

Jan 7

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**Tangible: Building intuition for E field Tangible -
WebAssign Electric Force & Field Activities**

What?

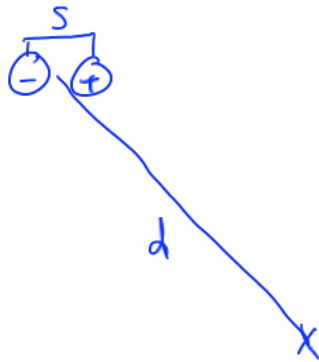
$$V = \frac{S}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E} &= -\vec{\nabla} V \\ &= -\left(\hat{x}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)V\end{aligned}$$

Tangible: Superposition principle

Net electric field at a location in space is the vector sum of the individual fields by all charges located elsewhere.

Discussion: Dipole




$$d \gg s$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_i}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

\uparrow for single particle

On dipole axis exact:

$$\vec{E}_1 = \left\langle \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2qsr}{\left(r - \frac{s}{2}\right)^2 \left(r + \frac{s}{2}\right)^2}, 0, 0 \right\rangle$$


On axis approximation

$$\vec{E}_1 = \left\langle \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2qs}{r^3}, 0, 0 \right\rangle$$

$r \gg s$

\hookrightarrow drops like $\frac{1}{r^3}$

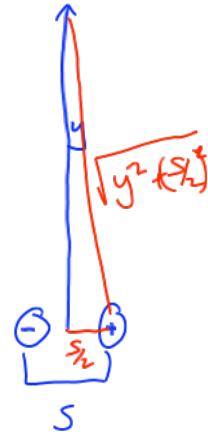
On dipole bisector exact:

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qs}{\left[\left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2 + y^2\right]^{3/2}} \langle -1, 0, 0 \rangle$$

On bisector approximation:

$$\vec{E}_2 = \left\langle \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qs}{r^3}, 0, 0 \right\rangle \text{ at } \langle 0, r, 0 \rangle$$

$y \gg s$
 \rightarrow drops like $\frac{1}{r^3}$



Discussion: Electric Dipole Moment

$$p = qs$$

charge \times displacement

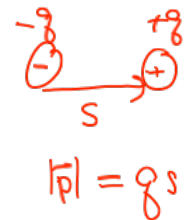
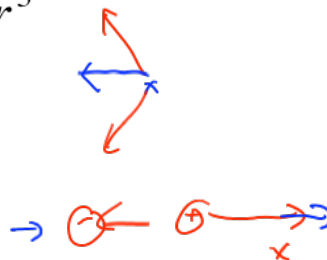
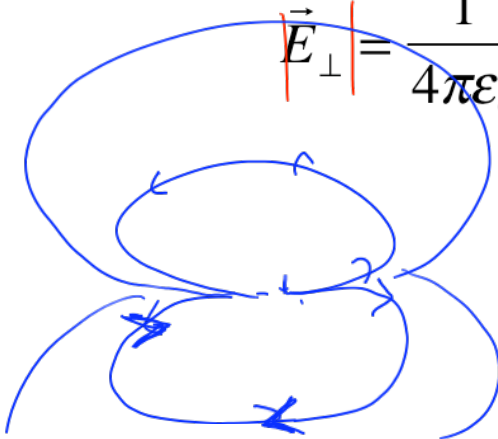
vector from negative
to positive
charge

On axis approximation

$$|\vec{E}_{\text{axis}}| = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2p}{r^3} \text{ if } r \gg s$$

On bisector approximation

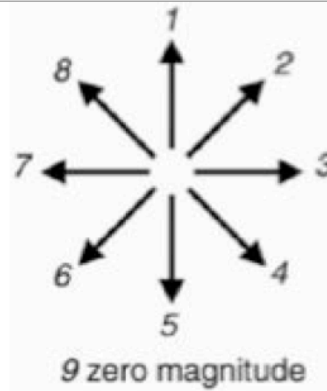
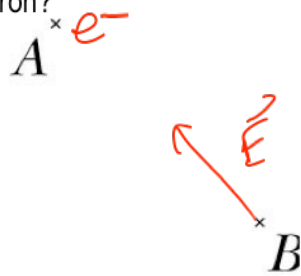
$$|\vec{E}_{\perp}| = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p}{r^3} \text{ for } r \gg s$$



Clicker questions:

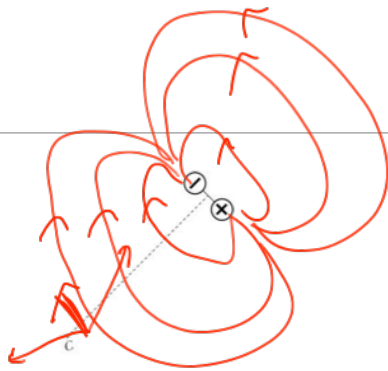
Q1

An electron is placed at location A. What is the direction of the electric field at location B, due to the electron?

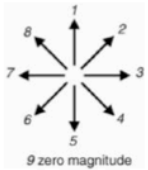


- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. 9

Q2

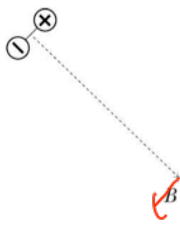
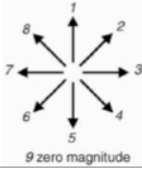


What is the direction of the electric field at location C, due to the dipole?



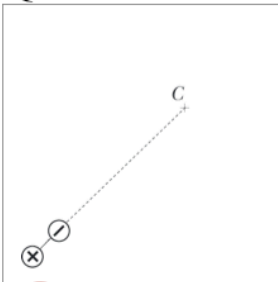
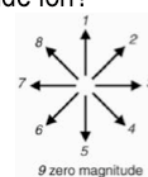
- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. 9

Q3

	<p>An alpha particle (He^{+2}) is placed at location B. What is the direction of the force on the alpha particle?</p> 
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- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. 9

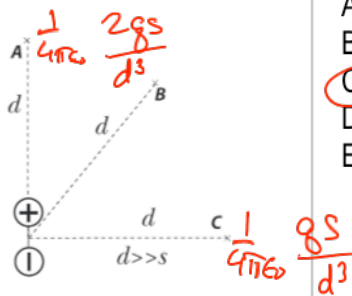
Q4

	<p>An chloride ion (Cl^-) is placed at location C. What is the direction of the force on the chloride ion?</p> 
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- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. 9

Q5

In the following image,
 $s = 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ and
 $d = 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$.

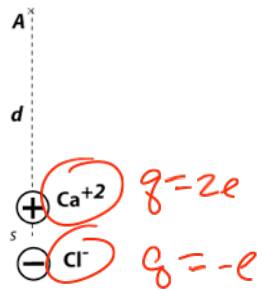


At which locations is the magnitude of
the electric field approximately $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qs}{d^3}$?

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) A and C
- E) A and B and C

Q6

In the following image,
 $s = 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ and $d = 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$.



What is the magnitude of the electric field at location A ?

A) $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{es}{d^3}$

B) $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2es}{d^3}$

C) None of the above

Not a dipole

Tangible: Dipole field in the classroom