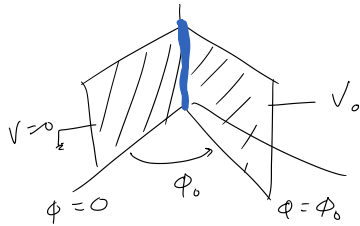


If we are sad, the moon appears sad!

Think What Happen



$$\nabla^2 V = 0 \quad \text{Laplace's equation}$$

$$V = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad \phi = 0$$

$$V = V_0 \quad \text{at} \quad \phi = \phi_0$$

$$V(\phi)$$

$$V = \frac{V_0 \phi}{\phi_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

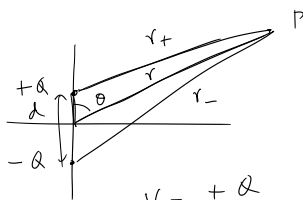
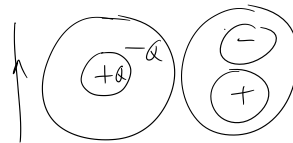
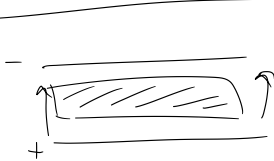
$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Laplace's equation

$$\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

POISSON'S Equation

Electron dipole



$$V = \frac{+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_+} - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_-}$$

$$r_+^2 = r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot r \cdot \frac{d}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$= r^2 + \frac{d^2}{4} - r d \cos \theta$$

$$r_-^2 = r^2 + \frac{d^2}{4} + r d \cos \theta$$

$r \gg d$

$$\frac{1}{r_+} = \frac{1}{\left[r^2 + \frac{d^2}{4} - r d \cos \theta\right]^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left[1 - \frac{d}{r} \cos \theta + \frac{d^2}{4r^2}\right]^{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left[1 + \frac{d}{2r} \cos \theta + \dots\right]$$

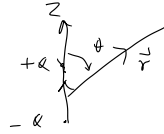
$$\frac{1}{r_-} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{d}{2r} \cos \theta + \dots \right)$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_+} - \frac{1}{r_-} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{d}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$V = \frac{Qd \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

Potential due to a dipole



Dipole moment

$$\vec{p} = Qd\hat{z}$$

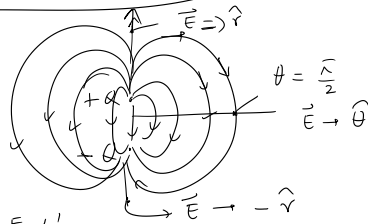
$$V = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$$

$$V = \frac{p \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi} \right)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{p \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(-2)}{r^3} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot p (-\sin \theta) \hat{\theta} + 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} (2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta})$$



Monopole $V \sim \frac{1}{r}, E \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$

Dipole $V \sim \frac{1}{r^2}, E \sim \frac{1}{r^3}$

Quadrupole $V \sim \frac{1}{r^3}, E \sim \frac{1}{r^4}$

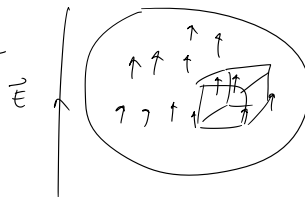
$$\begin{aligned} +Q & \cdot \vec{p} \\ -2Q & \cdot \vec{p} \\ +Q & \cdot \end{aligned}$$

DIELECTRICS

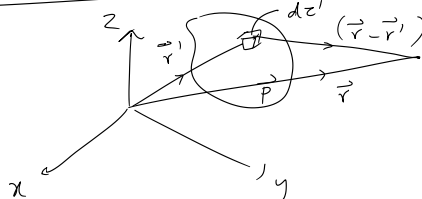
Dipole moment per unit volume

=> POLARIZATION

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\sum \vec{p}_i}{\text{Volume}}$$



Electric field due to a polarized dielectric



$$dV = \frac{\vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r}' \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_{\text{Volume}} \frac{\vec{P} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} dz'$$

$$\frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} = -\nabla \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right)$$

$$\nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \quad \vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}'$$

$$\nabla' \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) = \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \vec{P} \cdot \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) d\tau'$$

$$\boxed{\nabla \cdot (\vec{P} f) = \vec{P} \cdot \nabla f + f \nabla \cdot \vec{P}}$$

$$\nabla' \left(\frac{\vec{P}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) = \vec{P} \cdot \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) + \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \nabla' \cdot \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{P} \cdot \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) = \widetilde{\nabla' \left(\frac{\vec{P}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right)} - \frac{\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

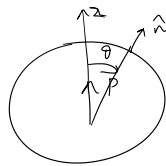
$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \nabla' \left(\frac{\vec{P}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) d\tau' - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau'$$

$$\boxed{V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_S \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dA' + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \frac{[-\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}]}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau'}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\rho d\tau}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} ; \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint \frac{\sigma dA}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$\rho_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} : \text{Bound Volume charge density}$$

$$\sigma_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} : \text{Bound Surface charge density}$$



$$\rho_b = 0$$

$$\sigma_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} = P \cos \theta$$