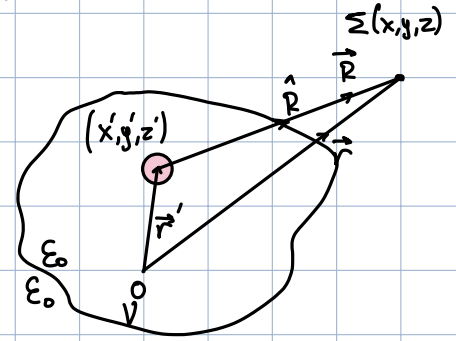
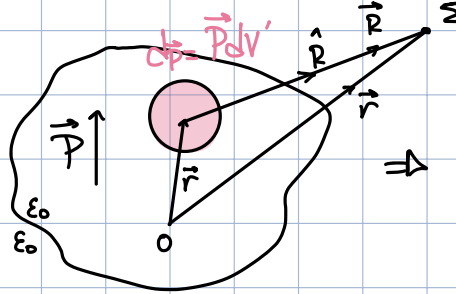
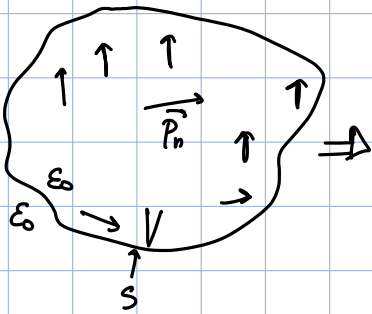


# Πόλωση Διηλεκτρικών υλικών - φορτία πόλωσης (σερ. 140)



$$\Delta \vec{P} = \sum_n \vec{P}_n$$

$$d\Phi_\Sigma = \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{R}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$\frac{\hat{P}}{R^2} = \nabla' \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) = -\nabla \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\Delta \vec{P}}{\Delta V} \quad (1): \text{πόλωση του}$$

Διηλεκτρικού υλικού

$$\vec{P}: \left( \frac{C}{m^2} \right)$$

$$\Phi_{P\Sigma} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{d\vec{P} \cdot \hat{R}}{R^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\Phi_{P\Sigma} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{R}}{R^2} dV' \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla' = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}$$

$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

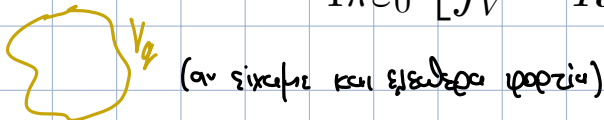
$$R = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}$$

$$\text{Απο (2), (3)} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{R}}{R^2} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \vec{P} \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) = -\frac{\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}}{R} + \nabla' \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{P}}{R} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$(2), (4) \Rightarrow \Phi_{P\Sigma} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int_V \frac{-\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}}{R} dV' + \int_V \nabla' \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{P}}{R} \right) dV' \right] \stackrel{\text{Th. Gauss}}{=} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int_V \frac{-\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}}{R} dV' + \oint_S \frac{\vec{P}}{R} \cdot d\vec{S}' \right]$$

$$\Phi_{P\Sigma} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int_V \frac{-\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}}{R} dV' + \oint_S \frac{\hat{n} \cdot \vec{P}}{R} dS' \right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int_V \frac{\rho_p dV'}{R} + \oint_S \frac{\sigma_p dS'}{R} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \rho_p = -\nabla' \cdot \vec{P} \\ \sigma_p = \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Phi_{P\Sigma} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int_V \frac{\rho_p dV'}{R} + \oint_S \frac{\sigma_p dS'}{R} \right]$$



$$\Phi = \Phi_q + \Phi_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{dq}{R} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int_V \frac{\rho_p dV'}{R} + \oint_S \frac{\sigma_p dS'}{R} \right]$$

Ελεύθερη φορτία

Φορτία πόλωσης

σε όλα τα φορτία

$$\Phi_{p, \text{απορροχή}} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_q + \vec{E}_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{dq}{R^2} \hat{R} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int_V \frac{\rho_p dV' \hat{R}}{R^2} + \oint_S \frac{\hat{n} \cdot \vec{P} \hat{R}}{R^2} dS' \right]$$

σε όλα τα φορτία

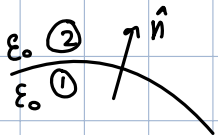
0, ΠΕΔΙΑΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΑ ΔΙΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΑ ΥΛΙΚΑ ( $\frac{d}{dt}=0$ ) (σφ. 147)

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_e}{q} \quad \oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{l} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\oint_S \epsilon_0 \vec{E} d\vec{S} = \int_V \rho dV + \int_V \rho_p dV = Q_{\epsilon\sigma} + Q_{p,\epsilon\sigma} \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla(\epsilon_0 \vec{E}) = \rho + \rho_p = \rho - \nabla \vec{P} \quad (3)$$



$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 - \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1) = \sigma + \sigma_p = \sigma + \sigma_p + \sigma_{p_2} = \sigma + \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P}_1 - \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P}_2 = \sigma + \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{P}_1 - \vec{P}_2) \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \nabla(\epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}) = \rho \Rightarrow \nabla \vec{D} = \rho \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \quad (5)$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow \hat{n} \cdot [(\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 + \vec{P}_2) - (\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 + \vec{P}_1)] = \sigma \Rightarrow \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \xrightarrow{(5)} \nabla \times \frac{\vec{D} - \vec{P}}{\epsilon_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{D} = \nabla \times \vec{P}$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \xrightarrow{(5)} \hat{n} \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{D}_2 - \vec{P}_2}{\epsilon_0} - \frac{\vec{D}_1 - \vec{P}_1}{\epsilon_0} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{n} \times (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \hat{n} \times (\vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1)$$

## Συνδυασμένο ηλεκτρικό υλικό

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} \quad (6)$$

$\chi_e$ : ηλεκτρική διειστικότητα

$$(5, 6) \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \underbrace{(1 + \chi_e)}_{\substack{\epsilon_r \text{ σχετική} \\ \text{επιπερατότητα}}} \vec{E} = \underbrace{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}_{\epsilon} \vec{E} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$\uparrow$  επιπερατότητα

$$(5) \Rightarrow \vec{P} = \vec{D} - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = (\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \vec{E} = \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon} \vec{D}$$

Για το νερό  $H_2O$ :  $\epsilon_r = 80,1$  έως των μικροκυματική περιοχή  
:  $\epsilon_r = 1,75$  στις οπτικές συχνότητες

Δείκτης διάθλασης:  $\frac{c_0}{c} = \frac{\epsilon \mu}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}$

$\leftarrow$  ταχύτητα φωτός κενό  
 $\uparrow$  ταχύτητα φωτός στο υλικό

$\uparrow$  μαγνητικό, θα το δούμε σε επόμενο κεφάλαιο

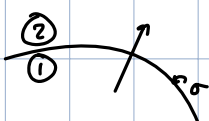
## Πεδίατες εξισώσεις στα συνδυασμένα διηλ. υλικά

$$\oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$\oint_S \vec{D} d\vec{S} = \int_V \rho dV = Q_{\text{enc}}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$



$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma$$

$$\nabla(\epsilon \vec{E}) = \nabla(\epsilon \nabla \phi) = \rho$$

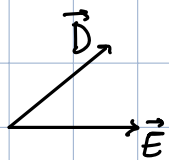
$$\nabla(\epsilon \nabla \phi) = \rho, \text{ Αν } \epsilon = \text{const}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon} \quad \text{Poisson}$$

$$\nabla(\epsilon_0 \vec{E}) = \rho + \rho_p = \rho - \nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$

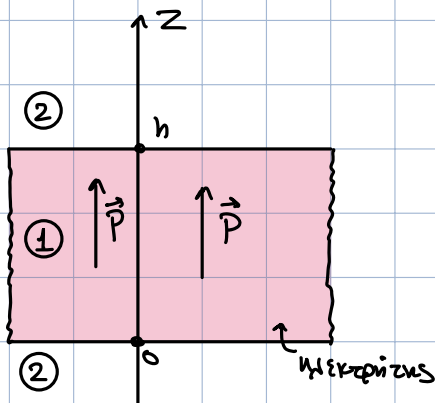
$$-\epsilon_0 \nabla(\nabla \phi) = \rho - \nabla \cdot \vec{P} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\rho - \nabla \cdot \vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$$

# Ανισοτροπική Υλικά



$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_x &= \epsilon_{xx}E_x + \epsilon_{xy}E_y + \epsilon_{xz}E_z \\ D_y &= \epsilon_{yx}E_x + \epsilon_{yy}E_y + \epsilon_{yz}E_z \\ D_z &= \epsilon_{zx}E_x + \epsilon_{zy}E_z + \epsilon_{zz}E_z \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} D_x \\ D_y \\ D_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} & \epsilon_{xy} & \epsilon_{xz} \\ \epsilon_{yx} & \epsilon_{yy} & \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} & \epsilon_{zy} & \epsilon_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{bmatrix}$$

## Παράδειγμα 1 (σελ 154)



$$a) \vec{P} = P_0 \hat{z} \quad \frac{d}{dx} = 0 = \frac{d}{dy}$$

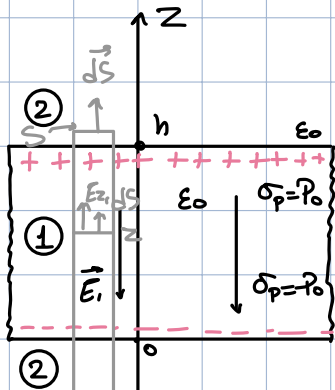
$$\vec{E}, \vec{D} = ;$$

$$\vec{P}_2 \approx 0 \Rightarrow P_2 = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}_2 = 0$$

$$\text{πάρσιον ① } P_1 = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{dP_0}{dz} = 0$$

$$\sigma_p(z=0) = \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P} = -\hat{z} \cdot (P_0 \hat{z}) = -P_0$$

$$\sigma_p(z=h) = \hat{z} \cdot (P_0 \hat{z}) = P_0$$



$$\nabla \cdot (\epsilon_0 \vec{E}) = \rho - \nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$

$$\int \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_0 \vec{E}) dV = \int \rho dV - \int \nabla \cdot \vec{P} dV$$

$$\oint \epsilon_0 \vec{E} d\vec{S} = \int \rho dV - \oint \vec{P} d\vec{S}$$

όπως και στα ηλεκτρικά φορτία ξέρω ότι  $\oint$  μόνο  $E_z(z)$

, زیرا για το κάτω ορθογώνιο:  $\epsilon_0 E_z(z)S + 0 = -P_0 S$

$$E_z(z) = -\frac{P_0}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{ήρα } \vec{E}_1 = -\frac{P_0 \hat{z}}{\epsilon_0} = -\frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{D}_1 = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 + \vec{P} = -\vec{P} + \vec{P} = 0$$

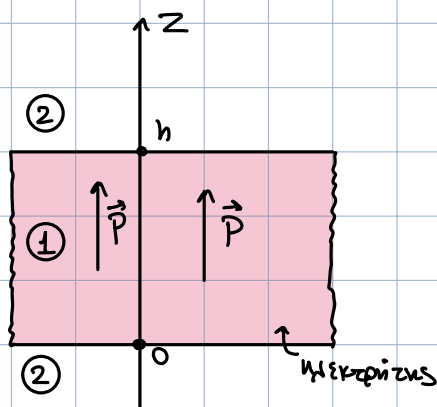
$$\vec{D}_2 = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 = 0 \quad \vec{D} = 0 \text{ πανταί}$$

$$2\epsilon_0 E_z S = 0$$

από την ανάλυση στην βάση  
από την ανάλυση στην κορυφή

$$\Rightarrow E_z = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = 0$$

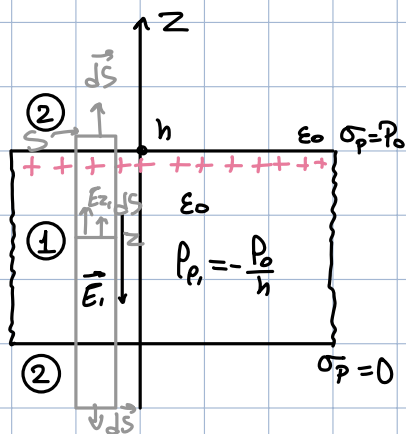


$$b) \vec{P} = P_0 \frac{z}{h} \hat{z}$$

$$\rho_p = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{d}{dz} \left( P_0 \frac{z}{h} \right) = -\frac{P_0}{h} \quad (\text{όπου υπάρχει εχω και ρηρικό})$$

$$\sigma_p(z=0) = -\hat{z} \cdot \left( P_0 \frac{z}{h} \hat{z} \right) = 0$$

$$\sigma_p(z=h) = \hat{z} \cdot \left( P_0 \frac{z}{h} \hat{z} \right) = P_0$$



$$2\epsilon_0 E_{z2} S = 0 \Rightarrow E_{z2} = 0$$

$$\epsilon_0 E_{z2}(z) S + 0 = -\frac{P_0}{h} S z$$

$$E_{z2}(z) = -\frac{P_0}{\epsilon_0 h} \frac{z}{h}$$

$$\vec{D}_1 = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 + \vec{P} = -P_0 \frac{z}{h} \hat{z} + P_0 \frac{z}{h} \hat{z} = 0$$

$$\vec{D}_2 = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 = 0 \quad \text{όπου έχουμε } \vec{D} = 0 \text{ παντα}$$