

University of Anbar

College of Science

Department of Applied Geology

Fourth Year

Electromagnetics



جامعة الانبار

كلية العلوم

قسم علوم الفيزياء

المرحلة الرابعة

الكهرومغناطيسية

Electrical Field

Part Four: Application of Gauss Law

Dr. Israa Kamil Ahmed

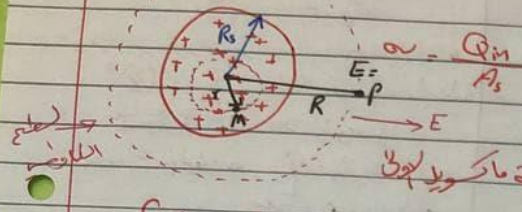
د. اسراء كامل احمد

Part Four in this chapter: Application of Gauss Law

Ex: -

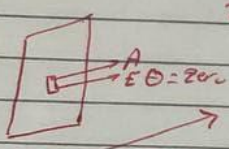
حقل كهربائي نصف قطر R_1 توزيع شحنته Q متساوي
 المطلوب: ما هي حقله الكهربائي عند نقطة بعد R عن مركز الموصل؟

الحل: حقل كهربائي أي مكان \rightarrow تتوزع الشحنة متساوية على سطح الكروي في جميع
 الاتجاهات $\rightarrow E = 0$



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

توأم بالخط، سطح الكروي الذي
 قوة الشحنة الكروية E وتقف بـ سطح الكروي لذلك فماذا تكون



$$\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = E dA \cos(0) = E dA$$

توأم بالخط

$$\oint E \cdot dA = E \int dA$$

$$E (4\pi R_1^2) = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 4\pi R_1^2 = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore Q_{in} = \rho V_s$$

$$E 4\pi R_1^2 = \rho \frac{4\pi R_1^3}{3}$$

$$E = \frac{\rho R_1}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{\rho R_1}{3\epsilon_0} \quad \text{عند نقطة } P \quad E = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{R_1}{3}\right)^2$$

إذا اردنا حساب E في نقطة داخل الكروي أي عند مركز الكروي
 الرصية كما ان سطح الكروي الذي يقع بينه والسطح الكروي
 ... إشارة موجبة وصلة والموصل توزع شحنته على سطحه داخل لا يوجد شحنة $Q = 0$

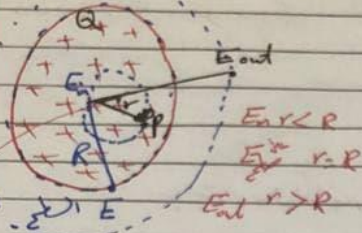
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = 0$$

المعادلة
التفاضلية

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

Ex: اشرح كيف يمكن إيجاد المجال الكهربائي E في كل مكان داخل وخارج كروي موحد الشحنة Q باستخدام قانون جاوس؟



(للتأكد من صحة الحل)

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$
 $Q_{in} = Q \cdot \frac{r^3}{R^3}$
 $E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q \cdot \frac{r^3}{R^3}}{\epsilon_0}$
 $E = \frac{Q \cdot r}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^3}$ (for $r < R$)
 $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$ (for $r > R$)

[$\int \rho dV, \int \rho dA, \int \rho dA = Q$]

By using Gauss law in each case

1) inside

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

المعادلة التفاضلية

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{Q_{in}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0}$$

* $Q_{in} = Q \cdot \frac{r^3}{R^3}$

$$E = \frac{Q \cdot \frac{r^3}{R^3}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} = \frac{Q \cdot \frac{r}{R^3}}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{Qr}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^3}$$

$$= \frac{Qr}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^3} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} = k$$

$$\frac{kQr}{R^3}$$

المعادلة التفاضلية

$$E_{in} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_{in} = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0}$$

idea

حساب المجال الكهربائي (E) في نقطة على مسافة R من مركز الشحنة الكلية (Q_{in})

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \int dA = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q_{in}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} = \frac{k Q_{in}}{r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{\rho V}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\rho \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$

نضع r = R

$$E = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad E = \frac{\rho R}{3\epsilon_0}$$

3) E_{out} (r > R)

حساب المجال الكهربائي خارج الكرة (r > R)

$$\oint_{out} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \int dA = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E_{out} = \frac{Q_{in}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0}$$

لحساب المجال الكهربائي خارج الكرة (r > R)

$$E_{out} = \frac{\rho V}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad out$$

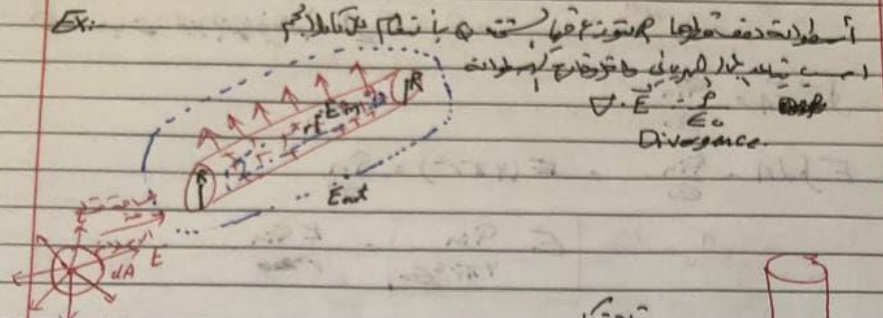
E_{in} ∝ r (داخل الكرة)

$$E = \frac{\rho R}{3\epsilon_0}$$

E_{out} ∝ 1/r (خارج الكرة)

Idea

Ex:



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

Divergence

$$E_{in} = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = E(2\pi R L) = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

المجال الكهربائي الداخل من الأسطوانة
المجال الكهربائي الخارج من الأسطوانة
المجال الكهربائي الداخل من الأسطوانة
المجال الكهربائي الخارج من الأسطوانة

$$E_{in} = \frac{Q_{in}}{2\pi R L \epsilon_0}$$

$$Q = \rho dV$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$E_{in} = \frac{\rho V}{2\pi R L \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho (\pi R^2 L)}{2\pi R L \epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{\rho R}{2\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Ex}$$

المجال الكهربائي الخارج من الأسطوانة

$$E_{out} = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = E(2\pi R L) = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

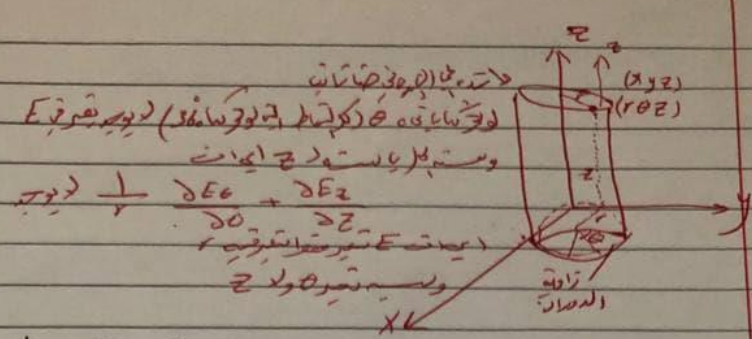
$$E_{out} = \frac{Q_{in}}{2\pi R L \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho V}{2\pi R L \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho (\pi R^2 L)}{2\pi R L \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0}$$

↑ Ex ↓

Then $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r E_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}$$



دالة المجال الكهربائي
 في المنطقة (r < R) (داخل الأسطوانة) هي
 $E = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0}$
 وفي المنطقة (r > R) (خارج الأسطوانة) هي
 $E = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r}$
 حيث ρ هي كثافة الشحنة الحجمية.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_{in} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r E_{in}) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} (2r) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

لجميع نقاط المنطقة الداخلية

$$\boxed{\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_{out} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r E_{out}) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\rho R}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\rho R}{2\epsilon_0} (0)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad \text{خارج الأسطوانة No Divergence}$$

Electric Force $\rightarrow q$

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

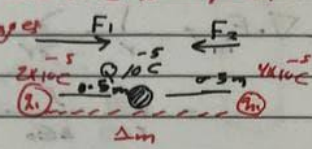
$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow F \\ \rightarrow F \\ \leftarrow E \\ \leftarrow E \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} + \\ - \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} q_1 \leftarrow r \rightarrow q_2 \\ \leftarrow r \rightarrow \end{matrix}$
 attractive
or Repulsion

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \text{ / constant}$$

ϵ_0 Permittivity $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$
 $9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$

Ex: Two charges $q_1 = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ and $q_2 = 4 \times 10^{-5}$ are held at a distance $d = 1 \text{ m}$ apart. Calculate the force exerted by the two charges on a charge $q = 10^{-5}$ if it's placed at half between them, is this a point between two charges where the force vanished?

$$F_1 = k \frac{q_1 q}{r_1^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{2 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{-5}}{(0.5)^2} = 7.2 \text{ N}$$



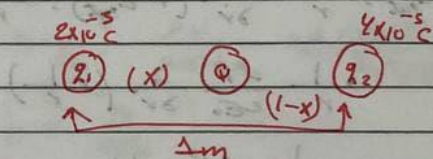
$$F_2 = k \frac{q_2 q}{r_2^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{4 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{-5}}{(0.5)^2} = 14.4 \text{ N}$$

Rounded force

$$\therefore R = F_1 - F_2 \quad (\text{Vector}) \quad F_1 \leftarrow \text{and} \rightarrow F_2$$

$$= 7.2 - 14.4 = -7.2 \text{ N}$$

2) $F_1 = F_2$ \Rightarrow $k \frac{q_1 q}{r_1^2} = k \frac{q_2 q}{r_2^2}$



$$9 \times 10^9 \frac{2 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{-5}}{x^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{4 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{-5}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$2x^2 = (1-x)^2$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} x = 1 - x \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} x + x = 1$$

$$x(\sqrt{2} + 1) = 1$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = 0.414 \text{ m}$$

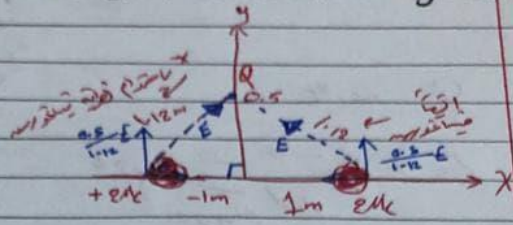
Ex:

Two point charges $2\mu\text{C}$ are located on the x-axis, one is at $x = 1\text{m}$ and the other is at $x = -1\text{m}$. a) Determine the Electric Field on the y-axis at $y = 0.5\text{m}$.
 b) Calculate the electric force on a $-3\mu\text{C}$ charge placed on the y-axis at $y = 0.5\text{m}$.

1) $E = k \frac{q_1}{r^2}$ (point charge)

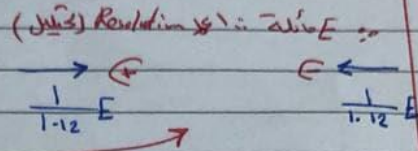
$$= \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 10^{-6}}{(1.12)^2}$$

$$= 14.35 \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$$



$E_x = 0$

→ Cause
 → $E_x = 0$



$$E_y = \frac{0.5}{1.12} E + \frac{0.5}{1.12} E = \frac{1}{1.12} E$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{1}{1.12} \times 14.35 \times 10^3 = 12.81 \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$$

2) $Q = -3\mu\text{C}$

$E = \frac{F}{Q} \Rightarrow F = QE$

$$F = -3 \times 10^{-6} \times 12.81 \times 10^3$$

$$= \dots \text{ N}$$

[Some important Notes :-]

Charge Density

line

Area

Volume

linear charge Density

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L} \text{ C/m}$$

surface charge density

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A} \text{ C/m}^2$$

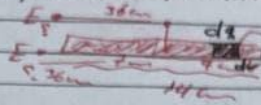
Volume charge density

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{V} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Ex: A rod 14 cm long is uniformly charged and has a Total charge of $-22 \mu\text{C}$. Determine the magnitude and direction of the electric field along the axis of the rod at point 26 cm from its center?

$$Q = -22 \mu\text{C}$$

$$E = k \frac{q}{r^2} \rightarrow \text{point charge}$$



point charge

So,

$$dE = k \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{dq}{dr}$$

$$dq = \lambda \cdot dr$$

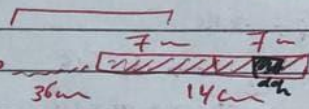
$$\therefore dE = k \frac{Q}{L} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$\int dE = \int k \frac{Q}{L} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$dE = k \frac{Q}{L} \int \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$E = k \frac{Q}{L} \left[\frac{-1}{r} \right]_{29}^{43}$$

$$36 - 7 = 29 \text{ cm} = 29 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$



$$36 + 7 = 43 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 43 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \left[\frac{-22 \times 10^{-6}}{14 \times 10^{-2}} \left(\frac{-1}{43 \times 10^{-2}} - \frac{-1}{29 \times 10^{-2}} \right) \right]$$

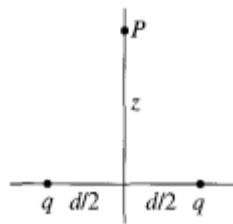
$$E = \dots \text{N/C} \rightarrow \text{to right}$$

H.W 1:

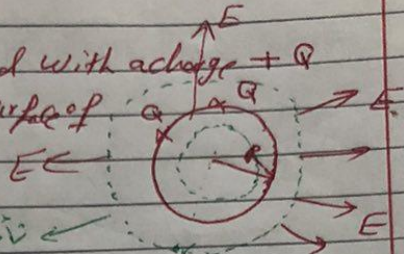
(a) Twelve equal charges, q , are situated at the corners of a regular 12-sided polygon (for instance, one on each numeral of a clock face). What is the net force on a test charge Q at the center?

H.W 2:

(a) Find the electric field (magnitude and direction) a distance z above the midpoint between two equal charges, q , a distance d apart (Fig. 1). Check that your result is consistent with what you'd expect when $z \gg d$?



Conducting sphere with Radius R charged with a charge $+Q$
 Find Electric Field inside, outside, at the surface of
 The sphere?



تأثيره لا يتغير في الداخل ولا في الخارج

المجال الكهربائي
الخارجي

$$\int E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

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

Electric field inside outside the sphere
 Conductor or Non-Conductor The same

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

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

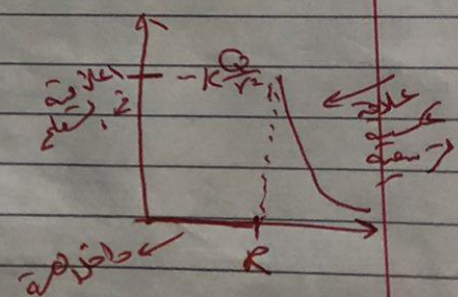
Inside $r < R$

$$\int E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{0}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = 0$$

المجال الكهربائي
الداخلي = Zero




المجال الكهربائي
الداخلي


$$So: E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{Q}{Area \cdot r^2}$$

Summary :-

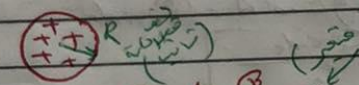
$\phi = \int E \cdot dA = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$ التي هي من القالب
هو أيضا ϕ لا يقل E

1) point charge $E = k \frac{q}{r^2}$ من نقطة كوكب 

2) line charge $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ 

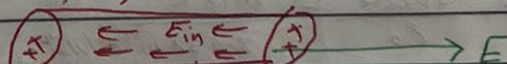
3) sheet have E in two direction 
 $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$

4) تجزئة كرة طاقية صلبة واستنتاج
 V اداة من طاقية كراته ووصفها لانه صلب
 من من صلبا لوصف كمنه من ووصفها فوقها صلب وكرتها وكذا كرهه والاسم موزع لانه صلبه

 $r < R$ $E = k \frac{Q}{R^3} r$ E_{in} inside

$r > R$ $E = k \frac{Q}{r^2}$ E_{out} outside

at center $E = 0$
 at surface $k \frac{Q}{r^2} = E$

Conducting طابقه E في كل مكان


لجان $E = 0$ في الداخل $E = 0$ في الخارج
 وتعرف كرهه بالترقوية
 والعلية سرعة كرهه

التي هي صلبا لوصف كمنه من ووصفها فوقها صلب وكرتها وكذا كرهه والاسم موزع لانه صلبه

E inside conductor = zero

Summary: 1. Generally $\Phi_E = \int E \cdot dA$

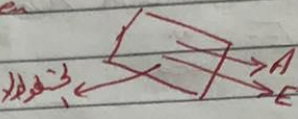
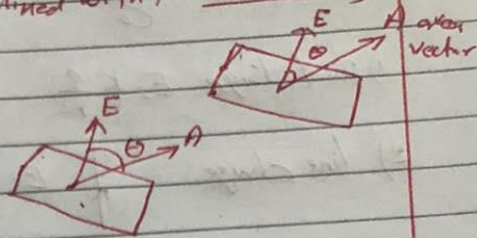
2. if E is uniform and inclined with the area vector by an angle θ : $\Phi_E = EA \cos\theta$

3. if E is uniform and Normal to area

$$\Phi = EA$$

4. if E is uniform and Parallel to the area

$$\Phi = 0$$



Gauss law: states that the total electric Flux through any closed surface (Gaussian surface) times ϵ_0 is equal to the total electric charge inside this surface

$$\epsilon_0 \Phi_E = Q_{\text{inside}} \quad \epsilon_0 \int E \cdot dA = Q_{\text{inside}}$$

$$\int E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

~~قانون جاوس: ينص على أن إجمالي التدفق الكهربائي الذي يمر عبر أي سطح مغلق (سطح جاوس) مضروباً في ϵ_0 يساوي إجمالي الشحنة الكهربائية المحيطة بهذا السطح.~~

Example: A $4.0 \mu\text{C}$ charge is at the center of a sphere of Radius 7 cm . Determine the total flux through this sphere?

$$\Phi_E = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2} = 4.52 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}$$

Example: A $40 \mu\text{C}$ charge and $-20 \mu\text{C}$ charge are inside a 7 m sphere. Determine the total electric Flux through this sphere?

$$\Phi_E = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{40 + (-20) \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{8.85 \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2} = 2.26 \times 10^6 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{C}$$

Example: A $40 \mu\text{C}$ charge is inside a sphere of Radius 7 cm , A second $-20 \mu\text{C}$ charge is outside but near to 7 cm sphere. Determine the total electric Flux through this sphere?

$$\Phi_E = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2} = 4.52 \times 10^5$$

Calculate $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}$?

We know that $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho dt}{r^2} \hat{r}$

taking curl of E

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int (\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{r^2}) dt \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int (\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{r^2}) dt \hat{r} \rightarrow (A)$$

Since we know that $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int (\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{r^2}) dt \hat{r}$

So $\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 \frac{1}{r^2}) \hat{r}$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int 0 dt \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \text{constant } (0) = 0$$

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

The curl of \vec{E} :-

We know that the electric field for a point charge is

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

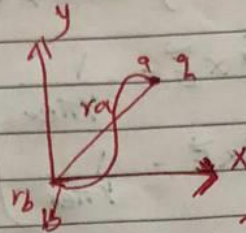
$$\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

spherical ~~coordinates~~ ^{coordinates}

$$d\vec{l} = dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$+ r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$d\vec{l} = dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{\phi}$$



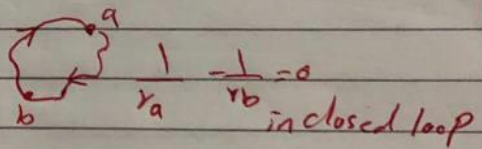
$$\begin{cases} \hat{r} \cdot \hat{\theta} = 0 \\ \hat{r} \cdot \hat{\phi} = 0 \\ \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr$$

$$\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^b \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr$$

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_a^b \frac{1}{r^2} dr \Rightarrow \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_a^b \Rightarrow \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{r_b} - \left(-\frac{1}{r_a} \right) \right]$$

$$\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right]$$



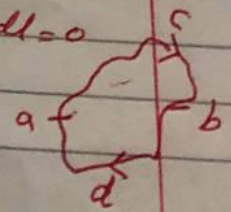
$$\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_c^d \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

Stokes Theorem: $\int_S (\nabla \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{a} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$

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

Curl of Electric field is equal to zero.

For any closed surface like $\int_{acbd} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 = \int_{acb} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{bda} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$



Reference:

- 1) INTRODUCTION to ELECTRODYNAMICS, Third Edition, David j.Griffths