

10/12/2015 $J_m(x_{mn}) = 0$

$$\int_0^a \rho dp J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{dp} \left(\rho \frac{dJ_m(x'p/a)}{dp} \right) + \left(\frac{x'^2}{a^2} - \frac{m^2}{a^2} \right) J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) \right\} \Rightarrow$$

parts.

$$\left[J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) \rho \frac{dJ_m(x'p/a)}{dp} \right]_0^a - \int_0^a \rho dp \left(\frac{dJ_m(x'p/a)}{dp} \rho \frac{dJ_m(x'p/a)}{dp} \right) + \int_0^a \rho dp \left(\frac{x'^2}{a^2} - \frac{m^2}{a^2} \right) J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$x \rightarrow x'$, subtract

$$\left[J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) \rho \frac{dJ_m(x'p/a)}{dp} \right]_{x=x'} - \left[J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) \rho \frac{dJ_m(x'p/a)}{dp} \right] + \left(\frac{x'^2 - x^2}{a^2} \right) \int_0^a \rho dp J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) J_m\left(\frac{x'p}{a}\right) = 0$$

last time $x = x_{mn}, x' = x_{mn}' \rightarrow$ S_{mn}'

Now: $x' = x_{mn} + \epsilon, x = x_{mn}$

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$$J_m(x_{mn} + \varepsilon) \cdot \left(\frac{x_{mn}}{a} \right) J_m'(x_{mn})$$

$$= \cancel{x^2} + \frac{2\varepsilon x + \varepsilon^2}{a^2} - \cancel{x^2} \int_0^a \rho \, \rho J_m \left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a} \right)$$

$$\left(x_{mn} J_m'(x_{mn}) \right) \left[J_m(x_{mn}) + \varepsilon J_m'(x_{mn}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\varepsilon x_{mn}}{a^2} \int_0^a \rho \, \rho J_m^2 \left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a} \right)$$

$$\int_0^a \rho \, \rho J_m^2 \left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left[J_m'(x_{mn}) \right]^2$$

$$\textcircled{-} J_{m-1} \cdot J_{m+1} = 2 J_m'$$

$$\textcircled{+} J_{m-1} + J_{m+1} = \frac{2m}{x} J_m$$

$$2 J_{m+1} = \frac{2m}{x} J_m - 2 J_m'$$

$$J_m'(x_{mn}) = - J_{m+1}(x_{mn})$$

$$\int_0^a \rho \, \rho J_m^2 \left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left[J_{m+1}(x_{mn}) \right]^2$$

3.



$$\Phi = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \cdot J_m\left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a}\right) e^{in\phi}$$

Case: $V_s(\rho, \phi) = V_0 = \text{constant}$.

multiply both sides $e^{-in\phi}$, $\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \rightarrow 2\pi \delta_{mn}$

multiply both $J_m\left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a}\right)$, $\int_0^a \rho d\rho \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a^2 [J_m(x_{mn})]^2 \delta_{mn}$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \cdot 2\pi \delta_{mn} \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 [J_m(x_{mn})]^2 \delta_{mn} \cdot \text{sich}\left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a}\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^a \rho d\rho \cdot \underbrace{e^{-in\phi}}_{2\pi \delta_{n,0}} \cdot J_m\left(\frac{x_{mn} \rho}{a}\right) \cdot V_0$$

$$\int_0^a \rho d\rho J_0\left(\frac{x_{0n} \rho}{a}\right) = \frac{a^2}{x^2} \int_0^x y dy \cdot J_0(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_0 - J_2 &= 2 \frac{dJ_1}{dx} \\ J_0 + J_2 &= \frac{2}{x} J_1 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} J_0 &= \frac{1}{x} J_1 + J_1' \\ y J_0 &= J_1 + y J_1' = \frac{d}{dy} (y J_1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a^2}{x^2} \int_0^x \frac{d}{dy} (y J_1) = \frac{a^2}{x^2} \left[y J_1 \right]_0^x = \frac{a^2 \cdot J_1}{x}$$

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$$A_{0n} = \frac{1}{2a} [J_1(x_{0n})]^2 \cdot \frac{2a}{x_{0n}} \cdot \sinh\left(\frac{x_{0n} z}{a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{a^2 J_1(x_{0n})}{x_{0n}^3} \cdot \frac{2a}{x_{0n}} \cdot V_0$$

$$A_{0n} = \frac{2}{x_{0n} J_1(x_{0n})} \frac{1}{\sinh\left(\frac{x_{0n} L}{a}\right)}$$

$$\phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 V_0}{x_{0n} J_1(x_{0n})} J_0\left(\frac{x_{0n} \rho}{a}\right) \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{x_{0n} z}{a}\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{x_{0n} L}{a}\right)}$$

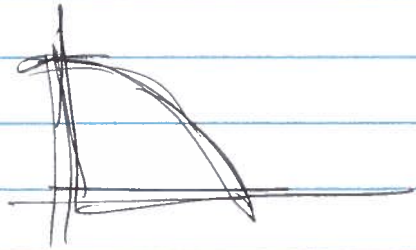
$L \gg a$

$$\frac{\sinh\left(\frac{x z}{a}\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{x L}{a}\right)} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{xz/a}}{\frac{1}{2} e^{xL/a}} = e^{-x(L-z)/a}$$

smallest $x_{01} = 2.405$ dominates

$$\left(a - \frac{z}{a}\right) \pi$$

(except very near top).



$L \ll a$

$$\frac{\sinh\left(\frac{x z}{a}\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{x L}{a}\right)} \sim \frac{\frac{x z}{a}}{\frac{x L}{a}} = \left(\frac{z}{L}\right) \sqrt{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} \times \left(\frac{z}{L}\right)$$