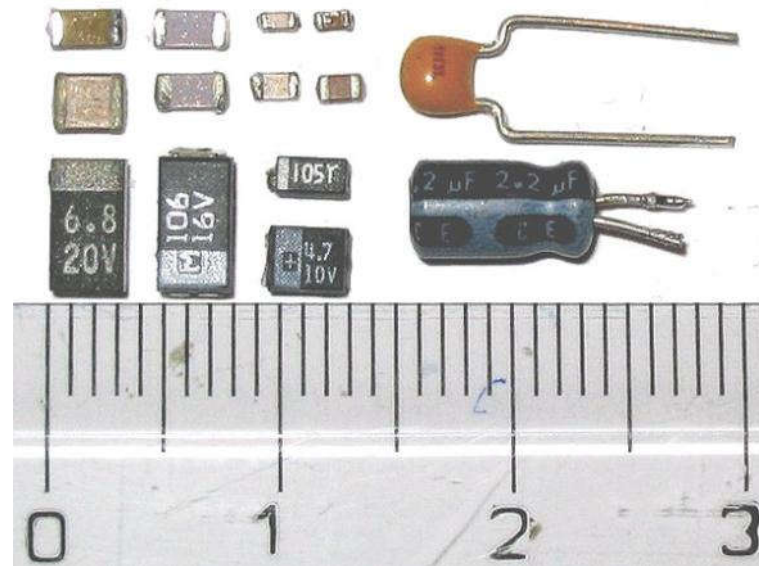


Kap. 24

Kapasitans og dielektrika

- Grunnleggende forståelse for
 - HVA en kondensator er,
 - HVORFOR den virker som den gjør,
 - hvilke BEGRENŚINGER den har og
 - hvorfor et DIELEKTRIKUM er påkrevd i en kondensator.
- Kapasitans
- Energi i kondensatorer og ladningssamlinger generelt
- Beskrive et dielektrikum:
 - polarisering \mathbf{P} ,
 - elektrisk flukstetthet \mathbf{D} ,
 - relativ permittivitet ϵ_r
 - Gauss' lov for dielektrika.

Små
kondensatorer



og store
kon-
den-
sa-
torer..

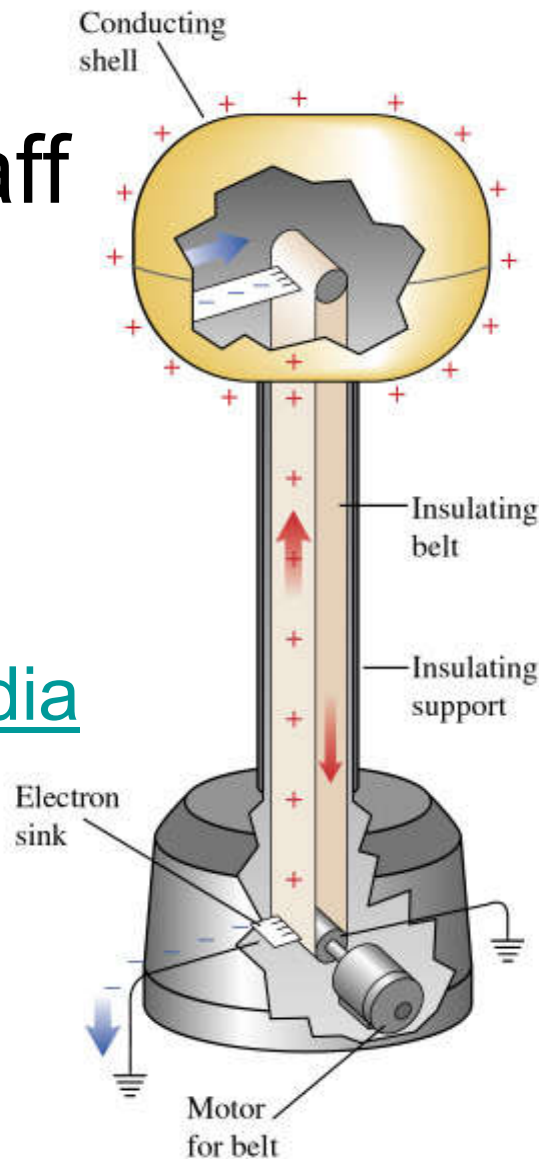


Fra Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacitor>

Van de Graaff generator

Y&F fig 22.27

Se også [Wikipedia](#)



Oppgitt overslagsspenning	
kV	ved cm
30	1
55	2
80	3
100	4
125	5,5

Coronautladning ved
 $E_{\max} = 30 \text{ kV/cm}$ på overflata

$$\Rightarrow V_{\max} = E_{\max} R = 300 \text{ kV}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{\max} = V_{\max} C = 3,3 \mu\text{C}$$

Øving 3, opg. 1

Coronautladning ved > 30 kV/cm

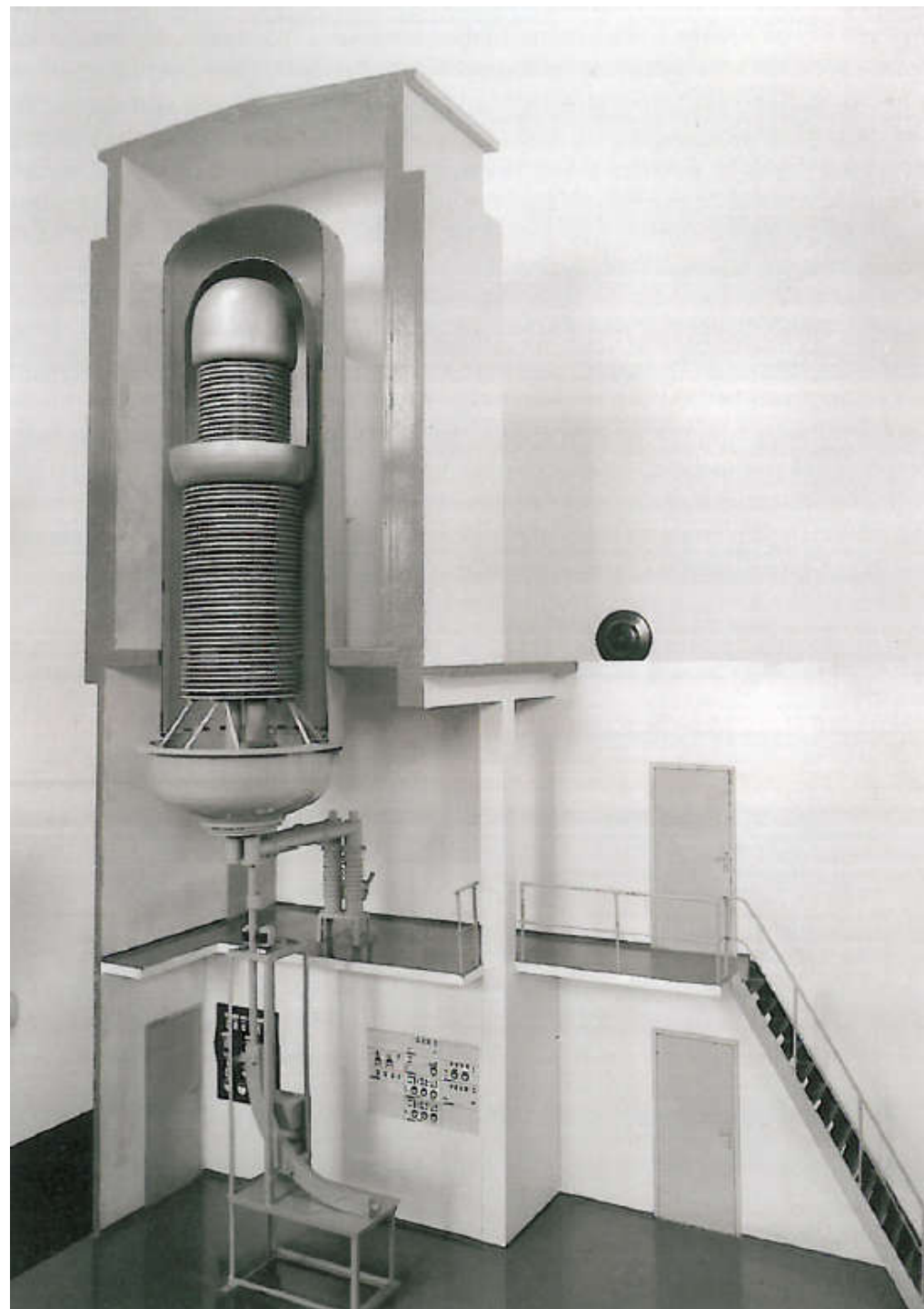


Fra http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge

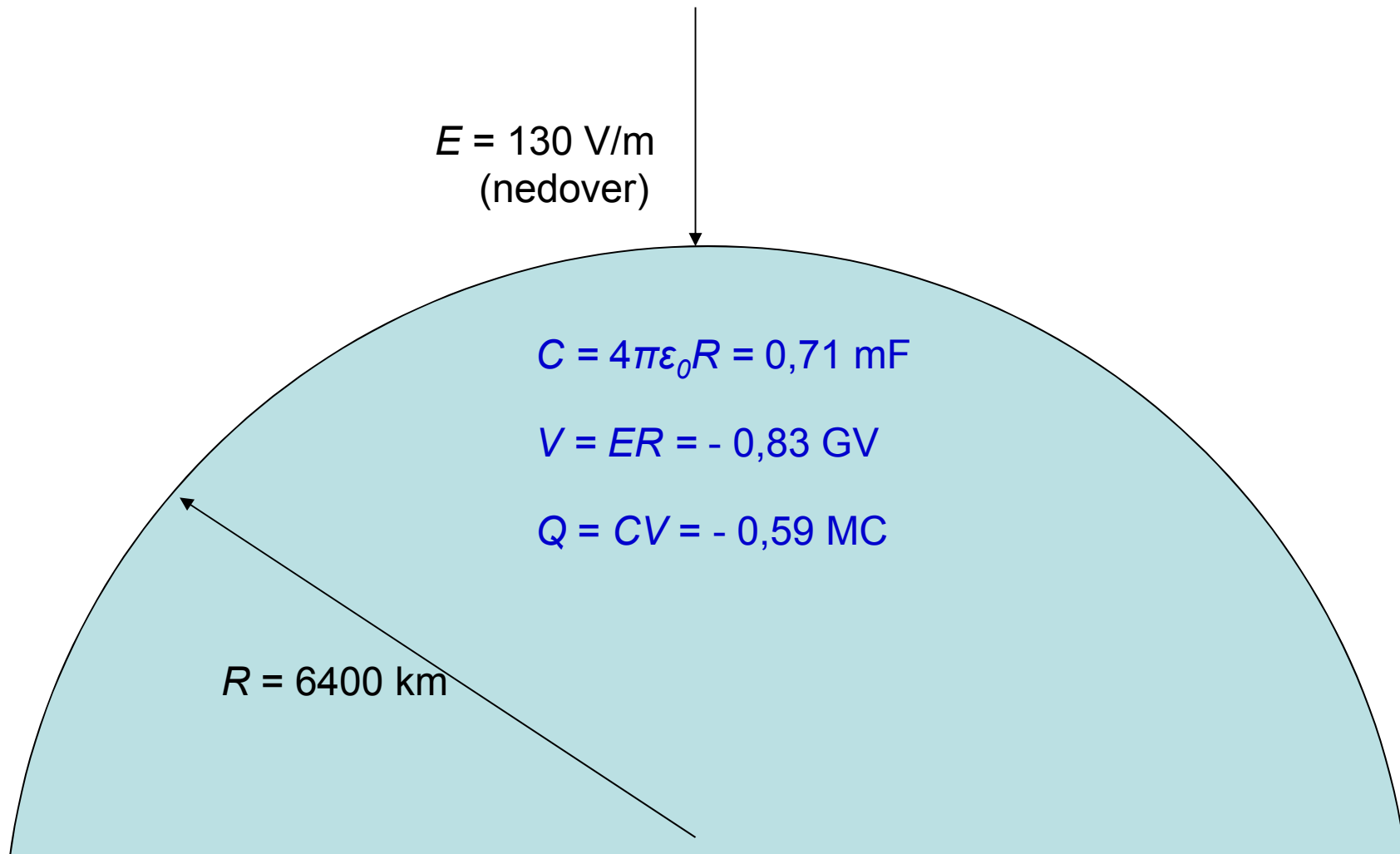
Corona discharge on insulator string of a 500 kV overhead power line.
Corona discharges represent a significant power loss for electric utilities.

Van de Graaff-generator i Gamle fysikk, 1952

Forskning i kjernefysikk.
Opptil 2000 kV
Kulediameter ca 60 cm
høytrykkskammer rundt



Jordkloden: Ladning og felt



$$E = 130 \text{ V/m}$$

(nedover)

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R = 0,71 \text{ mF}$$

$$V = ER = -0,83 \text{ GV}$$

$$Q = CV = -0,59 \text{ MC}$$

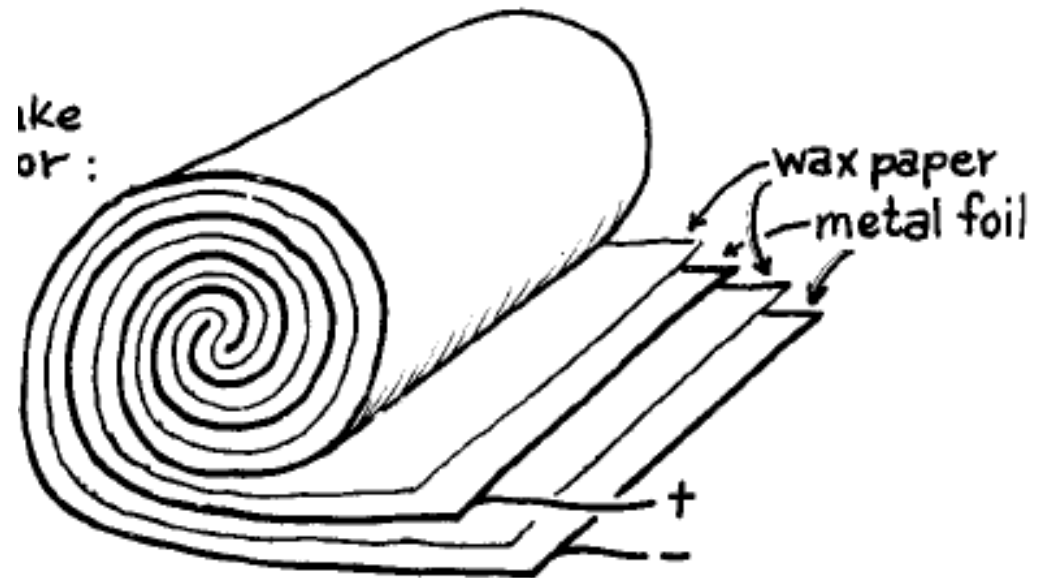
$$R = 6400 \text{ km}$$

Kap. 24 Kapasitans og dielektrika

- Kondensatorer = to ledere som kan lagre ladning, +Q og -Q
- Kapasitans: $C = Q/V$ (enhet F = farad)
 - der $V = V_2 - V_1$ for to ledere (Type A)
 - eller $V = V - V_\infty$ for enkeltleder (Type B)
- Eks. 1: Enkeltkule: $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$
- Eks. 2: Parallellplatekondensator
- Eks. 3: Kulekondensator
- Eks. 4: Sylinderkondensator (koakskabel)
- Seriekopling og parallellkopling
- Uttrykk for energi i kondensatorer og ladningssamlinger
- Dielektriske materialer: Elektrisk polarisering **P**
- Elektrisk flukstetthetsvektor: **D**
- Gauss' lov for dielektrika.

Parallellplatekondensator

$$C = \epsilon_0 A/d$$

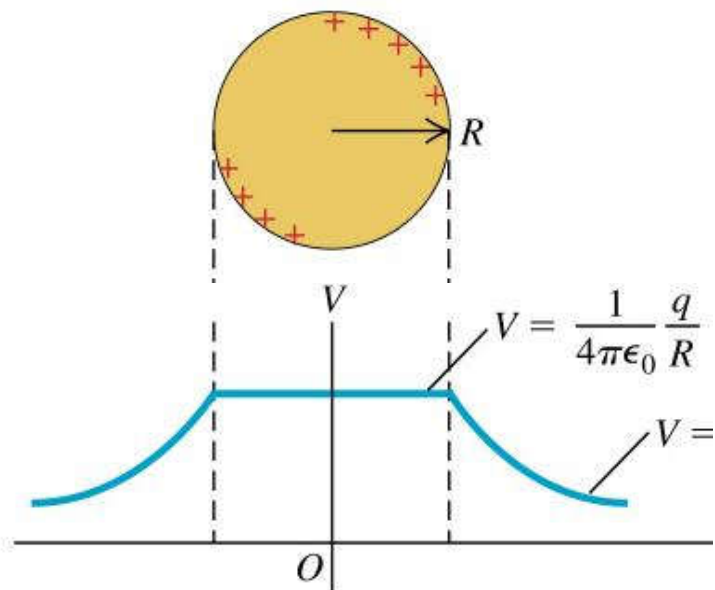


Hvor stort areal for 1F – kondensator hvis f.eks. $d = 0,1 \text{ mm}$?

$$A = C d / \epsilon_0 = 1 \text{ F} \cdot 0,1 \text{ mm} / 9 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F/m} = 11 \text{ km}^2 \quad !!$$

Eks. 1: Enkeltkule (ladning q)

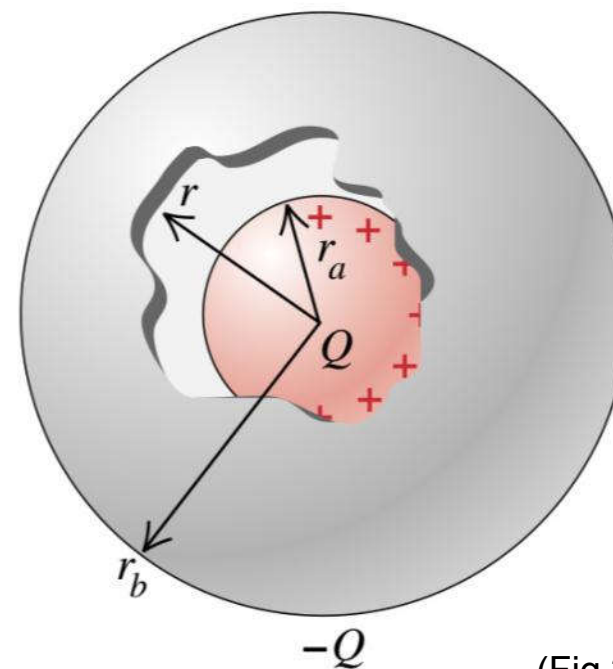
Type B



$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$$

Eks. 3: Kulekondensator

Type A = to kuleskall med ladning $+Q$ og $-Q$
= Ex. 24.3



(Fig 24.5)

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$$\begin{aligned} C &= 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_b r_a / (r_b - r_a) \\ &\rightarrow 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_b r_a / r_b \\ &= 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_a \quad \text{når } r_b \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

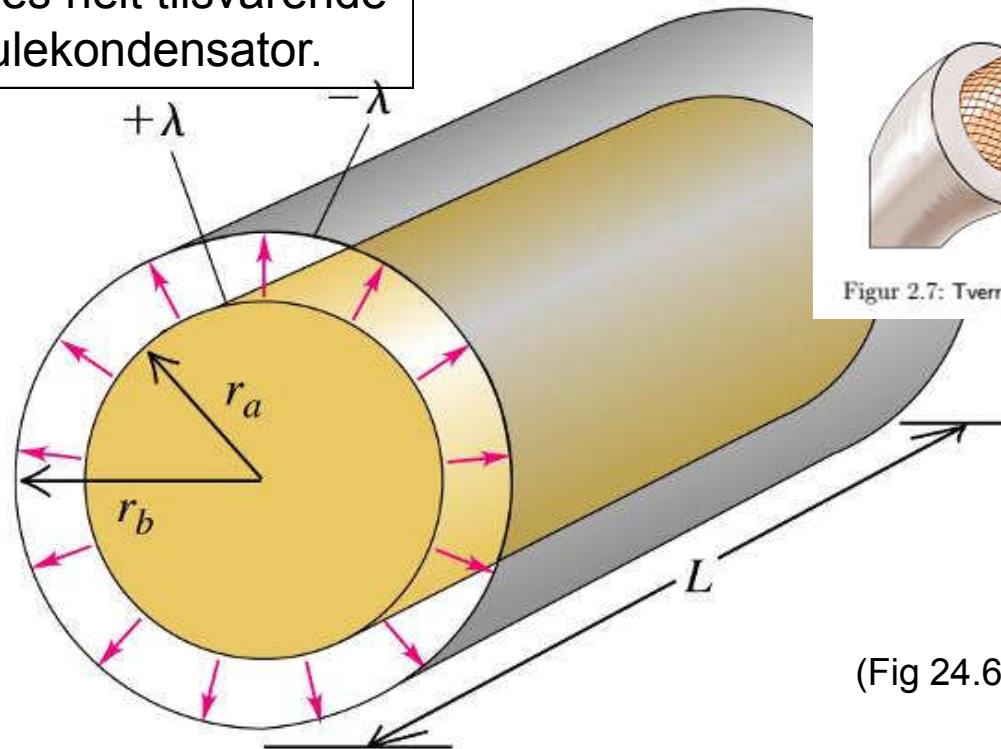
Eks. 4: Sylinderkondensator

= Y&F Ex. 24.4

Type A

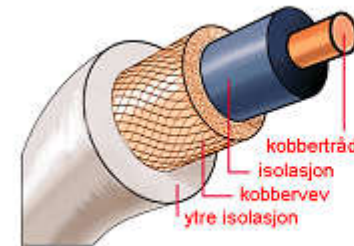
= to sylinder skall med ladning $+\lambda$ og $-\lambda$ (C/m)
= koaksialkabel

Utregnes helt tilsvarende som kulekondensator.



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- 1) Finn E_r
- 2) integrer og finn $V(r)$ (Metode 2) (\approx Eks 9 Kap 23)
- 3) finn kapasitansen $C = Q/V_{ab}$



Figur 2.7: Tverrsnitt av en koaksialkabel.

Fra labhefte 2016:



Figur 2.8: Koaksialkabel med BNC-tilkopling

Metode 1:

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{r_i}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{dq}{r}$$

Metode 2:

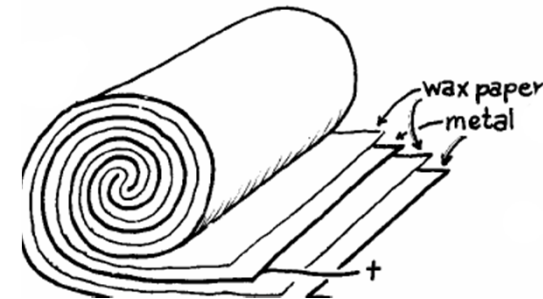
$$V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Kap. 24 Kapasitans og dielektrika

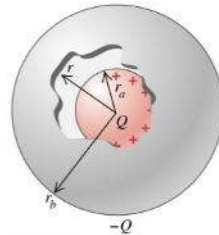
- Kondensatorer = to ledere som kan lagre ladning, +Q og -Q
- Kapasitans: $C = Q/V$ (enhet F = farad)
 der $V = V_2 - V_1$ for to ledere (Type A)
 eller $V = V - V_\infty$ for enkeltleder (Type B)

- Eks. 1: Enkeltkule: $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$

- Eks. 2: Parallellplatekondensator $C = \epsilon_0 A/d$



- Eks. 3: Kulekondensator



$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_b r_a / (r_b - r_a)$$

$$\rightarrow 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_a \quad \text{når } r_b \rightarrow \infty$$

- Eks. 4: Cylinderkondensator (koakskabel)

- Seriekopling: $C = \Sigma C_i$; parallellkopling: $1/C = \Sigma 1/C_i$

- Uttrykk for energi i kondensatorer

- Uttrykk for energi i ladningssamling

- Dielektriske materialer: Elektrisk polarisering \mathbf{P}

- Elektrisk flukstetthetsvektor: \mathbf{D}

- Gauss' lov for dielektrika.

I dag

Neste uke

Uttrykk kapasitans

$$C = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{(geometrifaktor)}}$$

korreksjonsfaktor i dielektrika (anna enn luft)

enhet: meter

- Koaksialkondensator:

$$C = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \frac{2\pi}{\ln r_b / r_a} l$$

- Parallellplatekondensator: $C = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$

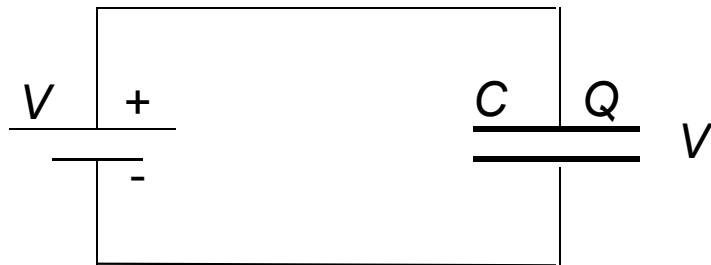
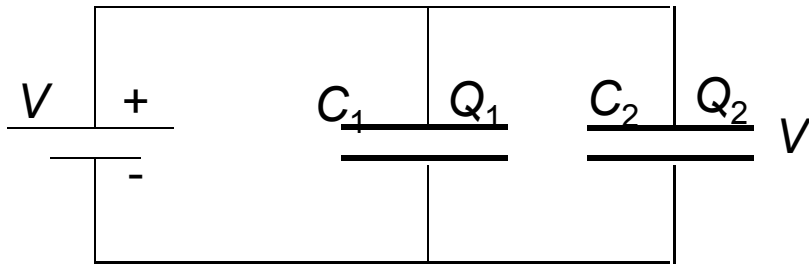
- Kulekondensator:

$$C = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 4\pi \frac{r_b r_a}{r_b - r_a}$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 4\pi r_a \quad \text{når } r_b \rightarrow \infty$$

Kondensatorer:

i parallell

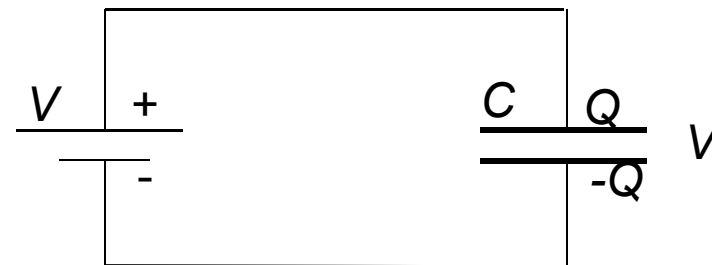
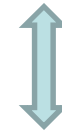
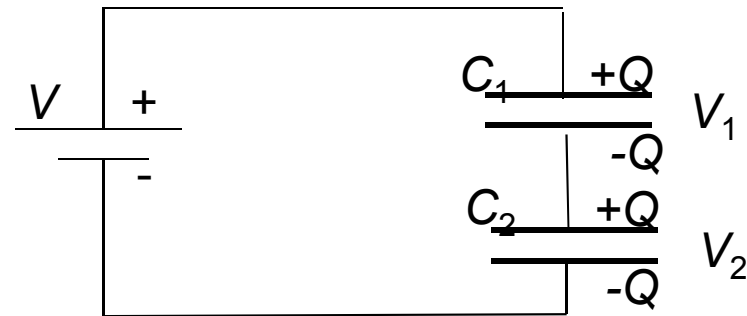


$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$
$$CV = C_1V + C_2V$$

V lik for alle =>

$$C = C_1 + C_2 = \sum C_i$$

i serie



$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$Q/C = Q/C_1 + Q/C_2$$

Q lik for alle =>

$$1/C = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2 = \sum 1/C_i$$

$$2 \text{ kond: } C = C_1 C_2 / (C_1 + C_2)$$

Øking av avstand d i platekondensator:

$$\Rightarrow C = \epsilon_0 A/d \text{ avtar}$$

1. Tilkopla batteri:

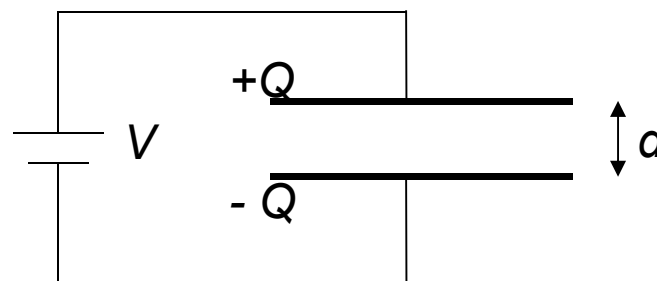
V konstant

$Q = CV$ avtar

E avtar

$U = \frac{1}{2} QV$ avtar

(gis til batteriet)



2. Frakopla batteri:

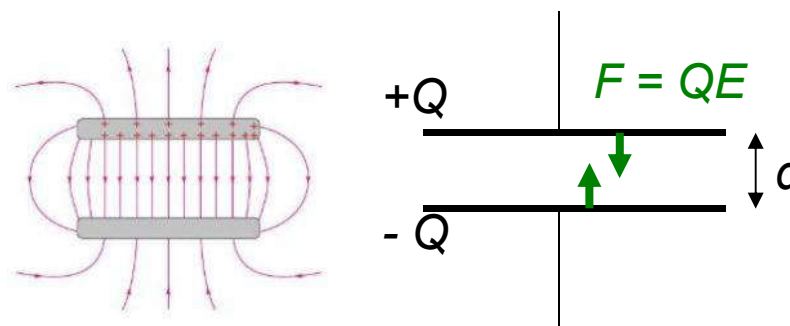
Q konstant

E konstant

$V = Q/C$ øker

$U = \frac{1}{2} QV$ øker

(tilføres fra ytre kraft)



Elektrisk energi

Uttrykt med ladning og potensial:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} V Q = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q^2/C \quad (24.9)$$

(utledet for kondensator; all Q på samme V)

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum V_i Q_i \quad (24.9C)$$

(ulike Q_i på ulike V_i)

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int V dq \quad (24.9C)$$

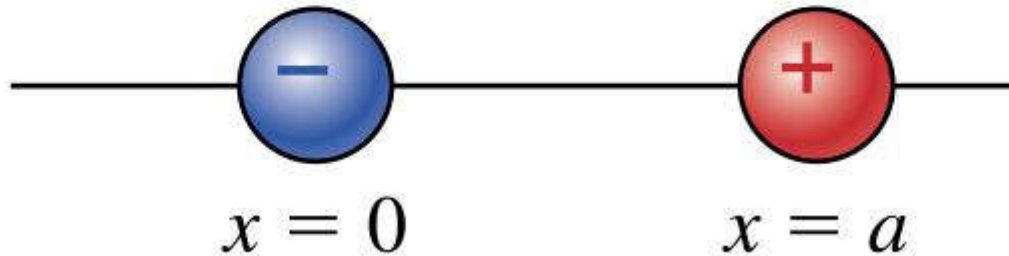
(ulike dq på ulike V)

Her beregnes energien U i **ferdig oppbygd ladning**

Kap 23, eks. 2. To ladninger

A. Energiberegning under oppbygging:

$$q_1 = -e \quad q_2 = +e$$



q_1 først, så q_2 :

$$U = U_1 + U_2$$

$$= 0 + q_2 k q_1 / a$$



q_2 først, så q_1 :

$$U = U_2 + U_1$$

$$= 0 + q_1 k q_2 / a$$

C. Ferdig oppbygd:

ved potensial

energi

q_1	$V_1 = k q_2 / a$	$q_1 V_1 = q_1 k q_2 / a$
q_2	$V_2 = k q_1 / a$	$q_2 V_2 = q_2 k q_1 / a$

Sum: $\Sigma q_i V_i = 2 q_2 k q_1 / a$ Regnet dobbelt!

Konklusjon:

C. Energi beregnet fra potensial i ferdig oppbygd ladning: $U = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma q_i V_i$

Elektrisk energi

Beregning for sum av punktladninger:

A. Setter inn én og én ladning med energi for hver:

$$U = q_1 \cdot 0 + q_2 \cdot V_{21} + q_3 \cdot (V_{32} + V_{31}) + \text{etc.}$$

B. Sum over parvise ladninger, men hvert par bare én gang:

$$U = \sum_{i < j} k Q_i Q_j / r_{ij}$$

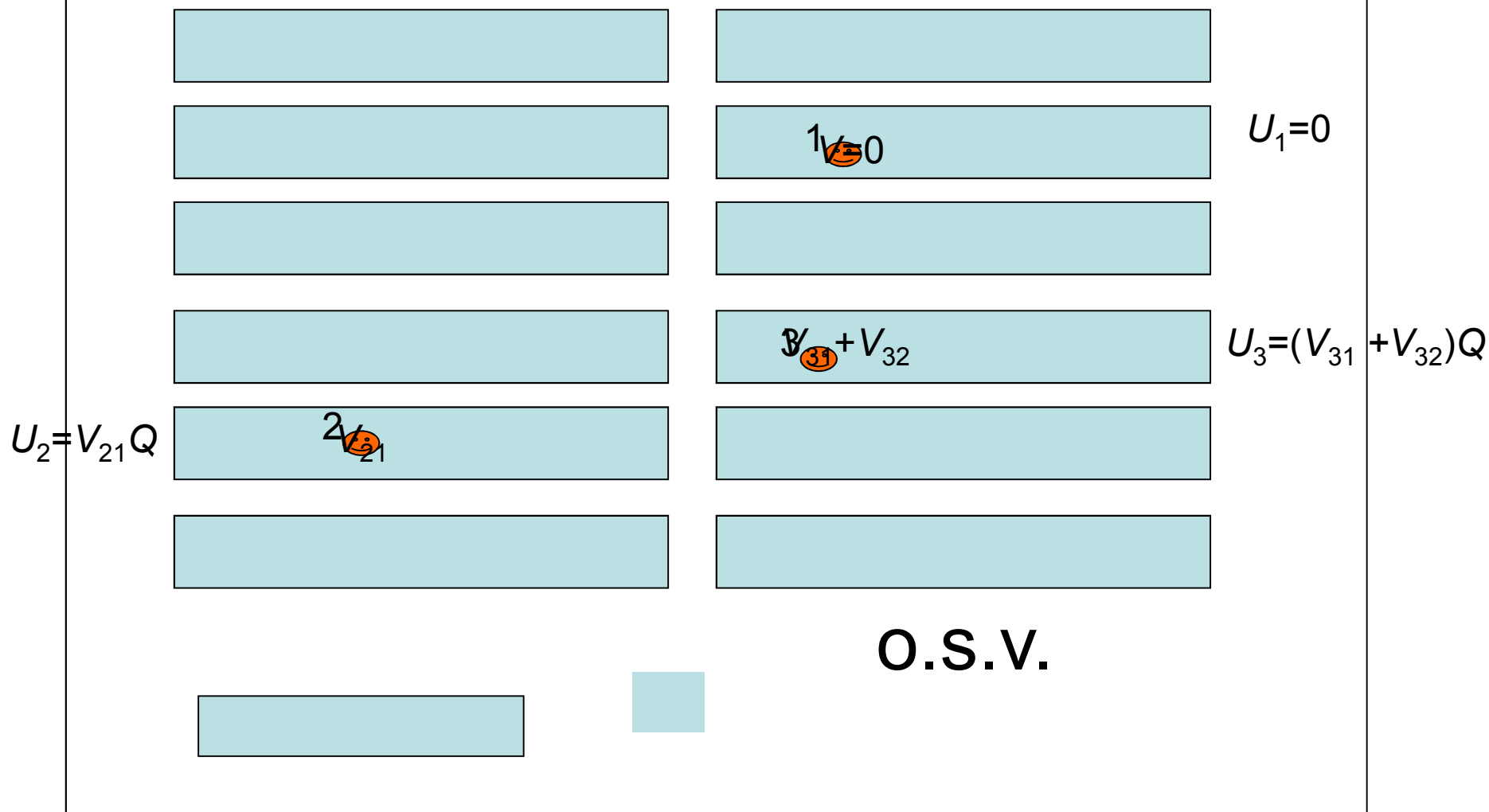
C. Sum over ferdig oppbygd ladning

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum V_i Q_i \quad (24.9C)$$

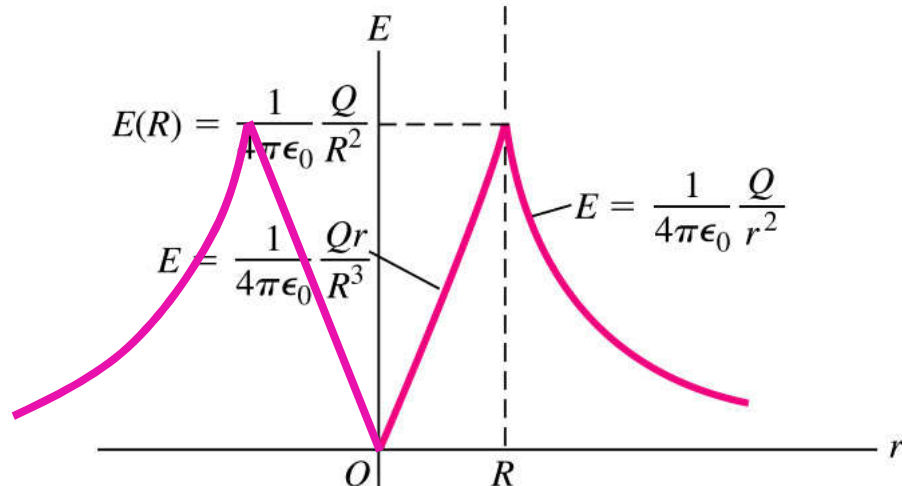
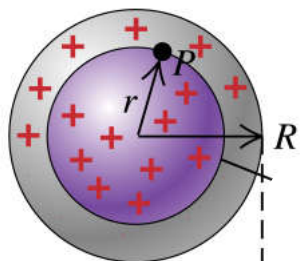
Anbefaler C.

Øving 5, oppgave 2 a): Fire punktladninger

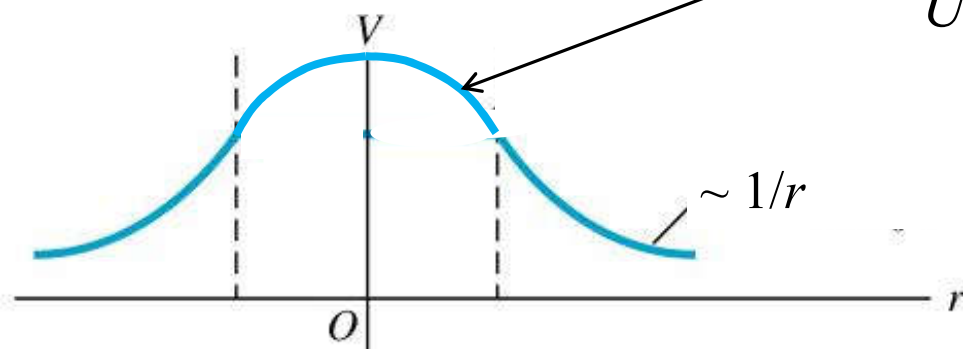
Aud R2: Hvor mye energi for å plassere inn mange 1C ladninger?
 A. Sette inn én og én ladning:



Eks.6: Energi for homogent ladd kule



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(Y&F ≈ Fig 22.22)

Beregna i Eks.8 – kap. 23:

$$V(r) = \frac{k}{2} \frac{Q}{R} \left(3 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right) \quad \text{inni kula}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \iiint V(r) dq \quad (24.9C)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iiint V(r) \rho d\tau = \frac{3}{5} \frac{kQ^2}{R}$$

OBS: $dq = 0$ utenfor kula

Kulesymmetri: $d\tau = 4\pi r^2 dr = \text{kuleareal tykkelse}$

Infinitesimale volumelement

Kartesiske koord.: ($dV =$) $d\tau = dx dy dz$

Kulekoordinater: $d\tau = dr r d\theta r \sin\theta d\varphi = \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi r^2 dr$

Integrert over θ og φ : $d\tau = \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi r^2 dr = 4\pi r^2 dr$

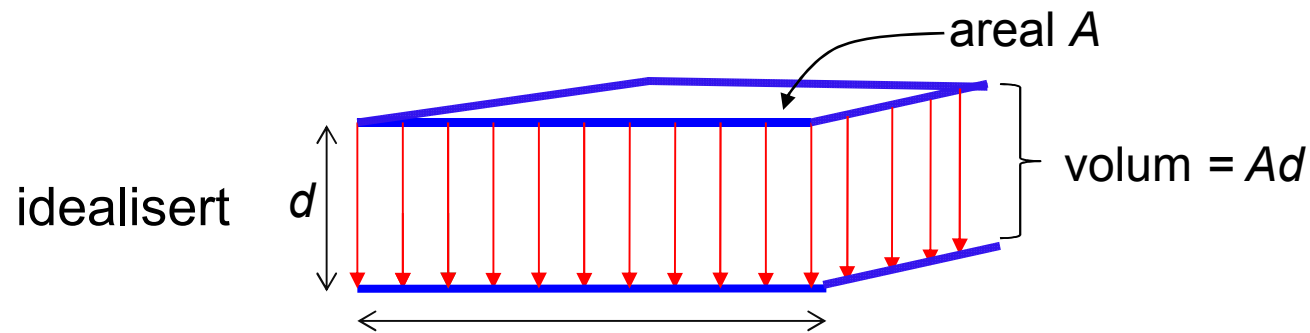
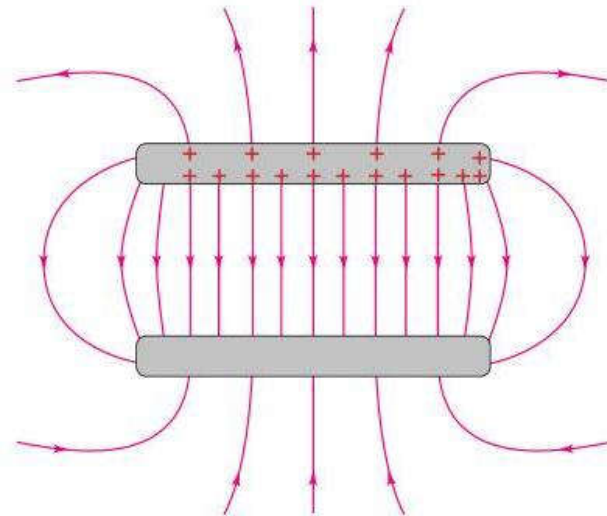
Når **kulesymmetri** bruk alltid dette uttrykket

$$d\tau = 4\pi r^2 dr = \text{kuleareal tykkelse}$$

Tilsvarende ved **sylindersymmetri** og sylinderkoordinater:

$$d\tau = 2\pi r dr l = \text{omkrets tykkelse høyde}$$

Energi U uttrykt med E -feltet



$$U = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 Ad$$

$$u = U/\tau = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2$$

Elektrisk energi

1. Uttrykt med ladning og potensial:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int V dq \quad (= \frac{1}{2} V Q = \frac{1}{2} C V^2) \quad (24.9C)$$

2. Uttrykt med elektrisk felt:

$$U = \int u d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int E^2 d\tau \quad (24.11B)$$

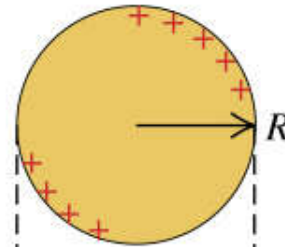
Hvor er energien lagra:

I **ladningene** eller i det **elektriske feltet**?

På platene eller **mellom** platene?

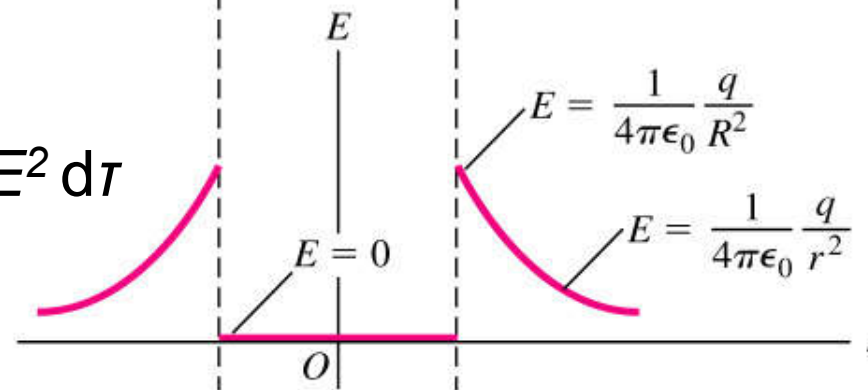
To uttrykk for SAMME energi!

Eks. 7: Energi på lederkule med ladning q



U fra E :

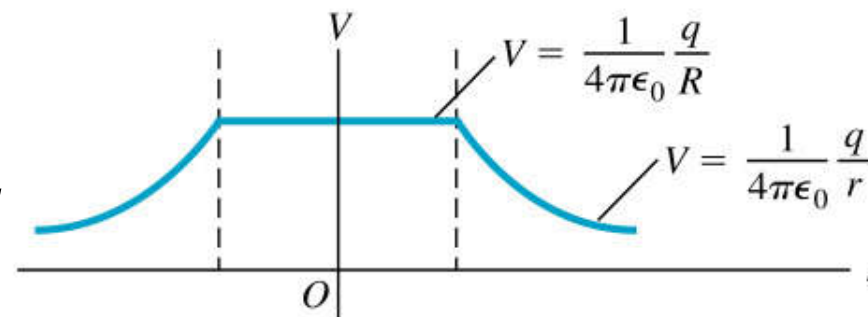
$$U = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int E^2 d\tau$$



U fra V :

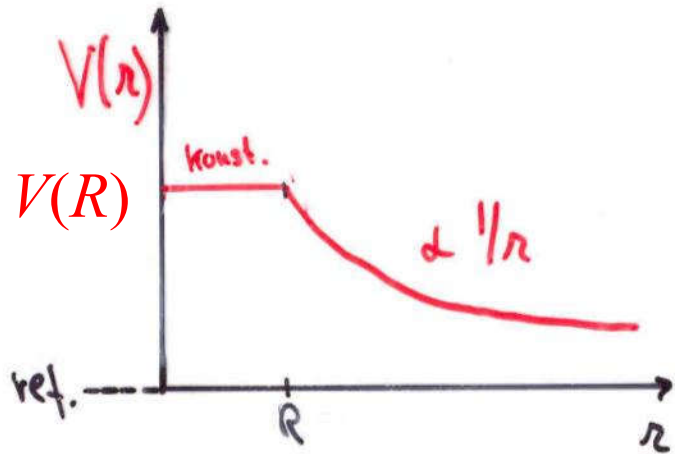
$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int V dq$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} V(R) q$$



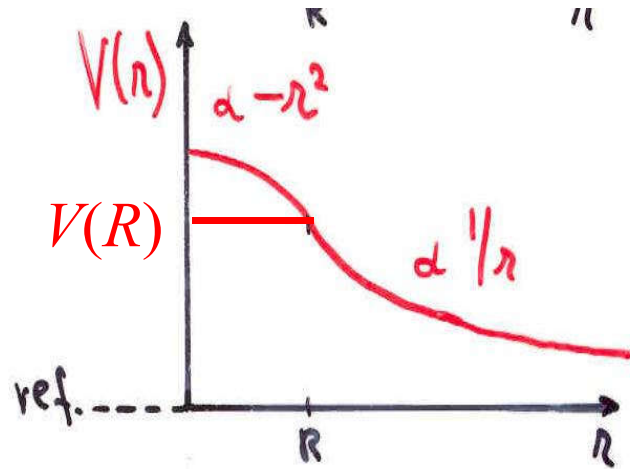
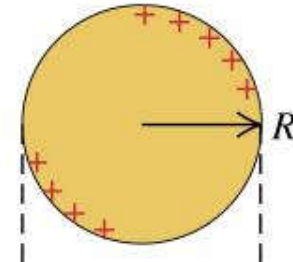
Eks.6+7

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \iiint V(r) dq$$



Eks.7: Ladd lederkule:

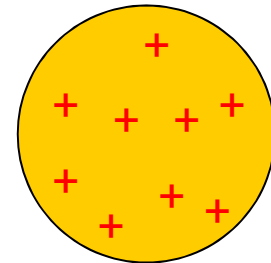
$$U = \frac{1}{2} kq^2/R$$



Eks. 6: Homogent ladd kule:

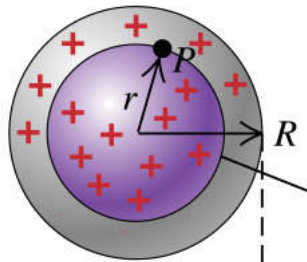
$$U = \frac{3}{5} kq^2/R$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} U_{\text{ladd lederkule}}$$

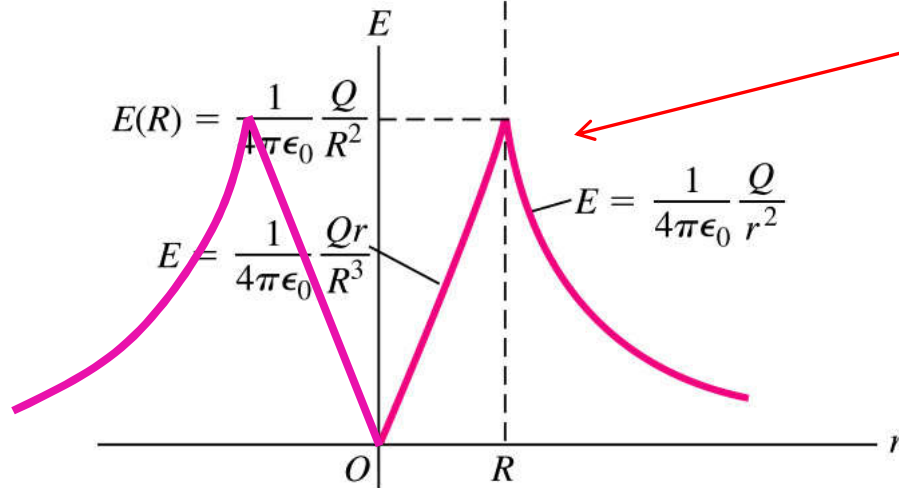


(20 % høyere enn ladd lederkule)

Eks.6B: Finn energi for homogent ladd kule fra elektrisk felt:



$$U = \int u \, d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int E^2 \, d\tau \quad (24.11B)$$

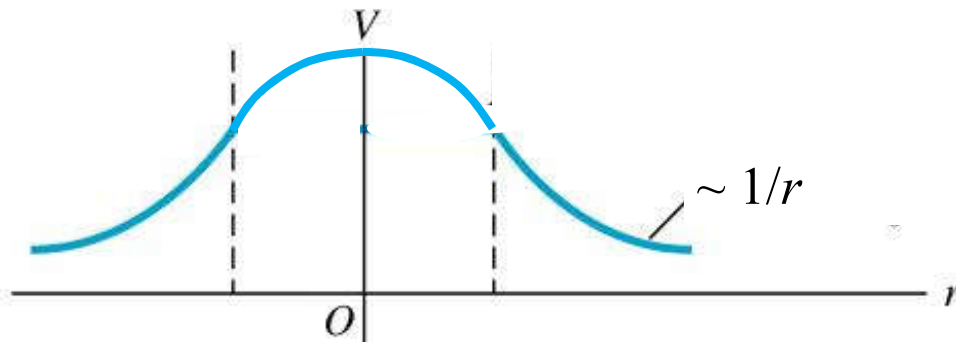


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= Heimelekse !

Kjent svar fra Eks. 6:

$$U = \frac{3}{5} kq^2/R$$



(Y&F ≈ Fig 22.22)

Kap. 24 Kapasitans og dielektrika

- **Gjennomgått:**

- Kondensatorer = to ledere som kan ta opp ladning

- Kapasitans: $C = Q/V$ (farad), med eksempler:

- » Enkeltkule: $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_a$

- » Parallellplate: $C = \epsilon_0 A/d$

- » Kulekondensator: $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_b r_a / (r_b - r_a)$

- Seriekopling og parallellkopling

- Energi i kondensatorer $U = \frac{1}{2} V Q = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$

- Energi i ladningssamlinger $U = \frac{1}{2} \int V dq$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int E^2 d\tau$$

- **Videre:**

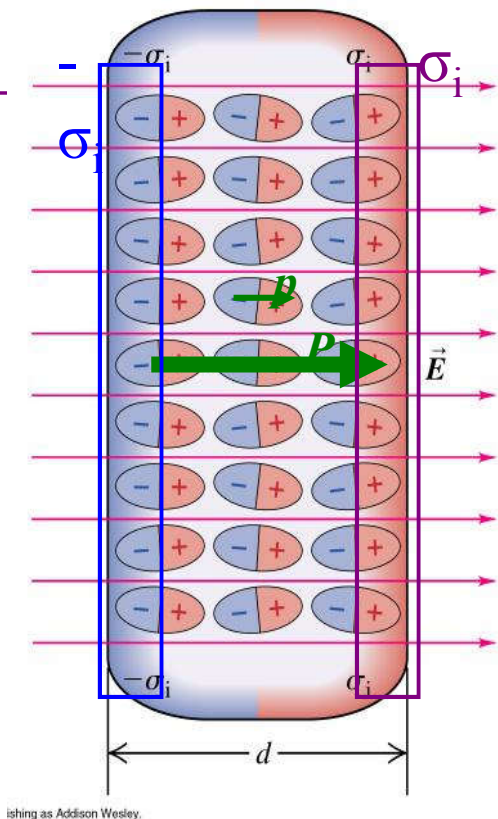
- Dielektriske materialer:

Elektrisk polarisering $\mathbf{P} = \chi_e \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$

- Elektrisk flukstetthetsvektor: $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$

- Gauss' lov for dielektrika:

Noen anvendelser/eksempler

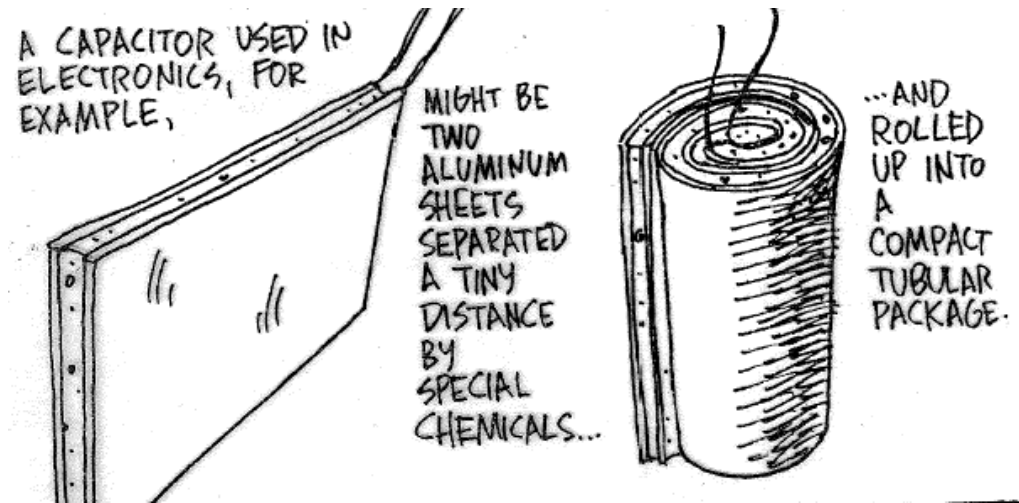


(fig 24.20)

Dielektrika og elektrisk polarisering

Materialer:

- Vakuum
- Ledere
- Dielektrikum



- Mellom plater i kondensator brukes alltid et dielektrikum
- Kapasitansen øker da med en faktor ϵ_r .

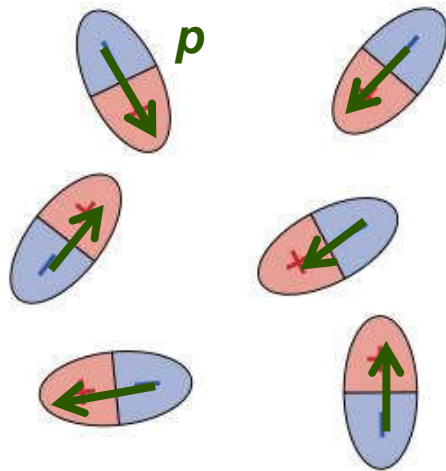
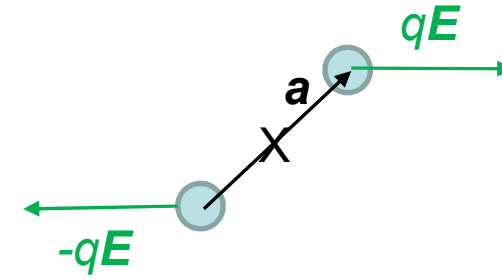
relativ permittivitet ϵ_r

Table 24.1 Values of (Dielectric Constant K) at 20°C

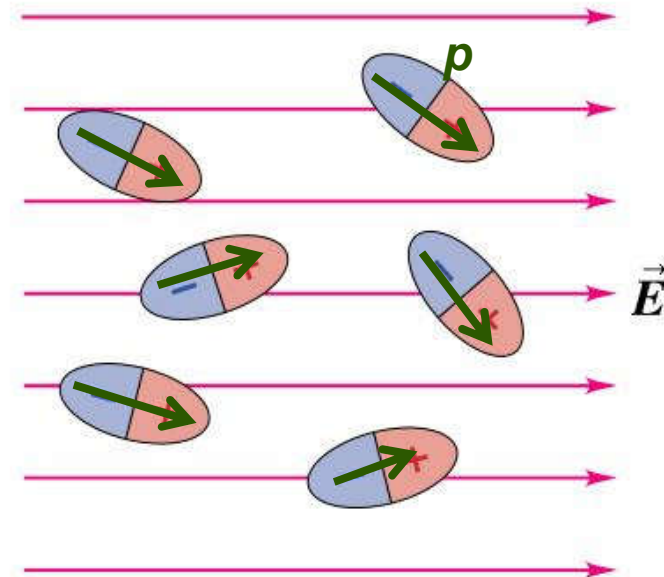
Material	K ϵ_r	Material	K ϵ_r
Vacuum	1	Polyvinyl chloride	3.18
Air (1 atm)	1.00059	Plexiglas	3.40
Air (100 atm)	1.0548	Glass	5–10
Teflon	2.1	Neoprene	6.70
Polyethylene	2.25	Germanium	16
Benzene	2.28	Glycerin	42.5
Mica	3–6	Water	80.4
Mylar	3.1	Strontium titanate	310

Kraftmoment på dipol:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\tau} &= \vec{a}/2 \times q\vec{E} + (-\vec{a}/2) \times (-q\vec{E}) \\ &= q\vec{a} \times \vec{E} \\ &= \vec{p} \times \vec{E}\end{aligned}$$

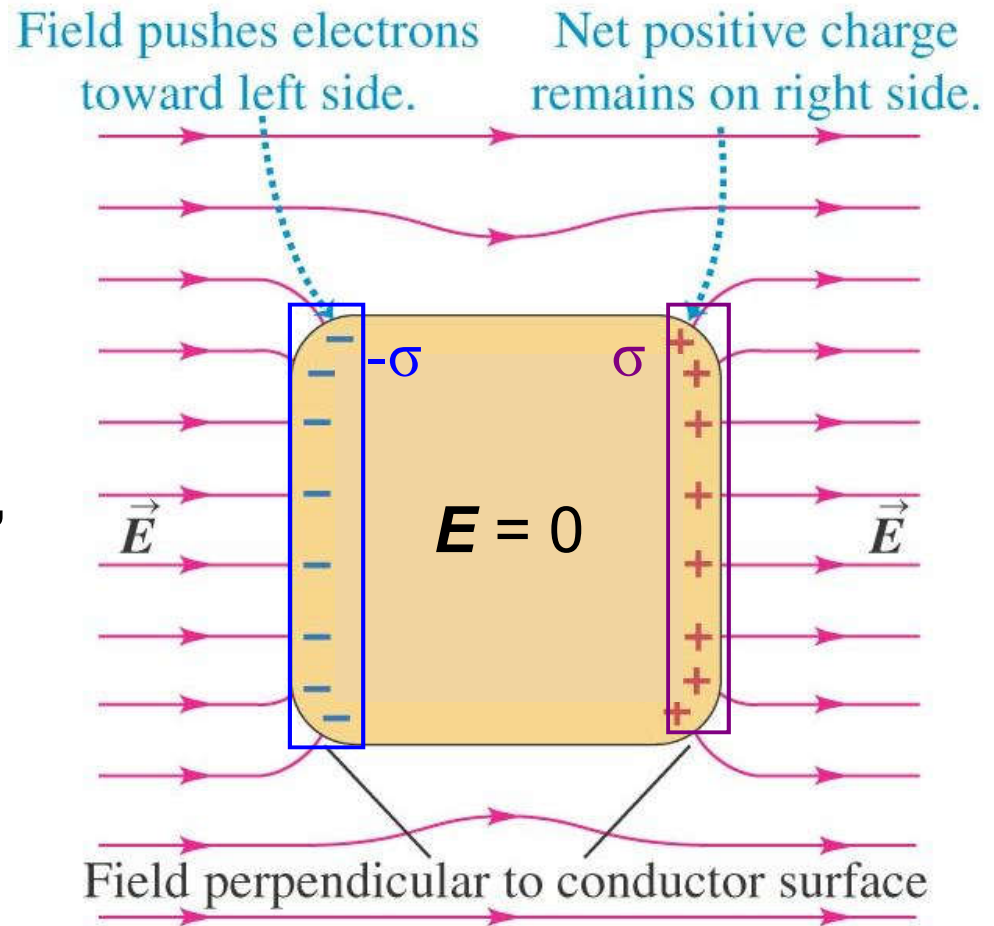


Kraftmoment dreier \vec{p} til å bli (om mulig) parallell med \vec{E}



Ledere i ytre E -felt

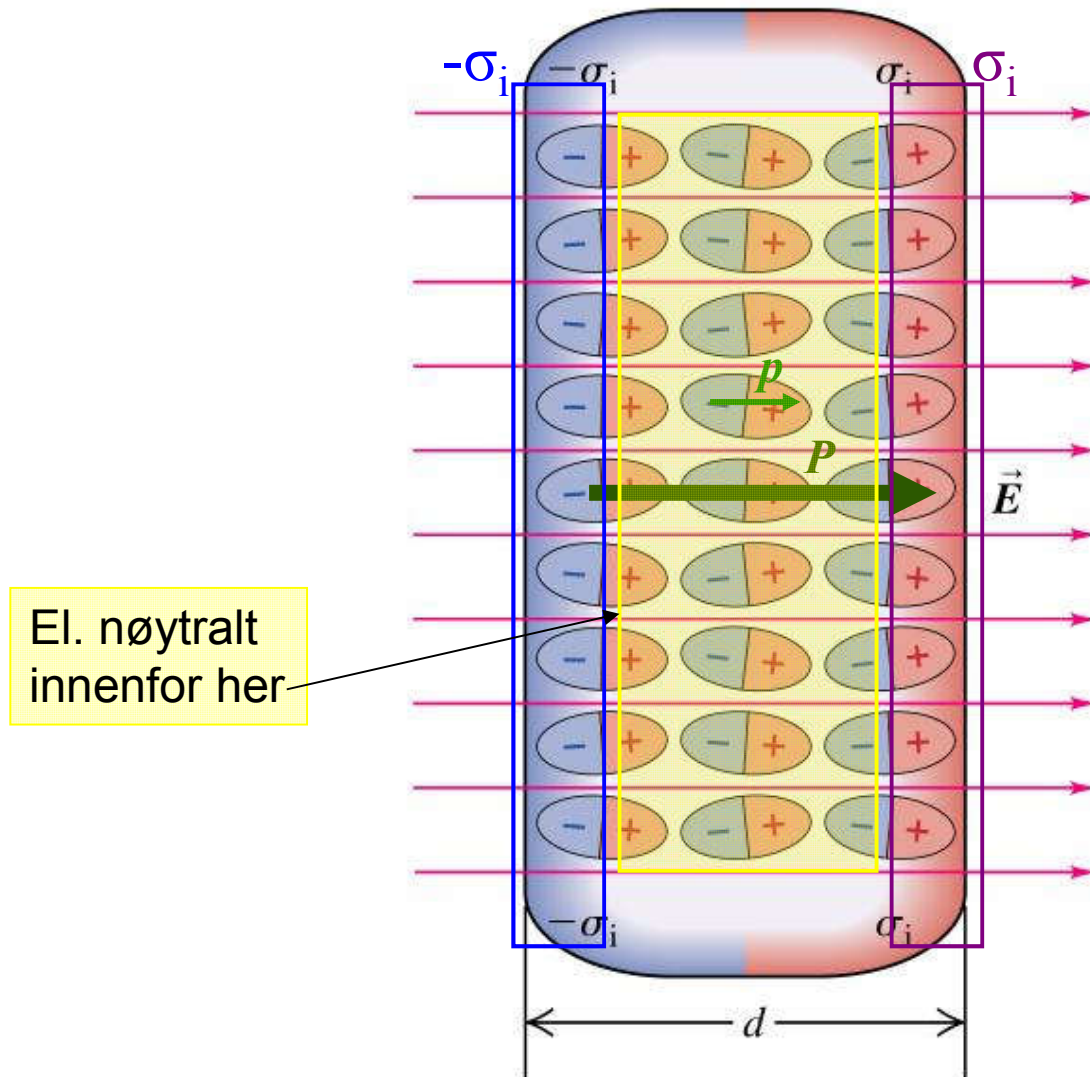
Ladninger forskyves,
inntil $E = 0$



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(fig 22.28a)

Dipolinnretting (polarisering) gir
flateladning σ_i (i = induisert ladning)



El. nøytralt
innenfor her

Definisjon:

$$\mathbf{P} = \sum \mathbf{p} / \text{volum}$$

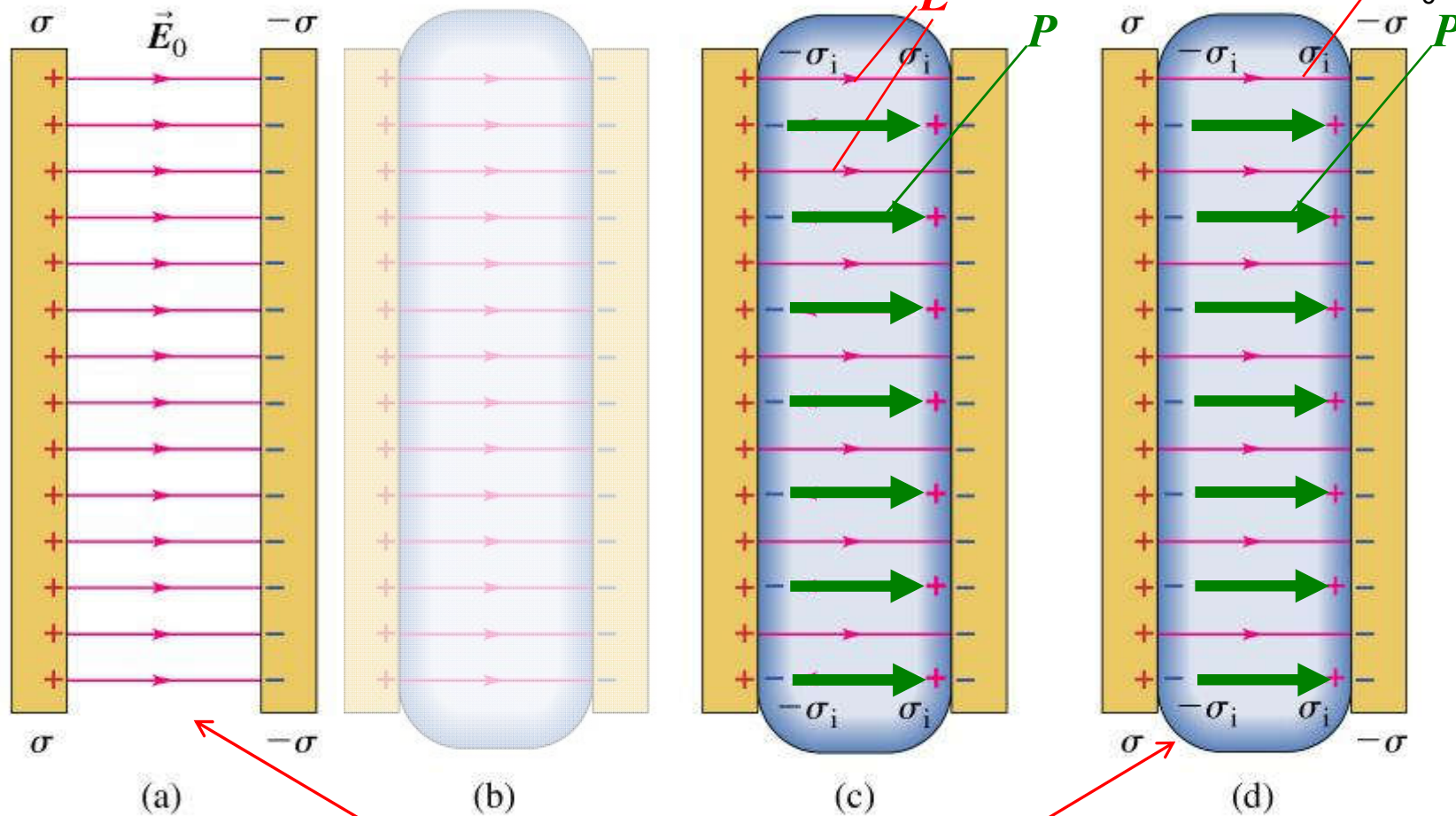
Observasjon:

$$\mathbf{P} = \chi_e \cdot \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}_0$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \chi_e \cdot \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} \quad (2)$$



$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$ er uendra. Men \mathbf{P} «spiser opp» noe av \mathbf{E}

relativ permittivitet ϵ_r

$$D = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 E$$

$$P = \chi_e \epsilon_0 E$$

Table 24.1 Values of (Dielectric Constant K) at 20°C

Material	K ϵ_r	$\chi_e = \epsilon_r - 1$	Material	K ϵ_r	$\chi_e = \epsilon_r$
Vacuum	1	0	Polyvinyl chloride	3.18	2.18
Air (1 atm)	1.00059	0.00059	Plexiglas	3.40	1.40
Air (100 atm)	1.0548	0.0548	Glass	5–10	4–9
Teflon	2.1	1.1	Neoprene	6.70	5.7
Polyethylene	2.25	1.25	Germanium	16	15
Benzene	2.28	1.28	Glycerin	42.5	41.5
Mica	3–6	2–5	Water	80.4	79.4
Mylar	3.1	2.1	Strontium titanate	310	309

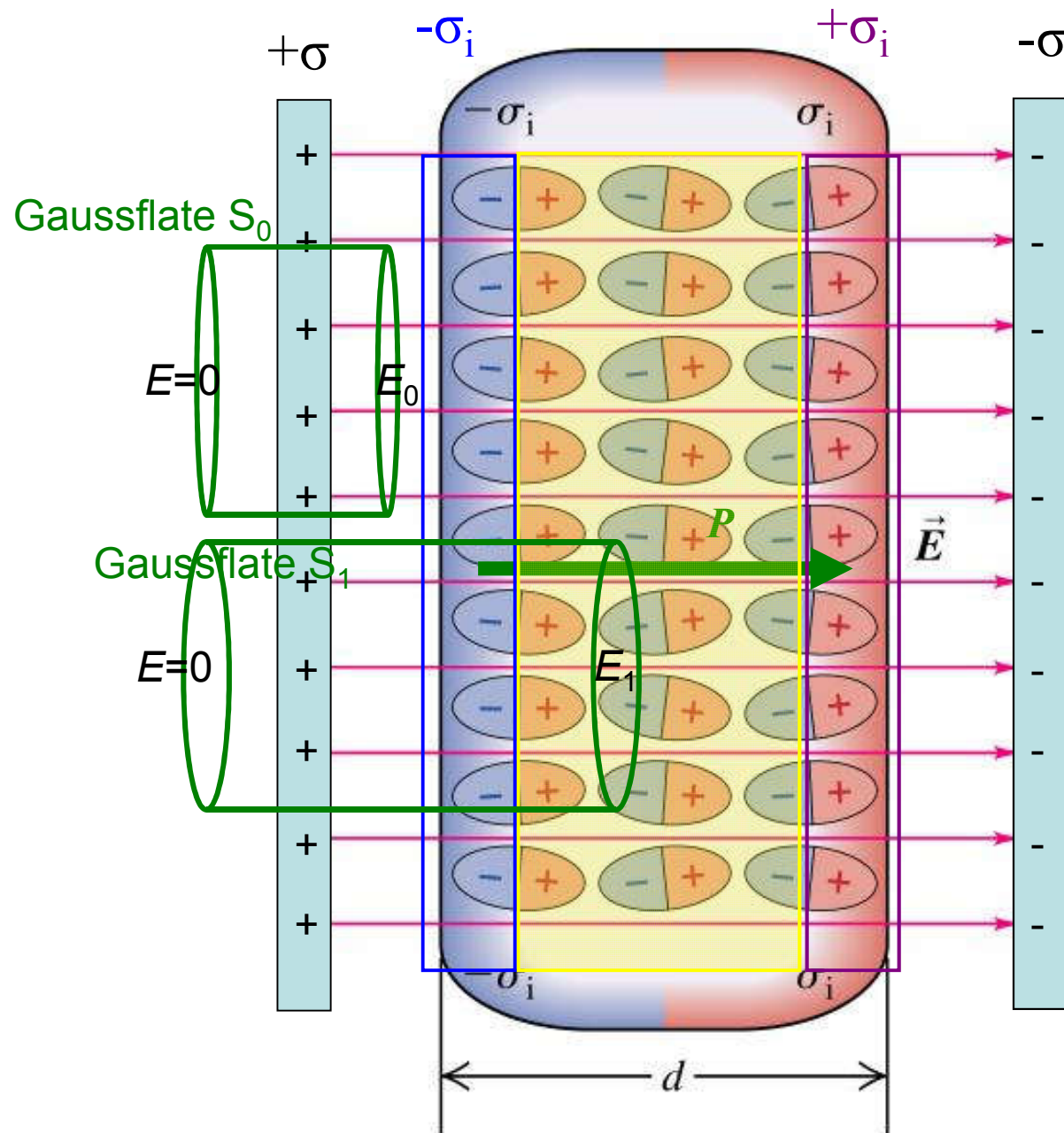
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Relative permittivity

Table 24.2 Dielectric Constant and Dielectric Strength of Some Insulating Materials

Material	Constant, K ϵ_r	E_m (V/m)
Polycarbonate	2.8	3×10^7
Polyester	3.3	6×10^7
Polypropylene	2.2	7×10^7
Polystyrene	2.6	2×10^7
Pyrex glass	4.7	1×10^7
		Luft: $0,3 \times 10^7$

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Gauss' lov:

- Gauss' lov for **fri ladning** Q : $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q$ (12)
eller $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q / \epsilon$

Mest
praktiske

- Gauss' lov for **indusert ladning** Q_i : $\oint \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{A} = -Q_i$ (11)

- Gauss' lov for **totalladning** Q_{tot} : $\oint \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q_{\text{tot}}$ (10)
 $Q_{\text{tot}} = Q + Q_i$

- I alle tidligere formler kan $\epsilon_0 \vec{E}$ erstattes av $\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \epsilon \vec{E} = \vec{D}$ og la $Q =$ fri ladning

Eks.: Gauss' lov (ovenfor)

Eks.: Coulombs lov: $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \cdot \hat{r} \rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_r\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \cdot \hat{r}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{Q}{r^2} \cdot \hat{r}$

Kap. 24. Dielektrika og polarisering.

Oppsummering så langt

- **Dielektriske materialer:**
- Elektrisk polarisering = dipoltetthet: $\mathbf{P} = \chi_e \cdot \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$
 - der χ_e er elektrisk susceptibilitet.
 - Relativ permittivitet $\varepsilon_r = \chi_e + 1$ (dielektrisitetskonstant)
- Elektrisk flukstetthetsvektor: $\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$
(forskyvningsvektor)
- \mathbf{D} og \mathbf{P} ikke presentert i Y&F. Kort sammenfatta i [Notat 1](#)

Øving 7 sentral!

Eks. 8 Parallellplatekondensator uten og med dielektrikum

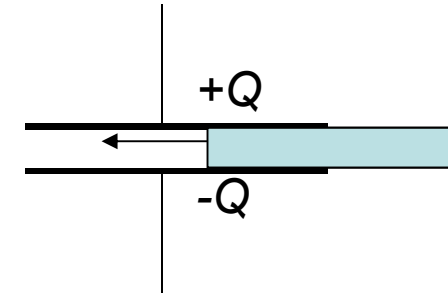
A. Frakopla batteri:

Konstant: $\sigma = D = Q/A$

Avtar: $V_1 = V_0/\epsilon_r$

Øker: $C_1 = Q/V_1 = \epsilon_r C_0 = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 A/d$

Energi: $U_1 = \frac{1}{2} QV_1$ **avtar**



B. Tilkopla batteri:

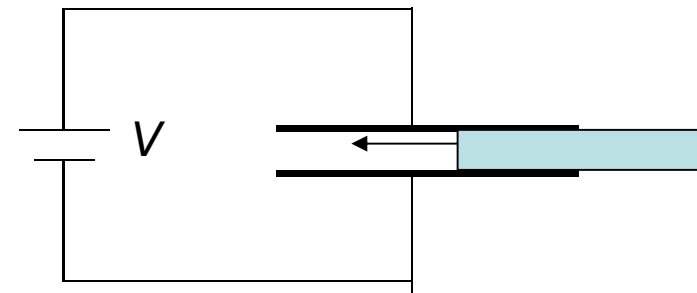
Konstant: $V_1 = V_0$

Øker: $\sigma_1 = D_1 = Q_1/A = \epsilon_r D_0$

Øker: $C_1 = Q/V_1 = \epsilon_r C_0 = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 A/d$

Energi: $U_1 = \frac{1}{2} QV_1$ **øker**

(tilføres fra batteriet)



Gauss' lov

Kap. 22

- Integralform: $\Phi_E = \oiint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} q$

- Differensialform: $\operatorname{div} \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$

Kap. 24

$$\Phi = \oiint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} = q$$

= elektrisk fluks

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{D} = \rho$$

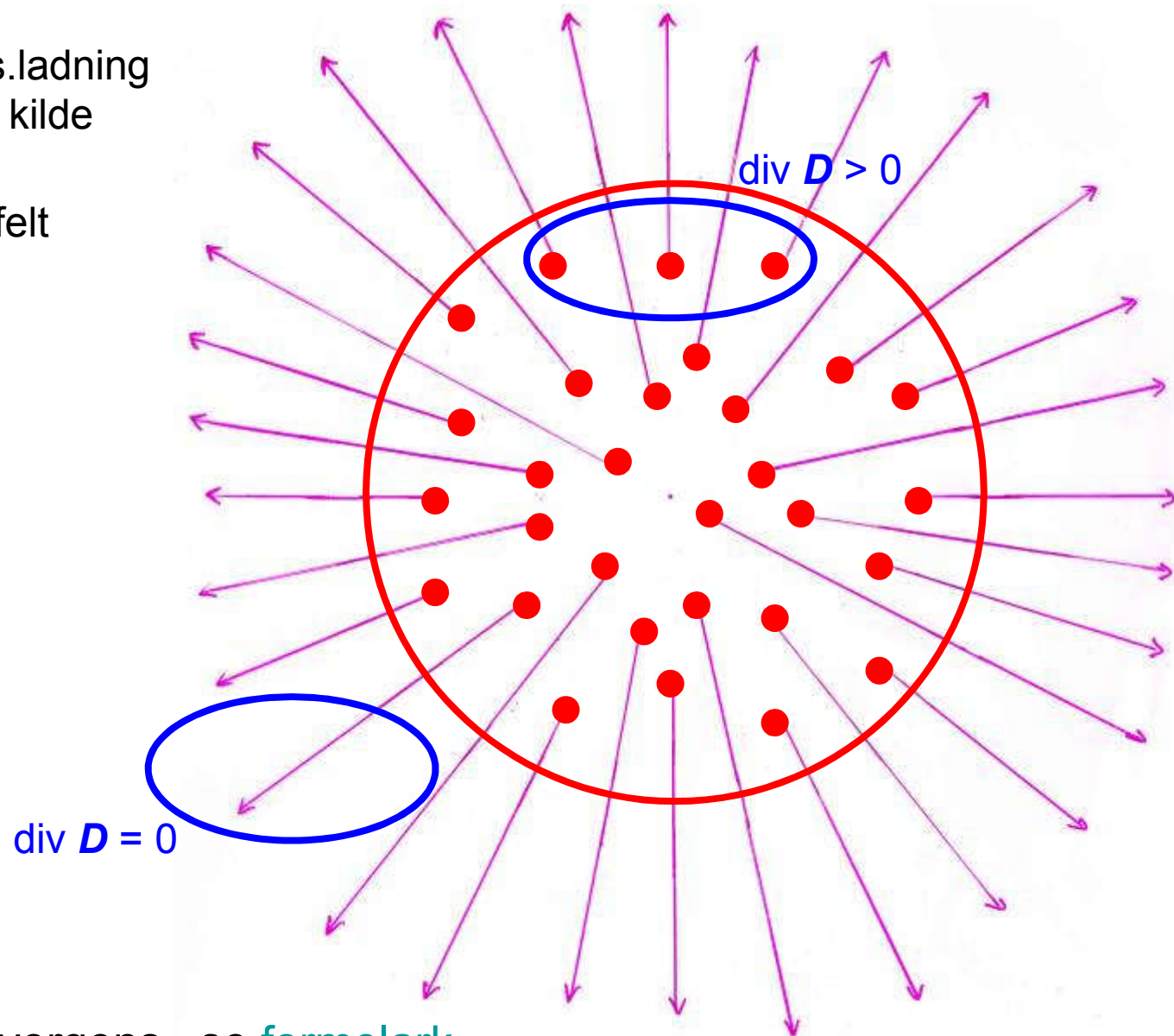
$\operatorname{div} \vec{D} =$ divergensen til \vec{D}

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{D} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = [\partial/\partial x, \partial/\partial y, \partial/\partial z] \cdot \vec{D}$$

divergens = kilde

● = pos.ladning
= kilde

↖ = E-felt



Uttrykk divergens, se [formelark](#)

Kap. 24: Oppsummering 1

Kondensatorer og kapasitans

- Kondensatorer = to ledere som kan ta opp ladning
- Kapasitans: $C = Q/V$ (farad)
- Enkeltekulekondensator: $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$ (Eks. 1)
- Parallellplatekondensator: $C = \epsilon_0 A/d$ (Eks. 2)
- Kule(skall)kondensator: $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 r_a r_b / (r_b - r_a)$ (Eks. 3)
- Sylinderkondensator (koakskabel): $C' = 2\pi\epsilon_0 \ln r_b / r_a$ (Eks. 4)

- Parallellkopling: $C = C_1 + C_2$ Seriekopling: $1/C = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2$

- Energi ved ladning og potensial: $U = \frac{1}{2} \int V dq$

- Energi ved elektrisk felt: $u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$ dvs. $U = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int E^2 d\tau$
 - For kondensator gir dette: $U = \frac{1}{2} VQ = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q^2/C$

Kap. 24: Oppsummering 2

Dielektrika og polarisering.

Mer utfyllende i [Notat1: Dielektriske materialer.](#)

- **Dielektriske materialer:**

- Elektrisk polarisering = dipoltetthet: $\mathbf{P} = \chi_e \cdot \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$

- der χ_e er elektrisk susceptibilitet.

- Relativ permittivitet $\epsilon_r = \chi_e + 1$ (dielektrisitetskonstant)

- Elektrisk flukstetthetsvektor: $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$
(forskyvningsvektor)

- Elektrisk fluks: $\Phi = \iint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A}$

- Gauss' lov for fri ladning $Q = Q_{\text{tot}} - Q_i$:

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q \quad \text{eller} \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q / \epsilon$$

- Gauss' lov for induert ladning Q_i : $\oint \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{A} = -Q_i$

- Gauss' lov for totalladning Q_{tot} : $\oint \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q_{\text{tot}}$

- I alle tidligere formler kan

$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$ erstattes av $\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D}$ med $Q =$ fri ladning

- Kondensator med dielektrikum: Alle ϵ_0 erstattes av $\epsilon_r \epsilon_0$

Uttrykk kapasitans

$$C = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{(geometrifaktor)}}$$

enhet: meter

- Koaksialkondensator:
$$C = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \frac{2\pi}{\ln r_b / r_a} l$$
- Parallellplatekondensator:
$$C = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$
- Kulekondensator:
$$C = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 4\pi \frac{r_b r_a}{r_b - r_a}$$
$$\rightarrow \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 4\pi r_a \quad \text{når } r_b \rightarrow \infty$$

Dielektrika i kondensatorer:

1. Kapasitansen øker med faktor ϵ_r .
2. Overslag ("breakdown", «dielectric strength») ved høyere grense. Høyere max spenning!

Table 24.2 Dielectric Constant and Dielectric Strength of Some Insulating Materials

Material	Constant, K ϵ_r	Dielectric strength E_m (V/m)
Polycarbonate	2.8	3×10^7
Polyester	3.3	6×10^7
Polypropylene	2.2	7×10^7
Polystyrene	2.6	2×10^7
Pyrex glass	4.7	1×10^7
Luft:		3×10^6

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Spesielle dielektrika.

(ikke pensum)

- Piezoelektriske materialer:

Mekanisk strekk eller trykk \rightarrow polarisasjon \mathbf{P}

(eller motsatt:) \mathbf{E} -felt \rightarrow \mathbf{P} -felt \rightarrow deformasjon

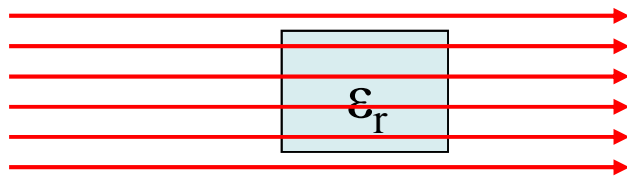
Bruk: Kvartskrystaller, mikrofoner, pickup (platespillere "vinyl")

- Ferroelektriske materialer (dipol-electrets):

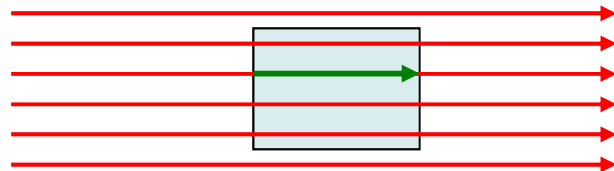
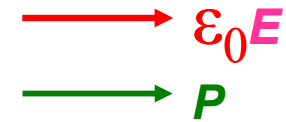
Materialer med permanent polarisasjon \mathbf{P}

(tilsvarer permanente magneter)

Skjematisk om E , P og D : Dielektrisk materiale i homogent E -felt

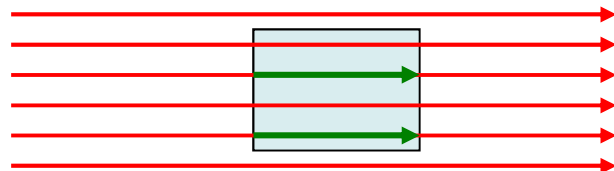


$$P = \chi_e \epsilon_0 E$$

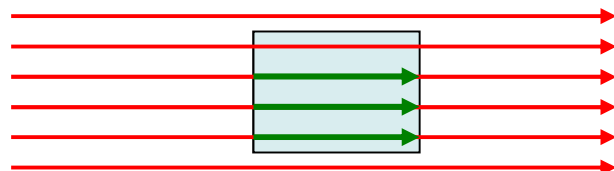


$$\chi_e \quad \epsilon_r = \chi_e + 1$$

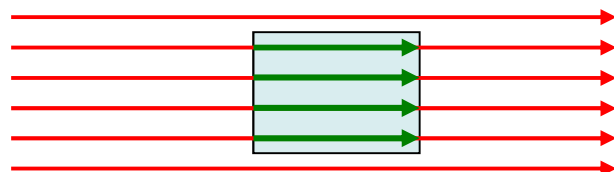
$$1/3 \quad 4/3$$



$$1 \quad 2$$



$$3 \quad 4$$



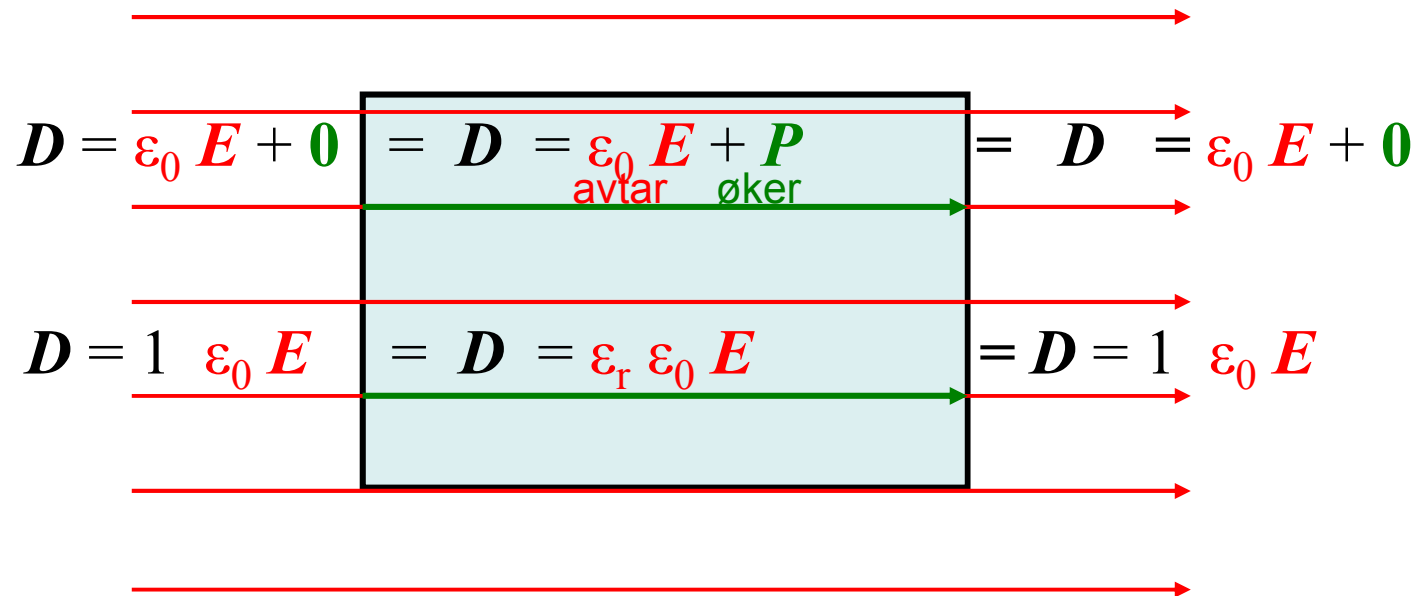
$$\infty \quad \infty$$

$$D = \epsilon_0 E + P$$

endres ikke
(ingen frie ladd. i
dielektriet)

$$(\# \text{ flukslinjer } P) = \chi_e (\# \text{ flukslinjer } \epsilon_0 E)$$

Skjematisk om \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{P} og \mathbf{D} : Dielektrisk materiale i homogent \mathbf{E} -felt



$$\mathbf{P} = \chi_e \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$$

der \mathbf{E} er inni dielektriket, ikke ytre

Øking av avstand d i platekondensator:

$$\Rightarrow C = \epsilon_0 A/d \text{ avtar}$$

1. Tilkopla batteri:

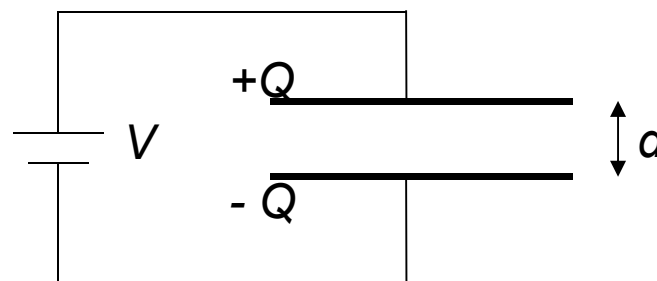
V konstant

$Q = CV$ avtar

E avtar

$U = \frac{1}{2} QV$ avtar

(gis til batteriet)



2. Frakopla batteri:

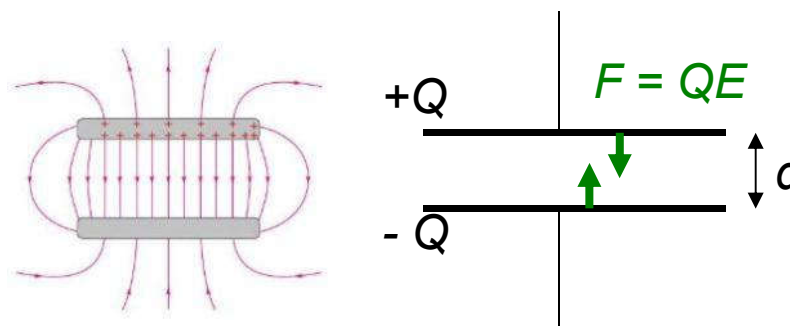
Q konstant

$V = Q/C$ øker

E konstant

$U = \frac{1}{2} QV$ øker

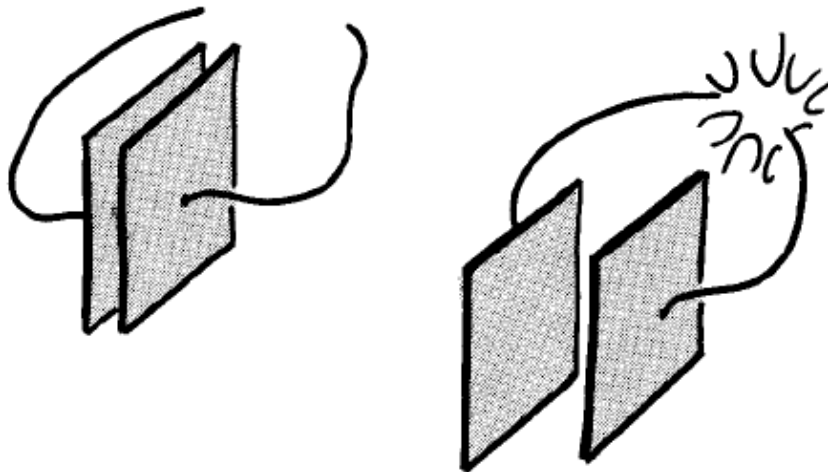
(tilføres fra ytre kraft)



Beregning fra arbeid: $\Delta U = F \Delta d = QE \Delta d$

ENERGY IN A CAPACITOR

Consider a simple capacitor made of a pair of conducting plates in close proximity. Suppose the plates are appropriately charged + and - and then discharged to produce a spark. Next, the plates are charged again exactly as they previously were, only this time after being charged they are pulled farther apart. If they are then shorted out a second time, the spark produced will be



- a) bigger (liberate more energy) than the first spark
- b) smaller than the first spark
- c) the same size as the first spark

Flervalgsoppgaver

fra «Thinking physics»:

<http://home.phys.ntnu.no/brukdef/undervisning/tfy4155/diverse/thinkingphysics/>

Svar: a)

Konstant ladning Q

Lavere kapasitans $C = \epsilon_0 A/d$

=> Høyere spenning $V = Q/C$

=> Mer energi $U = \frac{1}{2} QV$!

eller:

Konstant ladning Q

=> Konstant felt $E = \sigma/\epsilon_0$

=> Konstant energitetthet $u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$

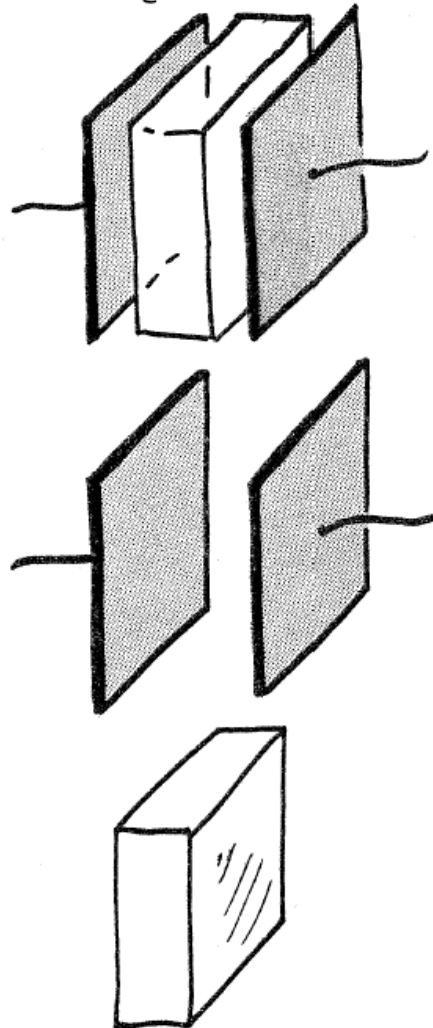
=> $U = u \cdot (\text{volum})$ øker !

$V = E \cdot d$ øker også

GLASS CAPACITORS

If a glass capacitor is charged, but the glass between the plates is removed before it is discharged, the spark will be

- a) bigger than it would have been if the glass were left in at discharge
- b) smaller than it would have been if the glass were left in at discharge
- c) the same as it would have been if the glass were left in at discharge



Svar: a)

Konstant ladning Q

Lavere ϵ_r

=> Lavere kapasitans $C = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 A/d$

=> Høyere spenning $V = Q/C$

=> Mer energi $U = \frac{1}{2} QV$!

eller:

Konstant ladning Q

Lavere ϵ_r

=> Økende felt $E = \sigma/\epsilon_r \epsilon_0$

=> Økende energitetthet $u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$

$V = E \cdot d$ øker også

- Noen av Støvnengs flervalgsoppgaver

14) En parallellplatekondensator består av to parallelle metallplater i innbyrdes avstand d . De to metallplatene har ladning henholdsvis Q og $-Q$. En metallskive med tykkelse $h = 2d/3$ settes inn midt mellom platene. Da blir potensialforskjellen mellom kondensatorplatene

- A ni ganger større.
- B tre ganger større.
- C tre ganger mindre.**
- D ni ganger mindre.
- E uendret.

