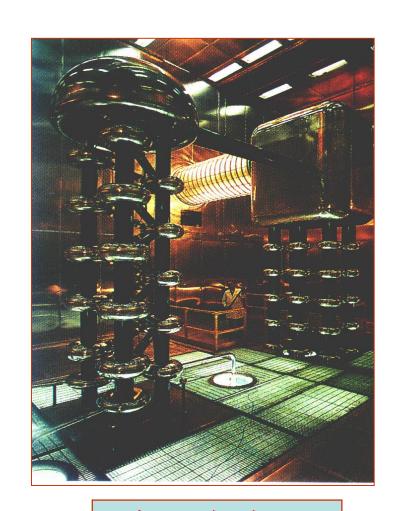


静电场的环路定理 电势

静电场对移动带 电体要做功,说明 静电场具有能量。

一、静电场力所做的功



高压发生器

一、静电场力所做的功

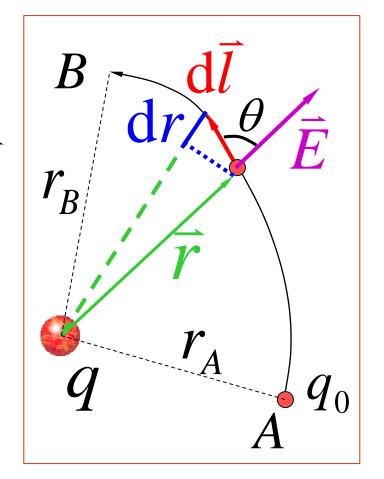
• 点电荷的电场

$$dA = q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{l} = rdl\cos\theta = rdr$$

$$dA = \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$A = \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$
$$= \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B}\right)$$



结果: A 仅与 q_0 的始末位置有关,与路径无关。

一、静电场力所做的功

● 任意电荷的电场(视为点电荷的组合)

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

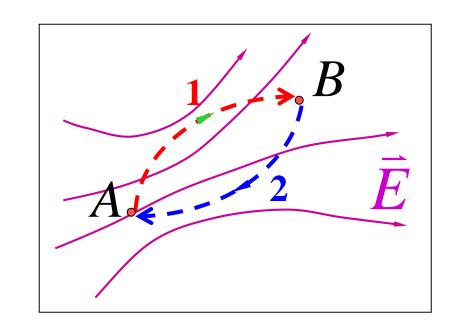
$$A = q_0 \int_l \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_i q_0 \int_l \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l}$$

结论: 静电场力做功仅与试验电荷的电量 及路径的起点和终点位置有关,而与路径无关。 静电场力是保守力,静电场是保守场。

二、静电场的环路定理

$$q_0 \int_{A1B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q_0 \int_{A2B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$q_0(\int_{A1B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{B2A} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}) = 0$$



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

静电场的环路定理

在静电场中,场强沿任意闭合路径的线积分(称为场强的环流)恒为零。

三、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.

$$A_{A o B} = \int_{A}^{B} q_{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -(W_{B} - W_{A})$$
 $A_{AB} \begin{cases} > 0, & W_{B} < W_{A} \\ < 0, & W_{B} > W_{A} \end{cases}$
 $W_{B} = 0$
 $W_{A} = \int_{A}^{B} q_{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

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

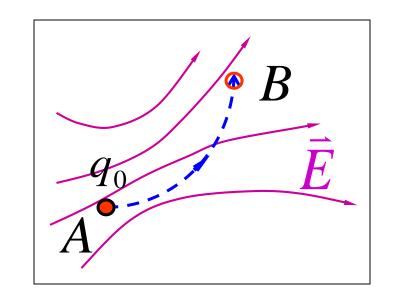
电势能的大小是相对的, 电势能的差是绝对的.

四、电势

$$\int_{A}^{B} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -(W_B - W_A)$$

$$W_A = \int_A^B q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \qquad (W_B = 0)$$

$$\int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\left(\frac{W_B}{q_0} - \frac{W_A}{q_0}\right) \qquad (积分大小与 q_0 无关)$$



$$B$$
点电势 $V_B = \frac{W_B}{q_0}$

$$V_{_A}=rac{W_{_A}}{q_{_0}}$$

$$V_A = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B (V_B$$
为参考电势,值任选)

$$V_A = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B$$

$$V_A = \int\limits_A^{V=0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

电势零点选择方法: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*移到无穷远时,静电场力所作的功.
- 电势差

$$U_{AB} = V_A - V_B = V_A = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

• 电势差

$$U_{AB} = V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(将单位正电荷从A移到B电场力作的功.)

注意 电势差是绝对的,与电势零点的选择无关; 电势大小是相对的,与电势零点的选择有关.

- 静电场力的功 $A_{AB} = q_0 V_A q_0 V_B = -q_0 U_{BA}$
- 单位: 伏特 (V)

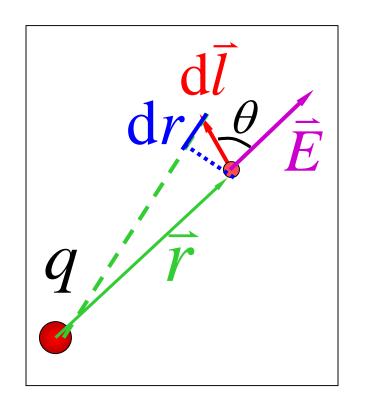
注: 原子物理中能量单位 $1eV = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} J$

● 点电荷的电势

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} \qquad \Leftrightarrow V_{\infty} = 0$$

$$V = \int_r^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_r^{\infty} \frac{qrdr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}$$



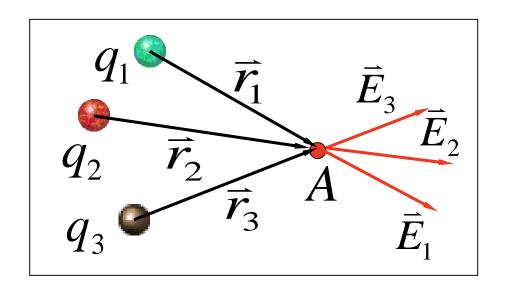
$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$\begin{cases} q > 0, & V > 0 \\ q < 0, & V < 0 \end{cases}$$

● 电势的叠加原理

• 点电荷系

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

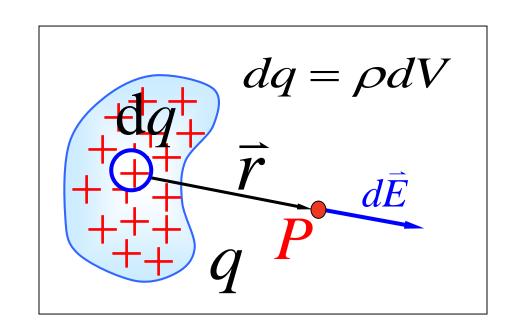


$$V_A = \int_A^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_i \int_A^\infty \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$V_A = \sum_i V_{Ai} = \sum_i \frac{q_i}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_i}$$

• 电荷连续分布

$$V_P = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$



对于线电荷分布:

$$V_{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{L} \frac{\lambda al}{r}$$

对于面电荷分布:

$$V_{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \iint_{S} \frac{\sigma dS}{r}$$

对于体电荷分布:

$$V_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \iiint_V \frac{\rho dV}{r}$$

。小结

求电势的方法

(1) 电势叠加法

利用
$$V_P = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

(利用了点电荷电势 $V = q/4\pi\varepsilon_0 r$,这一结果已选无限远处为电势零点,即使用此公式的前提条件为有限大带电体且选无限远处为电势零点.)

(2) 场强积分法

若已知在积分路径上 Ē 的函数表达式,

则
$$V_A = \int\limits_A^{V=0} \bar{E} \cdot dar{l}$$

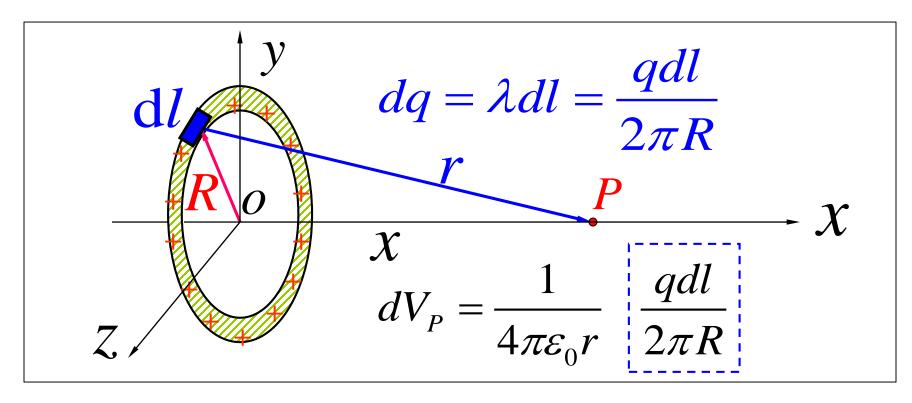
电势计算例题

● 均匀带电圆环、薄圆盘轴线上的电势分布

● 均匀带电球面内外空间的电势分布

• 均匀带电直线的电势分布

例: 正电荷 q 均匀分布在半径为 R 的细圆环上. 求圆环轴线上距环心为 X 处点 P 的电势.

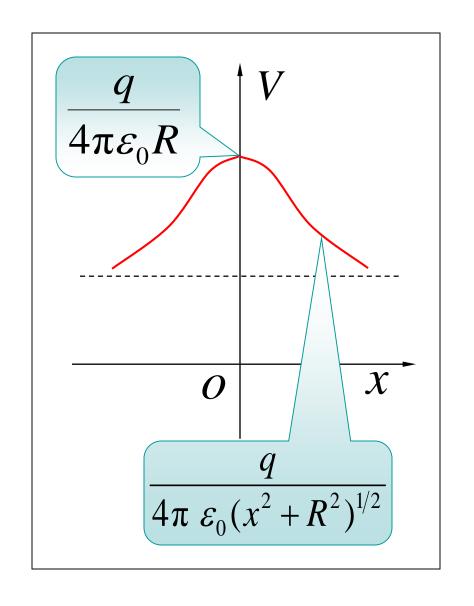


$$V_{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \int \frac{qdl}{2\pi R} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\sqrt{x^{2} + R^{2}}}$$

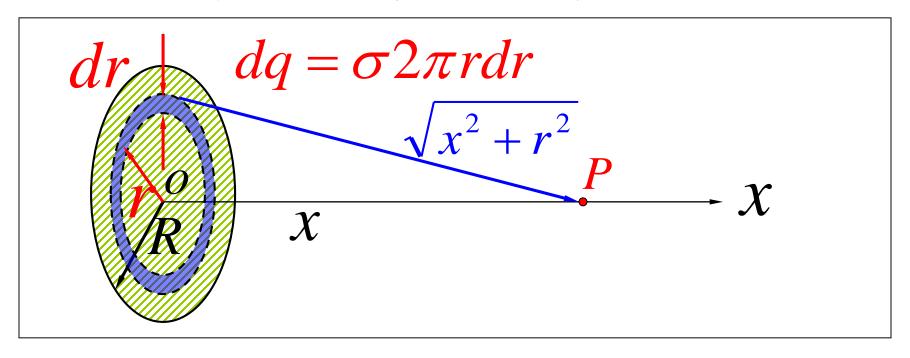
$$V_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$



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



● 均匀带电薄圆盘轴线上的电势



$$V_{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\sigma 2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{x^{2} + r^{2}}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \quad (\sqrt{x^{2} + R^{2}} - x)$$

$$x >> R \quad \sqrt{x^{2} + R^{2}} \approx x + \frac{R^{2}}{2x} \quad V \approx Q/4\pi\varepsilon_{0}x$$
(点电荷电势)

例:均匀带电球壳的电势.

真空中,有一带电为Q,半径为R的带电球壳.

试求(1)球壳外两点间的电势差;(2)球壳内两点 间的电势差: (3) 球壳外任意点的电势: (4) 球壳

内任意点的电势.

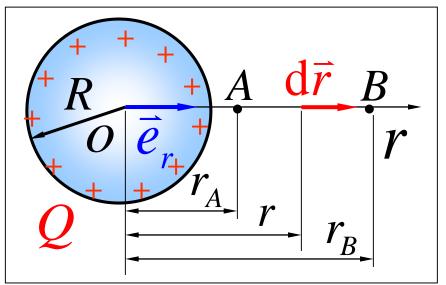
內任意点的电势。
$$\mathbf{F}_1 = 0$$

$$r > R, \quad \vec{E}_1 = 0$$

$$r > R, \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

(1)
$$V_A - V_B = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r}$$

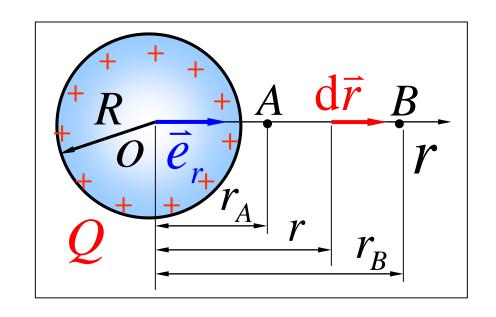
$$= \frac{Q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2} \vec{e}_r \cdot \vec{e}_r = \frac{Q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right)$$



$$(2)$$
 $r < R$

$$V_A - V_B = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_B \to \infty, \quad V_\infty = 0$$



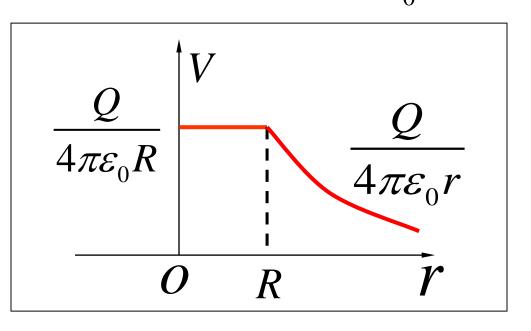
• 由
$$V_A - V_B = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right)$$
 可得 $V_{\%}(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

(4) r < R

• 由
$$V_{\text{h}}(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$
 可得 $V(R) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} = V_{\text{h}}$

• 或
$$V_{\text{内}}(r) = \int_{r}^{R} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

$$\left\{egin{aligned} V_{\mbox{\tiny β}}(r) = rac{Q}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ V_{\mbox{\tiny β}}(r) = rac{Q}{4\piarepsilon_0 R} \end{aligned}
ight.$$



例: "无限长"带电直导线的电势

解
$$V_A = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B$$
令 $V_B = 0$

$$V_P = \int_r^{r_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^{r_B} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_B}{r}$$
能否选 $V_\infty = 0$?

