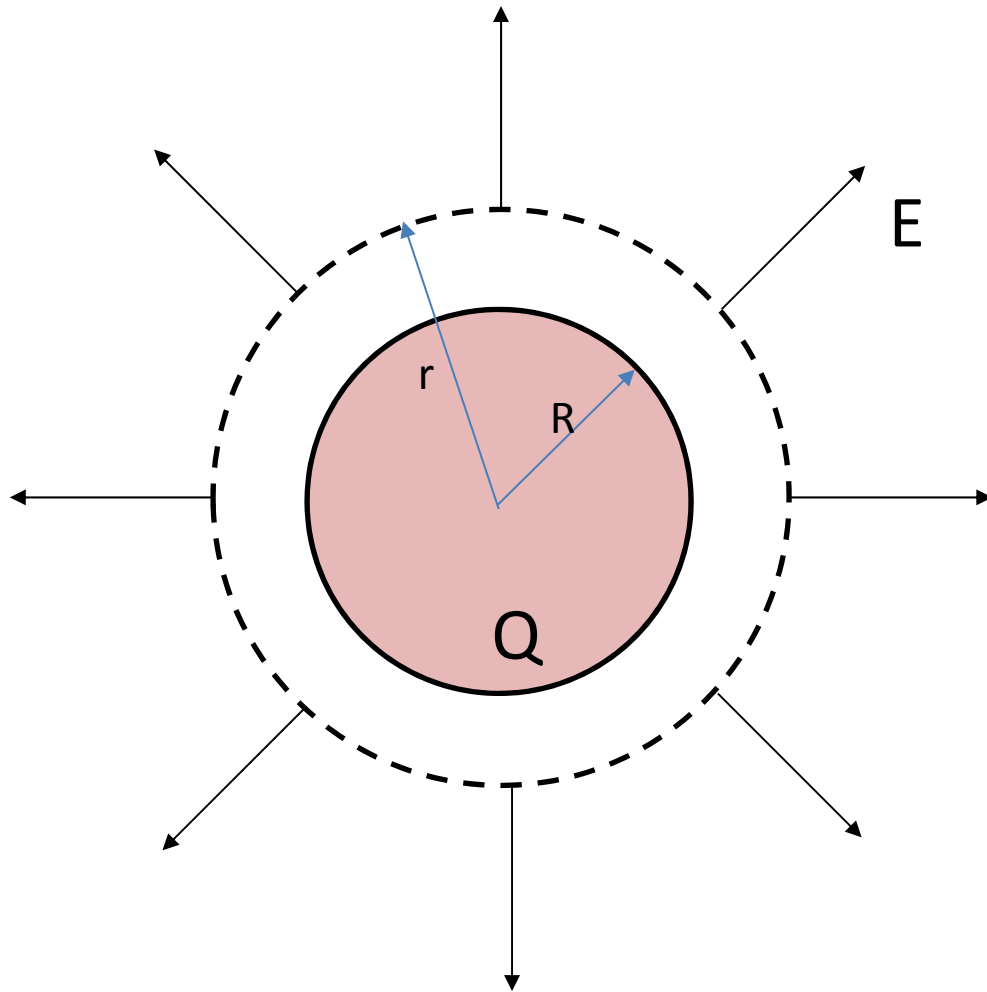


Class 8: Motion of Charged Particles in an Electric Field

Uniform spherical distribution



For $r > R$

$$\varepsilon_0 \Phi_E = Q \Rightarrow \varepsilon_0 \cdot E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = Q$$

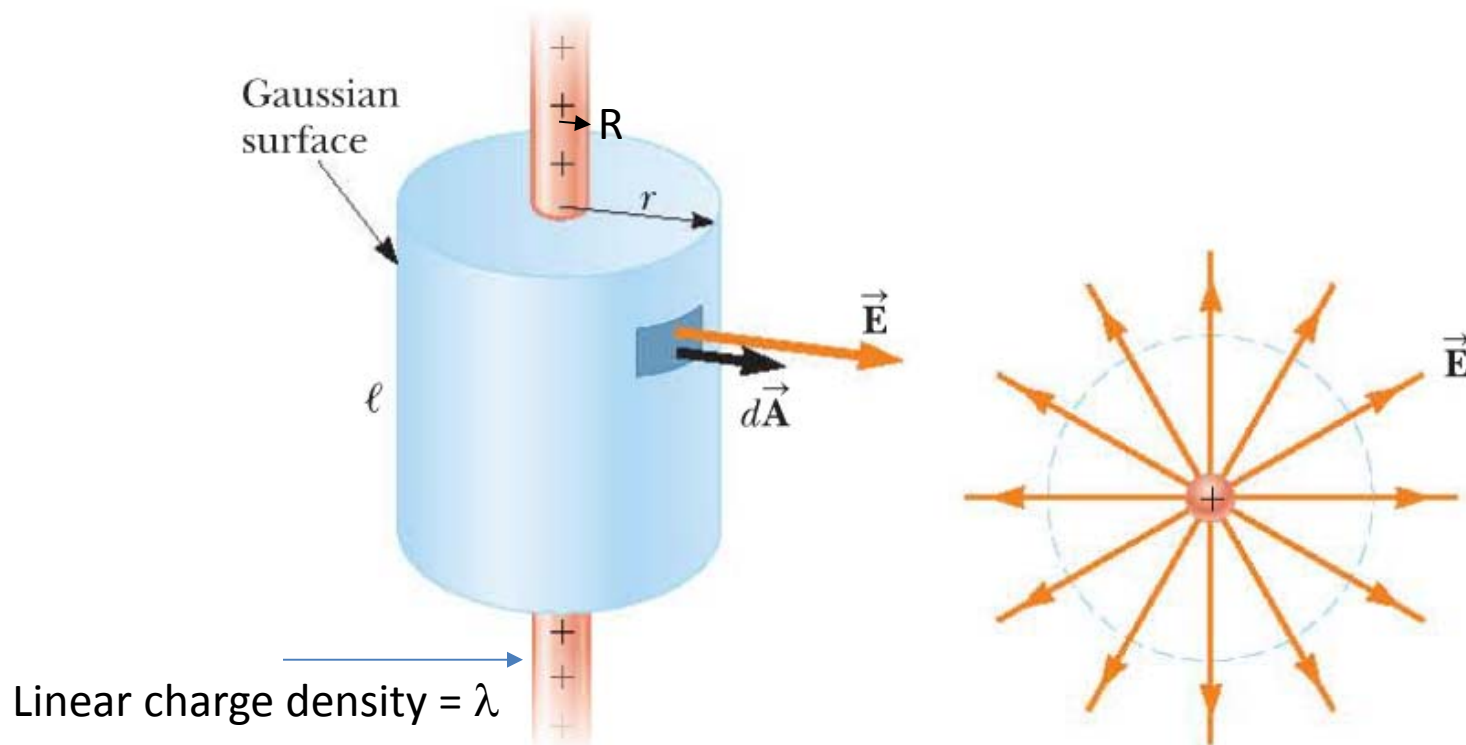
$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

Note that point charge belongs to this case.

For $r < R$

Depends on the actual charge distribution.

Uniform cylindrical (infinite long) distribution



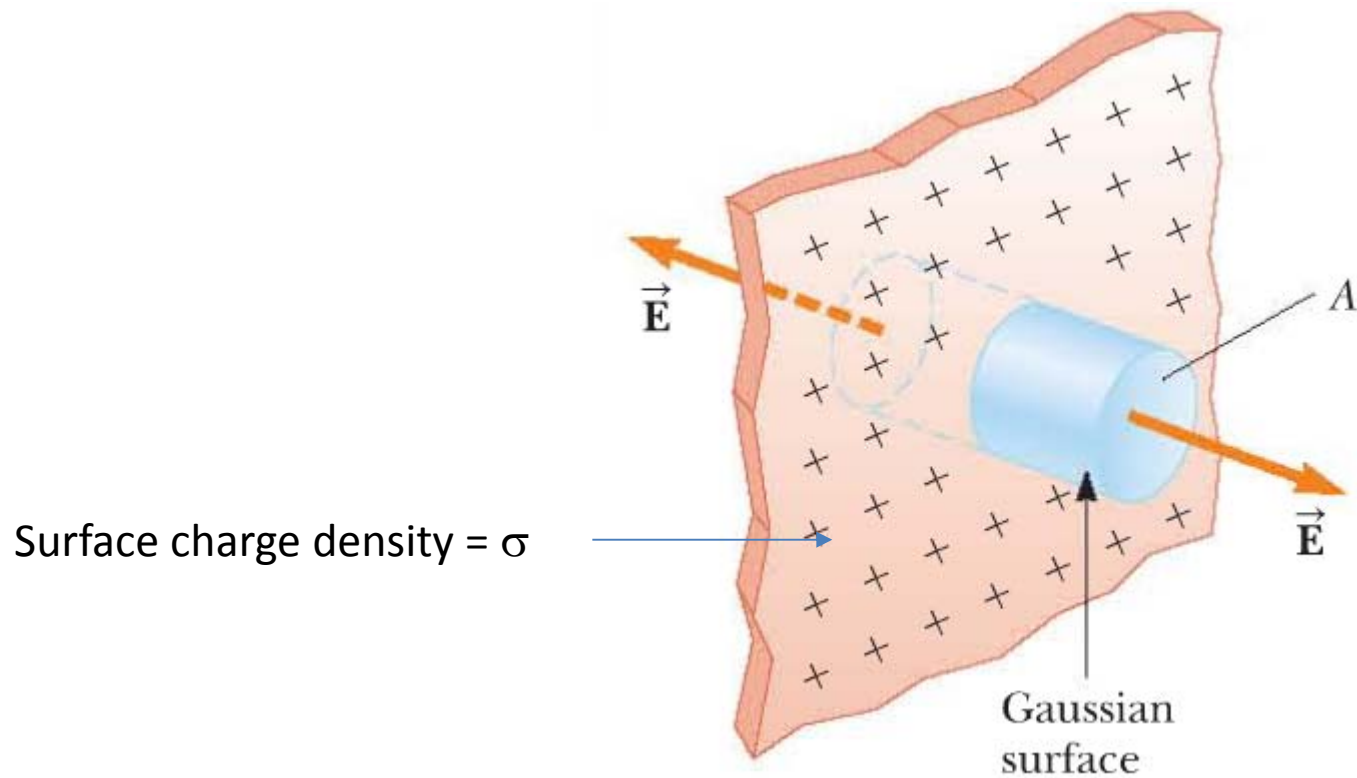
$$\text{For } r > R \quad \epsilon_0 \Phi_E = q_{\text{in}} \Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \cdot E \cdot 2\pi r \ell = \lambda \ell$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

Note that a line point charge belongs to this case.

For $r < R$ Depends on the actual charge distribution.

Uniform distribution in an infinite plane



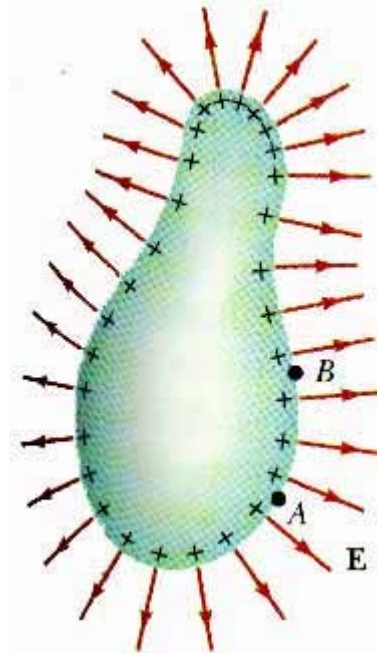
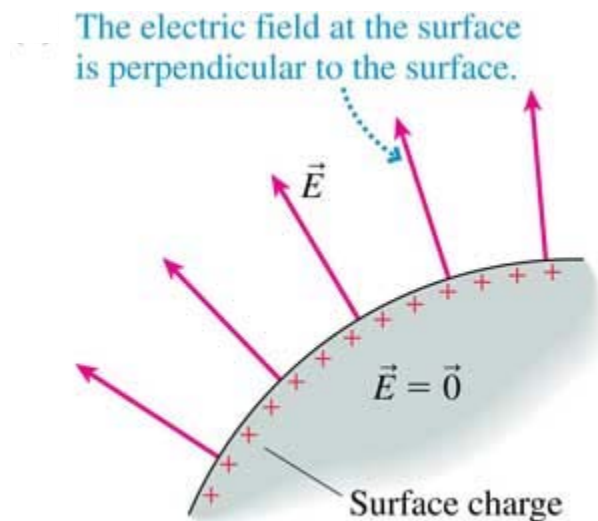
$$\epsilon_0 \Phi_E = q_{\text{in}} \Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \cdot 2 \cdot E \cdot A = \sigma A$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{2 \epsilon_0} \quad \text{Note field is constant}$$

More on Conductors (as a Source of Electric Field)

The following are true for any shape of a conductor, including the ones with cavities inside it (but assume there is no charge inside the cavities).

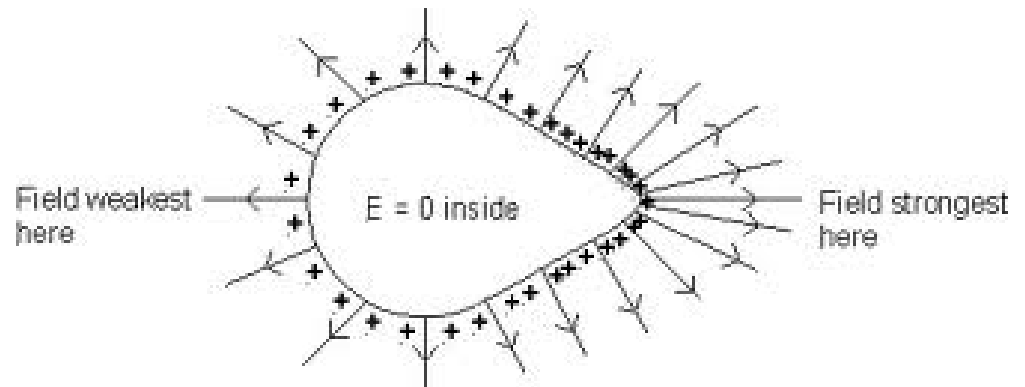
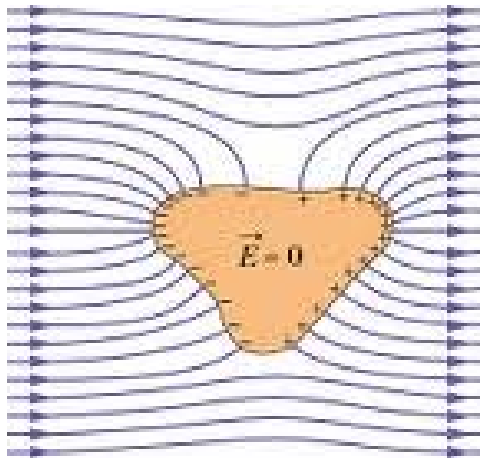
- 1.If the conductor has a net charge, all charges will stay only on the surfaces of the conductor.
- 2.There is no electric field inside the conductor.
- 3.The electric field outside the outer surface always perpendicular to the surface in the proximity of the conductor.



All on Conductors (as a Source of Electric Field)

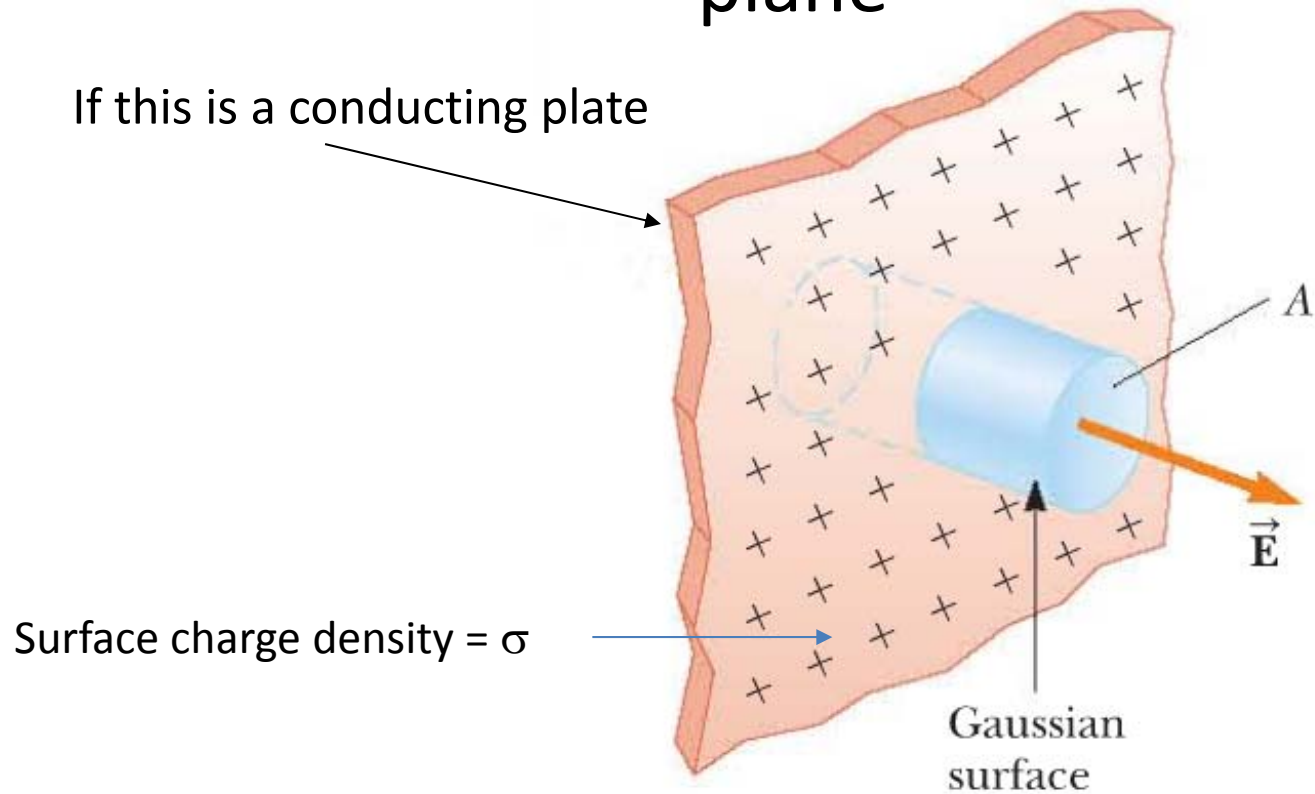
(Con't)

4. Electric field is stronger at the sharper part (smaller radius of curvature) of the outer surface.



(d) Electric field & charge distribution around a pear-shaped conductor

Uniform distribution in an infinite **conducting** plane



$$\epsilon_0 \Phi_E = q_{\text{in}} \Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \cdot E \cdot A = \sigma A$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Note field is constant}$$