电势

$$W_{AB} = q_0 \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -(E_{pB} - E_{pA})$$

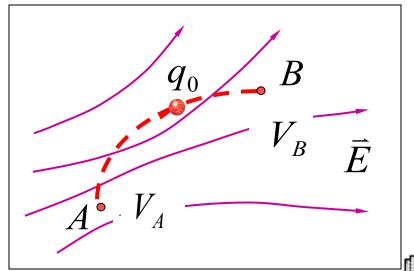
令
$$V_A = E_{pA}/q_0$$
 A点电势, $V_B = E_{pB}/q_0$ B点电势

$$\int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -(V_B - V_A)$$

$$V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B$$

$$V_B = 0$$

$$V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$





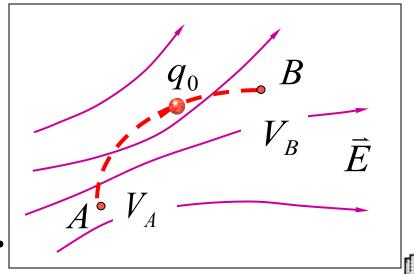
◆ 电势零点的选取:

有限带电体以无穷远为电势零点,实际问题中常选择地球电势为零.

$$V_A = \int_{A\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

◆ 物理意义:

把单位正试验电 荷从点A移到无限远 处时静电场力作的功.





◆ 电势差

$$U_{AB} = V_A - V_B = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

将单位正电荷从A移到B时电场力作的功

几种常见的电势差(V)

生物电 10⁻³ 普通干电池 1.5 汽车电源 12 家用电器 110或220 高压输电线 已达5.5×10⁵ 闪电 10⁸–10⁹

◆ 静电场力的功

$$W_{AB} = q \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q U_{AB} = q (V_A - V_B)$$

原子物理中能量单位: 电子伏特eV

$$1 \,\mathrm{eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \,\mathrm{J}$$

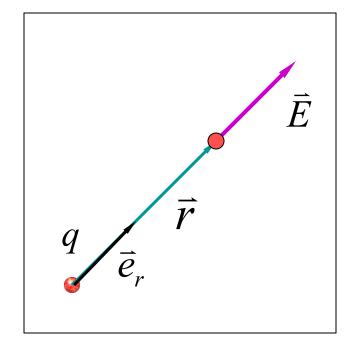


二点电荷电场的电势

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_{\infty} = 0$$

$$V = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}}$$



$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

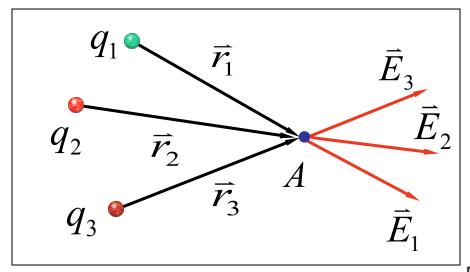


三电势的叠加原理

◆ 点电荷系

$$\begin{split} \vec{E} &= \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i} \\ V_{A} &= \int_{A^{\infty}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{A^{\infty}} \vec{E}_{i} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \sum_{i} V_{i} \end{split}$$

$$V_A = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_i}$$

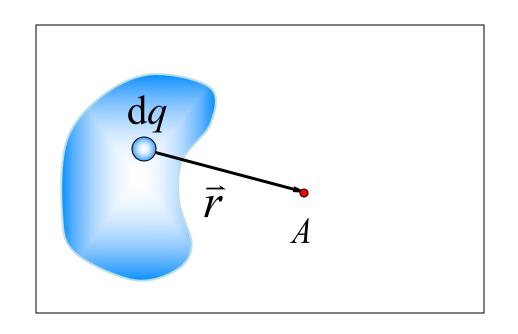


◆ 电荷连续分布时

$$dq = \rho dV$$

$$\mathrm{d}V = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r}$$





计算电势的方法

(1) 利用
$$V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B$$

已知在积分路径上*Ē*的函数表达式 有限大带电体,选无限远处电势为零.

(2) 利用点电荷电势的叠加原理

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r}$$



例1 正电荷q均匀分布在半径为R的细圆环上. 求环轴线上距环心为x处的点P的电势.

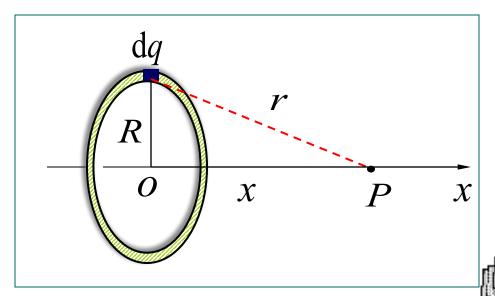
解
$$dV_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r}$$

$$V_{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \int dq$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$

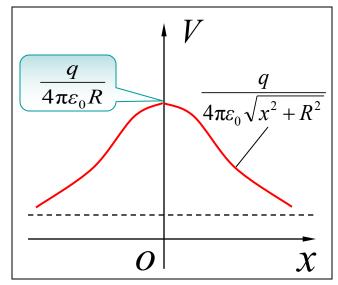
$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\sqrt{x^{2} + R^{2}}}$$

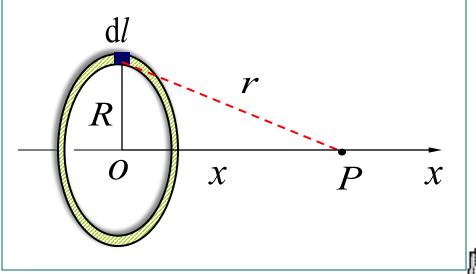


$$V_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$

$$x = 0$$
, $V_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$ $x >> R$, $V_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x}$

$$x \gg R$$
, $V_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x}$





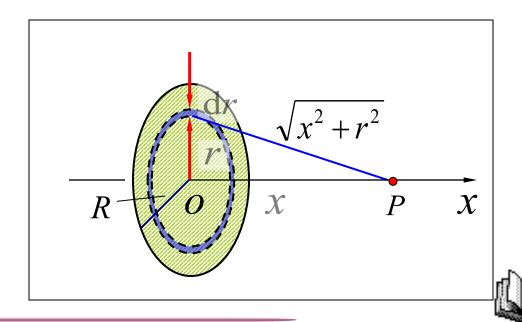
◆ 通过一均匀带电圆平面中心且垂直平面的轴线上任意点的电势. $dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{\sigma 2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{x^2 + r^2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} - x \right)$$

$$x \gg R$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} \approx x + \frac{R^2}{2x}$$

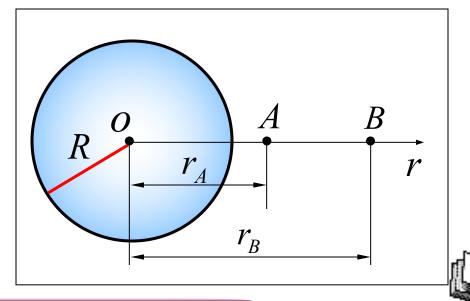
$$V \approx \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x}$$





例2 真空中有一电荷为Q,半径为R的均匀带电球面. 试求

- (1) 球面外两点间的电势差;
- (2) 球面内两点间的电势差;
- (3) 球面外任意点的电势;
- (4) 球面内任意点的电势.



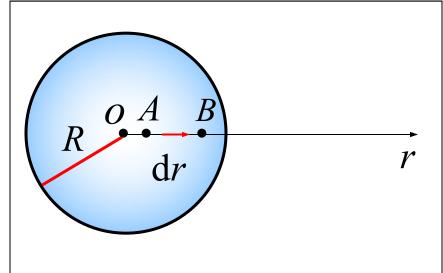
解
$$E = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} & r > R \end{cases}$$

(1)
$$r > R$$
 $V_A - V_B = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2}$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B}\right)$$

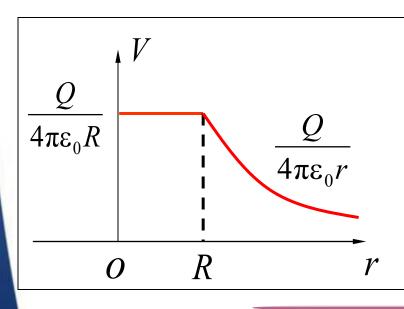
$$(2) r < R$$

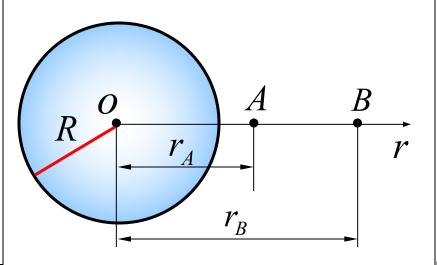
$$V_A - V_B = \int_{\mathcal{V}_A}^{\mathcal{V}_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$



(3)
$$r > R$$
 \Leftrightarrow $r_B \approx \infty$ $V_\infty = 0$

$$V_A - V_B = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B}\right) \qquad V(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$
(4) $r < R$ $V(r) = \int_r^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_R^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$





例3 "无限长"带电直导线的电势.

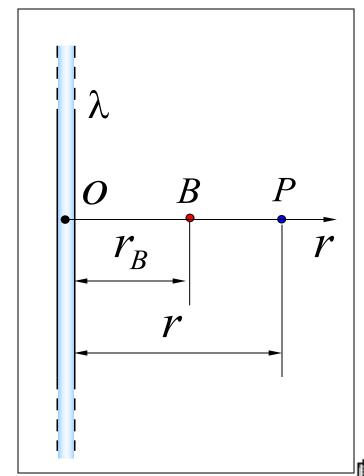
$$\mathbf{\hat{R}} \quad \diamondsuit \ V_{B} = 0$$

$$V_{P} = \int_{r}^{r_{B}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{r}^{r_{B}} \frac{\lambda}{2 \pi \varepsilon_{0} r} dr$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{r_{B}}{r}$$

讨论: 能否选 $V_{\infty} = 0$?



选择进入下一节:

- 5-3 电场强度
- 5-4 电场强度通量 高斯定理
- *5-5 密立根测定电子电荷的实验
 - 5-6 静电场的环路定理 电势能
 - 5-7 电势
 - 5-8 电场强度与电势梯度

