

YGT

$$AC \rightarrow 1200V$$

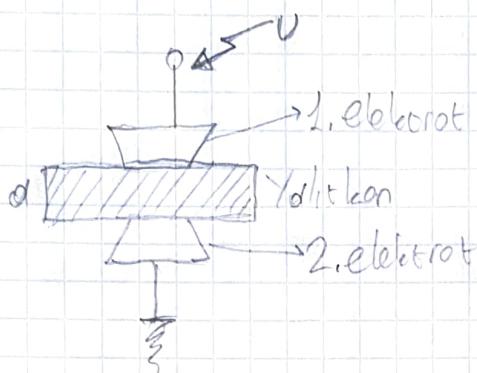
$$DC \rightarrow 1000V$$

Mikro Sañere

Yüksek Gerilim Avantajı ve Dezavantajı

→ Yalıtım İzahları

Sabit Elektrik Alan



Dellinmeden Sonra;

Kötü → Sonradan Kötü olur.

Sıvı > kültesi doðer

Aittan olabilir. Dellinme olabilir. (V_d)

$V_d \rightarrow$ 1. elektrotta 2. elektrot boşalmaya
başladığında gerilim.

Emniyet gerilimi

$$\epsilon = \frac{V_d}{V_n}$$

V_d : dellinme gerilim

V_n : nominal sañere

$\epsilon \geq 1$ olsalı.

$\epsilon \leq 1$ emniyet olsalı.

Dellinme Dayanımı

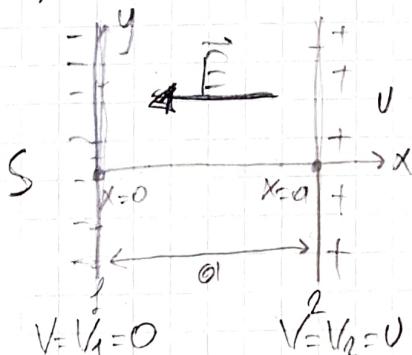
$$E_d = \frac{V_d}{d} \quad (\text{kV/cm})$$

$$E = E_{\max} \geq E_d$$

TEMEL ELEKTROT SİSTEMLERİ

② Düzlemler Elektrik Sistemi

a) Elektrik Alan ve Potansiyel



S : Alan
 V : potansiyel

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = 0}$$

Laplacian

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V \quad (\text{Vek.})$$

$$E = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad (\text{Skalar})$$

Genel Görünüm

$$V = A + BX, \quad X=0 \quad V=0$$

$$0 = A + 0 \cdot X$$

$$A = 0$$

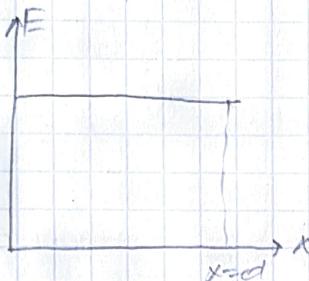
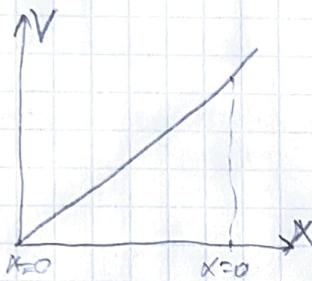
$$V = A + BX, \quad X=d \quad V=u$$

$$u = A + B \cdot d$$

$$B = \frac{u - A}{d}$$

$$V = \frac{u}{d} X$$

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dx} = -\frac{u}{d} \rightarrow \text{sbt}$$



$$\oint \vec{D} d\vec{s} = Q$$

1) $\vec{D} \cdot \vec{S} = Q \rightarrow$ Hernetik tabb dyni ise!

2) $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

ϵ_0, ϵ_r

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S} \quad (1 \text{ ve } 2)$$

$$V = - \oint \vec{E} d\vec{s}$$

Her noktada E aynı oluyandır boş Uzaklığından
sonra da dur

$$E = \frac{-V}{d}$$

$$V = - \int \vec{E} dx + K$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=0 \\ V=0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow K=0$$

$$V = -Ex$$

$$V = + \frac{U}{d} X$$

b) Sistemdeki kapasitesi

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{d} \rightarrow m^{-2}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8,86 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{Hava}} = 1$$

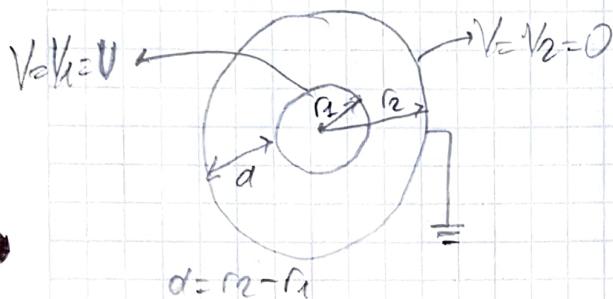
a) Sistem Dolumu (zorlanma) Bozuklukları İncelenesi

$$E \gg E_d$$

$$E_d = \frac{U_0}{a}$$

(2) Karesel Elektrik Sistemi

a) Elektriksel Alan ve Potansiyel



$$\cdot \frac{d^2V}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} = 0 \quad (\text{Laplace})$$

$$\cdot E = \frac{-dV}{dr}$$

$$V = A + \frac{1}{r} B$$

$$\begin{cases} r=r_1 \\ r=r_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} V=V_1=U \\ V=V_2=0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -U \frac{r_1}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$B = U \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$V = U \frac{r}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{r_2}{r} - 1 \right)$$

$$E = U \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\text{II} \quad \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$$

$$DS = Q \quad S: 4\pi r^2$$

$$4\pi r^2 = Q$$

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

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} = \frac{Q / 4\pi r^2}{\epsilon}$$

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

$$V = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{E} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = V \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$\boxed{E = V \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1} \frac{1}{r^2} \text{ A}}$$

$$V = - \int E dr + K$$

$$V = V \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1} \cdot \frac{1}{r} + K$$

$$\boxed{V = V \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1} \frac{1}{r} + K \quad r = r_2 \text{ V EO}}$$

$$\boxed{K = \frac{-Q}{r_2 - r_1} V}$$

$$V = V \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1} \cdot \frac{1}{r} - \frac{Q}{r_2 - r_1} V$$

$$\boxed{V = V \frac{r_1}{r_2 - r_1} \left(\frac{r_2}{r} - 1 \right)}$$

$$r = r_1 \quad E_{\max} = V \frac{r_2 r_1}{r_2 - r_1} \frac{1}{r_1^2}$$

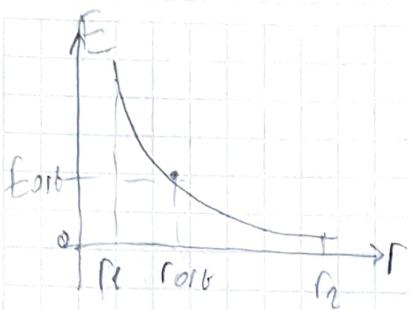
$$E_{\max} = V \frac{r_2}{r_1} \frac{1}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$r = r_2 \quad E_{\min} = V \frac{r_1}{r_2} \frac{1}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$\boxed{F_{\text{ext}} = \frac{V}{r_2 - r_1}}$$

$$F = \frac{V \cdot r_1 \cdot r_2}{r_2 - r_1} \cdot \frac{1}{(r_{\text{ext}})^2} = \frac{V}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$r_{\text{ext}} = \sqrt{r_1 \cdot r_2}$$



b) Sistem Kapasitesi

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 - r_2} \quad (\text{F})$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.86 \times 10^{-12} \text{ (F/m)}$$

c) Bözel Tümler

• Gerçek Açıkkılık (α) $\alpha = r_2 - r_1$

• Esdeger Açıkkılık (α) $\alpha = \frac{V}{E_{max}} = \frac{1}{r_2} (r_2 - r_1)$

• Geometrik Kordiklerisit $\beta = \frac{r_2 + r_1}{r_2}$

$$\eta = \frac{r_2}{r_2 + r_1}$$

• Faydalama Faktörü $\eta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{E_{min}}{E_{max}}$ $R = \frac{1}{\eta} = \frac{l}{\beta}$

$$V = E_{max} \cdot \alpha = E_{max} \cdot R \cdot \eta$$

• Dengeleme Döşemesi Derecesi

$$\frac{1}{R} = \rho$$

d) Sistemin En Elverişli Döşeme ve Delinme Bozunda Hacimeleri

$$E_{max} = V \frac{r_2}{r_1} \frac{1}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$\frac{dE_{max}}{dr_1} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{(r_2 - 2r_1)r_2 \cdot V}{(r_1 r_2 - r_1^2)} = 0$$

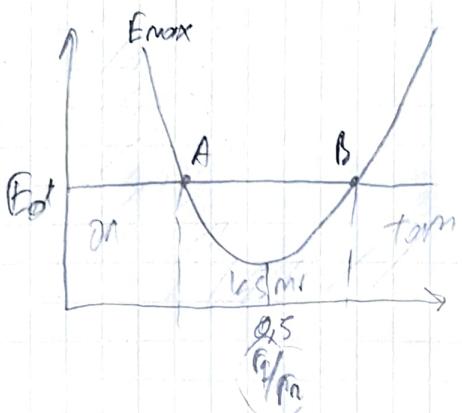
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dE_{max}}{dr_1} = 0 \text{ minimum} \\ \text{değir } r_1/r_2 = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$r_1 = r_2/2$$

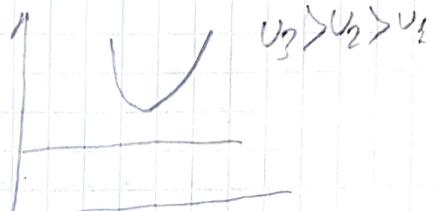
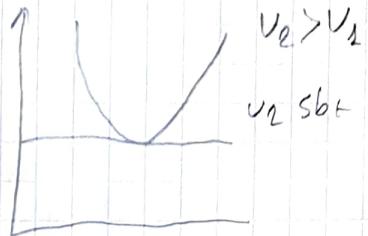
$$(E_{max})_{min} = \frac{V \cdot r_2}{r_2/2} \cdot \frac{1}{r_2 - (r_2/2)} = \frac{2V}{r_1} = \frac{4V}{r_2} = \frac{2V}{\rho} = 2E_{min}$$

$$P_d = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 2$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{P_d} = 0.5$$



V_{sbt}
 R_2 sabit
 R_1 değişik



NOT

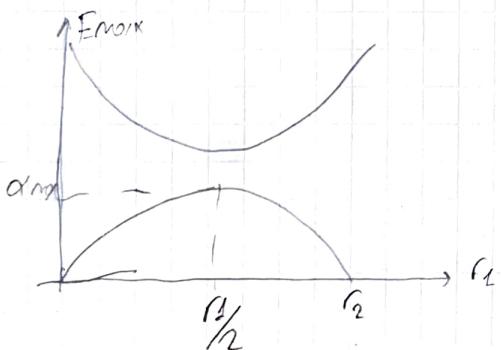
$$V = E_{max} \alpha$$

$$U_{max} = E_{max} \alpha_{max}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R_1}{R_2} (R_2 - R_1)$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dR_1} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2R_1}{R_2} = 0$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_2}{2} \quad \alpha_{max} = \frac{R_2}{4} = \frac{R_1}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$



• Ig Küre Yarıçapı Sabit Durumu

R_1 sabit, V sabit R_2 değişken

$$E_{max} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{V}{R_2 - R_1} \Rightarrow \frac{P \cdot V}{R_2 - R_1} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{P-1} \cdot E_{max} \propto$$

$$E_{max} \propto = \frac{V}{R_1}$$

$$P = R_2/R_1 \rightarrow \infty \text{ degen icin } E_{max} \propto$$

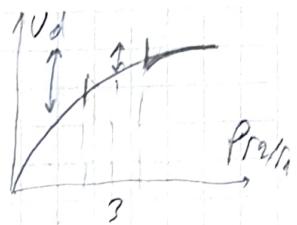
$$V = E_{max} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_2} (R_2 - R_1) = E_{max} R_1 \left(1 - \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

\rightarrow delinme

$$E_{max} = E_d$$

$$U_{dss} = E_d r_2$$

$$U_d = E_d \cdot r_2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) = \frac{p-1}{p} U_{dss}$$



Kunesel Sistemin Ekonomik İncelenmesi

$$G = \frac{4}{3} \pi \gamma (r_2^3 - r_1^3)$$

$$P = r_2/r_1$$

$$G = \frac{4}{3} \pi \gamma r_2^3 (P^3 - 1)$$

$$U = E_{max} (r_2 - G) \frac{r_1}{r_2} = E_{max} r_1 \frac{P-1}{P}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{U}{E_{max}} \frac{P}{P-1} = \alpha \frac{P}{P-1}$$

$$G = \frac{4}{3} \pi \gamma \alpha^3 \frac{P^3}{(P-1)^3} (P^3 - 1)$$

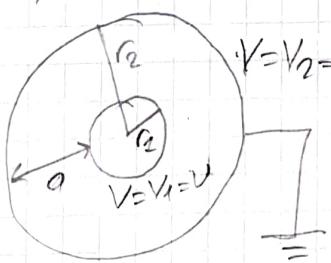
örgü

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial P} = 0 \quad [P_e \approx 1,8 \quad P_d = 2]$$

③ Silindiriksel Elektrot Sistemi

A) Esaslı Silindirik Elektrot Sistemi

d) Elan Potansı



Laplace Denklemi

$$\frac{d^2V}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} = 0$$

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dr} \quad \frac{dE}{dr} = -\frac{d^2V}{dr^2}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dr} + \frac{1}{r} E = 0$$

$$\frac{dE}{E} = -\frac{dr}{r}$$

$$V = A + B \ln r$$

$$A = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} \ln r_2 \quad B = -\frac{V}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}$$

$$V = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} \cdot (\ln r_2 - \ln r)$$

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{V}{\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$E_{\max} \rightarrow r = r_1$$

$$E_{\min} \rightarrow r = r_2$$

$$E_{\text{eff}} = \frac{V}{r_2 - r_1} = \frac{1}{r_{\text{ref}}} \frac{V}{\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)}$$

$$r_{\text{ref}} = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)}$$

b) Sistem Kapsüllesi

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon L}{\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)}$$

$$d = r_2 - r_1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{V}{E_{\max}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$p = \frac{r_1 + d}{r_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \alpha$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} = \frac{\alpha \ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)}{r_2 - r_1} = \frac{\ln p}{p - 1}$$

c) Sistemin Değinme Bozunundan İncelenmesi

DIS Yerine sabit

r_2 sabit V sabit $E_{\max}/\ln r_2$ 'e göre değişim

$$E_{\max} = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} \quad \frac{dE_{\max}}{dr_1} = 0$$

$$\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = e = 2,718$$

$$r_1 = \frac{r_2}{e}$$

$$(E_{\max})_{\min} = \frac{V}{r_1} = \frac{V}{r_2} \cdot e$$

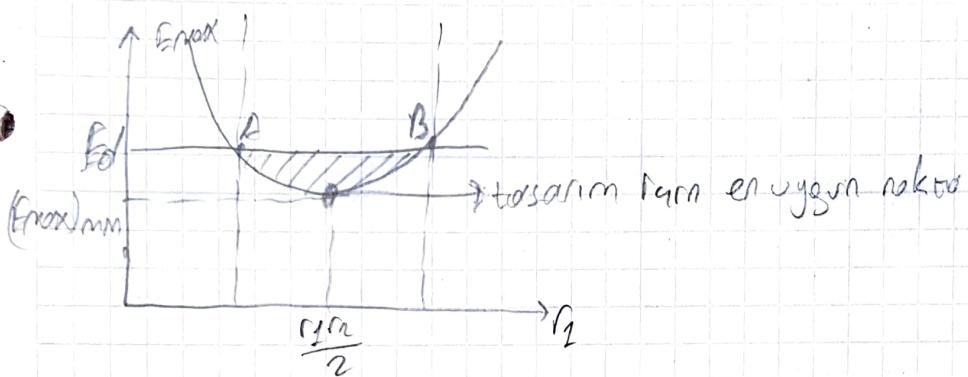
$$P_d = \frac{r_1 + \alpha}{r_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = e = 2,718$$

$$\eta_d = \frac{\alpha_{\max}}{\alpha} = \frac{r_1}{r_2 - r_1} = \frac{1}{e-1} = 0,583$$

$$\alpha = r_2 \ln\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dr_2} = 0$$

$$\alpha_{\max} = r_2 \text{ elde edilir}$$



$$U_d = Ed \alpha$$

$$U_{d\max} = Ed \alpha_{\max} \rightarrow r_2$$

$$U_{d\max} = Ed \cdot r_2$$

d) Sistemin Ekonomik Fazelernesı

$$G = \pi \gamma (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$$

$$= \pi \gamma r_2^2 (p^2 - 1)$$

$$v = Ed r_2 \ln p \Rightarrow r_2 = \frac{v}{Ed \ln p}$$

$$G = \pi \gamma \left(\frac{v}{Ed} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{p^2 - 1}{(\ln p)^2}$$

$$G = K \frac{p^2 - 1}{(\ln p)^2}$$

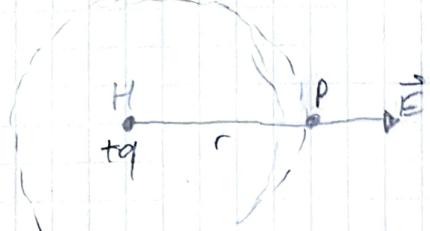
$$\frac{dG}{dp} = 0 \Rightarrow p^2 \ln p - p^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$p \approx p_c \approx \frac{r_2}{r_1} = 2,218$$

$$\boxed{\frac{p_c}{p_d} = 0,82}$$

B) Paralel Eksentrik Solindirik Elektrot Sistemi

① Grizisel Yük Konuslu Alanı

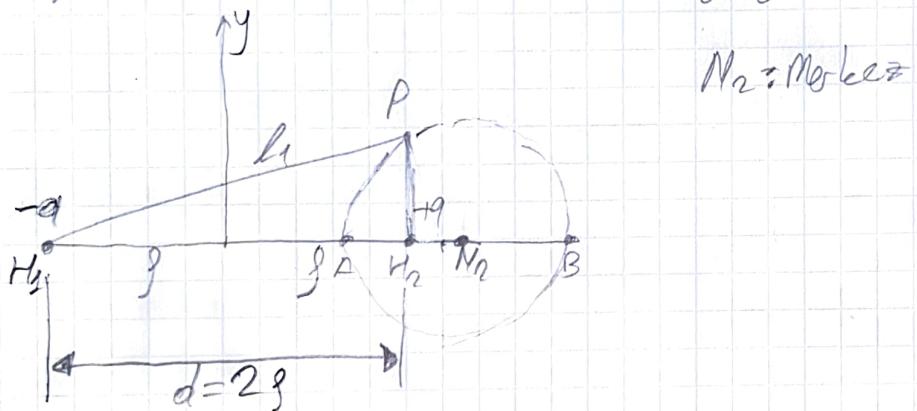


$$E_p = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$V = - \int E dr + k = \frac{-q}{2\pi\epsilon} \int \frac{dr}{r} + k$$

$$V = - \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln r + k$$

b) Paralel Grizisel İki Yük Konuslu



$$V = - \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln r + k$$

$$V_1 = \frac{-(-q)}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln l_1 + k_1$$

$$V_2 = \frac{-(+q)}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln l_2 + k_2$$

$$V_p = V_1 + V_2$$

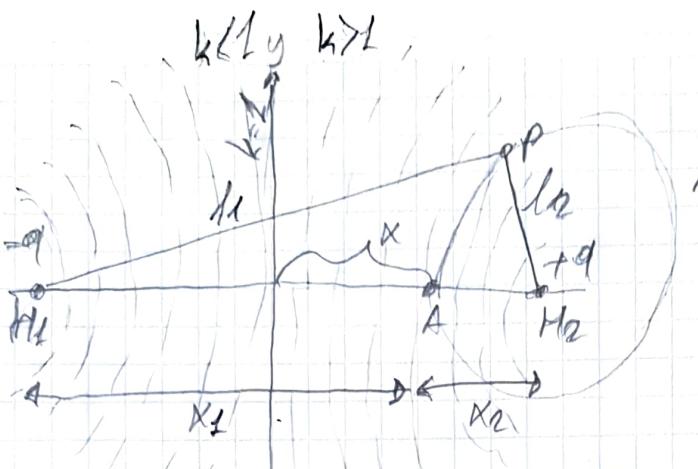
$$V_p = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{l_1}{l_2} + k$$

$$l_1 = l_2 \Rightarrow V = 0 \quad (\text{symmetri ekseni})$$

$$k = 0$$

$$V_p = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \left(\frac{l_1}{l_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{l_1}{l_2} = sb + c = k$$



$$\overline{AH_2} = x_2 \\ \overline{AH_1} = x_1$$

$$x_1 = f+x \quad x_2 = f-x$$

$$V_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

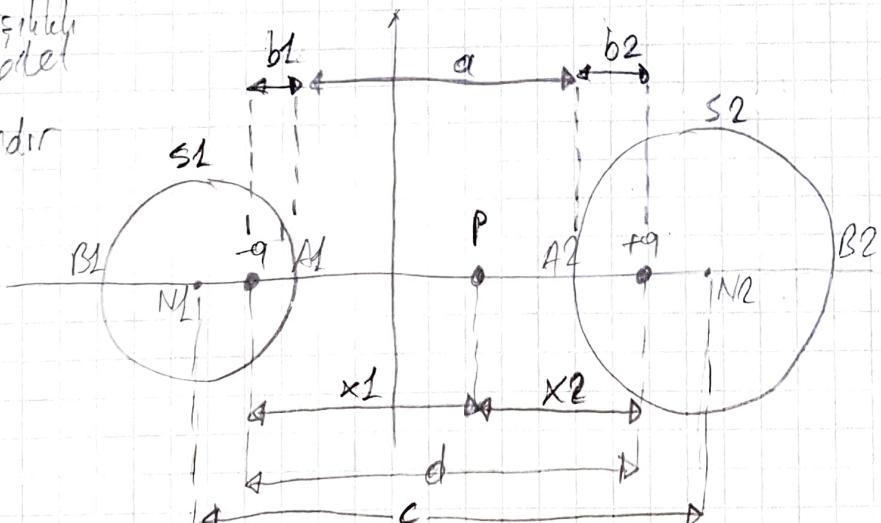
$$E_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)$$

$$x_1 = f+x ; \quad x_2 = f-x$$

$$V_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \left(\frac{f+x}{f-x} \right)$$

$$E_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \frac{2f}{f^2 - x^2}$$

Karsılıklı
parallel
nesneler
dirindir



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\overline{AH_1}}{\overline{AH_2}} &= \frac{\overline{B_1H_1}}{\overline{B_2H_2}} = \frac{2r_1 - b_1}{2r_2 + d + b_2} \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\overline{AH_2}}{\overline{AH_1}} &= \frac{\overline{B_2H_2}}{\overline{B_1H_1}} = \frac{2r_2 - b_2}{2r_1 + d + b_1} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a = c - (r_1 + r_2) = d - (b_1 + b_2) \\ \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ ve } \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \quad \boxed{d = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{m^2 - 2f}}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2\alpha c - (r_1^2 - r_2^2) - c^2 + \sqrt{m}}{2c}$$

$$m = (c^2 - (x^2 - r_1^2))^2 - 4r_1^2 r_2^2$$

$$b_2 = \frac{2\alpha c - (r_1^2 - r_2^2) + c^2 + \sqrt{m}}{2c}$$

$\max E$ horizontan egriliğin yeri oluyor

$$V_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)$$

$$V_1 = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln\left(\frac{b_1}{\alpha + b_2}\right)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha + b_1}{b_2}\right)$$

$$U = V_2 - V_1$$

$$\boxed{U = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha + b_1}{b_2} \cdot \frac{\alpha + b_2}{b_1}\right)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \left[\underbrace{\frac{c^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2 + \sqrt{m}}{c^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2 - \sqrt{m}}} \right]$$

$$c = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{k}$$

$$\textcircled{2} E_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\beta+x} + \frac{1}{\beta-x} \right) = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 - x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} E_A = \frac{U}{\ln \left[\frac{c^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2 + \sqrt{m}}{c^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2 - \sqrt{m}} \right]} \times \frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 - x^2} \quad \boxed{\beta + x = \beta}$$

$x = \beta - b_1$ noktasında $\max E$ oluyor

$$E_A = \frac{U}{k} \frac{\frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 - b_1^2}}{\frac{1}{c} \sqrt{m}} \quad \downarrow \quad 2\beta = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{m} \text{ koy}$$

$$E_A = \frac{U}{k} \frac{\frac{1}{c} \sqrt{m}}{\frac{\sqrt{m}}{c} b_1 - b_1^2}$$

$$E_A = \frac{\left[\frac{r_1^2 - r_2^2 + c^2 + 2rc}{r_1^2 - r_2^2 + c^2 - 2rc} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r_2 \ln \left(\frac{c^2 - (q - r_2)^2 + \sqrt{m}}{c^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2 - \sqrt{m}} \right)} \cdot V$$

$$p = \frac{r_1 + d}{r_2}, \quad q = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$U = E_{\max} \cdot r_2 \cdot \left[\ln \left(\frac{(p+q)^2 - (1-q)^2 + \sqrt{(q^2 + 1 - (p+q)^2)^2 - 4q^2}}{(p+q)^2 - (1-q)^2 - \sqrt{(q^2 + 1 - (p+q)^2)^2 - 4q^2}} \right) \right] \cdot k \left[\frac{1 - q^2 + (p+q)^2 + 2(p+q)}{1 - q^2 + (p+q)^2 - 2(p+q)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$U = E_{\max} \cdot \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha}{d}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{p-1} \cdot \left[\ln \left(\frac{(p+q)^2}{(1-q)^2} \right) \dots \right]$$

~~$$p = \frac{r_1 + d}{r_2}$$~~

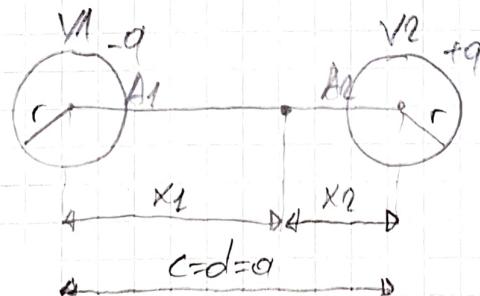
$$p = 1 + \frac{d}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{d} = \frac{1}{p-1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{d} \cdot k$$

• Parallel

$V_1 = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{d+r}{d-r} \right)$



Schreibe dir jetzt einfach die Potentiale über die Kapazität geringe und ob beide.

$$V_1 = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{d+r}{d-r} \right) \approx \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{d}{r} \right)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{d-r}{r} \right) \approx \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{d}{r} \right)$$

$$U = V_2 - V_1$$

$$U = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \left(\frac{d}{r} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{q}{\pi\epsilon} \ln \left(\frac{d}{r} \right)$$

$$E_x = \frac{q}{2\pi G} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = d - r \\ x_2 = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_{\max} \quad (\text{A}_2 \text{ no los sindicatos})$$

$$E_{\max} = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{d-r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \cong \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{2q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln\left(\frac{d}{r}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} = \frac{V}{2\ln\left(\frac{d}{r}\right)}$$

$$E_{\max} = \frac{V}{2r \ln(\frac{d}{r})}$$

$$U = E_{\max} \cdot 2r \ln\left(\frac{d}{r}\right) \quad \text{if } \frac{U}{E_{\max}} = d$$

$$P = \frac{r+d}{d} = \frac{r}{d} + 1$$

$$Q = \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} = \frac{2rInP}{\alpha+r-r} = \frac{2InP}{\frac{\alpha+r}{r}-1} = \boxed{\frac{2InP}{P-1}}$$

• Borti Elektorat sistenterende max E obnion yekk dork
hesob.

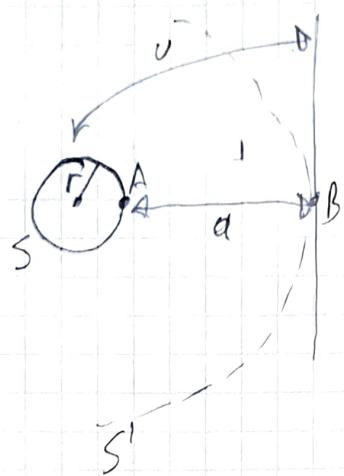
Fle alings elektrot sistemmin losit elektrot sistemme
dengesimmesine orsapdeler 3 like gat onade tutular.

④ Sosyal konsern elektrot sistemlerinde max olan şiddetinin
bulunduğu nokta genel olarak her elektrot arasında
en çok bulgededir.

② Marx dala, siddeci yafri qapri kwest obur elektrot
szerme dli.

③ Max dan sindirim korsu elektroden yeri, cagri no' da
baglidir. Bu baglilik elektrotler arası direktlik boyutunde
etadir.

• Kugel-Doppel Elektrolyt System



$$k = 0,88 \text{ bis } 0,97$$

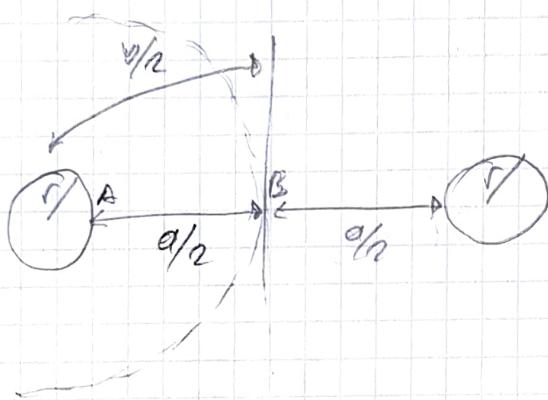
$$E_{\max} = \frac{V}{a} \left(\frac{r+\delta}{r} \right)$$

$$\eta = \frac{r}{r+\delta} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\delta}{r}} = \frac{r}{r+\delta}$$

$$E'_{\max} = k \frac{V}{a} \frac{r+\delta}{r}$$

$$\eta' = \frac{1}{k} \frac{r}{r+\delta}$$

• Kugel - Kugel Elektrolyt System

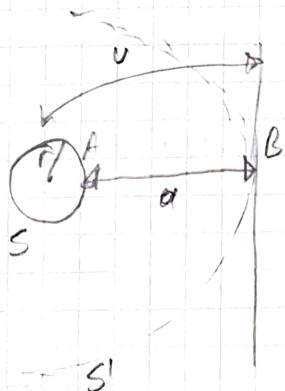


$$E_{\max} = \frac{kV}{a} \frac{r+a/2}{r}$$

$$k = 0,9$$

$$\eta = \frac{r}{r+a/2}$$

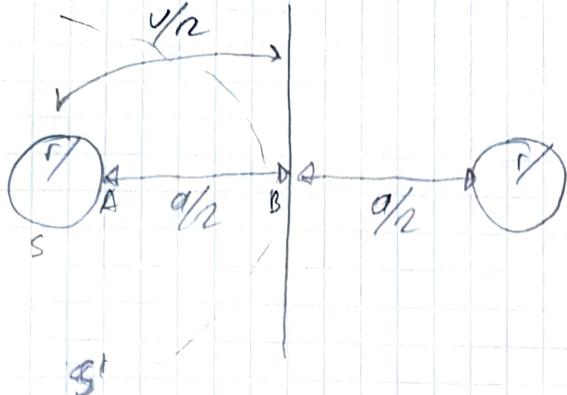
• Zylinder-Doppel Elektrolyt System



$$E_{\max} = \frac{V}{a} \ln \left(\frac{r+\delta}{r} \right)$$

$$E'_{\max} = k \frac{V}{a} \ln \left(\frac{r+\delta}{r} \right)$$

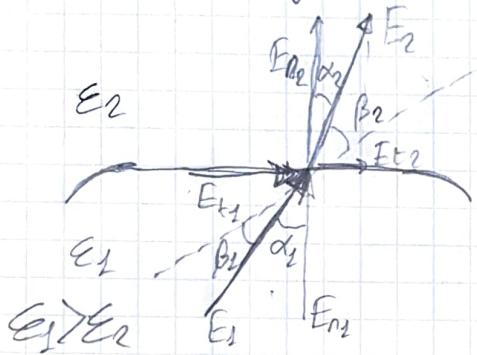
① Silindir-Silindir Elektrik Sistemi



$$E_{\max} = k \frac{V}{2r \ln \left(\frac{r+a/2}{r} \right)}$$

Tobakalı Elektrik Sistemleri

① Sınır yüzeyde kıvrılma



$$E_{t1} = E_{t2}$$

$$\frac{E_{t1}}{E_{t2}} = \frac{E_1}{E_2} \quad \# D_{n1} = D_{n2}$$

$$E_{t2} = E_1 \cdot \sin \alpha_1$$

$$E_{t1} = E_2 \cdot \sin \alpha_2$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha_1}{\tan \alpha_2} = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$$

$$E_2 = \sqrt{E_{t2}^2 + E_{n2}^2}$$

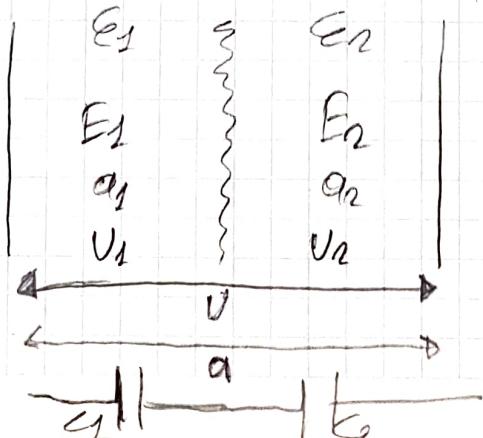
$$E_2 = \sqrt{E_{t2}^2 + \left(\frac{E_1}{E_2} \right)^2 E_{n1}^2}$$

$$E_2 = E_1 \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha_1 + \left(\frac{E_1}{E_2} \right)^2 \cos^2 \alpha_2}$$

② Tobakalı Dörtlensel Elektrik Sistemi

A) 2 tobakalı sistem

① Seri döster



$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{G_1} + \frac{1}{G_2}} ; C_1 = \frac{E_1}{\alpha_1} S, C_2 = \frac{E_2}{\alpha_2} S$$

$$C = \frac{S}{\frac{\alpha_1}{E_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{E_2}}$$

$$Q = Q_1 = Q_2$$

$$Q = C \cdot U = C_1 U_1 = C_2 U_2$$

$$U_1 = \frac{C}{C_1} \cdot U = \frac{\alpha_1}{E_1} \frac{U}{\frac{\alpha_1}{E_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{E_2}} = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \frac{E_1}{E_2} \alpha_2} U$$

$$U_2 = \frac{C}{C_2} \cdot U = \frac{\alpha_2}{E_2} \frac{U}{\frac{\alpha_1}{E_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{E_2}} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_2 + \frac{E_2}{E_1} \alpha_1} U$$

$$E_1 = \frac{U_1}{\alpha_1} = \frac{U}{\alpha_1 + \frac{E_1}{E_2} \alpha_2}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{U_2}{\alpha_2} = \frac{U}{\alpha_2 + \frac{E_2}{E_1} \alpha_1}$$

Közel Durumları

- $E_1 \ll E_2$ $\alpha_1 \ll \alpha_2 \approx \alpha$

$$E_1 = \frac{U}{\alpha_1 + \frac{E_1}{E_2} \alpha_2} = \frac{U}{\frac{E_1}{E_2} \alpha_2} = \frac{E_2}{E_1} \left(\frac{U}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{E_2}{E_1} E$$

1/nol

$$E_2 = \frac{U}{\alpha} = E$$

• Efler $\alpha_1 \ll \alpha_2 = \alpha$

$$E_1 = \frac{V}{\alpha_1 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \alpha_2} = \frac{V}{\alpha} = E$$

$$E_2 = \frac{V}{\alpha_2 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \alpha_1} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \frac{V}{\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} E$$

Uygulamada tek önenin yarısından fazla katının elektrik alanı kalmadı.

Genel olarak dielektrik kat sayısının boyutları birbirinden maddelerin detürme dayanımı da boyutları.

ÖRNEK Hava ve permatex'ten oluşan ve elektrot arasındaki $d=5\text{cm}$ olan iki tabakalı paralel düzlemlsel elektrot sisteminde yarım kat tabakaların dielektrik kat sayısının katılımları ve ortasına detürme dayanıkları aşağıdaki gibi veriliyorsa gerek ve elektrotlara 100kV uygulanmışsa nasıl

d) Tabakalarda elektrik alanı şimdilikin ve getirilmeleri

$$\begin{aligned} (\epsilon_1 &= 1 (\text{Hava})) \quad \alpha_1 = 3\text{cm} \quad E_{d1} = 30\text{kV/cm} \\ (\epsilon_2 &= 4 (\text{Permatex})) \quad \alpha_2 = 2\text{cm} \quad E_{d2} = 100\text{kV/cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{V}{\alpha_1 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \alpha_2} = 28,57\text{kV/cm}$$

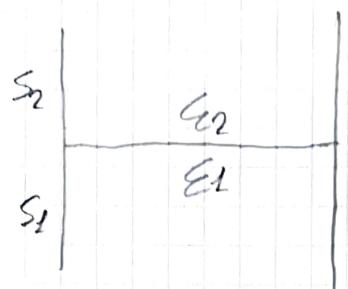
$$E_2 = \frac{V}{\alpha_2 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \alpha_1} = 7,14\text{kV/cm}$$

$$U_1 = E_1 \cdot \alpha_1 = 85,71\text{kV}$$

$$U_2 = E_2 \cdot \alpha_2 = 14,28\text{kV}$$

$$U_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} V = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \frac{V}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$$

(b) Parallel Dizeler



$$E_1 = E_2 = E = \frac{U}{a}$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{E_1 S_1 + E_2 S_2}{a}$$

Ayolbaşı Özdemir

Okan, 175

Konukakademeli

Seri diziinde sadece bir ortamın delin meyli var
Zorlanmasa söz konusu iken paralel diziinde şeyleş
Zorlanmanın da söz konusudur. Kati - kati, Kati - sivi, Kati -
Sivi - Gazi, Sivi - Sivi - ... gibi ortamların şeyleş zorlanma
ve şeyleş zorlanma boşalmış dayları geriler

Sadece Kati - Kati şeyleşlerin hava basıncı kalmayıca
seleflde yapılmış şeyleş zorlanması olmasa ve boşalmış
dayları kalmaması. Yüzeysel boşalmaların etkisi korkak
elektrik akımında dahi bilinçtedir. Örneğin; havanın delinme
dayanımı 30 kV/cm olmasa room 10-15 kV/cm
elektrik akımında boşalmalar meydana gelebilinetcidir.
Bu sebeple paralel diziler boşalmış dayları kalmadan
en etkilişiz diziňerdir.

Bu şebele dünündeki sistemde sistemde gerilim yerleştirele
mek izolatörlerdeki iki sensör ve kontaklar ile
yüzeysel boşalmalar yoluyla elektrot boşalmalarına
yaklaşık gelgiller. Verilen birin boş mesnet izolatörlerinin
iki sensöre dek olan ve kismilar ise delinme
dayanımı boyute sınırlı dolu hâlinde gidiş ile dolabular.
Bu sadece izolatör ikinci kismında boşalmış olunmeye eder.

③ Gök Tabakalı Sistem
a) 2. esit yaritkanlı gök tabakalı

E_1	E_2	E_3	\dots	E_n
a_1	a_2	a_3	\dots	

E_1	E_2	E_3	\dots	E_n
E_t	E_t	E_t	\dots	E_t
a_t	a_t	a_t	\dots	a_t
V_T	V_A	V_A	\dots	V_A

$t \rightarrow T_b$
 $a \rightarrow 0$

$$U_b = \frac{dt}{a_t + \frac{E_1}{E_2} a_1} V ; \quad U_A = \frac{a_t}{a_t + \frac{E_2}{E_1} a_t} V$$

$$E_t = \frac{V}{a_t + \frac{E_1}{E_2} a_1} ; \quad E_A = \frac{V}{\frac{E_2}{E_1} a_t + a_t}$$

④ Gök yaritkanlı gök tabakalı

E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	\dots	E_n
a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5	\dots	a_n

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{S} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{E_k}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= CV \\ &= C_1 V_1 \\ &= C_2 V_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{C}{C_1} V = \frac{a_1}{E_1} \frac{V}{\frac{a_1}{E_1} + \frac{a_2}{E_2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{E_n}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{a_1}{E_1} \frac{V}{A}$$

$$V_n = \frac{a_n}{E_n} \frac{V}{A}$$

$$E = \frac{U}{A}$$

$$E_n = \frac{U}{E_n} \cdot \frac{1}{A}$$

DİREKLİ

VELODÖY



$$A = \frac{\alpha_1}{E_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{E_2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{E_3}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{E_1} - \frac{U}{A}$$

③ Tabakalı Silindirik Sistemler

A) 2 tabakalı Eş ekseneli Silindirik Elektrik Sistemleri



$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$E_1 = \frac{I_1}{X_1 \ln(\frac{R_2}{R_1})}, \quad E_2 = \frac{I_2}{X_2 \ln(\frac{R}{R_1})}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{E_1} + \frac{1}{E_2}}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{2\pi C_1 l}{\ln \frac{R}{R_1}}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2\pi C_2 l}{\ln \frac{R}{R_1}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{C}{C_1} U \quad V_2 = \frac{C}{C_2} U$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi l}{\frac{1}{E_1} \ln \frac{R}{R_1} + \frac{1}{E_2} \ln \frac{R}{R_1}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{E_2 \ln(R_2/R_1)}{E_1 \ln R/R_2 + E_2 \ln R_2/R_1} \cdot U$$

$$V_2 = \frac{E_1 \ln(R/R_1)}{E_1 \ln R/R_2 + E_2 \ln R_2/R_1} \cdot U$$

$$E_1 = \frac{U_1}{x_1 \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} = \frac{\epsilon_1 A}{x_1 A} \cdot U$$

$$E_2 = \frac{U_2}{x_2 \ln \frac{R}{r_2}} = \frac{\epsilon_2}{x_2 A} \cdot U$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{\epsilon_1 x_2}{\epsilon_2 x_1}$$

• $x_1 = r_1 \Rightarrow E_1 = E_{1\max} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{r_1 A} \cdot U$ I

$$x_1 = r_2 \Rightarrow E_1 = E_{1\min} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{r_2 A} \cdot U$$

$$x_2 = r_2 \Rightarrow E_2 = E_{2\max} = \frac{\epsilon_2}{r_2 A} \cdot U$$

$$x_2 = R \Rightarrow E_2 = E_{2\min} = \frac{\epsilon_2}{R A} \cdot U$$

• $\frac{E_{1\max}}{E_{2\max}} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}$

$$\frac{E_{1\max}}{E_{2\max}} = \frac{\epsilon_1 r_2}{\epsilon_2 r_1}$$

$E_{1\max} < E_{2\max}$ durumda $E_1 > E_2$ olmasının sebeplerini, Bölgelerin, playerin meydana gelmesi, olsası sistemdeki silindirlerin, dielektrik sabiti ve devrelerin, ortamcondan boyut ile kalf ile kaplanmasyla başlıca olayların onlenebileceğini gösteren.

① Cevap tablodaki eş ekansiyel sistem

$$U_1 = \sum C_i U$$

$$E_1 = \frac{U_1}{x_1 \ln \left(\frac{r_{1+1}}{r_1} \right)}$$

$$x = r_f \Rightarrow E_{f\max} = \frac{U_1}{r_f \ln \left(\frac{r_{f+1}}{r_f} \right)}$$

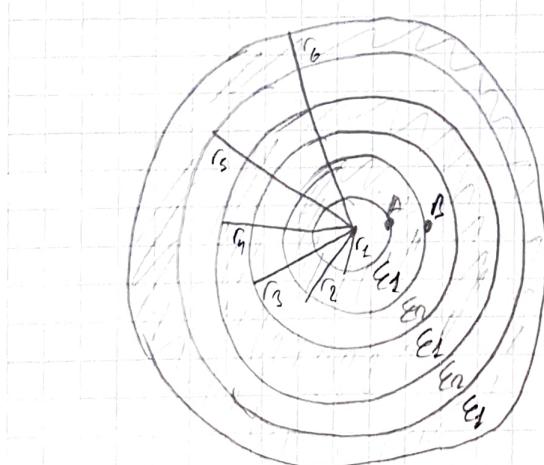
$$x = r_{f+1} \Rightarrow E_{f\min} = \frac{U_1}{r_{f+1} \ln \left(\frac{r_{f+1}}{r_f} \right)}$$

$$C_f = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 l}{\ln \frac{r_{f+1}}{r_f}}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}} = \frac{2\pi l}{\sum_{f=1}^n \frac{\ln \left(\frac{r_{f+1}}{r_f} \right)}{E_f}} = \frac{2\pi l}{\frac{1}{E_1} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} + \frac{1}{E_2} \ln \frac{r_3}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{E_n} \ln \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n}}$$

② 2 var yahılı kanlı dok tabakalı esleksen

Genel olarak tabakaların biri sıvı ve geri, diğerleri kari tabakaların oluştur. Buradaki kari tabakalar paravansor, sıvılar ise geridekiler. Bu nedenle paravansor sistemdir. Uzaklarda yoksık gerilim transformatorları genellikle rezistörlerle sınırlanır.



$$\text{A// } E_{1\max} = \frac{U}{r_2 \ln \frac{R}{r_1}}$$

$$\text{B// } E_{2\max} = \frac{U_2}{r_2 \ln \frac{r_3}{r_2}}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{C_2}{C_1} U$$

$$C_1 = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 l}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}, \quad C_2 = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 l}{\ln \frac{r_3}{r_2}}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 l}{m \frac{R}{r_1}}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} + \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_1}{r_3} + \ln \frac{r_3}{r_4} + \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_4}{r_5} + \dots + \ln \frac{r_n}{r_1}}$$

$$k = \left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_0} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{\ln \left(\frac{r_3 r_5 r_7 \dots}{r_2 r_4 r_6 \dots} \right)}{\ln R/r_1} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{(1+k) \ln R/r_1}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{C}{C_0} V = \frac{\epsilon_1 \ln R/r_2}{\epsilon_0 (1+k) \ln R/r_1} V$$

$$E_{2\max} = \frac{\epsilon_1 V}{\epsilon_0 r_2 (1+k) \ln R/r_1}$$

$$\frac{E_{2\max}}{E_{1\max}} = \frac{\epsilon_1 r_1}{\epsilon_0 r_2 (1+k)}$$

$\epsilon_1 > \epsilon_0$
 $E_{2\max} > E_{1\max}$

Dizgen Zorlamlı Es Plesent Silindiriksel Sistemler

Dizgen olmayan alanın, dizgen alanın zorlamlığı hali. Elektrotlar dizişti gerilim, dağılmamıza meyleştirmeye yolu he yopılıp, her seferde gerileştiyor. Kapasiteledeki sabit tutulurken ϵ sabitinin r ye bağlı formülüne göre kuvvetin presin, sağlıktır. (Dizgen sistemini kabul)

$$\text{sbt } \epsilon = f(r)$$

ϵ sabit tutulurken $(nun r$ ye bağlı formülüne (genitif zorluk))
 $\epsilon_{\text{sbt}} \quad l = f(r)$

Dizgen Zorlamlı Kablo

$$\epsilon = f(r) = \frac{A}{r}$$

$$Er = A \rightarrow \text{sbt}$$

$$\epsilon_1 r_1 = \epsilon_2 r_2 = \epsilon_3 r_3 = \dots = \epsilon_n r_n$$



Bir tabakalı sistem - Dizgenin zorlanması hali karekök karekökü alınması

Zorlanma ve Delme Baskınlıkları İncelenme

$$1 \text{ tabakalı } V_1 = E_{1\max} \alpha n_1$$

$$\text{Dizgenin zorlanması } V_2 = E_{2\max} \alpha n_2 \quad \text{dizgenin zorlanmasıda } \rightarrow n_2 = 1$$

$$V_1 = V_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{E_{2\max}}{E_{1\max}} = n_1 = \frac{\ln p_2}{p_2 - 1}$$

↓
0,582 → 1/e-1

$$E_{2\max} = 0,582 E_{1\max}$$

$$V_{d1} = E_{d1} \alpha n_1 = E_d \alpha n_1$$

$$V_{d2} = E_{d2} \alpha n_2 = E_d \alpha n_2$$

$$\frac{V_{d1}}{V_{d2}} = 0,58n_1 \quad V_{d2} = 1,718 V_{d1}$$

Ekonominik Baskınlıkları İncelenme

$$\frac{V_1}{V_h} = \frac{p_2^2 - 1}{(1 + \ln p_2)^2 - 1} \quad V_h: \text{hacim}$$

$$p_1 = p_d = 2,718 \quad (1 \text{ tabakalı, en iyi versiyon sistem})$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_h} = \frac{2,718^2 - 1}{(1 + 1)^2 - 1} = 2,13$$

$$V_h = 0,47 V_1$$

insubstantial
bushings

Hondsrug Geestlaag

Roddy Zeldman

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}} \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{2\pi C_{11}}{\ln \frac{D_{11}}{\eta}}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi}{\sum_{f=1}^n \frac{\ln \frac{n+1}{f}}{S_f L_f}}$$

K. vorbereiten elektronen Rx & zulässige elektronen

$$F_x = \frac{P_x}{E_k} = \frac{Q}{E_k S_x} = \frac{C U}{E_k S_x}$$

→ Rx for i.c. op schmied
javel olen

$$E_x = \frac{V}{\text{Endex}} \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{\ln \frac{x_{t+1}}{x_t}}{\text{Endi}} = \frac{A}{\text{Endex}}$$

$$F_x = P_2 \rightarrow B_{1\max}$$

$$f_2 = f_2 \rightarrow F_{2 \text{ max}}$$

1

1

$$f_X = f_{\eta} \rightarrow \max$$

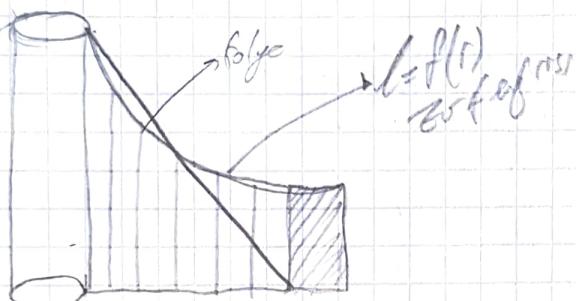
flange

$$E_{max} = E_{max} = E_{3, max} = \dots = E_{n, max}$$

$$E_{1, l_1} = E_{2, l_2} = \dots = E_{n, l_n}$$

Bordet girde doigen zeklannatti brr sistende obsende
 hulmen. Nettken de flange erasynsset opp atun
 vysgr sordesatset gesetip. Sæt ut edisse
 nettken de flage ystegrølri atnas. Hjelte $R = R_f = r_f \cdot l_f$

Eksent Zeklann



$$V = Er (r_f - r)$$

$$U = Er (r_f - r_i)$$

$$V = U \frac{r_f - r}{r_f - r_i} = f(r)$$

$f = f(r)$ egnar til $V = f(r)$ potasspl egnar barbarene vysgr
 eksent zeklannanin saakt brr dæfen olustu.

$f = f(r)$ hiperbolit oldgundar;

$$E_E = \frac{\partial V}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial l}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = - \frac{U}{r_f - r_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial r} = - \frac{r_i l_i}{r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial l} = - \frac{r^2}{r_i l_i}$$

$$E_E = \frac{U}{(r_f - r_i) r_i l_i} \cdot r^2 \rightarrow$$

rodjet gondan doigen zeklann
 brr kondensatora geset i zeklann
 græddet eksent zeklann

$r = r_F$ oldusunda en büyük zararın olur. Bu durumda flange'de basıncının en büyük sebebi budur. Elsenel zararının nedeni o mosının sebeplerinden biridir.

\bar{V} 'yi yeniden segerek bu zararın避免 ile bilin. Ancak uygulanırda biraz eksiye düşer. Daha çok dağın elsenel zararına yoluna giderdir.

Folyo vanlıklarının $V = f(r)$ yn soyutlayarak selülole yapılışta dağın bir elsenel zararına eftedir. Ancak radyal dağın zararına bazi olur.

$$E_F = \frac{V}{2} \cdot \frac{l_1 + l_F}{\ln \frac{r_F}{r_1}} \cdot \frac{1}{r_F} \rightarrow \text{El sen dağın zararına radyal itme}$$

Uygulamada genellikle flange ve liflerin konusunda neydiren gelecek en büyük zararlar este yapılınca çok dir.

$$E_{Fmax} = \frac{V}{2} \cdot \frac{l_1 + l_F}{\ln \frac{r_F}{r_1}} \cdot \frac{1}{r_F l_F}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_F = r_F l_F$$

$$\frac{r_F}{r_1} = \frac{l_1}{l_F} = p$$

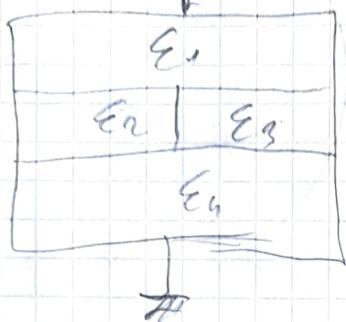
$$E_{Fmax} = \frac{V}{2r_F} \cdot \frac{p+1}{\ln p}$$

$$\frac{dE_{Fmax}}{dp} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln p - \frac{1}{p} - 1 = 0$$

$$p = 3,6$$

$$l_F = 0,28l_1$$

~~Görel~~



$$E_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

Zdildeleks teknolojisi
elektron siseminde dolaylı olarak
uygulanır gerilim
dolaylı teknoloji gerilimleri ve $E = ?$
b) Sistem C
c) Tom sistemdeki dehaneyle
gizli
Sisteme hizli toplama olmam
olmazsa uygunluksa silinebilir
gerilim

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= 1.2 \text{ cm}, d_2 = 2 \text{ cm}, d_3 = 2 \text{ cm}, d_4 = 1 \text{ cm} \\ E_1 &= 1, E_2 = 2, E_3 = 3, E_4 = 4 \\ E_{d1} &= 40 \text{ kV/cm}, E_{d2} = 80 \text{ kV/cm} \\ E_{d3} &= 100 \text{ kV/cm}, E_{d4} = 120 \text{ kV/cm} \\ S_1 &= S_2 = S_3 = S_4 \end{aligned}$$

②

$$C_1 = \frac{E_1 S}{d_1}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{E_2 S}{d_2}$$

$$C_{d2} = \frac{(E_2 + E_3) S}{2d_2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{S}{\frac{d_1}{E_1} + \frac{d_2}{E_1 + E_2} + \frac{d_3}{E_1 + E_2 + E_3}} \rightarrow A = 2.25$$

$$U_1 = \frac{C_1}{C_{d2}} V = \frac{d_1}{E_1} \frac{V}{A} = 86 \text{ kV}$$

$$U_2 = U_3 = \frac{2d_2 V}{(E_2 + E_3) A} = 64 \text{ kV}$$

$$U_4 = 20 \text{ kV}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{U_1}{d_1} = 80 \text{ kV/cm}$$

$$E_2 = E_3 = 32 \text{ kV/cm}$$

$$E_4 = 20 \text{ kV/cm}$$

$$③ C_{d2} = \frac{S E_0}{A}$$

$$C_{d2} = S \cdot 3.935 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}^2$$

④ $E_1 > E_{d1} \rightarrow$ Dehne

$$A' = 1.05$$

$$E_2' = E_3' = \frac{U_2}{d_2} = 68.7 \text{ kV/cm}$$

$$U_2' = U_3' = \frac{2d_2}{E_2 + E_3} \frac{V}{A'} = 132.6 \text{ kV} \quad E_4' = 62.8 \text{ kV}$$

$$U_4' = 62.8 \text{ kV}$$

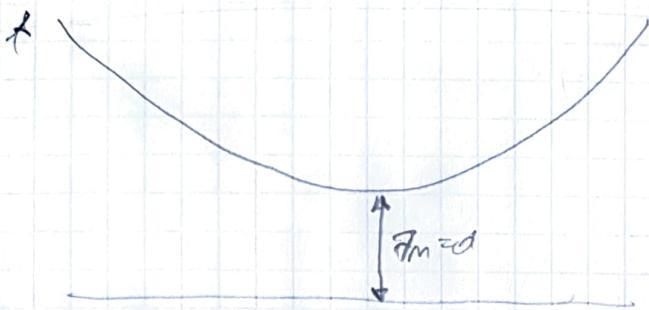
$$\begin{aligned} U_{max} &= E_{d1} d_1 = 68 \text{ kV} \\ A' &= \frac{S}{A} \text{ var} \\ U' &= 82.9 \text{ kV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1' &< E_{d1} \\ E_2' &< E_{d2} \\ E_3' &< E_{d3} \end{aligned}$$

oldunuz

nm	α	5	5,1	6,8	5,2	5,3	5	5,8
VV	III	60	43	38	65	65	41	35
VVm Ed		7546	78,55	79,03	8164			

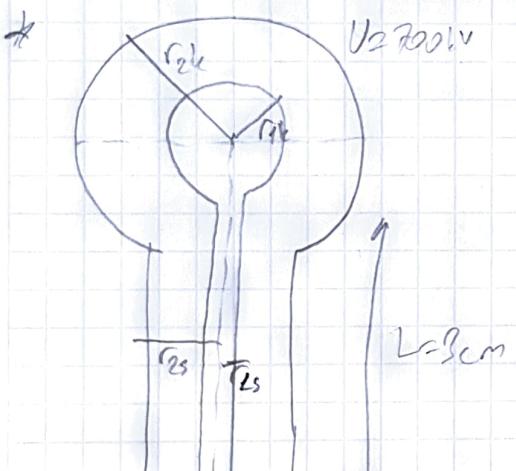
$$B = \frac{W}{A \cdot h_p}$$



$$k=0,8 \quad V=3806V$$

$$S=602mm^2$$

$$S=\pi r^2 \\ r=1,931cm$$



$$\epsilon_0 = 8,86 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

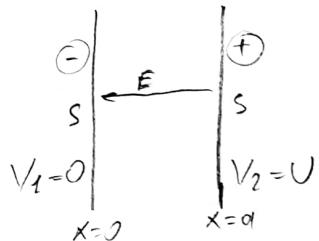
700 kV gerufen es reicht es nicht sonst kommt es zu einer Entladung

$$\text{Kone} \rightarrow E = \frac{U_p}{d}$$

$$\text{Sektor} \rightarrow E = \frac{U}{r \ln(p)}$$

② Trennel Elektrot Systemen

A) Doppeltes Elektrot System



$$V = A + Bx$$

$$V = \frac{U}{a} x$$

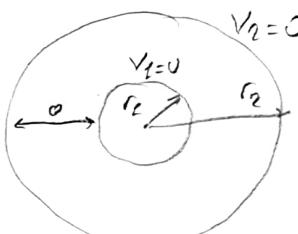
$$E = -\frac{U}{a}$$

~~$$V = - \int E dx + C_0$$~~

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\epsilon S}{a}$$

$$V_d = E_d \cdot a$$

B) Kugel Elektrot System



$$V = A + \frac{B}{r}$$

$$V = U - \frac{Q}{a} (p - 1)$$

$$E = U \frac{r_1 r_2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$

~~$$V = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} E dr , E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{1}{r^2}$$~~

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{a}{r_1 r_2}$$

- $V = U \frac{r_1}{a} \left(\frac{r_2}{r} - 1 \right)$

$$\begin{array}{ll} r = r_1 & E = E_{\max} = U \frac{p}{a} \\ r = r_2 & E = E_{\min} = U \frac{1}{p \cdot a} \end{array}$$

$$E_{\text{ort}} = \frac{U}{a} = \frac{U}{r_2 - r_1}$$

$$r_{\text{ort}} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\epsilon \frac{r_1 r_2}{a}$$

Gegeben drehlich $a = r_2 - r_1$

Erlieger drehlich $\alpha = \frac{U}{E_{\max}}$

Geometrisch Verhältnis $p = \frac{r_1 + a}{r_1}$

$$q = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

faydalanna faktör $n = \frac{\alpha}{a} = \frac{E_{\text{ort}}}{E_{\max}}$

- $V = E_{\max} \cdot \alpha = E_{\max} \cdot a \cdot n$

• $r_2, V \rightarrow \text{sbt}$

$$(E_{\max})_{\min} = \frac{4U}{r_2} = \frac{2U}{r_1} = \frac{2U}{a} = 2E_{\text{ort}}$$

(E_{\max})_{\min} = \frac{\partial E_{\max}}{\partial r_2} = 0

$$p_d = 2 , n = 0,5$$

$$q = \frac{r_2}{2} , \alpha_{\max} = \frac{r_2}{a} = \frac{r_1}{2} = \frac{q}{2}$$

• $r_1, V \rightarrow \text{sbt}$

$$E_{\max,0} = \frac{V}{r_1}$$

Dellinne bogslangs gesetze

$$V_d = E_d r_1 \left(1 - \frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$V_{d\infty} = E_d r_2$$

• SIS temm elektrot maelemess

$$G = \frac{4}{3} \pi \gamma (r_2^3 - r_1^3)$$

$$p_d = 2 \quad p_e \approx 1,8$$

C) Silindrisel Elektrot System

a) Eselshitr Silindrisel E.S.

$$V = A + B \ln r$$

$$V = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} \ln \frac{r_2}{r} = \frac{V}{\ln p} (\ln r_2 - \ln r)$$

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dr}$$

$$E = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} ds = Q, \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon l} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$U = \int_{r_1}^r E dr \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon l} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$E = \frac{V}{\ln p} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$V = - \int E dr + K$$

$$V = - \frac{V}{\ln p} \ln r + K$$

$$V = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} \ln \frac{r_2}{r}$$

$$* r = r_2 \quad E = E_{\max} = \frac{V}{r_2 \ln p}$$

$$* r = r_1 \quad E = E_{\min} = \frac{V}{r_1 \ln p}$$

$$F_{\text{ort}} = \frac{V}{\sigma} = \frac{V}{r_{\text{ort}} \ln p}$$

$$r_{\text{ort}} = \frac{\sigma}{\ln p}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon l}{\ln p}$$

$$\alpha = r_2 - r_1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{V}{E_{\max}} = q \ln p$$

$$p = \frac{r_2 + \alpha}{r_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = q$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{\ln p}{p-1}$$

$r_2, V \rightarrow \text{stet}$

$$(E_{\max})_{\min} = \frac{V}{r_2} = \frac{V}{r_2} e$$

$$\left[\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} = 1 \text{ veya } \frac{r_2}{r_1} = e \right]$$

$$P_d = e, \quad n_d = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} = 0,583$$

$$V = E_{\max} \alpha$$

Sistemini Eksantrik incelemesi:

$$G = \pi \gamma (r_2^2 - r_1^2) = \pi \gamma r_1^2 (\rho^2 - 1)$$

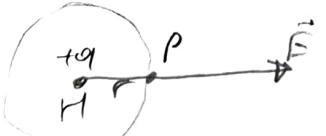
$$\rho = \rho_e = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = 2,21$$

⑥ Paralel Eksentr. Silindir E.S.

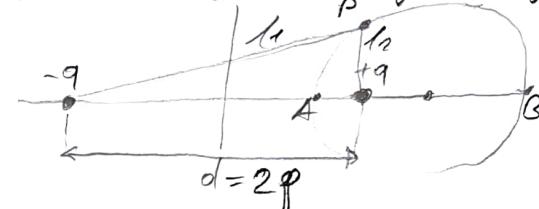
Gegrsel Yatay boyunca olan:

$$E = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$V = - \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln r + K$$



• Paralel Gegrsel Nar yatay boyunca olan:



$$V = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$V_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} \rightarrow (-) ye uzaletli$$

$$V_B = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} \rightarrow (+) ye uzaletli$$

$$E_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \beta + x \\ x_2 = \beta - x \end{cases}$$

$$E_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 - x^2}$$

$$x=0 \text{ iken } E_A = E_{\min} = \frac{q}{\pi\epsilon\beta}$$

$$x=\pm\beta \text{ iken } E_A = \infty \text{ olur}$$

Kısalılık paralel silindirler:

$$\frac{A_1 H_1}{A_2 H_2} = \frac{B_1 H_1}{B_2 H_2} = k_1$$

$$\frac{A_2 H_2}{A_1 H_1} = \frac{B_2 H_2}{B_1 H_1} = k_2$$

$$V_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

x_1 ve x_2 yerine A_1 noktası koordinatları konusunda V_1 bulunur. Aynı şekilde A_2 noktası için V_2 bulunur.

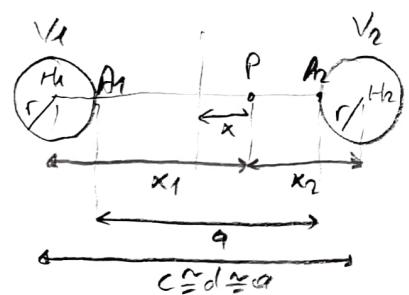
$$U = V_2 - V_1$$

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

$$E_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)$$

Sayfa 62 ve 63 E_{max} bulunuşunu onlara getirir.

• Paralel düzlemlerde



$$U = E_{max} 2r \ln \frac{d}{r}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon l}{2 \ln \frac{d}{r}}$$

$$V_x = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

A_1 noktası $\rightarrow V_1$
 A_2 noktası $\rightarrow V_2$

$$U = V_2 - V_1 = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \left(\frac{d}{r} \right)^2 \approx \frac{q}{\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{d}{r}$$

$$E_A = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)$$

A_1 veya A_2 noktasında $E_A = E_{max}$

$$\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon} = \frac{U}{2 \ln \frac{d}{r}} \quad \text{LHM}$$

$$E_{max} \approx \frac{U}{2r \ln \frac{d}{r}}$$

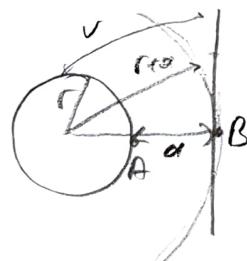
$$U = E_{max} 2r \ln p$$

$$p = 2r \ln p$$

$$n = \frac{p}{a} = \frac{2r \ln p}{a} = \frac{2 \ln p}{p-1}$$

③ Borçlu Elektrot Sistemlerin E_{max} hesabı,

Ⓐ Kütçe-Düzen Elektrot Sistemi

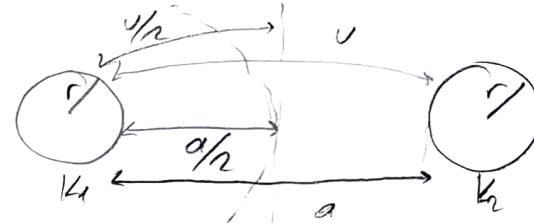


$$k \approx 0,9$$

$$E_{max} = k \frac{U}{a} \frac{r+a}{r}$$

$$n' = \frac{1}{k} \frac{r}{r+a} = \frac{n}{k}$$

Ⓑ Kütçe-Kütçe Elektrot Sistemi

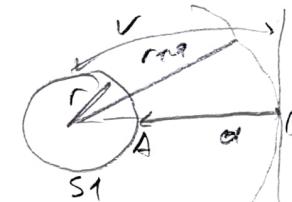


$$k \approx 0,9$$

$$n = \frac{r}{r+a}$$

$$E_{max} = k \frac{U}{a} \frac{r+\frac{a}{2}}{r}, \quad n'' = \frac{1}{k} \frac{2a}{n+1}$$

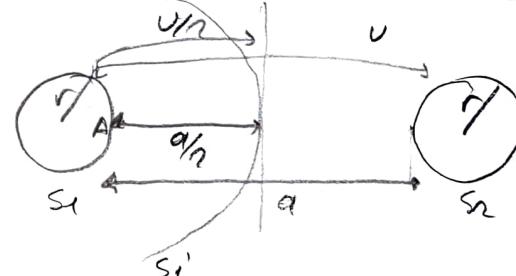
⓪ Silindir-Düzen Elektrot Sistemi



$$k \approx 0,9$$

$$E_{max} = k \frac{U}{a} \frac{r}{r \ln \left(\frac{r+a}{r} \right)}$$

① Silindir-Silindir Elektrot Sistemi



$$k \approx 0,9$$

$$E_{max} = k \frac{U}{a} \frac{r}{2r \ln \left(\frac{r+\frac{a}{2}}{r} \right)}$$