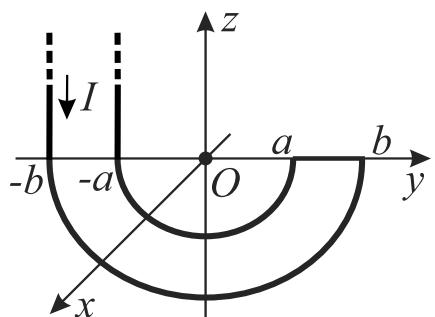


ZADACI

Zadatak 1. Veoma dugačak žičani provodnik, sa vremenski konstantnom strujom jačine I , savijen je kao što je prikazano na slici 1. Provodnik se sastoji od tri pravolinijska i dva lučna segmenta. Cela struktura leži u y - z ravni Dekartovog pravouglog koordinatnog sistema. Odrediti intenzitet vektora magnetske indukcije u koordinatnom početku (tačka O). Sredina je vazduh.

Brojne vrednosti: $I = 1 \text{ A}$, $a = 2 \text{ cm}$, $b = 3 \text{ cm}$.

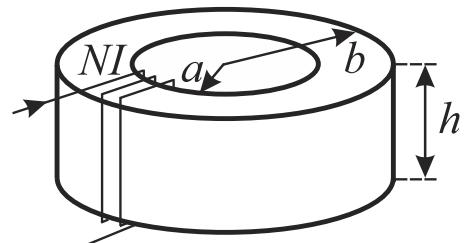


Slika 1.

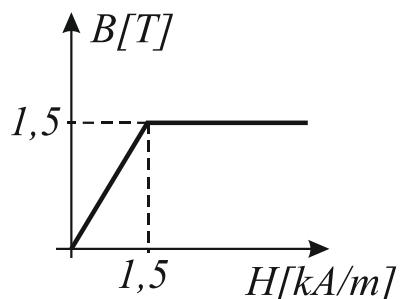
Zadatak 2. Na slici 2a je prikazano debelo torusno jezgro, načinjeno od materijala čija je magnetska karakteristika data na slici 2b. Na jezgru je ravnomerno i gusto namotan pobudni namotaj sa N zavojaka u kojima je uspostavljena struja jačine $I = 1,5 \text{ A}$. Odrediti:

- broj namotaja N , tako da polovina jezgra bude u zasićenju,
- režim rada torusnog jezgra kada se struja u namotajima poveća za 50%,
- promenu magnetske energije u jezgru, koja nastaje pri promeni struje u namotajima, iz dela zadatka pod b).

Dimenzije jezgra su: $a = 2 \text{ cm}$, $b = 3 \text{ cm}$, visina $h = 2,5 \text{ cm}$.



Slika 2a.



Slika 2b.

PRAVILA POLAGANJA

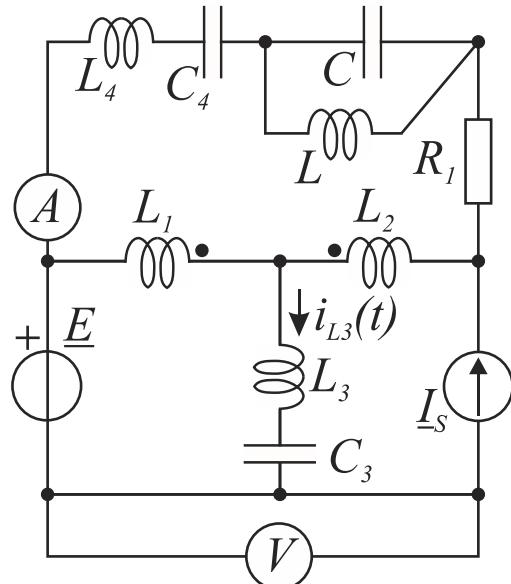
Za položen kolokvijum neophodno je tačno uraditi više od 50% svakog od zadataka. Svaki zadatak se boduje sa 25 poena. Kolokvijum traje jedan sat i trideset minuta.

ZADACI

Zadatak 1. U mreži prostoperiodične struje prikazanoj na slici 1:

- Odrediti aktivnu snagu naponskog generatora \underline{E} i reaktivnu snagu strujnog generatora \underline{I}_S .
- Odrediti pokazivanje idealnih mernih instrumenata.
- Odrediti trenutnu vrednost struje kroz kalem induktivnosti L_3 , $i_{L3}(t)$.

Brojni podaci su: $\underline{E} = 5 \text{ V}$, $\underline{I}_S = j2 \text{ A}$, $X_L = X_C = X_{L2} = 5 \Omega$, $X_{L1} = 10 \Omega$, $X_{L3} = X_{C3} = 15 \Omega$, $X_{L4} = X_{C4} = 10 \Omega$, $X_{L12} = 3 \Omega$, $R_1 = 5 \Omega$.

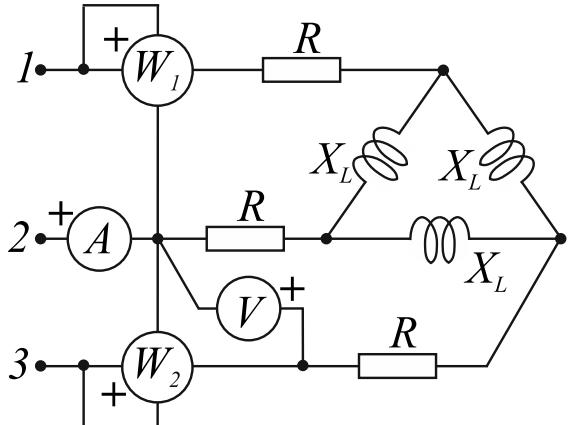


Slika 1.

Zadatak 2. Simetričan trofazni prijemnik priključen je na simetričnu trofaznu mrežu faznog napona prve faze $\underline{U}_1 = 230 \text{ V}$, kao što je prikazano na slici 2.

- Odrediti pokazivanje idealnih mernih instrumenata.
- Skicirati fazorski dijagram svih veličina od kojih zavisi pokazivanje mernih instrumenata.

Brojni podaci su: $R = 30 \Omega$, $X_L = 180 \Omega$.

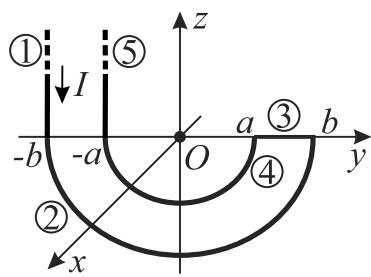


Slika 2.

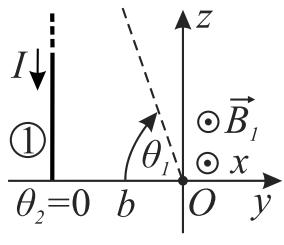
PRAVILA POLAGANJA

Za položen kolokvijum neophodno je tačno uraditi više od 50% svakog od zadataka. Svaki zadatak se boduje sa 25 poena. Kolokvijum traje jedan sat i trideset minuta.

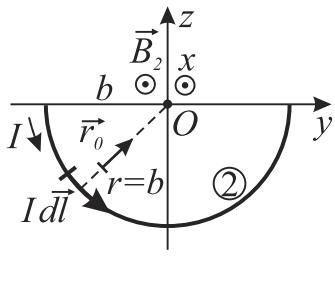
I-1



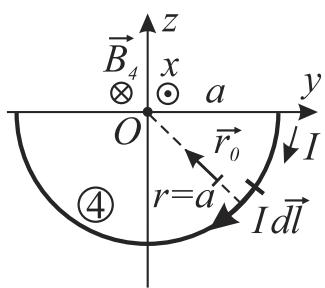
$$\boxed{\vec{B}_3 = 0} \quad \sin \alpha(\vec{dl}, \vec{r}_0) = 0$$



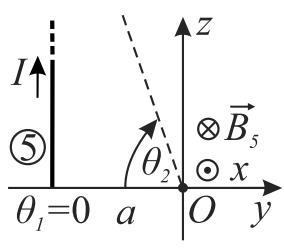
$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} 1 & \quad d = b, \quad \theta_1 \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \theta_2 = 0 \\ B_1 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} [0 - (-1)] = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} \\ \vec{B}_1 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} \cdot \vec{i}_x \end{aligned}}$$



$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} d\vec{B}_2 &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I \vec{dl} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2} \quad dB_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I dl}{b^2} \quad \alpha(\vec{dl}, \vec{r}_0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ B_2 &= \int dB_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b^2} \int_0^{1/2 \cdot 2b\pi} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b^2} b\pi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4b} \\ \vec{B}_2 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4b} \cdot \vec{i}_x \end{aligned}}$$



$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} d\vec{B}_4 &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I \vec{dl} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2} \quad dB_4 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I dl}{a^2} \quad \alpha(\vec{dl}, \vec{r}_0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ B_4 &= \int dB_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a^2} \int_0^{1/2 \cdot 2a\pi} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a^2} a\pi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4a} \\ \vec{B}_4 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_x) \end{aligned}}$$



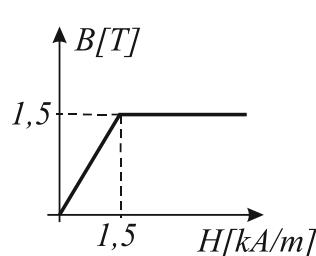
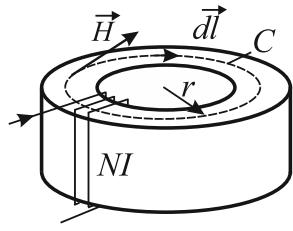
$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} 5 & \quad d = a, \quad \theta_1 = 0, \quad \theta_2 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ B_5 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (1 - 0) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \\ \vec{B}_5 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_x) \end{aligned}}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}_o = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 + \vec{B}_3 + \vec{B}_4 + \vec{B}_5 = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{4b} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{4a} \right) \cdot \vec{i}_x}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}_o = 6,9 \mu T \cdot (-\vec{i}_x)}$$

I-2

a)



$$\oint_c \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = NI$$

$$H \cdot 2\pi r = NI$$

$$H = \frac{NI}{2\pi r} \quad a \leq r \leq b$$

$$I = 1,5 \text{ A}$$

$$r_c = a + \frac{1}{2}(b - a) = 2,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{NI}{2\pi r_c} = H_K \quad \rightarrow \quad N = \frac{H_K \cdot 2\pi r_c}{I} = \frac{1500 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 0,025}{1,5}$$

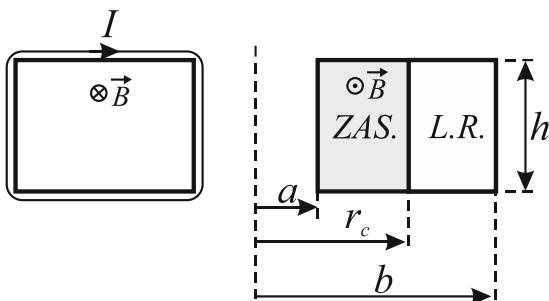
$$N = 157 \text{ zavojaka}$$

b)

$$I_1 = 1,5 I = 1,5 \cdot 1,5 = 2,25 \text{ A}$$

$$H_{\min}(I_1) = \frac{NI_1}{2\pi b} = \frac{157 \cdot 2,25}{2\pi \cdot 0,03} = 1875 \text{ A/m} > H_K \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\text{Jezgro u potpunom zasićenju.}}$$

c)



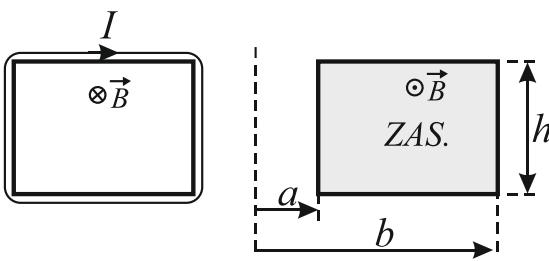
$$w_m = \frac{1}{2} BH = \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2$$

$$W_m = \int_V w_m dV$$

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} B_K H_K (r_c^2 - a^2) \pi h + \int_{r_c}^b \frac{1}{2} \mu \left(\frac{NI}{2r\pi} \right)^2 2r\pi dr h$$

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} B_K H_K (r_c^2 - a^2) \pi h + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1,5}{1500} \cdot \frac{N^2 I^2}{2\pi} h \ln \frac{b}{r_c}$$

$$W_m = 19,87 \text{ mJ} + 20,13 \text{ mJ} = 40 \text{ mJ}$$



$$W_{m1} = \frac{1}{2} B_K H_K (b^2 - a^2) \pi h$$

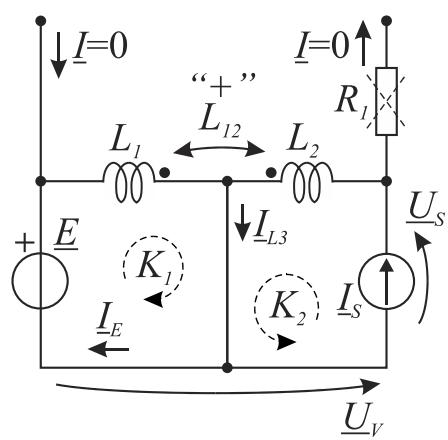
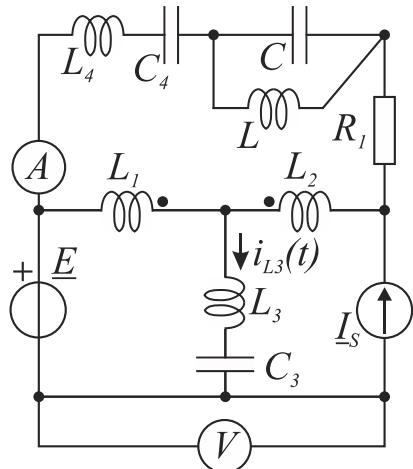
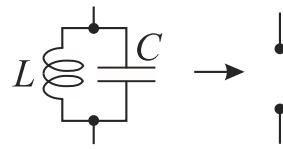
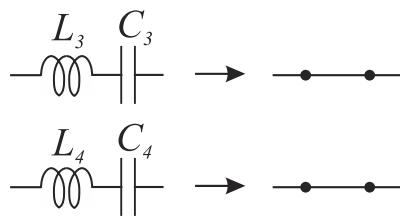
$$W_{m1} = 44,16 \text{ mJ}$$

$$\Delta W_m = W_{m1} - W_m = 44,16 \text{ mJ} - 40 \text{ mJ}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta W_m = 4,16 \text{ mJ}}$$

II-1

a)



$$K_1 : -\underline{E} + jX_{L1} \underline{I}_E + jX_{L12} \underline{I}_S = 0$$

$$K_2 : -\underline{U}_S + jX_{L2} \underline{I}_S + jX_{L12} \underline{I}_E = 0$$

$$K_1 : \underline{I}_E = \frac{\underline{E} - jX_{L12} \underline{I}_S}{jX_{L1}} = \frac{5 - j3 \cdot j2}{j10} = \frac{5 + 6}{j10} = -j1,1 \text{ A}$$

$$K_2 : \underline{U}_S = jX_{L2} \underline{I}_S + jX_{L12} \underline{I}_E = j5 \cdot j2 + j3 \cdot (-j1,1) = -10 + 3,3 = -6,7 \text{ V}$$

$$\underline{S}_E = \underline{E} \underline{I}_E^* = 5 \cdot j1,1 = j5,5 \text{ VA}$$

$$\boxed{P_E = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{S}_E\} = 0 \text{ W}}$$

$$\underline{S}_{IS} = \underline{U}_S \underline{I}_S^* = -6,7 \cdot (-j2) = j13,4 \text{ VA}$$

$$\boxed{Q_{IS} = \operatorname{Im}\{\underline{S}_{IS}\} = 13,4 \text{ VAr}}$$

b)

$$\boxed{\underline{I}_A = 0 \text{ A}}$$

$$\boxed{\underline{U}_V = 0 \text{ V}}$$

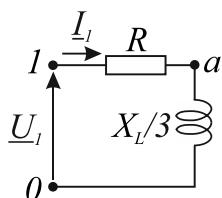
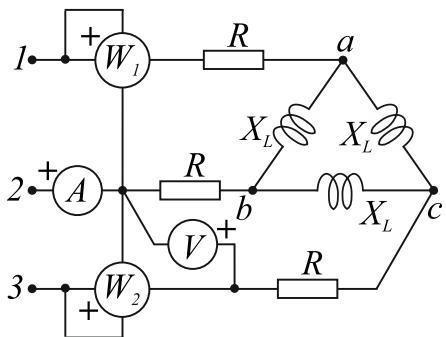
c)

$$\underline{I}_{L3} = \underline{I}_E + \underline{I}_S = -j1,1 + j2 = j0,9 \text{ A} = 0,9 e^{j90^\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\boxed{i_{L3}(t) = 0,9 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 90^\circ) \text{ A}}$$

II-2

a)



$$\underline{Z} = R + jX_L / 3 = (30 + j60) \Omega = 67,1 e^{j63,43^\circ} \Omega$$

$$\underline{I}_1 = \frac{\underline{U}_1}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{230 e^{j0^\circ}}{67,1 e^{j63,43^\circ}} = 3,43 e^{-j63,43^\circ} A$$

$$\underline{I}_2 = \underline{I}_1 e^{-j120^\circ} = 3,43 e^{-j183,43^\circ} A$$

$$\underline{I}_3 = \underline{I}_1 e^{-j240^\circ} = 3,43 e^{-j303,43^\circ} A$$

$$I_A = |\underline{I}_2| = 3,43 A$$

$$U_V = |\underline{U}_{32}| = \sqrt{3} |\underline{U}_1| = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230 = 398,37 V$$

$$P_{W1} = \operatorname{Re}\left\{\underline{U}_{12} \underline{I}_1^*\right\} = U_{12} I_1 \cos \varphi(\underline{U}_{12}, \underline{I}_1) = \sqrt{3} U_1 I_1 \cos(30^\circ + 63,43^\circ)$$

$$P_{W1} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230 \cdot 3,43 \cdot \cos 93,43^\circ$$

$$P_{W1} = -81,75 W$$

$$P_{W2} = \operatorname{Re}\left\{\underline{U}_{32} \underline{I}_3^*\right\} = U_{32} I_3 \cos \varphi(\underline{U}_{32}, \underline{I}_3) = \sqrt{3} U_1 I_1 \cos(63,43^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$P_{W2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230 \cdot 3,43 \cdot \cos 33,43^\circ$$

$$P_{W2} = 1140,35 W$$

b)

