

**Electromagnetism**  
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**Lecture – 24**  
**Continuous charge distribution: Line charge**

So, we have considered the case of discrete distribution of point charges, and now let us move on to considering Continuous charge distribution.

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Continuous charge distribution

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{1}{r^2} \hat{r} dq$$

Charge distribution over a line


Line charge density  $\lambda$       $dq = \lambda dl'$

Surface charge distribution

$\sigma$       $dq = \sigma da'$

Volume charge distribution

$\rho$       $dq = \rho d\tau'$



If we have continuous charge distribution, we can write the electric field as  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$  integration over  $\frac{1}{r^2}$   $\hat{r}$   $dq$ ,  $dq$  is the infinitesimal element of charge in that continuous charge distribution. Now, we can have a charge distribution over a line that is the simplest example that we can consider.

So, if the line charge density is expressed as  $\lambda$ , then we can write  $dq$  in this case will be given as  $\lambda dl'$ . So, primed coordinates are the coordinates of the source charge. If we consider a surface charge distribution, the charge density, the surface charge density if we express as  $\sigma$ , then we can write  $dq$  will be given as  $\sigma da'$ . And in case of a volume charge distribution, if we have the volume charge density expressed as  $\rho$ ,  $dq$  would be given as  $\rho d\tau'$  that is the volume element.