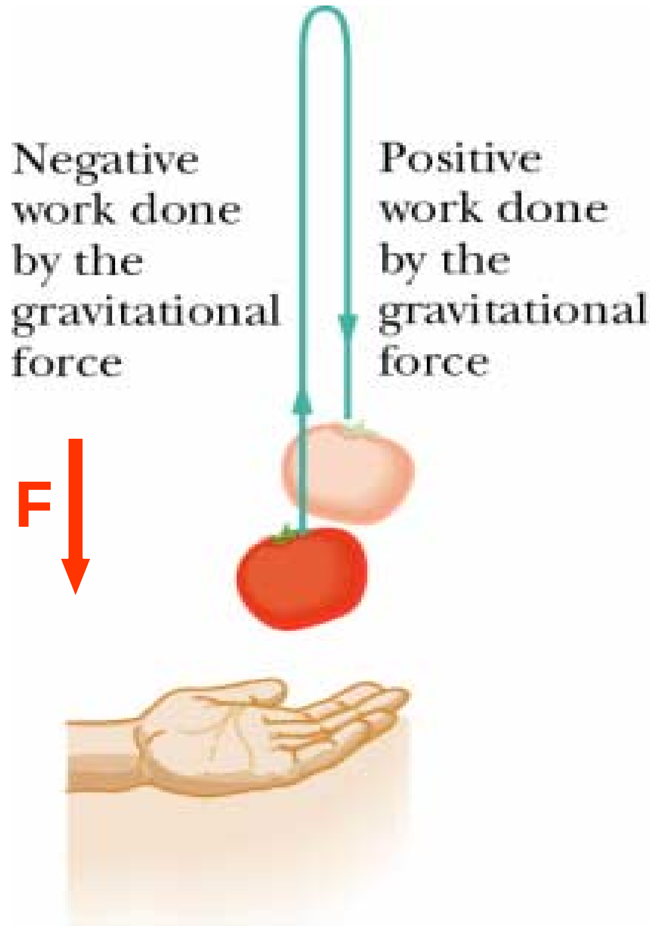
September 9th

Electric Potential – Chapter 25

Work

- Gravitational field of the earth points down
- Apple thrown up loses kinetic energy
- Work done by the gravitational field on the apple is negative.
- The potential energy of the system increases

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -W$$



Work

- General equation for work is

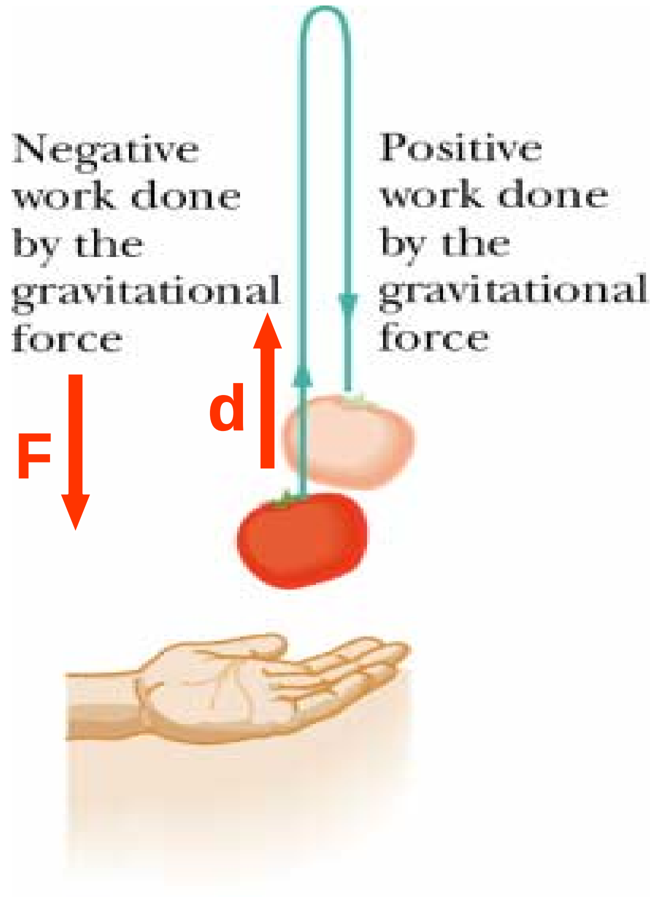
$$W = \vec{F} \bullet \vec{d}$$

- When the apple goes up

$$W = Fd\cos(180) = -Fd$$

- Have a positive change in the potential energy

$$\Delta U = -W = -(-Fd) = +Fd$$



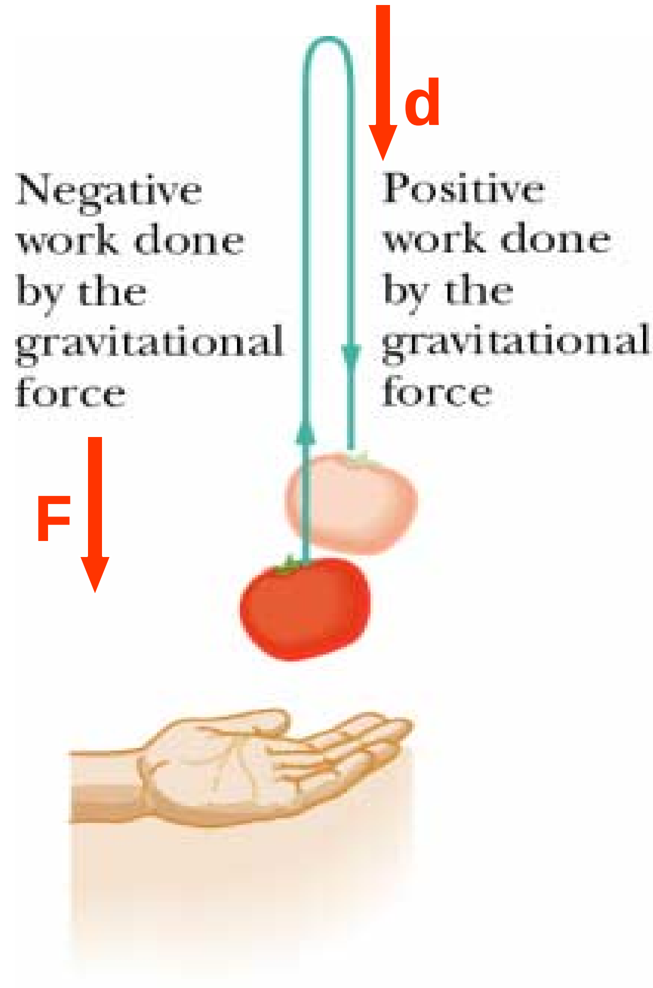
Work

- When the apple goes down d points down

$$W = Fd\cos(0) = +Fd$$

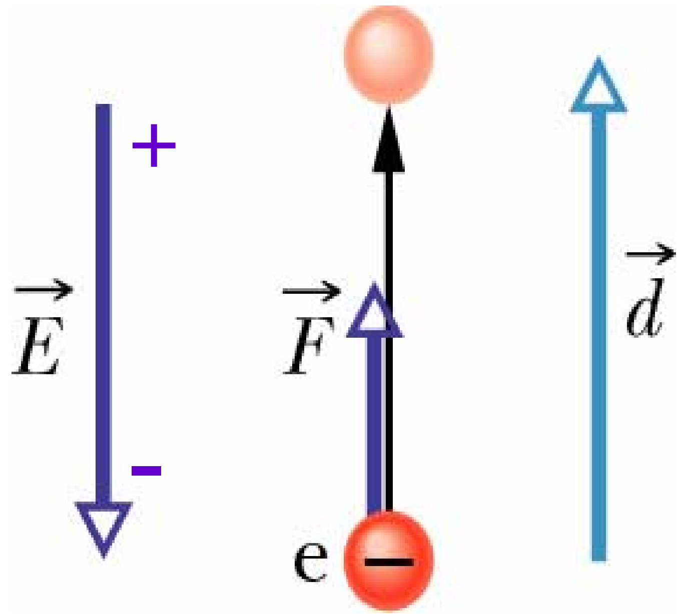
- In this case there is a negative change in the potential energy.

$$\Delta U = -W = -(Fd) = -Fd$$



Work

- Consider an electric field which points down
- Force on electron is up
- Work done on an electron by the electric field is:



$$W = Fd$$

- Potential energy of the E field-electron system decreases

$$\Delta U = -W = -Fd$$

Electric Potential

- When electrostatic force acts between charged particles assign an electric potential energy, U
- Difference in U of a charge at two different points, initial i and final f is

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i$$

Electric Potential

- When the system changes from initial state *i* to final state *f* electrostatic force does work

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -W$$

- Electrostatic force is conservative
- Therefore, work done by electrostatic force is path independent
  - Work is same for all paths between points *i* and *f*

Electric Potential

- Potential energy, U, is a scalar
- Need to choose a reference point where $U = 0$
  - Normally choose sea level to be zero altitude
  - What if we define Denver to be zero altitude?
  - Does the difference in altitude change?
- Choose $U = 0$ when charges are initially at infinity (state i at ∞, $U_i = 0$)

Electric Potential

- Have several charges initially at infinity so $U_i = 0$

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = U_f$$

- Move charges close together to state *f*

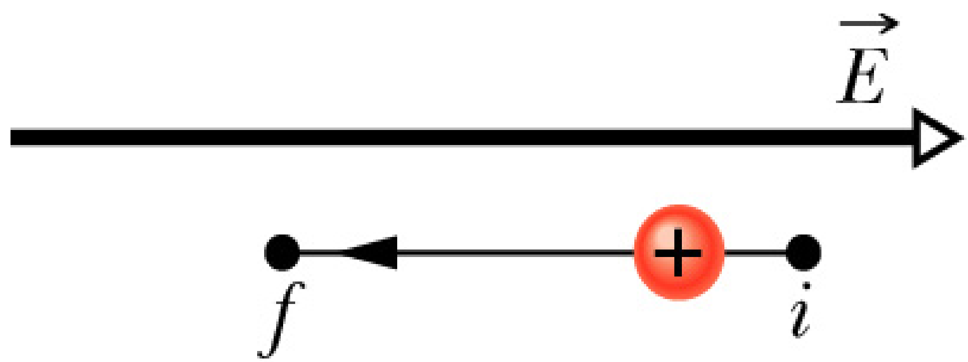
$$\Delta U = -W$$

- W_∞ is work done by electrostatic force to move particles together from infinity

$$U_f = -W_\infty$$

Electric Potential (Checkpoint-1)

- A proton moves from point *i* to point *f* in a uniform electric field.



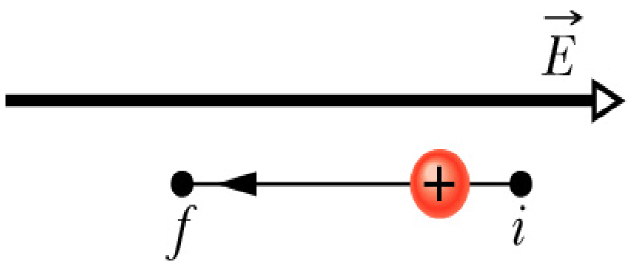
- Does the electric field do positive or negative work on the proton?

Electric Potential

- What is the work done by an electric field on a proton?

$$W = \vec{F} \bullet \vec{d}$$

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



$$W = q\vec{E} \bullet \vec{d}$$

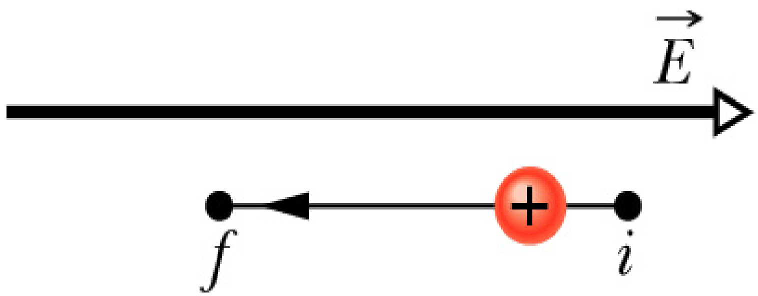
$$W = qEd\cos(180) = -qEd$$

Negative work

Electric Potential

- Does the electric potential energy of the proton increase or decrease?

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -W$$



$$\Delta U = -(-qEd) = qEd$$

Increases

Electric Potential

- Electric potential, *V*, is defined as the electric potential energy, *U*, per unit charge

$$V = \frac{U}{q}$$

- Potential, *V*, is characteristic of the electric field only
  - Unique value at any point in an electric field

Electric Potential

- Electrostatic potential difference, ΔV, between points *i* and *f*

$$\Delta V = V_f - V_i = \frac{U_f}{q} - \frac{U_i}{q} = \frac{\Delta U}{q} = -\frac{W}{q}$$

- *V* is a scalar and can be +, -, or 0
- Using reference point of U_i=0 at infinity

$$V = -\frac{W_\infty}{q}$$

Electric Potential

- Important difference between *U* and *V*
- Electric Potential Energy, *U*, is energy of a charged object in an external *E* field
  - Measured in Joules (J)
- Electric Potential, *V*, is property of *E* field
  - Doesn’t care if charged object is placed in *E* field or not
  - Measured in Joules per Coulomb (J/C)

Electric Potential

- Define new SI unit for *V* (volt)
- 1 volt = 1 joule per coulomb, V=J/C
- Define *E* field in volts per meter (V/m)

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

$$\frac{N}{C} = \left(\frac{N}{C}\right)\left(\frac{V \cdot C}{J}\right)\left(\frac{J}{N \cdot m}\right) = \frac{V}{m}$$

Electric Potential

- Equipotential surface - all points are at same electric potential, *V*

$$\Delta V = V_f - V_i = -\frac{W}{q}$$

- *W* =0 if move between points *i* and *f* which lie on same potential surface
  - True regardless of path taken between points

Electric Potential (Fig. 25-2)

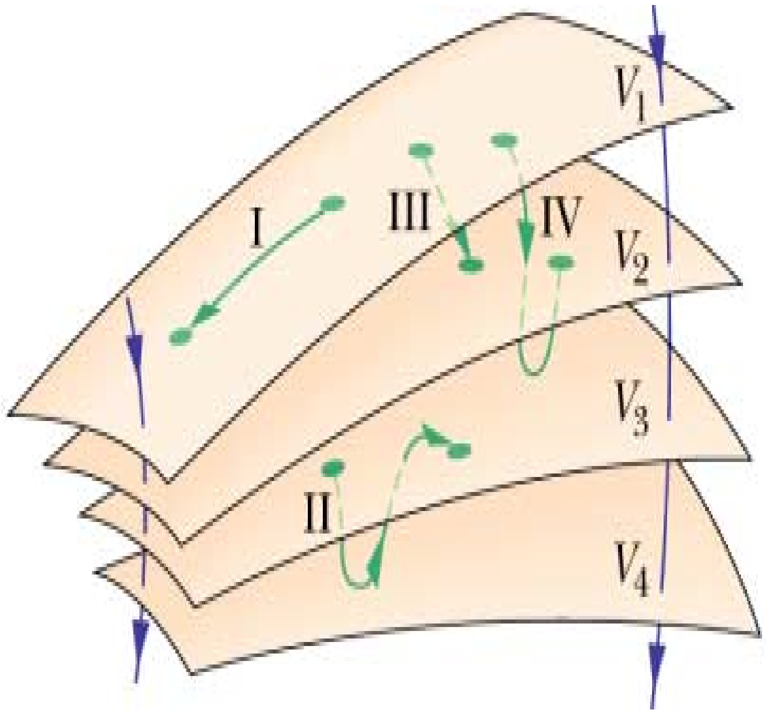
- For paths I and II

$$W = -q\Delta V = -q(V_1 - V_1) = 0$$

$$W = -q\Delta V = -q(V_3 - V_3) = 0$$

- For paths III and IV

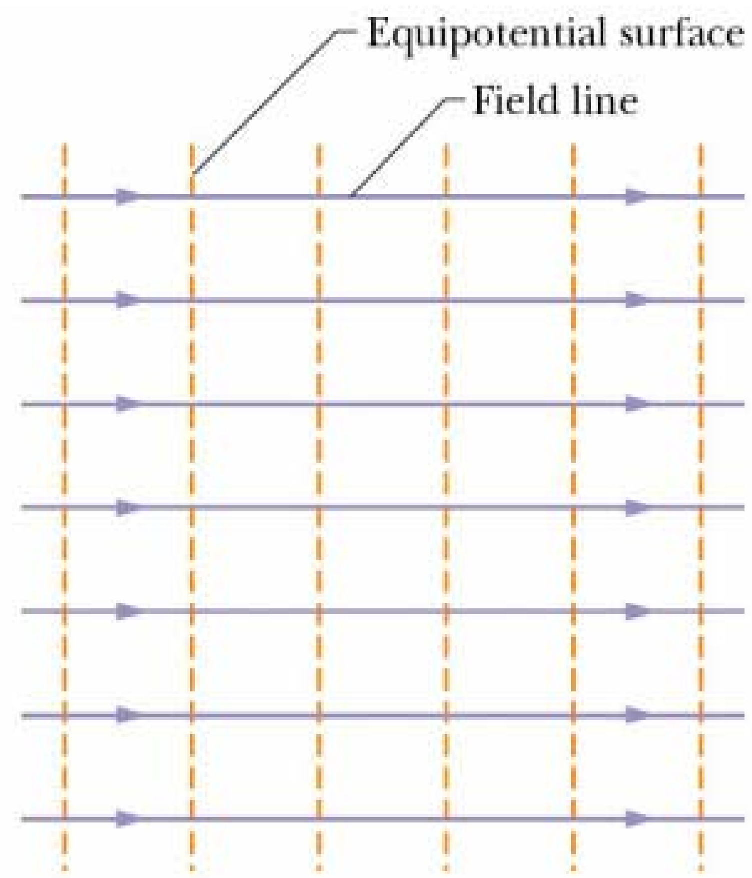
$$W = -q\Delta V = -q(V_2 - V_1)$$



Electric Potential (Fig. 25-3)

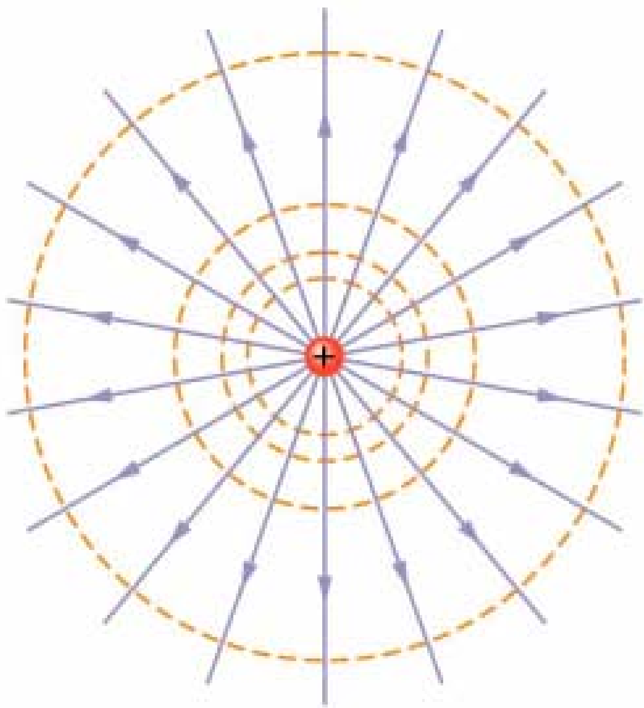
- Draw equipotential surfaces for distributions of charges

- Equipotential surfaces are always ⊥ to electric field lines and to *E*

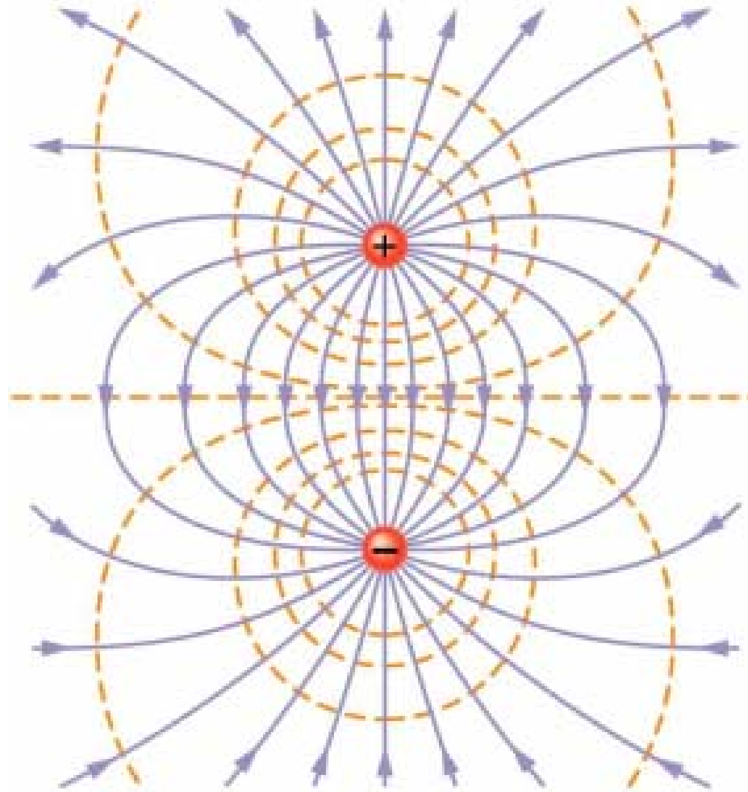


(*a*)

Electric Potential (Fig. 25-3)



(b)



(c)