

Gauss 법칙

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_v \quad \circ \text{ 폐곡선하 밀도}$$

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot \hat{u}_n ds = Q_{in}$$

전속 밀도

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

전계 (전기장)

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

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

$$V_{AB} = V(A) - V(B) = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{x}$$

전위

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{r}$$

$$V(A) = - \int_{\infty}^A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{x}$$

◦ A 점에서의 전위

$$\vec{F} = q_2 \vec{E}$$

전기력

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} E_p$$

$$E_p(A) - E_p(B) = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x}$$

전기 위치에너지

$$E_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$$

$$E_p = q_2 V$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln b - \ln a$$

$$W_E = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} \, dV$$

$1 \times 7 \mid 10 \mid 4 \mid 12$      $19 \mid 12 \mid 12$      $12 \mid 12 \mid 12$  \*

$$U_E = \frac{1}{2} D \cdot U = \frac{1}{2} E \cdot F^2$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_V \varepsilon_0 E^2 dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_V D \cdot E \, dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_V (\vec{D} \cdot \vec{\Delta}) \wedge dV$$

$\frac{1}{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx$

$$W_E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i g_i V_i$$

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$$R = \frac{L}{A \sigma} = \frac{(cm)}{(cm^2)(\frac{1}{\Omega \cdot cm})}$$

$$V = IR \quad : \text{옴의 법칙}$$

$$\sigma = -Me \rho_e : \text{전도율 or 도전율 (conductivity)} \left( \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot m} \right)$$

$$J = n q \vec{v} = \rho_v \vec{v} = \rho_e \vec{v} = -Me \rho_e \vec{E} = \sigma \vec{E} \equiv \frac{J}{E} = \frac{q n \mu}{A} = \frac{A}{H}$$

$$Me : \text{이동도 (mobility)} \left( \frac{m^2}{V \cdot sec} \right)$$

$$\vec{v} = -Me \vec{E} : \text{드리프트 속도 (드리프트)}$$

\* 정리

$\vec{v}$  : 전하(전류)의 속도

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} \quad \rho_v = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} \quad J = \rho_v \vec{v} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{1}{\rho_v} J$$

$$\vec{E} \rightarrow \quad \vec{D} \rightarrow \quad \rho_v \rightarrow \quad J \rightarrow \quad \vec{v} \leftarrow$$

$$\text{연속 방정식} : \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

$$\vec{v} : \text{전하의 속도} \quad (m/s)$$

$$J = n q \vec{v} = \rho_v \vec{v} : \text{전류 밀도} \quad (A/m^2)$$

$$\vec{u} : \text{전하 밀도} \quad \text{또는} \quad \text{전하의 흐름}$$

$$J = I = \int_S \vec{J} \cdot \vec{u} \, ds$$