Kræsjkurs i magnetisme

Start punkter

- Strømførende ledere og magneter lager magnetiske felt
- Ladede partikler i et magnetisk felt føler en kraft

Kan ”utlede”

- Kraft på leder i felt
- Dreining av magnetisk dipol i felt
- Flukskonsentrasjon i ferromagnetiske medier
- Induksjon (emf)
- Transformator
- Selvinduktans

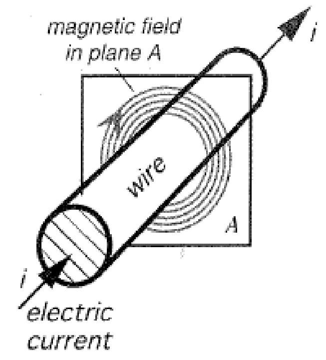
Magnetisk felt

- Genereres av strøm

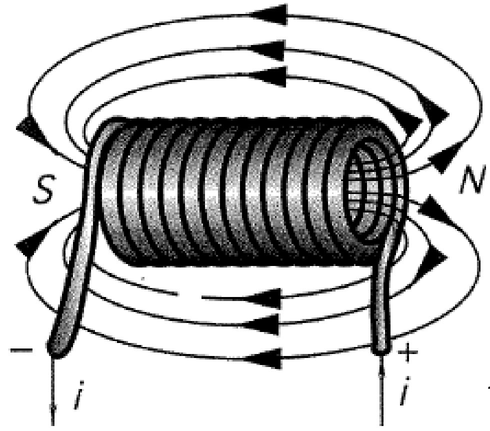
- Regnes ut fra Amperes lov:

- Blir sterkt og homogent i en spole

- Synliggjøres med magnet eller jernfilspon

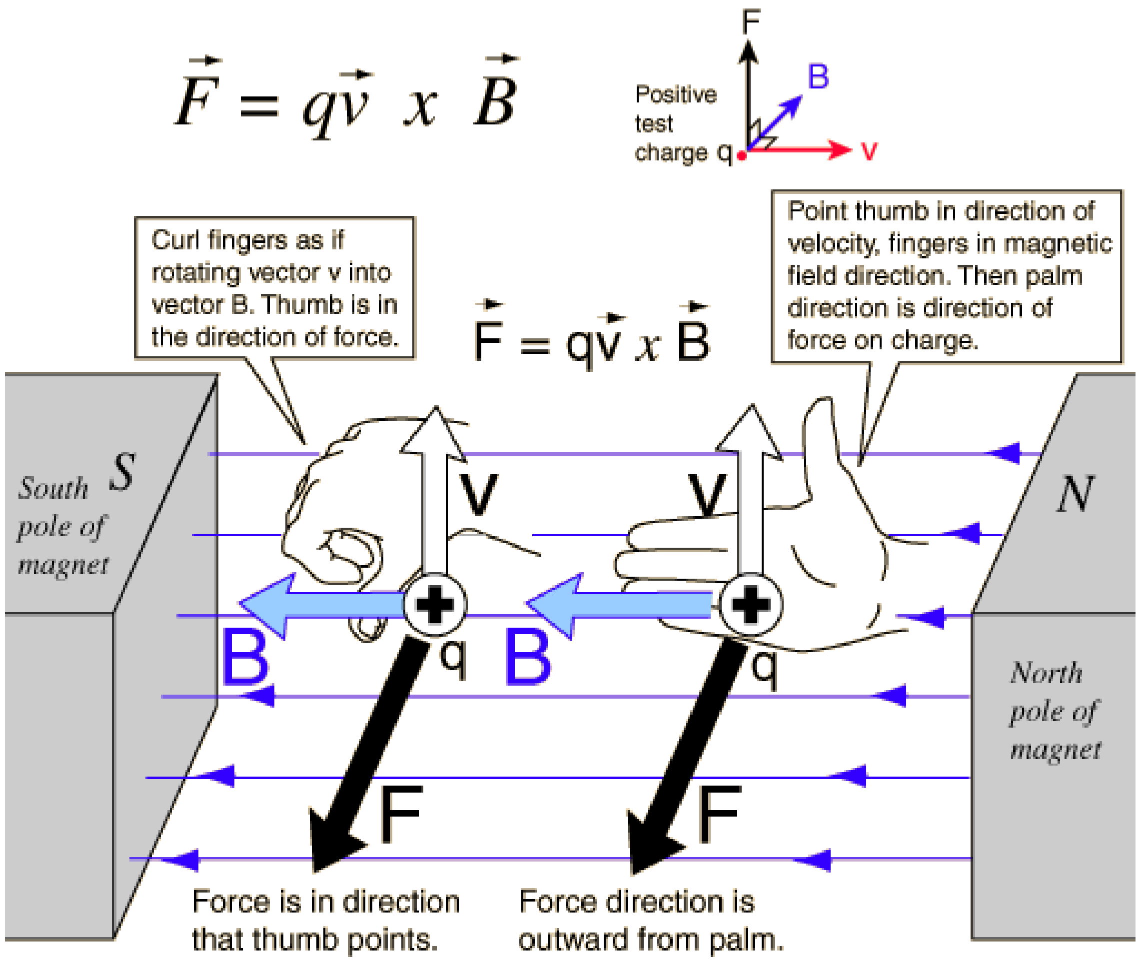


$$\oint \vec{B}\cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i \quad \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r}$$



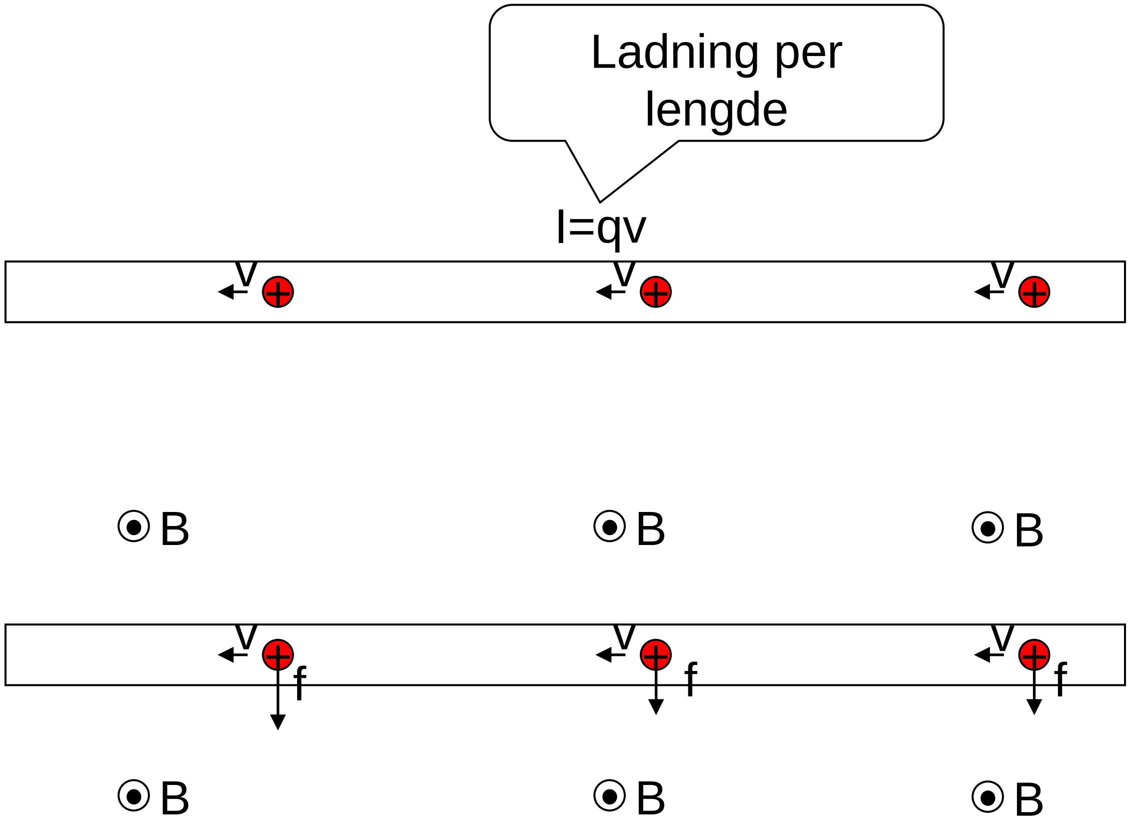
$$B = \mu_0 i n$$

Ladet partikkel i fart i magnetfelt



Hyperphysics

Strømførende leder

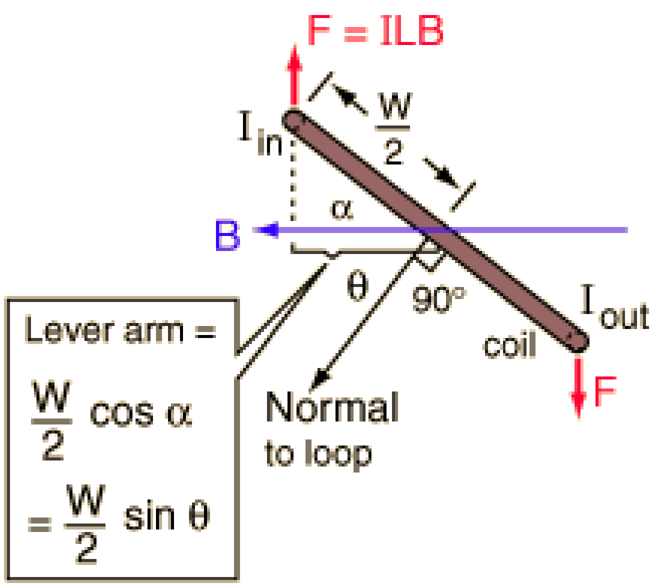


Kraft per lengdeenhet: $\vec{f} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

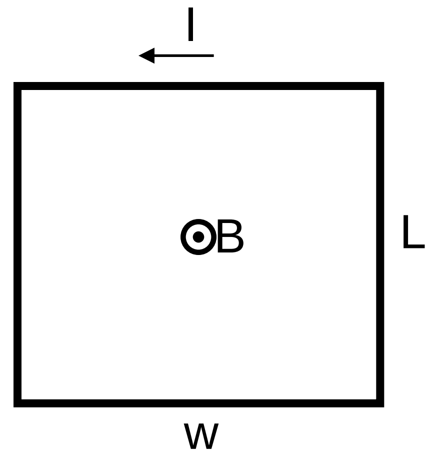
Total kraft: $\vec{F} = q\vec{v}L \times \vec{B} = i\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$

Magnetic dipole

Top view



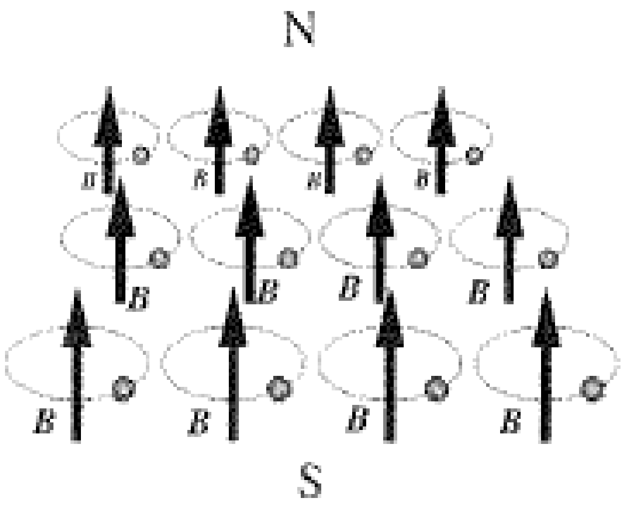
Front view:



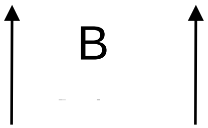
= IA = IwL

$$\tau = \mu \ x \ B$$

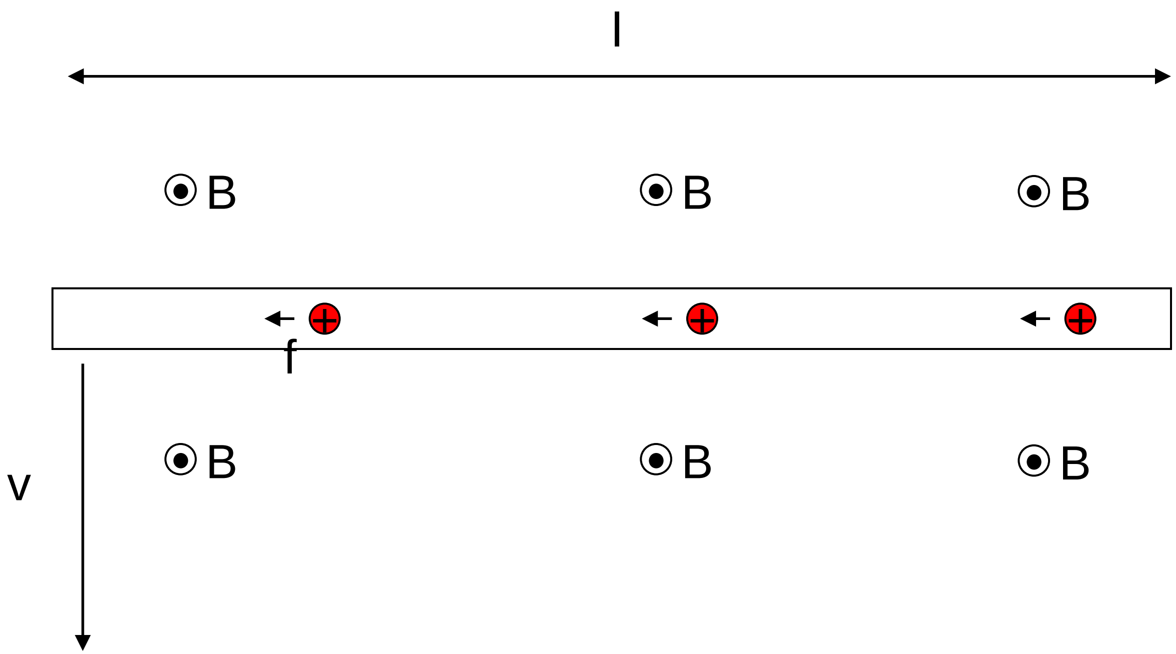
Feltforsterkning av dipoler



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_r \mu_0 i$$



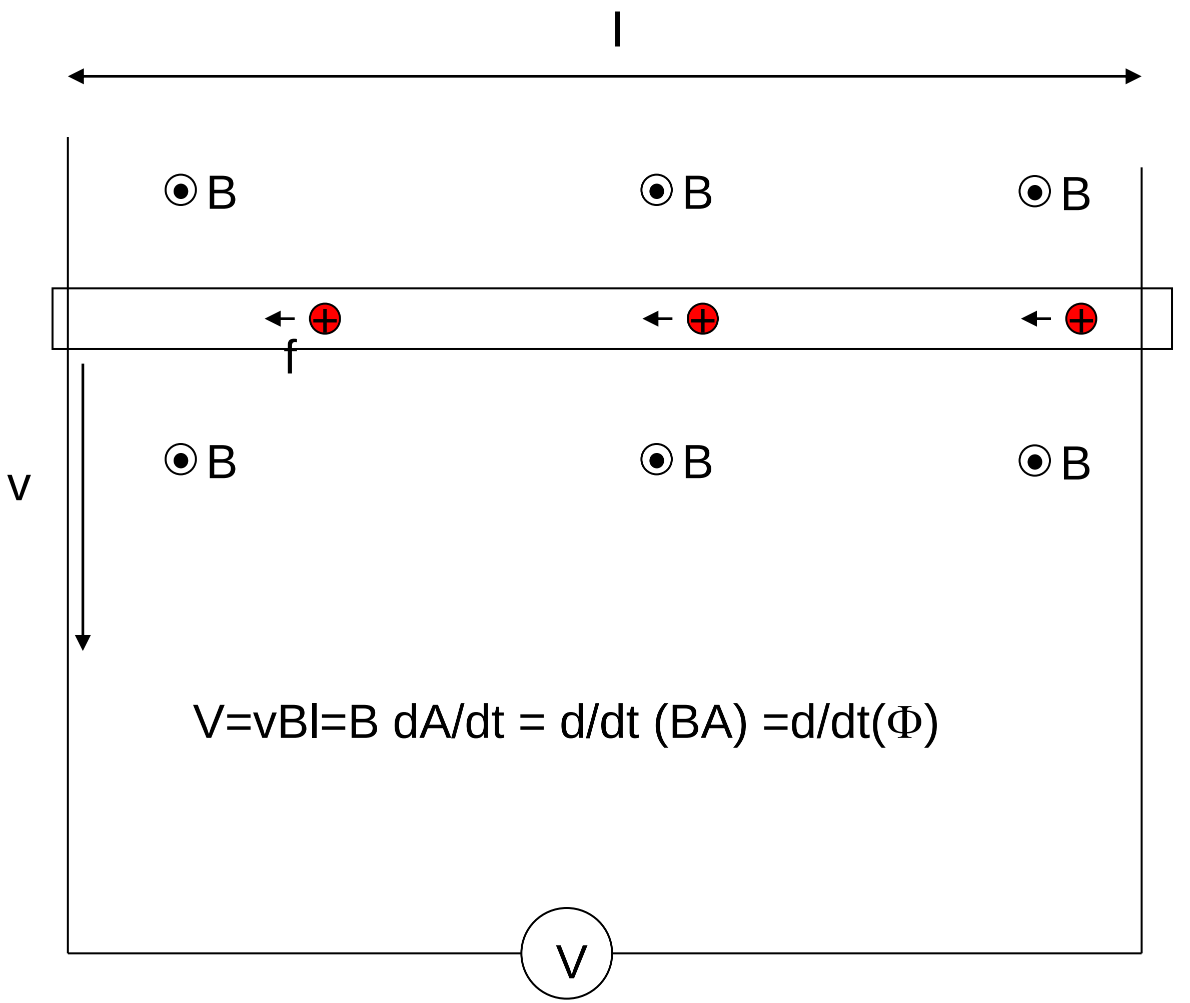
Kraft på ladninger i beveget leder



f=qvB

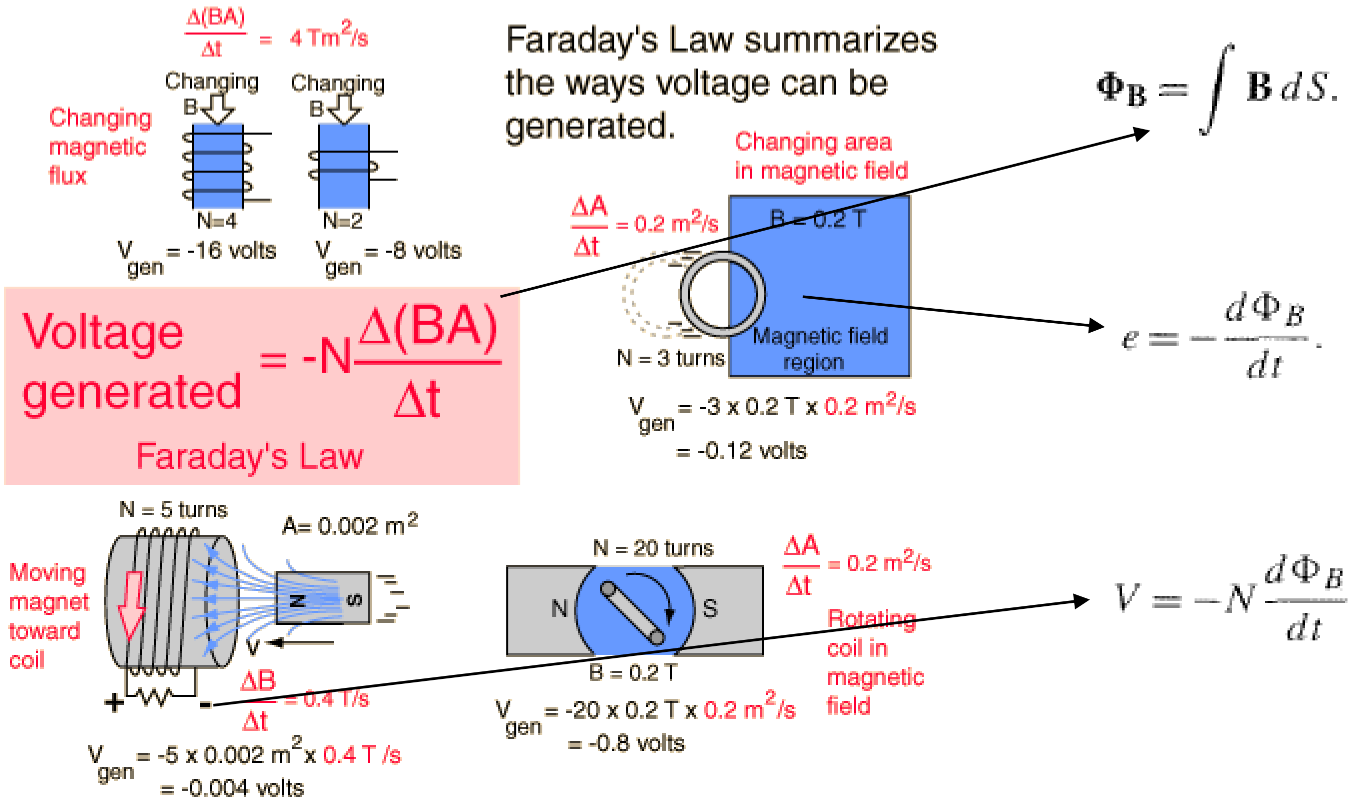
V=vBl

Kraft på ladninger i leder



$$V = vBl = B\, dA/dt = d/dt\,(BA) = d/dt(\Phi)$$

Induction – Faradays law



Hyperphysics

Magnetic material behaviour

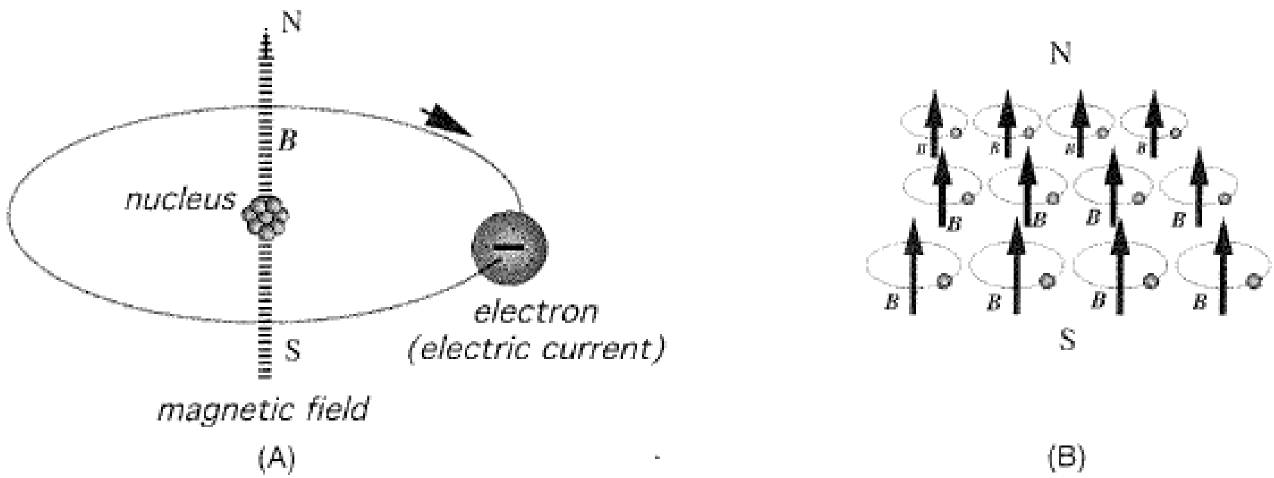
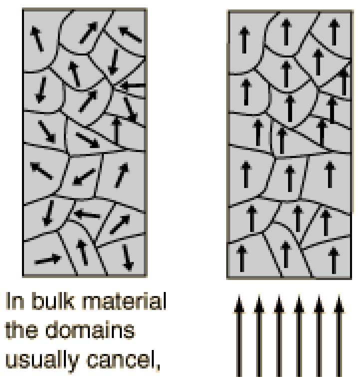


Fig. 3.12. Moving electron sets a magnetic field (A); superposition of field vectors results in a combined magnetic field of a magnet (B).



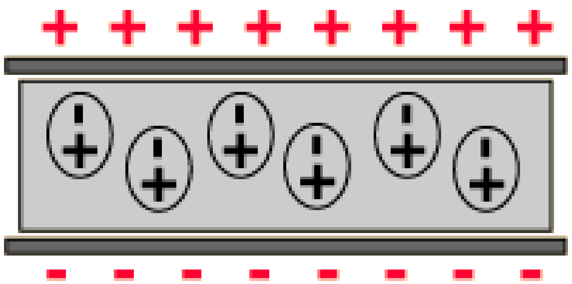
In bulk material the domains usually cancel, leaving the material unmagnetized.

Externally applied magnetic field.

NB! Usually adds to the magnetic field!

Simple dipole effect

Electric:

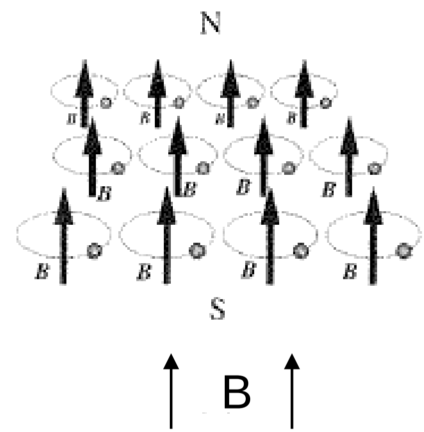


Reduced field

$$\oint_S \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0}$$

Linear for most field strengths and materials

Magnetic:

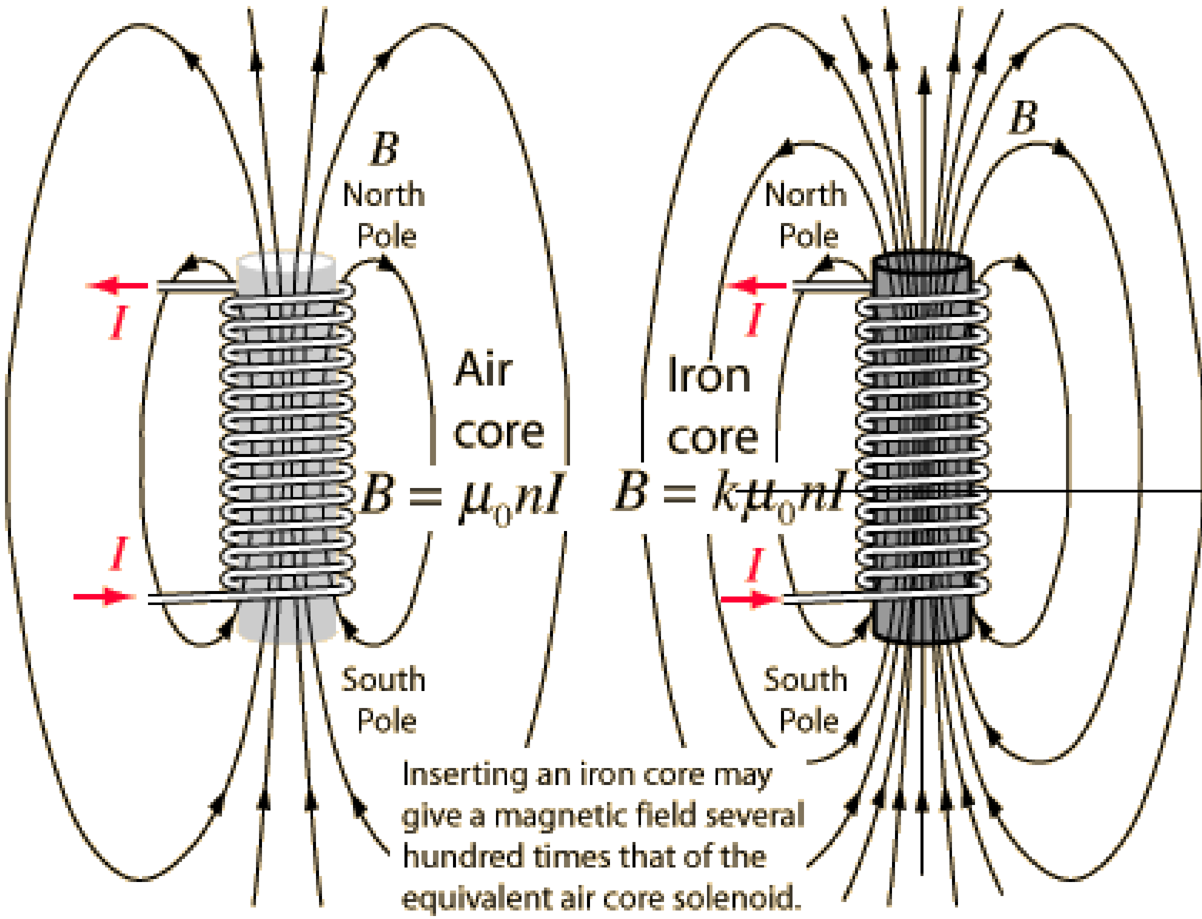


Increased field

$$\oint \vec{B}\cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_r \mu_0 i$$

Often negligible (μ_r=1) or highly nonlinear

Field amplification



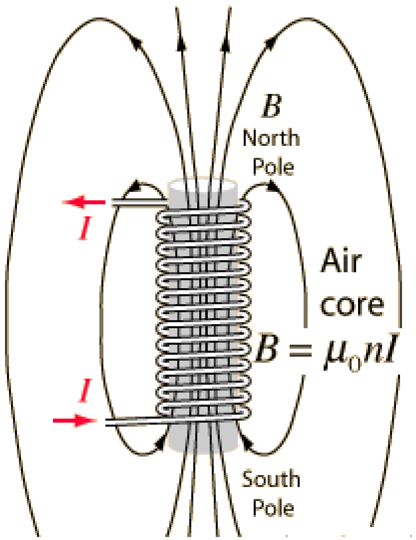
$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

$$B = k\mu_0 n I$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_r \mu_0 i$$

$$k = \mu_r$$

(self) inductance



$$v = -\frac{d(n\Phi_B)}{dt}.$$

$$n\Phi_B = Li,$$

$$v = -\frac{d(n\Phi_B)}{dt} = -L\frac{di}{dt}.$$

Transformers

$$v_2 = -M_{21}\frac{di_1}{dt},$$

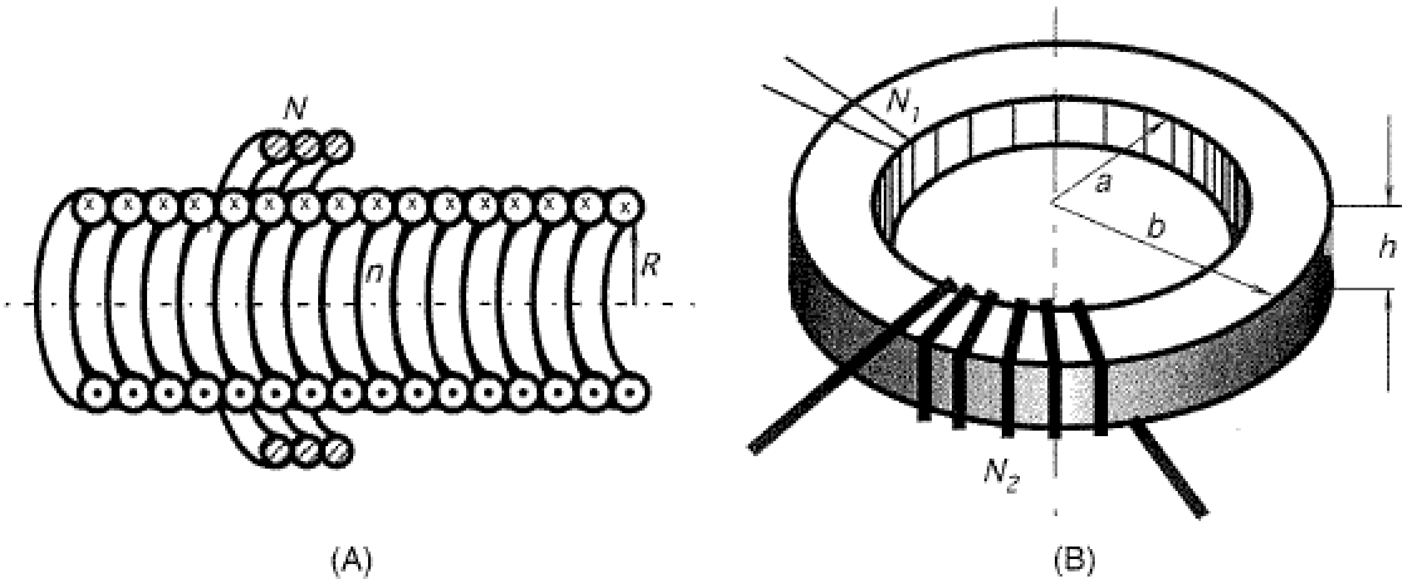


Fig. 3.15. Mutual inductances in solenoids (A) and in a toroid (B).

Linear variable differential transformer

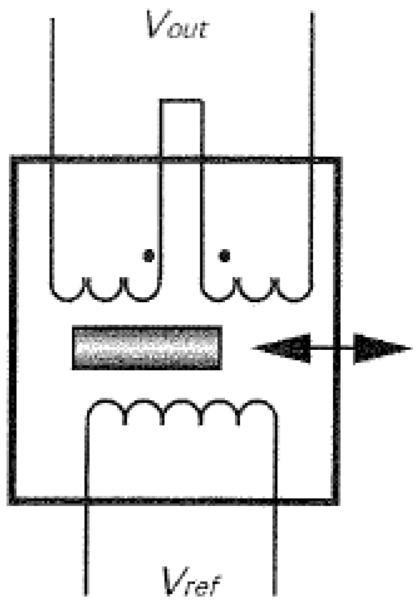
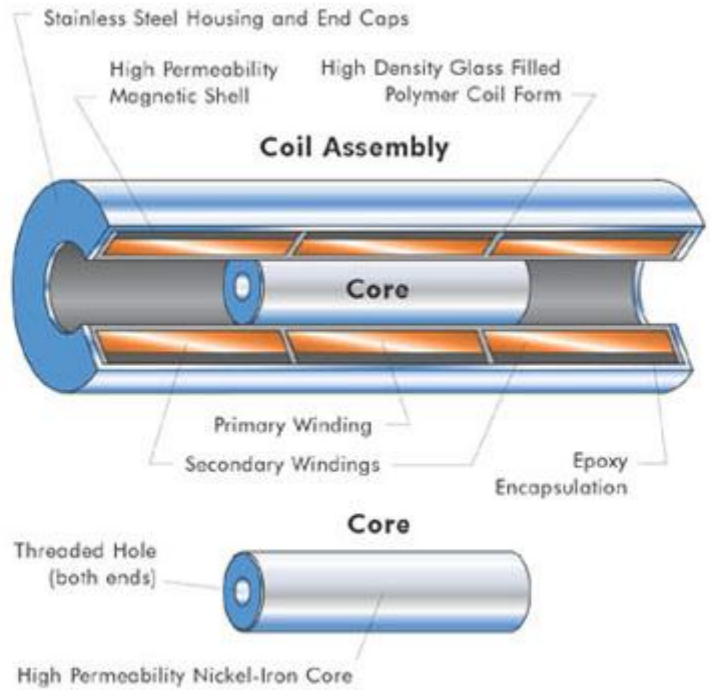


Fig. 7.9.



http://www.macrosensors.com/lvdt_macro_sensors/lvdt_tutorial/index.html

LVDT eksempler

Performance	Stroke Range	+/- 0.5 to 8.0 in.
	Non-Linearity (max.)	+/- 0.25% Full Scale
	Output Load (min.)	2,000 Ohms
	Output Impedance	2 Ohms
	Output Sensitivity	+/- 2 VDC (nominal)
	Isolation	1,000 V input to output
	Polarity	Output positive for outward stroke
Environmental	Temperature, Operating	-58° to 158°F
	Temperature, Effect	
	Zero (max.)	0.006% Full Scale/°F
	Span (max.)	0.017% Full Scale/°F
Electrical	Element Type	DC-DC LVDT
	Input Supply (acceptable)	
	Regulated	5 VDC @ 100 mA max.
	Unregulated	+6 V to +18 VDC @ 100 mA max.
	Ripple	30 mV peak to peak
	Electrical Termination	Multiconductor Shielded Cable (6 ft.)
	Reverse Polarity Protection	Yes
Mechanical	Case Material	Stainless Steel
	Probe Material	Stainless Steel
	Armature Type	Free Unguided
	Probe Thread	M5 x 0.8
	Weight	See Above Table
	Spring Force (max.)	Not Applicable

http://www.sensotec.com/lvdt.asp