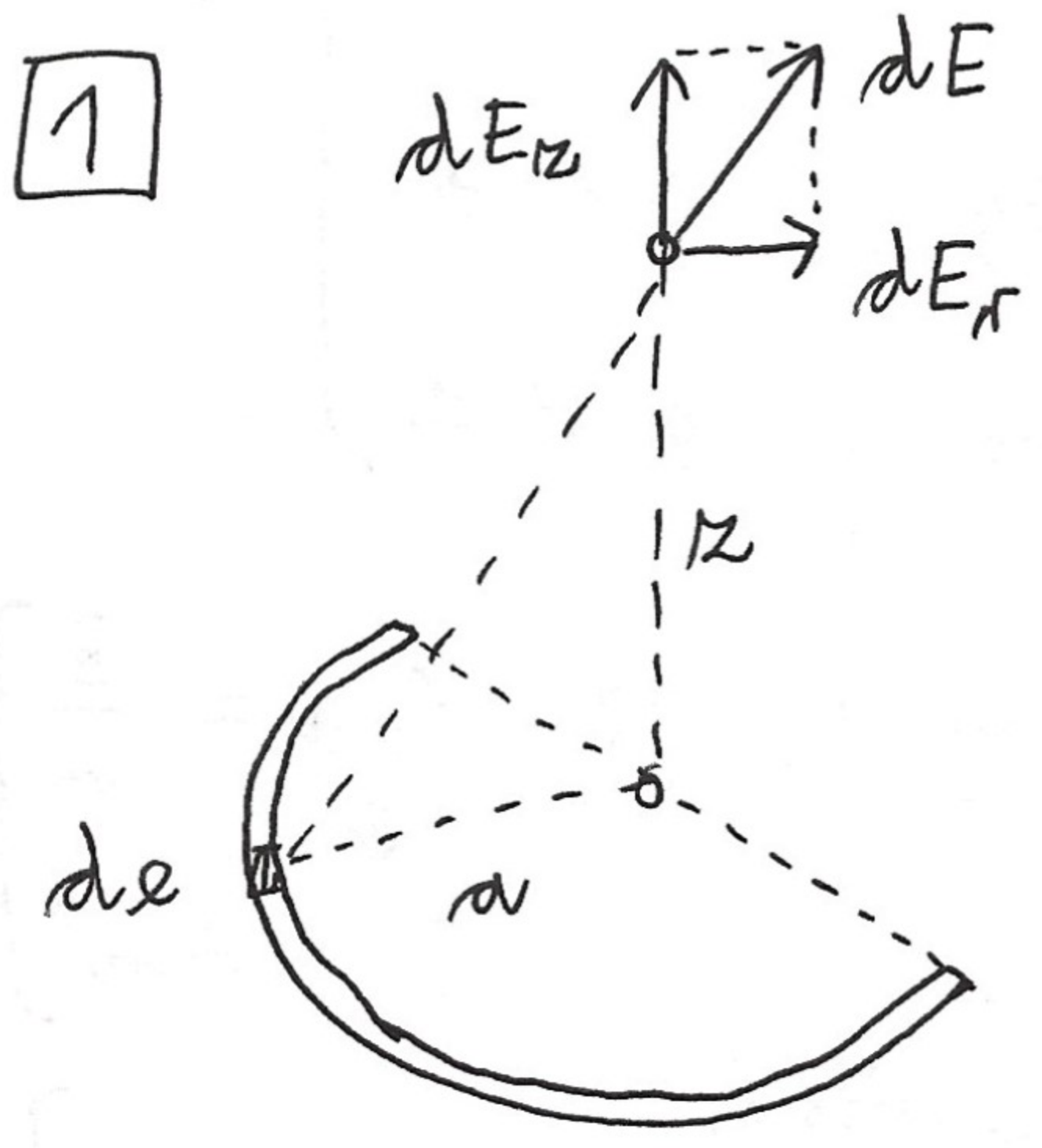


EMP : 2. PISNI IZPIT

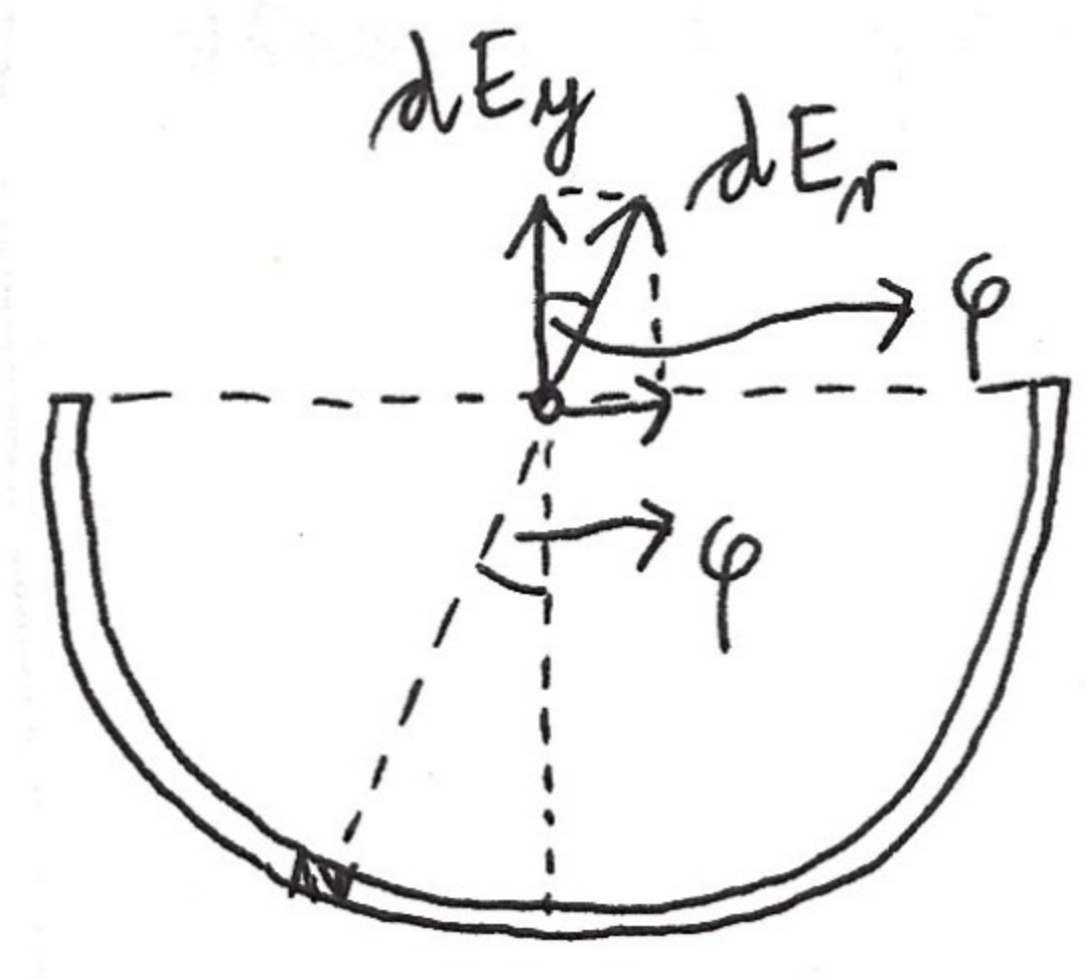


$$dE = \frac{de}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{a^2+z^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{de}{4\pi\epsilon_0}} \right\} +$$

$$dE_z = \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2+z^2}} dE = \frac{de}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{(a^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{de}{4\pi\epsilon_0}} \right\} +$$

$$E_z = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{(a^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$dE_r = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+z^2}} dE = \frac{de}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a}{(a^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{de}{4\pi\epsilon_0}} \right\} +$$



$$dE_y = dE_r \cos\phi$$

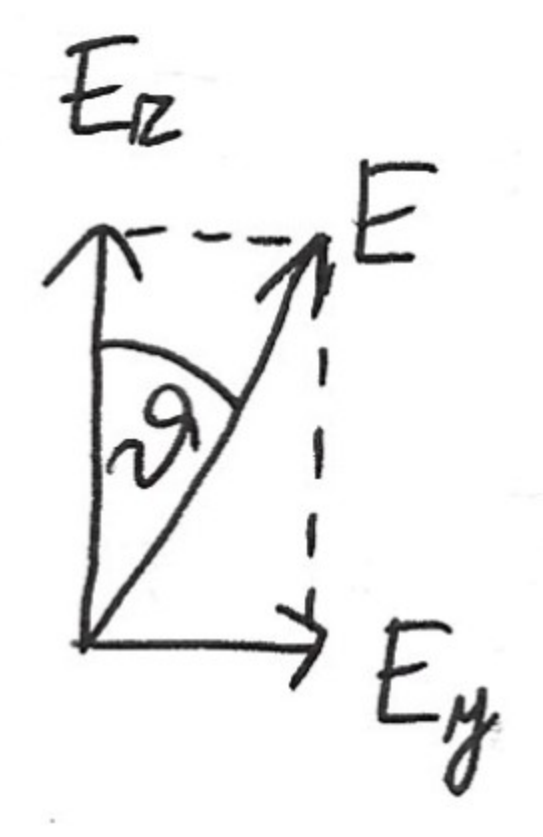
$$de = \mu \cdot a d\phi, \quad \mu = \frac{e}{\pi a} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{e}{\pi a}} \right\} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$dE_y = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{a}{(a^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cos\phi d\phi$$

$$E_y = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{a}{(a^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\phi d\phi \quad \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\} +$$

$$\sin\phi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2$$

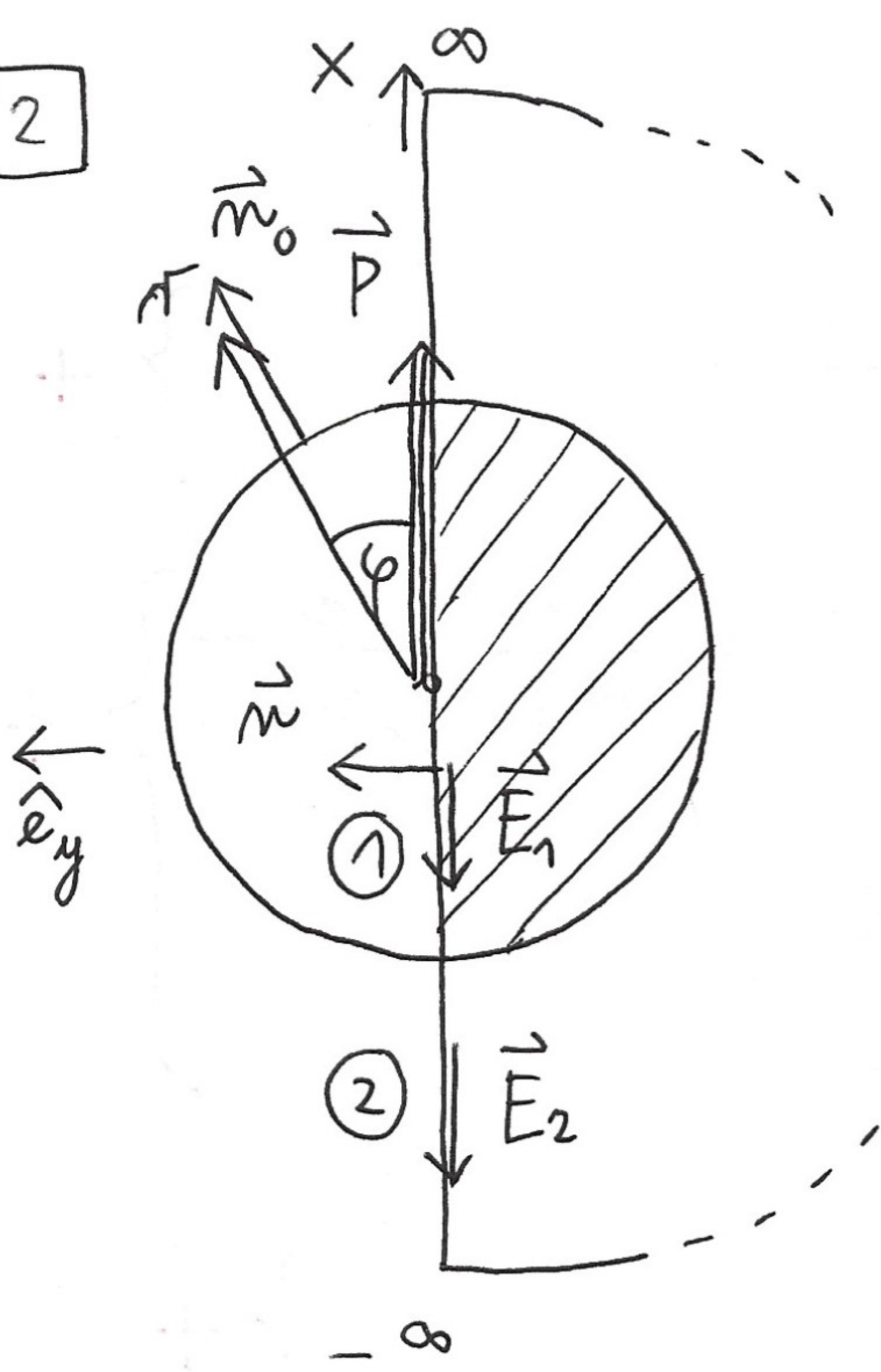
$$E_y = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{a}{(a^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



$$E = \sqrt{E_z^2 + E_y^2} = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(a^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt{z^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\pi}a\right)^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0}} \right\} +$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{E_y}{E_z} = \frac{2a}{\pi z} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctan \frac{2a}{\pi z} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{2a}{\pi z}} \right\} + \quad \boxed{1}$$

2



$$\sigma_N = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{m}_0 = P \cos \varphi$$

$$\rho_N = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = 0$$

$$V(r, \varphi) = \begin{cases} A r \cos \varphi, & \varphi < a \\ \frac{B}{r} \cos \varphi, & \varphi > a \end{cases}$$

- RP1: uvezen potencial $\rightarrow A a = \frac{B}{a}$
 \downarrow
 $B = A a^2$

- RP2: Gauss na površini

$$\sigma_N S = \epsilon_0 S (E_{\perp}^{ZUN} - E_{\perp}^{NOT}) =$$

$$\epsilon_N = \epsilon_0 S \left(-\frac{\partial V^{ZUN}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} + \frac{\partial V^{NOT}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} \right)$$

$$P = \epsilon_0 2A, \quad \begin{cases} A = \frac{P}{2\epsilon_0} \\ B = \frac{P a^2}{2\epsilon_0} \end{cases} \iff \sigma_N = \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{B}{a^2} + A \right) \cos \varphi = P \cos \varphi$$

$$V(r, \varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{P}{2\epsilon_0} r \cos \varphi = \frac{P}{2\epsilon_0} x, & r < a \\ \frac{P a^2}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \cos \varphi = \frac{P a^2}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{x}{r^2}, & r > a \end{cases}$$

- integracijska plošče: naprčeno čez polovico valja in sklenjeno v ∞

$$E_1 = -\frac{\partial V^{NOT}}{\partial x} \Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{P}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_2 = -\frac{\partial V^{ZUN}}{\partial x} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{P a^2}{2\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{P a^2}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \vec{E}_{1,2} + \vec{m} \\ (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{m}) \vec{E} - \frac{1}{2} E^2 \vec{m} = \\ = -\frac{1}{2} E^2 \vec{m} \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{1}{4}$

$$\vec{F}_e = \epsilon_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \hat{e}_y \right) \left[2 \int_0^a \left(\frac{P}{2\epsilon_0} \right)^2 l dx + 2 \int_a^\infty \left(\frac{P a^2}{2\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \frac{1}{x^4} l dx \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \hat{e}_y 2 \frac{P^2}{4\epsilon_0^2} l \left[a + a^4 \frac{1}{-3} \frac{1}{x^3} \Big|_a^\infty \right] =$$

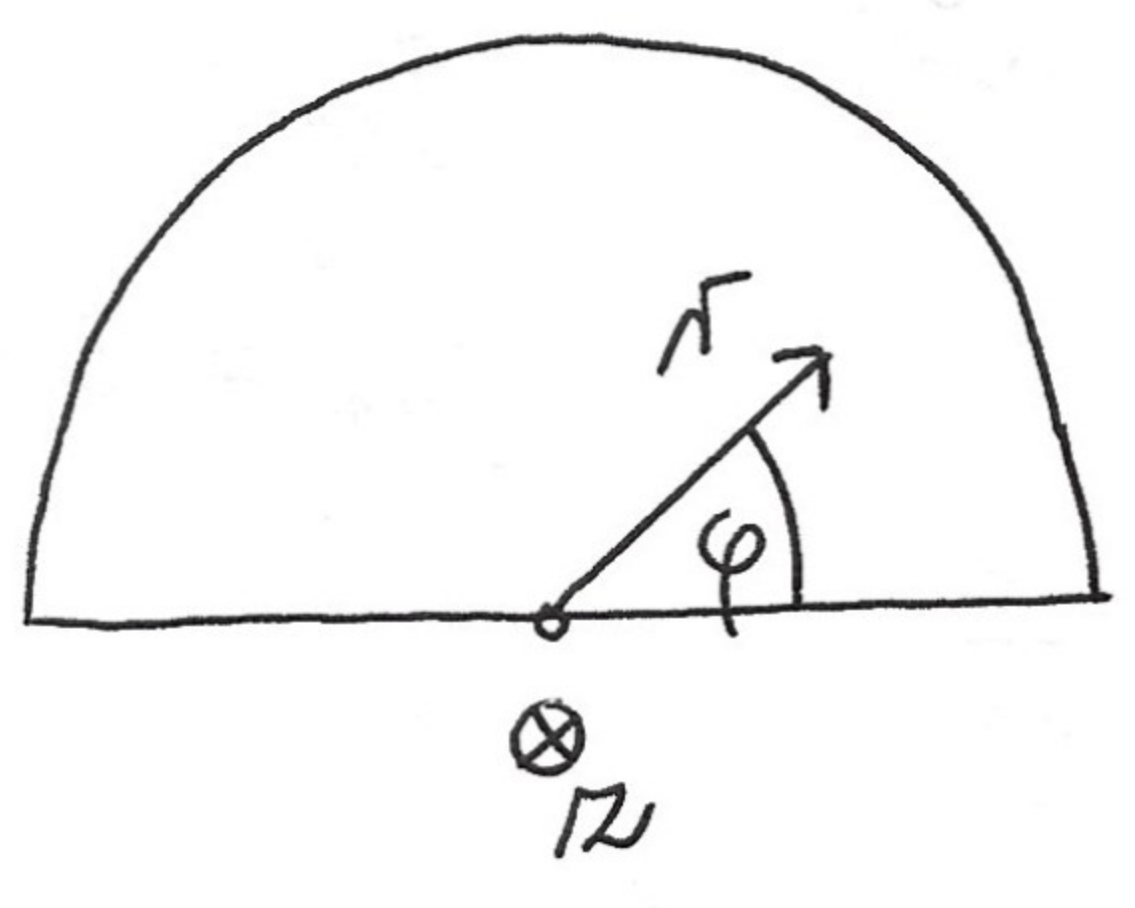
$$= -\hat{e}_y \frac{P^2 l}{4\epsilon_0} \left(a + \frac{1}{3} a \right) = -\hat{e}_y \frac{P^2 a}{3\epsilon_0} l$$

$$\frac{\vec{F}_e}{l} = -\frac{P^2 a}{3\epsilon_0} \hat{e}_y$$

sila na desno polovice torej kaže DESNO
 \downarrow
polovici valja se ODBIJATA

1

3



$$\left[\nabla_{\perp}^2 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\omega^2}{c_0^2} - k^2 \right)}_{\alpha^2} \right] \begin{Bmatrix} E_z \\ H_z \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

- disperzijska relacija: $\omega = c_0 \sqrt{\alpha^2 + k^2}$ +

- plazma: $c_0 \rightarrow \frac{c_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$, $\epsilon = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$ +

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c_0^2} \left(1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \right) - k^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c_0^2} - \frac{\omega_p^2}{c_0^2} - k^2$$

$$\tilde{\omega} = c_0 \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\omega_p}{c_0} \right)^2}_{\left(\frac{\omega_p}{a} \right)^2} + k^2}$$

- **TM** : $E_z \neq 0$

+ RP1 : $E_z(\varphi=0) = 0$, $E_z \propto \sin m\varphi$

+ RP2 : $E_z(\varphi=\pi) = 0$, $\sin m\pi = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 ($m=0$ bi vodilo do $E_z=0$)

+ RP3 : $E_z(r=a) = 0$, $J_m(\alpha a) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha a = \xi_{mn}$

$\omega = c_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\xi_{mn}}{a} \right)^2 + k^2}$, najmanjši ničli: $\begin{cases} \xi_{11} = 3.83 \\ \xi_{21} = 5.14 \end{cases}$

+ $\Delta\omega = \omega_{21} - \omega_{11} = (5.14 - 3.83) \frac{c_0}{a} = 1.31 \frac{c_0}{a}$

+ plazma: $\Delta\tilde{\omega} = \tilde{\omega}_{21} - \tilde{\omega}_{11} = \frac{c_0}{a} \left(\sqrt{\xi_{21}^2 + \pi^2} - \sqrt{\xi_{11}^2 + \pi^2} \right) = 1.07 \frac{c_0}{a}$

$$\frac{\Delta\tilde{\omega}}{\Delta\omega} = 0.82$$

- **TE** : $H_z \neq 0$

+ RP1 : $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi}(\varphi=0) = 0$, $H_z \propto \cos m\varphi$

+ RP2 : $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi}(\varphi=\pi) = 0$, $\cos m\pi = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 ($m=0$ gre, saj $H_z \propto \cos m\varphi$)

+ RP3 : $\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r}(r=a) = 0$, $J_m'(\alpha a) = 0$
 $\alpha a = \xi'_{mn}$

$$+ \left\{ \omega' = \kappa_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\xi_{\text{min}}'}{a}\right)^2 + k^2}, \text{ najmanjši nidi: } \xi_{11}' = 1.84$$

$$\xi_{21}' = 3.05$$

$$\Delta\omega' = \omega_{21}' - \omega_{11}' = \frac{\kappa_0}{a} (\xi_{21}' - \xi_{11}') = \underline{1.21 \frac{\kappa_0}{a}}$$

plazma: $\Delta\tilde{\omega}' = \tilde{\omega}_{21}' - \tilde{\omega}_{11}' = \frac{\kappa_0}{a} \left(\sqrt{\xi_{21}'^2 + \pi^2} - \sqrt{\xi_{11}'^2 + \pi^2} \right) = \underline{0.74 \frac{\kappa_0}{a}}$

$$\boxed{\frac{\Delta\tilde{\omega}'}{\Delta\omega'} = 0.61}$$

1