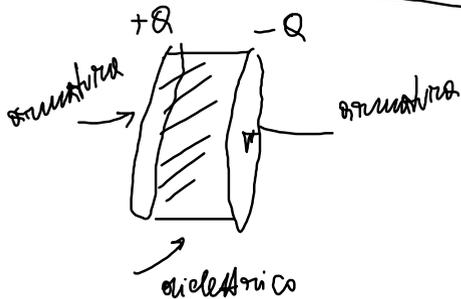


# Condensatori con dielettrico

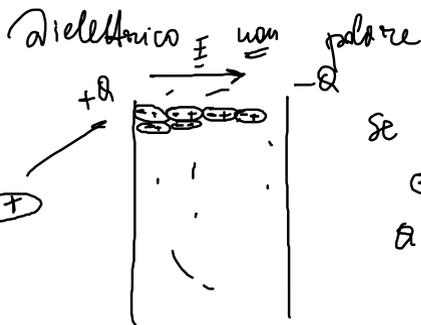
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$



- 1) diel. non polare
- 2) diel. polare



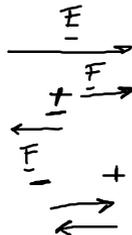
$\rightarrow$   $\begin{matrix} + \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \cdot \end{matrix}$  c'è un dipolo  
 o livello atomico / molecolare



Se materiale uniforme

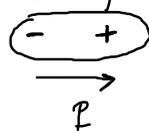


All'interno del materiale non c'è separazione di cariche



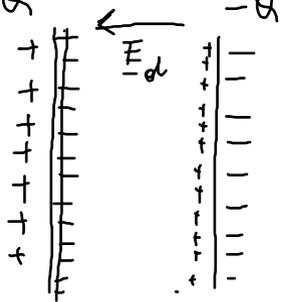
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$

In equilibrio



dipolo indotto

$C'$  i cariche sulla sup. di separazione



$$E_{TOT} = E_{condensatore} + E_d$$

$$E_{-d} \text{ indolisce } E_{condens.}$$

$$\Delta V_{TOT} < \Delta V$$

senza dielettrico

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V_{TOT}}$$

$Q$  invariata

$$\Delta V_{TOT} < \Delta V_{vuoto}$$

$E_{cond.}$  carica negativa del dielettrico

carica positiva del dielettrico

$$C_{aid} > C_{vuoto}$$

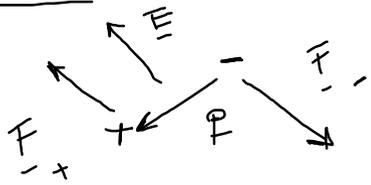
$$K = \frac{C_{vuoto}}{C_{cond}}$$

$$Q = C \Delta V$$

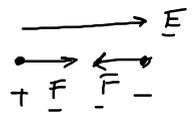
Rigidità dielettrica:

massima  $\Delta V$  si può applicare ai capi del materiale perché il materiale rimanga dielettrico

Dielettrico polare

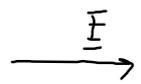


$$|F_+| = |F_-|$$

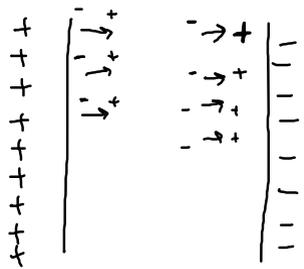
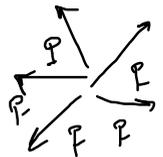


Il dipolo si orienta come il  $\vec{E}$  esterno

se  $\vec{E} = 0$ , anche se  $p \neq 0$  per la singola molecola/estens



$$\sum p_{molecole} = 0$$

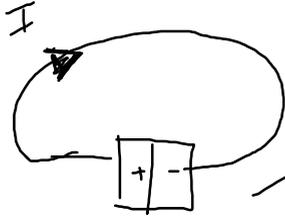


Non c'è carica netta nel dielettrico  
 $\epsilon_{die} = \epsilon_{vac}$

$$|E_{TOT}| < |E_{senza die}|$$

sulle sup. di separazione dielettrico - armatura  
 $\Delta V_{TOT} < \Delta V_{vac}$   
 $C_{die} > C_{vac}$

# Correnti elettriche



elettroni

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

media



carica che scorre  
in un tratto di conduttore

tempo di osservazione

$$[I] = \frac{C}{S} = \text{Ohmpere}$$

$$I_{\text{istantanea}} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

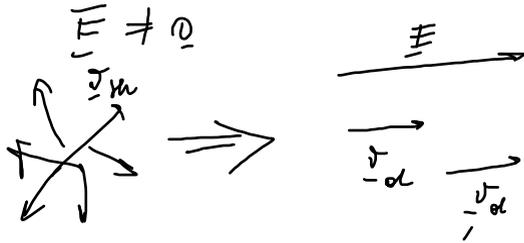
verso corrente: quello dei portatori di carica positivi

Corrente: moto ordinato di carica,  $T=300\text{K}$

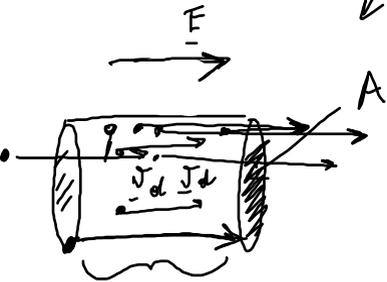


$$\frac{1}{2} m v_{th}^2 = U = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \Rightarrow v_{th} = \left( \frac{3 k_B T}{m_e} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

Se applico  $\vec{E} \neq 0$



$$\vec{v} \ll \vec{v}_d \quad \vec{v} \ll \vec{v}_d$$



$$\Delta x = v_d \Delta t$$

$q$ : carica del portatore (es. elettroni)

$v_d$ : vel. deriva

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta Q = ?$$

$\Delta Q = e^-$  la carica nel cilindro obo  $\Delta x = v_d \Delta t$

$n$ : # portatori per unità di volume

# portatori  $N = n \cdot \text{Volume} = n \cdot \Delta x \cdot A = n v_d \Delta t A$

$$\Delta Q = N \cdot q = n v_d \Delta t A q$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = n v_d A q$$

$$I = A \cdot n v_d q$$

$$n v_d q = \frac{I}{A} = j$$

$j$ : densità  
superficiale di corrente



$$[j] = A/m^2$$

metallo

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

$n?$   $v_d?$

es. 27.1 Rame  $A = 331 \cdot 10^{-6} m^2$   $I = 10 A$   $\rho = 8.92 g/cm^3$   
 $\# \text{ portatori (elettroni liberi)} = 1/\text{atomo}$

trovare il numero di  $\frac{Atomi}{volume}$  del rame  $\text{Massa molare Rame} = 63.5 g/mol$

$$\text{densità} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{(\text{massa di una mole}) \cdot (\# \text{ moli})}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\# \text{ moli} = \frac{\text{densità} \cdot \text{vol}}{\text{massa molare}}$$

$$\frac{\# \text{ particelle}}{\text{volume}} = N_A \cdot \frac{\# \text{ moli}}{\text{volume}} =$$

$$= N_A \cdot \frac{\text{densità}}{\text{massa molare}}$$

$$= \frac{6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{\text{particelle}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 8.92 \text{ g/cm}^3}{63.5 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$\approx 8.46 \cdot 10^{22} \frac{\text{part}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$\approx 8.46 \cdot 10^{28} \frac{\text{part}}{\text{m}^3} = n$$

$$v_d = \frac{j}{nq} \approx 0,22 \text{ mm/s}$$