تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية





مراجعة أسئلة صفحات الكتاب وفق الهيكل الوزاري

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر العام ← فيزياء ← الفصل الثالث ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 25-05-2024 19:27:45

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام









اضغط هنا للحصول على جميع روابط "الصف الثاني عشر العام"

روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر العام على تلغرام

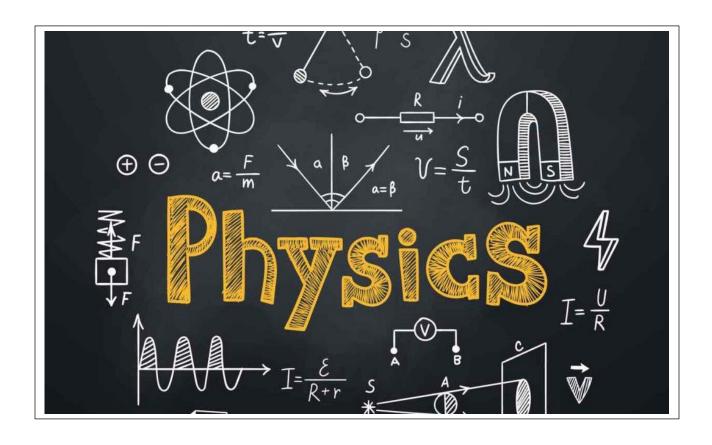
التربية الاسلامية اللغة العربية المعاللة العربية الاسلامية اللغة العربية المعاللة العربية المعاللة العربية الاسلامية المعاللة العربية العربي

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام والمادة فيزياء في الفصل الثالث مراجعة نهائية على شاكلة الامتحان عراجعة نهائية على شاكلة الامتحان عربي تحميعة صفحات الكتاب وفق الهيكل الوزاري الحديد منهج بريدج المسار العام الهيكل الوزاري الحديد منهج بريدج المسار العام ملخص درس Law s'Lenz of Applications لينز ملخص درس Transformers المحولات الكهربائية باللغتين العربية والإنحليزية

Physics EOT 12 G T₃

Prepared by MS / Rahma Metwally

2023 - 2024



Electromagnetic Induction

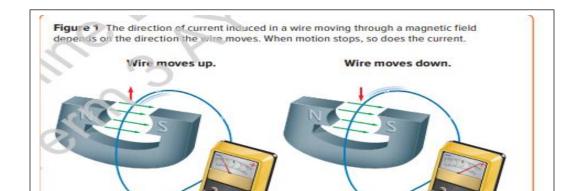


1	يشرح كيف ان الحركة النسبية بين موصل (مثل السلك) ومجال مغناطيسي تحث قوة دافعة كهر بانية emf في الموصل. Explain how the relative motion between a conductor such as a wire and a magnetic field causes an induced emf	Stu. Textbook Ch. ASS. Q 28,36 Ch. STP. Q 3	132 150, 152 155
2	يعرف القوة الدافعة الكهربانية emf ويحدد وحدة قياسها بالفولت (V). Define electromotive force emf and specify its unit as volts (V).	Stu, Textbook Ch. STP. Q 1	113 155

	1) يطبق المعادلة ($(BMF = BLvsin(\theta))$ لتحديد مقدار القوة الدافعة الكهر باتية المستحثة في يطبق المعادلة $(EMF = BLvsin(\theta))$ لتحديد مقدار التياق الكهر باتي المعادلة المستحث في سلك يمثل جزء من حائزة مطلقة بسلك يتحرك عبر مجال مغاطبسي. 2) يطبق قاعدة اليد اليمنى لتحديد اتجاه التيار المستحث في سلك (يمثل جزء من دائزة مطلقة) يتحرك في مجال مغاطبسي.		655.25 W
16	 Apply the equation (EMF= BLvsin(θ)) to determine the magnitude of induced emf for a wire moving through a magnetic field 	Example 1	134
2.5	 Apply the equation (I = EMF / B) to calculate the magnitude of induced current in a wire that is part of a closed circuit. 	Chu. ASS.Q 45	151
	3) Apply the right-hand rule to determine the direction of the induced current in a wire (that is part of a closed circuit) moved in a magnetic field.		

<u>Faraday's and Henry's experiments illustrated that how the magnetic</u> <u>field changing:</u>

- 1- When the wire moved perpendicular to the field there is a current
- 2- When the perpendicular wire is moved in the other direction the current reverses direction.
- 3- When the wire is moved parallel to the field nothing happens.



How can produce current from the electromagnetic induction?

the current requires a source of electrical energy as a battery and the charge flow from the higher to the lower potential

EMF (Electromotive force): is the potential difference across the battery and not actually force

How the EMF produced?

When a wire moves perpendicular to a magnetic field there is a force on charges in the wire the force causes the (-) charges to move to one end of the wire leaving the + charges at the other end. The separation of charge produces electric field and (EMF).

INDUCED ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE IN A WIRE

EMF is equal to the strength of the magnetic field times the length of the wire times the component of the velocity of the wire in the field that is perpendicular to the field.

$$EMF = BLv(\sin \theta)$$

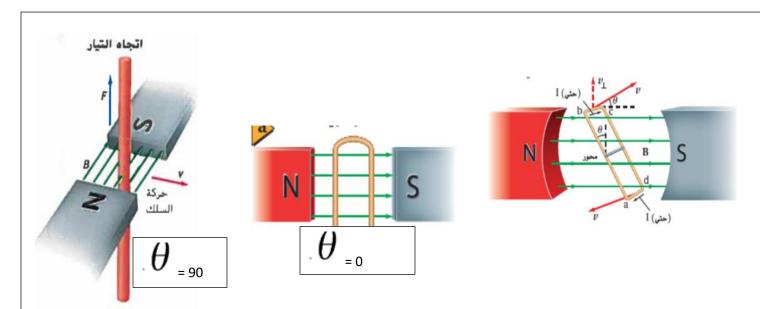
В _____ Т

v- ----m/s

I _____ A

R ----- ohm Ω

$$I = \frac{EMF}{R}$$



$$EMF = LvB$$

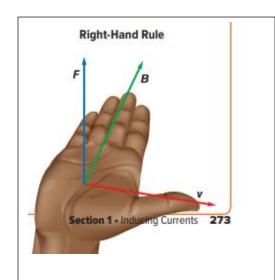
$$EMF = 0.0$$
 $EMF = LvB\sin\theta$

The Right rule- hand:-

the fingers point to magnetic field.

The palm of hand point to force.

The thumb point to the direction of wire move.



شروط تولد قوة محركة كهربائية -: The conditions of producing EMF

- 1- The presence of a closed-circuit conductive wire
- 2- The presence of movement
- 3- The presence of a magnetic field
- 4- A break in the magnetic field lines or a change occurs
 - a. In magnetic flux φ=ABcosθ)
 - 1 -وجود سلك موصل دائرته مغلقة
 - وجود حركة 2
 - وجود مجال مغناطیسی 3
 - 4- حدوث تقطيع لخطوط المجال المغناطيسي او حدوث تغير تغير $\Phi=ABcose$ التدفق المغناطيسي

The magnetic flux changes when:

1. When the strength of the magnetic field around the wire changes.

EXAMPLE

INDUCED EMF A straight wire is part of a circuit that has a resistance (R) of 0.50 Ω . The wire is 0.20 m long and moves at a constant speed of 7.0 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of strength 8.0×10^{-2} T.

- a. What EMF is induced in the wire?
- b. What is the current through the wire?
- c. If a different metal were used for the wire, increasing the circuit's resistance to 0.78 Ω, what would the new current be?

B out of page

EXAMPLE

KNOWN

$$v = 7.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$L = 0.20 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 8.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

$$R_1 = 0.50 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 0.78 \Omega$$

2 SOLVE FOR THE UNKNOWN

$$= (8.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T})(0.20 \text{ m})(7.0 \text{ m/s})$$

b.
$$I = \frac{EMF}{R}$$

$$=\frac{0.11 \text{ V}}{0.50 \Omega}$$

$$= 0.22 A$$

Substitute $B = 8.0 \times 10^{-2} I = 0.20 \text{ m/s}$

Substitute EMF = 0.11 V, R_1 = 0.50 Ω .

APPLICATIONS

1. You move a straight wire that is 0.5 m long at a speed of 20 m/s vertically through a 0.4 T magnetic field pointed in the horizontal direction.

UNKNOWN

EMF = ?

I = ?

- a. What EMF is induced in the wire?
- **b.** The wire is part of a circuit with a total resistance of 6.0 Ω . What is the current?
- **2.** A straight wire that is 25 m long is mounted on an airplane flying at 125 m/s. The wire moves in a perpendicular direction through Earth's magnetic field ($B = 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$ T). What *EMF* is induced in the wire?
- 3. A straight wire segment in a circuit is 30.0 m long and moves at 2.0 m/s perpendicular

Current induction (part 2)

1) Describe an electric generator, specifying its components. 2) Apply the concept of electromagnetic induction to explain how a generator works.	
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The Electrical generator

Is operation converts mechanical energy to electrical energy.

What is the components of the electric generators?

1- Number of wire loop in a magnetic field.

- 2- The iron core (which concentrated the magnetic field).
- 3- The rotor (the iron and wire make up generator's armature.

How The current produced by generator?

- 1- The armature rotate in magnetic field.
- 2- wire loops cut magnetic field line.
- 3- The EMF produced.

How increases the EMF in the generator?

EMF= LBV so it depend on the length of the wire. When the wire loop increase (L) will increase and the EMF will increase and the larger EMF have the stronger wire.

What happen when the loop rotate (in the horizontal position)?

The strength and the direction of the current will change and the strongest current when the loop is horizontal and the loop's motion is perpendicular to the field.

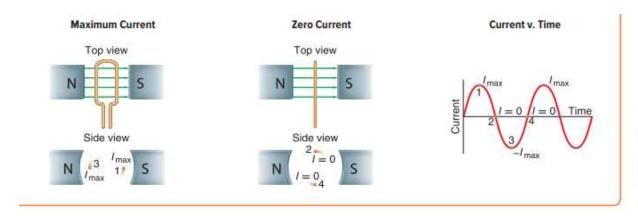
What happen when the loop rotate (in the vertical position)?

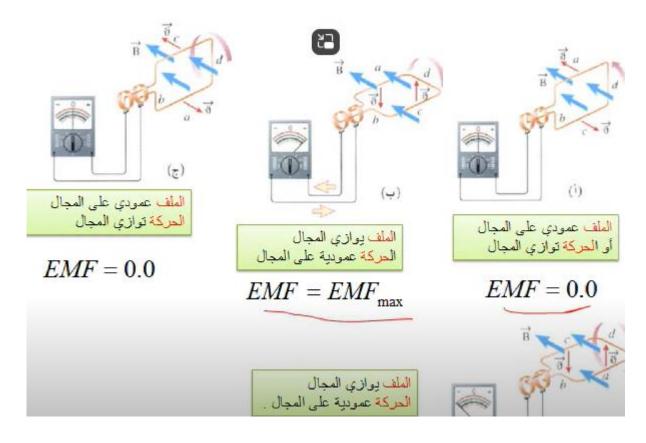
The loop will cut fewer magnetic field line per unit of time and the current decrease and the current = zero because the wire moves parallel to the magnetic field.

The current will change from zero to max value and back zero during each half turn.

When current will reverses?

Each time the loop turns through 180 degree.





How can the generators take the power?

By the water heated by burning fossil fuels — fissioning uranium- wind and moving water- by the people hand.

What is the difference between the motor and generator?

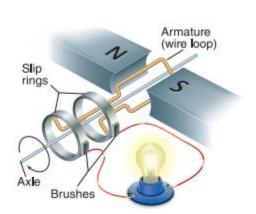
Motor -----convert electrical energy to mechanical energy.

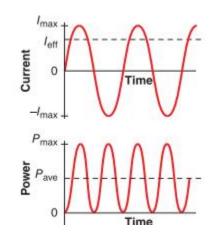
2- the generator connects to a circuit by a brush-slip-ring device instead of the commutator.

يرسم رسما بياتياً للقوة الدافعة الكهرباتية المستحثة emf أو للتيار الكهرباتي المستحث في مولد كهرباتي كدالة مع الزمن قارناً وضع(اتجاه) الملف بقيمة القوة الدافعة التجار الكهرباتي المستحث.

Draw a sketch of emf (or current) versus time for an AC generator, relating the position of the coil to the emf (or current) induced.

Stu. Textbook





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Figure 8 This AC generator is similar in construction to an electric motor except it connects to a circuit using a brush-slip-ring device instead of a commutator. As the armature rotates, the direction of the current alternates in time (top right). The power delivered by the generator is always positive (bottom right).

Identify In what position is the armature when current is zero?

4	يحدد تحولات الطاقة التي تحدث في المولد الكهربائي. Identify the main energy transformation that occurs in an electric generator.	Stu. Textbook	136

What is the two type of generators and the difference between it?

DC generator	AC generator	
Charges move in a	ve in a The current alternates	
single direction as	rection as from + to – and revers	
battery	it direction	
Current is in one	Current is in two	
direction because the	direction use a slip-	

wires connect to a circuit by a	ring device wires to circ		t	
commutator				
مند أقصى او أدنى قيمة للتيار في مولد التيار المتردد(المتناوب) AC. Identify the orientation of the loop with respect to the magnetic field	**************************************	Stu. Textbook		136

Alternating current:

generator is either maximum or minimum.

is an <u>electric current</u> that periodically reverses direction and changes its magnitude continuously with time, in contrast to <u>direct</u> <u>current</u> (DC), which flows only in one direction.

power: product of the current and the potential differences .

The power is always positive because I and V are either positive or both negative.

Average power P(AC) is half the maximum power = $\frac{1}{2}$ p AC max

Effective current :-

EFFECTIVE CURRENT

Effective current is equal to $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ times the maximum current.

$$I_{\text{eff}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) I_{\text{max}} = 0.707 I_{\text{max}}$$

EFFECTIVE POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE

Effective potential difference is equal to $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ times the maximum potential difference.

RMS
$$V_{\text{eff}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) V_{\text{max}} = 0.707 V_{\text{max}}$$

17	يحسب القيم القصوى والقيم الفعالة للنيار وفرق الجهد والقدرة لمولد نيار مئردد.AC.	Application. 5, 8	139
1/	Calculate the maximum and effective values of current, voltage, and power for an AC generator	Ch. ASS, Q 41	150

7	يحسب القوة الدافعة الكهرباتية المستحثة emf لأوضاع مختلفة لملف المولد الكهرباتي المتردد. Calculate the emf induced for different orientations of the AC generator coil	Stu. Textbook Ch. Ass. Q 46	137 146
8	يوضح ان متوسط الفنرة الناتجة عن مولد تيار متردد AC تساوي نصف مقدار القدرة القصوى الناتجة عن المولد.	Stu. Textbook	138
	Show that the average power of an AC generator is half of the maximum power produced by the generator.	Ch. Ass. Q 41, Q 42	150

APPLICATIONS

- A generator develops a maximum potential difference of 170 V.
 - a. What is the effective potential difference
 - b. A 60 W lamp is placed across the generator with an I_{max} of 0.70. What is the effective current through the lamp?
 - c. What is the resistance of the lamp when it is working?
- 6. The RMS potential difference of an AC household outlet is 117 V. What is the maximum potential difference across a lamp connected to the outlet? If the RMS current through the lamp is 5.5 A, what is the lamp's maximum current?

- 7. If the average power used over time by an electric light is 75 W, what is the peak power?
- CHALLENGE An AC generator delivers a peak potential difference of 425 V.
 - a. What is the V_{eff} in a circuit connected to the generator?
 - **b.** The resistance is $5.0 \times 10^2 \Omega$. What is the effective current?

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$$R = \frac{V_{eff}}{I_{eff}}$$

$$R = \frac{120.19V}{0.495A}$$

$$R = 242.8\Omega$$

$$V_{eff} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}V_{\text{max}} = 0.707V_{\text{max}}$$

$$V_{eff} = 0.707(170V) = 120.19V$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I_{\text{max}} = 0.707 I_{\text{max}}$$

$$I_{eff} = 0.707(0.70A) = 0.495A$$

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$$V_{eff} = 0.707 V_{\text{max}}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = \frac{V_{eff}}{0.707} = \frac{117 V}{0.707} = 165.5 V$$

$$I_{\it eff} = 0.707 \, I_{\it max}$$

$$I_{\text{max}} = \frac{I_{\text{eff}}}{0.707} = \frac{5.5A}{0.707} = 7.8A$$

فما أقصى تيار للمصباح ؟

$$V_{eff} = 117 V$$

$$V_{max} = ???$$

$$I_{eff} = 5.5 A$$

$$I_{max} = ???$$

$$\underline{P_{AC}} = \frac{1}{2} P_{\text{max}}$$

$$2P_{\scriptscriptstyle AC}=P_{\scriptscriptstyle \rm max}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 2(\underline{75w}) = 150w$$

Applications of Induced Current

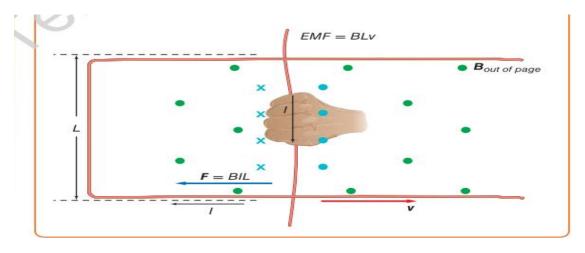
9	يوضح ان قاتون لنز هو تثيجة لفاتون حفظ الطاقة. Describe that Lenz's Law is a consequence of the law of conservation of energy	Stu. Textbook	140
10	يطبق قانون لنز لتوضيح اتجاه التيار المستحث عند قطع سلك الو قضيب موصل لخطوط المجال المغناطيسي (تغير التَدفق المغناطيسي عبر حلقة مغلقة ذات مساحة متغيرة) أثناء سحب فوق اسلاك او قضبان موصلة والتي تشكل معا دائرة مغلقة. Apply Lenz's Law to describe the direction of current induced as a wire or conducting bar cuts through magnetic field lines (changing magnetic flux through a closed loop of variable area) while being pulled over other conducting wires or bars which form together a closed loop.	Stu. Textbook	140 141

فانون لینز Lenz's Law

The magnetic field produced by induced current is in the direction that is opposite to the organic field.

اتجاه المجال المغناطيس الناتج عن التيار المستحث يأتي في الاتجاه المعارض للمجال الأصلي.

إذا زيادة فينقصه وإذا نقصان هو يزيده



- The wire pulled in the first magnetic field produced EMF.
- The EMF produced (I) in the circuit.
- ➤ Motion of charges produced (F).
- The current produced (B) in the direction opposite the first magnetic field.

حركه السلك في المجال المغناطيسي الاول يولد EMF ثم يتم توليد التيار الكهربائي حركه الشحنات تولد قوة ايضا

والتيار الكهربائي يولد مجال مغناطيسي معاكسا للمجال المغناطيسي الاول

What is the importance of Lenz's low?

Is to detect the direction of the induced current in closed circuit.

اهمية قانون لنز هو تحديد اتجاه التيار المستحث في دائرة مغلقة

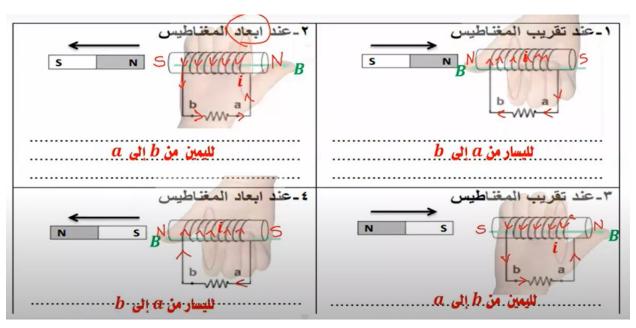
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    ✓ عند زیادة المجال المغناطیسی خلال الملف ( تقریب مغناطیس) یتولد تیار مستحث یولد مجال مغناطیسی معاکس للمجال الأصلی
    ✓ عند إنقاص المجال المغناطیسی خلال الملف ( إبعاد مغناطیس) یتولد تیار مستحث یولد مجال مغناطیسی فی نفس اتجاه المجال الأصلی
    ✓ عند تقریب مغناطیس یحدث تنافر ( اتطاب متشابهة)
    ✓ عند إبعاد المغناطیس یحدث تجاذب أقطاب مختلفة )
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11	يحدد نوع القطب واتجاه التوارز المستحث في ملف نثيجة الحركة النسبية بين الملف والمغناطيس. Determine the type of pole induced on the face of a coil and the direction of induced current in a coil when a coil and a magnet are in relative motion	Stu. Textbook	140 141
12	يوضح كيف يؤثر قانون لنز على تشغيل المحركات والمولدات الكهربائية. Describe how Lenz's Law affects the operation of electric motors and generators.	Stu. Textbook	141 142

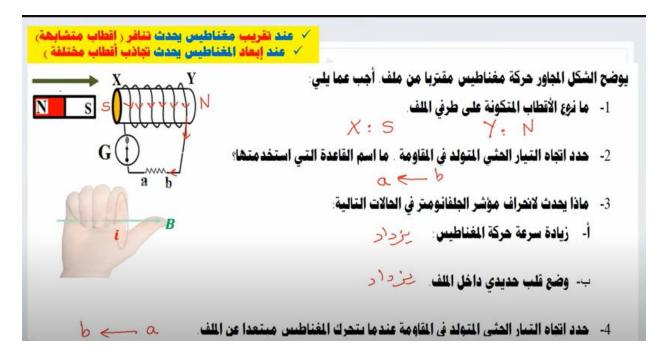
- ➤ The approaching magnet causes an increase in the magnetic field the induced current produced a magnetic field that opposes the increase in field.
- ➤ If the magnet moved away from the coil the magnetic field will decrease and the current produced a magnetic field in the same direction as the field of the magnet and adding to the field.
- A decreasing magnetic field induces a field to oppose the decrease,, increasing magnetic field induces a field to oppose the increase.

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- ➤ When the magnet brought closer-----repel (like poles).
- ➤ When the magnet moves away-----Attract (unlike poles).







Generators and Lenz's law:-

> When a generator is not in a circuit

No EMF and current produced and no force acts on the armature and the armature is easy to turn

لا تتولد قوة دافعه مستحثه وكذلك القوة لا تتولد علي الملف وبذلك يدور يكون سبهل التدوير

> When a generator is in a circuit

The EMF induced and generates current and the force on the armature is opposite the force that turns and the armature is difficult to turn. الملف يدور بصعوبة لان سوف تتولد قوة دافعه مستحثه ويتولد تيار وقوة معاكسه لقوة دوران الملف

When a generator supplying a large current عندما يولد المولد تيار كهربائي كبير

The opposite EMF is very large and the generator must supply with a mechanical energy.

تكون القوة الدافعه المستحثه المعاكسة كبيرة ويصبح تدوير الملف اكثر صعوبة ويتطلب ذلك تزويده بطاقه ميكانيكيه خارجيه لانتاج طاقه كهربائية

Motors and Lenz's law:-

11	يحدد نوع القطب واتجاه التيار المستحث في ملف نتيجة الحركة النسبية بين الملف والمغناطيس. Determine the type of pole induced on the face of a coil and the direction of induced current in a coil when a coil and a magnet are in relative motion	Stu. Textbook	140 141
12	يوضح كيف يؤثر قاتون لنز على تشغيل المحركات والمولدات الكيربائية. Describe how Lenz's Law affects the operation of electric motors and generators .	Stu. Textbook	141 142

When you first turn on a motor

عند بدء تدوير الحرك الكهربائي

The current is large and the motion of the wires across the magnetic field induced EMF that opposes the current this result reduced current through the motor.

يكون التيار الكهربائي كبيروحركه الاسلاك عبر المجال المغناطيسي تولد قوة معاكسة لهذا التيار لذلك يقل التيار الكهربائي عبر الموتور.

When a mechanical load is placed on a motor

في حاله وجود حمل ميكانيكي على المحرك

The rotation of the motor slows so the induced of EMF will decrease and the current through the motor will increase.

Why the light-bulbs dim in your home (which connect in Parallel when other motor-driven appliance starts operating?

لماذا تخف اضاءة المصابيح الكهربائية الموصله علي التوازي في منزلك عند تشغيل اجهزة تحتوي على محرك كهربائي كبير ؟

Because of the change in current there is a decrease in potential difference across this device.

What happen when the current of the motor is interrupted?

ماذا يحدث عند انقطاع التيار الكهربائي عن المحرك الكهربائي؟

The magnetic field in the motor drops to zero and a large EMF is induced that oppose the change created and this can cause a spark to jump across the switch.

Why the Lenz's law consistent with the conservation law?

Because it prevents the growth of an infinitely variable magnetic field and thus prevents current From increasing to infinity. Otherwise, energy will be generated

لأنه يمنع نمو مجال مغناطيسي متغير بدون حدود وبهذا يمنع التيار من الزيادة إلى ما لا نهاية . بخلاف ذلك ستتولد طاقة

19	1) يعرف الحث الكير ومغاطيسي ويذكر قاتون فارادي الحث الكير ومغاطيسي (2) يعرف القوة الكير بانية المستحثة والقواد (V). (3) يعرف القوة الكير بانية المستحثة وحدة قياسها بالغوات (V). (4) يعرف النحل الكير بانية المستحثة والقيار الكير بانية المستحثة والقيار الكير باني المستحثة والمستحدة الكير باني المستحثة والقيار الكير باني المستحدثة والقيار الكير باني المستحدثة والمستحدثة والقيار الكير باني المستحدثة والمستحدثة والقيار الكير باني المستحدثة والمستحدثة والم	As mentioned in the Stu. Textbook Connecting Math	13: 13: 14: 14: 14:
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Electromagnetic Induction

Applications of Induced Current

التيارات الدواميه Eddy current

Induced currents in a conductor (piece of metal) moving relative to a magnetic field that produces a magnetic field in the direction opposite to that which induced the currents

Eddy currents are used in many applications:

1- The Balance الميزان

The metal plate on the balance beam moves through the magnetic field and an eddy current is generated in the metal and the current produce a magnetic field that opposes the motion that caused it

عند وضع جسم في كفة الميزان يتذبذب زراع الميزان فتتحرك قطعه الفلز الموضوعه في مجال مغناطيسي فتنشا قوة دافعه حثيه عكسية فتولد تيارات كهربائية حثيه (تيارات دوامية) والتي تولد بدورها مجال مغناطيسي يؤثر في عكس اتجاه الحركة ويسبب تباطؤها

2- Braking effect : (eddy current damping) التيار الدوامي المتخامد

When eddy current have a braking effect on metal the effect called (eddy-current damping)

And used to slow the movement of the metal parts as trains and roller coasters.

يستخدم التيار الدوامي المتخامد في ابطاء حركة الاجسام الموصلة مثل قطارات والملاهي

How can reduce the eddy current effect in the motor?

The motor cores are constructed from thin metal layers that have insulation added between the layers.

للتقليل من التيارات الدوامية يصنع القلب الحديدي للمحرك من صفائح رقيقه تفصل بينهما طبقات عازلة رقيقه

Magnetic Levitation التعليق المغناطيسي

➤ Magnetic levitation is the use of a magnetic field to suspend an object in the air.

An aluminum ring is placed on top of a coil with an iron core. When the electromagnet is switched on with the AC current, the ring is repelled by the electromagnet. (Explain)

This is because the changing magnetic field of the electromagnet induces eddy currents in the ring which induce a magnetic field that opposes the original field. If the force of repulsion is balanced with the gravitational force, the ring levitates!

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ترتفع الحلقه المصنوعه من الالمونيوم لاعلي وذلك لان التغير في المجال المغناطيسي يؤدي الي تولد تيارات اددي في الحلقه والتي تولد مجال مغناطيسي معاكس ، وعندما تتوازن قوة التنافر مع قوة الجاذبيه تتعلق الحلقه

Why the lower ring does not rise? لماذا لا ترتفع الحلقه السفلية في الشكل المبين

Because it is an incomplete circuit and the EMF does not generate a current so no force on the ring and no levitation.

وذلك لانها في دائرة غير مكتمله لذلك لا تتولد قوة دافعه مستحثه ولا تتعلق الحلقة

➤ Magnetic levitation used in the very fast trains

If the force of repulsion is great enough, an object can levitate, like this high speed maglev train. There is no friction between the tracks and the train, so it can move very fast. يمكن الاستفادة من ظاهرة التعليق المغناطيسي في القطارات السريعه جدا التي تسمي قطارات التعليق المغناطيسي لانه لا يوجد اي احتكاك بين القضبان والقطار

ા પ્રમાની કિંક હતા કે કે મુખ્ય કે મારી કે મેના કે મારી કર્યા ક		1976
يعرف الحث الذاتي، ويوضح التأثير الناتج عن الحث الذاتي في دائرة تحتوي على ملف عند مرور او قطع التيار بشكل مفاجئ. Define self-inductance and describe the effect produced by self-induction in a circuit containing a coil when the current is switched on or off suddenly	Stu. Textbook Ch. ASS. Q .71	143 153

الحث الذاتي Self-Inductance

Self-inductance is a property of a wire where an *EMF* is induced in the wire to oppose the change in the potential difference that caused it.

الحث الذاتي هو تولد قوة دافعه كهربائية مستحثه في ملف عندما يتغير المجال المغناطيسي في الملف نتيجه تغير التيار فيه

Self-inductance in a coil of wire connected to a circuit by following the steps below

1- When the switch is closed لحظه غلق المقتاح

- > The magnetic field will increase because of increasing current
- > Induced EMF in the opposite direction of the current.
- ➤ Induced opposite current and the original current decrease.

يزداد المجال المغناطيسي نتيجه للزيادة التيار يتولد قوة دافعه مستحثه في الاتجاه المعاكس للتغير يتولد تيار مستحث معاكس للتيار الاصلى فيعمل على انقاص التيار

2- With time, when the current reaches a constant final value بعد غلق المفتاح بفترة ووصول التيار لقيمة ثابته

- > There is no change in the magnetic field
- ➤ The induced EMF gradually becomes 0 V.
- > The current became constant and no induced current.

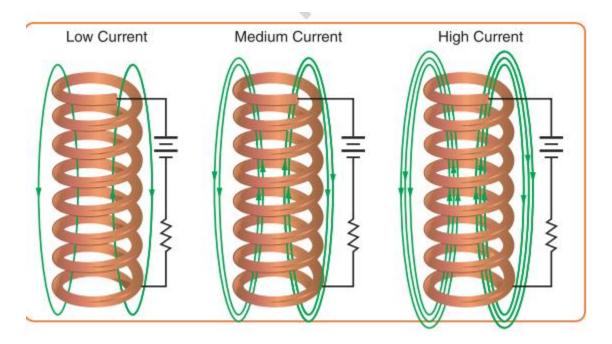
لا يوجد تغير في المجال المغناطيسي لا توجد قوة دافعه مستحثه لا يتولد تيار كهربائي مستحث وبالتالي يصبح التيار ثابت

3- If you open the switch suddenly

لحظه فتح الدائرة الكهربائية

- ➤ The potential difference supplied by a battery is decrease and the magnetic field and current will decrease.
- So induced EMF to be in a direction to maintain the magnetic field.
- ➤ The Induced current is in the same direction as the current from the battery.
- ➤ When the large induced EMF can produce a spark.

يقل الجهد الكهربائي وكذلك كلا من المجال المغناطيسي والتيار الكهربائي تتولد قوه دافعه مستحثه في الاتجاه المعاكس للتغير يتولد تيار كهربائي في نفس اتجاه التيار الاصلي يقاوم الانحفاض الحادث في حالة القوة الدافعه الكهربائية المستحثه الكبيرة ممكن ان تسبب شرارة كهربائية



Transformers

"Transformers" are devices that increase or decrease potential difference with relatively little waste of energy.

Note: Only alternating current can be sent through a transformer. Direct current cannot pass through a transformer

What is the principle of transformer work?

مبدا عمل المحولات

"The transformer depends on **mutual inductance** where an EMF and current in one coil due to changing current in another coil."

The changing current create changing in magnetic field that is carried through the core to other coil-the secondary coil and inducing vary EMF and current.

14	يطبق مبدأ الحث المثيادل لشرح عمل المحولات.	Stu. Textbook	144
	Apply the principle of mutual inductance to explain the working of a transformer:	Ch. ASS. Q 67	152
		S.	

"mutual inductance "الحث المتبادل

An EMF and current in one coil due to changing current in another coil.

هو القوة الدافعه المستحثه والتيار المتولد في ملف نتيجه لتغير التيار في ملف اخر

What are the components of the transformers?

مكونات المحول الكهربائي

Primary coil: Which is connecting to the alternating current source

ملف ابتدائى مولد بمصدر لتيار متردد

Secondary coil: Which is connecting to the devices (resistance) ملف ثانوى موصل بالاجهزة (المقاومة)

Iron core: Which is carrying the changes in magnetic field from the primary coil to the secondary coil.

قلب الحديد الذي يحمل تغير المجال المغناطيسي من الملف الابتدائي للملف الثانوي

The ideal transformer equation

$$\frac{N_P}{N_S} = \frac{V_P}{V_S} = \frac{I_S}{I_P}$$

The turns ratio: النسبه بين عدد لفات الملف

The number of turns of wire in the secondary coil divided by the number of turns in the primsry coil

Type of transformers

أنواع المحولات الكهربائية:-

1. A transformer that takes voltages from lower to higher values is called a step-up transformer.

2. a transformer that takes voltages from higher to lower values is called a step-down transformer.
محول خافض للجهد

محول مثالي. 3. Ideal transformer



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- محول حقيقي. 4. Real transformer
- 5. Isolation transformer.

المحول العازل

1) يربط بين معدل اللغت لمحول ونسبة فرق الجهد في المحول (= ويطبق المعادلة المناسبة في حل المسائل العدية (2) يطبق معادلة المحول المثالي في حل المسائل العدية. 1) Relate the turn's ratio of a transformer to its =voltage ratio and apply the equation in problem solving. 2) Apply the ideal transformer equation to solve numerical problems	Example 2 Ch. Ass. Q 81	146 153
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step-up transformer	step-down transformer
N S > N P	NS < NP
Vs > Vp	V S < V P
IP > IS	1 P < 1 S
primary coil secondary coil	primary coil secondar coil

المحول المثالي The Ideal Transformer

- ➤ The electrical power delivered to the secondary circuit equals the power supplied to the primary circuit.
- > The ideal transformer is 100 percent efficient.
- > Can be represented by the equations:

القدرة الكهربائية في الملف الثانوي تساوي القدرة الكهربائية التي تمد من الملف الإبتدائي الله الثانوي تساوي القدرة الكهربائية التي تمد من الملف الإبتدائي نسبه الكفاءة له 100%

$$P_{\rm p} = P_{\rm s}$$

 $V_{\rm p}I_{\rm p} = V_{\rm s}I_{\rm s}$

TRANSFORMER EQUATION

The ratio of the current in the secondary coil to the current in the primary coil is equal to the ratio of the potential difference in the primary coil to the potential difference in the secondary coil, which is also equal to the ratio of the number of turns on the primary coil to the number of turns on the secondary coil.

$$\frac{I_s}{I_p} = \frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

المحول العازل Isolation transformer

In this transformer the primary and secondary coils have the same number of terms so the input and output potential differences are Identical.

في هذا الملف كلا من الملف الابتدائي والثانوي له نفس العدد من اللفات لذلك فرق الجهد في الداخل والخارج يكون متطابق

Uses of the isolation transformer

It used for safety reasons as:-

- > Sensitive electronic (computers- recording instrumentation) devices to protect from electric shock. الاجهزة الالكترونيه الحساسه مثل الكمبيوتر ومعدات التسجيل للحماية من الصدمات الكهربائية
- اله Medical tools such as ultrasound and diagnostic imaging. الأدوات الطبيه مثل التصوير فوق الصوتي وانواع التصوير التشخيصي الإخر
- > Reduce the electrical noise.

وتستخدم للحد من الضوضاء

المحولات الحقيقة Real Transformers

- ➤ Transformers typically lose some percentage of their power, so their efficiency is typically between 95% and 98%.
- **Efficiency** is the ratio of output power to input power.

$$ext{efficiency} = rac{P_{ ext{s}}}{P_{ ext{p}}} = rac{V_{ ext{s}}I_{ ext{s}}}{V_{ ext{p}}I_{ ext{p}}}$$

Energy losses are largely caused by the resistance in the coils (and the iron core), which heat up. This leads to significant power losses in large transformers.

الطاقه المفقودة من المحول الحقيقي ناتجه من مقوامة الملفات والقلب الحديدي والتي تسبب في تسخين الهواء المحيط وتسخينها

EXAMPLE 2

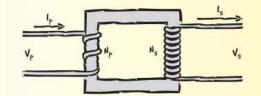
STEP-UP TRANSFORMERS A step-up transformer has a primary coil consisting of 200 turns and a secondary coil consisting of 3000 turns. The primary coil is supplied with an effective AC potential difference of 90.0 V.

- a. What is the potential difference in the secondary circuit?
- b. The current in the secondary circuit is 2.0 A. What is the current in the primary circuit?

ANALYZE AND SKETCH THE PROBLEM

- . Draw an iron core that has turns of wire on either side.
- · Label the variables I, V, and N.

KNO	UNKNOWN	
$N_p = 200$	$V_p = 90.0 \text{ V}$	Vs = ?
$N_s = 3000$	$I_s = 2.0 \text{ A}$	$I_p = ?$



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2 SOLVE FOR THE UNKNOWN

a. Solve for Vs.

$$\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

$$V_s = \frac{N_s V_p}{N_p}$$

$$= \frac{(3000)(90.0 \text{ V})}{200} \blacktriangleleft \text{ Substitute } N_o = 3000, V_p = 90.0 \text{ V}, N_p = 200.$$

$$= 1350 \text{ V}$$

b. The power in the primary and secondary circuits is equal assuming 100 percent efficiency.

$$P_p = P_s$$
 $V_p I_p = V_s I_s$

Substitute $P_p = V_{plp}, P_s = V_s$

Solve for I_p .

 $I_p = \frac{V_s I_s}{V_p}$
 $= \frac{(1350 \text{ V})(2.0 \text{ A})}{90.0 \text{ V}}$
 $= 3.0 \times 10^1 \text{ A}$

- **16.** A step-down transformer has 7500 turns on its primary coil and 125 turns on its secondary coil. The potential difference across the primary circuit is 7.2 kV. What is the potential difference across the secondary circuit? If the current in the secondary circuit is 36 A, what is the current in the primary circuit?
- 17. CHALLENGE A step-up transformer has 300 turns on its primary coil and 90,000 turns on its secondary coil. The potential difference of the generator to which the primary circuit is attached is 60.0 V. The transformer is 95 percent efficient. What is the potential difference across the secondary circuit? The current in the secondary circuit is 0.50 A. What current is in the primary circuit?

Uses of Transformers

15	يشرح استخدام المحولات لنقل الطاقة عبر مساقات طويلة مع الحد الأدني للطاقة الضائعة. Explain how transformers are used in the National Grid System to transmit power through long distances with minimal power losses.	Stu. Textbook	147
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