

Fizika 2i

1. Előadás (2022 tavasz)

Elektrosztatika I.

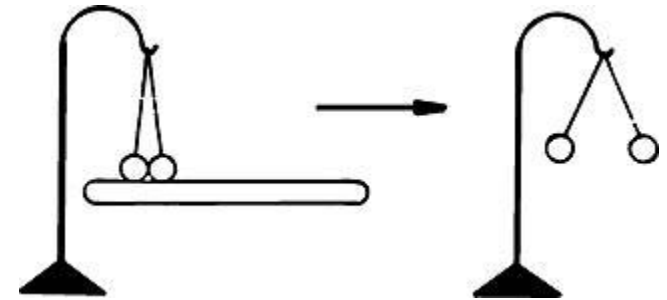
Dörzselektromosság I.

üvegrudat bőrrel dörzsölve...

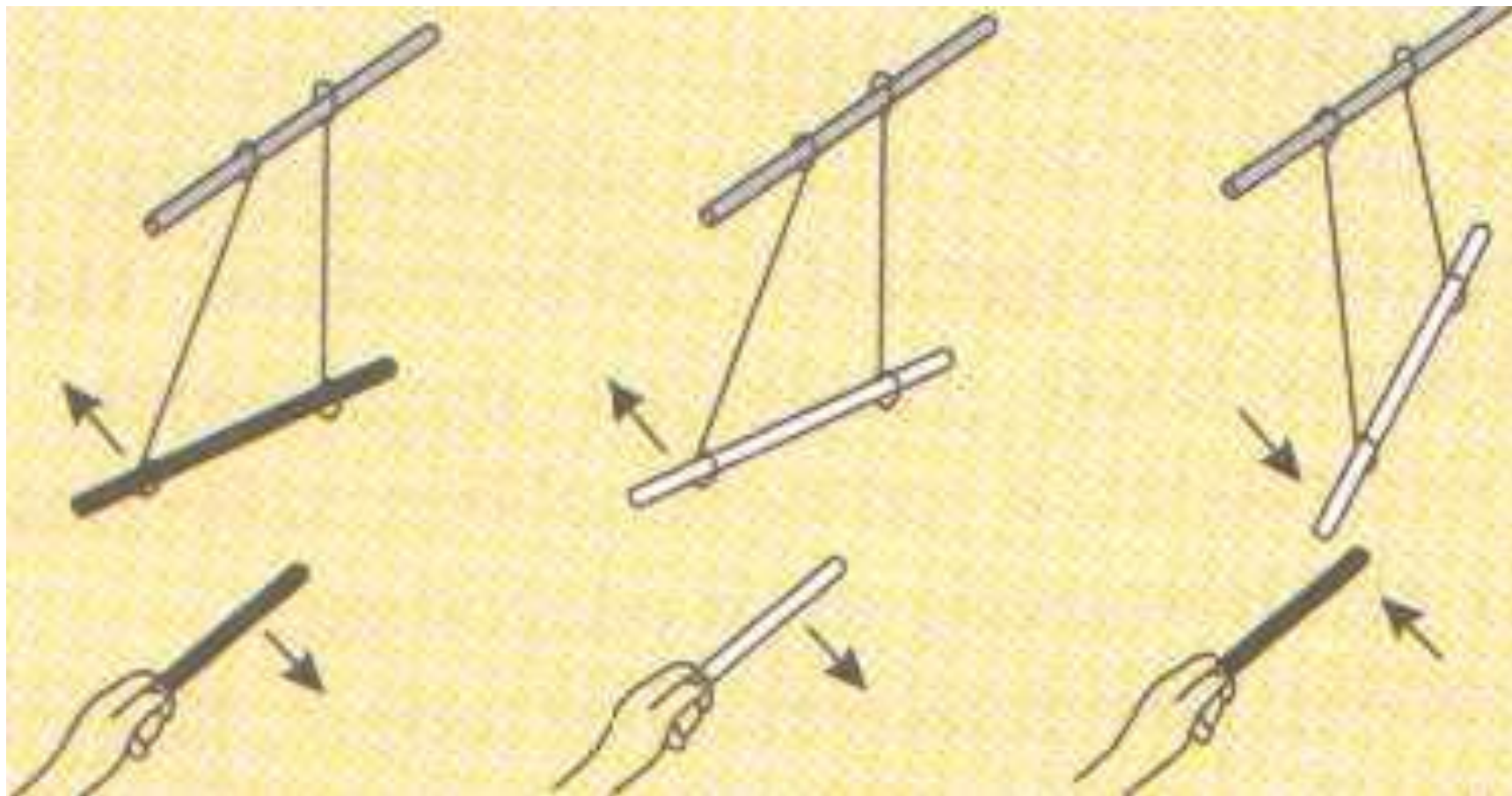


Kísérlet !!!

Megállapodás: az üvegrúd pozitív



Dörzselektromosság II.

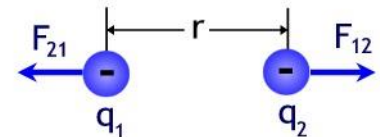
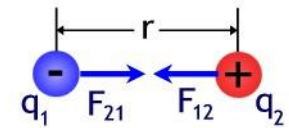
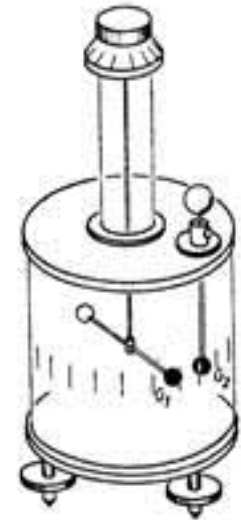


Coulomb törvény I.

Két töltött, pontszerű részecske közötti elektrosztatikus erőhatás nagysága a közöttük lévő távolság négyzetével fordítva arányos.

Az elektrosztatikus erők esetében is érvényes a kölcsönhatás törvénye (erő-ellenerő).

A töltött részecskék közötti erőhatás a két pontszerű töltés nagyságának szorzatával arányos.



$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

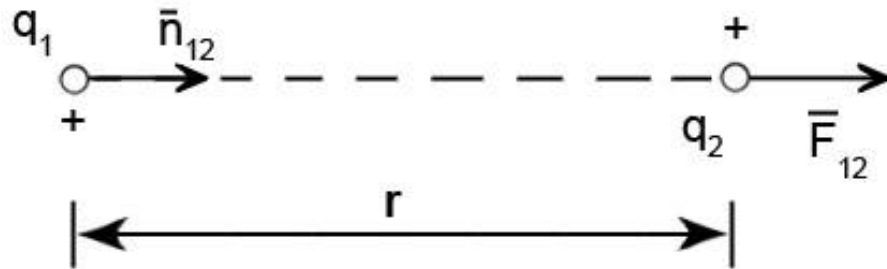
Töltés egysége: C (Coulomb)

ahol: $k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$

és ϵ_0 a vákuum permittivitása : $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$

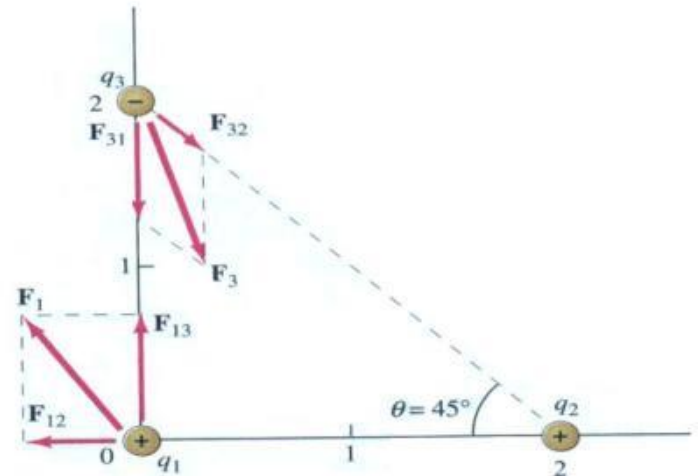
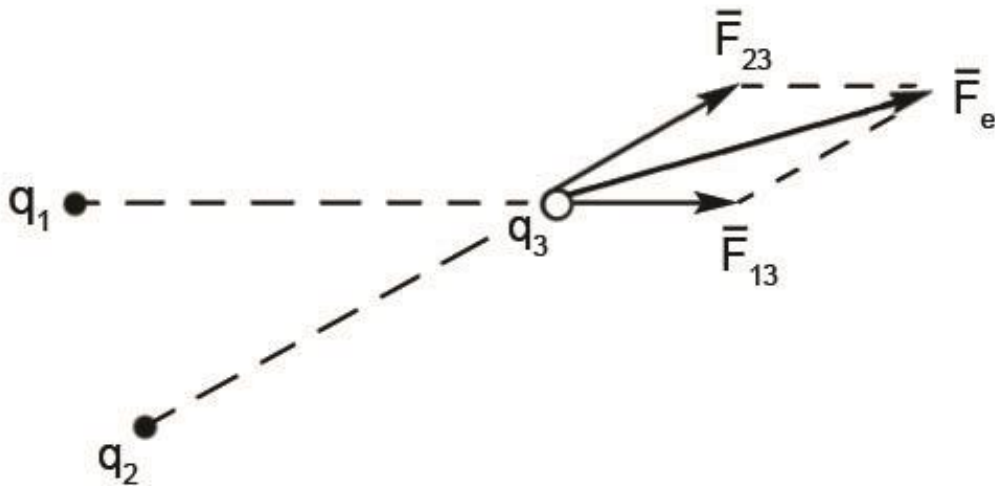
$$\left(k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \right)$$

Coulomb törvény II.



$$\vec{F}_{12} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{n}_{12}$$

Szuperpozíció



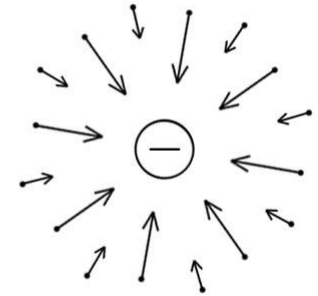
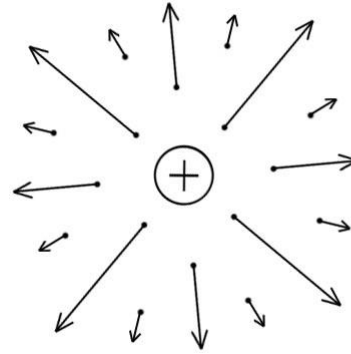
Elektromos erőtér

$$\vec{F} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{n} * q$$

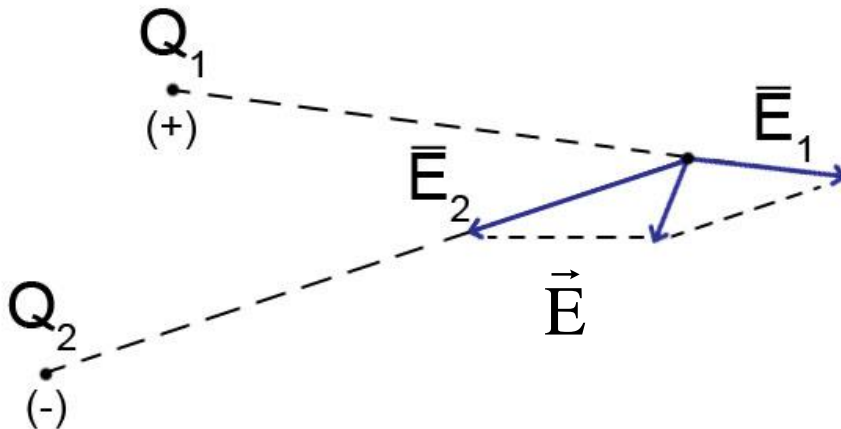
$$\vec{F} = \vec{E}q$$

Ponttöltés elektromos
erőtere:

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{n}$$

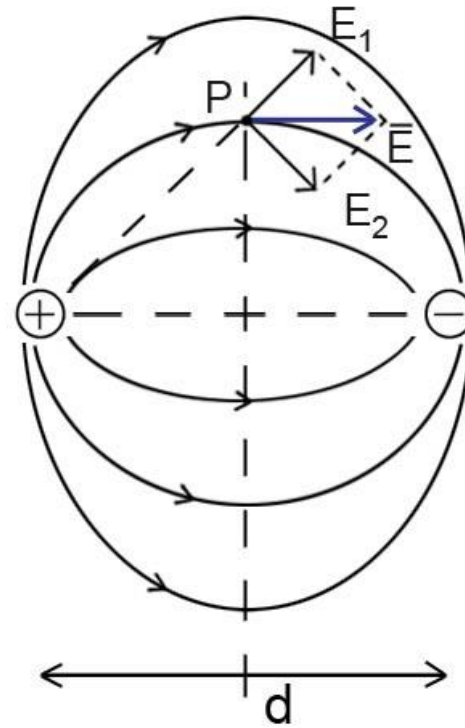
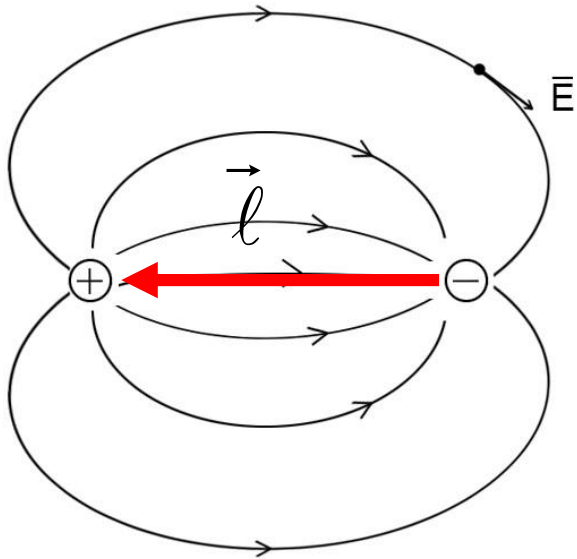


Szuperpozíció:



$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$$

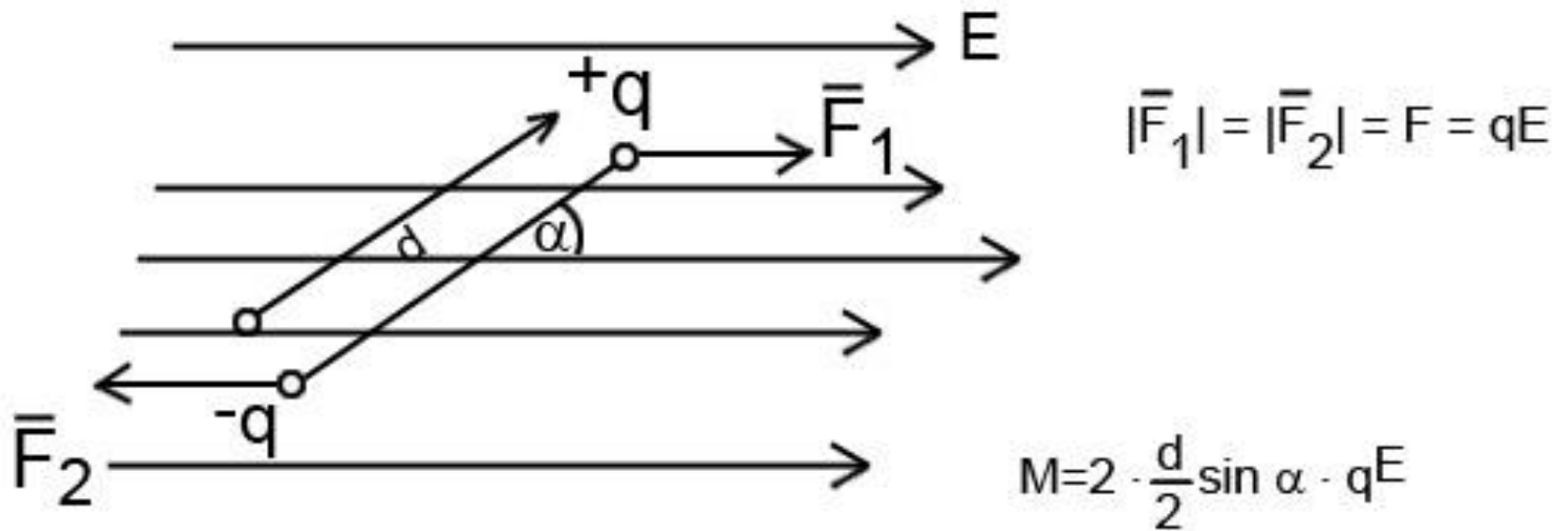
Elektromos dipól



Elektromos dipólmomentum:

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{\ell}$$

Dipólra ható forgatónyomaték:

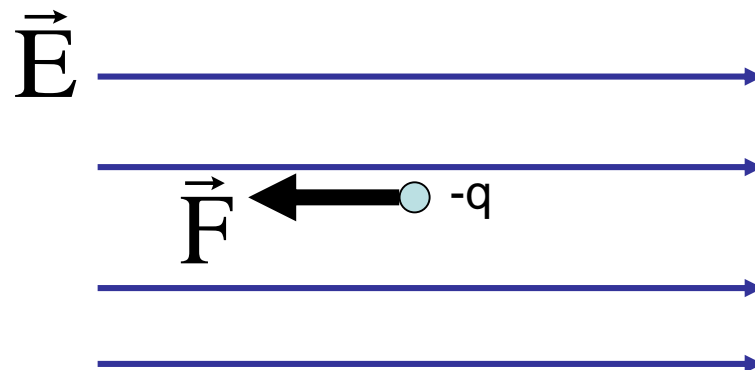
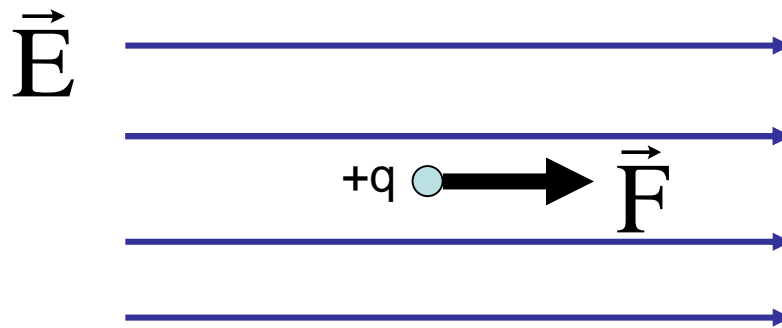


$$M = dqE \sin \alpha = pE \sin \alpha \quad \longrightarrow \quad \vec{M} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

Töltött részecske elektromos erőterben

$$\vec{a} = \frac{q\vec{E}}{m}$$

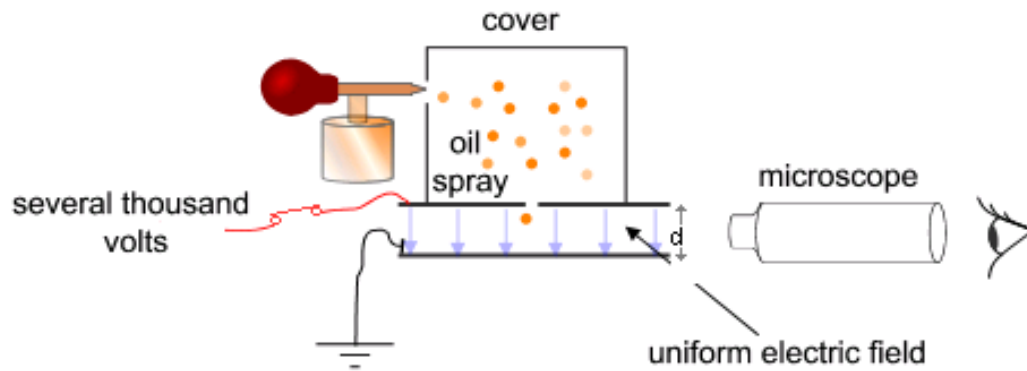
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$



Az elektron töltése

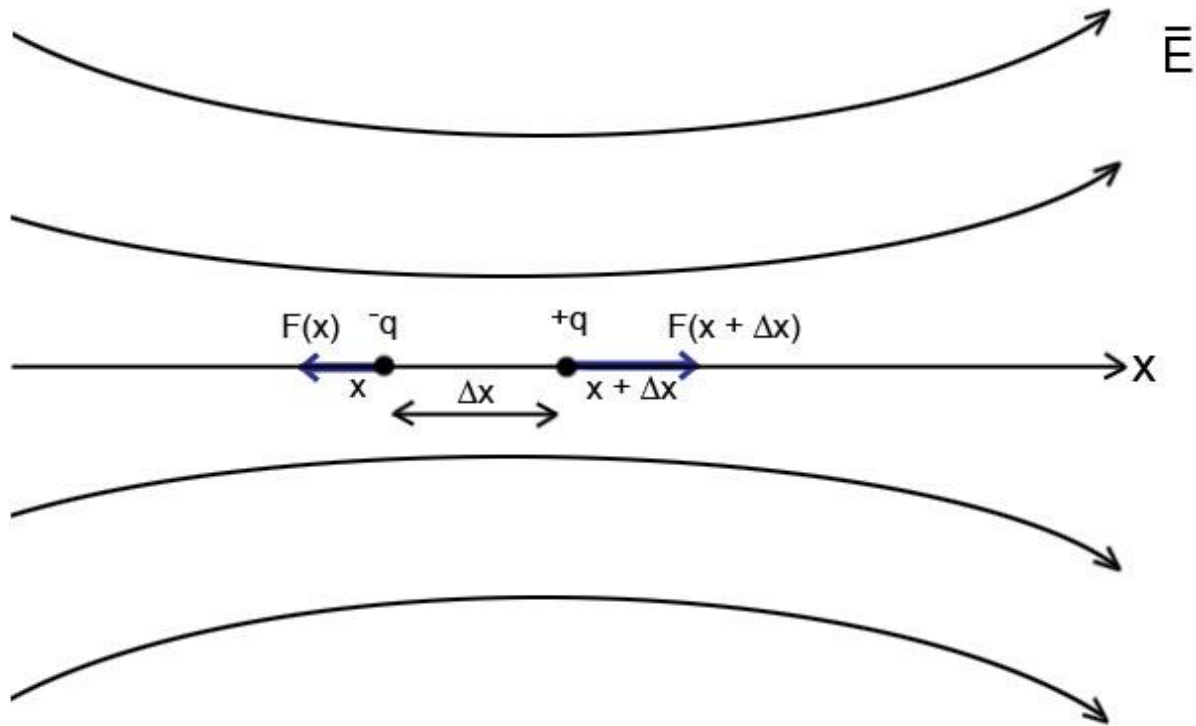
Millikan (1910)

$$q_e = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$



”boltban kapható”

Elektromos dipól inhomogén erőtérben



$$F = q [E(x + \Delta x) - E(x)]$$

$$F = q \frac{dE}{dx} \Delta x = \frac{dE}{dx} p$$

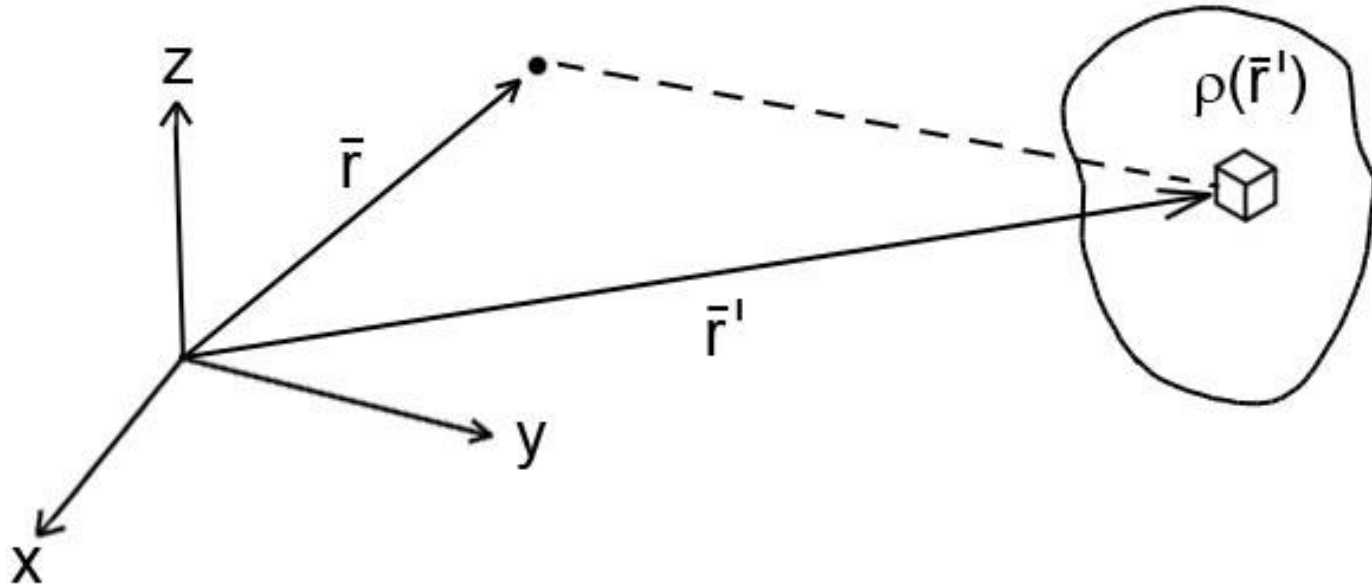
Töltéssűrűség

lineáris: $\lambda = \frac{q}{l} \left(\text{ill. } \lambda = \lim_{\Delta l \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta l} \right)$

felületi: $\sigma = \frac{q}{A} \left(\text{ill. } \sigma = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta A} \right)$

térfogati: $\rho = \frac{q}{V} \left(\text{ill. } \rho = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta V} \right)$

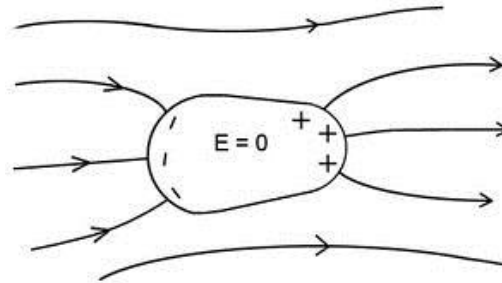
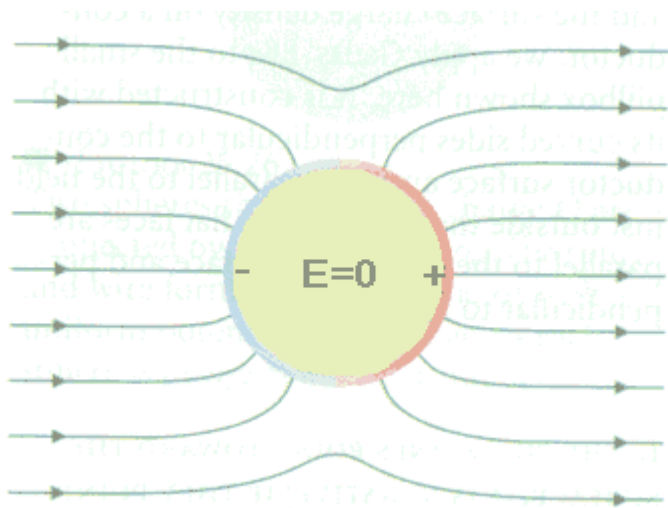
Példa



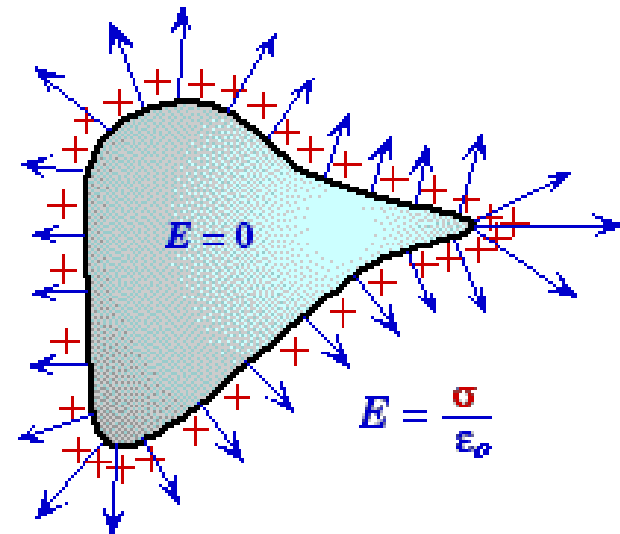
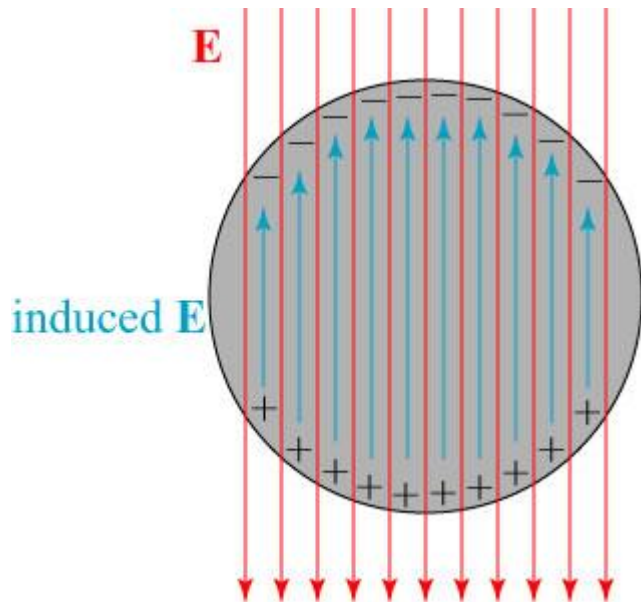
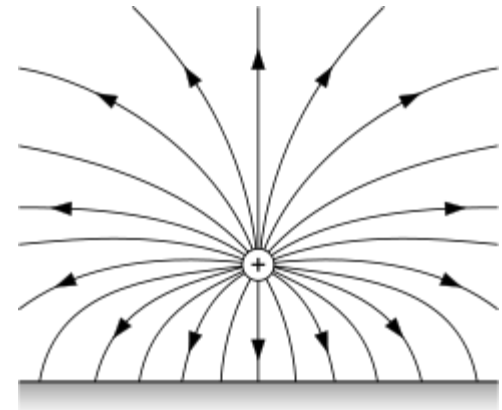
$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \int_V k \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^2} \vec{n} dV$$

ahol:
$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

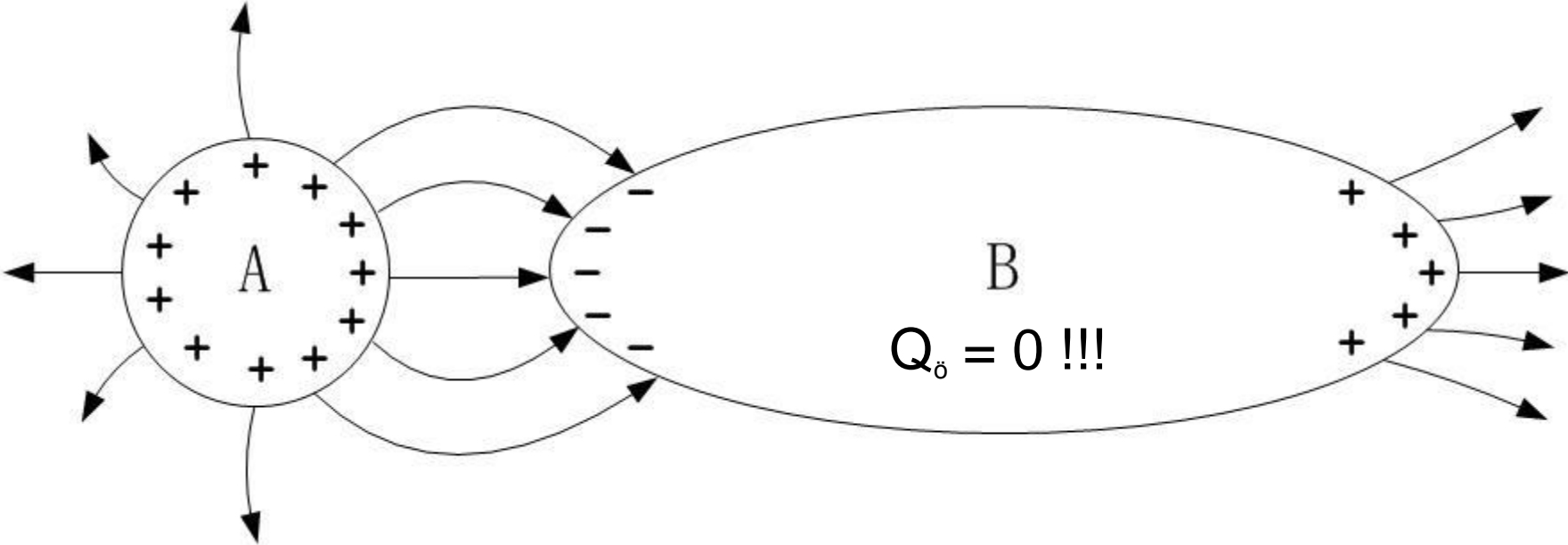
Vezető elektromos térben



Tükörtlítés!

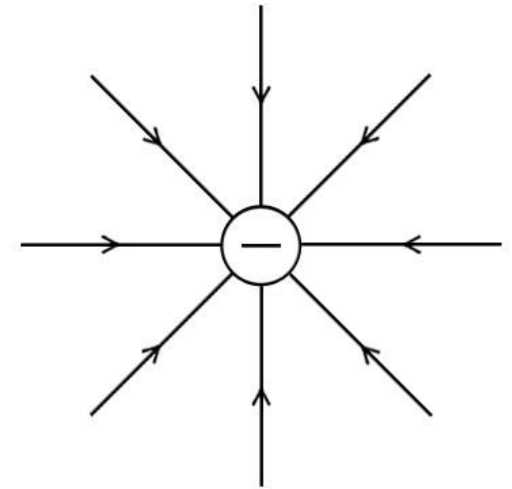
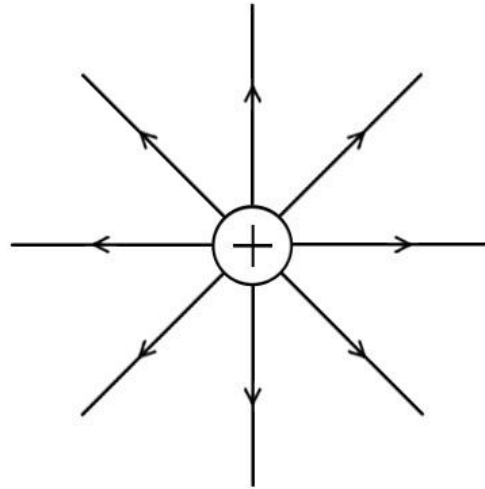


Elektromos megosztás



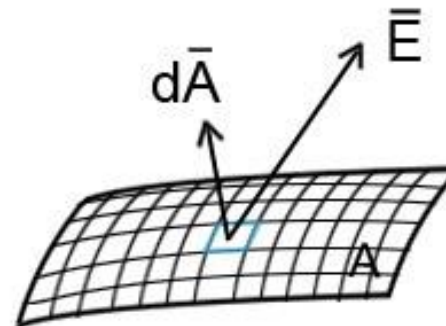
Az elektromos fluxus

Elektromos erővonalak
(erővonalak)
már használtuk



$$\Phi_E = \int_A \vec{E}(\vec{r}) d\vec{A}$$

a felületen



A zárt felületből kifelé mutat: $d\vec{A}$

A Gauss-törvény

$$\oint_A \vec{E} d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{ö}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$4\pi r^2 E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

