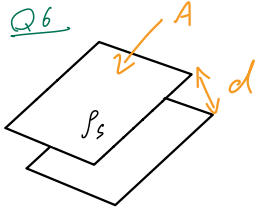


Parallel Plate Capacitor



Capacitance

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A [\text{m}^2]}{d [\text{m}]}$$

$R = \frac{\rho_s}{A}$

C in terms of ϵ_0 : $\frac{A}{d} \epsilon_0$

Voltage

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} \quad \therefore V = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{\rho_s A}{C}$$

$$Q = \int_S \rho_s ds = \rho_s \cdot A$$

$$V = -\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} \rightarrow |\vec{D}| = \rho_s$$

Force

$$\vec{F} = Q\vec{E} \quad |\vec{E}| = \frac{\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0} \quad |\vec{F}| = Q|\vec{E}|$$

Generic formulas

Trig:

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$\sin(\theta \pm \phi) = \sin\theta \cos\phi \pm \cos\theta \sin\phi$$

$$\cos(\theta \pm \phi) = \cos\theta \cos\phi \mp \sin\theta \sin\phi$$

$\int_V dV \Rightarrow R^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi$

$\int_S dA \Rightarrow R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$

$\int_L dl = R d\phi$

\vec{r} = point of observation

\vec{r}' = generic point on a source

Electric Flux $\rightarrow Q = A\vec{r} + B\vec{\theta} + C\vec{z}$ ϵ_{free}

Gauss' Law

$$\rho_V = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rD_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(D_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(D_z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(B) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(C)$$

Total Charge $\int_V \rho_V dV$ $\int_V r dr d\theta dz$

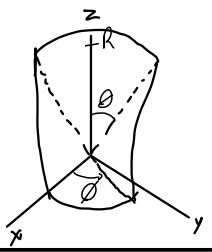
Flux $Q = \int \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s}$

$Q = \iint D_r r d\theta dz + \iint D_\theta r dr dz + \iint D_z r dr d\theta$

$\phi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\phi_2 = \pi$

$Q = Q$

Spherical Dielectric $R, \theta, \phi, E, \epsilon$



Simplify $|\vec{E}|^2$

Use Trig

Electrostatic Energy

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \int_V |\vec{E}|^2 dV$$

$R^2 \sin\theta dR d\theta d\phi$

Charge Density ρ_s, r, θ, z

\vec{r} = point of observation = $h\hat{z}$

\vec{r}' = generic point on source = $a\hat{r}$

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}$

$dl' = a d\phi$

$\vec{E} = \int \frac{\rho_s (\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^2}$

$\therefore \vec{E} = \int \frac{2\rho_s (h\hat{z} - a\hat{r}) a d\phi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (a^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$

Charge Density $Q = \int \rho_s dl' = \int \rho_s a d\phi = \rho_s a \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi = 2\pi \rho_s a$

Net Charge $Q_{\text{enclosed}} = Q = \rho_s a \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\phi \hat{y}) d\phi = \hat{x} + \hat{y}$

Field Intensity $\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h^2}$

New ϕ $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\phi \hat{y} d\phi = 0$

$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_s a h}{\epsilon_0 (a^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$

Potential field ϵ_0, V

Electric field intensity

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

Volume charge density

$$\rho_V = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \epsilon \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rE_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(E_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(E_z) \right]$$

Total charge $Q = \int \rho_V dV$

Work done $W = Q\Delta V = Q(V_A - V_B)$

Potential field V, ϵ_0

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

Energy stored $W_e = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} |\vec{E}|^2$

Charge density $\rho_V = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$

Total Charge $Q = \int \rho_V dV$

Equipotential Line z find r, z

Work $W = Q(V_A - V_B)$

Volume Charge Density $\rho_v, r, \epsilon, \rho$

Gauss' Law

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$$

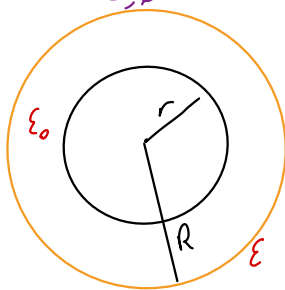
exposed surface *enclosed charge*

$$D_r 4\pi R^2 = \rho_v (4\pi R^3)$$

$$D = \frac{\rho_v R}{3\epsilon_0} \hat{r}$$

$$D_R = \rho_v \frac{R}{3}$$

$$D = \frac{8\rho_v}{3R^2} \hat{r}$$



Electric field intensity

$$\vec{E} = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho_v R}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} \hat{r} \quad R < 4$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{8\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} \hat{r} \quad 2 < R < 4$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{8\rho_v}{3 \cdot 2\epsilon_0 R^2} \hat{r} = \frac{4\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} \hat{r} \quad R > 4$$

Electric Potential

$$V = - \int_R^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{L} = \int_R^{\infty} \frac{4\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} dR = \frac{4\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{R} \right]_R^{\infty} = \frac{4\rho_v}{3\epsilon_0 R}$$

Polarization Vector

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{P} &= \chi_e \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \\ &= (\epsilon_r - 1) \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \\ &= (\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \vec{E} \end{aligned}$$

Surface Charge Density ρ_s, r, ρ, z



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} - \vec{r}' &= h\hat{z} - r\hat{r} \\ |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| &= \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} \end{aligned}$$

Flux

$$\Psi = \frac{Q}{2}$$

Net charge

$$\Psi = Q \quad \text{if } a < 4$$

$$\Psi = \rho_s \pi (4)^2 = 16\pi \rho_s \quad \text{if } a > 4$$