

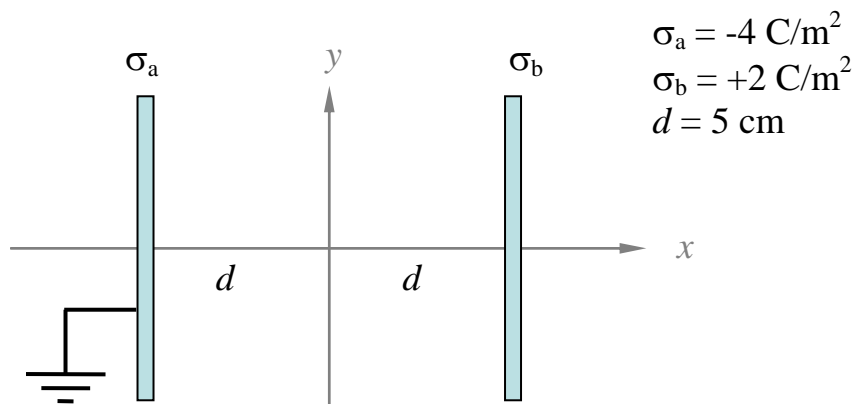
### Discussion Question 4D

#### P212, Week 4

#### *Superposition and Conductors*

As we saw in the last problem, superposition is an extremely useful tool in potential problems. However, we have to be very careful with superposition when conductors are around ... let's explore this!

Two thin plates of infinite area and made of insulating material are on either side of the origin and a distance  $d = \pm 5$  cm away from it. They carry uniformly-distributed surface charges with the values given below. In this problem, we will be concerned with the electric potential difference between the two plates. For convenience, we'll use the left-hand plate as our reference and set the electric potential to zero there. (This is indicated by the ground symbol in the figure.)



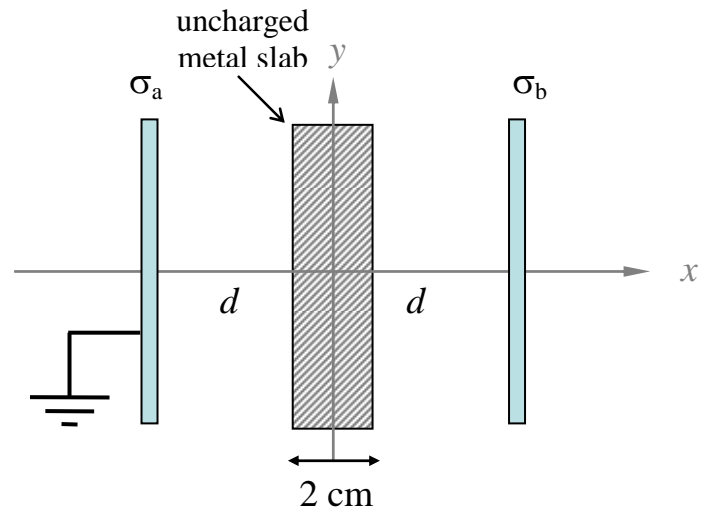
(a) What is the electric potential  $V_b$  of the right-hand plate?

(b) Now suppose a positive point charge  $Q = +5$  C is placed at the location  $(x,y) = (-5 \text{ cm}, +2 \text{ cm})$ . What is the electric potential difference  $\Delta V$  between the points  $(x,y) = (d,0)$  and  $(-d,0)$  on the x axis? (Remember, superposition ...)

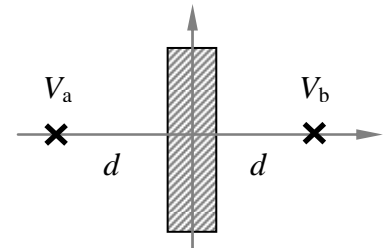
Now get rid of the point charge. Instead, suppose that an uncharged metal slab of thickness 2 cm is placed parallel to the two plates and centered on the origin.

Does superposition still work?

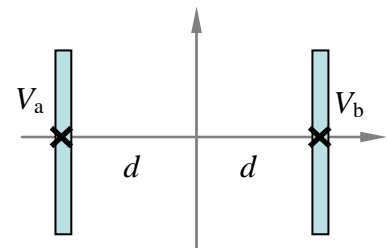
YES ... we just have to be a bit careful.



(c) If we considered the uncharged metal slab *all on its own, in isolation*, what potential difference  $V_b - V_a$  would it cause between the two plates?



(d) If we considered the charged insulating sheets *all on their own, in isolation*, what potential difference  $V_b - V_a$  would they cause between the two plates?



Pure superposition would suggest that adding these two contributions together gives the correct net result. But not quite ...

(e) Calculate the *full* potential difference  $V_b - V_a$  between the plates: find the electric field everywhere between the plates, and integrate it to find  $V_b - V_a$ .

(f) Can you explain why adding the results of (c) and (d) together did not work?