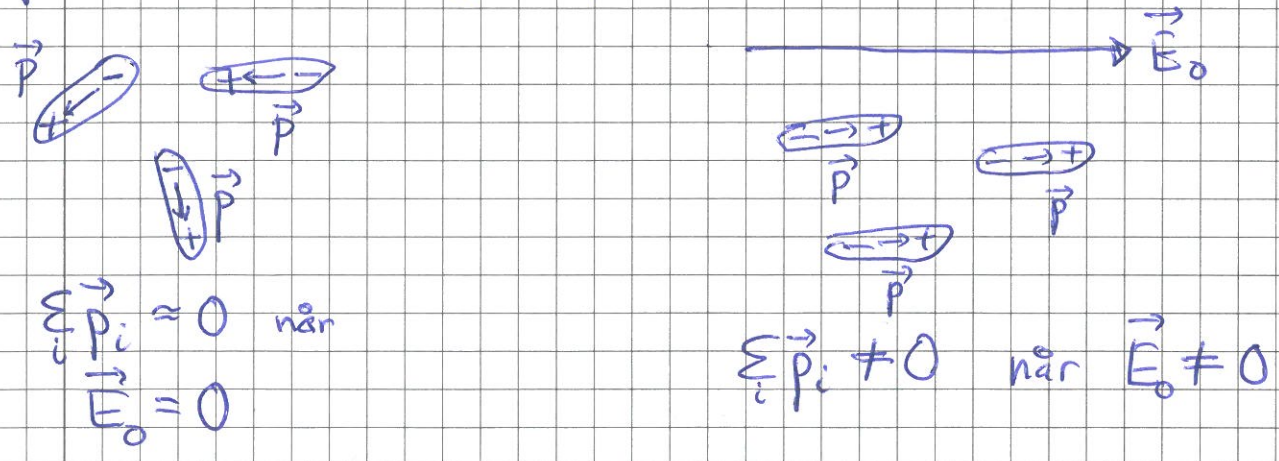
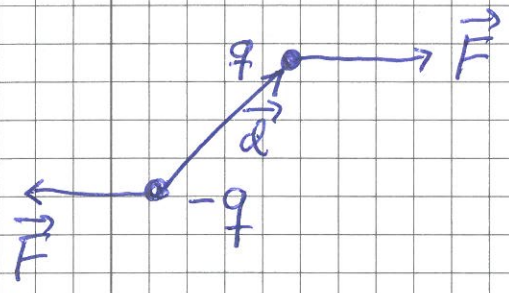


# Isolatorer

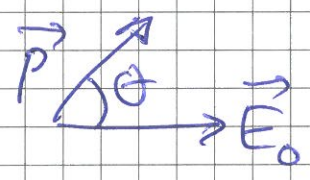
Ingen frie ladninger, men "bundet" ladning som polariseres i ytre felt  $\vec{E}_0$ :



Ytre felt  $\vec{E}_0 \Rightarrow$  Innretning av dipoler: [Øv 9 Nr 3]

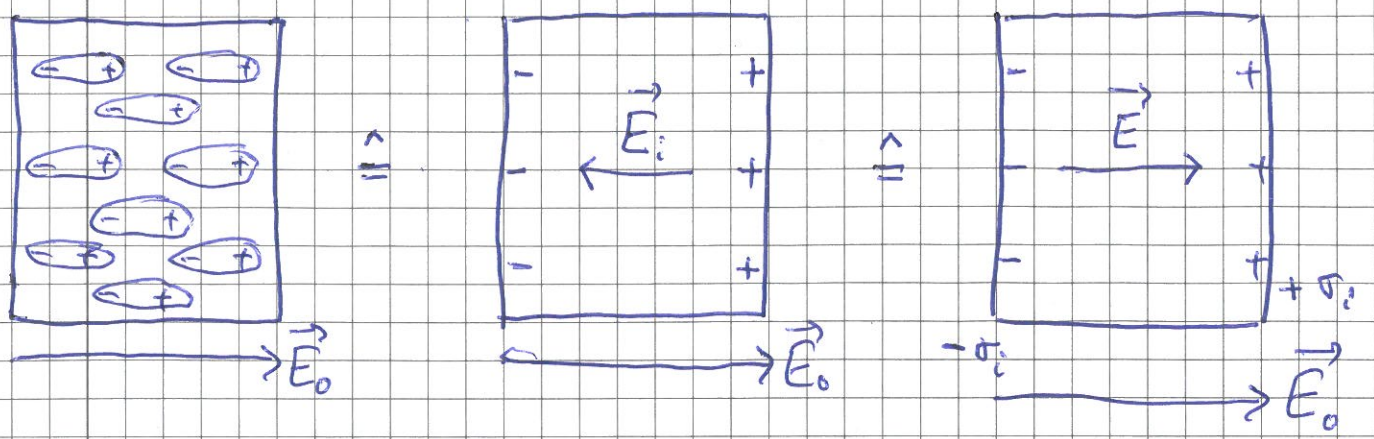


Dreiemoment:  $|\vec{\tau}| = p E_0 \sin \theta$



$\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}_0$

Netto makroskopisk effekt av ytre  $\vec{E}_0$ :



- $\rho = 0$  inni; induert nettladning  $\pm \sigma_i$  på overflaten
- indusert felt  $\vec{E}_i$  inni  $\Rightarrow$  svekket felt inni:  $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}_i$   
 $|\vec{E}| = |\vec{E}_0| - |\vec{E}_i|$

Isolatorens relative permittivitet (ert. dielektriske konstant)  $\epsilon_r$  def ved

$$E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} E_0$$

$$[\epsilon_r] = 1$$

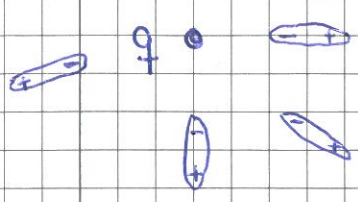
Stoffets permittivitet  $\epsilon = \epsilon_r \cdot \epsilon_0$

Stoff	$\epsilon_r$	Stoffets permittivitet $\epsilon = \epsilon_r \cdot \epsilon_0$
Vakuum	1	$\epsilon_0$
Torr luft	1,00054	$1,00054 \epsilon_0$
Plast	2-6	$(2-6) \cdot \epsilon_0$
Rent vann	80	$80 \epsilon_0$
Perfekt metall	$\infty$	$\infty$

Felt fra ladning  $q$  i vakuum:  $E_{vac}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

Felt i dielektrikum med relativ perm.  $\epsilon_r$ :

$$E(r) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} E_{vac}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_r\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}$$



Svekket felt pga polarisering av mediet rundt  $q$

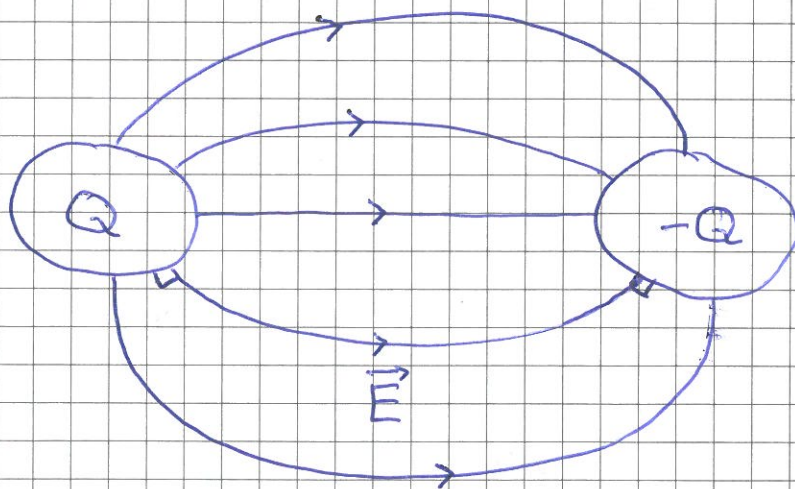
Lysfarten i vakuum:  $c \approx 3 \cdot 10^8$  m/s; i dielektrikum:  $v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} < c$

Brytningsindeksen til et stoff:  $n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$

# Kondensator og kapasitans [YF 24; UHL 20]

108

Kondensator = To ledere med ladning  $\pm Q$ :



Coulombs lov  $\Rightarrow E$  prop. med  $Q$

$$\Rightarrow V = V_+ - V_- = - \int_-^+ \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

også prop. med  $Q$

Kondensatorens kapasitans:

$$C = Q/V$$

•  $[C] = \frac{C}{V} = F$  (farad)

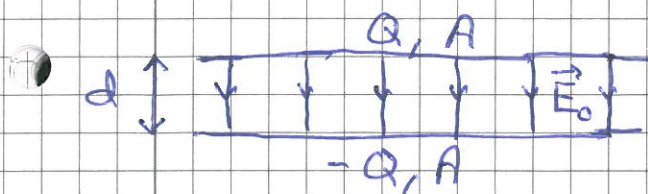
• Kretssymbol:

• Lagrer ladning og energi

•  $C$  afhænger af utforming og medium mellem lederne

• Beregning af  $C$ : Antag  $\pm Q$  og regn ud  $V$ ; da er  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$

## Plattekondensator:



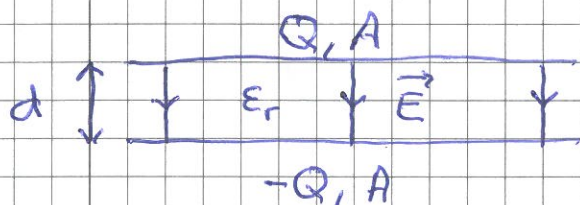
$$d \ll \sqrt{A} \Rightarrow \text{uniformt } E_0 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q/A}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{mellom platen}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = E_0 d = \frac{Q d}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_0 = \frac{Q}{V_0} = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

↑ medium      ↑ geometri

Hvis fylt med dielektrikum med relativ perm.  $\epsilon_r$ :



$$E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} E_0 = \frac{Q/A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} \Rightarrow V = E d = \frac{Q d}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 A}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

↑ medium      ↑ geometri

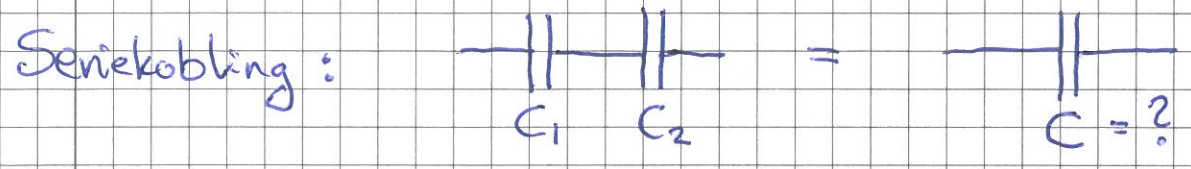
Der: Kapasitansen er økt med faktor  $\epsilon_r > 1$

$$\text{Eks: } A = 1 \text{ cm}^2, d = 1 \text{ mm}, \epsilon_r = 4 \Rightarrow C \approx 3.5 \text{ pF}$$

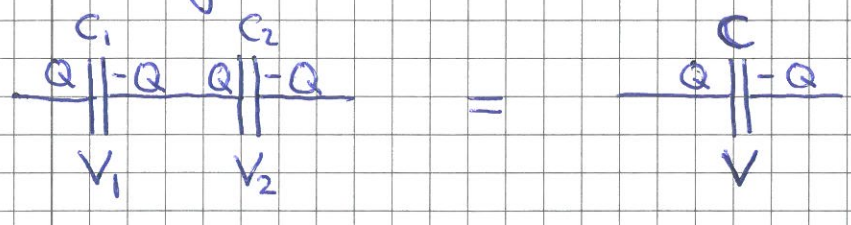
$$[C = 1 \text{ F}, d = 1 \text{ mm og } \epsilon_r = 4 \text{ krever areal } A \approx 3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^2 !]$$

$$\text{Når } [C] = \text{F}, \text{ har vi } [\epsilon] = [C \cdot d/A] = \underline{\text{F/m}}$$

# Kobling av flere kapasitanser [YF 24.2; LHL 20.2]

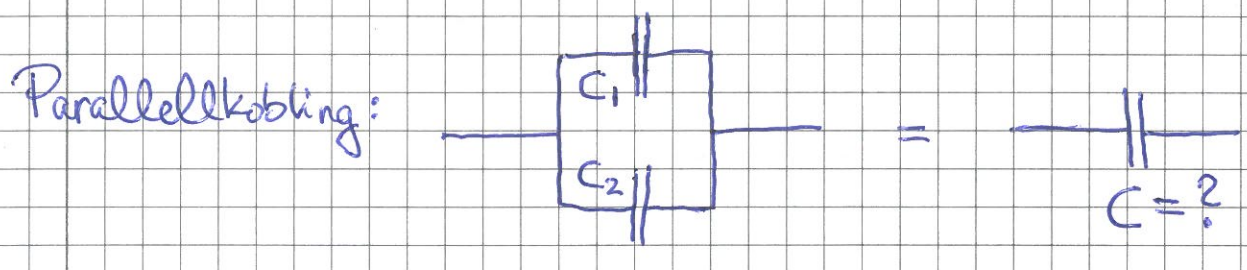


Lik ladning ± Q:

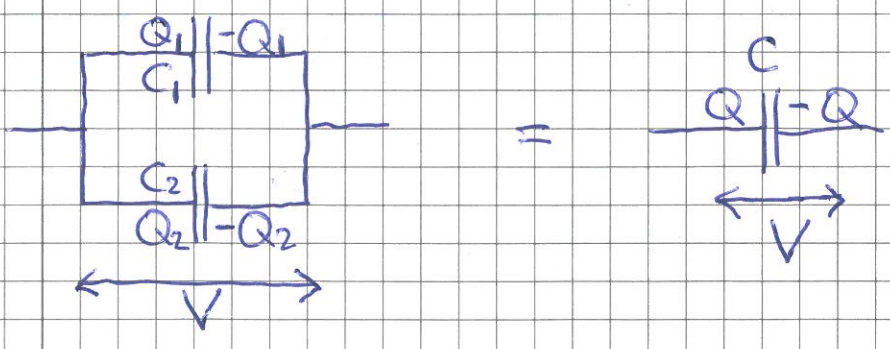


$$\Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = V \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2} = \frac{Q}{C} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}}$$

Med N stk i serie:  $\boxed{C^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i^{-1}}$



Likt potensial fall (lik spenning) V:

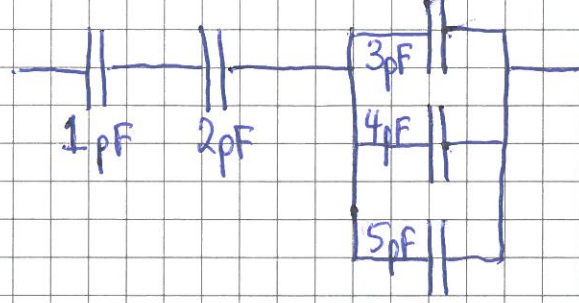


$$\Rightarrow Q_1 + Q_2 = Q \Rightarrow C_1 V + C_2 V = C V$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C = C_1 + C_2}$$

Med N stk i parallell:  $\boxed{C = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i}$

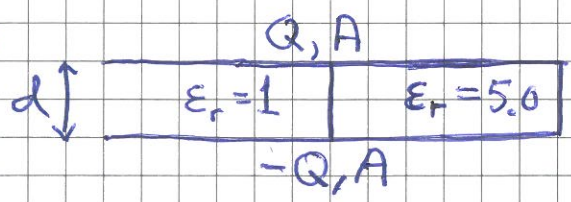
Eks 1:



Total  $C = ?$

Løsning:  $C = \left\{ \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3+4+5} \right\}^{-1} \text{ pF} = \left( \frac{19}{12} \right)^{-1} \text{ pF} = \underline{\underline{\frac{12}{19} \text{ pF}}}$

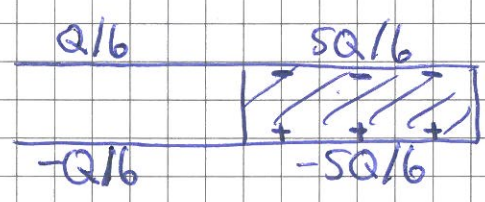
Eks 2:



$d = 1 \text{ mm}, A = 2 \text{ cm}^2$

$C = ?$

Løsning: Konstant potensial på gitt leder  $\Rightarrow$  samme (totale) elektriske felt i venstre og høyre halvdel  $\Rightarrow Q/6$  og  $5Q/6$  på hver venstre og høyre halvdel, fordi dielektrikum til høyre svekker feltet med faktor  $1/\epsilon_r = 1/5$ :

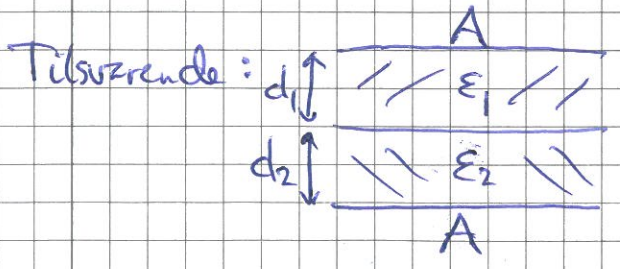


$E = \sigma/\epsilon_0 = \left( \frac{Q/6}{A/2} \right) / \epsilon_0 = \frac{Q}{3\epsilon_0 A}$

$V = Ed = \frac{Qd}{3\epsilon_0 A} \Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{V} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3\epsilon_0 A}{d}}}$

$\Rightarrow$  Som parallellkobling av  $\frac{A/2}{\epsilon_0} \uparrow d$  og  $\frac{A/2}{5\epsilon_0} \uparrow d$ :

$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{A/2}{d} + 5\epsilon_0 \frac{A/2}{d} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3\epsilon_0 A}{d}}}$

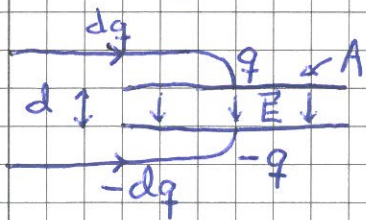


$\hat{=}$  Seriekobling av to med likt areal, fylt med  $\epsilon_1$  og  $\epsilon_2$

# Energi i $\vec{E}$ -felt [YF 24.3; LHL 20.4]

1/2

Opplading av kondensator gir økt potensiell energi  $U$  som lagres i  $\vec{E}$ -feltet:



Økning fra  $\pm q$  til  $\pm(q+dq)$  øker pot.energi med

$$dU = v(q) dq = \frac{q}{C} dq$$

$\Rightarrow$  Opplading fra  $q=0$  til  $q=Q$  gir pot. energi:

$$U = \int dU = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{QV}{2} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

Med  $C = \epsilon_0 A/d$  og  $V = Ed$ :

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d} (Ed)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 \cdot \underbrace{(Ad)}$$

= volum mellom platenes, der  $E \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow$  Energi pr volumenheter i elektrisk felt er

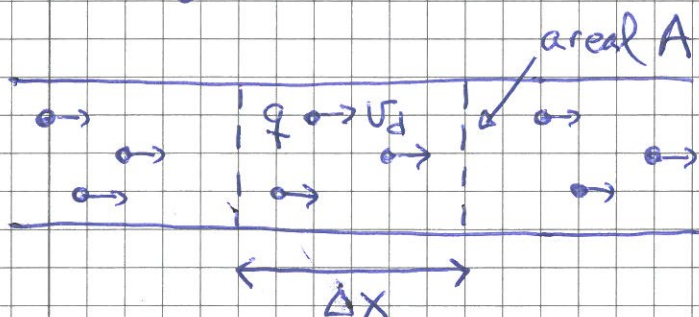
$$u_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$

(Gjelder generelt)

# Elektrisk strøm [YF 25,26; LHL 21,22]

(13)

## Strøm og strømteethet [YF 25.1; LHL 21.1]



Leder med  $n$  frie ladninger  $q$  pr volumenhed, med midlere driftshastighed  $v_d$  langs lederen

Elektrisk strøm (-styrke):

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \xrightarrow{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

= ladning som passerer tværsnittet af lederen pr tidsenhed

$$[I] = \text{C/s} = \text{A} \quad (\text{ampere})$$

På tid  $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta x}{v_d}$  passerer ladning

$$\Delta Q = q \cdot \Delta N = q \cdot n \cdot \Delta V = q \cdot n \cdot \Delta x \cdot A$$

tværsnittet med areal  $A$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{q n \Delta x A}{\Delta x / v_d} = n q v_d A$$



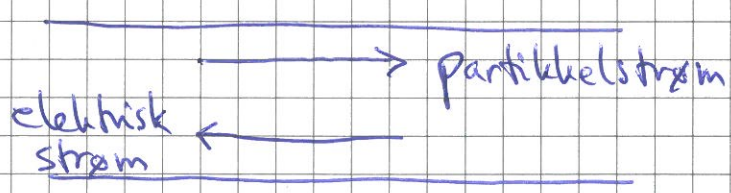
Strømtetthet:

$j = I/A = \text{strøm pr flateenhet}$

$[j] = A/m^2$

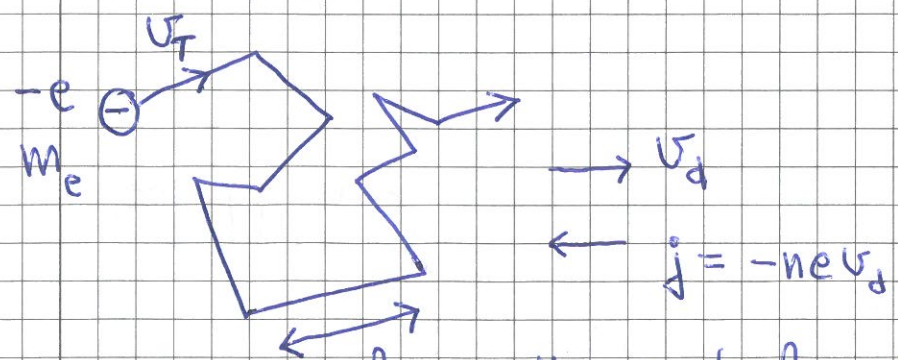
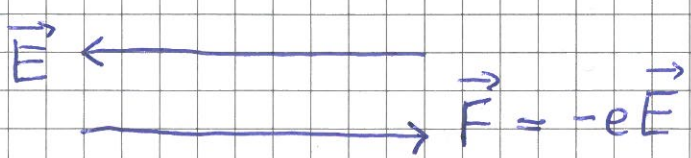
$\Rightarrow j = \frac{nq v_d A}{A} = nq v_d$  [Strømtetthet =  $\frac{I}{A} = nq v_d$ ]

I metall:  $q = -e \Rightarrow j = -ne v_d$



Ohms lov [YF 25.2, 25.6; LHL 21.2, 21.4]

Frie elektroner kolliderer i metallet:



$d = \text{midlere avstand mellom kollisjoner}$

$\tau = d/v_T = \text{midlere tid}$

Medlere elektronhastighet  $v_T$  ved temperatur  $T$ :

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e v_T^2 = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \Rightarrow v_T = \sqrt{3k_B T / m_e} \sim 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

ved  $T = 300 \text{ K}$  ( $k_B = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$ ;  $m_e = 9.1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ )

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \lambda / v_T \sim 10^{-9} \text{ m} / 10^5 \text{ m/s} = 10^{-14} \text{ s}$$

$$N2: F = m_e a \Rightarrow -eE = m_e \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \approx m_e \frac{v_d}{\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_d \approx - \frac{e\tau}{m_e} E$$

$$\Rightarrow j = -nev_d = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_e} E$$

Ohms lov (p\u00e5 "mikroskopisk" form):

$$\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

med konduktivit\u00e9t (elektrisk ledningsevne)

$$\sigma = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_e} \quad (\text{Paul Drude ca 1900})$$

$$[\sigma] = [j/E] = (\text{A/m}^2) / (\text{V/m}) = \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V} \cdot \text{m}} \quad (= \frac{\text{C}^2 \text{ s}}{\text{kg m}^3})$$

Eks: Ansl\u00e5  $\sigma$  i Cu. Ansl\u00e5  $v_d$  n\u00e5r  $E = 1 \text{ mV/m}$ .

L\u00f8sn:  $m_{\text{Cu}} \approx 63 \text{ g/mol}$ ;  $8.96 \text{ g/cm}^3 \Rightarrow 8.5 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ Cu pr m}^3$

Antk 1 frit elektron pr Cu  $\Rightarrow \sigma \sim 2.4 \cdot 10^7 \text{ } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}$

$\sigma_{\text{exp}} \approx 6 \cdot 10^7 \text{ } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}$  ved  $20^\circ \text{C}$

$$v_d \sim e\tau E / m_e \sim 10^{-6} \text{ m/s (!)} \ll v_T \sim 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$