

Boundary condition for lossy dielectrics

$$\begin{aligned} J_{in} &= J_{2in} \\ \sigma_1 E_{in} &= \sigma_2 E_{2in} \quad (\vec{D}_{in} - \vec{D}_{2in}) \cdot \hat{n}_{in} = \rho_s \\ \rho_s &= (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_{in}) \cdot \hat{n}_{in} + \rho_s' \end{aligned}$$

medium 2

$\rho_s' = \rho_s (\epsilon_1 \vec{E}_{in} - \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_{2in}) \cdot \hat{n}_{in}$

$\rho_s \approx \rho_s (\epsilon_1 \vec{E}_{in}) \cdot \hat{n}_{in}$

Ex An emf V is applied across a parallel plate capacitor of area S . The space between the conducting plates is filled with two lossy dielectrics of thicknesses d_1 and d_2 , permittivities ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 , and conductivities σ_1 and σ_2 , respectively. Determine the current density between plates, the electric field in both dielectrics, and the surface charge densities on the plates and at the interface.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solt: } & \vec{J} = \sigma_1 \vec{E}_1 = \sigma_2 \vec{E}_2 \\ \therefore \vec{E}_1 &= \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 d_1} V \hat{n}_{in} \\ [V_m] \vec{J}_m = \vec{J}_2 &= \rho_s \hat{n}_{in} \\ \therefore \vec{E}_2 &= \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 d_2} V \hat{n}_{out} \\ [V_m] \vec{J}_m = \vec{J}_2 &= -\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 d_2} V \hat{n}_{out} \\ \therefore \rho_s &= \frac{(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 / (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)) V}{d_1 d_2} \end{aligned}$$

lossy dielectrics $(\vec{D}_{in} - \vec{D}_{2in}) \cdot \hat{n}_{in} = \rho_s$ $\therefore \rho_{si} = \frac{(\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 / (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)) V}{d_1 d_2} [C/m^2]$

Resistance Calculations

• មិនត្រូវគិតទៅស្ថិត Resistance នូវ Capacitance (Lossy Dielectrics)

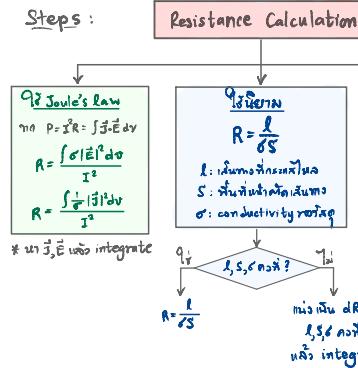
$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\phi D \cdot d \vec{E}}{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}} = \frac{\phi \epsilon \vec{E} \cdot d \vec{E}}{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}} \\ R &= \frac{V}{I} = \frac{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}}{\sigma \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}} = \frac{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}}{\sigma \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}} \end{aligned}$$

$RC = \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}$

(Two conductors in lossy dielectric medium)

• នីរណានុវត្តមាគម (Resistance)

Steps :



Additional Problems

① Assuming S to be the area of the electrodes in the space-charge-limited vacuum diode in a figure, find

- $V_{(g)}$, $\vec{E}_{(g)}$ within the interelectrode region,
- the total amount of charge in the interelectrode region,
- the total surface charge on the cathode and anode,
- the transit time of an electron from the cathode to anode with $V_0 = 200$ V, and $d = 1$ cm.

Solt: (a) Gauss's law (no flux through ex.)

$$\frac{dV}{dy} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}(m)^{1/2}}{3d} V^{3/2}$$

$$\int_0^{V(g)} dV = \int_0^{V_0} -\frac{2\sqrt{2}(m)^{1/2}}{3d} dy$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(V(g))^3 = 2\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{m}{3d}\right)^{1/2} V^3$$

$$V(g) = \left(\frac{3d}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{m}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{1/3} V^3$$

unidi $J = \frac{q_0}{d^2} \left(\frac{2e}{m}\right)^{1/2} \rightarrow V(g) = V_0 \left(\frac{y}{d}\right)^{3/2}$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V \Rightarrow \vec{E}_{(g)} = -\frac{2V_0}{3d} \left(\frac{y}{d}\right)^{1/2} \hat{y}$$

(b) Gauss's law: $Q_{out} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$

$Q_{out} = \epsilon_0 E_{(g)} (S_{out}) = \epsilon_0 E_{(g)} (S) + \epsilon_0 E_{(g)} (S')$
 S' នឹងក្នុង interelectrode region

$$\therefore Q_{out} = -4\pi V_0 S$$

(c) Gauss's law: $\vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} = \sigma \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n}$
 \vec{J} Cathode $\vec{n} = \vec{y}$, $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{(g)}$

$$\therefore Q_{cathode} = 0$$

និង Anode $\vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{y}$, $\vec{E} = -\vec{E}_{(g)}$

$$\therefore Q_{anode} = -4\pi V_0 S$$

② Lightning strikes a lossy dielectric sphere $\epsilon = 1.2\epsilon_0$, $\sigma = 10 \text{ S/m}$ — of radius 0.1 m at time $t=0$, depositing uniformly in the sphere a total charge 1 mC . Determine, for all t ,

- the electric field intensity both inside and outside the sphere.
- the current density in the sphere.

Solt: (a) Gauss's law $\vec{E} = \frac{Q_{out}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{r}$, $R < a$

$$\sigma \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{out} / \epsilon_0$$

* បន្ទាន់ $Q_{out} = Q_{in} = Q_0 = q_0 / (\frac{4\pi r^2}{\epsilon_0})$

continuity eq. $\vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} = \sigma \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} = \sigma \frac{Q_{out}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{r}$

$$J = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \frac{q_0}{\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \text{ A/m}^2 = 23.84 \text{ mA/m}^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{[(9.44 \times 10^{-11}) R e^{-144t/10^12}]}{(8.94 \times 10^{-11}) \frac{1}{R^2} \hat{r}} \hat{r}$$

$$V_m = R \cdot V_0$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma E (R \cdot 10^{-12}) \hat{r} \Rightarrow \vec{J}_{inside} = \left[(9.44 \times 10^{-11}) \frac{1}{R^2} \right] \hat{r} \text{ A/m}^2$$

③ Two lossy dielectric media with permittivities and conductivities (ϵ_1, σ_1) and (ϵ_2, σ_2) are in contact. An electric field with a magnitude E_1 is incident from medium 1 upon the interface at an angle α_1 measured from the common normal, as in a figure.

- Find the magnitude and direction of \vec{E}_2 in medium 2.
- Find the surface charge density at the interface.

Solt: (a) Boundary condition:

$$E_1 = E_{2in} = E_1 \sin \alpha_1 = E_2 \sin \alpha_2 \quad (1)$$

$$J_{in} = J_{2in} = (E_1 \cos \alpha_1 + E_2 \cos \alpha_2) \hat{n}_{in} \quad (2)$$

$$\tan(\alpha_2, \hat{n}_{in}) \therefore \alpha_2 = \tan^{-1}(\frac{E_2}{E_1} \tan \alpha_1) \quad (3)$$

$$E_2 = E_1 \sin \alpha_1 / (\sin^2 \alpha_1 + (\frac{E_2}{E_1} \cos \alpha_1)^2)$$

$$(b) \cdot (\vec{D}_{in} - \vec{D}_{2in}) \cdot \hat{n}_{in} = J_2$$

$$D_{2in} - D_{in} = J_2$$

$$J_2 = E_2 F_{2in} - E_1 F_{in}$$

$$J_2 = \epsilon_2 \sigma_2 E_{2in} - \epsilon_1 \sigma_1 E_{in}$$

$$\therefore J_2 = (\epsilon_2 / \epsilon_1 - 1) E_1 \cos \alpha_1$$

និងសារណ៍ 2 នឹង perfect dielectric $(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) \Rightarrow J_2 = 0$

$$E_2 = E_1 \sin \alpha_1 / (\sin^2 \alpha_1 + (\frac{E_2}{E_1} \cos \alpha_1)^2)$$

$$(b) \cdot (\vec{D}_{in} - \vec{D}_{2in}) \cdot \hat{n}_{in} = J_2$$

$$D_{2in} - D_{in} = J_2$$

$$J_2 = E_2 F_{2in} - E_1 F_{in}$$

$$J_2 = \epsilon_2 \sigma_2 E_{2in} - \epsilon_1 \sigma_1 E_{in}$$

$$\therefore J_2 = (\epsilon_2 / \epsilon_1 - 1) E_1 \cos \alpha_1$$

④ Find the leakage resistance per unit length between the inner and outer conductors of a coaxial cable that has inner conductivity σ_1 and of parallel-wire transmission line consisting of wires of radius a separated by a distance D in a medium with conductivity σ .

(a) coaxial cable
capacitance per unit length:
 $C_0 = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln(D/a)}$
 $\text{resistance per unit length: } R_L = \frac{ln(D/a)}{2\pi\sigma a}$

(b) parallel-wire
resistance per unit length:
 $R_L = \frac{ln(D/a)}{2\pi\sigma a}$

⑤ A conducting material of uniform thickness h and conductivity σ has a shape of a quarter of a flat circular washer, with inner radius a and outer radius b , as shown in a figure. Determine the resistance between the end faces.

method I: integral form $R = \frac{l}{\sigma S}$

method II: Laplace eqn. $(\nabla^2 V = 0)$

angular boundary $V(D/2) = V_0$ \rightarrow (1)

$V(R=0) = 0 \rightarrow$ (2)

$\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{V_0}{\pi h} \rightarrow$ (3)

integrate $G = \frac{1}{R} \rightarrow dG = \frac{1}{R^2} dr = \frac{1}{\pi h^2} \ln(\frac{b}{a})$ \rightarrow (4)

$G = \frac{1}{\pi h^2} \ln(\frac{b}{a}) \rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{V_0}{\pi h^2 \ln(\frac{b}{a})} \rightarrow$ (5)

$\therefore R = \frac{\pi h}{\ln(b/a)} \rightarrow$ (6)

method III: cylindrical coordinates r
 $\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{V_0}{\pi h^2} \rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{1}{r^2} dr = \frac{1}{\pi h^2} \ln(\frac{b}{a}) \rightarrow$ (7)

$V = Ar + B \rightarrow$ (8)

$V = \frac{A}{\pi h^2} \ln(r) + B \rightarrow$ (9)

$\therefore R = \frac{\pi h}{\ln(b/a)} \rightarrow$ (10)

⑥ A d-c voltage V_0 is applied across a cylindrical capacitor length L . The radii of the inner and outer conductors are a and b , respectively. The space between the conductors is filled with two different lossy dielectrics having, respectively, permittivity ϵ_1 and conductivity σ_1 in region $a < r < c$, and permittivity ϵ_2 and conductivity σ_2 in the region $c < r < b$. Determine (a) the current density in each region

(b) the surface charge densities on the inner and outer conductors

(a) $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} = -\frac{2\pi V_0}{\pi h^2} \hat{z}$

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