

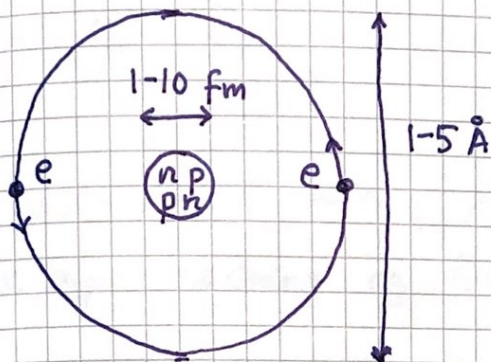
# Elektrostatikk [OS2 5-8; YF 21-24; LHL 19-20]

(57)

## Elektrisk ladning [OS2 5.1; YF 21.1; LHL 19.1]

Materie = atomer = atomkjerne og elektroner

Klassisk atommodell (N. Bohr 1913, NP 1922):



$$1 \text{ fm} = 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ \AA} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

(ångström)

Partikkel	Symbol	Masse (kg)	Ladning
Elektron	e	$9.11 \cdot 10^{-31}$	-e
Proton	p	$1.67 \cdot 10^{-27}$	+e
Nøytron	n	$1.67 \cdot 10^{-27}$	0

Ladning er kvantisert i enheter av  
 $e = \text{elementærladningen} \equiv 1.602176634 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Symbol for ladning:  $q, Q$

Enhet:  $[Q] = \text{C}$  (coulomb)

Nøytralt atom med atomnummer  $Z$  har  $Z$  protoner og  
 $Z$  elektroner  $\Rightarrow Q = Z \cdot e - Z \cdot e = 0$

Ioner er atomer og molekyler med  $Q \neq 0$ .

Eks:  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$

Isotoper av samme grunnstoff har ulikt antall nøytroner.

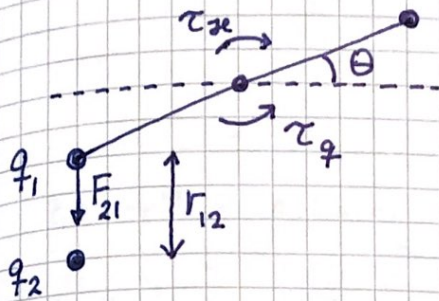
Eks:  $^{13}\text{N}$ ,  $^{14}\text{N}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$  har hhv 6, 7, 8 nøytroner ( $Z=7$ )



# Coulombs lov [OS2 5.3; YF 21.3; LHL 19.3]

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Charles Augustin de Coulomb, 1785:

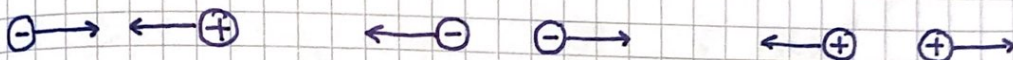


Torsjonstråd med stang sett ovenfra. Likevekt når

$$\tau_q + \tau_{xe} = 0$$

$$\tau_q = F_{21} \cdot \frac{1}{2} L \cdot \cos \theta ; \tau_{xe} = -\kappa \theta$$

Exp. viste at  $F_{21} \sim q_1 q_2 / r_{12}^2$  med tiltrekning mellom ulike typer ladning og frastøtning mellom like typer:



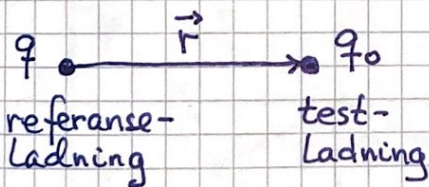
$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_{12}^2} \hat{r}_{12}$$

Coulombs lov

$\epsilon_0 \approx 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$  = vakuumpermittiviteten

$$1/4\pi\epsilon_0 \approx 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$$

# Elektrisk felt [OS2 5.4-5.5; YF 21.3-21.5; LHL 19.3-19.5]



Kraft fra  $q$  på  $q_0$ :

$$\vec{F} = \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

Elektrisk felt  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{El. kraft pr ladningsenhet}$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{F}/q_0$$

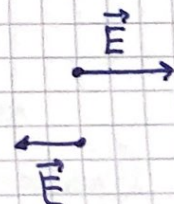
Enhet:  $[E] = \text{N/C}$

Punktladning  $q$  omgir seg med et el. felt:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

Bort fra  $q > 0$ :  $\oplus$

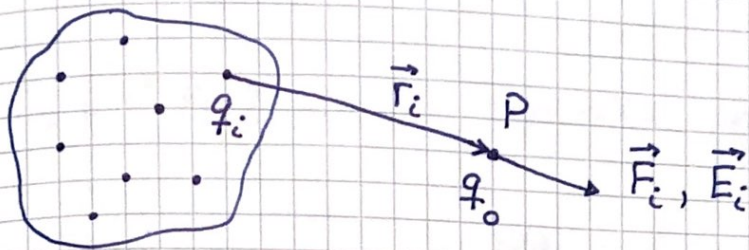
Inn mot  $q < 0$ :  $\ominus$





Flere referanseladninger:

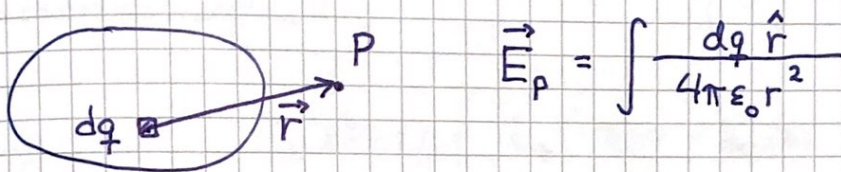
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El. felt i posisjon P fra ladningene  $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_i, \dots\}$ :

$$\vec{E} = \sum_i \vec{E}_i = \sum_i \frac{\vec{F}_i}{q_0} = \sum_i \frac{q_i \hat{r}_i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_i^2}$$

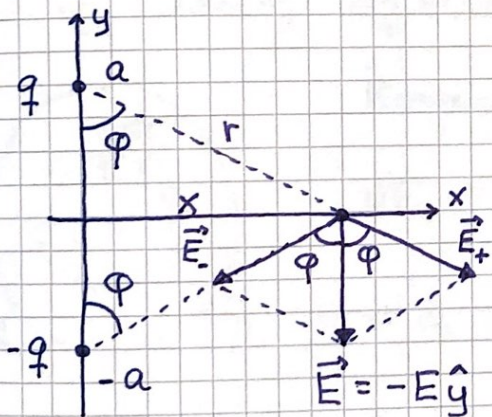
Kontinuerlig ladningsfordeling:  $q_i \rightarrow dq$ ;  $\sum_i \rightarrow \int$



$$\vec{E}_P = \int \frac{dq \hat{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

Eks 1: Enkel elektrisk dipol

Punktladn.  $\pm q$  i  $y = \pm a$ . Finn  $\vec{E}$  på x-aksen.



$$E = 2E_+ \cos\varphi \quad (E_- = E_+)$$

$$\cos\varphi = a/r = a/\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$$

$$E_+ = q/4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2$$

$$\vec{E} = -\hat{y} \cdot \frac{2qa}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2+a^2)^{3/2}}$$

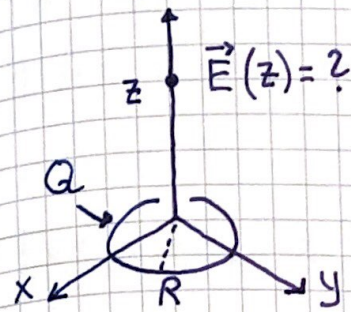
Langt unna dipolen,  $x \gg a$ :  $x \approx r$

$$E(r) \sim 1/r^3 \quad (\text{går raskere mot null enn } E(r) \sim 1/r^2 \text{ fra punktladning})$$



## Eks 2: Jevnt ladet ring

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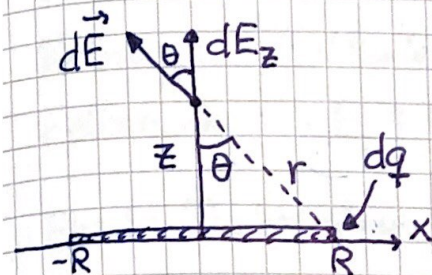
Symmetri  $\Rightarrow \vec{E}$  langs z-aksen

Bidrag fra  $dq$ :

$$dE_z = dE \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$dE = dq / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 ; \cos \theta = z/r$$

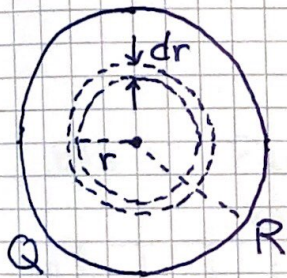
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E_z &= \int dE_z = \frac{z}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \int dq \\ &= \frac{Qz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$



Rimelig svar?  $E_z(0) = 0$ ;  $E_z(-z) = -E_z(z)$ ;  $E_z \approx \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 z^2}$   
når  $z \gg R$

## Eks 3: Jevnt ladet skive

= mange tynne ringer med radius  $r$ , bredde  $dr$   
og ladning  $dq = (Q/A) \cdot dA = (Q/\pi R^2) \cdot 2\pi r dr$



Ringens bidrag til feltet på z-aksen:

$$dE_z = \frac{dq \cdot z}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (z^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_z = \frac{Qz}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^R \frac{r dr}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\int_0^R \frac{r dr}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \left[ -\frac{1}{(r^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right]_0^R = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{(R^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_z = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \left[ 1 - \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{z^2}\right)^{-1/2} \right]$$

$$z \gg R \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{z^2}\right)^{-1/2} \approx 1 - \frac{R^2}{2z^2} \Rightarrow E_z \approx Q/4\pi\epsilon_0 z^2 \quad \text{OK!}$$



Stor skive,  $R \gg z$ :  $E_z \approx \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$  (6)

$\sigma = Q/\pi R^2$  = skivas ladning pr flateenhet

Dvs: Feltet er tilnærmet konstant nær ei jevnt ladd skive!

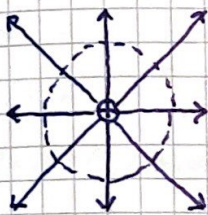
Feltlinjer for  $\vec{E}$  [OS2 5.6; YF 21.6; LHL 19.6]

Visuelt bilde av  $\vec{E}$  omkring ladningene.

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

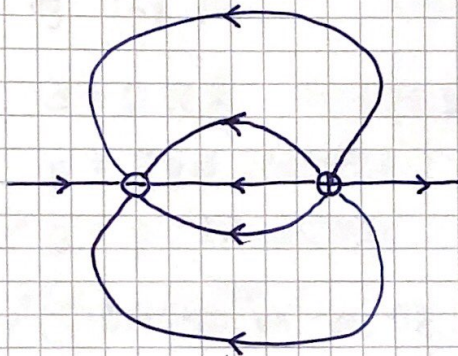
Feltstyrke:  $E = |\vec{E}|$  prop. med antall feltlinjer pr flateenhet

Eks 1: Punktladning

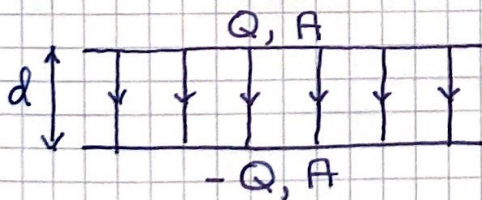


Feltlinjetetthet:  $\frac{N}{A} = \frac{N}{4\pi r^2} \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$   
Feltstyrke:  $E = q/4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$  } OK

Eks 2: Dipol



Eks 3: Parallellplatekondensator (nyttig kretselement)



$\sigma = Q/A$

Med kort avstand  $d$  mellom de to platene ( $d \ll \sqrt{A}$ )  
er feltet tilnærmet konstant mellom platene,

$E \approx 2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ , mens  $E \approx 0$  utenfor.



## Elektrisk dipolmoment [OS2 5.7; YF 21.7; LHL 19.10] (62)

Enkel dipol:  $-q \xrightarrow{d} q$  Dipolmoment:  $\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$ ;  $[p] = \text{C}\cdot\text{m}$

Flere punktladn.  $q_i$  i pos.  $\vec{r}_i$ :  $\vec{p} = \sum_i q_i \vec{r}_i$

Kontinuerlig ladningsfordeling:  $\vec{p} = \int \vec{r} dq$

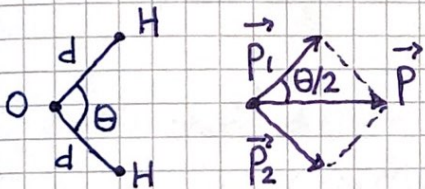
Dipol har altid null nettoladning:  $\sum_i q_i = 0$ ;  $\int dq = 0$

Eks 1:  $\text{CO}_2$   $\vec{p}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}} \vec{p}_2$   $\vec{p} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \underline{\underline{0}}$

Eks 2:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $p$  (exp) = 1.85 D (debye)

$1\text{D} = 10^{-21} \text{C}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}/c \approx \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-29} \text{C}\cdot\text{m}$  (da  $c \approx 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{m/s}$ )

Med ladning  $q$  på H og  $-2q$  på O, hvor stor er  $q$ ?



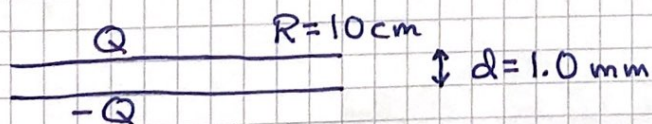
$d = 0.96 \text{\AA}$ ,  $\theta = 104.5^\circ$

$$p = 2qd \cos(\theta/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow q = p / 2d \cos(\theta/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow q = (1.85 \cdot 10^{-29} / 3) \text{C}\cdot\text{m} / (2 \cdot 0.96 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{m} \cdot \cos 52.25^\circ) \approx 5.25 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{C} \\ \approx \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}e}}$$

Eks 3: Platekondensator



Med  $Q = 8.3 \text{ nC}$ , bestem  $\sigma$  og  $p$ .

Løsn:  $\sigma = Q/A = Q/\pi R^2 = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{C/m}^2$

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

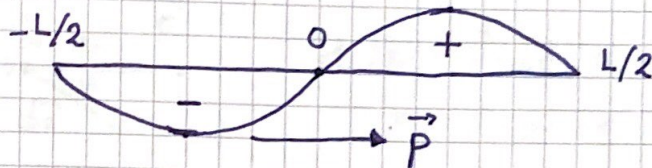


## Eks 4: Dipolantenne

Ladning pr lengdeenhet:  $\lambda(x,t) = \lambda_0 \sin kx \cos \omega t$ Ved  $t=0$ :  $\lambda(x,0) \rightarrow \lambda(x) = \lambda_0 \sin kx$ 

$$-L/2 \leq x \leq L/2; \quad k = 2\pi/L$$

$$L = 40 \text{ cm}; \quad \lambda_0 = 5.0 \text{ } \mu\text{C/m}$$



Ladning  $dq = \lambda(x) \cdot dx$  på en liten bit mellom  $x$  og  $x+dx$  bidrar med

$$dp = x \cdot dq = x \cdot \lambda_0 \sin(kx) dx$$

til dipolmomentet. Totalt dipolmoment blir dermed

$$p = \int dp = \lambda_0 \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x \sin(kx) dx$$

Løses med delvis integrasjon:

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

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

$$= -\frac{L^2}{4\pi} \cos \pi - \frac{L^2}{4\pi} \cos(-\pi)$$

$$= L^2/2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{2\pi} = \frac{5.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}} \cdot (0.40 \text{ m})^2}{2\pi} = 1.27 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\approx \underline{0.13 \text{ } \mu\text{C} \cdot \text{m}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\vec{p}(0)} \quad \omega t = 0$$

$$p=0 \quad \omega t = \pi/2$$

$$\xleftarrow{\vec{p}(\pi/\omega)} \quad \omega t = \pi$$