

## OBJECTIVES ELECTROSTATICS

TOPIC	OBJECTIVES
Electric charges (18.1, 18.2, Basic Phenomena)	<p>Know examples of positive and negative charge</p> <p>Know different methods how to detect charges</p> <p>Describe how magnitude and sign of a charge can be measured (electroscope, neon bulb)</p> <p>Know the magnitude of the elementary charge and of typical charges in everyday situations</p> <p>Explain what a charge carrier is</p> <p>Explain the “creation” of charges using the concept of charge separation and conservation (e.g. Van-de-Graaff generator)</p>
Conductors and Insulators (18.3, 18.8)	<p>Describe charge distribution in conductors and insulators</p> <p>Explain what a Faraday cage is (electric shielding)</p> <p>Know typical examples of conductors and insulators</p>
Induction (18.4)	<p>Explain the term “electric induction”</p> <p>Explain induction with permanent or spontaneous dipoles</p>
Coulomb’s Law (18.5)	<p>Calculate forces between point charges (magnitude and direction)</p> <p>Realise analogies with gravitational force</p>
Electric field (18.6, 18.7)	<p>Explain term “electric field”</p> <p>Distinguish charges producing a field and test charges in a field</p> <p>Sketch field lines for a given arrangement of charges</p> <p>Explain what a homogeneous field is and how it can be realised</p> <p>Calculations with homogeneous field or field of point charges</p>
Potential and potential difference (19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.4)	<p>Calculate work in a homogeneous field</p> <p>Explain the terms “electric potential energy”, “electric potential”, “potential difference” and “voltage”</p> <p>Calculate potential difference between two points in a homogeneous electric field</p> <p>Describe the trajectory of a charged particle in a homogeneous field</p> <p>Calculate velocity from acceleration voltage</p>

CONSTANT	VALUE
Elementary charge	$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
Electron mass	$m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = 511 \text{ keV}/c^2$
Nucleon mass	$m_p \approx m_n = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 939 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
Coulomb’s constant	$k = 9.0 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$

PROPERTY	TABLE in „Formeln, Tabellen, Begriffe“
Properties of electrons and nucleons	cover (inside page 1)