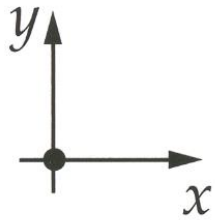


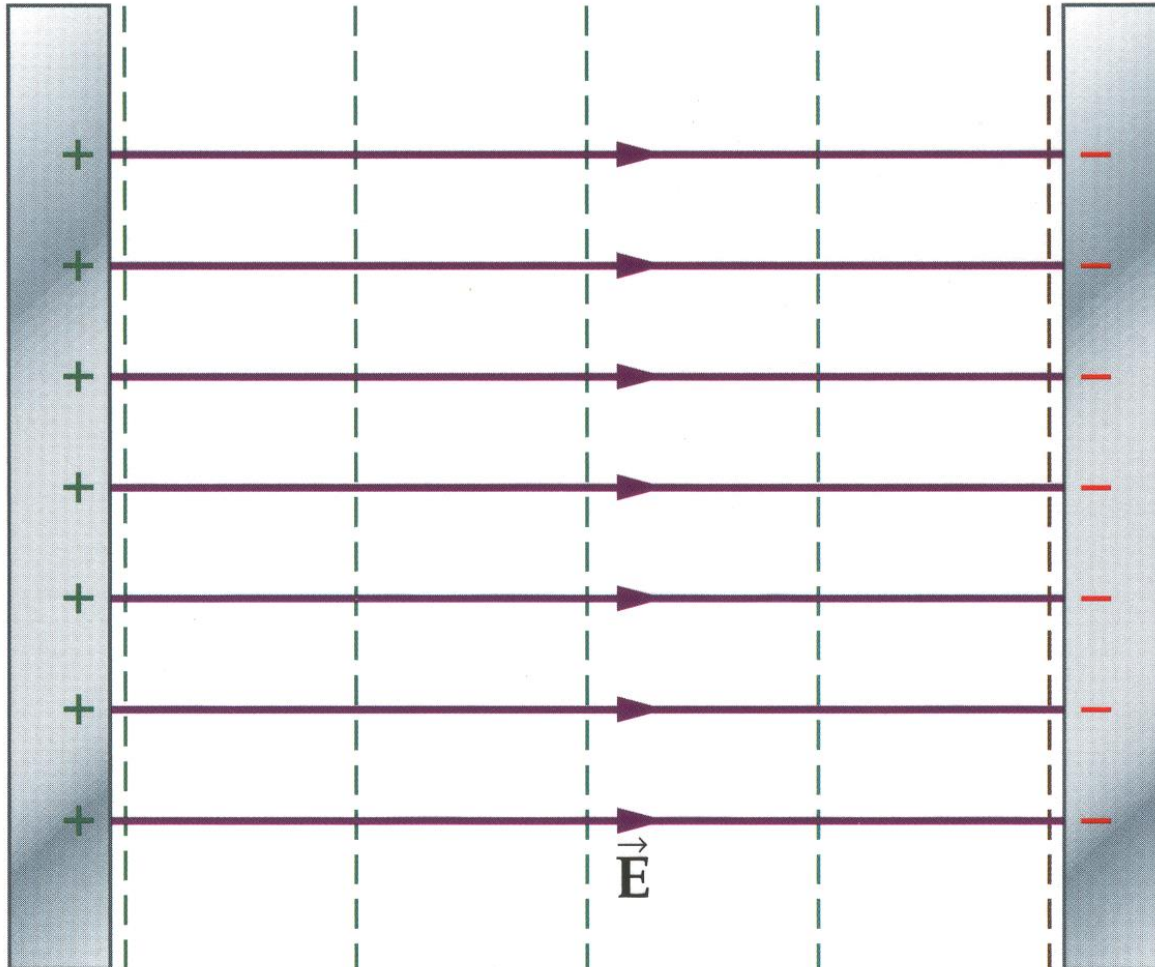
Energy Conservation

Electron volt

- a common unit of energy is the electron volt (eV): the energy **gained or lost** by an electron as it moves across a potential difference of 1 V
- Not SI!
- $1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ (on data sheet)



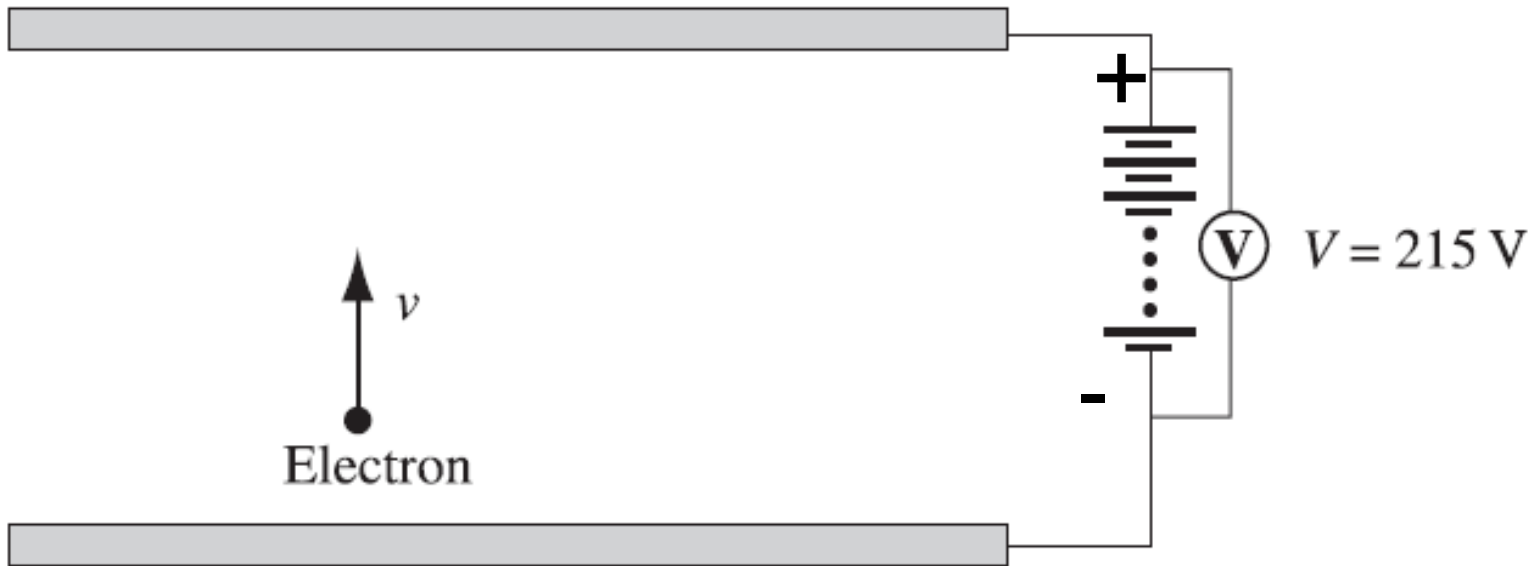
40 V 30 V 20 V 10 V 0 V



Positive charges will lose E_p and gain 40 eV of E_k as they move from high to low potential

Electrons will gain 40eV of kinetic energy as they move from - plate to + plate

Example



- An electron is released from rest at the negative plate. Determine the speed at which it hits the positive plate.

Solution

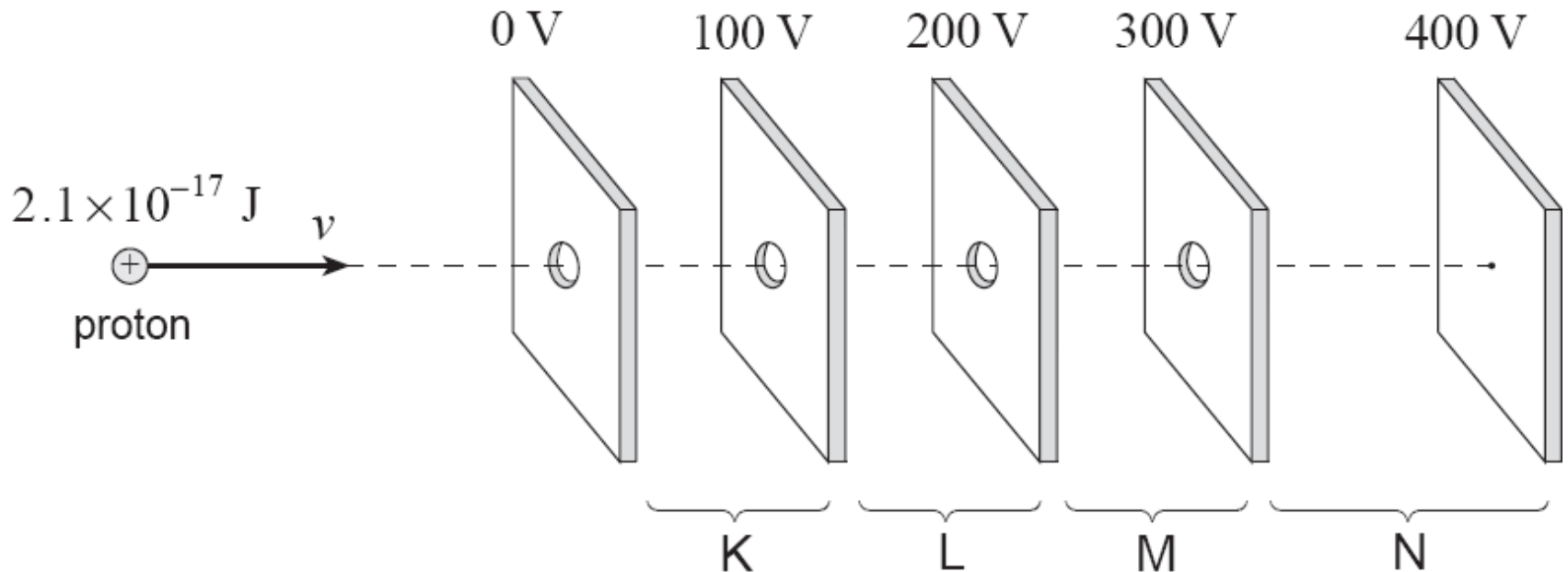
- $E_k \text{ initial} = 0 \text{ J}$
- $E_p \text{ initial} = 215 \text{ eV} = 3.44 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

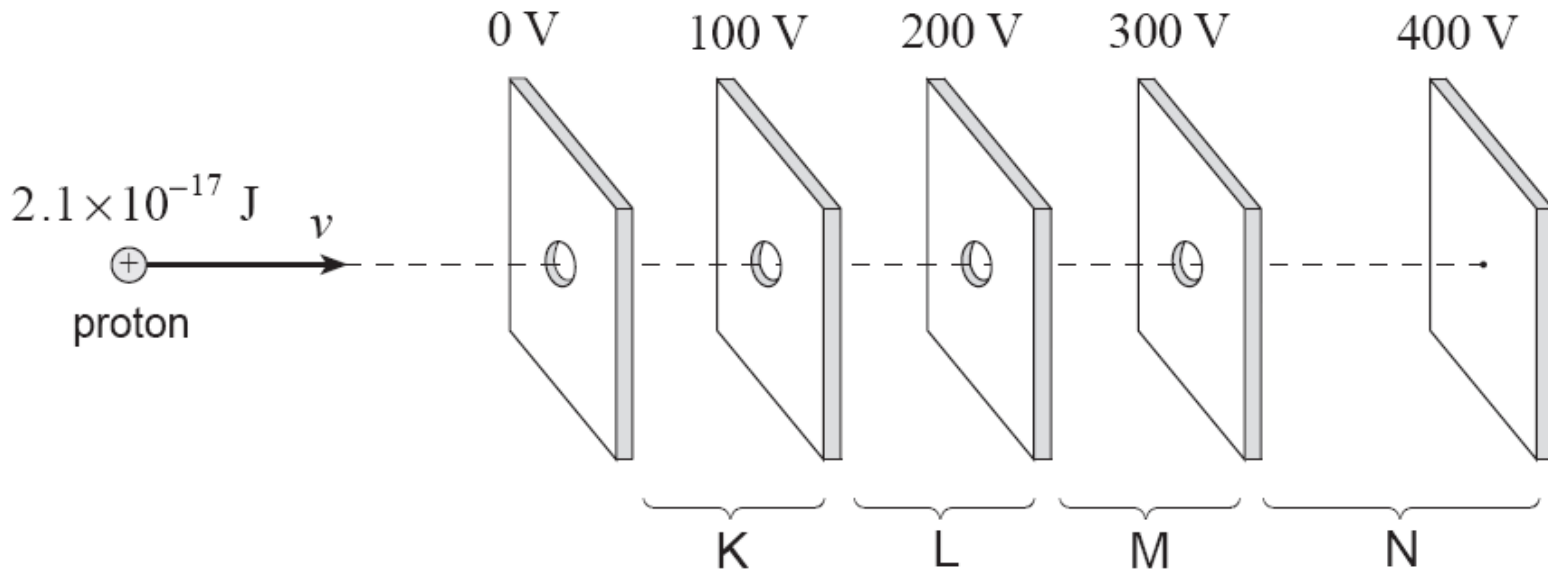
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(3.44 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J})}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}}$$
$$= 8.69 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

Example

- A proton has $2.1 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}$ of kinetic energy as it enters a series of electric fields as shown below. In which region will it come to a stop?



Solution

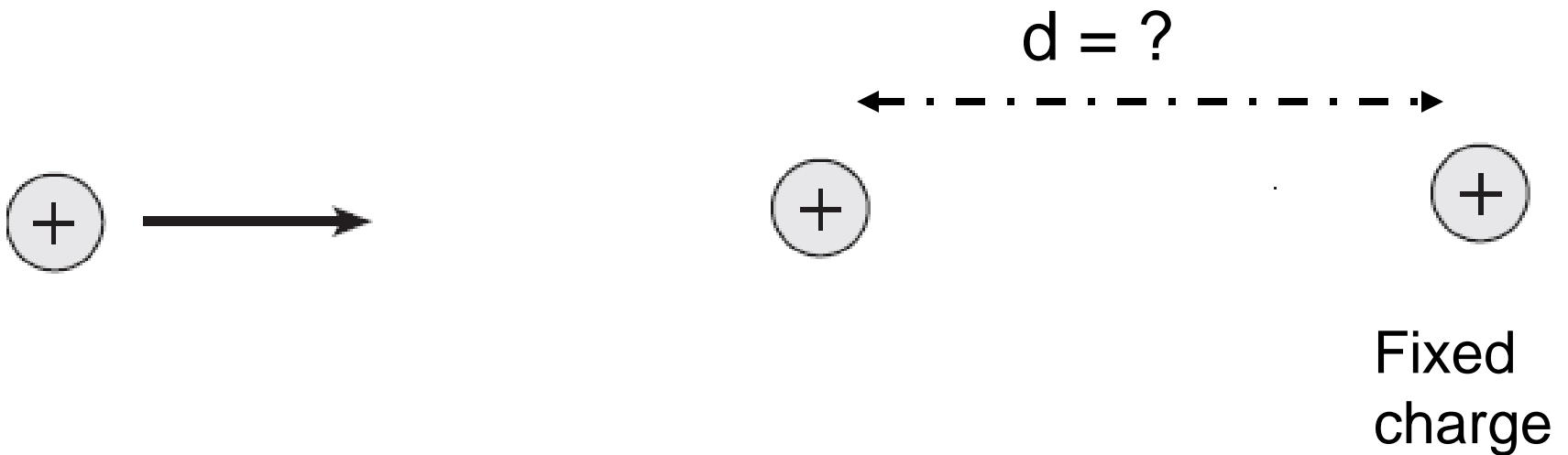


- Initial kinetic energy = 131.25 eV
- Proton will lose 100 eV in region K
- Will lose more energy in region L
- So it will stop in region L

- P 576: 9, 10, 11, 12

Example

- A proton is moving at 1.5×10^6 m/s towards a fixed $+5.0 \times 10^{-6}$ C charge. Determine the closest approach of the proton.



Solution

$$W = \Delta E$$

$$\left| \vec{F} \right| \left| \vec{d} \right| \cos \theta = \Delta E_k$$

$$\left| \vec{F} \right| \left| \vec{d} \right| \cos \theta = 0 - \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\left| \vec{F} \right| \left| \vec{d} \right| \cos \theta = 0 - \frac{1}{2} (1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}) (1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$\frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2} d \cos \theta = -1.8788 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

at closest approach, $r = d$, proton will lose EK, gain $E_{\text{elec pot}}$

$$\frac{kq_1q_2}{r} = 1.8788 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}, \quad \cos \theta = -1$$

$$r = \frac{kq_1q_2}{1.8788 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}}$$

$$r = \frac{8.99 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2 (1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})(5.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C})}{1.8788 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}}$$

$$r = 3.8 \text{ m}$$

Practice

- P 579: 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27,