

Lecture 12

Note Title

2/8/2006

$\nabla^2 V = 0$ with boundary conditions

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$xy + x^2$ doesn't stay this

Assumption $V(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$

plug $V(x, y, z)$ into Laplace's eqn

$$\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + \frac{1}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} = 0$$

$$f(x) + h(y) + k(z) = 0$$

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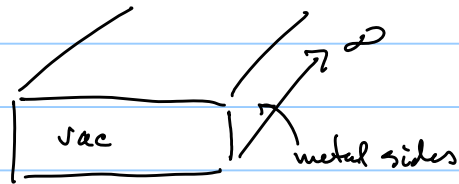
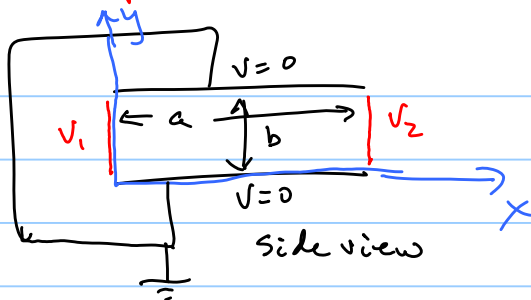
$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

Started with P.D.E. \nrightarrow now have 3 O.D.E.'s

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{}}$

Ex: 2 guided 11-plate electrodes
 other plates are at potential $V_1 \neq V_2$ (constant)

BC $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \quad V=V_1 \\ x=a \quad V=V_2 \\ y=0, b; \quad V=0 \end{array} \right.$



Field & potential in z direction: do not depend on z

$$\nabla_z^2(\phi) = \text{constant} \Rightarrow C_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} = C_2 V$$

eigenvalue eqn.

$$C_2 < 0 \quad V = A \sin(ky) + B \cos(ky) \quad C_2 = -k^2$$

$$C_2 > 0 \quad V = A' e^{\sqrt{C_2} y} + B' e^{-\sqrt{C_2} y}$$

$$C_2 = 0 \quad V = A'' + B'' y$$

Boundary at $y=0$ & $y=b$ is $V=0$ so $\Rightarrow C_2 < 0$ with $k^2 > 0$

$$V = A \sin ky + B \cos ky \quad \begin{cases} V(y=0) = 0 = 0 + B \cos 0 = B \\ V(y=b) = A \sin kb = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

$$kb = n\pi \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$V_L = A \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right)$$

$$z = \text{constant}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = k^2 > 0$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{"} & \text{"} & \text{"} \\ -k^2 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2 X$$

$$X(x) = G e^{kx} + H e^{-kx}$$



$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{d^2 z}{dz^2} = C_3$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = C_1 = 0$$

$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

$$0 + \frac{?}{?} + \frac{?}{?} = 0$$

$C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ Linear Soln