

Electrostatics

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

Coulomb's law

Electric Force

Permittivity of free space $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{Nm^2}$
 $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.988 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2}$

Separation vector $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{a}_r \quad [N]$$

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

Solⁿ

$$\vec{F}_{13} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{13}^2} \hat{a}_{13} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_3}{(a\sqrt{2})^2} (\hat{a}_1 + \hat{a}_2)$$

$$= (8.988 \times 10^9) \frac{(5.00 \times 10^{-6})(-2.00 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.100)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{a}_1 + \hat{a}_2) N$$

$$= (-7.994) (\hat{a}_1 + \hat{a}_2) N$$

$$\vec{F}_{23} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_2 q_3}{r_{23}^2} \hat{a}_{23} = (8.988 \times 10^9) \frac{(-2.00 \times 10^{-6})(5.00 \times 10^{-6})}{(0.100)^2} \hat{a}_2 N$$

$$= -8.988 \hat{a}_2 N$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_{net} = \vec{F}_{13} + \vec{F}_{23} = [-1.044 \hat{a}_1 + 7.944 \hat{a}_2] N$$

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 ?

Solⁿ

(a) Principle of superposition

(b) If one q is removed, the net force on Q is $\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r^2} \hat{a}_r$

Electric Field

$$\vec{F} = Q\vec{E} \quad \vec{E} = \lim_{Q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{F}}{Q}$$

Charge density ρ [C/m³]

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{a}_r \quad [N/C]$$

Work in Electric Field

Work done in moving a charge q from a to b (potential difference)

$$W_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = q \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad [J]$$

$$W_{a \rightarrow b} = q[V_a - V_b] \quad [J]$$

Electric Potential

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

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

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

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

Charge density $\rho_l(r, \phi) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ nC/m} & 0 < r < 1, \phi = \pm 90^\circ \\ -2 \text{ nC/m} & r = 1, -90^\circ < \phi < 90^\circ \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

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

Solⁿ Cylindrical Coordinates

$$d\vec{r} = \hat{r} dr + r \hat{\phi} d\phi + \hat{z} dz$$

$$\vec{r} = z_0 \hat{z} - r \hat{a}_r$$

$$d\vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq_1}{r^2} \hat{a}_{12}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{(\hat{z} - \hat{a}_r)}{r^2} dq_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\hat{z} \int \frac{1}{r^2} dq_1 - \hat{a}_r \int \frac{1}{r^2} dq_1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\hat{z} \frac{1}{z_0} - \hat{a}_r \frac{1}{z_0} \right) V/m$$

$$dV_1 = \frac{dq_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{10^{-9} dq_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{z_0^2 + r^2}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dr}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + r^2}}$$

$$= \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}}{1 - \sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}} \right) V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{10^{-9}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}} = \frac{10^{-9}}{2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}} V$$

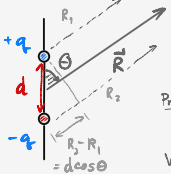
$$\therefore V = \frac{10^{-9}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}} + \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}}{1 - \sqrt{z_0^2 + 1}} \right) \right) V$$

Dipole

Dipole moment: $\vec{p} = qd$ (from $-q$ to $+q$)

Potential: $V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\cos\theta}{R^2} = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{R}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3}$

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



Proof: $V_{+q} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1}$, $V_{-q} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2}$

$$V = V_{+q} + V_{-q} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{d \cos\theta}{R^2}$$

Surface dipole $\Rightarrow$ surface charge density dq like dipole density

Ex) A circular disk with the radius of a m. and the thickness of t m. has the uniform charge density $+q_1$ and $-q_2$ C/m² at its front and its back surfaces, respectively.

Find V and $\vec{E}$ at z m above the disc center. ($z \gg t$)

Solⁿ

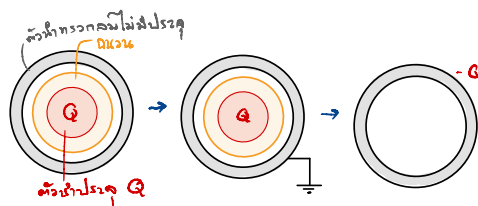
$$dV = \frac{dq \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{q_1 (2\pi r dr) \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$V = \frac{q_1 t}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^a \frac{2\pi r dr}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{q_1 t}{2\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V = \frac{q_1 t a^2}{2\epsilon_0 (z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z} V/m$$

Gauss' Law (in free space)

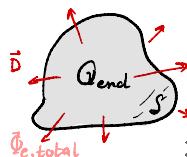
Faraday Experiment & Flux



Flux $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$

Electric Flux

$$\Phi_{total} = Q_{encl} \quad [C]$$



Electric flux density [C/m²]

$$\Phi_{e, total} = \oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Gauss' Law:

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{encl}$$

(in free space)

Integral form

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

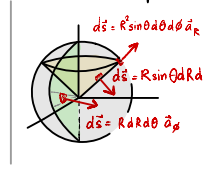
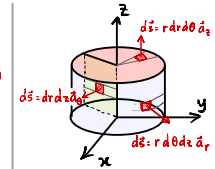
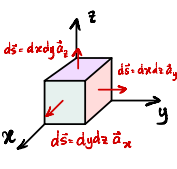
Differential form

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

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

* In free space $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$ In material $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$

Find $d\vec{s}$ for Gaussian Surface in Coordinates



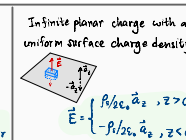
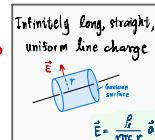
The Divergence of $\vec{E}$:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{r^2} \hat{a}_{r'} dv'$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{a}_{r'}}{r^2} \right) \rho(\vec{r}') dv'$$

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

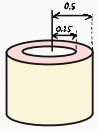
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int 4\pi \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \rho(\vec{r}') dv' = \frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$$



⊙ A very long hollow cylinder with charge density

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

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



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

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

$$0.25 \text{ m} < r < 0.5 \text{ m}: Q_{\text{encl}} = \int_0^L \int_{0.25}^r \rho_0 r_c dr_c d\phi dz_c = \rho_0 \pi L (r^2 - \frac{1}{16})$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} D_r r d\phi dz = D_r (2\pi r L)$$

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

$$r > 0.5 \text{ m}: Q_{\text{encl}} = \int_0^L \int_{0.25}^{0.5} \rho_0 r_c dr_c d\phi dz_c = \rho_0 \pi L (\frac{3}{16})$$

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

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

$$\text{Find } V_A - V_B = -\int_B^A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \text{and } V_B = 0 \text{ V at } r = 2 \text{ m.}$$

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

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

$$V = \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln 4 + \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{8} - \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{1}{16} \ln(\frac{0.5}{r}) \right]$$

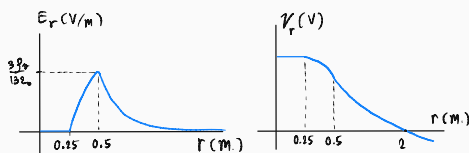
$$V = \frac{\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \left[2 - 8r^2 + \ln(128r) \right] \text{ V}$$

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

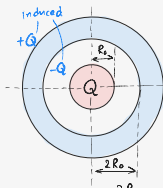
$$V = \frac{3\rho_0}{32\epsilon_0} \ln 4 + \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{16} \ln(2) \right]$$

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

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



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



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

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

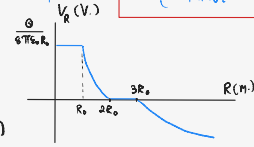
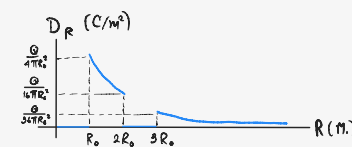
$$R_0 < R < 2R_0: Q_{\text{encl}} = Q \Rightarrow D_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$$

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

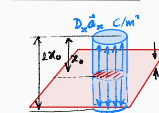
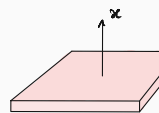
$$R > 3R_0: Q_{\text{encl}} = Q \Rightarrow D_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{D} = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \hat{a}_R \text{ C/m}^2; & R_0 < R < 2R_0, R > 3R_0 \\ 0 & \text{C/m}^2; \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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



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



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

$$Q_{\text{encl}} = \int_2^x 2x_c dx_c A = 2A \left[\frac{x_c^2}{2} \right]_2^x = A(x^2 - 2)$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = D_x A = Q_{\text{encl}} \therefore \vec{D} = (x^2 - 2) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \vec{D} = \frac{(x^2 - 2)}{\epsilon_0} \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m}$$

$$V = -\int_5^x \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_5^x \frac{(x_c^2 - 2)}{\epsilon_0} dx_c = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + C$$

$$\text{Given } V = V_0 \text{ at } x = 5 \Rightarrow C = V_0 - \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - 5^3) - \frac{2 \cdot 5}{\epsilon_0} = V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{D} = (x^2 - 2) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{(x^2 - 2)}{\epsilon_0} \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{and } \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$\therefore \vec{D} = \begin{cases} (-6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; x \leq 2 \\ (x^2 - 10) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ (6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} (-6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{(x^2 - 10)}{\epsilon_0} \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ (6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \begin{cases} V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

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$$V = \begin{cases} V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

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$$V = \begin{cases} V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$\therefore \vec{D} = \begin{cases} (-6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; x \leq 2 \\ (x^2 - 10) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ (6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} (-6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{(x^2 - 10)}{\epsilon_0} \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ (6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \begin{cases} V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$\therefore \vec{D} = \begin{cases} (-6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; x \leq 2 \\ (x^2 - 10) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ (6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ C/m}^2 & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} (-6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{(x^2 - 10)}{\epsilon_0} \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ (6 \times 10^4) \hat{a}_x \text{ V/m} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \begin{cases} V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

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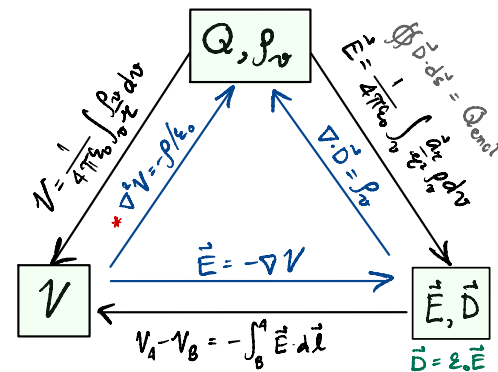
$$V = \begin{cases} V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

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$$V = \begin{cases} V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} (5^3 - x^3) + \frac{2x}{\epsilon_0} + V_0 - \frac{10}{\epsilon_0} & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$



⊙ A spherical symmetrical potential distribution is given as

$$\vec{E}(R) = \frac{e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1 + 2R) \hat{a}_R$$

Find the charge distribution which would produce this potential field.

Solⁿ Gauss' Law $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$ and $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

$$\rho = \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_0 \frac{e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1 + 2R) \hat{a}_R) = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} [R^2 \frac{e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1 + 2R)]$$

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

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

$$\text{and } \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \rho = 0$$

Gauss' Law $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$ and $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

$$\rho = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_0 \frac{e^{-2R}}{R^2} (1 + 2R) \hat{a}_R) = 4\pi \epsilon_0 \delta^3(\vec{r})$$

$$\text{at } \vec{r} = 0 \text{ origin } \rho = 4\pi \epsilon_0 \delta^3(\vec{r})$$

$\therefore$ charge distribution is

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

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

Electrostatic Energy

Work in Electric Field :

$$W = Q[V_f - V_i] = Q \left[- \int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \right] \quad (\text{Point Charge})$$

(งานที่ q ทำในสนามประจุ Q เมื่อ dq)

$$W = dq(V_f - V_i) = dq \left[- \int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \right] \quad (\text{Actual Charge})$$

Energy of a charge distribution

งานที่ q ทำในสนามระบบ → พลังงานสะสมในระบบ

Point charges

Continuous Distribution

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

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

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

ถ้ามีไฟฟ้าในตัวกลางที่มี ϵ อยู่
งานประจุคือ: $V(r_i) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{q_j}{r_{ij}}$

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

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

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

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

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{all space}} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} dv$$

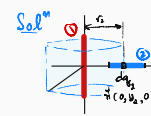
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⊗ A system in free space consists of two uniform line charge. The first line charge ($\rho_L = -1 \text{ nC/m}$) is on z axis. The second line charge ($\rho_L = 1 \text{ nC/m}$) is located between $(0,1,0)$ and $(0,3,0)$.

Find the work in moving the second line charge to be between $(0,2,0)$ and $(0,4,0)$



$$\text{Sol}^n \quad \text{งานที่ } q_2 \text{ ทำ: } \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = 2\pi q_L D_r, \quad Q_{\text{enc}} = \rho_L(L)$$

$$\therefore D_r = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi r} \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi r} \hat{a}_r \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{a}_r = \frac{(-10^{-9})}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{a}_r$$

งานที่ q2 ทำในสนามของ q1 (จาก $(0,1,0)$ ถึง $(0,3,0)$)

$$dW = dq_2 \left[- \int_1^3 \left(\frac{(-10^{-9})}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \hat{a}_r \right) \cdot (\hat{a}_r dr) \right]$$

$$= dq_2 \left(\frac{10^{-9}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{3}{1} \right) \right)$$

งานที่ q1 ทำในสนามของ q2 (จาก $(0,2,0)$ ถึง $(0,4,0)$)

$$W = \int_2^4 \left(\frac{10^{-9}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \right) \ln \left(\frac{y}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{10^{-19}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln y^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 4^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{10^{-19}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \{ \ln 2 - \ln 4 \} = 1.55 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ J} = \boxed{1.55 \text{ nJ}}$$

Energy Density [J/m³]

(พลังงานต่อหน่วยปริมาตร)

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \rho_v V$$

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⊗ Given a potential $V = 3x^2 + 4y^2$ V, find the energy stored in the volume described by $0 \leq x, y, z \leq 1$ m.

$$\text{Sol}^n \quad \vec{E} = -\nabla V = -(6x\hat{a}_x + 8y\hat{a}_y), \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = -\epsilon_0(6x\hat{a}_x + 8y\hat{a}_y)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (-\epsilon_0(6x\hat{a}_x + 8y\hat{a}_y)) \cdot (-\epsilon_0(6x\hat{a}_x + 8y\hat{a}_y)) dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \epsilon_0(36x^2 + 64y^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= 1.48 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ J} = \boxed{1.48 \text{ pJ}}$$

Electrostatic Fields in Material

Conductor → Free electrons

Semiconductor → Holes & Electrons (ซึ่งจะไม่เคลื่อนที่ในวัสดุ)

Dielectric → No free electron

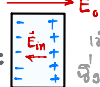
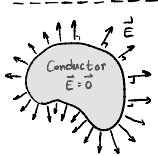
Conductors

- ภายในตัวนำ $\vec{E} = 0$

- ภายในตัวนำ $\rho = 0$

- ประจุอยู่ที่ผิวของตัวนำ

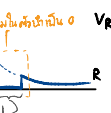
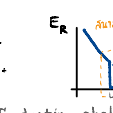
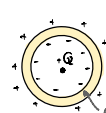
- สนามไฟฟ้าภายในตัวนำ (ด้านนอก) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_t = 0 \\ E_n = \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_0} \end{cases}$



Why? $\vec{E} = 0$ เพราะถ้ามีสนามไฟฟ้าภายในตัวนำ จะเกิดกระแสไฟฟ้าในตัวนำ จนสนามรวมเป็น 0 (ประจุจะเคลื่อนที่ไปผิว)

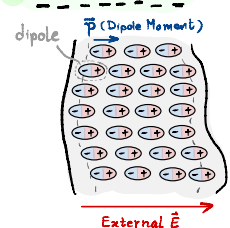
$$\begin{cases} E_t = 0 \\ E_n = \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_0} \end{cases}$$

Surface charge density



Dielectrics

→ วัสดุที่เป็นฉนวน (ไม่มี free charge) ประจุในวัสดุจะเคลื่อนที่ไปผิว (Bound charge)



อย่างไรก็ตามเมื่อใส่ $\vec{E}$ จากภายนอก โมเลกุลจะเกิด induced dipole ซึ่งจะถูกหักล้างด้วยสนาม $\vec{E}$ (โมเลกุลที่มี permanent dipole moment "electrates")

$$\text{Polarization vector: } \vec{P} = \lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum \vec{p}}{\Delta v} \quad [\text{C/m}^2]$$

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

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Alignment of Polar Molecules

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{d} \quad \text{Torque ที่เกิดในสนามไฟฟ้า} \quad \vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

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⊗ 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_{bs}

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

$$\text{Sol}^n \quad (a) \quad \rho_b = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{a}_n = (ka\vec{a}_r) \cdot \vec{a}_r = \boxed{ka}$$

$$\rho_{bs} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\left(\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R^2 kR) \right) = \boxed{-3k}$$

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

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

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^R \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} E_R R^2 \sin\theta d\phi d\theta dR = E_R 4\pi R^2 \quad \therefore E_R = -kR/\epsilon_0$$

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

$$\therefore E_R = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} -\frac{kR}{\epsilon_0} \hat{a}_r & \text{inside a sphere} \\ 0 & \text{outside a sphere} \end{cases}$$

⊗ 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 $\vec{P}$.

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

$$D_R = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r E_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \epsilon_r$$

$$P_R = D_R - \epsilon_0 E_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} (\epsilon_r - 1)$$

$$V_o = 0: \quad V_R = -\int_R^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_R^\infty \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} dR = -\frac{Q}{4\pi R}$$

$$R_i < R < R_o: \quad D_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \quad \epsilon_r E_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \quad E_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_r R^2}$$

$$P_R = D_R - \epsilon_0 E_R = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} \right)$$

Types of Dielectrics

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

② Homogeneous: χ_e ไม่ขึ้นกับตำแหน่งในวัสดุ

③ Isotropic: χ_e ไม่ขึ้นกับทิศทางของ $\vec{E}$

④ Anisotropic: χ_e ขึ้นกับทิศทางของ $\vec{E}$

Simple medium: linear, homogeneous, isotropic

$$\begin{bmatrix} D_x \\ D_y \\ D_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} & \epsilon_{13} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} & \epsilon_{23} \\ \epsilon_{31} & \epsilon_{32} & \epsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{bmatrix}$$

Crystals:

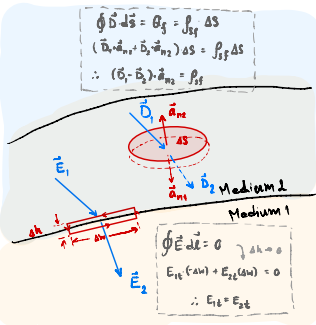
- Biaxial: $\epsilon_{11} \neq \epsilon_{22} \neq \epsilon_{33}$

- Uniaxial: $\epsilon_{11} = \epsilon_{22} \neq \epsilon_{33}$

- Isotropic: $\epsilon_{11} = \epsilon_{22} = \epsilon_{33}$

Boundary Condition for Electrostatic Fields

Electrostatic boundary condition ที่ผิวรอยต่อ



Conductor
 วัสดุที่นำไฟฟ้าได้ดีมาก
 สมมติ: $\vec{D} \cdot \vec{a}_n = \rho_s$ (free surface charge density)
 ในตัวนำ: $\vec{E}_t = 0$
 ภายใน: $\vec{D}_{inside} = 0$

Dielectric
 สมมติ: $(\vec{D}_{1n} - \vec{D}_{2n}) \cdot \vec{a}_{n2} = \rho_{sf}$ (free surface charge density)
 unit vector ที่รอยต่อ medium 2
 สมมติ: $E_{1t} = E_{2t}$
 ที่ $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$ และ $\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$ จะได้
 $\vec{D}_{1n} - \vec{D}_{2n} = \vec{P}_{1n} - \vec{P}_{2n}$

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 P, 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.

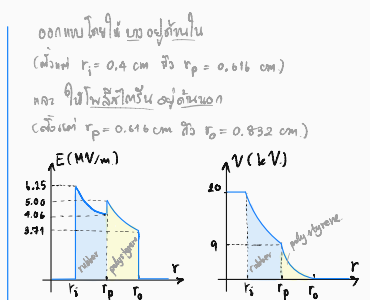
Soln Boundary condition
 ที่ $E_{1t} = E_{2t}$ หรือ $E_1 \sin \alpha_1 = E_2 \sin \alpha_2$ (1)
 ที่ $(\vec{D}_{1n} - \vec{D}_{2n}) \cdot \vec{a}_n = \rho_s$ หรือ $\rho_s = 0$ หรือ $D_{1n} \cos \alpha_1 = D_{2n} \cos \alpha_2$ (2)
 ที่ $\epsilon_1 E_1 \cos \alpha_1 = \epsilon_2 E_2 \cos \alpha_2$ (2)
 ที่ (1), (2) $\Rightarrow \tan \alpha_2 = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \tan \alpha_1$
 สมมติ $\vec{E}_2 = E_2 \sin \alpha_2 \vec{a}_t + E_2 \cos \alpha_2 \vec{a}_n$
 $\therefore \vec{E}_2 = E_1 \left[\sin \alpha_1 + \left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \cos \alpha_1 \right) \vec{a}_n \right]$

*** สรุป: D_n, E_t, V ต่อเนื่องกัน ***

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 ($\epsilon_r = 3.2$) and the polystyrene ($\epsilon_r = 2.6$) 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 25×10^6 V/m and 20×10^6 V/m respectively.)

Soln
 ใช้ Gauss' law: เลือก long cylindrical conductor.
 $\vec{D} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi r} \vec{a}_r \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi \epsilon \epsilon_r r} \vec{a}_r$
 ที่ $E_{rubber, max} = 0.25 \times 25 \times 10^6$ V/m $= \frac{\rho}{2\pi \epsilon_0 (3.2 r_1)}$ (1)
 $E_{polystyrene, max} = 0.25 \times 20 \times 10^6$ V/m $= \frac{\rho}{2\pi \epsilon_0 (2.6 r_2)}$ (2)
 ที่ (1) และ (2) จะได้ $r_2 = 1.54 r_1 = 1.54 (0.4 \text{ cm})$
 $r_2 = 0.616 \text{ cm}$

สมมติว่า $r_1 = 0.4 \text{ cm}$, $r_2 = 0.616 \text{ cm}$ แล้ว
 $\frac{\rho}{2\pi \epsilon_0} = 0.25 \times 25 \times 10^6 \times 3.2 \times r_1 = 8 \times 10^6 \text{ V}$ หรือ
 $(8 \times 10^6) \left(\frac{1}{2.6} \ln \left(\frac{r_0}{r_2} \right) + \frac{1}{3.2} \ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right) \right) = 20000$
 $\therefore r_0 = 0.832 \text{ cm}$



Capacitance & Capacitors

Capacitance (อนุพัทธ์) $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ [F] Farad
 หน่วยของประจุ [C]
 หน่วยของศักย์ [V]

Parallel Plate Capacitor
 $C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$

Cylindrical Capacitor
 $C = \frac{2\pi \epsilon h}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$

Spherical Capacitor
 $C = \frac{4\pi \epsilon}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}}$

• กรณีที่มี Dielectrics มากกว่า 1 ชั้น
 ต้องใช้ Boundary Condition ที่ผิว

① กรณี Dielectric ไม่ต่อเนื่องกัน
 สมมติ $V = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{C_{tot}} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$

② กรณี Dielectric ต่อเนื่องกัน
 $\int \epsilon_1 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int \epsilon_2 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = Q$
 $V = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $\therefore C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{4\pi \epsilon_0}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right)}$

Capacitances in multiconductor systems

① ② ③ ④ Multiconductor system ที่มี N ตัว
 Isolate system: $Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_N = 0$

System equations:
 $Q_1 = c_{11}V_1 + c_{12}V_2 + \dots + c_{1N}V_N$
 $Q_2 = c_{21}V_1 + c_{22}V_2 + \dots + c_{2N}V_N$
 $Q_N = c_{N1}V_1 + c_{N2}V_2 + \dots + c_{NN}V_N$
 C_{ii} คือ coefficients of capacitance
 C_{ij} คือ coefficients of induction

Four-conductor system
 สมมติ $V_4 = 0$ (ground)
 $Q_1 = (C_{11} + C_{12} + C_{13})V_1 - C_{12}V_2 - C_{13}V_3$
 $Q_2 = -C_{21}V_1 + (C_{22} + C_{23} + C_{24})V_2 - C_{23}V_3$
 $Q_3 = -C_{31}V_1 - C_{32}V_2 + (C_{33} + C_{34})V_3$
 $Q_4 = -C_{41}V_1 - C_{42}V_2 - C_{43}V_3 + C_{44}V_4 = 0$

① วิธีที่ 1: เลือก Gaussian law
 $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{enc}$
 $\vec{D} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \vec{a}_r$
 $V = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r h}{\ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)}$

② วิธีที่ 2: ใช้ Gauss' law
 $\vec{D} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \vec{a}_r$
 $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon}$
 $V = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{4\pi \epsilon_0}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right)}$

③ Three horizontal parallel conducting wires, each of radius a and isolated from the ground, are separated from one another as shown in a figure. Assuming $d \gg a$, determine the partial capacitances per unit length between the wires.

Soln $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi r} \vec{a}_r$
 $V_{10} = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int \frac{\rho}{2\pi r} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $V_{10} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \ln \frac{d}{a}$
 $C_{10} = \frac{Q_1}{V_{10}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{12} = \frac{Q_1}{V_{12}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{13} = \frac{Q_1}{V_{13}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{20} = \frac{Q_2}{V_{20}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{21} = \frac{Q_2}{V_{21}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{23} = \frac{Q_2}{V_{23}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{30} = \frac{Q_3}{V_{30}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{31} = \frac{Q_3}{V_{31}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$
 $C_{32} = \frac{Q_3}{V_{32}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$

*** พลังงานสะสมในตัวเก็บประจุ: $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} QV = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$ ***

Electrostatics forces of an isolated system of bodies.

↳ 98 Principle of virtual displacement → สมมติว่า ประจุ เคลื่อนที่ไปเล็กน้อยจากตำแหน่งเดิม แล้วหาความเปลี่ยนแปลงของงาน (หรือพลังงานที่เปลี่ยนแปลง) ที่เกิดขึ้น

(1) System of bodies with fixed charge.

(ประจุคงที่ ไม่ขึ้นกับพลังงานไฟฟ้าในระบบ ↔ ระบบทำงานเอง)

• งานที่ระบบทำให้ประจุเคลื่อนที่: $dW_{sys} = F_e \cdot dl$

งานเกิดจากผลของแรงทางไฟฟ้าในระบบ: $dW_{sys} = -dW_e$

Fixed Q $F_e = -\nabla W_e$ $dW_e = \nabla W_e \cdot dl$

(2) System of bodies with fixed potential

(หาความสัมพันธ์ → สัมพันธ์กับพลังงานจากภายนอกในระบบ)

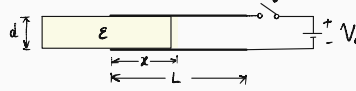
• พลังงานเปลี่ยนแปลงจากภายนอกประจุที่เท่า: $dW_{supplied} = V dQ$

• พลังงานของระบบ $W_e = \frac{1}{2} QV \Rightarrow dW_e = \frac{1}{2} V dQ = \frac{1}{2} dW_{supplied}$

• ประจุบนตัวนำเปลี่ยนแปลง $dW_{supplied} = dW_e + dW$ Mechanical work $dW = F_e \cdot dl$

Fixed V $F_e = \nabla W_e$

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 เมื่อ dielectric slab อยู่ตำแหน่ง x : หาพลังงานของระบบ

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

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

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\epsilon L + (\epsilon_0 - \epsilon)x) w}{d} V_0^2$$

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

(b) Opened switch $\Rightarrow Q = C V_0$ (constant)

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2 d}{(\epsilon L + (\epsilon_0 - \epsilon)x) w}$$

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

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

Solution of electrostatic problems

Poisson & Laplace Equation

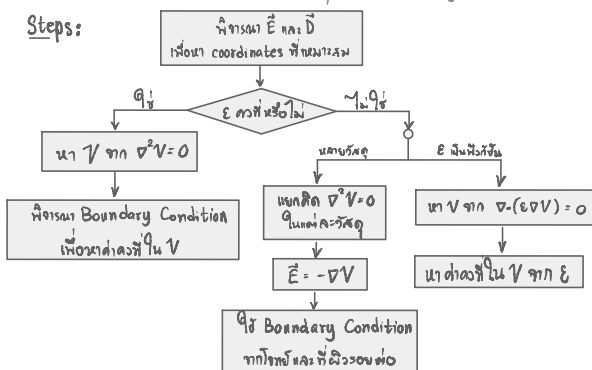
จาก $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$ และ $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V$ $\nabla \cdot (-\nabla V) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$ (Poisson Eq.)

Laplacian: $\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot (\nabla)$

ในบริเวณที่ไม่มีประจุ $\rho = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = 0$ (Laplace Eq.)

ใช้โดยปกติจะแก้ Laplace Eq. กับบริเวณที่ไม่มีประจุ โดยให้ Boundary Condition บนผิว

Steps:



Uniqueness Theorem: ถ้าสมการ Poisson (+ Laplace) Eq. มีเงื่อนไขขอบเขต Boundary Condition เพียง

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

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

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

เมื่อ $\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = \text{constant} = -k^2$

จาก (*) หา Boundary Condition

ให้ $\text{constant} = +k^2$ จะได้ $X(x) = A e^{kx} + B e^{-kx}$, $Y(y) = C \cos ky + D \sin ky$

เมื่อ $V(x, y) = (A e^{kx} + B e^{-kx}) (C \cos ky + D \sin ky)$

- $x \rightarrow \infty, V = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$

- $V(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$

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

Boundary conditions: $V \text{ ที่ } x=0: V = V_0 \sin ky$
 $V(x, y) = V_0 \sin ky$
 $V(x, 0) = V(x, b) = 0$

$$V(x, y) = B D e^{-kx} \sin(ky)$$

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

$$V(x, y) = V_0 \sin ky$$

$$V_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right), 0 < y < b$$

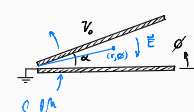
$$\text{Fourier series ใน } 0 < y < b \text{ จะได้}$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b V_0 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{b} \left(\frac{V_0 b}{n\pi} \right) \left(-\cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) \right) \Big|_0^b = \frac{4V_0}{n\pi}$$

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

Ex Two infinite insulated conducting planes maintain at potentials 0 and V_0 form a wedge-shaped configuration, as shown in a figure. Determine the potential distributions and the electric field everywhere.



Soln

สมมติให้ $\nabla^2 V = 0$

สมมติให้ $\mathbf{E} = E_r \hat{r} + E_\theta \hat{\theta}$

เมื่อ $\mathbf{E} = E_r \hat{r} + E_\theta \hat{\theta} \Rightarrow V = V(\theta)$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \Rightarrow V = A\theta + B$$

$$\text{เมื่อ } \theta = 0 \text{ หรือ } \theta = \alpha: V = V_0$$

$$\therefore V(\theta) = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta$$

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

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{V_0}{r\alpha} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\text{เมื่อ } 0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

$$V(\alpha) = V_0 \Rightarrow V(\theta) = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta$$

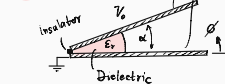
$$\therefore V(\theta) = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V = -\frac{V_0}{r\alpha} \hat{\theta}$$

$$V = \begin{cases} \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta, & 0 < \theta < \alpha \\ \frac{V_0}{\alpha} (2\pi - \theta), & \alpha < \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{cases} -\frac{V_0}{r\alpha} \hat{\theta}, & 0 < \theta < \alpha \\ \frac{V_0}{r\alpha} \hat{\theta}, & \alpha < \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Ex Infinite conducting planes



Find $\mathbf{E}$ for the region $0 < \theta < \alpha$

Soln สมมติให้ $\nabla^2 V = 0$

$$\nabla^2 V(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow V = A\theta + B$$

• สมมติให้ $\nabla^2 V = 0$ ใน free space: $V = A\theta + B$

$$V(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow V = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta$$

$$V(\theta) = V_0 \Rightarrow V = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{E} = -\frac{V_0}{r\alpha} \hat{\theta}$$

สมมติให้ dielectric: $V_2 = A_2 \theta + B_2$

$$V_2(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta$$

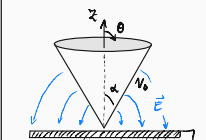
$$V_2(\theta) = V_0 \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{V_0}{\alpha} \theta$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{E} = -\frac{V_0}{r\alpha} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\text{ที่ } \theta = \alpha: \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{E}_2 \text{ (Boundary Condition)}$$

$$\text{เมื่อ } \mathbf{D}_1 = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}_1 \neq \mathbf{D}_2 = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}_2 \text{ ในสสารที่มี dielectric}$$

Ex An infinite conducting cone of half-angle α is maintained at potential V_0 and is 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.

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

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

$$\sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} = A \text{ (constant)}$$

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

$$V(\theta) = -A \ln |\cos \theta + \cot \theta| + B$$

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

$$\text{ที่ } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: V = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$V(\alpha) = V_0: A = \frac{V_0}{\ln(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2})}$$

$$\therefore V(\theta) = V_0 \frac{\ln(\tan \frac{\theta}{2})}{\ln(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2})}$$

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

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{d\theta} \hat{\theta} = -\frac{V_0}{r \ln(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2})} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\ln(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2})} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{E} = -\frac{V_0}{r \sin \theta \ln(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2})} \hat{\theta}$$

บนผิว conductor

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon_0} \hat{n}$$

$$\rho_s = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \cdot \hat{n}$$

$$\text{Cone: } \theta = \alpha, \hat{n} = -\hat{\theta}$$

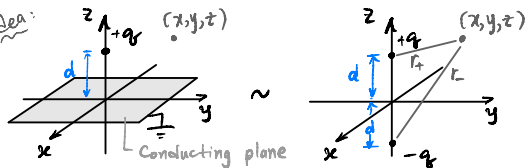
$$\therefore \rho_{\text{cone}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 V_0}{r \sin \alpha \ln(\tan \frac{\alpha}{2})}$$

$$\text{Plane: } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \hat{n} = \hat{\theta}$$

$$\therefore \rho_{\text{plane}} = -\frac{\epsilon_0 V_0}{r \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

The method of images

Idea:

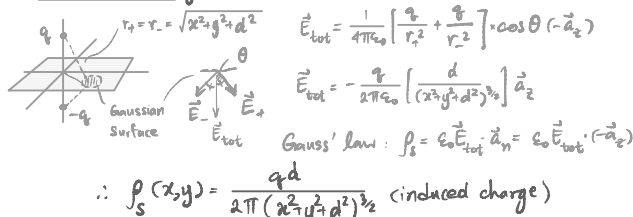


$$V(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2}} - \frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z+d)^2}} \right]$$

* * 1. หา r = distance z > d เหนือ (และใต้ conducting plane) * *

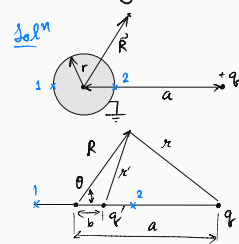
ใช้ Boundary Condition และ Uniqueness theorem

or induced charge on plane



$$\therefore \rho_s(x, y) = \frac{q d}{2\pi(x^2 + y^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} \quad (\text{induced charge})$$

ex) 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.



สมมติ image charge q' ที่ b ให้ $V_1 = V_2 = 0$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{|\vec{r} - \vec{a}|} + \frac{q'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{b}|} \right] = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{a}|} - \frac{r}{a} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{b}|} \right]$$

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

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

สมมติ ρ_s induced $= -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial V}{\partial R} \Big|_{R=r}$: หา ρ_s บนผิว $\vec{r}_s$ (หา $\rho_s = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot \vec{a}_n = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial V}{\partial R}$)

$$\rho_s = -\frac{q}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{(r^2 + a^2 - 2ra\cos\theta)^{3/2}} (2a - 2a\cos\theta) - \frac{1}{(r^2 + (r^2/a^2) - 2(Rr/a)\cos\theta)^{3/2}} (2R/a - 2(Rr/a)\cos\theta) \right] \Big|_{R=r}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi} \left[(r^2 + a^2 - 2ra\cos\theta)^{-3/2} (r - a\cos\theta) - (r^2 + r^2/a^2 - 2(Rr/a)\cos\theta)^{-3/2} (r - a\cos\theta) \right]$$

$$\therefore \rho_s = \frac{-q}{4\pi r} (a^2 - r^2) (r^2 + a^2 - 2ra\cos\theta)^{-3/2}$$

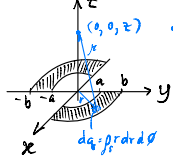
Additional Problems

1) หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \theta < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

- หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $\pi < \theta < 1.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

หา $V(0, 0, z)$, $\vec{E}(0, 0, z)$ ใน Cartesian Coordinates เมื่อ $V = 0$ อยู่เหนือ

Soln: หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \theta < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]



หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \theta < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $\pi < \theta < 1.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho_s r d\theta dr dz}{r^2} \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho_s r d\theta dr dz}{r^2}$$

$$V(0, 0, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_a^b \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_s r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_a^b \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_s r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_a^b \rho_s dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_a^b \rho_s dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$V(0, 0, z) = \frac{1}{4\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 + z^2}}{a + \sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} \right) V \quad (\text{หา } V \text{ ใน } z \text{ ที่ } z = 0 \text{ และ } z = \infty)$$

หา $\vec{E}$ และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \theta < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{b + \sqrt{b^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{b^2 + z^2}} - \frac{1}{a + \sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} \right] \hat{a}_z \quad V/m$$

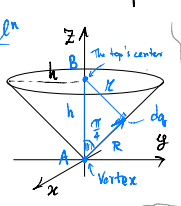
$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{z}{4\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{a^2 + z^2 + a\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} - \frac{1}{b^2 + z^2 + b\sqrt{b^2 + z^2}} \right] \hat{a}_z \quad V/m$$

2) A conical surface carries a uniform surface charge ρ_s .

The height of the cone is h , as is a radius of the top.

Find the potential difference between the vertex and the center of the top of this cone.

Soln: หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \theta < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]



หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \theta < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

$$dq = \rho_s R \sin\theta d\theta d\phi = \frac{1}{2} \rho_s R d\theta d\phi$$

$$R = \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2\theta + h^2 \cos^2\theta} = \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2\theta + h^2}$$

$$\text{หา } V \text{ (Vertex): } dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho_s R d\theta d\phi}{r^2} = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\rho_s h}{2\epsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$u = \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2\theta + h^2} = \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2\theta + h^2} \quad du = \frac{R \sin\theta}{\sqrt{R^2 \sin^2\theta + h^2}} d\theta = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\int \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 \sin^2\theta + h^2}} d\theta = \int \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad dR = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} dR$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad dR = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} dR$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad dR = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} dR$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad dR = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} dR$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad dR = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} dR$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad dR = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} dR$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} \right) \quad dR = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} dR$$

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 $z > \frac{L}{2}$)

Soln: หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $0 < \theta < 0.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

หา V และ $\vec{E}$ ในบริเวณ $a < r < b$ [m], $\pi < \theta < 1.5\pi$ [rad], $z = 0$ [m]

$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho_0 r d\theta dr dz}{r^2} \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho_0 r d\theta dr dz}{r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{\rho_0 r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{\rho_0 r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

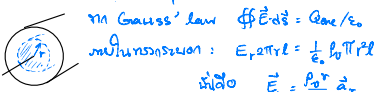
$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} + \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r d\theta dr dz}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right] V$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0$$

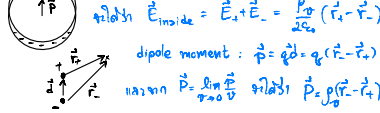
มวล 101 + 9.001 $\Rightarrow$ shell กลืนเข้าเป็นดาว
 $\therefore W_E = 0 \Rightarrow \therefore$ ความเร็ว 101 + 9.001 คือ $W_0 - W_1 = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$

- 13 A very long cylinder, of radius a , carries a uniform polarization $\vec{P}$ perpendicular to its axis. Find the electric field inside the cylinder. Show that the electric field outside the cylinder can be expressed in the form $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0 r^2} [2(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{a}_r) \vec{a}_r - \vec{P}]$

Soln $\vec{P}$ is perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder. $\vec{P}$ is uniform.



Inside the cylinder, $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{a}_r$.
Outside the cylinder, $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{a^2}{r^2} \vec{a}_r$.



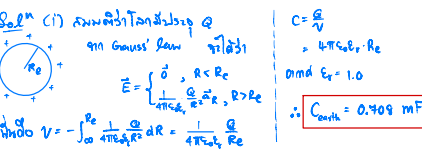
Inside the cylinder, $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{a}_r$.
Outside the cylinder, $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{a^2}{r^2} \vec{a}_r$.

- 14 Assuming the earth to be a large conducting sphere (radius = 6.37×10^3 km) surrounded by air, find

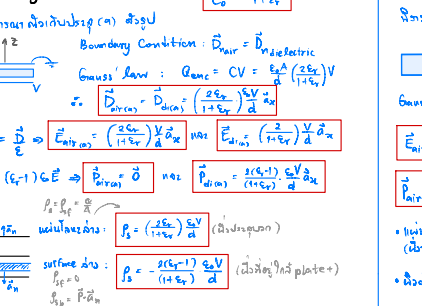
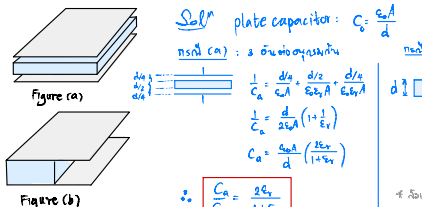
(i) the capacitance of the earth

(ii) the maximum charge that can exist on earth before the air breakdown.

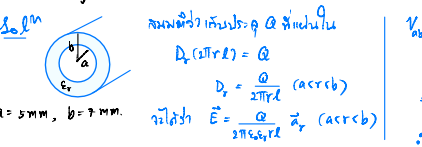
(Dielectric strength of air is 3×10^6 V/m)



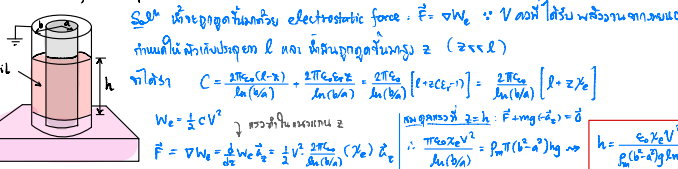
- 15 Suppose you have enough linear dielectric material, of dielectric constant ϵ_r , to half-fill a parallel plate capacitor. By what fraction is the capacitance increased if you distribute the material as in figure (a)? How about figure (b)? For a given potential difference V between the plates, find $\vec{E}$, $\vec{D}$, and $\vec{P}$, in each region, and the free and bound charge on all surfaces, for both cases.



- 16 A capacitor consists of two coaxial metallic cylindrical surfaces of a length 30 mm and radii 5 mm and 7 mm. The dielectric material between the surfaces has a relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 2 + (4/r)$, where r is measured in mm. Determine the capacitance.



- 17 Two long coaxial cylindrical metal tubes (inner radius a , outer radius b) stand vertically in a tank of dielectric oil (susceptibility χ_e , mass density ρ_m). The inner one is maintained at potential V , and the outer one is grounded. To what height (h) does the oil rise, in the space between the tube.

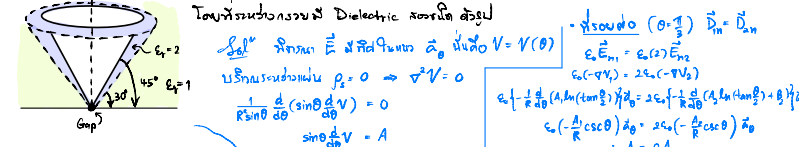


- 18 Find the electrostatic energy stored in the region of space $R > b$ around an electric dipole of moment $\vec{p}$.

$$V_{\text{dipole}} = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{R}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} = \frac{p \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \rightarrow \vec{E} = -\nabla V = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \{2\cos\theta \vec{a}_r + \sin\theta \vec{a}_\theta\}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_b^\infty \epsilon_0 E^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi = \frac{p^2}{32\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r^3} dr = \frac{p^2}{32\pi\epsilon_0 b}$$

- 19 A dielectric material of dielectric constant ϵ_r is placed in a region of space $R > b$ around an electric dipole of moment $\vec{p}$. Find the electric field in the region $R > b$ and the electric field in the region $R < b$.



Boundary conditions:

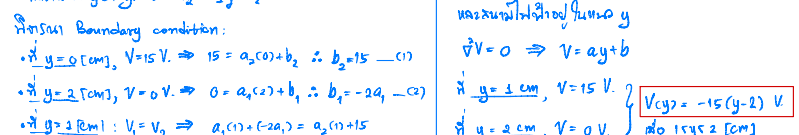
- $\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \vec{V} = 0 \text{ V}, \epsilon_r = 1$
- $\theta = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \vec{V} = V_0 \text{ V}, \epsilon_r = 2$

Dielectric material of dielectric constant ϵ_r is placed in a region of space $R > b$ around an electric dipole of moment $\vec{p}$. Find the electric field in the region $R > b$ and the electric field in the region $R < b$.

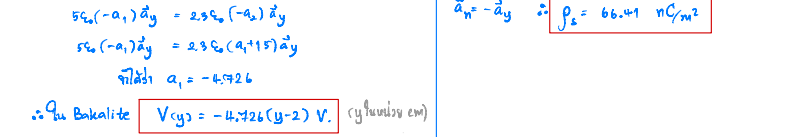
- 20 A dielectric material of dielectric constant $\epsilon_r = 5$ is placed in a region of space $R > b$ around an electric dipole of moment $\vec{p}$. Find the electric field in the region $R > b$ and the electric field in the region $R < b$.



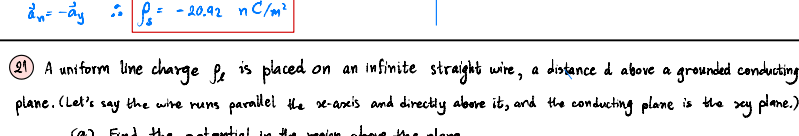
- (i) Polyethylene ($\epsilon_r = 2.3$)
- (ii) Teflon



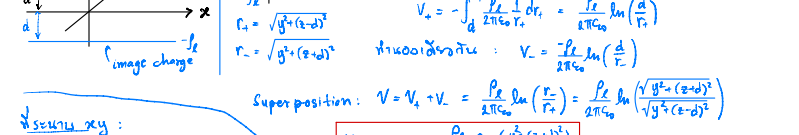
- (i) Polyethylene ($\epsilon_r = 2.3$)
- (ii) Teflon



- (i) Polyethylene ($\epsilon_r = 2.3$)
- (ii) Teflon



- (i) Polyethylene ($\epsilon_r = 2.3$)
- (ii) Teflon



- (i) Polyethylene ($\epsilon_r = 2.3$)
- (ii) Teflon