4-2 The electric field

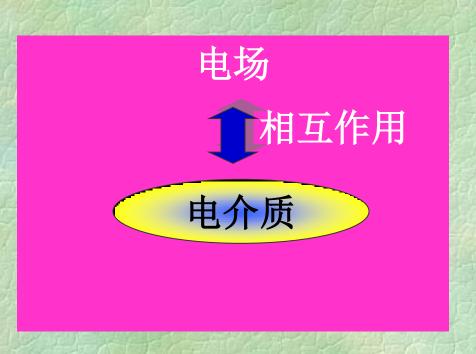
and Gauss' law in dielectrics

电介质中的电场

有电介质时的高斯定理

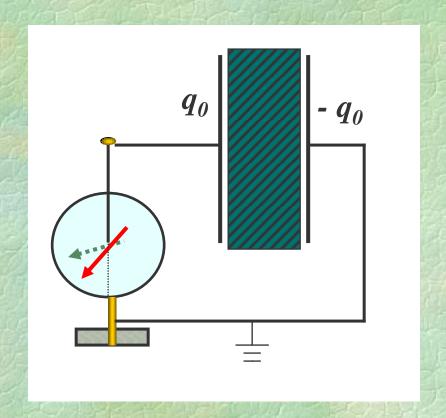
1. Polarization of the dielectrics 电介质的极化:

在电场中,电介质也要受到电场的作用,与导体相比,电介质中没有自由移动的电荷。



如图实验,在q₀不变的情况下,插入电介质后,两极板间的电势降低,电

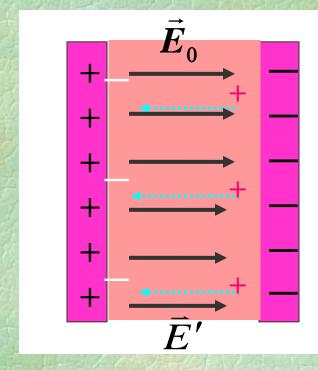
为什么?



在电场作用下,电介质中出现'电荷',使电容中的

总场强减少, 电势差降低, 电容增加;

电介质表面出现的这种电荷只能在分子范围内移动,与电介质是不可分离的,称为极化电荷或束缚电荷。



电介质在外电场作用下,其表面甚至内部出现极化电荷的现象,叫做电介质的极化。

自由电荷产生的电场为: E_0

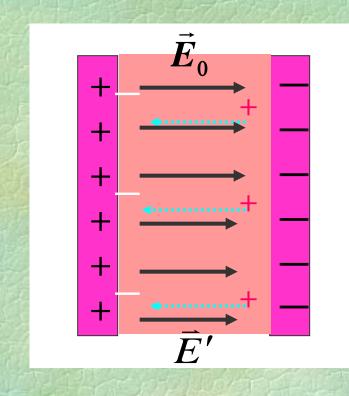
束缚电荷也要产生电场: E'

但方向与 Ē。相反:

电介质中的总电场为:

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}' \neq 0$$

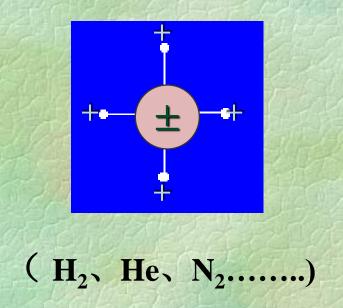
问题: 如果是导体,情况?

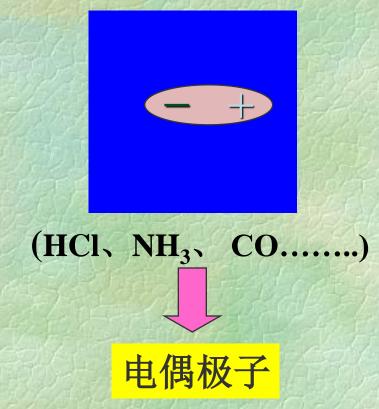


2. Molecular theory of polarization 电介质极化的微观机理:

按电荷分布的特点, 电介质可以分为两类:

无极分子(nonpolar) 和有极分子(polar).

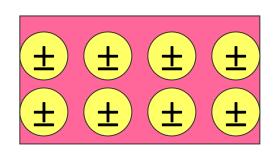


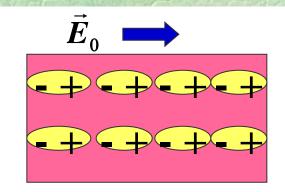


(1) polarization of nonpolar molecular无极分子的极化

在进入外电场前,无极分 子的正、负电荷重心重合,没 有电偶极矩。

进入外场后,在电场的作用下,正、负电荷的中心发生位移,不再重合,形成电偶极子,表面出现束缚电荷。

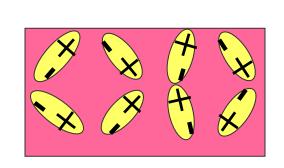




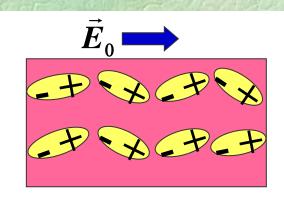
这种极化是电荷中心相对位移的结果,称为位移极化。

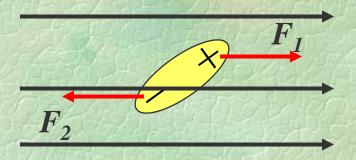
(2) polarization of polar molecular 有极分子的极化

进入外场前有极分子就相当 一个电偶极子,只是由于热运动 而排列无序。



进入外场后,分子受到力矩的作用而发生偏转,电偶极矩转向外场方向。所以,这种极化称为转向极化。



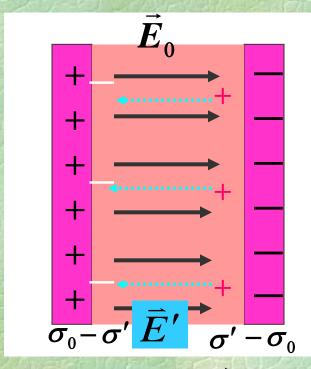




3. The electric field in dielectrics 电介质中的电场:

There are free charges and bound charges(束缚电荷) in the space, and the total electric field is given by

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$$



In the internal region of a dielectrics, \vec{E}' deduces \vec{E}_0

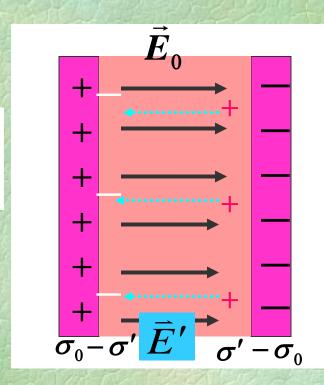
Take the parallel-plate capacitor as an example:

$$C_0 = \frac{q_0}{V_0} \qquad C = \frac{q_0}{V}$$

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{C}{C_0} = \frac{V_0}{V} = \frac{E_0 d}{E d} = \frac{E_0}{E}$$

Therefore:

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\boldsymbol{E}_0}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_r}}$$



4.Gauss' law in dielectrics 有介质时的高斯定理:

The electric field produced by the bound charges in a dielectric does, of course, obey(满足) Gauss's law. Hence the total electric field will obey Gauss's law:

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum_{S} q_{free} + q_{bound}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

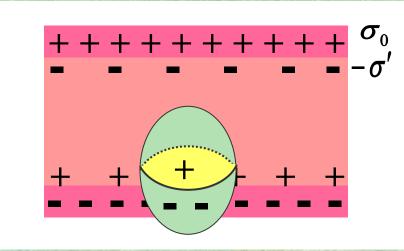
Unfortunately(不幸地), the bound charges are usually not known beforehand(预先地).

What can we do?

我们仍以充满相对介电常数 ε_r 的平行板电容器为例进行讨论:

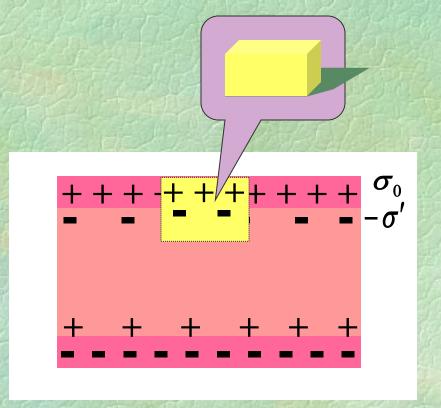
根据真空中的高斯定理,在电场中任作一闭合曲面 S,通过该闭合曲面的电通量为:

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum q_{(\triangle)}$$



其中q(内)是曲面内所有电荷的代数和。

为方便计,我们取如图的长方形闭合曲面 S,其上、下底面与极板平行,面积均为 A,上底面在正极板内,下底面在电介质内。



$$\iint_{\mathbf{S}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum q_{(\mathcal{P})}$$

这样,闭合曲面 S 内的自由电荷 $q_0 = \sigma_0 A$,而极化电荷 $q' = -\sigma' A$,高斯定理写为:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} (q_{0} + q')$$

真空中的高斯定理有:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E}_{0} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{0}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{E_0}{c}$$

$$\therefore E_0 = \varepsilon_r E$$

$$\oint_{S} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = q_{0} \quad \epsilon = \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}$$

$$\oint_{S} \varepsilon \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = q_0$$

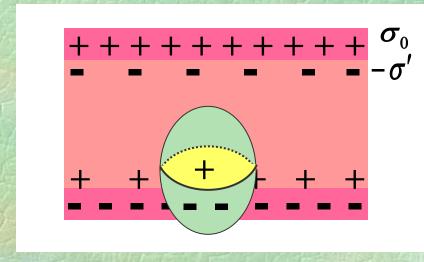
电位移矢量:电介质的介电常数与电场强度的乘积.

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

有介质时的高斯定理:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum_{S} q_{\dot{\blacksquare}}$$

$$= q_{0(\dot{\blacksquare})}$$



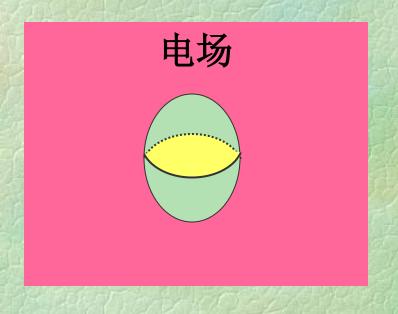
Introducing D -line and the flux of \vec{D} , the above equation implies that:

The flux of *D* through any closed surface is equal to the free charges only within the surface.

which is called the Gauss's law in a dielectrics.

Note:

(1) 尽管是从平行板电容器这个特例推出有电介质的高斯定理,但它是普遍适用的,是静电场的基本规律之一;

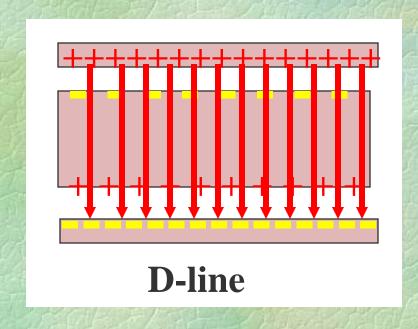


(2) 电位移矢量 D 是一个辅助物理量,真正有物理意义的是电场强度矢量 E,引入 D 的好处是在高斯定理的表达式中,不出现很难处理的极化电荷;

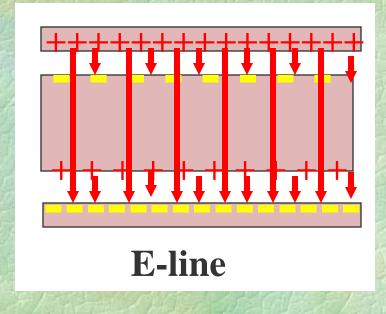
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum_{S} q_{\mid \mid}$$

(3) 与电力线的概念一样,我们可以引入电位移线来描述D 矢量场,同时计算通过任意曲面的电位移通量,不过要注意,D 线与 E 线是不同的;



自由→自由



电荷→电荷

(4)"在任意电场中,通过任意一个闭合曲面的电位移通量等于该面所包围的自由电荷的代数和"。

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum_{S} q_{\triangleq}$$

(5) 电位移的单位是"库仑 每平方米",符号为: C/m², (这也就是电荷面密度的单位)。

用介质中的高斯定理求电场: $\vec{E} = \frac{D}{\varepsilon}$

要求 \vec{E} , 先求 \vec{D} ;

求出 \vec{D} ,再求 \vec{E} 。

计算电解质 ε_r 中的电场:

做长方形闭合曲面 *S* ,其上、下底面与极板平行,面积均为 *A* ,上底面在正极板内,下底面在电介质内。

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum_{S} q_{0}$$

$$DA = \sigma_0 A$$

$$\therefore D = \sigma_0$$

$$:: D = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}$$

例1:一金属球体,半径为R,带有电荷 q_0 ,埋在均匀"无限大"的电介质中(介电常数为 ϵ),求:球外任意一点P的场强和电势.

解:由于电场具有球对称性,同时已知自由电荷的分布,所以用有介质时的高斯定理来计算球外的场强。

如图所示,过P点作与金属球同心的球面S,由高斯

定理知:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_{0} \longrightarrow D = \frac{q_{0}}{4\pi r^{2}}$$

$$\vdots \quad F = q_{0}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{q_0}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2}$$

电势:
$$U_p = \int_r^\infty E dr = \int_r^\infty \frac{q_0}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2} dr = \frac{q_0}{4\pi\varepsilon r}$$

思考球壳的电势?

例2:在一对无限大均匀带电(电荷面密度为 $\pm \sigma_0$)的导体板A、B之间充满相对介电常数为 ε_r 的电介质,板间距离为d,求两者之间的电场强度和两板之间的电势差。

解:

1)利用介质中的高斯定理求D:

d \mathcal{E}_r B

在介质中作一底面积为A的封闭柱形高斯面, 其轴线与板面垂直,上底在金属板内,下底 在介质中。

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D \cdot A = \sigma_0 A \qquad \square \qquad \qquad \boxed{D = \sigma_0}$$

2) 电介质中的电场:
$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}$$

3) 求电势差:
$$\Delta U = \int_A^B E dl = E d = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} d$$

例3: 球形电容器:两个同心球壳组成,球壳半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 两球壳之间充满相对介电常数为 ε_r 的电解质.

求: (1)场强分布; (2) 两极间电势差。

解: (1)设两球壳带等量异号电荷 ±Q

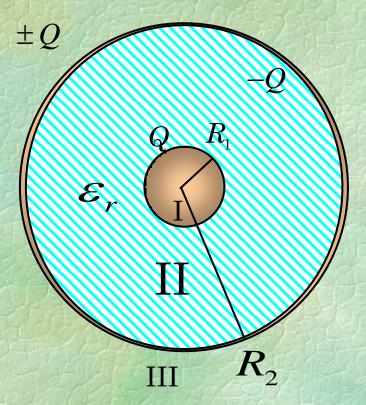
 $IX: E_1=0$ 导体内

II区: 作高斯球面

$$\iint_{S} \vec{\mathbf{D}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{S}} = \sum q_0$$

$$D_2 4\pi r^2 = Q$$

$$\therefore D_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \qquad E_2 = \frac{D_2}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2}$$



III
$$\boxtimes$$
: $\iint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q_0$

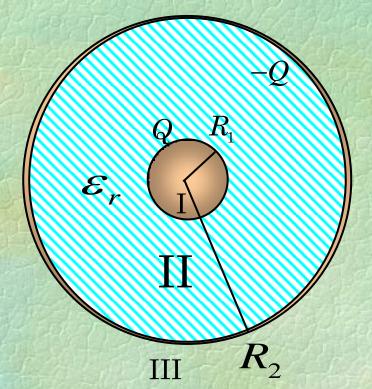
$$\sum q_0 = 0 \qquad \therefore D_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore E_3 = 0$$



$$U_{12} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E_2 dr$$

$$= \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$



Example 4: There are two point charges q₁ and q₂ in a dielectrics of permittivity ϵ . Find the interaction between them.

Solution: (1) The D is given by:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_{1}$$

$$D = \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi r^{2}}$$



$$\boldsymbol{D} = \frac{\boldsymbol{q}_1}{4\pi \boldsymbol{r}^2}$$



$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2}$$

(3) Their interaction is:
$$f = q_2 E = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \epsilon r^2}$$

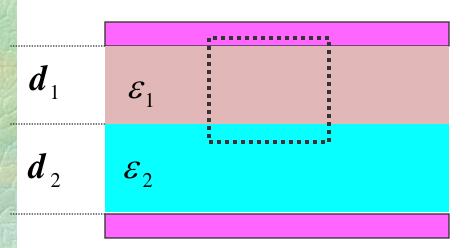
 \mathcal{E}

例5:如图所示,平行板电容的极板面积为S,求电容?

解:

1) 设极板面电荷密度为σ。;

2)求D:



$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = A \sigma_{0} \quad \square \qquad \qquad D = \sigma_{0}$$

$$D = \sigma_0$$

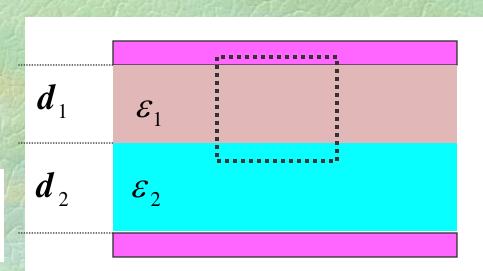
3)两种电介质中的电场:

$$\boldsymbol{E}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\varepsilon_1} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_0}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2}$$

4) 求电势差:

$$\Delta V = E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2 = \frac{\sigma_0 d_1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\sigma_0 d_2}{\varepsilon_2}$$



5) 电容:

$$C = \frac{q_0}{\Delta V} = \frac{\sigma_0 S}{\frac{\sigma_0 d_1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\sigma_0 d_2}{\varepsilon_2}} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 S}{\varepsilon_2 d_1 + \varepsilon_1 d_2}$$
相当于两个电容串联!

作业: 7, 8