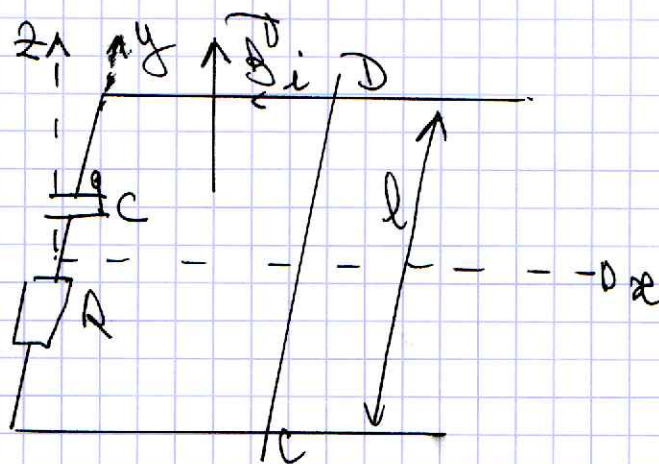


Ex 10 rail laplace.

(1)



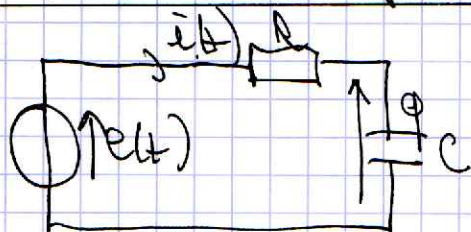
1. Etude qualitative:

Barre se met en mouvement $\Rightarrow$ variation du flux de $\vec{B} \Rightarrow$ fem induit $\Rightarrow$ circuit fermé $\Rightarrow$ courant induit $\Rightarrow$ force de Laplace s'exerçant sur la barre.

$$\Phi(t) = B l x(t)$$

$$e(t) = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - B l \dot{x}$$

Schéma électrique équivalent:



$$e(t) = R i(t) + \frac{q}{C} \quad \text{avec} \quad \dot{q} = i$$

$$- B l \dot{x} = R i(t) + \frac{q}{C} \quad (1)$$

Force de Laplace $F_L = i(t) C D \wedge \vec{B}$
 $F_L = i(t) l B \vec{u}_x$

F_L est appliquée à la barre

$$m \ddot{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \bigg|_{x=0} x \quad (2)$$

$$m(\ddot{x}(t) - \ddot{x}_0) = (q(t) - 0) \ell B$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow q(t) = -2\ell C x - \ell C \ddot{x}(t)$$

$$m(\ddot{x}(t) - \ddot{x}_0) = -2\ell C x - \ell C m \ddot{x}(t)$$

$$m(\ddot{x}(t) - \ddot{x}_0) = -2\ell C x - \ell C m \ddot{x}(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) + \left(\frac{1}{\ell C} + \frac{2\ell C}{m} \right) x = \frac{\ddot{x}_0}{\ell C}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\ddot{x}_0}{\frac{1}{\ell C} + \frac{2\ell C}{m}} + A e^{-t/\delta}$$

$$\text{avec } \delta = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\ell C} + \frac{2\ell C}{m}} = \frac{\ell C}{1 + \frac{2\ell^2 C^2}{m}}$$

$$x(0) = \ddot{x}_0 \Rightarrow A = \ddot{x}_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2\ell^2 C^2}{m}} \right)$$

$$A = \ddot{x}_0 \left(\frac{\frac{2\ell^2 C^2}{m}}{1 + \frac{2\ell^2 C^2}{m}} \right)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\ddot{x}_0}{1 + \frac{2\ell^2 C^2}{m}} \left(1 - \frac{\frac{2\ell^2 C^2}{m}}{1 + \frac{2\ell^2 C^2}{m}} e^{-t/\delta} \right)$$

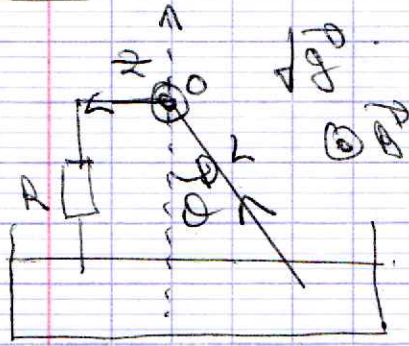
$$2 = (-1) \times \ddot{x} + 1 \times \ddot{x}_0$$

$$2\ddot{x} + \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d\ddot{x}}{dt} + m \ddot{x} \ddot{x}' = 0$$

$$2\ddot{x} dt + \frac{1}{2C} \frac{d\ddot{x}^2}{dt} dt + \frac{1}{2} m d\ddot{x}^2 = 0$$

$$W_T = \frac{1}{2C} (\ddot{x}^2(0) - \ddot{x}^2) + \frac{1}{2} m (\ddot{x}_0^2 - \ddot{x}^2)$$

Ex 8



1. Mot de rotation de la barre $\Rightarrow$ variat
de flux $\Rightarrow$ fem induite $\Rightarrow$ action
méca de Laplace.

Entre t et $t+dt$, θ varie de $d\theta$,
variation du flux de

$$d\Phi = \frac{1}{2} L^2 d\theta B$$

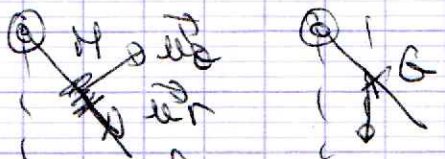
$$(E) \quad e = - \frac{1}{2} L^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} B = R i l t$$

2. TMC à la barre

$$d\vec{F} = i d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = i l B \vec{u}_\theta$$

$F_L = i l B \vec{u}_\theta$ glissement appliqué au
CI de la barre.



$$M_{\text{ext}} = i L B \times \frac{L}{2} = i \frac{L^2 B}{2} = - \frac{1}{4} \frac{L^4 B^2}{R} \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$(MP) \quad J \ddot{\theta} = - m g \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{4} \frac{L^4 B^2}{R} \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{L^4 B^2}{R J} \dot{\theta} + \frac{m g L}{2 J} \theta = 0 \quad \text{Opérit.}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) x \dot{\theta} + (M) \ddot{\theta}$$

$$T \ddot{\theta} = R \dot{\theta} - mg \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} T \dot{\theta} + mg z_0 \right) = R \dot{\theta}$$

Ex: alternateur d'une étoile

1- Fem induite

Flux de $\vec{B}$ à travers la

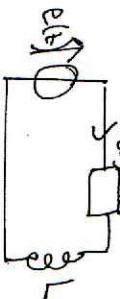
bobine: $\Phi = N \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S}$

$$\Phi = -N B_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$e(t) = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = N B_0 \omega \cos(\omega t)$$



Schéma électrique équivalent:



$$e(t) = R i(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

Rechercher en notation complexe:

$$\underline{i}(t) = I_m e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

$$\underline{e} = N B_0 \omega e^{j\omega t}$$

$$j\omega e (R + j\omega L) \underline{i} = \underline{e}$$

$$\underline{i}(t) = \frac{\underline{e}}{R + j\omega L}$$

$$|\underline{i}| = \frac{|\underline{e}|}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = \frac{N B_0 \omega}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$$

$$\phi = -\arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right)$$

$$\underline{I}_L = \underline{I} \times \underline{e}^{j\phi}$$

$$I_{eff} = I \times \cos(\phi)$$

$$P_L = -N B_0 \omega \cos(\omega t) \cos(\omega t) = P_L \cos(2\omega t)$$

(2)

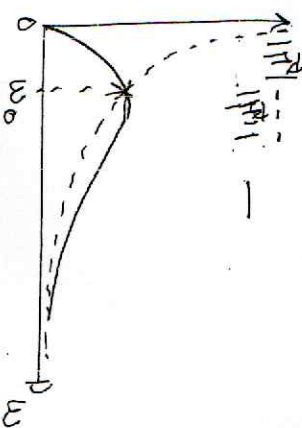
$$\cos(\omega t + \phi) \cos(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2\omega t + \phi) + \cos(\phi))$$

$$P_L = \langle P_L \rangle = -\frac{N B_0 \omega \cos(\phi)}{2 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$$

$$P_L = -\frac{N^2 B_0^2 \omega^2 R}{2 (R^2 + (\omega L)^2)}$$

$$3 - P = R = |\underline{I}|^2 \omega \Rightarrow |\underline{I}|^2 = \frac{P}{\omega}$$



1- $|\underline{I}|$ maximum lorsque $\frac{d}{d\omega} \frac{1}{\omega} = 0$

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} \frac{1}{\omega} = -\frac{1}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\frac{dP}{d\omega} = \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{1}{\omega} \right) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{maxi} \Rightarrow \langle |\underline{I}|^2 \rangle_{\text{maxi}}$$

$$P = 0 \quad \omega = 0 \quad |\underline{I}|^2 > |\underline{I}|^2 \Rightarrow \text{rejection}$$

$$\frac{dP}{d\omega} < 0 \quad P = P_{\text{max}} \quad P = P_{\text{max}} \quad P = P_{\text{max}}$$

$$\text{Grand } \omega, P, P_{\text{max}}, P_{\text{max}}$$

$$\text{Ligne pour } \omega = 0 \quad P = P_{\text{max}} \quad \omega = \omega_0 \quad P = P_{\text{max}}$$

$$\omega_0^2 (N^2 R^2 L C - L^2 P^2) = L^2 P^2$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L^2 P^2}{N^2 R^2 L C - L^2 P^2}}$$

Condition $L^2 P^2 < N^2 R^2 L C$.

$$P < P_C = \frac{N^2 R^2 L C}{L^2}$$

M_q reg
stable

Remarque si ω devient légèrement supérieure à $\omega_0 \rightarrow P < P' \rightarrow$ retour à la valeur $\omega = \omega_0$

si $\omega < \omega_0 \rightarrow P > P' \rightarrow$ retour à la valeur $\omega = \omega_0$.

Remarque: $\vec{M}_L = M_L \vec{u}_z$

Conversion électromécanique parfaite
 $e(t) i(t) \neq M_L \omega = 0$

$$\frac{N^2 R^2 L C \omega^2}{\sqrt{N^2 R^2 L C - L^2 P^2}} \cos(\omega t + \phi) \cos(\omega t) = M_L \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow M_L$$