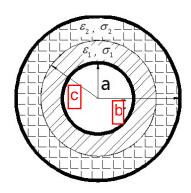
3、(15 分)有一无限长同轴线,其内部填充有两层不同材质的介质材料,如下图所示,两种介质材料的介电常数分别为 ε_1 和 ε_2 ,漏电导率分别为 σ_1 和 σ_2 ,若在同轴线的内外导体间加电压 U,试求(1)介质中的电场分布(2)介质分界面上的电荷密度。



解:(1)介质中的电场分布,假设单位长度的同轴线的径向电流为 I,则有

$$J_r = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad E_1 = \frac{J_r}{\sigma_1} = \frac{I}{2\pi r \sigma_1}, \quad E_2 = \frac{J_r}{\sigma_2} = \frac{I}{2\pi r \sigma_2}$$
 3 %

$$U = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E} . d\vec{l} = \int_{a}^{c} E_{1} dr + \int_{c}^{b} E_{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{dr}{r} + \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{2}} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_{1}} \ln\frac{c}{a} + \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_{2}} \ln\frac{b}{c}$$
2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

由此可得:
$$I = \frac{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2U}{\sigma_2\ln\frac{c}{a} + \sigma_1\ln\frac{b}{c}}$$
 2分

故:
$$E_1 = \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_1 r} = \frac{\sigma_2 U}{(\sigma_2 \ln(\frac{c}{a}) + \sigma_1 \ln(\frac{b}{c}))r}$$
, $E_2 = \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_2 r} = \frac{\sigma_1 U}{(\sigma_2 \ln(\frac{c}{a}) + \sigma_1 \ln(\frac{b}{c}))r}$

(2) 介质分界面上的电荷密度

$$\rho_{s} = (D_{2n} - D_{1n}) /_{r=c} = (\varepsilon_{2}E_{2n} - \varepsilon_{1}E_{1n}) /_{r=c}$$

$$= \frac{(\varepsilon_{2}\sigma_{1} - \varepsilon_{1}\sigma_{2})U}{c (\sigma_{2}\ln\frac{c}{a} + \sigma_{1}\ln\frac{b}{c})}$$
4 \(\frac{\psi}{c}\)

$$\left. \rho_{sp1} = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_0) \bar{E} \cdot (-\bar{e}_p) \right|_{r=a} = \frac{Q(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_0)}{2\pi a^2 (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} - (2 \text{ })$$

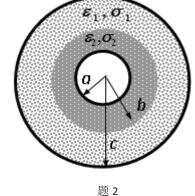
$$\rho_{sp2} = (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_0) \vec{\bar{E}} \cdot (-\vec{\bar{e}}_p)\Big|_{r=a} = \frac{Q(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_0)}{2\pi a^2 (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} - (2 \frac{4}{3})$$

- 2. (18 分)同轴电缆的内导体半径为 a,外导体半径为 c(厚度忽略);内、外导体之间填充两层有损耗介质,其介电常数分别为 \mathcal{E}_1 和 \mathcal{E}_2 ,电导率分别为和 σ_1,σ_2 ,两层介质的分界面为同轴圆柱面,分界面半径为 b。当外加电压 U_0 时,试求:
 - (1) 介质中的电流密度和电场强度分布;
 - (2) 内外导体间的漏电导;
 - (3) 介质分界面上的自由电荷面密度。

解: (1) 设单位长度同电缆的径向电流为 I,则由

$$\int_{s} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} = I \Rightarrow J = \frac{I}{2\pi\rho}$$
 (2 $\%$)

因为:
$$J_{1n} = J_{2n}, E = \frac{J}{\sigma} = \frac{I}{2\pi\rho\sigma}$$
 (2分)



有:
$$E_2 = \frac{J}{\sigma_2} = \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_2\rho} \quad (a < \rho < b) \quad (1 \, \text{分})$$

$$E_1 = \frac{J}{\sigma_1} = \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_1\rho} \quad (b < \rho < c) \quad (1 \, \%)$$

曲于
$$U_{0} = \int_{a}^{b} E_{2} d\rho + \int_{b}^{c} E_{1} d\rho = \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{I}{2\pi\sigma_{1}} \ln \frac{c}{b}$$
 (2 分)

由此可得
$$I = \frac{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2U_0}{\sigma_1\ln\frac{b}{a} + \sigma_2\ln\frac{c}{b}}$$
 (1分)

故得:

$$\vec{\mathbf{J}}_{1} = \vec{\mathbf{J}}_{2} = \vec{\mathbf{J}} = \vec{\mathbf{e}}_{\rho} J = \vec{\mathbf{e}}_{\rho} \frac{I}{2\pi r} = \vec{\mathbf{e}}_{\rho} \frac{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}U_{0}}{\rho \left(\sigma_{1} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \sigma_{2} \ln \frac{c}{b}\right)}$$
(1 $\%$)

$$\vec{E}_{2} = \frac{\vec{J}}{\sigma_{2}} = \vec{e}_{\rho} \frac{\sigma_{1} U_{0}}{\rho \left(\sigma_{1} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \sigma_{2} \ln \frac{c}{b} \right)}$$
(1 \(\frac{\psi}{b}\))

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{\vec{J}}{\sigma_{1}} = \vec{e}_{\rho} \frac{\sigma_{2}U_{0}}{\rho \left(\sigma_{1} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \sigma_{2} \ln \frac{c}{b}\right)}$$
(1 \(\frac{\psi}{a}\))

(2)
$$G = \frac{I}{U}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1 \ln\frac{b}{a} + \sigma_2 \ln\frac{c}{b}}$$
(2 \(\frac{\psi}{D}\))

(3) 介质分界面上的面电荷密度

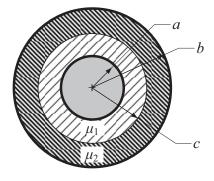
曲
$$\rho_{s} = \overline{\mathbf{e}}_{n} \bullet \left(\overline{\mathbf{D}}_{1} - \overline{\mathbf{D}}_{2}\right)\Big|_{\rho=b}$$

$$= \overline{\mathbf{e}}_{\rho} \bullet \left(\varepsilon_{1}\overline{\mathbf{E}}_{1} - \varepsilon_{2}\overline{\mathbf{E}}_{2}\right)\Big|_{\rho=b}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\varepsilon_{1}\sigma_{2} - \varepsilon_{2}\sigma_{1}\right)U_{0}}{b\left(\sigma_{1}\ln\frac{b}{a} + \sigma_{2}\ln\frac{c}{b}\right)}$$

$$(2 \%)$$

- 3. (18 分)均匀同轴线的横截面如图所示,内导体半径为 a,外导体半径为 b (厚度忽略), 内外导体间充满磁导率分别为 μ.和 μ. 的两种介质,分界面半径为 e。导体中通有电流 I, 试求: 1)导体间的磁感应强度矢量和磁场强度矢量:
 - 2) 同轴线单位长度储存的磁场能量;
 - 3) 同轴线单位长度的自感;
 - 4) 介质分界面上的磁化电流面密度。



题 3

+ 考虑边界条件,磁场强度在介质分界面连续, $H_{H} = H_{2H}$

由安培环路定理,