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59

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关于静电平衡导体表面电荷分布规律的研究

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摘 要:采用椭球坐标系,选典型二次曲面——单叶双曲面作为导体表面,定量分析出在静电平衡条件下,导体表面上面电荷密度的分布规律,进而说明:一般条件下,导体表面的电荷密度与其曲率并不成正比.

关键词: 椭球坐标; 电势; 面电荷密度; 曲率中图分类号: ○441.1 文献标识码: A

由于要用到比较复杂的数学运算,因而,在一般物理书中,关于达到静电平衡后,导体表面电荷分布的规律都未做定量分析,只是定性指出:静电平衡导体表面的电荷密度与其曲率有关,曲率越大,面电荷密度越大.并常以两个相距很远的导体球用导线相连为例,说明静电平衡后,球面上的电荷密度与球面的半径成反比. 此结果难以理解,甚至导致误解:静电平衡导体上的面电荷密度与其曲率成正比. 为了深入、确切地理解静电平衡导体表面上的电荷分布规律,作者定量研究了静电平衡导体表面——单叶双曲面上的电荷分布与其曲率的关系.

采用椭球坐标系,取 $-b^2 \le \eta \le -c^2$,因为 $c^2 + \eta \le 0$,所以,二次曲面[1]

$$\frac{x^2}{\eta + a^2} + \frac{y^2}{\eta + b^2} + \frac{z^2}{\eta + c^2} = 1 \tag{1}$$

是以z轴为对称轴的单叶双曲面. 如果电势U= $U(\eta)$,那么,任一张单叶双曲面(η =常数)均为等势面,并且 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} = 0$. 利用在椭球坐标系下电势的拉普拉斯方程[z],得到单叶双曲面的电势满足

$$\left(\frac{1}{\eta+a^2} + \frac{1}{\eta+b^2} + \frac{1}{\eta+c^2}\right) \frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}\eta} + 2 \frac{d^2U}{\mathrm{d}\eta^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = \frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}\eta}, \text{ } \frac{1}{\eta+a^2} + \frac{1}{\eta+b^2} + \frac{1}{\eta+c^2}\right) p + 2 \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\eta} = 0$$

即
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\eta + a^2} + \frac{1}{\eta + b^2} + \frac{1}{\eta + c^2} \right) \mathrm{d}\eta$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{-A}{\sqrt{(\eta + a^2)(\eta + b^2)(\eta + c^2)}}$$
其中 A 为常数. $\Leftrightarrow R_{\eta} = (\eta + a^2)(\eta + b^2)(\eta + c^2)$,则
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}\eta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|R_{\eta}|}}$$

由于在静电平衡条件下,导体表面外附近的电场强度 E 与该处导体表面上的面电荷密度 σ 满足

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

而电场强度可由电势的法向导数得到,所以,单 叶双曲面上的电荷密度为

$$\sigma = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = -\epsilon_0 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right)$$
(2)

$$\frac{2x}{\eta+a^2} - \frac{x^2}{(\eta+a^2)^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} - \frac{y^2}{(\eta+b^2)^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} - \frac{z^2}{(\eta+c^2)^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{(\eta+a^2)\Delta}$$
同理

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{(\eta + b^2)\Delta}$$

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$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{(\eta + c^2)\Delta}$$

其中

$$\Delta = \frac{x^2}{(\eta + a^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\eta + b^2)^2} + \frac{z^2}{(\eta + c^2)^2}$$

又当 η=常数时,由(1)式知曲面外法线的方向 余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{(\eta + a^2)\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{y}{(\eta + b^2)\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{-z}{(\eta + c^2)\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

代入(2),得

$$\sigma = \frac{2\epsilon_0 A}{\sqrt{|R_{\eta}| \Delta^{3/2}}} \left(\frac{x^2}{(\eta + a^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\eta + b^2)^2} - \frac{z^2}{(\eta + c^2)^2} \right)$$

为了找出导体表面电荷密度 σ 与其曲率 k 的关系,不妨设 x=0,则有

$$\frac{y^2}{\eta+b^2}+\frac{z^2}{\eta+c^2}=1$$

所以,对某个单叶双曲面(η =常数),

$$z' = -\frac{\eta + c^{2}}{\eta + b^{2}} \cdot \frac{y}{z}$$

$$z'' = -\frac{(\eta + c^{2})^{2}}{\eta + b^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{3}}$$

$$\therefore \quad k = \frac{|z''|}{(1 + z'^{2})^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{(\eta + b^{2})(\eta + c^{2})} \left(\frac{y^{2}}{(\eta + b^{2})^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{(\eta + c^{2})^{2}}\right)^{-3/2}$$
代入(3)式,得

$$\sigma = 2\epsilon_0 A \sqrt{\frac{(\eta + b^2)(\eta + c^2)}{\eta + a^2}} \cdot k \cdot \left(\frac{y^2}{(\eta + b^2)^2} - \frac{z^2}{(\eta + c^2)^2}\right)$$

由上式看出,一般情况下,静电平衡导体表面的 电荷密度 σ 与其曲率 k 的关系是相当复杂的,并不 成简单的正比关系.

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ON THE STUDY OF DISTRIBUTION RULE OF ELECTRIC CHARGES ON A SURFACE OF AN ELECTROSTATIC EQUILIBRIUM CONDUCTOR

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Abstract: In this paper, with the aid of ellipsoidal coordinate system, choose one of the typical quadratic surfaces—hyperboloid of single sheet as a conductor surface. We obtained the distribution rule of the surface density of electric charges on a conductor surface under the condition of electrostatic equilibrium quantitatively. With the result obtained in this paper, we got a conclusion: the density of electric charges on the conductor surface is generally not directly proportional to the curvature of the conductor surface.

Key words: ellipsoidal coordinate; electric potential; charge density; curvature

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