

AULA 2



(L)

Indutância

medido (Henry) (H)

Indutímetros

H: Henry  
mH: mili Henry  
μH: micro Henry  
nH: nano Henry.

DC

AC

metodo 1

medicao unipolar  
(Ohmimetro)

no live

melhore seu metodo  
"feito conta"

4 lives

noo

3 métodos de análise do defeito

DC (2)

TENSÃO CONTÍNUA  
CURTO e FUZO

Análise TENSÃO  
NO RELEVANTE COMPONENTE  
MULTÍMETRO DC

AC (3)

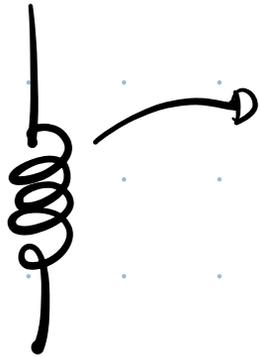
OSILÓSCOPIO  
SINAIS  
FORMAS ONDAS  
ANOMALIA

TMTD (4)

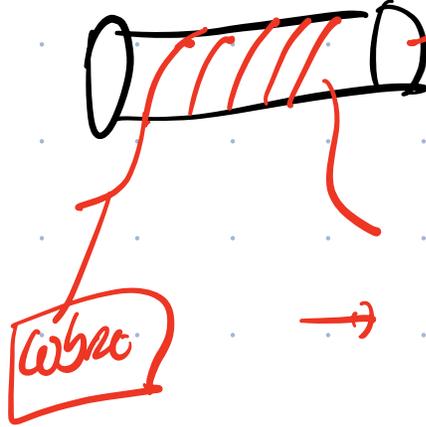
Shinto  
ferro

CONCLUSÃO ESTUDO E  
DADOS

400 ALIAS

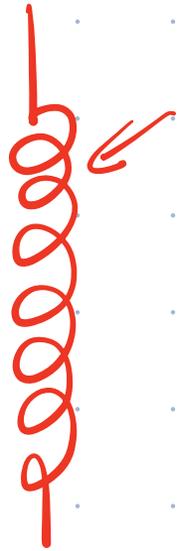


cobre



NUCLEO varios tipos de  
materiales

→ Aproximadamente 6m



$> esp > (L)$

$< esp < (L)$

$2↑, 5↓$

$4↑, 1↑$

$> esp > 2 < \text{wren to}$

↑ esp, 2↑, TL↓, Len↓  
↓ esp, 2↓, TL?, Len?

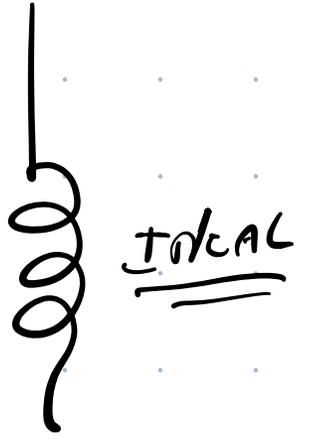
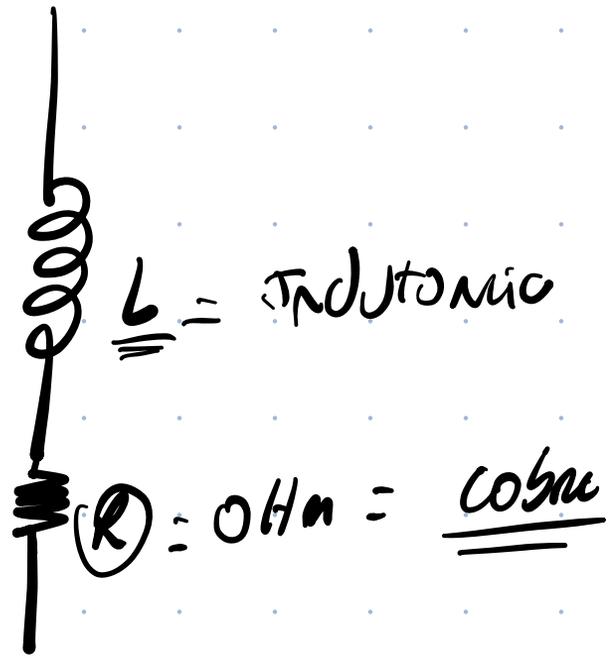
↔

Probitos,  $\uparrow L$ ,  $\downarrow I$

$2 \times \uparrow I = \underline{\underline{\text{INU. proporcionalis}}}$

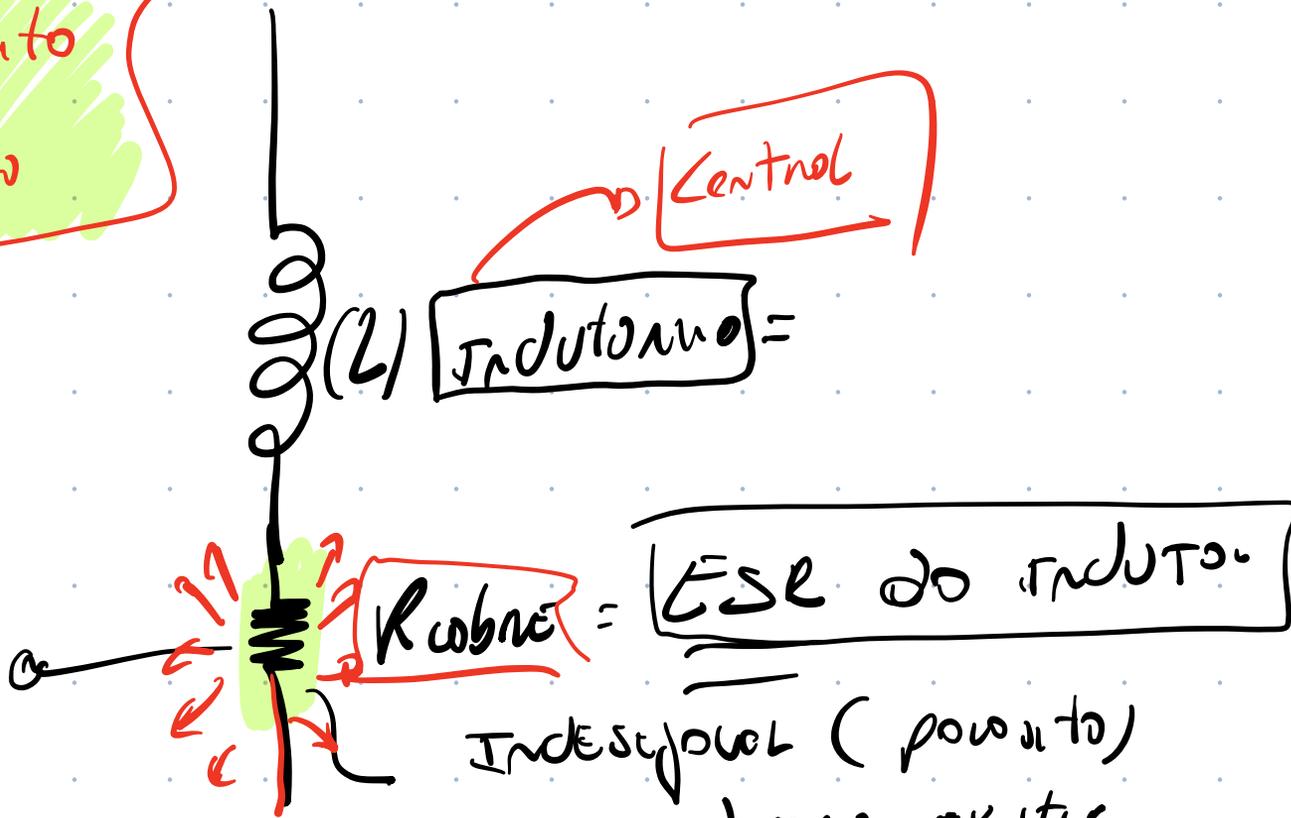
COBNE TEM RESISTANCIA

OHM

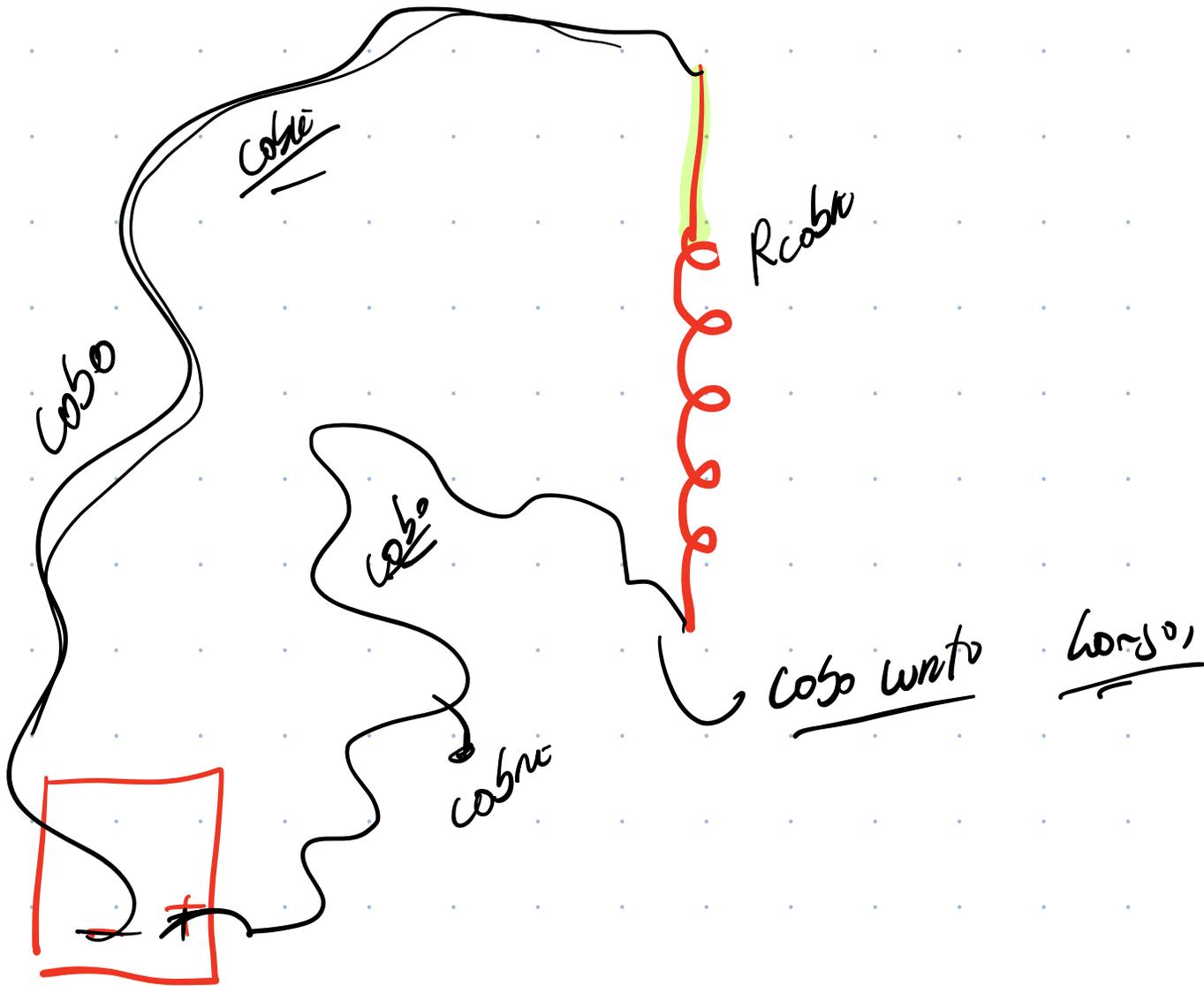


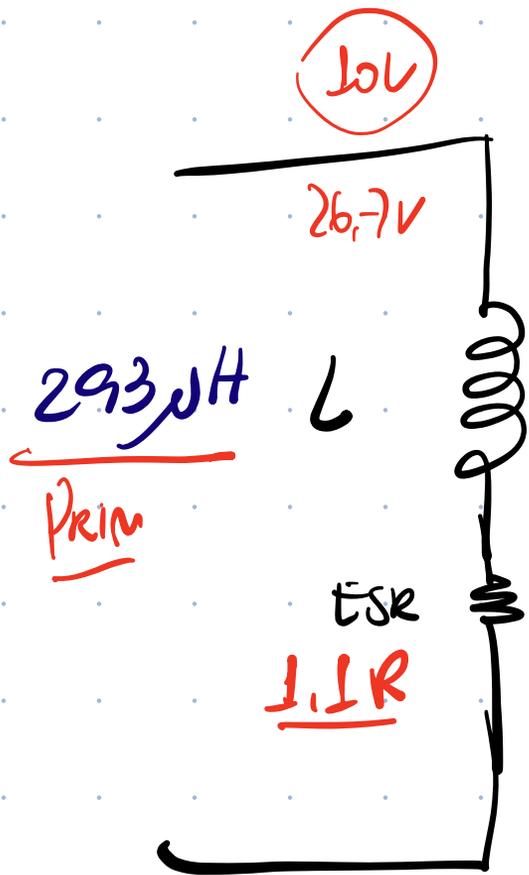
Sobem: Aberto  
ou  
NAO

Multímetro  
em  
Resistência



Indescolável (por isto)  
no devnia existir  
$$L_u = I^2 \cdot \underline{ESR} \text{ (Aqueça)}$$

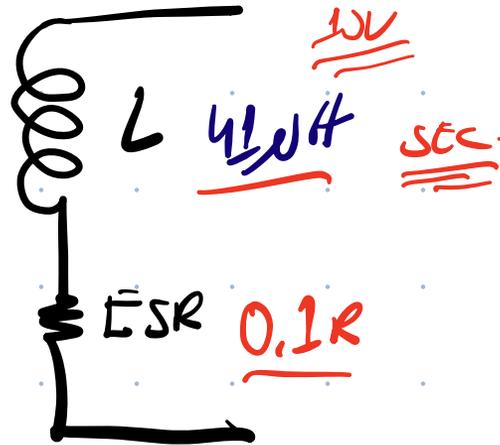




$2.6 \times$

$< 4V$

2



frec: 100Hz

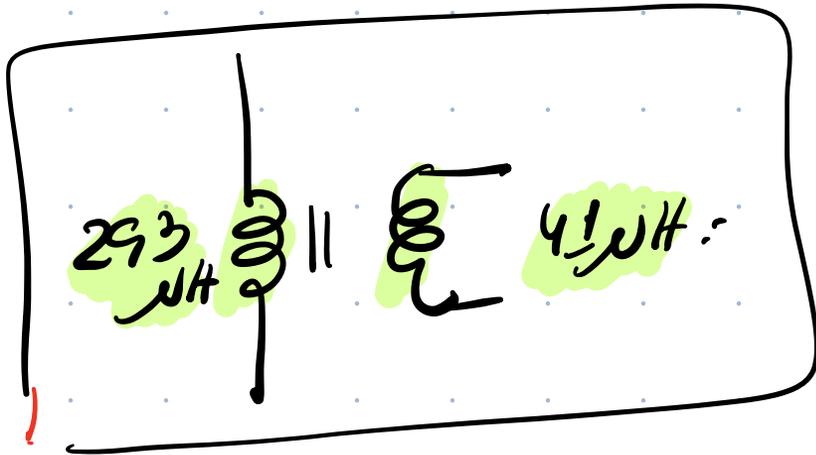
serie

$$\sqrt{\frac{2P}{Vs}}$$

Relação

Relação do transformador

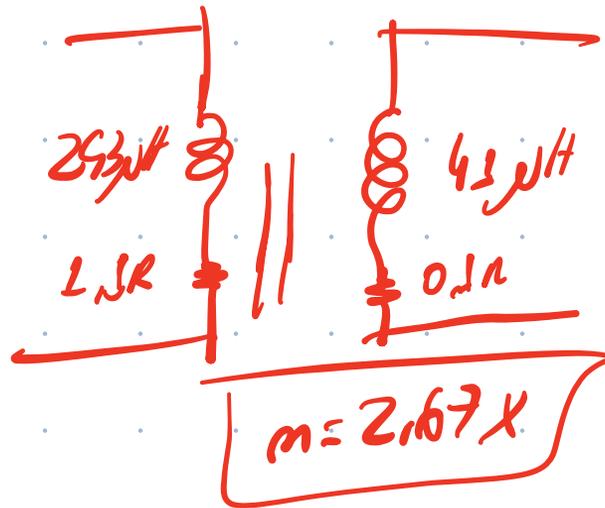
$$\sqrt{\frac{293 \mu H}{41 \mu H}} = \underline{\underline{M}}$$



$$L_p = 293 \mu H, L_s = 41 \mu H$$

$$E_{SR} = 1.1R, E_{SK} = 0.1R$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{L_p}{L_s}} = \sqrt{\frac{293 \mu H}{41 \mu H}} = 2.67X$$



→ Como saber se esto son  
o u ruia

⑩ leyendo o fabricante  
Indica o valor

Três fontes fontes clavadas =

Projeto transformada = 95% fonte

lodo fonte tem ser tu fo

Organizado

95%:

NAA tem indicado o  
valor do indicador

① muito difícil = Poucos que do  
problemas

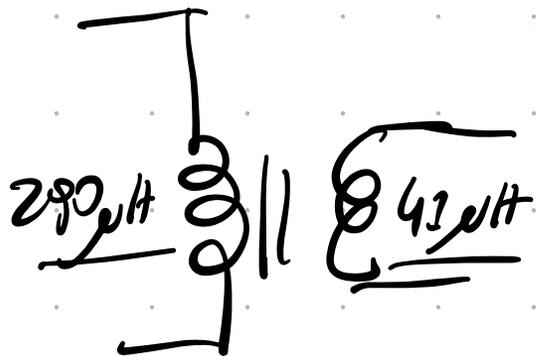
UP = 2  
US = 4

Manutenção (Análise)

for o redes - Arquit

Um unif.

h5 fungsi



udin Anton

Common

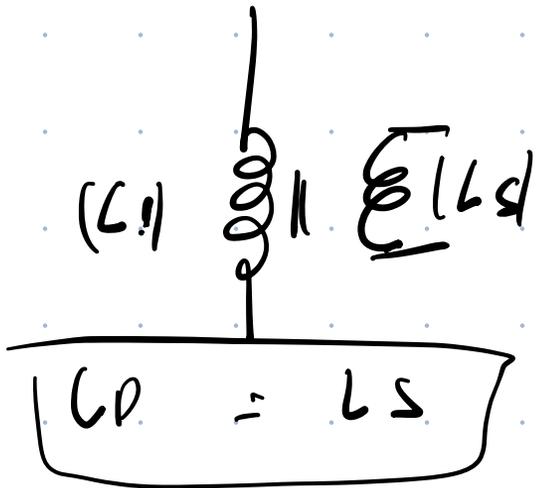
$$127V \rightarrow 12V$$

$$= 10,134$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{L_P}{L_2}} = 10,13$$

$$127 - 120$$

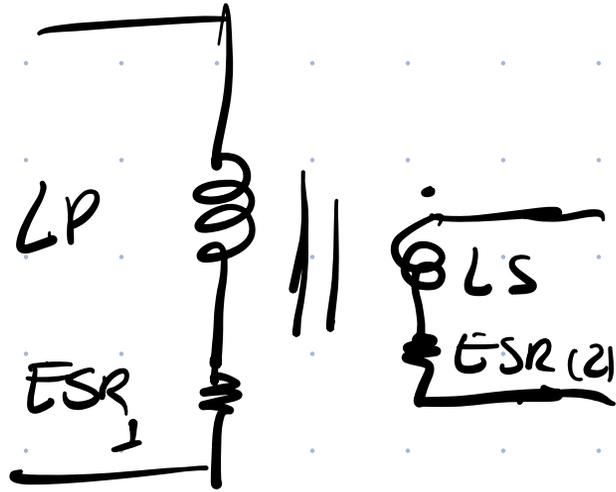
$$m = \frac{127}{12} = 10,584$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{L_P}{L_S}} = 10,534$$

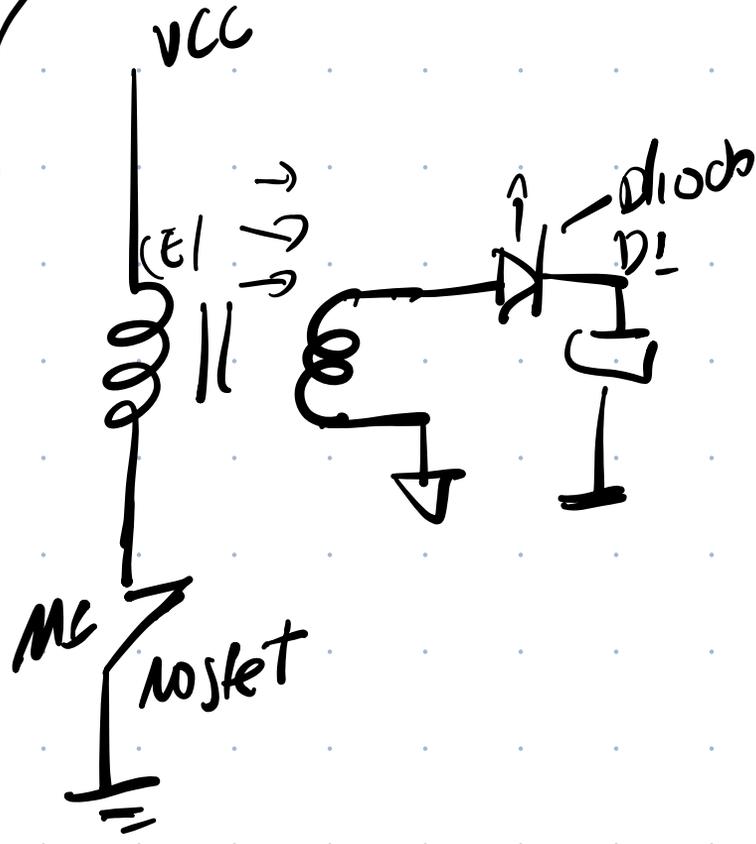
$$\sqrt{\frac{L_P}{L_1}} = 10,13$$

# Transformazione di fork Clouds



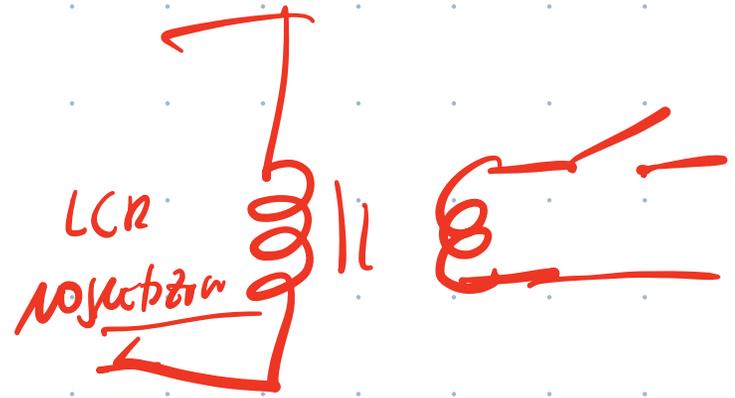
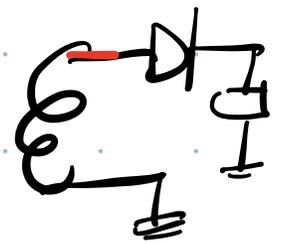
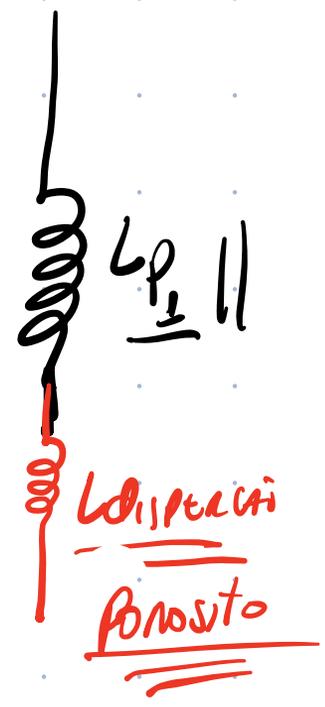
Mosfet sotuna  
 → Mosfet 201

→ Mosfet conto  
 dispersion o  
 entric  
 scudo



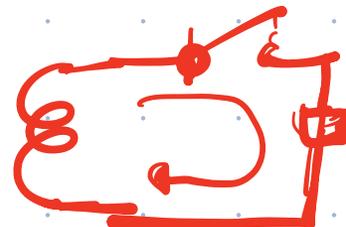
- ① Mosfet liso  
 ML  
 DL de liso
  - ② ML off  
 DL liso
-

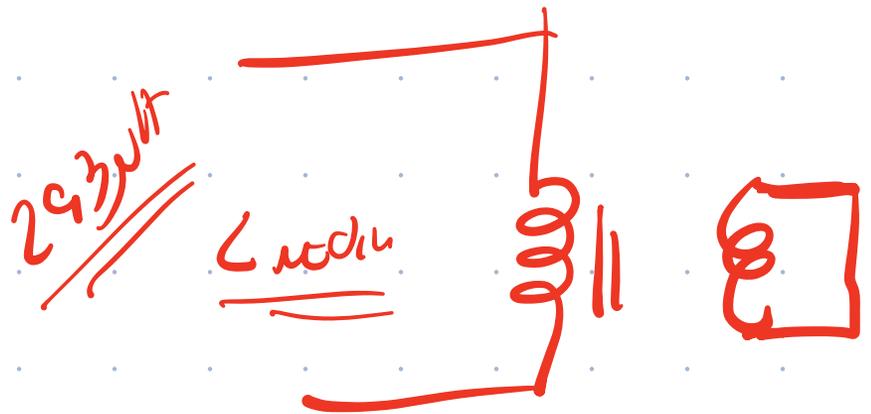
Модель ZAGAI  
293uH

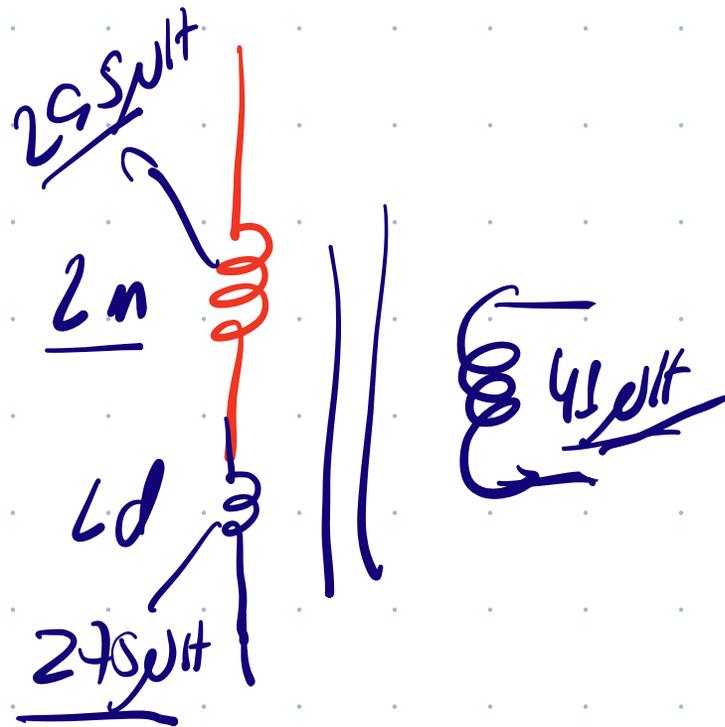




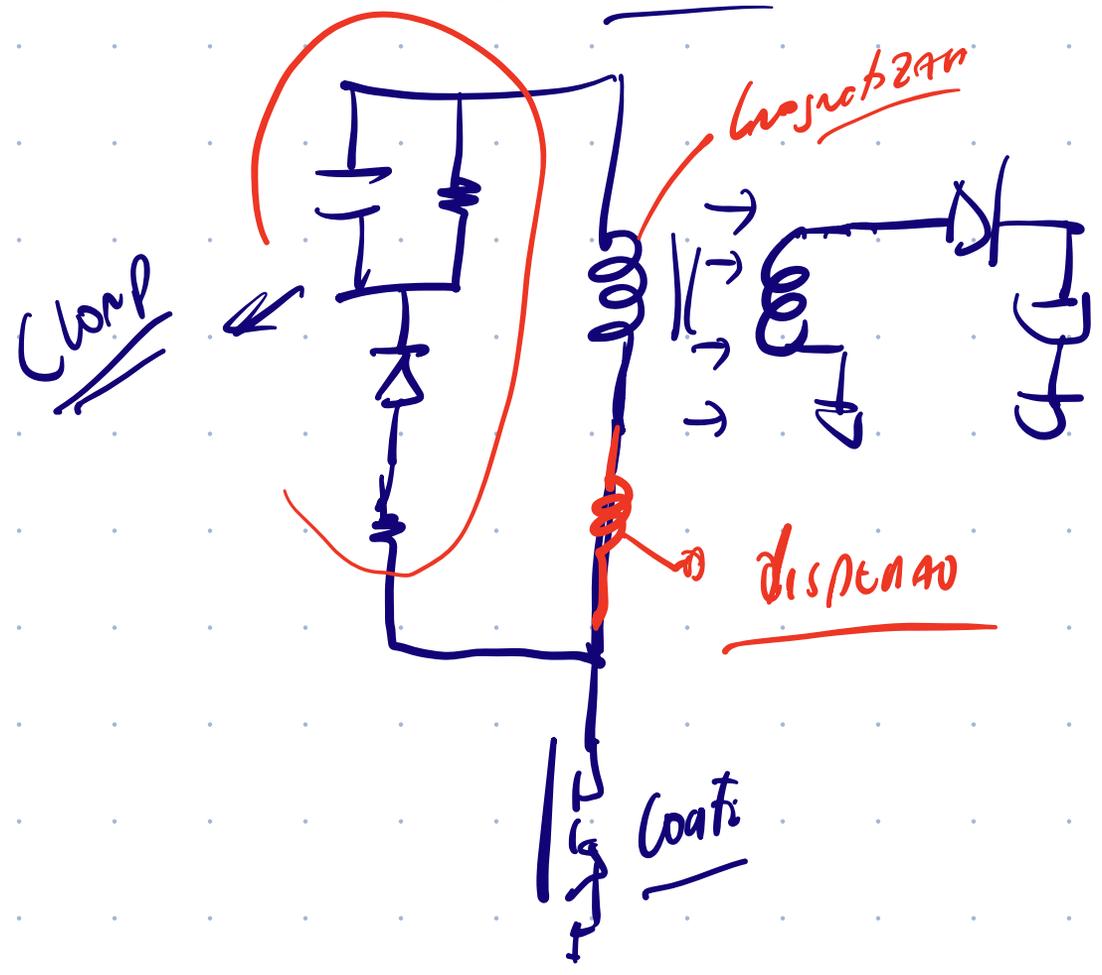
||







Projektstos

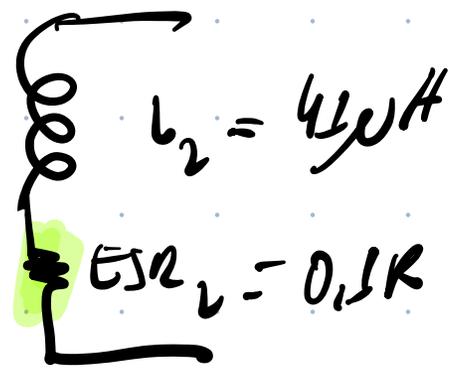


Autos

293  $\mu\text{H}$   $L_{\text{no switch}} 2A 1A^2$

1.1k ESR ①

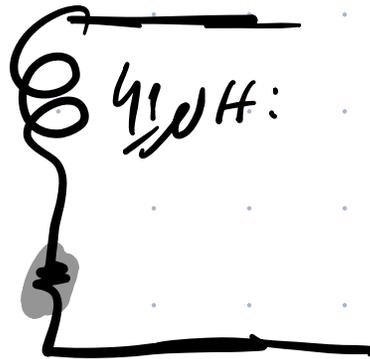
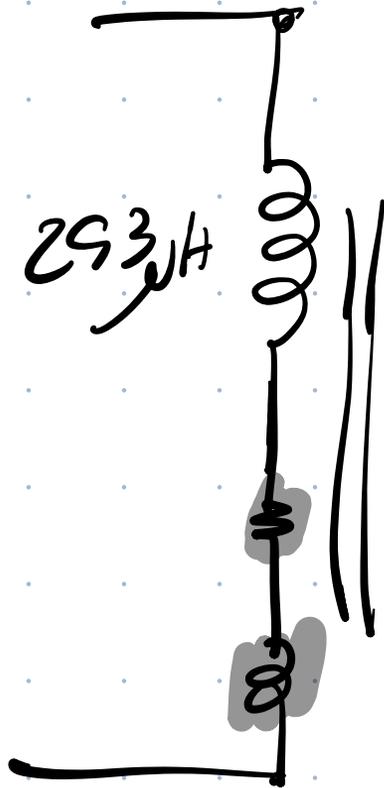
275  $\mu\text{H}$   $L_{\text{NIPENSAO}}$



Placa KY 2  
TR 1



6 6



Resistor

100 Hz.

$$X_L = 2 \pi f L$$

$$2 \pi \cdot 100 \text{ Hz} \cdot 293 \mu\text{H}$$

$$\underline{\underline{184 \text{ mH}}}$$

$$Q = \frac{X_L}{R_{SA}}$$

$$D = \frac{R_{SA}}{X_L}$$



① Medio Inductivo

Medio Inductivo



freq y

S ?

P ?

$2\pi F \cdot L$

↓  
SOLUC

↓  
MEDIO

= <  $\omega k$   
S

>  $\omega h$   
P

Capacitivo

$\frac{1}{2\pi F \cdot C}$

↓  
ESL

S, P

<  $\omega k$   
Serie

>  $\omega k$   
Par