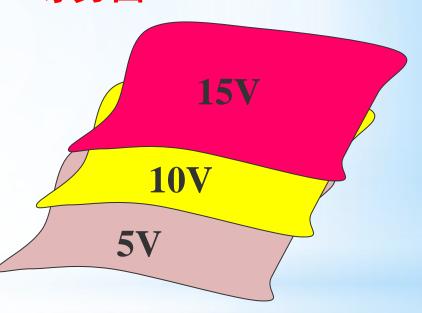
6 Equipotential Surface & Potential Gradient 等势面 电场强度与电势梯度的关系

— Equipotential Surface

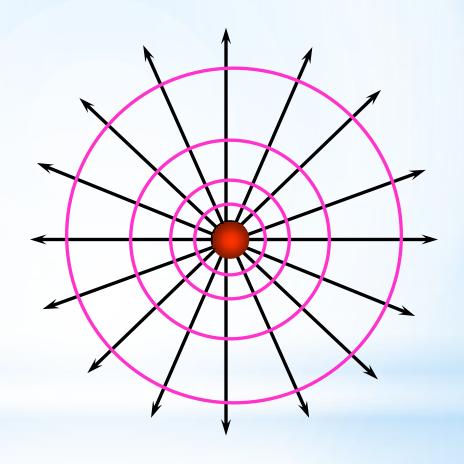
由电势相等的点组成的面叫等势面,U(x,y,z)=C,当常量C取等间隔数值时可以得到一系列的等势面。

等势面

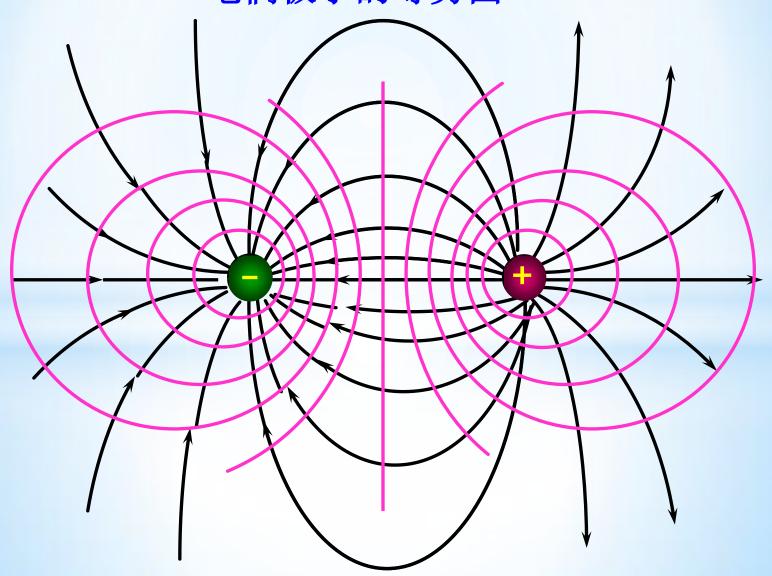


1 典型等势面

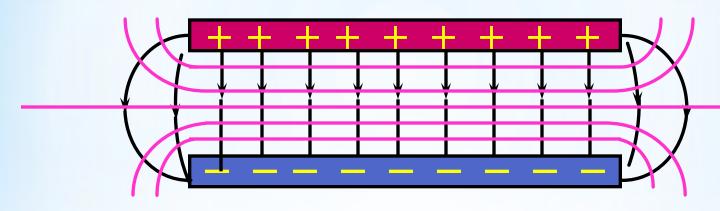
点电荷的等势面



电偶极子的等势面



电平行板电容器电场的等势面



2 等势面与电场线的关系:

- 等势面与电场线处处正交。
- 电场线指向电势降低的方向。
- 等势面和电场线密集处场强量值大,稀疏处场强量值小。

证明: 等势面与电场线处处正交

 q_0 在等势面上移动,E与 d I成 θ 角。

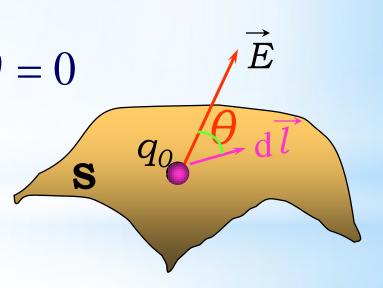
在等势面上移动不作功

$$dW = q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q_0 E \cdot dl \cdot \cos \theta = 0$$

$$q_0 \neq 0 \qquad E \neq 0 \qquad dl \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad \cos \theta = 0$$

即 $\vec{E} \perp d\vec{l}$

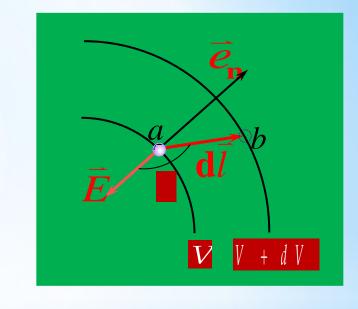


The relation between electrical field and potential

场强与电势的微分关系

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{d}W &= q_0 (U_a - U_b) \\ &= -q_0 \, \mathbf{d}U = q_0 E \, \cos \theta \, \mathbf{d} \, l \end{aligned}$$

$$E \cos \theta = -\frac{\mathbf{d}U}{\mathbf{d}l}$$



$$\therefore \boldsymbol{E}_{l} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial l}$$

结论: 电场中给定点的电场强度沿某一方向的分量,等于这一点电势沿该方向变化率的负值。

If the displacement $d\vec{\ell}$ is in the x direction, $d\ell = dx$ and

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -E \cos \theta = -E_x$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

Likewise(同样地):

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{y} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{U}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} \qquad \boldsymbol{E}_{z} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{U}}{\partial z}$$

In vector notation(记号), we have

$$\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) = -gradU = -\nabla U$$

梯度算子:
$$\operatorname{grad} = \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) = -gradU = -\nabla U$$

Thus, if we know U for all points in the electric field, we can find the components of electric field at any point by taking partial derivatives.

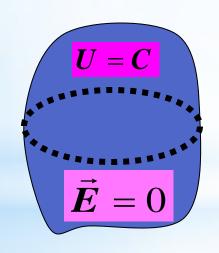
上式表明电场强度等于电势梯度的负值 , 为电势与电场的微分关系。

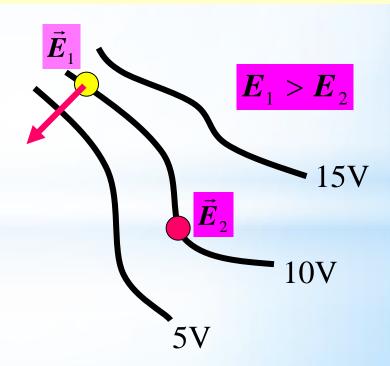
为我们提供了一种计算场强的方法: 已知U=U(x,y,z)时,用微分法求E。

$$\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) = -gradU = -\nabla U$$

Note:

- 1) 电势不变的空间, 电场等于零;
- 2) "-"号表示场强指向电势降落的方向;
- 3) 等势面密处电场强,等势面疏处电场弱;





三 场强与电势梯度的关系的应用

电势叠加为标量叠加,故可先计算电势,再 应用场强与电势梯度的关系计算场强。

例1 均匀带电圆环轴线上的电场

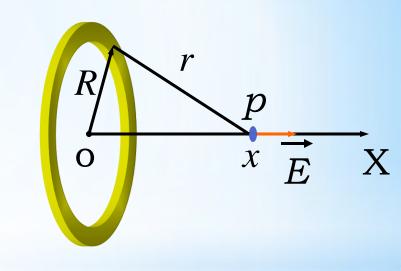
例2 电偶极子较远处的电场

例3 均匀带电圆盘轴线上的电场

【例1】计算均匀带电圆环轴线上的电场。

解: P点电势

$$U = \int \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r} = \int \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{(R^2 + x^2)^{1/2}}$$
$$= \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (R^2 + x^2)^{1/2}}$$



P点电场

$$E = E_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{qx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

与用叠加原理得到的结果一致。

例2 计算电偶极子较远处任一点的电场强度。

解: 在直角坐标系中先写出电势的表达式,

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r_+} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{-q}{r_-} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{r_- - r_+}{r_- r_+}$$

$$\approx \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{L\cos\theta}{r^2} = \frac{P\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$= \frac{Px}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -\frac{P(2x^2 - y^2)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + y^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = -\frac{3Pxy}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + y^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_x + \vec{E}_y$$

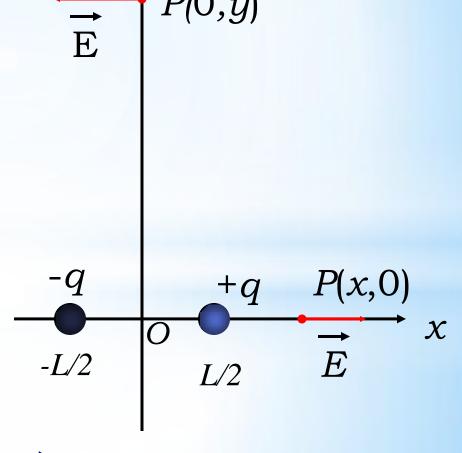
讨论:

1. 在X轴上, y=0,则

$$E_x = \frac{P}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x^3} \qquad E_y = 0$$

2. 在 /轴上, x=0,则

$$E_x = -\frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 y^3} \quad E_y = 0$$



与用叠加原理得到的结果一致。

例3 计算均匀带电圆盘轴线上的电场。

解:
$$U = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (\sqrt{R^2 + x^2} - x)$$

$$E = E_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}})$$

与用叠加原理得到的结果一致。

讨论: 当
$$R \rightarrow \infty$$
时, $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$

即无穷大均匀带电平面的电场。

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