

$$\therefore J_2 = J_1 \left[\left(\frac{d_2}{d_1} \sin \alpha_1 \right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha_2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Boundary condition for lossy dielectrics

$$\vec{J}_n = \vec{J}_{n1} = \vec{J}_{n2}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{E}_2$$

$$\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2 = \vec{J}_s$$

$$\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{D}_1 \cdot \vec{n} - \vec{D}_2 \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{J}_s$$

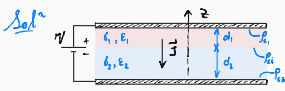
$$\vec{J}_s = (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2) \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{J}_s = (\epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 - \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_2) \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{J}_s = (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{J}_s = (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n}$$

⊗ An emf $\mathcal{V}$ 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.



$$\vec{J}_n = \vec{J}_{n1} = \vec{J}_{n2} = \vec{J}$$

$$\mathcal{V} = I(R_1 + R_2) = I\left(\frac{d_1}{\epsilon_1 \sigma_1} + \frac{d_2}{\epsilon_2 \sigma_2}\right)$$

$$J = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{\frac{d_1}{\epsilon_1 \sigma_1} + \frac{d_2}{\epsilon_2 \sigma_2}} \Rightarrow J = \frac{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 \mathcal{V}}{d_1 \epsilon_2 + d_2 \epsilon_1} \quad [A/m^2]$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma_1 \vec{E}_1 = \sigma_2 \vec{E}_2$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{d_1 + \epsilon_2 d_2 / \epsilon_1} \quad [V/m] \quad \vec{E}_2 = -\vec{E}_1$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{d_1 \mathcal{V}}{d_1 \epsilon_2 + d_2 \epsilon_1} \quad [V/m] \quad \vec{E}_1 = -\vec{E}_2$$

$$\vec{J}_s = \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{J}_s = \frac{\epsilon_1 d_2 \mathcal{V}}{d_1 \epsilon_2 + d_2 \epsilon_1} \quad [C/m^2]$$

$$\vec{J}_s = -\frac{\epsilon_2 d_1 \mathcal{V}}{d_1 \epsilon_2 + d_2 \epsilon_1} \quad [C/m^2]$$

$$\vec{J}_s = \frac{(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \mathcal{V}}{d_1 \epsilon_2 + d_2 \epsilon_1} \quad [C/m^2]$$

Resistance Calculations

Resistance in Capacitance (Lossy Dielectrics)

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s}}{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}} = \frac{\oint \epsilon \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}}$$

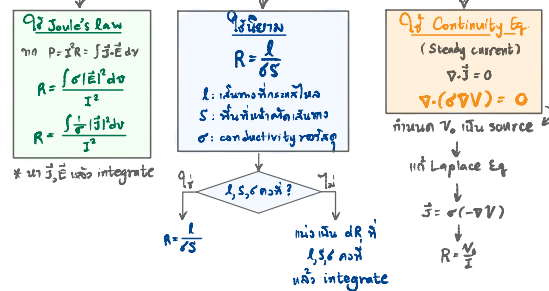
$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}}{\oint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}} = \frac{-\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}}{\oint \sigma \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}$$

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

(Two conductors in lossy dielectric medium)

Resistance (Resistance)

Steps: Resistance Calculation



⊗ Find the leakage resistance per unit length between the inner and outer conductors of a coaxial cable that has inner conductivity σ , 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
 $C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln(D/a)}$
 $R = \frac{\ln(D/a)}{2\pi\sigma}$

(b) parallel-wire
 $C = \frac{\pi\epsilon}{\ln(D/a)}$
 $R = \frac{\ln(D/a)}{\pi\sigma}$

⊗ 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: Laplace eq.
 $\nabla^2 V = 0$
 $V(a) = V_0$
 $V(b) = 0$
 $V(r) = \frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)} \ln\left(\frac{b}{r}\right)$
 $\vec{J} = \sigma (-\nabla V)$
 $R = \frac{V_0}{I} = \frac{\pi h}{2\sigma \ln(b/a)}$

Additional Problems

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

(a) $V(y)$, $\vec{E}(y)$ within the interelectrode region,
 (b) the total amount of charge in the interelectrode region,
 (c) the total surface charge on the cathode and anode
 (d) the transit time of an electron from the cathode to anode with $V_0 = 200 \text{ V}$ and $d = 1 \text{ cm}$

(a) Poisson's Law
 $\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$
 $\rho = -\epsilon_0 \nabla^2 V$
 $V(y) = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 V_0}{e}} y^{3/2}$
 $\vec{E}(y) = -\nabla V = -\sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 V_0}{e}} y^{1/2}$

(b) Gauss' Law
 $Q_{enc} = \epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$
 $Q_{enc} = \epsilon_0 \int_0^y \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \epsilon_0 \int_0^y -\sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 V_0}{e}} s^{1/2} ds$
 $Q_{enc} = -\frac{2}{3} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 V_0}{e}} y^{3/2}$

(c) Surface Charge
 $\rho_s = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n}$
 $\rho_s = -\epsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 V_0}{e}} y^{1/2}$
 $\rho_s = -\frac{2}{3} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 V_0}{e}} y^{1/2}$

(d) Transit Time
 $t_{transit} = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{d}{\mu_0 \vec{J}} = \frac{d}{\mu_0 \sigma \vec{E}}$
 $t_{transit} = \frac{3d}{2\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 V_0}{e}}}$
 $t_{transit} = 3.58 \text{ ns}$

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 ,

(a) the electric field intensity both inside and outside the sphere.
 (b) the current density in the sphere.

(a) Gauss' Law
 $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{3}$
 $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{3}$
 $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{3}$

(b) Continuity Eq.
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$
 $\vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \frac{r}{3}$
 $\vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \frac{r}{3}$

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.

(a) Find the magnitude and direction of $\vec{E}_2$ in medium 2.
 (b) Find the surface charge density at the interface.

(a) Boundary Condition
 $\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$
 $\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$
 $\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$

(b) Surface Charge Density
 $\rho_s = \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} - \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$
 $\rho_s = \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} - \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$
 $\rho_s = \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n} - \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{n}$

④ 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) Current Density
 $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$
 $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$
 $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$

(b) Surface Charge Densities
 $\rho_s = \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n}$
 $\rho_s = \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n}$
 $\rho_s = \epsilon_1 \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{n}$

⑤ Determine the resistance between two concentric spherical surfaces of radii R_1 and R_2 ($R_1 < R_2$), assuming that a material of conductivity $\sigma = 6 \text{ (1/mk)}$ fill the space between them. (Note: Laplace's equation for V does not apply here.)

Resistance
 $R = \frac{V}{I}$
 $R = \frac{V}{I}$
 $R = \frac{V}{I}$

⑥ From the figure, find the resistance between the curved sides

Resistance
 $R = \frac{V}{I}$
 $R = \frac{V}{I}$
 $R = \frac{V}{I}$