

Electric Field

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From old theory to new theory

- ▶ Old (18th century) view of electricity:
 - ▶ One particle exerts a force directly on another, even if they are not touching.
 - ▶ Force is given by Coulomb's law

$$F = k \frac{|qQ|}{r^2}$$

- ▶ New (19th century) view of electricity:
 - ▶ One particle produces an electric field.
 - ▶ The electric field exerts a force on another particle.

Theories in Physics

nonrelativistic quantum

wave
mechanics
Schrödinger
1926

electricity
Coulomb
1800

wave optics
Young
1803

mechanics
Newton
1687

gravity
Newton
1687

nonrelativistic classical

relativistic quantum

QED
Feynman
1949

Electroweak
Weinberg
1967

QCD
Wilczek
1973

quantum
gravity
?

EM Theory
Maxwell
1865

SR
Einstein
1905

GR
Einstein
1915

relativistic classical

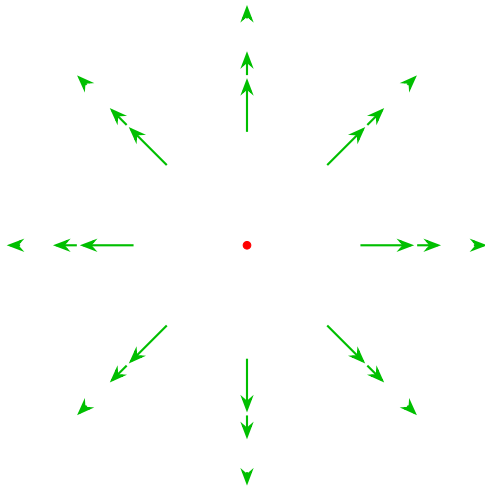
Why a new theory?

- ▶ The new theory establishes four relationships between electricity and magnetism.
- ▶ The new theory describes all electrical, magnetic, and optical phenomena that we know. The old theory only describes static electricity.
- ▶ The new theory is consistent with Einstein's special theory of relativity, even though it was constructed 40 years earlier.

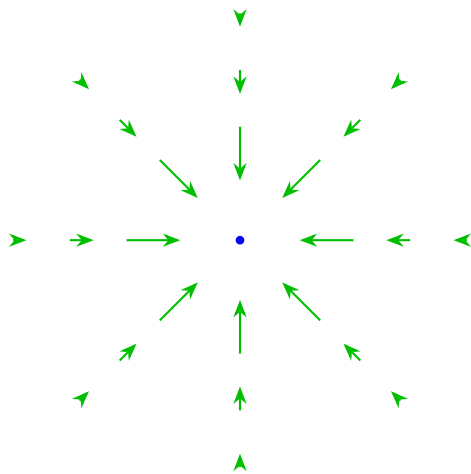
What is the electric field?

- ▶ The electric field is something that permeates all space.
- ▶ Each point in space has an electric field vector.
- ▶ Electric charge produces electric field.
- ▶ Electric field exerts force on charge.
- ▶ The electric field can change in time, so it permeates all space-time.

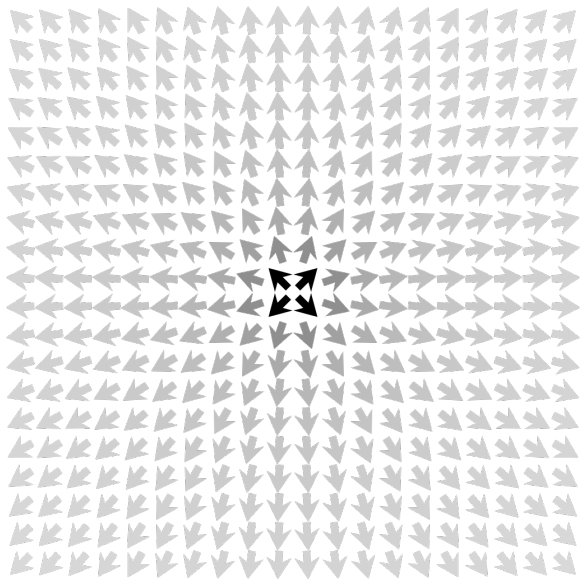
Electric field produced by a positively charged particle



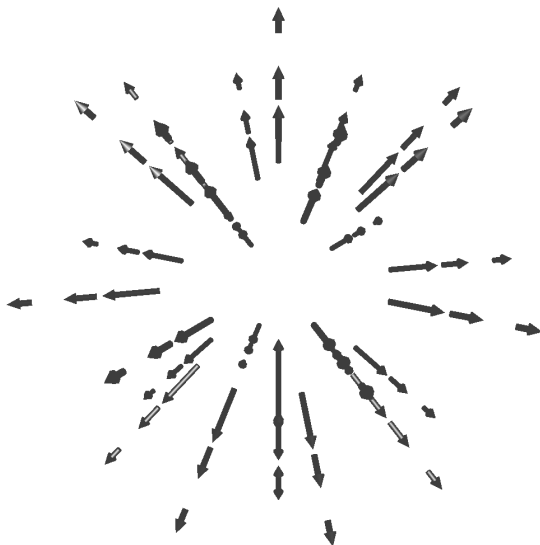
Electric field produced by a negatively charged particle



Electric field produced by a positively charged particle



Electric field produced by a positively charged particle



Electric field produced by a particle

The magnitude of the electric field produced by a particle with charge Q at a distance r from the particle is

$$E = k \frac{|Q|}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{|Q|}{r^2}.$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.8541878128 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N m}^2}$$

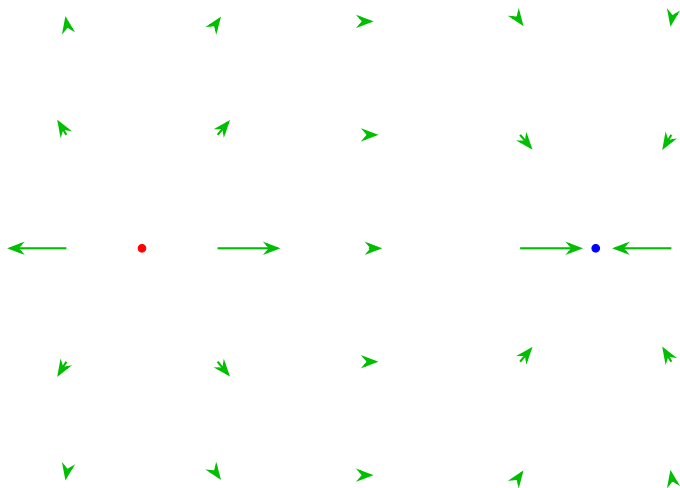
$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{N m}^2}{\text{C}^2}$$

- ▶ Electric field points away from positive charge.
- ▶ Electric field points toward negative charge.

Superposition

- ▶ To find the electric field produced by two or more particles, add the electric field vectors produced by each particle alone.

Electric field produced by two particles



► Compare to Giancoli 7th, Figure 16-32(a)