

# Elektromanyetik Alan Teorisi

## BÖLÜM 2 - VEKTÖR ANALİZ

### 2.3 - VECTÖRLERİN ÇARPMI

-SKALER ÇARPMI

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \rightarrow \text{VEKTÖR X VEKTOR ÇARPMI}$$

$$\text{SKALER AŞA VEKTORLAR ÇARPMI} \rightarrow k \cdot \vec{A} = \hat{a}_N (kA)$$

#### 2.3.1 - SKALER VEYA NOKTA ÇARPMI

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos\theta \rightarrow \text{SONUÇ SKALER}$$

$\theta = \text{İKI VEKTOR ARASINDAKI KÜÇÜK AĞI}$

$$*\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}$$

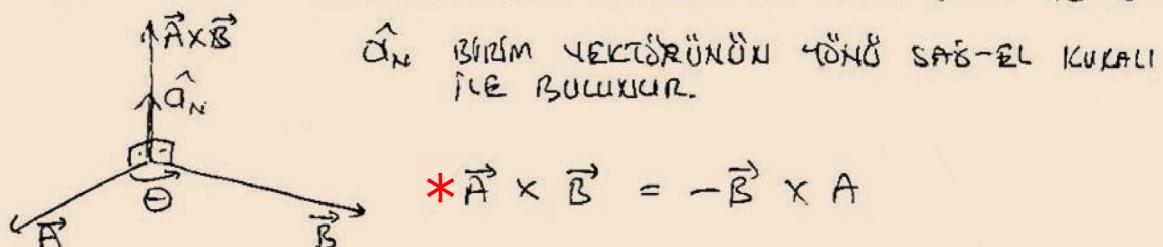
$$*\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A^2 \quad A = \sqrt{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}}$$

#### 2.3.2 - VECTÖREL VEYA ÇAPRAZ ÇARPMI

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \hat{a}_N AB \sin\theta \rightarrow \text{SONUÇ VECTÖR}$$

$\theta \rightarrow \text{İKİ VEKTOR ARASINDAKI KÜÇÜK AĞI}$

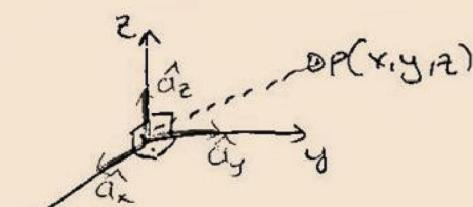
$\hat{a}_N \rightarrow \vec{A}$  VE  $\vec{B}$  NOKTALARINDA BULUNDUĞU DÜZLEMDE DİK OLAN BİRİM VECTÖR



$$*\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$

### 2.4 - ORTOGONAL KOORDINAT STEMLER

#### 2.4.1 - KARTEZYEN KOORDINAT STEMLER

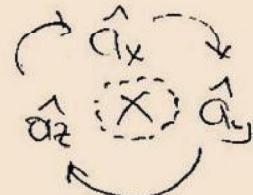


$$*\vec{A} \text{ VECTÖRÜ} \rightarrow \vec{A} = \hat{a}_x A_x + \hat{a}_y A_y + \hat{a}_z A_z$$

\* BİRİM VECTÖRLER  $\hat{a}_x, \hat{a}_y, \hat{a}_z$

$$\hat{a}_x \times \hat{a}_y = \hat{a}_N \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 90^\circ = \hat{a}_N = \hat{a}_z$$

$$\hat{a}_y \times \hat{a}_z = \hat{a}_N \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 90^\circ = \hat{a}_x$$



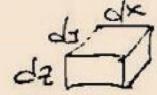
$$\hat{a}_x \times \hat{a}_x = \hat{a}_y \times \hat{a}_y = \hat{a}_z \times \hat{a}_z = 0$$

$$\hat{a}_x \cdot \hat{a}_y = \hat{a}_y \cdot \hat{a}_z = \hat{a}_z \cdot \hat{a}_x = 0$$

\* DİFERANSİYEL UZUNLUK

$$dl = \hat{a}_x dx + \hat{a}_y dy + \hat{a}_z dz$$

\* DİFERANSİYEL HACİM

$$dV = dx dy dz$$


\*  $\vec{A}$  'NÜKÜ BÜYÜKLÜĞÜ

$$A = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}} = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

\* İKİ VEKTÖRÜN SKALER ÇARPMASI

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (\hat{a}_x A_x + \hat{a}_y A_y + \hat{a}_z A_z) \cdot (\hat{a}_x B_x + \hat{a}_y B_y + \hat{a}_z B_z) \\ &= \hat{a}_x \cdot \hat{a}_x A_x B_x + \hat{a}_x \cdot \hat{a}_y A_y B_y + \dots + \hat{a}_z \cdot \hat{a}_z A_z B_z \\ &= A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z\end{aligned}$$

\* İKİ VEKTÖRÜN Vektörel Çarpması

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \times \vec{B} &= (\hat{a}_x A_x + \hat{a}_y A_y + \hat{a}_z A_z) \times (\hat{a}_x B_x + \hat{a}_y B_y + \hat{a}_z B_z) \\ &= \hat{a}_x \times \hat{a}_x A_x B_x + \hat{a}_x \times \hat{a}_y A_y B_y + \dots + \hat{a}_z \times \hat{a}_z A_z B_z \\ &= \hat{a}_x (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) + \hat{a}_y (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) + \hat{a}_z (A_x B_y - A_y B_x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{a}_x & \hat{a}_y & \hat{a}_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \text{SARRUS TAN...}$$

ÖRNEK 2.3 - KARTEZYEN KOORDİNALarda ;

$$\vec{A} = -\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y 2 - \hat{a}_z 2$$

a)  $A = ?$

$$A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} = 3$$

b)  $\vec{A}$  YÖNÜNDEKİ  $\hat{a}_A$  BİRİM VECTÖRU = ?

$$\vec{A} = \vec{a}_A \cdot A \quad \hat{a}_A = \frac{\vec{A}}{A} = \frac{1}{3} (-\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y 2 - \hat{a}_z 2)$$

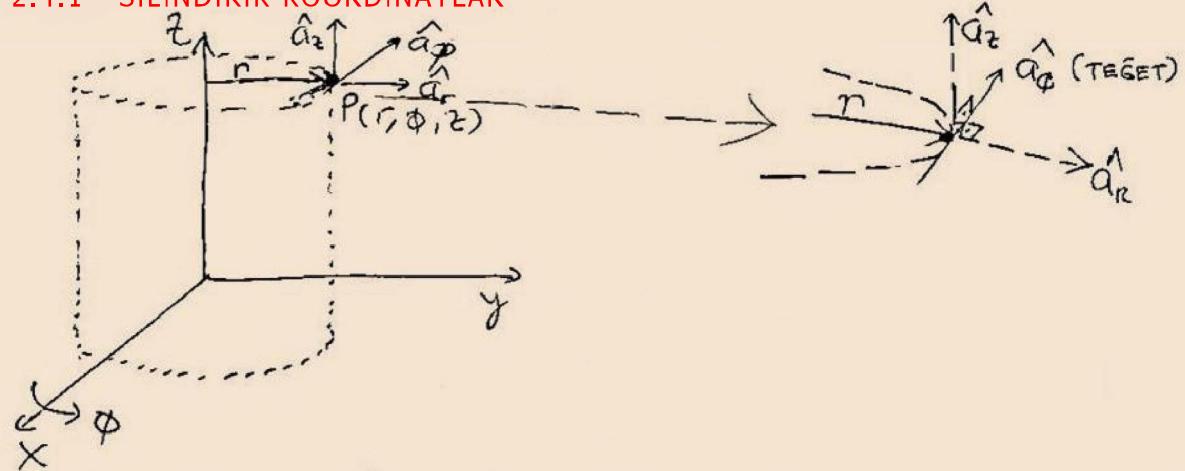
c)  $\vec{A}$  VEKTORLÜKÜN Z EKSENİYLE YAPTIĞI AĞAÇI?

$$\vec{A} \cdot \hat{a}_z = A \cdot 1 \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$(-\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y 2 - \hat{a}_z 2) \cdot \hat{a}_z = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{-2}{3} = \cos \theta \quad \theta = \arccos\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 131,81^\circ$$

#### 2.4.1 - SİLİNDİRİK KOORDİNATLAR

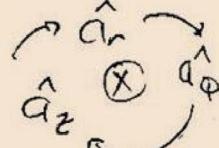


\*  $\vec{A}$  VEKTORLU  $\rightarrow \vec{A} = \hat{a}_r A_r + \hat{a}_\phi A_\phi + \hat{a}_z A_z$

\* BİRİM VEKÖRLER  $\hat{a}_r, \hat{a}_\phi, \hat{a}_z$

$$\hat{a}_r \times \hat{a}_\phi = \hat{a}_z$$

$$\hat{a}_r \times \hat{a}_z = -\hat{a}_\phi$$



\* VEKÖRLÜ DİFERANSİYEL UZUNLUK

$$d\vec{l} = \hat{a}_r dr + \hat{a}_\phi r d\phi + \hat{a}_z dz$$

\* DİFERANSİYEL HADM

$$d\Omega = r dr d\phi dz$$

$$* A = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{A_r^2 + A_\phi^2 + A_z^2}$$

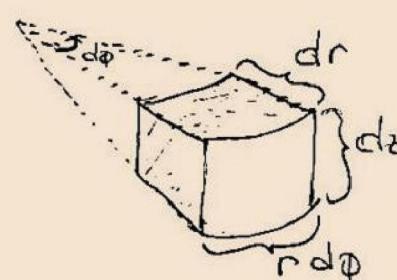
\* SİLİNDİRİK-KARTEZYEN DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\phi \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$z = z$$



## \*KARTEZYEN-SİLİNDİR DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi & 0 \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Ax \\ Ay \\ Az \end{bmatrix} \quad r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$z = z$$

**ÖRNEK 2.6 -**  $\vec{A} = \hat{a}_r (3 \cos\varphi) - \hat{a}_\theta 2r + \hat{a}_z z$  BİR VECTÖR ALAN.  
a)  $P(4, 60^\circ, 5)$  NOKTASINDAKİ ALAN DEĞERİ NEDİR?

$$P(r, \varphi, z) \Rightarrow r = 4, \varphi = 60^\circ, z = 5$$

$$\vec{A}_P = \hat{a}_r (3 \cos 60^\circ) - \hat{a}_\theta 8 + \hat{a}_z 5$$

$$\boxed{\vec{A}_P = \hat{a}_r \frac{3}{2} - \hat{a}_\theta 8 + \hat{a}_z 5}$$

b)  $P'$  DEKİ  $\vec{A}_P$  ALANINI KARTEZYEN KOORDİNALarda YAZINIZ.

$$\begin{bmatrix} Ax \\ Ay \\ Az \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 60^\circ & -\sin 60^\circ & 0 \\ \sin 60^\circ & \cos 60^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ -8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

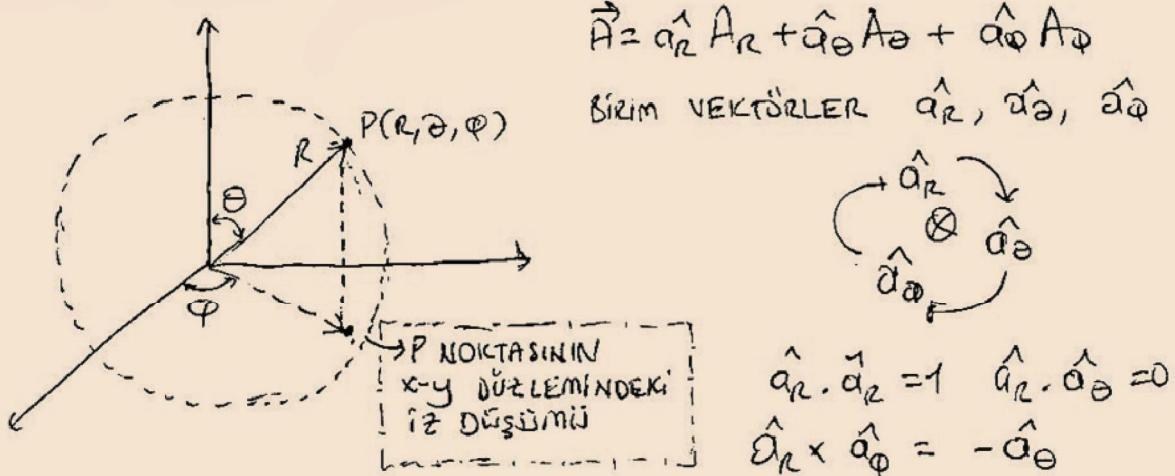
$$\vec{A}_P = \hat{a}_x 7,68 + \hat{a}_y (-2,7) + \hat{a}_z 5$$

c)  $P$  NOKTASINI KARTEZYEN KOORDİNALarda YAZINIZ.

$$P(x, y, z) = ? \quad x = r \cos \varphi = 2 \quad y = r \sin \varphi = 2\sqrt{3} \quad z = 5$$

$$= P(2, 2\sqrt{3}, 5)$$

## 2.4.3 - KÜRESEL KOORDİNALAR



\* VİKTÖR DİFERANSİYEL UZUNLUK

$$d\vec{r} = \hat{a}_r dr + \hat{a}_\theta r d\theta + \hat{a}_\phi r \sin\theta d\phi$$

\* DİFERANSİYEL HACİM

$$dV = r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

\* KÜRESEL-KARTEZYEN DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\phi & \cos\theta \cos\phi & -\sin\phi \\ \sin\theta \sin\phi & \cos\theta \sin\phi & \cos\phi \\ \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$x = R \sin\theta \cos\phi$   
 $y = R \sin\theta \sin\phi$   
 $z = R \cos\theta$

\* KARTEZYEN-KÜRESEL DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\phi & \sin\theta \sin\phi & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta \cos\phi & \cos\theta \sin\phi & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$   
 $\theta = \cos^{-1}(z/R)$   
 $\phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$

\* KÜRESEL-SİLİNDİR DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$r = R \sin\theta$   
 $\theta = \phi$   
 $z = R \cos\theta$

\* SILİNDİRİK-KÜRESEL DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta & 0 & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$R = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$   
 $\theta = \tan^{-1}(r/z)$   
 $\phi = \phi$

ÖRNEK 2.8 -  $P(4, \frac{2\pi}{3}, 3)$  NOKTASINI

a) KARTEZYEN KOORD. b) KÜRESEL KOORDİНАTLARDA YAZINIZ.

$$a: P(r, \theta, z) = P(4, \frac{2\pi}{3}, 3) \dots P(x, y, z) = ?$$

$$x = r \cos\theta = 4 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -2$$

$$y = r \sin\theta = 4 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 3,5$$

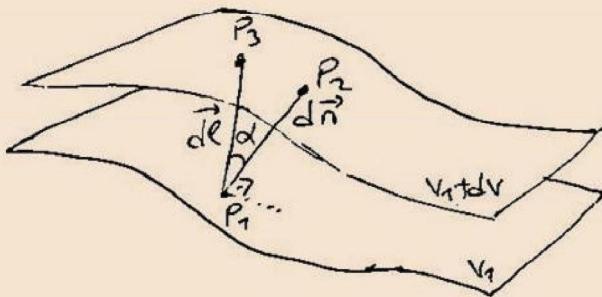
$$z = z = 3$$

b)  $P(R, \theta, \phi) = ?$

$$R = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5 \quad \theta = 53,1^\circ \quad \phi = 2\pi/3$$

## 2.5 - BİR SKALER ALANIN GRADYANTI

SKALER ELEKTRİK POTANSİEL V DÜĞÜNLÜRSİ,



$$dV = V' \text{DEKİ KÜCÜK DEĞİŞİM}$$

$P_1 = V_1$  YÜZEYİNDE BİR NOKTA

$P_2 = d\vec{n}$  NOKMAL VECTÖRÜ BOYUNCA İLERLENİŞİNDE  $V_1 + dV$  YÜZEYİNDE KARŞILIK GELEN NOKTA

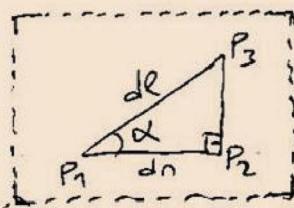
$P_3 = \text{BİR } d\vec{\ell} (\neq d\vec{n})$  VECTÖRÜ BOYUNCA İLERLENİŞİNDE  $V_1 + dV$  YÜZEYİNDE KARŞILIK GELEN NOKTA

\*  $\frac{dV}{d\ell}$ , .. UZAY DEĞİŞİM HİZI.  $d\vec{n}$  BOYUNCA MAKSİMUM OLUR. GÜNKÜ  $V_1$  İLE  $V_1 + dV$  ARASINDAKİ EN KISA UZAKLIK.

\* BİR SKALER ALANIN MAKSİMUM UZAY ARTIK HİZININ BÜYÜKLÜĞÜNÜ VE YÖNÜNÜ GÖSTEREN VECTÖR, O SKALER ALANIN GRADYANTI OLARAK TANIMLANILIR.

$\vec{\nabla} \rightarrow$  DEL OPERATÖRÜ / KABLA OPERATÖRÜ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{grad } V &= \hat{a}_n \frac{dV}{dn} \\ \vec{\nabla} V &= \hat{a}_n \frac{dV}{dn} \end{aligned}$$



$$* \frac{dV}{d\ell} = \frac{dV}{dn} \cdot \frac{dn}{d\ell} = \frac{dV}{dn} \cdot \cos\alpha = \frac{dV}{dn} \hat{a}_n \cdot \hat{a}_\ell$$

$$= (\vec{\nabla} V) \cdot \hat{a}_\ell$$

$$\vec{d\ell} = \hat{a}_\ell \cdot d\ell \text{ İSE ;}$$

$$dV = (\vec{\nabla} V) \cdot \vec{d\ell}$$

\*  $d\ell_1, d\ell_2$  VE  $d\ell_3$  VECTÖR YER DEĞİŞİMİNİN SEÇİLEN BİR KOORDİNAT SİSTEMİNDEKİ BİLESİNLİĞİ OLMAK ÜZERE;  
 $V$ 'NIN KOKUM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNDEKİ KAYNAKLARAK TOPLAM DİFERANSİYELİ =

$$dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} dz \text{ OLARAK YAZILABİLİR.}$$

(KARTİZMEN KOORDİNALAR İÇİN  $d\ell_1, d\ell_2$  VE  $d\ell_3$ ;  $dx, dy$  VE  $dz$  DIR.)

$dV$ , İki Vektörün Nokta Çarpımı Şekliyle Yazılabilir.

$$dV = \left( \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \left( \hat{a}_x dx + \hat{a}_y dy + \hat{a}_z dz \right)$$

$$\boxed{dV = \left( \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) \cdot d\vec{l}}$$

\* İKİ SONUŞ KARŞILAŞTIRILURSA

$$\vec{\nabla} V = \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} V = V \left( \hat{a}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

\* BİR VEKTOR DİFERANSİYEL OPERATÖR OLARAK  $\vec{\nabla}$  ;  
KARTİZEZİYEL KOORDİNATLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} = \hat{a}_x \frac{d}{dx} + \hat{a}_y \frac{d}{dy} + \hat{a}_z \frac{d}{dz}$$

SİLİNDİRİK KOORDİNATLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} = \hat{a}_r \frac{d}{dr} + \hat{a}_\phi \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\phi} + \hat{a}_z \frac{d}{dz}$$

KÜRESEL KOORDİNATLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} = \hat{a}_r \frac{d}{dr} + \hat{a}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta} + \hat{a}_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\phi}$$

ÖRNEK 2.9 -  $\vec{E}$  ELEKTROSTATİK PLAN YÖDÜTİ, V SKALER ELEKTRİK POTANSİYELİNİN XİEGATİF GRADİYANTı OLARAK ÇIKARILABİLİR. ( $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$ )

(0,1,0) 'DEKİ  $\vec{E} = ?$

a)  $V = V_0 e^{-x} \sin \frac{\pi y}{4}$

b)  $V = E_0 R \cos \theta$

a:  $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$

$$= -\left( \hat{a}_x \frac{d}{dx} + \hat{a}_y \frac{d}{dy} + \hat{a}_z \frac{d}{dz} \right) \left( V_0 e^{-x} \sin \frac{\pi y}{4} \right)$$

$$= -\left( \hat{a}_x (-1) V_0 e^{-x} \sin \frac{\pi y}{4} + \hat{a}_y V_0 e^{-x} \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi y}{4} + 0 \right)$$

$$= \left( \hat{a}_x \sin \frac{\pi y}{4} - \hat{a}_y \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi y}{4} \right) V_0 e^{-x} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(x, y, z)$$

$$\vec{E}(0,1,0) = (\hat{a}_x - \hat{a}_y \frac{\pi}{4}) \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

b:  $-\vec{\nabla}V = \vec{E}$

$$= -\left(\hat{a}_r \frac{1}{dr} + \hat{a}_\theta \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{d\theta} + \hat{a}_\phi \frac{1}{R \sin\theta} \frac{1}{d\phi}\right) E_0 R \cos\theta$$

$$= -\hat{a}_r (E_0 \cos\theta) - \hat{a}_\theta \frac{1}{R} (-E_0 R \sin\theta) - \hat{a}_\phi \frac{1}{R \sin\theta} \cdot (0)$$

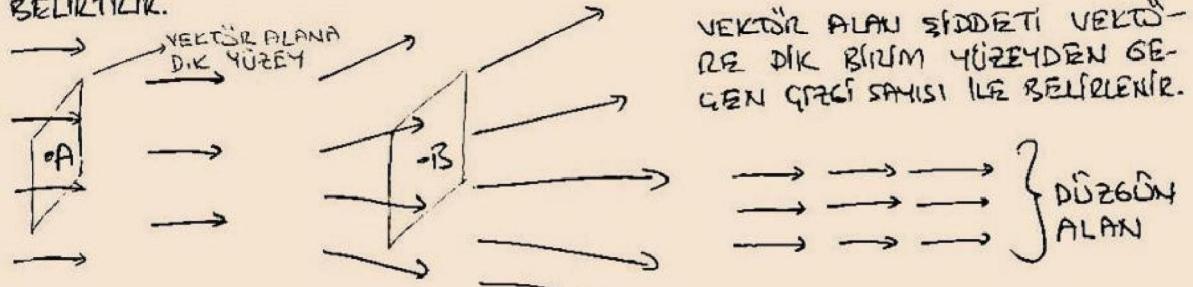
$$\vec{E} = -(\hat{a}_r \cos\theta - \hat{a}_\theta \sin\theta) E_0$$

KARTEZİEN KOORDİNALTLarda  $\vec{E}$ :

$$\vec{E} = -\hat{a}_z E_0 \rightarrow \vec{E}(0,1,0) = E_0 (-\hat{a}_z) = -\hat{a}_z E_0$$

## 2.6 - BİR VEKTÖR ALANIN DİVERJANSI

\* AKI ÇİZGİLERİ: HER NOKTADA VEKTÖR ALANIN YÖNÜNLÜ BELİRTEN YÖNLÜ DOĞRU PARÇALARI Veya EĞRİLERDİR. ALANIN BİR NOKTADAKİ BÜYÜKLÜĞÜ NOKTANIK ETRAFINDAKİ ÇİZGİ MƏSUNLUĞU Veya ÇİZGİLERİN UZUNLUĞU İLE BELİRTİLİR.



BİR  $\vec{A}$  VEKTÖR ALANININ BİR NOKTADAKİ DİVERJANSI NOKTA ETRAFINDAKİ HACIM SİFIRLA GİDERKEN BÜM HACIM BAŞINA  $A$  NIN NET DİŞARI AKISI OLARAK TANIMLANIR.

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}}{\Delta V}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\boxed{\int \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}} \rightarrow \vec{A} \text{ VEKTÖR ALANININ NET DİŞARI AKISINI GÖSTERİR.}$$

$$d\vec{s} = \hat{a}_n ds$$

\*  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}$  KARTEZİEN KOORDİNALTLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

SİLİNDİRİK KOORDİNALTLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

KÜRESEL KOORDİNALTLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{R \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta \sin\theta) + \frac{1}{R \sin\theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

ÖRNEK 2.11 -  $\vec{B} = \hat{a}_\phi \frac{k}{r}$  ise  $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = ?$

$\rightarrow$  DİVERJANS İÇİN SİLİNDİRİK KOORDİНАT SİSTEMİ SEÇİLSİN.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r B_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B_r = 0 \\ B_\phi = \frac{k}{r} \\ B_z = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left( \frac{k}{r} \right) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

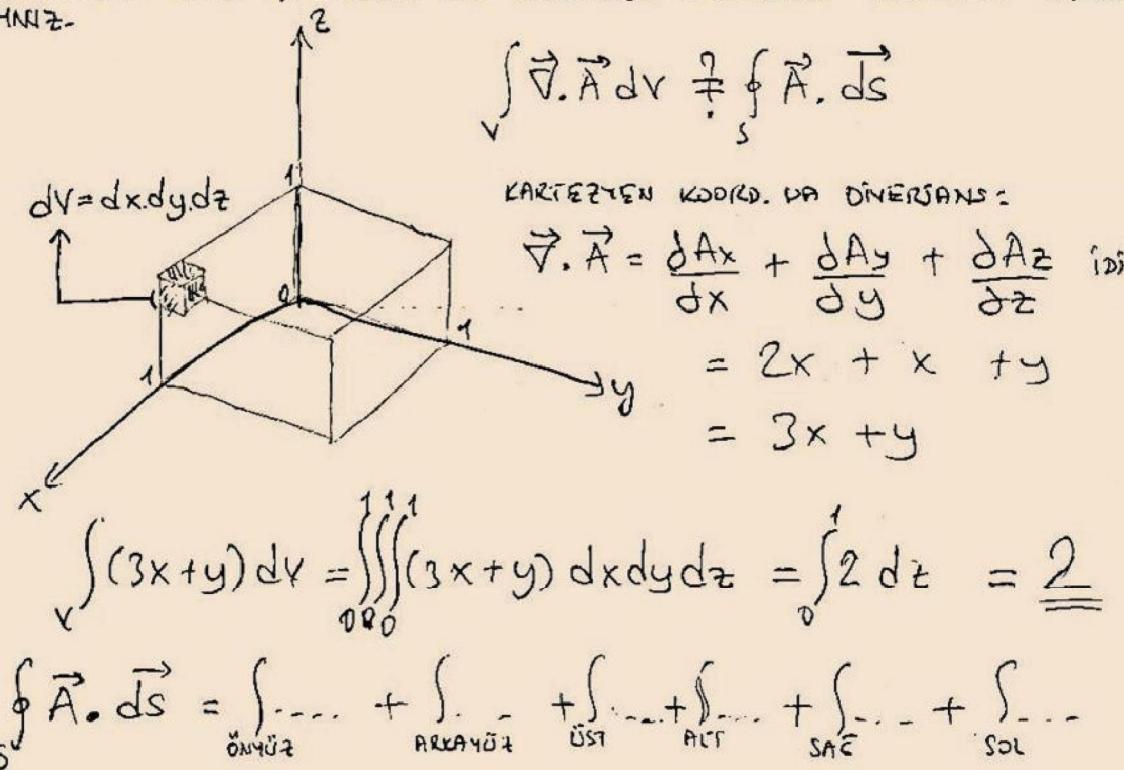
\* DİVERJANSI SIFIR OLAN ALAN "SOLENOID" OLARAK ADLANDIRILIR.

## 2.7 - DİVERJANS TEOREMİ

"BİR VETKÖR ALANIN DİVERJANSINI HACİM İNTEGRALI, O VETKÖRÜN BÖLGEYİ SINİLLAYAN YÜZYEYDEKİ TOPLAM DİŞ DÖERÜ AKISINA EŞİTTİR."

$$\int \nabla \cdot \vec{A} dV = \oint_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

ÖRNEK 2.12 -  $\vec{A} = \hat{a}_x x^2 + \hat{a}_y xy + \hat{a}_z yz$  İÇİN HER KENARI BİRİM UZUNLUĞA SAHİP ŞEKİLOZKI KÜP ÜZERİNDE DİVERJANS TEOREMİNİ UYGULAYINIZ.



$$\iint_{\text{ÖN YÜZ}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{\substack{0 \\ 0}}^{11} \vec{A} \cdot (\hat{a}_x dy dz) = \iint_{\substack{0 \\ 0}}^1 x^2 dy dz = 1$$

$$\iint_{\text{ARCA YÜZ}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{\substack{0 \\ 0}}^{11} \vec{A} \cdot (-\hat{a}_x dy dz) = \iint_{\substack{0 \\ 0}} -x^2 dy dz \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\iint_{\text{SAĞ YÜZ}} \vec{A} \cdot (\hat{a}_y dx dz) = \iint_{\substack{0 \\ 0}}^{11} xy dx dz = \left[ \frac{x^2 y}{2} \right]_0^1 dz = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{2} dz = \frac{y}{2} \Big|_{y=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

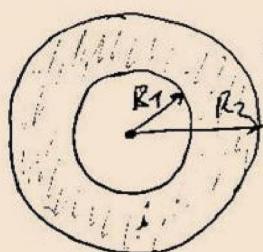
$$\iint_{\text{SOL YÜZ}} \vec{A} \cdot (-\hat{a}_y dx dz) = 0$$

$$\iint_{\text{ÜST YÜZ}} \vec{A} \cdot (\hat{a}_z dx dy) = \iint_{\substack{0 \\ 0}}^{11} yz dx dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iint_{\text{ALT YÜZ}} \vec{A} \cdot (-\hat{a}_z dx dy) = 0$$

$$\oint_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} + 0 = 2$$

**ÖRNEK 2.13 -**  $\vec{F} = \hat{a}_R k R$  İÇİN DİVERJANS TEOREMİNİN MERKEZLERİ  
ŞEÇİLDÉKİ GİBİ DEĞİŞKENDE OLAN  $P=P_1$  VE  $R=R_2$  ( $R_2 > R_1$ ) KÜRELERİ  
ILE SINIRLI BÖLGEDE SPÖLENİP SAĞLANMADIGINI GÖSTERİNİZ.



$$\vec{F} = \hat{a}_R k R \quad \oint_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} \neq \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{d}{dR} (R^2 F_R)$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{d}{dR} (k R^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} 3 k R^2$$

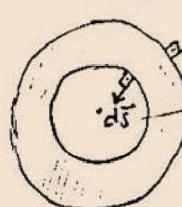
$$= 3 k$$

$$\int (3k) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} (3k) R^2 \sin\theta dR d\theta d\phi$$

$$= 3k \int_{R_1}^{R_2} R^2 dR \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$= 4\pi k (R_2^3 - R_1^3)$$

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\text{DİŞ YÜZEY}} + \int_{\text{İÇ YÜZEY}}$$



$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} =$$

$$= \iint_{\text{DİŞ YÜZEY}} (\hat{a}_r kR) \cdot (\hat{a}_r R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi) = kR^3 \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$= 4\pi k R^3 \Big|_{R=R_2} = 4\pi k R_2^3$$

$$\iint_{\text{İÇ YÜZEY}} (\hat{a}_r kR) \cdot (-\hat{a}_r R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi) = -4\pi k R^3 \Big|_{R=R_1} = -4\pi k R_1^3$$

$$\boxed{\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = 4\pi k (R_2^3 - R_1^3)}$$

## 2.8 - BİR VEKTÖR ALANIN ROTASYONELİ (DÖNELİ VEYA CURL'Ü)

\* GİRAF KAYNAĞI

BİR VEKTÖR ALANINI ETRAFINDA DOLASIMINA NEDEN OLAN KAYNAK TİPİ.

\* BİR VEKTÖR ALANINI BİR KAPALI YOL ETRAFINDAKİ NET DOLASIMI, VEKTÖRÜN YOL ÜZERİNDEKİ SKALER ÇİZGİ İNTEGRALI İLE TANIMLANIR.

$\vec{A}$  'NUN C YOLU ETRAFINDAKİ DOLASIMI =  $\oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$

\*  $\vec{A}$  Vektör ALANIN ROTASYONELI, BÜYÜKLÜĞÜ BİRİM ALAN BAŞINA, ALAN SİFIRA GİDERKEN  $\vec{A}$ 'NIN EN BÜYÜK NET DOLAŞIMI OLAN VECTÖRÜDÜR. ROTASYONELİN YÖNÜ, ALAN DOLAŞIMI EN BÜYÜK CHARACAIK ŞEKLDE YERLEŞTİRİLDİĞİNDE, ALANIN NORİMALİ İLE ATNIDIR.

$$\text{CURL } \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta s} \left[ \vec{a}_n \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} \right]_{\text{MAX}}$$

\* KARTEZYEN KORDİНАTLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{a}_x & \hat{a}_y & \hat{a}_z \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

\* SİLİNDİRİK KORDİНАTLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{a}_r & \hat{a}_{\phi} r & \hat{a}_z \\ \partial/\partial r & \partial/\partial \phi & \partial/\partial z \\ A_r & r A_\phi & A_z \end{vmatrix} \frac{1}{r}$$

\* KÜRESEL KORDİНАTLarda :

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{a}_r & \hat{a}_{\theta} r & \hat{a}_{\phi} r \sin \theta \\ \partial/\partial r & \partial/\partial \theta & \partial/\partial \phi \\ A_r & r A_\theta & r \sin \theta A_\phi \end{vmatrix} \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta}$$

\* ROTASYONEL SİFİL OLAN VECTÖR ALANA "İRROTASYONEL" Veya "KORUNUMLU" ALAN DENİR.

ÖRNEK 2.15 - AŞAĞIDAKİ DURUMLarda  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$  OLDUĞUNU GÖSTERİNİZ.

a) SİLİNDİRİK KORDİНАTLarda  $k$  SİFİR SAĞIT DURAK ÜZERE

$$\vec{A} = \hat{a}_\phi \underbrace{k}_{r}$$

b) KÜRESEL KORDİNAİTLarda  $f(r)$ , RADİAL R UZAKLIĞIXIN BİR FONKSİYONU OLMAK ÜZERE

$$\vec{A} = \hat{a}_r f(r)$$

ÇÖZÜM:

a:  $\vec{A} = \hat{a}_\phi \underbrace{\frac{k}{r}}_{A_\phi}$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{a}_r & \hat{a}_{\phi} r & \hat{a}_z \\ \partial/\partial r & \partial/\partial \phi & \partial/\partial z \\ 0 & k & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

b:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{a}_r & \hat{a}_\theta & \hat{a}_\phi \\ \frac{d}{dr} & \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta} & \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\phi} \\ P(r) & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \frac{1}{r \sin\theta}$$

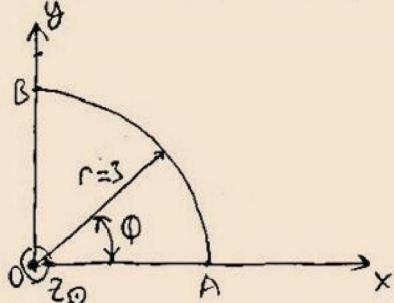
### 2.9 - STOKES TEOREMİ

"BİR Vektör ALANIN ROTASYONUMLARININ BİR AŞIK YÜZELY İNTEGRALI, YÜZEYİ SINİSLAYAN YOL BOYUNCA Vektörün KAPALI ÇÍZEL İNTEGRALINE EŞITTIR."

$$\int_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

\*  $\int_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$

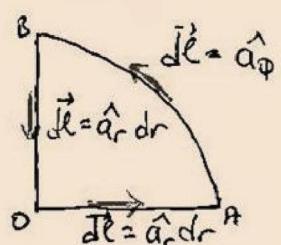
ALIŞTIRMA 2.14 :  $\vec{F} = \hat{a}_r \sin\phi + \hat{a}_\phi 3 \cos\phi$  VE ŞEKLDEKİ ÇEVREK DAIRE BÖLGE İÇİN STOKES TEOREMINİN GEÇERLİĞİNİ GÖSTERİNİZ.



$$\int_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

SİLİNDİFRİK KARDEDİLAT ROTASYONELİ  
 $d\vec{s} = \hat{a}_r r dr d\phi$

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{OA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} \vec{F} \cdot (\hat{a}_r dr) + \int_0^{\pi/2} \vec{F} \cdot (\hat{a}_\phi r d\phi) + \int_{\pi/2}^0 \vec{F} \cdot (\hat{a}_r dr)$$

(A $\hat{r}$  NIN İŞARETİ  
GÖZARDI EDİLDİĞİ  
İÇİN SINIRLAR DİK  
YÖKÜNDE OLDU.)

### 2.10 - İKİ SIFIR ÖZDEŞLİĞİ

I-)  $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} V) = 0$

II-)  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 0$

### 2.11 - HELMHOLTZ TEOREMİ

"BİR Vektör ALANI, EGER HER MERDE HEM DIVERJANSI HEM DE ROTASYONELİ VERİLİRSE BULUNABILİR."

## LAPLASYEN OPERATÖRÜ

SKALER V FONKSİYONUNU GRADİANTİNİN DIVERGENSİ, "V'NİN LAPLASYE-  
NI" DİAZAK ADLANDIRILIR.

$$\nabla^2 V = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} V) \quad \nabla^2 \rightarrow \text{DEİKATİL (LAPLASYEN OPERATÖRÜ)}$$
$$= \left( \hat{a}_x \frac{d}{dx} + \hat{a}_y \frac{d}{dy} + \hat{a}_z \frac{d}{dz} \right) \cdot \left( \hat{a}_x \frac{d}{dx} + \hat{a}_y \frac{d}{dy} + \hat{a}_z \frac{d}{dz} \right)$$
$$= \frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2}$$

\* KARTEZİEN KOORDİNALarda :

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2}$$

\* SİLİNDİRİCİ KOORDİNALarda :

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dV}{dr} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 V}{d\theta^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2}$$

\* KÜRESEL KOORDİNALarda :

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{dV}{d\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{d^2 V}{d\phi^2}$$

## BÖLÜM 3 - STATİK ELEKTRİK ALANLAR

### 3.2 - BOŞ UZAYDA ELEKTROSTATİĞİN TEMEL YASALARI

\* ELEKTRİK ALAN ŞİDDETİ ( $\vec{E}$ )

ÇOK KÜÇÜK DURAKAN BİR TEST YÜKÜ, ELEKTRİK ALANIN VAR OLUĞU BİR BÖLGEME YERLEŞTİRİLDİĞİNDE ÜZERİNE ETKİ EDEN BİRİM YÜK BAŞINA KUVVET:

$$\vec{F} = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{F}}{q} \quad (\text{N/m})$$

\* BİR  $\vec{E}$  ELEKTRİK ALANI İÇİNDEKİ DURCUNI YÜKE ETKİ EDEN KUVVET:

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{E} \quad (\text{N})$$

\* BOŞ UZAYDA ELEKTROSTATİĞİN 2 TEMEL YASASI : (DİFERANSİYEL BİĞİM)

I)  $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_v}{\epsilon_0}$

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

$\rho_v$  : SERBEST YÜKLERİN HACIM YÜK ÇOĞUNLUĞU ( $\text{C/m}^3$ )

$\epsilon_0$  : ROZLUĞUN ELEKTRİK BEGİRGİZLİĞİ :  $\left[ \epsilon_0 = (1/36\pi) \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ (F/m)} \right]$   
 $\left[ \epsilon_0 = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ (F/m)} \right]$

\* 2 TEMEL YASANIN İNTEGRAL BİÇİMLERİ :

(I) NOLU DENKLEMİN HER İKİ TARAFININ HERHANGI BİR V HACMI ÜZERİNDEN İNTEGRALINI ALIP, SOL TARAFINA DİNERİANS TEOREMİNİ UYGULARIZ:

$$\int_V \vec{V} \cdot \vec{E} dV = \int_V \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} dV = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V q dV = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_V \vec{V} \cdot \vec{E} dV \rightarrow \text{DİNERİANS TEOREMİ (SP=9)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

→ DENİCÜM, GAUSS YASASININ BİR BİLGİMİ

$Q$ : S YÜZEYİ TARAFLINDAN KAP-  
SANAN V HACMI İÇİNDEKİ İOP-  
LAM YÜK MİKTARI.

(II) NOLU DENKLEMİN HER İKİ TARAFININ HERHANGI BİR AĞIR YÜZEY ÜZERİNDEN İNTEGRALİ ALINIP SOL TARAFDA STOKES TEOREMİ UYGULANIR:

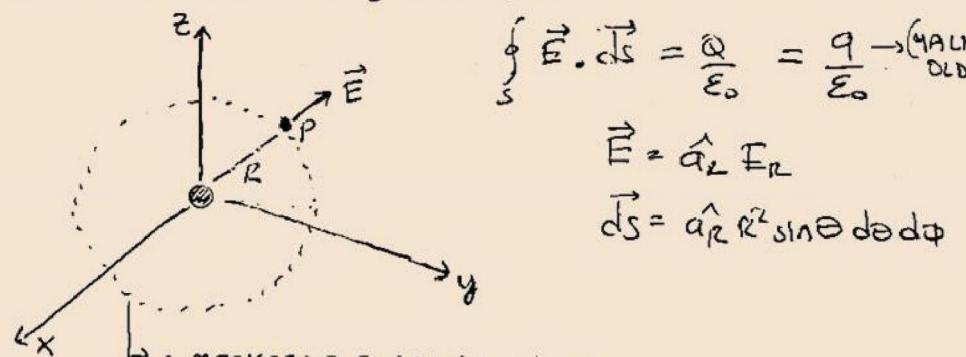
$$\int_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

↓  
STOKES TEOREM UYGULANIRSA =

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

### 3.3 - COULOMB YASASI

SİNSİZ BOŞ UZAYDA HARİKETSİZ DURAN TEK BİR  $q$  YÜKÜNÜ KÖTÜLTÜRDÜĞÜ ELEKTRİK ALAN SİDDETİ ( $\vec{E}$ )



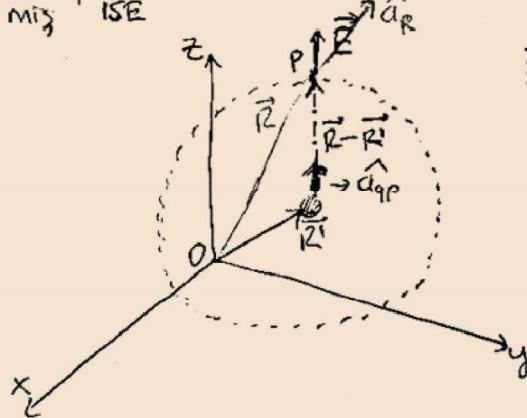
$q$  MERKEZDE OLACAK ZEKİLERDE  
RASTGELE SEÇİLMİŞ  $R$  YARIÇAPLI KA-  
PALI YÜZEY (GAUSS YÜZEYİ)

$$= \iint_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (\hat{a}_r E_r) \cdot (\hat{a}_r r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi) = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$= E_r R^2 \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow E_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{E} = \hat{a}_r \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} (V/m)}$$

\*  $q$  yükü seçilen koordinat sisteminin merkezine yerleştirilmiş ise

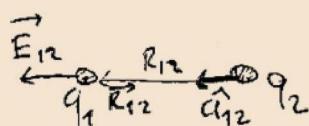


$$\vec{E} = \hat{a}_{QP} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{R} - \vec{R'}|^2}$$

$$\hat{a}_{QP} = \frac{\vec{R} - \vec{R'}}{|\vec{R} - \vec{R'}|}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q(\vec{R} - \vec{R'})}{|\vec{R} - \vec{R'}|^3} \quad (\text{V/m}) \quad (\text{GENEL})$$

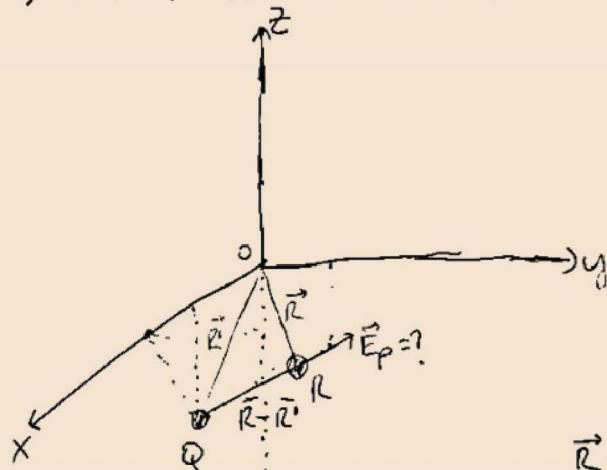
\* İki yükün ( $q_1$  ve  $q_2$ ) bulunduğu ortam,  $q_2$  noktasal yükü, bir başka  $q_1$  yükünü alana yerleştirilirse  $q_1$  in  $q_2$ 'nin konumunda oluşturulan elektrik alanının ifadesi.  $\vec{E}_{12}$  den dolayı bir  $\vec{F}_{12}$  kuvveti etkisinde kalır.



$$\vec{F}_{12} = \hat{a}_{12} \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_{12}^2}$$

Coulomb yasası

**ÖRNEK 3.1** - HAVADA +5 (nC) LÜK Q(0,2, 0,1, -2,5) NOKTASINA YERLEŞTİRİLMİŞ iki nokta yük sebebiyle P(-0,2, 0, -2,5) NOKTASINDA OLUSAN  $\vec{E} = ?$  (BOYUT → METRE)



$$\vec{E} = \frac{q(\vec{R} - \vec{R'})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{R} - \vec{R'}|^3}$$

P noktasının konum vektörü

$$\vec{R} = \vec{OP} = -\hat{a}_x 0,2 - \hat{a}_z 2,5$$

Q noktasının konum vektörü

$$\vec{R'} = \vec{OQ} = \hat{a}_x 0,2 + \hat{a}_y 0,1 + \hat{a}_z 2,5$$

$$\vec{R} - \vec{R'} = -\hat{a}_x 0,4 - \hat{a}_y 0,1 + \hat{a}_z 0,2$$

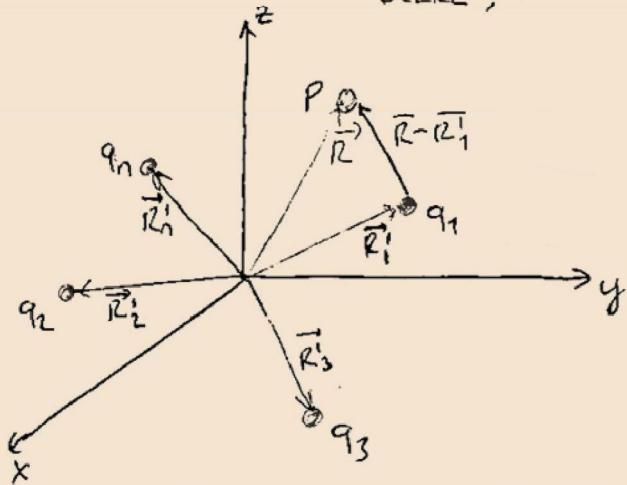
$$|\vec{R} - \vec{R'}| = \sqrt{(0,4)^2 + (0,1)^2 + (0,2)^2} = 0,458 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{E}_P = \frac{(5 \cdot 10^{-9})(9 \cdot 10^9)}{(0,458)^3} (-\hat{a}_x 0,4 - \hat{a}_y 0,1 + \hat{a}_z 0,2) \quad [\text{V/m}]$$

### 3.3.1 - AYRIK YÜKLERİN OLUŞTURDUĞU ELEKTRİK ALAN

Faizli konumlara yerleştirilmiş n tane ayrık nokta yükün oluşturduğu grup tarafından meydana getirilen elektrostatik alani

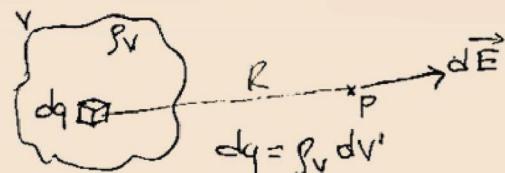
$q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_n$  yüklerinin konumları  $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3, \dots, \vec{r}_n$  olmak üzere;



$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q_1(\vec{R} - \vec{R}_1)}{|\vec{R} - \vec{R}_1|^3} + \frac{q_2(\vec{R} - \vec{R}_2)}{|\vec{R} - \vec{R}_2|^3} + \dots + \frac{q_n(\vec{R} - \vec{R}_n)}{|\vec{R} - \vec{R}_n|^3} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{q_k(\vec{R} - \vec{R}_k)}{|\vec{R} - \vec{R}_k|^3} \quad (\text{V/m})}$$

### 3.3.2 - SÜREKLİ YÜK DAĞILIMLARININ OLUŞTURDUĞU ELEKTRİK ALAN



P PLAN NOKTASINDAKİ ELEKTRİK ALAN ŞİDDETİNE DİFERANSİYEL BİR HACİM ELEMANSI ( $dV'$ ) İÇİNDEKİ YÜKLERİN ( $\rho_V dV'$ ) KATKISI :

$$d\vec{E} = \hat{a}_R \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \hat{a}_R \frac{\rho_V dV'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

SÜREKLİ YÜK DAĞILIMININ NEDEN OLDUĞU ELEKTRİK ALAN :

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \hat{a}_R \frac{\rho_V}{R^2} dV' \quad (\text{V/m})}$$

\* EGER YÜKLER  $\rho_S$  ( $C/m^2$ ) YÜZEM YÜK ÇOĞUNLUĞU İLE BIR YÜZEYDE DAĞILMIŞ İSE :

$$dq = \rho_s ds' \quad Q = \int_{S'} \rho_s ds' \quad (c)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{S'} \hat{a}_R \frac{\rho_s}{R^2} ds' \quad (\text{Vm})$$

\* GİZGİ YÜK ÜZÜNLÜĞÜ  $\rho_e$  (C/m) İÇİN;

$$dq = \rho_e dl' \quad Q = \int_{L'} \rho_e dl' \quad (c)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{L'} \hat{a}_R \frac{\rho_e}{R^2} dl' \quad (\text{Vm})$$

ÖRNEK 3.3 - SONSUZ UZUNLUCTA VE BİR DÖĞÜLÜ ÜZERİNDE  $\rho_e$  DÜZGÜN YÜZÜNLÜĞE SAHİP GİZGİ YÜKLÜ HAVADAKİ ELEKTRİK ALAN İŞLEMİNİ BULUNUZ.

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{L'} \hat{a}_R \frac{\rho_e}{R^2} dl'$$

$$\vec{R} = \hat{a}_r r - \hat{a}_z z' \quad R = \sqrt{r^2 + z'^2}$$

$$dl' = dz'$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho_e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\hat{a}_r r - \hat{a}_z z'}{(r^2 + z'^2)^{3/2}} dz'$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho_e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \int \hat{a}_r \frac{r}{(r^2 + z'^2)^{3/2}} dz' - \underbrace{\int \hat{a}_z \frac{z'}{(r^2 + z'^2)^{3/2}} dz'}_{\text{SİMİTRİFEN DOLAYI SIFIR}} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = \hat{a}_r \frac{\rho_e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} r \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dz'}{(r^2 + z'^2)^{3/2}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{c^2(c^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \hat{a}_r \frac{\rho_e}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad (\text{V/m})}$$

### 3.4 - GAUSS YASASI VE UYGULAMALARI

$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$  "BOŞ UZAYDA BİR KAPALI YÜZEY ÜZERİNDE  $\vec{E}$  ALANIN TOPLAM DİĞERİ AKIŞI, YÜZEY TARAFINDAN KAPSANAN YÜKÜN  $\epsilon_0$ 'A BÖLÜMÜNE EŞİT."

GAUSS YASASINI UYGULAYABİLMEK İÇİN;

I- SİMİTRİ DURUMUNUN BULUNMASI,  
II- VERİLEN BİR YÜK DAÇILIMIN DAN KAYNAKLANDAN  $\vec{E}$ 'NIN DİK BİLEŞENİNİN SABİT OLACAKI BİR YÜZEYİN (GAUSS YÜZEYİ) SEÇİLEBİLMESİ, - GEREKİL

ÖRNEK 3.4 - ÖRNEK 3.3'Ü GAUSS YASASINI KULLANARAK ÇÖZÜNUZ.  $\vec{E} = ?$

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\iint_{0 \rightarrow 2\pi} (\hat{a}_r E_r) \cdot (\hat{a}_r r d\phi dz) = \frac{\rho_e \cdot L}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_r 2\pi r L = \frac{\rho_e \cdot L}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_r = \frac{\rho_e}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{E} = \hat{a}_r \frac{\rho_e}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}}$$

ÖRNEK 3.5 - DÜZGÜN YÜZEY YÜK YOELNLUĞU  $\rho_s$  'YE SAHİP SONSUZ DÜZLEM YÜKÜN OLUSTURDUGU  $\vec{E}$  = ?

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \quad Q = \rho_s \cdot A$$

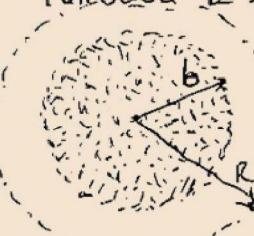
$$E_z = \int_{\text{ÜST}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\text{ALT}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\text{YON YÜZELER}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\rho_s \cdot A}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint (\hat{a}_z E_z) \cdot (\hat{a}_z ds) + \int (-\hat{a}_z E_z) \cdot (-\hat{a}_z ds) = \frac{\rho_s A}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_z \cdot 2A = \frac{\rho_s A}{\epsilon_0} \quad E_z = \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{a}_z \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0}, z > 0 \\ -\hat{a}_z \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0}, z < 0 \end{cases}$$

**ÖRNEK 3.6 -** HACİMSEL YÜK YOGUNLUĞU  $0 \leq R \leq b$  ARASINDA  $\rho_r = -\rho_0$  VE  $R > b$  İDE  $\rho_r = 0$  OLAN KÜRESEL BİR ELEKTRON BULUTUNUN OLUŞTURDUCU  $\vec{E}$ ?



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\hat{a}_r E_r) \cdot (\hat{a}_r R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_r \frac{4}{3} \pi b^3$$

$$E_r = \frac{\rho_r b^3}{3\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

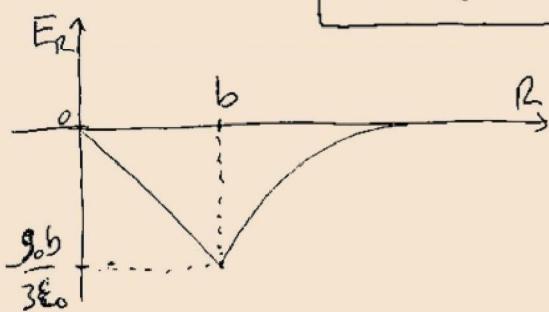
$0 \leq R \leq b$  İĞİN:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

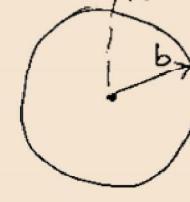
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\hat{a}_r E_r) (\hat{a}_r R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_r \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$E_r = \frac{\rho_r R}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} -\hat{a}_r \frac{\rho_0 R}{3\epsilon_0}, 0 \leq R \leq b \\ -\hat{a}_r \frac{\rho_0 b^3}{3\epsilon_0 R^2}, R > b \end{cases}$$



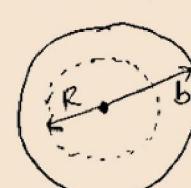
**ÖRNEK :** BİR POZİTİF  $Q$  YÜKÜ HAVA DA  $b$  YARIÇAPLI ÇOK İNCE BİR KÜLESSEL KABUK ÜZERİNE DÜZGÜN OLARAK DAĞITILMIŞTIR. HER YERDE  $\vec{E} = ?$   
 $|E| - R$  GRAFİĞİ = ?



$R > b$  için;  
 $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$   
 $\left. \int \int \right|_{0}^{2\pi} \left. \int \right|_{0}^{\pi} (\hat{a}_R^1 E_R) \cdot (\hat{a}_R^1 R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi) = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$

$$E_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

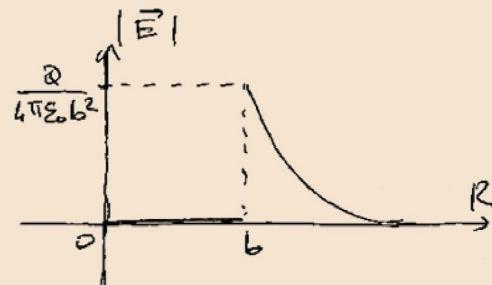
$R < b$  için;



$\int \int \int \left. \int \right|_{0}^{2\pi} \left. \int \right|_{0}^{\pi} (\hat{a}_R^1 E_R) \cdot (\hat{a}_R^1 R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi)$

$$E_R = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0, & R < b \\ \hat{a}_R^1 \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}, & R > b \end{cases}$$

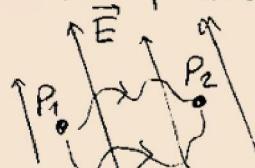


### 3.5 - ELEKTRİK POTANSİYEL

\* ROTASYONELİ OLMAYAN BİR Vektörün HER ZAMAN BİR SİAKERİN GRADİANTı OLARAK İFADESİ VARDIR.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} V) &= 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V} \quad V_0 \quad \vec{E} \quad \vec{V} \text{ NIN ARAŞTIŞ YÖNÜ}$$

\* BİR  $q$  YÜKÜNNÜ  $P_1$  DEN  $P_2$  YE TAŞIMAK:



$$W_q = - \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$W_q$  YOLDAN BAŞMİŞTIR.

$$V_{21} = V_2 - V_1 = - \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

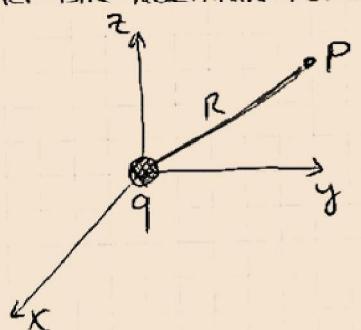
\* BİR NOKTANIN MUTLAK POTANSİYELİNİ BELİRLİLEMEK İÇİN SIFIR POTANSİYELİ SAHİP REFERANS NOKTASI GEREKİR. BU REFERANS NOKTASI GENELLİKLE SONSURDA SEÇİLİR. SONSUZDAN FARKLI BİR NOKTA SEÇİLİRSE

BELİRTİLMELİDİR.

\*  $\vec{V}$  NİN YÖNÜ SARŞI V YÜZEYLERE DİKTİR.  $\vec{E}$  ALANI HER YERDE  
ESİPOTANSİYEL YÜZDEY VEYA ÇİZGİLERE DİKTİR.

### 3.5.1 - BİR YÜK DAĞILIMININ OLUŞTURDUĞU ELEKTRİK POTANSİYEL

\* SONSUZ REFERANS ALINARAK BİR NOKTA  $q$  YÜKÜNDEN  $r$  KADAR UZAKTA  
Kİ BİR NOKTANIN POTANSİYELİ :



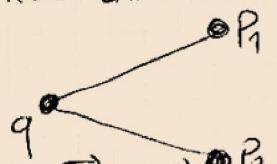
$$V = - \int_{\infty}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

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

$$V = - \int_{\infty}^R \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} dR = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

UZAKLIKTAKİ  $P_1$  VE  $P_2$

\*  $q$  DAN  $R_1$  VE  $R_2$   
NOKTALARI ARASINDAKİ POTANSİYEL FARKI:

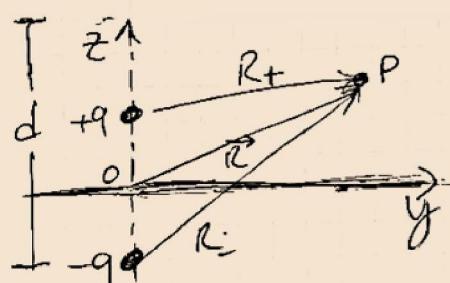


$$V_{21} = V_{P_2} - V_{P_1} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right)$$

\*  $\vec{R}_1, \vec{R}_2, \dots, \vec{R}_n$  KONUMLARINA YERLEŞTİRİLMİŞ  
TANE AYRIK  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$  YÜKTEN OLUŞAN YÜK SİSTEMLİNİN  $n$  KONUMUN-  
DA OLUŞTURDUGU POTANSİYEL =

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{q_k}{|\vec{R} - \vec{R}_k|}$$

ÖRNEK 3.7- BİR ELEKTRİK DİPOL ŞEKLİDEKİ GİSİ İÇİ  $R$  VE TERS İZARET-  
Lİ NOKTA YÜK  $+q$  VE  $-q$  NUN BİR BİRİNDEN "d" KADAR İKİSİ BİR  
UZAKLIĞA YERLEŞTİRİLMESİNDEN OLUŞMUSTUR.



$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_+} - \frac{1}{R_-} \right)$$

R>d BE

$$Q_+ \approx Q_- \approx Q$$

$$R_+ \approx R - \frac{d}{2} \cos\theta$$

$$R_- \approx R + \frac{d}{2} \cos\theta$$

$$V \approx \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R - \frac{d}{2} \cos\theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( R + \frac{d}{2} \cos\theta - R_+ \right)$$

$$* V \equiv V = \frac{\vec{q} \cdot \vec{a}_r}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \text{ YAZILANLIR}$$

$$\vec{P} = q \vec{J} \quad \text{----- ELEKTRİK POTANSİYE}$$

$$\vec{V} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{q}{R_+} - \frac{q}{R} \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$$

$$\cong - \left( \hat{a}_R \frac{dV}{dR} + \hat{a}_\theta \frac{1}{R} \frac{dV}{d\theta} + \hat{a}_\phi \frac{1}{R \sin\theta} \frac{dV}{d\phi} \right)$$

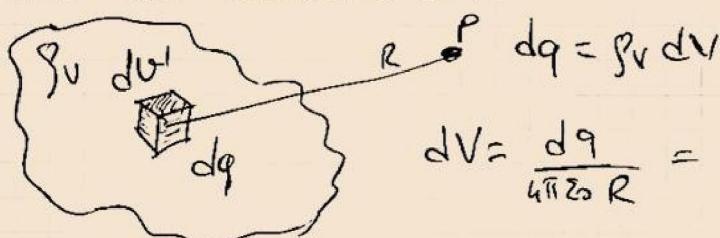
$$= \hat{a}_R \frac{qd \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} - \hat{a}_\theta \frac{1}{R} \left( \frac{-qd \sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} (\hat{a}_R 2 \cos\theta + \hat{a}_\theta \sin\theta)$$

YENİ

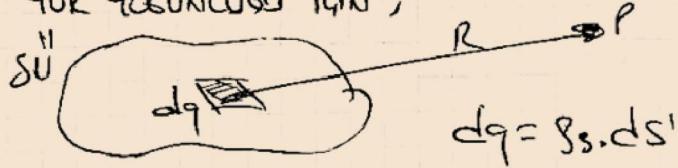
$$\vec{E} = \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} (\hat{a}_R 2 \cos\theta + \hat{a}_\theta \sin\theta)$$

\* VERİLEN BİR BÖLGEDEKİ SÜREKLİ YÜK DAĞILIMINDAN OLUŞAN ELEKTRİKSEL POTANSİEL,  
HACİM YÜK UZUNLUĞU İÇİN ;



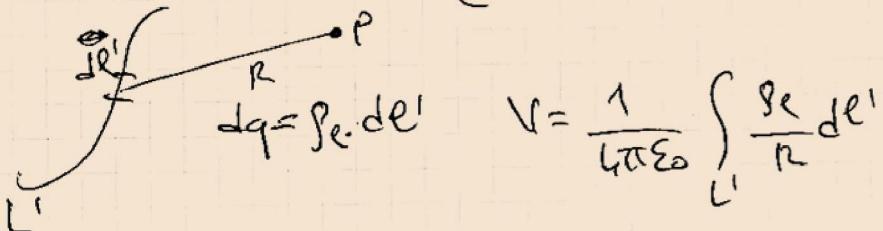
$$dV = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{\rho_V dV'}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

YÜZEY YÜK YÖĞÜNLUĞU İGIN;



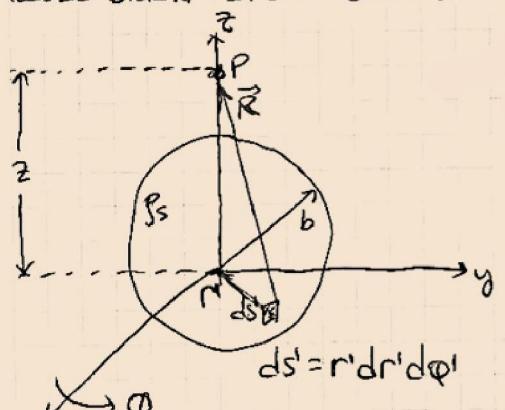
$$dq = \rho_s \cdot ds'$$

ÇİZGİSEL YÜK YÖĞÜNLUĞU İGIN



$$dq = \rho_e \cdot dl \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_L \frac{\rho_e \cdot dl}{R}$$

ÖRNEK : DÜZGÜN BİR YÜZEY YÜK YÖĞÜNLUĞU  $\rho_s$ 'yı TAŞIYAN "b" YARIÇAPLI DİRESEL DISKİN EKSENİ ÜZERİNDEKİ  $\vec{E}$  = ?



1. GAUSS YASASI (SİÜNDİRDE  $\vec{E}$ , HER YERDE EŞT. OLMAZ)

$$2. \vec{E} = \hat{a}_r \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\rho_s}{R^2} ds' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\rho_s R}{R^3} ds'$$

$$3. V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\rho_s}{R} ds' \rightarrow \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V$$

$$\vec{r} = -\hat{a}_r r \hat{a}_r + \hat{a}_z z$$

$$R = \sqrt{r'^2 + z^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\rho_s}{R} ds' \rightarrow V = \frac{\rho_s}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^b \frac{r' dr' d\phi'}{\sqrt{r'^2 + z^2}} \Rightarrow V = \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^b \frac{r' dr'}{\sqrt{r'^2 + z^2}}$$

$$V = \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0} \left[ \sqrt{z^2 + b^2} - |z| \right] \quad (V)$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V$$

$$= - \left( \underbrace{\hat{a}_r \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}}_0 + \underbrace{\hat{a}_\phi \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}}_0 + \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) = -\hat{a}_z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

### 3.6 - STATİK ELEKTRİK ALANDA MALZEME ORTAMI

\* İLETKENLER

\* YALITKANLAR VEYA DİLEKTRİKLER

\* YARI İLETKENLER

#### 3.6.1 - STATİK ELEKTRİK ALANDA İLETKENLER

İLETKEN İÇERİNDE ; (STATİK KOŞULLAR ALTINDA)

$$\vec{V} = 0 \quad \vec{E} = 0$$

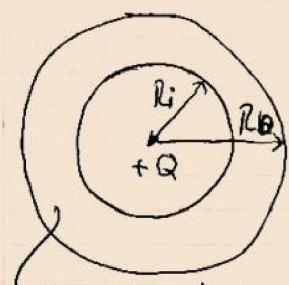
\* İLETKEN İÇERİNDE SERBEST YÜK YOKSA  $\vec{V} = 0$

$$\vec{E} = 0 \quad (\text{GAUSS YASASI})$$

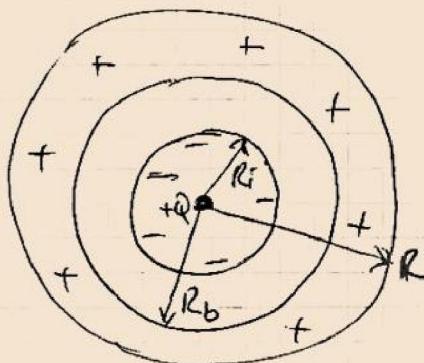
\* STATİK KOŞUL ALTINDA; BİR İLETKEN YÜZEVİNDEKİ  $\vec{E}$  ELEKTRİK ALANI, HER Yerde YÜZEYE DİKTİR. YÜZEYE TEGET BİLEŞENİ YOKTUR. İLETKENİN YÜZEYİ BİR EŞ POTANSİYEL YÜZEYDİR. BÜTÜN İLETKEN AYNI ELEKTROSTATİK POTANSİYELDİR.

Başka sandır bilmeyiz karşımızda dururken  
Söylenmemiş bir destan gibi Anadolu'umuz  
Arkadaş, biz bu yolda türküler tuttururken  
Sana uşurular olsun... ayrılmıyor yolumuz.

#### ÖRNEK 3.9 -



HER Yerde  
 $\vec{E}(r) = ?$   
 $V(r) = ?$



İLETKEN KÜRESEL KABUK

$$R > R_o \text{ iken};$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\iint_{0}^{\pi} (\hat{a}_r E_r) \cdot (\hat{a}_\theta r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi) = \frac{+Q - Q + Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_r \cdot r^2 \iint_{0}^{\pi} \underbrace{\sin\theta d\theta}_{2} \underbrace{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi}_{2\pi} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = \hat{a}_R \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$V = - \int_{\infty}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_{\infty}^R \hat{a}_R \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \cdot \hat{a}_R dR$$

$$V = \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{R} \right]_{\infty}^R = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

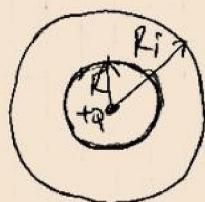
$R_i < R < R_o$  IGN;

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} = -\frac{Q+Q}{\epsilon_0} = 0 \quad \vec{E} = 0$$

$$V = - \int_{\infty}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_{\infty}^{R_o} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_o}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$R < R_i$  IGN;

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

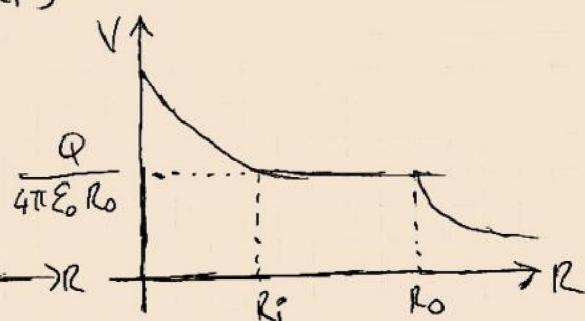
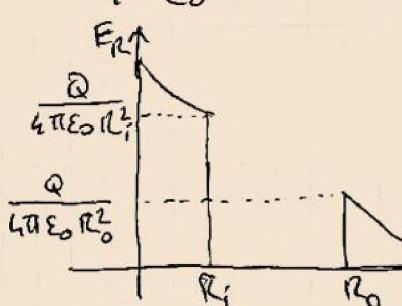


$$\vec{E} = \hat{a}_R \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$V = - \int_{\infty}^{R_o} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{R_o}^{R_i} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{R_i}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_o} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{R} \right]_{R_i}^R$$

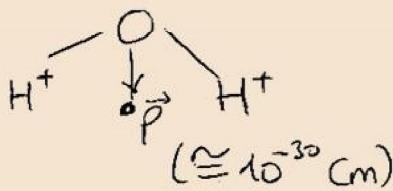
$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_o} - \frac{1}{R_i} \right]$$



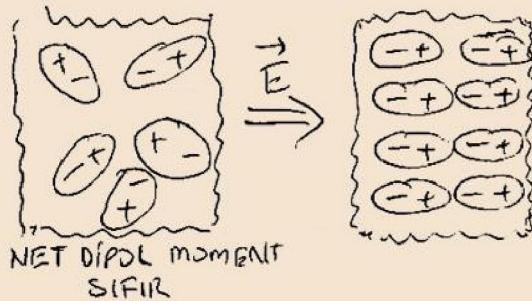
### 3.6.2 - STATİK ELEKTRİK ALANDA DİELEKTRİKLER

\* KUTUPSAL OLМАNAN MOLEKİLLER (SABIT DOĞRUL MOMEHTSİZ)

\* KUTUPSAL MOLEKİLLER ( $H_2O$ )



DİS E UYGULANIRSA;



KUTUPLANMA VECTÖRÜ

$$\vec{P} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n \Delta V} \vec{P}_k}{\Delta V}$$

$n$ : BİRİM HACIM DEKİ MOLEKÜL SAYISI

ELEKTRİK DİPOL MOMENTİNİN HACİM YÜÇÜNLÜĞÜ

\*  $dV^i$  NN DİPOL MOMENTİ  $\vec{d}\vec{p}$

$$\vec{d}\vec{p} = \vec{P} dV^i$$

$$dV = \frac{\vec{d}\vec{p} \cdot \hat{a}_R}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_R}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} dV^i \Rightarrow$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_R}{R^2} dV^i$$

$V \rightarrow V'$  HACMİNDEKİ KUTUPLANMIŞ DİELEKTRİKİN DÜŞTÜRKÜÜ POTANSİYEL

\*  $\vec{P}$  KUTUPLANMA VECTÖRÜNÜN YÜZEM VE HACIM ETKİSİ  
1- EŞDEĞER KUTUPLANMA YÜZEM YÜÇÜNLÜĞÜ ( $s_{ps}$ )

$$s_{ps} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_n \left( \frac{m}{m^2} \right)$$

2- EŞDEĞER KUTUPLANMA HACIM YÜZEM YÜÇÜNLÜĞÜ ( $s_{pv}$ )  
CİSMİN  $V$  HACMİNİ SINIRLAYAN  $S$  YÜZEMİNDEKİ TOPLAM YÜZÜCÜ:

$$Q = \oint_S s_{ps} \cdot ds \quad \text{BU İNTEGRALİN TERS İZARETLİSİ HACMDEKİ TOPLAM YÜZÜCÜ:}$$

$$Q = - \oint_S s_{ps} \cdot ds$$

$$\int \int_{PV} dV = - \oint_S \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} ds \xrightarrow{\text{DIVERJANS TEOREMI}} \int \int_V dV = \int -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} dV$$

$$\rho_{PV} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} \quad (\text{c/m}^3)$$

\* CISIM BAŞLANGIÇTA YÜKSÜZ OLDUĞUNA GÖRE CISMIN TOPLAM YÜKÜ KUTUPLANMADAN SONRA SIFIR KALMAUDUR.

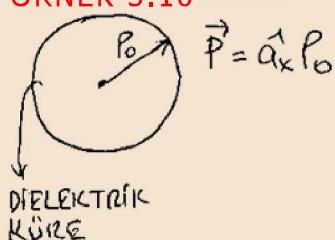
$$\begin{aligned} \text{TOPLAM YÜK} &= \int_S \rho_{PS} \cdot ds + \int_V \rho_{PV} dV \\ &= \int_S \vec{P}_0 \cdot \hat{n} ds + \int_V -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} dV \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

\* KUTUPLANMA YÜK YOĞUNLUKLARI  $\rho_{PS}$  VE  $\rho_{PV}$  CİNSİNDE KUTUPLANMIŞ DİELEKTRİKten OLUSAN  $\vec{E}$  VE  $V$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_S \frac{\rho_{PS}}{R} ds + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho_{PV} dV$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$$

ÖRNEK 3.10



a)  $\rho_{PS} = ?$     $\rho_{PV} = ?$

b) YÜZEY ÜZERİNDE VE KÜRE İÇİNDE TOPLAM EŞDEĞER YÜK?

### 3.7- ELEKTRİK AKI YOĞUNLUĞU VE DİELEKTRİK SABİTİ

$\text{BOZ UZAYDA } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_V}{\epsilon_0} \text{ İKEN } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\rho_V + \rho_{PV})$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\rho_V - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P})$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}) = \rho_V$$

$\vec{D} \rightarrow$  "ELEKTRİK AKI YOĞUNLUĞU" YA DA "ELEKTRİK YER DEŞİFTİRME"

$$\boxed{\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \quad (\text{C/m}^2)}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_V} \rightarrow \text{INTEGRAL BİÇİMİ} \rightarrow \int \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} dV = \int \rho_V dV$$

DİVERJANS TEOREMİ

$$\boxed{\int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q} \quad (\text{GAUSS YASASININ BİR BİÇİMİ})$$

\*  $\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E}$

$\chi_e$  = ELEKTRİKSEL HASSASİYET VEYA DOYGUNLUK  
(BİRİMSİZ)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{D} &= \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \\ &= \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} \\ &= \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) \vec{E} \\ &= \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E} \\ \vec{D} &= \epsilon \vec{E} \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{BİRİMSİZ})$$

ORTAMIN "DİELEKTRİK SABİTİ"  
VEYA "BAĞIL GEÇİRGENLİK"

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \left( \frac{F}{m} \right)$$

ORTAMIN "MUTLAK GEÇİRGENLİĞİ"  
VEYA "GEÇİRGENLİK"

BOŞLUK:

$$\epsilon_r = 1 \quad \text{VE} \quad \epsilon = \epsilon_0$$

HAVA İÇİN:

$$\epsilon_r = 1,0059$$

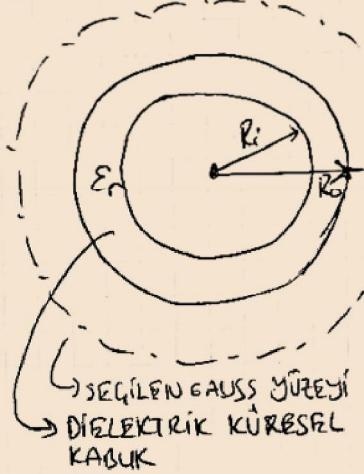
$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \approx \epsilon_0$$

#### 3.7.1 - DİELEKTRİK MUKAVEMET

DİELEKTRİK MALZEMENİN KIRILMA OLmadan DAHANASLECEĞİ MAKİIMUM  
ELEKTRİK ALAN ŞİDDETİ: HAVA İÇİN =

$$3 \text{ kV/mm}$$

ÖRNEK :



a)  $\vec{D}(r) = ?$ ,  $\vec{E}(r) = ?$ ,  $V(r) = ?$

b)  $\vec{P} = ?$ ,  $P_{PS} = ?$ ,  $P_{PV} = ?$

a:  
TOPLAM EŞDEĞER YÜK =?

$R > R_o$  İGİNS

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\hat{a}_R^1 dR) \cdot (\hat{a}_R^1 R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi) = +Q$$

$$\vec{D} = \hat{a}_R^1 \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$$

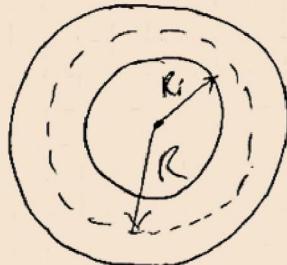
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \hat{a}_R^1 \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$V = - \int_{\infty}^R \vec{E} \cdot \hat{a}_R^1 dR = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R}$$

$R_i < R < R_o$  İGİNS

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$$

$$\vec{D} = \hat{a}_R^1 \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E} = \hat{a}_R^1 \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r R^2}$$

$$V = - \int_{\infty}^{R_o} \vec{E} \cdot \hat{a}_R^1 dR - \int_{R_o}^R \vec{E} \cdot \hat{a}_R^1 dR \rightarrow \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R} + \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_o} \right)$$

$R < R_i$  İGİNS

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$$

$$\vec{D} = \hat{a}_R \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \quad \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon_0} \quad \vec{F} = \hat{a}_R \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$V = - \int_{\infty}^{R_0} \dots - \int_{R_0}^{R_1} \dots - \int_{R_1}^{R} \dots$$

b:

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

$$\vec{P} = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} - \epsilon_0 \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r R^2}$$

$$\vec{P} = \hat{a}_R \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} \right]$$

$$\left( \rho_{ps} \right)_{\text{DÜZELTÝY}} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_n = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R_0^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} \right]$$

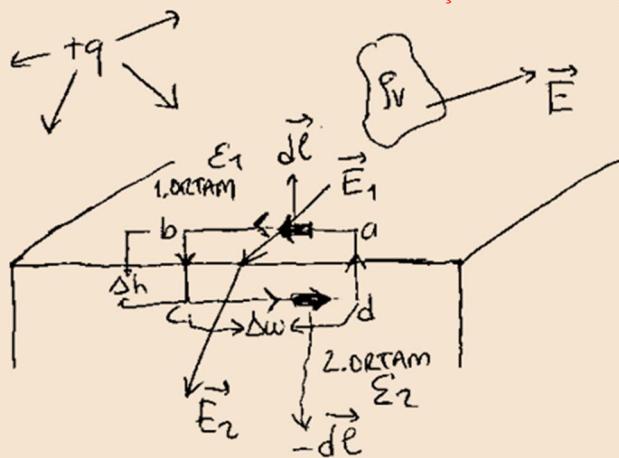
$$\left( \rho_{ps} \right)_{\text{DÜZELTÝY}} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_n = \vec{P} \cdot (-\hat{a}_R)$$

$$= - \frac{Q}{4\pi R_0^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} \right]$$

$$\rho_{pv} = -\vec{D} \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R^2 P_R) = 0$$

$$\text{TOPLAM YÜK} = \int_S \rho_{ps} ds + \int_V \rho_{pv} dv = 0$$

### 3.8 - ELEKTROSTATIK ALANLAR Ç N SINIR KÖLLÜLLERİ



\* abcd KAPALI YÖMLİĞİN  
 $ab = cd = \Delta w$   
 $bc = da = \Delta h \rightarrow 0$

$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

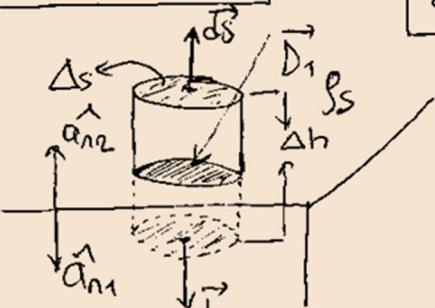
$$\int_{ab} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{cd} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$E_{1t} + \Delta w - E_{2t} + \Delta w = 0$$

$$(E_{1t} - E_{2t}) \Delta w = 0$$

$$E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$

$$\frac{D_{1t}}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{D_{2t}}{\epsilon_2}$$



\*  $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q \quad \Delta h \rightarrow 0$

$$\int_{UST} \vec{D}_1 \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{ALT} \vec{D}_2 \cdot d\vec{s} = \rho_s \Delta s$$

$$\int_{UST} \vec{D}_1 \cdot \hat{a}_{n2} ds + \int_{ALT} \vec{D}_2 \cdot \hat{a}_{n1} ds = \rho_s \Delta s$$

$$\vec{D}_1 \cdot \hat{a}_{n2} \Delta s - \vec{D}_2 \cdot \hat{a}_{n2} \Delta s = \rho_s \Delta s$$

$$\hat{a}_{n2} \cdot (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) = \rho_s$$

$$\text{VERİT} \quad D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s$$

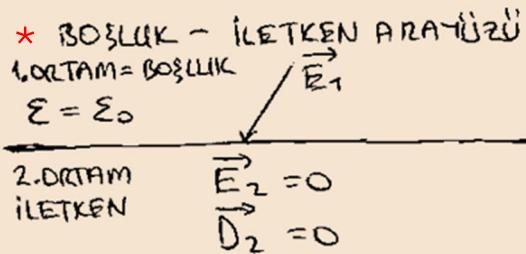
\*  $\vec{E}_1$   
 2. ORTAM  
 İLETKEN  $\vec{E}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow E_{2t} = 0$

$$\vec{D}_2 = \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_2 = 0$$

$$D_{2n} = 0$$

$$D_{2t} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{1n} - D_{2n} &= \rho_s \\ D_{1n} &= \rho_s \\ E_{1n} &= \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_1} \end{aligned}$$



$$E_{1t} = E_{2t} = 0$$

$$D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s$$

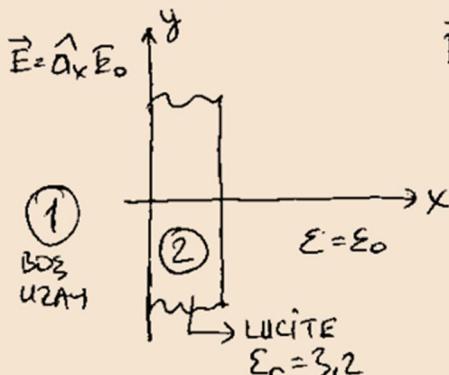
$$D_{1n} = \rho_s$$

\* ÖZET OLARAK :

$$E_{1n} = \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_0}$$

TEŞEET BİLEŞENLERİ  $E_{1t} = E_{2t}$   
 NORMAL BİLEŞENLERİ  $D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s$

ÖRNEK 3.13 -



$$\vec{E}_1 = \hat{a}_x E_0 \Rightarrow E_{1t} = 0$$

$$E_{1n} = E_0$$

$$E_{1t} = E_{2t} = 0$$

$$D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s \Rightarrow D_{1n} = D_{2n}$$

$$D_{2n} = D_{1n} = \epsilon_1 E_{1n} = \epsilon_1 E_0$$

$$\vec{E}_{2n} = \frac{D_{2n}}{\epsilon_2} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} E_0$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \hat{a}_x \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} E_0 = \hat{a}_x \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} E_0 = \hat{a}_x \frac{E_0}{\epsilon_r}$$

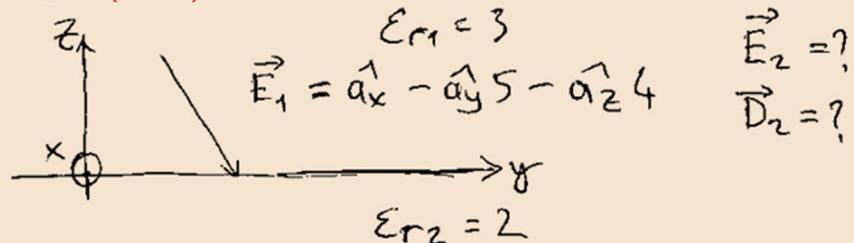
$$\vec{D}_2 = \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_2 = \hat{a}_x \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_r} E_0 = \hat{a}_x \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{\epsilon_r} E_0 = \epsilon_0 E_0 \hat{a}_x$$

$$\vec{P}_2 = \vec{D}_2 - \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 \quad \vec{P}_1 = \vec{D}_1 - \underbrace{\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1}_{\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1}$$

$$= \hat{a}_x \left( \epsilon_0 E_0 - \epsilon_0 \frac{E_0}{\epsilon_r} \right)$$

$$= \hat{a}_x \epsilon_0 E_0 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} \right)$$

ÖRNEK (ODEV) :

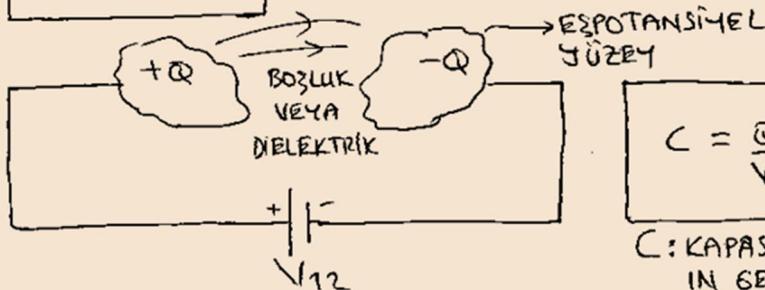


### 3.9 - KAPASİTANS ve KAPASİTÖRLER

\* İZOLE EDİLMİŞ BİR İLETKENİN POTANSİYELİ, ÜZERİNDEKİ TOPLAM YÜKLE DOĞRU DİREKTİLDİR.

$$Q = CV$$

$C$ ; DİREKTİ SABİTİ  
İZOLE EDİLMİŞ İLETKENİN KAPASİTANSI



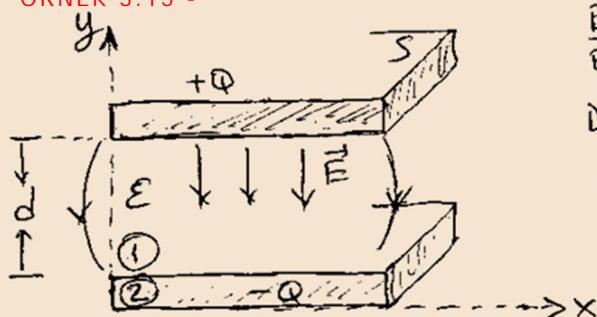
$$C = \frac{Q}{V_{12}} \quad (\text{F} \text{ VEA F})$$

$C$ : KAPASİTÖRÜN ŞEKLİNE VE ORtam IN SEÇİRENLİĞİNE BAŞLIDIR.

\* İKİ İLETKEN ARASINDAKİ  $C$  HESABINDA İZLENENECİ YOL

- 1- UYGUN KOORDİNAT SİSTEMİ SEÇİLİR.
- 2- İLETKENLER ÜZERİNDE  $+Q$  VE  $-Q$  YÜKLERİ BULUNDUĞU VARSAYILIR.
- 3-  $\vec{E}$  HESAPLANIR.
- 4-  $V$  HESAPLANIR. ( $-Q$  TAŞMAN İLETKENDEN  $+Q$  TAŞMAN İLETKENE  $V_{12} = -\frac{2}{1} \vec{E} d$ )
- 5-  $Q/V_{12}$  ORANINDAN  $C$  BULUNUR.

ÖRNEK 3.15 -



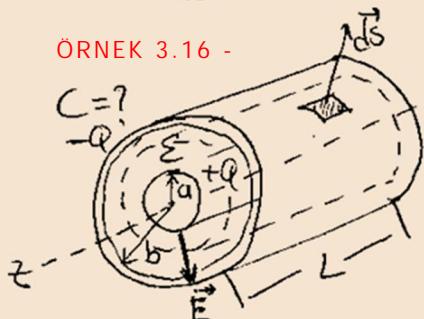
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} \text{ HESABI} \\ \vec{E}_{1t} = \vec{E}_{2t} = 0 \quad \vec{E}_2 = 0 \quad \vec{D}_2 = 0 \\ D_{1n} = \rho_s = \frac{Q}{S} \Rightarrow E_{1n} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_1 S} \\ \vec{E}_2 = -\hat{y} \frac{Q}{\epsilon S} \end{aligned}$$

$V_{12}$  HESABI

$$\begin{aligned} V_{12} &= - \int_0^d \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= - \int_0^d \left( -\hat{y} \frac{Q}{\epsilon S} \right) \cdot (\hat{y} dy) = \frac{Qd}{\epsilon S} \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V_{12}} = \epsilon \frac{S}{d}$$

ÖRNEK 3.16 -



- SİLİNDİRİK KOORDİNAT SİSTEMİ.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} \text{ HESABI} = \\ \int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q \end{aligned}$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$$

$$\int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} (\hat{\alpha}_r D_r) \cdot (\hat{\alpha}_r r d\varphi dz) = Q$$

$$D_r \cdot r \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} dz d\varphi = Q$$

$$\vec{D} = \hat{\alpha}_r \frac{Q}{2\pi L r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} = \hat{\alpha}_r \frac{Q}{\epsilon 2\pi L r}$$

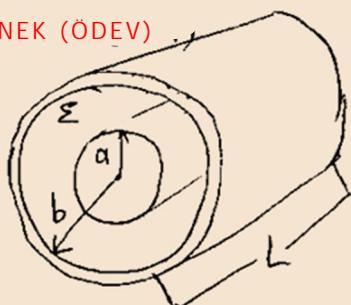
$V_{12}$  HESABI =

$$V_{12} = - \int_2^1 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \int_b^a \left( \hat{\alpha}_r \frac{Q}{2\pi \epsilon_0 L} \right) \cdot (\hat{\alpha}_r dr)$$

$$= \frac{-Q}{2\pi \epsilon L} \int_b^a \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{-Q}{2\pi \epsilon L} \ln \left[ \frac{a}{b} \right] = \frac{Q}{2\pi \epsilon L} \ln \left[ \frac{b}{a} \right]$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V_{12}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon L}{\ln \left[ \frac{b}{a} \right]}$$

ÖRNEK (ODEV)

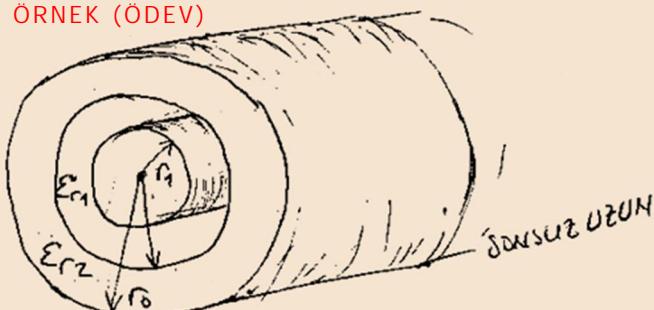


$$\epsilon_r = 1 + \alpha r \quad (\alpha = \text{SABİT})$$

a)  $C = ?$

b) SİLİNDİRİK YÜZELYELERE  $V_0$  POTANSİYEL FARKI UYGULANIRSA  $\vec{E}$  VE  $\vec{D}$ ,  $V_0$  CİNSİNDEN NASIL İFADE EDİLİR?

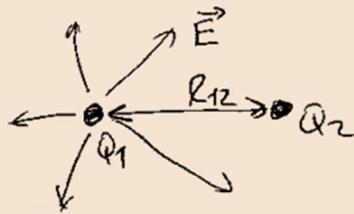
ÖRNEK (ODEV)



$$\frac{C}{L} = ?$$

### 3.10 - ELEKTROSTATİK ENERJİ VE KUVVET

$$* \frac{W}{q} = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



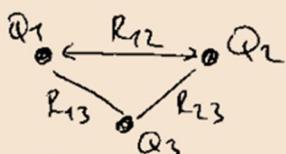
$$* W_2 = Q_2 V_2$$

$$= Q_2 \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_{12}}$$

$$= Q_1 \left( \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_{12}} \right) \rightarrow V_1$$

$$= Q_1 V_1$$

$$* W_3 = W_2 + \Delta W$$



$$W_2 = \frac{1}{2} (Q_1 V_1 + Q_2 V_2)$$

$$W_3 = \frac{1}{2} (Q_1 V_1 + Q_2 V_2 + Q_3 V_3)$$

\* DÜZGÜN Xİ TANE AYRIK NOKTA YÜKÜN OLUSTURDUCU SİSTEMLİN POTANSİEL ENERJİSİ

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N Q_k V_k \quad (J)$$

$V_k$  =  $Q_k$  NOKTASINDA DİĞER BÜTÜN YÜKLERDEN İÇİNÇİKLƏNƏN POTANSİEL.

\* BİR SÜREKLİ YÜK DAĞILIMINDA DEPOLANAN ELEKTROSTATİK ENERJİSİ  
 $Q \rightarrow g dv$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V g_v V dv \quad (J)$$

#### 3.10.1 - ALAN NCEL KLER C NS NDEN ELEKTROSTATİK ENERJİ

$$\vec{g}_v = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D}$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D}) V dv$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (V \vec{D}) = V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{D} \cdot \vec{\nabla} V$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot (V \vec{D}) dv - \frac{1}{2} \int_V \vec{D} \cdot \vec{\nabla} V dv$$

↓ DİVERGENS TEOREMİ

$$W_e = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{S'} V \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s}}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_V \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} dv$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} dV \quad (\text{J})$$

LINEER VE TROTROİK ORTAM KİN  $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$

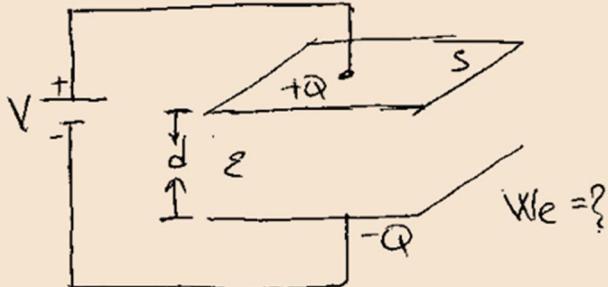
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \epsilon E^2 dV \quad (\text{J})$$

$$W_e = \int_V w_e dV$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 \quad (\text{J/m}^3)$$

→ ELEKTROSTATİK ENERJİ YÖĞÜNLÜĞÜ

ÖRNEK 3.17 -



$$E = \frac{V}{d}$$

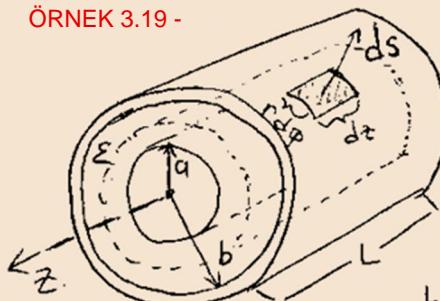
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \epsilon E^2 dV = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \left(\frac{V}{d}\right)^2 \int_V dV$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon S}{d} V^2 = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$* W_e = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \quad (\text{J})$$

→ BİR KAPASİTÖRDE DEPOLANAN ELEKTRİK ENERJİ

ÖRNEK 3.19 -



$C = ?$  (ENERJİ FORMÜLLERİ KULLANILARAK)

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \quad W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \epsilon E^2 dV$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon}$$

$$\iint_0^L (a_r E_r) \cdot a_r r d\phi dz = \frac{Q}{\epsilon}$$

$$\vec{E} = a_r \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon L r}$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{a \ 0 \ 0}^{b \ L \ 2\pi} \epsilon \frac{Q^2}{4\pi^2\epsilon^2 L^2 r^2} r d\phi dz dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{2\pi\epsilon L} \left[ \ln r \right]_a^b = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon L} \ln \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} C \left( \frac{Q}{C} \right)^2 = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon L}{\ln \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)}$$

### 3.10.2 - ELEKTROSTATIK KUVVET

YÜKLÜ BİR SİSTEM İÇİNDEKİ BİR CISMIN ÜZERİNDEKİ KUVVETİ ELEKTROSTATİK ENERJİDEN HESAPLAMAK İÇİN "HAYALİ YER DEĞİŞTİRME İLKESİNİ" DUYANAN BİR YÖNTEM KULLANILIR.

CİSMİLERDEN BİRİNİN YERİ KUVVETİN ETKİSİYLE "dℓ" KADAR YER DEĞİŞTİRİRSE SİSTEM TARAFINDAN YAPILAN MEKANİK İŞ :

$$dW = \vec{F}_Q \cdot \vec{d}\ell$$

BU MEKANİK İŞ SİSTEMİN ELEKTROSTATİK ENERJİSİNİN HARCANMASI PAHASINA GERŞEKLESİR:

$$dW = -dW_e = \vec{F}_Q \cdot \vec{d}\ell \quad \dots \dots \text{(I)}$$

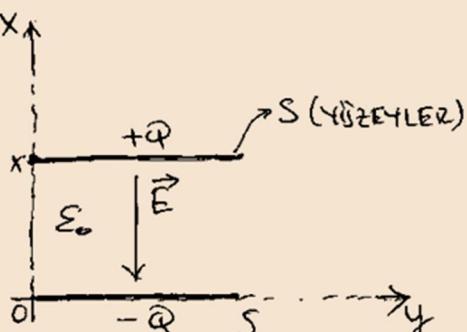
BİR SİALERİN "dℓ" KADAR KONUM DEĞİŞİMİNDEN İKAYNAKLANAN DİFERANSİYEL DEĞİŞİMİ:

$$dW_e = (\vec{\nabla} V_{le}) \cdot \vec{d}\ell \quad \dots \dots \text{(II)}$$

(I) VE (II) EŞİTLİKLERİ KARŞILAŞTIRILARAK ;

$$\vec{F}_Q = -\vec{\nabla} V_{le} \quad (\text{N})$$

### ÖRNEK 3.20 -



İLETKEN PLAKALARDAKİ KUVVET = ?

$$\sigma_s = \frac{Q}{S}$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q V$$

$$\vec{E} = -\hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\sigma_s}{\epsilon_0} \quad \vec{E} \cdot \vec{d}\ell$$

$$V = - \int_0^x \left( -\hat{\alpha}_x \frac{\sigma_s}{\epsilon_0} \right) \cdot (\hat{\alpha}_x dx)$$

$$V = \frac{\sigma_s}{\epsilon_0} x = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 S} x$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} D_{in}^0 - D_{2n} &= \sigma_s & D_{2n} &= -\sigma_s \\ \epsilon_2 E_{2n} &= -\sigma_s & & \\ E_{2n} &= -\frac{\sigma_s}{\epsilon_2} & & \end{aligned}}$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} Q \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 s} x = \frac{Q^2}{2 \epsilon_0 s} x$$

$$\vec{F}_Q = -\vec{\nabla} W_e$$

$$= -\hat{\alpha}_x \frac{dW_e}{dx} - \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{dW_e}{dy} - \hat{\alpha}_z \frac{dW_e}{dz}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_Q = -\hat{\alpha}_x \frac{Q^2}{2 \epsilon_0 s} (N)}$$

### 3.11 - ELEKTROSTATIK SINIR DEĞER PROBLEMLERİNİN ÇÖZÜMÜ

İLETKEN - BOZ UZAY (veya DIELECTRİK) SINIRLARINDAKI KOŞULLARI VERİLEN VE SINIR DEĞER PROBLEMLERİ OLARAK DOLANDIRILAN PROBLEMLERİN ÇÖZÜM YÖNTEMLERİ İNCELENECEK.

#### 3.11.1 - POISSON ve LAPLACE DENKLEMLER

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_v \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} \quad \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\epsilon \vec{\nabla} V) = \rho_v$$

(HOMOJEN)

BASIT ORTAM İÇİN  $\epsilon$  SABİT VE DIŞARI TAŞINABİLİR:

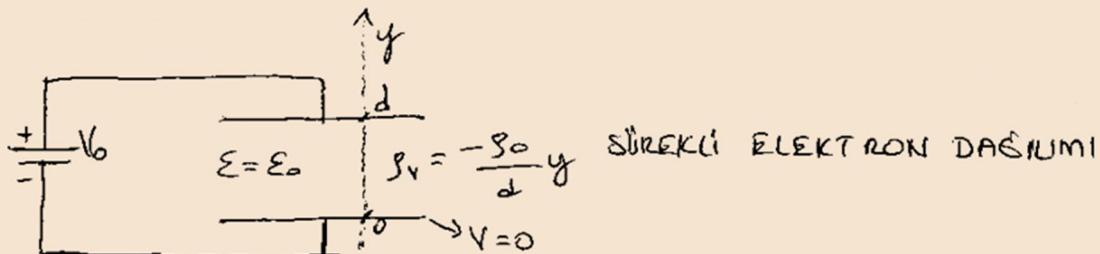
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} V = -\frac{\rho_v}{\epsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho_v}{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow \text{POISSON DENKLEMİ}$$

\*SERBEST YÜKLERİN OLMADEĞİ ( $\rho_v = 0$ ) BASIT ORTAMDA:

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 V = 0} \Rightarrow \text{LAPLACE DENKLEMİ}$$

#### 3.11.2 - KARTEZYEN KOORDİNALarda SINIR DEĞER PROBLEMLERİNİN ÇÖZÜMÜ



KENARLARDAKİ SAVAŞKANMFYI İHTİMAL EDEREK;

a) PLAKALAR ARASINDA HERHANGİ BİR NOKTADA POTANSİYEL =?

b) PLAKALAR ÜZERİNDEKİ YÜZEY YÜK YÖCUNLUKLARI =?

a:  $\nabla^2 V = -\frac{S_0}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2}}_0 + \underbrace{\frac{d^2 V}{dy^2}}_0 + \underbrace{\frac{d^2 V}{dz^2}}_0 = -\frac{S_0}{\epsilon_0}$$

(GÜNKÜ "V" YALNIZCA "y" YE BAŞLI)  $\Rightarrow V(y)$

$$\frac{d^2 V(y)}{dy^2} = \frac{S_0}{\epsilon_0 d} y$$

$$\frac{d V(y)}{dy} = \frac{S_0}{2\epsilon_0 d} y^2 + C_1$$

$$V(y) = \frac{S_0}{6\epsilon_0 d} y^3 + C_1 y + C_2$$

$$y=0 \quad V=0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_2=0$$

$$y=d \quad V=V_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_0 = \frac{S_0 d^2}{6\epsilon_0} + C_1 d$$

$$C_1 = \frac{V_0}{d} - \frac{S_0 d}{6\epsilon_0}$$

$$V(y) = \frac{S_0}{6\epsilon_0 d} y^3 + \left( \frac{V_0}{d} - \frac{S_0 d}{6\epsilon_0} \right) y$$

b:

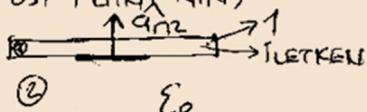
$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$$

$$= -\hat{x} \frac{dV}{dx} - \hat{y} \frac{dV}{dy} - \hat{z} \frac{dV}{dz}$$

$$= -\hat{y} \frac{dV(y)}{dy}$$

$$\vec{E}(y) = -\hat{y} \left[ \frac{S_0}{2\epsilon_0 d} y^2 + \frac{V_0}{d} - \frac{S_0 d}{6\epsilon_0} \right]$$

ÜST PLAKA İÇİN;



$$\hat{a}_y \cdot (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) = (\beta_s)_{\text{ÜST}}$$

$\hat{a}_y$       0       $\epsilon_0 \vec{E}(d)$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E}(d) &= -\hat{a}_y \left[ \frac{\beta_0 d}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{V_0}{d} - \frac{\beta_0 d}{6\epsilon_0} \right] \\ &= -\hat{a}_y \left[ \frac{\beta_0 d}{3\epsilon_0} + \frac{V_0}{d} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{a}_y \cdot (-\epsilon_0 \vec{E}(d)) = (\beta_s)_{\text{ÜST}}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \vec{E}(d) = (\beta_s)_{\text{ÜST}}$$

$$(\beta_s)_{\text{ÜST}} = \frac{\beta_0 d}{3} + \frac{\epsilon_0 V_0}{d}$$


---

$y \uparrow$ <hr/> $\hat{a}_y \uparrow \hat{a}_{z_2}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">① İLETKEN</div>	$\hat{a}_{z_2} \cdot (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) = (\beta_s)_{\text{ALT}}$ <hr/> $\hat{a}_y \quad \epsilon_0 \vec{E}(0)$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">② İLETKEN</div>
--	---

$$(\beta_s)_{\text{ALT}} = \frac{\beta_0 d}{6} - \frac{\epsilon_0 V_0}{d}$$

### 3.11.3 - SİLDİRİK KOORDİNALarda SINIR DEĞER PROBLEMLERİNİN ÇÖZÜMÜ

\* SİLDİRİK KOORDİNALarda  $V$ 'NIN LAPLACE DENKLEMİ;

$$\nabla^2 V = 0 \quad \text{SİLDİRİK SİMETRİ OLURGUNDA} \quad \frac{d^2 V}{dr^2} = 0$$

MARKAPLA KITASLANDIĞINDA UZUNLUK ÇOK BÜYÜKSE;

$$\frac{d^2 V}{dr^2} \approx 0$$

$V$ , SADECE  $r$  YER BAĞLI ISE  $V(r)$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dV(r)}{dr} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dV(r)}{dr} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r \frac{dV(r)}{dr} = C_1$$

$$\frac{dV(r)}{dr} = \frac{C_1}{r} \Rightarrow V(r) = C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

\*  $V$ ,  $r$  ve  $\varphi$  z düzünde değişmeliyorsa;

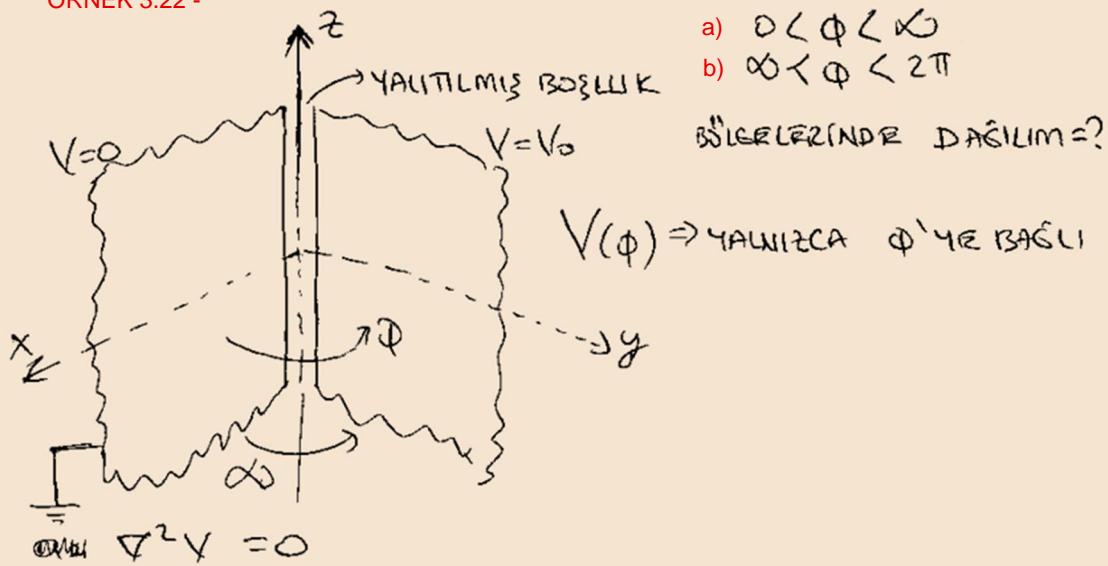
$$V(\varphi)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 V(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} = 0 \quad \dots$$

$$V(\varphi) = C_1 \varphi + C_2$$

ÖRNEK 3.22 -



$$a) 0 < \varphi < \alpha$$

$$b) \alpha < \varphi < 2\pi$$

BÖLÜKLERİNDE DAĞILIM = ?

$$V(\varphi) \Rightarrow \text{YALNIZCA } \varphi \text{ YER BAĞLI}$$

$$V(\varphi) = C_1 \varphi + C_2$$

$$a: V(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$V(\alpha) = V_0 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{V_0}{\alpha}$$

$$V(\varphi) = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \varphi$$

$$b: \varphi = \alpha, V = V_0 \Rightarrow V_0 = C_1 \alpha + C_2$$

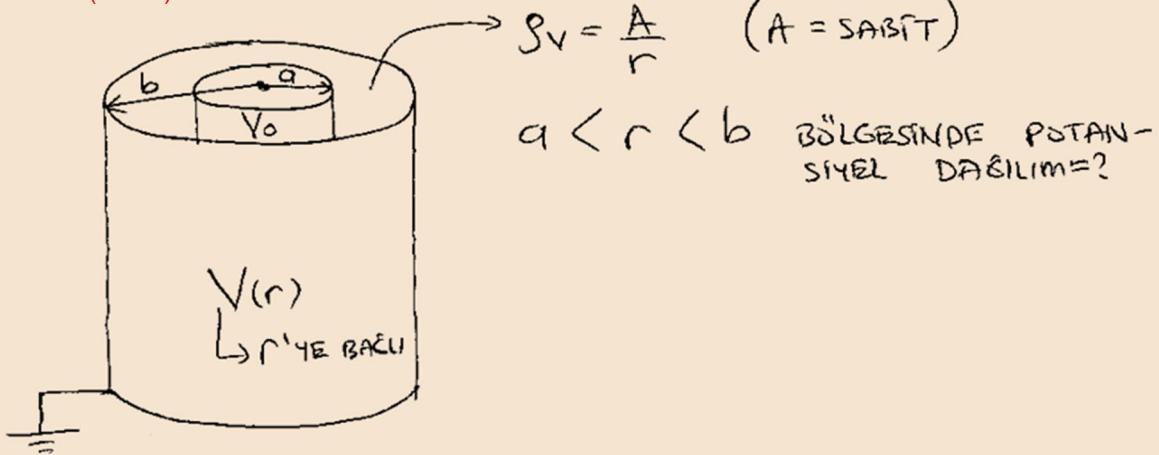
$$\varphi = 2\pi, V = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = C_1 2\pi + C_2$$

BURDAN:

$$C_1 = \frac{V_0}{(\alpha - 2\pi)} \quad C_2 = -\frac{2\pi V_0}{(\alpha - 2\pi)}$$

$$V(\varphi) = \frac{V_0}{(2\pi - \alpha)} (2\pi - \varphi)$$

ÖRNEK (ÖDEV)



3.11.4 - KÜRESEL KOORDİNALarda SINIR DEĞER PROBLEMLERİN N ÇÖZÜMÜ

ÖRNEK 3.23 -

VALİTКАN MАЛZЕМЕ İÇİNDEKİ POTANSİYEL DEĞİŞİM?

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{d}{dR} \left( R^2 \frac{dV}{dR} \right) + \frac{1}{R^2 \sin\theta} \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{dV}{d\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{d^2V}{d\phi^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dR} \left( R^2 \frac{dV}{dR} \right) = 0$$

İNCE, İLETKEN, EŞMERKEZLİ  
İKİ KÜRESEL KABUK

$$R^2 \frac{dV}{dR} = C_1 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dR} = \frac{C_1}{R^2}$$

$$V(R) = -\frac{C_1}{R} + C_2$$

SINIR DEĞERLERİ :

$$R = R_i \quad V = V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 = -\frac{C_1}{R_i} + C_2$$

$$R = R_o \quad V = V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 = -\frac{C_1}{R_o} + C_2$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{R_o R_i (V_1 - V_2)}{R_o - R_i} \quad C_2 = \frac{R_o V_2 - R_i V_1}{R_o - R_i}$$

$$V(R) = \frac{1}{R_o - R_i} \left[ \frac{R_o R_i}{R} (V_1 - V_2) + R_o V_2 - R_i V_1 \right], \quad R_i \leq R \leq R_o$$

### 3.11.5 - GÖRÜNTÜ YÖNTEM

SINIRLATAN YÜZEYLERDEKİ KOŞULLAR UYGUN SANAL GÖRÜNTÜ YÜKLERLE DÜĞTÜRLÜLƏRƏK POTANSİYEL DAĞILIMLARI BELİRLƏNİR.

\* MÜKEMMEL İLETKEN DÜZLEM ÜZERİNDE YÜK KONFIGÜRASYONLARI

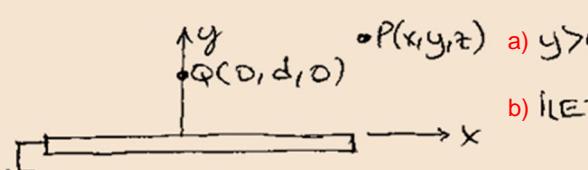


NÜKEMMEL İLETKEN DÜZLEM ( $V=0$ )



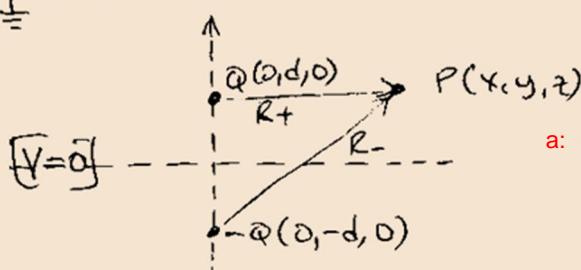
ES POTANSİYEL YÜZEY ( $V=0$ )

ÖRNEK 3.24 -



a)  $y > 0$  BÖLGESİNDE  $P(x, y, z)$  DE  $V(x, y, z) = ?$

b) İLETKEN DÜZLEM YÜZEYİNDE İNDÜKLƏNEN YÜK YÖĞUNLUĞU = ?



$$a: V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{R_+} - \frac{1}{R_-} \right]$$

$$R_+^2 = x^2 + (y-d)^2 + z^2$$

$$R_-^2 = x^2 + (y+d)^2 + z^2$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{(x^2 + (y-d)^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(x^2 + (y+d)^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right]$$

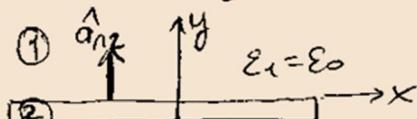
$$b: \vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$= -\hat{a}_x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - \hat{a}_z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{\hat{a}_x x + \hat{a}_y (y-d) + \hat{a}_z z}{[(x^2 + (y-d)^2 + z^2)^{3/2}]^{1/2}} - \frac{\hat{a}_x x + \hat{a}_y (y+d) + \hat{a}_z z}{[(x^2 + (y+d)^2 + z^2)^{3/2}]^{1/2}} \right]$$

VƏYA =

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{\vec{R}_+}{R_+^3} - \frac{\vec{R}_-}{R_-^3} \right]$$



$$\hat{a}_{n2} = (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2)^\circ = \vec{P}_S$$

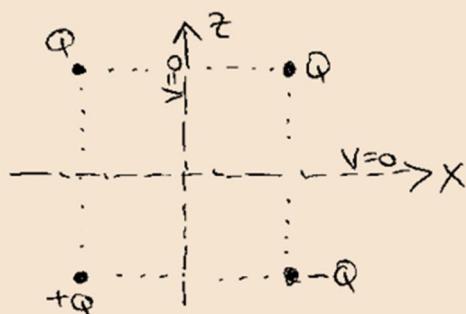
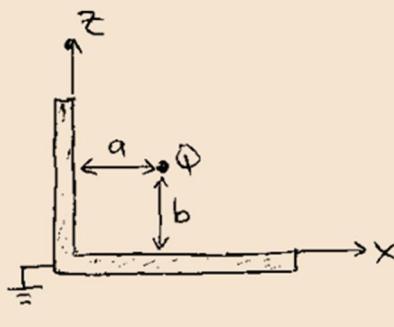
$$\hat{a}_y \cdot \varepsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 = \beta_s$$

$$\hat{a}_y \cdot \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}(y=0) = \beta_s$$

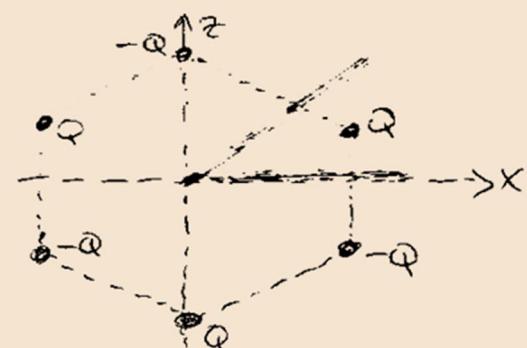
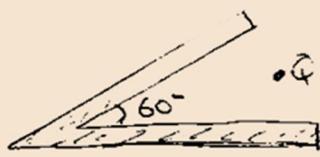
$$\hat{a}_y \cdot \varepsilon_0 \left[ \frac{\alpha}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (-\hat{a}_y) \frac{2d}{[x^2 + d^2 + z^2]^{3/2}} \right] = \beta_s$$

$$\boxed{\beta_s = \frac{-Qd}{2\pi[x^2 + d^2 + z^2]^{3/2}}}$$

ÖRNEK -

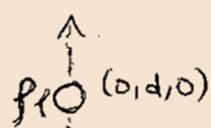
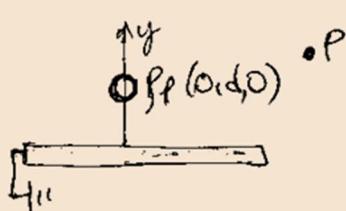


ÖRNEK -



\*ARALARINDA  $\varphi$  AĞISI BULUNAN İKİ YARI-SÖNSÜZ İLETKEN DÜZLEM ARASINDAKİ BİR NOKTA YÜKTEN OLUŞAN SİSTEM İÇİN GENEL OLARAK GÖRÜNTÜLENİN SİYİSİ

$$N = \left( \frac{360}{\varphi} - 1 \right)$$



$$O - f_r (0, -d, 0)$$

## BÖLÜM 4 - DURGUN ELEKTRİK AKIMI

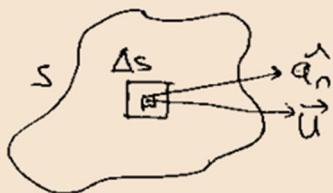
- 1- KONVEKSİYON AKİMİ
- 2- İLETKENLİK AKİMİ

KONVEKSİYON AKİMİ: VAKUMDA VEYA SEYRETTİLMİŞ GAZLarda YÜK TAŞİYİCİLERİN HAREKETİYLE OLUR. OHM YASASI BU AKİMDA GEÇERLİ DEĞİLDİR.

İLETKENLİK AKİMİ: YALANS VEYA İLETKENLİK EŞİTLİĞİ İLE SÜRÜKLENME HİZLARI  $10^{-4} \sim 10^{-3}$  m/s MERTEBELERİNDEDIR. OHM YASASI GEÇERLİDİR.

### 4.2 - AKIM YOĞUNLUKU VE OHM YASASI

#### A) KONVEKSİYON AKİMİ



$\Delta s$  YÜZEME ELEMENLARINDAN  $\vec{U}$  HİZıyla GEÇEN  $q$  YÜKLÜ TEK TİP YÜK TAŞİYİCİLERİ İNİ =  
 $\Delta t$  ZAMAN ARALIGINDA HER BİR YÜK TAŞİYICI  $\vec{U}/\Delta t$  KADAİR İLERLERSE  $\Delta s$  YÜZEMİNDEN GEÇEN TOPLAM YÜK MİKTARI

N BİRİM HACİM BAŞINA YÜK TAŞİYİCİSİ OLMAK ÜZERİ

$$\Delta Q = Nq \underbrace{\vec{U} \Delta t}_{\text{HACİM}} \cdot \hat{a}_n \Delta s$$

\* AKİM, YÜKÜN ZAMANLA DEĞİŞİM HİZİ İSE

$$\Delta I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = Nq \vec{U} \cdot \hat{a}_n \Delta s = \underbrace{Nq \vec{U}}_{\vec{J}} \cdot \Delta s$$

\* HACİM AKİM YÖDÜNLÜĞÜ VEYA AKİM YÖDÜNLÜĞÜ

$$\vec{J} = Nq \vec{U} \quad (\text{A/m}^2)$$

$$\Delta I = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\Delta s}$$

\* HİZHANGI BİR S YÜZEMİNDEN GEÇEN TOPLAM I AKİMİ

$$I = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} \quad (\text{A})$$

\* Nq BİRİM HACİMDEKİ SERBEST YÜK MİKTARI İSE

$$\vec{J} = Nq \vec{U}$$

$$\vec{J} = g_V \vec{U} \quad (\text{A/m}^2)$$

- ÖRNEK 4.1 -**
- BİR VAKUM TÜPÜNDE
  - $\sigma_{13} = 0 \text{ C/mm}^3$  SERBEST YÜK YOĞUNLUĞU VARSA
  - $\hat{\sigma}_2 = 24 \text{ A/mm}^2$  AKIM YOĞUNLUĞI İÇİN

a)  $R = 5 \text{ mm}$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$  VE  $0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$  İLE BELİRLİLENEN YARIM KÜRE YÜZEYİNDEN EĞEN TOPLAM AKIM = ?

b) SERBEST YÜKLERİN HIZI = ?

a:  $I = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (-\hat{\sigma}_2 \hat{z}) \cdot (\hat{a}_r R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi)$

$$= -24 R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= -24 R^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2\theta d\theta d\phi$$

b:  $\vec{J} = \rho_v \vec{u}$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{J}}{\rho_v} = \frac{-\hat{\sigma}_2 \hat{z}}{-0,3 \cdot 10^9} = 8 \cdot 10^9 \text{ mm/s} = 8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

B) LETKENLİK AKIMI

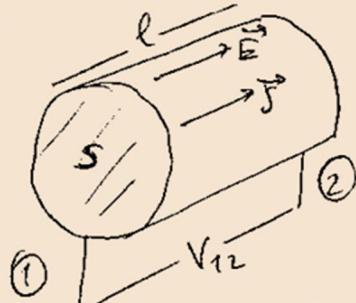
\* YARI İLETKENLER İÇİN

$$\sigma = -\rho_e \mu_e + \rho_h \mu_h$$

\* DÜZDÜZ DİRENCİ

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} \quad (\Omega \text{m})$$

\* DÜZDÜZ KESİTLİ HOMOGEN MALZEME PARÇASININ GERİLİM-AKIM BAŞIMI



$$V_{12} = E \cdot l \Rightarrow E = \frac{V_{12}}{l}$$

$$I = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = JS \Rightarrow J = \frac{I}{S}$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\frac{I}{S} = \sigma \frac{V_{12}}{l}$$

$$V_{12} = \left( \frac{l}{\sigma S} \right) I = RI$$

\* DÜZDÜZ KESİTLİ HOMOGEN VE DÜZ BİR MALZEME PARÇASININ DİRENCİ

$$R = \frac{l}{\sigma S} \quad (\Omega)$$

## İLETKENLİK (CONDUCTANCE)

$$\mathfrak{G} = \frac{1}{R} = \mathfrak{G} \frac{S}{l} (\Omega^{-1}) \text{ VEYA } (S)$$

### 4.3 - SÜREKLİLİK DENKLEM VE KIRSCHOFF AKIM YASASI

"YÜK KORUNUMU İLKESİ"



$$I = \oint_S \vec{J} \cdot \vec{dS} = -\frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$S$  YÜZEVİ İLE SINIRLI GELİŞGÜZEL BİR  $V$  HACMİNDE NET YÜKÜ VARSA, YÜZEVİNDEN DİSARI NET BİR AKIM AKIYORSA HACMDEKİ YÜK MİKTARI BU AKIMA EŞİT BİR HIZLA AZALMALIDIR. (TERSI DE GEÇERLİDİR.)

$$\oint_S \vec{J} \cdot \vec{dS} = -\frac{dQ}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{DÖNERİANS TEOREMİ}} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho_v dv$$

$$\int_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{J}) = \int_V -\frac{d\rho_v}{dt} dv$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{d\rho_v}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{SÜREKLİLİK DENKLEMİ}}$$

\* DURGUN AKIMLAR İÇİN YÜK YOĞUNLUĞU ZAMANLA DEĞİŞMEZ.

$$\frac{d\rho_v}{dt} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

INTEGRAL BİCİMİ:

$$\oint_S \vec{J} \cdot \vec{dS} = 0$$

$$\sum_j I_j = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{KIRSCHOFF'UN AKIM YASASI}}$$

\* DENCE KOŞULLARINDA İLETKEN İÇİNDE  $\rho_v = 0$ ,  $\vec{E} = 0$  DENCEYE ULAŞMAK İÇİN SELEN ZAMAN:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho_v}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \sigma \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \rho_v}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho_v}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} \rho_v = 0$$

$$\rho_v = \rho_0 e^{-\left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}\right)t} \quad (\text{m}^3)$$

$\rho_0$ : ( $t=0$ ) ANINDAKI BAŞLANGIC YÜK YOĞUNLUĞU

\*  $\rho_0$  BAŞLANGIC DEĞERİNİN  $\frac{1}{e}$  KATINA (VEYA %36,8) DÜSMESİ İÇİN GEN SÜRE =

$$\tau = \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma} \quad (s) \dots \text{["GEVSİME ZAMANI"]}$$

DAKİKASI İÇİN GENİŞLEME ZAMANI

$$\sigma = 5,8 \cdot 10^7 \text{ (N/m)}$$

$$\epsilon \cong \epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ (F/m)} \quad \left. \right\} \tau = 1,53 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ (s)}$$

#### 4.4 - GÜC HARCANMASI VE JOULE YASASI

TEK BİR  $q$  YÜKÜ  $\Delta l$  KADAR HAREKET ETTİRİLİRSE  $\vec{E}$  TALAFINDAN YAPILAN  $\Delta W$  İŞİ =

$$\Delta W = q \vec{E} \cdot \vec{\Delta l}$$

Ü SÜRÜKLENME HIZI İLE HAREKET EDİYORSA :

$$P = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = q \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\vec{\Delta l}}{\Delta t} = q \vec{E} \cdot \vec{U}$$

BİR DV HACMİNDEKİ TÜM YÜK TAŞIMICILARINA AKTARULAN GÜC =

$$dP = \sum_i p_i = \vec{E} \cdot \underbrace{\left( \sum_i N_i q_i \vec{u}_i \right)}_{J} dv$$

$$dP = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{J} dv$$

VERİLEN V HACMI İÇİN İSİHA DÖNÜŞEN TOPLAM GÜC =

$$P = \int \vec{E} \cdot \vec{J} dv \quad (W)$$

\* SABİT KESİTLİ BİR İLETKENDE :

$$P = \int E J dv = \iint E J ds d\ell = \int E dl \int J ds = V \cdot I = I^2 R$$

#### 4.5 - DURGUN AKIM YOLUNLU U DENKLEMLER

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{\sigma} \vec{J} = 0$$

DİFERANSİNEL BİGİM

$$\oint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$\oint \frac{1}{\sigma} \vec{J} \cdot d\ell = 0$$

INTEGRAL BİGİM

\* SINIR KOŞULLARI

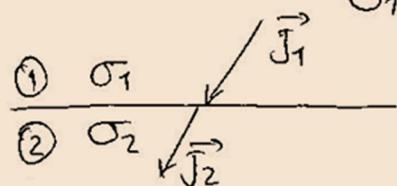
$$E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$

$$\hat{a}_{n2} \cdot (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) = \rho_s \text{ VEYA } D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s$$

ELEKTROSTATİK ALANLAR İÇİN SINIR KOŞULLARI

AKIM YÖDÜNLÜĞÜ İÇİN SINIR KOŞULLARI =

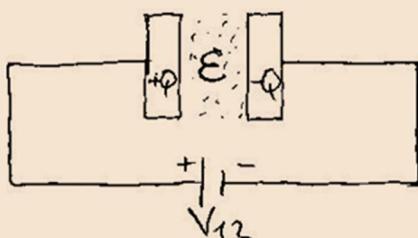
$$J_{1n} = J_{2n} \dots \frac{J_{1t}}{\sigma_1} = \frac{J_{2t}}{\sigma_2} \text{ VEYA } \frac{J_{1t}}{J_{2t}} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}$$



#### 4.6 - D RENÇ HESAPLAMA

\* GELİŞGÜZEL ŞEKİLLERE SAHİP, ARAALARINDA BİR DIELEKTRİK ORTAM OLAN İKİ İLETKEN ARASINDAKI KAPASİTANS =

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s}}{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{e}} = \frac{\oint \epsilon \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{e}} \dots \text{ (I)}$$



\* DIELEKTRİK ORTAM KAPLı OLDUĞUNDA ( $\sigma \neq 0$ ) (KÜçük ancak sıfıra yakın bir öz iletkenlikte sahip olduğunda) POZİTİF İLETKENDEN NEGATİF İLETKEYE BİR AKIM AKACAK VE ORTAMDA BİR  $J$  OLUSACAK. BU DURUMDA İLETKENLER ARASINDAKI DİRENC =

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{e}}{\oint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}} = \frac{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{e}}{\oint \sigma \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}} \dots \text{ (II)}$$

(I) VE (II) DENKLEMLERİ KULLANILARAK =

$$RC = \frac{C}{G} = \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}$$

$\epsilon$  VE  $\sigma$  AYNI UZAY BAĞIMLILIĞINA SAHİPSE VE YA ORTAM HOMOJEN İSE GEÇERLİDİR !!!

ÖRNEK 4.3 -

İG VE DIİ İLETİCİLER ARASINDAKİ BİRİM UZUNLUK BAŞINA KAÇAK DİRENCİ = ?



$$C_l = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln(b/a)} \quad (\text{F/m})$$

$$R_l = \frac{1}{C_l} \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma} = \frac{\ln(b/a)}{2\pi\sigma}$$

\* VERİLEN EŞPOTANSİYEL YÜZEYLER (VEYA TERMINALLER) ARASINDAKİ BİR İLETKEN MALZEME PARÇASINDA DİRENCİN HESAPLANMASI =

- UNİON KORDİNAT SİSTEMLİ SEÇİLİR.
  - İLETKEN TERMINALLERİ ARASINDA "V<sub>0</sub>" POTANSİYEL FARKI OLDUĞU VARSAYILIR.
  - $\vec{E}$  (İLETKEN İÇİNDEKİ) HESAPLANIR.
- (Eğer MALZEME SABİT DİZİ İLETKENLİKLİ HOMOJEN BİR MALZEME İSE;

$\nabla^2 V = 0 \Rightarrow V=0$  SONRA " $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$ " DEN " $\vec{E}$ " BULUNUR.)

4- TOPLAM AKIM BULUNUR.  $I = \int_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_S \sigma \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$

5-  $\frac{V_0}{I}$  ORANINDAR "R" BULUNUR.

⇒ ÖRNEK 4.3' ÜN DEVAMI =

- SİLİNDİRİK KORDİNAT SİSTEMLİ SEÇİLİR.
- V<sub>0</sub> POTANSİYEL FARKI KABUL EDİLİR. ( $r=a$ 'DA  $V=V_0$  //  $r=b$ 'DE  $V=0$ )
- $V(r) = ?$  ( $\nabla^2 V = 0$  DAN  $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$  DAN  $\vec{E}$ 'Yİ BUL.)
- $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$  VE  $I = \int_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}$  'DEN TOPLAM I BULUNUR.

(KABLO BOYU SONSUZ UZUN VERİLDİĞİ İÇİN BOYUNA "L" DİMEBİLİRİZ.)

1. SİLİNDİRİK KORDİNATLAR SEÇİLDİ.

2. İLETKEN KABUKLAR ARASI POTANSİYEL FARK "V<sub>S</sub>" KABUL EDİLDİ.

SINIR ŞARTLARI:  $r=a$  İÇİN  $V=V_0$ ,  $r=b$  İÇİN  $V=0$

3. V, YALNIÇCA R'YE BAĞLI OLDUĞUNDAN  $V \rightarrow V(r)$  DİR.  
LAPLACE DENKLEMİNDEN;

$$\nabla^2 V = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = 0$$

YALNIÇCA SABİTİN TÜREVİ SIFIR OLDUĞU İÇİN;

$$r \frac{dV}{dr} = C_1 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{C_1}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{INTEGRAL}} V(r) = C_1 \ln(r) + C_2$$

SINIR ŞARTLARI YERİNE KOYULURSA;

$$\begin{cases} V_0 = C_1 \ln(a) + C_2 \\ 0 = C_1 \ln(b) + C_2 \end{cases} \quad V_0 = C_1 \left( \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V = -\left(-\hat{a}_r \frac{dV}{dr}\right) = \hat{a}_r \frac{d}{dr} (C_1 \ln r + C_2)$$

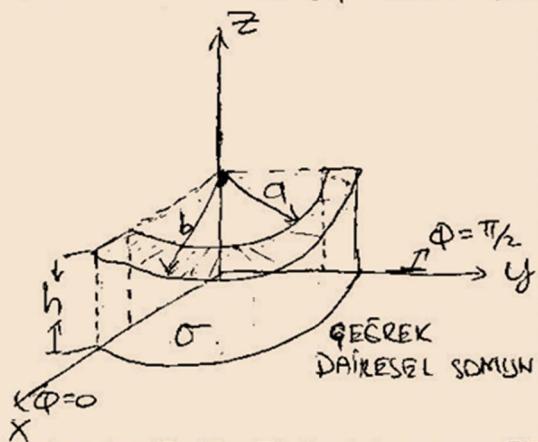
$$\vec{E} = \hat{a}_r \frac{C_1}{r}$$

4.  $I = \int_S \sigma \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \sigma \left( \hat{a}_r \frac{C_1}{r} \right) \cdot (\hat{a}_r r d\theta dz) = \sigma C_1 2\pi L$

5.  $\frac{V_0}{I} = R \quad R = \frac{C_1 \ln(a/b)}{\sigma C_1 2\pi L} \quad R = \frac{1}{2\pi L \sigma} \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \quad \square$

ÖRNEK 4.4 -

İKİ UÇ YÜZELY ARASINDAKI DİRENG = ?



1. SİLİNDİRİK KOORDİNATLAR SEÇİLDİ.
2.  $V_0$  POTANSİYEL FARKI KABUL EDİLDİ.
3.  $\nabla^2 V = 0$   $\forall \phi$  VE BAĞLIIDIR.

$$V\phi = C_1\phi + C_2$$

SINIR KOŞULLARI:

$$\phi = 0 \text{ İÇİN } V = 0$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ İÇİN } V = V_0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{2V_0}{\pi}$$

$$V\phi = \frac{2V_0}{\pi}\phi$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V = -\hat{\alpha}_\phi \frac{1}{r} \frac{dV_0}{d\phi} \quad \vec{E} = -\hat{\alpha}_\phi \frac{2V_0}{\pi r}$$

4.  $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} = -\hat{\alpha}_\phi \frac{2V_0\sigma}{\pi r}$

$$I = \iint_{a}^{b} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{a}^{b} \left( -\hat{\alpha}_\phi \frac{2V_0\sigma}{\pi r} \right) \cdot \left( -\hat{\alpha}_\phi dr dz \right)$$

$$I = \frac{2V_0\sigma h}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

5.  $R = \frac{V_0}{I} = \pi / 2rh \ln(b/a) \approx$

=SON=

HAKAN PAÇAL  
SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
ELEKTRİK - ELEKTRONİK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ

