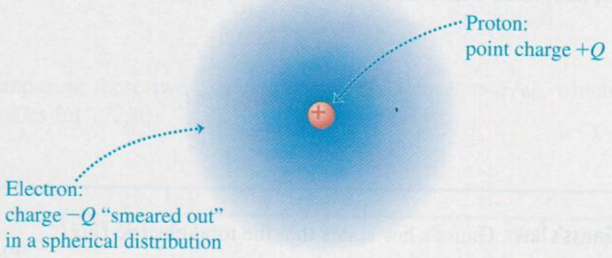
SOLUTION

BRIDGING PROBLEM ELECTRIC FIELD INSIDE A HYDROGEN ATOM

A hydrogen atom is made up of a proton of charge $+Q = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ C and an electron of charge $-Q = -1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ C. The proton may be regarded as a point charge at $r = 0$, the center of the atom. The motion of the electron causes its charge to be "smeared out" into a spherical distribution around the proton (**Fig. 22.29**), so that the electron is equivalent to a charge per unit volume of $\rho(r) = -(Q/\pi a_0^3)e^{-2r/a_0}$, where $a_0 = 5.29 \times 10^{-11}$ m is called the *Bohr radius.* (a) Find the total amount of the hydrogen atom's charge that is enclosed within a sphere with radius r centered on the proton. (b) Find the electric field (magnitude and direction) caused by the charge of the hydrogen atom as a function of r. (c) Make a graph as a function of r of the ratio of the electric-field magnitude E to the magnitude of the field due to the proton alone.

22.29 The charge distribution in a hydrogen atom.



SOLUTION GUIDE

IDENTIFY and SET UP

1. The charge distribution in this problem is spherically symmetric, as in Example 22.9, so you can solve it with Gauss's law.
2. The charge within a sphere of radius r includes the proton charge $+Q$ plus the portion of the electron charge distribution that lies within the sphere. The difference from Example 22.9 is that the electron charge distribution is *not* uniform, so the charge enclosed within a sphere of radius r is *not* simply the charge density multiplied by the volume $4\pi r^3/3$ of the sphere. Instead, you'll have to do an integral.
3. Consider a thin spherical shell centered on the proton, with radius r' and infinitesimal thickness dr'. Since the shell is so thin, every point within the shell is at essentially the same radius from the proton. Hence the amount of electron charge within this shell *is* equal to the electron charge density $\rho(r')$ at this radius multiplied by the volume dV of the shell. What is dV in terms of r'?
4. The total electron charge within a radius r equals the integral of $\rho(r')dV$ from $r' = 0$ to $r' = r$. Set up this integral (but don't solve it yet), and use it to write an expression for the total charge (including the proton) within a sphere of radius r.

EXECUTE

5. Integrate your expression from step 4 to find the charge within radius r. (*Hint:* Integrate by substitution: Change the integration variable from r' to $x = 2r'/a_0$. You can use integration by parts to calculate the integral $\int x^2 e^{-x}\,dx$, or you can look it up in a table of integrals or on the Web.)
6. Use Gauss's law and your results from step 5 to find the electric field at a distance r from the proton.
7. Find the ratio referred to in part (c) and graph it versus r. (You'll actually find it simplest to graph this function versus the quantity r/a_0.)

EVALUATE

8. How do your results for the enclosed charge and the electric-field magnitude behave in the limit $r \rightarrow 0$? In the limit $r \rightarrow \infty$? Explain your results.

Problems

For assigned homework and other learning materials, go to **MasteringPhysics®**. MP

•, ••, •••: Difficulty levels. **CP**: Cumulative problems incorporating material from earlier chapters. **CALC**: Problems requiring calculus. **DATA**: Problems involving real data, scientific evidence, experimental design, and/or statistical reasoning. **BIO**: Biosciences problems.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Q22.1 Do you need to know the specific arrangement of charges to calculate the electric potential surrounding them using Gauss's theorem? Explain.

Q22.2 Like Coulomb's law, Gauss's law is used to determine the electric field for a given charge distribution. What is the main difference between the two?

Q22.3 A 2.6-μC charge is at the center of a cube 7.5 cm on each side. To calculate the electric flux through one face of the cube, do you need to integrate over the full volume?

Q22.4 A hemispherical open surface of radius R is placed in a uniform field of magnitude E. What would be the flux through the entire closed surface? What is the flux through the flat end?

Q22.5 A spherical Gaussian surface encloses a point charge q. If the point charge is moved from the center of the sphere to a point away from the center, does the electric field at a point on the surface change? Does the total flux through the Gaussian surface change? Explain.

Q22.6 You find a sealed box on your doorstep. You suspect that the box contains several charged metal spheres packed in insulating material. How can you determine the total net charge inside the box without opening the box? Or isn't this possible?

Q22.7 A solid copper sphere has a net positive charge. The charge is distributed uniformly over the surface of the sphere, and the electric field inside the sphere is zero. Then a negative point charge outside the sphere is brought close to the surface of the sphere. Is all the net charge on the sphere still on its surface? If so, is this charge still distributed uniformly over the surface? If it is not uniform, how is it distributed? Is the electric field inside the sphere still zero? In each case justify your answers.

Q22.8 If the electric field of a point charge were proportional to $1/r^3$ instead of $1/r^2$, would Gauss's law still be valid? Explain your reasoning. (*Hint:* Consider a spherical Gaussian surface centered on a single point charge.)

Q22.9 Solar panels fitted to buildings are always angled towards the incoming sunlight. To ensure this alignment, the panels are either physically moved or mounted on a mechanical stage. Does this have anything to do with Gauss's law?

Q22.10 You charge up the Van de Graaff generator shown in Fig. 22.26, and then bring an identical but uncharged hollow conducting sphere near it, without letting the two spheres touch. Sketch the distribution of charges on the second sphere. What is the net flux through the second sphere? What is the electric field inside the second sphere?

Q22.11 A lightning rod is a rounded copper rod mounted on top of a building and welded to a heavy copper cable running down into the ground. Lightning rods are used to protect houses and barns from lightning; the lightning current runs through the copper rather than through the building. Why? Why should the end of the rod be rounded?

Q22.12 An asymmetrical conductor carries a net charge Q. It also contains an asymmetric, empty cavity inside. What is the electric field inside the cavity? What value of a point charge must be put inside the cavity in order to make the surface charge density on the outer surface of the conductor zero everywhere?

Q22.13 Explain this statement: "In a static situation, the electric field at the surface of a conductor can have no component parallel to the surface because this would violate the condition that the charges on the surface are at rest." Would this statement be valid for the electric field at the surface of an *insulator*? Explain your answer and the reason for any differences between the cases of a conductor and an insulator.

Q22.14 In a certain region of space, the electric field $\vec{E}$ is uniform. (a) Use Gauss's law to prove that this region of space must be electrically neutral; that is, the volume charge density ρ must be zero. (b) Is the converse true? That is, in a region of space where there is no charge, must $\vec{E}$ be uniform? Explain.

Q22.15 (a) In a certain region of space, the volume charge density ρ has a uniform positive value. Can $\vec{E}$ be uniform in this region? Explain. (b) Suppose that in this region of uniform positive ρ there is a "bubble" within which $\rho = 0$. Can $\vec{E}$ be uniform within this bubble? Explain.

Q22.16 A negative charge $-Q$ is placed inside the cavity of a hollow metal solid. The outside of the solid is grounded by connecting a conducting wire between it and the earth. Is any excess charge induced on the inner surface of the metal? Is there any excess charge on the outside surface of the metal? Why or why not? Would someone outside the solid measure an electric field due to the charge $-Q$? Is it reasonable to say that the grounded conductor has *shielded* the region outside the conductor from the effects of the charge $-Q$? In principle, could the same thing be done for gravity? Why or why not?

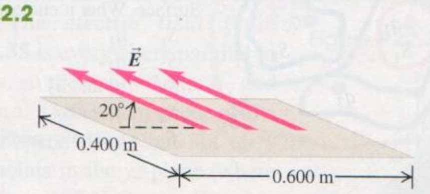
EXERCISES

Section 22.2 Calculating Electric Flux

22.1 • A flat sheet of paper of area 0.320 m^2 is oriented so that the normal to the sheet is at an angle of 64° to a uniform electric field of magnitude 12 N/C. (a) Find the magnitude of the electric flux through the sheet. (b) Does the answer to part (a) depend on the shape of the sheet? Why or why not? (c) For what angle ϕ between the normal to the sheet and the electric field is the magnitude of the flux through the sheet (i) largest and (ii) smallest? Explain your answers.

22.2 •• A flat sheet is in the shape of a rectangle with sides of lengths 0.400 m and 0.600 m. The sheet is immersed in a uniform electric field of magnitude 76.0 N/C that is directed at 20° from the plane of the sheet (**Fig. E22.2**). Find the magnitude of the electric flux through the sheet.

Figure **E22.2**



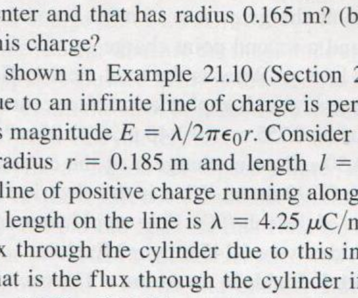
22.3 • You measure an electric field of 1.37×10^6 N/C at a distance of 0.165 m from a point charge. There is no other source of electric field in the region other than this point charge. (a) What is the electric flux through the surface of a sphere that has this charge at its center and that has radius 0.165 m? (b) What is the magnitude of this charge?

22.4 • It was shown in Example 21.10 (Section 21.5) that the electric field due to an infinite line of charge is perpendicular to the line and has magnitude $E = \lambda/2\pi\epsilon_0 r$. Consider an imaginary cylinder with radius $r = 0.185$ m and length $l = 0.500$ m that has an infinite line of positive charge running along its axis. The charge per unit length on the line is $\lambda = 4.25\ \mu\text{C/m}$. (a) What is the electric flux through the cylinder due to this infinite line of charge? (b) What is the flux through the cylinder if its radius is increased to $r = 0.575$ m? (c) What is the flux through the cylinder if its length is increased to $l = 0.905$ m?

22.5 •• A hemispherical surface with radius r in a region of uniform electric field $\vec{E}$ has its axis aligned parallel to the direction of the field. Calculate the flux through the surface.

22.6 • The cube in **Fig. E22.6** has sides of length $L = 10.0$ cm. The electric field is uniform, has magnitude $E = 4.00 \times 10^3$ N/C, and is parallel to the xy-plane at an angle of 53.1° measured from the $+x$-axis toward the $+y$-axis. (a) What is the electric flux through each of the six cube faces S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, and S_6? (b) What is the total electric flux through all faces of the cube?

Figure **E22.6**

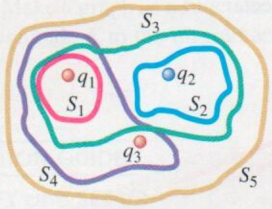


Section 22.3 Gauss's Law

22.7 • **BIO** As discussed in Section 22.5, human nerve cells have a net negative charge and the material in the interior of the cell is a good conductor. If a cell has a net charge of −8.65 pC, what are the magnitude and direction (inward or outward) of the net flux through the cell boundary?

22.8 • The three small spheres shown in **Fig. E22.8** carry charges $q_1 = 4.30$ nC, $q_2 = -7.50$ nC, and $q_3 = 2.60$ nC. Find the net electric flux through each of the following closed surfaces shown in cross section in the figure: (a) S_1; (b) S_2; (c) S_3; (d) S_4; (e) S_5. (f) Do your answers to parts (a)–(e) depend on how the charge is distributed over each small sphere? Why or why not?

Figure **E22.8**



Surface	What it encloses
S_1	q_1
S_2	q_2
S_3	q_1 and q_2
S_4	q_1 and q_3
S_5	q_1 and q_2 and q_3

22.9 •• A charged paint is spread in a very thin uniform layer over the surface of a plastic sphere of diameter 20.0 cm, giving it a charge of −14.0 μC. Find the electric field (a) just inside the paint layer; (b) just outside the paint layer; (c) 5.00 cm outside the surface of the paint layer.

22.10 • A point charge $q_1 = 4.15$ nC is located on the x-axis at $x = 1.80$ m, and a second point charge $q_2 = -6.15$ nC is on the y-axis at $y = 1.15$ m. What is the total electric flux due to these two point charges through a spherical surface centered at the origin and with radius (a) 0.755 m, (b) 1.40 m, (c) 2.95 m?

22.11 • A 9.50-μC point charge is at the center of a cube with sides of length 0.790 m. (a) What is the electric flux through one of the six faces of the cube? (b) How would your answer to part (a) change if the sides were 0.145 m long? Explain.

22.12 • **Electric Fields in an Atom.** The nuclei of large atoms, such as uranium, with 92 protons, can be modeled as spherically symmetric spheres of charge. The radius of the uranium nucleus is approximately 7.4×10^{-15} m. (a) What is the electric field this nucleus produces just outside its surface? (b) What magnitude of electric field does it produce at the distance of the electrons, which is about 1.9×10^{-10} m? (c) The electrons can be modeled as forming a uniform shell of negative charge. What net electric field do they produce at the location of the nucleus?

Section 22.4 Applications of Gauss's Law and Section 22.5 Charges on Conductors

22.13 •• Two very long uniform lines of charge are parallel and are separated by 0.220 m. Each line of charge has charge per unit length +5.00 μC/m. What magnitude of force does one line of charge exert on a 4.90×10^{-2}-m section of the other line of charge?

22.14 •• A solid metal sphere with radius 0.500 m carries a net charge of 0.280 nC. Find the magnitude of the electric field (a) at a point 0.100 m outside the surface of the sphere and (b) at a point inside the sphere, 0.100 m below the surface.

22.15 •• How many excess electrons must be added to an isolated spherical conductor 40.0 cm in diameter to produce an electric field of magnitude 1170 N/C just outside the surface?

22.16 • Some planetary scientists have suggested that the planet Mars has an electric field somewhat similar to that of the earth, producing a net electric flux of -3.67×10^{16} N·m^2/C at the planet's surface. Calculate: (a) the total electric charge on the planet; (b) the electric field at the planet's surface (refer to the astronomical data inside the back cover); (c) the charge density on Mars, assuming all the charge is uniformly distributed over the planet's surface.

22.17 •• A very long uniform line of charge has charge per unit length 4.76 μC/m and lies along the x-axis. A second long uniform line of charge has charge per unit length −2.48 μC/m and is parallel to the x-axis at $y = 0.420$ m. What is the net electric field (magnitude and direction) at the following points on the y-axis: (a) $y = 0.206$ m and (b) $y = 0.618$ m?

22.18 •• The electric field 0.355 m from a very long uniform line of charge is 900 N/C. How much charge is contained in a 2.80-cm section of the line?

22.19 •• A hollow, conducting sphere with an outer radius of 0.248 m and an inner radius of 0.208 m has a uniform surface charge density of $+6.44 \times 10^{-6}$ C/m^2. A charge of −0.560 μC is now introduced at the center of the cavity inside the sphere. (a) What is the new charge density on the outside of the sphere? (b) Calculate the strength of the electric field just outside the sphere. (c) What is the electric flux through a spherical surface just inside the inner surface of the sphere?

22.20 • (a) At a distance of 0.186 cm from the center of a charged conducting sphere with radius 0.100 cm, the electric field is 430 N/C. What is the electric field 0.600 cm from the center of the sphere? (b) At a distance of 0.188 cm from the axis of a very long charged conducting cylinder with radius 0.100 cm, the electric field is 430 N/C. What is the electric field 0.594 cm from the axis of the cylinder? (c) At a distance of 0.212 cm from a large uniform sheet of charge, the electric field is 430 N/C. What is the electric field 1.04 cm from the sheet?

22.21 •• The electric field at a distance of 0.124 m from the surface of a solid insulating sphere with radius 0.366 m is 1690 N/C. (a) Assuming the sphere's charge is uniformly distributed, what is the charge density inside it? (b) Calculate the electric field inside the sphere at a distance of 0.217 m from the center.

22.22 •• A point charge of −2.00 μC is located in the center of a spherical cavity of radius 6.55 cm that, in turn, is at the center of an insulating charged solid sphere. The charge density in the solid is $\rho = 7.36 \times 10^{-4}$ C/m^3. Calculate the electric field inside the solid at a distance of 9.49 cm from the center of the cavity.

22.23 •• **CP** An electron is released from rest at a distance of 0.540 m from a large insulating sheet of charge that has uniform surface charge density $+3.00 \times 10^{-12}$ C/m^2. (a) How much work is done on the electron by the electric field of the sheet as the electron moves from its initial position to a point 7.00×10^{-2} m from the sheet? (b) What is the speed of the electron when it is 7.00×10^{-2} m from the sheet?

22.24 •• Charge Q is distributed uniformly throughout the volume of an insulating sphere of radius $R = 4.00$ cm. At a distance of $r = 8.00$ cm from the center of the sphere, the electric field due to the charge distribution has magnitude $E = 940$ N/C. What are (a) the volume charge density for the sphere and (b) the electric field at a distance of 2.00 cm from the sphere's center?

22.25 • A conductor with an inner cavity, like that shown in Fig. 22.23c, carries a total charge of +4.60 nC. The charge within the cavity, insulated from the conductor, is −6.10 nC. How much charge is on (a) the inner surface of the conductor and (b) the outer surface of the conductor?

22.26 •• A very large, horizontal, nonconducting sheet of charge has uniform charge per unit area $\sigma = 5.00 \times 10^{-6}\ \mathrm{C/m^2}$. (a) A small sphere of mass $m = 8.00 \times 10^{-6}$ kg and charge q is placed 3.00 cm above the sheet of charge and then released from rest. (a) If the sphere is to remain motionless when it is released, what must be the value of q? (b) What is q if the sphere is released 1.50 cm above the sheet?

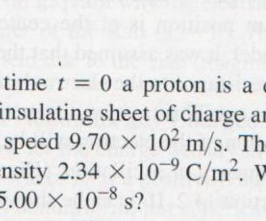
22.27 • Apply Gauss's law to the Gaussian surfaces S_2, S_3, and S_4 in Fig. 22.21b to calculate the electric field between and outside the plates.

22.28 • A square insulating sheet 80.0 cm on a side is held horizontally. The sheet has 4.50 nC of charge spread uniformly over its area. (a) Calculate the electric field at a point 0.100 mm above the center of the sheet. (b) Estimate the electric field at a point 100 m above the center of the sheet. (c) Would the answers to parts (a) and (b) be different if the sheet were made of a conducting material? Why or why not?

22.29 • An infinitely long cylindrical conductor has radius R and uniform surface charge density σ. (a) In terms of σ and R, what is the charge per unit length λ for the cylinder? (b) In terms of σ, what is the magnitude of the electric field produced by the charged cylinder at a distance $r > R$ from its axis? (c) Express the result of part (b) in terms of λ and show that the electric field outside the cylinder is the same as if all the charge were on the axis. Compare your result to the result for a line of charge in Example 22.6 (Section 22.4).

22.30 • Two very large, nonconducting plastic sheets, each 10.0 cm thick, carry uniform charge densities σ_1, σ_2, σ_3, and σ_4 on their surfaces (**Fig. E22.30**). These surface charge densities have the values $\sigma_1 = -6.00\ \mu\mathrm{C/m^2}$, $\sigma_2 = +5.00\ \mu\mathrm{C/m^2}$, $\sigma_3 = +2.00\ \mu\mathrm{C/m^2}$, and $\sigma_4 = +4.00\ \mu\mathrm{C/m^2}$. Use Gauss's law to find the magnitude and direction of the electric field at the following points, far from the edges of these sheets: (a) point A, 5.00 cm from the left face of the left-hand sheet; (b) point B, 1.25 cm from the inner surface of the right-hand sheet; (c) point C, in the middle of the right-hand sheet.

Figure **E22.30**



PROBLEMS

22.31 •• **CP** At time $t = 0$ a proton is a distance of 0.360 m from a very large insulating sheet of charge and is moving parallel to the sheet with speed 9.70×10^2 m/s. The sheet has uniform surface charge density $2.34 \times 10^{-9}\ \mathrm{C/m^2}$. What is the speed of the proton at $t = 5.00 \times 10^{-8}$ s?

22.32 •• **CP** A very small object with mass 8.20×10^{-9} kg and positive charge 6.50×10^{-9} C is projected directly toward a very large insulating sheet of positive charge that has uniform surface charge density $5.90 \times 10^{-8}\ \mathrm{C/m^2}$. The object is initially 0.400 m from the sheet. What initial speed must the object have in order for its closest distance of approach to the sheet to be 0.100 m?

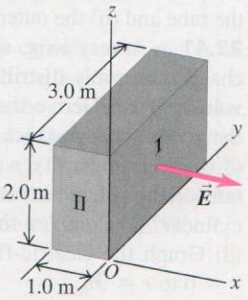
22.33 •• **CP** A small sphere with mass 2.00×10^{-3} kg and charge 4.80×10^{-8} C hangs from a thread near a very large, charged insulating sheet (**Fig. P22.33**). The charge density on the surface of the sheet is uniform and equal to $-2.20 \times 10^{-9}\ \mathrm{C/m^2}$. Find the angle of the thread.

Figure **P22.33**

22.34 •• A cube has sides of length $L = 0.350$ m. One corner is at the origin (Fig. E22.6). The nonuniform electric field is given by $\vec{E} = (-5.64\ \mathrm{N/C \cdot m})x\hat{\imath} + (2.54\ \mathrm{N/C \cdot m})z\hat{k}$. (a) Find the electric flux through each of the six cube faces S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, and S_6. (b) Find the total electric charge inside the cube.

22.35 • The electric field $\vec{E}$ in **Fig. P22.35** is everywhere parallel to the x-axis, so the components E_y and E_z are zero. The x-component of the field E_x depends on x but not on y or z. At points in the yz-plane (where $x = 0$), $E_x = 125$ N/C. (a) What is the electric flux through surface I in Fig. P22.35? (b) What is the electric flux through surface II? (c) The volume shown is a small section of a very large insulating slab 1.0 m thick. If there is a total charge of -24.0 nC within the volume shown, what are the magnitude and direction of $\vec{E}$ at the face opposite surface I? (d) Is the electric field produced by charges only within the slab, or is the field also due to charges outside the slab? How can you tell?

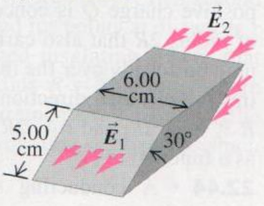
Figure **P22.35**



22.36 •• **CALC** In a region of space there is an electric field $\vec{E}$ that is in the z-direction and that has magnitude $E = [963\ \mathrm{N/(C \cdot m)}]x$. Find the flux for this field through a square in the xy-plane at $z = 0$ and with side length 0.480 m. One side of the square is along the $+x$-axis and another side is along the $+y$-axis.

22.37 •• The electric field $\vec{E}_1$ at one face of a parallelepiped is uniform over the entire face and is directed out of the face. At the opposite face, the electric field $\vec{E}_2$ is also uniform over the entire face and is directed into that face (**Fig. P22.37**). The two faces in question are inclined at 30.0° from the horizontal, while both $\vec{E}_1$ and $\vec{E}_2$ are horizontal; $\vec{E}_1$ has a magnitude of 2.40×10^4 N/C, and $\vec{E}_2$ has a magnitude of 8.40×10^4 N/C. (a) Assuming that no other electric field lines cross the surfaces of the parallelepiped, determine the net charge contained within. (b) Is the electric field produced by the charges only within the parallelepiped, or is the field also due to charges outside the parallelepiped? How can you tell?

Figure **P22.37**



22.38 • A long line carrying a uniform linear charge density $+50.0\ \mu$C/m runs parallel to and 10.0 cm from the surface of a large, flat plastic sheet that has a uniform surface charge density of $-100\ \mu\mathrm{C/m^2}$ on one side. Find the location of all points where an α particle would feel no force due to this arrangement of charged objects.

22.39 • **The Coaxial Cable.** A long coaxial cable consists of an inner cylindrical conductor with radius a and an outer coaxial cylinder with inner radius b and outer radius c. The outer cylinder is mounted on insulating supports and has no net charge. The inner cylinder has a uniform positive charge per unit length λ. Calculate the electric field (a) at any point between the cylinders a distance r from the axis and (b) at any point outside the outer cylinder. (c) Graph the magnitude of the electric field as a function of the distance r from the axis of the cable, from $r = 0$ to $r = 2c$. (d) Find the charge per unit length on the inner surface and on the outer surface of the outer cylinder.

22.40 • A very long conducting tube (hollow cylinder) has inner radius a and outer radius b. It carries charge per unit length $+\alpha$, where α is a positive constant with units of C/m. A line of charge lies along the axis of the tube. The line of charge has charge per unit length $+\alpha$. (a) Calculate the electric field in terms of α and the distance r from the axis of the tube for (i) $r < a$; (ii) $a < r < b$; (iii) $r > b$. Show your results in a graph of E as a function of r. (b) What is the charge per unit length on (i) the inner surface of the tube and (ii) the outer surface of the tube?

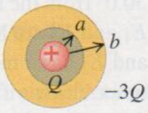
22.41 • A very long, solid cylinder with radius R has positive charge uniformly distributed throughout it, with charge per unit volume ρ. (a) Derive the expression for the electric field inside the volume at a distance r from the axis of the cylinder in terms of the charge density ρ. (b) What is the electric field at a point outside the volume in terms of the charge per unit length λ in the cylinder? (c) Compare the answers to parts (a) and (b) for $r = R$. (d) Graph the electric-field magnitude as a function of r from $r = 0$ to $r = 3R$.

22.42 • **A Sphere in a Sphere.** A solid conducting sphere carrying charge q has radius a. It is inside a concentric hollow conducting sphere with inner radius b and outer radius c. The hollow sphere has no net charge. (a) Derive expressions for the electric-field magnitude in terms of the distance r from the center for the regions $r < a$, $a < r < b$, $b < r < c$, and $r > c$. (b) Graph the magnitude of the electric field as a function of r from $r = 0$ to $r = 2c$. (c) What is the charge on the inner surface of the hollow sphere? (d) On the outer surface? (e) Represent the charge of the small sphere by four plus signs. Sketch the field lines of the system within a spherical volume of radius $2c$.

22.43 • A solid conducting sphere with radius R that carries positive charge Q is concentric with a very thin insulating shell of radius $2R$ that also carries charge Q. The charge Q is distributed uniformly over the insulating shell. (a) Find the electric field (magnitude and direction) in each of the regions $0 < r < R$, $R < r < 2R$, and $r > 2R$. (b) Graph the electric-field magnitude as a function of r.

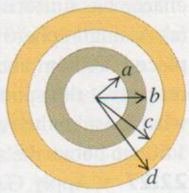
22.44 • A conducting spherical shell with inner radius a and outer radius b has a positive point charge Q located at its center. The total charge on the shell is $-3Q$, and it is insulated from its surroundings (**Fig. P22.44**). (a) Derive expressions for the electric-field magnitude E in terms of the distance r from the center for the regions $r < a$, $a < r < b$, and $r > b$. What is the surface charge density (b) on the inner surface of the conducting shell; (c) on the outer surface of the conducting shell? (d) Sketch the electric field lines and the location of all charges. (e) Graph E as a function of r.

Figure **P22.44**



22.45 • **Concentric Spherical Shells.** A small conducting spherical shell with inner radius a and outer radius b is concentric with a larger conducting spherical shell with inner radius c and outer radius d (**Fig. P22.45**). The inner shell has total charge $+2q$, and the outer shell has charge $+4q$. (a) Calculate the electric field $\vec{E}$ (magnitude and direction) in terms of q and the distance r from the common center of the two shells for (i) $r < a$; (ii) $a < r < b$; (iii) $b < r < c$; (iv) $c < r < d$; (v) $r > d$. Graph the radial component of $\vec{E}$ as a function of r. (b) What is the total charge on the (i) inner surface of the small shell; (ii) outer surface of the small shell; (iii) inner surface of the large shell; (iv) outer surface of the large shell?

Figure **P22.45**



22.46 • Repeat Problem 22.45, but now let the outer shell have charge $-2q$. The inner shell still has charge $+2q$.

22.47 • Negative charge $-Q$ is distributed uniformly over the surface of a thin spherical insulating shell with radius R. Calculate the force (magnitude and direction) that the shell exerts on a positive point charge q located a distance (a) $r > R$ from the center of the shell (outside the shell); (b) $r < R$ from the center of the shell (inside the shell).

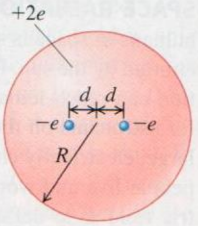
22.48 • A solid conducting sphere with radius R carries a positive total charge Q. The sphere is surrounded by an insulating shell with inner radius R and outer radius $2R$. The insulating shell has a uniform charge density ρ. (a) Find the value of ρ so that the net charge of the entire system is zero. (b) If ρ has the value found in part (a), find the electric field $\vec{E}$ (magnitude and direction) in each of the regions $0 < r < R$, $R < r < 2R$, and $r > 2R$. Graph the radial component of $\vec{E}$ as a function of r. (c) As a general rule, the electric field is discontinuous only at locations where there is a thin sheet of charge. Explain how your results in part (b) agree with this rule.

22.49 ••• CALC An insulating hollow sphere has inner radius a and outer radius b. Within the insulating material the volume charge density is given by $\rho(r) = \alpha/r$, where α is a positive constant. (a) In terms of α and a, what is the magnitude of the electric field at a distance r from the center of the shell, where $a < r < b$? (b) A point charge q is placed at the center of the hollow space, at $r = 0$. In terms of α and a, what value must q have (sign and magnitude) in order for the electric field to be constant in the region $a < r < b$, and what then is the value of the constant field in this region?

22.50 •• CP **Thomson's Model of the Atom.** Early in the 20th century, a leading model of the structure of the atom was that of English physicist J. J. Thomson (the discoverer of the electron). In Thomson's model, an atom consisted of a sphere of positively charged material in which were embedded negatively charged electrons, like chocolate chips in a ball of cookie dough. Consider such an atom consisting of one electron with mass m and charge $-e$, which may be regarded as a point charge, and a uniformly charged sphere of charge $+e$ and radius R. (a) Explain why the electron's equilibrium position is at the center of the nucleus. (b) In Thomson's model, it was assumed that the positive material provided little or no resistance to the electron's motion. If the electron is displaced from equilibrium by a distance less than R, show that the resulting motion of the electron will be simple harmonic, and calculate the frequency of oscillation. (*Hint:* Review the definition of SHM in Section 14.2. If it can be shown that the net force on the electron is of this form, then it follows that the motion is simple harmonic. Conversely, if the net force on the electron does not follow this form, the motion is not simple harmonic.) (c) By Thomson's time, it was known that excited atoms emit light waves of only certain frequencies. In his model, the frequency of emitted light is the same as the oscillation frequency of the electron(s) in the atom. What radius would a Thomson-model atom need for it to produce red light of frequency 4.57×10^{14} Hz? Compare your answer to the radii of real atoms, which are of the order of 10^{-10} m (see Appendix F). (d) If the electron were displaced from equilibrium by a distance greater than R, would the electron oscillate? Would its motion be simple harmonic? Explain your reasoning. (*Historical note:* In 1910, the atomic nucleus was discovered, proving the Thomson model to be incorrect. An atom's positive charge is not spread over its volume, as Thomson supposed, but is concentrated in the tiny nucleus of radius 10^{-14} to 10^{-15} m.)

22.51 • **Thomson's Model of the Atom, Continued.** Using Thomson's (outdated) model of the atom described in Problem 22.50, consider an atom consisting of two electrons, each of charge $-e$, embedded in a sphere of charge $+2e$ and radius R. In equilibrium, each electron is a distance d from the center of the atom (**Fig. P22.51**). Find the distance d in terms of the other properties of the atom.

Figure **P22.51**



22.52 •• (a) How many excess electrons must be distributed uniformly within the volume of an isolated plastic sphere 26.0 cm in diameter to produce an electric field of magnitude 1500 N/C just outside the surface of the sphere? (b) What is the electric field at a point 14.5 cm outside the surface of the sphere?

22.53 •• **CALC** A nonuniform, but spherically symmetric, distribution of charge has a charge density $\rho(r)$ given as follows:

$$\rho(r) = \rho_0\left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right) \quad \text{for } r \leq R$$

$$\rho(r) = 0 \quad \text{for } r \geq R$$

where $\rho_0 = 3Q/\pi R^3$ is a positive constant. (a) Show that the total charge contained in the charge distribution is Q. (b) Show that the electric field in the region $r \geq R$ is identical to that produced by a point charge Q at $r = 0$. (c) Obtain an expression for the electric field in the region $r \leq R$. (d) Graph the electric-field magnitude E as a function of r. (e) Find the value of r at which the electric field is maximum, and find the value of that maximum field.

22.54 • **A Uniformly Charged Slab.** A slab of insulating material has thickness $2d$ and is oriented so that its faces are parallel to the yz-plane and given by the planes $x = d$ and $x = -d$. The y- and z-dimensions of the slab are very large compared to d; treat them as essentially infinite. The slab has a uniform positive charge density ρ. (a) Explain why the electric field due to the slab is zero at the center of the slab ($x = 0$). (b) Using Gauss's law, find the electric field due to the slab (magnitude and direction) at all points in space.

22.55 • **CALC** **A Nonuniformly Charged Slab.** Repeat Problem 22.54, but now let the charge density of the slab be given by $\rho(x) = \rho_0(x/d)^2$, where ρ_0 is a positive constant.

22.56 • **CALC** A nonuniform, but spherically symmetric, distribution of charge has a charge density $\rho(r)$ given as follows:

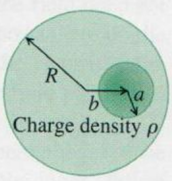
$$\rho(r) = \rho_0\left(1 - \frac{4r}{3R}\right) \quad \text{for } r \leq R$$

$$\rho(r) = 0 \quad \text{for } r \geq R$$

where ρ_0 is a positive constant. (a) Find the total charge contained in the charge distribution. Obtain an expression for the electric field in the region (b) $r \geq R$; (c) $r \leq R$. (d) Graph the electric-field magnitude E as a function of r. (e) Find the value of r at which the electric field is maximum, and find the value of that maximum field.

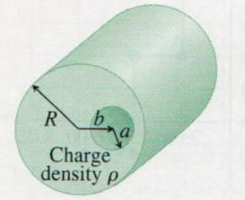
22.57 • (a) An insulating sphere with radius a has a uniform charge density ρ. The sphere is not centered at the origin but at $\vec{r} = \vec{b}$. Show that the electric field inside the sphere is given by $\vec{E} = \rho(\vec{r} - \vec{b})/3\epsilon_0$. (b) An insulating sphere of radius R has a spherical hole of radius a located within its volume and centered a distance b from the center of the sphere, where $a < b < R$ (a cross section of the sphere is shown in **Fig. P22.57**). The solid part of the sphere has a uniform volume charge density ρ. Find the magnitude and direction of the electric field $\vec{E}$ inside the hole, and show that $\vec{E}$ is uniform over the entire hole. [*Hint:* Use the principle of superposition and the result of part (a).]

Figure **P22.57**



22.58 • A very long, solid insulating cylinder has radius R; bored along its entire length is a cylindrical hole with radius a. The axis of the hole is a distance b from the axis of the cylinder, where $a < b < R$ (**Fig. P22.58**). The solid material of the cylinder has a uniform volume charge density ρ. Find the magnitude and direction of the electric field $\vec{E}$ inside the hole, and show that $\vec{E}$ is uniform over the entire hole. (*Hint:* See Problem 22.57.)

Figure **P22.58**



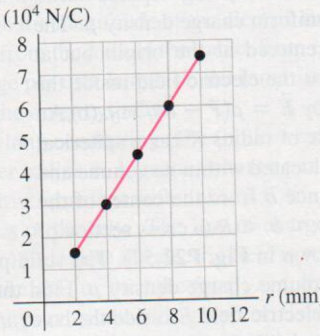
22.59 •• **DATA** In one experiment the electric field is measured for points at distances r from a uniform line of charge that has charge per unit length λ and length l, where $l \gg r$. In a second experiment the electric field is measured for points at distances r from the center of a uniformly charged insulating sphere that has volume charge density ρ and radius $R = 8.00$ mm, where $r > R$. The results of the two measurements are listed in the table, but you aren't told which set of data applies to which experiment:

r (cm)	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
Measurement A							
E (10^5 N/C)	2.72	1.79	1.34	1.07	0.902	0.770	0.677
Measurement B							
E (10^5 N/C)	5.45	2.42	1.34	0.861	0.605	0.443	0.335

For each set of data, draw two graphs: one for Er^2 versus r and one for Er versus r. (a) Use these graphs to determine which data set, A or B, is for the uniform line of charge and which set is for the uniformly charged sphere. Explain your reasoning. (b) Use the graphs in part (a) to calculate λ for the uniform line of charge and ρ for the uniformly charged sphere.

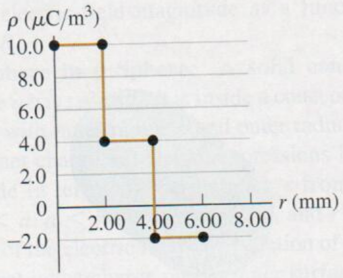
22.60 •• DATA The electric field is measured for points at distances r from the center of a uniformly charged insulating sphere that has volume charge density ρ and radius R, where $r < R$ (**Fig. P22.60**). Calculate ρ.

Figure **P22.60**



22.61 •• DATA The volume charge density ρ for a spherical charge distribution of radius $R = 6.00$ mm is not uniform. **Figure P22.61** shows ρ as a function of the distance r from the center of the distribution. Calculate the electric field at these values of r: (i) 1.00 mm; (ii) 3.00 mm; (iii) 5.00 mm; (iv) 7.00 mm.

Figure **P22.61**



CHALLENGE PROBLEM

22.62 ••• CP CALC A region in space contains a total positive charge Q that is distributed spherically such that the volume charge density $\rho(r)$ is given by

$$\rho(r) = 3\alpha r/2R \qquad \text{for } r \le R/2$$
$$\rho(r) = \alpha[1 - (r/R)^2] \qquad \text{for } R/2 \le r \le R$$
$$\rho(r) = 0 \qquad \text{for } r \ge R$$

Here α is a positive constant having units of C/m^3. (a) Determine α in terms of Q and R. (b) Using Gauss's law, derive an expression for the magnitude of the electric field as a function of r. Do this separately for all three regions. Express your answers in terms of Q. (c) What fraction of the total charge is contained within the region $R/2 \le r \le R$? (d) What is the magnitude of $\vec{E}$ at $r = R/2$? (e) If an electron with charge $q' = -e$ is released from rest at any point in any of the three regions, the resulting motion will be oscillatory but not simple harmonic. Why?

PASSAGE PROBLEMS

SPACE RADIATION SHIELDING. One of the hazards facing humans in space is space radiation: high-energy charged particles emitted by the sun. During a solar flare, the intensity of this radiation can reach lethal levels. One proposed method of protection for astronauts on the surface of the moon or Mars is an array of large, electrically charged spheres placed high above areas where people live and work. The spheres would produce a strong electric field $\vec{E}$ to deflect the charged particles that make up space radiation. The spheres would be similar in construction to a Mylar balloon, with a thin, electrically conducting layer on the outside surface on which a net positive or negative charge would be placed. A typical sphere might be 5 m in diameter.

22.63 Suppose that to repel electrons in the radiation from a solar flare, each sphere must produce an electric field $\vec{E}$ of magnitude 1×10^6 N/C at 25 m from the center of the sphere. What net charge on each sphere is needed? (a) −0.07 C; (b) −8 mC; (c) −80 μC; (d) -1×10^{-20} C.

22.64 What is the magnitude of $\vec{E}$ just outside the surface of such a sphere? (a) 0; (b) 10^6 N/C; (c) 10^7 N/C; (d) 10^8 N/C.

22.65 What is the direction of $\vec{E}$ just outside the surface of such a sphere? (a) Tangent to the surface of the sphere; (b) perpendicular to the surface, pointing toward the sphere; (c) perpendicular to the surface, pointing away from the sphere; (d) there is no electric field just outside the surface.

22.66 Which statement is true about $\vec{E}$ inside a negatively charged sphere as described here? (a) It points from the center of the sphere to the surface and is largest at the center. (b) It points from the surface to the center of the sphere and is largest at the surface. (c) It is zero. (d) It is constant but not zero.

Answers

Chapter Opening Question ?

(iii) The electric field inside a cavity within a conductor is zero, so there would be no electric effect on the child. (See Section 22.5.)

Test Your Understanding Questions

22.1 (iii) Each part of the surface of the box will be three times farther from the charge $+q$, so the electric field will be $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$ as strong. But the area of the box will increase by a factor of $3^2 = 9$. Hence the electric flux will be multiplied by a factor of $\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)(9) = 1$. In other words, the flux will be unchanged.

22.2 (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) In each case the electric field is uniform, so the flux is $\Phi_E = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}$. We use the relationships for the scalar products of unit vectors: $\hat{\imath} \cdot \hat{\imath} = \hat{\jmath} \cdot \hat{\jmath} = 1$, $\hat{\imath} \cdot \hat{\jmath} = 0$. In case (i) we have $\Phi_E = (4.0\ \text{N/C})(6.0\ \text{m}^2)\hat{\imath} \cdot \hat{\jmath} = 0$ (the electric field and vector area are perpendicular, so there is zero flux). In case (ii) we have $\Phi_E = [(4.0\ \text{N/C})\hat{\imath} + (2.0\ \text{N/C})\hat{\jmath}] \cdot (3.0\ \text{m}^2)\hat{\jmath} = (2.0\ \text{N/C}) \cdot (3.0\ \text{m}^2) = 6.0\ \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}$. Similarly, in case (iii) we have $\Phi_E = [(4.0\ \text{N/C})\hat{\imath} - (2.0\ \text{N/C})\hat{\jmath}] \cdot [(3.0\ \text{m}^2)\hat{\imath} + (7.0\ \text{m}^2)\hat{\jmath}] = (4.0\ \text{N/C})(3.0\ \text{m}^2) - (2.0\ \text{N/C})(7.0\ \text{m}^2) = -2\ \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}$, and in case (iv) we have $\Phi_E = [(4.0\ \text{N/C})\hat{\imath} - (2.0\ \text{N/C})\hat{\jmath}] \cdot [(3.0\ \text{m}^2)\hat{\imath} - (7.0\ \text{m}^2)\hat{\jmath}] = (4.0\ \text{N/C})(3.0\ \text{m}^2) + (2.0\ \text{N/C}) \cdot (7.0\ \text{m}^2) = 26\ \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}$.

22.3 S_2, S_5, S_4, S_1 and S_3 (tie) Gauss's law tells us that the flux through a closed surface is proportional to the amount of charge enclosed within that surface. So an ordering of these surfaces by their fluxes is the same as an ordering by the amount of enclosed charge. Surface S_1 encloses no charge, surface S_2 encloses $9.0\ \mu\text{C} + 5.0\ \mu\text{C} + (-7.0\ \mu\text{C}) = 7.0\ \mu\text{C}$, surface S_3 encloses $9.0\ \mu\text{C} + 1.0\ \mu\text{C} + (-10.0\ \mu\text{C}) = 0$, surface S_4 encloses $8.0\ \mu\text{C} + (-7.0\ \mu\text{C}) = 1.0\ \mu\text{C}$, and surface S_5 encloses $8.0\ \mu\text{C} + (-7.0\ \mu\text{C}) + (-10.0\ \mu\text{C}) + (1.0\ \mu\text{C}) + (9.0\ \mu\text{C}) + (5.0\ \mu\text{C}) = 6.0\ \mu\text{C}$.

22.4 no You might be tempted to draw a Gaussian surface that is an enlarged version of the conductor, with the same shape and placed so that it completely encloses the conductor. While you know the flux through this Gaussian surface (by Gauss's law, it's $\Phi_E = Q/\epsilon_0$), the direction of the electric field need not be perpendicular to the surface and the magnitude of the field need not be the same at all points on the surface. It's not possible to do the flux integral $\oint E_\perp\, dA$, and we can't calculate the electric field. Gauss's law is useful for calculating the electric field only when the charge distribution is *highly* symmetric.

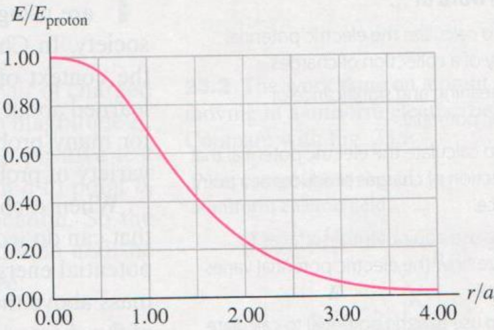
22.5 no Before you connect the wire to the sphere, the presence of the point charge will induce a charge $-q$ on the inner surface of the hollow sphere and a charge q on the outer surface (the net charge on the sphere is zero). There will be an electric field outside the sphere due to the charge on the outer surface. Once you touch the conducting wire to the sphere, however, electrons will flow from ground to the outer surface of the sphere to neutralize the charge there (see Fig. 21.7c). As a result the sphere will have no charge on its outer surface and no electric field outside.

Bridging Problem

(a) $Q(r) = Qe^{-2r/a_0}[2(r/a_0)^2 + 2(r/a_0) + 1]$

(b) $E = \dfrac{kQe^{-2r/a_0}}{r^2}[2(r/a_0)^2 + 2(r/a_0) + 1]$

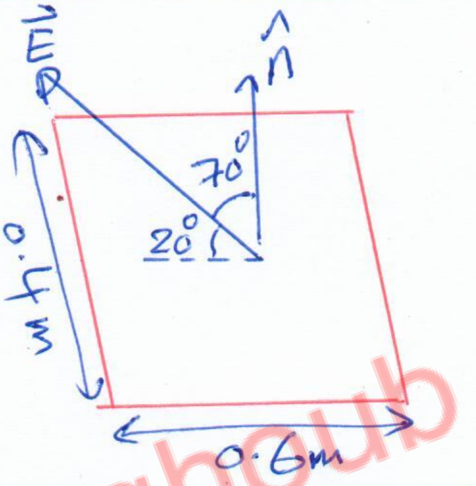
(c)



The University of Jordan
Physics Department
General Physics (102) / Problems' solutions
Chapter 22 / Gauss's Law / Sears and Zemansky 14th
Prof. Mahmoud Jaghoub (م.د. محمود الجاغوب)

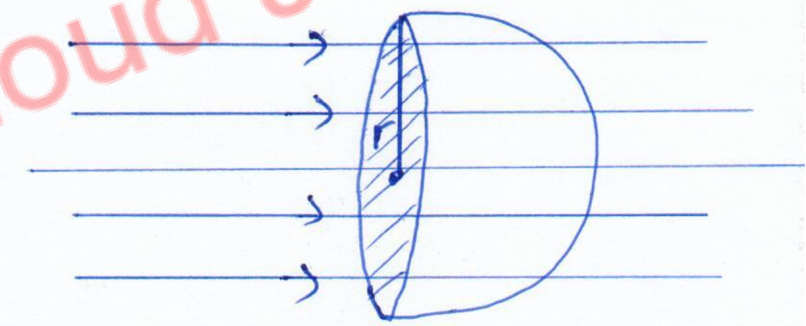
Q2]

$$\Phi = \vec{E}\cdot\vec{A} = EA\cos 70^\circ$$
$$= (76)(0.24)\cos 70^\circ$$
$$\simeq 6.24\ \frac{N}{C}\,m^2$$



Q5]

Flux through circular flat face = flux through hemispherical surface.



$$\Phi = EA = E(\pi r^2) = \underbrace{\pi r^2 E}_{\text{Flux through flat circular face.}}$$

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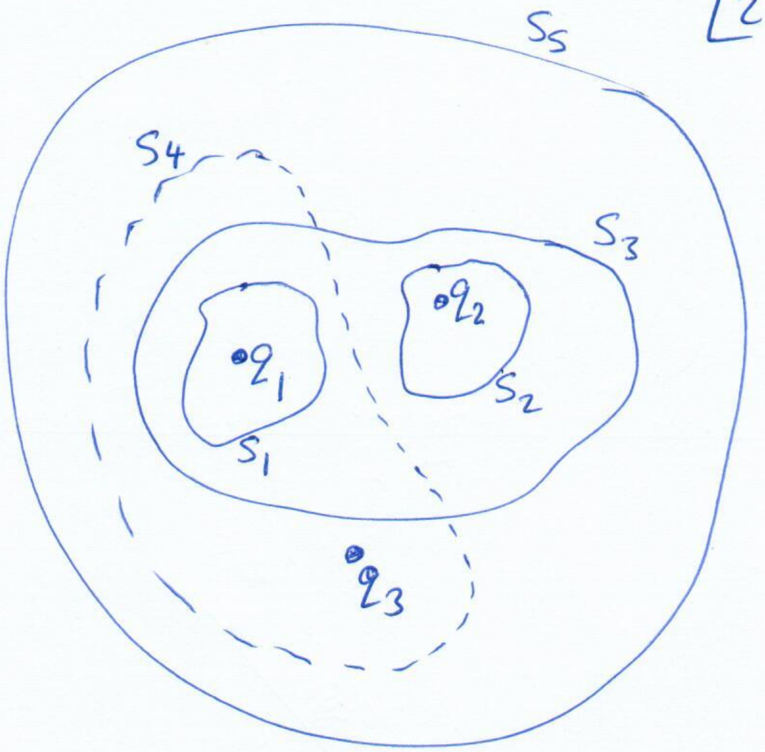
Q8]

$$\phi = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$



a) $\phi_{S_1} = q_1/\epsilon_0$

b) $\phi_{S_2} = q_2/\epsilon_0$

c) $\phi_{S_3} = \frac{q_1+q_2}{\epsilon_0}$

d) $\phi_{S_4} = \frac{q_1+q_3}{\epsilon_0}$

e) $\phi_{S_5} = \frac{q_1+q_2+q_3}{\epsilon_0}$

f) No. All what matters is the <u>net</u> charge enclosed by a surface, and <u>not</u> how it is distributed.

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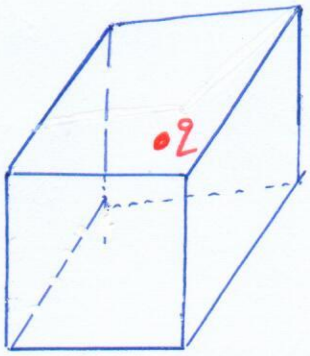
Q11] q is placed at the center of the cube ⇒ with respect

ⓐ to the charge all six surfaces are identical ⇒ symmetry



Each surface will get $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total flux.

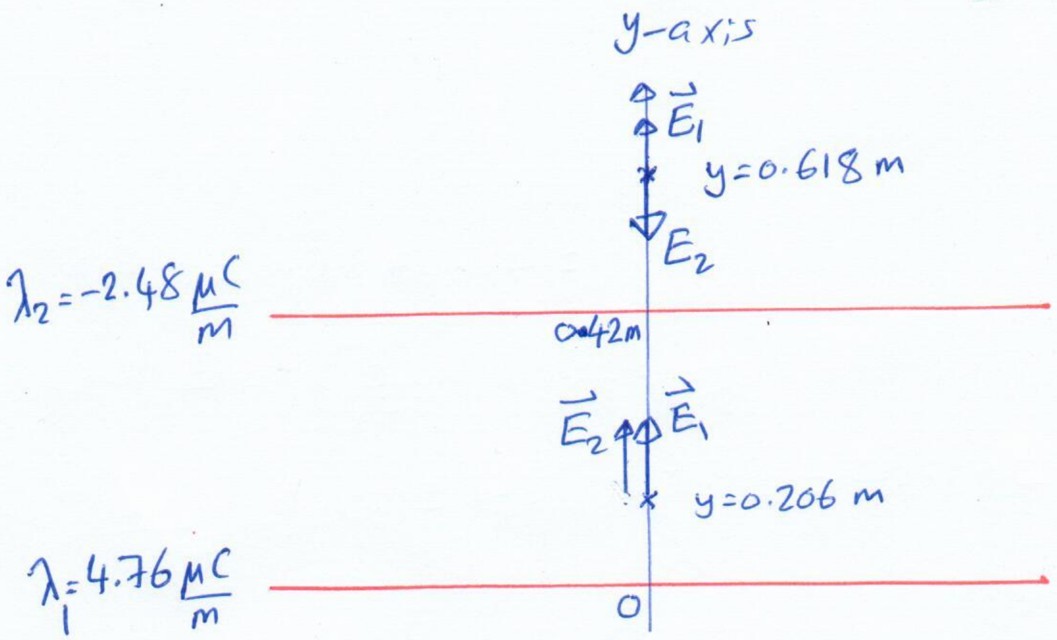
$$\phi_s = \frac{1}{6}\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

ⓑ No. Each surface of the cube will get $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total flux regardless of its area

since we have 6 identical surfaces.

Q17]

L3



a) at $y = 0.206$ both charged wires give electric fields $\vec{E}_1$ and $\vec{E}_2$ along the same direction (upwards) as shown.

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0}\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{r_1} + \frac{|\lambda_2|}{r_2}\right)$$

we used sign to determine the direction as show above

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0}\left(\frac{4.76\times10^{-6}}{0.206} + \frac{2.48\times10^{-6}}{(0.42-0.206)}\right)$$

$$E \simeq 18\times10^{9}\times10^{-6}(34.70) = 624.52\times10^{3}\ N/C$$ vertically upwards (positive y-direction)

$$= 624.52\times10^{3}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = 624.52\times10^{3}\,\hat{j}$$

b) Fields are in opposite direction as shown.

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} = \frac{4.76\times10^{-6}}{2\pi\epsilon_0(0.618)} = \frac{7.70\times10^{-6}}{2\pi\epsilon_0}$$ (upwards)

$$E_2 = \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} = \frac{|-2.48\times10^{-6}|}{2\pi\epsilon_0(0.618-0.42)} = \frac{12.53\times10^{-6}}{2\pi\epsilon_0}$$ downwards.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{10^{-6}}{2\pi\epsilon_0}\times(7.70\hat{j} - 12.53\hat{j}) = 18\times10^{-6}(-4.83)\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{E} = -86.94\times10^{-6}\,\hat{j}\ \frac{N}{C}$$ (i.e downwards).

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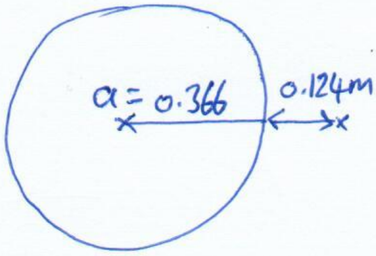
Q21] L34



ⓐ

$E = 1690$ N/C at $r = 0.366 + 0.124 = 0.49$ m

outside the sphere $E = k\frac{Q}{r^2}$, $k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9\times10^9 \frac{N\,m^2}{C^2}$

$\therefore 1690 = 9\times10^9 \frac{Q}{(0.49)^2} \Rightarrow Q \simeq 45.1\times10^{-9} C = 45.1\,nC$

$\rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} = \frac{45.1\times10^{-9}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi(0.366)^3} = 219.6\times10^{-9}\frac{C}{m^3}$

$= 219.6 \frac{nC}{m^3}$.

ⓑ $r = 0.217$ from the center $\Rightarrow$ point inside insulating sphere.

$E = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} r$ inside sphere $(r<a)$

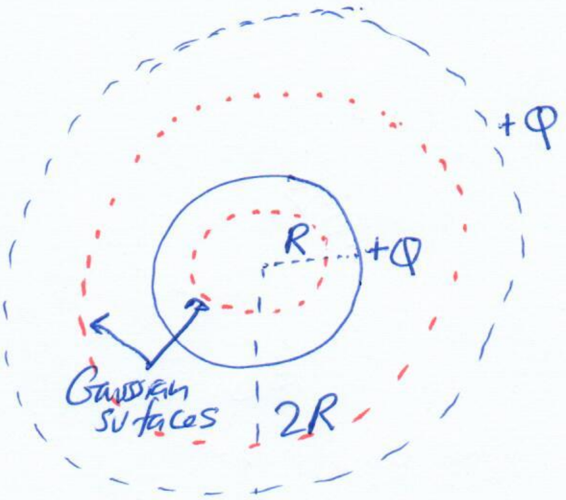
$= \frac{219.6\times10^{-9}}{3\times8.85\times10^{-12}}(0.217) \simeq 1795$ N/C .

Prof Mahmoud Jaghoub

Q43]

$E = 0 \quad 0 < r < R$

since if we draw a gaussian surface inside conducting sphere $\Rightarrow q_{enc} = 0$
$\Rightarrow E = 0$.



$R < r < 2R$

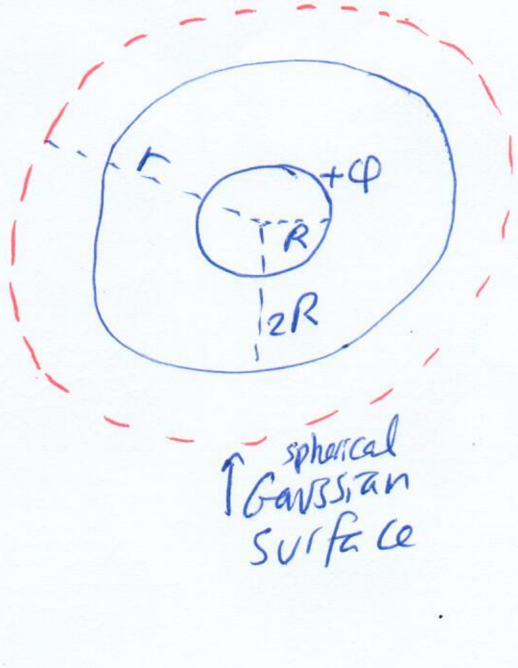
$$E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

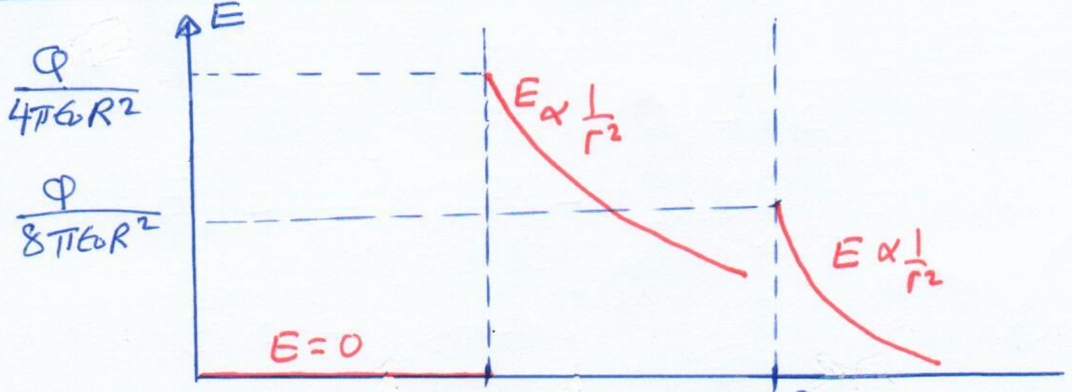
- charge on conducting sphere behaves as if it were concentrated at the center of the sphere.
- charge on insulating shell gives NO resultant field inside shell.

$r > 2R$

$$E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q+Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{2Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$





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