

Zasady transformacji z SEM.

26/8 1927

Zepsy równania dla czołowej rozdzielczości SEM-om wzmocnionym i znormalizowanym SEM-om wzmocnionym

$$I_1 = E_1 A_1 + E_2 A_2 + E_3 A_3$$

$$I_1 = I_1 + E_1 A_1 + E_2 A_2 + E_3 A_3$$

$$I_2 = E_1 B_1 + E_2 B_2 + E_3 B_3$$

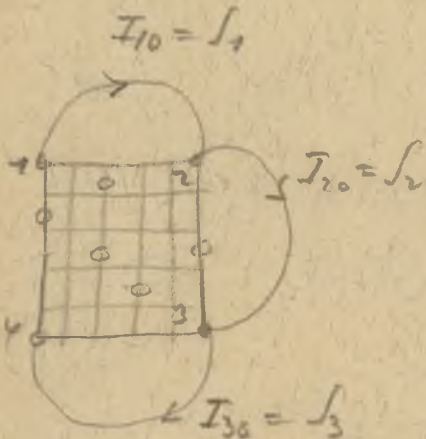
$$II \quad I_2 = I_2 + E_1 B_1 + E_2 B_2 + E_3 B_3$$

$$I_3 = E_1 C_1 + E_2 C_2 + E_3 C_3$$

$$I_3 = I_3 + E_1 C_1 + E_2 C_2 + E_3 C_3$$

Spójrzmy na ABC, oba te równania są jednakowe jak to wynika z zasady superpozycji.

I_1, I_2, I_3 przedstawia prądy wwarstw (Rys. 1)



Rys. 1

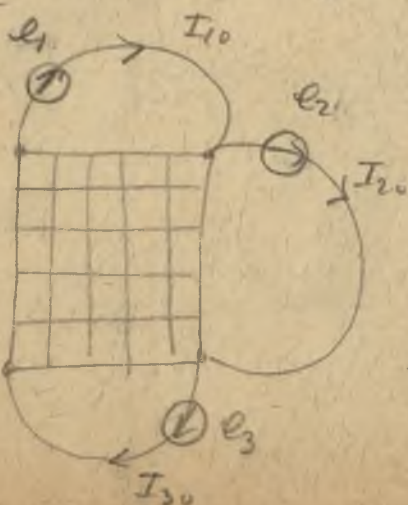
Prądy te nakładają się, jak widac, na prądy wci polaryzowany SEM-om wzmocniony, t.j. jest

$$I_1^{II} = I_{10} + I_1^I$$

$$I_2^{II} = I_{20} + I_2^I$$

$$I_3^{II} = I_{30} + I_3^I$$

Formuły obad ma stałe oporności, a tylko E_1, E_2, E_3 jako zmienne, proto możemy I_{10}, I_{20}, I_{30} pojmować jako prądy wytworzone przez 3 SEM-om umieszczonych w potencjałach 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 przy polaryzacji wwarstw SEM. (Rys. 2). Obliczmy je z następujących równań



$$1) \quad I_{10} = e_1 A_1 + e_2 A_2 + e_3 A_3$$

$$2) \quad I_{20} = e_1 B_1 + e_2 B_2 + e_3 B_3$$

$$3) \quad I_{30} = e_1 C_1 + e_2 C_2 + e_3 C_3$$

Rys. 2

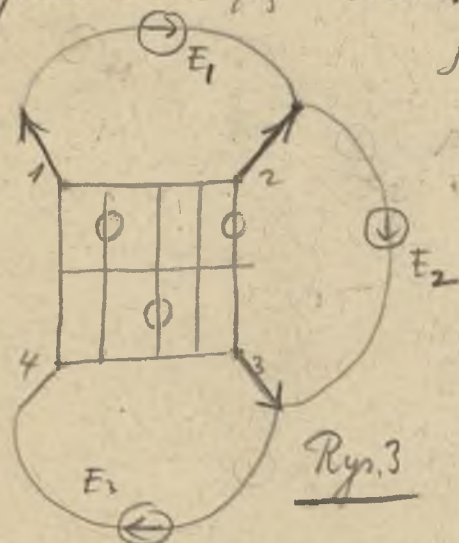
30
40

$$e_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} I_{10} & A_2 & A_3 \\ I_{20} & B_2 & B_3 \\ I_{30} & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} A_1 & I_{10} & A_3 \\ B_1 & I_{20} & B_3 \\ C_1 & I_{30} & C_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$e_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & I_{10} \\ B_1 & B_2 & I_{20} \\ C_1 & C_2 & I_{30} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix}}$$

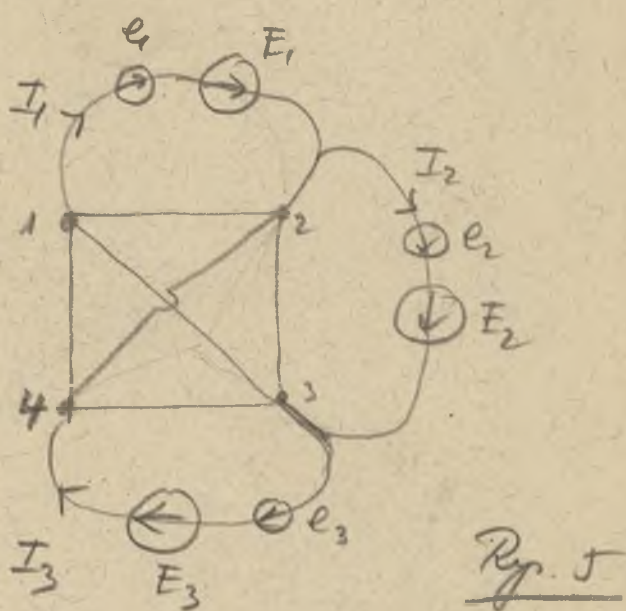
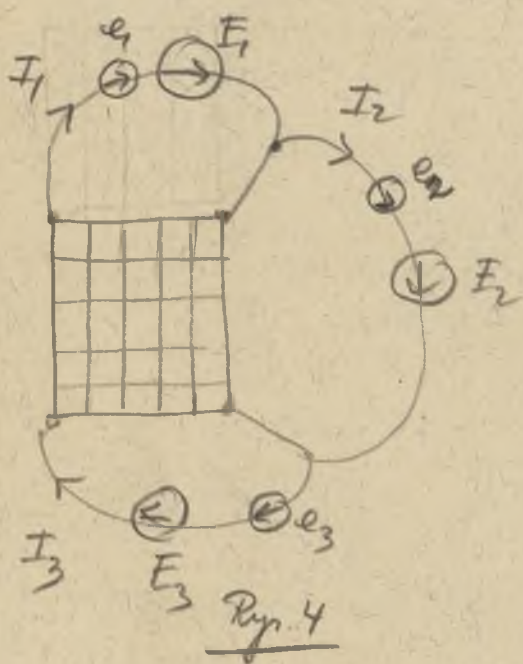
Zatem transformacja obvodu p. vermuting SEM jednostania je tak.



SEM-om vermuting Ew (rys. 3).

postupujemy 3-me vermuting e1 e2 e3 rys. 4.

Natomiast transformujemy obvod iu parujemy ju SEM-ovych jak vyhlid rys. 5

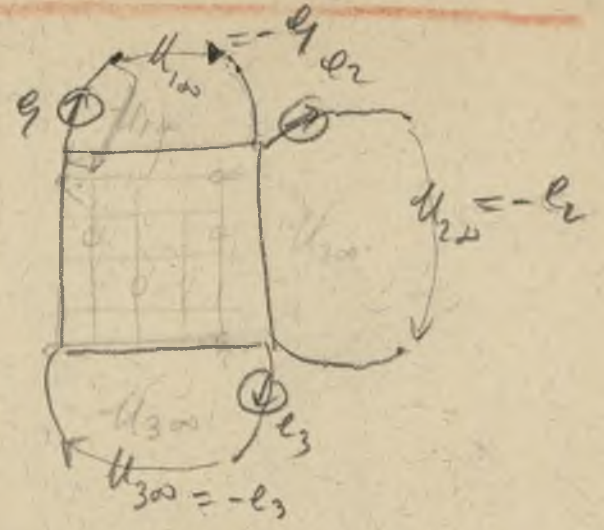
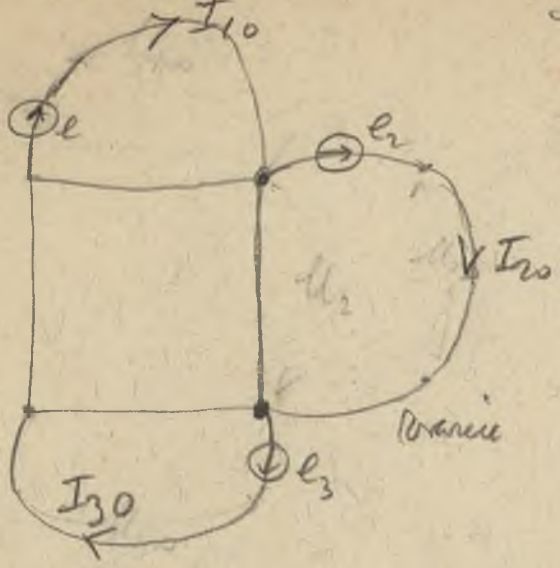


Jak puvnitje te SEM-ovne ?

Obvody na rys 4 i rys 5 se puvnitje, astem ten sam puvnitje vykaneny na rys 4, i 5 de jednotake vyniki

Zatem Zwrac

$l_1 = U_{100}, l_2 = U_{200}, l_3 = U_{300}$

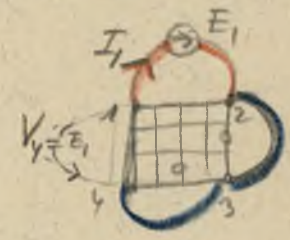


Pomiar napięć w ptamie jądrowym między 3-me parami
prądów stojących daje wartości l_1, l_2, l_3

Dwa obwody są co do wewnętrznych drzewisk
elektromagnetycznych równoważne jeżeli wykazują
jednakowe napięcie między tymi samymi parami
prądów

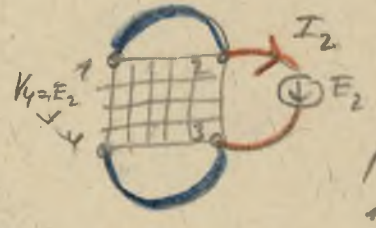
Dwa obwody są co do wewnętrznych parametrów
równoważne, jeżeli w 6-ciu następujących pomiarach
wykaza te same wartości

1) $A_1 = \frac{I_1^2 (E_1 \neq 0, E_2 = 0, E_3 = 0) - \frac{I_1}{E_1}}{E_1}$
 $A_1 = \frac{I_1^2 (E_1 \neq 0, E_2 = 0, E_3 = 0)}{E_1} = \underline{S_{12}}$



Mierz
prądami S_{12}
przy prądach
2-3 + 3-4

2) $B_2 = \frac{I_2^2 (E_1 = 0, E_2 \neq 0, E_3 = 0) - \frac{I_2}{E_2}}{E_2}$
 $B_2 = \frac{I_2^2 (E_1 = 0, E_2 \neq 0, E_3 = 0)}{E_2} = \underline{S_{23}}$

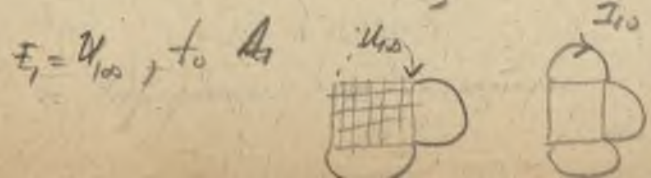


Mierz
prądami S_{23}
przy prądach
1-2 + 3-4

3) $C_3 = \frac{I_3^2 (E_1 = 0, E_2 = 0, E_3 \neq 0) - \frac{I_3}{E_3}}{E_3}$
 $C_3 = \frac{I_3^2 (E_1 = 0, E_2 = 0, E_3 \neq 0)}{E_3} = \underline{S_{34}}$



Mierz
prądami S_{3-4}
przy prądach
1-2 + 2-3

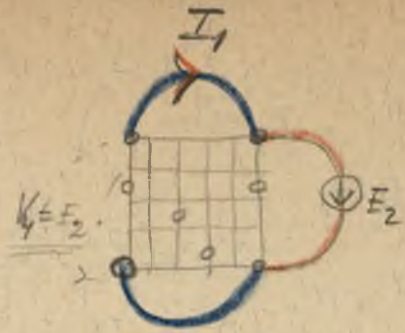


$A_1 = \frac{I_{10}}{U_{100}}$	$B_2 = \frac{I_{20}}{U_{200}}$	$C_3 = \frac{I_{30}}{U_{300}}$
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$$4) A_2 = \frac{I_1^T(E_1=0, E_2 \neq 0, E_3=0)}{E_2} - \frac{I_2}{E_2} = B_1$$

$$A_2 = \frac{I_1^T(E_2=0, E_1 \neq 0, E_3=0)}{E_2}$$

Znamo przewodność ale cieszę się?



$$5) A_3 = \frac{I_1^T(E_1=0, E_2=0, E_3 \neq 0)}{E_3} - \frac{I_1}{E_3} = C_1$$

$$A_3 = \frac{I_1^T(E_1=0, E_2=0, E_3 \neq 0)}{E_3}$$

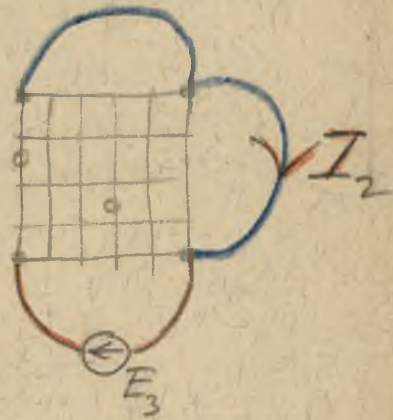
Przewodność ale cieszę się?



$$6) B_3 = \frac{I_2^T(E_1=0, E_2=0, E_3 \neq 0)}{E_3} - \frac{I_2}{E_3} = C_2$$

$$B_3 = \frac{I_2^T(E_1=0, E_2=0, E_3 \neq 0)}{E_3}$$

Przewodność ale cieszę się?



Dla pól pobawianych wymiary SEM,
 trzy pierwsze parametry pętlic pomiaru oporności (przewodności)
 a trzy dalsze (4, 5, 6) muszą się dać także pętlic
 pomiaru przewodności (Wyprutki jakich)

$$R_{kxi} = \frac{V_{kxi}}{I_{kxi}}$$

$$4) A_2 = \frac{I_1 (E_1=0, E_2=V_{20}, E_3=0)}{U_{20}} - \frac{I_1}{U_{20}} = B_1$$

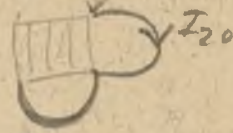
Madrumy $E_2=V_{20}$ (Kompression)

$$A_2 = \frac{I'_{10}}{U_{20}} - \frac{I_1}{V_{20}}$$

also U_{10}

$$U_{20} = -U_{40}$$

$$A_2 = B_1 = \frac{I_{20}}{U_{10}} - \frac{I_2}{U_{10}}$$

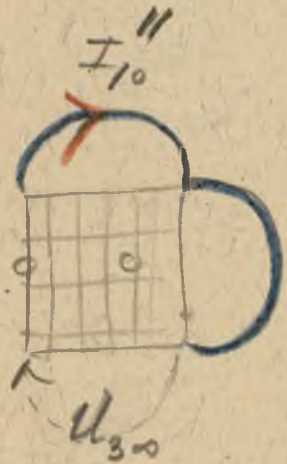


$$\underline{\underline{U=0}}$$



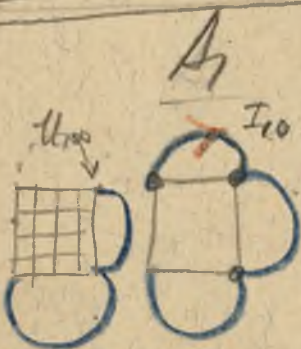
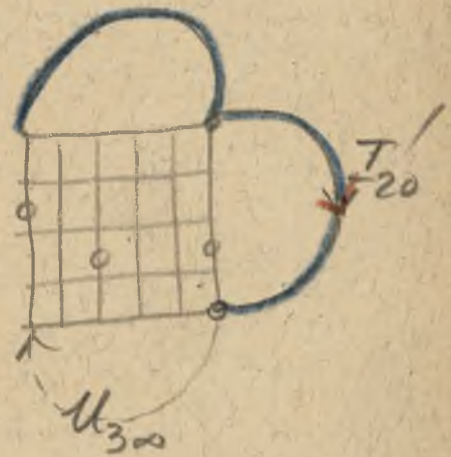
$$5) A_3 = \frac{I_1 (E_1=0, E_2=0, E_3=V_{300})}{U_{300}} - \frac{I_1}{U_{300}}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{I''_{10}}{U_{300}} - \frac{I_1}{U_{300}}$$

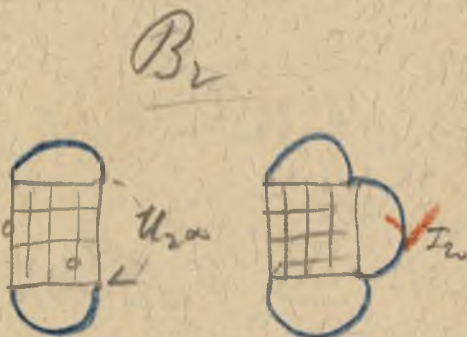


$$6) B_3 = \frac{I_2 (E_1=0, E_2=0, E_3=U_{300})}{U_{300}} - \frac{I_2}{U_{300}}$$

$$B_3 = \frac{I'_{20}}{U_{300}} - \frac{I_2}{U_{300}}$$



$$-A_1 = \frac{I_{10}}{U_{10}}$$



$$-B_2 = \frac{I_{20}}{U_{20}}$$

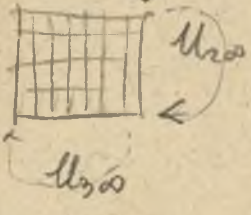


$$-C_3 = \frac{I_{30}}{U_{300}}$$

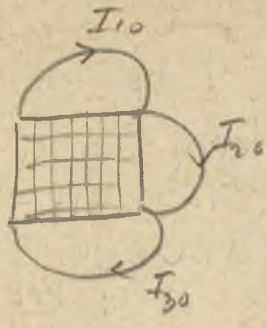
Truba vne oplovi ustvarjene tolike Trum

Čela izdelane SEM

1)



2)



3)

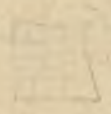
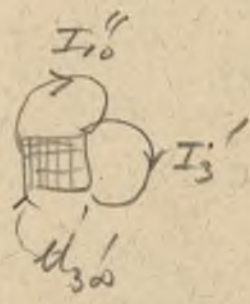
4)



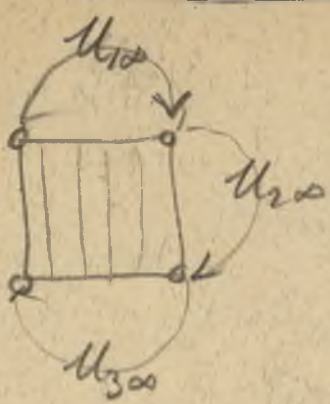
5)



6)

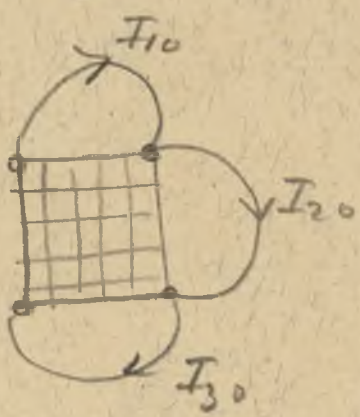


Zentariuni



$$\begin{aligned} u_{10} &= -e_1 \\ u_{20} &= -e_2 \\ u_{30} &= -e_3 \end{aligned}$$

1) Pomier



$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= I_{10} \\ I_2 &= I_{20} \\ I_3 &= I_{30} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pomier



$$A_1 = -\frac{I_{10}}{u'_{20}}$$

jaki pa dröy
a joki minime to
amerey-

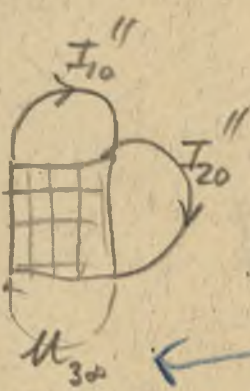
3) Pomier



$$B_2 = -\frac{I_{20}}{u'_{20}}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{I'_{10}}{u_{20}} - \frac{I_{10}}{u_{20}}$$

4) Pomier



$$C_3 = -\frac{I_{30}}{u'_{30}}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{I''_{10}}{u_{30}} - \frac{I_{10}}{u_{30}}$$

5) Pomier

$$C_3 = \frac{I''_{20}}{u_{30}} - \frac{I_{20}}{u_{30}}$$

Die Δ

$$I_1 = J_1 + E_1 A_1 + E_2 A_2$$

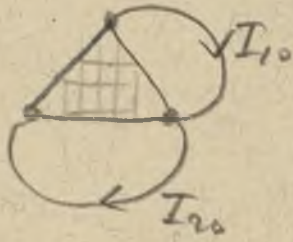
$$I_2 = J_2 + E_1 B_1 + E_2 B_2$$



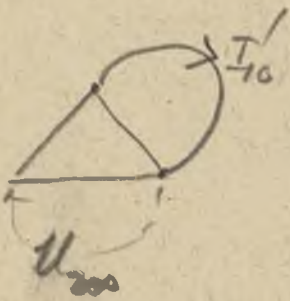
1) Verfahren
J.

$$u_{12} = +e$$

$$u_{28} = -e$$



2) Verfahren
 $I_{10} = J_1$
 $I_{20} = J_2$



3) Verfahren

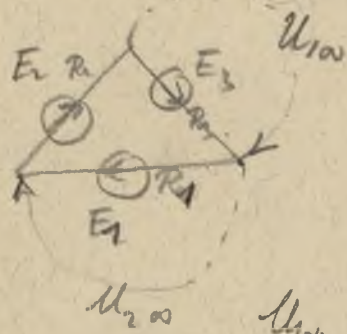
$$A_2 = \frac{I_1 (E_1 = 0, E_2 \neq 0)}{E_2} = \frac{J_1}{E_2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{I'_{10}}{u_{200}} = \frac{I_{10}}{u_{28}}$$

Do symetrii SEM-owej wystarczy jeden pomiar. pomiar napięć

Symetria SEM w pomiarach

Próba



$$y = \frac{E_1 + E_2 + E_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

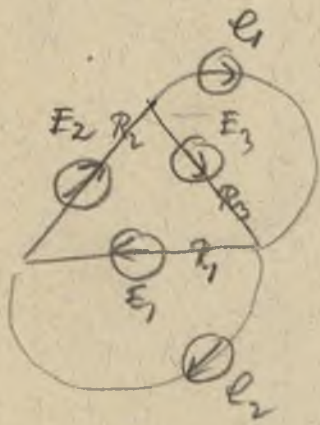
$$U_{100} = -e_1$$

$$e_1 = -U_{100}$$

$$U_{100} = E_3 - y \cdot R_3 =$$

$$e_2 = -U_{20}$$

$$U_{100} = \frac{E_3(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) - (E_1 + E_2 + E_3)R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$



$$e_1 = \frac{(E_1 + E_2)R_3 - E_3(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$U_{20} = E_1 - y \cdot R_1$$

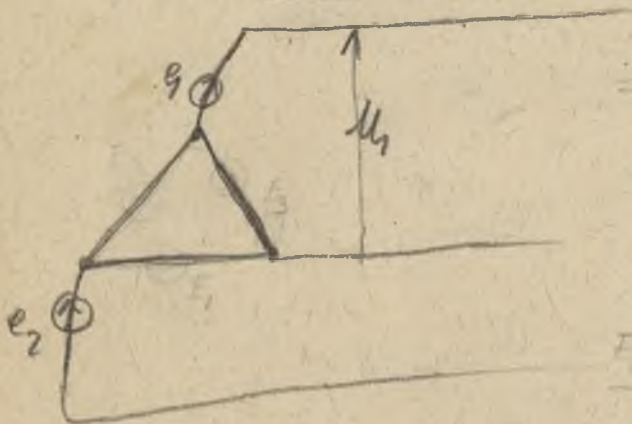
$$U_{20} = \frac{E_1(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) - (E_1 + E_2 + E_3)R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$e_2 = -U_{20}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{(E_2 + E_3)R_1 - E_1(R_2 + R_3)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

Sprawdzenie

$$U_1 = e_1$$



$$U_1 = \frac{(E_1 + E_2)R_3 - E_3(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

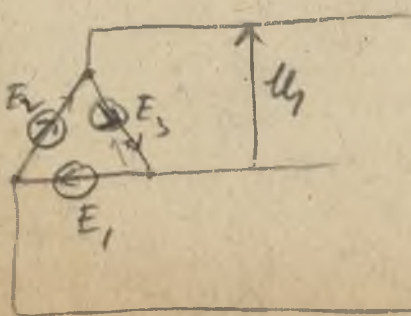
$$U_1 + E_3 - y \cdot R_3 = 0$$

$$U_1 = -E_3 + y \cdot R_3$$

$$U_1 = \frac{-E_3(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) + (E_1 + E_2 + E_3)R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$U_1 = E_1 - y \cdot R_2$$

$$U_1 = \frac{(E_1 + E_2)R_3 - E_3(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$



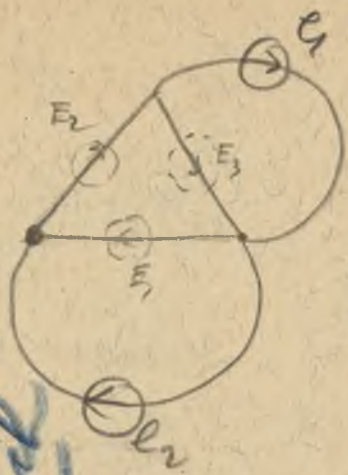
$$2E_2R_3 = 1 \cdot R_3$$

$$U_2 = \frac{E_2(R_1 + R_2) - E_1R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

Dobrze

Wyznaczenie SEM w sieci

obwód 2-ny



$$I_1 = \frac{(E_1 + E_2)R_3 - E_3(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

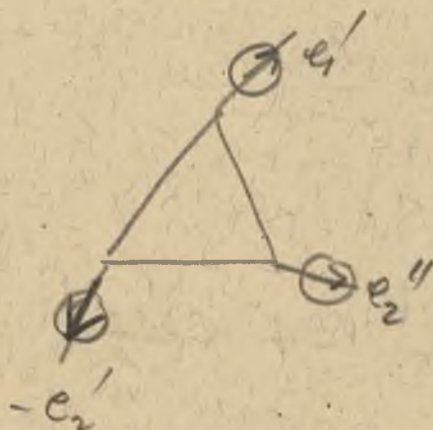
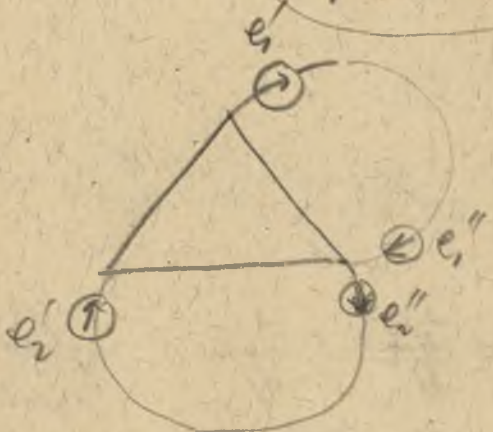
$$I_2 = \frac{(E_2 + E_3)R_1 - E_1(R_2 + R_3)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\widehat{E_1 R_3 + E_2 R_3} - \widehat{E_3 R_1} - E_3 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{E_2 R_1 + \widehat{E_3 R_1} - E_1 R_2 - \widehat{E_1 R_3}}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{E_2 R_3 - E_3 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} + \frac{E_1 R_3 - E_3 R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{E_2 R_1 - E_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} + \frac{E_3 R_1 - E_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$



$$I_1' = \frac{E_1 R_2 - E_3 R_2}{\Sigma R}$$

$$I_2'' = \frac{E_2 R_1 - E_1 R_3}{\Sigma R}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{E_1 R_2 - E_2 R_1}{\Sigma R}$$