

PHYS 1312: Potential due to a charged rod

Chapter 16

Nov. 1, 2018

Problem. A rod of length L located on the x -axis with one end at the origin and the other end at $\langle L, 0, 0 \rangle$ has a total charge Q uniformly distributed. Find the electric potential at $\langle 0, a, 0 \rangle$.

Solution. Start with the integral equation for the electric potential at r for a continuous charge distribution

$$V(r) = k_e \int \frac{dq}{r}. \quad (1)$$

We need to evaluate i) dq , ii) r , and (iii) the quantity to integrate and its limits. Take the observation location to be on the y -axis, $\vec{r}_{\text{obs}} = \langle 0, a, 0 \rangle$, while $\vec{r}_{\text{source}} = \langle x, 0, 0 \rangle$. Then we have for the radial vector

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_{\text{obs}} - \vec{r}_{\text{source}} = \langle -x, a, 0 \rangle, \quad (2)$$

giving $r = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$. Now the total charge is related to the linear charge density by $Q = \lambda L$. The charge differential is then

$$dq = \lambda dx. \quad (3)$$

Substitution of all the above in Eq. 1 gives

$$V(a) = k_e \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}, \quad (4)$$

or

$$V(a) = k_e \frac{Q}{L} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) \Big|_0^L = k_e \frac{Q}{L} [\ln(L + \sqrt{L^2 + a^2}) - \ln a] \quad (5)$$

or

$$V = k_e \frac{Q}{L} \ln\left(\frac{L + \sqrt{L^2 + a^2}}{a}\right). \quad (6)$$

For $a \gg L$, use the series expansion for $\ln$

$$\ln(1 + z) = z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \dots \quad (7)$$

giving

$$V \approx k_e \frac{Q}{L} \ln\left(\frac{L + a}{a}\right) = k_e \frac{Q}{L} \ln(1 + L/a) \quad (8)$$

giving the potential for a point charge

$$V \approx k_e \frac{Q}{L} \frac{L}{a} = \frac{k_e Q}{a}. \quad (9)$$

Electric potentials for other charge distributions: (i) ring of radius R with observation on the z -axis,

$$V_{\text{ring}} = \frac{k_e Q}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}}; \quad (10)$$

disk of radius R and surface area A with observation on the z -axis,

$$V_{\text{disk}} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{A} [\sqrt{R^2 + z^2} - z]; \quad (11)$$

and spherical shell of radius R ,

$$V_{\text{shell}} = \frac{k_e Q}{r}, r > R, \quad (12)$$

$$V_{\text{shell}} = \frac{k_e Q}{R}, r < R. \quad (13)$$