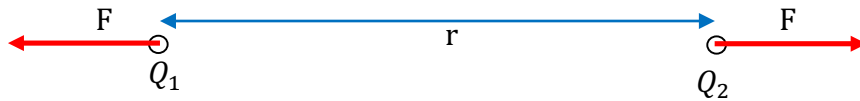


## 7.5 Coulomb's Law

When we bring charged objects together, they feel an electrostatic force of attraction or repulsion.



Opposite charges will feel an attractive force and like charges will feel a repulsive force. The magnitude of this force is given by the relationship:

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2}$$

This is known as Coulomb's Law.

Where  $Q_1$  = charge (in coulombs) of the first charge,  $Q_2$  = charge of second charge,  $r$  = distance between charges, and  $\epsilon_0$  is the permittivity of free space =  $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Fm}^{-1}$ .

A positive force signifies that the force is repulsive, and a negative force signifies that a force is attractive.

(1) ✎ What is the force felt by charges of  $+4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$  and  $-3.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ , separated by a distance of  $0.3 \text{ m}$ ?


(2) ✎ How is the equation, above, similar to the equation for the gravitational attraction between 2 masses?

(3) ✎ How is the equation different to the equation for the gravitational attraction between 2 masses?

The permittivity constant  $\epsilon_0$  is for 'free space'. This means that it is the value for a vacuum. The permittivity of air is almost indistinguishable to that of a vacuum.


(4) ✎ The separation between an electron and a proton in an atom is of the order  $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ . Work out the electrostatic force of attraction between them.

(5) ✎ Work out the gravitational force of attraction between the electron and proton. (You will need to use the rest mass of a proton and an electron.)

(6)  How does the electrostatic force compare to the gravitational force?

We have seen for gravity that a spherical mass can be replaced in calculations by a 'point mass' located at the centre of the sphere.

The same method can be used for a charge distributed uniformly on a sphere. We just use the total charge located at the centre of the sphere in our calculations.

(7)  A charge of  $+3.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}$  is located on the surface of a charged sphere with a radius of  $0.2 \text{m}$ . The sphere has a charge density of  $+0.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{C per metre squared}$ . What force is felt by the  $+3.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{C}$  charge?