


Electric Field

a field: "any physical quantity which can be specified simultaneously for all points within a given region of interest."

Example: flowing water in a pipe

- each  point has a velocity,  $\vec{v}$

- Consider a pair of charges

-  $q_1$  sets up a force  $\vec{F}_2$   
 what acts on  $q_2$  

- what is this force?

why? so we can measure undisturbed  $q_2$  is a small test charge =  $q_0$

$$\vec{E} = \lim_{q_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$$

is "electric field" (= force per charge of  $q_0$ )

this elaborates the idea of "action-at-a-distance".

- "E field" is what carries information about forces

- with moving charges

- a delay expected because ~~em~~ carries or propagates. This information at the speed of light

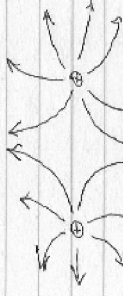
- this is what we observe

directional number & important

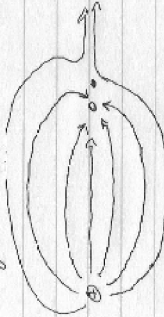
Lines of E-field



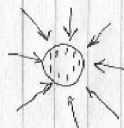
2 equal + opposite charges



2 equal charges



2q -1q



- charge sphere

## E field for Point Charges

Consider 2 charge exchange

$$\vec{E}_n = k \frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1 + k \frac{q_2}{r_2^2} \hat{r}_2$$

$\vec{E}$  also has a direction, & it's expressed

$$\vec{E}_1 = k \frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \hat{r}_1$$

where  $\hat{r}$  is the vector to whatever point we place our test charge.

\*  $\vec{E}$  does not depend on the presence of a test charge.

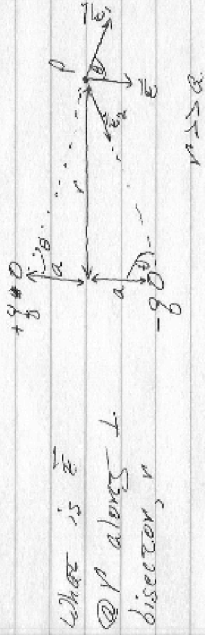
For multiple charges, invoke superposition

$$\vec{E}_{tot} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3 \dots = \sum \vec{E}_i$$

q1  
q2  
q3  
qs

L3 p4

## E example: Electric Dipole



$$\vec{E}_{tot} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 ; |\vec{E}| = k \frac{q}{a^2 + r^2}$$

$\vec{E}$  points down w/ magnitude  $\vec{E}$

$$E = 2E_1 \cos \theta = 2k \frac{q}{a^2 + r^2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}} \cos \theta \right) = \frac{2k a q}{(a^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

Since  $a \ll r$ ,  $E = 2k a q / r^3$

$2 a q$  is "electric dipole moment" & reflects separation & charge can't be measured separately

→ for a dipole  $E \propto 1/r^3$  not  $1/r^2$  because 2 charges' E fields cancel more & more w/ distance