



**Corso di Laurea Specialistica in  
MEDICINA e CHIRURGIA  
corso integrato FISICA - disciplina FISICA**

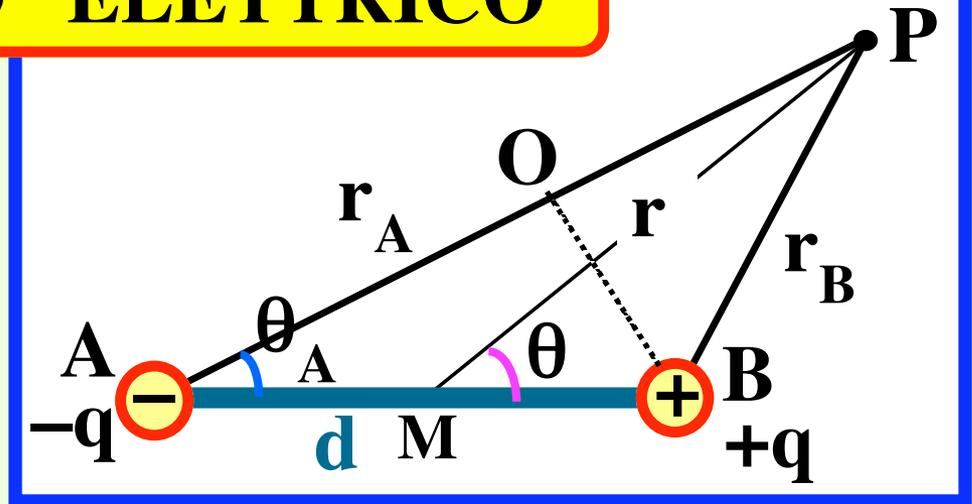
# **ELETTROSTATICA**

## **parte II<sup>a</sup>**

- DIPOLO ELETTRICO
- STRATO DIPOLARE
- CAPACITA' ELETTRICA
- CONDENSATORI

# DIPOLO ELETTRICO

cariche puntiformi



$$V(P) = \frac{+q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \frac{1}{r_B} + \frac{-q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \frac{1}{r_A} = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \left[ \frac{1}{r_B} - \frac{1}{r_A} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \left[ \frac{r_A - r_B}{r_A r_B} \right] = \frac{q d \cos \theta}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2} = \frac{(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^3}$$

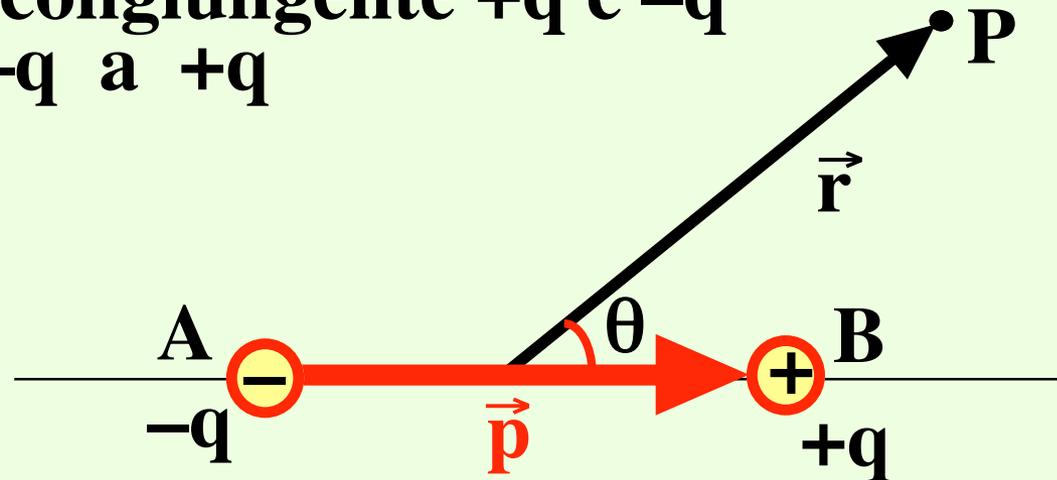
$$r \gg d \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} r_A - r_B \approx \overline{OA} = d \cos \theta_A \approx d \cos \theta \\ r_A r_B \approx r^2 \end{array} \right]$$

# DIPOLO ELETTRICO

$$V(\mathbf{P}) = \frac{q d \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} = \frac{(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^3}$$

$\vec{p}$  = momento di dipolo elettrico

- $\vec{p}$  {
- modulo  $p = q d$
  - direzione congiungente  $+q$  e  $-q$
  - verso da  $-q$  a  $+q$



# DIPOLO ELETTRICO

$$V(\mathbf{P}) = \frac{q d \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} = \frac{(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^3}$$

- $\vec{p}$  {
- modulo  $p = q d$
  - direzione congiungente  $+q$  e  $-q$
  - verso da  $-q$  a  $+q$

- unità di misura

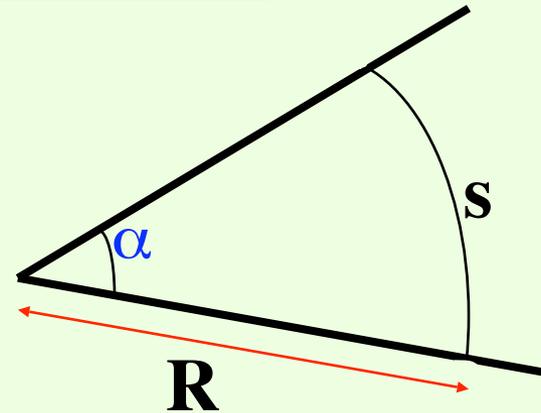
S.I. coulomb metro (C m)

unità pratica debye (Deb) =  $3.33 \cdot 10^{-30}$  C m

$$p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 6.13 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ C m} = 1.84 \text{ Deb}$$

# ANGOLO PIANO

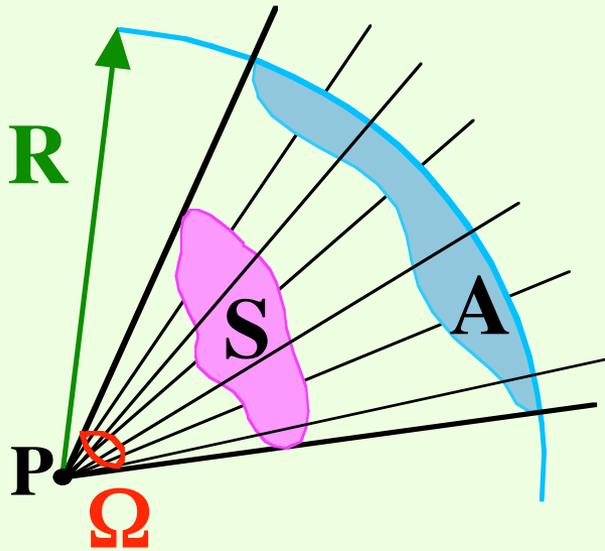
$$S = \alpha R$$



- unità di misura :
- gradi, minuti, secondi  
 $1^\circ = 60'$        $1' = 60''$
  - radianti =  $\frac{\text{arco } S}{R}$

*esempio :  $32^\circ 27' 38''$*

# ANGOLO SOLIDO



$$\Omega(S)_P = \frac{\text{superficie calotta sferica } A}{4 \pi R^2}$$

$\Omega$  dipende da :

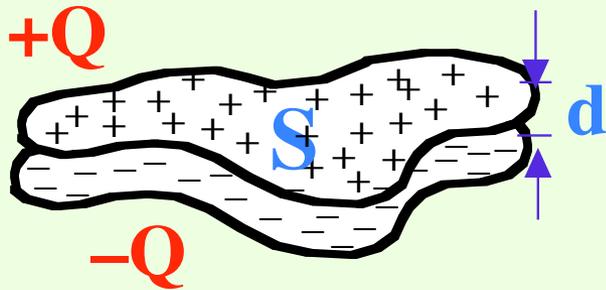
- estensione e contorno superficie S
- orientamento superficie S rispetto a P (**giacitura**)
- distanza superficie S da P

unità di misura :

- angolo solido %
- steradiani =  $\frac{A}{R^2}$

# STRATO DIPOLARE

$\mathbf{p}_t$  = momento di dipolo elettrico **totale**



$$\mathbf{p}_t = Q \mathbf{d}$$

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

$\sigma$  = densità superficiale di carica elettrica (coulomb  $\text{m}^{-2}$ )

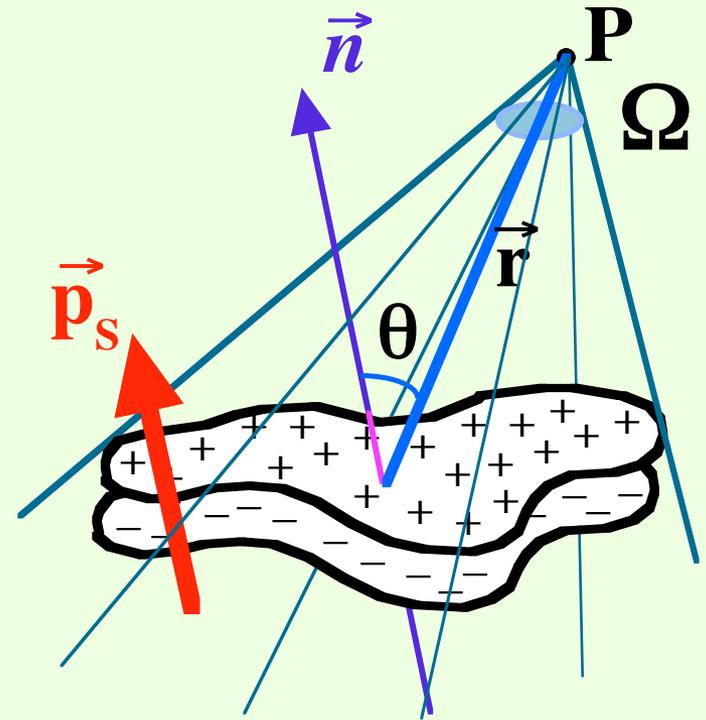
$$\mathbf{p}_s = \sigma \mathbf{d} = \frac{Q \mathbf{d}}{S} = \frac{\mathbf{p}_t}{S} \quad \text{momento dipolo elettrico per unità di area}$$

$\mathbf{p}_t = \mathbf{p}_s S$  **costante** per distribuzione di carica omogenea ( $\sigma = \text{costante}$ )

# STRATO DIPOLARE

$$V(\mathbf{P}) = \frac{Q d \cos \theta}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2} = \frac{(\vec{p}_t \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^3} =$$

$$= \frac{p_s S \cos \theta}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2} \rightarrow \Omega$$



$$V(\mathbf{P}) = \frac{p_s}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \Omega$$

in generale :

$$V(\mathbf{P}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \int_{\Omega} p_s(\Omega) d\Omega$$



# CAPACITA' ELETTRICA

materiali :- isolante (dielettrico)  
- conduttore  
- semiconduttore

$$E = 0 \text{ (all'interno)}$$
$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \text{ (in superficie)}$$

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

capacità elettrica

dimensioni  $[M]^{-1}[L]^{-2}[t]^2[Q]^2 = [M]^{-1}[L]^{-2}[t]^4[i]^2$

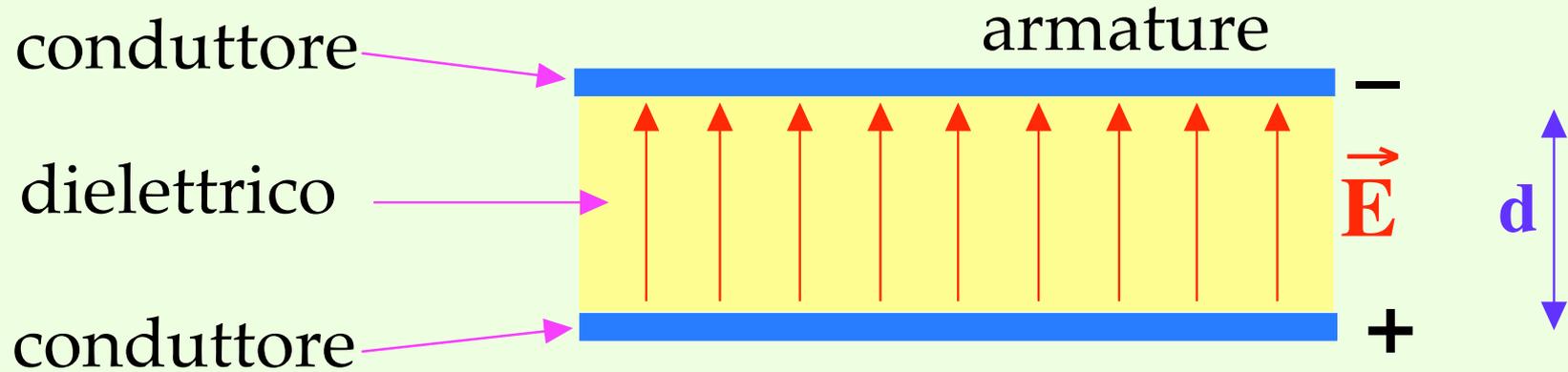
● unità di misura S.I. farad (F) =  $\frac{\text{coulomb}}{\text{volt}}$

$$10^{-6} \text{ F} = \mu\text{F}$$

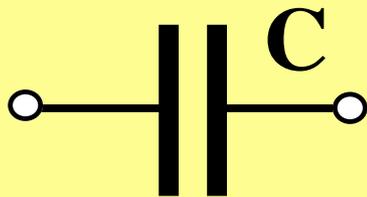
$$10^{-12} \text{ F} = \mu\mu\text{F} = \text{pF}$$

# CAPACITA' ELETTRICA

condensatori (induzione elettrostatica)

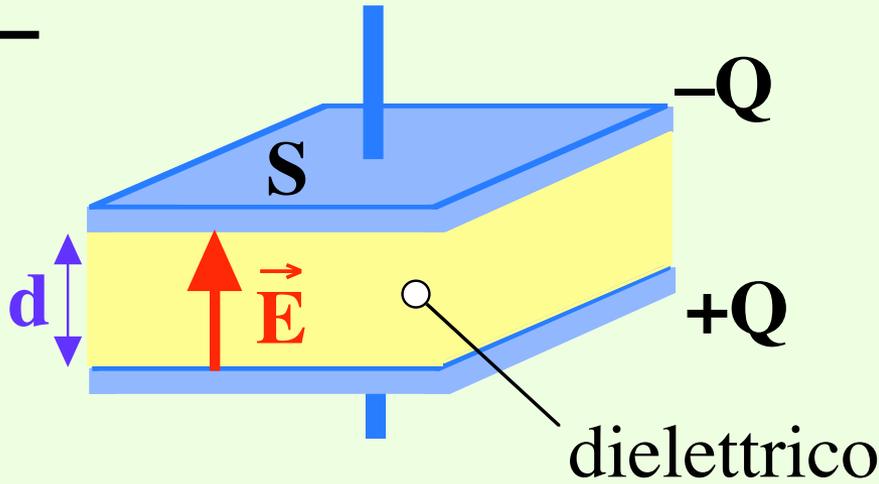
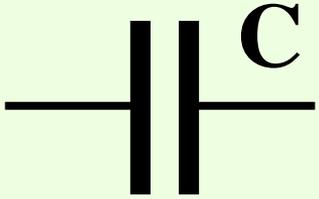


$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\Delta V}{d} \quad (\text{uniforme})$$

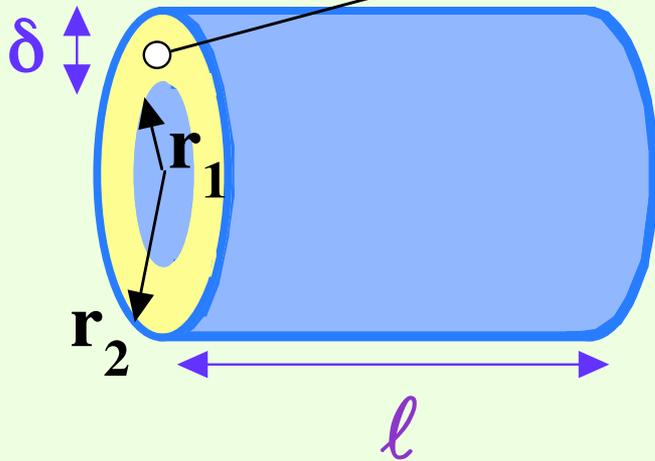


simbolo di  
condensatore

# CAPACITA' ELETTRICA



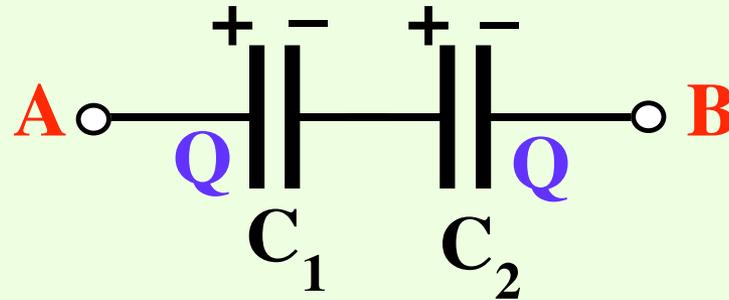
$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{S}{d}$$



$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{2\pi r_2 l}{\delta}$$



# CONDENSATORI IN SERIE

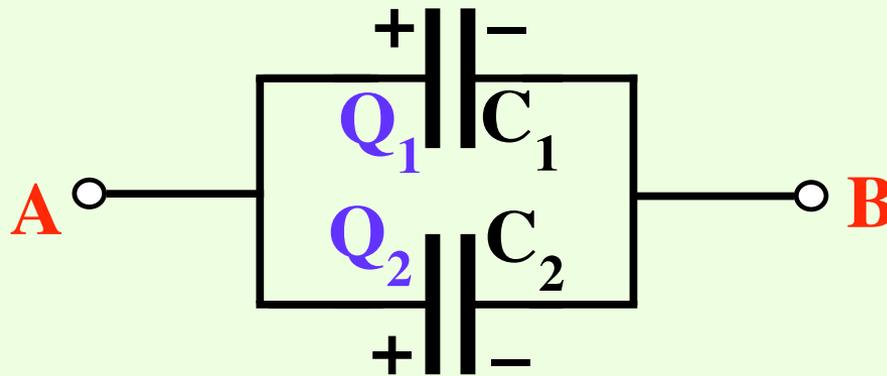


$$V_A - V_B = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 = \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2} = Q \left[ \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \right]$$

$$\frac{V_A - V_B}{Q} = \frac{1}{C} = \left[ \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \right]$$

$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

# CONDENSATORI IN PARALLELO



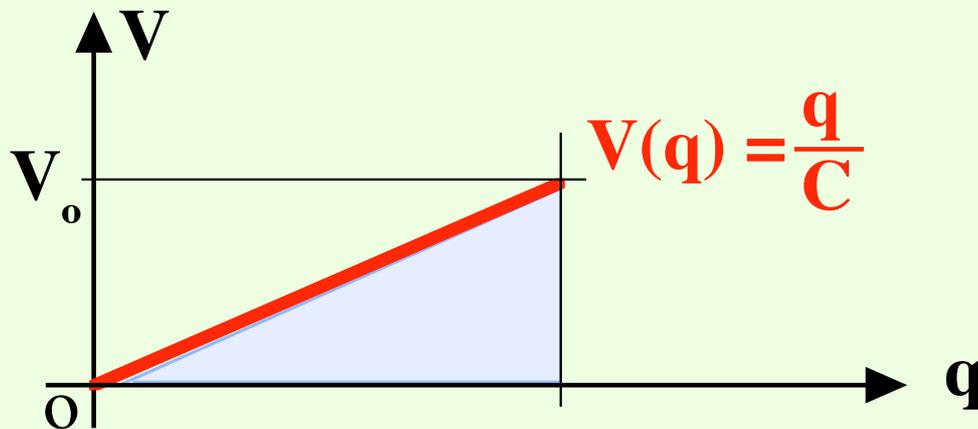
$$C = \frac{Q}{V_A - V_B} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{V_A - V_B} = \frac{Q_1}{V_A - V_B} + \frac{Q_2}{V_A - V_B} = C_1 + C_2$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

# LAVORO DI CARICA DEL CONDENSATORE

$$L = V(q) \Delta q \quad V_0 = \frac{Q}{C} \quad Q = C V_0$$

$$L = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} \right|_0^Q = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} Q V_0 = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2$$

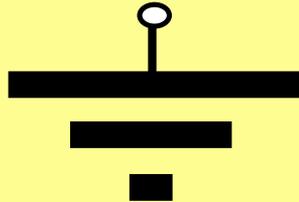


potenziale di terra (massa)  $\longrightarrow V \equiv 0$



# "MASSA" o "TERRA"

**messa a massa oppure messa a terra di un conduttore:  
contatto con potenziale di riferimento (zero)**



**simbolo di  
messa a terra**

**potenziale di terra (massa)  $\longrightarrow$   $V \equiv 0$**

