

Hochspannungstechnik I

Übungsbegleitender Umdruck

Einfache elektrische Felder und Potentialfunktion

Maxwellgleichungen

Bezeichnung	Integralform	Differentialform
Induktionsgesetz	$\oint_S \vec{E} \, d\vec{s} = - \oint_A \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \, d\vec{A}$	$\text{rot } \vec{E} = - \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$
Durchflutungsgesetz	$\oint_S \vec{H} \, d\vec{s} = \oint_A \left(\vec{j}_L + \frac{d\vec{D}}{dt} \right) \, d\vec{A}$	$\text{rot } \vec{H} = \vec{j}_L + \frac{d\vec{D}}{dt}$
Satz vom Hüllenfluss	$\oint_A \vec{D} \, d\vec{A} = \iiint_V \rho \, dV$	$\text{div } \vec{D} = \rho$
Satz von der Quellenfreiheit mag. Felder	$\oint_A \vec{B} \, d\vec{A} = 0$	$\text{div } \vec{B} = 0$

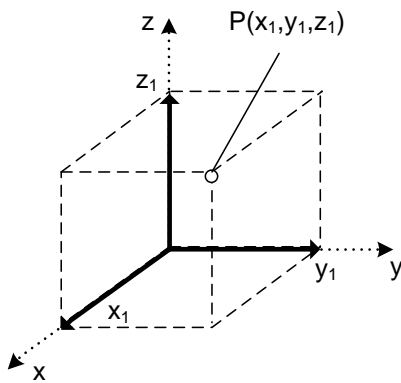
Materialeigenschaften

$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E}$	$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$	$\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$
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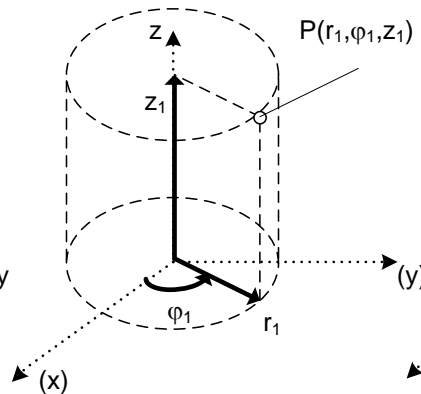
$d\vec{s}, d\vec{f}, dV$	Weg-, Flächen- und Volumenelement	
\vec{E}	elektrische Feldstärke	V/m
\vec{D}	elektrische Flussdichte	C/m ²
\vec{H}	magnetische Feldstärke	A/m
\vec{B}	magnetische Flussdicht	T
ρ	Raumladungsdichte	C/m ³
\vec{j}	Stromdichte	A/m ²
ϵ_0	Permittivität des Vakuums (8,854 E-12 As/Vm)	As/Vm
μ_0	Magnetische Feldkonstante (12,566 E-7 H/m)	H/m

Koordinatensysteme

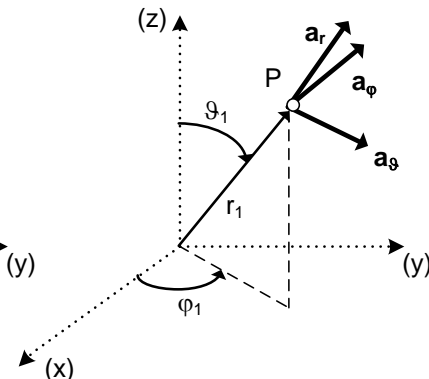
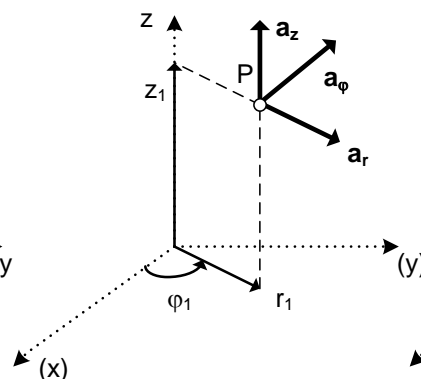
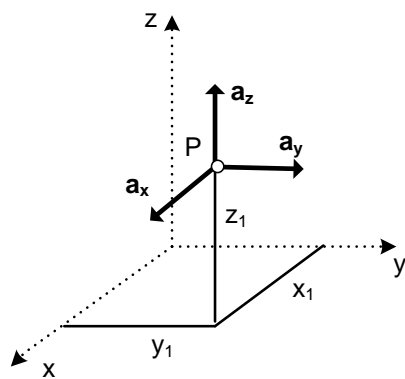
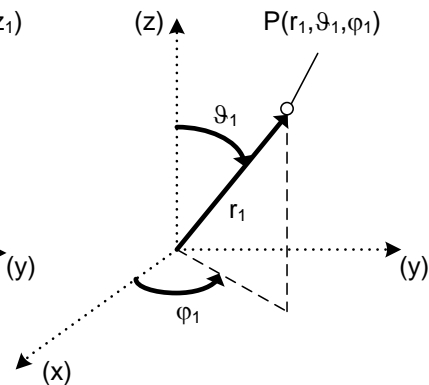
Kartesische K.



Zylinder-K.



Kugel-K.



Kartesische Koordinaten, Zylinder- und Kugelkoordinaten
mit zugehörigen Einheitsvektoren

Kartesische Koordinaten x, y, z

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{X} = \nabla \times \mathbf{X} = \left(\frac{\partial X_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{a}_x + \left(\frac{\partial X_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{a}_y + \left(\frac{\partial X_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{X} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{X} = \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{grad } U = \nabla U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \mathbf{a}_x + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \mathbf{a}_y + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\nabla^2 U = \Delta U = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{X} = \Delta \mathbf{X} = \begin{Bmatrix} (\Delta \mathbf{X})_x \\ (\Delta \mathbf{X})_y \\ (\Delta \mathbf{X})_z \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 X_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X_x}{\partial z^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 X_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X_y}{\partial z^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 X_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X_z}{\partial z^2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta X_x \\ \Delta X_y \\ \Delta X_z \end{Bmatrix}$$

Zylinderkoordinaten r, φ, z

$$x = r \cos\varphi \quad y = r \sin\varphi \quad z = z$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{X} = \nabla \times \mathbf{X} = \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial X_\varphi}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{a}_r + \left(\frac{\partial X_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial r} \right) \mathbf{a}_\varphi + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial(rX_\varphi)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial X_r}{\partial \varphi} \right) \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{X} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{X} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rX_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial X_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{grad } U = \nabla U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \mathbf{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi} \mathbf{a}_\varphi + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\nabla^2 U = \Delta U = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{X} = \Delta \mathbf{X} = \begin{Bmatrix} (\Delta \mathbf{X})_r \\ (\Delta \mathbf{X})_\varphi \\ (\Delta \mathbf{X})_z \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta X_r - \frac{1}{r^2} X_r - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial X_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \\ \Delta X_\varphi - \frac{1}{r^2} X_\varphi + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial X_r}{\partial \varphi} \\ \Delta X_z \end{Bmatrix} \neq \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta X_r \\ \Delta X_\varphi \\ \Delta X_z \end{Bmatrix}$$

Kugelkoordinaten r, ϑ, φ

$$x = r \sin\vartheta \cos\varphi \quad y = r \sin\vartheta \sin\varphi \quad z = r \cos\vartheta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } \mathbf{X} &= \nabla \times \mathbf{X} = \frac{1}{r \sin\vartheta} \left(\frac{\partial(X_\varphi \sin\vartheta)}{\partial\vartheta} - \frac{\partial X_\vartheta}{\partial\varphi} \right) \mathbf{a}_r + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{\sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial X_r}{\partial\varphi} - \frac{\partial(rX_\varphi)}{\partial r} \right) \mathbf{a}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial(rX_\vartheta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial X_r}{\partial\vartheta} \right) \mathbf{a}_\varphi \end{aligned}$$

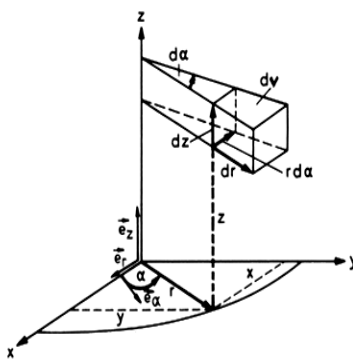
$$\text{div } \mathbf{X} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{X} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 X_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta} (X_\vartheta \sin\vartheta) + \frac{1}{r \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial X_\varphi}{\partial\varphi}$$

$$\text{grad } U = \nabla U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \mathbf{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial\vartheta} \mathbf{a}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial U}{\partial\varphi} \mathbf{a}_\varphi$$

$$\nabla^2 U = \Delta U = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta} \left(\sin\vartheta \frac{\partial U}{\partial\vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial\varphi^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{X} = \Delta \mathbf{X} = \begin{Bmatrix} (\Delta \mathbf{X})_r \\ (\Delta \mathbf{X})_\vartheta \\ (\Delta \mathbf{X})_\varphi \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta X_r - \frac{2}{r^2} X_r - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta} (X_\vartheta \sin\vartheta) - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial X_\varphi}{\partial\varphi} \\ \Delta X_\vartheta - \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} X_\vartheta + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial X_r}{\partial\vartheta} - \frac{2 \cot\vartheta}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial X_\varphi}{\partial\varphi} \\ \Delta X_\varphi - \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} X_\varphi + \frac{2}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial X_r}{\partial\varphi} + \frac{2 \cot\vartheta}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial X_\vartheta}{\partial\varphi} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Kugel und Zylinderkoordinaten



Variablen: r, α, z
 Einheitsvektoren: $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\alpha, \vec{e}_z$
 Rechtssystem: $\vec{e}_r \times \vec{e}_\alpha = \vec{e}_z$
 Zusammenhang mit rechtwinkligen Koordinaten:
 $x = r \cos \alpha, y = r \sin \alpha, z = z$
 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
 $\alpha = \arctan(y/x)$
 $dr = dx \cos \alpha + dy \sin \alpha$
 $r d\alpha = dy \cos \alpha - dx \sin \alpha$
 $dz = dz$

Linienelement: $ds = \sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 d\alpha^2 + dz^2}$

Volumenelement: $dv = r dr d\alpha dz$

Nabla Operator: $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$

Gradient: $\text{grad } \psi \equiv \nabla \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$

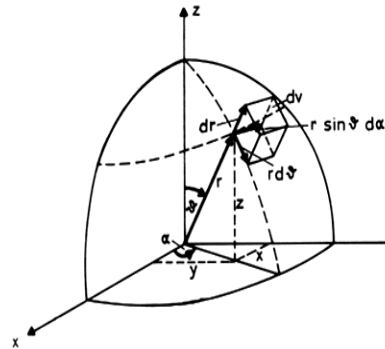
Divergenz: $\text{div } \vec{u} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r u_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}$

Rotation: $\text{rot } \vec{u} = \vec{e}_r \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial z} \right\} + \vec{e}_\alpha \left\{ \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} \right\} + \vec{e}_z \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r u_\alpha)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \alpha} \right\}$

Laplace Operator: $\Delta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

$\Delta \vec{u} = \vec{e}_r \left\{ \Delta u_r - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{u_r}{r^2} \right\} + \vec{e}_\alpha \left\{ \Delta u_\alpha + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{u_\alpha}{r^2} \right\} + \vec{e}_z \left\{ \Delta u_z \right\}$

Flächenelement: $dA_r = r d\alpha dz$



Variablen: r, ϑ, α
 Einheitsvektoren: $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\vartheta, \vec{e}_\alpha$
 Rechtssystem: $\vec{e}_r \times \vec{e}_\vartheta = \vec{e}_\alpha$
 Zusammenhang mit rechtwinkligen Koordinaten:
 $x = r \sin \vartheta \cos \alpha, y = r \sin \vartheta \sin \alpha, z = r \cos \vartheta$
 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$
 $\alpha = \arctan(y/x)$
 $\vartheta = \arctan(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}/z)$

$dr = dx \sin \vartheta \cos \alpha + dy \sin \vartheta \sin \alpha + dz \cos \vartheta$

$r \sin \vartheta d\alpha = dy \cos \alpha - dx \sin \alpha$

$r d\vartheta = dx \cos \vartheta \cos \alpha + dy \cos \vartheta \sin \alpha - dz \sin \vartheta$

Linienelement: $ds = \sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta d\alpha^2 + r^2 d\vartheta^2}$

Volumenelement: $dv = r^2 \sin \vartheta dr d\vartheta d\alpha$

Nabla Operator: $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \vec{e}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha$

Gradient: $\nabla \psi \equiv \text{grad } \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \vartheta} \vec{e}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha$

Divergenz: $\text{div } \vec{u} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 u_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (\sin \vartheta \cdot u_\vartheta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial \alpha}$

Rotation: $\text{rot } \vec{u} = \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (\sin \vartheta \cdot u_\alpha) - \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial \vartheta} \right\} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r u_\alpha) \right\} \vec{e}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r u_\vartheta) - \frac{\partial u_\vartheta}{\partial r} \right\} \vec{e}_\alpha$

Laplace Operator: $\Delta = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left(\sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 \dots}{\partial \alpha^2}$

Flächenelement: $dA_r = r^2 \sin(\vartheta) d\vartheta d\alpha$

Oberflächenelemente:

- Kartesische Koordinaten

$$dA_{\text{kartesisch}} = \vec{e}_x \cdot dy \cdot dz + \vec{e}_y \cdot dx \cdot dz + \vec{e}_z \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

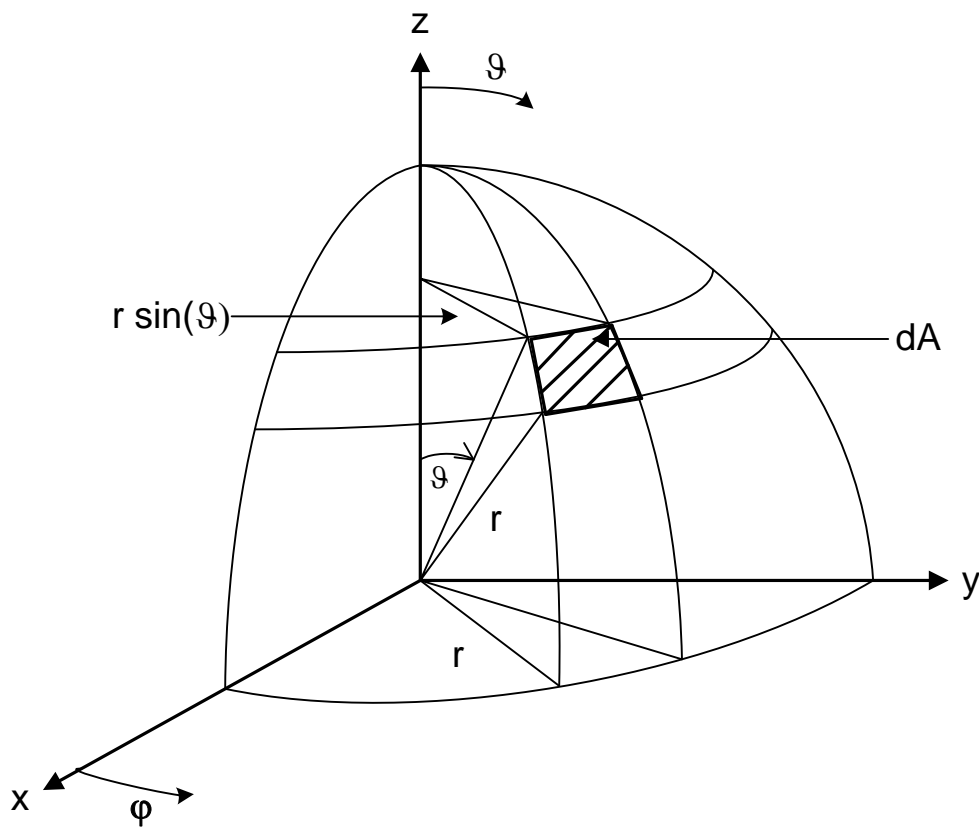
- Kugelkoordinaten

$$dA_{\text{Kugel}} = \vec{e}_r \cdot r^2 \cdot \sin(\vartheta) \cdot d\varphi \cdot d\vartheta + \vec{e}_\varphi \cdot r \cdot dr \cdot d\vartheta + \vec{e}_\vartheta \cdot r \cdot \sin(\vartheta) \cdot dr \cdot d\varphi$$

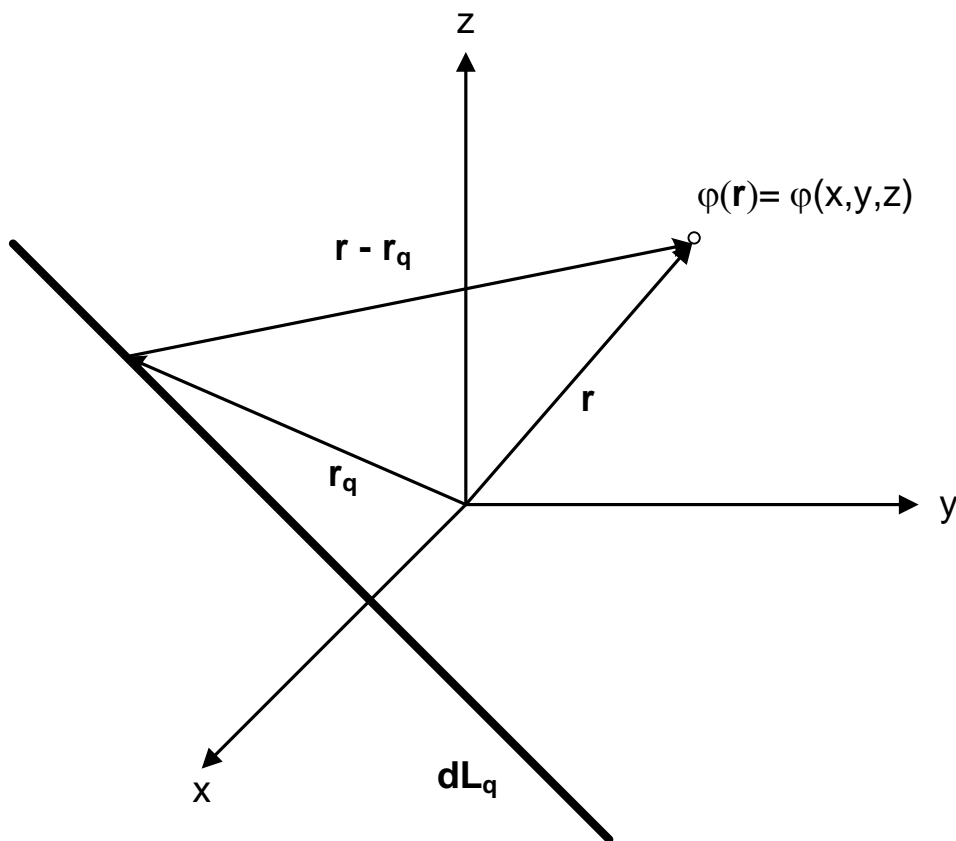
- Zylinderkoordinaten

$$dA_{\text{Zylinder}} = \vec{e}_r \cdot r \cdot d\varphi \cdot dz + \vec{e}_\varphi \cdot r \cdot dr \cdot dz + \vec{e}_z \cdot r \cdot dr \cdot d\varphi$$

Integration über sphärisch gekrümmte Oberfläche

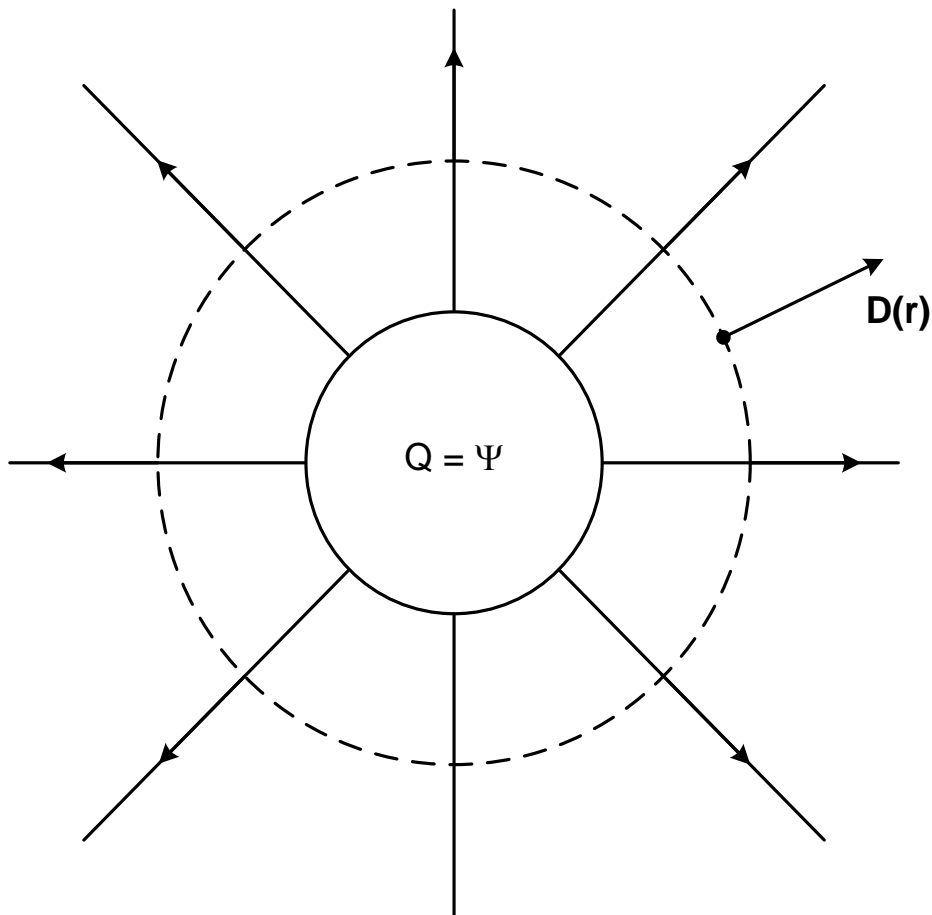


Potentialfunktion $\varphi(\mathbf{r})$ einer Linienladungsdichte $\rho_L(\mathbf{r}_q)$

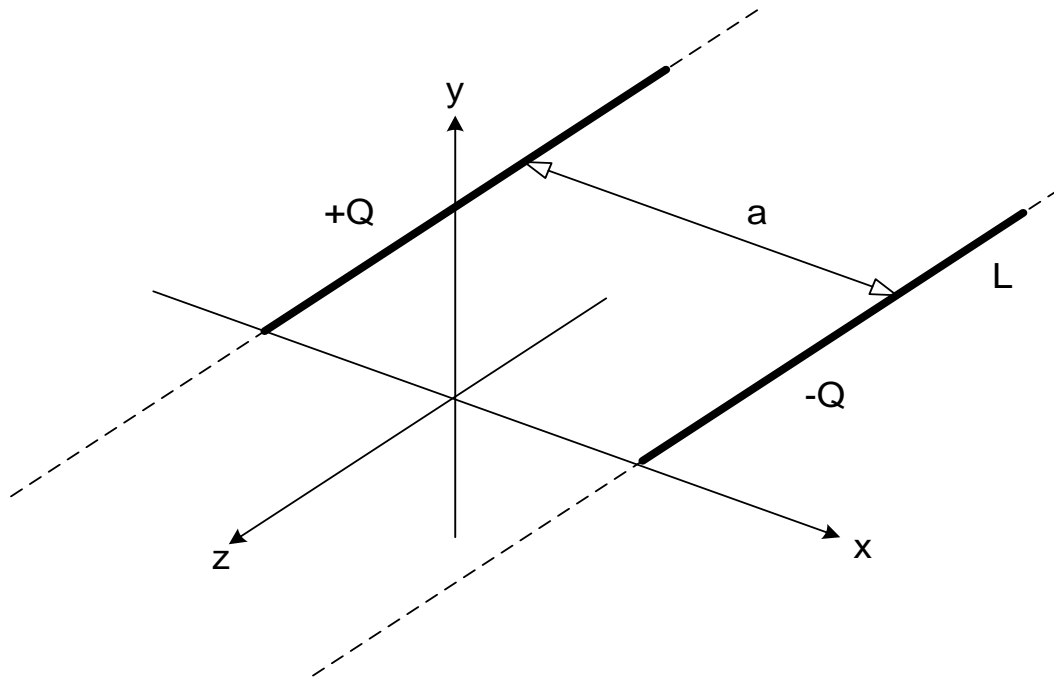


Zur Berechnung der Potentialfunktion $\varphi(\mathbf{r})$ einer Linienladungsdichte $\rho_L(\mathbf{r}_q)$ mit Quellen-Ortsvektor \mathbf{r}_q .

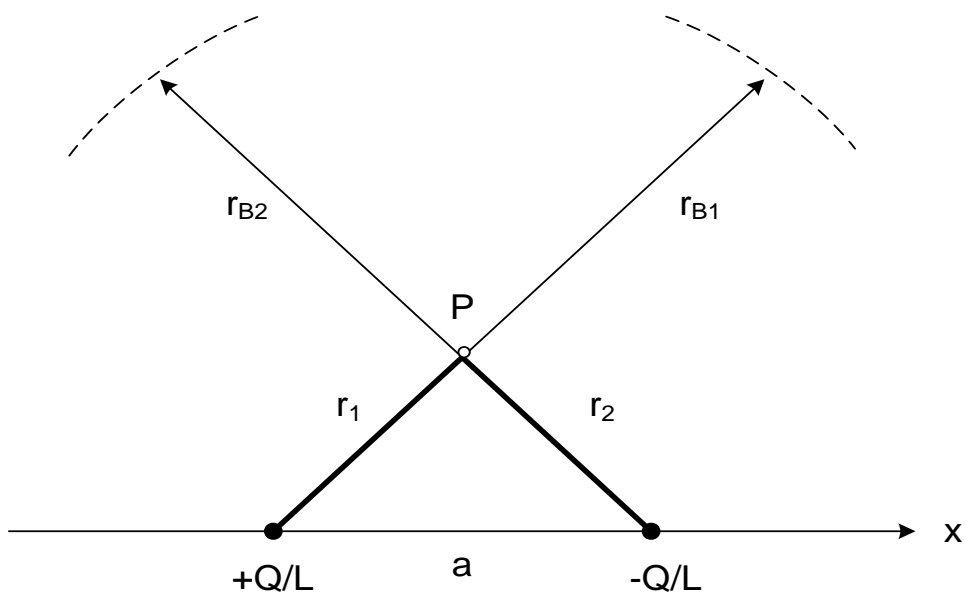
Ebenes Zylinder- bzw. Kugelsymmetrisches- Problem



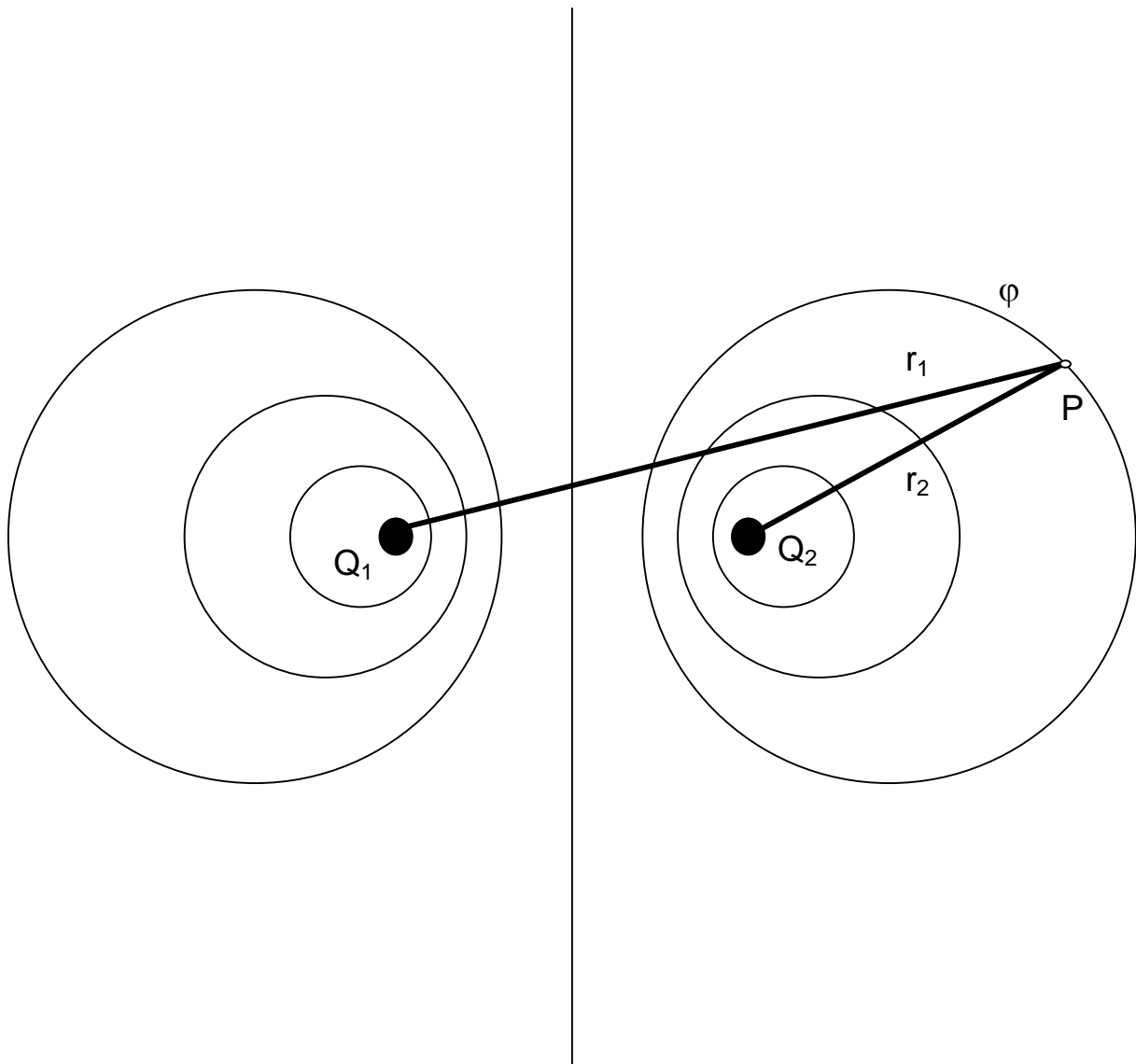
Zwei parallele Ladungen



sehr weit entferntes Bezugspotential



Überlagerung von Quellenfeldern



Gaußsches Gesetz / Satz vom Hüllenfluß

