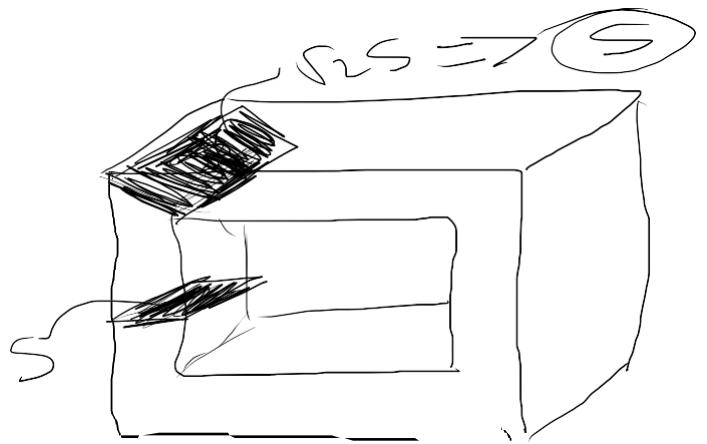
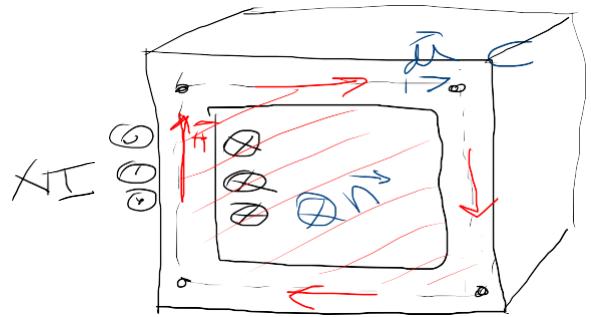
$$\phi = \int_{S_{\text{prod}}} \vec{B} d\vec{s} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S}_{\text{PP}} = B \cdot S_{\text{PP}}$$



$$\cancel{(\vec{B}, S_{\text{PP}})} = \phi$$

Jednostavno

$$\phi = \frac{\mu_0 M_r NIS}{2}$$



volume average
current

$$\sum_{\text{c}} I_c = \sum_{\text{c}} I$$

$$H \cdot l = HI$$

$$B = \frac{\text{magnetic flux}}{l}$$

$$\phi = B \cdot S$$

$$\phi = \frac{\text{volume } HIS}{l}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\mu_0 N I S}{l} = \frac{N I}{R_m}$$

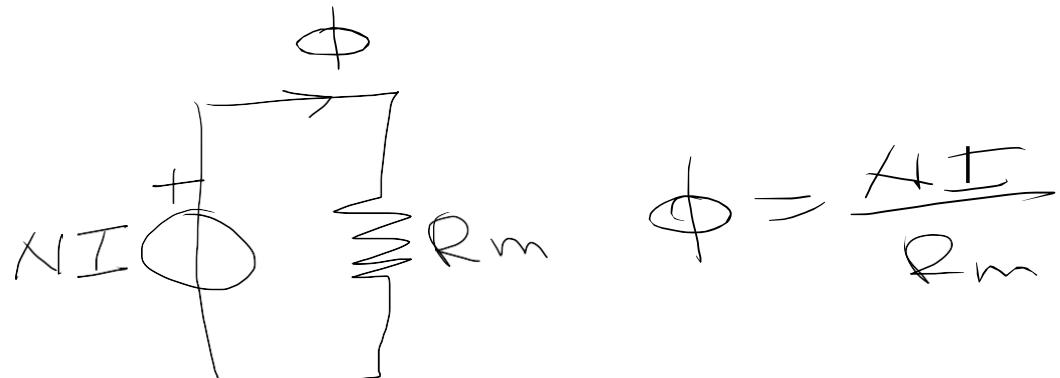
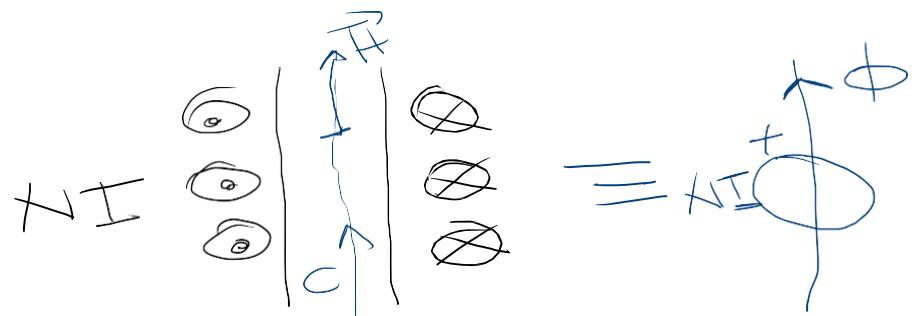
$$R_m = \frac{l}{\mu_0 S}$$

Moscowka oznaczenie
(PENNY FRACTION)

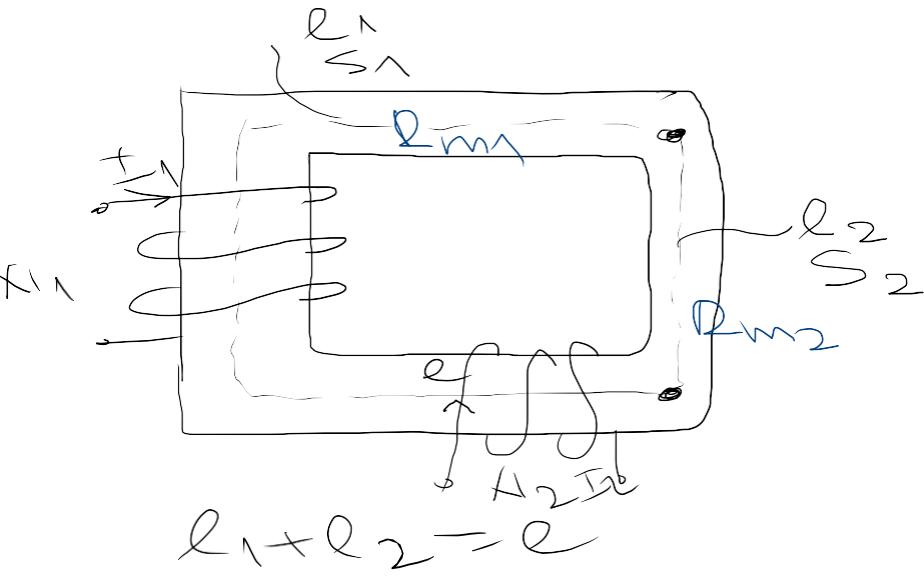
$$U_m = \int \vec{H} d\vec{r}$$

Moscowka wzór

$$U_m = N I$$

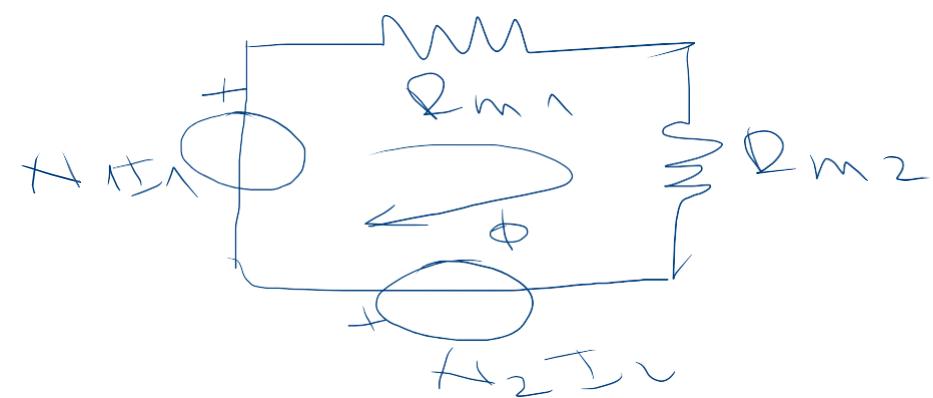


$$\phi = \frac{N I}{R_m}$$



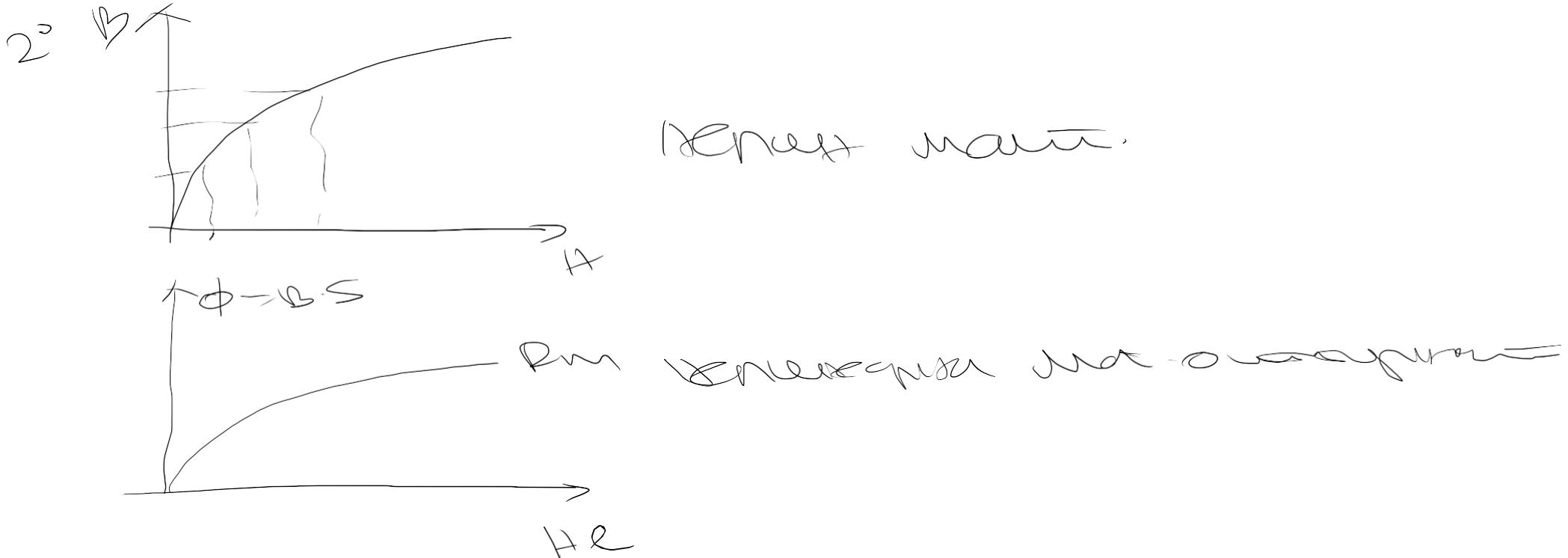
$$\Phi_{m1} = \frac{l_1}{\mu S_1}$$

$$\Phi_{m2} = \frac{l_2}{\mu S_2}$$

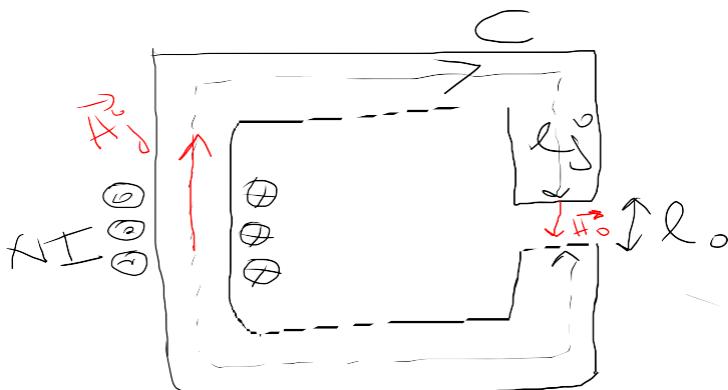


$$\phi = \frac{H_1 I_1 + H_2 I_2}{\frac{l_1}{\mu S_1} + \frac{l_2}{\mu S_2}}$$

1^o $\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$ *new. magnetizm*



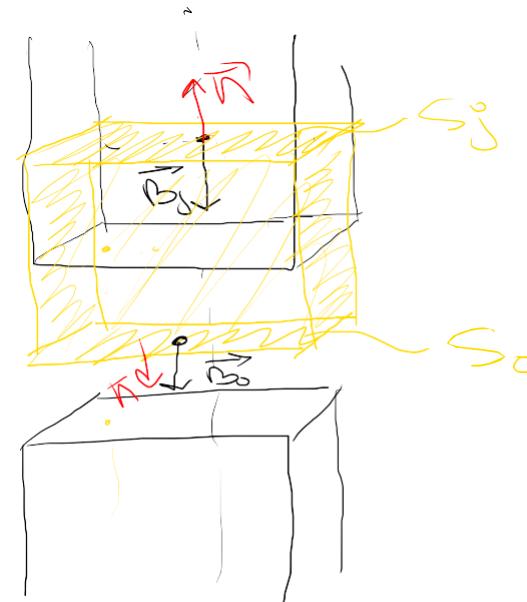
Троянда мот. тока за одногуттю провідник



$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \sum C I$$

$$H_j \cdot l_j + H_0 l_0 = NI$$

$$A_j \cdot l_j + \frac{B_0}{\mu_0} l_0 = HI$$



$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{s} = \phi$$

$$S_0 = S_j$$

$$-B_j \cdot S_j + B_0 S_0 = \phi$$

$$S_0 = S_j$$

$$B_0 = B_j$$

$$\text{Joule - New. magnetischer : } B_j = \mu_j \cdot H_j$$

$$\frac{B_j}{\mu_j} l_j + \frac{B_0}{\mu_0} l_0 = HI$$

$$B_j = B_0$$

$$B_j \left(\frac{l_j}{\mu_j} + \frac{l_0}{\mu_0} \right) = HI \Rightarrow B_j = B_0 = B$$

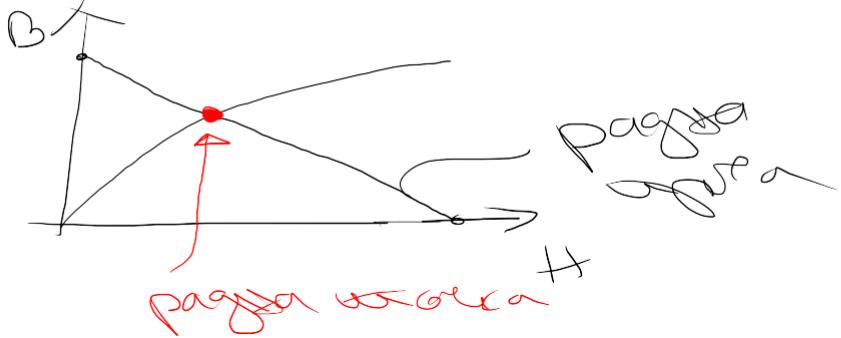
$$B = \frac{HI}{\frac{l_j}{\mu_j} + \frac{l_0}{\mu_0}} \Rightarrow$$

$$H_j = \frac{B}{\mu_j}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{B}{\mu_0}$$

$$\phi = B \cdot S$$

Jesero - Venet - Margerijen



$$H_j \cdot l_j + \frac{B_o}{\mu_o} l_o = H I$$

Pagaan ootaa moed
Kong

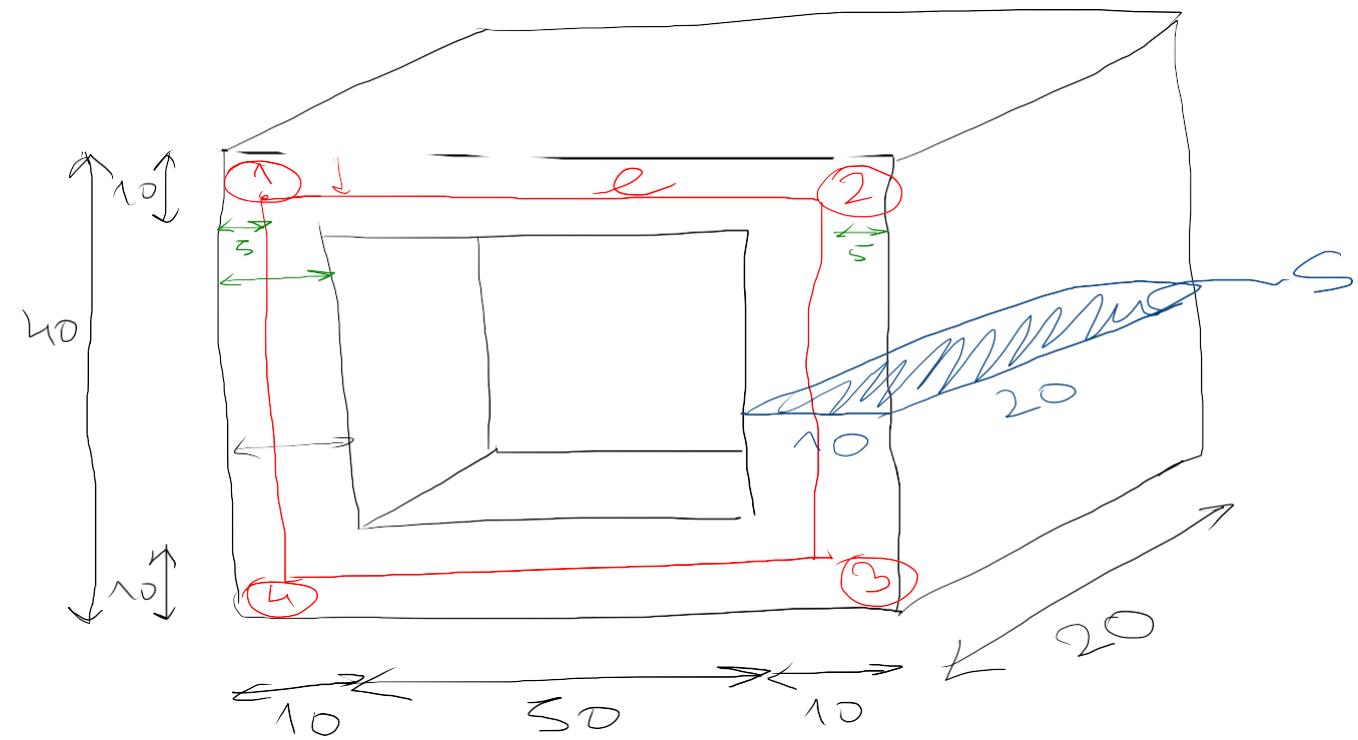
Wanneer pagaan vloera: $H_j = \phi \Rightarrow B_o = B_j = \frac{H I \mu_o}{l_o}$

$$B_o = B_j = \phi \Rightarrow H_j = \frac{H \pm}{l_j}$$

Pagaan vloera (H_j, B_j)

*

de gumm



$$l = \overline{12} + \overline{23} + \overline{34} + \overline{41}$$

$$\overline{12} = 5 + 50 + 5$$

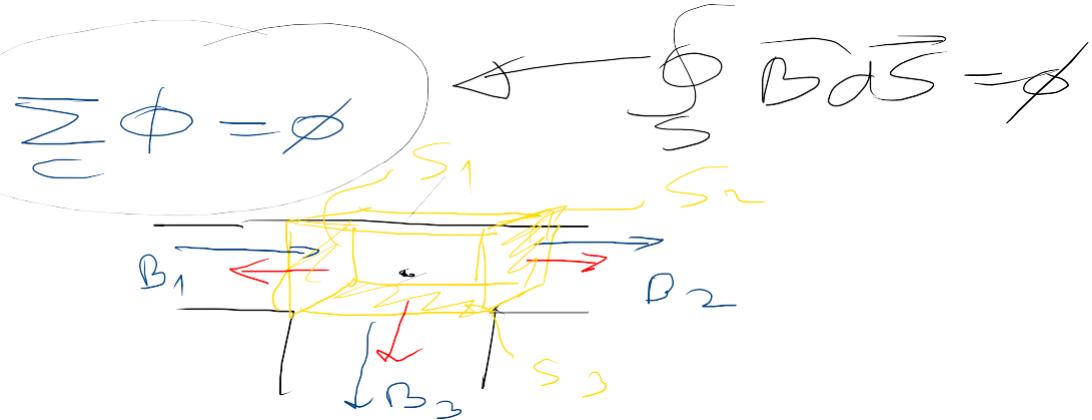
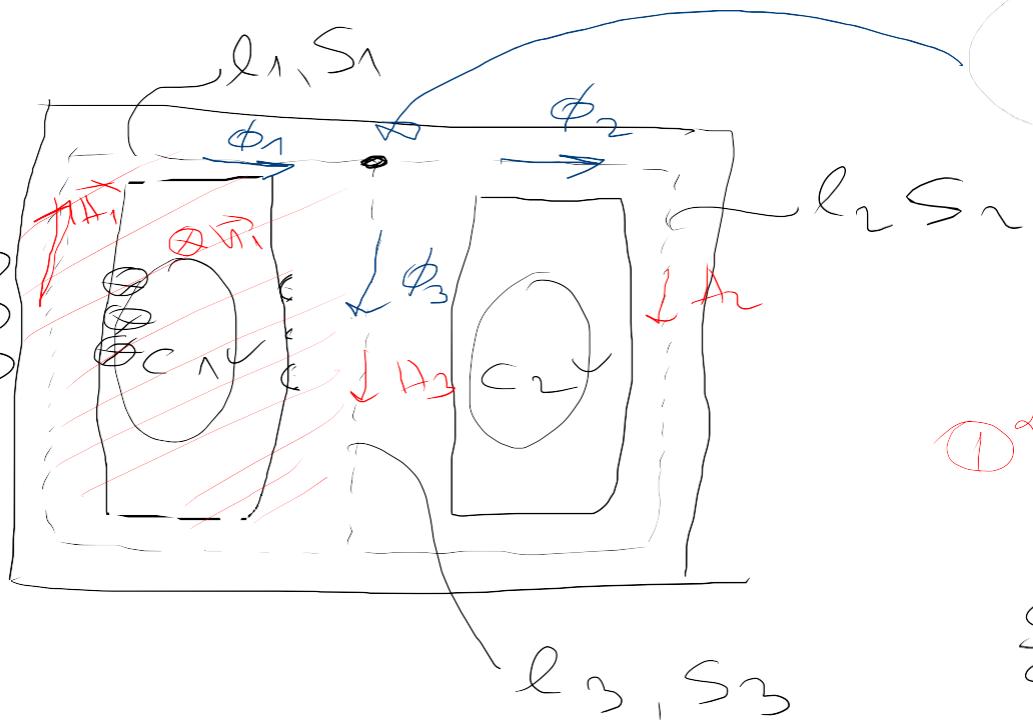
$$\overline{23} = 40 - 5 - 5$$

$$\overline{34} = \overline{12}$$

$$\overline{41} = \overline{23}$$

$$S = 10 \text{ mm} \cdot 20 \text{ mm} \\ = 200 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

CНОВНА МАТ. КОЛД



$$\text{①} \left\{ -B_1 S_1 + B_2 S_2 + B_3 S_3 = \phi \right. \\ \left. -\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 = \phi \right.$$

$$\oint H d\ell = \sum C \rightarrow 3A \text{ гльє} \\ \text{точка}$$

$$C_1: H_1 l_1 + H_3 l_3 = H I \\ C_2: H_2 l_2 - H_3 l_3 = \phi$$

$$B_1 \Leftarrow H_1 \\ B_2 \Leftarrow H_2 \\ B_3 \Leftarrow H_3$$

μ

$$\begin{aligned}
 -B_1 S_1 + B_2 S_2 + B_3 S_3 &= \phi \\
 \frac{B_1}{\mu} l_1 + \frac{B_3}{\mu} l_3 &= \pm I \\
 \frac{B_2}{\mu} l_2 + \frac{B_3}{\mu} l_3 &= \phi
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 \times 3 \\ B_1, B_2 \text{ und } B_3 \\ \Rightarrow \text{cyklisch} \end{array}$$