



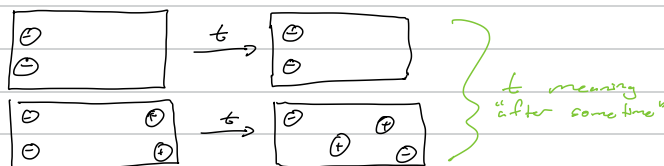
Need to write the Maxwell equations on the first exam!

Electric Charges & Fields, Coulomb's Law, Superposition

Electric Charge

- charge is a fundamental prop of matter
 - ↳ two types: \oplus & \ominus matter (atoms) are normally neutral
- Triboelectricity: Friction transfers charge
- Metal Rod in demo?

- Plastic & crystal are **insulators**
 - charge "stays where put"
- Metals are **conductors**
 - charge "flow freely"

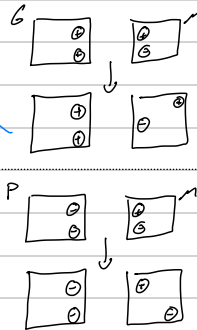


Demo - Rods

$\ominus P P \ominus \leftarrow \rightarrow$
 $\oplus G G \ominus \leftarrow \rightarrow$
 $\ominus P G \oplus \leftarrow \leftarrow$

Note: the metal is still neutral

Demo - Metal



- Charge is conserved
 - Rubbing transfers charges, but does not create nor destroy it
- Charge is quantized
 - Charge is always a multiple of $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ Coulombs (C) → electron = $-e$, proton = e
- why the rods are moving!
 - Attraction or Repulsion \Rightarrow There is a force between the charges
 - ↳ Force is known as **Coulomb's force**

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{qQ}{r^2} \quad \text{where } \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2}$$

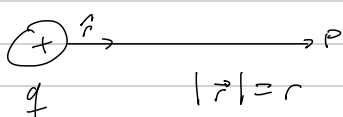
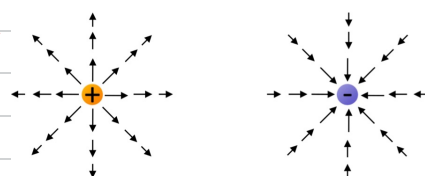
- When two charges q and Q are same signed $\rightarrow F$ is positive = Repulsive
- When they have opposite sign $\rightarrow F$ is negative = Attraction

Electric Field and Coulomb's Law

Laws of Electrostatics

- Electrostatics \equiv charges @ rest
- charges produce electric fields
- electric fields push charges

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2}$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

Note: $r = |\vec{r}|$

\hat{r} is a unit vector that points away from charge q
 or alternatively so $\hat{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$ and $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$
 (also $\vec{r} = |\vec{r}| \hat{r}$)
 Equivalent!

Superposition Principle

In words:

Electric field produced = Sum of the electric field produced by every point charges by each point charges independently

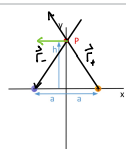
$$\vec{E}(q_1, q_2) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1 + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_2$$

Second Law of Electrostatics

Fields push/pull charges: $\vec{F} = Q\vec{E} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{qQ}{r^2} \hat{r}$

$\{N\}$ $\{C\}$ $\{N/C\}$

Example: Point



Calculate the Electric field at point P.

Pos vector \hat{r} from \odot to $P: -a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}$

Pos vector \vec{r} from \odot to $P: a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}$ (not minus, position vector not displacement charge!)

Calculate the Electric Field @ P:

Here we are assuming point-like charges but this is not realistic

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^3} \vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^3} [q(-a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}) + -q(a\hat{i} + b\hat{j})] \right) = \frac{2qa}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{a^2+b^2}^3} \cdot (-\hat{i})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}_- = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} &\rightarrow r_- = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \\ \vec{r}_+ = -a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} &\rightarrow r_+ = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \end{aligned} \quad \vec{E} = \vec{E}_+ + \vec{E}_-$$

Continuous Distribution of Charge

A rod of length L is charged with a positive amount of charge Q

\rightarrow Calculate the Electric Field @ P

Assumptions: Rod is very long ($L \rightarrow \infty$)

Rod is very thin ($1-D$)

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^3} \vec{r} \rightarrow d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= x\hat{i} - y\hat{j} \\ r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned} \quad d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^3} \cdot (x\hat{i} - y\hat{j})$$

Definition: Charge per unit length is linear charge density

$$\lambda = \frac{\text{Charge}}{\text{Length}} = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{E}_i = \int d\vec{E}$$

$$\text{So, } \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^3} (x\hat{i} - y\hat{j}) dy$$

Solve x and y components separately

$$dy = \lambda dy$$

