

## Exercise Sheet 9

Discussion 12.11.2025

### Exercise 1 - Coaxial capacitor

Consider a coaxial cable of length  $L$  and radii  $R_1 < R_2$ , where the two cylinders are charged with  $+\lambda$  and  $-\lambda$ . Evaluate the capacitance of the cable in the following cases.

- The space between the cylinders is filled with a dielectric material with relative permittivity  $\epsilon_{r1}$  (see Fig. 1a).
- The two halves of the cable are filled with dielectric materials with relative permittivity  $\epsilon_{r1}$  and  $\epsilon_{r2}$  (see Fig. 1b).
- The first half of the space between the cylinder is filled with a dielectric material with relative permittivity  $\epsilon_{r1}$ , and the second half is with  $\epsilon_{r2}$  (see Fig. 1c).

Consider now the situation described in point (c).

- Evaluate  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{D}$  as a function of radial distance from the axis of the cable, and plot  $E(r)$  and  $D(r)/\epsilon_0$  for the case  $\epsilon_{r1} = 1$  (vacuum) and  $\epsilon_{r2} = 2$ .

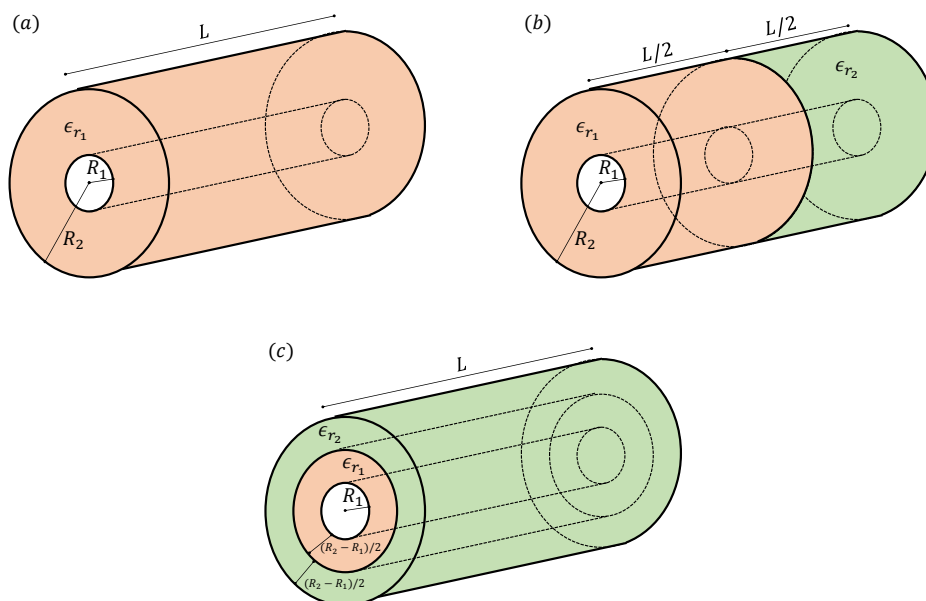


Figure 1: Coaxial capacitors

### Exercise 2 - Perturbing capacitors

Consider a charged parallel-plate capacitor in vacuum, with area  $S$  and initial separation  $d$ .

- a) What is the work needed to double the separation of the plates if the potential difference is maintained constant?

Consider now a charged coaxial capacitor of length  $L$  and radii  $R_1 < R_2$ . The inner cylindrical conductor is pulled out along the axis until half of it is outside the outer cylinder.

- b) Evaluate the force exerted by the system on the inner conductor.

### Exercise 3 - Coalescing charges

Consider 27 identical spherical metallic droplets of radius  $R$  that are made to coalesce into a single spherical droplet. Only two of the droplets were charged, one at  $5 V$  and the other at  $4 V$  with respect to ground.

- a) Evaluate the electric potential of the big droplet after the merging.
- b) Evaluate the change of electrical energy of the system.

### Discussion 1 - Conductivity

Similar to viscosity ( $\eta$ ) and the relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) also the conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) is actually a tensor. Why do you think this is the case? Which variables in the Drude model can be made responsible for this anisotropic behaviour?

### Exercise 4 - Spherical resistor

Consider two concentric spheres of radii  $R_1 < R_2$  separated by a material with constant resistivity  $\rho$ . Evaluate the resistance between the two spheres.