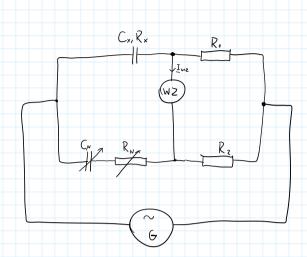
Kondensator rzeczywisty modelujemy kondensatorem idealnym (, i rezystorem Rx



$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{x} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{x}}
\end{pmatrix} R_{z} = \begin{pmatrix}
R_{N} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{N}}
\end{pmatrix} R_{z}$$

$$R_{x} R_{z} = R_{N} R_{z}$$

$$\frac{R_{z}}{j\omega C_{x}} = \frac{R_{z}}{j\omega C_{N}}$$

$$R_{x} = R_{N} \frac{R_{z}}{R_{z}}$$

$$C_{x} = C_{N} \frac{R_{z}}{R_{z}}$$

$$C_{x} = C_{N} \frac{R_{z}}{R_{z}}$$

$$C_{y} = \frac{I_{x} R_{x}}{I_{y} I_{y} I_{y}} = \omega R_{x} C_{x}$$

tg 8 = w R x Cx =

Schematu tvzeba się nauzyci reszlę można z niego wyprowadzić

Rownowage układu uzyskuje się przez kilkuhrotne zmiany wartości pojenności CN i rezystancji RN

Pomiary tg 6 sq Liarygodne, gdy badanc kondensatory maja, właściwości jednorodne. Gdy kondensatory są niejednorodne, to wypadkomy zmicrzong współczynnik jest równy

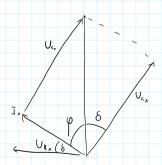
$$f_{3} \delta = \frac{C_{1}f_{3}\delta_{1} + C_{2}f_{3}\delta_{2} + ... + C_{n}f_{3}\delta_{n}}{C_{1} + C_{2} + ... + C_{n}}$$

$$f_{3} \delta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i}f_{3}}{\sum_{i} C_{i}}$$

Jeżeli kondensator Cx jest utworzony z kilku kondensatorów połoczonych vównolegle, to:

Niepennosii pomiaróu:

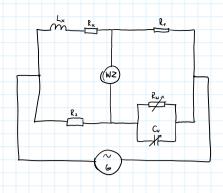
$$\begin{split} & \cup_{r}(R_{x}) = \sqrt{\cup_{r}^{2}(R_{N}) + \cup_{r}^{2}(R_{1}) + \cup_{r}^{2}(R_{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\left[\delta(R_{v})\right]^{2} + \left[\delta(R_{1})\right]^{2} + \left[\delta(R_{2})\right]^{2}} \\ & \cup_{r}(C_{x}) = \sqrt{\cup_{r}^{2}(C_{N}) + \cup_{r}^{2}(R_{1}) + \cup_{r}^{2}(R_{2})} \\ & \cup_{r}(4_{1}\delta) = \sqrt{\cup_{r}^{2}(\omega) + \cup_{r}^{2}(R_{N}) + \cup_{r}^{2}(C_{N}) + \cup_{r}^{2}(P)} \end{split}$$

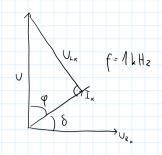


MOSTER MAXWELLA - WIENA



I IUSIEK I IHXWELLH - WIENA





$$\frac{\omega_{\star}}{R_{\star}} = \frac{\omega_{c_{\star}}}{R_{N_{c}}}$$

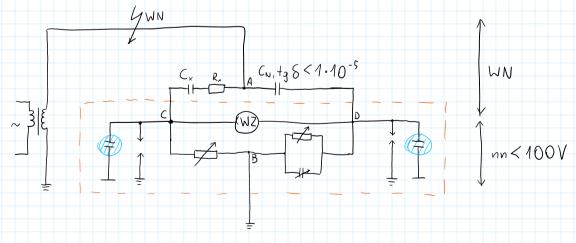
Riunowagą mostka uzyskuje się dokładnie tak, jak grzy mostku Viena.

$$\left(R_{x}+j\omega L_{x}\right)\left(\frac{R_{x}}{R_{x}+\frac{\delta}{j\omega C_{x}}}\right)=R_{1}R_{2}$$

$$(R_x + j\omega L_x)R_N = (\Lambda + j\omega C_N R_N)R_1R_2$$

$$R_{x} = R_{1} \frac{R_{z}}{R_{N}}$$

MOSTER SCHERINGA



Jest stocomany przy pomiarze pojemności i usp. ty 8 przy wycolim mapiecio

Znajduje zastosonanie u badaniach dielektryków, tkanin, izolatoriu, maszym izolacyjnych itp. o mysokim napisciv roboczym

Wykłady Strona

	100 pf - 1000 pf
	Uvzadzenie pomiorone i pomioronice Sa zabezpierzeniem przed pojanieniem sią WN za pomocz istienników ostrzonych, odgromników zanoronych i uziemionych e kranów. Równoważeniem modką przepradza wę za pomocą vezy otorów Romanażeniem modką przepradza wę za pomocą vezy otorów Romanażeniem modką przepradza wę za pomocą wezy otorów Romanażeniem modką przepradza wę za pomocą wezy otorów
CA	$ \begin{pmatrix} R_{x} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{x}} \end{pmatrix} \frac{R_{1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{1}}}{R_{4} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{1}}} = R_{2} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C_{N}} $ $ \begin{pmatrix} R_{x} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{x}} \end{pmatrix} R_{1} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C_{1}} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{1}} \end{pmatrix} \frac{R_{2}}{j\omega C_{N}} $
EK SCHERINGA	$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{1} \\ \mathbb{R}_{1} + \mathbb{I}_{10C_{1}} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{1} \\ \mathbb{R}_{1} + \mathbb{I}_{10C_{1}} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{1} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{1} \\ \mathbb{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{1} \\ \mathbb{R}_{1} + \mathbb{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{2} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}_{1} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{2} \\ \mathbb{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{2} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{2} \end{array} $
M ₀ 5 _T	$\frac{R_1}{C_1C_x} = \frac{R_2}{C_1C_N} \longrightarrow C_x = C_N \frac{R_1}{R_2}$ $t_3S = \omega C_x R_x = \omega C_N \frac{R_1}{R_2} R_2 \frac{C_1}{C_N} = \omega C_1 R_1$
	$ v(R_{x}) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(R_{2}) + U_{v}^{2}(C_{1}) + U_{r}^{2}(C_{N})} $ $ v(C_{x}) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(C_{N}) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{1}) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{2})^{2}} $ $ +gS = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(W) + U_{r}^{2}(C_{1}) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{1})^{2}} $

Anolizejae vletady mothere my caralismy se morce nielomiavome, secregilaire pojemnosii, pomotaja trady o znacenych matroziach. Błądy te minimalizeje cha mostkach transformatoromych, metroziach. Jua romiona mostka są zastopione pizez indukcijny soielnik sanapiącia (DN) o błyteje podziatu napiącia na posiomie 1.00-6. Waddze a - meorzee z moscem jednomiavonym (a zatem o matym błądzie). Ideę działania Mostka t nansformatoromego pokazano na mysynthu. IZ ZX St. Vá na ce i matta politike romanie II-II.

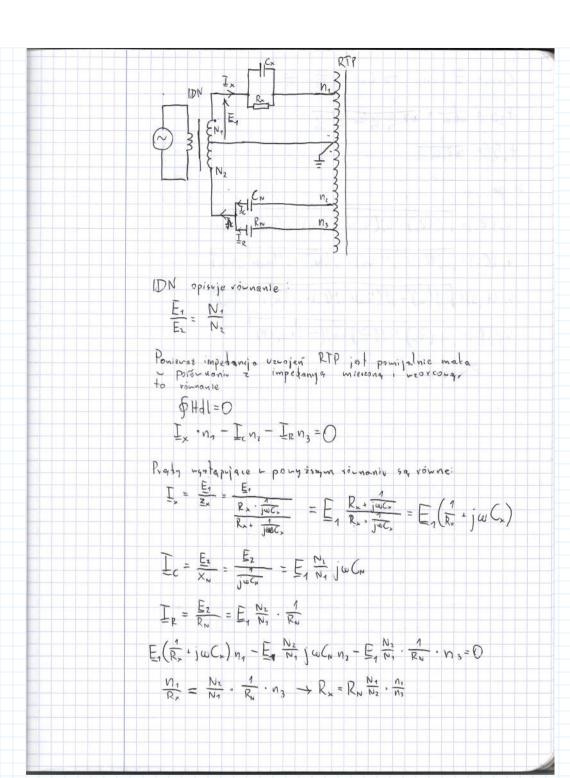
Stan romonagi mostka opisije romanie : [x = IN
Ix = IN

$$\frac{E_1}{E_1} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \qquad \frac{E_1 = T_1 \cdot Z_1}{E_2 = I_1 \cdot Z_1} \qquad \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1}$$

 $Z_x = Z_N \frac{N_1}{N_2}$

Mostele transformatoromy z jednomiaromymi usoriami pojennoùi i rezystanji.

Mostele raniona IDN graz roznicomy transformator pradony (RTP)



$C_{x} n_{4} \stackrel{N_{2}}{=} \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}} C_{x} n_{2} C_{x} \stackrel{N_{2}}{=} \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}} \cdot \frac{N_{1}}{N_{1}}$ $+ \frac{1}{3} \delta = \frac{1}{c_{0} R_{0} C_{0} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}}$ $V_{1} = \frac{1}{c_{0} R_{0} C_{0} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}}$ $V_{2} = \frac{1}{c_{0} R_{0} C_{0} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}}$ $V_{2} = \frac{1}{c_{0} R_{0} C_{0} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}}$ $V_{3} = \frac{1}{c_{0} R_{0} C_{0} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}}$ $V_{4} = \frac{1}{c_{0} R_{0} C_{0} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{2}} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{2}} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{2}} \cdot \frac{N_{2}}{N_{2}$	+ 1						
$ \begin{array}{l} $	C:	$x n_4 = \frac{N}{N}$	2 CN N2	-> Cx= CN	Nz . nz		
$ \begin{array}{l} $	ta	8 = 61	1 = (e) P	Nt Na C NE	- M2 =		
$\begin{aligned} & N : \text{open-sign} : \\ & U_r \left(R_r \right) = \left(U_r^2 \left(R_W \right) + U_r^3 \left(N_r \right) + U_r^2 \left(N_r \right) + U_r^2 \left(n_r \right) + U_r^3 \left(n_r \right) \right) \\ & U_r \left(C_x \right) = \left(U_r^2 \left(C_h \right) + U_r^2 \left(N_r \right) + U_r^2 \left(N_r \right) + U_r^2 \left(n_r \right) \right) + U_r^2 \left(n_r \right) \right) \\ & U_r \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \left(U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ & U_r \setminus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \left(U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + U_r^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$ $ \begin{aligned} & D \to p_0 \left[U_r \right] & U_r \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) & U_r$				N ₁ N ₃ CN N ₄	701		
$ \begin{array}{l} U_{r}(R_{r}) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(R_{r}) + U_{r}^{1}(N_{r}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{r}) \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{l} U_{r}(R_{r}) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(R_{r}) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{r}) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{r}) + U_{r}^{2}(n_{r}) + $	tg	8 = 14	u RNCN NZ				
$V_{r}(C_{x}) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(C_{h}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{1}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{2}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{1}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{2})}$ $U_{r}(\frac{1}{12}\delta) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(\omega) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{h}) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{h}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{2}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{3})^{2}}$ $U_{r}(\frac{1}{12}\delta) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(R_{h}) + U_{r}^{2}(R_{h}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{1}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{2}) + U_{r}^{2}(N_{3})^{2}}$ $P \rightarrow P_{r} p_{0} b_{1} d_{1} = \lambda \tilde{L}_{1}$ $P \rightarrow P_{r} p_{0} b_{1} d_{1} = \lambda \tilde{L}_{1}$	Nie	pewności:	, ,				
$ \begin{array}{l} v_{r}(t_{3}8) = \sqrt{v_{r}^{2}(\omega) + v_{r}^{2}(R_{N})}, v_{r}^{2}(C_{p}) + v_{r}^{2}(n_{z}) + v_{r}^{2}(n_{z}) \\ v_{r}(t_{x}) = \sqrt{v_{r}^{2}(R_{N}) + v_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{1}}{N_{1}}) + v_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{2}}{N_{3}})} + v_{r}^{2}(P) \\ P \rightarrow Pabu Alicasic $	U,	(R _r)=	[U2 (RN)	· U, (N,)+ v,	(Nz) + vr (na) + vr (n	13)	
$ \begin{array}{l} v_{r}(+q\delta) = \sqrt{v_{r}^{2}(\omega) + v_{r}^{2}(R_{N})}, v_{r}^{2}(C_{+}) + v_{r}^{2}(n_{z}) + v_{r}^{2}(n_{z}) \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{l} v_{r}(\ell_{r}) = \sqrt{v_{r}^{2}(\ell_{N}) + v_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{t}}{N_{t}}) + v_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{t}}{N_{t}})} + v_{r}^{2}(P) \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{l} P \to \rho_{0} b_{0} + liv_{0} + \frac{1}{2} $	2.0	(()-	[2(()	, 2(N), 2	(1) 2(0) 2(
$V_{r}\setminus (P_{r}) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(P_{r}) + U_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{1}}{N_{1}}) + U_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{2}}{N_{3}}) + U_{r}^{2}(P)}$ $P \rightarrow Pobudianis$							
$V_{r}\setminus (P_{r}) = \sqrt{U_{r}^{2}(P_{r}) + U_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{1}}{N_{1}}) + U_{r}^{2}(\frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}}) + U_{r}^{2}(P)}$ $P \rightarrow Pobudianic$	U.	(tas)=	[12(Q) +	v2 (RN)+ v2	(Cn)+v2(n,)+v2(vi ₃)	
P-> pabudinasi							
P-> pabudinasi	V	r\(lx)=	102 (RN)	+ u2 (N1) + 1	$\frac{2}{r}\left(\frac{N_1}{N_3}\right) + U_1^2(P)$		
			V V				
		P-	pobudlio sic				
						7 = 1 + 4 + 43	
			30.0				
	1			12/2/19/2	5	2 -	
				3- 1	= 13. 12		
					14 - 15	X	
						- 4-31	
			1				
			17 19				
					3-1-5	14 1 1	
						100	