task_ludzwiuhjxitz85b_with_calculation

Student Group

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induction, flux, induced voltage, exam ee2 SS2021

Exercise E1 effect of induction
(written test, approx. 5 % of a 120-minute written test, SS2021)

A single conductor loop is penetrated by a changing magnetic flux.
The following figure shows the variation of the flux $\Phi(t)$ over time.

Calculate the variation of the induced voltage $u_{\rm ind}(t)$ over time and draw it in a separate diagram.

Result

$$u...in$$\...

$$\..in$$\...

Path

Based on Faraday's Law of Induction the induced voltage is given by: \begin{align*} u_{\rm ind} =& - {{ {\rm d} }\over{ {\rm d}t}} \Psi(t) \bigg\rvert_{n=1}\\ =& - {{ {\rm d} }\over{ {\rm d}t}} \Phi(t) \\ \end{align*}

For a linear function, the derivative can be substituted by Deltas ($\rm d \rightarrow \Delta$):
\begin{align*} u_{\rm ind} = - {{ \Delta \Phi(t)}\over{ \Delta t}} = - { { \Phi(t_{\rm n+1}) - \Phi(t_{\rm n}) } \over { t_{\rm n+1} - t_{\rm n} } } \\ \end{align*}

For a piece-wise linear function, the induced voltage can be calculated for each interval.
Here, there are 5 different intervals - in the following called $\rm I$ to $\rm V$ from left to right:

$$\...in$$\...

- For the intervals $\rm I$, $\rm III$, and $\rm V$, the flux $\Phi(t)$ is constant. Therefore, $\Delta \Phi(t)=0$ and $u_{\rm ind}(t)=0{~\rm V}$

$$\..in$$\...

- For the interval $\rm II$:
  - The change in the flux is: $ \Delta \Phi(t) = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs} - 4.5 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs}= - 3.0 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs}$
  - The time span is: $0.2 ~\rm s$
  - Conclusively, the induced voltage is: $u_{\rm ind}(t) = + {{3.0 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs}} \over {0.2 ~\rm s} } = 1.5 {~\rm mV}$

- For the interval $\rm IV$:
  - The change in the flux is: $ \Delta \Phi(t) = 0 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs} - 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs}= - 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs}$
  - The time span is: $0.2 ~\rm s$
  - Conclusively, the induced voltage is: $u_{\rm ind}(t) = + {{1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} {~\rm Vs}} \over {0.2 ~\rm s} } = 0.75 {~\rm mV}$

$$\...in$$\...