复习

- ▶库仑定律:
- > 电场强度的定义:
- ▶ 电场线、电通量、 静电场的高斯定理

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}^3} \vec{r}_{12}$$

$$ec{E} = rac{ec{F}}{q_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}}$$

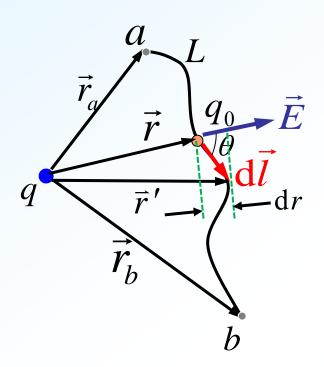
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{S} q_{PA}$$

静电场的重要性质之一 —— 静电场是有源场

- > 求静电场的基本方法:
 - (1) 用点电荷电场公式和场强叠加原理求静电场
 - (2) 利用高斯定理可求解具有某些对称分布的静电场

§ 6-3 静电场的环路定理与电势

静电力的功



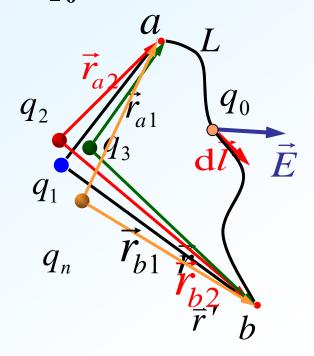
$$\vec{l}_{dr} dA = q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q_0 E \cos \theta dl = q_0 E dr$$

$$A = \int_{L} dA = \int_{r_{a}}^{r_{b}} \frac{q_{0}qdr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} = \frac{q_{0}q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{r_{a}} - \frac{1}{r_{b}}\right)$$

场源为点电荷的静电场中,静电力做功只与检验电 荷起点,终点的位置有关,与所通过的路径无关.

此结论可通过叠加原理推广到任意点电荷系的电场.

q_0 在点电荷系中的电场中从a运动到b



场源电荷: $q_1,q_2,q_3,\cdots q_n$ 检验电荷: q_0 $\vec{F}=q_0\vec{E}$

$$\vec{F} = q_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} \, dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = (\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \cdots + \vec{F}_n) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= (\frac{q_0 q_1 \vec{r}_1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r_1^3} + \frac{q_0 q_3 \vec{r}_2}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r_2^3} + \cdots) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{q_0}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0} (\frac{q_1 \vec{r}_1}{r_1^3} + \frac{q_2 \vec{r}_2}{r_2^3} + \cdots) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$A = \int_{L} dA = \int_{r_a}^{r_b} \sum_{i} \frac{q_0 q_i dr_i}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_i^2} = \sum_{i} \frac{q_0 q_i}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_{ai}} - \frac{1}{r_{bi}}\right)$$

静电力做功只与电场本身性质,检验电荷起点,终 点的位置有关,与所通过的路径无关.

二、环路定理(circuital theorem of electrostatic field)

由于静电力做功只与检验电荷起点、终点的位置有关, 与所通过的路径无关 —— 静电力是保守力.

$$A = \oint_{L} \vec{F} \cdot dl = \oint_{L} q_{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

→ 静电场中任意闭合路径

静电场环路定理:
$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$
 路径上各点的场强

静电场强沿任意闭合路径的线积分为零. 反映了静 电场的保守性. ——静电场是有源无旋场

凡保守力都有与其相关的势能,静电场是有势场.

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三、电势

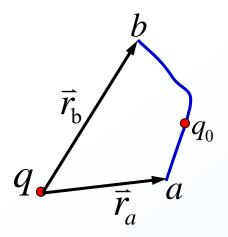
1.电势能(electrostatic energy)

$$A_{ab} = q_0 \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -(W_b - W_a) = W_a - W_b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow W_b = 0$$
 得

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令
$$W_b = 0$$
 得 $W_a = q_0 \int_a^{\mathbf{v}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$



结论: 电势能在数值上等于将该试验电荷从该处移 动到势能零点时电场力所做的功。单位: 焦耳(J)

 W_{a} : 静电场与场中电荷 q_0 共同拥有。

标量,可正可负

 W_a/q_0 : 取决于电场分布,场点位置和零势点选取, 与场中检验电荷 q_0 无关。因此,可用以描述 静电场自身的特性。

2. 电势(electric potential)

$$U_a = \frac{W_a}{q_0} = \int_a^{\mathbf{z}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

静电场中a点的电势,在数值上等于将单位正电荷由a点移至零势点处电场力所做的功,即单位正电荷在a点具有的电势能。

3. 电势差(electric potential difference),又称电压

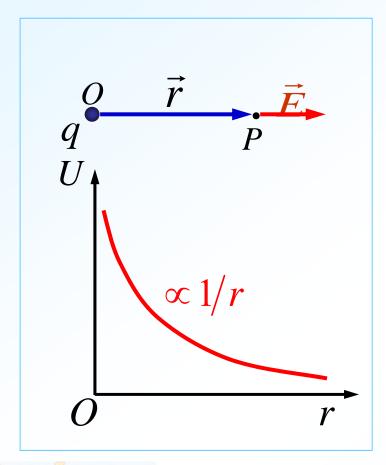
$$U_{ab} = U_a - U_b = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

在SI中,电势差和电势的单位相同: 焦耳/库仑(J·C⁻¹),也称为伏特(V),即 $1V=1J\cdot C^{-1}$

点电荷q在静电场中从a处沿任意路径移至b处,电场

$$A_{ab} = q \int_{ab} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q(U_a - U_b) = qU_{ab}$$

例6-9. 求点电荷q场中的电势分布。



解:
$$\vec{E} = \frac{q\vec{r}}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3}$$

$$U = \int_P^{\$ \pm i} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

令
$$U_{\infty}=0$$
 沿径向积分

$$U = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{3}}$$

$$= \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q dr}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0} r}$$



- 注意 1. U 为空间标量函数。
 - 2. U 具有相对意义,其值与零势点选取有关,但 U_{ab} 与零势点选取无关。
- 3. 电势遵从叠加原理: $U = \sum U_i$ (零势点相同) 点电荷系电场中任一点的电势,等于各点电荷单 独存在时在该点产生的电势的代数和。
- 4. 由保守力与其相关势能的关系:

$$\vec{F} = q_0 \vec{E} = -\nabla W$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} = -\nabla (\frac{W}{q_0}) = -\nabla U = -\text{grad}U$$

静电场中某点的场强等于该点电势梯度的负值。

即: \vec{E} 是U沿电场线方向的空间变化率。电场指向U降低的方向。

四、电势的计算(两种基本方法)

1.场强积分法(由定义求)

(1) 确定 \vec{E} 分布

- 常选地球电势为零。 电势差与电势的零点 选取无关。
- (2) 选零势点和便于计算的积分路径
- (3) 由电势定义

$$U_a = \int_a^{\mathbb{R}^3} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^{\mathbb{R}^3} E \cos \theta \, dl$$
 计算 U_a

2. 叠加法

- (1) 将带电体划分为若干电荷元dq
- (2) 选零势点,写出某一dq在场点的电势dU
- (3) 由叠加原理得 $U = \sum U_i$ 或 $U = \int dU$

例6-10. 一半径为R的均匀带电球体, 带电量为q. 求其电势分布.

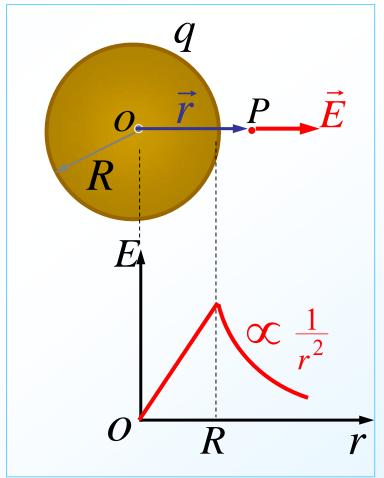
解:由电荷分布可知,电场沿径向

由高斯定理
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum q_i$$

$$E_1 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{4\pi R^3 / 3} \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{qr}{4\pi\,\varepsilon_0 R^3} \quad r < R$$

$$E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\,\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad r > R$$



电荷与电场45:00

$$r < R$$

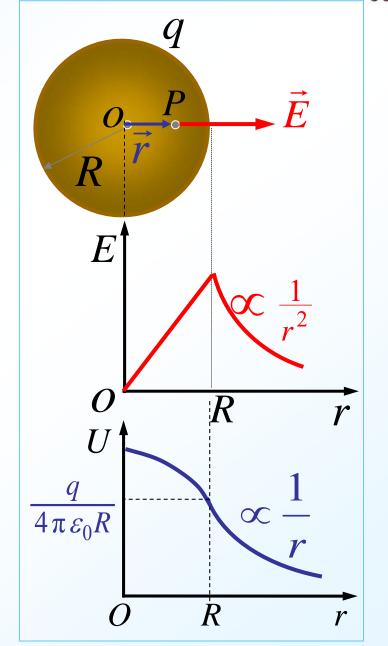
$$U_{1} = \int_{r}^{R} E_{1} dr + \int_{R}^{\infty} E_{2} dr$$

$$= \int_{r}^{R} \frac{qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} R^{3}} dr + \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} dr$$

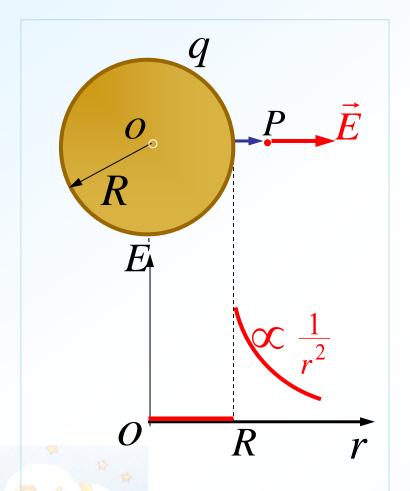
$$= \frac{q(3R^{2} - r^{2})}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} R^{3}}$$

$$r > R$$

$$U_{2} = \int_{r}^{\infty} E_{2} dr = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} dr$$



练习1. 求均匀带电球面场中电势分布(q, R)。



由高斯定理

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0 & (r < R) \\ \frac{q\vec{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} & (r > R) \end{cases}$$

令
$$U_{\infty}=0$$
 沿径向积分

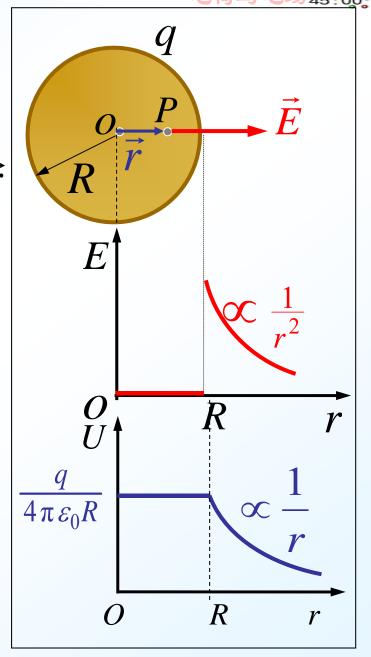
$$U_{5h} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{5h} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{3}}$$
$$= \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r} \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

电荷与电场45:00

$$\begin{split} U_{\text{$\rlap/$\! /$}} &= \frac{q}{4\,\pi\,\varepsilon_0 r} \propto \frac{1}{r} \\ U_{\text{$\rlap/$\! /$}} &= \int\limits_{P'}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{r} = \int\limits_{P'}^{R} \vec{E}_{\text{$\rlap/$\! /$}} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{r} + \int\limits_{R}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\text{$\rlap/$\!\! /$}} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{r} \\ &= \int\limits_{R}^{\infty} \frac{q\vec{r} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{r}}{4\,\pi\,\varepsilon_0 r^3} = \frac{q}{4\,\pi\,\varepsilon_0 R} = \boxed{\blacksquare} \end{split}$$

均匀带电球面内电势与球 面处电势相等;

球面外电势与电量集中于球心的点电荷情况相同。



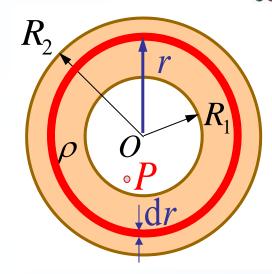
练习2.求均匀带电球壳腔内任意点电势

已知: R_1 , R_2 , ρ

求: U_P

解: 将带电球壳视为许多均匀带

电球面的集合



取半径r, 厚dr 的球壳为电荷元: $dq = \rho \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot dr$ 令 $U_{\infty} = 0$, dq 在腔内产生的电势:

$$dU = \frac{dq}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{\rho \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{\rho r dr}{\varepsilon_0}$$

由叠加原理:
$$U = \int dU = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} r dr = \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0} (R_2^2 - R_1^2)$$

即:腔内各点等势

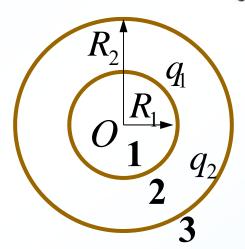
已知带电球面各量: R_1, R_2, q_1, q_2

求①各区域电势: U_1,U_2,U_3

②两球面间的电势差: ΔU

带电球面的电势分布: $U_{\text{H}} = q/(4\pi \varepsilon_0 R)$

$$U_{\text{gh}} = q/(4\pi\,\varepsilon_0 r)$$



由叠加原理
$$r \leq R_1$$
: $U_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$

$$R_1 < r < R_2$$
: $U_2 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R_2}$

$$r \ge R_2: \quad U_3 = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$R_{1} < r < R_{2}: \quad U_{2} = \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r} + \frac{q_{2}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} R_{2}}$$

$$r \ge R_{2}: \quad U_{3} = \frac{q_{1} + q_{2}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r}$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{q_{1} + q_{2}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} R_{2}} - \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} R_{1}} - \frac{q_{2}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} R_{2}} = \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{1}{R_{1}}\right)$$

例6-11. 求无限长均匀带电直线外任一点P的电势。

(电荷密度λ)

解:
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

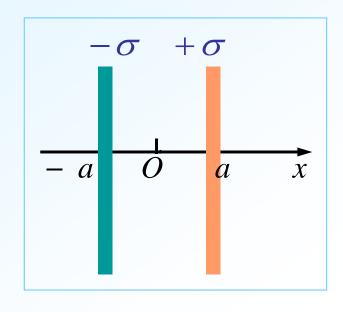
$$U = \int_{r}^{r_0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{r_0} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} dr$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \ln r |_{r_0}^{r_0} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \ln \frac{r_0}{r_0}$$

选取势能零点在
$$r_0$$
=1m处 $U = \frac{-\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln r$

由此例子看出,当电荷分布扩展到无穷远时, 电势零点不能再选在无穷远处。

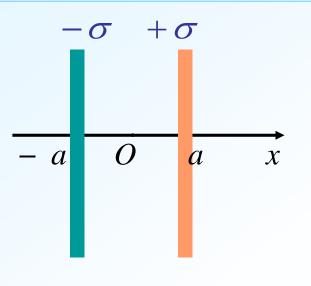
例6-12. 求无限大均匀带电平面($\pm \sigma$)场中电势分布。

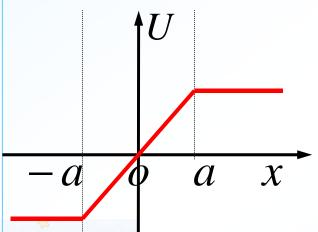


电场分布

$$E = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} & (-a < x < a) \\ 0 & (x < -a, x > a) \end{cases}$$

$$x < -a$$
 区域: $U = \int_{x}^{-a} E dx + \int_{-a}^{0} E dx = 0 + (-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0})a = -\frac{\sigma a}{\varepsilon_0}$





$$-a \le x \le a$$
 区域:

$$U = \int_{x}^{0} E dx = (-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0})(-x) = \frac{\sigma x}{\varepsilon_0}$$

x > a 区域:

$$U = \int_{x}^{a} E dx + \int_{a}^{0} E dx$$
$$= 0 + (-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}})(-a) = \frac{\sigma a}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

U—x曲线如图

例13. 如图所示, 已知两点电荷电量分别为 $q_1 = 3.0 \times 10^{-8}$ C, $q_2 = -3.0 \times 10^{-8}$ C. A、B、C、D为电场中四个点, 图中a = 8.0 cm, r=6.0cm. 现移动电量为 2.0×10^{-9} C的点电荷, 问下例几种情况 电场力作功多少? 电势能增加多少?

- (1) 从无限远处移到A点;
- (2) 将此电荷从A点移到B点;
- (3) 将此点电荷从C点移到D.

解: (1)

$$U_{A} = \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r} + \frac{q_{2}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} \sqrt{r^{2} + a^{2}}} \qquad q_{1}$$

$$U_{A} = 1800 \text{ (V)}$$

$$W_{pA} = qU_A = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} (J)$$

$$A_{\infty A} = W_{\infty} - W_{A} = -3.6 \times 10^{-6} (J)$$
 $\Delta W = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} (J)$

$$\Delta W = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} (\mathrm{J})$$

a/2 D

(2)
$$U_{\rm B} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r'} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r'} = 0$$

$$A_{\rm AB} = q(U_{\rm A} - U_{\rm B})$$

$$= 3.6 \times 10^{-6} - 0 = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} (\text{J})^{q_1}$$

$$\Delta W = -3.6 \times 10^{-6} (\mathrm{J})$$

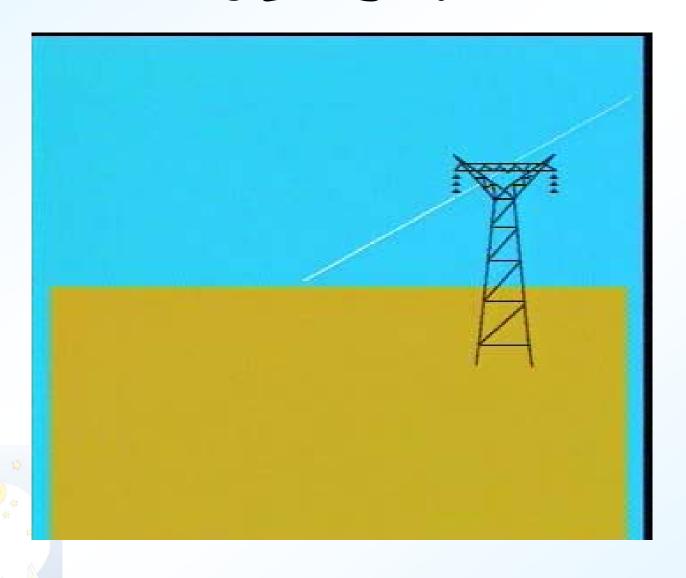
(3)
$$U_{\rm C} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \sqrt{a^2 + r^2}} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} = -1800(\rm V)$$

$$U_{\rm D} = 0$$

$$A_{\rm CD} = W_{\rm C} - W_{\rm D} = q(U_{\rm C} - U_{\rm D}) = -3.6 \times 10^{-6} (\rm J)$$

$$\Delta W = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} (\mathrm{J})$$

跨步电压



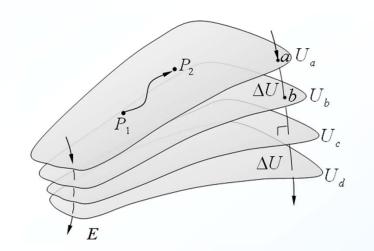
五、等势面 电势梯度

1. 等势面(equipotential surface)

电场中电势相等的点组成的面叫等势面.

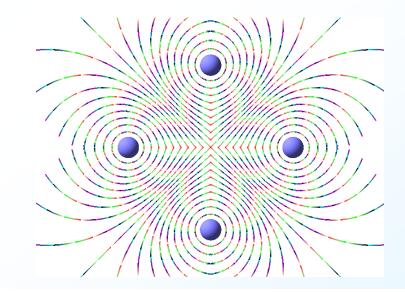
规定相邻等势面之间的电势差相等.

$$\Delta U_{ab} = \Delta U_{bc} = \Delta U_{cd}$$



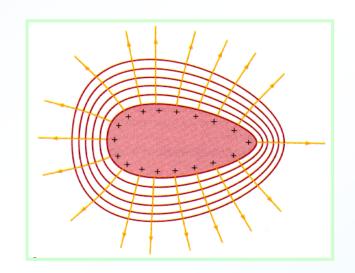
等势面的疏密反映了场的强弱





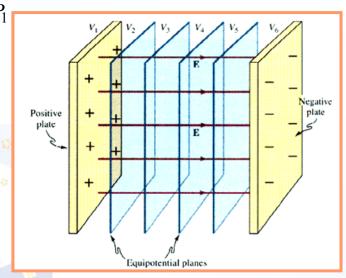
- 2. 电场线与等势面的关系
- 1) 电场线处处垂直于等势面 在等势面上任取两点 P_1 , P_2 , 则

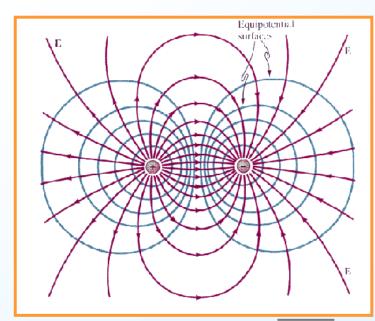
$$\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = U_{P_1} - U_{P_2}$$
 等势
$$\cos \theta = 0, \vec{E} \perp d\vec{l}$$

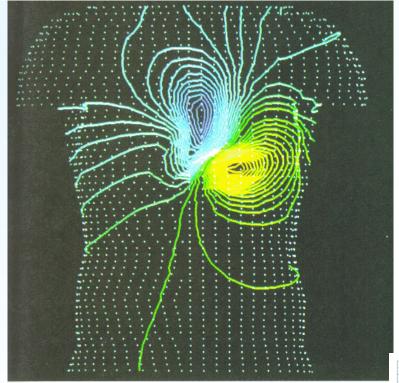


2) 电场线指向电势降的方向

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}}^{P_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = U_{P_1} - U_{P_2}$$

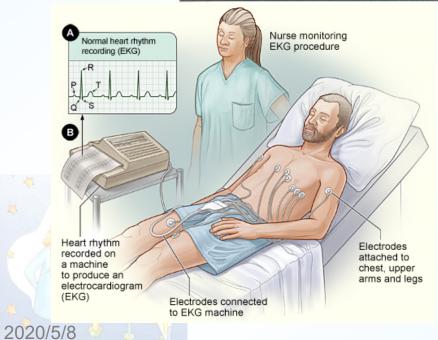


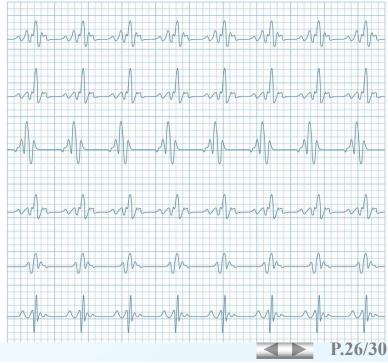


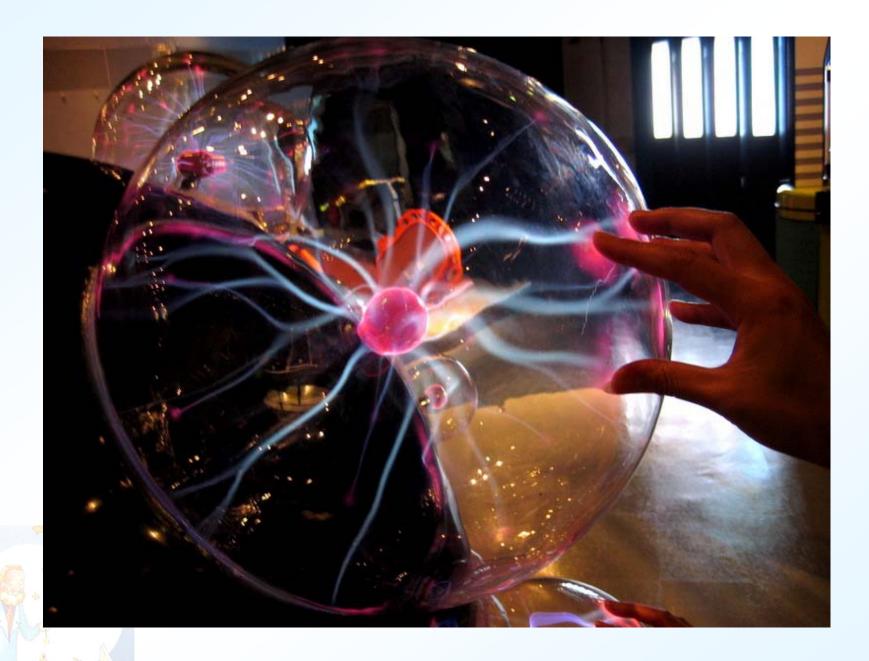


心脏周围的等势线

心电图







3. 电场强度与电势梯度的关系

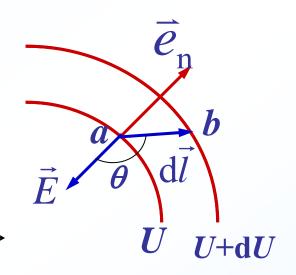
电势分别为U和U+dU的邻近等势面, \vec{e}_n 为等势面法向且指向电势升高的方向,如有正的试验电荷从a点移到b点,则电场力做功:

$$dA_{ab} = q_0 [U - (U + dU)] = q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$-dU = E \cos\theta dl$$

$$E\cos\theta = E_l = -\frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}l}$$
 $\vec{E}_n = -\frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}n}\vec{e}_n$

结论: 电场中某一点的电场强度沿任一方向的分量, 等于这一点的电势沿该方向的变化率的负值.



$$\vec{E}_{n} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}n}\vec{e}_{n}$$

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}n}\vec{e}_{\mathrm{n}}$ 称电势梯度矢量,记为 grad U或 ∇U

电势梯度的大小等于电势在该点最大空间变化率;方向沿等势面法向,指向电势增加的方向.

$$\vec{E} = -\operatorname{grad} U = -\nabla U$$

矢量式: grad
$$U = \nabla U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

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

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

标量场梯度: grad
$$U = \nabla U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

矢量场旋度:

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) \times \left(A_x\vec{i} + A_y\vec{j} + A_z\vec{k}\right)$$

矢量场旋度:

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) \times \left(A_{x}\vec{i} + A_{y}\vec{j} + A_{z}\vec{k}\right)$$

$$= \vec{i} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{j} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$
 行列式

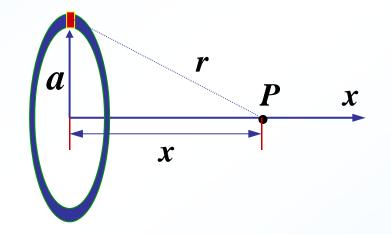
例6-12. 均匀带电圆环,带电量为q,半径为a,求轴线上

任意一点的P电势和电场强度.

解: 在圆环上取点电荷dq,

$$\diamondsuit U_{\infty} = 0$$

$$dq = \lambda dl$$



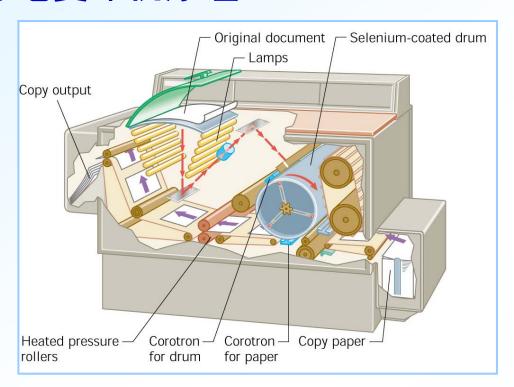
$$dU = \frac{dq}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \qquad U = \int dU = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \int_0^{2\pi a} \lambda dl = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$E = E_x = -\frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{qx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

结论:某一点处电场强度沿某一方向的分量,等于这一点的电势沿该方向的空间变化率的负值.

静电的应用

静电复印机原理



通过曝光、扫描将原稿的光学模拟 图像通过光学系统直接投射到已被充 电的感光鼓上产生静电潜像,再经过 显影、转印、定影等步骤,完成复印 过程.

