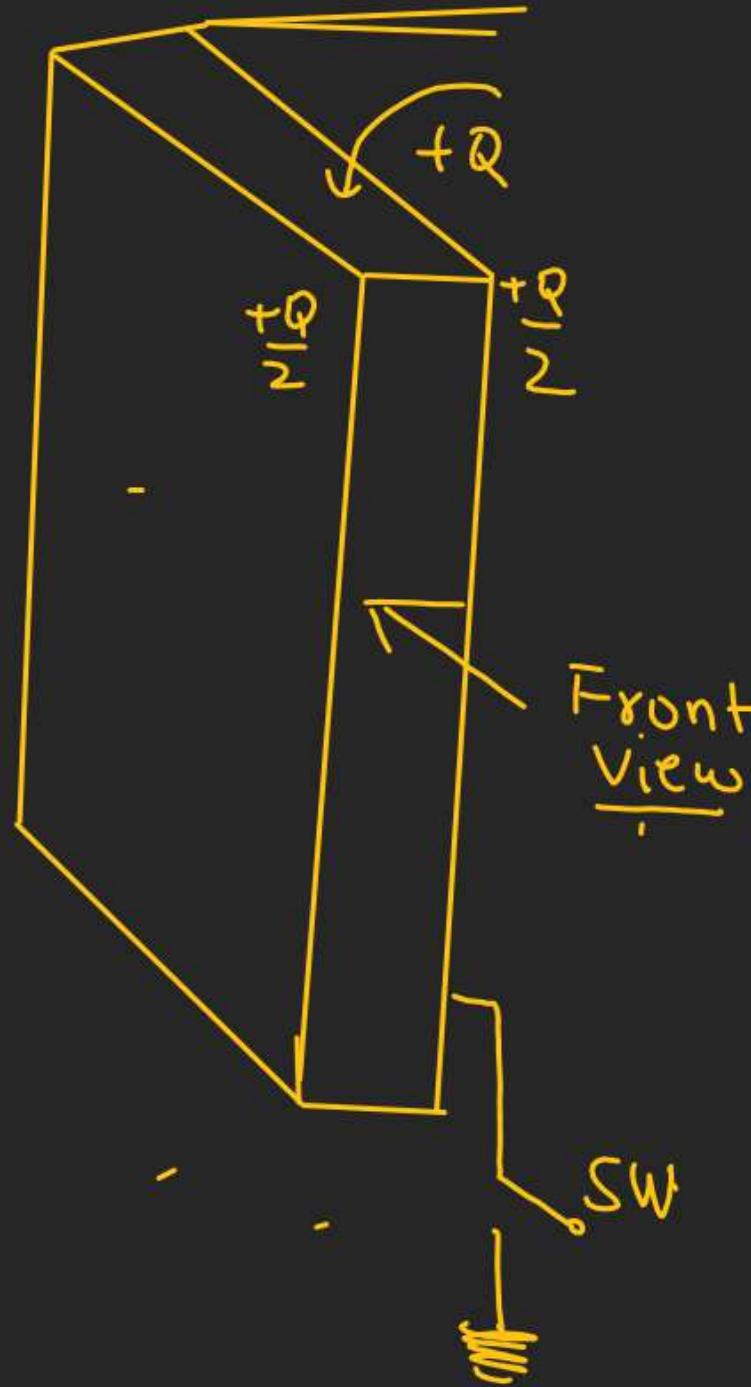


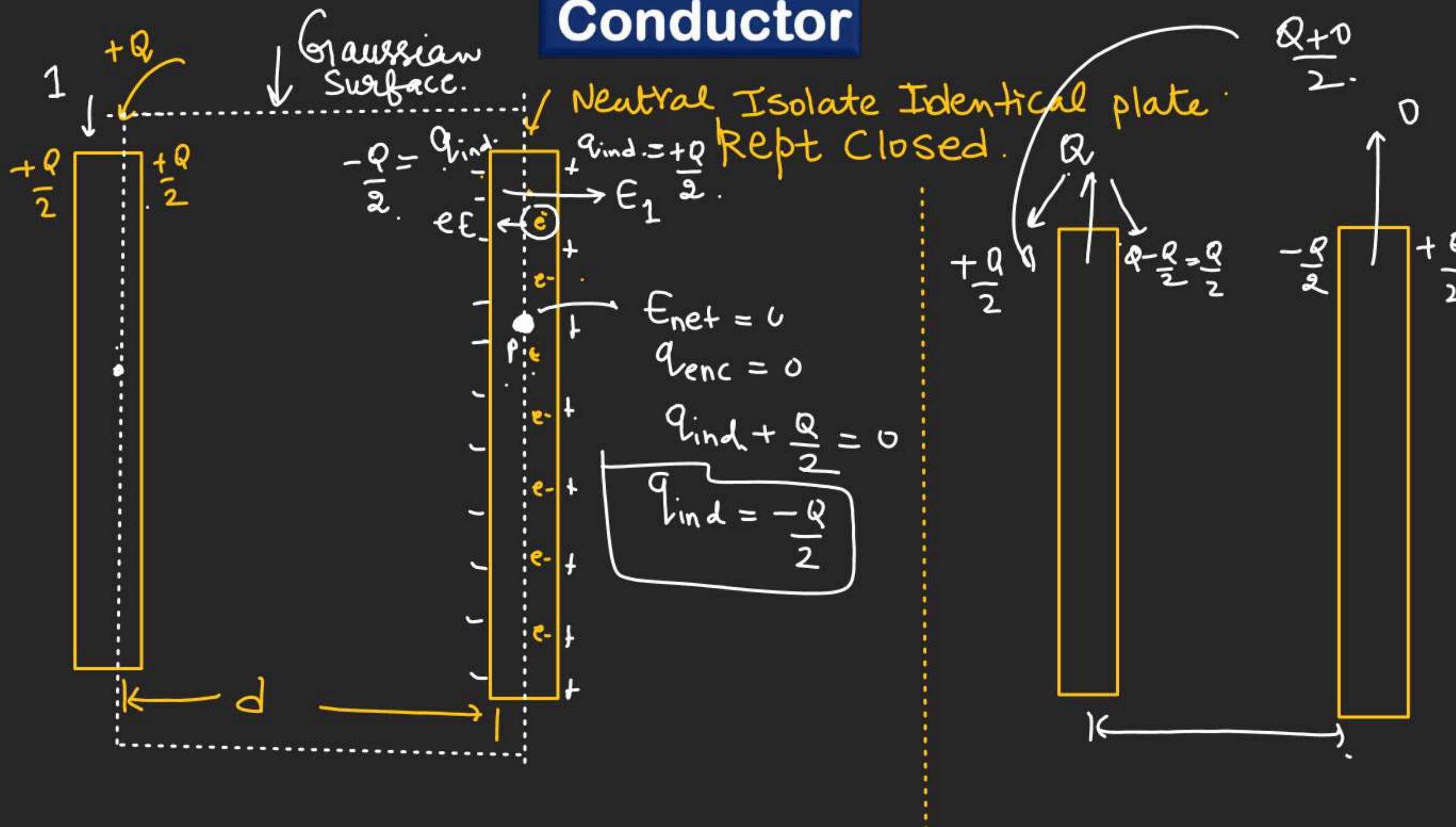
# Conductor

(Q)

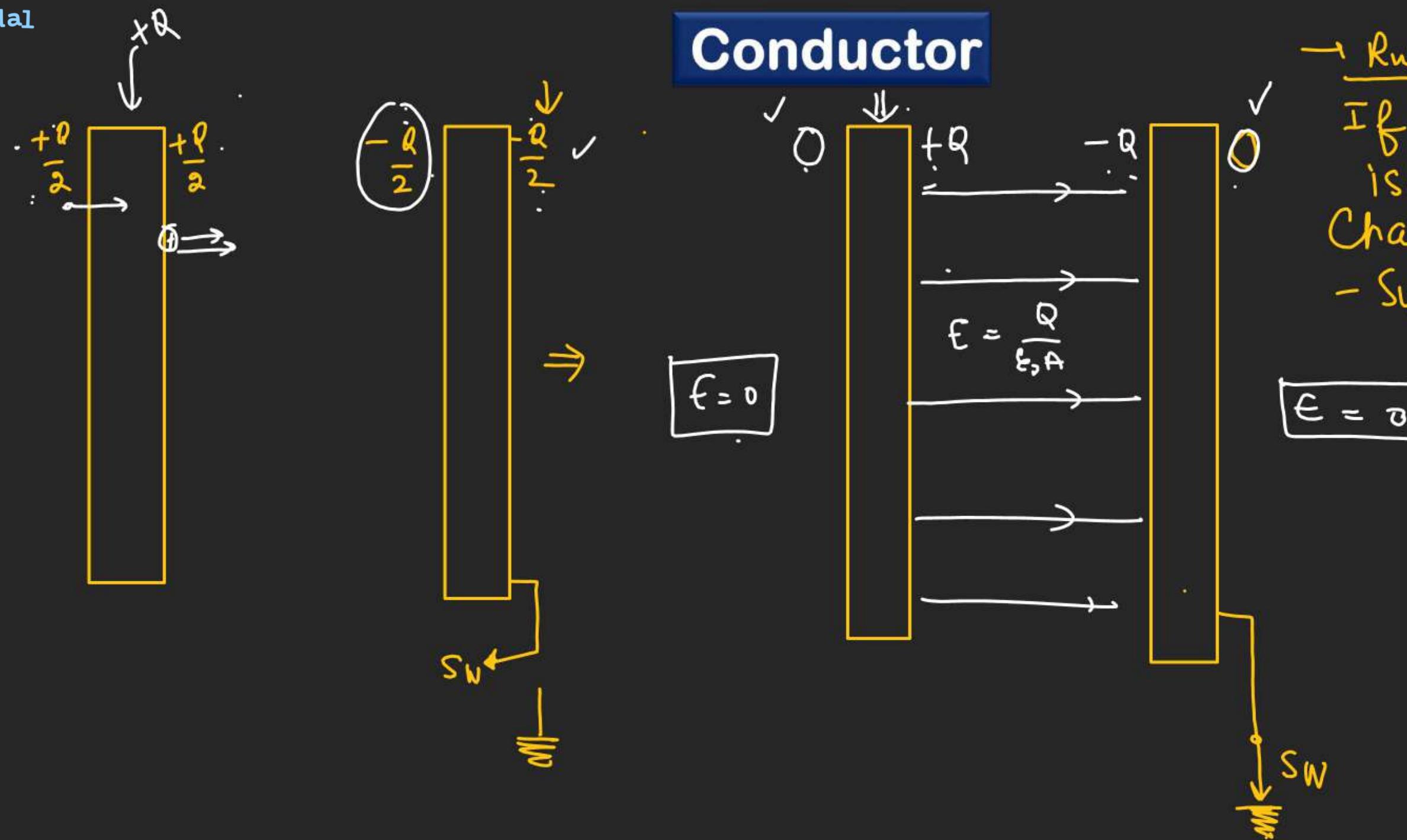
Earthing of a parallel plate Conductors :



# Conductor

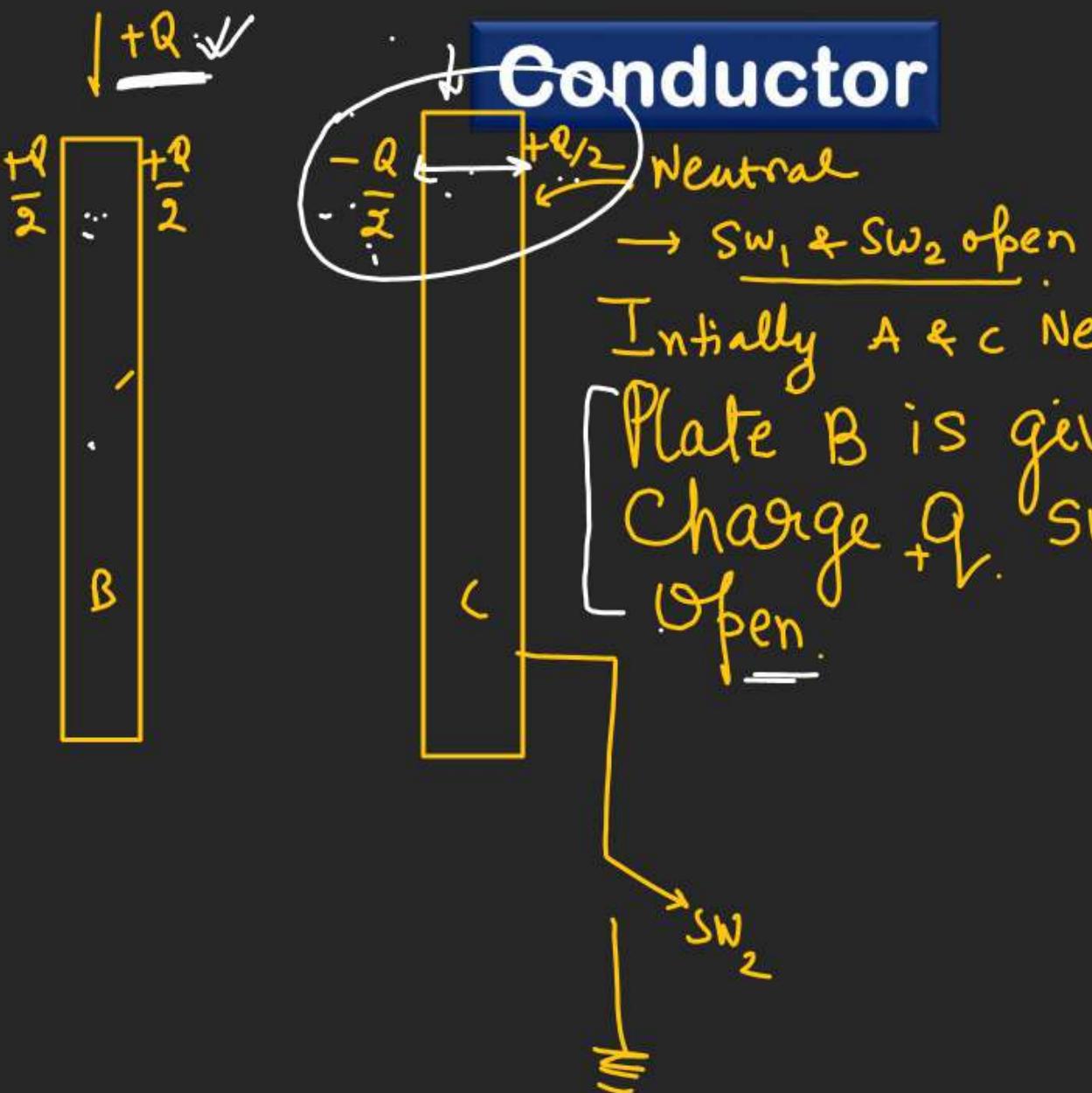
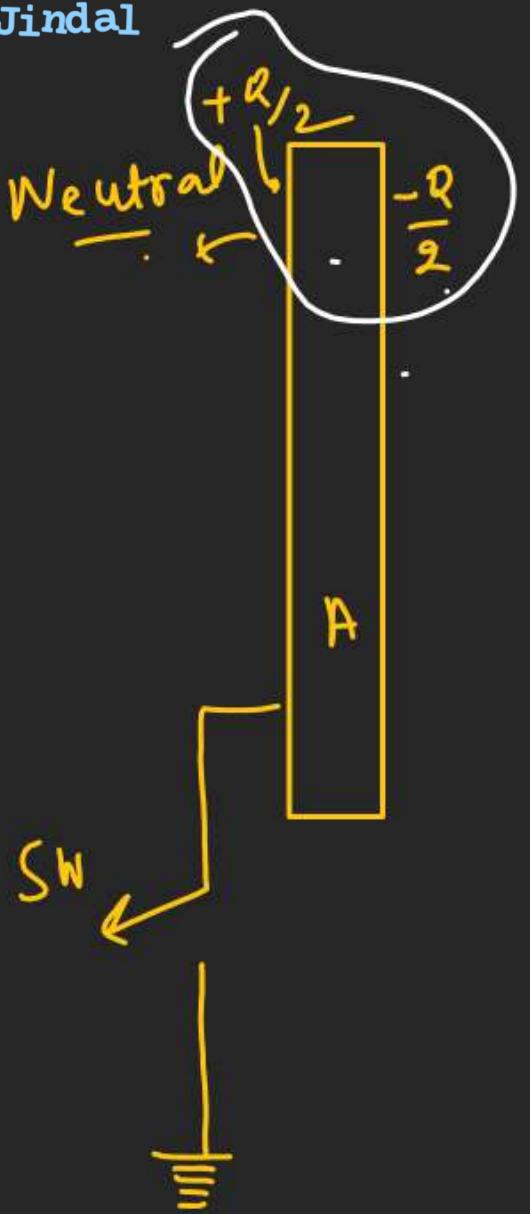


# Conductor



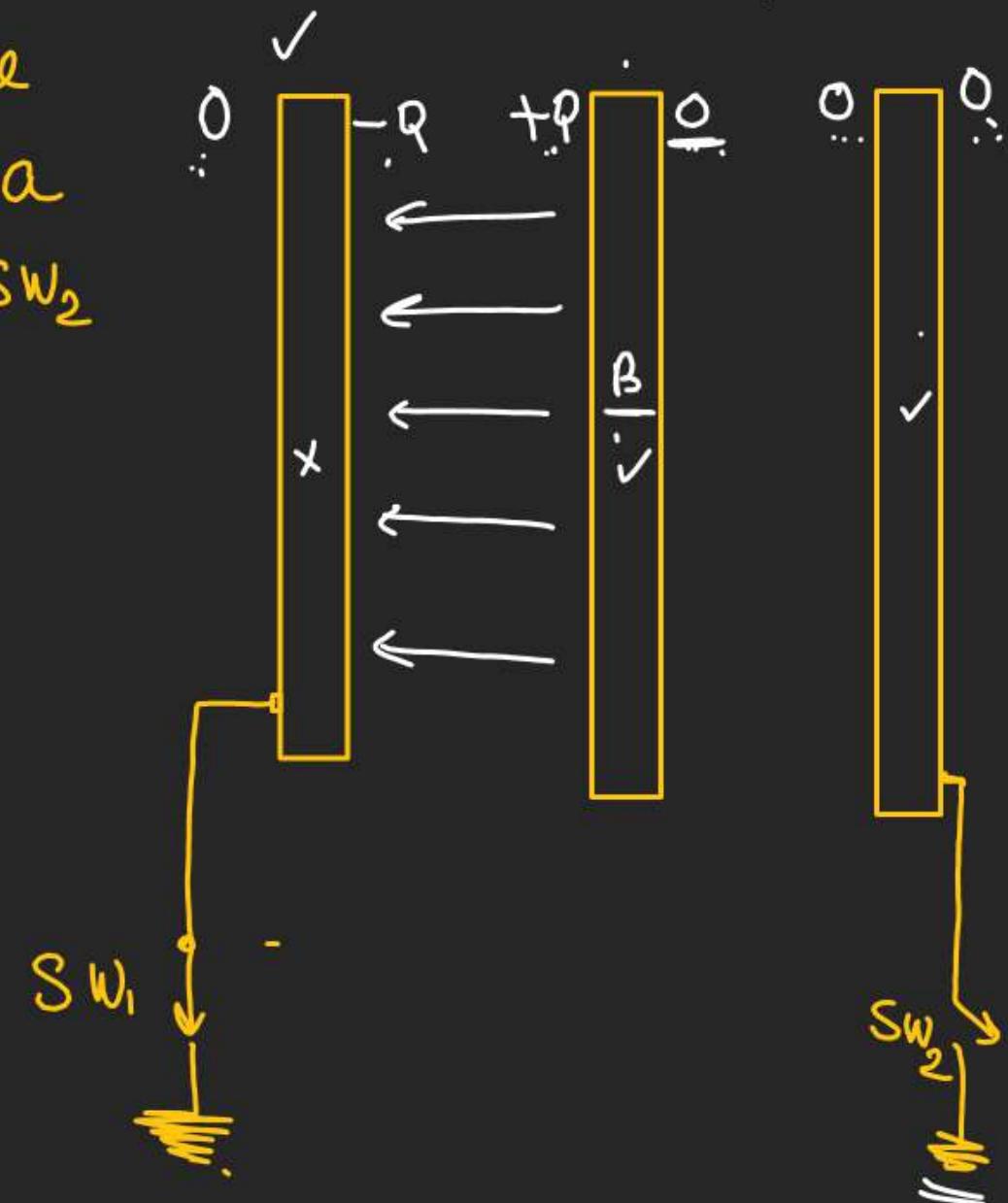
→ Rule

If one of the plate is earthed then Charge on the outer - Surface is zero.

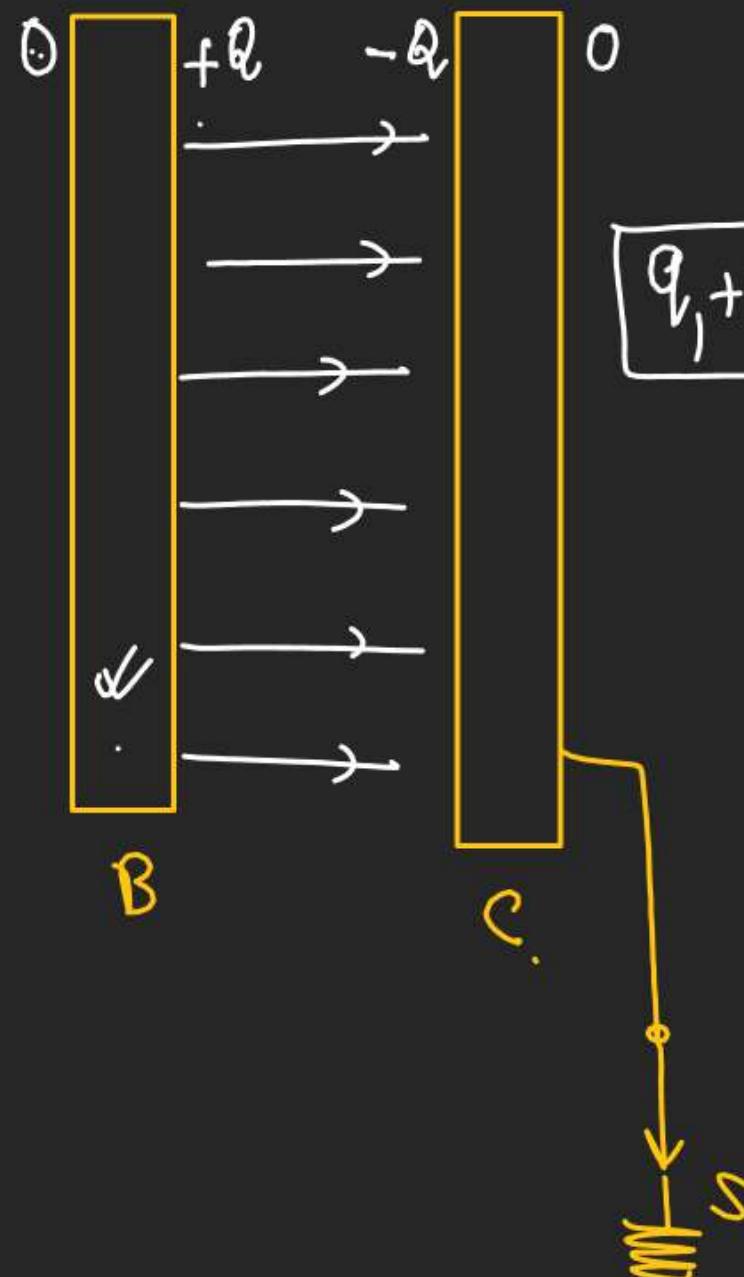


Case-1 :-

SW<sub>1</sub> Closed and SW<sub>2</sub> open



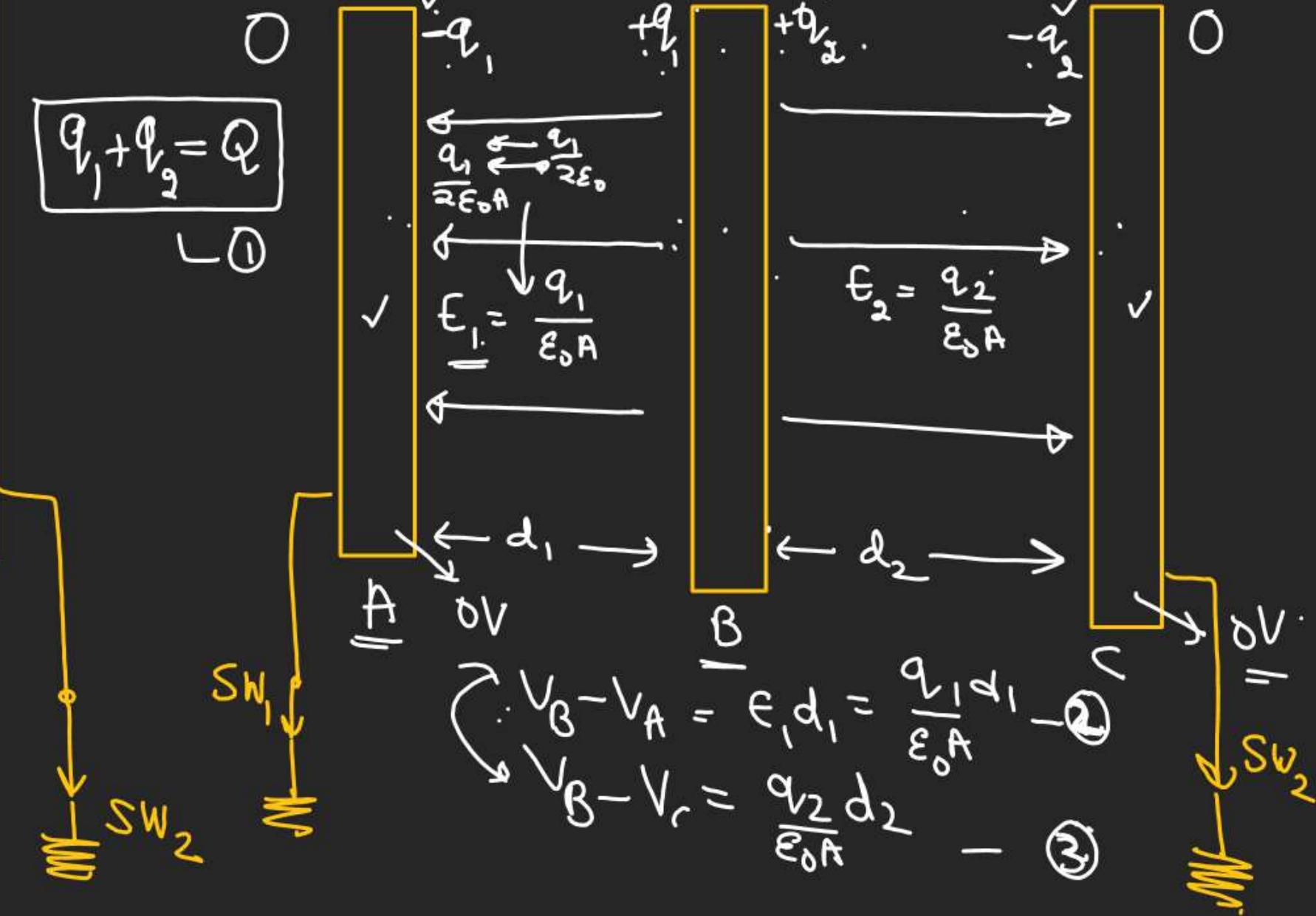
Conc'.  $S_{W_1}$  open and  $S_{W_2}$  closed :-



## Conductor

Conc'.  $S_{W_1}$  and  $S_{W_2}$  closed together :-

$+Q$



# Conductor

$$\begin{aligned} V_B - V_A &= \frac{q_1 d_1}{\epsilon_0 A} \\ V_B - V_C &= \frac{q_2 d_2}{\epsilon_0 A} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} V_C - V_A &= \frac{q_1 d_1 - q_2 d_2}{\epsilon_0 A} \\ Q_1 + Q_2 &= Q \end{aligned}$$

$\hookrightarrow$

$$Q = q_1 d_1 - q_2 d_2$$

$$\hookrightarrow q_2 = \left( \frac{q_1 d_1}{d_2} \right)$$

$$q_1 + \frac{q_1 d_1}{d_2} = Q$$

$$q_1 \left( 1 + \frac{d_1}{d_2} \right) = Q$$

$$q_1 = \frac{Q d_2}{d_1 + d_2}$$

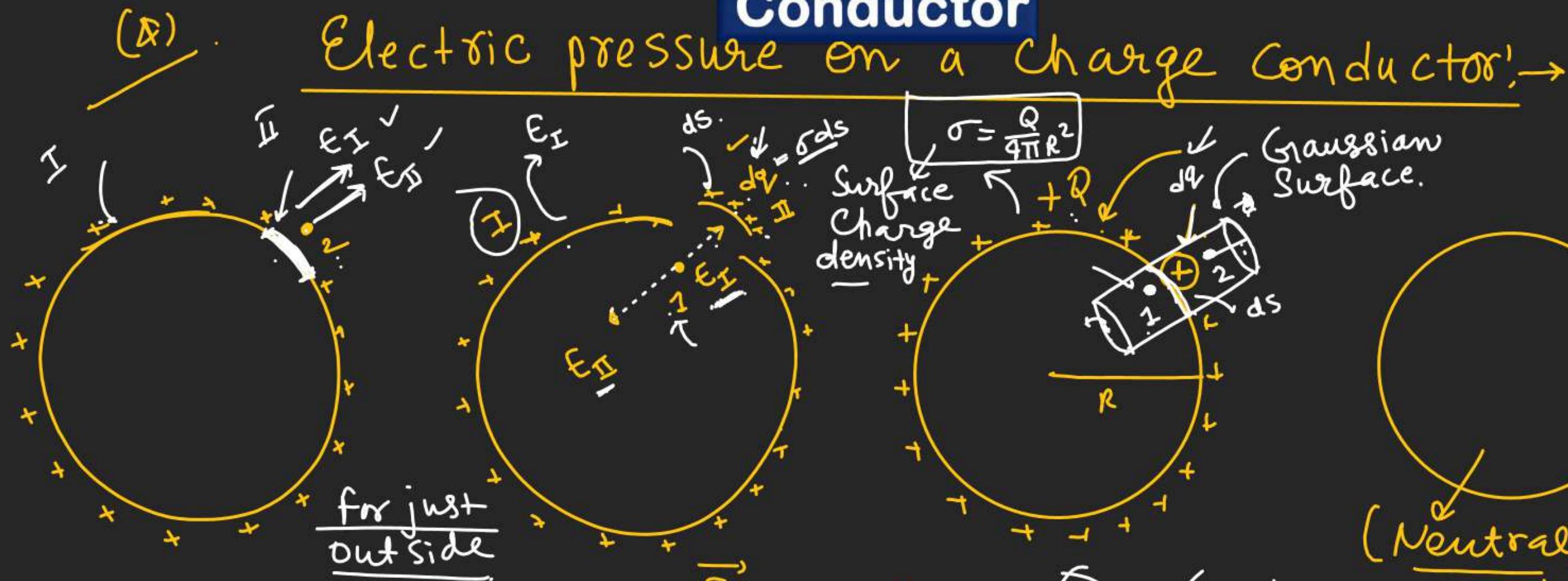
\*\*

$$q_2 = \frac{Q d_1}{d_1 + d_2}$$

✓

✓

# Conductor



$$\cancel{\times} \quad \because \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \epsilon_I + \epsilon_{II}$$

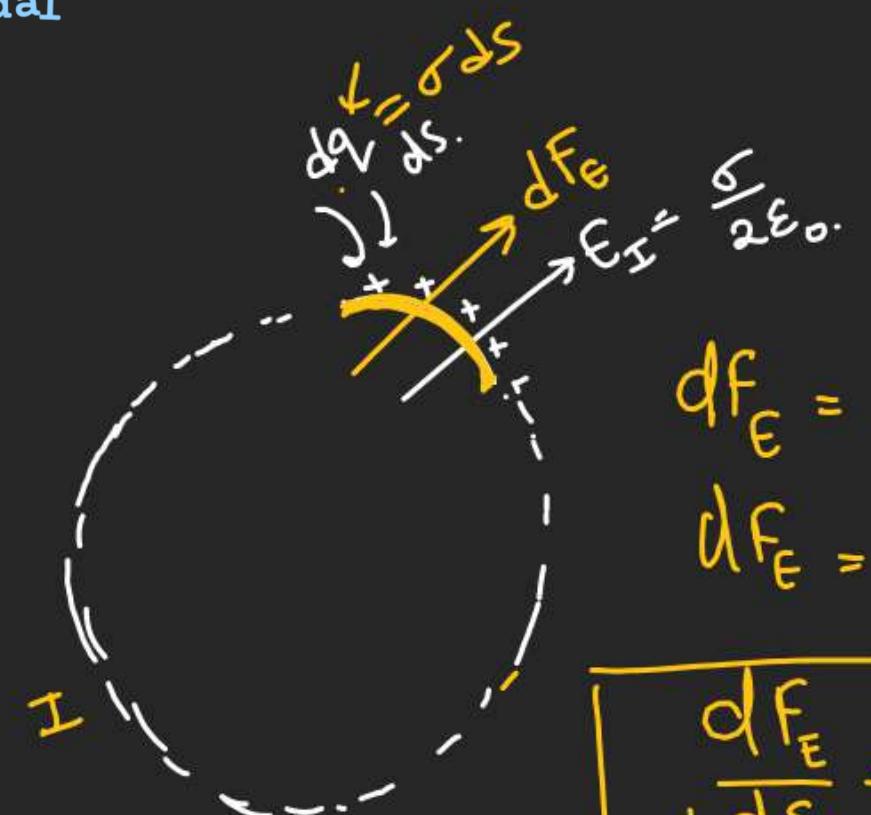
$$\boxed{\epsilon_{II} = \epsilon_I = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{E}_I)_{net} &= 0 \\ \vec{E}_I + \vec{E}_{II} &= 0 \\ \vec{E}_I &= -\vec{E}_{II} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{E}_{net} = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{dq}{\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma \cdot ds}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon_{net} = \left( \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \right)} \quad (1)$$

# Conductor



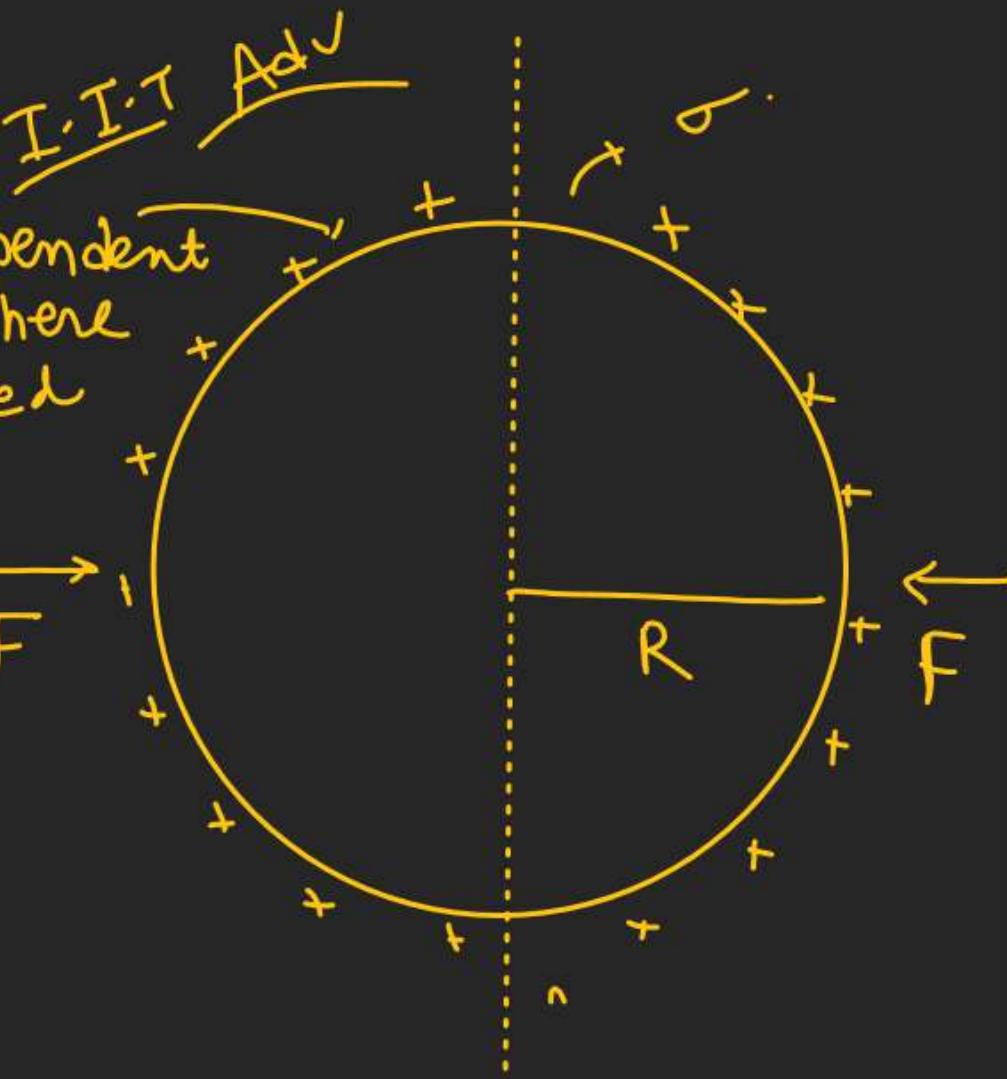
$$dF_E = E_I dq$$

$$dF_E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \times \sigma \cdot (ds)$$

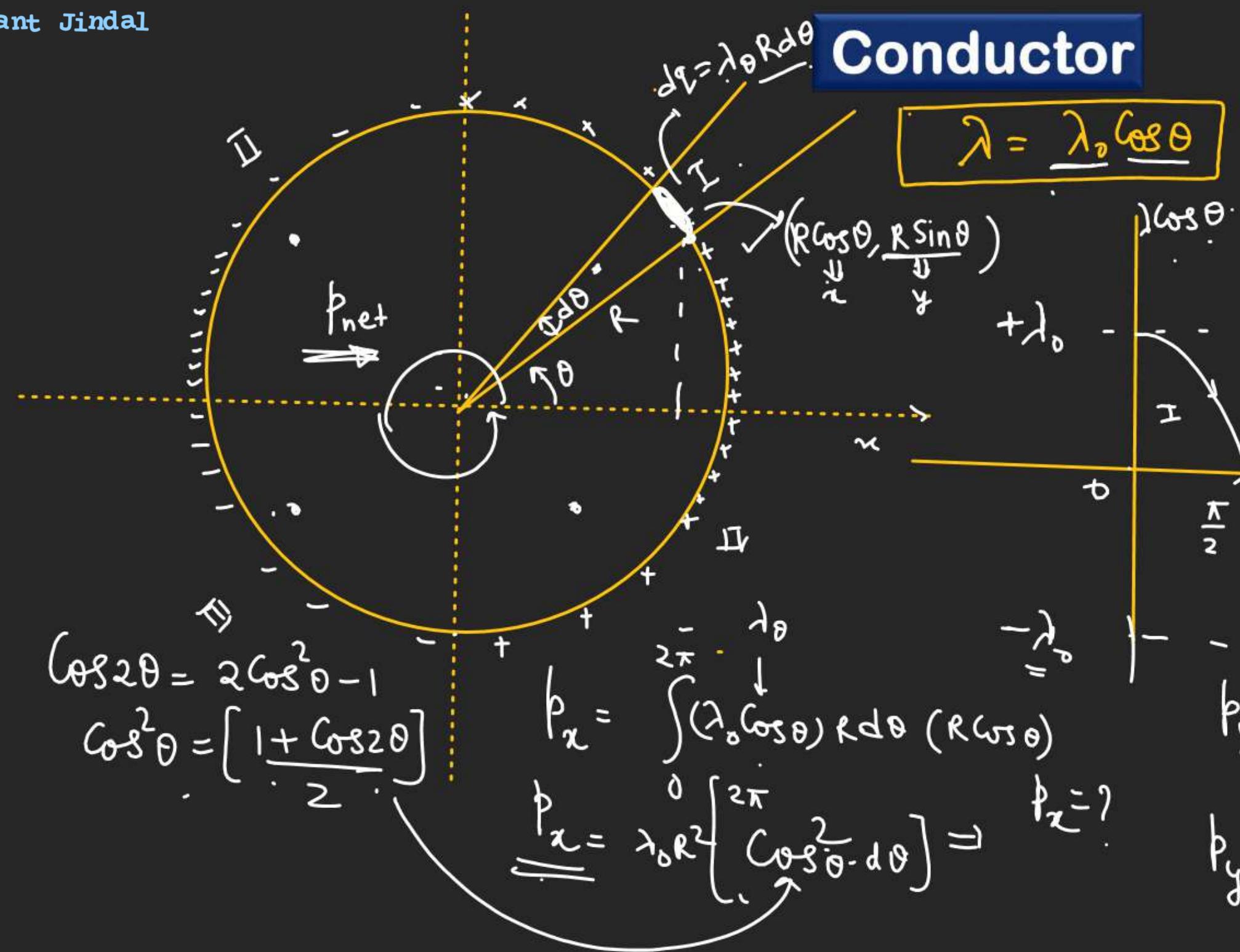
$$\frac{dF_E}{ds} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0}$$

Electrostatic Pressure =  $\frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0}$

I.I.T Adv  
Independent two hemisphere kept closed by applying force F.  
Find F = ??



# Conductor



Dipole Moment = ??

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_x}{p_y} &= \frac{\int dq \cdot x}{\int dq \cdot y} \\ p &= p_x \hat{i} + p_y \hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

Coordinate system with axes x and y.

$p_x = \int_0^{2\pi} (\lambda_0 \cos \theta) R d\theta (R \sin \theta)$

$p_y = \int_0^{2\pi} (\lambda_0 \cos \theta) R d\theta (R \sin \theta)$

$p_y = \frac{\lambda_0 R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\lambda_0 R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta d\theta$