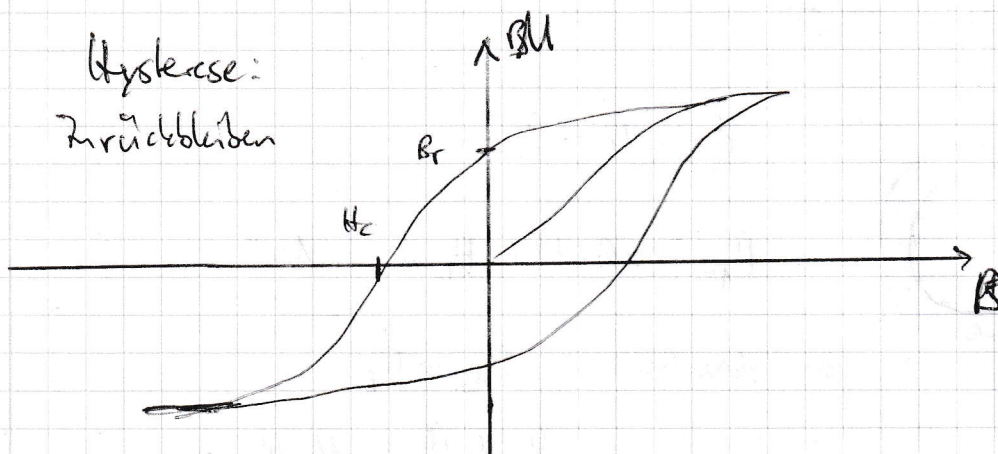


Ex 2 / Blatt 8

28

Hystese:
Zurückbleiben



Remanenz: Magnetisierung die bei Feld $H=0$ übrig bleibt

Koerzitivfeld: Feld, dass benötigt wird um keine Magnetisierung zu erreichen

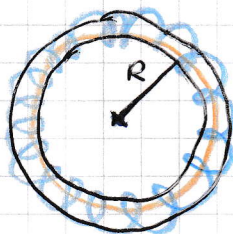
Sättigung: maximale Magnetisierung

Fläche: Energie zum Magnetisieren des Materials

29

Ampere Gesetz $\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I \cdot N_r$
bzw. $\oint H d\vec{l} = I$

a)



~~einige Schritte~~ H

Im Torus: $H \cdot 2\pi R = N \cdot I$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{N \cdot I}{2\pi R} = 1,59 \cdot 10^3 \frac{A}{m}$$

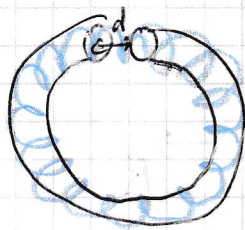
$$B = \mu_0 \mu_r H = \underline{4 T}$$

$$M = \chi \cdot H = (\mu_r - 1) H = \underline{3,18 \cdot 10^6 \frac{A}{m}}$$

b) H gleich

$$B = \mu_0 H = 2 \text{ mT}$$

c)



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

$$H_E (2\pi R - d) + H_L d = N \cdot I$$

$$\text{da } dN \ B=0 \quad B_E = B_L$$

$$\mu_r \mu_0 H_E = \mu_0 H_L$$

$$\Rightarrow H_E = \frac{H_L}{\mu_r}$$

$$H_L \left(\frac{2\pi R - d}{\mu_r} + d \right) = N \cdot I$$

$$H_L = \frac{N \cdot I}{\left(\frac{2\pi R - d}{\mu_r} + d \right)} = 1,89 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_E = B_L = \mu_0 H_L = 1,89 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T} = 0,237 \text{ T}$$

$$H_E = \frac{H_L}{\mu_r} = 94 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

d) Mittelpunkt: Torus wie ein Ring durch den Strom fließt ~~schließen~~ bis Senkrechte

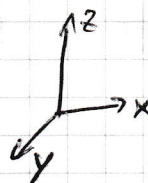
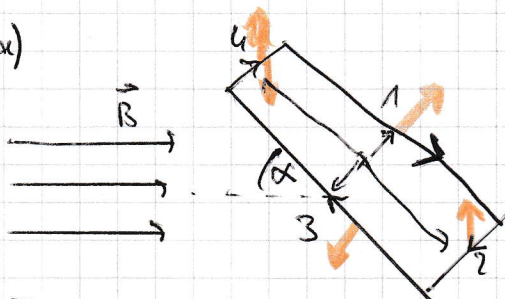
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$

$$B = 31,4 \text{ } \mu\text{T}$$

$$= 31,4 \text{ } \mu\text{T}$$

30

a)



$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= \oint \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} \times \vec{B} = \oint d\vec{x} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{l}_4 = l \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{l}_2$$

$$\vec{B} = B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{l}_3 = l \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ 0 \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \vec{l}_1$$

$$\vec{F}_1 = -IBl \sin(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F}_3 = IBl \sin(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = IBl \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F}_4 = -IBl \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \quad \vec{r}_1 \parallel \vec{F}_1, \quad \vec{r}_3 \parallel \vec{F}_3 \Rightarrow \vec{M}_{1,3} = 0$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = \frac{l}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ 0 \\ -\sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{r}_4 = \frac{l}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos(\alpha) \\ 0 \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

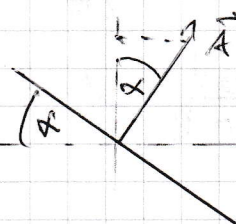
$$\vec{M}_2 = \frac{l^2}{2} B \cdot I \cos(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{M}_4$$

$$\vec{M}_{\text{ges}} = l^2 B I \cos(\alpha) \vec{e}_y$$

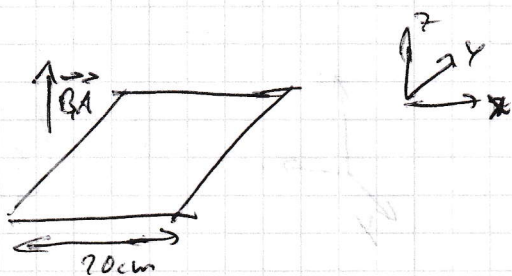
$$c) \vec{m} = I \cdot \vec{A} \quad \vec{A} = l^2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\alpha) \\ 0 \\ \cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{M} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{m} = \underline{\underline{\vec{m} \times \vec{B}}}$$



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$$a) \quad \Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = B \cdot A \cos \varphi \quad \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi = B \cdot A = \underline{\underline{2,51 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Vs}}}$$

$$b) \quad U_{\text{ind}} = -\dot{\Phi} \quad \Phi(t) = B \cdot A \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\dot{\Phi}(t) = -B \cdot A \cdot \sin(\omega t) \cdot \omega$$

$$U_{\text{ind}} = \underline{B \cdot A \cdot \omega \cdot \sin(\omega t)}$$

$$U_0 = 0,79 \text{ V}$$

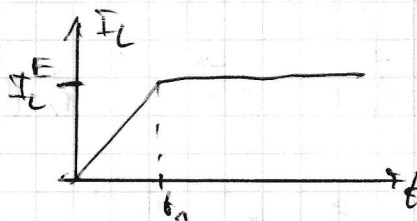
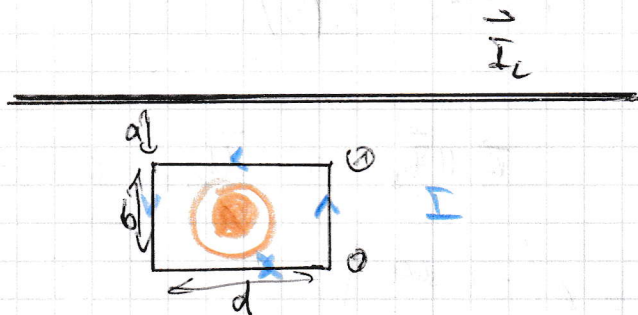
$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$c) \quad U_{\text{ind}} = -\dot{\Phi} = -\frac{d}{dt}(A \cdot B) = -(A \cdot \dot{B} + B \cdot \dot{A}) = 0$$

$\dot{B} = 0 \quad \dot{A} = 0$

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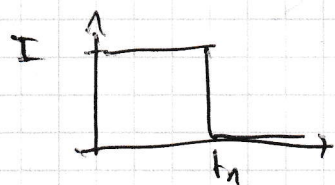
a)



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I_L}{2\pi y} \quad \Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_a^{a+b} \frac{\mu_0 I_L}{2\pi y} dy = \frac{\mu_0 d}{2\pi} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \cdot I_L$$

$$U_{\text{ind}} = -\dot{\Phi} = -\frac{\mu_0 d}{2\pi} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \cdot \dot{I}_L \quad I = \frac{U}{R}$$

$$I_{\text{ind}} = -\frac{\mu_0 d}{2\pi R} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \cdot \dot{I}_L \quad t < t_n \quad | \quad = 0 \quad t > t_n$$



$$b) \quad \vec{F} = I (\vec{L} \times \vec{B})$$

Strecke ①: $\vec{L}$ größer Kraft als

②, da $\vec{B}$ stark links ist

Strecke ③: $\vec{L}$ weiter vom Leiter weg!