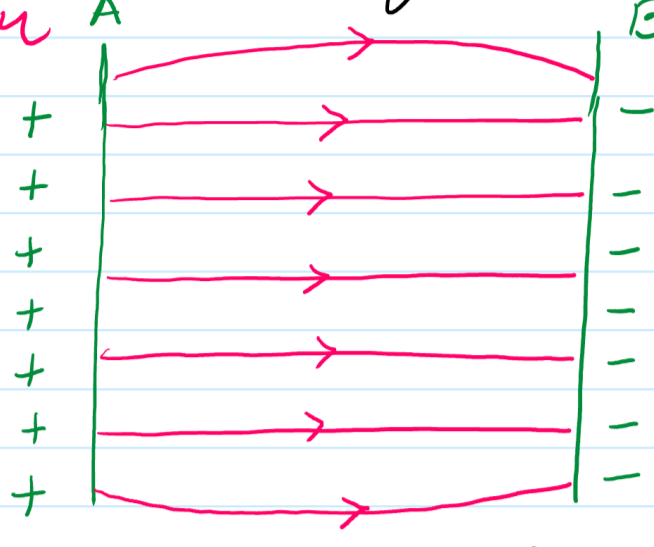


"ELECTRICITY"

Concept of Electric field:

- Electric field is a region around any charge particle where other point charges if placed, they will experience either an attractive force or a repulsive force
- Electric fields are classified as "Uniform" or "Non-uniform"

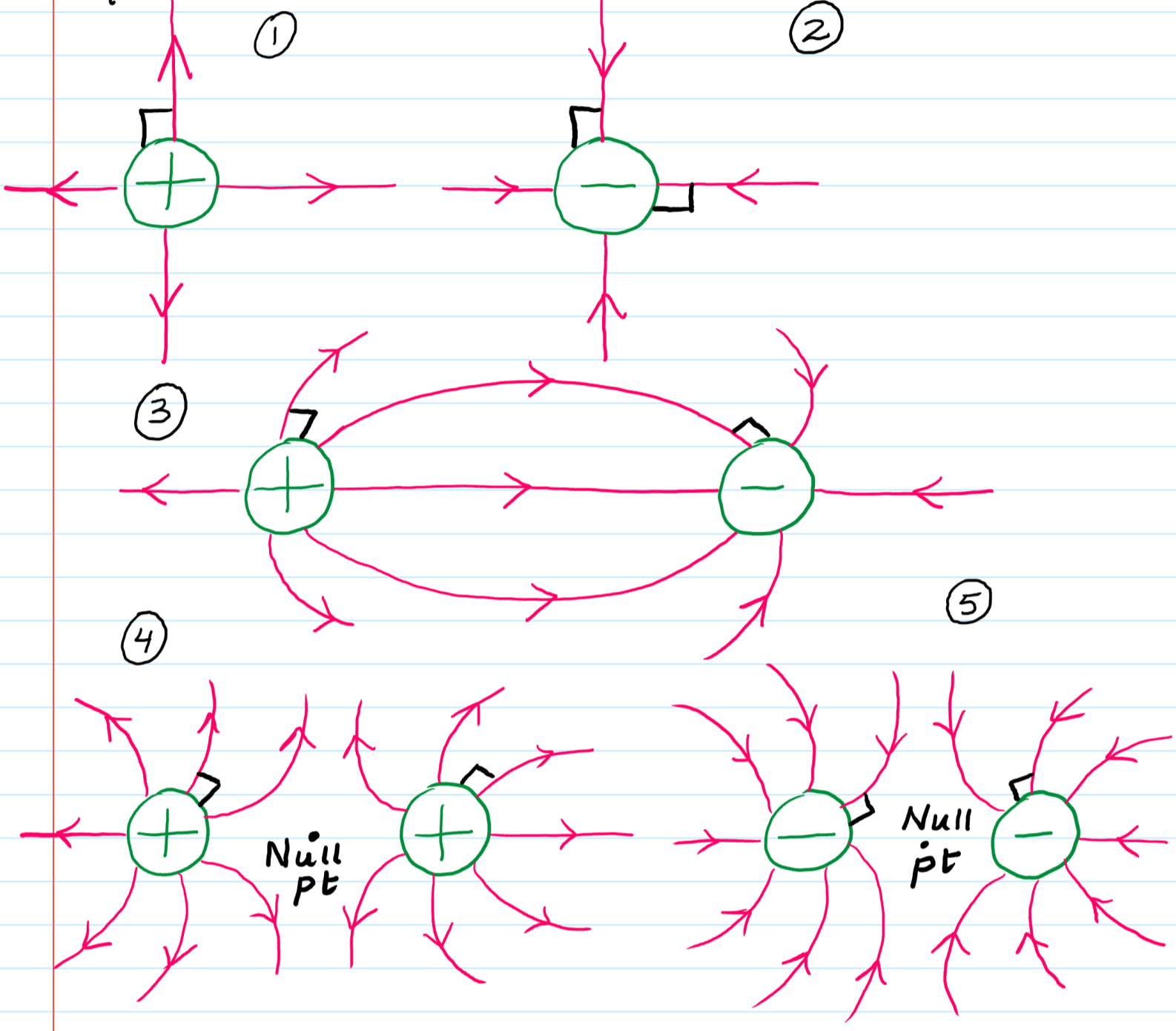
① Uniform Electric field is one in which field lines are parallel and Equidistant apart as shown



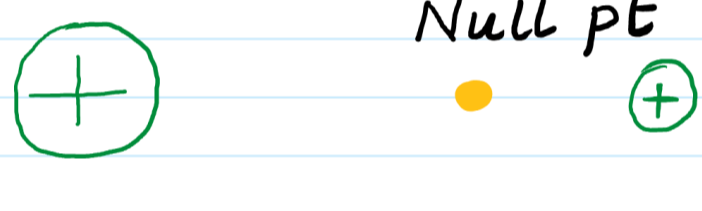
Property ::
No matter wherever the charge is placed, it experiences the SAME force.

direction of E.F = from +ve to -ve
OR from a higher potential towards a lower potential.

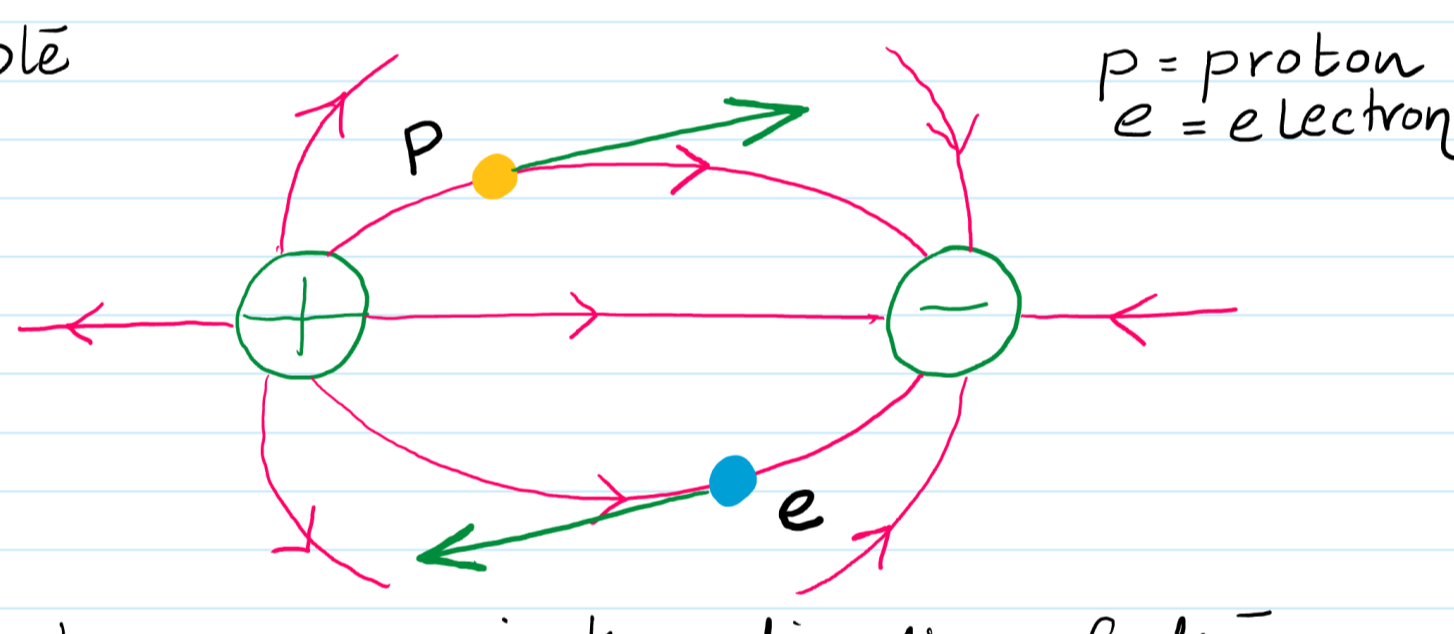
② Non-uniform Electric field is one in which the field lines are neither parallel nor equidistant apart.



- for identical charges, null pt is in the centre
- for non-identical charges, null pt is further away from larger charge & closer to the smaller one as shown



Note



proton moves in the direction of the Electric field by making a TANGENT with the field lines.

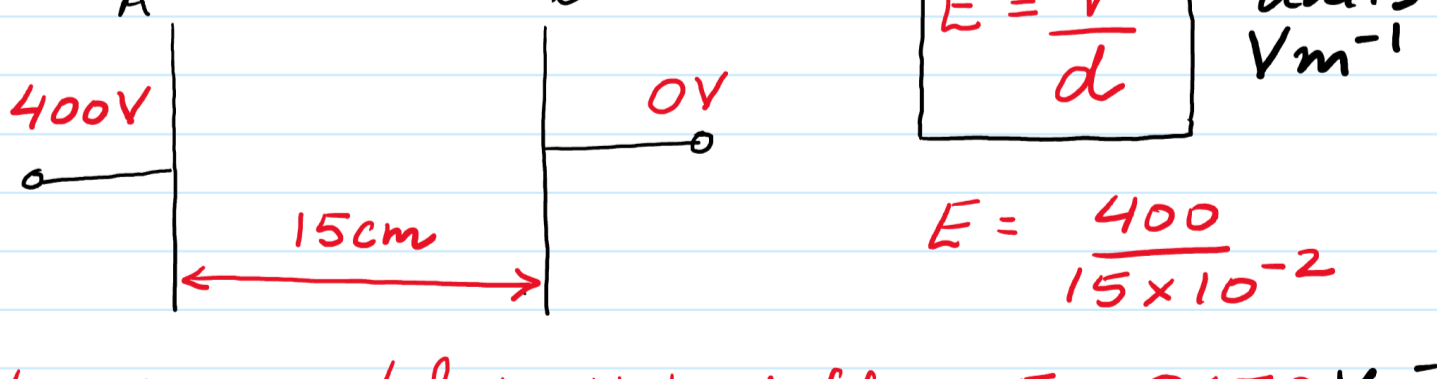
electron moves opposite to the direction of Electric field again by making a TANGENT with the field lines.

- * mass of proton = 1.66×10^{-27} Kg
- Charge of proton = 1.6×10^{-19} C
- mass of electron = 9.11×10^{-31} kg
- Charge of electron = -1.6×10^{-19} C
- "Given in Exams"

How can we calculate "Electric field Strength"

- Electric field Strength is denoted by the symbol "E"
- It can be calculated using 2 formulas

first formula is "only" for Uniform Electric field



$$E = \frac{400}{15 \times 10^{-2}}$$

V = Voltage / potential diff E = 2670 Vm⁻¹
d = distance b/w the plates

Second formula is used to define Electric field Strength E this is a universal formula i.e. it can be used for both uniform & non-uniform Electric field.

definition

Electric field Strength is defined as force per unit +ve charge.

$$E = \frac{F}{q} \quad \text{or} \quad F = Eq$$

unit NC⁻¹