

# Electric Field: Examples

- Electric field determines the electric force acting on a charge  $q$ :

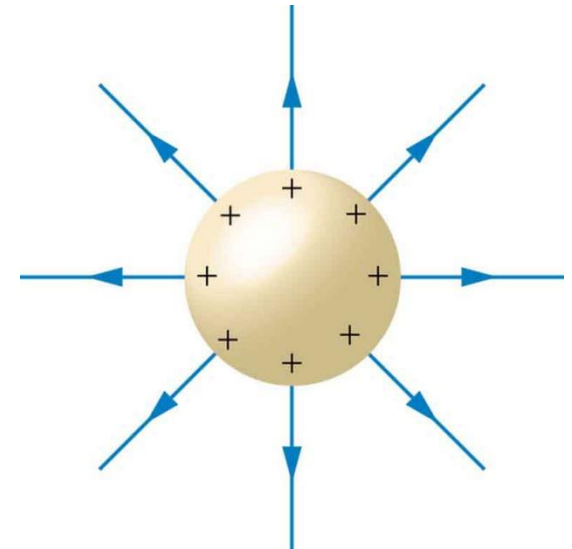
$$\vec{F}_{elect} = q\vec{E}$$

- Electric field of a point charge  $Q$  or a sphere with the same charge (**outside**), at distance  $R$ :

$$E = \frac{kQ}{R^2}$$

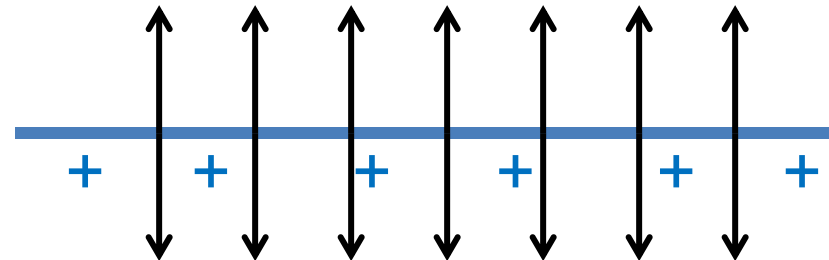
- Electric field **inside** the **hollow** charged sphere is ZERO!

$$E = 0$$



- Electric field of a plate with total charge  $Q$ , and area  $A$ :

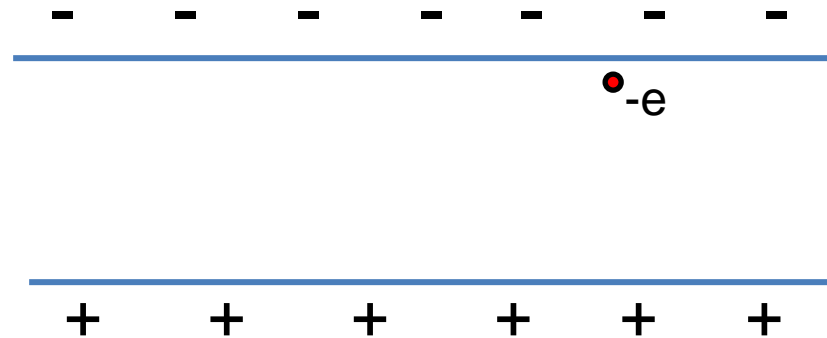
$$E = \frac{2\pi kQ}{A}$$



# Homework

## Problem 1:

An electric capacitor is made of two parallel metallic plates that are oppositely charged. Sketch the field lines inside and outside the capacitor, and find the magnitude of the field  $E$  in both cases. Charge of the two plates are  $+Q$  and  $-Q$ , respectively, and area of each one is  $A$ .



## Problem 2:

Electric field inside the capacitor is  $E=1000 \text{ N/C}$  (Newton per Coulomb). When the negative plate is illuminated with UV light, electrons may escape the metal. At moment  $t=0\text{s}$  one such electron appears right near the negative surface, with no initial velocity.

- Find its acceleration  $a$ . You may google charge and mass of an electron.
- Calculate the time it will take for the electron to reach the positive plate, due to electric force. Distance between the plates is  $h=1\text{mm}$ .