§ 6-5 电场的能量

带电系统带电: 电荷相对移动→外力克服电场力做功→电场能

一、点电荷系统的能量

$$q_1 \longrightarrow q_2$$

电能:
$$W = A_{\infty r} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$
 $W = \frac{1}{2} q_1 \frac{q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} + \frac{1}{2} q_2 \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{1}{2} q_1 U_1 + \frac{1}{2} q_2 U_2$ n
 n

$$n$$
个点电荷系统的电能: $W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i U_i$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int u \, dq = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \int_{S} u \sigma \, dS \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_{L} u \lambda \, dI \end{cases}$$

二、电容器的能量

$$dA = dq \cdot u_{AB} = dq \frac{q}{C}$$

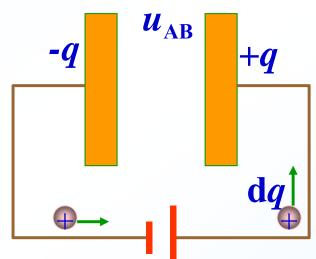
$$A = \int dA = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

$$W_e = A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} \qquad Q = CU$$

$$Q = CU$$

电容器的电能:

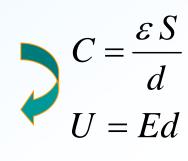
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} QU = \frac{1}{2} CU^2$$

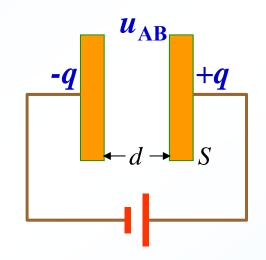


三、电场的能量 能量密度

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}CU^2$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 S d$$





V=Sd为电容器体积 \rightarrow 电能是储存在(定域在)电场中.

电场的能量密度(energy density): 单位体积电场所具有的能量.

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

(焦耳/米-3)

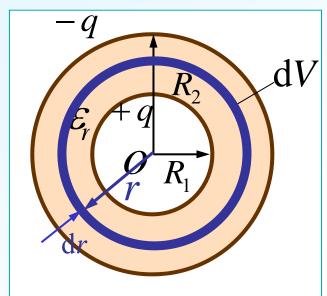
电场能量(energy of field):



$$W = \int_{V} w_{e} dV$$

注:对任意电场均成立

例6-21: 用能量法推导球形电容器 (R_1,R_2,\mathcal{E}_r) 电容公式。



解:设极板带电量 ± 9

$$E = \begin{cases} 0 & (r < R_1) \\ \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} & (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ 0 & (r > R_2) \end{cases}$$

取同心球壳为积分元

$$W = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} E^{2} dV = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \left(\frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} r^{2}}\right)^{2} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}} \frac{R_{2} - R_{1}}{R_{1} R_{2}}$$

$$W = \frac{q^{2}}{2C}$$

$$C = 4\pi \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \frac{R_{1} R_{2}}{R_{2} - R_{1}}$$

$$C = 4 \pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

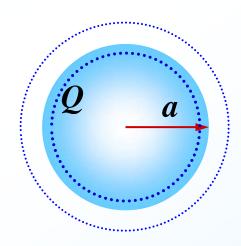
例6-22. 求真空中一半径为a、带电量为Q的均匀球体的静电场能。

$$\mathbf{\tilde{H}} = \mathbf{E}_1 \cdot 4\pi \, r^2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi \, a^3/3} \frac{4\pi \, r^3/3}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{Qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^3}$$

球外场强:
$$E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$u = \int_{r}^{a} E_1 dr + \int_{a}^{\infty} E_2 dr$$



$$\rho = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^3/3}$$



$$u = \int_{r}^{a} \frac{Qr dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} a^{3}} + \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{Q dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} = \frac{Q}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} a} \left(3 - \frac{r^{2}}{a^{2}} \right)$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int u\rho \, dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \frac{Q}{8\pi \,\varepsilon_0 a} \left(3 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi \,a^3/3} \cdot 4\pi \,r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{3Q^2}{16\pi \varepsilon_0 a^4} \int_0^a r^2 \left(3 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right) dr = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi \varepsilon_0 a}$$



解二:

$$W_e = \int w_e dV = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_1^2 dV + \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_2^2 dV$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{Qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^3} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{40\pi \varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 a} = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi \varepsilon_0 a}$$

电场能是以体密度定域分布在空间内的静电能.

思考: 半径为R、带电量为Q的均匀带电球面, 其静电能与球体的静电能相比, 哪个大?

例6-23: 空气平行板电容器,面积为S,间距为d。现把 一块厚度为t的铜板放入其中。(1)计算电容器的电容 改变量。(2)电容器充电后断开电源U.再拿出铜板 需要做多少功?

$$C_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

解: 放入前: $C_0 = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 S}{d}$ 放入后: $U = \frac{\sigma}{\mathcal{E}_0} (d - t)$

$$U = \frac{-(d-t)}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$C = \frac{\sigma S}{U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d-t}$$

$$Q = CU$$

$$Q = CU$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S t}{d (d - t)}$$



$$A = W_0 - W = \frac{Q^2}{2C_0} - \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2t}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$

讨论题:一电容为C的空气平行板电容器,接到端电压为V的电源上充电.现把两个极板间距离增大至n倍,求外力所作的功.

解: 充电后断开电源, 极板上电量q = CV保持不变. 两极板间距变化前后电容分别为:

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}, \quad C' = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{nd} = \frac{C}{n}$$

电容器储能分别为
$$W = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{q^2}{C}$$
, $W' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{q^2}{C'} = \frac{nq^2}{2C}$

由功能原理,外力所作的功为

$$A = W' - W = \frac{nq^2}{2C} - \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)C^2V^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2}CV^2(n-1) > 0$$

充电后不断开电源,极板间V保持不变. 拉动极板前后极板上电量分别为:

$$q = C\Delta U = CV, q' = C'V = \frac{C}{n}V$$

电容器储能分别为

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CV^2$$
, $W' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C'V^2 = \frac{1}{2n} \cdot CV^2$

由功能原理,外力所作的功为

$$A = W' - W = \frac{1}{2n}CV^2 - \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}CV^2(\frac{1}{n} - 1) < 0$$

正确否?

保持极板间V不变过程中电源作功:

$$A_{\varepsilon} = (q' - q)V = (\frac{1}{n} - 1)CV^{2} < 0$$

由功能原理

$$A + A_{\varepsilon} = W' - W = \frac{1}{2n}CV^2 - \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}CV^2(\frac{1}{n} - 1)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}CV^{2}(\frac{1}{n} - 1) - A_{\varepsilon} = \frac{n - 1}{2n}CV^{2} > 0$$

