

4 – 4 Energy of Electric Field

电场的能量

Energy Density

能量密度

一、带电电容器中贮存能量

移动 dq , 外力克服电场力作的元功:

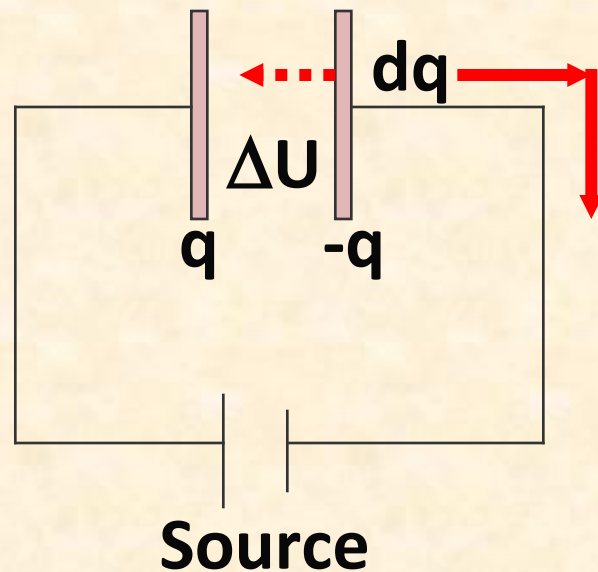
$$dA = u dq$$

电量从 0 到 Q 作功

$$A = \int_0^Q dA = \int_0^Q u dq$$

$$u = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$A = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$



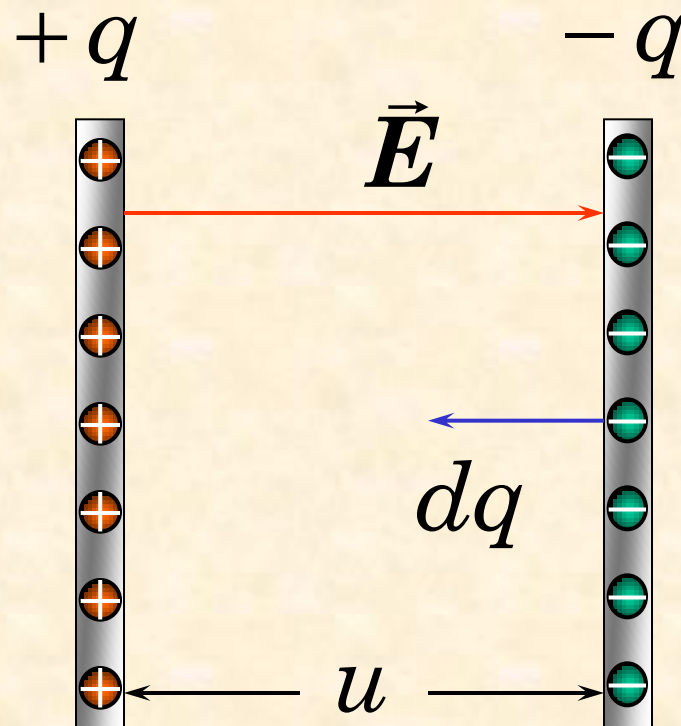
根据能量守恒和转换定律,电容器能量:

$$W = A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

单位: 焦耳, J

由 $Q = CU$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} QU$$



二、电场的能量 Electric field energy

电能是储存在（定域在）电场中

以充满介质平行板电容器为例 $W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{d}, \quad U = Ed \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{d} (Ed)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r E^2 Sd$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 V_{\text{体}} = \frac{1}{2} EDV_{\text{体}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{D^2}{\epsilon} V_{\text{体}}$$

只适用于匀强电场

电场的能量密度Energy Density:

单位体积内的电场的能量: $w_e = \frac{W}{V_{\text{体}}}$

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2} ED = \frac{1}{2} \frac{D^2}{\varepsilon}$$

结论: 电场的能量密度与电场强度的平方成正比.

注意: 对于任意电场, 上式普遍适用。

非均匀电场能量计算:

$$W = \int_V w_e dV$$

例1: 平行板电容器 q, S , 将极板间距从 d 缓慢拉大到 $2d$, 求外力做功 A 。

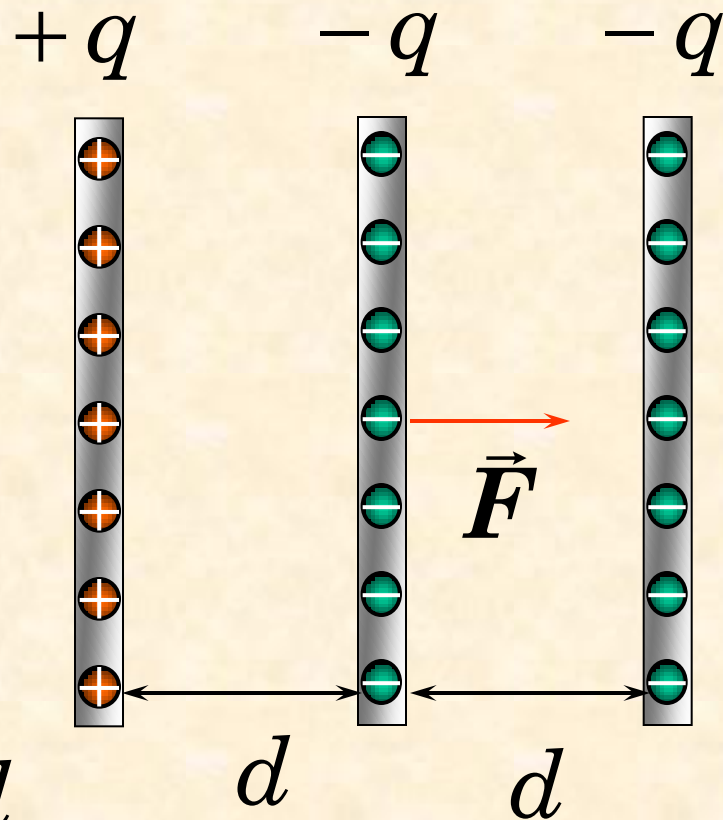
解: 做功 $A = W - W_0$

$$W_0 = \frac{q^2}{2C_0}, \quad W = \frac{q^2}{2C}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}, \quad C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{2d}$$

$$A = \frac{q^2}{2 \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{2d}} - \frac{q^2}{2 \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}} = \frac{q^2 d}{2\varepsilon_0 S} > 0$$

功能转换关系



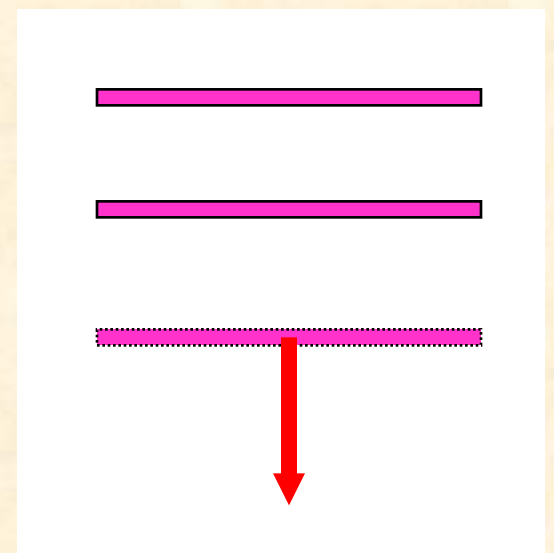
法2:外力做功

$$A_{\text{外}} = F_{\text{外}} d = F_{\text{电}} d$$

$$= Q(E_{\text{电}})d$$

$$= \frac{Q^2 d}{2\varepsilon_0 S} > 0$$

$$E_{\text{电}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$



例2:球形电容器的内、外球面半径各为 R_A 和 R_B ，两球间充满介电常数为 ϵ 的均匀电介质，求内、外球面各带有电荷 $+q$ 及 $-q$ 时，电容器的总能量。

解：在两球间距离球心 r 处场强的大小为：

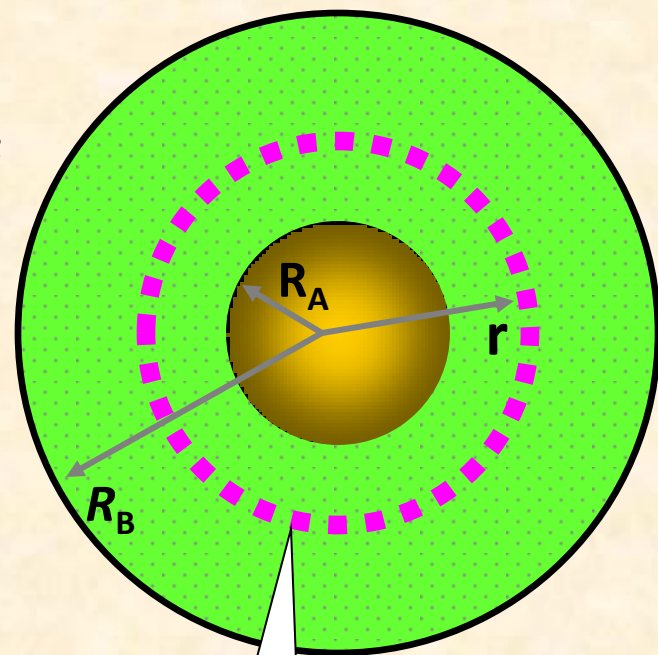
$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}$$

所以电场能量密度为：

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 = \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon r^4}$$

在半径为 r 处，取厚度为 dr 的薄球壳（如图），其体积为

$$dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$$



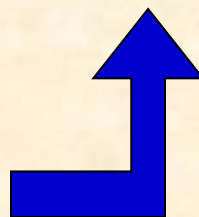
由于球壳内场强相等，电场的能量密度也相等，所以，薄球壳内的电场能量为：

$$dW_e = w_e dV = \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon r^4} 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{q^2}{8\pi \epsilon r^2} dr$$

积分有

$$W_e = \int_{\text{球壳}} dW_e = \frac{q^2}{8\pi \epsilon} \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{q^2}{8\pi \epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{R_A} - \frac{1}{R_B} \right)$$

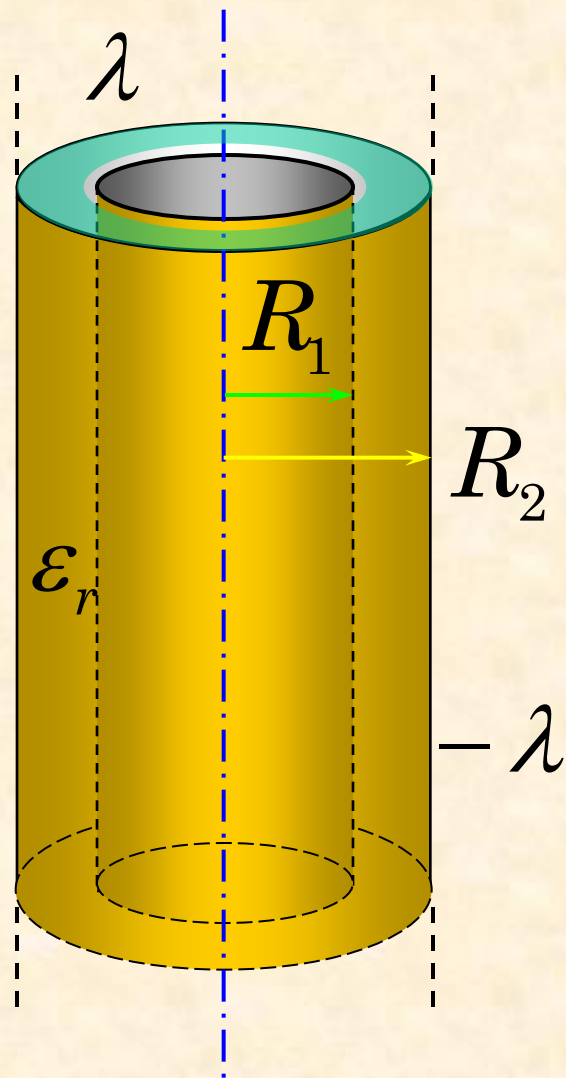
也可由 $W_e = \frac{q^2}{2C}$



例3：同轴电缆 coaxial cable

求：

- ①两柱面间 E ;
- ② U ;
- ③单位长度电容；
- ④单位长度贮存能量。



解： ①作高斯柱面

$$\oiint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \Sigma q_0$$

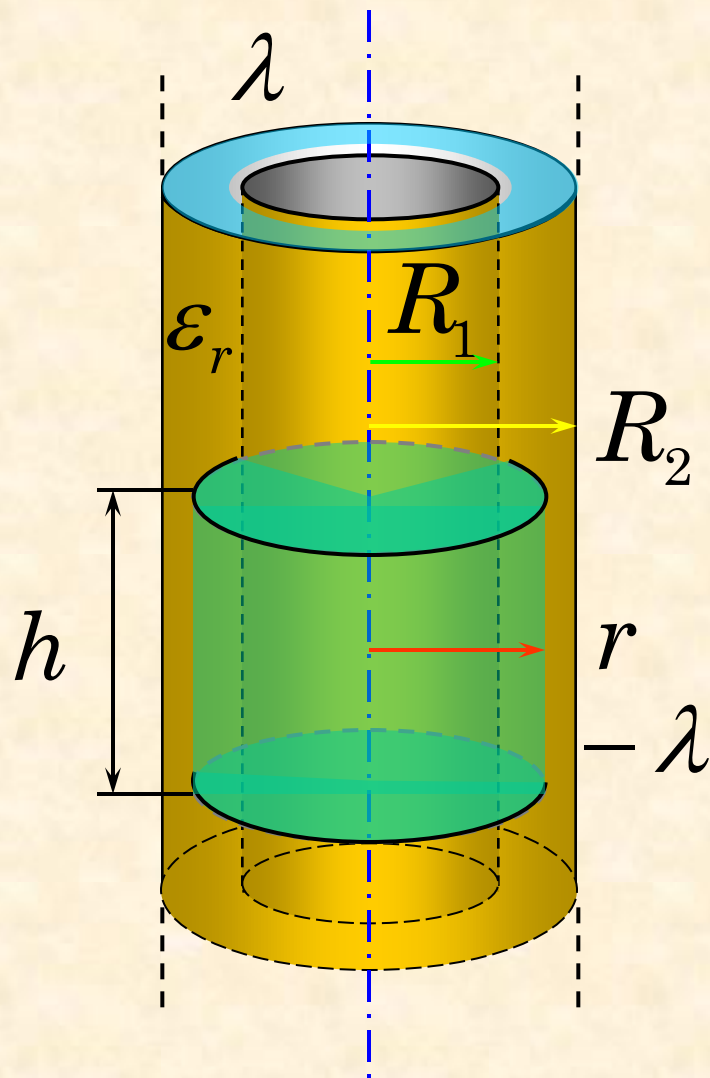
$$D2\pi rh = \lambda h$$

$$D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r}$$

场强

$$E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r}$$



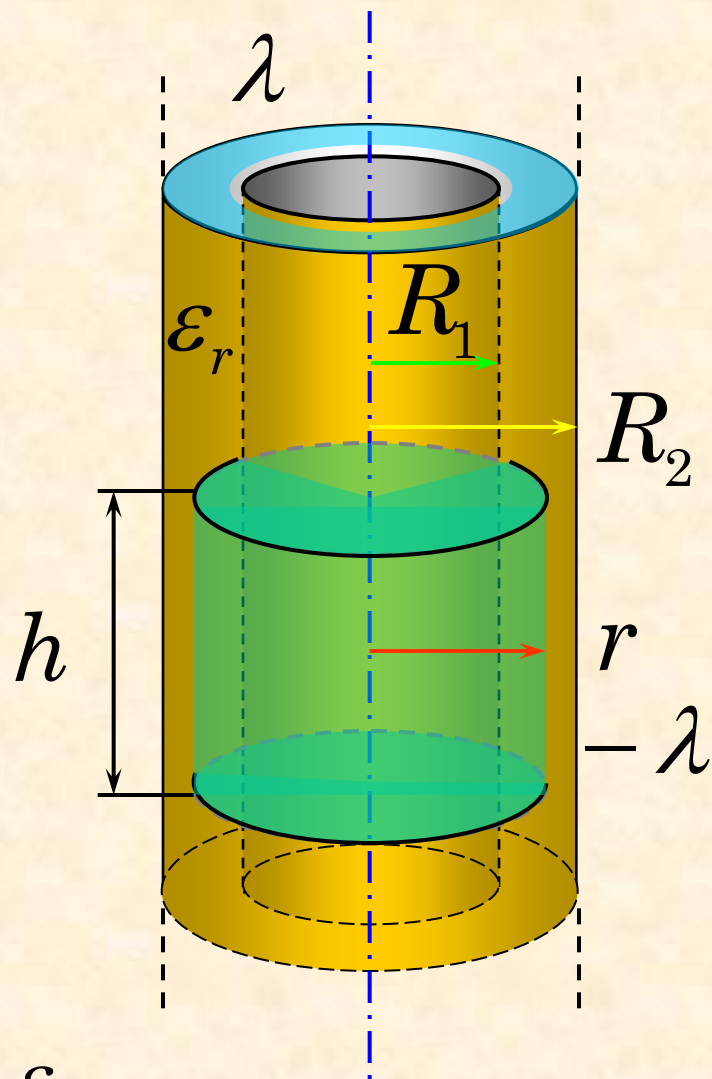
②极间电压

$$U_{12} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E dr$$
$$= \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

③单位长度电容

h 长电容 $C = \frac{\lambda h}{U_{12}} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r h}{\ln(R_2 / R_1)}$

单位长度电容 $c = \frac{C}{h} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r}{\ln(R_2 / R_1)}$



④单位长度贮存能量(电容器角度)

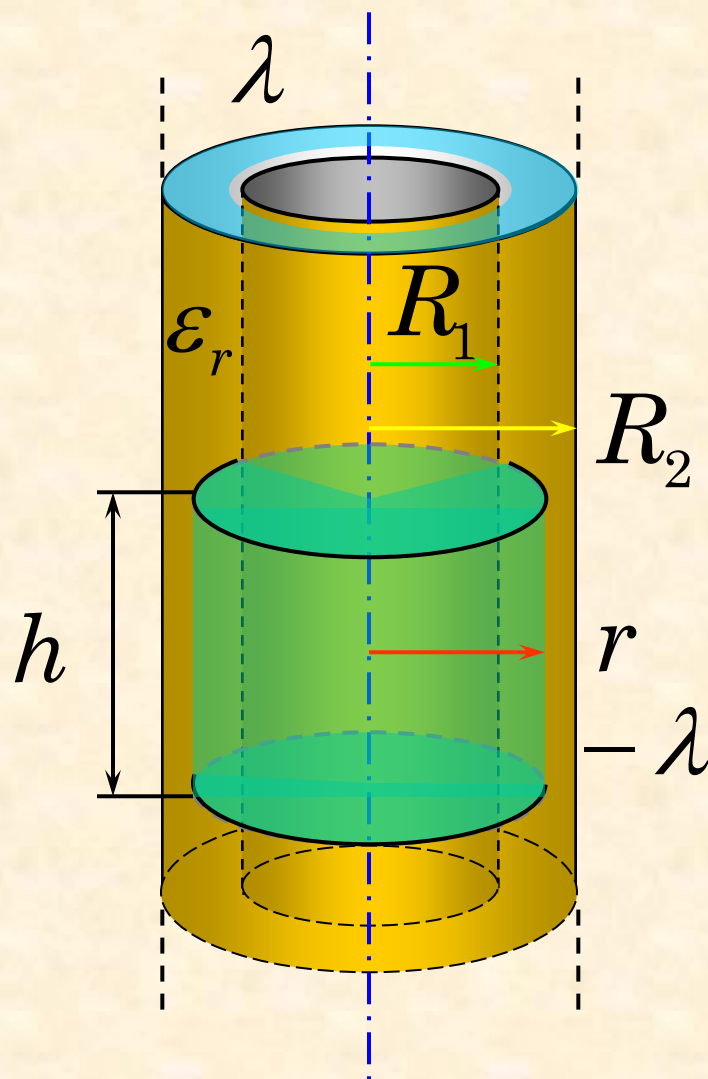
h 长贮存能量

$$W = \frac{1}{2} q U_{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lambda h \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

单位长度贮存能量:

$$w_e = \frac{W}{h} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



法二:④单位长度贮存能量(电场能量角度)

利用电场能量密度 $w_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2$

$$W = \int_V w_e dV$$

其中dV选择同轴的圆柱壳

$$dV = 2\pi r h dr$$

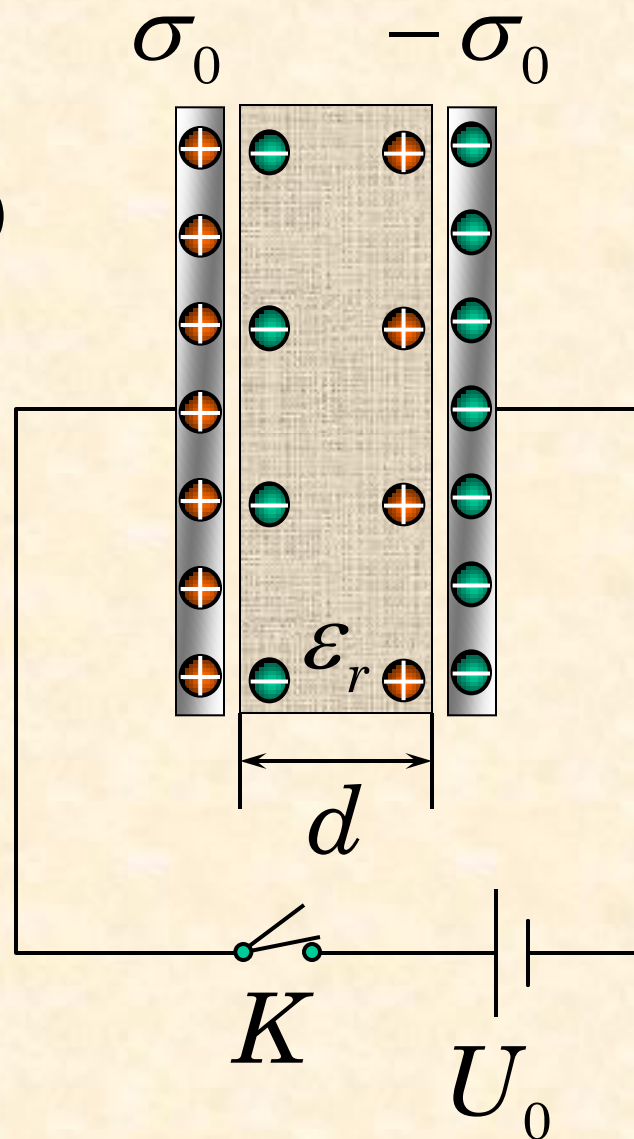
例4：平行板电容器真空时

$$\sigma_0, E_0, U_0, D_0, C_0, W_0$$

①. 充电后断开电源，
插入 ε_r 介质；

②. 充电后保持电压不变，
插入 ε_r 介质；

求： σ, E, U, D, C, W



① 1. 充电后断开电源 q 不变, $\sigma = \sigma_0$ σ_0 $-\sigma_0$

2. 介质中 $E = \frac{E_0}{\epsilon_r}$

3. 电压 $U_0 = E_0 d$

插入介质后

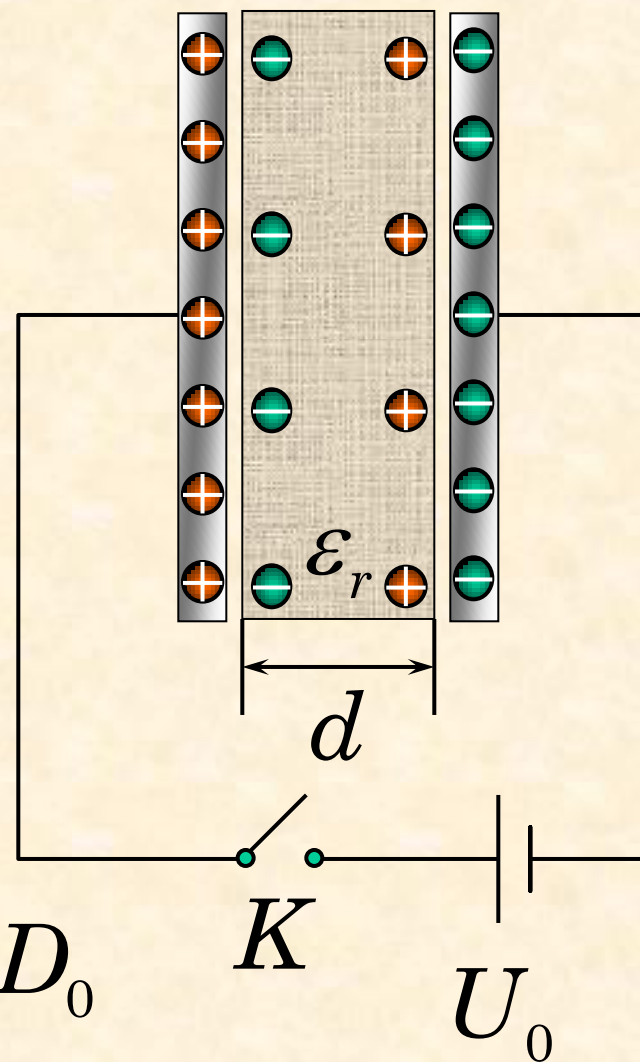
$$U = Ed = \frac{E_0}{\epsilon_r} d = \frac{U_0}{\epsilon_r} \downarrow$$

4. 电位移矢量

真空时 $D_0 = \sigma_0$

插入介质后电荷不变 $D = \sigma_0 = D_0$

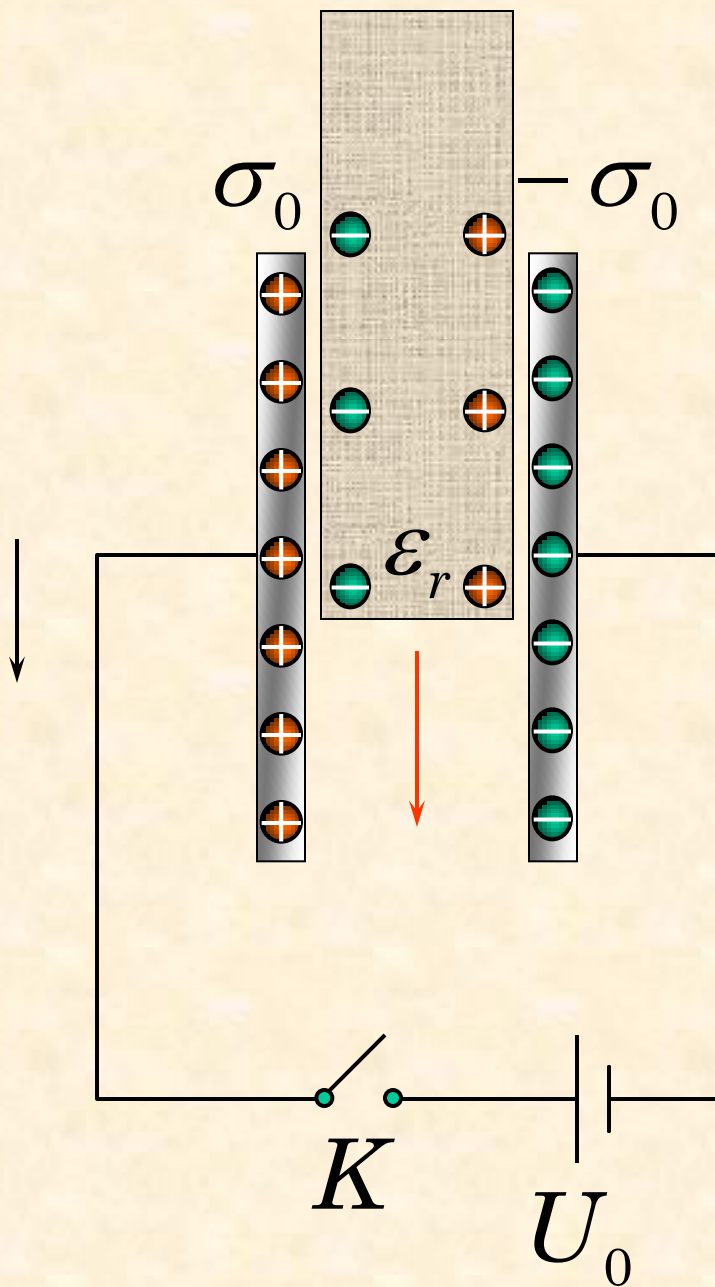
5. 电容 充满介质时 $C = \epsilon_r C_0$



6. 能量

$$W_0 = \frac{q_0^2}{2C_0}$$

$$W = \frac{q_0^2}{2C} = \frac{q_0^2}{2\varepsilon_r C_0} = \frac{W_0}{\varepsilon_r}$$



②. 充电后保持电压不变，插入 ε_r 介质；

解：电压不变即电键 K 不断开。

1. 电压 $U = U_0$

2. 场强 $Ed = E_0d, \therefore E = E_0$

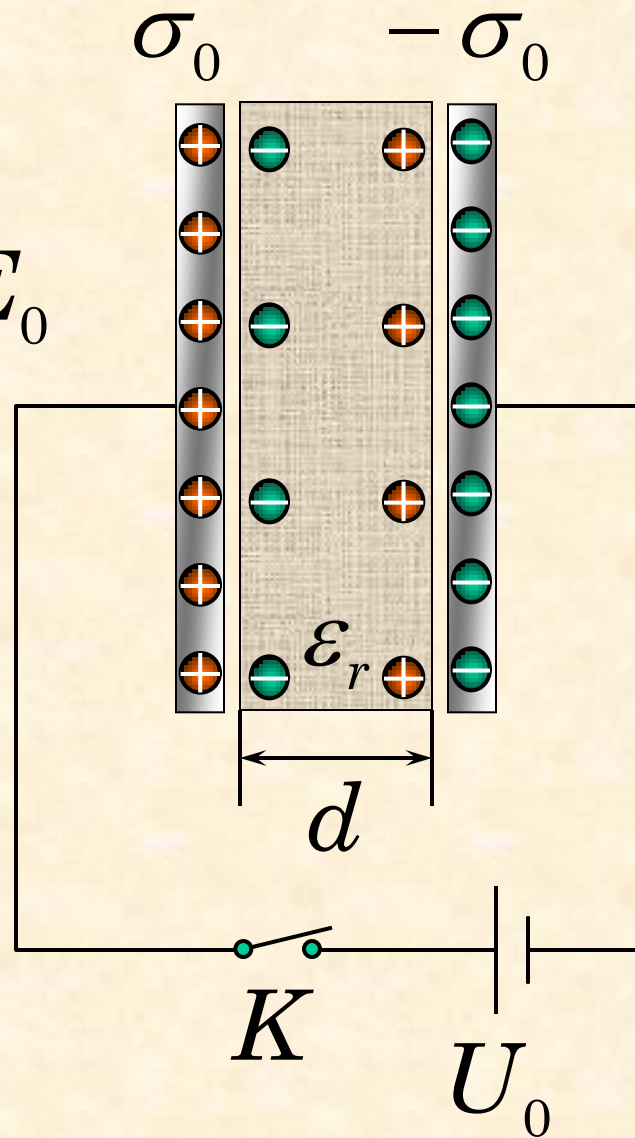
3. $\frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}, \therefore \sigma = \varepsilon_r \sigma_0 \uparrow$

4. 电位移矢量 D

$$\because D_0 = \sigma_0$$

$$D = \sigma = \varepsilon_r \sigma_0 = \varepsilon_r D_0 \uparrow$$

5. 电容 $C = \varepsilon_r C_0$

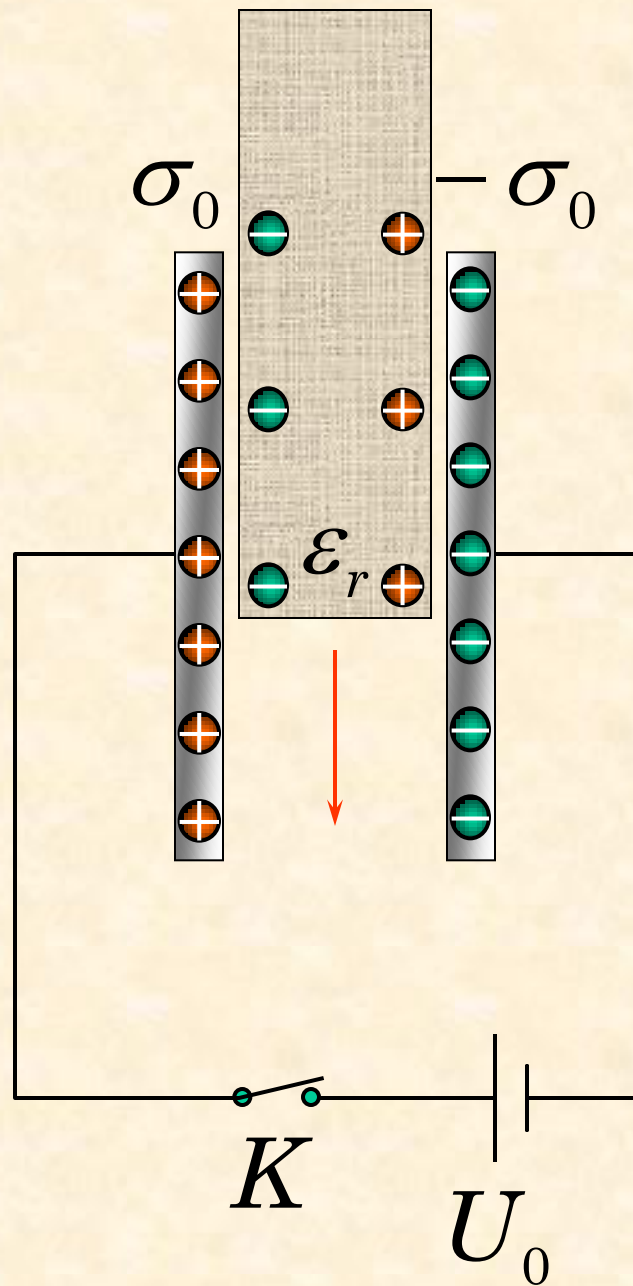


6. 电容器能量 W_e

$$W_0 = \frac{1}{2} q_0 U_0$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} q U_0 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_r q_0 U_0$$

$$= \varepsilon_r W_0 \quad \uparrow$$



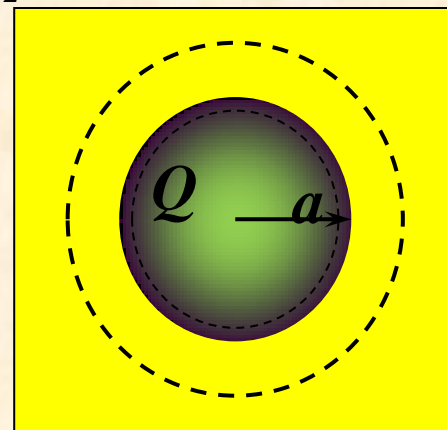
例5. 真空中一半径为 a ，带电量为 Q 的均匀球体的静电场能。

解法一:

$$E_1 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^3/3} \frac{4\pi r^3/3}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{球内场强: } E_1 = \frac{Qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

$$\text{球外场强: } E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= \int w_e dV = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_1^2 dV + \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_2^2 dV \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{Q^2}{40\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a} = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 a} \end{aligned}$$



解法二:

$$U = \int_r^a E_1 dr + \int_a^\infty E_2 dr = \int_r^a \frac{Qr dr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} + \int_a^\infty \frac{Q dr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{Q}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{3}{a} - \frac{r^2}{a^3} \right) \quad \rho = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^3/3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= \frac{1}{2} \int \rho U dV_{\text{体}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \frac{Q}{4\pi a^3/3} \frac{Q}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{3}{a} - \frac{r^2}{a^3} \right) 4\pi r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{3Q^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} \int_0^a r^2 \left(\frac{3}{a} - \frac{r^2}{a^3} \right) dr = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 a} \end{aligned}$$

作业: 15