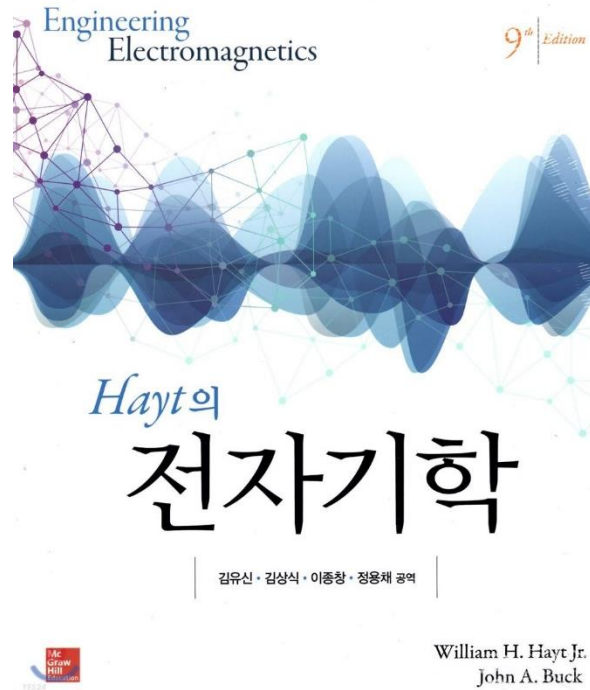


전기자기학 I

(강의자료 #3)



교과목명 : 전기자기학 I

담당교수 : 이수형

E-mail : soohyong@uu.ac.kr

교재명 : Hayt의 전자기학



Ch. 3. 전속밀도, 가우스의 법칙 및 발산

*Hayt*의

전자기학

CH. 3 : 전속밀도, 가우스의 법칙 및 발산

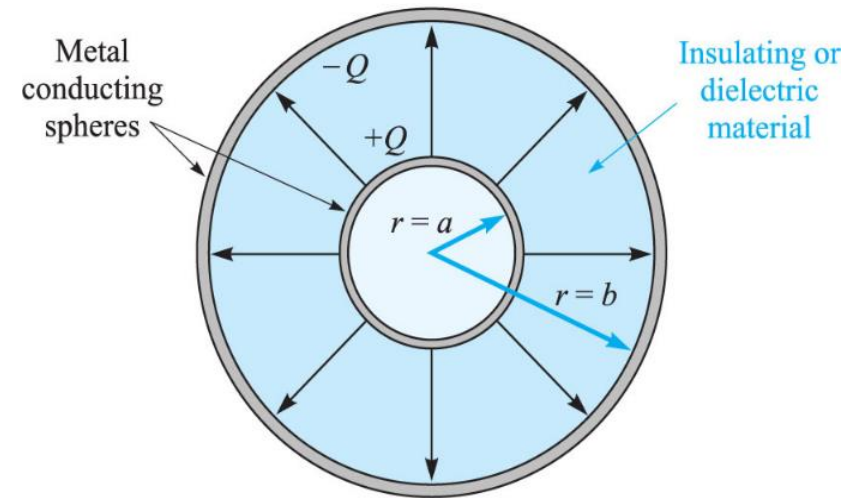
- 목적 : 전속 및 전속밀도의 개념을 도입한다.
 - 1) 전속밀도
 - 2) 가우스 법칙
 - 3) Gauss 법칙의 응용 예; 대칭전하 분포
 - 4) Gauss 법칙의 응용 예; 미소체적소
 - 5) 벡터계의 발산
 - 6) 맥스웰의 제 1 방정식(정전계)
 - 7) 벡터연산자와 발산정리

3.1 전속밀도 - 정의

- 전속(Electric flux) – 실험
 1. 내부 도체구에 이미 알려진 양(+)
전하를 인가
 2. 대전된 구의 주위로 유전물질을 채운 후 외부 도체구를 조인다.
 3. 외부 도체구의 외부 표면을 순간적으로 접지시킴으로써 방전시킨다.
 4. 외부 도체구를 절연상태로 유지하며 떼어내 유도된 음전하량을 측정한다.

➤ 매질에 관계없이 내구로부터 외구로 일어나는 변위(displacement) ;
→ 전속(electric flux, Ψ)

$$\Psi = Q \text{ [C]} \quad (Q : \text{내구상의 총전하량})$$



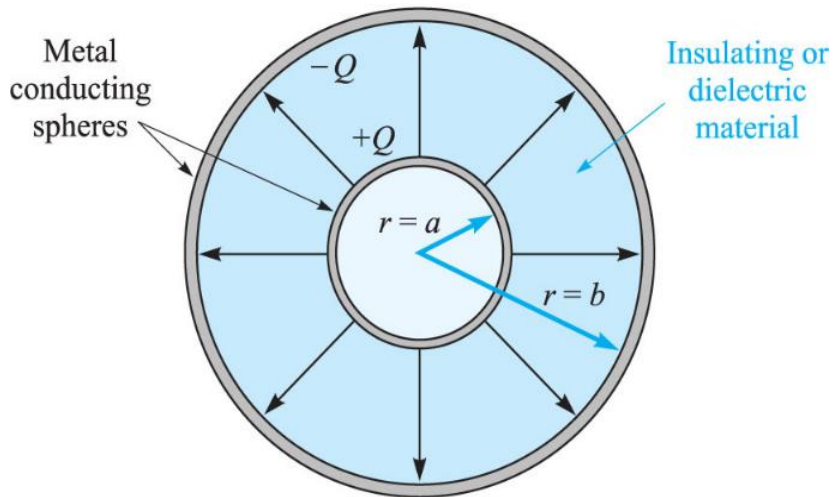
3.1 전속밀도 - 정의

- 전속(Electric flux) – 실험

- 임의의 한 점에서의 전속밀도(\mathbf{D})의 방향은 그 점을 통과하는 전속선의 방향과 같으며, 크기는 그 점의 전속과 직각방향인 표면을 통과하는 전속선의 수(Ψ)를 표면적(S)으로 나눈 것과 같다.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D} \Big|_{r=a} &= \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2} \mathbf{a}_r \text{ (내구)} \\ \mathbf{D} \Big|_{r=b} &= \frac{Q}{4\pi b^2} \mathbf{a}_r \text{ (외구)} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathbf{D} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \mathbf{a}_r \text{ [C/m}^2\text{]} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \mathbf{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \mathbf{a}_r \text{ [V/m]}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \quad \text{(자유공간에 한함)}$$



3.1 전속밀도 - 예제

- (예제 3.1) z 축을 따라 균일한 선전하밀도 $8 \text{ nC/m} \rightarrow \rho = 3\text{m}$ 에서의 \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{D} ?

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0\rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho = \frac{8 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi \cdot (8.854 \times 10^{-12}) \cdot 3} \mathbf{a}_\rho = 47.9\mathbf{a}_\rho \quad [\text{V/m}]$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho = \frac{8 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi \cdot 3} \mathbf{a}_\rho = 0.424\mathbf{a}_\rho \quad [\text{nC/m}^2]$$

3.1 전속밀도

- (ex 1) $Q = 25 [\mu\text{C}]$ at $O(0,0,0) \rightarrow \Psi?$

➤ (a) $0 < \theta < \pi, 0 < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}, r = 20 [\text{cm}]$

$$\Psi = \frac{Q}{4} = 6.25 [\mu\text{C}]$$

➤ (b) $\rho = 8\text{m}, z = \pm 0.5 [\text{m}]$ 의 폐표면

$$\Psi = Q = 25 [\mu\text{C}]$$

➤ (c) $z = 4 [\text{m}]$ 인 평면

$$\Psi = \frac{Q}{2} = 12.5 [\mu\text{C}]$$

3.1 전속밀도

- (응용예제 3.1) $Q = 60 [\mu\text{C}]$ at $O(0,0,0) \rightarrow \Psi?$
 - (a) $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}, r = 26 [\text{cm}]$ 의 구의 부분 $\Rightarrow \Psi = \frac{Q}{8} = 7.5 [\mu\text{C}]$
 - (b) $\rho = 26 [\text{cm}], z = \pm 26 [\text{cm}]$ 에 의해 정의된 닫힌 표면 $\Rightarrow \Psi = 60 [\mu\text{C}]$
 - (c) $z = 26 [\text{cm}]$ 인 평면 $\Rightarrow \Psi = \frac{Q}{2} = 30 [\mu\text{C}]$

3.1 전속밀도

- (ex 2) $\mathbf{D} = ?$ (직각좌표계로 표시) at $P(6,8,-10)$

➤ (a) $Q = 30$ [mC] at $O(0,0,0)$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{D} &= \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \mathbf{a}_r \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^2} \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \\ &= \frac{30 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi \cdot (6^2 + 8^2 + (-10)^2)} \cdot \frac{6\mathbf{a}_x + 8\mathbf{a}_y - 10\mathbf{a}_z}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2 + (-10)^2}} \\ &= 5.06\mathbf{a}_x + 6.75\mathbf{a}_y - 8.44\mathbf{a}_z \text{ } [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]\end{aligned}$$

3.1 전속밀도

- (b) z축 위의 균일한 선전하밀도 $\rho_L = 40 [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}]$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{D} &= \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho \\ &= \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{x\mathbf{a}_x + y\mathbf{a}_y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \frac{40 \times 10^{-6}}{2\pi \cdot (6^2 + 8^2)} \cdot (6\mathbf{a}_x + 8\mathbf{a}_y) \\ &= 0.382\mathbf{a}_x + 0.509\mathbf{a}_y \quad [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]\end{aligned}$$

- (c) $x = 9 [\text{m}]$ 에 있는 평면전하밀도 $\rho_S = \pi/2 [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]$

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_S}{2} (-\mathbf{a}_x) = -\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \times 10^{-6}}{2} \mathbf{a}_x = -0.785\mathbf{a}_x \quad [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]$$

3.1 전속밀도

- (응용예제 3.2) $\mathbf{D} = ?$ (직각좌표계로 표시) at $P(2, -3, 6)$
 - (a) $Q = 55 \text{ mC}$ at $O(-2, 3, -6)$
 $\mathbf{D} = 6.38\mathbf{a}_x - 9.57\mathbf{a}_y + 19.14\mathbf{a}_z \text{ } \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$
 - (b) x 축 위에 있는 균일한 선전하 $\rho_L = 20\text{mC}/\text{m}$
 $\mathbf{D} = -212\mathbf{a}_y + 424\mathbf{a}_z \text{ } \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$
 - (c) $z = -5 \text{ m}$ 평면 위에 있는 균일한 표면전하밀도 $\rho_S = 120 \text{ } \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$
 $\mathbf{D} = 60\mathbf{a}_z \text{ } \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$

3.2 가우스 법칙

- 어떤 폐곡면을 통과하는 전속은 그 곡면 내에 있는 총전하량과 같다.

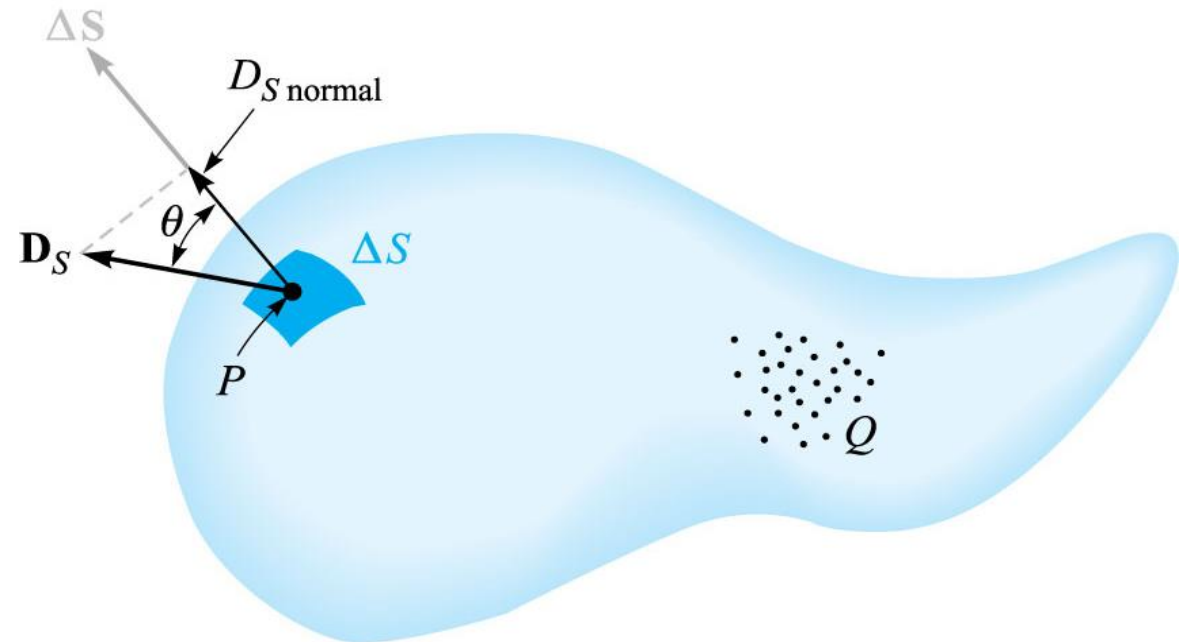
$$\Delta\Psi = \Delta S \text{를 통과하는 전속} = D_{S,normal} \Delta S = D_S \cos \theta \Delta S = \mathbf{D}_S \cdot \Delta \mathbf{S}$$

$$\Psi = \int d\Psi = \oint \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \text{폐곡면 내의 총전하량} = Q = \int_v \rho_v dv \text{ [C]}$$

- 점전하 : $Q = \sum Q_n$
- 선전하 : $Q = \int \rho_L dL$
- 표면전하 : $Q = \int_S \rho_S dS$
- 체적전하분포 : $Q = \int_{vol} \rho_v dv$



$$\oint \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{vol} \rho_v dv \text{ [C]}$$



3.2 가우스 법칙

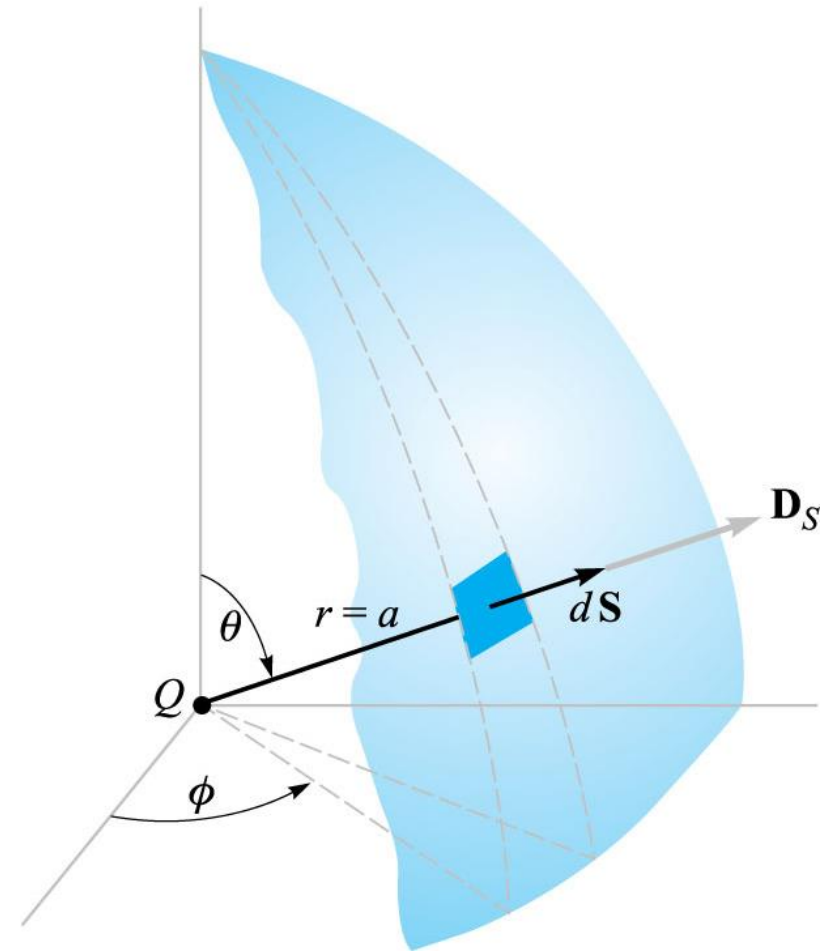
- (ex 3) Q at $O(0,0,0) \rightarrow \mathbf{D} = ?$ at $r = a$

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

$$\mathbf{D}_S = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \mathbf{a}_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2} \mathbf{a}_r \text{ at } r = a$$

$$d\mathbf{S} = r^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta d\phi \mathbf{a}_r = a^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta d\phi \mathbf{a}_r$$

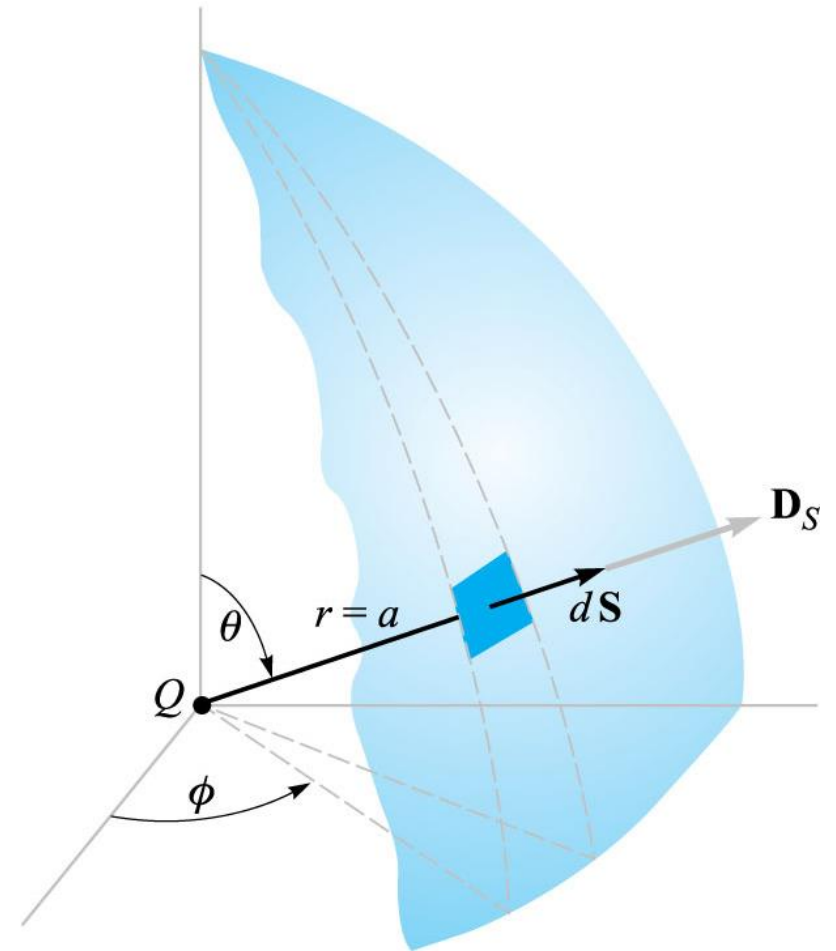
$$\oint \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi a^2} \mathbf{a}_r \right) \cdot (a^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta d\phi \mathbf{a}_r)$$



3.2 가우스 법칙

- (ex 3) Q at $O(0,0,0) \rightarrow \mathbf{D} = ?$ at $r = a$

$$\begin{aligned}\oint \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \oint \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi a^2} \mathbf{a}_r \right) \cdot (a^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \mathbf{a}_r) \\ &= \oint \frac{Q}{4\pi} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \mathbf{a}_r \cdot \mathbf{a}_r \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{Q}{4\pi} [\phi]_0^{2\pi} [-\cos \theta]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi} [2\pi - 0][-(-1) - (-1)] = Q\end{aligned}$$



3.2 가우스 법칙

- (ex 4) $\mathbf{D} = \frac{r}{3} \mathbf{a}_r$ nC/m^2 (자유공간)

- (a) $E = ?$ at $r = 0.2$ m

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{D}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{r \times 10^{-9}}{3\epsilon_0} \mathbf{a}_r$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-9}}{3 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-12}} = 7.53 \text{ V/m}$$

- (b) $Q = ?$ at $r = 0.2$ m

$$Q = \Psi = \oint \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint \frac{r \times 10^{-9}}{3} \mathbf{a}_r \cdot r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \mathbf{a}_r$$

$$= \int_{\phi=0}^{\phi=2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \frac{0.2^3 \times 10^{-9}}{3} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \frac{0.2^3 \times 10^{-9} \times 2\pi}{3} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{0.2^3 \times 10^{-9} \times 2\pi}{3} [-\cos \theta]_0^\pi = 33.5 \text{ pC}$$

3.2 가우스 법칙

➤ (c) $r = 0.3 \text{ m}$ 인 구를 통과하는 $\Psi = ?$

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi &= \oint \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{r \times 10^{-9}}{3} \cdot 4\pi r^2 \\ &= \frac{0.3^3 \times 10^{-9} \times 4\pi}{3} \\ &= 113.1 \text{ pC}\end{aligned}$$

3.2 가우스 법칙

- (응용예제 3.3) $\mathbf{D} = 0.3r^2 \mathbf{a}_r \text{ nC/m}^2$ (자유공간)

➤ (a) $\mathbf{E} = ?$ at $P(r = 2, \theta = 25^\circ, \phi = 90^\circ)$

$$\mathbf{E} = 135.5 \mathbf{a}_r \text{ V/m}$$

➤ (b) $r = 3$ 인 구 내부에서의 $Q = ?$

$$Q = 305 \text{ nC}$$

➤ (c) $r = 4$ 인 구를 떠나는 총 전속선

$$\Psi = 965 \text{ nC}$$

3.2 가우스 법칙

- (ex 5) $r = 2.5m$ 인 구의 표면을 지나는 총전속 Ψ ?

- (a) $Q = 2^{-x^2} nC$ at $x = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm m$

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi = \text{폐곡면 내의 총전하량} &= 2^{-x^2} \times 10^{-9} + 2^{-x^2} \times 10^{-9} + 2^{-x^2} \times 10^{-9} \\ &= (1 + 2 \times 2^{-1} + 2 \times 2^{-4}) \times 10^{-9} = 2.125 nC\end{aligned}$$

- (b) $\rho_L = \frac{1}{z^2+1} nC/m$ at z 축

$$\Psi = \text{폐곡면 내의 총전하량} = Q = \int_v \rho_v dv = \int_l \rho_L dl = \int_{z=-2.5}^{z=2.5} \frac{1 \times 10^{-9}}{z^2 + 1} dz = \dots = 2.38 nC$$

- (c) $\rho_S = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+4} nC/m^2$ at $z = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi = \text{폐곡면 내의 총전하량} &= Q = \int_v \rho_v dv = \int_S \rho_S dS \\ &= \int_{\phi=0}^{\phi=2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=2.5} \frac{1 \times 10^{-9}}{x^2 + y^2 + 4} r dr d\phi = 2\pi \int_{r=0}^{r=2.5} \frac{r \times 10^{-9}}{r^2 + 4} dr = \dots = 2.96 nC\end{aligned}$$

3.2 가우스 법칙

- (응용예제 3.4) $x, y, z = \pm 5$ 에 의해 형성된 육면체의 표면을 떠나는 총전속 Ψ ?
 - (a) $Q_1 = 0.1 \mu\text{C}$ at $P_1(1, -2, 3)$ & $Q_2 = \frac{1}{7} \mu\text{C}$ at $P_2(-1, 2, -2)$
 $\Psi = 0.243 \mu\text{C}$
 - (b) $\rho_L = \pi \mu\text{C}/\text{m}$ at $x = -2, y = 3$
 $\Psi = 31.4 \mu\text{C}$
 - (c) $\rho_S = 0.1 \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$ at $y = 3x$
 $\Psi = 10.54 \mu\text{C}$

3.3 가우스 법칙의 응용예: 대칭전하 분포

- $Q = \oint \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_S = ?$
- 가우스 표면의 정의 : 다음과 같은 두 가지 조건이 만족되도록 폐곡면을 선택하면 쉽게 적분방정식의 해를 구할 수 있다.

1. 모든 점에서 \mathbf{D}_S 가 폐곡면과 수직이거나 접선방향
 $\rightarrow \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = D_S dS$ 또는 $\mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$
2. $\mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = D_S dS$ 인 곳에서는 $\int D_S dS = D_S \int dS = D_S \Delta S$ 를 만족

3.3 가우스 법칙의 응용예: 대칭전하 분포

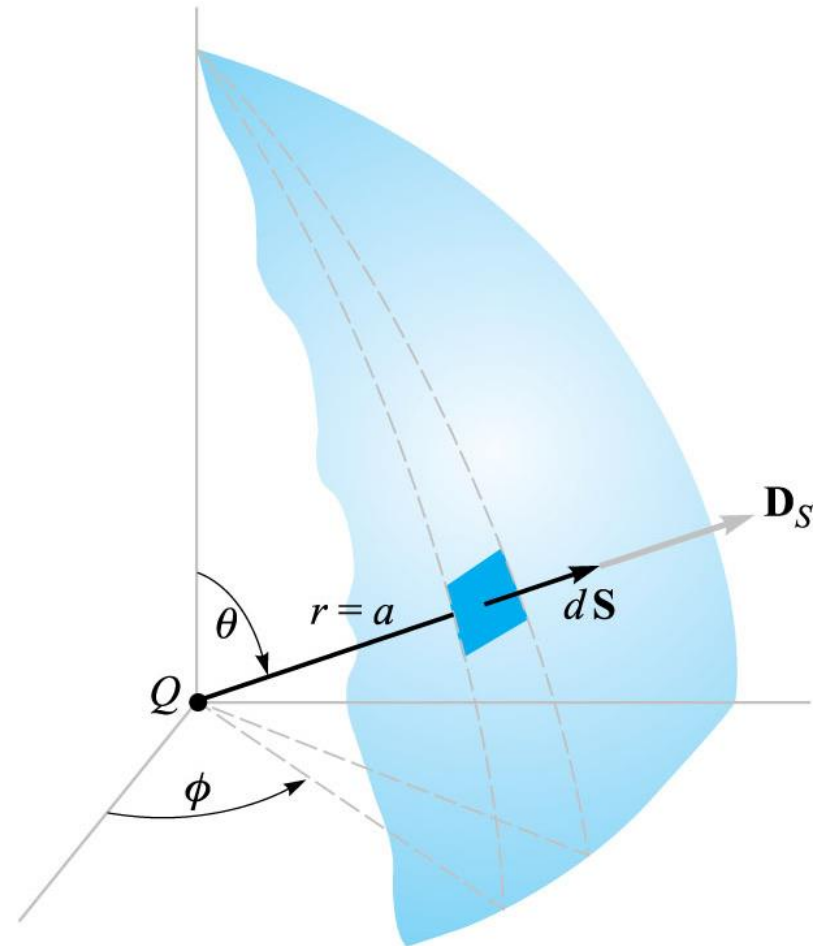
- (ex 6) 원점에 점전하 $Q \rightarrow r$ 만큼 떨어진 곳에서의 D_S ?

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

$$Q = \oint_S \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_{sph} D_S dS = D_S \oint_{sph} dS$$

$$= D_S \int_{\phi=0}^{\phi=2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

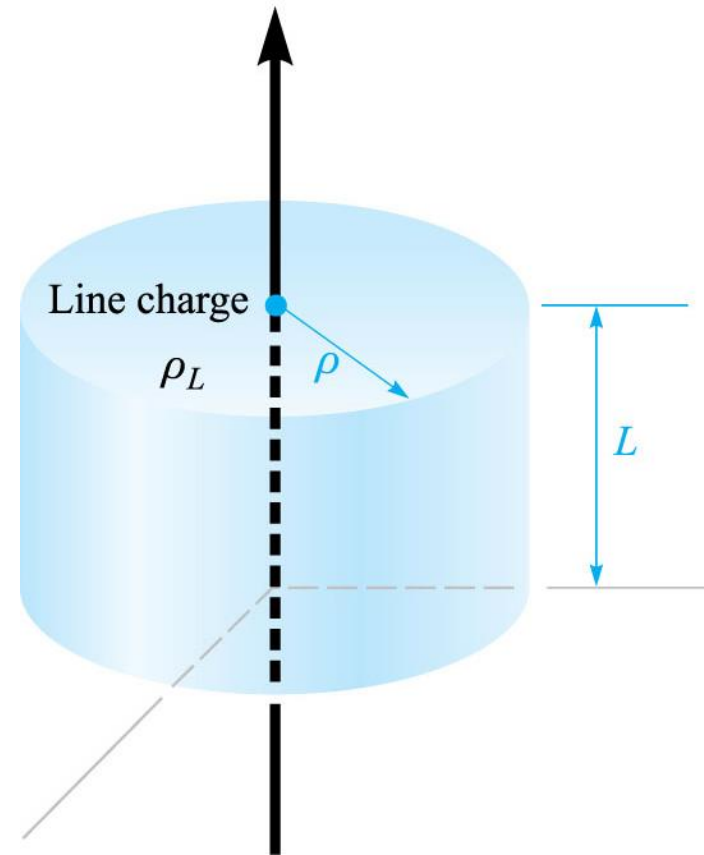
$$= 4\pi r^2 D_S \rightarrow D_S = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$$



3.3 가우스 법칙의 응용예: 대칭전하 분포

- (ex 7) 길이가 무한대인 선전하(ρ_L [C/m])에 의한 전속밀도 D_S
길이가 L [m]인 원통 모양의 가우스 표면을 잡아주면

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \oint_{cyl} \mathbf{D}_S \cdot d\mathbf{S} \\&= D_S \int_{sides} dS + 0 \int_{top} dS + 0 \int_{bottom} dS \\&= D_S \int_{z=0}^L \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \rho d\phi dz \\&= D_S 2\pi\rho L \\ \therefore D_S = D_\rho &= \frac{Q}{2\pi\rho L} = \frac{\rho_L L}{2\pi\rho L} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\rho}\end{aligned}$$



3.3 가우스 법칙의 응용예: 대칭전하 분포

- (예제 3.2) $a = 1$ [mm], $b = 4$ [mm], $L = 50$ [cm], $Q_1 = 30$ [nC]인 동축 케이블 $\rightarrow \rho_{S_1}, \rho_{S_2}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{D} = ?$

$$\rho_{S_1}; \rho_{S_1} = \frac{Q_1}{S_1} = \frac{Q_1}{2\pi aL} = \frac{30 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi \times 10^{-3} \times 0.5} = 9.55 \text{ } \mu\text{C/m}^2$$

$$\rho_{S_2}; Q_2 = -Q_1 = -30 \text{ nC}, \rho_{S_2} = \frac{Q_2}{S_2} = \frac{-Q_1}{2\pi bL} = \frac{-30 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi \times (4 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.5} = -2.39 \text{ } \mu\text{C/m}^2$$

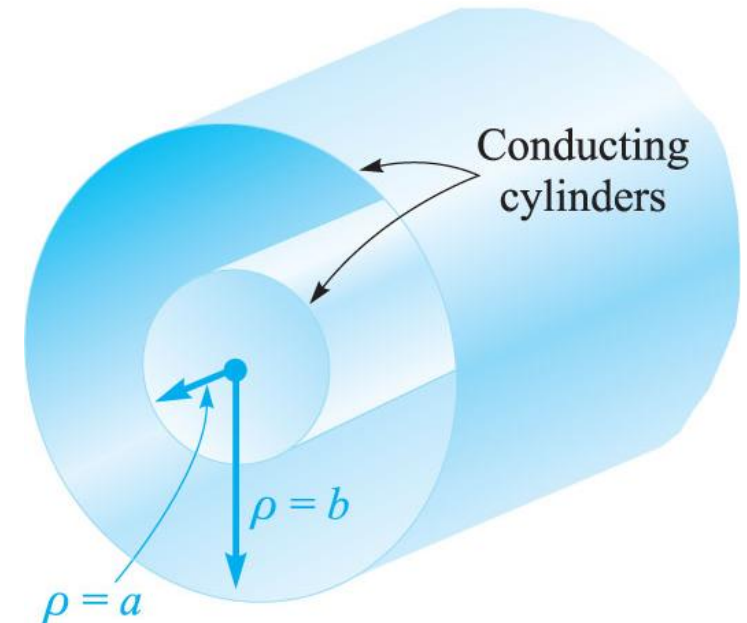
- \mathbf{D} ; $a \leq \rho < b$ 일 때

$$Q_1 = \oint_{cyl} \mathbf{D}_s \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0 \int_{left} dS + D_\rho \int_{sides} dS + 0 \int_{right} dS = D_\rho 2\pi\rho L$$

$$D_\rho = \frac{Q_1}{2\pi\rho L} = \frac{\rho_{S_1} 2\pi aL}{2\pi\rho L} = \frac{a\rho_{S_1}}{\rho} = \frac{10^{-3} \times (9.55 \times 10^{-6})}{\rho} = \frac{9.55}{\rho} \text{ nC/m}^2$$

- \mathbf{E} ; $a \leq \rho < b$ 일 때

$$E_\rho = \varepsilon_0 D_\rho = \frac{9.55 \times 10^{-9}}{8.854 \times 10^{-12} \rho} = \frac{1079}{\rho} \text{ V/m}$$



3.3 가우스 법칙의 응용예; 대칭전하 분포

- (ex 8) $200 \text{ } [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]$ at $r = 3 \text{ } [\text{cm}]$, $-50 \text{ } [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]$ at $r = 5 \text{ } [\text{cm}]$,

$\rho_{S_x} \text{ } [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]$ at $r = 7\text{cm} \rightarrow \mathbf{D} = ?$

➤ (a) at $r = 2 \text{ } [\text{cm}]$

$$Q_{enc} = 0 \rightarrow D_S = 0$$

➤ (b) at $r = 4 \text{ } [\text{cm}]$

$$Q = D_S \int_{sph} dS = D_S 4\pi r^2$$

$$D_S = D_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} = 200 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{4\pi \times 0.03^2}{4\pi \times 0.04^2} = 112.5 \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$$

3.3 가우스 법칙의 응용예: 대칭전하 분포

- (ex 8) $200\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$ at $r = 3$ [cm], -50 [$\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$] at $r = 5$ [cm],
 ρ_{S_x} [$\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$] at $r = 7\text{cm}$ $\rightarrow \mathbf{D} = ?$
 - (c) at $r = 6$ [cm]

$$Q = D_S \int_{sph} dS = D_S 4\pi r^2$$

$$D_S = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{(200 \times 10^{-6})(4\pi \times 0.03^2) + (-50 \times 10^{-6})(4\pi \times 0.05^2)}{4\pi \times 0.06^2}$$
$$= \frac{200 \times 0.03^2 - 50 \times 0.05^2}{0.06^2} \times 10^{-6} = 15.28 \text{ } [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]$$

- (d) $r = 7.32$ [cm]일 때 $\mathbf{D} = 0 \rightarrow \rho_{S_x} = ?$

$$D_S = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3}{4\pi \times 0.0732^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 200 \times 0.03^2 - 50 \times 0.05^2 + \rho_{S_x} \times 0.07^2 = 0$$

$$\rho_{S_x} = \frac{200 \times 0.03^2 - 50 \times 0.05^2}{-0.07^2} = -11.22 \text{ } [\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2]$$

3.4 가우스 법칙의 응용예; 미소체적소

- 가우스 표면을 미소체적소로 정의 → 가우스 표면에 대한 일반화

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q$$

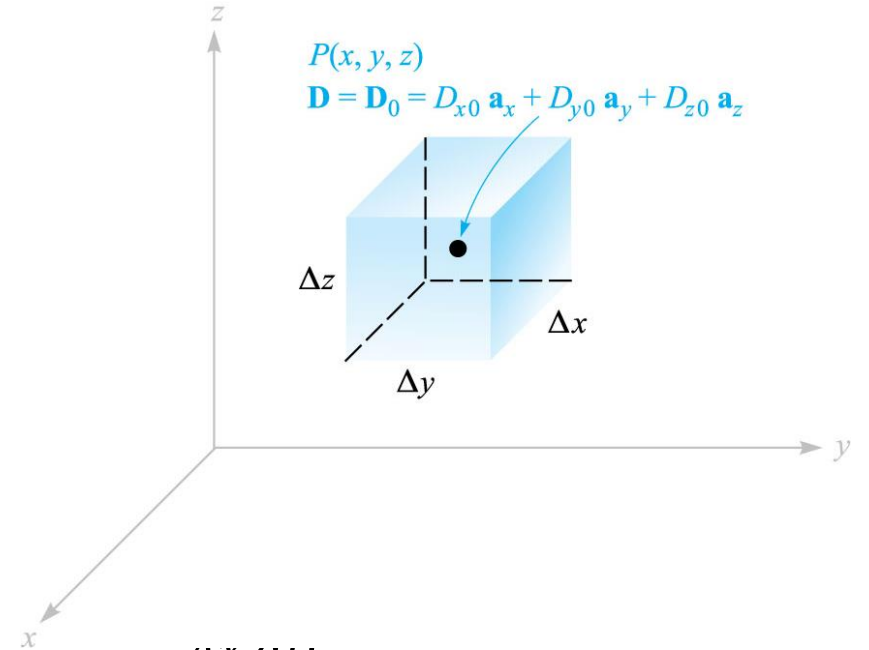
- 직교좌표계에서의 미소체적소에 대하여 적용하면

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{front} + \int_{back} + \int_{left} + \int_{right} + \int_{top} + \int_{bottom}$$

$$\int_{front} \cong \mathbf{D}_{front} \cdot \Delta\mathbf{S}_{front} \cong \mathbf{D}_{front} \cdot \Delta y \Delta z \mathbf{a}_x \cong D_{x,front} \Delta y \Delta z$$

$$\text{where, } D_{x,front} \cong D_{x0} + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \times (x \text{에 대한 } D_x \text{의 변화율}) = D_{x0} + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x}$$

$$\int_{front} \cong \left(D_{x0} + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} \right) \Delta y \Delta z$$



3.4 가우스 법칙의 응용예; 미소체적소

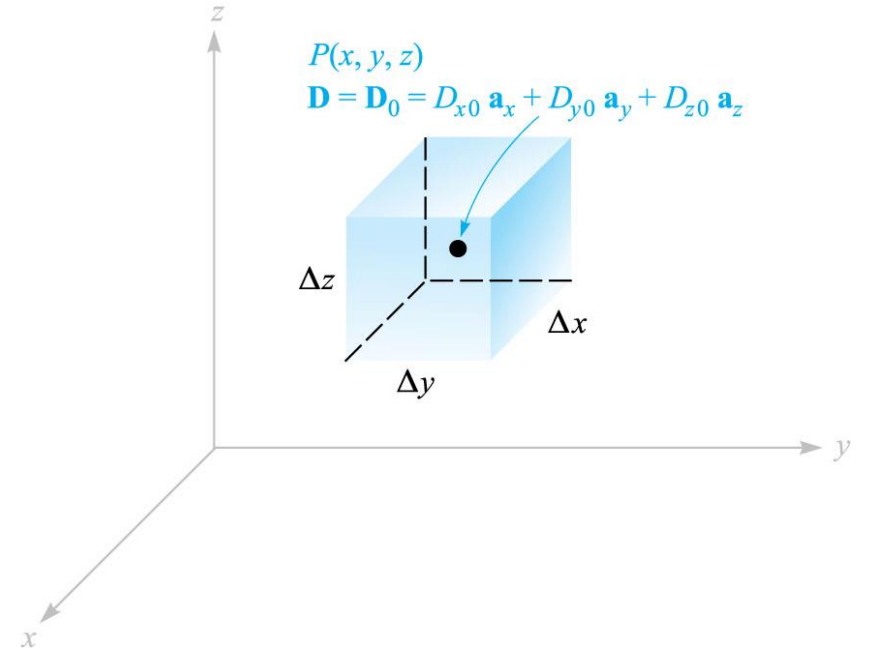
$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{front} + \int_{back} + \int_{left} + \int_{right} + \int_{top} + \int_{bottom}$$

$$\int_{front} \cong \left(D_{x0} + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} \right) \Delta y \Delta z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{back} &\cong \mathbf{D}_{back} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{S}_{back} \cong \mathbf{D}_{back} \cdot (-\Delta y \Delta z \mathbf{a}_x) \\ &\cong -D_{x,back} \Delta y \Delta z \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where, } D_{x,back} \cong D_{x0} - \frac{\Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x}$$

$$\int_{back} \cong \left(-D_{x0} + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} \right) \Delta y \Delta z \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{front} + \int_{back} \cong \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$$



3.4 가우스 법칙의 응용예; 미소체적소

$$\therefore \oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q \cong \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z = \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \Delta v$$

$$\Delta v \text{ 내의 전하량} \doteq \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \times \Delta v$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z}$$

3.4 가우스 법칙의 응용예: 미소체적소

- (ex 9) $\mathbf{D} = y^2 z^3 \mathbf{a}_x + 3xyz^3 \mathbf{a}_y + 3xy^2 z^2 \mathbf{a}_z$ [pC/m²] (자유공간)

- (a) 원점으로부터 $x = 3, 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ 인 표면을 통과하는 총전속

$$\Psi = \int_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_S D_x dydz = \int_{z=0}^{z=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=2} y^2 z^3 \times 10^{-12} dydz = \left[\frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} \times \left[\frac{1}{4} z^4 \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} \times 10^{-12} = 0.667 \text{ [pC]}$$

- (b) \mathbf{E} at $P(3,2,1)$

$$\mathbf{D} = 4\mathbf{a}_x + 18\mathbf{a}_y + 36\mathbf{a}_z \text{ [pC/m}^2\text{]}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{D}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{4\mathbf{a}_x + 18\mathbf{a}_y + 36\mathbf{a}_z}{8.854} \text{ [V/m]}$$

- (c) 점 $P(3,2,1)$ 에서 반경 2 [μm]의 미소구에 포함된 총전하

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= Q \doteq \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \Delta v = (0 + 3xz^3 + 6xy^2z) \times 10^{-12} \times \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot (2 \times 10^{-6})^3 \\ &= (9 + 72) \times \frac{4}{3}\pi \times 8 \times 10^{-30} = 2.71 \times 10^{-27} \text{ [C]} \end{aligned}$$

3.4 가우스 법칙의 응용예; 미소체적소

- (예제 3.3) $\mathbf{D} = e^{-x} \sin y \mathbf{a}_x - e^{-x} \cos y \mathbf{a}_y + 2z \mathbf{a}_z$ [C/m²]

$\Delta v = 10^{-9}$ [m³] 내의 총 전하량 $Q = ?$

$$Q = \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \Delta v = (-e^{-x} \sin y + e^{-x} \sin y + 2) \Delta v = 2 [nC]$$

3.4 가우스 법칙의 응용예; 미소체적소

- (응용예제 3.6) $\mathbf{D} = 8xyz^4\mathbf{a}_x + 4x^2z^4\mathbf{a}_y + 16x^2yz^3\mathbf{a}_z$ [pC/m²]

➤ (a) $z = 2, 0 < x < 2, 1 < y < 3$ 인 표면을 \mathbf{a}_z 으로 통과하는 총 전속

$$\Psi = 1365 \text{ [pC]}$$

➤ (b) \mathbf{E} at $P(2, -1, 3)$

$$\mathbf{D} =$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{D}}{\epsilon_0} = -146.4\mathbf{a}_x + 146.4\mathbf{a}_y - 195.2\mathbf{a}_z \text{ [V/m]}$$

➤ (c) 점 $P(2, -1, 3)$ 에서 부피 10^{-12} [m³]의 미소구에 포함된 총 전하량의 근사치

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \Delta v \\ &= (8yz^4 + 0 + 48x^2yz^2) \times 10^{-12} \Delta v \\ &= (-8 \times 81 - 48 \times 4 \times 9) \times 10^{-12} \times 10^{-12} = -2.376 \times 10^{-21} \text{ [C]} \end{aligned}$$

3.5 벡터계의 발산

- 발산(divergence)의 정의

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q \doteq \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \Delta v$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \doteq \frac{\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}{\Delta v} = \frac{Q}{\Delta v}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) = \lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}{\Delta v} = \lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{Q}{\Delta v} = \rho_v$$

- 임의의 벡터 \mathbf{A} 에 대하여

$$\mathbf{A} \text{의 발산} = \operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) = \lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}{\Delta v}$$

3.5 벡터계의 발산

- 임의의 벡터 \mathbf{A} 에 대하여

$$\mathbf{A} \text{의 발산} = \operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) = \lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}{\Delta v}$$

- 발산의 물리적 의미
 1. 전속밀도의 발산은 미소체적소의 폐곡면으로부터 밖으로 나오는 단위체적당 전속의 극한값과 같다.
 2. 전속밀도의 발산이 0이 아니면 내부에 전하(source)가 존재하고, 0이면 내부에 전하가 존재하지 않는다.

3.5 벡터계의 발산

- 각 좌표계에서 발산의 계산
 - (1) 직각좌표계

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{D} = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z}$$

- (2) 원통좌표계

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho D_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z}$$

- (3) 구좌표계

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 D_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta D_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \theta}$$

3.5 벡터계의 발산

- (예제 3.4) $\mathbf{D} = e^{-x} \sin y \mathbf{a}_x - e^{-x} \cos y \mathbf{a}_y + 2z\mathbf{a}_z \rightarrow \text{div}\mathbf{D} = ?$ at $O(0,0,0)$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{div } \mathbf{D} &= \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \\ &= -e^{-x} \sin y + e^{-x} \sin y + 2 \\ &= 2 \text{ [C/m}^3\text{]}\end{aligned}$$

3.5 벡터계의 발산

- (ex 10) $div\mathbf{D} = ?$

➤ (a) $\mathbf{D} = 20xy^2(z - 1)\mathbf{a}_x + 20x^2y(z + 1)\mathbf{a}_y + 10x^2y^2\mathbf{a}_z$ [C/m²] at $P_A(0.3,0.4,0.5)$

$$\begin{aligned}div\mathbf{D} &= \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \\ &= 20y^2(z - 1) + 20x^2(z + 1) \\ &= 20 \times 0.4^2 \times (0.5 - 1) + 20 \times 0.3^2 \times (0.5 + 1) = 1.1 \text{ [C/m}^3\text{]}\end{aligned}$$

➤ (b) $\mathbf{D} = 4\rho z \sin\phi \mathbf{a}_\rho + 2\rho z \cos\phi \mathbf{a}_\phi + 2\rho^2 \sin\phi \mathbf{a}_z$ [C/m²] at $P_H(1, \pi/2, 2)$

$$\begin{aligned}div\mathbf{D} &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho D_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} 8\rho z \sin\phi + \frac{1}{\rho} 2\rho z (-\sin\phi) \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 8 \times 1 \times 2 \times \sin\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{1} \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 12 \text{ [C/m}^3\text{]}\end{aligned}$$

3.5 벡터계의 발산

➤ (c) $\mathbf{D} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_r + \cos \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_\theta - \sin \phi \mathbf{a}_\phi$ [C/m²] at $P_C(2, \theta = \pi/3, \phi = \pi/6)$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{D} &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 D_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta D_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} 2r \sin \theta \cos \phi + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \cos \phi - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \cos \phi \\ &= \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} (2 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 1) \\ &= \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

3.5 벡터계의 발산

- (응용예제 3.7) $div \mathbf{D} = ?$

➤ (a) $\mathbf{D} = (2xyz - y^2)\mathbf{a}_x + (x^2z - 2xy)\mathbf{a}_y + x^2y\mathbf{a}_z$ at $P_A(2,3,-1)$

➤ (b) $\mathbf{D} = 2\rho z^2 \sin^2 \phi \mathbf{a}_\rho + \rho z^2 \sin 2\phi \mathbf{a}_\phi + 2\rho^2 z \sin^2 \phi \mathbf{a}_z$ at $P_B(2,110^\circ,-1)$

➤ (c) $\mathbf{D} = 2r \sin \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_r + r \cos \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_\theta - r \sin \phi \mathbf{a}_\phi$ at $P_C(1.5,30^\circ,50^\circ)$

➤ (a) -10.00 (b) 9.06 (c) 2.18

3.6 맥스웰의 제1방정식(정전계)

- $div \mathbf{D} = \frac{\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}{\Delta v}$: 발산의 정의
- $div \mathbf{D} = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} = \rho_v$: 발산의 정의를 직각좌표계에 적용

$$\boxed{\int_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q} \quad (\text{가우스 법칙})$$

↓

$$\frac{\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}{\Delta v} = \frac{Q}{\Delta v}$$

↓

$$\lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}{\Delta v} = \lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{Q}{\Delta v}$$

↓

$$\boxed{div \mathbf{D} = \rho_v} \quad (\text{맥스웰의 제 1 방정식})$$

$$\int_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q$$

↑ (적분형) ↓ (미분형)

$$div \mathbf{D} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_v$$

3.6 맥스웰의 제1방정식(정전계)

- (ex 11) $\rho_v = ?$

➤ (a) $\mathbf{D} = xy^2 \mathbf{a}_x + yx^2 \mathbf{a}_y + z \mathbf{a}_z$ [C/m²]

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_v &= \text{div} \mathbf{D} = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \\ &= y^2 + x^2 + 1 \quad [\text{C/m}^3]\end{aligned}$$

➤ (b) $\mathbf{D} = \rho z^2 \sin^2 \phi \mathbf{a}_\rho + \rho z^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_\phi + \rho^2 z \sin^2 \phi \mathbf{a}_z$ [C/m²]

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_v &= \text{div} \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho D_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} 2\rho z^2 \sin^2 \phi + \frac{1}{\rho} \rho z^2 (\cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \phi) + \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \\ &= z^2 (\sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi) + \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \\ &= z^2 + \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \quad [\text{C/m}^3]\end{aligned}$$

3.6 맥스웰의 제1방정식(정전계)

- (ex 11) $\rho_v = ?$

➤ (c) $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{a}_r$ [C/m²]

$$\rho_v = \text{div}\mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 D_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta D_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial D_\phi}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} 2r$$

$$= \frac{2}{r} \text{ [C/m}^3\text{]}$$

3.7 벡터연산자와 발산정리

- 직각좌표계에서 벡터연산자 ∇ (Del)의 정의

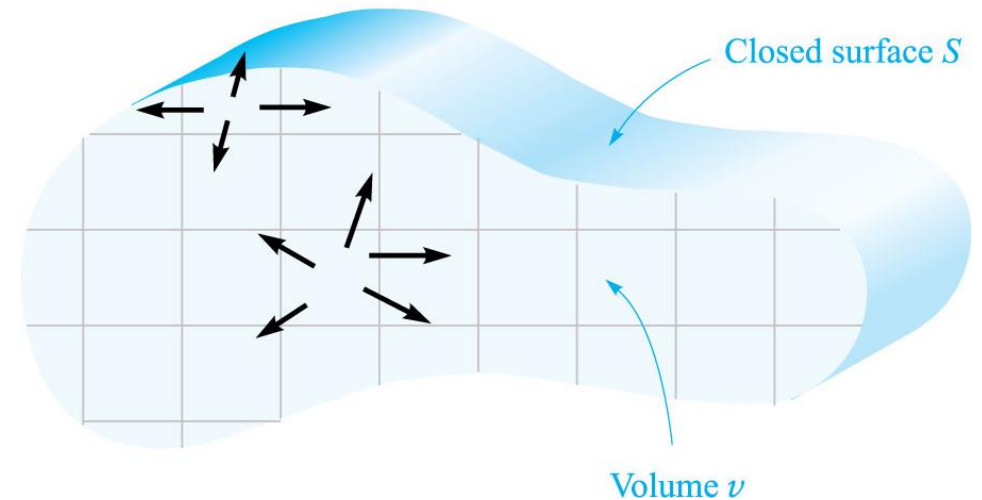
$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{a}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{a}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z$$

- ∇ 연산자의 적용

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{a}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{a}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z \right) \cdot (D_x \mathbf{a}_x + D_y \mathbf{a}_y + D_z \mathbf{a}_z) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (D_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_z) \\ &= \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} = \text{div } \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$$

- 발산정리(divergence theorem)

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{vol} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} dv$$



한 폐곡면을 통해서 밖으로 나가는 전체 선속수는 폐곡면 내의 체적 전체에 대한 선속밀도의 발산을 적분한 것과 같다.

3.7 벡터연산자와 발산정리

- (예제 3.5) $\mathbf{D} = 2xy\mathbf{a}_x + x^2\mathbf{a}_y$ 인 전개 내에 있는 $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 2, z = 0, z = 3$ 인 6개 면으로 이루어진 직육면체 내의 전하량을 발산정리를 이용하여 비교하여라.

➤ (a) From Gauss' Law

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (\mathbf{D})_{x=0} \cdot (-dydz\mathbf{a}_x) + \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (\mathbf{D})_{x=1} \cdot (dydz\mathbf{a}_x) + \int_0^3 \int_0^1 (\mathbf{D})_{y=0} \cdot (-dxdz\mathbf{a}_y) \\ &\quad + \int_0^3 \int_0^1 (\mathbf{D})_{y=2} \cdot (dxdz\mathbf{a}_y) + \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (\mathbf{D})_{z=0} \cdot (-dxdy\mathbf{a}_z) + \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (\mathbf{D})_{z=3} \cdot (dxdy\mathbf{a}_z) \\ &= -\int_0^3 \int_0^2 (D_x)_{x=0} dydz + \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (D_x)_{x=1} dydz - \int_0^3 \int_0^1 (D_y)_{y=0} dxdz + \int_0^3 \int_0^1 (D_y)_{y=2} dxdz \\ &= \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (D_x)_{x=1} dydz \\ &= \int_0^3 \int_0^2 2y dydz = \int_0^3 4 dz = 12 \end{aligned}$$

3.7 벡터연산자와 발산정리

➤ (b) From divergence theorem

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2) = 2y$$

$$\therefore \int_{vol} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} dv = \int_{z=0}^3 \int_{y=0}^2 \int_{x=0}^1 2y dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^3 \int_0^2 2y dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^3 4 dz$$

$$= 12$$