3.4 电位的微分方程

静电场可以用电位表示,可推导出电位方程。

在线性、均匀、各向同性的简单媒质中,有:

$$\mathbf{Z}: \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

$$abla^2 \phi = -rac{oldsymbol{
ho}_v}{oldsymbol{arepsilon}}$$

电位函数的Possion方程

如果求解区域中无自由电荷存在, 则:

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

电位函数的Laplace方程

在静电场边值问题求解中的应用:

可利用高斯定理求解静电场问题,但要求电场分布具有一定的对称性,应 用范围有限。

可利用电场和电位的积分表示式,适合于已知电荷分布,求在无界空间中场 分布, 这类比较简单的静电场问题(分布型问题/场源问题)

$$\phi = \int_{v} \frac{\rho dV'}{4\pi \varepsilon R}$$

$$\phi = \int_{v} \frac{\rho dV'}{4\pi \varepsilon R} \qquad \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon} \int_{v'} \frac{\rho_{v} dV'}{R^{3}} \vec{R}$$

若在有限空间内, 在给定边界条件下求解区域内的场, 称为: 边值问题, 这类问题可通过电位方程求解。

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho_v}{\varepsilon} \\ \text{边界条件} \end{cases}$$

(除一维问题可直接积分求解外,其他需用其他方法求解)

例1:设平板电容器极板平面的尺寸远大于它们之间的距离D,两极板间介 质的介电常数为 ε ,且均匀分布有体密度为 ρ_v 的体电荷。两极板电位分别

为 $\phi = 0$, $\phi = U_0$, 求极板间的电位分布。

分析: 利用电位方程求解电位

极板间均匀分布有体电荷,其间电位应满足泊松 方程,且极板间的等位面应是与极板平面平行, 故电位 ϕ 仅与变量x有关。

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho_v}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} = -\frac{\rho_v}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{d \phi}{dx} = -\frac{\rho_v}{\varepsilon} x + C_1 \Rightarrow \phi = -\frac{\rho_v}{2\varepsilon} x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$$

边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} \phi(\mathbf{x}=0) = \mathbf{C}_2 = 0 \\ \phi(\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{D}) = -\frac{\rho_{\mathbf{v}}}{2\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}^2 + \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{C}_2 = \mathbf{U}_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{C}_2 = 0 \\ \mathbf{C}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{U}_0}{\mathbf{D}} + \frac{\rho_{\mathbf{v}}}{2\varepsilon} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \phi = -\frac{\rho_{v}}{2\varepsilon} x^{2} + \left(\frac{U_{0}}{D} + \frac{\rho_{v} D}{2\varepsilon}\right) x$$



例2:导体球的电位为 U_0 (无穷远处电位为0),球半径为a,求球内外的电位及电场强度。

解:

球外空间 (r > a)

电位应满足laplace方程,边界条件为 $\phi(r=a)=U_0, \phi(r=\infty)=0$,电位及其电场均具有球对称性,即电位分布只与r有关 $\phi=\phi(\vec{r})$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = C_1 \qquad \frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{C_1}{r^2} \Rightarrow \phi = -\frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$$

带入边界条件:

$$\phi = -\frac{C_1}{r} + C_2 = \frac{aU_0}{r}$$

球内空间 (r <= a)

带电导体应是一个等位体,故球内区域电位处处为Uo,

$$\therefore \phi = \begin{cases} \frac{aU_0}{r} & (r > a) \\ U_0 & (r \le a) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$= -\vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = \begin{cases} \vec{e}_r \frac{aU_0}{r^2} & (r > a) \\ 0 & (r < a) \end{cases}$$

3.5 静电场的边界条件

在不同媒质的分界面两侧,静电场的场量所满足的相互关系称为静电场的 边界条件。

一、静电场的场矢量正和力所满足的边界条件

1、法向电场的边界条件

应用
$$\int_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q = \int_{V} \rho_{v} dv$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \rho_s \\ \vec{e}_n \bullet (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \rho_s \end{array}$$

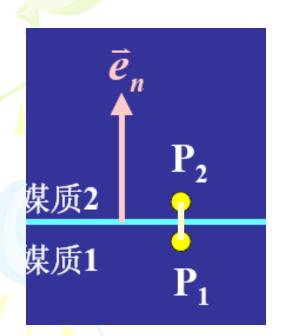
2、切向电场的边界条件

应用

$$\oint_{l} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_{s} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{E}_{2t} - \mathbf{E}_{1t} = 0 \\ \mathbf{\vec{e}_n} \times (\mathbf{\vec{E}_2} - \mathbf{\vec{E}_1}) = 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

二、静电场的电位中所满足的边界条件



1、界面两侧,电位连续

$$\phi_1 = \phi_2$$

2、界面两侧,电位的法向导数不连续

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial n} \neq \frac{\partial \phi 2}{\partial n}$$

$$\phi_1 - \phi_2 = \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2$$

$$D_{2n}-D_{1n}=\rho_s$$

$$:: \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

$$\vec{D} = -\varepsilon \nabla \phi$$

$$D_{n} = \vec{D} \bullet \vec{e}_{n} = \varepsilon \left(-\nabla \varphi \right) \bullet \vec{e}_{n} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \rho_s$$

三、两种常见情况

1、两种不同电介质分界面上的边界条件

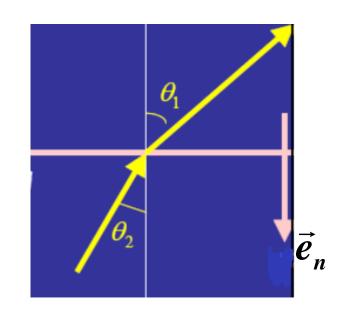
两种电介质分界面上不存在自由面电荷,即 $\rho_s = 0$

1)电位的边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{1} = \phi_{2} \\ \varepsilon_{1} \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - \varepsilon_{2} \frac{\partial \phi_{2}}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \rho_{s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_{1} = \phi_{2} \\ \varepsilon_{1} \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - \varepsilon_{2} \frac{\partial \phi_{2}}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

2)电场矢量的边界条件

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{D}_{2n} - \mathbf{D}_{1n} = \rho_s \\
\mathbf{E}_{2t} - \mathbf{E}_{1t} = 0
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\mathbf{D}_{2n} = \mathbf{D}_{1n} \\
\mathbf{E}_{1t} = \mathbf{E}_{2t}
\end{cases}$$



和 在两种不同电介质分界面两侧通常要改变方向.

3) 分界面上, 极化电荷(束缚面电荷)的面密度为:

$$\rho'_s = \vec{P}_1 \bullet \vec{e}_n - \vec{P}_2 \bullet \vec{e}_n = P_{1n} - P_{2n} = \varepsilon_0 (E_{2n} - E_{1n})$$

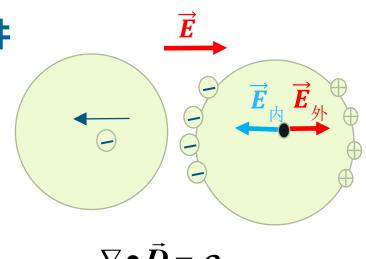
$$\overrightarrow{D} = \varepsilon_0 \overrightarrow{E} + \overrightarrow{P}$$

2、导体与电介质分界面上的边界条件

静电场中导体处于静电平衡状态。

1) 静电场中导体的基本性质:

导体内不存在任何净电荷,所有电荷分布 在导体表面上(其分布规律与导体表面形状 及外部电场有关,导体表面曲率越大的地 方, 电荷的面密度越大)。



$$\nabla ullet ec{oldsymbol{D}} = oldsymbol{
ho}_{v}$$

导体内电场强度处处为0(是外部电场与二次电场的叠加)。

导体表面的电场强度垂直于导体表面,导体表面是等位面,整个导体是等 位体。 导体是媒质1,介质是媒质2

2) 电场矢量的边界条件

$$egin{cases} m{E}_{2t} - m{E}_{1t} = 0 \ m{D}_{2n} - m{D}_{1n} =
ho_s \end{cases}$$
 公导体内 $egin{cases} m{ar{E}}_1 = 0 \ m{D}_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow egin{cases} m{E}_{2t} = 0 \ m{D}_{2n} =
ho_s \end{cases}$

例3:平板电容器的极板间距离为d,电容器内有厚度各为d/2的两种介质, 其介电常数分别为 ε 1和 ε 2,在介电常数为 ε 1的介质中还有密度为 ρ 的自由 电荷均匀分布。两极板间加电压为U。忽略边缘效应,求电容器内的电位 及电场强度。

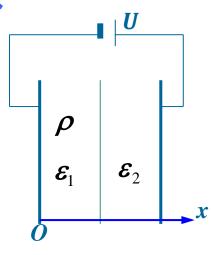
解:建立直角坐标系,若忽略边缘效应,则电位仅是x的函数

$$0 \le x \le \frac{d}{2} \quad \nabla^2 \phi_1 = \frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dx^2} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_1}$$

$$\frac{d}{2} \le x \le d \quad \nabla^2 \phi_2 = \frac{d^2 \phi_2}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$\phi_1 = -\frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_1} x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\phi_2 = C_3 x + C_4$$



若取x=0为0电位参考点,则边界条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 \big|_{x=0} &= 0 \\ \phi_2 \big|_{x=d} &= U \end{aligned}$$

$$|\phi_1|_{x=d/2} = |\phi_2|_{x=d/2}$$
 $\varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \rho_s$

$$\varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \rho_s$$

又界面上法向方向为 \vec{e}_{x} ,

$$\left. \varepsilon_1 \frac{d\phi_1}{dx} \right|_{x=d/2} = \varepsilon_2 \left. \frac{d\phi_2}{dx} \right|_{x=d/2}$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{2\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}}{\boldsymbol{d}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2})} \left(\boldsymbol{U} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}\boldsymbol{d}^{2}}{8\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}}\right) + \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}\boldsymbol{d}}{4\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{1}}$$

$$C_{2} = 0$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{2\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}}{\boldsymbol{d}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2})} \left(\boldsymbol{U} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{d}^{2}}{8\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}} \right)$$

$$C_4 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2} \boldsymbol{U} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{d}^2}{4(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_1 &= -\frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_1} x^2 + \left[\frac{2\varepsilon_2}{d(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \left(U + \frac{\rho d^2}{8\varepsilon_2} \right) + \frac{\rho d}{4\varepsilon_1} \right] x & 0 \le x \le \frac{d}{2} \\
\phi_2 &= \left[\frac{2\varepsilon_2}{d(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \left(U - \frac{\rho d^2}{2\varepsilon_2} \right) \right] x + \frac{\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1}{2\varepsilon_2} U + \frac{\rho d^2}{2\varepsilon_2} & d \le x \le d
\end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_{2} = \left[\frac{2\varepsilon_{2}}{d(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})} \left(U - \frac{\rho d^{2}}{8\varepsilon_{2}}\right)\right] x + \frac{\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1}}{\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}} U + \frac{\rho d^{2}}{4(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})} \qquad \frac{d}{2} \le x \le d$$

$$\left[\vec{E}_{1} = \vec{e}_{x} \left[\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} x - \frac{2\varepsilon_{2}}{d(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})} \left(U + \frac{\rho d^{2}}{8\varepsilon}\right) + \frac{\rho d}{4\varepsilon}\right] \qquad 0 < x < \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\vec{Z} : \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \vec{e}_{x} \left[\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{1}} x - \frac{2\varepsilon_{2}}{d(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})} \left(U + \frac{\rho d^{2}}{8\varepsilon_{2}} \right) + \frac{\rho d}{4\varepsilon_{1}} \right]$$

$$0 < x < \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = -\vec{e}_{x} \left[\frac{2\varepsilon_{2}}{d(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})} \left(U - \frac{\rho d^{2}}{8\varepsilon_{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{2} < x < d$$