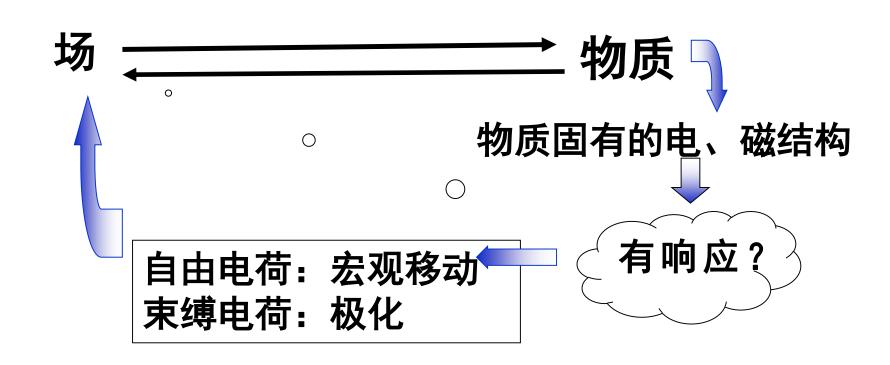
§ 2.3-2.4

- 一、静电场中的电介质
 - 1.极化的描绘
 - 2.有介质存在时的Gauss定理
 - 3.有介质存在时的环路定理

二、电场的能量和能量密度

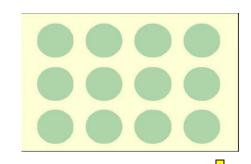
一、静电场中的电介质



电场对无极分子、有极分子的影响

无极分子

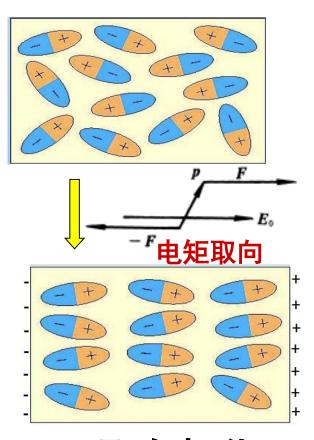
 $\boldsymbol{E}_0 = 0$



电子位移

 $E_0 \neq 0$

有极分子



• 极化方式: 位移极化

取向极化

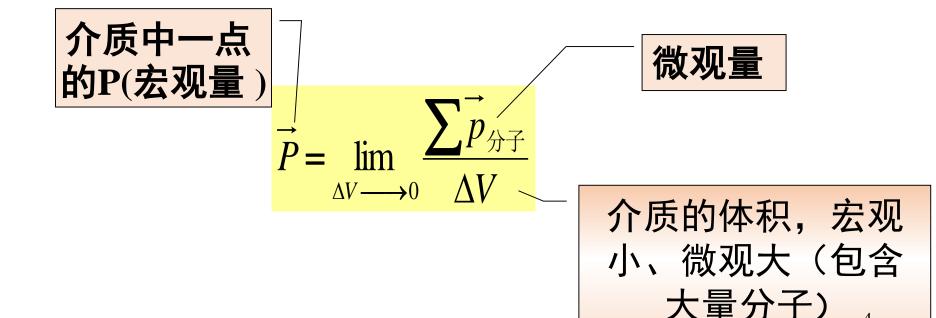
・后果:出现极化电荷(不能自由移动)→束缚电荷

1. 极化的描绘: $P \setminus \sigma_e' \setminus E'$

1.1 极化强度矢量P

描述介质在外电场作用下被极化的强弱程度的物理量

定义:单位体积内分子电偶极矩的矢量和



1.2 极化电荷 σ_{ρ}

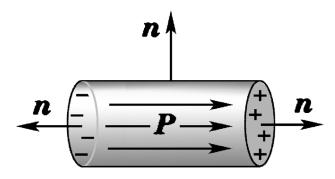
极化后果:从原来处处电中性变成出现了宏观的极化电荷(分布在介质表面或介质不均匀处)

$$\sigma'_e = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n}$$

 \vec{n} :介质表面外法线方向

沿轴均匀极化电介质圆棒上极化电荷分布

P是常数



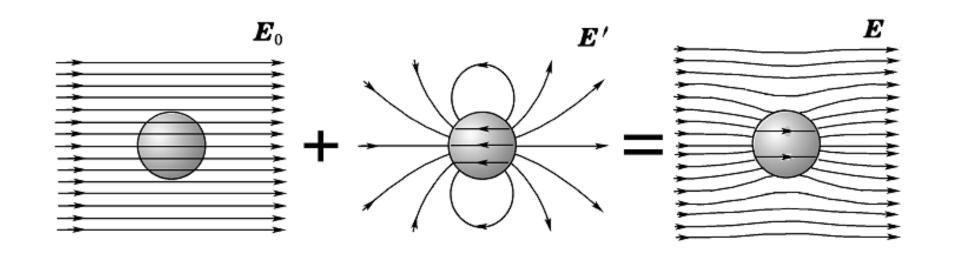
$$\sigma'_e = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n}$$

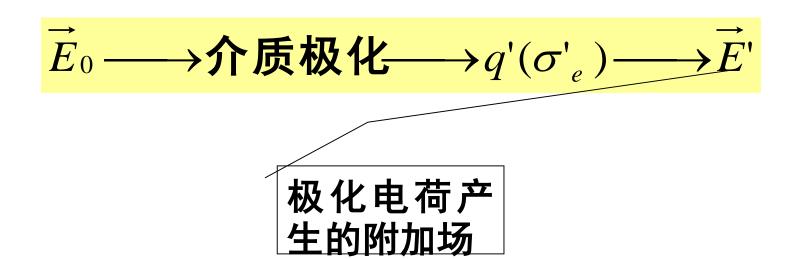
$$\theta = 0, \sigma_e' = P$$

$$\theta = 0, \sigma_e' = P$$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \sigma_e' = 0$

$$\theta = \pi, \sigma_e' = -P$$

1.3 极化电荷产生的电场E'





例1. 求一沿Z轴均匀极化的电介质球在球心处的退极化 场,已知极化强度为P

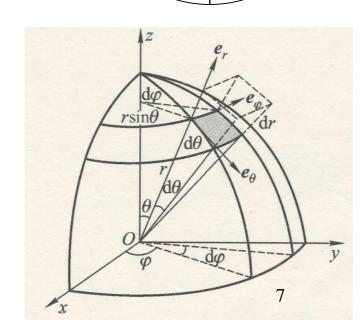
- · 电荷是面分布,
- 可以在球坐标系中取面元dS $dS = R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$

· dS上的极化电荷量为

$$dq' = \sigma' dS = P \cos\theta dS = PR^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta d\phi$$

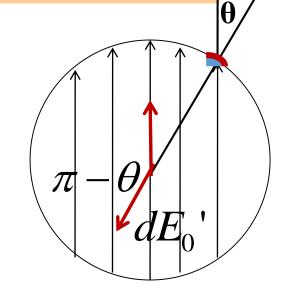
$$dE_o' = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq'}{R^2} = \frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

- ■对称性分析:
 - ■退极化场由面元指向O(如图)
 - ■只有沿z轴电场分量未被抵消, 且与P相反



$$dE'_{z} = dE'_{o}\cos(\pi - \theta) = -\frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}}\cos^{2}\theta\sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$dE_o' = \frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta d\phi$$



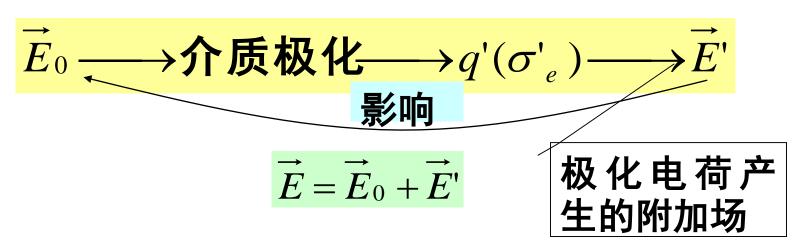
· 整个球面在球心O处产生的退极化场

$$E' = E'_z = \iint_S dE'_z$$

$$E' = E'_z = \iint_S dE'_z = -\frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$=-\frac{P}{3\varepsilon_0}$$

1.4 极化强度矢量P与总场强E的关系——极化规律

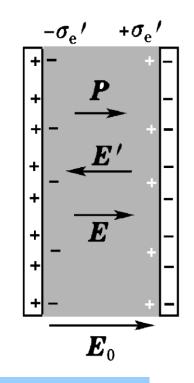


对于大多是常见的各向司性线性电介质, \mathbf{P} 与 ε_0 \mathbf{E} 方向相同,且数量上成简单的线性关系

$$\overrightarrow{P} = \chi_e \varepsilon_0 \overrightarrow{E}$$
 电极化率: 由物质的属性决定

例2. 平行板电容器,极板电荷密度为 σ_e 充有各向同性均匀介质,求充满极化率为 χ_e 介质后的E 和电容C

未充介质时
$$E_0 = \frac{\sigma_e}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 ———



充介质后,退极化场
$$E' = \frac{\sigma_e'}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 $= \chi_e \varepsilon_0 E$

总场强
$$E = E_0 - E' = E_0 - \chi_e E$$

$$E = E_0 - \chi_e E \Longrightarrow$$

$$E = \frac{E_0}{1 + \chi_e} = \frac{E_0}{\mathcal{E}_r} = \frac{\sigma_e}{\mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_r}$$

- 插入介质后电容器中的场被削弱了
- 求电容

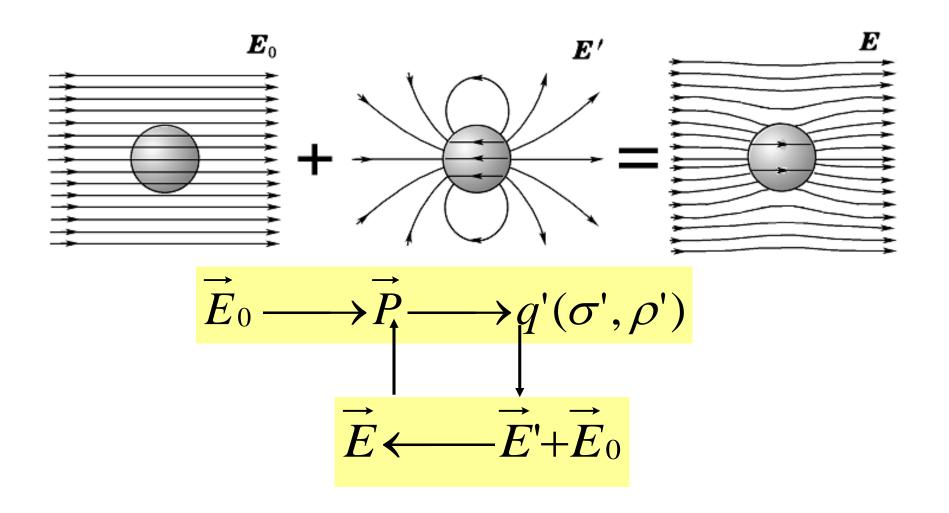
相对介电 常数ε,

$$U = Ed = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} d$$

电容器的电容 增大了ε₋倍

$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{q}{E_0 d} \varepsilon_r = \varepsilon_r C_0$$

2. 有介质存在时的Gauss定理



极化电荷遵循库仑定律 $\{ \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\sum q' \}$

$$\iint_{S} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\sum_{S \nmid j} q'$$

· 把静电场Gauss定理变换拓展

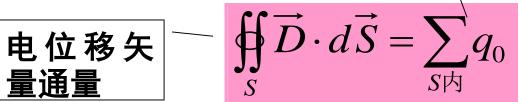
$$\iint\limits_{S} \overrightarrow{E} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{S \nmid h} q_{0} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{S \nmid h} \overrightarrow{q'} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} (\sum_{S \nmid h} q_{0} - \iint\limits_{S} \overrightarrow{P} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S})$$

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{S} \frac{\vec{P}}{\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{S \nmid 1} q_{0}$$

S面内包围 的自由电荷

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

 $\overrightarrow{D} = \varepsilon_0 \overrightarrow{E} + \overrightarrow{P} \qquad (\varepsilon_0 \overrightarrow{E} + \overrightarrow{P}) \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = \sum q_0$



介质存在时的Gauss定理:

$$\iint_{S} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = \sum_{S \nmid 1} q_{0}$$

· D的Gauss定理:有电介质存在时,通过电介质中任意闭合曲面的电位移通量,等于闭合曲面所包围的自由电荷的代数和,与极化电荷无关。

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \varepsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E}$$

•真空中
$$\varepsilon_r=1$$
, $\overrightarrow{D}=\varepsilon_0\overrightarrow{E}$

介质存在时的Gauss定理的微分形式:

利用数学上的高斯定理,有

$$\oiint_{S} \overrightarrow{D} \bullet d\overrightarrow{S} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \bullet \overrightarrow{D} dV = \sum_{S \not \vdash 1} q_{0} = \iiint_{V} \rho_{0} dV$$

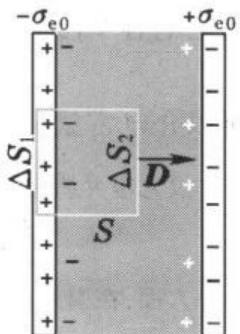
其中,V是任意闭合曲面S包围的空间体积, ρ_0 是自由电荷体密度。

对于任何空间体积上述积分都成立,有微分形式:

$$\nabla \bullet \overrightarrow{D} = \rho_0$$

例3.

■ 平行板电容器,面电荷密度为 $\pm \sigma_{e0}$,极板面积S,间距为d,充有各向同性均匀介质,求充满极化率为 χ_{e} 介质后的E



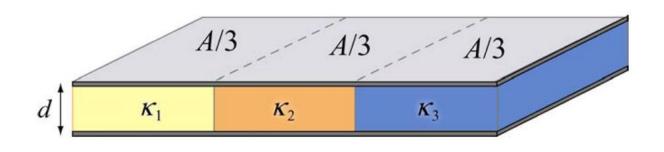
根据高斯定理 $\oint_{S_2} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D\Delta S_2 = \sigma_{e0} \Delta S_1$

$$D = \sigma_{e0}$$

$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma_{e0}}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma_{e0}}{(1 + \chi_e)\varepsilon_0} = \frac{E_0}{1 + \chi_e}$$

思考1:

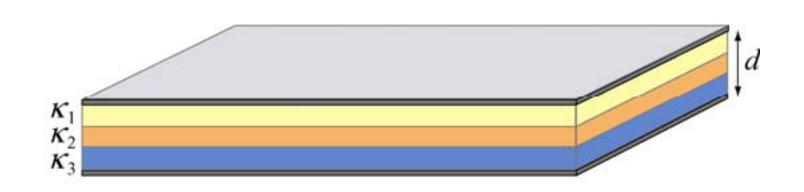
A parallel-plate capacitor of area A and spacing d is filled with three dielectrics as shown in the figure below. Each occupies 1/3 of the volume. What is the capacitance of this system?



$$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$
 $C_i = \frac{\kappa_i \varepsilon_0 (A/3)}{d}, i = 1,2,3$

思考2:

Suppose the capacitor is filled as shown in the figure below. What is its capacitance?



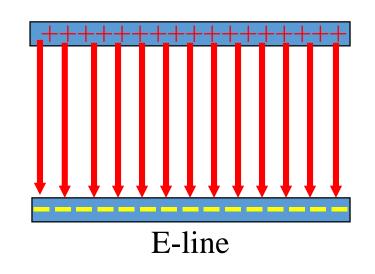
$$\Delta V = E_1 \left(\frac{d}{3}\right) + E_2 \left(\frac{d}{3}\right) + E_3 \left(\frac{d}{3}\right) = \frac{Qd}{3\varepsilon_0 A} \left(\frac{1}{\kappa_1} + \frac{1}{\kappa_2} + \frac{1}{\kappa_3}\right)$$

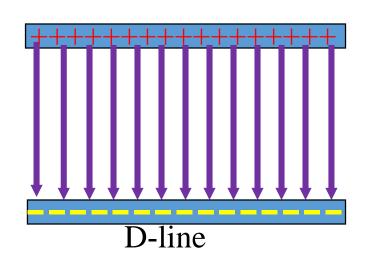
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{3\varepsilon_0 A}{d} \left(\frac{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 + \kappa_2 \kappa_3 + \kappa_3 \kappa_1} \right)$$

与电场线的概念一样,引入电位移线来描述矢量场D,同时计算通过任意曲面的电位移通量。注意,D线与 E 线是不同的。

无介质

$$D=\varepsilon_0E_0$$

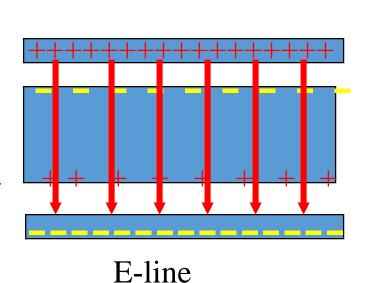


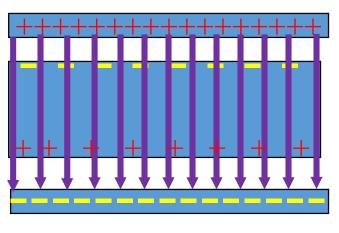


有介质

$$E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_{\rm r}} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{\rm r}}$$

$$D = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r E = \sigma_0$$





D-line

例4. 一金属球体,半径为R,带有电荷 q_0 ,埋在均匀"无限大"的电介质中(相对介电常数为 ε_r),求: (1)球外任意一点P的场强;(2)与金属球接触处的电介质表面上的极化电荷。

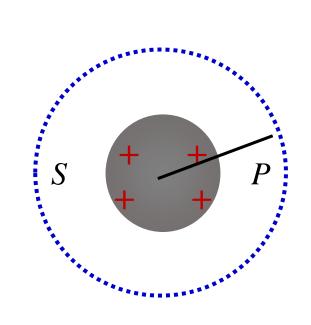
解:(1) 根据对称性分析可知D场具有球对称性。如图 所示,过P点作与金属球同心,半径为*r*的球面S,由

高斯定理知:
$$I. r < R$$

$$D = 0, \quad E = 0$$

$$II. \quad r > R$$

$$\iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_0 \longrightarrow D = \frac{q_0}{4\pi r^2}$$
即 $E = \frac{q_0}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2}$



(2) 设与金属球接触的电介质表面的极化电荷为q'

电介质的极化强度P 只存在于极化了的电介质中,并且P 的方向与E 相同。P 的大小为

$$P = \varepsilon_0(\varepsilon_r - 1)E = \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{4\pi\varepsilon_r} \frac{q_0}{r^2}$$

极化电荷出现在电介质的内、外表面上。在内表面, r = R , n指向球心,所以

$$\sigma_{\beta}' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} = -P = -\frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{4\pi\varepsilon_r} \frac{q_0}{R^2}$$

在内表面上的极化电荷总量为:

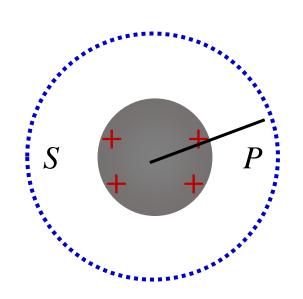
$$q_{\mathsf{p}}' = \sigma_{\mathsf{p}}' S_{\mathsf{p}} = -\frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{4\pi\varepsilon_r} \frac{q_0}{R^2} 4\pi R^2 = -\frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{\varepsilon_r} q_0$$

解二:

(2)设与金属球接触的电介质表面的极化电荷为q, 在球面S内有自由电荷q。及极化电荷q, 根据电场的叠加原理有

$$E = \frac{q_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} + \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$
$$= \frac{q_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2}$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad q' = -q_0(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r})$$



例5.

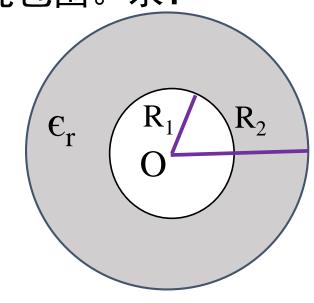
- 一半径为 R_1 、带电量为q的导体球,被一外半径为 R_2 ,相对介电常数为 ϵ_r 的均匀电介质球壳包围。求:
- 1) 空间的电场分布
- 2) 介质的极化电荷分布
- 3)导体球的电势

解:
$$\iint_S \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = \sum_{S \nmid 1} q_0$$

$$D = 0$$
, $E = 0$ $(r < R_1)$

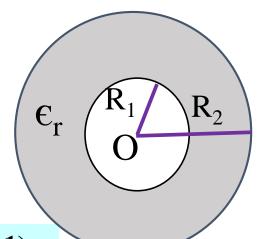
$$D = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}$$
, $E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0}$ $(R_1 \le r \le R_2)$ 径向分布

$$D = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}, \qquad E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad (r > R_2) \qquad 径向分布$$



极化电荷存在于r=R₁及r=R₂的界面处

介质里: $\vec{P} = \chi_e \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$



$$r = R_1 \cdot \sigma' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = \frac{\chi_e q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r R_1^2} \hat{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = -\frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r R_1^2}$$

$$r = R_2$$
: $\sigma' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = \frac{\chi_e q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r R_2^2} \hat{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r R_2^2}$

$$=\frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r R_2^2}$$

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0R_2}$$

3.有介质存在时的环路定理

自由电荷产生的外电场E₀和极化电荷产生的退极化场E′,都是保守场,均满足环路定理:

$$\oint_{L} \overrightarrow{E_{0}} \bullet d\overrightarrow{l} = 0 \qquad \oint_{L} \overrightarrow{E} \bullet d\overrightarrow{l} = 0$$

因此,有介质存在的静电场 $E=E_0+E'$ 也满足环路定理:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{l} = 0$$

表明:有电介质的静电场仍然是无旋的保守场。

二、电场的能量和能量密度

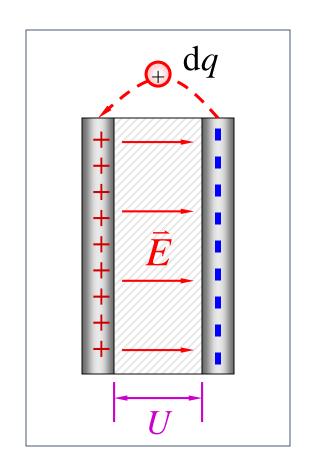
从电容器的特例推导

$$dW = udq = \frac{q}{C}dq$$

$$W = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^Q q \, \mathrm{d}q = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

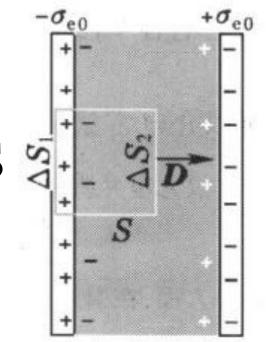
$$W_{\rm e} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}QU = \frac{1}{2}CU^2$$



电场的能量和能量密度

有电介质存在时: $Q_0 = \sigma_0 S = DS$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}Q_0U = \frac{1}{2}DESd = \frac{1}{2}DEV$$



$$\omega_e = \frac{W_e}{V} = \frac{1}{2}DE$$

$$\overrightarrow{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \overrightarrow{E}$$

$$\omega_e = \frac{W_e}{V} = \frac{1}{2}DE$$
 $\overrightarrow{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \overrightarrow{E}$ $\Rightarrow \omega_e = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E^2$

$$W_e = \iiint \omega_e dV = \iiint \frac{1}{2} DE dV = \iiint \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 E^2 dV$$

普遍适用

选择题Concept Question: Dielectric

A parallel plate capacitor is charged to a total charge Q and the battery removed. A slab of material with dielectric constant κ is inserted between the plates. The **energy** stored in the capacitor

K

- 1. Increases
- 2. Decreases
- 3. Stays the Same

Concept Question Answer: Dielectric

Answer: 2. Energy stored decreases

The dielectric reduces the electric field and hence reduces the amount of energy stored in the field.

The easiest way to think about this is that the capacitance is increased while the charge remains the same

$$W_{\rm e} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}QU = \frac{1}{2}CU^2$$

例6. 计算带电导体球的静电能,设球的半径为R,球外是真空。

解: 电荷均匀分布在表面,

球内场强为 0,

球外场强分布:
$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$W_e = \iiint \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 E^2}{2} dV = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{2} \int_R^\infty (\frac{q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}_0 r^2})^2 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$=\frac{q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0}\int_R^\infty \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

- 例8. 一平行板电容器,电容为C,经电池充电后,与电池断开,极板被拉开距离d后,测得的电势差与原电势差相比,两者有4倍的关系,问:
- 1) 电势差是增加还是减小了4倍? 增加了4倍
- 2) 电场如何变化? 不变
- 3) 储存的电场能如何变化的? 增加4倍
- 4)介电常数为 ϵ_r 的介质完全充满电容器,电场能如何变化的? 减小 ϵ_r 倍

可以再讨论如果电源不断开,又是什么样的结果?

- 例9. 一平行板电容器,电容为C,两极板分别与电池正负极相连,极板被拉开距离d后,测得的电荷面密度与原电荷面密度相比,两者有4倍的关系,问:
- 1) 电荷面密度是增加还是减小了4倍?
- 2) 电场如何变化?
- 3) 储存的电场能如何变化的?
- 4)介电常数为 ε_r 的介质完全充满电容器,电场能如何变化的?