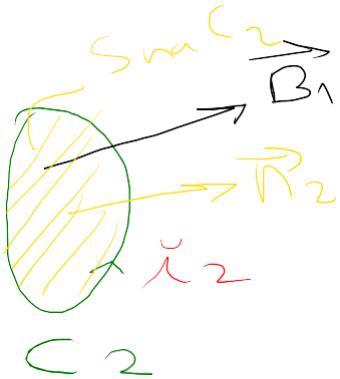


Промјенљиво електрично и магнетско поље (Индуктивности). Енергија магнетског поља.

Основи електротехнике 2
Предавање: 6. блок

УДИСКУВНОСТЬ

- Математическое выражение



$$\phi_{21} \begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \\ = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{21} = \frac{\int B_1 dS \cos \alpha (\vec{B}_1, \vec{n}_2)}{S_{na} L_2}$$

$$\phi_{21} = \int \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$S_{na} C_2$

коэффициент сопротивления фильтра

коэффициент круглого поглощения фильтра

* более
удобно

$$B = k \cdot i$$

$$\phi_{21} = \oint_{S_{\text{наст}}} B_1 \cdot dS \quad \Rightarrow \quad \phi = k^1 \cdot i$$

move sum
 $\rightarrow I$
 \rightarrow the more
 $i(t)$

$$\phi_{21} = k_{21} \cdot i_1$$

множитель

$$L_{21} = \frac{\phi_{21}}{i_1} [H] + f(i_1)$$

за неизвестную

множитель

$$L_{21} > 0 \quad L_{21} < 0 \quad L_{21} = \phi$$

$$\phi_{12} = L_{12} \cdot i_2 \Rightarrow L_{12} = \frac{\phi_{12}}{i_2}$$

за неизвестную: $L_{12} = L_{21}$

Ba ophægline mængdesgræsseen af høj konsept

$$\Phi_{21} = L_{21} \cdot I_1$$
$$L_{21} = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1}$$

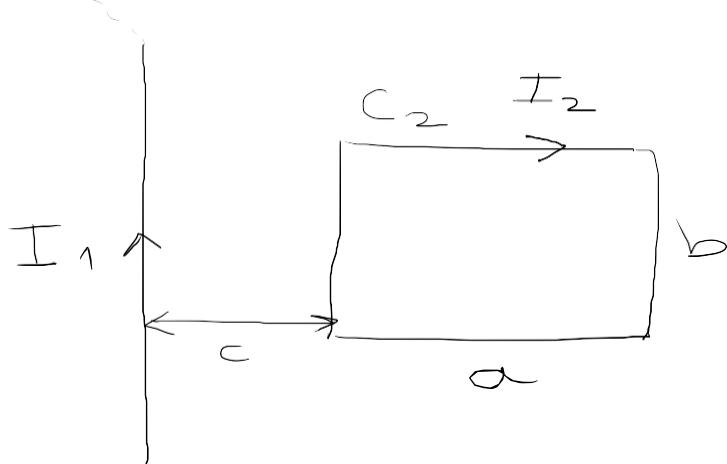
1. Mængdesgræs er i konsentri C₁ omkring center
jævne I₁

2. Ophægtes B₁ kæde ved og I₁ har mængde C₂

3. Φ_{21}

$$4. L_{21} = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1}$$

Tipps:



$$L_{21} \text{ mmu } L_{12}$$

$$L_{21} = \frac{\phi_{21}}{I_1} \text{ mmu } L_{12} = \frac{\phi_{21}}{I_2}$$

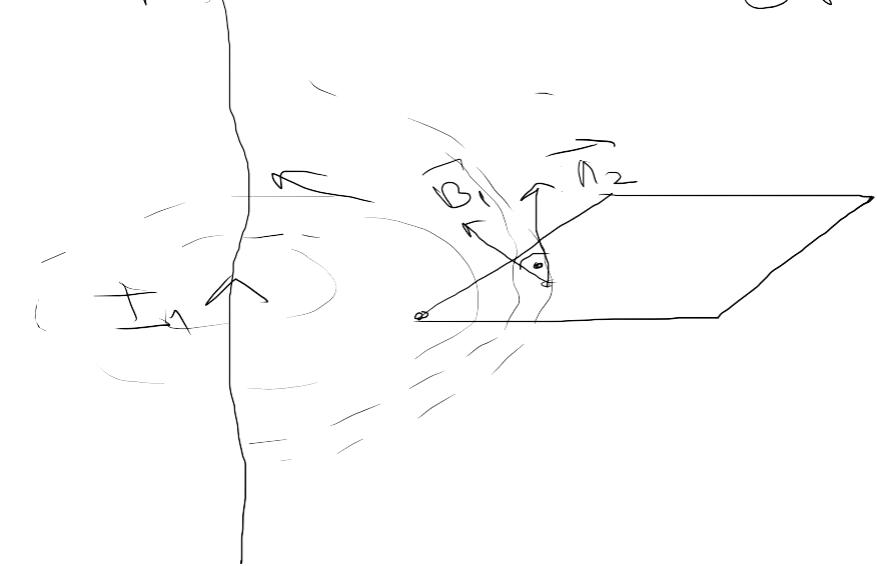
$$L_{21} = \frac{\int \overrightarrow{B}_1 \cdot d\overrightarrow{s}}{I_1} = \frac{\phi_{21}}{I_1}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{N_0 I_1}{2\pi r}$$

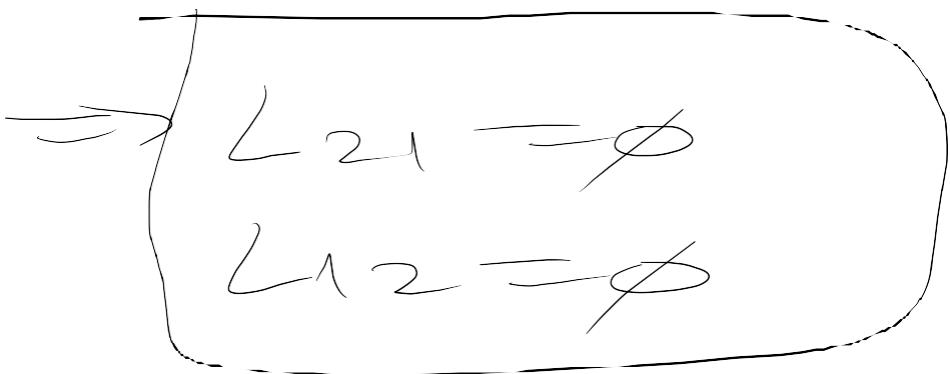
$$\phi_{21} = \frac{N_0 I_1}{2\pi} b \ln \frac{a+c}{c}$$

$$L_{21} = L_{12} = \underbrace{\frac{N_0 b}{2\pi}}_D \ln \frac{a+c}{c}$$

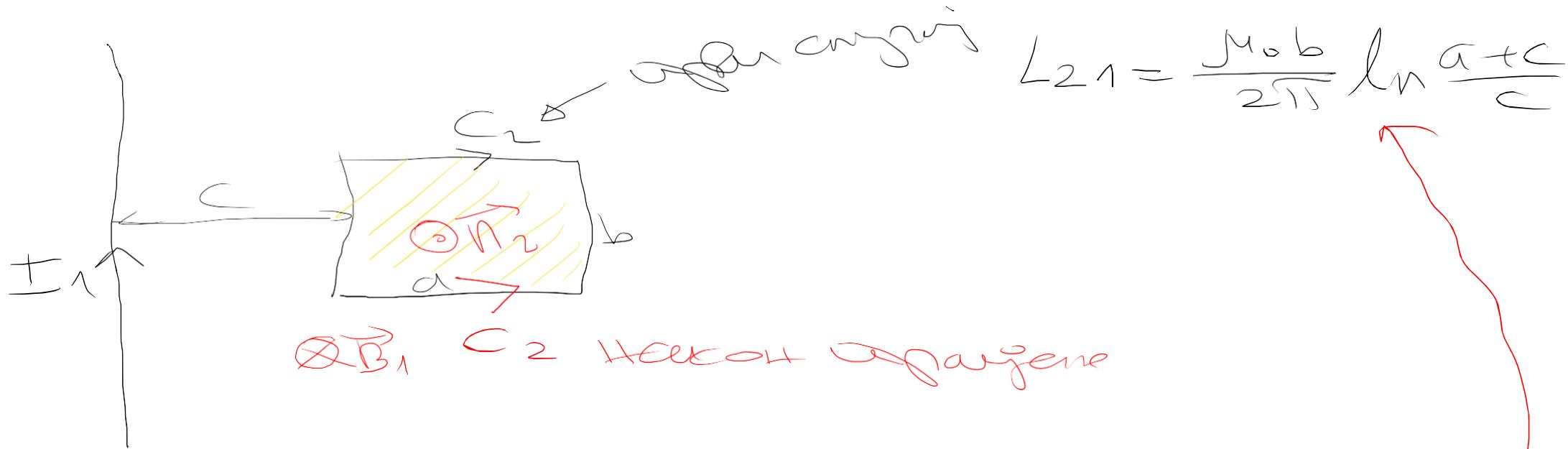
Tipični koncept je programiranje



$$\vec{B}_1 \perp \vec{n}_2 \Rightarrow \phi_{21} = \phi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_{21} = \phi \\ L_{12} = \phi \end{cases}$$



Thunjer: uporabna organizacijska kotnina



$$\phi_{21} = \int \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{\mu_0 I_1 b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+c}{c}$$

Snac₂

$$L_{21} = L_{12} = - \frac{\mu_0 b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+c}{c} = - \underbrace{(1 - n_{PUMED})}_{\text{REZULTAT u3}}$$

Það. aðepla tilfjöldar með mörkum Síðan gafur -
næstu eru meðal annars fólkunum yfirau.
Með fyrirvara um ófærileika íslenskum
(mörkum reiðar ófærileikum) eru ófærileikar og
aðepla eru meðal annars fólkunum.

Ako je amperia u nekoj koordinati predstavljena,
 mijenja se u funkcije vektorra \vec{B} kroz zgodu
 koju je ce u zgodu koordinati jednaka
 novi. Ona:

$$E_{\text{ind } 21} = - \frac{d\phi_{21}}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} (L_{21} i_1)$$

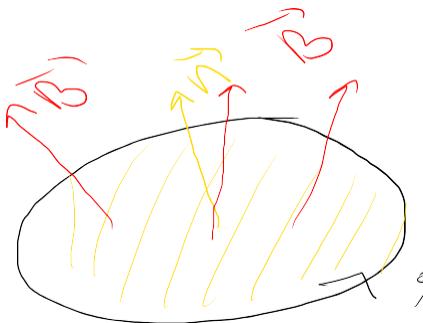
$$= - L_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

— Составная изогибическая

— конвексификация

$$B = \chi \cdot i$$

$$\oint_B d\ell = \mu_0 \sum_c I$$



Составная формула

$$\phi = \int_B d\phi \xrightarrow{\text{галь}} \phi = \chi \cdot i$$

и фактор определяющий интенсивность
составной формулы в сечении называют коэффициентом
коэффициента составной интенсивности:

$$L = \frac{\phi(i)}{i} \quad [+] \neq f(i)$$

$L > 0$ YBUSEK
позитивна

Parmelia

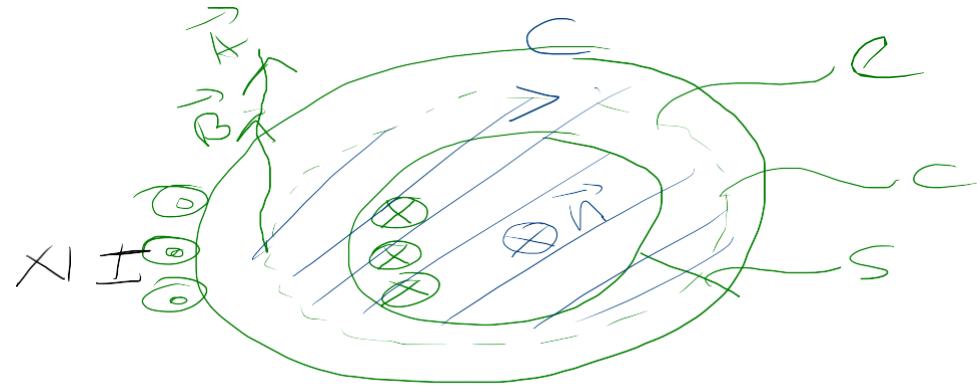
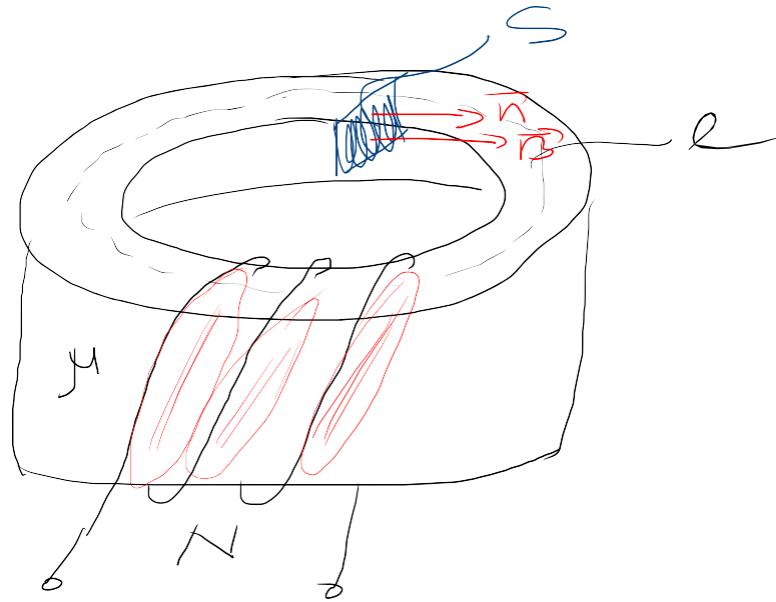
- hymenium

- fleshy consistency unsporulated



Thema:

|||||



$$\angle = \frac{\phi}{\pm}$$

$$L = \frac{MH^2S}{e}$$

$$\phi^{(1)} = H\phi^{(1)}$$

$$\phi^{(1)} = \int \vec{B} dS$$

Sma 1 zw

$$\widehat{\phi_{Hall}} = \sum C I$$

$$H \cdot Q = XI$$

$$H = \frac{XI}{e}$$

$$B = MH = \frac{MHI}{e}$$

$$\phi^{(1)} = B \cdot S^{(1)} S$$

$$\phi^{(1)} = \frac{MHI S}{e}$$

$$\phi = H \cdot \phi^{(1)} = \frac{MH^2 S}{e} = \frac{M H^2 \pm S^2}{e}$$

КОЕФИЦИЕНТ СПРЕДЕ

Кооф. изг. спре:

$$k = \frac{|L_1 \cdot L_2|}{\sqrt{L_1 \cdot L_2}}$$

Составлена изг.

Конусе 1

$$0 \leq k \leq 1$$

Нана азве

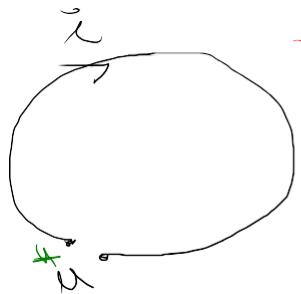
дискоупона бригадист
и други подчиненные
ко коузе

Составлена изг.

коузе 2

↗ моя функ је член крој
оде коузе ю. Нана
расчесна

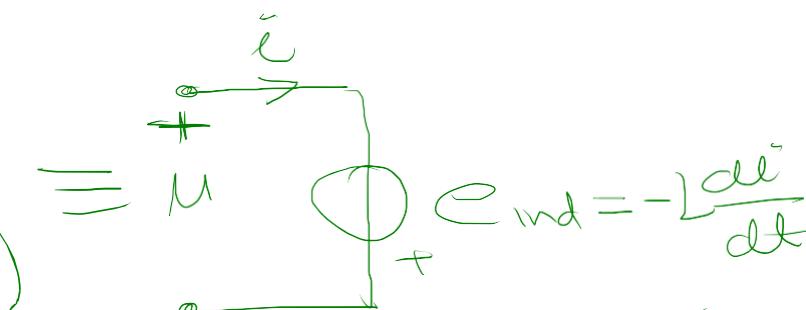
Mutuaan ngayong magkakalibutan



$$\phi_{\text{ind}} = \frac{di}{dt} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

coaxialna ngayong
nawawala ang bloksa

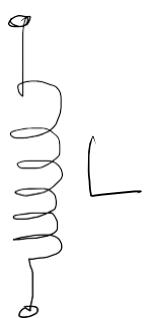
$$q = M$$



$$U = -E_{\text{ind}} = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

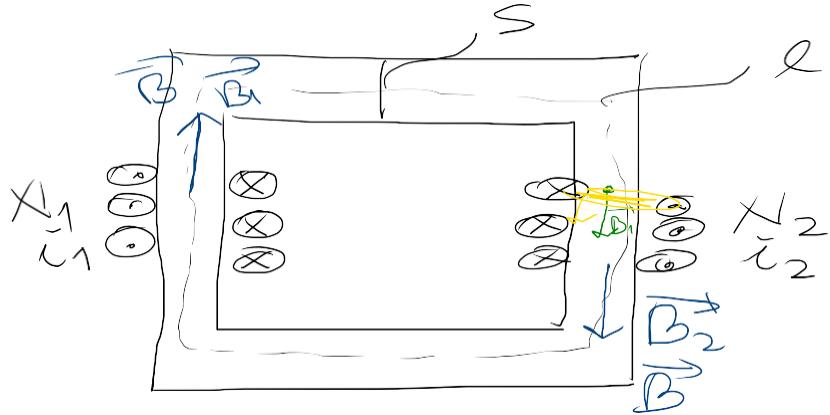
Energiya ng L una bago nang unawaan sa magiging:

$$U = L \frac{di}{dt}$$



Ang may una ayonan po kahigipan

Edukatorer meda cappoxymx kanonala



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

$$\phi_1 = L_1 \cdot i_1 + L_{12} \cdot i_2$$

$$L_1 > 0$$

$$L_{12} > 0 \quad L_{21} < 0 \quad L_{22} = 0$$

\vec{B}_1 u \vec{B}_2 many uas aje

zehndoppeln os.

zehndoppeln

$N_1 = N_2$

$$\phi_2 = L_2 i_2 + L_{21} \cdot i_1$$

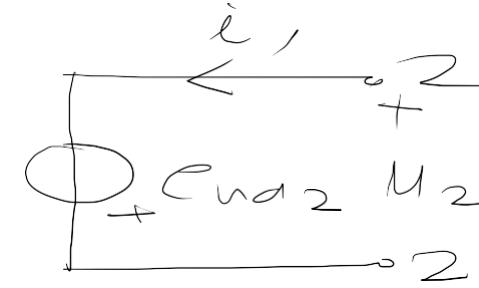
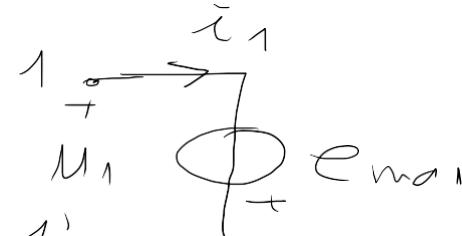
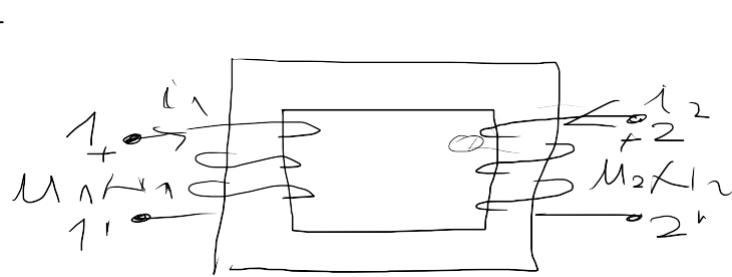
Taeyus $i_1 = i_2$ pogenels y spares:

$$e_{\text{ind}1} = -\frac{d\phi_1}{dt} = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - L_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_1 = -e_{\text{ind}1}$$

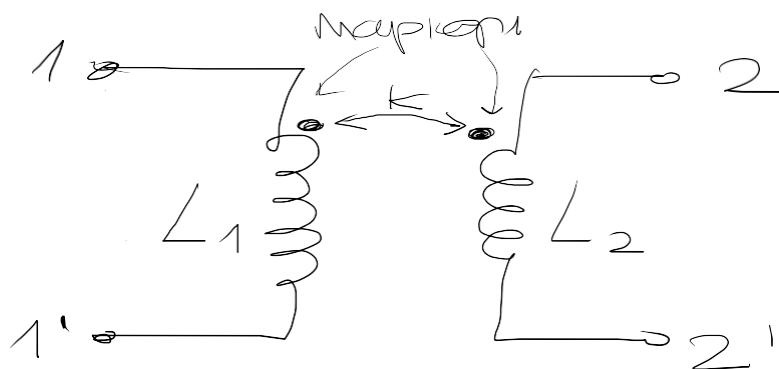
$$e_{\text{ind}2} = -\frac{d\phi_2}{dt} = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - L_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = -e_{\text{ind}2}$$

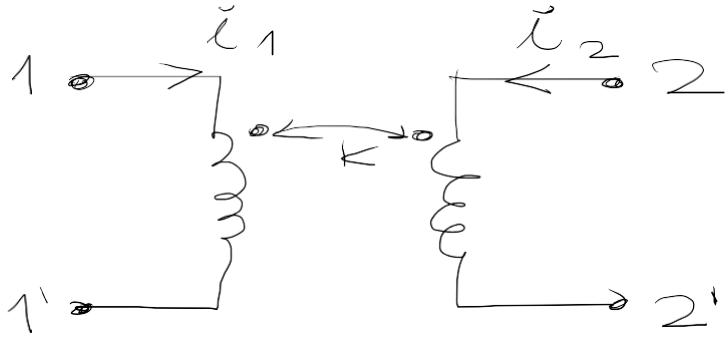


$$U_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

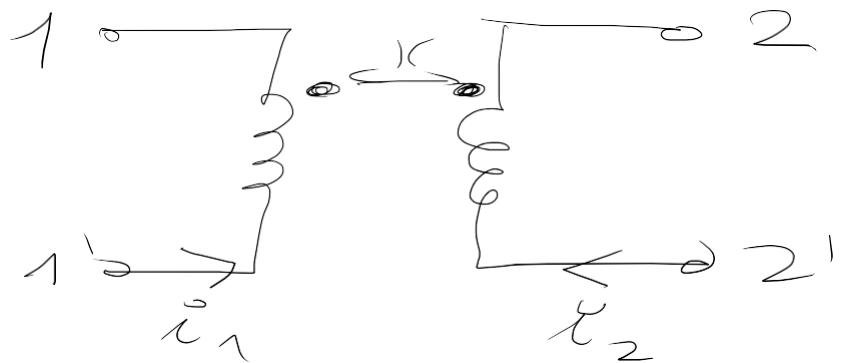
$$U_2 = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + L_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



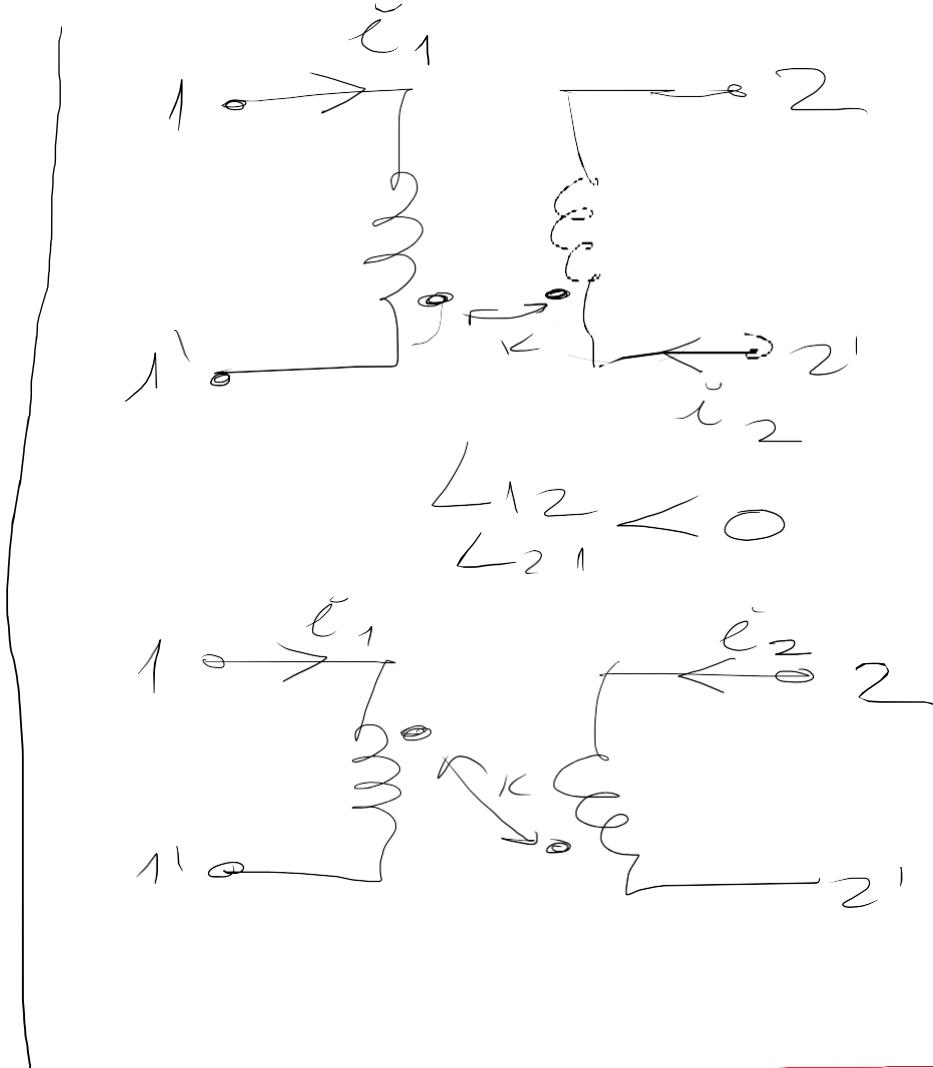
$$k = \frac{|L_{12}|}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$$



$$L_{12} > 0$$

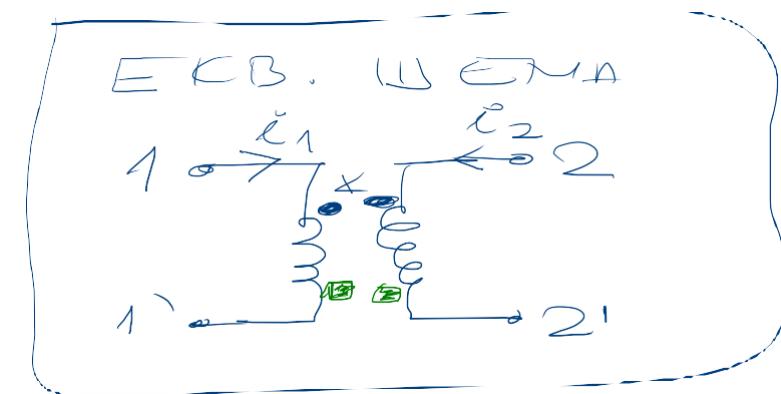
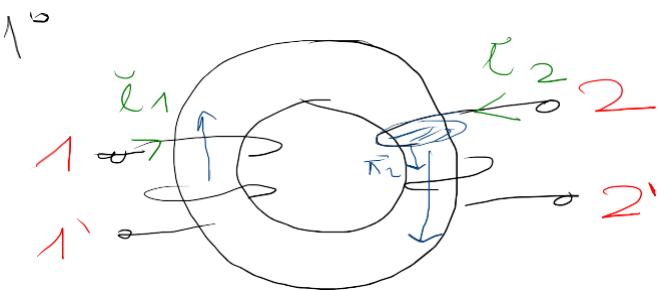
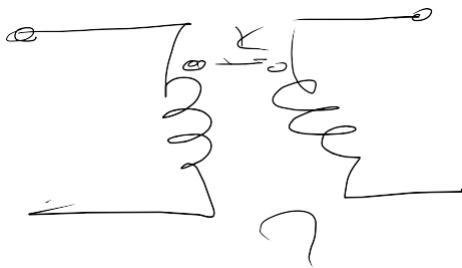
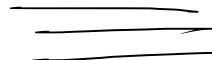
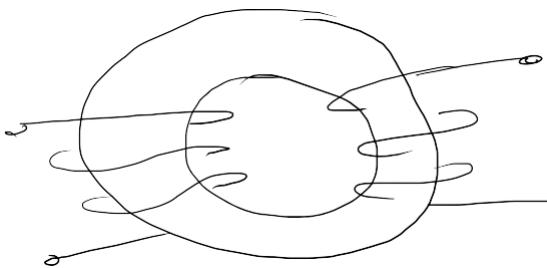


$$k = \frac{|L_{12}|}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \Rightarrow |L_{12}| = k \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \quad L_{12} = \pm k \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$



$$L_{12} < 0$$

Наша задача създавате
най-добрая оптимална



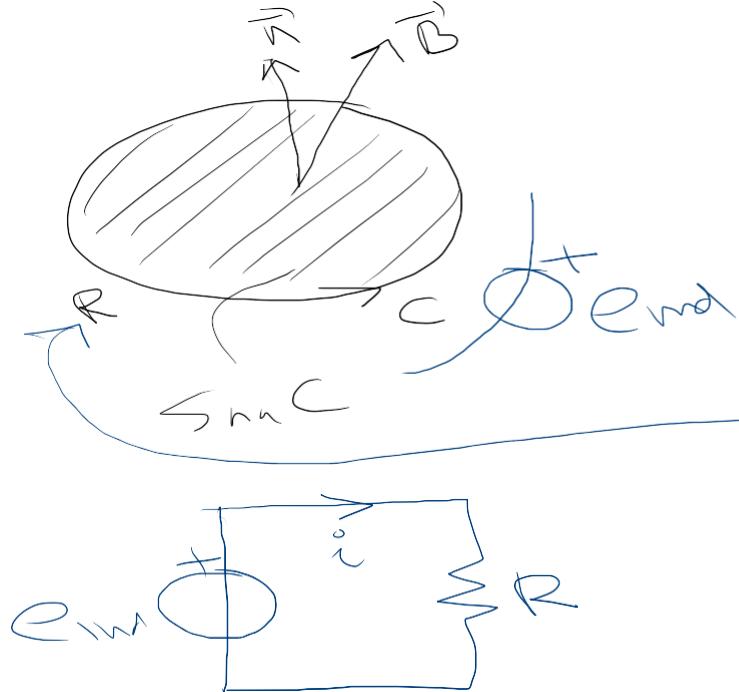
$$\angle z_1 > 0 \text{ ѕер је}$$

$$\nabla (\vec{B}_1, \vec{n}_1) = \phi$$

је
и₁ џс 1 - 1'
и₂ џс 2 - 2'

$$\angle z_1 > 0$$

JEDNOSTKOWA POTOKA



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

Snac

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

$$E_{ind} = R \cdot i = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$-\frac{d\phi}{dt} - Ri = \phi$$

$$d\phi + Ri dt = \phi$$

Także $d\phi$ ce ogrysce y granicu swiadczy
os t n go t

$$d\phi + R i dt = \phi$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} d\phi + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} R i dt = \phi$$

$$[\phi(t_2) - \phi(t_1)] + R \int_{t_1}^{t_2} i dt = [\phi(t_2) - \phi(t_1)] + R I = \phi$$

$$I = -\frac{\Delta \phi}{R} = -\frac{\phi(t_2) - \phi(t_1)}{R}$$

згідно з
записом

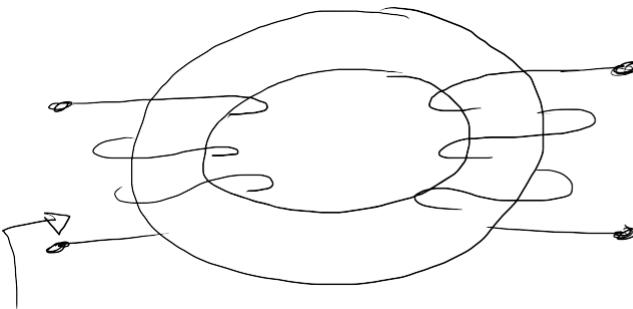
$\phi(t_2) - \phi(t_1)$ — фізич. у зваженнях змінн.

$\phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2)$ — фізич. у зваженнях змінн.

R — опорність намотки кобзеля



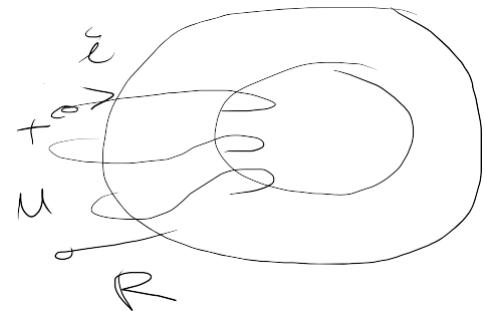
ТРАНСФОРМАТОР



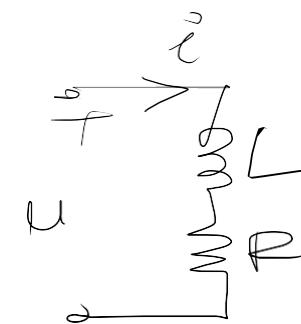
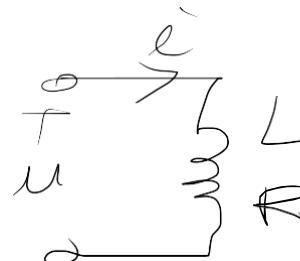
СЕКЦИИ ДАР

- амперажи
- токи
- залоги
- зеркальные
- параллельные

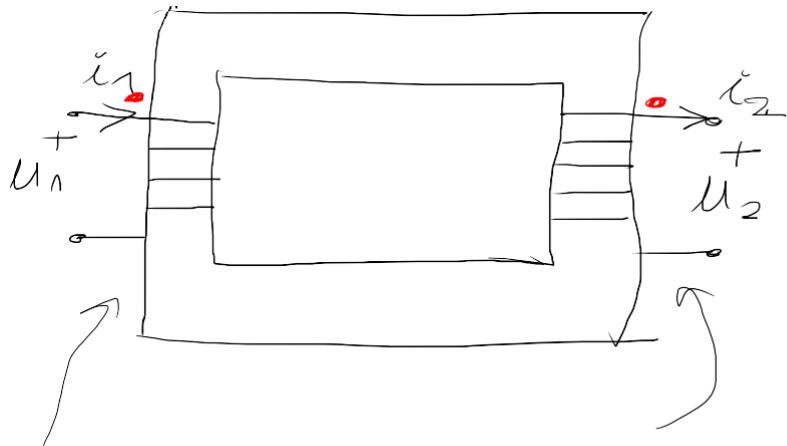
$$U = L \frac{di}{dt}$$



$$U = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} \quad \equiv$$



- ~~неко~~рату
- ~~однократу~~ ($R=0, K=1$)
- ~~много~~кратное ($R=0, K=1, \mu \rightarrow \infty$)



ИРУМАР

СЕКУНАР

- CAPACITAN TPAHC.

$$R = \emptyset$$

$$K = 1$$

1. overlæs cæsareum hamvæ (i 2-d)
Overlæs xog, Headæmeret værste.

$$U_1(t) = L_1 \frac{d\ell_1}{dt}$$

i 1D → cæsare overstæt xog

$$\phi_j(t)$$

$$U_1(t) = H_1 \cdot \frac{d\phi_j(t)}{dt}$$

$$U_2 = H_2 \cdot \frac{d\phi_j(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{U_1(t)}{U_2(t)} = \frac{H_1}{H_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$$

2. Изложене на процеса на кръговина (аддигащи)

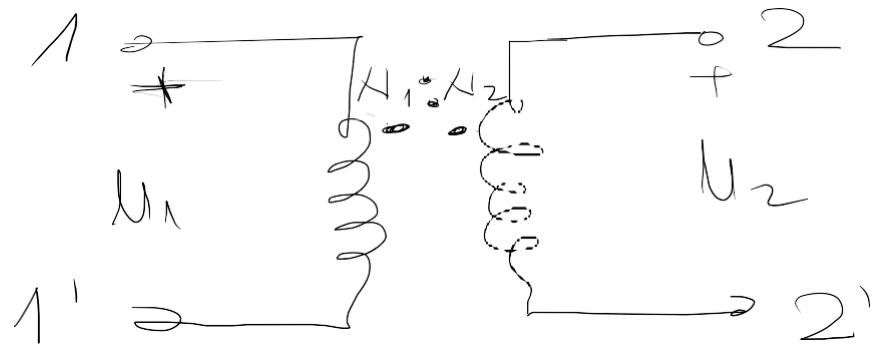
$$H_1(t) \rightarrow H \left(\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \dot{\chi}_1(t) \nearrow \Rightarrow$ Равнинни вълни фръза със
 $\dot{\chi}_2(t)$

$$\chi_2 \dot{\chi}_2(t) = \chi_1 \dot{\chi}_1(t)$$

$$\frac{\chi_1(t)}{\dot{\chi}_2(t)} = \frac{\chi_2}{\dot{\chi}_1}$$

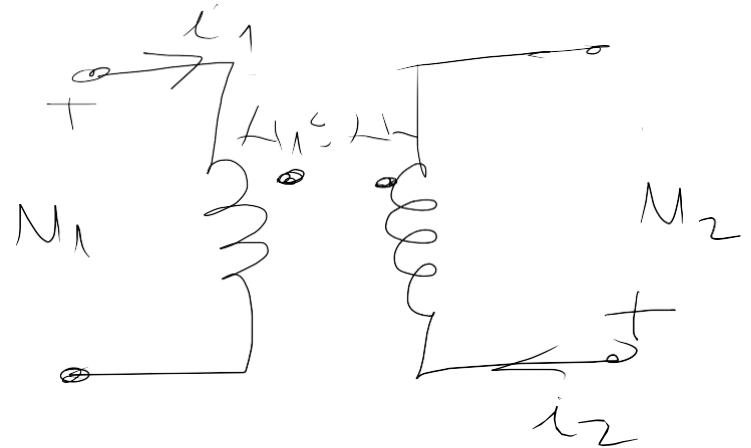
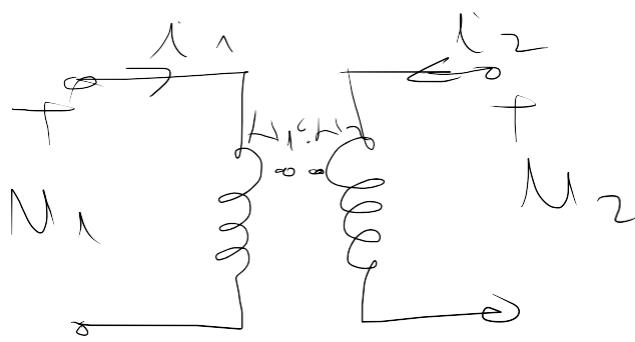
Magnetische Drehtransformator



$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \pm \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \pm \frac{u_2}{u_1}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} u_1 + \\ u_2 - \end{array} \right\}$ Jeder Zweig a grise unen
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} u_1 - \\ u_2 + \end{array} \right\}$ oder grise unen unen



$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = - \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

$$\frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = m$ определение коэффициента взаимоиндукции.

$$\frac{N_1 \cdot H_1}{N_2 \cdot H_2} / \frac{N_1}{N_2} \equiv m \cdot 1$$



ЕЛЕКТРИЧСТВО МАТ. № 10

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \frac{\phi^2}{2L} = \frac{1}{2} \Phi I$$



$$L = \frac{MN^2S}{l}$$

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \frac{MN^2SI^2}{2l}$$

$$H \cdot l = NI$$

$$\frac{NI}{l} = H$$

$$W_m = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} M H^2 \cdot S \cdot l}_{\text{записано в} \\ \text{книжке} \\ \text{Макаров}} \quad 28$$

$$W_m = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \mu H^2}_{\text{Baldwinaud}} \cdot V = \chi_m \cdot V$$

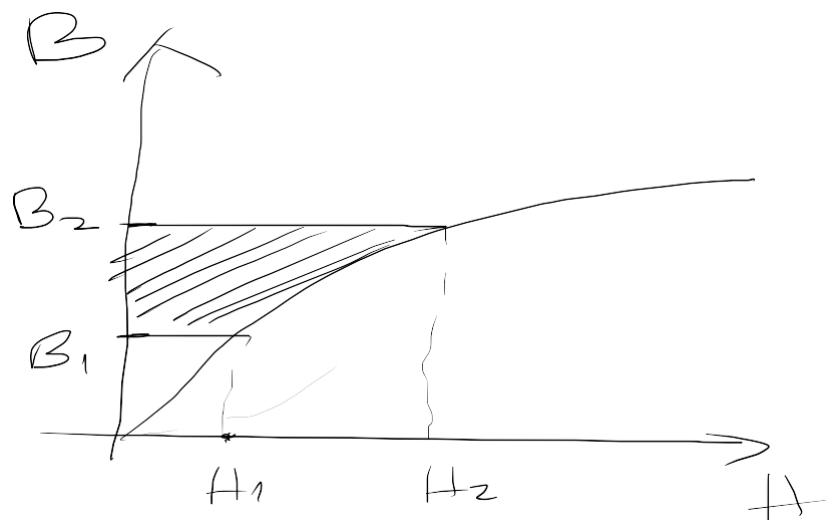
$$\chi_m = \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2 = \frac{B^2}{2M} = \frac{1}{2} BA \left[\frac{J}{m^3} \right]$$

$$\chi_m = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H}$$

res. Mag.

$$\chi_m = \frac{1}{2} BH$$

Baldwinaud
Oscans
Met. Edguré



$$W_m = \int_{B_1}^{B_2} H dB$$