

Charge Distributions

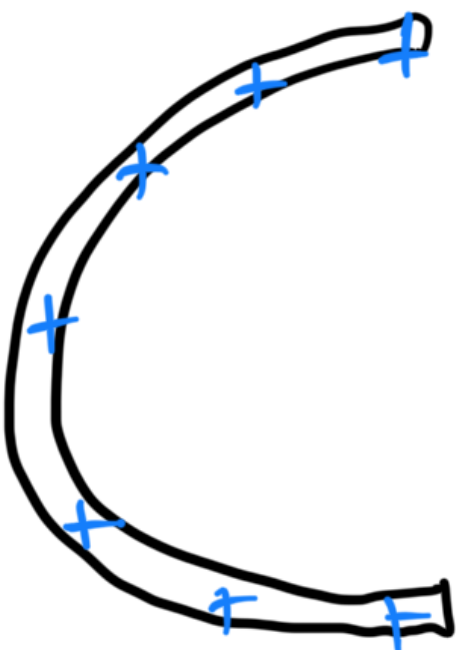
So far, we have been dealing with electric fields from individual (or a few) charges \rightarrow point charges.

A more practical situation is when we have a bunch of charge that is distributed in some specific way.

Ex.



line of charge.



Semi circular
arc



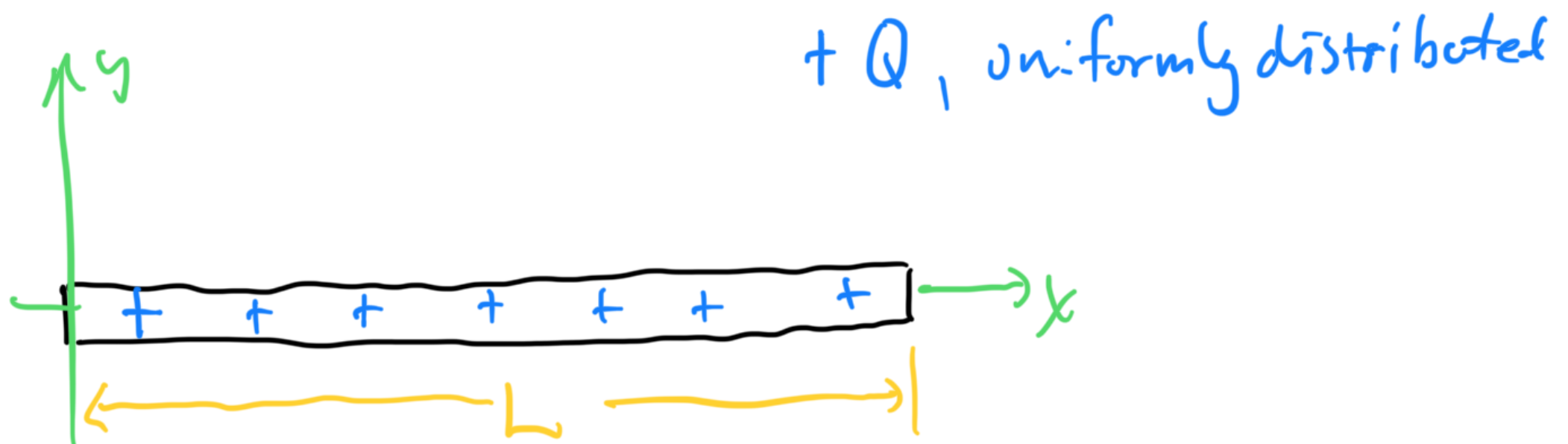
Sheet of charge

...

etc.

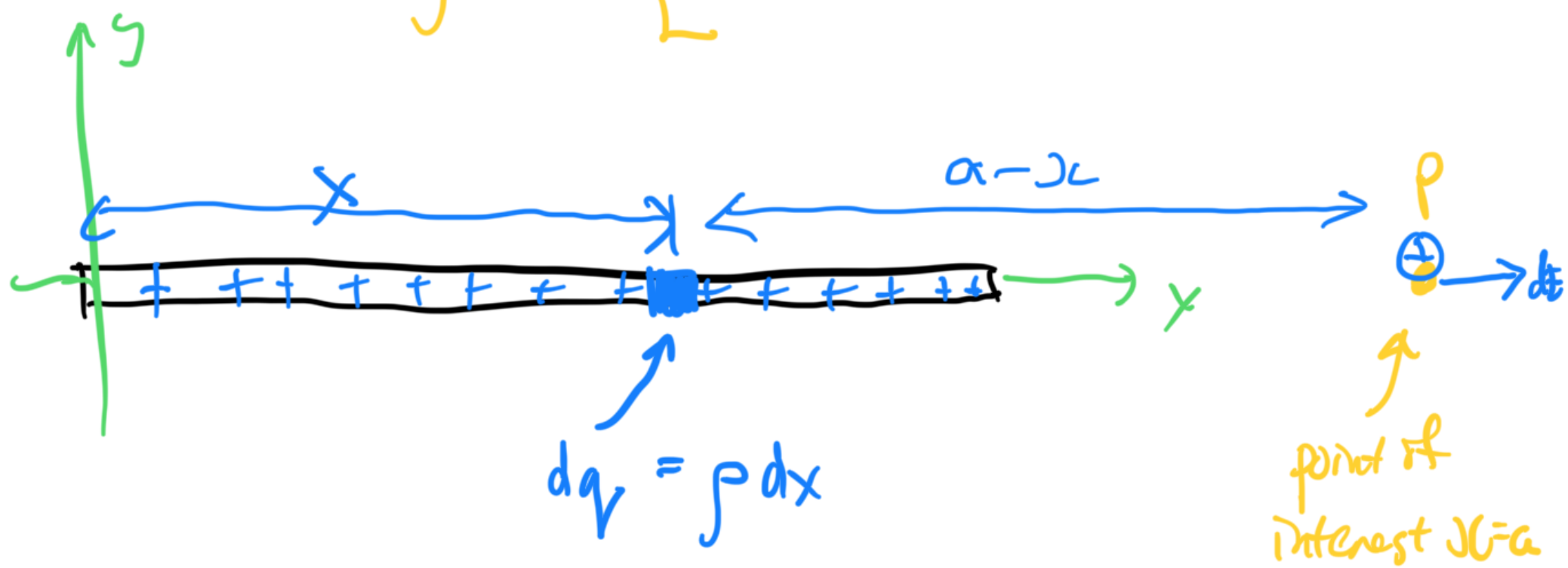
1. And then the electric field, voltage

What does the electric field, and potential energy look like in those cases???



Question: what is the charge density?

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{L} \quad (\text{Coulombs per meter})$$



(i) consider a small piece of charge, dq , located at x .

(ii) This will create a small electric field, \vec{dE} at $x=a$:

$$\vec{dE} = \frac{k dq}{r^2} \hat{i}$$

← ρdx

$$(a-x)^2$$

(iii) Add up for all of the dq's

$$\vec{E} = \left[\int_0^L \frac{k\rho}{(a-x)^2} dx \right] \hat{i}$$

$$= k\rho \left[\frac{1}{(a-x)} \right]_0^L \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{E} = k\rho \left[\frac{1}{(a-L)} - \frac{1}{a} \right] \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{E} = k\rho \left[\frac{a - (a-L)}{(a-L)(a)} \right] \hat{i}$$

$$= \frac{k\rho L}{(a-L)(a)} \hat{i}$$

$$\text{But: } \rho = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \frac{kQ}{(a-L)(a)} \hat{i}}$$

Voltage:

$$dV = \frac{k dq}{a-x}$$

$$V = \int_0^L \frac{k \rho dx}{(a-x)}$$

$$= k \rho \ln(a-x) \Big|_0^L$$

$$= k \rho \left[\ln(a-L) - \ln(a) \right]$$

$$= k \rho \ln\left(\frac{a-L}{a}\right)$$

$$\boxed{V = \frac{k Q}{L} \ln\left(1 - \frac{L}{a}\right)}$$

Summary: it's hard. The usual way is to solve these problems using numerical integration on a computer!

See, for example, `efield.ipynb` on

my GitHub repo !!

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