Class 12: Electrostatics Part 1 (Point Charges)

Advanced Placement Physics C

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Olympiads School

Electrostatic Force

Review: The Charges Are

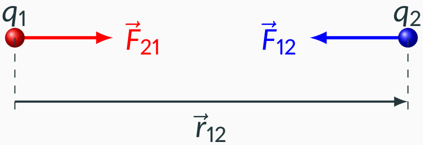
We should already know a bit about charge particles:

- A **proton** carries a **positive** charge
- An **electron** carries a **negative** charge
- A *net charge* of an object means an excess of protons or electrons
- Similar charges are repel; opposite charges attract

We start with electrostatics:

- Charges that are not moving relative to one another

Coulomb's Law for Electrostatic Force



The **electrostatic force** (or **coulomb force**) is a mutually repulsive/attractive force between all charged objects. The force that charge q_1 exerts on q_2 is given by **Coulomb's law**:

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^2}\hat{r}_{12}}$$

Coulomb's Law for Electrostatic Force

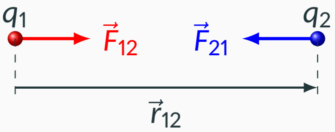
$$\boxed{\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{\left|\vec{r}_{12}\right|^2}\hat{r}_{12}}$$

Quantity	Symbol	SI Unit
Electrostatic force	$\vec{F}_{12}$	N
Coulomb's constant	k	$\mathrm{N \cdot m^2 / C^2}$
Point charges 1 and 2	q_1, q_2	C
Distance between point charges	$\left|\vec{r}_{12}\right|$	m
Unit vector of direction between point charges	$\hat{r}_{12}$	

Coulomb's constant $k = \dfrac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.99 \times 10^9\ \mathrm{N \cdot m^2 / C^2}$ where

$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\ \mathrm{C^2 / N \cdot m^2}$ is called the "permittivity of free space"

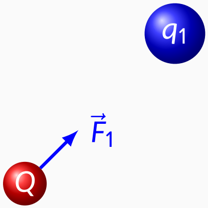
Coulomb's Law for Electrostatic Force



- If q_1 exerts an electrostatic force $\vec{F}_{12}$ on q_2, then q_2 likewise exerts a force of $\vec{F}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12}$ on q_1. The two forces are equal in magnitude and opposite in direction, in agreement with the third law of motion.
- q_1 and q_2 are assumed to be *point charges* that do not occupy any space
- The (more familiar) scalar form is often used as well:

$$\boxed{F_q = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}}$$

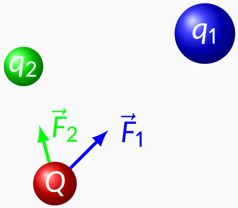
More Than One Charge



For a charge Q that is subjected to the influence of multiple discrete point charges q_i, the total electrostatic force that Q experiences is the vector sum of all the forces $\vec{F}_i$:

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = \sum_i \vec{F}_i = kQ\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{q_i}{r_i^2}\hat{r}_i\right)}$$

More Than One Charge



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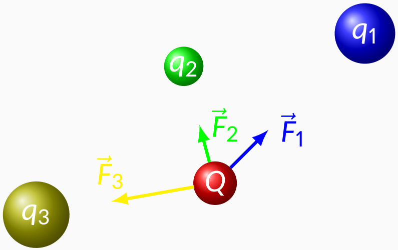

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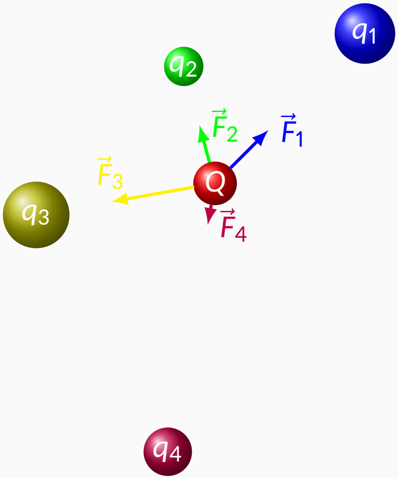

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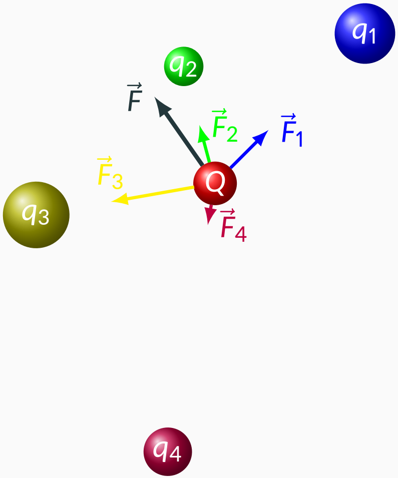

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Continuous Distribution of Charges

As $N \to \infty$, the summation becomes an integral, and can now be used to describe the force from charges with *spatial extend* i.e. charges that take up physical space (e.g. a continuous distribution of charges):

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = \int \mathrm{d}\vec{F} = kQ \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r^2}\hat{r}}$$

Electric Field

Electric Field

The expression for **electric field** is obtained by repeating the same procedure as with gravitational field, by grouping the variables in Coulomb's law:

$$F_q = \underbrace{\left[\frac{kq_1}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^2}\hat{r}\right]}_{\vec{E}} q_2$$

The electric field $\vec{E}$ created by q_1 is a vector function (called a **vector field**) that shows how it influences other charged particles around it.

Electric Field Near a Point Charge

The electric field a distance r away from a point charge q is given by:

$$\boxed{\vec{E}(q, \vec{r}) = \frac{kq}{|\vec{r}|^2}\hat{r}}$$

Quantity	Symbol	SI Unit
Electric field intensity	$\vec{E}$	N/C
Coulomb's constant	k	$\mathrm{N \cdot m^2/C^2}$
Source charge	q	C
Distance from source charge	$\lvert\vec{r}\rvert$	m
Outward unit vector from point source	$\hat{r}$	

The direction of $\vec{E}$ is radially outward from a positive point charge and radially inward toward a negative charge.

More Than One Charge

When multiple point charges are present, the total electric field at any position $\vec{r}$ is the vector sum of all the fields $\vec{E}_i$:

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \sum_i \vec{E}_i = k\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{q_i}{r_i^2}\hat{r}_i\right)}$$

More Than One Charge

As $N \to \infty$, the summation becomes an integral, and can now be used to describe the electric field generated by charges with *spatial extend*:

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \int \mathrm{d}\vec{E} = k \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r^2}\hat{r}}$$

This integral may be difficult to compute if the geometry of is complicated, but in general, there are usually symmetry that can be exploited.

Think Electric Field

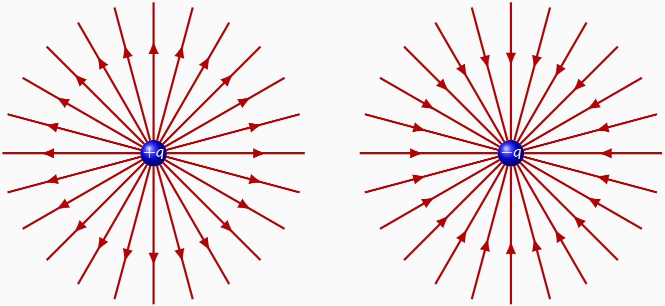
$\vec{E}$ itself *doesn't do anything* until another charge interacts with it. And when there is a charge q, the electrostatic force $\vec{F}_q$ that the charge experiences is proportional to q and $\vec{E}$, regardless of how the electric field is generated:

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_q = q\vec{E}}$$

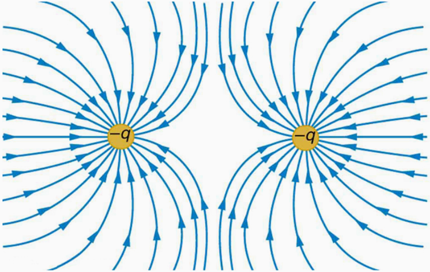
A positive charge in the electric field experiences an electrostatic force $\vec{F}$ in the same direction as $\vec{E}$.

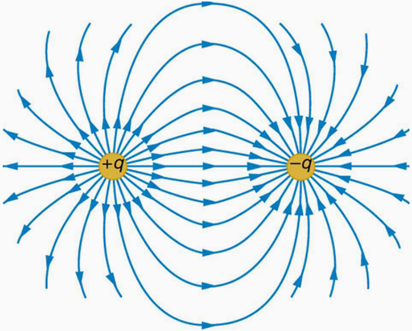
Electric Field Lines

Electric field lines can be used to visualize the direction of the electric field.



Electric Field from Multiple Charges

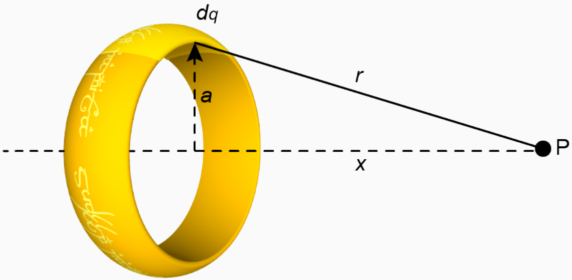




- Electric field lines must begin and/or end at a charge
- Field lines do not cross
- Direction of the electric field is tangent to the field lines

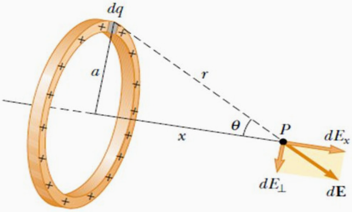
Lord of the Ring Charge

Suppose you have been given *The One Ring To Rule Them All*, and you found out that it is charged! What is its electric field at point P along its axis?



Note that calculating the electric field away from the axis is very difficult.

Electric Field Along Axis of a Ring Charge



- We can separate the electric field $d\vec{E}$ (generated by charge dq) into axial (dE_x) and radial ($dE_\perp$) components
- Based on symmetry, $dE_\perp$ doesn't contribute to anything; but dE_x is pretty easy to find:

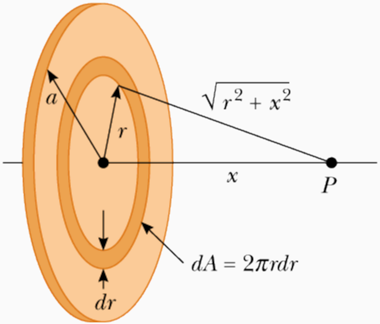
$$dE_x = \frac{kdq}{r^2}\cos\theta = \frac{kdq}{r^2}\frac{x}{r} = \frac{kxdq}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}}$$

Integrating this over all charges dq, we have:

$$E_x = \frac{kx}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}}\int dq = \boxed{\frac{kQx}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}}}$$

Electric Field Along Axis of a Uniformly Charged Disk

Let's extend what we know to a disk of radius a and charge density σ



We start with the solution from the ring problem, and replace Q with $dq = 2\pi\sigma r dr$:

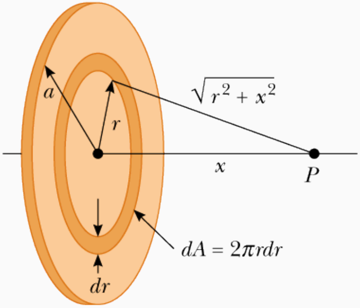
$$dE_x = \frac{2\pi k r \sigma x}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} dr$$

Integrating over the entire disk:

$$E_x = \pi k x \sigma \int_0^a \frac{2r}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} dr$$

This is not an easy integral!

Eclectic Field Along Axis of a Uniformly Charged Disk



Luckily for us, the integral is in the form of $\int u^n du$, with $u = x^2 + r^2$ and $n = \frac{-3}{2}$. You can find the integral in any math textbook:

$$\boxed{E_x = 2\pi k\sigma \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}\right)}$$

Electric Potential & Potential Energy

Electrical Potential Energy

The work done by the electrostatic force is given by:

$$W = \int \vec{F}_q \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{r} = kq_1q_2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{r^2} = -\frac{kq_1q_2}{r}\bigg|_{r_1}^{r_2} = -\Delta U_q$$

where U_q is defined as the **electric potential energy**:

$$\boxed{U_q = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r}}$$

U_q can be $(+)$ or $(-)$, because charges can be either $(+)$ or $(-)$.

How it Differs from Gravitational Potential Energy

Two positive charges:	Two negative charges:	One positive and one negative charge:
$U_q > 0$	$U_q > 0$	$U_q < 0$

- $U_q > 0$ means positive work is done to bring two charges together from $r = \infty$ to r (both charges of the same sign)
- $U_q < 0$ means negative work (the charges are opposite signs)
- For gravitational potential U_g is always < 0

Electric Potential: Using Gravity as Example

An object at a specific location inside a gravitational field has a gravitational potential energy proportional to its mass, i.e.

$$U_g = V_g m$$

This "constant" V_g is called the **gravitational potential**, which is the *gravitational potential energy per unit mass*. In the trivial case with a uniform gravitational field:

$$V_g = \frac{U_g}{m} = gh$$

This also applies to the general case of the gravitational potential energy:

$$V_g = \frac{U_g}{m} = -\frac{Gm}{r}$$

Electric Potential

This is also true for moving a charged particle q against an electric electric field created by q_s, and the "constant" is called the **electric potential**. For a point charge, it is defined as:

$$\boxed{V = \frac{U_q}{q} = \frac{kq_s}{r}}$$

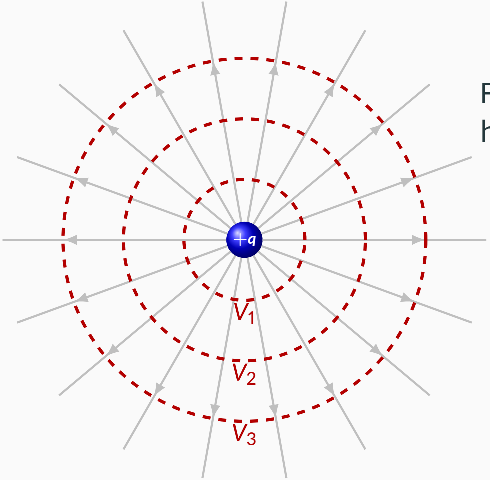
The unit for electric potential is a *volt* which is *one joule per coulomb*:

$$1\,\mathrm{V} = 1\,\mathrm{J/C}$$

We can easily the relationship between V and $\vec{E}$:

$$\boxed{\Delta V = \int \vec{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{r}}$$

Electric Potential

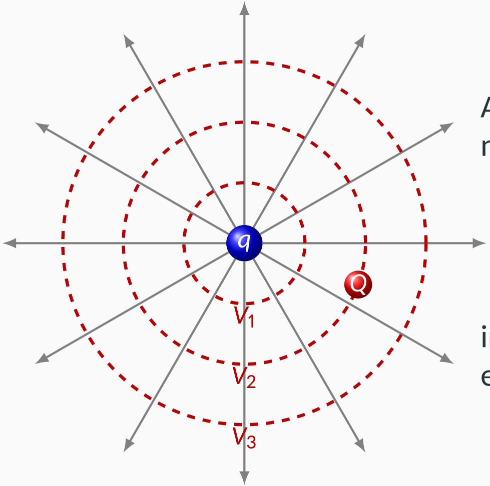


$V_1 > V_2 > V_3$

For a point charge q, every point at a distance r will have the same electric potential $V(r)$.

- The (dotted red) lines have the same electric potential; they are called **equipotential lines**, or **equipotential contours**
- Equipotential lines are perpendicular to the electric field lines
- Electric field lines always points from higher V toward lower V

Electric Potential

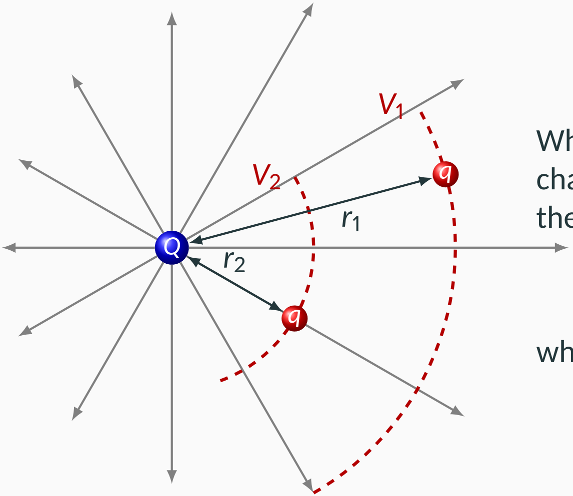


A charge Q that is placed inside this electric field will now have an electric potential energy of:

$$U_q = QV = Q\left[\frac{kq}{r}\right]$$

in agreement with equation for electric potential energy

Potential Difference



When a charge is moved from r_1 to r_2, the change in electric potential energy is related to the change in electric potential by:

$$\Delta U_q = U_2 - U_1 = q\Delta V$$

where ΔV is called the **potential difference**

Potential Difference (Voltage)

The change in electric potential is called the **electric potential difference** or **voltage**:

$$\boxed{\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U_q}{q}} \quad \text{and} \quad \boxed{\mathrm{d}V = \frac{\mathrm{d}U_q}{q}}$$

Here, we can relate ΔV to an equation that we knew from Grade 11 Physics, which related to the energy dissipated in a resistor in a circuit ΔU to the voltage drop ΔV:

$$\boxed{\Delta U_q = q\Delta V}$$

Electric potential difference also has the unit *volts* (V)

Getting Those Names Right

Remember that these three scalar quantities, as opposed to electrostatic force $\vec{F}_q$ and electric field $\vec{E}$ which are vectors

- Electric potential energy:

$$U_q = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r}$$

- Electric potential:

$$V = \frac{U_q}{q} = \frac{kq}{r}$$

- Electric potential difference (voltage):

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U_q}{q}$$

Relating U_q, $\vec{F}_q$ and $\vec{E}$

From the fundamental theorem calculus, we can relate electrostatic force ($\vec{F}_q$) to electric potential energy (U_q) by the gradient operator, and electric field ($\vec{E}$) to the electric potential (V) the same way:

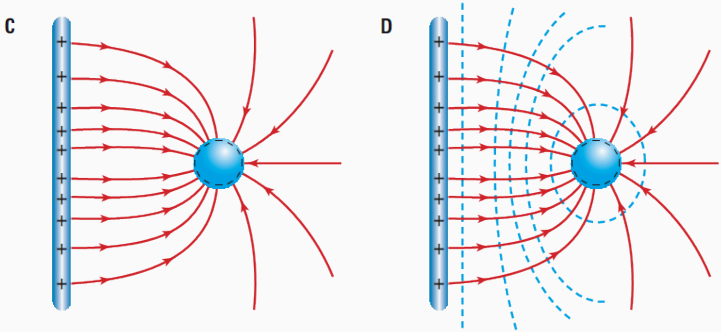
$$\vec{F}_q(r) = -\nabla U_q = -\frac{\partial U_q}{\partial r}\hat{r} \qquad \vec{E}(r) = -\nabla V = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\hat{r}$$

- Electrostatic force $\vec{F}_q$ always points from high to low potential energy (steepest descent direction)
- Electric field can also be expressed as the change of electric potential per unit distance, which has the unit

$$1\,\mathrm{N/C} = 1\,\mathrm{V/m}$$

- Electric field is also called “potential gradient”

Equipotential Lines



The dotted blue lines are called **equipotential lines**. They are always *perpendicular* to the electric field lines. Charges moving in the direction of the equipotential lines have constant electric potential