

Electric Field

Read from Lesson 4 of the Static Electricity chapter at The Physics Classroom:

<http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/estatics/u8l4a.html>
<http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/estatics/u8l4b.html>

MOP Connection: Static Electricity: sublevels 10 and 11

- The standard metric units of measurements for electric field strength are $\frac{N}{C}$.
- The direction of the electric field vector is defined as a direction a + charge would move.

Use the electric field equations to answer the following questions.

- A test charge of $+1.0 \times 10^{-6} C$ experiences a force of 0.050 N. The electric field strength is $\frac{50000N}{C}$ $\frac{N}{C} \frac{0.05N}{1.0E-6C}$
- A test charge of $+1.0 \times 10^{-6} C$ experiences a force of 0.10 N. The electric field strength is $\frac{1}{1.0E-6} = 100,000 N/C$
- An object with a charge of $2.0 \times 10^{-4} C$ creates an electric field. A test charge of $+1.0 \times 10^{-6} C$ experiences a force of 0.050 N. The electric field strength is $50000 N/C$ $\frac{0.05N}{1.0E-6} = 50000 N/C$
- An object with a charge of $2.0 \times 10^{-4} C$ creates an electric field. A test charge of $+2.0 \times 10^{-6} C$ experiences a force of 0.10 N. The electric field strength is $50000 N/C$
- An object with a charge of $4.0 \times 10^{-4} C$ creates an electric field. A test charge of $+1.0 \times 10^{-6} C$ experiences a force of 0.10 N. The electric field strength is $100,000$ $\times 2 \frac{1}{2E-6} = 50000$

- An object with a charge of Q creates an electric field. A positive test charge, q , is used to test the strength of the field. Use this scenario to answer the following questions:
 - If the charge of the test charge q is doubled, then it will experience (2X) 4X, 1/2, 1/4-th, the same force; the electric field strength at this location will be (2X, 4X, 1/2, 1/4-th, the same as) the original value.
 - If the charge of the object Q is doubled, then the test charge will experience (2X) 4X, 1/2, 1/4-th, the same force; the electric field strength at this location will be (2X) 4X, 1/2, 1/4-th, the same as the original value.
 - If the distance between the charge and the test charge is doubled, then the test charge will experience (2X, 4X, 1/2, 1/4-th, the same) force; the electric field strength at this location will be (2X, 4X, 1/2, 1/4-th, the same as) the original value.



Use your understanding of electric force and electric field to fill in the following table.

	Charge creating the E field (C)	Charge used to test the E field (C)	Force experienced by test charge (N)	Electric Field Intensity (N/C)	Distance (fictional units)
a.	$4.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$1.0 \times 10^{-6} C$	0.20 N	200000	d
b.	$4.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$2.0 \times 10^{-6} C$	0.4 N	$2.0 \times 10^5 N/C$	d
c.	$8.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$1.0 \times 10^{-6} C$	0.40 N	4.0E5	d
d.	$8.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$2.0 \times 10^{-6} C$	0.8 N	$4.0 \times 10^5 N/C$	d
e.	$8.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$1.5E-6 C$	0.60 N	$4.0E5 N/C$	d
f.	$8.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$1.0 \times 10^{-6} C$	$0.4/4 = 0.1$	$1.0 \times 10^5 N/C$	2d
g.	$8.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$2.0 \times 10^{-6} C$	$0.8/4 = 0.2$	4.0E5	2d
h.	$8.0 \times 10^{-4} C$	$1.0E-6 C$	0.10 N	$1.0E5 N/C$	2d
i.	$4.0 \times 10^{-4} C$			$8.0 \times 10^5 N/C$	0.5 d
j.	$4.0 \times 10^{-4} C$			$8.0E5 N/C$	0.5 d

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$F = E q_0$

$\frac{F}{E} = q = \frac{0.6}{4.0E5} = 1.5E-6$

$F = E q$

$\frac{F}{E} = q = \frac{0.1}{1.0E5} = 1.0E-6 C$

$F = qE$

$E = \frac{F}{q}$

How much force if $q = 1C$

$\frac{0.20N}{1.0E-6C} =$