

Maximum Transmission Constraint Equation for Note 229 (5)

This note generates a constraint equation for the problem set up in note 229(5) for the specific case of

$$\frac{dT}{d\theta} = 0$$

which occurs when

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

This solves the equation developed for this constraint developed in the previous calculation,

$$f(u) = \text{Ln} \{2\}$$

$$f1 = 1;$$

$$f2 = \lambda / 2;$$

$$f3 = -\beta u / 2;$$

$$f4 = (1 / 2) / (1 + \alpha \text{Exp}[u]);$$

$$f = f1 + f2 + f3 + f4$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{1}{2(\alpha e^u + 1)} - \frac{\beta u}{2} + 1$$

$$c1 = \text{Integrate}[f1, \{u, 1, \gamma\}]$$

$$c2 = \text{Integrate}[f2, \{u, 1, \gamma\}]$$

$$c3 = \text{Integrate}[f3, \{u, 1, \gamma\}]$$

$$\gamma - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\gamma - 1) \lambda$$

$$\frac{\beta}{4} - \frac{\beta \gamma^2}{4}$$

$$c4 = \text{Integrate}[f4, \{u, 1, \gamma\}]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (-\log(\alpha e^\gamma + 1) + \log(e \alpha + 1) + \gamma - 1)$$

$$\text{total} = \text{Simplify}[c1 + c2 + c3 + c4]$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (-2 \log(\alpha e^\gamma + 1) + 2 \log(e \alpha + 1) - (\gamma - 1)(\beta \gamma + \beta - 2 \lambda - 6))$$

$$\text{total} /. \gamma \rightarrow b / a;$$

$$\% /. \alpha \rightarrow \text{Exp}[-R0 / a];$$

$$\% /. \beta \rightarrow z1 z2 q^2 / (4 \text{Pi} \epsilon v0);$$

$$\% /. \lambda \rightarrow e0 / v0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(-\left(\frac{b}{a} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{b q^2 z1 z2}{4 \pi a v0 \epsilon} - \frac{2 e0}{v0} + \frac{q^2 z1 z2}{4 \pi v0 \epsilon} - 6 \right) - 2 \log\left(e^{\frac{b}{a} - \frac{R0}{a}} + 1 \right) + 2 \log\left(e^{1 - \frac{R0}{a}} + 1 \right) \right)$$

$$\text{lhs} = \text{FullSimplify}[\%]$$

$$8 \pi a^2 v0 \epsilon \left(\log\left(e^{1 - \frac{R0}{a}} + 1 \right) - \log\left(e^{\frac{b}{a} - \frac{R0}{a}} + 1 \right) \right) + (a - b) (q^2 z1 z2 (a + b) - 8 \pi a \epsilon (e0 + 3 v0))$$

$$16 \pi a^2 v0 \epsilon$$

`k1 = Sqrt[2 μ v0] / (h a);`

`rhs = FullSimplify[Log[2] / k1]`

$$\frac{a \ln(2)}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\mu v_0}}$$

`eqn = FullSimplify[lhs - rhs]`

$$\frac{8 \pi a^2 v_0 \epsilon \left(\log\left(e^{1-\frac{R_0}{a}} + 1\right) - \log\left(e^{\frac{b-R_0}{a}} + 1\right) \right) + (a-b) (q^2 z_1 z_2 (a+b) - 8 \pi a \epsilon (e_0 + 3 v_0))}{16 \pi a^2 v_0 \epsilon} - \frac{a \ln(2)}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\mu v_0}}$$