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speed of light in free space

permeability of free space permittivity of free space

elementary charge

the Planck constant

unified atomic mass constant

rest mass of electron

rest mass of proton

molar gas constant

the Avogadro constant

the Boltzmann constant

gravitational constant

acceleration of free fall

 $c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$   $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H m}^{-1}$   $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F m}^{-1}$   $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$   $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$   $u = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$   $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$   $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$   $R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$   $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$   $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$   $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$  $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ 

### Introduction

- > Frictional and tensional forces are contact forces
- > Produced when objects come into contact with each other
- > Electric, Magnetic and Gravitational forces are non-contact forces
- > Their effects are prevalent even at a distant
- > Example: Magnet attracting a nail



Magnetic force

> Example: Apple falling to the ground from a tree



Gravitational force

- > This was an action-at-a-distance phenomenon
- > This puzzled many scientists back then
- > To resolve this, the concept of a field was introduced.

#### **Concept of a field**

- > An electric field is a region of space in which a charge experiences an electric force
- A positive or negative charge produces an electric field that emanates into space surrounding the charge



> When another charge is brought into the field, it experiences a force



## **Test Charge**

- > Used to detect an electric field
- > By definition, it is so small it will not affect the original electric field
- > By convention, they are positive

# **Electric Lines of Force or Electric Field Lines**

> Path along which a positive test charge will move in an electric field



- > When 2 charges are placed close to each other, the lines of force are curved
- > The direction of force on the test charge will be tangential to these lines of force

