

Q

Determine the electric field intensity both inside and outside a spherical cloud of electrons with a uniform volume charge density

$$\rho_v = \begin{cases} -\rho_0 \text{ (}\rho_0 \text{ positive), } & 0 \leq r \leq b \\ 0 & r > b \end{cases}$$

by solving Laplace's and Poisson's equations for V .

A

In spherical coordinates

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{dV}{d\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{d^2 V}{d\phi^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right)$$

Inside the cloud

$$\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho_v}{\epsilon} = \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = \frac{\rho_0 r^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{\rho_0 r^3}{3\epsilon} + C_1$$

by integrating

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{\rho_0 r}{3\epsilon} + \frac{C_1}{r^2}$$

We know that $\vec{E} = -\nabla V = -\left(\frac{dV}{dr} \right) \vec{e}_r = \left[-\frac{\rho_0 r}{3\epsilon} - \frac{C_1}{r^2} \right] \vec{e}_r$

• E cannot be infinite at $r=0$ then C_1 must be vanish

$$\vec{E}_{\text{inside}} = \frac{-\rho_0 r}{3\epsilon} \vec{e}_r \quad 0 \leq r \leq b$$

Outside the cloud

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} \right) = 0$$

by integrating

$$r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} = C_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{C_2}{r^2}}$$

$$\text{Again } \vec{E} = -\nabla V = -\frac{dV}{dr} \vec{e}_r = -\frac{C_2}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$
$$\vec{E}_{\text{outside}} = -\frac{C_2}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

Boundary Conditions

$$\text{At } r=b \quad \vec{E}_{\text{inside}} = \vec{E}_{\text{outside}}$$

$$-\frac{\rho_0 b}{3\epsilon} = -\frac{C_2}{b^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_2 = \frac{\rho_0 b^3}{3\epsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_{\text{outside}} = -\frac{C_2}{r^2} \vec{e}_r = -\frac{\rho_0 b^3}{3\epsilon r^2} \vec{e}_r \quad r > b}$$