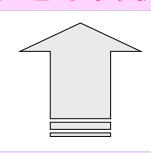


导体(带电 或不带电)

外电场作用下

自由电子作宏 观定向运动

静电平衡状态



自由电子宏观 定向运动停止

$$\vec{E}_{PD} = \vec{E}' + \vec{E}_0 = 0$$
 附加电场 \vec{E}'

导体表面一端带负电,另 -端带正电,称**感应电荷.**



有导体存在时静电场的分析与计算

1.静电平衡的条件

出

发

$$E_{\bowtie} = 0$$
 $U = \text{const}$

2.静电场的两个基本规律

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{i} q_{i}$$

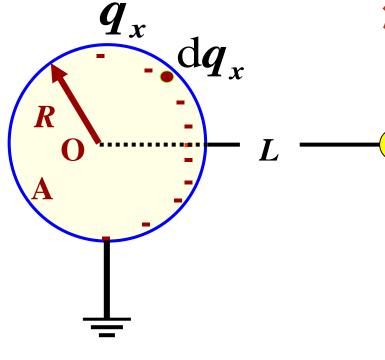
$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

3.静电场的叠加原理

$$egin{aligned} ar{E} &= \sum_i ar{E}_i \ ar{U}_p &= \sum_i ar{U}_{pi} \end{aligned}$$

4.电荷守恒定律

进行分析与计算



解: 设导体上感应电荷为 q_x .

注意: O点(导体)的电势为零, 且是 q 和 q_x 的电场叠加的结果。

$$U_{x} = \int_{q_{x}} \frac{\mathrm{d}q_{x}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \int_{q_{x}} \mathrm{d}q_{x} = \frac{q_{x}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

$$q_{x} = \frac{q_{x}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{U}_o &= oldsymbol{U}_{qo} + oldsymbol{U}_x = rac{oldsymbol{q}}{4\piarepsilon_0 oldsymbol{L}} + rac{oldsymbol{q}_x}{4\piarepsilon_0 oldsymbol{R}} = 0 \ oldsymbol{q}_x &= -rac{oldsymbol{R}}{oldsymbol{I}} oldsymbol{q} \end{aligned}$$

例2 一个半径为 R_1 的实心导体球(表面为A),带有电荷量为q,

一个同心球壳半径为 R_2 、 R_3 (表面为B和C), 带有电量Q。求:

(1) A、B、C各个表面电荷量和电势分布? (2) 若C接地,则各个表面电荷量和电势分布? (3) 在(2)基础上,将C绝缘,然后

A接地,则各个表面电荷量和电势分布?

解: (1) 由静电平衡的电荷分布特点可

知: 电荷只能分布在A、B、C表面上,

$$\begin{cases} q_{\mathrm{A}} = q \\ q_{\mathrm{B}} = -q \\ q_{\mathrm{C}} = Q + q \end{cases}$$

解法一: 由电势叠加, 可知

$$U_{\mathrm{A}} = U_{\mathrm{O}} = \frac{q_{\mathrm{A}}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{\mathrm{I}}} + \frac{q_{\mathrm{B}}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}} + \frac{q_{\mathrm{C}}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{\mathrm{I}}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\right) + \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}}$$

$$U_{\mathrm{B}} = U_{\mathrm{C}} = \frac{q_{\mathrm{A}}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}} + \frac{q_{\mathrm{B}}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}} + \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}} = \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}}$$

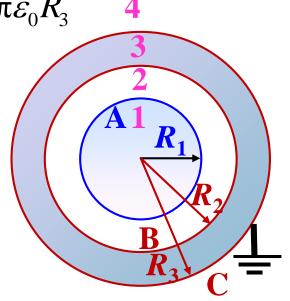
解法二:由高斯定理 $\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{Sh} q_i$ 求出场强分布,

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} \vec{E}_{1} = 0, \dots, & r \leq R_{1} \\ \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \hat{e}_{r}, & R_{1} \leq r < R_{2} \\ \vec{E}_{3} = 0, & R_{2} \leq r < R_{3} \\ \vec{E}_{4} = \frac{Q + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \hat{e}_{r}, & r \geq R_{3} \end{cases}$$

$$U_{O} = \int_{0}^{R_{1}} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{2}}^{R_{3}} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{3}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{4} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} E_{2} dr + \int_{R_{3}}^{\infty} E_{4} dr$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}} \right) + \frac{Q + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}}$$

$$U_{B} = U_{C} = \int_{R_{3}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{4} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_{3}}^{\infty} E_{4} dr = \frac{Q + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}}$$
5



(2) 若C接地,则
$$U_{\rm B} = U_{\rm C} = 0$$
 ,

$$U_{A} = U_{O} = \frac{q_{A}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}} + \frac{q_{B}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}} + \frac{q_{C}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}}$$
$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\right)$$

(3) 在(2)基础上,将C绝缘,然后A接地,则 $U_{\rm A}=U_{\rm O}=0$,设

$$\begin{cases} q_{A} = q_{x} \\ q_{B} = -q_{x} \\ q_{C} = q_{x} - q \end{cases}$$

$$U_{A} = U_{O} = \frac{q_{x}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}} + \frac{-q_{x}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}} + \frac{q_{x} - q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{3}}$$

 $\begin{cases} q_{\mathrm{A}} = q \\ q_{\mathrm{B}} = -q \\ q_{\mathrm{C}} = 0 \end{cases}$

解得 $q_x = \frac{qR_1R_2}{R_2R_3 - R_1R_3 + R_1R_2}$

$$U_{\rm B} = \frac{q_{\rm C}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3} = \frac{q_{\rm x} - q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3}$$

例3 两块可视为无限大的导体平板A、B,平行放置,间距为d,板面为S。分别带电 Q_{A} 、 Q_{B} 。且均为正值。求两板各表面上的电荷面密度及两板间的电势差。

解: 电荷守恒:

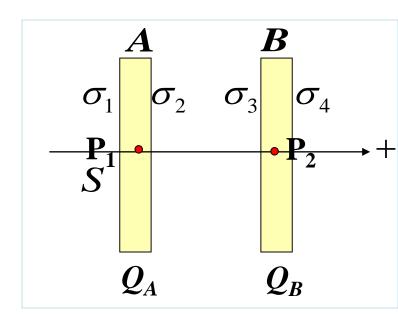
$$\sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = Q_A$$
$$\sigma_3 S + \sigma_4 S = Q_B$$

静电平衡条件,导体内场强为零,由叠加原理:

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

解以上四式得



$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{Q_A - Q_B}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_A + Q_B}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{Q_A - Q_B}{2S} \quad \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_A + Q_B}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_A + Q_B}{2S}$$

两板间的电场:

$$\sigma_1, \sigma_4$$
 产生的场强抵消,

$$\sigma_2, \sigma_3$$
 产生的场强相加。

当
$$Q_A = Q_B = Q$$
时,

$$q_1 = q_4 = Q$$
, $q_2 = -q_3 = 0$

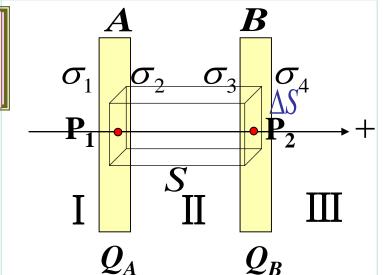
当
$$Q_A = -Q_B = Q$$
时,

$$q_1 = q_4 = 0, \quad q_2 = -q_3 = Q$$

这时电场只集中在两板之间。

或者作高斯面
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_0} \sum_{S \nmid 1} q_i = 0$$
 $\sigma_2 \Delta S + \sigma_3 \Delta S = 0$

$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3$$



讨论: 若B板的外侧接地, 求两板各表面上的电荷面密度

及两板间的电势差。

由于B板接地: $\vec{E}_{\text{III}}=0$ $\sigma_{4}=0$

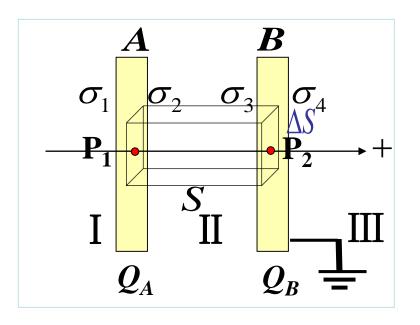
电荷守恒: $\sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = Q_A$

静电平衡条件,导体内场强为零,由叠加原理:

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

解以上三式得



$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{Q_A}{S}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = 0$$

再讨论:由于导体是等势体,若B板的外侧接地与B板内侧接地情况完全一致!