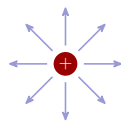


Electric Fields

A2 Physics ■ Topic 18

A-Level Physics



Electric Fields

What we will cover

- 1 Fields & field lines
- 2 Uniform fields: $E = V/d$
- 3 Coulomb's law
- 4 The field of a point charge
- 5 Electric potential
- 6 Recap



1

Fields and field lines

Electric Fields
Fields and field lines

Electric field strength



An **electric field** 电场 is a region where a charge feels a force. Its **field strength** 电场强度 is the force per unit **positive** charge:

$$E = \frac{F}{q} \Rightarrow F = qE, \quad [E] = \text{NC}^{-1}$$

Defined on a **positive** test charge – so a **negative** charge feels a force **against** the field.

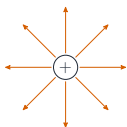
Electric Fields
Fields and field lines

Field-line patterns

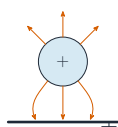
a) parallel plates (uniform field) b) dipole (+ and -)



- they run **from + to -** (or off to infinity)
- they **never cross**
- **closer lines** = stronger field



c) point charge (radial) d) sphere above earthed plate

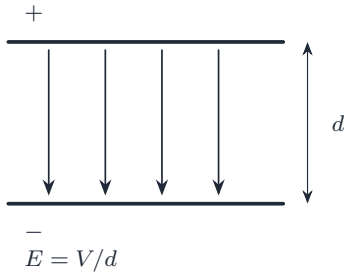


Two crossing lines would give the force at that point **two** directions at once – impossible, which is why it never happens.

2

Uniform fields

The uniform field between plates



Plates a distance d apart with p.d. V across them:

$$E = \frac{V}{d}$$

pointing from the **high**-potential plate to the low.

This is where V m^{-1} comes from – and it is the **same** unit as N C^{-1} .

Worked example – plates and an electron

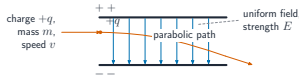
Plates 5.0 mm apart carry a p.d. of 200 V. Find E , and the force on an electron between them. ($e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$)

$$E = \frac{V}{d} = \frac{200}{5.0 \times 10^{-3}} = 4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ V m}^{-1}$$

$$F = qE = (1.6 \times 10^{-19})(4.0 \times 10^4) = 6.4 \times 10^{-15} \text{ N}$$

Convert **mm** to **m** first – forgetting it scales E by a thousand. The force is the **same everywhere** in the gap: that is what uniform means.

A charge crossing a uniform field



Constant force $\Rightarrow$ constant acceleration $a = qE/m$:

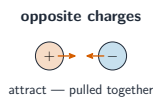
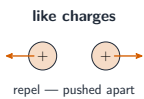
- released **at rest**: speeds up along the field, gaining KE
- entering **at right angles**: a **parabolic** 抛物线 path

Exactly a **projectile** 抛体 problem – steady velocity across, uniform acceleration down. This is how a **cathode-ray tube** 阴极射线管 steered its beam.

3

Coulomb's law

Coulomb's law



$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

with $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F m}^{-1}$
and $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \approx 9.0 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$.

Inverse square, along the joining line – **like repels, opposite attracts**. That sign choice is the one thing gravity cannot do.

Worked example – two point charges

Find the force between +2.0 nC and +3.0 nC set 4.0 cm apart.

$$F = \frac{(9.0 \times 10^9)(2.0 \times 10^{-9})(3.0 \times 10^{-9})}{(0.040)^2}$$

$$\approx 3.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N, and repulsive (both +)}$$

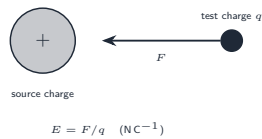
State the **direction** as well as the size – “repulsive” is part of the answer. And r goes in as **metres**, squared.

Spheres as point charges

A charged spherical **conductor** 导体 of total charge Q :

- **outside**: identical to a point charge Q at its centre (measure r from the centre)
- **inside** a hollow one: the field is **zero**

Zero field inside makes the whole conductor one **equipotential** 等势面 – and is why a car shields you from lightning.



4

Field of a point charge

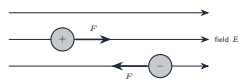
The field of a point charge

Coulomb's law gives the force between **two** charges. Divide by the test charge and only the **source** is left:

$$E = \frac{F}{q} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

Out of a positive Q , into a negative one, falling as $1/r^2$.

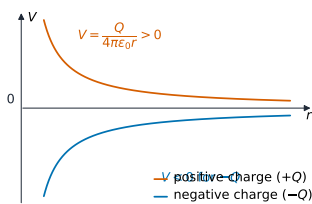
The same shape as $g = GM/r^2$ – but charges can **cancel**, so for several of them add the fields as a **vector** sum.



5

Electric potential

Electric potential



Potential 电势 is the work done per unit **positive** charge bringing a test charge in from **infinity** 无穷远:

$$V = \frac{W}{q} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

Note $1/r$, not $1/r^2$. V is a **scalar** and takes the sign of Q – so several charges just **add**, signs and all, with no directions to resolve.

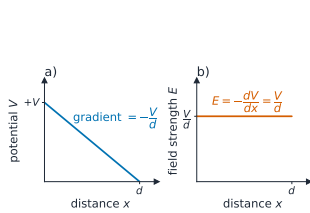
Worked example – potential near a charge

Find V at 4.0 cm from a point charge of +3.0 nC.

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{(9.0 \times 10^9)(3.0 \times 10^{-9})}{0.040} \approx 6.8 \times 10^2 \text{ V}$$

Same charge, same distance as the Coulomb example – but r appears to the **first** power here. Mixing up $1/r$ and $1/r^2$ is the standard slip.

Field is the potential gradient



$$E = -\frac{dV}{dx}$$

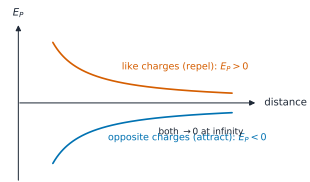
- between plates V falls evenly $\Rightarrow E = V/d$, constant
- for a point charge $\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = E$

The minus sign says the field points **downhill** in potential – from high V to low.

Electric potential energy

A charge q where the potential is V has $E_p = qV$; for two point charges

$$E_p = \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$



- like: $E_p > 0$ – energy released if they fly apart
- opposite: $E_p < 0$ – a **bound** 束缚 well

Both tend to **zero** as $r \rightarrow \infty$ – that is the choice of zero, exactly as for gravity.

Gravitational vs electric

Quantity	Gravitational	Electric
Source	mass M (always +)	charge Q (either sign)
Field strength	$g = GM/r^2$	$E = Q/(4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2)$
Force	$F = mg$	$F = qE$
Potential	$\phi = -GM/r$	$V = Q/(4\pi\epsilon_0 r)$
PE of two	$-GMm/r$	$Qq/(4\pi\epsilon_0 r)$
Nature	always attractive	attract or repel

Identical machinery, one difference: gravity's minus sign is **permanent** (mass only attracts), while the electric sign is inherited from the **charge**.

6 Recap

Topic 18 – key takeaways

1 Coulomb

$$F = Q_1 Q_2 / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 - \text{attract or repel}$$

2 Two fields

$$\text{uniform } E = V/d; \text{ radial } E = Q / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2$$

3 Potential

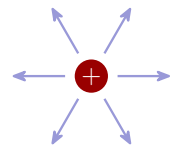
$$V = Q / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r - \text{scalar, signed, } 1/r$$

4 The link

$$E = -dV/dx - \text{the field points downhill in } V$$

Check yourself

- 1 Which way does a field line point?
- 2 Halve the plate gap at fixed V – what happens to E ?
- 3 Is potential a vector or a scalar?
- 4 What is the field inside a hollow charged sphere?



Answers 1. the force on a + charge 2. doubles 3. scalar 4. zero