

# What is the electric field | Electric field intensity

---

## Electric field

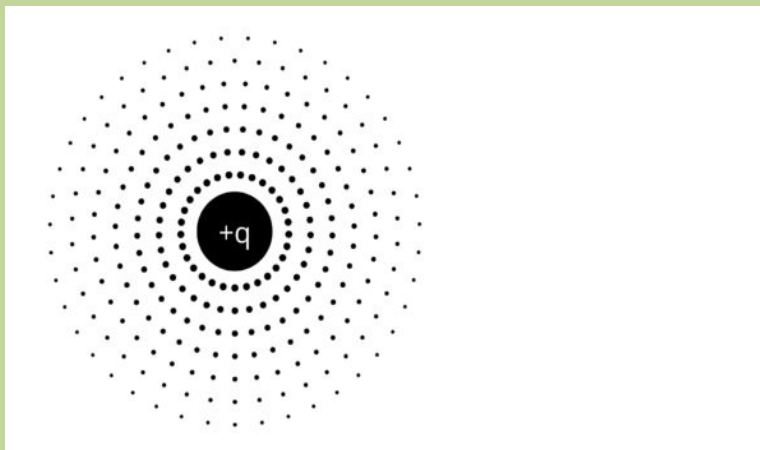
At the atomic level, the electric field is involved in the attractive force between the nucleus and the electrons that hold them together.

## What is the electric field?

“The space or region around a point charge to which another charge receives a force is called an electric field”.

To explain the transmission of electric forces, Michael Faraday introduced the concept of [electric field lines](#).

According to Faraday, the presence of an electric field in the space around the [electric charge](#) is an essential property of nature.



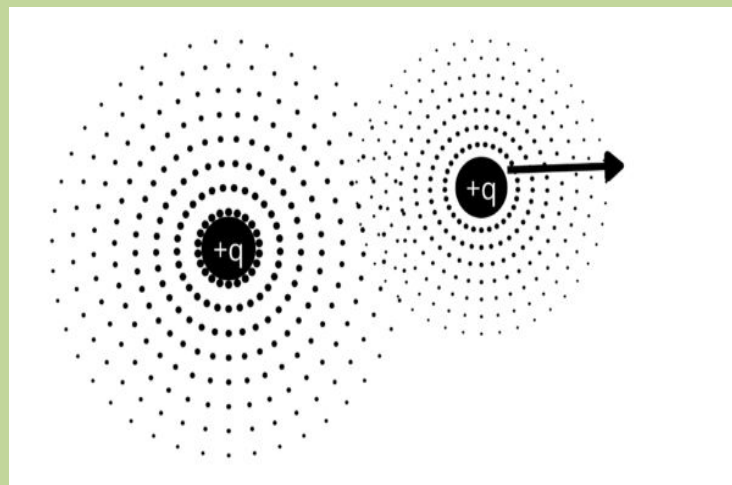
A charge produces an electric field in the space surrounding it in the form of a sphere. This field is tested only by taking another charge in the field.

## Electric field intensity

A measure of the force a charged object exerts on another charge within the electric field of that charge.

$$E = \frac{F}{q}$$

Consider the charge  $q$  that creates the field. When charge  $q_0$  is introduced into the field, charge  $q$  interacts with  $q_0$  to generate electrical force. If  $F$  is the force that the positive test charge  $q_0$  receives, then the test charge  $q_0$  should be very small so as not to disturb the field being measured. The density of points indicates the strength of the field.



## SI unit of Electric field

As the electric field is force per unit charge thus [S.I unit](#) is

$$\text{NC}^{-1}$$

## Electric field direction

It is a vector quantity whose direction is in the direction of the force.

## Electric intensity due to a point charge

Suppose a point charge  $q$  produces its own electric field placed in a vacuum. A test charge  $q_0$  is placed in the field at a distance  $r$  from the point charge. The charge  $q$  exerts a force on test charge  $q_0$  which is given by coulomb's law.

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qq_0}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$E = \frac{F}{q_0} = \frac{1}{q_0} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qq_0}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$\diamond K = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = K \frac{q}{r^2}$$

## Frequently Asked Questions on Electric Field

### What are an electric field and its formula?

The space around a charge or a group of charges to which another charge receives a force is called an electric field.

$$E = F / Q.$$

## **When is the electric field said to be uniform?**

The field is uniform if the force on the test charge is equal in magnitude and direction at all points in the field.

## **is the electric field non-uniform?**

A field is said to be non-uniform if the force exerted on the test charge varies from point to point in the field.

## **Does a charge experience a force due to its own field?**

No. A charge will not experience any force due to its own field.

## **Do electric fields exist in space?**

Yes, according to Maxwell's equations, the electric field exists in empty space.