§ 3-2 Electric Field 静电场 电场强度

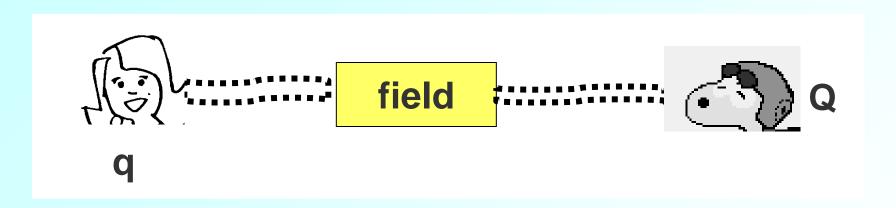
1. Electric Field 电场

Two viewpoints (观点) about the interaction between charges in the history of Physics:

(1) 超距作用 which has been proved to be wrong;



(2) The field viewpoint which consider the charges interact each other by the Field(场)



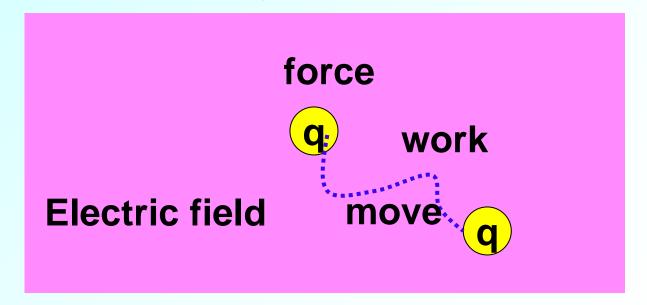
The field viewpoint is the great improvement of Physics and a revolutionary viewpoint.

电场: 电荷周围存在着的一种特殊物质。



电场的基本性质:

- 1) The force acting on the charge 对放在电场内的任何电荷都有作用力;
- 2) The work on the moving charge by electric field 电场力对移动电荷作功。



2.Electric Field电场强度 \vec{E}

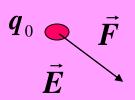
电场强度: 是描述电场中

各点电场强弱的物理量。

Test charge: q_0

试验电荷:

(1)电量小; (2)线度小;



电场 $\vec{E}(x,y,z)$

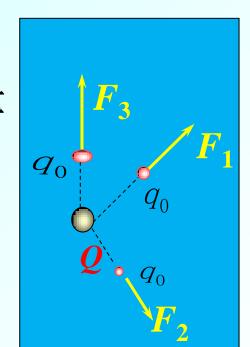
- 1、在电场的不同点上放同样的试验电荷 q_0
- 2、在电场的同一点上放不同的试验电荷

结论: 电场中各处的力学性质不同。 $\frac{\bar{F}}{-}$ = 恒矢量

$$\frac{ar{F}}{q_0}$$
=恒矢量

电场强度定义:
$$\bar{E} = \frac{F}{q_o}$$

单位: N C-1



1. 电场强度的大小为 F/q_0 。

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

电场强度的方向为正电荷在该处所受电场力的方向。

3. The Calculation of Electric Field 电场强度的计算

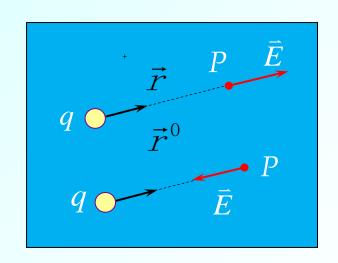
1) The electric field due to a point charge

点电荷电场中的电场强度

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{qq_0}{r^2} \vec{r}^0$$

$$ar{E}=rac{ar{F}}{q_o}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \, \vec{r}^0$$



球对称性

2) The electric field due to more than one point charge

点电荷系所产生的电场的电场强度(场强叠加原理)

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots + \vec{F}_n$$

$$\frac{\vec{F}}{a} = \frac{\vec{F}_1}{a} + \frac{\vec{F}_2}{a} + \dots + \frac{\vec{F}}{a}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \dots + \vec{E}_n$$

电场强度叠加原理:

点电荷系电场中某点的电场强度等于各点电荷单独存在时在该点电场强度的矢量和。



$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{1}^{2}} \vec{r}_{1}^{0} \qquad \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{2}^{2}} \vec{r}_{2}^{0}$$

点电荷系的电场强度:
$$\vec{E} = \sum_i \vec{E}_i = \sum_i \frac{q_i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_i^2} \vec{r}_i^0$$

3) The electric field due to continuous charge distribution 电荷连续分布的带电体所产生的电场强度

Element of charge 电荷元: $dq \Rightarrow dE$

电荷元dq在P点的场强:
$$d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}^0$$

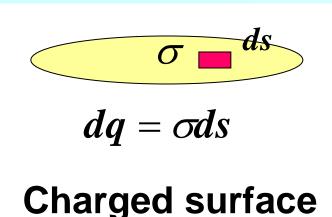
带电体在P点的场强:

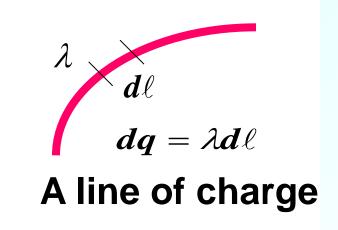
$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}^0 = \int_V \frac{\rho dV}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}^0$$

其中 $dq = \rho dV$ 体电荷

面电荷:
$$\mathbf{d}q = \sigma \mathbf{d}s$$

线电荷: $\mathbf{d}q = \lambda \mathbf{d}l$





The vector integral (积分) is treated in the following way:

$$d\vec{E} \Rightarrow dE_x \vec{i} + d\vec{E}_y \vec{j}$$

矢量积分 心 化为标量积分:

$$\vec{E} = E_{x}\vec{i} + \vec{E}_{y}\vec{j}$$

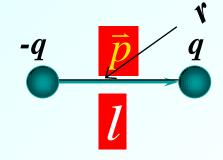
$$E_{x} = \int dE_{x}$$

$$E_{y} = \int dE_{y}$$

电偶极子: 大小相等,符号相反且存在一微小间距的两个点电荷构成的复合体。 l << r

若取-q指向+q的矢径为 \bar{l} ,则矢量

电偶极矩: $\vec{p} = ql$



例1. 计算在电偶极子延长线上任一点A的场强。

解:

$$ec{E}_{+}=rac{q}{4\piarepsilon_{o}\left(r-l/2
ight)^{2}}ec{e}_{r}$$

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

$$\vec{E}_{A} = \vec{E}_{+} + \vec{E}_{-} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{o}} \frac{2rl}{r^{4}} \frac{1}{\left(1 - l^{2}/4r^{2}\right)^{2}} \vec{e}_{r}$$

$$\therefore l^2/4r^2 \approx 0$$

$$\vec{E}_A = \frac{2q\vec{l}}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^3} = \frac{\vec{p}}{2\pi\varepsilon_o r^3}$$

例2. 计算电偶极子中垂线上任一点B的场强。

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

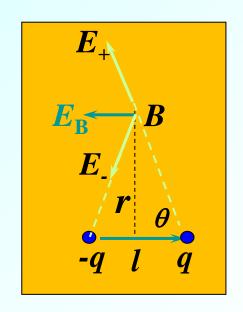
$$E_{B} = E_{+} \cos \theta + E_{-} \cos \theta$$

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

$$E_B = 2E_+ \cos \theta = \frac{ql}{4\pi\varepsilon_o \left(r^2 + l^2/4\right)^{3/2}}$$

因为r >> l

$$\therefore \vec{E}_B = \frac{-q\vec{l}}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^3} = \frac{-\vec{p}}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^3}$$



例3. 真空中有均匀带电直线,长为L,总电量为Q。求直线延长线上距离带电直线端点为a的P点的电场强度。(设电荷线密度为 λ)

解:

$$\mathbf{d}q = \lambda dx = \frac{Q}{L} \mathbf{d}x$$

$$\mathbf{d}E = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_o (L + a - x)^2}$$

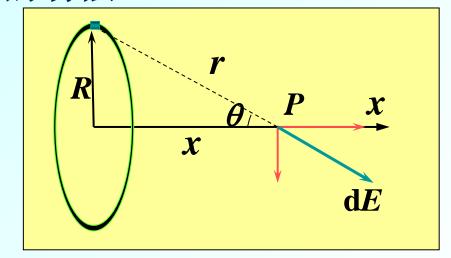
$$E = \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_o (L + a - x)^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_o a (L + a)}$$

方向沿X轴的正方向

例4. 电荷q均匀地分布在一半径为R的圆环上。计算在圆环的轴线上任一给定点P的场强。

$$\mathbf{q} = \frac{q}{2\pi R} \, \mathrm{d}l$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_o r^2} = \frac{q dl}{8\pi^2 R \varepsilon_o r^2}$$



$$E = E_x = \int_L dE_x = \int_L dE \cos \theta = \int_L \frac{x}{r} \cdot dE$$

$$E = \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{qx dl}{8\pi^2 \varepsilon_o R r^3} = \frac{qx}{4\pi \varepsilon_o \left(x^2 + R^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

方向: x轴正方向

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

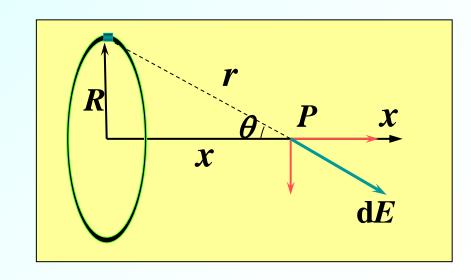
讨论:

$$1)x远大于R E = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2}$$

2) 当
$$x = 0$$
时, $E = 0$

3) 当
$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
时, $E = E_{\text{max}}$

4)
$$x\rightarrow\infty$$
, E=0

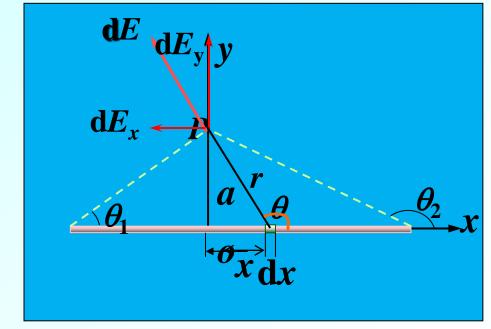


5) 试画出E(x)的曲线。

例5. 真空中有均匀带电直线,长为L,总电量为Q。线外有一点 P,离开直线的垂直距离为a,P点和直线两端连线的夹角分别为 θ_1 和 θ_2 。求P点的场强。(设电荷线密度为 λ)

理: 电荷元d
$$q$$
= λ d x d $E = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2}$ d $E_x = dE\cos\theta = \frac{\lambda dx\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2}$ d $E_y = dE\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda dx\sin\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2}$

$$r = \frac{a}{\sin \theta} = a \csc \theta \quad x = -a/\tan \theta$$
$$dx = a \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$



$$dE_{x} = \frac{\lambda dx \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_{o} r^{2}} = \frac{\lambda a \csc^{2} \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_{o} a^{2} \csc^{2} \theta} = \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_{o} a} d\theta$$

$$E_{x} = \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_{o} a} d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi \varepsilon_{o} a} \left(\sin \theta_{2} - \sin \theta_{1}\right)$$

$$dE_{y} = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{o} a} d\theta \qquad E_{y} = \int dE_{y} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{o} a} \left(\cos \theta_{1} - \cos \theta_{2}\right)$$

无限长带电直线:
$$\theta_1 = 0$$
 , $\theta_2 = \pi$

$$E_x = 0$$

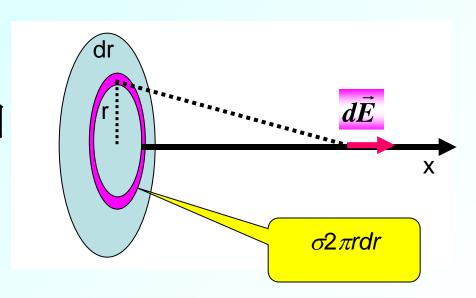
$$E = E_y = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_x a}$$

例6: 求半径为R , 面电荷密度为σ 的均匀带电圆盘轴线上任一点的场强.

解:(1)将圆盘分成许多圆环;

(2) 半径为r宽度为dr的圆 环对总场强的贡献为:

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{xdq}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{x\sigma 2\pi rdr}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$



(3) 积分,有:

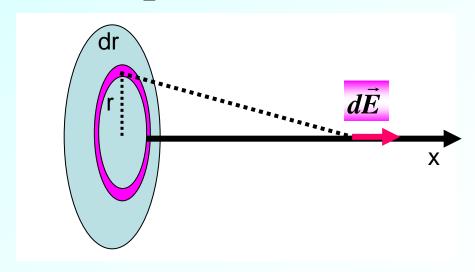
$$E = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{x \sigma r dr}{2\varepsilon_{0} (x^{2} + r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \left[1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^{2} + x^{2}}} \right]$$

讨论:

$$(1)x \rightarrow 0, E \rightarrow \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

(2)
$$X >> R$$
, $E \rightarrow \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2}$

$$(3)R\rightarrow\infty, E\rightarrow\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$



(视为点电荷)

(相当于大板)

作业: 课本93页: 习题 4、7