

Homework set 5 selected solution

P. 4-3 Lightning strikes a lossy dielectric sphere - $\epsilon = 12\epsilon_0$, $\sigma = 10(S/m)$ - of radius 0.1 (m) at time $t=0$, depositing uniformly in the sphere a total charge 1 (mC). Determine, for all t ,

Solution)

Charge density inside the sphere

$$\rho(t) = \rho_0 e^{-(\sigma/\epsilon)t}, \quad t \geq 0 \quad \text{Where } \rho(t=0) = \rho_0 = \frac{Q_0}{4\pi a^3/3} \approx 0.24 \text{ (C/m}^3\text{)}$$

a) the electric field intensity both inside and outside the sphere,

For $R < b$ (inside the sphere)

$$\mathbf{E}_i(R, t) = \hat{R} \frac{(4\pi R^3/3)f(t)}{4\pi\epsilon R^2} = \hat{R} \frac{\rho_0 R}{3\epsilon} e^{-(\sigma/\epsilon)t} = \hat{R} 7.5 \times 10^9 R e^{-9.42 \times 10^{11} t} \text{ (V/m)}$$

For $R > b$ (outside the sphere)

$$\mathbf{E}_o(R, t) = \hat{R} \frac{Q_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \hat{R} \frac{9 \times 10^9}{R^2} \text{ (V/m)}$$

b) the current density in the sphere.

$$\text{For } R < b, \quad \mathbf{J}_i(R, t) = \sigma \mathbf{E}_i(R, t) = \hat{R} 7.5 \times 10^{10} R e^{-9.42 \times 10^{11} t} \text{ (V/m)}$$

$$\text{For } R > b, \quad \mathbf{J}_o(R, t) = 0$$

P. 4-11 Refer to the flat conducting quarter-circular washer in Example 4-4 and Fig. 4-4. Find the resistance between the curved sides.

Solution)

$$\text{Boundary value problem, Laplace equation: } \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = 0, \quad a \leq r \leq b \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Boundary conditions: } V(r)|_{r=a} = V_0, \quad V(r)|_{r=b} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{General solution: } V(r) = C_1 \ln r + C_2 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \textcircled{3} \text{ then } V(r) = V_0 \frac{\ln(r/b)}{\ln(a/b)} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(r) = -\hat{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = \hat{r} \frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$I = \int_s \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_s \sigma \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \sigma \int_0^2 \mathbf{E}(r) h r d\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sigma h V_0}{\ln(b/a)}$$

$$R = \frac{V_0}{I} = \frac{2 \ln(b/a)}{\pi \sigma h}$$