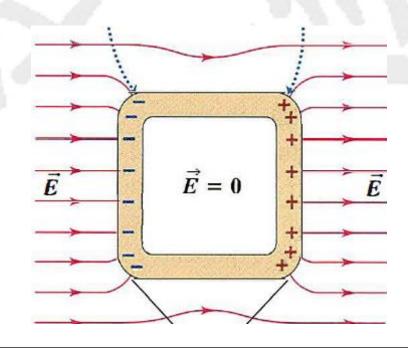




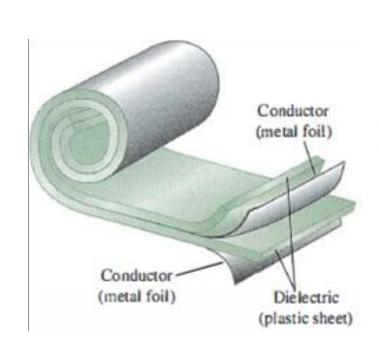
- □ 回顾静电场中导体的性质:
- (1) 静电平衡条件: 静电平衡时, 导体内部场强处处为零, 每个导体都是等势体(电荷静止(宏观), 充要条件)。
- (2) 静电感应: 静电平衡中所指的场乃一切电荷合场。
- (3) 分布在导体表面:静电平衡时,导体所带电荷分布在导 体表面,导体内部不可能有未抵消的静电荷。

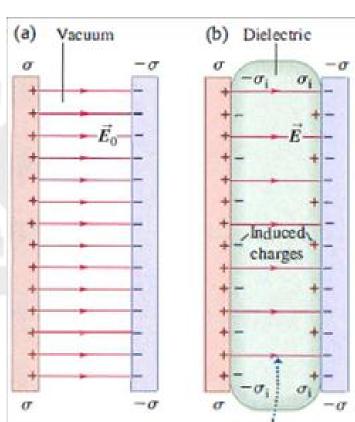






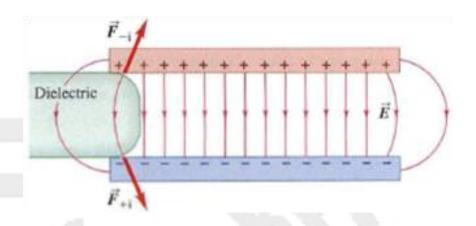
□ 引入导体或者电介质会怎样?

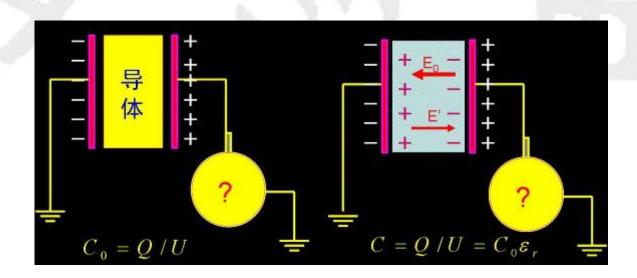




For a given charge density σ , the induced charges on the dielectric's surfaces reduce the electric field between the plates.

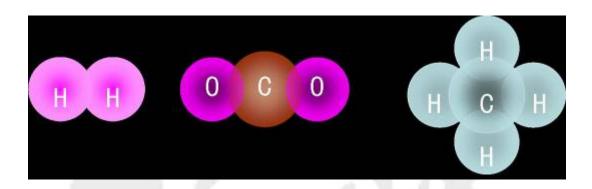
□ 电荷量不变,电势差下降?静电能下降?



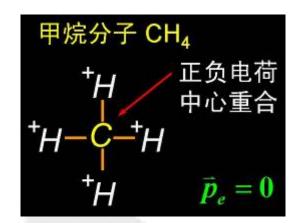




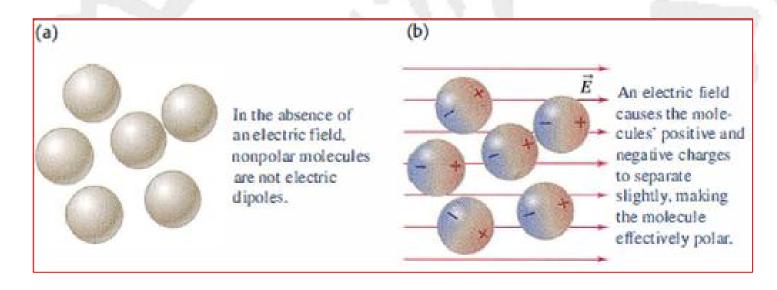
□ 非极性分子



位移量10-15m

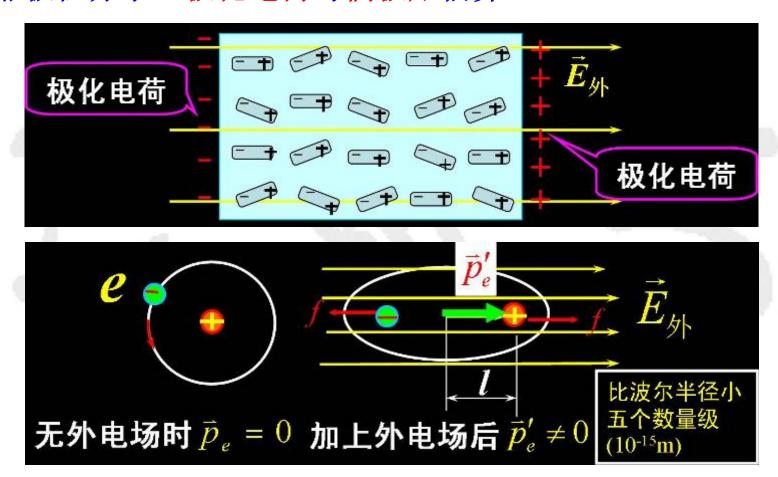


$p \sim e \times 10^{-15} \text{m} \sim 1.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{C} \cdot \text{m}$



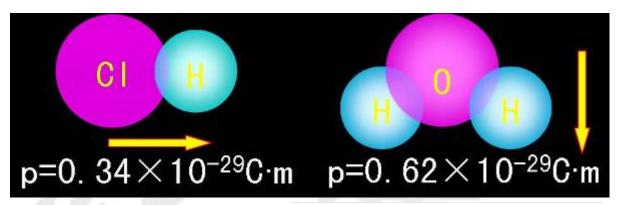


□ 非极性分子:极化电荷与偶极矩估算



□ 电子位移极化:外场下,电介质内各体积元中分子偶极矩的总 和不等于零,呈电性。外场撤消后,电性消失。

- □ 极性分子:分子正负 电荷中心不重合
- □ 本身固有电偶极矩, 如: HCl, H₂O, NH₃

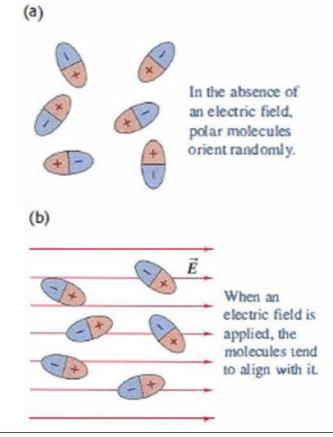




□ 分子电矩量级: e×(原子间隔) ~10-29C·m

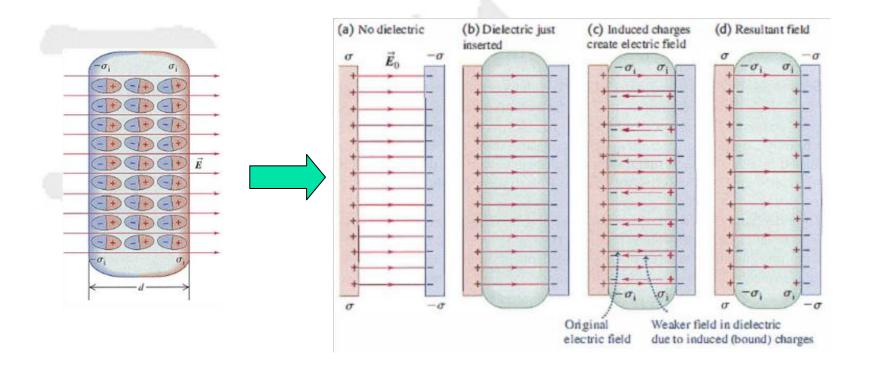
□ 外场中偶极矩能量: 2pE ~2×10-4eV

□ 室温下热运动能量: 3/2kT ~0.04eV



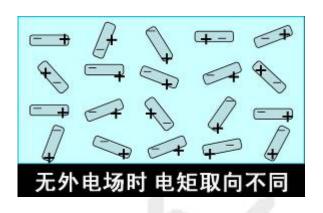


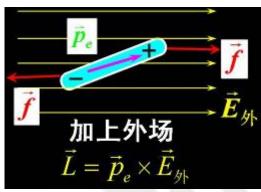
□ 加电场极化:

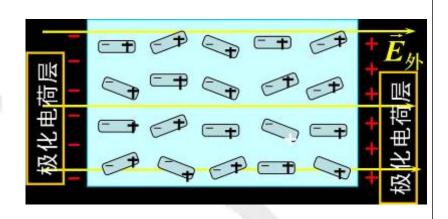




□ 包含电子极化与分子取向极化:





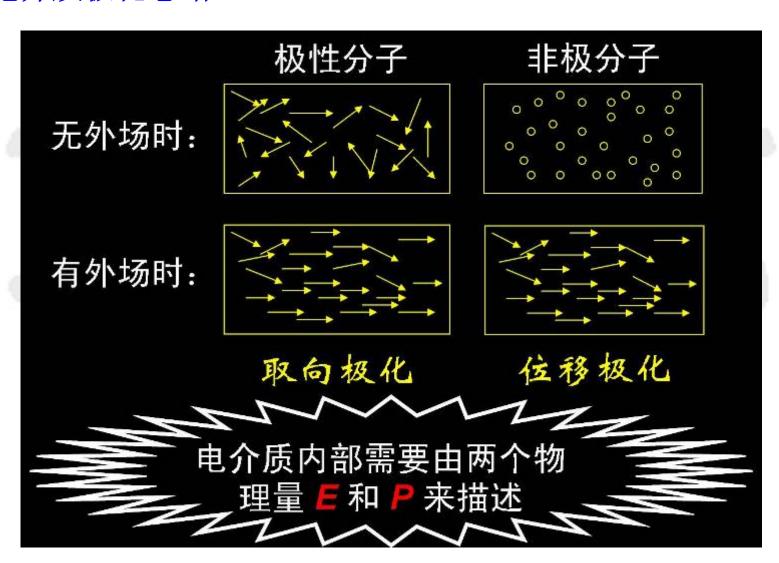


□ 取向极化:外场下,电介质的分子偶极子倾向于沿电场方向排列, 使得各体积元中分子偶极矩的总和不等于零。

□ 种类: 电子极化、分子取向极化、离子极化

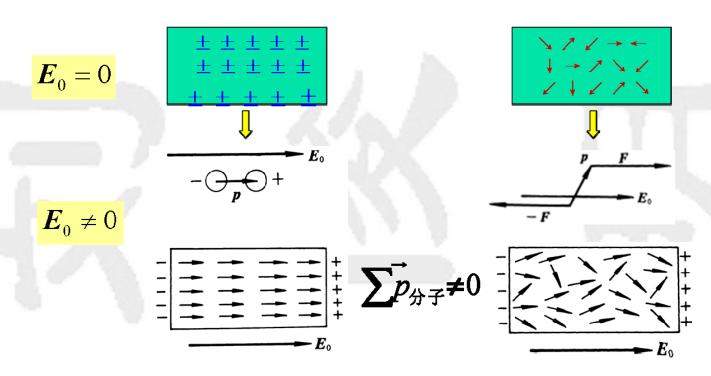


□ 电介质极化总结:





有极分子



极化性质: 位移极化

取向极化+位移极化

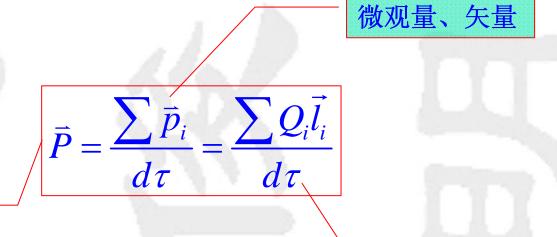
后果: 出现极化电荷(不能自由移动) → 束缚电荷

- 极化电荷 *Q* (σ′, ρ′):
- □ 极化后果:从原来处处电中性变成出现了宏观的极化电荷: 可能出现在介质表面(均匀介质)面分布; 可能出现在整个介质中(非均匀介质)体分布。
- □ 极化电荷会产生电场——附加场(退极化场)。

外场
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$$
 极化电荷产生的场

- □ 极化过程中:极化电荷与外场相互影响、相互制约,过程复 杂——达到平衡(不讨论过程);
- □ 平衡时总场决定了介质的极化程度。

- \square 极化强度 P 是单位体积电偶极矩的代数和;
- □ *P* 由极化负电荷指向极化正电荷。



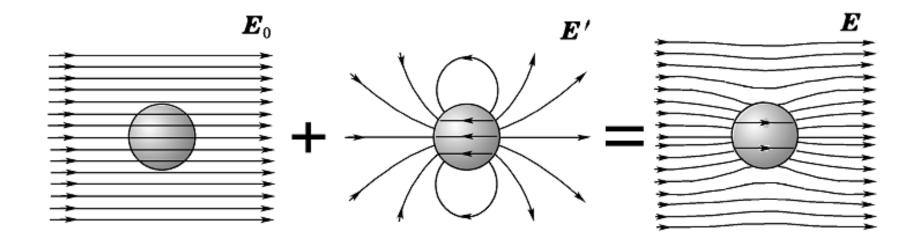
介质中一点的 P(宏观量)

> 介质的体积,宏 观小微观大(包含 大量分子)

- 如果是非极性介质,有无外电场时极化强度P如何?
- 如果是极性分子,有无外电场时极化强度P如何?决定于温度T?



- □ 退极化场 E: 附加场
- □ 在电介质内部: 附加场与外电场方向相反, 削弱;
- □ 在电介质外部(特定空间): 附加场与外电场方向相同,加强。



□ 三种物理表述:

$$\left\{egin{aligned} \overrightarrow{P} \ Q'(\sigma',
ho') \ \overrightarrow{E}=\overrightarrow{E}_0+\overrightarrow{E}' \end{aligned}
ight\}$$
描绘极化

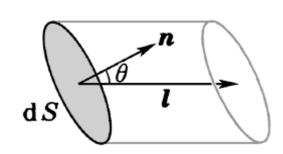
□ 三者从不同角度定量地描绘同一物理现象——极化,之间必有 联系,这些关系——电介质极化遵循的规律。

- □ 极化电荷 dQ: 穿过 dS 面元的偶极子电荷数目。
- **□** *P* 与 *Q′*的关系:
- □ 以位移极化为例,设介质极化时每一个分子中的正电荷中心相 对于负电荷中心有一位移l,用q代表正、负电荷的电量,则一 个分子电偶极矩为 $P_{\gamma \neq r}$
- □ 设单位体积内有n 个分子 ——n个电偶极子,则:

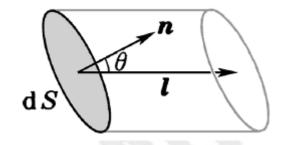
$$\vec{P}_{\beta}$$
子 = $q\vec{l}$

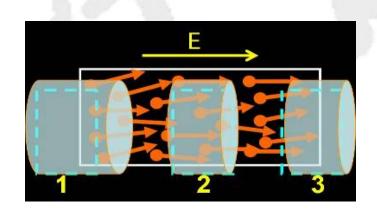
$$\vec{P} = n\vec{P}_{\text{AF}} = nq\vec{l}$$

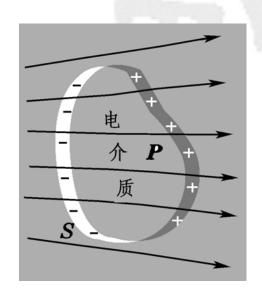
$$\Delta V = dSl\cos\theta$$



□ 在介质内部任取一面元矢量dS,必有电荷因为极化而移动从而 穿过 dS,从该柱体内穿出的极化电荷总量为 |dQ'|:

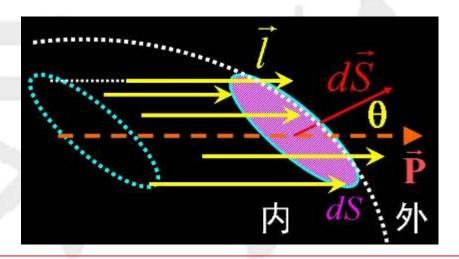


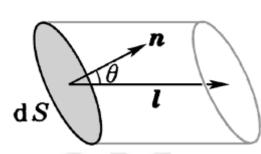




□ 取闭合曲面S,以曲面外法线方向n为正,P经整个闭合面S的 通量等于因极化穿出该闭合面的极化电荷总量 $\Sigma q'$ 。根据电荷守 恒定律,穿出S的极化电荷等于S面内净余的等量异号极化电荷

 $-\Sigma q'$ °





 $| \therefore |dQ'| = nq\Delta V = nqldS \cos \theta = nq\vec{l} \cdot d\vec{S} = \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S}$

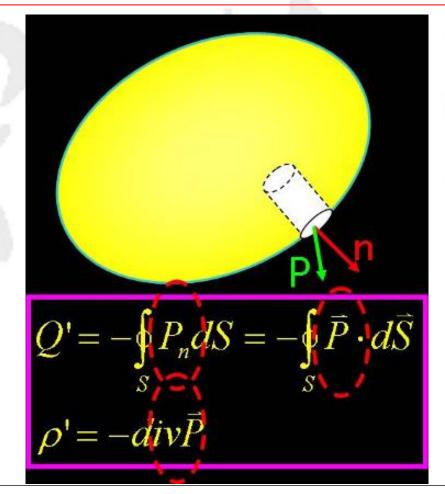
$$\therefore dQ' = -\vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\therefore \oint_{S} \overrightarrow{P} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = \sum_{\widehat{S} \sqcup S \equiv} q' = -\sum_{S \nmid S} q'$$

P在dS上的通量

□ 极化强度 P 沿闭合曲面的积分是极化电荷的负数:

$$Q' = -\oint_{S} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} \implies \rho' = \lim_{\Delta V \to \infty} -\oint_{S} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} / \Delta V = -div\vec{P} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$



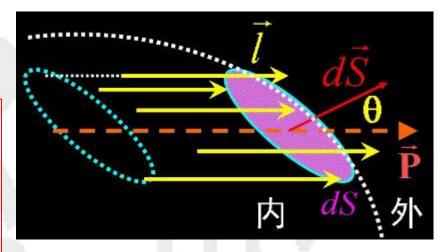
□ 极化电荷面密度 σ' : 在均匀介质表面取一面元如图,则因极化 而穿过面元dS的极化电荷数量为:

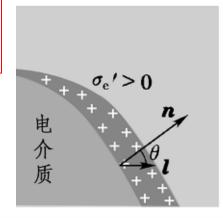
$$|dQ'| = |\vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S}| = P_n dS$$

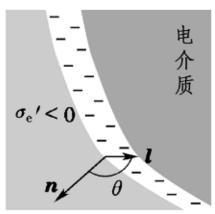
$$|dQ'| = \sigma'_e dS = nq dV$$

$$= nq(ldS \cos \theta) = nq \vec{l} \cdot d\vec{S} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$\sigma' = \frac{dQ'}{dS} = P_n = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}$$







▶ 电磁学03-03: 电感应强度

- □ 微观场与宏观场的定义:
- 在原子、分子、电偶极子尺度,且库仑定律依然适用前提下, 我们"探测"到的电场及其分布---微观场(它可以大幅度涨落);
- 宏观尺度下,对微元中的微观场求得的平均场---宏观场。
- □ 介质方程:库仑定律在10⁻¹⁵m尺度依然有效,因此微观场满足 真空静电学,有电场 E_m 和电荷密度 ρ_m ,

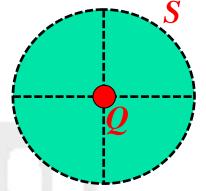
$$\oint_{L} \vec{E}_{m} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0, \quad \oint_{S} \vec{E}_{m} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V} \rho_{m} d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\overline{f}) = \frac{\overline{\partial f}}{\partial x}, \ \int \overline{f} dx = \overline{\int f dx}$$

电磁学03-03: 电感应强度

□ 容易出现"悖论":针对一个电荷 Q,应用下式

$$\frac{\overline{\oint}_{S} \vec{E}_{m} \cdot d\vec{S}}{S} = \oint_{S} \overline{\vec{E}}_{m} \cdot d\vec{S} \qquad ????$$



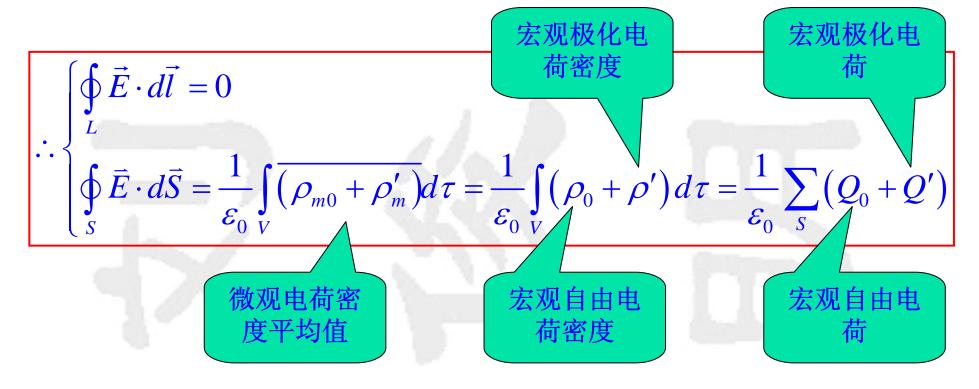
$$\oint_{S} \overline{\vec{E}_{m}} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q / \varepsilon_{0} > 0, \qquad \oint_{S} \overline{\vec{E}_{m}} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{S} 0 \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$\therefore \overline{\bigoplus_{S} \vec{E}_{m} \cdot d\vec{S}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N \to \infty} Q / \varepsilon_{0} = 0, \qquad \therefore \overline{\bigoplus_{S} \vec{E}_{m} \cdot d\vec{S}} = \overline{\bigoplus_{S} \vec{E}_{m}} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

微观场是针对物质内部大数的等量正负电荷体系。

围 电磁学03-03: 电感应强度

□ 因此,对于宏观场,有:

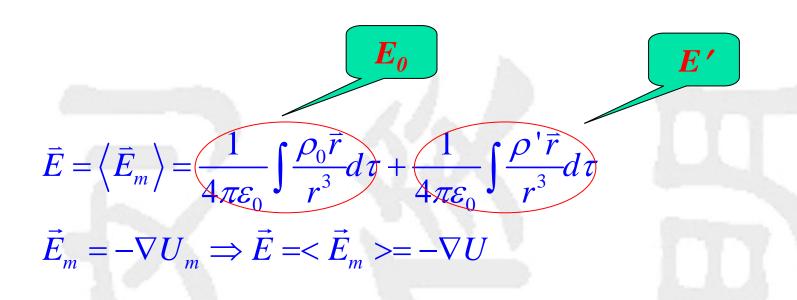


□ 上式为有介质时宏观环路定理和高斯定理,也可写成微分形式:

$$\therefore rot\vec{E} = 0, \quad div\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} (\rho_0 + \rho')$$

电磁学03-03: 电感应强度

□ 介质中的电势:



▶ 电磁学03-03: 电感应强度

□ 电感应强度 *D*:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V} (\rho_{0} + \rho') d\tau = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{S} (Q_{0} + Q')$$

$$\therefore \int_{S} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} = -Q' = -\int_{V} \rho' d\tau, \quad \therefore \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V} \rho' d\tau = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V} \rho_{0} d\tau$$

$$\therefore \oint_{S} (\varepsilon_{0} \vec{E} + \vec{P}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{V} \rho_{0} d\tau = \sum_{S \nmid 1} Q_{0} \Rightarrow \oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{S \mid 1} Q_{0}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_{0} \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

电感应强度 电位移矢量

电感应线源于正自由电荷,终止于负自由电荷。

电磁学03-03: 电感应强度

□ 归纳总结电介质静电场:

$$\begin{split} \vec{D} &= \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \Rightarrow \text{电感应强度} \\ \oint_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} &= 0 \Leftrightarrow rot \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{环路定理} \Leftrightarrow \oint_L \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{l} \neq 0 \\ \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int_V (\rho_0 + \rho') d\tau \Leftrightarrow div \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} (\rho_0 + \rho') \\ \oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} &= \int_V \rho_0 d\tau = \sum_{s \nmid 0} Q_0 \Leftrightarrow div \vec{D} = \rho_0 \end{split}$$

- \square 引入辅助量 D 是一个手段,在静电场中作用不大;
- \square D 和 $\varepsilon_0 E_0$ 在本质上是不同的,在普遍的情况下不能相互代替。

🕒 电磁学03-04: 极化率与介电常数

□ 顾名思义,极化率是 P 对电场 E 的响应,因此:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi \vec{E} \\ P = \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} E + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(2)} E^2 + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(3)} E^3 + \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \varepsilon_0 \chi \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 (1 + \chi) \vec{E} = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_r = 1 + \chi, \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0$$

- 极化率χ无量纲,体现了电偶极矩的响应程度;
- E为合场强: 电偶极子产生的电场与外场叠加;
- 介电常数的概念。
- 介质中自由电荷与极化电荷的关系?循环论证?



$$\oint_{S} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{S} \varepsilon_{0} \chi \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$-\sum_{S \nmid j} Q' = \chi \sum_{S \nmid j} (Q_{0} + Q')$$

$$\sum_{S \nmid J} Q' = -\frac{\chi}{1+\chi} \sum_{S \nmid J} Q_0$$

电磁学03-05: 电介质静电场

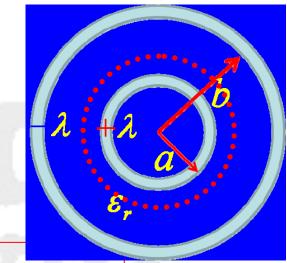
- □ 与计算真空静电场比较,电介质静电场计算更为复杂,但 基本思路一致:
- □ 可以充分利用对称性来做简化,然后利用环路定理与高斯 定理:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} (\varepsilon_{0}\vec{E} + \vec{P}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \varepsilon_{0} \oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \oint_{L} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{l} \neq 0$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{S \nmid 1} Q_{0} \quad \text{(free charges)}$$

▶ 电磁学03-05: 电介质静电场

- 【例p.114】求 (1) D, E & P; (2) 极化电荷分布及对应的场强;
 - (3) 电容。
 - a) 对称性分析: 电矢量沿径向方向分布;
 - b) 作高斯柱面,应用高斯定理;



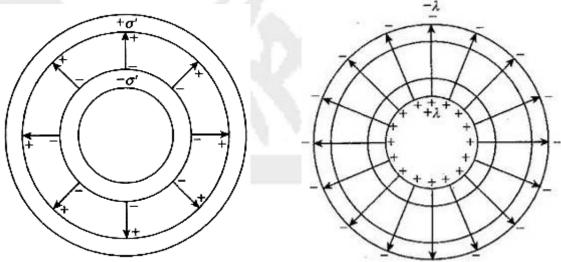
$$Q_0 = \lambda L \Rightarrow \oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2\pi r L D \Rightarrow D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r} \quad (a < r < b)$$

$$\therefore D = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E, \quad \therefore E = \frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r 2\pi r} \quad (a < r < b)$$

$$\therefore D = \varepsilon_0 E + P, \quad \therefore P = \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{\varepsilon_r} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r} \quad (a < r < b)$$

■ 电磁学03-05: 电介质静电场

- □ 极化电荷由电容器正负极上的自由电荷诱发,只存在于介质与 电极界面处。
- \square 既然是自由电荷诱发的,极化电荷一定取如下分布(附加 E_0 的分 布):



□ 计算电容:

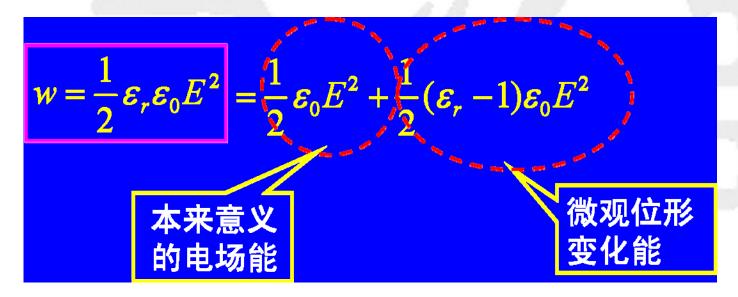
$$\Delta U = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{\Delta U} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}L}{\ln(b/a)} \Rightarrow C = \varepsilon_{r}C_{0}$$

电磁学03-06: 电介质的电场能问题

□ 含电介质的电容器电能:

$$W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}Q(U_1 - U_2) = \frac{1}{2}C(U_1 - U_2)^2$$

以平板电容器为特例



□ 功能原理: 电源供给系统能量用于增加电能 dW 并对外做功 dA

$$\sum U_i dQ_i = dW + dA$$

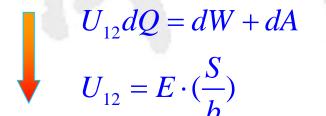
电磁学03-07: 电介质静电学问题举例

【p.118例】将一平行板电容器的两板竖直的插在 液态电介质中,两板间保持一定的电势差 U_{12} , 试求液面上升的高度。(重力与电场力的平衡)

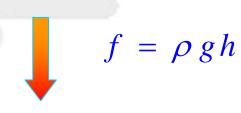
$$dQ = b(\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)dh = b(D_2 - D_1)dh = b\varepsilon_0(\varepsilon_r - 1)Edh$$

$$dW = (\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0E^2 - \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0E^2)Sdh$$

$$dA = Sfdh$$

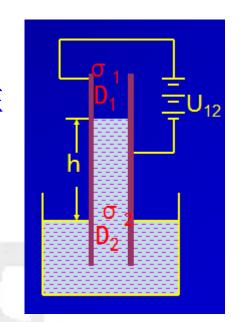


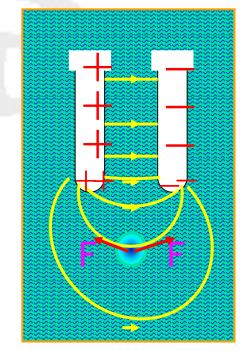
$$f = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_r - 1) E^2$$



$$h = \frac{\varepsilon_0(\varepsilon_r - 1)E^2}{2\rho g} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \chi U_{12}^2}{2\rho g a^2}$$

□ 注意:液面上升过程有能量耗散





▶ 电磁学03-07: 电介质静电学问题举例

- □ 【例2.2.1】自由电荷 q_1 和 q_2 放在电容率为 ε 的无穷大电介质 中,相距为r。求 q_1 作用于 q_2 上之力, q_2 之受力:
 - \triangleright 考虑到 q_2 引起的极化电荷 q_2 围绕 q_2 周围,球面对称,因 此q′,对q,的作用力合力为零。
 - \rightarrow 剩下的是 q_1 和 q_1 周围极化电荷 q'_1 对 q_2 的作用力。

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q_{1}q_{2}}{r^{3}} \vec{r}_{12}$$

$$\therefore q' = -\frac{\chi}{1+\chi} q, \quad \therefore q'_{1} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{0}}{\varepsilon} - 1\right) q_{1} & q'_{2} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{0}}{\varepsilon} - 1\right) q_{2}$$

$$\vec{F}_{2} = \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}'_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{q_{1}q_{2}}{r^{3}} \vec{r}_{12}$$

● 电磁学03-07: 电介质静电学问题举例

【例2.2.17】均匀介质球在均匀极化后极化强度P,求表面极化 电荷面密度; 球心电场强度。

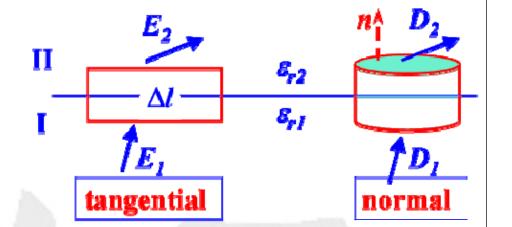
$$\sigma'(\vec{n}) = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{P} = P \cos \theta$$

$$dq' = \sigma' dS = 2\pi R^2 P \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$dE' = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq'}{R^2} \cos \theta \Rightarrow E' = \frac{P}{3\varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{E'} = -\frac{1}{3\varepsilon_0} \vec{P}$$

电磁学03-08: 电介质分界面问题

- \square 两种电介质 ε_{r1} , ε_{r2} , 假定无界 面自由电荷 Q_a
- □ 静电场物理量在界面过渡问题



□ 沿界面内任意方向 ΔI 应用环路定理: 折射行为

$$\vec{E}_1 \cdot \Delta \vec{l} - \vec{E}_2 \cdot \Delta \vec{l} = 0 \Rightarrow (E_1 \cos \theta_1 - E_1 \cos \theta_2) = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_{1t} = \vec{E}_{2t} \Rightarrow \text{coplanar behavior}$$

$$\vec{\Sigma} \cdot \vec{D}_i = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E}_i$$

$$\vec{D}_{1t} = \frac{\vec{D}_{2t}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{r2}$$

🚇 电磁学03-08: 电介质分界面问题

□ 因界面无自由电荷,沿界面法线 方向 n 微元应用高斯定理(为什么 I 不能对 E用高斯定理? 因为对 E 的高

П tangential norma

斯定理右边含有极化电荷]:

$$\vec{D}_{2} \cdot \vec{n}dS - \vec{D}_{1} \cdot \vec{n}dS = \sigma_{0}dS \Rightarrow D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \sigma_{0}$$

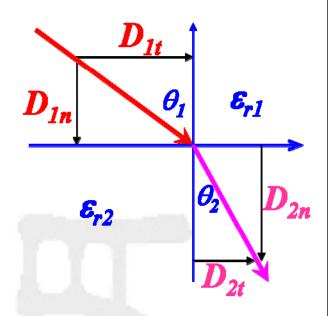
$$\vec{D}_{1n} = D_{2n} \Rightarrow \frac{E_{1n}}{\varepsilon_{r2}} = \frac{E_{2n}}{\varepsilon_{r1}}$$

注意: 法向分量可 看成标量,而切线 分量还是矢量

👪 电磁学03-08: 电介质分界面问题

□ 将电感应强度的切向与法向分量几何 化,即得到右图的折射类比:

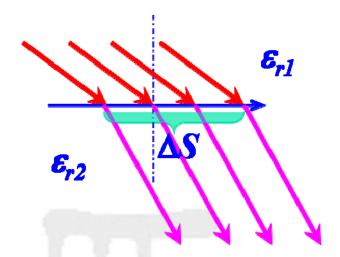
$$\frac{\tan \theta_1 = D_{1t} / D_{1n}, \quad \tan \theta_2 = D_{2t} / D_{2n}}{\tan \theta_1} = \frac{D_{1t}}{D_{2t}} \cdot \frac{D_{2n}}{D_{1n}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}}$$



- \Box 上面显示的是D 线折射,也是E 线折射,类比于光折射!
- \square 注意到光是电磁波,光的折射率与介电常数有比例关系: $\mathbf{n}=\sqrt{\varepsilon}$,当然,这里折射率是静态条件下的,而光折射论及光频下的 介电常数,有所不同。

👪 电磁学03-08: 电介质分界面问题

电感应线与电场线问题: 穿越介质界面 处的D线和E线决定于各自法向分量:



$$\therefore D_{1n} = D_{2n}, \qquad \therefore N_{D1} = \Delta S \cdot D_{1n} = N_{D2}$$

$$\therefore E_{1n} \neq E_{2n}, \qquad \therefore N_{E1} = \Delta S \cdot E_{1n} \neq N_{E2}$$

$$\therefore E_{1n} \neq E_{2n}, \quad \therefore N_{E1} = \Delta S \cdot E_{1n} \neq N_{E2}$$

□ 界面处电感应线连续、电场线不连续。

🚺 电磁学03-08: 电介质分界面问题

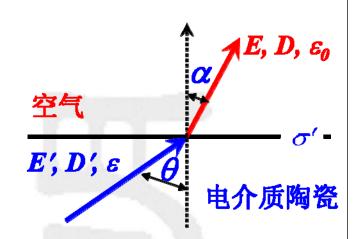
【例2.2.18】求D',E', σ' :

on interface: $E_t = E'_t$, $D_n = D'_n$

$$\therefore E' \sin \theta = E \sin \alpha, \quad D' \cos \theta = D \cos \alpha$$

$$\therefore D = \varepsilon E = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E, \quad \sigma' = P \cos \theta$$

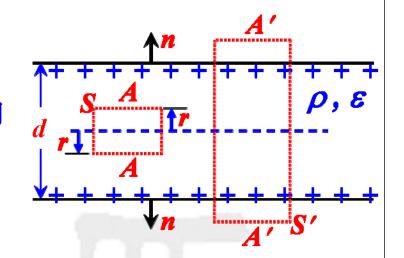
$$\Rightarrow E', D', \sigma'$$



电磁学03-08: 电介质分界面问题

□ 【例2.2.24】无限大均匀介质平板分布 着体密度为 ρ 的均匀自由电荷。求板内外的 E,D,P,ρ',σ' 。

对称性决定对称面在板中面处,那里E 相等、D相等,且垂直于板面。

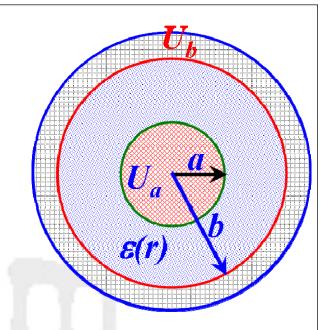


for Gauss closed surface S $(t = \varepsilon_0 / \varepsilon)$:

for Gauss closed surface S':

□ 【例2.2.31】金属球a 和球壳b,电介质 $\varepsilon(r) \sim r^n$ 。已知电势 U_a 和 U_b ,求离球心距离 为r处的电势。

设球带电q,作高斯面处理:



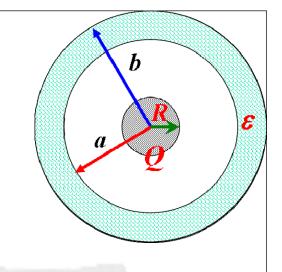
$$\iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{q}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^{3}} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{D} / \mathcal{E} = \vec{D} / Cr^{n} = \frac{q}{4\pi C} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^{3+n}}$$

$$\therefore U_a - U_b = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi (n+1)C} \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{(ab)^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore U_a - U_r = \int_a^r \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi (n+1)C} \frac{r^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{(ar)^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore U_r = f(r, U_a, U_b)$$

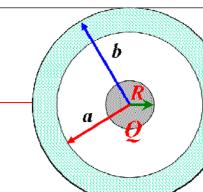
 \square 【例2.2.35】金属球带电Q,外有介电球壳,求 空间各处的 E, D, P, ρ' , σ' 和U:



电场是跳跃的!

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电磁学03-09: 电介质物理问题



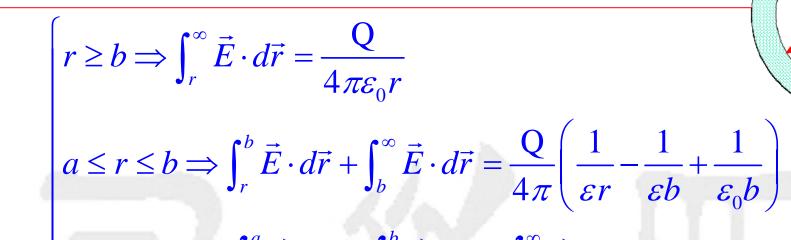
$$\vec{P} = (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)\vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0, & R < r < a \\ \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}, & a < r < b \\ 0, & r > b \end{cases}$$

$$\rho' = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\right), \ a < r < b$$

$$\because \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\right) = -\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = 4\pi \delta(\vec{r}) = 0 \text{ if } \vec{r} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \rho' = 0, \ a < r < b$$

$$\left|\sigma_a' = \vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{P}_a = \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{\vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}\right|_{r=a} = -\frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon a^2}$$

$$\left|\sigma_b' = \vec{n}_b \cdot \vec{P}_b = \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{\vec{n}_b \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} \right|_{r=b} = \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon b^2}$$



$$R \leq r \leq a \Rightarrow \int_{r}^{a} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{b}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} =$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}r} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}a} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon a} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon b} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}b} \right)$$

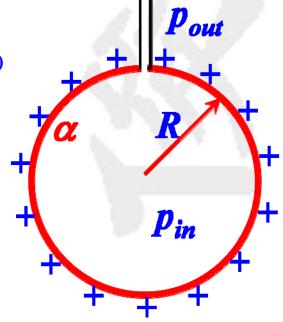
$$r \leq R \Rightarrow \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{R} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R}^{a} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{b}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} =$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}R} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}a} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon a} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon b} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}b} \right)$$

【例2.2.41】肥皂泡问题:表面张力 α 、内压强 p_{in} 、外压强 p_{out} 讨论尺寸问题、最小肥皂泡半径、等等

表面张力(单位面积)

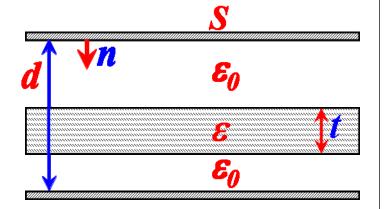
$$\vec{f} = \frac{4\alpha}{R}\vec{n}$$



□ 静电力(单位面积)

$$\vec{f} = \sigma \vec{E} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{n}$$

□ 【例2.3.8】平行板电容器,求电容C、 电势差U,讨论极端情况



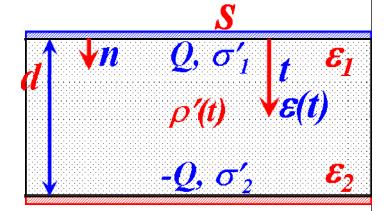
Gauss law:
$$\vec{D} = \frac{Q}{S}\vec{n} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \begin{cases} \vec{D}/\varepsilon = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon S}\vec{n} \text{ inside } \varepsilon \\ \vec{D}/\varepsilon_0 = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S}\vec{n} \text{ outside } \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$U = \int_{+}^{-} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S}(d-t) + \frac{Q}{\varepsilon S}t = \frac{Q}{S}\frac{\varepsilon(d-t) + \varepsilon_0 t}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon}$$

$$C = Q/U = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon S}{\varepsilon(d-t) + \varepsilon_0 t}$$

□ 金属板 $\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$, 或者作为电容串联求解。几何尺寸 $t \rightarrow 0$, $t \rightarrow d$ 。

□ 【例2.3.11】平行板电容器, $\epsilon(t)$ 线性变 化, 求电容 C, 极板电荷为 $\pm Q$ 时的 ρ' 和 σ' , 讨论极端情况



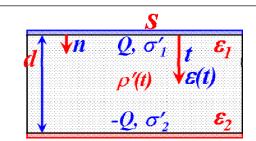
$$\varepsilon(t) = kt + \varepsilon_{1} \Rightarrow \varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_{1} + \frac{\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1}}{d}t$$

$$U = \int_{+}^{-} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{0}^{d} \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon(t)} dt = \frac{Qd}{S} \int_{0}^{d} \frac{dt}{(\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1})t + \varepsilon_{1}d} = \frac{Qd}{(\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1})S} \ln \frac{\varepsilon_{2}}{\varepsilon_{1}}$$

$$C = Q/U = \frac{S}{d} \frac{\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1}}{\ln(\varepsilon_{2}/\varepsilon_{1})}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon_{2} \to \varepsilon_{1}} \frac{\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1}}{\ln(\varepsilon_{2} / \varepsilon_{1})} = \lim_{\varepsilon_{2} \to \varepsilon_{1}} \frac{d}{d\varepsilon_{1}} (\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1}) / \frac{d}{d\varepsilon_{1}} \ln(\varepsilon_{2} / \varepsilon_{1}) = \varepsilon_{1}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\varepsilon_{1} S}{d} \text{ as } \varepsilon_{2} \to \varepsilon_{1}$$



$$\vec{P} = \vec{D} - \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} = \frac{Q}{S} \vec{n} - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \frac{Q}{S} \vec{n} = \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon}\right) \frac{Q}{S} \vec{n}$$

$$\rho' = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon}\right) \frac{Q}{S} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 Q}{S} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = -\frac{\varepsilon_0 Q}{S} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t}$$

$$= -\frac{(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_0 Qd}{[(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)t + \varepsilon_1 d]^2 S} = f(t)$$

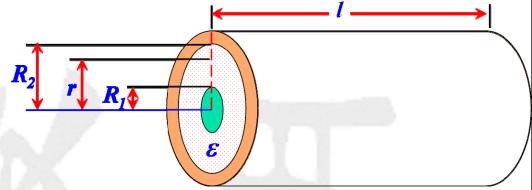
$$\sigma_1' = \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{P}_1 = -\vec{n} \cdot \vec{P} = -P_{t=0} = -\left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_1}\right) \frac{Q}{S}$$

$$\sigma_2' = \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{P}_2 = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{P} = P_{t=d} = \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_2}\right) \frac{Q}{S}$$

请讨论极限情况!

【例2.3.23】圆柱电容器,轴向电荷 λ ,求空间各处的 E, D, P, ρ' , σ' 和U、C,讨论极端情况

作同轴线圆柱高斯面S



电磁学03-10: 静电场惟一性定理

□ 惟一性定理(省略)

□ 作业: 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 3.17, 3.23

- □ 【一题44】在 $z \le 0$ 的半空间中充满了相对电容率为 ε_r 的介质,在 z>0 的半空间为真空。其中在 $z=h_1$ 处有一点电荷 q。用外力将此 点电荷从z=h,处缓慢地移动到z=h,处,求外力所需做功。
- □ 一个半径为 R 的电介质球,极化强度 $p=K/r^2$,电容率为 ε :
 - (1) 计算束缚电荷的体密度和面密度;
 - (2) 计算自由电荷体密度:
 - (3) 计算球外和球内的电势;
 - (4) 求该带电介质球产生的静电场总能量