

Electrostatics

ELECTROMAGNETICS

9E EECU103

4

- Coulomb's law
- Gauss' law
- Electrostatic Energy
- Electrostatic Fields in Material
- Capacitance & Capacitors + Electrostatic forces
- Solution of Electrostatic Problems

Coulomb's law

Electric Force

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r^2} \hat{r} [N]$$

Permittivity of free space $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{Nm^2}$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.988 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2}$$

Electric Field

$$\vec{E}(F) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r} [V/m]$$

Work in Electric Field

$$W_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = q \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

Electric Potential

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} [V]$$

$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V \quad (\phi \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0)$$

- (Ex) Consider three point charges located at the corner of a right triangle as shown in a figure, where $q_1 = q_3 = 5.00 \mu C$, $q_2 = -2.00 \mu C$, and $a = 0.100 m$. Find the resultant force exerted on q_2 .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol'n: } \vec{F}_{12} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}^2} \hat{a}_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{(a\sqrt{2})^2} (\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y) \\ &= (0.988 \times 10^9) \frac{(5.00 \times 10^{-6})(-2.00 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.100)^2} \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y) N \\ &= (7.944) (\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y) N. \\ \vec{F}_{23} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_2 q_3}{r_{23}^2} \hat{a}_{23} = (0.988 \times 10^9) \frac{(-2.00 \times 10^{-6})(5.00 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.100)^2} \hat{a}_x = 0.988 \hat{a}_x N \\ \therefore \vec{F}_{\text{net}} &= \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{23} = [-1.084 \hat{a}_x + 7.944 \hat{a}_y] N \end{aligned}$$

- (Ex) Twelve equal charges, q , are situated at the corners of a regular 12-sided polygon.

(a) What is the net force on a test charge Q at the center?

(b) If one of 12 q 's is removed. What is the force on Q ?

Sol'n (a) Principle of superposition

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$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \vec{F}_{\text{net}} &= \sum \vec{F}_{iq} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, 12 \\ \text{Quas } q \text{ อยู่ห่าง } r \text{ ทาง } \hat{a}_r \text{ ไป} \\ \vec{F} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r^2} \hat{a}_r \text{ N. ดูภาพด้านล่าง} \end{aligned}$$

- (Ex) A semicircular line charge is on $z=0$ plane and has the charge density as follows.

$$\text{Semi-circular loop } r=2\text{m} \quad \rho_r(r, \theta) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ nC/m} & ; 0 \leq r \leq 1, \theta = 90^\circ \\ -2 \text{ nC/m} & ; r = 1, -90^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find \vec{E} and V at $(0, 0, z_0)$. Given that $V=0$ at ∞ .

Sol'n 98 Cylindrical Coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} dV_1 &= \frac{dq_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dr_1}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + r_1^2}} \\ V_1 &= \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_1^r \frac{dr_1}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + r_1^2}} \\ &= \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln(r_1 + \sqrt{z_0^2 + r_1^2}) \Big|_1^r \\ &= \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{r_1 + \sqrt{z_0^2 + r_1^2}}{1 + \sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}}\right) V. \\ dV_2 &= \frac{dq_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{-2 \times 10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dr_2}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + r_2^2}} \\ V_2 &= \frac{-2 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \int_1^r \frac{dr_2}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + r_2^2}} = \frac{-10^{-9}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{r_2 + \sqrt{z_0^2 + r_2^2}}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}}\right) V. \\ \therefore V &= \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{-2\pi}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}} + \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{z_0^2 + 1} + 1}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + 1} - 1}\right) \right) V. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[4\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_z \left(\frac{1}{z_0 \sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}} - \frac{22\pi}{(z_0^2 + 1)^{3/2}} \right) \right] V/m$$

Dipole

Dipole moment: $\vec{p} = qd$ (d from \ominus to \oplus)

$$\text{Potential: } V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \frac{dcos\theta}{R}$$

$$\text{Electric field: } \vec{E} = -\nabla V = \frac{qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} (2cos\theta \hat{a}_R + sin\theta \hat{a}_\theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof: } V_{12} &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} \\ V_{12} &= \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} \\ V = V_{12} + V_{23} &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} (R_1 - R_2) \\ \text{if } R \text{ such that } R_1 = R_2 = R, R_3 = R - dcos\theta \\ \therefore V &= \frac{qdcos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \end{aligned}$$

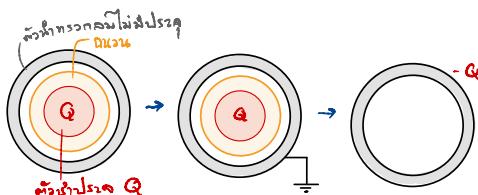
Surface dipole \Rightarrow หา dQ ที่มี dipole ด้วย

A circular disk with the radius of a m. and the thickness of t m. has the uniform charge density $+σ_s$ and $-σ_s$ C/m² at its front and its back surfaces, respectively. Find V and \vec{E} at z m above the disc center. ($\infty \gg t$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol'n: } \text{from } V &= \frac{qdcos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \approx \frac{dQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + t^2)} \\ dV &= \frac{dQ ds \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + t^2)^2} \approx \frac{d(x dz) ds \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + t^2)^2} = \frac{dx dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + t^2)^{3/2}} \\ V &= \frac{dt x}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^t \int_0^a \frac{dz dr dr}{x^2 + t^2} = \frac{xt}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + t^2}} \right) V. \\ \vec{E} &= -\nabla V = \frac{\sigma_s t a^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + t^2)^{3/2}} \hat{a}_x V/m \end{aligned}$$

Gauss' Law (ใน free space)

Faraday Experiment & Flux



เมื่อห้องแม่เหล็กซึ่งมีปól ที่หันเข้าสู่外界 ทำให้เกิดข้อรวม คาดว่าห้องแม่เหล็กจะมี GND หน้าที่เป็นผู้ให้พลังงานแก่ลวดนี้ ดังนั้น กระแสในลวดจะมีทิศทาง $-Q$ ที่หันเข้าสู่外界 นั่นหมายความว่า Q อยู่ด้าน外界 และ $-Q$ อยู่ด้าน內界

$\therefore Q$ อยู่ด้าน外界 ทิศทาง Q อยู่ด้าน外界 ไม่ใช่ด้าน內界 ดังนั้น $-Q$ อยู่ด้าน內界 (ดัง GND)

$$\text{Electric Flux } \Phi_{e,\text{total}} = Q_{\text{encl}} [C]$$

ที่ห้องแม่เหล็ก

$$\text{Electric flux density [C/m²]} \quad \Phi_{e,\text{total}} = \iint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

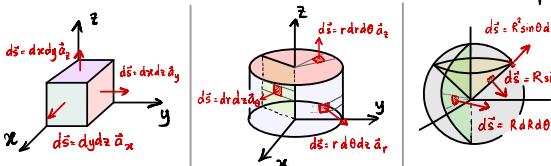
Integral form

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gauss' Law: } \iint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} &= Q_{\text{encl}} \\ \vec{D} &= \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \quad (\text{in free space}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_{\text{encl}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

* กรณีลักษณะ $\vec{E} = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$ กรณีอื่นๆ $\vec{E} = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$

find $d\vec{s}$ ของ Gaussian Surface in Coordinates



The Divergence of \vec{E} :

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{all space}} p(r') \frac{\hat{r}}{r'^2} dr'$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \right) p(r') dr'$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \right) = 4\pi\delta^3(\vec{r})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V 4\pi\delta^3(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}') p(r') dr' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} p(\vec{r}')$$

$$\text{Divergence theorem: } \int_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r})) dr' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V p(\vec{r}') dr' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{encl}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V p(\vec{r}') dr' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{encl}}$$

Divergence theorem:

$$\int_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r})) dr' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V p(\vec{r}') dr' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{encl}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V p(\vec{r}') dr' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{encl}}$$

Ininitely long, straight, uniform line charge

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi\epsilon_0 z^2} \hat{a}_z$$

Infinite planar charge with a uniform surface charge density

- ② A very long hollow cylinder with charge density

$$\rho_v(r) = \begin{cases} \rho_0 \text{ C/m}^3; & 0.25 \text{ m} < r < 0.5 \text{ m} \\ 0 \text{ C/m}^3; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find \vec{E} and V everywhere. Given that $V=0$ V at $r=2\text{m}$.

Soln: Gauss' Law $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{\text{enc}}$

$r < 0.25 \text{ m}$: $Q_{\text{enc}} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \vec{0}$

$0.25 \text{ m} \leq r \leq 0.5 \text{ m}$: $Q_{\text{enc}} = \int_0^L \int_{0.25}^r \rho_v r dr d\theta dz = \rho_0 \pi L (r - \frac{1}{16})$

$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^L \int_0^r D_r r dr d\theta dz \Rightarrow D_r = 2\pi r L$

$\therefore \vec{D} = \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} (r - \frac{1}{16}) \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} (r - \frac{1}{16r})$

$r > 0.5 \text{ m}$: $Q_{\text{enc}} = \int_0^L \int_{0.5}^r \rho_v r dr d\theta dz = \rho_0 \pi L (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16})$

$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = D_r r^2 \pi L \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{3\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0 r} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0 r}$

$$\therefore \vec{E}(r) = \begin{cases} \vec{0} \text{ V/m}; & r < 0.25 \text{ m} \\ \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} (r - \frac{1}{16r}) \text{ V/m}; & 0.25 \text{ m} \leq r \leq 0.5 \text{ m} \\ \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0 r} \text{ V/m}; & r > 0.5 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{V}_A - \nabla \cdot \vec{V}_B = - \int_B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$ $\Rightarrow V_B = 0$ V at $r=2\text{m}$.

$r > 0.5 \text{ m}$: $V - 0 = - \int_2^r \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0 r} \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln(\frac{r}{2}) V_m$

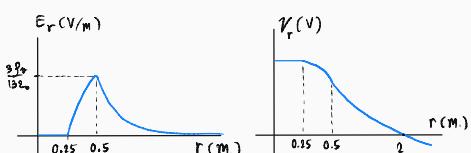
$0.5 \text{ m} \leq r < 0.25 \text{ m}$: $V = - \left[\int_2^{0.5} \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} dr + \int_{0.5}^r \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} (r - \frac{1}{16r}) dr \right]$

$$V = \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln 4 + \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{r^2}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \ln(\frac{16r}{8}) \right]$$

$$V = \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln 4 + \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{16} \ln(2) \right]$$

$$V = \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} + \ln(32) \right] V_m$$

$$\therefore V(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} + \ln(32) \right] V & ; r < 0.25 \text{ m} \\ \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[2 - 8r^2 + \ln(128r) \right] V & ; 0.25 \text{ m} \leq r \leq 0.5 \text{ m} \\ \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln(\frac{r}{2}) V & ; r > 0.5 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$



- ③ Put Q/C charge to the metal sphere of the radius R_0 m. cover the metal sphere with another sphere of the inner radius $2R_0$ m. and the outer radius of $3R_0$ m. The spheres have the same center and are divided by air. Find \vec{D} and V . Given that $V=0$ V at $R=3R_0$.

Soln: Gauss' Law $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{\text{enc}}$

$R < R_0$: $Q_{\text{enc}} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \vec{0}$

$R_0 < R < 2R_0$: $Q_{\text{enc}} = Q \Rightarrow D_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$

$2R_0 < R < 3R_0$: $Q_{\text{enc}} = Q - Q = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{D}_2 = \vec{0}$

$R > 3R_0$: $Q_{\text{enc}} = Q \Rightarrow D_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$

$\therefore \vec{D} = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \hat{r} \text{ C/m}^2; & R < R_0 \\ \vec{0} \text{ C/m}^2; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \vec{D} : \vec{E} = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{r} R \text{ V/m}; & R < R_0, R > 3R_0 \\ \vec{0} \text{ V/m}; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$V = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \vec{V}_B : \vec{V}_B = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{8\pi R_0 \epsilon_0} \text{ V}; & R < R_0 \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi R_0 \epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{2R_0} \right] \text{ V}; & R_0 < R < 2R_0 \\ 0 \text{ V}; & 2R_0 < R < 3R_0 \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi R_0 \epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{3R_0} \right] \text{ V}; & R > 3R_0 \end{cases}$

Graphs: D_R (C/m²) vs R (m) and V_B (V) vs R (m).

- ④ A charge density of $2x \text{ } \mu\text{C/m}^3$ exists in the volume $2 \leq x \leq 4$. Find \vec{D} , \vec{E} and V in all regions. Given that $V=V_0$ at $x=5$

Soln: Gauss' Law $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{\text{enc}}$

$2 \leq x \leq 4$: $V = - \left[\int_2^4 \frac{4\pi D_x}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} dr + \int_4^\infty \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} (r - \frac{1}{16r}) dr \right]$

$$V = \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln 4 + \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{r^2}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \ln(\frac{16r}{8}) \right]$$

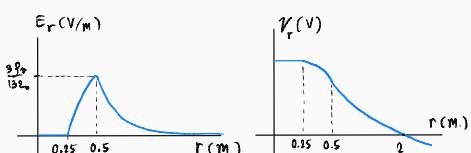
$$V = \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[2 - 8r^2 + \ln(128r) \right] V_m$$

$x < 2 \text{ m}$: $V = - \left[\int_2^x \frac{0.5 \rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} dr + \int_x^{0.5} \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} (r - \frac{1}{16r}) dr \right]$

$$V = \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln 4 + \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{16} \ln(2) \right]$$

$$V = \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} + \ln(32) \right] V_m$$

$\therefore V(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} + \ln(32) \right] V & ; r < 0.25 \text{ m} \\ \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[2 - 8r^2 + \ln(128r) \right] V & ; 0.25 \text{ m} \leq r \leq 0.5 \text{ m} \\ \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln(\frac{r}{2}) V & ; r > 0.5 \text{ m} \end{cases}$



- ⑤ A spherical symmetrical potential distribution is given as

$$\vec{E}(R) = \frac{e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1+2R) \hat{r} \text{ C/m}^2$$

Find the charge distribution which would produce this potential field.

Soln: $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_0$ $\Rightarrow \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

$\rho_0 = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\epsilon_0 e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1+2R) \hat{r} \right) = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left[R^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon_0 e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1+2R) \right) \right]$

$= \frac{1}{R^2} \left[-2\epsilon_0 e^{-2R} (1+2R) + 2\epsilon_0 e^{-2R} \right]$

$= -\frac{\epsilon_0}{R} e^{-2R} \text{ C/m}^3$

At $R=0$, $\rho_0 = 0$

$\vec{D} = \frac{\epsilon_0 e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1+2R) \hat{r} \approx \frac{\epsilon_0 p_0}{R^2} \hat{r}$

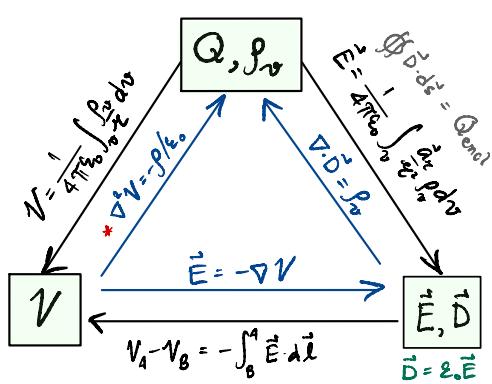
$$p_0 = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\hat{r}}{R^2} = 4\pi R_0 \delta^3(\vec{r})$$

At origin $p_0 = 4\pi R_0 \delta^3(\vec{r})$

$\therefore \text{Amount of charge per unit volume } \rho_0$

$$\rho_0 = -\frac{\epsilon_0}{R} e^{-2R} + 4\pi \epsilon_0 \delta^3(\vec{r}) \text{ C/m}^3$$

* $\nabla^2 V = \nabla \cdot (\nabla V) = -\rho/\epsilon_0$ \Rightarrow Poisson Equation *



► Electrostatic Energy

• Work in Electric Field :

$$W = Q[V_f - V_i] = Q[-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}] \quad (\text{Point Charge})$$

(\rightarrow กรณีที่มีชาร์จเดียว Q ต่อ $d\vec{l}$)

$$W = dq(V_f - V_i) = dq[-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}] \quad (\text{Actual Charge})$$

• Energy of a charge distribution

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Point charges

Continuous Distribution

$$W = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$$

(พลังงานที่ต้องการ)

$$W = \frac{1}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$$

(พลังงานจริง)

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i V(r_i)$$

ศักยภาพรวมตัวนำเมื่อ q_i อยู่

$$\text{ค่าคงต้น}: V(r_i) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_i}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho_v V dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) V dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} dv \right]$$

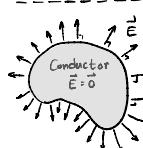
อนุพัฒน์: $R \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \int \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} dv$$

(พลังงานที่ต้องหักห้ามต้องห้าม)

► Electrostatic Fields in Material

• Conductors



- กรณีที่ตัวนำ $\vec{E} = \vec{0}$

- กรณีที่ตัวนำ $\rho = 0$

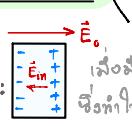
- ประดิษฐ์ตัวนำของตัวนำ

- สนามตัวนำตัวนำตัวนำ (ต้านทาน) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_t = 0 \\ E_n = \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_0} \end{cases}$ Surface charge Density

Conductor → Free electrons

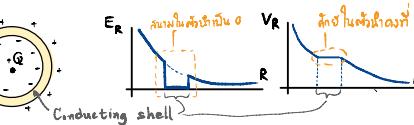
Semiconductor → Holes & Electrons (จะมีไม่กี่ตัวนำตัวนำ)

Dielectric → No free electron

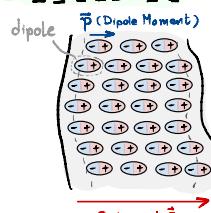


เพื่อสืบทอดภาระตัวนำ e^- ให้ตัวนำได้รับน้ำหนักของสนามน้ำหนัก

ซึ่งทำให้เกิดแรงดันภายในตัวนำ 叫做 ชนวนรวม เมื่อ 0 (ไม่มีตัวนำ)



• Dielectrics → ตัวนำที่มีชาร์จ (free charge) แม่เหล็กสูญเสียไป (Bound charge)



จะมีการเรียงตัวของ \vec{E} ตามแนวโน้มของ \vec{P} 叫做 induced dipole ซึ่งเกิดจากตัวนำที่มีความถาวรส่วนตัวนำ \vec{E} (เรียกว่า permanent dipole moment "electrets")

Polarization vector: $\vec{P} = \lim_{\Delta r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum \vec{p}}{\Delta r}$ [C/m²] \rightarrow Bound Surface Charge Density $\rho_s = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}$

Linear dielectrics $\vec{P} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$ \rightarrow External \vec{E} \rightarrow Bound volume charge density $\rho_{vb} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$

และ $\vec{P} = \rho_s \vec{d}$ \rightarrow ผลรวม: $\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \rho_f$ \rightarrow free charge

Gauss' law $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q/\epsilon_0$

$E_o = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

$E_o = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \rightarrow \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E}$$

Electric flux density / Electric Displacement [C/m²]

Relative Permittivity / Dielectric constant $\epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$

» Dielectric strength: E_{ext} ต้องต้านทานไป (Dielectric breakdown: E_{ext} ต้องต้านทานไปในวัสดุที่ใช้)

• A positive point charge Q is at the center of a spherical dielectric shell of an inner radius R_i and an outer radius R_o . The dielectric constant of the shell is ϵ_r . Determine \vec{E} , V , \vec{D} and \vec{P} .

$$\text{Sol'n: } R_o > R_i : E_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad (\text{From Gauss' law})$$

$$D_r = \epsilon_0 E_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$$

$$P_r = 0$$

$$V_r = 0 : V_{R_i} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_i} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_i}$$

$$D_{R_o} = \frac{Q}{4\pi R_o^2} \cdot \epsilon_r : E_{R_o} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_o^2 \cdot \epsilon_r}$$

$$P_{R_o} = D_{R_o} \cdot \epsilon_r = \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi R_o^2} \right) \frac{\epsilon_r}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$V_{R_o} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_o} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_i} : V_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\left(\frac{1}{R_i} - \frac{1}{R_o} \right) \right]$$

$$R_i < R_o : E_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}, D_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}, P_r = 0$$

$$V_r = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_i} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_o} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_i} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} \right) : V_{R_o} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\left(\frac{1}{R_i} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r R_o} \right) \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \cdot \hat{r}, \text{ outward}$$

$$\vec{D} = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \cdot \hat{r}, \text{ outward}$$

$$\vec{P} = \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \right) \frac{\epsilon_r}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \hat{r}, \text{ outward}$$

$$V_r = \left[\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_i} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r R_o} \right) \right] \cdot \text{outward}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\left(\frac{1}{R_i} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r R_o} \right) \right] \cdot \text{outward}$$

Types of Dielectrics

① Linear: $\vec{P} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

② Homogeneous

ϵ_r นิ่งๆ ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง

Simple medium: linear, homogeneous, isotropic

③ Isotropic

ϵ_r ไม่ต่างกันในทุกทิศทาง

④ Anisotropic

ϵ_r ต่างกันในทุกทิศทาง

Crystals:

- Isotropic: $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy} = \epsilon_{zz}$

- Uniaxial: $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy} > \epsilon_{zz}$

- Biaxial: $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy} < \epsilon_{zz}$

- Tridirectional: $\epsilon_{xx} \neq \epsilon_{yy} \neq \epsilon_{zz}$

• A sphere of radius a carries a polarization $\vec{P}(r) = k \vec{r}$ where k is a constant and \vec{r} is the vector from the center

(a) Calculate the bound charge ρ_b and ρ_{vb}

(b) Find the field inside and outside the sphere.

$$\text{Sol'n: (a)} \quad \rho_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{r}_a = (ka) \hat{r}_a \cdot \hat{r}_a = ka$$

$$\rho_{vb} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\left(\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} R^2 \right) k = -kR$$

$$(b) \text{ Gauss' law: } \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{Inside } (R < a) : Q_{\text{enc}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi R^2 \sin\theta R d\theta d\phi d\theta = -4\pi k a^3$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi R^2 \sin\theta R d\theta d\phi d\theta = E_R \cdot 4\pi R^2 \quad \therefore E_R = -kR/E_0$$

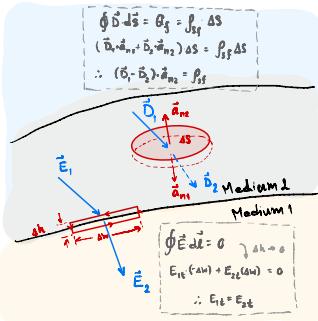
$$\text{Outside } (R > a) : Q_{\text{enc}} = \int_a^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi R^2 \sin\theta R d\theta d\phi d\theta = -4\pi k a^3 + 4\pi k R^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore E_R = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} -kR \hat{r} ; \text{ inside a sphere} \\ \vec{0} ; \text{ outside a sphere} \end{cases}$$

Boundary Condition for Electrostatic Fields

Electrostatic boundary condition និងរឿង

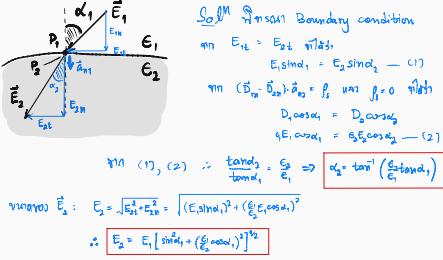


Conductor
 សារធានាអំពីការអនុវត្តន៍របស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន
 ស្ថាបន: $\vec{D} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = \rho_s$ "free surface charge density"
 និង $E_t = 0$
 សូម: $\vec{D}_{\text{inside}} = \vec{0}$

Dielectric
 សារធានាអំពីការអនុវត្តន៍របស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន
 $(\vec{D}_{in} - \vec{D}_{out}) \cdot \vec{n}_2 = \rho_s$ "unit vector in medium 2"
 និង $E_{1t} = E_{2t}$
 នៅក្នុង $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$ $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$
 $\vec{D}_{in} - \vec{D}_{out} = \vec{P}_{in} - \vec{P}_{out}$

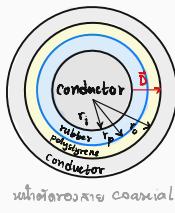
** នៅក្នុង: D_1, E_{1t}, V ដើម្បីក្នុង នោ**

- (ex) Two dielectric media with permittivity ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 are separated by a charge-free boundary as shown in a figure. The electric field intensity in medium 1 at point P₁ has a magnitude E_1 , and makes an angle α_1 with the normal. Determine the magnitude and direction of the electric field intensity at point P₂ in medium 2.



- (ex) When a coaxial cable is used to carry electric power, the radius of the inner conductor is determined by the load current, and the overall size by the voltage and the type of the insulating material used. Assume that the radius of the inner conductor is 0.4 cm and the concentric layers of rubber ($\epsilon_{rr} = 2.2$) and the polystyrene ($\epsilon_{pp} = 2.6$) are used as insulating materials. Design a cable that is to work at a voltage rating of 20 kV. In order to avoid breakdown due to voltage surges caused by lightning and other abnormal external conditions, the maximum electric field intensities in the insulating materials are not to exceed 25% of the dielectric strength. (Dielectric strength of rubber and polystyrene are 2.5×10^6 V/m and 2.0×10^6 V/m respectively.)

Soln



in Gauss' law: និន្ទេសារ long cylindrical conductor.

$$\vec{D} = \frac{\rho_s}{2\pi r} \vec{a}_r \quad \therefore \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\rho_s}{2\pi \epsilon_0 r} \vec{a}_r$$

in និង E នឹង 25% នូវ dielectric strength.

$$\text{Rubber max} = 0.25 \times 2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ V/m} = \frac{\rho_s}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2r_i} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Polystyrene max} = 0.25 \times 2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ V/m} = \frac{\rho_s}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2r_p} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{in (1) } r_i = 0.4 \text{ cm } r_p = 1.54 r_i = 1.54 (0.4 \text{ cm})$$

$$r_p = 0.616 \text{ cm}$$

និង $r_i = 0.4 \text{ cm } r_p = 0.616 \text{ cm}$

$$-\int_{r_i}^{r_p} E_p dr - \int_{r_p}^{r_o} E_r dr = 20000 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{\rho_s}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{rr}} \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_p} \right) + \frac{\rho_s}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{pp}} \ln \left(\frac{r_p}{r_i} \right) = 20000 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{និង } r_i = 0.4 \text{ cm } r_p = 0.616 \text{ cm } r_o =$$

$$\frac{\rho_s}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \cdot 0.25 \times 2.5 \times 10^6 \times 2 \times r_i = 8 \times 10^4 \text{ V}$$

$$(8 \times 10^4) \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{0.616} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (154) \right) = 20000$$

$$\therefore r_o = 0.832 \text{ cm}$$

និង $r_i = 0.4 \text{ cm } r_p = 0.616 \text{ cm}$

$$r_o = 0.832 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{គឺជាការងារក្នុង } r_o = 0.832 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{គឺជាក$$

• Electrostatic forces of an isolated system of bodies.

↳ 98 Principle of virtual displacement → សមិទ្ធផលនៃការផ្តល់បច្ចុប្បន្នទៅសារធំ និងការការសរុបនៃទំនួរទៀត (អវតែនត្រូវដឹងពីលក្ខណៈ) ក្រោម

(1) System of bodies with fixed charge.

(ប្រើរាល់ថា មិនអាចរាយការណ៍ទៅលើបច្ចុប្បន្ន ឬ ទំនួរទៀត)

$$\text{ទំនួរទៀត} \Rightarrow dW_{sys} = F_x \cdot dl$$

$$\text{រាយការណ៍ទៅលើបច្ចុប្បន្ន} \Rightarrow dW_{sys} = -dWe$$

$$\text{Fixed } Q : F_Q = -\nabla We \quad dWe = \nabla We \cdot dl$$

(2) System of bodies with fixed potential.

(ទំនួរទៀត → និងការសរុបនៃទំនួរទៀត)

$$\text{អាសយដ្ឋានប្រើប្រាស់ប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចុប្បន្ន} \Rightarrow dW_{supplied} = VdQ$$

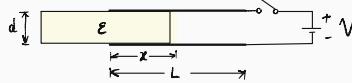
$$\text{អាសយដ្ឋាន} \Rightarrow W_e = \frac{1}{2} QV \Rightarrow dWe = \frac{1}{2} VdQ = \frac{1}{2} dW_{supplied}$$

$$\text{ក្នុងបណ្តុះអាសយដ្ឋាន} \Rightarrow dW_{supplied} = dWe + dW \quad \text{Mechanical work}$$

$$dWe = dWe + F_p \cdot dl \quad dW = F_p \cdot dl$$

$$\vec{F}_p = \nabla We \quad \text{Fixed } V$$

Ex A parallel-plate capacitor of width w , length L , and separation d has a solid dielectric slab of permittivity ϵ in the space between the plates. The capacitor is charged to a voltage V_0 by a battery, as shown in a figure. Assuming that the dielectric slab is withdrawn by the position shown, determine the force acting on the slab



(a) with a switch closed,

(b) after the switch is first opened.

Soln និង dielectric slab ជាបន្ទាន់ខ្លះ និងការសរុបនៃទំនួរទៀត

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 w}{d} + \frac{\epsilon_0 (L-x)}{d} w = \frac{(\epsilon_0 + (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)x)}{d} w$$

(c) Closed switch $\Rightarrow V = V_0$ (constant)

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\epsilon_0 + (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)x)}{d} w V^2$$

$$\text{Fixed } Q : F_Q = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{(\epsilon_0 + (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)x)}{d} w V^2 \right)$$

$$\text{Fixed } V : F_V = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_e = \frac{V_0^2 w}{2d} (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)$$

$$F_{Qx} = \frac{V_0^2 w}{2d} (\epsilon - \epsilon_0)$$

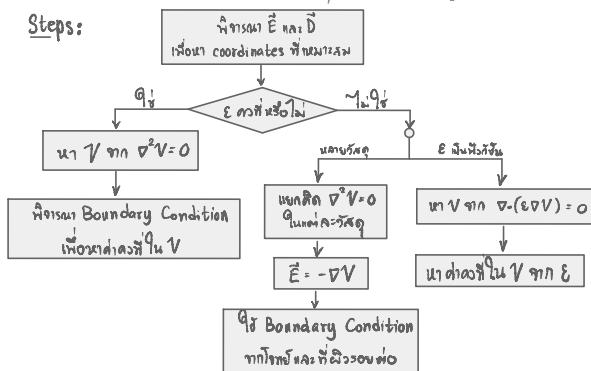
► Solution of electrostatic problems

• Poisson & Laplace Equation

$$\text{ការ } \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon} \quad \text{ឬ } \vec{E} = -\nabla V \quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla V) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon} \quad \boxed{\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}} \quad \text{Laplacian: } \nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \square) \quad \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \quad \boxed{\nabla^2 V = 0} \quad \text{(Poisson Eq.)} \quad \text{(Laplace Eq.)}$$

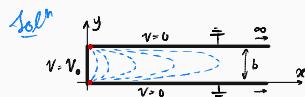
** ឲ្យបានការប្រើប្រាស់ Laplace Eq. ក្នុងវិភាគ និងវិវាទការណ៍ ឲ្យបានការប្រើប្រាស់ Boundary Condition នៃការប្រើប្រាស់

Steps:



Uniqueness Theorem: និង Poisson (+Laplace) Eq. និងការសរុបនៃទំនួរទៀត
Boundary Condition ឱ្យយើង

Ex Two grounded, semi-infinite, parallel-plane electrodes are separated by a distance b . A third electrode perpendicular to and insulated from both is maintained at a constant potential V_0 . Determine the potential distribution in the region enclosed by the electrodes



Boundary conditions:

$$V(x,y) = V_0, \quad V(x \rightarrow \pm \infty, y) = 0$$

$$V(x,0) = V(x,b) = 0$$

$$\text{ដើម្បី } \nabla^2 V = 0 : \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\text{ហើយ } V = X(x)Y(y) \text{ និង } Y(y) \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + X(x) \frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$\text{នៅពី } \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = \text{constant} \quad (*)$$

នៅពី (1) គឺនិង Boundary Condition

ហើយ constant = k^2 និង λ

$X(x) = Ae^{kx} + Be^{-kx}, \quad Y(y) = C\cos\lambda y + D\sin\lambda y$

$$\text{ដើម្បី } V(x,y) = (Ae^{kx} + Be^{-kx})(C\cos\lambda y + D\sin\lambda y)$$

$$-\infty \rightarrow 0, \quad V = 0 : A = 0$$

$$-V(x,0) = 0 : C = 0$$

$$-V(x,b) = 0 : \sin(kb) = 0 \rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{b} \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$

$$V(x,y) = BD e^{-ky} \sin(n\pi y/b)$$

$$V(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} BD_n e^{-n\pi y/b} \sin(n\pi y/b)$$

$$\text{ដើម្បី } V(x,y) = V_0 \Rightarrow BD_n = V_0$$

$$V_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} BD_n \sin(n\pi y/b), \quad 0 < y < b$$

Fourier series in $0 < y < b$ និង

$$\alpha_n = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b V_0 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) dy = \frac{2}{b} \left(\frac{V_0}{n\pi} \right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) \right)_0^b = \frac{4V_0}{n\pi} \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{n\pi b}{b}\right) \right) = \frac{4V_0}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi)$$

$$\therefore V(x,y) = \frac{4V_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} e^{-n\pi y/b} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

Ex An infinite conducting cone of half-angle α is maintained at potential V_0 and insulated from a grounded conducting plane, as shown in a figure. Determine

(a) the potential distribution $V(\theta)$ in the region $\alpha < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(b) the electric field density in the region $\alpha < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(c) the charge densities on the cone surface and plane.

$$\nabla^2 V(\theta) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$$

$$\sin\theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = A \quad (\text{constant})$$

$$V(\theta) = A \cos\theta + B$$

$$V(\theta) = A \ln r \cos\theta + B + C$$

$$V(\theta) = A \ln r \tan\frac{\theta}{2} + B$$

$$\text{ដើម្បី } V(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$V(\theta) = A_0 \frac{r}{\ln(r/\sqrt{2})}$$

$$\therefore V(\theta) = \frac{A_0}{\ln(\tan\frac{\theta}{2})}$$

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

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(A_0 \frac{r}{\ln(r/\sqrt{2})} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{A_0}{r^2 \ln^2(r/\sqrt{2})} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{A_0}{r^2 \ln(r/\sqrt{2})} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{A_0}{r^2 \ln^2(r/\sqrt{2})} \hat{r}$$

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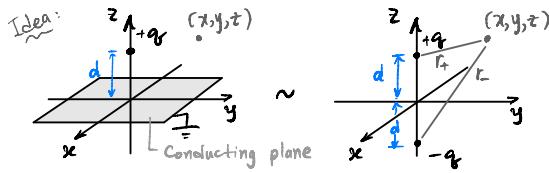
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The method of images

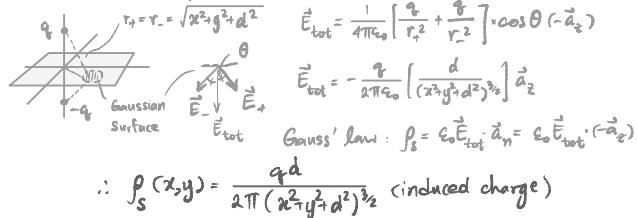


$$V(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2}} - \frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z+d)^2}} \right]$$

* Laih: $z > d$ minh (kieu conducting plane)

theo tinh le vong Boundary Condition has Uniqueness theorem

in induced charge on plane



$$\therefore \rho_s(x, y) = \frac{qd}{2\pi(x^2 + y^2 + d^2)^{3/2}}$$

- (2) A point charge q is situated a distance a from the center of a grounded conducting sphere of radius r ($a > r$). Find the potential outside the sphere and the induced surface charge on the sphere.

Soluon:

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{r+a} + \frac{q'}{r-b} \right] = 0 \rightarrow (r+a)q' = -(r+b)q \quad (1)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{a+r} + \frac{q'}{r-b} \right] = 0 \rightarrow (a+r)q' = -(r-b)q \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2): 2aq' = -2rq \quad \text{mu } q' \neq 0 \text{ (1): } r^2a = ar + ab$$

$$\therefore q' = -\frac{r}{a}q \quad \therefore b = \frac{r^2}{a}$$

$$\therefore V(R) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{R-a} + \frac{q}{R-b} \right], \quad R = \sqrt{a^2 + 2Ra\cos\theta}$$

$$V(R, \theta) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{(R^2a^2 - 2Ra\cos\theta)^{1/2}} - \frac{(r/a)q}{(R^2 + (\frac{r^2}{a})^2 - 2(\frac{r^2}{a})\cos\theta)^{1/2}} \right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{(R^2a^2 - 2Ra\cos\theta)^{1/2}} - \frac{(r^2/a^2 - 2a\cos\theta)^{1/2}}{(R^2 + r^2 - 2a\cos\theta)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$\therefore V(R, \theta) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(R^2a^2 - 2Ra\cos\theta)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(R^2 + (R/r)^2 - 2R\cos\theta)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$\text{Soluon: } P_{\text{induced}} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left[\frac{q}{R-a} \right] = -\frac{q}{(R-a)^2} \vec{a}_R \quad (\text{mu } p_i = -\nabla V_i \text{ da})$$

$$P_{\text{induced}} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r^2a^2 - 2a\cos\theta}{(R^2 + (\frac{r^2}{a})^2 - 2(\frac{r^2}{a})\cos\theta)^{1/2}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r^2a^2 - 2a\cos\theta}{(R^2 + (\frac{r^2}{a})^2 - 2(\frac{r^2}{a})\cos\theta)^{1/2}} \right)^2 \right] \Big|_{R=r}$$

$$= -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r^2a^2 - 2a\cos\theta}{(R^2 + (\frac{r^2}{a})^2 - 2a\cos\theta)^{1/2}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r^2a^2 - 2a\cos\theta}{(R^2 + (\frac{r^2}{a})^2 - 2a\cos\theta)^{1/2}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\therefore P_{\text{induced}} = \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left(\frac{a^2 r^2}{(R^2 + a^2 - 2a\cos\theta)^{3/2}} \right)$$

Additional Problems

- (1) A uniformly charged cylindrical shell of inner radius r_1 and outer radius r_2 has a uniform volume charge density $\rho_0 = r^2 C/m^3$.

- inner radius r_1 : $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \phi < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]
- outer radius r_2 : $a < r < b$ [m], $\pi < \phi < 1.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

then $V(r, \theta, z)$, $\vec{E}(r, \theta, z)$ in Cartesian Coordinates also $V = 0$ at $r = 0$

Soluon: \vec{E} and V are constant in cylindrical coordinates;

$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dr}{r^2} d\phi dz \quad \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dr}{r^2} \vec{a}_r$$

$$\text{then } V(r, \theta, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_a^b \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r \frac{dr}{r^2} d\phi dz + \int_b^r \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^b \frac{dr}{r^2} d\phi dz \right] V.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_0^r \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \frac{1}{r^2} dr d\phi dz + \int_a^r \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^b \frac{1}{r^2} dr d\phi dz \right] V.$$

$$V(r, \theta, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{b+\sqrt{b^2+z^2}}{a+\sqrt{a^2+z^2}} \right) V. \quad (\text{tinh z minh: } z_{\text{cylinder}} = z_{\text{cylindrical}})$$

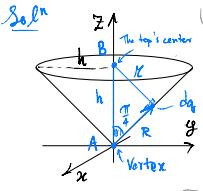
Soluon: $\vec{E} = -\nabla V$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{b+\sqrt{b^2+z^2}}{a+\sqrt{a^2+z^2}} \right) \right] \vec{a}_z \quad V/m$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{b+\sqrt{b^2+z^2}} \times \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{b^2+z^2}} - \frac{1}{a+\sqrt{a^2+z^2}} \times \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{a^2+z^2}} \right\} \vec{a}_z \quad V/m$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{a^2+z^2+a/\sqrt{a^2+z^2}} - \frac{1}{b^2+z^2+b/\sqrt{b^2+z^2}} \right] \vec{a}_z \quad V/m.$$

- (2) A conical surface carries a uniform surface charge ρ_s . The height of the cone is h , and is a radius of the top. Find the potential difference between the vertex and the center of the top of this cone.



using spherical coordinates

$$\text{now! } dq = \rho_s R \sin\theta \frac{1}{4} R dR d\theta$$

$$dz = \sqrt{R^2 + h^2 - 2Rh\cos\theta} = \sqrt{R^2 + h^2 - 2Rh}$$

$$\text{in A (Vertex): } dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{R}$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^h \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{2} R^2 \rho_s R dR d\theta dz = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$V_B: dV_B = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{R}$$

$$V_B = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^h \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{2} R^2 \rho_s R dR d\theta dz = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\ln \left(\frac{R}{R-h} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{R}{R+h} \right) \right]$$

$$V_B = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{R+h}{R-h} \right) = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{R+h}{R-h} \right) - C$$

$$V_B = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{R+h}{R-h} \right) = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{R+h}{R-h} \right) - C$$

$$\therefore V_A - V_B = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \left[1 - \ln \left(\frac{R+h}{R-h} \right) \right]$$

$$\approx 0.1186$$

- (3) Find the potential on the axis of a uniformly charged solid cylinder a distance z from center. The length of cylinder is L , its radius is R , and the charge density is ρ_0 . Then calculate the electric field at this point. (Assume that $z \gg L$)

Soluon: 98 cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, h)

$$\text{ring! } dq = \rho_0 r dr d\theta dh \quad \text{dV} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dr}{r^2} d\phi dh$$

$$z = \sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{\rho_0 r dr d\theta dh}{\sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot (2\pi) \int_0^L \int_0^R \frac{r dr dh}{\sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \int_0^R \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2} - (z-h) \right) dr dh$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \int_0^R \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2} + h - z \right) dr dh$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \int_0^R \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2} + h - z \right) dr dh$$

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