

University of Anbar

College of Science

Department of Applied Geology

Fourth Year

Electromagnetics



جامعة الانبار

كلية العلوم

قسم علوم الفيزياء

المرحلة الرابعة

الكهرومغناطيسية

Electrostatics

Part Ten: Electrical Power

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Part Ten in this Chapter: Electrical Power

Electrical power

القدرة الكهربائية

power is Rate of change of Energy

$$P = \frac{E}{t} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{J/s} \\ \text{Watt} \end{matrix}$$

معدل تغير E و P

القدرة هي معدل التغير في الطاقة
 صيغة الطاقة عند تغير
 التيار، تسمى القدرة
 لفاتية بواسطة تغير في الجهد
 طاقة E لكل (6) ساعات
 ولكن لا يمكن زيادة (E) بتزايد
 وكما نرى قدرة على الفهم
 كانت E وقتها طاركا لتزيد
 الزيادة في E هو E
 (very work in very second)
 الزيادة في E (التي لا يمكن زيادتها)
 او المبدأ (المعيار) (مبدأ)

power

Generated

$$P = VI$$

Volt. Amp
 $\frac{J}{s} \cdot \frac{C}{s}$
 $\frac{J}{s} = \text{Watt}$

here must we have a time period

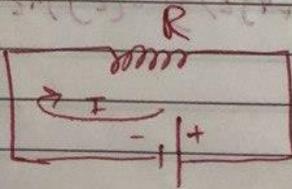
dissipated

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$P = VI$$

$$= IR^2$$

$$= \frac{V^2}{R}$$



here
Generated - dissipated

Electrical potential Δ الجهد

Electrical field from potential Δ المجال الكهربائي

$\Delta V = -\int E \cdot dl$ Δ هو ∇ $\Delta T = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$

$E = -\nabla V$ Del or gradient

∇ is operator input to scalar like differentiated to x, y, z make it vector

$$= -\left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right]$$

Example: There is a media with potential according to this equation
 $V = 2x^2y + 2y^2z$
Find the Electric field in this region?

$E = -\nabla V$

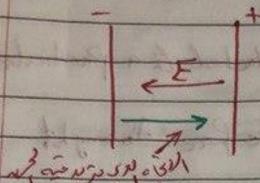
$E_x = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \text{partial differentiation}$

So,
 $E_x = 4xy$
 $E_y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -2x^2 + 4yz$
 $E_z = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -2y^2$

$E = (-4xy)\hat{x} - (2x^2 + 4yz)\hat{y} - (2y^2)\hat{z}$

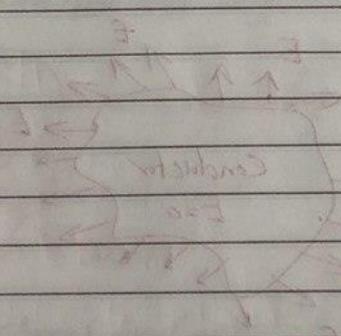
$$E = -\nabla V$$

Electric field is the negative gradient of potential



\therefore V is proportional to E

- (i) Electric field is a vector quantity.
- (ii) Electric field is a conservative field.
- (iii) The electric field lines are perpendicular to the surface of a conductor.
- (iv) The electric field is zero inside a conductor.



$$V = \int E \cdot dl$$

E is perpendicular to the surface

Reference:

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