

Inhoud

Elektrostatica

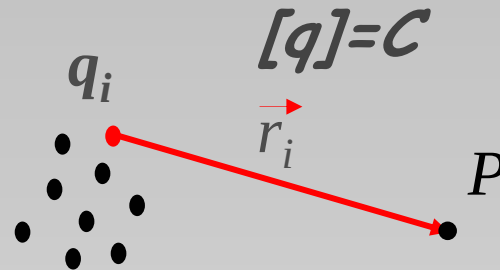
1. Wet van Coulomb: vergelijking voor elektrische kracht
- 2. Wet van Gauss: vergelijking voor elektrisch veld
3. Elektrische potentiaal
4. Veldvergelijkingen nader bekeken: $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$ & $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \rho / \epsilon_0$
5. Elektrische velden in materie: Geleiders
6. Potentiaal vergelijkingen
7. Elektrische velden in materie: Isolatoren

PFSAE:

- Coördinaten:
 - Cartesisch: die ken je hopelijk al!
 - Bol: §22.3 (definitie en volume elementje)
 - Cilinder: §22.3 (definitie en volume elementje)
- Wet van Gauss: §22.6 afleiding

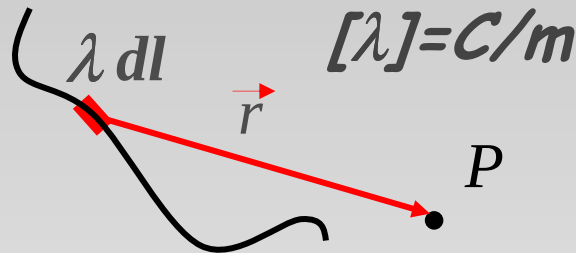
Ladingsverdeling $\Rightarrow$ E-veld

Diskreet:

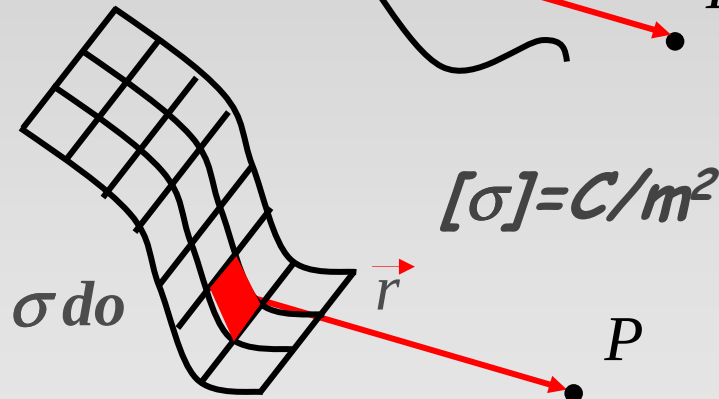


$$\vec{E}_P \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{q_i}{r_i^2} \hat{r}_i$$

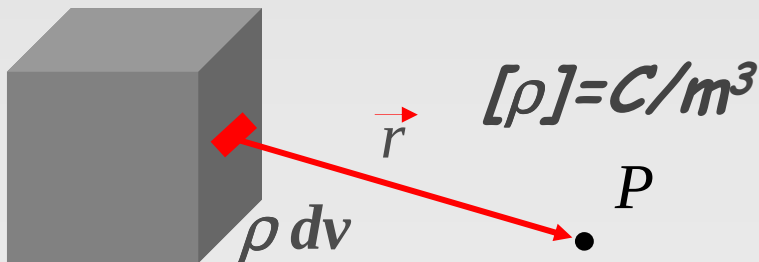
Continu:



$$\vec{E}_P \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{lijn}} dl \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \hat{r}$$



$$\vec{E}_P \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{oppervlak}} do \frac{\sigma}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

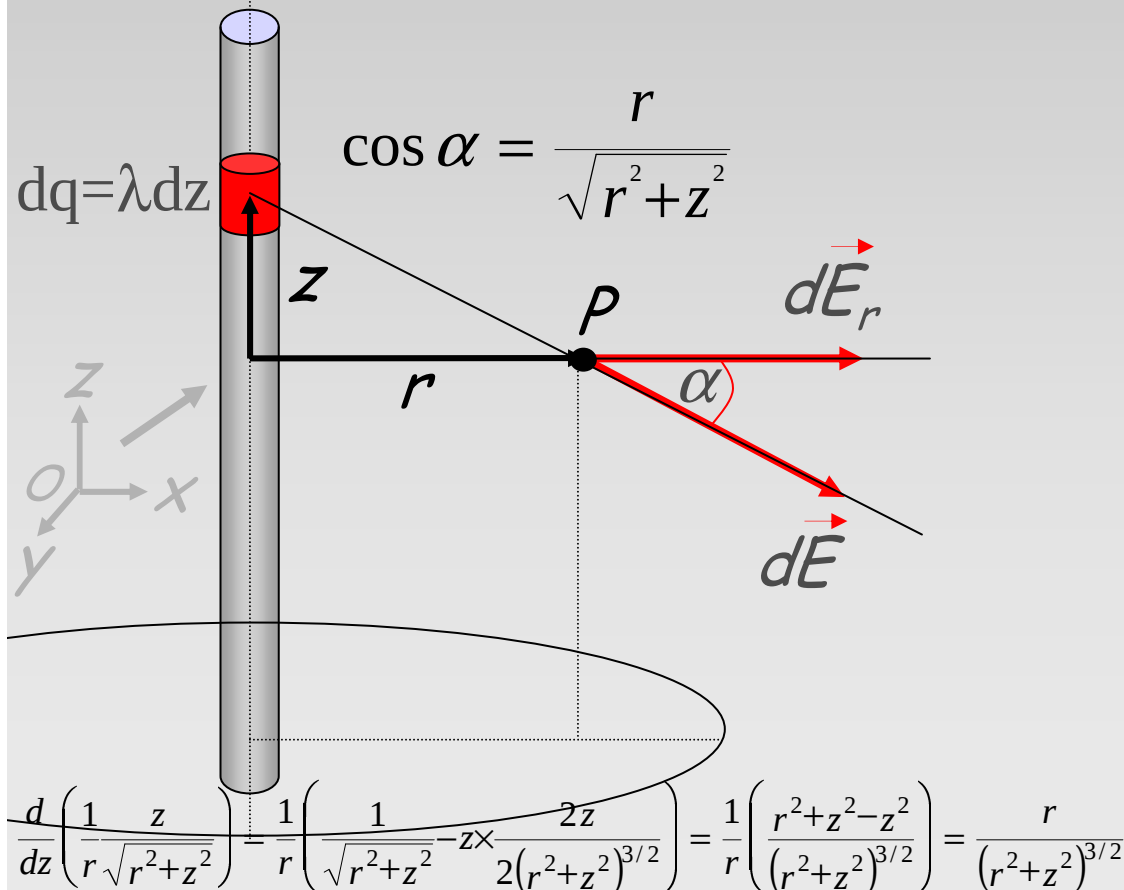


$$\vec{E}_P \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{volume}} dv \frac{\rho}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

V.b. E-veld ∞ lange draad

Lijnlading:

- homogeen geladen draad
- ladingsdichtheid $dq = \lambda dz$
- $[\lambda] = C/m$



Berekening E-veld:

- nadenken:
cilinder symmetrie: $(r\phi z)$
- rekenen:

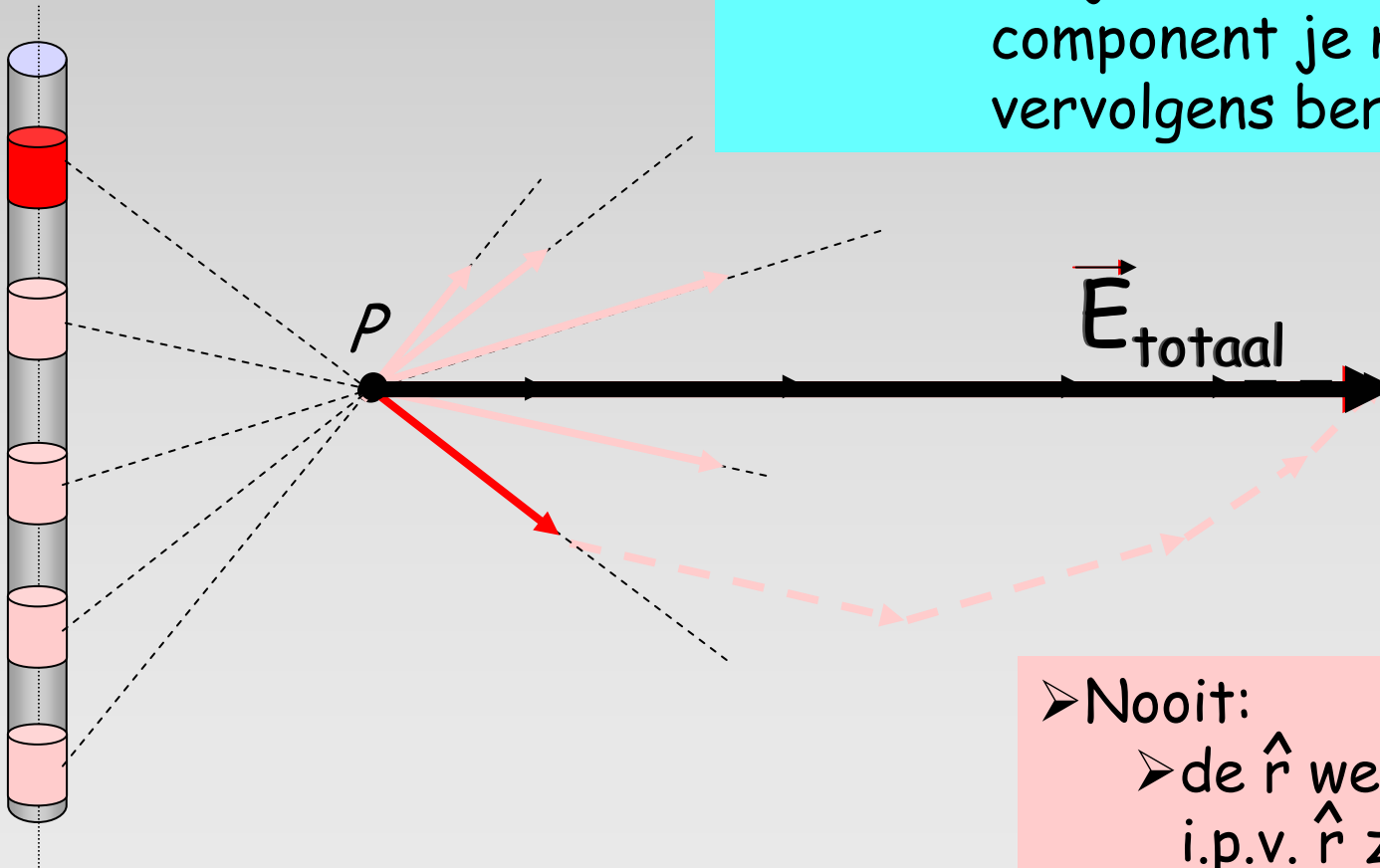
$$\begin{aligned}
 |\vec{E}_P| &= \left| \int_{\text{lijn}} d\vec{E}_r \right| \quad \boxed{\vec{E}} \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 [r^2 + z^2]} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \quad \boxed{\cos \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \\
 &= \frac{2\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}
 \end{aligned}$$

Getallen $\leftrightarrow$ vectoren

$$\vec{E}_P \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{lijn}} dl \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

➤ Let op:

- Integrant is een vector, d.w.z.
 - Of: je berekent E_x , E_y en E_z (werk: 3 integralen i.p.v. 1)
 - Of: je beredeneert welke component je nodig hebt en vervolgens bereken je die!



➤ Nooit:

- de $\hat{r}$ weglaten d.w.z. i.p.v. $\hat{r}$ zelf $|\hat{r}|=1$ lezen!

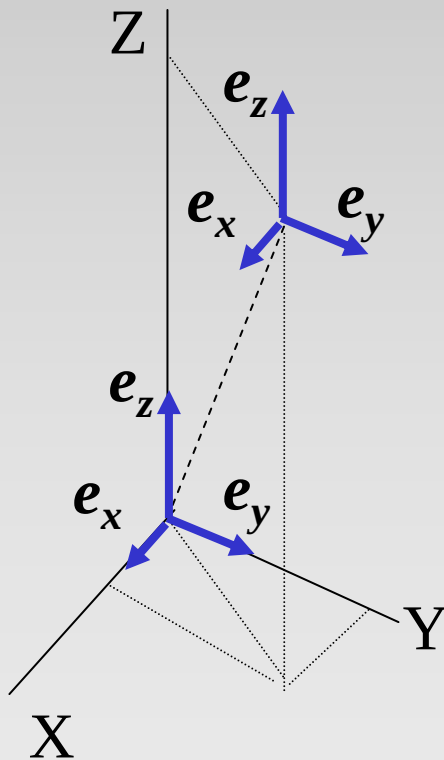
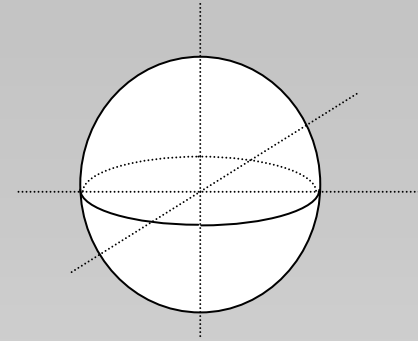
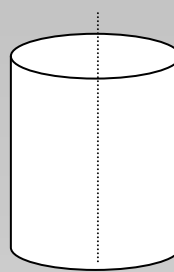
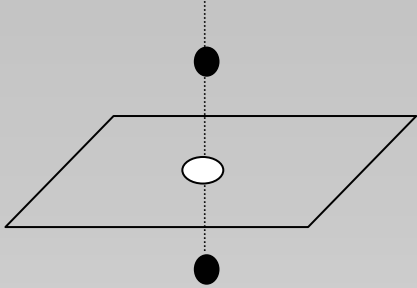
Volume integralen

Coördinaat systemen

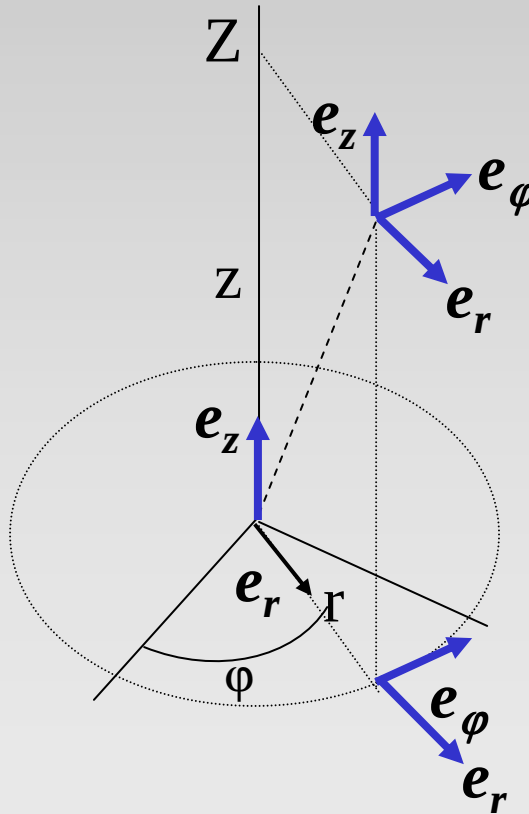
Cilinder coördinaten

Bol coördinaten

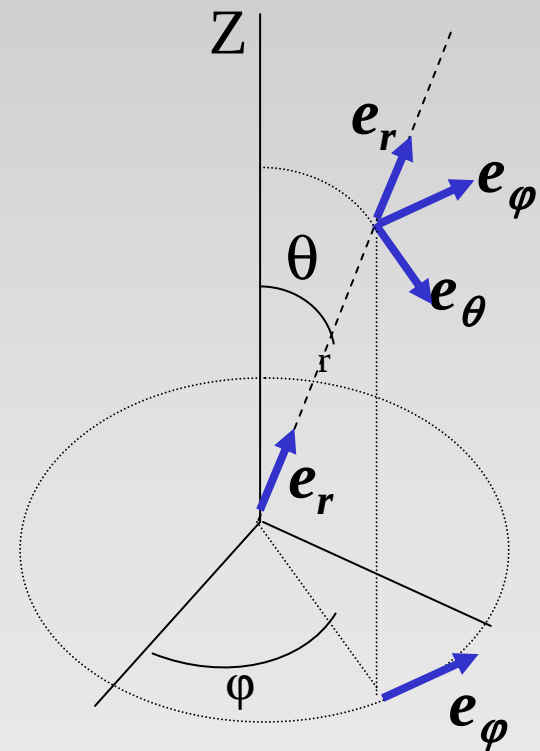
Coördinaat systemen



(x, y, z)

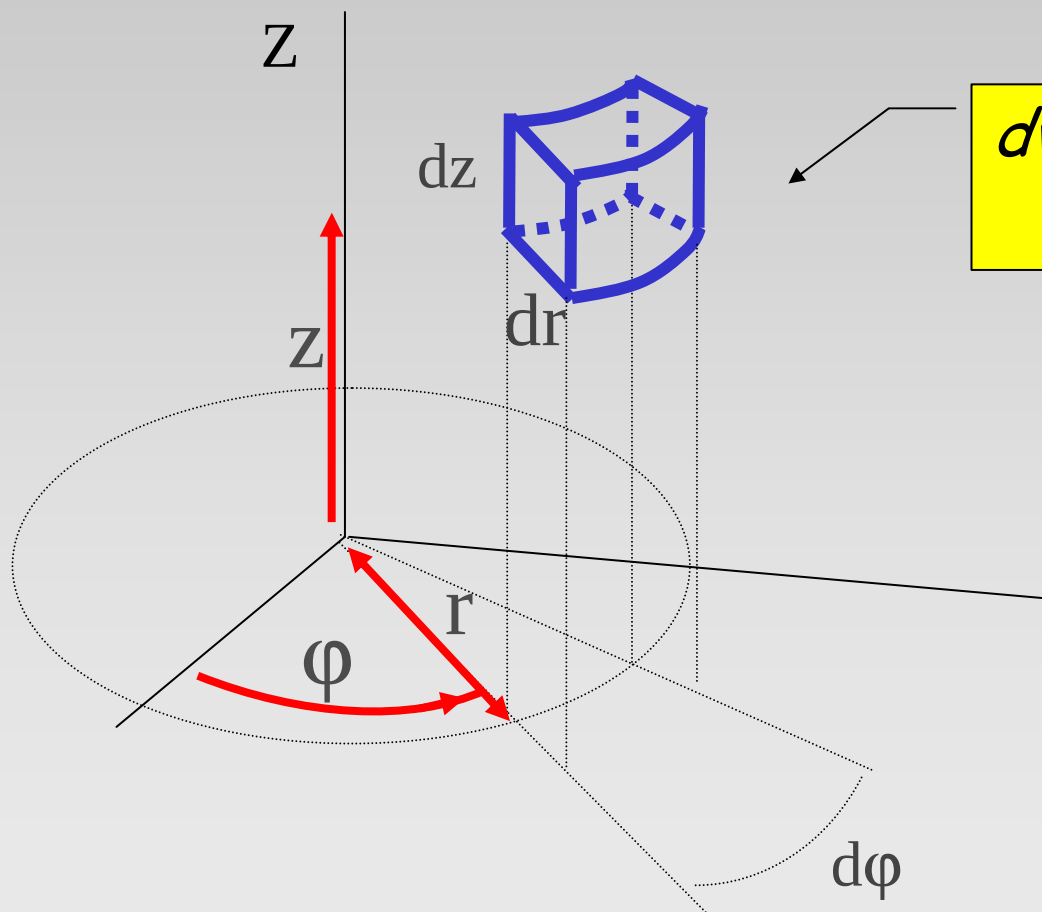


(r, ϕ, z)



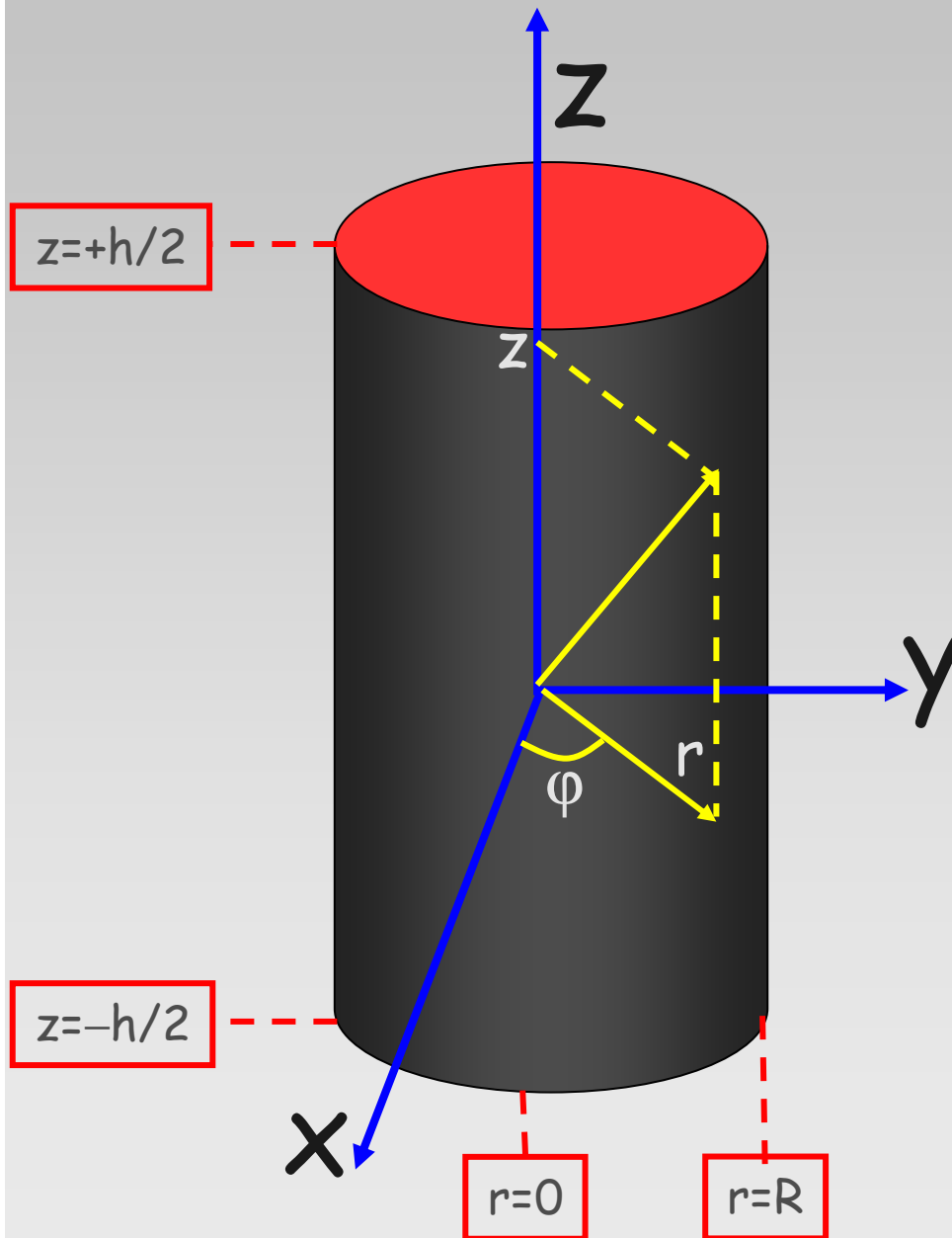
(r, θ, ϕ)

Volume integraal: cilinder coördinaten



$$dv = (dz) (r d\varphi) dr \\ = r dz dr d\varphi$$

Voorbeeld: cilinder inhoud



Om de cilinder inhoud te bepalen integreer je de functie "1" over het cilinder volume:

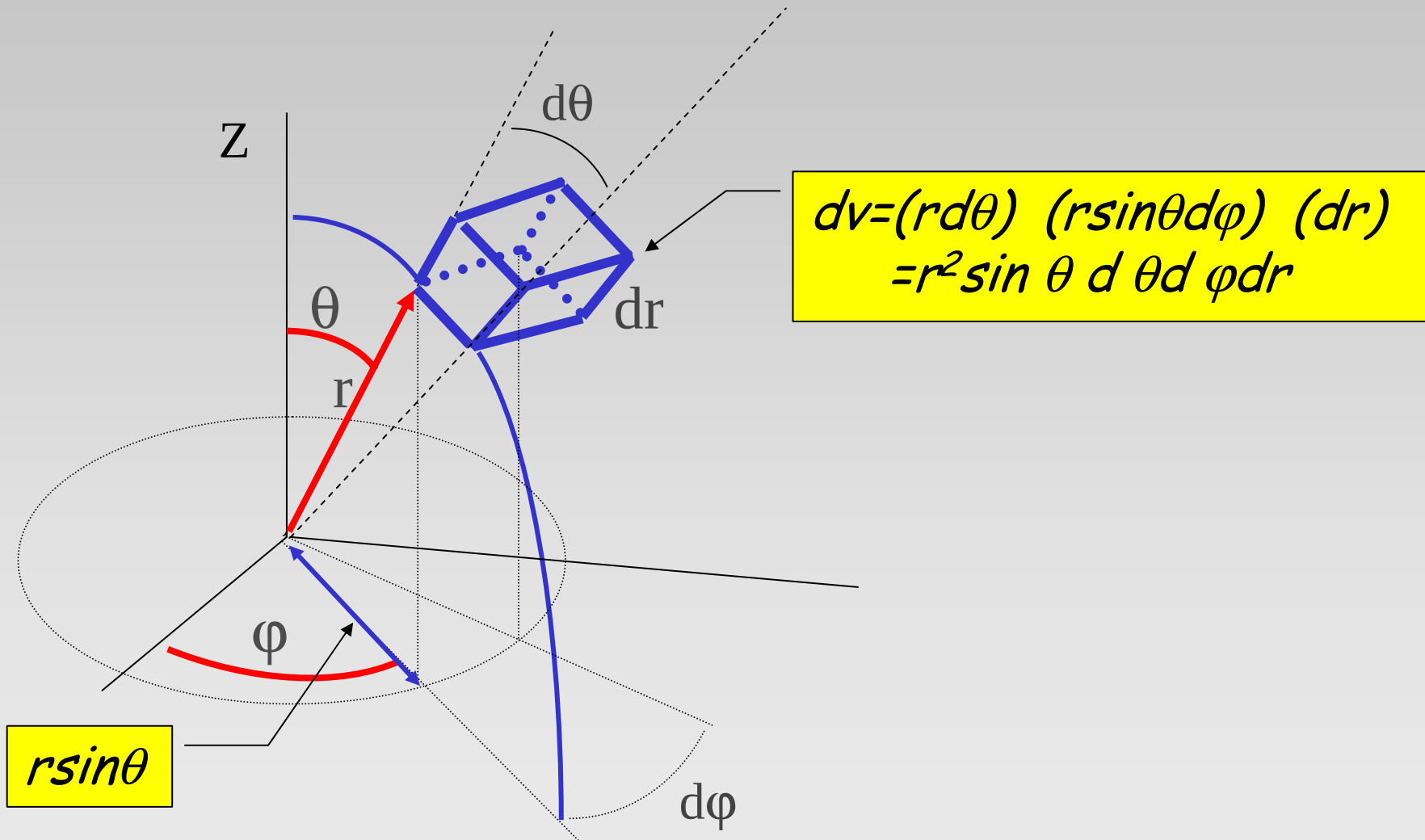
Integratie domein:

$$\begin{array}{ll} z: & [-h/2, +h/2] \\ r: & [0, R] \\ \varphi: & [0, 2\pi] \end{array}$$

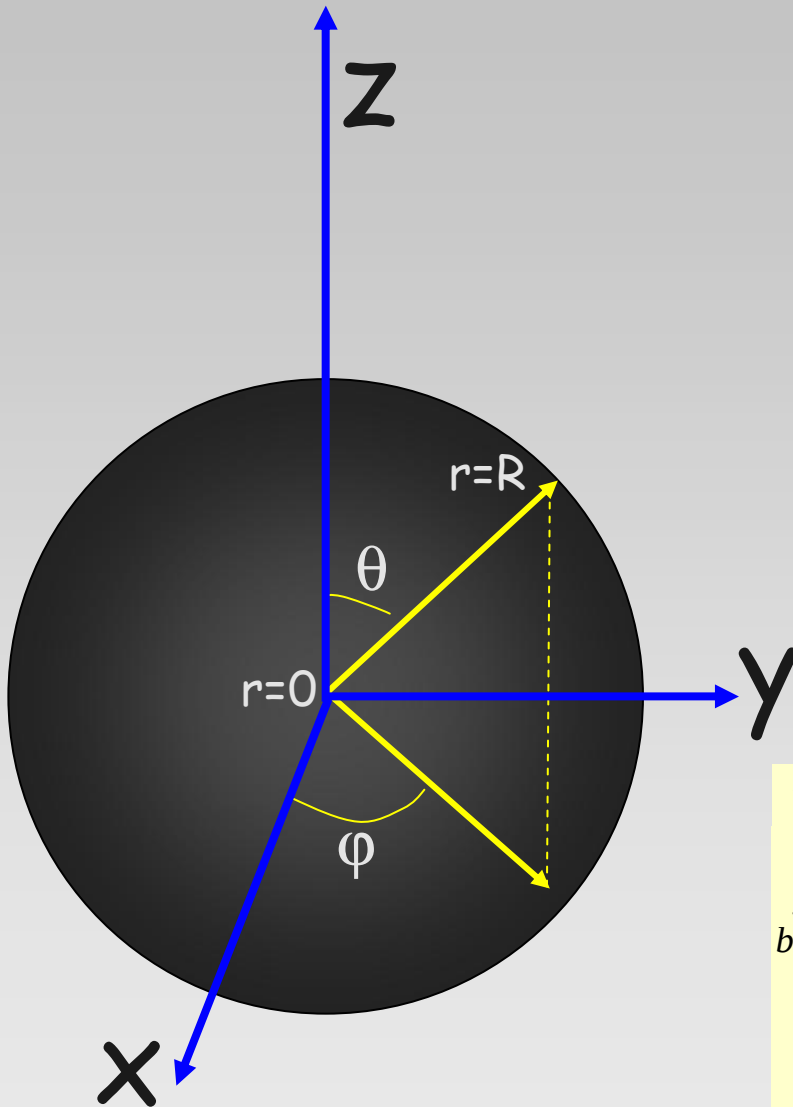
Integraal:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\text{cilinder}} 1 dV &\rightarrow \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r dr d\varphi dz \\ &= \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_0^R d\varphi dz \\ &= \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} R^2 d\varphi dz = \pi R^2 h \end{aligned}$$

Volume integraal: bol coördinaten



Voorbeeld: bol inhoud



Om de bol inhoud te bepalen integreer je de functie "1" over het bol volume:

Integratie domein:

r :	$[0, R]$
θ :	$[0, \pi]$
φ :	$[0, 2\pi]$

Integraal:

$$\int_{bol} 1 dV \rightarrow \int_0^R \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta dr$$

$$= \int_0^R \int_0^\pi r^2 \sin \theta \left(\varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) d\theta dr = 2\pi \int_0^R r^2 \left(-\cos \theta \Big|_0^\pi \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(r^3 \Big|_0^R \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$$

V.b.: hoeveel $\text{m}^3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ongeveer op aarde?

Straal aarde: $\approx 6.400 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
Gemiddelde H_2O laag: $\approx 10^3 \text{ m}$

$\Rightarrow$ integratie domein:

r : $[\text{Ri} \equiv 6.399 \times 10^6 \text{ m}, \text{Ro} \equiv 6.400 \times 10^6 \text{ m}]$

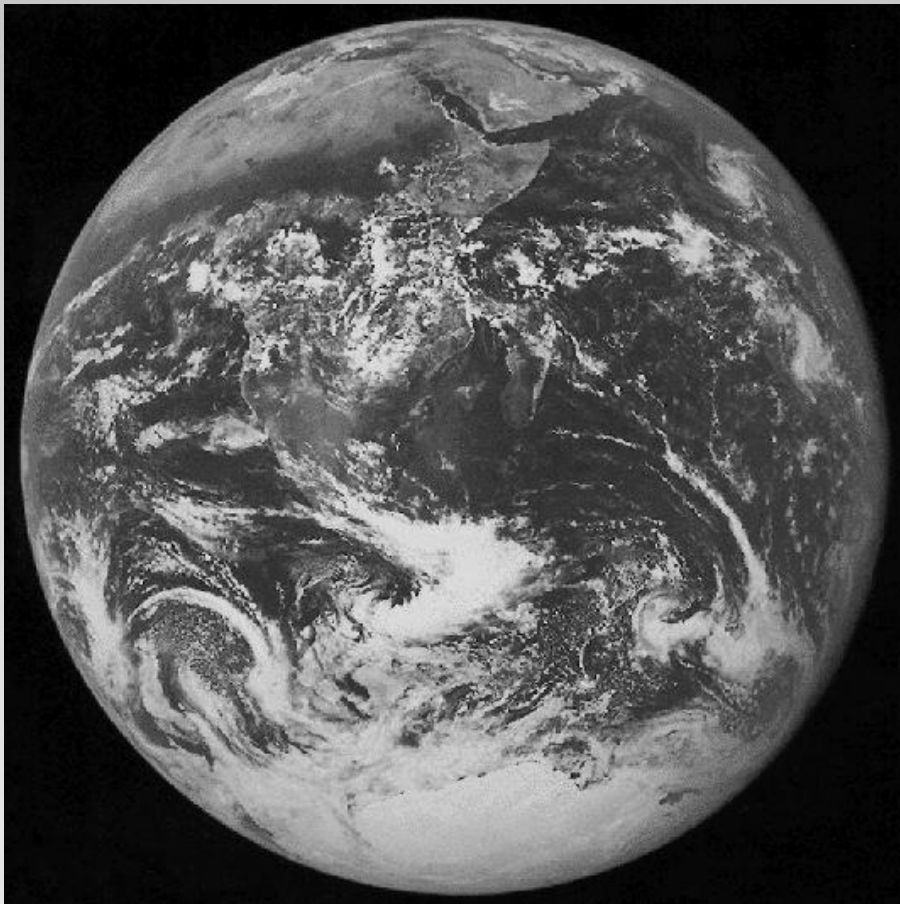
θ : $[0, \pi]$

φ : $[0, 2\pi]$

$$\int_{\text{bolschil}} 1 dV \rightarrow \int_{\text{Ri}}^{\text{Ro}} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta dr$$

$$= \int_{\text{Ri}}^{\text{Ro}} \int_0^\pi r^2 \sin \theta \left(\varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) d\theta dr = 2\pi \int_{\text{Ri}}^{\text{Ro}} r^2 \left(-\cos \theta \Big|_0^\pi \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(r^3 \Big|_{\text{Ri}}^{\text{Ro}} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3} (\text{Ro}^3 - \text{Ri}^3) \rightarrow 5.15 \times 10^{17} \text{ m}^3$$



Natuurlijk zelfde als volume van een 10^3 m dikke bolschil bij $r = 6.400 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$:

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \approx 4\pi (6.400 \times 10^6)^2 \times 10^3 \approx 5.15 \times 10^{17} \text{ m}^3$$

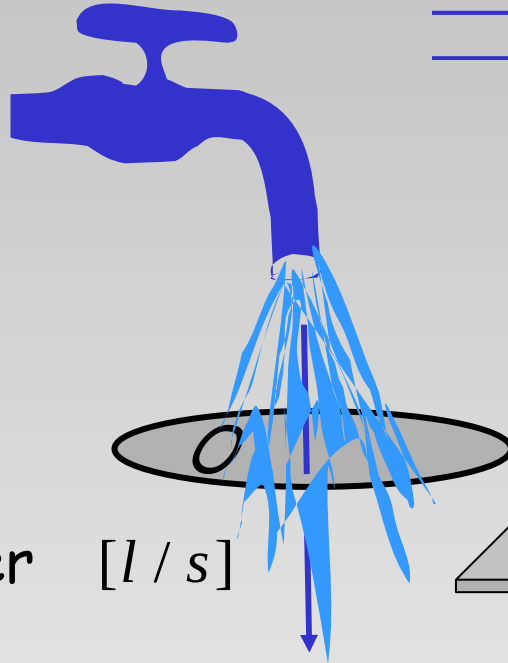
Wet van Gauss



De elektrische flux
De wet van Gauss
Voorbeelden

Flux Φ_E

Waterkraan:

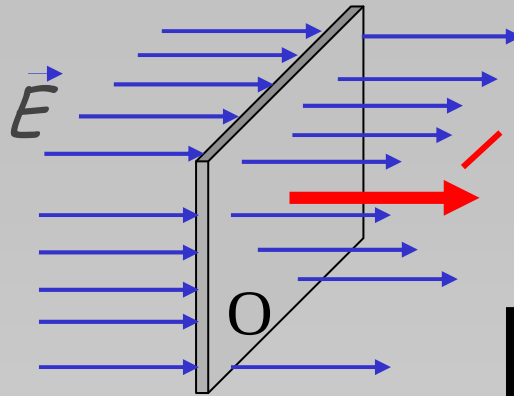


"Flux" :

$\int_{\text{oppervlak } O} do \text{ water } [l/s]$

Verband tussen:

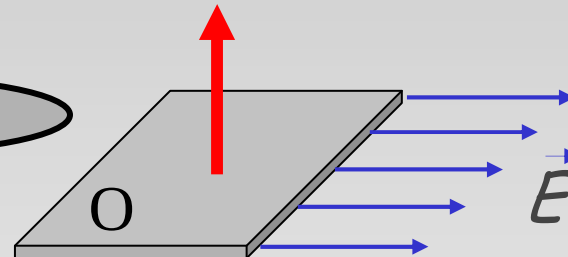
- open/dicht van de kraan
- "flux" door oppervlak O



$$d\hat{o} = \hat{e}_n do$$

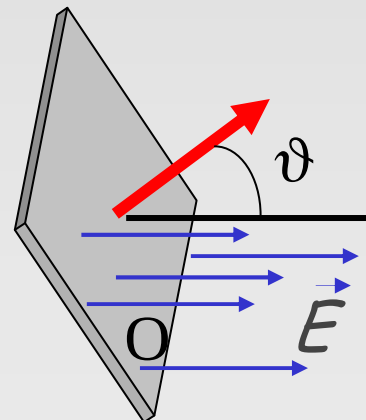
$$\angle(\vec{E}, d\hat{o}) = 0^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_E &\equiv \int_{\text{oppervlak } O} d\hat{o} \cdot \vec{E} \\ &\equiv \int_{\text{oppervlak } O} do \hat{e}_n \cdot \vec{E} = OE \end{aligned}$$



$$\angle(\vec{E}, d\hat{o}) = 90^\circ$$

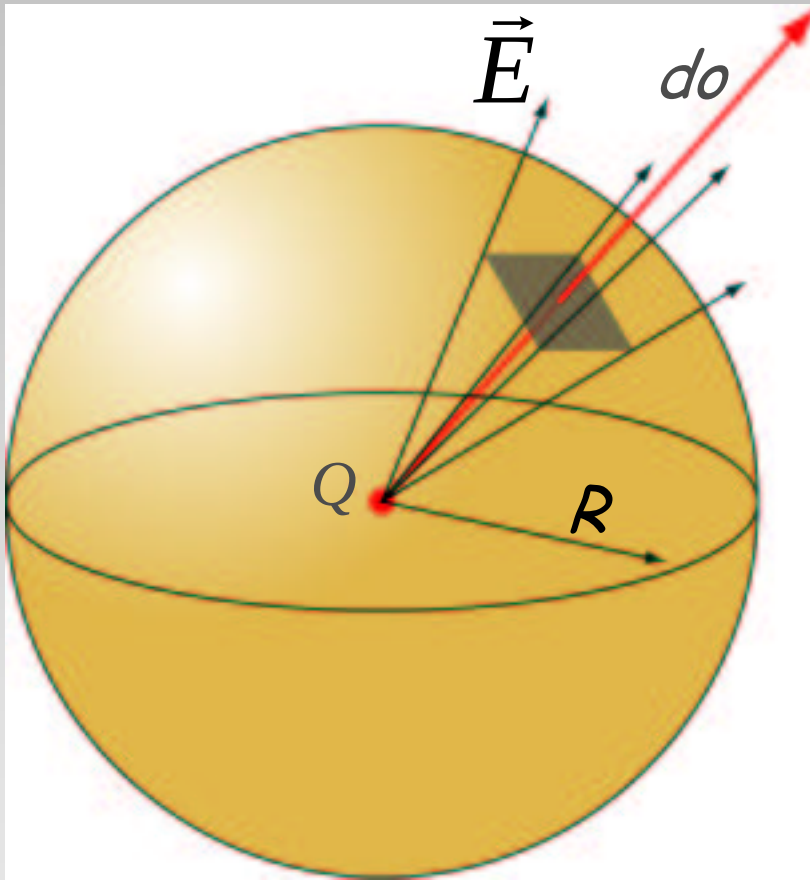
$$\Phi_E \equiv \int_{\text{oppervlak } O} d\hat{o} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$



$$\angle(\vec{E}, d\hat{o}) = \vartheta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_E &\equiv \int_{\text{oppervlak } O} do \hat{e}_n \cdot \vec{E} \\ &= OE \cos \vartheta \end{aligned}$$

Gevolg wet van Coulomb



Lading Q in middelpunt bol

Flux Φ_E door boloppervlak wordt:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_E &\equiv \oint_{bol} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{o} = \oint_{bol} \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} do \quad (\vec{E} \parallel d\vec{o}) \\ &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} R^2 \sin\theta d\varphi d\theta \quad (r\theta\varphi) \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} 4\pi = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}\end{aligned}$$

De essentie:

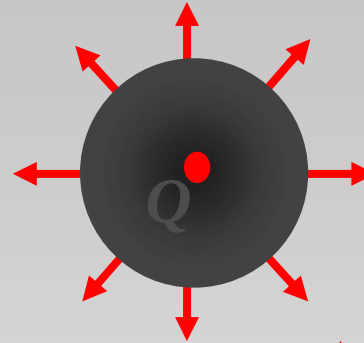
- $E \propto 1/r^2$
- boloppervlak $\propto r^2$

$\Phi_E = Q/\epsilon_0$ geldt voor ieder omsluitend oppervlak;
niet alleen voor bol met Q in middelpunt!

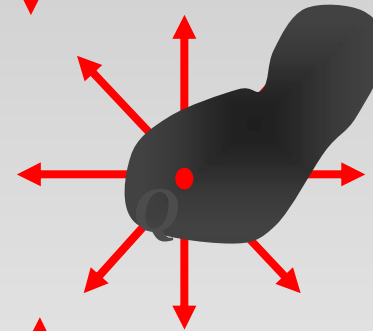
Wet van Gauss:

$$\Phi_E \equiv \oint_{\text{oppervlak } O} \vec{E} \cdot d\hat{o} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{\text{omsloten}} Q_i$$

Lading Q omsloten door een boloppervlak

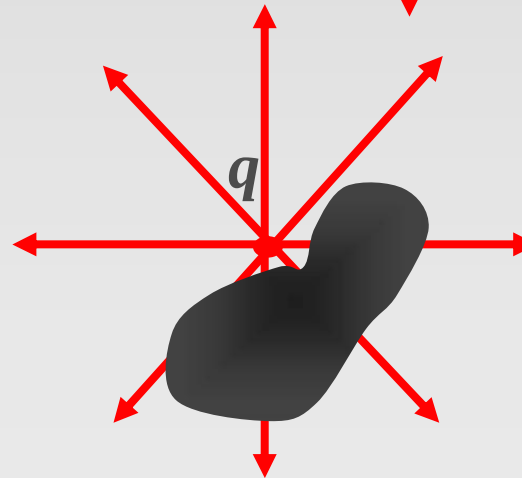


Lading Q omsloten door willekeurig oppervlak



$$\left\{ \Phi_E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \right.$$

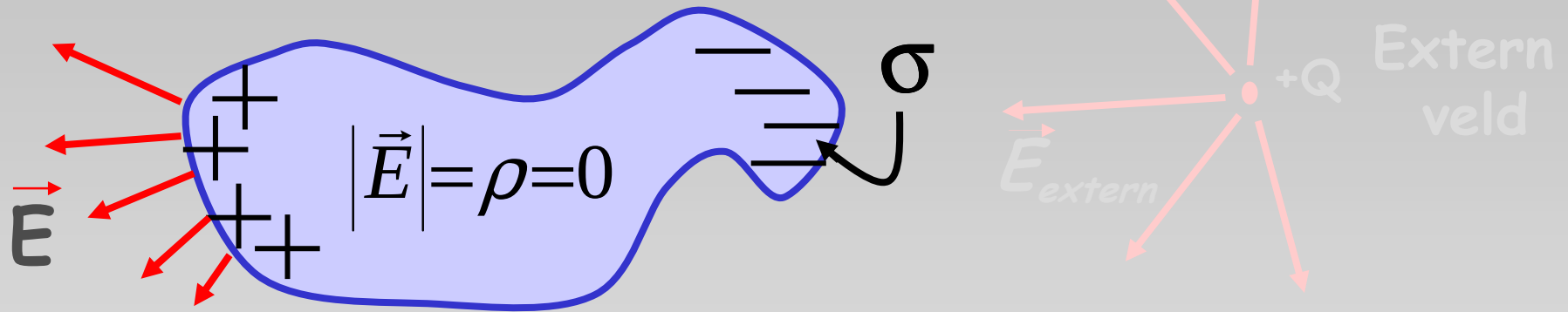
Lading q buiten een willekeurig oppervlak



$$\Phi_E = 0$$

Materie: de geleider

Geleider: (∞) veel vrije ladingsdragers!



Karakteristieken:

- $\vec{E} = \vec{0}$ in geleider
- lading op de rand
- $\rho = 0$ in geleider
- $E \perp$ geleideroppervlak

$\vec{E} \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow$ lading gaat ~~bogen~~!

~~war~~ anders!

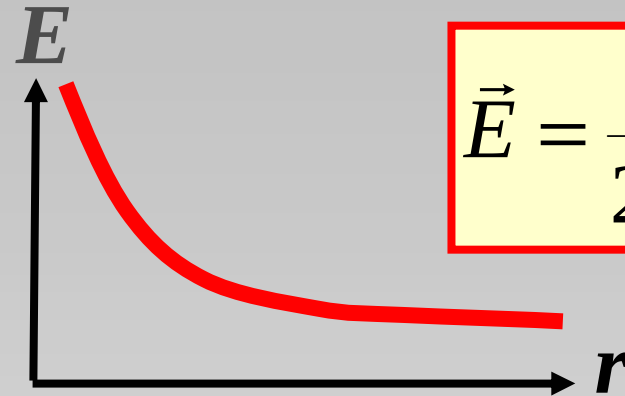
$$\rho = \epsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$\vec{E}_{//} \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow$ lading gaat ~~bogen~~!

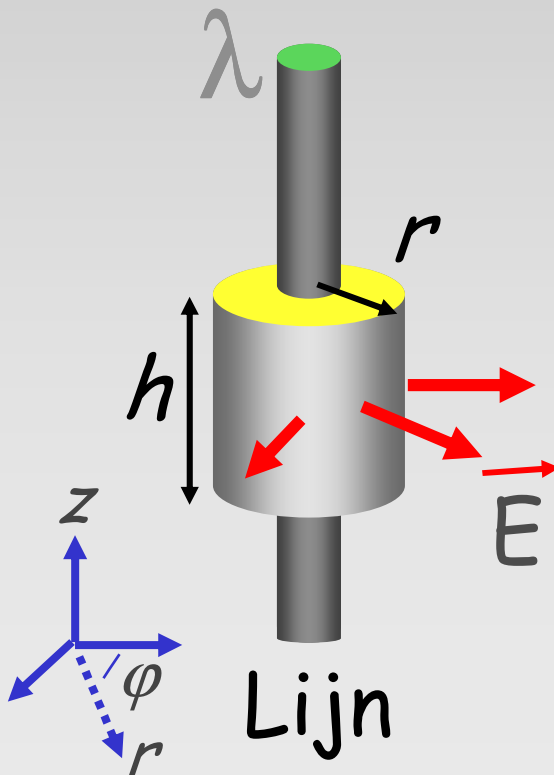
V.b. Gauss: dunne draad

Dunne ∞ draad:

- ladingsverdeling: λ C/m
- symmetrie: $\vec{E} \perp$ draad, $E(r)$
- "Gauss box": cilindertje



$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{r}$$



Flux :

deksels cilinder: $\Phi_E = 0$ want : $\vec{E} \perp d\vec{o}$

and cilinder: $\Phi_E = 2\pi r h E$

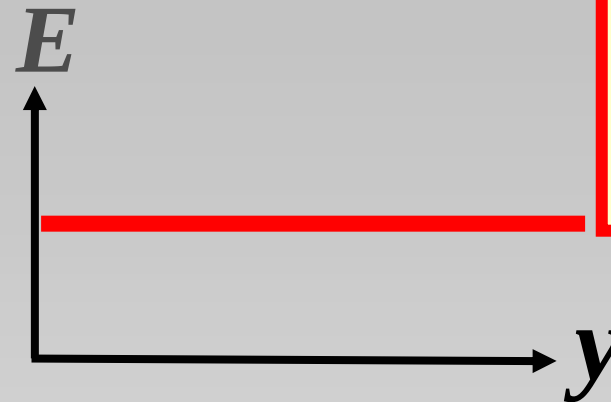
Wet van Gauss :

$$\Phi_E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{\text{omsloten}} Q \Rightarrow 2\pi r h E \equiv \frac{\lambda h}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r \epsilon_0}$$

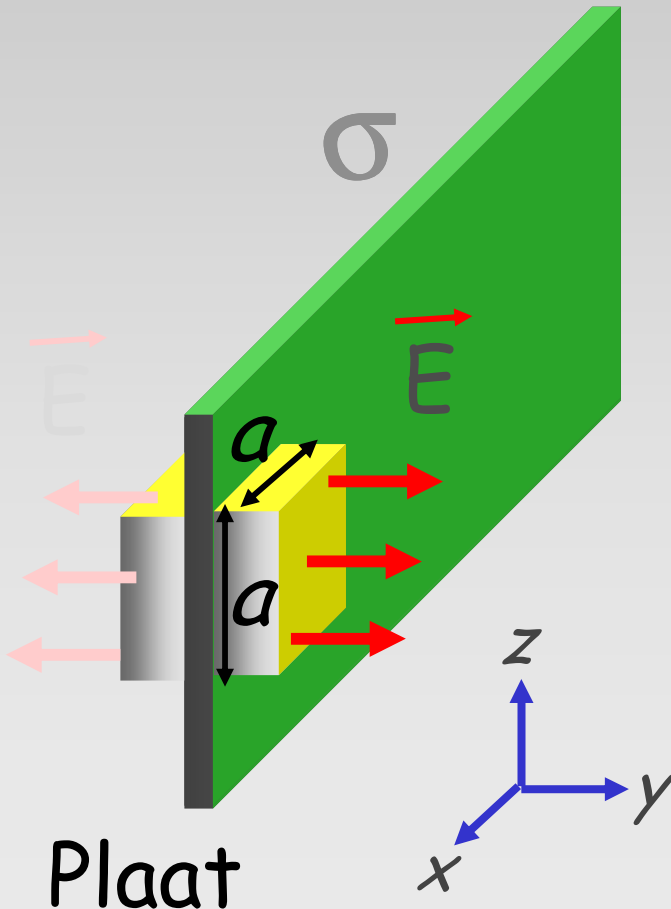
V.b. Gauss: vlakke plaat

Vlakke ∞ plaat:

- ladingsverdeling: $\sigma \text{ C/m}^2$
- symmetrie: $\vec{E} \perp \text{vlak}$, $E(y)$
- "Gauss box": kubusje



$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$



Flux :

voorste rkant: $\Phi_E = 0$ want : $\vec{E} \perp d\vec{o}$

achterste rkant: $\Phi_E = 0$ want : $\vec{E} \perp d\vec{o}$

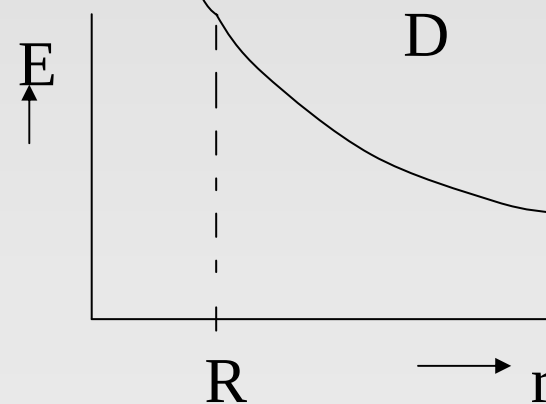
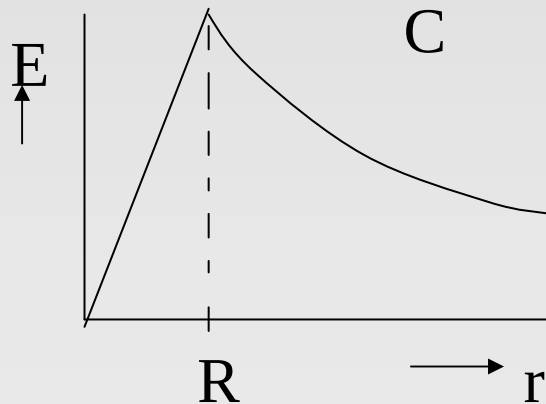
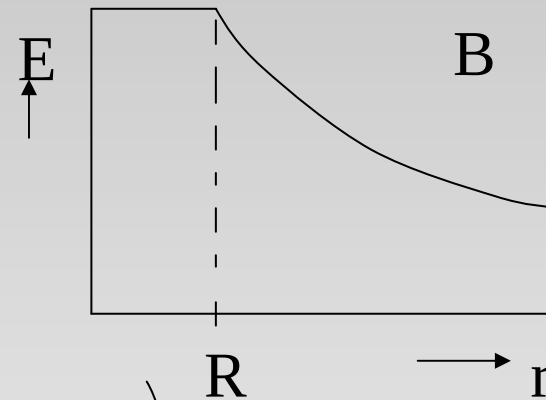
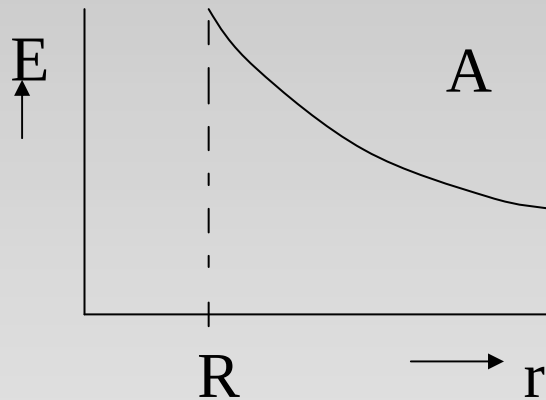
zijanten : $\Phi_E = a^2 E + a^2 E = 2 a^2 E$

Wet van Gauss :

$$\Phi_E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum Q_{\text{omsloten}} \Rightarrow 2 a^2 E \equiv \frac{a^2 \sigma}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

Discussievraag 2

We beschouwen een massieve niet-geleidende bol met uniforme ladingsdichtheid. Welke grafiek geeft het elektrisch veld als functie van de afstand tot het middelpunt van de bol?

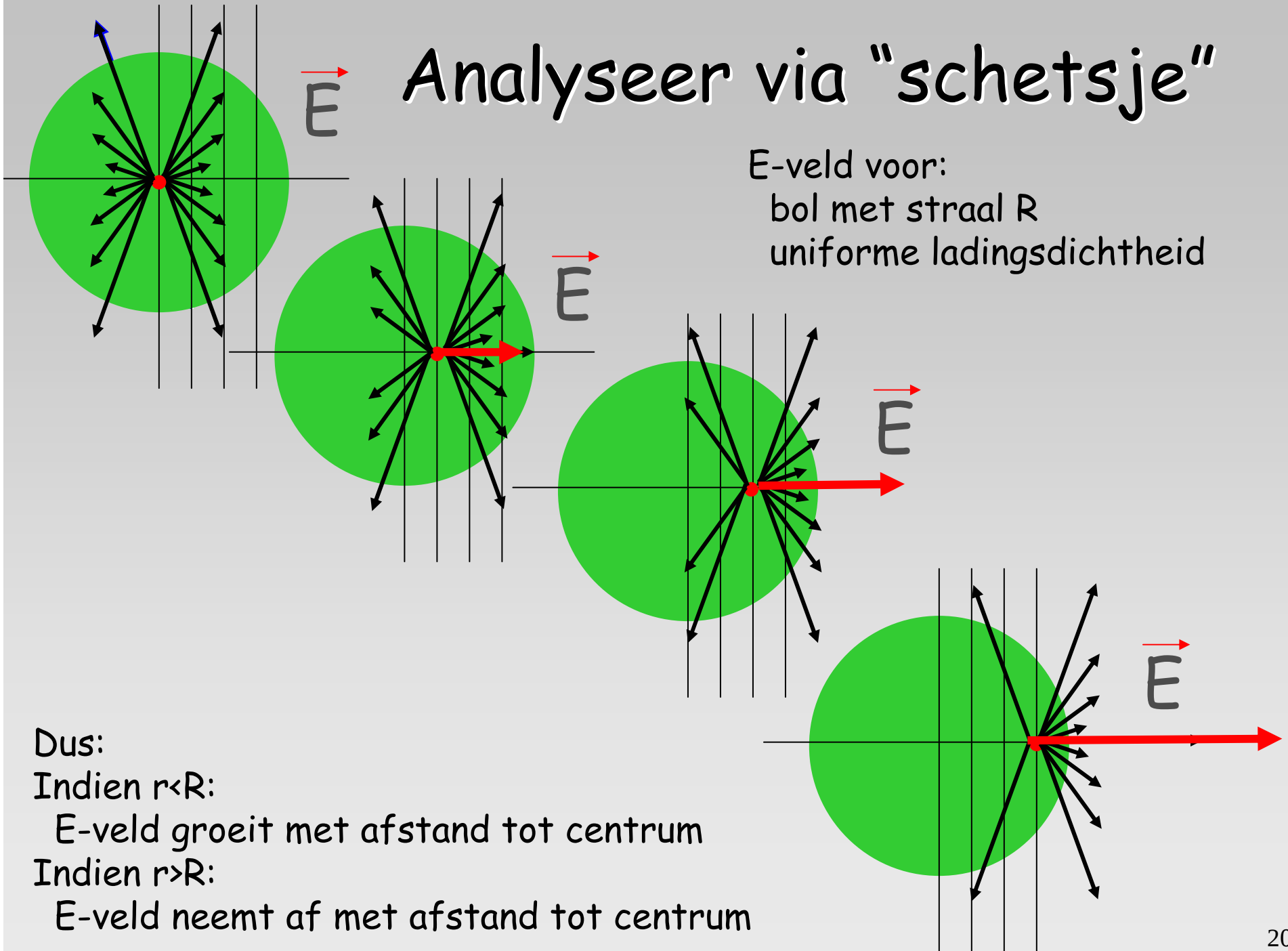


Analyseer via "schetsje"

E-veld voor:

bol met straal R

uniforme ladingsdichtheid



Dus:

Indien $r < R$:

E-veld groeit met afstand tot centrum

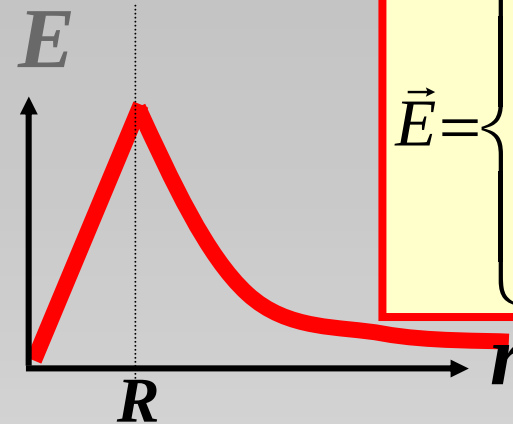
Indien $r > R$:

E-veld neemt af met afstand tot centrum

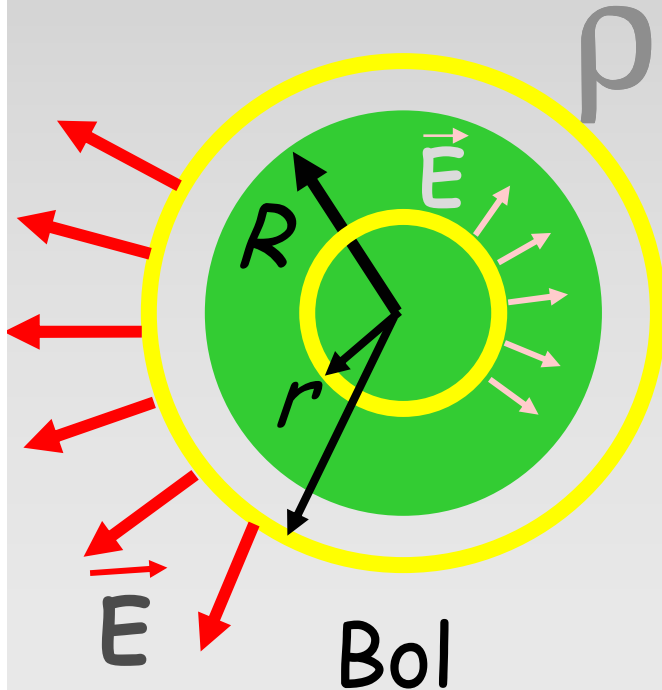
V.b. Gauss: bolvolume

Bolvolume:

- ladingsverdeling: ρ C/m³
- symmetrie: $\vec{E} \perp$ bol, $E(r)$
- "Gauss box": bolletje



$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} r \leq R: \vec{E} = \frac{\rho \vec{r}}{3\epsilon_0} \\ r \geq R: \vec{E} = \frac{\rho R^3 \hat{r}}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} \end{cases}$$



Flux : $\Phi_E = 4\pi r^2 E$

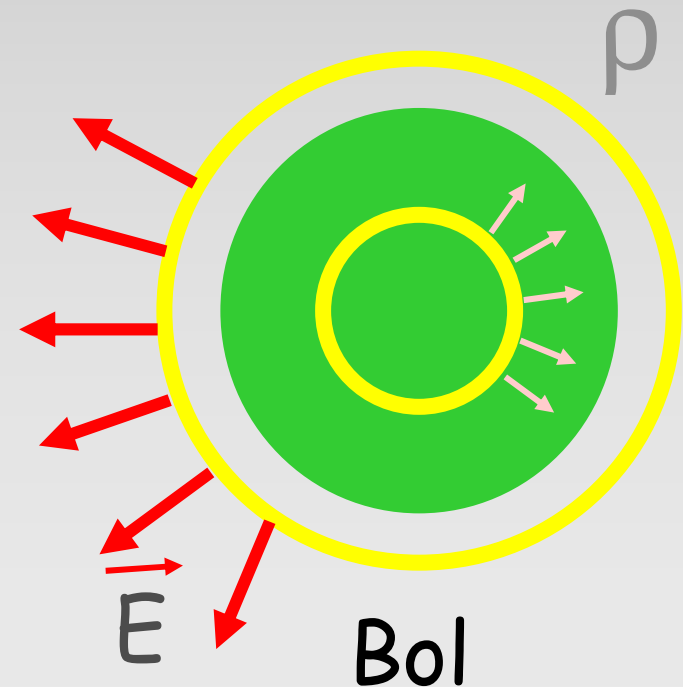
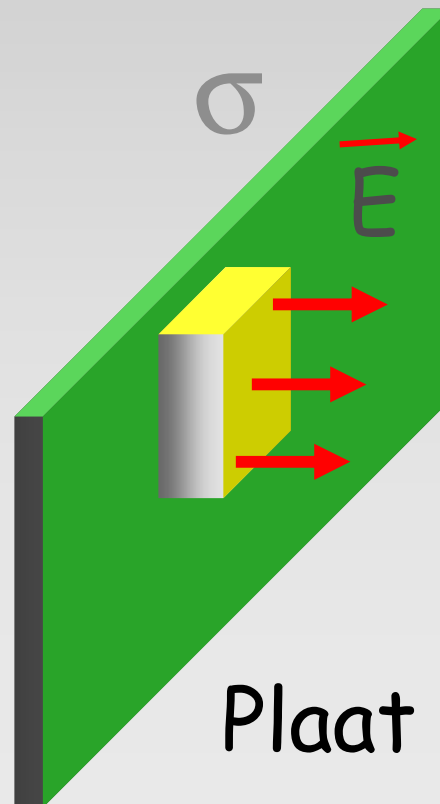
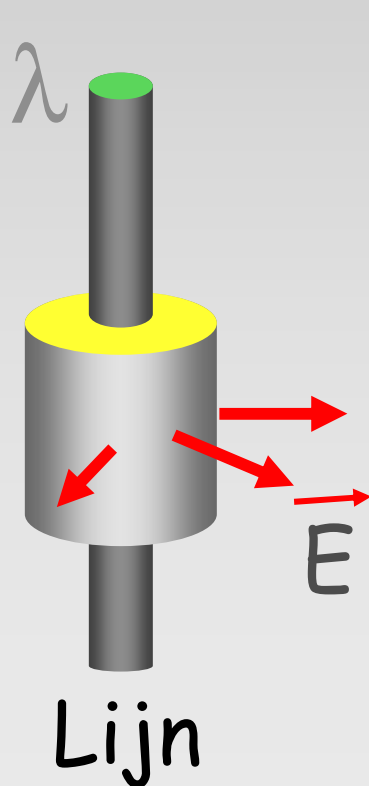
Wet van Gauss :

$$\Phi_E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum Q_{\text{omsloten}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r < R: 4\pi r^2 E \equiv \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0} \\ r > R: 4\pi r^2 E \equiv \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} \end{cases}$$

Overzicht toepassingen wet van Gauss

$$\Phi_E \equiv \oint_{\text{oppervlak } O} \vec{E} \cdot d\hat{o} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{\text{omsloten}} Q_i$$

Symmetrie
voor E-veld
de essentie!



II: Wat heb ik geleerd?

Volume integralen: • cartesische, cilinder & bol coördinaten

Veld uit $\rho(\vec{r})$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{direct} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{volume}} \rho(\vec{r}) \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} dv \\ \text{via Gauss} \Rightarrow \oint_{\text{oppervlak}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{o} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{volume}} \rho(\vec{r}) dv \end{array} \right.$$

