## 靜電學(Electrostatics)

●靜電學係探討電荷處於靜止(charges at rest)及靜力平衡狀態的電效應。

# ◆電荷(Charge)

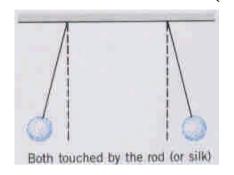
- •電荷是一種物質特性,它能使物質產生電或磁的效應。
- ●接觸摩擦(rubbing)產生電荷⇒電流體(electric fluid)的解釋 ⇒現代原子觀點的解釋(電子移動)
  - ▶電流體解釋⇒獲得(或失去)電流體者帶正電(或負電)。
  - ▶現代觀點的解釋⇒物質由原子構成,而原子核由質子(正電)及中子 (中性)組成,電子(負電)則環繞原子核運動。一個中性原子有等量的 電子數與質子數(或中子數),當其失去(或得到)電子,便成為離子 (ions)。在摩擦過程中,獲得(或失去)電子者帶負電(或正電)。

### •同性電荷相斥,異性電荷相吸。

絲絨(silk)與玻璃棒(glass rod)的摩擦⇒

玻璃棒帶正電絲絨帶負電





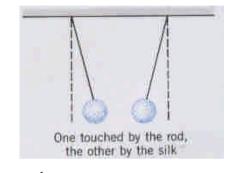


Fig.22.2

- ●電荷的SI單位一庫倫(C) ⇒此單位相當大 標察⇒10-8C 閃電⇒20C
- ●電荷的量子化(Quantization of Charge)—Millikan油滴實驗
  - ▶電荷以不連續方式出現,而最小的基本獨立電荷為

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} C$$

▶任何電荷q必為此最小獨立電荷的整數倍,即:

$$q = 0, \pm e, \pm 2e, \pm 3e \cdots$$

- ▶質子質量約電子的1800倍,但兩者所帶電荷卻相同,皆為e。
- ▶基本粒子夸克所带的電荷(±e/3,±2e/3)雖小於 e,但其不會單獨出現,故 自然界最小獨立電荷仍為 e。

### ●電荷守恆(Conservation of Charge)

一電荷不能被製造,也不能毀滅,只能由一物體傳至另一物體。

▶在一孤立系統中,總電荷量保持定值。

#### Example:

$$Na^{+} + Cl^{-} \rightarrow NaCl$$
  $n \rightarrow p + e^{-} + \overline{V}$    
  $(+e)$   $(-e)$   $(0)$   $(+e)$   $(-e)$   $(0)$ 

#### ●導體及絕緣體(Conductors and Insulators)

導體⇒電荷可自由流動。

絕緣體⇒電荷無法自由流動。

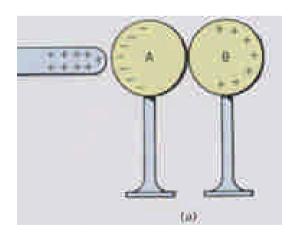
半導體(semi-conductor)⇒包含矽、鍺、碳等物質,若純度高,則近似絕緣體,添加雜質則可導電,其導電性可控制。

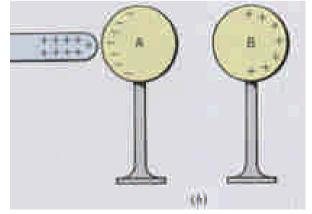
ightharpoonup 電荷在物體中的運動能力可藉relaxation time來描述。 如:銅為 $10^{-2}$  s、玻璃2 s、琥珀4 ×  $10^3$  s 、聚苯乙烯 $10^{10}$  s

▶由原子外圍束縛較鬆的價電子(或自由電子)行為可瞭解導體與絕緣體的差異。如:金屬導體晶格的自由電子海、電解液或離化氣體。

### ●靜電感應(Induction)

- 不需接觸而傳遞電荷的行為。





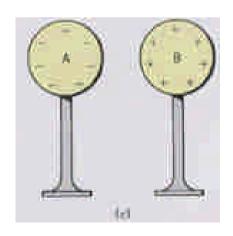
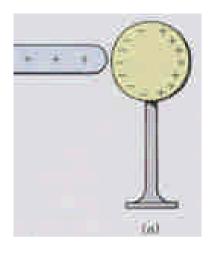
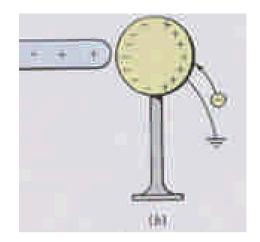


Fig.22.5





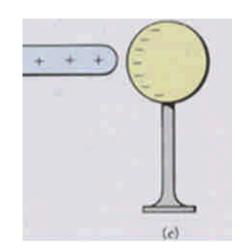


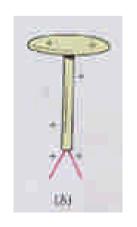


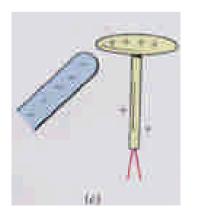
Fig.22.6

### ● 金箔驗電器(Gold leaf electroscope)

- 1. 偵測物體是否帶電,但無法度量電荷大小。
- 2. 带電的金箔驗電器用於測量荷電物體的極性。
- 3.可作為簡單的離子輻射偵測器。







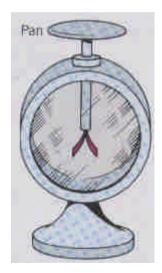


Fig.22.7

Fig.22.8

# ◆靜電力(the electrostatic force) — 庫倫定律(Coulomb's Law)

●兩固定電荷間的靜電力大小正比兩電荷的乘積,且與兩電 荷間距離 r 的平方呈反比,即:

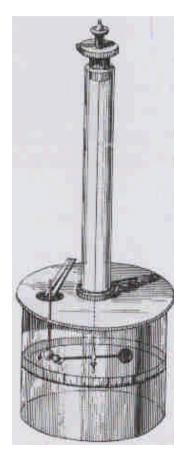
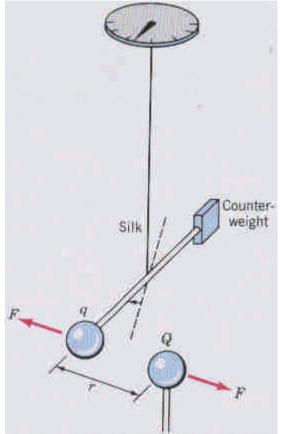


Fig.22.10



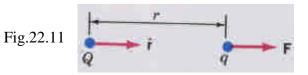
$$F = \frac{kqQ}{r^2}$$
 ,  $k = 9.0 \times 10^9 N \cdot m^2 / C^2$   $k = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$  ,  $\varepsilon_0$ 爲介電常數 (permittivity constant)

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \, C^2 / N \cdot m^2$$

靜電力方向沿兩電荷連心線且 具球形對稱,其向量式為:

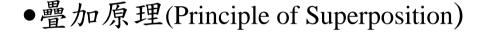
$$\vec{F} = \frac{kqQ}{r^2}\hat{r} \qquad \begin{cases} \vec{F} = +F\hat{r}$$
表斥力
$$\vec{F} = -F\hat{r}$$
表吸力

•静電力-保守力,超距力



#### ●庫倫定律適用條件:

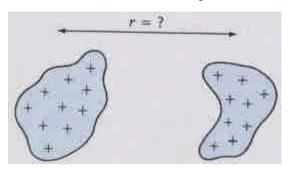
- 1.假設電荷為靜止。
- 2.帶電粒子體積趨於零,但球形分佈例外, 可假設電荷聚集在球心。

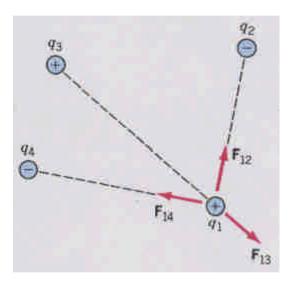


$$\vec{F}_{1} = \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{13} + \cdots + \vec{F}_{1N}$$

### Example 22.2:

Fig.22.13





A point charge  $q_1 = -9\mu C$  is at x=0, while  $q_2 = 4\mu C$  is at x=1m. At what point, besides infinity, would the net force on  $+q_3$  be zero?

$$\frac{k|q_3q_1|}{(1+d)^2} = \frac{k|q_3q_2|}{d^2} \implies d = 2\text{m or } -2/5 \text{ m}(\overrightarrow{\wedge} \overrightarrow{\ominus})$$

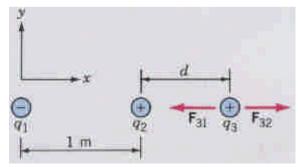
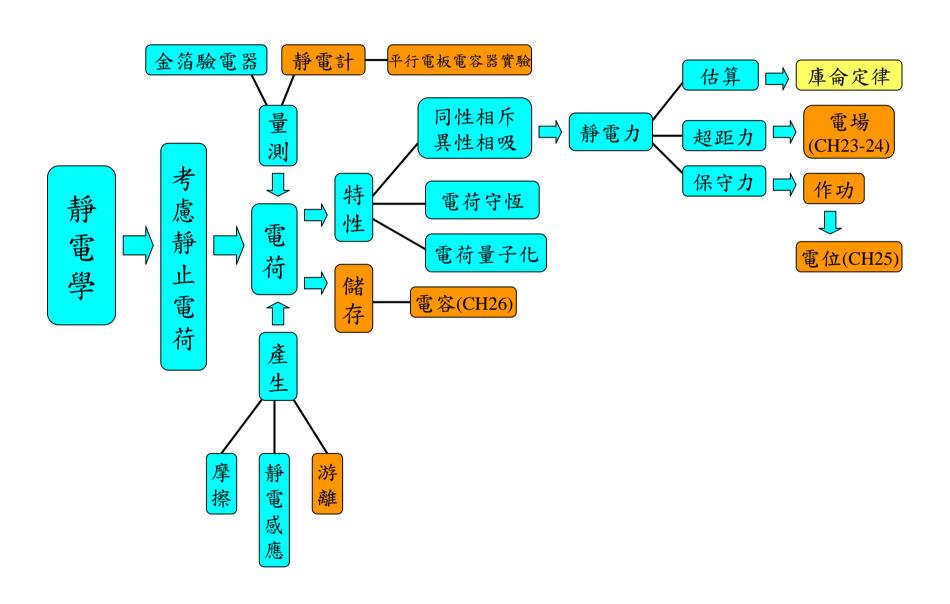


Fig.22.15

# 本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



### 習題

●教科書習題 (p.452~p.454)

Exercise: 3,5,11,12,15

Problem: 1,3,5,9

**%**Hint : Ex12 Ans. Q=0.395  $\mu$ C

#### •基本觀念問題:

- 1.請描述電荷的特性?
- 2.請寫出庫倫定律式,並說明其適用條件為何?

### •延伸思考問題:

1.請問除了摩擦生電與靜電感應等電荷產生方式之外,還 有哪些產生方式,其原理為何?煩請申述之。



電場強度(每單位電荷所受靜電力) 
$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_t} \begin{cases} \text{SI單位為N/C} \\ \hat{\sigma} \text{ 向為靜電力方向} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{kq_tQ}{r^2} \hat{r} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{kQ}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

考慮點電荷:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{kq_tQ}{r^2}\,\hat{r} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}\,\hat{r}$$

- $\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$  與  $\vec{F} = m\vec{g}$  有相同形式, 夏表重力場強度。
- 符合線性疊加(linear superposition)原理

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \dots \vec{E}_N = \sum \vec{E}_i$$

若為點電荷,則: 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{KQ_i}{r_i^2} \hat{r}_i$$

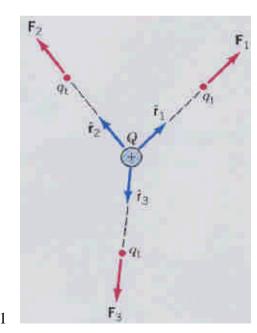


Fig.23.1

### ●電力線(Lines of forces)或場線(Field lines) —表示電場

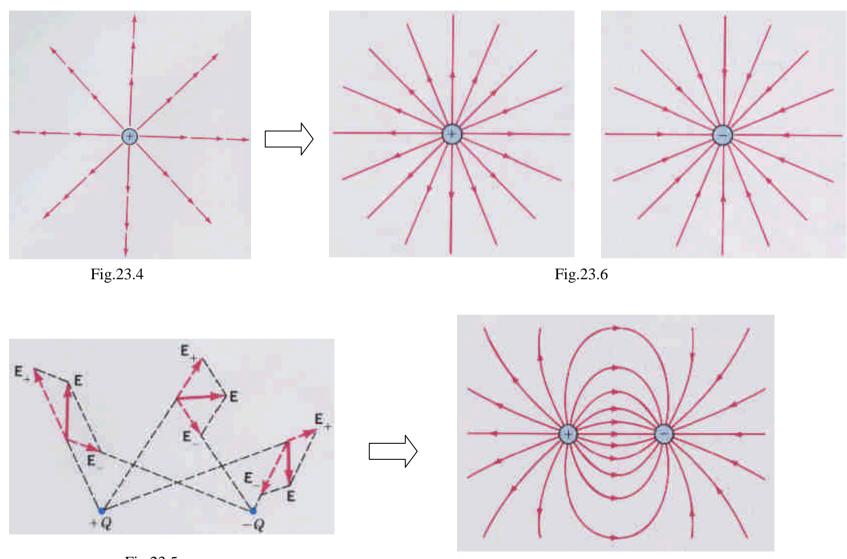


Fig.23.5

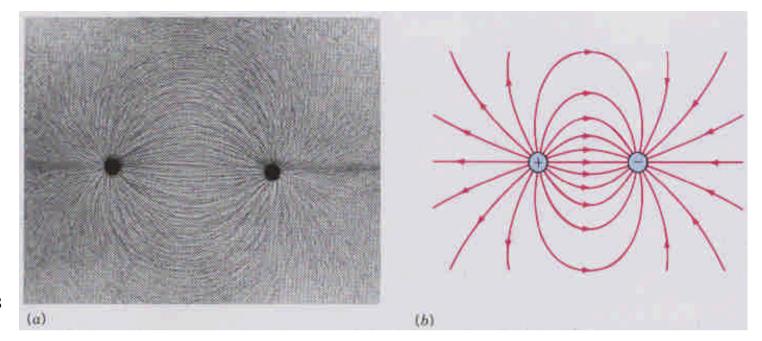


Fig.23.8

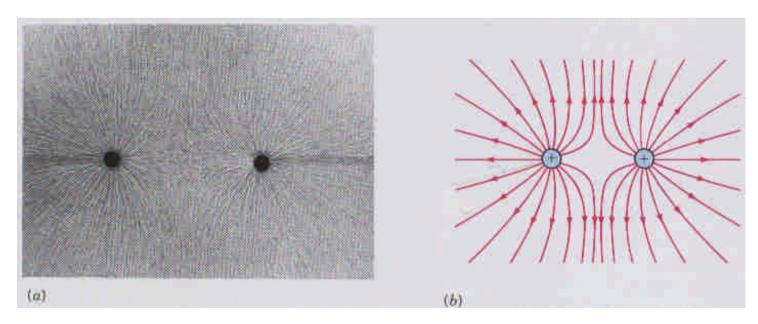


Fig.23.9

### •電力線特性:

- 1. 靜電力線總是起於正電荷,終止於負電荷。
- 2.起始或終結的線數正比於電荷大小。
- 3. 電場方向係沿電力線切線方向。
- 4. 電場強度正比於電力線密度。
- 5.電力線不會相交。

Example 23.3: 電荷量不等

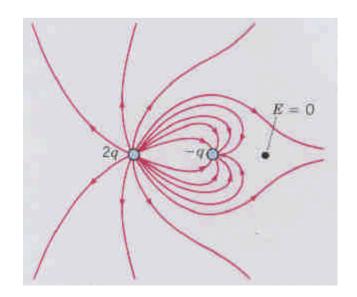


Fig.23.12

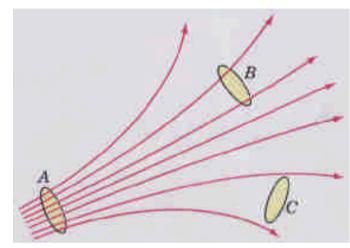


Fig.23.10

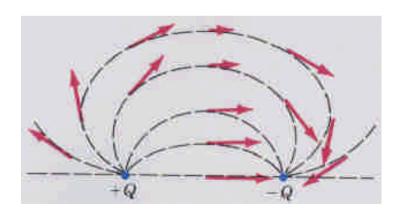
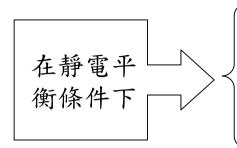


Fig.23.11

### ●電場及導體



均質導體內部的巨觀淨(net)電場 =0。

導體表面上各點電場皆垂直於表面。

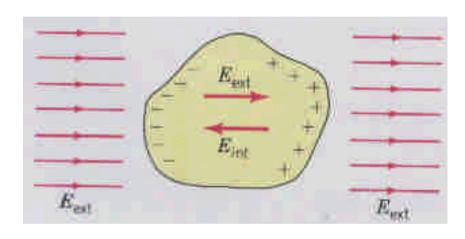


Fig.23.13

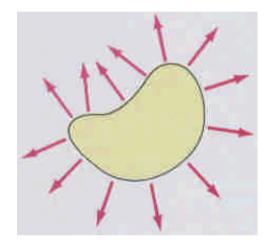
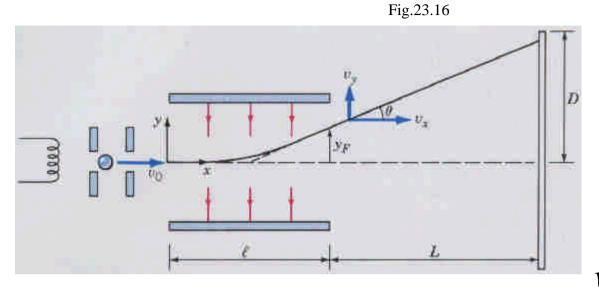


Fig.23.14

• 均勻靜電場中的電荷運動  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{F} = q\vec{E} \\ \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{q\vec{E}}{m}$ 

#### Example 23.5:



$$x = v_0 t; y = \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$\therefore a = +\frac{eE}{m}\hat{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_F = \frac{1}{2}\frac{eE}{m}(\frac{l}{v_0})^2 \text{ Ans(a)}$$

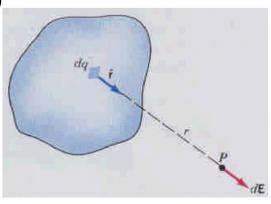
$$v_x = v_0; v_y = at = \frac{eE}{m}\frac{l}{v_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{eEl}{mv_0^2}$$
 Ans(b),  $D = y_F + L \tan \theta$  Ans(c)

- ●連續電荷分佈(Continuous Charge Distributions)
  - 一將連續分佈的電荷分割成極小的電荷元dq,若視dq 為點電荷,則:

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{kdq}{r^2}\hat{r} \implies \vec{E} = k \int \frac{dq}{r^2}\hat{r}$$

Fig.23.17

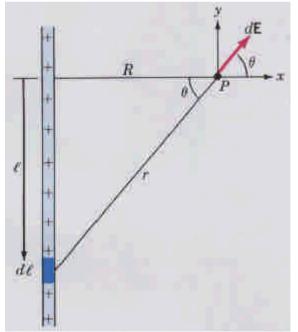


### Example 23.6:

$$dE = \frac{kdq}{r^2} = \frac{k(\lambda dx)}{x^2} \quad (\because dq = \lambda dx, \ \lambda = Q/L)$$

$$E = k\lambda \int_{a}^{a+L} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = k\lambda \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_{a}^{a+L} = k\lambda \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+L} \right) = \frac{kQ}{a(a+L)} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} if & a >> L \\ \Rightarrow E = \frac{kQ}{a^{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

### Example 23.7:



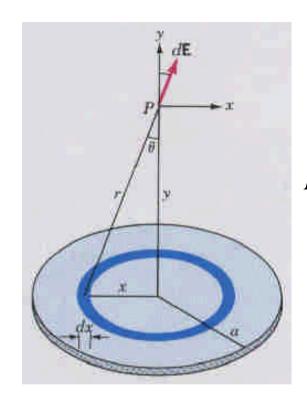
$$dE = \frac{kdq}{r^2} = \frac{k\lambda d\ell}{r^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r=R\sec\theta, l=R\tan\theta, dl=R\sec^2\theta d\theta} \rightarrow dE = \frac{k\lambda d\theta}{R}$$

$$E = \frac{k\lambda}{R} \int_{-\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{k\lambda}{R} \left[\sin\theta\right]_{-\theta_1}^{\theta_2} = \frac{k\lambda}{R} (\sin\theta_2 + \sin\theta_1)$$

$$E = \frac{2k\lambda}{R} \text{ (for an infinite line, } \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \pi/2)$$

### Example 23.8:



$$\begin{split} E_x &= 0 \quad \text{(因 $x$ 分量 會對稱抵銷)} \\ dE_y &= dE cos\theta = \frac{kdq}{r^2} \frac{y}{r} \quad \left[ dq = \sigma dA = \sigma(2\pi x) dx \right] \\ E &= E_y = \int dE_y = \pi k \sigma y \int_0^a \frac{2x dx}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \pi k \sigma y \int_0^a \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= \pi k \sigma y \left[ \frac{-2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}} \right]_0^a = 2\pi k \sigma \left[ 1 - \frac{y}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1/2}} \right] \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{dH}{H^{3/2}} = \int H^{-3/2} dH = -2H^{-1/2} + C = -2(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^a \frac{d(x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \left[ \frac{-2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}} \right]_0^a$$

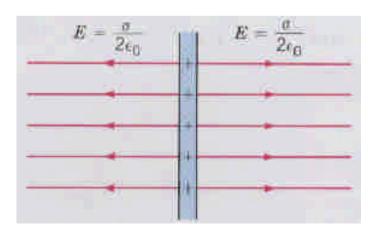
#### Discussion:

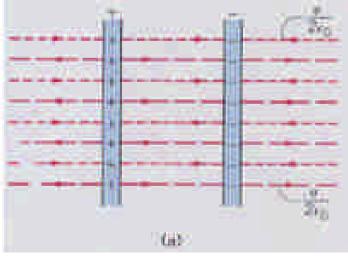
$$(case \ 1 \Rightarrow y >> a) \quad \frac{y}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1/2}} = \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{y^2}\right)^{-1/2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{y^2}\right) + \dots \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{y^2}\right)$$

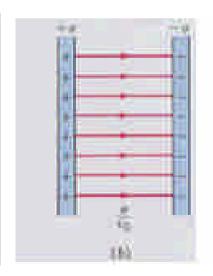
$$\therefore E = 2\pi k\sigma \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{a^2}{y^2} \right) \right) \right] = \frac{\pi k\sigma a^2}{y^2} = \frac{kQ}{y^2} \quad (\because Q = \sigma\pi a^2)$$

$$(case \ 2 \Rightarrow a >> y \ or \ a \to \infty) \ \frac{y}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1/2}} \to 0 \ \Rightarrow E = 2\pi k\sigma = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \quad (\because k = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0})$$

### Example 23.9





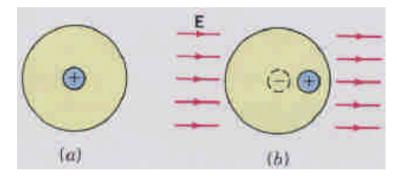


# ◆電偶極(Dipoles)

⇒兩個極性相反且帶電量相等的電荷被分離在某固定距離。

永久電偶極(permanent dipoles)—正負電荷中心不一致,如:HCl,  $CO, H_2O$ 等極化(polar)分子。

感應電偶極(induced dipoles)—須在外加電場中才具dipole特性,如非極化(non-polar)分子。



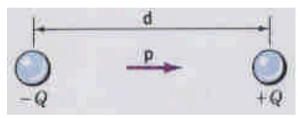


Fig.23.23

Fig.23.25

• 定義:電偶極矩(electric dipole moment)  $\Rightarrow p=Qd$  d 為兩電荷分離的距離。  $\bar{p}$  具方向,由負電荷指向正電荷。

#### ●電偶極產生的電場

(a)沿電偶極中垂線上的電場強度:

$$E_{+} = E_{-} = \frac{kQ}{r^{2} + a^{2}} \implies E_{x} = 0, \quad E_{y} = -(E_{+} + E_{-})\cos\theta$$

$$E = -\frac{2kQ}{\left(r^2 + a^2\right)} \frac{a}{\left(r^2 + a^2\right)^{1/2}} = \frac{-k2aQ}{\left(r^2 + a^2\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{-kp}{\left(r^2 + a^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

若考慮遠場
$$(r>>a)$$
,則: 
$$E = \frac{kp}{\left(r^2 + a^2\right)^{3/2}} \approx \frac{kp}{r^3}$$

(b)沿電偶極軸上的電場強度:

$$E = \frac{kQ}{(r-a)^{2}} - \frac{kQ}{(r+a)^{2}} = \frac{4akQr}{(r^{2}-a^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2kpr}{(r^{2}-a^{2})^{2}}$$

若考慮遠場
$$(r>>a)$$
,則:  $E = \frac{2kpr}{(r^2 - a^2)^2} \approx \frac{2kpr}{r^4} = \frac{2kp}{r^3}$ 

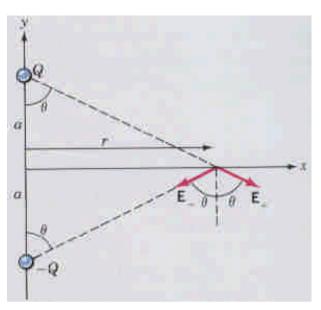
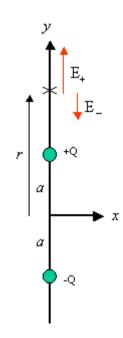


Fig.23.24



### ●電偶極在均勻電場內的轉矩

一兩電荷感受到大小相等而方向相反的力

$$\sum \vec{F}_i = 0 \qquad ; \qquad \sum \tau_i = \tau_+ + \tau_- = 2 \times (d/2) F \sin \theta$$
$$= 2(qE)(\frac{d}{2} \sin \theta) = pE \sin \theta$$

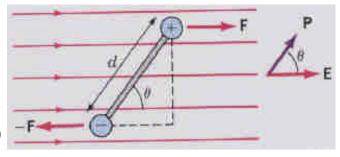


Fig.23.27

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\tau} = \bar{p} \times \bar{E}$$
 (如圖所示  $\tau$  為clockwise,故  $\tau$  取負值,  $\tau = -pE \sin \theta$ )

### •電偶極在均勻電場內的能量

$$W_{EXT} = \Delta U = U_2 - U_1 = -\int \tau d\theta = -\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} -pE\sin\theta d\theta$$
$$= pE(-\cos\theta_2 + \cos\theta_1)$$

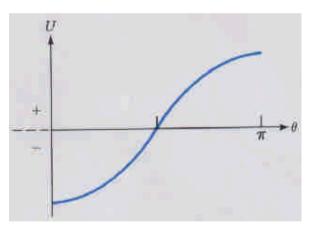


Fig.23.28

$$\begin{cases} \theta = 0 \text{ (dipole平行電場方向) , 位能最小 , } U = -pE \\ \theta = \pi \text{ (dipole反平行電場方向) , 位能最大 , } U = pE \end{cases}$$

### ● 應用(Application):

- ▶極化水分子(具dipoles)的溶解力
- 一只要物質分子是極化的,其dipoles即會與水 dipoles吸引結合。
  - 鹽(NaCl)的溶解(solution)—極化水分子的電荷 與Na及Cl離子的吸引力大於離子間的鍵結力。
  - 油(Oils)的溶解—油為非極化分子不能溶解於水 ,但加入肥皂或清潔劑(因其分子有一端非極 化可與油分子混合,另一端為極化端可吸引 水分子)即可加以溶解。

#### ▶微波加熱原理

一利用水之電偶極對高頻振盪電場的反應, 當電偶極隨電場振動,則造成周圍介質產 生熱能,但紙及玻璃無電偶極,故不產生 熱能。

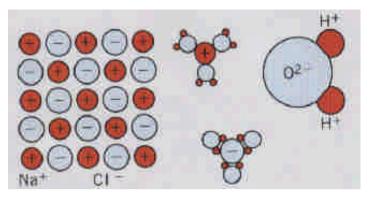


Fig.23.29

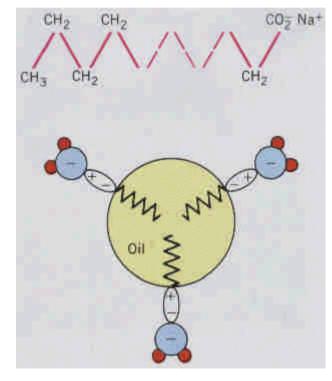


Fig.23.30

●在非均勻電場中的電偶極(optional) 一淨力≠0

$$F = q(E_{+} - E_{-}) = q\Delta E$$

$$\Rightarrow F = q\Delta x(\Delta E / \Delta x)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Delta x \to 0} F_{x} = p\frac{dE}{dx}$$

$$(or \ U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E} \Rightarrow F_{x} = -\frac{dU}{dx} = p\frac{dE}{dx})$$

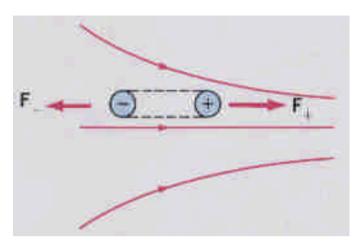


Fig.23.31

●中性原子感應電偶極之作用力(Van der waals force)

$$E_{1} = \frac{2kp_{1}}{x^{3}}, \quad F_{2} = p_{2} \frac{dE_{1}}{dx}$$

$$p_{2} \propto E_{1} \propto \frac{1}{x^{3}} \implies \frac{dE_{1}}{dx} \propto \frac{1}{x^{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{2} \propto \frac{1}{x^{7}}$$

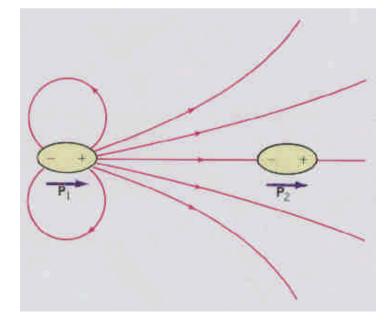
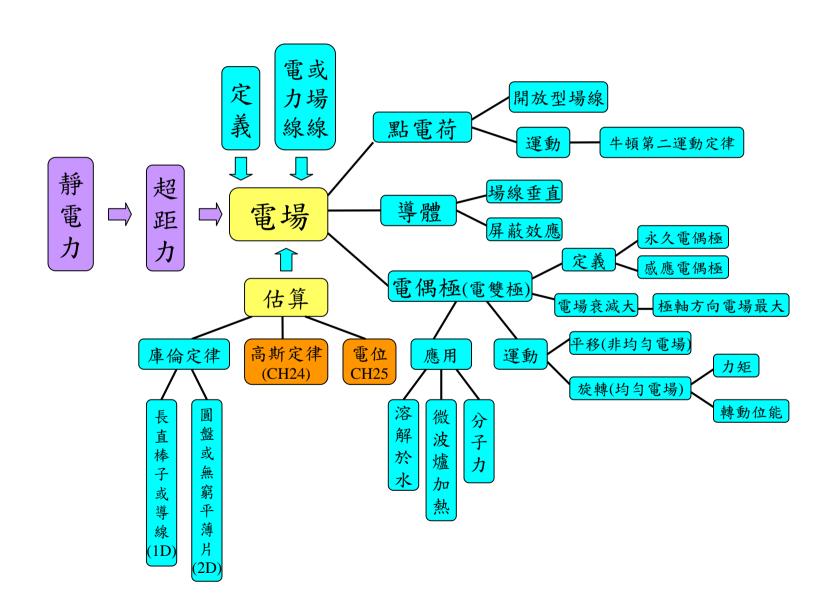


Fig.23.33

# 本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



### 習題

●教科書習題(p.470~p.475)

Exercise: 11,17,19,29,31,33,35,37,39,43,49,51

Problem: 3,7,11,13,16

**%** Hint: Problem 16 Ans.  $2.59 \times 10^6$  m/s,  $3.22 \times 10^6$  m/s

#### •基本觀念問題:

- 1.請描述電力線(或場線)之特性。
- 2.請說明電偶極大小與方向的定義?
- 3.請寫出均勻電場導引電偶極旋轉的力矩與位能向量式。
- 4.何謂永久電偶極及感應電偶極?

#### •延伸思考問題:

1.請推導電偶極任意位置(除了中分線與極軸外)的電場分佈形式。

# ♦高斯定律 (Gauss's Law)

- 一描述通過封閉曲面的電通量 與曲面包圍的淨電荷關係。
- ●電通量(Electric flux)
  - 一通過某一面積的電力線數 (或場線數)

### **>**uniform E

$$\Phi_E = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$(= EA_n = E_n A = EA \cos \theta)$$

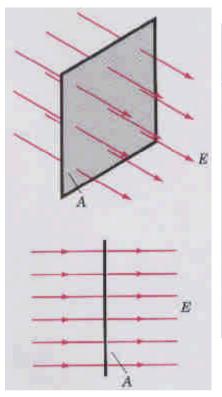


Fig.24.2

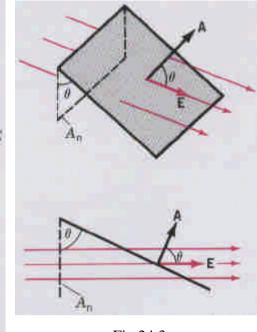


Fig.24.3

### ≻non-uniform E

$$\Phi_E \approx \vec{E}_1 \cdot \Delta \vec{A}_1 + \vec{E}_2 \cdot \Delta \vec{A}_2 + \dots = \sum \vec{E}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{A}_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_E = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} \quad \text{(as } \Delta A \to 0\text{)}$$

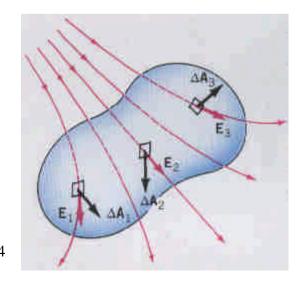


Fig.24.4

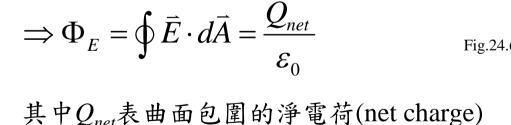
▶通過封閉曲面的淨電通量(net flux)=0, 其中離開曲面的場線為正,進入為負。

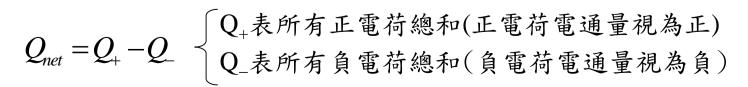
#### •利用點電荷證明:

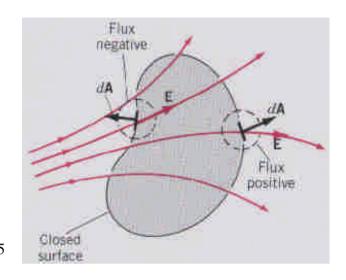
$$\Phi_{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \oint E dA \quad (\because \vec{E} \mid\mid d\vec{A})$$

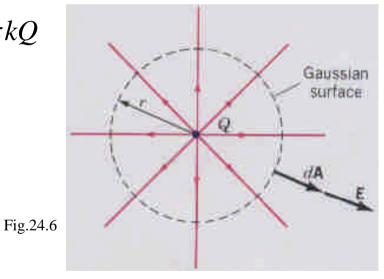
$$= E \oint dA = E(4\pi r^{2}) = \frac{kQ}{r^{2}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} = 4\pi kQ$$

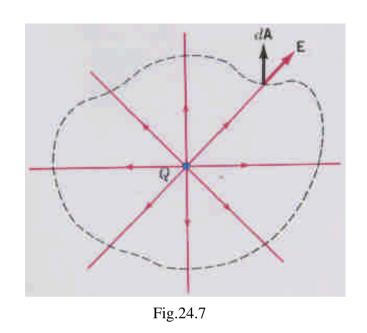
$$= \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}} \quad (\because k = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}})$$











 $S_3$   $S_2$   $S_2$   $S_3$   $S_4$   $S_2$   $S_3$ 

Fig.24.8

### ●高斯面決定要點:

- 1.考慮電荷分佈的對稱性。
- 2.考慮  $\vec{E} \perp d\vec{A}$  or  $\vec{E}//d\vec{A}$  。
- $3. \ddot{E} / / d \vec{A}$ ,則積分可化簡成所有面積總和。

### Example 24.1 電荷均匀分佈球殼表面

球殼外部 (r>R):

$$\Phi_{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \oint E dA = E \oint dA = E(4\pi r^{2}) = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} = \frac{kQ}{r^{2}}$$

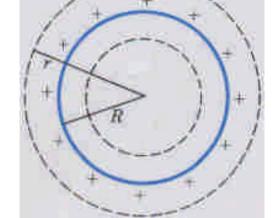


Fig.24.9

球殼內部 (r<R):

$$\Phi_E = E(4\pi r^2) = 0 \implies E = 0$$

### Example 24.2 電荷均匀分佈於整個球體

球體外部 (r>R)

$$\Phi_E = E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \implies E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

球體內部 (r<R)

$$\Phi_E = E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{(r^3/R^3)Q}{\varepsilon_0} \quad (\because \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \cdot \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} = \frac{r^3}{R^3}Q)$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{kQr}{R^3}$$

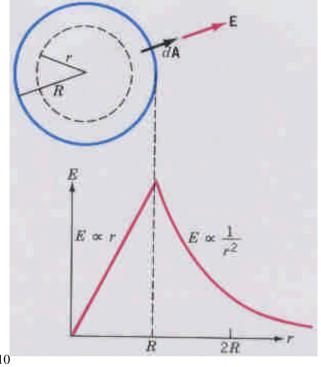


Fig.24.10

### Example 24.3 無限長直帶電導線

$$\Phi_E = E \oint dA = E(2\pi rL) = \frac{\lambda L}{\varepsilon_0} \quad (\because Q = \lambda L)$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{2k\lambda}{r}$$

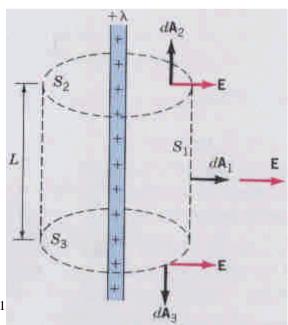


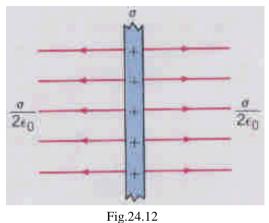
Fig.24.11

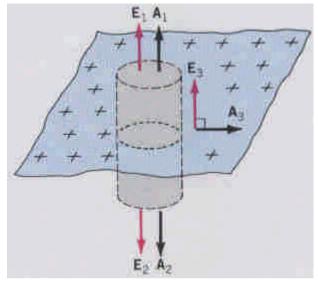
### Example 24.4 無限大的帶電平薄片(flat sheet)

$$\Phi_{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = E_{1}A_{1} + E_{2}A_{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma A}{\varepsilon_{0}} \implies E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$(\boxtimes E_{1} = E_{2}, A_{1} = A_{2})$$



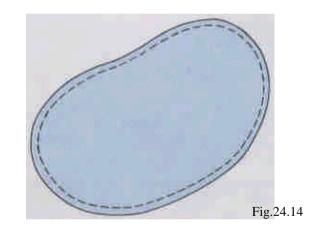


### ● 導體(conductors)

-電荷分佈於表面,故導體內部淨電荷=0,內部電場 E=0。

# Example 24.5 無限大的<u>導體</u>帶電平板 (conducting plate)

$$EA = \frac{\sigma A}{\varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$



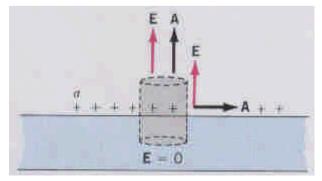


Fig.24.15

▶圓滑(無尖銳)導體(即有限平面)的趨近應用

 $E_{far}$ 表導體遠方電荷貢獻的電場

 $E_{local}$ 表導體鄰近電荷貢獻的電場

導體內部⇒ $E_{far}$ 、 $E_{local}$ 方向相反,故

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{Far} + \vec{E}_{Local} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

導體外部⇒ $E_{far}$ 、 $E_{local}$ 方向相同,故

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{Far} + \vec{E}_{Local} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

#### ▶空腔導體(Cavity in conductor)

一空腔內放入點電荷+Q

導體內部電場=0 ⇒ 通過虛線高斯面的淨 電通量=0 ⇒ 空腔內壁必產生感應電荷-Q

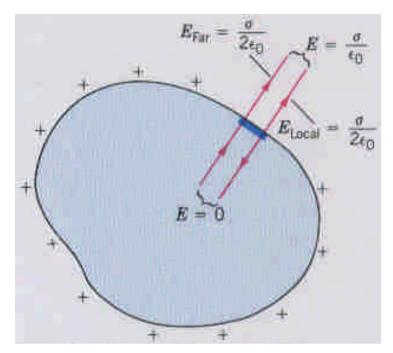


Fig.24.16

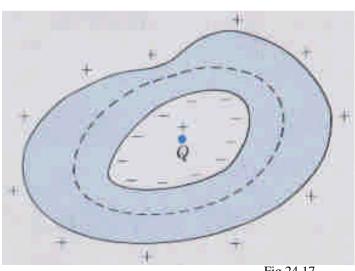
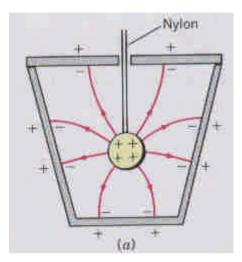


Fig.24.17

#### ▶Faraday's ice pail experiment(法拉第冰桶實驗)

- (a)帶電金屬球感應 冰桶帶電。
- (b)金屬球電荷轉移 至冰桶。



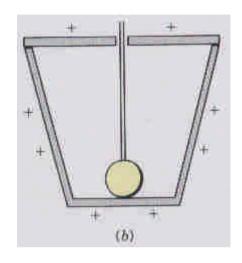


Fig.24.18

#### ▶The Cavendish experiment (卡文迪西實驗)

- 一證明導體內部無電荷
- (1)A球殼外部帶電,A,B球殼以導線 相連。
- (2)判斷B球殼是否帶電?

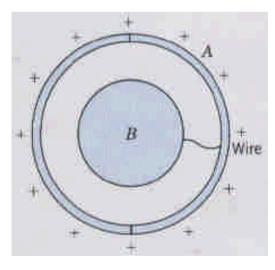


Fig.24.19

### ●高斯定律的廣義證明—任意封閉曲面的電通量Φ皆相同 (以下推導僅供參考,不列入考試!)

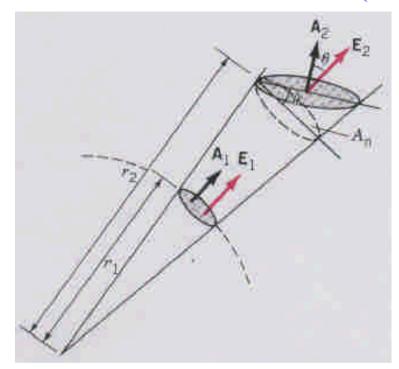


Fig.24.20

立體角(Solid angle)  $\Rightarrow \Omega = \frac{A_n}{r^2} = \frac{A\cos\theta}{r^2}$ 其中 $A_n$ 為A垂直於圓錐軸的投影

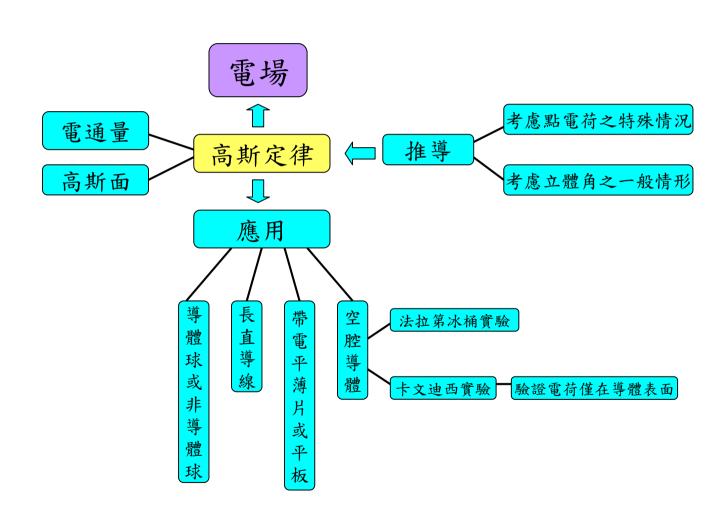
$$\Omega = \frac{A_1}{r_1^2} = \frac{A_2 \cos \theta}{r_2^2} \Rightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2 \cos \theta} = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2}$$

$$\frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} \ (\because E = \frac{kQ}{r^2})$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2 \cos \theta} = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} = \frac{E_2}{E_1} \implies E_1 A_1 = E_2 A_2 \cos \theta \implies \Phi_1 = \Phi_2$$

在一固定立體角內的通量為常數,其與表面形狀或夾角無關。

# 本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



### 習題

●教科書習題(p.486~p.488)

Exercise: 3,7,9,11,17,18,19,21,23,25,27,33,35

Problem: 1,5,6,9,11,13

#### **※**Hint:

Ex18 Ans. (a)  $E = a\sigma / r\varepsilon_0$ ; (b)  $E = (a-b)\sigma / r\varepsilon_0$ 

Problem 6 Ans. (a)  $E = \rho \left( R^3 - a^3 \right) / 3\varepsilon_0 r^2$ ; (b)  $\rho \left( r^3 - a^3 \right) / 3\varepsilon_0 r^2$ 

#### •基本觀念問題:

- 1.請說明高斯定律。
- 2. 若欲以高斯定律估算電場,則高斯面選取的要點為何?