

# Electrostatic potential

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Remember the electrostatics equations

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{GAUSS' EQUATION FOR } \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \vec{E} \text{ HAS A ZERO CURL EVERYWHERE}$$

The second equation implies that electric field is the gradient of a scalar function, which is called *scalar potential* or *electrostatic potential* (or simply potential when there are no ambiguities)

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{the minus sign} \\ \text{is a convention} \end{array} \right)$$

The potential is defined up to an additive constant

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi = -\nabla (\varphi + \varphi_0) \quad \text{constant}$$

One can then rewrite Gauss' law in terms of the potential, in this way one finds *Poisson's equation*

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \varphi) = -\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = -\Delta \varphi = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{POISSON'S EQUATION}$$

Formal solution of Poisson's equation

Poisson's equation has a useful solution for a charge distribution localized in a finite volume. In this solution the constant ambiguity in the potential is fixed by requiring that the potential vanishes at infinity far away from the source charges.

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

The equation above is indeed the solution of Poisson's equation since

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\vec{r}} \varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') \underbrace{\Delta_{\vec{r}} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}}_{-4\pi \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \\ &= -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Q.E.D.} \end{aligned}$$

This is formally all what we need to study electrostatic situations with charges that are confined in a finite volume. Unfortunately, the evaluation of the integral needed to determine the potential can in general be very complicated.