We define "Electric Displacement" or "D" field,

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$$

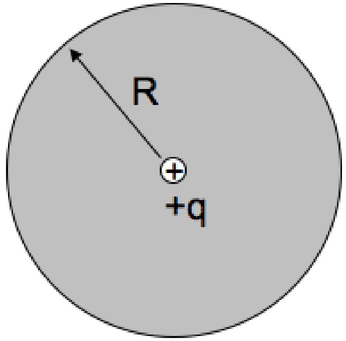
If you put a dielectric in an **external** field, it polarizes, adding a new **induced** field (from the bound charges). These superpose, making a **total** electric field. Which of these three E fields is the "E" in the formula for D above?

A. $\mathbf{E}_{ext}$
B. $\mathbf{E}_{induced}$
C. $\mathbf{E}_{tot}$

We define $\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$, with

$$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q_{free}$$

A point charge $+q$ is placed at the center of a dielectric sphere (radius R). There are no other free charges anywhere. What is $|\mathbf{D}(r)|$?



A. $q/(4\pi r^2)$ everywhere
B. $q/(4\varepsilon_0 \pi r^2)$ everywhere
C. $q/(4\pi r^2)$ for $r < R$, but $q/(4\varepsilon_0 \pi r^2)$ for $r > R$
D. None of the above, it's more complicated
E. We need more info to answer!

For linear dielectrics the relationship between the polarization, $\mathbf{P}$, and the total electric field, $\mathbf{E}$, is given by:

$$\mathbf{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_e \mathbf{E}$$

where X_e is typically a known constant. Think about what happens if (1) $X_e \rightarrow 0$ or if (2) $X_e \rightarrow \infty$. What do each of these limits describe?

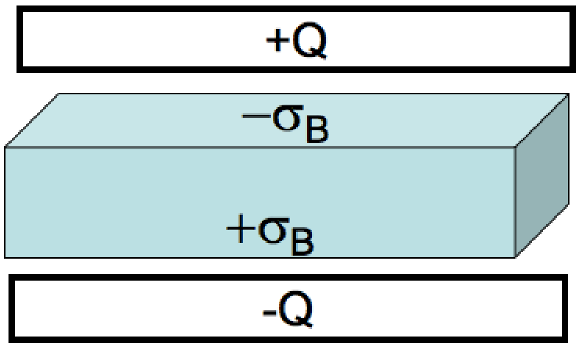
A. (1) describes a metal and (2) describes vacuum
B. (1) describes vacuum and (2) describes a metal
C. Any material can gave either $X_e \rightarrow 0$ or $X_e \rightarrow \infty$

When there are no free charges, ρ_{free} = 0, in a linear dielectric material, the electric potential, V, in that material satisfies Laplace's equation.

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

A. True
B. False
C. ???

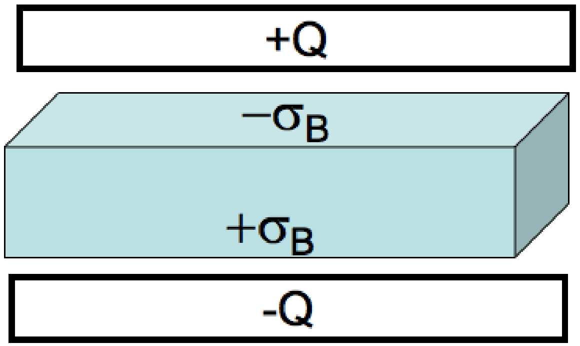
A very large (effectively infinite) capacitor has charge Q. A neutral (*homogeneous*) dielectric is inserted into the gap (and of course, it will polarize). We want to find $\mathbf{E}$ everywhere.



Which equation would you head to first?

A. $\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$
B. $\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q_{free}$
C. $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$
D. More than one of these would work
E. Can't solve unless we know the dielectric is linear.

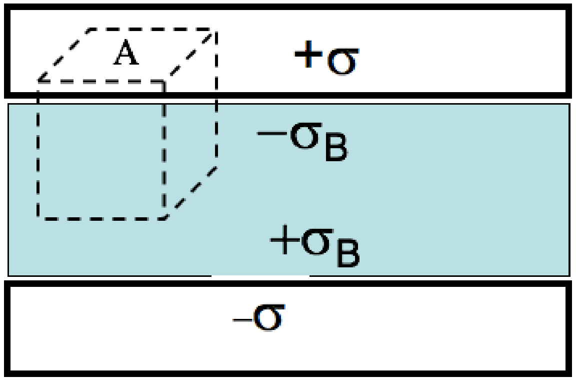
A very large (effectively infinite) capacitor has charge Q. A neutral (*homogeneous*) dielectric is inserted into the gap (and of course, it will polarize). We want to find $\mathbf{D}$ everywhere.



Which equation would you head to first?

A. $\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$
B. $\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q_{free}$
C. $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$
D. More than one of these would work

An ideal (large) capacitor has charge Q. A neutral linear dielectric is inserted into the gap. We want to find $\mathbf{D}$ in the dielectric.

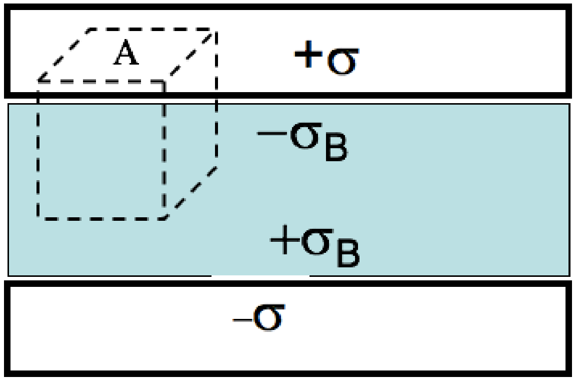


$$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q_{free}$$

For the Gaussian pillbox shown, what is $Q_{free,enclosed}$?

A. σA
B. $-\sigma_B A$
C. $(\sigma - \sigma_B)A$
D. $(\sigma + \sigma_B)A$
E. Something else

An ideal (large) capacitor has charge Q. A neutral linear dielectric is inserted into the gap. We want to find $\mathbf{D}$ in the dielectric.

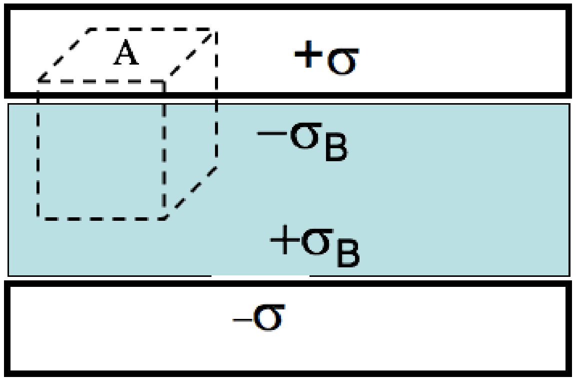


$$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q_{free}$$

Is $\mathbf{D}$ zero INSIDE the metal? (i.e., on the top face of our cubical Gaussian surface)

A. It must be zero in there.
B. It depends.
C. It is definitely not zero in there.

An ideal (large) capacitor has charge Q. A neutral linear dielectric is inserted into the gap. We want to find $\mathbf{D}$ in the dielectric.

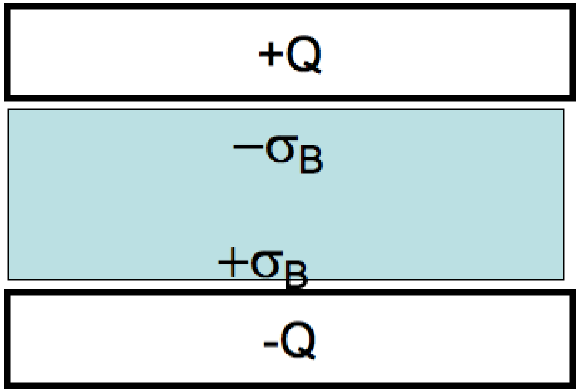


$$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q_{free}$$

What is $|\mathbf{D}|$ in the dielectric?

A. σ
B. 2σ
C. $\sigma/2$
D. $\sigma + \sigma_b$
E. Something else

An ideal (large) capacitor has charge Q. A neutral linear dielectric is inserted into the gap. Now that we have $\mathbf{D}$ in the dielectric, what is $\mathbf{E}$ inside the dielectric?



A. $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D}\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r$
B. $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D}/\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r$
C. $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D}\varepsilon_0$
D. $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D}/\varepsilon_0$
E. Not so simple! Need another method