

电场能量

- 系统电容
- 静电力
- 电场能量

电位一做功



空间某点的电位:

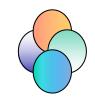
等于把单位正电荷从电位参考点处移动到该点,外力做的功。或者说:

静电场是保守场——路径无关!

令:无穷远处,电位为零: $\psi_{\infty}=0$

"点电荷"的电位: $\psi_{P \pm} = \int_{P \pm}^{\infty} \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{l} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{R}$

电场具有能量



能量是守恒的!

能量的来源:

建立电荷系统的过程中,外界做功提供的能量





思路:归纳法!

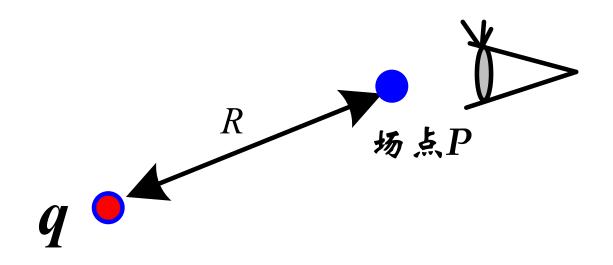
- (1) 只有1个点电荷时,产生电位
- (2)系统由2个点电荷组成时,...
- (3)系统由3个点电荷组成时,...
- (4)系统由11个点电荷组成时,...

系统只由一个电荷组成时:

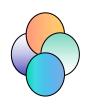


"点电荷"在场点产生的电位:

$$\psi_{P, \underline{k}} = \int_{P, \underline{k}}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{\underline{k}-\underline{k}}}$$



组建一个只有2个电荷的"电荷系统"



把电荷 Q_2 从无穷远处移动到离电荷 Q_1 的距离是 R_{12} 的位置时,外力做的功:

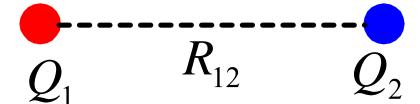
$$W = \int (Q_2 \vec{E}_1) \cdot d\vec{l} = Q_2 \cdot \psi_{@2} = Q_2 \cdot \frac{Q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \cdot R_{12}}$$

同理:

$$W = Q_1 \cdot \psi_{@1} = Q_1 \cdot \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \cdot R_{12}}$$

取:
$$W_2 = ... = \frac{1}{2}(Q_1 \cdot \psi_{@1} + Q_2 \cdot \psi_{@2})$$

$$W_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_2}{R_{12}} \right)$$



组建一个有3个电荷的"电荷系统"



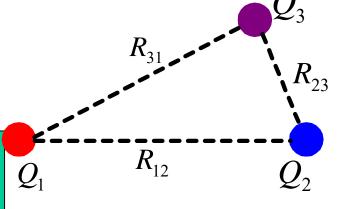
先组建一个只有2个电荷的系统,再"加上"第三个电荷

$$\Delta W = Q_3 \cdot \psi_{@3} = Q_3 \cdot \left(\frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \cdot R_{31}} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \cdot R_{23}} \right)$$

$$W_3 = W_2 + \Delta W = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_2}{R_{12}} + \frac{Q_1 \cdot Q_3}{R_{31}} + \frac{Q_2 \cdot Q_3}{R_{23}} \right)$$

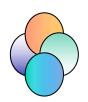
$$=\frac{1}{2}\left\{Q_1\cdot\left(\frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\cdot R_{12}}+\frac{Q_3}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\cdot R_{13}}\right)+Q_2\cdot\left(\frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\cdot R_{12}}+\frac{Q_3}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\cdot R_{23}}\right)+\ldots\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ Q_1 \cdot \psi_{@1} + Q_2 \cdot \psi_{@2} + Q_3 \cdot \psi_{@3} \}$$



 $\Psi_{@i}$: 其余电荷在i点处产生的电位

多电荷系统——离散电荷



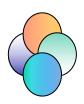
$$W_2 = \frac{1}{2} (Q_1 \cdot \psi_{@1} + Q_2 \cdot \psi_{@2})$$

$$W_3 = \frac{1}{2} \{ Q_1 \cdot \psi_{@1} + Q_2 \cdot \psi_{@2} + Q_3 \cdot \psi_{@3} \}$$

$$W_N = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i \cdot \psi_{@i}$$

其中:
$$\psi_{@i} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \sum_{k=1, k\neq i}^{N} \left(\frac{Q_k}{R_{ik}}\right)$$

多电荷系统——体电荷



$$W_{N} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_{i} \cdot \psi_{@i} \quad \Longrightarrow W_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} dq \cdot \psi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \psi \cdot \rho d\tau$$

利用:

$$\rho = \nabla \bullet \vec{D} \qquad \therefore W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} (\nabla \bullet \vec{D}) \cdot \psi d\tau$$

$$\therefore W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \left(\nabla \bullet (\psi \vec{D}) - \vec{D} \bullet \nabla \psi \right) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \nabla \cdot (\psi \vec{D}) d\tau + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \left(-\vec{D} \cdot \nabla \psi \right) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} (\psi \vec{D}) \cdot d\vec{S} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} \right) d\tau$$

化简:



$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} (\psi \vec{D}) \cdot d\vec{S} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}) d\tau$$

$$\because \left| \psi \vec{D} \right| \propto \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2} = \frac{1}{R^3} \qquad S \propto R^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} (\psi \vec{D}) \bullet d\vec{S} \approx \frac{1}{R} |_{R \to \infty} = 0$$

$$W_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \left(\vec{E} \bullet \vec{D} \right) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \left(\varepsilon \cdot E^{2} \right) d\tau = \int_{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^{2} \right) d\tau$$

引入能量密度:
$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2$$
 单位: J/m^3

能量密度



能量密度:
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2$$

$$W_e = \int_{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2\right) d\tau = \int_{\infty} w_e dV$$

$$w_e = \begin{cases} \dots & somewhere \\ \rightarrow 0 & else \dots \end{cases}$$

例题:

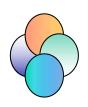


"组合"出一个半径为 R_{0} ,体电荷密度和 的电荷球(如:电子云),需要的能量

分析:

- •什么物理概念
- •球的对称性有没有用途?
- •用什么解法?

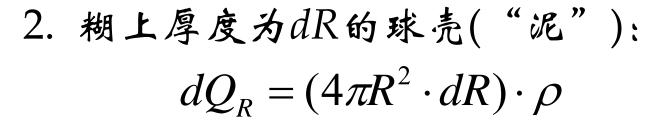
解法一:接照物理过程——"糊泥"

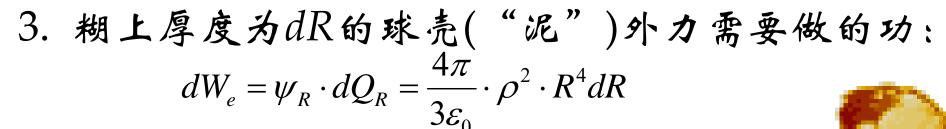


1. "糊到"距离球心R处时,这个半径为

R的"半成品"球的电位:

$$\psi_R = \frac{Q_R}{4\pi\varepsilon R} = \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot \rho\right)}{4\pi\varepsilon R}$$





总的效(能量):
$$W_e = \int_{\infty} dW_e = ... \int_{0}^{R_0} ... dR = \frac{4\pi \rho^2 R_0^5}{15\varepsilon_0}$$

解法二:直接利用公式:

$$W_e = \int w_e dV$$



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

需要求解:
$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho R_0^3}{3\varepsilon_0 R^2} & R > R_0 \\ \frac{\rho R}{3\varepsilon_0} & R_0 > R > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$W_{e} = \int_{0}^{\infty} w_{e} dV = \int_{0}^{R_{0}} ... + \int_{R_{0}}^{\infty} = \frac{4\pi \rho^{2} R_{0}^{5}}{15\varepsilon_{0}}$$