

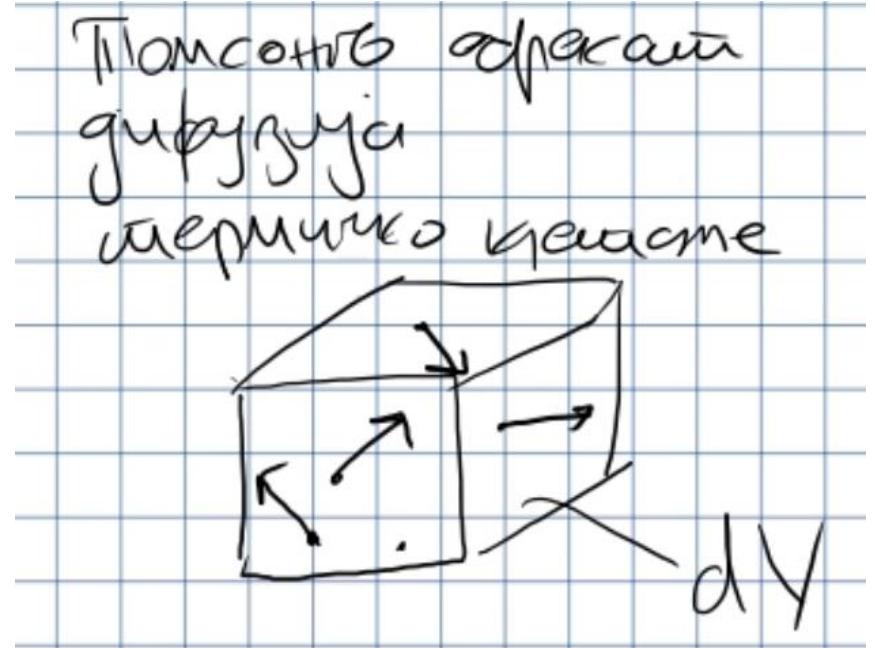
Univerzitet u Banjoj Luci
Elektrotehnički fakultet
Osnovi elektrotehnike 1

Provodnici u elektrostatičkom polju

Predavanje: 5. blok

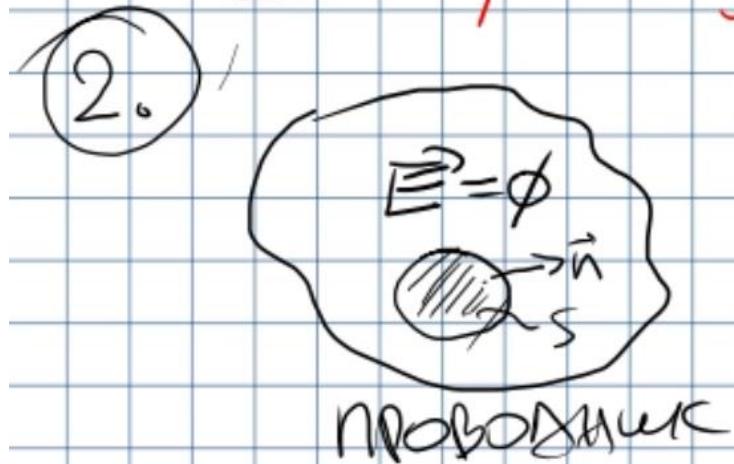
Provodnici u elektrostatickom polju

Provodnici su materijali koji u svojoj strukturi imaju veliki broj slobodnih električnih opterećenja. Ta slobodna opterećenja počinju da se kreću u smjeru djelovanja i najmanje električne sile koja djeluje na njih.



Четыре особых приложения в электричестве

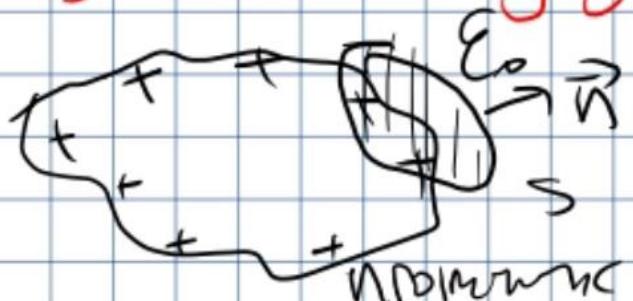
1. $\vec{E} = \phi$ (и гипотеза о постоянных напряжениях)



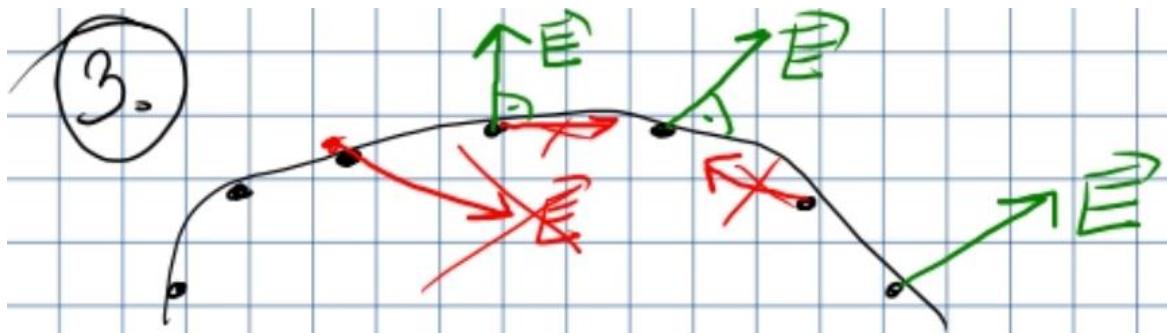
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_{us}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$Q_{us} = \epsilon_0 \oint_{S} \vec{E} d\vec{s} = \phi$$

$S_s = \phi$ (гипотеза о регулярности)



$$Q_{us} = \epsilon_0 \oint_{S} \vec{E} d\vec{s}$$

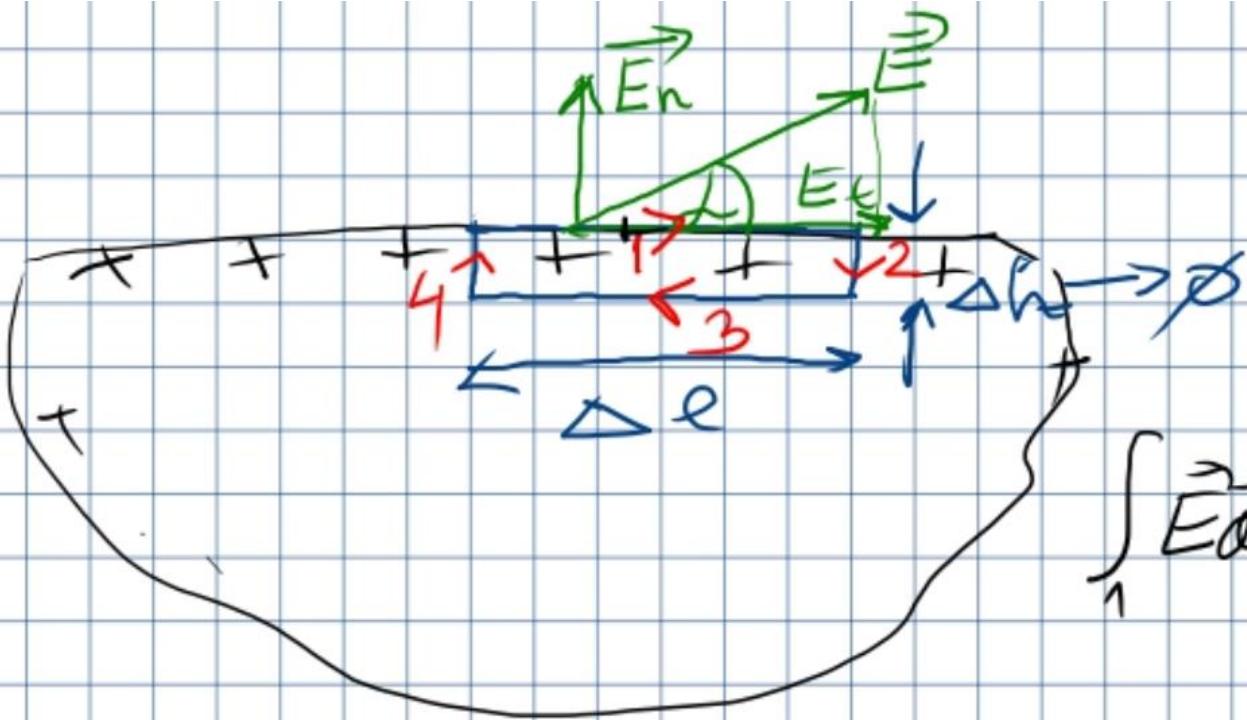


недовідмін

$\vec{E} \perp$ побудувати оптическу

\Rightarrow Прягун є однорівнім зглиб

4.6



PROBODAHRUK

$$\int_1 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_1 E \cos \alpha (\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}) = \int_1 E \cos \alpha d\ell = \phi$$

$$E_t \cdot d\ell = \phi \Rightarrow \boxed{E_t = \phi}$$

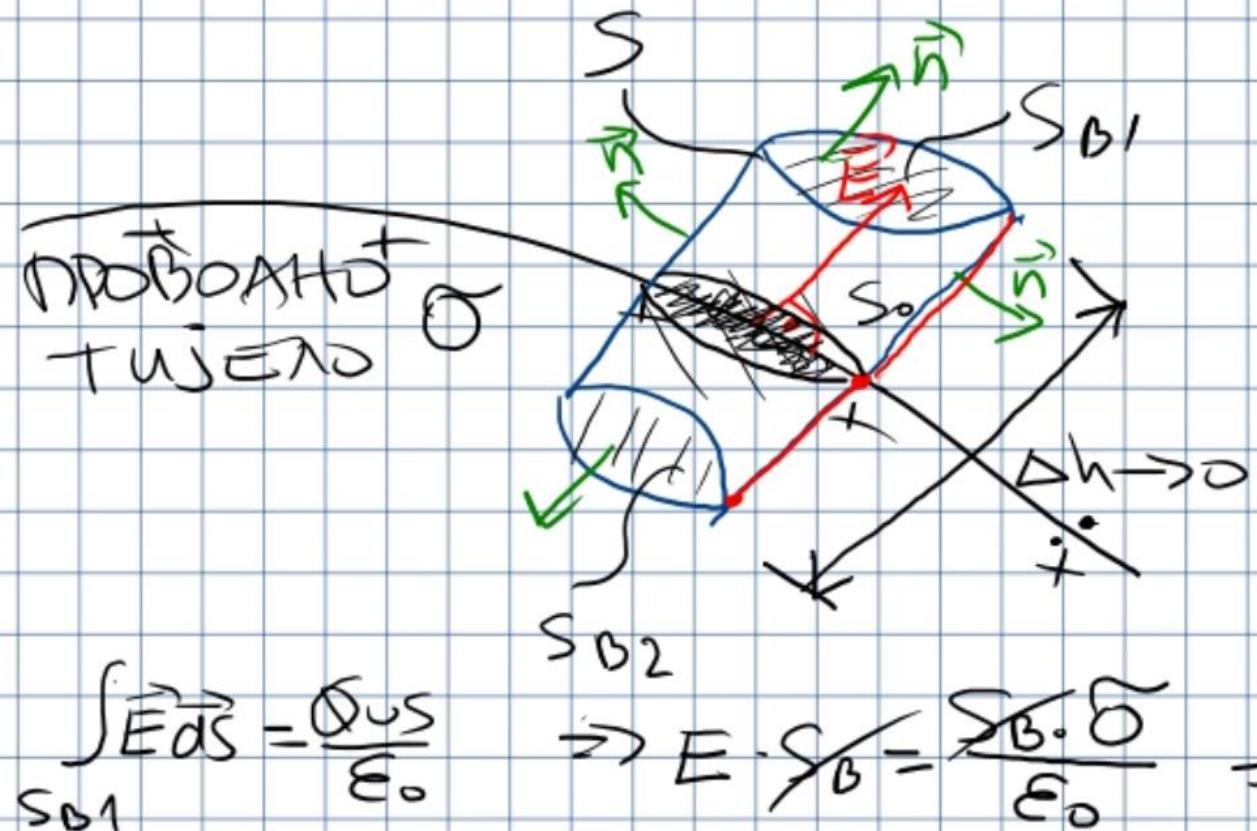
$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \phi$$

$$\int_1 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_2 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_3 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_4 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \phi$$

$$\downarrow \Delta h \rightarrow 0$$

ϕ jer je $\vec{E} = \phi$
jednačina analogna

ВЕЗА ИЗМЕНЫ ПОВРХУНСКОГО НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ В ВОДОРОДА



$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{us}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int \vec{E} d\vec{S} + \int \vec{E} d\vec{S} + \int \vec{E} d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{us}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$S_{B1} \quad S_{B2} \quad S_0$$

$$\sigma_p + \sigma_v$$

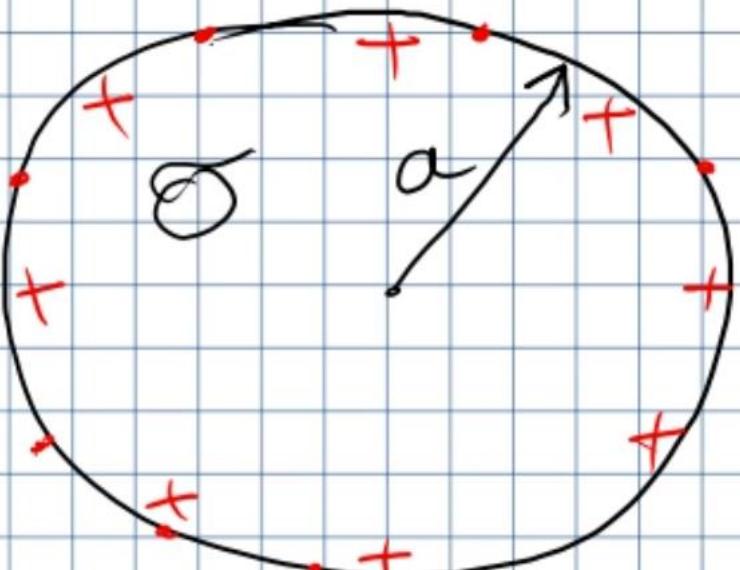
$$\vec{E} = \phi$$

$$\Delta h \rightarrow 0$$

$$E = E_n = \frac{\delta}{\epsilon_0}$$

РАСПОДЛЕЖАЩАЯ НАЕЛ. НА ЧСАМБЕНУМ ПРОВОДНИКУМ ТУСЕЛИМА

1. Чсамбена архегида наел.



$$V = \frac{\sigma \cdot a}{\epsilon_0}$$

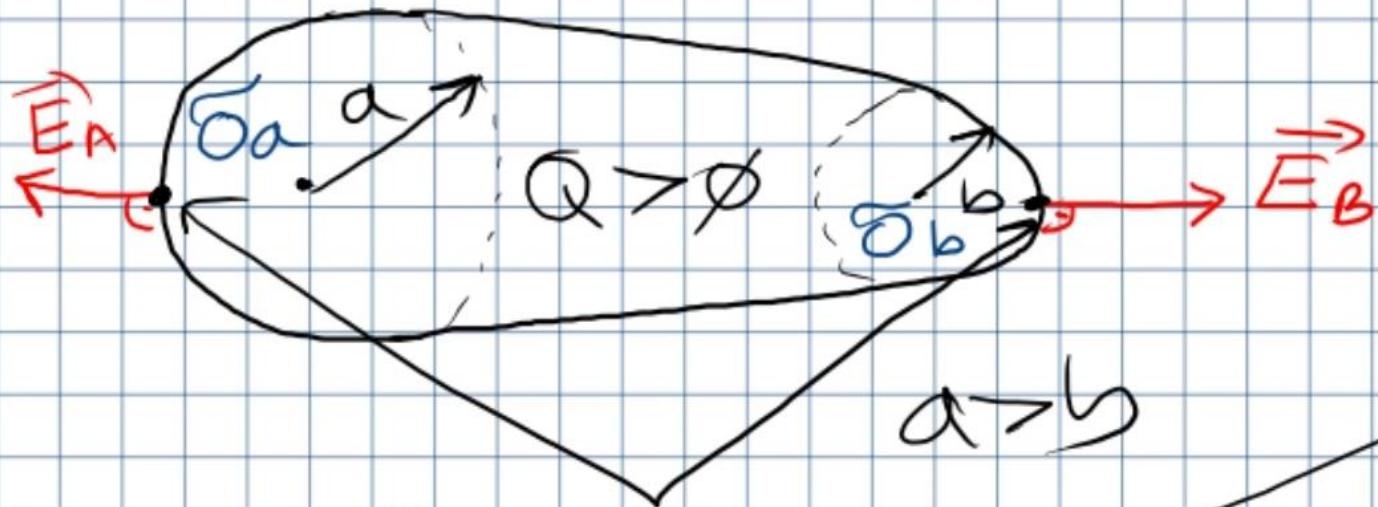
на тобрик тооне (Эдвард. тобрик)

Q чыгаралын барык
наел.

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$V = \frac{\sigma \cdot 4\pi a^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} = \frac{a \cdot \sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

РАСНОДІЄХА НАЕЛ. НА УСАМБЕНУМ ПРОВОДНИЦУМ
ТІЛІ ЕЛЮМІ



$$V_a = V_b$$

$$\frac{a \cdot \sigma_a}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{b \cdot \sigma_b}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_b} = \frac{b}{a}}$$

~~Після цього на усамбену
вивченню~~

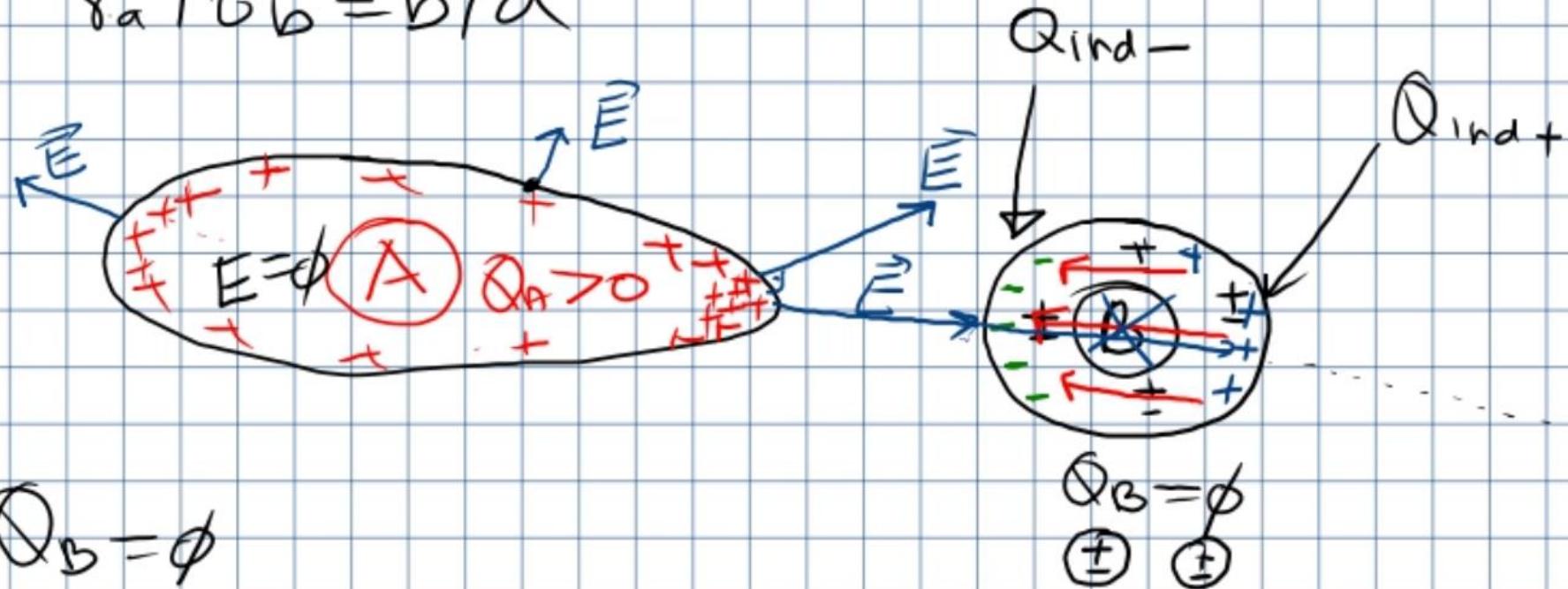
$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_A = \frac{\sigma_a}{\epsilon_0} \quad E_B = \frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0}$$

Потому є $\sigma_b > \sigma_a$.

ЕЛЕКТРОСТАТИЧКА ИНДУКЦИЈА

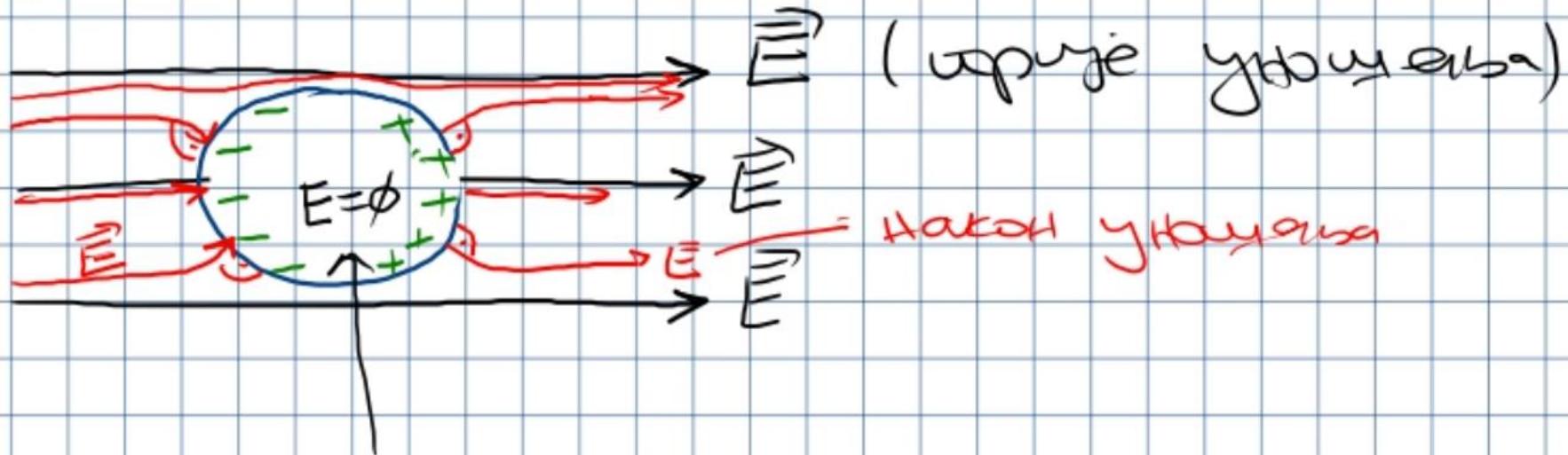
$$\frac{r_a}{r_b} = \frac{b}{a}$$



$$Q_B = 0$$

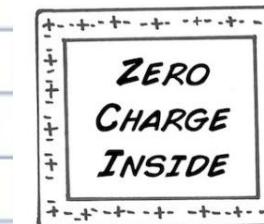
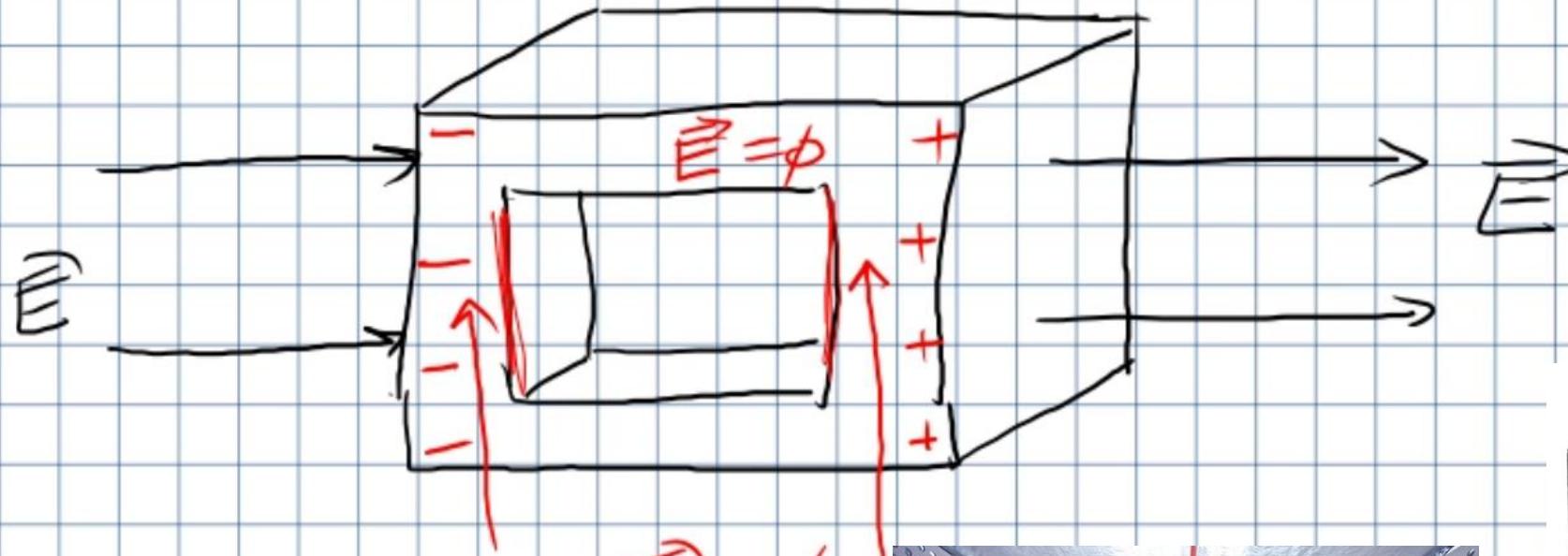
$$\Rightarrow Q_{\text{ind}}^- + Q_{\text{ind}}^+ = 0$$

1. Установите нейтрон. расположение вибратора и коммутатора.

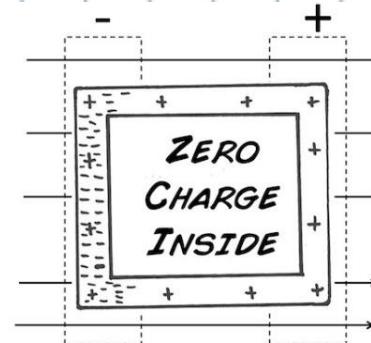


Наклон установки

2. ylloewene he haen. uplogħi u ġej jaġi tibentu għay
 (6x) jaġi u ġej. Ħażżeen tiegħi



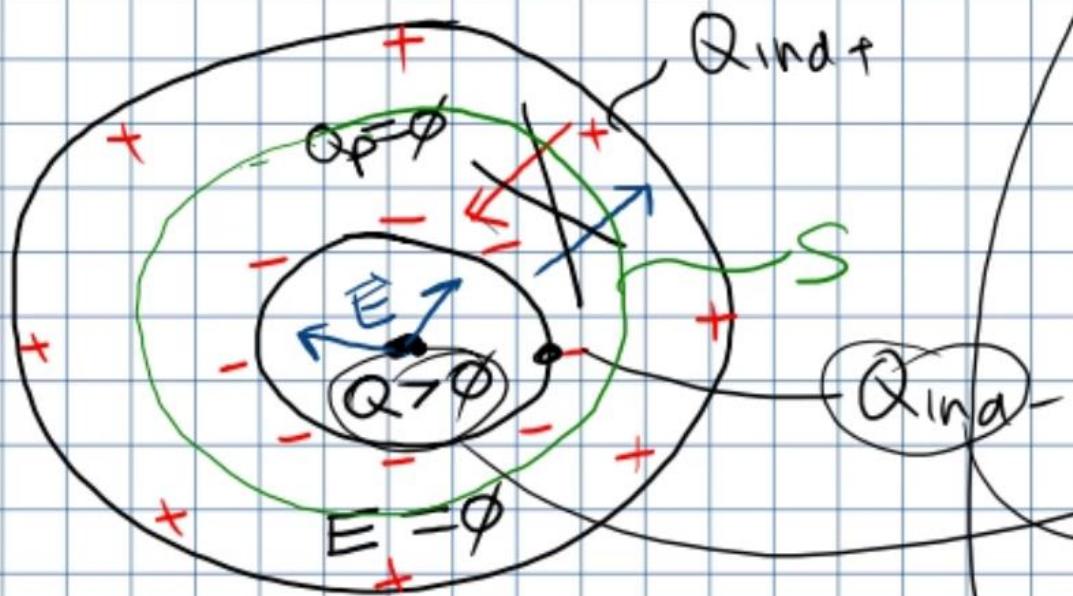
NO EXTERNAL FIELD



WITH EXTERNAL FIELD



3.



$$Q_{\text{ind}+} + Q_{\text{ind}-} = \phi$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q_{\text{ext}}}{\epsilon_0} = \phi$$

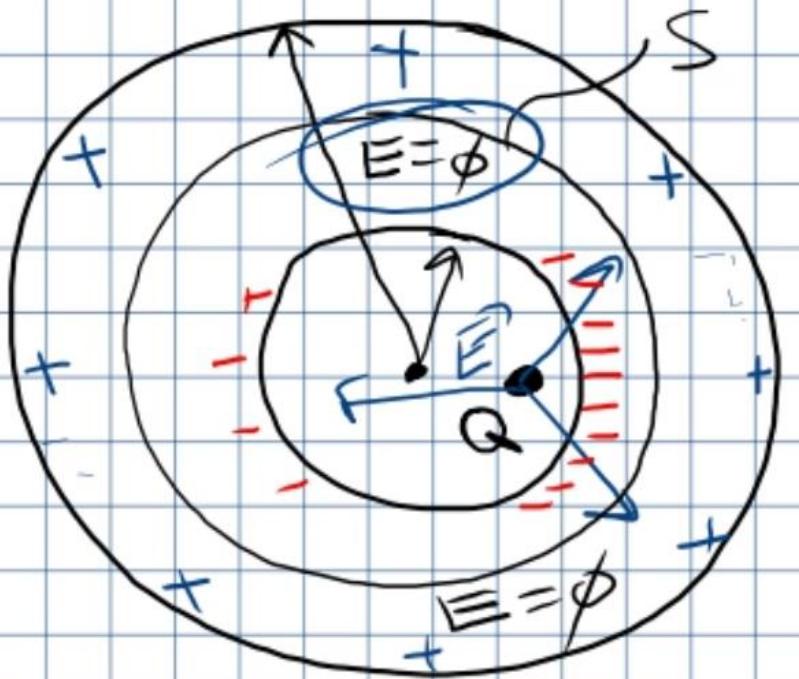
$$Q_{\text{ext}} = \phi$$

$$Q + Q_{\text{ind}-} = \phi$$

$$Q_{\text{ind}-} = -Q$$

$$Q_{\text{ind}+} = Q$$

4.



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_{\text{in}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

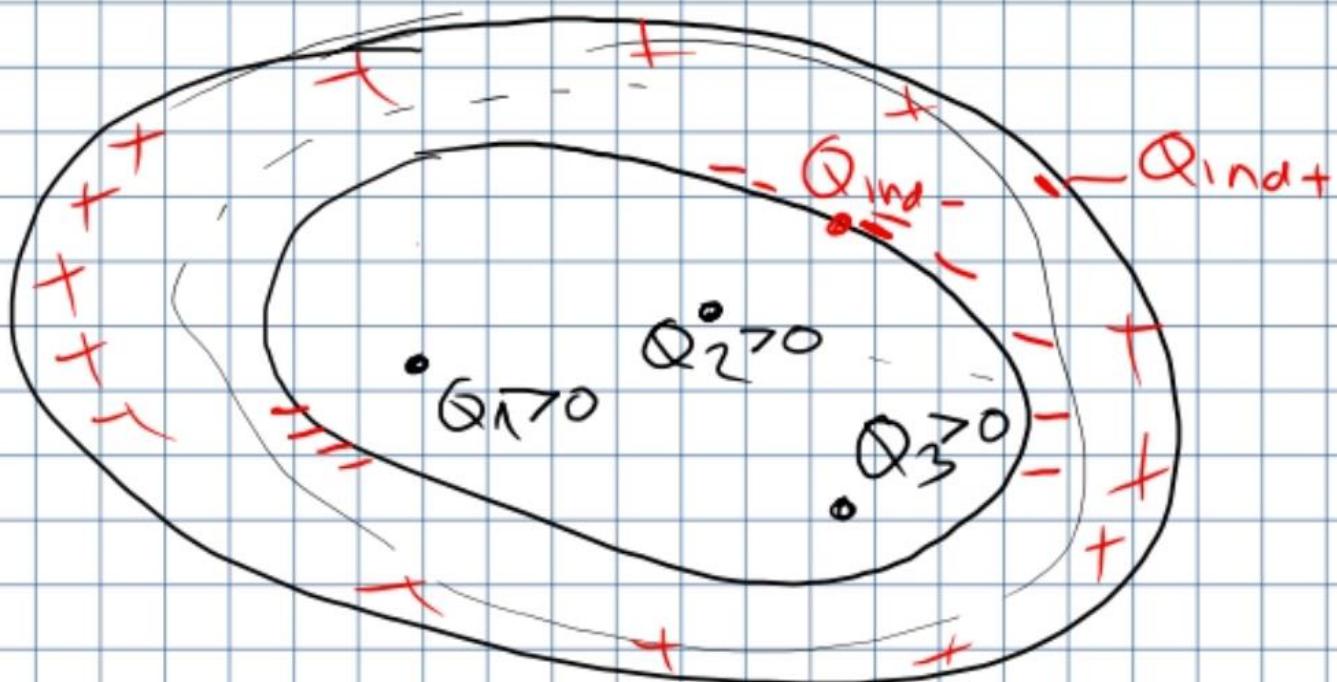
$$Q_{\text{ind-}} = -Q$$

HEPA BLOMSEPHO

$$Q_{\text{ind+}} = -Q_{\text{ind-}} = Q$$

PABHOMSEPHO

5.



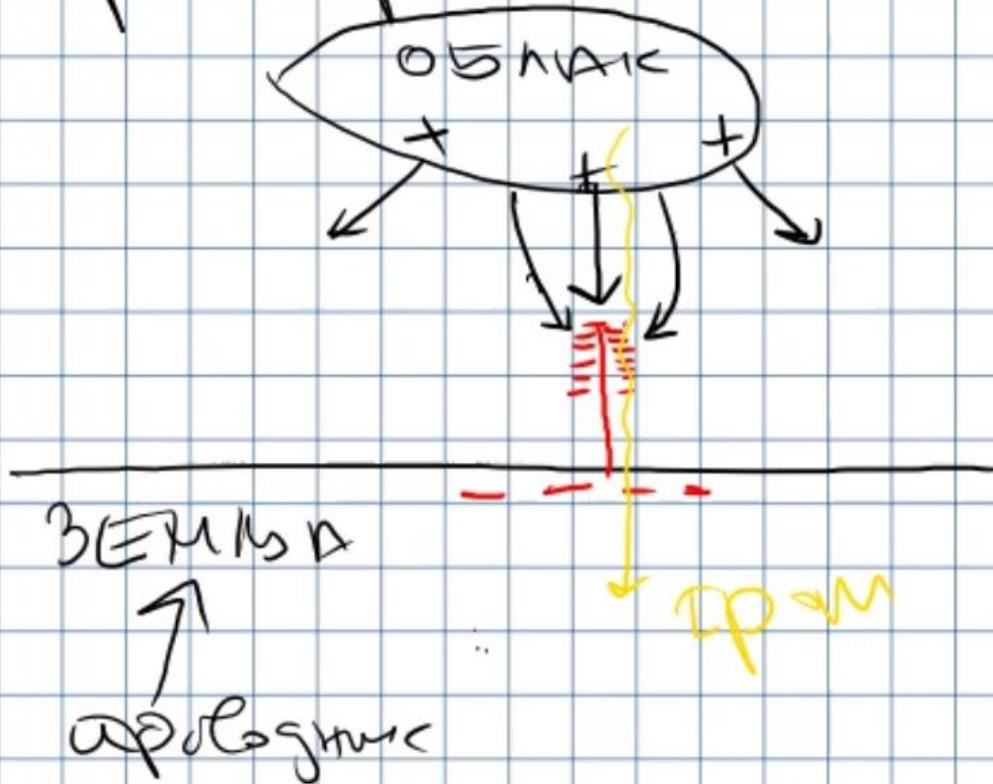
$$Q_{\text{Ind}}- = -(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3)$$

NO Δ ACT DOM THU.
THEN.

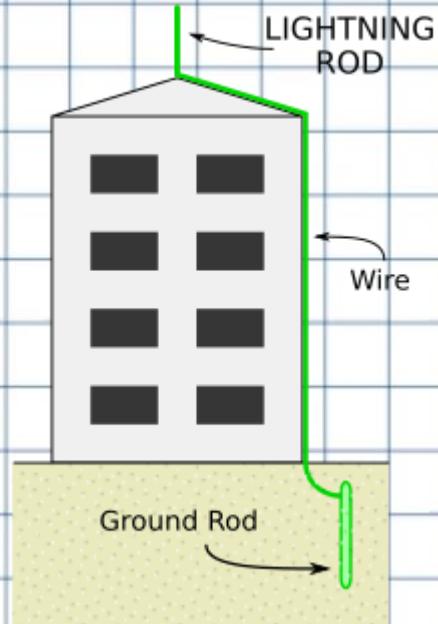
$$Q_{\text{Ind}}+ = -Q_{\text{Ind}}-$$

$$\frac{5a}{5b} = \frac{b}{a}$$

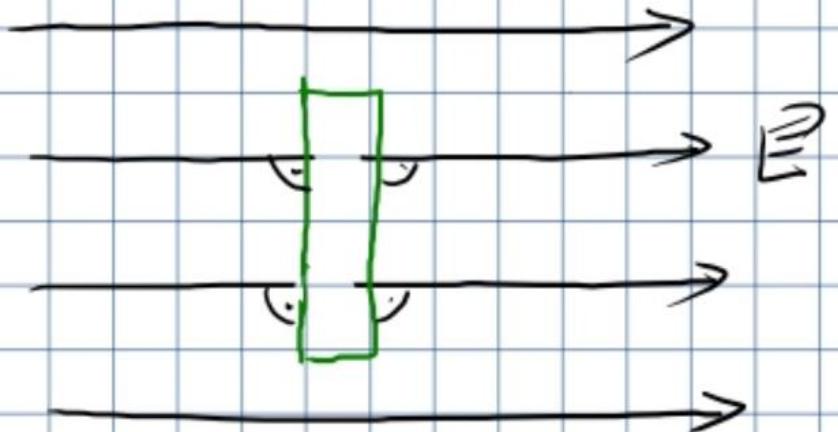
6. Тромодієн



30 $\frac{kV}{cm}$

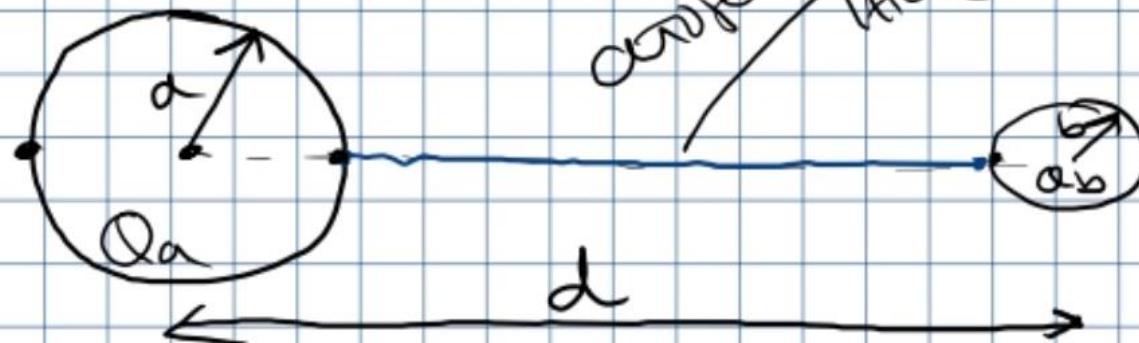


7. матика маканта фонија вхетреса јујеса на
нечеје ср. обса



8. Q_a и Q_b

a b
 $d \gg a, b$



$$V_a = V_b$$

$$V_a = \frac{Q_a}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q_b}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d}$$

$$V_b = \frac{Q_b}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b} + \frac{Q_a}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d}$$

$$d \gg a \quad d \gg b$$

один потенциал

$$V_a \approx \frac{Q_a}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$V_b \approx \frac{Q_b}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b}$$

$$V_a = V_b \Rightarrow \frac{Q_a}{a} = \frac{Q_b}{b} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{Q_a}{Q_b} = \frac{a}{b}}$$

$$a \gg b \\ Q_a \gg Q_b$$

КАПАСИТИВНОСТЬ

1. Капацитетивност усаменій пределіній виражені

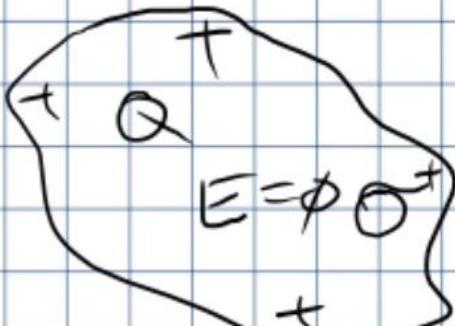
$$Q, V$$
$$Q \rightarrow KQ$$
$$\text{певн.} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$Q = C \cdot V$$
$$\equiv$$
$$\uparrow$$

КАПАСИТИВНОСТЬ

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} [F]$$

Фарао

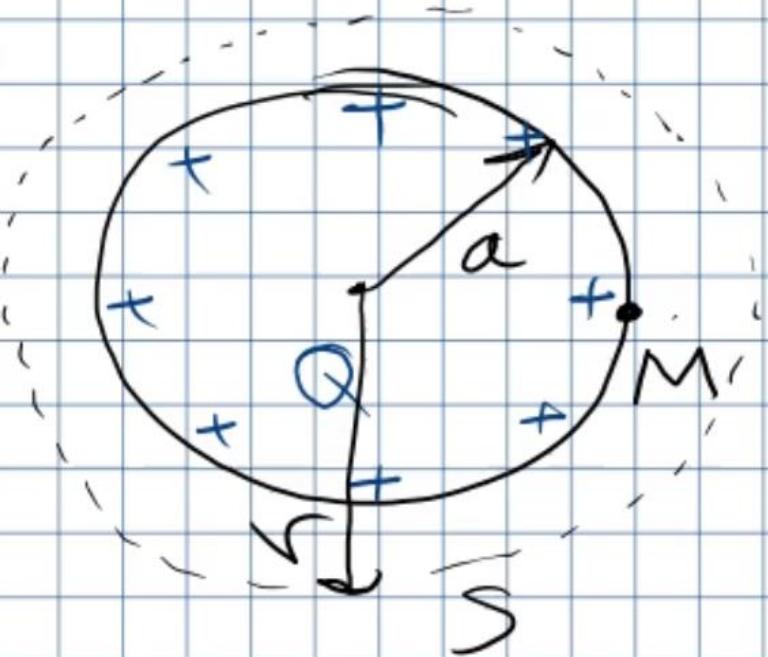


$$V = \int_M \vec{E} d\vec{a}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{l} = \phi$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

Причины: Материя имеет зарядовую а.



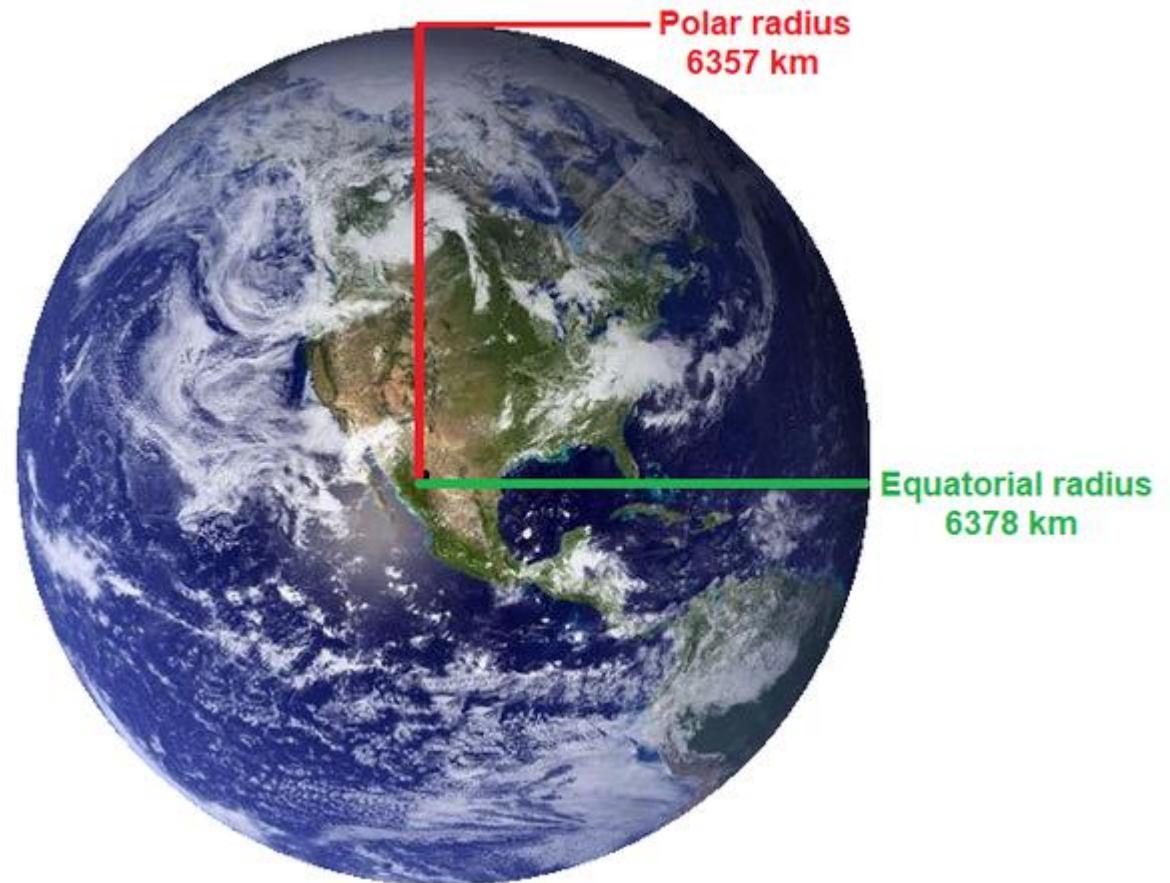
$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{s} = \frac{\rho_0 s}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

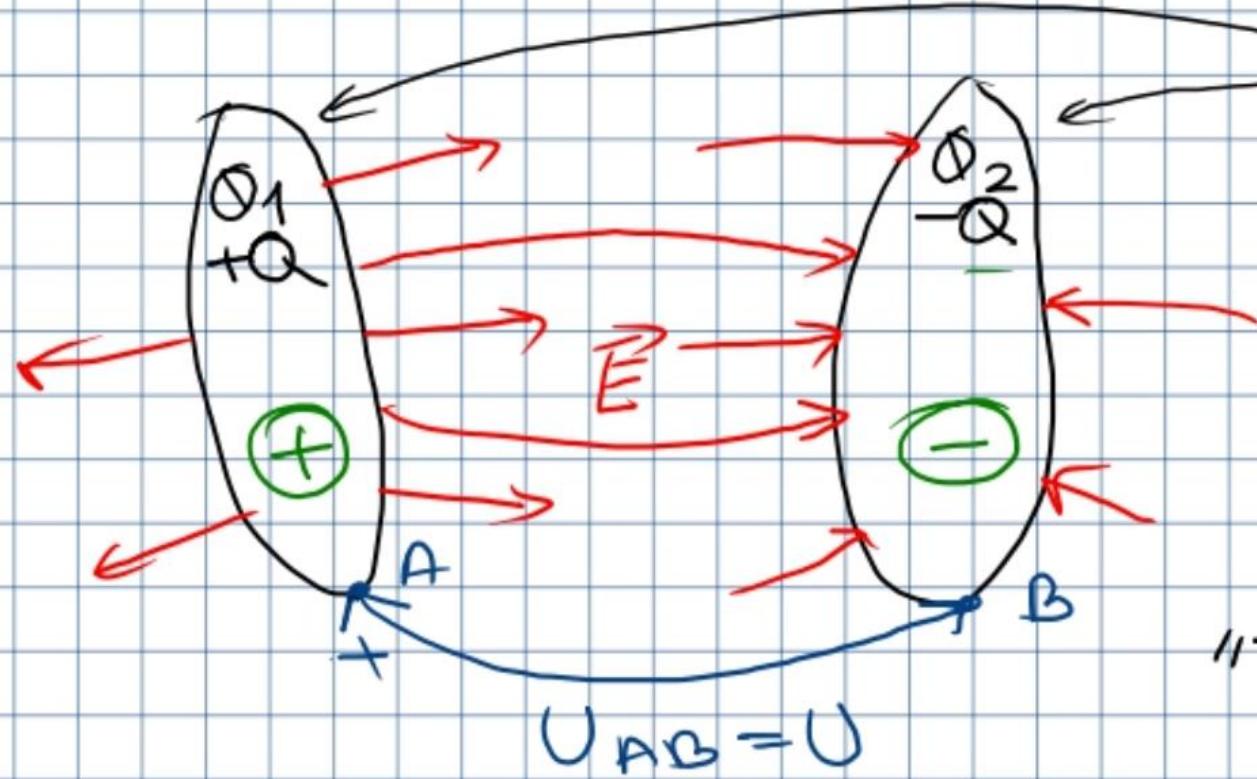
$$V = \int_{\text{in}}^{+\infty} E dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

- Usamljeno provodno sferno tijelo veličine planete Zemlje (poluprečnik $a \approx 6370$ km) ima kapacitivnost od oko $V = 4\pi\epsilon_0 a \approx 0.7$ mF.



2. Конденсатор



енакваж
однознач
когд.

$$U = V^+ - V^-$$

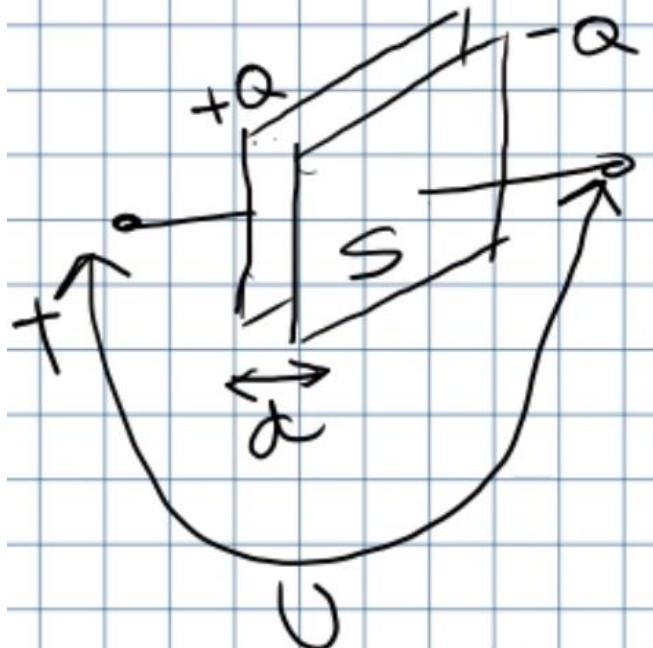
$$U_{AB} = \int \vec{E} d\vec{l} = U$$

${}^{(+Q)}$ ${}^{(-Q)}$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

$$C > 0$$

Thoracium Kondensator

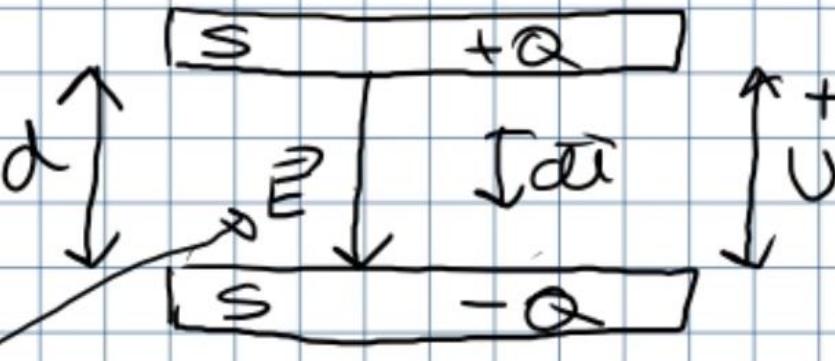
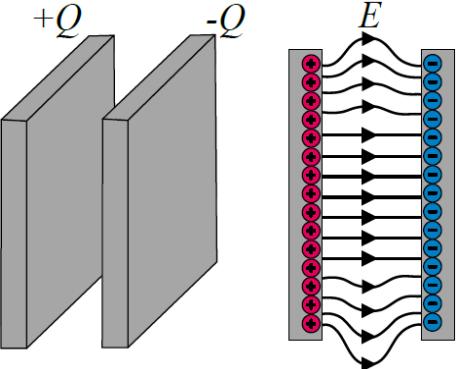


$$\sigma_+ = \frac{Q}{S}$$

$$\sigma_- = \frac{-Q}{S}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$U = \int_{+Q}^{-Q} E \, d\ell = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} d = \frac{Q}{S \epsilon_0} d \Rightarrow$$



$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d}$$

- **Primjer:** Odrediti kapacitivnost pločastog kondenzatora površine elektroda $S=100 \text{ cm}^2$ (kvadrat stranica dužine 10 cm ili krug poluprečnika $\approx 5.64 \text{ cm}$) pri rastojanju između elektroda 1 mm i 5 mm.

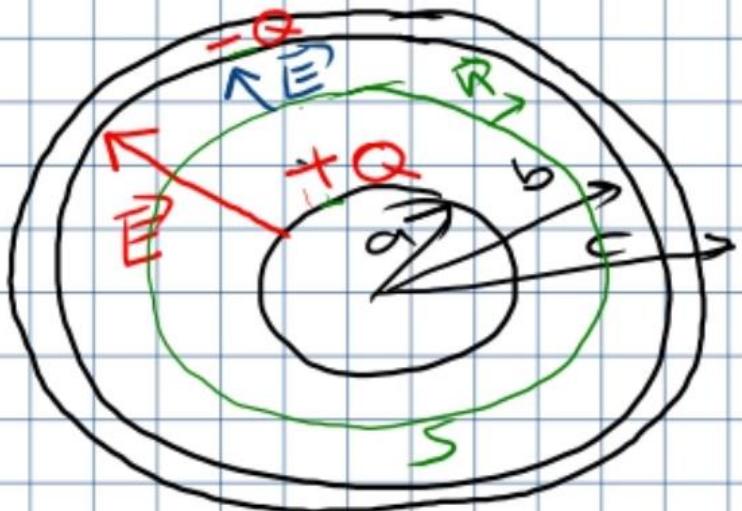
$$C(d=1 \text{ mm}) = \epsilon_0 S / d \approx 88.54 \text{ pF}$$

$$C(d=1 \text{ mm}) = \epsilon_0 S / d \approx 17.71 \text{ pF}$$

- **Primjer:** Odrediti jačinu električno polja unutar kondenzatora iz prethodnog primjera ako se priključe na napon $U=10 \text{ kV}$.

Intenzitet vektora E unutar pločastog kondenzatora se može odrediti na osnovu izraza: $U=Ed$, pri čemu je d rastojanje između ploča. Ako je $d=1 \text{ mm}$, traženi intenzitet je **$E=10 \text{ MV/m (100 kV/cm)}$** , dok je **$E=2 \text{ MV/m (20 kV/cm)}$** u slučaju $d=5 \text{ mm}$.

Сферична колоджентиця



$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_{\text{ext}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

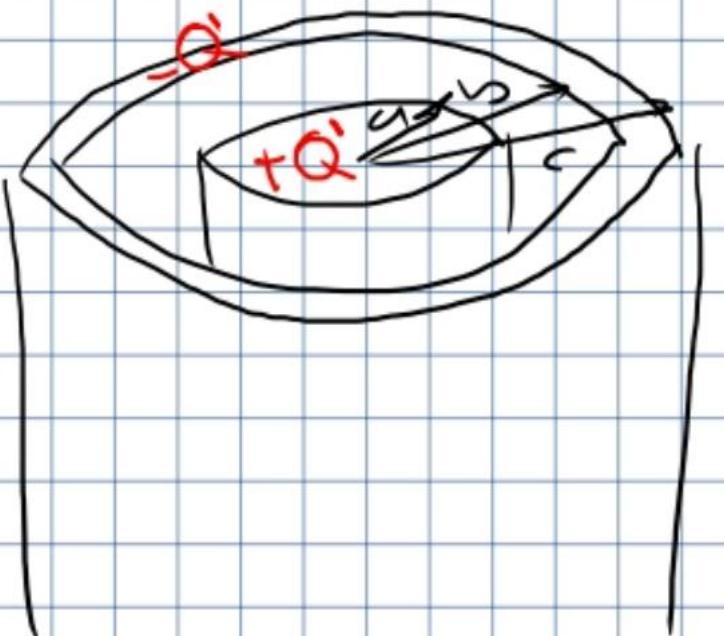
$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad a < r < b$$

$$U = \int_{+Q}^{-Q} \vec{E} d\vec{l} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{b-a}{ab}$$

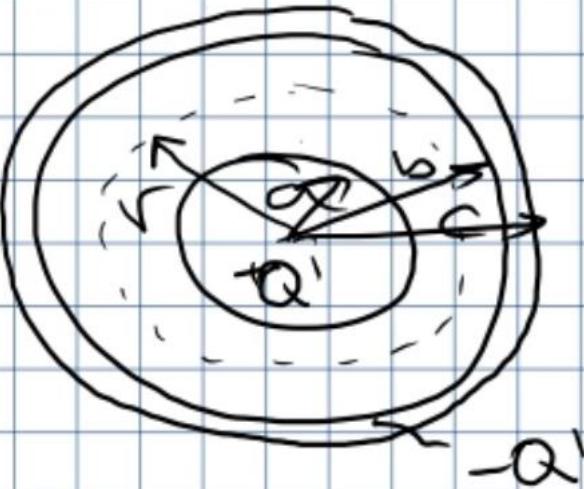
$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

$$C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 ab}{b-a}$$

Ապահովագրության կողմանցական



$$U = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$



$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

$$U = \int_{+Q}^Q E d\vec{l}$$

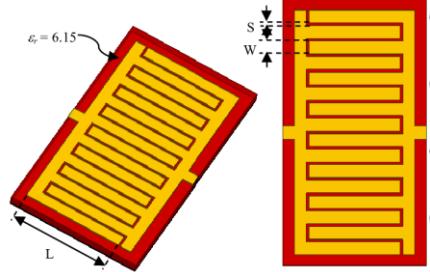
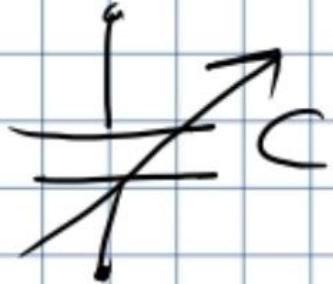
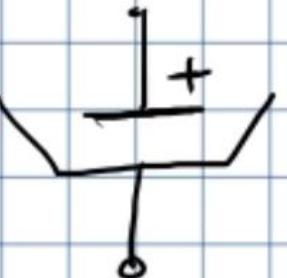
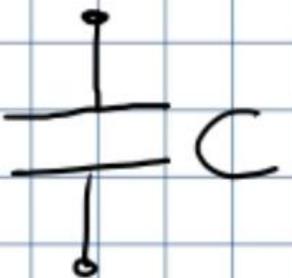
$$\oint_S \vec{E} d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_{\text{out}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

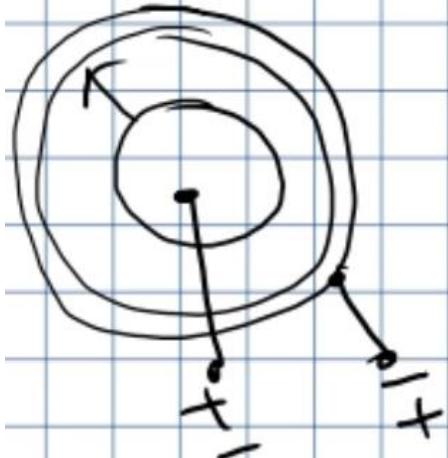
$$C' = \frac{Q'}{U}$$

$$C' = \frac{C}{e} \left[\frac{F}{m} \right]$$

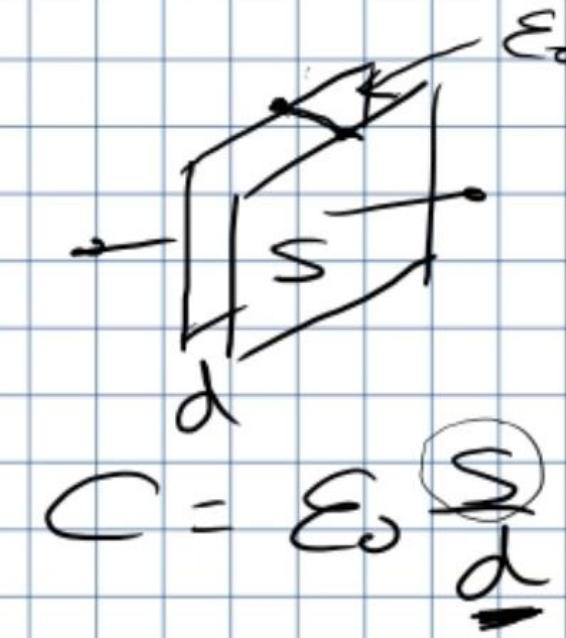
$$C' = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$$



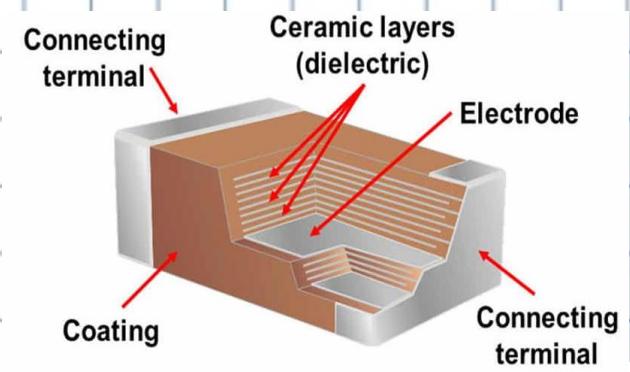
Енергопонаулка
контрг.



Komercijalni kondenzator
sa dielektrikom



Komercijalni SMD
kondenzator



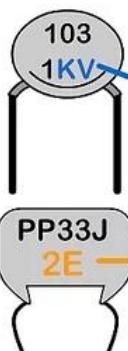
50uF = 50 microfarad



Tolerance = ±5%

$$\begin{array}{l} +5\% \uparrow 50\mu F + (50\mu F \times 0.05) = 5.25 \mu F \\ -5\% \downarrow 50\mu F - (50\mu F \times 0.05) = 4.75 \mu F \end{array}$$

wikiHow to Read a Capacitor



1 kV = 1,000 volts.

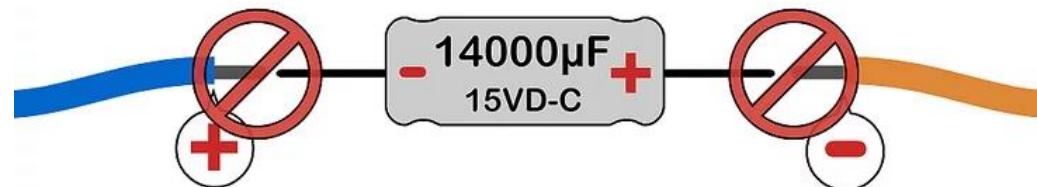
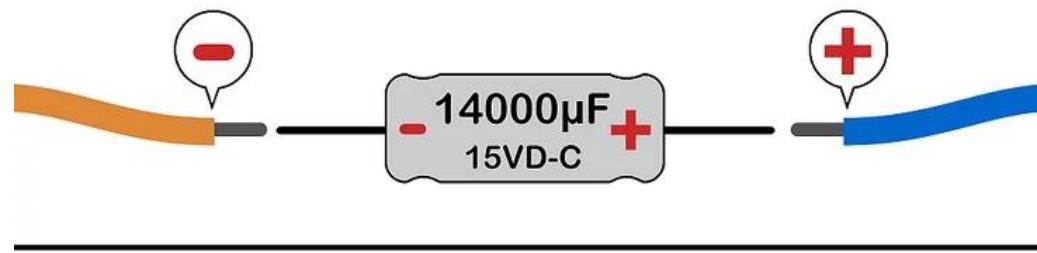


2E = 250 volts.



VAC → AC circuit

wikiHow to Read a Capacitor



wikiHow to Read a Capacitor

Tipos de juju ~~de~~

$$U = \frac{Q \cdot d}{S\epsilon_0}$$

$$U \uparrow \Rightarrow Q \uparrow$$

$$E_{FR} = 50 \text{ kV/cm}$$



$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{b-a}{ab}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{S\epsilon_0} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}$$

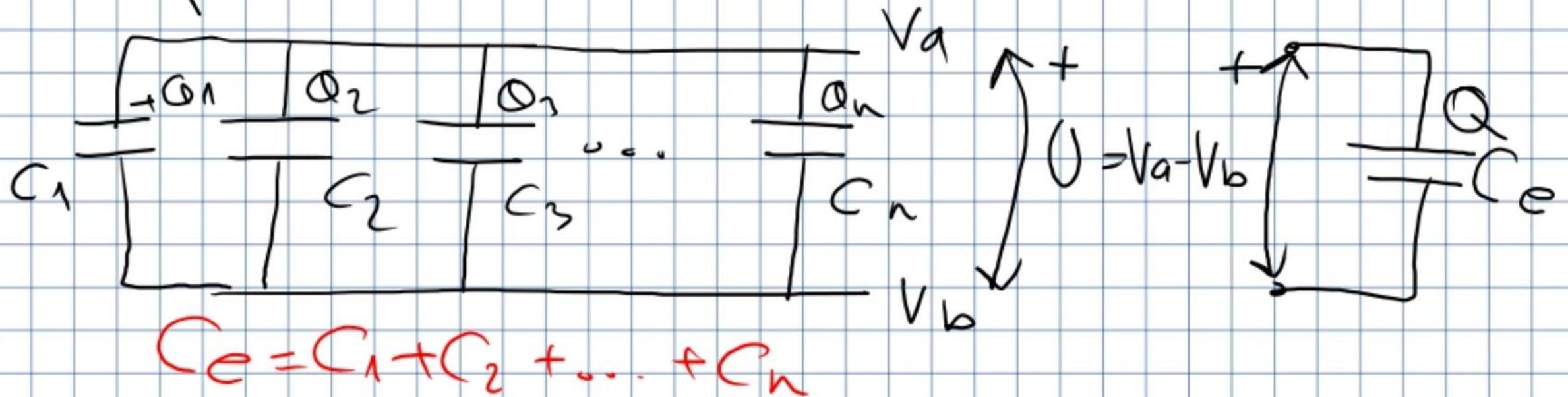
$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{e}$$

$$U = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

CEDUJSKA u nAPNANJU BEZ KONA.

adulavajuću kon.

- tračanica lesa

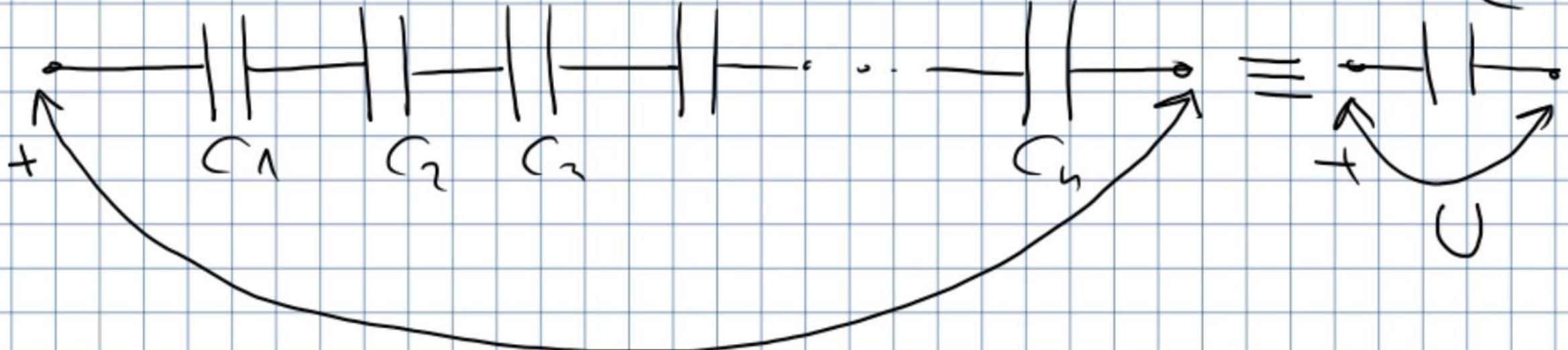


Isti je napon izmedju prikljucaka svih kondenzatora, a $Q=Q_1+Q_2+\dots+Q_n$.

СЕДУЈУЋА У НАПАЛЕНОМ ВЕЗА КОНД.

аделавајући конд.

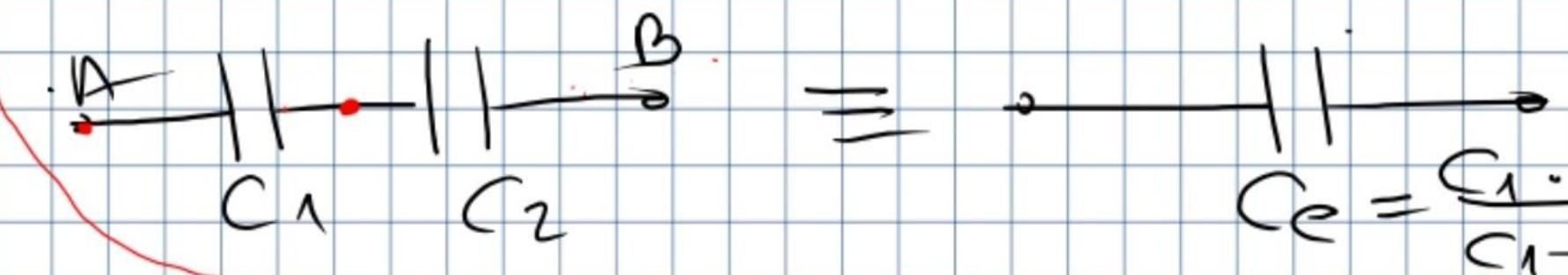
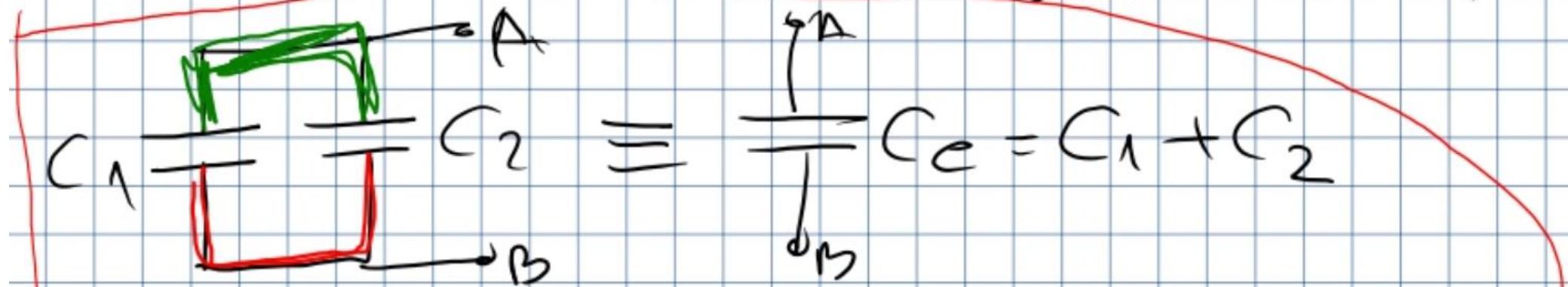
- сопујајући веза



$$\frac{1}{Ce} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$$

Ista je kolicina nakelektrisanja na oblogama svih kondenzatora, a $U=U_1+U_2+\dots+U_n$.

~~СЕДУЖКА У НАРАВЛЕНІХ ВЕЗА КОНД.~~



$$\frac{1}{C_e} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 \cdot C_2} \Rightarrow C_e = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$