§ 5.2

静电场 电场强度

5.2.1 电场 电场强度

一、电场

电荷会在其周围激发电场,该电场对处在其中的任何电荷都有作用力.

电荷 🕽 电场 🕽 电荷

电场是物质存在的一种形态,也具有能量、动量、速度

静止电荷激发的电场 静电场 稳定分布 与其它电荷存在无关

二、电场强度的定义

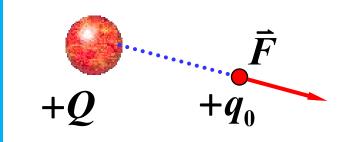
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$$

电场中某点处的电场强度 Ē 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·C⁻¹ V·m⁻¹

◆ 电荷q 在电场中受力

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$



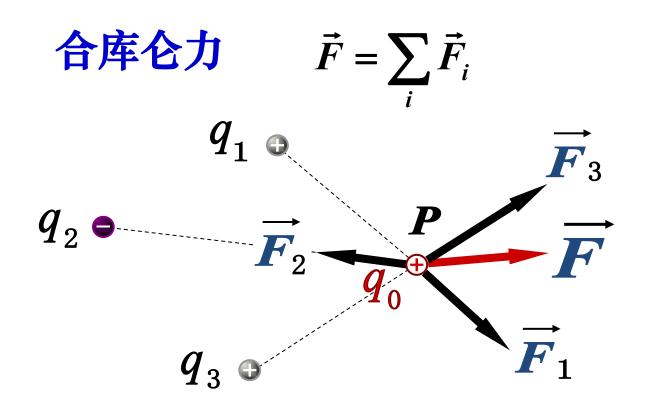
 $\Gamma + Q$: 场源电荷

 $1+q_0$: 试验电荷

试验电荷:电荷量足够小,线度足够小。 故对原电场几乎无影 的情况。



5.2.2 电场强度的叠加原理



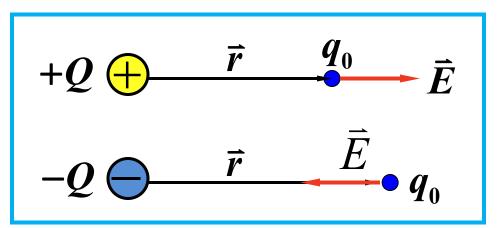
$$ec{E}_1 = rac{ec{F}_1}{q_0}, \ ec{E}_2 = rac{ec{F}_2}{q_0}, \ dots \ ec{E}_n = rac{ec{F}_n}{q_0}$$

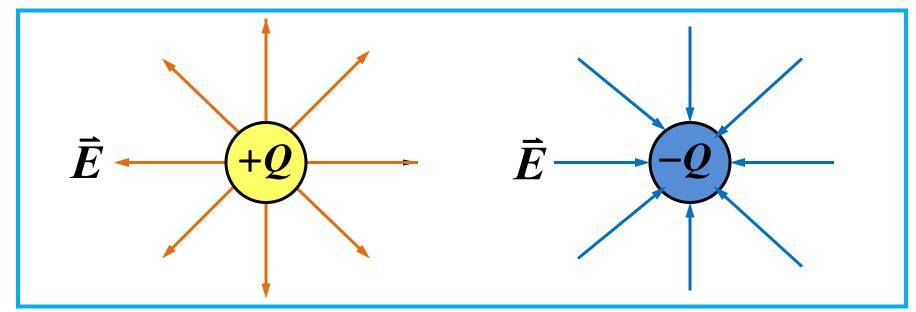
$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i}$$

5.2.3 电场强度的计算

一、点电荷的电场

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} = \frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$





$$r \to 0 \quad E \to \infty$$
?

二、点电荷系的电场

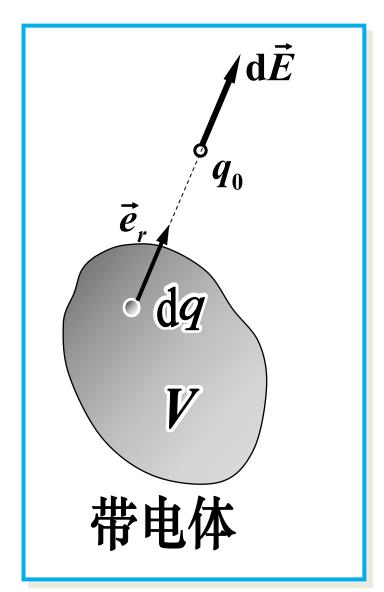
$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q_{i}}{r_{i}^{2}} \vec{e}_{ri}$$

三、连续带电体的电场

$$\vec{E} = \int dE = \int_{q} \frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}} \frac{dq}{r^{2}} \vec{e}_{r}$$

体电荷密度: $\rho = \frac{q}{V}$

$$dq = \rho dV$$



• 电荷密度

体电荷密度:

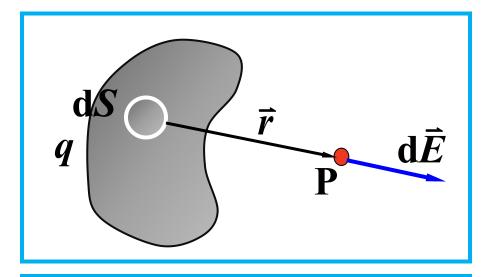
$$\rho = \frac{q}{V} \qquad \mathrm{d}q = \rho \mathrm{d}V$$

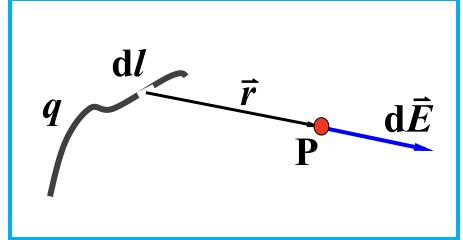
面电荷密度:

$$\sigma = \frac{q}{S} \qquad dq = \sigma dS$$

线电荷密度:

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{L} \qquad dq = \lambda dl$$

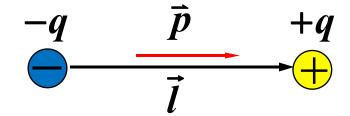




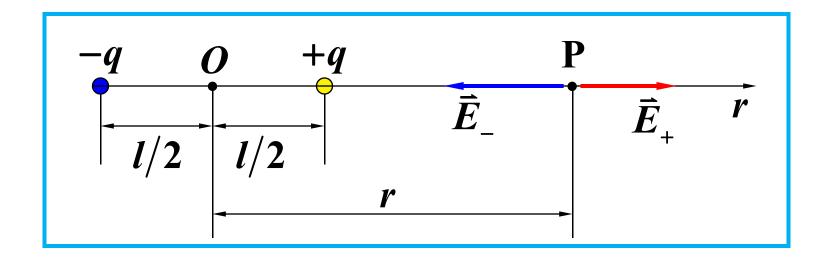
四、几种典型带电系统的电场

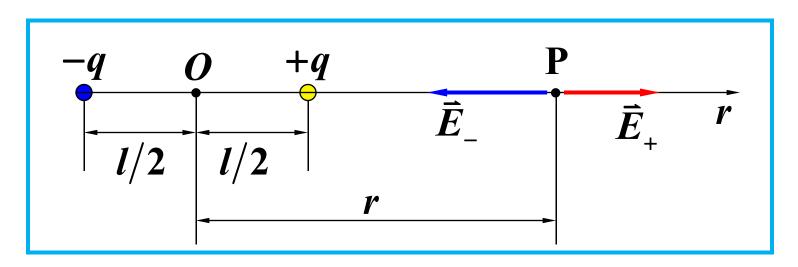
1. 电偶极子的电场强度

电偶极矩(电矩) $\vec{p} = q\vec{l}$



(1) 电偶极子轴线延长线上一点的电场强度





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

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{+} + \vec{E}_{-} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{2rl}{(r^{2} - l^{2}/4)^{2}} \right]$$

(2) 电偶极子轴线的中垂线上一点的电场强度

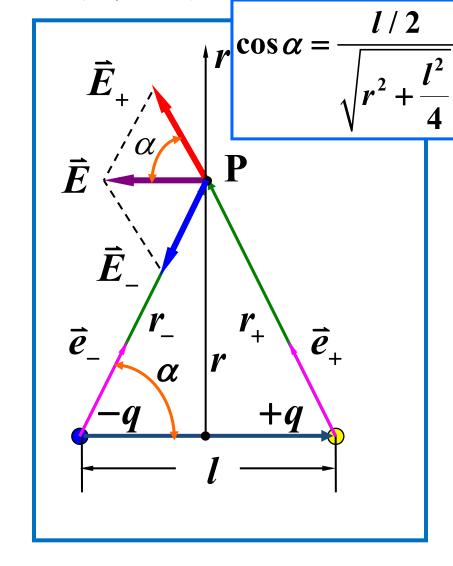
$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_{+} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{r_{+}^{2}} \vec{e}_{+} \\ \vec{E}_{-} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{r_{-}^{2}} \vec{e}_{-} \end{cases}$$

$$r_{+} = r_{-} = \sqrt{r^{2} + (\frac{l}{2})^{2}}$$

$$E_{+} = E_{-} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4}}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{+x} + \vec{E}_{-x}$$

$$E = 2E_{+} \cos \alpha$$



$$E_{+} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{\left(r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4}\right)}$$

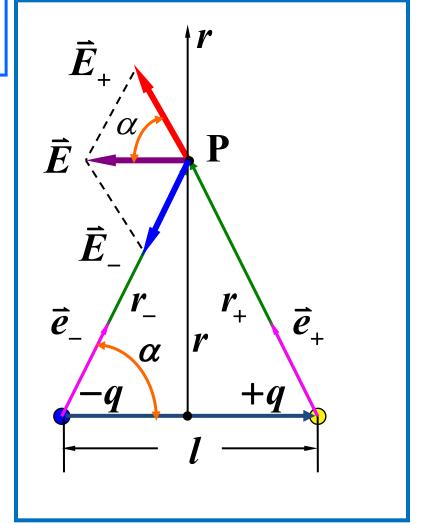
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{r^2 + \frac{l^2}{4}}}$$

$$E=2E_{+}\cos\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{ql}{(r^2 + \frac{l^2}{4})^{3/2}}$$

$$r >> l$$
 \Longrightarrow $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{ql}{r^3}$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p}}{r^3}$$



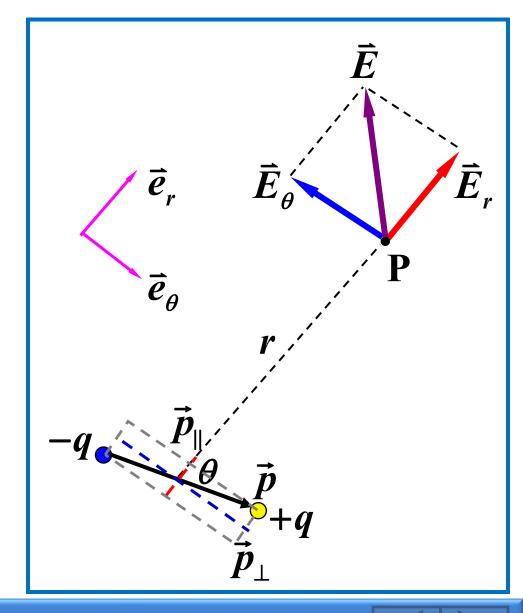
(3) 空间任意一点的电场强度

$$p_{\parallel} = p\cos\theta$$

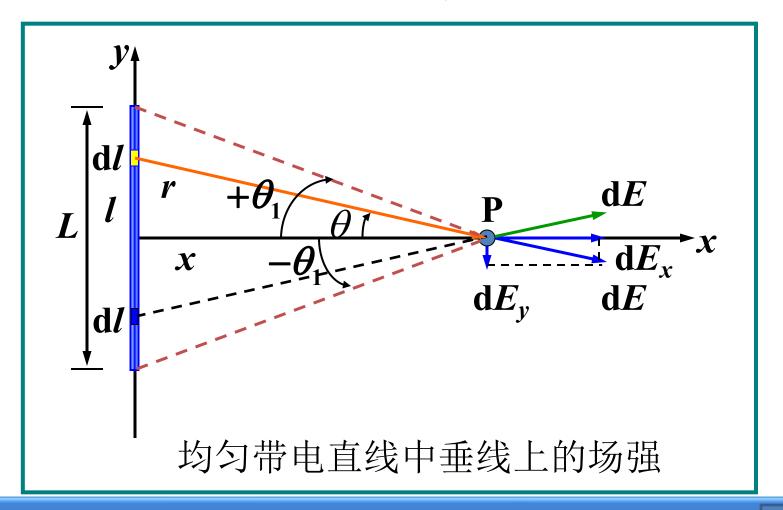
$$p_{\perp} = p\sin\theta$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_r + \vec{E}_{\theta}$$
其中:
$$\vec{E}_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{2p\cos\theta}{r^3} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{E}_{\theta} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{p\sin\theta}{r^3} \vec{e}_{\theta}$$



例1-4-1 求一均匀带电直线中垂线上的场强。今设一均匀带电直线,长为L,线电荷密度为 λ ($\lambda > 0$),求直线中垂线上一点的场强。



解: 在棒上任取长度 的线元 dl, 其电量为

$$dq = \lambda dl$$

由对称性分析可知,P点的总场强E方向应沿x轴方向,即

$$E = \int \mathrm{d}E_x$$

$$\overrightarrow{l} dE_x = dE \cos \theta = \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = \frac{\lambda x dl}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3}$$

$$dE_x = \frac{\lambda dlx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} = \frac{\lambda \cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} d\theta$$

$$E = \int dE_x = \int_{-\theta_1}^{+\theta_1} \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 x} d\theta = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta_1}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 x}$$

将
$$\sin \theta_1 = \frac{L/2}{\sqrt{(L/2)^2 + x^2}}$$
 代入,得:

$$E = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta_1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x} = \frac{\lambda L}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x (x^2 + L^2 / 4)^{1/2}}$$

方向垂直于带电直线而指向远离直线的一方

$$E = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta_1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x} = \frac{\lambda L}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x (x^2 + L^2/4)^{1/2}}$$

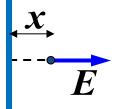
讨论:

(1) 当
$$x \ll L$$
 时, $(x^2 + L^2 / 4)^{1/2} \approx L / 2$

$$E \approx \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x}$$

此时相对于x,可将该带电直线看作"无限长"。

说明:在一无限长带电直线周围任意点的场强与该点到带电直线的距离成反比。



$$E = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta_1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x} = \frac{\lambda L}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x (x^2 + L^2/4)^{1/2}}$$

(2) 当
$$x >> L$$
 时, $(x^2 + L^2 / 4)^{1/2} \approx x$

$$E \approx \frac{\lambda L}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2}$$

说明: 离带电直线很远处该带电直线的电场相当于一个点电荷 q 的电场。

例2 在垂直于均匀带电圆环的轴上的场强。一均匀带电细圆环,半径为R,总电量为q,求圆环轴线上任一点的场强。

解:
$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E}$$
 由对称性有 $\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i}$

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

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

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

$$Q \quad P \quad D \quad X$$

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$E = \int_{l} dE_{x} = \int_{l} dE \cos \theta = \int \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi R} \frac{x \lambda dl}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{3}} = \frac{qx}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} (x^{2} + R^{2})^{3/2}}$$

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

讨论:

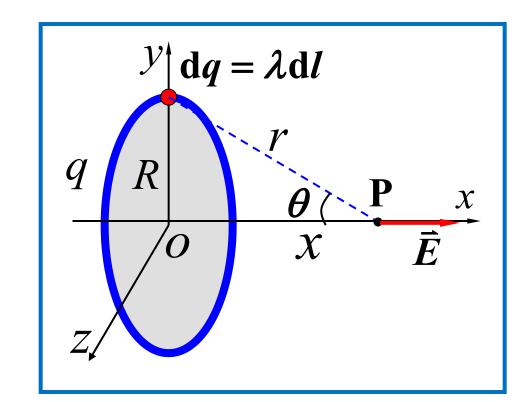
$$(1) \quad x >> R$$

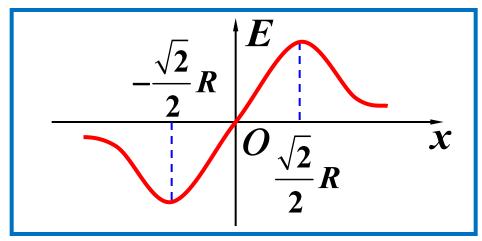
$$E \approx \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2}$$

(点电荷电场强度)

(2)
$$x = 0$$
, $E_0 = 0$

(3)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0, \quad x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R$$





例3 在垂直于均匀带电圆盘的轴上的场强。

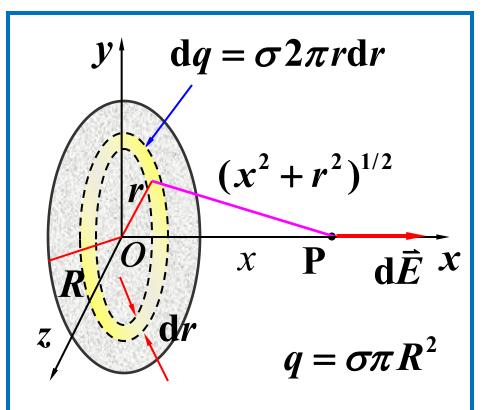
有一半径为R,电荷均匀分布的薄圆盘,其电荷面密度为 σ 。求通过盘心且垂直盘面的轴线上任意一点处的电场强度。

解: 由上例

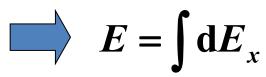
$$E = \frac{q^{2}x}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(x^{2} + R^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$dE_{x} = \frac{dq \cdot x}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(x^{2} + r^{2})^{3/2}}$$

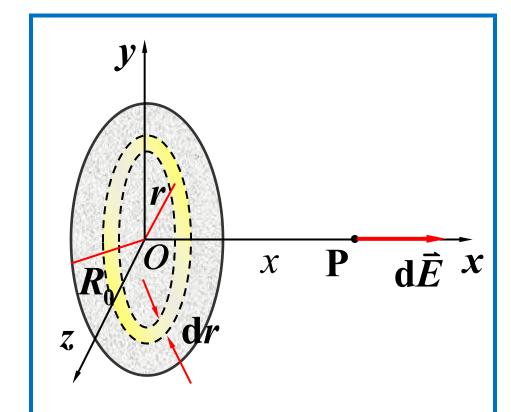
$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{xrdr}{(x^{2} + r^{2})^{3/2}}$$



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



$$=\frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0}\int_0^R\frac{r\mathrm{d}r}{(x^2+r^2)^{3/2}}$$





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

$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} [1 - \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}]$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} [1 - \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}]$$

讨论:

$$x \gg R$$

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

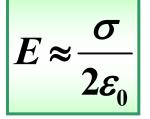
$$x \ll R$$

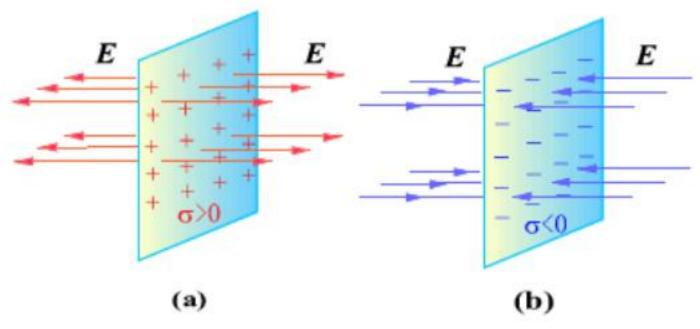
$$E \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

 $E \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \end{array}\right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \end{array}\right]$

$$(x^{2} + R^{2})^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R^{2}}{x^{2}} + \dots \right) \approx \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R^{2}}{x^{2}} \right)$$







"无限大"均匀带电平面的电场

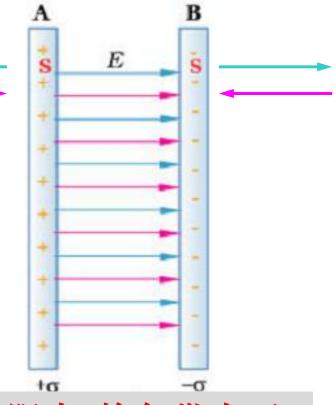
结论: 在一无限大均匀带电平面附近, 电场是一个均匀场, 各点场强的方向都垂直于平面而相互平行。

思考:已知两个均匀的、分别带上等量正、负电荷的平行平面(即面电荷密度大小相同),求这一带电系统的电场分布。

利用电场叠加原理

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

结论: 电场全部集中于两平面之间, 而且是均匀电场。

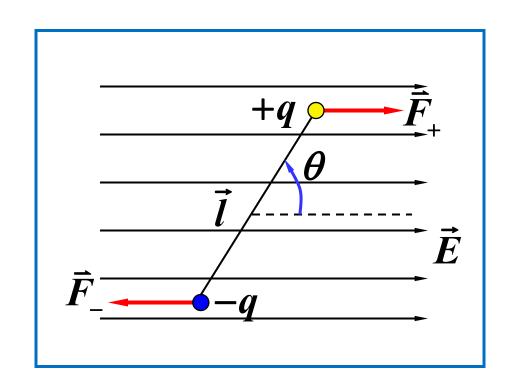


局限于上述区域内的电场,称为"无限大"均匀带电平行平面的电场。

5.2.4 匀强电场对电偶极子的作用

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{+} + \vec{F}_{-}$$
$$= q\vec{E} - q\vec{E} = 0$$

$$M = qlE \sin \theta$$
$$= pE \sin \theta$$



$$\vec{M} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$
 $\begin{cases} \theta = 0 \\ \theta = \pi \end{cases}$ $\vec{M} = 0$ 稳定平衡 非稳定平衡

稳定平衡

若在非匀强电场中 $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{\perp} + \vec{F}_{\perp} = q\vec{E}_{\perp} - q\vec{E}_{\perp} \neq 0$

