

Feltlinjer for \vec{E}

[OS2 5.6; YF 21.6; LHL 19.6]

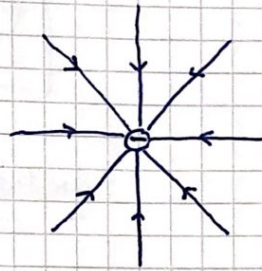
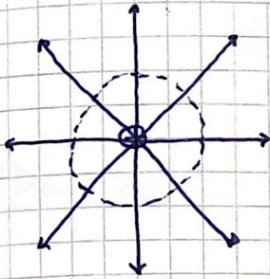
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Gir visuelt bilde av \vec{E} rundt ladningen(e).

Retning: Feltlinjer $\parallel \vec{E}$

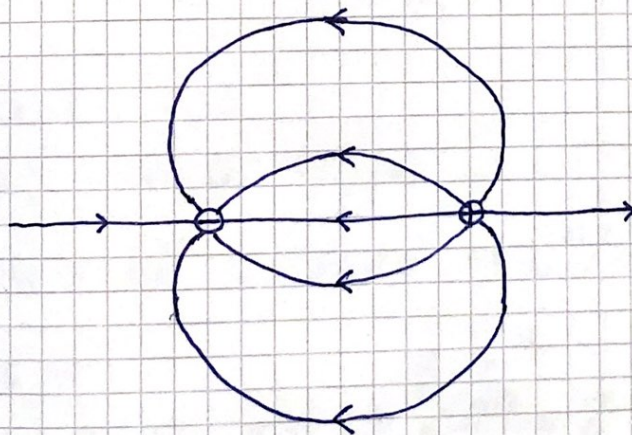
Feltstyrke: $E = |\vec{E}|$ prop. med antall linjer pr flateenhet

Eks 1: Punktladning

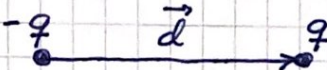


Feltlinjetetthet: $N/A = N/4\pi r^2 \sim 1/r^2$ }
Feltstyrke: $E = q/4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 \sim 1/r^2$ } OK

Eks 2: Dipol



Elektrisk dipolmoment [OS2 5.7; YF 21.7; LHL 19.10] (75)

Enkel dipol : 

Dipolmoment : $\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$ $[p] = C \cdot m$

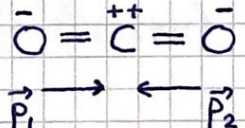
For flere punktladn. q_i i pos. \vec{r}_i :

$$\vec{p} = \sum_i q_i \vec{r}_i$$

For kontinuerlig ladn. fordeling :

$$\vec{p} = \int \vec{r} dq$$

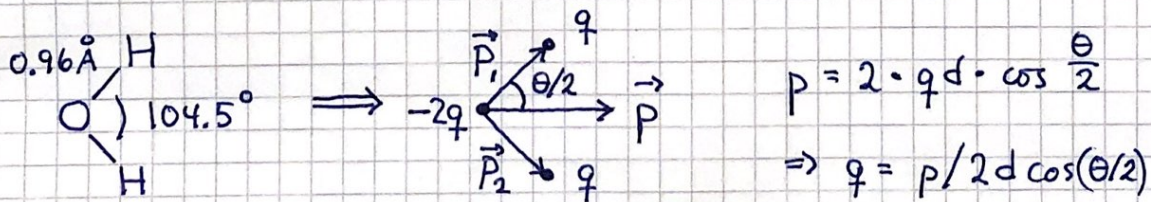
Alltid null nettoladn. for dipol : $\sum_i q_i = 0$ evt. $\int dq = 0$

Eks 1 : CO_2  $\vec{p} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = 0$

Eks 2 : H_2O

$p = 1.85 \text{ D}$ (debye)

$$1 \text{ D} = 10^{-21} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s} / \text{c} = (10^{-21} / 299792458) \text{ C} \cdot \text{m} \approx \frac{10^{-29}}{3} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}$$

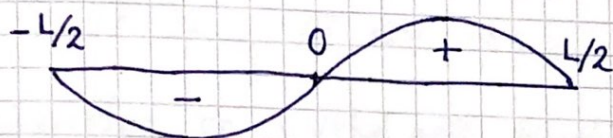


$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{1.85 \cdot 10^{-29}}{3} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m} / 2 \cdot 0.96 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m} \cdot \cos 52.25^\circ \approx 5.25 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ C}$$

$$\approx 0.33 e$$

Eks 3: Dipolantenne (øyeblikksbilde)

(76)



$$L = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

Ladn. pr lengdeenhet : $\lambda(x) = \lambda_0 \sin kx$; $k = \frac{2\pi}{L}$

Ladn. på liten bit mellom x og $x+dx$: $\lambda_0 = 6.3 \mu\text{C/m}$

$$dq = \lambda(x) dx$$

Bidrag til p fra dq : $dp = x \cdot dq = \lambda_0 x \sin kx dx$

Totalt dipolmoment : $p = \int dp = \lambda_0 \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x \sin kx dx$

Delvis integrasjon:

$$u = x, \quad v' = \sin kx \quad \Rightarrow \quad u' = 1, \quad v = -\frac{1}{k} \cos kx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x \sin kx dx &= \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \left(-\frac{x}{k} \cos kx \right) + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{1}{k} \cos kx dx \\ &= \frac{L^2}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

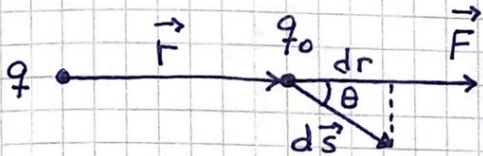
$$\Rightarrow \underline{p} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lambda_0 L^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 6.3 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}} \cdot 1.0 \text{ m}^2 = \underline{1.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}\cdot\text{m}}$$

Potensiell energi. Elektrisk potensial.

[OS2 7.1-7.2 ; YF 23.1-23.2 ; LHL 19.9, 20.3]

Coulombkrefter er, i likhet med gravitasjonskrefter, konservative.

Potensiell energi for ladningspar q og q_0 :



$$\begin{aligned} dU &= -\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = -F \cdot ds \cdot \cos\theta \\ &= -F \cdot dr = -qq_0 dr / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 \\ &= \text{endring i } U \text{ n\u00e5r } q_0 \\ &\text{flyttes fra } \vec{r} \text{ til } \vec{r} + d\vec{s} \end{aligned}$$

Naturlig valg her: $U(r \rightarrow \infty) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow U(r) = -\int_{\infty}^r \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \text{pot. energi for}$$

ladningspar q og q_0 i innbyrdes avstand r

Elektrisk potensial $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{pot. energi pr ladningsenhet}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V(r) = U(r)/q_0 = q / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

= potensialet som en punktladning q omgir seg med
= Coulombpotensialet

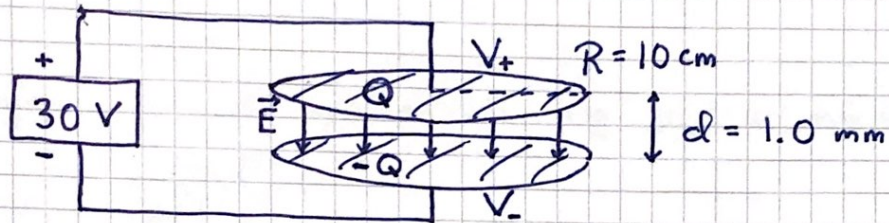
Potensialforskjell mellom posisjoner f og i :

$$\Delta V = \Delta U / q_0 = -\int_i^f (\vec{F} / q_0) \cdot d\vec{s} = -\int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\boxed{V_f - V_i = -\int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}$$

- Ser nå at $[E] = V/m$.
- $1 \text{ eV} = 1 \text{ elektronvolt} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \cdot 1 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
Hensiktsmessig enhet på atomært nivå.

Eks 1 :



Beslem E mellom platene, $\pm Q$ på platene, og p .

Løsning :

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

$$\Rightarrow E = \Delta V / d = 30 \text{ V} / 0.0010 \text{ m} = \underline{30 \text{ kV/m}}$$

$$\text{Fra før: } E = \sigma / \epsilon_0 = Q / A \epsilon_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Q &= E \cdot A \epsilon_0 = \frac{\Delta V}{d} \cdot \pi R^2 \cdot \epsilon_0 = 3 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}} \cdot \pi \cdot 0.01 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \epsilon_0 \\ &= (\Delta V / 4d) \cdot (4\pi \epsilon_0) \cdot R^2 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{1}{9 \cdot 10^9} \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ C} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ C} = \underline{8.3 \text{ nC}} \end{aligned}$$

$$8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{F} \cdot \text{m}}$$

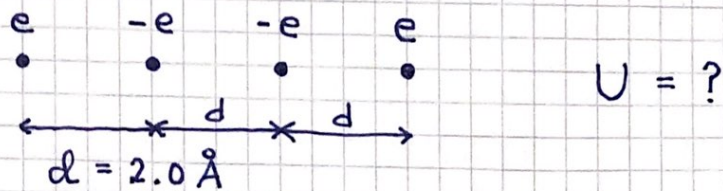
Systemets dipolmoment:

$$p = Q \cdot d = \underline{8.3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}}$$

Merk: \vec{E} har retning

- fra positiv mot negativ ladning
- fra høyt mot lavt potensial

Eks 2: Pot. energi for flere punktladninger



Løsning:

Alle ladningene vekselvirker parvis og bidrar med

$$U_{ij} = \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{ij}}$$

til total pot. energi U . Dermed:

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \sum_{\text{alle par}} U_{ij} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} \cdot \left\{ -1 + 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right\} \\ &= \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3} \right) = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{(1.6 \cdot 10^{-19})^2}{2.0 \cdot 10^{-10}} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3} \right) \text{ J} \\ &= -1.9 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J} = \underline{\underline{-12 \text{ eV}}} \end{aligned}$$

Systemet har null dipolmoment:

