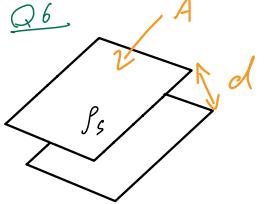


# Parallel Plate Capacitor



## Capacitance

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A [m^2]}{d [m]}$$

C in terms of  $\epsilon_0$ :

$$\frac{A}{d} \epsilon_0$$

A, d,  $\rho_s^{top}$   
gap is air,  
 $\rho_s^{bottom} = -\rho_s^{top}$

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

## Voltage

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} \quad \therefore V = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{\rho_s A}{C}$$

$$Q = \int_S \rho_s dS = \rho_s \cdot A$$

$$V = -\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} \rightarrow |\vec{D}| = \rho_s$$

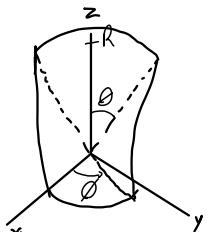
## Force

$$\vec{F} = Q \vec{E} \quad |E| = \frac{\rho_s}{2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = Q |\vec{E}|$$

# Spherical Dielectric

R, θ, φ, E, E



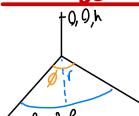
## Simplify $|E|^2$

use trig

## Electrostatic Energy

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \int_V |\vec{E}|^2 dv \quad R^2 \sin \theta dR d\theta d\phi$$

# Charge Density $\rho_s, r, \theta, \phi$



$\vec{r}$  = point of observation =  $r \hat{z}$

$\vec{r}'$  = generic point on source =  $a \hat{r}$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}$$

$$dl' = ad\phi$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho_s (r-r') dl'}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (r-r')^3} \therefore \vec{E} = \frac{2 \rho_s (h \hat{z} - a \hat{r}) ad\phi}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (a^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$$

## Charge Density

$$Q = \int \rho_s dl = \int \rho_s ad\phi = \frac{\rho_s a}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (ah \hat{z} - a^2 \hat{r}) d\phi = \rho_s a x$$

## Net Charge

$$Q_{\text{enclosed}} = Q = \rho_s a x$$

## Field Intensity

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

$$\text{New } \phi \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \phi \hat{x} + \sin \phi \hat{y} d\phi = 0 \quad \therefore \vec{E} = \frac{Q a h}{\epsilon_0 (a^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z}$$

# Generic formulas

$$\int_V dV = R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi d\theta d\phi$$

$$\int_S dA = R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\int_L dl = R d\phi$$

$\vec{r}$  = point of observation

$\vec{r}'$  = generic point on a source

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(\theta \pm \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi \pm \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\cos(\theta \pm \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi \mp \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

# Electric Flux

## Gauss' Law

$$\rho_v = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r D_r) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (D_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (D_z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (B) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (C)$$

## Total Charge

$$Q = \int_V \rho_v dV$$

$$Q = \int \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\phi_2 = \pi$$

$$Q = Q$$

# Potential field

free space:  $\epsilon_0, V$

## Electric field intensity

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \hat{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

## Volume charge density

$$\rho_v = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \epsilon \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r E_r) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (E_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (E_z) \right]$$

## Total charge

$$Q = \int_V \rho_v dV$$

## Work done

$$W = Q \Delta V = Q(V_A - V_B)$$

# Potential field

$V, \epsilon_0$

## Field intensity

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

## Energy stored

$$W_e = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} |E|^2$$

## charge density

$$\rho_v = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

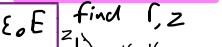
## Equipotential line

$$\text{find } C, Z$$

## Total charge

$$Q = \int_V \rho_v dV$$

$$W = Q(V_A - V_B)$$



## Volume charge density

Gauss' Law

$$\oint_S \vec{D} d\vec{s}' = Q$$

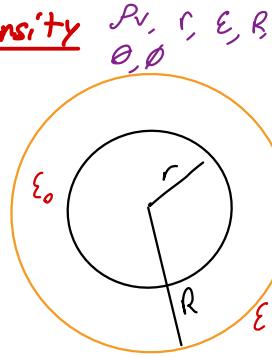
exposed surface      exposed charge

$$D_r 4\pi R^2 = \rho_v \left( \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \right)$$

$$D = \frac{\rho_v R}{3R^2} \hat{R}$$

$$D_R = \rho_v \frac{8}{3}$$

$$D = \frac{8\rho_v}{3R^2} \hat{R}$$



## Electric field intensity

$$\vec{E} = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho_v R}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} \hat{R} \quad R < 2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{8\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} \hat{R} \quad 2 \leq R \leq 4$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{8\rho_v \hat{R}}{3 \cdot 2\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{4\rho_v \hat{R}}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad R > 4$$

## Electric Potential

$$V = - \int_R^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_R^\infty \frac{4\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} dR = \frac{4\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{R} \right]_R^\infty = \frac{4\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0 R}$$

## Polarization vector

$$\vec{P} = X_e \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$= (\epsilon_r - 1) \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$= (\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \vec{E}$$

## Surface charge Density

$$\rho_s, r, \theta, \phi$$

$$\vec{r} - \vec{r}' = h \hat{z} - r \hat{r}$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$$

## Flux

$$\Psi = \frac{Q}{2}$$

## Net charge

$$\Psi = Q$$

$$\Psi = \rho_s \pi (4)^2 = 16\pi \rho_s \quad \text{if } a > 4$$