

14.4 静电场的环路定理与电势

➤ 静电场力所做的功

□ 点电荷的电场

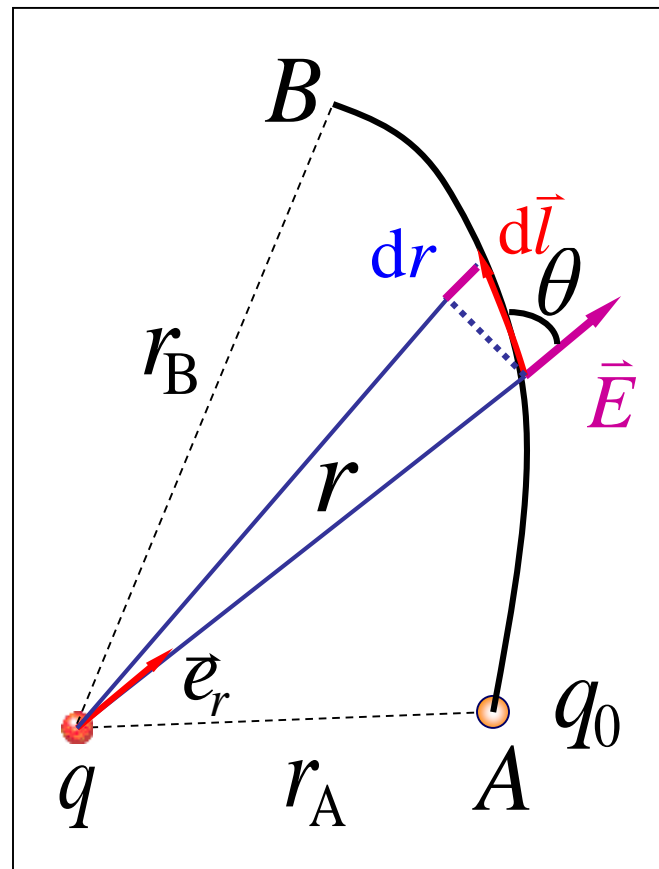
$$dA = q_0 \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = q_0 E \cdot d\mathbf{l} \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$= q_0 \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$d\mathbf{l} \cos\theta = dr$$

$$dA = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$A = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$



静电场力做功

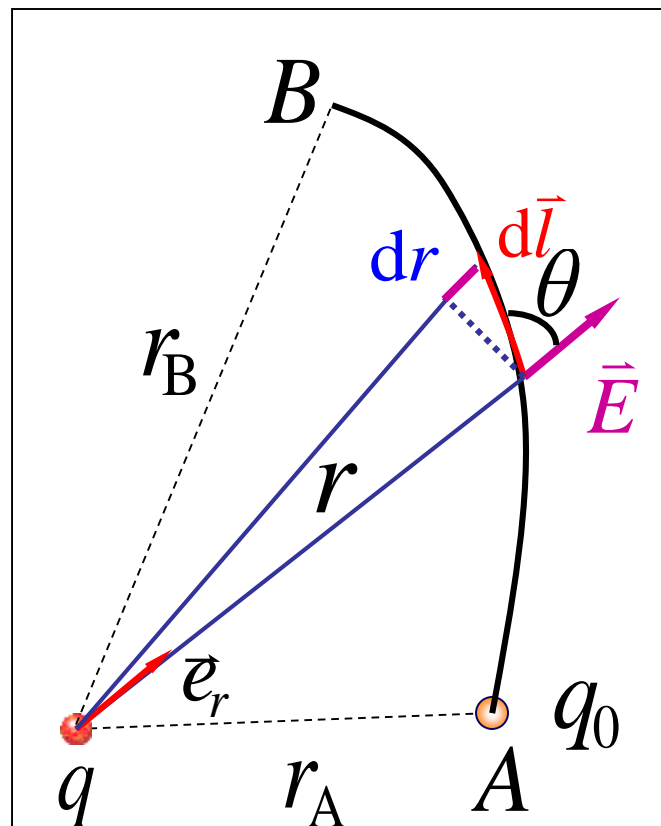
$$A = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right)$$

结论：A 仅与 q_0 的始末位置有关，与路径无关

□ 任意带电体的电场

$$E = \sum_i E_i \quad (\text{点电荷的组合})$$

$$A = \int_l q_0 E \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_i q_0 \int_l E_i \cdot d\vec{l}$$



结论：静电场力做功，与路径无关，是保守力。

静电场的环路定理

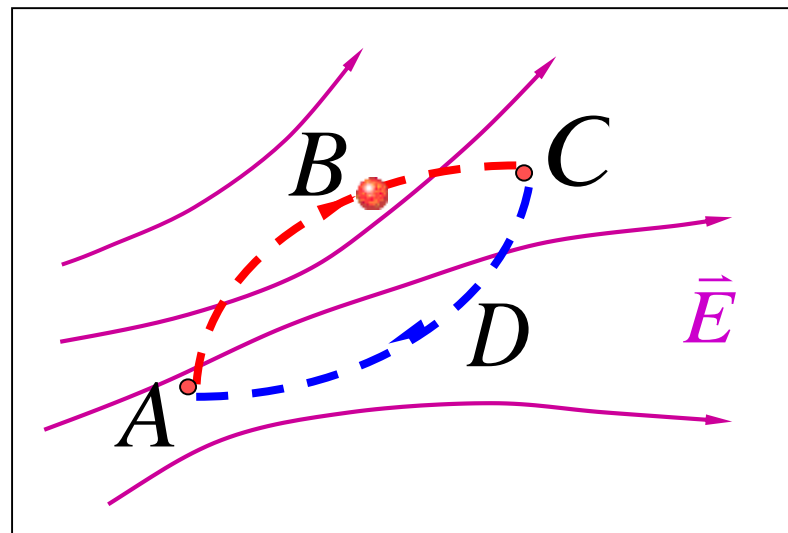
$$q_0 \int_{ABC} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q_0 \int_{ADC} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$q_0 \left(\int_{ABC} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{ADC} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \right) = 0$$

$$q_0 \left(\int_{ABC} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{CDA} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \right) = 0$$

$$\oint_l \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

结论：沿闭合路径一周，电场力作功为零

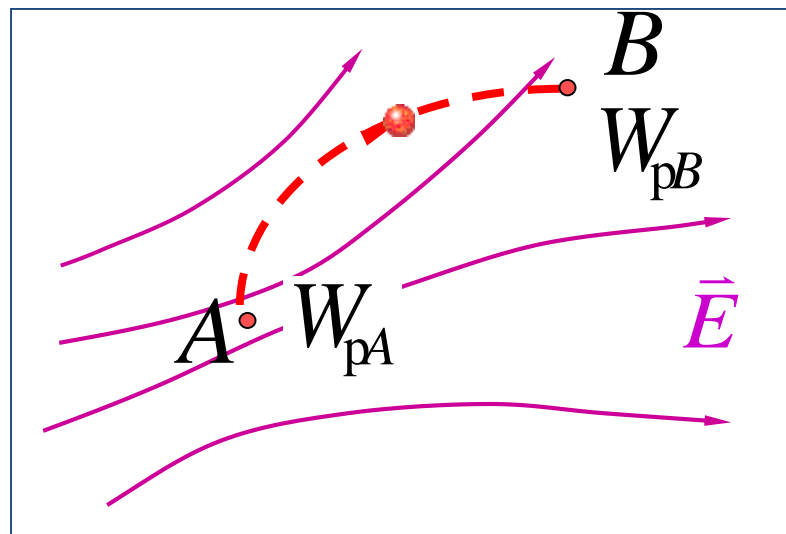


静电场是保守场



电势能

静电场是保守场，静电场力是保守力，静电场力所做的功就等于电荷电势能增量的负值。



$$A_{AB} = -(W_{pB} - W_{pA}) = W_{pA} - W_{pB} = \int_A^B q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

令 $W_{pB} = 0$ $W_{pA} = \int_A^{\text{势能零点}} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$

试验电荷 q_0 在电场中某点的电势能，在数值上等于把它从该点移到零势能处静电场力所作的功。



电势

$$A_{AB} = -(W_{pB} - W_{pA}) = W_{pA} - W_{pB} = \int_A^B q_0 E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\frac{W_{pA}}{q_0} - \frac{W_{pB}}{q_0} = \int_A^B E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

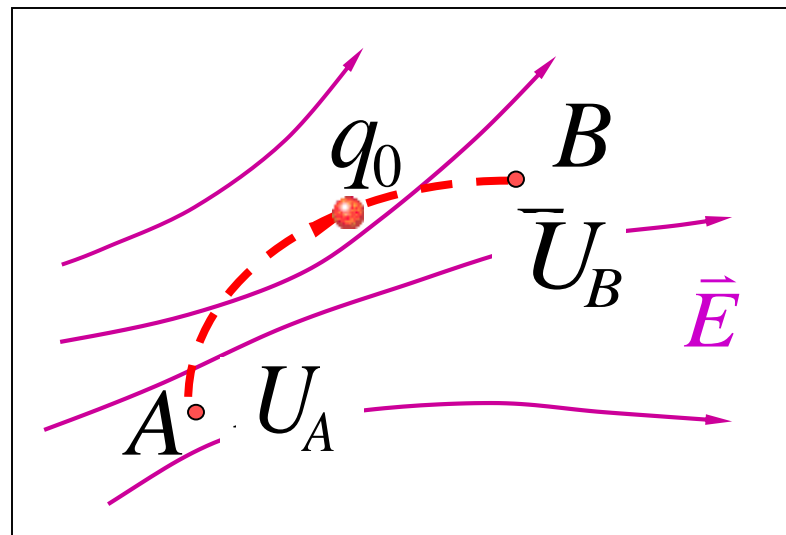
$$U_A - U_B = \int_A^B E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_A = W_{pA} / q_0 \text{ A点电势} \\ U_B = W_{pB} / q_0 \text{ B点电势} \end{array} \right.$$

➤ 电势差

$$U_{AB} = U_A - U_B = \int_A^B E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

将单位正电荷从A移到B时
电场力作的功。



$$U_A = \int_A^B E \cdot d\mathbf{l} + U_B$$

$$U_{AB} = U_A - U_B = \int_A^B E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\text{令 } U_B = 0 \quad U_A = \int_A^{\text{电势零点}} E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

□ 电势零点的选取

有限带电体以**无限远**为电势零点，实际问题中常选择**地球**电势为零。

□ 静电场力的功

$$A_{AB} = q_0 \int_A^B E \cdot d\mathbf{l} = q_0 U_{AB} = q_0 (U_A - U_B) \quad \text{电子伏特 eV}$$

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

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \cdot \text{V} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ A} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{V} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ W} \cdot \text{s}$$

➤ 电偶极子在外电场中的电势能和平衡位置

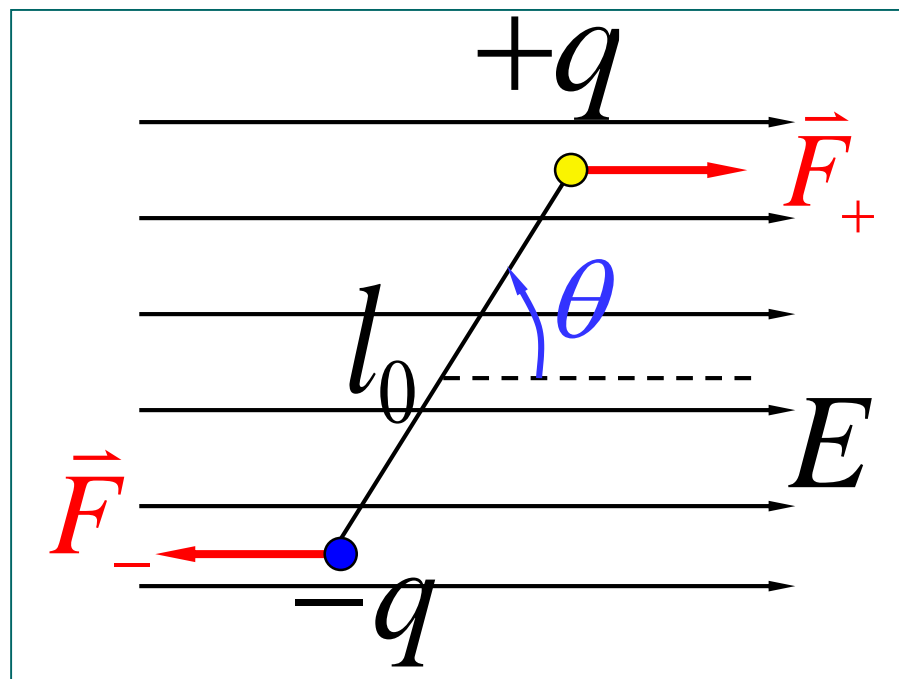
$$W_p = qU_+ - qU_-$$

$$= -q(U_- - U_+)$$

$$U_- - U_+ = \int_-^+ E \cdot dl$$

$$= -ql_0 \cos \theta E$$

$$W_p = -p \cdot E$$



$$\theta = 0$$

$$W_p = -p \cdot E \quad \text{能量最低}$$

$$\theta = \pi/2$$

$$W_p = 0$$

$$\theta = \pi$$

$$W_p = p \cdot E$$

能量最高



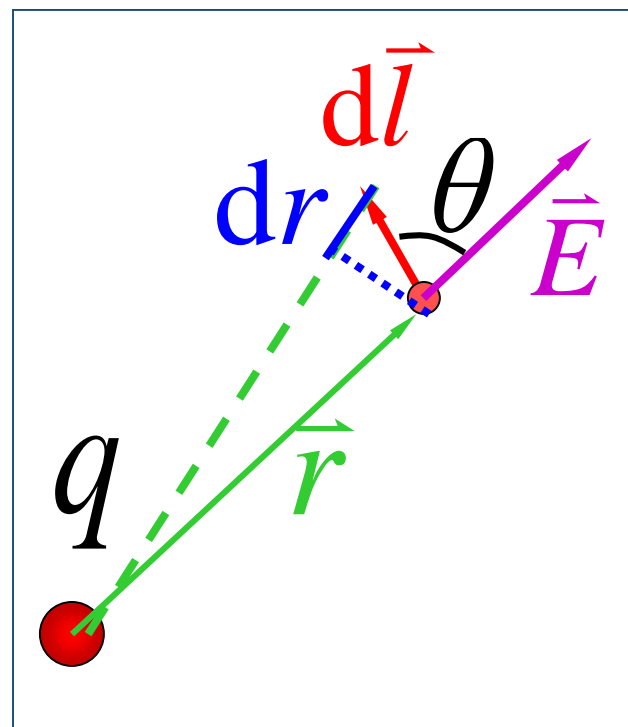
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点电荷的电势

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r \quad \text{令 } U_\infty = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \int_r^\infty \vec{E}_r \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \int_r^\infty \frac{q dr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$U = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q > 0, U > 0 \\ q < 0, U < 0 \end{array} \right.$$



电势的叠加原理

➤ 点电荷系

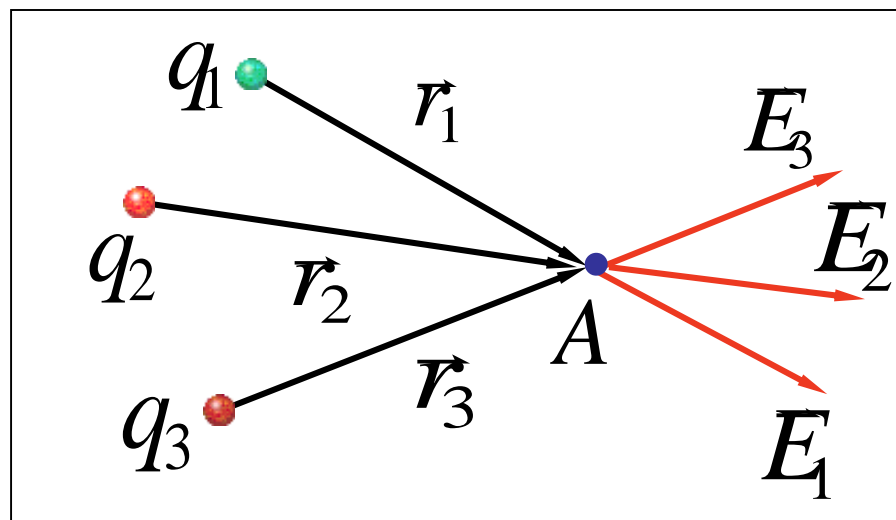
$$E = \sum_i E_i$$

$$U_A = \int_A^\infty E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_A^\infty E_i \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n V_i$$

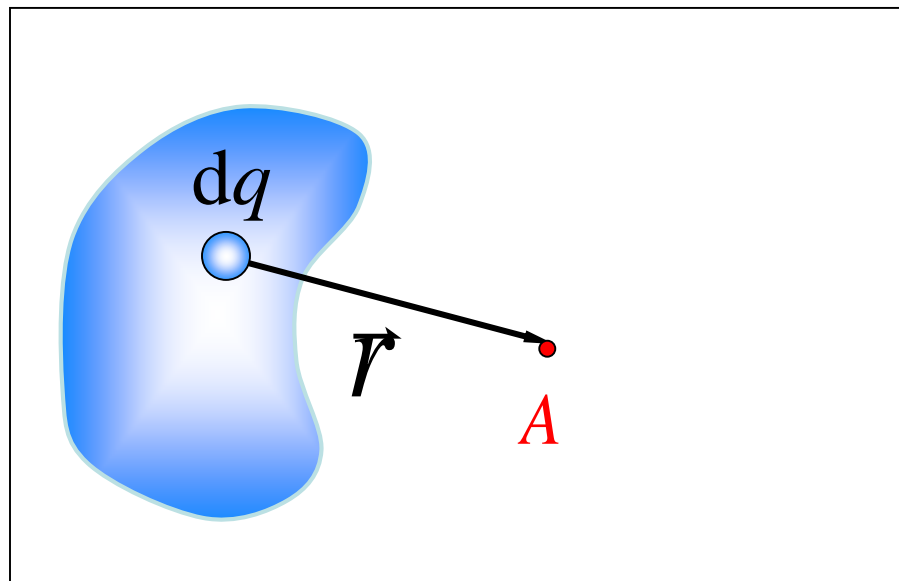
$$U_A = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_i}$$



➤ 电荷连续分布时

$$dq = \rho dV \quad dU = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$U_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r}$$



□ 计算电势的方法

(1) 利用 $U_A = \int_A^{\text{电势零点}} E \cdot d\mathbf{l}$

(2) 利用点电荷电势的叠加原理

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r}$$



例1

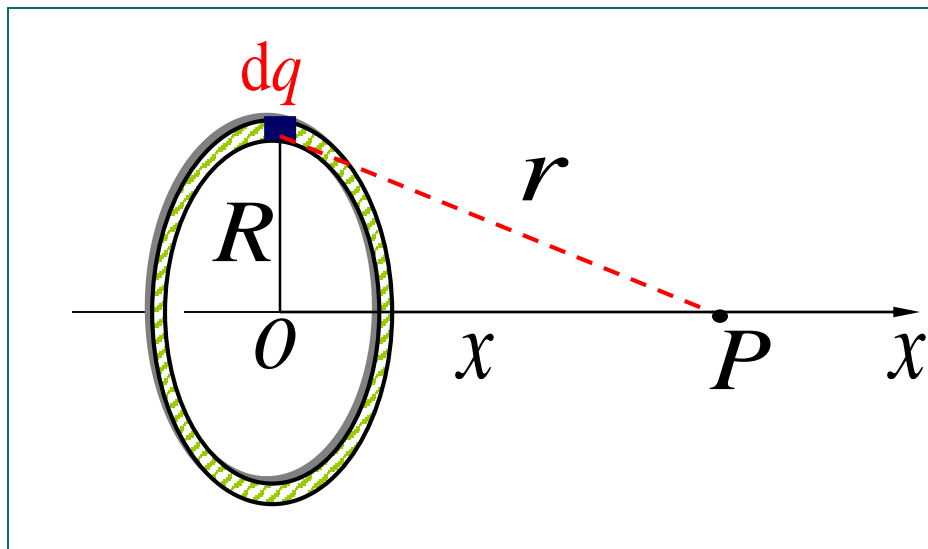
正电荷 q 均匀分布在半径为 R 的细圆环上，求环轴线上距环心为 x 处的点 P 的电势。

解： $dU_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r}$

$$U_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \int dq$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$



讨论

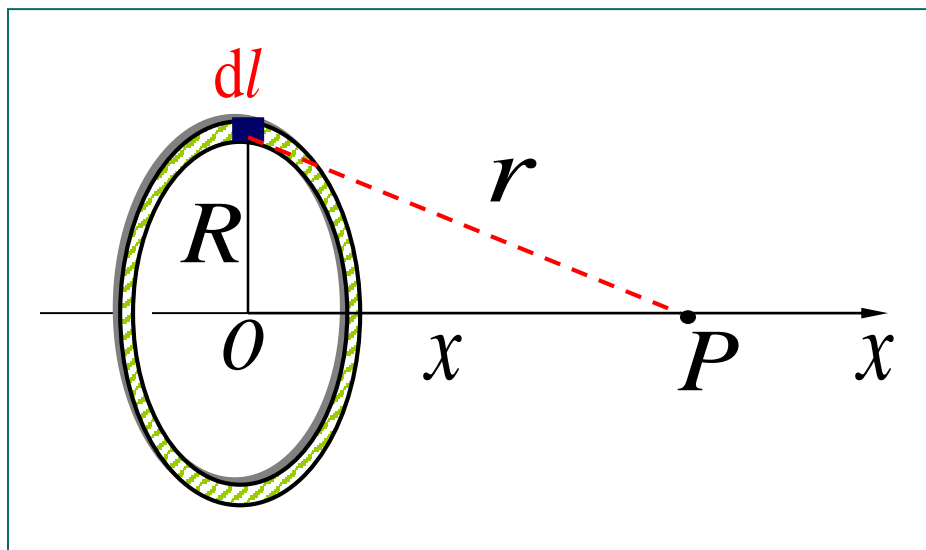
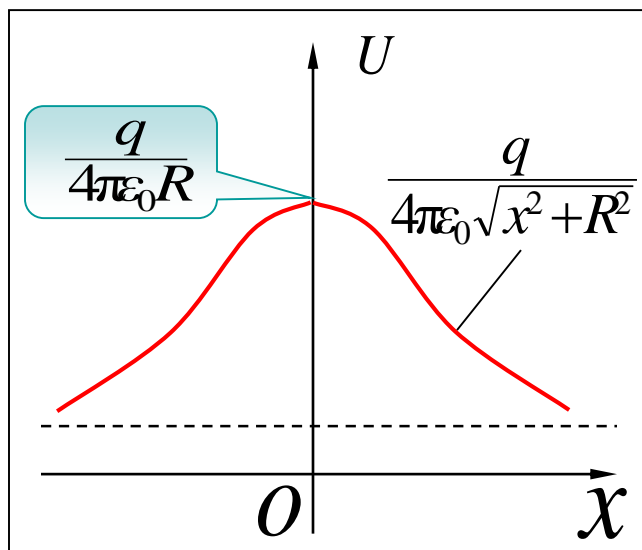
$$U_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$

$$x=0, U_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$E_0=0$

$$x \gg R, U_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x}$$

电荷集中在环心的电势



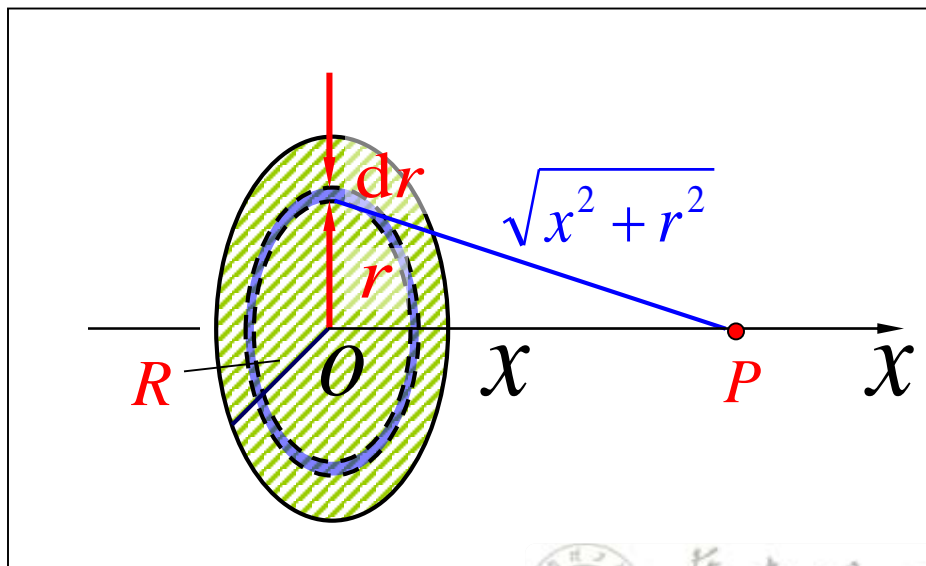
例2

求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。

解: $dU = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2+r^2}}$

$$dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$$

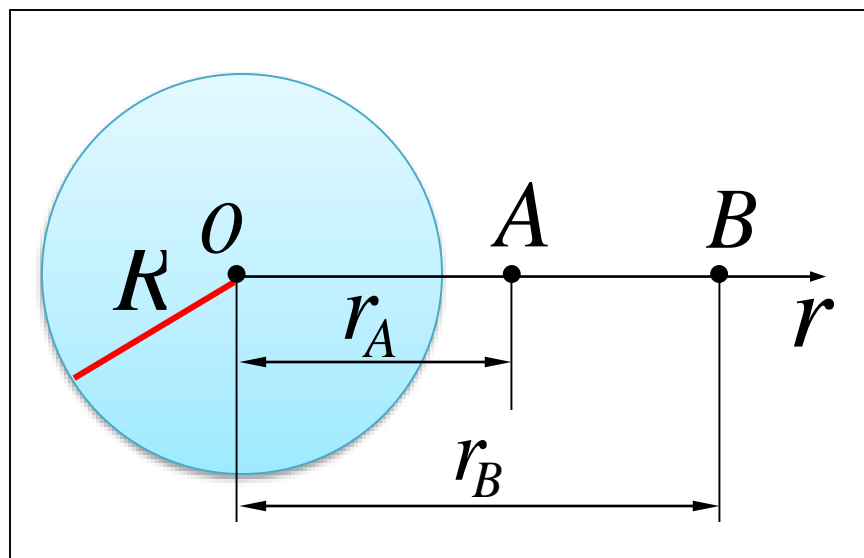
$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{\sigma 2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{x^2+r^2}}$$
$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{x^2+R^2} - x)$$



例3

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。

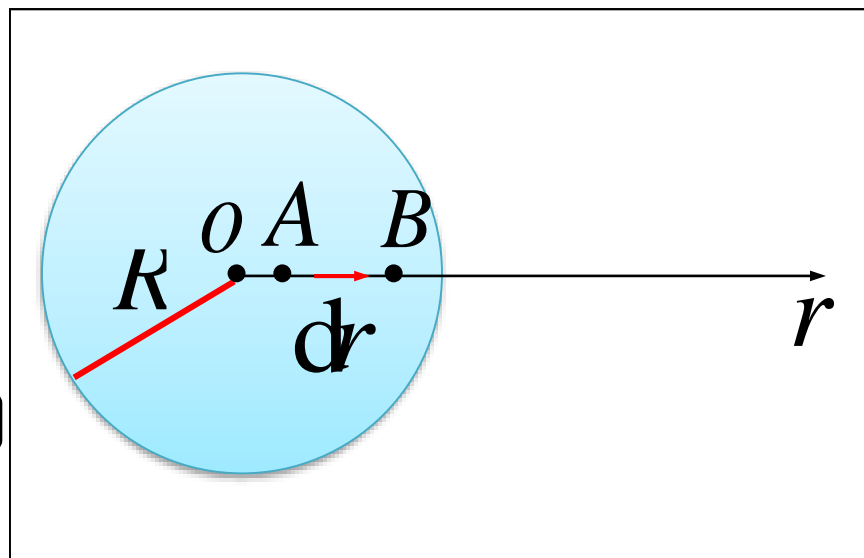


解: $E = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} & r > R \end{cases}$

(1) $r > R$ $U_A - U_B = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} E \cdot dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2}$
 $= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right)$

(2) $r < R$

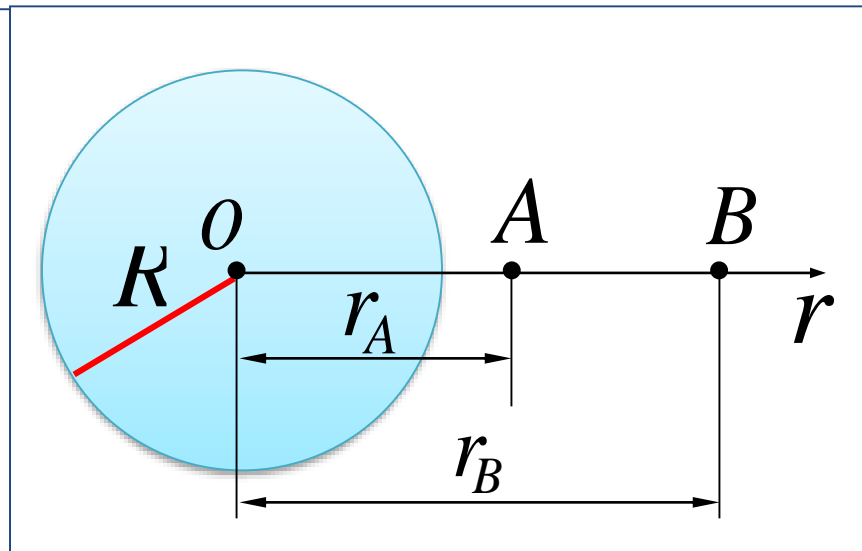
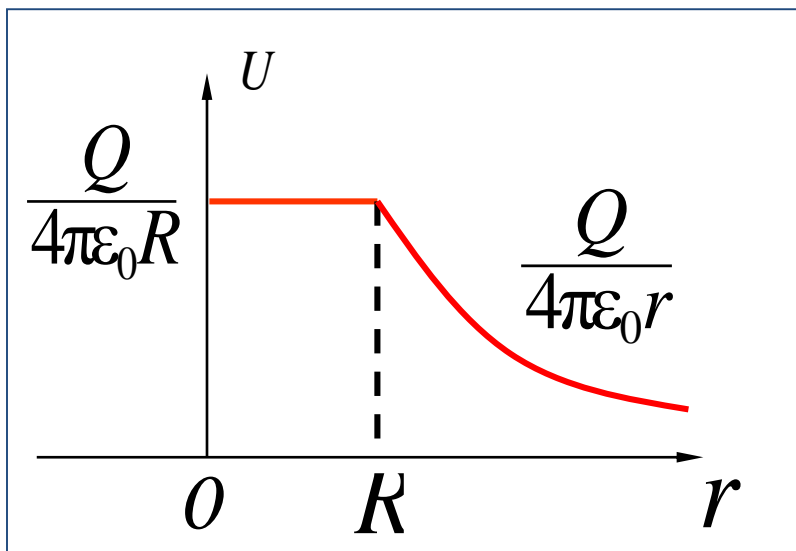
$U_A - U_B = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} E \cdot dr = 0$



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

$$U_A - U_B = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right) \quad U(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

(4) $r < R$ $U(r) = \int_r^R E \cdot dr + \int_R^\infty E \cdot dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$



例4

计算电量为 Q 的带电球面球心的电势(叠加法)。

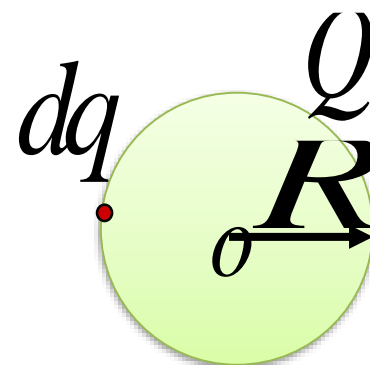
解：在球面上任取一电荷元 dq

则电荷元在球心的电势为

$$dU = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

球面上电荷在球心的总电势

$$U = \int_{(Q)} dU = \int_{(Q)} \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$



思考：若球面有缺口，电势是多少？

