

Hyphenated Term	Definition
Charge-Density	Amount of electric charge per unit volume or area.
Electric-Flux	The measure of electric field lines passing through a given surface.
Coulomb's-Law	The fundamental law describing the force between two charges.
Electric-Field	The force experienced per unit charge in an electric field.
Gauss's-Law	A law that relates the electric flux through a closed surface to the charge enclosed.
Potential-Difference	The work done to move a unit charge between two points.
Electric-Dipole	A pair of equal and opposite charges separated by a small distance.
Polarization-Vector	A vector that describes the orientation of electric dipoles in a material.
Electrostatic-Force	The force exerted by one charge on another due to electrostatic interaction.
Charge-Conservation	The principle that the total charge in an isolated system remains constant.
Dielectric-Constant	A property of a material that affects the electric field within it.
Electric-Potential	The electric potential energy per unit charge at a point in a field.
Capacitor-Plate	A device that stores electrical energy in an electric field.
Surface-Charge	Charge distribution over a conducting surface.
Electric-Dipole-Moment	A measure of the strength of an electric dipole.
Charge-Induction	The process by which a charge is redistributed in a conductor.
Electrostatic-Shielding	A phenomenon that prevents external electric fields from affecting the inside of a conductor.
Potential-Energy	Energy stored due to the relative position of charges in an electric field.
Electric-Displacement	A vector quantity that represents how electric displacement occurs in materials.
Charging-Process	The mechanism by which an object gains or loses electric charge.
Equipotential-Surface	A surface where the electric potential remains constant.
Parallel-Plate	A capacitor consisting of two parallel conductive plates.
Electric-Field-Lines	Imaginary lines that represent the direction and strength of an electric field.
Point-Charge	A single, localized electric charge.
Dipole-Field	The electric field produced by an electric dipole.
Charge-Quantization	The principle that electric charge exists in discrete packets.
Conducting-Sphere	A conducting sphere that can hold charge uniformly on its surface.
Coulomb-Constant	A proportionality constant in Coulomb's law.
Electrostatic-Equilibrium	A state where there is no net movement of charge within a conductor.
Dielectric-Breakdown	The phenomenon where a material loses its insulating properties under a high electric field.