

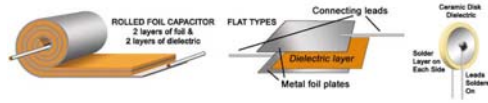
PHYS 301
Electricity and Magnetism

Dr. Gregory W. Clark
Fall 2019

Today!

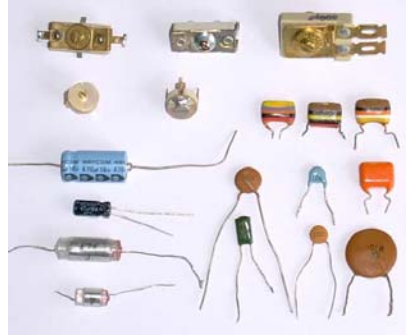
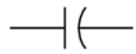
- Capacitors
- Magnetic fields

Capacitance



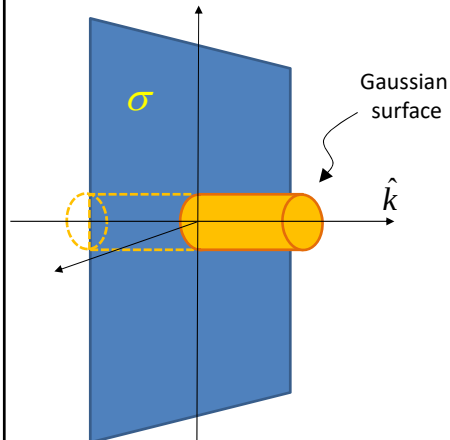
- Purely geometrical quantity!
- Relates **charge** to **electric potential**:

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$



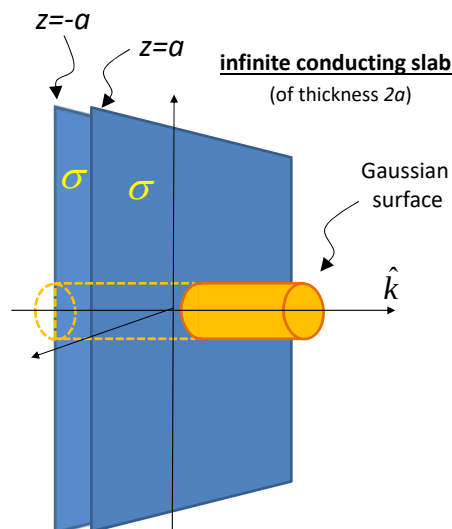
GAUSS' LAW:

infinite sheet

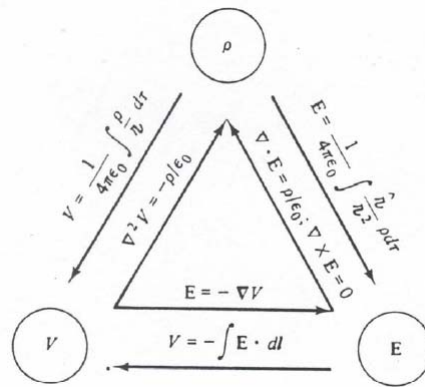
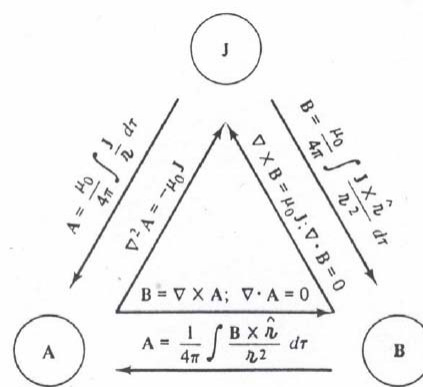


$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} +\sigma/2\epsilon_0\hat{k}, & \text{for } z > 0 \\ -\sigma/2\epsilon_0\hat{k}, & \text{for } z < 0 \end{cases}$$

infinite conducting slab
(of thickness $2a$)



$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} +\sigma/\epsilon_0\hat{k}, & \text{for } z > a \\ -\sigma/\epsilon_0\hat{k}, & \text{for } z < -a \end{cases}$$

electrostaticsmagnetostaticsmagnetostatics

- Current ...
 - *conventional current flow* = the flow of **positive** charges
 - A comparative name/symbol "hierarchy" between charges and currents:

electrostatics

q	charge
λ	line charge (density)
σ	surface charge (density)
ρ	(volume) charge density

magnetostatics

	no magnetic monopoles!
$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = \lambda \vec{v} = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}$	"current"
$\vec{K} = \sigma \vec{v}$	"surface current (density)"
$\vec{J} = \rho \vec{v}$	"current density"