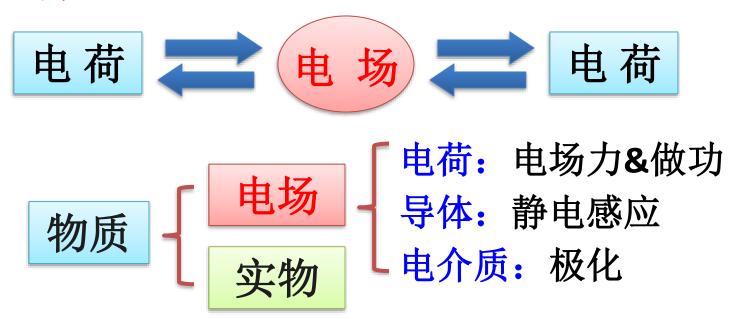
# 14.2 电场 静电场

# ▶电场

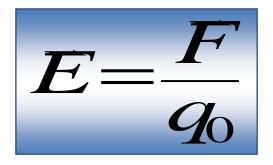


# ▶静电场

相对观察者静止的电荷激发的电场。

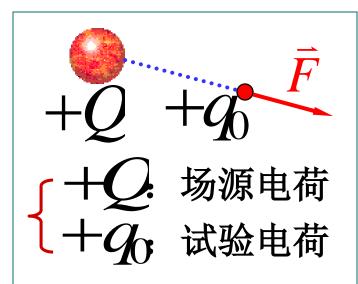


#### 电场强度



电场中某点处的电场强度 *E* 等于位于该点处的单位试验电荷所受的力,其方向为正电荷受力方向。

- □ 单位: N·C¹ V·m¹
- $lacksymbol{\square}$  电荷 q在电场中受力



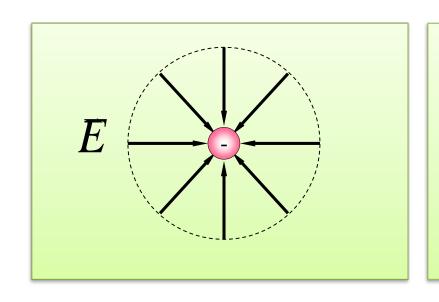
(试验电荷为点电荷、 且电荷量足够小,故对 原电场几乎无影响)

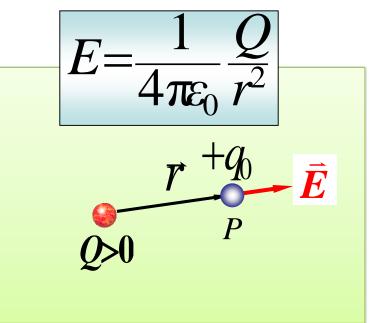


### 电荷电场强度

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qq}{r^2} e_r$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Qq}{r^2} e_r \qquad E = \frac{F}{q_0} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} e_r$$



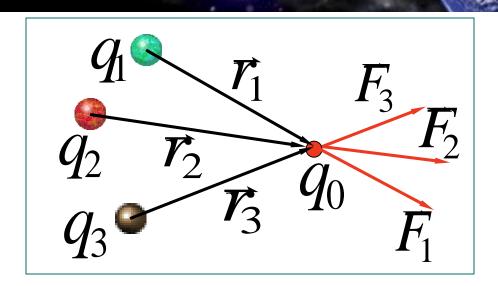




### 电场强度的叠加原

点电荷 $q_i$ 对 $q_0$ 的作用力

$$F_i = \frac{1}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_i q_0}{r_i^3} \, r_i$$



由力的叠加原理得  $q_0$ 所受合力  $F=\sum_i F_i$ 

$$F = \sum_{i} F_{i}$$

故 $q_0$ 处总电场强度 E=F=

$$E = \frac{F}{q_0} = \sum_{i} \frac{F_i}{q_0}$$

电场强度的叠加原理

$$E = \sum_{i} E_{i}$$



#### 续分布情况

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} e_r$$

$$E = \int dE = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \vec{e_r}$$

> 电荷体密度  $\rho = \frac{uq}{\sqrt{x}}$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}q}{q}$$

点P处电场强度 
$$E = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\rho dV}{r^2} e_r$$



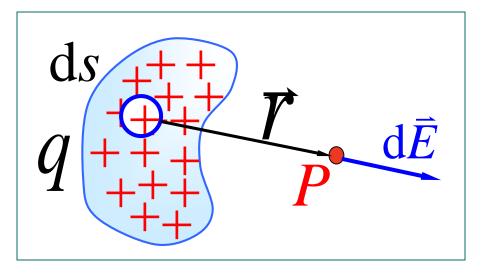
#### 二维&一维

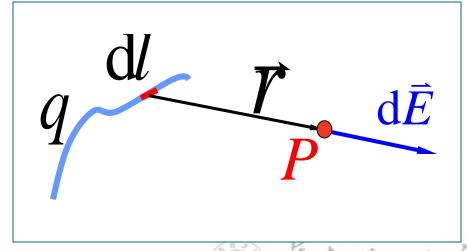
 $\rightarrow$ 电荷面密度  $\sigma = \frac{dq}{ds}$ 

$$E = \int_{S} \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\sigma \vec{e_r}}{r^2} ds$$

 $\rightarrow$ 电荷线密度  $\lambda = \frac{\alpha q}{dl}$ 

$$E = \int_{l} \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda \varepsilon_r}{r^2} dl$$







#### 具体计算

- ▶具体计算时应采用<u>分量式</u>,步骤如下
- ① 选取合适的坐标系,再取微元dq,写出dE表达式,并画出dE方向。
- (2) 写出分量:  $dE_x$ ,  $dE_y$ ,  $dE_z$
- (3) 对称性分析可简化计算,能使我们立即判断电场强度的某些分量为零

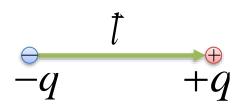
(4)积分求出:
$$E_x = \int dE_x$$
,  $E_y = \int dE_y$ ,  $E_z = \int dE_z$ 

$$(5)E = E_x \dot{t} + E_y \dot{j} + E_z k$$



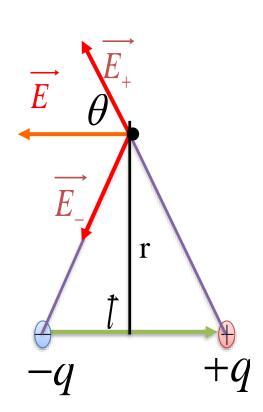
### 例1: 电偶极子

>电偶极子: 相距很近、等量异号的点电荷系统。



## 电) 电 p=qt (方向:负电荷 $\rightarrow$ 正电荷)

求推进的中重线上任点的的强强



$$E_{+} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{r^{2} + (l/2)^{2}} = E_{-}$$

$$E = 2E_{+} \cos\theta = 2E_{+} \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{r^{2} + (l/2)^{2}}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{ql}{(r^{2} + (l/2)^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$E = -\frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} r^{3} \qquad (r \gg l)$$

## 外电场对电偶极子的力矩和取向作用



$$M = M_{+} + M_{-}$$

$$= r_{+} \times F_{+} + r_{-} \times F_{-}$$

$$= qr_{+} \times E + (-q)r_{-} \times E$$

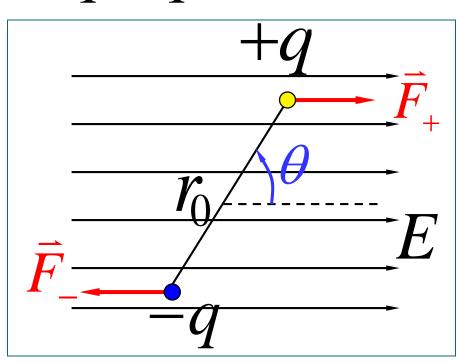
$$= q(r_{+} - r_{-}) \times E$$

$$= qt \times E$$

$$= qt \times E$$

$$D = 0$$

$$M = p \times E \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta = 0 \\ \theta = \pi \end{array} \right.$$



 $\Box$ 力矩M总是使电偶极矩p转向电场E的方向



### 例2: 均匀带电杆

例: 对尔带电压中重线上的扬致布。 设奉长为1,带电量为

解选曲率中点为业标源点,建立业标系oxy

带电神影速度为 2=9

在细棒上取线元砂,

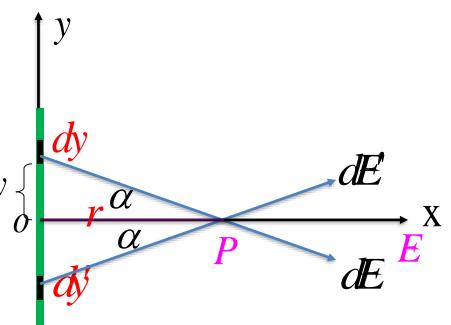
带电量为: $dq = \lambda \cdot dy$ 

该电荷元田点的场通大小为

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dy}{r^2 + y^2}$$

对其进立这解

$$dE_{x} = dE \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{\lambda dy}{r^{2} + y^{2}} \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^{2} + y^{2}}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{\lambda r \cdot dy}{(r^{2} + y^{2})^{3/2}}$$



由于电荷分布对于OP直线的对称性,所以全部电荷在P点的场程沿轴方向的分量之和大零,因而户点的总场强压应沿轴方向

$$E = \int dE_x = \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda r \cdot dy}{(r^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = 2\int_{0}^{l} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda r \cdot dy}{(r^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \frac{\lambda l}{\sqrt{r^2 + l^2}}$$

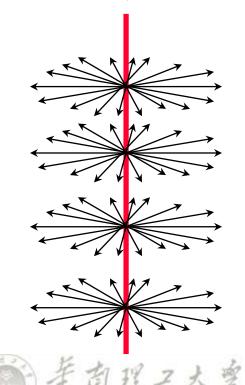
讨论(1)对于中垂面上的场强分布

面距点的强助均等

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \frac{\lambda l}{\sqrt{r^2 + l^2}}$$

(2) 细棒为无限长  $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ 

(3)
$$r>>$$
儿的情况  $E=\frac{\lambda l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}=\frac{\lambda 2l}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}=\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ 



### 例3

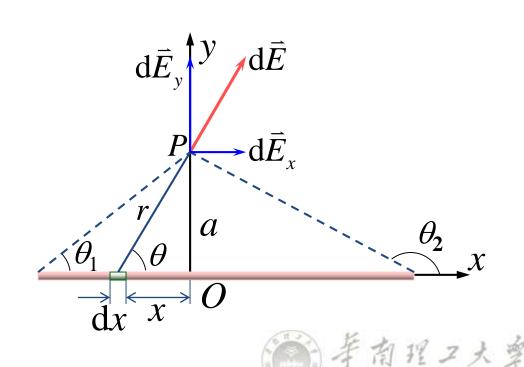
真空中有均匀带电直线,长为L,总电荷量为Q。线外有一点P,离开直线的垂直距离为a,P点和直线两端连线的夹角分别为 $\theta_1$ 和 $\theta_2$ 。求P点的场强。(设电荷线密度为 $\lambda$ )

解: 电荷元:  $dq = \lambda dx$ 

$$dE = \frac{\lambda \, dx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$dE_r = dE \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{\lambda \, \mathrm{d}x \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$



$$dE_y = dE \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda dx \sin \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$dE_x = \frac{\lambda \, dx \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \qquad dE_y = \frac{\lambda \, dx \sin \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$r = \frac{a}{\sin \theta} = a \csc \theta \qquad x = -a/\tan \theta$$

$$dx = a\csc^2\theta d\theta$$

$$dE_x = \frac{\lambda dx \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\lambda a \csc^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^2 \csc^2 \theta} = \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a} d\theta$$



$$E_x = \int \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a} d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1)$$

$$dE_{y} = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} a} d\theta$$

$$E_{y} = \int dE_{y} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} (\cos\theta_{1} - \cos\theta_{2})$$

无限长带电直线:  $\theta_1 = 0$ ,  $\theta_2 = \pi$ 

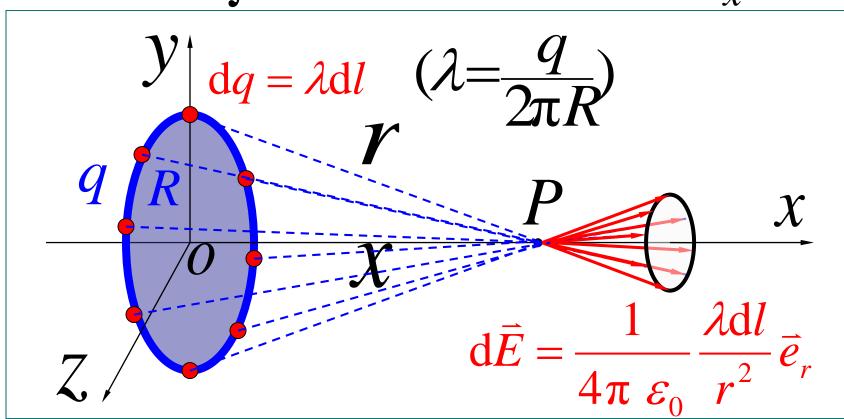
$$E_{x} = 0 \qquad E = E_{y} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}a}$$



#### 1列4

正电荷q均匀分布在半径为R的圆环上,计算在环的轴线上任一点P的电场强度。

解: 
$$E=\int dE$$
 由对称性有  $E=E_{\chi}\hat{i}$ 



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$$y dq = \lambda dl \quad (\lambda = \frac{q}{2\pi R})$$

$$Q R \qquad P \qquad X$$

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$E = \int_{l} dE_{x} = \int_{l} dE \cos\theta = \int \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi R} \frac{x \lambda dl}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{3}} = \frac{qx}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} (x^{2} + R^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \frac{qx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

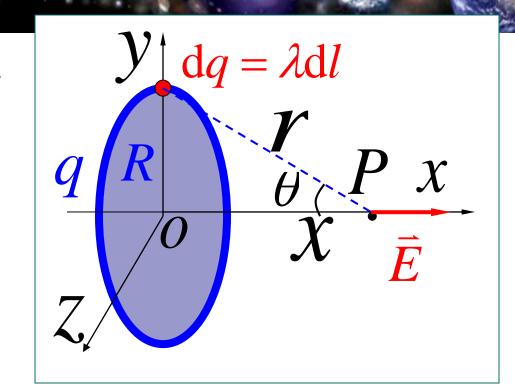
# 讨论

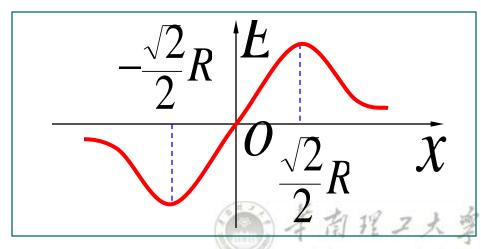
(1)  $X \gg R$   $E \approx \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 x^2}$ 

(点电荷电场强度)

(2) 
$$x\approx 0$$
,  $E_0\approx 0$ 

(3) 
$$\frac{dE}{dx} = 0$$
,  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R$ 





#### 例5

#### 均匀带电薄圆盘轴线上的电场强度。

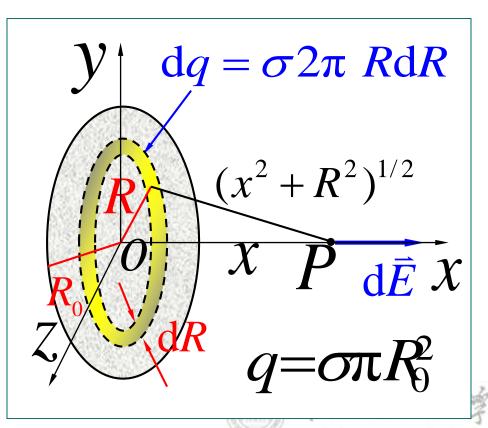
有一半径为 $R_0$ ,电荷均匀分布的薄圆盘,其电荷面密度为 $\sigma$ . 求通过盘心且垂直盘面的轴线上任意一点处的电场强度。

解: 由例4

$$E = \frac{QX}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$dE_x = \frac{dq \cdot x}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

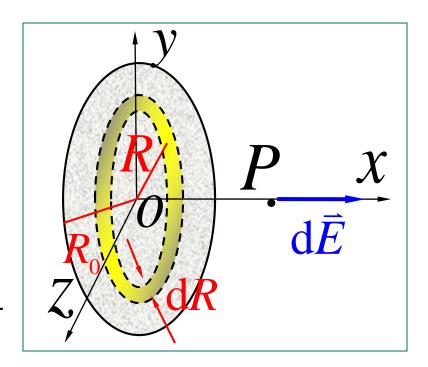
$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{x \,R \,R}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$



$$dE_x = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{xRRR}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \int dE_x$$

$$= \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{R_0} \frac{RdR}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$



$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_0^2}})$$



$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_0^2}}\right)$$

讨论

$$x << R_0$$
  $E \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$ 

(无限大均匀带电) 平面的电场强度)

$$x>>R_0$$
  $E\approx \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 x^2}$  (点电荷电场强度)

$$\left[ (1 + \frac{R_0^2}{x^2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R_0^2}{x^2} + \cdots \right]$$

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