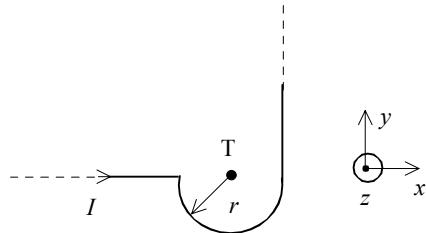


OSNOVE ELEKTROTEHNIKE II

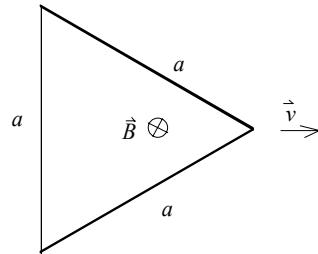
Izpit, 03. 09. 2003

- V danem vodniku je tok 10 A , $r = 20 \text{ cm}$. Kolikšna je gostota magnetnega pretoka \bar{B} v točki T?

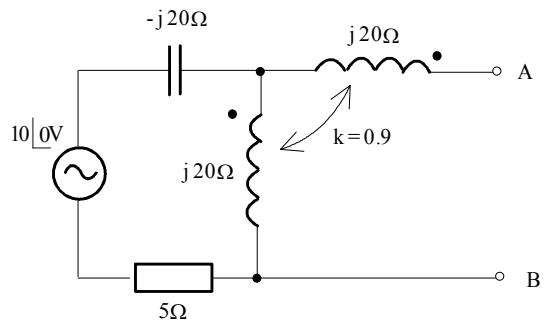


- Trikotna zanka ($a = 1 \text{ cm}$) se giblje s hitrostjo $v_0 = 20 \text{ m/s}$ pravokotno na magnetno polje gostote $B = B_0 (1 - e^{-t/t_0})$.

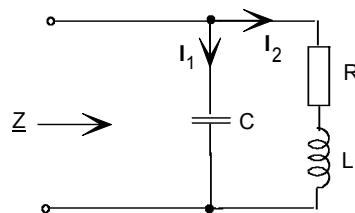
Klikšna je inducirana napetost v zanki v času $t = t_0$, pri $B_0 = 1 \text{ T}$ in $t_0 = 0.1 \text{ ms}$?



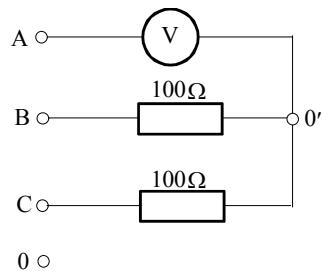
- Določite napetost med sponkama A in B!



- V vezju je delovna moč 100 W ter efektivne vrednosti tokov $I_1 = 5/\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$ in $I_2 = 5 \text{ A}$. Tok I_1 prehiteva tok I_2 za $3\pi/4$. Kolikšna je impedanca vezja Z ?



- Koliko kaže idealni voltmeter, ko dano vezje priključimo na direktni simetrični trifazni sistem napetosti $3x21/12 \text{ V}$?



OSNOVE ELEKTROTEHNIKE II

Rešitve izpitna, 03. 09. 2003

1. Gostota \bar{B} v točki T je vsota prispevka polkroga $\bar{B}_1 = \bar{e}_z \mu_0 \frac{I}{2r} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ in prispevka navpične polovice premega vodnika $\bar{B}_2 = \bar{e}_z \mu_0 \frac{I}{2\pi r} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\bar{B} = \bar{B}_1 + \bar{B}_2 = \bar{e}_z \mu_0 \frac{I}{4r} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{\pi}\right) = \bar{e}_z 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{10}{4 \cdot 0.2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\pi}\right) = \bar{e}_z 20.7 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

2. Magnetno polje je krajevno homogeno in je inducirana napetost v zanki zaradi hitrosti \vec{V} enaka nič.
Ostane le

$$u_i = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt}(B \cdot A) = -\frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot B_0 \cdot \frac{1}{t_0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{t_0}}$$

$$u_i = -\frac{10^{-4} \sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 1 \frac{1}{10^{-4}} e^{-1} = -159 \text{ mV.}$$

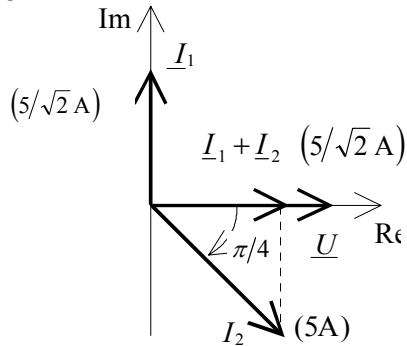
3. $\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{10}{5 + j20 - j20} = 2 \text{ A}$

$$\underline{U}_{AB} = \underline{I} \cdot j20 + \underline{I} \cdot jX_M$$

$$X_M = k\sqrt{X_1 \cdot X_2} = k\sqrt{20 \cdot 20} = 0.9 \cdot 20 \Omega$$

$$\underline{U}_{AB} = 2 \cdot j20 + 0.9 \cdot 2 \cdot j20 = j76 \text{ V}$$

4. Narišemo kompleksorski diagram:



Skupni tok je v fazi z napetostjo $\rightarrow \underline{Z} = R$,

$$\underline{Z} = R = P/I^2 = 100/(5/\sqrt{2})^2 = 8 \Omega.$$

