

# Physics Education Laboratory Lecture 12 PCK for Electricity

Francesco Longo - 17/11/20





## Electric Field, Electric Field Lines and Direction

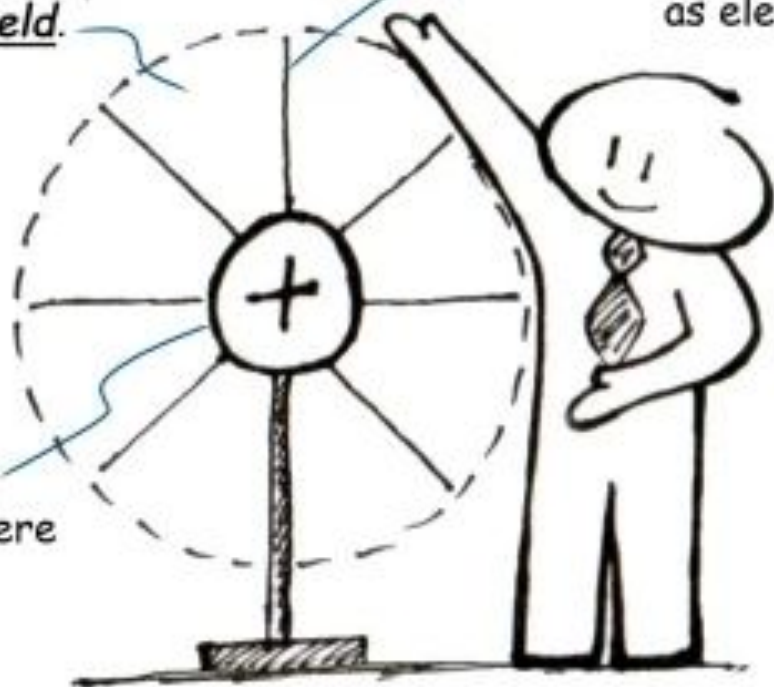
The space or region around the positive charged sphere is known as electric field.

The lines around the sphere/particle are known as electric field lines.

The denser the lines (closer/more lines) the stronger the electric field strength.

But how to remember what is the direction of the electric field lines?

A positively charged sphere



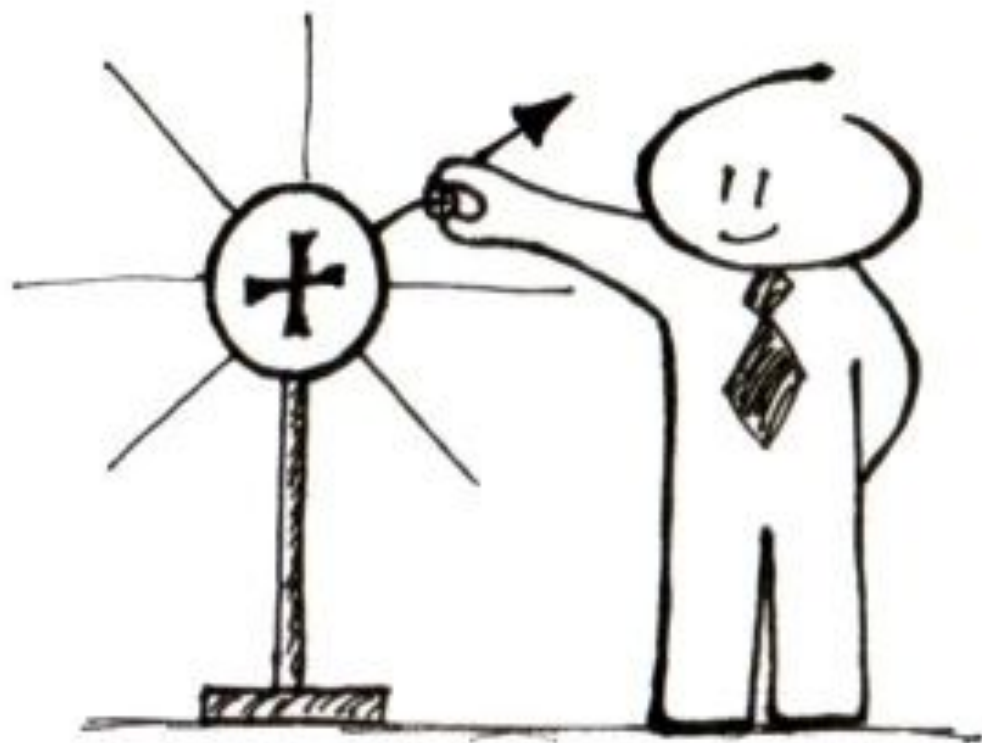
To know the direction of  
the electric field lines ...

Just imagine you always  
have a tiny  
positive charge  
in your pocket ...

... and recall the  
Laws of Electrostatic  
- *Like charges repel*  
- *Unlike charges attract*



How to remember it is positive?  
Just remember that you want  
to be a 'positive' person!



Using the positive test charge, place it in the electric field of the positive sphere in this case.

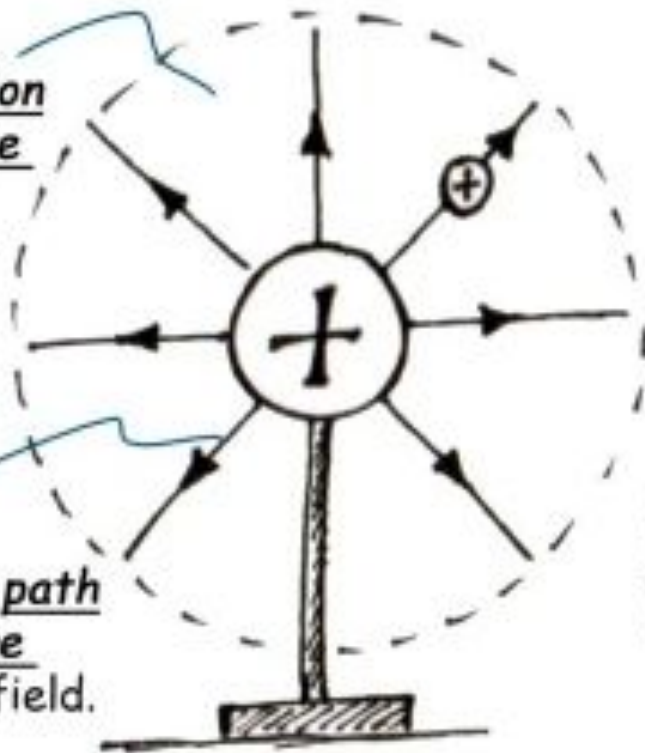
As like charges repel, the positive charge will be repelled by the positive sphere. Hence it will move outwards.

The direction of the force experienced by the positive charge indicates the direction of the field lines.

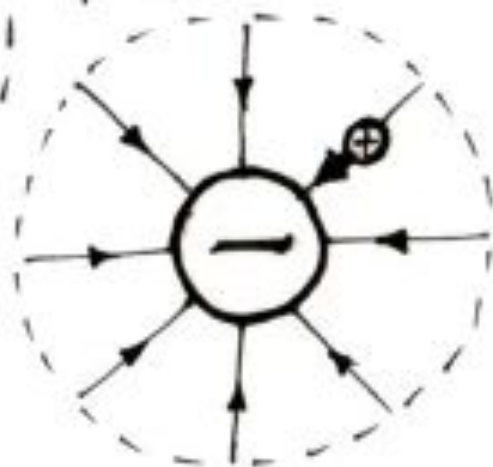
## Definition of the terms...

Electric field is the region in which an electric charge experiences a force (attraction or repulsion).

Electric field line is the path in which a positive charge would take in an electric field.

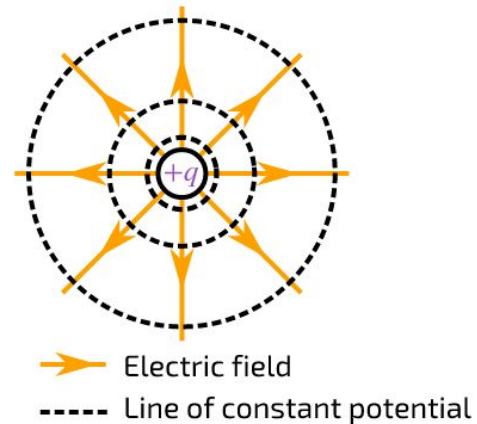


Concepts apply for electric field around a negatively charged sphere.



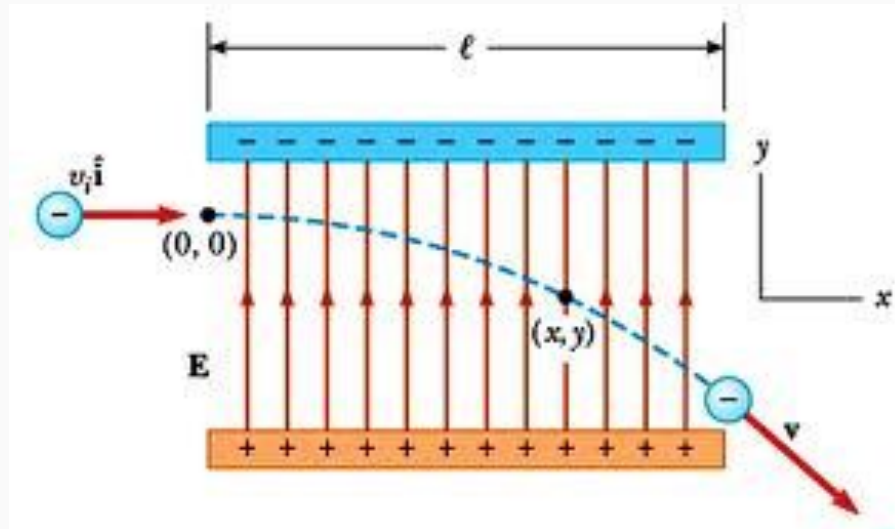
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- The electric charge (with opposite signs)
- The Coulomb law
- The Electric field
- The Electric potential



# Key concepts in Electrostatics

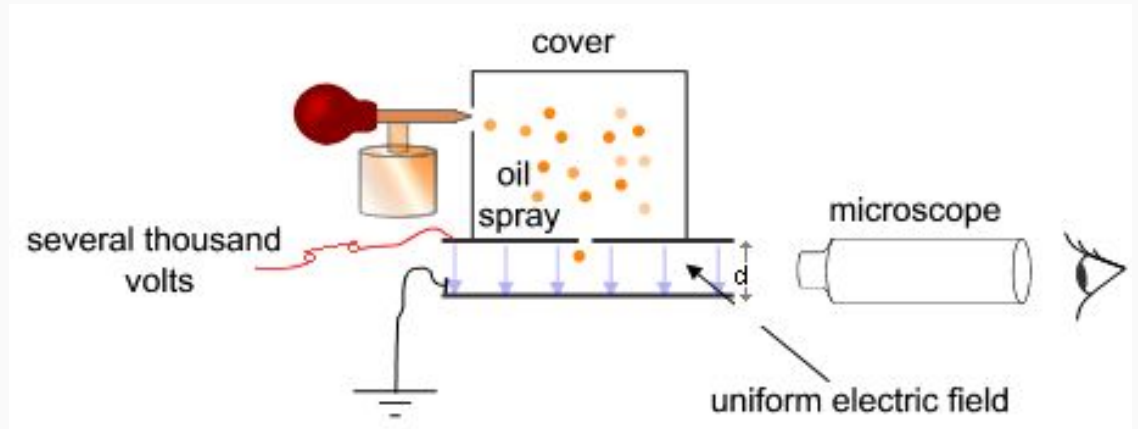
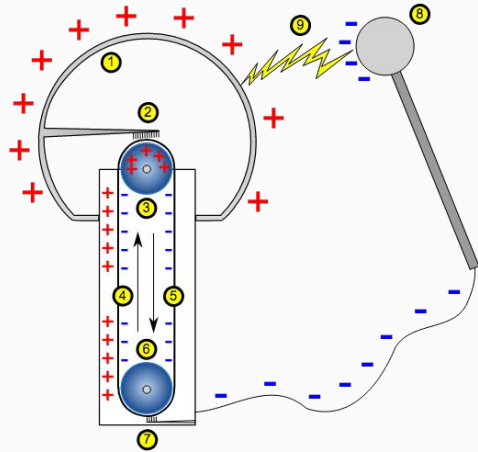
- Motion of particles in Electric field





# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- The electric charge



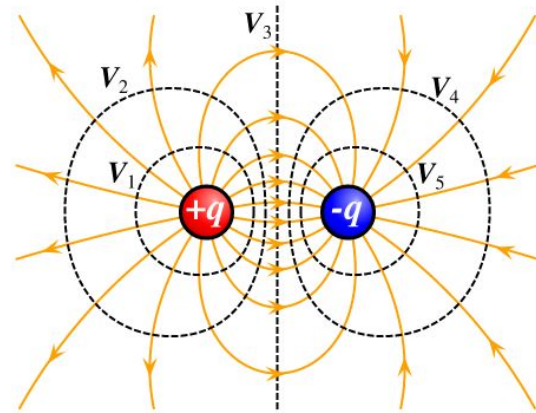
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- The electric charge



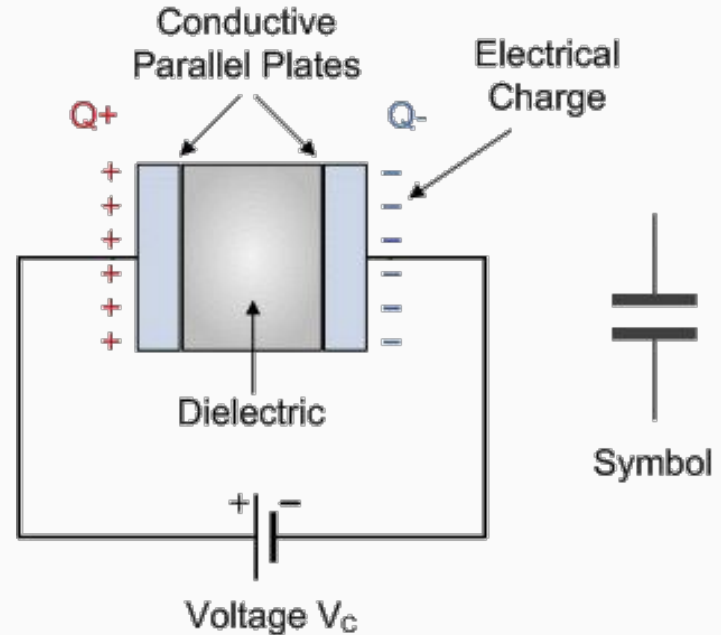
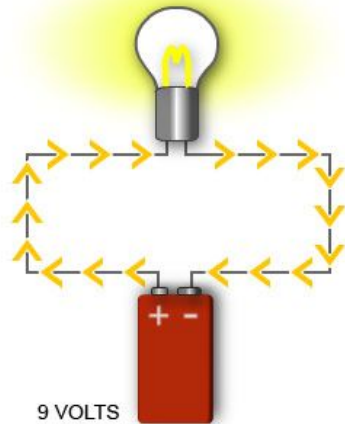
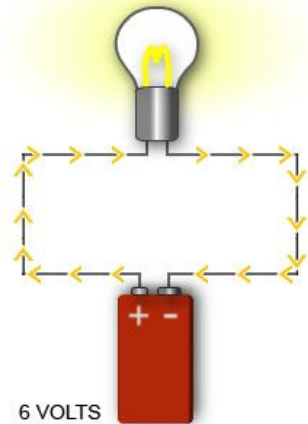
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- The Electric field as a vector
- The Potential as a scalar field
- How to “see” them?



# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- Concept of “Voltage”
- Voltage and currents
- Voltage and capacitors



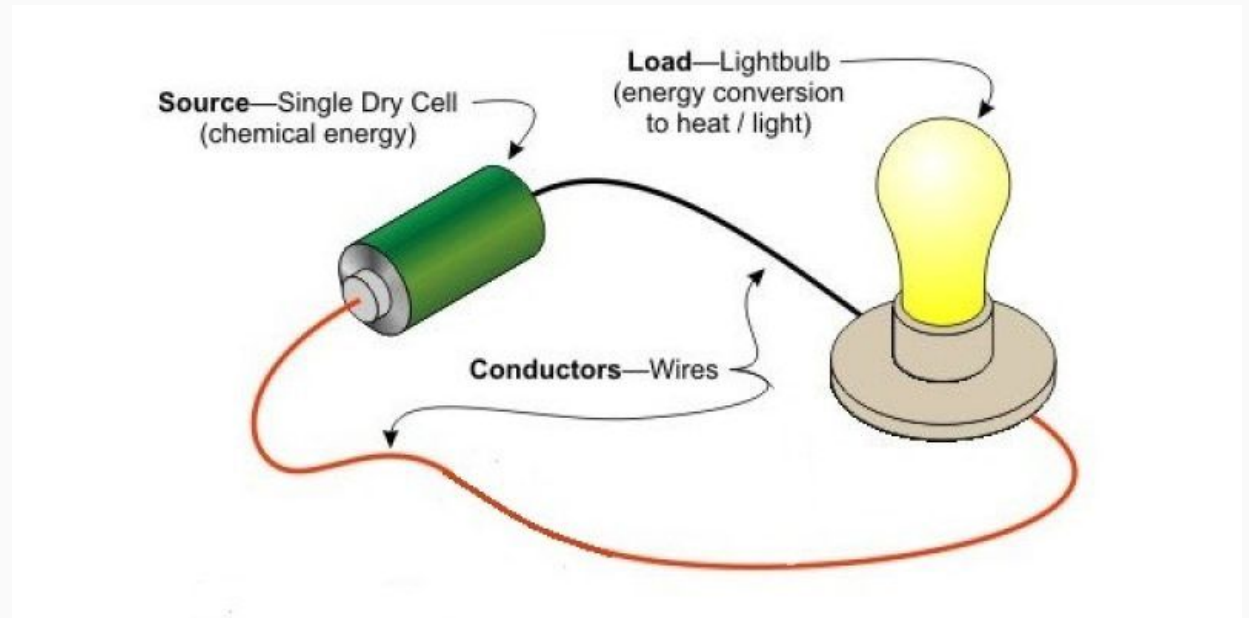
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- Voltage and capacitors



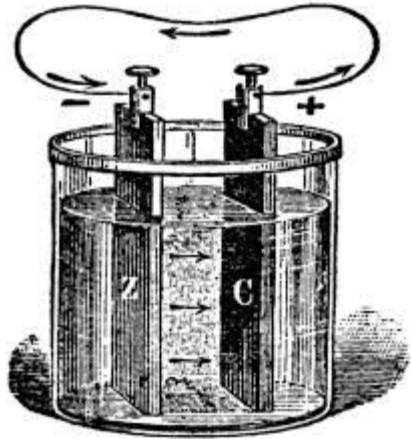
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- The electric current
- Electric resistance
- Circuits in CC
- Ohm's law
- Batteries



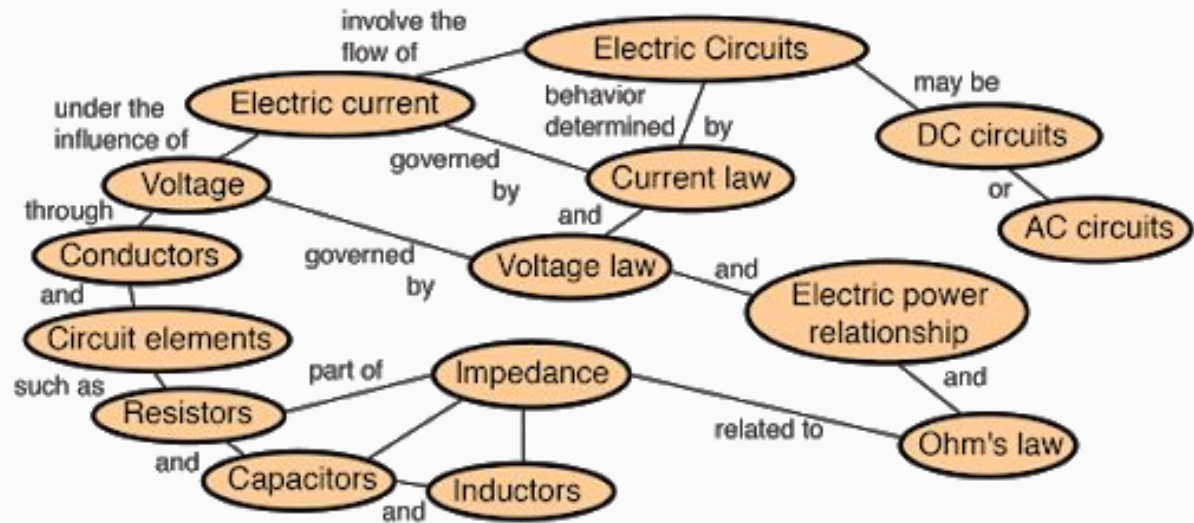
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- Batteries



# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- Electric circuits





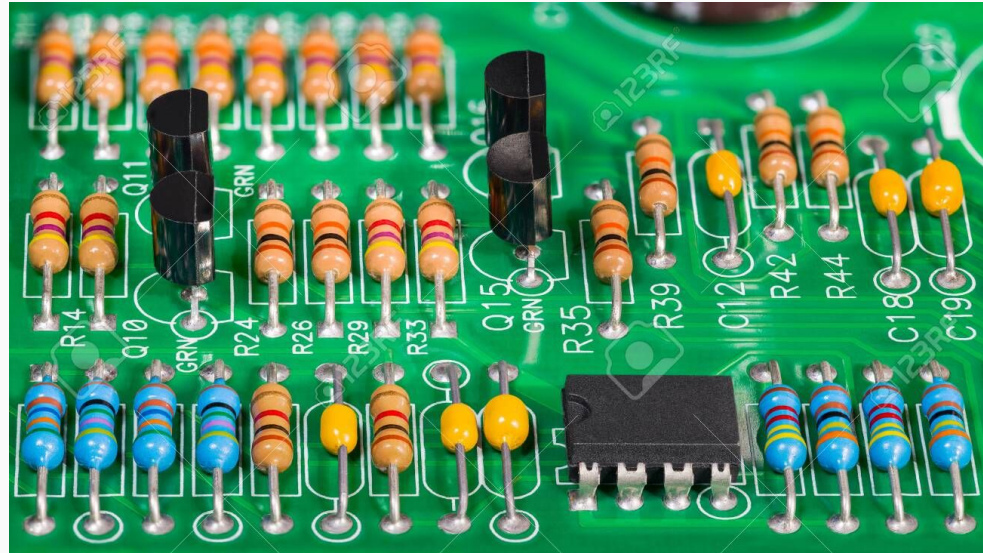
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- The Ohm's law

Ohm's law formulas www.ohmlaw.com		To Calculate			
		Voltage (V)	Current (I)	Resistance (R)	Power (P)
Given parameters	Current & Resistance	$V = IR$	---	---	$P = I^2R$
	Current & Power	$V = \frac{P}{I}$	---	$R = \frac{P}{I^2}$	---
	Voltage & Current	---	---	$R = \frac{V}{I}$	$P = VI$
	Voltage & Resistance	---	$I = \frac{V}{R}$	---	$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$
	Voltage & Power	---	$I = \frac{P}{V}$	$R = \frac{V^2}{P}$	---
	Power & Resistance	$V = \sqrt{P \cdot R}$	$I = \sqrt{P/R}$	---	---

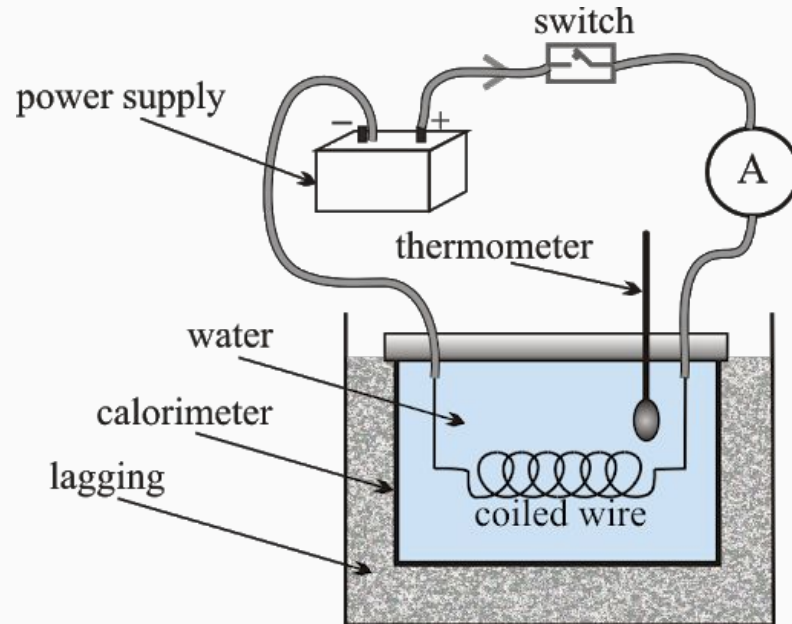
# Key concepts in Electrostatics

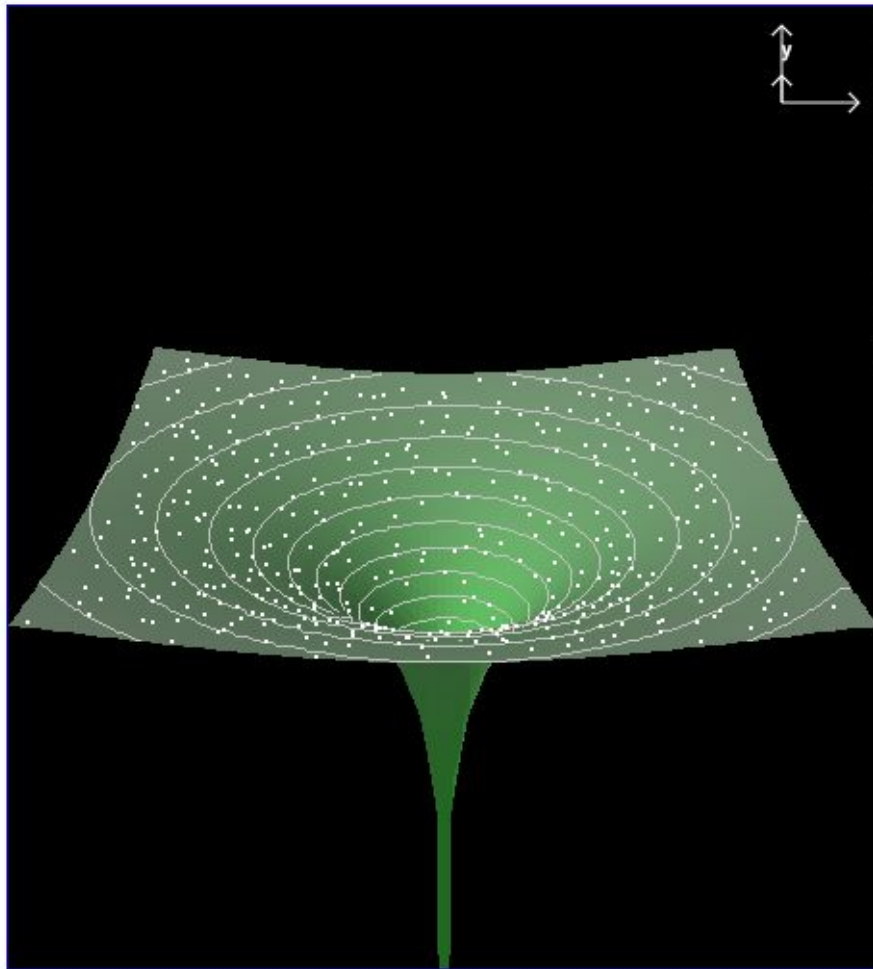
- The resistors



# Key concepts in Electrostatics

- The power in Electric fields





Setup: charged line

Color: field magnitude

Floor: equipotentials

Flat View

Display: Particles (Vel.)

Mouse = Adjust Angle

Stopped

Reverse

Reset

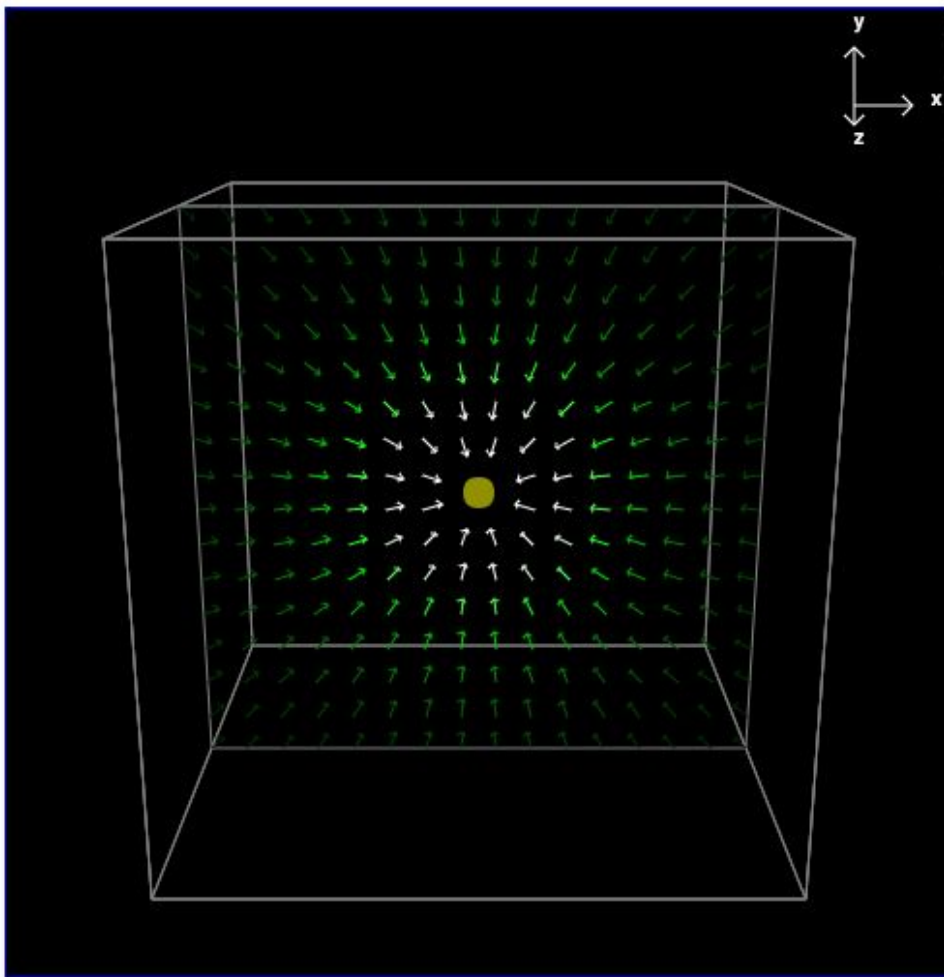
Kick

Field Strength

Number of Particles

<http://www.falstad.com>

<http://www.falstad.com/vector2de/>



Field selection:  
point charge

Display: Field Vectors

Mouse = Adjust Angle

Show Z Slice

Stopped

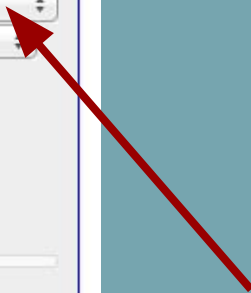
Reverse

Reset

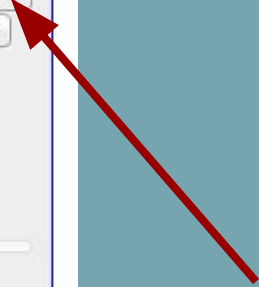
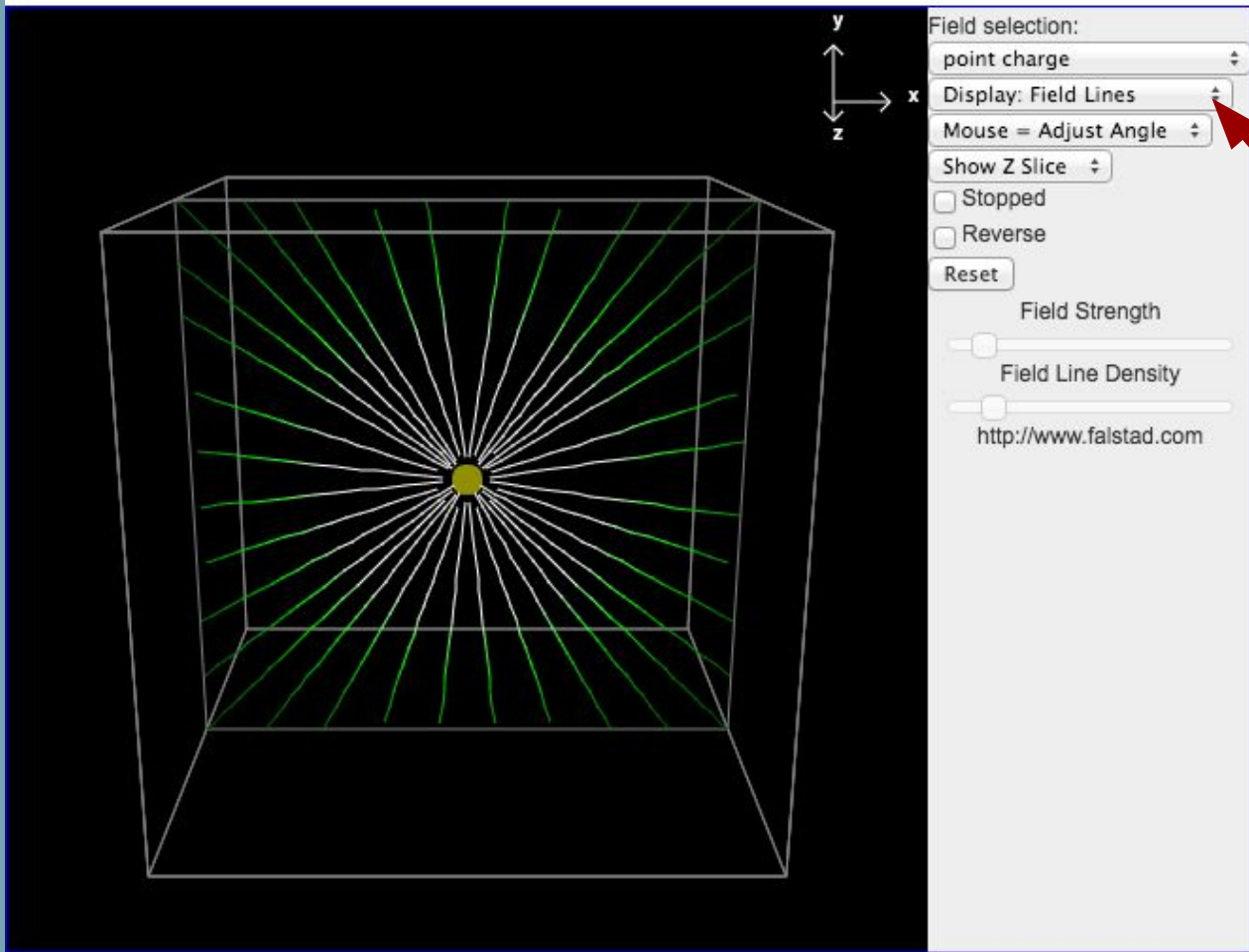
Field Strength

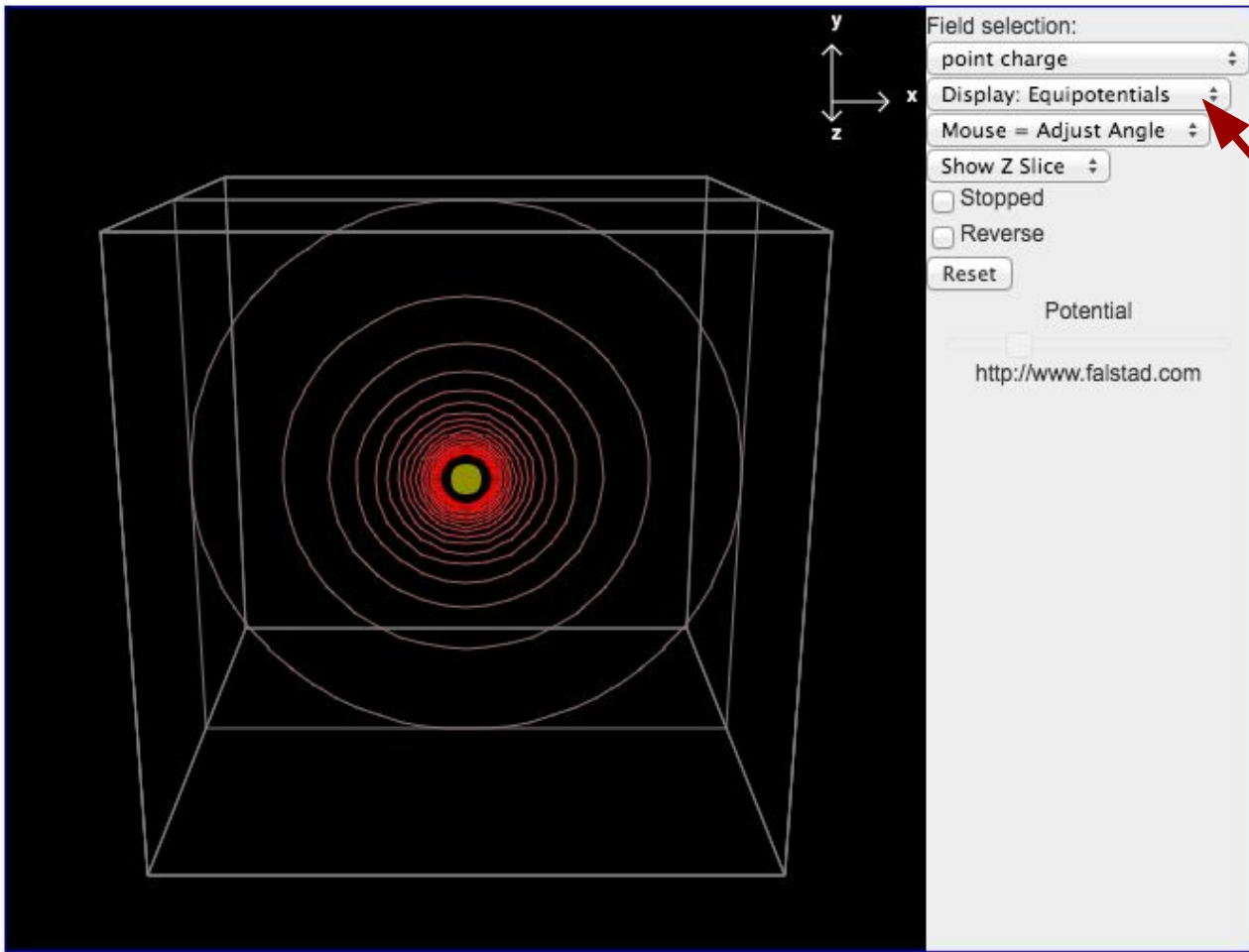
Vector Density

<http://www.falstad.com>



<http://www.falstad.com/vector3de/>






# Misconceptions in Electrostatics

- Current flows in one direction and charges move in the other one
- Electric field is a scalar field
- Potential field is a vector field -- which relation to electric field ?
- The elementary charge
- Neutrality of matter and electricity ...

Let's add ...



Inquiry Based  
Science Education  
(IBSE approach)



*Inquiry is a multifaceted activity that involves: making observations; posing questions; examining books and other sources of information to see what is already known; planning investigations; reviewing what is already known in light of experimental evidence; using tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data; proposing answers, explanations, and predictions; and communicating the results. Inquiry requires identification of assumptions, use of critical and logical thinking, and consideration of alternative explanations.*

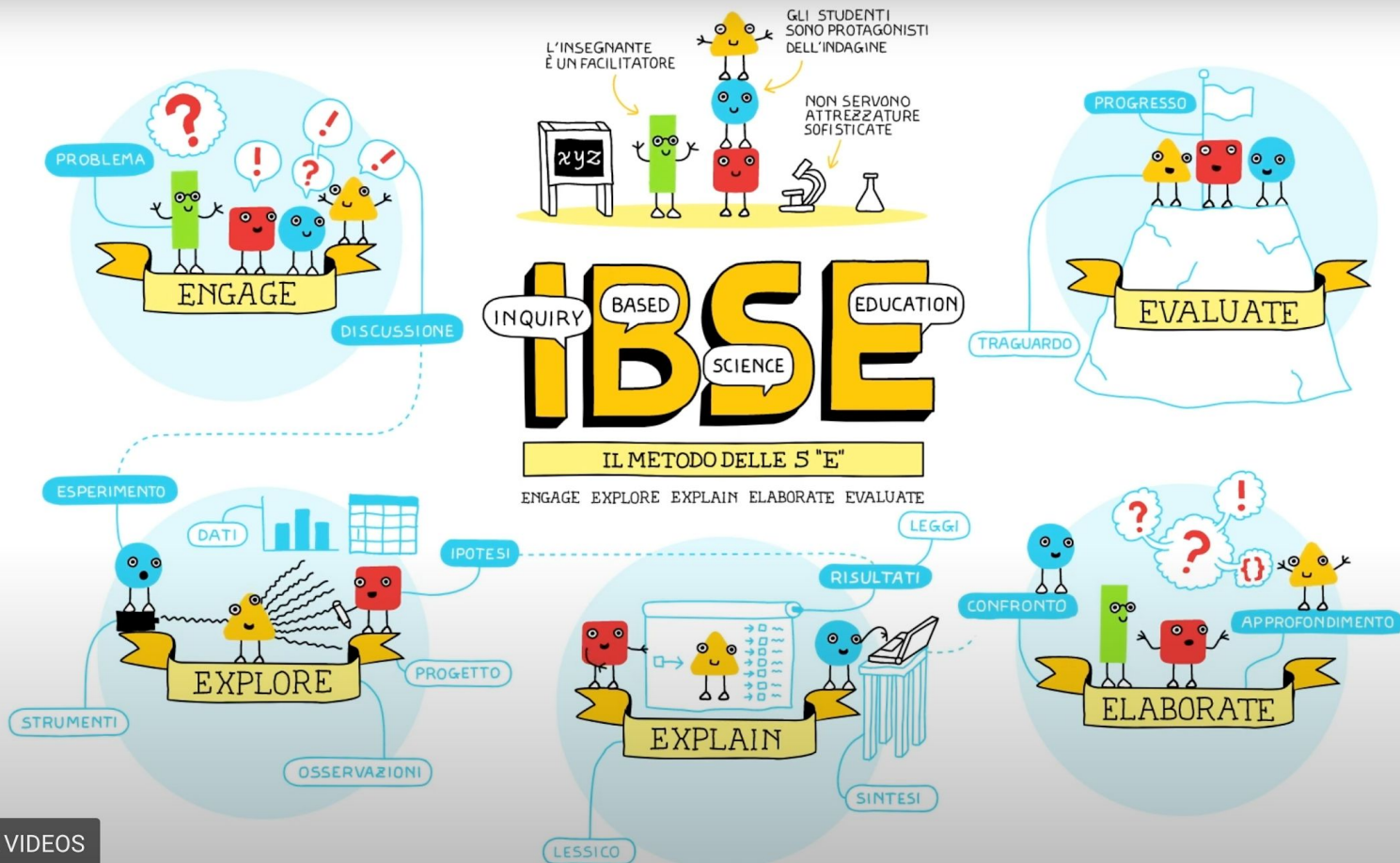
*(National Research Council, 1996)*

# What is Inquiry-Based Learning?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QlwkerwaV2E&list=RDCMUcRmWJULBr4CIP5xUucVg0vw&index=1>

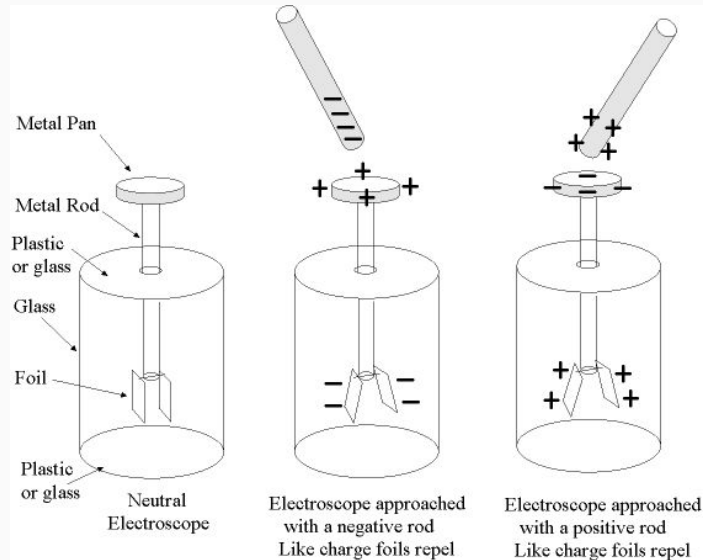
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kYap39FNFv8>

IBSE DESCRIPTION



# IBSE example for Electrostatics

- ENGAGE students in Electrostatics : find few examples ...



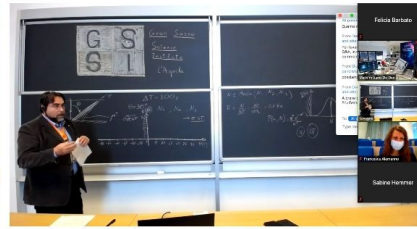
# IBSE example for Electrostatics

- ENGAGE students in Electrostatics : find few examples ...



# IBSE example for Electrostatics

- ENGAGE students in Electrostatics : find few examples ...

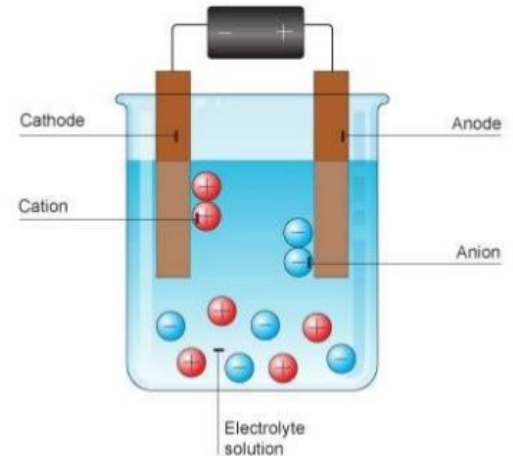
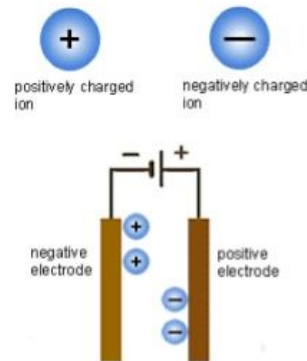




# IBSE example for Electrostatics

- ENGAGE students in Electrostatics find few examples ...

Don't **PANIC** - **P**ositive is **A**node, **N**egative is **C**athode.



# IBSE example for Electrostatics

- ENGAGE students in Electrostatics :  
find few examples ...

