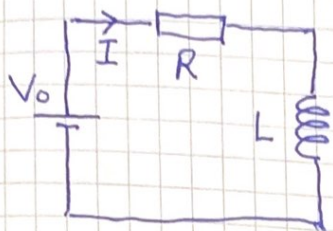


Avsluttende eksempler [OS2 14, 15]

(89)

Eks 1: RL-krets

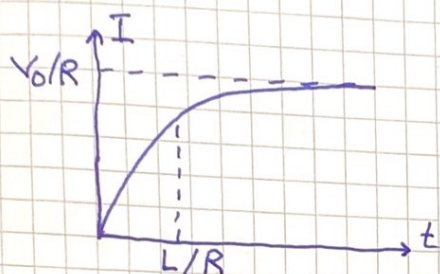


V_0 kobles til ved $t=0$

$$K2: V_0 - RI - L dI/dt = 0$$

Samme lign. for $I(t)$ som for $Q(t)$ i RC-kretsen (s 74)

$$\Rightarrow I(t) = \frac{V_0}{R} (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \quad \text{med tidskonstant } \tau = L/R$$



Pga induert motspenning i spolen tar det en viss tid før vi oppnår maks. strøm V_0/R .

Eks 2: Vannkraft og vekselspanning

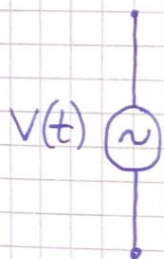
Rennende vann (evt vind) driver en turbin som roterer en spole med N viklinger og tverrsnitt A i et $\vec{B}$ -felt, med vinkelfart ω . Gir tidsavhengig omsluttet fluks

$$\Phi(t) = NBA \cos \omega t$$

og dermed induert vekselspanning (AC: alternating current)

$$V(t) = V_0 \sin \omega t \quad ; \quad V_0 = NBA\omega$$

Kretssymbol:

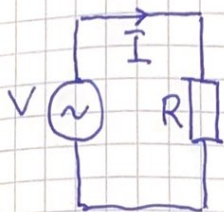


$$\text{Frekvens: } f = \omega / 2\pi$$

$$\text{Europa: } f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

Eks 3: Effektivverdier

(90)



$$K2: V_0 \sin \omega t - RI = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I(t) = I_0 \sin \omega t ; I_0 = V_0 / R$$

$$\text{Effekttap: } P(t) = V(t)I(t) = V_0 I_0 \sin^2 \omega t$$

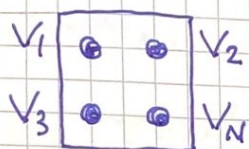
$$\text{Midlere effekttap: } \langle P \rangle = \frac{1}{2} V_0 I_0 \text{ da } \langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

Uttrykker $\langle P \rangle$ ved effektivverdier / rms-verdier:

$$\langle P \rangle = V_{\text{rms}} I_{\text{rms}} ; V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} ; I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Kontakten i veggen: } V_{\text{rms}} = 230 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_0 = 325 \text{ V}$$

Eks 4: 3-fase og 400 V



$$V_1 = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$V_2 = V_0 \sin(\omega t + 2\pi/3)$$

$$V_3 = V_0 \sin(\omega t + 4\pi/3)$$

$$V_N = 0$$

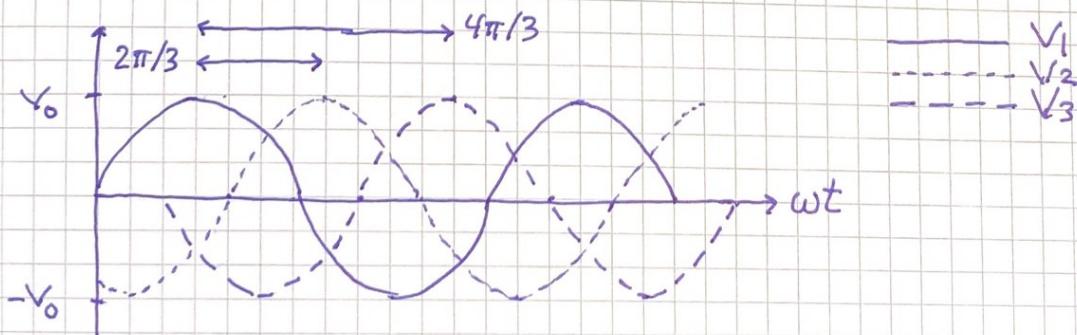
("nøytral-leder")

Siden $\sin a - \sin b = 2 \cos(\frac{a+b}{2}) \sin(\frac{a-b}{2})$ har vi

$$V_{21} = V_2 - V_1 = 2 V_0 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3} V_0 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

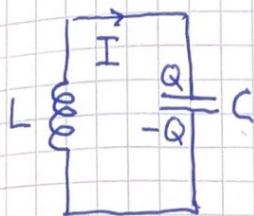
$$\Rightarrow (V_{21})_{\text{rms}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} V_0}{\sqrt{2}} = 400 \text{ V} \text{ når } V_0 = 325 \text{ V}$$

Tilsvarende for V_{32} og V_{31} .



Eks 5: LC-krets og mekanisk analogi

(91)



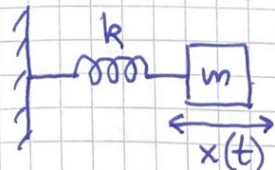
$$K2: -L\dot{I} - Q/C = 0; I = \dot{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{Q} + \omega_0^2 Q = 0; \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

Med $Q = Q_0$ og $I = 0$ ved $t = 0$ blir da:

$$Q(t) = Q_0 \cos \omega_0 t; I(t) = -\omega_0 Q_0 \sin \omega_0 t$$

Mek. analogi:



$$N2: -kx = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0; \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

Med $x = x_0$ og $v = 0$ ved $t = 0$:

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos \omega_0 t; v(t) = -\omega_0 x_0 \sin \omega_0 t$$

Analoge størrelser i de to systemene:

$$Q \leftrightarrow x, I \leftrightarrow \dot{x}, L \leftrightarrow m, C \leftrightarrow 1/k$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \text{energi i } \vec{B}\text{-feltet i spolen}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} Q^2 / C = \text{— " — } \vec{E}\text{-feltet i kondensatoren}$$

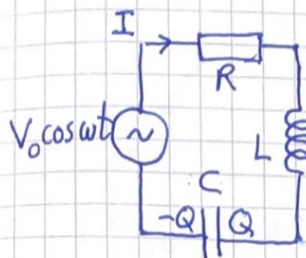
Begge systemer er konservative, uten tap (dissipasjon) av energi:

$$\frac{Q^2}{2C} + \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{Q_0^2}{2C} \cos^2 \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} L \underbrace{\omega_0^2 Q_0^2}_{= \frac{1}{C}} \sin^2 \omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{Q_0^2}{2C} = \text{konstant}$$

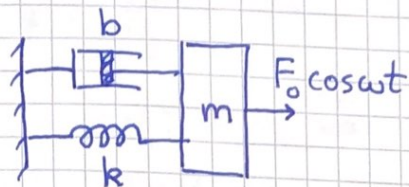
Eks 6: RLC resonanskrets

(92)



$$\begin{aligned} K2: V_0 \cos \omega t - R\dot{Q} - L\ddot{Q} - \frac{Q}{C} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow L\ddot{Q} + R\dot{Q} + \frac{1}{C}Q &= V_0 \cos \omega t \end{aligned}$$

Mek. analogi: (5.42-44)



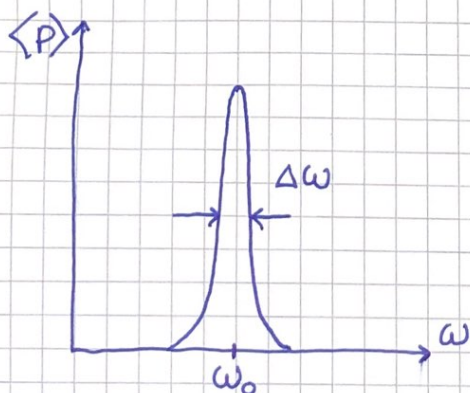
$$\begin{aligned} N2: F_0 \cos \omega t - b\dot{x} - kx &= m\ddot{x} \\ \Rightarrow m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx &= F_0 \cos \omega t \end{aligned}$$

Analoge størrelser: $b \leftrightarrow R$, $F_0 \leftrightarrow V_0$

Må få $Q(t)$ i el.krets på samme form som $x(t)$ i mek.system:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(t) &= Q_0(\omega) \sin(\omega t + \varphi); \quad Q_0(\omega) = \frac{V_0/L}{\{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + (2\gamma\omega)^2\}^{1/2}}; \quad 2\gamma = \frac{R}{L} \\ \Rightarrow I(t) &= \dot{Q}(t) = I_0(\omega) \cos(\omega t + \varphi); \quad I_0(\omega) = \omega Q_0(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle P \rangle(\omega) = \langle V(t)I(t) \rangle; \quad \text{På resonans } (\omega = \omega_0): \langle P \rangle = \frac{V_0^2}{2R}$$



Halverdibredde: $\Delta\omega = 2\gamma = R/L$ (FWHM)

Oscillatorens Q-faktor (kvalitetsfaktor):

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega} = \frac{f_0}{\Delta f} = \frac{\sqrt{L/C}}{R}$$