

# Промјенљиво електрично и магнетско поље (Електромагнетска индукција).

Основи електротехнике 2  
Предавање: 5. блок

## ДЕНАЧИНЕ СТАНУХ МАГ. ПОВА

- Бакоу төңгрелгөнен) мор - фундамент

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

- үшбұйындық Ампер Зесекі

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

- Коаммагулдағы резонанс

$$\vec{B} = \cancel{B}(\vec{H})$$

# ПРОМЈЕНАБУДО ЕЛЕКТРИЧНОУ МАГ. ПОВЕ

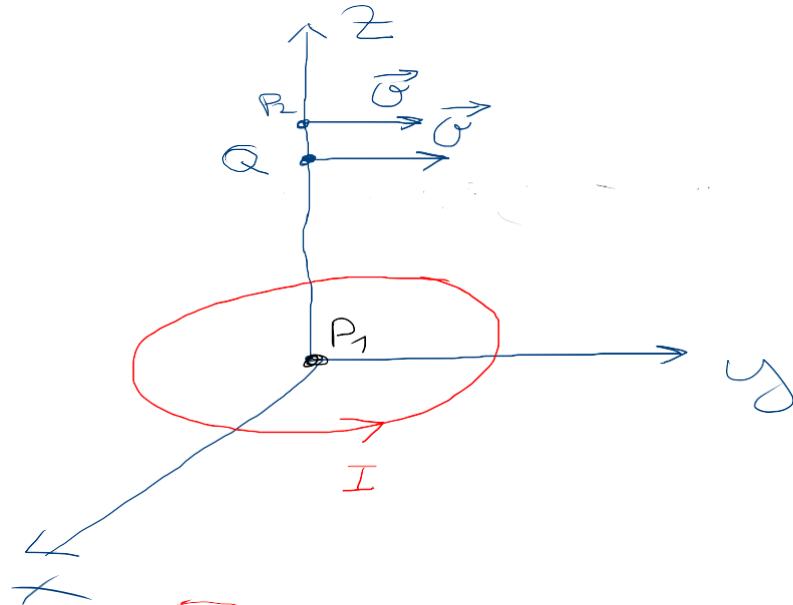
- електрични магнитизам

$\frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} = \phi$  је електрична сила

$\frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} + 0$  је окојија супротност се објави  
негација и енергија

$$\vec{F}_e = Q \cdot \vec{E}$$

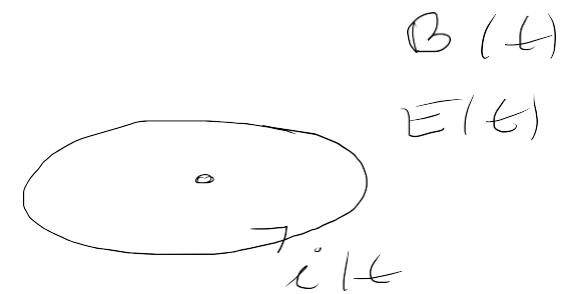
$$\vec{F}_m = Q \vec{\omega} \times \vec{B}$$



$$\vec{F}_m = Q \vec{\omega} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{B}$$

Ges gesucht:  
 $B(t) \rightarrow E(t)$



# БЕКТОР ІАНУНЕ ИНДУРІОВАНОТ ЕЛ. ПОВА

Ел. пове има 2 узрівнісі:

- ~~Індукція ел. потенціалу~~
- ~~Електричне сили ~~коже~~ е магніт та феромагніт~~

Оле глыбі консервативного поля ~~на~~ арифметика ~~на~~ осади  
сам оле акумулаторы ~~га~~ на ~~на~~ он. Магніт ~~глыбі~~  
има однак  $\vec{F} = Q \vec{E}$

$$\vec{F} = Q \vec{E} = Q (\vec{E}_{st} + \vec{E}_{ind})$$

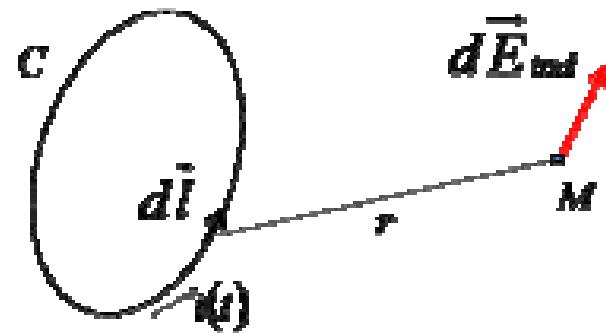
~~активісі~~ консерв.

$\vec{E}_{ind} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{B}$  Індукса ~~магніт~~ ел. потенціалу ~~га~~ е  
активісінде друже ~~і~~ та ~~огранич~~ іде  
ундер магніт. ~~магніт~~  $\vec{B}$

$$d\vec{E}_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{d\vec{l}(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{\vec{dl}}{r}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_C \frac{d\vec{l}(t)}{dt} \frac{\vec{dl}}{r}$$

Augygdalna procedura wypisana dla

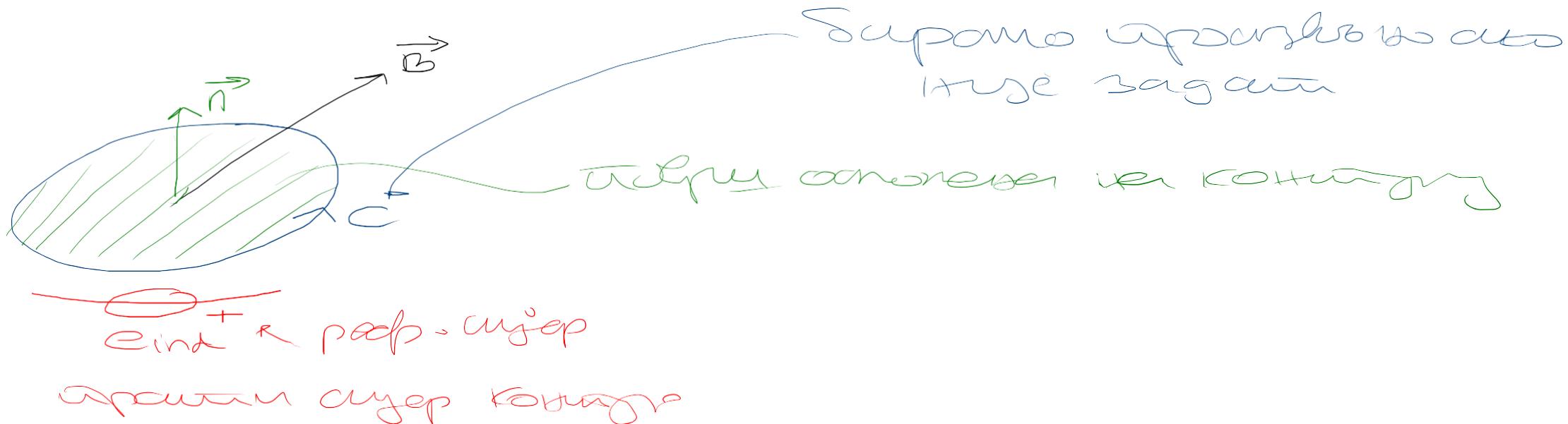


ФАРАДЕЈЕВ ЗАКОН ЕК. МАТ. ИНДУКЦИЈЕ

$$e_{\text{ind}}(t) = - \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

ФАРАДЕЈЕВ ЗАКОН ЕК. МАТ.  
ИНДУКЦИЈЕ

$\phi$  — физички ког адреј ономању на контуре



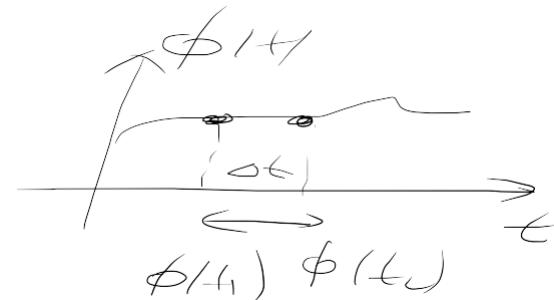
- фнгне се убача

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} > 0 \quad \text{јер је } \epsilon_{\text{нд}} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} < 0$$

- фнгне се ослагаје

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} < 0 \quad \text{јер је } \epsilon_{\text{нд}} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} > 0$$

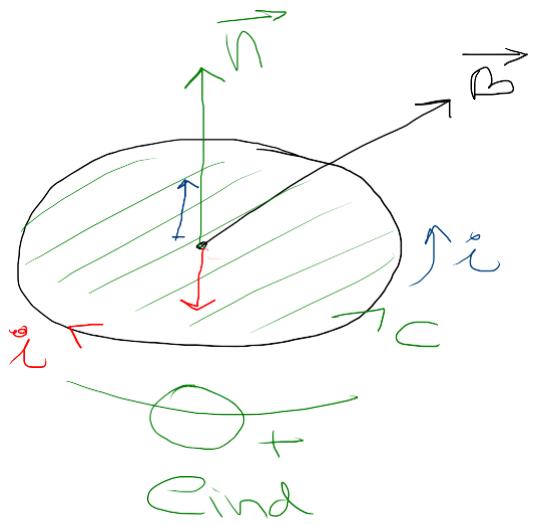
$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(t+dt) - \phi(t)}{dt}$$



$$\Delta\phi = \phi(t_0) - \phi(t_0 + \Delta t)$$

$$d\phi = - \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} \neq 0 \quad \phi = \int_S B dS \cos \angle (\vec{B}, \vec{n})$$

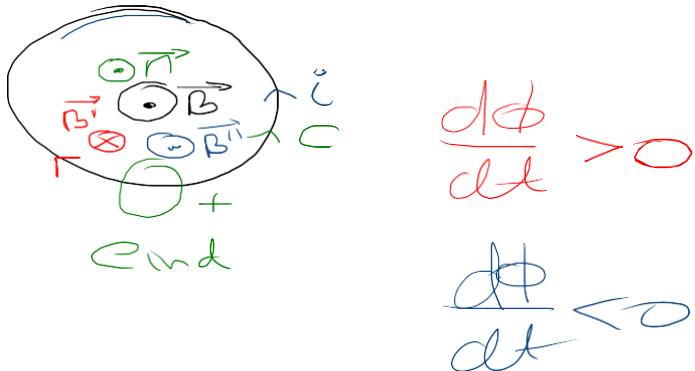


$$\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

1°  ~~$\frac{d\phi}{dt} > 0$~~   $\Rightarrow B(t) \nearrow$   
 sep  $d\phi > 0$

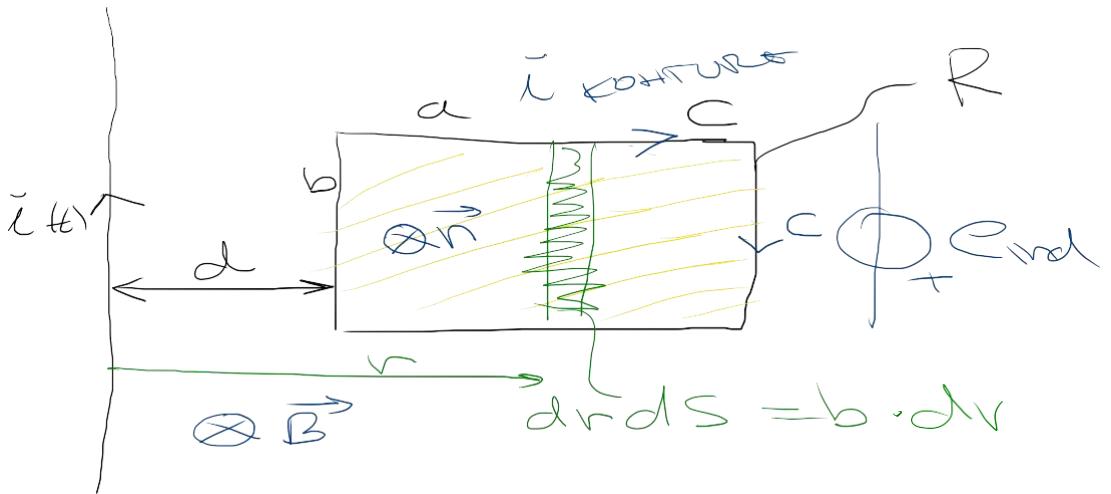
2°  $\frac{d\phi}{dt} < 0 \Rightarrow B(t) \searrow$   
 $d\phi < 0$



$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} > 0$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} < 0$$

## - Cylindrische Windingsspirale



$$B(t) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i(t)}{2\pi r}$$

$$I \rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \quad \text{If } I \uparrow \quad r \rightarrow$$



$$\text{E}_{\text{ind st}} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \int \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi(t) = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \cancel{\int \vec{B}}$$

~~Snac~~  $\rightarrow B(t)$

$$\phi(t) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i(t)}{2\pi} b \int_{d}^{a+d} \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$\phi(t) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i(t) b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+d}{d}$$

$$e_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$e_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{\mu_0 b}{2\pi} \frac{di(t)}{dt} \ln \frac{a+d}{d}$$

$$i_{\text{KONTURE}} = \frac{e_{\text{ind}}}{R \leftarrow \text{own. Konstruk.}}$$

$$P(t) = R \cdot i_{\text{konture}}^2$$

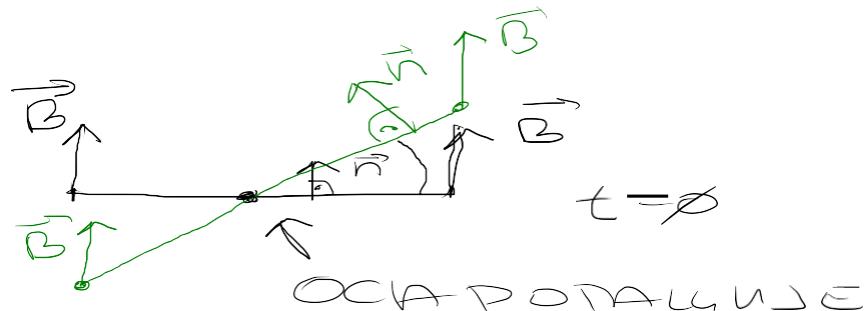
- Gustavovumek učinkující

$$B = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \phi = \underbrace{\int BdS \cos \alpha}_{\text{mířba je } \rightarrow \text{ Green}}$$

OČA POMALUJE



rotačního zdroje.



$t = \phi$

OČA POMALUJE

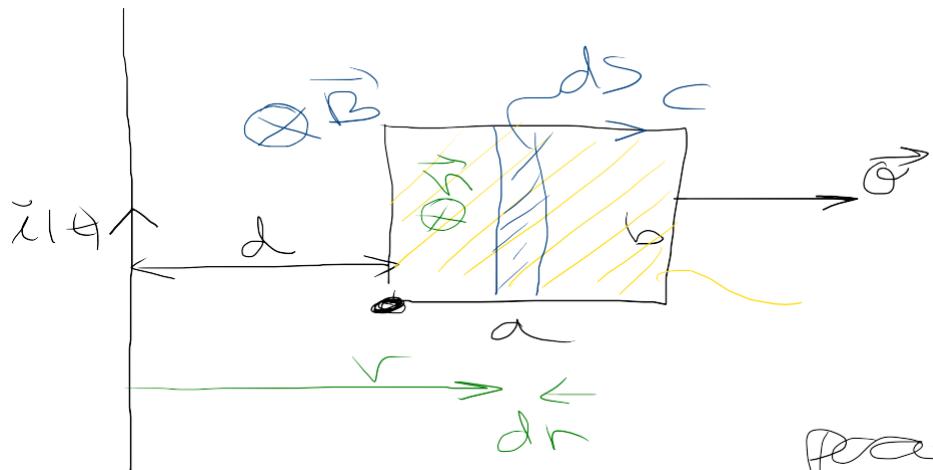
$$\phi = \underbrace{\int BdS \cos \alpha}_{\omega t} \quad \omega = \omega t$$

$$\phi = Bab \cos \omega t$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} \Rightarrow I = \frac{E_{\text{ind}}}{R} \Rightarrow P_j$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = \oint (\vec{B} \times \vec{E}) d\vec{l}$$

- Magnetflua (circular magnetisering)



$$\phi(t) = \int \vec{B} d\vec{s}$$

snac

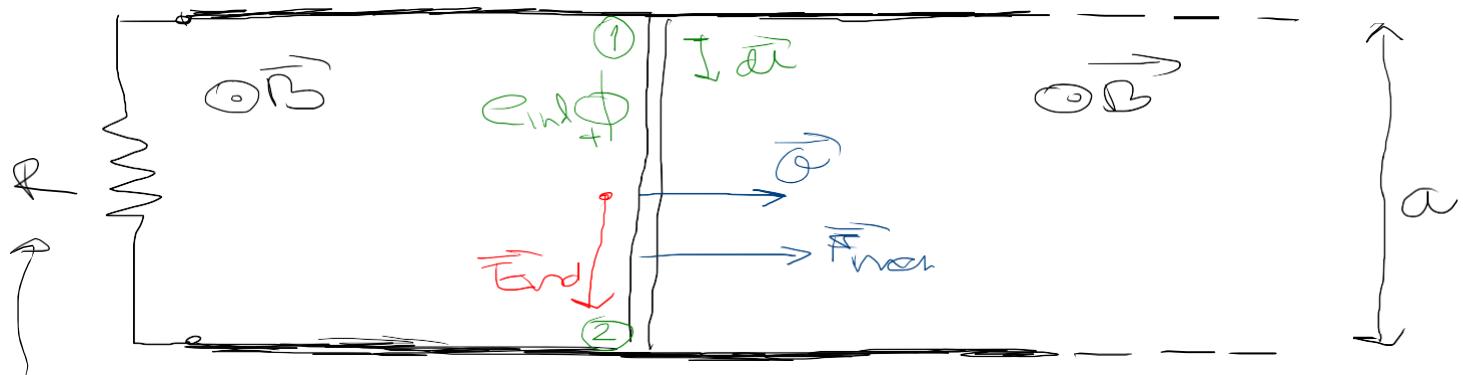
$$B(t) = \frac{\mu_0 i(t)}{2\pi r}$$

Forøgne komplige og delvise  
se magnet

$$r = c + \theta \cdot l(t)$$

$$ds = b \cdot dr$$

- Teorema op spiraal dan const. ans koin komutasi  
angguk en. mis. integrasi



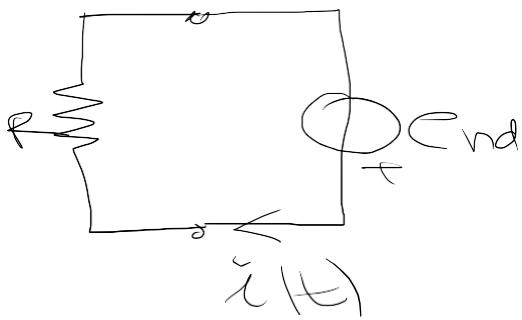
Apituanne

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

$$E_{\text{ind}} = \omega B$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = \int_1^2 \vec{E}_{\text{ind}} d\vec{t} = \omega B a \quad \text{jep je } \angle(\vec{E}_{\text{ind}}, d\vec{t}) = 90^\circ$$

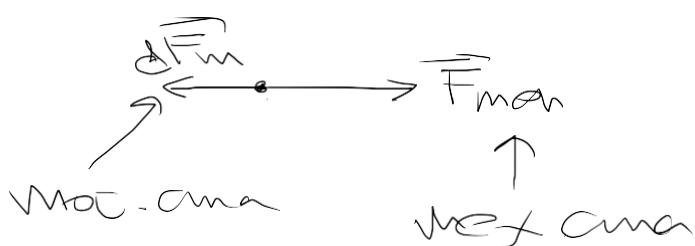
$E_{\text{ind}} \rightarrow E_{\text{ind}}(t)$  Mysna ce y Qaray jep mado Pind



$$i(t) = \frac{E_{\text{end}}(t)}{R} = \frac{\varrho B a}{R}$$

da  $\in$  J das M mot.-ana

$$d\vec{F}_m = \vec{I} d\ell \times \vec{B}$$



Wiegmannsche Mot. u Mex.-Ana

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



$$E_{\text{end}} = \varrho B a = \text{const.}$$

$$i = \frac{E_{\text{end}}}{R} = \frac{\varrho B a}{R} = I = \text{const.}$$

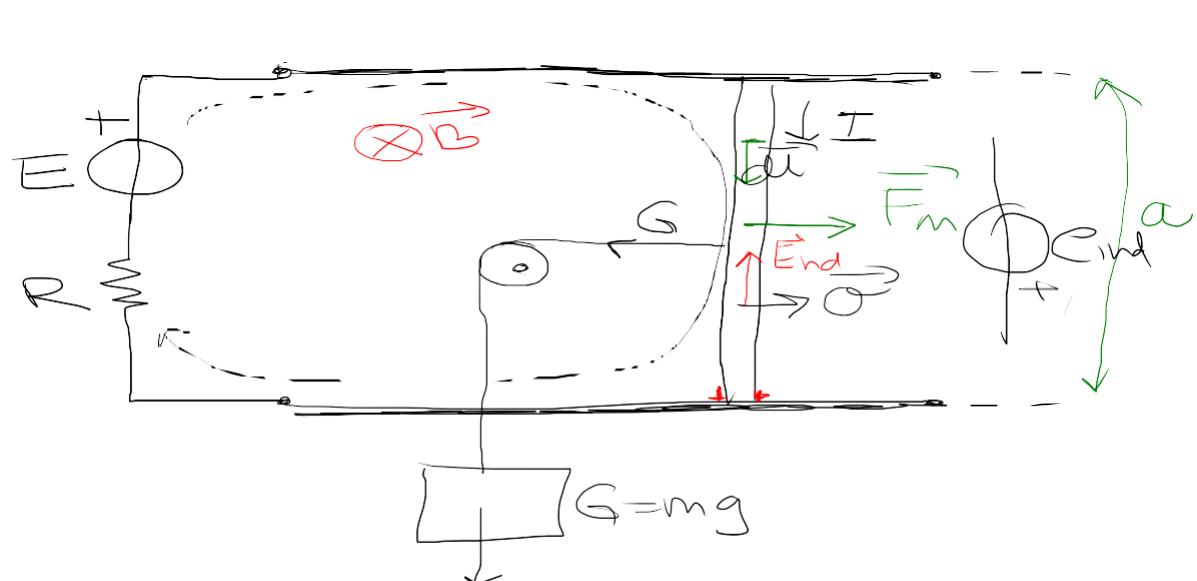
$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{m}} = \text{const.}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \vec{F}_{\text{max}} \cdot \vec{v} = P_j = \frac{E_{\text{end}}^2}{R} = \frac{\varrho B a^2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varrho = \frac{F_{\text{max}} \cdot R}{(a B)^2}$$

$$E_{\text{end}} = \varrho B a = \frac{F_{\text{max}} \cdot R}{a B}$$

## - Alternating motor



$$I = \frac{E}{R}$$

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

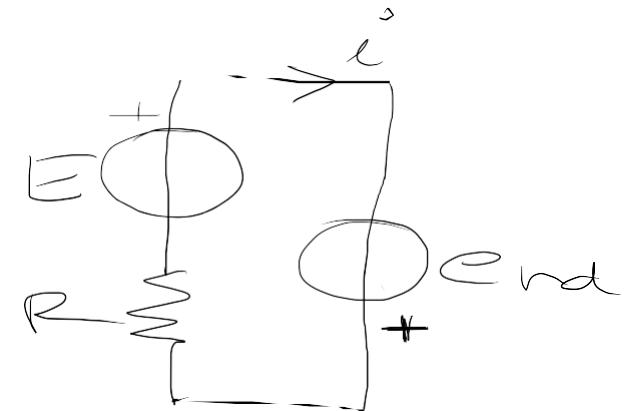
$$\vec{F}_m = I \vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$F_m = I a B$$

$$\vec{E}_{end} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{B}$$

$$E_{end} = \int \vec{E}_{end} \cdot d\vec{l} = \cos \pi$$

$$E_{end} = -\omega B a$$



$$i = \frac{E + E_{end}}{R}$$

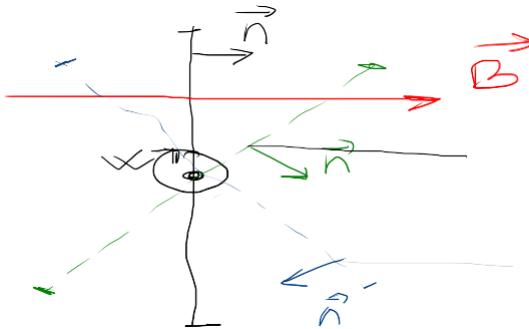
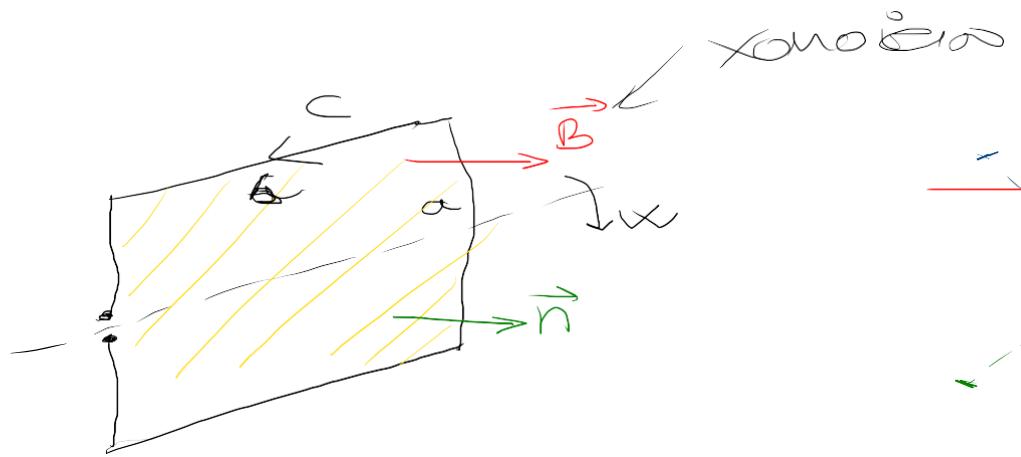
$$i = \frac{E - \omega B a}{R}$$

$$F_m = G = I a B$$

$$I = \frac{G}{a B} = \frac{E - \omega B a}{R}$$

$$\omega = \frac{E - \frac{R G}{a B}}{a B}$$

- Основы электромагнит (анализ)

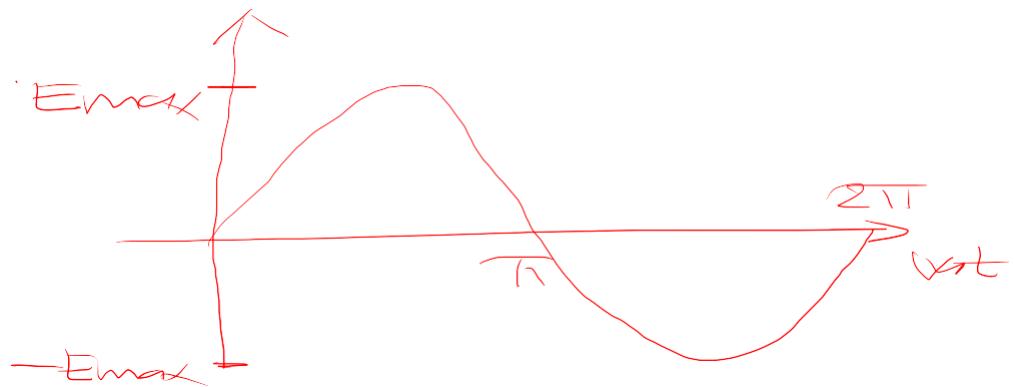
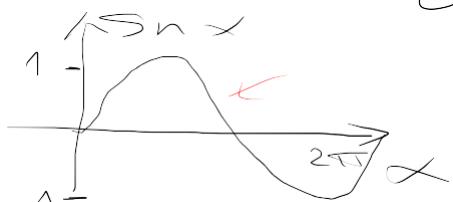


$$\phi(t) = \int \overline{B} dS = B_a b \cos \omega t$$

$\sin \alpha$

$$C_{ind}(t) = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \cancel{\pi} B_a s \sin \omega t$$

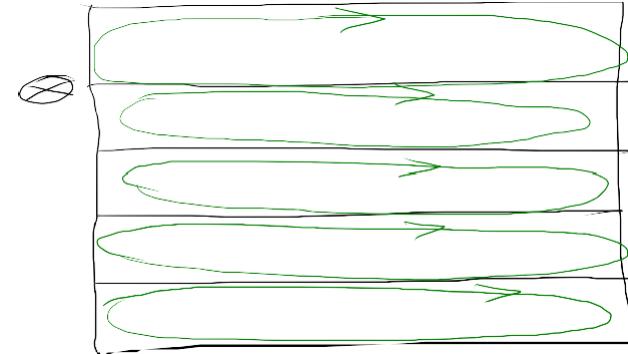
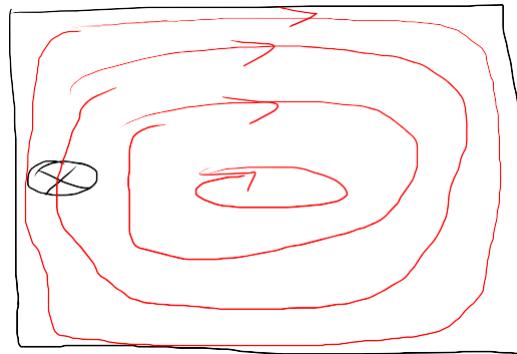
$E_{max}$



# ВРТКОННЕ СТРУЖЕ

Чим більше чим фізикале критерії

$\vec{B}$



$$\begin{aligned} d &= 0,35 \div 0,5 \text{ mm} \\ f &= 50 \text{ Hz} \\ \omega &= 2\pi f \end{aligned}$$

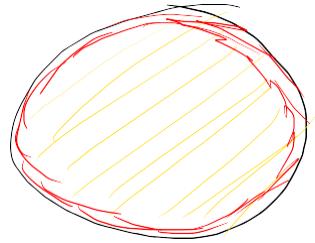
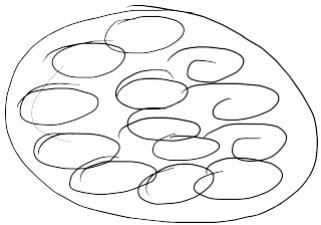
Заданісса вреама спроще але відмінна

$$\frac{(P_j)_{sr}}{J_{ema}} = \frac{1}{24} \sigma \omega^2 d^2 B_m^2$$

$\sigma$  - сильноділгачи чим  
d - діаметр нама

$\omega$  - кутова якесин  
Bm - магнітний поток  $\vec{B}$

Molophilus odoreus



un ace odoreus

## Макросе жеаните

- фаражејс закон ен. мат. индуције

$$\oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{l} = - \int_{\text{нам}} \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} d\vec{s}$$

- Уравнени Другија закон

$$\oint_C \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \int_{\text{нам}} \vec{J} d\vec{s}$$

- Уравнени Трећија закон

$$\oint_S \vec{D} d\vec{S} = \int_V \vec{S} dV$$

- Закон + потрједује мат. физика

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

МАКСВ.  
ЈЕАНИТЕ

$$+ \oint_S \vec{J} d\vec{S} = - \int_V \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} dV$$

$$\rightarrow D = D(E) \\ J = J(E)$$

$$B = B(H)$$

$$\oint_S \vec{J} d\vec{S} = \phi$$

Younger Ampere's Law

$$\oint_C \vec{H} d\vec{l} = \int_S \left( \vec{J} + \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \right) d\vec{S}$$

Magnetic field