

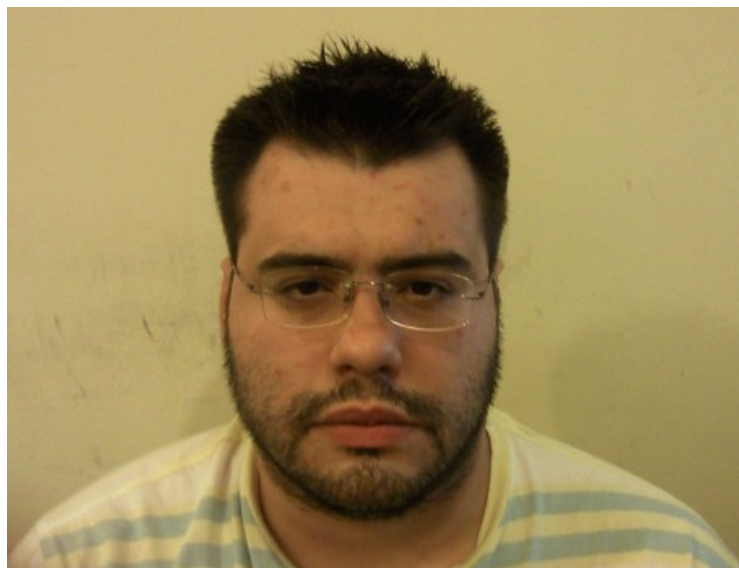
Universidade Estadual de Campinas – Unicamp

Instituto de Física Gleb Wataghin

F 609 – Instrumentação para Ensino

Relatório Final

Motor de Tesla

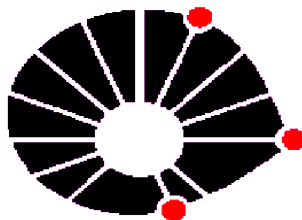


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Motor de Tesla

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1) Projeto - Introdução

A idéia de motores magnéticos é muito antiga, como se vê da Fig. 1, que mostra uma proposta feita por Nikola Tesla em 1889 [Nikola Tesla, "Thermo Magnetic Motor", US Patent n. 396 121 (1889)]. Nesta Fig. uma peça de material magnético mole (identificado pela letra A) é presa a um eixo vinculado a uma mola, e é atraída por um ímã permanente (identificado pela letra N). Quando aquecida acima de T_c , ela perde a magnetização e deixa de ser atraída pelo ímã, sendo puxada para longe dele pela mola. Nesse movimento, esta peça é retirada da fonte de calor, resfriando-se e passando novamente pela transição magnética, voltando a ficar magnética e a ser atraída novamente pelo ímã, cuja força de atração vence a da mola. Esta seqüência de eventos produz um movimento recíprocativo, que pode ser utilizado como um motor mecânico.

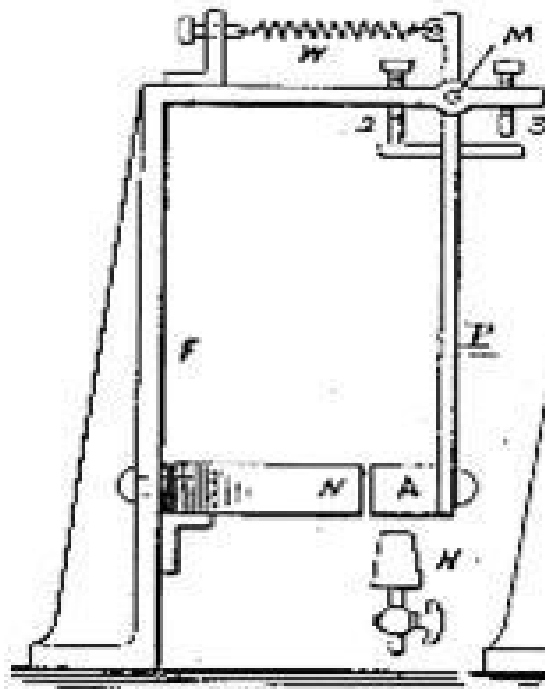


Fig. 1: Motor proposto por Nikola Tesla

2) Resultado final

O estágio final da montagem do dispositivo pode ser visto na figura 2. Escolhemos alumínio para a montagem do suporte, por ser um material paramagnético. Cortamos as chapas, soldamos as partes e montamos o suporte. Consegui emprestado um bico de bunsen no laboratório de química para ser a fonte de calor.

Foi necessário fazer furos na haste para dificultar que o calor suba, e será necessário usar água para resfriar mais rapidamente o gadolínio.

3) Fotos:





Fig 2: Fotos do Motor, vistas lateral, de cima e de trás. (Estágio atual)

Materiais:

- Mola
- Imã permanente – FeNdB
- Material magnético mole - Gadolínio
- Chapa de Alumínio de 300mmx300mm e 7,93mm de espessura
- Parafusos
- Fonte de calor (bico de bunsen)
- Suporte de madeira

4) Dificuldades encontradas

a) Encontrar uma chapa de alumínio apropriada para fazer o experimento. Acabei tendo que encomendar de São Paulo.

b) Conseguir material adequado para cortar a chapa e fazer as soldas. A maioria dos serralheiros por onde andei só trabalham com chapas de aço, e não tinham equipamentos para soldar alumínio.

c) Fazer o desenho do projeto, pois o que eu tinha em mãos era apenas a figura 1. Dimensionei e fiz algumas adaptações ao projeto original.

d) Não foi possível usar imã de HD velha. Mesmo juntando imãs de três HD, a força não foi suficientemente forte para mover o pêndulo a uma distância razoável.

5) Pesquisa

<http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gadolínio> – palavra chave: gadolínio.

Pesquisa realizada com o intuito de procurar as propriedades do material magnético mole usado no experimento.

<http://www.scene.org/~esa/search/tesla.hu-mirror/tesla.htm>

Página de pesquisa de papers, usada para encontrar algum experimento para ser feito na disciplina.

<http://saulojm.brinkster.net/materialmag.aspx> – palavra chave: material magnético mole.

Pesquisa realizada para estudo das propriedades dos materiais magnéticos moles, com o objetivo de melhorar a explicação teórica do projeto.

6) Descrição:

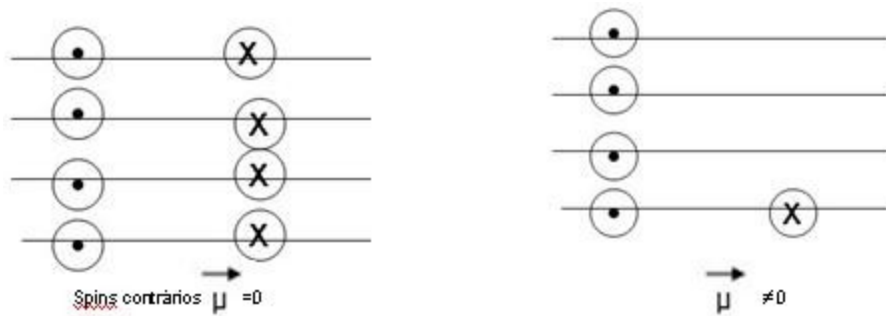
- Nível básico:

O projeto consiste em mostrar que é possível fazer um motor usando materiais magnéticos e uma fonte de calor. Neste experimento foi feito um suporte e um pêndulo preso a ele, onde no suporte foi colocado um imã permanente e no pêndulo um material magnético que quando aquecido perde suas propriedades magnéticas e deixa de ser atraído pelo imã, sendo assim puxado pela mola para sua posição de origem. Quando ele esfria, ele volta a ser um material magnético e é atraído pelo imã, depois é aquecido novamente e volta pra posição de origem, fazendo assim um movimento periódico.

-Nível avançado:

Pode-se acrescentar uma explicação física mais detalhada sobre materiais magnéticos duro e mole e a influência da temperatura neles. E também os artigos de Nikola Tesla.

Origem do Eletromagnetismo: O momento magnético de um material é resultante do movimento feito pelos elétrons que estão nos átomos deste material. Cada elétron tem um momento magnético intrínseco associado a seu spin.



Domínios: É a menor unidade de um material que se caracteriza por possuir uma única orientação magnética, isto é, um vetor campo magnético próprio.

Em um material magnético, geralmente os domínios estão orientados ao acaso de modo que seus momentos magnéticos se anulam, minimizando a energia. Ao aplicarmos um campo magnético externo, os domínios se alinham na direção deste campo e podem permanecer ou não alinhados depois de retirarmos o campo.

Material Magnético Duro: é aquele que ao retirarmos o campo magnético externo, o alinhamento dos domínios permanece.

Material Magnético Mole: o alinhamento dos domínios desaparece ao retirarmos o campo magnético externo.

Efeito da Temperatura

Aumentando a temperatura, aumentamos a agitação térmica dos elétrons e dificultamos o alinhamento dos domínios.

Temperatura de Curie (T_c): temperatura acima da qual o material ferromagnético se torna paramagnético.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NIKOLA TESLA, OF SMILJAN, LIKA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THERMO-MAGNETIC MOTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,121, dated January 15, 1889.

Application filed March 30, 1886. Serial No. 197,115. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NIKOLA TESLA, of Smiljan, Lika, Border Country of Austria-Hungary, have invented an Improvement in Thermo-Magnetic Motors, of which the following is a specification.

It is well known that heat applied to a magnetized body will lessen the magnetism, and if the temperature is raised sufficiently the magnetism will be neutralized or destroyed.

In my present invention I obtain mechanical power by a reciprocating action resulting from the joint operations of heat, magnetism, and a spring or weight or other force—that is to say, I subject a body magnetized by induction or otherwise to the action of heat until the magnetism is sufficiently neutralized to allow a weight or spring to give motion to the body and lessen the action of the heat, so that the magnetism may be sufficiently restored to move the body in the opposite direction, and again subject the same to the demagnetizing of the heat.

In carrying out my invention I am able to make use of either an electro-magnet or a permanent magnet, and I preferably direct the heat against a body that is magnetized by induction, rather than directly against a permanent magnet, thereby avoiding the loss of magnetism that might result in the permanent magnet by the action of heat. I also provide for lessening the volume of the heat or for intercepting the same during that portion of the reciprocation in which the cooling action takes place.

In the drawings I have represented by diagrams some of the numerous arrangements that may be made use of in carrying out my invention. In all of these figures the magnet-poles are marked N S, the armature A, the Bunsen burner or other source of heat H, the axis of motion M, and the spring or the equivalent thereof—namely, a weight—is marked W.

In Figure 1 the permanent magnet N is connected with a frame, F, supporting the axis M, from which the arm P hangs, and at the lower end of which the armature A is supported. The stops 2 and 3 limit the extent of motion, and the spring W tends to draw the armature A away from the magnet N. It is now to be understood that the magnetism

of N is sufficient to overcome the spring W and draw the armature A toward the magnet N. The heat acting upon the armature A neutralizes its induced magnetism sufficiently for the spring W to draw the armature A away from the magnet N and also from the heat at H. The armature now cools, and the attraction of the magnet N overcomes the spring W and draws the armature A back again above the burner H, so that the same is again heated and the operations are repeated. The reciprocating movements thus obtained are employed as a source of mechanical power in any desired manner. Usually a connecting-rod to a crank upon a fly-wheel shaft will be made use of, as indicated in Fig. 10; but I do not limit myself in this respect.

Fig. 2 represents the same parts as before described; but an electro-magnet is illustrated in place of a permanent magnet. The operations, however, are the same.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the same parts as in Figs. 1 and 2, only they are differently arranged. The armature A, instead of swinging, is stationary and held by an arm, P', and the core N S of the electro-magnet is made to swing within the helix Q, the said core being suspended by the arm P from the pivot M. A shield, R, is connected with the magnet-core and swings therewith, so that after the heat has demagnetized the armature A to such an extent that the spring W draws the core N S away from the armature A the shield R comes between the flame H and armature A, thereby intercepting the action of the heat and allowing the armature to cool, so that the magnetism, again preponderating, causes the movement of the core N S toward the armature A and the removal of the shield R from above the flame, so that the heat again acts to lessen or neutralize the magnetism. A rotary or other movement may be obtained from this reciprocation.

Fig. 4 corresponds in every respect with Fig. 3, except that a permanent horseshoe-magnet, N S, is represented as taking the place of the electro-magnet in said Fig. 3.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a helix, Q, with an armature adapted to swing toward or from the helix. In this case there may be a soft-

iron core in the helix, or the armature may assume the form of a solenoid-core, there being no permanent core within the helix.

Fig. 6 is an end view, and Fig. 7 a plan view, illustrating my improvement as applied to a swinging armature, A, and a stationary permanent magnet, N S. In this instance I apply the heat to an auxiliary armature or keeper, T, which is adjacent to and preferably in direct contact with the magnet. This armature T, in the form of a plate of sheet-iron, extends across from one pole to the other and is of sufficient section to practically form a keeper for the magnet, so that when this armature T is cool nearly all the lines of force pass over the same and very little free magnetism is exhibited. Then the armature A, which swings freely on the pivots M in front of the poles N S, is very little attracted and the spring s pulls the same away from the poles into the position indicated in the drawings. The heat is directed upon the iron plate T at some distance from the magnet, so as to allow the magnet to be kept comparatively cool. This heat is applied beneath the plate by means of the burners H, and there is a connection from the armature A or its pivot to the gas-cock G or other device for regulating the heat. The heat acting upon the middle portion of the plate T, the magnetic conductivity of the heated portion is diminished or destroyed, and a great number of the lines of force are deflected over the armature A, which is now powerfully attracted and drawn into line, or nearly so, with the poles N S. In so doing the cock G is nearly closed and the plate T cools, the lines of force are again deflected over the same, the attraction exerted upon the armature A is diminished, and the spring W pulls the same away from the magnet into the position shown by full lines, and the operations are repeated. The arrangement shown in Fig. 6 has the advantages that the magnet and armature are kept cool and the strength of the permanent magnet is better preserved, as the magnetic circuit is constantly closed.

In the plan view, Fig. 8, I have shown a permanent magnet and keeper-plate, T, similar to those in Figs. 6 and 7, with the burners H for the gas beneath the same; but the

armature is pivoted at one end to one pole of the magnet and the other end swings toward and from the other pole of the magnet. The spring W acts against a lever-arm that projects from the armature, and the supply of heat has to be partly cut off by a connection to the swinging armature, so as to lessen the heat acting upon the keeper-plate when the armature A has been attracted.

Fig. 9 is similar to Fig. 8, except that the keeper T is not made use of and the armature itself swings into and out of the range of the intense action of the heat from the burner H.

Fig. 10 is a diagram similar to Fig. 1, except that in place of using a spring and stops the armature is shown as connected by a link, 12, to the crank 13 of a fly-wheel, so that the fly-wheel will be revolved as rapidly as the armature can be heated and cooled to the necessary extent. A spring may be used in addition, as in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 11 the two armatures A A are connected by a link, so that one will be heating while the other is cooling, and the attraction exerted to move the cooled armature is availed of to draw away the heated armature instead of using a spring.

I have shown in the drawings several ways of carrying out my invention; but said invention is not limited by any particular form, arrangement, or construction of devices.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a swinging body under the influence of magnetism, of a burner or other source of heat acting to vary the magnetism, and a spring or other power to move the swinging body in the opposite direction to the action of the magnetism, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with two or more armatures connected to each other, of magnets to influence such armatures, and burners or other sources of heat to vary the magnetic action and cause the armatures to move, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 29th day of March, 1886.

NIKOLA TESLA.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
WALLACE L. SERRELL.

(No Model.)

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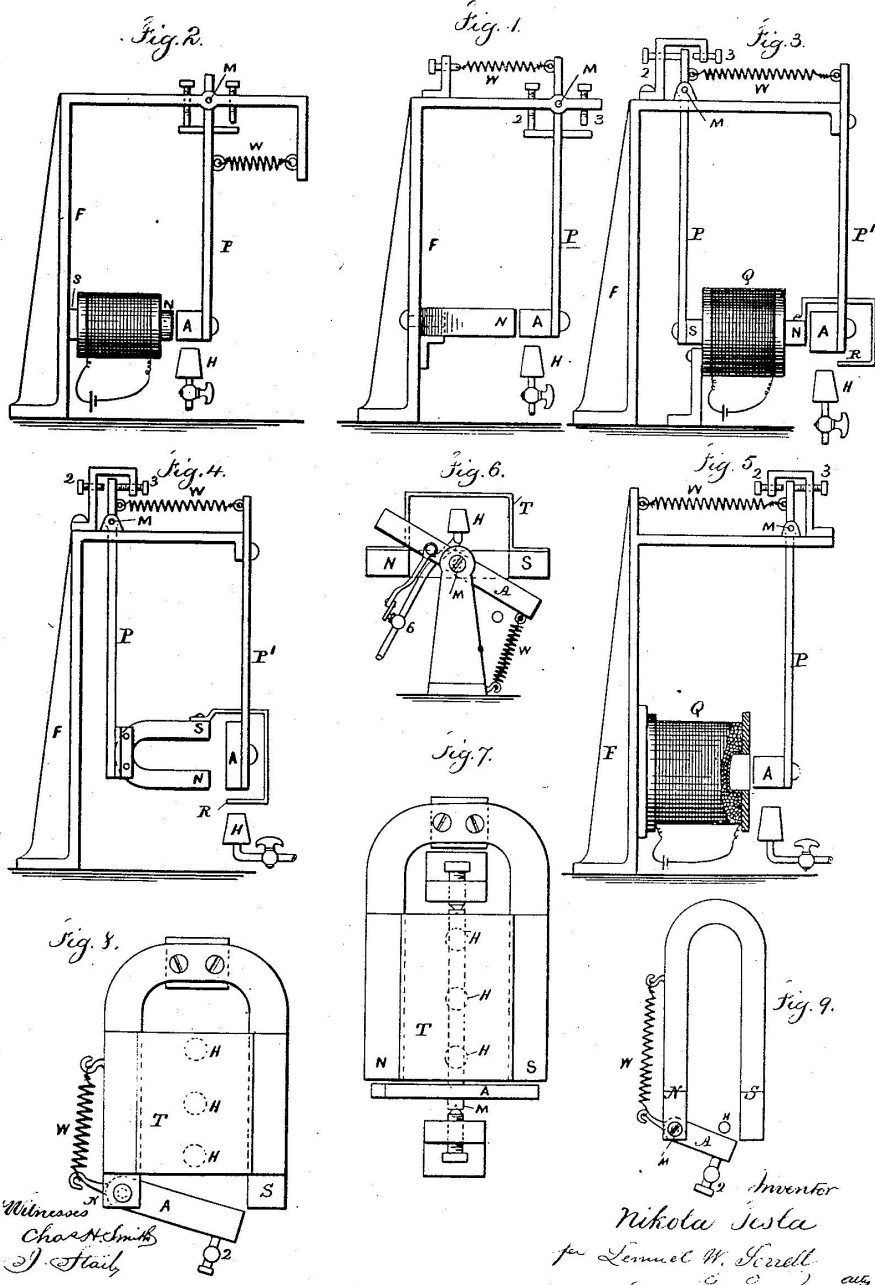
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N. TESLA.

THERMO MAGNETIC MOTOR.

No. 396,121.

Patented Jan. 15, 1889.



(No Model.)

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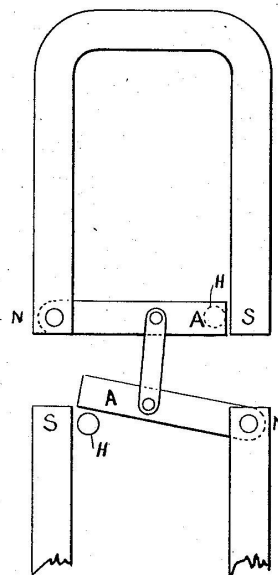
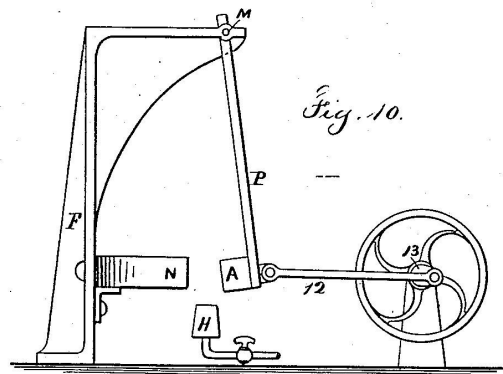
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

N. TESLA.

THERMO MAGNETIC MOTOR.

No. 396,121.

Patented Jan. 15, 1889.



Witnesses

Chas. H. Smith
J. Staley

Inventor

Nikola Tesla
for *Lemuel W. Ferrill* atty

7) O meu orientador realizou os seguintes comentários:

– Projeto:

Meu orientador, o Prof. Adelino de Aguiar Coelho concorda com os termos aqui estabelecidos para o projeto e declara que poderá dispor de todos os elementos necessários a menos de exceções indicadas embaixo.

Exceções: não Há

Sigilo: (NÃO SOLICITA)

- Relatório Parcial:

O aluno está trabalhando com autonomia e demonstrando grande interesse pelo projeto.

-Relatório Final:

O aluno fez os desenhos para o projeto a partir da ilustração de Nikola Tesla (fig. 1), ele dimensionou, escolheu os materiais e providenciou a execução e a montagem do dispositivo. Ele só precisou de ajuda em pequenos detalhes nos ajustes finais.

