Electric Field

- Coulomb's Law
- Electric Field

Text sections 23.3, 23.4

Practice: Chapter 23 , Objective Questions 1, 3, 5, 7 Problems 4, 11, 13, 15

Coulomb's Law

Point charges q_1, q_2 exert forces on each other:



$$\mathbf{F} = k_e \, \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \, \hat{\mathbf{r}}$$

 $\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}$ is a unit vector parallel to \boldsymbol{r}

$$k_e = 8.988 \times 10^9 \,\text{N} \cdot \frac{m^2}{C^2}$$

(Coulomb's Law constant)

Exercise:

(How big are ordinary charges?)



<u>GIVEN</u>: •Identical Masses, m=1.0 gram

•Equal charges q

•L= 60 cm

FIND: q

Review Quiz



The tension in each string is

- A) mg
 B) mg cos 30°
 C) mg/cos 30°
 D) mg/cos 30°
- **D)** $mg \tan 30^{\circ}$
- E) None of the above; it
 - depends on the charge.





What happens to each angle if the charge on the left is doubled, and the other one is halved?

A) Both increase
B) both decrease
C) θ₁ increases, θ₂ decreases
D) θ₁ decreases, θ₂ increases
E) both stay the same



Find: Force (vector) on q_3 , in Cartesian form.

<u>Electric Field</u> \vec{E}

Coulomb's Law: "action at a distance"



Field Picture:

1) The "source" charge q produces an <u>electric</u> <u>field</u> in space.

2) Then the <u>field</u> pushes on the "test" charge q_0 .

$\frac{\text{Definition:}}{\text{Electric Field}} \equiv \frac{\text{observed force on "test charge" } q_0}{\text{charge } q_0}$

$$\vec{E} \equiv \frac{\vec{F}}{q_o}$$
 Units: N/C

- A <u>vector</u>
- Exists <u>before</u> test charge is introduced
- Is produced by <u>other</u> charges (not q_0)

Example:

Calculate the force on an alpha particle (q = +2e) if it is placed in the field.

Repeat for an electron.

Discussion:

Suppose we do something similar for gravity, and introduce a "gravitational field" to transmit the gravitational force.

- 1) What would be the units?
- 2) What would be a typical magnitude and direction of the gravitational field in everyday life?
- 3) What would be a good algebraic symbol to use?