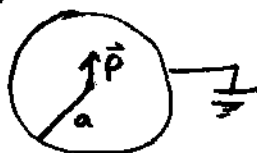


Fall 1997 #3 (p1.0F2)

An ideal electric dipole  $\vec{p}$  is located at the center of a hollow sphere of radius  $a$ , as in the figure below. The sphere is grounded.



(a) Find the electrostatic potential  $\Phi$  at an arbitrary point located within the sphere.

The potential inside the spherical shell is given by the particular solution plus the homogeneous solution.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_{\text{particular}} &= \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{p r \cos\theta}{r^3} = \frac{p}{r^2} \cos\theta \\ \Phi_{\text{homogeneous}} &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta) \end{aligned} \right\} r < a$$

So,

$$\Phi(r, \theta) = \frac{p}{r^2} \cos\theta + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta)$$

B.C.

$$\Phi(r=a, \theta) = 0 = \left[ \frac{p}{r^2} \cos\theta + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta) \right]_{r=a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p}{a^2} \cos\theta = - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l a^l P_l(\cos\theta)$$

So, only  $l=1$  term survives the sum.

$$\frac{p}{a^2} \cos\theta = -A_1 a \cos\theta$$

$$\therefore A_1 = -\frac{p}{a^3}$$

Thus,

$$\Phi(r, \theta) = \frac{p \cos\theta}{r^2} - \frac{p}{a^3} r \cos\theta = p \cos\theta \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{r}{a^3} \right]$$

Fall 1997 #3 (p 2 of 2)

- (b) Deduce what is the energy of interaction between the ideal dipole and the grounded sphere.

the energy of an ideal dipole  $\vec{p}$  in an electric field  $\vec{E}$  is given by

$$U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \Phi = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} = -\hat{r} \left[ \frac{2p \cos \theta}{r^3} - \frac{p \cos \theta}{a^3} \right] + \frac{\hat{\theta}}{r} \sin \theta \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{a^3} \right]$$

not from interaction!  $\swarrow$

$$= \hat{r} \frac{p \cos \theta}{a^3} - \hat{\theta} \frac{p \sin \theta}{a^3} = \frac{p}{a^3} \left[ \hat{r} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \right]$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\vec{E} = \frac{p}{a^3} \vec{z}}$$

Thus,

$$U = -\left( p \vec{z} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{p}{a^3} \vec{z} \right)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{U = -\frac{p^2}{a^3}}$$